Europan 16
Living Cities

Brief
Landshut

Launch Day
Monday, 5th of April 2021

Organiser
Europan – German Association for the
Promotion of Architecture,
Housing and Urban Planning in cooperation
with the City of Landshut

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Site Representative
Building Director Johannes Doll

Actors Involved
City of Landshut

Team Representative
Architect, landscape architect

Communication
Communication after the competition

Jury – First Evaluation
with the participation of the site representatives

Jury – Prize Selection
Ranked selection: with 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
Dependent on the qualification a further
assignment is intended.

**Mission Given to the Selected Team(s)
for the Implementation:**
Further commissioning depends on the
outcome of the competition.

Schedule

2021

April 5	Official launch of the Europan 16 Competition
May 7	German launching event
Juni 1	Site visit and colloquium
June 18	Closing date for further requests on the sites
July 2	Responding to requests on the sites
Sept. 17	Registration deadline
Sept. 17	Submission of entries
Oct. 25	Prelimiary selection by the local jury
November	Forum of cities and juries
Nov. 26	Final selection by the national jury
Dec. 20	International publication of results
Dec./Jan.	German award ceremony

2022

Feb. till June	Time frame for workshops
November	Inter-Sessions-Forum Europan 16/17

National Jury

Client Representatives
· Dr. Timo Munzinger, German Association of Cities and Towns
· Prof. Dr. Iris Reuther, Senate Building Director of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen
· Karin Sandeck, Board Europan Germany, Bavarian State Ministry of Housing, Building and Transport, Munich

Architects / Planners
· Stéphanie Bru, BRUTER
· Julia Dahlhaus, DMSW
· Prof. Dr. Agnes Förster, Chair for Planning Theory and Urban Development, RWTH Aachen
· Kyung-Ae Kim, Kim Nalleweg Architekten
· Anna Popelka, PPAG architects

Public Figure
· Kaye Geipel, Vice President Europan Germany, deputy editor-in-chief BAUWELT

Substitutes
· Dr. Saskia Hebert, Vice President Europan Germany, subsolar* architektur & stadtforschung
· Prof Dr. Thorsten Erl, Board Europan Germany, metris architects and urban planners, professor for Urban Planning Siegen/Heidelberg

The local juries will be presented on the Europan website in due time.

Table of Content

Part 1

General
Conditions

1   Acceptance of the Rules of Europan 16

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 31.1.2013 (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 16 competition.

2   Organiser

Europan, German Association for the Promotion of Architecture, Housing and Urban Planning in cooperation with the city of Landshut.

3   Type of Competition

3.1   Object of Competition ...

The former correctional facility, built in 1907, is directly adjacent to Landshut's historic Old Town. It is separated from the Isar only by the multi-lane Wittstraße along with a park and the vast Grieserwiese car park.
An innovative urban development concept is being sought for the entire area of around 16 hectares. This should spatially link the Old Town with the prison while sensibly integrating the existing park, Isar promenade and

large car park. This process should result in a redefinition of the city gateway situation. Project site: The main focus is on the prison as the centrepiece of the development. A corresponding utilisation programme should be developed for the building complex, which should then be translated into specific architectural, urban development and open-space design ideas. In accordance with the Europan 16 theme of 'Living Cities – Lebendige Städte', an urban space is sought that is attractive, sustainable, mixed and socially integrated. Also sought are statements on the possible involvement of the citizenry (participation) and on new mobility.

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 16 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 (17 September 2021). 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.

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 16 Website

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

It includes: the complete European rules for the Europan 16 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."

7.2   Brief (Available for Free)

The Brief is a 20-to-25-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"; 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 frame-work: 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 16 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" to create. This document is in English (and sometimes also in the site language).

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 September 17th, 2021, 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).

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 E16 session will make a communication video presenting their proposal and will be sent, after the announcement of the results on Monday, December 20th, 2021, to the European Secretariat before January 16th, 2022.

– 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 6 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 expiry of the deadline, as well as to correct the potential problems that

might have appeared during the upload of the documents.

10   Results and Prizes

10.1   Results

All the results for Europan 16 (winners, runners-up, special mentions) are available online from December 20th, 2021, on the European website (Results section).

10.2   Winners' Prize

The authors of the Winner projects receive a reward of the equivalent of 12,000 Euro (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

The authors of the Runners-up projects receive a reward of the equivalent of 6,000 Euro (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 16 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 15/16, took place as an online forum from January 18th to 22nd, 2021. The next Inter-Sessions Forum – presenting the Europan 16 results and the sites proposed for Europan 17 – is scheduled for Nov. 2022.

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 Jurys
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 16 topic and shortlists 20 % maximum of the submitted projects.

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 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. 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 publishes the complete list of results online on December 20th, 2021.

