


Jury's Report



**European 11
in
the Netherlands**

DEVENTER**The Jury on the site**

The European assignment in Deventer raises a topical set of challenges. Designers will more and more frequently be confronted with briefs not intended for a complete transformation, but rather ones requiring modest and measured interventions that enhance those already present in an area. From the entries it appears that, for many designers, this was not as simple as it seems. Many participants did not know what to do with the informal and experimental character of the Deventer Havenkwartier area. There were also a number that tried to compensate for conceptual shortcomings with overpowering visual images. Others resorted to adding more to the programme of requirements than requested. On the other hand the jury, with conviction, was able to select a winner and even two runners-up. Together with a municipality that is seriously concerned about this site, this has a promising future.

Winner**BE 311 PLANTING HAVENKWARTIER**

Erwin Schot (NL 1976)

Bas Meijerman (NL 1982)

Eloi Koster (NL 1973)

Elmar Hammers (NL 1982)

**Description**

The silo is re-designated as a vertical internal allotment: 126 small unit spaces within the shafts are rented out to local residents and businesses for micro urban agriculture. The top of the tower has a viewing area and restaurant. The urban plan aims to free up as much space as possible to create a square suitable for festivals, parking and a market and to retain most of the existing buildings, reorienting them, where necessary, to face the square.

Jury Assessment

Planting Havenkwartier is a clever plan that demonstrates the makers' sensitivity to the special character of the Havenkwartier area and that they can subsequently

continue building on this with their interventions. The urban design, the architecture and the functions that are added, fit in well with what is already there. The idea of using the silo to cultivate vegetables is inventive, all the more so because the construction of the silo is only suitable for a few other interpretations. The proposal to build a restaurant on top of the silo should be considered feasible. The new, elevated block of flats is well positioned. This is not the case with the proposed block with student housing, which blocks the view of the water from the square. The jury is reassured with the thought that, even without this new building, the design can hold its own.

Runner-up

EH 011 DHK, EEN NIEUWE GESCHIEDENIS

(A NEW HISTORY)

J-P Wenink (NL 1978)

Ferdy Holtkamp (NL 1979)

Description

The ground level dominates the design, with a large checkerboard of public space covering the site. The square is defined by the addition of three new buildings, with the silo remaining freestanding, and converted into apartments.

Jury Assessment

DHK, een nieuwe geschiedenis is a well-balanced and complete design that meshes in naturally with the existing situation. It can be developed in stages and is remarkable for its reserved and traditional character.

One strong element is the way in which a plaza is created with new construction volumes that do justice to the site's potential. The design and the choice of materials for the plaza enhance the quality of the public space, which is also reflected in the uncomplicated way in which the parking is accommodated. The neutral, elegant architecture is attractive and displays affinity with the industrial development in the vicinity. The jury has grave doubts about the interpretation of the silo with studios and lofts. As is the case with the other runner-up, the construction of the silo will prohibit such a transformation.



Runner-up

MK 101 BRICOLAGE

Marieke Kums (NL 1979)

Description

A small-scale city block comprising box-like elements up to four storeys high are situated in the unused space on the site. The small block size of a city such as Tokyo has served as the inspiration. The small buildings, clad in reused brick, have mostly combined residential and business functions. They are omni-directional, and generally have no private space at a ground level. The large silo is converted to student housing and a conference space. The majority of parking is accommodated at the rear of the site.

Jury Assessment

Bricolage with its clearly-presented text satisfies the assignment in numerous respects. The design is flexible and allows for a gradual



transformation. Because it is based on a continuation of the existing fabric with small-scale development, it fits in with its surroundings. The concept of raised construction volumes that appear to be suspended above the transparent ground floor is interesting. Other “rules” are also fittingly applied such as placing the commercial and public functions at street level, while the multi-sided orientation of the housing and working units is apt. The jury does question the large quantity of extras included in the proposal: the site does not require this. It was also less enthusiastic about the quality of the public space. The proposal to accommodate students in the silo is, for structural reasons, not considered realistic.

Other selected entries**AB 123 the Industrial Cycle**

Saul Smeding, NL 1985

Lobke Alkemade, NL 1983

Boudewijn Pasman, NL 1982

Eisso Beukema, NL 1981

Sieger Valks, NL 1984

Description

Four port functions: input, process, output and storage are taken as a conceptual structure and the modern material from the creative industries forms the output. New, low “silos” are built containing housing and workspaces. These are linked by girdered gangways to the existing silo, which is reconfigured in floors to accommodate the workspaces, an art gallery and a number of public functions. All the buildings are elevated above the ground level which is indicated as free of planting and street furniture. The link to the recycling of material is suggested in the resale of vintage products, and the suggestion that some of the creative activities on the site would reuse material such as glass (the recycling facilities, however, appear not to be on site).

Jury Assessment

The connection with the existing industrial buildings creates an attractive visual image. The programme with recycling as the theme contributes to a strong identity, whereby it was noted that the addition of a large-scale programme here is unnecessary. The jury would have preferred to see further elaboration of the design.

HH 134 STATUES

Valtteri Osara, FI 1978

Description

Three glazed towers are added to the site, and together with the “tall” silo, they form a “silo square” - a public space. The towers have modest floor sizes, comprising residential and business units, offset in boxes. The first floor of one tower is larger, and contains a business hub. The main silo is taken up with storage units for local people, and has a roof-top garden and viewing area. A number of parking spaces are located beyond the main square created by the buildings.

