Europan 17
Living Cities 2

Brief
Kassel

Launch Day
Monday March 27th, 2023

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

Contact
Europan Deutschland e.V.
Vesta Nele Zareh, Lola Meyer
Friedrichstraße 23A
10969 Berlin
Germany
Phone +49 30 399 185 49
Fax +49 30 399 185 50
Email mail@europan.de

City of Kassel
Urban Planning, Building Control and
Monument Protection
Charlie Louise Bosch and Christoph Köstermenke
Untere Königsstraße 46
34117 Kassel
Phone +49 0561 787-6303
Email stadtplanung@kassel.de

Site Representative
Charlie Louise Bosch and Christoph Köstermenke

Actors Involved
City of Kassel, WOHNSTADT Stadtentwicklungs- und
Wohnungsbaugesellschaft Hessen mbH

Team Representative
Architect, landscape architect, urban planner

Communication
Communication after the competition publication

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

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

Post Competition Intermediate Procedure
Dependent on the qualification a further assignment is intended.

Type of commission
The city is open to the idea of working with the competition teams (e. g. mandate for an urban plan) on the upcoming planing steps.

Schedule

2023

March 27	Official launch of the Europan 17 Competition
April 21	German launching event
April 28	Site visit and colloquium
June 2	Closing date for further requests on the sites
June 16	Responding to requests on the sites
July 30	Registration deadline
July 30	Submission of entries
Sept. 7	Prelimiary selection by the local jury
Nov.	Forum of cities and juries
Nov. 17 / 18	Final selection by the national jruy
Dec. 4	International publication of the results
Dec./Jan.	German award ceremony

2024

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

National Jury

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

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

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

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

The local juries will be presented on the Europan website.

Table of Contents

1 General Conditions

1 Acceptance of the Rules of Europan 17

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

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

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

2 Organiser

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

3 Type of Competition

3.1 Object of Competition

The Europan competition task is to exemplify how an innovative, experimental, dense, ecologically and socially sustainable residential construction on the outskirts of a city can look like. The competition seeks a model, new, affordable, and mixed living space with various living styles, which also considers climate protection and adaptation.

Kassel is located in the geographical centre of Germany and is the third largest city in Hesse with a population of about 200,000. In recent years, the city has experienced dynamic development, which is reflected both economically and in rising population figures. Kassel's housing market has been characterised by rising rents and property purchase prices.

Housing supply, especially for low-income households, has deteriorated and there is an urgent need for affordable housing. The major challenge for the city of Kassel is to provide the necessary housing on the one hand and to achieve the desired climate targets on the other.

The previously undeveloped northern city fringe area in the Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke district is earmarked for building development. The focus is on the approx. 15-hectare area currently used for agriculture and the adjacent 1960s residential area to the south with high-rise buildings and building towers covering an area of approx. 10.5 hectares.

The particular challenge in terms of urban development and open space planning lies in the balancing act between the development of a new residential quarter with a new formulation of a qualified "green" settlement end and the interlocking with the existing settlement context and the adjacent landscape. This requires both a sustainably conceived and at the same time dense, innovative as well as experimental housing construction and the exploitation of internal development potential through possibilities for internal densification and improvement of the living environment in the existing neighbourhood.

The detailed description of the task can be found in part two of this call for proposals.

3.2 Procedure of competition

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

4 Admission Zone

The competition is open to all the countries in Europe.

5 Entry Conditions

5.1 Entrants

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

5.2 Composition of the Teams

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

A registered team can modify its composition on the European website until the closing date for submissions

(30 July 2023). No further change shall be accepted after this date.

Each team member (associate and contributor) shall be registered as such on the Europan website before the closing date for submissions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Non-Eligibility

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

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

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

6 Registration

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

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

6.1 Europan 17 Website

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

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

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

6.2 Team Registration

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

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

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

Additional Complete Site Folders cost 50 Euro per site.

7 Information Available to Teams

7.1 Synthetic Site File (Available for Free)

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

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

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

7.2 Brief (Available for Free)

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

The following information is also provided:

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

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

7.3 Complete Site Folder (Download available upon registration.)

The Complete Site Folders include detailed visual documents on the city, the site, its context as well as plans, pictures and any graphic document required for

the design process. They can be downloaded on the site presentation pages (after registration on the site and logging in to the website) and help the teams design their project on the chosen site. They include plans, pictures, diagrams and graphics of the following scales:

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

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

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

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

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

8 FAQ

8.1 Questions on the Sites

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

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

8.2 Questions on the Rules

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

9 Submission of Entries

9.1 Digital Submission

Digital submission is compulsory. It includes the 3 A1 panels (visual elements), 4 pages (max) illustrated text explaining the link between the project and the theme of the ongoing session as well as the implementation and building processes of the project, documents proving the eligibility of the team members and documents for the communication of the project.
The complete submissions shall be submitted before midnight (UTC+2) on July 30th, 2023, on the European website (Entry section).

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

9.2 Anonymity and Compulsory Content

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

9.3 Language

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

9.4 Items to Submit

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

9.4.1 Panels Vertical A1 Format

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

All graphic and descriptive documents must have a graphic scale.

Technical Specifications:
PDF format; Vertical A1 (W 594 mm × H 841 mm)
Maximum 20 MB; One box (W 60 mm × H 40 mm) is left blank in the upper left corner for the automatic insertion of the code; the name of the city appears next to it

Panels numbered from 1 to 3 in the upper right corner; the team is free to decide on the positioning of the proposal title.

9.4.2 Text

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

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

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

Personal information includes:

A. For the Team:
The team form and the declaration of author- and partnership, and of acceptance of the competition rules available online on the team's personal area; to be filled out and signed;
B. For Each Associate:
A copy of an ID document with a picture, providing evidence that they are under the age of 40 at the closing date for submission of entries (see calendar).

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

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

No other document than the ones above-listed is necessary.

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

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

9.4.3 Documents for Communication

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

9.4.4 Communication Video

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

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

9.5 Control of the Submissions

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

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

10 Results and Prizes

10.1 Results

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

10.2 Winners' Prize

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

10.3 Runners-Up's Prize

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

10.4 Special Mentions

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

11 Communication of the Competition

11.1 Events

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

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

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

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

11.2 Publications

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

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

11.3 Websites

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

12 Rights and Obligations

12.1 Ownership

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

12.2 Exhibition and Publication Rights

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

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

12.3 Disputes

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

13 List of Europan 17 Competitions

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

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

14 Inter-Sessions Forum

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

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

15 Organization of the Juries

15.1 Technical Commissions

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

16 Juries

16.1 Composition

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

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

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

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

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

1 public figure.

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

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

16.2 Working Methods and Evaluation Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.3 Disclosure of Names

The projects assessed by the experts and juries are anonymous.

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

16.4 Results Announcement

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

16.5 European Comparative Analysis

16.5.1 European Comparative Analysis Committee

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

16.5.2 Forum of Cities and Juries

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

17 Implementations

17.1 Activities to Promote Implementations

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

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

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

The operational follow-up consists of a series of stages: preliminary studies, workshops, urban studies, operational studies, construction and within a contractual

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

17.2 Websites

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

17.3 Implementation Books and Booklets

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

2 Competition Task

Fig. 0

0
Aerial photograph
with study site (red) and
project site (yellow)

1 Abstract

The as yet undeveloped northern edge of the Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke district is of particular importance for the residential development of the city of Kassel, since the area represents one of the main reserves of outer areas for building development. The focus on the one hand is on the development of the approx. 15-ha area on the northern edge of the city, which is currently being used for agriculture, and on the other hand on the approx. 10.5-ha-large residential area from the 1960s with high-rise buildings and building blocks, which adjoins it to the south.

The particular challenge in terms of urban development and open space planning lies in achieving a balancing act between developing a new residential district with a new formulation of a qualified 'green' conclusion to the settlement and interleaving it with the existing settlement context. This prerequisite calls for both sustainably conceived and dense, innovative, and experimental housing construction, as well as the exploitation of inner development potentials through possibilities for improving the living environment.

At the same time, smooth transitions into the surroundings and a functional interlinking of the open landscape with the current settlement area must be ensured. The main guidelines for the development of the concept are high-quality urban development appropriate to the suburban location and embedded in the settlement and landscape context, the creation of mixed-use and socially equitable housing in conjunction with innovative and attractive housing construction, as well as climate protection and climate adaptation, including the minimising of land consumption.

2 The City of Kassel

2.1 Location and role of the city in the region

With its 203,500 inhabitants, Kassel is the third largest city in the state of Hesse and is located near the geographical centre of Germany. Since the early 1990s, the city has had an important connection to the high-speed rail network with the Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe long-distance railway station.

A special feature of the city of Kassel is how it is embedded in the region. Unlike many other large German cities, there was no territorial reform in the 1970s, which would have incorporated surrounding municipalities into and made them part of the city of Kassel. As a result, Kassel's spatially limited urban area is still defined by the boundaries of 1936 and is less differentiated in terms of residential location qualities than other large cities, whose urban peripheries are more often characterised by rural districts. Incidentally, it was this special feature that led to the founding of the Zweckverband Raum Kassel (ZRK) in 1974, which takes on particular planning tasks for the city of Kassel and its surrounding area in a metropolitan conurbation with a total of approx. 330,000 inhabitants.

2.2 Identity of the city

Kassel is the city of documenta, the world's most important exhibition of contemporary art, which takes place in Kassel for 100 days every five years and attracts visitors from all over the world (Fig. 5). In addition to museums, documenta makes use of various exhibition venues within the city. As a result, not only individual exhibited works in Kassel museums, but also various outdoor artworks remain in the cityscape as evidence of past documenta exhibitions. Kassel has also been a university city since 1971, and the approximately 25,000 students shape the cityscape as well as the city's self-image.

Kassel also plays an important role as a fairy-tale town thanks to the Brothers Grimm, to whom the 'Grimmwelt' exhibition building is dedicated (Fig. 4).

Another central attraction is the UNESCO World Heritage Site Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe with the city's landmark, Hercules, as a monumental structure at a height of 530 metres (Fig. 3). From here, the famous water features run downwards over the cascades of the Baroque complex to Schloss Wilhelmshöhe. As a horticulturally designed complex, the Bergpark is regarded as one of the largest of its kind in Europe and is a unique cultural monument. To this day, unique cultural landscapes as well as palaces and mansions bear witness to Kassel's history.

2.3 Historical development

The city centre of Kassel was largely destroyed during the Second World War, and the historic old town was almost lost. Reconstruction was based on the premise of a car-oriented city. Although there is no longer a closed historical cityscape and reconstruction continues to determine the structure of the city, historical buildings and places from many eras still characterise the cityscape as a result of its role as a former capital city. It is precisely this diversity in context and the change in building and usage structures as a result of an eventful history that make up Kassel's cityscape.

