

STRØM
LILLE

NARVIK

ALTA



Europan 14 has been a room to investigate how future production forms can be integrated in the urban fabric, increase innovation, cut logistics, open for social integration, and to show how production can co-exist with, and benefit of other systems of the city. This publication presents the awarded projects, the jury report and the process behind the Europen 14 competition.

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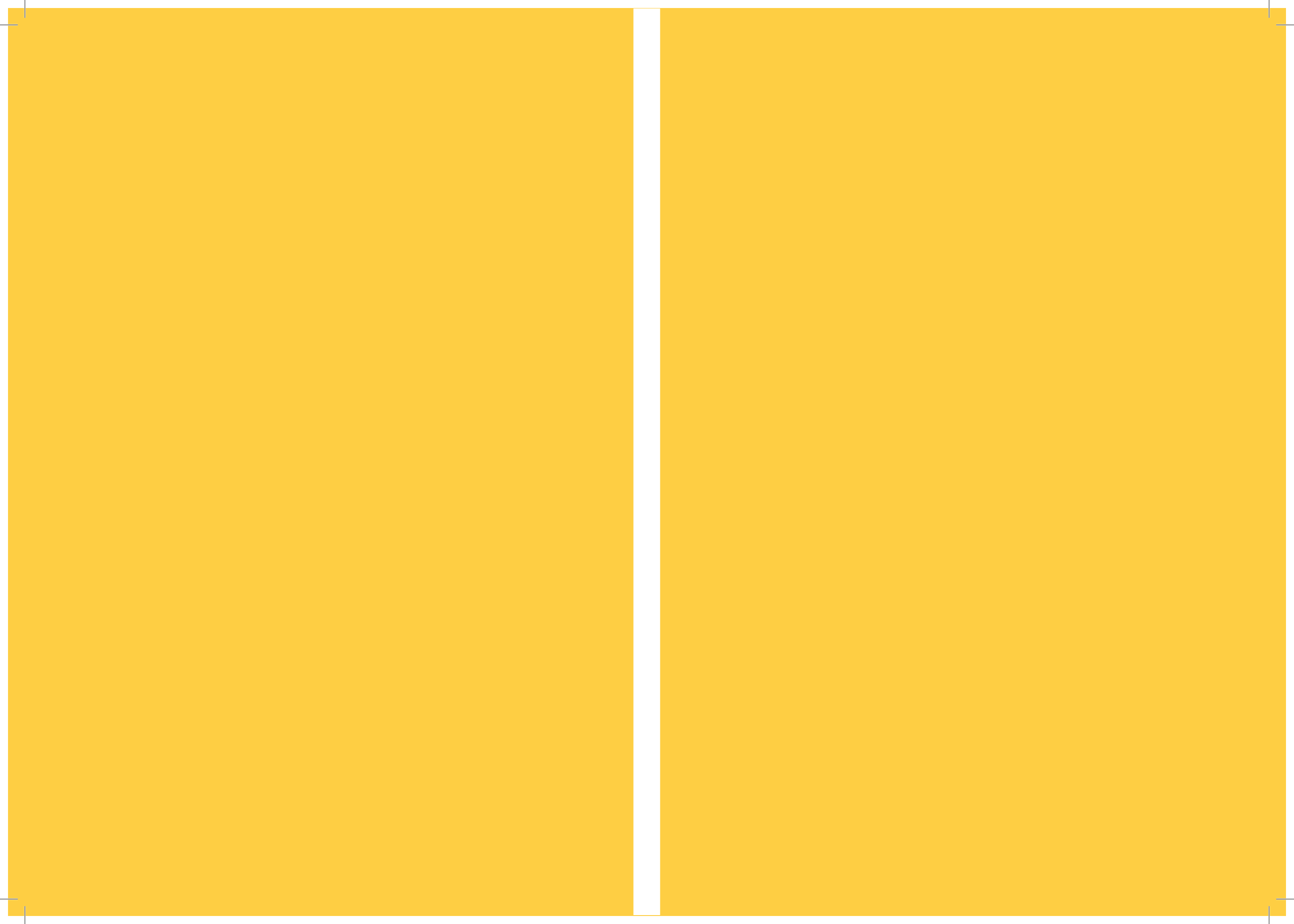
EUROPAN NORWAY 14 PRODUCTIVE CITIES BOOK OF RESULTS LILLESTRØM / ALTA / NARVIK



PRODUCTIVE
CITIES



EUROPAN 14



NARVIK



PRODUCTIVE

LILLESTRØM

CITIES

RESULTS

ALTA

BOOK

OF

6 INTRODUCTION

28 LILLESTRØM

10 ENTRIES PER SITE

European 14 statistics

14 JURY

The Norwegian European 14 jury

16 BEHIND THE SCENES

National Site Seminar
Inter Sessions Forum, Badajoz
European 14 Launch and European Norway Student Award
Site visits
Competition phase
Jury Meeting
Forum of Cities and Juries, Helsinki

30 About the site
32 General remarks by the jury

AWARDED PROJECTS

36 Winner: The Living City
48 Runner-up: Techno Monks
56 Special mention: Fictions

62 NARVIK

64 About the site
67 General remarks by the jury

AWARDED PROJECTS

70 Winner: Tanca
80 Runner-up: Re-meaning
86 Special mention: Busy Bosse!
92 Special mention: Hydro Therapy

100 ALTA

102 About the site
104 General remarks by the jury

AWARDED PROJECTS

108 Winner: On Reflection
118 Runner-up: The Ecology of Making
126 Special mention: From Backyards to Courtyards

130 GENERAL INFORMATION

About European
European Norway Secretariat
European Norway Board
About European Norway

132 IMPRINT

Urban development in Norway today is to a large extent a matter of how to build more housing. Soaring housing prices and a growing urban population leads to political pressure on planning authorities and developers to build more apartments in central areas. The result is often monofunctional residential areas, if lucky with a commercial ground floor and a corner cafe. This one-dimensional focus threatens the necessary complexity of the city, its internal synergy, its ability to change and, fundamentally, its ability to be productive.

Production has always been a part of our cities. The industrial revolution was a story of urbanization. Later, the often noisy and polluting industry was moved to the periphery of the city, followed by a period of relocation to low cost countries in Asia as salaries reached high levels in the west. Now production is returning to the Western city and a combination of technological advances and focus on resource management drives the development. Robotization, for one, reduces the significance of cheap labor and 3d-technology render a future where everything can be produced everywhere. A new small scale and technology driven industry seeks to the city centers due to the need for proximity to customers, innovative networks and knowledge sharing environments. The Productive city implies activities involving all types of actors, in a changing economic reality. It has a possible fundamental democratic agenda. Part of the picture is also new forms of urban food production and local energy production that calls for a rethinking of architectural design and urban planning. The productive city is producing on all levels.

Europan 14 has been a room to investigate how these future production forms can be integrated in the urban fabric, increase innovation, cut logistics, open for social integration, and to show how they can co-exist with, and benefit of other systems of the city. 44 cities across Europe provided sites and 1003 entries were submitted. This body of work represents up till now the largest spatial investigation of the industrial renaissance in the western city. The results should be studied by many. In Norway three sites were presented; Alta, Lillestrøm and Narvik.

In Alta, Bossekop, the southern node of the town, is currently undergoing a renewal process in which the Europen site at the harbor can play a key role. The winning proposal suggests to transform the seafront in Bossekop into a laboratory for mixing housing, culture, tourism and food production. It presents an array of possibilities that can



open up for a wide debate with many actors in the Alta community. The competition has already changed the local perception of the site's possible role in Alta.

In Lillestrøm, developers Aspelin Ramm and BaneNor have teamed up with the municipality to explore how the industrial area of Nesa can become a new model for mixing production with housing and public functions. The winning scheme shows a processual development that over a long time-span, enables the vision of the productive city. Through various scales and level of interventions the winning team and site owners can develop Nesa into a truly unique blend.

Narvik has in recent years found itself in need of diversifying its economy to fight depopulation. The city prepares for the *Next Economy* by dedicating the publicly owned Teknisk Kvartal to knowledge-based industries and the younger generations. This is in itself a remarkable story, an intelligent and bold move by the city. The winning proposal allows for Narvik to use the property as a strategic tool, fitting it to a whole new universe of different users and economies through a step-by-step development.

The European process in Norway included private and public developers as well as municipalities. By that the competition moved closer to the actors of physical implementation. This is a promising starting point for the coming implementation of the winning schemes. European Norway want to thank the municipalities and site owners in Lillestrøm/Skedsmo, Narvik and Alta. You have impressed and inspired us and we look forward to seeing you work with the winners of European14. Thank you also to the jury members who in close dialogue with the site representatives picked the best entries. And finally, a big thank you to all the participating teams that through an incredible effort and great creativity have opened up our eyes to the productive city of tomorrow.



ENTRIES

The competition was organized in 44 sites in 13 different European countries. In total 1003 entries were submitted at the deadline July 9th 2017.





HILDE BØKESTAD
LEADER OF THE JURY, ARCHITECT
HEAD OF CITY PLANNING,
TRONDHEIM MUNICIPALITY

Hilde Bøkestad (NO) (1966) graduated from the Faculty of Architecture and Fine Arts at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) in 1992. After working as a scientific assistant at the Department of Urban Design at NTNU, she entered a planning position in 1994 in Longyearbyen in Svalbard. With young enthusiasm and with an international treaty as her planning tool, she had to manage the urban growth of a small international town for coalminers and environmental scientist. In 2000 Hilde founded Agraff Architects as a part of Atelier Ilsvika, a co-working space for artists and startup companies in Trondheim. In 2005 she returned to the university to teach urban planning and design, and after a period as a planning consultant she was appointed as the Chief Planning Officer of the City of Trondheim in 2013. Hilde was a member of the European Norway Board from 2005 to 2008, and played an important role in the realization of MySpace Student Housing, the winning entry of European 9 in Trondheim, designed by MEK Architects from Madrid.



KAYE GEIPEL
ARCHITECT AND URBAN PLANNER
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF
BAUWELT MAGAZINE

Kaye Geipel is working as an architecture critic, architect and urban planner. Since 1995, he has been the editor of the German architectural magazine *Bauwelt*, and since 2010 the deputy editor-in-chief of the magazines *Bauwelt* and *Stadtbauwelt*. Many of his continuous publications and lectures focus on the subject of residential housing and city transformation from the 1950s to the present. Kaye is curator of the international *Bauwelt* Conferences: *Generation Stadt* on urban density and housing in 2014, *Zukunft Energiewende* on climate change in the city in 2015 and *Productive City* on a new comprehensive understanding of urban mixity in 2016. He worked as co-author of the expert reports *Grand Paris* commissioned by the French Government for the LIN office in Paris//Berlin. Kaye has extensive experience with architectural and urban development juries – he was a member of the selection committee for the French Biennale Pavilion in Venice in 2016 and juror of several European competitions (E9 in Spain, E10 in France, E12 in Austria). He is part of the scientific committee of European Germany and member of the board of trustees of the Schelling Foundation, distributing the International Schelling Prize for Architectural Theory.



GØRIL FORBORD
BUSINESS DEVELOPER AT
TRØNDERENERGI

Gøril Forbord is a business developer in TrønderEnergi, she is working with new renewable energy solutions. She has a degree in Industrial Economics and Technology Management from NTNU. In the past decade, she has worked in and around the innovation environment at NTNU. She started off as a project manager at NTNU Technology Transfer. For four years she was the general manager and sales manager in the start-up MemfoACT that worked with commercializing a new type of membranes for separating different types of gases. For this work, she was nominated for the Entrepreneurial Woman of the Year in 2010, and received the Young Innovators Award in 2011. In 2014 she started as general manager of Techno Port, a membership association that works to promote the culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. In this job she was partly responsible for one of the largest innovation conferences in Norway. She is a regular columnist in the newspaper *Adresseavisen*, she participates in the radio program *Torsdagsgeriljan* and the podcast *Trondheim Tech Podcast*. She is a member of several boards, which includes the Program Board for FORNY2020 in the Norwegian Research Council, Adolf Øiens Donation Fund and as deputy member in the Group Board of Polaris Media.



CATHERINE MOSBACH
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MOSBACH PAYSAGISTES

Mosbach is graduated from the landscape architecture school of Versailles, she opened her studio 1987 in Paris and founded with Marc Claramunt, Pascale Jacotot and Vincent Tricaud the magazine *Pages Paysages*. Among her many projects, the *archaeological park* of Solutre-Saone-et-Loire, *walk sluice* of Saint-Denis, the *Botanical Garden* of Bordeaux, *the other side* - Quebec City, *Shan Shui* at the International Horticultural Exposition - Xian, the *Place de la Republic* - Paris, *walking Mediterranean Fort Saint Jean* - Marseille, the *museum park Louvre - Lens* and *Phase Shift Park* - Taichung. In 2013, the Louvre Lens museum was honored with the *equerre d'argent award* - Paris. *Phase Shifts Park* (Gateway Park under construction) was honored in 2014 with the *Iconic Concept Award* by the German Design Council, Munich. In 2016 Mosbach was appointed as officer of the Legion of Honor proposed by the President of the Republic Francois Hollande. She is a visiting professor at Harvard Graduate School of Design.



ANTHONY ENGI MAEKOCK
ARCHITECT
ASSEMBLE STUDIO

Anthony is a founding member of Assemble, a multi-disciplinary collective working across architecture, design and art. Founded in 2010 to undertake a single self-built project, Assemble has since delivered a diverse and award-winning body of work, whilst retaining a democratic and co-operative working method that enables built, social and research-based work at a variety of scales, both making things and making things happen. Anthony has taught at the University of Westminster, the HEAD in Geneva and has lectured widely internationally. He is currently Design Think Tank co-leader at the London School of Architecture.



GERRIT MOSEBACH
ARCHITECT AND URBAN PLANNER
CHIEF ARCHITECT IN DEPT. OF
PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES,
CITY OF OSLO

Gerrit Mosebach is an architect and urban planner with international experience. During the 90's he worked at several architect studios in Berlin's blooming post-wall era. At the end of the 90's he moved to Rotterdam and worked at West 8 Urban Design & Landscape Architecture. 1999 he moved to Oslo and founded the studio Plan B. The commissions were mostly urban planning related, for both public and private sector, predominantly in the Oslo metropolitan area, but also around the rest of Norway and abroad. Gerrit was one of the founders of EURO-PAN Norway in 2002. Since 2008 he has been working for the City of Oslo, Dept. of Planning and Building Services (PBE), Unit of urban planning as project leader and chief architect. Gerrit has extensive teaching experience in urban planning from the Norwegian University of Science and Technologies (NTNU), Oslo School of Architecture (AHO), Bergen School of Architecture (BAS) and The Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU).



MARIA CRAMMOND
ARCHITECT AND URBAN PLANNER
VANDKUNSTEN

Maria Crammond graduated at The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts Schools of Architecture, Design and Conservation, Copenhagen in 2015. In 2015 she won European 13 in Ørsta, Norway together with two landscape architects. After winning European 13 in Ørsta, she founded FELT together with the winning team, and have been working with the municipality of Ørsta to adapt the proposal and present a development plan for Ørsta. The development plan forms the basis for the future zoning plan for the city center, and have led to a range of further design studies for the municipality. Along with founding FELT, Maria have been working at Vandkunsten Architects since 2013 with urban planning. She participates in competitions in Northern Europe and works with development plans, ranging from the big scale urban planning to the design of small urban spaces and housing units. All with the purpose of creating spaces and communities for people.

BEHIND

A European session spans over 1.5 year. This period includes planning for the competition, involving the local community through workshops and events, production phase for competition entries, jury work and finally, presenting the awarded projects.

The process consists both of national and international events bringing together site representatives, jury members and young architects. The following pages provide an insight into the European 14 competition – Behind the scenes.

SEPTEMBER 2016, INTER-SESSIONS FORUM, BADAJOZ, SPAIN Tegnestuen Felt, the winners at the European 13 site Ørsta, presents their project and the development of the commission after winning European. This forum is for the site representatives for the upcoming competition as well as for awarded teams from the previous session.



JULY 2016, NATIONAL SITE SEMINAR, OSLO
Hallgeir Strifeldt from the municipality of Alta presents the site Skiferkaia in Alta for the European Norway Board.

BEHIND



MARCH 2017, EUROPEAN NORWAY STUDENT AWARD, OSLO
The nominees for the European Norway Student Award; Christiana Pitsilidou, Tuva Maire Øvsthus, Biljana Nikolic and Anders Haagaas Grinde, all graduated from Oslo School of Architecture. Tuva Maire Øvsthus won the Award with her diploma project *Unnatural Wilderness*.

DECEMBER 2016, WORKSHOP LILLESTRØM

The workshop gives stakeholders in urban development of the city, or the site, the possibility to discuss and give input to the competition assignment. In Lillestrøm real estate developers in the study area and the site representatives from Skedsmo Municipality, BaneNor and Aspelin Ramm gathered.



THE SCENES

FEBRUARY - JULY 2017
COMPETITION PHASE
The team behind *Re-meaning*
in Alta studies the site.

BEHIND

THE SCENES



APRIL 2017, SITE VISIT, ALTA
Architects at the site visit got to
enjoy the spectacular view from
one of the roof tops.



APRIL 2017, SITE VISIT, LILLESTRØM
Security first! At the site visit in Nesa the participants were introduced to the operations within the processing plant. Svein Brokke from Dynea and Sverre Landmark from Aspelin Ramm Lillestrøm guided the group around.



SEPTEMBER 2017, FIRST JURY MEETING, LILLESTRØM
The jury showed great engagement in the competition proposals, as well as to the site representatives. Here site representative Ingvild Roald (hands) and jury member Gerrit Mosebach are discussing one of the entries.

BEHIND

SEPTEMBER 2017, FIRST JURY MEETING, NARVIK
The jury was introduced to city of Narvik by Lars Normann Andersen, Municipal Manager in Narvik, and the site representatives from Narvikgården AS.



SEPTEMBER 2017, FIRST JURY MEETING, NARVIK
All the competition entries in Narvik were exhibited at Sentrumsgården in Teknisk Kvartal, it was open to the public for two months after the first jury meeting. The exhibition was called *27 Ideas for a better future*, reflecting the numbers of competition entries.



THE SCENES



OCTOBER 2017, FORUM OF CITIES AND JURIES
Site representatives from Lillestrøm, Alta and Narvik, the members of the jury and the Norwegian Secretariat.



OCTOBER 2017
FORUM OF CITIES AND JURIES
The Alta delegation seized the opportunity to visit a 3D-cave during the Forum of Cities and Juries in Helsinki.





ASPELIN RAMM LILLESTRØM AS
SVERRE LANDMARK
INGVILD ROALD

BANENOR AS
SISSEL BJØRKETO
ANNE-SIIRI ØYASÆTER

THE MUNICIPALITY OF SKEDSMO
THORHILD FAGERBEKK
ANDERS JØRSTAD
MONA HOLTMOEN

OZRENKO GACIC
BERIT IRMGAARD HESSEL
HENRIETTE BACKER

NESEA

The competition site in Lillestrøm is the industrial area Nesa which contains a processing plant where the main production consists of glue components. The operations at the processing plant has a high focus on sustainability, several companies are connected to the infrastructure of the chemical production and benefits from sharing these pipelines.



The city of Lillestrøm is centrally located in the Oslo region, one of the fastest growing regions of Europe. It has the third most frequented public transportation hub in Norway, located between Oslo Central Station and the Oslo airport. This position has made the city a preferred home to commuters, which is the main reason for the city's exponential growth in the recent years. Lillestrøm is however under-achieving in the development of the Oslo region. It can grow more, catering to a significantly larger part of the estimated regional need for housing. But Lillestrøm wants to grow smart, avoiding the faith of becoming a sleeping town to the capital.

A densification of the most central areas next to the station is already under way, forcing the city to consider new areas for city expansion. One of these areas is the industrial park of Nesa, located between the nature reserve Sørumsneset, the river Nitelva, and the city center. Recent changes in ownership have opened up a discussion for a new direction of the area. The question asked in the competition was how existing and new production can still be a part of the future of Nesa in concert with housing and public functions. And hence contribute to the ambition of Lillestrøm being a multifunctional city.

The site owners and the municipality invited the competitors to explore the potential of Nesa as a productive, mixed use urban area that is integrated in the landscape, Lillestrøm and the region. Competitors were asked to propose a new master plan with a mix of functions and typologies. Is it possible to develop an urban productive field that safeguards the natural surroundings of Nesa? Is it possible to create a strategy where both short-term and long-term programs can contribute in making the new Nesa? Is it possible, through new typologies and co-locations, to have housing and production co-exist? What synergies between landscape, nature, production and living can unfold? And how can the Nesa area better be connected to the central areas of Lillestrøm?

