



**PHILIPPE ROTTHIER EUROPEAN PRIZE FOR ARCHITECTURE**  
**FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY**  
**2008**



**Organised by the Fondation pour l'Architecture and A Vision of Europe**  
**with the cooperation of the University of Ferrara**

**PRESS KIT**

**2008 EUROPEAN PRIZE FOR**  
**ARCHITECTURE**

for

**THE BEST URBAN NEIGHBOURHOODS**  
**BUILT IN EUROPE OVER THE PAST 25 YEARS**

**2008 PRIZEWINNERS**  
**TOP 10**  
**AMONG THE 88 SELECTED PROJECTS**

**Brussels, June 2008**  
**Fondation Philippe Rotthier pour l'Architecture**



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The international jury\* of the 2008 Philippe Rotthier European Prize for Architecture, meeting on 13 and 14 June at the Fondation pour l'Architecture, in Brussels, awarded the following prizes:



(1)

Grand Prize for

**The best renaissance of a city suburb:**  
Le Plessis-Robinson, France (1)



(6)



(2)

Prize for

**The best new town:**  
Val d'Europe, Ile-de-France (2)



(7)

**The best reconstruction of a historic city centre:**  
Neumarkt district, Dresden, Germany (3)



(3)

**The best reconstruction of a city centre:**  
Palermo, Italy (4)



(8)

**The best new village :**  
Poundbury, Dorchester, Great Britain (5)



(4)

**The best public intervention:**  
Town Hall district, Gladbeck, Germany (6)



(9)

**The best neighbourhood centre:**  
Borgo Città Nuova, Alessandria, Italy (7)



(5)

**The best urban square:**  
Erromes Plaza, Irun, Spain (8)



(10)

**The best garden city:**  
Heulebrug, Knokke-Heist, Belgium (9)

**The best campus:**  
Campus Åkroken, Sundsvall, Sweden (10)

Special mention for

**The quality of the extension of Spanish towns:**  
Alicante, Bilbao, Burgos, Carbajosa de la Sagrada, Gijón, La Coruña, Oviedo, Pamplona, Salamanca,  
San Sebastian, Santander, Santiago de Compostela, Valladolid, Vitoria



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#### \* Members of the international jury for the 2008 Philippe Rotthier European Prize for Architecture:

The jury met under the presidency of Maurice Culot, in the presence of Philippe Rotthier, the prize founder.

José Baganha, architect, Portugal  
Bernard Durand-Rival, architect, France  
Adrien Goetz, writer, France  
Birgit Lucas, art historian, Berlin, Germany  
Michael Lykoudis, architect, Dean of the School of Architecture, University of Notre Dame, USA  
Jean Bernard Métais, artist, France  
Katia Pecnik, journalist, Paris, France  
Philippe Pemezec, elected representative, France  
William Pesson, architect, France  
Patrick Roussies, teacher, France  
John Simpson, architect, United Kingdom  
Gabriele Tagliaventi, architect, Italy

#### PRIZEWINNERS:

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#### PHILIPPE ROTTHIER GRAND PRIZE FOR THE BEST RENAISSANCE OF AN URBAN NEIGHBOURHOOD: LE PLESSIS-ROBINSON, FRANCE

Master plan: François Spoerry, then Xavier Bohl, Marc & Nada Breitman

Project date: 1993

Start of works: 1996

Completion of the 3 sites concerned: 2008

Surface area of sites: 17.5 hectares

Built surface area: 200,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of inhabitants: 6,000

Public & civic programme: public buildings, public domain, schools, sports facilities, streets, squares

The town of Plessis-Robinson, located in a suburban environment just outside Paris, has changed in appearance a great deal over the past 20 years. A town centre was reconstructed in 1989 according to the plans drawn up by François Spoerry, who designed Port-Grimaud and who was one of the founders of the *New Urbanism*. In 2001, the former garden city was entirely rethought and redesigned. The apartment blocks and high-rises of the 1930s and 1960s gave way to new densely occupied and mixed use neighbourhoods with streets, squares, a covered market, gardens and public parks. Variety, complexity and conviviality replaced the depressing functionalist formality. A notable achievement was the total integration of social housing into the urban fabric, where it is indistinguishable from other constructions.