Abb. 1

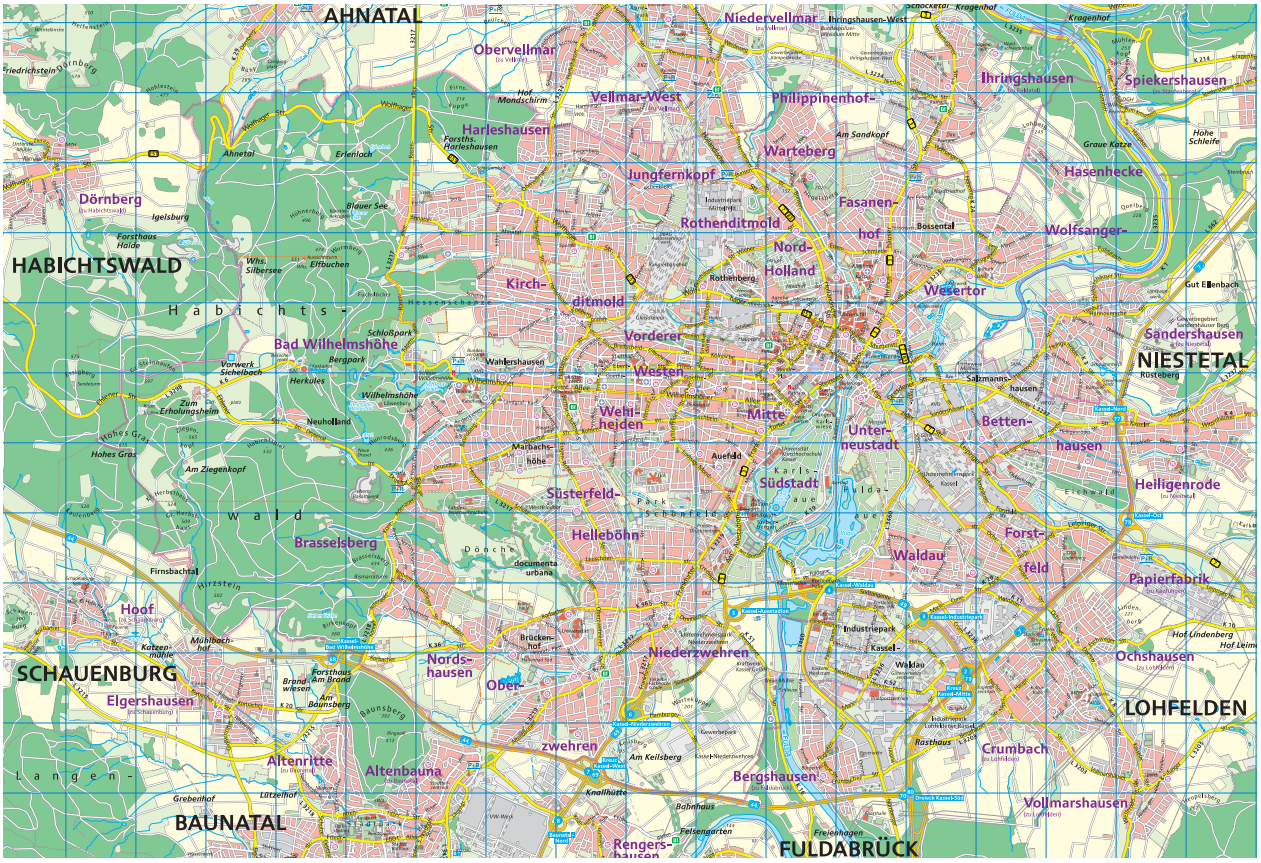


Abb. 2

1
Aerial view of the city of Kassel with viewing area

2
General map of the city with surrounding municipalities

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

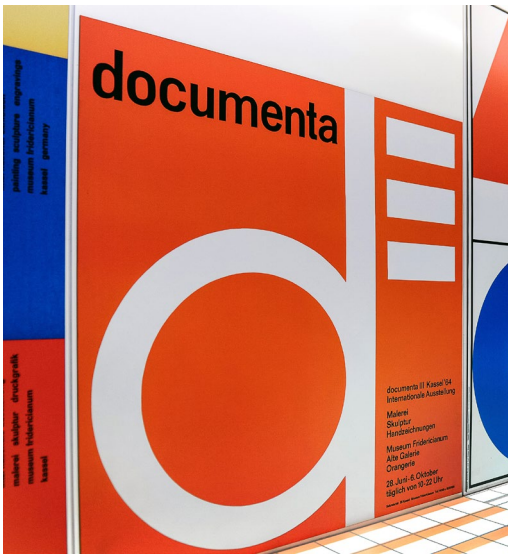


Fig. 5

3
Wilhelmshöhe Mountain Park with view of the Hercules

4
Museum “Grimmwelt”

5
documenta archive

The city, which was rebuilt under the aegis of modernism, is particularly visible due to the architecture of the 1950s with numerous buildings and structures in the city and is considered to be a modern monument as a whole . Urban spaces such as the Ständeplatz or Treppenstraße (Fig. 7) as well as striking individual buildings create a younger layer of identity. documenta is also present on an ongoing basis with the artwork 7000 Oaks (Fig. 6). The trees were planted along streets and squares starting in the 1980s.

2.4 Urban context

2.4.1 Settlement structure

Kassel consists of 23 districts of very different sizes. In addition to the historic core of the city around Königsplatz and Friedrichsplatz in the Mitte district, there are other centres in urban commercial, residential, and industrial districts as well as numerous preserved village centres of villages that were incorporated into the city, but have retained their village-like or suburban character to this day. Other places in the city have a villa and garden city character. Within the metropolitan districts, individual streets or sections of streets have different characteristics. This is particularly the case with the northern, western, and southern urban expansions of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries – such as Vorderer Westen, Südstadt, and working-class districts in Rothenditmold, Nord-Holland, Fasanenhof, and Wesertor.

From a regional perspective, the typical picture of metropolitan regions is also shown in Kassel. While the housing stock in the city is dominated by multi-family houses, detached and semi-detached houses prevail in the surrounding area. In the district of Kassel, 68 % of the dwellings are in detached and semi-detached houses, while in the city of Kassel the figure is only 23 % and the housing stock is characterised by multi-storey housing.

2.4.2 Landscape and open space structure

Kassel is characterised by an exceptional location: It is situated in a broad extended valley basin, and, apart from the Fulda River valley, is surrounded by mountainous terrain. The differences in elevation in the Kassel basin facilitate various visual relationships within the city and close relationships with the surrounding landscape. The reciprocal relationships between city and landscape can only be found with a comparable quality and diversity in just a few other cities.

The Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe as part of the Habichtswald forest and the Dönche nature reserve close to the city are attractive recreational areas for the residents of Kassel and the surrounding area (Fig. 8).

The Karlsaue and the Fuldaaue together form an extensive inner-city park. The Baroque Karlsaue in the Südstadt district extends along the western Fulda River to the city centre. The modern Fuldaaue – largely created as part of the 1981 Federal Garden Show – is situated on the opposite bank of the Fulda River in the Waldau district and in addition to recreational use, also functions in part as a nature reserve. The Fulda River separates the two parks and is of particular importance for local recreation, the urban climate, and nature conservation in the city (Fig. 9).

The Bergpark or the Karlsaue as well as the green spaces from more recent eras make a significant contribution to the quality of open space in Kassel. The near-natural open spaces on the outskirts of the city or the large areas used for agriculture and forestry also influence the quality of life in the city. The green corridors, accompanied by footpaths, interconnect the city districts with each other, provide fresh air, and produce a link between urban living space and landscape.

2.4.3 Transport and mobility

Kassel as a central hub
Kassel's location in the centre of Germany, on the north-south and east-west motorway axis, makes it a hub in the middle of Germany. Local and long-distance public transport in Kassel and the surrounding area is well developed. There are two central railway stations. The Wilhelmshöhe station is connected to the Deutsche Bahn high-speed network. ICE and IC long-distance trains stop there. The main station is a terminus station and serves only regional and local traffic. Since the construction of the new Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe long-distance station in 1991, the main station has played a merely subordinate role. Since then, it has served as a location for cultural institutions and is also known as the Kulturbahnhof (Culture Train Station).

Kassel-Calden Airport is about 30 minutes from the city centre. Kassel is also easily accessible from the regional airport Paderborn-Lippstadt and the major airports in Frankfurt am Main and Hannover via the A 5/A 7 and A 44 motorways or by train.

Local public transport (LPT) and cycling
The city of Kassel is part of the North Hessian Transport Association (NVV) and has a well-developed rail and bus network with dense frequency. In addition to the tram and bus lines that run within the city, there are connections to other neighbouring communities and cities as well as to other conurbations, such as Frankfurt. The public transport offer is complemented by the bike rental system nextbike, with 56 stations and a total of 400 rental bikes throughout the city.

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

6
Friedrichsplatz and Fridericianum in the city center with documenta artwork "7000 oaks"

7
Stairway street in the city center with documenta artwork "the obelisk"

Fig. 8

8
Wilhelmshöhe Avenue as
a visual axis to the UNESCO
World Heritage Site
Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe

Fig. 9

9
The river "Fulda" with the documenta artwork "the pickaxe" on the river bank

In 2015, the Transport Development Plan 2030 laid the foundation for the current and future promotion of cycling. The goal is to increase the share of cycling in the modal split from 11 % to 14% in 2030. This means that the network of main and secondary routes defined in the cycling concept must be further expanded in a cycle-friendly way. In recent years, cycling facilities have been created on main roads and integrated into the secondary network to intensify the amount of cycling, and numerous new parking spaces for bicycles have been designated. A high-speed cycling link to Vellmar is also being planned.

There is also a 48-kilometre cycling path, the 'Entdecker-Runde' (Discoverer Tour), which leads through the outer districts along the city boundary around Kassel and offers insights into the particular features and structural differences of the various districts.

2.5 Population and household development

Between 2011 and 2020, the population of the city of Kassel increased by 4.8 % and thus grew much more intensively than in the administrative district as a whole (+1.0 %). From a regional perspective, this means that the city of Kassel has borne a large share of the population growth in the region as a whole. The development in the city of Kassel has corresponded roughly to the population development in the state of Hesse (+5.0 %) and has been more positive than in Germany as a whole (+3.5 %).

The determining factor for population development in Kassel is migration. In the last ten years, with the exception of 2020, net migration has been consistently positive and has always been significantly higher than the surplus of deaths, so that the number of inhabitants in Kassel has steadily increased.

2.6 Economic context

In recent years, Kassel has experienced dynamic development, from which a positive trend towards modernisation and a spirit of civic optimism has emerged in terms of cultural, economic, and urban planning. The university is an important source of impulses in almost all areas of urban life and is one of the determining factors in this attractive dynamic. The advantages of the central location within Germany can be utilised owing to the connection to the fast rail network.

The number of registered businesses has increased by over 1,500 since 2007. This development is also reflected in the general increase in trade tax revenue. As a result, the budget of the city of Kassel has been able to close with a positive result since 2013.

A positive development has also become noticeable in the city centre; the redesign of the pedestrian zone (2020) made a decisive contribution to this. As elsewhere, the retail trade in particular is affected by changing purchasing behaviour and developments on the real estate market. At the same time, there are numerous economic, urban development, natural, historical, and cultural potentials that facilitate a positive reorientation and are supported and sustained by a community commitment that has increased significantly in recent years.

Development of the labour market
In 2020, around 111,000 people subject to social insurance contributions worked in the city of Kassel. The number of employed persons has increased by 13 % since 2011. The significance of Kassel as an important location for jobs in North Hesse is shown by the high surplus of commuters. This is just under 60 % and is decreasing slightly. There are almost 64,000 inward-bound commuters to Kassel who are subject to social insurance contributions, compared to around 27,000 outward-bound commuters. Over the last ten years, the surplus of commuters has remained constant, while the overall volume of commuters has increased.

2.7 Current urban development challenges

Charter for Building Culture
Since 2018, an important basis for all planning has been the Charter for Building Culture, which also includes agreements regarding climate-friendly and participatory urban development in a jointly supported process. It lays down five guiding principles for the structural and spatial development of the city of Kassel:

- We take the diversity and identities of the individual districts as the basis for building and spatial developments.
- For us, the design of Kassel's inner development is the task of the future with respect to building culture.
- We secure and develop the relationship between the city and the landscape and urban open spaces.
- We utilise the contrasts and urban ruptures in our city as spaces for new possibilities.
- We strengthen building culture in Kassel through participation and dialogue.

Housing supply concept
Since 2022, the housing supply concept (Wohnraumversorgungskonzept, WRVK) of the city of Kassel has been the strategic-conceptual basis for the city's housing policy over the next ten years. Housing policy guidelines comprise improving the supply of housing (quantity), adaptations to the changing needs of people and the environment (quality), the affordability of housing (price), and ensuring access to housing for all groups (access).

The Kassel housing market has been characterised by rising rents and purchase prices for residential properties in recent years. They have risen in particular also because new housing construction has not been able to keep pace with the increasing demand for housing. Housing supply, especially for low-income households, has deteriorated. This is significant insofar as the city of Kassel has many low-income households when compared with other cities. According to the forecast of the Institute for Housing and the Environment (Institut Wohnen und Umwelt, IWU 2019), the population of the city of Kassel will continue to rise in coming years. This results in a growing need for new construction, which currently averages 800 flats per year. The demand for the construction of 8,000 dwellings in total for the period from 2021 to 2030 is offset by a calculated housing construction potential of only 7,200 dwellings over the next ten years, meaning that it can satisfy only 90 % of the demand. A large share of this housing potential is, however, privately owned, which is why it can be assumed that only part of this potential will actually be used for housing development. This will result in a further increase in the pressure on internal development.

In addition to existing and emerging bottlenecks in affordable housing for particular demand groups – especially single parents and older single households – and in land for housing, there are further target group-related, sectoral, and spatial needs for action in Kassel's housing market. This concerns age-appropriate housing, housing for young people, housing for women, housing for people with disabilities, but also for finding a way out of homelessness. Another striking aspect is the increasing undersupply of housing for families in recent years.

With a view to the goal of climate protection and climate adaptation, there are specific requirements for the further development of Kassel's housing stock. These include adapting the housing stock to climate change and new housing construction oriented towards climate protection and climate adaptation. What need to be realised in this context are housing offers for families, age-appropriate new construction, and adaptations of the housing stock, a combination of housing and care in the same district, communal living, and housing forms for specific target groups.

Open space concept: Kassel Green City
In Kassel, green space plays a significant role as a special feature of the city and should be developed further. The city of Kassel is currently preparing a city-wide open space concept 'Kasseler Stadtgrün' (Kassel Green City), which is scheduled for completion in early 2023. This concept intentionally views the city of Kassel from the perspective of its open spaces and formulates requirements for the planning areas of urban and transport planning. It is intended to provide guidelines for the future development of open spaces, with the aim of providing people with better quality and easily accessible green spaces.

