

# REVITALIZATION BY RECONCILIATION

la Biennale di Venezia

15. Mostra  
Internazionale  
di Architettura  
Eventi Collaterali

## STRATEGIES FOR TRANSFORMING CROSS-BORDER REGIONS

**Revitalization by Reconciliation is more than an exhibition. Beyond being a platform for shared knowledge, it is a laboratory for strategic interventions based on an integrated approach for urban development, social cohesion and renewed civic participation.**

The exhibition invites the public audience to explore how spatial design can challenge a new vision for European Regions, by reconciling fragmented territorial layers and historical frames into a revitalized meaningful unity. In that sense the Querini Stampalia Foundation stands as a symbol. As Scarpa's architecture reworked the existing space, "Revitalization by Reconciliation" composes territories in a comparable way.

By presenting the Dutch approach and the border as interface, between land and water or between nations, curator Jo Coenen considers that "Reporting from the Front" is the right stage to reflect on overcoming constraints of the crisis, thinking beyond the dichotomy of top-down and bottom-up solutions.

The initiative will result into a contribution to the European Week for Regions and Cities in Bruxelles, at the moment the European Commission is looking for efficient models for urban development.

The current cross border projects in Netherlands are presented in the exhibition supported by an historical overview of the IBA phenomenon (Internationale Bauausstellung).

**IBA LEGACY**  
*IBA Germany*

**EUREGION MEUSE-RHINE  
IN TRANSITION**  
*IBA Parkstad and indeland*

**COASTAL PERSPECTIVES  
AND INNOVATIVE  
DEVELOPMENTS**  
*in North Holland*

**STUDENT  
INTERNATIONAL  
STUDIO  
EVENTS**



# THE ART OF BLENDING

Jo Coenen concludes that during the past few decades we have been subjected to an unpredicted dynamic process of social and cultural change due to such factors as digitalisation, globalisation, commercialisation, individualisation, and the like. This is associated with an enormous need for novelty and at the same time with a strong need for security and the growth of organisations dedicated to the preservation collide violently with one another, while if they worked together they could produce magnificent results. It is important to think in terms of both transformation and continuity; to think about the existing and of ways to graft strains successfully on to it.

The MIT research programme, with Jo Coenen as scientific director, stands at the epicentre of the current debate in architecture and construction. The transformation of existing buildings now accounts for around two thirds of architectural activities, from the renovation of private dwellings up to complex assignments with regard to integral city renewal. The fundamental change of the set of assignments of the architect and the growing complexity of the professional practice require a new form of engineer's art: the art of blending.

Inaugural lecture delivered on April 19, 2006 by Prof. Ir. Jo Coenen on his acceptance of the chair of Professor of Restoration in the Faculty of Architecture at Delft University of Technology.



# FROM LOCAL TO TRANSNATIONAL STRATEGIES

REVITALIZATION BY RECONCILIATION

**Europe is the relevant and necessary scale at which to think our future. Citizens, politicians, and designers carry a transnational claim for democracy and new ideas in spatial design.**

By Yvette Masson-Zanussi

## THE IBA METHOD

It must be considered by cross cutting research programmes in order to demonstrate which new processes are adapted to contemporary needs and aspirations. Faced with the inadequacy of usual top down solutions, regional and cross border initiatives in Europe are inventive. They question old processes, divert paths and bypass obstacles, meanwhile empowering citizens, researchers, and professionals to design innovative answers for future lifestyles. The IBA method embodies visionary thinking, creates fluidity by bending and tweaking the rigidity of usual design procedures, and is an example of such a phenomenon. The regional dimension of IBA's initiatives might suggest that their relevant scale, and the scope

of their outcomes, limit them to their specific area. However, once networked, they show the emergence of a real movement that faces common needs, and tackles contemporary difficulties of architectural and spatial design. The IBA method provide evidence of the possibility of a transnational process working towards the construction of a common good, in which research must contribute, for two reasons. First, because their experimental mechanisms, once discussed at a European level, are a valuable resource for the academic debate informed by common denominators. And then, in order to be visible and effective, to make one's voice heard, these strategies must be promoted by structuring a network. The revitalization of depressed urban and regional areas by

reconciliation is particularly revealing of the horizontal links that are being experimented throughout Europe. Thus, it is at the European level that this phenomenon needs to be read and theorised. The Venice Event and IBA Studio proposals not only reflect the questioning of the political, social, economic, cultural and ecological dimension of IBA method in cities and territories, but also the aim to ease the way for replication in similar contexts. The process launched at Biennale Architettura 2016 objective is not a simple best practice exchanges, but to find a place into the political debate that should include new readings and new accounts, as well as the possibility for political and academic collaborations at European scale simply because contemporary issues

require new visions and flexible processes. By inspiring beyond their local context, it expresses what would also be the highest form of a share knowledge platform, in a time when Europe is being questioned. There must be room for research and experimentation in the design of living environments, to build on what Bourdieu has called "cultural capital", in other words the sum of all non-financial social assets of societies (Bourdieu 1979) as a lever for innovative urban and political design in local, national and cross border governance frameworks. Where common top-down trends aim at optimizing practices that have been considered effective, research and experimentation can think of radically new practice. Indeed, our living environment demands that we develop our capacities in

order to adapt to unpredictable circumstances. While the current approach advocates innovation by insisting on constant renewal of practices that are doomed to obsolescence, research must connect actors across Europe who undertake a form of multipolar action that responds to regional concerns, inventing new means; thus to create a possibility for mutual inspiration. Networked, experiences can provide research with a common ground of European scale that can be a testing ground for possible futures. This is what the European Union is eager to, at this moment of the Netherlands Presidency of the Council of the European Union is embarking for the first time of its History Cities and Urban Authorities with operational programmes, titled the Pact of Amsterdam.

# IBA LEGACY

1901-TODAY

## INTERNATIONALE BAUAUSSTELLUNG A GERMAN METHOD

**IBA is a concept that has built up a great reputation in Germany. IBA (Internationale Bauausstellung - International Building Exhibition) began at the start of the 20th century as an exhibition for modern architecture, but has since grown into a powerful creative model that provides a significant economic, social, and cultural impetus within regions aiming at transition or transformation, such as Parkstad. IBA symbolizes the high-quality projects that make a significant contribution to this transformation and transition.**

- 1901 **MATHILDENHÖHE DARMSTADT**
- 1927 **WEISSENHOF SIEDLUNG STUTTGART**
- 1952-1956 **STALINALLEE**
- 1957 **INTERBAU**
- 1984-1987 **IBA BERLIN**
- 1989-1999 **IBA EMSCHER PARK**
- 2000-2010 **IBA FÜRST-PÜCKLER-LAND**
- 2000-2010 **IBA STADTUMBAU SACHSEN ANHALT**
- 2006-2013 **IBA HAMBURG**
- 2010-2020 **IBA BASEL**
- 2013-2020 **IBA PARKSTAD**
- 2012-2022 **IBA HEIDELBERG**
- 2013-2023 **IBA THÜRINGEN**
- ASPIRING **STUTTGART AND VIENNA**

## 1901 MATHILDENHÖHE

### Creating an artists' colony

In 1899, Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig founded the artists' colony in the Mathildenhöhe. He invited various artists to work together to develop and implement forward-thinking ideas about construction, housing, and society. Within just two years (in May 1901) an exhibition opened in Darmstadt entitled 'Ein Dokument Deutscher Kunst' (a Document on German Culture). This was the first architectural exhibition to gain an international reputation as a product of the 'Arts and Crafts Movement'.



