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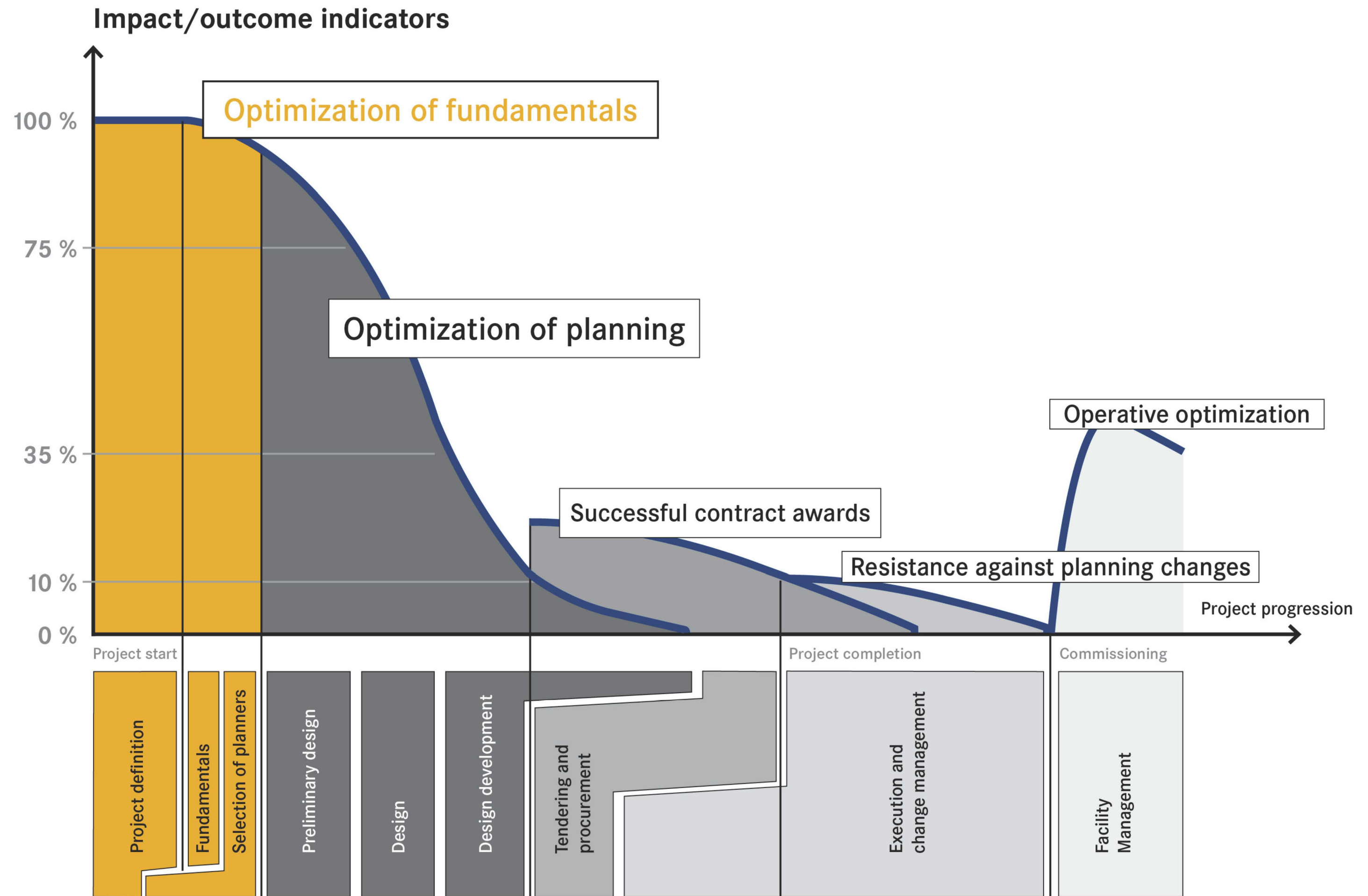
The management of design competitions  
Experiences in Germany and on international level

Croatia Days of Architecture 8.0 in Pula  
March 21, 2024

Benjamin Hossbach  
[phase eins]., Berlin

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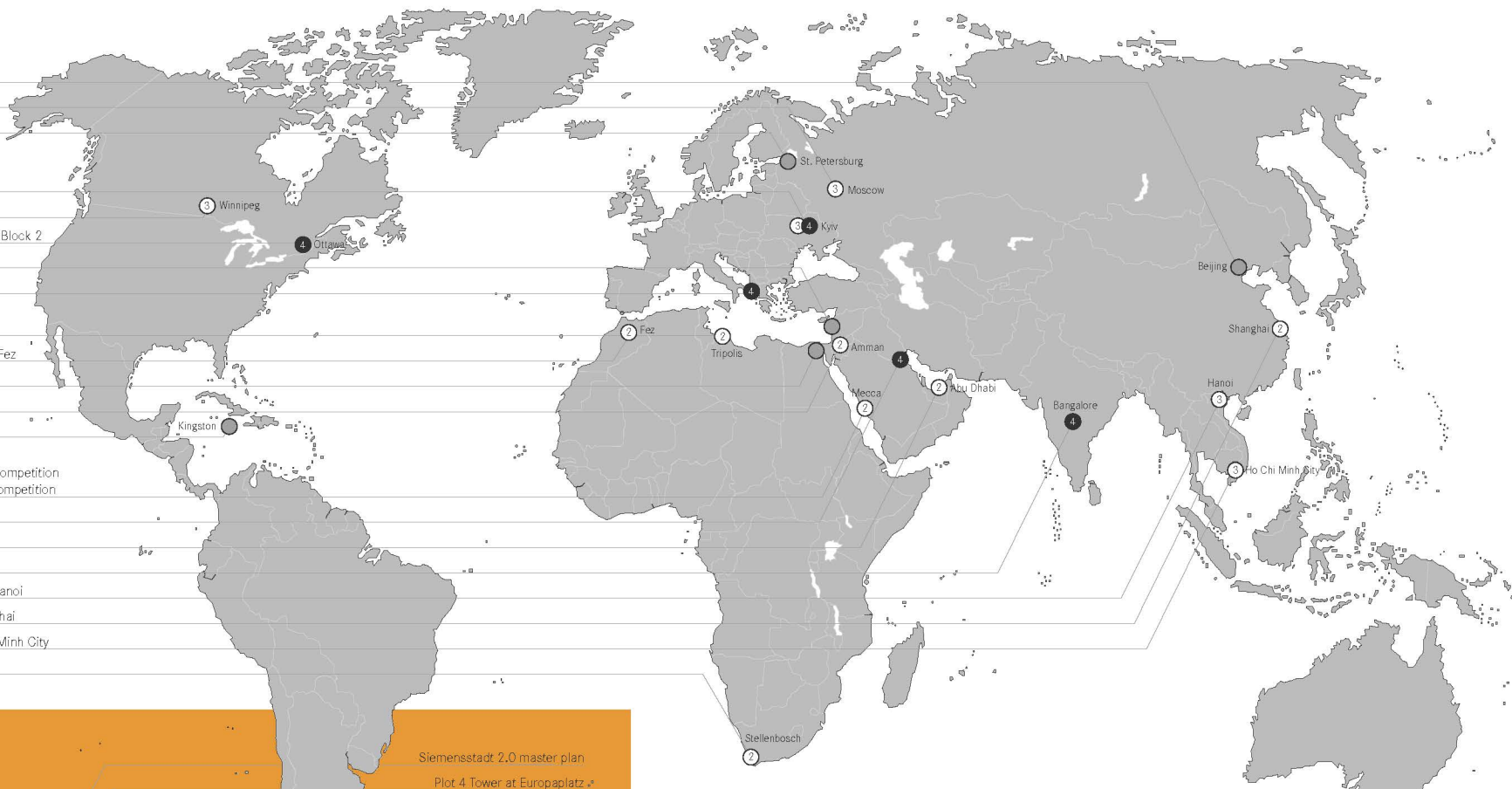
- ▶ architects, specialized in “phase one” of projects in architecture and urban design
- ▶ based in Berlin
- ▶ team of 25 professionals
- ▶ established in 1998



