



Re-~~Re~~ ~~Re~~ ~~Re~~ Re-Sourcing

Speicherersdorf

Brief

Launch Date

Monday, March 3rd 2025

Organiser

Europan – German Association for the Promotion of Architecture, Housing and Urban Planning in cooperation with the Municipality of Speichersdorf

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Actors Involved

Municipality of Speichersdorf

Team Representative

Architects, landscape architects, and urban planners

Communication

Publication after the competition

Jury – 1st Evaluation

With the participation of site representatives

Jury – Prize Selection

Ranked Selection:
Winner (12,000 Euro)
Runner-up (6,000 Euro)
Special Mention (no reward)
The jury is autonomous in its decision.

Post Competition Intermediate Procedure

The procedure, which leads from the results of the competition to a possible further commissioning, will be determined depending on the submissions to the competition and the results of workshops.

Type of Commission

In the workshops after the competition, the results are supposed to be discussed on site, possibly adapted, and elaborated further. On the part of the Municipality of Speichersdorf, the following subsequent steps are envisioned shortly after the presentation of the competition results:

- a structural engineering feasibility study on the adaptation of the festival hall
- the planning of the open space and traffic/transport facilities for the mobility station
- urban-development framework planning to deepen the train development areas and/or the interior development areas

A commissioning of the teams selected in the competition is desired, but presupposes the approval of the local government and/or the municipal council in the case of a concrete commission.

Schedule**2025**

March 3	Official launch of the European 18 Competition
March 21	German launching event (Online, from 3:00 pm to 5:30 pm)
April 4	Site visit and colloquium
May 16	Closing date for further requests on the sites
May 30	Responding to requests on the sites
June 29	Registration deadline
June 29	Submission of entries
September 23	Preliminary selection by the local jury
October	Forum of cities and juries
October 24	Final selection by the national jury
November 17	International publication of the results
December	German award ceremony

2026

January to June	Time frame for workshops
Autumn	Inter-Sessions-Forum European 18/19

National Jury**Client Representatives**

Dr (Univ. Florence) Elisabeth Merk
City Building Councillor of the provincial capital Munich and member of the Board of European Deutschland e.V., Munich, DE

Theresa Keilhacker
President of the Berlin Chamber of Architects and KAZANSKI.KEILHACKER URBAN DESIGN ARCHITEKTUR, Berlin, DE

Architects / Planners

Nikolaus Hirsch
Director of the CIVA Architecture Museum, Brussels, BE

Julio de la Fuente
Gutiérrez-de-laFuente Arquitectos and member of the European Europe Technical Committee, Madrid, ES

Andrea Klinge
Professor of Construction and Design KIT | Circular Construction at the HABG and ZRS –Architekten Ingenieure and member of the European Deutschland e.V. Committee, Berlin, DE

Anna Lundquist
Professor of Landscape Architecture at the Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg and MANMADE LAND, Berlin, DE

Public Figure

Kaye Geipel
Architecture critic, urban planner, and curator, 2010–22 deputy editor-in-chief of Bauwelt magazine and Chairman of the Board of European Deutschland e.V., Berlin, DE / Brussels, BE

Substitutes

Ingrid Sabatier
ISSS research | architecture | urbanism, Berlin, DE

Tobias Hönig
Professor of Building Theory and Design at the New School of Architecture at the University of Siegen and Studio CO NOW GmbH, and member of the European Deutschland e.V. Committee, Berlin / Siegen, DE

The local juries will be presented on the website of European Germany in due time.

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Conditions

1 Acceptance of the Rules of European 18

The competition is implemented in conformity with the rules passed by the European European federation. The complete rules will be published under www.european-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 European 18 competition.

2 Organiser

European, German Association for the Promotion of Architecture, Housing and Urban Planning in cooperation with the City of Speichersdorf.

3 Type of Competition

3.1 Object of Competition

In order to make Speichersdorf fit for the future and resilient, an overarching framework plan (scale 1:4,000) with conceptual and spatial proposals is to be developed as part of the European E18 process. Subsequently, optional areas of specialisation (A, B and C) can be developed from three central tasks for urban development. There is a choice of:

- A An architectural task – the conversion of the former festival hall
- B An urban planning task – the redesign of the railway station area
- C A strategic planning task – the examination of the land resources of existing open spaces and the development of an overall urban vision.

Speichersdorf is looking for participants who treat the existing building and land resources with appreciation and care and develop them further in an exemplary manner for other small municipalities.

The detailed task description can be found in the competition brief in Part 2.

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

European 18 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 (June 29th, 2025). No further change shall be accepted after this date.

Each team member (associate and contributor) shall be registered as such on the European 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 European 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, European 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.european-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 European 18 Website

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

It includes: the complete European rules for the European 18 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 European 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: "Re-Sourcing: Rethinking resources."

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 "Re-Sourcing: Rethinking resources"; 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 European 18 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 "Re-Sourcing: Rethinking resources" 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.)

7.4 Use of Competition Documents

The documents provided by the sites as part of the European E18 competition procedure may only be used as part of the European competition. Any other use or disclosure to third parties is prohibited.

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 June 29th, 2025, 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 plus 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 plus 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 summarized 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 E18 session will make a communication video presenting their proposal and will be sent, after the announcement of the results on Monday, November 17th, 2025, to the European Secretariat before January 4th 2026.

- 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 European 18 (winners, runners-up, special mentions) are available online from November 17th, 2025, 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 €550 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 European 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 European 18 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 European 17/18, took place from October 17th to 18th, 2024. The next Inter-Sessions Forum – presenting the European 18 results and the sites proposed for European 19 – is scheduled for October 2026.

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 European 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 European 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 Juries 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 European 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 European 18 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 November 17th, 2025.

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 European 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 European 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.