DAS ERNST-LUDWIG-HAUS DARMSTADT ENTWORFEN VON PROF. ÖLBRICH



Entryway structures at the Artists' Colony in Mathildenhöhe, 1901



## 1927 WEISSENHOF SETTLEMENT

### Modernism

In 1927, an exhibition on housing was held in Stuttgart under the auspices of the Deutscher Werkbund. The aim was to exhibit new types of home for the first time at both national and international level. Seventeen internationally-renowned architects from five European nations - all representing the modernist style - were commissioned by artistic director Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, to build and design the interiors of 21 model homes for the Weissenhof Settlement.



Hans Scharoun, detached house, 1927

## 1952 STALIN ALLEE

### National programme for the reconstruction of the German Democratic Republic (GDR)

Stalin Allee became the backbone of the capital of the GDR. Taking inspiration from the many talents of Karl Friedrich Schinkel, the construction of monumental 'citizen palaces' incorporated historical style elements. 'German architects will only succeed in their mission if they build attractive buildings with regal dimensions and thereby keep focus on national interests' (Neues Deutschland).



Stalinallee



Competition for the design of Stalinallee, 1st prize: Egon Hartmann collective, 1951

## 1957 INTERBAU

### Propaganda and education

'Interbau 57' was a propaganda tool and a prestige project aimed at demonstrating the West's superiority over its eastern neighbours. The further aim of the project was to familiarize post-war architects with the new ideals of modern international architecture. The Hansaviertel area is nowadays an architectural statement of modern reclamation work, underpinned by a purely functional building style.



Federal President Theodor Heuss next to the model of the Hansaviertel neighbourhood, 1956



View of the Congress Hall under construction (as part of Interbau); the Reichstag building in the background, 1957

## 1987 ALTBAU AND NEUBAU: URBAN RENEWAL AND CRITICAL RECONSTRUCTION

### Renewal of the historic city centre

In deliberate contrast to Interbau 57, IBA Berlin 1987 focused on the rediscovery of a city centre that had been devastated by war and the building of the Berlin Wall. A 'critical reconstruction' (IBA Neu) and 'careful urban renewal' (IBA Alt) was planned for the western side of the Wall - two different approaches to urban development that in part overlapped each other and in part were in direct contrast with each other.



Neubau IBA planning zones (red): south Friedrichstadt, south Tiergarten, Prager Platz, Tegeler Hafen

Altbau IBA planning zones (red): Luisenstadt and the Kreuzberg SO 36 area

## 1989 EMSCHER PARK

### Landscape and infrastructure for the future

More than 50 projects throughout the entire region have contributed to the huge jigsaw puzzle that is the Emscher Park. This is the first time in the history of the architectural exhibitions that the theme of 'landscape planning and landscape architecture' has been so much to the fore. IBA Emscher Park exemplifies a new, innovative approach to former industrial regions and locations throughout the world.



Zollverein wood, Essen photo: Thomas Mayer/Zollverein image database



DuisburgNord Landscape Park photo: Siegfried Dammrath, loaned by Duisburg Marketing GmbH



## 2000 FÜRST-PÜCKLER-LAND

The site of the former power stations of the GDR presents the largest 'landscaping project' in Europe. Where there were once vast expanses of open-cast mines, there is now a 14,000-hectare area of new waterscapes in the largest area of artificial lakes in Europe.



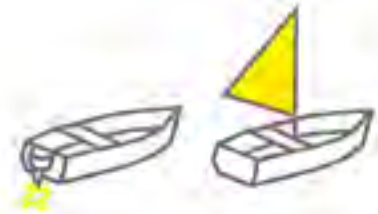
Landscape created by open-pit mining photo: Petra Petrick



Graebendorfer See diving school photo: Detlef Hecht

## 2000 SACHSEN ANHALT

The central theme of this IBA was the issue of contracting cities. It was the first international architectural exhibition in Germany that focused on an entire region of a country. It involved 17 towns and cities within the federal state of Sachsen-Anhalt, each with a specific theme. The goal of this IBA was to draw up a report on urban renewal at state and local level and thus to initiate landmark projects for urban regeneration with a focus on demographic change and economic transformation.



### 01 | Less is More

By optimising their use of resources, small and medium-sized towns can drive their level of development forward. They must focus on what is essential and develop a technical development profile and tailored structural planning models and strategies based on the cooperative division of labour.



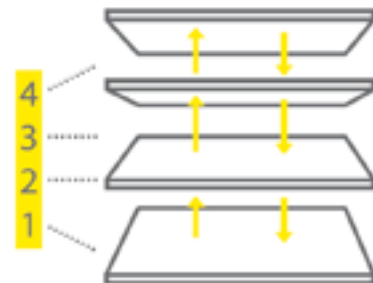
### 03 | Pooling Potential

The increasing polarity between metropolitan areas and their peripheries forces structurally weak areas in particular to engage in effective forms of cooperation in order to effectively tap the available potential. With this in mind, the IBA is devoting its attention to current European and national regional planning models and to the chances these may offer for small and medium-sized towns in Saxony-Anhalt.



### 02 | Planning by Profiling

IBA Stadtumbau 2010 develops projects and strategies in coordination with the participating towns. This helps small and medium-sized towns in particular to strengthen their economic and social foundations. On the basis of regional and local resources and specialist expertise, each town must develop its own distinctive profile and improve its status by creating sustainable projects and market sectors.



### 04 | Understanding Complexity

Urban redevelopment strategies must recognise the town as a complex space. The possible courses of action available are diverse. Urban redevelopment is not just restricted to structural or planning aspects, but concerns the diverse economic, cultural and social facets of a city.

## 2006 IBA HAMBURG

The distress call from its residents gave rise to one of the biggest city development projects in Europe: Hamburg IBA searched the centre of Hamburg for answers to the most important issues facing a modern city. Up to 2013 and beyond this has resulted in the fulfilment of 70 projects in Wilhelmsburg, the largest inhabited river island in Europe; in Veddel; and within the inland port area of Harburg.



Wilhelmsburg's former air raid bunker has been transformed into a symbol of the "Renewable Wilhelmsburg" Climate Protection Concept. Having languished almost unused since the end of World War II, the monument has now been renovated during the IBA Hamburg and converted into a power plant using renewable forms of energy, with a large heat reservoir. This supplies the Reiherstieg district with climate-friendly heat, while feeding renewable power into the Hamburg distribution grid.

