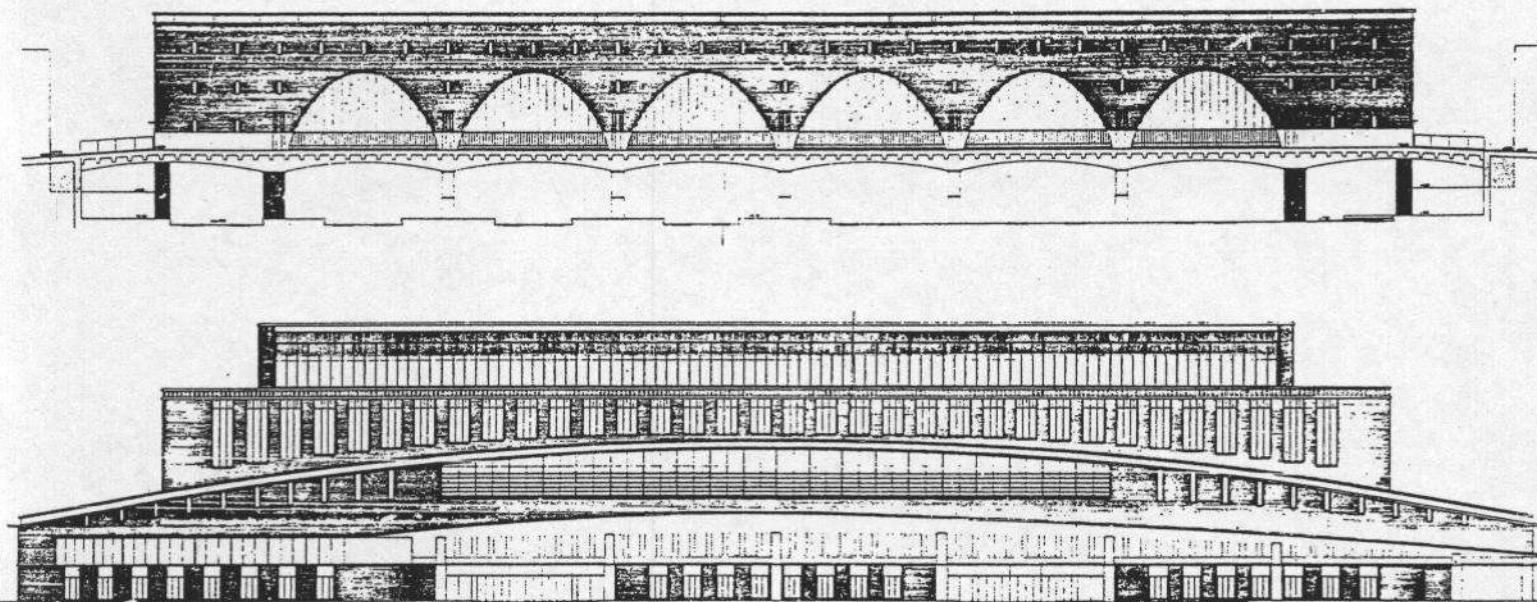


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RAPPORT LAS PALMAS - RAPPORT LAS PALMAS - RAPPORT LA



A. Cruz et A. Ortiz : La gare de Séville

23^e SÉMINAIRE - MAI 1991

L'ARCHITECTURE DE GRANDE ECHELLE

Il convient de rappeler ici la grande qualité de l'accueil et de l'organisation de l'Ecole d'Architecture de Las Palmas pour la tenue de ce 23^e workshop. Nous tenons à remercier toutes les personnes qui ont participé à la préparation et à l'animation de cette rencontre. Il faut souligner l'effort des différents départements qui s'étaient saisis de ce thème et ont exposé des travaux d'étudiants.

Un point important de cet atelier a été le dialogue entre expérimentation pédagogique et pratique professionnelle qui a remis à l'ordre du jour des thèmes qui avaient été parfois ignorés. Les présentations de Nils Ole Lund et Joaquin Casariego ont introduit le dialogue entre architecture et construction de la ville : le vide apparent, entre la planification et la matérialisation de la forme architecturale qui en résulte, sug-

gétait plusieurs points où devrait s'établir une continuité des différents domaines apparemment divisés de notre discipline. Selon Hiberseimer, le thème de la grande échelle ne peut nous faire considérer la grande ville ou la métropole comme une simple extension ou adaptation de la ville traditionnelle, mais fait apparaître la différence en termes de caractère et non seulement de dimension.

Pour illustrer cet aspect du débat, A.Cruz a fait une présentation critique de deux de ses œuvres, la gare de Santa Justa à Séville et le stade de Madrid, bonne illustration de la jeune architecture espagnole.

Les sessions suivantes se sont organisées autour des différentes contributions :

- I - L'échelle comme élément déterminant de l'architecture
- II - La valorisation de l'espace urbain contemporain
- III - Le territoire comme objet de projet.

I - L'échelle comme élément déterminant de l'architecture

Les projets urbains contemporains en Espagne, de même que les débats au sein des écoles, ont montré que la manipulation ou la modification des échelles sont des points essentiels de la relation entre architecture et ville. Dans le même temps, d'autres moyens d'expression, confrontés à un grand degré d'ambiguité, permettent d'opérer en tension et contrepoint.

Dans ce contexte, le département des projets de Las Palmas a choisi comme illustration la Base Navale de sa ville pour rendre compte de la nécessité de créer de nouvelles polarités où les relations sociales contribuent à un rééquilibrage urbain. Il s'agissait là d'éviter de créer un paysage trop ouvert, soumis au vent, où les bâtiments ne constituaient pas une séquence cohérente, en proposant un projet urbain alternatif où l'architecture pourrait être reconnue en tant que telle par sa présence physique. L'origi-

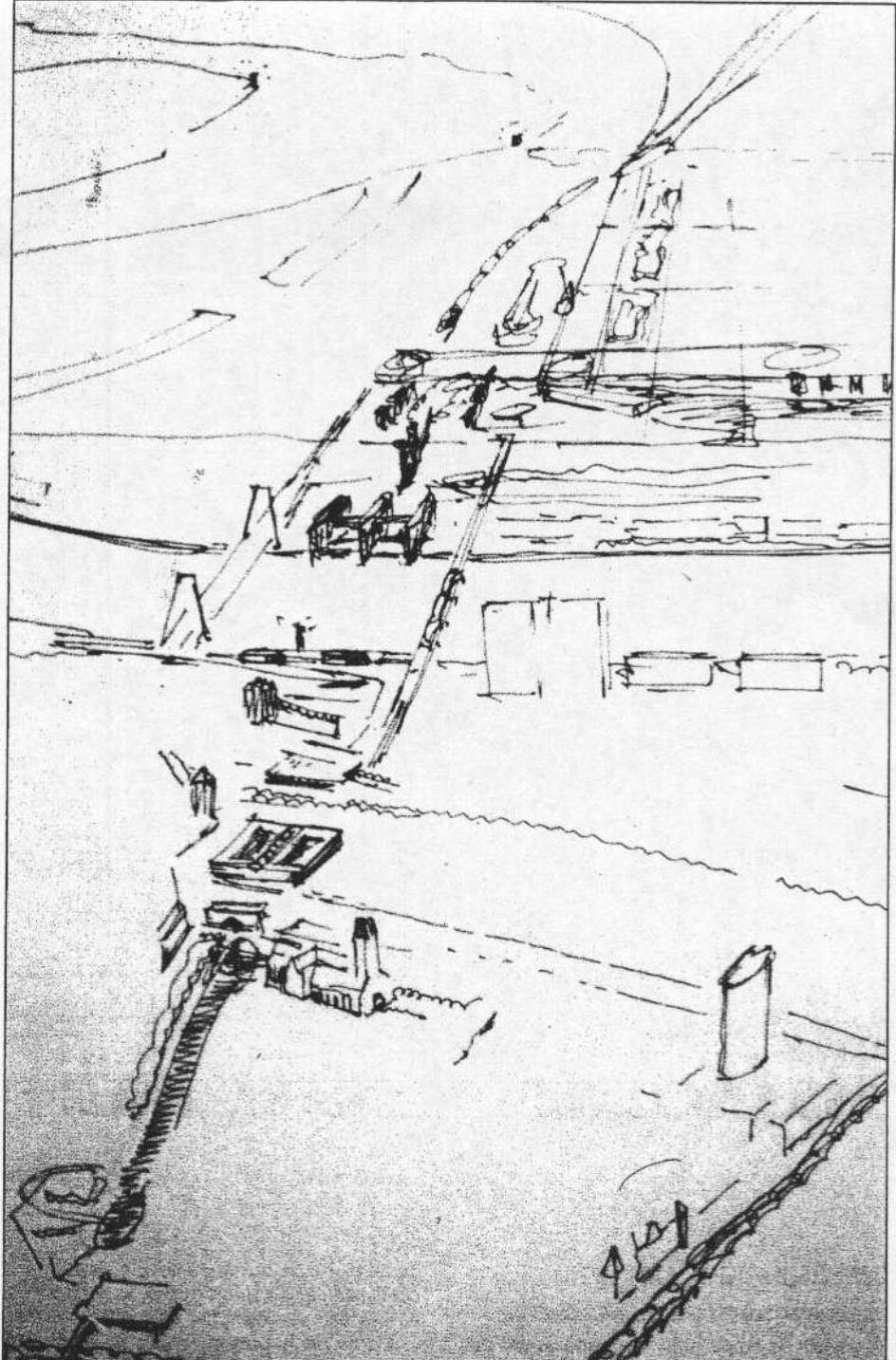
nalité didactique résidait dans la proposition de divers exercices de complexité croissante sur le même thème expérimental au lieu de proposer des thèmes connus dans un programme déjà vérifié.