Competition Task

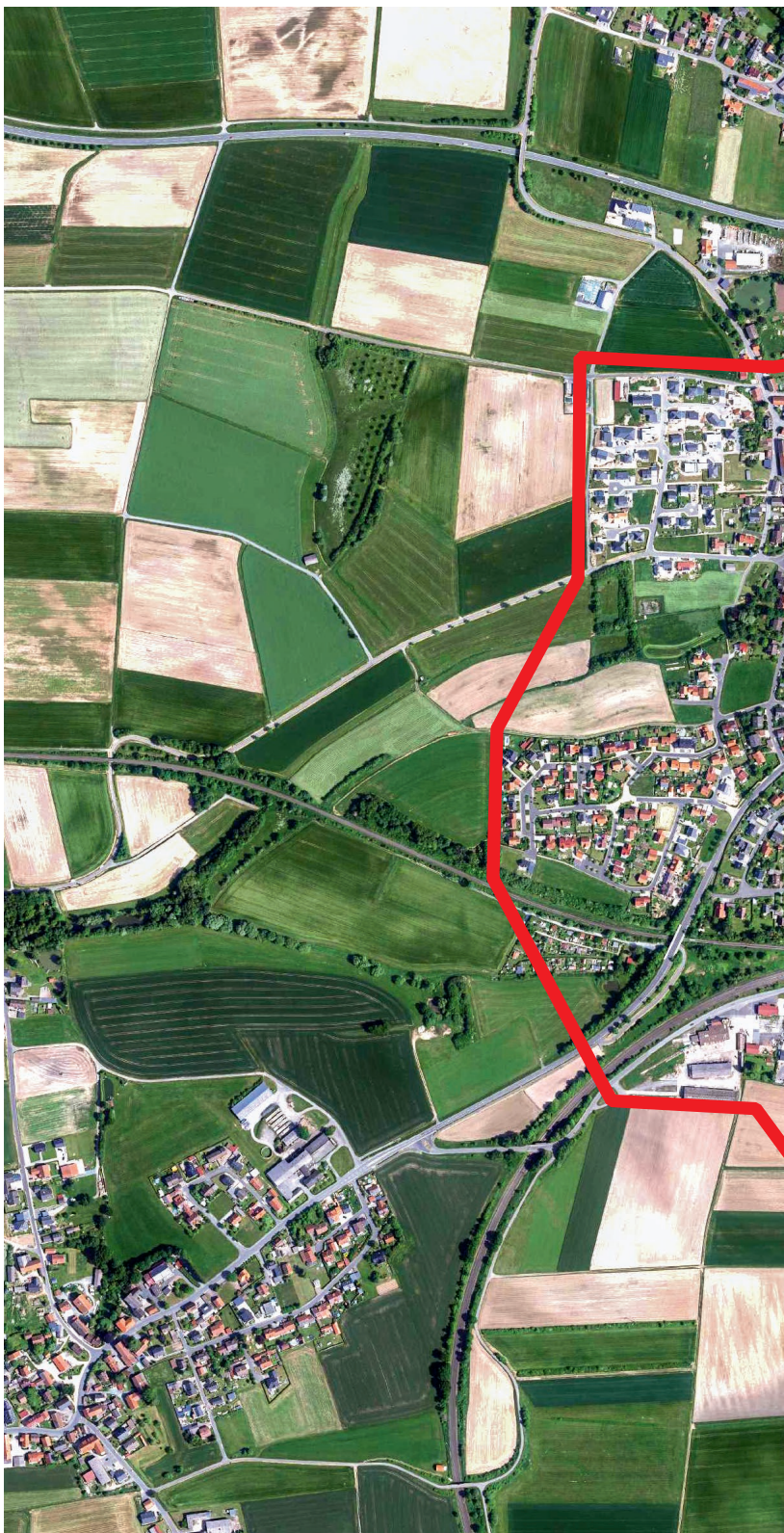
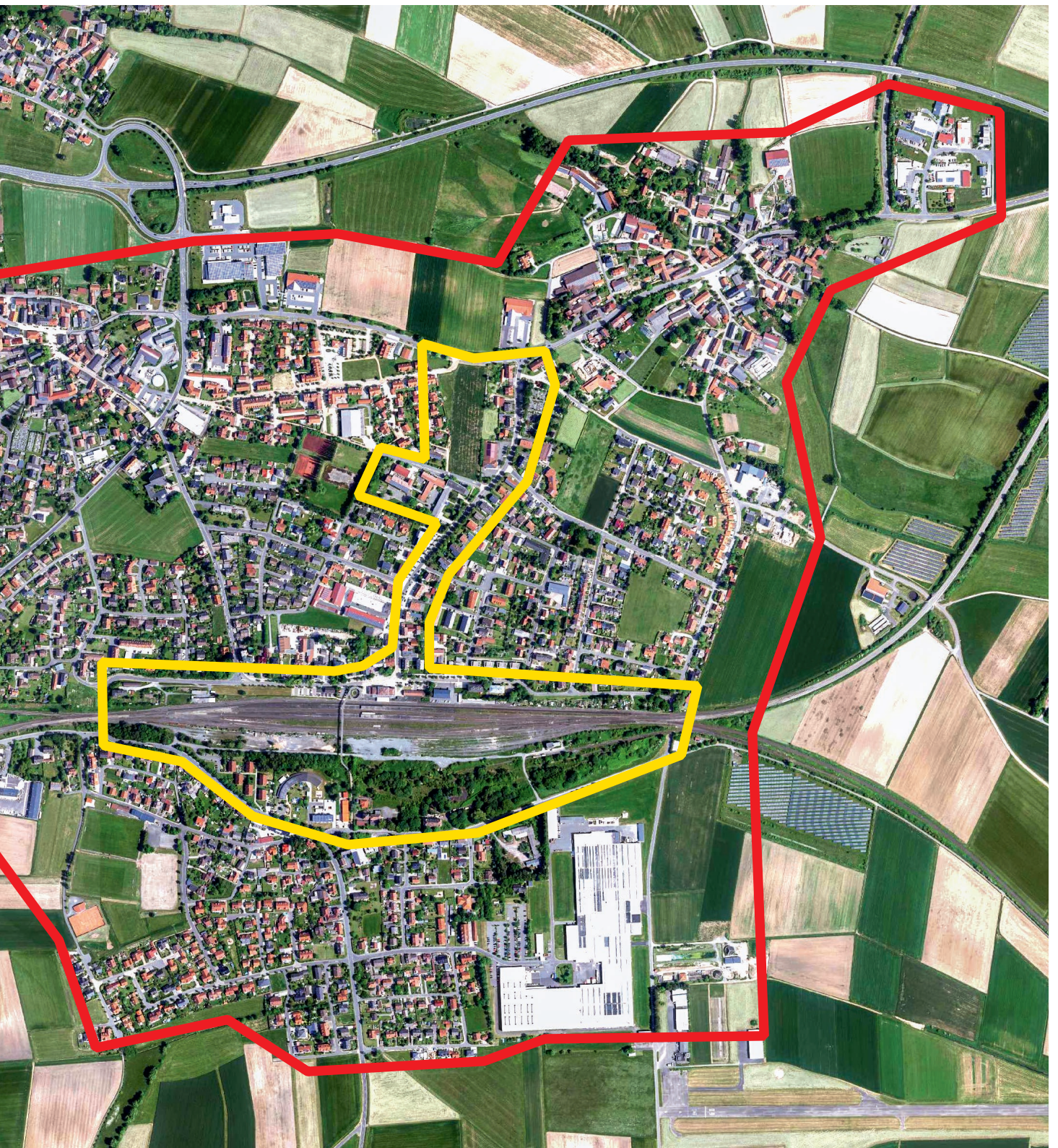


Fig. 1



1
Aerial photograph with
reflection site (red) and
project site (yellow)



Fig. 2

2
Task A
Festival hall



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

3
Task B
Railway station project
area

4
Task C
Open spaces in front of the
festival hall

1. Task and Objectives

1.1 Occasion and Objective

In Speichersdorf, the aim is to find and realize exemplary solutions that strengthen the commune vis-à-vis demographic changes, economic upheavals, climate change, and natural catastrophes. Model-like projects are thus supposed to function as an initial impulse and engine for the transformation of the entire region of Upper Franconia.

Nearly 85 per cent of the cities and municipalities in Germany have fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. The majority of the population lives in rural areas. Correspondingly, rural space assumes great responsibility with respect to the transformative processes required. These transformations concern a more efficient use of building resources, space-saving settlement development to preserve natural landscape spaces, climate-adapted green spaces, water management, biodiversity, sustainable mobility, and, last but not least social cohesion and a vibrant community for the people who live here. The advantages over large cities are thus obvious: lean administrative structures stand in direct exchange with politics and citizenry, and short decision-making paths facilitate the swift realization of the measures necessary.

In the Upper-Franconian region where Speichersdorf is located, targeted urban-development funds from the Federal Government and the Free State of Bavaria are steered to future-oriented and innovative projects that initiate and promote such transformation processes through the active guidance of the government of Upper Franconia.

In line with this, what Speichersdorf anticipates from its participation in European E18 are solutions for the unused resources in the central area of the municipality that – through intelligently networked and supplemented local structures – make a significant contribution to achieving the desired resilience and stability of the entire municipality, and also inspire other municipalities in Upper Franconia to deal with their resources sustainably as model-like examples.

Participants in European E18 can choose between three equally fascinating tasks in Speichersdorf:

A. Architecture

For the architectural jewel of the soon-to-be-empty festival hall, what is envisaged is a new conceptual and spatial programming through which the valuable building resource can be preserved in the long term.