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.

Part 2

Competition
Task

Short Description

The competition concerns the site of the former prison in Landshut that lies at the edge of the city centre. It is currently owned by the Free State of Bavaria. After 1 February 2008, when the prisoners moved into a new prison facility in Berggrub, the old building was used only temporarily as a venue for film shoots and parties. It has now been completely empty for several years (Fig. 2a).

The prison was built in 1905–07 as a medium-sized modern prison building for 180 inmates. Since 2012, the building complex had been a protected monument. When approaching from the south, it is located along the main development axis of the historic city centre of Landshut – a fact that should be taken into account for the competition.

**1   Competition Location –
          The City of Landshut**

Landshut is an independent city, a regional centre and the capital of the administrative region of Lower Bavaria. Its 11 districts have a population of around 72,700 residents and it rests between 382 and 505 metres above sea level. The city enjoys both regional and national renown. Several studies in recent years have awarded Landshut high marks among all independent German cities and administrative districts in terms of various indicators like purchasing power, economic power and appeal for investors, value added, unemployment, etc.

Particular draws include:
– The city's location along the slopes of the Isar riverscape.
– Its vast areas of landscape as well as its open spaces in the inner city
– Its structure of settlements with a variety of different and respectively well-equipped districts

– The historical heritage of its inner city as well as its outer districts, each with its own identity and history
– Its proximity of residential, work and supply facilities that enable an everyday life free of motorised traffic
– An economic structure that has already transitioned successfully from manufacturing to the service sector
– Future-oriented educational offerings all the way through university-level subject structures
– Close proximity to an international airport that functions ever more as a hub, along with the city's prominence in Munich's metropolitan orbit

1.1   Demography

Since 2008, the population has risen from around 62,000 to 72,743 (as of 31 December 2020) – a growth of more than 17 per cent in only 12 years. Unfortunately, the pandemic caused the population to decrease by 500 residents in 2020. Between 2000 and 2015, Landshut ranked second among Bavaria´s 25 independent cities with a population increase of 17.8 per cent. Only the state capital of Munich grew a bit more vigorously in this time frame – and there is no end in sight to the population boom. If population forecasts by the State Office for Statistics are to be believed (Fig. 1), the city of Landshut is likely to reach the 80,000-resident mark by 2039. This constant growth course is the best proof of the city's high quality of living.

1.2   Urban and Settlement Structure

The township was initially founded on the lower terrace south of the Isar; the construction of the city resulted in major landfills in the area. The city's footprint later expanded to the north and west on the other side of the Isar. When the main railway station was built, more land was filled in and then settlement began across the steep slopes of the tertiary

