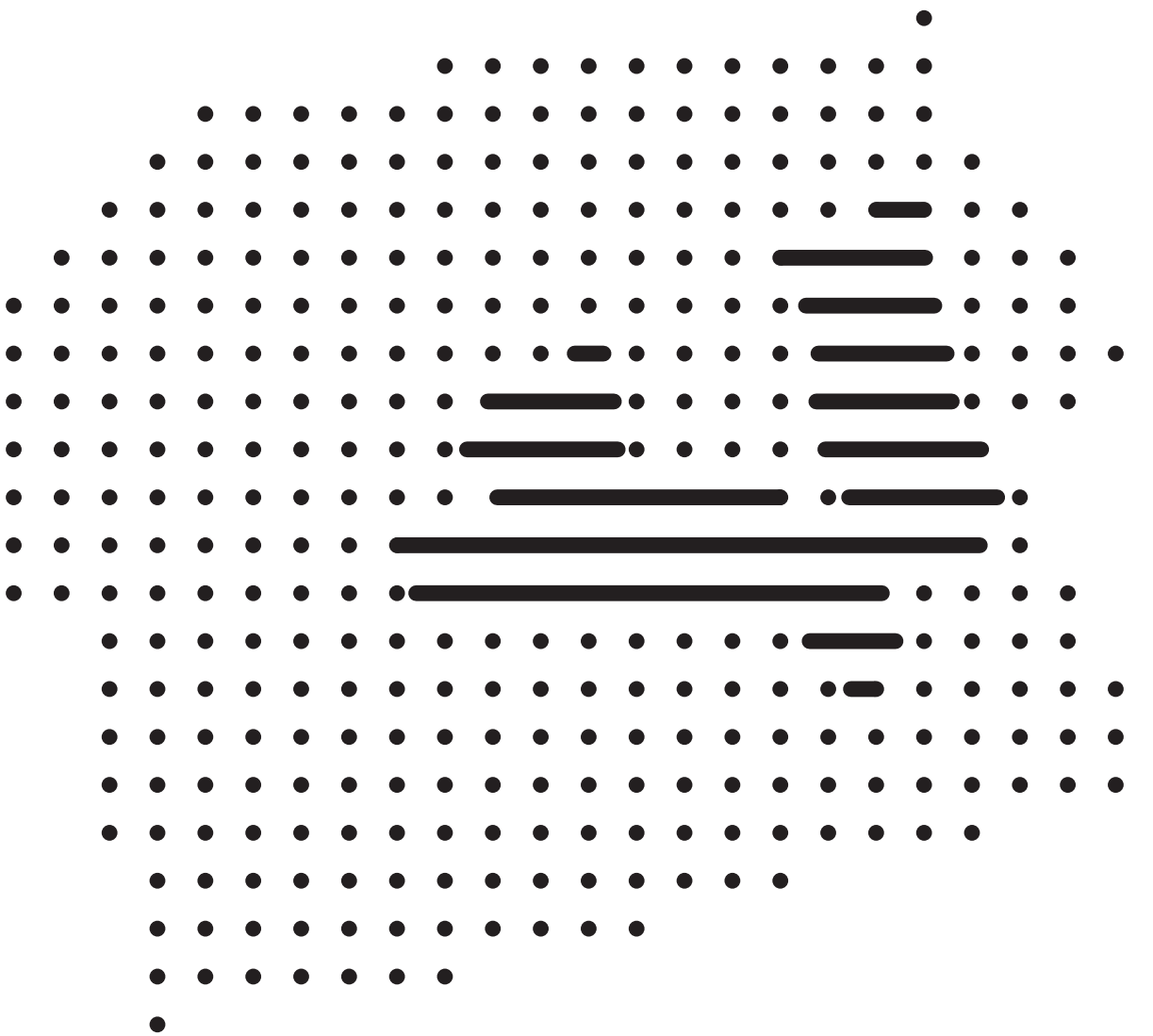
Europan 17
Living Cities 2

Brief
Leipzig



Launch Day
Monday, 27th of March 2023

Organiser
Europan – German Association for the Promotion of Architecture, Housing and Urban Planning in cooperation with
Stadt Leipzig, Dezernat Stadtentwicklung und Bau, Bürgermeister Stadtentwicklung und Bau, Thomas Dienberg

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Actors Involved
Stadt Leipzig, Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung, Stadtplanungsamt, Amt für Stadtgrün und Gewässer, Verkehrs- und Tiefbauamt

Team Representative
Architect / urbanist / landscaper

Communication
Communication after the competition publication

Jury – 1st Evaluation
With the participation of the site representative

Jury – Prize Selection
Ranked Selection: Winner (12.000 Euro),
Runner-up (6.000 Euro) and Special Mention (no reward).
The jury is autonomous in its decision.

Post Competition Intermediate Procedure
A further commissioning depends on the result of the competition.

Type of commission
The City of Leipzig is planning to upgrade the neighborhood in the near future. The following procedure is envisoned:
- Workshop with citizen participation
- Examination of the preparation of supplementary strategy concepts (e.g. energy, mobility and open space concept), preparation of development plan

Schedule

2023

March 27	Official launch of the Europan 17 Competition
April 21	German launching event
April 24	Site visit and colloquium
June 2	Closing date for further requests on the sites
Juni 16	Responding to requests on the sites
July 30	Registration deadline
July 30	Submission of entries
Oct. 22	Prelimiary selection by the local jury
Nov.	Forum of cities and juries
Nov. 17/18	Final selection by the national jruy
Dec. 4	International publication of the results
Dec./Jan.	German award ceremony

2024

Feb. until June	Time frame for workshops
Nov. / Dec.	Inter-Sessions-Forum Europan 17/18

National Jury

Client Representatives
- Andreas Hofer, Director of the International Building Exhibition 2027 StadtRegion Stuttgart, Stuttgart/ Zurich
- Dr. Timo Munzinger, Consultant for integrated urban development and urban planning at the Deutsche Städtetag, Cologne
- Susanne Wartzeck, Sturm und Wartzeck GmbH, President BDA Bund, Berlin/ Dipperz

Architects / Planners
- Ralf Fleckenstein, ff-architekten, Berlin
- Dr. Miriam García García, LandLab, Scientific Committee Europan Europe, Barcelona/ ES
- Prof. Melanie Humann, Professorship for Urbanism & Design, TU Dresden, Urban Catalysts GmbH, Berlin/ Dresden
- Lina Streeruwitz, StudioVlayStreeruwitz, Vienna/ AT
- Sarah Wigglesworth, Sarah Wigglesworth Architects, London/ UK

Public Figure
- Prof. Jörg Stollmann, Chair for Urban Design and Urbanization, TU Berlin, Berlin/ Zurich

Substitutes
- Karin Sandeck, Ministerialrätin of the Bavarian State Ministry of Housing, Construction and Transport, Board of Europan Germany e.V., Munich
- Marika Schmidt, Marika Schmidt, MRSCHMIDT ARCHITEKTEN, Scientific Committee Europan Germany e.V., Berlin
- Josef Weber, Head of Division, Planning and Construction City of Erlangen, Board Europan Germany e.V., Erlangen

The local Juries will be presented on the Europan website.

Table of Contents

1 General Conditions

1 Acceptance of the Rules of Europan 17

The competition is implemented in conformity with the rules passed by the European Europan federation. The complete rules will be published under www.europan-europe.eu on the European website.

The competition is held in accordance with the the Guidelines for Planning Competitions (RPW 2013) in the version published by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) on 31.1.20013 (Federal Gazette of 22.2.2013).

The organisers, competitors and anyone associated with the competition recognise the content of this launching text as binding. At the same time the competitors recognise the basic requirements, demands and general conditions of the Europan 17 competition.

2 Organiser

Europan, German Association for the Promotion of Architecture, Housing and Urban Planning in cooperation with the Stadt Leipzig, Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung, Abteilung Stadtteilentwicklung/ Stadterneuerung

3 Type of Competition

3.1 Object of Competition

Based on the Jupiterstraße neighborhood center in Leipzig-Grünau, spatial development concepts are sought for the suburban settlements of the steadily growing city of Leipzig. With the agglomeration Leipzig-Halle and a population of more than one million people, Leipzig forms the economic center of East Germany. The 23 lakes around the trade fair city of Leipzig, which were newly created as a post-mining landscape, characterize the image of the city on the water in the metropolitan region of Central Germany.

Exemplary models for the combination of living and working in a large housing estate are to be developed, which contribute to local supply, meeting and culture. Decisive impulses for lifelong learning in the neighborhood are desired, as are green and open space concepts that extend beyond the district. A new school building is expected, as well as a critical examination of the site, new building and space typologies, and proposed solutions for a contemporary approach to the deficient scale in the area.

For the project area, which is characterized by demolition, abandonment and loss of function, an identity-forming concept and, in particular, a long-term vision are sought. This should be exemplary for the future change of significance of the district Grünau, which is located in the west of Leipzig and appears largely isolated from the rest of the city. In addition, the visions to be developed should be exemplary for the transformation of central supply areas in large housing estates of post-socialist urban development in Europe.

3.2 Procedure of competition

The competition is designed as an open, one-stage call for ideas. It is anonymous.

4 Admission Zone

The competition is open to all the countries in Europe.

5 Entry Conditions

5.1 Entrants

Europan 17 is open to any team consisting of at least one graduated architect, who may be in association with one or more professionals of the same or related disciplines within the architectural, urban and landscape field (such as architects, urban planners, landscape architects, engineers, artists) or from other relevant fields (such as sociology, geography, biology) and may further be associated with one or more students with a bachelor degree or equivalent (3 years of study) in architecture or related disciplines. The team may also have one or more contributors, who are not considered authors of the project. Every team member must be under the age of 40 years old on the closing date for submission of projects.

5.2 Composition of the Teams

There is no limit to the number of participants per team. Multidisciplinary teams are strongly recommended with regards to the sites issues.

A registered team can modify its composition on the European website until the closing date for submissions (30 July 2023). No further change shall be accepted after this date. Each team member (associate and contributor) shall be registered as such on the Europan website before the closing date for submissions.

One team can submit a project on different sites in different countries with participation limited to one site in the same country and one person can be part of different teams provided that the projects are not submitted in the same country.

Associates
Associates are considered to be authors of the project and are credited as such in all national and European publications and exhibitions. Architects must have graduated with a degree from a university specified within the EU Directive 2005/36/EC, or with an equivalent degree from a university within the natural borders of Europe, recognized by the professional architects' organizations in the country of the competition site. Other professionals must have an applicable European university degree, regardless of nationality. The compulsory requirement is to hold such a degree.

Membership in a European professional body is optional, except for associates without a European degree.

Students accepted as associates must have a bachelor degree or equivalent (3 years of study) in architecture or related disciplines from a university as mentioned above.

Contributors
Teams may include additional members, called contributors. Contributors may be qualified or not but none of them shall be considered as an author of the project. Just like the associates, the contributors must be under the age of 40 years old on the closing date for submission of entries.

Team Representative
Each team names one Team Representative among the associates. The Team Representative is the sole contact with the national and European secretariats during the whole competition. Furthermore, every communication shall be done with one email address, which shall remain the same during the whole competition.

The Team Representative must be an architect or must have the architect status under the laws of a European country.

In specific cases and when mentioned on the site definition (see Synthetic Site File), the Team Representative can be an architecture, urban or landscape professional (architect, landscaper, urban planner, architect-engineer). In this case the team shall necessarily include at least one architect among the associates.

5.3 Non-Eligibility

No competition organizer and/or member of their families are eligible to take part in the competition on a site where he/ she is involved. Still, he/she can participate on another site in which he/she is not involved.

Are considered as organizers: members of the Europan structures and their employees; employees and contractors working for partners with sites proposed in the current session, members of technical committees, jury members and their employees.

For implementations, Europan follows EU law on public procurement and all EU sanctions that are in place at any given time. National sanctions may also apply differently in individual countries. Competitors are themselves solely responsible for evaluating if their eligibility to participate can be affected by these sanctions.

6 Registration

Registration is done through the European website (www.europan-europe.eu) and implies the acceptance of the competition rules.

In compliance with French Act #78–17 of Jan. 6th, 1978, on Information Technology, Data Files and Civil Liberties the protection of personal data communicated during registration is guaranteed. With the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) introduced in May, 25th, 2018, you hold the right to access and modify the information regarding your participation, as well as the right to limit, transfer personal files and eliminate your personal data.

6.1 Europan 17 Website

The European website for the fifteenth session of the competition is available, from the launch of the competition at the following url:
www.europan-europe.eu

It includes: the complete European rules for the Europan 17 competition; the session theme; the synthetic and complete site files grouped geographically or by themes; the juries' compositions; and an organisational chart of all the Europan structures.

The registration of the teams and the complete digital sending of the projects must be done via the European website.

6.2 Team Registration

Registration to the competition is done through the European website (Registration section) and implies the payment of a 100 Euro fee. There shall be no refund of the registration fee.

This fee includes one Complete Site Folder and the printing of the panels on a rigid support by the national secretariats.

Payment is automatically confirmed on the website. The team can then access its personal area and download the Complete Site Folder for the selected site and the digital entry area.

Additional Complete Site Folders cost 50 Euro per site.

7 Information Available to Teams

7.1 Synthetic Site File (Available for Free)

The Synthetic Site Files present a summary vision of the site. They are available for free on the site presentation pages of the European website and help the teams to have a global view of the sites. This document is in English (and sometimes also in the site language).

The Synthetic Site Files provide: Good-quality iconographic documents: 1 map of the city or conurbation identifying the location of the study site and giving the graphic scale; 1 aerial picture of the study site in its context identifying the location of the study site in red and the project site in yellow; 1 oblique aerial picture (semi-aerial) of the study site; 1 oblique aerial picture (semi-aerial) of the project site; 1 map of the area identifying the study site and the graphic scale; 1 map of the area identifying the project site and the graphic scale; at least 3 to 6 ground-level pictures showing the site's characteristic elements (topography, natural features, existing architecture);

Written information: the site scale – location – category; the profile of the team representative: architect or professional of the urban design; names of the town and place; population of the town and conurbation; surface area of the study and project sites; site representative, actor(s) involved, site owner(s); expected follow-up after the competition; the developer's and the city's specific objectives; strategic issues of the site; relation the session topic: "Living Cities 2."

7.2 Brief (Available for Free)

The Brief is a 30-60-pages illustrated document aiming at providing a better understanding of the main elements of the context through the existing elements as well as through the site's mutation issues and its environment. It is available for free on the site presentation pages of the European website in order to help the teams select their project sites. It includes the following elements: A summary of the main elements of the site; the site specificities – site representative; other actors involved; profile of the team representative; expected skills among the team members; communication of the submissions; follow-up after competition; A detailed analysis of the regional and urban context, putting in perspective the transformations of the city and the region and including all the elements on this scale that may have a current of future influence on the site: mobility networks, ecological elements, urban structure, landscape, etc., within the general framework of the theme "Living Cities 2"; A detailed analysis of the study site putting the transformation of the site (the site and its environment) in perspective and illustrating how the session topic is taken into account.

The following information is also provided:

Role of the study site in the city policy, with details on the goals of the planning imagined by the municipality; Programmatic framework: planned transportation networks; public and private spaces to build and/or upgrade, with assumptions about planned functions and/or dimensions; goals for public spaces and infrastructures; and detailed explanations of the choices of the developers for each aspect of the programmes. A detailed analysis of the project site putting in perspective the site transformation and the way to make it again "liveable". The programmatic framework is also detailed, with: the spaces to build and/or regenerate, with functions and dimensions; the precise goals for public spaces and infrastructures; detailed explanations of the developers' intentions on the parts of the programmes to be included. The main elements linked to the Europan 17 topic and their implication on uses and flexibility of spaces (built and public), natural elements and implementation processes of the mutation. A description of the sociocultural context of the site, the city and the region and its evolution to help participants better understand the local urban lifestyles and the citizens' rhythms. A description of the economical context of the site, the city and the region and its evolution to help participants better understand the potential "Living Cities 2" to create.

This document is in English (and sometimes also in the language of the site).