B. Urban Development and Mobility

South of the railway tracks, a future-oriented district can

be created through the conversion of larger areas of the current railway property. This should be linked to a mobility hub at the railway station that can be realized in the near future. Proposals for its design are sought.

C. Strategy

An integrated development concept for the agricultural areas in the municipality can ultimately show a strategy for dealing with space resources that also thinks in temporal dimensions.

What is expected from the participants is a strategic examination of the topics of the location from a superordinate perspective. The detailing should, however, focus on one of the three task areas.

2. The Municipality of Speichersdorf

2.1 Location in the Region and Landscape

The municipality of Speichersdorf is situated in a region shaped by agriculture. The location is embedded in a slightly hilly meadow and agricultural areas permeated with typical hedge plants. In the north of the municipality is a forested area categorized as part of the Upper Palatine Hills. The surrounding landscape offers attractive leisure-time and recreation possibilities.

2.2 Location and Role of the Municipality in the Region

Speichersdorf is a municipality in Upper Franconia, the north-easternmost administrative region of the Free State of Bavaria, and is located in the so-called Nuremberg metropolitan region, one of the strongest economic areas in Germany. It has roughly 5,900 residents and is located ca. twenty kilometres southeast of Bayreuth, a city with 75,000 residents. The next big city is Nuremberg, with 518,000 residents and an airport. Nuremberg is ca. eighty-five kilometres away. (Fig. 5)

2.3 Mobility / Transport Infrastructure

Speichersdorf is optimally connected to Bayreuth (by train: fourteen minutes; by car: twenty-five minutes) by the B22 federal motorway and two intersecting railway lines. Workplaces and training positions can thus be reached within fifteen minutes by train, an aspect that represents a decisive locational potential of the municipality. Nuremberg can also be reached by train from Speichersdorf in less than one hour without changing trains. It is also possible to reach Nuremberg by car in one hour. The municipality is aware of its locational potential and aspires to a transformative development of sustainable forms of mobility. (Fig. 6)

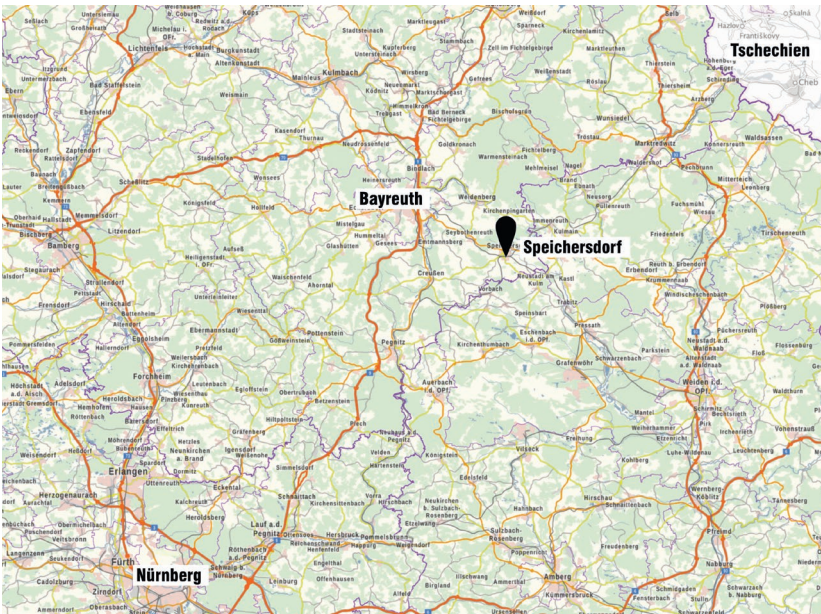


Fig. 5

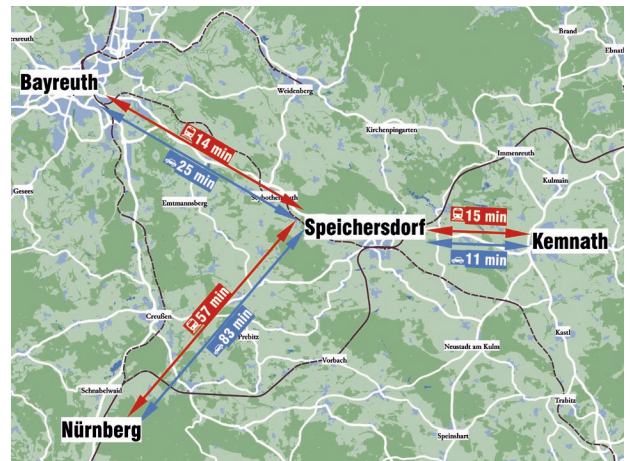


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

5 Location with a future: Speichersdorf is situated in the Nuremberg metropolitan region in direct proximity to Bayreuth

6 Short distances: As a result of the good location in the railway network, the travel times by train to Bayreuth or Nuremberg are shorter than those by car

7 Surroundings of Speichersdorf – rural atmosphere



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

8
Study site: Biogas plant in
Kirchenlaibach

9
Study site: Typical local
building development



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15

10
Study site: Village of
Alt-Speichersdorf

11
Study site: Sports arena on
the green space in the
centre of the municipality

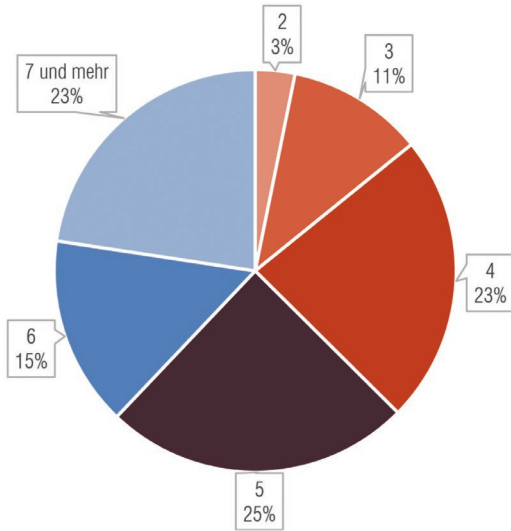
12
Study site: Former skating
rink in the centre of the
municipality