Hegger Hegger Schleiff HHS Planer + Architekten AG, Kassel



# IBA PARKSTAD

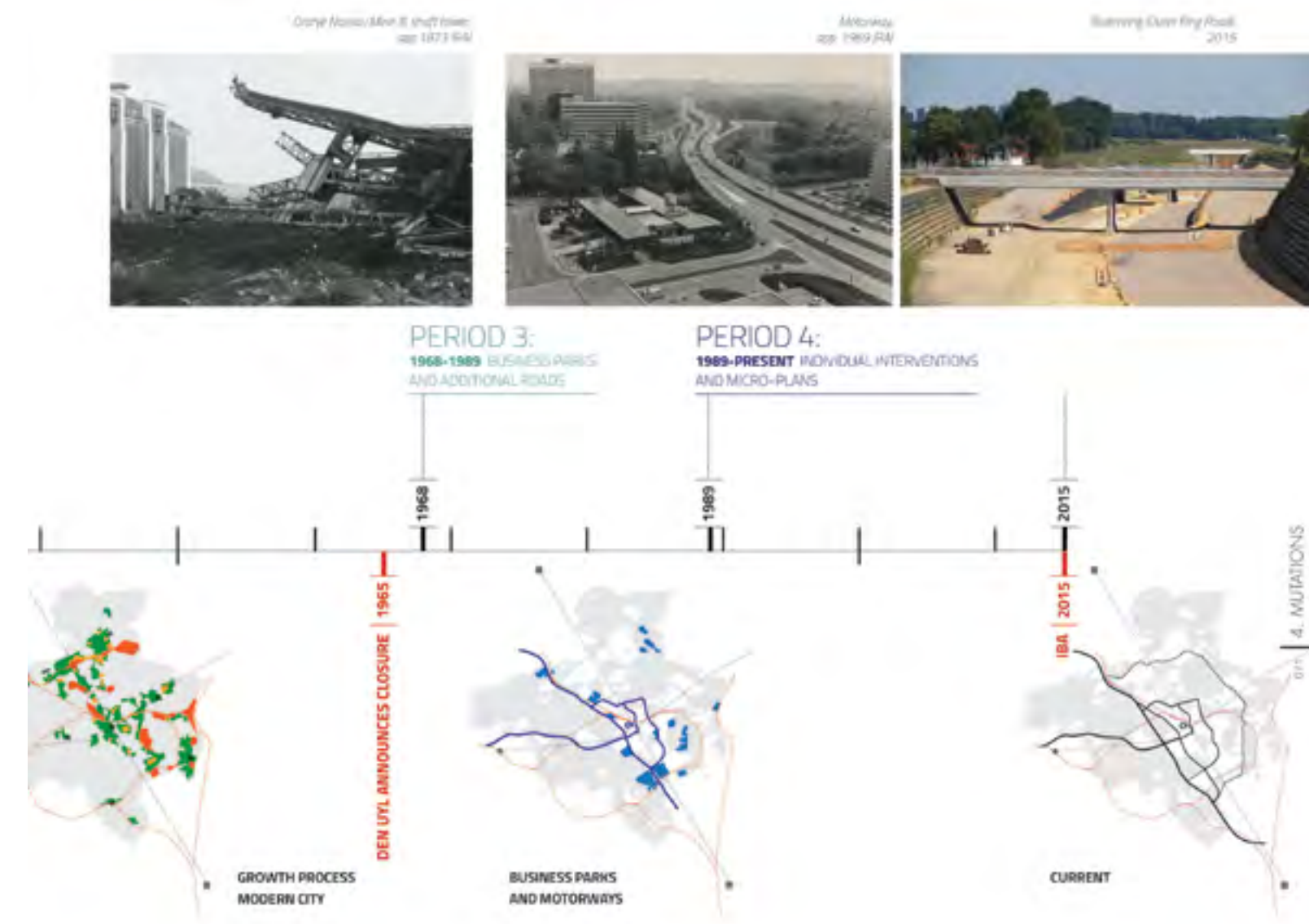
EUREGIO MEUSE-RHINE IN TRANSITION



Parkstad is a region of the Netherlands that has seen a continuous transformation since the closure of the mines in the 1970s. The big operation to change 'black to green' has changed the physical look of the region as well as in socio-economic terms. 11 large mining sites have been transformed into green environments with housing and workplaces.

It is a regio with a strong demographic shrinkage. Now a renewed call is being made on the resilience of the region. The IBA (internationale Bauausstellung) fenomenom has been introduced upon the area which will result in a final exhibition in 2020.

For the first time in history the International Bauausstellung (Building Exhibition) or IBA takes place outside of Germany, in the South of the Netherlands. IBA is a large-scale applicable strategic urban design instrument for transformation, that has proved itself to be a long-term impulse for a region.



20TH CENTURY TIMELINE PARKSTAD / MUTATION PERIODS

## 2012

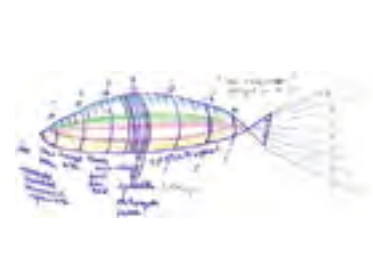
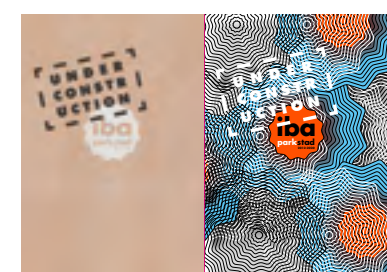
IBA initiative is introduced to the 8 municipalities that make up Parkstad and the province of Limburg. They agree on implementing the first IBA outside of Germany in 2020.

## 2013

Agreement signed for IBA Parkstad 2020.

## 2014

Open Call for projects. The IBA organisation is set up in 3 divisions. IBA Practical, the core team that steers the projects and the processes involved. IBA Academy aims to elevate projects and initiatives to a higher level through research and innovation in collaboration with Universities. IBA Public has the main task of mobilizing the public and creating opportunities.



Round Table discussions with participants from the region are held to analyse current situation of cultural heritage, objects, urban landscape infrastructure and mobility, energy information care and manufacturing industry, education, expression and art, Leisure tourism and city marketing.



## 2015

Open Call results in 300 proposals.

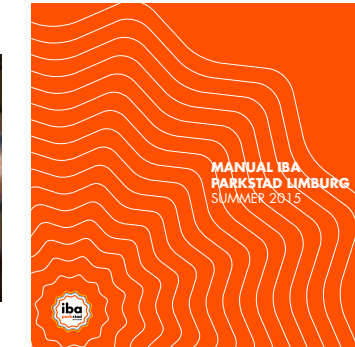
5 innovation themes help with the selection of the proposals: The Flywheel gives momentum to the Parkstad region.



## 2015

The Big Bang: announcement of the selected projects.

Spatial analysis of the Region results in the IBA Diagram with the 7 zones that characterize the region. A tool and method to enhance the selected projects in their specific contexts.



IBA meets IBA exhibits the chosen projects, the criteria and methods for realisation in context of the specific 9 areas, the 7 Changing Work Houses and the 9 Development Councils. In front of the backdrop of the historic IBA's. The IBA Handbook with analysis of the 6 overlaying historical structures

of the region and its growth was released.

For organisational purposes 9 Development Councils have been initiated that deal with the major themes and turn them into Pilot Projects:



- 1 Market & Economy
- 2 Heritage, Monuments & Churches
- 3 Shopping Streets, Centres & Ribbons
- 4 Housing & Care
- 5 Sustainable Living Environment
- 6 Education & Talent Development
- 7 Culture & Expression
- 8 Active Landscape
- 9 Dismantling & Space for Experiments





# A CRUCIAL MOMENT

Jo Coenen - Curator IBA-parkstad

**In my memory the life of roughly fifty years ago was conveniently arranged. Transportation by bicycle, bus or occasionally by train. Fields, church, market and pub were organically interrelated with shafts, slagheaps and a first community. Together in a unity of work and daily life.**

For example, growing up in the umbrageous Nuth, Hoensbroek and Heerlen, I remember the large families, the village barber, the baker, butcher, workshops of metal- and woodworkers and the local dance hall. We went to Heerlen (the nearest City) by bike or by bus. Through fields, hollow roads, passing farmsteads, castles, brooks and communities. In the background the silhouette of the mines with their white wisps of smoke and black slagheaps. In front of our door the locomotives and innumerable coal-filled wagons kept coming and going loudly. From my bedroom window I was treated with the sight of an immensely large, cylindrical gasholder of corroded steel. Processions were parading through the fields; passing golden yellow cornfields, flowers and chalk drawings on the street. Fun fairs in the marketplace. Friday fish day. And Monday washing-day. Pigeons and zebra finches in the aviaries around the back, where the laundry was drying on the clothesline. Bringing in coals from the stable, butter, milk and fruit from the cellar.

