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# INTRODUCTION

First of all we want to congratulate and salute the participating municipalities and the winning teams. Europan is a manifold competition with long traditions for in depth processes and conversations towards future implementations. The full body of Europan including our skillful national general secretariat participate together with the municipalities in formulating the crucial questions for each specific site. Then this year's fabulous, external jury enters the dialogue to single out the proposals that come up with convincing ideas and concepts, but also a motivation to engage with local stakeholders. This catalogue represents the moment where the municipalities and teams finally can join forces. For the winners, it is a question of how the municipalities will push the competition forward and into realities. The enthusiasm we have experienced from our site representatives is more than promising. The eager and intensive participation from the municipalities, how they grow into Europan; enjoying the discussions and the sharing of knowledge – to now being advocates for this type of open competition is overwhelming.

In these challenging, but also exciting times, Europan calls young architects for ideas on how to move forward inhabiting European cities and territories for a better future. A future we must hope can overcome pressing challenges such as climate crisis, loss of biodiversity, and social inequality. Europan 15's overarching topic is the "Productive City", a topic that delves into the themes of resources, mobility, and equity. The competition asks how young architects can help cities and local municipalities to be more aware of their responsibilities towards the environment and life. Site families across European countries are established to exchange and enrich each competition site. The three participating Norwegian municipalities inform and contribute each one to the different site families; *Implanting*, *Creating Proximities*, and *Changing Metabolism*.

Raufoss is the third biggest industrial park in Norway, consisting of advanced techno production, yet a small town dreaming of becoming more urban-like. Raufoss asks how can there be more synergies between the community center and the cornerstone production? Raufoss belongs to the category of *implanting*. The winning proposal suggests an optimistic turn towards developing a form of urbanity that articulates public space by implanting an awareness of the ongoing production, revitalising the riverbanks, creating new pedestrian connections and by opening up the existing shopping mall – in short, a proposal that suggests a new, more people friendly Raufoss.

Rødberg is a small community located in an impressive landscape also articulating the energy production. The municipality is facing an aging population. Rødberg is looking for new ways of vitalising the community center that also can invite a visiting population of cabin tourists. In the competition brief the municipality asks; can a strategy that connects Rødberg to the productive territory, reverse the decline of the trading industry along the county road, put new life into empty premises and give life to the town center? Rødberg belongs to the category of *proximities*. *Creating proximities* is about creating new relations and synergies within urban territories and everyday life. The winning proposal suggests to constitute a new hot spot in Rødberg by placing a civic, multi-purpose building by the lake. This ambitious intervention together with convincing strategies for center development, the winning proposal sets the tone and direction for a more progressive Rødberg.

Guovdageaidnu is a town with a clear Sámi identity and a stronghold for the Sámi language. It is the biggest reindeer herding community in Norway, surrounded by winter pastures. The main industry is reindeer husbandry in all its facets. More than half the population is related to this in different ways. The political ambition is now a restructuring/renewing of the society where the ambition is to create more work in the private sector. The Sámi University of Applied Sciences, The Sámi National Theatre, The Sámi Film Institute and a very ambitious art scene are important forces in this change to come. A change in the whole school sector with new buildings is part of the restructuring. The movement of reindeer from inland to coast and back in all seasons, and the population's advanced knowledge and use of the large geographical landscape defines the scene.

The municipality asks; can the competition visualize ideas for a series of smaller interventions and larger projects that together can renew the economic and social productiveness in Guovdageaidnu? Guovdageaidnu belongs to the category Changing Metabolism. Changing Metabolism is about relations, processes and flows of multiple forces. The two winning proposals offer readings and interpretations of Guovdageaidnu that allows the municipal center a point of departure to step by step reimagining and creating urbanities that emphasizes connections to the productive landscape and the Sámi culture, but also new discoveries and ideas that can be included in the future.

We hope this catalogue will inspire and propel forward local pragmatism and desires for a better future. All the municipalities, winning proposals and teams are presented in this catalogue that may serve as a "catalogue of ideas" for more than the competition sites. Dear municipalities and winning teams, this is the most exciting starting point, and we wish you all the best for fruitful and productive collaborations. Now it is in your hands.

President Knut Eirik Dahl and vice president Marianne Skjulhaug

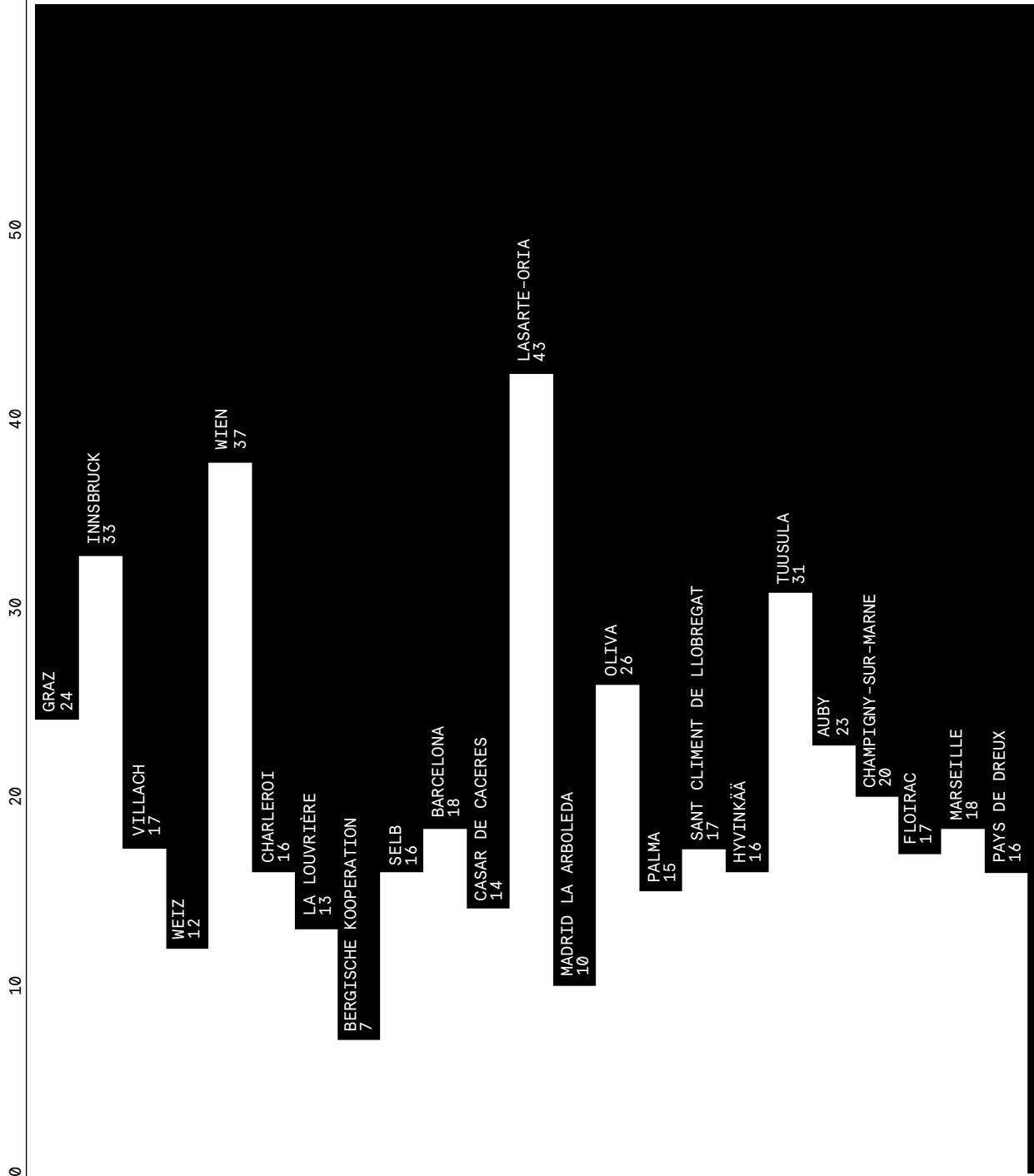
# SITES

The European 15 competition was organized in 47 sites in 12 different European countries.





# ENTRIES PER SITE



The competition was organized in 47 sites in 12 different European countries. In total 901 entries were submitted at the deadline 28th of July 2019.

PORT - JÉRÔME - SUR - SEINE  
13

ROCHEFORT OCÉAN  
16

ROMAINVILLE  
31

SAINTE - OMER  
12

KARLOVAC  
10

NIN  
22

LATERZA  
28

VERBANIA  
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BRAINPARK I  
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GROOT IJSSELMONDE  
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KOP DAKPARK  
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VIERHAVENSBLK  
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RAUFOSS  
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RØDBERG  
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WARZAWA  
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BORAS  
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ENKÖPING  
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HALMSTAD  
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HELSINGBORG  
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UDDEVALLA  
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TÄBY  
14

VISBY  
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0 10 20 30 40 50

**LISBETH IVERSEN (NO)**

*Public sector Phd candidate at AHO, Institute of Urbanism and Landscape*

Lisbeth Iversen is an interior designer and architect. She has been in the City Government of Bergen municipality, Norway, from 2003-2013. From 2003-2007, she was Commissioner of Urban Development, Climate and Environment, and from 2011-2013 she was Commissioner of Social services, Housing and Area Initiatives. Iversen was politically responsible for the planning, implementation, financing and construction of Bergen Light Rail. She has also led extensive urban development, park and urban projects and housing programmes in the municipality. From August 2013 she has been the chair of the pilot project 'With a heart for Arendal' (Med Hjerte For Arendal) and has been the project manager for 'Sparkling Spaces Arendal' (Levende lokaler Arendal). She is on the board of Norsk Sentrumsutvikling and is a member of Place Making Leadership Council, PPS. Iversen is now also a Public sector Phd candidate at Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO), Institute of Urbanism and Landscape.

**ROAR SVENNING (NO)**

*Developer and founder, Bygda 2.0*

In 2000, Roar Svenning took over the family farm at Stokkøya, a traditional coastal farm on an island on the coast of Mid-Norway. The land gives access to nature's edible green and marine resources and includes a spectacularly placed beach. Due to depopulation and other challenges in rural areas, Svenning decided to make life on the island his total focus for five years. Today, the family-run enterprises Bygda 2.0 ('Rural 2.0') and Stokkøya Sjøsenter & Beach Bar, a resort, manifest this endeavour. The aim has been to develop a densified, modern living and working environment to stimulate sustainable social structures and modern living. Svenning is a developer focusing on holistic planning. He works with modern architecture as a tool to increase social qualities, local attractiveness and competitive advantage. He is also an inspirational speaker, a participant in debates and a development consultant for both rural and urban situations.

**JOHANNE BORTHNE (NO)**

*Architect MNAL, Partner at Powerhouse Company AS*

Johanne Borthne joined Powerhouse Company as a partner in 2017 and is responsible for the Norwegian branch of the practice. Between 2010 and 2017, Johanne was a founding partner of Superunion Architects in Oslo. The office won several international competitions for major schemes in Norway. In 2014, Wallpaper magazine named Superunion Architects among the top 20 of the world's best young architecture practices in its directory. The founding partners received one of the most prestigious cultural recognitions in Norway, the Anders Jahre's Cultural Prize for Young Artists, in 2014. Borthne has been included on several architectural juries and has given lectures all over the world. In 2014 she participated in the Sino-Norwegian Architecture Forum at Xi'an, China, in the TEDxOslo in 2013 and at the 2012 Day of Architecture: Norwegian Sustainability.



**CAROLINE DAHL (SE)**

*Architect and urban designer, PhD fellow at SLU – Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.*

Caroline Dahl has worked with urban planning and design for various public and private entities, currently through her research-oriented design practice smog studio. She earned a Master of Spatial Planning at the Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona, Sweden, and a Master of Architecture at SCI-Arc, Los Angeles, USA. Caroline is head of the think tank Movium at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) where she also serves on the editorial board of the Swedish professional magazine Tidskriften STAD. She is a PhD candidate in landscape architecture on the subject of urban transformation processes, and Board Member of RIEA.ch, The Research Institute for Experimental Architecture. She frequently serves on juries of various awards, among them Chair of the Scania Architectural Award and Co-Chair of the Swedish Architectural Association's Award for best masterplan.



**GISLE LØKKEN (NO)**

*President National Association of Norwegian Architects*

Gisle Løkken is an architect, founding partner and manager of 70°N arkitektur, Tromsø. Through architecture practice, teaching and writing he has developed an experimental approach to architecture, urban development and planning, both locally and in a broader context of Scandinavia and the Arctic. He is a demanded teacher, lecturer, assessor and jury member in competitions and prize committees, nationally and internationally. His work has been exhibited, published and awarded. He has been a member of the European Scientific Committee and is currently the president of the National Association of Norwegian Architects.



**ROBERT MULL (UK)**

*Head of School of Architecture and Design, University of Brighton*

Professor Robert Mull was born in Cambridge in 1960. He was educated at the Bartlett and the Architectural Association. An architect, educator and activist, Mull was until 2015 Director of Architecture and Dean of the Sir John Cass School of Art, Architecture and Design (affectionately dubbed the Aldgate Bauhaus) in London. He has taught widely in the UK and internationally and held visiting professorships in Vienna and Innsbruck. He was a founder member of the architecture collective NATO and in 2013 he co-founded a new school of architecture in Moscow. Today, he is a Professor of Architecture and Design at the University of Brighton, Visiting Professor at Umeå University and Director of Innovation at Publica, the London-based urban design practice.



**MARIA HELLSTRÖM  
REIMER (SE)**

*Professor in design theory,  
Malmö University, School of Arts  
and Communication*

Maria Hellström Reimer is trained as an artist and with a PhD and Readership in landscape architecture. Her research is interdisciplinary concerning the aesthetics and politics of art and design broadly speaking, including questions of criticality, methodological experimentation and social mobilisation. Recent writings include articles such as "Cut, Make and Trim: Fast Fashion Urbanism in the Residues of Rana Plaza" (in Frichot, Gabrielsson, Metzger, eds., *Deleuze and the City*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2016); and "Playing the Green Card: The Commodifying Fiction of a Derivative Jardin-Forêt" (in *Architecture and Culture*, Vol 5, No 2 2017, special issue "Solids and Flows: Architecture and Capitalism").



**MIIA MÄKINEN (FI)**

*Architect SAFA Partner at LUO  
arkkitehdit Oy, Doctoral student  
at the University of Oulu*

Miia Mäkinen (M.Sc.Arch) is one of the four partners of LUO architects Ltd - which is young and growing architect office in Oulu, Finland. LUO architects expertise lies in the fields of urban northern housing and city planning, and nature-based tourism architecture. Mäkinen is also a doctoral student at the University of Oulu, where she does research concerning spatial experience in the context of nature-based tourism in the Arctic. Mäkinen has been teaching at The Oulu School of Architecture, University of Oulu in courses on contemporary architecture and advanced architectural design. Mäkinen with her partners entered European 13 with the project "New Kids on the Blocks" for the City of Jyväskylä, for which they were awarded the runner-up price.



**MATILDA SCHUMAN (SE)**

*Architect SAR/MSA - Founding  
partner at Schuman Berg  
Arkitektkontor and Architect SAR/  
MSA at Wingårdh arkitekter AB*

Matilda earned her Master's Degree in 2016 at the Royal Technical University in Stockholm. Schuman has worked for Dorte Mandrup Architects in Copenhagen, Semrén Månsson and the Swedish Association of Architects in Stockholm. In 2014 she travelled on a scholarship to Seattle and did a year of exchange studies at the University of Washington. In 2017 she won European 14 in Narvik, Norway, together with Martin Berg. After winning, they founded Schuman Berg Arkitektkontor and have since then been working with the client in Narvik to adapt and develop the project. Along with founding Schuman Berg Arkitektkontor, Matilda has been working at Wingårdhs Arkitektkontor in Stockholm since 2016.

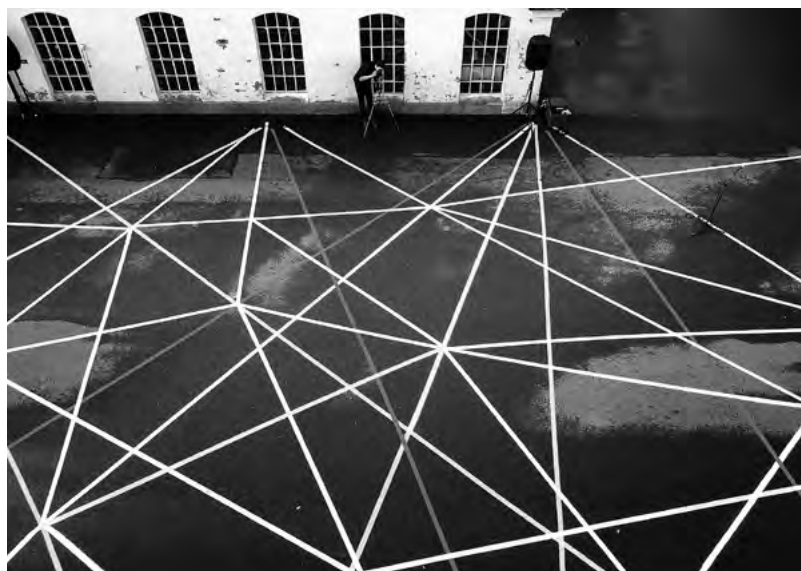
# EXPERIENCES FROM THE NEW SECRETARIAT

Our first meeting with Europan was when we ourselves participated in the Europan12 competition in 2013 at Dikemark in Asker, and won the first prize with the project Kaleidoscope. This was also the beginning of a collaboration that later led to the creation of our company by the same name; KALEIDOSCOPE. Participating in Europan had been a long standing dream to us. Winning the competition gave us the opportunity to fulfil another dream: to establish our own office. Later, we have been part of the international Europan Forums as former winners as well as jury members. Taking on the position as the new secretariat has been a natural continuation of our journey.

In many ways, Europan became our door opener. At Dikemark we experienced how large urban development processes can span over many years, where many entities play a part. Our project at Dikemark has not been realized in physical form, but we received a follow-up commission helping to launch some important first steps of development on the site with a temporary urban space and a comprehensive user participation process. This has created a new insight on how to treat Dikemark's unique listed buildings when the place is to be transformed, and how the local inhabitants and important players can take ownership of a process of change.

Throughout our first year as a secretariat, we have learned that Europan constitutes an enormous network of expertise and experience from all over Europe. It is a powerful arena for exchange of knowledge, and it is a discussion forum where trends in our time and solutions for how to develop our communities and cities in the future are discussed. Researchers from the Europan Europe Association, site representatives from large cities and small towns throughout Europe, competent interdisciplinary juries and young emerging architects, landscape architects and urban planners come together and challenge established conventions on how we think about the development of our future built environments. It is in this space that innovation takes place. In the context of Europan, pioneering solutions have been discussed and tested for 30 years, and there is a vast library of experiences that can provide transfer value to the difficult processes and multifaceted challenges cities and towns face today and need to deal with.

As the secretariat of Europan Norway, we aim to be a driving force in bringing innovation to Norwegian municipalities and towns in the face of the greatest societal challenges of our time; human consumption and distribution of natural resources. The built environment plays a crucial role in this context.



Temporary urban space  
at Dikemark. Photo by  
Kaleidoscope.

# BEHIND THE SCENES

A European session spans over 2 years. 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 15 competition – Behind the scenes.



AUGUST 2018, SITE SCOUTING, RØDBERG  
A somber atmosphere meets the secretariat as they visit the potential site of Rødberg.

NOVEMBER 2018, INTER-SESSIONS FORUM, BRUSSELS  
New and past session site representatives meet at the Inter-Sessions forum to share experiences and feedback, learning from E14 to make E15 even better.



JANUARY 2019, SITE WORKSHOP, RAUFLOSS  
Norwegian European Secretary, Tone Berge, takes charge during the site workshop at Raufoss.

JANUARY 2019, SITE WORKSHOP, GUOVDAGEAIDNU  
The community is passionate about participating in making the E15 assignment for Guovdageaidnu.

APRIL 2019, EUROPEAN NORWAY STUDENT AWARD, OSLO  
Each year, three architecture schools in Norway nominate the best master projects for the European Norway Student Award. Maria Ártun, Cecilie Espedokken Vik, Atdhe Illyrian Belegu and Yan Zou came to Oslo School of Architecture to present their projects. This year the board chose Atdhe Illyrian Belegu for the award with his project 03 Assembly Palace.





JULY 2019, COMPETITION  
PHASE, ALICANTE  
Team LA ERRERÍA, behind  
the winning proposal for  
Raufoss, hard at work.



JULY 2019, COMPETITION  
PHASE, TORINO  
"Space Travellers", one of  
the winning teams, working  
on their proposal for the  
New Era Wharf in Rødberg.

SEPTEMBER 2019, JURY PHASE,  
RAUFLOSS  
The jury meets to dis-  
cuss the upcoming judg-  
ing after visiting the site of  
Raufloss.



SEPTEMBER 2019, SITE EXHIBITION, RØDBERG  
The proposals attract enthusiasm and scrutiny from locals during the exhibition of all received entries for Rødberg. Britt Halland, Elin Halland Simensen, Ole Morten Simensen and Terje Halland.

SEPTEMBER 2019, SITE EXHIBITION, RØDBERG  
Municipality head of planning Gro Rudi preparing a presentation for the European exhibition at Rødberg.

SEPTEMBER 2019, RED CARPET AT THE SITE EXHIBITION, RØDBERG  
Municipal Director Rune Antonsen on the red carpet.

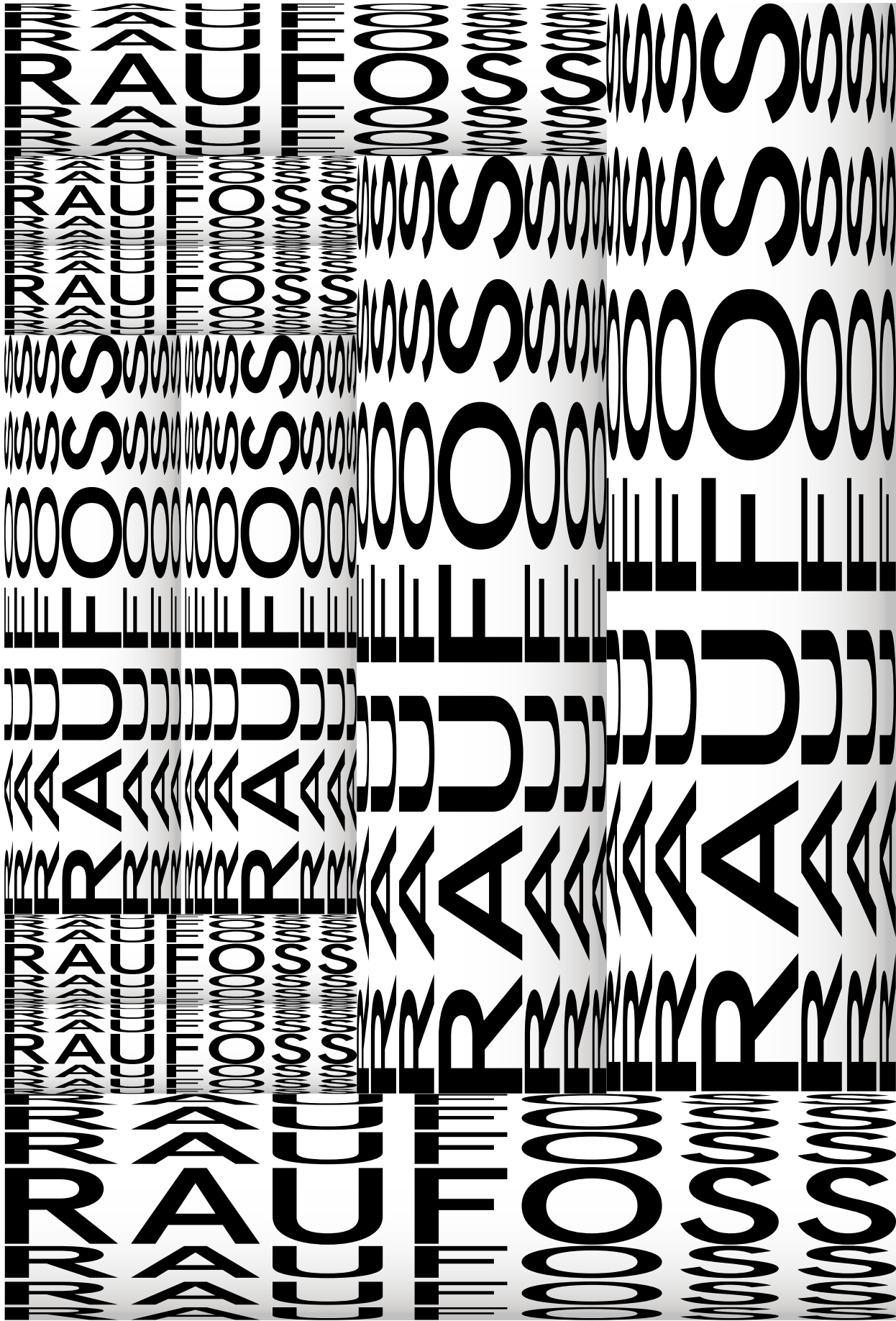


OCTOBER 2019, SITE VISIT,  
INNSBRUCK  
The Norwegian delegation in  
Innsbruck on their way up  
the gondola as part of the  
Forum for Cities and Juries  
site visits.

