

Vlaams Bouwmeester

OPEN CALL

A public principal's
companion

Open Call

Credits

Open Call. A public principal's companion

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Reflecting on a building culture

Since the appointment of the first Vlaams Bouwmeester in 1999, the Flemish government has been continuously working to achieve an excellent architectural policy and exemplary public commissioning practice. Thanks to the Vlaams Bouwmeester Team, broad support for a high-quality building culture has been created in both central and local government. One of the powerful instruments the Vlaams Bouwmeester Team uses for this purpose is the Open Call, a negotiation procedure that enables public principals to choose the most effective designer for their project on the basis of a potent social vision.

The key Open Call concept is confidence: confidence in a procedure that prioritises added spatial value, confidence in the expertise of selected designers and confidence in a generous preparatory process in which the public principal is assisted by the Vlaams Bouwmeester and his team. Whereas most tendering procedures for buildings and urban master-planning still tend towards the 'most financially advantageous submission', our purpose in the Open Call is to concentrate on the socially most advantageous submission. An architectural building culture is after all a pressing social issue. Nothing is so characteristic of a policy as its built heritage and its handling of spatial planning and open space. These are a lasting testament to today's public governance, the litmus test of a visionary social project.

The Open Call deliberately aims for higher goals than the simple relief of needs or compliance with a set of functional requirements. Public principals are guided in the formulation of a project definition in which the social benefits are clearly described and with which inspired designers can then set to work. The result of the Open Call is invariably a 'master vision': not a fully developed preliminary plan, but a flexible and intelligent concept.

There have so far been 25 Open Calls: amounting to more than 550 unique projects, of which nearly 200 have already been built. Many public principals have made use of the Open Call procedure several times over the years. We consider this not only as an important mark of confidence, but also proof of the steady materialisation of the building culture we are aiming for. By engaging in the Open Call, the public principal proves that he is interested in creating a worthy living environment and pursuing an international quality standard, and



Mia Van Gembreghe

Een open beleid met betrekking tot de realisatie van de overheidshoeven voor de Vlaamse Gemeenschap en een integer architecturaal kwaliteitsbeleid zijn de kernbegrippen van mijn bekenment als minister verantwoordelijk voor de huisvesting van alle overheidslidenden. De Open Oproep voor landstaalontwerpen is een nieuw en belangrijk instrument om deze beleidsdoelstelling te kunnen waarmaken. Ik ben erg blij u het eerste nummer te kunnen aanbieden van een langere reeks publicaties waarin wij een overzicht bieden van de verrassende ontwerpen die werden ingediend voor ieder project uit de Open Oproep dat reeds werd gepubliceerd. Deze publicatie en de volgende zullen ook duidelijk welke de belangrijkste rol is van de Vlaamse Bouwmeester bij de selectie van ontwerpers en welke uitzonderlijk kwaliteitsniveau door de verschillende ontwerpers wordt bereikt. De reeks "Open Oproep" zal op termijn uitmonden tot het materiaal patrimonium van het Vlaamse architecturaal beleid voor overheidshoeven. Samen met u wordt een concreet patrimonium. Deze publicatie is toegankelijk voor alle betrokkenen en aanleiding kunnen zijn tot informatie en debat betreffende de behoeften van in Vlaanderen te realiseren met een open architecturaal beleid. Zo'n debat is van belang om te kunnen tot een nieuw architecturaal draagvlak voor nieuwe architecturale projecten. Het doet u deze reeks het teken van een nieuw beleid dat duidelijk laat zien hoe er gekozen wordt en welke keuzes er gemaakt worden. Dit is dus tegelijk een Open Oproep tot debat op basis van een Open Beleid.



that he wishes to put his trust in architecture and building culture as crucial instruments in the achievement of his social, economic and ecological aims.

So it seemed to be high time that we took a critical yet nonetheless proud look at the whole crop. In the meantime we are already working on Open Call 26, as well as making preparations for future calls. We at the Vlaams Bouwmeester Team hope that this companion will be a true source of inspiration; for the numerous public principals that Flanders boasts, but also for anyone who is sincerely concerned with the development and underpinning of an enlightened building culture.

Peter Swinnen, Vlaams Bouwmeester



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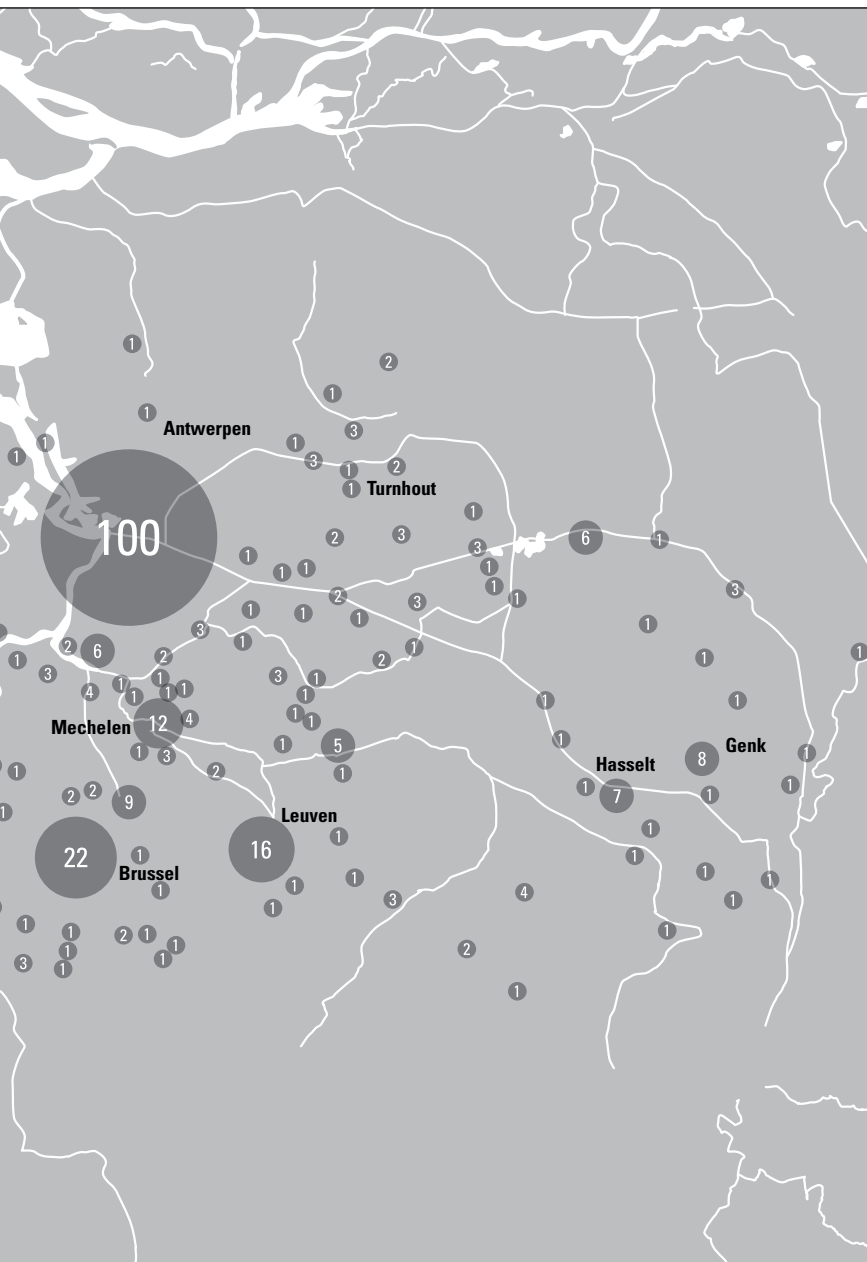


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THE OPEN CALL 2000–2013

A GENEROUS BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Since the Open Call procedure saw the light of day in 2000, at least 550 projects have been published, by now resulting in more than 200 completed buildings: from schools and cultural infrastructure through care environments to administrative buildings and public space. The Team Vlaams Bouwmeester invited the photographer Stijn Bollaert to capture a selection in pictures.





1301 Kazerne Dossin (Memorial, Museum and Documentation Centre on Holocaust and Human Rights), Mechelen, AWG Architects, 2012





1301 Kazerne Dossin (Memorial, Museum and Documentation Centre on Holocaust and Human Rights), Mechelen, AWG Architects, 2012



1219 'Groenlaar' primary school for special needs, Huiswerk Architects, 2012





0408 St Ursula primary school, Laken, Architects Tom Thys and Adinda Van Geystelen, 2009



0611 Theatre Square, Antwerp, Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò, 2009





0611 Theatre Square, Antwerp, Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò, 2009





0229 Bridge over the Albert Canal, Vroenhoven, Ney & Partners, 2011





0229 Bridge over the Albert Canal, Vroenhoven, Ney & Partners, 2011





0213 Public library, Beveren, De Smet Vermeulen Architects, 2008



1201 Book Tower, Ghent (Henry van de Velde), restoration of university library, Robbrecht & Daem, with Barbara Van der Wee and SumProject, started 2012





1201 Book Tower, Ghent (Henry van de Velde), restoration of university library, Robbrecht & Daem, with Barbara Van der Wee and SumProject, started 2012





1610 Kindergarten and depot for parks & gardens dept., Speelpleinstraat, Merksem, 51N4E, 2012



1610 Kindergarten and depot for parks & gardens dept., Speelpleinstraat, Merksem, 51N4E, 2012





0908 'Uitzicht' crematorium, Kortrijk, Souto de Moura Arquitectos with SumProject, 2011





0908 *Looking at Silence*, artwork by Pedro Cabrita Reis at 'Uitzicht' crematorium, Kortrijk, Souto de Moura Arquitectos with SumProject, 2011



0409 'De Boerekreek' sports and recreation centre, Sint-Laureins, Coussée & Goris, with Studiebureau Guy Mouton, 2008





0906 Multipurpose hall and youth club, Bocholt, ONO, 2012





1505 'Oostcampus' administrative and service centre, Oostkamp, Carlos Arroyo, 2012





1222 "t Beekje" passive school, Etterbeek, evr-Architects, 2012





0340 Dendermonde public library, BOB361 architects, 2010





0516 's Hertogenmolens, Aarschot, noAarchitecten, 2010



1202 Park Shed, Park Spoor Noord, Antwerp, Verdict & Verdict architects, 2011





1202 Park Shed, Park Spoor Noord, Antwerp, Verdickt & Verdickt architects, 2011

THE OPEN CALL

WHAT VISIONARY PRINCIPALS SAY

By opting for the Open Call, a public principal demonstrates that he is interested in creating a worthy environment and pursuing an international quality standard, and also that he wants to put his trust in architecture and building culture as crucial instruments in the realisation of his social, economic and ecological aspirations. Several principals were asked to talk about their experiences with the procedure.

Interviews Tania Hertveld, Stefan Devoldere

2202 Cultural centre Deinze **2012** Citadel Park Ghent **1813** Municipal sports centre Genk **1407** Pedestrian and cycle bridges, Oude Dokken, Ghent **2401** Hospital Vilvoorde **1815** Social housing Borsbeek **0603** Campus convalescent and nursing home Nevele **1903** Campus Mercator Ghent **1513** Master plan 'urban plateau' Turnhout **1612** Laagland Park Merksem **2307** Master plan Gooik **2504** Administrative centre Sint-Gillis-Waas



2202 Construction of a cultural centre with underground parking in Deinze
Principal Deinze town council **Design** V+ & TRANS, 2011

A CULTURAL CENTRE ADJOINING THE MUSEUM

Conversation with **Jan Vermeulen**, Mayor of Deinze

Why did you decide to use the Open Call procedure for a new cultural centre?

JV We had good experiences with the Open Call in our administrative centre (OO 1604) and especially for the academies (OO 1905). This second competition has taught us that confronting an existing master plan with five new visions generates new insight. The quality of the five proposals was so high that we were able to improve the master plan for the area that had previously been drawn up by the office uapS. We briefly considered developing the cultural centre through a DBFM contract, but in the end we wanted a clear guarantee of quality. We had to wait so long for a cultural centre in Deinze that, above all else, it had to be good and beautiful. So working with the Vlaams Bouwmeester was an obvious choice.

You say that the Open Call leads to new insights. In the case of the cultural centre, the eventual winner suggested an alternative site to the one originally proposed.

JV Given that the new administrative centre relocated to the Leie river bank, it was decided to select the car park where that centre was originally planned as the location for the cultural centre. But in the end, during the Open Call it turned out that all five candidates came to the same conclusion: that old meander around the market is an important green space in the town. The design proposal by AgwA responded fully to our needs: a beautiful project, but something was not quite right. The next team, ONO, wanted to leave the site as open as possible and build upwards, almost as high as the church spire. Then Sadar Vuga proposed building on the Leie riverside, on the site of the new town hall, while Sou Fujimoto presented a project around a large courtyard. Finally, TRANS and V+ came up with the idea to build the cultural centre beside the Museum van Deinze en de Leiestreek. A courageous proposal, but the four previous presentations had already strengthened the case for an alternative location. In addition, retaining the existing car park meant this proposal saved 5 million euros in investment costs, which was of course an important aspect in ensuring its construction. It is fantastic that a relatively modest budget produces such a wealth of design ideas for a project that you've already grappled with for so long. Five designers — among them one from Tokyo and one from Ljubljana — working exclusively on your town: it's fantastic to experience that. I'll never forget the day the jury spent at the Atelier Bouwmeester.



2012 Concept for a 'design grammar' for Citadel Park in Ghent and construction of one or more pilot projects **Principal** City of Ghent **Design** H+N+S landschapsarchitecten/ Artgineering/Peter Kint architecten, 2010

GREEN LUNG AND CULTURAL CLUSTER

Conversation with **Tom Balthazar**, Alderman for Urban Development, Housing and Parks in Ghent

What prompted the decision to opt for the Open Call procedure for the development of the Citadel Park?

TB For quite some time there had been a discussion within the city council not only about the redesign of the park itself but also about a whole series of buildings in the park: the arena for the six-day track cycle event, the congress centre, the museums SMAK and KMSK... To compare and contrast the different visions that had emerged, we organised a master class with architects, urban designers and other specialists. It became clear that a well-considered vision was needed for the entire area, a so-called 'design grammar' for the Citadel Park, and very soon after that came the proposal to select a multidisciplinary team through the Open Call and invite the Vlaams Bouwmeester to provide supervision.

Was that supervision worth it?

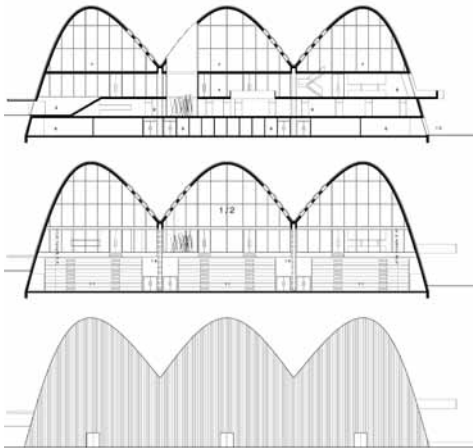
TB The Open Call is better known, meaning that you can draw from a larger pool of potential candidates, and during the jury process you are assisted by people with experience and insight. I noticed that everybody on the jury was able to voice her or his opinion, and the Bouwmeester challenged them to formulate a more adventurous recommendation, or to argue their proposal more thoroughly. You could also assess whether design teams really had brainstormed with one another about the project. You could clearly see that some candidates were pretty smart but had not spoken much to one another, while others had clearly prepared to work as a team.

Were you surprised by the proposals? Were preconceived ideas put aside?

TB In the end they were. The uninhibited spatial thinking of some teams was impressive. They succeeded in putting forward options that weren't so evident, and of course the challenge then was to maintain a suitable balance between originality and feasibility.

And the next stage?

TB The designers have elaborated their recommendations further in consultation with locals and with the various owners and occupants of the buildings. Now we have a more refined cost calculation, as well as a proposal, for the phasing of the project. If you consider the park and all buildings to be renovated or replaced, we need 100 million euros, and we don't have that money at the moment. What we now have to try is to take the good ideas so that the various projects can be executed in a coordinated manner as funds become available. If that succeeds, then we'll certainly have done the right thing for the long term.



1813 Renovation and extension of the municipal sports centre in Genk **Principal** Genk city council **Design** BEL / Ney & Partners, 2009

URBAN SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

Conversation with **Wim Dries**, Mayor of Genk

Why did Genk city council decide to publish the commission for the renovation and extension of the urban sports centre through the Open Call?

WD Positioning a project in an international context with a quality guarantee from the Vlaams Bouwmeester expresses the challenge and ambition more forcefully. We had already organised an Open Call for nine projects because we note a difference with our own procedures in the range of designers who put themselves forward as candidates. With the Open Call we attract not only local but also regional and foreign designers. In such a context, candidates are challenged more strongly to give their very best.

How did you experience the procedure?

WD Everything starts with the way the Team Vlaams Bouwmeester helps the principal to formulate the publication text very clearly and ambitiously. For the sports centre we were warned by the Department of Monuments and Landscapes that connecting with a listed structure (the swimming pool by architect Isia Isgour, 1963-75) was not going to be an easy matter. This aspect was meticulously described in the project definition. In the second phase, the selection of the designers, a shortlist of candidates was proposed to us. The balanced and logical composition of this list was proof that the design commission had been thoroughly considered.

The two briefings are interesting because the various parties have their say: policy-makers define ambitions precisely, technical departments explain spatial and structural aspects, and residents indicate their concerns. So the briefings not only generate solidarity with the five designers but also create broad support within all the organisations.

I did not attend the jury discussions in this case, but the aldermen who did attend told me that the city council received a high level of freedom in choosing a designer. The Bouwmeester made sure that we made the right choice, not by dominating the discussion but by inspiring it.

What was the follow-up phase like?

WD As a city we have the necessary departments and do not really require any support in the implementation phase. We do, however, notice that designers sometimes lack experience of working for a public authority and are not always familiar with the rather rigid regulations that apply to government commissions. Perhaps the Bouwmeester could formulate proposals to present to policy-makers as a way of easing this legal context.



1407 Construction of pedestrian and cycle bridges as part of 'Oude Dokken' project in Ghent
Principal AG Stadsontwikkelingsbedrijf Gent / Waterways and Maritime Affairs
 Administration (W&Z) **Design** DFA| Dietmar Feichtinger Architects, 2007

MORE THAN A BRIDGE

Conversation with **Peter Lacoere**, Director of SOGent projects and **Agnieszka Zajac**, Project Manager

What was the reason to award the contract for the design of new bridges in the Oude Dokken district through the Open Call?

PL The proposal came from us, in part as a way of stimulating the Waterways and Maritime Affairs Administration (W&Z), our co-principal, to adopt a more open attitude than is customary in order to improve quality. The first bridge is the very first structure in the master plan drawn up by OMA for the renewal district of Oude Dokken, which carries high expectations. It's an important gesture, in the middle of the district, connecting it to the city centre. From the very start, the bridge also had to form a balcony overlooking the water. Now it is intensively used, and packed during festivals. What's more, a park & ride zone has spontaneously sprung up nearby. The bridge has become a place in its own right, much more than simply a connection.

Why do you think it makes sense to organise an Open Call for an infrastructure project?

PL In the Oude Dokken project we are aiming for a very high standard of execution of all components. That is almost obvious for architecture, but it is just as important for infrastructure. We wanted an extension of the public domain that reconciled the flow of pedestrians and cyclists across the dock with continuous traffic on the water. Feichtinger's proposal was the only one that met the requirements effectively. So the decision was reached quickly during the jury deliberations. The green light for the procedure, in which we whittled 86 candidates down to a preliminary selection of 10, did, however, cause some friction. The fact that you don't know who exactly has entered and are limited in your freedom of choice can give you as principal the feeling you're being pushed in a particular direction.

You place some of the responsibility in the hands of the Bouwmeester, but you also get an awful lot in return?

PL The recognition of the Open Call really did play a role. All elements of the Oude Dokken project were discussed with a feedback group, and they responded very positively when we told them that the bridge design was chosen through the Open Call. Even people who are not involved in architecture on a daily basis but are simply interested in the growth and development of the city, know about the Open Call. That gives you a head-start in winning over the public.



2401 Construction of a new hospital in Vilvoorde **Principal** Jan Portaels General Hospital
Design NU – dJGA – AR-TE – WEST8 – STABO – DAIDALOS, 2012

INNOVATIVE CARE CONCEPT

Conversation with **Guy Buyens**, General Director of AZ Jan Portaels

Why did you make use of the Open Call procedure for the project to build a new hospital?

GB Building a hospital is something that someone generally does just once in his or her career. The combination of our lack of experience as principal and the scale of the commission persuaded us to seek professional guidance.

How did you come into contact with the Vlaams Bouwmeester?

GB We set up a working group with members from the board of governors, the management and external experts from other hospitals and from the academic world, and there the idea arose to avail ourselves of the assistance offered by the Vlaams Bouwmeester. We gathered information about the Open Call procedure and looked at which projects had already been awarded through the procedure. The only doubt on our part was that experience with hospital design was not required. At the same time, we didn't want a project that simply elaborated on existing concepts. So in order to achieve the desired innovation, we opted to team up with the Vlaams Bouwmeester.

What was your experience with the procedure?

GB The method of selection was not familiar to us in the hospital sector, but in hindsight it did allow us to choose a designer we felt comfortable working with. The procedure is very open and can inspire us in our own selections.

Which elements of the procedure have benefited your project?

GB We had drawn up a well-elaborated vision. Two areas mattered a lot to us: an innovative concept that reflected our vision, and functionality. In making a choice we noted that no single team scored highly in both areas. It was either an innovative concept, or a functional hospital. As amateurs we were quickly inclined to sacrifice on concept and retain a functional building, because we are familiar with existing norms and standards and feel comfortable with them. However, the Bouwmeester helped us to keep an eye on the concept.

How will the project continue now?

GB We are now ready to submit the file to VIPA, the government body that funds new development in the fields of welfare and health. We have selected a project with lots of potential and strong ideas, patios to enhance the wellbeing of patients, corridors along the exterior, zones of reduction and expansion, separated logical flows and so on. We have worked very intensively with the design team to turn a highly innovative conceptual proposal into a functional building, and with success.



1815 New social housing in Borsbeek **Principal** C.V. De Ideale Woning
Design DIERENDONCKBLANCHE ARCHITECTEN, 2009

SOCIAL DWELLINGS AROUND A SEMI-PUBLIC COURTYARD

Conversation with **Peter Vande Sompele**, Head of Technical Department at De Ideale Woning social housing association

What prompted the decision to participate in the Open Call procedure?

PVS We had various reasons for doing that. First, this is a big project for us, the construction of some seventy housing units. Second, we wanted a broad selection, because within the field of social housing the same designers often submit proposals all the time. Finally, it seemed like a good idea to us by way of a learning process to test out another procedure (we usually work with a restricted procedure). For example, we have developed the habit of drawing up an extensive project definition. We've noticed that when you, as principal, clearly consider what you want, the response from designers is much sharper. Previously, we limited ourselves to indicating the number of living units and the urban design requirements, but now we also consider the values that we want the project to express, in terms of architecture and urban design, and also in terms of sustainability, management and maintenance.

Can you explain how the procedure went?

PVS A number of steps were exactly as we normally work: a number of candidates come forward, a first selection is made, and from five proposals one is chosen. The selection criteria don't differ from what we normally do, except that for the Open Call there were candidates who weren't among the pool of designers who normally work on social housing projects. This is down to the fairly extensive regulations: for a design office it pays to deploy its accumulated expertise in a certain sector again and again. And as principal, you'll have to provide more intensive supervision for a designer who is unfamiliar with the sector. In our own procedure we try to give less experienced offices a chance, but the Open Call still threw up other candidates.

We had never organised briefings at all before we took part in the Open Call. That is certainly an added value when it comes to larger and more complex commissions where urban design and infrastructure aspects are important. The questions that are posed enable us to formulate the commission more precisely, and the contract was awarded very fast. The clear and logical method of reasoning displayed by the chosen office was what made the difference in the end.

How far is the project now?

PVS There is a period of three years between awarding the contract and receiving a building permit, which is a standard period for a project involving both works of architecture and infrastructure. Construction will start in 2014.



0603 Construction of 54 new living units for the convalescent and nursing home, and vision for the entire campus in Nevele **Principal** OCMW Nevele **Design** 51N4E, 2004

RESIDENTIAL CARE APARTMENTS NEAR THE VILLAGE CENTRE

Conversation with **Joke Mertens**, OCMW secretary in Nevele

Why did the OCMW (Public Centre for Social Welfare) in Nevele decide to award the study commission for the new assisted living complex through the Open Call?

JM The OCMW council members felt they needed expert support in selecting a designer for this important project. However, it was very important that seeking advice did not amount to passing on responsibility for making the final decision. After all, the council had set high and objective quality requirements. Colleagues working in the field thought we were crazy to opt for the Open Call. Their concern was about working with a designer without experience in the health care sector. That's exactly what happened in the end, but it actually resulted in very novel solutions that both staff and residents are extremely happy with today.

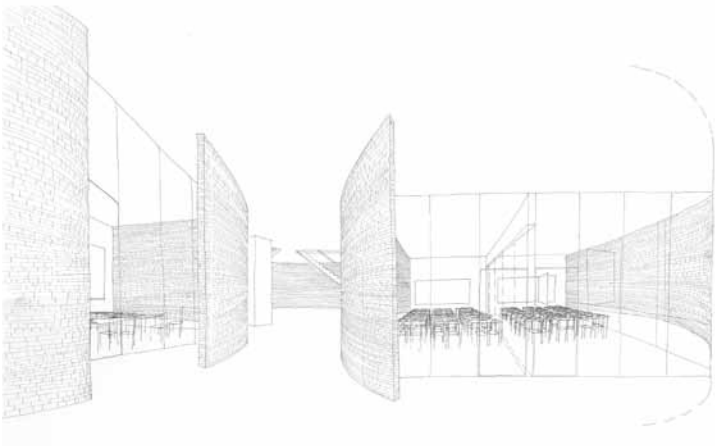
How did the procedure itself unfold?

JM For us it was a long procedure, but it did lead to the selection of a good designer. The supervision provided in drawing up the project definition taught us a lot that benefited the project. We thought the first selection round was difficult. The information in the portfolios was very limited, everything had to happen quickly, and we received few arguments to justify the preliminary selection of the ten candidates, which meant that defending the ultimate choice for five designers was not easy for our council. We had to rely on the Bouwmeester's recommendations.

The possibility we were offered to work together with five designers during the phase of the limited study commission was very interesting, because it gave us an idea how it might be to continue collaborating with them. The fact that five different visions were presented also enabled us to make our choice in a much more conscious way. Solutions were formulated that would never have been put forward any other way.

How did things continue after that?

JM Since then we have been in touch with the Vlaams Bouwmeester Team on various occasions, but real assistance was never required. Over the course of the project we realised that the contrast contained a number of vague points and that we might have preferred to work with an adjusted model. But despite those few possibilities, we would certainly opt for the Open Call again for another big project.



1903 Construction of new classrooms, a library and a self-study centre on Campus Mercator
Principal University College Ghent **Design** de vylder vinck taillieu architects, 2010

CAMPUS MERCATOR

Conversation with **Jos Nolle**, Director of Buildings and Technical Management, University College Ghent

University College Ghent has recently awarded various contracts through the Open Call procedure. What prompted the decision to avail yourselves of the Open Call for this purpose?

JN An important advantage is that the competition system allows you to put forward five concepts for discussion to the board. They show how five different architects approach the same project, but each in a different way. You could also organise such a competition on your own, but a large number of architects — foreign ones too — apply for an Open Call, which allows you to up the standard of play.

For the extension to the Campus Mercator you opted for the least evident design, by De Vylder Vinck Taillieu. How did you arrive at that choice for such an ambitious proposal?

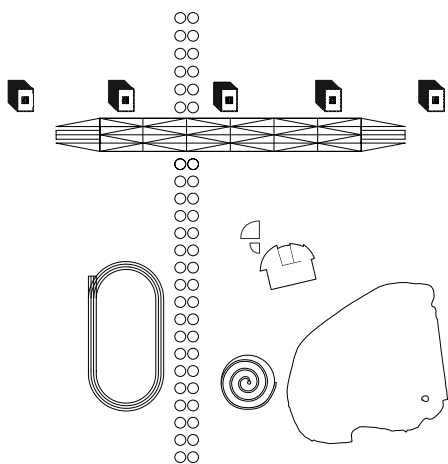
JN In contrast to other teams that argued for conversion, De Vylder Vinck Taillieu proposed to demolish the shell of the old textile factory, and to evoke a similar atmosphere with a new brick building. During the jury discussions, De Vylder Vinck Taillieu clearly explained why they came up with a floor plan with lots of curved shapes on a relatively small area: very convincing. Our general director was especially impressed by the proposal, as was the Vlaams Bouwmeester, I think. The integration of the school into the university means that the courses offered in the building are now fully part of the university. We even asked De Vylder Vinck Taillieu to adapt the design for other sites, but UGent decided not to pursue that option.

Open Call 1903 will therefore not result in a building. Was it of any use to you as principal?

JN It has boosted the general quality of our architecture projects. The experience of the jury discussions also helped us to have the courage to defend more ambitious projects. Inviting the general director and the government body for the jury sessions also means that the people who ultimately have to take decisions know precisely how a project works.

So certainly worth the investment?

JN The Open Call does indeed cost a fair sum of money during the preparations, but if you're constructing a building that costs several million euros, then you must be able to compare and contrast various concepts. And to do that, you need to stage a competition. Sometimes you hear complaints that it takes a long time, although by the time you award the contract you've already had the initial talks with the designer and been through the sketch design phase. That will perhaps take three months more than in the case of a request for tenders, but you've made a clear and conscious choice, together with the board.



1513 Design of master plan for 'urban plateau' in Turnhout **Principal** Turnhout town council
Design Office Kersten Geers David Van Severen / Technum, 2008

URBAN PLATEAU

Conversation with **Hugo Meeus**, coordinator with Turnhout town council

How did the idea arise to award the contract to design a master plan for the area to the south of the town centre of Turnhout through an Open Call?

HM The idea for an 'urban plateau' emerged in the municipality's Spatial Structure Plan and Mobility Plan. In 2007 it became a Flemish city contract. The steering committee established contact with the Vlaams Bouwmeester. We had an ambitious project definition and an uncommon programme. The traffic engineering issue was complex; we wanted to significantly reduce the environmental burden on surrounding residents and, at the same time, the area had a lot of spatial potential. We wanted to make that known to designers, and the Open Call seemed a suitable way of doing that.

How did the procedure unfold?

HM The project definition was refined and made more precise together with the Team Vlaams Bouwmeester. As a result, the responses from designers were much more varied than expected — from those based strongly on traffic engineering to very spatial ones, with clever combinations.

Did your experiences with the Open Call inspire you to alter your own procedures?

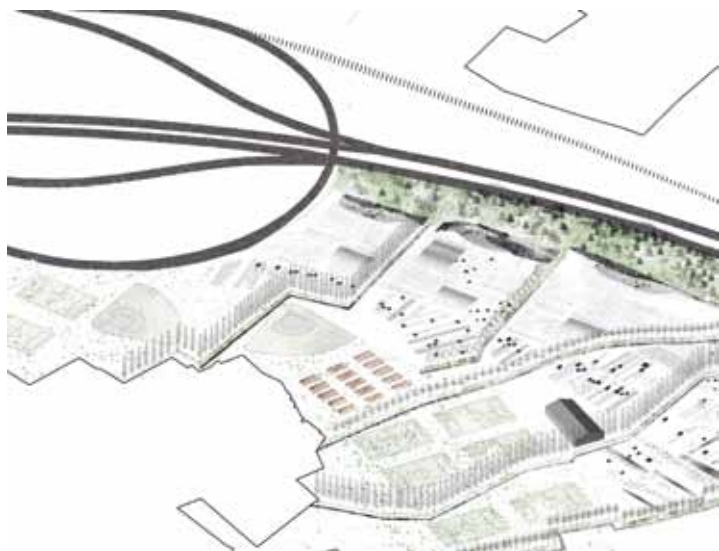
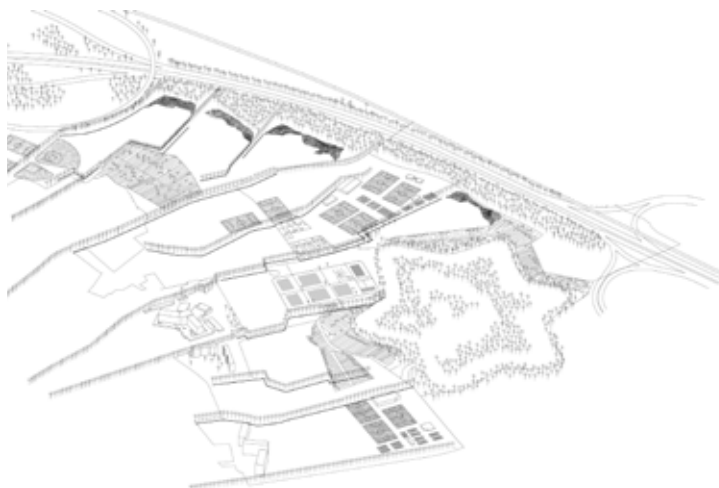
HM We haven't launched many large projects since. We publicised again through the Open Call for the area around the station, and again we saw that we reached a wider pool of candidates and that the design solutions were much better than those we would have received through our own channels.

How did the procedure for the 'urban plateau' transpire?

HM All the parties involved were brought together in the steering committee, resulting in a productive collaboration for the master plan. Implementation, however, is no longer a certainty in the current economic climate. The town of Turnhout is not the principal for the most important elements; it simply supervises the process. So we hope that an integral solution for a traffic problem is still possible.

Were the members of the steering committee already involved in the Open Call?

HM The project manager at the time considered the selection procedure and the implementation as two separate stages, which meant that these players only became involved after the designer had already been chosen. Because of that, the support among those partners responsible for implementation is not always what it should be. Collaboration at an earlier stage would therefore be helpful. We learned from this experience, and in the project for the station area we involve everyone in selecting a designer.



1612 Landscape and feasibility study for landscape park in Merksem **Principal** Antwerp city council **Design** Bureau Bas Smets, 2008

A PARK FOR MERKSEM

Conversation with **Maud Coppenrath**, Project Director

What prompted the decision to start an Open Call for the construction of the Laagland Park?

MC The project is the result of a local government decision to make the city greener. The 130-hectare site is something of a leftover area next to motorway and railway infrastructure, which over the years has attracted all sorts of ad hoc functions: sports fields, a cemetery, allotment gardens and a number of clubs in the fort, which is also on the site. The park is an important nature area and also on account of its connecting function. We were looking for a strategy to integrate the existing infrastructure in the new landscape. We opted for an Open Call on the advice of the Chief Town Architect. Although we do attract international candidates using our own procedures, the Open Call offers a bigger selection.

How did you experience the process?

MC It inspired us to examine our own procedures. That's how we now organise briefings for designers to obtain a good sense of the context. Such direct feedback is an immediate way of finding out if our project definition is clear enough.

How did you decide on the winning project?

MC No further rounds of negotiation were needed after the presentations: we opted for the project that harmonised best with the historical context (remaining polder landscape and woods). In that way, we did perhaps go for the most realistic and feasible proposal, which also responded to the project definition most effectively. The designers had to develop a landscape strategy and, within that framework, as a sort of first initiative, propose one representative feasible green project. Only a limited budget was available for implementation.

What happened after the contract was awarded?

MC Contract negotiations proceeded smoothly. Collaboration with the office was exciting. After the first phase, some discussion arose concerning the exact degree of detailing of the preliminary design, which for us had to be fairly high: all design choices had to be clear. Our projects have to make it through a whole approval procedure before the implementation phase, a procedure in which all the departments involved at a later stage in the maintenance of the public space offer feedback and give approval. In the end the file was put on hold in 2011 through a decision at Flemish government level concerning the implementation of the Master Plan 2020: construction of the A102 (the strip of land reserved for which lies in the area) was brought forward.



2307 Design of master plan for village centre and infill project in centre of Gooik municipality
Principal Gooik local council **Design** maat-ontwerpers, 2012

A RICHNESS OF SETTLEMENTS

Conversation with **Michel Doomst**, Mayor of Gooik, and **Simon De Boeck**, Alderman for the Environment, Agriculture, Youth and Housing Policy

You decided to have a master plan drawn up for the village centre of Gooik as a global framework for future developments. Why did you tackle this through an Open Call?

MD In a rural municipality like ours, people usually think in a very hierarchical manner: Gooik is the main village, Leerbeek is the main centre, and then there are three other centres on the outskirts. The creativity and open-mindedness of the Open Call upset that rigid thinking immediately: it was noted directly that this inflexible, dogmatic thinking did not correspond with the reality of the site.

SDB We could just have asked our urban planner to work out a plan, but we wanted somebody with enough detachment to look at Gooik. I studied architecture myself, so I knew about the Open Call, and I thought the approach did produce good results.

How did you experience the procedure?

MD I thought it was very fascinating. Such a forum makes you think differently about very fundamental issues. I was also happy that the people at the planning office were prepared to take part in a process of reflection. After a whole day of jury discussions we were able to map out a very clear line that helped us depart from the typical richness of settlements in Gooik and strengthen it. If we had taken the classical approach, then everything would have ended up under the church steeple, since that is what the spatial structure plan prescribes.

SDB Providing for residential development was also part of the challenge, and for that we thought of a new neighbourhood with some fifty dwellings on an available site in the village centre. It was remarkable to say the least that every single candidate — independently of one another — proposed not to do that, but instead to increase density by developing smaller, empty plots. That was an eye-opener for us.

How did the process continue?

MD The jury discussions were well balanced and we found the right framework for them. The good thing about completing this exercise is that you enter subsequent discussions in a stronger position because you know what you're talking about. What's more, the fact that your plan came out of an Open Call lends more weight to your decision: because your vision is more substantiated, you're in a stronger position when dealing with possible investors and the planning department, and with the local community, which is also critical of new developments. Now it's a question of finding investors and resources to turn that nice concept into reality.



2504 New building for administrative and welfare centre in Sint-Gillis-Waas **Principal** Sint-Gillis-Waas local authority **Design** architects Els Claessens and Tania Vandenbussche, Technum, 2013

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE, HERITAGE AND GREENERY

Conversation with **An Roels**, Project Director at Sint-Gillis-Waas local authority

Where did the decision come from to opt for an Open Call procedure for the construction of a new administrative and welfare centre in Sint-Gillis-Waas?

AR The municipal authority was looking for new accommodation for its administration, which had been housed in the listed castle in Vaulogé since 1961. We didn't want to leave the site, but the services had become scattered around various buildings owing to lack of space in the castle — not an ideal situation. In addition, the building fabric was in poor condition. That's why we wanted a new structure that harmonised with the castle and facilitated integration. Most important of all: citizens had to be the focus, and all services had to be available from one central counter. Besides the commission for the municipal offices, the relation with the adjacent park was important because we wanted to limit the impact of the new administrative centre on this green structure as much as possible.

We are aware that every public authority should consider the appearance and quality of its public buildings. The Open Call procedure and the expertise of the Vlaams Bouwmeester Team seemed to offer us the best guarantee of a successful result. What was important for us was not just help in the definitive selection of a designer but also, especially, supervision throughout the process.

How did you experience that process?

AR We started by conducting a feasibility study and drawing up a project definition, after which the Open Call was published. The support of the Team Vlaams Bouwmeester was extremely useful throughout the process, as well as in crucial decisions, and we never had the impression we were being forced in any particular direction. We are still convinced that the Open Call procedure for Sint-Gillis-Waas will result not only in a building where people can work but also in a total concept for optimising the provision of services, with a perfect relation between castle, new building and park, and with the character that a public building ought to have. That's a result that we would perhaps never have achieved without the Open Call.

THE OPEN CALL

A PUBLIC ARCHIVE

The following pages provide a first glimpse into the Open Call archives. You will find a concise report on a selection of fifteen Open Call projects published between 2003 and 2012, presenting the research by design that took place in the context of the selection procedure. After a short description of the brief, the proposals by the selected design teams (from three to five) are then explained. The proposal that was ultimately awarded always comes first; the other proposals are shown in random order. Where possible, pictures of the building site or of the final completed project are shown. A complete overview of the Open Call archives will be available for consultation at the Vlaams Bouwmeester website by mid-2014: www.vlaamsbouwmeester.be.

Texts Gideon Boie, Stefan Devoldere

0417 Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp **0512** Pedestrian and cyclist bridge Knokke-Heist
0605 Heimolen Crematorium Sint-Niklaas **1406** Water-Tower Beersel **1516** Havenhuis Antwerp
1701 Antwerp Coordination Centre **1801** Waalse Krook Ghent **1908** Dry Docks Park Antwerp
1919 Koninklijk Atheneum Koekelberg **2003** De Wijnpers School Leuven **2101** Antwerp Province
administrative headquarters **2105** Huis Perrekes Oosterlo **2106** Crematorium Zemst **2112** Social
housing in Rodekruisstraat, Westerlo **2402** Sint-Kamillus University Psychiatric Centre Bierbeek

Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp

Modernizing nineteenth-century
museum architecture



• detail IV

Assignment

The Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp (KMSKA) is housed in a building dating from the late nineteenth century. This imposing temple of the arts was designed by architects J.J. Winders and F. Van Dijck. The safe storage of the art collection was a major concern for the designers, but one that now impedes the museum's public activities. The client wishes to modernize the museum building so that it meets the needs of the twenty-first century.

With a view to the professional management of the collection, security and air conditioning constitute a priority. There is also need for greater international appeal and a pleasant work environment for the museum staff. The assignment involves drawing up a master-plan for the adaptation of the museum infrastructure. Public activities and the layout of the workspaces will be added to the mission in a later phase.

Principal

Vlaamse overheid, Departement WVC, Administratie Cultuur, Koninklijk Museum voor Schone Kunsten, Antwerpen (KMSKA)

Location

Leopold De Waelplaats, Antwerpen

Budget

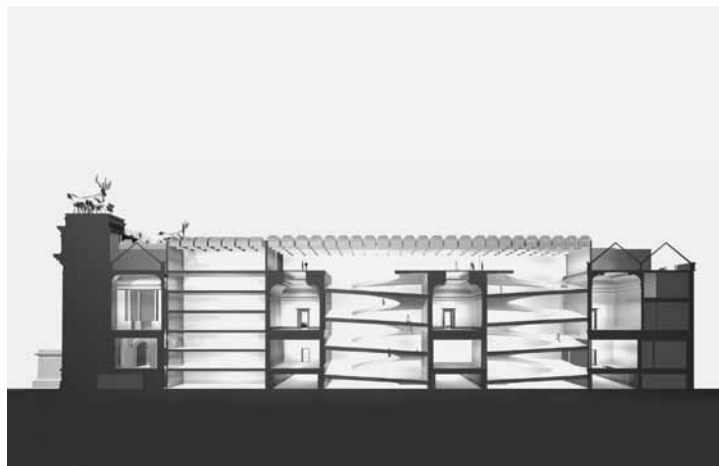
€39,000,000

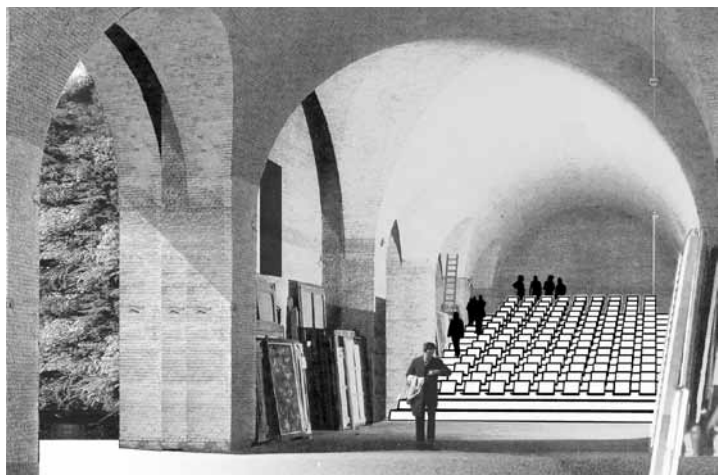
Design teams

- Claus en Kaan Architecten (awarded project)
 - 51N4E
 - Driesen Meersman Thomaes
 - Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur
 - T.O.P. office / BAS
- Current status**
Under construction

Claus en Kaan Architecten propose an infill of the existing building. The original volume is retained, but the six patios are each given a distinct layout. This intervention will add a useful 3600 m² to the existing floor area of 15,200 m², making an extension beyond the building's perimeter unnecessary. The floor area gained is used as exhibition space and operates independently within the existing museum thanks to a connecting route via the new attic. The vertical circulation takes place behind partitions.

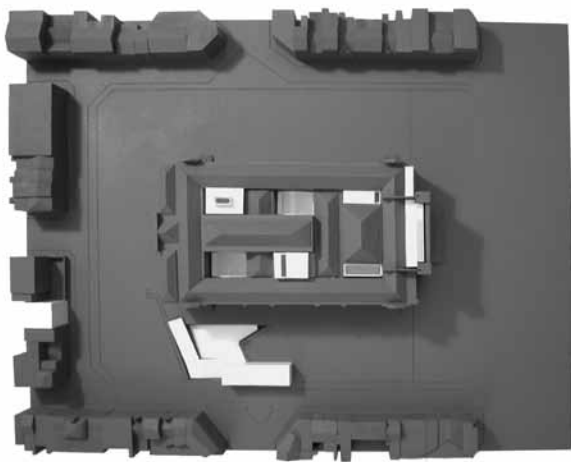
The master-plan provides for the complete restoration of the building's façades in accordance with the original plans. The view of this monumental museum building from the surrounding streets is respected and reinforced. The roof extension does not impact on the building's outer shell. Furthermore, the master-plan aims to maximize the museum's activities by incorporating additional parts of a programme, like an academy. This further increases the museum's influence on its surroundings. The various visitor flows help define the life and rhythm of the neighbourhood in a natural way.





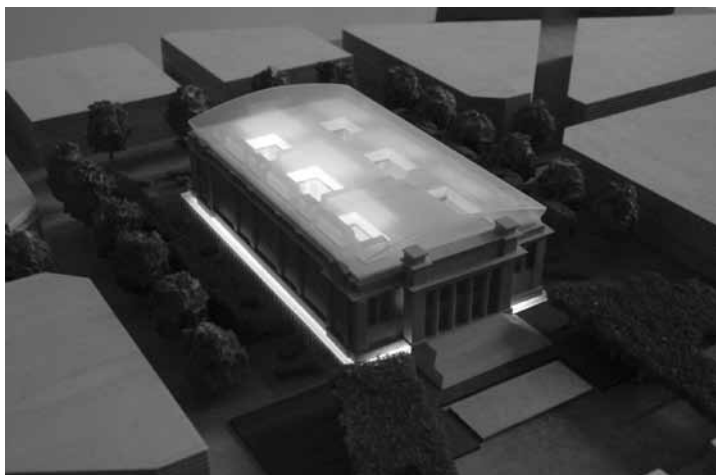
The designers of 51N4E let themselves be guided by the conditions imposed by the structure of the nineteenth-century museum and thereby fit the new programme into the building's existing outlines. The basement level becomes home to a library with its own entrance at the back. The auditorium occupies a central position in the building and links the basement with the *piano nobile*. The exhibition tour starts on the *piano nobile* and extends to the upper floor, where the collection's masterpieces are kept. Potential interventions blend in seamlessly with the existing architecture. It is only in the four patios that the designers have departed from the museum's original scale, form, layout and appearance. The patios provide room for the public lift, logistic facilities, an indoor museum garden, and the transport of goods.

Additional space for collection management is created outside the existing building: the depot, art handling, restoration workshop, offices and car park are housed in an underground complex. The surprising form of this extension refers to the archaeological traces of the Spanish citadel. A central, circular patio not only lets light into the subterranean workspaces, but also offers pedestrians a view of the museum's inner workings. The patio thereby serves to structure the public space around the museum. An urban dynamic emerges at the back of the building that responds to the new layout of Leopold de Waelplaats.



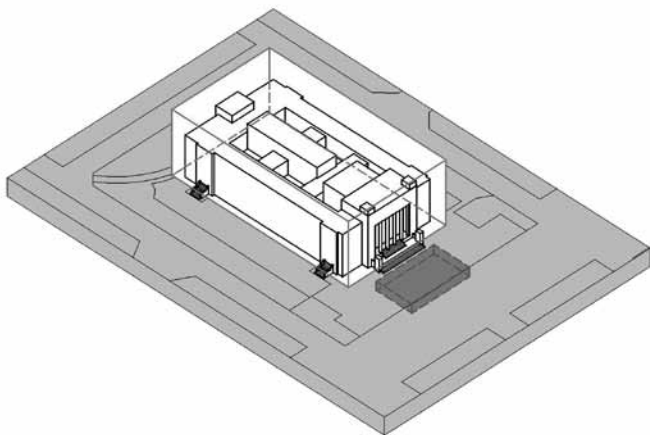
Driesen Meersman Thomaes start out from the many practical issues raised by the contemporary use of the nineteenth-century museum building. The structural construction dating from 1923-27 is partly taken apart. The six patios are emptied out and filled in again according to the museum's needs. In the basement, an auditorium reaching up to the *piano nobile* is added to the existing depot and print collection in a former patio. Another patio is used for the goods lift, and remains open over two floors. Circulation through the exhibition spaces follows the original layout, as does the arrangement of the rooms and the former sculpture gallery.

The museum extension on Schildersstraat comprises three floors above ground, with office and storage space as well as an underground floor with a new entrance. A staff car park is also integrated. The transport of the artworks is a source of concern in the current museum. The underground extension makes sheltered loading and unloading possible and provides direct access to the goods lift that will serve all the museum's floors from a former patio. The surprising shape of the new construction refers to the contours of the former Zuidkasteel.



Jeanne Dekkers proposes a number of interventions that highlight the original qualities of the nineteenth-century museum. The most important intervention consists in opening up the introverted building to its environment. A transparent glass façade is placed behind the colonnade, letting light into the new public spaces. The glass wall will also serve as a screen on which to project Jan van Eyck's *Saint Barbara*. A stately salon is created above the reception hall. An auditorium is planned under the staircase in the front façade, with an accompanying foyer.

The master-plan provides for additional floor area under a new glass roof: a new attic is created around the skylights in the top rooms; it serves as an exhibition space. At the same time, natural light fills the new staircases which, spread out over three former patios, enable an open, vertical circulation in the heart of the building from basement to attic. The new glass roof renders the museum all the more visible in its surroundings, making it stand out as a beacon of light in the city's southern area in the evening.



TOP office and BAS propose a new volume parallel to the side façade at the level of the adjacent Zwijgerstraat. This new construction provides room for all supporting facilities and reserves the nineteenth-century museum building for its original exhibition function. The new construction includes the new entrance to the museum. The steps on Leopold de Waelplaats cannot be adapted to people with reduced mobility without damaging the composition of the existing building. Each floor will be fitted with a bridge linking the new and the existing buildings, offering an opportunity for radically innovative circulation through the museum.

The nineteenth-century museum and the new construction are jointly covered with a new, transparent shell which, at a single stroke, offers a solution to all the challenges regarding structure, energy, phasing and identity. A sheltered sculpture garden emerges between the two volumes. The specific form that the new shell will take is as yet undefined. Depending on the client's preference, the building can be roofed in totally or in part. The outlines of the former Spanish fort can potentially serve to define the line of intersection. Another option is to leave open the decorated front and back façades and thereby emphasize the original museum building.