7.3 Complete Site Folder (Download available upon registration.)

The Complete Site Folders include detailed visual documents on the city, the site, its context as well as plans, pictures and any graphic document required for the design process. They can be downloaded on the site presentation pages (after registration on the site and logging in to the website) and help the teams design their project on the chosen site. They include plans, pictures, diagrams and graphics of the following scales:

A. Territorial Scale – Conurbation
1 aerial picture of the city; 1 map on regional (urban geography) or urban scale (conurbation) with an appropriate graphic scale showing the major features structuring the area (buildings, networks, natural features).

B. Urban Scale – Study Site
1 aerial picture; at least 1 semi-aerial picture;

at least 5 ground-level pictures showing the characteristic features of the study site: topography, natural features, existing architecture, etc.; plans with an appropriate scale; characteristic features: infrastructure, existing and future plans, etc.

C. Local Scale – Project Site
at least 3 semi-aerial pictures; at least 10 ground-level pictures showing the characteristic features of the project site: topography, natural features, existing architecture, etc.; plan(s) with an appropriate scale, showing:

the project site's location within the study site and the plot divisions, constructions, natural elements, etc.; topographical map of the project site with an appropriate scale and, if necessary, characteristic features (buildings and natural features to be retained or not, etc.)

8 FAQ

8.1 Questions on the Sites

A meeting is organised on each site with the teams and the municipalities and/or developers to give a detailed picture of the issues related to the site. The national structure of the site then publishes a report in English in a maximum of two weeks after the meeting. This report is available online on the site presentation pages of the European website.

In addition to this an FAQ section on sites is open on the European website for a limited period of time (see calendar). Only registered teams can submit questions.

8.2 Questions on the Rules

An FAQ section on rules is open on the European website for a limited period of time (see calendar).

9 Submission of Entries

9.1 Digital Submission

Digital submission is compulsory. It includes the 3 A1 panels (visual elements), 4 pages (max) illustrated text explaining the link between the project and the theme of the ongoing session as well as the implementation and building processes of the project, documents proving the eligibility of the team members and documents for the communication of the project.

The complete submissions shall be submitted before midnight (UTC+2) on July 30th, 2023, on the European website (Entry section).

Failure to comply with the hereunder-mentioned requirements may, eventually, if the jury decides it, result in the disqualification of the team. The number of entries per site is available on the European website on the European map of the sites (column on the right).

9.2 Anonymity and Compulsory Content

The site name and the project title must be displayed on every document: panels, illustrated text and communication documents. A specific code is automatically attributed to each project upon upload. The teams do not know this code, through which the jury members take note of the project. When anonymity is lifted, the teams' identities are revealed via an automatic link between the code and the team on the online projects database.

9.3 Language

The panels shall be either written in English or bilingual (English + the site language).

9.4 Items to Submit

Submissions include documents divided as follows:
3 vertical A1 project panels composed of visual elements of the project; 1 text presenting the ideas of the project (6 pages max.); Documents proving the eligibility of the team members; Documents for communication
(3 images + a text of 800 signs, spaces included)

9.4.1 Panels Vertical A1 Format

Content: The 3 panels must: explain the urban ideas developed in the project with regards to the site issues and the thematic orientations of the session; develop the project as a whole, highlighting the architecture of the project, and particularly the relationship between the new developments and the site's existing context, including three-dimensional representations of the project; develop the method foreseen for the implementation process of the project.

All graphic and descriptive documents must have a graphic scale.

Technical Specifications:
PDF format; Vertical A1 (W 594 mm × H 841 mm)
Maximum 20 MB; One box (W 60 mm × H 40 mm) is left blank in the upper left corner for the automatic insertion of the code; the name of the city appears next to it
Panels numbered from 1 to 3 in the upper right corner; the team is free to decide on the positioning of the proposal title.

9.4.2 Text

Content: This text must present the ideas of the project and its links with the theme of the session but also the process and periods of implementation.

Technical specifications: 3 to 4 pages (maximum) with limited visuals; PDF format; Vertical A4 (W 210mm × H 297mm). One box (W 60 mm × H 40 mm) is left blank in the upper left corner for the automatic insertion of the code.

Documents to prove the eligibility of the team members Documents for the disclosure of names and verification of the validity of the proposals shall be uploaded as PDF's on the European website.

Personal information includes:

A. For the Team:
The team form and the declaration of author- and partnership, and of acceptance of the competition rules available online on the team's personal area; to be filled out and signed;

B. For Each Associate:
A copy of an ID document with a picture, providing evidence that they are under the age of 40 at the closing date for submission of entries (see calendar).

A copy of their European degree as an architectural, urban or landscape professional (architect, landscaper, urban planner, or others…) or proof of such a status under the law of a European country.

C. For Each Contributor:
A copy of an ID document with a picture, providing evidence that they are under the age of 40 at the closing date for submission of entries (see calendar). No other document than the ones above-listed is necessary.

Attention: The personal documents must be uploaded individually for each team member. Only team members that correctly registered and submitted their eligibility documents separately shall be considered within the team final composition.

The upload of one sole document with all the required information (copies of the ID's and degrees) will not be accepted.

9.4.3 Documents for Communication

Each project must be summered up as follows: One short text of 800 signs (spaces included, to be typed in during submission) developing the project ideas; 3 separate JPG images that symbolize the project (max. 1 MB per image).

9.4.4 Communication Video

Winners and Runners-up of the E17 session will make a communication video presenting their proposal and will be sent, after the announcement of the results on Monday, December 4th, 2023, to the European Secretariat before January 7th 2023.

Length: 3 minutes (maximum);
Format : MP4 video with the codec H.264;
Language for the voice and/or texts: English;
Content: the main ideas of the project linked to the theme of the session and the possible implementation process.

9.5 Control of the Submissions

Each team can check the upload of their projects on their online personal area on the European website. They can also –if needed– modify these documents until the deadline for submissions.

A period of 5 days is left open after the deadline for submissions (see Calendar) for the European secretariat to control the upload of each submission sent before the deadline of submission, as well as to correct the potential problems that might have appeared during the upload of the documents with supporting evidence. No disagreement will be considered without a screenshot of the page to check the reception of the project; date and time should appear clearly on this screenshot.

10 Results and Prizes

10.1 Results

All the results for Europan 17 (winners, runners-up, special mentions) are available online from December 4th, 2023, on the European website (Results section). This list includes the names of each member of the team (associates and contributors) as well as the unique email address of the team, the city and the country entered during registration.

10.2 Winners' Prize

Winners receive a reward of the equivalent of €12,000 (all taxes included) in the currency of the site's country (at the exchange rate on the date of the announcement of the results). The organizers undertake to abide by the decisions of the national juries and to pay the reward within 90 days of the announcement of the results.

10.3 Runners-Up's Prize

Runners-up receive a reward of the equivalent of €6,000 (all taxes included) in the currency of site's country (at the exchange rate on the date of the announcement of the results). The organizers undertake to abide by the decisions of the national juries and to pay the reward within 90 days of the announcement of the results.

10.4 Special Mentions

A Special Mention can be awarded to a project considered innovative although not completely adapted to the site. The authors of such proposals do not receive a reward.

11 Communication of the Competition

11.1 Events

At the National Scale of the Organizing and Associate Countries
Promotion is organized around the competition launch. After the first jury round, an exhibition or online publication of all the submissions on one site can be organised, provided that it respects the teams' anonymity and it is correctly communicated beforehand. This communication shall be specified in the site brief.

The results announcement is accompanied with results ceremonies and presentations and/or workshops creating a first contact between the winning teams and the site representatives.

At the European Scale
A European event called Inter-Sessions Forum is the link between a finishing session and the beginning of the new one. This forum gathers the winning teams and site representatives of the finishing session and the site representatives of the new one. Working-groups are organized around the results and first implementation steps of the projects awarded during the last session.

A 500 Euro compensation is granted by the National Secretaries to each winning team (winners and runner-up) participating to the Forum to cover the journey and accommodation expenses.

11.2 Publications

The competition results can be the opportunity for publications in every organizing or associate country.

The European secretariat publishes a catalogue with the European results along with expert analyses. This catalogue is available either for free consultation or for sale on the European website. One exemplar is given for free to each winning teams (winner, runner-up, special mention).

11.3 Websites

Websites are open by the national and European structures to promote the current session, future events and archives (previous sessions, team portraits, etc.). At the European level, the European website allows participants to find information on all the sites, to register to the competition, to submit their projects and to know all the results of the current session on the European level.

12 Rights and Obligations

12.1 Ownership

All material submitted to the organizers becomes their property, including reproduction rights. The intellectual property rights remain the exclusive property of their author(s).

12.2 Exhibition and Publication Rights

Moratorium on Publication
Teams may not publish the documents submitted to the competition or disclose their names by using their project for any communication before the official announcement of the results. Any such publication may result in the disqualification of the team.

Publications
The organisers reserve the right to publish all the projects submitted to them after the official announcement of results. Projects are exhibited or published under the names of their authors.

12.3 Disputes

The Council of the European Europan Association, which is empowered to arbitrate, shall hear any dispute. In the event of jurisdiction, this will take place in the respective country.

13 List of Europan 17 Competitions

The Contact section of the European website shows the detailed national competition conditions country by country (number of sites and prizes, conditions and rules for implementation, etc.) as well as the composition of the National and European structures, (with names of the people involved).

The Jury section of the European website lists the members of the national juries.

14 Inter-Sessions Forum

Before the launch of the competition, the Inter-Sessions Forum represents the link between a finishing session and the beginning of the new one. This forum gathers the winning teams and site representatives of the finishing session and the site representatives of the new one.

This Forum, for Europan 16/17, took place from November 3rd to 5th, 2022. The next Inter-Sessions Forum – presenting the Europan 17 results and the sites proposed for Europan 18 – is scheduled for November 2024.

15 Organization of the Juries

15.1 Technical Commissions

Each country sets up a Technical Commission, which does not judge but examines all the projects submitted in the country to prepare the work for the jury. Its members are appointed by the national structures and the list of members is communicated to the European Europan Association. This committee may include city representatives and national experts.

16 Juries

16.1 Composition

Each country sets up a jury, whose members are appointed by the national structure and approved by the European Europan Association.

The jury considers all the projects that comply with the competition rules and is sovereign in its judgement. In the event of non-compliance with the rules, it has discretion whether or not to disqualify the entrant.

According to the country, the jury consists of 7 (or 9) members, that are independent and are not linked to a site proposed to the competition and is constituted as follows:

2 representatives of the urban order (public or private) – or 3 in case of a 9-member jury;

4 representatives of the architectural and urban design (architects, landscapers, urban planners) – or 5 in case of a 9-member jury –, among which at least 2 architects;

1 public figure.

At least 2 out of the 7 members must be foreigners – at least 3 in the case of a 9-member jury. The national structure also appoints at least 2 substitute jury members, representatives of the architectural and urban design. The jury members are identified when the competition is launched and their names are listed for each country on the Jurys section of the European website.

Jury members may consult city and site representatives, but on no account may the latter have voting rights for the final selection of winners, runners-up and special mentions.

16.2 Working Methods and Evaluation Criteria

The jury's decisions are final in compliance with Europan rules. Before beginning to work, the jury receives recommendations from the European Association.

The jury meets in 2 separate sessions at different periods of the competition:

Local Jury
At the beginning of this session, the jury appoints one of its members as chairman and agrees on its working method. Sites representatives can be integrated to this jury level and, in some countries, may participate to the selection of the shortlisted projects.

The jury then studies the projects that do not comply with the rules and decide whether or not to disqualify them.

Later on, it assesses the projects on their conceptual content and the degree of innovation according to the Europan 17 topic and shortlists maximum 25 % of the submitted projects.

Still, each entry is judged on its sole merits and the winning teams are not chosen on basis of an equal distribution between sites – the jury can therefore distribute prizes among entries up to its will or decide not to award all the prizes.

National Jury
During the second round, the jury examines –on its own and independently– the shortlisted projects and points out the winners, runners-up and special mentions. The jury could assess the projects on basis of:
- the relationship between concept and site;
- the relevance to the questions raised by the topic and in particular to the issues of sustainable development and adaptability;
- the relevance of their programme to the general brief for their specific site
- the potential for integration into an urban process adapted to the site's issue;
- the innovative nature of the proposed public spaces;
- the consideration given to the connection between different functions;
- the architectural and technical qualities

The jury finally writes a report giving the reasons for the choice made in relation to the requirements of the competition and the concerned sites.

Each country budget includes the equivalent of a Winner's and a Runner-Up's prize per site. Still, each entry is judged on its sole merits – the jury can therefore decide not to award all the prizes. In this case, the reasons shall be made public. The jury may single out projects for Special Mention. These projects are recognised by the jury as presenting innovative ideas or insights, yet not sufficiently suitable for the site. The authors of such projects do not receive any reward.

The jury can decide to replace a prize-winning project, if disqualified after the validation of competition participation, by another project if the quality is satisfactory.

16.3 Disclosure of Names

The projects assessed by the experts and juries are anonymous.

Once the decision of results is taken, the jury reveals the names of the winners, runners-up and special mentions. This operation is done through the European database, which automatically links the codes of the projects and composition of teams.

16.4 Results Announcement

After disclosure of the names of the winning teams and following any adjustments to rankings that may prove necessary, the national secretariats ratify the decisions and disclose the names of all the participants. The European secretariat is expected to publish the complete list of results online on December 4th, 2023.

16.5 European Comparative Analysis

16.5.1 European Comparative Analysis Committee

Between the two jury meetings the members of the European Scientific Committee meet to familiarize with the anonymous projects shortlisted by the different national juries. They compare the projects and classify them by theme on basis of the problems raised by the site categories and the proposed ideas. Under no circumstances does the European comparative analysis committee express a judgement – it simply proceeds to a classification of the projects. Its role is purely thematic and comparative.

16.5.2 Forum of Cities and Juries

Between the two national jury sessions a Forum gathers the national juries and site representatives to discuss the conclusions of the European comparative analysis committee. It aims at ensuring that the different experts participating in the evaluation process share a common culture. Projects remain anonymous throughout the procedures and are only identified by their code.

17 Implementations

17.1 Activities to Promote Implementations

The European Association and the national structures under- take to do what is required to encourage cities and/or developers (or their nominated promoters.) that have provided sites for the competition to engage the prize-winning teams for the operational phase.

The national structures undertake to organize a first meeting with the prize-winning teams within 90 days after the official announcement of results, between the partners of the cities and the clients. This meeting may take various forms and is the starting point for the site representatives to initiate implementation processes with the prize-winning teams on the ideas developed in the projects.

In some countries – and provided this step falls under public market regulations – a maximum of 3 winning teams can be involved in a study and/or workshop organised in partnership with the Europan national structure and the site's representatives, after which the latter – the city or another public official – chooses the team(s) for implementation. This new consultation work is paid.

The operational follow-up consists of a series of stages: preliminary studies, workshops, urban studies, operational studies, construction and within a contractual agreement. If necessary, they may be implemented on another site than the competition site as long as the ideas of the prize-winning projects are maintained. The prize-winning teams must comply with the professional rules that apply in the country where they are engaged to work. After the competition, the prize-winning teams must appoint one of their architect members as a representative, who is the sole spokesperson for the team with the municipalities and/or developers. A summary of the countries' legislations on the rules of professional practice is available in the Contact section of the European website (Complete Card).