21

Fig. 1   Diagram – Popu-
                lation projec-
                tions for the city
                of Landshut
                through 2039
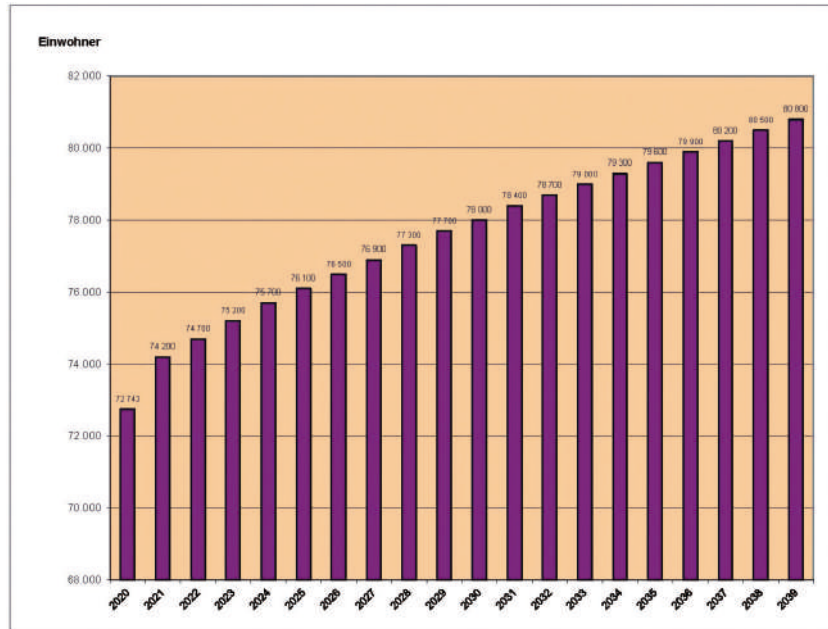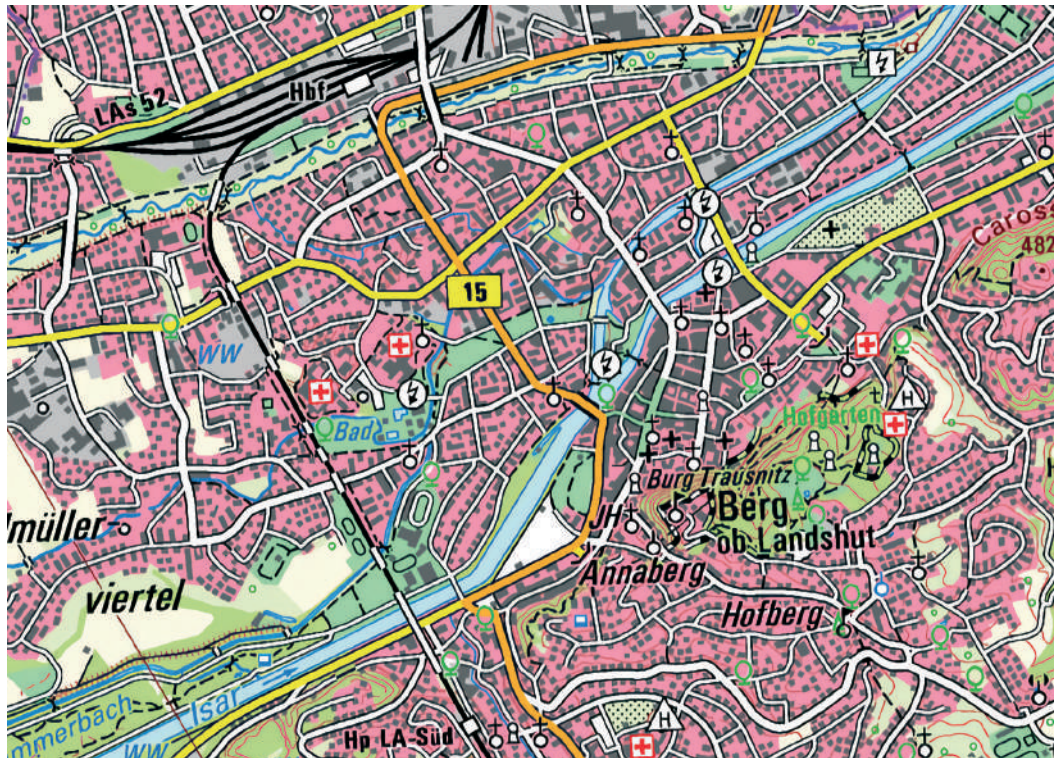
Fig. 2a   Landshut

Fig. 2b   Landshut –
                 topographic
                 map 1:50 000

uplands. The urban area is densely built, but still has structurally rich open spaces and fine groves.

The original landscape has been deformed by decades of development and now forms its own natural and urban spaces.

1.3   Climate

The Landshut Isar Valley is important for the city climate in several ways. On one hand, the extensive agricultural areas contribute to the formation of cold air, and the forests of the upper and lower meadow also contribute as fresh air suppliers. On the other hand, the riverbed of the Isar itself is of great importance as a fresh and cold air pathway, which effects the exchange of air masses in the densely built city centre; this function is achieved by the prevailing westerly wind direction as well as by the low-exchange weather conditions that see only weak air currents coming from the east.

1.4   Topography

The city of Landshut and its immediate surroundings lie on the banks of the Isar in the Upper and Lower Bavarian gravel plain and terraced landscape (Fig. 2b). The northern and southern uplands are assigned to the northern Upper Bavarian and Lower Bavarian peripheral loess landscape. The Isar divides into the Great Isar and the Little Isar within the city area, and the two arms meet again at the north-eastern border of the city. The flood channel runs north of the Isar and crosses the city from southwest to northeast as an attractive stretch of green before flowing into the Little Isar.

1.5   Landscape

According to the Site-specific Landscape Classification of Bavaria, Landshut is part of

the Lower Isar Valley and is bordered by the Lower Bavarian Tertiary Uplands on both its northern and southern sides.

The Landshut Isar Valley runs southwest-northeast through the entire urban area of Landshut. In the southeast, the slopes of the Isar form the transition to the Landshut Uplands. The most important element of this terrain is the Isar, which is divided into the Great Isar and Little Isar in the built-up area of the city.

1.6   Geology

In the area of the floodplain, the Isar valley is characterised by glacial gravel, which as a rule is covered by a 0.5-metre layer of fine sandy-silty material. In the area of the low terraces, there is glacial gravel (approx. 15,000 years old) that is also covered by a layer of fine sandy-silty, loamy material. Two-thirds of the soil in the Isar Valley is sensitive to high groundwater levels and has significant importance for groundwater. As a result of the sedimentation and re-sedimentation of the formerly unregulated Isar, (moderately) dry and sometimes very dry soils (burnt sites) developed on the geologically young alluvial forest stage. The remnants of the former fens in the western part of the city still exist as wet-dry to moderately wet soils.