The agenda for both city and site owners is to position Nesa in the greater urban development area of Lillestrøm and the region.

The topic *Productive Cities* involves investigating how valuable industrial areas like Nesa can be developed and planned for in the future. Dependent, or not - of the current production.

GENERAL REMARKS BY THE JURY

The site, Nesa, is situated close to the city center of Lillestrøm that has a strategic position in the Oslo-region. Nesa is currently used as an industrial area where several productive and growing companies are situated. The area is a natural extension of the urban fabric, and is connected to the beautiful landscape Sørumsneset Nature Reserve, where the river Nitelva meets Glomma, the largest river of Norway.

The assignment of the site in Lillestrøm was to develop a masterplan for a productive, multifunctional urban area in the project site and to suggest connections to the city center through the study area.

The 18 proposals presented a wide range of strategies and solutions. Since the program implied for the existing chemical industry to be relocated in the future, most of the entries had looked for a new starting point for activities either based on local resources, knowledge industry or just to find a good layout for a masterplan.

Because of the size of the area, and the long-term perspective of the urban development, the jury found the entries that focused on a step-by-step strategy more interesting than demolishing all or most of the existing structures to be able to realize the urban concept. The jury was also interested in the good ideas for the western side of the area, because of its potential as a trigger point for development.

The jury discussed if the premises of the task could be questioned - if the chemical industry can become so clean and silent that it is possible to see this type of activity as a fully integrated part of the urban fabric of Lillestrøm. If so, it could be possible to bring the different stakeholders and authorities together to look for solutions where the future relocation of the industry is delayed and instead is challenged to adapt and innovate to keep jobs and knowledge in Lillestrøm as a local value.



Nesa is a peninsula in the river Nitelva, adjacent to the site is the nature reserve Sørumsneset, the natural context of the site has been a motivation in exploring the potential of the site.

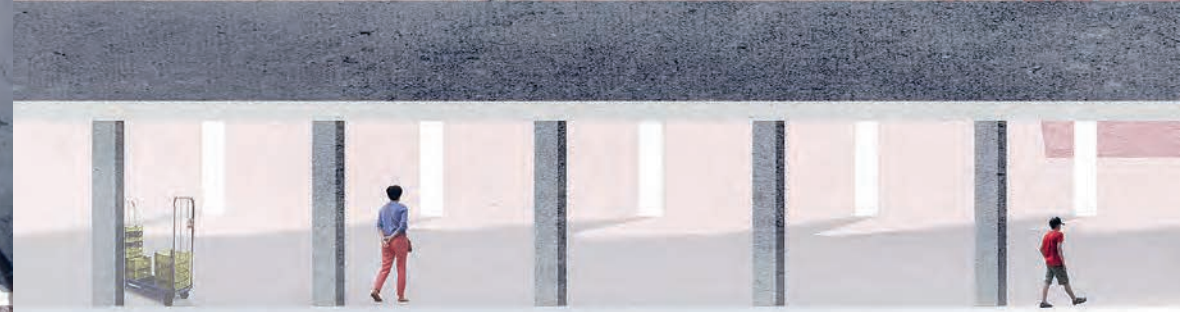
The colorful buildings at Nesa is considered for transformation as companies expand and change. Nesa is the working place for many people, both in processing operations and research.



NESA

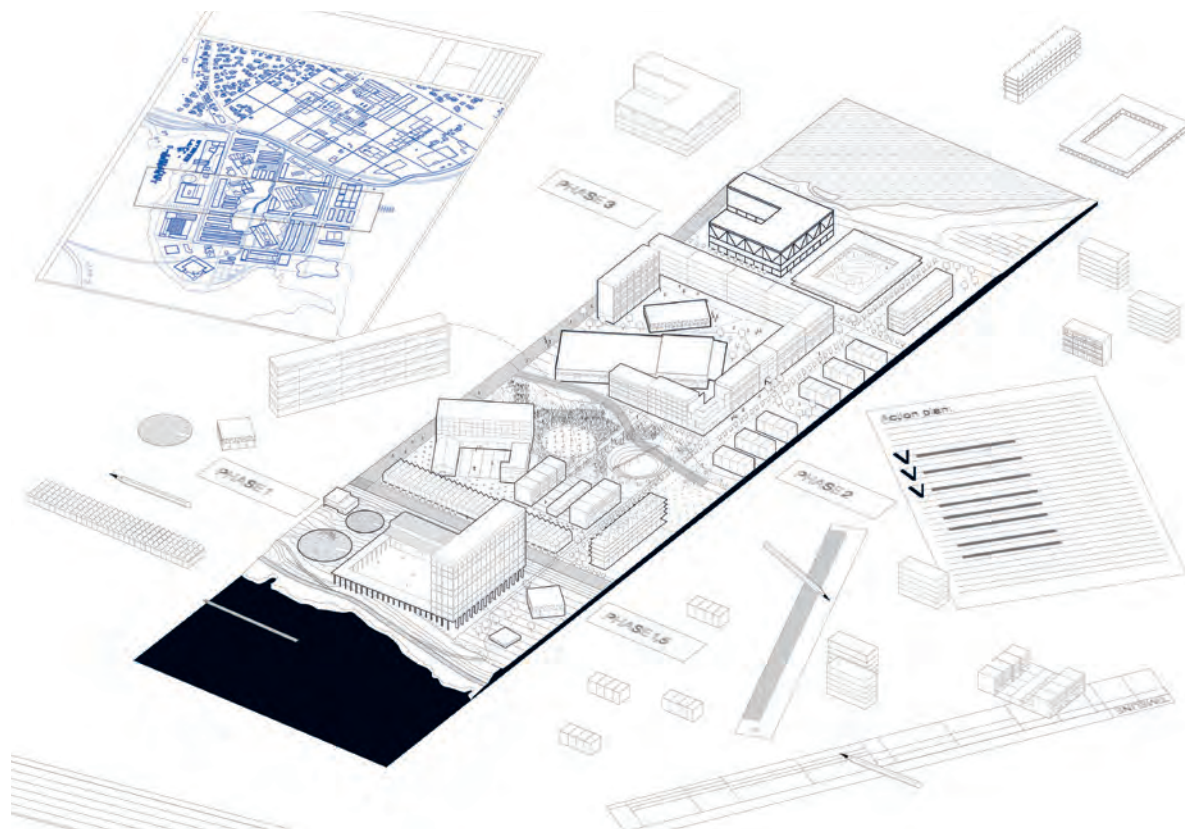
LILLESTRØM

34/35



THE LIVING CITY

WINNER



The Living City

The goal of the project is to develop a neighborhood where modern manufacturing processes, contemporary workplaces and avantgarde housing projects come together as a sustainable alternative to suburban development. The title, *The living city* is originally the subtitle to Frank Lloyd Wrights *Broadacre* projects, chosen to indicate that we see in this project a chance for a mix of rural, industrial and urban life.

The long time from initiation to completion give the possibility of a long phase of prototyping. What kind of public spaces, workspaces, manufacturing plants and houses will be needed in the future? In the first phase we will prototype solutions that serve as attractions to the area, making it known and preparing for future adaptation. In the second phase we adapt the existing areas through new buildings and functions, mixing social activities with production. In the final phase

STRUCTURE

The new and existing grid reference the scale and direction of the city. Existing buildings give the area character and depth.



PROGRAM

Programs are mixed both locally, in neighbourhoods, and within the new and existing buildings.



INFRASTRUCTURE

The road loop, a mixed zone for all kinds of traffic, connect the other public spaces that have specific uses and users.



ECOLOGY

The green route is expanded in and out. Two new greenbelts connect north-south. Surface water management.



THE LIVING CITY

WINNER

the area will serve as a large scale test for a modern settlement. It will be a place with its own identity, a place where one can both work, live and socialize.

The proposal is conceived as an overall strategy for a development over time that makes prototyping possible, including examples of urban structures, prototypes and a general plan.

The universal and the specific

Production facilities require a mix of highly specific spaces and generic areas without a predefined use, both indoors and outdoors. If we look at current industrial and housing production we would claim that the housing projects are increasingly specific with few spaces that are generous or undefined, likewise if we look at industrial buildings they have lost the specific qualities of space, context and cultural expression. As new technologies and development change the way we look at production we believe there is a possibility to develop a new architectural and urban model.

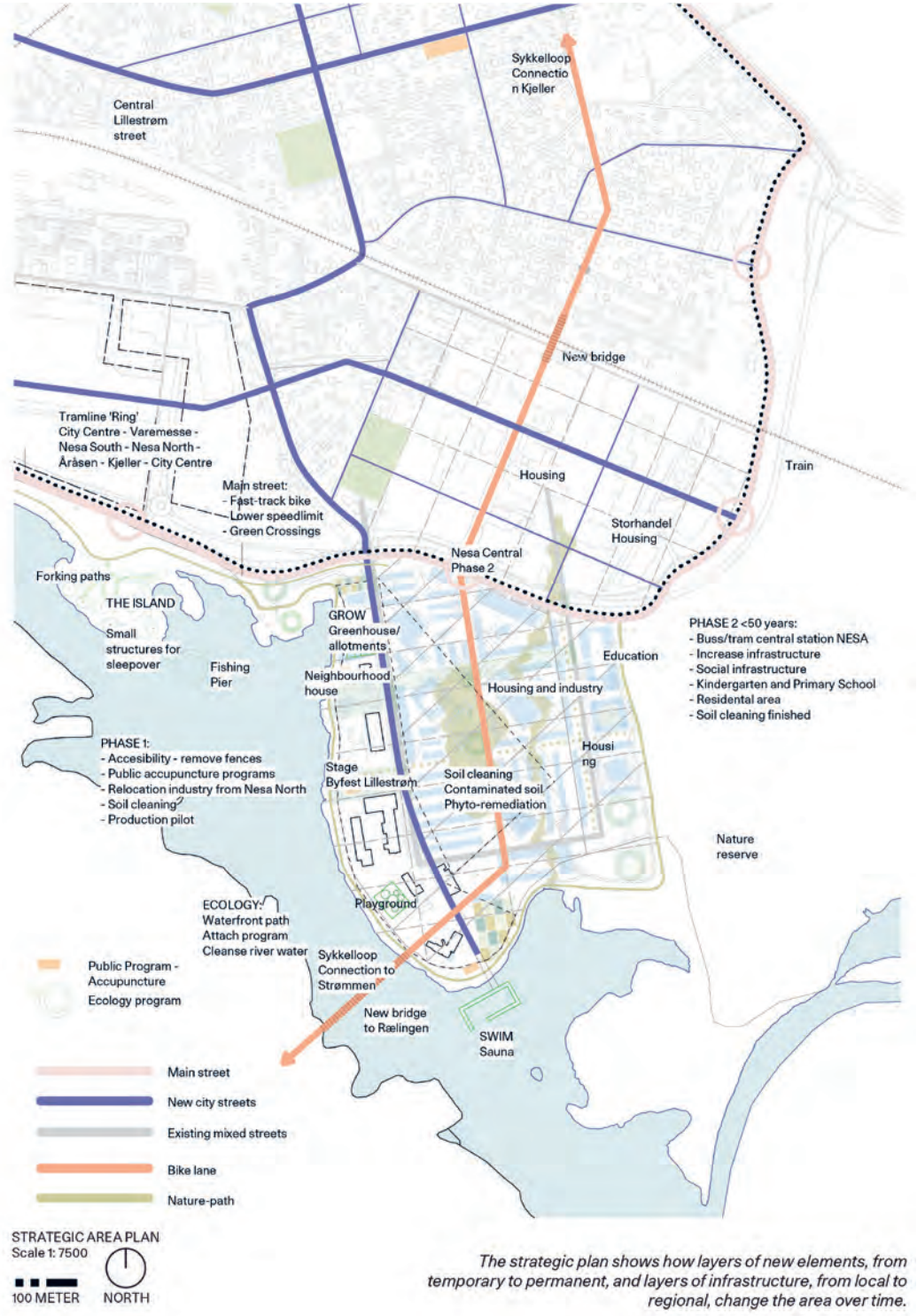
What we propose is to use this idea of specific and generic spaces as a framework not only for the productive facilities, but for the development as a whole. The project will develop, over time, a set of conditions, spaces and areas that can be filled with content. In the first phase we suggest that a shared use of the outdoor areas can be developed into a public program that will coexist with the production facilities, in the second phase we suggest that housing and production can co-exist.

Technology

New technologies makes it possible to use spaces more efficiently and to share the use of areas. In a field such as transportation, both of people and goods, autonomous vehicles have the possibility to change how we plan the common area of the city. At Nesa this will free up a lot of space that was earlier fenced off from the public due to safety regulation. Our assumption is that in the future Nesa could fit a big factory, but also many small factories.

Coop city

Nesa is a prototype for the future city, not only in terms of technology but also a prototype of cooperation, from industrial development to residences and local services. Just as new industry and production are changing we believe that housing production and neighborhood



development can be innovative. What we propose is a framework for that innovation, ranging from buildings that have no predefined use to sites for *baugruppe* or self-builders.

Local cooperatives will run the farm and other functions like the Kantine, as well as cooperative work-shops that will complement the larger businesses that also are part of the area.

Ecology

Nesa sits in a unique position between Sørumneset nature reservoir and the riverfront of Nitelva. The opportunity is here to use Nesa as a link to connect both Lillestrøm centre to the nature as well as Nesa itself. By programming the riverfront's natural path with the prototypes of phase 1 the public will immediately enter and activate the area.

A large park is suggested in the center of the site where the contaminated soil will be cleansed over time with the natural process *phytoremediation*; a method where living plants clean up soil, air and water that is contaminated. The process is a cost-effective, plant based approach which takes advantage of the plant's natural ability to concentrate elements and compounds from the environment in their tissue. Typical plants used are indian grass, sunflowers and field mustard. This can also nurture the ecosystem creating a new habitat for birds and smaller animals.

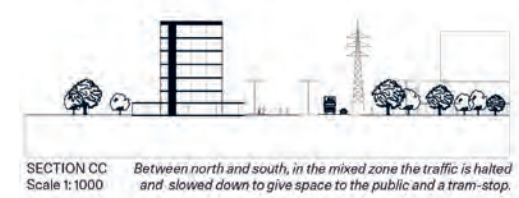
The park will be an asset to a surface water management system, a strategy for floods and precipitation. A grid of small canals connects the park to the river. Using *forking paths*, a lightweight wooden bridge construction, for crossing over the wetlands will make it easier for people to move into the nature reservoir as well as within the park during the process of cleansing or when the water levels are high.



SECTION AA
Scale 1:1000
A new roof is added between existing buildings to create a flexible work area - new buildings tailored to specific needs can be added later.



SECTION BB
Scale 1:1000
Soil cleaning and water management become a central part of the park area. Bridges connect across. In the background, new and existing bldgs.



SECTION CC
Scale 1:1000
Between north and south, in the mixed zone the traffic is halted and slowed down to give space to the public and a tram-stop.





SECTION DD
Scale 1:1000
In the early phase of the project new public functions, like a stage, are added along the river.

TIMELINE - 30 ACTIONS TOWARDS A PRODUCTIVE NEIGHBOURHOOD

PHASE 1 - TEMPORARY INTERVENTIONS 2018

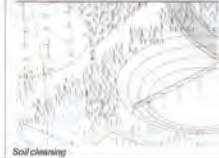

<p>1. ACCESSIBILITY</p> <p>Making parts of the area publicly accessible by moving fences and creating new links.</p>  <p>new access and activity</p>	<p>2. PLAY</p> <p>Adding playgrounds and other temporary meeting places to make the area known and attractive. Access from the riverside.</p>  <p>temporary stage</p>	<p>3. MUSIC FESTIVAL</p> <p>Establish a Nesa stage to be used as part of the local festival by Vesjen Lillestrøm.</p> 	<p>4. RELOCATION</p> <p>Businesses located on Nesa North are given the possibility of internal relocation to Nesa South. By effective use of local production facilities it's possible to keep the production in the neighbourhood.</p>	<p>5. NEIGHB. CENTRE</p> <p>The neighbourhood centre will provide visitors and future residents with a place to meet for crafting, lectures, as well as dancing, music etc. both day, evening and occasionally night programs. Start in a temporary location.</p>  <p>Neighborhood centre</p>	<p>6. LIVE</p> <p>Establish a local committee of residents, business, municipality and volunteers to organize a neighbourhood based development. Physical location in area.</p>
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PHASE 2 - NESA CENTRAL


<p>11. EAT AND MEET</p> <p>A joint "kantine" for the workers in the area that can also be used as a restaurant for visitors in weekends and evenings. Cooperatively run and owned by businesses and the neighbourhood.</p>  <p>kantine</p>	<p>12. WORK LOCALLY</p> <p>Offering workspaces for businesses in the area to relocate to Nesa South - an attractive productive area.</p>	<p>13. CONNECTING COMPETENCE</p> <p>Establishing a platform for collaboration between firms at Nesa and Kjeller working on green industry and production.</p>	<p>14. PATHS</p> <p>Forcing paths leading into the wet nature areas - making new connections to nature and the conservatory.</p> <p>Simple cabins to sleep in for guests and children.</p>  <p>forcing paths and cabins</p>	<p>15. SWIM</p> <p>A new river bath and pool in the end of the green soil cleaning park combined with local grey water treatment.</p>
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PHASE 3 - NESA VILLAGE

<p>22. STARTUP HOUSE</p> <p>Houses on Nesa are made for easy conversions between housing and industry - or coexistence.</p>  <p>House with factory</p>	<p>22. ATRIUMS</p> <p>In the atriums public and industrial activity coexist. The use of automated vehicles reduces risk of accidents.</p>	<p>23. BAUGRUPPEN</p> <p>The housing areas are divided into smaller plots so they can be developed over time - flexible to changing needs. The first houses will be built by Baugruppen as prototypes.</p> 	<p>24. BUILD IT YOURSELF</p> <p>Some areas are reserved for lower density self build projects - to increase the variation of typologies and possibilities.</p>	<p>25. FACTORY BLOCK</p> <p>At Nesa East some of the larger industrial buildings are preserved and will become factories within the housing area in the future.</p>
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<p>7. CLEANSE</p> <p>Soil cleaning in the park area (phase 1). The soil is cleansed through phytoremediation or ultrasound locally.</p>  <p>Soil cleaning</p>	<p>8. CREATE</p> <p>A workshop with an adjacent outdoor area is opened. In the future this workshop will be connected to the wood and hardware suppliers as Mixbo.</p>	<p>9. GROW</p> <p>Establish a parcel garden and a greenhouse. Will be connected to the school and pre-school in the future. Can also serve a river restaurant.</p>  <p>Parcel gardens</p>	<p>10. START-UP CRAFT</p> <p>Offer spaces for craft based start-up that can mix with the other production facilities - possibility of selling products.</p>
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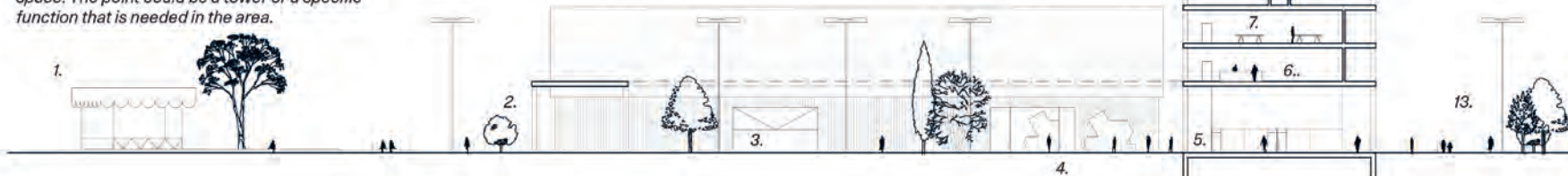
PHASE 2 - NESA CENTRAL

<p>16. BASAR</p> <p>A monthly market for local residents and production - using the space left over.</p>	<p>17. BIKE LOOP</p> <p>A new bike loop connects Nesa with other key technology and production areas such as Kjeller and Strømmein.</p>  <p>Bike loop</p>	<p>18. BUS</p> <p>A local system of automated transport that links NESA north and south. Easy to hop on and off providing a service for both industry and housing.</p>	<p>19. TRAM</p> <p>A tramline circumvents the city linking new development areas together.</p>	<p>20. SOCIAL INFRA.</p> <p>Close to the new central area and facing the COOP farm a new school and pre-school.</p>	<p>21. FISHING</p> <p>A place to fish and enjoy the river at the southern tip of Nesa.</p>
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<p>26. FLEXIBLE UNITS</p> <p>The new housing developments are flexible units with generous indoor and outdoor areas that can change between functions.</p>  <p>Neighbourhood factory</p>	<p>27. RAINWATER</p> <p>Rainwater is led to the middle of the area and used in the water park where grey water can also be treated.</p>  <p>Rainwater pond</p>	<p>28. ENERGY</p> <p>The whole area shares one large energy central to benefit from the exchange between housing and industry.</p>	<p>29. ...</p>	<p>30. ...</p>
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Strategies for adaptation

To create functional facilities that retain the qualities of the area key existing buildings are kept. New structures are added in different ways to make new productive facilities that can also serve other functions. The atrium is a yard for working by day but can also be used for sports and cultural activities. The hall creates a large flexible factory floor, the old buildings can have other uses. The roof creates a covered outdoor space. The point could be a tower or a specific function that is needed in the area.