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#### PHILIPPE ROTTHIER PRIZE FOR THE BEST NEW TOWN:

##### VAL D'EUROPE, ILE-DE-FRANCE

Master plan: Disneyland Paris Imagineering with Cooper, Robertson & Partners consultant

Developer: Eurodisney

Planner: EPA France

Design: 1996

Start of works: 1998

Expected completion: 2020

Site surface area: 1943 hectares

Population in 2008: about 20,000 for 7,500 homes

Number of dwellings delivered per year: 500

Final population: 50,000

Housing surface area: 700,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Office surface area: 70,000 m<sup>2</sup> (2008), 300,000 m<sup>2</sup> (2020)

Shops: 110,000 m<sup>2</sup>

University centre: 1,000 students

Work on building the new town of Val d'Europe, lying 35 km east of Paris, began 20 years ago on the basis of the principles of the European town. For the first time since the war, town planners conceived of a town made up of neighbourhoods designed on a pedestrian scale and structured in terms of streets and squares. The approach was that of sustainable development, seeking a certain density and compactness while at the same time endeavouring to retain buildings on a human scale and open spaces. A system of transport on reserved lanes, a network of parks, gardens and cycle paths, and good urban mixity encourages inhabitants not to use their cars and helps limit journey times between home and work.

#### ROTTHER PRIZE FOR THE BEST RECONSTRUCTION OF A HISTORICAL CENTRE:

##### NEUMARKT DISTRICT, DRESDEN, GERMANY

Master plan: Gesellschaft Historischer Neumarkt Dresden

Start of works: 2000

Expected completion: 2025

Site surface area: 30 hectares

Built new surface areas: approximately 600,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Shops: 130,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Public buildings: 110,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Housing: 360,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Final number of inhabitants: 10,800

Public & civic programme: square with theatre, church, school of fine art, public services and buildings, streets, squares, etc

In the course of the bombings between 13 and 15 February 1945, one third of the town's surface area (15 square kilometres) was destroyed by British and American incendiary and splinter bombs, killing an estimated 35,000 people among a population of 630,000.

The town of Caspar David Friedrich, known as the Florence of the Elbe and immortalised in the paintings of Belotto, was entirely rebuilt during the communist era according to the anti-urban and functionalist standards of the time with no more than a few isolated monuments of major historical importance remaining. It was not until German reunification in 1990 that a citizens' initiative launched a campaign for the reconstruction of the *Frauenkirche* and, inspired by this success, the *Gesellschaft Historischer Neumarkt Dresden* obtained from the municipality approval for the reconstruction of the plots that surrounded the church. The new buildings recreate the characteristics of those destroyed while eliminating possible defects (such as the excessively cramped interior courtyards) and incorporating contemporary notions of comfort, ecology, energy savings and sustainability. With the reconstruction of the *Neumarkt* (new market) district, which until reunification was a wasteland dominated by the ruins of the *Frauenkirche*, Dresden has today been able to regain its historical identity as sought by the vast majority of its inhabitants.



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#### ROTHIER PRIZE FOR THE BEST RECONSTRUCTION OF A CITY CENTRE:

##### PALERMO, ITALY

Master plan: Municipality of Palermo

Design: Leonardo Benevolo, Pier Luigi Cervellati, Italo Insolera,

Università degli Studi di Palermo – Dipartimento di Progetto e Costruzione Edilizia: Giovanni Fatta, Tiziana Campisi, Giuseppe Costa, Mario Li Castri, Stefano lo Piccolo, Calogero Vinci

Plan implementation: 1993

Surface area: 250 hectares

Final number of inhabitants: 55,000 (currently 30,000)

Public & civic programme: 2 major theatres, 13 churches and convents, 15 public buildings, 3 public gardens, municipal library, historical civic archives, 40 blocks, 3 university student residences, pedestrian streets and squares and development of two kilometres of quayside

The aim of the master plan is to maintain and conserve the existing architectural heritage and restore the old town to how it was prior to the destruction of World War Two and the subsequent abandon.

The plan takes the view that the city centre forms, with its historical monuments and ordinary buildings, a monument in itself. It prohibits the demolition of both historical and ordinary buildings and is distinctive in imposing the reconstruction of wasteland and ruins by drawing inspiration from what existed in the past or what could have existed before demolition. Where documentation exists there is philological reconstruction and where it does not there is recourse to typological reconstruction. Any new project begins with a typological analysis of the site and its environment, followed by the search for the form and significance of neighbouring buildings. Much more than an approach based on imitation alone, it is a project based on cultural knowledge and historical awareness.