1.7   Water Balance

The Isar, which flows through the Landshut Isar Valley, is a category-1 body of water. The corrections of the Isar – i.e. the expansion and straightening of the river bed, the construction of dams and weirs, diking, etc. – has had far-reaching consequences on groundwater conditions in the entire valley.

Within the built-up urban area of Landshut, the course of the Isar and Little Isar is fully obstructed.

1.8   Mobility/Transport Infrastructure

1.8.1 Superior

Landshut is well connected to the Bavarian road network by the federal roads B15/B11/B299 and now the B15n. It is also close to the A92 motorway and the Munich Airport. Heading north on the B15 leads directly to the citys main railway station, a stop on the Munich-Regensburg-Hof, Munich-Passau, and Landshut-Salzburg railway lines.

1.8.2 Well-Positioned

The area has good public transport connections. Two bus lines stop on Grätzberg, in the immediate vicinity of the city centre. The supra-regional Isar Cycle Path runs along the river promenade. This begins in Scharnitz, at the source of the river, and ends at the mouth of the Isar, in the district of Deggendorf. The first part of the Landshut mountain trail also ends here near the old prison as it reaches the historic city centre.

The city of Landshut has identified various fields of action related to mobility management in detail under at the following link: www.landshut.de/en/portal/familie/mobilitaet/mobilitaetsmanagement.html

The coordination of mobility management and urban planning requires early considerations so that solutions for city-compatible transport developments can be worked out as early as possible in planning and development processes.

At present, accessibility by car is still the focus, but in the future, attempts should be made to give greater consideration to other transport links and modes of transport – for example, reducing traffic by linking new business locations to the bus network or providing residential areas with spaces for car-sharing stations and bicycle parking.

1.9   Culture

There is no doubt that Landshut's Old Town is one of the most beautiful and best-preserved historic streets in Germany. The tower of the Gothic St. Martin´s Church stands out imposingly from the colourful variety of stately town houses. This highest brick tower in the world (130.08 m) remains the city's landmark. A no less impressive sight in the city centre is the grand noble residence with its arcade-lined inner courtyard. Trausnitz Castle towers above all else. It is situated on the chain of hills that borders Landshut in the south. The Isar, for centuries the natural city boundary to the north, now lies in the middle of the city, inviting strollers to wander its promenade.

However, it is not only the magnificent cityscape, the multitude of architectural monuments, and the wealth of exhibitions, theatre and music that are so remarkable. Also invaluable is the city's vast range of cultural events and its ambitious festival scene: while Landshut Wedding (held every four years) honours Landshut's Golden Century (the 15th century), an innovative and exceptional series of events is becoming increasingly popular, including, above all, the Short Film Festival, Africa Days, Art Night, City Spectacle (Fig. 6) and Literature Days.

www.landshuter-kurzfilmfestival.de
www.afrikatage-landshut.de
www.spektakel.la
www.landshuter-literaturtage.de

1.10   Landshut Wedding

In 1475, Landshut saw the wedding of Duke George the Rich of Bavaria-Landshut to Hedwig, the daughter of the Polish king. The event was celebrated with pomp and lavishment. The festivities for the duke and the Polish princess lasted eight days.

Fig. 3, Fig. 4

Fig. 5, Fig. 6

Fig. 3
Landshut
Wedding

Fig. 4
Landshut
Wedding

Fig. 5
Old town
during Landshut
Wedding

Fig. 6
Culture City
Spectacle

www.landshuter-hochzeit.de/der-
zeitgeschichtliche-rahmen.html

Landshut Wedding takes place every four
years as part of three weeks of festivals and
includes a programme attracting numerous
guests to Landshut from all over the world,
especially on the four weekends. It is consid-
ered the largest historical festival in all of
Germany. For the wedding procession, the
city provides standing room for around
100,000 spectators. This spectacular bridal
procession is accompanied by tournament
games, a festival play and concerts. For a few
weeks, Landshut is transformed into a late
medieval town, a look in keeping with its
Gothic appearance. Camps are set up with
tents. Late medieval costumes are all the
rage as medieval music fills the air.

Around 2,300 performers slip into authentic
historical garments to re-enact the wedding
in fabulous detail. The weekly procession
moves across Dreifaltigkeitsplatz, through
the Old Town (Fig. 3–5), past Holy Spirit
Church, across Bischof-Sailer-Platz to the
New Town, up to the Jesuit Church, and then
back the same way before ending at the
tournament grounds.

www.landshuter-hochzeit.de/das-fest.html

2   Competiton Site

2.1   Edged in Red

The study site (Fig. 17, 18, 19) includes Isar
Promenade, the adjacent Grieserwiese, the
park and event meadow for Landshut
Wedding, the armoury, the entrance area to
the historic city centre as well as the upper
part of the city (Dreifaltigkeitsplatz) and
Trausnitz Castle.