The section through the atrium building shows the new atrium that can be used both as a productive space and as a public space. On the left, a temporary stage that can be accessed from the river in an early phase - and later becomes part of the mixed space - a new cultural axis in the east-west direction. The tower is can be adapted to different types of production as well as possibly housing in the future.



Local production

As much as possible the production at Nesa should have a local connection, through ownership, employment, resources or customers. Through the connection to local society the automated factory of the future can give value to a community. Karl Marx writes about how new production methods can cement existing divides in society:

"The bourgeoisie cannot exist without constantly revolutionizing the instruments of production, and thereby the relations of production, and with them the whole relations of society. Conservation of the old modes of production in unaltered forms, was, on the contrary, the first condition of existence for all earlier industrial classes. Constant revolutionizing of production, uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions, everlasting uncertainty and agitation, distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all earlier ones. All fixed, fast-frozen relations, with their train of ancient and venerable prejudices and opinions, are swept away; all new-formed ones become antiquated before they can ossify. All that is solid melts into air, all that is holy is profaned, and man is at last compelled to face with sober senses his real conditions of life and his relations with his kind."

Karl Marx, The Communist Manifesto

Modern technology also has this potential of constant disruption, but through a strong local community we propose to make an urban development where living is not commodified but co-developed.

The Living City presents an overall idea for both a masterplan and a process-oriented strategy that works as a toolbox for the transformation of Nesa. The authors show a good understanding for the situation of the industry, the long-term perspective, and the needs of the clients.

The project proposes a strategy consisting of 30 actions towards a productive neighbourhood, divided into 3 phases. In the first phase, parts of the site are made public accessible, and temporary interventions and functions for prototyping products are introduced to attract the public into the area. The relocation of businesses starts

together with creating conditions for start-ups and workshops. In the second phase the accessibility is improved and new transport- and social infrastructures are implemented. In addition, housing in transformed industrial buildings are proposed. Together this gives a new mix of social activities with production at the site. Finally, in the third phase the new settlement is completed with more types of housing and industry with its own identity, and there is a mix of working, living, and socializing.

The project presents an overall concept for how the site can be connected to Lillestrøm with new infrastructure, strategies for programming and landscape features. The structure of the plan is based on a combination of two grids, which are rooted in the directions of existing buildings and the existing infrastructure. By keeping and transforming a substantial amount of selected buildings the plan accentuates the context and the history of the place. The transformation process is based on a flexible and adaptable scheme that is open for a long-term development of Nesa south that can go in many different directions, and at the same time provide the client with concrete tools. The jury believes that the project is the best proposal for a constructive contribution, both in a short- and long-term perspective of transformation.



Eriksen Skajaa Arkitekter

Joakim Skajaa is one of the two founding partners of the architecture office Eriksen Skajaa Arkitekter and based in Oslo. He took his diploma at the Bergen School of Architecture in Bergen in 2004 where he is currently the Pro-Rector. He teaches at the architecture school in Oslo (AHO) and Bergen (BAS). Oda Solberg is an architect educated at AHO in 2013. Cathrine Finnema is an architect and illustrator educated at AHO in 2017. Lisa Angelica Barahona is an architect educated at AHO in 2017. Kristoffer Ruud Røgeberg is currently finishing his diploma at the architecture school in Oslo.

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VITRA CAMPUS, GERMANY
 During the 80's and 90's there were attempts to reconcile the idea of production and public engagement. Among these the Vitra campus stands out in an European context where a small city welcomes a global design brand and invites tourists, collectors and buyers alike. The problem with the model is that at the end big isolated boxes designed by top architects simply end up floating in a field that in best case is a garden, worst case is a parking lot. "The Vitra Campus is simultaneously a fully operational production site and a field of experimentation for architecture and design. It also serves as meeting place for the public, inviting visitors from around the world to enjoy its ambience."



SANTA CATALINA MONASTERY, PERU
 From industrial campus to production commons: The longstanding European monastery model is perhaps still the most sophisticated form of integration between city, living, production and landscape. An architecture for the seamless transition between living, contemplation and working, in some cases a semi-autonomous organism as a kind of horizontal mixed used landscape. The intelligence of the models is that although architecture and gardens can be of extreme beauty, it does not rely exclusively on the quality of individual fragments.



BETWEEN AN INNOVATION CAMPUS AND A MONASTERY LANDSCAPE
 Rather than walls the natural geography behaves as a limit for a contemporary monastery landscape. The techno-monks move from chambers to units that resemble the houses of the city while at the same time the new structures are capable to absorb light production. It all starts with education as the University/HIOA moving in first to the site. The boundaries between production, display, occupation, recreation and living are blurred and do not depend on a strong corporate branding. Upcoming technologies like autonomous cars and automates delivery allow for a tighter grid than traditional car drive master plans. In the near future streets act more like contemplative corridors in a monastery.

TECHNO MONKS

If corporate campuses and industrial cities are counterproductive urban spaces and landscapes, it's because tech companies build in its own image, as a global island and not as production commons of the place they grow from.

Take for instance Silicon Valley, a place that does not reflect the innovation that is driving the region. Oddly it looks instead like 1950's. Looking at aerial views of midcentury campuses like the Eero Saarinen-designed Bell Labs next to contemporary ones like Apple, it's nearly impossible to tell the midcentury structures from the 21st-century ones.

The contemporary productive city is also much more than urban farming and beehives in roof terraces. It is about an architecture and city structure that reflects the innovation behind the region's growth. It is about empowering citizens so even small one-person companies can have access to high tech equipment and facilities.

Despite its clear reference to the site, the resultant model is sufficiently potent to generate its own organizational and regulating 'forces' knitting the sweater while the wool is still growing:

What if small scale artisans could rent industrial robots currently not easily available for non-industrial production?

What if a landscape of technified manufacture could trigger a new

What if beautiful objects of the highest quality are created with pride literally in your backyard. As a kind of evolution of the so-called Man-cave. No more garages workshops.

What if the cycles of light, weather and student life define the use of certain big boxes. Long sun lit hours in the summer become spaces for recreation while the dark days and nights of the winter are landscapes without humans into full production.

What if the most beautiful chairs are produced here?

What if living with the robot's triggers creativity in unexpected ways?

What if these processes are visible to kids while they play in the kindergarten?

Yes, to all: In your backyard

What is today made and designed in Norway? Norway has unique opportunities for small scale production of high quality arts and craft. By bringing small workshops, manufacture, co-working spaces into the core of dense blocks it is possible to invite target audiences interested in boosting these manufacture economies, and in turn make use of technologies not easily available to small producers and companies.

RUNNER-UP



PHASING

In the first phase of the development the University (HiOA) moves into a new campus, accompanied by public functions such as a new swimming hall and a food market combined with experimental vertical farming. Second stage is the recovery and transformation of old big boxes for robotic manufacture with a focus on arts craft and high design.



LANDSCAPE

The interior is planted with patterns different from the surrounding farming, larger trees and perennial gardens behave as spaces for contemplation and serve the same role vegetation has played in traditional monasteries for centuries. Production is also stewardess of the environment a position towards the preserved landscape of Nesa.



FLOODING PREVENTION

Rather than building a single berm to prevent flooding, the site is protected by three different strategies. 1 Single low rise in elevation to protect from sudden overflow. 2 Attenuation gardens and 10-degree slope towards blocks. 3. 50cm elevation of whole ground level for main buildings.



CONNECTIONS TO CITY

The central street of Lillestrøm, extended in front of the Norwegian Fair Trade is developed and emphasized to tie the new development of the peninsula to the research community at Kjeller. New development on the airport area and Nesa Nord consolidate the triad of development necessary for full transformation into a productive lively small city.



STRUCTURE

The highway creates a natural boundary of the city structure, where the emphasis is on the perimeter city block and the street. Nesa South relates more to the agricultural land that surrounds the city and is developed in a similar logic, with a surrounding boundary of green and an inner field with a predominant farm like linear pattern.

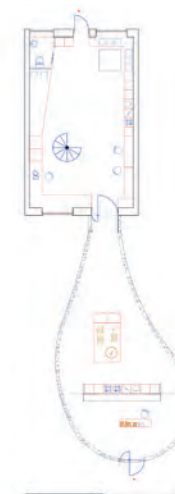
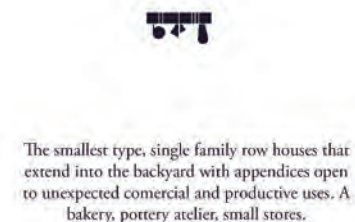
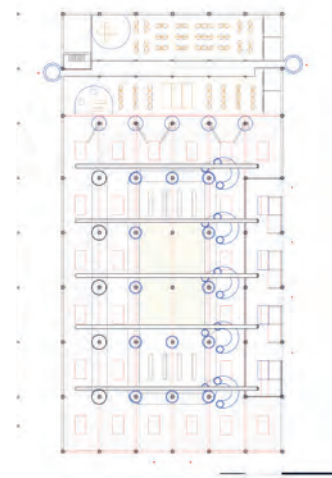
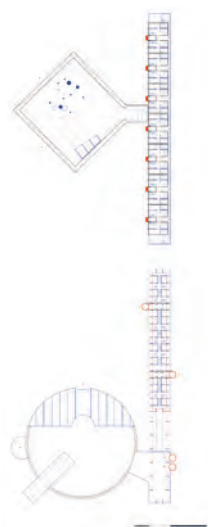
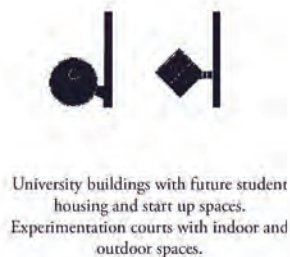
TECHNO MONKS

By proposing a model based on productive monasteries, the boundaries between production, display, occupation recreation and living are blurred and do not depend on a strong corporate branding. New occupants as a kind of techno monks with enjoy and share among the machines. A landscape initially perverse that in reality resembles picturesque life among productive animals.

Possible couplings beyond the traditional mixed-use types:

- Kindergarten - pottery
- Greenhouse - experimental farming
- Greenhouse - market
- Greenhouse - biotech
- Swimming hall - river ecology study center
- river observatory - aeronautic research center
- small houses - artists residences - galleries and bakery
- faculty housing - university - start up incubators

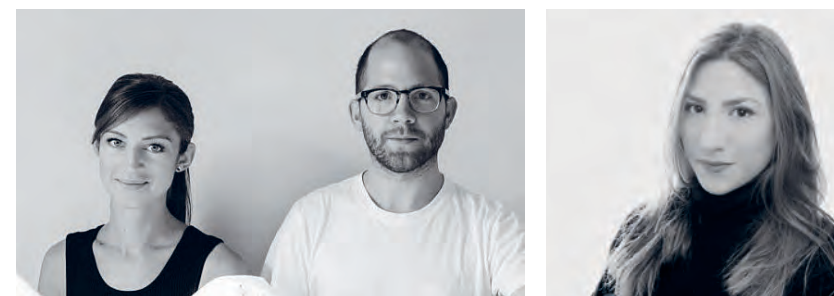
RUNNER-UP





The project, *Techno Monks*, has both a formalistic structural and programmatic approach. The structural scheme is based on references to the typologies of the Santa Catalina Monastery in Peru (fine mesh-typology) and the Vitra Design Campus in Germany (big box-Campus-typology) and a belief in a dualistic win-win situation by combining a specific small-scale structure with a big one, both with different roles and programmes. "It is about empowering citizens so even small one-person companies can have access to high-tech equipment and facilities."

In addition to the two new structures the authors keep some of the existing buildings. Together, this becomes a hybrid and complex scheme combining different scales and structures in different zones. Although the project is consistent and beautifully presented, the plan itself is not obviously direct operational. It is unclear if the scheme is meant as a framework of zoning with different guidelines or as a specific designed proposal. The project introduces a new university (big box function) as an initial step. This seems unrealistic and makes the plan vulnerable and less flexible. Small-scale arts and craft as the additional programme to the university and housing appear casually. The jury questions how the new proposed programmes are related to the existing context.



LCLA office

Luis Callejas and Charlotte Hansson have been working together as LCLA office since 2014 in projects positioned at the intersection of architecture, urbanism and landscape. Luis is since 2016 professor at AHO in Oslo and has previously been faculty at Harvard University. In 2013 he was awarded with the Arch League of NY Prize and was in 2016 one of the finalists for the Rolex M&P award. Charlotte is an architect also practicing at A-LAB with experience in other

offices including Spacegroup and White Architects. Their works have been part of biennales in Chicago, Lisbon and Oslo.

Christiana Pitsillidou

Christiana Pitsillidou is an architect based in Berlin. She has a master in Architecture at AHO and currently works at Christian Kerez office. Christiana's diploma was finalist for European Norway Student Award and selected for the European medal.

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- 1. University/HiOA
- 2. Robot factory
- 3. Daycare
- 4. Research center
- 5. Coworking space
- 6. Office
- 7. Housing
- 8. Student housing
- 9. Greenhouse
- 10. Food market/vertical farm
- 11. Housing with backyard shops
- 12. Atelier housing
- 13. Swimming hall
- 14. Gallery
- 15. Flexible workshop/housing
- 16. Subway
- 17. Bus stop
- 18. Skatepark
- 19. Linear park to centre
- 20. Outdoor restaurant area in garden



SPECIAL MENTION

Cities expand their existence through years, decades and centuries. It is through this time-lapse process that multiple interventions, social, cultural, changes and even technological knowledge overlap on the fabric of our cities, shaping their spaces and architectures. Our cities are a complex, a super position of layers along time. Unlike the old modern masterplans from the last century, we must understand all the pre-existing layers and situations so as to work in the cities of our future.

The project aims to recognize and highlight the reality of these three main actors: nature, industrial heritage and social life; which will be the main roles in the new proposal. We will design a new architectural urban structure that can frame and combine these three realities in a new complex urban scenario.

The project

We wish to design a new fictional city, a new urban structure that can frame the nature, the social and the postindustrial. A superstructure of thin cross blocks on pilotis will overlap the site trying to preserve as many industrial preexisting buildings as possible. This new urban cluster will also step back from the first river frontline so that area can be restored as complex healthy eco-system.

The superposition of radical new cross block structure entwined on the fabric of a preexisting industrial city in an area with such natural potentials will define a fresh new urban landscape.

The cross-shape geometry of the new blocks defines clear spaces that one will be able to recognize as a urban frame to the new fictional scenarios. Every four crosses create a public inner courtyard. Each of these courtyards will have a unique and specific character based on the pre-existing industrial landscape and the natural potentials. Each courtyard will enclose a different fictional natural landscape. One will house a autoctonous riverside flora; another will house autoctonous trees from the northern forests; a third one would house a much more drastic tundra like landscape, and some other will be defined by the post-industrial heritage; but each and every and every courtyard will become a different and unique landscape for the citizens to recognize and enjoy. A collage of FICTIONS.



The project superimposes an elevated second layer on top of the existing industrial landscape, a structure consisting of cross-shaped block structures with housing and new working places. The existing industrial structure on the ground is almost kept like it is and instead of removing it, the authors add the block layer with new functions such as apartments and new working spaces. This layer has its own structural matrix that reminds of Le Corbusier's *Ville Radieuse*. A third layer of ramps and bridges are introduced to connect the elevated cross-blocks with the structure on the ground.

Although the authors describe a programmatic transformation of the industrial ground structure, the jury wants to accentuate that the scheme also can be read as a concept that shows how production and residential housing can co-exist. This, however, requires an understanding of how the different parts of the industrial processing are interconnected and which restrictions the different parts have. From this point of view the layering represents a way of thinking, or a design strategy, which contributes to the discussion on how industrial processing can be supplemented with new functions. The jury finds the reference to *Ville Radieuse*, together with the elevated superblocs, challenging the discussion of urbanity, quality of living and urban spaces. The consequent concept of layering result apparently in a formalistic and little flexible scheme (*one size fit*) without any advises for phasing.



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Albert Palazon (Barcelona 1987) is an architect, 3d artist and music producer from Barcelona based in Basel and Madrid. He works as an architect at Herzog&deMeuron since late 2017 and worked as a project architect at Mansilla+Tuñon from 2013 to 2017. (Nowadays called Emilio Tuñon architects: emiliotunon.com). Albert Palazon was trained as an architect at the Architecture School of Barcelona (ETSAB), the Edinburgh College of Art in Scotland and the Faculty of Architecture in Montevideo, Uruguay (FARQ, UdelaR). During

his studies, he got involved in different architecture practices, such as Enric Ruiz Geli's interdisciplinary team at cloud 9 Barcelona. In 2012 he was awarded the Arquia Foundation National Scholarship competition which led him to Madrid. He has won various competitions as a team member at Emilio Tuñon architects, as well as he has been mentioned at European 13 Finland or Asemas national master thesis contest under his own name.





ALTA

The competition site in Alta is the harbor area, Skiferkaia, in the local center Bossekop. It has been the production area and shipping port for the slate industry in Alta.

The slate industry is one of the corner stones of the Alta community. The industry has for decades distributed the durable and dark stone to a global market from the port facilities at Skiferkaia in Bossekop. Now change is under way. The space-consuming storing of the slate will be relocated to a new facility inland, opening for the creation of an urban, productive and imaginative seafront. In it lies the possibility for Alta to reconnect with the water and develop an urban content that can push Alta and the region into the future. Skiferkaia is a strategic site for the Alta community, and the aspiration is that it becomes a laboratory for new urban production, housing and public life.

Alta is growing. Even through earlier times of depopulation and stagnation elsewhere in Northern Norway, the city has been in growth. Much of the explanation is Alta's multicultural and entrepreneurial DNA. Its young population, mixed with a rapidly changing landscape in relation to politics as well as climate change, calls for a new and interesting story to emerge. At the same time, the sprawling urban structure of Alta is a challenging starting point for a sustainable development. The three, at times competing, centers of Alta and how they can form a sustainable model for Alta's growth has been the urban backdrop for the European competition.

The ambition of European 14 competition has been to help Alta find a new strategy for the area and provide the town with a vision for a multifunctional, urban and productive seafront. Through physical plans, programming and ideas for realization, competitors were asked to present an idea that benefits Bossekop as a local center and Alta at large.



A transformation of the site involves the possibility of connecting the local center Bossekop to the seafront. To improve the accessibility to seafront would be an asset to the local center as this is a feature that is missing in Alta.



Much of the area at Skiferkaia is used for storage of slate.



GENERAL REMARKS BY THE JURY

Alta is a place in the northernmost area of Norway; Finnmark. Alta has during the last 50 years developed from 3 historical places (bygder) into a merged town with a new city center. Bossekop is the southernmost historical place, and is currently undergoing a renewal process in which the connection to Skiferkaia and the seafront is of special focus. Bossekop is also the place where the high-quality slate from the Alta valley is stored and shipped to the rest of the world. The slate company is currently rearranging its production and logistics, which means that the valuable seafront of Bossekop can be transformed into something new.

The assignment for the competitors was to come up with a vision for the site as a part of a productive development of Alta, and a physical plan and process plan for how to transform the area into an attractive and connected part of Bossekop.

The 28 entries at Alta showed the complexity of the place and the task. Most of the entries was either too optimistic about new markets to evolve from local resources from the sea or land (algae, fish, plants etc.), or too optimistic about programming and developing the area with urban activities in comparison to the rest of Alta. Many of the projects had an exotic or philosophic approach that could lead to discussions about how these kinds of areas should be managed, but rather ended up being too general to contribute to the actual development of Alta.