▶ Source: “Bau-Projekt-Management“ - Grundlagen und Vorgehensweisen  
Univ.-Prof. Dr.-Ing. Bernd Kochendörfer, Dr.-Ing. Jens H. Liebchen,  
Dr.-Ing. Markus G. Viering

# [phase eins].

- Mercedes-Benz Cultural Center Beijing
- The Polytechnic Museum Moscow
- Gazprom Arena - Sankt Petersburg
- Maidan Museum and Memorial
- Babyn Yar Holocaust Memorial Center
- Culture Quarter at the Mystetskyi Arsenal Kyiv
- University of Manitoba Campus Winnipeg
- Parliamentary Precinct Redevelopment Ottawa - Block 2
- Beirut Museum of Art
- Albanian Jewish Museum
- Administration Complex Tripolis
- Tower am Suk Al Thalath Al Gadeem Tripolis
- Revitalizing the Old City - Place Lalla Yeddouna Fez
- Deutsche Botschaft Kairo
- Darat King Abdullah II in Amman
- Kanzlei und Residenz in Kingston/Jamaika
- Khandama Development Project: Mecca
- Jabal Omar Development Project: Architecture Competition
- Jabal Omar Development Project: Engineering Competition
- KFAS Headquarters and convention center
- Eco Bay Project Abu Dhabi
- Siemens Healthineers Campus
- University of Science and Technology Campus Hanoi
- Swiss Pavilion at the World EXPO 2010 in Shanghai
- Vietnamese-German University Campus Ho Chi Minh City
- Southbank Project Stellenbosch



