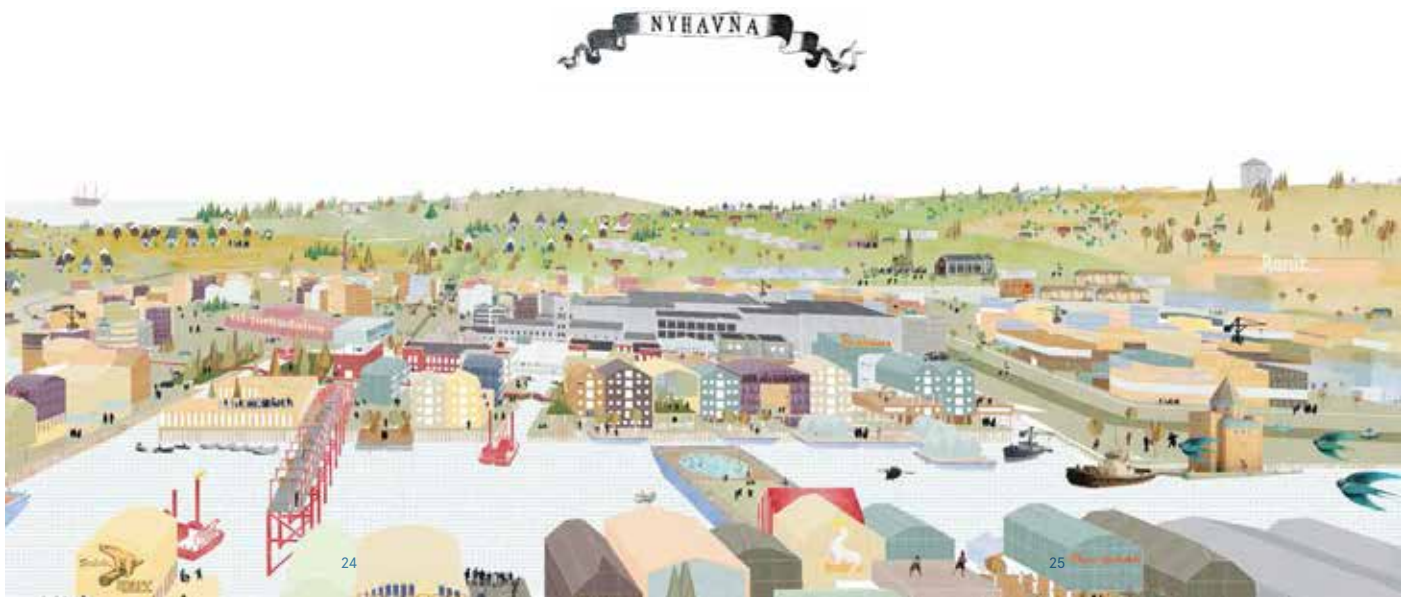


Trondheim

General remarks by the jury

Strandveikaia is part of a larger development plan for Nyhavna. Parts of the current harbor activity are due to be relocated in stages over the next three to four decades, leaving new and central areas open for urban development. Strandveikaia is the important first step in this transformation process. Naturally, “all eyes” are on this site at the moment, and the jury finds it has the potential of affecting the future image of the city as a whole. Involvement with the city and other stakeholders is crucial if the site is to function as a new local centre that also holds ambitions of experimental housing schemes. Many edifices, facilities and artists currently located on the site right on the waterfront are to be included in the overall vision: historic WW2 buildings, existing cultural actors, the refurbished Ringnes Beer Centre and the continuing port activity, which give the overall site function, scale and identity. The competition brief was explicit in wanting a well-considered framework for the integration of these complex parameters rather than a scheme that simply played into the hands of property developers. As a result many projects addressed development processes and the cultivation of Strandveikaia to be a place for all, and not only for those who can afford this privileged location in the city. Other projects kept most of the site as an open public space trying to visualize the added-value it would bring to the area and the wider urban context. Yet others focused on framing the heritage buildings by using housing structures to enclose different urban spaces with distinct characters. Further, many proposals were concerned with climate comfort providing large indoor spaces to compensate for the harsh weather conditions.