The demolition of the nuclear shelter at the heart of the museum was the first step in the transformation by Claus en Kaan Architecten (situation in 2013).

Pedestrian and cyclist bridge Knokke-Heist

Proposals for an integrated
traffic infrastructure



• II B7

Assignment

The Zeedijk seafront promenade used to end abruptly on the border between Zeebrugge and Heist due to the development of the port. For pedestrians and cyclists wishing to continue their way to the town of Zeebrugge, the Elisabethlaan (N34) forms a highly dangerous obstacle consisting of four car lanes and two tram lines. A new pedestrian and cyclist bridge over this busy thoroughfare should carry vulnerable road users safely and undisturbed from the Zeedijk to the nature reserve.

The principal also wished the port area's blue-green appeal to be upgraded. The pedestrian and cyclist bridge must function as a junction in the tourism-recreational cycling network in the province of West Flanders. It also forms the missing link connecting the cycling lanes on the coast and those in the surroundings of Bruges.

Principal

AWZ – Afdeling Waterwegen
Kust

Location

Koninklijke Baan, Knokke-Heist

Budget

€1,700,000

Design teams

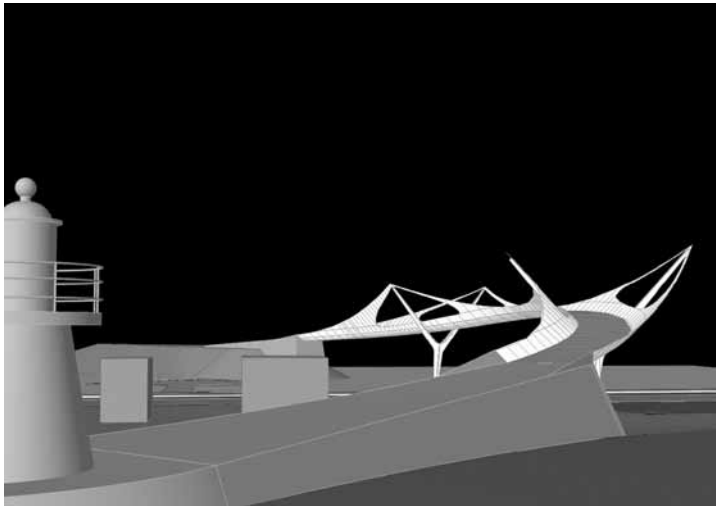
- Ney & Partners
(awarded project)
- De Bruycker – De Brock
Architecten / Brigitte D'Hoore
- T.O.P. office / BAS
- Urban Platform
- Zwarts en Jansma / Technum

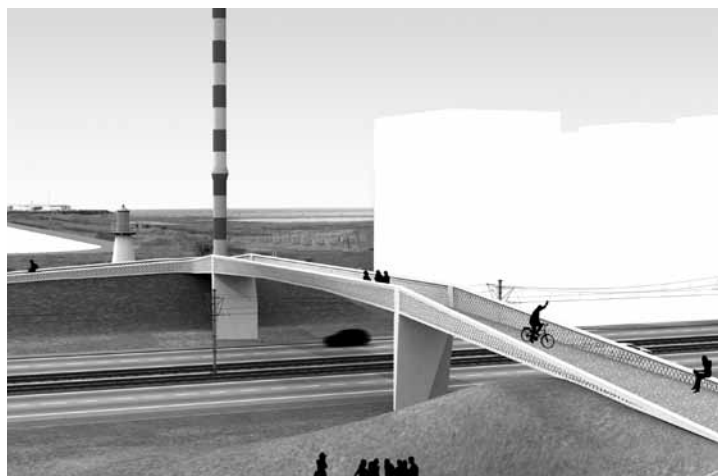
Current status

Built

Laurent Ney designed a pedestrian and cyclist bridge whose shape is defined by the forces at play. The bridge consists of a folded sheet of steel which, like a hammock, hangs between two pylons and has a span of 28, 46 and 28 metres. The form of the bridge follows the static computational model of the support, and unnecessary material is cut out of the steel sheet where possible. A bridge deck is cast in concrete in the steel sheet and finished off with synthetic materials.

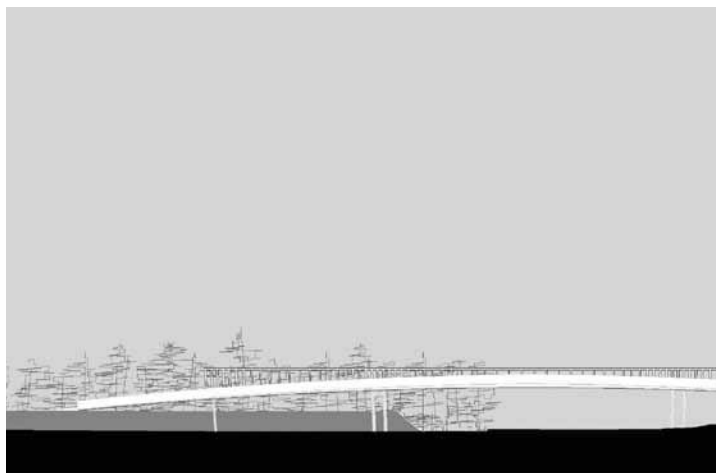
The new pedestrian and cyclist bridge forms a floating, flowing transition between the dune landscape and the nature reserve. A retaining wall on the Zeedijk separates cyclists from the car traffic. This wall merges into the abutment, which restores the dune landscape around the old lighthouse. From here, a footpath emphasizes the sightline to the lighthouse on the other side. The bridge makes a flowing curve over Elisabethlaan and limits its footprint at street level thanks to the two slender intermediate supports.





De Bruycker De Brock Architecten and Brigitte D'Hooore propose a bridge that connects the small and large lighthouses in three spans, the middle one measuring 38 metres. The deck and parapet together form a solid concrete construction. The parapet's surprising form is created by cutting out structurally superfluous material, the shape of the perforations alluding to shells, fish scales and grains of sand. The concrete is in a chalk-white colour and perforations are coloured in red and green, the colours of nautical signs.

The pedestrian and cyclist bridge crosses Elisabethlaan at right angles and horizontally. The bridge thus forms a clear gateway to Knokke-Heist, a fact that is further reinforced by allowing the bridge's pylons to incline slightly in the direction of Knokke and by lighting up the bridge from the inside out. The bridge creates a route that offers a view of the two lighthouses in succession. To optimize the view of the lighthouses, the right-hand ramp on both sides of the bridge is curved. A resting place is created in the bend of the bicycle lane on the side nearest the sea.



TOP Office and BAS link the two sides of Elisabethlaan with a curved bridge deck six metres wide and featuring a horizontal parapet. A windshield with glass inserts protects cyclists and pedestrians from the west wind and gusts of sand. Disputes between the bridge's various users are avoided by keeping the pedestrians to an elevated deck. This pedestrian and cyclist bridge is painted a striking yellow-orange colour. The bridge is anchored in harbour land and thereby retains sufficient distance from the blocks of flats on the Zeedijk. The bridge's ramp is a prolongation of the line of the Zeedijk. The latter connects to the bridge deck at right angles, creating a clear break in the pedestrian route.



Urban Platform proposes a bridge with a long ramp from the Zeedijk and with two curves before it crosses the Elisabethlaan, which results in a gradual incline of 5%. The remarkable harmonica-shaped construction offers users changing perspectives on the surrounding natural and harbour landscape. The bridge deck and wooden platform on the abutment are clad in wood, like a natural prolongation of the Zeedijk. The pedestrian and cyclist bridge is thus a meeting place where day-trippers, nature lovers and those engaged in sports can begin or continue their journey. The bridge consists of a simple construction of supporting beams and crossbeams. By alternately fastening the bridge deck onto and between the support beams, a simple separation emerges between pedestrians and cyclists whereby the supporting beam can serve as a bench. The bridge rests on short columns that transfer the load on to the abutments that have been developed as a natural landscape. The wide bridge deck thus runs into the landscape on both sides.



Zwarts & Jansma and Technum propose a steel construction measuring 140 metres in length and resting on six concrete pylons. The irregular distance between the supports is defined by the surrounding landscape. Above the deck a one-sided arch construction takes up the forces of the span, whereby the irregular spans translate into irregular waving arcs. The arch construction is placed at right angles to the surface and ensures the rigidity of the construction. A closed parapet is placed on either side of the bridge deck. The cyclist and pedestrian bridge connects the Zeedijk in a single direct line with the nature reserve. Only the ramp of the bridge curves slightly on both sides in the direction of Knokke-Heist. The bridge's ramp is set deep into the nature reserve so as to limit the gradient for cyclists. The old lighthouses are given new meaning as lighting points for the bridge.





View of Elisabethlaan in Knokke-Heist with the pedestrian and cyclist bridge by Ney & Partners, 2008.

Heimolen Crematorium Sint-Niklaas

Sketches for a new
funeral culture



• VIII D16

Assignment

The second crematorium in the province of East Flanders was planned for the Heimolen cemetery in Sint-Niklaas. The cemetery lies next to the E17 motorway, is well served by public transport and has a large car park. Moreover, the new crematorium can make use of the existing infrastructure at Heimolen, such as the gardens of rest, urn cemetery, and columbarium.

The mission consisted in designing a crematorium, a leave-taking centre, and catering facilities. These various parts had to be housed in separate buildings that would function in relation with the cremation service. With the spatial translation of this technical programme the principal explicitly wished to do justice to the cultural and existential value of life's end.

Principal

Intercommunale Westlede

Location

Waasmunstersesteenweg 13
Sint-Niklaas

Budget

€5,500,000

Design teams

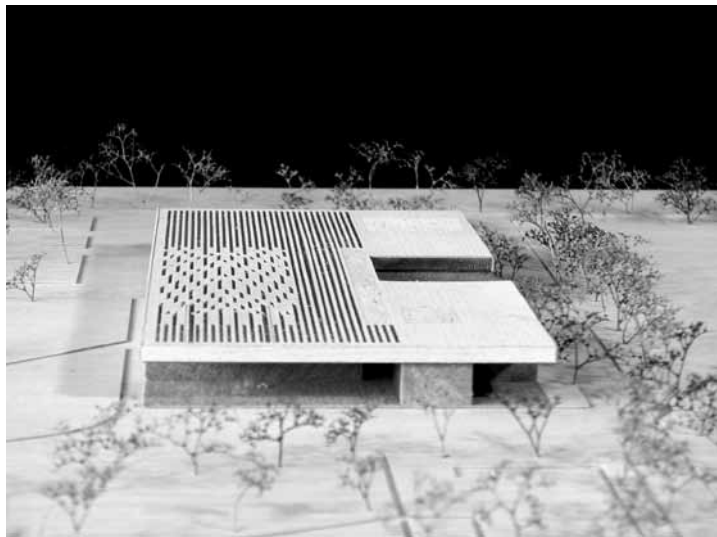
- Claus en Kaan Architecten (awarded project)
- Stéphane Beel Architects
- De Smet Vermeulen Architects
- Amor Fati – Wim Cuyvers
- Vincent Van Duysen Architects

Current status

Built

Claus en Kaan Architecten propose two buildings whose dignified and universal symbolism add allure to the cremation programme. The two buildings are placed as far apart as possible, but are nevertheless connected by a sightline traversing the vast cemetery. The crematorium is located at the back of the cemetery. The ceremony building is combined with the catering facilities and integrated in the eastern entrance to the cemetery. In this corner of the site, the Baenslandstraat can function as a discreet entrance for people and goods.

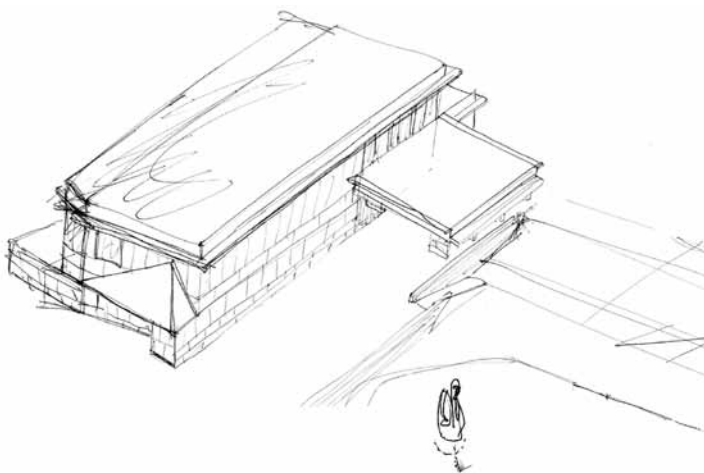
The link between both buildings is emphasized by mirroring their architectural design. The ceremony and catering spaces are housed under a large floating roof. This creates an uninterrupted, half-open reception and meeting space on the ground floor. The roof absorbs the height differences between the various auditoriums and family rooms. The crematorium, on the other hand, stands alone on a large concrete surface whose measurements allude to the roof of the ceremony building. The three ovens stand alone in the space and are visible to curious pedestrians through the perforated façades. The façades rise high enough to hide the chimney, technical facilities and service rooms from view.





Stéphane Beel's design concentrates on the most important function of the cemetery: the leave-taking ritual. With this in mind, an orthogonal plan has been drawn up that departs from the assignment. In the first place the ceremony building is located at the back of the cemetery, the place initially allocated for the crematorium. The distance from the ceremony building to the car park ensures two-way traffic along a double drive. A second intervention provides for a wall separating the cemetery from a forecourt. That wall supports the reception building, which also offers space to talk afterwards.

The various buildings are connected by a recognizable signature. The cremation space is conceived as an annexe to the ceremony building, something that also contradicts the assignment. A shared platform and canopy emphasize the coherence of the various functions. Small differences in scale, orientation and finish will ensure differentiation. For example, the ceremony space is slightly larger and its large windows look out over the cemetery. The crematorium, by contrast, has a limited footprint and looks towards the sky. The use of loose Persian carpets and raw concrete ensures a striking contrast with the austere design. Lastly, the chimney rises like a tree among the trees.



Henk De Smet and Paul Vermeulen start out from the request to spread the buildings out and to transform the cemetery into a full-fledged park. The particular nature of a park is that it turns away from the context and has its own structure, form and character. The design hereby further blends in with the diagonal central path and the existing columbaria. The walking distances between the ceremony building, the crematorium and the restaurant ensure that relatives start the mourning process. At the same time the scattered location of the buildings corrects dysfunctions in the existing cemetery. For instance, the ceremony building integrates the bus stop and reveals the cemetery to visitors even better. The restaurant is part of a wall that bridges a height difference and shields the columbaria from view.

The modest layout and design of the buildings meet the psychological needs of the mourners. The crematorium is positioned at a slight angle to the diagonal sightline of the central path. The filtering function of the crematorium is buried so as to leave a compact volume above ground level. The accompanying garden of rest lies discreetly behind a wood. The restaurant is in the form of a boathouse. The dining rooms look out over the pond and the terrace forms the starting point for a walk through the park.



Wim Cuyvers's proposal seeks to deal with death in a manner that goes beyond empty symbolism and disguised 'utility thinking'. With this in mind his design asserts the suburban reality and the slowness in the interaction with death. All parts of the programme are centralized at the place allocated for the crematorium, which unofficially serves as the dung heap. A modular three-floor structure houses a route along which the funeral procession goes through all stages of the leave-taking. The spaces for family gatherings, mourning, cremation, eating, provisioning, technical facilities and the like are placed in immediate confrontation with one another.

Moreover, the design breaks through the enclosed space of the cemetery. A new entrance to the graveyard is planned at the car park next to the motorway, something that will considerably facilitate access for people and goods. From the three-floor crematorium building, visitors can look out on the busy traffic and the industrial estate on the other side. In order to reinforce the public character of the building, it is exposed to every kind of weather and is accessible 24 hours a day. Railings of galvanized steel are planned for the façade with, where necessary, an extra separation consisting of industrial strip curtains. Lastly, the concrete structure is coated with black epoxy coal tar, in which the names of the deceased are engraved.



The main intervention in Vincent Van Duysen's proposal is the construction of a partly submerged plinth over the entire width of the cemetery. The plinth replaces the current green buffer between car park and cemetery, and marks the eastern and western entrances. The monolithic structure houses the new leave-taking centre. Apertures in the volume and an internal pond provide a play of light and movement. A patio lets light in to the catering facilities. The large and small auditoriums (suited for 500 and 100 visitors, respectively) emerge above the plinth, where one also finds various functions such as a resting place, a square with trees and the columbarium.

The crematorium is located at the back of the cemetery. The path leading to it roughly follows the existing paths and branches off to the western entrance. This makes it possible to separate traffic flows in the cemetery and to free the existing cemetery from busy traffic. An underground level with drive-in possibilities, technical facilities and staff rooms ensures the crematorium retains a modest appearance. This impression is heightened by the partially glass façade that irregularly reflects the light. The chimney was erected with the same purpose, as an autonomous sculptural element that stands somewhat further between the trees.





The ceremonial building at the Heimolen crematorium in Sint-Niklaas,
by Claus en Kaan Architecten, 2008

Water-Tower in Beersel

Sketches for a public utility and landmark



• XV H18

Assignment

A 1938 water-tower with a capacity of 500 m³, with accompanying subterranean water reservoirs, has to be replaced by a new one with a capacity of 3000 m³. The cost of renovating and maintaining the existing infrastructure is higher than the cost of a new one. The existing tower is to be demolished as long as it does not require much additional change and investment. For the principal, functionality in the supply of drinking water to the region is the most important element. The water-tower is an autonomous object that is controlled remotely and is only visited for inspection twice a year.

However, the significance of the water-tower goes beyond supplying water. This water-tower, near a roundabout, also acts as a landmark for the surrounding landscape. This open landscape is used for agriculture and so far there are no planned extensions of housing. It is a favourite spot for touring cyclists, partly because of the biennial Brabantse Pijl. During cycling events the water-tower is also used as a look-out post and transmission mast. Mobile phone operators also make use of it. Public access to the tower is not desirable for reasons of hygiene and safety. But the site can be opened up as long as there is an enclosure.

Principal

Intercommunale TMVW

Location

Grootbosstraat, Beersel

Budget

€1,700,000

Design teams

- BEL / Bureau d'études Weinand (awarded project)
- West 8
- Studiebureau Mouton
- Benthem Crouwel
- Office Kersten Geers
David Van Severen / Util

Current status

Under construction



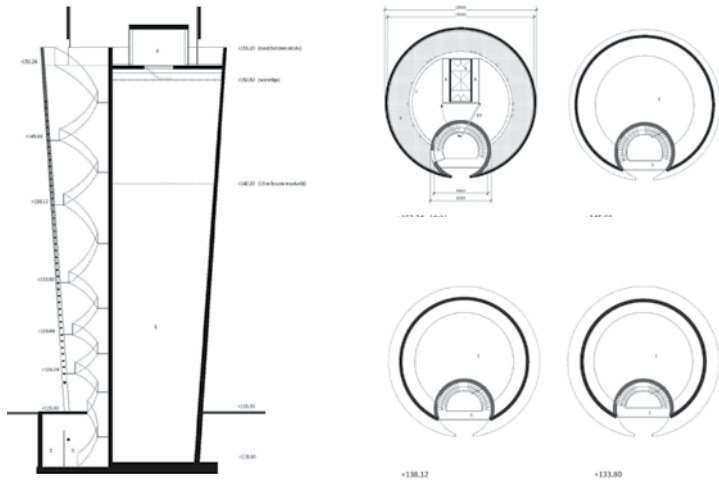
BEL and the Weinand engineering firm opt for an inverted pyramid with a triangular ground plan. In this way its visual image coincides with its function as a water silo. All the additional functions are considered to be secondary and are treated as such. They are given room on the outside of the tower. The staircase climbs up around the inverted pyramid to the accessible roof. The technical equipment hangs in view on the façade. The interior of the tower is accessible via simple manholes in the roof. The transmitter masts are set in full view on the roof.

Because it acts as a marker in the landscape, the pyramid is set as close as possible to the road junction. It stands with its nose pointing towards the junction and offers the passer-by surprising perspectives and constantly changing shadows. The old tower is demolished and the site is laid out as a plain, low-maintenance garden. The driveway is in concrete slabs. Several boulders taken from the river Maas provide seats for tired cyclists. A retaining wall around the site makes for a sharp contrast with the fields. Finally, the entrance to the steps is closed off with vandal-proof fencing.



For the new water silo, West 8 returns to an elementary natural form: the water drop. The reservoir is designed as a steel drop with a capacity of 3000 m³. The drop shape conceals a rigid internal construction and the water container itself. The remaining spaces are used for inspection and maintenance work. This steel drop is supported by an open steel framework that extends to the same height as the surrounding trees. This open skeleton means there is minimal impact on the ground and visual integration between the tree trunks. The total height of the construction is about 32 metres. The drop becomes a poetic element in the landscape.

The planned site for the new water silo is in the wood on the other side of the street, at the highest topographical point in the surroundings. The designers assume the re-use of the existing water-tower and offer several possible options. One possibility is to allow the water-tower to decay, in a controlled manner, into a ruin with a lookout platform. Another option is to use the reservoir as a unique venue for gatherings.



The engineer Guy Mouton proposes a cylindrical shape with a recess for the spiral staircase to the roof. He employs a special principle of dynamics to determine the position of the cylindrical recess. Under hydrostatic pressure, a circular shape results in pure traction (under pressure from the inside) or compression forces (under pressure from the outside). In this regard, the position of the inner cylinder does not affect the forces that the water exerts on the outer cylinder. When the two cylinders bisect one another, this gives rise to a combined traction force that is always on the line connecting the two bisection points and can be taken up by a steel tension rod. So the inner cylinder can without any problem create an architecturally interesting incision in the outer housing, for example for a spiral staircase, without upsetting the balance of forces. The steel tension rods can serve as a balustrade. In addition, Mouton gives the outer cylinder the shape of an inverted cone, with an eye to the best use of the forces involved and the limitation of the footprint. This new water silo is conceived as an inaccessible monument that is located slightly further from the roundabout than the old one. This enables the old one to continue working while the new one is being built. The land around the tower is planted with medium-height wild privet and enclosed by a retaining wall and a gate.



The Bentham Crouwel design makes use of the image of the water-tower as a sign of civilisation and progress. The form responds to its function as a tower and a silo, and refers to the no-nonsense attitude of a glass for a long drink. The external finish of the water silo is reminiscent of the refraction of light in water, wave patterns on a beach and the ploughed furrows in the surrounding fields. The undulating prefabricated concrete elements are laid in a staggered pattern like bricks, thereby forming a stable structure. The inside of the silo is finished with a plastic membrane to keep it watertight. The core of the silo contains a spiral staircase, vertical ducts and a hoist system to raise equipment and material to the top floor after it has been delivered at the ground floor by small lorries.

The land around the water silo is functional and restrained in its design. The enclosure marks off the water silo and a driveway, and is camouflaged by a simple beech hedge — as is often used to enclose the villas in the area. The rest of the land is left open for agriculture. The top of the water silo is built in a plastic composite that links up with the undulating concrete elements and hides the antennae without impeding the signal.



The proposal made by Office Kersten Geers David Van Severen and Util is a composition comprising nine cylindrical vessels, the existing water-tower and a rectangular horizontal volume that connects the two elements. The steel vessels (each with a diameter of 4.2 metres, a height of 30 metres and a thickness of 10 mm) are intended solely for water storage. The central vessel is reinforced so it can function as a rigid element to keep the other vessels upright. The surface of the vessels is treated with a low heat absorption coating. The old water-tower is used only as an entrance to the complex. For this purpose all the existing infrastructure is removed from it and a new spiral staircase is installed. The horizontal bridge, a closed volume, functions as a technical space and location for the transmission masts. For this reason it is clad in translucent polycarbonate, which allows radio signals to pass through it.

The new water silo responds to the hermetic nature of civil constructions and at the same time acts as an observation tower. So the utilities are augmented by a function that responds to the romantic experience of the Brabant landscape: the composition of nine cylinders, old water-tower and horizontal bridge form a lofty window onto the surroundings. In this way the new water silo becomes a recognisable place, comparable to such nearby monuments as the Lion at Waterloo and the castle at Beersel. Touring cyclists can rest here for a while and cast an eye over the still landscape of fields, woods and suburban residential areas.





The water-tower in Beersel, designed by BEL and Bureau d'études Weinand, under construction, 2013.

Havenhuis, Antwerp

Designs for a front office for the harbour authority



• detail IV

Assignment

The new 'Havenhuis' brings together the various administrative departments of Antwerp harbour. It houses 436 staff and has extra capacity for another 145 staff to cover potential growth. As a head office, the 'Havenhuis' has to have the allure appropriate to the international activities of the Municipal Harbour Authority.

The site lies on the boundary between the urban area and the harbour, where an old fire station used to be. The location makes it possible for the 'Havenhuis' to function as a belvedere with a view of the harbour's industry, maritime nature and the new urban developments north of the historical city. The new 'Havenhuis' is to be embedded in its surroundings and relate to the wider area around it. The fire station is a classified monument and has to be integrated into the design of the 'Havenhuis'. How the building relates to the planned Oosterweel Link* is considered to be an essential part of the design. The design of the grounds is also part of the assignment.

* The Oosterweel Link is the project to complete the Antwerp ring-road (R1). At the time of the Open Call for the 'Havenhuis' (January 2008) the BAM engineering firm had proposed building a double-deck bridge (the Lange Wapper Bridge). The design for the bridge can thus be seen in some of the sketches by the firms participating. In 2009 the population of Antwerp rejected the BAM route in a referendum. In the present Flemish Government plan, the E34 expressway would be taken under the River Scheldt through a toll tunnel starting at Blokkersdijk and by means of additional tunnels under the Strasbourg Dock would be linked up with the R1 at Merksem.

Principal

Gemeentelijk Havenbedrijf
Antwerpen

Location

Siberiastraat 20, Haven 44/63
2030 Antwerpen

Budget

€49,900,000

Design teams

- Zaha Hadid Ltd
(awarded project)
- Vier Architectos
- Kempe Thill / A20 / Marcq & Roba / Greisch
- Rapp + Rapp
- Xaveer De Geyter Architects

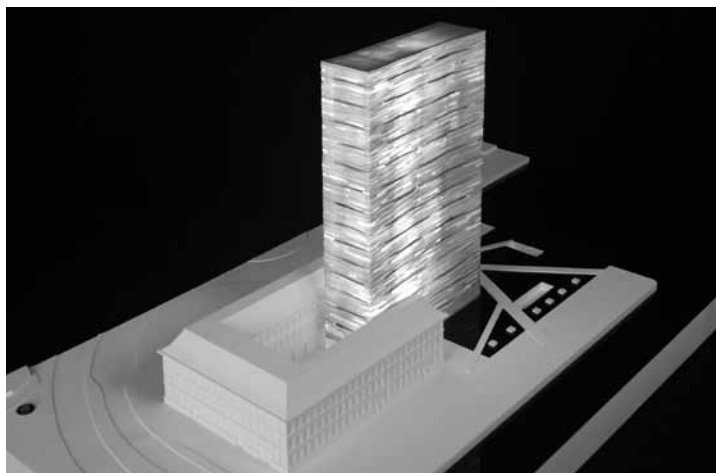
Current status

Under construction

Zaha Hadid proposes an extension on top of the existing fire station, a free interpretation of a floating container volume. The imposing streamlined buttress limits the footprint of the new construction. The asymmetrical form of the container preserves the incident light on the courtyard, while the projecting part forms a canopy at the entrance to the fire station. In the new arrangement the old building retains its own identity, giving rise to a visual tension between it and the new building. The two entities are linked by means of vertical circulation installed on the courtyard.

The new 'Havenhuis' is not only the face of the Harbour Authority, but also a dynamic figure in the Antwerp skyline. The façade cladding has an irregular pattern of open and closed triangular and rectangular panels. The variations are inspired by defining elements in the surroundings (such as the shape of the dock) and the internal programme (auditoria or open-plan offices). The façade panels are made of reflective material so that the new volume appears like a glittering crystal. The new 'Havenhuis' is part of an overall composition that includes the pylons, the cables and the floating deck of the planned Oosterweel Link.





The Spanish Vier Arquitectos firm replaces the southern wing of the fire station by an 80-metre-high tower. This elongated tower overcomes the modest proportions of the fire station and reorients the building. It stands partly on the fire station courtyard, which on the ground floor now serves as a new entrance portal. The tower has a double load-bearing façade and has fifteen identical floors for open-plan offices with a varying external space between the two planes of the façade. The outside is clad in gold-coloured aluminium sheeting.

The fire station functions as a solid plinth for the gleaming tower. The new complex takes up its position in the urban space as a new belfry, and introduces two scale levels into the northern harbour area. The old fire station gives the forecourt a human scale, while the tower presents itself on an urban scale. An area of water that extends the lines of the Kattendijk Dock is laid out on the forecourt, to reflect the gold-coloured tower. Exotic plants are sown between the concrete slabs of the quay.



The design team comprising Kempe Thill, A20, Marcq & Roba and the Greisch engineering firm proposes doubling the useful floor area of the fire station by adding a nine-storey volume as an exact mirroring of the existing building. The old fire station would be meticulously restored. Each floor is divided up flexibly, and this is interrupted only by the supporting structure for the extension. This intervention limits the footprint and keeps the fire station forecourt free.

This extension means that the new 41-metre-high 'Havenhuis' is able to hold its own against the suspended double-deck bridge for the planned Oosterweel link. This monumental building becomes the basis for Antwerp's dream of the future and stands on the visual axis between the harbour and the towers in the city centre. It is an illuminating beacon for the redevelopment of the harbour area into a full part of the city.



Rapp + Rapp also suggest an extension on top of the existing fire station. The form and typology of the upper building refer to the industrial architecture in the immediate vicinity. The cubist volume consists of two twelve-storey towers linked by an angled five-storey rectangle. The facades are composed of repetitive storey-high window elements. Each floor can be divided up freely. An extra high storey for technical installations forms the abstract cornice of this new 'Havenhuis'.

The courtyard of the existing fire station is opened up towards the Kattendijk Dock by partially demolishing the southern façade. The main entrance is moved to the present fire engine garage on the east side. A mirror pool is created in the courtyard. The fire station is bordered with a green embankment from which the visitor looks out over the city and sets off on a walk. The pool and viewpoint create cohesion between the 'Havenhuis' and its surroundings.



Xaveer De Geyter extends the fire station by means of an equally large volume, but raises it by 34 metres. This new building block is supported by an open steel construction on the fire station courtyard. Panoramic lifts connect the new part to the old. The courtyard becomes the new portal to the 'Havenhuis', with a dizzying prospect as one looks upwards. All the floors in the old and new buildings are conceived as open-plan offices.

The new 'Havenhuis' extends to a height of 49 metres, rivalling the MAS and linking the city to the industry in the harbour. The Kattendijk Dock is viewed as an urban boulevard along which new landmarks rise to replace the former industrial infrastructure. The double-deck bridge of the Oosterweel Link plays the part of new city walls. In this instance, the new 'Havenhuis' offers a response by rising upwards and comfortably towering over the bridge. The steel construction has provision for a second extension by the addition of a third, identical volume.

Antwerp Coordination Centre

Towards a hypermodern
harbour infrastructure



• III B17

Assignment

As a result of the increasing capacity and intensity of shipping, all the parties involved in the guidance of shipping in Antwerp harbour have to be brought together in a new coordination centre. The new ACC will house about sixty staff on a shift system. For this purpose the necessary staff areas must be provided. The new traffic control tower also contains an extensive data centre and a high-tech crisis centre with visitor area. The design must include a phased demolition of the present ACC and the reorganisation of the site.

The decisive functional requirement for the design is that there should be the maximum possible visual contact with ships entering and leaving the harbour. So the tower has to provide a view of the River Scheldt, the Kanaal Dock and most certainly of the large ships that enter and leave the Deurganck Dock and the future Saeftinghe Dock. The new traffic tower must moreover be a significant landmark in the maritime landscape and enter into dialogue with its industrial surroundings. In addition, great importance is attached to the sustainability of the building and its materials. The brief includes a feasibility study of alternative energy systems.

Principal

Vlaamse overheid, departement
MOW, Agentschap voor
Maritieme Dienstverlening

Location

Between Zandvliet sluice and
Berendrecht sluice,
2040 Antwerp, Potpolderweg

Budget

€11,000,000

Design teams

- Neutelings Riedijk Architecten
(awarded project)
- evr-Architecten
- UNStudio
- 51N4E / Ney / Arup
- Baumschlager-Eberle

Current status

Design in progress

Neutelings Riedijk Architects designed a monumental tower with classical references. Two stepped volumes are set at right angles to each other and are linked by two tall columns. The 'lower building' contains an entrance hall and the data centre and ends in rising seating that is accessible to the public. The 'upper building' has three floors beneath an accessible roof. The control room and the crisis centre above it are linked by a large void that keeps the sightlines open in almost all directions. The control and crisis centre are separated from the training rooms by the circulation, sanitary facilities and canteen. An area of water on the roof of the lower building captures rainwater and is used to recover the heat produced by the data centre. The two columns, which contain the main and emergency circulation routes, stand in this water and support the transverse upper volume that is adorned with the name of the city: 'Antwerpen'.





EVR Architects concentrate chiefly on sustainability, with a tower that is intended to make the broadest and most ecological use of the building height and accompanying investments. At the base of the tower are an entrance hall, offices, and dining and relaxation areas, and at the top the crisis centre, control centre and training centre. Between the two is a green buffer zone, an accessible hanging garden or 'climate machine' that purifies air and water and introduces an oasis into the hard industrial landscape. The triangular ground plan of the tower is intended to provide maximum sightlines, compactness and flexibility. The technical core is shifted into one of the angles, thereby leaving room for varying arrangements on the work-floors. The tower stands on a long plinth that contains the data centre and all the ground-based technical functions. The grounds are laid out as a natural landscape that responds to the Scheldt biotope and enhances the effect of the green climate machine.



The UN Studio design has an aerodynamic silhouette that is meant to be a clear and future-oriented point of reference for Antwerp harbour. The form of this new ACC is based on a diamond, one of the city's icons and an object which more than most others catches light from 360°. The tower is slender and streamlined and leans slightly into the south-west wind for extra stability and minimal turbulence. The faceted top of the tower stretches up to a height of 155 metres and houses, from top to bottom, the data centre, the control centre, the crisis centre and the communal relaxation area. The rest of the programme is housed in an elongated plinth that reuses part of the pilots' building.



The design by 51N4E, Ney and Arup consists of three parts: the ACC tower, the ACC shed and a forecourt. The tower supports an iconic three-pointed star at a height of 50 metres. The floor plan is a direct translation of the organigram of the combined services directly to the work-floor in the control centre. On the top floor is the crisis centre, and below it the training centre, canteen, relaxation and technical areas. The star-shaped plan makes a priority of the users' eye-contact with the surroundings. The working environment can be organised flexibly to suit the needs. The three rectangular volumes are clad in reflective slats and one arm ends in a spacious terrace. The ACC shed draws a full-width translucent cover over the existing pilots' building, in which extra offices and restrooms are housed. On the forecourt, a slope forms the division between the public and staff car parks. An underground heat storage system is proposed for energy management.



With its woven funnel shape, the ACC proposed by Baumschlager Eberle offers not only an economically advantageous construction, but also iconic impact on the harbour area. Thirteen floor slabs are suspended from a solid concrete cylinder. The floor plan evolves from a circle on the ground to a fluid succession of three observation platforms with views towards the Scheldt, the Kanaal Dock and the Deurganck Dock. The position of the various elements of the programme in the funnel depends on the floor area they require. At the top is the control centre, with below it the crisis centre with study units and a terrace. The building's minimal footprint leaves room for a spacious car park on the site. The cladding of the building refers to motifs from natural structures, such as the veins of a leaf and ice crystals on a window.

Waalse Krook, Ghent

Sketches for creative
urban development



• VIII E12

Assignment

The Waalse Krook, on a bend between the rivers Lys and Scheldt, is to be the site of a new library and a new media centre. Its appearance will be partly determined by the former Winter Circus, which was later converted into the Mahy garage, now gone to rack and ruin. The new library is part of Ghent's plan for a multimedia project zone that employs knowledge, innovation and creation for urban development. In addition to a design for the new multimedia building, the client also requests a master-plan that integrates both the Winter Circus and the design of the public space. The designers will have to take account of major sightlines that traverse the project zone. The site is at walking distance from a major cluster of university buildings and the 'South' area, the gateway to the city. A network of pedestrian bridges is planned, so as to link the location into Ghent's pedestrian shopping route. The client does not want to change anything to improve the difficult car access to the site, preferring to give slow traffic priority.

Principal

CVBA Waalse Krook

Location

9000 Ghent, between
Lammerstraat, Walpoortstraat
and Scheldt

Budget

€65,000,000

Design teams

- RCR Aranda Pigem Vilalta
arquitectes / Coussée & Goris
(awarded project)
- Schmidt Hammer Lassen
- UNStudio
- Toyo Ito
- Mateus / Beel

Current status

Under construction

RCR Arquitectes and Coussée Goris Architects see the new library and new media centre as a knowledge and culture supermarket. The building looks like an extension of the urban space. At street level the public thoroughfare runs through the building. Vertical links will be provided at strategic points to give the walker straightforward access to the library. The visitor is piloted through the building by open atria, indoor streets and large openings in the façade. Internal balconies offer surprising views and extra temptations. They enable the visitor to gain an insight into this complex space. The experience of the six-storey building culminates in the imposing reading room above the central hall, with a view over the city.

The shape of the building more or less follows that of the quayside. This makes use of the historical 'fold' (or bend) in the waterway to provide the backbone of the site. The new urban space around the building is on the one hand defined by an intimate square into which all the streets in this part of the town issue, and on the other by the quayside which is a green oasis connected to the bridges and the viewing platform at the entrance to the library. The façade has panoramic balconies. The effect of the shadows thus created makes for an optical reduction of the space. On the waterside a broad angle in the surface of the façade creates a monumental aspect and extra reflection of light.





Schmidt Hammer Lassen designed a sculptural building that is not only a centre for knowledge and culture, but also stimulates discoveries and playful interaction. Thematic agoras, each with a specific visual relationship with the town, distribute the visitors throughout the building. Each floor is flexibly organised and combines several functions. Movable furniture marks areas off in an orthogonal grid formed by columns. Quiet study zones are marked by means of light and colour. Lastly, the expressive openings in the façade encourage contact with the surroundings.

The new library and the centre for new media contribute to the richness of the urban fabric. The irregular shape of the complex imitates a traditional street block and takes the height of neighbouring buildings into account. A network of alleyways and small squares arises around the building, which link up with the original fabric of the town. Trees promote the intimate atmosphere on the squares and form a buffer against the neighbouring houses. A walk along the quayside is also created, with a varied view and embarkation places for possible boat traffic. The aim is to create a neighbourhood that is bustling with life even when the new library and centre for new media are closed.



Van Berkel and Bos house the new library and centre for new media in a fan-shaped building that occupies the whole project zone. It is laid out around agoras that link together the various thematic libraries, workshops and study areas. Each thematic library has its own agora as an entrance. Each floor presents an open knowledge environment without structural hindrances. In the column-free setting the building can simply evolve in accordance with the expectations of its users and new developments in the media. Its inviting spatiality provides a basis on which the users can be surprised and stimulated.

The building presents itself as a new intersection in the urban environment. The designers develop the maximum building envelope on the basis of various points of contact and tangents. The form is further refined with reference to entrances, open spaces and perspectives. The various layers of the building are cut back in steps to match the heights of the neighbouring buildings. The horizontal articulation of the buildings minimises the impact on the skyline and the creation of shadows in the vicinity. Its large footprint is compensated by the creation of green roofs. The corners of the building are raised so as to activate the quayside as a walkway.



Toyo Ito designs a large four-storey market hall that covers the entire project area. Each floor consists of a succession of identical structural units which together form one big open space. Each unit provides a platform for another medium beneath a hexagonal or octagonal skylight. Several zones are marked off by means of movable furniture and possibly glass partitions. The sequence of zones exudes an atmosphere of intellectual and physical openness and stimulates the exchange of knowledge.

In addition to a building, the new library and the centre for new media form an urban forum. The market hall will be the place where people gather for encounters and participation. The various interactions between people can be seen at a single glance. A forecourt will precede the pedestrian bridge to the public transport hub at the 'South' square. A second pedestrian bridge links the new forum to the old city centre. The Winter Circus is opened up and forms a bridge to the university district.



Manuel Aires Mateus and Stéphane Beel rename the new library and centre for new media as an Arts and Culture Centre and give it a clear and distinct volume that closely follows the historical outlines of the site. The visitor reaches the heart of the building, a large agora, by means of an incline. From here he can reach the top floor in one go by means of the two staircases that cross each other. Four quadrants take shape around this central space, differing from each other in their incident light and through-views, both towards the building itself and to the urban surroundings.

The new Arts and Culture Centre is linked to the urban surroundings by several bridges. The entrance to the building is in line with Kuiperskaai and is connected to a raised square. For this purpose the quayside is raised 11 metres above street level. In conformance with the original historical street plan, the building projects over the water. The facades respond to the surroundings by means of incisions corresponding to the streets and closed sections facing private houses. The surface of the façade is translucent at certain places, so that at night the building emits a gentle glow.

Dry Docks Park, Antwerp

Proposals for a blue-green coupling



• detail IV

Assignment

The dike on the Dry Docks Island in Antwerp needs to be raised. The historical quay wall also needs to be stabilized at the level set in the Sigma plan. The infrastructure work is being used to transform this underdeveloped area into Antwerp's largest public park. The master-plan for the Scheldt Quays highlights three spheres that play on the surrounding cultural and natural landscape: a tidal shore creates space for a contemplative experience; an events field exudes a metropolitan feel; and the active port infrastructure offers opportunities for cultural discoveries.

Besides a sketch for the layout of the Dry Docks Park, the client also requests a vision for the Dry Docks Island as a whole. The island forms the most northerly point of the Scheldt Quays development area. The unfolding of the park occurs by means of the Rijnkaai-Oosterweelsteenweg-Siberiastraat traffic axis. Public transport is not an option. A future tram stop is planned near the Havenhuis on the other side of the Kattendijkdok.

Principal

Waterwegen en Zeekanaal NV en
Stad Antwerpen

Location

Between Roysers sluice, Kattendijk
sluice and Droogdokken

Budget

€15,000,000

Design teams

- Van Belle & Medina
(awarded project)
 - CLUSTER
 - Palmhout Urban Landscapes /
Satrian Beheer
 - Import.Export Architecture /
Juurlink + Geluk
 - H+N+S / BRUT
- Current status**
Design in progress

Van Belle & Medina propose a series of morphological interventions for the Dry Dock Park that play on the area's historical and natural stratification. The belvedere forms a meeting space offering views of the city and port, and whose geometric shape is inspired by the historic city wall. A glowing park bridges the height difference between the dike and the existing ground level. The network of pathways enables a journey of discovery presenting surprising perspectives on natural elements as well as traces of industrial activity. A number of scattered pavilions serve as shelters and sanitary facilities.

The embedding of the raised dike in the park makes it possible to preserve the natural quay. A pier terminates the salt-marshes and mud-flats area with a wide arc at the level of the northern Royers lock. A small garden offers possibilities for educational programmes, combined with a restaurant in the lockkeeper's house. The central events field is a raised stretch of grass between the park and the dry dock site. The recreational area is laid out in harbour sheds, lockkeepers' houses and new multi-purpose complexes. The Dry Dock Square forms the southern entrance to this recreational area and serves to connect it with the city.





CLUSTER proposes to divide the Dry Dock Island into three zones: the tidal park, the green boulevard and the dry docks. The tidal park is composed of a grid of banks, quay walls and sheet-pile walls. The grid peaks in the centre of the island and descends gradually to the banks of the Scheldt. The various fields are given a different content, such as a salt-marshes and mud-flats area, aquaculture, saline agriculture, mussel farming, an orchard, a stretch of grass, a football field, etc. The network of dikes, quay walls and sheet-pile walls is home to paths, stands, pavilions and public facilities. At strategic points, fields form a raised plain offering views of the city and the natural landscape.

The green boulevard crosses the island from the northern Rooyers lock to the southern Kattendijk lock with newly planted trees. The network of banks, quay walls and sheet-pile walls peaks on the border between the tidal park and the boulevard. The difference in level is used to create a building complex in the dike with catering facilities and activities that are directly accessible from the boulevard. The dry docks and accompanying industrial complexes are preserved in their entirety. The existing pier makes way for the tidal park.



Palmbout's design for the Dry Docks Park gives a central position to a new dike on the island. The dike shelters a green park that serves as an events field. A number of trails traverse the park and intersect in the middle of the island. The green dike acts as a dam and offers space for all sorts of activities such as catering, commercial and sanitary facilities, which connect to the dry docks. The latter are filled in with various attractions such as a swimming pool, an open-air museum, an anchorage berth for houseboats, etc. By pulling back the new dam, a tidal landscape emerges outside the dikes where the old dam runs on as an adventurous trail close to the Scheldt quays. The two lock complexes serve explicitly as an observation point with a garden and an eel restaurant.



1908

Import-Export and Juurlink+Geluk turn the Dry Docks Park into a tidal landscape by raising the old dike on the one hand, but also by providing for controlled openings. Islands are set out in the tidal park, fitted with common services or accommodation facilities. The islands are separated by shallow ditches and connected by a network of paths that remain accessible independently of the tides. Small-scale elements such as benches, pallets and buoys are scattered over the area like bits of driftwood. A rough reed landscape is laid out beyond the dikes, and cabins are provided that serve as adventurous vantage points and anchorage berths for water taxis.

The Dry Docks Island is divided up into programmatic areas. Along the north-south axis an area is demarcated that ties in with the harbour, an area that connects to the city, and an intermediate area. Along the east-west axis a rough area emerges outside the dikes, a quiet area inside the dikes, and the built area of the dry docks. A distinct programme is defined per zone with a suitable identity – which can moreover vary according to the time of the day or the season. The result is that one and the same activity – walking, for instance – brings with it a range of experiences.



H+N+S, BRUT and ARA position the new dam centrally in the project area, whereby the salt-marsh and mud-flat area is widened and transformed into a space for visitors to experience and discover. The old dam is preserved as a trail that is accessible depending on the tides. At certain places the old dam is cut open, leading to the creation of three islands in the tidal park. The new quay wall is executed as a green dike with light slopes and tree plantations, making the park useable for events. At the dry docks the park slopes sharply to the street level. The Royers lock and the Kattendijk lock are highlighted as belvederes by the low tidal landscape.

The dike forms the connecting element between the tidal landscape and the dry docks, which are filled with an as yet undefined water-related programme. High scaffolding walkways cross the project area and connect the Scheldt bank with the dry docks. The lock complexes act as portals to the park. To underline this function, a forest of plane trees is planted on both locks. This is also where functions that have to be accessible by car are concentrated, like information points, catering facilities, etc. The industrial infrastructure is only preserved around the dry docks.

Koninklijk Atheneum Koekelberg

Designs for the modernization
of a school campus



• XIV G17

Assignment

The Koninklijk Atheneum Koekelberg is in need of renovation. Besides the material obsolescence of the building and its shortage of capacity, the existing building no longer matches the school's educational and managerial vision.

The new building must offer support for cognitive training in a broad affective, social and cultural framework. Study and self-study take place in age groups that each require their own sphere within the broader social context. In this regard, the school's green surroundings serve as a park in the multi-cultural city and ensure interaction with local residents.

The design must provide a solution for the request by the primary and secondary schools for their own space in the building and on campus. At the same time, the design must enable maximum synergy between the two schools, in particular at the level of the shared use of space. A script must also be developed for the possible construction of a multi-purpose sports infrastructure that must be accessible to local organizations outside school hours. Lastly, the design must take into account the unequal dynamic in the planning of the school and the sports infrastructure.

Principal

Scholen van Morgen NV:
AG Real Estate COPiD

Location

Kasteellaan / Klein Berchem-
straat / Basiliëklaan, Koekelberg

Budget

€19,000,000

Design teams

- Bogdan Van Broeck
(awarded project)
- WIT
- Hertzberger / Bossuyt

Current status

Building permit under submission

Bogdan Van Broeck's proposed renovation of the Koninklijk Atheneum Koekelberg is in keeping with the modernist ground plan of the existing building complex. The objective is a reorientation of this ground plan in accordance with a dual north-south axis. The central playground is laid out as a restful green roof landscape on top of a multi-purpose hall and cafeteria. The result is a ground plan showing two clear cruciform designs with an unfolding green centre. Common facilities such as the sports hall are organized beneath and around the central garden. The playgrounds are distributed by age group on the outside of the building complex.

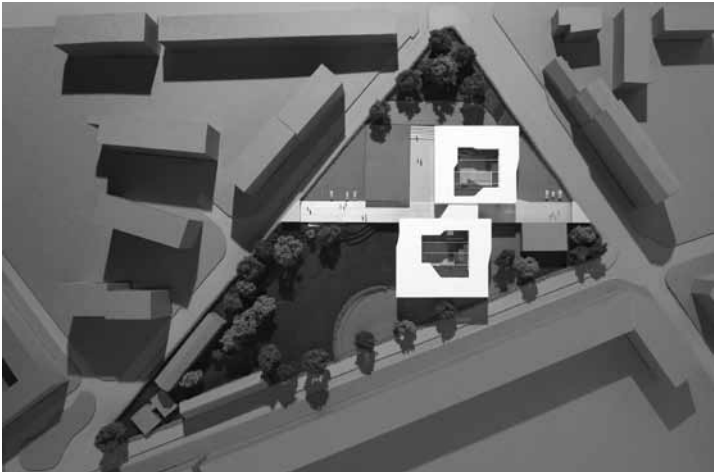
The new entrances make it possible to create an open campus in a green perimeter. The ground floors of the building's wings are partly opened up to let this green landscape run on. The visual and functional connections ensure the coherence between the parts of the campus that used to be separated by buildings.





For the architects of WIT, the demolition of the Koninklijk Atheneum Koekelberg is both ecologically and economically unjustified. Not only can the structure and foundations still be of use, but the existing buildings can be architecturally valuable in the development of a readable 'through-flow' campus. For instance, the existing classrooms are optimally oriented towards the east and south, and are more wide than deep. The corridors are spacious and sufficiently bright, given that they only serve a row of classrooms on one side. Light incidence, perspectives, ventilation, extendibility and flexibility are therefore already a given. The design optimizes the existing structure by adding the necessary programmes and special forms to the circulation space: a gymnasium, workshops, classrooms, a reception and offices. The façades, techniques and furnishings are thoroughly renovated.

The existing school complex also responds in a useful way to the significant height differences on the ground. The new buildings are given a place in the existing composition and extend it to the edge of the school campus. The current amorphous residual space on the site is thereby transformed into a draughtboard of clear outdoor spaces, and the autism of the school campus is broken up to enter into a direct and varied relation with the neighbourhood. The new sports hall, kindergarten, the administrative wing of the secondary school, crèche and car park and bicycle sheds are directly accessible from the street. Thanks to the alternation of a green and built outer rim, the site of the Koninklijk Atheneum Koekelberg is better integrated into the urban fabric.



Hertzberger and Bossuyt propose to raze the entire building complex on the basis of a negative cost-benefit analysis of the renovation of the obsolescent infrastructure. The demolition also offers the opportunity to depart from the traditional typology of a school as a functional unit with long corridors and identical classrooms. In the new design, corridors are replaced by an uninterrupted communal space where welcoming niches are demarcated by small walls, partitions, staircases, elevations and/or floors. The school is conceived as a conglomerate of 'attention zones' of varying intensity and capacity. In this open continuum, pupils can take part in and experience the doings of others. A covered atrium forms the heart of the school building.