13
Study site: Centre of the
village of Kirchenlaibach

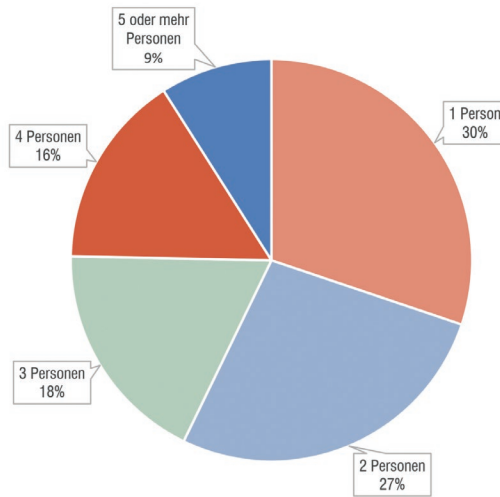
14
Study site:
Kirchenlaibach

15
Project site: Hauptstraße as
a link between the railway
station and the festival hall

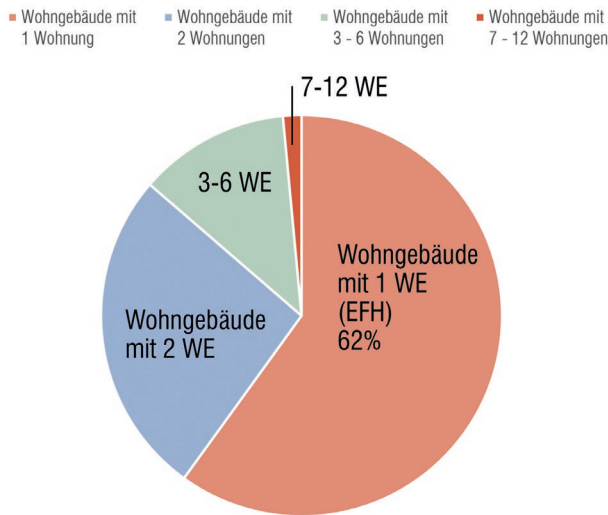
Residential units by number of rooms



Household size by persons



Buildings by number of flats



Organisation of the housing sector

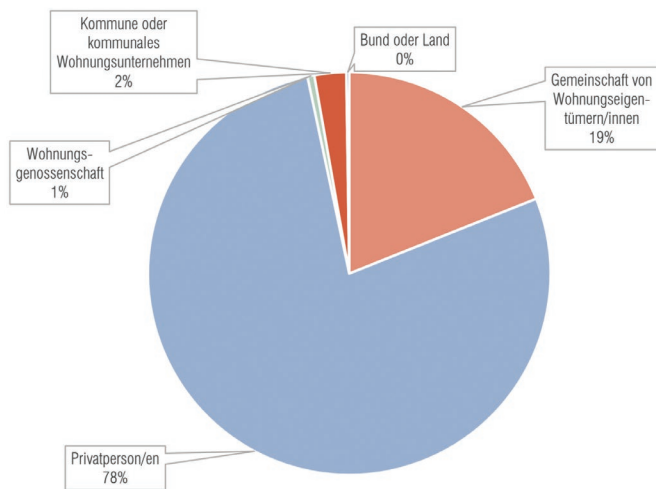
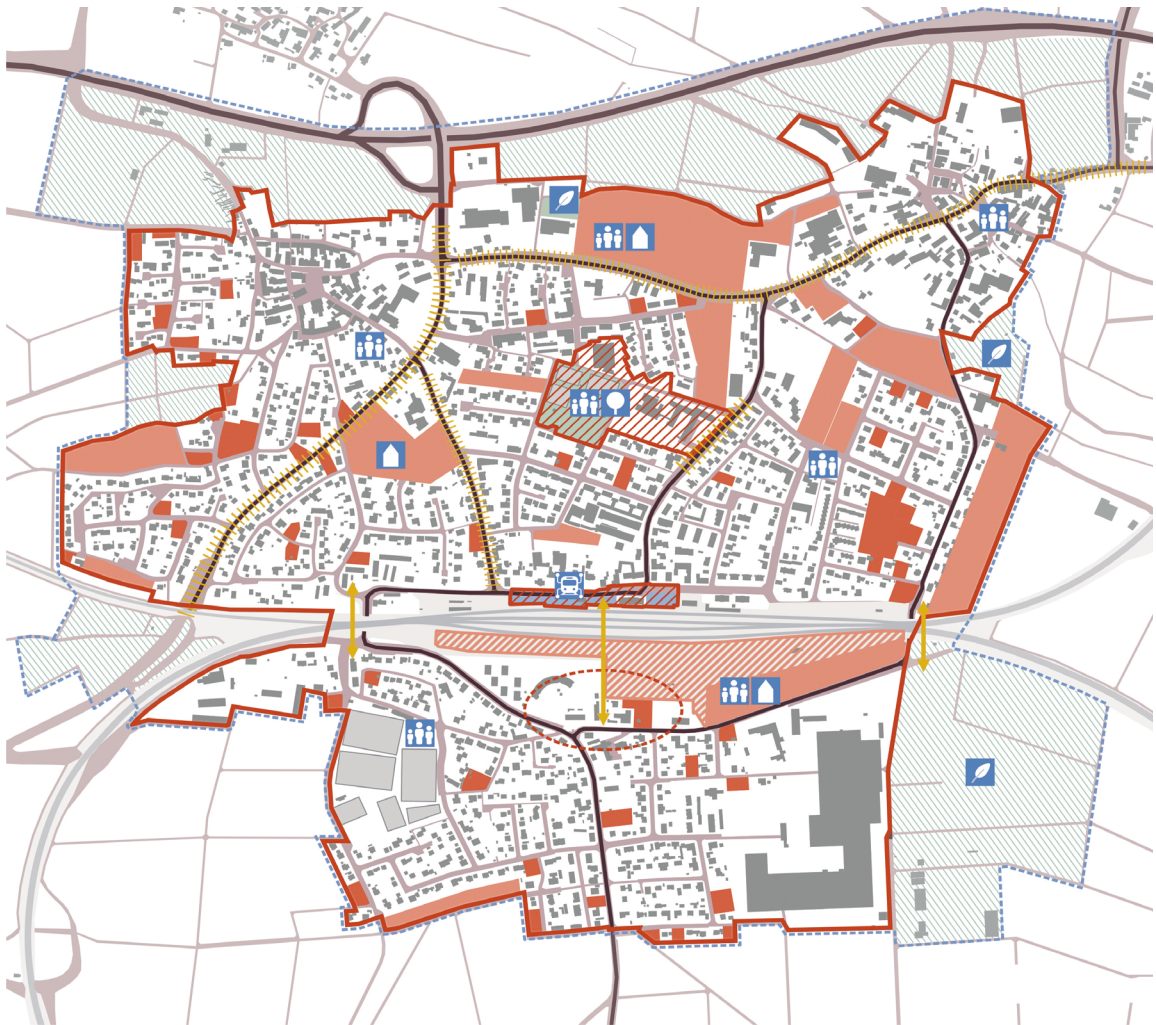


Fig. 16

16 Graphics on the housing stock: The assessment of housing-market-specific data provides a typical picture of a municipality in a rural area



- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Grenze der Siedlungsentwicklung | | Verkehrliche Neuordnung |
| | Kulturlandschaft | | Stärkung räumlicher Verbindung |
| | Potenzialfläche für grünräumliche Entwicklung | | Hauptstraßen |
| | Potenzialfläche für nachhaltige Mobilität | | Begegnungszonen |
| | Baulücke in bestehendem Wohngebiet | | Gemeinschaftsstärkende Angebote |
| | Potenzialfläche für (wohn-)bauliche Verdichtung | | Klima- und Energiemaßnahmen |
| | Potenzialfläche mit ungewisser Entwicklungsperspektive | | Modellstudie bauliche Nachverdichtung |
| | Städtebaulicher Schlüsselbereich | | Modellstudie Grünraumentwicklung |
| | Städtebaulicher Strategiebereich | | Multimodale Mobilitätsangebote |

Fig. 17

17
 Framework plan ISEK:
 The framework plan shows
 the objectives of the
 spatial development of
 Speichersdorf

2.4 Economy

The municipality of Speichersdorf is registering increasing tax revenue. With the support of the urban development funding of the Federal Government and the Free State of Bavaria, it is used, among other things, to finance diverse urban development tasks.

The porcelain-producing plant of Rosenthal GmbH, with ca. 350 workplaces, is the largest employer in Speichersdorf. There are also various small- and medium-sized companies. Grocery stores and retail shops, a basic gastronomic supply, and doctors' offices for general medicine and dentistry are also found there. The majority of employees, however, commute to their workplace outside the boundaries of the municipality. Roughly 2,000 individuals leave the municipality for work, while only around 600 individuals commute to Speichersdorf for work. Embedded in a beautiful hilly landscape and well-equipped with shopping possibilities and social facilities, Speichersdorf offers itself in particular as a place of residence for commuters.