2.2   Edged in Yellow

The project site includes the premises of the
former Landshut prison as a narrower section
of the study site. This site is located on the
right side of the Isar, about 250 metres from
the river. When approaching from the south, it
lies on the main development axis of Land-
shut's historic city centre and should also be
taken into consideration.

2.3   Surroundings/Study Site

2.3.1 Park

Every 4 years the park (Fig. 7–8) provides
festival grounds for Landshut Wedding, as the
venue for knights, their games and the
experience of medieval camp life. Here is
where numerous guests have the opportunity
to experience the festival up close as on-site
magicians, comedians, musicians and
jugglers provide a colourful medieval specta-
cle. In the years between festivals, the green
space is used for cultural events, concerts
and temporary beer gardens. But at any time,
the site, with its Art Nouveau pavilion stand-
ing at its centre, is a spot to linger for children
and adults alike.

www.landshuter-hochzeit.de/lagerleben.html
www.landshuter-hochzeit.de/reiter-und-
ritterspiele.html

2.3.2 Armoury

To the west, directly opposite the former
prison, is the armoury, which also houses the
headquarters for the non-profit association
Die Förderer e. V. (Fig. 9). This is where the
more than 2,000 costumes, knight's armour,
carriages and numerous other paraphernalia
for Landshut Wedding are stored.

www.landshuter-hochzeit.de/das-
zeughaus.html

Fig. 7   Park and the
          tournament
          grounds

Fig. 8   Tournament

28

Fig. 9   Surroundings
          and the armoury

Fig. 10   View on the
          park and the
          Grieserwiese

2.3.3 Grieserwiese

When approaching Landshut from Munich via the federal motorway, there is a large municipal car park on the left, the so-called Grieserwiese (Fig. 10). During the day, this is mainly used as a commuter car park and by visitors to the city centre. In spring and autumn, it is also the venue for Landshuter Dult, a public festival with showmen, fairground rides and restaurants. During Landshut Wedding, the car park is used by visitors and participants alike.

webcams.wetterdienst.de/
Deutschlandwetter/Webcam/
1273582779-landshut-grieserwiese

2.4   Historic City Centre

In 1204, the castle and town of Landshut were founded by Duke Ludwig of Bavaria. Thanks to its location on the Isar and at the crossroads of old trade routes, the city developed rapidly. Ducal privileges and purposeful economic promotion did the rest. By the middle of the 14th century, Landshut's Gothic town centre – with its Old Town (Fig. 11, 12), New Town and Freyung – had taken shape, reaching the size it would retain until the 19th century.

More on the city's history:
www.landshut.de/portal/kultur/geschichte-der-stadt.html

In addition to a visit to the city centre, with its many historic sites such as St. Martin's Church, the noble city residence, the town hall, etc., the city also invites visitors to stroll through its colourful world of commercial enterprise. Restaurants, pubs, small galleries, ice cream parlours and street cafés are popular destinations. The Isar Promenade, on a level with the historic city centre, is also a popular strip on sunny days.

2.5   Trausnitz Castle

Located above Landshut and visible from afar, the castle has only been called 'Trausnitz' since the 16th century. Before then, it had the same name as the town itself. Accordingly, the castle was to provide 'Behütung', or protection, for the land (Fig.13).

www.burg-trausnitz.de/deutsch/tourist/
fuehr.htm

2.6   Urban Planning Significance
(Project Site)

The new prison building nearly abutted the gates of the city, just outside the densely built parts of town (Fig. 14). As a court prison, it was located near the district court building (Innere Münchener Str. 2); it was also in rather close proximity to the city centre, despite the fact that penitentiaries were usually placed far away from existing and future residential buildings. However, a certain distance from private development was still possible here, as it is a corner plot. The Grieserwiese to the west was acquired by the city as early as 1895 but not cleared for development due to the danger of flooding. (Flood protection today is achieved through a flood basin).

www.wwa-la.bayern.de/hochwasser/hoch-
wasserschutzprojekte/flutmulde/index.htm

An urban planning solution was sought here that would do justice to the prominent location. The asymmetrically positioned stair tower at the south-east corner sets an important accent for future planning. Since the demolition of the Münchener Tor in the 19th century, it has informally acted as the 'new city gate' at the intersection of Innere Münchener Straße and Grätzberg, a role that the mighty new prison building, visible from afar, had already optically assumed. Especially from the west side, the prison radiates a stately posture, while the Innere Münchener

Straße side tends to blend in with its bour-geois neighbours.