## public



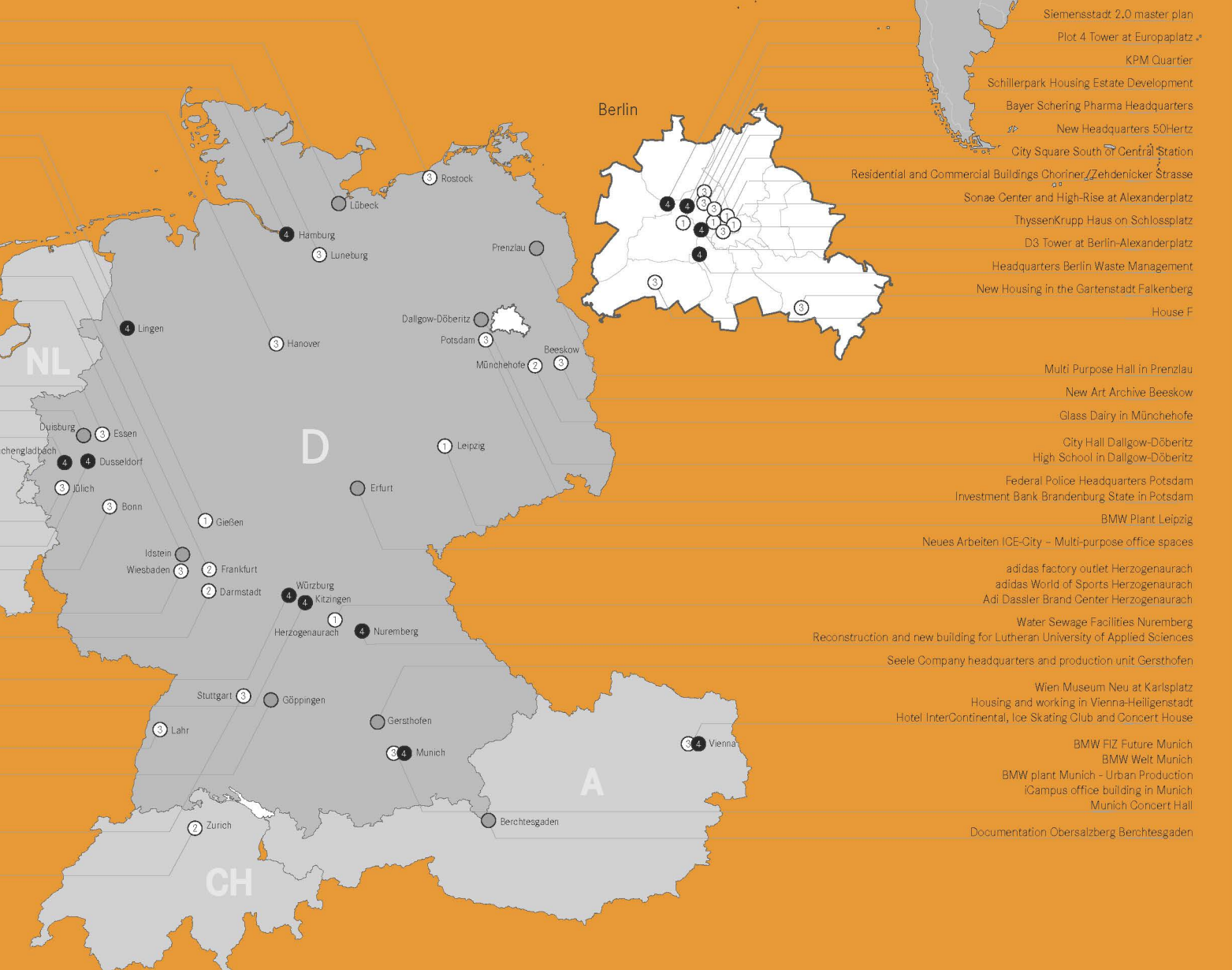
## semi public



## private

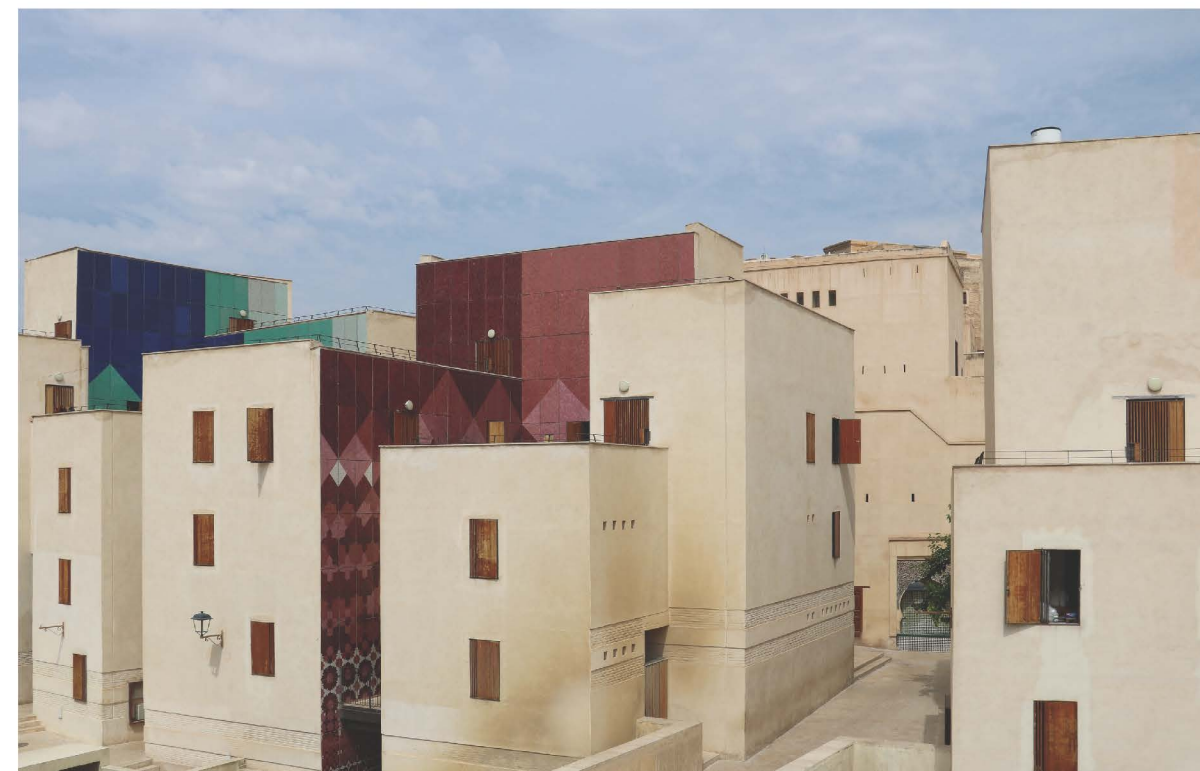
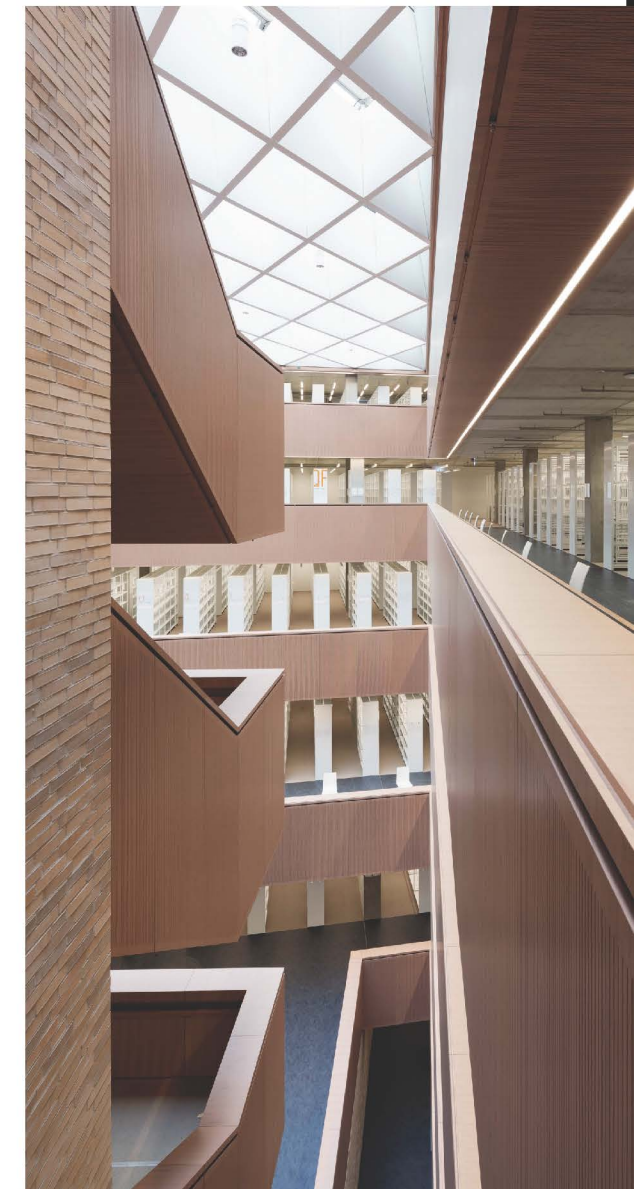


- Northside New Market Rostock
- Hypoport SE Headquarters Lübeck
- Leuphana University Campus Landscape Design Lüneburg
- Burchardplatz and Kontorhausviertel in Hamburg
- State Parliament of Lower Saxony Hannover
- Lühn Bau company headquarters
- Justus Liebig University - Biomedical Research Center Gießen
- Bockenheim District Frankfurt am Main
- University of Applied Science Campus development in Frankfurt am Main
- Johann Wolfgang Goethe University - Earth Sciences Institute
- Johann Wolfgang Goethe University - Westend Campus
- Johann Wolfgang Goethe University - Westend Campus stage 1
- Riedberg Campus Commons in Frankfurt am Main
- Neubau der KfW an der Senckenberganlage in Frankfurt am Main
- Public Authorities Center in Idstein
- European Patent Office in The Hague
- Folkwang Museum in Essen
- ThyssenKrupp Quarter in Essen
- University Hospital Pediatric Clinic and Clinic for Nuclear Medicine
- Mercator Projekt Duisburg
- Mönchengladbach City Hall
- Real estate complex "Lol 130" for the European Commission
- European Parliament Paul-Henri Spaak Building
- Forschungszentrum Jülich Biology Campus
- Forschungszentrum Jülich Office Building 16,17
- Administrative City Hall
- Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases Bonn
- European Business School - Law School Wiesbaden
- Chamber Building of the State Parliament of Hesse Wiesbaden
- University and State Library Darmstadt
- Helmholtz-Institute for RNA-based Infection research
- University Hospital Würzburg, Head Clinic and Womens-Childrens- Center
- Bavarian State Archives
- Day Care+ Lahr
- Sports Hall+ Lahr
- Staufen-Gallery Göppingen
- Karlsplatz Neighborhood Stuttgart
- Mercedes-Benz Campus Stuttgart
- Daimler AG Headquarter Stuttgart
- Holcim Awards for Sustainable Construction
- ETH World - Virtual University Zürich



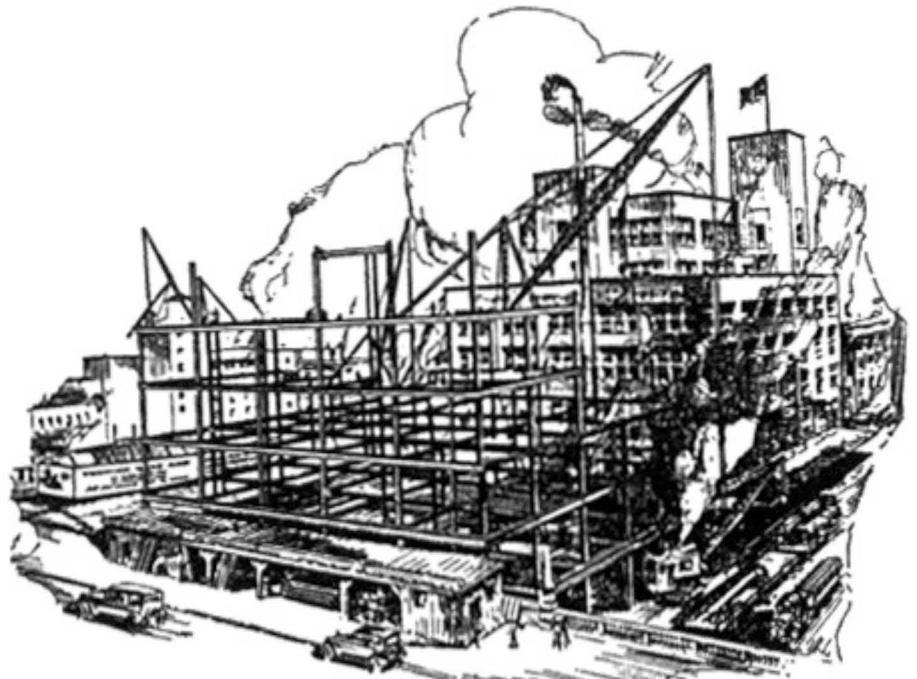
- Siemensstadt 2.0 master plan
- Plot 4 Tower at Europaplatz
- KPM Quarter
- Schillerpark Housing Estate Development
- Bayer Schering Pharma Headquarters
- New Headquarters 50Hertz
- City Square South of Central Station
- Residential and Commercial Buildings Choriner/Zehdenicker Strasse
- Sonae Center and High-Rise at Alexanderplatz
- ThyssenKrupp Haus on Schlossplatz
- D3 Tower at Berlin-Alexanderplatz
- Headquarters Berlin Waste Management
- New Housing in the Gartenstadt Falkenberg
- House F
- Multi Purpose Hall in Prenzlau
- New Art Archive Beeskow
- Glass Dairy in Münchehofe
- City Hall Dallgow-Döberitz
- High School in Dallgow-Döberitz
- Federal Police Headquarters Potsdam
- Investment Bank Brandenburg State in Potsdam
- BMW Plant Leipzig
- Neues Arbeiten ICE-City - Multi-purpose office spaces
- adidas factory outlet Herzogenaurach
- adidas World of Sports Herzogenaurach
- Adi Dassler Brand Center Herzogenaurach
- Water Sewage Facilities Nuremberg
- Reconstruction and new building for Lutheran University of Applied Sciences
- Seele Company headquarters and production unit Gersthofen
- Wien Museum Neu at Karlsplatz
- Housing and working in Vienna-Heiligenstadt
- Hotel InterContinental, Ice Skating Club and Concert House
- BMW FIZ Future Munich
- BMW Welt Munich
- BMW plant Munich - Urban Production
- ICampus office building in Munich
- Munich Concert Hall
- Documentation Obersalzberg Berchtesgaden