LOCATION:  
Raufoss in Vestre Toten municipality

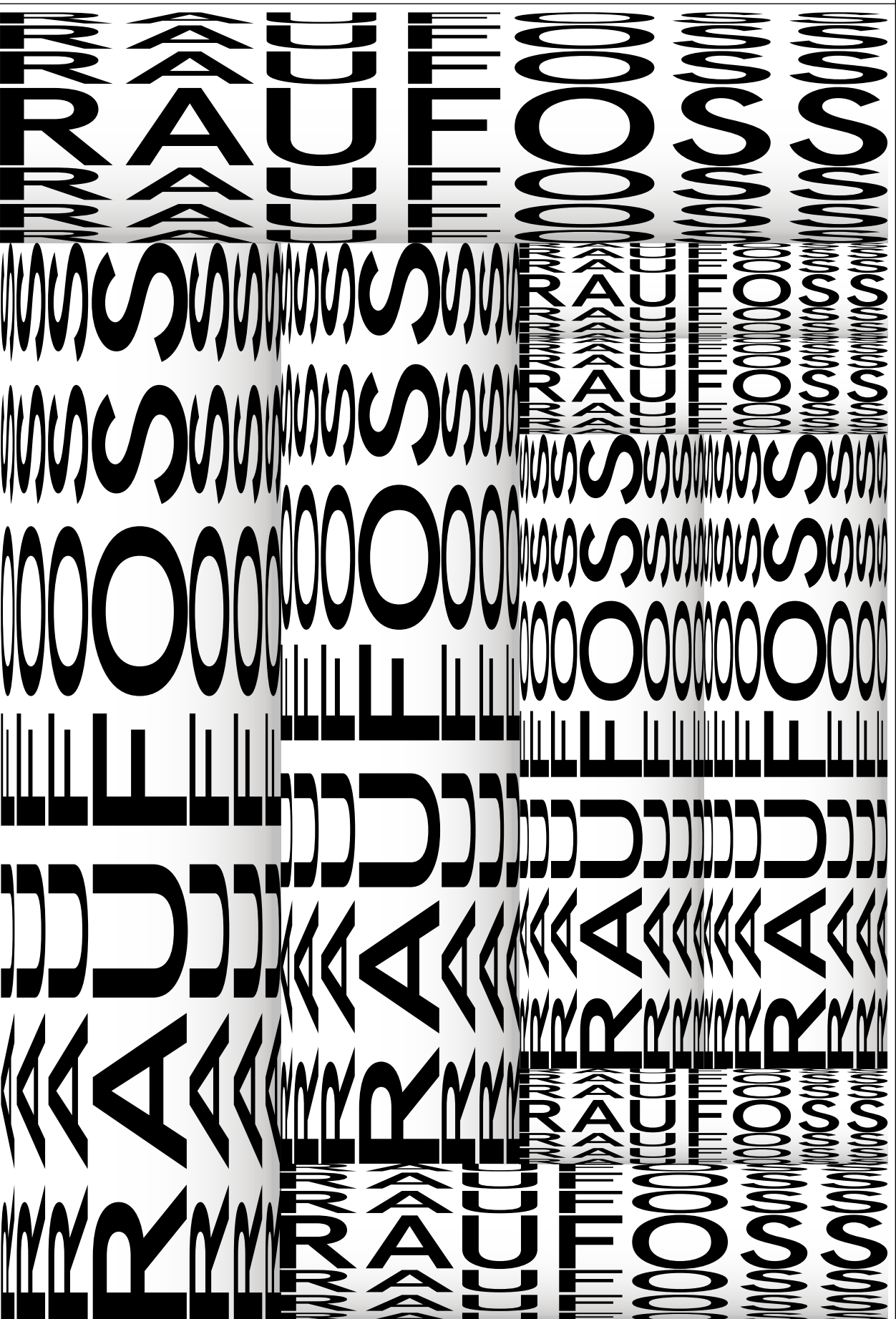
STRATEGIC SITE: 106 ha  
PROJECT SITE: 8 ha

SITE FAMILY:  
Implanting - Productive milieus



POPULATION:  
7.315 inhabitants in Raufoss

SCALE:  
L/S



TEAM REPRESENTATIVE:  
Urbanist, Landscape architect or architect



## DOWN-TOWN RAUFOSS

The two-storey mall AMFI Raufoss kjøpesenter, built in 2006 and later extended to the south, covers approximately 10 daa of the site.

With an estimated 1.000.000 visitors each year, the mall contains around 13.000m<sup>2</sup> of shops, cafes, and office space.



The shopping center, AMFI, houses commercial meeting places and a public programme - "City Lab", where the municipality engages the public in urban planning.

The yellow buildings belong to the oldest part of Raufoss Industry Park with 60 000 visitors every year.





## SITE REPRESENTATIVES

Eirik Røstadsand,  
Head of Planning,  
The Municipality of  
Vestre Toten

Kjersti Flatråker  
Area Planner, The  
Municipality of  
Vestre Toten

# CONNECTED CITY – CONNECTED LIVING

Raufoss is a small industrial town 120 km north of Oslo and with a growing population of 7500 people. The settlement at Raufoss started with the construction of a matchstick factory in the second half of the 18th Century. Strategically placed on the western side of Norway's largest lake and with a river providing hydroelectric power, Raufoss was also an ideal place for an ammunition factory. Together, these early factories laid the groundwork for what today has become a tech cluster far from any large urban center.

Today Raufoss is home to industries developing space rockets and other high tech products for a global market. The Raufoss Industry Park, which is home to 50 companies and covers an area of 2864 hectares, is completely surrounded by fences and tight security measures that protrude all the way into the center of Raufoss, creating an excluding barrier between the urban life and the businesses that sustain it. The park management is now planning to move the fence, making it possible to integrate Raufoss' most historical industrial buildings into the urban fabric, and setting the stage for this year's European participation.

Hence, one of the main themes for this competition has been the relationship between the industry and the city center. How can Raufoss benefit more from the productive energy of the industrial park, and the collective knowledge of the employees and inhabitants? How can the groundbreaking innovations taking place on the inside of the fence be reflected in and be a part of downtown Raufoss? And last, how can Raufoss' growing population be accommodated without sprawling into the agricultural land outside of town?

# RAUFOSS

The competitors were asked to submit a proposal for how Raufoss could build a denser town to accommodate an increased population without expanding outwards. Demographic changes, new demands for education and expertise and the competition for natural resources are all challenges which municipalities, including Raufoss, have to face. Raufoss is a physically divided city with a closed off cluster of high-tech industry located in a large industrial park, and a town center and urban core comprised of a new shopping mall and parking area, all divided by a river running through the town.



Storgata, the main street, was Raufoss' principal shopping area before the shopping mall was established. In the southern part of the street, there have been relatively frequent changes of business. Municipal planning is underway to upgrade Storgata as part of a regional plan for land use and transportation.

# GENERAL REMARKS BY THE JURY

For Raufoss, as a growing town, it is important to foster a development that is sustainable and resource efficient, addressing many contemporary challenges as better logistics, urban transport, walkability, and connectivity in the town center. The municipality expected ideas for vibrant civic spaces as a starting point for this scheme, including the visibility of, and connection to, the high-tech milieu of the manufacturing industry. Even though the main focus of the brief was limited to the town center, the main street also became important in the evaluation of the submitted proposals. Adding to this, the jury also considered suggestions on how to improve the daily urban life as well as reducing car dependency and fostering an inclusive social environment and mixed-use buildings.



Building no.5 is located at the outer edge of the park, in the middle of Raufoss center. Its facade constitutes a section of the physical security fence. The river separates building no.5 from the rest of the town center.

# RAUFOSS

The jury found that only a few proposals presented an overall vision that embraced all the issues in the competition brief. However, the collective intelligence amongst the proposals was interesting due to their very different approaches to the task given. The proposals spanned from rather conventional and formalistic design principles to elaborated systemic transformation schemes.

The jury believes that the winning proposal has the strength to generate a strong engagement with local stakeholders eager to take part in the process of vitalizing and reactivating the town center towards an even more sustainable, people-friendly, and innovative Raufoss.



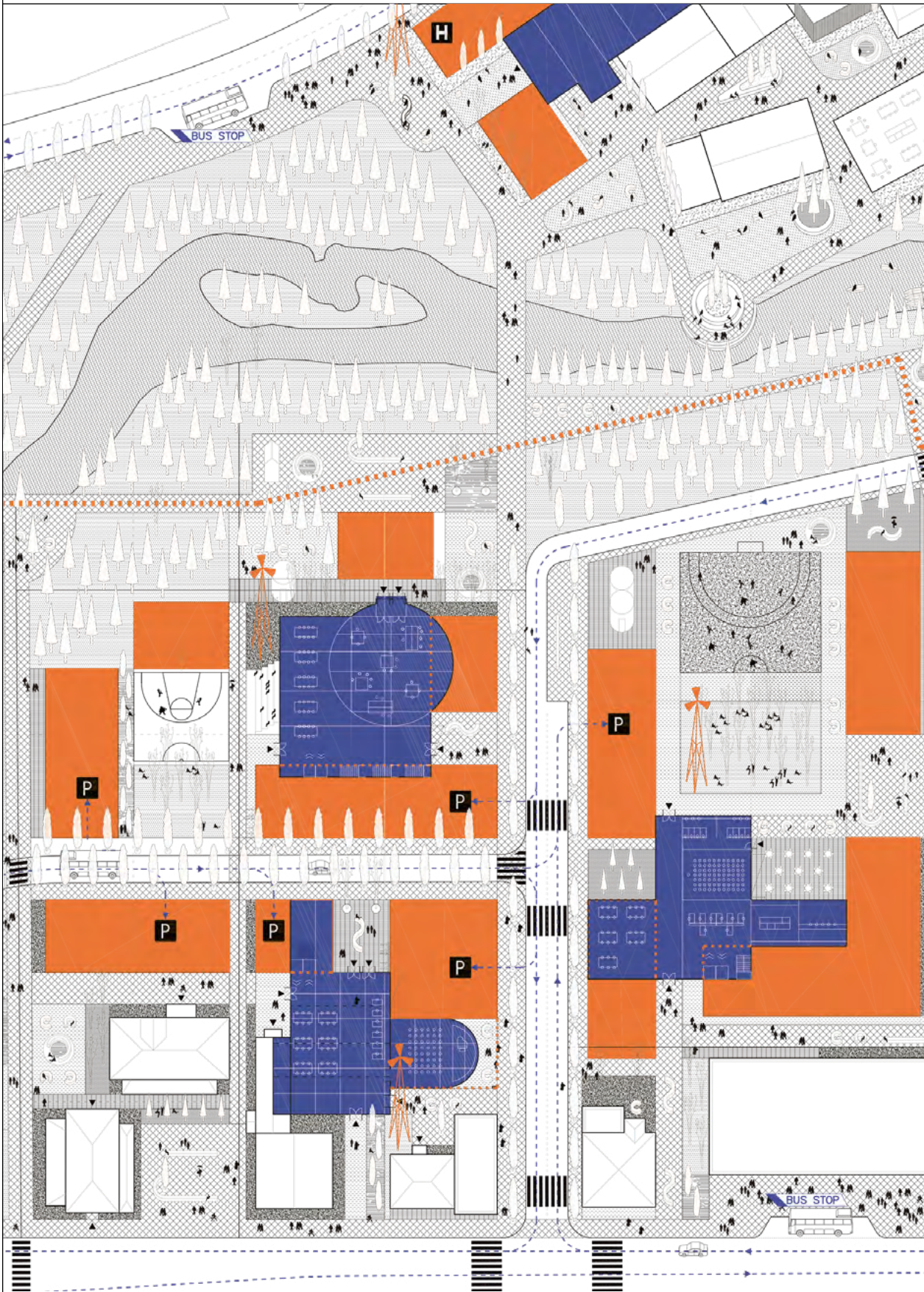
The mall is surrounded by parking space. As part of the 2013 extension, a parking area of roughly 3 daa was covered with a second floor of parking, which the mall shares with the industrial park. Some of the parking areas are occupied by the industrial park between 8 AM and 4 PM. The parking garage south of the mall consists of concrete structures, dimensioned to allow the addition of further levels.

Is Raufoss situated outside the security zone - or is the security zone situated outside the town? The fence forming a border between the industrial park and the town center of Raufoss is no longer an absolute line, as the management of the park is planning for differentiated security levels.

# GENERAL REMARKS BY THE JURY



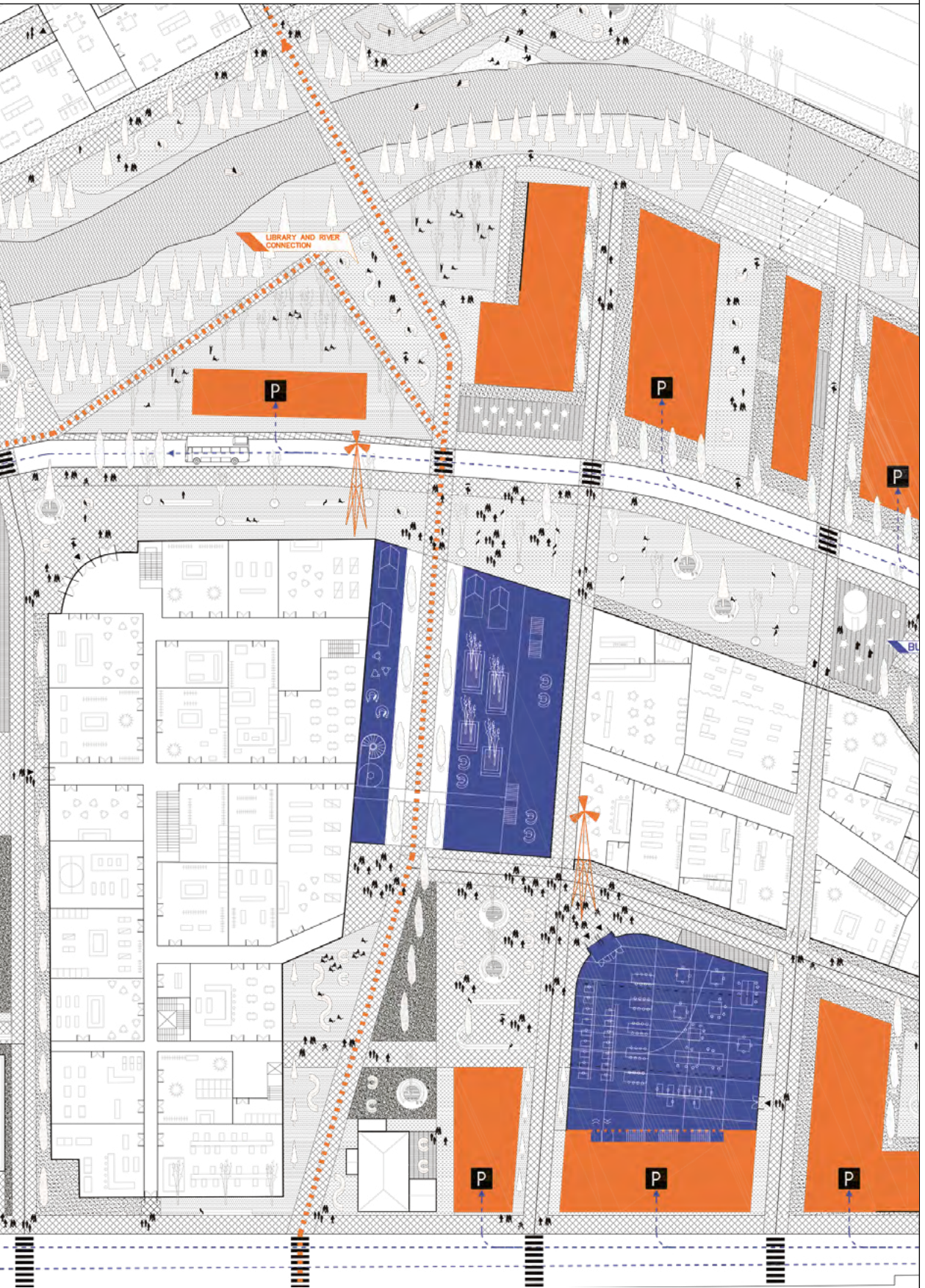
Brubakken is part of the collective consciousness of Raufoss community. Both the former school and gymnasium are used for a variety of purposes. Today, the Brubakken site is privately owned.



AUTHORS

Luis Navarro Jover  
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Andoni Arrasate García

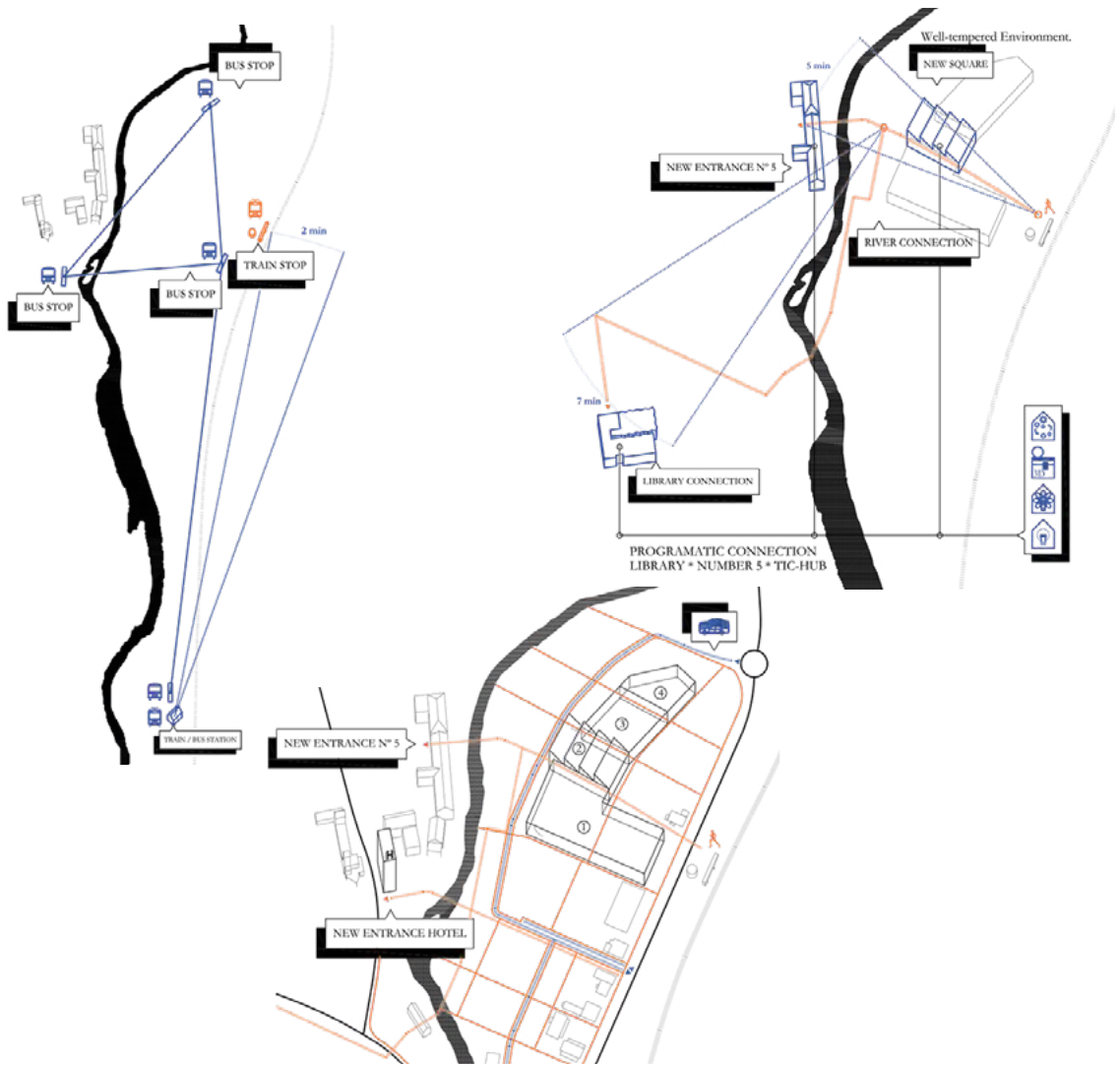
Juan Manuel López Carreño  
Ignacio Burgos Alvarado  
Nuria Martínez Martínez





# RAUFOSS

In less than twenty years the population of Raufoss has increased by more than 25 %. It is expected that the annual population increase may be even more amplified in the next two decades – which contrasts with peripheral cities in Southern Europe, where a process of decline seems unavoidable. We believe that this process is the conclusion of the effort made by the different workers of local industries, businesses and facilities, and also by a large number of courageous policies carried out both at municipal and national levels in pursuit of sustainability, housing flexibility and, ultimately, social cohesion. All of them have enabled Raufoss to be their home and, to a continuous greater extent, that of more people.



**TRANSPORTATION:** Widening the eye. We take advantage of an urban void on the limit of the project site and connect the main train station with a new stop. That way, we suggest the design of a new entrance for "Raufoss Sewn Heart". We also provide bus stops that could connect Raufoss Industrial Park and the shopping mall with the main station, the library and other significant landmarks in Raufoss.

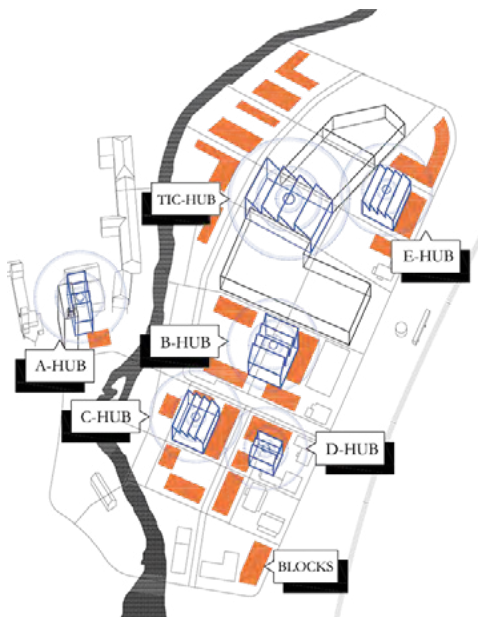
**CONNECTING THE EXISTING:** Urban acupuncture. How to deal with the new train station, the fence, the existing library, the shopping mall and the rest of the buildings? We propose to use the building 5 as a public HUB and a gateway to the Industrial Park. The fence would have no physical presence, but would be delimited by the buildings of the riverside. We also provide a public crosswalk that pass through Shopping Mall and the new TIC-HUB.

**RE-SCALING THE HEART:** Bringing the grid inside. Once you cross Storgata, the scale of the Shopping Mall and the amount of parking generates a vast contrast within the rest of the city. The paths that dominate the Project Site are more similar to the industrial area than those residential areas. We find value in the domestic scale of the grid of those residential areas and therefore we try to bring it inside the Project Site.

Therefore we believe that the architecture resulting from this participatory process should not be closed on the delimited environment of the project, but should always be understood from a relational situation with an outside that has enabled its transformation. European 15 is a crucial opportunity for the materialization of a vibrant urban heart in Raufoss, whose arteries help to connect clearly differentiated urban environments.

Far from being a closed and conclusive urban planning, Sewn Heart advocates the search for opportunities for the inclusion of all these agents in the transformation of the city. Nowadays the city center is made up by different layers or islands which show up differentiated and disconnected. These dichotomies are shown not only through their typologies but also through the landscape itself.

- City structure: Reading from the landscape structure of Raufoss, thus respecting its territorial integrity.
- Breaking borders: The actual industry-city disconnection must disappear. We propose to turn the borders into opportunities and incorporate industrial culture into the *SEWN HEART*.
- Cultural heritage: A complementary and reciprocal action between *SEWN HEART* and the structure of institutions of Raufoss.



**DENSITY AND COMPLEXITY:**  
Hubs as attractors. There is a lack of social meeting places in downtown Raufoss. Visitors and part-time workers in the industrial park tend to seek out to nearby cities for restaurants and hotels. The proposal tries to compensate by proposing a new economic model that relies on a new urban model with more inclusive social fabric, combining it with housing density (30-40 dw/ha) that could promote collective management of those spaces.