2.5 Population

In contrast to most comparable smaller cities and municipalities in rural areas, a nearly balanced net population development is forecast for Speichersdorf in the future. But, also here, the share of older individuals in the population as a whole will increase. In 2039, there will be 58.3 pensioners for every 100 individuals of working age (ISEK 2023, p. 28). A special characteristic of Speichersdorf is the over-average share of immigrant residents from roughly forty countries.

2.6 Housing

An assessment of data specific to the housing market in Speichersdorf makes it possible to recognize an imbalance between household sizes and the apartment sizes available, which can be traced back to a high share of single-family homes. The available housing supply was regarded as being unable to meet the demand and a diversification of housing forms through new projects has already begun. In the future, Speichersdorf would like to develop in particular future-oriented offerings of housing for young singles, people with disabilities, and senior citizens, with a mixture of owner-occupied flats, rental flats, and public housing within easy walking distance from municipal structures. (Fig. 16)

2.7 Sociocultural Context

In relation to its size, Speichersdorf has a vibrant club and leisure time culture. This lively municipality nonetheless has the problem of an ageing population. This has ramifications for the local economy as well as for the need for housing, supply structures, the job

market, and the offerings of clubs and culture. In its integrated urban development concept (ISEK), the municipality has therefore set itself the goal of remaining attractive by providing future-oriented offerings for young people and simultaneously reacting to the increasing average age. (Fig. 17)

3. The Study Site

The study site in the competition encompasses the central area of Speichersdorf. The municipality also includes thirty-one other areas in the form of villages and tiny settlements, for which it bundles the numerous functions of the central area such as supply, administration, education, social facilities etc.

3.1 Historical Development of the Study Site and Settlement Structure

The area of the municipality of Speichersdorf spreads out between three structuring elements. They are the two historical cores of the villages of Alt-Speichersdorf and Kirchenlaibach as well as the Kirchenlaibach railway station. When the station was put into operation in 1863, this initiated a development of a settlement between these three fixed points, which over the past fifty years has resulted in a considerable growth of settlement areas.

In the geographic centre between the historical village cores and the railway station, the functions of a municipal centre increasingly settled there, with schools, the festival hall, doctors' practices, and businesses. The new centre of Speichersdorf became established at the latest with the official opening of the new town hall in 2000 and the shifting of the B22 federal motorway from Weidener Straße to the new bypass road. With the erection of the sports arena in 2008 – a new, three-pitch sports hall of the Werner-Porsch-Schule, which is also frequently used multifunctionally in the evening hours both by club sports and as a venue for events – the municipal centre was supplemented with an important building block. (Fig. 18)

The village-like structures of the old areas were supplemented by single-family settlements, while the new centre around the town hall, sports arena, and school are shaped by multi-storey residential buildings. Smaller and larger industrial and commercial enterprises have settled in the centre of the municipality and to the east of Alt-Speichersdorf along the B22. In addition, the branch plant of Rosenthal GmbH, which produces porcelain tableware, shapes the appearance of the municipality on the southern edge of the core of the municipality.



Fig. 18

18
Growth: The villages of
Alt-Speichersdorf and
Kirchenlaibach and the
railway station have mean-
while grown together

3.2 Current Urban-Development Challenges and Aims

Interior Development

Unlike in comparable municipalities in the region, Speichersdorf shows a nearly balanced population development as a result of its apparent locational advantages. In the past, the municipality was characterized to a great extent by the banishing of classic single-family-house settlements, whose residents are now mostly over fifty years old, to the periphery of the municipality. With the ISEK that was decided on in 2023, Speichersdorf altered its municipal development strategy to the effect that a diversification of housing offers is now aspired to. Particularly smaller rental flats, which appeal to young adults and senior citizens, are needed. A residential area with roughly ninety residential units in wood construction is currently being realized at the northern end of Hauptstraße.

Numerous unbuilt areas, which have retained their original agricultural use, are still found in the municipality. One of the long-term goals of the municipality is to integrate these areas into the overall settlement structure in a sensible way (see below, task 3).

Sustainable Mobility

The municipality of Speichersdorf has engaged in an intensive examination of the topic of sustainable mobility. In 2024, a mobility concept was created for the municipality, with the aim of reducing the speed and volume of traffic, strengthening pedestrian and cycling traffic, and improving local public transport (ÖPNV). The concept's central measures include moving school bus stops and closing Graserstraße and Schulstraße to private transport in order to create a traffic-free 'vibrant municipal centre'. Moreover, the development of the area around the railway station as a 'premium mobility station' is envisaged so as to provide an optimal hub for various modes of transport (preliminary design attached).

Vibrant Municipal Centre

The third focus of the urban development is the further development of the central area in the geographic middle of the municipality, between the town hall, sports arena and open spaces, and the Werner-Porsch-Schule, into a 'vibrant municipal centre'.

The following measures are envisaged here:

New Building for and Renovation of the Werner-Porsch-Schule

The school will be expanded to include a cafeteria building. The new building became necessary in order to ensure the lacking care offers and to provide a high-quality midday meal for school children. To bundle resources, the new building is planned to be multifunc-

tional and able to be used throughout the day. In the future, smaller events for the municipality, which still take place in the festival hall today, are supposed to be moved to the new building. It will redefine the interface between the school and the new outdoor facilities in the centre of the municipality, and is planned for completion in 2026.

This will be followed by the renovation of the existing school building. Exempted from this are the festival hall and the single-pitch sports hall, which will then no longer have a function with in the school's spatial program. A feasibility study for the single-pitch sports hall has confirmed the suitability of this structural resource as a youth centre. The preservation of the hall and the conversion or renovation for further use would strengthen the functionality of the centre of the municipality as a lively meeting point. This objective is being pursued by the municipality.

The potential use of the festival hall – previously the school's gymnasium and auditorium and a multifunctional hall for the municipality – is currently still unclear. As a valuable urban building block in terms of municipal development and Baukultur, the building holds great potential, which can, however only take effect if a sensible and economically feasible use for the building can be found.

Vibrant Municipal Centre

As the centre of their municipality, the residents of Speichersdorf identify the large green area with its different offerings for play and sport, which is situated south of the sports arena in nearly the geographic middle of the municipality and in direct proximity to the town hall, school, and Hauptstraße. For the redesign of the somewhat outdated open space, a concept study was elaborated in 2023 and an open-space planning competition building on it was subsequently organized in 2024. The winning design envisions a strong spatial and functional interleaving of the open space with the neighbouring school, the sports arena abutting it to the north, and a new youth centre in the former single-pitch sports hall. Besides a multi-coded and intensively usable area for sport, play, and spending time, the design envisages calmer and more extensive areas that arise to a great extent from the further development of existing spatial qualities. Rainwater usage in line with climate protection and climate adaptation as well as measures to improve biodiversity are also planned.

Mobility

As a result of the closure to motorized private transport, the entire centre is free of cars. It is now available for pedestrians and cyclists and invites spending time. The function of the centre of the municipality as a meeting point has consequently been strengthened.

4. The Project Site

The roughly thirty-hectare-large project site extends from the spatial centre of the municipality with the festival hall along Hauptstraße, thus producing a link to the railway station with its various businesses and doctors' practices. It then builds a bridge over the tracks to an elongated brownfield area with a size of roughly six hectares to the south of the railway installations. This brownfield area currently forms a hard barrier between the northern and southern part of the municipality. Due to its location and size, it, however, holds enormous development potential for the municipality. The project site also includes a series of central areas in the municipality that which are currently used for agriculture and are distributed across the municipality. (Fig. 19)

4.1 The Festival Hall as a Building Resource

The Werner-Porsch-Schule is currently being extensively renovated, upgraded, and expanded. As part of this, two building sections with a great need for renovation for functional reasons have been detached from school operations. Besides the single-pitch sports hall – which is supposed to be converted into a youth centre – this concerns the festival hall.