I-A - Il était logique que le dialogue architecture-espace urbain commence dans l'opposition privé-public amplifiant le rôle des équipements et de l'espace libre. L'étudiant se trouve devant la première tension du projet quand il confronte réalité et représentation à travers le filtre de ses sensations.

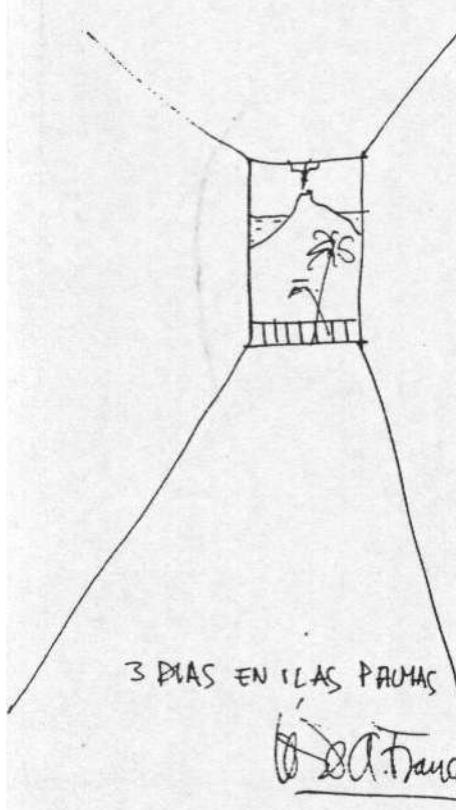
L'usage des maquettes fournit aux étudiants un premier instrument pour aborder l'abstraction en donnant une apparence vraisemblable et sécurisante, en incitant à la précision et au détail bien que la perception de l'échelle soit d'un autre ordre que la réalité visée. La maîtrise de l'échelle requise par les qualités spécifiques de l'espace permet le contrôle des limites à travers le dimensionnement. Les limites sont abordées selon leur nature, par exemple à l'échelle urbaine, au contact de la ville et de la mer.

Les étudiants rencontrent une dichotomie : soit l'utilisation de formes compactes abritant différentes fonctions, soit la combinaison de divers éléments articulés autour d'un espace libre. La différence réside dans les mécanismes de contrôle du plan organisé avec des éléments minimaux.

I-B - Une seconde approche proposait d'établir sa vraisemblance dans la confrontation du projet avec la ville existante. L'intervention sur une zone urbaine où l'environnement n'impose pas de contraintes évidentes, reposait sur la force du projet d'équipement suggéré (un hôtel



A



et un palais des congrès) devant opérer la liaison entre le profil urbain existant, les différents édifices et l'espace vide qui en résulte, selon des références minimalistes :

- complexité minimale de l'objet ou construction d'un concept,
- projection minimale vers l'environnement,
- affinement de l'objet fini dans une structure simple.

De cette façon, on recherche un nouveau sens de la relation entre forme, matériau et structure, sans se préoccuper de problèmes de styles, en se concentrant sur les masses bâties

et l'ambiance environnante afin de rechercher de nouvelles solutions constructives pour les détails.

Cependant, la facilité à traiter des formes simples n'est pas si évidente. L'adéquation entre typologie complexe et forme pure demande de passer par une base de travail très solide et l'on peut être assez sceptique en ce qui concerne une analogie entre l'architecture et d'autres arts sur la référence au minimalisme. Peut-être résultera-t-il d'une telle attitude de belles formes, mais une telle architecture pourra-t-elle accueillir la vie et être le moteur d'une

transformation urbaine ? La question reste posée, comme beaucoup d'autres, mais il faut reconnaître l'intérêt de nouvelles propositions.

I-C - Un éventail plus large de thèmes nous était ensuite proposé. Avec au départ deux projets (un centre commercial et administratif puis le dessin d'un boulevard), on cherchait à donner une nouvelle image de la ville et du front de mer en visant à ce que la proposition transcende son aire propre d'intervention vers la globalité urbaine. Un troisième sujet traitera de l'aménagement d'une île en centre de loisirs. Les formes proposées doivent répondre aux fonctions créées avec une certaine flexibilité du plan, alors que la façade perçue globalement doit refléter son rôle de nouveau front de mer jusqu'à dans son ornementation. Là encore étaient posées deux hypothèses : le volume unique, ou l'articulation de plusieurs volumes autour d'un vide. Mais ces deux alternatives étaient-t-elles les seules ?

Reste la question de savoir si le choix d'une telle programmation nécessaire à l'établissement d'une proposition formelle est adaptée à la situation urbaine étudiée. Une fois de plus, apparaît la nécessité du dialogue entre programmation, gestion et architecture.

II - La valorisation de l'espace dans la ville contemporaine

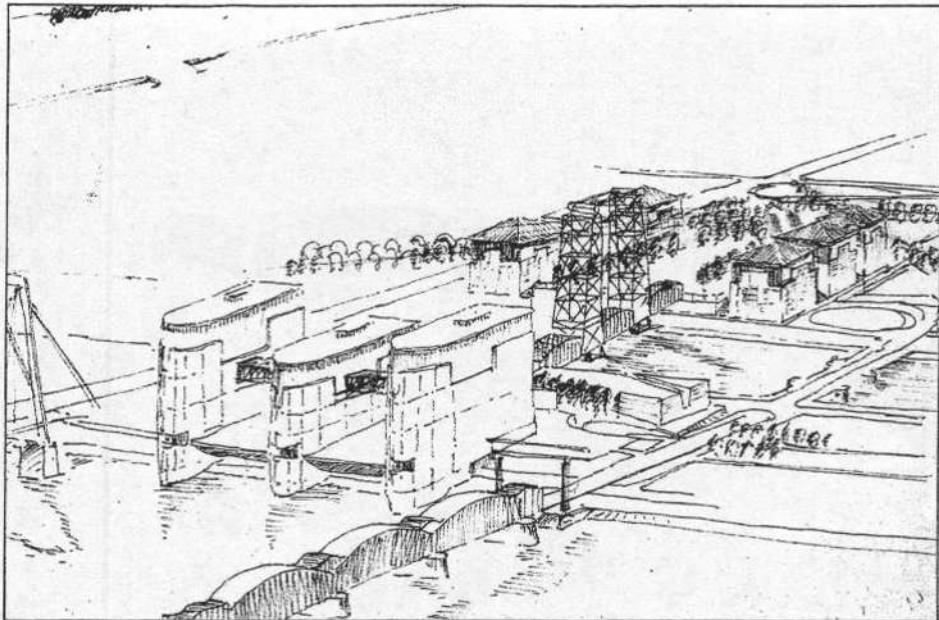
Une seconde séance a proposé un résumé d'attitudes contemporaines illustrées par de récentes réalisations.

La ville se présente comme lieu de controverse, de contradiction, suggérant des transformations sur plusieurs fronts pour les années 90, plus en termes de services que de logement et en profitant d'un patrimoine historique et fonctionnel. Aux utopies d'avant-garde se confronte un nouveau pragmatisme concernant la ville existante, seule référence possible pour nous aujourd'hui.

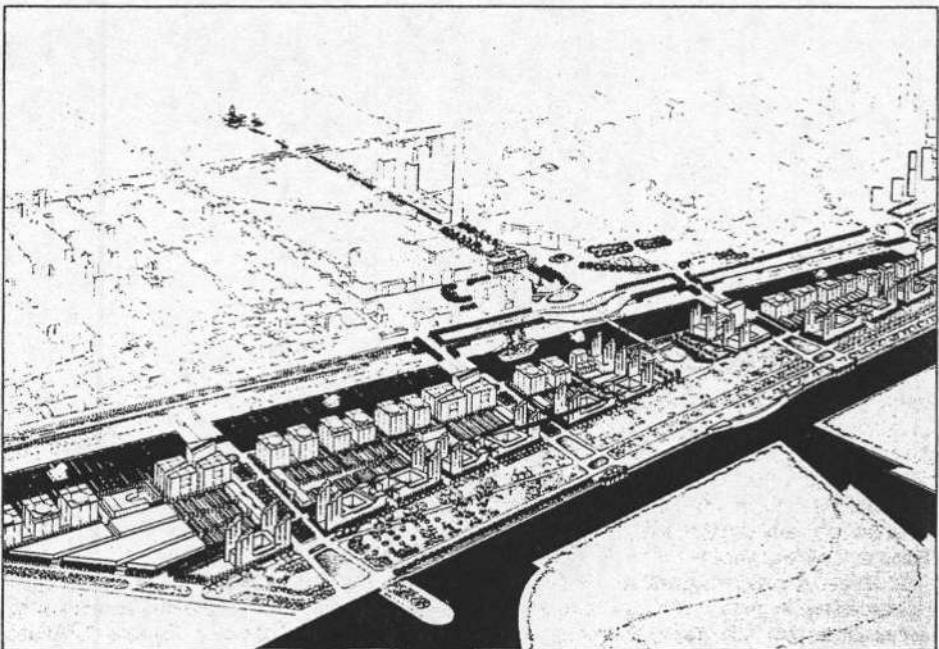
Une telle contradiction est manifeste dans la dualité ville/périphérie, celle-ci ne pouvant être formalisée à partir des modèles de la ville compacte, historique. Les moyens de contrôle dont disposent les pouvoirs publics n'y sont pas adaptés ; ce territoire autre requiert l'élaboration de nouvelles stratégies entraînant un changement d'attitude dans le projet urbain contemporain. De même que dans d'autres domaines qui ont assumé déjà la dissolution de la forme parfaite, on peut dire que le centre d'une ville est aujourd'hui partie d'une périphérie dispersée et non pas opposition d'une périphérie à un centre.