To attract private investors to the most dilapidated areas, the municipal authorities awarded priority to interventions in public works. This is in order to make the urban context more attractive by improving lighting, pavements, parks and public gardens. Reductions in taxes and aid in obtaining permits were also granted to private investors who restore or reconstruct buildings. The result has been a rapid return of inhabitants to the city centre and a genuine renaissance of social life.

#### ROTHIER PRIZE FOR THE BEST NEW VILLAGE:

##### POUNDBURY, DORCHESTER, COUNTY OF DORSET, GREAT BRITAIN

Master plan: Léon Krier

Commissioner: Charles, Prince of Wales

Developer: Duchy of Cornwall

Development Director: Andrew Hamilton

Development Manager: Simon Conibear

Project date: 1988

Start of works: Phase I October 1993, Phase II 1996

Realised in 2008: 730 cottages, 524 town houses, 206 apartments, 1 office building, 4 shops

Completion: 2025

Site area: approximately 40 hectares (7.5 ha for phase 1 and 13.5 ha for phase 2, the rest for phases 3 and 4)

Final population: approximately 5,500

Final number of dwellings: approximately 2,000 (individual houses, terraced houses and apartments)

Poundbury is an extension of the town of Dorchester (population 17,000) in southern England. Commissioned by the Prince of Wales, the plans for the village were drawn up between 1989 and 1995 by Léon Krier, one of the first European architects to have shown and illustrated in his projects the validity of traditional European architecture and the need to design polycentric towns. Poundbury, which will be completed in 2025, consists of four village neighbourhoods, the distance between each centre being no more than 10 minutes on foot. The neighbourhoods are home to multiple activities, with winding roads to discourage speeding and varied public areas with an informal geometry that draws inspiration from the villages in the region and combines perfectly with a simple and practical architecture that is close to the vernacular language. To resolve the issue of parking for private cars, Léon Krier has taken inspiration from the English tradition of *mews* (lanes running into plots that formerly led to stables). Today Poundbury is home to many businesses and the level of satisfaction among inhabitants and users is very high.



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#### **ROTTHER PRIZE FOR THE BEST PUBLIC INTERVENTION:**

##### **GLADBECK, TOWN HALL DISTRICT, NORTH RHINELAND-WESTPHALIA, GERMANY**

Master plan: Michael Stojan

Architects: Hofmann Syffus Knaack, Düsseldorf

Developer: Public, private partnership between the City of Gladbeck and Hochtief AG Essen

Design: 2003

Completion: 2006

Site surface area: 1 hectare

Built surface area: 24,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Programme: extension of the town hall, public square and car parks

The two office buildings built in 1974 as an extension of the historical town hall built in 1908 were shown to be so polluted by asbestos that the mayor Michael Stojan decided to demolish them and commission town planning studies to define the form and scale of new buildings. He stressed that the materials used should be inspired by a historical context: masonry in local grey natural stone and brick, tiled roofs and facades of no more than 4 or 5 floors.

On completion of these studies, a private-public partnership competition was launched. The selected and realised project includes a wing housing a cafeteria on two floors that connects the existing town hall with the new buildings. The latter are laid out around two interior courtyards, one of which is covered and provides a huge entrance hall for the public. Entrance to the square from the west is by way of a narrow passage that suggests an old entrance to the town. The new town hall square highlights the new buildings and is today a very lively part of the town with its many café terraces.

#### **ROTTHER PRIZE FOR THE BEST NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE:**

##### **BORGO CITTÀ NUOVA, ALESSANDRIA, ITALY**

Master plan and architects: Léon Krier, Gabriele Tagliaventi

Project date: 1994-1995

Completion: 2002

Site surface area: 0.85 hectares

Built surface area: Residential: 10,200 m<sup>2</sup> / Offices and shops: 1,800 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of inhabitants: 300

Public & civic programme: 3 public squares reserved for pedestrians

This urban development providing homes for 300 people was built on the site of industrial wasteland and demonstrates that there is no need to build high-rise blocks and skyscrapers to obtain a high density and mixed use environment. The layout of the dwellings and shops creates streets with arcades, two public squares and an esplanade of varying dimensions and character. There are underground parking facilities so that pedestrians are able to easily cross the public areas at the heart of the site.