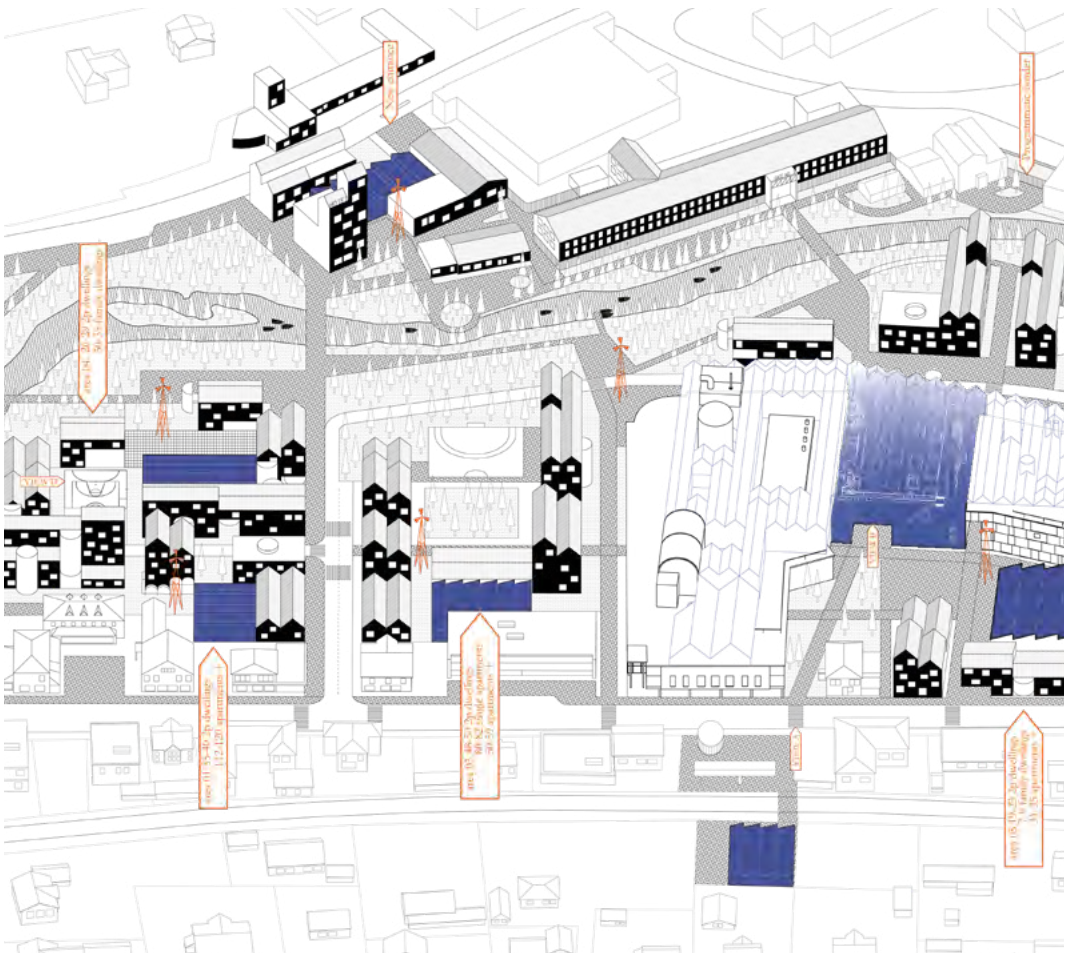
**JUMPING OUT THE "FENCE":**  
A city perspective. The transformations mapped out for the site. *SEWN HEART* establishes valid knowledges that could be implemented not only inside but also outside the project site. The strategies applied in *SEWN HEART* could be exported to the study area. Through the learning of the urban voids in the city together with the nearby places of interest we find a reference to develop our proposal in the most immediate context.

# RAUFOSS

The new heart of Raufoss should enhance the coexistence of the different identities that conform the city today. Our main objective is to propose a new model of society linked to a new urban and economic model that helps us understand the city in a different way. Thereby we are looking for social cohesion, which does not exist in Raufoss today. This new social cohesion is essential in order to provide integration and social mixture: families, couples, workers and students should not adapt to the existing urbanism but, on the other hand, urbanism should adapt to their existing urbanism but, on the other hand, urbanism should adapt to their specific situations. When Sandwich Urbanism is implemented, a single building could contain apartments from 25 m<sup>2</sup> to 110 m<sup>2</sup>. Therefore we generate a secturum of typologies so that different kinds of people can not only find their ideal house, but interaction between them is enhanced, promoting crucial social cohesion for the site.

## WELL-TEMPERED ENVIRONMENT

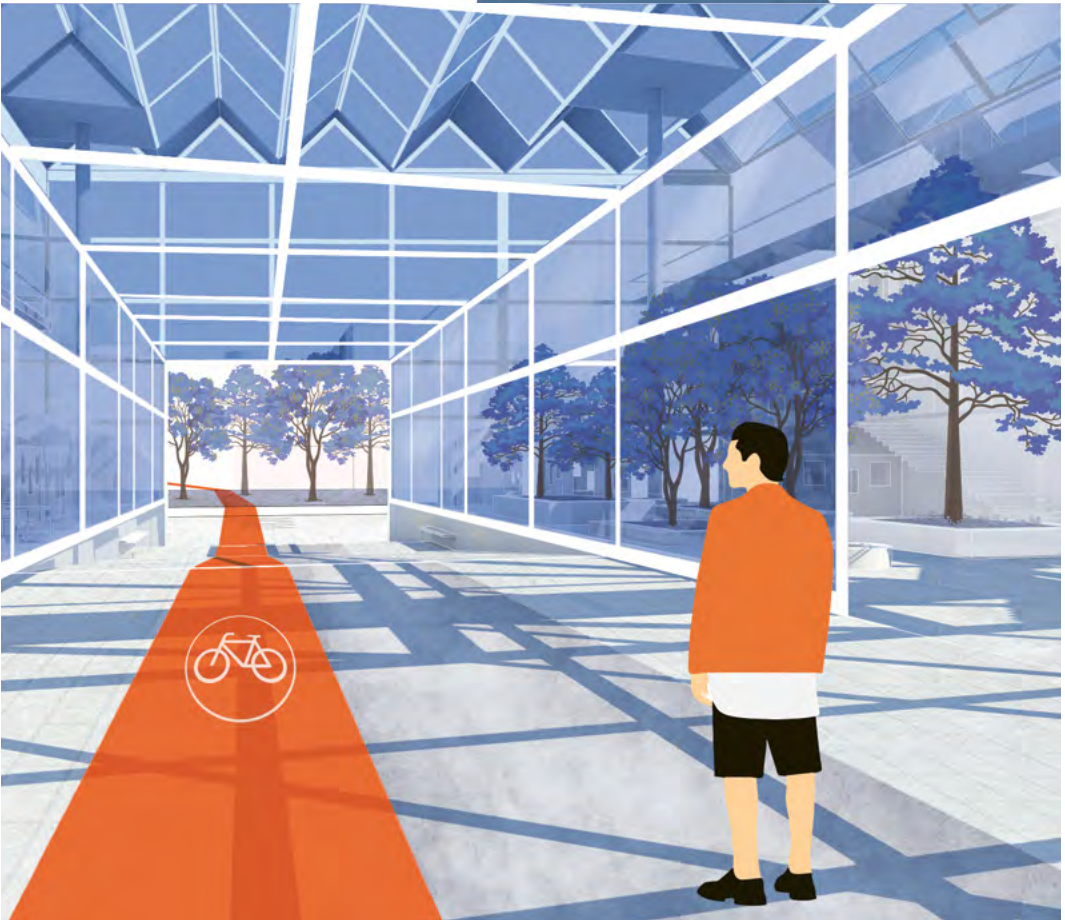
We make use of the greenhouse as a usual architectural strategy in the nordic countries to build "in-between" or "threshold" spaces. In this case, through a slight modification of scale and configuration, we use this construction to climatically enable not only external situations on the ground floor (and in-between buildings) i.e., but also other situations of spaces. Likewise, the greenhouse will allow an urban garden on the "food court" roof, which can be managed by the restaurants themselves.



View D



View B



# RAUFOSS

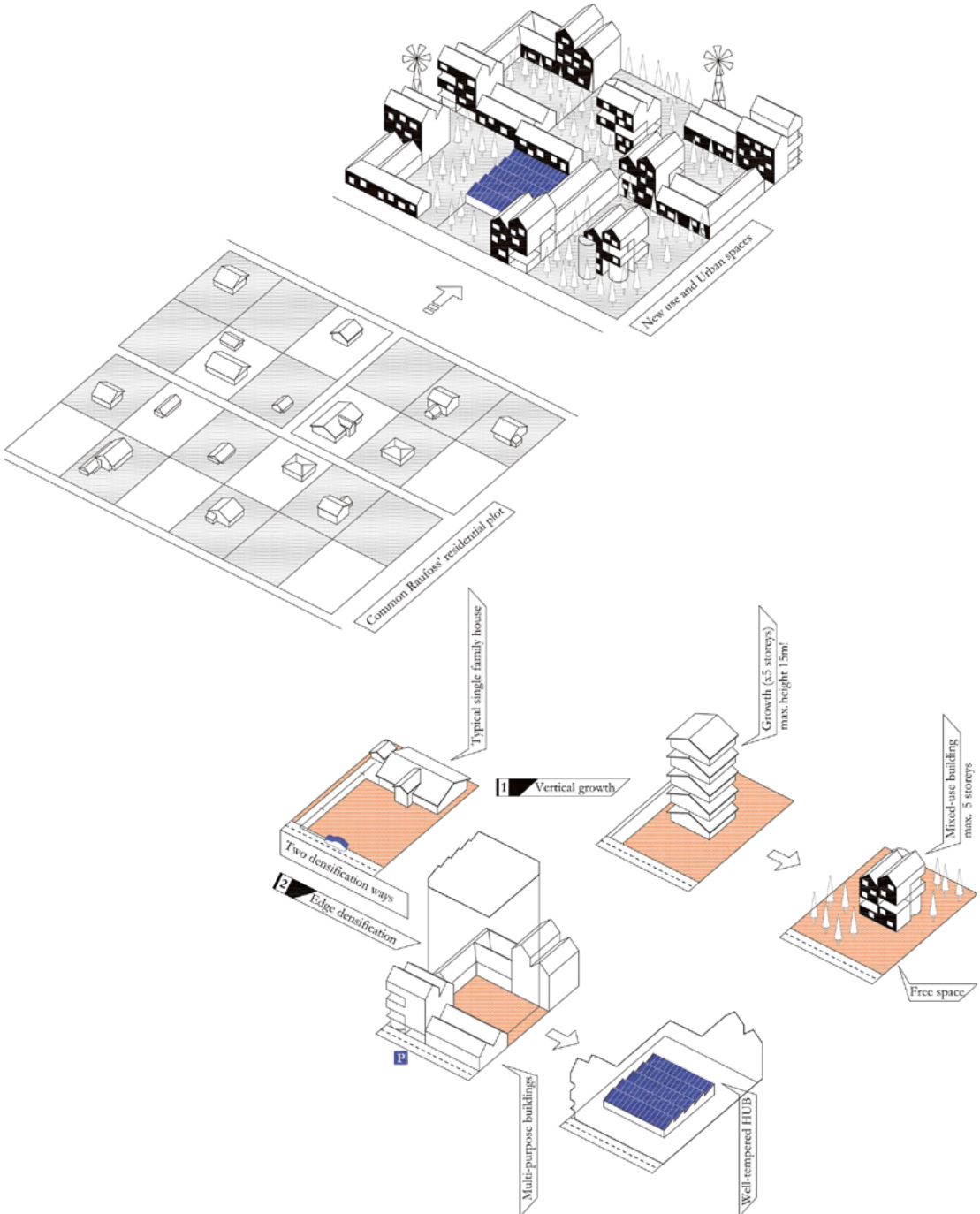
## INDOOR SURFACE

This surface is conceived as a continuous surface on the ground floor that connects both indoors with blocks and is fully equipped: network access and power points, heating, movable partition systems, light furniture etc. It creates a hyper-connected space, communicated visually, but also with sufficient areas of privacy and independence. The surface is, therefore, a great 2nd infrastructure enabling and activating the creativity to stimulate the users' imagination.

Urban domesticity – Mixed uses; The proposal combines two different elements:

1 A matrix of varied typologies of apartments, combined and assembled together.

2 A combination of public spaces plugged into a core of communications and facilities.



Transformation from the existing typology to the new urban fabric. Vertical growth and edge densification.

## HOUSING – SOCIAL COHESION

These buildings serve as elements for intensifying and diversifying the public activity. Its main objective is to introduce a housing density equivalent to 35 dwellings per hectare. This new situation of permanent density of people enables all the dynamics discussed so far. The coexistence of leisure, housing, employment and innovation in the same place is a non-negotiable issue for the practice of contemporary urbanism: we need to mix uses and generate compactness.

## GREEN AREAS

We believe that a sustainable city today cannot be understood without a certain sense of compactness in which production and living spaces can coexist. Some of the building rooftops in the site allow rethinking this relationship as they may be used as greenhouses where interdisciplinary knowledge from the industrial park may be implemented in the site.



View A

*Sewn Heart* is a systemic approach that allows for an incremental, yet holistic, transformation of the site into a new civic center for the future of Raufoss. The proposal combines a set of bold moves – a relocated train station, bridges stitching together the industrial and urban areas, and the opening up of an introvert shopping mall – with a fine-grain urbanism of small open spaces and carefully scaled mixed-use blocks. The jury strongly believes that one cannot do one without the other and argues for the municipality to embrace the proposal as a whole. The jury believes that the combined effect of the proposal supports an open city beyond fences and introverted spaces; traits that today are hampering the development.

The jury appreciates that the project embraces a post-oil era with the introduction of soft mobility, compact mixed-used urban form and a fine grain pedestrian grid, urban farming and renewable energy. The industrial heritage aspect is approached conceptually through a systemic attitude, which nevertheless supports the development of a humanistic urbanism that is convincing.

The proposal might be slightly weaker in terms of what site-specific knowledge it conveys, but it showcases a solid understanding of the opportunities that come with the city's strong increase in population while also recognizing the challenges that might arise in the transformation from an industrial village to a civic urban place. In *Sewn Heart*, civic space is not proposed as one singular place, it is rather a distribution of diverse spaces and places throughout the area. The jury considers this a convincing approach for a city in search of its identity. The distribution of new bridges and civic places also helps to connect the site with other sites in its surroundings. Hence, bringing the opportunity to be revitalized to overlooked places such as the former main street Storgata, *Sewn Heart* is not only a proposal for the site – it is a strategy for how to revitalize all of Raufoss.



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THE ERRERÍA \* OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE + GAP & Co. is a Spanish team formed by several architects graduating from the University of Alicante who have developed a great variety of professional expertise. LA ERRERÍA \* ARCHITECTURE OFFICE is an award-winning young office formed by Carlos Sánchez García and Luis Navarro Jover, whose built works have been recognized with national and international publications and awards. On the other hand, the recent graduates Andoni Arrasate García, Nacho Burgos Alvarado and Juan Manuel López Carreño have started developing their work projects as GAP, with several works already exhibited in relevant institutions. In addition, the newly graduated Nuria Martínez Martínez has developed her work in some offices in Seoul and London.

Our proposal poses the *sewing* of different strategies and infrastructures in the own heart of Raufoss in a multi-purpose and mixed-use new city between the traditional and the technological Raufoss' culture. We are very grateful to have been part of the European experience and we appreciate the recognition which our work has been valued with.





# RUNNER-UP THIS MUST BE THE PLACE



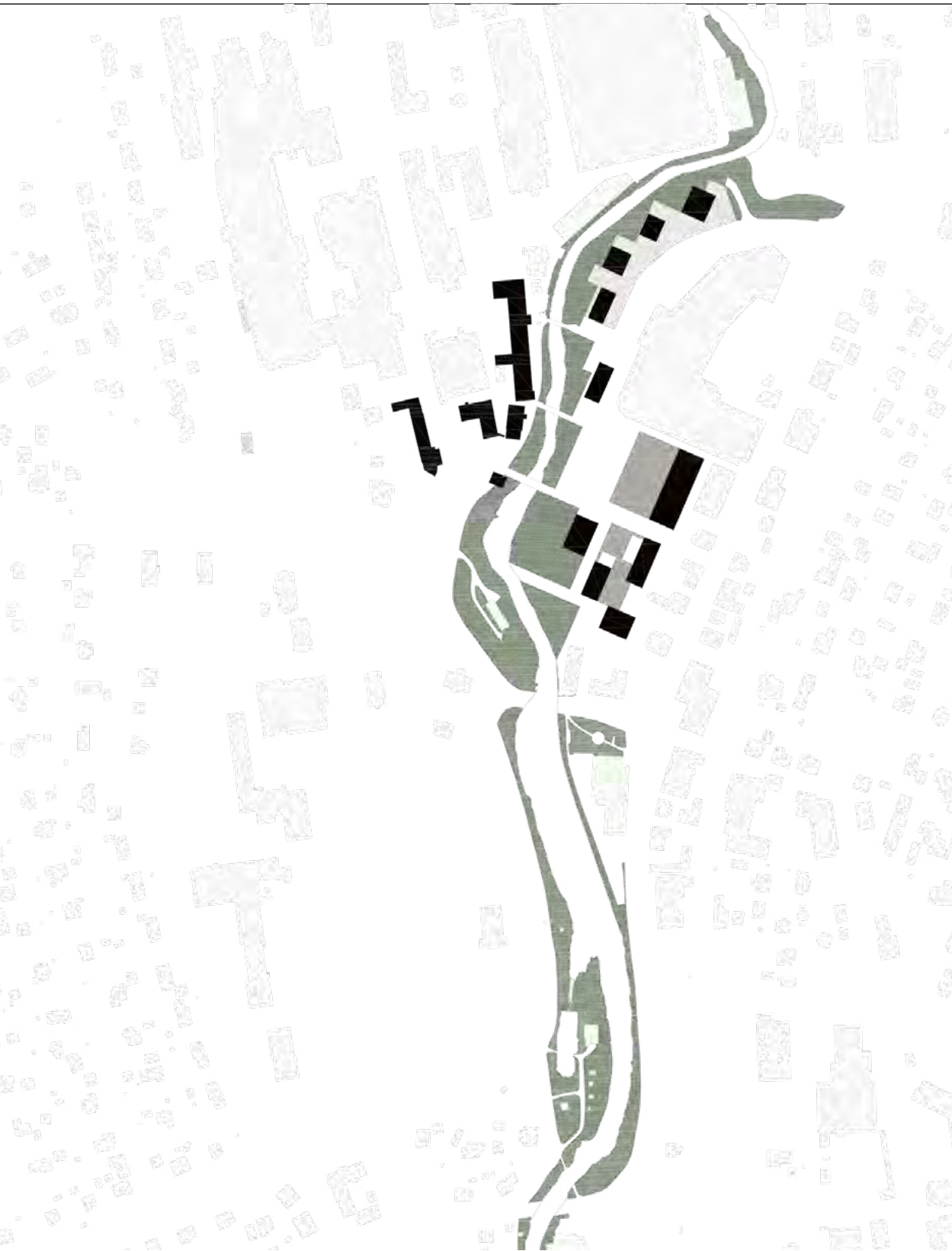
COLLABORATOR Louis Gervais



The residential neighbourhoods in the Northern and Southern parts of the project site sit on podiums containing common areas and public programs. The podiums link the different heights of the site, creating a continuous pedestrian landscape.

River park. Open space plan allows for a new sequence in Raufoss between buildings and the river park.

As the future development of Raufoss will require a city center that can accommodate an expansion of both its industrial, civic and commercial activities, the project is interested in proposing an urban structure that can allow for these modes of production (industrial, social-services and commercial) to blend, coexist and share resources invested. The ambition of the project is to present a possible model for the Norwegian small-city, with Raufoss as a case. Although the variety among Norwegian small cities is vast, it is also possible to find some commonalities. These "commonalities" may be found in how the place has responded to shifting conditions of transformation, like the ones listed in the brief: resources, mobility, equity, as well as shifting political ideologies and technologies. Like many cities of a similar size and function, Raufoss has developed in phases carrying characteristics of the contemporary political project. We can briefly divide the history of Raufoss into the following: industrial settlement (1870s), civic-center development (1970s) and increasing commercial activities (2000s).





- 1 Brubakken Housing
- 2 Art Pavilion
- 3 Innovation Center
- 4 Public Square
- 5 Art Square with Catapult Center and Café Pavilion
- 6 Hotel
- 7 Riverpark Housing

The new Innovation Center built on top of the former parking garage contains makerspace, extended library, mediatheque, flexible office spaces and temporary activities that can activate the public square.



Rather than focusing too much on the “local” or “specific”, the project seeks to address what has been identified as “typical challenges” for a place like Raufoss, related to its historic modes of production:

How to make the city center gain from relatively large investments in civic programs?

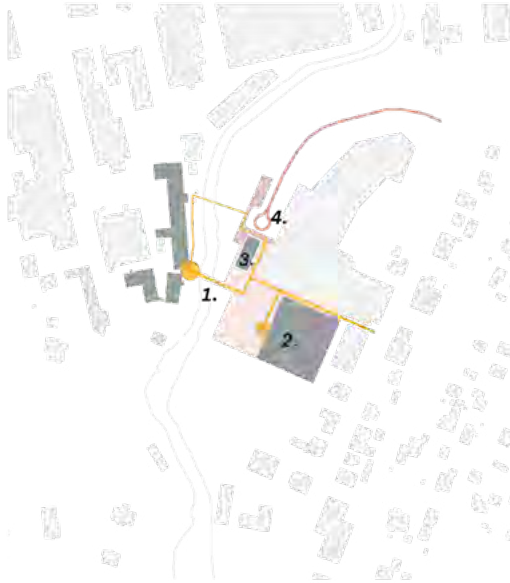
How to rethink the city center as commerce is consolidating in larger cities?

How to make industrial activities and production part of the daily life in the city?

Connecting the civic center with the industrial park and the project site requires an open space plan that can accommodate a variety of buildings of different sizes and programs. A plan that strengthens the relationship between present and future public buildings by reinforcing the relationship between buildings, parks and the open spaces in between.

# RUNNER-UP THIS MUST BE THE PLACE

PHASE I



PHASE II



PHASE III



The proposal consists of 3 phases of development forming a new way of moving through the center of Raufoss as a sequence of open spaces between buildings and the river park. As the industrial park will open up to the city in the future, the idea is that this open structure allows for a blurred boundary between the new and the old. To allow for flexible spaces for production, public activities and shared amenities, as well as housing, we have proposed buildings with expansive podiums working with the topography of the site to create a more continuous urban landscape. The podiums contain public functions, allowing for a rich streetscape flanked by civic /industrial/ productive programs on the ground floor. They also contain common programs for the housing projects – the idea is that the podiums serve the housing project as well as the city as a whole, and in that way incentivize shared use among its citizens.





1 Brubakken Housing  
2 Art Pavilion  
3 Innovation Center  
4 Public Square

5 Art Square with Catapult  
Center and Café Pavilion  
6 Hotel  
7 Riverpark Housing

## RIVER PARK

The project wishes to give the river park a somewhat formal character by establishing a strict and articulated border between the built and the natural. This will hopefully allow for the project site to adopt some of the dignity of the historic civic center, as it could host some of its programs in the future.

## PHASES OF IMPLEMENTATION

As a first step we propose to lead the attention in Raufoss towards the river and the industrial park by introducing the programs that are most urgent. As the future development of the industrial park carries some uncertainty, the east side of the river should to some extent "serve" the buildings in the industrial park that gradually will open up to the public. To open up the new part of the city as early as possible, the first phase should establish a new connection between the shopping mall and building number 5. The first investments on the project site should also strengthen this new direction of the city as much as possible. A combined hotel/housing project and the establishment of the innovation/civic center above the parking garage should be able to offer the spaces that Raufoss most urgently lacks today: meeting places for citizens and visitors.



The proposal *This must be the place* celebrates a modernist past of rationality and scale that connects well to the industrial heritage of the place. The aesthetics of the built elements seduces with clever and modest architecture while not convincing in its totality. The phasing of the proposal is uncomplicated and provides a reasonable strategy for the municipality. However, the proposal also neglects large parts of the site, leaving them behind without an envisioned future. Perhaps the proposal puts forth a typology that is too industrial and not enough forward looking in terms of the municipality's wish to reinvent itself.

The location of a hotel on the border between the industrial area and the new city center is clever. Housing at the riverscape adds great value and does to some extent invite nature into the urban areas. However, a large podium construction very close to the riverscape offers difficulties in terms of spatial experience of safety and comfort while also conveying a lack of understanding in terms of climate adaptation of the built environment. Overall the large scale of public space poses a challenge and seems to be unengaged as concerns contemporary demands on the city-human relation. Hence, the jury appraises the exquisite aesthetic qualities of the architecture while questioning the proposal on an urban scale and as an urban strategy for the transformation of Raufoss.



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Andreas and Jørgen are colleagues at the Oslo School of Architecture, where they teach architecture and urban design. Individually, they have completed projects on many scales and with different levels of complexity. Their collaboration was formed to propose strategic, large-scale urban projects for Norwegian rural towns and suburbia. They aim for their work to have a high degree of realism, listing steps of action, programmes and building typologies. For this European proposal, the ambition was to present one possible model for the rural Norwegian small-city, with Raufoss as a case. The project addresses typical challenges for a place like Raufoss, related to its historic modes of production. For example, it aims to tackle the problem of mobility in an historically very fragmented urbanity, connecting new and old buildings in a continuous pedestrian landscape along a river park.





# RAUFOSS

Norway is known as one of the world's wealthiest countries, and most Norwegians live in opulence. However, signs of change is emerging. Statoil changed its name to Equinor, and the oil fund stopped investing in the oil industry. More and more citizens are protesting against new oil drilling and campaigning for the protection of the environment. Will we still have access to an abundance of oil? Last summer was the hottest and driest summer in decades. Farmers had to deal with problems related to production. Electricity has never been more expensive due to the dependency on rainfall for hydroelectric power. Will we still have an abundance of electricity? Today Norway imports more than 60% of the food According to Thomas Cottis, farmer, climate activist (born and bred in Raufoss), global warming may reduce production of food almost everywhere in the world. Will we still have access to an abundance of food?

Today we live in a state of unsustainable abundance. This lifestyle could lead to a life of scarcity. Lack of petrol, lack of energy, lack of food... Perhaps no more cars, no more imports, no more supermarkets, no more lights... It's urgent!