17.2 Websites

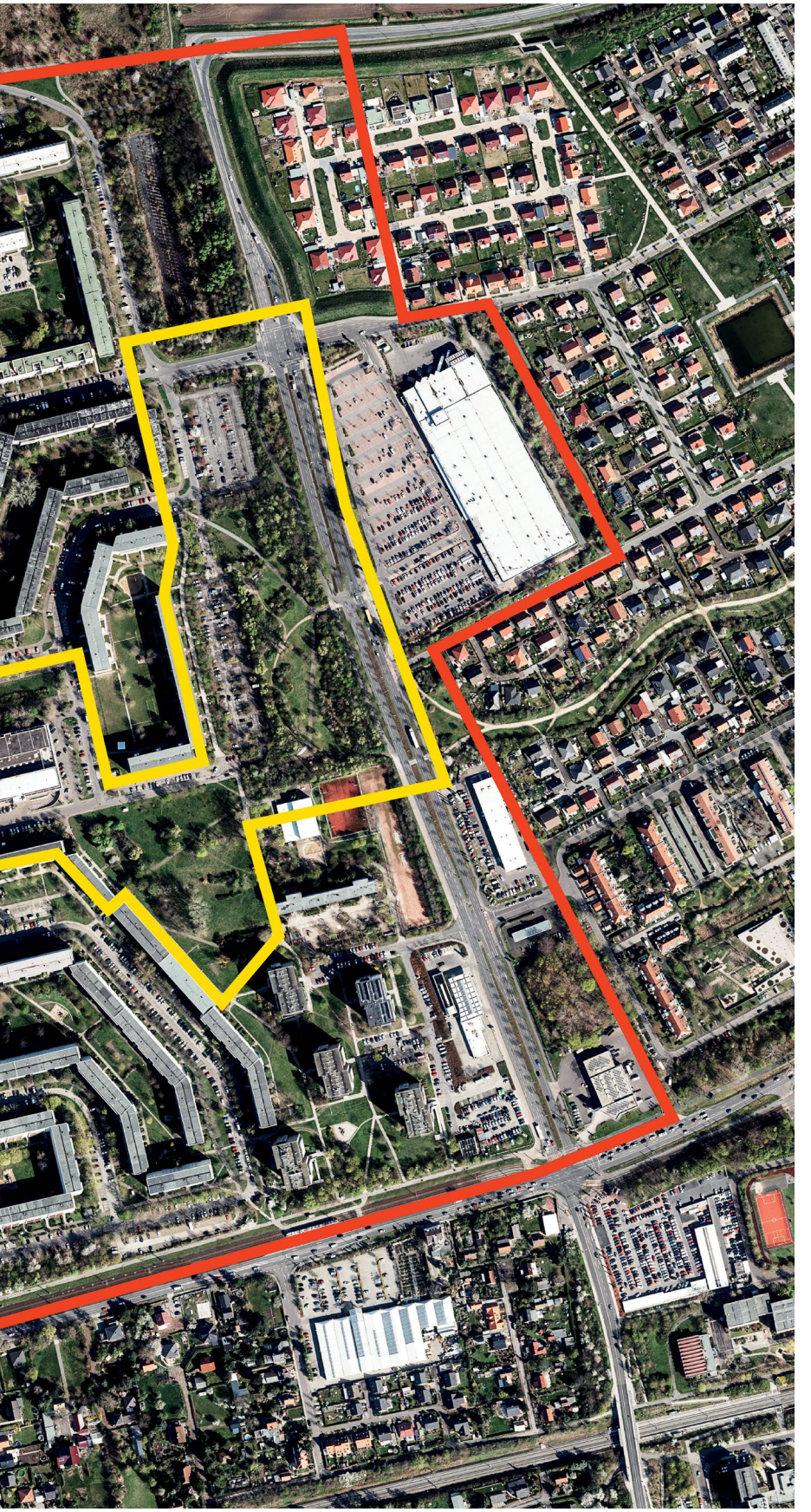
The Europan national structures present the implementations at the national level. The European secretariat presents completed or ongoing implementation processes on the European website (Exploration section).

17.3 Implementation Books and Booklets

The European secretariat coordinates European publications on implementations, showing winning and runner-up projects from previous sessions that were implemented or are still in progress.

2 Competition Task

Fig. 1



Leipzig, Grünau Nord
red: Observation area
yellow: Project site

2.1 General information about the city of Leipzig

2.2 Location and role of Leipzig in the region

Leipzig is located in the northwest of the federal state of Saxony, at the border with Saxony-Anhalt. Together with the city of Halle, 35 km away, the regional centre of Leipzig forms the Leipzig-Halle conurbation, with around 1.1 million inhabitants. It is part of the metropolitan region of Central Germany that forms the economic centre of Eastern Germany.

Leipzig is centrally linked to the federal motorway network by the A9 (Berlin-Leipzig-Nürnberg), A14 (Magdeburg-Leipzig-Dresden) and A38 (Leipzig-Göttingen) motorways. In addition, the city is connected to the rail network. Berlin can be reached in 75 minutes, Munich in 200 minutes and Erfurt in 45 minutes. Leipzig is also internationally connected to numerous cities via Leipzig/Halle Airport.

With this good accessibility, Leipzig not only plays an important role in the region, it has also been able to significantly increase its position in international competition between cities and regions. Today, the city is a trade and service metropolis, research location, tourism centre, cultural city, international transport hub, production location and an important location for the creative scene (cf. Chap. Historical development of the city and its inhabitants, Economic structure and development).

2.3 Historical development of the city and its inhabitants

Leipzig can look back on a long and eventful history. Historical milestones include the granting of the city charter in 1165 and the founding of Leipzig University in 1409. At the intersection of two trade routes, the foundations for Leipzig's development into a city of trade fairs, science and books with a worldwide reputation were laid as early as the Middle Ages. Leipzig was granted the right to hold fairs and markets in 1497, making it one of the oldest trade fair cities in the world. Closely linked to the fairs was the development of the book and publishing industry.

In 1800, 32,000 people lived in Leipzig; as a result of industrialisation, the population grew strongly and in 1871 it became a large city with a population of 106,000. The second half of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century – the so-called Gründerzeit – was a time of indelible change for the city of Leipzig, when its characteristic forms of rented housing emerged. During this period, the central European hub of trading, higher education and culture also developed into one of the most important German business centres. In just a few decades, a large number of new city quarters were built in plain, more sophisticated but also extremely prestigious designs to provide housing for the rapidly growing population and space for up-and-coming companies.

In 1910, Leipzig was the fourth largest city in Germany with a population of almost 590,000 people; its previous population peak of 718,000 was reached in 1930. After the First World War, the focus was on housing development and housing construction of the classical modern era in order to meet the housing shortage. During the Second World War, Leipzig, like many large German cities, was partially destroyed. After the division of Germany, reconstruction in the former German Democratic Republic (GDR), which was carried out with completely inadequate means, dragged on for decades. During these 40 years, the remaining Gründerzeit buildings, which still mark the city's image, were almost completely left to their own devices and decayed in large part. From 1970 onwards, urban development in the district capital Leipzig continued, first on greenfield sites and later in inner-city demolition areas, with serial housing construction in prefabricated slab design. Large housing estates were built, such as the housing complexes in Leipzig-Grünau. After German reunification in 1989/90, the phase of neglecting the city's historic building stock was replaced by lively investment and modernisation activity.

Despite incorporating some surrounding areas of Leipzig, in 1998 the population sank to 437,000, its lowest point, as unemployment, emigration, office and housing vacancies reached their highest figures since the collapse of the East German economy. In this adjustment crisis, former large companies shrank to small and medium-sized enterprises within a few years or were lost completely.

But since the 2000s, the city has seen growth, which increased rapidly after 2011 and has only slowed down slightly in recent years. Today, with a population of around 620,000, Leipzig is the most populous city in the federal state of Saxony and once again presents itself as a dynamic economic and cultural metropolis in central Germany. According to population forecasts (main variant) by the Office for Elections and Statistics of the City of Leipzig, a further increase of around 55,500 inhabitants is expected by 2040, increasing its population to around 665,500.

2.4 Urban, settlement and landscape structure

Leipzig is essentially characterised by the preserved, renovated buildings of the Wilhelminian period in the city centre (e.g., distinguished commercial and trade fair buildings, courtyards and arcades) and a diverse industrial architecture in the residential districts close to the city centre. Historic village structures and large

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

2
The Projectsite / Surroundings

3
View of the Kulkwitzer See lake, which is only 1500 meters away from the project area, in northern direction

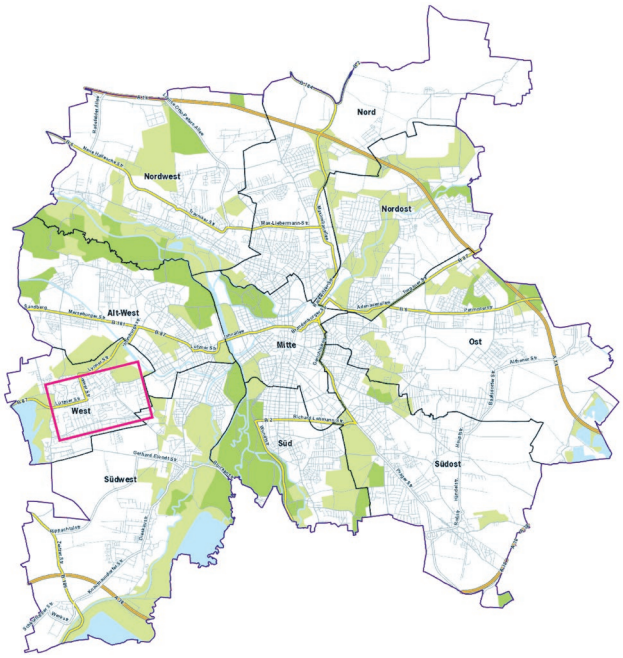
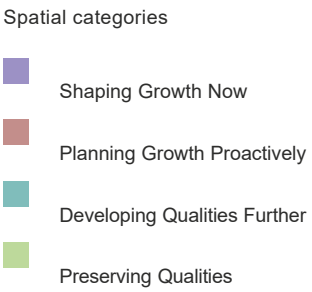


Fig. 4



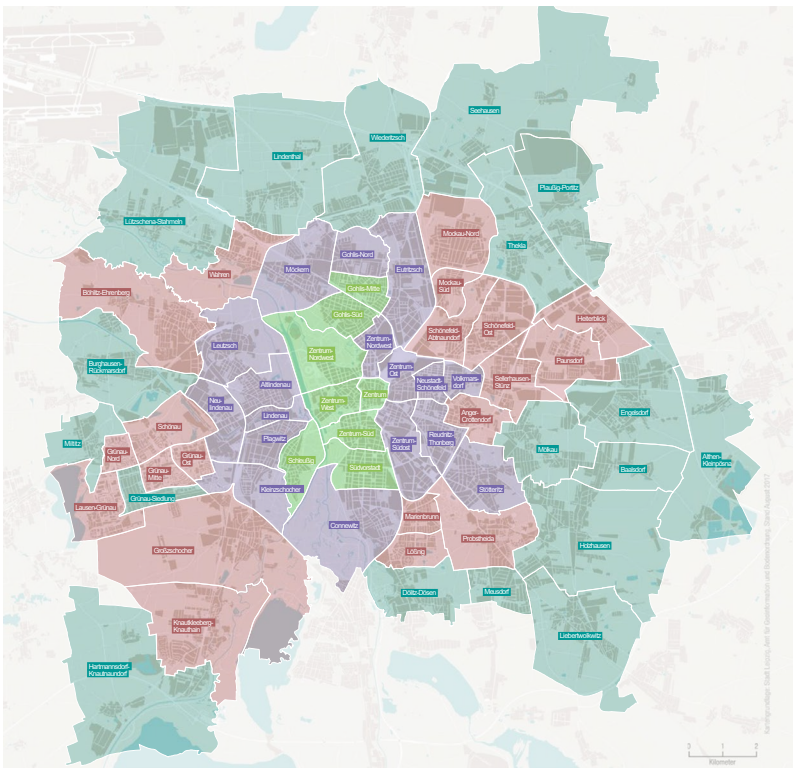


Fig. 5

4
Location of the district Grünau (red marking) in the Leipzig city area

5
District Strategy Leipzig / INSEK

industrial housing estates are located on the outskirts of the city and form the spatial link to the surrounding lake landscape created from former open-cast mines. Since 2000, many new buildings and areas of single-family homes have sprung up throughout the city.

Between the built-up urban spaces exists an extensive network of green and open spaces consisting of numerous parks, small green spaces and green city squares, cemeteries, allotment gardens, woodland and open spaces used for agricultural purposes. Private gardens, street trees and succession areas created on brownfield sites also number among Leipzig's urban green spaces. As green infrastructure, they take on important functions in securing the city's livelihood and quality of life. This also applies to the blue infrastructure consisting of numerous rivers and streams as well as an inner-city canal system (Karl Heine Canal, Elster-Saale Canal). The latter also serves as a waterway network for leisure and tourism. The 23 lakes around Leipzig, which were created as a post-mining landscape (e.g., Kulkwitzer See, 1973, Cospudener See, 2000), along with numerous bodies of standing water contribute to Leipzig's image as a city of water.

2.5 Mobility and transport

The transport system and the networks of technical infrastructure have undergone numerous expansions, adaptations and renewals in the course of structural change and the profiling of the city as a business location:

Leipzig's urban area is predominantly well served by public transport, which is characterised by extensive multimodality, boasting various modes of transport and relatively dense frequencies, from buses and trams to S-Bahn lines and rail transport. The construction of the City Tunnel initiated the development of an efficient suburban railway network in the region. Leipzig's tram network is radially oriented towards the city centre and covers a large part of the settlement area. It is supplemented by city buses. In 2010, the city bus network was redesigned and strengthened, with a focus on increasing the frequency of buses and optimising their routes.

Leipzig's urban structure, attractive open-space networks and topographical conditions offer excellent conditions for cycling. In total, the cycling network of the city of Leipzig covers about 420 km. In addition, about 500 km of paths in green spaces and forests can be used for cycling. Its share of the modal split has increased from 5.6% (1994) to over 18.7% (2018). The share of walking was 27.3% in 2018.

The public road network in Leipzig, excluding motorways, covers approximately 1,700 km. The historically developed radial system comprising 400 km of main roads still determines the routes of motor vehicle traffic today. The number of motor vehicles in the city has been rising continuously for years and is growing faster than the population, yet these trends vary depending on geography. The degree of motorisation continues to increase from the city centre to the outskirts.

2.6 Economic structure and development

Leipzig was one of the most important industrial locations in the former GDR, with a high concentration of large-scale enterprises. After 1990, the bulk of the city's historically developed business locations and a large number of industrial jobs were lost. The city suffered a significant loss of importance as an industrial location. But since 2005 Leipzig's economic development has followed a positive trend, to which the service sector has contributed significantly. Sectors traditionally based in Leipzig, such as media and trade fairs, have been strengthened and new sectors, such as biotechnology and the health-care industry, have been established. Economic growth is supported by the logistics industry (e.g., DHL, Amazon) and newcomers from the manufacturing sector (e.g., automotive giants Porsche, BMW) and the supplier industry as well as vehicle-related industries (e.g., foundry technology). The research landscape has also been strengthened, especially in the fields of health care, biotechnology and the environment. Leipzig is now home to various research and science institutes, such as the Max Planck, Helmholtz and Fraunhofer Institutes. Moreover, the city is characterised by a diverse cultural and creative industry and has become a magnet for tourists (cf. Chap. Location and role of Leipzig in the region).

The employment situation – despite upward trends – is still problematic compared to other large German cities and is marked by (long-term) unemployment and a high proportion of benefit recipients and marginal employment. There are clear disparities within the city based on geography; the Grünau district, for example, has a particularly concentration of unemployed and older people.

2.7 Current challenges facing urban development

The population growth of recent years has led to an increased demand in the real estate market, especially for residential space, and thus to a small-scale re-densification of existing buildings. This is leading to a mounting loss of undeveloped land, which had often been used as open spaces and has been important for biodiversity and the urban climate, particularly in the already densely populated inner-city districts. In addition, not only are more and more brownfield sites being reactivated for the construction of social infrastructure (e.g., kindergartens, schools), but also an increasing number of public green spaces are being

gobbled up – this loss of open space, climate improvement, biotopes and natural habitats in the neighbourhood is not being adequately compensated for elsewhere, e.g. through the creation of new open spaces or the upgrading of existing ones.

For sustainable growth and necessary climate adaptation, the potential of all urban areas in Leipzig must therefore be considered and activated. In the inner-city areas, the remaining land potential for housing, commerce and green or biotope structures is no longer sufficient. The city needs growth areas for all realms of urban development, which are to be identified and further developed through forward-looking land management within the urban area. Housing should be diverse, affordable and economically viable.