The high-value building in terms of urban development and Baukultur currently has no potential use once the new building of the area of the school that is open throughout the day along with the cafeteria take over the current function of the festival hall.

For the original function as the school's gymnasium and auditorium, there is a structural connection between the festival hall and the school building. But since the building was also conceived for evening events for the municipality, it still has a separate entrance on the forecourt on Hauptstraße. From the spacious entrance area with cloakrooms and sanitary facilities, the festival hall can be reached via a representative staircase. It currently has no barrier-free access. As a result of the glass building block construction and the large-scale glazing in the staircase, there is a great loss of heat, which incurs correspondingly high costs for the municipality. An energy-focussed refurbishment is, however, also cost-intensive. The municipality is therefore confronted with the decision to demolish the festival hall, unless a convincing and economically viable new use for it can be found. (see 5.1 Question A)

4.2 The Railway Station Grounds as Building and Space Resource

For the municipality, the train station in Kirchenlaibach has a central potential for the development of a future-oriented mobility. At the same time, the spatial integration of the railway site into the settlement structure of the municipality presents great challenges. Currently, the railway tracks function as a palpable break

in the urban fabric. The settlement area south of the railway is strongly demarcated from the centre of the municipality in the north. Two tunnels at the eastern and western edge of the municipality, which will also be equipped with pedestrian and cycling paths after the renovation, link the parts of the settlement. In addition, the residential areas south of the railway are also connected directly with the station and Hauptstraße. In the near future, the Deutsche Bahn will create barrier-free access to the tracks by means of lifts from the pedestrian bridges. As the station building was sold to a private party, the Kirchenlaibach station is now seeking a functional and spatial connection to the municipal structure.

According to the mobility concept of the Bayreuth administrative district, a 'premium mobility station' is envisioned in Speichersdorf as a lighthouse project for the region. It is meant to motivate people to switch to the train and/or public transport (ÖPNV) and to link the offerings of the ÖPNV with other modes of mobility in rural areas in an optimal way. As a result of the acquisition of the necessary areas to the east and west of the railway, the municipality has concrete options for action. The private owner of the railway station has signaled its readiness to cooperate. The accompanying preliminary planning for the premium mobility station contains the functional program required to link modes of transport. What is still lacking, however, is a spatial design vision for how this important place of arrival can be presented as an attractive calling card, with qualities of time spent for waiting individuals, and how it should be interconnected further with the structure of the municipality.

South of the tracks there are valuable area potentials owned by the Deutsche Bahn. The areas lie fallow for the most part and are overgrown with ruderal plants. They reinforce the problematic urban-development barrier between the north and south parts of the municipality resulting from the railway. At the same time, as the largest continuous space potential in Speichersdorf, the areas south of the tracks offer enormous development opportunities for the municipality. Especially in connection with the railway station and mobility station, in the long term there is here the possibility to develop an important interface, and, from an urban-development perspective, to 'weave together' the two parts of Speichersdorf over the tracks. Even though no decision has yet been made about a sale of the areas, the Deutsche Bahn AG fundamentally favours a planning of the properties in order to support a possible further urban development in line with the municipality of Speichersdorf. The owner regards an urban-planning engagement with the site as an opportunity to initiate further development in the future and envisions a possible acquisition by the municipality or an investor. The Deutsche Bahn has made a plan available in which



Fig. 19

the areas to the north and south of the tracks for which there is development perspective are marked (see 5.2)

4.3 Agricultural Areas as a Space Resource

Various space resources are distributed across the central area of the municipality. They are currently used for agriculture and belong to private owners. This total of roughly twenty-five hectares of space potential represents a resource for the future of the municipality. Task 3 deals with the question of space resources. (see 5.3)

5. The Tasks

For Speichersdorf, development perspectives for three different building and space resources should be shown in the course of the E18 competition. This includes the development of innovative and model-like approaches to solutions that not only open up new perspectives for the municipality of Speichersdorf, but also show general paths towards a future-oriented handling of existing resources in rural areas. The project site comprises central areas of the municipality with different questions.

In the framework of the European competition, spatial-conceptual ideas that are presented in a strategic / spatial framework plan (study site), on a scale of 1:4,000 should be developed. A spatial deepening is subsequently supposed to be elaborated for at least one of the three resources (railway area, festival hall, open spaces).

Task A: The festival hall

Task B: The railway site

Task C: Strategy for open spaces



Fig. 20

20
Task A Festival Hall:
View of the stage in the
interior space

5.1 Task A: The Festival Hall as a Building Resource

The festival hall was erected in 1963 as a hallmark multifunctional building and serves until today as a hall for smaller events with up to 200 individuals as well as for school-related celebrations.

After the new construction of a building for use throughout the day along with a multifunctional cafeteria is completed in 2026/27, school-related events will be moved there and the festival hall will no longer be used by the school.

To revitalize the 285-square-metre-large, two-storey, column-free hall, conceptual and architectural ideas are sought.

Questions Regarding the Festival Hall

What potentials does the festival hall offer? What uses and forms of operations are possible given the existing structure of the building? How can the spatial qualities and the particular architectural features be developed further conceptually and structurally? How can a revitalization take place with minimal interventions and cost-effective measures? What measures are necessary in the open spaces connected with the building? How can the valuable building resource worth preserving be safeguarded and integrated into the functional, open-space, and social fabric of the centre of the municipality as a future-oriented building block?

Information to be Submitted for the Festival Hall

The submission of plans is set uniformly at three plans, DIN A1, portrait format. The following contributions are requested from the participants (additional images can be selected freely):

- Framework plan scale 1:4,000 (study site)
- Festival hall: Site plan scale 1:500
- Structural elaboration in floor plan, sections, views scale 1:200
- At least 1 isometry
- At least 1 perspective / spatial representation

In the explanatory texts, please write three to four sentences on the following points.

Concept

What is the main idea?

Thematic focus of E18: Where are the topics of European E18 reflected in your design?

Study Site

What measures are envisioned for the extended perimeter – highlighted in red?

Project Site

What ideas and measures are envisioned in the project site with a view to urban development, architecture, open space, and mobility, and what planned uses should be found there?