The jury decided to focus on the concrete urban design as a base-ment for further development of the site and to urge the municipality to take responsibility for continuing the process to find a suitable action plan of how to proceed. In this process all the affected site owners and other stakeholders could come together and play a role. The jury also urge Alta to see the slate industry as a unique local resource that in itself has a potential to be refined into new products. Can Skiferkaia still be an area related to the slate industry of Alta?

The current activities connected to the slate industry is being relocated to the inlands.



SKIFERKAIJA



Map legend

Culture, Heritage and activities

- ③ Hiking, skiing, and outside activities
- ② WW II heritage
- ① Historical site of national interest
- ⊗ World heritage sites
- ▲ Protected buildings
- ◌ Landscapes of cultural interest

Fish Farming

- ⊕ Landbased incubators plants
- ⊖ Fish growth site
- ⊙ Fish-processing facility

Nature and tradition

- ▭ Traditional fishing area
- ▨ Natural reserve

Main harbour and project site

- Project site
- Major harbour
- Small harbour



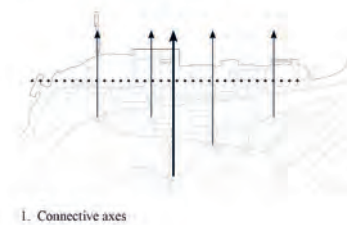
Located far beyond the Arctic Circle on the banks of the Norwegian Sea surrounded by the spectacular landscape of the fjords, the town of Alta hosts *Tanca* our European 14 proposal. More precisely, the proposal is based in the neighborhood of Bossekop, which thrives on fishing and craftsmanship, especially on traditional carpentry and slate processing. The word *Tanca* means *big container for water or other materials*. Conceiving the town as a container of community synergies, *Tanca* hosts Bossekop inhabitants favoring the implementation of an alternative lifestyle in which social development is mainly centered on co-operative models based on a highly experimental aquaponic system which combines fish farming and agricultural production in greenhouses around which the residential pattern develops. An urban vision, in which the introduction of agricultural production opens new job opportunities, favors social interaction and allows more efficient recycling, with the aim of improving people's lifestyle.

Bossekop is an ancient Sami trading post and marketplace, so we kept the historical essence of the place by improving community trading, local production and the relationships between producer and consumer through the prism of long term sustainability. Our model of multifunctional eco-buildings which integrates aquaponics systems



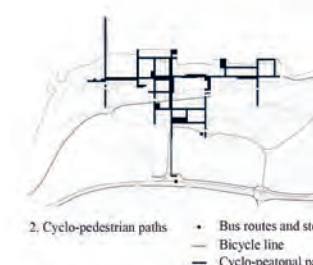
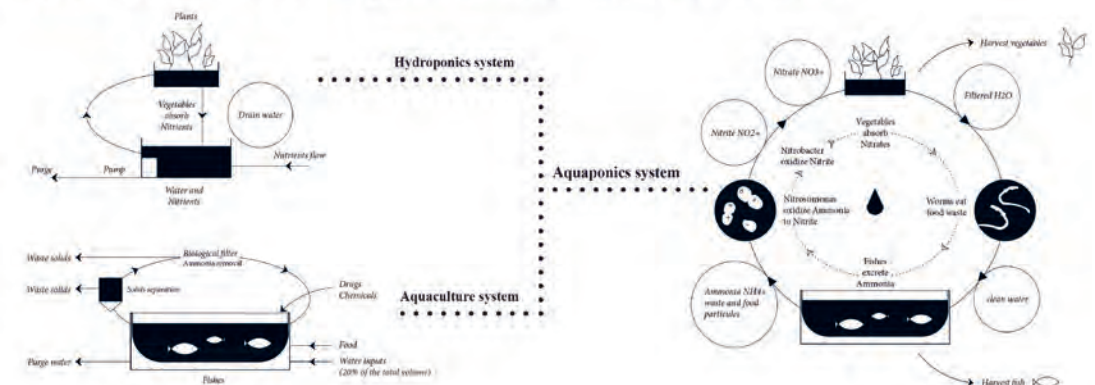
1. Sauna and thermal baths
2. Water sports facilities, sailing school and kayak renting
3. Felleskjøpet store
4. Parking area
5. Felleskjøpet workshop
6. Shipyards / small boats construction and maintenance
7. Arts and crafts school
8. Slate processing workshop
9. Carpentry workshop
10. Library
11. Restoration / Culinary Laboratory
12. Museum of territory and water economies research center
13. Aquaponics center / hatchery system
14. Aquaponics center / smolt growing area (until 15cm)
15. Aquaponics center / Fish processing
16. Aquaponics center / Administration offices
17. Aquaculture / post-smolt farming in sea cages
18. Bicycle kitchen
19. Local market
20. Market place
21. Cinema/theater
22. Drama school
23. Space for shows / outdoor events
24. Mooring
25. Sightseeing boats dockings
26. Floating Box for aurora borealis observation on the sea
27. Slate shipping port
28. Clothing swap / objects reuse and exchange
29. Startup incubator in synergy between Alta university
30. New student housing
31. Common space shared between the houses
32. Auditorium / conference hall
33. Multimedia library / research laboratories
34. Museum of territory exhibition space
35. New housing
36. Shared greenhouses connected with aquaponics plant
37. Coworking space

The project_urban layer

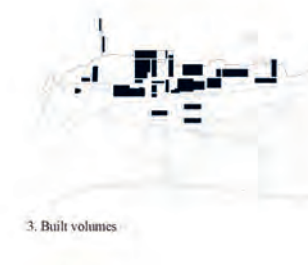


1. Connective axes

Aquaponics water closed loop system_System combining (Hydroponics + Aquaculture cycle)



2. Cyclo-pedestrian paths
 • Bus routes and stop
 — Bicycle line
 — Cyclo-peatonal path



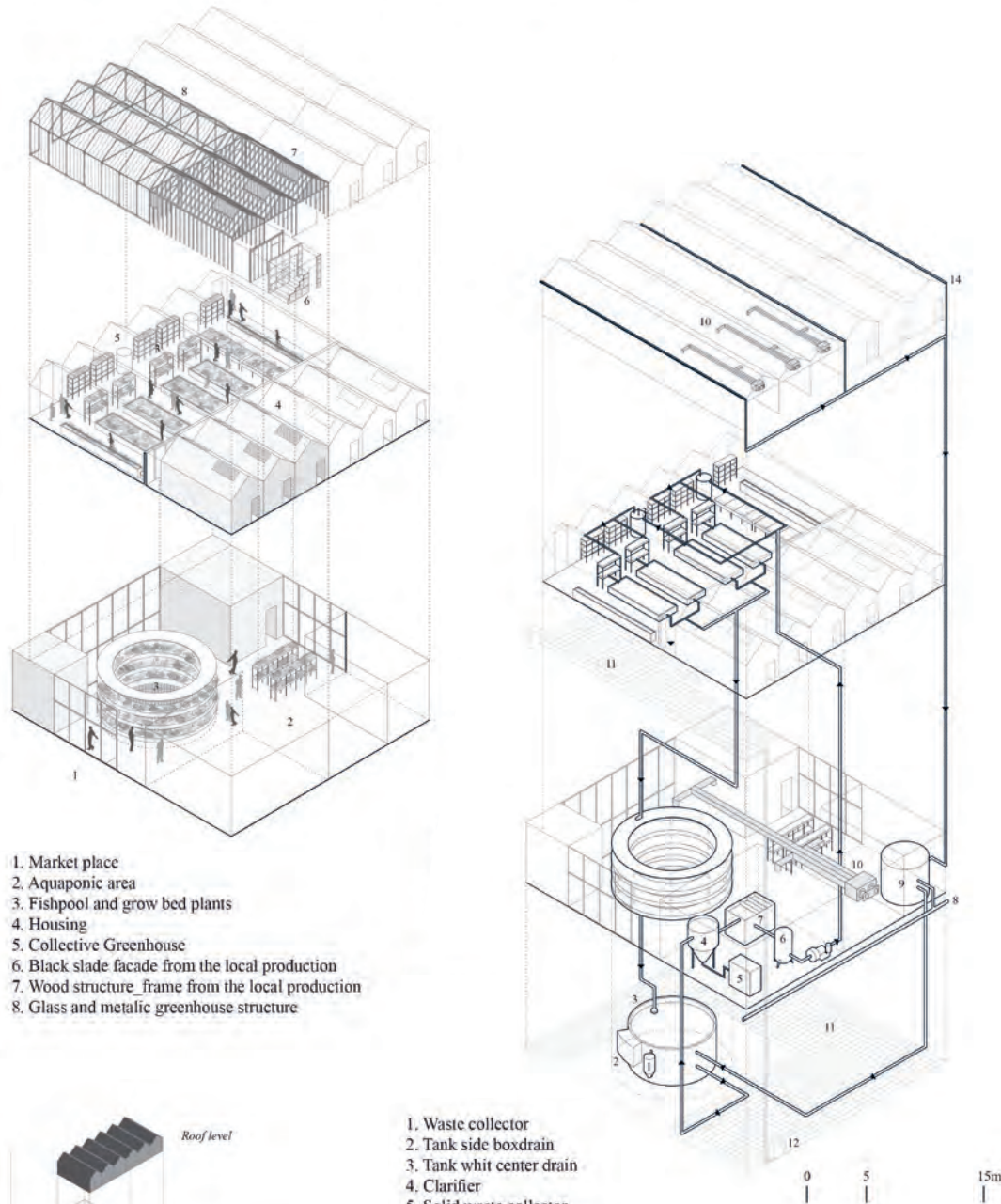
3. Built volumes



4. Driveway
 ■ Parking lots
 — Roads

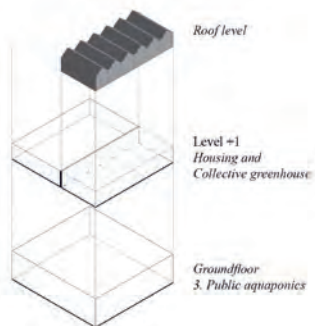
and collective greenhouses to the residences is designed to be managed by farmers, residents and volunteers. The systems generate enough food for the families and to sell organic fresh product in the market place which is directly connected to the site so no motorized transportation is needed. The main idea is that people can have the freshest harvest possible when they buy or order the product. Atlantic salmon and trout can be grown in aquaponics as well as other varieties of fish, such as Nordic tilapia, in different pools which would bring more diversity. Finally, productive city design cannot be disconnected from the identity of the site. Analyzing the history to understand the present situation and using the potentialities to give the next generation the best possibilities is our goal. Tanca is a productive city because we fill the *big container* with materials by improving industrial and artisanal production, ideas by developing research, experimental systems and educations, and possibilities to let the future inhabitants to decide how their city will work.

Axonomic view_Aquaponics system combining fish farming and greenhouses connected to new housing



1. Market place
2. Aquaponic area
3. Fishpool and grow bed plants
4. Housing
5. Collective Greenhouse
6. Black slade facade from the local production
7. Wood structure frame from the local production
8. Glass and metallic greenhouse structure

1. Waste collector
2. Tank side boxdrain
3. Tank whit center drain
4. Clarifier
5. Solid waste collector
6. Degassing and uv sterilizer
7. Slow solids filter
8. Water distribution line
9. Water deposit
10. Air ventilation system
11. Subfloor heating
12. Heat pump
13. Biofilter
14. Rain water harvesting

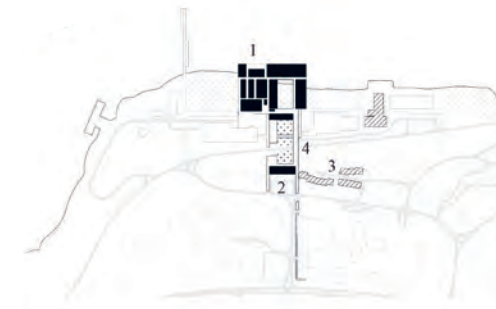


PHASE 1
The area is opened to the public



1. Activation of the existing buildings: Slate and carpentry workshops, in partnership with Alta schools and organizations, take active part in the realization of the project, unused materials left by relocated activities can be reused.
2. Activities such as theater performances, movie projections and events start taking place drawing public interest in the area.
3. Trees are planted in the reclaimed soil to become the future park.
4. New bus stop building is built on E6 highway working as a billboard and informing about the activities in the area.
5. Bakery and part of the existing buildings are demolished to make room for later intervention.
6. The new pier is built preconfiguring a new relationship with the territory.

PHASE 2
Core project is realized



1. The main structure with aquaponic plant, connected greenhouses, housing and museum is realized. parking lot is moved underground.
2. First branch of the new student housing is realized, and students move in from the existing one.
3. Existing student housing and Felleskjøpet workshop are demolished.
4. Cycle-Pedestrian bridge is realized over the road for direct connection between the residential complex and Bossekop city center.

PHASE 3
Project is completed



1. Extension of the student housing complex is completed .
2. New Felleskjøpet workshop are realized permitting closer connection with eastern plot.
3. Shipyards are realized in close relationship with carpentry workshops.
4. Water sport facilities and thermal baths are built.
5. Redevelopment of the seafront is completed.

1. The city as a farm

Cities should feed themselves. Urban farming is possible. Production inside the city should be encouraged, becoming a part of the urban tissue, of the shared daily life of its inhabitants

**2. The city as an eco-system**

Instead of unbundled production programs and resources, we re-focus on proactive proximity, circular proximity economies, new coexistence and sharing alternatives, merging homes and work, we believe we can improve the process of hybridization between local economies and global, micro and micro strategies.

3. Value Constellation

In order to design the *productive city*, the organizational system and the way human and non-human resources are used must be reconsidered. This is the basis for an energy strategy. Today's cities offer job opportunities for highly qualified professionals, while most of the less skilled workers live there and do not often find working opportunities. Moving and commuting creates many problems for mobility, economics, sociality. A productive economy of making, maintaining, repairing, typical of craftsmanship should become part of our lives.

The project *Tanca* proposes a transformation strategy that densifies Skiferkaia in three phases. The proposal works with the connections to the water structurally and programmatically. The urban scheme works with connections to Bossekop, and it has a clear relation to the waterfront.

The big variety of programmes presented in the project can be seen as an opportunity for the municipality to engage in a dialogue that evaluates possible future activities at Skiferkaia with possible collaborators in Alta. The project suggests complementary programmes related to the seafront that aims for a productive profile. It focuses on a cultural, economical and environmental development that benefits entrepreneurship, knowledge-based industry and tourism.

The representation of the future development at Skiferkaia is convincing in how it translates the landscape and architecture. This is evident in the different scales of the project; from the interpretation of the large scale and territory, to its proposal in a smaller scale, like the interior of the Aquaponic Center. It presents in a minimalistic way both a sensibility and a capacity to explain technical processes for urban development and productive processes.

Even if the representation of the project is appealing, the jury questions the proposed masterplan. The masterplan reveals a limitation in the understanding of the context, as such density will contribute to the urban sprawl in Alta. The jury suggest that the team evaluates their proposal in dialogue with the site representatives, and validates primary and secondary programs. Which parts of the site has the biggest potential to be built, and which parts are to be let open for the future unknown?

**Pietro Colonna**

Italian architect working at Estudio Vazquez Consuegra. Received international and national prizes for the following projects: the Lighthouse of Kaliningrad (2015), Waterpillar in Mogode' (2015), Craco_restoration of ghost town (2016), M21_a modernized farmers society (2016), NIB PRIZE 2016 (Italian Top 10 Young Talents in architecture).

**COLLABORATORS****Maureen Soupe**

Student in architecture at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, in Lausanne (Masters). Grew up in Reunion Island, France. Worked as an intern at Estudio Vazquez Consuegra and at RCR arquitects.

**Enrico Zetti**

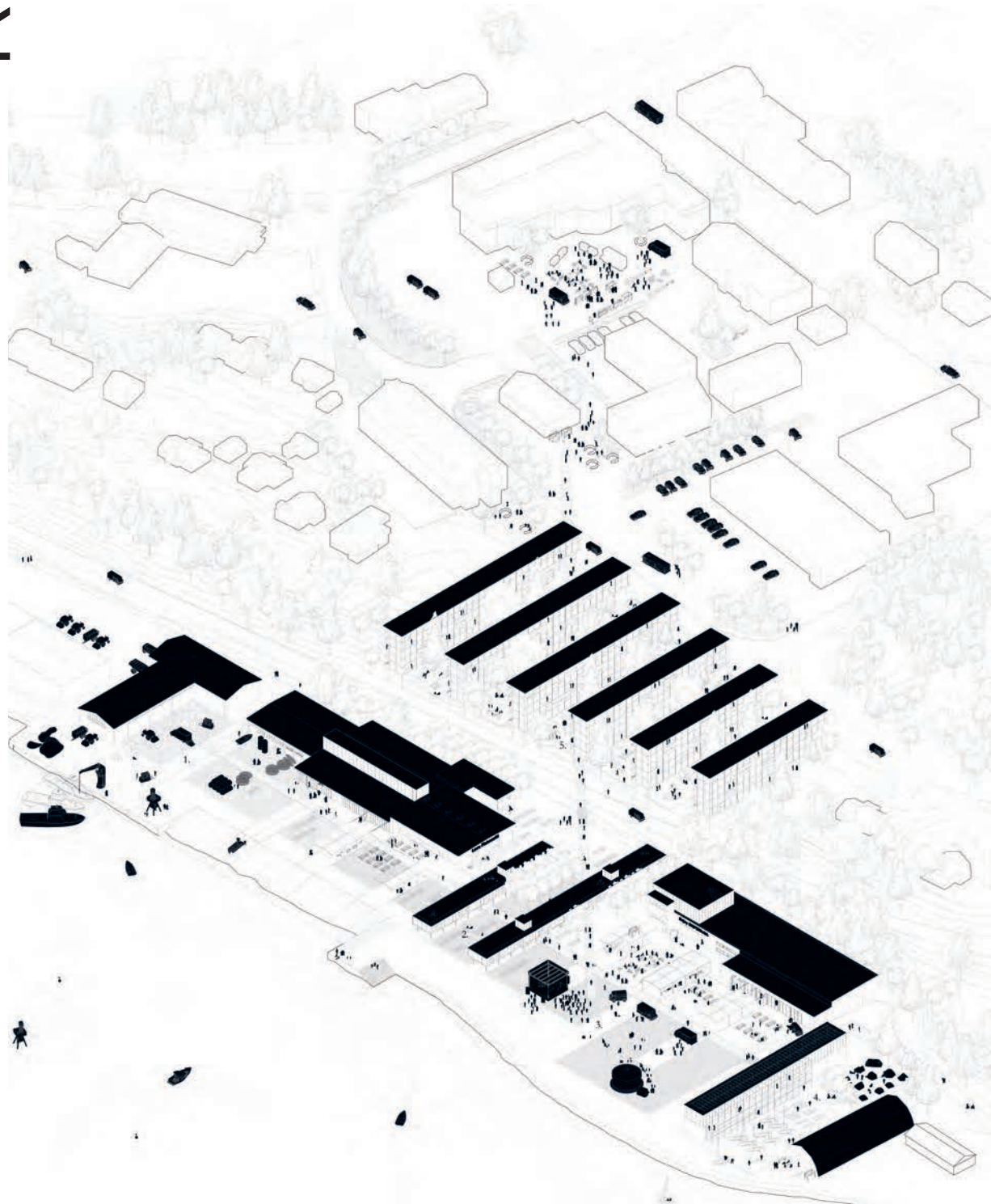
Student in architecture at the University of Ferrara. Did an Erasmus program in 2016 at Escuela Técnica Superior de Sevilla. Collaborated with Iotti+Pavarani Studios as an architectural visualizer and with Pietro Colonna Architect on the Waterpillar Project.