The campus of the Koninklijk Atheneum Koekelberg is reorganized by means of a broad, raised path that crosses the campus from east to west and serves as an elongated schoolyard. A car park and bicycle sheds are planned for the extremities of this street. The various buildings are arranged on and along the street. The separate buildings of the primary and secondary school are connected both over and under the street. The playgrounds lie at the outer edges of the campus. The sports hall stands on its own on the street and makes use of the open green area. Green amphitheatres are planned for various locations. The crèche also lies at the eastern tip of the campus and connects to the car park.

De Wijnpers School Leuven

Designs for the modernization of a school campus



• XV G21

Assignment

The 'Wijnpers' school for technical, vocational and artistic training occupies a vast site on Mechelsevest in Leuven. Located on the street side, the building that currently accommodates the first two years urgently needs to be replaced. The new building must provide classrooms for general education as well as for vocational training (including horticulture) and artistic training. The De Nobel centre for adult education also has to be housed in the new school building. As such, the building must also be easily accessible outside school hours. The new construction must also include a sports hall that can be used by the entire school community.

The new building for the first two years will roughly occupy the same location as the existing Walraevens building. The client wishes to concentrate all the buildings so as to better integrate the various activities and to keep the campus as open as possible. The project area is widened a little so as to enter into relations with the other buildings as well as with the identity of the school campus. The new building must also make the provincial school visible from Leuven's former city walls and ring road.

Principal

Provincie Vlaams-Brabant

Location

Mechelsevest 72, 3000 Leuven

Budget

€4,700,000

Design teams

- Office Kersten Geers David Van Severen / Util (gegend project)
- URA
- Henley Halebrown Rorisson
- MDMA

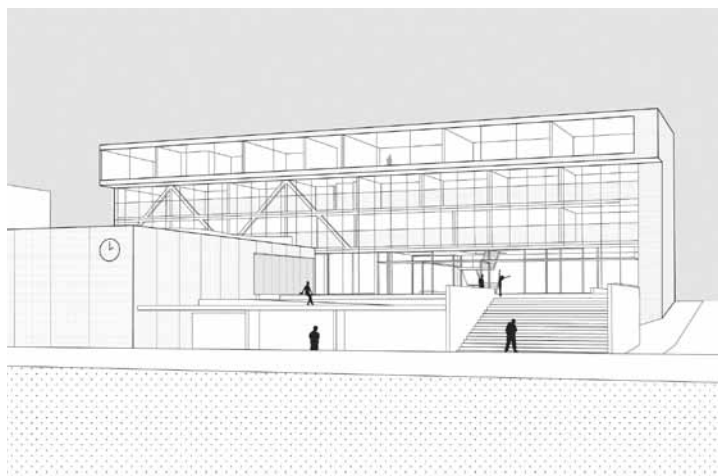
Current status

Under construction

Office Kersten Geers David Van Severen propose a compact volume with four floors above ground and two floors underground. Visitors enter the building through a raised playground that connects the foyer and staff room. All floors have a similar layout. The eastern side consists of a series of four to six rooms, divided per floor into rooms for theory, practice and adult education, and accessible from a long central corridor. Vertical circulation is organized on the western side with three uninterrupted staircases, including all sorts of extra spaces such as consulting rooms, changing rooms, a broom closet and a time-out room. The sports hall is located under the raised playground.

The new school building is placed parallel to the garden area. This creates a small triangular square on Mechelsevest that offers passers-by a view of the campus and where the new raised playground presents itself as a forecourt for the existing buildings. A recess in the building offers a view from the playground on to the skyline of Leuven. An additional entrance in the south wall makes the school accessible outside school hours for adult education or sports activities.





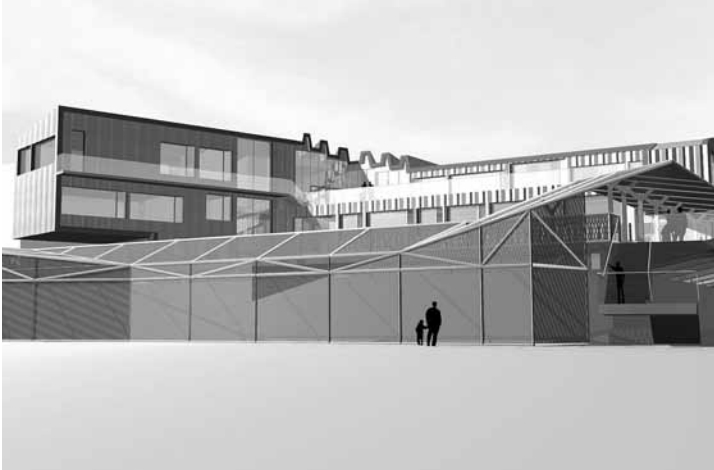
URA proposes a new school building with four floors above ground and one floor underground. The classrooms are distributed over the three top floors, connected in series by means of a corridor on the street side. Vertical circulation takes place on one single staircase that connects the three floors with the classrooms. The ground floor contains a multi-purpose foyer that connects the staff room, the stairwell and a passage to the playground. This playground is raised and gives out on to a belvedere that is also accessible via sloping paths on either side of the building. The changing rooms, technical facilities, classrooms and an open bicycle shed are housed under the playground.

The school building is located next to Mechelsevest so as to open up the campus as much as possible and to shield it from the noise of the traffic. On the campus side the volume opens up to the gardens behind it. The playground and roof garden above the sports hall form a forecourt to the school. From the belvedere, pupils and teachers can look out on the campus and enjoy the view of the Leuven skyline. The belvedere links the playground with the activities in the gardens and connects to a path that unites the different buildings on the school campus. This creates a second entrance at the back of the buildings that is useful for extracurricular activities.



The industrial-looking design by Henley Halebrown Rorisson consists of a trapezium-shaped base with two floors on top. The base offers room for a foyer and workspaces that connect to the playground. Classrooms with a large floor area are planned on an intermediate level. The classrooms for general training on the two top floors are linked to one another in series. The corridor runs along the eastern side and looks out over the campus. The lift is housed in a separate volume that draws natural light into the stairwell.

The new school building is planned for what is now the playground and stands apart from the new sports hall. The existing school building can thus continue to be used during the construction of the new building. Once the latter has been completed, the existing building can make way for the sports hall. The volumes of the school building and the sports hall differ in length, making the entrance to the school clearly visible from the street side. The two volumes are connected by means of a few shared service areas and the shared use of foyer and changing rooms.



Martine De Maeseneer proposes an L-shaped complex to replace the existing building. An austere design on the street side is combined with playful elements on the playground, which is located in the building's inner angle, above the sports hall. The playground serves as the entrance to the school and is accessible via the opened-up side wall. The sports hall is directly accessible from the street via a tunnel. Windows are placed either horizontally (for the classrooms) or vertically (for technical rooms such as sanitary facilities and corridors).

The side wing of the school building folds outwards and protects the campus from the busy traffic on the ring road. At the same time the openness of the campus is emphasized by the broad view offered of the city. Several perspectives give the building complex a certain transparency. For instance, passers-by can catch a glimpse of the playground through the multi-purpose hall. On the garden side, the projecting roof offers shelter for birdhouses and bicycle shed.





The new school building by Office Kersten Geers David Van Severen, with its view of the centre of Leuven, 2013.

Antwerp Province administrative headquarters

Designs for administrative renewal



• IX D12

Assignment

The reforms of the Belgian state bring with them a modernisation of the administrative bodies of the provinces. At present, the provinces function as an intermediary policy level that has a coordinating role and plays a free part in innovative projects. The existing administrative headquarters of Antwerp province, with its dignified presence and high thresholds, is no longer suited to this vision. A new building will have to give shape to the present sense of provincial administration and respond to an uncertain future by also taking account of possible subletting of the building.

The design of a new building must also rearrange the available space on the site. The provincial authority will for the first time have the whole building at its disposal. Regional and federal government departments are moving to other locations and external provincial departments are to be centralised here. The expansion of the office area is to be combined with a quality upgrade. The new Province headquarters must enter into a relevant relationship with the surroundings and therefore with the public too. The existing infrastructure no longer complies with technical building requirements either. There is an urgent need to demolish the tower building and renovate the front section.

Principal

Provincie Antwerpen

Location

Koningin Elisabethlei 22, Antwerp

Budget

€73,000,000

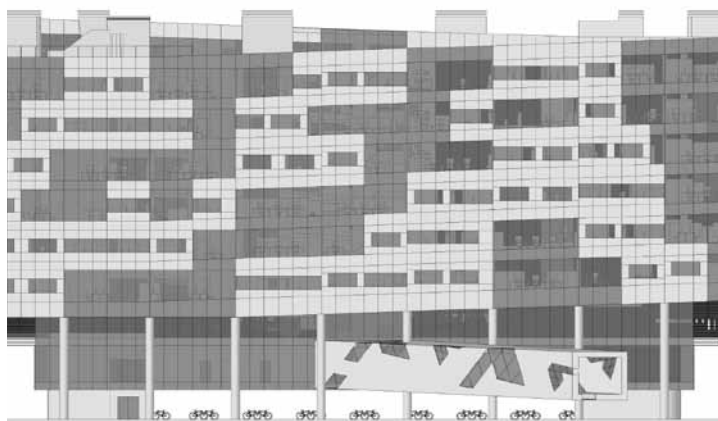
Design teams

- Xaveer De Geyter Architects
(awarded project)
 - T.O.P.office / 1:1 Architecture
/ Arup
 - SO-IL
 - AWG Architecten
 - Miralles Tagliabue
- Current status**
Design in progress

The design by Xaveer De Geyter elaborates on the front section of the present building. The form of the front section is rotated and copied vertically. This gives rise to a building envelope with a compact footprint and the potential for efficient organisation. The result is a twisted sculptural tower about 60 metres high with a cross-shaped ground plan. At ground level the tower volume opens up the front façade of the old building and the new front entrance is on Koningin Elisabethlei. The new provincial headquarters has fifteen storeys above the ground, with open-plan spaces around two rigid cores.

The triangular windows are a consequence of the load-bearing structure and give the building a striking appearance in the context of the town. The base of the building has a glass skin that accentuates the continuity of the park. The car park is entirely underground, with several patios that look out onto the park. Together with the Harmonie Park on the other side of the street and the surrounding gardens in the street block, the garden around the building creates a large green open space in the centre of Antwerp.





The proposal by T.O.P. Office and 1:1 Architecture comprises two buildings. The first is a large square garden pavilion 73 metres wide and 11 metres high. It contains the archives and the car park in the half-sunken base, all the public and social functions in the transparent ground floor, and the offices for the provincial council on the first floor. A circular sculpture garden is created in the midst of the administrative offices. The second building is an office slab on pilotis. The administrative departments are spread over six storeys of offices in accordance with a strict architectural arrangement of workspaces and situations. The two volumes are linked by a shaft with a sculptural version of the provincial logo.

The new low pavilion is in the middle of the site and incorporates the existing front building. The office slab is set on the building line of the mansions in Koningin Elisabethlei so that it plays an active part in the urban space. The rest of the site is laid out as an open park between Koningin Elisabethlei and Harmoniestraat, with free circulation for pedestrians and cyclists.

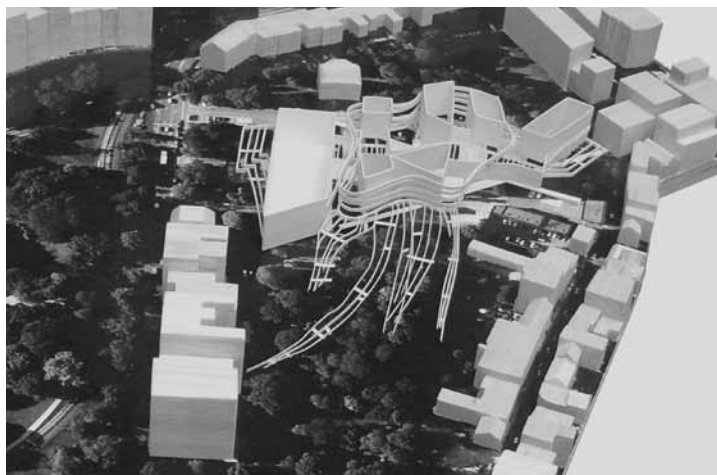


The proposal by SO – IL (Solid Objectives – Idenburg Liu) is based on the complete demolition of the existing building. After all, the front section of the building is an obstacle on the site's sightline and makes too strong a reference to the old, bureaucratic logic. Only the car park and the historically valuable interiors are re-used. The new provincial building goes back to the modernist typology of the high-rise with a plinth. Both parts are given a fluid form that adapts to the surroundings and/or function. The tower rises 11 storeys and adapts to the scale of Koningin Elisabethlei and Harmoniestraat. The differing length of the offices floors adds variation. The low-rise building is formed by a flowing line around the auditorium, the managerial rooms and the restaurant.

The new provincial headquarters is positioned at the north of the site and intrudes into the park from the Koningin Elisabethlei side. The building forms a clear division between the traversable public garden at the front and more intimate garden for staff at the back. The slender, monumental and transparent volume has a recognisable presence in the urban setting. The representative function of the high building contrasts with the domesticity of the low one. The entrance is on a courtyard that is formed in the inner angle of the two lobes containing the auditorium and the managerial rooms. VIPs are given a direct entrance below the managerial rooms. The restaurant makes a flowing movement through the rear garden.



AWG Architects design a complex of no more than 5 storeys that spread out over the available site. The entrance to the complex is on the south side of Koningin Elisabethlei and opens onto an atrium behind a newly built façade along the street. The atrium makes the coherence of the building complex comprehensible to the visitor. The flows of circulation to the various elements in the building start here. The existing front building is stripped and recycled. In this way the antiquated interior can be used as a stylish setting for official occasions. The administrative departments are housed in two volumes set diagonally across the site. The design interacts with the boundaries of the project area and restores the street block. The volumes in Koningin Elisabethlei and Harmoniestraat form a contemporary filler between the existing terraced houses. The diagonal position of the volumes in the inner area adds structure to the location. This gives rise to a protective and generous enclosed area where public and private zones are clearly marked off. On the corner of the site on Koningin Elisabethlei the building recedes a little, giving rise to a square. This is the logical entrance zone for the provincial headquarters, the starting point for a walk through the street block and the linking element towards the Albert Park on the other side of the road.



Enric Miralles and Benedetta Tagliabue set a complex of buildings at the centre of the site, composed of linear volumes parallel to the front building of the existing provincial headquarters. These volumes are traversed by a number of pedestrian axes and also the governor's accommodation. The result is a fine-grained structure whose in-between spaces on the ground floor serve as an open zone for encounter and public activities. The administrative functions are on the upper floors. The cohesion of the complex derives from a curtain wall façade that embraces all the buildings like a spacious organic envelope. Above the entrance, the striking roof structure rises high above the building. The flags of all Antwerp's local authorities are pictured here on the blank façade.

The interior of the street block is designed as a park in which the public participates in provincial administration. Two diagonal footpaths cross the park, thus becoming the bearers of the building complex. In addition, a meandering network of footpaths stretches out over the whole site. The building's ground floor adjoins the park and contains the restaurant, exhibition areas and suchlike.

Huis Perrekes Oosterlo

Towards a normalised
assisted-living environment



• X E23

Assignment

Huis Perrekes is a nursing home for people suffering from dementia. The mission is to expand the existing facilities to create an assisted-living continuum, consisting of a new nursing home, a care guesthouse, a crèche and a complex with assisted-living homes and accompanying gardens. Huis Perrekes starts out from small-scale normalised living. The facilities must therefore appear as normal houses in the village fabric. With an eye to this, separate entities are requested for the various care functions. As far as possible, the houses must be organized horizontally and changes in the use of materials are best avoided.

The new houses must be integrated into a park-like environment, but must be accessible to limited motorised traffic, depending on the means of transport of the elderly residents. A system of public, semi-public and private gardens is intended to increase the experiential value of the assisted-living centre. The land is owned by Geel local authority and Huis Perrekes. A master-plan was drawn up with a proposal for a land swap, transforming the current division in front and back parcels into two sites on the street side. The site owned by the local authority can therefore be used as a green space between the existing and the new building of the care centre.

Principal

Huis Perrekes vzw

Location

Zammelseweg 1, Oosterlo (Geel)

Budget

€4,261,850

Design teams

- NU architectuuratelier (awarded project)
- PT Architecten
- Schmitz / Igodt
- RAUM
- UR

Current status

Design in progress

NU sets out three volumes around a central meadow for animals. All the buildings have only one floor, except on the street side, where the assisted-living homes are placed like a second floor above the crèche. The care guesthouse and multi-purpose space are combined in an extended volume that runs from the street deep into the premises. The nursing home stands at the back of the residential area and is protected from the surroundings by means of a green screen. The striking shape of the roofs refers to an amalgam of small individual housing units with typically sloping roofs.

The layout of the volumes departs from the existing master-plan. The animal meadow forms the heart of a new residential area. The elevated green screen creates a meeting place which, thanks to its openings, is connected to the surrounding houses. A paved path runs around the animal meadow, linking all the houses with the surrounding streets. Each house is sheltered by a green buffer. As a result, the gardens of the existing buildings are also included in an open but protective living environment.





PT Architects place four buildings, each in a different architectural style, on the eastern edge of the site. The care guesthouse becomes the street's flagship. It more or less follows the building lines and volumes traditionally found in the village centre. The nursing home is planned behind the care guesthouse. The multi-purpose hall is conceived as a bandstand that occupies a central position in the park. The crèche and assisted-living homes are stacked on the northern side of the site. This shuts off the perspective of the park-like environment and the back gardens of the neighbours are protected from view.

The design uses the green space as a junction of circulation and life in the village. The village community hereby spontaneously contributes to the development of a humane care environment. Conversely, the care programme is used to stimulate community life. The multi-purpose space is easily accessible for the village inhabitants because of its separate location. The specific organization of the care guesthouse and nursing home demarcates a protected, private garden within the green park environment.



Schmitz Igodt's design places four elongated buildings perpendicular to the street. The new houses are hereby given an address on both the park side and the street side. The in-between gardens serve as links between the houses and render the land passable for the village inhabitants. A number of sheltered areas and gangways connect the four buildings and make internal circulation possible.

The juxtaposition of the housing blocks ensures a logical connection with the terraced houses in the village street. The care centre is visibly present and is turned towards the village square on the other side of the street. Each house has traditional features, like its own front path, a front and a back garden giving out onto a field. The park interweaves the new houses with the existing houses of the care centre and the adjacent houses.



RAUM's design assumes a complete occupation of the eastern site. By means of incisions and passages a number of housing volumes are formed that are connected without losing their specific character. The care guesthouse is located on the street, with right behind it the new nursing home. The crèche occupies a central position on the site and breathes new life into it. The assisted-living homes tie in with the adjacent residential area. The multi-purpose hall stands like a distinct house between the terraced houses on Zammelseweg.

The design provides for a succession of healing gardens on the western site. The gardens are traversed by paths that are also accessible to motor vehicles. The design refers to a wasteland that residents can reach on foot from their homes. On the street side a paved square is planned with benches and trees. A car park is planned at the back of the site that ties in with the street pattern of the adjacent area.



UR designs four compact buildings which, despite their varied dimensions and position, form a clear family. The care guesthouse stands on the street side, in a central position on the empty site. The multi-purpose spaces are located on the ground floor. They connect with the hotel rooms above via the lobby. The nursing home contains a single floor with rooms distributed on a circuit. The living rooms and bedrooms face the garden, while the nursing spaces are located in the enclosed core. The crèche also consists of a single floor, but lies submerged to limit the impact on the surroundings. The six assisted-living houses are placed in a two-floor volume at the back of the site and tie in with the adjacent terraced houses.

The buildings stand like stepping stones on the site. Their staggering demarcates various outdoor spaces, each with its own sphere: an animal meadow, a vegetable garden, a playground, and two domestic gardens. A car park is planned on the street. The care centre's existing buildings are also given domestic gardens. The various buildings and outdoor spaces are connected to each other by a network of green paths that crosses the entire area.

Crematorium Zemst

Sketches for a new
funerary culture



• IX F18

Assignment

The new crematorium with three oven systems for the region around Brussels is planned in a nature reserve that is formally part of the Cargovil industrial estate. In the absence of an existing cemetery, the construction of a garden of rest, urn cemetery and columbarium is also part of the mission.

The act of cremation and the disposal of ashes are not everyday occurrences. On the contrary, a crematorium is a particular place where life ends but which simultaneously offers opportunities to express human emotions. From this perspective the client does not wish to hide the various parts of the programme from the view of the mourners.

The design of the crematorium and accompanying facilities must blend functional and psychological needs. The integration of the crematorium into the surrounding nature is of fundamental importance and determines the layout, orientation, perspective and light incidence. Likewise, access roads, parking facilities, columbaria and gardens of rest require a well-considered layout. Lastly, the crematorium's five functions (ceremony, cremation, back office, catering facilities and surroundings) must be integrated into a powerful visual framework in which they can operate simultaneously. A stripped-down form of architecture is preferred, since it is closer to the essence of things.

Principal

Intercommunale Havicrem

Location

Erasmuslaan, Zemst-Eppegem

Budget

€5,500,000

Design teams

- Christian Kieckens Architects / DAE (awarded project)
- Sou Fujimoto
- NU architectuuratelier
- noAarchitecten
- Pascal Flammer

Current status

Under construction

Christian Kieckens and DAE concentrate all parts of the programme for the crematorium in a single, powerful volume. The design starts with the roof, which takes the form of a segment of a circle with an open centre. By overhanging, the roof ensures partial shelter in the inner angles of the building, which in the ground plan takes the form of a twisted cross. The open centre allows light and air in to the central entrance area, around which the various functions are arranged in the arms of the cross. The ceremonial rooms mirror one another along the east-west axis and provide a sheltered passage to the crematorium, which lies opposite the dining areas. The building's functional floor rises above the landscape and presents itself as a *piano nobile*.

On the ground floor, the building opens up to its surroundings. An open area serves as a car park and meeting place. Incisions in the site lead mourners either to the car park or to the ceremonial rooms. The existing woods are considerably expanded and, together with new areas of water, demarcate a space and time that contrast sharply with the surrounding activities. The transition between the two spheres is emphasized by having the road blend with a forest track. Located on the road to the car park deep in the wood, the crematorium appears as a volume above ground.





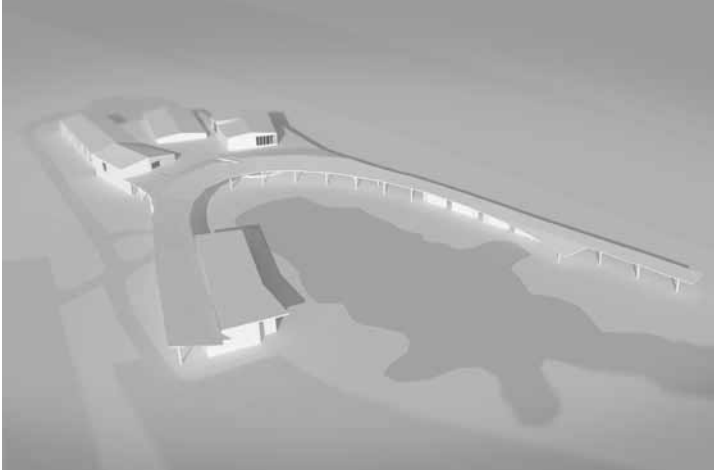
Sou Fujimoto gives each part of the cremation process a distinct building with appropriate features. One function is housed amidst unspoiled nature while another is surrounded by a flower meadow, and yet another is fitted with a particular light incidence. Mourners wander between the buildings and functional areas that lie scattered around the site. The various parts are covered with a large louvred roof, which is only interrupted by the tallest buildings. The native vegetation grows undisturbed under the lamellae of this roof.

The natural growth ensures the integration of the buildings in this wooded sanctuary, which, through its serene atmosphere, is perfectly suited to a place that unites life and death. The roof breaks the light incidence and also renders the perspective diffuse. The view of the all too real power pylon and the surrounding industrial estate is filtered.



NU architectuurstudio develops the ritual sequence of the cremation process within a circular plan. The circle refers to the typology of a historical settlement and contrasts formally with the rectangular industrial boxes. The complete programme of the crematorium withdraws inside the enclosure, in a labyrinth of successive indoor and outdoor rooms. The wall acts as an outermost connecting corridor around the various interlocking volumes. A car park with high trees on an irregular grid takes up slightly more than a quarter of the circle and is demarcated by a colonnade.

The crematorium's strict geometric form defines the context. The construction of the surroundings seeks to anchor the act of mourning in the meadowland. An extensive wood acts as a green buffer, in which outside rooms are cut out to act as intimate gardens of rest. The green rooms have a limited area and are connected via a static axis. The green mass of trees is also traversed by sightlines between the landscape and the crematorium. A constructed hill partly hides the crematorium from the industrial estate and separates the traffic flows of goods and people.



NoAarchitecten's design combines all the functions of the crematorium in a single complex with a remarkably high canopy. At the heart of the complex are two stately auditoria where high window openings let the light shine directly on the place occupied by the urn or coffin. The family and guest rooms, by contrast, are given an intimate, homely atmosphere. The cafeteria is housed in a separate volume under the canopy, which offers several opportunities for encounters along the edges of a pool. The crematorium is accessible via the waiting and viewing rooms. The high-set windows give the technical room a symbolic value.

The construction of the surroundings marks out the sequence of the cremation process. Firstly, a welcoming and authentic place is defined. Trees are planted to hide the industrial estate. The new access road – separate for goods and people – forms a sloping cul-de-sac that lies embedded in the landscape. The canopy embraces the valley of the Zenne and accompanies the visitors to the building complex. The columbaria have a place in the broadness of the landscape.



Pascal Flammer divides the crematorium into two buildings: a chapel and a restaurant. The chapel contains the crematorium and ceremonial rooms, with the foyer acting as a buffer zone between the two. The restaurant and reception rooms are housed in a building at a sufficient distance from the chapel. The design starts out from clear and effective circulation flows. Dead-end roads and overlaps between functions are avoided so that different groups do not cross one another's paths unnecessarily.

The design proceeds from a continuum of indoor and outdoor rooms. The route through the rooms forms a tour that takes in each one of the crematorium's functions. The degree of intimacy and openness in the rooms varies according to the phase of the mourning process. Along the route, the building acts as a monument in the natural landscape. A sheltered path ensures protection and discretion. The expressive columbaria are spread out in the wood and echo the crematorium's supporting pillars.

Social housing in Rodekruisstraat, Westerlo

Scenarios for rural social housing



• IX E23

Assignment

A total of 44 social rented houses are to be built in a housing expansion area just outside Westerlo. The location is a residual parcel between two ribbon developments of detached country homes. The new social housing area hereby nestles in the back gardens of the ribbon development. The client anticipates a second construction phase to the north of the site. The building location is accessed via a new short cut across an open parcel leading to Rodekruisstraat.

The challenge for the designers lies in having to combine a compact building model for social housing with the ideal of the housing consumer in the Kempen: a detached villa with a lot of green space in a tranquil setting. Moreover, the housing environment must serve as a social safety net for a less well-off target group consisting of both families and singles. Lastly, the social housing area must bring about the densification of the village core and thereby offer social, economic, spatial and ecological advantages.

Principal

CV Zonnige Kempen

Location

Rodekruisstraat, Westerlo

Budget

€4,600,000

Design teams

- Plus Office Architects
(awarded project)
- Dogma
- DaF-architecten
- CLUSTER / Poot – Roegiers
Architecten
- Witherford Watson Mann
Architects

Current status

Design in progress

Plus Office's proposal identifies various zones set around a main traffic junction. The first zone consists of 28 terraced houses in a cul-de-sac. Each house comprises a private back garden that abuts the existing allotment and a carport across the street. In the second project zone, 16 courtyard houses are built around a common square. The houses are paired back to back and each has a walled-in patio garden. The third zone in the project is a small adjacent field that gives the new social housing area a distinct character.

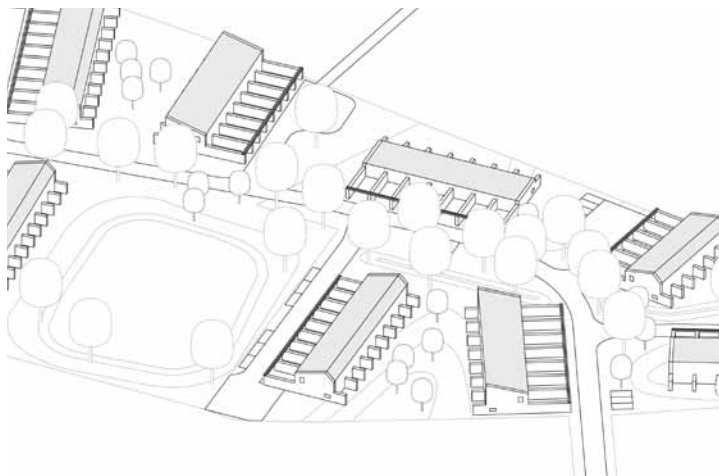
The area is opened up by connecting the new access road to a long avenue that traverses the project area, parallel to the houses in the site at the back. A row of trees emphasizes this avenue and gives it its rural character. The avenue can easily be extended in the adjacent housing expansion area and thereby anticipates the second, future building phase. If desired, a second access road can better connect the new housing area with the surrounding suburban fabric.





Dogma's proposal provides for a clear framework for the complex relations and unstable ways of living that characterize social housing. Individual terraced houses are set in an L-shaped form on the edge of a triangular building plot. This specific shape ensures the area's spatial unity while preserving its openness and accessibility. Each house presents a sequence consisting of a private veranda, a semi-private vegetable patch and a collective garden. The kitchen gardens allow residents to grow their own vegetables. The garden, by contrast, is accessible to all and as such is a place where the community can grow.

An individual house with a distinct form is the spatial instrument for domestic generosity and intimate monumentality. The use of the space remains flexible by concentrating the permanent facilities of the house in a linear strip. All the houses can be reached by car along the edge of the site. The front façade is neutral and identical for all houses. The garden, on the other hand, can be used for various purposes and offers the opportunity to add individual touches within the coherence of the general framework.



In DaF-architects' design, the houses are clustered in small rows of differing length. The housing units are loosely distributed over the site, into the remotest corners of the site. The shell of the houses is traditional. The walled front garden is fitted with a carport and contrasts with the open back garden, which blends in seamlessly with the green surroundings. Adjacent terraces are sheltered from view by small walls. The orientation of the houses varies a lot due to the scattered layout.

The design aims to create a housing landscape that reinforces the local, cultural-historical image of village centres, abbeys or farms in a landscape of woods and lanes. With an eye to this, the condensation of the housing area is combined with a condensation of planting. The houses are integrated into a horizon of trees. The access roads present a coarsely woven and relaxed pattern that must give the impression that the construction flows over into this secular landscape rather by chance.



Poot-Roegiers and CLUSTER design two-storey terraced houses with a flexible layout and minimal heat loss thanks to the restricted outer walls. The houses are arranged in slightly curved stretches of different lengths at the head of the triangular site. Each house has a private garden that consistently faces southwards. A green buffer zone is systematically created between each parcel.

The layout of the area is based on a minimal road infrastructure on the site, partly to avoid unnecessary pressure on the groundwater level. The access road reaches the tip of each strip of buildings via a short street. The individual garages are here combined per strip. An open, accessible area is created between the strips, one that blends with the private gardens. The same building pattern can be applied to the housing expansion area planned in the second building phase.



Witherford Watson Mann Architects organize the housing units into two clusters of 10 houses and one cluster of 20 houses. The three clusters are distributed randomly on a vast residential area that is sheltered from traffic. The exceptional depth of the houses (reaching 9 metres) limits the outer shell and offers extra opportunities to vary the adaptable housing types. The houses are built in a U-shaped form around a half-open garden intended for common use. The corners of the clusters make way for apartments offering a view of the surroundings. Parking is in collective carports between the housing units. A variety of intermediate spaces such as a pond, vegetable garden, seating corner and playground compensate for the high density of the houses. The design is based on the structuring properties of the housing clusters in the open landscape. The clusters are set down like loose pieces of furniture, on a street that is sheltered from traffic. The street lacks road markings, which spontaneously slows down traffic. The pavement is part of the landscape and runs from doorstep to doorstep. The natural vegetation is reinforced by the construction of a system of channels.

Sint-Kamillus University Psychiatric Centre, Bierbeek

Future scenarios for
the psychiatric heritage



• XV G21

Assignment

The client requests a vision for the phased development of the Sint-Kamillus University Psychiatric Centre in Bierbeek and a design for the two first phases of this development: a care unit for the DAP (general psychiatry target-group) and a unit for the DPP (psycho-educational psychiatry target-group). The DAP unit comprises 60 beds, distributed over two residential units, both with an open and a closed regime. The DPP unit comprises 40 beds, distributed over four residential units, with beds for intensive treatment as well as observation beds in an open and a closed environment.

The existing infrastructure dates from 1932 and is in urgent need of modernization. The client requests a care environment with a distinct structure, a positive image and safe demarcations. The development of specialized centres for intensive treatment must also be considered, within extensive care networks that reach into the living room. A further challenge lies in the listing of the building complex on Krijkelberg as a heritage site. To meet the needs of the psychiatric centre it was decided to preserve only the central axis of the building complex.

Principal

Vzw Provinciaal der Broeders
van Liefde

Location

Krijkelberg, Bierbeek

Budget

€11,300,000

Design teams

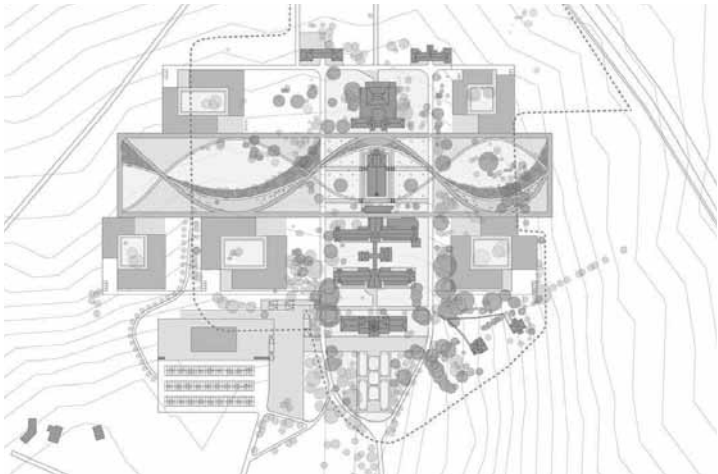
- Van Belle & Medina
(awarded project)
- SNCDA
- noAarchitecten
- Atelier Kempe Thill /
Daniel Van Doorslaer
- Stéphane Beel Architects

Current status

Design in progress

Van Belle & Medina's master plan introduces a new axis at right angles to the historical buildings. The axis becomes a green zone with winding paths and is flanked by pavilions on either side. The height differences on the site create natural vantage points to view the heritage buildings, like the water tower and the surrounding estates. A landscape park emerges at the heart of the campus that looks out on the grounds, the historical heritage buildings and the surrounding care units. The chapel stands at the centre and serves as the new campus's main hub.

The design of the pavilions consists of a complex urban structure of houses, streets, squares, gardens, trees and plants. The structure is achieved by opening up the unambiguous typology of the courtyard farm, shifting parts of it, making additional cut-outs, and connecting the loose ends. The result is a series of L-shaped units arranged around a number of central enclosed gardens. Each residential unit has its own enclosed garden and receives an identity depending on the care needs.





SNCDA's master-plan draws two axes at right angles to the main axis and its historical buildings. The axes are planted with local vegetation and used as a meadow for animals. At the same time, the lateral axes form the lines of development for the psychiatric centre. They are home to a number of geometric pavilions with a surprising interior layout. Each building contains a number of enclosed gardens around which an open, porous living room is created with direct access to individual rooms. The abundant residual space offers places where residents can meet and relax, thanks to its sitting corners and terraces. The DAP unit is loosely arranged within a circle. The practical activity rooms are located in a square circuit at the entrance to the complex. The circle's centre serves as the junction between the treatment and reception areas. This is where the nursing post is located.



The design by noAarchitecten consists of a series of pavilions that are accessible from several sides. Internal circulation is via a central corridor that winds in the form of an '8' around two enclosed gardens. The therapy rooms and waiting rooms are intermingled with the individual patient's rooms. Projections in the façades and sloping roofs ensure the recognisability of the various living units. Concrete façade panels and copper roofs convey a distinguished appearance to the whole.

The same layout is repeated for each care unit. The projecting volumes make it possible to prepare for specific care needs within a recognisable structure. A meandering network of paths connects the pavilions and is independent of the traffic infrastructure. An open landscape is thereby created with a scattering of buildings that evokes rural settlements.



Atelier Kempe Thill and Daniel Van Doorslaer propose a modular system with a residential unit of 16 beds as the building block for a care unit. These modules are organized around a central core that includes, among other things, a nursing post. Depending on the programme, various shapes will thereby be created (in the form of an H, a T, an X or an O). The rooms are structured within the residential unit around a common living space and a small, enclosed garden. Glass walls give the corridor an experiential value and render the residential unit observable at a glance from the central core.

The master-plan provides for six care units set out along two axes that run parallel to the central, historical axis. The new pavilions are organized on a single floor and have a green roof. A green buffer area is thereby created with care functions set between the existing formal historical architecture (preserved for administrative services) and the surrounding open landscape. The site is designed as a pedestrian area. The car park and sports hall are located at the entrance to the site.



Stéphane Beel combines the patients' care needs and environment in a rectangular structure. At the heart of each care unit lies a functional core with, among others, practical activity rooms, offices and visitor rooms. Four residential units are arranged around this core, each with a patio. Each residential unit first gives access to the living and dining rooms and then to a series of individual rooms. Adjacent to the living rooms one finds a nursing post offering a view of two residential units.

The master-plan defines two strips of building parallel to the existing main axis. The new pavilions are organized in a line along the strips and have the same width. The pavilions are conceived as landing stages on a ring road around the historical core of the psychiatric centre. A landscape park is created around the pavilions, with a network of paths that connect the various access points.

THREE BOUWMEESTERS AND THE OPEN CALL *AN ORAL HISTORY* ANDRÉ LOECKX IN CONVERSATION WITH bOb VAN REETH, MARCEL SMETS AND PETER SWINNEN

André Loeckx, emeritus professor of architecture and urban renewal at the University of Leuven, has been familiar with the Open Call and the activities of the Vlaams Bouwmeester Team for many years in his capacity as external jury member and expert. On 11 February 2013 he sat down with the current Vlaams Bouwmeester and both of his predecessors to review and evaluate developments, and to discuss future challenges.

THE OPEN CALL: PERFECTING AN INGENIOUS YET VULNERABLE PROCEDURE

The Open Call archive now totals some 550 projects, 250 of which have either been built or are under construction. That's enough to fill about ten Flemish Architecture Yearbooks! Work by a broad range of designers has penetrated throughout la Flandre profonde. But if I'm not mistaken, the Open Call wasn't lifted readymade from the pages of a Bouwmeester manual. Instead, the Open Call is a procedure that had to be invented and reinvented, improved and amended until proven truly effective.

The rule of ten and five

bOb Van Reeth, in the 1990s you made no secret of your aversion to the competition formulas for architecture commissions that were common back then. There was the 'open competition', like the one held for the residential district built on the site of the former Pandreitje prison in Bruges in 1998, in which about thirty offices worked like crazy, anonymously, and with little chance of success in securing the commission, even though the jury couldn't even spend fifteen minutes assessing each submission. Another formula was the 'limited competition', like the one held for the Hollainkazerne residential scheme in Ghent in 1992, in which five offices were expected to come up with brilliantly elaborated projects for very little remuneration. As the first Bouwmeester, you promptly put forward a new concept called the Open Call. Where did you get the idea?

bVR Inspiration came in part from the Netherlands, where a somewhat similar procedure existed, but then only for government buildings. The Chief Architect in the Netherlands acts on behalf of the government and doesn't get involved with local or regional authorities. Now the Dutch could only be envious of what we have created. It's been successful precisely because cities and municipalities came to us to ask if we could help them with architecture competitions. As an initial step, we called on architecture firms to submit their portfolios so that we could compile a 'pool' of interested designers. If a client came along with a concrete commission, the Bouwmeester selected ten designers from the pool that he thought possessed the quality and represented different approaches that were relevant to the project in question. At the same time, the client assumed responsibility by producing a precise project definition, and he was also involved in reducing the selection from ten to five in a second round. On the basis of the project definition, those five shortlisted designers were then invited to develop a proposal for a proper design fee. By that stage the Bouwmeester had actually done his part. If five designers were chosen that you thought were good enough,

then you didn't need to get too involved in the selection of the eventual designer. That didn't happen all that often.

So the anonymous competition immediately turned into an open procedure?

bVR That was simply the result of the system we had developed: an Open Call to interested designers, selection of ten candidates, for which the Bouwmeester took responsibility, selection of five of those, which you made with the principal. Then we were automatically working with an open procedure. All five shortlisted offices were aware of the other offices involved, they met one another at briefings, and they were asked if they were prepared to present in the presence of the other participants.

PS All that seems to be common knowledge now, but it certainly wasn't back then!

MS Yes, I think that bOb is far too modest. He really did devise a new system, which isn't even that obvious in other countries now. The fact that first ten, and then five, designers are selected in consultation with the principals on the strength of arguments about how qualified they are — that is simply brilliant. Otherwise you have the impossible task of explaining why, of 200 candidates, 190 are unqualified for the commission.

bVR That's precisely the responsibility you take on as Bouwmeester. What was also important was the idea of demanding that the principal allocate one percent of his budget for remunerating the five designers, and of making clear what to expect for this money. The fee paid was still modest of course, and there were always architects who put in too much work.

Was the new procedure adopted immediately? How often was it a matter of: 'You pick four of them and then we'll add our favourite designer?'

bVR I only encountered something like that twice. The first time was with a project commissioned by Bloso (the body set up by the Flemish government to implement policy on sport), whose board of governors wanted to see all our portfolios. We refused the request, since we suspected they wanted an architect from among their acquaintances. The worst that happened to me was with Daniël Coens, Mayor of Damme at the time. It wasn't an Open Call but simply a competition for which he had invited me to chair the jury. Among the five designers in the so-called 'Bouwmeester Selection' was one who really shouldn't have been there but who won in the end. In my report I expressed my total disagreement with the final choice.

The two-phase approach

After a few years the procedure was revised. Was this a way of complying with European regulations?

MS An important aspect of the Open Call was that designers didn't have to submit too much documentation, because they also had a chance to explain their proposals in person. However, European regulations stipulate that competitions must be anonymous, and the only way to ensure that was to split the Open Call into two phases. Phase one became an anonymous competition, held in compliance with European regulations. Our idea was that five offices would all be laureates of phase one and proceed to phase two, the 'phase of negotiation'. In phase two the principal enters into deliberations with all five laureates, which starts with presentations by all five and a discussion with each of them based on questions drawn up in phase one.

I sat on a number of juries, and I thought this two-phase procedure was very strong: first, a critical and objective screening of five different and anonymous proposals created on the basis of the same project definition; second, a more subjective review by each member of the jury on the basis of the presentations and the questions. Both parts of the procedures complemented each other very nicely. But was it all legitimate according to the European regulations?

bVR I thought it worked well and was all above board too.

MS I later heard that in France it would not be plausible to hold competitions with five participants and to always decide that all five are equally good. That remains a weak link in the current procedure, and here too there were occasional comments from principals who, after the anonymous phase, argued that certain submissions didn't really merit a place in the second round. I did all I could to prevent that from happening because sometimes the principals expected too much from the submitted documents. There were only a few instances when designers were not admitted to the second round.

bVR Apart from that, discussing everything thoroughly, anonymously and collectively with the principal does have its advantages, I think. It makes the principal aware of what exactly is at stake.

bOb Van Reeth, do you have a personal highlight? Is there an Open Call project that you are really proud of?





Atelier Bouwmeester, 11 February 2013. From left to right: André Loeckx, Peter Swinnen, b0b Van Reeth and Marcel Smets

bVR There are lots of projects that I didn't see completed. What's more, my highlight is not a project but the fact that we always ensured there were younger participants and at least one foreigner among the ten and five selected designers. I think that a lot happened in Flanders as a result of that. A mentality has emerged that has helped us establish a reputation abroad.

That's an important point, but allow me to repeat my question. Are there completed works that make you think: 'This would not be here if it weren't for the Open Call'?

bVR Well, the bridge in Vroenhoven by Laurent Ney and Jozef Legrand would never have made it, even though the Waterways and Maritime Affairs Administration (Waterwegen en Zeekanaal – W&Z) was by far the most intelligent agency I had to deal with at the time. Another fine project worth a mention is the small bridge over de Coupure waterway in Bruges by Jürg Conzett, but that wasn't the result of an Open Call.

Conversely, are there also works that you think should not have been built, or where it would have been better if things had turned out differently?

bVR I can't recall any real blunders, or else I've forgotten them. Sometimes there were designs among the five laureates that I thought, and still think, were better than what was eventually chosen and built. For example, I thought the design by Baumschlager Eberle for the library in Dendermonde was better than what was built, which is totally different in character. But it's the principal's choice. It's about appreciating the diversity of the five, all of which are good.

Marcel Smets, during your tenure as Bouwmeester you adjusted and intensified the Open Call. The procedure triggered an impressive volume of production, including the gradual appearance of more projects in the fields of infrastructure, landscape architecture and urban design. Is the disadvantage of such commissions their more limited visibility or longer period of construction? They do not provide exemplary results so quickly.

MS I doubt that the infrastructure projects we launched took so much longer in the end. Their impact was quickly apparent, as was their exemplary quality.

But does that also apply to urban and landscape projects? At the closing symposium of 'The Ambition of the Territory', Griet Celen, head of project realization at the Flemish Land Agency (Vlaamse Landmaatschappij – VLM), argued that they spend the whole time working on projects that nobody sees, while the Bouwmeester delivers visible

results that offer concrete and convincing arguments for continuing the work. A successful building that shows that a young architect is capable, or that a good project definition can make a difference, is indeed a powerful argument when trying to persuade no-nonsense middle management people within an administrative department.

bVR You are also dealing with a change of mentality in less concrete projects. Perhaps that's not so visible, but it's no less tangible in the end. How we think about public space and the role of architecture in it now was unthinkable a couple of years ago.

MS During my time and bOb's, I had the sense that when Open Calls did not focus on buildings, it wasn't because they dealt with long-term urban renewal operations but with the design of specific, strategic public spaces. Countless squares were redeveloped for example. They don't take long yet are highly visible. I've always believed that an Open Call has to produce something tangible and feasible, not an abstract study, in a relatively short space of time. Unless, as bOb suggested, it introduces a new way of thinking or introduces a new sensitivity within a particular field.

Masterpiece by the small principal

Marcel Smets, what are your personal favourites, or projects you would rather forget about, even among those still not completed?

MS Perhaps it might have been better to construct this or that particular design rather than the one that was eventually built, but let me give a specific answer. In the Open Call for the Havenhuis in Antwerp I had the feeling that none of the submitted designs was really solid. And the fact that the architects, all five of them good ones, came up with the answers they did, taught me that the project definition was at fault.

bVR Do you know what was wrong? The briefing from Chairman of the Port Authority Marc Van Peel, a principal who wields some power. He said: *'I went and stood on Sint-Felix, and now that the silo has at last gone you can finally see our Havenhuis standing there so beautifully.'* After reading that, not a single designer had the courage to place something in front of it. They would sooner have put something on top of it.

That raises a tricky problem. What if you discover that five interesting lines of thought are presented, design research of a high standard, but not a single design that offers the right answer? Do you still have to select one of them?

bVR I think that people should then have the courage to acknowledge that the process has yielded nothing, but of course that doesn't happen and that's a weakness. If indeed you jointly arrive at the conclusion that five good designers have produced answers that are unsatisfactory, which is actually proof that the project was poorly defined or that it was not yet ripe, then you should be able to start again. Such a course of action is terrible, though, because it's an admission that the Bouwmeester and his procedure have failed. Then again, we've always argued that we don't choose a design but a designer. The submitted design doesn't have to be perfect, for you don't choose the design, not even the concept. You choose a designer, and the approach of the designer, on the strength of what is put forward. That offers some space to manoeuvre if nothing truly convincing emerges.

Let's come back to my question: the 'best of' according to Marcel Smets.

MS The Schelde Bridge in Temse by Ney & Partners is magnificent I think. What I'm also extremely satisfied with is the creation of a groundswell of quality among relatively modest principals. I'm thinking here of a number of small cultural centres and meeting places such as in Loker (Heuvelland) by Marc Koehler Architects. Or the administrative centre in Oostkamp by Carlos Arroyo, which involved the redevelopment of the big hall of a former Coca-Cola factory. Talk about ambition levels! That's not to say there weren't any excellent big projects. Just take the redevelopment of Ghent university library with the book tower by Henry van de Velde, an extremely complex commission. There were so many of us on the jury, but with Robbrecht and Daem we managed to make precisely the right choice. Or take the City Library and the Centre for New Media by Coussée, Goris and RCR on Waalse Krook in Ghent. Or take the Holocaust and Human Rights Memorial, Museum and Documentation Centre in the former Dossin infantry barracks in Mechelen by bOb van Reeth. If you have helped to pull that off as Bouwmeester, then you have the feeling you've made a difference!

No off-the-peg stuff, but guaranteed made-to-measure work

Peter Swinnen, Neil Young once sang of his beloved car: 'Long may you run'. Was that your task when you inherited a well-functioning Open Call? Keep this vulnerable machine moving along at speed? Or did you feel that certain things urgently needed adjusting?

PS I found, and I still do, that the Open Call is a very intense journey undertaken together by a Bouwmeester, a principal and designers. It's so intense that you don't just do it with anybody, no matter what the project. The level of ambition pursued has to be clear right from the start, as does the agreement reached with the principal in terms of time schedule and funding.

A purposeful intention, but how do you achieve that?

PS We defined the protocol of the Open Call more precisely, not to put pressure on principals but simply to ensure an economy of means and effort for everybody. A vast number of principals have never built anything before, and the Vlaams Bouwmeester Team supervises just part of the entire process. The new protocol includes a requirement that the principal appoint a project director who can guide him from start to finish. A second important change is that the task of an external jury member, an expert, doesn't end with the nomination of the best candidate. For instance, he or she can return three or four times, up until the building permit is obtained, to ensure that concerns raised during the jury proceedings and negotiations are actively taken on board throughout the process. A third important matter is the remuneration for the five selected offices. We've raised the minimum fee to 3500 Euro, although that is still too low. I tell principals that for that sum they can expect a polished portfolio presentation, but not a wonderful model or an elaborated design. We're now working on a scale that divides projects according to size. We can then specify the 'deliverables' for each level of the scale for two reasons: to ensure the principal knows exactly what he will receive for the money he is prepared to spend; and to protect designers from being pressurized into carrying out lots of work for no fee. After so many years we still end up with something like an auction.

Did you say you would not start an Open Call procedure for just anything?