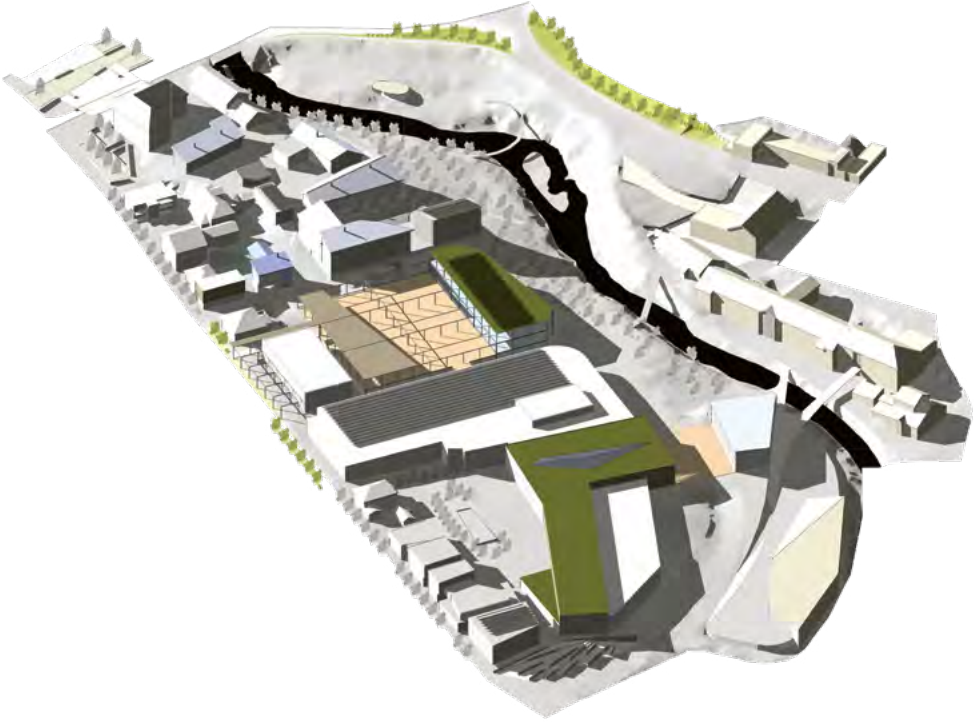
PHASE 1



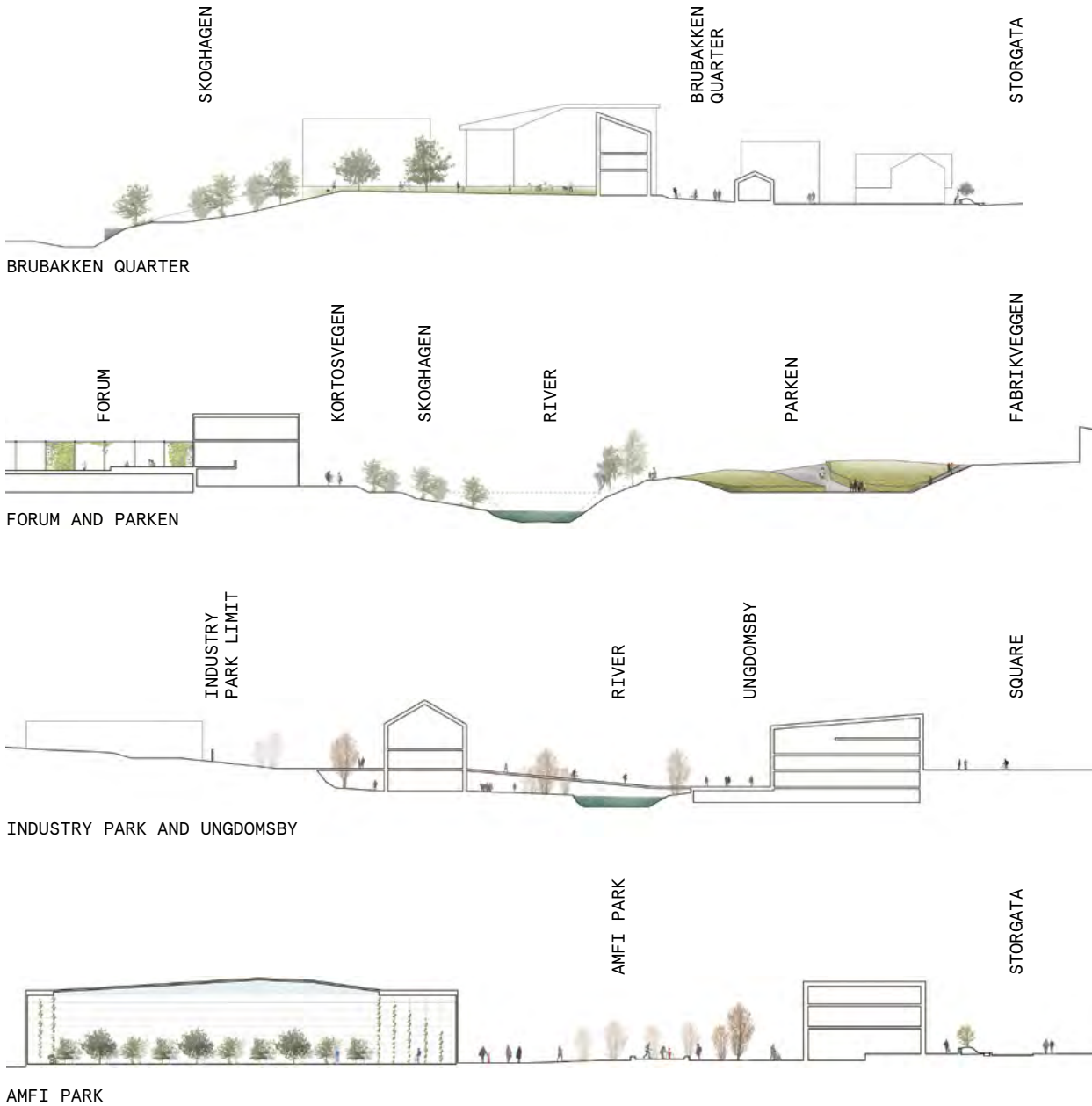
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PHASE 3

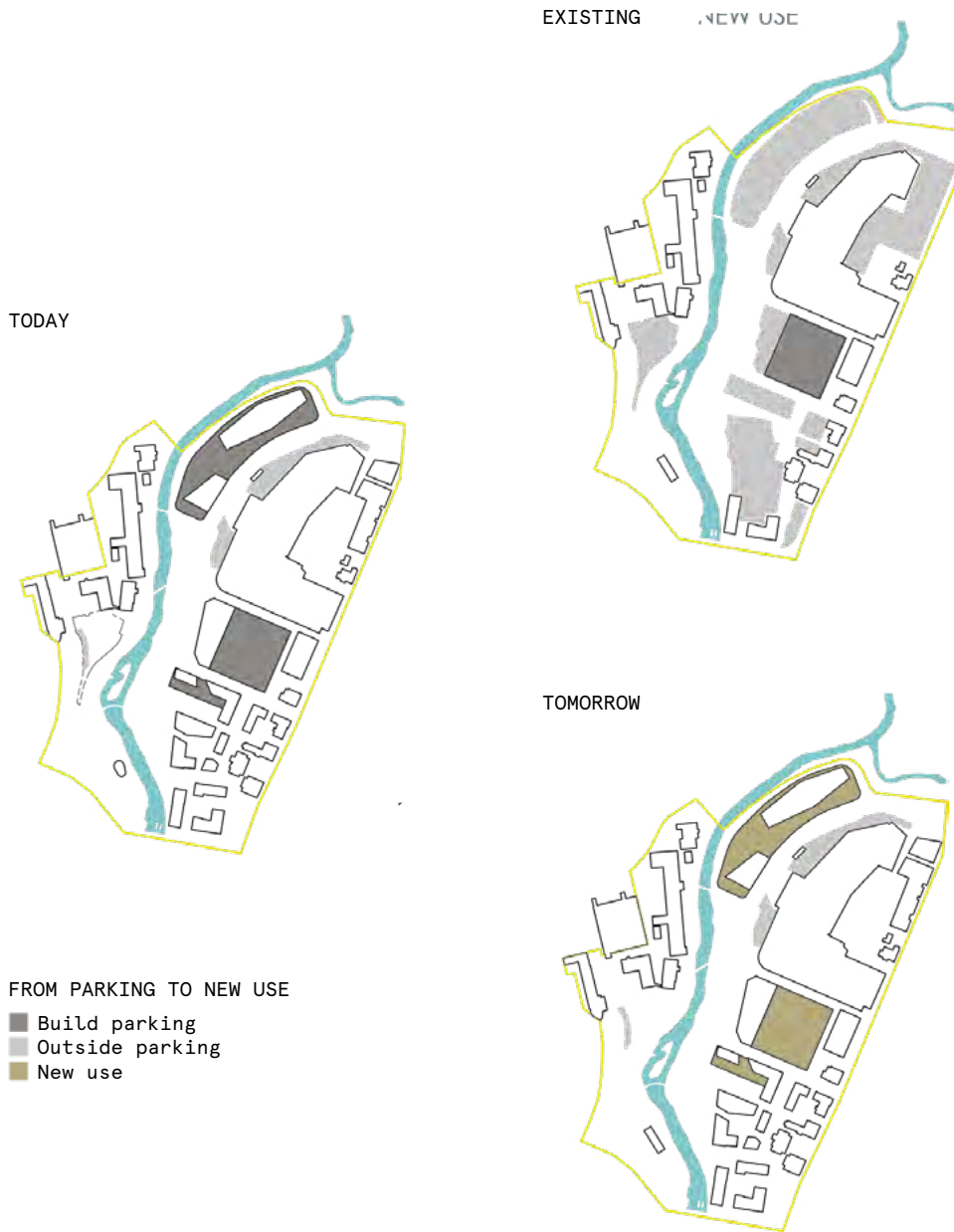


# RAUFOSS



The main purpose here is not to create a utopian and idealistic project. The project must be pragmatic by transforming Raufoss TODAY into a resilient town of TOMORROW. Raufoss is rich in resources: water, forests, agriculture, industry, etc. The dynamics of the industry park, amfi and the council offer big opportunities for the town. These will be the first steps, a starting point, to preserve and develop the other resources. The question is, how can these resources be used as a starting point to preserve and develop the other resources? The project acts into two stages, TODAY and TOMORROW. It integrates with resources Raufoss has TODAY and resources Raufoss should develop for TOMORROW. The project will answer to the needs of TODAY in three phases, and then propose a development of the project for TOMORROW in which the three first phases are continued.

We have defined two programs. One current for TODAY formed by the visit site and the analysis following. A second program for TOMORROW was inspired by the book *The transition Handbook* by Rob Hopkins on future town development. Additionally, we used concepts of permaculture as well as books by Mark Shepard and Ben Falk regarding food production and soil regeneration.



## TODAY

Create housing for commuter, elderly and families as well as for young people and visitors. Create an entrance to the industry park and catapult center and give it a presence in town. Develop the area surrounding commercial center as an important meeting point in town. Open up the town to the river and promote activities surrounding it. Reduce and centralize car usage. Centralize the town and create social nodes. Make room for local production and reconnect the town with the countryside

## TOMORROW

Rob Hopkins proposes resilience indicators to measure in what ways a town is resilient. Some of these indicators have been used and adapted to define the program. This program has three themes: movement, local production and solidarity.



The jury would like to extend an special mention to the proposal *Today Tomorrow* for its joyful celebration of an urban future in which the inhabitants appreciate a novel connection to nature that goes beyond the contextual wild landscapes. The proposal brings forth an integrated nature with which people can engage. Hence, this cultivated nature has the potential to become the new civic spaces that Raufoss is searching for. As such they would be informal, inclusive and non-commercial, bringing people together to co-create a sustainable everyday life.

*Today Tomorrow* envisioned would contribute to Raufoss's identity by contrasting industry with urban farming, and extending conventional urban models of garden city to forest city. Yet as a comprehensive proposal, *Today Tomorrow* lacks clarity and precision. In terms of urban design, however, the proposal's vision might help to position Raufoss, not only as an industrial innovator, but also as an urban innovator, introducing a future of urban humanity.



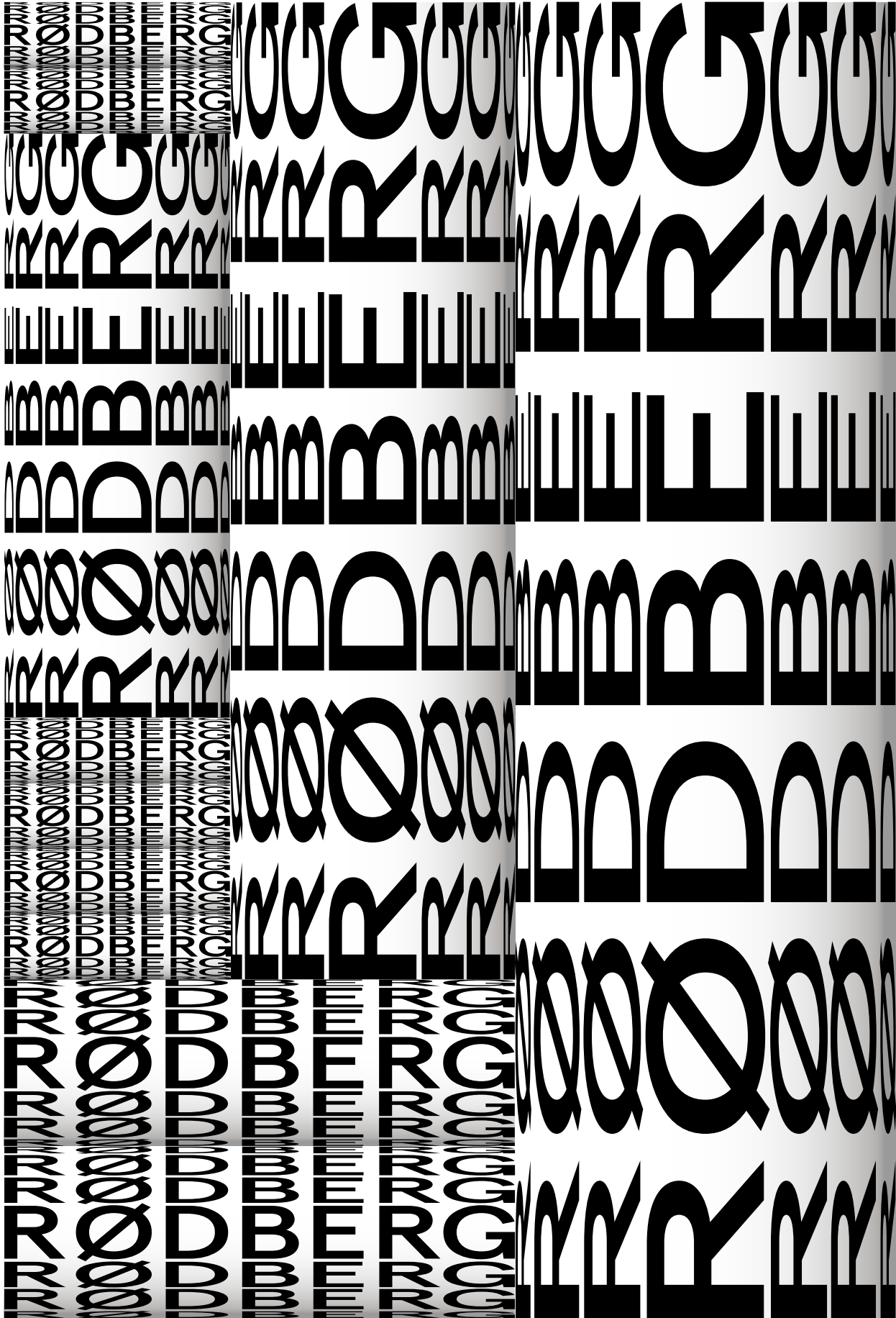
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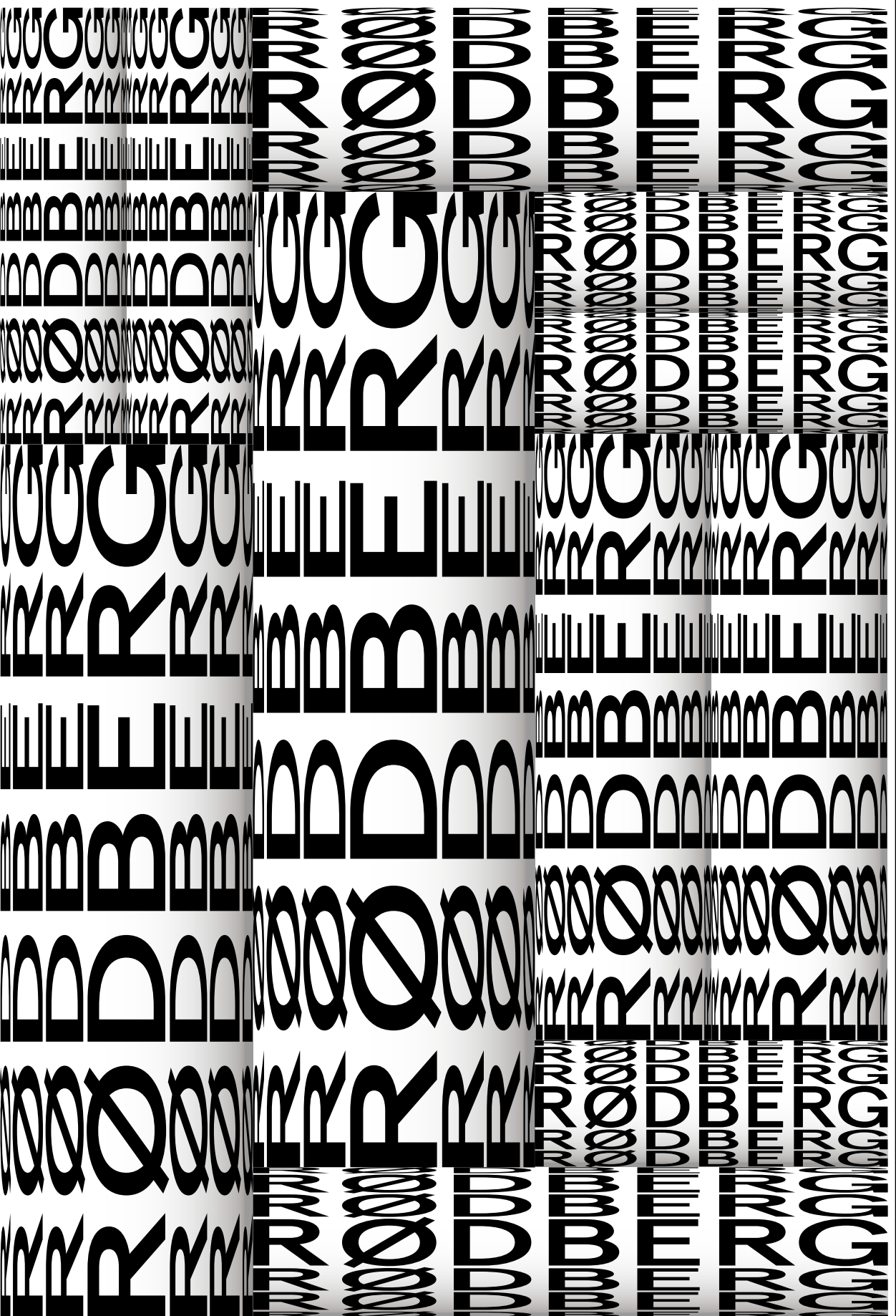
Co-workers in the office Studio NSW in the Innland, Amund, Sophie, Bojana and Thyra embody the new generation of the office.

Our focus is on combined rural and town-size development, with the application of appropriate and forward-looking strategies. With an interest in the future development of the region and a special concern for the local environment, playing our part in putting forward a proposal for the maturation of Raufoss was an obvious undertaking for the team.

Our team have found the assignment to be an exercise in challenging the current assumptions about planned townscapes, and designing for the future. The spirit of our team would be well summarized in the famous environmental phrase; think globally, act locally.

SITE FAMILY:  
Creating proximities - Third spaces in between





TEAM REPRESENTATIVE:  
Urbanist, landscape architect or architect







SITE REPRESENTATIVES

Eli Hovd Prestegården,  
Mayor of Nore og Uvdal

Gro Rudi,  
Municipal Director of  
Planning and Public Works, The  
Municipality of Nore og Uvdal

# INTENSIFY THE PRODUCTIVE TERRITORY

Rødberg is the administrative center of a mountainous area that also maintains a strong agricultural tradition. With the construction of the hydroelectric plant, which was Northern Europe's largest when it opened in 1928, Rødberg quickly transformed from farms into an industrial community.

Today Rødberg is a village of only 500 people, but remains the center of commerce and trade in the large and rural Nore og Uvdal municipality. The mesmerizing mountain region and national park attracts large crowds of tourists, and the construction of thousands of vacation cabins enables the municipality's total population to swell from 2,500 up to 20,000 during weekends and holidays.

The municipality of Nore og Uvdal is looking for ideas on how to make the center of Rødberg an attractive social and economic arena strengthening the local community. The municipality asked for a holistic plan for variations of social venues and better connections between the different parts of the village center. The European participants were invited to explore innovative solutions for mobility, and to propose concepts for programs that can turn Rødberg into a node on the networks of tech and industry centered around the advanced tech cluster at Kongsberg.

For this rural community, the boom of vacation cabins can be seen as an extended form of urbanism, and European participants were asked to look into how new connections between the urban and rural can be created. The local community has struggled to find ways in which to capitalize on the influx of tourism. And a central challenge in the competition was how to make Rødberg more attractive for both local inhabitants, visitors, and the second-home population. In a time of transformation, how can Rødberg use its comparative advantages, its knowledge from the power industry and as a hub for a large rural area, to create growth and connections to the rest of the region's tech industries.



# RØDBERG

The competitors were asked to create a vision for a more attractive and better-connected town of Rødberg, including an overall spatial plan and a programmatic strategy for the project site. The vision should be based on the competitors' understanding of both local and regional potentials, but with a strong emphasis on the project site.

The project site and the main center of Rødberg is scattered, with main functions such as the river with the leisure park, the profitable KIWI, the hydro plant and the train station located apart from the main street characterized by half-empty shops and a lack of pedestrian social spaces. Rødberg has been defined by coincidences and practicalities rather than a strategy for a unified center and social places to meet. Each function has its own logic, located for practical reasons without consideration for a strategic placement where it could contribute to the greater good, and the main functions and buildings are scattered and unable to benefit from each other. Much like many smaller Norwegian cities, the car and the road is the defining element between them, and a better-connected town center as a whole, as well as a more attractive main street for recreational and productive purposes was the main focus.



Waste water treatment plant seen from west, with the Fire Station located behind and the Leisure Park and the Hydropower Plant at the back.

# GENERAL REMARKS BY THE JURY

Competitors were asked to charge Rødberg with new programs and create new synergies among existing and potentially new actors. Rødberg is facing a decline in population growth and the center is unable to accommodate the need for places to meet, both for the 500 local inhabitants and the 20,000 second-home dwellers who visit on weekends and holidays.

How to improve the daily urban life and create natural meeting places in a car-dependent society where functions are so widely spread out? The jury was looking for convincing strategies that could unify the potentials of Rødberg, increase soft mobility and intensify the urban experience, whether the proposals were of smaller or more ambitious interventions. The jury felt that only a few of the proposals for Rødberg were responding with an overall vision embracing all the issues in the competition brief. However, the collective intelligence amongst the proposals was interesting due to their very different approaches to the task given. The proposals spanned from small scale rather conventional interventions to full master plans.



The railway tracks are an integrated part of the leisure park which is situated at the north shore of the Rødberg Dam. The station buildings are renovated and hold several rental apartments and premises for the company 'Numedal produksjon' (Numedal production). This is a small production area with an affiliated shop. The exterior of the train garage 'Lokstallen' has been refurbished.

# RØDBERG

Many of the proposals focused on a strategy with careful reparations of the existing tissue, expanding on the ideas of catalogues of ideas developed over time, but few proposals managed to convey a convincing vision of a new and unified Rødberg. The center needs repair, but it became clear to the jury that Rødberg needs a strong and powerful vision and a project to kickstart the idea of a new beginning for the center of Rødberg.

The winning proposal represents a new idea of what and where the center of Rødberg should be, and the jury believes it powerful enough to give the city a new identity as well as a vision that will create enthusiasm and a robust center for the city.



The Nore I hydropower plant dominates the landscape with the penstocks coming down the valley side. The 'Numedal Railway Line' was built for the sole purpose of transporting construction materials to Nore I. The production and trade businesses that can be seen in Rødberg today are results of the establishment of Nore I. The power station and its attached penstocks are defined as cultural heritage in the municipality's heritage plan.

The county road Fv40 is the main road through Numedal, and this road is also the main street through Rødberg. This represents both advantages and challenges. The road has an annual average daily traffic of 1533 vehicles.

# GENERAL REMARKS BY THE JURY



In the town center, you will find a number of businesses with the majority of them located in the main street of Rødberg. The number and variety of stores is quite good compared to the number of inhabitants.

Some parts of the main street have tall retaining walls in concrete to handle the sloping terrain. This makes the street seem uninviting.

The supermarket Rødberg Matsenter AS/ Kiwi in Rødberg is one of the last trading points for the second home dwellers on their way to the high mountains of Hardangervidda. The supermarket is the business with the highest revenue in the municipality of Nore og Uvdal.