Overnight the region where once time seemed to stand still, changed into a hyperactive centre, where labourers from all imaginable directions where imported double-quickly in order to - lightning-wise - mine the coals from the ultramodern collieries. Eventually modern residential areas with large-scale infrastructural incisions were rapidly - as some sort of foreign body- introduced to offer quick and efficient solutions for the explosively fast growing region, branded by the pragmatic masterpieces of the civil engineers. It was the rise of the mechanic worldview, the organic one disappeared. By now, besides the remains of the mining past, also all traces of the pastoral life have been thoroughly wiped out and exchanged for contemporary neighbourhoods with brushed-up standard semi-detached houses, luxury houses with through-rooms and modern shopping centres with their contemporary anonymity, rut and ICT-boredom. Only at the fringes, in the connection with the surrounding green hills, we still find here and there the unchanged and authentic pastoral atmosphere.

There were examples of innovative architecture, often linked to the mining company. Cooling towers, shafts and chimneys stirred the imagination. Today the catching photographs of Werner Mantz, the picturesque tableaux of Fons Haagsmans / Harry Koolen, but also the powerful constructions of Laurens Bisscheroux or the representation of the mining labour that is such an essential theme in the literary oeuvre of Wiel Kusters, still bear witness thereof.

The mining period was - in retrospect - good for the expression. It was and still is a goldmine for artists and designers and the appealing expression plays an important role in the quest for the new architectural-urban development recognisability of Parkstad. Let it also be a source of inspiration for the administrators with their upcoming decisions on the future of Parkstad.



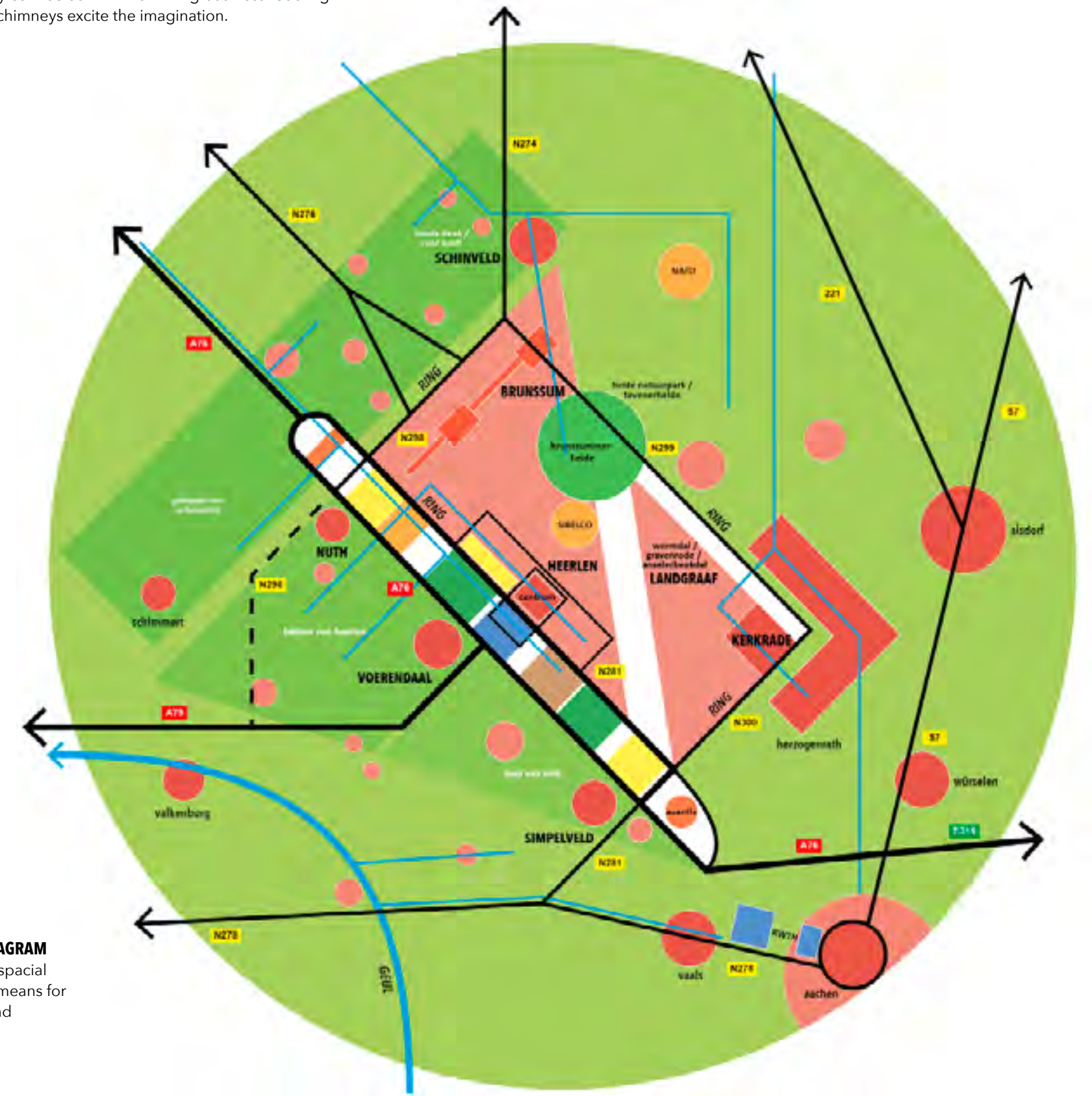
State Mine Emma



Painting by Harry Koolen

If you visit Parkstad now, you can see a sea of houses embedded in a decor of green undulating and rural silhouettes. Outside, hamlets and small centres are nestled as if time has grinded to a halt. The scenery with its stream valleys, farmsteads, castles and church spires reminds one of times gone by and blends into the pastoral hills of Southern Limburg, the German Rodebach area and the Eupense landscape. Unlike a historical city as Aachen which has grown organically, the city landscape of the former mining area is polycentric and amorphous and distinctive boundaries are absent. There were sophisticated examples of architecture, usually connected with the mining business. Cooling towers, shafts and chimneys excite the imagination.

In Parkstad, IBA is the art of re-inventing the visible and tangible sources of inspiration, such as the once powerful monuments as cooling towers, shafts and examples of new architecture during the mining period, which formed the face of the region, and furthermore, of providing clear boundaries and orientation within the urban landscape. The IBA Parkstad Diagram is a spatial tool serving as a means for recognisability and chargeable with identity.



### THE PARKSTAD DIAGRAM

The diagram is a spatial tool serving as a means for recognisability and chargeable with identities.

## 2015

The physical space was divided into **9 Development Areas** where contributions to the plan were combined. These areas have been defined through research on the territorial Framework of Parkstad. By overlaying the three most important structures from the past

and understanding where these have been disturbed, revealed the areas in need of new orientation and reconciliation.

**7 Changing Work Houses:** location and tool for exchange of knowledge and to enable the political desire for actual bottom-up development. Public Participation is guaranteed.

## 2016

The elements come together in 50 pocket maps. The implementation phase has started.