# [phase eins].



observation 1  
history

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 448 BC    | War memorial in Athens                           |
| 14th-19th | Different parts of the Cathedral in Florence     |
| 1664      | Façades of the Louvre, Paris                     |
| 1792      | The White House in Washington D.C.               |
| 1835      | House of Parliament in London                    |
| 1872-1993 | Reichstag building / German parliament in Berlin |
| 1922      | The Chicago Tribune Headquarter                  |
| 1956      | Opera House in Sydney                            |
| 1971      | Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris                 |
| 1986      | National Centre for Arts in New Delhi            |
| 1988      | Alexandria Library                               |
| 1992      | Government District Berlin ("Spreebogen")        |



**\$100,000.00**  
IN PRIZES TO ARCHITECTS

*Seventy-five years old today, The Tribune seeks surpassing beauty in new home on Michigan Boulevard*

THE TRIBUNE herewith offers \$100,000.00 in prizes for designs for a building to be erected on its vacant lot at North Michigan Boulevard and Austin Avenue. Commemoration of our Seventy-fifth Birthday is made in this manner for three reasons:

- to adorn with a monument of enduring beauty this city, in which The Tribune has prospered so amazingly.
- to create a structure which will be an inspiration and a model for generations of newspaper publishers.
- to provide a new and beautiful home worthy of the world's greatest newspaper.

The contest will be under the rules of the American Institute of Architects. Competition will be open and international. Each competitor will be required to submit drawings showing the west and south elevations and perspective from the southwest, of a new building to be erected on The Tribune's property at the corner of North Michigan Blvd. and Austin Ave. Architects desiring complete information are requested to write to

Robert R. McCormick, Joseph M. Patterson, Editors and Publishers

**The Chicago Tribune**  
The World's Greatest Newspaper

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD TODAY

observation 1  
history

## Basic principles of German competition regulations GRW 1867

- § 1: It must be mainly of experts represented among the jurors.
- § 2: Jurors must be announced in the competition brief
- § 3: Participation in the jury requires the renunciation of application for prize or commission ...
- § 4: The program should not require more drawings than necessary to clearly identify the design proposal ...
- § 6: All projects should be publicly exhibited for a fortnight before the jury's decision ...
- § 9: The copyright remains with the author. The prize winning design only becomes property of the sponsor as far as it is applied for the project.
- § 10: The amount of the first prizes should correlate with the fee an architect would receive for a comparable task.

# Entwurf zu den Grundsätzen

für das

## Verfahren bei öffentlichen Concurrenzen.

Als Vorlage zur Besprechung in der Haupt-Versammlung des Architekten-Vereins

am Sonnabend, den 18. Mai 1867.

Das öffentliche Concurrenz-Verfahren entspricht im weiteren Sinne einer Haupttrichtung der Gegenwart, grosse und bedeutsame Unternehmungen öffentlich zu behandeln, und dient im engeren Sinne ebensowohl den Interessen der Bauherren, wie der Baukünstler.

Seine Vorzüge bestehen:

- a. in der Vielseitigkeit der Auffassung der gestellten Aufgabe;
- b. in der Ermittlung der hervorragenden Talente;
- c. in der Beschränkung des Nepotismus und Ausschluss jeder Monopolisirung;
- d. in der stets erneuerten Anregung des öffentlichen Interesses für Bauunternehmungen;
- e. in der durch den Wetteifer gesteigerten Anspannung der baukünstlerischen Kräfte.

Um aber den Bauherren wie den sich betheiligenden Baukünstlern eine Garantie für den Erfolg eines öffentlichen Concurrenz-Verfahrens zu bieten, ist die allgemeine Annahme folgender Grundsätze erforderlich:

- §. 1. Unter den Preisrichtern müssen Fachmänner vorwiegend vertreten sein.
- §. 2. Die Richter sind im Programm zu nennen. Sie müssen dasselbe vor der Veröffentlichung gebilligt und sich zur Annahme des Richteramtes bereit erklärt haben.
- §. 3. Die Annahme des Richteramtes bedingt Verzichtleistung auf Preisbewerbung und Betheiligung an der Ausführung des betreffenden Baues.
- §. 4. Das Programm darf an Zeichnungen und Berechnungen nicht mehr verlangen, als die klare Darlegung des Entwurfs einschliesslich der Constructionen erfordert und muss die Maasstäbe für die Zeichnungen genau vorschreiben.
- §. 5. Das Programm hat die Bausumme entweder als Hauptpunkt hinzustellen, wobei dann alle Pläne, welche dieselbe überschreiten, von der Concurrenz auszuschliessen sind; oder sie ist nur als ein ungefährender Anhaltspunkt aufzustellen, wobei dann den Concurrenzen ein freierer Spielraum gelassen wird.
- §. 6. Sämmtliche eingeliferten Arbeiten sind vor der Preisvertheilung mindestens zwei Wochen lang öffentlich auszustellen.
- §. 7. Die ausgesetzten Preise sind jedesmal den relativ besten Entwürfen zuzuerkennen, insoweit concurrenzfähige Arbeiten vorhanden sind.
- §. 8. Sind sämmtliche Projekte wegen Nichtinnehaltung des Programms zurückgewiesen worden und wird demnach kein Preis ertheilt, so haben die Richter ihren Urtheilsspruch öffentlich zu motiviren.
- §. 9. Die preisgekrönten Entwürfe sind nur insofern Eigenthum des Preisausschreibers resp. des Bauherren, als sie für die betreffende Ausführung benutzt werden. Das geistige Eigenthum bleibt dem Verfasser.
- §. 10. Der erste Preis muss mindestens dem Honorar entsprechen, welches ein renommirter Architekt für eine derartige Arbeit erhält.

Berlin, den 1. Mai 1867.

Die Commission.

Adler. Böckmann. Ende. Fritsch. Jacobsthal. Schwatlo.

# observation 2 variety of procedure

To the outside world, a competition is a competition, and the public rarely asks how exactly a design competition was organized. Nevertheless, the choice of the competition type has a considerable influence on the result, possibly even the greatest impact of all factors when preparing and conducting a competition. Depending on the importance, scope, and complexity of the project, as well as the procurement or competition law situation, the chosen procedure should be adapted to the requirements. Especially since there are many variants of competition types, and these lead to significantly different conditions, results and effort, the decision on the type of procedure must be made with great care in the interest of all parties involved. Advice on this is one of the first and most important services that the competition consultants can provide at this stage. In addition, the respective professional chamber or, for example, in the case of international competitions, the UIA (Union International des Architectes) is usually available for advice.

There are many different types of competitions. Architectural competitions are representative of all types of competitions for architecture, landscape

design, engineering, and art. It is necessary to decide how to publicize the competition, to decide how many participants are admitted and what qualifications they must have. For example, the participation of consortia of several professional groups may be recommended or even required. Furthermore, there is the possibility to divide the process into phases, which can enable a more intensive dialogue within during the competition. Finally, in the case of complex projects, it can be helpful to refrain from anonymity in favor of a direct dialogue with the participants. It is important to make full use of the legal framework that applies to the competition in the respective country, in the interests of the project and all participants.

The task of the competition organizer is thus also to formulate the conditions of the procedure in a way that is binding for all participants, to provide a binding framework for the cooperation of all those involved in the competition and to stipulate the mutual obligations of the sponsor and the participants in the competition. Formally, they form the contractual basis of the competition.

The following is a summary of the essential parameters for defining the type of procedure, mentioned, and specified in this or a similar form in most of the standard rule sets used worldwide.