Trondheim has realized a series of waterfront developments over the past twenty years. One of the lessons learnt is the amount of time it takes to establish vibrant areas. This will also be the case for the development on Strandveikaia and Nyhavna, which needs to begin the process by articulating a strong agenda and spatial framework that is robust enough to withstand time, but allows for the voices of the city’s and the site’s current inhabitants to be heard and implemented.



Winner:
WS315 - The false mirror / Det falske speil

The authors respond to the European 13 theme “adaptable city” by proposing a new form of adaptability that is based on an analysis of the local morphology, typology and symbolism. In the project this is exemplified with a reinterpretation of what the project defines as four local “archetypes”: the warehouses, the canals, the sea vessels as well as specific land and water infrastructure.

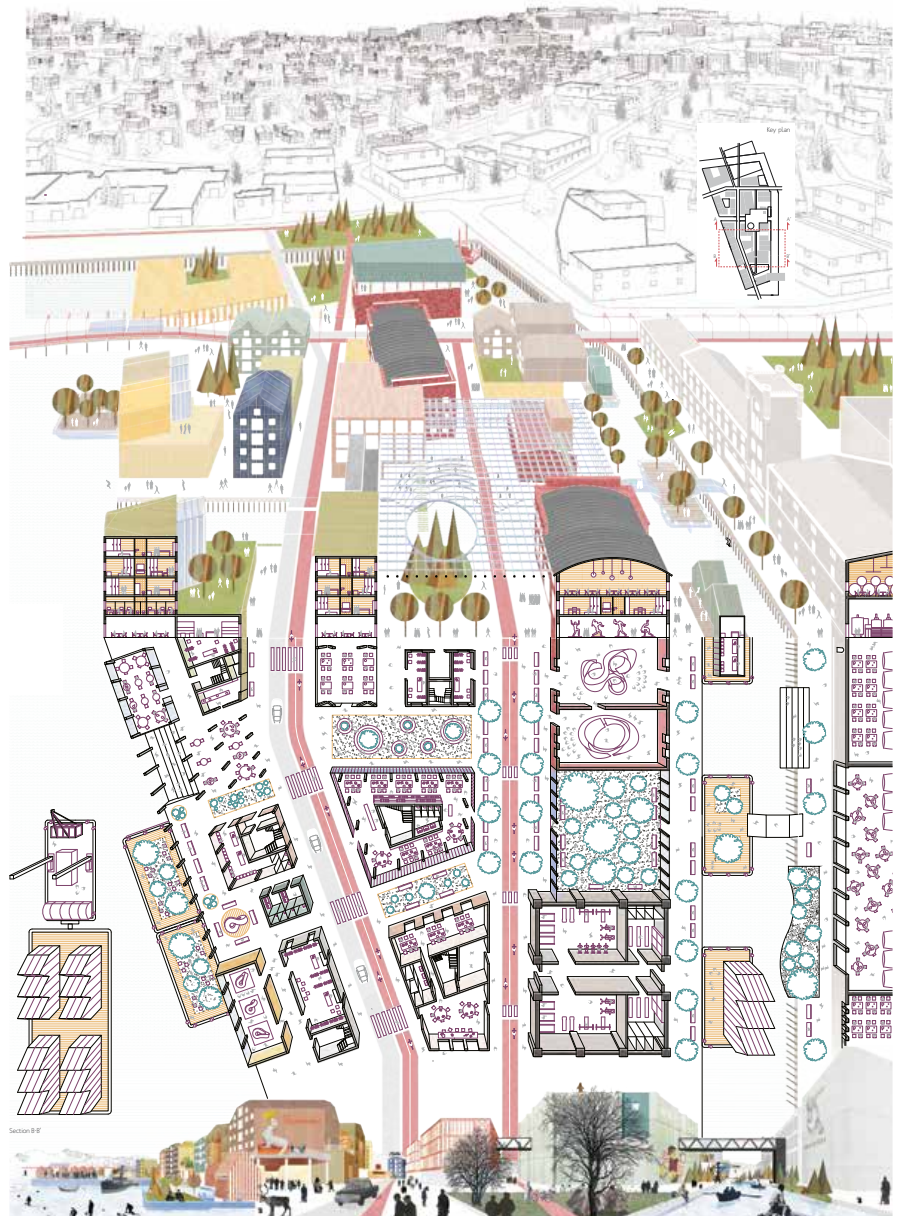
The project reinterprets existing conditions in Trondheim in a rich and intelligent way. By introducing a canal an island is created as a means to continue a “true” Trondheim identity with waterfront to all the edges of the site. This, as a consequence, allows access to the water for all. The heritage buildings and the beer centre are suddenly in the “front row” instead of in the second row, which creates a new logic in the urban layout where the East is as important as the West. Another major consideration concerns the relocation of the major road which currently divides the project site into two parts. By moving the road to the rear of the beer centre, the project enlarges the potential for stronger intra-site and city connections. Beyond the urban scale, the project proposes interesting housing typologies, the refurbishment of heritage buildings and the smart use of local fleets for temporary uses such as the temporary relocation of stakeholders on site. The jury believes this project and the accompanying toolbox is an exciting new plan for Standveikaia – a plan that will work with time and against the generic city.