#### **ROTTHER PRIZE FOR THE BEST URBAN SQUARE:**

##### **ERROMES PLAZA, IRUN, SPAIN**

Master plan and architect: José Manuel Abalos

Project date: 1993-1996

Status: completed

Site surface area: 1 hectare

Built surface area: 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of inhabitants: 400

Public & civic programme: a square, a central square with arcades, an esplanade and street

The square lies at the foot of a monumental stairway (Eskoleta Karrika) and in the immediate proximity of the ancient church of Santa Maria del Jucal with its superb altar-piece dating back to 1643. This constitutes the centre of a new neighbourhood built outside the old town, formerly the site of the port of Irun and an area of industrial wasteland and marshy terrain. Through one portico the square gives onto the apse of the church and through another onto the Dunboa canal. The square is a modern interpretation of the traditional squares of the Basque country, often used for bull races. The sober lines and vertical emphasis recall the style of Auguste Perret and the square gives the impression of being timeless, built outside of any architectural fashion. It is an excellent illustration of the polycentric town with several centres of attraction and wonderful public spaces dispersed among the different neighbourhoods. The ground floors are given over to shops, the professions and there is also a car and restaurant with a terrace.



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#### **ROTTHER PRIZE FOR THE BEST GARDEN CITY: HEULEBRUG, KNOKKE-HEIST, BELGIUM**

Master plan: Léon Krier & Duany Plater-Zyberk

Architects: Michel Authié, Arcas Group, Pier Carlo Bontempi, Piotr Choynowski, Jean de Gastines, Charles Legler, Michel Leloup, Marc Heene, Sune Malmquist, Guy Montharry, Colum Mulhern, Alberto Castro Nunes & Antonio Braga, John Robins, John Simpson, Barbara Weiss, David Oliver

Developers: Municipality of Knokke, Intercommunale of Western Flanders

Project date: 1998

Start of works: August 2003

Under construction

Site surface area: 26 hectares

Number of dwellings: 405 (200 detached houses, 105 terraced houses, 100 apartments)

Number of inhabitants: 1,200

Public & civic programme: a gymnasium, a belfry, a bridge and entrance gate, a main square, four smaller squares, offices of the Public Social Assistance Centre, parking places

The theme of the garden city was explored at the beginning of the 20th century with some undeniable successes such as the Floréal and the Logis in Brussels, the Garbatella district in Rome, and the Heliopolis garden city in Seville. Abandoned in favour of apartment blocks and high-rises, the garden cities are today reappearing as a solution when building neighbourhoods of low or medium density. To be effective, they must be approached not as monofunctional sites but as genuine neighbourhoods complete with public buildings, shops and public spaces. The Heulebrug garden city lies to the south of the station and gives onto the wide landscape of the Polders. It was designed by the American town planners Duany and Plater-Zyberk, the principal promoters of the *New Urbanism* in the United States.

#### **ROTTHER PRIZE FOR THE BEST CAMPUS: CAMPUS ÅKROKEN, SUNDSVALL, SWEDEN**

Master plan: Akademiska Hus, Mid Sweden University, Torbjörn Einarsson at Arken SE Arkitekter

Status: completed

Site surface area: 5 hectares

Built surface area: 35,000 m<sup>2</sup>

The new Åkroken campus is home to the *Mid Sweden University* in Sundsvall, the largest city in central Sweden. In marked contrast to a rigid urban environment born of a functionalist urbanism, this convivial campus is designed as a student quarter in the tradition of the local architecture and using regional colours. It is a successful alternative to the majority of other European campuses built after the Second World War that often consist of a chaotic succession of isolated buildings.

On this campus, students and professors follow the path of new streets as they walk from one faculty to another, from the library to the restaurant, or take the footbridge across the river to the parking areas. The steeply sloping roofs are justified by a climate with a lot of rain and heavy snowfalls. Viewed from the river, the campus resembles a small medieval Swedish town. The feeling when on the campus is of being in a lively village centre on the human scale.



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#### MENTIONS

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**Rotthier Prize special mention for the quality of extensions to Spanish towns:**

**ALICANTE, BILBAO, BURGOS, CARBAJOSA DE LA SAGRADA, GIJON, LA CORUÑA,  
OVIEDO, PAMPLONA, SALAMANCA, SAN SEBASTIAN, SANTANDER,  
SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, VALLADOLID, VITORIA**

While attracting no publicity, most Spanish towns expand by building genuine mixed use and densely occupied neighbourhoods centred around convivial public spaces and inspired by the local urban culture. This practice of extending Spanish towns, linked to a tradition of *ensanche* (enlargement) developed throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, makes the extension of Spanish towns genuine reference projects.

#### NOMINATED

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The jury also decided to nominate 10 other projects that respect the same philosophy.