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RE- MEANING



RUNNER-UP

Skiferkaia

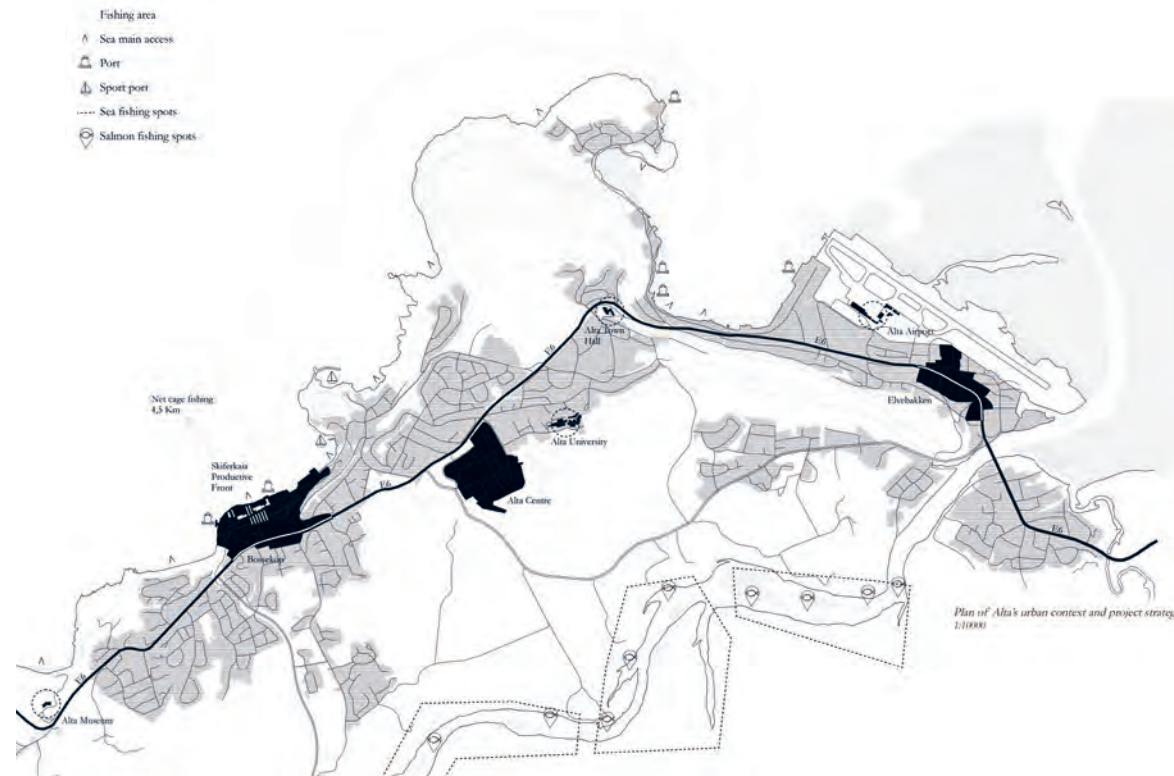
Within the urban context of Alta, Bossekop and Skiferkaia have a relevant position as a gateway, accessing the city of Alta from the south of the country by road or exit, accessing through the airport in Elvebakken. In any case, the potential to become an icon of social and economic activities in the urban context of Alta is considerable due to its easy access from the *City*, the only 6 kilometers separating the airport and its unique Access to the sea facing the Alta Fjord. These conditions and characteristics inspire the conversion of Skiferkaia and with it, the center of Bossekop, in an experiment of uses and activities, suitable for the economic development of the tourism of the area, research, trade and leisure. Therefore, *Re-Meaning* proposes an urban system that is capable of creating the formal basis for all these uses and activities, that restructures the dispersed urbanism of the area in a forceful way and modify the coastal front of the city, transforming an industrial urban landscape into a public and productive urban landscape, thus becoming a place of easy access for citizens and with a recognizable urban intervention in the landscape of the city and the fjord.

The seafront transformed in a multifunctional promenade

The clear directionality of the architectural intervention is broken by the appearance of two main paths that cross it, a diagonal establishing a direct connection between the center of Bossekop and the sea front and another horizontal linking the resulting free spaces between buildings. This horizontal walk is part of a landscape intervention that connects the most important points of the coast, modifying them in some points in a substantial way and in others, simply acting as promenade. This line is also essential to understand the connection between the various uses that are proposed in Skiferkaia.

How to integrate industrial activities into a public promenade?

Preserving and reinterpreting pre-existing industrial activities is a key factor in making Skiferkaia a productive and multifunctional front. Combining the activities of Felleskjøpet and the agriculture sector with those of the new research center for fishing activities (Strandveien 48) make the eastern part of the Skiferkaia coastline a place that reinterprets and maintains the industrial past. The unloading dock favors the access of ships related to the research center and tectonically modifies the coastal landscape. The formal dialogue between the two buildings is essential for the composition of the public space and its activities.



The new main pedestrian access to Skiferkaia

Two buildings frame the main access to Skiferkaia by establishing a space between them as a corridor that distributes the circulation through horizontal axis and separates the intervention into two large public spaces, one that works as a space of the relationship between the research center and its activities and the points of contact with the sea and another of larger size is intended for social life and organization of events. The two buildings have as program a center of visitors that introduce the Role of Skiferkaia in the social life of Bossekop and Alta and another that functions as a library, work and study spaces related to student residences.

The place to be

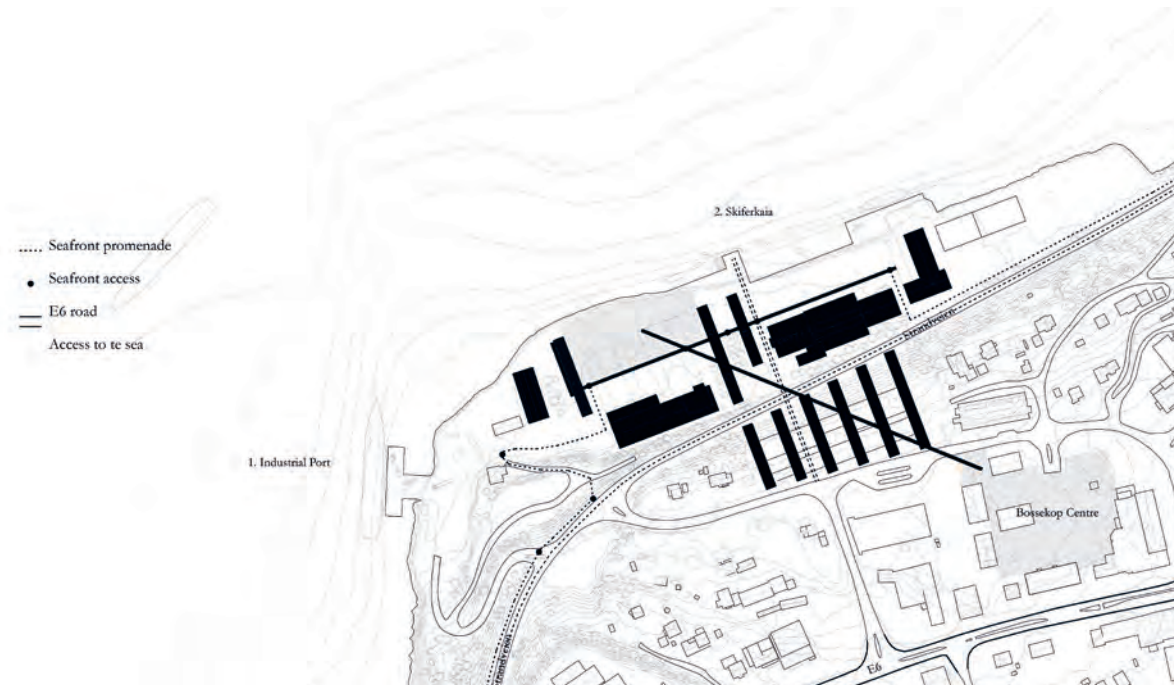
The greatest attraction of public life is concentrated in the one which will be the largest public space in Bossekop, open to the sea to the north, and protected by *Enjoy Skiferkaia*, a multipurpose building that concentrates leisure activities indoor and whose formal flexibility allows these activities inside to flow easily from the inside out and vice versa, being able to accommodate multiplicity of uses such as concerts, fairs, markets, workspaces, exhibitions, etc. Its scale and the diversity of uses of the buildings that surround it, makes this space a flexible and productive place.

The tourism claim

The last set of buildings that forms the great public space of Skiferkaia is destined to the sector of the tourism, proposing thus, a tourist area related to the water sports and the attraction of the northern lights. This space is composed of a first building that acts as a façade to the main square and that serves the tourist accommodation service, another building in vault, formerly intended for the storage of slate, this time as storage of sports equipment and an intermediate space between the above that acts as a relationship area through which the rooftop can be accessed and where camping and sports spaces are proposed.

How to connect Bossekop center with Skiferkaia?

The direct connection between the Bossekop center and Skiferkaia is a strategic issue in the project; This is solved by a sequence of spaces connected through the diagonal axis and traverses the central space organized by the linear typology of student residences. The free ground floor structure creates a complex network of free spaces in the form of terraces. These free spaces structure the accesses to the residences and create diverse platforms along all path, that open towards the landscape.



RE-MEANING

RUNNER-UP

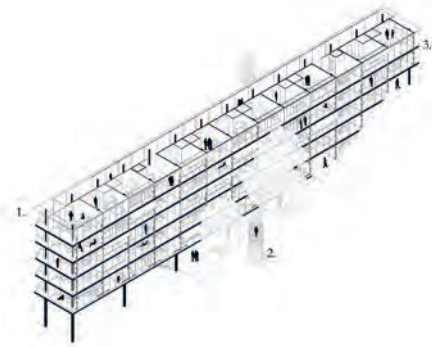
JURY ASSESSMENT

TEAM

The transformation strategy in the project *Re-Meaning* leaves much of the space at Skiferkaia open, while the sloping terrain between Bossekop and Skiferkaia is densely built with student housing. The project propose a diagonal, overlapping connection between the local center and the harbor. The overall plan at Skiferkaia is convincing, but the scale of the student housing and the schematic diagonal connection between Bossekop and Skiferkaia seems insensitive to the landscape situation.

The project proposes to transform the existing buildings at Skiferkaia, and it suggests to add new structures and buildings that together with the existing define the outdoor spaces. The proposed plan with its open, public spaces caters to the seafront. The strategy of transformation leaves room to adapt, and shows a smartness in how it gives the existing buildings a new meaning.

The simplicity of the line drawings throughout the different scales creates on one side a fluent presentation, but the axonometry is difficult to read. The drawings highlight the connection between the cores of Bossekop, City and Elvebakken. Even though the proposal shows a good understanding of the local context in addressing the access to the sea and outdoor activities, as well as the connection to the airport, the university and the city hall, the jury finds the urban design less convincing than the winning entry.



Students residence

1. The residence has a linear and vertical circulation through a corridor
2. The diagonal axis crosses the buildings
3. The buildings opens permeably towards the fjord and the intermediate spaces through terraces

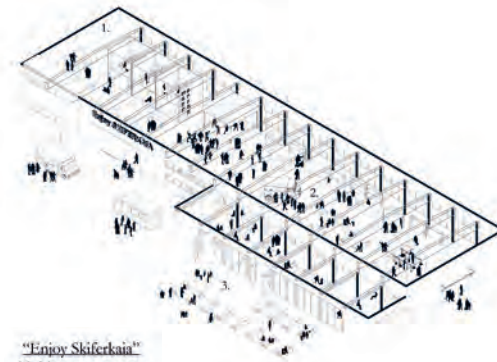


Visitors center

1. The free ground floor allows the circulation through the buildings
2. Study rooms and exhibitions are proposed in the first floor
3. Accessible rooftop



1. Public access to the rooftop
2. Glass rooftop to observe northern lights



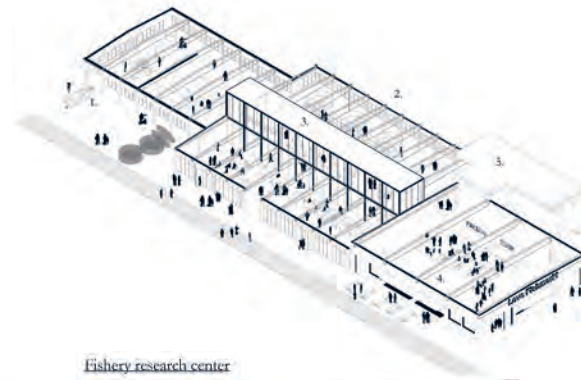
"Enjoy Skiferkaia"
Multipurpose center

1. Coworking capsules for young entrepreneurs
2. Adaptable multipurpose space using the structure
3. Terraces open to the public spaces



Flexible public structures

1. Detachable structures as extensions of interior space can be used as new programs



Fishery research center

1. Delivery access and analysis
2. Laboratories for the control and improvement of fishing technologies
3. Additional workspace for entrepreneurs and companies related to the fishing market
4. Fish market
4. Control and administration area



Héctor Termenón

The team of *Re-Meaning* is composed of architects Héctor Termenón, Ignacio Pérez, and Pablo Menéndez. They met in Berlin where they have worked as architects for several years after having completed their studies in different schools of architecture in Spain, Italy Germany and Portugal.



Ignacio Pérez

Through their current professional experience in Germany, working on different projects of varying scales and complexities, they have developed a deep interest in the process of creating architecture, its typologies, representation, constructive development and the change of use.



Pablo Menéndez

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BUSY BOSSE!



SPECIAL MENTION

The site Bossekop, Alta, represents the current trend of traditional production being relocated from urban, to desolate areas, leaving behind a *clean slate* for transformation. With this relocation, are we in fact, at risk of losing urban qualities, intrinsic to production only; such as social networks, working cultures, or knowledge exchange between professionals?

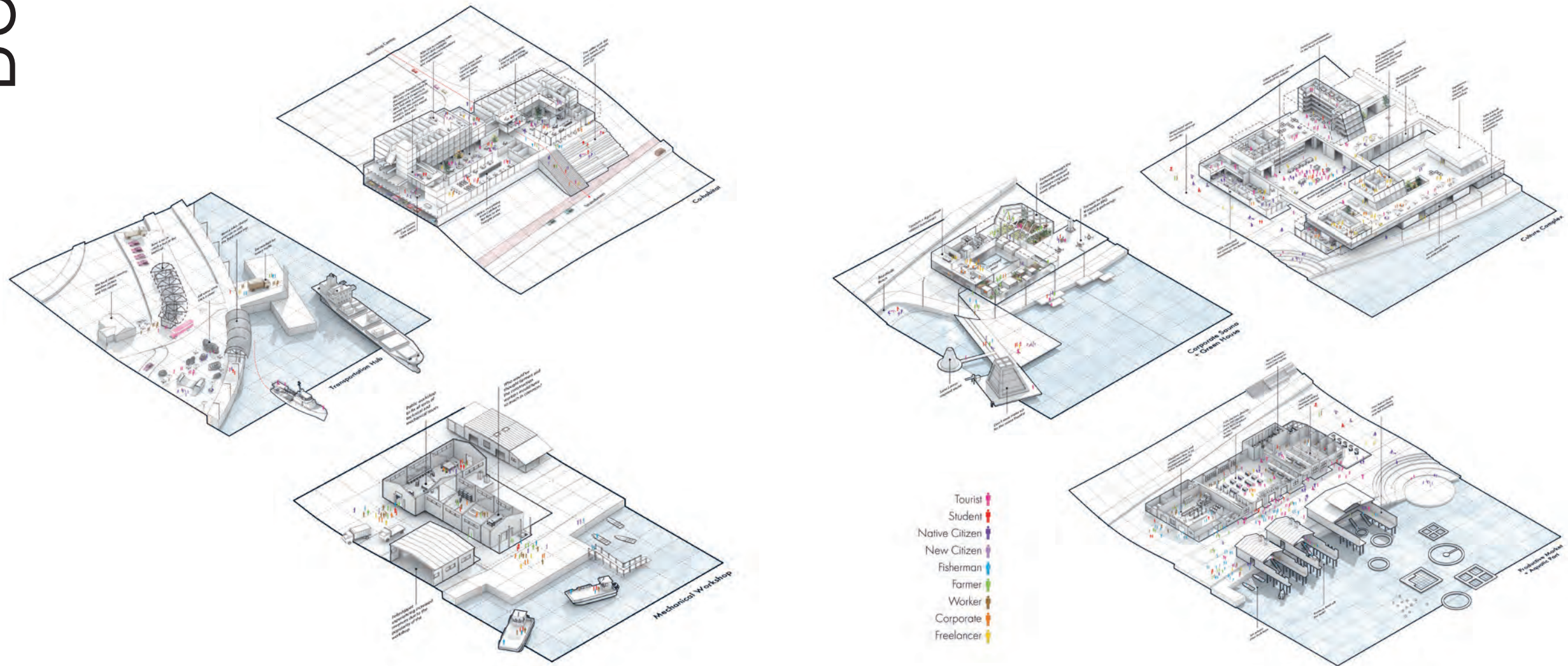
This entry examines the importance of human interactions and networks that comes with a diverse productive/industrial foundation, from scattered across great geographical distances. Bossekop harbor front is perceived as a converging meeting ground for cross-cultural understanding, between professionals, tourists, and new and native citizens alike. It also intentionally engages in the socio-cultural aspects of the theme, productive cities, and stresses its importance, the question is why?

Cities compete against each other, more now than ever, in terms of attracting/maintaining human capital towards more productive cities. In the pursuit of a more productive/prestigious society, one has to ask; does great empires arise from grand facilities, stellar harbor front developments, elaborate tourism infrastructure, or even the numbers of employment rates on knowledge workers?

We conclude on the same note as renowned scholars on the foremost productive communities, such as Castells, Porter, Florida etc. Yes, all of the aforementioned aspects are important. Yet, it is the fundamental paradigms of human interaction and relations, that binds Alta's diverse industrial foundation together. Simple things, such as basic knowledge exchange, tolerance, openness in a given area, makes it easier to learn, stay busy and be more productive!

BUSY BOSSE!

SPECIAL MENTION

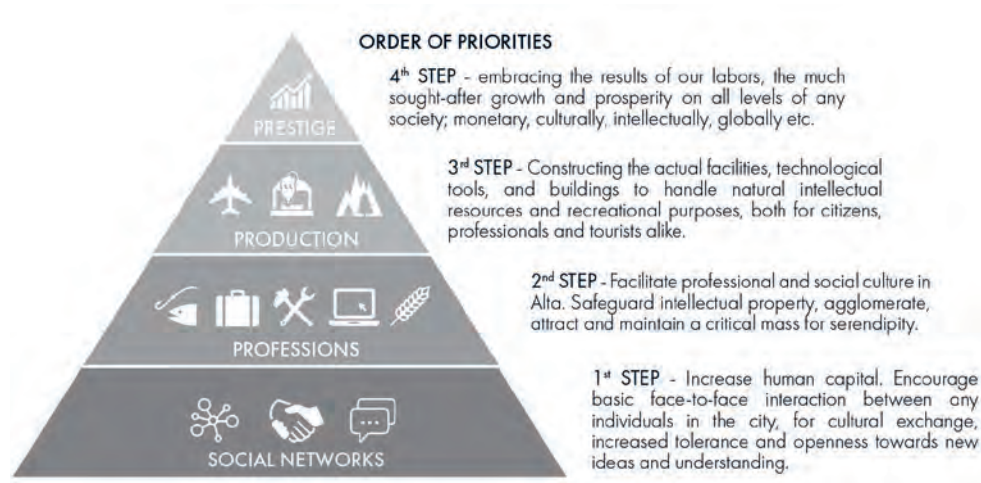


BUSY BOSSE!

SPECIAL MENTION

JURY ASSESSMENT

TEAM



The project *Busy Bosse!* proposes a transformation of Skiferkaia with high emphasis on multifunctional use, enabled by buildings with hybrid programs. The analytical approach explains the different suggestions for the site. The public spaces are carefully distributed and shared between the programs, and with a high emphasis on how they relate to the shorefront.

The jury is positive to the mix of the different programs in the project, as well as to the research on the social and economic context. The understanding of the place and context leads to plausible arguments for the solutions chosen, but the necessary analyzes of the consequences of the proposal is absent. This is a bit surprising considered the analytical introduction to the project.

The jury is critical to the amount of program and the density that are suggested for the site, but wants to give credit to the part of the project that plays with the natural shoreline. Even though it is difficult to put constructions into the water at Skiferkaia, due to the hard wind and big waves, the jury finds the delicate design of the wooden pathway and sauna to be a nice element in the project that could be a starting point of making Skiferkaia more inviting for the public.

CONNECTIVITY

WALKABILITY - pathways connecting harbour front, Basekop city centre and neighbouring areas across Strandveien and E6. Every path in the suburbs will somehow lead back to the experience of the waterfront.



BIKE + POCKETS - lanes connected to a variety urban spaces of various qualities and spatiality. This is to lower the threshold of moving around the area, and between the other city centres.



VOLUMES - adjusted for existing terrain height and buildings, preserving sight lines and introducing new viewpoints. Basekop harbour front oriented as a port outwards to the ocean and fjord.



PROGRAMMING

IMPLEMENTATION - moderate densification (blue) and transformation (red) of the harbour front. Some structures and parking (dashed) removed in the best interest of the citizens.



CROSS-CULTURAL PROGRAMMING - hybrid programs encouraging meetings of people in different settings. Note: the color codings are just highlighting intended mixes, others are also welcome to join in!