AUTHORS

Matteo Arietti  
Andrea Bulloni



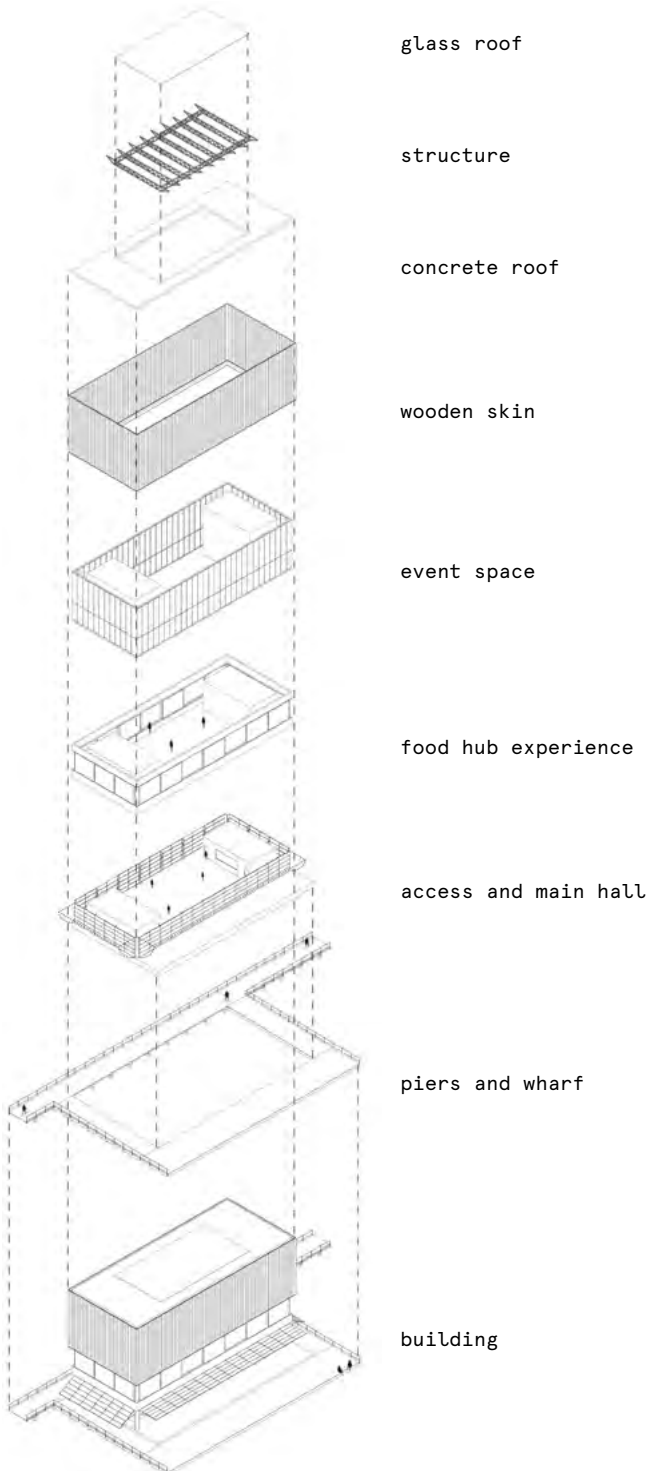
COLLABORATOR Caterina Gerolimetto  
Ilaria Sangaletti

Elisa Frappi  
Beniamino Brambilla  
Jacopo Breda  
Giulia Turatto

# RØDBERG

Situated in one of the most interesting valleys of Norway, Rødberg is located exactly in between the two cities that gave the name to this region: Nore and Uvdal. This central position fostered the village to become the institutional core of the region but somehow didn't promote its improvement in terms of cultural development and touristic attraction.

During the years, both Nore and Uvdal have been able to take better advantage of the qualities of their territory leaving Rødberg behind. However, if brought together as a part of a collaborating system, the three cities could actually start influencing each other, taking the good aspects and peculiarities that each one has to offer.



Rødberg is a place of opportunities and undisclosed potential. Its location is not the only thing that could actually fetch this settlement with chances of development. The village has been the main vector of growth of the whole region back in the early 19th century because of the construction of one of the first and most important hydropower plants in Norway. By making this “industrial” identity to resonate back again, working on the particular relationship that this village has with the natural element of water it could surely be possible to light the position of Rødberg on the radar of the second-home dwellers: the most valuable economic resource of this part of Norway.

Creating a catalyst is a secure way to make a chemical reaction to happen. Nevertheless, it is not the only ingredient that is necessary for an experiment to end with positive results. To make a chemical reaction possible you need, of course, multiple chemical elements. Rødberg needs both Nore and Uvdal to start its reaction.

This is why a well-rounded connection strategy its the first thing that is necessary to cope with. In fact, these three towns share the same three characteristics: a beautiful and heterogenous landscape, an ancient tradition of local farming and a huge web of vacation houses. Unfortunately, nowadays only Nore and Uvdal are able to profit from these resources as a powerful fuel. But Rødberg could actually play an interesting role in this story. The key strategy to revitalize the village is to connect it to this established flux, empowering it with new facilities that are still absent today. The whole green corridor could function as a unique line of shared spaces. It could be populated by small hubs with different identity: the “movement” identity, the “experience” identity and the “taste” identity. All this infrastructure would be set to help both the inhabitants of the valley (to enable them to live on their land in a smarter but still profound way) and the second-home dwellers (to gift them with a more relaxing and meaningful experience). With this new smart grid everyone will be given with the access to free and clean energy to charge their vehicles and their devices by plugging into the “movement” hubs, to perceive the surroundings landscape in an enhanced way by diving into the “experience” hubs, which provides culture and knowledge about the natural heritage of this territory and to have the possibility to encounter the production of local farming into the “taste” hubs.



Blending architecture and  
landscape



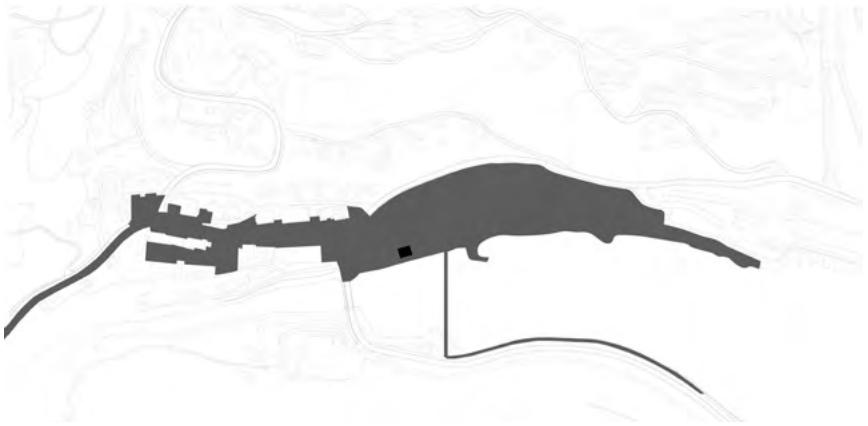


In its way to connect Uvdal with Nore, this hub line will enter Rødberg, creating a system of new public spaces and gathering areas that will bring life to the village. The project will act with a holistic approach inside the city by shaping in a new way the main street, the buildings that need rehabilitation, and will finally express itself into a new architecture with a strong identity.

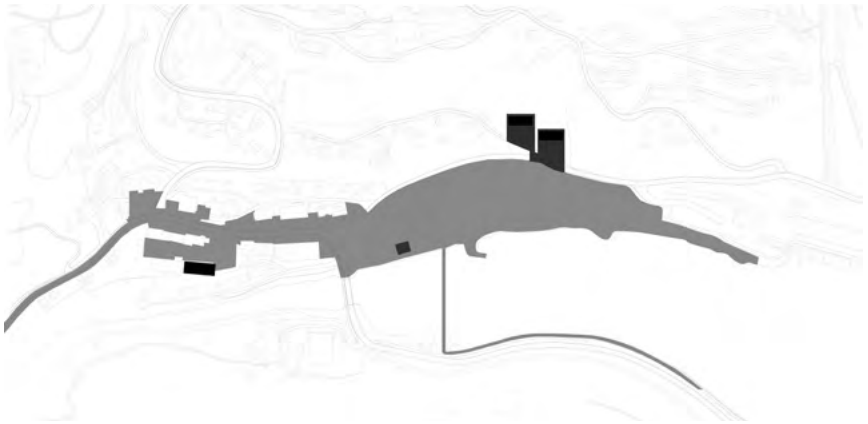
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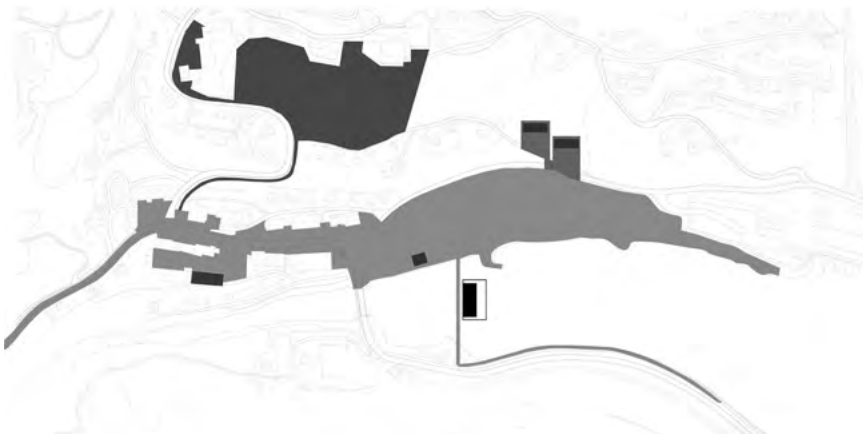
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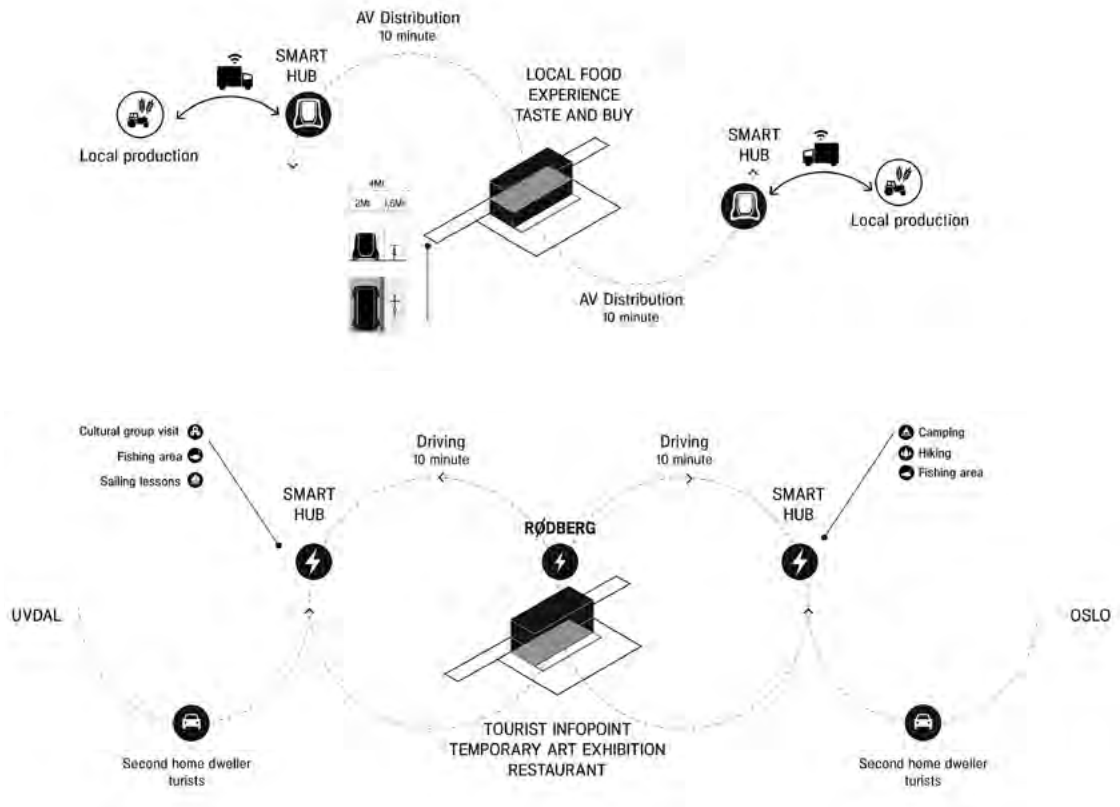


PHASE 3



PHASE 4





## SMART MOBILITY DIAGRAM

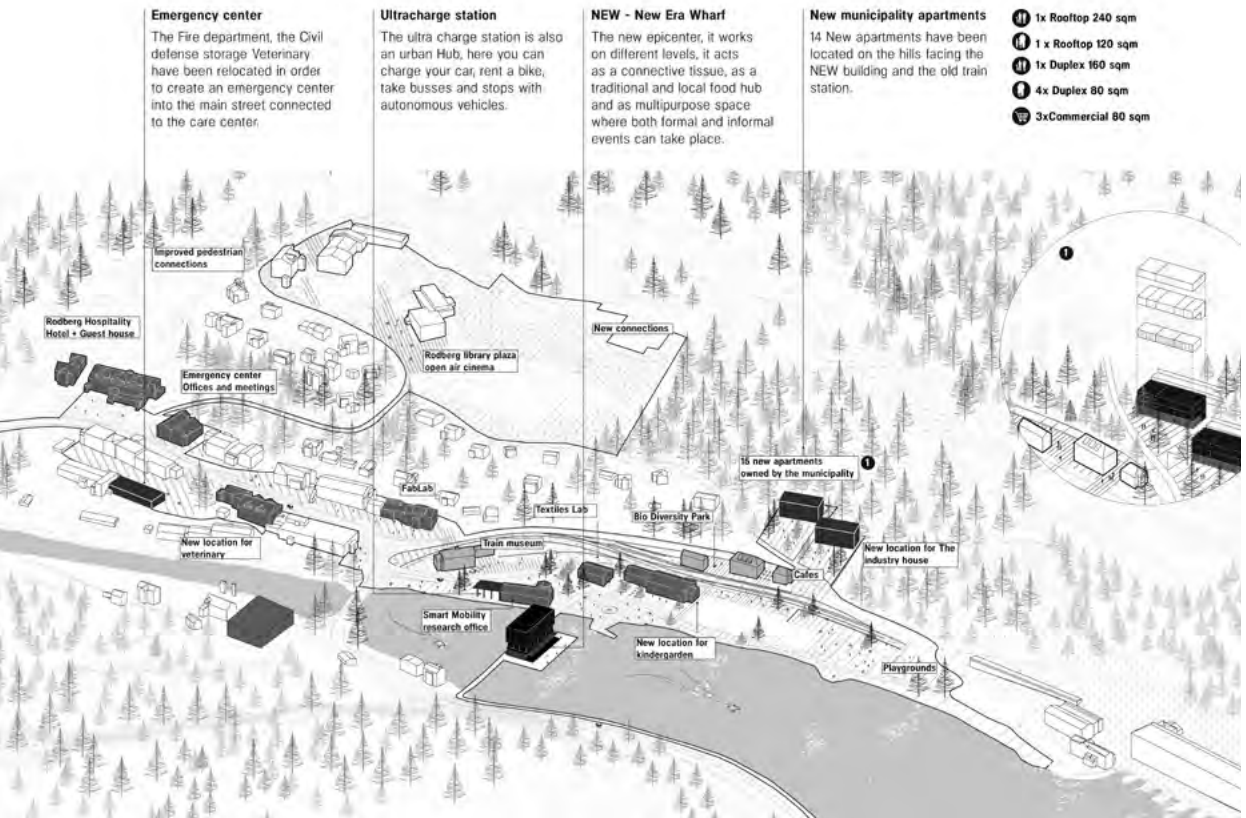
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It could be populated by small hubs with different identity: the "movement" identity, the "experience" identity and the "taste" identity.

## ARCHITECTURE

The new building has a stout and plucky position. It is placed inside the small lake of Rødberg, at the very center of the village and consequently also at the very center of Nore og Uvdal region. This decision has not been taken by chance. Water is historically the most important natural element for the settlement. By building a new construction in deep contact with it, it is possible to create a symbolical connection to the roots of Rødberg itself. The main façade of this new architecture looks directly towards the majestic main building of the old hydropower plant. This visual relationship represents a subtle bond between two buildings that inevitably have shaped and will shape the image of the village: the first one which made Rødberg's flourish possible and the second one that hopefully will be the first petal of a future blossoming.

This new epicenter will act on different levels. It is a three-storied building in which each floor deals with a different strategical program. The first level acts as a connective tissue. A long pier links the shore to the building, but moreover it hosts a new flux of cycling mobility connecting the main street of Rødberg with the bike path coming from Nore, passing through the lake. When it reaches the building, the pier becomes a public terrace offering a unique spot from which the tourists can enjoy the water, the view towards the historic buildings of the hydropower plant and a 360 degree panorama on the surrounding mountain and forests. It is also a temporary exhibition space, where art, water and landscape create a unique atmosphere.



Axonometric view of the whole village

After bringing people into the building it was crucial to find an activity to resonate inside the whole valley. It was important to find an interesting function that could connect Nore og Uvdal and, of course, Rødberg. The valley has strong and ancient traditions, especially regarding agriculture. Along the river that wet this valley, there are still a lot of small farms that still produce high quality local products. A traditional and local food hub could offer a great experience to all the tourists who periodically visit, and make them feel more connected to it and proud to be a part of such a vibrant environment. This hub is meant to be a place where it will be possible both to taste and buy the local products. Moreover, to give the visitors a 360 degree experience, it will also be possible to learn the traditional techniques by being in contact with the local farmers. Finally, the third floor hosts a multi purpose space where both formal and informal events can take place. This function is completely absent in Rødberg at the moment, but it could become the most important one because it creates an activity that could act as a real collector for all the second-home dwellers who live there.

The *New Era Wharf* offers an alternative to projects that propose multiple discrete interventions realised over time. Rather it presents a radical reimagining of Rødberg centered on a new civic building erected on a new wharf at the western end of the lake.

This building and its connections across the lake alter the scale and center of gravity of Rødberg, providing a new focus to Rødberg poised between the reworked high street to the west and the new parkland and housing to the east. The proposal also includes carefully judged proposals for a new public realm, new housing, a charging station for electric vehicles and a new emergency center.

The jury found that the project connected with the heroic past of Rødberg as defined by its power station, to which *The New Era Wharf* is a contemporary counterpart. As brave and decisive as the original, it marks a new phase for Rødberg. The new building is partly town hall, venue, nursery, and social condenser, well judged in its scale and materiality and furthermore beautifully represented.

The jury enjoyed the clarity of the proposal and is confident that the project would provide a point of focus, new thinking and confidence at local, regional and national scales. As such *The New Era Wharf* presents an attitude to local regeneration that within the context of the other entries was fresh and of significance not just to Rødberg, but to similar towns throughout Norway.



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Landing on the surface of architecture is no easy thing to do these days. We are preparing this leap since we were kids, and as kids, we want to continue to imagine how our profession will look in the future.

If space is the place, well we love to travel through it, exploring our world, digging into outer worlds and finding new and unexpected ways to do architecture. We design projects that react to our changing environment, that look into the future and try to make innovation count. We are on a mission to discover what has never been discovered.

We are Space Travellers: a collaborative think-tank for architecture, urbanism and design. We believe that while we are operating within the traditional framework of architecture our research could investigate and push the boundaries between disciplines, inquiring contemporary life patterns while focusing on the role of architecture for the reinterpretation of everyday actions, structures, and programs. Directed by Arietti Matteo and Bulloni Andrea, Space Travellers aim to engage a wide range of architecture and design projects, maintaining a focus in rediscovering architecture through the lens of sustainability, proposing cutting edge projects with a strong social impact on the context where are located.



AUTHORS

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# RØDBERG

Productivity in Rødberg is almost a paradox as the municipality has been chosen by basically 5 % of all Norwegians as a location to spend their free time. A place regarded worth building a second home in, to go to for vacation, resting, escaping from work and productivity itself. Thus, this is a chance to overcome assumptions and instead to craft a new concept of productivity, tuned into today's needs and more liquid lifestyles. This new concept expands the domain of work and completely incorporates the dimension of free time. It is a complete merge, with very little exception.

For this new kind of productivity, material substance, immaterial desires and ambitions are also merged and interchangeable, old oppositions are totally overcome. Fun, knowledge, nature, sport, and leisure are as important as traditional work, and are actually source and matter of today's work, as well as important ingredients in achieving a balanced environment. The by-product that we expect from this new productive city is the involvement of many new actors, beyond the traditional and dialectical scheme of investors and inhabitants. Tourists and researchers may play an active role in rethinking productivity in contemporary terms.

With a new system of production that fully embodies this plurality of domains, we expect that the production will thrive and multiply in a plurality of ways. We also expect that many of these new ways, still to be forged, will unexpectedly sprout.

Production could be the excuse to build up an archive or a monitoring system.

Production could be an occasion to set up an exhibition or a temporary event.

Production is the perfect excuse to move from one place to another and to meet people who share the same interests, skills or even roots.

Production is the perfect excuse to build a city.

## ANALYSIS

The town center of Rødberg sits in an extremely beautiful landscape. The settlement is literally skewed between the lush forest on the mountain sides and the mirroring plate of the water basin, generated by the dam. This proximity and exposure to distinctive landscape qualities is a potential not to be underestimated: the town lies among the bars of a condenser; its energy will feed the regeneration.

Despite the notable setting, the urban center of the town, its public domain and spaces are lacking quality and present serious criticalities, which are an obstacle for the city to thrive.

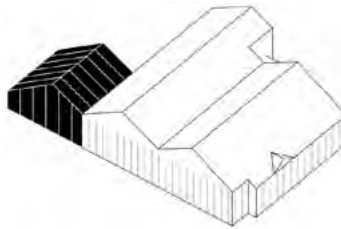


*Landscape for cars and vertical disconnection:* The open spaces are entirely designed for hard mobility, it is a landscape for cars, dominated by parking spaces and fast traffic along the main road. This environment which suggests fast motion, is very unappealing for pedestrians and offers no place to stay. The town areas are strongly separated, not just by the hard mobility infrastructure, but also by the topography and by the remnants of the decayed railway. The result is a highly fragmented layout of parking lots and no man's land. Even the green stretch of the lake shore front – a space that ideally would have incredible potential for its proximity to the water and to Nore I, (heritage icon and landmark in the identity of the place) – even this part is cut off from the rest: it is hardly accessible, mostly occupied by technical spaces and with few leisure services. What could be a major attractor and precious resource for the town uplift is treated almost as a keep-out zone.

*Programmatic weakness:* Services and some public programs exist, but are very scattered and sparse. Therefore, they are seriously weakened by the poor quality of urban spaces, and suffer from fragmentation. A straightforward response to these issues will be the easiest and most effective recipe for the city of Rødberg to shine.

## COOPBYGGET: CO-WORKING & FAB LAB Ground floor activation

Thanks to its location on the Main Street and towards the new Bus Stop Square, the Coopbygget has a high regenerative potential. The ground floor is reactivated by the introduction of a co-working space. This new productive unit expands over the free plot on its site to include a new Fab Lab and Makers's space.

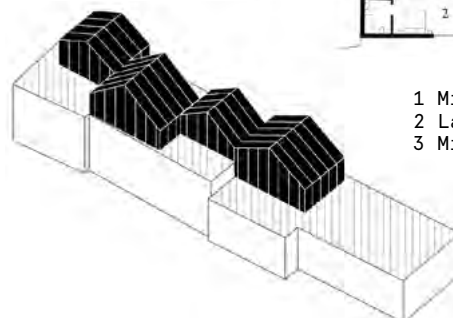


- 1 Coworking space
- 2 Meeting room
- 3 Fab-Lab & Maker's space
- 4 Storage
- 5 WC&facilities



## LIVE & WORK SKYVILLAGE Roof-top expansion

The productive and commercial buildings along the Main Street are expanded by new rooftop volumes. The new Live & Work Sky-village is an "hybrid" housing model for young professionals and entrepreneurs.



- 1 Mini apartment
- 2 Large Live & work unit
- 3 Mini Live & work unit



## VISION

In order to create a road map for the Rødberg of tomorrow – an attractive, lively, plural, and inclusive environment, which can respond to the needs of its diverse city users – we believe that the energy should be focused on strengthening connections: overcoming the fragmentation, by creating a fine mesh of human scale public spaces, prioritizing pedestrians, bikes and soft electric mobility and heavily reducing the presence of cars.

A fine mesh of accessible spaces will bring together the different and segregated islands of the current urban layout, as well as expose and reconnect them to their majestic natural landscape fronts. A network of high quality places to connect all the sparse existing public programs becomes the solid and cohesive structure for a steady programmatic implementation and upgrade, with new functions embodying the concept of contemporary productivity. To achieve this vision we propose a set of simple operations:

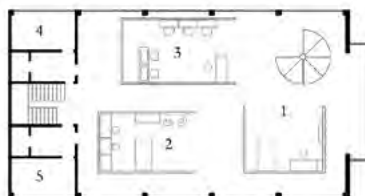
*The Urban Boulevard:* A new promenade is created! It is a generous linear stretch of public spaces invading the main street in downtown Rødberg, then puncturing through the leisure park area to regenerate the old railway tracks, all the way east to reach the Nore-I powerplant, and finally fading into the pedestrian loop around the dam lake. The promenade is a continuous linear public space, tailored to the scale of pedestrians and bikes, as well as the main spine connecting all the urban territories of Rødberg into one simple form.