## 2020





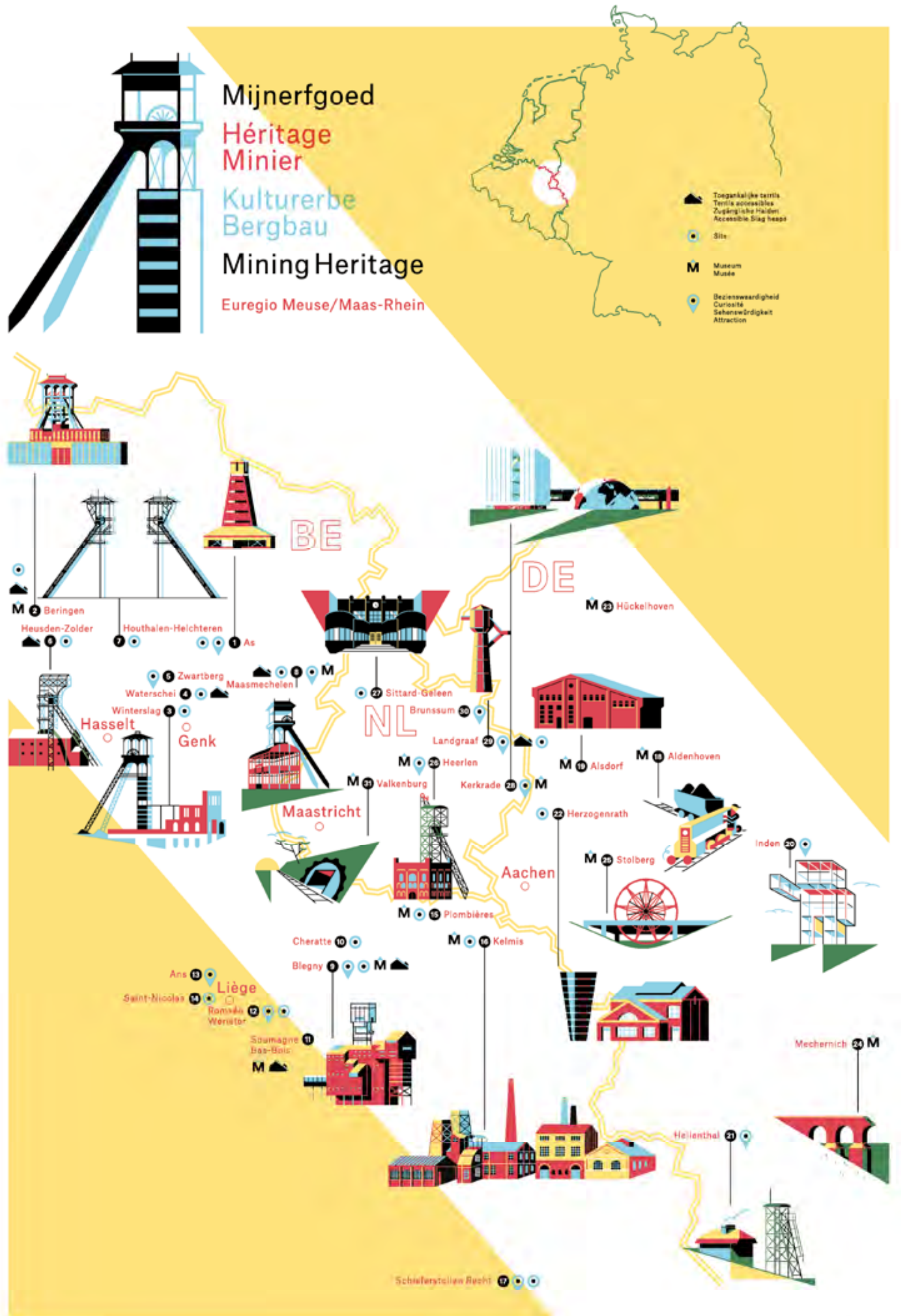


Photo by Werner Manz of the cooling towers designed by engineer Frederik van Iterson for the mine Emma in Heerlen in the Netherlands.

<p><b>Limburg (BE)</b> www.limburg.be</p> <p><b>Mijnerrils</b> De toegankelijke terrils worden aangegeven met een icoon op de kaart.</p> <p><b>Mijnkathedralen</b> de Sint-Theodoruskerk in Beringen-Mijn de Heilig-Hartkerk in Winterslag-Genk de Christus-Koningkerk in Waterschel-Genk de Sint-Albertuskerk in Zwartberg-Genk de Sint-Barbarakerk in Eidsden-Tuinwijk</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 As</li> <li>2 Beringen</li> <li>3 Winterslag, Genk</li> <li>4 Waterschel, Genk</li> <li>5 Zwartberg, Genk</li> <li>6 Heusden-Zolder</li> <li>7 Houthalen-Hechteren</li> <li>8 Maasmechelen</li> </ol> <p><b>Provincie Luik (BE)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 Blegny-mine</li> <li>10 Cheratte</li> <li>11 Bas-Bois, Soumagne</li> <li>12 Wérisster, Romsée</li> <li>13 Ans</li> <li>14 Saint-Nicolas</li> <li>15 Plombières</li> </ol> <p><b>Regio Aken (DE)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 Aken</li> <li>17 Schieferstollen Recht</li> <li>18 Aken</li> <li>19 Aken</li> 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Mijnnerfgoed / Héritage Minier / Kulturerbe Bergbau / Mining Heritage  
 in de / in the Euregio Meuse/Maas-Rhein is een initiatief van de / is an initiative of the Provincie Limburg (BE), in samenwerking met / in cooperation with M2015 faax van de Mijnen, Blegny-Mine, Zwackverband Region Aachen en / and Kermita, gerealiseerd door de / realised by the Erfgoed Mijnerfgoed (in transitie-gebieden) / The map is seen as a leverage for sustainable cooperation on eureregional mining heritage (in transition areas).

Voor provincie Limburg: Cultuur Kluis, Provincie Limburg 1.3600 Hasselt, Provincie Limburg, 2015  
 Gedrukt op 100% gerecycled papier met 50% minder inkt  
 Drukwerk: NewGoff / Grafica  
 Vertaling & Illustratie: Vee-Deet, Peter Wilms



# INDELAND

## EUREGION MEUSE-RHINE IN TRANSITION

Autor: Herr Bröker

### Creating the future in the brown coal mining region

In 2006, the cities of Eschweiler and Jülich, the municipalities of Aldenhoven and Inden, and the administrative district of Düren, all located in the German Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia, entered into an intermunicipal cooperative agreement in the form of the development company indeland GmbH. Their goal was to utilize joint regional development with a focus on the future in order to address the continuous structural changes in the region, and this goal is still pertinent today.

The initial approach to the implementation of the intermunicipally coordinated development was set out in the master plan 'Inden Water Landscape Park,' which was successfully executed within the context of the economic development incentive programme EuRegionale 2008. In 2010 indeland underwent an organizational, spatial, and thematic expansion when the city of Linnich and the municipalities of Langerwehe and Niederzier joined the organization.

#### CHALLENGES

The focus of the longterm intermunicipal cooperation within indeland is the revitalization, added value, and accentuated restructuring of the post-mining landscapes in the vicinity of the lignite open-cast mines Inden and Hambach. This region faces particular challenges in the form of the expected cessation of lignite open-cast mining in 2030 and lignite-based power generation in 2045, the planned development of large relic lakes on the basis of the lignite mining plans, and the strategic reorientation of the energy industry. Particular attention must be paid to future changes in groundwater levels after the cessation of open-cast mining activities.

At the same time, the challenge confronting the cities and municipalities in the indeland region is to take the response to ongoing or expected changes in the parameters for local and regional development and incorporate, at a conceptual level, the imminent structural changes. These parameters include demographic changes, changes to the structure of agriculture and business, changes to mobility, climate change, and scarcity of resources. These will all have a significant influence on the way in which we live, work, travel, and enjoy our free time.

For this reason it is essential that the conditions for a future-proof transformation process be created now rather than waiting until the relic lakes are being filled. The goal of the intermunicipal design is to formulate mutual goals against this background, so that the opportunities offered by the structural changes can be utilized and conflicts regarding spatial use can be recognized and dealt with early on.

