12

KUOPIO

HELSINKI

ASKER BÆRUM

ÅS KRISTINEHAMN

HAMMARÖ HANINGE

KALMAR

AALBORG

HÖGANÄS

KØBENHAVN

GRONINGEN

ASSEN WITTENBERGE

SCHIEDAM WARSZAWA

REGIONALE 2016

SERAING MANNHEIM BITTERFELD-WOLFEN

CINEY NÜRNBERG

ROUEN HEIDELBERG

FOSSES DONAUWÖRTH

PARIS-SACLAY KAISERSLAUTERN

PARIS KAUFBEUREN MÜNCHEN

SAINT-HERBLAIN KREUZLINGEN / KONSTANZ

MARLY WIEN-KAGRAN

AMSTETTEN WIEN SIEMENSÄCKER

COUVET GRAZ

VICHY BUDAPEST

VAL D'ALLIER

MILANO

URRETXU-IRIMO VENEZIA

MARSEILLE PLAN D'AOU

ALMADA-PORTO BRANDAO

DON BENITO BARCELONA

VILA VIÇOSA GJILAN

16 PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
DENMARK
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
HUNGARY
ITALY
KOSOVO
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
POLAND
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND

COMPETITION DATES

LAUNCHING: 18 MARCH 2013
ENTRY: 28 JUNE 2013
RESULTS: 13 DECEMBER 2013

INFORMATION / REGISTRATION / FOLDER OF SITES / ENTRY

ON EUROPEAN WEB SITE:
WWW.EUROPAN-EUROPE.EU

CONTACTS

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CALENDAR EUROPAN 12

PREPARATION

June 2012 - Feb. 2013: Site research and problematization
January 11th-12th, 2013: Forum of Sites - Debates around the topics and strategies
of the preselected sites by families

COMPETITION

Launching and Registration
Monday March 18th, 2013
Opening date of the European website with theme, rules, descriptions of the national
Europan structures, a short presentation of the sites proposed for the session and lists of
the national juries.
Opening date for registration on the European website and download of the complete site
folders

Questions on the sites via the Internet forum
Friday May 31st, 2013: Deadline for submitting questions on the sites
Friday June 10th, 2013: Deadline for grouped answers on the sites

Questions on the rules via the Internet forum
Friday June 14th, 2013: Deadline for submitting questions on the rules
Friday June 21st, 2013: Deadline for answers on the rules

Submission of entries
Friday June 28th, 2013: Deadline for submitting documents

Selection
September-October 2013: Shortlisting of entries by the national juries
Beginning of Nov. 2013: Comparative European analysis of the shortlisted ideas
Mid-November 2013: Forum of Cities and Juries
End November 2013: Final selection of winning projects by the national juries

Results
Friday 13 December 2013: Announcement of the results
November 2014: Intersessions Forum

EUROPAN 12 IN 10 POINTS

1. Europan is directed at young professionals of the architectural and urban design under 40 years of age and with a European degree or working in Europe. Each team must include at least one architect.

2. Europan is a call for projects of ideas at the urban and architectural scale, followed by implementations.

3. Europan is a European federation of the national structures organising the competitions, launched simultaneously on a common theme and with common objectives.

4. Rules and judging methods are identical in all the participating countries. The competitions are open, public, European and anonymous. Competitors can register freely in the country of their choice.

5. A series of urban sites in European towns, accompanied with a programme brief, is proposed to competitors. Competitors choose from these sites the one(s) on which they want to submit their project(s).

6. Each project must have two types of entry: the first is a strategic reflection-project responding to the session topic and the urban challenges, and on the urban scale of the chosen site. The second is an executable architectural project on a clearly defined area of the site.

7. In each country a national jury judges the strategic reflection and architectural projects on their sites. The Europan Scientific Committee then compares and analyses the projects together on a European level, launching the debate between the sites representatives and the jury members during a Forum. Finally, the national jury meets a second time to make the final decision of the winning teams.

8. Each of the national competitions has their own jury that designates winners and runners-up, who receive a prize. Some non-rewarded projects may receive a special mention.