*The landscape crossing:* This gently sloping new promenade needs crossings in order to permeate and connect the plurality of destinations scattered at different levels along the rocky topography of the site. To this aim, a series of transversal crossings are proposed, in order to (a) connect the new promenade to the surrounding landscapes, from the mountain to the water, (b) overcoming physical topographic barriers, (c) expanding the accesses to the surrounding programs, (d) finally creating a strong walkable network of destinations at close reach.

*Lanterns, a programmatic acupuncture:* This fine-grained network of high quality public spaces is set; now it is time to boost it with new excitement, energy and activity! One premise must be made: Rødberg is a very small town, in which the implementation of new buildings must be done carefully and related to the actual needs and capacities of the place. This awareness strongly informs the status of the Lanterns, and generally fits with a strategy of programmatic acupuncture.

### SENTRUM 14: CRAFTSMAN 4.0 Ground floor activation

The productive and commercial buildings along the Main Street are expanded by new rooftop volumes. The new Live & Work Sky-village is an “hybrid” housing model for young professionals and entrepreneurs.

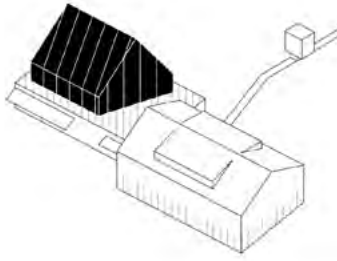


- 1 Goldsmith
- 2 Tailor atelier
- 3 Hair-styler
- 4 Storage/WC

## MINI FUNICULAR & MOBILITY HUB + NUMEDAL VALLEY INFOCENTER

Ground floor activation + expansion + rebuild

The Mini Funicular connects the Rødberg School & the Bergtun Nursing Home to the Main Street and makes the hillside accessible. The upper funicular station is a new building located on the plot Tannlegevegen 14. The lower funicular station and the Micro Mobility Hub are located in Sentrum 9.



- 1 Mini Monorail Tracks
- 2 Departing Platform
- 3 Electric bikes garage
- 4 Recharge stalls
- 5 Lockers room
- 6 Info and rental office
- 7 WC

## NEW APARTMENTS: CO-HOUSE AND ROW-HOUSES

New building

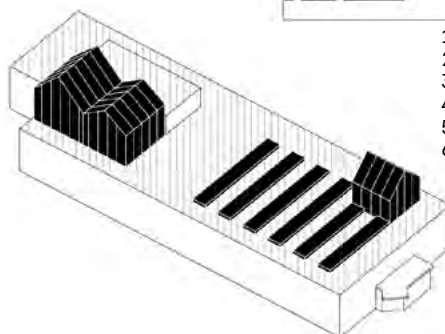
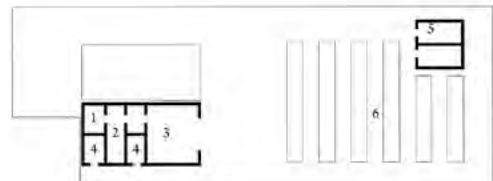
The new apartments are located in proximity to the Main Street, facing the Lower Square of the Cascade. The two housing units address two different categories of users. The Row-Houses are designed to ensure the maximum accessibility to elderly inhabitants, with direct access from the square, garages, a second access from the lower street and shared sun terraces facing the South.



## COMMUNITY ORCHARD

Roof-top expansion

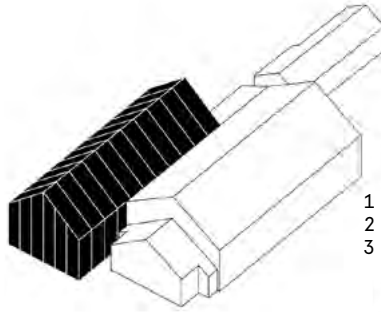
The rooftop of the Municipality building becomes a community garden, where the inhabitants can meet and experiment "city grown" fruits and vegetables. The Community Orchard operates in collaboration with the new Food Processing Plant, organizing collective workshops and educational activities for all ages.



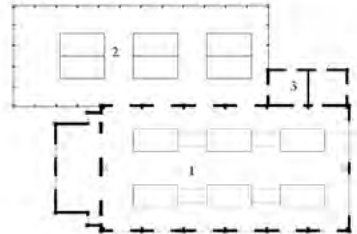
- 1 Mini Lab
- 2 Seed Experiment room
- 3 Common room
- 4 WC
- 5 Storage
- 6 Community Gardens

## LOKSTALLEN LOCAL MARKET Site specific infill

The old train garage is preserved in its external shape and integrated by a new "twin" volume. The combination of these two large spaces hosts the Lokstallen Local Market. The location of this building at the city entrance and its value as part of the railway heritage make the Lokstallen Market a perfect showcase for the traditional food culture. The Market operates in connection with the new Food Processing Plant and hosts public events to promote local products.



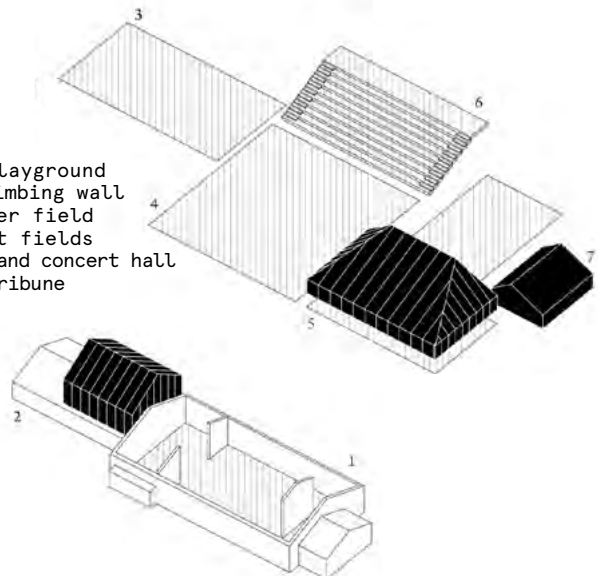
- 1 Market stalls
- 2 Market stalls
- 3 Storage facilities



## PLAYGROUND AND SPORTS AREA Site specific infill + new building

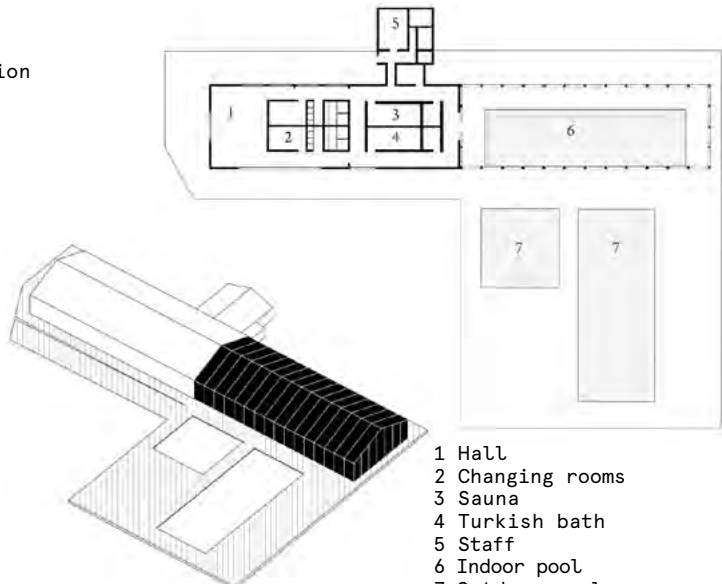
The new playground expands the existing leisure area by introducing new ludic spaces for all ages. After the relocation of the emergency services into the new Center, the existing Fire department is transformed into an open air playing area. The building is "invaded" by the surrounding park and the interplay between the natural and the built structures becomes part of the ludic experience. The outdoor sports area is also restructured with the integration of new fields, a sheltering roof over the skate park and a facilities box.

- 1 Children Playground
- 2 Gym and climbing wall
- 3 Small soccer field
- 4 Mixed sport fields
- 5 Skate park and concert hall
- 6 Landscape tribune
- 7 services



## AQUA CENTER Site specific infill + expansion

The Aqua Center expands the open air leisure facilities with two riverside outdoor pools and one indoor pool. It is realized inside the former civil defence storage and veterinary buildings, after their relocation. The new glass house that hosts the indoor pool is an extension of the existing volumes.

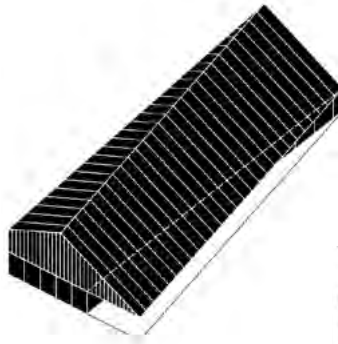


- 1 Hall
- 2 Changing rooms
- 3 Sauna
- 4 Turkish bath
- 5 Staff
- 6 Indoor pool
- 7 Outdoor pool

## FOOD PROCESSING PLANT

Site specific infill + new building

While supporting the local farms in the production and distribution of food at a regional scale, the new plant also plays an active role in the productive renovation of the town. It is located in connection to the new park and in proximity to the Power Plant. The new building includes shops and a restaurant-café, open towards the shoreline. The productive labs are located on the upper floor, where the delivery area is easily reachable from the street. A protected terrace connected to the ground floor makes the food production visible to the visitors.



- 1 Delivery area
- 2 Indoor deliveries
- 3 Processing labs
- 4 Visitors' terrace
- 5 Shop
- 6 Restaurant
- 7 Public facilities
- 8 Kitchen

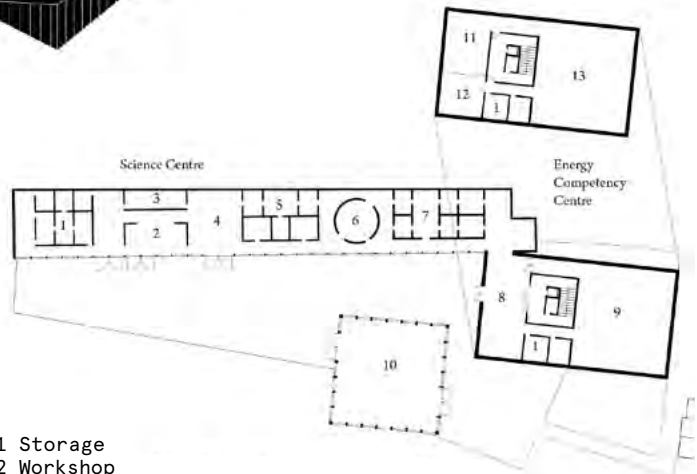
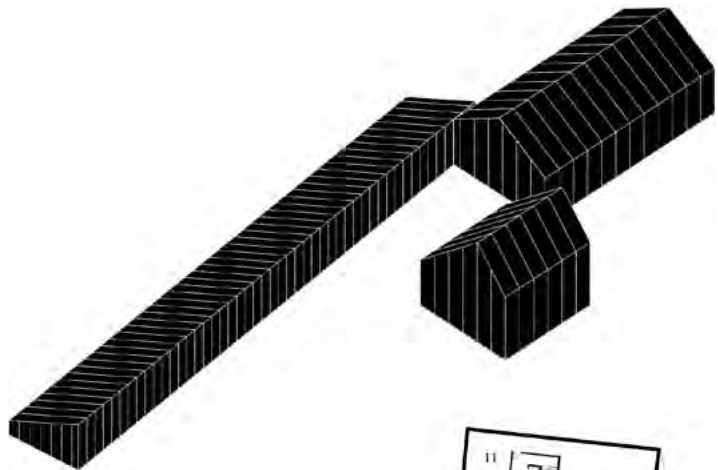


## SCIENCE AND ENERGY COMPETENCY CENTER

Site specific infill + new building

The new Center aims at promoting inter-disciplinary approaches to science, technologies and sustainable energies. The building combines new volumes with the transformation of the existing workshop and garage buildings by the power plant Nore I. The garage building is expanded to host a Science Center for visitors and students. The new Nursery House is an experimental greenhouse for the conservation of seeds and species from the territorial ecosystem.

The existing repair workshop is expanded into a new Energy Competency Center, with new laboratories and office spaces closely connected to the existing Power Plant. The location of the Center in connection to Nore I promotes a rediscovery of the plant in its technological and historical value for the whole Numedal valley.



- 1 Storage
- 2 Workshop
- 3 Technical room
- 4 Hall
- 5 Exhibition rooms
- 6 Main exhibition arena
- 7 Laboratory
- 8 Main hall
- 9 Repair workshop
- 10 Nursery house
- 11 Open space
- 12 Meeting room
- 13 Innovation lab

The *Lanterner* project articulates the incremental and uncertain development of Rødberg over time, incorporating the public realm, the landscape and architectural projects at multiple scales.

Having the qualities of a menu, *Lanterner* provides the city with multiple choices and provocations united under the single narrative of the lantern. In this context, Lanterns are not just spaces but metaphoric and temporal interventions that initiate and test future spatial and programmatic possibilities.

The multiple proposals at all scales are well judged and well described. They range from large scale landscape proposals to the intimate and careful reworking of existing building. Taken together they describe a rich future which is well visualized and reflected. However, *Lantern's* complexity is both its strength and its weakness: A strength as it provides a seemingly infinite field for future conversations and inventions, and a weakness as it is vulnerable to compromise and misinterpretation. While impressed by the creative approach, the jury was concerned that the proposal was not robust enough to sustain the future it proposed.

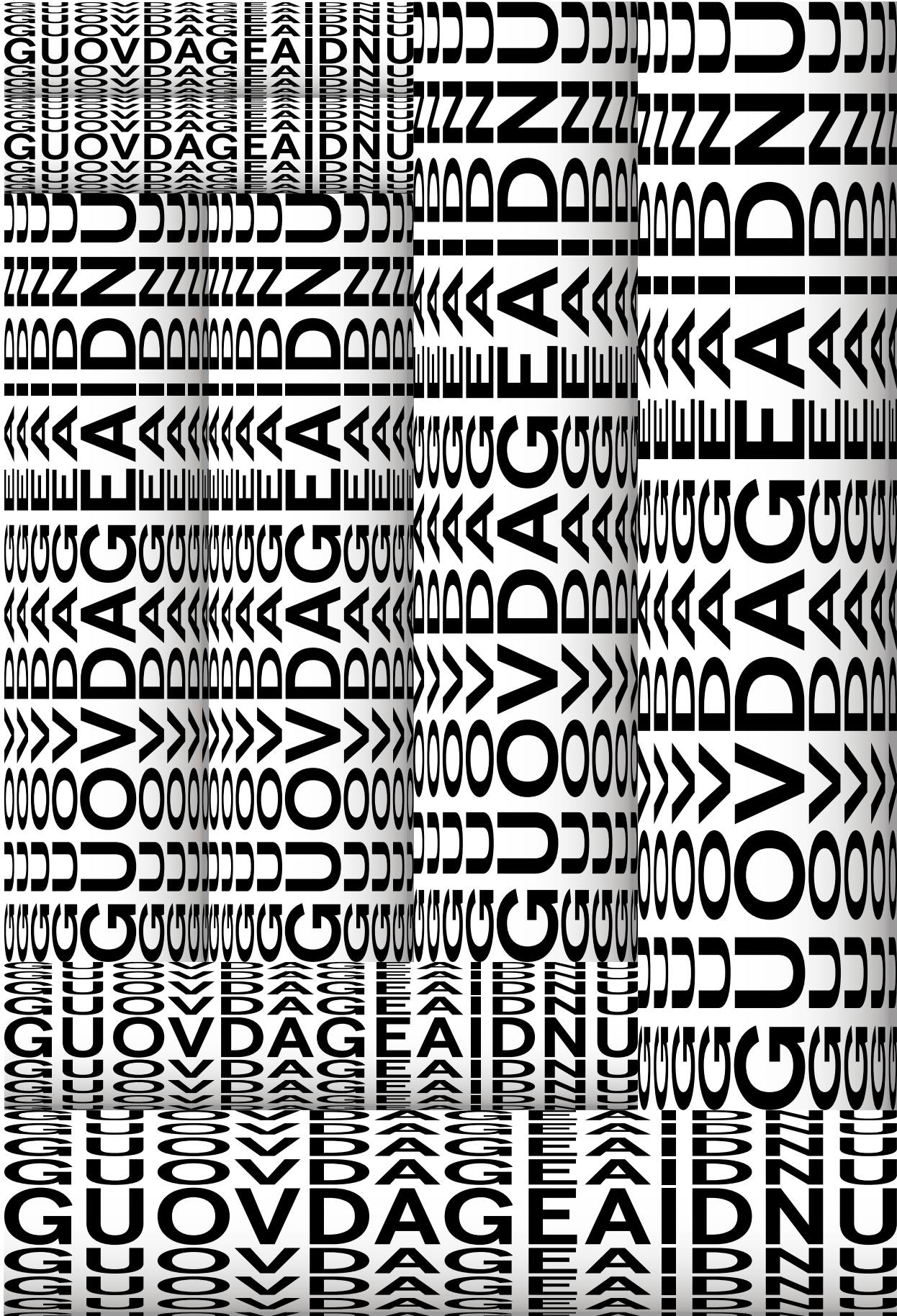


de Gayardon Bureau  
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The Bureau is an international design office for architecture, landscape and cities, currently based in Italy and Norway. We operate within the threshold between project and research, aiming for a combination of knowledge from the opposite ends of Europe. We interpret the project as an open and collective art-form, defined on two levels: 1) a creative layer, that we imagine as a sort of jump ahead, "in the void"; and 2) a pragmatic process of organization and simplification. Moving freely through a variety of disciplines (visual arts, ancient history, pop culture, science and technology) our aim is to create spaces for an amplified imagery; for rich, multiple and layered reading of the everyday. It's a process that continuously intensifies, contaminates, imports and exports elements of culture, design and people's practices, in order to generate seeds to better understand and engage with reality around us. Inspired by Patrick de Gayardon: French dreamer, stuntman and inventor, we believe in the value of taking risks, constantly challenging norms and comfort zones, all the more convinced that great achievements often come with somersaults.

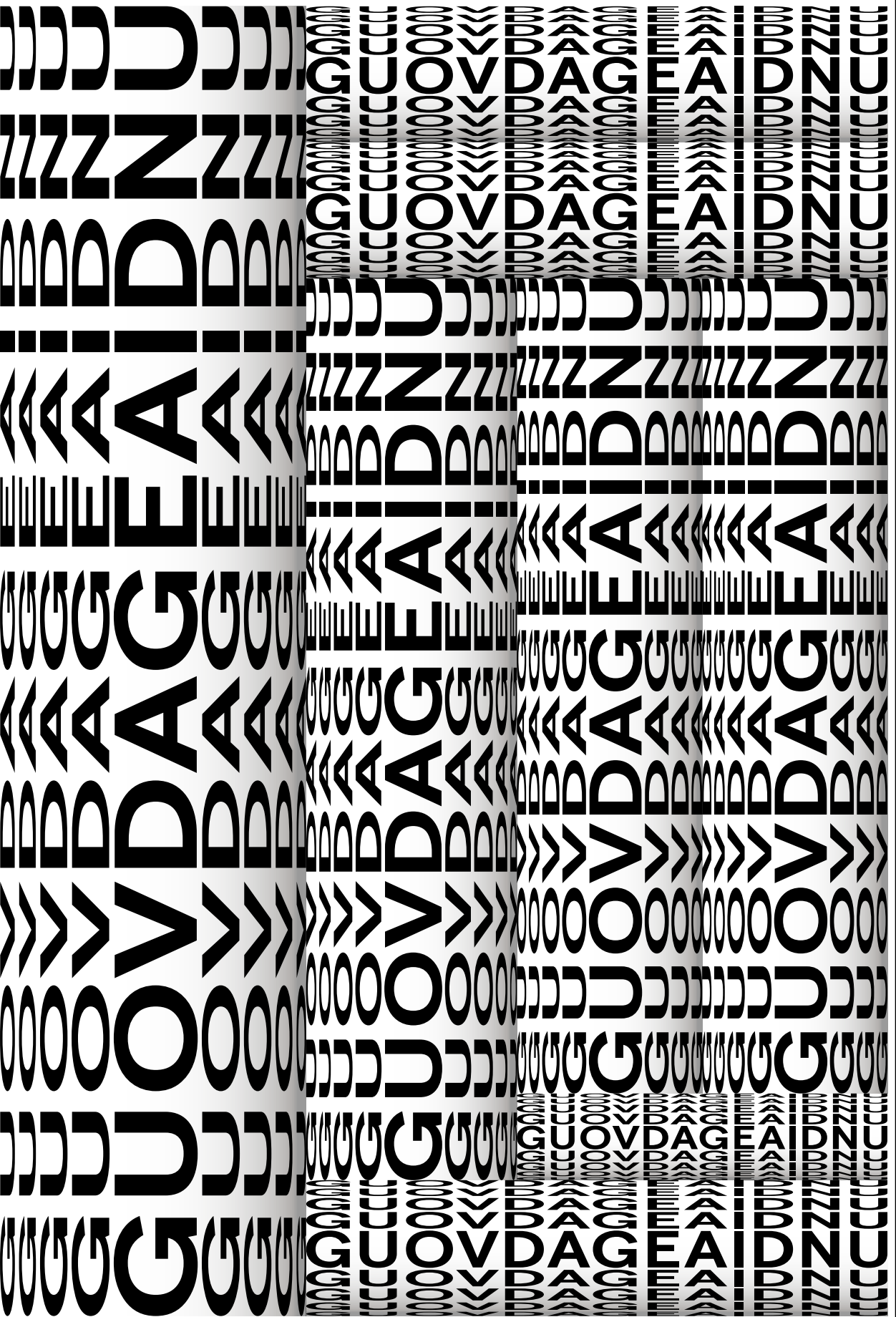


SITE FAMILY:  
Changing metabolism - Multiplying and connecting agencies



POPULATION:  
2942 in the municipality

SCALE:  
XL/L



TEAM REPRESENTATIVE:  
Urbanist, Landscape architect or architect



The Town Hall located centrally in Márkan, in close connection with the old commercial area, which is now challenged by the new commercial site north of the Brim. Photo: Magnus Hætta





SITE REPRESENTATIVES

Johan Vasara  
Mayor of Guovdageaidnu  
Hans Isak Olsen, Elected  
Mayor of Guovdageaidnu 2019

Kent Valio  
The Chief Municipal  
Executive, The Municipality  
of Guovdageaidnu

# MAKE A STORYBOARD FOR THE FUTURE

Guovdageaidnu (Kautokeino), heart of the Sápmi, is a cultural and linguistic hub for the indigenous people of the polar region. It is also a society undergoing rapid and upheaving transformation, and the competitors of European 15 were invited to contribute ideas for a new way of thinking about area planning in Guovdageaidnu.

The impact of Sámi culture on Guovdageaidnu cannot be underestimated. While located in the periphery of Norway, it is a cultural center of Sápmi, the Sámi region spanning across the northern areas of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia, connected through networks culture and traditional economic industries. Guovdageaidnu is home to many important institutions of Sápmi, such as the Sámi University of Applied Sciences, Sámi National Theatre, the International Center for Reindeer Husbandry and many more. As such, Guovdageaidnu has become a hub for regional and global networks of education, reindeer herding and creative industries.

Guovdageaidnu's challenges are rooted in the adaptation of traditional livelihoods to a contemporary economy and globalizing culture. The municipality is focusing its efforts on strengthening jobs in the private sector through tourism, hoping it can highlight the town's uniqueness as a Sámi community. Furthermore, the municipality wants to emphasize how the reindeer industry, on which the community depends, is deeply interconnected with vulnerable nature that is under pressure.

Nils Runar Hætta  
Development Advisor, Chief  
Municipal Executive's Staff

Sindre Murud  
Head of Technical Division  
The Municipality of  
Guovdageaidnu

Nils Henrik Skum  
Area Planner, The  
Municipality of  
Guovdageaidnu

# GUOVDAGEAIDNU

Guovdageaidnu is a culturally conditioned landscape–urbanity based on continuous territorial mobility. The place holds the history of a nature–based household and practices connected to a larger territory, but is at the same time in transition towards a more ambiguous relation between landscape and settlement, nomadic livelihood and a more sedentary lifestyle.

Guovdageaidnu is visually and physically defined in a clear topography and by clusters of public buildings and services surrounded by sprawling housing areas. The building pattern and the interconnecting landscape allow for a large degree of free movement between buildings and functions, settlements and landscape, which is an important element of Guovdageaidnu’s everyday life and affiliation with nature.



The river Guovdageaineatnu has since ancient times been a meeting point, one which originated Guovdageaidnu. The church site and the River formed a meeting place for transport and commerce, even long before the church was built. From this point, transport, either on the River or with reindeer in any direction, has been a generative force and the point of departure for Guovdageaidnu.

The Culture House, with the Sámi National Theatre Beaivváš and the International Center for Reindeer Husbandry, are located in the Bowl along the River.

# GENERAL REMARKS BY THE JURY

The competition discusses a number of possible new programs including re-programming and relocation of existing public programs like schools, kindergartens, theatre, artist collective and a new industrial area. Several of these programs are in the process of implementation, which implies a momentum to reinforce Guovdageaidnu's Sámi identity through new buildings and landscape activities. But at the same time new interventions invoke an awareness of the meaning and the treatment of the landscape – the relationship between the landscape and the settlement, and additionally, of the important layers of mobility and connectivity in the landscape and between public clusters.