La transformation se développe simultanément dans la périphérie, où s'implantent des services et se créent ainsi de nouvelles centralités, et dans le centre historique qui se restructure autour du tertiaire, ce qui entraîne une plus grande densité de réseaux de communication et de trafic. On doit rechercher de nouvelles stratégies d'aménagement urbain :

- flexibilité dans l'organisation des plans, réduisant l'importance des éléments permanents et plaçant des connections verticales afin de souligner la fluidité de l'espace.
- prise en compte des lois propres de la périphérie (sans nostalgie de la ville compacte, de la forme "parfaite") conduisant à articuler archi-



B



C

turellement différents types de formes ; création de vrais lieux, en acceptant les atopies, si celles-ci peuvent établir un lien entre les espaces libres, publics ou privés, là où le répertoire habituel ne résoud pas les problèmes posés ; mise à jour de divers modes d'agrégation pour promouvoir le dialogue entre morphologie et typologie, voirie et parcellaire et la topographie qui sert de support.

Certains traits de l'époque contemporaine s'essaient :

- la combinaison des différentes approches spécialisées dans la création des réseaux d'infrastructure avec le dialogue architecte/ingénieur ;
- l'intégration dans le projet moderne de ses différents acteurs (architecte, promoteur et élus) afin de déterminer l'essentiel et le secondaire ;
- la réapparition du débat architectural permet

de clarifier la demande d'éléments formels qui doivent exister dans la ville ; les idées sous-jacentes à ces éléments doivent être fortes, viables et actives dans la transformation urbaine et promouvoir la révision du cadre général environ tous les vingt ans.

Légendes des plans de Joan Busquets :

a. et b.) Schéma pour Rotterdam 1989. réutilisation urbaine de l'espace central laissé libre après enterrement des voies de chemin de fer. Le centre ville trouvera des éléments d'identification principalement dans son rapport avec le fleuve.

c.) Reconversion du vieux port de Buenos Aires 1990. Le projet urbain comme mécanisme de définition de la forme urbaine générale et comme contrôle de la division du sol.

III - Le territoire comme objet du projet

Au niveau du territoire, il est nécessaire de maîtriser la notion de lieu étant donné que le projet architectural nous révèle l'essence du contexte à travers l'altération de la forme. Il faut mettre au point la matrice physique qui comprend la structure topographique, les points de repère significants, les éléments productifs qui rendent possible l'utilisation du sol, la hiérarchisation des accès ou la structuration des implantations.

La synthèse est alors possible, afin de connaître les invariants du territoire, le degré de transformation qu'il peut assumer et sa compatibilité avec l'organisation proposée. Ainsi pourra s'établir la relation entre architecture et plan urbain.

Dans un deuxième temps, avec la dimension et l'usage des objets localisés apparaissent des difficultés didactiques étant donnée l'obligation d'innovation et la référence à des exemples qui n'ont pas encore acquis de valeur paradigmique.

Considérer le territoire comme objet de projet, c'est peut-être le considérer comme une "oeuvre" de grande échelle en valorisant l'analyse territoriale par un parallèle entre qualités morphologiques du territoire et du tissu urbain. Les faits profonds peuvent être clarifiés, pensés et assumés afin de guider le projet territorial dans une construction logique. Il peut apparaître de nouveaux faits territoriaux à travers l'architecture de grande échelle où viendraient s'intégrer les grands ouvrages d'infrastructure ou les signes les plus forts émanant du lieu naturel.

Conclusions

Plusieurs questions restent ouvertes en ce qui concerne l'enseignement et la pratique professionnelle :

Au niveau de l'intervention architecturale et du processus de construction

* L'expérience développée et exposée dans ce workshop se référant aux projets alternatifs pour une Base Navale dont on peut retenir des aspects généraux concernant l'attitude projectuelle (aire d'intervention, mode pédagogique).

* Le débat est indispensable pour structurer et relier tous les facteurs concernant voisinage et accessibilité, création de nouveaux espaces reliés à la ville existante, articulation des espaces ouverts, densité des espaces bâties et

des espaces libres afin qu'une opération d'aménagement de grande échelle devienne plausible.

La réalité montre la nécessité de créer des réseaux piétonniers en coexistence avec les réseaux de voirie, tout en sachant que les technologies récentes ont une incidence sur notre perception des distances, ce qui altère le concept d'échelle.

* En ce qui concerne la ville de Las Palmas, la bipolarité qui la caractérise suggère d'envisager la connection des deux parties éventuellement par l'installation de nouveaux espaces ouverts ou parcs. Il est évident que l'identité physique de cette ville doit être repensée de telle sorte que les citadins puissent se référer naturellement à une multiplicité de pôles.

* Pour ce qui est des conclusions d'ordre pédagogique, si les travaux d'étudiants exposés n'étaient pas de nature professionnelle, ils témoignent d'un effort de synthèse positif dans le développement de solutions à des problèmes où architecture et urbanisme sont indissociablement liés, bien que l'on ait laissé de coté des domaines tels que l'habitat.

* La réalité urbaine montre que la notion de grande échelle est différente de celle de grande dimension qui s'entendrait comme le regroupement incertain d'éléments plus petits, facteur de phénomènes de pathologie. Ces pathologies peuvent dans une certaine mesure être contrôlées après avoir été repérées, classées, évaluées et confrontées au projet afin de repérer les typologies qui introduiraient un trop grand degré de désordre.

Au niveau urbain

* L'architecture ne prend pas fin dans l'acte de bâtir et les récentes réalisations concernant le traitement de la périphérie urbaine ou de fragments urbains encouragent la recherche de nouvelles méthodes de travail et de production d'espace.

* L'éclairage historique nécessaire pour comprendre les développements urbains et territoriaux demande que s'établisse un débat plus large et de l'extérieur par rapport à notre discipline.

* Le déplacement du débat urbain est sensible : il émane du domaine politique plus que du débat interne aux écoles d'architecture. Les cas de Barcelone, Séville ou de villes por-

tuaires (comme celle qui héberge ce workshop) sont de claires illustrations de ce phénomène.

Au niveau territorial ou régional

* Les valeurs et échelles de référence du projet urbain ont changé en même temps que l'attitude culturelle urbaine : on ne peut plus vraiment parler d'espace suburbain depuis le dépassement de la dichotomie entre espace rural ; de telles entités sont maintenant intégrées dans un espace complexe, un cadre à l'acte de construire.

* Les opérations de conception du projet ne sont plus seulement orientées vers un contrôle formel, mais intègrent aussi les suggestions du programme et de la gestion de l'espace. La mise en forme du projet urbain est donc critique et complexe.

* Les disciplines de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme considérées ensemble avec leurs intérêts partagés, doivent faire face à la réalité future chaque fois reconstruite à la lumière des fonctions qui opèrent la transformation urbaine. Nous ne voudrions pas en terminer ici, avant d'avoir cité l'intervention finale du Pr. Polesello, pour lequel, l'époque de la Charte d'Athènes étant révolue, nous devons assumer une double responsabilité — éthique et esthétique — devant l'architecture, à un moment où doutes et certitudes sont mêlés dans un effort pour établir de nouveaux comportements et de nouvelles règles dans le domaine de l'éducation architecturale. Nous devons viser à développer notre propre jugement pour nous diriger vers les sujets fondamentaux.

Le débat en étant là, et comme conclusion du workshop, nous avons assisté à la projection d'une collection de diapositives d'œuvres de Santiago Calatrava, brillamment introduit et salué : de belles "sculptures" de petite, moyenne et grande échelle.

Dans notre souvenir maintenant, l'Ecole de Las Palmas restera la lieu de trois jours de débats concentrés au sein du campus de Tafira, de confrontation interne qui ne sera pas sans conséquences sur la pédagogie et de rencontre avec le dynamisme espagnol qui est aujourd'hui à l'œuvre. Trois jours que nous avions imaginé passer à Las Palmas...