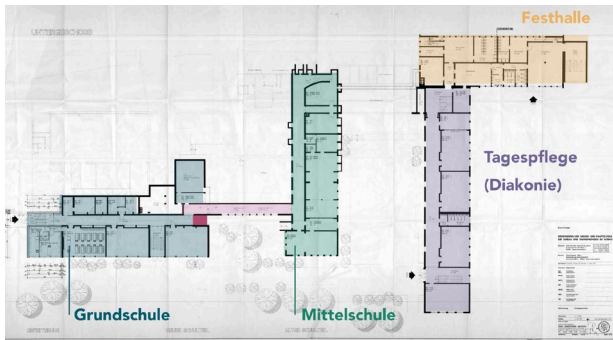


Fig. 21a

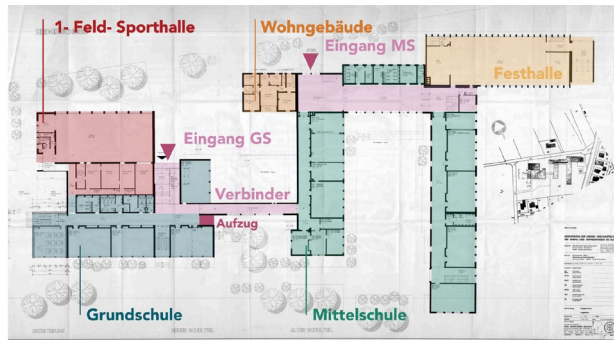


Fig. 21b

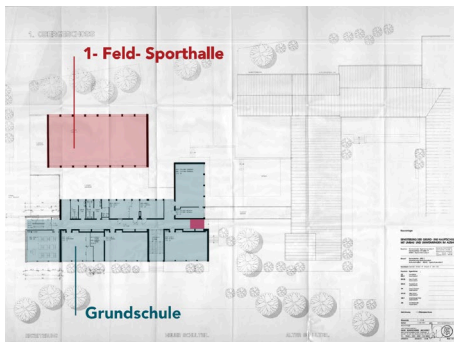


Fig. 21c



Fig. 21d

21a
Distribution of uses in
the building ensemble
Basement floor

21b
Distribution of uses in
the building ensemble
Ground floor

21c
Distribution of uses in
the building ensemble
First floor

21d
Distribution of uses in
the building ensemble
Second floor



Fig. 22



Fig. 23



Fig. 24



Fig. 25



Fig. 26



Fig. 27

22
Festival hall in the urban-
development context – view
from the north to the south

23
Festival hall view from the
south to the north

24
Festival hall entrance
on Hauptstraße

25
Festival hall exterior with
forecourt

26
Festival hall with the art on
the pediment

27
Festival hall interior, rear
side



Fig. 28



Fig. 29

28
Task B Railway Station
Area: Development areas
south of the tracks

29
Aerial view from the
south – view over the
development areas with
the railway station

5.2 Task B: The Railway Station Area

The twenty-six-hectare-large railway station area includes the historical station building from 1863, its immediate surroundings, and the conversion areas to the south of the railway line. The tracks and the adjacent brownfield areas currently divide the centres of the old villages of Speichersdorf and Kirchenlaibach with their central functions from the residential and commercial areas situated in the south. By means of strategic interior development, a new, mixed district that reduces the barrier effect and revitalizes the railway station site as a social and spatial middle point is supposed to be created.

Question regarding the railway station site:

How does a future-oriented district with innovative housing concepts look? What typologies and urban spaces does this interior development require in order to imprint specific qualities? How can the two parts of the municipality be connected to each other over the railway tracks? How can an identity-forming railway station site give rise to an identity-forming location? How can the historical station become a vibrant location in the city again? How can a mobility hub with attractive areas for spending time be designed?

Information to be submitted for the Railway Station Area

The submission of plans is set uniformly at three plans, DIN A1, portrait format. The following contributions are requested from the participants (additional images can be selected freely):

- Framework plan scale 1:4,000 (study site)
- Railway station site: site plan scale 1:2,000
- For the area to be elaborated with respect to urban-development: site plan scale 1:500, section scale 1:500
- At least 1 isometry
- At least 1 perspective / spatial representation
- Information on key figures: number of storeys, floor area, gross floor area, type and number of housing units

In the explanatory texts, please write three to four sentences on the following points.

Concept

What is the main idea?

Thematic focus of E18: Where are the topics of European E18 reflected in your design?

Study Site

What measures are envisioned for the extended perimeter – highlighted in red?

Project Site

What ideas and measures are envisioned in the project site with a view to urban development, architecture, open space, and mobility, and what planned uses should be found there?



- Eigentum / Property Deutsche Bahn - nicht überplanbar / can not be changed: Gleisanlagen / Track systems
- Eigentum / Property Deutsche Bahn - überplanbar / can be changed
- Eigentum / Property Community of Speichersdorf - überplanbar / can be changed
- Privateigentum / Private Property
- Staatsstraße / Property of Freistaat Bayern

- 1 Erwerb durch Gemeinde in Kürze für Realisierung Mobilitätsstation/
Purchase by community shortly for realization mobility station
- 3 Privateigentum - konzeptabhängig überplanbar
Private property - can be changed depending on the concept

- 2 Langfristig in Privateigentum - Eigentümer kooperationsbereit
Long-term private property - owner willing to cooperate

Plan Eigentumsstruktur Bahnareal | Plan Ownership-structure Deutsche Bahn- Area
UmbauStadt | 10.01.2025 | M 1:3000

Fig. 30

30
Overview plan: Ownership
structures and develop-
ment horizon near the
railway



Fig. 31



Fig. 32



Fig. 33



Fig. 34



Fig. 35



Fig. 36

31
Railway station with foot-
bridge

32
Railway station with fore-
court

33
Railway station forecourt
view from the 'Wendel'

34
The 'Wendel' - access to
the bridge over the tracks

35
Railway stop east

36
Development areas - view
from the bridge to the east



Fig. 37



Fig. 38

37
Development area at the
festival hall

38
Housing and agriculture
next to each other

5.3 Task C: Strategy / Open Spaces

Space Resources

Ten areas used for agricultural with a total size of roughly twenty-five hectares are located in the centre of the municipality. They are currently not owned by the municipality. For these areas, what is sought is a consistent overall strategy that shows the potential of these resources and summarizes them in a strategic development perspective. When doing so, the temporal dimension should also be considered in development steps.

Questions Regarding Space Resources:

What role can the open spaces in the municipality play in the rural space of Speichersdorf? What contribution can they make with respect to topics such as climate protection, climate adaptation, biodiversity, local food supply (urban agriculture), use by residents and businesses as well as space for settlement development? When considering these questions, the space potential of the railway station area as a priority development area should also be taken into account. What are sought are visionary, future-oriented, and integrated approaches, which should be elaborated as a program and summarized in an overall strategy.

Information to be Submitted for Task C

The submission of plans is set uniformly at three plans, DIN A1, portrait format. The following contributions are requested from the participants (additional images can be selected freely):

- Framework plan scale 1:4,000 (study site)
- Open spaces: site plan scale 1:500
for at least one open space as elaboration
- Sections scale 1:500 or scale 1:200
- At least 1 isometry
- At least 1 perspective / spatial representation

In the explanatory texts, please write three to four sentences on the following points.