##### **Brandevoort, The Netherlands**

Extension of the town of Helmond, 365 hectares, 24,000 inhabitants  
Master plan: Rob Krier, Christoph Kohl Architekten, Wissing Stedebouw and Ruimtelijke Vormgeving B.V.,  
Paul van Beek Landscape architect

The new town is constituted of urban cores surrounded by parks. The overall impression is that of a medieval town which has grown by demultiplying itself. Nowadays, in the built and inhabited parts, the inhabitants have a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood.

##### **Fairford Leys, United Kingdom**

Extension of the town of Aylesbury, 210 hectares, 5,550 inhabitants  
Master plan: John Simpson & Partners

The town was designed in order to favour walking and riding bicycles. The centre is designed like an ancient urban core surrounded by moats and accessible by bridges.

##### **Castel Leliënhuyze, The Netherlands**

Element of the extension of the town of Haverleij den Bosch, 200 inhabitants  
Sjoerd Soeters, architect

The shape of a fortified castle springs to mind when looking at the overall structure. The concentration of dwellings in several structures such as this one has largely enabled the preservation of nature and has avoided the spreading of housing estates.

##### **Cadriano, Italy**

New centre of the town of Cadriano, municipality of Granarolo dell'Emilia (Bologna)  
Master plan: Andrea Guidotti, Mirko Guidoreni  
Architecture: A. Guidotti, Studio di via Masi

After renovation, the village, located a few kilometres away from Bologna, disposes of a new square for pedestrians only, which seems to have come from a De Chirico metaphysical painting.



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#### **Richmond Riverside, United Kingdom**

Town Hall district on the River Thames in the town of Richmond, Surrey  
Quinlan & Francis Terry Architects

The project is located near Richmond Bridge, built in 1777, the oldest remaining bridge over the Thames in Greater London. With its terraces and stairs, the urban structure takes magnificent advantage of its localization facing the river.

#### **Bear Wharf, United Kingdom**

Conversion of the site of a former brewery in the town of Reading, near London  
Nigel Anderson & Robert Adam Architects

This is a reconversion of an old brewery site along the canalized river Kennet, located in the medieval, university and industrial town of Reading (formerly famous for its beer and biscuits), considered today as the British Silicon Valley. The realization captures the site's spirit, by preserving and reusing two of the brewery's old buildings.

#### **Regeneration of the River Lana, Tirana, Albania**

Destruction of illegal buildings, rehabilitation of the river and its banks and painting of colourful facades  
Master plan: Municipality of Tirana, Clean & Green, regeneration of Lana-River, Vertical Public Space, Colorful-Tirana

The riverbanks had been colonized by illegal constructions and the river itself had become an open air cesspit. The operation consisted in demolishing the illicit constructions, cleaning the river, restituting its banks and restoring the old apartment buildings, by using, for instance, a palette of bright and contrasting colours.

#### **Saint-Géry Market, Brussels, Belgium**

Restoration of the city's historic centre  
Master plan: Municipality of Brussels

The cradle of Brussels, located on the Saint-Géry island, was in such a sorry state around twenty years ago that its demolition was considered. Nowadays, most of the buildings have been restored or reconstructed and the district has become one of the most vibrant areas of the Belgian capital.

#### **Town of Valenciennes, Nord Pas-de-Calais, France**

Restoration of town centre neighbourhoods  
Master plan: Town of Valenciennes

In the last twenty years, the town, which had sorely suffered from the industrial crisis, has completely changed face. Under the leadership of its new mayors, emphasis was put on culture in order for the people of Valenciennes to be proud of their town once again. The abandoned quarters have been restored, public spaces have been developed and endowed with monuments and sculptures, a tramway was installed, industrials confidently established themselves and jobs were created. The high point was given in December 2007 with the construction of a monumental work of art on the site of the old belfry on the Place d'Armes, which has been restored and made pedestrian.

#### **Kemer Country, Istanbul, Turkey**

New village just outside Istanbul, 5,000 inhabitants  
Master plan: Duany & Plater-Zyberk Company

This new village, which inhabits 5,000 people today, is located near the huge aqueducts built by the architect Mimar Sinan, creator of the classical Ottoman architecture in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The different quarters were built by around twenty renowned international and Turkish architectural firms and each quarter has its own charm.



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An international exhibition is being organised from 19 October to 30 November 2008 at the Fondation pour l'Architecture in Brussels.

The exhibition will be inaugurated on Saturday 18 October at 11 a.m. and will be accompanied by the publication of a catalogue in English and French.

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<http://www.avoe.org>

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