Semi-aerial view of the existing primary school building towards east. Photo: Frank Robert Turi.

The sports hall and football fields with the primary school in the background. Photo: Frank Robert Turi.



# GUOVDAGEIDNU

These elements of spatial understanding in Guovdageaidnu provide a basic reading for the future development of the place. Few competition entries fully managed to identify and analyze these core elements, or showed a comprehensive understanding of how they further can be imbricated in the landscape. The competition has, however, clearly shown that Guovdageaidnu needs to let the landscape come to the fore in future planning processes. Additionally the municipality should explore the meaning of existing public spaces and clusters to distribute new building programs in a way that strengthens the different clusters, enables sufficient movement and interaction between the public programs – and additionally redefines Guovdageaidnu’s historically embedded landscape and river identity.



# GENERAL REMARKS BY THE JURY

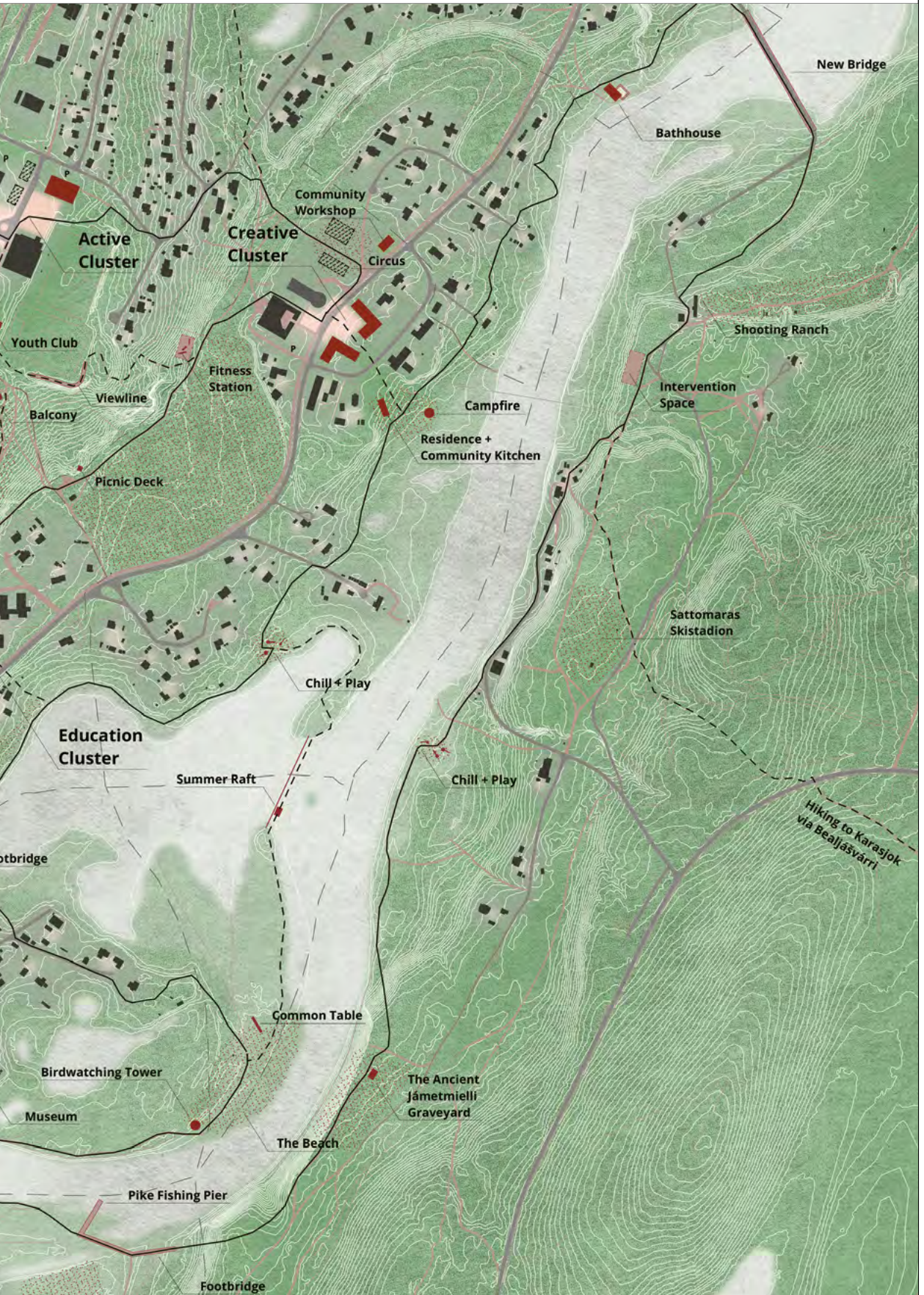


Parhelion (sun dog or mock sun). An atmospheric optical phenomenon that consists of a bright spot to one or both sides of the Sun. Photo by Roger Mannal



AUTHORS

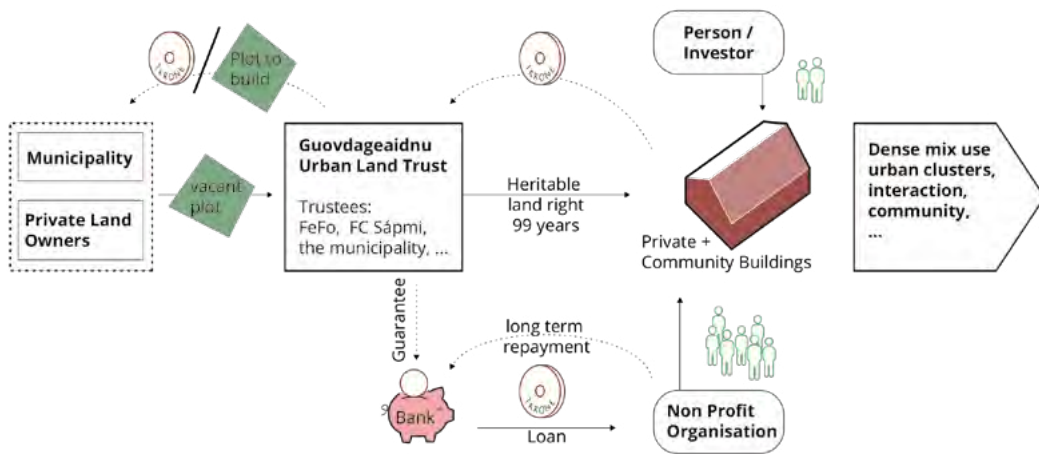
Paul Raphael Schaeqner  
Teresa Timm  
Merle Jelitto



# GUOVDAGEAIDNU

Guovdageaidnu's urbanity reflects its past and present, it is a hybrid manifestation of ancient nomadism and the introduction of modernity. We trace five strategies from its history to develop its future and to carve out existing qualities. Let us start with a small theoretical excursion.

"Smooth space" is the space of the nomad. It is characterized by a form of free flowing occupation. The desert, the steppe or in this case the tundra is free from codifications which determine behavior, functionality, ownership and other political restrictions. Smooth space is without human intervention attempting appropriation. Because they have no borders, smooth spaces sometimes overlap and blend into a smooth experience. The architectural qualities and identities blur.



GUOVDAGEAIDNU URBAN LAND TRUST



## TEMPORARY LEASE

Even though Guovdageaidnu needs new spaces, empty venues do exist. They are a potential laboratory for urban innovation and community incubator.

We propose that vacant venues are given to a non-profit organization for 5 or 10 year terms. With a few helping hands or little money the building maintenance is ensured. The erosion of vacant buildings is stopped. The community gains extra social spaces.

STRIATED SPACE OF MODERNITY

Striated space is shaped by the forces of institutionalization and political restrictions in a city. It is gridded, linear, metric, state space. Spatial definition results from architectural elements such as walls, curbs, fences or roofs. These articulate and clearly mark off spaces with a certain architectural quality and functional identity. Even though these fundamentally opposing spatial characters exist only in mixture, a delineation of striated from smooth space clearly happened during the development of Guovdageaidnu's urbanity. This polarity reflects Guovdageaidnu's urban hybridity between the ancient nomadic culture and the introduction of a modern lifestyle.

THE PATH NETWORK

A system of connecting and recreational loop pathways is improved within the existing path network. These will be the axes of community life and functional enrichment without fragmenting the multifunctional smooth space in the geographical center of Guovdageaidnu. The path network will provide intuitive orientation and unify the polycentric town with its public focal points changing over the seasons through a modern nomadic organisation of urbanity.

THE TRIANGLE (3.6km)

The Triangle connects all important public clusters to form one cohesive urbanity. One can discover the diversity of Guovdageaidnu, meet people at the Creative Cluster and Dáiddadállu, join events at the Active Cluster and the youth club, learn at the intergenerational Education Cluster or immerse into the public life of the Civic Cluster.

BATHING IN NATURE (13.6km)

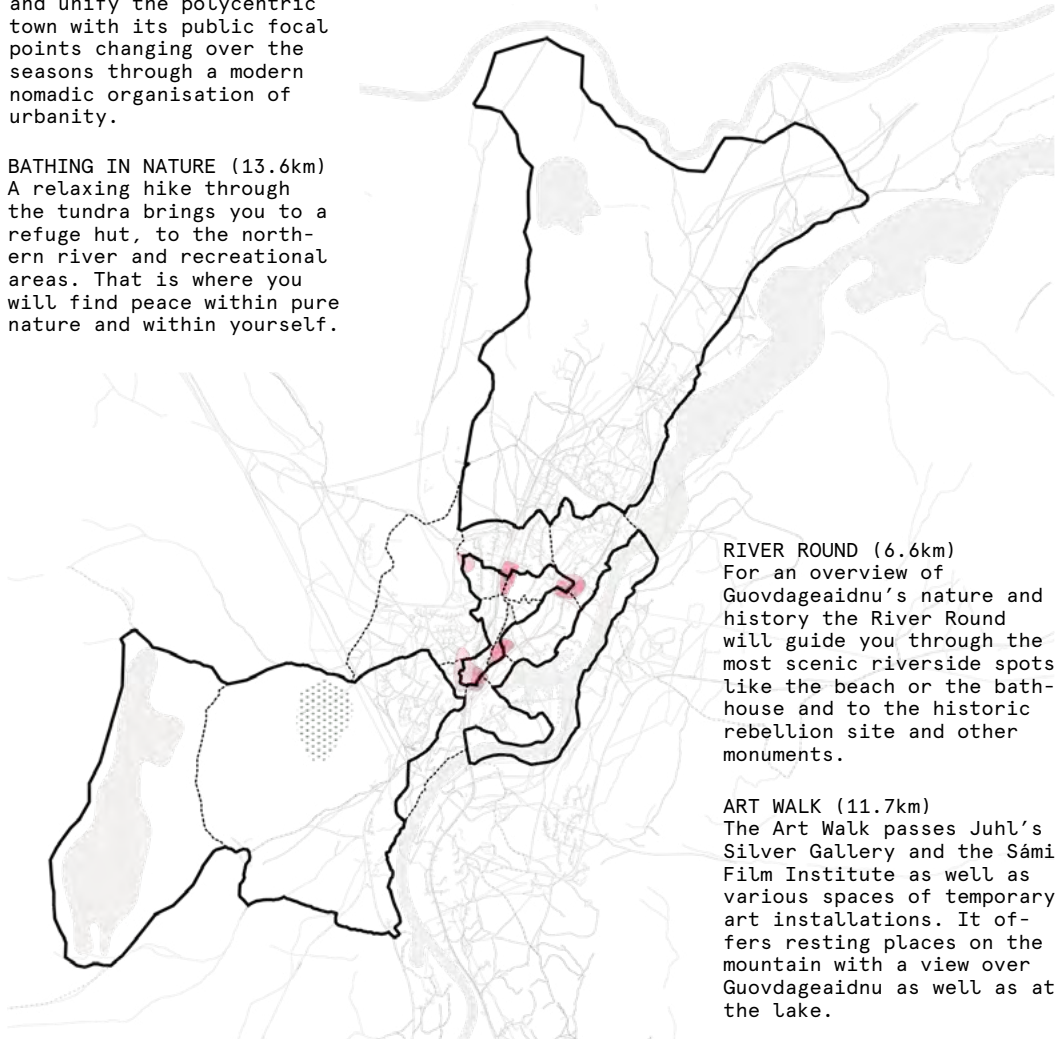
A relaxing hike through the tundra brings you to a refuge hut, to the northern river and recreational areas. That is where you will find peace within pure nature and within yourself.

RIVER ROUND (6.6km)

For an overview of Guovdageaidnu's nature and history the River Round will guide you through the most scenic riverside spots like the beach or the bathhouse and to the historic rebellion site and other monuments.

ART WALK (11.7km)

The Art Walk passes Juhl's Silver Gallery and the Sámi Film Institute as well as various spaces of temporary art installations. It offers resting places on the mountain with a view over Guovdageaidnu as well as at the lake.



# GUOVDAGEAIDNU

## SÁMI URBANISM

How smooth became striated In Guovdageaidnu, all the stages of the development from a smooth nomad space to a striated modern urbanity are still visible. This polarity has produced a unique composition of features.

Smooth Tundra:	The open tundra as the ultimate smooth space is the starting point of Guovdageaidnu and serves as central element to the municipality nowadays.
Connectivity:	A network of informal pathways always led through the vast tundra. It still exists in Guovdageaidnu today.
Introduction of functions:	The injection of first sedentary urban functions into the tundra was the starting point of the development of Márkkan and Guovdageaidnu as it is today.
Polarity of clusters:	Clusters of buildings intuitively define a multifunctional space in between. The polarity of urban quality on the inside and the tundra on the outside originates naturally from the small size of the settlement.
Striated Guovdageaidnu:	More and more islands of striated urban space spread out across the tundra. This urban sprawl shaped Guovdageaidnu's urban status <i>quo</i> .

## GUOVDAGEAIDNU'S SPECIALTIES

Each aspect of Guovdageaidnu's development bears a specific spatial quality that we propose to strengthen and improve by a set of strategies.

## THE PATH NETWORK

A system of connecting and recreational loop pathways is improved within the existing path network. These will be the axes of community life and functional enrichment without fragmenting the multifunctional smooth space in the geographical center of Guovdageaidnu. The path network will provide intuitive orientation and unify the polycentric town with its public focal points changing over the seasons through a modern nomadic organisation of urbanity.

## DENSIFICATION

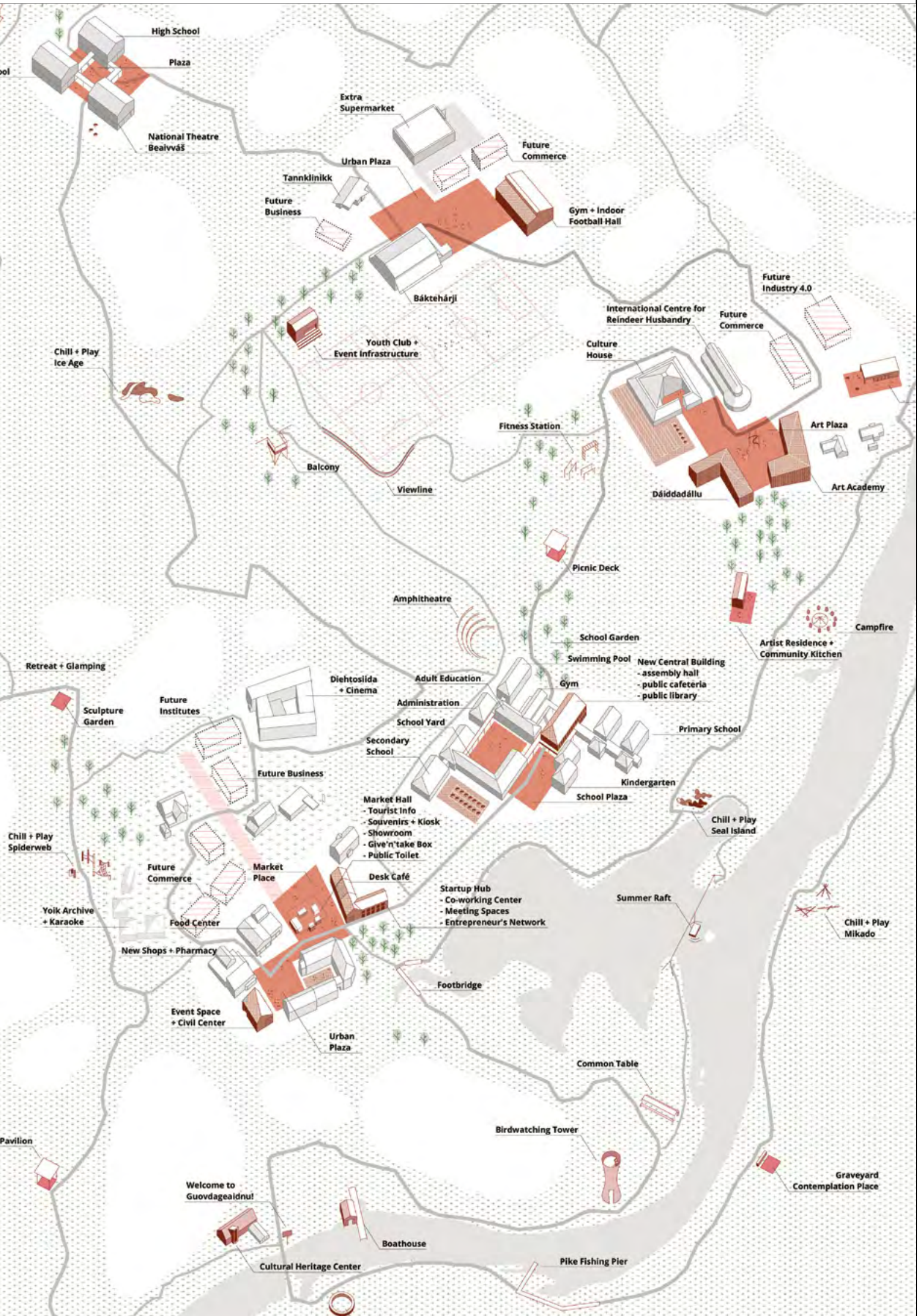
Instead of urban sprawl, Guovdageaidnu should densify its center to create mixed-use urban focal points, a walkable city, an intensified socio-economic interaction and easy access to the tundra.

## GUOVDAGEAIDNU URBAN LAND TRUST

To regain control of urban densification, we propose the foundation of an urban land trust. Due to tight municipal budgets, the city transfers all of its land into the trust. Its development will finance further action of the trust.

## TEMPORARY LEASE

Even though Guovdageaidnu needs new spaces, empty venues do exist. They are a potential laboratory for urban innovation and community incubator. We propose that vacant venues are given to a non-profit organization for 5 or 10 year terms. With a few helping hands or little money the building maintenance is ensured. The erosion of vacant buildings is stopped. The community gains extra social spaces.

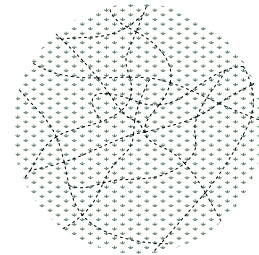
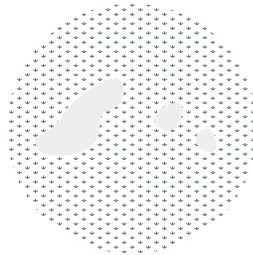




## THE CLUSTERS

**Civic Cluster:** The Civic Cluster will be reanimated by setting up important functions and creating a plaza with urban atmosphere. A permeable building structure defines a multifunctional market space with first aid like tourist info and toilets. The new business hub with co-working space and offices for startups is an important motor for economy. For future development the cluster can be enlarged to involve even the university.

**Education Cluster:** The school buildings could be sustainably rearranged to form a vibrant community center by replacing the middle part with a new central building. It serves as a catalyst for unifying the two schools, a kindergarten and adult education. Roofed connections between the buildings define a system of school yards and gardens. Similar principles could apply to a new school building.



### SÁMI URBANISM

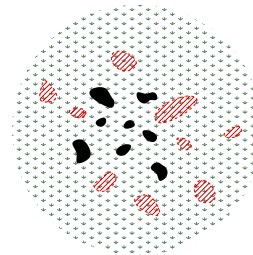
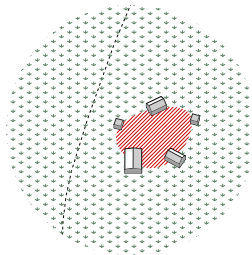
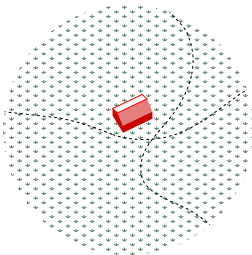
In Guovdageaidnu, all the stages of the development from a smooth nomad space to a striated modern urbanity are still visible. This polarity has produced a unique composition of features.

### SMOOTH TUNDRA

The open tundra as the ultimate smooth space is the starting point of Guovdageaidnu and serves as central element to the municipality nowadays.

### CONNECTIVITY

A network of informal pathways always led through the vast tundra. It still exists in Guovdageaidnu today.



### INTRODUCTION OF FUNCTIONS

The injection of first sedentary urban functions into the tundra was the starting point of the development of Márkkan and Guovdageaidnu as it is today.

### POLARITY OF CLUSTERS

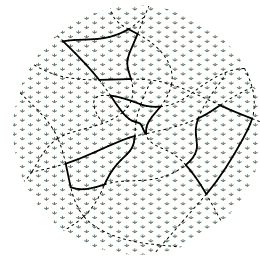
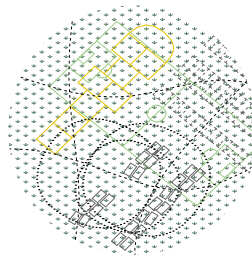
Clusters of buildings intuitively define a multifunctional space in between. The polarity of urban quality on the inside and the tundra on the outside originates naturally from the small size of the settlement.

### STRIATED GUOVDAGEAIDNU

More and more islands of striated urban space spread out across the tundra. This urban sprawl shaped Guovdageaidnu's urban status quo.

**Creative Cluster:** The now commercially used area around the Culture House seems a fit location for the new Dáiddadállu as an opportunity place for creative souls. The spatial proximity will produce synergies between artists and producers or businesses. In a future development it can be complemented by a Sámi Art Academy.

**Active Cluster:** Together with the new gym and indoor football hall, the multi-use sports hall defines an active public plaza for events. The youth club serves as meeting place and offers public infrastructure. In possible future development, business and commerce can be added to further define the public space.



SÁMI STRATEGIES

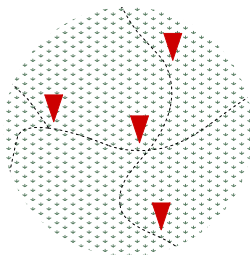
Each aspect of Guovdageaidnu's development bears a specific spatial quality that we propose to strengthen and improve by a set of strategies.

PUSH MULTIFUNCTIONALITY

All smooth space is multifunctional. The mixed use of spaces is characteristic of a nomad lifestyle and a vibrant productive city. Functional openness is strengthened in Guovdageaidnu's green network as well as in urban plazas.

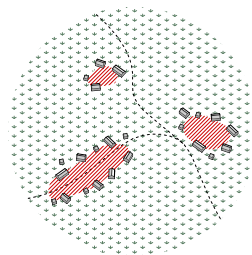
IMPROVE THE PATH NETWORK

Important urban connections and recreational loops are enhanced to encourage walking, cycling and the immersion into smooth space and activities. The path network connects points of public interest in the bowl and on the plateau and provides access to nature.



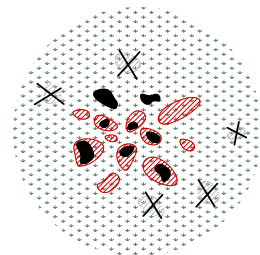
FUNCTIONAL ACUPUNCTURE

Along the path network functional acupunctures are injected to activate smooth spaces and enrich Guovdageaidnu's public areas. Public furniture, landmark structures and programmed buildings will form social places and activate the multifunctional space.



URBANIZE CLUSTERS

Buildings form clusters in which each building faces the tundra on one side and the urban realm on the other. To enhance this polarity and consequently the urban qualities, plazas and catalyst community buildings are inserted in public clusters



DENSIFY GUOVDAGEAIDNU

Instead of sprawl, Guovdageaidnu needs inner growth and urban densification. Spatial proximity of important public programs and community spaces will create urban focal points. This will intensify social interaction and encourage economic collaboration.

Based on an informed interpretation of Guovdageaidnu's development as a hybrid settlement, *Catalogue of Ideas* presents a very ambitious answer to the challenging call and to the general topic of "The Productive City". The project interestingly frames the site as having developed or unfolded between the "smooth" space of the tundra and the "striated" space of the modern welfare state. It further elaborates this framing by proposing a set of five strategies for strengthening and articulating a specific "Sámi urbanism".

While recognizing the specific historical and geographical circumstances and the pertinent presence of the tundra as much more than a backdrop, the project identifies in a very clear way a number of qualities and challenges: landscape pathways as not only recreational but formative, clustering of services as a means of intensification, and the importance of multifunctional and seasonal usage of common amenities. A major strength of the project is also the recognition of territorial and proprietary challenges and the suggestion of a Land Trust in order to meet the intensified need to coordinate land use development and management.

Rich in thoughts and designs and serious in its approach to the complex sites, *Catalogue of Ideas* presents a solid and inspiring vision for the further development of Guovdageaidnu as a major Sámi cultural and economic center as well as an important destination for travelers.