PS In my opinion there is a sort of bottom line for an Open Call, because the procedure is so demanding. Right from the start you actually have to be able to sense intuitively what is worth the effort and has the potential to succeed. I don't think

an Open Call is the right procedure below a certain construction budget, which for me lies somewhere in the region of 1.2 million Euro as investment sum. At the start I received project proposals worth 900,000 Euro, but we have to develop other working procedures for projects of this size. I don't view the Open Call as a one-size-fits-all instrument. Instead, it should become much more of a tailored procedure that can be deployed in very different ways and to different degrees of intensity, depending on the principal and the commission. For only then can it become a generous procedure.

In reading Seven Memos for an Enlightened Building Culture, the document that outlines your ambitions, I thought I detected a certain qualification of the Open Call method within an extended range of actions and interests. A decrease in the number of Open Calls seemed to confirm this. Is my impression wrong? Will the Open Call remain a priority for the Bouwmeester?

PS When bOb launched the Open Call it was an extremely smart move because it could deliver results within a fairly short time. We've come some way since then, and I think we have to diversify our scope of action and range of instruments. That's what I wanted to emphasize in my seven memos document. The Open Call is just one of the useful instruments available to the Vlaams Bouwmeester Team, but not the only one. If it were, I think the role of the Bouwmeester would be too precarious. Consciously diversifying means working in other ways in the long term, not only supporting principals but also working to prepare policy. Diversification is a difficult issue but I think it's the direction we should move in.

bVR It's difficult because of the concrete character we were just discussing. The accumulation of concrete results of all sorts, from the tiny to the iconic, and in all sorts of municipalities, remains very important, even though it's a time-consuming and demanding process.

PS It is important but it should not be all that matters, since that would ultimately weaken the effectiveness of the Bouwmeester.

Peter Swinnen, time now for your favourites.

PS My list includes work of all sorts, not only iconic buildings like Dossin, which I think is a fantastic piece of built material, but also small projects, and not simply because of the constructed results. For example, the first Passive House school, designed by evr-Architecten in Evere. Architecturally speaking it might not be something to get too excited about, but the fact is it set a standard, it has the character of a pilot project, and it sets an example worth following. The same goes for Perrekes House, a residential care facility for people suffering from

dementia, built in Oosterlo and designed by NU architectuurstudio. A project I'm looking forward to is the master plan for Citadel Park in Ghent by KPW in collaboration with H+N+S and Artgineering. They have developed a sort of landscape grammar, a way of working that is totally unique.

bvr You enjoy the freedom of being surprised.

PS Freedom and surprise are part of the generosity of the Open Call. There is not just one unequivocal result that you can expect. Sometimes that openness gives rise to heated debate, but that's not necessarily wrong. I don't think everything is equally good, nor do I think that 'all five are good'. The Bouwmeester doesn't choose, though. For him it's essentially about the discussion in which the principal grows accustomed to the role as commissioning party. And the best designer usually, though not always, prevails.

THE OPEN CALL, A COMPLEX OPERATION WITH MULTIPLE IMPACT

Capacity building with *Aha!* effect?

I was involved as an external jury member in the complex judging procedure in a number of Open Calls. The analysis and discussion of anonymous submissions, the presentations and open conversations with designers, the decision-making process — it was sometimes a very frustrating yet often an enlightening experience. What struck me was just how impressed principals were by all the meaningful things you could say about a design. And five times in a row, for designs that were always above average, often good, and occasionally brilliant. On the basis of issues that matter, distilled from the project definition. A jury session, therefore, also functions as an intensive workshop for principals, and for jury members too. I learned just as much as all the other participants. Capacity building of the highest standard. Am I exaggerating now or was I perhaps involved in some exceptionally good sessions?

PS Certainly not. In Antwerp — where they know a thing or two about design and have a strong city architect — they opt for an Open Call when they want to broaden their own repertory for a particular commission or need more diversity and a richer palette of designers, some of them from abroad. To me that's a strong signal. A city that is well-equipped for local projects still initiates an Open Call for more complex or large-scale schemes.

Do principals ever express their gratitude afterwards?

bvr That happened over and over again as I recall. For principals it was totally novel





Atelier Bouwmeester, 11 February 2013. From left to right: b0b Van Reeth, Marcel Smets, André Loeckx and Peter Swinnen

to receive five different, valuable proposals. It meant a process could be set in motion. They could make their own choice, while the Open Call also guaranteed a certain quality. The Bouwmeester experiences just part of the story, but getting principals to go so far as to commit themselves and push their cultural ambitions to the fore — that really is something.

MS There were two possible scenarios, which do not necessarily go hand in hand. First, in some cases you did indeed offer the principal a sort of intensive workshop on capacity building, a therapeutic session you could call it, through which he came to realize that so much more was possible than he could ever have imagined. Suddenly you had the feeling that the principal fully understood what his own project definition was really about, and for the first time he saw it as a real building project. Second, on other occasions it evolved into something of a collective Aha! experience. That was something other than rationalizing a choice or opening up a particular issue. Something emerged that made you think that this is an eye-opener, they hadn't thought of that. And then came the realization that we had to make this happen. Then you knew we were on the right track. At times like that I headed home a very contented man.

More a collective Aha! experience than a difficult choice with intransigent supporters and opponents. Was the latter more of an exception?

MS Fairly often I had the feeling that a sort of consensus emerged, which then formed the basis for a successful continuation.

Doesn't that Aha! moment fade quickly once the Vlaams Bouwmeester Team has departed the scene and left the principal behind with the Aha! architect?

PS H'm, reaching consensus only lays the foundation for the continuation. All the same, you should not underestimate the difficulty of making the choice itself. There comes a moment when the principal has to make a decisive choice, and that is very confronting. That's the critical moment when the Bouwmeester has to find a good opening in the discussion on the strength of what are hopefully objective arguments. All too often you see how a principal hesitates before choosing with total conviction. Then comes the moment to let him argue his position.

MS I think that you have to tread carefully, because the line between imposing your will and convincing someone is not always so clear-cut. I always put it like this: 'It's not my job to tell you what to choose, but to prevent you from making the wrong choice'. I never had the feeling that I wanted somebody to do a particular thing by definition. You have to take people as far as you think they are willing to go. Take them beyond that point and they'll go into reverse once you're out of sight. That was my fear.

PS It's not about imposing anything but about building up insight. Some principals really

do need to find enough confidence in a choice that isn't so obvious, so that they can justify it within their own networks afterwards. Don't forget that people appointed to these juries often come from circles that don't experience that *Aha!* moment.

A public treasury of and for design research?

For principals, the Open Call jury sessions function as a sort of intensive workshop on their future project. You could also say that the project definition, the five designers who then set to work, the critical analysis, the presentation with questions, and the deliberations to assess the submissions — all of this amounts to an interesting module of design research, which culminates in reports and designs. And it applies to all projects of all Open Calls. Here we have an enormous amount of design energy and design reflection. Has this volume of production in the Open Calls been valued sufficiently up to now?

PS We are working to draw up an inventory of the material gathered in all those more than five-hundred projects. This inventory will become available through a new website, set to launch in mid-2014, which will act as a sort of public archive. That will automatically prompt a number of research questions and initiatives from various quarters. I don't think we should conduct that research ourselves, but we should make the material available. It currently amounts to 550 projects and as many project definitions, and four or five designs per project. It's a gigantic volume of material, and each project document or design has its own format of presentation, so it's taking a huge effort to format everything in a consistent manner. Even so, I think that we should be able to communicate the results of the Open Call as inclusively and as openly as possible. Up to now, too little has filtered through to the outside world, at most the projects that were selected.

bVR Sometimes a local authority was so proud that they immediately wanted to exhibit them all. Five good proposals, the diversity that those five represented on each occasion, the sense of adventure you often created — an approach like that is definitely worth communicating! And so it was, though perhaps not often enough.

MS I had project cards produced, with an introduction to the five proposals, and I collaborated with A+ magazine to publish results systematically.

PS To me it's simply about providing access to the material through the website. It's not quite a full-fledged archive but the direct output of the way of working we still pursue. Perhaps in twenty years we can call it an archive, and then the Flemish Architecture Institute (VAi) or the Centre for Flemish Architecture Archives (CVAa) can get its teeth stuck into the material.

A generation of better designers? More and better architecture?

And what about the designers? Do you have the impression that the architecture community in Flanders has made the most of the opportunities that suddenly came its way? Was the ground fertile enough here? Flanders, after all, isn't the Netherlands or Spain ...

PS That's why it was so important to appeal to young architects, to tap into a new layer, right from the start. And to bring in foreigners. That international test didn't frighten away young designers. Quite the contrary, it posed a challenge for them, to raise the level of their work to an international standard of quality. That's the way I always viewed it as a young architect myself.

bVR I could see where those young architects came from. You had institutes that educated architects to be object-makers, and other institutes where you sensed they were more concerned about the entire context. The difference was striking.

Do you also think that a sort of capacity building occurred among architects, comparable to what happened among principals?

bVR A different climate prevails among the younger generation now, that's for sure. They look all over the place now, don't they. Enthusiastic youngsters go on holidays and weekends to look at architecture, not only abroad but also here at home.

MS You can certainly say that a generation of young architects has broken through on account of the Open Calls. They received commissions of a totally different calibre to those given to earlier generations at the same age.

Can you speak of 'a generation'? Weren't the same architects among the Open Call winners all the time?

PS Certainly not. Just look at the list of all those who became laureates.

MS There are an awful lot of young offices that produce very interesting work at the moment, many more than in our time. But that's not all down to the Open Call. We also tutored them after all, right?

550 Open Call projects, nearly 50% completed or under construction, 250 projects that are there already or soon will be. That's a considerable number now, yet it doesn't alter the fact that half the projects were abandoned. Is a 50% success rate good enough?

bVR That's definitely a success! If I achieved 50% with my office I'd think it was fantastic, but I don't think we achieve that figure.

PS I think a completion rate of 50% is very good. At the same time, you have to keep a

sharp eye on the other 50%. Hence our enhanced protocol. You always have to monitor the effectiveness of your own instruments.

MS You've got to be careful with figures like that, since you're lumping together things that are incomparable. What about the studies that were conducted – are these also listed as completed projects? Some projects are much more difficult or involve much larger sums of money than others. What, then, is the use of such a rough figure?

bVR Sometimes a process, a general climate, is the true realization. But this remains heavily dependent on political factors. For instance, if in Antwerp Mr De Wever turns up instead of Mr Janssens, it could be that certain projects fail to progress. Do they then end up on the debit column of the Bouwmeester as an abandoned project?

Okay then, let's forget about figures! Let's try and evaluate the impact of the Open Call in terms of very good architecture. I picked up a copy of Designing for the Public by Hans Ibelings and read that the projects completed through the Open Call 'take the architecture in Flanders to a higher level'. He rates them all as 'above average' and 'simply good'. He does, however, note an evolution 'from restrained simplicity to adventurous presence'. But on further consideration this evolution occurs reluctantly, which can possibly be put down to what he terms 'Flemish reserve and modesty', an attitude that, according to Ibelings, foreign offices also adopted when they started to work with us.¹

MS Not bad, eh?

PS If that wasn't an easy scoring opportunity for architecture in Flanders!

bVR Simply good is quite fine! Sorry to bring up this particular issue, but I do a lot of work in the Netherlands, and what the Dutch are after is icons. For them the banality of housing has to be differentiated in some way or another, and only on the outside. They've simply got another mentality. But you also have the primacy of the ordinary, and the Dutch are unfamiliar with that concept, or they don't want to know about it. They don't understand silence. They shout instead, even through their architecture. I was appointed quality supervisor of the Zuidas project in Amsterdam and employed the word 'banality' there. That's inconceivable to a Dutch person. And if you then say that Loos introduced it, that it's a positive notion, that it creates a backdrop for icons...no. It's just like I said about young architects and their different backgrounds: some have learnt that architecture is about objects, while for others it's about a much broader context.

You state: 'simply good is fine'. But 'simply good' is surely not a label that applies to you, either as an architect or a professor of architecture?

bVR Oh sure. Given the number of students, 'simply good' is often very good indeed.

I remember your presentation during the jury session for the Dossin infantry barracks, an experience that left a lasting impression on me! This was not an architect at work for whom 'simply good' was good enough. This was a designer talking about an exceptional project that was very dear to his heart. Or, to make it less personal, let me mention the presentation of the five projects for the Hofheide crematorium in Holsbeek. Among them were designs about which one thought: this has touched the designer deeply, this design wants to raise something fundamental. That, too, was much more than 'simply good'.

MS I want to bring the discussion back to a more general level. I don't share the tenor of the citations from Hans Ibelings. Those views sound very Dutch and very typical of the architecture critic. But I don't think that that was the message from Ibelings. In my opinion you have to talk about what is considered standard in a certain community. I think it's about that, also at an international level. The extent to which Flanders plays a more prominent role within the international arena in comparison with thirteen years ago and is recognized for a certain type of architecture has to do with a standard of substantial and well-thought-through work, and also with modesty. Flemish architecture is modest in the positive sense of the word, because it has the courage to deal with surroundings that call for modesty. We should consider that as a positive development rather than a deficiency. I think that Ibelings is trying to refer to that.

Do these intrinsic qualities of Flemish architecture strike you more clearly now that you work so much in France?

MS What happened in France over the past decade is similar to what happened in the Netherlands: the wrong choice for trendy objects at the expense of things that are absorbed into a sort of coherence. I think that we in Flanders are closer to Swiss architecture than to French or Dutch architecture.

PS To me it's not so much about the place — whether it's Flanders, the Netherlands, France or Switzerland — but about the level of quality you aspire to. Once again, you have to build in guarantees to ensure quality. And the issue, then, is not whether we're talking about an architecture that is present or absent in character, iconic or hesitant, since all have their significance and relevance in a certain context. bOb was just talking about banality. Well I think banality can certainly be positive, but what we should be mindful of is mediocrity. Perhaps that was what Ibelings was trying to get across.

Be mindful of mediocrity. Are you voicing a certain reserve with respect to the quality of architecture achieved through the completed Open Call projects? During the editorial meetings for the last two Flemish Architecture Yearbooks I also occasionally noticed a certain disappointment, maybe because expectations for the architecture of Open Call projects were too highly pitched.

PS Disappointment is too strong a word. I set aside time this summer to look at all Open Calls and all presentations. I came across lots of intelligent material, yet at the same time I noticed I was able to browse through those 550 commissions and pick out those I think could hold their own at an international level. Much fewer than 250, and it couldn't be otherwise. Not every principal starts an Open Call with the same expectations or ambitions.

Too much erosion of quality in the elaboration and construction of what initially was a promising design?

PS You see that an Open Call succeeds or not depending on the way in which the designer wants to or can set about it. You can't predict potential pitfalls and points of resistance just after the choice has been made, but they are considerable. I know from experience that the designer has to stand his ground and must be skilled at negotiating. And I don't mean negotiating financial matters but designing through negotiation, developing ideas further. Both the principal and the designer must maintain a very intensive process. That's crucial for the quality of what is eventually realized. In that sense there is still plenty of work to be done.

How do you assess the contribution to Flemish architecture by what is an impressive array of foreign offices you have set to work here: Secchi-Viganò, West 8, Baumschlager Eberle, Claus en Kaan, Sergison Bates, Rapp+Rapp, Arroyo, Kempe Thill, Proap, RCR and so on...

MS We already stated what's most significant about their involvement: they ensure a more exciting competition. By selecting foreigners of quality, you set a higher benchmark and you try and get your own people to perform better. What's more, it works.

bVR It worked for both principals and designers. It happened on occasion that, after a joint presentation or after participants had seen one another's work, a designer arrived at the conclusion that he was well wide of the mark. Or that everybody agreed about the eventual choice of laureate, and the other offices headed home realizing that their projects were not the most appropriate ones, that another contender was better.

How did foreign designers approach Open Call projects? For them, was it a brief interlude or a step on the road to greater things?

MS A great number of those foreign offices consider the work they did here to be very important. Carlos Arroyo is one of them. So too are Gonçalo Byrne, Claus en Kaan, Cepezed...

Suppose you leave aside the impact of the Bouwmeester and the Open Call, do you think that contemporary architecture in Flanders holds its own within the international arena?

Does it measure up to the required standards and command respect?

bVR It's safe to say that it holds its own. Whether it 'commands respect' I don't know, but maybe that should not in itself be the goal. I'd prefer to win the Tour of Flanders than the Tour de France. It's not about being able to make a splash but about a process of nurturing a culture that, one hopes, is worth it.

MS That international dimension is important though bOb, isn't it? Architecture students on Erasmus Programmes share experiences, as do young designers, from Scandinavia to Lisbon. A genuine European architecture scene is emerging.

bVR If you really do want to talk about 'commanding respect', then I think we genuinely do that. Take the Concert Hall in Bruges, or take the Museum aan de Stroom as far as I'm concerned, or even deSingel in Antwerp. All those projects are just as good as the better stuff I see abroad. I don't think that the respect we command differs that much.

Uncooperative sectors?

So the architecture in Flanders might command respect, but does that also apply to all the government departments that operate significant building programmes? Or can we identify 'uncooperative sectors' that are not concerned about architectural quality? Take for example the world of infrastructure. Marcel Smets, it was striking that both you and bOb Van Reeth held up completed works in that field among your personal Open Call favourites. Were these rare successes or do you feel you made a difference in that particular sector?

MS When do you make a difference? A start has certainly been made, but it remains a long-term endeavour, something that has to be built up and improved slowly. Infrastructure is a sector where architecture wasn't even on the agenda, certainly not among engineers.

bOb Van Reeth, did you have the impression from the very beginning that some sectors lay beyond your grasp?

bVR Certainly not the Department of Buildings. It was true of Social Housing, however, even though we had quite a bit of contact, but it never culminated in a commission. We did do a lot of talking with people like Koen Spitaels, head of the project department at the Flemish Society for Social Housing (*Vlaamse Maatschappij voor Sociaal Wonen – VMSW*).

MS To be honest, that's one of my biggest frustrations.

Even so, social housing can look back on a tradition of excellent architecture and urban design. Just think of the garden suburbs of the 1920s for example, which you wrote about right at the start of your academic career.

MS: That's why it remains one of my greatest frustrations. Social housing is a fortress made up of lots of little kingdoms run by policy-makers who are not the most exalted types and who are simply fearful of anybody penetrating their territory and undermining their authority, which in essence is weak.

Perhaps they produce good work within their own terms of reference. Even architecture is a consideration for some of them, but they are exceptions. Yet if local agencies couldn't be convinced, were there attempts to seek openings at a higher level, through the relevant minister?

bVR Efforts were made, but in vain. When someone like Minister Muyters, responsible for finance, employment, spatial planning and sport, says that living in the countryside will become more expensive, he's almost drawn and quartered, even though he's right. A statement like that should influence policy. The question then should be: what needs to change?

MS With the then Minister for Housing, Marino Keulen, we published a book about social housing², we organized a symposium, and we tried to involve all social housing associations. Minister Keulen came to explicitly state how well we were doing and so on. And the upshot of it all was zero.

And the care sector? Has anything been achieved in that area already or does the third Bouwmeester still have to force an opening?

MS We've been able to make some progress in various branches of the care sector. I think that some extremely interesting works have been realized, among them the care home by 51N4E in Nevele. Little has been achieved in the area of hospitals, though, because the subject matter is highly technical.

bVR The occasional project materialized in my time. We did something at the Imelda Hospital in Bonheiden through the Open Call. But it was all very modest, because of the lack of political support.

Was the school building operation the most successful to date when it comes to responding to an entire policy area? I assume that the 24 model schools will 'command respect' in terms of architecture. But what about the rest of the DBFM (Design, Build, Finance, Maintain) operation?

MS That became an entirely separate process. Indeed, the whole DBFM operation has in part eluded the government.

PS It concerns some 154 schools. And the 24 model projects from the Open Call... I know Marcel and I differ on that issue. A distinction was in fact made between a number of

schools that people worked on with great attention and supervision, while the others had to make do with much less attention. But what else was there to do when it came to a 'catching up' exercise like this? When you have to use that expression you know it's already too late.

bVR That's precisely when it starts to get interesting for politics. School construction or the care sector suddenly becomes important when politicians feel someone breathing down their necks.

PS For the Open Call, focusing on particular sectors is not so interesting.

How's that? In your Seven Memos you nevertheless stress the scale of the spatial needs in Flanders: the Land and Property Decree that envisages some 64,000 additional public rental or owner-occupied homes by 2020, the ageing population that will require some 150,000 additional places in homes and care facilities by 2050 and so on. Those figures are not about separate projects but about whole sectors.

PS What I mean is that the Open Call is not the appropriate instrument to break into so-called uncooperative sectors. People have to be prepared for an Open Call. Trust has to have been established already. You have to deploy other tools, develop other instruments to approach certain sectors. These other instruments could pave the way for a new generation of Open Calls.

No sector is truly uncooperative as far as you're concerned. All of them could and should be approached?

PS If you want to talk about uncooperative sectors, the government of Flanders is not a sector as such, but I find it very uncooperative. I still regret its lack of involvement in the Open Call, in contrast to urban and local authorities, where one can say that the work of the Bouwmeester has taken root. I hear an awful lot of a priori remarks about the Open Call from central government sources without anyone there actually having experience of it.

Can you imagine that, as far as the central government is concerned, enlightened principalship doesn't exist yet?

PS Once again, I'm trying to smoothen matters here by calling all ministers to account about their authority and interest, and to that end I'm deploying other instruments, adapted to needs and scale. Within our own Pilot Project scheme, for example, we already have initiatives in the areas of care, collective living, schools in Brussels and agriculture. Within the framework of our territorial

experimentation space, called Labo Ruimte, we are collaborating intensively with the Department of Spatial Planning (Ruimte Vlaanderen) and external partners on large-scale issues related to the coast, energy landscapes, the outskirts of Brussels and the Eurodelta. In that way we've been able to address concrete social questions and urgent policy matters in a very direct way in recent years. Such a tailored approach not only involves the various policy-makers more closely in public principalship — the Pilot Project calls to public principals and designers are issued directly by the relevant ministers — but also means that a select group of ambitious principals can look forward to an exceptionally intensive level of support.

Is your dream of a Flemish version of the International Building Exhibition, or IBA³, also reflected in that approach?

PS: I'm convinced that we should be able to anchor our instruments in the most interdisciplinary and widest manner possible within the framework of policy preparation. An incentive scheme similar to the IBA, albeit at a Flemish scale, would have to be a crucial component in the incorporation of design research as an instrument of policy preparation. We'll see whether that succeeds. I still have another two years to get this off the ground together with Department of Spatial Planning. What's most important is that over the past three years we have thoroughly extended our range of initiatives so that, with the Pilot Projects and the Labo Ruimte alongside the Open Call, we now boast a balanced and complementary set of instruments that can better serve public principals, administrations, and policy-makers at local and central government levels.

The above text documents a conversation held at Atelier Bouwmeester, Galerie Ravenstein 54-59 in Brussels, on 11 February 2013.

¹ See Hans Ibelings, *Designing for the Public. Vlaams Bouwmeester 1999–2009*. SUN, Amsterdam, 2009, pp. 133–136.

² Bruno De Meulder (ed.), *Onzichtbaar aanwezig. Sociale huisvesting in Vlaanderen, vandaag*, Vlaams Bouwmeester, 2008.

³ The International Building Exhibition (*Internationale Bauausstellung* – IBA) has been staged in Germany for over a century as an instrument of city planning and spatial planning in complex and pressing issues. The first IBA took place in Darmstadt in 1901; IBA Berlin 2020 is currently at an early stage. Cfr. Peter Swinnen's position document *Seven memos for an enlightened building culture* (Brussels, Vlaams Bouwmeester Team, 2010), pp. 17–19.





THE OPEN CALL IN FLANDERS

MAPPING A BUILDING CULTURE

All the Open Call projects from series 01 to 25 are marked with their number on the set of detailed maps that follows. The data for each of the projects can be found by looking up the Open Call number in the register, and as from mid-2014 also at www.vlaamsbouwmeester.be

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III



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VII



VIII



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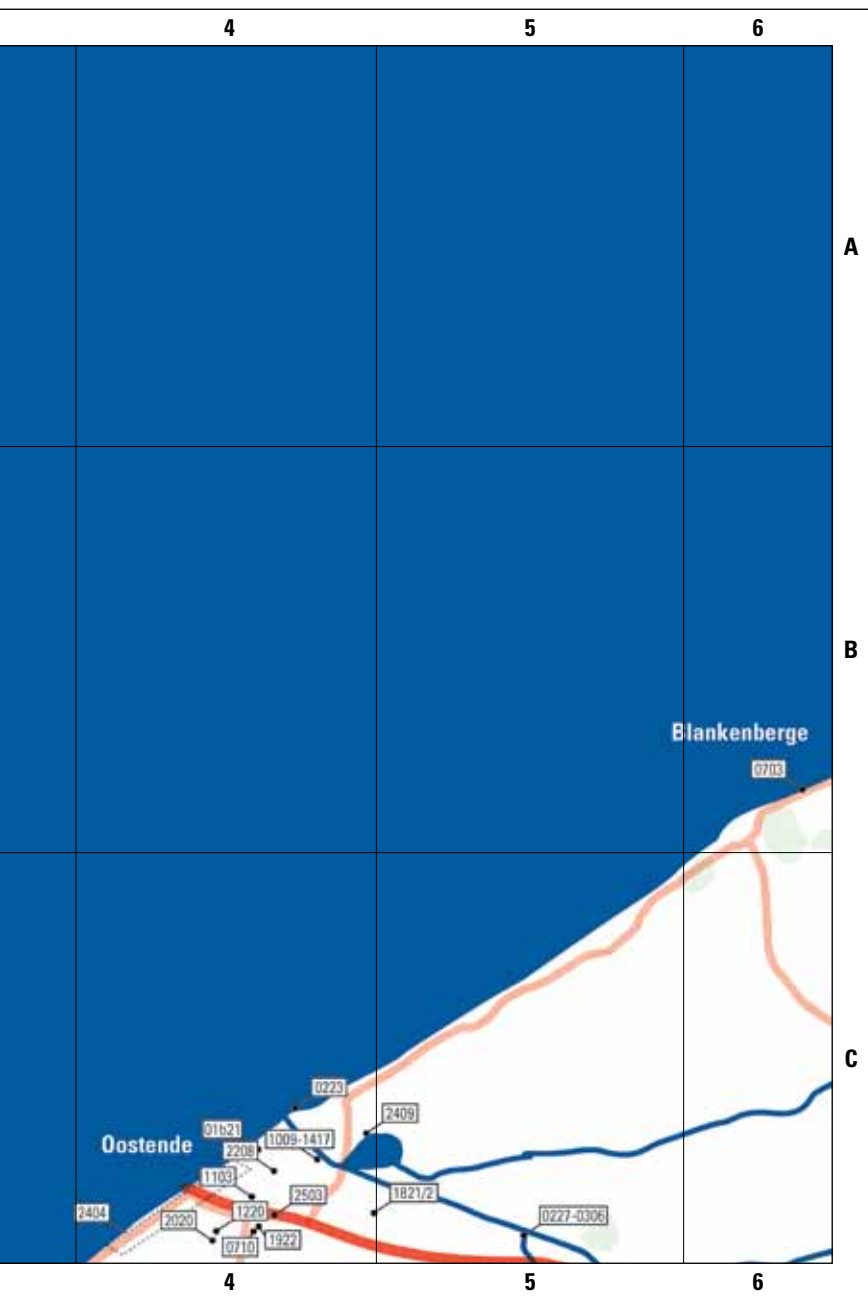


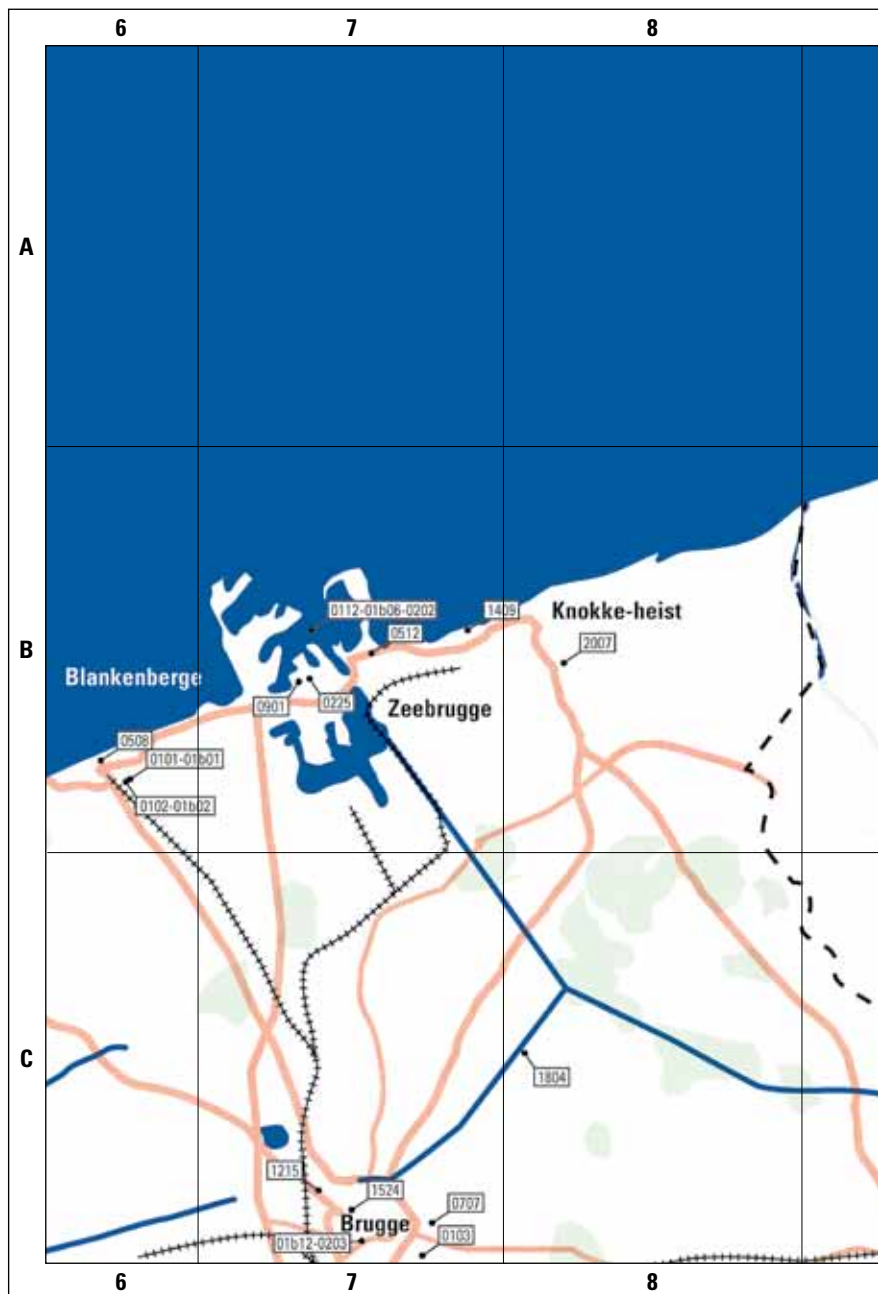
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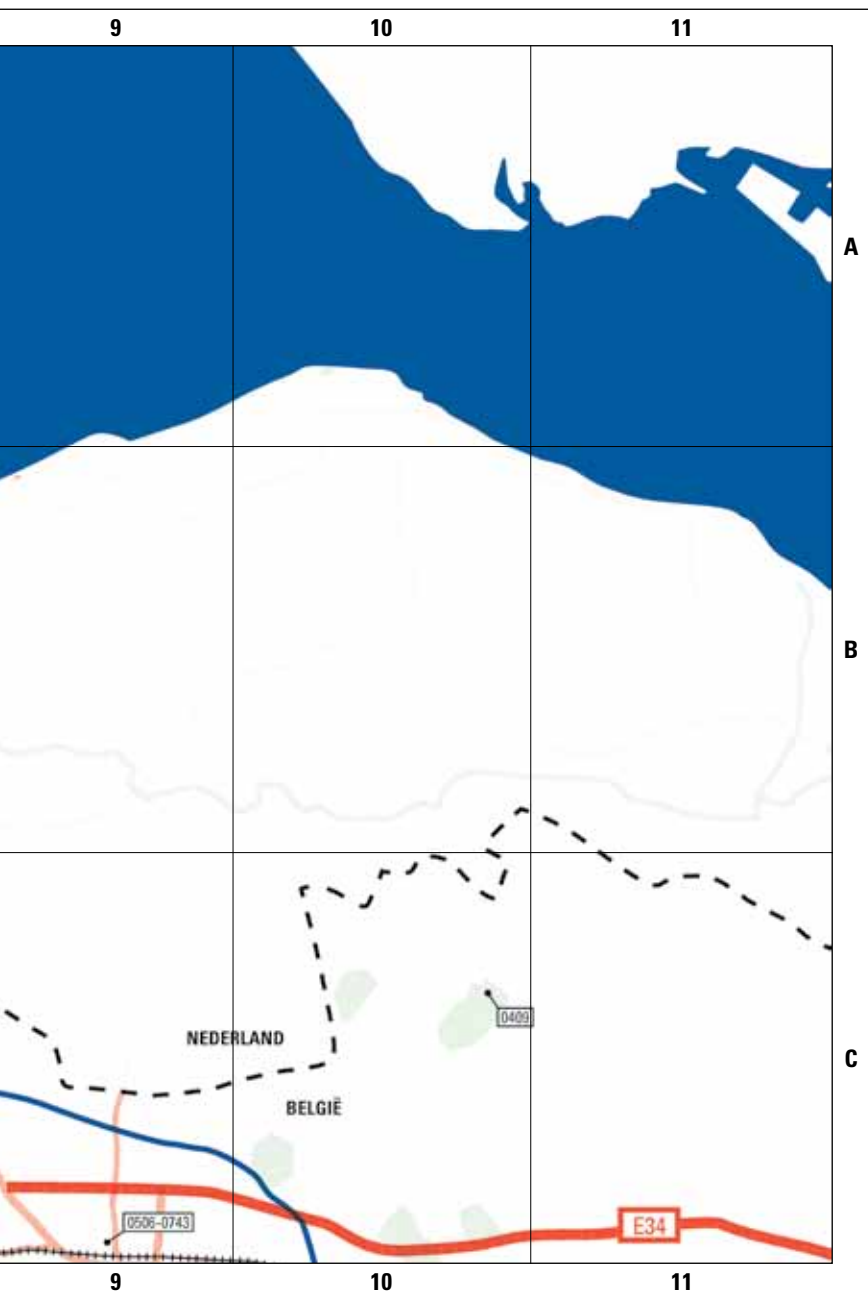


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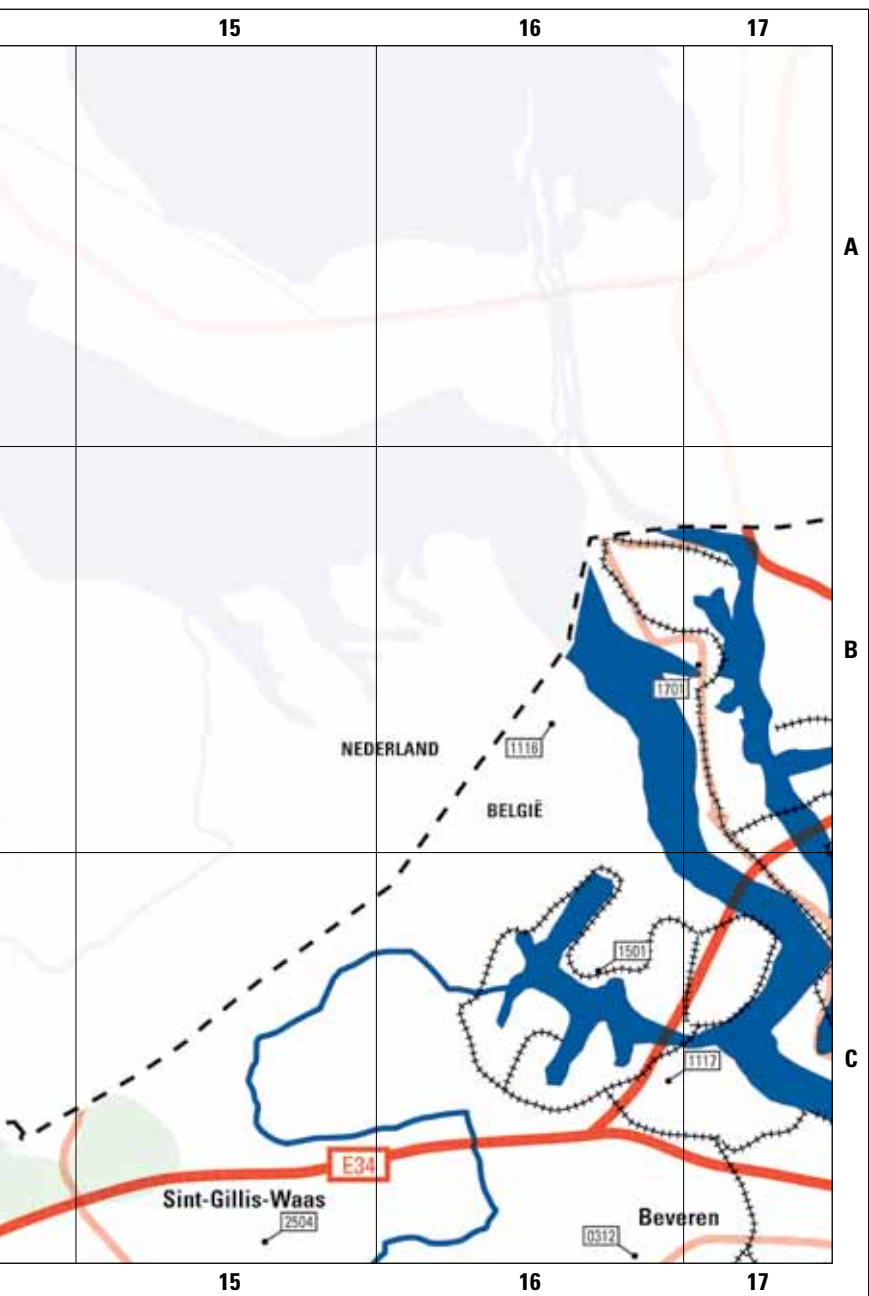
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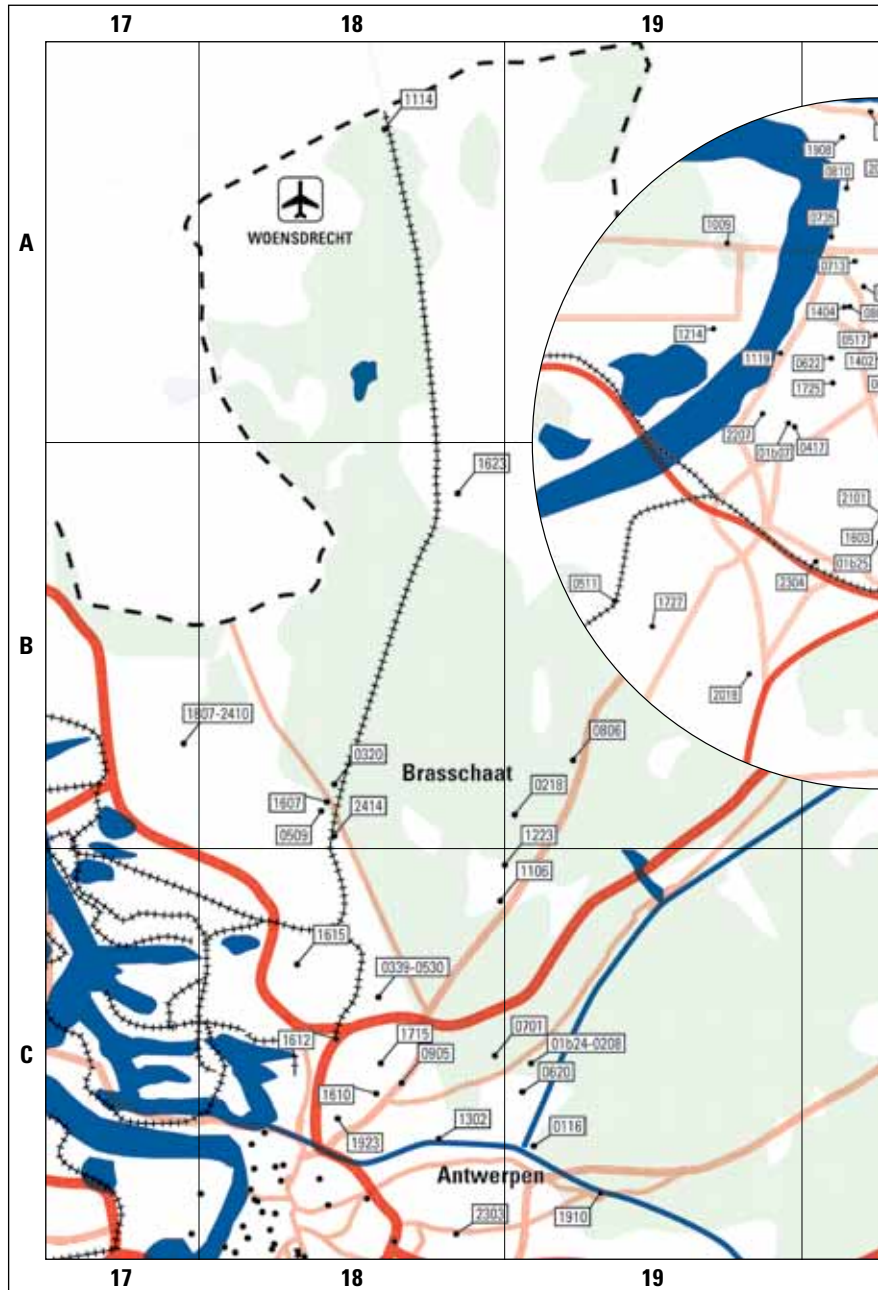
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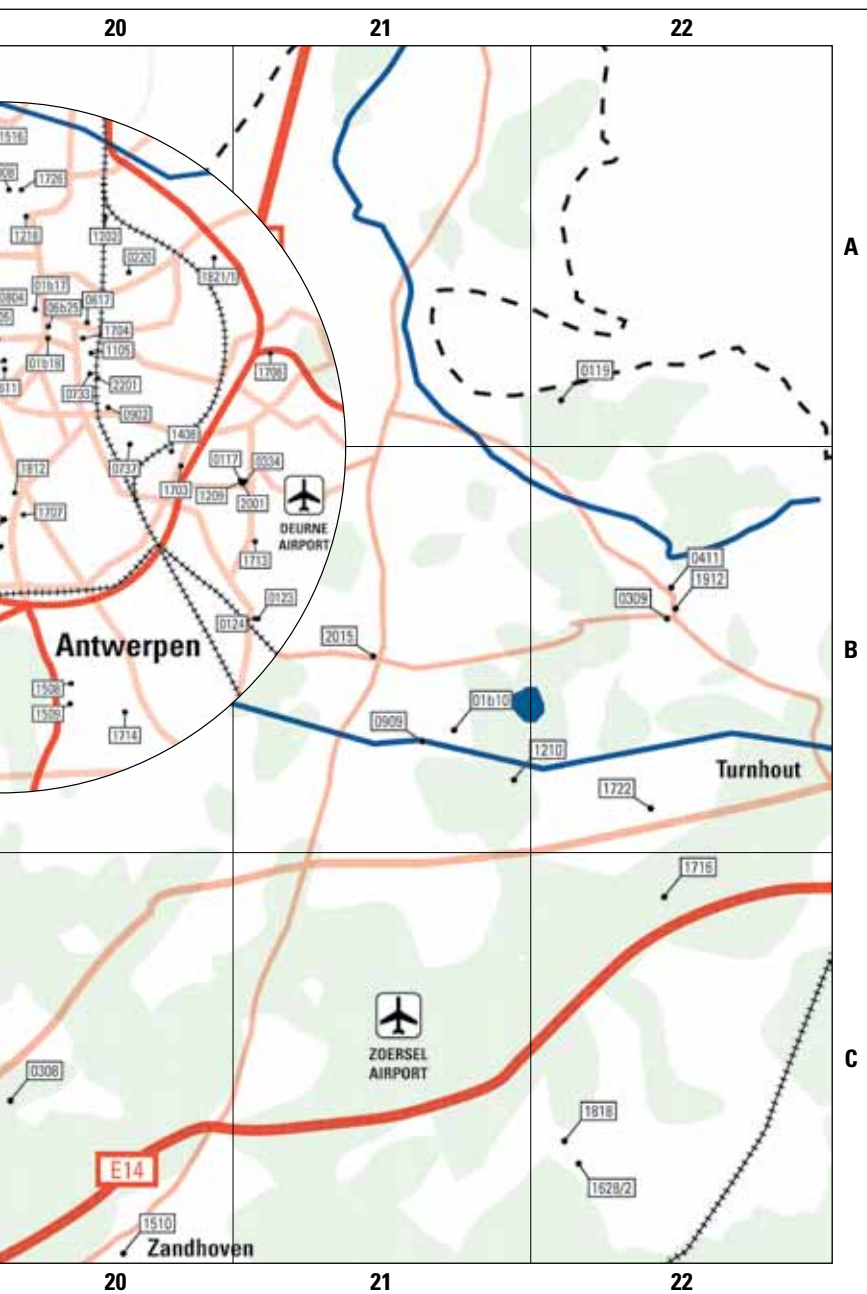
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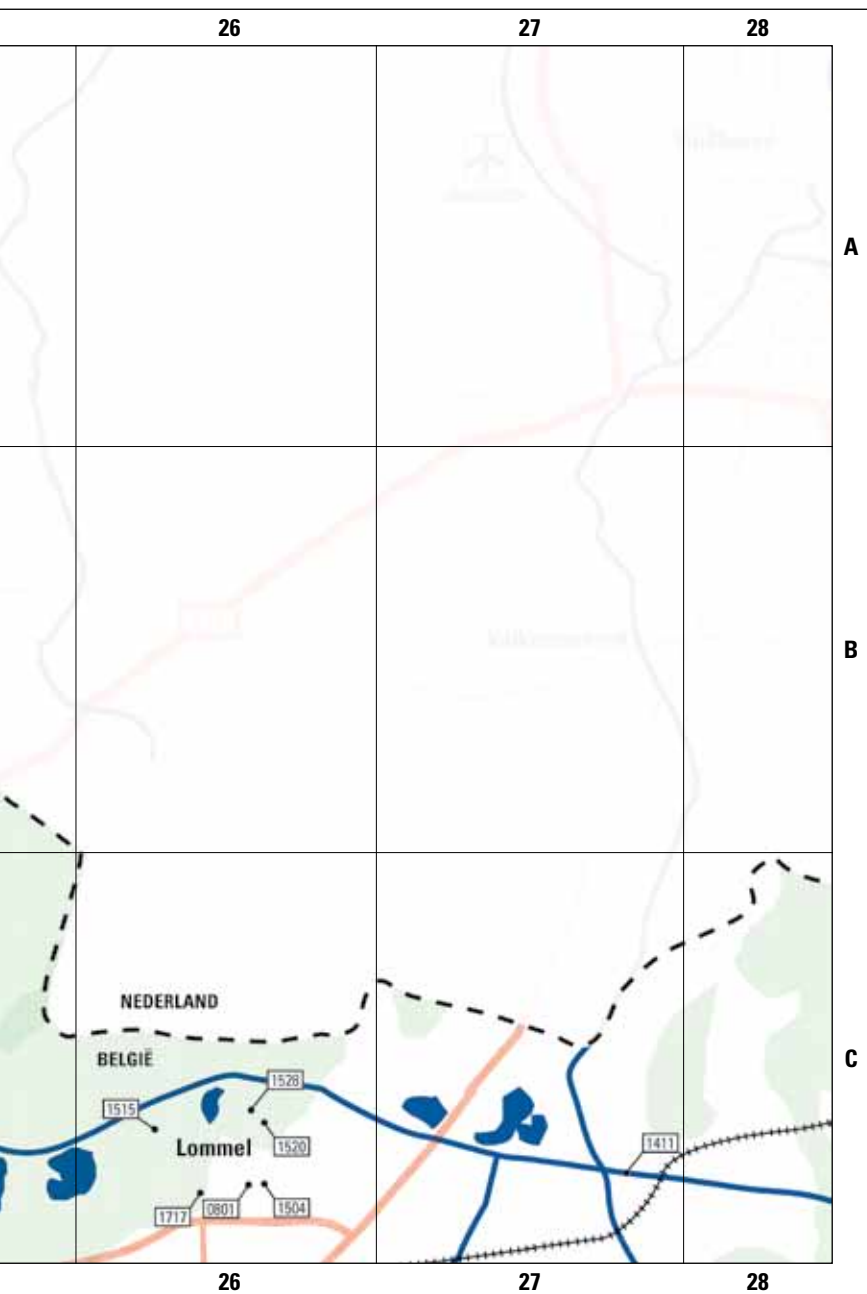
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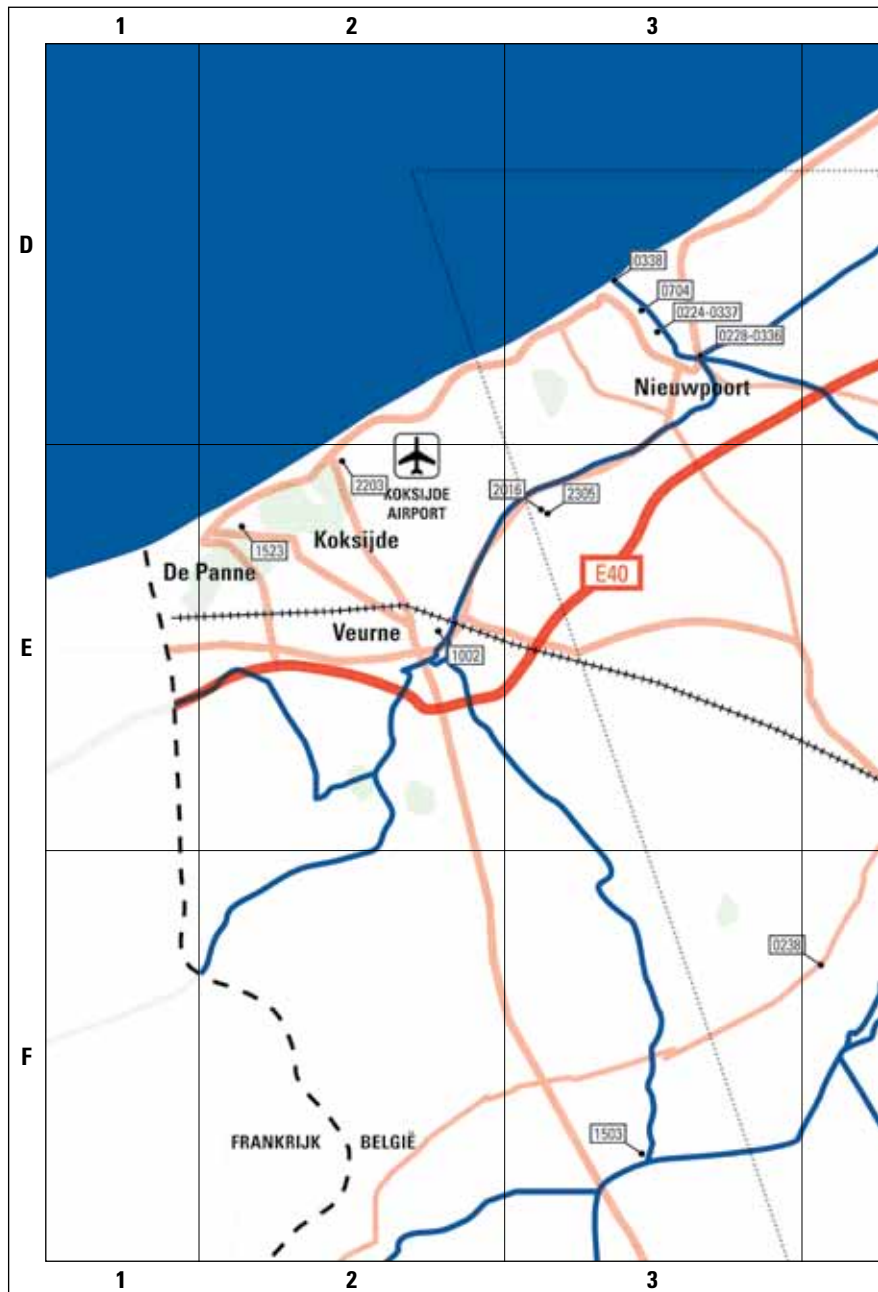
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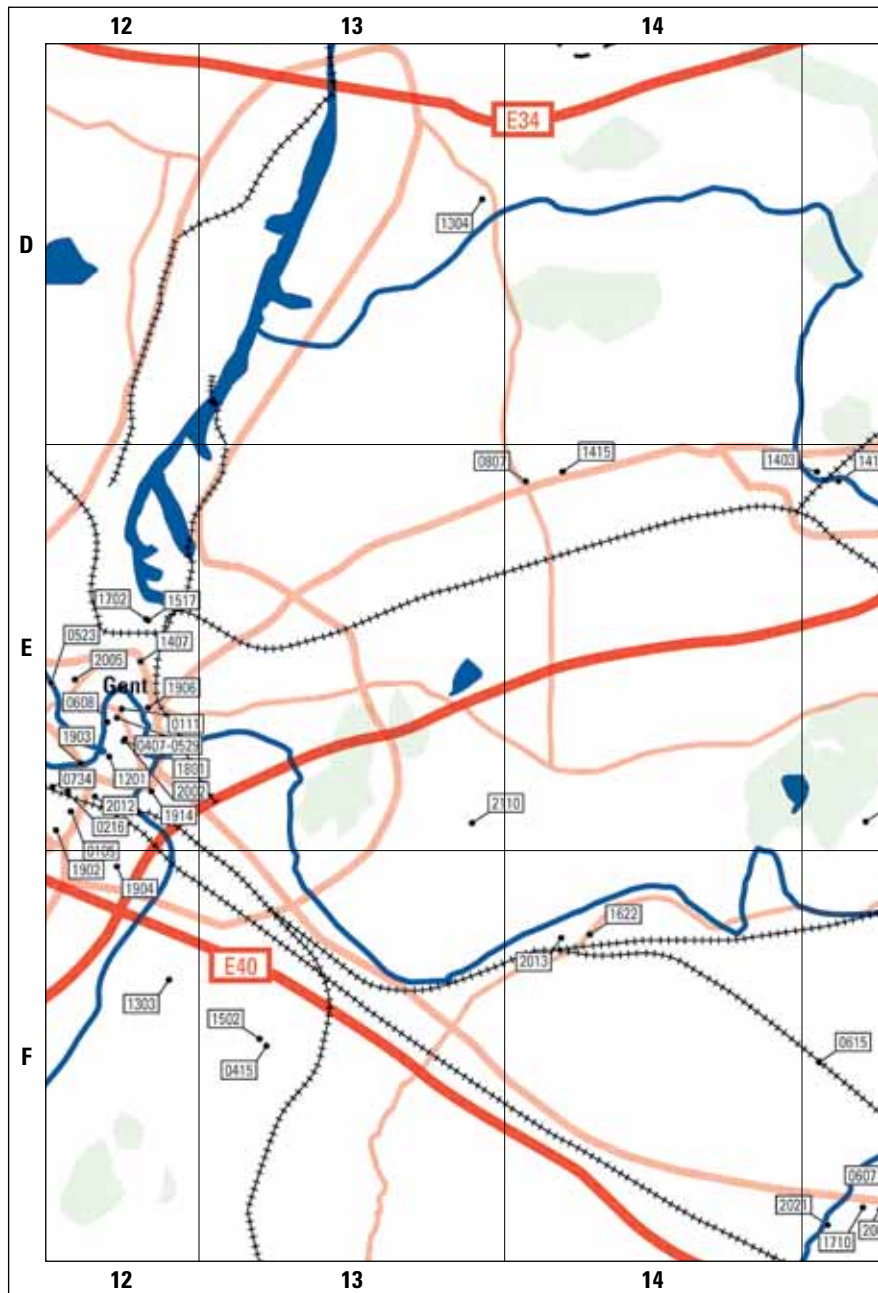