Jury Assessment

Owing to its pronounced character, Statues can be described as a polemic plan. The small-scale towers have a pleasing, small footprint, but their spatial quality is doubtful. Despite their appealing appearance, the jury was not convinced that the new towers were in harmony with the identity of the site.

II 123 THE HIVE

Julie Pommier, FR 1987

Audrey Benais, FR 1987

Description

The occupation of the site is likened to a hive: cellular spaces in which varying human creative activities can take place. A new silo of the same height takes the same cue and provides larger spaces for living and working, the old silo's smaller spaces are intended for installation and experiential use. Both are connected by a walkway on the top floor, creating larger spaces with panoramas. An urban design and parking strategy are not addressed.

Jury Assessment

The two towers are elegantly positioned next to the silo, thereby giving it the character of an *objet trouvé*. The programme then makes a somewhat overloaded impression. The jury missed a spatial vision for the study area.

IK 230 INDUSTRIAL KASBAH

Derko-Jan Dollen, NL 1973

Angela Holterman, NL 1972

Thijs Karrenbeld, NL 1980

Description

A dense mat of cellular residential buildings occupied the site, with curving roof lights. The intention is to make the site part of a transition in the building scale from the city's small scale, to the docks extra large scale. Gardens are cut out of this Kasbah. Studio apartments and workspaces are situated on the ground floor, and the dockside appears to be intended for limited parking and public space. The silo, whilst converted to floor slabs, maintains an offset internal atrium in the existing vertical circulation to recall the verticality of the building. It appears to accommodate office space.

Jury Assessment

An innovatory design, derived from the archetype of the Kasbah that is flexible and facilitates a step-by-step development. On the other hand the link with the existing development is not particularly successful, while the quality of the architecture has shortcomings.

LL 001 VERTIGO

Luuk Stoltenborg, NL 1981

Luuk Dietz, NL 1979

Description

A framed residential tower is constructed, of similar proportions to the main silo, but three floors higher. The main shaft of the "tall" silo is converted into a vertical car park, with roof-top public space. The two buildings frame a public space that faces back to the rear of the existing L-shaped group of buildings.

Jury Assessment

This entry demonstrates that a second tower adjacent to the silo, if elegantly designed, need not pose a problem. Moreover, it results in an attractive public space. One disadvantage is that such a small new tower will be relatively expensive. The use of the silo as a basement car park lacks all sense of reality.

LR 612 In Lijn

Jarrik Ouburg, NL 1975

Description

Three large new buildings are introduced, two towers and one slab. The slab is elevated and faces the dockside. The towers step up in size to the large silo. The main silo is reserved for cultural activities such as installation space, the top floors retain the cell structure in parts for an art space lit from above. A canopy roof is added to make a roof-top restaurant. The undercroft of the slab building houses car

park, and the upper floors provide deck access to include student and residential units. Other new buildings are a parking tower and work units, tucked into the rear of the site.

Jury Assessment

The new interpretation of the silo is appealing, all the more because it emphasises the vertical character. Though it is doubtful whether the construction of the silo allows for the proposed interventions. The jury was less enthusiastic about the smaller towers proposed.

SP 808 SILOPLEIN

Paul van den Berg, NL 1980

Adam Scales, CA 1979

Description

Siloplein forms a public space that provides a framework for future occupation. Three sides are occupied by simple concrete shell units. The first stage of a car park is constructed over one of these shell units. The car park can be expanded at a later stage if necessary. The design foresees public and residential use, and the concrete buildings are laid out in a way that might make them suitable for either. An inventive selection of uses for the space is then proposed: a drive-in cinema, viewed from the car park, an aerial exhibition (taking advantage of the view from the top of the silo looking down), various theme park or outdoor events, Christmas tree replanting, a temporary beach, etc.

Jury Assessment

It is an interesting idea to provide a framework that first and foremost shapes the public space, and can subsequently be utilised for a variety of functions. This principle can be repeated at several sites in the Havenkwartier area. It is one of the few entries that provide a vision for the development of the entire Havenkwartier area. Unfortunately the corner adjacent to the water is not opened up. The architecture is rather rudimentary.

TC 821 Urban Patio

Tjeerd Bloothoofd, NL 1982

Chi Hong Liu, NL 1977

Description

The plan creates an urban patio alongside the “tall” silo, formed by the existing buildings and a large rectangular residential block that is characterised as a hangar. This block has semi-basement parking facilities, and a series of gaps on its upper two floors that allow for future expansion, but are principally for occupation by the public. The roof-top has a vegetable garden for the students. The silo is reused as an annexe of the city of Deventer's archives, with some public spaces carved out from the cellular structure and a roof-top bar.

Jury Assessment

The design is characterised by flexibility and the possibility of gradual implementation. The idea of the silo as an annexe of the city archives is sympathetic, but the transformation probably creates insurmountable technical problems.

XD 403 The Compound

Kor Zijnstra, NL 1973

Description

The concept is for multiple uses on the site, in a raw, industrial state. A single building is introduced, a bar-shaped frame – the “compound bridge” – extends from the silo to the water. Buildings within this structure would be developed over time. Multiple occupations are encouraged, for example parking/event space combination, etc. The silo is partially reused for the large-scale storage of wood pallets bought in bulk, and offloaded via the bridge, for a biomass generator based

at the bottom of the tower, serving the area. Towards the top of the tower, attachments provide access and windows for a bed and breakfast unit. There is also a viewing area.

Jury Assessment

The idea of using the silo as a silo once again is appealing. It is also one of the few proposals for the silo that have a designated use that is structurally feasible. The jury did not like the horizontal block that is proposed next to the silo.