## 3.2 Parameters for determining the competition type

|                                       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <p><b>PROMISE OF CONTRACT</b></p>     | <p><b>Project competition</b><br/>The project competition is the classic competition where designs are requested for a specific task and, at the end of which a team is commissioned to further develop the winning concept and a binding contract is formulated for this purpose. Of course, "ideas" are also expected in the project competition, which is why project competitions are more often confused with ideas competitions.</p>                                      | <p><b>Ideas competition</b><br/>In an idea competition, the task is not conclusively clarified in advance, or the competition is often launched to collect "ideas," for example, for the development of an urban district. Since there is no immediate intention to realize the project, there is no promise of a contract in an idea competition, in contrast to a project competition. Therefore, a higher competition sum (prizes and potentially expense allowances) must be offered to compensate for the lack of a contract opportunity. Ideas competitions can provide the planning basis for a subsequent project competition.</p>  |
| <p><b>ACCESS TO PARTICIPATION</b></p> | <p><b>Open competition</b><br/>If all offices with appropriate professional qualification, e.g., architects, are allowed to participate, the competition is considered "open". In addition to qualifications, eligibility may be limited to a geographically defined area. In some cases, a minimum size of office or proof of completed projects may be required, but this contradicts the idea of open competition and creates additional formal and organizational work.</p> | <p><b>Restricted competition</b><br/>If the number of teams participating in the competition is limited in advance by a pre-selection process, this is referred to as a restricted or invited competition.<br/>In the case of a restricted competition, the selection is organized by an open pre-qualification procedure (pre-qualification) preceding the competition, in which all qualified and interested offices can apply with reference projects and their office profile, and the participants are then selected from this pool. There is no open access prior to an invited competition. In this case, a list of eligible offices is usually first prepared, often with the advice of the competition organizer, and these offices are asked whether they are interested. Subsequently, shortlisted offices are selected from these candidates.<br/>In the case of a restricted competition, the first participants are sometimes selected in advance. In this way, but also by creating a list of candidates, the sponsor declares their claim to the outcome of the competition, so that this issue is often subject to coordination between the project partners (e.g., a private sponsor and the responsible municipality) and has a project-political dimension.</p> |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <p><b>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</b></p>       | <p><b>Open competition</b></p>   | <p><b>Restricted competition</b><br/>During the preparation of restricted competitions and at the second phase of two-phase competitions, the number of invited participants or those qualified for the second stage must be precisely determined.<br/><br/>A larger number of "starting positions" simplified means:<br/>                 &gt; greater variety of ideas and thus higher probability of finding a suitable winning project,<br/>                 &gt; more opportunities for the desired offices to participate,<br/>                 &gt; more effort in the process – for processing fees, preliminary review and time spent in jury meetings,<br/>                 &gt; increased competition among the participants and thus a less attractive procedure to participate in.<br/><br/>The decision has a considerable influence on the character of the competition and must be made according to the situation.<br/>In invitational competitions, the number of participants is usually between 3 and 10, in public restricted competitions between 3 and 30.<br/><br/>In two-stage competitions, the following combinations are common:<br/>                 Stage 1: open      Stage 2: 10 – 25<br/>                 Stage 1: 25        Stage 2: 7 – 10<br/>                 Stage 1: 12        Stage 2: 5 – 7<br/>                 Stage 1: 8         Stage 2: 3 – 5</p> |
| <p><b>PROJECT OBJECT</b></p>               | <p><b>Single discipline tender</b><br/>If the task and the subsequent contract relate to only one discipline, e.g., architecture, urban design, or landscape architecture, this is a single discipline tender. Accordingly, the procedures are often named "architectural competition", "urban design competition" or similar.</p> | <p><b>Interdisciplinary competition</b><br/>In interdisciplinary competitions, several disciplines are invited to work jointly on the competition task with the intention of subsequently receiving a contract as a team, possibly for a general design service. Accordingly, the task is formulated and the preliminary examination is carried out in a more complex way. In addition, the jury must be interdisciplinary (corresponding to the disciplines admitted to the competition). The competition sum is higher because its calculation must take into account the effort of all disciplines involved.</p>   |
| <p><b>NUMBER OF COMPETITION STAGES</b></p> | <p><b>Single-stage competition</b><br/>Competitions are usually held in one stage, i.e., there is a working period, at the end of which participants submit their designs, and a jury meeting takes place for the selection of the winning projects.</p>   | <p><b>Two-stage competition</b><br/>In a two-stage competition, at the end of the first stage, in a first meeting, the jury selects from a larger number of designs those projects that have the greatest potential for further development in the second stage of the competition. The then reduced number of participants in the second stage revises the designs based on the jury's recommendations and then the jury selects the winning projects in its second meeting at the end of the second stage. The effort of the procedure is higher, especially because two preliminary examinations and two jury meetings must be organized and held. However, the staggering into two stages can also contribute to efficiency if, for example, the first stage is designed to be open and/or with only very reduced requirements for the depth of processing and the preliminary examination. More intensive processing and examination only take place in the second stage. As a rule, the jury must be identical in both stages of the competition.</p>   |

## observation 2

## variety of procedure

In a two-stage competition, the multilevel competition is the competitions carried out in succession by the same sponsor, each with its own call for entries, but which have the same task as their subject. The formal connection is made through continuity in the composition of the jury and, if necessary, the promise of participation in the second stage by the offices awarded prizes in the first competition stage. This procedure is used, for example, to carry out an urban design investigation in the first stage with regard to use and/or planned density (possibly as an ideas competition), with the aim of deriving findings and decision-making bases from this first stage for the more detailed task in the subsequent second stage competition, in which a now more concrete task is then dealt with in a project competition.

## COMMUNICATION

**Anonymous competition**

One of the basic principles of design competitions has always been the anonymity of the procedure. If necessary, the names of the participating offices can be revealed to the jury, and in the rules of some countries it is also permitted for members of the jury to meet people from the participating offices in person at the participants' colloquium. The decisive factor for anonymity, is that the designs are submitted anonymously, i.e., only provided with an identification code or password. The designs are presented anonymously to the jury and then evaluated without knowledge of the authorship.

**Cooperative competition**

The possibility of removing anonymity is handled and accepted differently around the globe in registered competitions. The aim of lifting anonymity is to enable direct dialogue between the jury and the participants (e.g., in the context of a colloquium with an intermediate presentation by the participants) to achieve a deeper understanding of the task or the approaches to the solution before the designs are finally elaborated and submitted. With the knowledge of the authorship, the responsibility of the jury increases not to be influenced by the personal knowledge and possibly the personal appearance of the participants in the presentation or in the intermediate colloquium, but to decide exclusively based on the quality of the presented solutions.

## ADMISSION AREA

**Regionally limited**

In open competitions, and in prequalification procedures, the area of eligibility may be limited geographically to control the number of participants. In the case of public sponsors, however, the possibilities are limited, at least in theory, due to international agreements against restricting competitions (EU procurement law, GATT). Therefore, they should only be used for very small projects and art competitions – in practice, however, they are often used outside the EU, even by public sponsors.

**Open and internationally open**

In contrast to the regionally restricted open competitions, open procedures allow the participation of all qualified persons worldwide or at least of those who are resident in the member states of the GATT agreement. If the procedure has an explicit multinational or international orientation, the procedure must be correspondingly more complex and, if necessary, organized in several languages. The title "international competition" is generally reserved for procedures registered by the Union Internationale des Architectes (UIA). An essential requirement here is that the jury must also be international.

## FORMAL FRAMEWORK

**Competition**

The term "competition" is usually reserved for those procedures that have been formally registered by the relevant organization (usually the national or regional architectural association), which is intended to ensure compliance with the regulations in force in the respective country. One of the central basic principles of the competition is the promise of a contract, whereby the competition represents an opportunity for the participants to gain a contract, and it is therefore accepted in return that many participating offices have ultimately submitted a design without a fee or with a fee that is significantly too low. This aspect is also accepted by the architectural community because, for example, young offices are thus given the opportunity to enter the market and because the competition system contributes to discourse within the profession and to the further development of building culture (Baukultur).