2.7   Building History of the Former Prison

This prominent urban structure lies within the Old Town ensemble, directly at its southern end. Formerly at the gates of the city, this terrain was still relatively undeveloped at the start of the 20th century. Thus, in 1905–07, the new local and district prison was built on the Hackl gardening estate in front of the former Münchner Tor. The new building had become necessary after complaints about poor condi-tions, hygienic shortcomings and a lack of space at the old prison in Spiegelgasse had accumulated and representatives of the Ministry of Justice had inspected the facility in 1902. Overcrowding and the old prison's location in a densely built part of the city were further arguments for a new, larger building.

The 1907 prison is a symmetrical three-wing complex with hipped roofs and a round corner tower (Fig. 15, 16). Because of the slightly westward sloping terrain, there are a varying number of storeys. The whole area is surrounded by a high, plastered brick wall, whose blind arches were formerly open and fitted with lattice. The walls were raised in the 1930s and the openings filled in. The court-yards within the walls were originally divided into a working courtyard and an ornamental courtyard.

The former Landshut Local and District Prison is particularly well-preserved evidence of the development of prison construction since its reform in the 19th century. It combines a type of construction that was modern for its time and replete with the latest building technolo-gy – with the demand for the hygienic and humane accommodation of prisoners.

In Germany, the reforms took effect mainly from the middle of the 19th century. In

addition to the conversion of existing build-ings, there was an increasing amount of new construction activity in Bavaria, which was spurred on by the search for greater humanity and resocialisation as well as a rising number of offenders needing incarceration. The 'Principles for the Construction and Furnish-ing of Cellular Prisons', which were drawn up in 1885 on commission by the Association of German Prison Officials, pointed the way for new buildings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With these resolutions, an attempt was made to bring a certain uniformity to the construction and furnishing of prisons as well as to show ways and means to reduce the high construction costs of cellular prisons. The Landshut prison was a vivid implementa-tion of this philosophy.

2.8   Monument Protection

The Bavarian State Office for Monument Protection added the building complex (property of the Free State of Bavaria) comprising the former local and district prison in Landshut, including the prison walls, to the list of historical monu-ments in 2012.

2.8.1 Conditions for Monument Protection

The listed building is to be protected. Care must be taken to ensure that the use of the building is compatible with its listed status. Interventions in the listed building may be permitted, provided that they are necessary for the use of the building and are coherent within the overall context. However, the central corridor access and the basis of the cell structure must be preserved. At least one cell must be preserved with its characteristic urnishings and details.

The perforated façade must be maintained in terms of its calm character and the regularity of its openings. Large-scale glazing is to be avoided. Changes to the window format are

Fig. 11, Fig. 12

Fig. 13, Fig. 14

Fig. 11
Old Town

Fig. 13
Trausnitz Castle

Fig. 12
View from the
Isar at the Old
Town and the
St. Martin's
Church

Fig. 14
Former prison

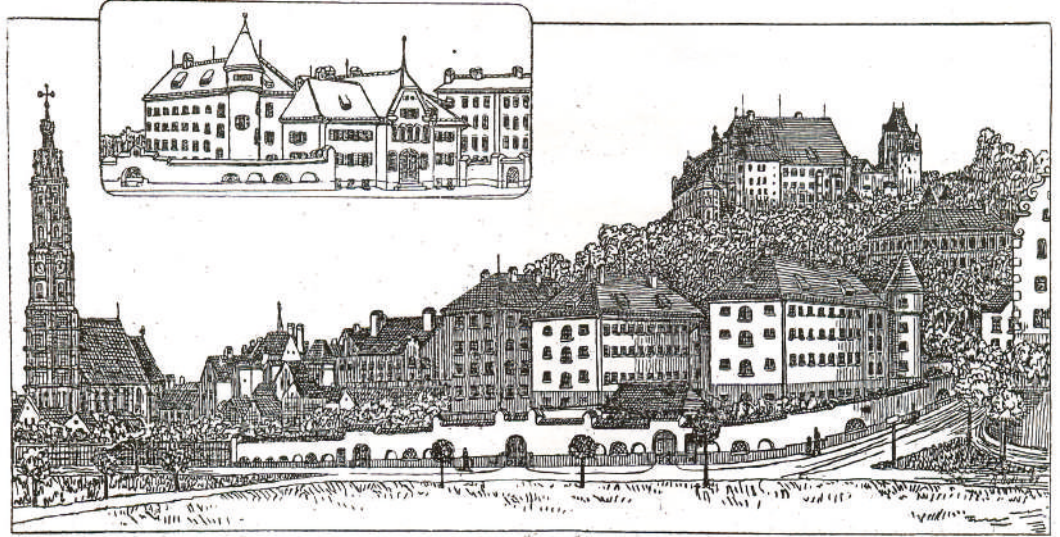Fig. 15   Drawing of the
                 prison

Fig. 16   The prison
                 around 1910

possible in principle, provided that these specifications are adhered to. The lattice bars may be removed. Additional extensions to the listed building that lie outside the structural spaces and height specifications stipulated in the development plan do not meet with the approval of the monument conservation authorities.