The subdivision into different open space typologies formulates corresponding key objectives for the development of various open spaces. The open space typology is divided into three superordinate open space categories: large, orientation-giving open spaces, city-relevant open spaces, and housing-related open spaces. The orientation-giving open spaces (O) determine the contours of the city and are simultaneously central components of Kassel's image. The city-relevant open spaces (S) are not of supra-regional significance, but instead form anchor points for social life and leisure within the city. The third category, housing-related open spaces (W), is characterised by accessibility situated as close as possible to the home.

In addition to the central importance of open spaces for the recreation and quality of life of Kassel's population, the synergies of intact open spaces with other public interests such as climate adaptation, species protection (biodiversity), healthcare, play and sports facilities, nutrition, education, and sustainable development are also repeatedly emphasised.

Climate protection strategy
Kassel has made achieving climate neutrality by the year 2030 its key objective. The city has been aware of its responsibility for climate protection for many years and strives to make its contribution to limiting global warming in line with the goals of the Paris Climate Accords.

Renewable energies
The heating sector consumes the greatest amount of energy, followed by the electricity and the transport sectors. In order to become climate-neutral as quickly as possible, the city of Kassel is intensifying its efforts to achieve a decentralised supply from 100 % local and regional renewable energies by 2030. An important step towards independence from fossil fuels is the expansion of the district heating network; another step is the expansion of photovoltaics. The expansion of systems on public buildings and a solar requirement for new buildings should help. Municipal buildings and residential buildings must be renovated more intensively so as to make them more energy efficient.

Building and new construction
At the same time, it is assumed that energy consumption in buildings will be reduced by 40 %. This goal stipulates putting internal development before external development and the use of existing buildings before new construction, undertaking district-wide renovations in existing buildings, providing accompanying support for those willing to renovate, setting up advisory services for more economical appliances and behaviour, and setting high efficiency standards for all building measures.

Transpo rt and mobility
The city of short distances should simplify urban mobility for people and prevent traffic. To this end, the city promotes climate-neutral public transport as well as walking and cycling and gives them priority wherever possible. By 2030, 40 % of the remaining vehicles in Kassel should be electric and climate-neutral.

Adapting to climate change
Climate scenarios from 2036 to 2098 in the urban area of Kassel and the surrounding area indicate that significant climate changes are to be expected along with changed adaptation needs. In all the scenarios, a significant increase in temperature, higher numbers of summer days (>25°C), hot days (>30°C), tropical nights (no cooling below 20°C), and humid days are expected. The greatest increases can be seen in the winter temperature, meaning that more rain instead of snow must be expected in winter.

Tropical nights and sultry days pose a health risk and intense physical stress for people in the city, especially for vulnerable groups (e.g. young children, the elderly, individuals with pre-existing conditions). It is therefore imperative that the forecasts are taken into account in future planning – especially with regard to vulnerable groups.

In the area of water, higher precipitation, more days with precipitation over 20 mm/day, and an increase in heavy rainfall events pose the greatest risks. This results in a need for action in the housing stock as well as in new housing construction. Increased flooding due to heavy rainfall events can be countered by appropriate sealing or unsealing of surfaces (streets, squares) and by suitablee protective measures in at risk areas (e.g. a risk of flooding in ground floor flats).

3 The Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke district

3.1 Location and role in the city

The Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke district is one of 23 districts in Kassel. It is located on the north-eastern border of the city and is partly surrounded by the Fulda River. The established district with its old village centre is divided into different neighbourhoods: Wolfsanger, Bossental, and, further away, Hasenhecke. The Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke district also includes the Kragenhof peninsula, surrounded by a loop of the Fulda, with the estate of the same name.

Wolfsanger, an over 1,200-year-old urban area that existed before the city of Kassel, was incorporated in 1936. The former agricultural structure barely exists any more, and the district is now a general residential area with comparatively good retail and service facilities.

3.2 Historical development

The village of Vulvisanger was first mentioned in a document in 811 and at that time was already a respectable settlement with a church in the border area of the Saxon and Frankish tribal territories. The fields and weekly markets as well as the Fulda River, which is rich in fish, the quarries, and the surrounding forests offered a variety of employment and earning opportunities in the village.

Until a few decades ago, large farms were characteristic of the village. After losing its independence in 1936, Wolfsanger lost its village character in the aftermath of the war. The number of farms steadily decreased and Wolfsanger developed into a distinctly residential district.

Around the centre of the village, which is centred on St. John's Church on the Opferberg, new residential areas of detached and semi-detached houses were built, especially in the Bossental area in the west – which experienced a great deal of new construction activity in the 1970s in particular.

The former barracks Auf der Hasenhecke were redeveloped between 1983 and 1988. The conversion resulted in the new Hasenhecke residential neighbourhood with 219 social housing units along with communal spaces. The comprehensive redevelopment included large-scale unsealing and the realization of new traffic routes. The settlement area is a pure and general residential area and – apart from the former barracks area – has an open development.

Additional buildings have closed gaps between the former barracks and a neighbouring single-family housing estate. Between the old village of Wolfsanger and the Hasenhecke area, the large-scale new development area around Triftweg was constructed in 2005.

As things currently stand, Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke covers an area of 7.43 km² and has just under 7,000 inhabitants.

3.3 Urban context

3.3.1 Settlement structure

The Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke district is characterised by its location on the outskirts of the city, and, in addition to extensive countryside, consists largely of single-family, two-family, and multi-family houses, with a basic supply for daily needs and a range of various retailers and service providers. A former barracks area in the form of terraced buildings can be found solely in the Hasenhecke neighbourhood, a closed residential area surrounded by woods and meadows and separated by its settlement space high on a hillside.

3.3.2 Landscape and open space structure

Towards the north-east, an extensive landscape area opens up with a local recreation area that extends to the Fulda River. In addition to agriculturally used areas, green and wooded areas can also be found. The exclave and landscape conservation area Gut Kragenhof is situated in the north, and the nature reserve Fuldaschleuse Wolfsanger in the south. There are various public (open) spaces in the settlement structures, such as parks and playgrounds. Bossentalpark stands out in particular with its playground in the middle of the settlement.

3.3.3 Transport and mobility

Starting in the north, Fuldatalstraße (the main road) runs roughly along the eastern and southern district boundary towards the west. To the west of the district is Ihringshäuser Straße, which with its tram and bus network is an important connection between the centre and the surrounding area.

The city centre can be reached in a few minutes by bus and tram. The Hasenhecke district is connected to the tram network by bus. In addition, the cycling route "Entdecker-Runde Kassel" runs through Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke.

3.4 Uses and social infrastructure

The district is attractive for all generations because of the wide range of childcare and educational facilities, such as kindergartens and schools, as well as several senior citizens' centres. It also has a variety of leisure facilities, such as the allotment garden association 'Schöne Aussicht e. V. Kassel', the Wolfsanger volunteer fire brigade, or the gymnastics and sports club '1889 Kassel-Wolfsanger'. The 'Jugendräume Hasenhecke' serves children and young people as a meeting place and a place to play, do sports, or listen to music. Since 2021, 'KuBiK – Kultur & Bildung Kassel' has been offering senior citizens numerous educational, sporting, musical, and creative activities. The existing offer is supplemented by opportunities for participation – e.g. by means of district-wide festivals in cooperation with various local protagonists and cooperation partners – and the local network (associations, initiatives, district working groups, churches, etc.) is strengthened.

3.5 Economic context

At €0.474 million, trade tax revenue in Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke is comparatively low compared to the other districts and to the city of Kassel as a whole (€133.707 million).

According to the 2020 annual report of the Kassel Statistics Office, the district of Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke, with a share of 37.0 % of employees subject to social insurance contributions, is below that of the city of Kassel as a whole (39.9 %). While the unemployment rate in Kassel as a whole is 8.8 %, it is just 6.5 % in Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke.

4 The location

The housing supply concept envisions accelerated residential development of urban land as one of the most important measures to meet demand. Among the areas available to the city of Kassel and designated as residential development areas in the land-use plan, the northern area of the Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke district between the Nordfriedhof (northern cemetery) and Grenzweg is particularly suitable.

The as yet undeveloped peripheral settlement area is of particular importance for the residential development of the city as a whole, since the area represents one of the main outer area reserves for building development. There is no other comparable area of significance for residential development in Kassel. Due to this unique selling point and its attractive location with a view into the distance, the Wolfsanger-Nord site offers enormous development potential (Fig. 10).

4.1 The study site

4.1.1 Delimitation and selection

The study site is located in the Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke district on the outskirts of Kassel. Due to its particular location on the outskirts of the city, it includes parts of the Bossental/Wolfsanger settlement as well as the adjacent agricultural land to the north and east for contextualisation. The boundary of the study site runs in the south-east through the former town centre along Mayenfeldstrasse and Zeppelinstrasse, and includes important infrastructures and uses of the town centre, such as educational institutions or shopping facilities. In the south, the study site is bounded by Fuldatalstraße, along which the tram also runs. In the west, the study site runs along the district boundary to the adjacent district of Fasanenhof, and extends in the northwest – with the inclusion of Ihringshäuser Straße as an important connection point – over a section of this district (Fig. 11–15).

4.1.2 Structural features

Settlement and open space structure
Starting from the old centre of Wolfsanger in the south of the study site, the settlement structure is predominantly characterised by detached and semi-detached houses. This contrasts with the high-rise buildings and blocks of buildings in the north, which form the edge of the settlement toward the adjacent agricultural area. The landscape area in the north extends – starting from the Nordfriedhof in the west – to the boundary of the study site in the east. Bossentalpark also extends southwards starting at the Nordfriedhof.

Topography
The study site is characterised by a variable topography (Fig. 16). The highest point is about 217 m north of the fork of the roads Höheweg and Linderweg. From there, the terrain flattens out in a southerly direction and a steep gradient can be seen. At the southernmost point of the study site, the terrain has an elevation of roughly 142 m.

Infrastructure / Uses
Starting from the old town centre in the south, the study site is characterised by typical uses of a general residential area. Shops and restaurants serving the area as well as service and craft businesses are located here. On the southern border of the study site and on Ihringshäuser Straße there are food markets to cover daily needs.

Facilities and institutions for religious, cultural, social, health, and sporting purposes are also located within the residential area in the study site and in the immediate vicinity, such as the Johannis Church, two (remedial) schools, two primary schools – one of which has an integrated day-care centre – or the TSV 1889 Kassel-Wolfsanger e. V. sports club with its large sports facility.

4.1.3 Transport and accessibility

In the west, the study site borders Ihringshäuser Straße, which is an important connection to the city centre as well as to the surrounding area. Here is the terminal stop of the same name for tram lines 3 and 6. From here, a bus (line 26) travels into the study site via the street Am Felsenkeller. To the south is Fuldatalstraße with the Wolfsgraben tram stop (line 7). With a bus stop of the same name, the station also functions as a transfer point for accessing the settlement by bus via the street Wolfsgraben. Along with the street Höheweg, Wolfsgraben represents an important north-south connection in the study site.

4.2 The project site

4.2.1 Delimitation and selection

The project site of approx. 25.5 ha is located on the northern outskirts of Kassel, directly below the municipal boundary (Fig. 17). The focus is on the development of the approx. 15 ha area in the north of the area, which is currently used for agriculture. The area includes – as an essential component of the further development of the edge of the settlement – a residential building area (about 9.5 ha) extending from the west (Nordfriedhof) to the east (Grenzweg). This area is located almost entirely in the western part and only partially in the eastern part outside the areas that were pre-exposed by former mining activities. In the north, the project site is bounded by Linderweg and its imaginary extension towards Grenzweg in the east. This is where Dessenborn/Triftweg, the new development area which is not part of the project site, begins.

From the south, the project site is adjoined by a residential area of approx. 10.5 ha from the 1960s with high-rise buildings and building blocks. This area must be included in the design with regard to the potential for internal development. The area boundary runs along the streets Schlehenweg and Ginsterweg in the eastward extension.

The demarcation is intended to ensure functional integration with the neighbouring areas in the surrounding area.