MIXED-USE SCENARIOS - various delimitations overlapping for different use seasonal or daily events, crowds of different sizes and tastes, either if be recreational or professional, indoor or outdoor, winter or summer events etc.



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This team represent 3 different nationalities, skillsets, and professional entities. It came to be, after the 3 of them became acquainted with one another during one brief semester at AHO. Here, Phoebe and Guide dealt with the theme of tourism infrastructure in Longbyen, another Arctic city.

Each of them has extensive experience in Asia and Europe; Phoebe on award-winning hotels and hospitality space, and Guide on the intersection between architectural and urban design. Tin came on board as the research aspect, with expertise on how the social mechanics behind knowl-

edge-intensive complexes, startups and working societies affects design. This entry is the sum of the members different skillset; analysis being translated into design, urban strategy, social management and cultural life.

HYDRO-THERAPY



ALTA

SPECIAL MENTION

Waterscape

With its subarctic climate and seaside position on the fjord, Alta may become an exotic and attractive city if it develops facilities to welcome winter activities and find new local resources. It's time to focus back on the sea and find a symbiotic relationship between tourism and maritime productivity at the same time.

Algaculture

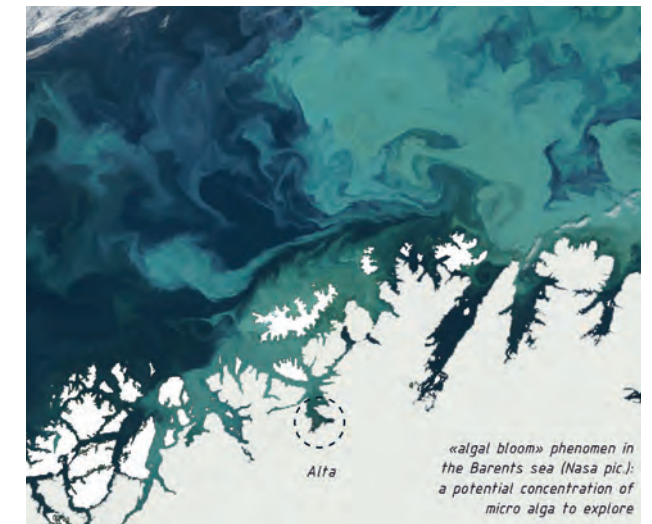
The first phase of the project couples a seaweed farm and algae research center with a seaside thalassotherapy. These activities revitalize the existing warehouses (Strandveien). The seaweed culture in the Alta fjord creates a new local maritime economy based on therapy, cosmetic (microalgae) and alimentation (seaweed) for the whole region and its inhabitants.

Production vs. tourism

The second phase plans to build new building facilities: a large maritime shipping terminal, close to the production area, east of Skiferkaia, and a hotel with tourist facilities and a coastal path on the west side. Housings for researchers take place on the hill and connect the new logistic lower city with the existing upper town.

A continuous public space

The third step of the project consist to design a mega-floor at 5 meters high above the existing quay. It allows to prevent the harsh winter climate, and illuminate below the new covered public space generated. All programs are distributed by this new urban platform that links the upper city and the quay with elevators, stairs, and new footbridges.

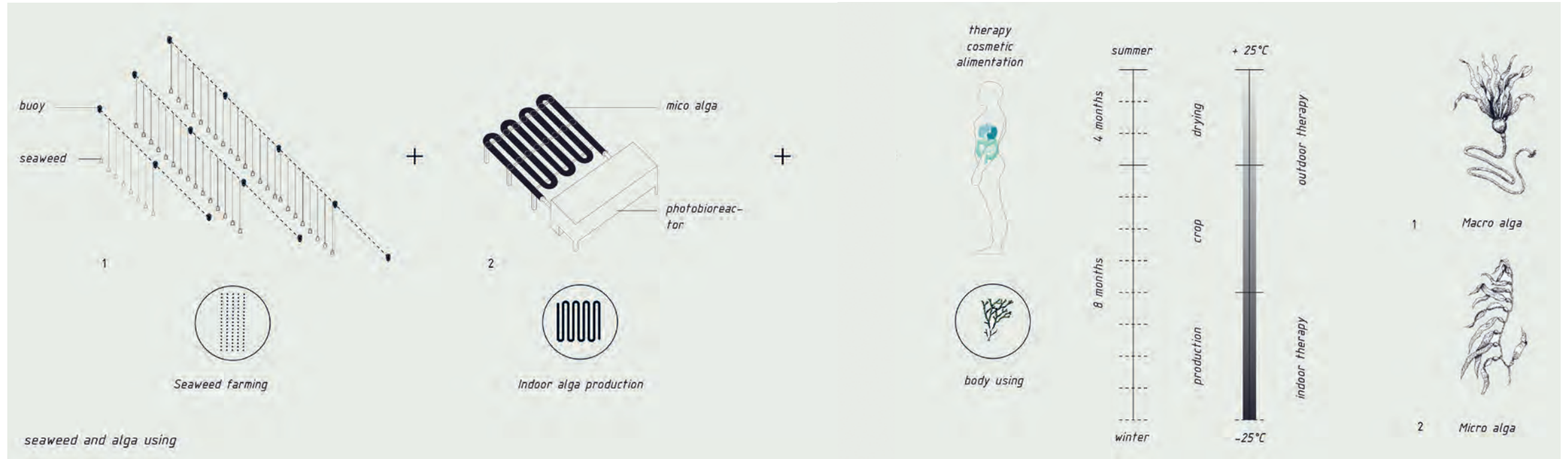


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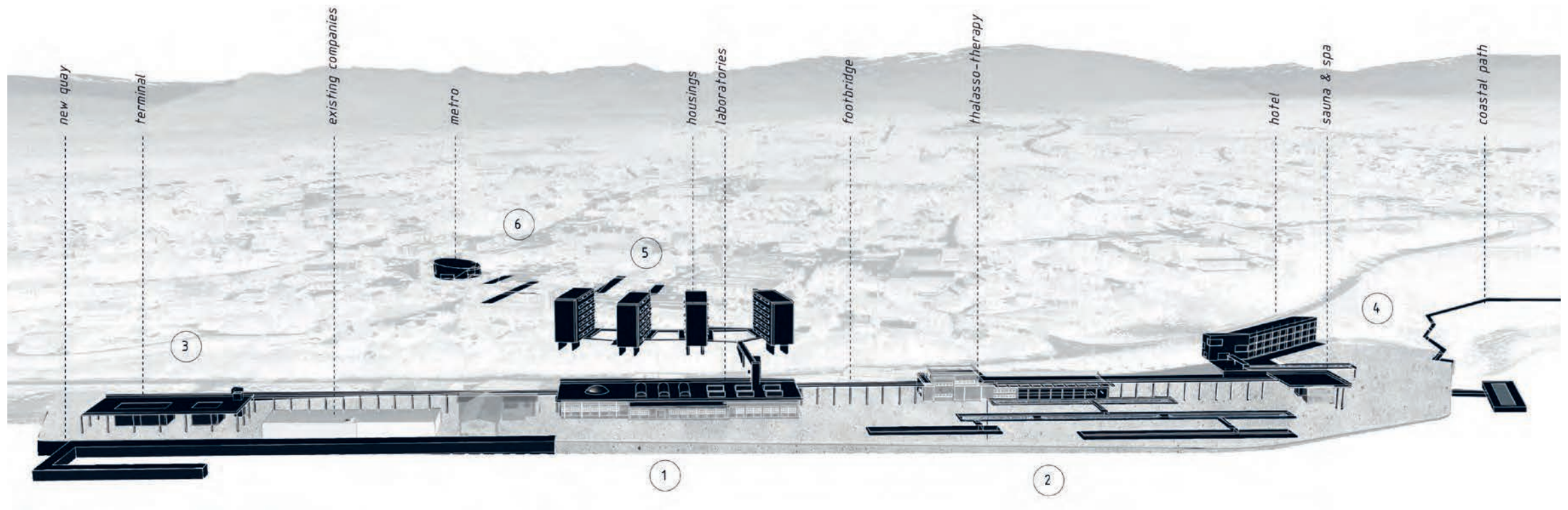
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HYDRO-THERAPY

SPECIAL MENTION



from left to right : from a productive to a touristic city



HYDRO-THERAPY



new shipping terminal and market



seaweed production and research center



SPECIAL MENTION

JURY ASSESSMENT

The project *Hydro Therapy* seizes the potential of the algae and proposes a complementary program that involves research and well-being. It is a center that contains a sauna and bath facilities, as well as laboratories. The program opens for cultivating algae both on land and at sea, it is a holistic system in which the algae is used in different ways. The project links food production, cosmetics, health, education, research, which in terms stimulates tourism and commerce on one side, and on the other side opens for a local and international network of expertise on algae-research. The future export from Skiferkaia is linked to the sea; high technology-knowledge and welcoming wellness.

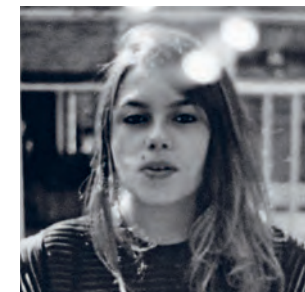
The jury finds the interpretation of the existing situation, and the idea of transforming an industrial area to a recreative platform, where thermal baths are dug out from the quay, engaging. The process evolves step-by-step and preserves emptiness as a quality, for public to share and for future adaptations. The landscape resources are embedded in the strong link of programs: sauna and hotel, thalasso therapy, agricultural industry and production, and harbor and market. The proposal has delicate drawings that represents the sea and the earth on the same level. The sea is not only a frame, or a living environment, but is here introduced as a field of production linked to a productive district.

The process is ambitious and demands a partnership between the university, laboratories and a developer for a therapy center. The master-plan seems to be dependent on one main developer, even if it authorizes to split in smaller subplots. The architectural proposal becomes a backdrop to the overall vision/concept, and appears less convincing

TEAM



Victor Maréchal
Victor Maréchal is a french architect based in Paris. He is also a studio director in ALICE laboratory at EPFL.



Maria Fernanda
Maria Fernanda Serna is a colombian landscape architect based in Paris. She is studying and tutoring at ENSA Versailles.

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They met in Medellín in 2011 and started to debate, dream and live together. They frequently collaborate to develop territory projects, urban competitions or micro interventions.







Narvik functions as a port for shipping iron ore from the mines in Kiruna for the Swedish company LKAB. The mines in Kiruna is said to have the largest occurrence of iron ore in the world. As such, this is an industry that stands strong in Narvik. Yet, it is part of the reason why the town has become monofunctional in terms of production.

Recent development in the population of Narvik shows stagnation as students and young people leave the town after having ended their studies. As a counter measure, Narvik wants to invest in the young and a future that offer a broader specter of jobs and opportunities. The town has put focus on developing the existing knowledge-based production. Being the regional town of upper secondary schools, having a campus in the Arctic University of Norway and a research park with special emphasis on engineering, provides a good starting point.

Narvik decided to use the *Technical Quarter* as part of the strategy. The European site will in the future become an arena where the next generation of Narvik can live, socialize, produce and start up their own businesses. The town believes that the *Technical Quarter* can become an arena that foster production, connects programs, and benefits the ongoing transformation of the town centre.

The activities on the site will contribute in the long run to influence the economic and social diversity of Narvik. The town envision that the *Technical Quarter* can have a broad specter of programs, such as student housing, flexible spaces for events, co-working spaces, workshops, commercial space and a teaching center for physics.

Narvik gathered a strong team of stakeholders to develop the *Technical Quarter*. It consists of the County of Nordland, the Arctic University of Norway Campus Narvik, Forskningsparken (the Research Park), the Student Organization of Narvik, the foundation Narvik Forte, the hospital UNN Narvik and the Business Association of the Narvik Region. They all see the advantage of developing the European site so that it takes Narvik to the next level.

The Technical Quarter is located between the Bromsgård Park and Narvik Town Hall. The national highway E6 is running along the site on one side and the iron ore railroad on the other. The first will be relocated in a tunnel.



GENERAL REMARKS BY THE JURY

Narvik is situated in the northern parts of Norway, a place with majestic mountains and fjords. The history of the city is related to the freight route of the iron ore of Kiruna that goes by train to the harbor of Narvik where it is shipped to the rest of the world. It was due to the value of the iron ore that

Narvik experienced one of the worst battles in Norway during World War II, and most of the city had to be rebuilt.

The site is named the *Technical Quarter* after the activity of the Town's technical division and fire brigade that was based here right next to the Town Hall. The railroad to Kiruna is passing by on one side, and the northbound highway of Norway on the other. The park of Bromsgård, in which the official residence of the iron ore company is located, is situated north of the site.

The municipality is the main actor for developing the site. They are looking for new ways to establish an incubator for young people to develop their knowledge, ideas and businesses. The competitors were asked to make a vision for the *Technical Quarter*, with good connections to the surrounding city.

From the 27 projects in Narvik the jury mainly divided the projects into two categories; those who kept all or most of existing buildings for reprogramming and rearranging into something new,

and those who demolished them to make room for something completely different. The jury had tough discussions about what would bring forward the best result for the city both strategically, architecturally and economically. In the end the arguments for an incremental approach of refining the existing as a resource for the new was chosen as the best approach for developing the *Technical Quarter* as a new hotspot for the productive city of Narvik.

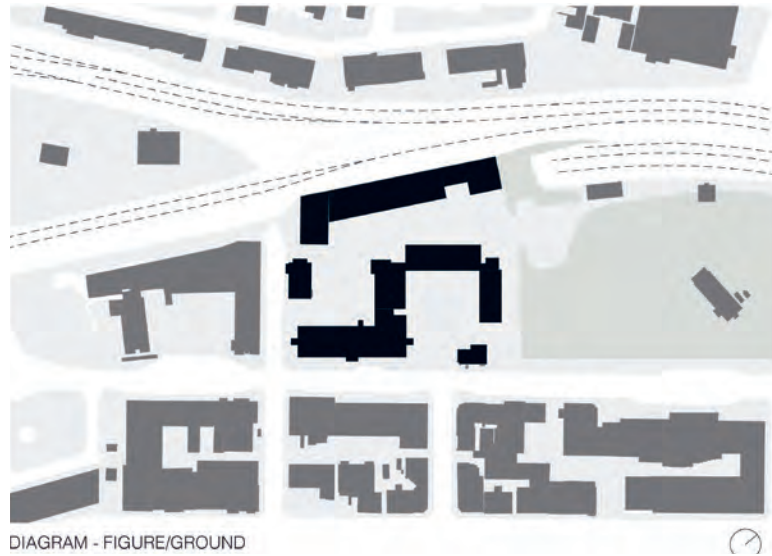
Sentrumgården (the red brick building) is a former shopping mall, that currently is housing different offices. OT-gården (the blue building) contains apartments and a pizza bakery.





REFLECTION

WINNER



On Reflection is a rich and complex architectural micro-cosmos in the center of Narvik. Existing buildings on the site are kept and sometimes adapted to new usage while new additions are carefully inserted to improve the social and physical context they are a part of. A new building stands next to the picturesque OT-gården, an industrial workshop building is converted into a scientific museum and the old gates for fire trucks will further on be maneuvered by students opening up the co-working spaces to the outside. It's a creative campus with the greatest impact for the individual inhabitant, but also for Narvik as a whole.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A Sentrumgården
Office spaces for Innovation Norway, Futurum, Narvikgården AS, NAV, etc. (kept in its current state)</p> <p>B OT-gården
Pizza restaurant, piercing shop (kept in its current state)</p> <p>C The main square
Greenery, paving, seating</p> <p>D The Unité (addition)
Café/restaurant, housing and flexible hall</p> <p>E Fire departement
Converted into housing and co-working space. Top floor of tower converted to a study room.</p> <p>F Technical town hall
Converted into housing and co-working space</p> | <p>G Workshop building
Converted into Teknorama exhibition space and learning center</p> <p>H Entrance to Teknorama (addition)</p> <p>I The Newton building (addition)</p> <p>J Teknorama square
Informal square meandering through the block</p> <p>K Narvik Culture school Administration building
Administration and rooms for culture school (kept in its current state)</p> <p>L Bromsgård park
Playground and seating area added</p> <p>M Astrupsgården
Short term housing and pub (kept in its current state)</p> |
|--|---|



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NARVIK

AUTHORS
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On an urban scale, *On Reflection* continues the tradition of public spaces facing the main road, a feature that will be of even greater importance to the future pedestrian friendly Kongensgate. This square will be a new, natural entrance to the whole complex of the Technical Quarter and at the same time a historic place with the history of Narvik imbedded in it. An inviting landscape design offering places to sit and hang around will appeal to everyone that is passing by and not only to the ones living and working in the quarter.

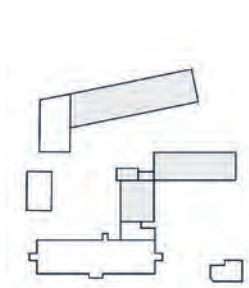
Two new buildings are added to the architectural ensemble of the Technical Quarter – the *Unité* and the *Newton Building*. The *Unité* together with the former Fire department and Technical town hall will physically define the new square. The square will function as the formal entrance to the Technical Quarter. All housing units are located around the square. The whole ground floor is dedicated to public or semi-public functions that will contribute to the liveliness of the square – entrances, co-working, café/restaurant and main lobby. From the lobby you can take the elevator up to the flexible hall. It can be used for conventions, concerts, fairs etc., or just as a place where you can get one of the best views over Narvik. The other addition, the Newton building, will be the public face of Teknorama and the cornerstone of the new, more accessible Bromsgård Park. Café tables or children playing can easily *spill out* into the park whenever the weather is allowing. The exhibition space is located in the former workshop building, which suits well for the purpose with its rough surfaces, good daylight conditions and spacious rooms.

Students and recent graduates who choose to live in Narvik’s Technical Quarter do it because of its urban qualities and vibrant atmosphere. Here you can enjoy a strong community with plenty of common spaces and direct access to the co-working spaces from your home. The types of living units – the studio, the collective housing and the duplex apartment – have distinctive features. Whatever type one chooses, one will get a unique living experience in the heart of Narvik.

Creating an urban scene

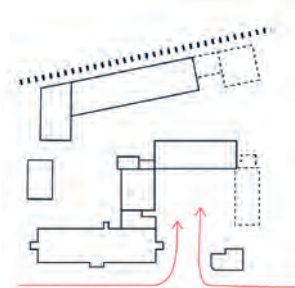
By creating the *Unité* building, the L-shaped Fire department and Technical town hall becomes a U-shaped form surrounding a public square. This urban space will be of greatest importance to the new Technical Quarter – a public square along the future pedestrian friendly Kongensgate and a natural entrance to the whole complex. At the same time, it’s a historic place with the history of Narvik embedded in it.





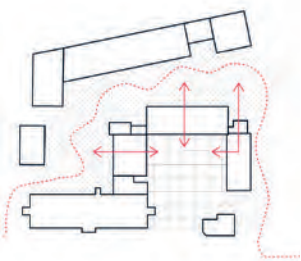
Reuse and reprogram

Existing buildings are kept. OT-gården, Astrupgården, Sentrumgården and the Narvik Culture School administration building don't get any major changes. The buildings that are going to be left emptied – Fire department, Technical town hall and workshop – gets converted into new use.



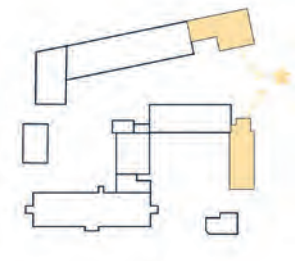
Reshaping the quarter

The new additions give a new shape to the quarter. The site gets a more closed boundary to the train tracks and also a strong public space in relation to Kongensgate.



Squares and passages

Two different public spaces are created, a formal square next to Kongensgate and an internal space in the back. The two are linked with semi-public connections within the square.



Activating Bromsgårds park

The added buildings are both located next to the park, creating an important node right by Bromsgård park. The additions also encourage a new use of the park.

Movement

The new U-shaped form has several points of vertical communication. Horizontally, the floors of the three buildings are linked together by a common accessway that is tying the buildings together.

Connecting the park

The new additions are placed next to Bromsgård Park. Between them a new informal entrance to the park is created. The new paving runs into the park making the border disappearing. At the transition there is space for kids to play, people working in the area to have lunch, temporary exhibitions etc. The new Teknorama entrance and its Newton room becomes a destination point in the city and a cornerstone of the revitalized Bromsgård Park.