This process, together with the development of the Inden relic lake, will serve as both a laboratory and a model for the later restructuring of the neighbouring Hambach and Garzweiler post-mining landscapes. In this way, the indeland region gives an important impulse to the implementation and completion of the structural changes in the Innovationsregion Rheinisches Revier (Rhine district innovation region, IRR). In the context of these development activities, indeland recognizes the conditions for regional and land use development and interprets and concretizes these conditions within the framework of the region's particular circumstances and challenges. The measures are implemented in accordance with statutory regulations such as nature conservation or water rights.

The indeland master plan creates an intermunicipal framework for orientation to the imminent structural changes and paves the way in an organized fashion for the necessary preconditions for this process. The master plan provides prospects and guiding principles for the region. By furthering the intermunicipally agreed joint development activities in the region, the plan contributes to the creation of a regional identity. In addition to creating a foundation for harmonizing the individual municipal landuse plans and laying out the preliminaries for a future land-use plan common to all municipalities in the indeland region, it can also improve effectiveness by functioning as an informal and self-contained long-term development plan. Moreover, the master plan provides the opportunity to harmonize, coordinate, and combine local

indeland  
ich. see. zukunft.



development proposals and external impulses; to develop structural projects in suitable locations; and to create a sound basis in the form of an overall concept for applying for subsidies and guiding private investments.

#### PLANNING PROCESS AND INVOLVEMENT

The indeland master plan process had a broad scope from the outset, in that the municipalities affected and the relevant actors in the region (including the mining companies and the district government of Cologne) were directly involved in the extensive preparation and discussion process. In that regard the master plan is a joint effort on the part of the many parties who contributed their knowledge, professional expertise, and experience and provided the project with an important impetus.

At the conclusion of this preparation and discussion process, in addition to making the necessary political decision, an agreement was reached regarding the following steps to take. The master plan should be understood as an ongoing process and it is not intended to be a static instrument (in terms of either content, spatial use, or organization) culminating in this report. With an eye to continuity and sustainability, it must be regularly updated, and the time plan must be extended forward as appropriate.

Indeland is also open to other partners who are facing similar challenges in their future development. Indeland benefits from its outstanding location between the three Rhenish urban centres of Cologne, Düsseldorf/Mönchengladbach, and Aachen, as well as from its proximity to the Netherlands and Belgium. This region is quickly and relatively easily accessible to a vast number of people. Of course, there are many others who are unfamiliar with the region or who have a negative opinion of it.

The region's particular distinguishing characteristic is the Inden lignite open-cast mine, which will remain active until 2030. On the one hand, this mine is an important employer and economic factor. On the other hand, the cessation of coal production could create a clear economic and social vacuum. The recultivation process is creating, and will continue to create, a new landscape offering outstanding opportunities to establish a forward-looking agriculture industry, attractive nature and recreation areas, and structures in industry, trade, and the service sector that are geared to these developments. The key to future success lies in transcending thinking from a merely local point of view. The collaboration between smaller, more rural municipalities with neighbouring medium-sized cities offers the opportunity to

improve the sustainability and in particular the economic functioning of the entire indeland region.

Now more than ever, the potential for the transfer of knowledge and technology between the research centres in Aachen and Jülich and the local and regional parties in education and business can be easily utilized.

All in all, the indeland region has a very good foundation for sustainable development in the future. It is the joint responsibility of the local actors to take advantage of this foundation.

Preparing the orientation framework for the long-term spatial development of the indeland region entails examining the strategic plans on different spatial and textual levels and concretizing their implementation.

After carrying out an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the indeland region, it was possible to deduce the opportunities, potential, obstacles, and risks for various areas of activity. This formed the foundation for indeland's new mission statement.

#### The areas of activity are defined as follows:

- Business and labour
- Education, training, research, and science
- Residences and living
- Development of the medium-sized cities Eschweiler and Jülich
- Resource efficiency and energy
- Mobility
- Open space
- Recreation, free time, culture and sport
- Thinking and acting from an intermunicipal and regional point of view

There are five guiding principles paving the way for the future implementation. The goals and measures laid out for each of the areas of activity are the core of the master plan.

The changing parameters - demographic, economic, technological, and climatic - provide the opportunity to cooperate at the intermunicipal level in order to give active shape to these changes. The goal is to create an attractive, dynamic, and economically successful region.

## MISSION STATEMENT

The municipalities in the indeland region are striving for resource-efficient development, which they aim to make socially balanced, environmentally and climate-friendly, and economically successful by carefully developing the distinctive characteristics of this area.

#### ESTABLISHING A LONG-LASTING CONNECTION BETWEEN THE INDELAND REGION AND ITS RESIDENT AND WORKING POPULATION

- Adapting early to the continuously changing circumstances relating to today's active open-cast mining and developments of the future lake landscape.
- Utilizing the opportunities of a modernized region
- Utilizing the potential of the Indesee lake and future lake area, as well as the research and education facilities
- Ensuring a high quality of life in all urban areas
- Building on the current offer for leisure, local recreation, and activities for day visitors
- Memory of the cultural heritage of the mining which has shaped the landscape
- Preservation and development of the region's natural capital and cultural facilities

#### TO PROACTIVELY MANAGE THE STRUCTURAL CHANGE TO THE REGION'S ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND SCENIC FABRIC OF THE REGION FOLLOWING THE END OF COAL-MINING ACTIVITIES

- Establishing companies that are fit for the future
- Creating attractive workplaces in knowledge-based research and development, agriculture with upstream and downstream trade partners, freetime activities and tourism in the future sectors of energy, environment, materials, and logistics.
- Ensuring stable employment no matter the level of qualification
- Strengthening the craftsmanship and trade of SMEs by implementing measures to secure labour

#### TO CONTINUE TO SUSTAINABLY DEVELOP THE POTENTIAL OF THE INDELAND REGION'S EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH FACILITIES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE EUREGIO MEUSE-RHINE

- Developing technology transfer
- Intensifying collaboration with regional research and educational institutes on all levels
- Focusing on sunrise industries
- Adopting innovative approaches in order to secure educational institutes across the region

#### TO BECOME A MODEL REGION FOR A RESOURCE-EFFICIENT ECONOMY

- Utilizing the high-quality soil in agricultural activities, yet in line with the guiding principle
- Connecting the changing mobility options
- Implementing measures in terms of sustainable energy and heat supply, with corresponding comprehensive energy-efficiency measures
- Developing a resource-efficient building culture (e.g. Factor X sustainable accommodation project)

#### TO DEVELOP A TRENDSETTING, RESOURCE-EFFICIENT, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY INFRASTRUCTURE

- Utilizing a modern infrastructure as created by replacing the infrastructure that has suffered due to mining activities
- Preparing the housing market and infrastructure for demographic change and new target groups
- Achieving quality improvement in terms of construction, operation, and stock renewal and conversion

EACH GUIDING PRINCIPLE HAS A COMPREHENSIVE CATALOGUE OF OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES





# WATER/LAND

THE DUTCH APPROACH IN NORTH HOLLAND

**New standards are being set when it comes to strengthening the coastline of the Dutch Province of Noord-Holland. We are incorporating urban designs, water management, and socially relevant issues in an innovative and comprehensive way in our ongoing process to improve water safety.**

*Authors: Bert Kappe, Mathea Mevissen and Hans Eikelenboom*

## NORTHSEA COAST

A new dune and beach landscape was created for the existing dike in the north-west of the Province of Noord-Holland. As a result, eight kilometres of coastline between Camperduin and Petten was reinforced with 35 million m<sup>3</sup> of sand and extended almost one kilometre out to sea. This is comparable with twenty football stadiums filled with sand. This new sandy coastline has helped to revitalize coastal villages and their surroundings, which in turn has improved their socio-economic structure and

encouraged local companies to reinvest in tourism products. This will make the coast even more attractive to both residents and tourists.