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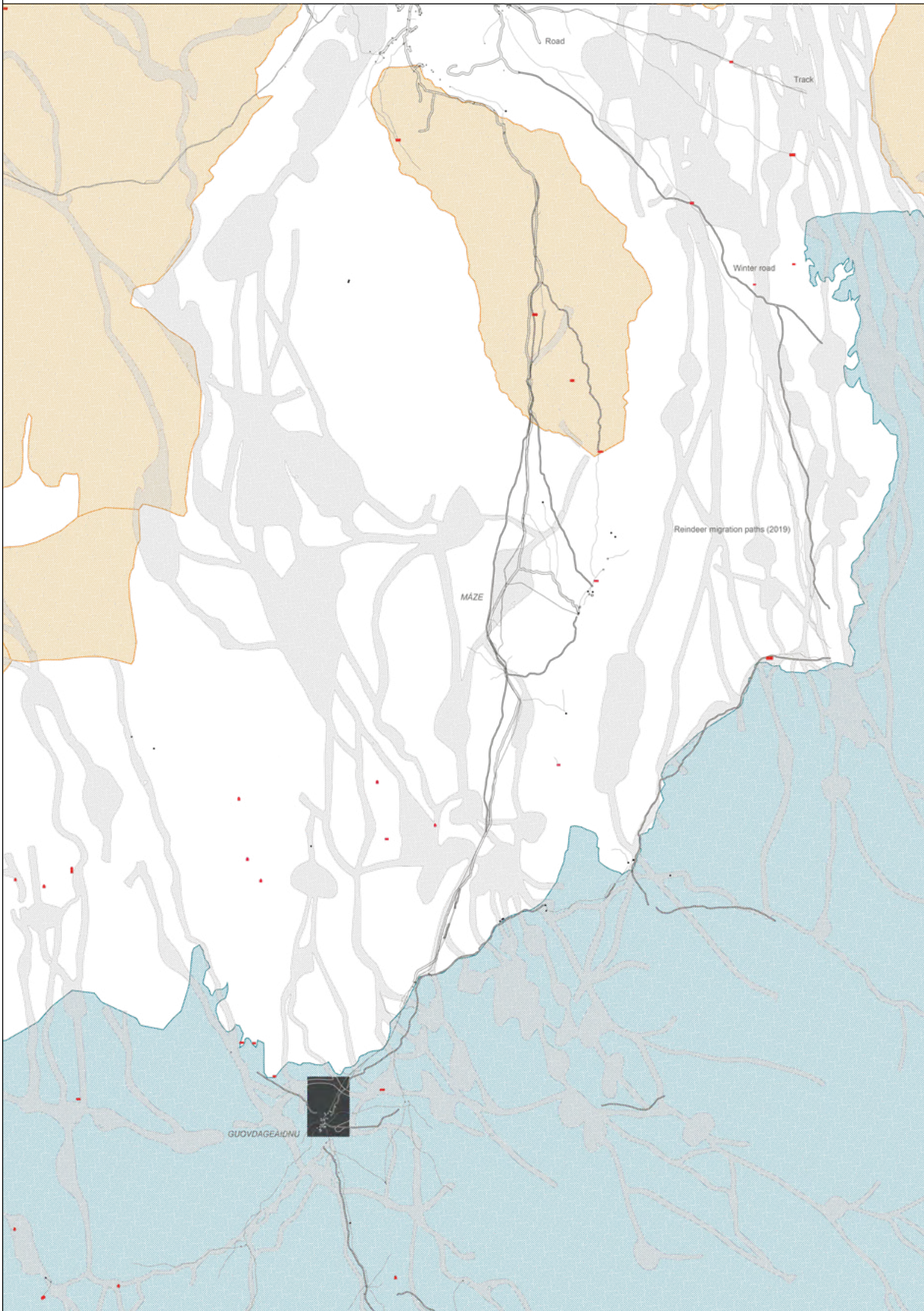
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Teresa, Merle and Paul are three architecture nerds, humanists and urban nomads. They studied together at Bauhaus University Weimar and ETSAM Madrid, spread out to different places ranging from South Germany to South Korea, and joined forces for Gouvedegaidnu's European in Hamburg.

They share great curiosity and enjoy discussing and grafting architecture until everyone agrees. They start with rough sketches to end with precise digital plans, using various architectural tools and theories on the way. Among these are typological morph, functional hybridity, cultural manifestations and spatial series, appropriation and seclusion. Most importantly, they pursue a user-centered design approach, both empirical and a priori.

Collaborating with interdisciplinary partners, their field of work ranges across the globe and the architectural realm: from urban development to architectural planning, from conceptual storytelling to theoretical research, from sustainable timber construction to real estate financial modeling, from cultural curation to construction site supervision.

# GUOVDAGEAIDNU



Guovdageaidnu the productive city requires a radical reimagining of city as place and productivity as a neoclassical theory dependent on a dichotomy of 'nature and culture' and 'people and things'. Guovdageaidnu is as much a part of the land as the land is a part of Guovdageaidnu. The land is a productive scape for social relations, cultural identities, long histories and present day Livelihoods.

This is a landscape of use. It is a landscape always present and ever-changing. A river serves as a path in wintertime when it is frozen, and a fishing ground in summertime. The land itself is defined by use and is in a constant state of renegotiation as the weather and seasons change. The land continually fluctuates between times of movement and rest. Departures and destinations do not exist. Everything is a constant process.

Through series of small precise interventions the main objective of this proposal is not only to recapture Guovdageaidnu's history, but to create character and identity in relation to the land itself. Land is identity, it belongs to Guovdageaidnu. The proposal fundamentally rejects traditional planning as a viable point of departure for nurturing Sámi identity and culture. The continued reliance on ideas of centralization and programs demanding of critical mass and predictability is continually at odds with a land intrinsically tied to the people who live in it. The landscape of Guovdageaidnu remains in every sense a contested one.

The proposal is founded on two levels of reorientation for Guovdageaidnu. Firstly, through a series of physical places, the proposal provides new access points to land and resources. Secondly, a series of strategies are proposed with the aim of strengthening the identity of Guovdageaidnu through site-specific experiences. These interventions work together, the fixed and the flexible, built entities in specific locations, and strategies as a flexible layer, varying in location and destination.

This map is from 1921-23. It is as much a mapping as a map, telling a story of how the landscape has been used. Fragments of roads and paths without destinations. Cabins, shelters and farms in the middle of nowhere. Historic photographs of Guovdageaidnu tell the same story, buildings are points on a continuous surface, paths and roads do not stand out.

Still today, it is the features of the landscape that define the place; built structures in an endless sea of orange birch trees in the fall, the paths, roads and infrastructure disappearing in winter. This juxtaposition of elements is the very core of Guovdageaidnu. The imprints of the past and present on an ever changing landscape. Always between floating and fixed. Between moving and resting.

Each physical intervention aims to provide access to a different part of the landscape. They each aim to expand the identity of Guovdageaidnu beyond the town limits. Guovdageaidnu is not defined by its buildings or the spaces between them, but by the larger landscape and the stories of history, memories and livelihoods that interweave with it. In a space of movement and activity places exist in relation to one another, to the weather and the natural seasons. The places proposed become part of a unique movement through the landscape, both for local inhabitants and tourists. The points are open for all, to visit, to pass by, to stay. They connect the people to the landscape by facilitating for use, movement, and rest. They are simple, functional structures of rough materiality, sometimes connected to a specific program, most have a separate facilities for storage. When not in use, the points, like the landscape they sit within, rest.

Reclaiming the identity of Guovdageaidnu, is also about introducing strategies for placemaking that do not involve building new structures. An important aspect is that these interventions make use of existing structures, are easy to implement, and are low cost. As social constructs they are flexible and adaptable to seasonal rhythm or capacity. This will generate unique stories for tourists visiting Guovdageaidnu, and the feeling of having experienced something authentic.

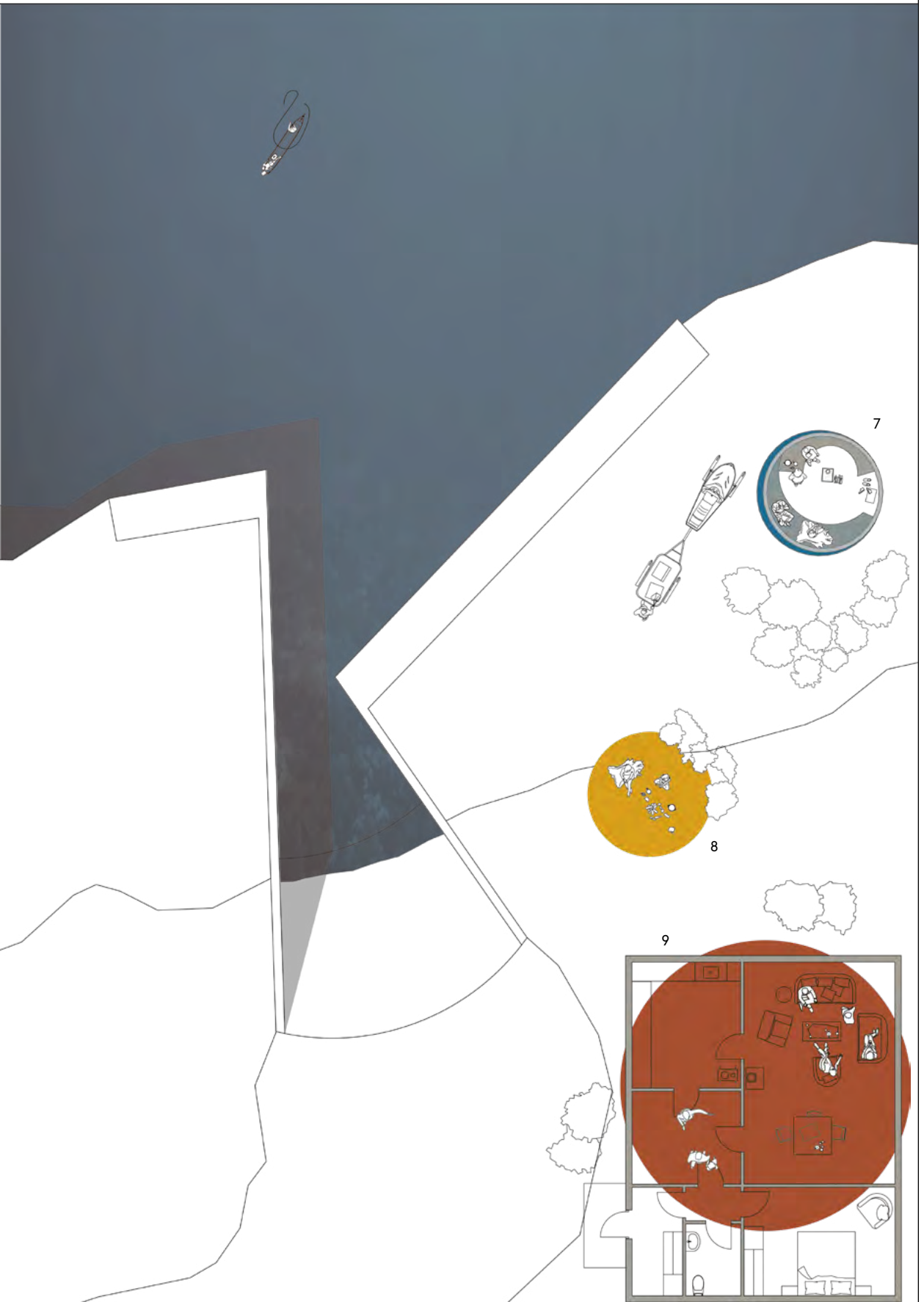
## 7 PLACES IN THE LANDSCAPE

In the vastness of the Sámi territories, places of rest become points of departure and navigation that facilitate movement both within and between different spaces. Old maps show that there were multiple of these points on Finnmarksvidda. As part of the design interventions, we are reestablishing two as public points of departure. In the same sense as Guovdageaidnu is a place by virtue of being a midway point between Alta and Karesuando, Nordreisa and Karasjok the places we establish enable longer journeys into the wider landscape. They expand the sense of Guovdageaidnu as a place, but remain connected to the town itself.

## 8,9 MORMOR CAFÉ

A key social arena in Guovdageaidnu is the family home. Within which women in particular play a key role as agents responsible for upholding relations between people. The proactive and reactive resource these women hold is often overlooked in development of society. The mormor café activates the cultural capital of these women and their informal living rooms. The location rotates based on individual hosts preferences and availability. Kari may prefer to host morning coffee before church on Sunday, while Ellen takes visitors cloud-berry picking each autumn.

Open to locals and visitors alike the home hospitality of mormor's living room provide an opportunity for visitors to experience authentic and intimate meeting with the local community and an opportunity for the local community for building social capital and relations between different ages and social groups. Building social and economic resilience through recognition of existing and local structures and resources.







We propose three key strategies:

The spoken land:

Tourists visiting Guovdageaidnu will not be handed a regular tourist map. They will be given an audio guide, explaining the landscape and its names, in line with the Sámi tradition.

Mormors kafé:

In a small community that lacks critical mass to sustain a café, visitors are invited to take part in the primary social arena; the home.

Wrapping Guovdageaidnu:

As part of a marketing strategy, all articles made in Guovdageaidnu, sent by mail, or sold – will be wrapped in a paper specially designed for and by Guovdageaidnu.

- 1 SIRKUSTOMTEN STORAGE
- 2 MARKANDEN STORAGE
- 3 BIRD WATCHING TOWER
- 4 SAUNA
- 5 FISHING PLATFORM
- 6 SLIP STORAGE



**WRAPPING GUOV DAGEAIDNU**  
 Guovdageaidnu has more than 900 individually registered businesses employing 1 person. The challenge for the community is to generate an infrastructure that can support a decentralized, participant-driven working method while building a distinguishable brand linked to place and identity. The proposal suggests a simple, easily recognizable wrapping for all products and services originating in Guovdageaidnu as a means of implementing a low cost integration of commons based peer production. The wrapping itself is tied up to a combination of distribution channels both digital and internationally and postage is sponsored by the chamber of commerce.

**THE SPOKEN LAND**  
 Mapping in the Sámi tradition is oratorical, drawing a cultural narrative landscape of individual and collective stories and memories. The maps, the stories, in themselves bearer of toponymic knowledge from generation to generation and a means of continually binding the Sámi to their environment. As a means of reclaiming the cultural landscape of Guovdageaidnu, the tourist office is encouraged to absolve all 2D maps of Guovdageaidnu,

replacing them instead with new forms of cartography that better facilitate for transmission of toponymic knowledge. An audioguide is suggested as a truer mapping of the landscape itself and through frequent retelling and reinterpretation has the ability to change depending on seasonal and landscape changes. For visitors to Guovdageaidnu a spoken map provides a point of entry into a land of culture and narratives.

## RADICALLY REIMAGINING GUOVDAGEAIDNU

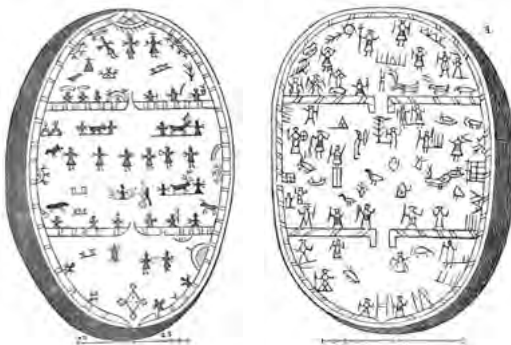
The Sámi of Guovdageaidnu carry a collective inheritance of enforced staticity and centralisation. If current municipality plans are failing to provide conditions for the productive city, it is because they privilege European and Norwegian ideals and fail to recognize underlying cultural mechanisms and traditional infrastructures as viable points of departure for future development and growth.

Nomadism and seasonal migration are key features of the traditional Sámi way of life and undermines both the territorial configuration and ideational foundations of statehood. Yet despite the best efforts of the nation state to enforce their control over tax, language, natural resources, settlements and faith the population of Guovdageaidnu remain ideologically and culturally tied to the ebb and flow of the migrating seasons.

Guovdageaidnu as the productive city requires a radical reimagining of city as place and productivity as a neoclassical theory dependent on a dichotomy of 'nature and culture' and 'people and things'. For while the notion of city is insufficient to the Sámi notion of land, productivity viewed in terms of economic growth fails to recognise the landscape of Guovdageaidnu as an interactive space for individual and collective history, memories, livelihoods and production of identities.

## THE LAND IS THE SÁMI, THE SÁMI ARE THE LAND

To a people embedded within the harsh climatic and natural environment of the arctic tundra, an intimate knowledge and familiarity with the land has been a necessary condition for subsistence and survival. The traditional world view of the Sámi reflects this dependency and is bound to a fundamental feeling of connectedness with the natural environment in its entirety. It lacks the rigid hierarchy of sedentary agrarian cultures, viewing instead the land, the Sámi, the wind, fauna and flora and all things living as equal parts of an animatic and bisectural universe. The physical world is tied to the spiritual world and each is realised through individual and collective experiences.



Drum from Lappmark, Itkonen 1943-1944.

The Sámi conception of place in turn follow from this fluid and permeable understanding of nature. Places are not isolated, autonomous entities, but rather dynamic situations in a continuous relationship to many other places. In the vastness of the Sámi territories, places become points of departure and navigation that facilitate movement both within and between spaces. The identity of each place constantly changing and in a process of reinterpretation. Similarly, the role of place-naming does not exist for the sake of aesthetics but has a functional role in facilitating travel and describing potential for use. This spatial understanding is made possible by an oratorical mapping tradition where places and territories are neither rooted in time nor bounded in space but constantly retold in the context of interaction.

The semi-nomadic nature of reindeer herding is still dependent on the seasonal migration from summer to winter and form a strong identity marker within this context, imbued with values far beyond mere livelihood. This is especially the case in Guovdageaidnu where reindeer husbandry remains a primary income and where movement of all- or part of the society is considered a normal and natural part of life.

The settlement patterns of Guovdageaidnu in many ways mirror the challenge of static planning practices in meeting the needs of traditional land use. To a people where hunting and harvesting remain important cultural activities the sense of place and landscape extends out from the locale and is contingent upon a larger temporal and spatial field of relationships. Dichotomies between natural and cultural, tame and wild are dissolved and the notion of home goes beyond the walls and borders of the house and garden to include the resources and toponomies of the adjacent landscape.

«... fordi det oprindelig kun var beboet af et Nomadefolk, Lapperne uden faste Boliger» Odelstingsproposisjonen 1848: gjengitt i NOU 2001: 34 Sámiske sedvaner og rettsoppfatninger

From Tactius' first description of the barbaric finni in 98 AD the ethnocentric division between 'us' and 'them', 'good' and 'bad' has provided a conceptual framework for legitimating relations of domination and subordination. With the expansion of the nation states into the Sapmi territories, the pseudo-scientific conceptualisation of race would come to provide a psychological and ideological framework for the systemic dispossession of Sámi people from land, culture, language, communities and families. Cultural features and phenotypic traits would justify fierce and persistent assimilation policies far into the 1900s and when ownership of Finnmark was transferred to the King and state in 1848 it was on the basis that nomadic people had no claim to the lands they did not permanently settle.

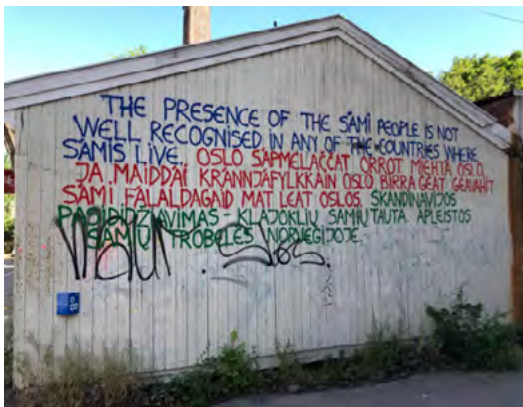
Through the years the Sámi of Guovdageaidnu would have their rights to land and movement further restricted by transfer of land ownership, enforced public schooling and centralised housing schemes. Their mountains would be mined, their rivers dammed and their hunting traditions outlawed. They would be beaten for speaking Sámi, called stupid for not speaking Norwegian. All in the name of state sponsored progress, civilisation and 'for their own good'.



Kautokeino. Anna Johanson.

To a people where land is integral to life, the contest for land by extension is a contest for life itself. The years of Norwegianization would fundamentally weaken and disrupt many of their associated cultural practices and identities of the Sámi. The socioeconomic and connectivity deficits resulting from this systematic colonization resulting in a plethora of pathological behaviours such as violence and suicide and a deep-seated mistrust of state regulation and policies.

New political agendas of economic development, societal or environmental needs and benefits continue to arise within this historic continuum. Sámi land rights and self-determination on questions of fishing, mineral resources, renewable energy and how many reindeer the tundra can sustain are continuously challenged by the state. The consequence focused utilitarianism of sustainability agenda allowing for continued restriction of local natural resources and self-autonomy. The landscape of Guovdageaidnu remaining in every sense of the term, a contested landscape.



OsloBIENNALEN. The SÁMI People in Oslo, Hlynur Hallsson.

## WHY DOING ALMOST NOTHING IS THE RIGHT THING TO DO

In the context of Guovdageaidnu where ecology and economy are synonymous with cultural and physical survival, deciding on the question of need strikes at the very heart of architectural and cultural nature of sustainability. Confronting Bartleby's question of what not to do becomes the right point of departure. As Jane Jacobs once stated, designing a dream city is easy, rebuilding a living one requires imagination. To tackle the tabula rasa of KBA1 as presented by the site program- would reveal at best a lack of understanding and at worst display an obscene indifference to the cultural and historic context of Guovdageaidnu. In a landscape where land ownership has been a means of maintaining political, social, economic, and cultural dominance and authority, the interesting question becomes not how to shape new city but how to rebuild a landscape of identity and communal ownership.

Through a series of precise interventions, the proposal questions the role and purpose of architecture head on. Like acupuncture points, each intervention is initiated with the explicit intention of realising effects beyond the place of intervention. Each holding a pivotal potential for reorientating Guovdageaidnu towards the productive space not defined by spaces between buildings but by the landscape itself and the access to it. Although the aesthetic aspect is not dismissed, it takes second place to practical questions of function and use. And in this way, restoring a certain naturalness or normality to the role of architecture in Guovdageaidnu. It is important to emphasise that this is in no way an attitude intended to show lack of confidence in the capacity of architecture. Guovdageaidnu requires major changes, but these will not be resolved by architectural spectacularity. The small modifications in this proposal seek to reorientate Guovdageaidnu from the individual proprietorialness of modernity to reclaim the identity of place and self in connection with the productive landscape.

*Radical Reimagining* answers in a very sensitive way to the special challenges of the site as articulated in the call. The proposal emphasizes the need to address the basic historic, territorial and political premises of the site as a main Sámi center grounded in reindeer herding. The proposal presents a solid analysis of the site and the region as dependent on larger fields of relations and patterns of domination and subordination, but also takes into consideration quotidian usages and interactions.

Based on an understanding of the landscape as contested, the proposal acknowledges the limits of conventional planning and architecture. It aims to identify new approaches to knowledge and experience that would enhance existing practices and support the development of new ones. Emphasizing the importance of listening to and linking histories, memories and livelihoods, it gently presents a series of 'productive' strategies and places – oral mapping and knowledge sharing, embodied encounters and symbolic 'wrapping' – which, rather than providing fixed solutions, offer points of departure for reimagining productivity as well as urbanity.

*Radical Reimagining* clearly recognizes the complexity of the site and related land use controversies, engagingly addressing the need to establish and maintain the links between nature and culture, the reindeer economy and the welfare institutions, cultural heritage and the challenges of tourism; all of which are conditioning forces of Guovdageaidnu. While the suggested implementations remain understated, they emphasize the need to advance with great sensitivity to the special circumstances of the site and the accumulated experience of its inhabitants, and include ideas on how micro-scale interventions can enhance already existing forms of production and expression, including the already ongoing comprehensive planning practices of Guovdageaidnu.



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Ona and Marianne met in Tromsø. Marianne was struggling with her diploma and half-jokingly asked if Ona would join her site visit. The site, an abandoned fishing village situated off the west coast of Vesterålen, beaten and bruised by the Northern Seas. Remote and inaccessible it is not really a place you visit. Especially not during the winter months. But spring had not yet arrived and not going was never an option. Ona immediately signed up. This is where their story begins. In the salt waters and high mountains of the North. Friends, collaborators, trepid adventurers and curious explorers. Oh, and also, architects.

## ABOUT EUROPAN

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 1200 teams are involved. The entries are judged by national juries composed of specialists in the fields of architecture and urban planning.

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](http://www.europan-europe.eu)

[www.europan.no](http://www.europan.no)

Europan Norway is a non-profit foundation organising the Europen competition in Norway. Europen Norway was founded in 2003 by Cornelius Brekke.

The board of Europen Norway consists of Bergen School of Architecture, The Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Design and Architecture Norway and The National Association of Norwegian Architects. The Norwegian secretariat is managed by Kaleidoscope. Europen Norway is financed by its clients and partners, and the Norwegian Ministry of Culture.

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# EUROPAN NORWAY SECRETARIAT

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The secretariat of European Norway is held by Kaleidoscope, an award winning architecture office based in Bergen, Norway, and Helsinki, Finland. Kaleidoscope is a previous European 12 winner and currently works with urban planning and participatory design processes as well as small and medium scale architecture.

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