**Parallel multiple commissioning**

For various reasons, sponsors conduct competition procedures in which not all the rules of a registered competition are applied, or in which registration is shied away from for other reasons. These procedures are referred to, for example, as expert meetings or workshops, or may be part of procurement procedures beyond competition (e.g., negotiated procedures with a solution approach, competitive dialogue, PPP awards for design-and-build contracts). In these cases, all participants in the procedure are formally commissioned in parallel to provide the services in the procedure. Nevertheless, for pragmatic reasons and to build trust, the rules and regulations of such procedures are often based in organizational components on the established rules of registered competitions, e.g., by convening an evaluation panel with independent jurors.

## 3.3 The pros and cons of open competitions

Open competitions are the classic competitions in many places and are considered the best option for promoting innovation and market access for young or smaller offices.

Beyond the concerns mentioned in Chapter 1.4, there are additional reservations among potential competition sponsors prior to choosing this procedure. In addition to uncertainty about the number of projects submitted and concerns that the most qualified offices are less likely to participate in open competitions, there is a particular concern about being confronted after the competition with a winning team with too little practical experience: lack of experience in designing projects of comparable size and complexity, and possibly lack of experience with the local building code in case of a foreign prizewinner. These concerns are understandable but can be addressed by including a clause in the rules and regulations that in such a case, a joint venture with a suitably qualified partner office will be formed after the competition and the lack of suitability will be compensated by a so-called "suitability loan".

A higher number of competition entries is also an advantage in the first place. To recognize the high workload of the participants, appropriate logistical arrangements must be made for the competition, for example, with regard to the handling of larger quantities of plans and models, the size of the required premises and the duration of the meetings.

Taking these precautions into account, an open competition may be the most suitable procedure despite the greater effort involved - also because it does not require a prequalification procedure that is questionable in terms of procedural law and professional policy. In the case of medium-sized and large projects, a two-stage competition may be preferred, in which the effort for the participants in Stage 1 can be reduced to conceptual representations, and in Stage 2 a focused processing and evaluation can take place.

Along with the perspective of the sponsor, it is also important to consider the perspective of the designers, among whom the issue of open competitions is a subject of intense and controversial debate. On the one hand, the participants make an enormous economic and intellectual investment, which ends without successful results for almost everyone involved. Could this effort be justified? Probably only if one considers the possibility of new colleagues entering the market and the high goal of innovation inherent in open competitions. Moreover, open competitions can be morally justified more easily if either the project receives special democratic recognition through the competition, or a lower number of participants is to be expected due to the comparatively low importance of the project.

**Matthias Sauerbruch**

Architect, Berlin

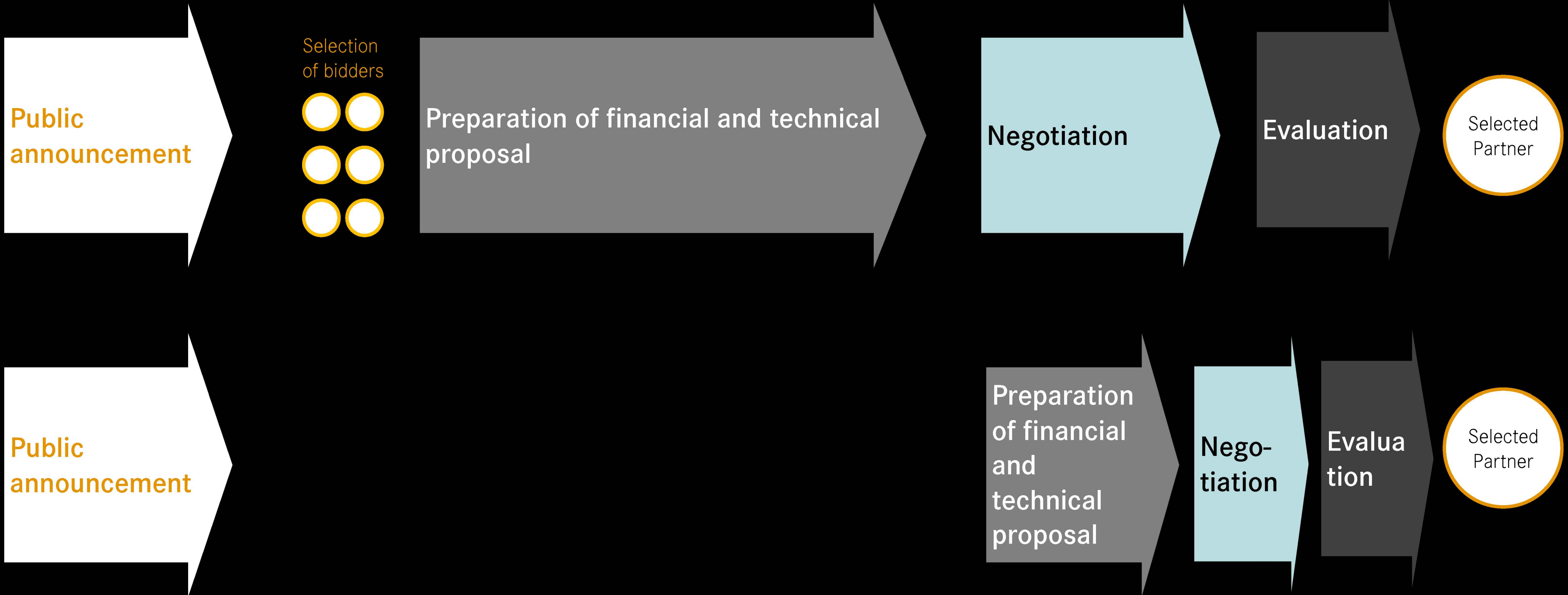
What is important in competition organization for me as a participant? Design competitions are a democratic method of deciding on the Gestalt of the built environment. The advantage of such a procedure is the openness of the process, which can really lead a client to the best ideas. Often, the client could not even imagine before the procedure what would actually be realized in the end. The disadvantage of a voting process of this kind, however, is the fact that a compromise must always result from the comparison of different opinions. Whether at the end of such a process a strong work is nevertheless ready for realization, convincing for everyone, depends quite decisively on the mediation and the discussion within the jury. It is therefore important to have a brilliant, creatively thinking, and assertive jury that can really lead the competition of the best to its intended result.



