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Frauke Burgdorff (DE): We move now to San Bartolomé, on the Canary Island where we have a completely different situation. The idea is to develop new housing in the surrounding of great green spaces. This would be the last step for San Bartolomé to finish the city. But it doesn't look like a last step, but like a beginning of a fighting between landscape and the city. Because everything seems like you are going further there. Maybe you could explain what are your ideas concerning landscape and city development.

San Bartolomé (ES): In San Bartolomé, since the start, the urban area has developed through a partial plan and new amenities, such as a primary school, a day centre for the elderly, a cultural centre, and a commercial zone with private and public housing. This partial plan is situated within a dynamic of general development which is in the process of occurring now. Within this general plan, a cycle and pedestrian track acts as a perimeter boundary with the landscape, in a context of future population growth. To the north, there is potential urban land which may develop after 2005. This area belongs to the town which, because of its lack of amenities, is thinking about developing this zone. In addition, it is an area that has average annual rainfall of 250 litres per square metre. In Lanzarote, the creation of green areas raises different questions than on other Spanish sites. In 1730, there was

a volcanic eruption on Lanzarote, which spread lava across 40% of the island, which is now a protected area. This made it possible to develop high-quality agriculture. That is why our green area has to be adapted to the existing island landscape. The site for the public housing operations is a minimum area of 3600 m². It is an operation that could be compared with injecting a grain into an oyster to create a pearl, in order to improve the architectural and landscape environment of the town. **Frauke Burgdorff (DE):** In Switzerland the sites have a common characteristic. The first site has to deal with at the edge of a more or less city double structure. And the second can be compared to it. It is a structure next to an open space. What is here the dialogue between the landscape and the

Rodolphe Luscher (CH): The site is located in a landscape, in Valais, on a plain, or let's say a valley, with mountains on either side. So here we are in a situation where we are talking about nature, with three types of different, but complementary nature. The nature of the mountains, which is pure, unchanged. There are rocks and all sorts of things. Nature in the raw. Then, we have nature as farmland. The land of the plain that has been worked by farmers. And finally, in a few specific places where there is human habitation, we have nature in the form of gardens. A garden underneath the trees. So here we are, with three types of nature, flanked by mountains on both sides. Is interesting, because it should prompt the future designers, and I'm thinking particularly of the landscape architects and architects, to choose which type of nature they want to emphasise. What meaning they give to that nature and where the connecting spaces will be introduced, because those are the themes we

San Bartolomé (ES)

Monthey (CH)

interchange, and also housing and activities, though not industrial of course, to meet the needs of the town. Here, the connections are different, a big adjacent shopping centre and, on the other side, a link with the road into the village. It is a gateway to the village. Then, on this site, the architects will need to respond to a mixed programme. The nature introduced into this platform will need to allow for ground pollution. To decontaminate land, you can either dig, which costs a fortune, or make a few holes here and there. The municipality and the private investors would like this landscape to include something natural. This requires the landscape architects to know about more than just gardening. **Thomas Sieverts (DE):** This is a new phenomenon the question of limits. At the edges, the problem of open space contains a sort of hidden future, it has to be saved or build. This is very difficult to practice because now we have to stop, to freeze a certain kind of development to keep these green spaces opened. In the mean time you have to make these free spaces very valuable. So I think that

are talking about today: the transitions between the edges of the developed and the outside.

In Monthey, we are in an Alpine landscape. This is an industrial platform which contains some buildings that have a certain value, and others with no value at all, which can be removed. However, the platform will still be concrete, a mineral base. The plan here is to create a new area for encounter and

we have to enlighten in the Europan 11, the crucial topic of the edges.