*Antonio Millan, ETSA Vallès, Barcelone
(sauf le dernier § du traducteur)*

Traduction Sabine Chardonnet, Editor.

REPORT LAS PALMAS - REPORT LAS PALMAS - REPORT LAS PA

23^e WORSHOP - MAY 1991

BIG SCALE ARCHITECTURE

It is only fair to remember here the kindness and generosity devoted by the school of Architecture, Las Palmas to the organisation of this 23rd Workshop. Our most sincere congratulations to all people who shared this effort.

The previous word was evident in the coordination of several exercices exhibited by the school Departments who developed subjects akin to that of the workshop. But, the most relevant feature of this atelier was in our opinion the

dialogue between teaching experience and new attitudes derived from a changing atmosphere in professional practice, with a subsequent revision of themes previously forgotten and reapproached today.

A similar dialogue between architecture and urban development was put forward from the very beginning by Nils Ole Lund and Joaquin Casariego in their introductions : the supposed vacuum between planning and the implemented architectural form suggested several subjects to establish a continuum between dif-

ferent domains of our discipline, that are sectorial only in appearance.

Some words of Hilberseimer centered the concept of big scale : a metropolis is not a simple transformation at a bigger scale of the kind of city that existed in the past ; "it can be differentiated by its character and not only by its size".

The suggestive examples then required to activate our imagination and to form opinions for the debate were provided by A. Cruz, who revised two of his works (Saint-Just Railway Station in Seville and the Stadium in Madrid) ; a

welcome tonic, quite illustrative of young Spanish Architecture which likes to evoke ideas through the balanced rationality of built-work. The sessions to come adjusted to the groups of papers presented, according to increasing scale :

- I - Scale as configurator of architecture,
- II - New space values in contemporary city,
- III - The territory as projectual purpose.

I - Scale as configurator of architecture

The Spanish urban projects as the pedagogical debates have shown the handling and changes of scales to be a vital item in the interrelation of architecture and modern city, whilst new approaches derived from other fields of expression with a greater degree of ambiguity sketch some operative modes with tensions and counterbalances.

In this context, the Department of Architectural Projects in Las Palmas took the Naval Base of this city as excuse or wise challenge to put forward the need of new foci where social relations might contribute to a new urban order. The originality of the teaching process resulted from the proposition of several exercises according to an ever increasing level of complexity, rather than driving the student through already known subjects of a syllabus verified through the years.

I-A - It is logical that the dialogue between scale and architectural space should start by opposing private and public domain, and proceeding by increasing the role of services and open space. The students then faced the first projectual tension when reality and representation had to be related through their senses.

The use of models provided them with a first tool to solve the required process of abstraction : it creates the appearance of similarity and grants security; a model requires precision and detail, but the perception of its scale is of different order than that of the reality aimed at.

The rule over scale required by the qualities of urban and architectural space pointed towards a dimension that enabled the control of their boundaries. Edges were approached according to their nature : at an urban scale, where the city meets the sea, a global image was searched for and a compromise with the existing urban tissue was reached at the interface between the already built city and the proposed expansion.

Students faced a dicotomy in their formal proposals: they either used compact forms (containers to locate different functions) or they operated with several elements articulated around open spaces. The difference derived from their means of control, beginning with minimal elements where the horizontal plane acquired relevance.

I-B - A second team based the credibility of their proposal on its confrontation with the existing city. Operating on an extreme of the city without strong environmental impositions, they were confident that the services provided (a hotel and a Conference Centre) were a safe way to arrive at a strong idea that might link the existing skyline and identify the buildings, by contrast with the surrounding empty spaces, following an analogy chosen from minimal art objects :

- minimal complexity of the object or concept construction,
- minimal projection towards the environment,
- refined finishes of a simple structure.

In this way a search for new meanings in the relation between form, matter and structure was introduced, separating from stylistic concerns in order to concentrate on built masses and their surrounding atmosphere, and requiring the invention of new construction details. Our opinion about this proposal developed from an initial scepticism towards the supposed immediacy of simple forms and the almighty power of the functions proposed. Housing complex typologies into pure forms require some professional experience, and at this point the analogy between other arts and architecture does not seem to us so straight forward. Beautiful forms might probably result from this attitude, but will this architecture serve to house a community's life adequately? Will this architecture become the motor of urban transformation? Many questions remain in the air, although we cannot but appreciate the courage with which these new proposals were advanced.

I-C - A third group offered a wider expanse of subjects :

- the students aimed at a new city image (a new sea front) by means of two initial exercises in which a shopping centre plus an administrative area and a promenade were designed: thus supposing that the intervention area could be transcended by operating on the urban whole,
- and a third exercise intended to design an island as a small scenario, a ludic centre.

Here again formal solutions are linked to the activity that will necessarily be created in the area, starting from the requirement of flexibility when occupying the plan, whilst the global mass appearance is related to its role as urban façade to the seashore, with added values that combine purely tectonic qualities to reflections on the water surface. And once again we can perceive the two design modes among the students' exercises (a simple container or several volumes articulated around open spaces).

Were these two alternative procedures the only ones?

A question remains concerning how the activities required could be granted so that the formal proposals could acquire their deepest sense and the way in which the ludic activity of the scenery island could be made to last, to develop a permanent character. Once again both design and managerial roles appear closely linked in an open program where architecture and urban planning cannot be understood without a dialogue.

II - New space values in the contemporary city

Recent interventions gave way to a summary of contemporary attitudes. The cities of today were presented as controversial places, as places for contradiction with transformations on several fronts for the coming decade: more in services than in housing, showing the need to use their functional and historical patrimony to our advantage. A new pragmatism towards the existing city could thus be partially opposed to

the avant-garde utopias, since such a city – however tautological it might seem – is (for the time being) the only possible one.

The already mentioned contradiction becomes apparent in the contrast between the suburbs and the existing city, once the impossibility to give shape to the former according to the models of a compact, historical city is proved.

At the same time, the periphery eludes the means of control that existing powers have at their disposal, appearing as a kind of alien territory (alien to urban power) requiring a search for new strategies and causing a change of attitude towards the modern urban project.

When other arts have already assumed the dissolution of perfect forms, one could advance the idea that today's urban center is in actual fact part of a disperse periphery, instead of starting our inference from a periphery which is only such when opposed to a center.

Accordingly, contemporary urban transformations are simultaneously developed at the suburbs – locating services and creating new centralities in this way – and at the historical center, which is restructured and now houses new services, phenomena that will in turn require a higher density of communications and traffic networks. In short, new design strategies are required, and some ideas were put forward from the experience of recent proposals:

- plan arrangements tend to be flexible, reducing permanent services elements to a minimum area and placing vertical connections at the building's perimeter in order to underline the fluidity of space;
- suburbs' inner laws begin to be accepted without nostalgia towards the previous compact city (the city of perfect form), attitude which is tantamount to articulate unlike types by architectural means, so that suburbs non configurated as places can provide this character. "Atopies" can then be accepted if they help to link open spaces, whether public or private, where the customary repertoire of solutions is of no use, or searching for innovative means of aggregation that could interrelate morphologies to their typological counterparts, traffic networks, land plotting arrangements and the underlying topography.

These appreciations could equally contribute to sketch some features of the present moment:

- a dialogue between experts (architects and engineers) has begun when dealing with big networks, showing means of connection so that contributions from specialists can be coordinated;
- the modern project requires to be open in order to integrate a plurality of agents in it (architects, entrepreneurs, politicians,... that help to differentiate substantial matters from incidental ones);
- the field of architectural debate is being recovered and considered again in order to clarify which formal elements should be present in the city. The ideas underlying them must be powerful and viable, moving the mechanisms of urban transformations and promoting a revision of the global framework in which we operate, a revision that tends to happen every twenty years in our big cities.

III - The territory as projectual purpose

At the level of region or territory, it seemed necessary to overcome the idea of place, since architectural projects reveal the essence of their context precisely when form is altered. A physical matrix should then be envisaged in which to include topography, meaningful landmarks, the productive units that allude to possible land uses, and a hierarchy of accessibilities or settlement patterns.

From here a synthesis could be derived to know the territory invariants, the degree of transformation it can assume and its compatibility with the proposed planning; and from it a close relation between architecture and plan will follow. At a second moment the dimensions and use of the objects located show certain tutorial complexities, born from the need to innovate and the resource to available examples that have not yet acquired paradigmatic value.

When considering the territory as projectual object it can be faced anew as big scale "work", and certain values can be attached to its analysis by a parallel between the morphology of urban tissues and those of regions. Their "deep facts" can then be made clear, taught and assumed, guiding a logical construction of the territorial project where the architecture of the big scale includes big service networks or the great signs presented to us by nature.

Conclusions

Several questions remain open to teaching and professional practice:

- At the level of architectural intervention and its building process

* The experiment developed for and exhibited at this Workshop refers to alternatives for the Naval Base, amongst which one can isolate general aspects concerning projectual attitudes, those related to the intervention area or tuition conclusions.