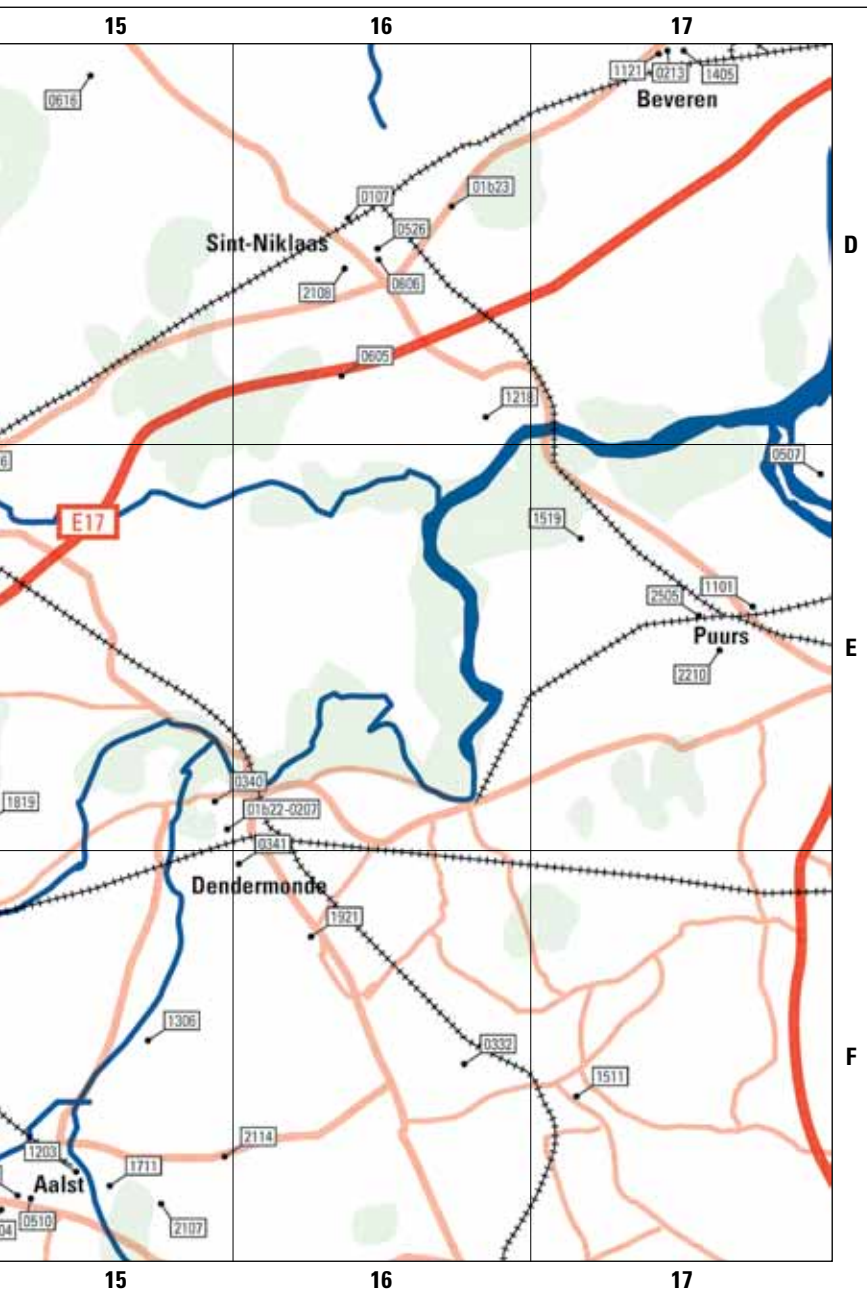


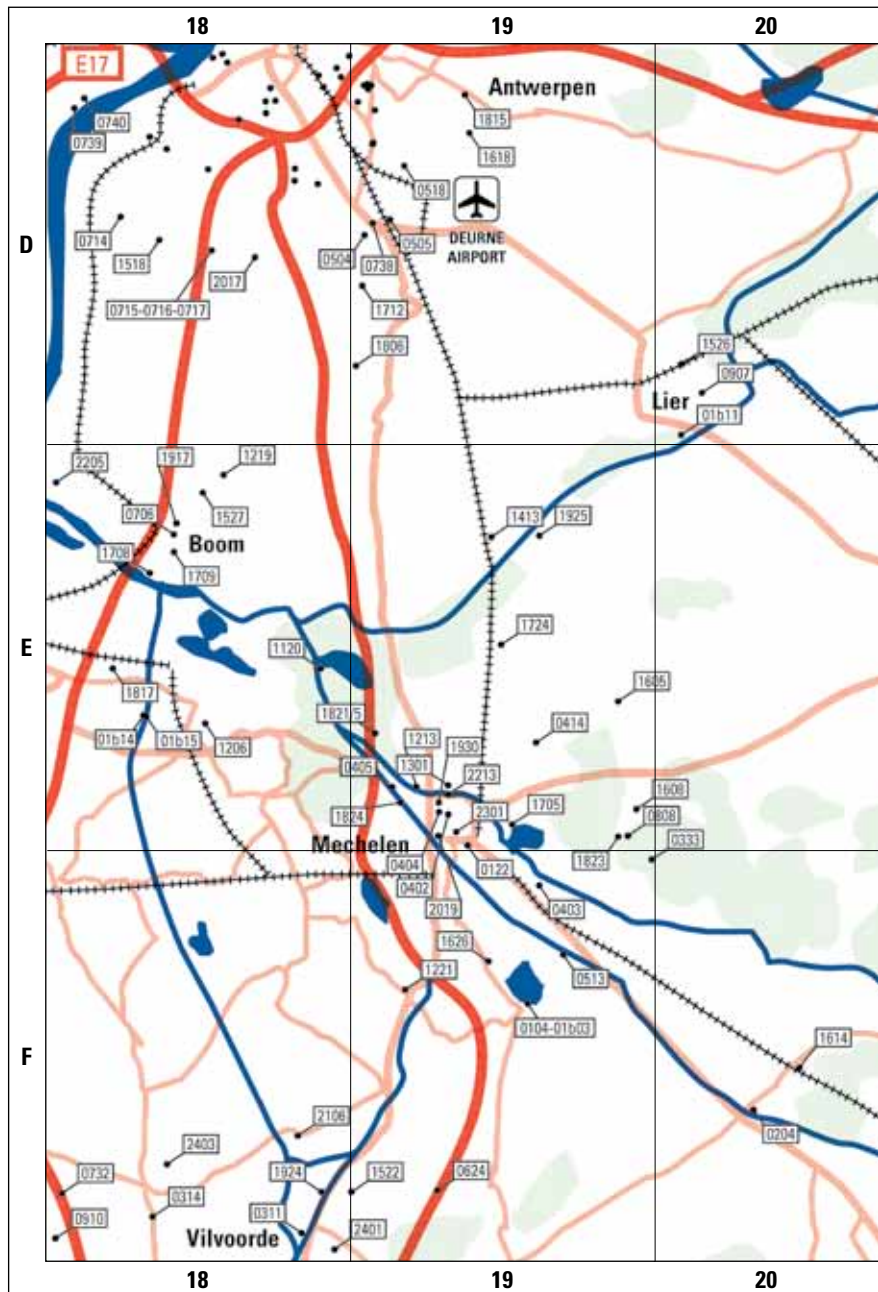


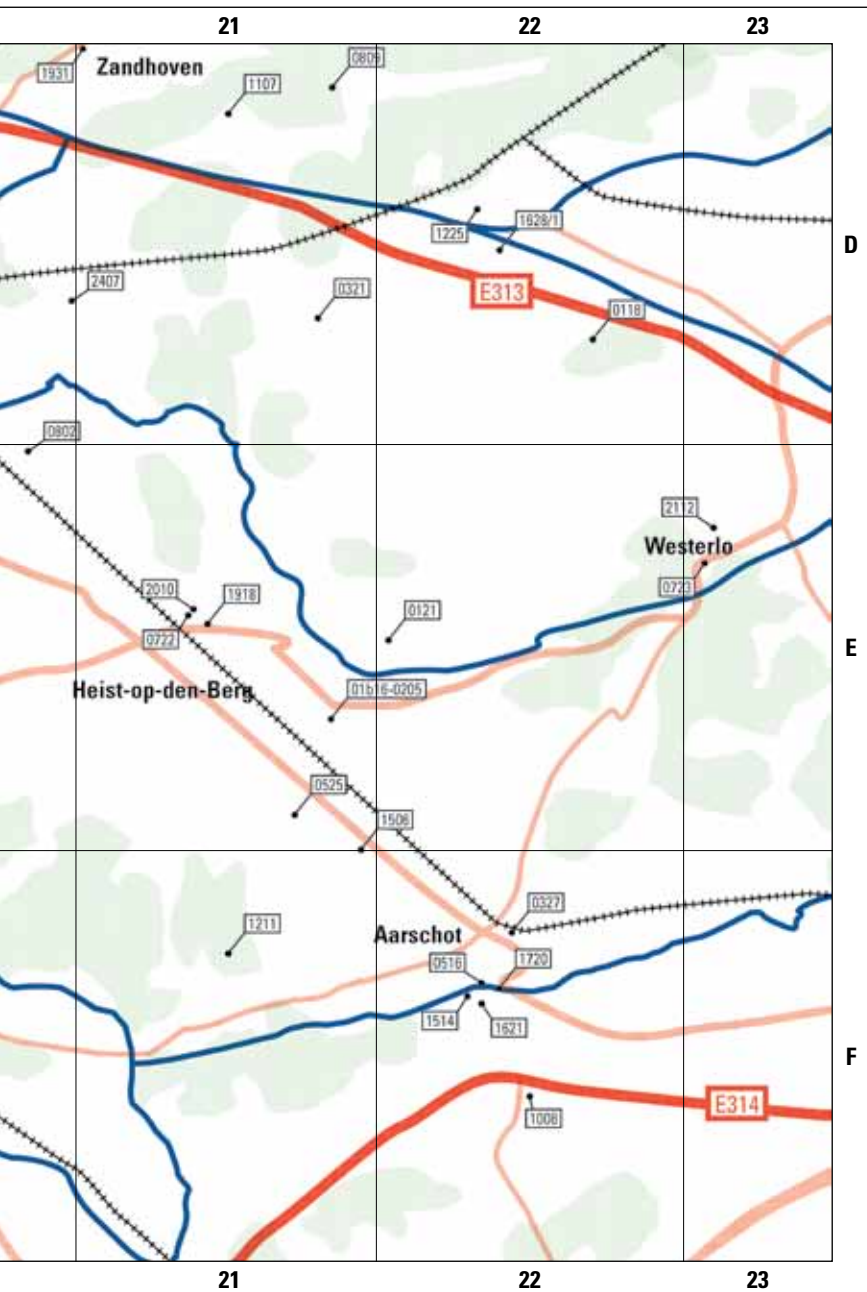












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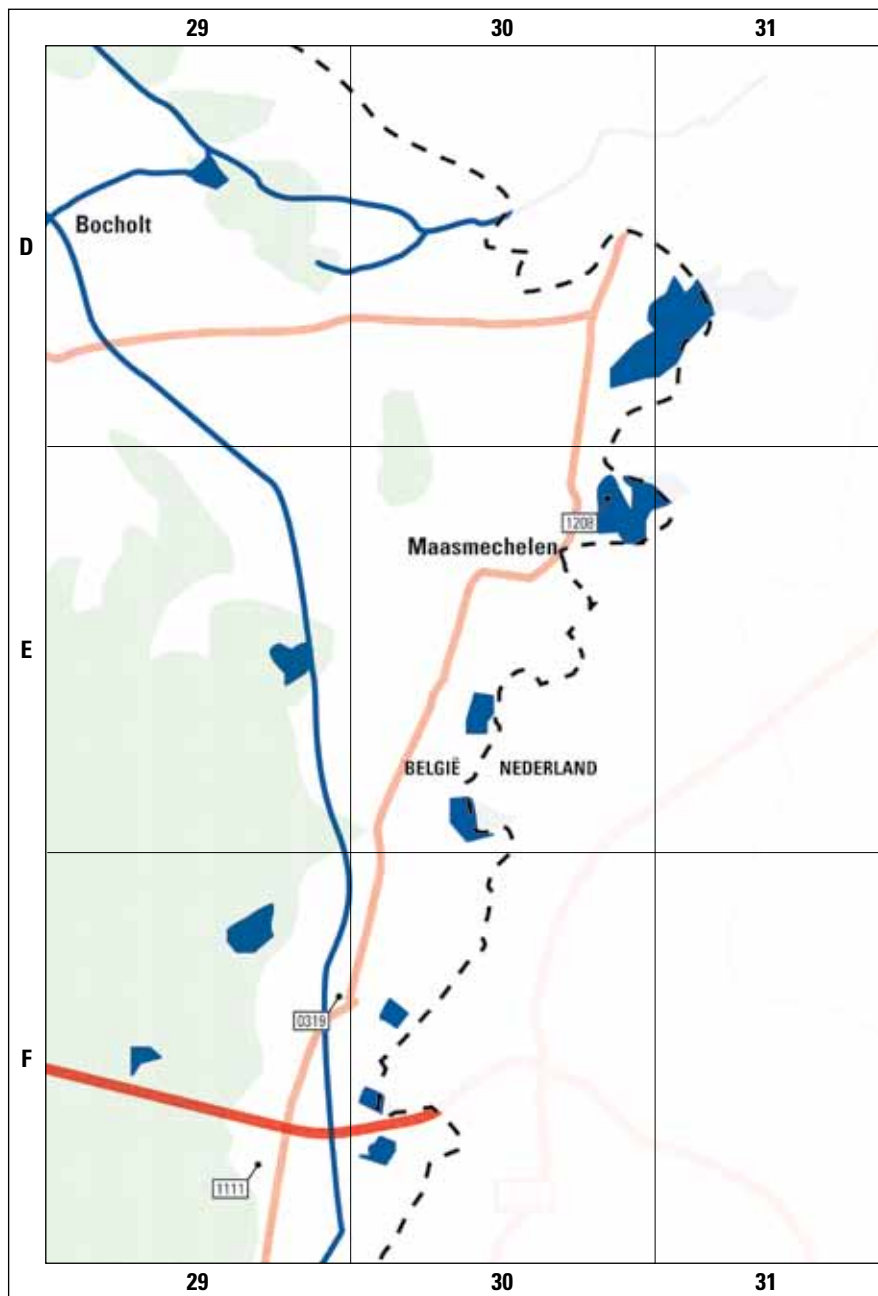
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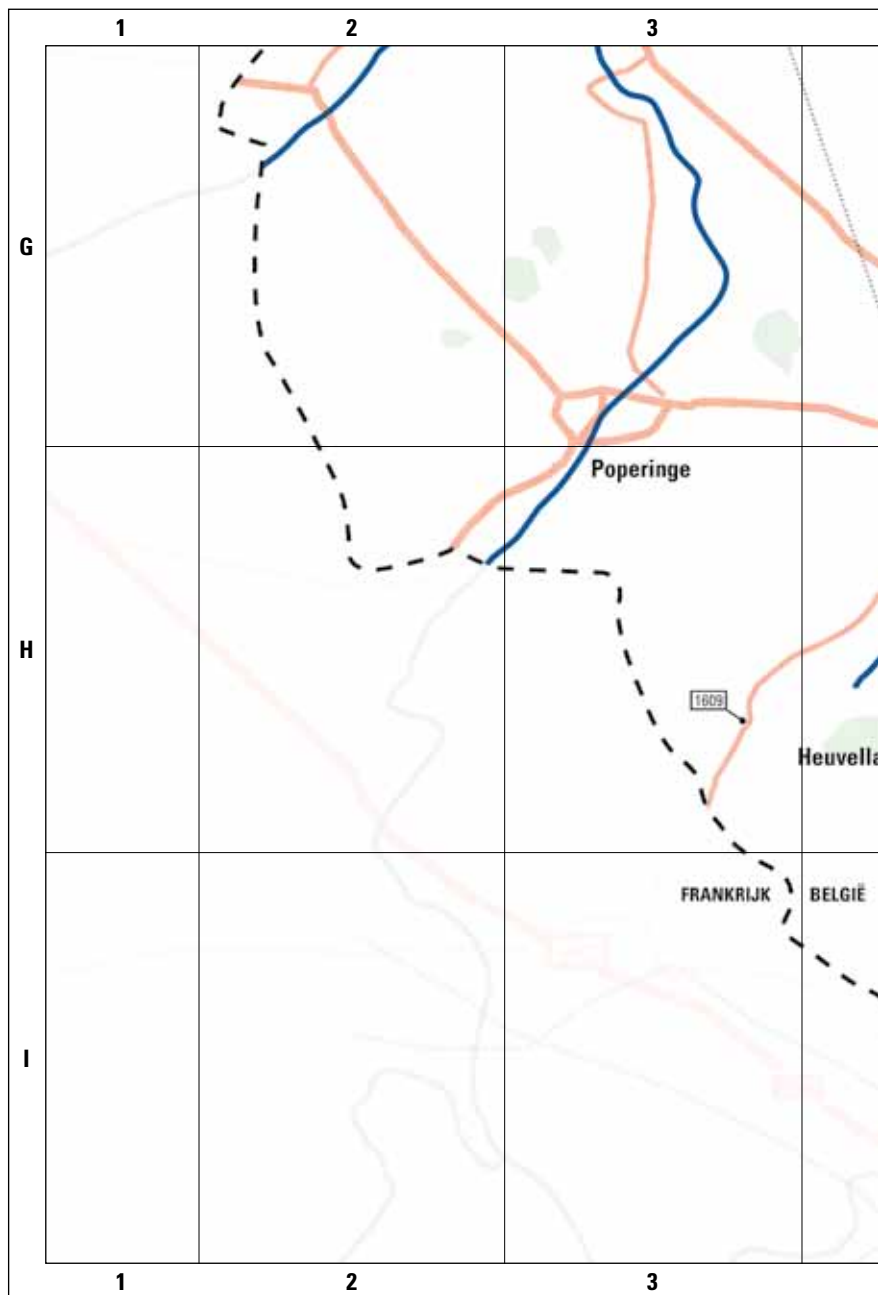
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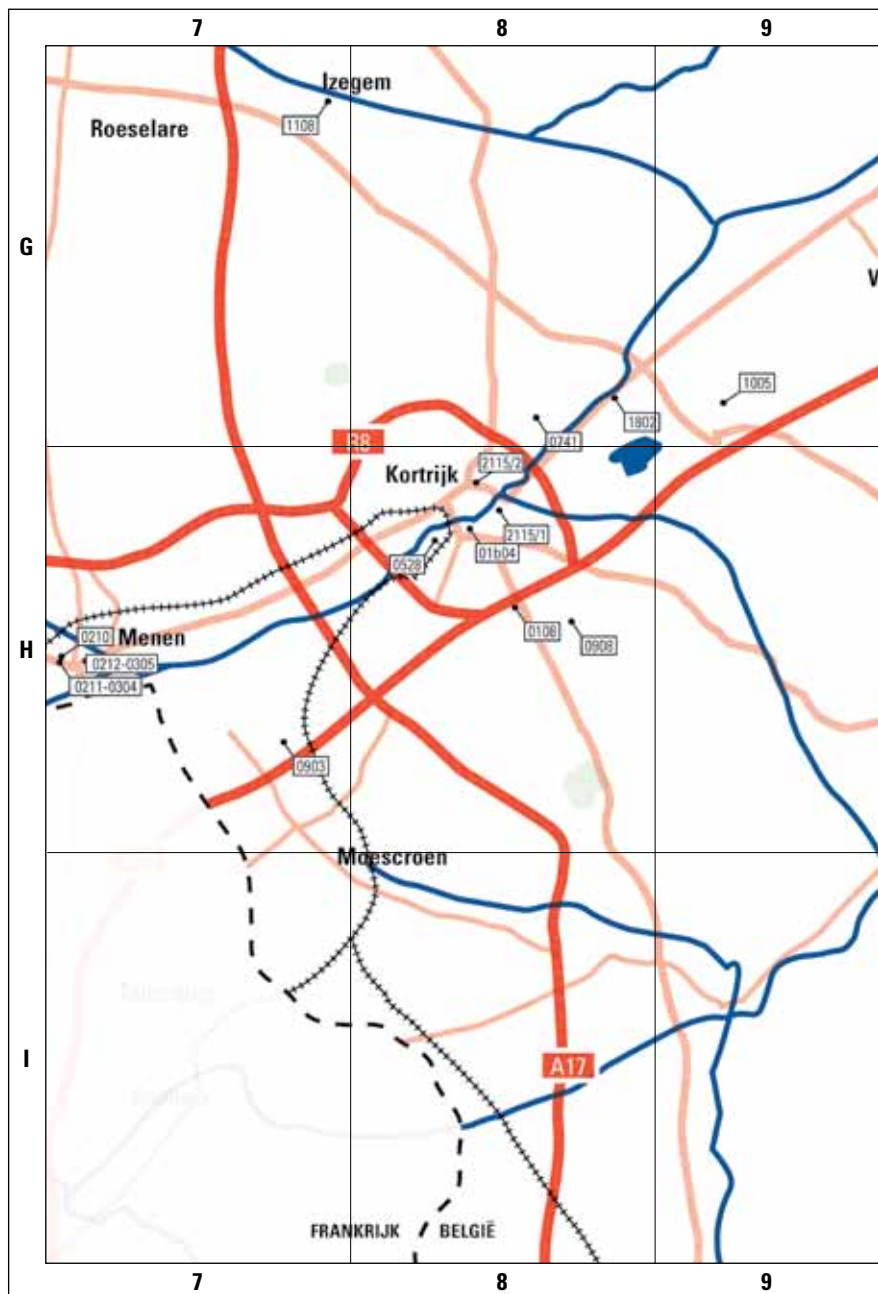


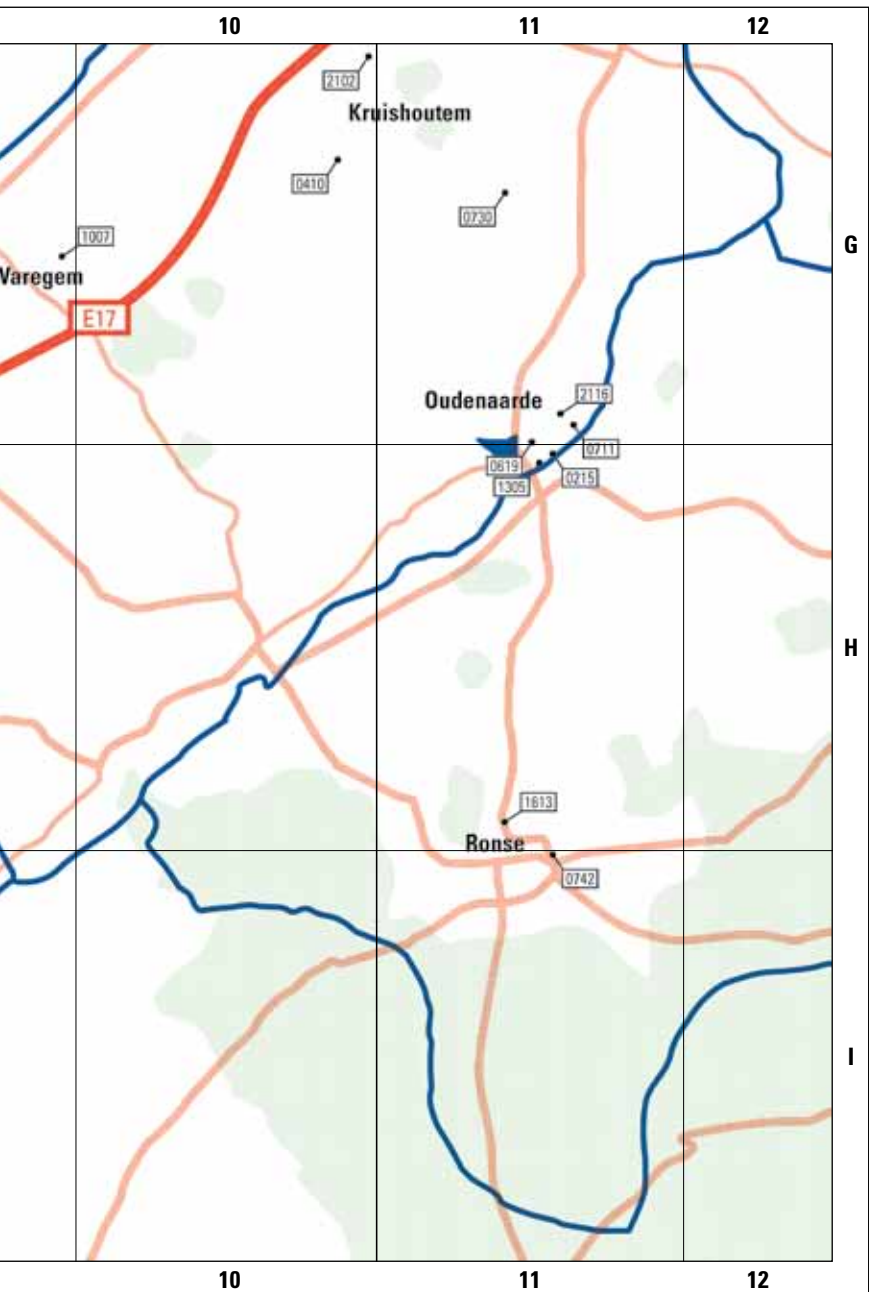
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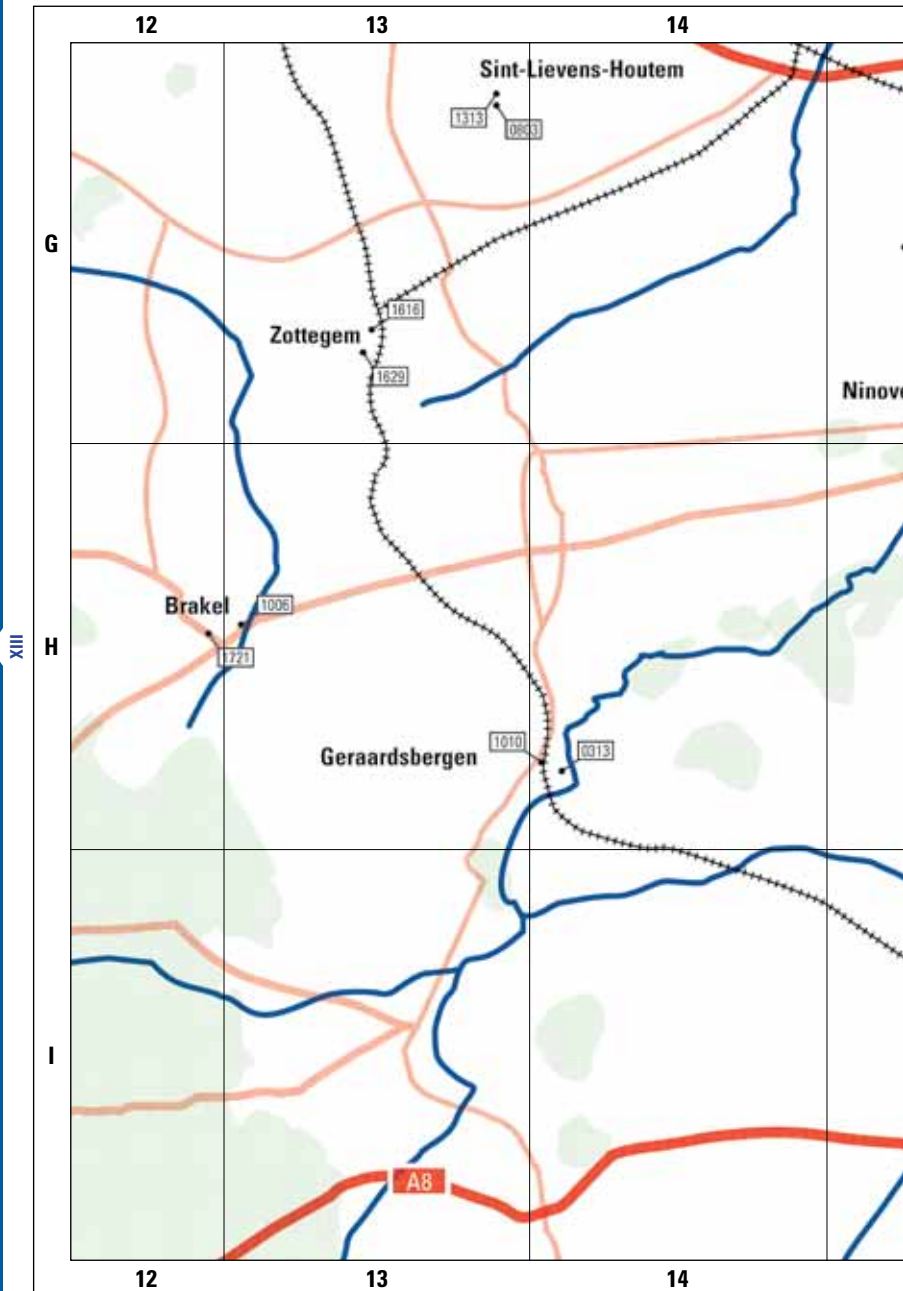


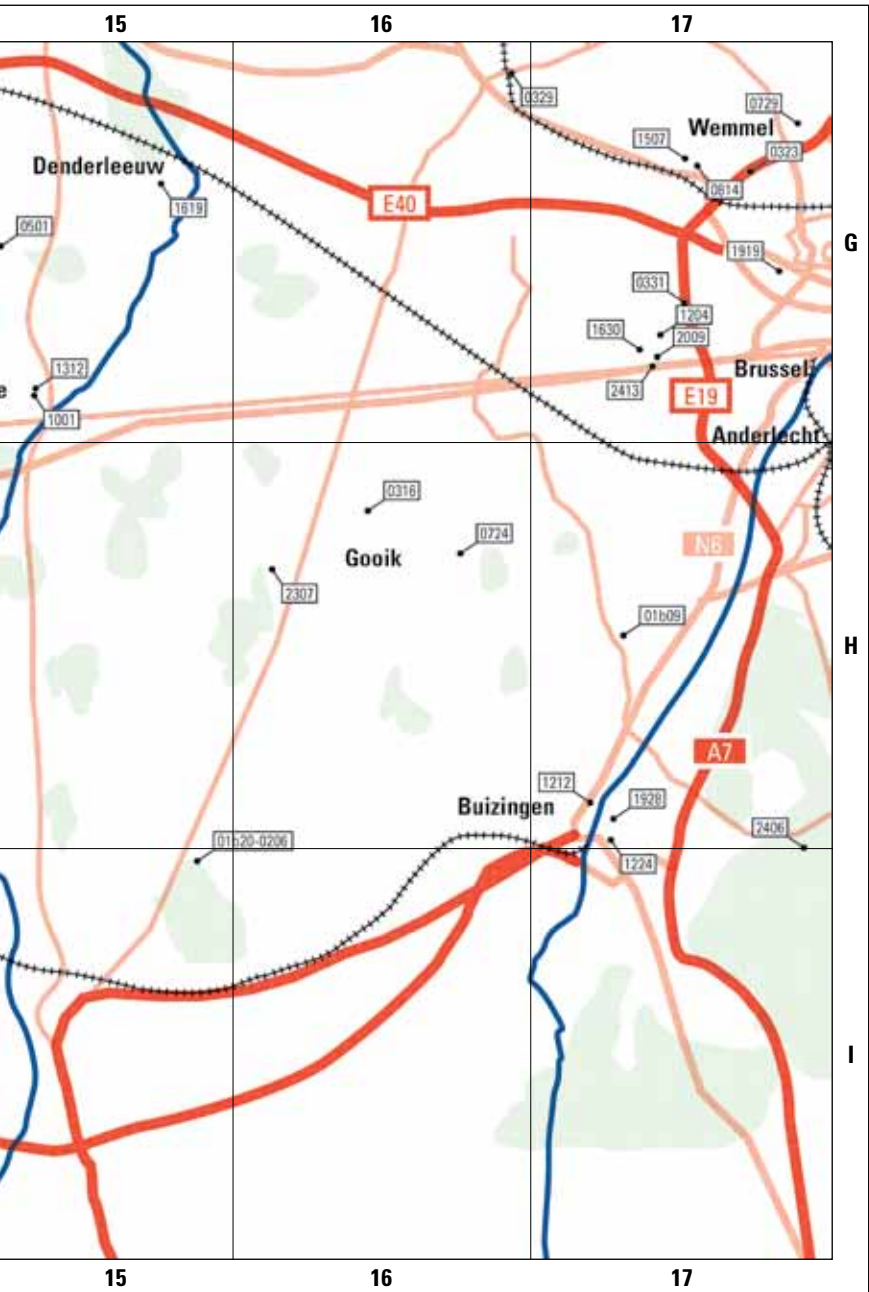
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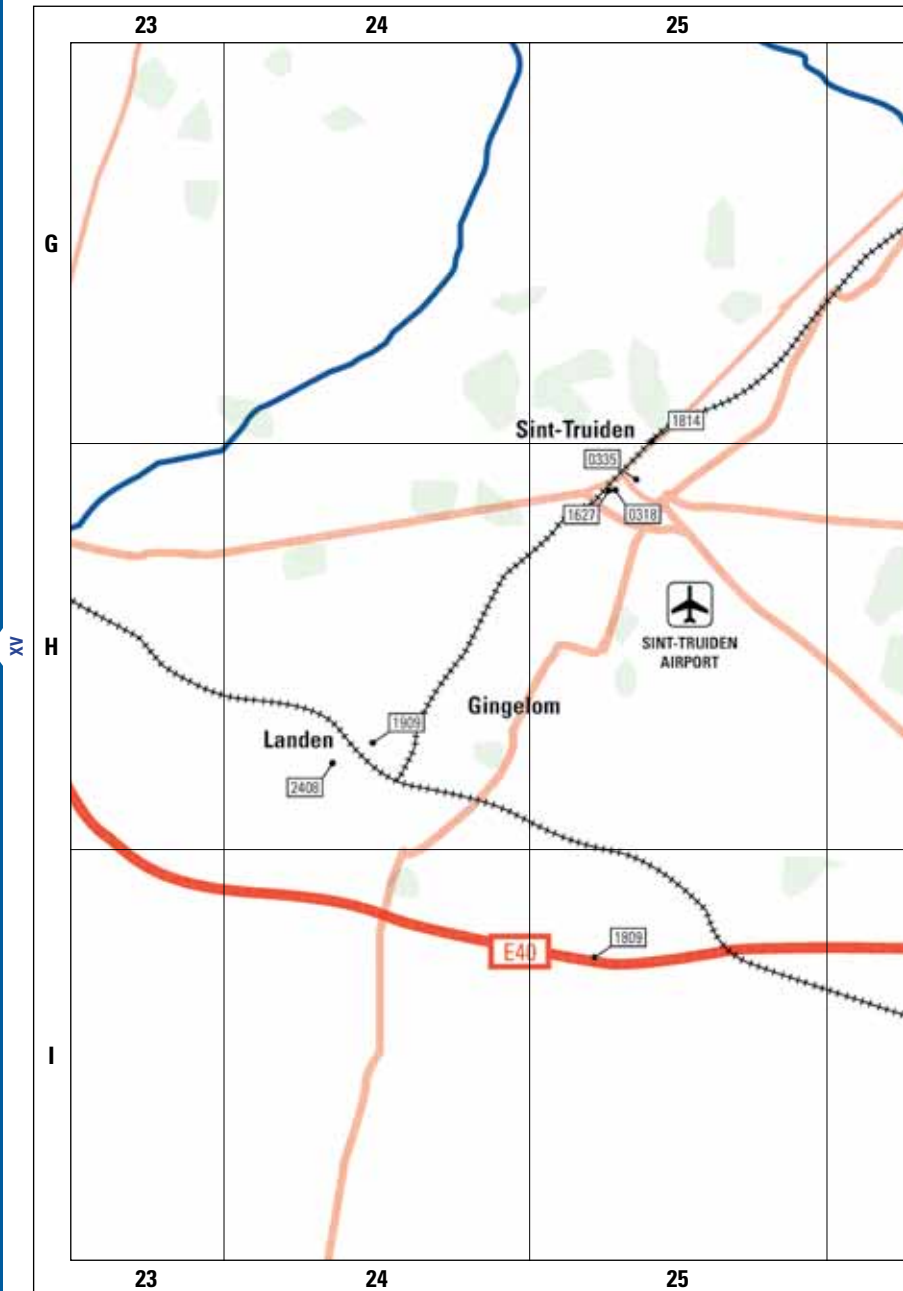


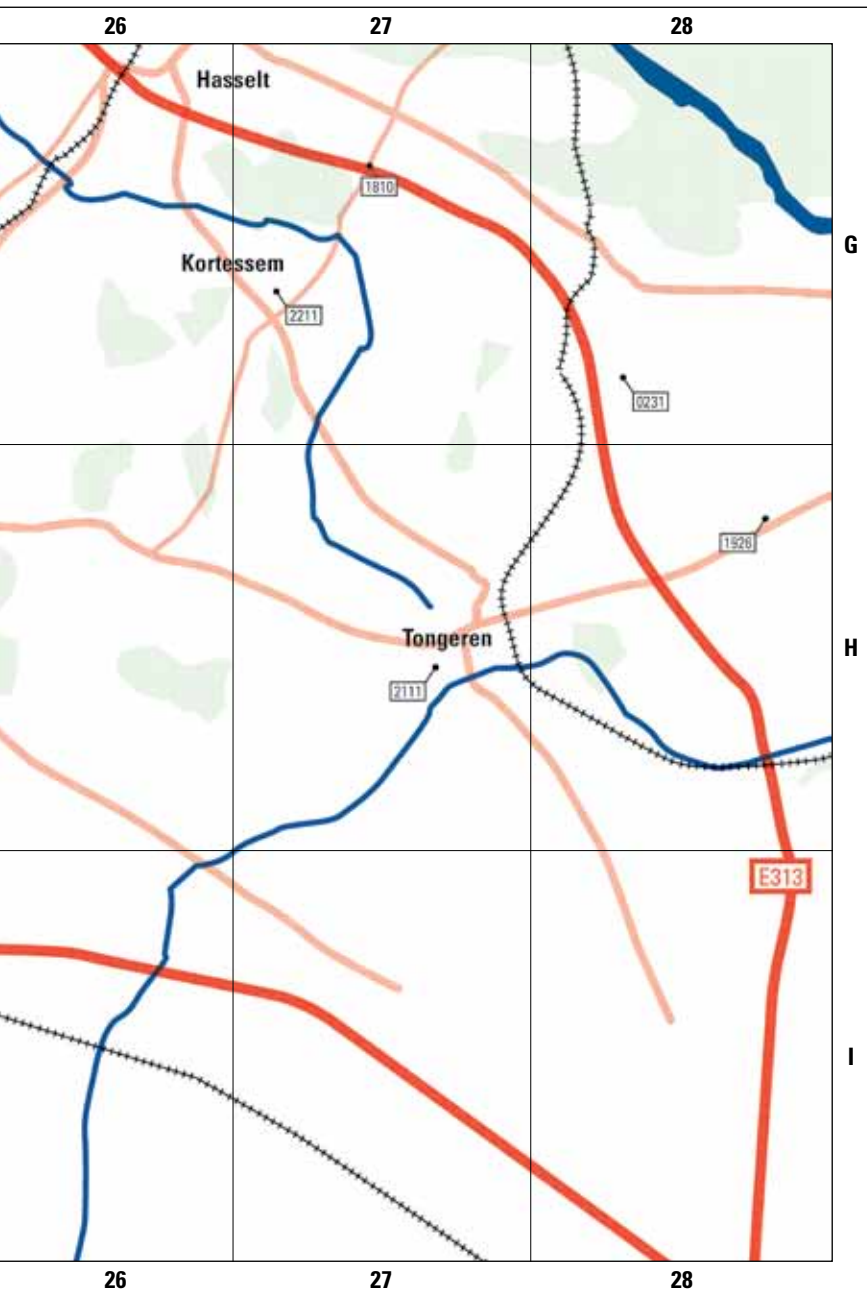
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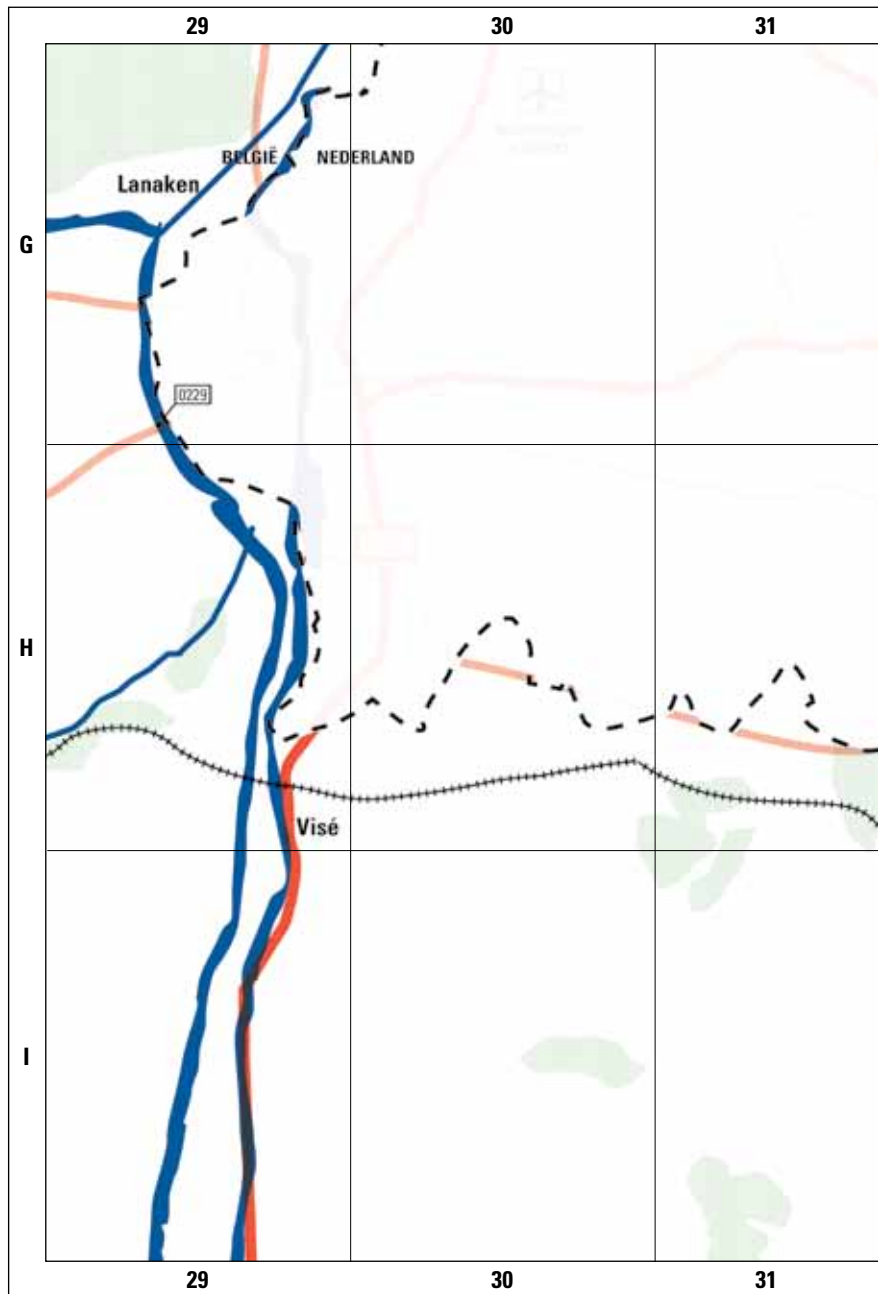


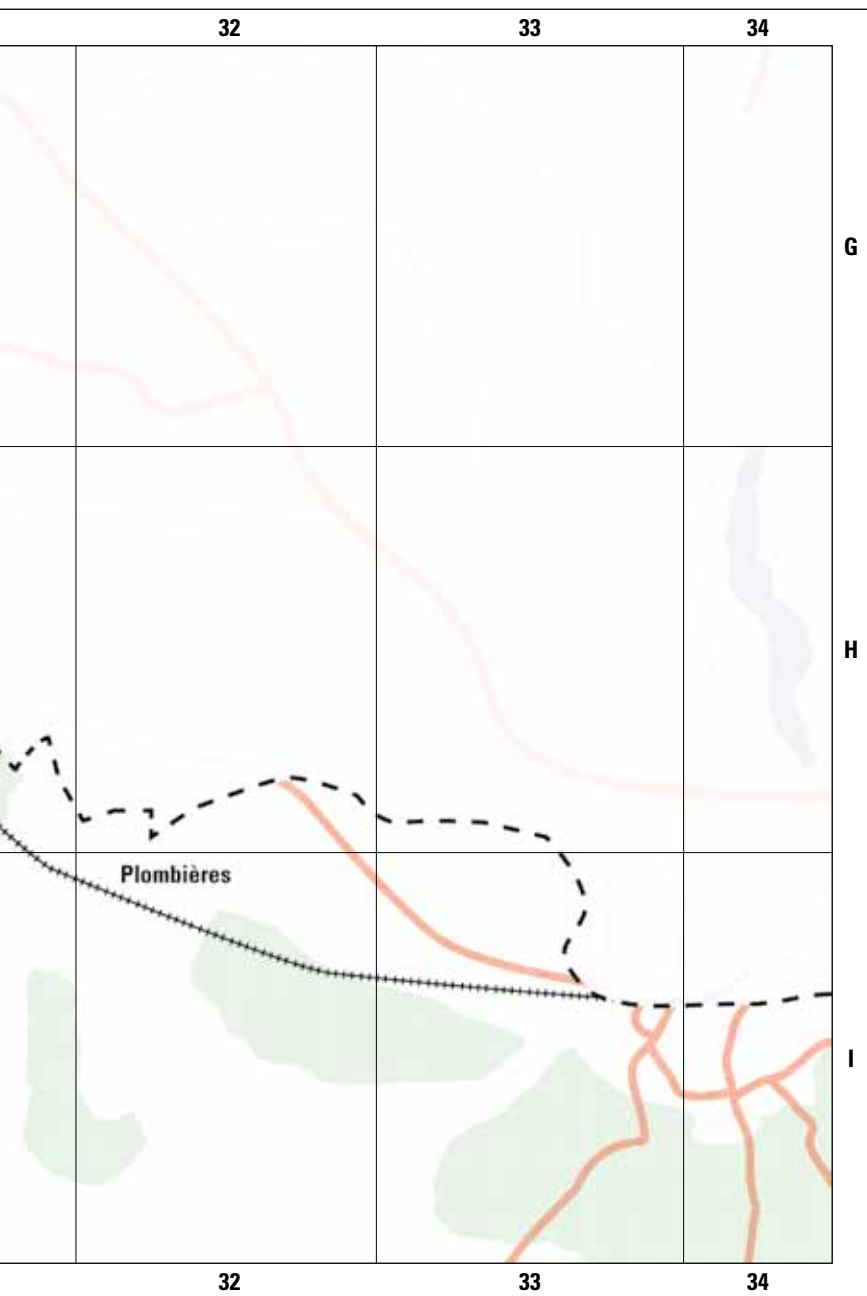
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XVII





NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL.....