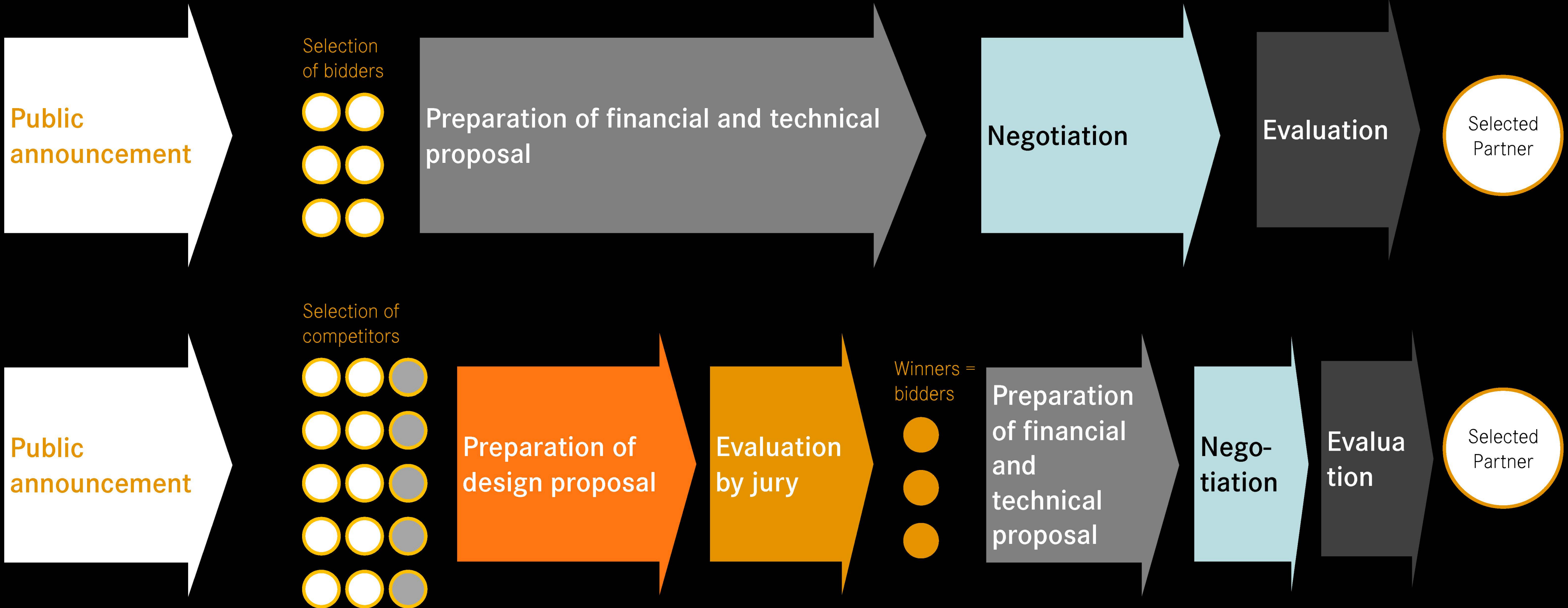
observation 3  
public procurement



observation 3  
public procurement



# observation 3 public procurement



# observation 4 public | private



Stadtentwässerung und Umweltanalytik Nürnberg

**Bericht der Vorprüfung I 1. Phase**  
Planungswettbewerb in zwei Phasen  
**rekoSUN**  
Neu- und Umbau von Betriebs-, Labor- und Verwaltungsgebäuden für die Stadtentwässerung und Umweltanalytik Nürnberg  
Oktober 2020  
Vol. II – Detaillierte Bewertung der Sachverständigen



NEW HEART on the block

**Bericht der Vorprüfung 1. Phase**  
Planungswettbewerb  
**NEW HEART on the block**  
in Düsseldorf  
März 2023

Stadtentwässerung und Umweltanalytik Nürnberg

**Auslobung**  
Planungswettbewerb in zwei Phasen  
**rekoSUN**  
Neu- und Umbau von Betriebs-, Labor- und Verwaltungsgebäuden für die Stadtentwässerung und Umweltanalytik Nürnberg  
Juli 2020

A1: Realisierungsteil Neuplanung  
A2: Realisierungsteil Erweiterungsfläche  
B1: Realisierungsteil Mitarbeiter-Parkplätze  
B2: Verflechtungsteil Mitarbeiter-Parkplätze  
B3: Realisierungsteil Grünfläche & Zufahrten  
C1: Ideenteil Dreiecksfläche  
C2: Ideenteil Muggenhofer Straße  
C3: Ideenteil Grünfläche und Wegeverbindungen

NEW HEART on the block

**Auslobung**  
Planungswettbewerb  
**NEW HEART on the block**  
in Düsseldorf  
Dezember 2022

Kennedydamm  
Kennedydamm  
Hans Böckler Straße  
The Oval

observation 5

## competition management



- ▶ **Competition advisor**: a single experienced external person (widespread e.g., in North America) who advises the sponsor on strategic issues, but the major workload is covered by the sponsor's team itself or by another external firm not necessarily experienced in competition support.
- ▶ **Competition consultant**: an external consulting firm supports the competent sponsor as an "extended workbench" through capacities and selective expert advice, thus rather with the character of a "competition secretary", in which the sponsor continues to be responsible for selected central administrative parts of the procedure.
- ▶ **Competition manager**: in this scenario, the external company specializing in this service offers a complete service, and the promoter can concentrate on their tasks as the sponsor, that is defining the planned use and deciding on strategic issues prepared by the competition manager.

observation 6

## client expectation

Fear of

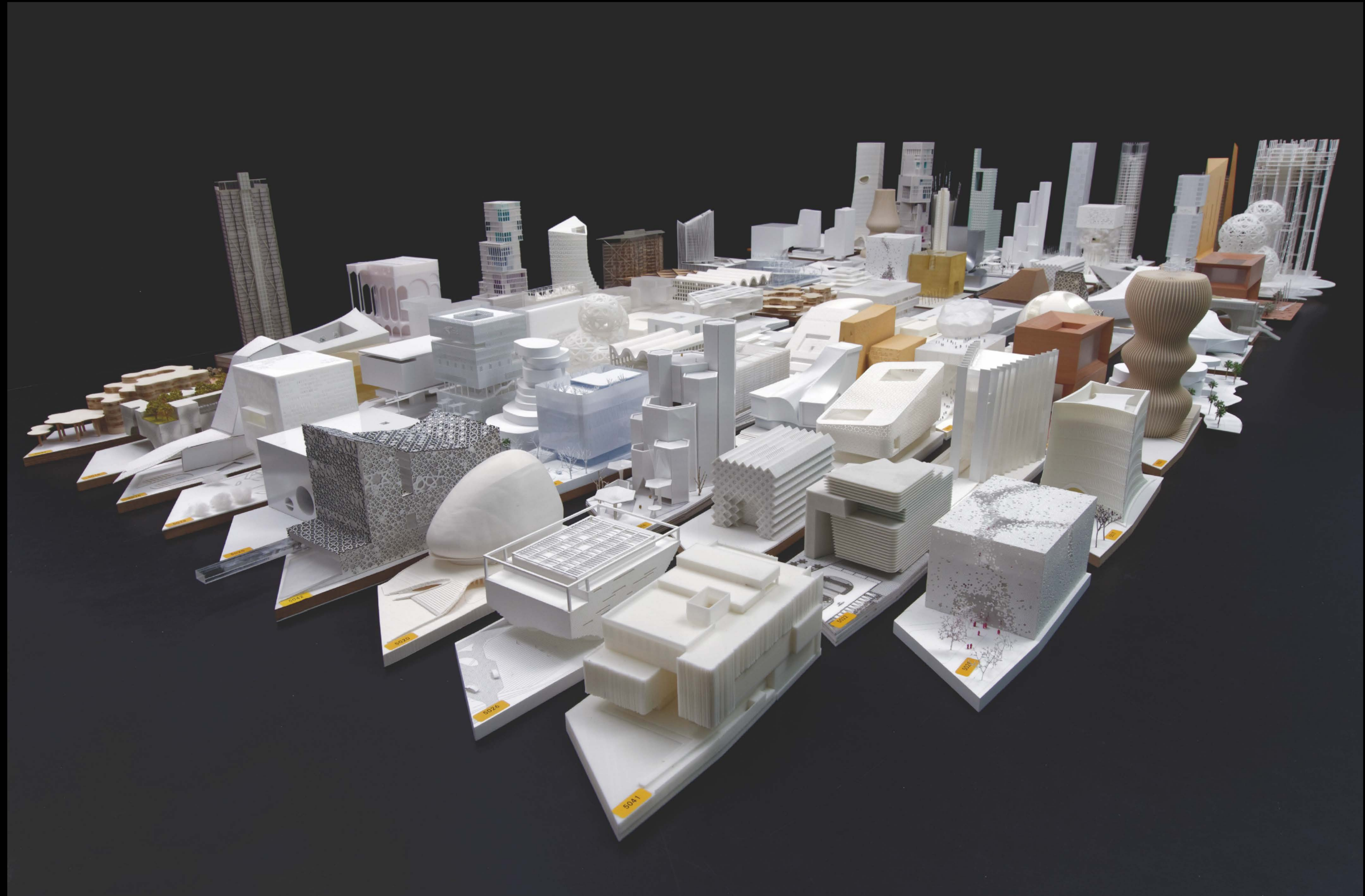
- ▶ responsibility
- ▶ procedural errors
- ▶ legal objections

Worry of

- ▶ cost overruns
- ▶ time delays
- ▶ justification to the public

Concern about

- ▶ taking all aspects of sustainability into account



# observation 6 client expectation

## Fear of

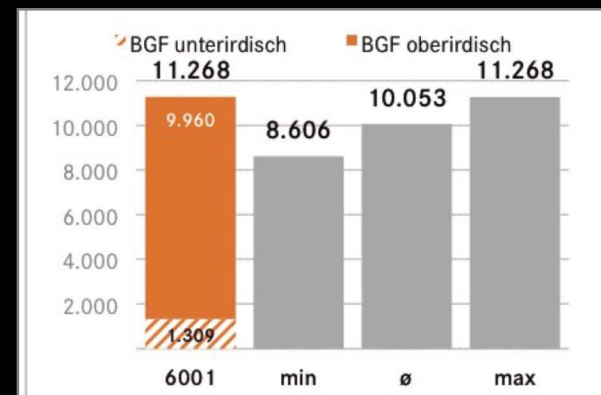
- responsibility
- procedural errors
- legal objections