The roofscape must remain intact and closed. In view of the cityscape and in the context of the castle, an elevation of the roof is excluded, as are roof extensions, loggias and skylights.

The wall area at the height of Grätzberg and Innere Münchener Straße is to be declared an architectural monument and preserved as part of the overall listed complex. The demolition of the wall along Wittstraße in favour of a footpath and cycle path is approved. The characteristic overall appearance of the former prison complex must be preserved. A new construction of the wall, where it is possibly moved inwards, is also conceivable in its design as a largely windowless outer wall of a single-storey building, but railings or glass balustrades on the wall are not possible.

2.8.2 Monument Protection in the Competition

In the Europan competition, however, there may be deviations with regard to the extensive requirements for the protection of historical monuments. The design results and their possible implementation must therefore be discussed with the monument protection authorities .

2.8.3 Accommodation for Asylum Seekers

The inner courtyard is currently used temporarily by a housing facility for asylum seekers. However, these buildings are not to be considered in the design task.

3   Task

The competition is intended to present innovative ideas for the future development of the study site (red area) and in particular the project site (yellow area). These correspond to the scale levels S/M and L in the Europan Europa statutes.

The aim is to develop a suitable usage programme and to translate this into an outstanding architectural, urban development and open-space planning solution.

Under the Europan 16 heading 'Living Cities – Lebendige Städte', sustainable, mixed and socially integrative urban spaces are the goal.

The jury also seeks corresponding statements on spatial and programmatic links to the city as a whole, on possible cooperation with city residents (participation), on new mobility, and on the themes of 'dynamics of the circular economy' and 'dynamics of integration'.

The aim is to render the location more lively and more attractive in the long term. However, the city does not want to commit to a specific use in advance. All ideas and implementations are on the table. Staying power and innovative ideas are thus most desirable.

3.1   Urban Planning Objective

The city of Landshut is planning to implement an urban development plan in the long term. In the future, it is intended not only to react to given circumstances, but also to constructively steer the development of the city by way of targeted examinations and forward-looking work processes.
This also includes early citizen involvement in various issues facing the city.

A new concept for the former prison could thus also form part of an urban development process that links new ideas to historical circumstances and thus redefines the city's gateway from the north.