OPEN CALL REGISTER

FULL LIST OF PROJECTS

2000–2013

This register provides a full overview of all the projects published in the Open Call, arranged by series and counting back from Open Call 25 (spring 2013) to Open Call 1 (July 2000). The following details are given for each project:

- the Open Call number, made up of four figures: the first two indicate the Open Call series and the last two the project number
- a short description
- the address
- the principal
- the design teams taking part (if the brief has already been awarded, the selected team is printed in bold)
- current status
- the geographical location

- ☑ completed
- ⊗ under construction
- ⊖ not yet started
- Ⓢ at the selection stage
- ⊗ cancelled

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

00 25 2013

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 2501.....De Zande Ruiselede..... | Bruggesteenweg 130, 8755 Ruiselede | VO, WVG, Agentschap Fonds Jongerenwelzijn, Afdeling Gemeenschapsinstellingen |
| 2502.....NIRAS Dessel..... | Gravenstraat, Kasteelsedijk, 2480 Dessel | NIRAS – nationale instelling voor radioactief afval en verrijkte splijtstoffen |
| 2503.....Sociaal woonproject..... | Seringenstraat, Oostende | De Gelukkige Haard |
| 2504.....Gemeentehuis..... | Burgemeester Omer De Meyplein 1,..... St-Gillis-Waas | Gemeentebestuur Sint-Gillis-Waas..... |
| 2505.....Masterplan..... | Centrum Puurs, Hondsmarkt Puurs | Gemeentebestuur Puurs |

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| 2401.....AZ Jan Portaels..... | CAT-site, Vilvoorde | vzw Algemeen Ziekenhuis Jan Portaels |
| 2402.....UPC St-Kamillus..... | Krijkelberg 1, Bierbeek | vzw Provinciaal der Broeders van Liefde..... |
| 2403.....Eigen Thuis en Heilig..... | Schildpadstraat 30, Hart Grimbergen | vzw Eigen Thuis en vzw Woon-en Zorgcentrum Heilig Hart |
| 2404.....Zeedijk Oostende..... | Oostende Zeedijk, zone Raversijde tot Wellington, 8400 Oostende | Agentschap voor Maritieme Dienstverlening en Kust (MDK) – afdeling Kust |
| 2405.....Dorpskernvernieuwing..... | centrum Nazareth, Nazareth | Gemeentebestuur Nazareth..... |
| 2406.....Destelheide Dworp..... | Destelheidestraat 66, 1653 Dworp | Agentschap Sociaal – Cultureel Werk voor Jeugd en Volwassenen |
| 2407.....Masterplan Woon-Bal..... | Gebied begrensd door de spoorweg, Nijlen | Gemeentebestuur Nijlen |
| 2408.....Sinte-Gitter Landen..... | Sinte-Gitter, Landen..... | Stadsbestuur Landen..... |
| 2409.....Met zicht' appartementen..... | Verstellestraat, Schietbaanstraat,..... Oostende | cvba De Oostendse Haard..... |
| 2410.....Ontwikkelingsplan..... | Woonuitbreidingsgebied Molenveld: 'Molenveld' Stabroek | C.V. De Ideale Woning..... |
| 2411.....Provinciale..... | Alexianenweg, school Tienen | Provincie Vlaams-Brabant, Leuven |
| 2412.....Dienstencentrum..... | Koning Alberstraat 9/11, Zedelgem | OCMW Zedelgem |
| 2413.....Brandweerkazerne en..... | Perceel tussen Oude Smidsestraat en polyvalente zaal Dilbeek | Gemeentebestuur Dilbeek |
| 2414.....Academie Kapellen..... | Antwerpssesteenweg, 2950 Kapellen..... | Gemeentebestuur Kapellen |

00 23 2012

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 2301.....Centrumas Mechelen..... | as Station - Grote Markt | Stadsbestuur Mechelen..... |
| 2302.....Nieuwbouw..... | Schootstraat, Erasmushogeschool | Erasmushogeschool Brussel..... |
| 2303.....Sint-Godelieve..... | Turnhoutsebaan 250, Antwerpen | Provinciebestuur Antwerpen..... |

Atelier Kempe Thill, architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout, UR architects..... © VII E9

Bovenbouw – ONO architectuur, PASCAL FLAMMER, Powerhouse Company + LARS + Vlietlandscapes ④ V C24

..... ☹ I C4

architecten Els Claessens en Tania Vandenbussche / Technum, AgwA, Hans Verstuyft architecten, ④ III C15

URA, Wiel Arets Architects

maat-ontwerpers, Maxwan, Nero, plusoffice / DELVA, Posad ④ VIII E17

NU – dJGA – AR-TE – WEST8 – STABO – DAIDALOS, Claus en Kaan & Poponcini en Lootens, © IX F18

Philippe Samyn & Partners, Schmidt Hammer Lassen Architects, AAPROG | AWG

Van Belle & Medina, SNCDA, noAarchitecten, Atelier Kempe Thill / Daniel Van Doorslaer, ④ XV G21

Stéphane Beel Architects

architecten Els Claessens en Tania Vandenbussche, Bovenbouw – David Kohn Architects, ④ IX F18

LAVA – JAJA architects, RADAR – MARC MACKEN

Stefano Boeri Architetti, Technum/Georges Descombes/ADR architectes, Artgineering / ④ I C4

ARUP, BEL/NEY & Partners, Xaveer De Geyter Architects

Atelier JPLX, Denis Dujardin en Grontmij Belgium, MJOSE VAN HEE ARCHITECTEN, Posad ④ VII F11

LPP (Ledroit Pierret Polet) / Landzicht, Planners, Point Supreme & Koolhaas & Melis, ④ XIV H17

Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò

Atelier JPLX, maat-ontwerpers, Maxwan, Posad ④ IX D20

Buro Lubbers, Landlab / MARC / DaF, VERSA, Vista / Antea Group / Bailleul ④ XVI H24

Bevk Perovic Arhitekti, Charles Vandenhove et Associés © I C4

Lens Ass / Pascal François, Next architects, NFA

Import.Export Architecture, Karbon', sculp(IT)architecten, Studio Associato ④ IV B17

Secchi-Viganò, Witherford Watson Mann Architects

B-ILD, Bart Macken Eef Boeckx Partnership, Collectief Noord, NL architects, Tom Thys architecten ④ XV H17

BRUT / JAVA, Bulk Architecten, Haerynck en Vanmeirhaeghe Architecten ④ VII E7

Studio SNCDA et al, architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, Office Kersten Geers David Van Severen, ④ XIV G17

BEL, met zicht op zee, SSA/xx / back mcmaister architecten ④ IV B18

Maxwan, BRUT+LAND, Bureau B+B, Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò, BUUR / LATZ © IX E19

Bevk Perovic Arhitekti / B-architecten, architecten BOB361, De Smet Vermeulen Architecten © XV G128

PASCAL FLAMMER, Xaveer De Geyter Architects

Schmitz / Igodt, ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN, HASA architecten, Mecanoo international, © IV C18

Point Supreme & Koolhaas & Melis

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

- 2304.....Middelbaar onderwijs.....Desguinlei 33,AG Vespa, autonoom gemeentebedrijf voor.....
Antwerpen 2018 Antwerpen vastgoed en stadsprojecten Antwerpen
- 2305.....Sociaal woonproject.....Dorpplaats,OCMW Koksijde.....
Koksijde 8760 Wulpen
- 2306.....Ontmoetingscentrum enMarkt/ Binnenpad,Gemeentebestuur Kasterlee.....
dorpskern Kasterlee 3460 Kasterlee
- 2307.....Masterplan encentrum van de gemeenteGemeentebestuur Gooik.....
ontwikkelingsplan Gooik Gooik

00 22 2011

- 2201.....QVIT AntwerpenProvinciestraat-Ploegstraat,Provinciebestuur Antwerpen.....
2018 Antwerpen
- 2202.....Cultuurcentrum Deinze.....Brielstraat / Mouterijdreef 9800 Deinze ..Stadsbestuur Deinze.....
- 2203.....Politiehuis Koksijde.....Marktlein, 8670 Koksijde.....Politiezone Westkust
- 2204.....OCMW Eeklo.....Zuidmoerstraat 136, 9900 EekloOCMW Eeklo
- 2205.....Bibliotheek NielAntwerpestraat 24, 2845 Niel.....Gemeentebestuur Niel.....
- 2206.....Bibliotheek Kortemark.....Torhoutstraat 9, 8610 KortemarkGemeentebestuur Kortemark
- 2207.....Gedempte Zuiderdokkentussen Waalse Kaai en Vlaamse Kaai, ..AG Stadsplanning Antwerpen.....
Antwerpen tussen Scheldestraat en Van der Sweepstraat
- 2208.....Groen Lint OostendeOostende.....Stadsbestuur Oostende.....
- 2209.....Structuurvisie.....Grimbergen, centrum.....Gemeentebestuur Grimbergen.....
Strombeek-Bever Strombeek-Bever
- 2210.....Masterplan.....Molenstraat, 2870 Puurs.....Gemeentebestuur Puurs
- landchapspark Puurs
- 2211.....BSO De Dageraad.....Tapstraat 12, 3720 Kortesseem.....G-O! onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap
Kortesseem
- 2212.....BS De MuziekkladderJan Blockxstraat, 1030 SchaarbeekG-O! onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap
Schaarbeek
- 2213.....BibliotheekEdgard Tinellaan en de Goswin deStadsbestuur Mechelen.....
Predikherenklooster Stassartstraat, 2800 Mechelen
Mechelen

00 21 2011

- 2101.....Provinciehuis.....Koningin Elisabethlei 22,Provinciebestuur.....
Antwerpen 2018 Antwerpen Antwerpen
- 2102.....Woonzorgcentrum enhoek Marolleweg en.....vzw Vijvens.....
kinderdagverblijf Passionistenstraat, Kruishoutem
Kruishoutem
- 2103.....Zorgcampus Wingene.....H. Sacramentsstraat, 8750 Wingenevzw Amphora
- 2104.....Woonzorgcentrum.....Koningin Fabiolalaan 62,OCMW Machelen.....
Machelen 1830 Machelen
- 2105.....Huis Perrekes Oosterlo.....Zammelseweg 1, 2440 Oosterlovzw Huis Perrekes.....
- 2106.....Crematorium Zemst.....Erasmuslaan, site Cargovil,Havicrem
- 1980 Zemst-Eppegem
- 2107.....Immerzeeldreef Aalst.....zone tussen Brusselsesteenweg,Stadsbestuur Aalst.....
Hof ten Bergestraat/Langestraat,
Zandberg en Somergembeek
- 2108.....Sociaal Huis Sint-Niklaas...Abingdonstraat, 9100 Sint-Niklaas.....OCMW Sint-Niklaas

CANDIDATES / SELECTED TEAM..... CURRENT STATUS.....MAP

explorations architecture, Office Kersten Geers David Van Severen / Bureau Bas Smets, detail IV
Philippe Samyn & Partners, architecten de vylder vinck taillieu / DRDH architects /
Istema, Wiel Arets Architects

Puls architecten, BLAF architecten, Point Supreme & Koolhaas & Melis, SUMoffice + Van Noten..... VI E3

DIERENDONCKBLANCHE ARCHITECTEN, Architectenbureau Paul de Ruiter + LARS, Hub, V E5
Label Maat, Baukunst / Denis Dujardin

maat-ontwerpers, CLUSTER, Something Fantastic, Artgineering / H+N+S Landschapsarchitecten / XIV H16
KPW architecten

ONO, Barak, Baukuh, L'Escaut / Greisch, Witherford Watson Mann Architects – ORIGIN detail IV

V+ & TRANS, AgwA, ONO, Sou Fujimoto Architects VII F10

Achtergaël / Technum, Crepain Binst architecture, Lens / Arets, Low architecten, OFIS Arhitekti..... VI E2

1:1 Architecture, Marc Koehler Architects, Nero, OFIS Arhitekti, Tom Thys architecten..... VII D11

PLUS office architects, Architectuur Kristoffel Boghaert, Christian Kieckens Architects, IX E18

sculp(IT)architecten, VI E6

..... detail IV

Technum / Georges Descombes, DS, HOSPER NL, MUST stedenbouw, Witteveen + Bos Belgium..... I C4

Atelier Starzak Strebicki, PALMBOUW / €SPACE / Witteveen + Bos, Urban Platform..... XV G18

BUUR, Buro Lubbers, DOGMA, Proap VIII E17

Puls architecten, Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, dmvA architecten XVI G27

Barak, Bart Macken Eef Boeckx Partnership, Collectief Noord, Puls architecten, Urban Platform XV G18

HildundK / Korteknie Stuhlmacher Architecten, De Smet Vermeulen / Roma, IX E19

DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS architecten, Robbrecht en Daem Architecten /

Architectenbureau K. Beeck, Witherford Watson Mann Architects / ORIGIN

Xaveer De Geyter Architects, T.O.P. office / 1:1 Architecture / Arup, SO-IL, AWG Architecten, detail IV
Miralles Tagliabue

Sergison Bates architects, HildundK / Korteknie Stuhlmacher Architecten, Rapp+Rapp, OFFICE / HHF XIII G10

Sergison Bates architects, Architecten Groep III, HENLEY HALEBROWN RORRISON, JDWA&OPEN, RAU... VII E8

HildundK / Korteknie Stuhlmacher Architecten, Casanova + Hernandez Architecten, XV G19

MikeViktorViktor architects, noAarchitecten, Osar Architects

NU architectuurstudio, Schmitz / Igodt, PT ARCHITECTEN, RAUM architecten, UR architects X E23

Christian Kieckens Architects / DAE, Sou Fujimoto, NU architectuurstudio, noAarchitecten, IX F18

Pascal Flammer

MAARCH, BRUT+LAND, Bureau B+B en Jan Lauwers & partners, DOGMA, Urban Platform..... VIII F15

architecten Els Claessens en Tania Vandenbussche, architecten BOB361, VIII D16

Architectenbureau K. van Velsen, Hootsmans Architectuurbureau, Poponcini & Lootens

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

2109.....Sint-Jan Staden.....site Home Sint-Jan.....Gemeentebestuur Staden

2110.....Oud rushtuis Laarne.....Molenstraat 35, 9270 Laarne.....OCMW Laarne + SHM Eigen Dak.....

2111.....Sociale woningen.....Paquaylaan 2-4-6, Tongeren.....Tongershuis cvba.....
Tongeren

2112.....Sociale woningen.....Rodekruisstraat/Guldensporenlaan,C.V. Zonnige Kempen.....
Westerlo Westerlo

2113.....Campus Schoonmeersen ..Campus Schoonmeersen,Hogeschool Gent.....
Gent Voskenslaan 362 /
Schoonmeersstraat 52, Gent

2114.....Pastorij MoorselBergskén 1, Aalst.....Kerkfabriek Sint-Martinus.....

2115/1...Pleinschool Kortrijk.....Plein 14, Kortrijk.....School Invest

2115/2...St.-Amandscollege.....Diksmuidekaai 6, 8500 Kortrijk.....School Invest

2116.....Vrij Onderwijs.....Groenstraat 44-46,School Invest

Oudenaarde 9700 Oudenaarde

2117.....Sint-Paulus MolKruisven 25, 2400 MolSchool Invest

00 20 2010

2001.....Nieuwbouw en renovatie ..Berchemlei 115, BorgerhoutVO, BZ, Agentschap voor facilitair

waterbouwkundig labo Management, Afdeling Gebouwen
Borgerhout

2002.....Provinciehuis Gent.....Bouwblok Woodrow Wilsonplein,Provincie Oost-Vlaanderen.....
Kuiperstraat en Oude Scheldestraat Gent

2003.....De Wijnpers Leuven.....Mechelsevest 72, Leuven.....Provincie Vlaams-Brabant, Leuven

2004.....Crematorium AalstSiesegemkouter Aalst.....Intercommunale Westlede

2005.....Rabottorens GentSite tussen Griendeplein,Sociale huisvestingsmaatschappij WoninGent.....
Opgeëistenlaan, Filips Van Cleeflaan
en Rabotpark

2006.....Stedelijk BLO LeuvenRuelensvest 127, LeuvenStadsbestuur Leuven

2007.....Scholencampus Knokke...Oksel Driewegen – TolpaertGemeentebestuur Knokke-Heist

Knokke-Heist

2008.....Wijkplein Cadix en.....Aan het Kattendijkdok, centraal inAG Stadsplanning Antwerpen.....
Napelsstraat A'pen de Cadixwijk op het Eilandje

2009.....BKP centrum Dilbeek.....Centrum DilbeekGemeentebestuur Dilbeek

2010.....Masterplan centrum.....Centrum Heist-op-den-BergGemeentebestuur Heist-op-den-berg.....
Heist-op-den-Berg (tussen station en gemeentehuis)

2011.....Stationsomgeving.....Stadshart – stationsomgevingStadsbestuur Turnhout.....
Turnhout Turnhout

2012.....Citadelpark Gent.....Citadelpark GentStadsbestuur Gent

2013.....Cordonnier Wetteren.....centrum Wetteren (tussen Schoolstraat, Gemeentebestuur Wetteren

Schooldreef, Jan Broeckaertlaan en Lange Kouterstraat)

2014.....Gemeentehuis Zulte.....centrumstraat / Grote Steenweg.....Gemeentebestuur Zulte

2015.....OCMW-campusPrinsenpad 25, RijkevorselOCMW Rijkevorsel

Rijkevorsel

2016.....GemeenschapscentrumDorpsplaats 24, Wulpen.....Stadsbestuur Koksijde.....
Wulpen Koksijde

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Volt-architecten , Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout, Atelier Pierre Bernard, © | VI F6 |
| Hootsmans Architectuurbureau, Poot Roegiers architecten | |
| Lohmann's Architecture , architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden,..... © | VIII E3 |
| Architectuurbureau Karel Lowette | |
| S333 , Bruggink Samenwerking, Dick van Gameren architecten, met zicht op zee, NFA..... © | XVI H27 |
| PLUS Office Architects , DOGMA, DaF-Architecten, Cluster / Poot – Roegiers Architecten, © | IX E23 |
| Witherford Watson Mann Architects | |
| SADAR+VUGA , Hootsmans Architectuurbureau, Studio Leon Thier architecten, AR-TE / © | VII E12 |
| SeARCH, BEL / Bureau d'études Weinand | |
| SUMoffice + Van Noten , Architectuur Kristoffel Boghaert, Filip De Mulder architect, © | VIII F15 |
| karuur architecten, ONO | |
| ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN , Atelier Pierre Bernard, JDS + PAILLARD © | XIII H8 |
| zie 2115/1 © | XIII H8 |
| Koppert + Koenis Architecten , Bulk Architecten, evr-Architecten © | XIII G11 |
| TEEMA architecten / Schilling Architekten / Wirtz International , Dok architecten, WAW..... © | X D24 |
| Lieven Achtergael Architecten / Group A, META architectuurbureau, V+ TRANS Ney & Partners DGMR, ... © | detail IV |
| Verdickt & Verdickt architecten | |
| Nero , de Architekten Cie, mlzd, Philippe Samyn & Partners, Tony Fretton Architects © | VIII E12 |
| Office Kersten Geers David Van Severen / Util , URA, Henley Halebrown Rorrison, MDMA..... © | XV G21 |
| Claus en Kaan Architecten , Baukunst, ONO, Philippe Samyn & Partners, Tony Fretton Architect..... © | VIII E15 |
| Poponcini & Lootens , Architectenbureau Bart Dehaene, De Smet Vermeulen architecten,..... © | VIII E12 |
| Tony Fretton Architects, architecten BOB361 / Kempe Thill | |
| LAVA architecten , architecten BOB361, Atelier Kempe Thill, © | XV G21 |
| HENLEY HALEBROWN RORRISON, LAT architecten | |
| NL architects , adn / Matador, BOGDAN & VAN BROECK ARCHITECTS, De Smet Vermeulen..... © | II B8 |
| architecten, DIERENDONCKBLANCHE / L.U.S.T. ARCHITECTEN | |
| PT ARCHITECTEN , GROSS. MAX., OKRA Landschapsarchitecten, Office Kersten Geers..... © | detail IV |
| David Van Severen / Land In zicht, uapS | |
| MAARCH , Aldrik Heirman / LAND9 TRANS, BRUT+LAND, Mecanoo international, Vectris..... © | XIV G17 |
| Planners , Claus en Kaan Architecten, HOSPER NL, maat-ontwerpers, LAND © | IX E21 |
| landschapsarchitecten / Brut / ARCADIS | |
| Bureau B+B / B-architecten , AWG architects, KCAP, maat-ontwerpers, © | V B23 |
| Grontmij / MikeViktorViktor architecten | |
| H+N+S landschapsarchitecten/Artgineering/Peter Kint architecten , AKB / FLA, Baukunst,..... © | VIII E12 |
| HOSPER NL, zus / maat-ontwerpers | |
| De Smet Vermeulen Architecten , HEIDE & VON BECKERATH, Low architecten, Planners, © | VIII F14 |
| SPONGE & WW+ | |
| goedefroo+goedefroo architecten , Lens*Ass architecten, URA Van Belle & Medina architects, WE-S © | VII F10 |
| Poot Roegiers architecten , Carton123 architecten, dmvA architecten, ZED, UR architects © | IV B21 |
| SO-IL , Architectuur Kristoffel Boghaert, Baukunst, Van de Walle-Bossuyt architecten, © | VI E3 |
| Orizon / nuvolaB / Goossens+Bauwens | |

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

2017.....Topsportschool Wilrijk.....Edegemsesteenweg 100, Wilrijk.....AG Vespa, autonoom gemeentebedrijf voor.....
vastgoed en stadsprojecten Antwerpen
2018.....Heilig Pius-X instituutVilde-Olympiadelaan 25,School Invest
Antwerpen Antwerpen
2019.....Ursulinen Mechelen.....Hoogstraat 35, MechelenSchool Invest
2020.....MS en KTA SteneSteensedijk 495, OostendeSchool Invest
Oostende
2021.....BS De Brug Erpe-Mere.....Koebrugstraat 7, Erpe-MereSchool Invest

00 19 2011

1901.....Campus Schoonmeersen ...Campus Schoonmeren 1,Hogeschool Gent.....
1 Gent Schoonmeersstraat 52
1902.....Campus Schoonmeersen ...Campus Schoonmeren 2,Hogeschool Gent.....
2 Gent Voskenslaan 362, 9000 Gent
1903.....Campus Mercator Gent.....Campus Mercator – Nonnemeersstraat, ..Hogeschool Gent.....
9000 Gent
1904.....Campus Vesalius Gent.....Campus Vesalius – Keramiekstraat 80, ..Hogeschool Gent.....
9000 Gent
1905.....Academie DeinzeLeiedam 4 A, 9800 DeinzeStadsbestuur Deinze.....
1906.....De Kazematten GentKazemattenstraat 17, 9000 Gentvzw Kazematten.....
1907.....BezoekerscentrumReningelststraat 11, 8950 HeuvelandGemeentebestuur Heuveland
Heuveland (Kemmel)
1908.....Droogdokkenpark.....gebied tussen de Schelde en hetAG Stadsplanning Antwerpen – Waterwegen
Antwerpen Kattendijkdok, tussen de Kattendijksluis en Zeekanaal
en de Royersluis
1909.....masterplan en bkp.....grondgebied LandenStadsbestuur Landen.....
Landen
1910.....Publieke ruimte Wijnegem.....2110 Wijnegem.....Gemeentebestuur Wijnegem.....
1911.....masterplan en bkp enMachelen.....Gemeentebestuur Machelen.....
RUP Machelen
1912.....Sociaal huis Merksplas.....Markt 11, 2230 Merksplas.....OCMW Merksplas.....
1913.....Fietsersbruggen GentOudepoorweg – Leebeekstraat –Stadsbestuur Gent – Dienst Wegen,
De Pintelaan Bruggen & Waterlopen
1914.....ParkeergebouwGent – HundelgemsesteenwegStadsbestuur Gent – parkeerbedrijf.....
Ledeberg Gent (Ledeberg)
1915.....Pendelparking Oostkamp...Kapelstraat, 3945 Oostkamp.....VO, MOW, Agentschap Wegen en Verkeer.....
West-Vlaanderen
1916.....BO Woudlucht Heverlee.....Prosperdreef 7, 3001 Heverlee.....School Invest
1917.....BS Boom Park.....Van Lerijslaan 221, 2850 BoomSchool Invest
1918.....KTA Heist-op-den-Berg.....Fr. Coeckelbergstraat 22,School Invest
1919.....KA KoekelbergKlein Berchemstraat 1,School Invest
1080 Koekelberg
1920.....BS SchakelschoolLarestraat 15, Kuringen.....School Invest
Kuringen
1921.....VBS Lebbeke.....Brusselsesteenweg 41- 43, 9280 Lebbeke..School Invest
1922.....KTA1 en Ter ZeeM. Sabbestraat 2, OostendeSchool Invest
Oostende
1923.....Groenendaalcollege.....Uillenshofstraat 2 2170 Antwerpen.....School Invest
Merksem

| | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| Compagnie O. , AgwA / Landinzicht, Geurst & Schulze architecten, Hub, WIT | ⊙ | IX D18 |
| IEA / PLUSOFFICE , Drost + van Veen architecten, Huiswerk architecten | ⊙ | detail IV |
| label architecture , A2D Architects, Kathy Vanhulle / ARJM..... | ⊙ | IX E19 |
| Urban Platform , Puls architecten, Studio leon Thier / HET Architecten | ⊙ | I C4 |
| Architectenbureau Bart Dehaene / Sileghem en Partners , Compagnie O.,..... | ⊙ | VIII F15 |
| Geurst & Schulze architecten | | |
| ..... | ⊙ | VII E12 |
| ..... | ⊗ | VIII E12 |
| architecten de vylder vinck taillieu , 360 architecten, ARCHITECTURE RESEARCH UNIT, | ⊙ | VIII E12 |
| Ipostudio Architetti Srl, noAarchitecten | | |
| Marc Koehler Architects , Architectenbureau Dirk Coopman, Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, | ⊙ | VIII F12 |
| csd architecten, Lohmann's Architecture | | |
| WIT – LENS , Atelier4-architecten/Geninasca Delefortrie / G3 adviesbureau, Claus en Kaan | ⊙ | VII F10 |
| Architecten, JDWA&OPEN, T'Jonck-Nilis | | |
| met zicht op zee , Dekeyser & Vereeken, | ⊙ | VIII E12 |
| Geert Peymen / Volt-architecten, kris vandecasteele, Vander Maren / Teitelbaum/ François | | |
| Happel Cornelisse Architecten , Barak, BLAF architecten, onzeville, Rocha Tombal Architecten..... | ⊙ | XII H4 |
| Van Belle & Medina , CLUSTER, Palmbout Urban Landscapes / | ⊙ | detail IV |
| Satrian Beheer, Import.Export Architecture / Juurlink + Geluk, H+N+S / BRUT | | |
| PLUS office architects , CLUSTER, Eker & Schaap landschapsarchitectuur, Technum | ⊙ | XVI H24 |
| Plattformberlin / StudioIvay / PlanSinn | | |
| BRUT + LAND , Artgineering, BUUR, Palmbout / Happel en Cornelisse, Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò..... | ⊙ | IV C19 |
| Maxwan , MAARCH, Nero, ORG, Arriola & Fiol Arquitectes / Kris Huysmans | ⊙ | XV G18 |
| RADAR architecten , moriko kira architect, PT ARCHITECTEN, Geert Pauwels / | ⊙ | IV B22 |
| Gunnar Degerlid, ZED | | |
| Bureau d'Etudes Greisch , 360 architecten, IPV Delft, Philippe Samyn & Partners, | ⊙ | VII F12 |
| Marie José Van Hee / BAS | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | VIII E12 |
| Artgineering / H+N+S , Buro voor vrije ruimte / Vermander & Van Mol, maat-ontwerpers..... | ⊙ | VII D8 |
| Paul Deroose, ssa/xx | | |
| Cuyppers & Q , DSDHA, LAT architecten / AR-TE / STABO..... | ⊙ | XV G21 |
| AREAL ARCHITECTEN / GEBOTEC / DEFLANDER , architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, Planners | ⊙ | IX E18 |
| Architektenburo Jef Van Oevelen, Bekkering Adams Architecten, URA..... | ⊙ | IX E21 |
| Bogdan Van Broeck , WIT, Hertzberger / Bossuyt | ⊙ | XIV G17 |
| Geurst & Schulze architecten , Bert Gellynck / Burobill, JAVA architecten..... | ⊙ | X F26 |
| Compagnie O. , Dial-architects, L'ESCAUT..... | ⊙ | VIII F26 |
| Tom van Mieghem / Ghislain Lams , Architectenbureau ir. Marlies Rohmer, Nero | ⊙ | I C4 |
| Hub , Atelier PRO architecten, MARKANT..... | ⊙ | IV C18 |

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

1924.....BS Klim Op Vilvoorde.....Ledegackstraat 16, Vilvoorde.....School Invest.....
 1925.....BS 't Kofschip Duffel.....Kwakkelenberg 53, 2570 Duffel.....School Invest.....
 1926.....BS De Klinker Riemst.....Sint-Jansstraat Herderen, 3770 Riemst.....School Invest.....
 1927.....BS De Brug Bocholt.....Brugstraat 22, Bocholt.....School Invest.....
 1928.....KTA Pro Technica Halle.....Kluisstraat 1, Halle.....School Invest.....
 1929.....Emmaüsinstituut Aalter.....Sint-Gerolfaan 20, 9880 Aalter.....School Invest.....
 1930.....Technische scholen.....Jef Denynplein 2, 2800 Mechelen.....School Invest.....
 Mechelen
 1931.....BS 't Zandhofje.....Liersebaan 51, Zandhoven.....School Invest.....
 Zandhoven

00 18 2009

1801.....CVBA Waalse Krook.....Bouwblok Lammerstraat,.....CVBA Waalse Krook.....
 Gent Walpoortstraat en Schelde, Gent
 1802.....Markt Harelbeke.....Marktlein tot en met Westwijk,.....Stadsbestuur Harelbeke.....
 tussen N43 en Leie incl. beide
 jaagpaden, Harelbeke
 1803.....Kattenberg – Regina.....Grotestraat, Genk.....Stadsbestuur Genk.....
 Mundi Genk
 1804.....OCMW Damme.....Burgstraat 4, Damme.....Stadsbestuur Damme / OCMW Damme.....
 1805.....Ontmoetingscentrum.....Aartrijkestraat nr. 9 en 65,.....Gemeentebestuur Zedelgem.....
 Aartrijke Aartrijke
 1806.....masterplan en bkp.....Centrumgebied Kontich.....Gemeentebestuur Kontich.....
 Kontich
 1807.....zie 2410.....
 1808.....Noordelijke Singel.....R71-N74-N75 Hasselt.....VO, MOW, Agentschap Wegen en Verkeer Limburg
 Hasselt
 1809.....Brug E40 Gingelom.....Lagestraat Gingelom.....VO, MOW, Agentschap Wegen en Verkeer.....
 Vlaams-Brabant
 1810.....Complex N76 en E313.....Kruising E313 – N76, Diepenbeek.....VO, MOW, Agentschap Wegen en Verkeer.....
 Diepenbeek Limburg
 1811.....Administratief gebouw.....Tieltsesteenweg 229, Eeklo.....VO, MOW, Agentschap Wegen en Verkeer.....
 Eeklo Oost-Vlaanderen
 1812.....Zaal Harmonie Antwerpen.....Mechelsesteenweg 216, Antwerpen.....Stadsbestuur Antwerpen.....
 1813.....Sportcentrum Genk.....Emiel Van Dorenlaan 144, Genk.....Stadsbestuur Genk.....
 1814.....WZC Sint-Truiden.....Diestersteenvweg, St-Truiden.....OCMW Sint-Truiden.....
 1815.....Sociale Woningen.....Frans Beirensaan –.....C.V. De Ideale Woning.....
 Borsbeek Singel Borsbeek
 1816.....Stadhuis Diksmuide.....Grote Markt 6, Diksmuide.....Stadsbestuur Diksmuide.....
 1817.....Dienstencentrum.....E. Vanderveldestraat 169, Willebroek.....Samenwerkende Maatschappij voor.....
 Willebroek Volkshuisvesting Willebroek
 1818.....Administratief centrum.....Rechtestraat 44-48, 2275 Lille.....Gemeentebestuur Lille.....
 Lille
 1819.....Gemeentehuis Berlare.....Dorp 47, 9290 Berlare.....Gemeentebestuur Berlare.....
 1820.....Administratief.....Speelpleinstraat 10, Bierbeek.....Gemeentebestuur Bierbeek.....
 centrum Bierbeek
 1821/1.....Dienstgebouwen.....Noordersingel 1, Deurne.....Aquafin NV.....
 Aquafin Deurne
 1821/2.....Dienstgebouwen.....Zandvoordestraat 299, Oostende.....Aquafin NV.....
 Aquafin Oostende

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| PT ARCHITECTEN , DEWIL architecten, Kathy Vanhulle / ARJM..... | ⊙ | IX F18 |
| Peter Kint / Architectenbureau A.J. Philippe / Pieter Walraet , HET is MADE, wdog architecten..... | ⊙ | IX E19 |
| DIERENDONCKBLANCHE ARCHITECTEN , C.T. Architects / E.S.A., De Gouden Liniaal Architecten..... | ⊙ | XVI H28 |
| Lens / Uarchitects , Egide Meertens architecten, SKETS architectuurstudio..... | ⊙ | X D28 |
| Stéphane Beel Architecten , Rapp+Rapp / Snelder Architecten / Snoek & Partners, uapS..... | ⊙ | XIV H17 |
| VMX Architects , AIKO, META..... | ⊙ | VII E10 |
| AWG Architecten , De Smet Vermeulen Architecten, Inbo..... | ⊙ | IX E19 |

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| A33 architecten , aha/vonk, Onix..... | ⊙ | IX D21 |
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| RCR Aranda Pigem Vilalta arquitectes / Coussée & Goris , Mateus / Beel, Schmidt Hammer Lassen,..... | ⊙ | VIII E12 |
| UNStudio, Toyo Ito | | |
| VERNE / PALMBOUT , Casanova + Hernandez Architecten, Derman Verbakel Architecture,..... | ⊙ | XIII G8 |
| OKRA Landschapsarchitecten, uapS | | |

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|---|---|-------|
| De Gouden Liniaal Architecten / GEOSTED , Hub, Maccreanor Lavington Architects,..... | ⊙ | X F28 |
| Maxwan, WE-S | | |

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|--|---|-------|
| Tom van Miegheem / Ghislain Lams , De Smet Vermeulen architecten, DELVA, Hub, Stramien..... | ⊙ | II C8 |
| ILIASARCHITECTEN / JOZEF LEGRAND / TOM GANTOIS , Architectenbureau Felix & Partners,..... | ⊙ | VI D6 |

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|--|---|--------|
| JDWA&OPEN, Marc Koehler Architects, Tom van Miegheem / Ghislain Lams | | |
| KuiperCompagnons , CLUSTER Grontmij Derman Verbakel..... | ⊙ | IX D19 |
| Architecture, Stijlgroep landschap en stedelijke ruimte, Kathy Vanhulle / ARJM | | |

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| VenhoevenCS architecture+urbanism , OMGEVING, BUUR / LIBOST, Urhahn Urban Design /..... | ⊙ | X F26 |
| Witteveen + Bos, uapS | | |

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| explorations architecture , E+W Eggermont, Ney & Partners,..... | ⊙ | XVI I25 |
| Verburg Hoogendijk Architekten, Zwarts & Jansma en partners | | |

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|--|---|---------|
| Bureau Bas Smets / ARCADIS Belgium , NIO architecten/DHV, ORG,..... | ⊙ | XVI G27 |
| Technum, Zwarts & Jansma en partners | | |

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| BLAF architecten , Carton123 architecten, Christian Kieckens Architects,..... | ⊙ | VII D11 |
| CruX/Burobill, evr-Architecten | | |

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| Atelier Kempe Thill , Atelier d'Architecture Pierre Hebbelinck, Hans Verstuyft architecten,..... | ⊙ | detail IV |
| moriko kira architect, Bureau Alle Hosper / Braaksma & Roos | | |

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|--|---|---------|
| BEL / Ney & Partners , architecten BOB361, Group A, Muoto Architectes, Stéphane Beel architect..... | ⊙ | X F28 |
| Van Belle & Medina architects , AWG Architecten, DIERENDONCKBLANCHE ARCHITECTEN,..... | ⊙ | XVI G25 |

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|---|---|--------|
| Happel Cornelisse Architecten / OIII Architecten, osar / Landinzicht | | |
| DIERENDONCKBLANCHE ARCHITECTEN , areal architecten, Bevk Perovic Arhitekti,..... | ⊙ | IX D19 |

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|--|---|-------|
| CruX/Burobill, Peter Kint / Architectenbureau A.J. Philippe / Pieter Walraet | | |
| ONO , Architectuuratelier Vertommen, Bakers Architecten, Witherford Watson Mann Architects..... | ⊙ | VI E4 |

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| Poot Roegiers architecten , Groep Archo, Mys & Bomans / Ars Horti, Volt-architecten, WAW..... | ⊗ | IX E18 |
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| 1:1 Architecture, DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS architecten, OMGEVING, ONO, WAW..... | ⊗ | IV C22 |
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| Puls architecten , 360 architecten, Bilquin Serck architecten, db-artex, HEIDE & VON BECKERATH..... | ⊙ | VIII E15 |
| 360 architecten , 51N4E, A2D Architects, Carlos Arroyo, WIT..... | ⊙ | XV G21 |

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| evr-Architecten , De Smet Vermeulen Ar-Te, Import.Export Architecture, Poponcini & Lootens..... | ⊙ | detail IV |
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| zie 1821/1..... | ⊙ | I C4 |
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NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

1821/3...Dienstgebouwen.....Diksmuidseweg 170, Ieper Aquafin NV
 Aquafin Ieper
 1821/4...Dienstgebouwen.....Drongensesteenweg 25, Gent..... Aquafin NV
 Aquafin Gent
 1821/5...Dienstgebouwen.....Blarenberglaan 31, Mechelen Aquafin NV
 Aquafin Mechelen
 1821/6...Dienstgebouwen.....Aarschotsesteenweg 20, Kessel-Lo..... Aquafin NV
 Aquafin Leuven
 1822.....VITO Mol.....Lichstraat 20, Mol..... VO, Vlaamse Instelling voor Technologisch
 Onderzoek VITO
 1823.....School Bonheiden.....Schommen 2 – Dorp, Bonheiden..... Gemeentebestuur Bonheiden.....
 1824.....BS De Spreeuwen.....Battelsesteenweg 259, Mechelen..... GO!, onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap.....
 Mechelen

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1701.....Antwerp CoordinationSluisplateau tussen Zandvlietluis en VO, MOW, Agentschap voor Maritieme.....
 Centre Berendrechtsluis, 2040 Antwerpen, Dienstverlening
 Potpolderweg
 1702.....Schipperij haven Gent.....Kennedyalaan 32, 9000 Gent Havenbedrijf Gent GAB
 1703.....Groen Singel Antwerpen...Singel rond Antwerpen..... BAM NV / Stadbestuur Antwerpen.....
 1704.....Elizabetzhaal Antwerpen...Koningin Astridplein 23-24 , vzw KMDA Koninklijke Maatschappij voor Dierkunde
 2018 Antwerpen
 1705.....De Nekker Mechelenprovinciaal domein De Nekker, Provinciebestuur Antwerpen.....
 Mechelen, Nekkerspoel-Borch 19
 1706.....Turnhoutsepoortknoop.....districten Borgerhout/Deurne, Stadsbestuur Antwerpen / BAM nv / Provincie.....
 A'pen Provinciaal domein Rivierenhof, Antwerpen
 aansluiting Ring-E313-34
 1707.....Stadspark Antwerpen.....stadspark Antwerpen..... Stadsbestuur Antwerpen
 1708.....Handelscentrum Boom.....centrum Boom..... Gemeentebestuur Boom
 1709.....Voetballersstraat Boom.....Voetballersstraat, Boom..... Gemeentebestuur Boom
 1710.....Siesegemkouter Aalst.....Seizegemkouter, tussen N9, E40 en Stadsbestuur Aalst.....
 Siesegemlaan, Aalst
 1711.....Masterplan Albrechtlaan..Albrechtlaan, Aalst..... Stadsbestuur Aalst.....
 Aalst
 1712.....Gemeenteplein Edegem.....gemeenteplein, Edegem Gemeentebestuur Edegem.....
 1713.....Zorgstrategischwijk Nieuw Kwartier..... OCMW Antwerpen
 masterplan Borgerhout
 1714.....Zorgstrategischwijk Borgerhout Extra Muros..... OCMW Antwerpen
 masterplan Berchem
 1715.....Zorgstrategischwijk Merksem Heide-Tuinwijk OCMW Antwerpen
 masterplan Merksem
 1716.....Giels Bos Gierle.....Het GielsBos, Vosselaarseweg 1, vzw Kindsbergen – gehandicaptenzorg provincie .
 2275 Gierle Antwerpen
 1717.....WZC LommelJan Davidlaan, Lommel..... OCMW Lommel.....
 1718.....WZC Genk.....Campus Andre Dumont, VZW Menos
 Stalenstraat 2, 3600 Genk
 1719.....sociale woningen Geel.....Drijhoek, Geel..... C.V. Geelse Bouwmaatschappij

CANDIDATES / SELECTED TEAM..... CURRENT STATUS.....MAP

zie 1821/1 XII G4

zie 1821/1 VII E12

zie 1821/1 IX E19

zie 1821/1 XV G21

..... V C24

Dok architecten, HASA architecten, Maccreeanor Lavington Architects, Kathy Vanhulle / IX E19

ARJM, Tom van Mieghem / Ghislain Lams

Happel Cornelisse Architecten, Cuypers & Q, dogarchitecten, IX E19

Architektenburo Jef Van Oevelen / Estabilis, ZED

Neutelings Riedijk Architecten, evr-Architecten, UNStudio, III B17

51N4E / Ney / Arup, Baumschlagler-Eberle

TETRA, Barak, DaF-Architecten, De Smet Vermeulen architecten, Eugene Liebaut VIII E12

..... detail IV

Simpson_Kirkegaard, Caruso St John / signum+ / Technum detail IV

DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAES architecten, Office dA, Robbrecht & Daem

VenhoevenCS, Crepain Binst, Martine De Maeseneer Architecten, IX E19

Schmidt Hammer Lassen Architects, architecten BOB361 / ARUP

..... detail IV

..... detail IV

atelier Quadrat, AWG architecten, onzeville, Stephen Taylor Architects, Vectris IX E18

Artgeineering, 2DR Arquitectos & still(I)architectuur, Atelier JPLX / SORESMA, Casanova + IX E18

Hernandez Architecten, Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout / Ontwerpbureau Pauwels /

Keppler Consulting

Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò, Field Operations, Hub, MVRDV, OKRA Landschapsarchitecten/ VIII F15

Urhahn Urban Design

BUUR, ABCISC ARCHITECTEN, ORG, Plattformberlin / StudioIlay / PlanSinn, West 8 Brussel VIII F15

Vectris, Buro Lubbers, LAND landschapsarchitecten, Urban Landscape, VERNE / RANKINFRASER IX D19

Huiswerk architecten, HUMBLE & METAMORFOS ARCHITECTEN, Nero, detail IV

osararchitects, PT ARCHITECTEN

Hub, CONIX RDBM ARCHITECTS, KuiperCompagnons, Van Belle & Medina architects, detail IV

Verdickt & Verdickt architecten

BRUT, architecten BOB361, RAU, Stramien, SumProject IV C18

DIERENDONCKBLANCHE ARCHITECTEN, Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout, hospers/onix, IV C22

Huiswerk architecten, BEL

Van Belle & Medina architects, Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur, Office dA, Office KGDVS / V C26

HHF Architects / Richard Venlet, WIT

osararchitects, a154 architecten, Atelier PRO architecten, HVDN + Studioninedots, X F28

LAVA architecten

Poponcini & Lootens, AWG architecten, DRDH Architects, JSA X D23

PLUS office architects / D&A architectenbureau

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL.....

- 1720.....dienstencentrum..... Ten Drossaarde 1, Aarschot..... Autonoom Gemeentebedrijf Aarschot.....
Aarschot
- 1721.....Politiekantoor Brakel.....Jagersstraat 29, 9660 Brakel..... Politiezone Brakel- Horebeke -Maarkedal -Zwalm
- 1722.....Gemeentehuis Beerse.....Bisschopslaan 56, 2340 Beerse..... Gemeentebestuur Beerse.....
- 1723.....OCMW-zetel Zedelgem.....Snellegemsestraat 1, Zedelgem..... Gemeentebestuur Zedelgem.....
- 1724.....Hogeschool De Nayer.....Campus DeNayer, Jan de Nayerlaan 5, vzw Inrichtende Macht van de Hogeschool.....
St.-Kat.-Waver 2860 Sint-Katelijne-Waver voor Wetenschap en Kunst
- 1725.....St.-Lutgardisschool.....Begijnenstraat 53-59, vzw Sint-Ludgardisschool Antwerpen (Raad van...
Antwerpen 2000 Antwerpen bestuur) – Stadsbestuur Antwerpen
- 1726.....Kunstencampus Eilandje...Cadixstraat 2, 2060 Antwerpen Stadsbestuur Antwerpen, Bedrijf Lerende Stad....
Antwerpen
- 1727.....BS Hoboken.....Hendriklei 67, 2660 Hoboken GO!, onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap.....

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- 1601.....Herinneringspark '14-'18 ...Frontstreek '14-'18..... Vlaamse Overheid.....
- 1602.....Pieter & PauwelSt. Pieter en Pauwelstraat, 1120..... Vlaamse Overheid – Bert Anciaux, Minister
Neder-over-Heembeek Neder-over-Heembeek (Brussel) bevoegd voor Brussel
- 1603.....Provinciehuis Antwerpen...Koningin Elisabethlei 22..... Provinciebestuur Antwerpen.....
2018 Antwerpen
- 1604.....Administratief centrum.....Brielstraat, 9800 Deinze Stadsbestuur Deinze.....
Deinze
- 1605.....PolitiecommissariaatBerlaarbaan 227, Politiezone BODUKAP.....
BUDOKAP 2860 Sint-Katelijne-Waver
- 1606.....Gemeenschapscentrum ...Gellenberg 16 A, 3210 Lubbeek..... Gemeentebestuur Lubbeek.....
Lubbeek
- 1607.....Oud Gemeentehuis.....Antwerpsesteenweg 2,..... Gemeentebestuur Kapellen
Kapellen 2950 Kapellen
- 1608.....Domein Krankhoeve.....Waversesteenweg 13, Gemeentebestuur Bonheiden.....
Bonheiden 2820 Bonheiden
- 1609.....OntmoetingscentrumDikkebusstraat 133, 8950 Heuveland Gemeentebestuur Heuveland.....
Loker
- 1610.....KinderdagverblijfSpeelpleinstraat 55, 2170 Merksem Stadsbestuur Antwerpen, Bedrijf Lerende Stad....
Antwerpen
- 1611.....Campus De ZandeSint-Pieterveldstraat 3-5-7, Wingene VO, WVG, Agentschap Fonds Jongerenwelzijn,
Wingene Afdeling Gemeenschapsinstellingen
- 1612.....LandshapsparkPark Groenendaal..... Stadsbestuur Antwerpen.....
Merksem
- 1613.....Park de l'Arbre deKruisstraat 368, 9600 Ronse Stadsbestuur Ronse.....
Malandar Ronse
- 1614.....Stationsomgeving Haacht...station Haacht – provinciesteenweg/..... Gemeentebestuur Haacht.....
stationstraat
- 1615.....Kristus KoningpleinKristus Koningplein, 2180 Ekeren Stadsbestuur Antwerpen / Districtsbestuur Ekeren
Ekeren
- 1616.....Stadscentrum encentrum en stationsomgeving Stadsbestuur Zottegem.....
Zottegem
- 1617.....Centrum Oedelem.....Marktplein en omgeving, Oedelem Gemeentebestuur Beernem.....
- 1618.....Zone watertorenSchan slaan en Lucien Hendrickxlei, Gemeentebestuur Borsbeek.....
Borsbeek Borsbeek

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| 360 architecten, BOGDAN & VAN BROECK ARCHITECTS, evr-Architecten, Inbo, Nero | ⊗ | IX F22 |
| ORG , ABSCIS / PROVOOST / INGENIUM, | ⊙ | XIV H12 |
| Hans Verstuyft architecten, Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur, Lens / Cleuren-Merken | | |
| aNNo architecten , A2D Architects, Architectuur Kristoffel Boghaert, kbng, Mobilair | ⊙ | IV B22 |
| ZED , Architectenbureau Antoine Dugardyn, Architectuuratelier Vertommen, | ⊙ | VII D7 |
| buijsenpennoek, De Hullu & Partners Architecten / nuvolaB Architeti Associati | | |
| Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur , a2o, BRUT, Gino Debruyne architecten, VenhoevenCS | ⊙ | IX E19 |
| Stéphane Beel architect , 360 architecten, JDS architects, L'ESCAUT, IEA / META | ⊙ | detail IV |
| HildundK Architekten , architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, Dick van Gameren architecten / | ⊙ | detail IV |
| N2 architecten, Rapp+Rapp, STRAMIEN / NEY & PARTNERS / Origin | | |
| areal architecten , Architectenatelier Boud Rombouts, Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, | ⊙ | detail IV |
| Compagnie O., Martine De Maeseneer Architecten | | |
| Geurst & Schulze , Lodewijk Baljon Ontwerpteam / STOSS, SumResearch, NERO / | ⊙ | VI – XII |
| Denis Dujardin, Proap / D-Recta | | |
| LAT architecten , architecten BOB361, BOGDAN & VAN BROECK ARCHITECTS, Buro II, Office dA | ⊙ | XV G18 |
| Beel&Achtergael / Technum, Benthem Crouwel Architekten, CONIX / ARUP, Tony Fretton | ⊗ | detail IV |
| Architects, Aires Mateus & asociados / Proap / WIT | | |
| Tony Fretton Architects , AWG Architecten / bossuyt alain, De Smet Vermeulen Architecten, | ⊙ | VII F10 |
| mlzd, uapS | | |
| Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden , dmvA architecten, DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS | ⊙ | IX E19 |
| architecten, guerrilla office architects, Hans Verstuyft architecten | | |
| Alexander Dierendonck , A33 architecten, Compagnie O., ONO, Planners | ⊙ | XV G22 |
| a154 architecten , Bruls en Co, Low architecten, Philippe Vander Maren en Mireille | ⊙ | IV B18 |
| Weerts, Verdickt & Verdickt architecten | | |
| Van Belle & Medina architects , Alexander Dierendonck, ONO, | ⊙ | IX E19 |
| Caroline Vanbiervliet / Bruno Van Langenhove, Volt-architecten | | |
| Marc Koehler Architects , Carton123 architecten, Bruno Vanbesien / TSPA architectenbureau, | ✓ | XII H3 |
| WIT, Zampone Architectuur | | |
| 51N4E , Barak, JDWA&OPEN, Maaskant / van Velzen Architecten, UR architects | ✓ | IV C18 |
| osararchitects , ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN, Gino Debruyne, noAarchitecten, Iglesias / Lens | ⊙ | VII E9 |
| Bureau Bas Smets , DS, OMGEVING, Proap, STOSS | ⊙ | IV C18 |
| Buro voor vrije ruimte / Vermander & Van Mol, Fondu Landscape Architects, MIXST | ⊗ | XIII H11 |
| urbanisme, Paul Deroose, Robbrecht en Daem architecten | | |
| Stramien , A33 architecten, E+W Eggermont, Low architecten, MikeViktorViktor architects | ⊙ | IX F20 |
| LAND landschapsarchitecten , Atelier JPLX / SORESMA, BRUT, Technum, Jozef Legrand / 360°PHL | ⊙ | IV C18 |
| uapS , E+W Eggermont, BRUT, LAND landschapsarchitecten, MAARCH | ⊙ | XIV G13 |
| Orizon / nuvolaB / Goossens+Bauwens , BB&GG architectes, Paul Deroose, | ✓ | VII D9 |
| Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout / Ontwerpbureau Pauwels, buro voor vrije ruimte | | |
| BUUR , Grontmij, MIXST urbanisme, re\|form, Jozef Legrand / 360°PHL | ⊙ | IX D19 |

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

- 1619.....Centrum encentrum en stationsomgevingGemeentebestuur Denderleeuw
stationsomgeving Denderleeuw
- 1620.....Masterplan encentrum van RetieGemeentebestuur Retie.....
beeldkwaliteitsplan Retie
- 1621.....Sociaal huis Aarschot.....Leuvensestraat, AarschotStadsbestuur Aarschot.....
- 1622.....De Warande WetterenWarandelaan 14, WetterenAG Wetteren
- 1623.....Gemeentehuis enKerkeneind 13, 2920 Kalmthout.....Gemeentebestuur Kalmthout.....
cultureel centrum Kalmthout
- 1624.....BS Roosbeek.....Lubbeeksestraat 42, 3370 Roosbeek.....VZW Schoolcomité Sint-Anna, Vrije Basisschool
de Mozaïek
- 1625.....BS De Driehoek Bocholt.....Kaulillerweg – 3950 Bocholt.....VZW Katholiek Basisonderwijs Bocholt
- 1626.....BS Ter Berken Hofstade.....Ambroossteenweg 13, HofstadeGO!, onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap.....
- 1627.....BSBO De Bloesem.....Halmaalweg 31, Sint-Truiden.....GO!, onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap.....
Sint-Truiden
- 1628/1...BS Ibis Freinet Herentals ..Heesveld 9, HerentalsGO!, onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap.....
- 1628/2...Ibis Vlindertuin Lille.....Berg 10, LilleGO!, onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap.....
- 1629.....KA Zottegem.....Meerlaan 25, Zottegem.....GO!, onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap.....
- 1630.....BS 'De Vlinder' Dilbeek.....Kasteelstraat 76, Dilbeek.....GO!, onderwijs van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap.....