Teknorama

The industrial workshop building facing the railway is converted into Teknorama. *The Newton building* contains the entrance together with the Newton room. The industrial building beside is used for exhibition spaces in the same tradition as great predecessors such as the Dia:Beacon in New York.

A variety of housing

The housing units are overlooking the new square and offer an urban kind of living. Three types of units are created; small individual studios for students who want to live by themselves, collective housing where students live together and share kitchen, living room etc, and duplex apartments for guest professors, students with kids, couples etc. The duplex apartments provide a new type of space with generous double height rooms with peaceful views over Bromsgård Park.

Flexible spaces

The Unité building plays an important role in the new Technical Quarter. With lots of social spaces in different sizes, this is the place where all inhabitants and tenants in the quarter interact and socialize. The main entrance is facing the square, and leads into the lobby. A big elevator is located next to the lobby, connecting all housing units. The entrance area can be used for smaller exhibitions and meetings. Beside it, a new café space is created. The café can also be used for mid-size events, smaller lectures and concerts. The elevator can also take you to the grand top floor. It can be used for conventions, parties, fairs and larger exhibitions. It can also be divided into smaller spaces if needed. The top floor is a memorable room – a space that is giving something back to everyone living in city. Here the wooden structure of the building is fully exposed.

ON REFLECTION

WINNER

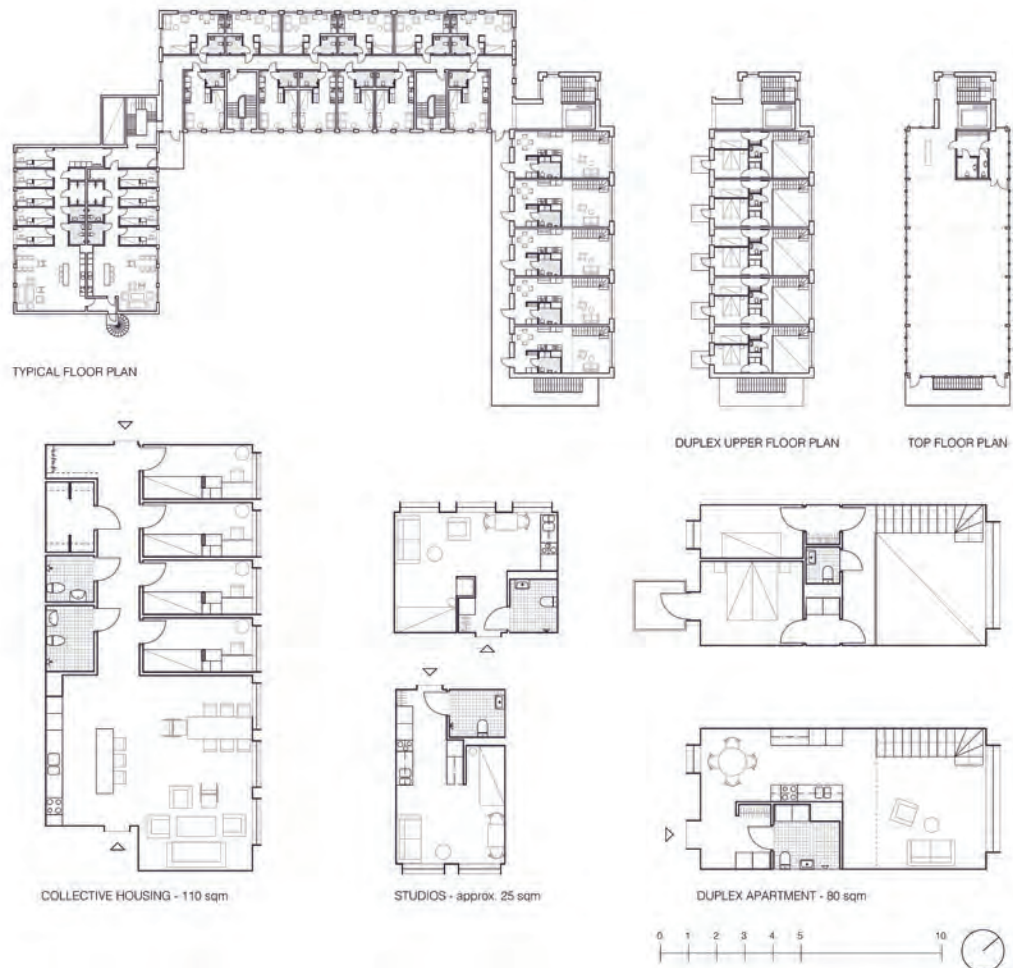
JURY ASSESSMENT

Co-working

The office spaces in Sentrumsgården and their tenants are kept, because they will be a crucial part of the new Technical quarter. A new type of office space is added to create a more diversified range of office space. The ground floor of the Fire department and Technical town hall is converted into co-working spaces. These rooms facing the square are generous and inspiring spaces for university spin-offs and young entrepreneurs. Serving spaces on the same floor contain smaller fabrication units equipped with laser cutters, 3d-printers and other model making tools. On the floor below, workshops and heavy manufacturing are located facing the more informal square in the back. The spaces encourage tests in full scale in a allowing environment. The co-working spaces also work as informal passages through the quarter, open to the public during office hours.

The winning project *On Reflection* clearly chooses a step-by-step strategy. The main reason for this decision is that the winners understand the existing buildings as a kind of helpful structural framework which does not need much transformation in order to create two different and new public spaces for the city. In this way, the project succeeds in reconciling the hitherto unconvincing connection from the public library via the town hall to the Bromsgård Park into an interconnected chain of pedestrian spaces. The project subtly works with alternate layers of the scale. One of the very convincing ideas is the layout of the two-staggered form of public spaces: a more formal one to Kongensgate and an informal with new functions on the back which links the town hall to Bromsgård Park.

Regarding the new purposes, the architects have analysed in detail the potential of the existing buildings. They are making convincing propositions for each of them and are carefully adding two corresponding buildings that forms a new gate to the park. This successive approach – with its respect for the existing building structures – is challenging the balance of how much to design or let the design become the result of the activities at the place. The award winner succeeds here on two levels. On the one hand, even if the architecture is considerate, it integrates outstanding new qualities such as the large lounge overlooking the city in the new building which is called *Unité*. On the other hand, the proposed new exhibition and learning center, which are using the existing *garage architecture*, is especially convincing as it incorporates a contemporary image of multi-purpose co-working spaces in the fabric of the city. In doing so, the architects apply references from existing conversions that correspond very well with the requirements of the city of Narvik for a constantly evolving mix of uses.



Martin Berg and Matilda Schuman are practicing architects residing in Stockholm, Sweden, with several years of professional experience in designing multi-family housing in an urban setting.



An on-going discussion between the two about context, history and how to work with architecture in an existing built environment served as the starting point for their entry *On Reflection*.

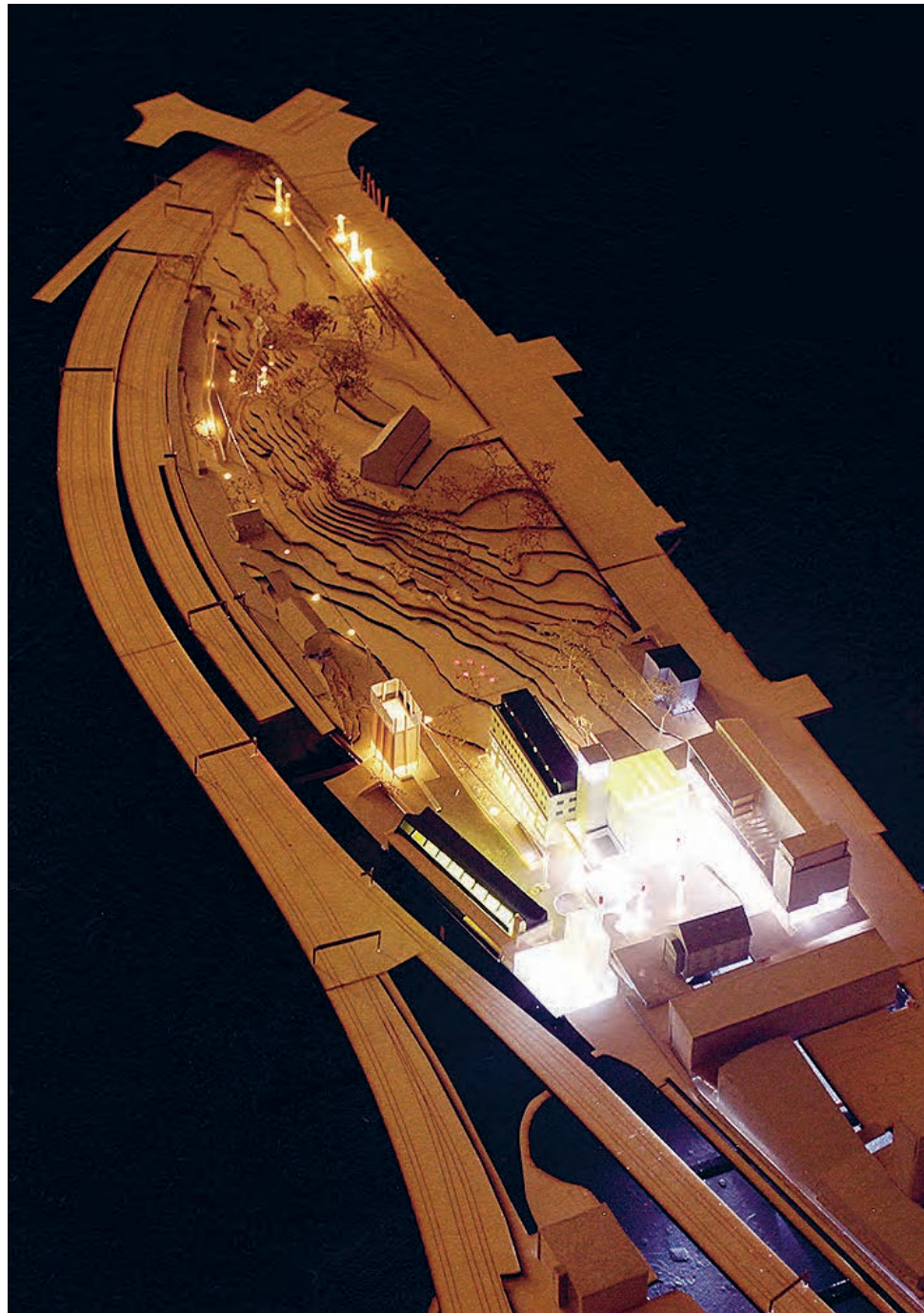
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In their work, they aim at finding the unique qualities and atmospheres of a setting, even if at first glance it may seem ordinary. The framework for their design lies within these discoveries.

TEAM

THE ECOLOGY OF MAKING



RUNNER-UP

The Ecology of making is a holistic vision for a development of the technical quarter in Narvik. The project offers a reading of Narvik as a whole, both spatially and socially, arguing that ideas on productivity cannot be limited to a singular, isolated place. The project proposes architectural transformations and punctual additions, building on the eclectic history of the site.

The project suggests an ecology of making: An ecology of programme, space and connections that understand productivity as a living organism. Weaving the project site into the adjacent Bromsgård Park, the project does not propose clear boundaries between leisure and work, nor between learning and researching.

A productive city is not only a question about production facilities, workshops or offices. A productive city is one where value is produced; this value can be monetary, but also be social and cultural. In a productive city its habitants understand themselves as a valuable member of society: contributing to a common wealth- that is shared and nourished amongst them. A city can only be productive if it takes well care of and reaches out to its citizens in a generous gesture. This generosity produces pride and sense of identity- which we think is essential in handling the challenges Narvik is facing and setting local potential free.

The proposal suggests layering a variety of programmes throughout a variety of sections. A mix of public functions, spaces for teaching and learning, for being and making- from amateur to professional, creates a living environment. The different programs friction with other users, professions and citizens encourages the sharing of knowledge and ideas, building a sense of community that forms the basis of the ecology of making.

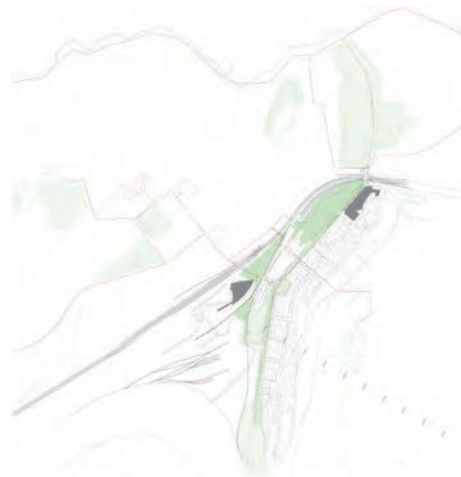
Making doesn't stop when you leave an office. Making begins in the street: It flowers in conversation and observation. A productive city is a place, that sets one free to seek for moments to thrive. The city must give space and opportunity for this search, allow for one to wander through and talk and settle down. A productive city is not a city of buildings, but a city of spaces for the cultures of making.

THE ECOLOGY OF MAKING

Holistic site – a proposal

The rerouting of the E6 through a tunnel gives possibilities to work with continuous green infrastructures, bridging the train tracks and reconnecting the city center to the waterfront. The area around Vassvika is recognized as a future development area, and paths and bicycle lanes along the water give great recreational possibilities for the citizens, especially for elderly or those without possibility of using the greater mountains. Seeing Kongens gate as an extension of the existing parks, rather than as a greenified street gives potential of new understanding of Narvik's city center. A comprehensible network of bicycle paths (red), could support a less car-dependent city.

Believing that a vibrant city center is crucial both for Narvik's identity and to sustain and grow local trade and initiatives, we propose a Narvik Dense Center District. Defining Narvik's city center in the north-eastern blocks between Kongens and Dronningens gate, could condensate urban life in the city. The district would span the distance between the two shopping centers. The city blocks are good scale for walking and browsing, there is a lot of possibilities of renovating backyards, connecting shops, cafés and restaurants with pedestrian infrastructures that could create a very special and ambient inner-city environment. Providing roadside and proximity parking, streamlining business opening hours and provide amenities such as public toilets and nursing rooms could put the city center back in competition with the shopping centers. A city's center is not only about trade- it is also about public life and democracy. This initiative could also provide a very fertile backdrop for the technical quarter. Ground floors left south of *Torvet* could be developed into housing- rentals or for the elderly. The view towards the fjord is great.

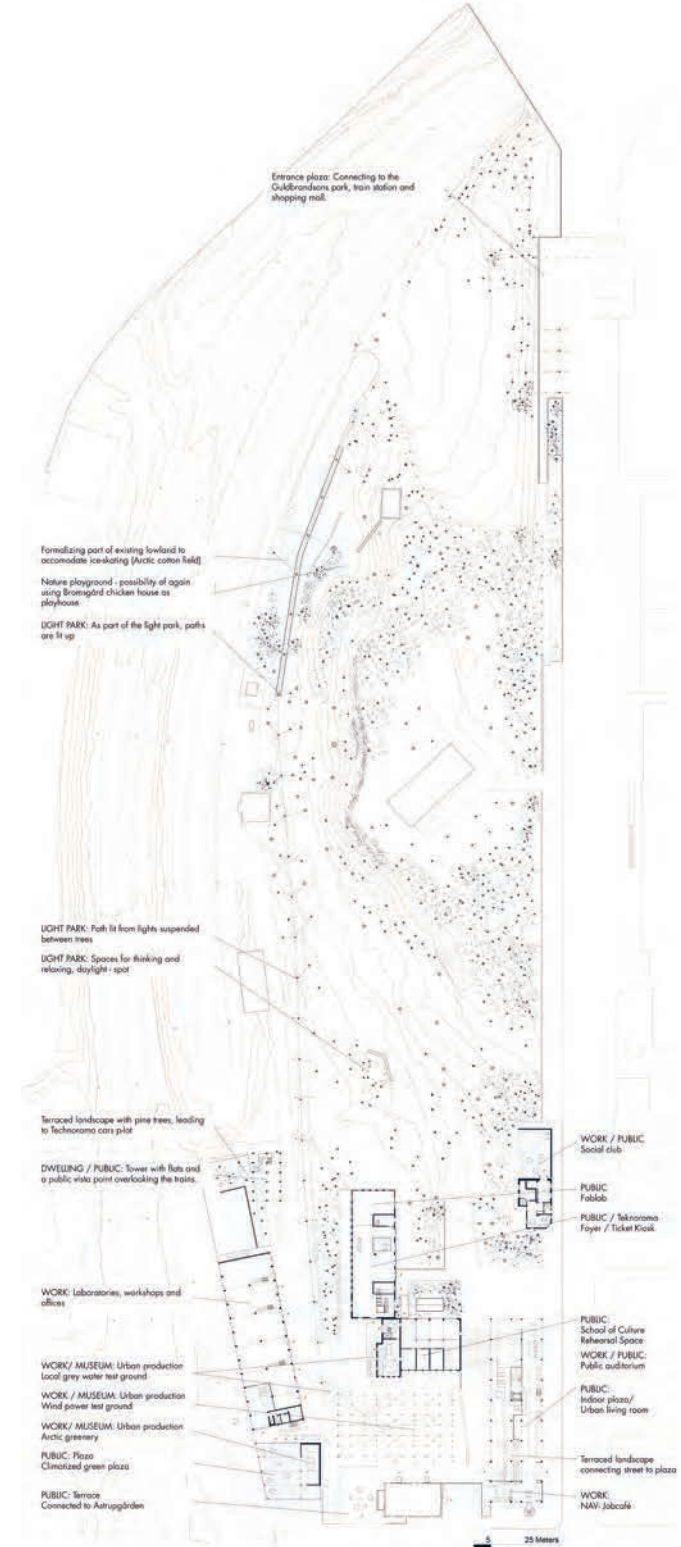


I) INFRASTRUCTURE SCALE GREEN PARK



II) TO GROW MAY BE TO SHRINK

ECOLOGY PLANS:



Entrance plaza: Connecting to the Gulbrandsens park, train station and shopping mall.

Formalizing part of existing lowland to accommodate ice-skating (Arctic cotton field)

Nature playground - possibility of again using Bronsgård chicken house as playhouse.

LIGHT PARK: As part of the light park, paths are lit up

LIGHT PARK: Path lit from lights suspended between trees

LIGHT PARK: Spaces for thinking and relaxing, daylight - spot

Terraced landscape with pine trees, leading to Teknorama cars plot

DINING / PUBLIC: Terrace with flats and a public view point overlooking the train.