The coastal reinforcement tender challenged contractors to improve the quality of the new dunes and beaches for the benefit of both tourism and nature. The plan was developed in consultation with national and regional governments, nature conservation organizations, residents, and entrepreneurs. These parties also drew up a spatial quality programme with approximately fifty projects that aim to construct new footpaths and cycling paths, renovate existing village squares, create new nature areas, and boost the tourism sector. The area now includes a lagoon and a tall dune that offers panoramic views.

At the exhibition we will show you how the new beach and dune landscape was created and how governments and contractors collaborated with regional and local entrepreneurs and nature conservation organizations to develop and implement fifty projects that aimed to redesign the area behind the new coastline.

## MARKERMEER DIKES

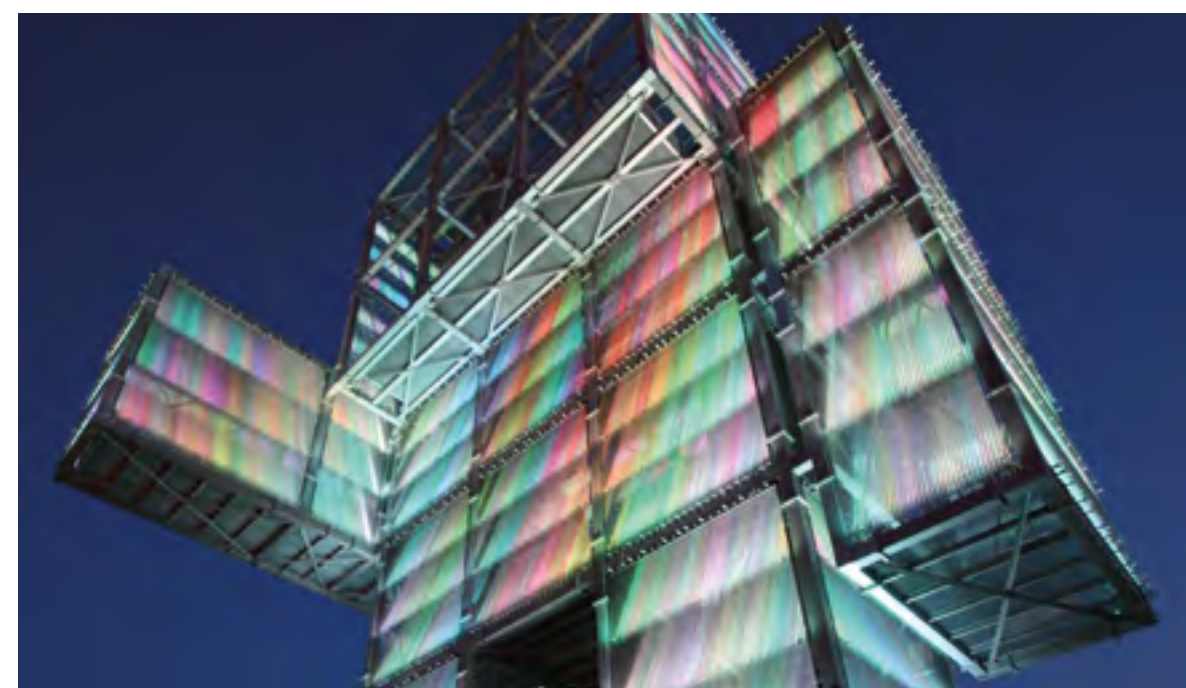
The Markermeer dikes that stretch 50 kilometres between Hoorn and Amsterdam are not strong enough to protect the Province of Noord-Holland against flooding. We will incorporate the experiences at the North Sea coast in our plans to reinforce the Markermeer dikes. With tourism on the rise in Amsterdam, we are facing interesting challenges and opportunities. This increase in tourism should not compromise the attractiveness of the region. In fact, our approach to coastal reinforcement and spatial development aims to enhance the overall attractiveness of the area.

We plan to take things one step further with the Markermeer dikes by giving local residents and entrepreneurs the opportunity to play a more active role in the

developments in accordance with governmental public participation policy. As part of the coastal reinforcement tender, the regional water authority and the contractor set up the Alliantie Markermeerdijken ('Markermeer Dikes Alliance'). This type of tender facilitates collaboration and innovation between government and contractors. The regional parties will develop a spatial programme parallel to the coastal reinforcement project to improve the quality of the area behind the dike as well. The combination of public participation and the newly founded alliance will create the ideal conditions for the development of a safe and dynamic region for fifty years to come.

We are pushing several boundaries: the boundary between land and water; the relationship between principal and contractor; the relationship between the involved disciplines; and the role of companies and residents.

The strengthened Markermeer dike will become the new coast of Lake Markermeer and will enhance the boundaries between land and water. This will create more room for tourism, biodiversity, experimental climate adaptation, socio-cultural impulses, a revitalization of the regional identity, and a stronger regional economy. An integrated coastal and regional development plan like this one will also provide a socio-economic impulse for the region.



**The company indeland GmbH is involved in a variety of projects, as commissioned by the local authorities, including:**

- The development of the 'Masterplan indeland' (Master plan for the indeland region)
- Temporary use concept for the Indese lake
- 'Factor X' sustainable accommodation project in Eschweiler
- Indeland-Haus (a participant in the climate change initiative 'KlimaExpo.NRW')
- Initiatives for industrial and commercial spaces (e.g. Campus Merscher Höhe intermunicipal commercial area)
- JUFA Jülich Energiewelt Indeland im Brückenkopf-Park (JUFA resort in Brückenkopf Park), Energeticon, and Science College
- Investments for the further development of the anchor points: Goltsteinkuppe spoil tip (Indemann), Blausteinsee artificial lake, Brückenkopf-Park Jülich (climbing garden and camper site), Sophienhöhe artificial hill and Niederzier municipality (Café Restaurant Sophienhöhe), Langerwehe railway station (development into information point)
- Marketing of indeland (indeland triathlon, Radaktionstag cycling event, Landesgartenschau Zülpich [Zülpich beach and garden event], and summer firework event)
- Further development of renewable energies (including a 65 million euro investment in indeland wind farm)
- Application for EU funding within the LEADER programme
- Using commercial activities to create new perspectives (e.g. 'indeland' brand licensing as part of the construction of a retirement home)



Markermeerdijken, village of Uitdam





Creating a sandy coast near Petten

#### A PERSPECTIVE ON A SAFE AND DYNAMIC MARKERMEER COAST IN 2040

North of Amsterdam we are jointly developing a metropolitan landscape: beautiful, attractive, protected against water, and climate-resilient. This area will include lively villages with adequate facilities that offer a wonderful place to live and work. It will become an area that is open and accessible to the 25 million tourists per year that visit the Amsterdam and Schiphol area and to the one million residents that call this metropolis home. Improving spatial quality will help to transform the coastal area and its historic coastal villages into a catchment region. All of this will be achieved without compromising the quality of life of current residents.

At the exhibition we will show you how special this landscape is, and we will explain the stairs leading up to the wall – the process – with artistic impressions of city beach Hoorn and of the Markermeer dike in Waterland.

#### EVENTS

We're planning a course / competition for students on the theme of the interface between water and land and between urban and rural. The Waterland area as a tabula rasa: how would you design this region with all its functionality?

Furthermore, in autumn, we will facilitate a discussion between politicians, scholars, experts, and architects on the issue of water safety in relation to area development and improvement of quality of life and biodiversity. In the Netherlands, several events will take place in the next six months. Reports will follow in the next few issues of this paper.