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

10
Aerial view with project site (yellow) and study site (red)

11
Study site
Street Im Bossental

Fig. 12

Fig. 13

12
Study site
Ihringshäuser Street

13
Study site
Street "Im Bossental"

Fig. 14

Fig. 15

14
Wolfsanger horse farm, adjacent to the project area

15
Study site
Buildings “Ginsterweg”

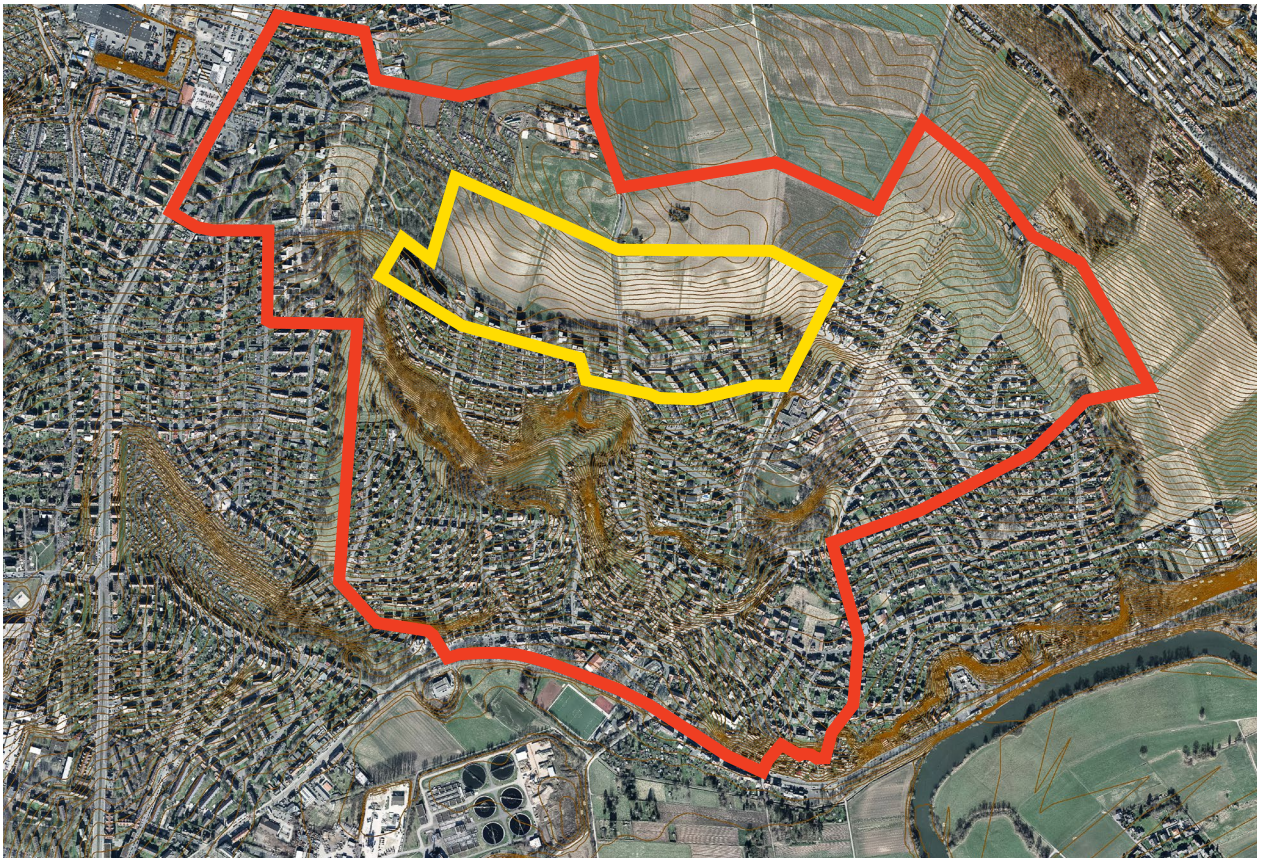


Fig. 16

16
Aerial view with contour lines

4.2.2 Structural features

Settlement and open space structure
The north of the project site is characterised by an open landscape of areas used for agriculture. The housing estate from the 1960s in the south of the project site represents a clear break from this (Fig. 18–22). The individual and terraced buildings are characterised by a loosened-up construction style and thus stand out from the adjacent small-scale development of detached and semi-detached houses to the south of the project site. The loosened-up design of the individual and terraced buildings gives rise to generous open spaces between the buildings.

Topography
From the north-east, the hilly landscape surrounding the Fulda valley extends into the project site. A hilltop borders directly on the project site, which lies on the southern slope (Fig. 16). Due to its location on the adjacent exposed hilltop area, as the highest point in the landscape area between the city boundary and the edge of the development, the project site has a strong gradient from north to south.

Infrastructure / Uses
The agricultural area to the north is bordered to the west by the Nordfriedhof. The allotment garden association Schöne Aussicht e. V. and the equestrian farm Klein Immenhof border to the northwest. Along Höheweg, to the north of the boundary of the project site, is the rescue dog unit of the DRK Kassel (German Red Cross), and to the east is a residential development consisting of detached and semi-detached houses.

The edge of the settlement in the south of the project site is characterised almost exclusively by residential use. Some services are also located here, such as the driving school on the corner of Schlehenweg and Rotdornweg. On the edge of the settlement in the northeast, at the corner of Am Felsenkeller/Rotdornweg, is the Bossebande e.V. day nursery, with the Rotdornweg playground to the south of the nursery. Another playground, Schlehenweg, is located to the east between the individual houses.

Historic church path
The ecumenical church path between Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke and Ihringshausen is a centuries-old path that was used in the past by worshippers, pastors, teachers, and pupils. Today, this path has historical significance and is usually walked together once a year by members of the Protestant and Catholic congregations of Wolfsanger and Ihringshausen. A section of this path leads northwards through the project site, starting behind Wacholderweg 23.

4.2.3 Traffic and development

The project site can be accessed in particular via Höheweg as a north-south connection as well as by Grenzweg in the east and by the streets Am Felsenkeller and Linderweg in the west.

The Höheweg (K 24) represents the supra-local connection from Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke (Kassel) to Ihringshausen (Fuldatal) and is strongly characterised by a crest situation in the north of the project site. The elevation conditions, along with the curve situation, make visibility at the T-junction of Höheweg and Linderweg more difficult.

The border road serves as a traffic connection to the northern, more remote settlement area of Hasenhecke. Currently, the speed limit is 50 km/h coming from the north up to the beginning of the already upgraded route and 30 km/h along the planning area. The Dessenborn bus stop (bus line 26) is located in the area of the junction of Grenzweg and Kinderwiesenweg.

The street Am Felsenkeller provides a connection to the west and thus to the Fasanenhof neighbourhood as well as to Ihringshäuser Straße (tram line 3, 6), and has several bus stops (bus line 26).

The Linderweg (Fig. 18) runs along the project site boundary in the northwest and provides a connection to the west. The 'Entdecker-Runde Kassel' cycling path is also connected here.

4.2.4 Situation under planning law

Owners
All hitherto undeveloped land in the project site is owned by the city of Kassel. The stock of individual houses and terraced buildings included in the project site belongs to Wohnstadt Stadtentwicklungs- und Wohnungsbaugesellschaft Hessen mbH. The two prominent terraced buildings in the west and the single building of the Bossebande e. V. day nursery in the street Am Felsenkeller belong to various private owners.

Land use
In the total development area of roughly 25.5 ha, the current land use is divided into a 15-ha-large agricultural area in the north and an existing residential area of about 10.5 ha in the south. For the residential development of the entire city, the areas north of the street Am Felsenkeller, which have already been designated as residential development areas in the land-use plan – which shows the intended urban development of the city (usually at a plan scale of 1:10,000) – and which have so far not been developed, therefore hold particular potential. Areas were determined by the boundary of the mining site, which runs along the areas affected by

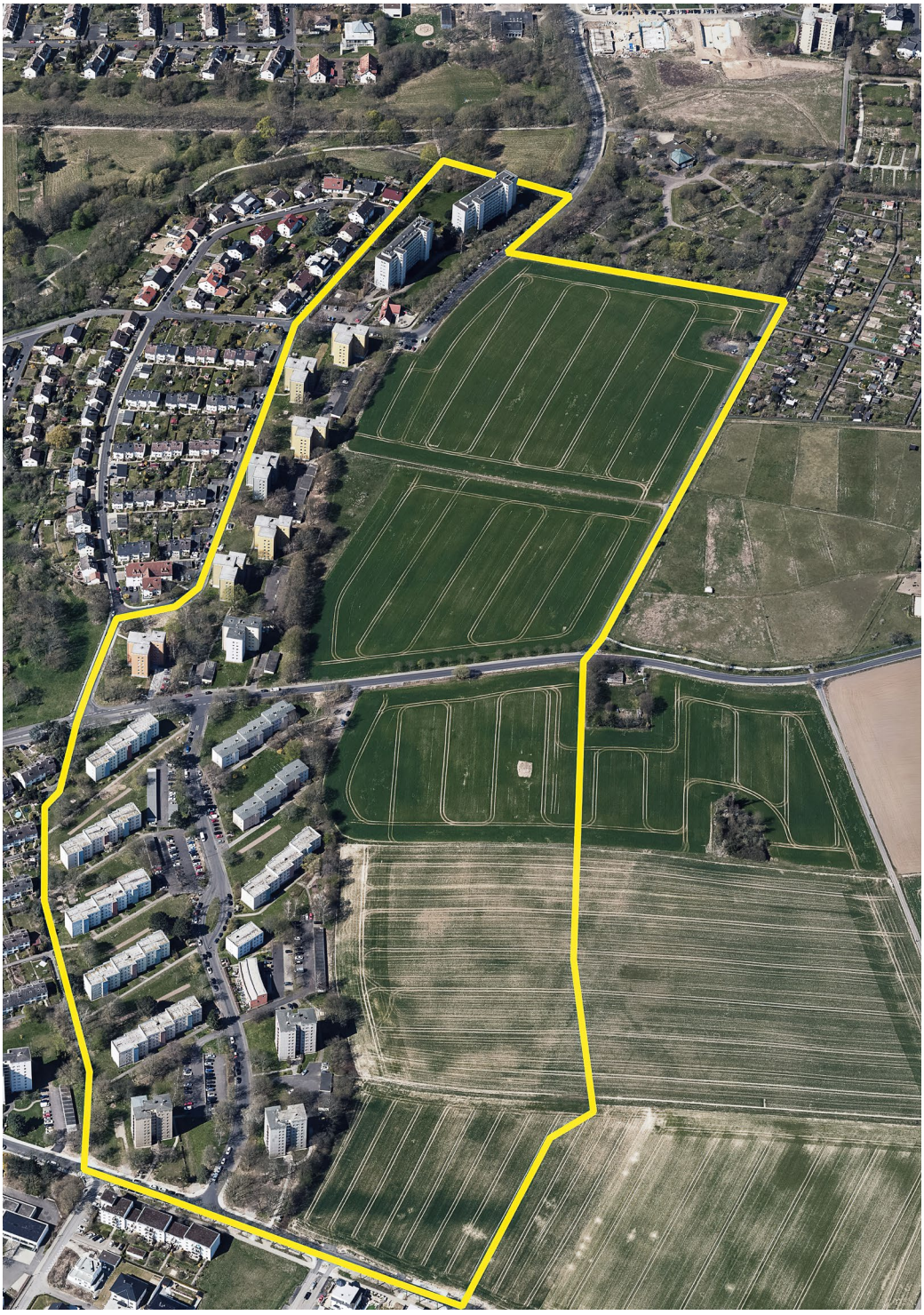


Fig. 17

17
Oblique aerial view looking west / looking west with project area (yellow)

Fig. 18

Fig. 19

18
Linderweg, northern border
of the project site

19
Schlehenweg
(in the project site)

Fig. 20

20
Rotdornweg – Schlehenweg

Fig. 21

Fig. 22

21
Höheweg / Wacholderweg

22
Am Felsenkeller

Fig. 23

Fig. 24

23
Höheweg, view towards south

24
Wacholderweg, view towards east

Fig. 25

Fig. 26

25
Long distance view to the east over the project site, Höheweg in the background

26
View from Höheweg (front) and dog club (left) to the east

former mining. Special restrictions apply to areas still at risk of damage from mining, but these areas might also be designated as limited-use residential development areas in the future (Fig. 27).

There is currently no development plan for the project site. The development plan (usually at a scale of 1:1,000) is another planning level that specifies the land uses for individual parts of the municipality as a legally binding land-use plan. In the present case, the results of the competition could be the basis for a development plan that defines the intended urban development of the area with respect to planning law.

Mining activity / Consequences
Part of the previously undeveloped area of the project site were shaped by former mining activities (lignite mining at a depth of approx. 20 to 30 metres) (Fig. 28). Here, the subsoil should be considered permanently impaired. It cannot be ruled out that still existing old mining tunnels and underground cavities might result in movements in the subsoil and subsidence at the surface. This means that the affected parts of the area can only be built on to a limited extent.

In an expert opinion on the risk assessment of the present mining damage risk (IBOG, 1997), reference is made to strict compliance with the requirements for building in subsidence areas, which restricts construction to detached buildings with no more than two dwellings and no more than two full storeys (plus stacked storeys, if applicable), as well as to cases in which there are no unusual structural conditions (e.g. particularly large spans of ceilings and girders, supports, strongly complexly structured layouts, etc.).

4.2.5 Planning status

Wolfsanger-Nord framework concept
The framework concept for Wolfsanger-Nord (Fig. 29) was drawn up by the city of Kassel in 2021 in connection with the development of the northern edge of the Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke district. The area is one of the most important reserves of outer areas for building development and is therefore of particular importance for the residential development of the city as a whole. Since the project site to be worked on as part of Europan 17 is located within the Wolfsanger-Nord development area, the framework concept forms the basis for the further development of the site.