Climate change and its resulting consequences require adaptable and diverse urban structures. Use and space reserves must be mobilised within all neighbourhoods while utilisation cycles are optimised and the multiple use of buildings and open spaces are made possible. In the sense of a double inner development, the green and open-space system should be preserved and, if interventions are necessary, the losses should be compensated for by new qualities and improved networking and accessibility.

By declaring a climate emergency in 2019, the city of Leipzig has committed itself to facing the effects of climate change and to necessary climate protection measures. The city government aims to achieve climate neutrality by 2035. In the course of all urban developments to be planned and implemented in the future, appropriate measures are to be implemented and climate-friendly urban development is to be promoted.

Another important goal in Leipzig is the focus on the idea of a "city of short distances" and the promotion of sustainable mobility. One challenge is to further develop the limited traffic-route space in the growing city in such a way that environmentally friendly and efficient mobility gradually receives a larger share. The foreseeable technical changes in the context of e-mobility and autonomous driving, along with the opportunities of switching between different types of mobility, are to be targeted for Leipzig.

The Integrated Urban Development Concept (INSEK) Leipzig 2030 formulates an interdisciplinary urban development strategy. With the guiding objective defined in it, "Leipzig grows sustainably!", growth is to be ecologically, socially and economically balanced. The aim is to achieve a balance between better utilisation of existing land reserves and infrastructures on the one hand and maintaining quality of life on the other.

The INSEK identifies priority areas that have a high socio-economic need for action compared to the city as a whole. One of these priority areas is Grünau. The main areas of action for Grünau are intergenerational, socially and ethnically integrative development. Moreover, Leipzig's strong growth offers the district vast potential for re-densification in the long term (cf. Appendix 1: INSEK).

2.8 The district of Grünau

The large housing estate Leipzig-Grünau – built according to the socialist model between 1976 and 1986 at the western outskirts of Leipzig – was one of the largest prefabricated housing estates in the former GDR. Originally, the district was conceived as a home for people displaced by the growing open-cast lignite mining, which had led to the demolishing of certain surrounding villages. But was also conceived as a replacement for the dilapidated or destroyed buildings in the city centre. This new housing construction was applauded at the time. Between 1990 and 2010, however, radical population loss led to considerable deconstruction measures.

3.1 Urban planning situation

The planning for the large housing estate Grünau was preceded in 1973 by an open, GDR-wide urban-planning competition. This served to clarify fundamental questions of layout and structure, the density and height of the buildings, building forms and spatial proportions, open space design and local recreation, traffic and urban development, as well as the architectural design of the residential buildings and public facilities.

The result was a large housing estate that extends over several districts and is divided into different housing complexes (WK). Their numbering reflects the phases of development running from east to west: Grünau-Ost (WK 1, 2, 3), Grünau-Mitte (WK 4, 5.2), Schönau (WK 5.1), Grünau-Nord (WK 7), Lausen-Grünau (WK 8). The WKs are located between the main road network. ER 6 was never realised.

The multi-storey apartment buildings, constructed in industrial style, have a decisive influence on the dispersed settlement and development structure in Grünau. Grünau was originally planned as a large housing estate with 22,500 flats for 67,500 individuals. Around 38,000 flats were built, in which about 85,000 people lived in the 1990s. Twenty tower blocks (type PH 16 "Erfurt"), numerous five-storey buildings (type WBS 70/10,800) and six-storey buildings (type WBS 70/12,000), eleven-storey buildings (type WBS 70/12,000), twelve nine-storey tower blocks (type PH 9 WBS 70/E) and seven six-storey tower blocks (type PH 6 WBS 70/E) were built. In addition, neighbourhood centres with a denser and

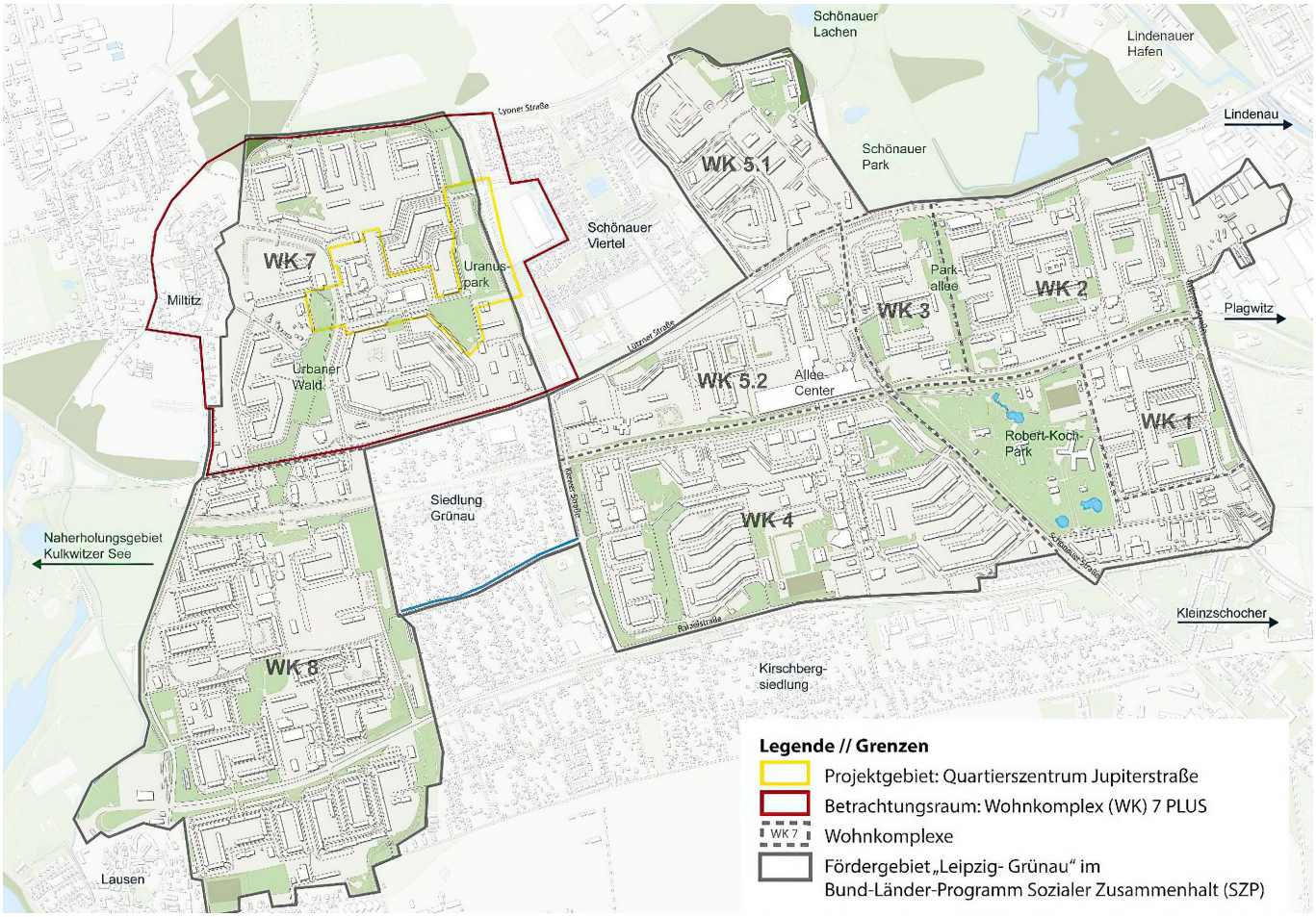


Fig. 6

6
Overview of residential complexes (WK), development area “Leipzig-Grünau” as well as observation area WK 7 PLUS and project area Quartierszentrum Jupiterstraße

more diverse structure also emerged in each WK, including pedestrian zones, shop zones, squares along with higher and more enclosed building structures (cf. Chap. Uses and functions).

Between the apartment complexes, which are characterised by multi-storey housing, there are older, small-scale housing estates (e.g., Kirschbergsiedlung, Siedlung Grünau). Other settlement typologies were created through the conversion of the former barracks area, which was developed after reunification as the Schönauer Viertel, becoming an attractive residential location, especially for single-family homes.

Challenges and potentials:
Grünau is relatively isolated from the rest of the city. The urban space between Grünau and the old quarters of Lindenau, Plagwitz and Kleinzschocher forms a spatial barrier. It is marked by commercial enterprises, railway facilities, allotment gardens and the Lindenau harbour, with the attractive landscape areas of Schönauer Lachen.

The housing available in the large housing estate is very homogeneous and is dominated by three-room flats. This lack of housing diversity makes social mixing difficult.

Although a large portion of the GDR housing stock was modernised, the housing supply is largely focused on the low-price segment in multi-storey housing. As a result, a large proportion of low-income households are concentrated in Grünau.

There is a need for renovation and adaptation of the building fabric. This is due in part to the changing living space requirements of older people or single households. For example, there is a need for age-appropriate and barrier-free or low-density housing. But there is also a lack of alternative housing models for communal living – in some cases with the desire for far-reaching services such as housing communities for the elderly and nursing homes, dementia housing groups – student housing, multi-generational housing, building groups and communities, co-living spaces, cluster flats and micro-flats.

3.2 Uses and functions

The conception of large housing estates such as Grünau envisaged a spatial separation of the functions of living and working. Accordingly, Grünau was planned and implemented monofunctionally as a residential location. Each housing complex is equipped with a neighbourhood centre. Only "supply facilities" (e.g., groceries, pharmacies, hairdressers) as well as day-care centres and schools were centrally located for the residents of the district (cf. Chap. Urban planning situation).

Larger-scale workplaces or functions with city-wide appeal were not planned for Grünau. Until 1990, the majority of jobs were located in the districts bordering Grünau to the east; these were lost with deindustrialisation.

Stuttgarter Allee, classified as a B-centre according to the Leipzig Urban Development Plan for Centres, with predominantly small-scale retail spaces and a concentration of public facilities (e.g., cinema, surgeries, sports facilities), forms the functional centre of the large housing estate with the Allee-Center, built in 1997, and the PEP-Center, from 1996, to the north. The retail location with a wide range of products for short-, medium- and long-term needs benefits from an efficient system of public transport lines and roads as well as a large number of parking spaces. However, the catchment area is limited to the western parts of the city. For historical reasons, Grünau's economic strength is still of low priority today. The comparatively few jobs in Grünau are concentrated in the retail and service sectors.

Challenges and potentials:
While Grünau generally has a homogeneous use structure, those neighbourhood centres planned that were planned to have a mix of uses are increasingly suffering from a loss of significance. These central locations have been weakened by the demolition of buildings important in terms of urban development and function, by the dwindling appeal of the public spaces and by limited accessibility.

Further negative effects have been caused by structural changes in the retail sector as well as changes in shopping behaviour, which resulted in the relocation of large-scale retail stores to greenfield sites. The ongoing retreat of brick-and-mortar retail is reinforced by the development of e-commerce. It is thus expected that this retail location, with a surplus of available space, will be under pressure to adapt in the future.

Both deconstruction and the abandonment of previous uses have created „empty spaces" in Grünau, which are now ripe for conversion and reuse.

3.3 Historical district development and population structure of Grünau

The large housing estate of Grünau has always been subject to strong urban changes. The construction and densification phase up to the 1990s was followed by a shrinking phase, with vacancies and demolition measures unlike in any other district in Leipzig. After reunification, Leipzig suffered a considerable population decline, in which Grünau lost more than half of its population by 2011.

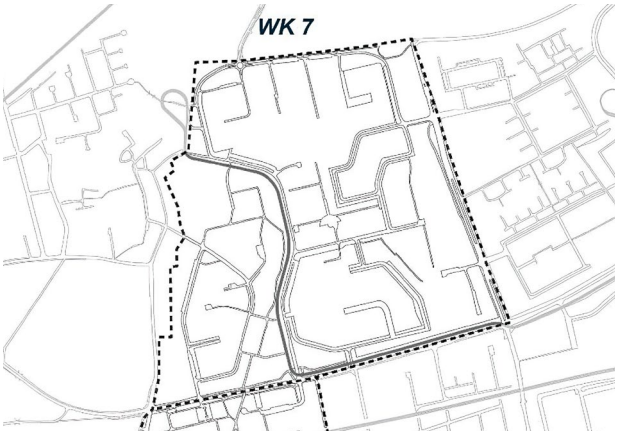


Fig. 7

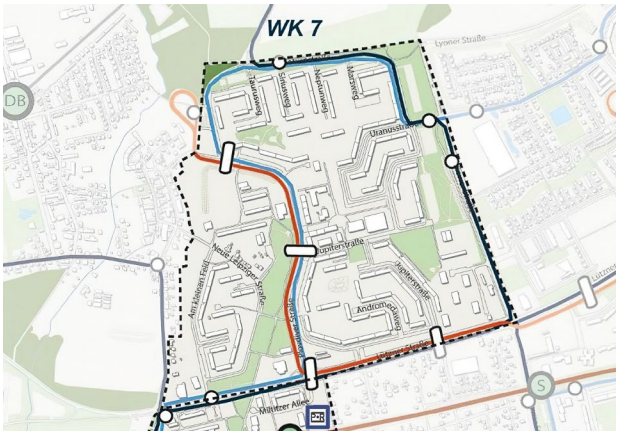


Fig. 8

Fig. 9

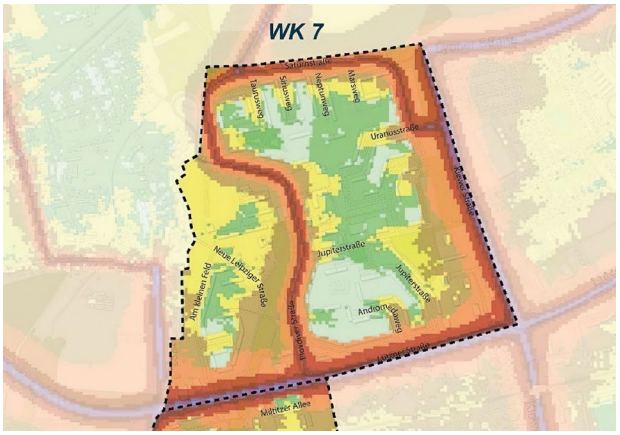


Fig. 10

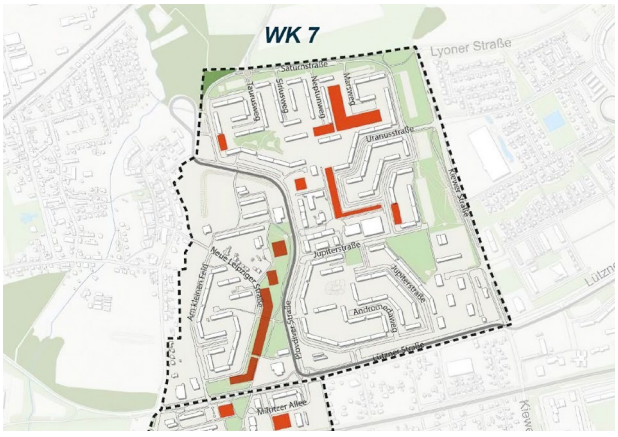


Fig. 11

Fig. 12

7
Traffic development

8
Public transport

9
Open space structure

10
Noise

11
Deconstruction areas / apartments

12
Open spaces, potential areas and green connections

Fig. 13

13
Aerial view Jupiterplatz / project area

Due to the associated housing vacancy, Grünau was a focus of urban redevelopment in Leipzig in the 2000s. Numerous apartment buildings were demolished while more than 60 per cent of the building stock was redeveloped. In addition, extensive investments were made in the qualification of green and open spaces and in the adaptation of the infrastructure. But it was only in the context of the city's overall growth that the population figures stabilised for the first time in 2012. Today, around 45,000 people live in the Grünau housing estate (2021).

While the average age in the city as a whole has been falling for several years, it is rising in Grünau. In 2021, the average age was 42.4 in Leipzig and 46.7 in Grünau. The proportion of individuals with a migration background has risen continuously in recent years and, at an average of 19.1%, now exceeds the citywide level of 16.8% (2021). People from various countries, especially Syria and Russia, have found a home here.