9. Prize-winning teams are then helped by the Europan organisers to secure commissions to be implemented. After the announcement of the results, meetings are organised for each site with the city representatives, the juries and the winning teams.

10. Prize-winning proposals are exhibited and published on a national level. On a European scale, a results catalogue is published and an inter-sessions meeting is organised to gather the rewarded teams, the sites representatives, the juries and the organisers to discuss the results.

ADAPTABLE CITY
INSERTING THE URBAN RHYTHMS

CITIES ON THE MOVE

Europe's cities are engaged in a radical transformation: they need urgently to reduce their ecological footprint to help resolve the energy crisis, combat the greenhouse effect and preserve nonrenewable resources. This transformation applies both to their morphology (form) and their metabolism (including all energy expenditure), and is highly dependent on the ways of living they provide. To achieve this, all these changes have to be thought out quickly, and that is why Europan 12 proposes to explore the question of time with a view to making the city more adaptable.

RHYTHMS AND LIFE CYCLES OF URBAN SPACES

This entails, for example, providing new ways of sharing collective space and methods of governance. This requires a chronotypical approach, blending the spatial and temporal dimensions and, for example, establishing temporary projects for spaces. This also means developing a sensitive form of urban planning, where different places can be used at different times, and rethinking the quality of the spaces from that perspective. This raises the question of the "hospitality" of urban spaces and their transparency for users of the city. It is also important to think about intensive development projects, to connect them better with the realities of today's city. It is also about considering the multiple uses the city, and in particular the question of the sharing and recycling of buildings, to avoid excessive consumption of space and thereby to promote a sustainable city by exploiting time in its full range.

In fact, today it seems that the question of land, of the city and of architecture needs to be considered in relation to the timeframes of use and of urban planning. Incorporating the dimension of time into urban policy is a factor that needs to be worked on, because it affects the two principal characteristics of the contemporary city: sprawl and fragmentation.

The city now spreads not only in space but in time, and the emerging feature of the modern city is that of one that is continuously active, 24/7. Urban sprawl, for its part, affects our experience of the city, which can also be perceived in terms of segregation. Time therefore reflects the reality of the fragmented city, a polychronic city that operates to different timeframes.

So for Europan 12, the emphasis is on reflecting the rhythms and life cycles of urban spaces so that they can adapt to change, without losing their identity, can slow down and speed up, adjust to cycles and transformations in the context of an uncertain future. So it is about anticipating the inevitable impacts of change, allowing a plurality of uses, but also being capable of making creative use of what already exists. And therefore adjusting to what is already there while developing visions of the possible that take account of both permanence and variation.

A RESILIENT AND ADAPTABLE CITY

The specific priority of this session, therefore, in projects of an urbano-architectural scale, is to explore time in its relation to space by making the city resilient and adaptable. Resilience is the capacity of a space to recover a function or a development after experiencing a trauma.
Adaptability is the quality of a space that can be easily adapted to harmonise with the changes of use that it undergoes or may undergo.
The city has to regenerate after experiencing divisive urban operations or accelerate to adjust to rapid development or conversely be revitalised in terms of it uses. To do this, however, urban projects need to acquire a capacity to adapt to new timeframes of use, which are better coordinated between themselves.
The notion of an "adaptable city" is of a city that can be worked without breaking, capable of extending its possibilities and retrieving its forms, in space and time. In this case, the underlying question becomes: how do you introduce time into urban projects?

PROGRAMMES BETWEEN LEGACY, INVENTION and REVERSIBILITY

In terms of programme, it is less a question of flexibility or functionality than of scenarios for appropriate transformations between legacy (the history of places), invention (innovation in spatial arrangements that accommodate a plurality of uses) and reversibility (temporary developments). It is less about technology than a method of establishing links between natural and cultural environments and finding compensations and connections. This means, for example, that plans for new buildings need to include measures for nature and landscape and new projects need to be capable of harmonising with a system by adding meaning and purpose (re-connection).
To achieve these objectives, time and the effects of time need to be considered and incorporated into a responsible and inventive analysis of urban rhythms. For this, one needs to evaluate/assess what is already there, and think about the future within an open programme that incorporates different timescales: for example, different rhythms of life, the rhythms of day and night, of the seasons and of successive generations.