The reason for the development of a holistic concept was the compensation of an allotment garden site to be vacated in the east of Kassel due to the creation of a new holding area for 150 garden plots in Wolfsanger-Nord between Höheweg and Grenzweg. As a result of the altered framework conditions, the plan to relocate this allotment garden site to the Wolfsanger-Nord area is currently under review, so that the question of whether this development will continue to be pursued here in the future remains open. The framework concept for the Wolfsanger-Nord area, however, also presents the relevant urban planning objectives for the development of the entire area independently of this, such as the creation of a qualified green conclusion of the settlement, producing green spaces with diverse qualities, or the consideration or integration of existing uses (e.g. dog club, riding stables).

The framework concept envisions structuring of the area based on three superordinate green corridors. The two north-south green corridors are intended to ensure a functional link between the landscape and the current settlement location. The green corridor laid out from the west to the east is intended to create a conclusion to the settlement consisting of designed open space, which should simultaneously include an attractive path connection (connection in the west to Linderweg or the Nordfreidhof and the Schöne Aussicht allotment garden site; connection in the east to the residential development areas in the Am Dessenborn neighbourhood).

An essential component of the development can be identified as land for potential residential construction (altogether about 9.5 ha) arranged parallel to the edge of the current development and extending from the west (Nordfriedhof) to the east (up to the boundary path). This area includes the residential development areas already planned in the land-use plan and, in addition, the residential development area with risks arising from mining activities, which can be built on to a limited extent. The framework concept serves as structural orientation for future development, although sensible deviations are not ruled out.

4.2.6 Current challenges

Internal development before external development
The city of Kassel is also pursuing the goal of internal development before external development as part of its climate protection strategy. The publicly tendered project site is situated in the area of conflict between its location on the outskirts of the city and the availability of a significant reserve area for residential development with city-wide significance. In light of the great demand for housing, the expansion of the settlement area is necessary to a limited extent based on the urban housing land development programme and the settlement framework concept, and will be implemented with particular attention given to climate protection and sustainability aspects. The following significant aspects in terms of internal development before external development must be taken into account and examined accordingly, while taking into account the respective surroundings – thus also in the development of the project site:

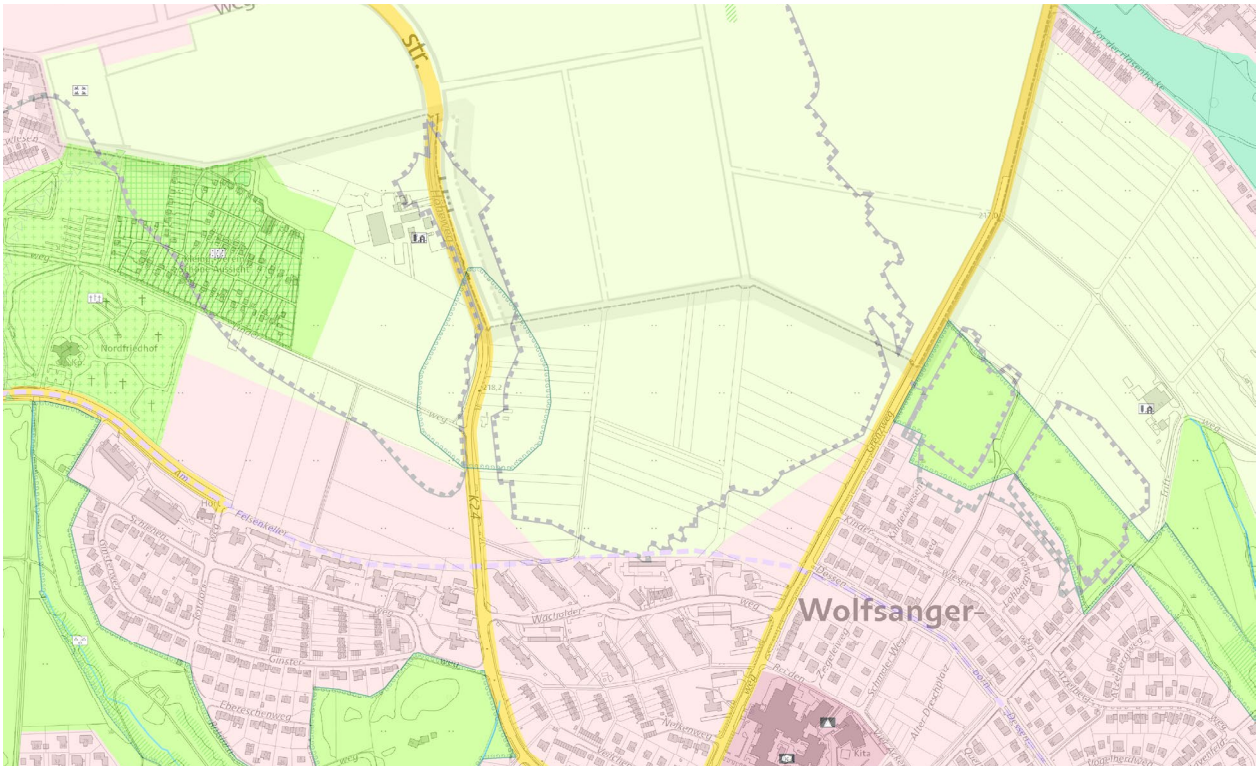


Fig. 27

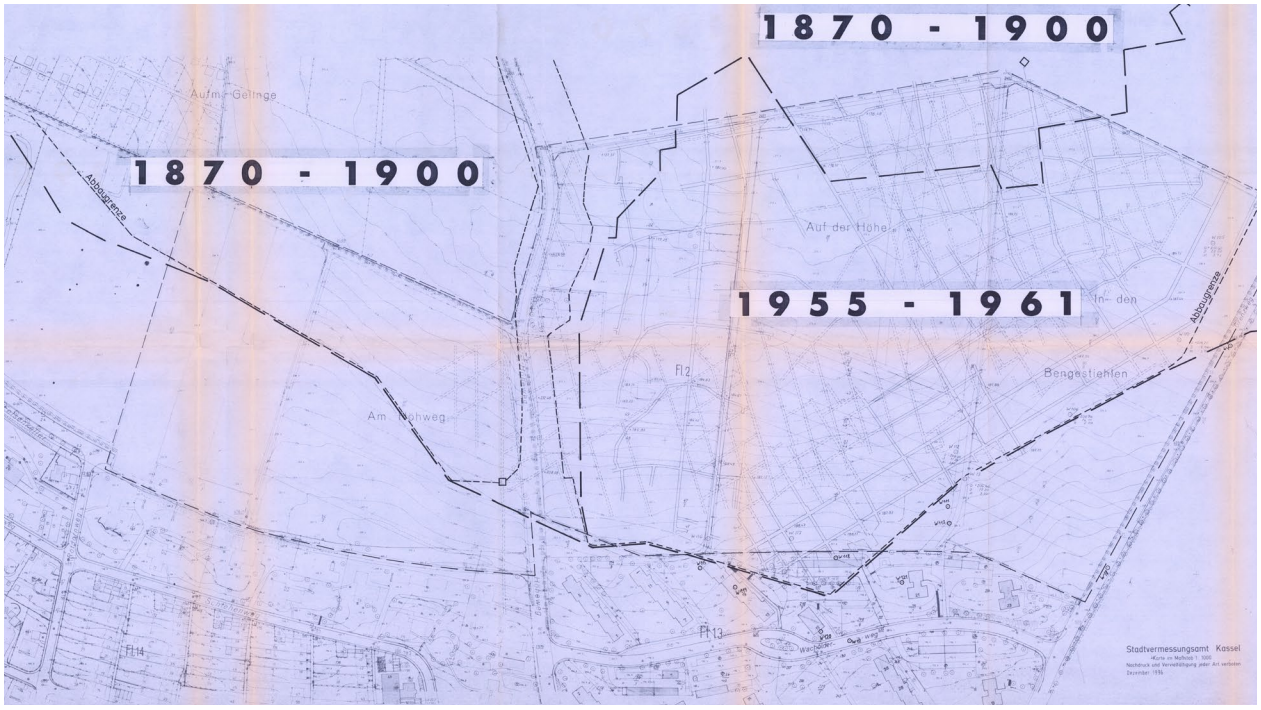


Fig. 28

27
Land use plan with mining boundary

28
Site plan gallery with mining boundary

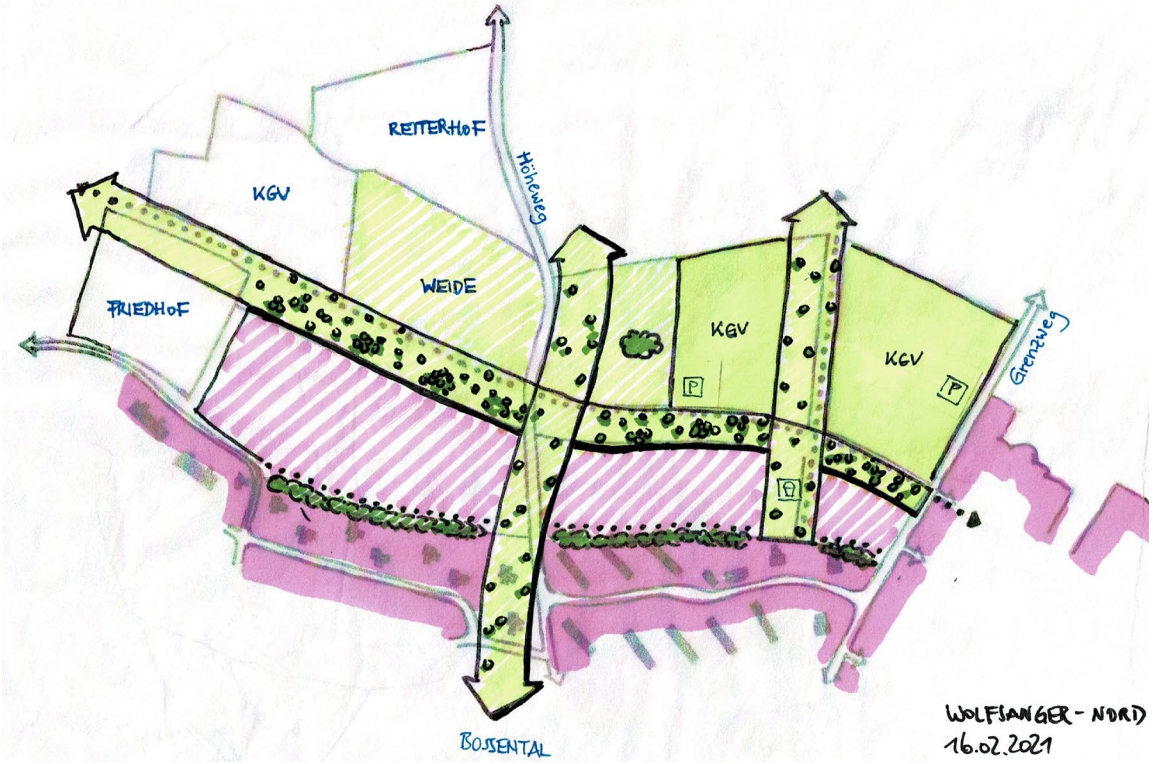


Fig. 29

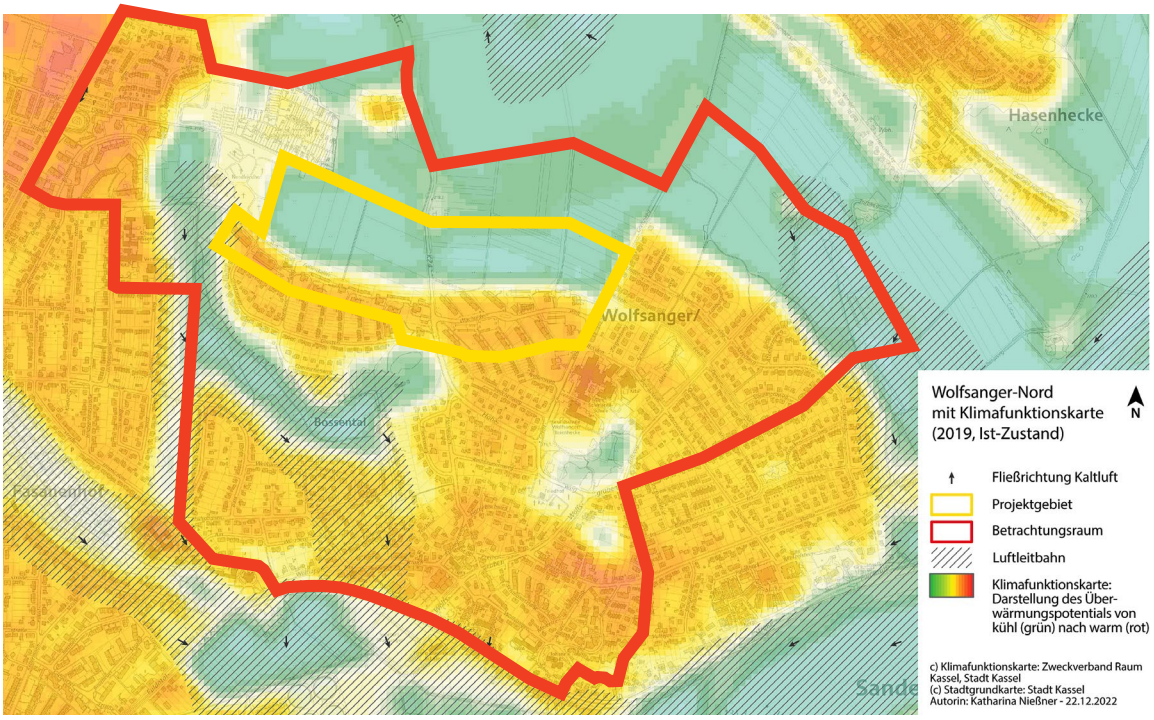


Fig. 30

29
Framework concept
Wolfsanger-Nord

30
Actual state: Climate
in Wolfsanger North

– The aim is to achieve the greatest possible urban density.
– To provide a supply of housing for the relevant groups, an overall consideration of the housing potential in the inner and outer areas is necessary.
– The development areas differ in terms of their prerequisites and make both a social mix and the formation of focal points for meeting the needs of particular groups possible.
– Offers for households with a desire for ownership are realised in the form of modern concepts for urban living and in development areas with the most compact plot concepts possible.