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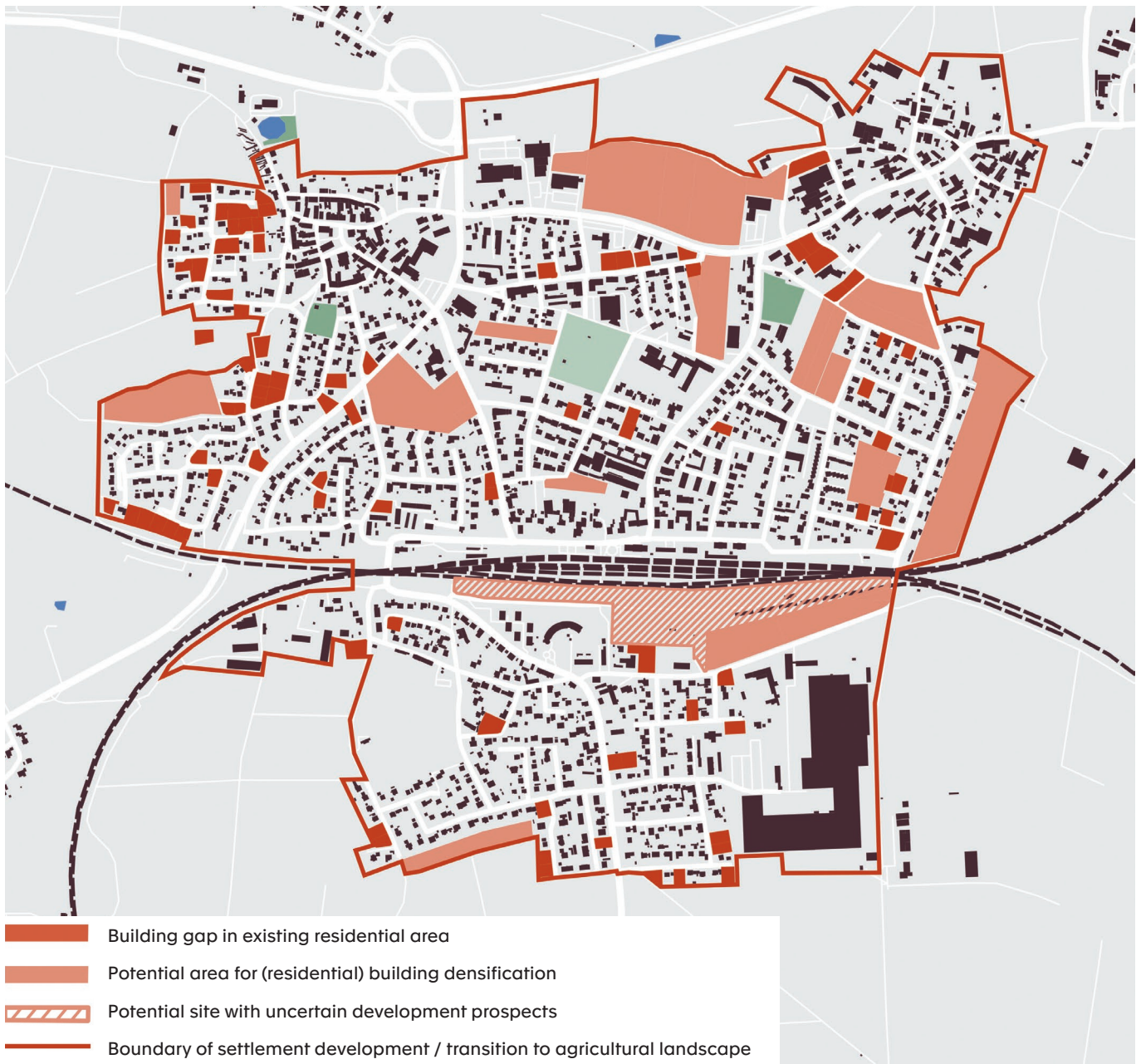


Fig. 39

39
Extensive interior development potentials: Up to twenty-five hectares of land can still be mobilized within the municipality

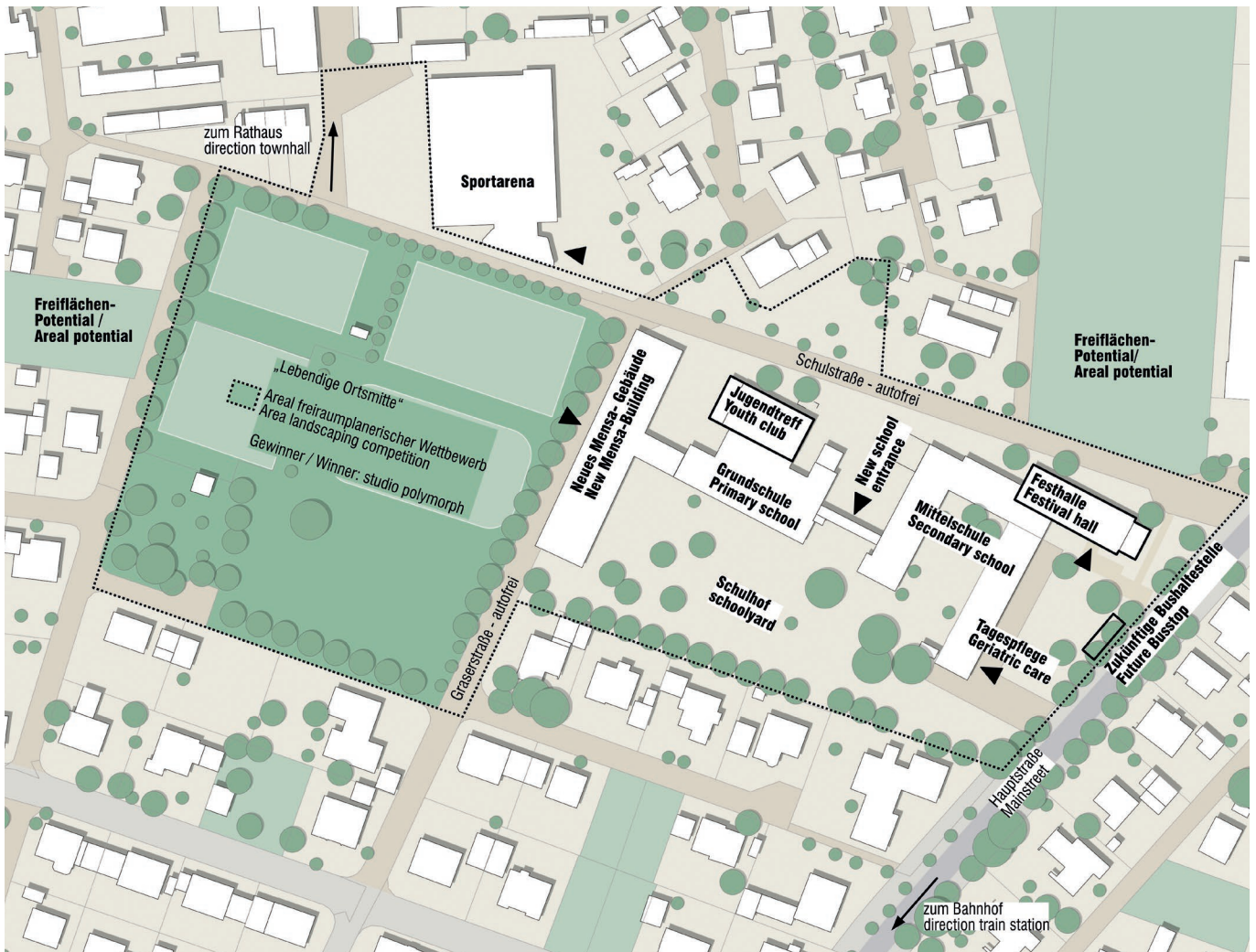


Fig. 40

40
Overview plan of the centre
of the municipality



Fig. 41

41
Oblique aerial view with
Railway Station Area



Image Credits

- Fig. 1
Aerial photograph with reflection site
Geobasisdaten: Bayrische Vermessungsverwaltung
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Repurposing of the festival hall
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Railway station project area
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Open spaces in front of the festival hall
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Location with a future
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Biogas plant in Kirchenlaibach
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Typical local building development
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Village of Alt-Speichersdorf
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Sports arena in the centre of the municipality
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Former skating rink in the centre of the municipality
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Graphics on the housing stock
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- Fig. 17
Framework plan ISEK
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- Fig. 18
Growth of Alt-Speichersdorf and Kirchenlaibach
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Site plan for the study site
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View of the stage in the interior space
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- Fig. 21a to 21d
Distribution of uses in the building ensemble
Quelle: Gemeinde Speichersdorf
- Fig. 22
Areal view from the north to the south
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- Fig. 23
Areal view from the south to the north
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Festival hall entrance on Hauptstraße
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- Fig. 25
Festival hall exterior with forecourt
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Fig. 26
Festival hall with the art on the pediment
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Fig. 27
Festival hall interior, rear side
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Development areas south of the tracks
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Fig. 29
view over the development areas with the railway station
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Ownership structures near the railway
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Railway station with footbridge
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Railway station with forecourt
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Railway station forecourt view from the 'Wendel'
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The 'Wendel' – access to the bridge over the tracks
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Railway stop east
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Fig. 36
Development areas – view from the bridge to the east
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Development area at the festival hall
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Fig. 38
Housing and agriculture next to each other
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Fig. 39
Extensive interior development potentials
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Fig. 40
Overview plan of the centre of the municipality
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Fig. 41
Oblique aerial view with the project site
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