* A discourse is required to structure and link all the matters concerning accessibility and neighbourhood, the creation of new areas related to the existing city, the articulation of open spaces and the density of built and open space so that

the great scale operation could be plausible. The proposals show the need of a pedestrian network of accesses coexisting with road traffic, bearing in mind that recent technologies have their incidence in the perception of distance, thus altering the idea of scale.

* The two foci that define the city of Las Palmas suggest the need to connect them, perhaps by means of new open space areas of parks. It becomes evident that this city must think of its physical identity so that its citizens should become used to direct themselves towards a multiplicity of foci.

* Concerning tutorial conclusions, students have worked on a subject which is not the day-to-day professional practice. Nevertheless, the effort of synthesis developed to advance solutions for problems that present architectural and planning singularities seems positive, even at the cost of neglecting other subjects such as housing or more detailed architectural design.

* From the experience of built reality, big scale is also differentiated from big size, this understood as the hurried and uncertain grouping of little elements where some pathologies do appear; pathologies that can be controlled to a certain extent once classified and evaluated. This knowledge could be related to Project teaching in order to reject the types that introduce a high degree of disorder.

At urban level

* Architecture does not end with building and recent design achievements concerning suburbia or the treatment of city fragments encourage a search for new design options.

* Since urban and territorial development can be seen more clearly at the light of History, a wider debate from outside our discipline is needed.

* A displacement of the urban debate can be perceived, since it is no longer developed from the Schools of Architecture or at them, but it is taking place within the political domain. And, in this sense, the cases of Barcelona, Sevilla, or the wider discussion on docks cities (one of which hosted this workshop) are clear examples of such phenomenon.

At regional level

* A new cultural attitude is outlined, changing the scale of reference and the values by which urban and regional projects have been ruled. Once the dichotomy between rural and urban space has been broken, one cannot properly speak of suburbia as opposed to built city; such entities are rather integrated into a complex space, a building framework.

* Design operations are not simply oriented towards formal control any longer, but they must be advanced together with a suggestion of program. So the new creativity has to deal with a process of management, the proposal of a program and their design implementation.

* The disciplines of Architecture and town Planning – considered together with their shared concerns

– must face the future reality, built in each case at the light of the functions which operate in urban transformation.

We would not like to end these notes without remembering the final intervention of prof. Polessello, for whom, once the time of the Athens' Carte is finished, we must assume a double responsibility – ethical and aesthetical – in front of Architecture, at a moment when doubts and certainties are combined in the effort to establish new rules for architectural tuition. The aim must be the development of judgement to direct ourselves to fundamental items.

Once the debate was concluded, and as an end to the workshop, Santiago Calatrava (brilliantly introduced and welcomed with all honours) showed a slide collection of beautiful small, medium and almost big scale sculptures. No comments...

And in our memory the School of Las Palmas was left sad and lonely (as the song says), after three days during which we thought to stay at Las Palmas.

*Antonio Millan, E.T.S.A. Vallès, Barcelona.
(Translation to English by the author)*

PRESIDENT'S REPORT - PRESIDENT'S REPORT - PRESIDENT'S

President's report, Las Palmas, 1991

This is the last report in the four years of my presidency, so I have to take this opportunity to make some comments on the development of the EAAE and perhaps give some advice. I have been a member of the council nearly from the beginning of the 70s, except for a few years in the 80s.

I have seen the Association grow steadily to around 90 member schools, during the last year expanding into Eastern Europe with even the School of Architecture in Moscow joining us.

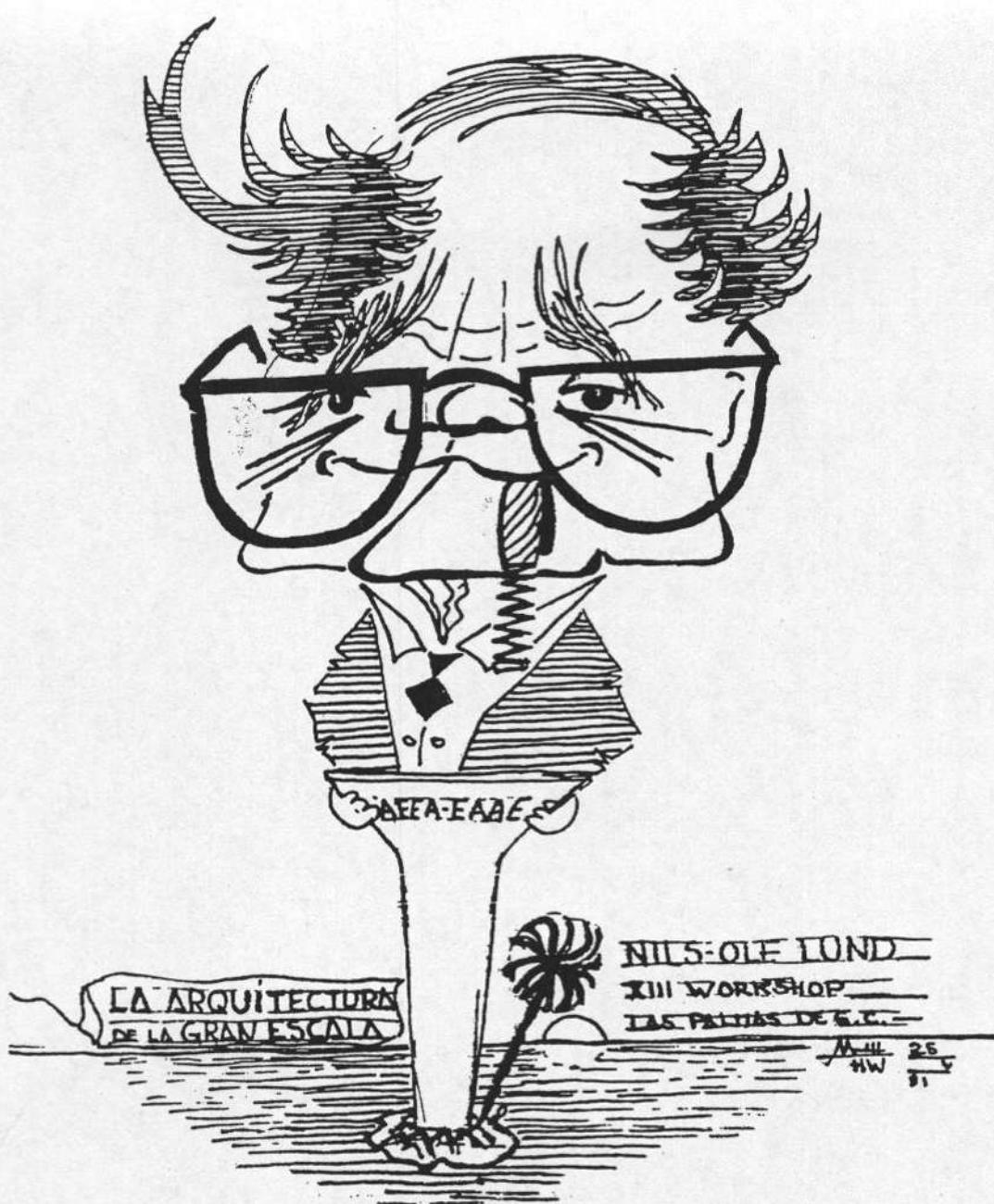
We have been able to arrange two to three meetings a year. Some of these workshops or

forums have been a great success, others have caused problems because of poor planning or badly defined themes. The schools organise the meetings, and the council can only give advice, but over the years we have built up a considerable knowledge of what makes a workshop or a forum a success. This knowledge has been translated into guidelines which we consider useful for future organizers.

Arranging workshops and forums is our most important activity. During these conferences, teachers can meet other teachers and make contacts which can help them in their daily work, or in the more and more popular

exchange programmes. It is important that the themes are related to the teaching of architecture, because our Association is the only place where the problems of the schools of architecture can be discussed in a purely academic way, using the differences in background and teaching methods to highlight the arguments. To say it politely: not all schools use the workshop as an opportunity to involve their teaching staff in international work, either because of lack of money or lack of policy when it comes to further education for the teachers.

In 1990 the EAAE arranged two workshops, one in May in Aberdeen, and one in November in



Liverpool. In 1991 there will be this workshop in Las Palmas and in November in Lausanne, a forum about Ethics and Architecture, arranged by Alain Tschumi who is leaving the Council soon.

In 1992 Eindhoven will be the host at a workshop on urban planning, and talks with the Czech schools will probably result in the first workshop in Eastern Europe.