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- 1501.....Sluis WaaslandhavenWaaslandhaven, Sint-AntoniuswegVO, MOW, Departement MOW, Afdeling
Beveren-Waas (in de buurt van Maritieme toegang
haven kaai 1620)
- 1502.....Kantoorgebouw ILVOBurgemeester Van Gansberghelaan 96,Vo, Beleidsdomein Landbouw en Visserij.....
Merelbeke 9820 Merelbeke Instituut voor Landbouw- en Visserijonderzoek (ILVO)
- 1503.....Inrichtingsconcept Fintele ..Omgeving Fintele en Hullebrugweg,Vlaamse Landmaatschappij VLM.....
Lo-Reninge
- 1504.....BeeldkwaliteitplanStad Lommel.....Stadsbestuur Lommel.....
Lommel
- 1505.....DienstencentrumSiemenslaan 1, 8020 OostkampGemeentebestuur Oostkamp.....
Oostcampus
- 1506.....Masterplan Begijnendijk ...Cetrum Begijnendijk.....Gemeentebestuur Begijnendijk.....
- 1507.....Dienstencentrum PIVO ..Poverstraat 40, Relegem-Assevzw CAW DELTA.....
Asse
- 1508.....ZNA Middelheim.....Lindendreef 1, AntwerpenZiekenhuisnetwerk Antwerpen ZNA
- 1509.....ZNA UKJA.....Lindendreef 1, AntwerpenZiekenhuisnetwerk Antwerpen ZNA
- 1510.....Sociale woningen.....Driehoekstraat 40, 2240 ZandhovenC.V. Zonnige Kempen.....
Zandhoven
- 1511.....Ginder-Ale MerchtemKattestraat Merchtem.....Gemeentebestuur Merchtem
- 1512.....In Flanders Fields IeperLakenhallen, Grote Markt 34,Stadsbestuur Ieper
8900 Ieper
- 1513.....Masterplan TurnhoutR13, omgeving stadspark/Stadsbestuur Turnhout.....
Sint-Elizabethziekenhuis
- 1514.....Verkeersbrug AarschotTussen Statonsplein enStadsbestuur Aarschot.....
park Elzenhof, Aarschot

CANDIDATES / SELECTED TEAM..... CURRENT STATUS.....MAP

BUUR, De Zwarte Hond, MAARCH, Soresma / IPV Delft / ORCA, uaps..... © XIV G15

BRUT, Atelier JPLX, AWG Architecten, Technum, Station C23 / OSA © V C24

Jan De Vylder architecten / DRDHarchitects / Technum, 51N4E, B-architecten, Cuypers & Q, © IX F22
noAarchitecten

VenhoevenCS, Planners, 360 / Bas Smets, Mys & Bomans / Ars Horti / Util, urbain architectencollectief ✓ VIII F14

1:1 Architecture, Cuypers & Q, M10-architecten, Poponcini & Lootens, Robbrecht en Daem architecten © IV B18

..... ⊗ XV G22

De Gouden Liniaal Architecten, Hub, LAVA architecten, M10-architecten, N2 architecten © X D28

msb-architecten, areal architecten, Gerd Cryns / Tom Vercammen, WAW, wdog architecten © IX F19

Puls architecten, De Architectengroep, P8-architecten, Sette Schroevers Architecten © XVI H25

Korteknie Stuhlmacher Architecten, BLA architecten, Christian Chody & Ester Stuyck, abst. © IX D22

M10-architecten, Mark Depreew © IV C22

zie 1628/1 © IV C22

evr-Architecten, Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout, Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, © XIV G13

HVDN + Studioninedots, Iglesias / Lens

Bulk Architecten, pasel.kuenzel architects, Alexander Dierendonck, ALT architectenbureau, © XIV G17

Eugeen Liebaut

VERNE/BAR architecten, Anorak, B-architecten, Robbrecht en Daem architecten, West 8 Brussel © III C16

..... ⊗ VIII F13

Fris in het landschap, Denis Dujardin, NORDSUDpaysages landschapsarchitecten, Netwerk Ruimte, © VI F3
abst.

PLUS office architects, BUUR, KuiperCompagnons, Stijlgroep, BRUT © V C26

Carlos Arroyo, Alexander Dierendonck, Crepain Binst architecture, META architectuurbureau, ✓ VII D8
Mys & Bomans / Ars Horti / Util

Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò, ORG, PLUS office architects, A20 architecten / Omgeving, Orizon © IX E21

Eugeen Liebaut, a154 architecten, Areal architecten ✓ XIV G17

Geert Pauwels / Gunnar Degerlid, Werkplaats voor Architectuur, architectenassociatie

Philippe Samyn & Partners, architectenbureau cepezed, Baumschlager-Eberle, © detail IV

GB Arquitectos / WIT / BAS, LLOX/EGM

Bladt & Verstraeten, Atelier Kempe Thill, © detail IV

JDS architects, Planners, Architectenburo Jef Van Oevelen / ABT

Happel Cornelisse Architecten, PT ARCHITECTEN, De Architectengroep / Heynckx – © IV C20

Vander Waeren architecten, Diederik Nagels / Jos Verbraeken, UR architects

Hub, ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN, De Smet Vermeulen / Palmboom en van den Bout, L'Escaut, BRUT © VIII F17

noAarchitecten, Architect Eddy François, BOGDAN & VAN BROECK ARCHITECTS, Christian ✓ XII G4

Kieckens Architects, Voet Theuns architecten

Office Kersten Geers David Van Severen / Technum, BUUR © V B23

Lieven Achtergael Architecten, MOP, PALMBOUT

West 8 Brussel, Ney & Partners, BEL / Bureau d'études Weinand, Orizon, Soresma / IPV Delft / ORCA © IX F22

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

- 1515.....Dierenasiel Lommel.....Maatheide Lommel.....Stadsbestuur Lommel i.s.m. provinciebestuur
Limburg
- 1516.....Havenhuis AntwerpenSiberiastraat 20, Haven 44-63,Gemeentelijk Havenbedrijf Antwerpen
2030 Antwerpen
- 1517.....Havencentrum Gent.....Zuidelijke kop Grootdok tussen.....Havenbedrijf Gent GAB
Rigakaai en Port Athurkaai in Gent
- 1518.....Begraafplaats.....Desguinlei 33, 2018 Antwerpen.....Stadsbestuur Antwerpen
Schoonselhof
- 1519.....CC en bib Bornem.....Sint-Amandsesteenweg 41-43,Gemeentebestuur Bornem.....
2880 Bornem
- 1520.....Jeugdherberg Lommel.....Sportveldenstraat, 3920 LommelStadsbestuur Lommel
- 1521.....Universiteit Hasselt.....Martelarenlaan Hasselt.....Universiteit Hasselt.....
- 1522.....BO VilvoordeDe Bavaylei in Vilvoorde.....Stadsbestuur Vilvoorde
- 1523.....BS De PanneVerenigingstraat 13,Gemeenschapsonderwijs
8660 De Panne
- 1524.....BS BruggeHugo Losschaertstraat 5,Gemeenschapsonderwijs
8000 Brugge
- 1525.....BS MolBeukenbosstraat 24, Balen/Mol.....Gemeenschapsonderwijs
- 1526.....BSBO LierAnton Bergmanlaan 18, 2500 Lier.....Gemeenschapsonderwijs
- 1527.....BSBO Reet.....Predikherenhoevestraat 31,.....Gemeenschapsonderwijs
2840 Reet/Rumst
- 1528.....BO LommelSpeelpleinstraat 75,Gemeenschapsonderwijs
3920 Lommel
- 1529.....BS RoeselareMeersstraat 13,Gemeenschapsonderwijs
8800 Roeselare

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- 1401.....Kapel BeernemBruggesteenvweg 130,VO, VVG, Agentschap Fonds Jongerenwelzijn,
8755 Ruiselede Afdeling Gemeenschapsinstellingen
- 1402.....Stadsschouwburg enTheaterplein, Antwerpen.....Stadsbestuur Antwerpen
balletschool Antwerpen
- 1403.....Muziekacademie Lokeren...Groendreef 8, LokerenStadsbestuur Lokeren.....
- 1404.....Politiekantoren.....Diverse locaties inStadsbestuur Antwerpen
Antwerpen de stad Antwerpen
- 1405.....Politiekantoor Beveren.....Gravendreef 1, Beveren.....Gemeentebestuur Beveren.....
- 1406.....Watertoren BeerselGrootbosstraat, BeerselTMVW Integraal Waterbedrijf.....
- 1407.....Bruggen Oude Dokken.....Oude Dokken Gent.....AG Stadsontwikkelingsbedrijf Gent / W&Z.....
Gent Waterwegen en Zeekanaal nv
- 1408.....Nieuw ZurenborgWijk Zurenborg,Stadsbestuur Antwerpen
Antwerpen Antwerpen
- 1409.....Stübbenpark.....Omgeving Joseph Stübbenpark,Gemeentebestuur Knokke-Heist
Knokke-Heist Knokke-Heist
- 1410.....Wetenschapspark Genk...Gewezen mijnterrein WaterscheiStadsbestuur Genk.....

onzeville, Korteknie Stuhlmacher Architecten, Puls architecten, Cabuy & Pauwels / © V C26
 Daniel Willekens, MAX8 architecten
Zaha Hadid, Vier Arquitectos, Kempe Thill / A20 / Marcq & Roba / Greisch, Rapp + Rapp, © detail IV
 Xaveer De Geyter Architects
 ⊗ VIII E12

Architectuur Kristoffel Boghaert, Copijn Tuin- en Landschapsarchitecten, Karres en Brands © IX D18
 landschapsarchitecten, Jozef Legrand / Architectuuratelier Michel De Visscher,
 OKEA landschapsarchitecten / Wille

Planners, architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, Studio Klein-Brabant, Ilias architecten / © VIII E17
 Felix en Partners, Okkerse / Vermeulen / Pauwels / Catteeuw

B-architecten, Import.Export Architecture, Maaskant en van Velzen Architecten, Areal © V C26
 architecten, Volt-architecten

noAarchitecten, 360 architecten, AWG Architecten, Lens / Dewil, Robbrecht en Daem architecten © X F26

HASA architecten, ABCSIS ARCHITECTEN, Bilquin Serck architecten, evr-Architecten, ✓ IX F19
 Frencken Scholl architecten

Tom van Miegheem / Ghislain Lams, Architectenbureau Felix & Partners, Deboyser, Geert © VI E2
 Pauwels / Gunnar Degerlid, Van Wassenhove Architecten

Tom Thys architecten, Charles Vandenhove et Associés, Compagnie O., CRUX architecten, ONO © II C7

Cuyper & O, architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, D'Hondt – Heyninck – Parein architecten, ✓ X D24
 T'Jonck-Niliis, Uarchitects

Cuyper & O, architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, D'Hondt – Heyninck – Parein architecten, © IX D20
 T'Jonck-Niliis, Uarchitects

Geurst & Schulze architecten, ssa/xx, aha! / Jeroen Coppens / Xavier Avontroodt, © IX E18
 URA, Verdickt & Verdickt architecten

Ipostudio Architetti, Architectuurgroep Jo Peeters, Huiswerk architecten, © V C26
 Iglesias / Lens, Volt-architecten

GWM architecten, Dial-architects, L.U.S.T. Architecten, © VII F7
 Jonas Van de Walle / Eveline Bossuyt / Alain Bossuyt, Lieven Dejaeghere / Karel Vandenhende

Hootsmans Architectuurbureau, Architectuur Kristoffel Boghaert, Buro II, © VII E9
 DevolderArchitecten, Okkerse / Vermeulen / Pauwels / Catteeuw

360 architecten, Poponcini & Lootens, ssa/xx ⊗ detail IV
 Verdickt & Verdickt architecten, Wessel de Jonge Architecten

PLUS office architects, architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, Bierman Henket architecten, ✓ VIII E15
 DaF-Architecten, Stein Van Rossem Architectenbureau

B-architecten, (s)pace interieurarchitectuur, guerrilla office architects, Jeanne © detail IV
 Dekkers Architectuur, Lens°Ass architecten

ORG, Huiswerk architecten, aha / Jeroen Coppens / Xavier Avontroodt, W.A.R.R.P., WIT ⊗ VIII D17

BEL / Bureau d'études Weinand, West 8, Studiebureau Mouton / Marc Belderbos, Benthem Crouwel, © XV H18
 Office Kersten Geers David Van Severen / Util

DFA | Dietmar Feichtinger Architects, Bureau d'Études Greisch, IPV Delft, Luscher Architectes, © VIII E12
 NIO architecten / OKRA landschapsarchitecten

..... ⊗ detail IV

West 8 Brussel, Arquitectura y sistemas urbanas, Chora architecture and urbanism, ✓ II B7
 Christian Kieckens Architects / Fondu Landscape Architects, Orizon

Hub, Buro Lubbers / Diederien Dirrix architecten, Jo Coenen & Co architecten / © X F28
 Elyps, Onderzoeksinstituut Arck / Proap / WIT,
 Stéphane Beel & Lieven Achtergael architecten / Latz + Partners

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

- 1411.....ProjectontwikkelingStedelijk Kanaal, Neerpelt.....Gemeentebestuur Neerpelt
Neerpelt
- 1412.....Masterplan Sledderlo.....Groot Sledderlo, Genk.....Stadsbestuur Genk.....
- 1413.....Sint-Norbertus Duffel.....Stationsstraat 22c, DuffelPZ Sint-Norbertus
- 1414.....Sint-Jozef PittemBoterstraat 6, Pittemvzw Kliniek Sint-Jozef.....
- 1415.....Multifunctionele zaalZavel 7, LochristiGemeentebestuur Lochristi
Lochristi
- 1416.....Sporthall LokerenSportlaan, LokerenStadsbestuur Lokeren.....
- 1417.....Demeysluis OostendeStapelhuisstraat, Oostende.....VO, MOW, Departement MOW, Afdeling
Maritieme toegang

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- 1301.....Holocaust-museumG. De Stassartstraat 153, MechelenVO, DAR, Afdeling Communicatie
Mechelen
- 1302.....Bruggen Albertkanaal.....Kanaalzone Albertkanaal, tussen hetBAM NV / Stadbestuur Antwerpen.....
Straatsburgdok en het Kempisch Kanaal
- 1303.....Masterplan Merelbeke.....Centrum Merelbeke.....Gemeentebestuur Merelbeke.....
- 1304.....Masterplan Wachtebeke...Dorpskern Wachtebeke.....Gemeentebestuur Wachtebeke
- 1305.....Masterplan De HamDe Ham Oudenaarde.....Stadsbestuur Oudenaarde.....
Oudenaarde
- 1306.....KloostergebouwAlfons De Cockstraat 12, Herdersem.....vzw Denderrust.....
Herdersem
- 1307.....Brugkantoor MolBoeretang 200, MolVO, Vlaamse Instelling voor Technologisch.....
Onderzoek VITO
- 1308.....Jeugdbijstand Wervik.....Speiestraat 23 en 23A, Wervik.....vzw "De Witte Berken" / VZW "Centrum De Wijzer"
- 1309.....Woon- en zorgcentrum.....Hoek Veststraat – Rozenstraat Balen.....OCMW Balen
- 1310.....MPI Gent.....Voskenslaan 362, Gent.....Gemeenschapsonderwijs
- 1311.....KTA2-KTA3 Hasselt.....Vildersstraat 3, Hasselt.....Gemeenschapsonderwijs
- 1312.....GO NinoveDreefstraat 31, Ninove.....Gemeenschapsonderwijs
- 1313.....GO Sint-Lievens-Houtem...Schoolstraat 4, Sint-Lievens-Houtem.....Gemeenschapsonderwijs
- 1314.....GO Nederover-Heembeek...Koning Albertlaan 181,Gemeenschapsonderwijs
Neder-over-Heembeek

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- 1201.....Boekentoren Gent.....Rozier 9, Gent.....Universiteit Gent.....
- 1202.....Loods SpoorDamplein,AG Vespa, autonoom gemeentebedrijf voor
Noord Antwerpen 2060 Antwerpen vastgoed en stadsprojecten Antwerpen
- 1203.....Postsite Aalst.....Werf 8 te 9300 AalstDe Post
- 1204.....Academie Dilbeekhoek Kamerijklaan/Kloosterstraat.....Gemeentebestuur Dilbeek

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|---|---|----------|
| 0032 Atelier voor Stad en Landschap / Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout , LAVA architecten, | ✓ | V C27 |
| BRUT, Buur / Bas Smets, Stramien / Bureau Bongaerts | | |
| Buur / Bas Smets , KuiperCompagnons, Planners, SumResearch / A20-omgeving, | ✓ | X F28 |
| Urhahn Urban Design / ARJM / Kathy Vanhulle | | |
| Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout / Ontwerpbureau Pauwels , AWG Architecten, | ⊙ | IX E19 |
| Baumschlager-Eberle, Hans Verstuyft architecten, Haverhals-Heylen architecten | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | VII F8 |
| Bulk Architecten , ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN, ARKS architecten, evr-Architecten, | ⊙ | VIII E14 |
| Architektenburo Jef Van Oevelen | | |
| Cuypers & Q / LAB , Atelier Kempe Thill, META architectuurbureau, Van Belle & Medina architects, | ✓ | VIII E15 |
| Zwarts & Jansma architecten | | |
| | ⊗ | I C4 |

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|--|---|----------|
| AWG Architecten , Claus en Kaan Architecten, MAP Arquitectos, Aires Mateus & asociados / | ✓ | IX E19 |
| Proap / WIT, De Smet Vermeulen / Georges Descombes / | | |
| Koen Van Synghel / AR-TE, Sumproject / Moshe Safdie and Associates | | |
| uapS , De Smet Vermeulen Architecten, DFA \| Dietmar Feichtinger Architects, | ⊙ | IV C18 |
| Maxwan, Quist Wintermans Architekten | | |
| Kathy Vanhulle / ARJM , Dieter Delbaere Architect, Elyps, | ✓ | VIII F12 |
| Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò, Vectris | | |
| BUUR , MTD Landschapsarchitecten, OMGEVING, Orizon, Soresma / IPV Delft / ORCA | ✓ | VIII D13 |
| Atelier JPLX , HOSPER NL, Paul Deroose, Puls_net, Arcadis Gedas / Brut Architectuur & Stendenbouw | ✓ | XIII H11 |

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|--|---|----------|
| Cuypers & Q / LAB , AMV architecten, architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, | ✓ | VIII F15 |
| Dial-architects, Architektenburo Jef Van Oevelen / ABT | | |
| Atelier Kempe Thill, evr-Architecten, Poponcini & Lootens Stéphane Beel architect, BEL | ⊗ | V C24 |

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|--|---|--------|
| PLUS office architects , DaF-Architecten, dmvA architecten, Architectenbureau Anne Ledroit, | ⊙ | XII H6 |
| Vincent Pierret en Cédric Polet / Landschapsarchitecten Territoires, Caroline Vanbiervliet / | | |
| Bruno Van Langenhove | | |
| osararchitects , 360 architecten, architecten BOB361, Huiswerk architecten, Nero | ⊙ | X D25 |

| | | |
|--|---|---------|
| ..... | ⊗ | VII E12 |
| Libost-groep / A20 architecten , architecten BOB361, architectur.bn bradic.nizic, | ⊙ | X F26 |
| Dick van Gameren architecten, Planners | | |

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| | ⊗ | XIV G15 |
| Isabelle Jacques – Bernard Wittevrongel Architecten / GDGA , De Smet Vermeulen | ⊙ | XIV G13 |
| architecten, De Zwarte Hond, Haverhals-Heylen architecten, SCOOP | | |
| B-architecten , Architects Lahdelma & Mahlamäki, Conix Architects, Mys & | ⊙ | XV G18 |
| Bomans / Ars Horti / Util, VBM architecten | | |

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|--|---|-----------|
| Robbrecht en Daem / Van der Wee Barbara / SumProject / Baro / Daidalos Peutz / | ⊙ | VIII E12 |
| Bureau d'études Greisch / VK Engineering , DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAES architecten, | | |
| LIN Gesellschaft von Architekten, Stéphane Beel architect, Wessel de Jonge Architecten | | |
| Verdickt & Verdickt architecten , Abalos & Herreros, Atelier Kempe Thill, | ✓ | detail IV |
| evr-Architecten, Reichen & Robert & Associés | | |
| ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN , AWG Architecten, Machado & Silvetti Associates, noAarchitecten, | ✓ | VIII F15 |
| Rapp+Rapp | | |
| Carlos Arroyo , Alexander Dierendonck, Architectenbureau Dirk Coopman, Christian Kieckens | ✓ | XIV G17 |
| Architects, Cuypers & Q / LAB | | |

| NR | PROJECT..... | ADDRESS | PRINCIPAL |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 1205..... | F. Sohiecentrum Hoeilaart..... | Gemeenteplein 39, 1560 Hoeilaart..... | Gemeentebestuur Hoeilaart |
| 1206..... | Speelplein Willebroek..... | Van Bredamstraat, 2830 Willebroek | Gemeentebestuur Willebroek..... |
| 1207..... | Park Leuven..... | Martelarenlaan, Leuven | Stadsbestuur Leuven |
| 1208..... | Masterplan Maaseik..... | Tussen Aldeneik en Heppeneert | Stadsbestuur Maaseik..... |
| 1209..... | Masterplan | Berchemlei 115, | VO, BZ, Agentschap voor facilitair Management,.. |
| | waterbouwkundig labo | 2140 Borgerhout | Afdeling Gebouwen |
| | Borgerhout | | |
| 1210..... | Masterplan Hoge Bergen... .. | Weerstanderstraat z/n, | Gemeentebestuur Beerse / VO, Dept. BZ, |
| | Ekstergoor Beerse | 2340 Beerse | Agentschap Facilitair Management, Afd. Gebouwen |
| 1211..... | Bejaardenwoningen Baal..... | Baalsebaan 289, 3128 Baal..... | OCMW Tremelo |
| 1212..... | Sociaal huis Halle..... | August Demaeghtlaan 38, | OCMW Halle |
| | | 1500 Halle | |
| 1213..... | Districtsgebouw | Rode Kruisplein 10, | W&Z Waterwegen en Zeekanaal nv |
| | Mechelen | 2800 Mechelen | |
| 1214..... | Sint-Annekerk | Hanegraefstraat 1, | Kerkfabriek Sint-Anna-Ten-Drieen |
| | Antwerpen | 2050 Antwerpen | |
| 1215..... | Scheepsdalebrug Brugge | Schaapsdalelaan te Brugge..... | W&Z Waterwegen en Zeekanaal nv |
| 1216..... | Voetgangersbrug | Noorderplaats, Antwerpen | Stadsbestuur Antwerpen |
| | Spoor Noord Antwerpen | | |
| 1217..... | PHL afdeling kunsten | Elfde Liniestraat 25, | Provinciale Hogeschool Limburg |
| | Limburg | 3500 Hasselt | |
| 1218..... | BS De Vierklaver Temse..... | Azalealaan 101, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | | 9140 Temse | |
| 1219..... | BSBO Groenlaar Rumst..... | Rozenlaan 50, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | | 2840 Rumst-Reet | |
| 1220..... | BS Stene Oostende | Steensedijk 352, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | | 8400 Oostende | |
| 1221..... | BS De Meer Zemst..... | Bovenweg 17, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | | 1980 Zemst | |
| 1222..... | BS 't Beekje Etterbeek..... | Edmond Mesenslaan 2, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | | 1040 Etterbeek | |
| 1223..... | KTA Brasschaat..... | Prins Kavellei 98, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | | 2930 Brasschaat | |
| 1224..... | BS Zilverberk Halle | Pastoor Bernaertstraat 28, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | | 1500 Halle | |
| 1225..... | BSBO Herentals..... | Menenstraat, 2200 Herentals..... | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |

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|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1101..... | Brandweer Puurs | Kleine Amer, Puurs..... | Gemeentebestuur Puurs |
| 1102..... | Zandvoorde Oostende | Tussen centrum Zandvoorde en..... | AG Stadsvernieuwing Oostende |
| | | Tulpenlaan, Oostende | |
| 1103..... | Blauwkasteelstraat | Blauwkasteelstraat Oostende | AG Stadsvernieuwing Oostende |
| | Oostende | | |
| 1104..... | CC Opglabbeek | Kapelstraat 10, Opglabbeek..... | Gemeentebestuur Opglabbeek..... |
| 1105..... | Zoo Antwerpen | Koningin Astridplein 26, | vzw KMDA Koninklijke Maatschappij voor..... |
| | | Antwerpen | Dierkunde |

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|--|---|-----------|
| Planners , Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, dmvA architecten, WIT | ✓ | XV H19 |
| Witherford Watson Mann Architects | ⊗ | IX E18 |
| H+N+S Landschapsarchitecten , ORG, Technum, Artgineering / DS Landschapsarchitecten,..... | ⊙ | XV G21 |
| VHP / SBE | | |
| 360 / Bas Smets , Stijlgroep landschap en stedelijke ruimte, Studio Associato | ✓ | XI E30 |
| Secchi-Viganò, Lodewijk Baljon landschapsarchitecten / Atelier Zeinstra van der Pol, Topotronic / URA | | |
| Mys & Bomans / Ars Horti / Util , 51N4E, ABCIS ARCHITECTEN, architecten BOB361, OMGEVING | ⊙ | detail IV |
| UR architects , Cleuren-Merken, DEEA, PT ARCHITECTEN, SeARCH | ✓ | IV B21 |
| ..... | ⊗ | IX F21 |
| WAW , a154 architecten, Architectenkantoor Lambert-Vancoppenolle, | ⊙ | XIV H17 |
| 3architecten / Grontmij, Ewoud Saey / Koen Matthys | ⊗ | IX E19 |
| Architectuur Kristoffel Boghaert , Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, Delmulle | ⊙ | detail IV |
| Architecten, Enter Architecture, PUUR Interieurarchitecten / Lucien Kahane | ⊗ | II C7 |
| Ney & Partners , B-architecten, DFA \| Dietmar Feichtinger Architects, Gilles Perraudin, | ⊙ | detail IV |
| T.O.P. office / Luc Deleu | | |
| 51N4E, Architecten Tom Thys en Adinda Van Geystelen, DaF-Architecten, | ⊗ | X F26 |
| Lohmann's Architecture Urban + Industrial Design, Macken & Macken architecten | | |
| Cuypers & Q / LAB , architecten de vylder vinck taillieu, Architectenbureau Marlies Rohmer, | ✓ | VIII D16 |
| Architectuurbureau Dirk Martens, Nero | | |
| Huiswerk architecten , Architectenatelier Boud Rombouts, Architectenburo Oostpool, | ✓ | IX E18 |
| Kathy Vanhulle / ARJM, Volt-architecten | | |
| Van Wassenhove Architecten , Alexander Dierendonck, Architectenbureau | ✓ | I C4 |
| Felix-Glorieux, Dial-architects, Uarchitects | | |
| Geert Pauwels / Gunnar Degerlid , A33 architecten, HVDN + Studioninedots, | ✓ | IX F19 |
| M10-architecten, Cols / Eeraerts Morisse / Gebotec / Deflander | | |
| evr-Architecten , Charles Vandenhove et Associés, DKV architecten, ZED, wdog architecten..... | ✓ | XV G18 |
| Frenccken Scholl architecten , Ipostudio Architetti, BRUT, Gerd Cryns / | ✓ | IV C18 |
| Tom Vercammen, Marc Belderbos / Jan De Cuyper / Robert Mordyck | | |
| AWG Architecten , architecten BOB361, B612 associates, Cateeuw | ⊙ | XIV H17 |
| Architectuur Praktijk, Van Belle & Medina architects | | |
| Stéphane Beel architect , Bulk Architecten, De Architectengroep, osararchitects, | ⊙ | IX D22 |
| Wingender Hovenier Architecten | | |
| Cateeuw Architectuur Praktijk , guerrilla office architects, Lohmann's, | ✓ | VIII E17 |
| Philippe Samyn & Partners, Poponcini & Lootens | | |
| Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout , Alexander Dierendonck, ANA Architecten, Gino | ⊙ | VI D5 |
| Debruyne en architecten, Volt-architecten | ⊗ | I C4 |
| Verdickt & Verdickt architecten , Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur, ORG..... | ✓ | X E28 |
| Planners, Van Belle & Medina architects | | |
| Robbrecht en Daem architecten , Bruno Mader, GZA+A, Fondu Landscape Architects / | ⊙ | detail IV |
| B-Architecten, Karres en Brands / Land | | |

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

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|---|--|--|
| 1106.....BKP Brasschaat | Augustijnslei – Aerdenlei, | Gemeentebestuur Brasschaat |
| | Brasschaat | |
| 1107.....Zonnige Kempen..... | Floris Primstraat 1-3, | C.V. Zonnige Kempen..... |
| | Grobbendonk | |
| 1108.....Museum Izegem | Prins Albertlaan 5, Izegem | Stadsbestuur Izegem |
| 1109.....Centrale Werkplaatsen..... | Diestsesteenweg 104, Leuven | AG Stadsvernieuwing Leuven |
| | hal 4 en 5 Leuven | |
| 1110.....Centrale werkplaatsen | Diestsesteenweg 104, Leuven | AG Stadsvernieuwing Leuven |
| | hal 9 Leuven | |
| 1111.....Opgrimbie Maasmechelen..... | Hoek Heirstraat-Hoekstraat | Gemeentebestuur Maasmechelen |
| | Opgrimbie, Maasmechelen | |
| 1112.....Zwembad Hasselt..... | Elfde Liniestraat, | Stadsbestuur Hasselt |
| | 3500 Hasselt | |
| 1113.....De Lovie Diksmuide..... | Begijnhofstraat 2, Diksmuide | vzw De Lovie |
| 1114.....Sportcentrum Essen..... | Hemelrijk, Essen | Gemeentebestuur Essen |
| 1115.....Centrale plein mijnsite | Hoek W. Kastanjelaan / | Stadsbestuur Genk..... |
| | Winterslag | |
| | E. Coppélaan, Genk | |
| 1116.....Inrichtingsplan Prosperpolder Beveren..... | | Prosperpolder BeverenGemeentebestuur Beveren |
| 1117.....Inrichtingsplan Kallo..... | Omgeving Kallo | Gemeentebestuur Beveren..... |
| 1118.....zie 1211..... | | |
| 1119.....Scheldekaaien | Scheldekaaien rechteroever van | Stadsbestuur Antwerpen / W&Z Waterwegen en.. |
| | Antwerpen | |
| | petroleum Zuid tot Roeyerssluis, | Zeekanaal nv |
| | Antwerpen | |
| 1120.....Zennegat Mechelen..... | Zennegatvaart, monding Zenne en | W&Z Waterwegen en Zeekanaal nv |
| | Dijle, Mechelen | |
| 1121.....Gemeentehuis Beveren..... | Grote Markt / Stationsstraat Beveren | Gemeentebestuur Beveren..... |

00 10 2005

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1001.....BS Ninove..... | Dreefstraat 31, Ninove | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 1002.....KA Veurne | Smissestraat 3, Veurne..... | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 1003.....zie 1417..... | | |
| 1004.....OCMW Meeuwen- | Dorpsstraat 44, Meeuwen-Gruitrode..... | Gemeentebestuur Meeuwen-Gruitrode / |
| | Gruitrode | |
| | | OCMW Meeuwen-Gruitrode |
| 1005.....Masterplan Deerlijk..... | Centrum Deerlijk | Gemeentebestuur Deerlijk |
| 1006.....Centrum Brakel..... | Centrum Brakel | Gemeentebestuur Brakel |
| 1007.....Bib Waregem | Meersstraat Waregem | Stadsbestuur Waregem |
| 1008.....Crematorium Holsbeek..... | Terreinen Hofeide langs..... | De opdrachtgevende vereniging voor crematorium- Jennekensstraat en N223, Holsbeek beheer in het arrondissement Leuven "Hofeide". |
| 1009.....Linkeroever Antwerpen..... | Europark – Linkeroever Antwerpen | Stadsbestuur Antwerpen |

Poponcini & Lootens, François & Mot Ponette, GWM architecten, Maxwan, URA..... ✓ IV C18

DAS / WESP, Ontwerp Kollektief, Teema architecten, The Naked Architects,..... © IX D21
Ewoud Saey / Koen Matthys

Okkerse / Vermeulen / Pauwels / Catteeuw, (s)pace interieurarchitectuur, dmvA..... © XIII G7
architecten, MJOSE VAN HEE ARCHITECTEN, Axel Ghysaert / Koen Bovée / Benoît Delaey
..... ⊗ XV G21

Karel Vandenhende, 51N4E, architectenbureau cepezed, B-architecten, Lens°Ass architecten..... © XV G21
..... ⊗ XI F29

architecten BOB361 / ARUP, Baumschlager-Eberle, Luscher Architectes, © X F26
Van Acker en Partners / Libost Groep / Ingenium, Vier Arquitectos
Egus architecten en ingenieurs, Architectenburo JMW, Dial-architects, Philippe Vander Maren © VI E4
en Mireille Weerts, Barbara Van der Wee / Sum Project
..... ⊗ IV A18

HOSPER NL, OMGEVING, A20 Omgeving / Arcadis, Agence Ter / Rob van Gool, Orizon..... ⊗ X F28

BLU-net / Naveen Kulshreshtha, Technum, Agence Ter / © III B16
Rob van Gool, Cuypers en Q / Bosch Slabbers, Provinciale Hogeschool Limburg / Atelier JPLX
Proap / WIT / Idroesse / Arcoveneto, Nero, Robbrecht en Daem architecten, Stijlgroep..... © III C16
landschap en stedelijke ruimte, Vista landscape and urban design
.....

Proap / WIT / Idroesse / Arcoveneto, B.A.U. B., © detail IV
S333, Studio Secchi-Viganò / Arcadis Gedas, West 8 Brussel /
Lievens / Tritel

DFA | Dietmar Feichtinger Architects, Bureau d'Etudes Greisch, Bureau SLA, © IX E18
Marie José Van Hee / BAS, West 8 Brussel

ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN, GWM architecten, Nero, 3architecten / Grontmij, ⊗ VIII D17
Jef Van Oevelen Architectenbureau

Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, 360 architecten, Frencken Scholl architecten, © XIV G15
Karel Vandenhende, URA
vandendries | capoen | architectenbureau, Gino Debruyne en architecten, ssa/xx, © VI E2
EXIT Architecten, Tom van Mieghem / Ghislain Lams
.....

Hans Verstuyft architecten, Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, COPS Architecten, DEEA, © X E28
Egide Meertens architecten

Kathy Vanhulle / ARJM, Nero, OKRA Landschapsarchitecten, Fris in het landschap / ⊗ XIII G9
Grontmij, Provinciale Hogeschool Limburg / Atelier JPLX

BRUT, Christian Kieckens Architects, KuiperCompagnons, Architectenbureau..... © XIV H13
Jan Maenhout / Ontwerpbureau Pauwels, uapS / Thierry Kandjee

Wessel de Jonge Architecten, 51N4E, Architectenatelier Boud Rombouts, © XIII G9
Philippe Samyn & Partners, Planning / Kathy Vanhulle / ARJM

RCR Aranda Pigem Vilalta arquitectes / Coussée & Goris, architecten © IX F22
architecten BOB361, Claus en Kaan Architecten, noAarchitecten, Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò

Technum, KCAP Architects&Planners, Stéphane Beel architect, © detail IV
Fris in het Landschap / evr-Architecten / Werkplaats voor Architectuur,
Huiswerk architecten / Atelier JPLX

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

1010.....Stadsontwerp.....Ezelberg – Vooruitzichtstraat -Stadsbestuur Geraardsbergen.....
Geraardsbergen Nieuweweg – Stationsplein

00 09 2005

0901.....J. Brelsteiger Zeebrugge ..Oude Vissershaven ZeebruggeMVG, Departement LIN, AWZ, Afdeling
Waterwegen en Kust

0902.....VDAB AntwerpenProvinciestraat 211-215, Antwerpen.....VDAB.....

0903.....VDAB MenenTransportzone LAR, Menen.....VDAB.....

0904.....VDAB Hasselt.....Visserstraat 3, Hasselt.....VDAB.....

0905.....VDAB MerksemRerum Novarumlaan 1, Merksem.....VDAB.....

0906.....Zaal en jeugdlokaal.....Pastoorsdreef 7, Bocholt.....Gemeentebestuur Bocholt.....
Bocholt

0907.....Jezuïtenkerk LierGasthuisvest 50, Liervzw Open Monumenten-vereniging Eduard Bressinck

0908.....Crematorium Kortrijk.....Senator Baertlaan, KortrijkIntergemeentelijke vereniging voor crematorium-
beheer in Zuid-West-Vlaanderen

0909.....Centrale bedieningspost ...Sluis 1, Rijkvorschel.....MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ, Afdeling Maas en ..
Rijkvorschel Albertkanaal, Dienst voor de Scheepvaart

0910.....Plantentuin MeiseNieuwelaan 38, MeiseMVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gebouwen

00 08 2005

0801.....OCMW Lommel.....Hertog Jan-site, LommelOCMW Lommel.....

0802.....Zonninge Kempen Berlaar...Smidstraat en Brassoï, BerlaarC.V. Zonninge Kempen.....

0803.....Markt Sint-Lievens.....Marktplaats Sint-Lievens-HoutemGemeentebestuur Sint-Lievens -Houtem.....
Houtem

0804.....Hogeschool Antwerpen.....Mutsaardstraat 31, Antwerpen.....Hogeschool Antwerpen.....
Mutsaard

0805.....CC's Antwerpen.....Diverse locaties in.....Stadsbestuur Antwerpen
de stad Antwerpen

0806.....Officiëriewijk Brasschaat...Langsheen Bredabaan, BrasschaatGemeentebestuur Brasschaat

0807.....Bedrijfsverzamelgebouw...Ambachtenlaan 2, LochristiVeneco, dienstverlenende vereniging voor.....
Lochristi ruimtelijke ordening en economische ontwikkeling

0808.....BKP Bonheiden.....Centrum Bonheiden.....Gemeentebestuur Bonheiden.....

0809.....Dorpskern Vorselaar.....Centrum Vorselaar.....Gemeentebestuur Vorselaar.....

0810.....Red Star Antwerpen.....Rijnkaai 14 en Montevideostraat.....Stadsbestuur Antwerpen
Antwerpen

0811.....De Schattingbeek.....Centrum ZedelgemGemeentebestuur Zedelgem
Zedelgem

0812.....zie 1119.....

0813.....zie 1105.....

0814.....Woonproject Pivo Asse.....Relegemstraat 40, AsseC.V. Providentia / MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Afdeling Gesubsidieerde infrastructuur

CANDIDATES / SELECTED TEAM..... CURRENT STATUS.....MAP

BUUR, BGSV Bureau voor Stedebouw, Puls_net, © XIV H14
uapS / Thierry Kandjee, Van Belle & Medina architects

Architectuur en Stedenbouw E+W Eggermont, 360 / Bas Smets, BAS / © II B7
T.O.P. office – Luc Deleu, Tom Louwette / Station C23, Zwarts & Jansma architecten / Technum

Nero, (s)pace interieurarchitectuur, Bulk Architecten, DRIESEN-MEERSMAN - © detail IV
THOMAS architecten, Architectenburo Jef Van Oevelen / Ingenieursbureau Constructor

Van Belle & Medina architects, Catteeuw Architectuur Praktijk, Marc Belderbos / ✓ XIII H7
Jan De Cuyper / Robert Mordyck, Mys & Bomans / Ars Horti, Verburg Hoogendijk Architecten

a2o-architecten, Conix Architects, dmvA architecten, Filip Burgelman / © X F26
A2M Sebastian Moreno Vacca, Lens°Ass / Grontmij

PETER KINT ARCHITECTEN, A33 architecten, T'Jonck-Nilis © IV C18
Gerd Cryns / Tom Vercammen, Hans Verstuyft Architecten / Grontmij

ONO, Planners, Polaris Architects, ssa/xx, uapS ✓ X D28

Beeck – Verwilt Architectenteam, Architectenbureau Vanhecke & Suls, © IX D20
Atelier Kempe Thill, Blond & Roux Architecten, BOB 361 / Origin / Daidalos Peutz

Sumproject / Souto de Moura Arquitectos, MJOSE VAN HEE ARCHITECTEN, ✓ XIII H8
Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò, Tom van Miegheem / Ghislain Lams, Vincent Van Duysen Architects

WAW, mlzd, Teema architecten, BRUT, Hans Verstuyft Architecten / Grontmij ✓ IV B21

..... ✗ IX F18

360 architecten, Egide Meertens, Modulo Architects, WIT, Diederendirrix ✓ V C26

Van Belle & Medina architects, Catteeuw Architectuur Praktijk, John Lonsdale © IX E20
Architect, Philippe Vander Maren en Mireille Weerts, Citystudio / Verbakel

Christian Kieckens Architects, Buro voor vrije ruimte / Vermander & Van Mol, © XIV G13
Puls_net, Robbrecht en Daem architecten, Stijlgroep landschap en stedelijke ruimte

DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS architecten, Bureau Barbara Van der Wee, ✗ detail IV
Architectenbureau Frank Braakhuis / Bureau Vlaardingerbroek – Wevers, Architectenbureau

Frank Van Hulle / De Meyer & Prims architecten, BAS / T.O.P. office
Poponcini & Lootens, B-architecten, Dial-architects, KCAP, MAP Arquitectos © detail IV

BRUT, Buro Lubbers, Stéphane Beel architect, Stramien, UR architects ✓ IV B19

evr-Architecten, Barak, Coussée & Goris architecten, De Smet Vermeulen architecten, ✓ VIII E14
noArchitecten

Citystudio / Verbakel, KuiperCompagnons, ssa/xx, Technum, BRUT ✓ IX E19
Architectuuratelier Michel De Visscher / Jozef Legrand, architectenbureau Jan © IX D21

Maenhout / Vectris, Artgineering / Goudappel Coffeng, Soresma / IPV Delft / ORCA, VHS'B
Beyer Blinder Belle Architects & Planners, Mys & Bomans architectuurstudio / ✓ detail IV

ARS Horti, De Smet Vermeulen architecten, Sergison Bates Architects, Groep planning
i.s.m. Bart Canfyn & Barbara Van der Wee / Luc Tuymans ISM Frank Demaegd – Zeno X Gallery

Zeno X Storage / Tony Leduc – Studio 44
Johan Van Reeth / Tom Van Miegheem / Michiel Dehaene, architecten BOB361, ✓ VII D7

SeARCH, Technum, Geert De Groote / Job Floris

Fris in het landschap, architecten Els Claessens en Tania Vandenbussche, MDMA / © XIV G17

Bureau Bouwtechniek / BAS, VBM architecten, Wingender Hovenier Architecten

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

00 07 2004

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 0701..... | Park Vordenstein Schoten ..Horstebaan 2, Schoten | MVG, Departement LIN, AMINAL, Afdeling Bos.... en Groen |
| 0702..... | zie 0910..... | |
| 0703..... | Voetgangersbrug.....Kustlaan Wenduine | MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ..... Afdeling Waterwegen en Kust |
| 0704..... | Krommehoek Nieuwpoort...Kromme Hoek, jachthaven | MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ, |
| | en parkzone | Afdeling Waterwegen en Kust |
| 0705..... | zie 1120..... | |
| 0706..... | KA Boom.....J.B. Davidstraat 2, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | Boom | |
| 0707..... | De Tandem Brugge .....Léopold de Bruynstraat 56, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | Brugge | |
| 0708..... | De Klare Bron Heverlee.....Jules Vandenbemptstraat 14, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | Heverlee | |
| 0709..... | BUSO De Mast Kasterlee...Kempenstraat 32, Kasterlee..... | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0710..... | Ter Zee Oostende.....Maurits Sabbestraat 2, Oostende | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0711..... | MS Oudenaarde .....Fortstraat 45, Oudenaarde..... | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0712..... | BS/KA Tervuren.....Hippolyte Boulengerlaan 7, | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | Tervuren | |
| 0713..... | Falconplein Antwerpen ....Falconplein en Zeemanshuis, | AG Vespa, autonoom gemeentebedrijf voor |
| | Antwerpen | vastgoed en stadsprojecten Antwerpen |
| 0714..... | Administratief centrum.....Marneflaan 3, Hoboken | Stadsbestuur Antwerpen |
| | Hoboken | |
| 0715 | | |
| 0716 | | |
| 0717..... | Bibliotheek, politie- .....Bist 1, Wilrijk | Stadsbestuur Antwerpen |
| | commisariaat en academie Wilrijk | |
| 0718..... | zie 1009..... | |
| 0719..... | zie 1009..... | |
| 0720..... | Nieuwbouw.....Parallelweg z/n, Baarle-Hertog | Gemeentebestuur Baarle-Hertog |
| | gemeentehuis Baarle-Hertog | |
| 0721..... | Sint-Jansschool Genk.....Gebied tussen Schoolstraat, | Stadsbestuur Genk..... |
| | Onderwijslaan, Duinenlaan en Binnenlaan en zone langs Duinenlaan richting KRC | |
| 0722..... | CC Heist-op-den-Berg .....Bergstraat, Heist-op-den-Berg..... | Gemeentebestuur Heist-op-den-berg |
| 0723..... | Geelse Bouwmaatschappij.Voortseindveld, Westerlo | C.V. Geelse Bouwmaatschappij |
| | Westerlo | |
| 0724..... | Woordcentrum Lennik.....Arconateplein, Gaasbeek..... | Gemeentebestuur Lennik |
| 0725..... | zie 1110..... | |

Buro voor vrije ruimte – Vermader & Van Mol, Fondu Landscape Architects, Puls_net, ⊗ IV C18
Fris in het Landschap / Bram Breedveld, Wirtz International

West 8 Brussel, Ney & Partners, Architectenbureau. De Bruycker – De Brock / Brigitte D'hoore, ⊙ I B6
Felix – Glorieux / F Grimmelprez,

Marie José Van Hee / BAS

Paul Deroose, Nero, BAS / T.O.P. office – Luc Deleu, BVR Adviseurs / ⊙ VI D3
KAAP3 ontwerp bureau, West 8 Brussel

360 architecten, Staud, Cabuy & Pauwels / Daniel Willekens, LAB / ✓ IX E18
Bureau Bouwtechniek, Van Wassenhove Architecten

Sette Schroeyers Architecten, Atelier Kempe Thill, Buro II, ✓ II C7
Tomas Nollet en Hilde Huyghe architecten, Volt-architecten

Maccreeanor Lavington Architects, Diederik Nagels / Jos Verbraeken, Pascal Bilquin / ✓ XV G21
Architectenbureau Serck, Van Broeck & Meuwissen / Grontmij, WESP

Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, architecten Els Claessens en Tania Vandenbussche, ✓ V C23
Architectenatelier Daniela Verwilt, Architectenbureau Frank Loos,
Atelier Kempe Thill

Tom van Mieghem / Ghislain Lams, Architettura, Toon Breynne, ✓ I C4
Joachim Walgrave / Bureau Bouwtechniek, Architectuur.be / Grontmij

DnA architecten ingenieurs, Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, Architectuurbureau ✓ XIII G11

Dirk Martens, Feys en Gouwy ingenieurs-architecten, Diederik Nagels /

Jos Verbraeken, RE-x / Bureau Bouwtechniek

Feys en Gouwy ingenieurs-architecten, Atelier Kempe Thill, ⊙ XV H19
Architectenbureau De Bruycker – De Brock / Brigitte D'hoore, RAUW / Bureau Bouwtechniek /
Ney & Partners, WESP

Rapp+Rapp, DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS architecten, Maccreeanor Lavington Architects, ✓ detail IV
Technum, Johan Van Reeth / Tom Van Mieghem / Michiel Dehaene

Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, Architectenatelier Boud Rombouts, Huiswerk ✓ IX D18
architecten, Verdickt & Verdickt architecten, Witherford Watson Mann Architects

Baumschlager-Eberle, Architecten Tom Thys en Adinda Van Geystelen, architectenbureau cepezed, ⊙ IX D18
Christian Kieckens Architects, DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS architecten

Paul Schellekens en ass., Atelier Kempe Thill, Biecorff..... ✓ V A23

Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò, Hub, Nero, OMGEVING, Technum..... ✓ X F28

Planners, Christian Kieckens Architects, A 2R C, Tom Callebaut / (s)pace interieurarchitectuur / ✓ IX E21
architectuur Vanneste, uapS

..... ⊗ IX E23

LAB / Bureau Bouwtechniek, Atelier Zeinstra Van Der Pol, Delmulle Delmulle Architecten, ⊗ XIV H16
Maccreeanor Lavington Architects, 35_100

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

0726.....zie 1109.....
0727.....Parkveld Heverlee.....Parkveld, Heverlee.....Stadsbestuur Leuven.....
0728.....Markt Tienen.....Grote Markt, Tienen.....Stadsbestuur Tienen.....
0729.....Bib Wemmel.....J. De Ridderlaan 49, Wemmel.....Gemeentebestuur Wemmel.....
0730.....Home Vijvens.....Kloosterstraat 18, Huize-Zingem.....vzw Home Vijvens.....
Huize-Zingem
0731.....Ziekenhuis Oost-Limburg ..Campus St.-Jan Schiepe Bos 6, Genk...Ziekenhuis Oost-Limburg
Genk
0732.....Geluidswering Meise.....A12 te Meise.....MVG, Departement LIN, AWW, Afdeling Wegen.....
en Verkeer
0733.....VAC Antwerpen.....Copernicuslaan 1, Antwerpen.....MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gebouwen
0734.....VAC Gent.....locatie niet bekend op moment.....MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gebouwen
van publicatie
0735.....Loodswezen Antwerpen....Tavernierkaai 3, Antwerpen.....MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gebouwen
0736.....zie 1301.....
0737.....Dageraadplein Antwerpen...Dageraadplein Antwerpen.....Stadsbestuur Antwerpen.....
0738.....Bruggen Mortsel.....Oude spoorberm langsheen R11, Mortsel.. Gemeentebestuur Mortsel.....
0739.....De Wallen Burcht.....Gebied tussen Schelde en Kerkstraat.... Gemeentebestuur Zwijndrecht.....
en Heirbaan
0740.....Woningcomplex Burcht.....Gebied tussen Schelde en Kerkstraat.... Gemeentebestuur Zwijndrecht.....
0741.....Gemeentehuis Kuurne.....Marktplein 9, Kuurne.....Gemeentebestuur Kuurne.....
0742.....Nieuwe Leie Ronse.....Gebied tussen Wolvestraat.....Stadsbestuur Ronse.....
en Beekstraat, Ronse
0743.....Gemeentehuis Maldegem...Markt 7, Maldegem.....Gemeentebestuur Maldegem.....