## Worry of

- cost overruns
- time delays
- justification to the public

## Concern about

- taking all aspects of sustainability into account



**6001 Kennwerte**  
Helmholtz-Institut für RNA-basierte Infektionsforschung

| Nutzungsfläche NUF in qm     | Soll  | Ist   | Ø     |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nutzungsfläche inkl. Technik | 6.356 | 6.995 | 6.442 |
| Nutzungsfläche ohne Technik  | 4.756 | 5.347 | 5.022 |

| Brutto-Grundfläche BGF in qm | Ist    | Ø      |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| BGF Gesamt                   | 11.268 | 10.053 |
| BGF oberirdisch              | 9.960  | 8.604  |
| BGF unterirdisch             | 1.309  | 1.448  |

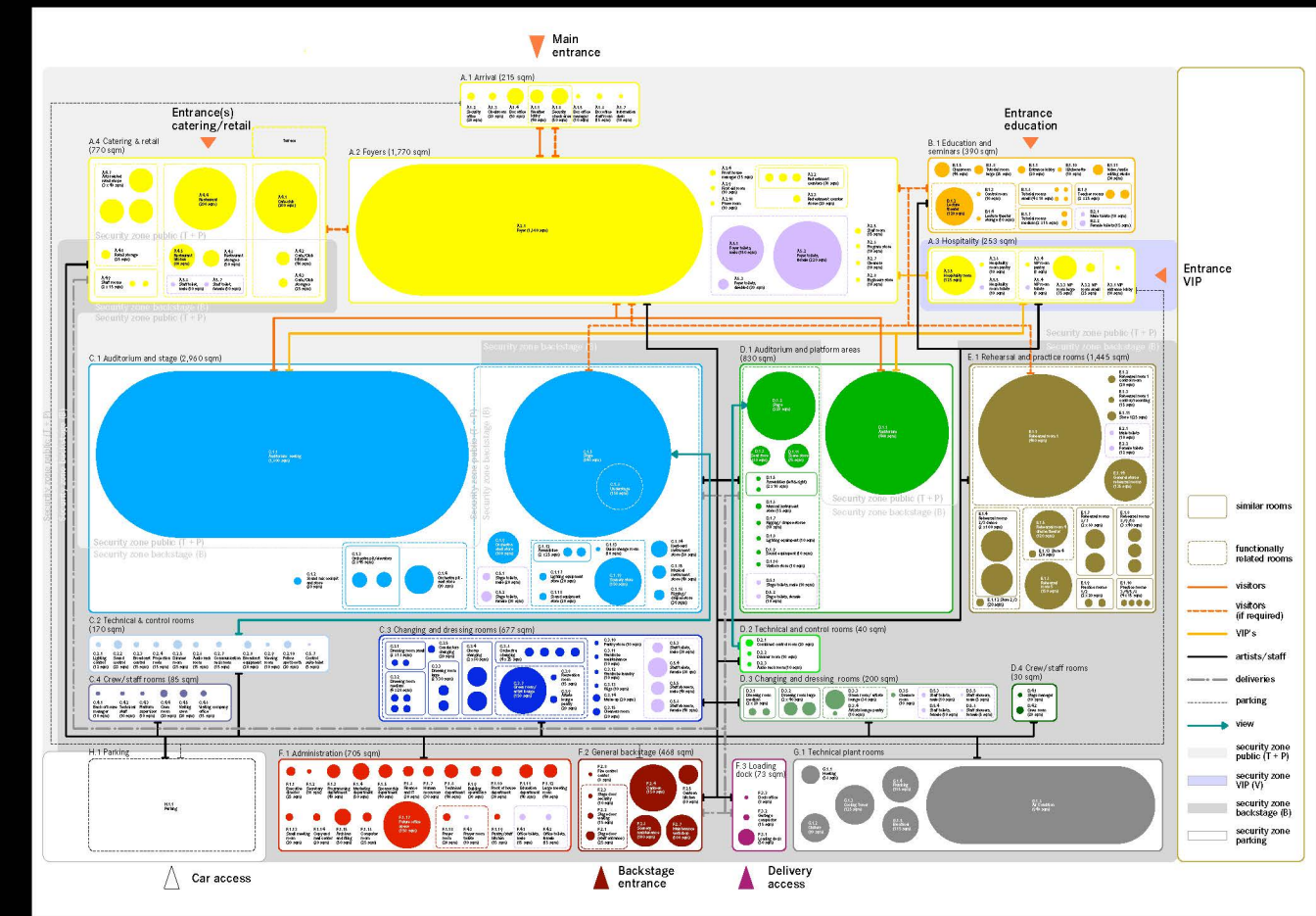
| Brutto-Rauminhalt BRI in cbm | Ist    | Ø      |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| BRI Gesamt                   | 46.382 | 43.759 |
| BRI oberirdisch              | 39.054 | 37.162 |
| BRI unterirdisch             | 7.328  | 6.597  |

| Hüllfläche HF in qm | Ist   | Ø     |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| HF Gesamt           | 8.776 | 9.288 |
| HF geschlossen      | 6.368 | 6.830 |
| HF transparent      | 2.408 | 2.457 |

| Städtebauliche Kennwerte   | Ist   | Ø     |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bebaute Fläche BF Gesamt   | 1.856 | 2.153 |
| BF oberirdisch             | 1.856 | 2.087 |
| BF zus. unterbaute Fläche  | -     | 67    |
| max. Gebäudehöhe in m ü.NN | 22,00 | 20,45 |

| Flächenindizes | Ist  | Ø    |
|----------------|------|------|
| BGF/NUF        | 1,61 | 1,56 |
| BRI/BGF        | 4,12 | 4,36 |
| NUF/BRI        | 0,15 | 0,15 |
| A/V            | 0,19 | 0,22 |

| Weitere Vorgaben                        |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Anlieferungzone für LKW vorhanden       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Stellplätze Rollstuhlg./Techniker/Gäste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Fahrradstellplätze                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Stickstofftank vorhanden                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |



**Zusammenfassung der Prüfergebnisse**  
**Funktion, Bürokonzept, Sicherheit**

| Bewertungskriterien                 | Gruppe B |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |  |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|--|
|                                     | 2001     | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | Ø     |  |
| 01. Umwandlungs-Funktionalität      | 0,3      | -0,6 | -0,4 | -1,1 | 0,1  | -0,6 | -0,1 | 0,0  | -0,3  |  |
| 02. Bürokonzept                     | -0,7     | -0,3 | -0,8 | -0,1 | 0,3  | -0,4 | -0,3 | 0,6  | -0,1  |  |
| 03. Arbeitsumgebung                 | -0,3     | 0,3  | -0,9 | 0,0  | -0,3 | 0,8  | 0,5  | 0,1  | 0,1   |  |
| 04. Raumorganisation                | -0,8     | -0,3 | 0,0  | 0,3  | -0,3 | -0,5 | 0,0  | -0,2 | -0,4  |  |
| Gesamtpunktzahl, Ranking (Gruppe B) | -0,4     | -0,1 | -0,1 | -0,3 | 0,0  | 0,2  | 0,0  | 0,3  | -0,19 |  |

# conclusion

## ▶ What makes a competition a GOOD COMPETITION?

1. the project of the competition was realized based on one of the proposed designs and the recommendation of the jury
2. one of the prizewinners was commissioned to provide the agreed design services
3. and the project was completed within a reasonable budget and timeframe.

If all of the criteria were met, it can be assumed that the project also

4. contributes to design and building culture (Baukultur), as the design prevailed in the competition based on quality criteria and was obviously the most convincing proposal for the project.