Quota system for social housing
The further development of social housing is an important task in Kassel. In Germany, social housing refers to the state-subsidised and rent-linked construction of flats, particularly for social groups whose housing needs cannot be met on the free housing market. This includes both new construction and investments in the existing housing stock. 30 % of the area is to be set aside for subsidised housing construction in newly designated residential development areas of 0.5 ha or more and also suitable for multi-family housing.

Climate change impacts and scenarios
The climate analysis prepared in 2019 shows significant overheating in the study site and in the south of the project site (Fig. 30). Adjacent to the study site are air corridors that play a major role in relieving the strain on the climate in the district. In order to optimise the microclimate, they should be preserved and, ideally, interconnected.

In the scenario with calculated climate change (without building development), a significant deterioration of the climatic situation can be seen (Fig. 31), especially in the study site, which is why particular attention must be given to the design and scale of the planned building development. This applies not only to the new development, but also to the existing development, which will be burdened additionally by building development in the surrounding area.

Based on these simulations, the planning information map shows a climate-relevant function for the already built-up area, a compensation area in the undeveloped area, and a compensation area with great importance in the transition between these two areas (Fig. 32).

Built-up area with a climate-relevant function:
Low climatic and air-hygiene-related sensitivities to intensification of use. Maintain existing ventilation possibilities (please note the hatching and arrow symbols) and ensure that additional emissions do not have a detrimental effect on settlement areas. Thermal stress can be prevented by greening roofs and façades and retaining and/or expanding green spaces. In general, pay attention to the proportion of vegetation and keep settlement edges open; examine the networking potential of the compensation areas.

Compensation area:
Sensitive to changes in use. The preservation of green spaces and green corridors is recommended so as to minimise climatic impacts. Above all, the forest and open spaces in the east take on important compensatory functions for the entire Kassel basin as suppliers of fresh and cold air. Other near-natural compensation areas at a distance from the dense city have a positive regional effect. Climate-conscious developments are feasible with due regard to soil consumption and/or climate protection.

Compensation area with great importance:
High sensitivity to changes in use. These areas represent a high compensation potential of the urban climatopes with a direct cause-effect relationships. High climatic-ecological value (cold air production and outflow, general ventilation, thermal relief).

5 The task

5.1 Occasion and aim

The housing supply concept adopted in 2022 regards the accelerated residential development of urban land as one of the most important measures to meet the significant additional demand for housing.

The city of Kassel currently has no residential building plots that can be marketed and built on immediately. The Real Estate Office currently has more than 1,900 applications for residential building plots.

The project site is particularly suitable among the areas available to the city and designated as residential development areas in the land-use plan. The as yet undeveloped peripheral area in Wolfsanger/Hasenhecke is of particular importance for the residential development of the city as a whole, since the area represents one of the main outer area reserves for building development and has already been assessed as land awaiting construction. Several hectares of land suitable for residential development are available – adjoining the existing development to the north.

Furthermore, the existing residential development to the south is part of the project site so as to facilitate a sensible link between the new district and the existing housing stock, and also examine this area with respect to internal development or retroactive densification potential and improvements to the living environment.

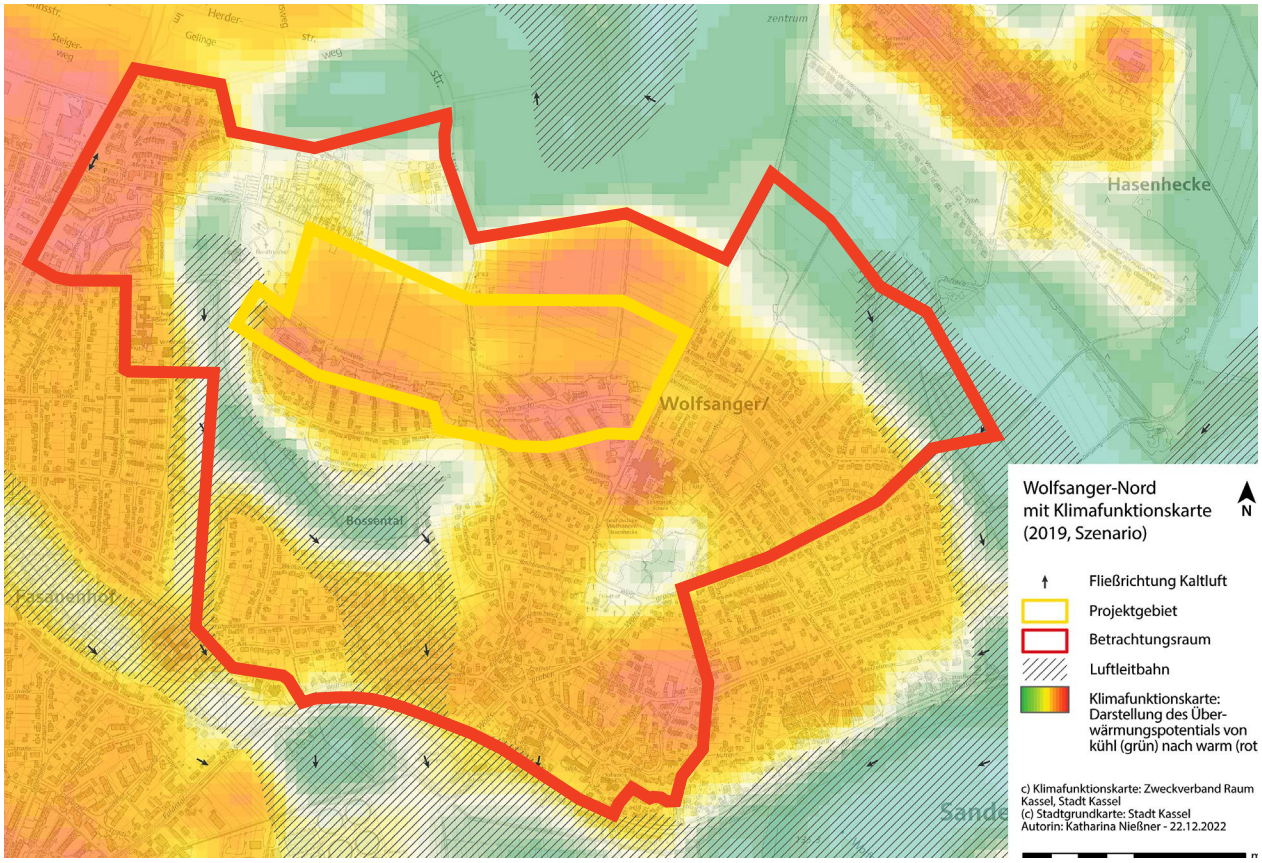


Fig. 31

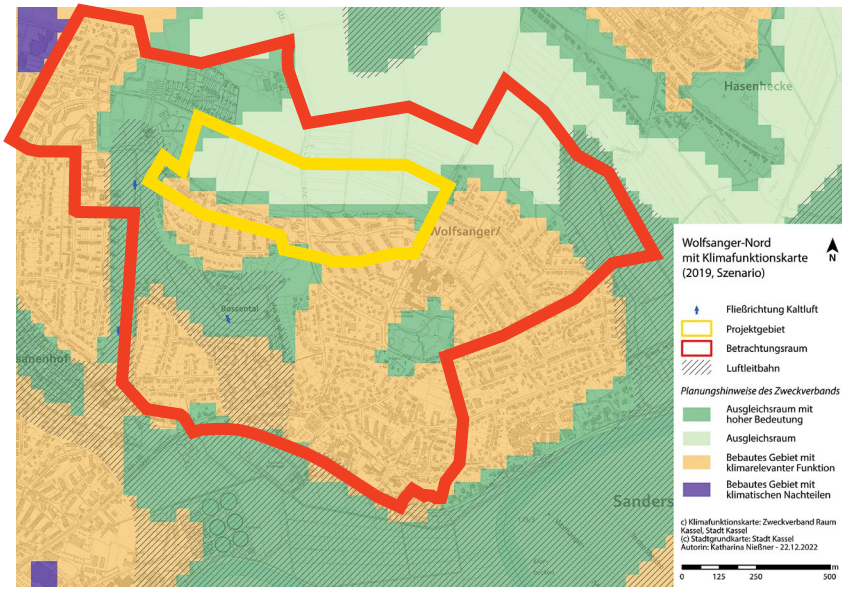


Fig. 32

31
Scenario: Climate in Wolfsanger North

32
Scenario: Climate in Wolfsanger-North, Planning information map (map material in the download folder)

5.2 Reference to Europan 17

Europan 17 aims to address climate change and human-induced social, economic, and cultural inequalities with the help of innovative and inclusive projects and new planning processes. The creation of lively, integrative, and mixed urban spaces is being pursued in Kassel with the development of an attractive and climate-neutral neighbourhood on the Wolfsanger-Nord site.

Due to the specific location of the reserve area on the outskirts of the city, it is particularly important to find an innovative approach to integrating the existing buildings in the south and activating the area currently used for agricultural purposes in the north. The need for high air permeability and low thermal loads must be taken into account. The development of the edge of the settlement therefore requires a strong interdisciplinary approach so as to formulate innovative urban, architectural, and open space planning solutions. The particular challenge lies in achieving a balance between sensible and compatible internal development and cautious external development that takes climate protection and sustainability aspects into account.

What are the particular potentials of the area? How can networking take place beyond the settlement boundary? How can existing structures and those to be newly developed interact with each other and give rise to urban and architectural synergies?

5.3 Urban planning objective

5.3.1 Attractive and climate-neutral district of Wolfsanger-Nord

The title 'Attractive and Climate-Neutral District of Wolfsanger-Nord' describes the goal of using climate protection as a benchmark for the present development process and integrating it into an orientation of the district towards future-oriented living. While taking aspects of climate adaptation into account – which applies to both the existing settlement and further residential development – the aim is to create a sustainable, diverse, and needs-oriented district, both in terms of settlement structure and open space planning. The consideration of a range of requirements and needs, the accessibility of various spaces as well as social participation represent a cross-sectional task.

The task of the competition is to develop a viable urban and open space planning development concept for the redesign of a future settlement edge and the design of a conclusion to the settlement. In this context, interweaving the development with the existing settlement structures, especially those that border to the south, is of great conceptual importance. On the level of the district as a whole, what is sought is a convincing, high-quality urban structure that integrates both various and needs-based building typologies and a corresponding range of different uses.

The basic aim is to achieve the greatest possible, but nevertheless a compatible urban density that takes into account the respective surroundings, which are to be developed in conjunction with innovative and experimental housing construction. This should serve as a model for how dense, ecologically and socially sustainable housing construction can look on the outskirts of the city and thus offer an attractive perspective as a residential location for diverse future residents and users.

Another particular challenge is developing integrated urban planning ideas for the area, which is contaminated by former mining activities.

5.3.2 Climate protection and climate adaptation as a design task

The topics of climate protection and climate adaptation should be given particular consideration as a central guideline. This includes strategies such as minimising land consumption and soil sealing through compact urban development. With respect to climate adaptation, rainwater management measures in particular should be provided for in the sense of economical drinking water use (sponge city, cascade model, grey water concepts, etc.). These strategies and measures should not be considered from a purely technical point of view, but should be dealt with as a design task, particularly in open spaces.

In terms of urban planning, the buildings should be organised in such a way that the orientation facilitates an optimal use of solar energy (passive house / energy-plus house) on the one hand, and ensures optimal cooling in summer (fresh air corridors) on the other. The orientation of the buildings and the design of the floor plans play a decisive role here: bedrooms and other important common rooms should therefore be oriented towards the slope as far as possible, so that there is already an inflow of cool air early in the evening. Additional cooling measures – such as shading or blue-green infrastructures (e.g. green roofs or facades) – should also be provided.