Village harbour at Markermeer



The Waterland dike in spring

# STUDENT INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

**Student International Studio constitutes an experimental partnership initiative between European Academies to support new methodologies and tools for spatial and urban design within the Internationale Bauausstellung (IBA) context. The aim is to establish a shared platform of knowledge, presenting its results to the attention of the European Commission for Cities and Regions, nowadays involved in promoting a new Urban Agenda for sustainable growth and policies' innovation.**

A specific key issue, which can be relevant for the EU context and IBAs (Parkstad among other current and future IBAs), is about shared policies and common programs of transformation in Cross Border Regions. The opportunity to reflect on this more general issue is given by the exhibition Revitalization by Reconciliation. In that sense also the experience of IBA Parkstad is seen through a transnational lens of observation as part of the former mining region between Belgium-Netherlands-Germany, as part of the future 'Grünmetropole', as part of the Euregio Meuse-Rhine. The cross-border approach focuses on regional development restoring (former) European communities, beyond national borders. Bringing the cross-border issue into the public debate on a European level might mark the starting point for a reflection on the means to overcome physical, economical, administrative, or bureaucratic barriers and obsolete practices. In contrast to many current approaches that work on territories, cross-border processes share territories. By doing so, the regions mobilise a wide range of its resources, such as landscape, infrastructure,

ecology, heritage, existing buildings, industry or culture. By establishing connexions between the existing, it redesigns the territory allowing it to become more than a sum of functional elements, and to reformulate its identity. In complex and rapidly changing environments such as Europe's territories, the project provides an experimental tool for activating forms of transformation that make sense. More than that, cross border strategies can be a powerful framework to reflect on overcoming constraints of the crisis, thinking beyond the dichotomy of top-down and bottom-up solutions inside national borders.

The Students International Studio aims to contribute in that: enforcing an expertise network for Cross Borders Strategies in European Spatial Design. According to the main themes and issues of past, current and future IBAs, the International Studio, initiated by Prof. Jo Coenen, aims to involve Academies, Cultural Institutions and future generation of professionals for constructing cooperation within the spirit of a common knowledge network. The International Studio, then, is more than a workshop, with the objective to form alliances on a European level, by constituting an international Panel of Academies. Almost 10 universities from Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France and Italy will interact and support IBA's processes of transformations as well as interact on the EU board for the European Commission for Cities and Region acting on the urban agenda for future development of urban areas, as exemplar initiative. In the short term (2016) the organization of a research workshop constitutes the start of the STUDIO. The workshop has its main focus in IBA

Parkstad understood as part of a broader cross border region (Germany, Belgium, Netherlands). The workshop will take place between June and September in Venice, hosted by IUAV Istituto Universitario Architettura di Venezia. By showing the new developments of the current IBA Process, it is meant to be a representative of what would be a repeatable model for Cross-Border Regions and declining urban areas at the international Platform of Venice Biennale. The results and Policy Recommendations of this Workshop will be presented during the European Week of Cities and Regions in Brussels in October, organised by the Committee of the Regions and the European Commission, addressing European Authorities (10-13 October 2016). The results will after also be exhibited in Venice (November 2016). For Parkstad the objective is to enlighten a new narrative made by re-composition of the fragmented urban landscape, reconciling over impressed and layered territorial frames into a revitalized meaningful unity. It also regards the development of an operational exemplary method to address urban cross-border regional problems and to disclose new economic growth potentials.

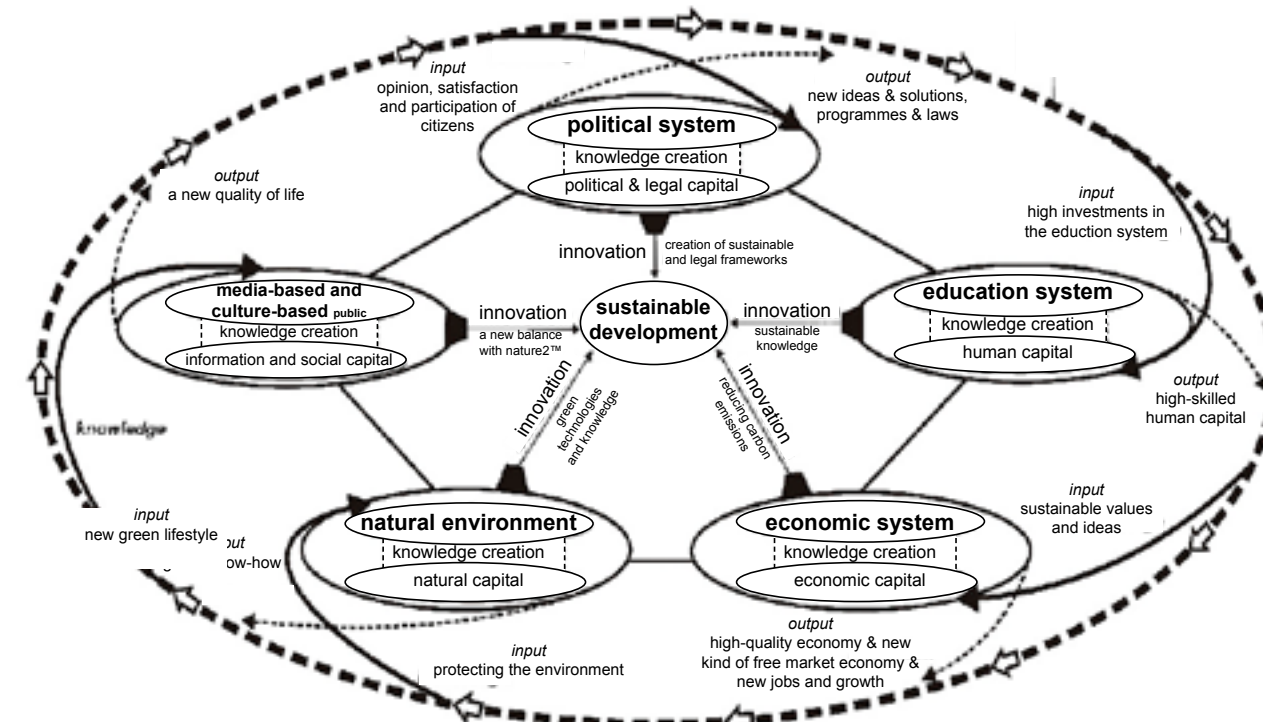
Not just as a case study, but as a widely applicable working method to face urban problems at large by setting up smart territorial schemes and processes. Iba Parkstad can be seen and used as an example of the way inter-regional collaboration contributes to a better understanding of the potential of cities in realizing a new, vital urban economy and a socially, ecologically and spatially sustainable development.

**10 participants of the International Student Studio, curated by Prof. Jo Coenen**

1. IUAV ISTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DI ARCHITETTURA
2. POLIMI POLITECNICO DI MILANO
3. SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
4. ESA PARIS
5. IBA ACADEMY PARKSTAD
  - PEP HOLLAND
  - MAASTRICHT UNIVERSITY / HOGESCHOOL ZUYD
  - TU DELFT TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
  - TU EINDHOVEN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
  - RWTH AACHEN
  - UNIVERSITEIT HASSELT



The Flywheel, with its five innovation themes, gives 'Schwung' (momentum) to the Parkstad region.



#### Circulation of knowledge

The Quintuple Helix innovation model stresses the necessary socio-ecological transitions of societies and economies in the twenty-first century.



# FONDAZIONE QUERINI STAMPALIA

## EXHIBITION LOCATION



Querini Stampalia is situated north of the Piazza San Marco in the Laguna Venezia. The two Biennale precincts Arsenale & Giardini are indicated at right.

### Location

#### **Fondazione Querini Stampalia**

Castello 5252

Campo Santa Maria Formosa

30122 Venezia

tel. 0412711411



Zooming in Querini Stampalia is located at the square of Campo Santa Maria Formosa