Fig. 17

Fig. 17
Former prison
with surround-
ings

Fig. 18   Competition site

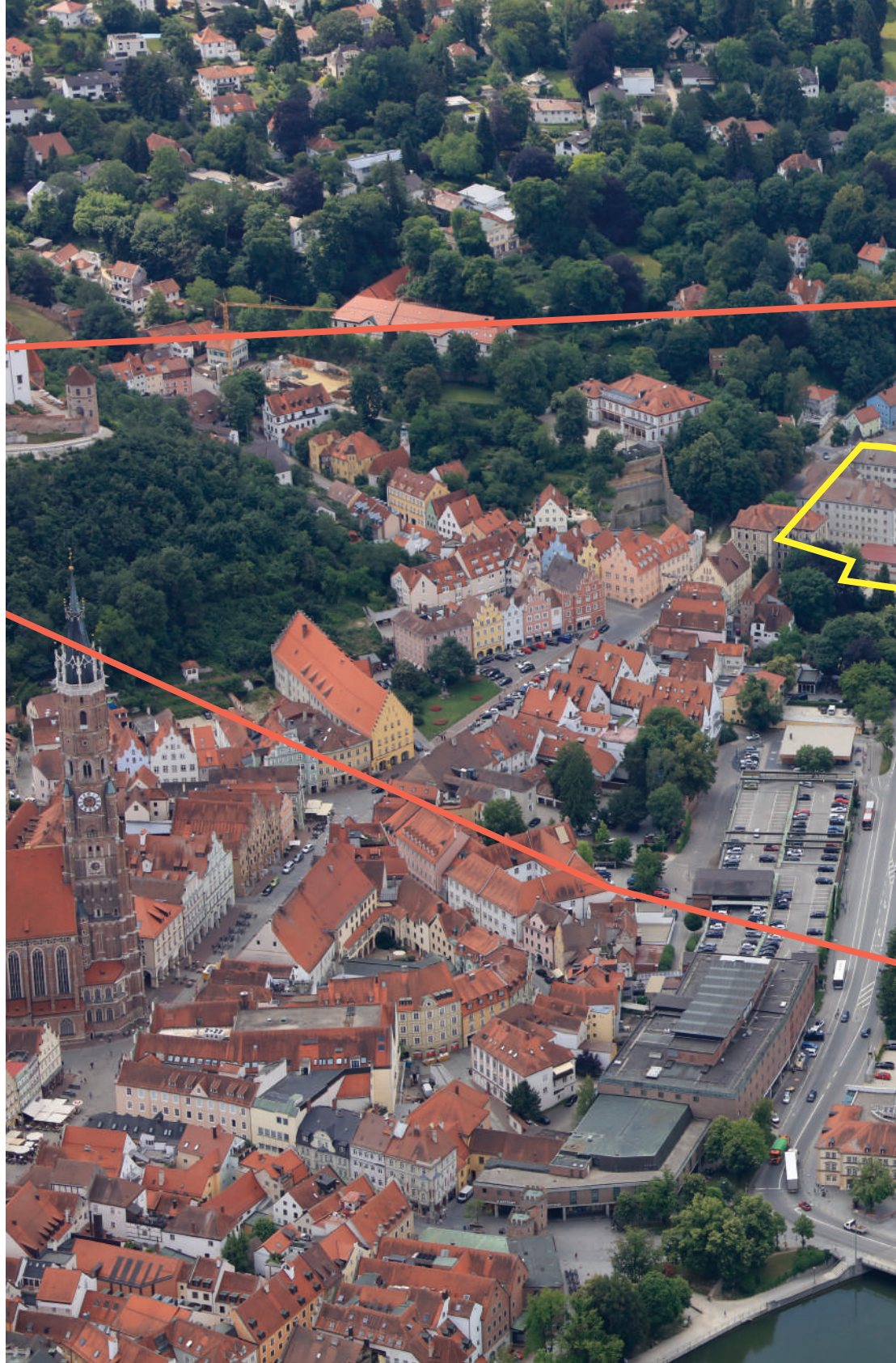Fig. 19   Competition site

40

Fig. 20   Former prison –
           corner Grätzberg
           and Innere
           Münchener
           Straße

Fig. 21   Former prison –
           the entrance

41

Fig. 22   Former prison –
                 the tower

Fig. 23   Former prison –
                 Wittstraße

42

Fig. 24   Former prison –
the staircase in
the tower

Fig. 25   Former prison –
the staircase

43

Fig. 26, Fig. 27

Fig. 26
Former prison –
the corridor

Fig. 27
Innere Münchener
Straße

Image Credits

Fig. 1
Diagram – Population projections
for the city of Landshut through 2039
Archive City of Landshut

Fig. 2a
Landshut
Klaus Leidorf 2015

Fig. 2b
Landshut – topographic map
1 : 50 000
Geobasisdaten: Bayerische
Vermessungsverwaltung 2021

Fig. 3
Landshut Wedding
Die Förderer e.V.

Fig. 4
Landshut Wedding
Verkehrsverein Landshut

Fig. 5
Old town during Landshut Wedding
Klaus Leidorf

Fig. 6
Culture City Spectacle
Verkehrsverein Landshut

Fig. 7
Parkaand the tournament grounds
Klaus Leidorf

Fig. 8
Tournament
Verkehrsverein Landshut

Fig. 9
Surroundings and the armoury
Klaus Leidorf

Fig. 10
View on the park
and the Grieserwiese
Klaus Leidorf

Fig. 11
Old Town
Verkehrsverein Landshut

Fig. 12
View from the Isar at the
Old Town and the St. Martin's Church
Verkehrsverein Landshut

Fig. 13
Trausnitz Castle
Verkehrsverein Landshut

Fig. 14
Former prison
Klaus Leidorf 2011

Fig. 15
Drawing of the prison
Stadtarchiv Landshut

Fig. 16
The prison around 1910
Stadtarchiv Landshut

Fig. 17
Former prison with surroundings
Klaus Leidorf 2018

Fig. 18
Competition site
Geobasisdaten: Bayerische
Vermessungsverwaltung 2021
Klaus Leidorf

Fig. 19
Competition site
Klaus Leidorf

Fig. 20
Former prison – corner Grätzberg and
Innere Münchener Straße
Staatliches Bauamt Landshut

Fig. 21
Former prison – the entrance
Staatliches Bauamt Landshut

Fig. 22
Former prison – the tower
Staatliches Bauamt Landshut

Fig. 23
Former prison – Wittstraße
Staatliches Bauamt Landshut

Fig. 24
Former prison – the staircase
in the tower
Staatliches Bauamt Landshut

Fig. 25
Former prison – the staircase
Staatliches Bauamt Landshut

Fig. 26
Former prison – the corridor
Staatliches Bauamt Landshut

Fig. 27
Innere Münchener Straße
Staatliches Bauamt Landshut

www.europan.de