For the first time in the history of the EAAE, our Association produced a deficit last year, reducing our capital with 30%. Everybody can understand that this development cannot continue. Either we have to get sponsors, private or the EC, or we have to reduce our activities. I don't think we can raise the fee further, many schools already have trouble paying DDK 2,000 a year. The question of financing is of course related to our main problem after 15 years of expansion : shall we keep the Association as a relaxed and

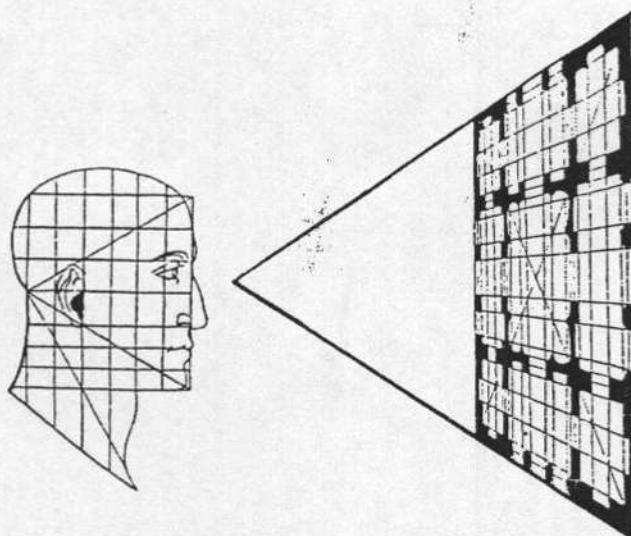
unbureaucratic network with the daily work done on the desks of the council members, our efforts concentrated on arranging workshops and forums, or shall we be more ambitious, expanding the Association into an organization with a permanent staff running competitions, giving prizes, editing handbooks, giving information about architectural education in Europe ? There is a need for a body which can speak on behalf of the education, a body which can be the counterpart to the Architects' Council of Europe. Our sucessful meeting in Tourette proved that. This decision has to be taken : do we want to stay as we are, or should we make a small European copy of the American ACSA. Last year in Aberdeen, I said nearly the same, but very little has happened. Leaving the presidency, I feel the need to stress the importance of making a decision. Even if the school helps the president with various kinds of service : typ-

ing, copying, money for travelling — and my school in Aarhus has done all that —, the job as president is now so strained that something has to be done. I presume that the editor of the NewsSheet feels a little bit the same.

I feel obliged to say this, but at the same time, I wish to stress that I don't leave the presidency disappointed. It has been a wonderful time for me in the Council, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the various councils which I have worked in and for. I especially wish to thank Tschumi and Schneider who are going to leave the council.

The next president will be our vice-president Jean Mabardi from Louvain-la-Neuve. I wish him luck, there will definitely be something for him to do.

Nils-Ole Lund



ECOLE D'ARCHITECTURE PARIS VILLEMIN

Département

Réhabilitation - Centres anciens

Afin d'élaborer une documentation internationale, avec l'aide des écoles d'architecture, une équipe d'enseignants de l'EAPV, spécialisés en centres anciens, réhabilitation et conservation, monuments anciens et coopération internationale, souhaite compléter ses contacts avec des écoles d'architecture d'Europe et du monde pour des études sur les thèmes de "l'eau et la ville" et des "monuments anciens". Les domaines de recherche concernés sont notamment : la géographie, l'histoire, le tourisme, l'économie, l'écologie, la pathologie des bâtiments...

En précisant les apports possibles ou pour des informations complémentaires, les écoles, personnes et équipes intéressées peuvent s'adresser à :

Michel Bancon - Professeur Ingénieur
28, rue René Boulanger
75010 Paris - FRANCE
Tel. 33.1/42.08.40.03 - Fax. 33.1/42.08.83.40

For the elaboration of an international documentation, with the help of schools of architecture, teaching and searching staff of the Ecole d'Architecture Paris Villemin, specialized in historical centers, conservation and rehabilitation, ancient monuments and international co-operation, wishes to complete its contacts with other schools in Europe or in the world, to develop studies about items as : the water and the city, ancient monuments in the world. Some fields of research are concerned as : geography, history, tourism, economy, ecology, pathology of buildings... To precise a possible participation or ask for further information, address : Michel Bancon - Professeur Ingénieur.

CALL FOR PARTICIPATION TO A FUTURE EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM

Staff of the School of Architecture Paris La Défense are preparing a workshop on the designing process of the architectural project. This workshop is going to take place in Paris in April 1992 and will act as a preparation for a european symposium in spring 1993. It requires the participation of architecture teachers, professional architects and searchers. This is a call for persons liable to bring a personal contribution to the subject or to ensure an information relay on national or local basis.

Address: Rainier Hoddé (see below).

APPEL A PARTICIPATION A UN SEMINAIRE EN FRANCE PUIS A UN COLLOQUE EUROPEEN

Une équipe basée à l'Ecole d'Architecture Paris La Défense, prépare un séminaire sur les processus de conception du projet d'architecture. Ce séminaire qui doit avoir lieu à Paris en avril 1992, est préparatoire à un colloque européen pour le printemps 1993. Il s'adresse à trois types d'interlocuteurs : les professeurs d'architecture, les professionnels de l'architecture et les chercheurs. On recherche des personnes susceptibles d'apporter une contribution sur les processus de conception du projet ou d'assurer un relais d'information et de synthèse de connaissances nationales ou locales.

Contact :
Rainier Hoddé
Le Mail - 6 rue du Mail
75002 Paris - FRANCE
Tel. 33.1/42.60.08.48

CORPORATE SPACE AND ARCHITECTURE

International symposium

June 30th, locally

July 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 1992 in Paris

Lines of reflection :

- Processes of designing, producing and using workplaces.
- Role of the architectural approach.
- Cultural aspects which differentiate companies, regions and countries.
- Future prospects in the field of business architecture.

Four themes in the call for papers :

- Companies and corporate space.
- The building as investment and resource.
- Programming and project management.
- The building in use.

TERRITOIRES ET ARCHITECTURES

D'ENTREPRISES

Colloque international

30 Juin en régions

Paris 1, 2, 3 Juillet 1992

Les axes de la réflexion :

- Les processus de conception, de production et d'utilisation des lieux d'activités.
- La place de la démarche architecturale.
- Les aspects culturels qui diffèrent les entreprises, les régions et les pays.
- Les tendances d'avenir dans le domaine de l'architecture d'entreprise.

Les quatre thèmes de l'appel à communication :

- L'entreprise et le territoire.
- Le bâti comme investissement et comme ressource.
- La programmation et la conduite de projet.
- Le bâtiment à l'usage.

Address - Contact : Territoires et Architectures d'Entreprises.

Secrétariat et coordination scientifique,
Michaël Fenker.

17, bis rue Richard Lenoir, 75011 Paris

Tel: 33.1/40.24.20.10 - Fax: 33.1/40.24.20.17.

CALL FOR PAPERS

APPEL A COMMUNICATION

12^e conférence internationale de l'IAPS

Métamorphoses Socio-Environnementales : espace bâti, espace - paysage, ethno-espace, euro-espace 92.

11-14 Juillet 1992

Marmaras, Chalcidique, Grèce.

L'IAPS, association dont le but est de favoriser la communication entre chercheurs des sciences sociales, projeteurs, planificateurs et artistes, nous proposons dans cette conférence, l'exploration des métamorphoses en cours dans les domaines politique, démographique, culturel et dans l'environnement.

Où réside l'évidence épistémologique de l'étude des métamorphoses socio-environnementales ? La recherche qui approfondit le milieu social prend-elle en considération ce processus morpho-génétique, ainsi que les

variables sociale, culturelle et psychologique ? La production ou la transformation de la forme dans les circonstances historiques du modernisme ou du postmodernisme ? Que signifient les notions de réforme, de dégénération, de renaissance ? Chaque variation, déformation, distorsion ou transformation constitue-t-elle une action interne ayant trait aussi bien à la syntaxe ou à la morphologie profonde du sujet qu'à ses propriétés plus superficielles ? La présentation de l'identité propre est-elle une condition fondamentale ?

Address - Contact :

IAPS 12 Secrétariat.
Université Aristote de Thessalonique,
P.O. box 1641, Thessalonique 54006 - GRECE.

CALL FOR PAPERS

APPEL A COMMUNICATION

A.B.C.D.E. International Conference

Automation Based Creative Design Education
T.U. DELFT-Lustrum 1992 - May 15, 1992

"Computer for creative design learning" will be the theme of an international conference to be held by the University of Technology Delft in the framework of its 1992 Lustrum celebrations. The conference is intended to be a forum for the presentation and discussion of research contributions in computer-based design learning. Lectures, presentation, workshops, product demonstrations and exhibits from all over the world will take place during the one day event.

Computer technology has revolutionized design in many areas: drafting, office management, construction and even building with robots. Some even claim that several design conception routines will soon be assigned to computers. This revolution is now entering into the area of design education.

Among the questions the conference will address are:

- Where and how are computers used today in design education successfully ?
 - How does ABCDE affect QUALITY, CREATIVITY, MORALITY in design ?
 - What is the profile of the intelligent artificial tutor ?
 - How can human and computers share and debate knowledge of environment, beliefs, desires, intentions ?
 - What can design education learn from "machine learning" ?
 - What is the role of advanced computer systems such as:
 - Expert Systems and Knowledge Engineering
 - Neurocomputing and Optical Computing
 - Hypermedia and Virtual Space Techniques.
- All these issues will be raised in the T.U. Delft ABCDE International Conference in two plenary sessions and symposia on the following computer design related topics:
1. Formal Analysis of Design Products
 2. Functional Analysis of Design Products
 3. Building Technology, Construction and Environmental Controls
 4. Thesauri, Intelligent Building, Environmental Data Bases
 5. Machine Learning and Human Design Education

Program Comitee:

Professors S.J. Dorman (T.U.Delft),
H. Koppelaar (T.U.Delft),
S. Pollalis (Harvard University),
D. Shodeck (Harvard University),
A. Tzonis (T.U.Delft)

Proposals (400-800 words) should be submitted earliest possible but no later than December 1st, 1991.