00 06 2004

0601.....zie 0739.....
0602.....zie 0740.....
0603.....RVT Nevele.....Ijsbeerlaan, Nevele.....OCMW Nevele.....
0604.....zie 0741.....
0605.....Crematorium Sint-Niklaas...Waasmunstersteenweg, Sint-Niklaas..... Intergemeentelijke vereniging voor crematorium-
beheer in Oost-Vlaanderen
0606.....Rusthuis Sint-Niklaas.....Hospitaalstraat 12, Sint-Niklaas..... OCMW Sint-Niklaas.....
0607.....Hopmarkt-Keizerpoort ..Hopmarkt-Keizerpoort Aalst.....Stadsbestuur Aalst.....
Aalst
0608.....Integraalplan binnenstad ..Centrum Gent.....Stadsbestuur Gent.....
Gent
0609.....Pastorij Wijchmaal.....Hoek Sint-Trudostraat / Dijkerstraat,Stadsbestuur Peer.....
Wijchmaal
0610.....Kunstencentrum Aalter ..Boomgaardstraat 14-16, Aalter.....Gemeentebestuur Aalter.....
0611.....Theaterplein Antwerpen ...Theaterplein Antwerpen.....Stadsbestuur Antwerpen.....
0612.....zie 0737.....
0613.....zie 0742.....
0614.....Masterplan groen.....Kleinstedelijk gebied "West", Geel.....Stadsbestuur Geel.....
woon-werk park Geel
0615.....Rusthuis Lede.....Parkdomein Mesen, Lede.....Gemeentebestuur Lede.....

| | |
|---|-----------|
| architecten BOB361 , Puls_net, Rudy Uytenga Architectenbureau, <input checked="" type="radio"/> | XV G21 |
| 51N4E , Robbrecht en Daem architecten, Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout / Bureau..... <input checked="" type="radio"/> | XV H23 |
| Buitenruimte, JPLX / Arcadis Gedas, West 8 Brussel | |
| Groeneweg & Van der Meijde, Conix Architects, Ontwerpatelier Bert Gebruers – Peter Jannes,..... <input checked="" type="radio"/> | XIV G17 |
| Gerrit Verbeeck / Hendrik Van Liedekerke, Richard Venlet / Bart Macken / Dries Vande Velde | |
| Sergison Bates architects , DnA architecten ingenieurs, GZA+A, <input checked="" type="radio"/> | XIII G11 |
| Huiswerk architecten, WIT | |
| architectenbureau cepezed , Bureau d'Etudes Greisch, META architectuurbureau, <input checked="" type="radio"/> | X F28 |
| Libost-groep / A20 architecten, Zwarts & Jansma architecten / Technum | |
| Marie José Van Hee / BAS – Dirk Jaspaert , Ingenieursbureau G. Derveaux, <input checked="" type="radio"/> | IX F18 |
| ssa/xx, Staud, Technum | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | detail IV |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | VIII E12 |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | detail IV |
| Buro voor vrije ruimte – Vermader & Van Mol , B-architecten, Hub, BAS / T.O.P. office – Luc Deleu,..... <input checked="" type="radio"/> | detail IV |
| BVR / KAAP3 ontwerp bureau | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | IX D19 |
| Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò , Puls_net, Staud, Johan Van Reeth / Tom Van <input checked="" type="radio"/> | IX D18 |
| Mieghem / Michiel Dehaene, West 8 Brussel | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | IX D18 |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | XIII G8 |
| evr-Architecten , Bunkerhotel Army, Stramien, Architectenkantoor Lambert- <input checked="" type="radio"/> | XIII H11 |
| Vancoppenolle / Architectenkantoor Bart Verstraen, Soresma / IPV Delft / ORCA | |
| Lens'Ass architecten , ABSIS ARCHITECTEN, Arch & Teco, Biecorff / Bureau Barbara Van der Wee <input checked="" type="radio"/> | II C9 |
| | |
| 51N4E , dmvA architecten, Grosfeld van der Velde architecten, EXIT Architecten, <input checked="" type="radio"/> | VII E11 |
| Rauw / Bureau Bouwtechniek / Ney & Partners | |
| Claus en Kaan Architecten , Stéphane Beel Architecten, De Smet Vermeulen Architecten, <input checked="" type="radio"/> | VIII D16 |
| Amor Fati – Wim Cuyvers, Vincent Van Duysen Architects | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | VIII D16 |
| Hub , Christian Kieckens Architects, BVR Adviseurs / <input checked="" type="radio"/> | VIII F15 |
| KAAP3 ontwerp bureau, Jan Maenhout architectenbureau / Vectris, Zaha Hadid Architects | |
| KuiperCompagnons , SumResearch, Technum, BVR Adviseurs / <input checked="" type="radio"/> | VIII E12 |
| KAAP3 ontwerp bureau, Johan Van Reeth / Tom Van Mieghem / Michiel Dehaene, WES | |
| Cabuy & Pauwels / Daniel Willekens , Diederik Nagels / Jos Verbraeken, MAX8 architecten,..... <input checked="" type="radio"/> | X D27 |
| RE-x / Bureau Bouwtechniek | |
| Robbrecht en Daem architecten , Claus en Kaan Architecten, Coussée & Goris architecten, <input checked="" type="radio"/> | VII E10 |
| De Smet Vermeulen architecten, Pascal Bilquin / Architectenbureau Serck | |
| Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò , Baumschlager-Eberle, SWK / Tom Van Mieghem / <input checked="" type="radio"/> | detail IV |
| Johan Van Reeth, West 8 Brussel, Zaha Hadid Architects | |
| | |
| Johan Van Reeth / Tom Van Mieghem / Michiel Dehaene , SumResearch, Technum <input checked="" type="radio"/> | X D23 |
| 51N4E / PHL Onderzoekscel AMO, BGSV, West 8 Brussel | |
| Nero , Baumschlager-Eberle, Buro II, Technum, Vincent Van Duysen / Paul Deroose <input checked="" type="radio"/> | VIII F15 |

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

0616.....Bib en gemeenschaps-.....Centrum StekeneGemeentebestuur Stekene
centrum Stekene
0617.....De Winkelhaak.....Lange Winkelhaakstraat 26,AG Vespa, autonoom gemeentebedrijf voor.....
Antwerpen Antwerpen vastgoed en stadsprojecten Antwerpen
0618.....Kasteelpark ViteuxKasteelpark Viteux, De PinteGemeentebestuur De Pinte
De Pinte
0619.....De Vestingen Oudenaarde..Parkgebied De Vestingen, Oudenaarde..Stadsbestuur Oudenaarde.....
0620.....Stadhuis SchotenSint-Cordulastraat 10-14, SchotenGemeentebestuur Schoten.....

0621.....Kruispunt Melsbroek.....Kruispunt N21-N211, Melsbroek.....MVG, Departement LIN, AWW, Afdeling Wegen
en Verkeer
0622.....Jeugdherberg Antwerpen...Bogaerdenplein AntwerpenToerisme Vlaanderen.....

0623.....Restauratie kasteelDuboislaan 1, Hoeilaart.....MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Groenendaal Hoeilaart Afdeling Gebouwen
0624.....Sanitair paviljoen Peutie ...Snelwegparking E19, PeutieMVG, Departement LIN, AWW, Afdeling Wegen
en Verkeer
06b25.....Operaplein AntwerpenOperaplein Antwerpen.....BAM NV / Stadbestuur Antwerpen.....

00 05 2009

0501.....Academie HaaltertMolenstraat 19, Haaltert.....Gemeentebestuur Haaltert

0502.....Uitbreiding gemeentehuis...Hoogstraat 41, Baarle-Hertog.....Gemeentebestuur Baarle-Hertog
Baarle-Hertog
0503.....zie 0738.....
0504.....Oude God MortselGebied 'Oude God', MortselGemeentebestuur Mortsel.....
0505.....Plein Stadhuis MortselLiersesteenweg, Mortsel.....Gemeentebestuur Mortsel.....

0506.....zie 0743.....
0507.....Gemeentehuis NielDorpsstraat 26, Niel.....Gemeentebestuur Niel.....

0508.....Bib Blankenberge.....Onderwijsstraat 17, Blankenberge.....Gemeentebestuur Blankenberge

0509.....OntmoetingspleinCentrum KapellenGemeentebestuur Kapellen
Kapellen
0510.....Hopmarkt AalstHopmarkt AalstStadsbestuur Aalst.....
0511.....Petroleum Zuid.....Petroleum-Zuid, AntwerpenStadsbestuur Antwerpen / Vlaams Gewest.....
Antwerpen
0512.....Zeeldijk Knokke-HeistGebied tussen Zeeldijk enMVG, Departement LIN, AWW,
Elisabethlaan ter hoogte van oostelijke Afdeling Waterwegen en Kust
havendam, Zeebrugge
0513.....Fietsbrug HofstadeKanaal Leuven-Dijle ter hoogte vanNV Zeekanaal en Watergebonden.....
domein Planckendaal Grondbeheer Vlaanderen
0514.....Bruggen LeuvenN19 te LeuvenMVG, Departement LIN, AWW, Afdeling Wegen
en Verkeer

0515.....zie 0732.....
0516.....Hertogenmolens Aarschot...Demerstraat 1, AarschotMVG, Departement LIN, AROHM, Afdeling
Monumenten en Landschappen
0517.....Koninklijk PaleisMeir 50, Antwerpen.....MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gebouwen
Antwerpen
0518.....Luchthaven Deurne.....Luchthavenlei 1, Deurne.....MVG, Departement LIN, AWW,
Afdeling Personenvervoer

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| Verdict & Verdict architecten , DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS architecten, | ⊙ | VIII D15 |
| Kirkus Plus, Gerd Cryns / Tom Vercammen, Pascal Bilquin / Architectenbureau Serck | | |
| GZA+A , Adjaye Associates, Biecorff, Jan De Vylder / Bert Van Boxelaere, | ✓ | detail IV |
| Stam architecten / Groep Archo / BAS / Bureau Bouwtechniek | | |
| ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN , De Smet Vermeulen architecten, GZA+A, Paul Deroose, | ✓ | VII F11 |
| MDMA / Bureau Bouwtechniek / BAS | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | XIII G11 |
| Pascal Bilquin / Architectenbureau Serck , Cenergie, Conix Architects, Steenhoudt en | ✓ | IV C19 |
| Robaye architecten, SBE / Lucie Van Der Gucht | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | XV G19 |
| Vincent Van Duysen Architects , Groep Archo, Kirkus, Neutelings Riedijk Architecten, | ✓ | detail IV |
| Soeters Van Eldonk architecten | | |
| Lens'Ass architecten , Architectuur Atelier, SumProject, | ⊗ | XV H18 |
| Architectenbureau Frank Braakhuis / Provoost / 3E, Luc Maes / Jan Florizoone | | |
| GZA+A , Castillo De Groote architecten, dmVA architecten, NOX architects, Philippe Samyn & Partners | ⊙ | IX F19 |
| Manuel de Solà-Morales , 51N4E, Office for Metropolitan Architecture OMA, Martinez | ⊙ | detail IV |
| Lapena Torres / Stramien, Robbrecht en Daem / Marie José Van Hee / Wirtz International / | | |
| Group Planning Mens en Ruimte | | |
| Biecorff , Atelier d'Architecture Pierre Hebbelinck, | ✓ | XIV G15 |
| Sergison Bates architects, B5 architecten, Volt-architecten | | |
| Biecorff, Enter Architecture, Huiswerk architecten Rapp+Rapp, Claudio Silvestrin architects / EGUS | ⊗ | V A23 |
| | | |
| Hub , Buro Lubbers, Crepain Binst architecture, KuiperCompagnons, uapS | ✓ | IX D19 |
| Robbrecht en Daem architecten , B-architecten, Ingenieursbureau France, | ✓ | IX D19 |
| KuiperCompagnons, Kathy Vanhulle / ARJM | | |
| | | |
| Rapp+Rapp , Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden, Biecorff | ✓ | VIII E17 |
| Poponcini & Lootens, LAB / Bureau Bouwtechniek | | |
| Sergison Bates architects , Architectuurgroep Jo Peeters, MVRDV, Stam Architecten, | ✓ | II B6 |
| Felix – Glorieux / F. Grimmelpré | | |
| Buro Lubbers , Ars Horti, architectuur.be / Haecon, Stargaze Bart Biermans / | ✓ | IV B18 |
| Jozef Legrand, SWK / Tom Van Mieghem / Johan Van Reeth | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | VIII F15 |
| West 8 Brussel , Bureau d'Etudes Greisch, | ✓ | detail IV |
| Ney & Partners, Zwarts & Jansma architecten / Technum, Wirtz International | | |
| Ney & Partners , De Bruycker De Brock Architecten / Brigitte D'hoore, | ✓ | II B7 |
| T.O.P. office / BAS, Urban Platform, Zwarts & Jansma architecten / Technum, | | |
| Ney & Partners , Bureau d'Etudes Greisch, Puls_net, Technum, Verburg Hoogendijk Architekten | ⊗ | IX F19 |
| Ney & Partners , Bureau d'Etudes Greisch, Ingenieursbureau G. Derveaux, SWK / | ⊗ | XV G21 |
| Tom Van Mieghem / Johan Van Reeth, Zwarts & Jansma architecten / Technum | | |
| | | |
| noAarchitecten , Architectenbureau Vanhecke & Suls, Architectuurgroep | ✓ | IX F22 |
| Jo Peeters, Ontwerpbureau Hugo Lejon, Team van Meer! | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | detail IV |
| ..... | ⊗ | IX D19 |

| NR | PROJECT..... | ADDRESS | PRINCIPAL |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| 0519..... | School Sint-Gillis | Engelandstraat 49-51, Sint-Gillis | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0520..... | Vlaams-Nederlands huis | Leopoldstraat 6, Brussel..... | MVG, Departement WVC, Administratie Cultuur |
| 0521..... | WVI Gistel..... | Steenbakkerstraat, Gistel..... | MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gesub. . Infrastr., / SHM Eigen Haard Is Goud Waard – OLW |
| 0522..... | Acaciapark Gent..... | Acaciapark Gent..... | C.V. De Gentse Haard / MVG, Departement AZF, .. AOGGI, Afdeling Gesubsidieerde Infrastructuur |
| 0523..... | Luizengevecht Gent..... | Luizengevecht Gent..... | C.V. De Goede Werkmanswoning / MVG, |
| | | | Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gesubsidieerde Infrastructuur |
| 0524..... | Biezenstuk Gent..... | Biezenstuk Gent..... | C.V. De Volkshaard / MVG, Departement AZF, |
| 0525..... | Zonnige Kempen | Wijk Pijpelheide, Booischoot | C.V. Zonnige Kempen / MVG, Departement AZF, ... AOGGI, Afdeling Gesubsidieerde Infrastructuur |
| 0526..... | OCMW Sint-Niklaas | Lodewijk De Meesterstraat, Sint-Niklaas .. | OCMW Sint-Niklaas |
| 0527..... | Renovatie fabriek voor Erasmushogeschool Brussel | Papenvest 12, Brussel..... | Erasmushogeschool Brussel..... |
| 0528..... | PIH Kortrijk..... | Marksesteenweg 58, Kortrijk..... | Hogeschool West-Vlaanderen |
| 0529..... | Seminarie Gent | Biezekapelstraat 2, Gent..... | Bisdom Gent..... |
| 0530..... | Jeugdbijstand Antwerpen | locatie niet bekend op moment van publicatie | MVG, Departement WVC, AGMW, VIPA, Afdeling . Gemeenschapsinstellingen voor Bijzondere Jeugdbijstand |
| 00 04 2003 | | | |
| 0401..... | Kerk en dorpscentrum | Hovingen 37, Waarschoot | Gemeentebestuur Waarschoot..... |
| 0402..... | BKP Mechelen | Binnenstad en stationsomgeving, | Stadsbestuur Mechelen..... |
| | | Mechelen | |
| 0403..... | Oud-gemeentehuis | Magdalenasteenweg Muizen | Stadsbestuur Mechelen..... |
| | | Muizen | |
| 0404..... | Conservatorium Mechelen..... | Melaan 3-5 en Minderbroedergank 5, | Stadsbestuur Mechelen..... |
| | | Mechelen | |
| 0405..... | RUP Bethaniënpolder | Gebied tussen Battelsesteenweg | Stadsbestuur Mechelen..... |
| | | en Dijle, Mechelen | |
| 0406..... | Fochplein Leuven | Rector de Somerplein, Leuven..... | Stadsbestuur Leuven |
| 0407..... | zie 0529..... | | |
| 0408..... | Basischool Laken | Dieudonné-Lefèvrestraat 41, Brussel | Katholiek Onderwijs Brussel Noord |
| 0409..... | Sport- en recreatie- centrum Sint-Laurijs | Sint-Janstraat, Sint-Laurijs..... | Provincie Oost-Vlaanderen |
| 0410..... | Serviceflats Kruishoutem ... | Tjollevelddreef, Kruishoutem | OCMW Kruishoutem |
| 0411..... | Sportcentrum Merksplas... | Hofeinde Merksplas..... | Gemeentebestuur Merksplas |
| 0412..... | Archief Kaaskerke..... | Kaaskerkestraat, Kaaskerke | Stadsbestuur Diksmuide |
| 0413..... | Sociaal bedrijven- centrum Leuven | Ijzermolenstraat, Heverlee | Stadsbestuur Leuven voor vzw's in de sociale economie |
| 0414..... | Verkaveling | Gebied tussen Mechelsesteenweg, | Gemeentebestuur Sint-Katelijne-Waver..... |
| | Sint-Katelijne-Waver | Akelei, Berkelei, Maanhoeveweg, Wilgestraat en Dennestraat, Sint-Katelijne-Waver | |

Lens⁺Ass architecten, GZA+A, Koen Van Synghel, Pascal Bilquin / Architectenbureau Serck, ZED ✓XV G18
Rauw / Bureau Bouwtechniek, Architettura / studiebureau Mouton / ⓄXV G18
 De Klerck, Cenergie, Arch & Teco Architectuur, Abetec
space2.be, Sergison Bates architects, Staud, Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò, Urban Platform ⓄVI D5

ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN, Architectenbureau Dirk Coopman, Laud, Thierry Ferfers / ✓VII E12
 Eddy François, Volt-architecten
Puls_net, dmvA architecten, MVRDV, Santermans+Cielen architecten, Sergison Bates architects..... ⓄVIII E12

Architectenbureau Patrick, evr-Architecten, GWM architecten, ssa/xx, Urban Platform ⓄVII E12
Huiswerk architecten, Architectenbureau Lou Jansen, Jo Degelin_Architecten, Staud, ⓄIX E21
 Witherford Watson Mann Architects
Rapp+Rapp, architectenteam-A, Crepain Binst architecture, DEEA, dmvA architecten..... ⊗VIII D16
Sergison Bates architects, Crepain Binst architecture, Hub, Stam Architecten, Vincent..... ⊗XV G18
 Van Duysen Architects

VK Studio Architects, Architecten Groep III, KCAP ✓XIII H8
 Sergison Bates architects, Vincent Van Duysen Architects
 ⊗VIII E12
 ⊗IV C18

Stramien, De Smet Vermeulen architecten, Delmulle Delmulle Architecten, ✓VII D11
 Rapp+Rapp, Felix – Glorieux / F. Grimmelprez
WES, Buro voor vrije ruimte – Vermander & Van Mol, De Zwarte Hond, Group A, ✓IX E19
 JPLX / Arcadis Gedas
Mys & Bomans / Ars Horti, Architectuuratelier Vertommen, LAB / ✓IX F19
 Bureau Bouwtechniek, Luc Mathysen / Gill Mathysen, Van Helmond | Zuidam architecten
 Biecorff, Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur, MVRDV, Pascal Van Dooren, Mys & Bomans / Ars Horti..... ⊗IX E19

KCAP, Fris in het landschap, Geurst & Schulze architecten, Johan Van Reeth / ⊗IX E19
 Tom Van Mieghem / Michiel Dehaene, Werkplaats voor Architectuur
Robbrecht en Daem architecten, Christian Kieckens Architects, SeARCH, Technum, T'Jonck-Nilis..... ⊗XV G21

Architecten Tom Thys en Adinda Van Geystelen, evr-Architecten, T'Jonck-Nilis ✓XV G18
 Ingenieur-architecten, Buelens Vanderlinden Architects / Hilde De Ruysscher /
 Ney & Partners, MONARCH / SMaR

Coussée & Goris / Studiebureau Guy Mouton, Philippe Samyn & Partners, Stramien, ✓II C10
 Tomas Nollet en Hilde Huyghe architecten, Arup / Daidalos / Ignace Vermeersch /
 CICI / Bunkerhotel Army

Architectenbureau Dirk Coopman, Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout, B.O.A. , evr-Architecten, Nero ✓XIII G10
Poponcini & Lootens, D&C Van Impe & Partners, Gino Debruyne en..... ✓IV B22
 architecten, OMGEVING, Planners

..... ⊗VI E4
 ⊗XV G21

Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout, Buro 4D, DKV architecten, Planners, ✓IX E19
 Johan Van Reeth / Tom Van Mieghem / Michiel Dehaene

| NR | PROJECT..... | ADDRESS | PRINCIPAL |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 0415..... | Masterplan CLO | Burg. Van Gansberghelaan 96, | MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gebouwen Merelbeke Merelbeke |
| 0416..... | Verkeerseducatieparken..... | locatie niet bekend op moment | MVG, Departement LIN, AWW, Afdeling..... van publicatie Wegen en Verkeer |
| 0417..... | KMSK Antwerpen..... | Leopold De Waelplaats Antwerpen | MVG, Departement WVC, Administratie Cultuur, ... Koninklijk Museum vr Schone Kunsten, Antwerpen (KMSKA) |
| 0418..... | Anders Werken..... | Boudewijnlaan 30, Brussel..... | MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, |
| | | | Afdeling Gebouwen |
| 00 03 2002 | | | |
| 0301..... | zie 0735..... | | |
| 0302..... | zie 0733..... | | |
| 0303..... | zie 0734..... | | |
| 0304..... | Tabaksfabriek Menen | Ieperstraat 14-16, Menen | Stadsbestuur Menen |
| 0305..... | Kazerne Menen | Leopoldplein 12, Menen..... | Stadsbestuur Menen |
| 0306..... | Sluiscomplex Plassendale | Sluizencomplex Plassendale, Oostende..... | MVG, Departement LIN, AWW, Afdeling..... Waterwegen en Kust |
| 0307..... | zie 1301..... | | |
| 0308..... | Gemeentehuis Zoersel..... | Kasteel van Halle, Zoersel..... | Gemeentebestuur Zoersel |
| 0309..... | CC Merksplas..... | Leopoldstraat, Merksplas..... | Gemeentebestuur Merksplas |
| 0310..... | zie 0902..... | | |
| 0311..... | KTA Vilvoorde | Vaartstraat 1b1, Vilvoorde..... | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0312..... | BS/KA Beveren Waas..... | Donkviijverstraat 30, Beveren-Waas..... | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0313..... | BS De Dender | Sasweg z/n, Geraardsbergen | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| | Geraardsbergen | | |
| 0314..... | KA/BS Grimbergen | Brusselsesteenweg 99, Grimbergen..... | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0315..... | KA/KTA Ieper | Plumerlaan 26, Ieper | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0316..... | MS/BS/BSBO Lennik..... | Karel Keymolenstraat 35, Lennik | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0317..... | BuBo Heusden-Zolder | Westlaan 191, Heusden-Zolder | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0318..... | BuBo Sint-Truiden..... | Halmaalweg 31, Sint-Truiden..... | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0319..... | KA Maasmechelen..... | Onderwijsstraat 11, Maasmechelen..... | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0320..... | KTA Kapellen..... | P. Vandenhoustraat 8, Kapellen | Gemeenschapsonderwijs |
| 0321..... | Zonnige Kempen..... | Gebied tussen Lindelaan en | C.V. Zonnige Kempen..... |
| | Herenthout | Bergense Steenenweg, Herenthout | |
| 0322..... | Eigen Haard Gistel..... | Tempelhofstraat 1, Gistel..... | C.V. Eigen Haard is Goud Waard, EHIGW |
| 0323..... | Brug Wommel-Zellik | Baanvak Wommel-Zellik R0 | MVG, Departement LIN, AWW, |
| | | | Afdeling Wegen en Verkeer |
| 0324..... | Brug Overijse | Brug N253 over A4/E411 | MVG, Departement LIN, AWW, |
| | | | Afdeling Wegen en Verkeer |
| 0325..... | Ecoducten Bierbeek..... | Naamse Steenweg Bierbeek | MVG, Departement LIN, AWW, |
| | | | Afdeling Wegen en Verkeer |
| 0326..... | Tunnel Boudewijnlaan..... | Tunnel Boudewijnlaan ter hoogte van..... | MVG, Departement LIN, AWW, |
| | Leuven | wetenschapspark Arenberg | Afdeling Wegen en Verkeer |

ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN, a154 architecten, Enter Architecture, evr-Architecten, Stramien..... ✓ VIII F13

architectenbureau cepezed, Avantgarden, Cino Zucchi Architetti, Stramien, SWK / ⊗
Tom Van Mieghem / Johan Van Reeth

Claus en Kaan Architecten, 51N4E, Driesen Meersman Thomaes, Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur,..... Ⓞ detail IV
T.O.P. office / BAS

..... ⊗ XV G18

..... ⊗ XIII H7

..... ⊗ XIII H7

..... ⊗ I C5

architecten BOB361, Cenergie, DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS architecten, ⊗ IV C20

MJOSE VAN HEE ARCHITECTEN, Planners

Planners, Adjaye Associates, Alexander Dierendonck, Atelier Zeinstra Van Der Pol, ✓ IV B22
Stéphane Beel architect

HASA architecten, Architectenbureau Van den Broek en Bakema, mldz, Pascal François / ✓ IX F18

Maarten Wille architects, Rauw / Bureau Bouwtechniek / Ney & Partners

aha! / Jeroen Coppens / Xavier Avontroodt, aRCHITEC, B612 associates, L.U.S.T. ✓ III C16

Architecten, UR / Stabitec

Catteeuw Architectuur Praktijk, aRCHITEC, MDMA / Bureau Bouwtechniek / ✓ XIV H14

BAS, NN Architecten / Wim Van Zele, UR architects

Architecten Tom Thys en Adinda Van Geystelen, Architectenatelier Boud Rombouts, ✓ IX F18

Huiswerk architecten, M10-architecten, Macken & Macken architecten

GWM architecten, Alexander Dierendonck, Amor Fati – Wim Cuyvers, Joachim Walgrave, T'Jonck-Nilis..... ✓ XII G4

VBM architecten, aRCHITEC, architecten Els Claessens en Tania Vandenbussche,..... ✓ XIV H16

Architectenbureau Dirk Coopman, Catteeuw Architectuur Praktijk

..... ⊗ X F25

VBM architecten, Architectenbureau Creten – Houtmeyers, Cleuren-Merken, Hub, ✓ XVI H25

Architectenbureau Frank Van Hulle / De Meyer & Prims architecten

..... ⊗ XI F29

aha! / Jeroen Coppens / Xavier Avontroodt, Architectenbureau Lou Jansen, ✓ IV B18

Architecturale interventies François en Mot Ponette / Projectum

Hans Barbier / TemaS, META architectuurbureau, Ⓞ IX D21

Planners, Rapp+Rapp, MDMA / Bureau Bouwtechniek / BAS

Witherford Watson Mann Architects, L.U.S.T. Architecten, Santermans+Cielen Ⓞ VI D5

architecten, T'Jonck-Nilis, Fris in het Landschap / Bureau Cnockaert

..... ⊗ XIV G17

..... ⊗ XV H19

Technum, Hans Barbier / TemaS, JPLX / Arcadis Gedas, West 8 Brussel ⊗ XV H21

..... ⊗ XV G21

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

0327.....Bruggen Aarschot.....Bruggen R25 over N19 en spoorlijn.....MVG, Departement LIN, AWW,
Aarschot-Hasselt Afdeling Wegen en Verkeer

0328.....zie 0621.....

0329.....Ring Asse.....Kruising ring met spoorlijn Brussel-.....MVG, Departement LIN, AWW,
Dendermonde Afdeling Wegen en Verkeer

0330.....Tunnel Arenberg Leuven...Tunnel R23 ter hoogte van.....MVG, Departement LIN, AWW,
de Parkpoort, Leuven Afdeling Wegen en Verkeer

0331.....Geluidsschermen Dilbeek...R0 ter hoogte van wijk Kattebroek,MVG, Departement LIN, AWW,
Dilbeek Afdeling Wegen en Verkeer

0332.....Nijdrop OpwijkKloosterstraat, Opwijkvzw Jeugdhuis / Muziekcentrum Nijdrop

0333.....Imeldaziekenhuis.....Imeldalaan 9, Bonheiden.....vzw Imelda Imeldaziekenhuis.....

0334.....Paviljoenen water-.....Berchemlei 115, BorgerhoutMVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
bouwkundig labo Afdeling Gebouwen
Borgerhout

0335.....SGM Nieuw Sint-Truiden ..Zoutstraat 63-65, Sint-TruidenC.V. Nieuw Sint-Truiden.....

0336.....Ganzepoot Nieuwpoort.....Sluizencomplex Ganzepoot, Nieuwpoort...MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ,
Afdeling Waterwegen en Kust

0337.....Jachthaven Nieuwpoort...Havengeul West, Nieuwpoort.....MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ,
Afdeling Waterwegen en Kust

0338.....Fietsveer IJzermendingIjzermending nieuwpoort.....MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ,
Afdeling Waterwegen en Kust

0339.....zie 0530.....

0340.....Bib Dendermonde.....Kerkstraat 111, DendermondeStadsbestuur Dendermonde.....

0341.....Sporthal DendermondeVan Langenhovestraat 203a,Stadsbestuur Dendermonde.....
Dendermonde

00 02 2001

0201.....zie 00 0735.....

0202.....Zeewezzen ZeebruggeZeewezzen ZeebruggeMVG, Departement LIN, AWZ, Afdeling Vloot.....

0203.....VLM BruggeVlaamse Landmaatschappij VLM.....

0204.....Verkeerspost.....Kampenhout-SasNV Zeekanaal en Watergebonden Grondbeheer ...
Leuven-Dijle Vlaanderen

0205.....Sociale woningen.....Pleinstraat, BooischotC.V. Zonnige Kempen.....
Booischot

0206.....Ter Rijst PepingenTer Rijst 2a, Pepingen-HeikruisMVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Afdeling Gebouwen

0207.....KTA Dendemonde.....Begijnhoflaan 1, DendermondeGemeenschapsonderwijs

0208.....KA Schoten.....E. Blangemansstraat 2, SchotenGemeenschapsonderwijs

0209.....BS TienenOude Vesterstraat 12, TienenGemeenschapsonderwijs

0210.....Stadhuys en belfort.....Grote Markt 1, MenenStadsbestuur Menen
Menen

0211.....zie 0304.....

0212.....zie 0305.....

0213.....CC en bib Beveren.....Stationstraat 2, Beveren.....Gemeentebestuur Beveren.....

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| ..... | ⊗ | IX F22 |
| ..... | ⊗ | XIV G16 |
| ..... | ⊗ | XV G21 |
| Ingenieursbureau G. Derveaux , D&C Van Impe & Partners, De Architectengroep, Philippe Samyn & Partners, JPLX / Arcadis Gedas | ✓ | XIV G17 |
| Architecten Tom Thys en Adinda Van Geystelen , 51N4E, Adjaye Associates, B-architecten, Arup / Daidalos / Ignace Vermeersch / CICI / Bunkerhotel Army | ✓ | VIII F16 |
| Hans Verstuyft architecten , Conix Architects, Delmulle Architecten, osararchitects, LAB / Bureau Bouwtechniek | ✓ | IX F19 |
| Architectenbureau Praet-Verlinden , architecten BOB361, Teema architecten, Ewoud Saey / Koen Matthys, WAW | ⊗ | detail IV |
| Santermans+Cielen architecten , Egide Meertens architecten, FFWD, Johan Laethem, L.U.S.T. Architecten | ✓ | XVI H25 |
| ..... | ⊗ | VI D3 |
| ..... | ⊗ | VI D3 |
| Architectuur en Stedenbouw E+W Eggermont , Christian Kieckens Architects, MJOSE VAN HEE ARCHITECTEN, Tom Cortoos / Bart Hollanders / Hans Sterck / Stein Van Rossem / Natalie Vanderick / Marnix Vink, West 8 Brussel | ✓ | VI D3 |
| architecten BOB361 , Atelier Zeinstra Van Der Pol, Baumschlager-Eberle Stéphane Beel architect, Felix – Glorieux / F. GIMMELPREZ | ✓ | VIII E15 |
| Planners , 51N4E, De Smet Vermeulen architecten, De Zwarte Hond, Buelens Vanderlinden Architects / Hilde De Ruysscher / Ney & Partners | ✓ | VIII F16 |
| ..... | ⊗ | II B7 |
| ..... | ⊗ | II C7 |
| ssa/xx , architecten Els Claessens en Tania Vandenbussche, Claikens Jenzen architecten, FFWD, Tom Verheyen / Inez Hermans / Geert De Neuter | ✓ | IX F20 |
| ZED , Cleuren-Merken, Alexis Versele & Johan Vanhauwere architecten / Brik / Frans De Medts, Van Zundert, Marc Schepens | ✓ | IX E21 |
| Karel Breda architectuurbureau , B.O.A. , Lens°Ass architecten, Stoop & D'Herde Architects & Partners, A20 architecten / BEG | ⊗ | XIV I15 |
| Buro II , Dial-architects, Gino Debruyne en architecten, Stijn Peeters Architecten, Eugene Liebaut | ✓ | VIII E15 |
| Architectenbureau Lou Jansen , ES°TE architecten, Hans Verstuyft architecten, Planners, Architectenburo Jef Van Oevelen / Ingenieursbureau Constructor | ✓ | IV C19 |
| ssa/xx , a154 architecten, JMS architectes, Feys en Gouwy / DMVA, MONaRCH / SMaR noAarchitecten , Lieven Achtergael Architecten, Philippe Samyn & Partners, Rapp+Rapp, SumProject | ✓ | XV H23 |
| ..... | ✓ | XIII H7 |
| De Smet Vermeulen architecten , B-architecten, Architectenburo Jef Van Oevelen / Ingenieursbureau Constructor, LAB / Bureau Bouwtechniek, WIT | ✓ | VIII D17 |

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

0214.....Aquacultuur Universiteit ...Kleine Mortelputstraat 1, Afsnee Universiteit Gent.....
Gent

0215.....ZwartzusterkloosterKasteelstraat 20, Oudenaarde Woon- en zorgcentrum H.Hart vzw
Oudenaarde

0216.....Fonds Integratie.....Locatie niet bekend op moment Vlaams Fonds voor de integratie van personen.....
gehandicapten Gent van publicatie met een handicap

0217.....BS De Step BeringenPaalsesteenweg 20, BeringenGemeenschapsonderwijs

0218.....KA Brasschaat.....Lage Kaart 538, BrasschaatGemeenschapsonderwijs

0219.....MPI Genk.....Richter 25, Genk.....Gemeenschapsonderwijs

0220.....OPZ RekemLange Scholiersstraat 92-94, Antwerpen... MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Afdeling Gebouwen

0221.....OPZ Geel.....Pas 200, Geel.....MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Afdeling Gebouwen

0222.....Brakke Grond Amsterdam...Nes 45, Amsterdam, Nederland MVG, Departement AZF,
AOGGI, Afdeling Gebouwen

0223.....Haven OostendeVerlengde van H. Baelskaai, Oostende... MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ,
Afdeling Waterwegen en Kust

0224.....zie 0337.....

0225.....Oude Vismijn Zeebrugge...Tijdokstraat, Zeebrugge..... MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ, Afdeling
Waterwegen en Kust

0226.....BlankaartbekkenBlankaartbekken Houthulst..... MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ,
Houthulst Afdeling Waterwegen en Kust

0227.....zie 0306.....

0228.....zie 0336.....

0229.....Brug VroenhovenBrug over Albertkanaal, Vroenhoven... MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ, Afdeling Maas en ..
Albertkanaal, Dienst voor de Scheepvaart

0230.....Wegenbouwkunde Evere...Olympiadelaan 10, Evere MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Afdeling Gebouwen

0231.....Alden Biesen.....Kasteelstraat 6, Bilzen MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Afdeling Gebouwen

0232.....CC De Lijsterbes Kraainem...Lijsterbessenbomenlaan 6, Kraainem... MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Afdeling Gebouwen

0233.....CICOV Overijse.....Terlindenlaan 14, Overijse MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Afdeling Gebouwen

0234.....zie 0734.....

0235.....zie 0733.....

0236.....Site priorijDuboislaan 2, Hoeilaart..... MVG, Departement LIN, AMINAL,
Groenendaal Hoeilaart Afdeling Bos en Groen

0237.....zie 1301.....

0238.....Dorpskern Nieuwkapelle...Dorpskern Nieuwkapelle Gemeentebestuur Diksmuide

0239.....Dorpskern Jonkershove ...Dorpskern Jonkershove Gemeentebestuur Houthulst.....

00 b01 2001

01b01.....Sportvelden BLOSO Blankenberge Koning Boudewijnlaan 15/B, BlankenbergeBLOSO

01b02.....Zwembad BLOSO Blankenberge Koning Boudewijnlaan 15/B, BlankenbergeBLOSO

01b03...BLOSO HofstadeTervuursesteenweg 399, Hofstade BLOSO.....

CANDIDATES / SELECTED TEAM..... CURRENT STATUS.....MAP

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| ..... | ⊗ | VII E12 |
| noAarchitecten , architecten Els Claessens en Tania Vandenbussche, Haverhals-Heylen..... | ✓ | XIII H11 |
| architecten, Nero, Jan Demuyndt / Karel Vandenhende / Sabine Van Meerbeek / Bureau Bouwtechniek | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | VIII E12 |
| ..... | ⊗ | X E25 |
| ZED , Architect Philippe Dinet, Architectenbureau Van Hunsel Herman en Van Hunsel Marjan, | ✓ | IV B19 |
| Slegers & Martens, S.A.R. architecten | | |
| Segers & Moermans architectenbureau , Antwerps Architecten Atelier, B-architecten, | ✓ | X F28 |
| De Smet Vermeulen Architecten, Maes en Debusschere | | |
| Mys & Bomans / Ars Horti , Delmulle Delmulle Architecten, Feys en Gouwy / DMVA, | ✓ | detail IV |
| OaA Van Dael & Meesters / Stevens – Nivelte / DIA – Philippe Dreesen & Sandra Brauns, Verdict & Verdickt architecten | | |
| OMGEVING , Architectenburo JMW, Architectuuratelier Vertommen, Spectrum, | ✓ | X D23 |
| Eureka Architectuur | | |
| Coussée & Goris architecten , Dial-architects, Hans Verstuyft architecten, | ⊗ | NL |
| Lieven Achtergael Architecten, uapS | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | I C4 |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | II B7 |
| ..... | ⊗ | VI F4 |
| | | |
| Ney & Partners , Bureau d'Etudes Greisch, Meyer en Van Schooten architecten, | ✓ | XVII G29 |
| Philippe Samyn & Partners, Verburg Hoogendijk Architecten | | |
| LAB / Bureau Bouwtechniek , Ewoud Saey, Frank De Groeve architecten, | ✓ | XV G18 |
| Verdict & Verdickt architecten, Zebra architecten | | |
| A20 architecten / BEG, De Gregorio & Partners , FBW architecten, Stramien, Barbara Van Der Wee / | ✓ | XVI G28 |
| Erik Dhont | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | XV G19 |
| Spectrum , Cenergie, Eva De Wachter, Alexis Versele & Johan Vanhauwere architecten / | ⊗ | XV H19 |
| Brik / Frans De Medts, Eureka Architectuur | | |
| | | |
| Buro voor vrije ruimte / Vermander & Van Mol, Nero, Planners, Studio Associato | ⊗ | XV H18 |
| Secchi-Viganò, Barbara Van Der Wee / Erik Dhont | | |
| | | |
| Vectris , Buro voor vrije ruimte / Vermander & Van Mol, Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò, | ✓ | VI F4 |
| Teema architecten, WES | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | VI F5 |
| ..... | ⊗ | II B6 |
| Michel Van Langenhove Architectenbureau, Snoeck & Partners, Libost Groep / L-Groep, | ⊗ | II B6 |
| Verba, WIT | | |
| Atelier De Bondt , E+W Eggermont, Paul Deroose, Steenhoudt..... | ✓ | IX F19 |
| en Robaye architecten, BAS / T.O.P. office | | |

NRPROJECT..... ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

01b04....VDAB Kortrijk.....Rijselstraat 57, Kortrijk.....VDAB.....
01b05....zie OO 0735.....
01b06....zie OO 0202.....
01b07....Buitenomgeving KMSK.....Leopold De Waelplaats Antwerpen.....MVG, Departement WVC, ..
Antwerpen Administratie Cultuur, KMSKA
01b08....Hoge Rielen Kasterlee.....Domein Hoge Rielen.....MVG, Departement WVC, Administratie Cultuur, ..
Afdeling Jeugd en Sport
01b09....Museum Sint-.....J. De Pauwstraat 25, Sint-Pieters-Leeuw ..MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Pieters-Leeuw Afdeling Gebouwen
01b10....De Noorderkempem.....Heuvelweg, RijkevorselCV Noorderkempem.....
Rijkevorsel
01b11....Sociale woningen Lier.....Wijk 'De Herderin' Lier.....CV Lierse Maatschappij voor Huisvesting.....
01b12....zie 0203.....
01b13....zie 0204.....
01b14....Verkeerspost Leuven-Dijle Oostdijk 110, WillebroekNV Zeekanaal en Watergebonden.....
Grondbeheer Vlaanderen
01b15....Administratief gebouw Zeekanaal.....NV Zeekanaal en Watergebonden.....
Grondbeheer Vlaanderen
01b16....zie 0205.....
01b17....Gruwzusters Antwerpen...Sint-Annastraat 7, AntwerpenMVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI,
Afdeling Gebouwen
01b18....Opera Antwerpen.....Van Ertbornstraat 8, Antwerpen.....Vlaamse Opera Antwerpen.....
01b19....VIPA BeernemSint-Andrealaan 5, Beernem.....MVG, Departement WVC, AGMW, VIPA, Afdeling
Gemeenschapsinstellingen voor Bijzondere
Jeugdbijstand
01b20....zie 0206.....
01b21....GO OostendeRogierlaan 8, Oostende.....Gemeenschapsonderwijs
01b22....zie 0207.....
01b23....MPI Sint-NiklaasEeckhoornstraat 1, Sint-Niklaas.....Gemeenschapsonderwijs
01b24....zie 0208.....
01b25....KunsthumanioraKarel Oomstraat 24, AntwerpenGemeenschapsonderwijs
Antwerpen
01b26....zie 0209.....
OO 01 2000
0101....zie OO 01b01.....
0102....zie OO 01b02.....
0103....BLOSO Bruggge.....Speelpleinlaan 1, BruggeBLOSO.....
0104....zie OO 01B03.....
0105....VLM Gent.....Ganzendries 149, Gent.....Vlaamse Landmaatschappij VLM.....
0106....zie OO 01b04.....
0107....VDAB Sint-NiklaasNoordlaan 4, Sint-NiklaasVDAB.....
0108....Radio 2 Kortrijk.....Doorniksesteenweg 214, Kortrijk.....VRT

CANDIDATES / SELECTED TEAM..... CURRENT STATUS.....MAP

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| ..... | ⊗ | ..... XIII H8 |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | ..... detail IV |
| Studio Associato Secchi-Viganò , Coussée & Goris architecten, KuiperCompagnons, | ✓ | V C23 |
| SWK / Tom Van Mieghem / Johan Van Reeth, Xaveer De Geyter Architects / SWK | | |
| Architektenateljee ARK , ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN, SCOOP | ✓ | XIV H17 |
| Stoop & D'Herde Architects & Partners, Groep Serck / Bouquet / Stockman | | |
| Teema architecten , François en Mot Ponette / Projectum, | ✓ | IV B21 |
| TemaS / Hans Barbier | | |
| François en Mot Ponette / Projectum , A33 architecten | ✓ | IX D20 |
| PETER KINT ARCHITECTEN, MDMA / Bureau Bouwtechniek / BAS, ZED | | |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | ..... IX E18 |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | ..... IX E18 |
| | | |
| AR-TE / Van Broeck & Meuwissen , architecten BOB361, Crepain Binst | ✓ | detail IV |
| DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS architecten, Johan Laethem | | |
| Robbrecht en Daem architecten , Architectenburo Ro Berteloot, DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS architecten, A 2R C, Dhooghe en Werckx / BAS / | ✓ | detail IV |
| TTAS / Daidalos / Roelands & Rys | | |
| Buro II , ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN, De Zwarte Hond, Cuypers en Q / Bosch Slabbers, | ✓ | VII D9 |
| WIT | | |
| | | |
| Kathy Vanhulle / ARJM , Delmulle Delmulle Architecten, SumProject | ✓ | I C4 |
| Cuypers en Q / Bosch Slabbers, Felix – Glorieux / F. Grimmelprez | | |
| | | |
| Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout , ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN, Maccleanor Lavington Architects, | ✓ | VIII D16 |
| PETER KINT ARCHITECTEN, ZED | | |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | ..... detail IV |
| | | |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | ..... II C7 |
| evr-Architecten , Christian Kieckens Architects, KCAP, | ⊗ | VIII E12 |
| META architectuurbureau, Stéphane Beel architect | | |
| | | |
| architecten BOB361 , Architectenbureau Jan Maenhout, Coussée & Goris | ✓ | VIII D16 |
| architecten, evr-Architecten, META | | |
| architectenbureau cepezed , Antwerps Architecten Atelier, Architettura, | ✓ | XIII H8 |
| Atelier De Bondt, B-architecten, Coussée & Goris architecten, DRIESEN-MEERSMAN-THOMAS architecten, Haverhals-Heylen architecten, Stéphane Beel architect, Xaveer De Geyter Architects / SWK | | |

| NR | PROJECT | ADDRESS | PRINCIPAL |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 0109 | Radio 2 Hasselt | Via Media 2, Hasselt | VRT |
| 0110 | zie OO 0735 | | |
| 0111 | Huis van Oombergen Gent | Koningsstraat 18, Gent | MVG, Departement WVC, Administratie Cultuur |
| 0112 | zie OO 0202 | | |
| 0113 | Centrum voor | Vijversdreef 15, Linkebeek | MVG, Departement LIN, AMINAL, Afdeling Bos en Groen |
| 0114 | Boswachterswoning | Naamse Steenweg 581, Leuven | MVG, Departement LIN, AMINAL, Afdeling Bos en Groen |
| 0115 | zie 01b07 | | |
| 0116 | Werkhuis-magazijn | Hoogmolendijk 1, Schoten | MVG, Departement LIN, AWZ, Afdeling Maas en... |
| 0117 | Renovatie en | Berchemlei 115, Borgerhout | MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gebouwen |
| 0118 | Loods domein | Boerenkrijglaan 51, Olen | MVG, Departement LIN, AMINAL, Afdeling Bos en Groen |
| 0119 | Boswachterswoning | Kolonie 33, Hoogstraten | MVG, Departement LIN, AMINAL, Afdeling Bos en Groen |
| 0120 | De Otter Diksmuide | Iepersesteenweg 56, Diksmuide | MVG, Departement LIN, AMINAL, Afdeling Natuur |
| 0121 | Boswachterswoning | Kapelstraat 59, Hulshout | MVG, Departement LIN, AMINAL, Afdeling Bos en Groen |
| 0122 | OVAM Mechelen | | OVAM |
| 0123 | Vertrekzalen Luchthaven | Luchthavenlei 1, Deurne | MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gebouwen |
| 0124 | Inkomhal en sanitair | Luchthavenlei 1, Deurne | MVG, Departement AZF, AOGGI, Afdeling Gebouwen |
| 0125 | zie 01b08 | | |

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|--|---|----------------|
| zie 0108 | ✓ |X F26 |
| | | |
| Architectenbureau Frank Van Hulle / De Meyer & Prims architecten , Architettura, | | |
| Architect Pascal Van der Kelen, de Architekten Cie, Macken & Macken architecten | ⊗ |VIII E12 |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | .....XV H18 |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | .....XV G21 |
| | | |
| Hub , Cleuren-Merken, Coussée & Goris architecten, Macken & Macken architecten, | ✓ |IV C19 |
| Van Zundert Architectuuratelier | | |
| architecten BOB361 , Poponcini & Lootens, | ✓ |detail IV |
| Architectenbureau Frank Van Hulle / De Meyer & Prims architecten, Mys & Bomans | | |
| / Ars Horti, Tom Vercammen Isabelle Urbain / Bureau Bouwtechniek | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | .....IX D22 |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | .....IV A22 |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | .....VI F4 |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | .....IX E22 |
| | | |
| ..... | ⊗ | .....IX E19 |
| Baumschlager-Eberle , Atelier De Bondt, De architectengroep Rijnboutt, Ruijsseenaars, | ✓ |detail IV |
| OMGEVING, Philippe Samyn & Partners | | |
| zie 0123 | ✓ |detail IV |
| | | |