The proportion of unemployed people among those of working age has fallen in recent years both in Leipzig and in Grünau. However, at 9%, the proportion in this western district borough is significantly higher than the citywide average of 4.9% (2021).

Challenges and potentials:
Grünau is becoming increasingly older and more diverse. The younger households moving in are often low-income. This requires measures that promote intergenerational, socially and ethnically inclusive development. A high proportion of the employable population has only low educational qualifications, and many jobseekers in the district are long-term unemployed.

The current population forecast sees a future decline for Grünau. Nevertheless, in view of Leipzig's strong growth, the district offers extensive long-term potential for building densification and space for pioneering experimental housing and urban development projects of the future. Aspects of mixing, participation and education will be the focus of ongoing and future spatial and programmatic development.

3.4 Open spaces

Grünau has important open-space structures that are characteristic of the entire district and connect the neighbourhoods with each other. Alte Salzstraße runs in an east-west direction through the entire district. The street's name – Old Salt Road – recalls the historic trade route and is today mainly reserved for foot and bicycle traffic. This "street" is flanked by various parks and green areas that invite passers-by to stay and play.

Starting in the north, the Schönauer Lachen, Schönauer Park, the historic four-row linden avenue called Parkallee and Robert Koch Park in the south form a green sequence in a north-south direction.

The Kulkwitzer See recreational area, which adjoins Grünau to the west, is of great importance for the entire district. Another significant green space is Uranuspark, also located in the west.

Grünau's widely dispersed urban structure leads to an abundant supply of public green spaces in the immediate vicinity of the residential environment. Of note are the numerous residential courtyards, playgrounds and sports fields, as well as the green spaces between the streets and paths and in front of the façades.

Challenges and potentials:
The district appears very green at first glance, but the greenery is predominantly lawn. The area possesses only a few structured green spaces. In addition, the numerous deconstruction areas reinforce the loss of significance, as no influential uses or area designs have been undertaken so far. Thus, the appearance of the residential environment in Grünau is often monotonous and lacks tension. Some of the existing green spaces are still grossly underused by Grünau's residents.

In contrast to a closed perimeter block development, the open building style so characteristic of Grünau leads to semi-public and public open spaces. Private open spaces are currently underrepresented. Due to their size, the residential courtyards formed by apartment blocks often have too few identifying features or special characteristics. The neighbourhood suffers from a lack of reference points.

Only a few open spaces in the residential environment, such as enclosed residential courtyards, community gardens or private gardens, are suitable to be assigned to smaller user groups.

The diverse vegetation areas should be more effectively connected both for purposes of ecology and to be better utilised in the future. The development task is to strengthen paths to and between soon-to-be-developed recreational spaces and to increase their diversity and intensity of use.

3.5 Traffic and development

Good accessibility to the workplaces outside the housing estate was essential for the Grünau district in its planning and development. For this reason, it has good transport infrastructure with connections to the city centre and the former working-class districts to the east, such as Lindenau and Plagwitz. The basic structure is formed by the east-west axis of the S-Bahn and parallel traffic roads. In addition, the district has several tram lines running east-west. The public transport connection

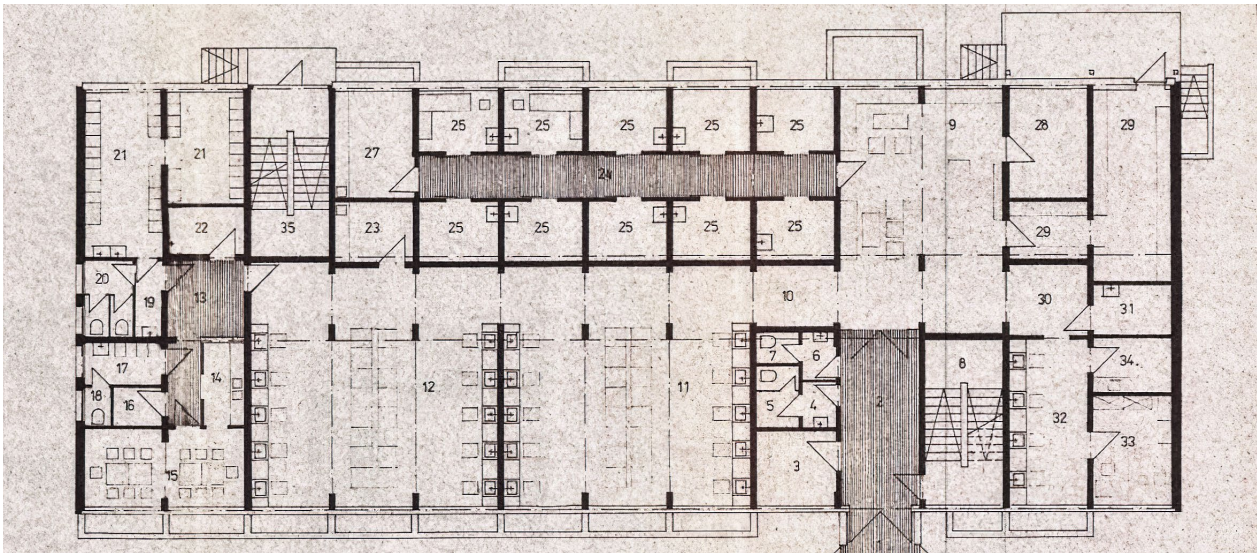


Fig. 14a

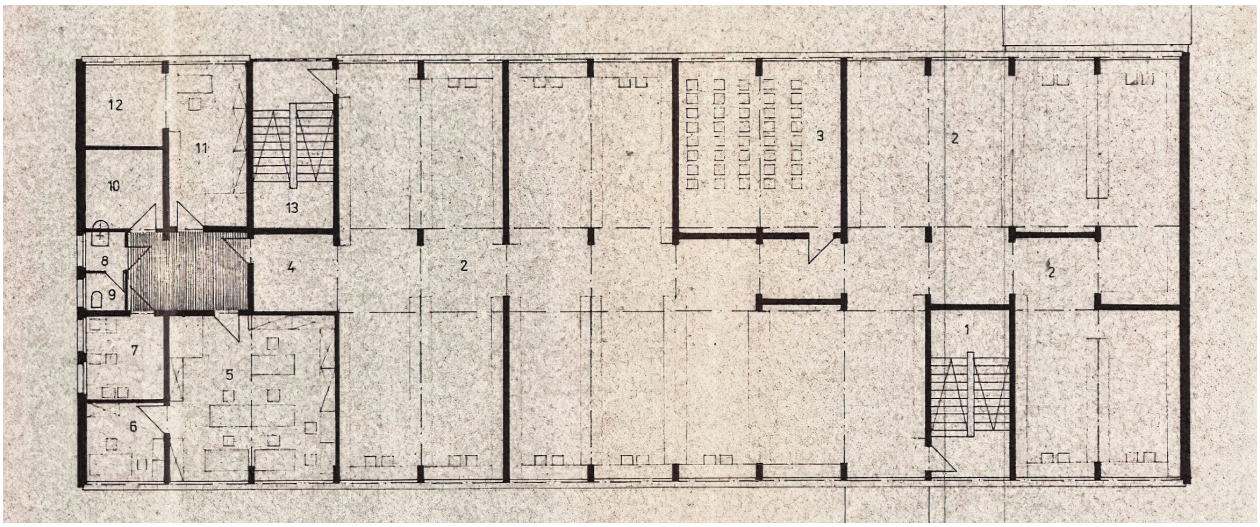


Fig. 14b

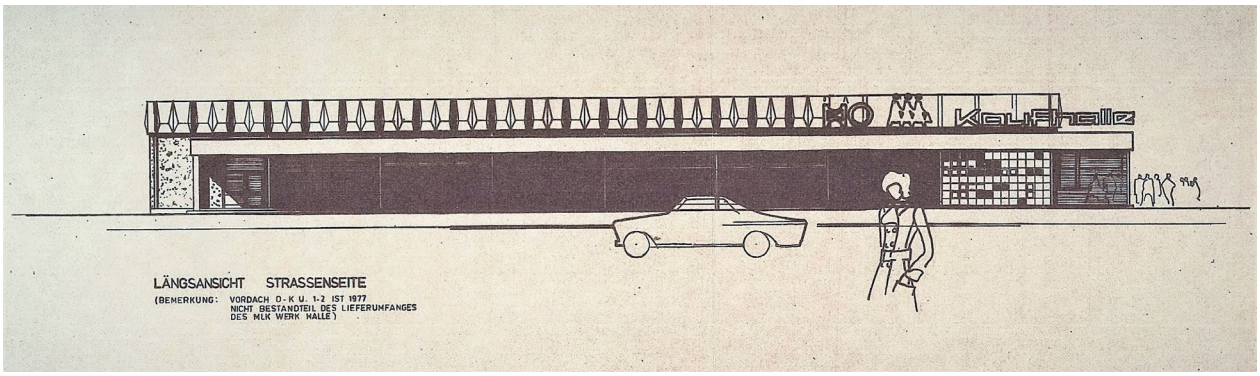


Fig. 15

14 a & b
Floor plans from 1981 / example object in the project site: library in Plovdiver Str. 40 / ground floor and first floor

15
View from 1977 / example object in the project area: department store at Jupiterstraße 46

Fig. 16

Fig. 17

16
Stock / Converted terrace houses on Uranus Street from 2013 / "Intervallstudie"

17
Stock / colonnade garden / civic garden in adjacent Grünau-Mitte from 2007 / „Intervallstudie"

between the residential complexes is covered by the neighbourhood bus (line 66).

Moreover, Grünau is characterised by a consistent separation of traffic and quiet areas. The external traffic development of the individual housing complexes – with a system of cul-de-sacs and peripheral roads (including parking spaces) – is complemented by an area for pedestrian and bicycle traffic within the WKs. Roadside development, e.g., between the individual centres of the residential complexes, was supplemented by footpath and cycle path connections.

Challenges and potentials:
Due to the very separate traffic access for each respective housing complex, orientation is difficult for those unfamiliar with the area. The integration of the Grünau footpath and cycle path network into the city-wide network is also in need of improvement. This applies in particular to the crossings from Grünau-Ost to Plagwitz and connections from Grünau-Nord and Lausen-Grünau to Miltitz and the Kulkwitzer See recreation area.

3.6 Long-term study on Grünau

The development of the Leipzig-Grünau housing estate has been monitored sociologically since 1979 within the framework of the long-term study "Living and Housing in Leipzig-Grünau", the focus of which is on individual living conditions and the social environment. The eleventh survey took place in early summer 2020. While the feeling of wellness in Grünau remains very high among those actually living there, Grünau, like many large housing estates of industrial design, must contend with a poor image among outsiders.

The study site comprises Housing Complex 7 (WK 7), which is located on the northwestern edge of the Grünau housing estate, the historic centre of Miltitz, which adjoins it to the west, and a section of the Schönauer Viertel estate, which adjoins Kiewer Straße to the east, including the local shopping centre located there (cf. Figure 6).

4.1 Population structure of the study site

In 2022, around 9,000 people lived in the approximately 5,700 flats in WK 7. Compared to 2016, this was a population increase of 4.6%. The average age in WK 7 is 44.6 years, making it one of the youngest WKs in Grünau. The proportion of people with a migration background living in WK 7 has increased continuously in recent years, as in Grünau and the city as a whole. In Grünau-Nord (WK 7), however, the proportion of 20.6% is significantly higher than the city average of 16.8% (2021). The proportion of unemployed among those of working age in Grünau-Nord (WK 7) is 10.7%, the second highest in Grünau (City of Leipzig: 4.9%, 2021).

4.2 Urban situation and development of the study site

The study site is predominantly characterised by multi-storey residential buildings in industrial construction. In addition, parts of the historic village of Miltitz are characterised by listed farm structures and owner-occupied houses. The Schönauer Viertel housing estate, which was built on the site of a former barracks in 2003, comprises mainly single-family and two-family houses.

WK 7, where construction began in 1981, has a radiating pattern towards the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre (Chap. Project site: Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre). It formerly counted as one of Grünau WKs with a particularly high building density. In the 1990s and 2000s, it was most affected by housing vacancies compared to the other Grünau WKs. For this reason, in the course of the urban redevelopment measures implemented in the 2000s, individual six- and nine-storey buildings as well as sixteen-storey high-rise buildings and several eleven-storey residential buildings, some with shops on the ground floor, were demolished. Although this deconstruction measure reduced the housing surplus, it also led to a reduction in urban density and a loss of significance for the area.

The development structure is now characterised by five- and six-storey apartment buildings of the Housing Type 70 (Wohnungsbauserie 70, WBS) industrial construction typology. With the partial deconstruction of the prefabricated buildings into terraced houses, implemented by a local housing cooperative, the first accents were set at the end of the 2000s with regard to housing differentiation. Although a large part of the housing stock has already been redeveloped in the course of the urban redevelopment carried out in the 2000s, the housing supply is largely focused on the low-price segment. As a result, a large proportion of low-income households are concentrated in this neighbourhood.

The Jupiterstraße centre has been weakened by commercial vacancies and the demolition of the northern high-rise buildings. The community centre (offene Freizeittreff, OFT) called "Arena" has already been renovated. The schools to the west of Plovdiver Straße are currently being renovated and developed into a school centre with a new common refectory and assembly hall, learning and teaching rooms, outdoor facilities and sports facilities

Challenges and potentials:
The existing, partly unused or undefined demolition sites offer great potential for neighbourhood development. Leipzig's positive population development (cf. Chap.

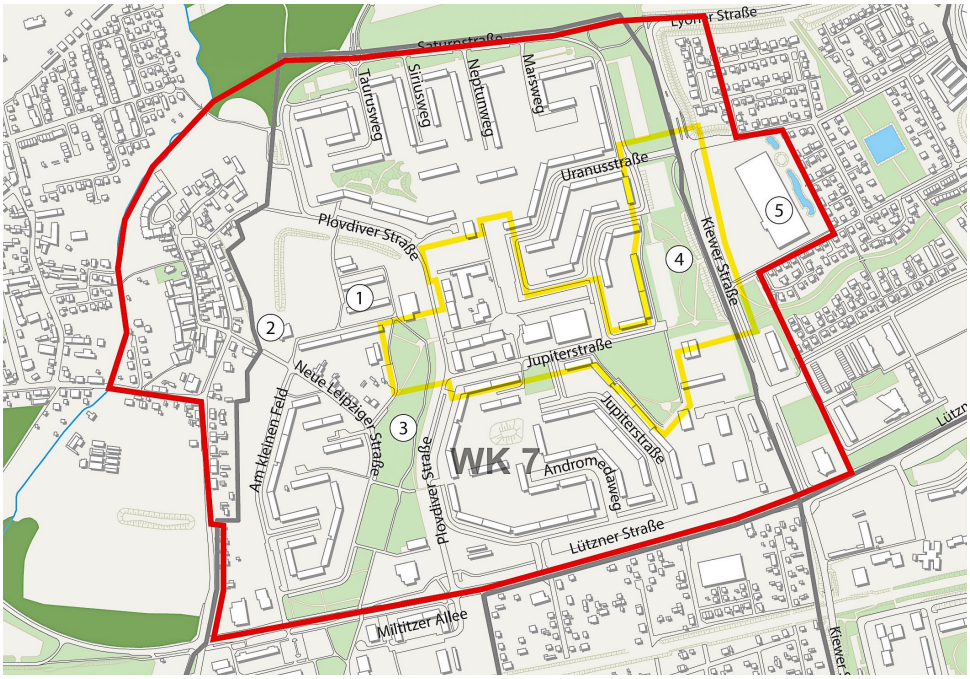


Fig. 18

Fig. 19

18
Location overview
Red: Consideration area
Yellow: Project area
1: School center
2: Open recreation center, arena
3: Urban forest
4: Uranus Park
5: Local supplier Kaufland

19
Architectural heritage in the project area: the facade of the former department store at Jupiterplatz on the reclaimed promenade

Historical development of the city and its inhabitants) goes hand in hand with the need for new housing. However, the housing supply in Grünau and WK 7 is not sufficiently differentiated. Accordingly, versatile, demand-oriented and alternative forms of housing can be created on the demolition sites in the future. In order to further develop the high proportion of green space and the favourable micro-climate, socially and ecologically oriented interventions in the sense of climate adaptation and the aforementioned „double inner development" – along with re-densification measures (cf. Current challenges facing urban development and Urban planning situation) – are particularly important.