As far as the buildings are concerned, it is important to ensure that they are equipped with renewable energy within the scope of the given possibilities. Roof shapes that facilitate the highest possible solar energy yields – ideally at least 90 % of the annual yields with an optimally sunny roof – should be envisioned. Creative solutions are also conceivable (façade PV, etc.). Particular attention should be given to ensuring that

shadows are not cast on solar energy surfaces when positioning buildings, trees, or other objects that cast a shadow.

At the same time – as a central development goal – it is necessary to ensure a functional interconnection of the open landscape space with the current settlement location and to create a green conclusion to the settlement that is designed in terms of open space planning. One expedient objective is linking the elements of nature and infrastructure/people on all levels. It is desirable to structure the edge of the settlement in such a way that it facilitates a transition between the landscape and the buildings and provides people with inviting and low-threshold access to nature.

With regard to environmental justice and sustainability, conceptual proposals (proportion of green space, building typologies, noise protection, mobility, etc.) should be developed and plausibly substantiated.

5.3.3 Diverse uses to complement the residential focus

Mixed neighbourhoods are also a priority for the Wolfsanger-Nord area as a central instrument for preventing and mitigating segregation tendencies. Although the focus should clearly be on housing, a lively district can be achieved through a mix of functions such as services and other uses that complement housing and add value to the district. How and where might social infrastructures such as a day-care centre or a youth club, or community rooms or cafés/kiosks, small offices, or co-working spaces be accommodated? In principle, new needs such as additional shopping facilities, childcare facilities, or educational institutions should be taken into account in the utilisation concept and the functional and spatial framework conditions (coexistence and neighbourhood, open space and landscape, transport, etc.) should be addressed in a sensitive manner, with the aim of creating quality spaces and minimising mutual disturbances.

Low-threshold offers that are conducive to social participation and strengthen community togetherness should also be considered here. Also conceivable are projects such as the 'Edible City', which utilises urban space to grow food through communal gardening and promotes local supply.

5.3.4 Needs-based typologies as a complement to settlement structures

Mixing should also take place within the building and housing typologies. In order to offer the widest possible range of housing types, fulfil different housing needs, and simultaneously facilitate integration into the surroundings, a harmoniously coordinated and diverse range of building typologies is sought as a sensible addition to the settlement structure.

Based on an innovative approach to concept development, the spectrum of building typologies should range from detached houses in various designs (detached, semi-detached, and terraced houses) to multi-family buildings and tower blocks. The objective is to create a total of at least 500 to 600 residential units. Besides dense structures, this should also include a range of plots integrated into the urban structure for terraced houses as well as some detached or semi-detached houses with a plot size of 600 to 700 m².

Moreover, in line with the need for socially sustainable housing and today's heterogeneous society, a wide variety of user groups and housing types must be taken into consideration. A broad spectrum of housing is desired – multi-generational dwellings, micro-units, and cluster housing, as well as flats for large and small families, students, single parents, senior citizens, etc. with flexible and, if necessary, adaptable floor plans that can be converted as necessary. In the planning process, priority is given to floor plans that cater to different lifestyles. Accessibility, environmentally friendly construction, adaptation to climate change, communal living, and creating relationships between housing and open space should be taken into account.

The creation of affordable housing is of central importance in order to facilitate broad social accessibility for various user groups. The further development of social housing with a quota of 30 % socially subsidised housing should be taken into account.

The Wohnstadt Stadtentwicklungs- und Wohnungsbaugesellschaft Hessen mbH, as the owner of the individual and terraced buildings (Fig. 33–35) of the 1960s settlement in the south of the project site, sees a particular need for flats for family households due to the location on the outskirts of the city, and therefore recommends mainly 3- to 4-room flats of 75 m² (net) or more. As far as the existing stock of individual and terraced buildings is concerned, both additions of storeys and retroactive densification as well as restructuring in parts – if this results in a sustainable and higher utilisation of the plots owing to the type and manner of development – are conceivable.

5.3.5 Multi-layered open space structure and interlinkage with the landscape

A mixed and social district includes a variety of open spaces that need to be presented in an open space concept. What can recreational spaces – such as green and cool places that are accessible to everyone – look like? How can meeting places be created that are appropriate for the suburban location and where the urban community can meet? How can spaces to retreat be designed? How and where are public areas, e.g. small district squares or multifunctional street spaces where children can play, situated? In addition to functional aspects such as transport, social and ecological aspects must also be taken into account in open spaces – e.g. rainwater management, shading and cooling, biodiversity, site-appropriate and extensive planting, or projects like the 'Edible City'.

The basis for the overall structure is formed by the three overarching green corridors that emerge from the framework concept. The aim is to create high-quality open space transitions into the landscape and, overall, to reshape the currently pronounced hard break between the current edge of the settlement and the landscape with respect to urban development and open space. The boundary between the settlement and the green corridors should be as open as possible so as to allow an inflow of air.

When designing the green connection from the north to the south, the air flow down the slope must be taken into account, which thus necessitates loose planting or dense tall trees for optimal air circulation. The preservation and walkability of the original route of the historic church path as a north-south connection must also be taken into consideration (see eastern north-south green corridor in framework concept Fig. 29).

5.3.6 Integration and use of synergies

The existing district should be examined with respect to retroactive densification potential and ideas for improving the living environment. Both the modernisation of the existing buildings and the construction of new buildings should take into account the objective of climate neutrality. The development of a climate-positive settlement is desirable.

The inclusion of the existing neighbourhood in the south of the project site results in the vision of a successful dovetailing of old and new and thus the great planning challenge of sensible and compatible internal development and – taking climate protection and sustainability aspects into account – cautious external development. The expansion of the settlement area appears necessary to a limited extent in view of the great demand for housing and considering the housing potential in the inner and outer areas in general as well as the group-specific supply of suitable housing. Fundamental to the planning development of the present residential development areas in Wolfsanger-Nord is their great importance not only for the district, but above all in light of the limited reserve areas that are suitable and available for building development for the whole city.

5.3.7 Sustainable mobility through alternative concepts

A sustainable and future-oriented concept for the spatial organisation of traffic ought to be developed for the project site. The traffic areas should not be regarded as monofunctional spaces; beyond their function as traffic areas, they must also contribute to the residential quality of the location. In this context, innovative and alternative mobility concepts that reduce motorised individual transport (MIV) by means of a well-developed network of local public transport and cycle paths are desired.

The interlinkage of the project site should be ensured by an appropriate extension of the public transport system. At the time, the adjacent development area to the east has kept a route free for a potential tram connection in the street Am Dessenborn. In order to keep options open for a possible connection to the tram network and a route between the connection points Am Dessenborn in the east and Am Felsenkeller in the west, such a connection should be considered.

Barrier-free and heavy access by bicycle and on foot should make non-motorised traffic and experiencing the district appealing. The existing cycle path markings and the 'Entdecker-Runde' cycling path should be taken into account. To increase the attractiveness of cycling, sufficient secure and weather-protected bicycle parking spaces should be provided. Furthermore, in order to minimise the use of private vehicles, other transport options should be considered in addition to bicycles, such as the use of cargo bikes and trailers.

In view of the decentralised location of the project site and the strong topography, it has to be decided to what extent an adequate supply of car parking spaces – despite the subordinate role of car use – should be taken into account. Here, too, innovative solutions must be found to create a low-traffic district, which guarantees car access to the properties and simultaneously creates incentives to do without a car, in addition to the connection to public transport and an expanded pedestrian and cycling network. One conceivable option here is the expansion of sharing services.

At the same time, when planning parking spaces for cars, consideration should be given to the most environmentally friendly design possible, and, in the spirit of the mobility revolution, to possible conversion and subsequent use.

Further procedure
The city is open to involving competition participants in further planning steps (e.g. by commissioning an urban development framework plan).

6 Submission Requirements

The standard plan submission is 3 plans, DIN A1, portrait format. The following services are required from the participants (the other illustrations can be freely selected):

- Figure-ground diagram 1:7,500 (of one of the selected projekt sites)
- Site plan 1:2,000 (of one of the selected projekt sites)
- Self-selected exemplary section 1:500
- System floor plan 1:200

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

Concept
What is the main idea?

Thematic focus E17
Where are the Europan E17 themes reflected in your design?

- Sustainable urban design
- Social urbanism

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

Project site
Which ideas and measures are planned for the project area with regard to urban design, architec- ture, open space, mobility and which planned uses should there be there?

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

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

- Number of residential units and description of the type of residential units (e.g. 1 – 2, 2 – 3, 4-room flats, cluster living, etc.)
- Gross floor area (GFA)