Submissions should be sent to:

Professor A. Tzonis,
ABCDE Lustrum 92

Delft University of Technology/
Faculty of Architecture
Berlageweg 1, Room 2.06
2628 CR Delft/The Netherlands
Fax: 31.15.784727

The conference is part of A.C.S.A.
meeting in Europe 1992, May 12-16 in T.U.D
For the A.C.S.A. information please contact
Professor S. Amourgis,
College Environmental Design
Cal. poly/Pomona CA 91768
Fax: 714 8692292

WORKSHOP 24 - NOTICE - WORKSHOP 24

22-26 AVRIL,1992 - EINDHOVEN , PAYS BAS

Le département Architecture et Urbanisme de l'Université d'Eindhoven annonce un appel à participation et à contribution pour le séminaire de l'EAAE portant sur "le projet urbain" et "la culture de l'acte de bâtir". Le séminaire a pour but de rassembler des enseignants travaillant dans différentes disciplines pour discuter de ce thème. Au point de départ, la question du projet urbain comme réconciliation ou paradoxe entre architecture et urbanisme, et à l'autre extrémité, l'étude de cas d'Eindhoven, avec le concours "Quest for urban design".

WORKSHOP 1 :

sujets proposés :

- Le concept de projet urbain
- Projet urbain et évolution historique
- Projet urbain et contexte culturel
- Projet urbain et esthétique
- Architecture et projet urbain

WORKSHOP 2 :

sujets proposés :

- L'éducation architecturale comme projet pour la pratique professionnelle
- Innovation constructive et rupture avec la tradition
- Enseignement de l'architecture : créer des conditions d'organisation ou offrir un contenu thématique
- Enseignement de l'architecture comme lieu ouvert pour la réflexion, la représentation et le commentaire d'expériences concrètes.
- Enseignement post-diplôme ou formation permanente.
- Culture constructive régionale ou unification européenne.

Les personnes souhaitant faire une communication doivent envoyer un résumé d'une page A4 avant le 01.12.1991.

Pour toute information, s'adresser à :

J.MOLENAAR, Secretary OK EAAE
Eindhoven University of technology
P.O. box 513, Postvak 4
5600 MB Eindhoven-PAYS-BAS

APRIL 22-26,1992

EINDHOVEN, NETHERLANDS

The department of Architecture and Urban Planning of the Eindhoven University of Technology announces a call for participation in the workshops of the EAAE conference on Urban

Design and the Culture of the Task of Building. The workshop aims at bringing together scholars working in different fields of application and education to discuss issues of mutual interest. This workshop starts from the notion of urban design as either the reconciliation or the paradox between architecture and planning. In the Netherlands especially, there is an urgent need for a seductive city image, as a reaction to the visual confusion resulting from the urbanisation of the country. While on the one hand the human need for the natural environment requires a radical choice to safeguard nature, on the other the ever expanding infrastructure entails the conditions for urban sprawl. Architecture as an image-inspiring profession is rather overestimated, while planning, obstructed by its innate urge for a scientific approach, is not able to generate culturally inspired images.

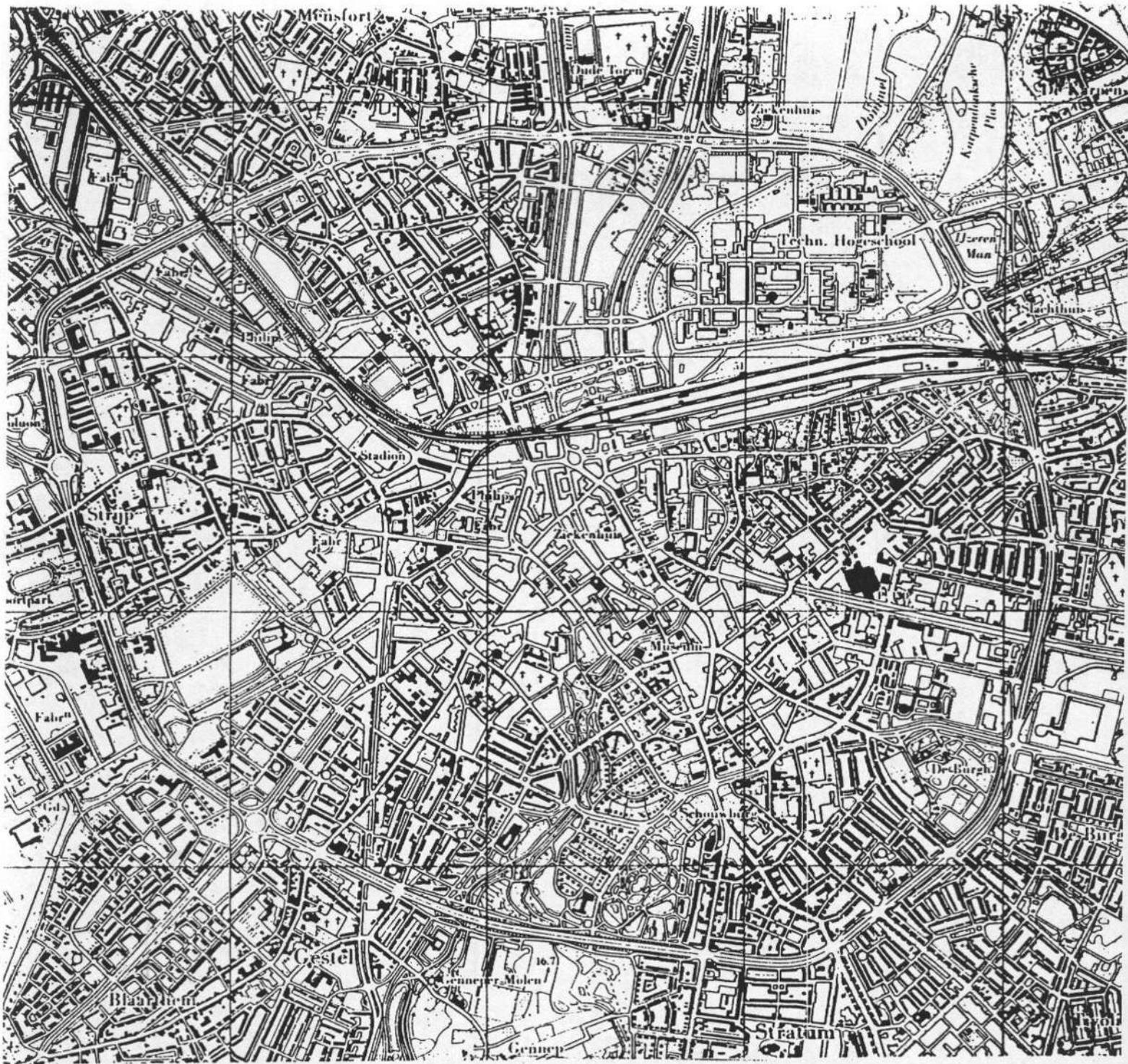
The design competition "Quest for Urban Design", by broadening the question of urban design, will serve as a case study and test for the theory and practice of urban design. Similarly will the educational system that is being formulated on a new normative level, with 1992 Europe in mind.

WORKSHOP I
Urban Design

THE eindhoven Faculty of Building and Architecture aims at a general and high level of education in the building sciences, in both architecture and engineering.

Apart from the focus on new building tasks, society is increasingly devoting its attention to the technical and cultural renovation of the existing building stock, especially in the cities. So while laboratory methods, like computer-aided design, are being intensified, simultaneously the intellectual handicraft of design is stimulated by historical reflection, to educate a "versatile" engineer.

As a department of a University of Technology, the Faculty of Building and Architecture teaches architecture as well as engineering. Some of the graduates become architects or urban planners, others specialize in construction, management or the environment. A fundamental program in the first two years, characterized by a scientific attitude, constitutes a common basis. This educational structure creates conditions for mutual understanding



and integration between the various disciplines and simultaneously promotes an integral scientific and cultural attitude for the individual student. The crucial paradox between science, based on empirical tradition, and culturally inspired creativity, stamps the relation between urbanism and architecture as a special field of study, of structural importance for the educational system.