4.3 Uses and functions of the study site

Socialist urban planners assigned each Grünau housing complex a centre with the necessary social infrastructures and central supply functions (cf. Chap. Uses and functions). In WK 7, the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre assumes the function of a central service area for basic services, including for those living in the Miltitz district and in the Schönauer Viertel (cf. Chap. Urban situation and development). In addition, there is an extended range of goods in the nearby Kiewer Straße retail location (daily needs).

The study site also includes buildings for social infrastructure, such as a district library, five day-care centres, a home for the elderly, a primary school, a secondary school, a grammar school and three special schools. In addition, the neighbouring OFT Arena to the west of the school centre offers leisure activities for children and young people.

Challenges and potentials:
In the study site, a homogeneous, mono-functional culture has taking root, with only a few other functions or local offerings in addition to housing. There is a particular lack of integrated building typologies for working and living. On the path to a lively district with city-wide appeal, the school centre currently being built in the west of WK 7 is expected to provide particular impetus for future district development.

Over the next few years, the Grünau-Nord district library, which also serves as a meeting point and a communication hub, will be merged with two other libraries into a central library in Grünau-Mitte (cf. Chap. Uses and functions). The library location on Jupiterstraße will be scrapped.

4.4 Open spaces

WK 7, like the district of Grünau in general, is a comparatively green residential area. It benefits from its proximity to the Kulkwitzer See recreation area to the southwest of the study site and to the Schönauer Lachen to the northeast of WK 5.2.

Within the study site, there is an open-space system consisting of the Zschampertaue,a road running along the western border of the study site, the Urban Forest, Uranuspark, which was redesigned in 2017, the residential courtyards between the apartment buildings and numerous playgrounds and sports fields.

The demolition measures implemented as part of the urban redevelopment programme have created new open-space structures. One example is the Urban Forest – a science-oriented project – which aims to develop inner-city brownfield sites into a forest without cost-intensive maintenance measures. On other deconstruction sites, the lack of subsequent uses has resulted in a large number of extensive, undefined and unused areas.

The predominantly open construction method in WK 7 favours low-emission and thus healthy living. This includes low-noise rooms as well as a moderate degree of ground sealing, which ensures cooler temperatures, especially on exceedingly warm nights. Compared to large parts of the inner city, the lush open spaces offer an above-average supply of publicly accessible green spaces (cf. Chap. Urban, settlement and landscape structure and Current challenges facing urban development).

It should be mentioned that the public space of WK 7 feature only a few art objects that help enrich the area's identity.

Challenges and potentials:
The green character of the district is to be preserved despite re-densification. Even though the provision of open spaces in the study site can be considered above average compared to the city as a whole (cf. Chap. Open spaces), there is a need to improve the existing green and open-space structures. Some open spaces, such as residential courtyards, playgrounds and sports fields, are now in great need of renovation. A large portion of the green spaces currently have no assigned use. This applies in particular to the areas where deconstruction measures were implemented in the course of urban redevelopment (cf. Chap. Urban situation and development). They offer the potential to create attractive places to stay, communicate, exercise and relax amid biodiverse and climate-resistant green structures.

Furthermore, the Urban Forest is a bone of controversy among the residents. Many find this long-term, science-oriented measure unattractive. The goal should therefore be to create new attractive and usable measures for those living in surrounding areas to connect to WK 7.

In principle, WK 7, with all its open spaces, is not sufficiently integrated into the city-wide biotope network. Qualified green links to Kulkwitzer See to the west and to Schönauer Lachen to the east, as well as to the surrounding agricultural areas, should be created in a way that complements and enhances the experience of WK 7.

4.5 Traffic and development

The WK 7study site has good transport links and accessibility. With regard to motorised private transport (MIV), the main traffic connections are via Lützner Straße, Kiewer Straße, Saturnstraße and Plovdiver Straße. The internal development of WK 7 is organised by low-traffic streets, cul-de-sacs, pedestrian zones and side streets. This makes comparatively quiet living possible. The supply of parking spaces is considered to be sufficient. The study site is accessible by bicycle and on foot, but the quality of the paths and the signposting could be improved. Those without cars can use the public transport services. The study site contains connections to the tram and bus networks as well as a neighbourhood bus "Grünolino". In neighbouring WK 8 to the south, a stop provides access to the S-Bahn.

Challenges and potentials:
The number of cars visible in public spaces shows that motorised individual transport (MIV) is still one of the most popular forms of transport. The question arises as to how the traffic volume resulting from private cars can be reduced and sustainable forms of mobility strengthened. There is also potential for development in terms of connections to the individual towns and villages, supply facilities and open spaces. It should be explored whether improved integration of the study site into the main cycle route network is necessary. In addition, the study site lies within the broader study site of the Leipzig-Markranstädt high-speed cycling route. The overall condition of the existing footpaths and cycle paths is in need of improvement. The desired strengthening of pedestrian and cycle traffic must, if deemed necessary, lead to an expansion of the pathways.

5. Project site: Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre

In addition to the neighbourhood centre on Jupiterstraße, the project site includes the following areas: In the west, special attention must be paid to the transition area to the Jupiterstraße tram stop and the deconstruction and transition areas at the Urban Forest and the school centre. In the east, special attention must be paid to Uranuspark as a transition to the Kaufland local shopping location. The northern deconstruction areas and the southern area at Jupiterstraße/Kometenweg, which is planned as a school location, should also play a special role in the future development of the area (cf. Chap. The task: "Steer the planetary quarter into a new orbit").

5.1 Urban planning conditions and development

Today, the neighbourhood centre is divided into three development blocks (cf. Figure 4). The development block to the northwest of the shopping street (pedestrian area) comprises a row of single-storey buildings and two additional detached single-storey buildings. The existing development block to the southwest of the shopping street is composed of a one to two-storey development laid out along the streets. The third development block is located to the southeast of the shopping street. This comprises a single-storey, enclosed department store complex (type ESK 700/850) and the Jupiter Centre retail property built in the 1990s.

As described in chapter Urban situation and development, buildings in the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre were also demolished as part of the urban redevelopment measures implemented in the 2000s (cf. Figure 4). The five-storey buildings with shop zones between Ladenstraße and Uranusstraße and the eleven-storey buildings with shop rows between north-south running streets and Uranusstraße were demolished. The shopping street currently lacks a building opposite it. Both the shopping street and Jupiterplatz in the northern area lack a concept for spatial development.

Challenges and potentials:
The centre of WK 7 is a "centre" defined by the demolition of buildings, abandonment of use and loss of function. It also suffers from considerable breaks in the urban scale of its surrounding buildings and a lack of organisation and design of its public space. A new urban planning idea for the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre is required.

5.2 Uses and functions

The Quartierszentrum Jupiterstraße project site forms the central supply area for WK 7 and for neighbouring settlements, such as the historic village of Miltitz. The existing utilisation structure comprises retail, trade, gastronomy and services as well as public, medical and social facilities. A weekly market on Jupiterplatz rounds out the offerings.

To supplement the original local supply buildings, a new 7,000 sqm building of retail and office space (the Jupiter Centre retail property) was added in the early 1990s. Furthermore, a retail location (Kaufland) was built east of Kiewer Straße.

Fig. 20

Fig. 21

Fig. 22

Fig. 23

Fig. 24

Fig. 25

20
Open space / new school building between Kometenweg and Jupiterstr. / intervention field 2c

21
Open space and parking lot on Uranus Street / Intervention Field 2a

22
Open spaces between Uranusstr. and Plovdiverstr. / intervention field 2a (left), intervention field 2b (right)

23
Open space between Uranus Street (left) and Kiewer Street (center) / Intervention Field 3b

24
Experiment area „Urban Forest" between Plovodiver Str. and Neue Leipziger Str. / Intervention field 3a

25
Open space and streetcar stop Jupiterstraße / intervention field 3a

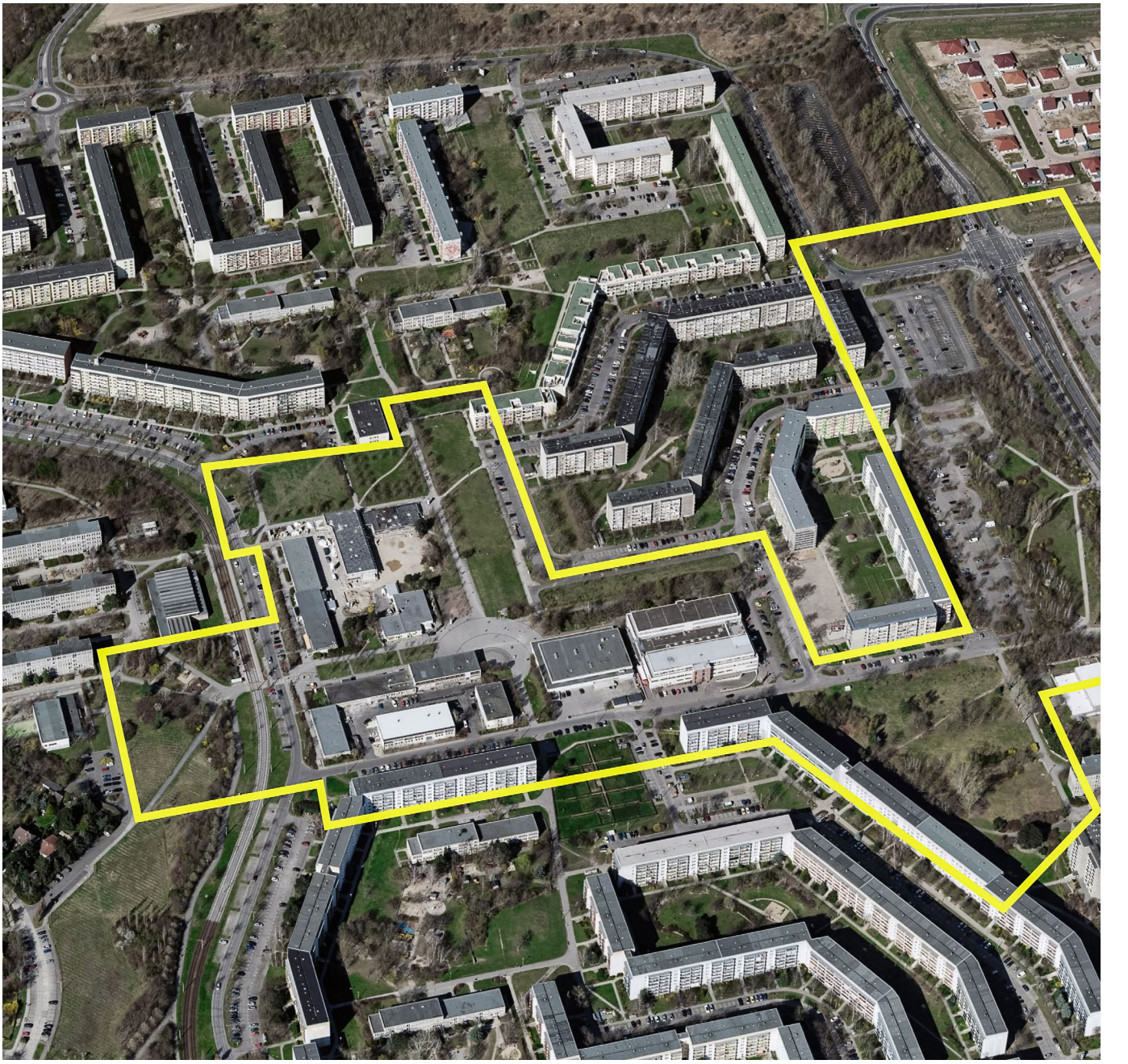


Fig. 26

26
Aerial view with project area in yellow /
View towards north

Challenges and potentials:
In recent years, the centre has suffered from a severe loss of function. The local shopping centre (Kaufland) built after 1990 to the east of Kiewer Straße led to, in addition to the problems described in the previous chapter, a weakening of the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre. This, together with the declining population, led to the decline of structurally significant sales locations of large retailers such as Rewe, Konsum or Tedi. In the course of the nationwide review and streamlining of the stationary location network, branches of the savings bank and post office also closed. There are no customer draws left in the neighbourhood centre, neither for retail nor for services. The last remaining, structurally important retailer, Penny, has at best a local supply function due to its limited shop size, and it is also in need of modernisation. In contrast, the largest competitor location, Kaufland, has undergone extensive modernisation in recent years and can be classified as modern and appropriate for the market in its current form.

Of the 35 commercially used units on the ground floors of the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre, five are vacant (as of October 2022). This corresponds to a vacancy rate of 14%. Further vacancies exist on the upper floors of the Jupiter Centre retail property – and more are on the horizon. With the construction of an education and community centre in Grünau-Mitte planned for 2025, a centralisation of all existing library locations in Grünau is planned. This will mean the shuttering of the Grünau-Nord district library location in the coming years.

5.3 Open spaces and public spaces

The centre of the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre is Jupiterplatz – a spacious, open neighbourhood square laid out on a circular paved surface. Jupiterplatz was redeveloped and redesigned about 20 years ago as part of urban redevelopment measure with extensive financial resources. The concept of a planetary system was developed based on giving planetary names to the streets in the surrounding area. A public space art object depicts the solar system, with the surrounding paths tracing planets' orbits.

To the east of the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre is Uranuspark. This district park has already been redeveloped and serves the neighbourhood for local recreation. Uranuspark is part of a street-side green corridor to the west of Kiewer Straße. To the east, the green corridor continues in the so-called Schönauer Welle (green corridor in an east-west direction). The Kaufland local shopping centre is located to the north.

The open-space network is supplemented by deconstruction areas that have not been put to any subsequent use after demolition measures. This applies to the open space between Ladenstraße and Uranusstraße and the open space north of Jupiterplatz. Another unused or underused green space is located in the southeastern area of the project site, east of Kometenweg.
This is currently under consideration as a school site (cf. Chap. Reference to the theme of Europan E 17).

Challenges and potentials:
Despite the fact that renovation measures have already been implemented in the area of Jupiterplatz, those living in the neighbourhood complain that the square has scant appeal and too few opportunities for social encounters. There is a lack of shade, especially in the summer months. The deconstructed areas are not effectively being used for positive change and those offer space for something new.

The public parking adjoining Uranus Park to the west is in an unattractive condition, and access to the park is needs further development. It doesn't seem that the southern park path (footpath and cycle path) is part of a supra-local connection, nor that the green corridor extends further to the east. An attractive continuation of this footpath and cycle path is also sought, especially one that includes the northern area of the school site. Ideally, the superordinate footpath and cycle path would also provide access to the school centre and the adjacent district of Miltitz.

5.4 Traffic and development

Jupiterplatz forms the heart of the neighbourhood centre. This central square is crossed by a car-free shopping street running east-west and a footpath running north-south.

Jupiterstraße, which runs parallel to the shopping street, forms a rear access road that can access, for example, the local supply locations.

The area around the Jupiterstraße stop to the west of the row of shops plays an important role as the entrance area to the neighbourhood centre. This forms both the prelude to the neighbourhood centre and an entry point to the school centre and the Urban Forest.

Challenges and potentials:
The entrance area to the neighbourhood centre around the Jupiterstraße tram stop is an insufficient use of public space. Its appeal as a place to linger as well as its effectiveness as a transition between the different forms of mobility (rail, bus, pedestrian and bicycle traffic) are in need of improvement. The current network of paths and its recognisability should be put to the test. This area should be strengthened both in its role as an entrance area to the neighbourhood centre and as a transition space to the Urban Forest and the school centre.

5.5 Ownership structure

The existing ownership structure in the project site is manageable compared to, for example, urban areas developed over a century ago.

Apart from those belonging to the city of Leipzig, the properties existing in the project site are mainly owned by the municipal housing association, cooperatives, private individuals and real estate companies.