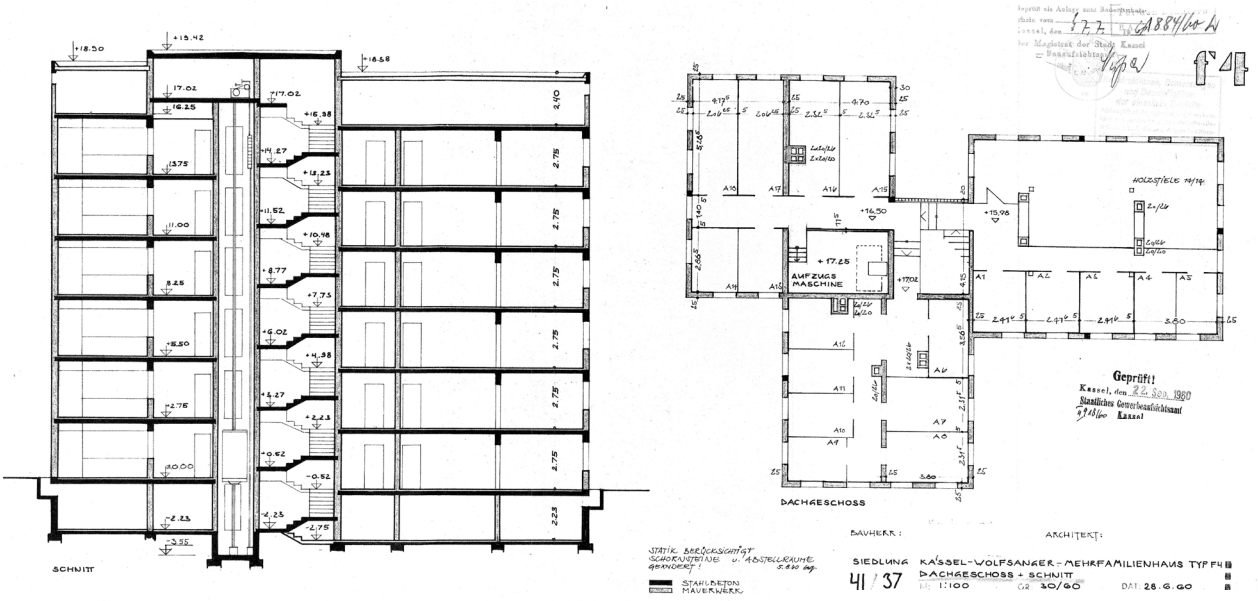


Abb. 33

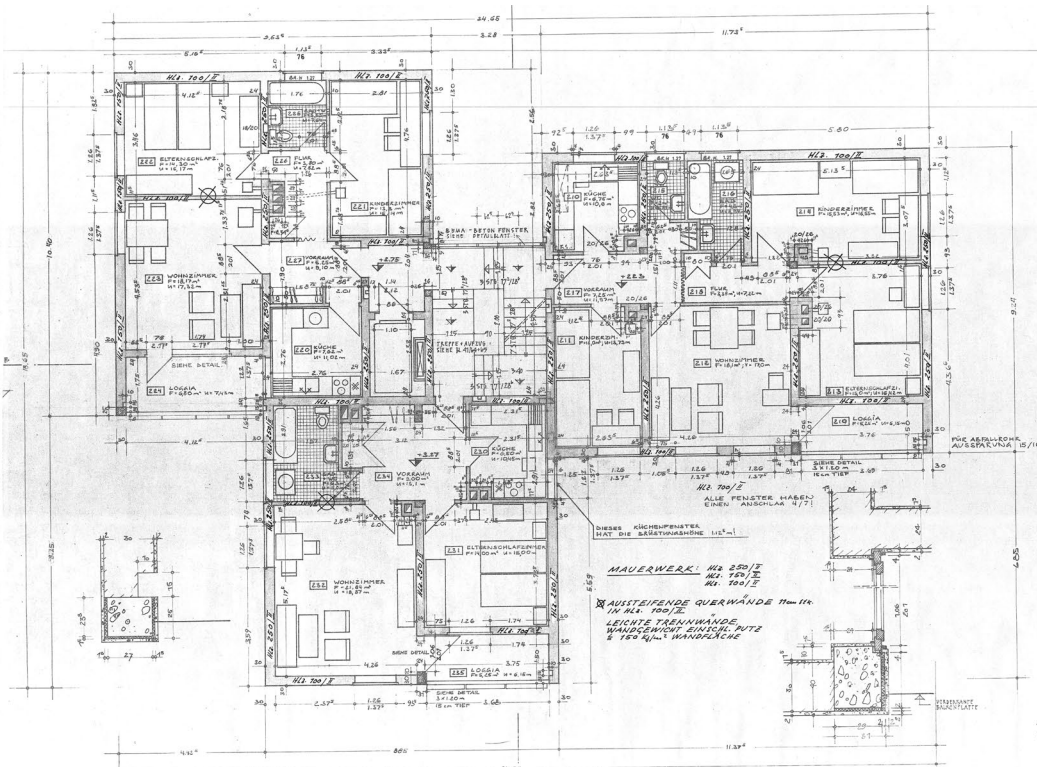
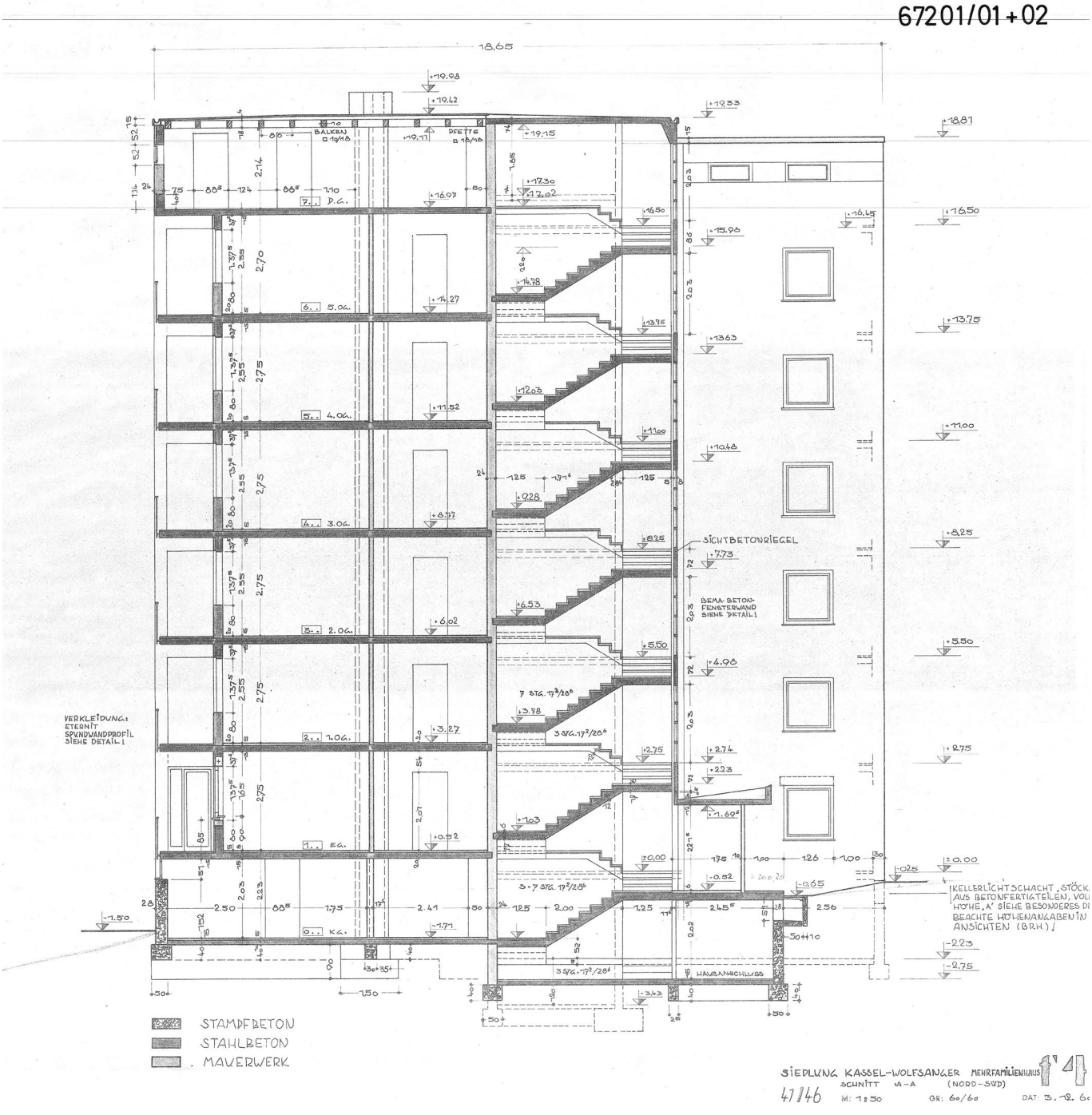


Abb. 34

33
Schlehenweg 21: Floor plan attic + section (1960)

34
Schlehenweg 21: Floor plan 1st floor (1961)



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35
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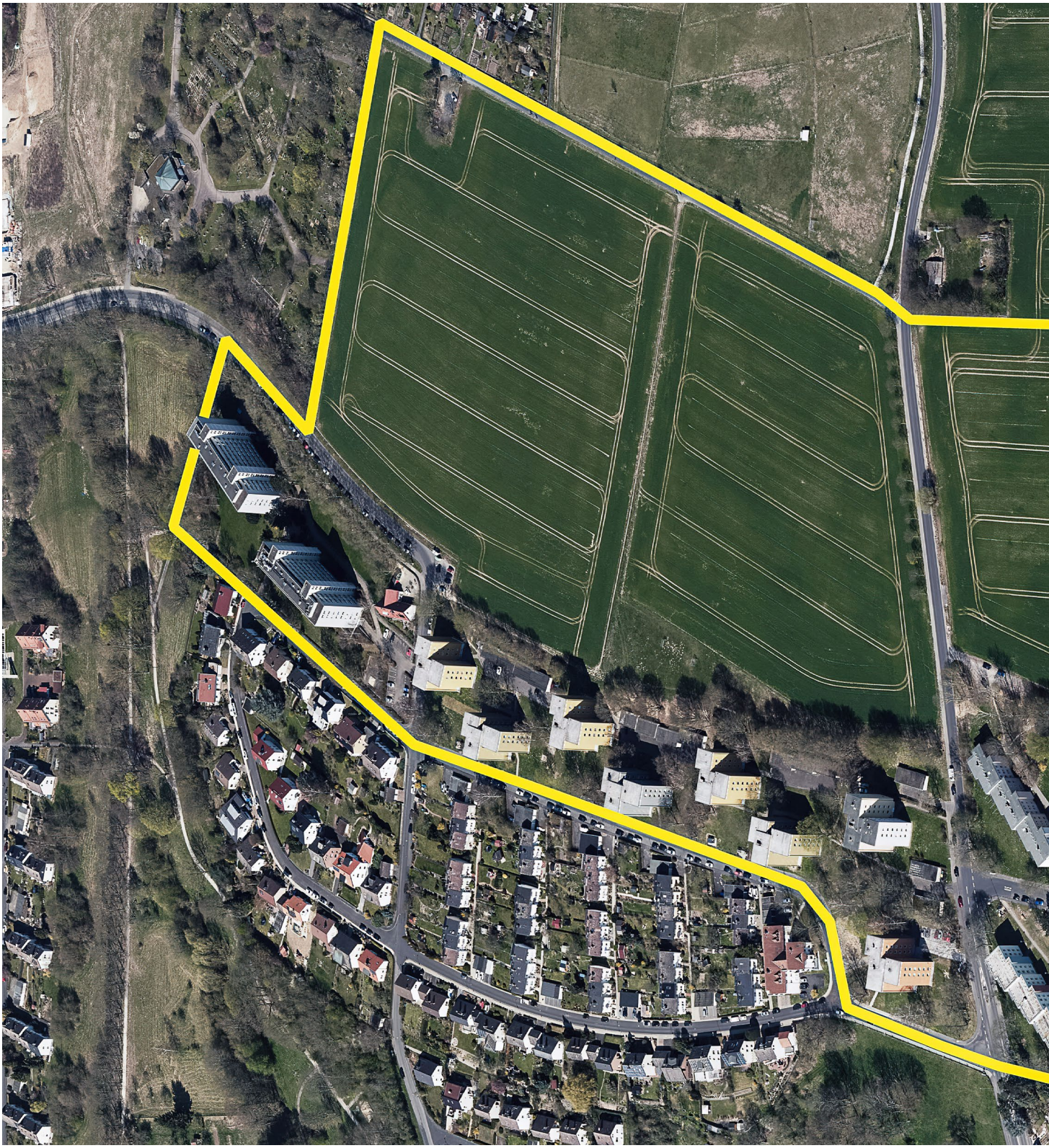

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Oblique aerial view with
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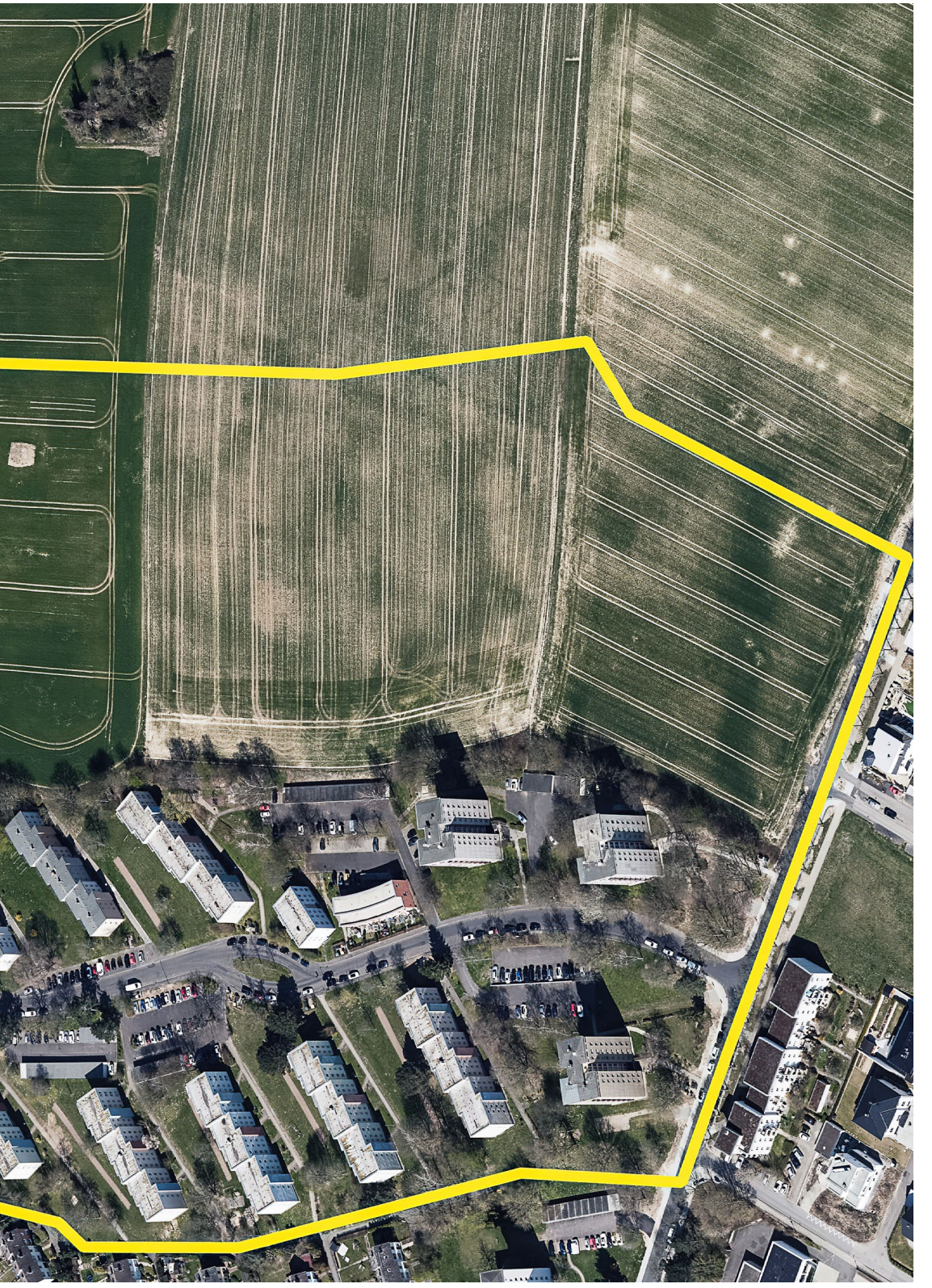

Image credits

Fig. 0
Aerial photograph with reflection site and project site
Stadt Kassel – Vermessung und Geoinformation, Herstellungsfirma: GeoFly GmbH

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Stadt Kassel – Vermessung und Geoinformation

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Wohnstadt Stadtentwicklungs- und Wohnungsbau-gesellschaft Hessen mbH

Fig. 34
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Fig. 35
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Lola Meyer
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