A recent governmental report on urbanisation, in an attempt to get a grip on congestion, has

designated a number of "urban nodes". Eindhoven, being one of these, is meant to be the centre of urban development in the southern Netherlands, as part of the European traffic network and, last but not least, in the light of the EG concept of political unity. The need for a ruling order in the Netherlands especially manifests itself in the promotion of the city. Politician and inhabitant meet behind the "image of the city", an image they both need, the former to give free reign to the economy and the latter out

of his need for cultural identification. Acknowledging the need for cultural reflection on the city the criteria, developed in Brussels for the restructuring of both architectural training and practice in the EG, take into account cultural, socio-economic and technical factors. The trend towards the greater use of science and advanced technology continues, but is complemented by cultural knowledge. Although the belief in progress is diminishing, this new attitude provokes a reflection on the

future shock of the city boom, but also on the historic city, whose cultural heritage questions modern culture (and conversely). The awareness of the tragic failure of modern architecture and planning should keep the profession from falling back into the old mistakes. By accepting both the past and the future, the profession can overcome the dilemma of choosing between the two and thus develop new scenarios for the city, incorporating or ignoring collective memory.

Suggested Workshop-topics include :

1. The Concept of Urban Design
2. Historic evolution of Urban Design
3. Urban Design versus Cultural Context
4. Urban Design Theory versus Aesthetics
5. Architecture versus Urban Design

WORKSHOP II

The Culture of the Task of Building

Even since the Renaissance, the practice of design and the practice of building have constituted two fields. The way in which the architect as inventor and artist has intervened in the conventions of the city not only caused the break between modernity and tradition, but also put architecture and urban planning, and architect and engineer in opposition. Recently, it is a building-culture that sees-through the boundaries of an idealising Avant-Garde, to take in new positions.

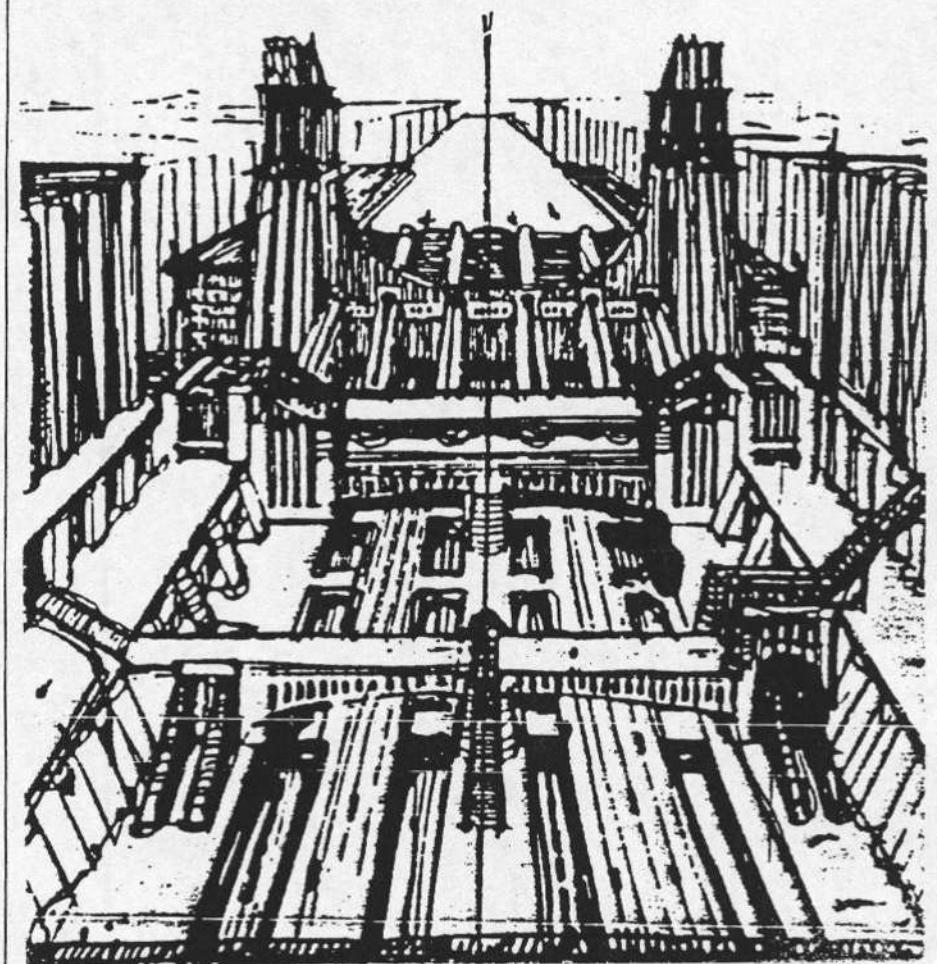
The technique of building at first adapted itself to the designer's changing concept of style. Science however, has intensified the traditional opposition of technique and beauty, and in the pursuit of efficiency the task of building has become a search for the useful building. Until now, the public building, which was seen as the ultimate bearer of cultural meaning, has determined the city's monumental structure. The architectural contribution of housing in this is indirect at most, and causes the city to explode into a metropolis, where the tradition of centre and monumentality has given way to the fascination for fragmentation and speed.

Industrial complexes barely contribute to urban articulation and favour congestion, something not everybody sees negatively.

The growing demands on the task of building have recently complicated the choice between continuing the rationality of modernism and the confrontation between building and historical culture. These demands have an impact on practice in both building and design. In both areas the needs that arise must be defined through innovation in industry and through reflection on the culture of the task of building. This problem is emphasised by the gradual disappearance of urban and state boundaries allowing the building practice to spread its wings while design must find a way of dealing with regional and cultural differences.

The choice seems to be either for confirmation of the civilisation-process or denial by cultural injection. This question can hardly be answered in the design-practice. Education is the designated field where, connected with research, a new position of architecture resp. the designer in general must be determined.

At this moment however, education in architec-



ture and urban planning has its own problematic issues, which cannot simply be induced from the opposite models of Bauhaus and Ecole Polytechnique, but can be seen in the recent restructuring of this professional education.

The academies of architecture in the Dutch situation, should restrict themselves to the art of building, while the universities of technology should take responsibility in terms of architecture, for their scientific role. Experience teaches that under the imposed restrictions, teachers and students refute the increasing systematization of education through interchange and by finding gaps in the structure. Since most education has been reduced to a first and second phase in there is a forced and selective alternation of basic skills and creative development, there is a great need for post-academic education. In many cases this poses

financial problems. The tendency of high-level educational institutes to take as their starting point the lacks, felt in the preceding educational trajectories, is typical of the disintegration of professional education. The question of an "education permanente" is raised.

If at this moment, after centuries of development, we take the culture of the task of building as the central issue, the challenge is to find proper relations between an organisation creating conditions that articulate issues of interest, and an attitude in which the designer (to be) can recognize the interpretation of the task of building as a cultural moment.

Suggested workshop-topics include :

1. Architectural education as blueprint for the building-practice : idealisation versus negative confirmation of the task of building.

2. Building-innovation as break with tradition.
3. Architectural education :
creating organisational conditions or offering
thematical content.
4. Architectural education as a freestate for reflection, representation and comment in concrete experiment.
5. Post-academic education versus "Education Permanente"
6. Regional building-culture versus European Unification
Key-note speakers on these and related topics will be selected from jury and participants in the competition "Quest for Urban Design".
Members of EAAE-affiliated institutions are invited to comment on these topics, by participating in the workshops on "Urban Design" and

"Culture of the task of building", to be held at the conference.
Those who wish to present a paper on one of these occasions are invited to send an abstract. The text of the abstracts should be limited to one page (A4). Abstracts should be sent before December 1st, 1991.

For further information please contact :

J.Molenaar, Secretary OK EAAE
Eindhoven University of Technology
Faculty of Building and Architecture
P.O.Box 513, Postvak 4
5600 MB Eindhoven
The Netherlands
Tel. (31)40 473278 - Fax. (31)40 452432

FAX - FAX - FAX -

**FUTURE EVENTS
PROCHAINES RENCONTRES**

- 22-26 April 1991
Workshop 24 - Eindhoven
- Autumn 1992
Meeting to be confirmed
- Spring 1993
Prague - EAAE/ACSA meeting

XII^e FORUM... XII^e FORUM... XII^e FORUM... XII^e FORUM... XII^e FORUM... XII^e

RAPPEL XII^e FORUM

EAAE - AEEA

LAUSANNE - SUISSE

du 20 au 24 Novembre 1991

Ethique et Architecture

Ethics Architecture

20.11.91

opening/ouverture :
Président B. Vittoz (EPFL)
Président J.F. Mabardi (EAAE)

Philosophy, architecture

La philosophie, l'architecture :

Prof. G. Engrand.

History, theory

L'histoire, la théorie :

Prof. J.-M. Lamunière.

City, territory/La ville, le territoire :

Prof. R. Mariani.

21.11.91

Function, man/L'usage, l'homme :
Prof. M. Steinmann.

Technology, materials/La technologie, la mise en oeuvre : Prof. P. Mestelan.

Art, continual surpassing of limits ?

L'art, constant dépassement de limites ?:
Prof. A. Cantafora.

Education, architecture

L'enseignement, l'architecture :

Prof. R. Landau.

22.11.91

Group discussions/Discussions par groupes
EAAE general assembly/Assemblée générale de l'AEEA

23.11.91

Plenary session/séance plénière
Closing/clôture

24.11.91

Architectural visits/Visites architecturales



**EAAE
AEEA**

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