The open spaces in the project site are predominantly owned by the city of Leipzig. The deconstruction areas to the north of Ladenstraße are owned by two different housing cooperatives.

The residential buildings in the immediate vicinity of the project site are owned by about six housing associations and the municipal housing authority.

Fig. 27

Fig. 28

27
View from Jupiterplatz
to the north-east

28
View from Jupiterplatz
to the east

Fig. 29

Fig. 30

29
Park entrance at the corner of Plovdiv Street, looking north-east

30
Same path further east, looking north-east

6. The task: "Steer the planetary quarter into a new orbit"

Based on the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre in Grünau, spatial development concepts are sought for the suburban settlements of the steadily growing city of Leipzig. Exemplary models for combining living and working are to be developed that contribute to local supply and promote social encounters and culture. The promotion for lifelong learning in the neighbourhood is a goal, as are green and open-space concepts that proceed beyond the district.

The project site for the Quartierszentrum Jupiterstraße, a facility marked by demolition, abandonment of use and loss of function (cf. Chap. Project site: Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre), is in need of a concept to define its identity as well as a long-term vision to carry it into the future. This vision should be exemplary for the future significance of Grünau as a whole, a district in the west of Leipzig largely isolated from the rest of the city. Furthermore, these visions should be models for the post-socialist urban development transformation of central service areas into large housing estates across Central and Eastern Europe.

6.1 Conditions and goal

The city of Leipzig has undergone an enormous transformation process in the last 30 years (cf. Chap. Historical development of the city and its inhabitants). The city administration reacted to the shrinking phase of the 1990s and 2000s by demolishing numerous housing units, especially in the vast Grünau housing estate on the western outskirts of the city. To address the housing surplus, almost 8,000 of the former 38,000 flats were demolished here (cf. Chap. Urban planning situation and Uses and functions).

After years of shrinkage, Leipzig's population began growing again at the beginning of the 2000s (cf. Chap. Historical development of the city and its inhabitants), and has since benefited from annual population growth and an economic upswing. Today, the city with its more than 620,000 inhabitants is not only a centre for the automotive and transport industries, but also an important hub for science and culture (cf. Chap. Location and role of Leipzig in the region).

The Grünau district has benefited from Leipzig's positive urban and population development, albeit to a lesser extent than other districts. It has been and continues to be a focal point of urban development but also functional and social grievances (cf. Chap. Urban planning situation).

The Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre, located between the new Grünau school centre, the Urban Forest and the local shopping location on Kiewer Straße (including Kaufland), is to be developed into an urban space with cross-district appeal. In terms of both functionality and urban development, the designs to be developed are to contribute to the debate on multicoding, re-densification and the mixing of the social with the functional while strengthening a community perspective for careful urban growth. In the long term, the neighbourhood centre is to be developed into a mixed, dense hub of living, working and leisure.

6.2 Reference to the theme of Europan 17

Under the guideline of the fifteen-minute city, the awarding authority expects proposals for short-, medium- and long-term measures to overcome the current lack of effectiveness and identification plaguing the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre.

The integration of small-scale and flexibly usable areas for business, services and cultural and social offerings is intended to increase the mix of uses. The creation of versatile housing is intended to create a social mix. In addition to affordable housing, this also includes higher-end housing in selected locations.

It is expected that, in the course of a critical examination of the site, new building and spatial typologies will be further developed. These should promote an urban spatial quality that invites appropriation and thus address the current lack of scale.

In addition, solutions are being sought for the neglected east-west connection between the school centre and Kaufland. Uses open spaces and areas of vegetation are to be intensified while existing green structures are largely preserved and qualified to create cross-district opportunities for all generations and population groups.

Particularly in areas adjacent to neighbouring quarters, the designs should facilitate orientation and identification.

The project site is divided into the following intervention fields in order to draw on existing urban qualities in terms of open space, urban layout and development, develop them further and, if necessary, rearrange them.

Intervention Field 1 – Restructuring / Conversion
One- to three-storey buildings with flat roofs characterise Intervention Field 1 (1a, 1b, 1c). Most of the buildings date back to the time when the neighbourhood was created and some of them have been heavily remodeled. The current uses range from local shopping facilities and a day-care centre, a library and pharmacies to social institutions and other services and restaurants (cf. Chap. Uses and functions).

Intervention Field 1 (1a, 1b, 1c) is in need of urban development qualification. In the future, the neighbourhood centre should be well-integrated in the urban environment, especially with regard to height and number of storeys. For the existing buildings that are too low for a neighbourhood centre, measures such as (partial) demolition, the addition of storeys and new construction are on the table.

Undefined and disorderly backs of buildings are to be avoided and transitions into the existing building are to be designed accordingly. The Konsum building (cf. Chap. Urban planning conditions and development) should ideally preserve its existing structure. In the case of a replacement building, however, design elements such as the circular ornaments of the parapet should be incorporated into the façade. The building should also open up to the square.

Intervention Field 2 – New construction
Intervention Field 2 is a deconstruction area. Its residential buildings, partly with integrated commercial spaces, were demolished in the 2000s. In Intervention Field 2a, the awarding authority expects a solution for the missing counterpart to the row of shops currently running in an east-west direction (Intervention Field 1b) as well as an urban planning response to the buildings on Uranusstraβe. The building heights and densities proposed in the design are to be based on the surrounding residential buildings.

Solutions are sought for a careful re-densification and the framing of the public space through new edges for the square. For Intervention Field 2b, a currently undeveloped area, statements are expected regarding its function (open space or development). The structures to be designed are to mediate between the heterogeneous development on Plovdiver Strasse and the north-south pathway to Jupiterplatz, which is to be strengthened in the future.

A community school is to be built in the area of Intervention Field 2c. With about 1,000 pupils, it will operate as a five-track school for grades five to twelve. It should be possible to graduate after grade nine or ten as well as to complete A levels. It is conceivable that the community school will collaborate with the existing 91st school, the neighbouring primary school. Nevertheless, the schools are to operate independently of one another. The awarding authority expects an urban planning and architectural solution for the new school building that is embedded in an overall concept for the development of the school centre into an educational landscape. New teaching and learning spaces should be open to the surrounding neighbourhoods and include spatial offerings for the entire neighbourhood.

Use perspectives for Intervention Fields 1 and 2
Intervention Fields 1 and 2 should accommodate meeting places and the functions of working and living, supply, trade, services and gastronomy as well as appealing open spaces and spaces integral to a productive city.

Education is also a central theme in WK 7. Therefore, the developed vision should anchor lifelong learning should as an defining theme in the neighbourhood centre. A new building for a community school is to be realised in Intervention Field 2c.

Robust typologies with flexible ground-floor zones for public and commercial uses are expected for Intervention Fields 2a and 2b. New residential forms and typologies are also to be examined in combination with workspaces.

In the case of deconstruction, currently existing uses and actors should be given new spaces in the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre. Furthermore, a meeting place should be created in the neighbourhood centre, e.g., a community centre with multifunctional rooms. This could also house a supplementary range of rooms for the surrounding social institutions and the school centre. This should promote locations that foster intergenerational and intercultural identification and mediate between the new school centre (Miltitzer Weg) and the current and future residents of the neighbourhood.

Further ideas for innovative and sustainable centre-relevant functions as well as places and establishments that promote encounters are to be proposed and integrated into the vision.

Intervention Field 3 – Entrance / Transition
Intervention Field 3a is a place of arrival and entrance to the Jupiterplatz neighbourhood centre. At the same time, it forms the transition to the Urban Forest and the OFT Arena as well as to from the Grünau school centre to the village of Miltitz. The site is to be strengthened in its role as an entrance and transit space. The awarding authority would like to see a multifunctional qualification of the public space and the strengthening of sustainable modes of transport. For example, the transition between different forms of mobility (walking, cycling, tram, car, bus) should be made easier and more attractive. Path connections are to be expanded, e.g., the pedestrian connection to WK 8 through the Urban Forest. In addition, the usability of the Urban Forest should be improved for residents. The appeal should be increased while spaces promoting encounters and a sense of belonging are created.

Intervention Field 3b comprises Uranuspark at the transition from WK 7 to Schönauer Viertel. Solutions are to be found for an improved access from the local

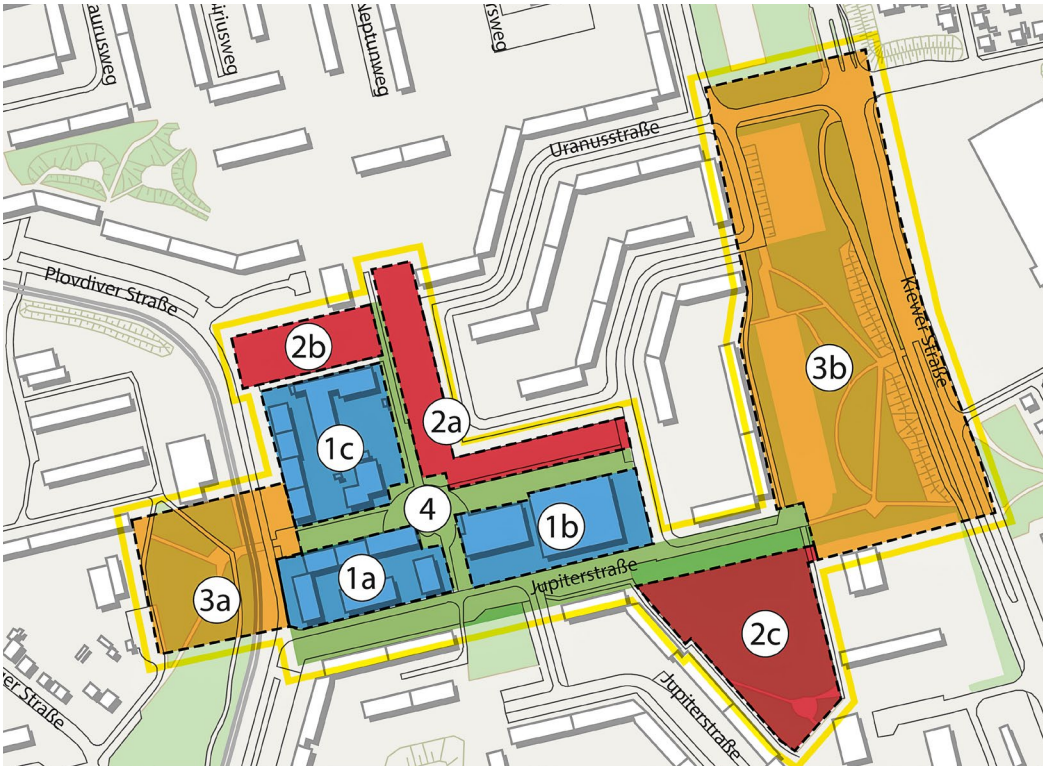


Fig. 31

Fig. 32

31
Urban planning in the
project area in yellow
1a, 1b, 1c: IF 1 – restructuring
/ change of use
2a, 2b, 2c: IF 2 –
new construction
3a, 3b: IF 3 – Entrance /
Transition
4: IF 4 – Public space /
connecting axis

32
Jupiterplatz / left library
at Plovdiver Str. 40 / library
location is abandoned

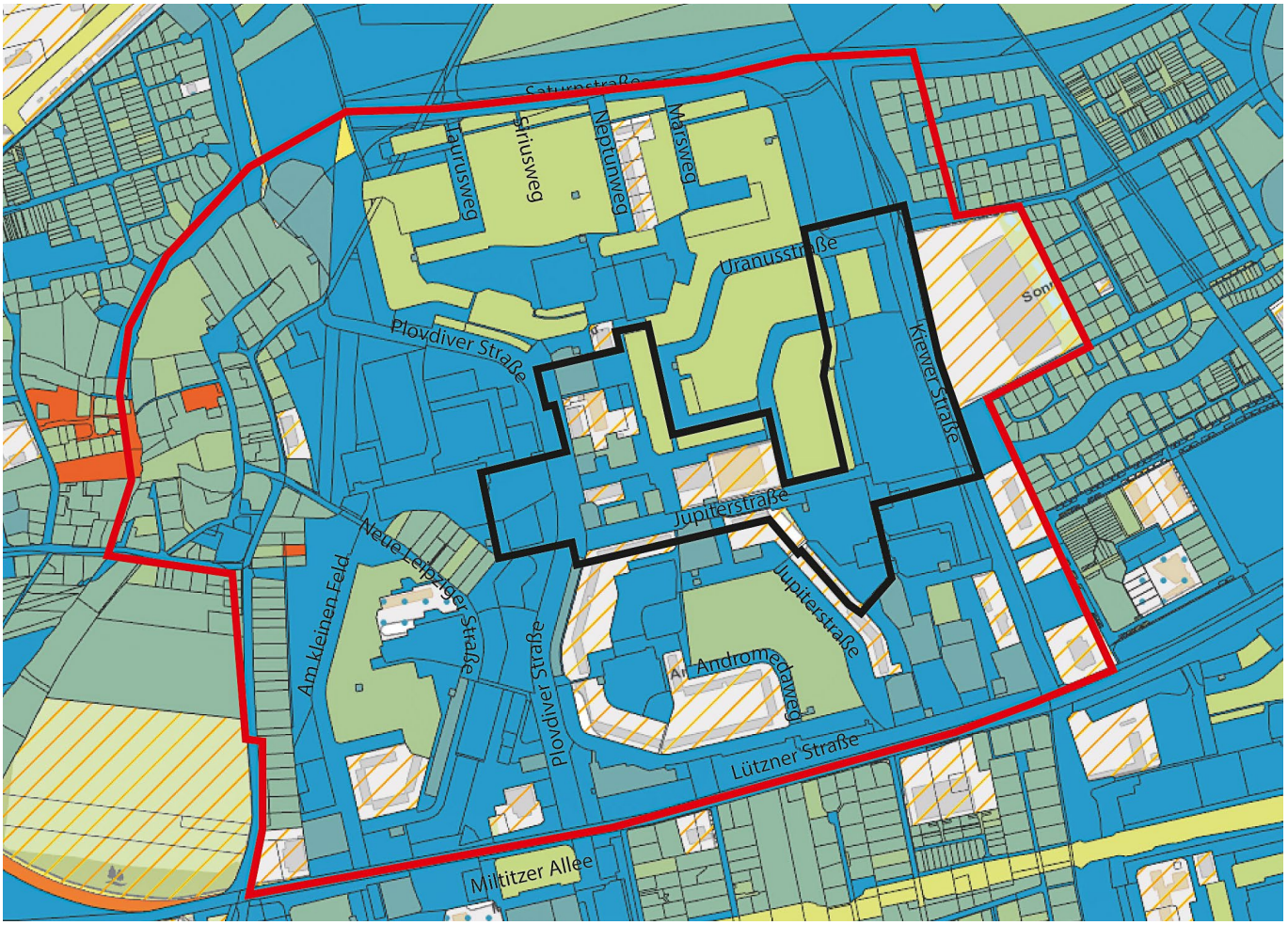


Fig. 33

33
Ownership structure:
- City of Leipzig
- City-owned businesses
- Private
- Housing companies / cooperatives
- Company
- Churches (institutions)

supplier (Kaufland) and the owner-occupied housing area to the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre. Attractive offers and functions should increase the park's variety of uses.

Intervention Field 4 – Public space / Connecting axes
Intervention area 4 is divided into the low-traffic, east-west shopping street, the Jupiterstraße development axis and the connecting axis extending from Jupiterstraße via Jupiterplatz to the north.

The main focus is on the public space of the shopping street. This is to be further developed into a lively and liveable place. Its appeal should be increased, for example, by providing shade, street furniture and opportunities to cool down. Further ideas promoting the revitalisation of the shopping street and the circular square are called for.

This area is also in particular need of temporary solutions to offer locals positive incentives to engage with the public space.

The Jupiterstraße development axis is to be preserved in its function, but ideas are sought for the qualification of the public space. A cycle path along Jupiterstraße is to be created that runs from Uranuspark (3b) via the Urban Forest (3a) and up to the village of Miltitz (Neue Leipziger Straße).