WORK: Laboratories, workshops and offices

WORK / MUSEUM: Urban production local grey water near ground

WORK / MUSEUM: Urban production Wind power test ground

WORK / MUSEUM: Urban production Arctic greenery

PUBLIC: Plaza
Classified green plaza

PUBLIC: Terrace
Connected to Austrgården

WORK / PUBLIC Social club

PUBLIC Fablab

PUBLIC / Teknorama Foyer / Ticket kiosk

PUBLIC School of Culture rehearsal space

WORK / PUBLIC Public auditorium

PUBLIC Indoor plaza / Urban living room

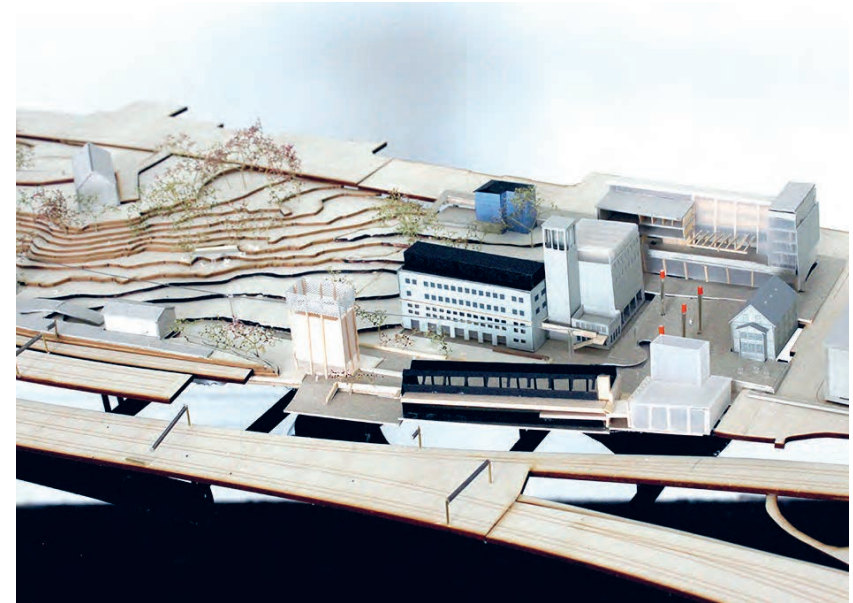
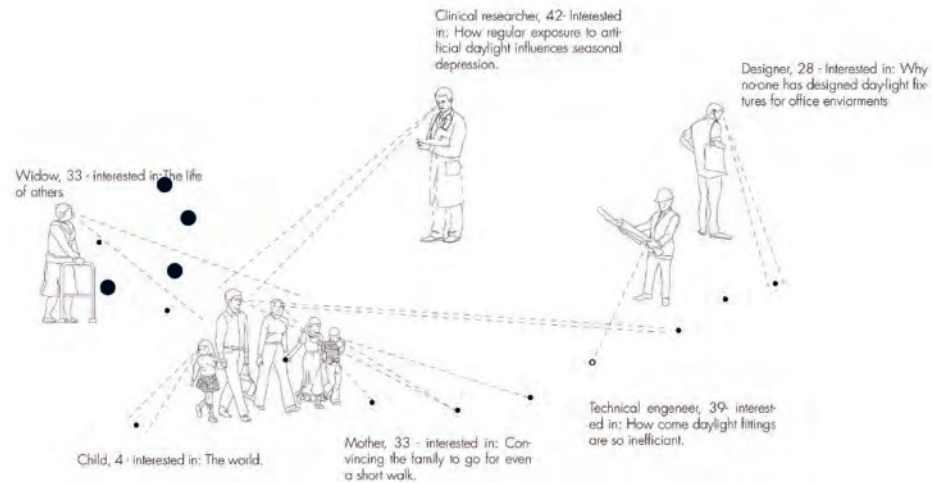
Terraced landscape connecting street to plaza

WORK NAV Jobcafé

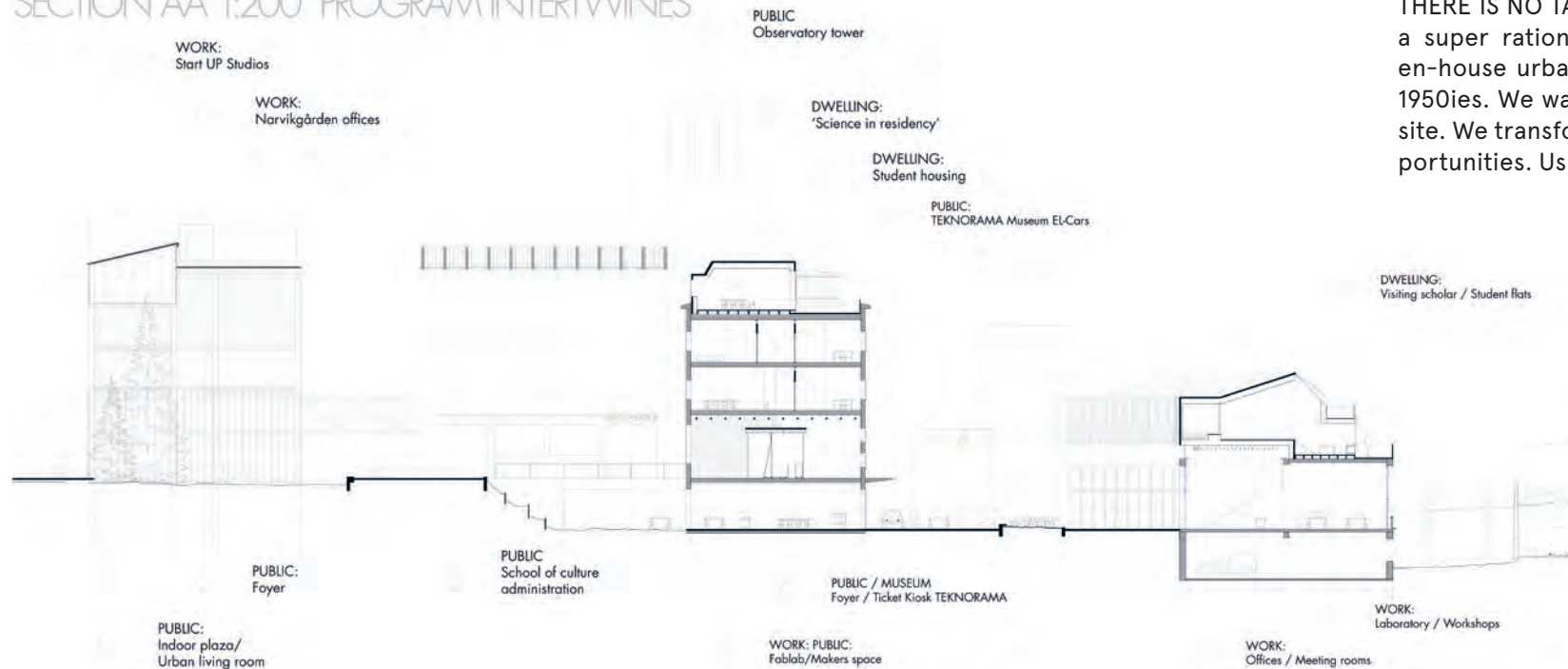
THE ECOLOGY OF MAKING

RUNNER-UP

A new paradigm for productivity:
the ecology of view points:



SECTION AA 1:200 PROGRAM INTERTWINES



Architectonic strategy on site

THERE IS NO TABULA RASA: Narvik has a unique history that includes a super rational city plan, the destroyal of the traditional wooden-house urban core, and the rebuilding of many city blocks in the 1950ies. We want to honor the history embedded in the buildings on site. We transform because it is more sustainable, and gives great opportunities. Using a few leading principles - we:

- 1 See the site as a space where the park and the city interchanges.
- 2 Create comprehensible flow within the site, and connect it to the park
- 3 Use the sloping terrain to create urban and green spaces.
- 4 Design ground floor spaces with open and public functions, intertwining with more specific programs in the section.
- 5 Transform buildings to even out scale - meeting the scale of the city, and creating coherency within the site itself.

THE ECOLOGY OF MAKING

Programmatic diversity:

ONE MANS WORK IS ANOTHER MANS LEISURE. In thinking of productivity in the urban, we must consider how the program creates value. The proposed light park is an example of programmatic surplus. Whilst research on depression and lack of vitamin D is widely known, there is less data on the correlation between seasonal darkness and depression. The Arctic University of Norway in Narvik has recently conducted preliminary studies on this topic. The light park could serve as a test ground to further fuel that research. The combination of health and technology in this specific northern environment could fuel research programs on lightning and artificial day-light exposure, all whilst providing citizens with interesting green and urban spaces. The light park stretches from the technical quarter all the way to the north of Bromsgård Park. Providing a variety of spaces within the urban and the park, connected with lighted pathways: some spaces are for quiet contemplation, some for socializing and sharing a little hour of (artificial) daylight with your friend.

TEST GROUNDS FOR URBAN PRODUCTION: A new Teknorama. As part of the research facilities on site, we propose test grounds for Urban production. Inspired by the productive city theme, and acknowledging a global tendency towards urbanization also in the arctic, we propose these test grounds in order to fuel knowledge on the topic. The test grounds can serve as full scale mock-ups of local energy production, grey water handling and etc. The test-grounds themselves become, with an additional pedagogical layer, part of the Teknorama museum itself.



NARVIK

RUNNER-UP

JURY ASSESSMENT

TEAM

The Ecology of Making proposes a holistic and gradual strategy for transforming Narvik's Technical Quarter into a productive area for all, arguing that production means more than just economic activity. It builds from a sensitive reading of Narvik's urban form, its past development, and its future trajectory to inform a highly contextual urban strategy that expands beyond the boundary of the site. The jury commends how the proposal tackles the Arctic's long winter nights through the *light park* that uses artificial lighting combined with landscape as a tool to link the site with the park and the wider city, and create a convincing new public provision that remain vibrant throughout the year. This new public space links together the other programmatic elements, and aims to counter what they describe as the *Shopping Centre Urbanism* of Narvik.

However, the jury finds the architectural proposals less convincing. The presentation lacks clarity and the architecture appears disordered with no identifiable unifying ideas. Larger scale spatial representations of the proposals would have been welcome to describe the atmosphere and human experience. The jury also questions the low-density approach, which is contradictory to clients aim to make the site the new *melting point* of Narvik. With the proposed reduction of density of the site, it is hard to see how this project could realize its potential.

Overall *The Ecology of Making* comprehensively answers the brief with a convincing and sensitive urban strategy that addresses the city beyond the site and makes a strong argument for a broader reading of what *productivity* in cities means.



Studio Fountainhead
Dominique Hauderowicz
Kristian Ly Serena

Studio Fountainhead is a Copenhagen based architecture office founded by architects Dominique Hauderowicz and Kristian Ly Serena in 2013. Through a process of experiments and critical thinking their practice develops spatial responses at the intersection between architecture, art and politics. Common for their diverse set of projects is the ability to work critically within the complexities of the specific context. The studio concerns itself with architectural work at every scale - taking great pleasure in finding its methodology and means of representation anew with every project. Hereby they strive to help develop a good and playful life for the many.

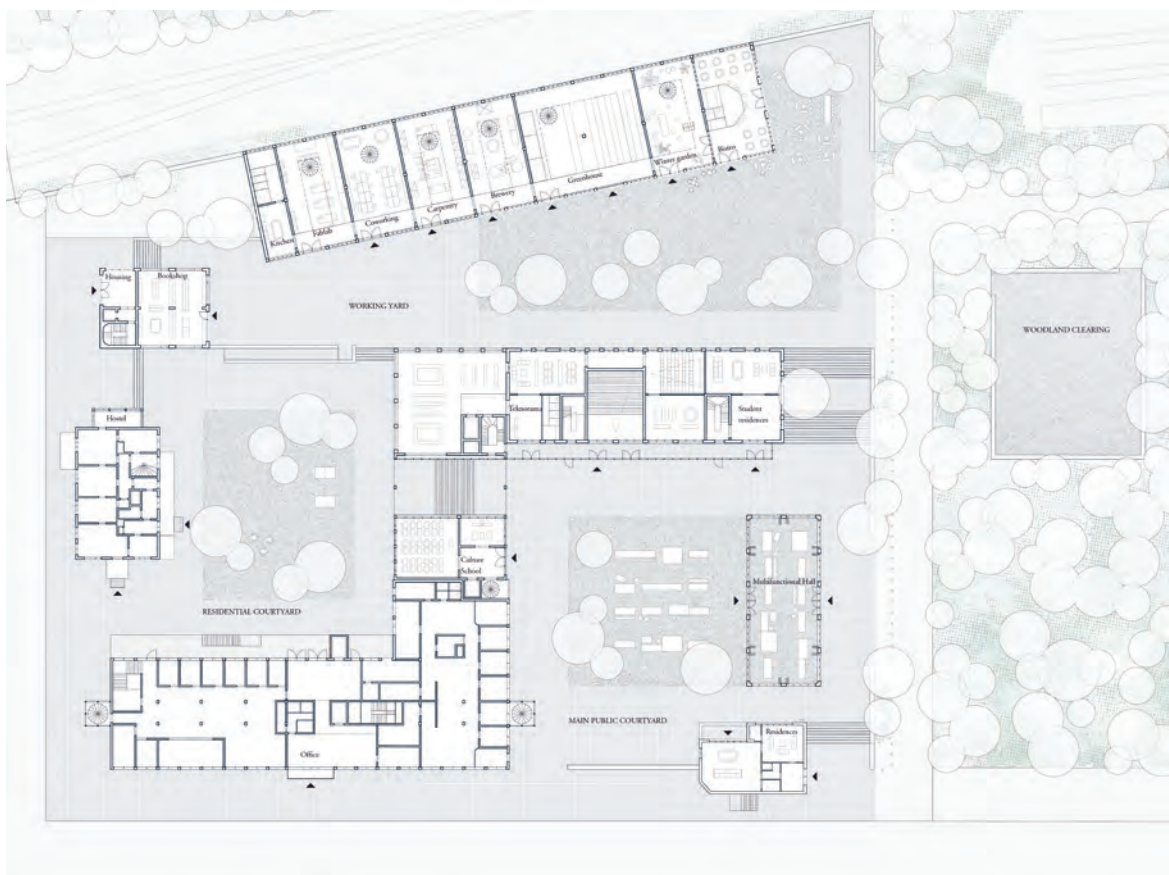
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124/125

FROM BACKYARDS TO COURTYARDS

FROM BACKYARDS



NARVIK

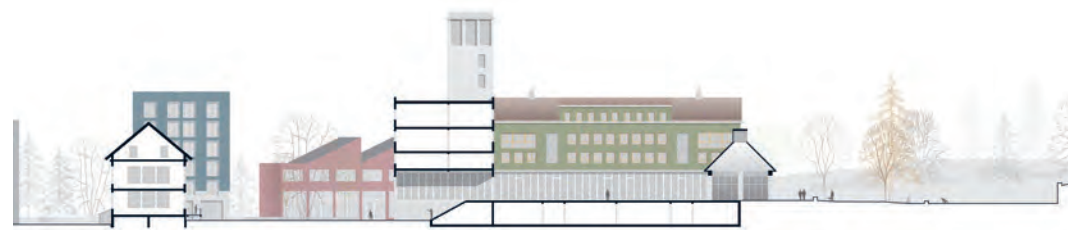
SPECIAL MENTION

The site of the future *Technical Quarter* in Narvik suffers from a lack of a clear urban definition, we detect a backyard effect despite its central position within the town. This is symptomatic of an urban fabric situated in proximity to intrusive infrastructures such as the highway and the railway. Apparently characterized by spontaneous successive development, the site appears to have developed organically and constitutes an urban fragment of its own. A mix of different architectural type buildings were erected on the site, and despite the obsolete image of some of them, they have tectonic qualities and they are starting to define a valuable three square-courtyard-morphology, a possible stage in a further evolution.

In this context we identify a great potential, we search for an intensification of existing places and the conservation of the memory of place in order to find and restore an urban space identity. We propose to redefine and complete the urban fabric, not to replace it. We propose to upgrade all the valuable existing buildings and to add new buildings to the existing fabric in order to create both diversity and structure. We are sensitive to the need of setting up smaller entities, in terms of public space and architectural types, to create living areas of activity that are clearly identified at the scale of the townscape and we seek to set up parameters that can spur the animation of the public space. In this way a sense of density combined with a sense of community can become a possibility.

The existing organization does not provide clear spatial form and all spaces appear as a backyard bleeding into the expansive streetscapes and adjacent logistical areas. The proposal strikingly reconfigures the urban form to shape a sequence of courtyards. Each unique courtyard defines a distinctive sense of place adapted to the range of programs. The well-defined courtyards can become places of meeting and exchange between the range of local residents and user groups of the new central urban hub.

The new definition of the courtyards offers an important opportunity for meaningful placemaking. The intention is to develop new reciprocal relationships between the built environment and the new public squares. The fact of enclosing the new squares with significant social spaces, such as the exhibition space, and the café provides public activities which may make use of the newly configured outdoor spaces.



Section through Residential Courtyard and Main Public Courtyard. N: 1/500

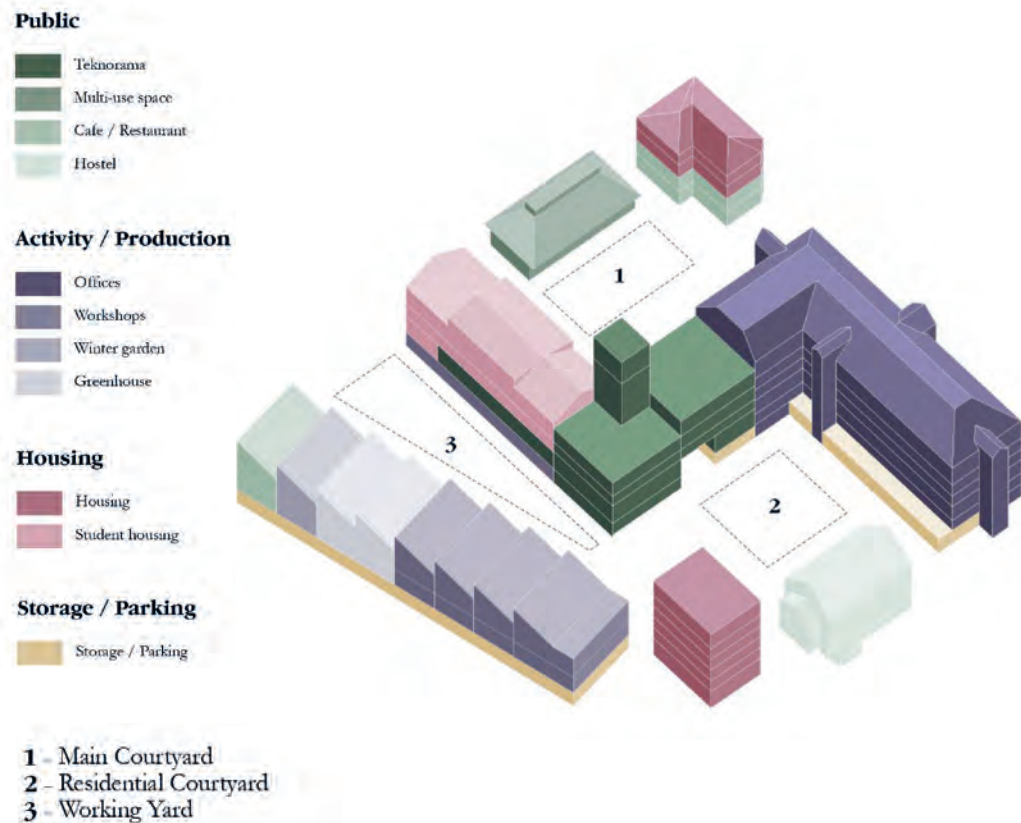
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EMÓKE FORRÓ

126/127

FROM BACKYARDS TO COURTYARDS

JURY ASSESSMENT

NARVIK



The European theme, *Productive Cities*, also has a metaphorical meaning in Narvik. The prominent location in the inner city is still characterized by a mix of functions from the last decades. However, these functions do no longer meet the new requirements for a communicative city centre in which the university with its *productive minds* should also play a role.

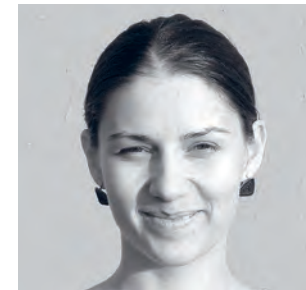
The project *From Backyards to courtyards* follows, in some sense, comparable urban and architectural strategies to the winning project. The architects are identifying the potential of the existing buildings, searching for the *intensification of existing places and the conservation of the memory of place in order to find and restore an urban space identity*. With a series of additions and transformations of the existing buildings, they are nicely completing the urban fabric.

SPECIAL MENTION

There are three types of public spaces showing each their own urban form, in which the architectural reference to the material qualities of the city plays a major role. A very beautiful idea of this project is the open a public space with view to the mountain Fagernesfjellet, giving the urban space a transversal axis. This space introduces a previously missing link that connects the core of the city better with the adjacent residential areas and the higher-lying university buildings.

On the other hand, the design proposition with its concentration of building mass to the side of the main road is a little less flexible than the first prize, and the differentiation between public and semi-public areas and connection to the park is not quite as good.

TEAM



Our team is formed by three practices: A-PLATZ (FR/RO), MEMO architecture (FR) and INLANDSIS (FR/UK). Based between Paris, Miercurea Ciuc and Edinburgh, our team benefits from a geographical disper-

sion and a complementarity of different backgrounds, to develop a reflection marked by an eclectic view and mixed sensibilities. We mobilise ourselves according to the opportunities and we build up little by little a

work and exchange method of our own, with a special interest in how urban landscapes are created and how they can be activated.

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EUROPAN

ABOUT

Europan is an idea competition bringing together European cities and young urban and architectural design professionals. The competition spans over a two-year period in which over 40 European cities and over 1000 teams are involved. The entries are judged by national juries composed of specialists in the field of architecture and urbanism.

The competition serves a dual purpose: it offers cities and developers new and innovative solutions to local urban planning and development, and provides an opportunity for young architects to get commissions by presenting new ideas. These two functions combined create a platform for ongoing debate and research on the spatial framework of the European society.

For further information, please visit www.europan-europe.eu or www.europan.no

Europan Norway is a non-profit foundation organising the Europen competition in Norway.

The Europen Norway board consists of representatives from Bergen School of Architecture, Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norwegian Centre for Design, Architecture and Built Environment, National Association of Norwegian Architects and Norwegian University of Life Sciences. The secretariat is managed by Transborder Studio.

EUROPAN NORWAY

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