Basic requirements

Sustainability, stacking of uses and gender-appropriate planning are to be considered and demonstrated in all areas. In accordance with the goals of the circular economy, a concept for the reuse of materials is to be presented in the case of demolition and new construction measures. In terms of green, future-oriented neighbourhood development and idea of the compact city, a balanced relationship between building construction and open space should be created. The five guiding themes of the Green Master Plan – Leipzig Green-Blue 2030, which is currently being developed, are decisive: biodiversity (protect and promote biodiversity and urban nature), climate adaptation (counter climate change – heat resilience and water in the city), active mobility (expand alternative forms of mobility that promote movement), health (think about people – a liveable and healthy city as a goal), and environmental justice (ensure socially equitable access to open spaces and planning processes) (cf. INSEK).

Also needed are scenarios for a phased development of the neighbourhood centre. Temporary actions or interventions for the short-term revitalisation of the Jupiterstraße neighbourhood centre are essential and should be proposed.

2. Submission requirements

The following submissions are required from the competition participants, distributed on 3 DIN A1 sheets in portrait format (coloured):

Figure-ground diagram, scale 1:10000 (study site, new construction in colour): WK 7 building cubatures depicting the urban development solution to the task in the intervention fields as well as the connection to the surroundings (WK 8, Miltitz, school centre, Kaufland, Urban Forest, etc.).

Framework plan, scale 1:2000 (project site): Presentation of the overall concept with statements on the design, functional, traffic and spatial integration into the existing setting, with conceptual statements on the design and connection to the existing structures.

Design plan, scale 1:1000 (Jupiterplatz): Presentation of the overall concept with in-depth statements on space-forming development and vegetation, design and functional measures, zoning and proposed types of use, furnishings (street furniture), the number and structure of storeys, connection to the existing structures.

Two sections/views, scale 1:500: (1) shopping street (east-west, Miltitzer Weg to Kiewer Straße/Sonneberger Weg) and (2) connecting axis (north-south) through Jupiterplatz; sectional views must include building

heights and storeys. According to the design, the desired position of the section and the viewing direction can be chosen with slight adjustments.

Urban design detail of the neighbourhood centre, scale 1:500 (e.g., isometry, principle section or standard ground plan): This should depict the functional and spatial integration of the planning concept into the existing structures.

Structural plans / Pictograms at any scale: For the visual communication of the concept, the design idea, the spatial model.

Interim use concept for potential areas (free representation): Central area with short-, medium- and long-term measures and urban development actors.

Scenario development for the overall planning: 2025, 2030, 2050 (free representation).

At least one perspective from human eye level that shows the core idea of the design and can be used for further participation processes.

At least one sketched perspective from Jupiterplatz with a view of Intervention Fields 1b and 2a (shopping street) Participants are free to present sketches at any scale – within the given page formatting restrictions – to further clarify planning intentions.

In the explanatory text, make sure that you write 3 to 4 sentences on each of the following points

Concept
What is the main idea?

Thematic focus E17
Where are the Europan E17 themes reflected in your design?
- Sustainable urban design
- Social urbanism

Study site
Which measures are planned for the extended perimeter - shown in red?

Project site
Which ideas and measures are planned for the project area with regard to urban design, architec- ture, open space, mobility and which planned uses should there be there?
- Urban design, for example: urban typologies, building typologies, density, …
- Architecture, for example: what kind of buildings, construction methods, materials, etc. do you foresee)
- Green and open space concept, for example: statements about private open spaces, public open spaces, gradations of public spaces, open space typologies like parks, gardens, promenades, up to balconies or roof terraces, plantings etc.
- Mobility concept, for example: how is traffic organized, where does which type of traffic take place – MIV, bicycle and pedestrian traffic, public transport,etc.
- Uses, for example: what kind of uses do you foresee where, what are the first floor uses, where are there mixed uses, etc.

Process-oriented development
Proposals for the participation of residents or the urban community, ideas for a possible step-by-step implementation such as different building sites, pioneer projects / interim uses, etc.

Site-specific criteria
- Urban forest (How will the area around the urban forest be integrated?)
- Temporary use (What short and medium term interventions are proposed)?
- Historic supermarket building (How will the existing historic supermarket building "Konsum" be dealt with?)
- Educational setting and community school (What urban planning and architectural concepts are proposed for the further development of the educational environment?)

Fig. 34

34
Project area Grünau North /
Jupiterplatz

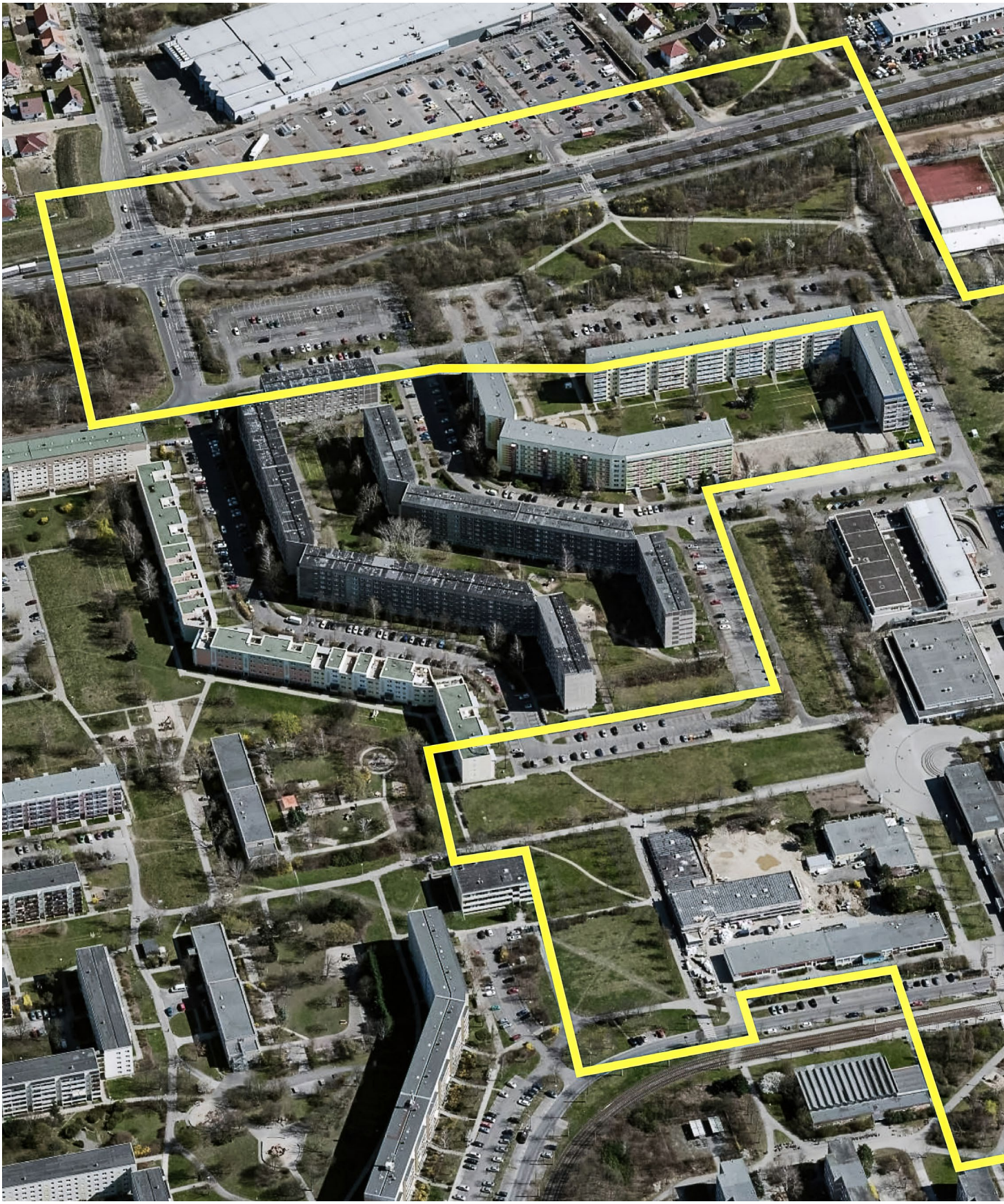
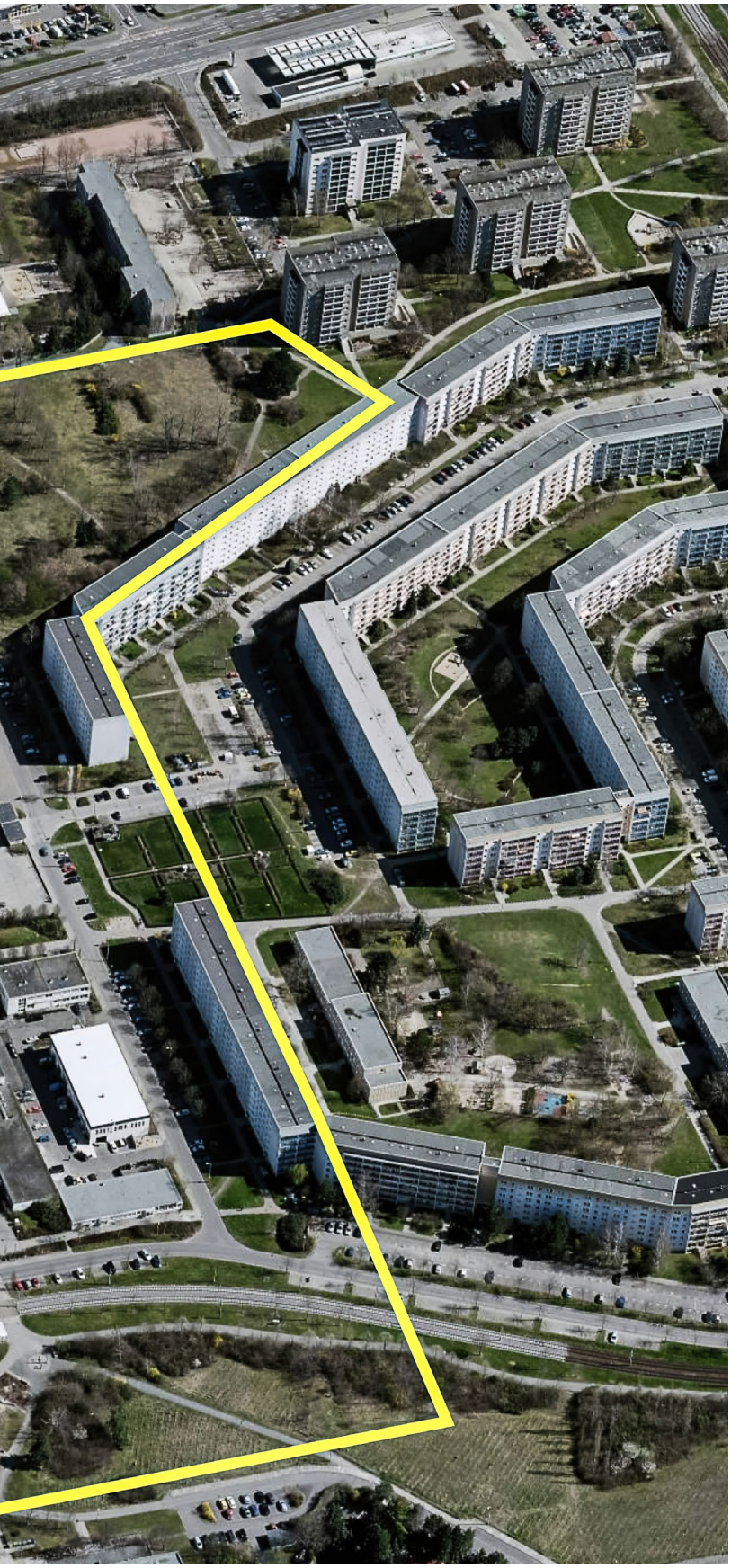


Fig. 35



35
View from west still east:
Grünau North / project site
in yellow

Image credits

Fig. 1
Leipzig, Grünau Nord
Grafik from Europan, Grundlage: Stadt Leipzig, Sachsen, Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

Fig. 2
The Projectsite / Surroundings
Stadt Leipzig / Sachsen /Amt für Geoinformationen und Bodenordnung

Fig. 3
View of the Kulkwitzer See lake, which is only 1500 meters away from the project area, in northern direction
Photographer: Martin Geisler

Fig. 4
Location of the district Grünau (red marking) in the Leipzig city areaStadt Leipzig / Sachsen / Amt für Geoinformationen und Bodenordnung

Fig. 5
District Strategy Leipzig / INSEK
INSEK Kurzfassung S. 40, Stadt Leipzig / Sachsen / Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung

Fig. 6
Overview of residential complexes (WK), development area „Leipzig-Grünau" as well as observation area WK 7 PLUS and project area Quartierszentrum Jupiterstraße
Stadt Leipzig, Sachsen, Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung, Kartengrundlage: Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

Fig. 7
Traffic development
Stadt Leipzig, Sachsen, Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung, Kartengrundlage: Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

Fig. 8
Public transport
Stadt Leipzig, Sachsen, Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung, Kartengrundlage: Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

Fig. 9
Open space structure
Stadt Leipzig, Sachsen, Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung, Kartengrundlage: Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

Fig. 10
Noise
Stadt Leipzig, Sachsen, Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung, Kartengrundlage: Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

Fig. 11
Deconstruction areas / apartments
Stadt Leipzig, Sachsen, Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung, Kartengrundlage: Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

Fig. 12
Open spaces, potential areas and green connections
Stadt Leipzig, Sachsen, Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung, Kartengrundlage: Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

Fig. 13
Aerial view Jupiterplatz / project area
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig.14 a & b
Floor plans from 1981 / example object in the project site: library in Plovdiver Str. 40 / ground floor and first floorStadt Leipzig / Sachsen / Amt für Bauordnung und Denkmalpflege – Bauaktenarchiv

Fig. 15
View from 1977 / example object in the project area: department store at Jupiterstraße 46
Stadt Leipzig / Sachsen / Amt für Bauordnung und Denkmalpflege – Bauaktenarchiv

Fig. 16
Stock / Converted terrace houses on Uranus Street from 2013 / "Intervallstudie"
Sigrun Kabisch, Janine Pößneck / Sachsen / UFZ, Zentrum für Umweltforschung

Fig. 17
Stock / colonnade garden / civic garden in adjacent Grünau-Mitte from 2007 / "Intervallstudie"
Sigrun Kabisch, Janine Pößneck / Sachsen / UFZ, Zentrum für Umweltforschung

Fig. 18
Location overview
Stadt Leipzig / Sachsen / Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung

Fig. 19
Architectural heritage in the project area: the facade of the former department store at Jupiterplatz on the reclaimed promenade
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 20
Open space / new school building between Kometenweg and Jupiterstr. / intervention field 2c
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 21
Open space and parking lot on Uranus Street / Intervention Field 2a
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 22
Open spaces between Uranusstr. and Plovdiverstr. / intervention field 2a (left), intervention field 2b (right)
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 23
Open space between Uranus Street (left) and Kiewer Street (center) / Intervention Field 3b
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 24
Experiment area "Urban Forest" between Plovodiver Str. and Neue Leipziger Str. / Intervention field 3a
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 25
Open space and streetcar stop Jupiterstraße / intervention field 3a
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 26
Aerial view with project area in yellow View towards north
Stadt Leipzig / Sachsen / Grundlage:
Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

Fig. 27
View from Jupiterplatz to the north-east
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 28
View from Jupiterplatz to east
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 29
Park entrance at the corner of Plovdiv Street, looking north-east
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 30
Same path further east, looking north-east
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 31
Urban planning in the project area in yellow
Stadt Leipzig / Sachsen / Amt für Wohnungsbau und Stadterneuerung

Fig. 32
Jupiterplatz / left library at Plovdiver Str. 40 / library location is abandoned
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 33
Ownership structure
Stadt Leipzig / Sachsen / Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

Fig. 34
Project area Grünau North / Jupiterplatz
Stadt Leipzig / Sachsen
Photographer: Birk Poßecker

Fig. 35
View from west still east: Grünau North / project site in yellow
Stadt Leipzig / Sachsen / Amt für Geoinformation und Bodenordnung

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