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Runner-up: RU280 – More Trondheim!

The project addresses fundamental discussions for spatial production in Norway and beyond by investigating the site in relation to topics such as the future of the welfare state and the role of institutions within it, the mechanisms of the real estate market, and demographic change. As a way to open the site up for a new, anti-speculative, development, the site is broken down into smaller units, allowing for the participation of other economic actors. Elsewhere, the reconsideration of specific functions are used to illustrate a rethinking of their current status and use: a kindergarten, for example, is used as a case study to show how future welfare provision is expanded through the addition of other uses and functions. Likewise, the growing role of the elderly population is explored – understanding them as catalysts and resources in the urban scene by atomizing the provisions of an elderly home throughout the site.

The agenda, analysis and critical questions concerning gentrification are not only timely but also relevant for Strandveikaia. In particular the cultural actors currently on site gain a prominent position within this proposal. The authors argue that the temporary should be permanent when discussing the current actors at site and try to describe and visualize an anti-speculative development process and a “gradual development from within”. The jury thinks the result of the project’s thesis is successful portrayed in the case studies shown and could serve as an inspiration for further processes on the site, or could be tested in other locations in Trondheim.

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Special mention: MZ933 – The Rim

The project consists of a colonnade – serving as a platform for gradual development above – that frames the heritage buildings and a new urban forest. This configuration constitutes a unique and poetic gesture in a “hard part” of the city, raising questions about the degree to which Strandveikaia can be, and needs to be, something entirely different from existing development in the city of Trondheim.

The jury was intrigued by the project and the fact that it adds a different landscape and identity and at the same time encloses and secures a large open space for the whole city. By isolating the heritage buildings in an urban forest they are given remarkable importance and an opening in the frame also allows for a sophisticated inclusion of the beer centre. The introduction of programs such as a mediatheque, an art centre, a kindergarten portrayed as a castle, and the chocolate factory adds to the mysterious and special atmosphere of the project. The refurbishment and add-ons to the WW2 buildings are allowing for the current cultural actors to stay, undermined by a low-cost simple unifying climatic strategy. The jury finds the strategy appealing and the ideas rich, but is critical to the qualities of the final scale of the development and the housing units including the functions on the ground floor in the colonnade. The project is poetically presented.

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Ørsta

General remarks by the jury

The competitors were asked to make a vision for Ørsta's centre including a physical plan, programming and strategy for realization. The vision should be based on the competitors' understanding of both local and regional urban dynamics, emphasizing amongst other issues Ørsta's role in the collaboration with the twin town Volda and a strengthened identity of the town centre. Ørsta is a divided city with a cluster of municipal programs (schools, town hall, kindergarten etc.) in the east and a historical centre and urban core (the pedestrian street, the shopping mall, the waterfront etc.) to the west. Even though the main focus of the project was limited to the urban core, the link between the two clusters became important in the jury work. How to improve the daily urban life in a car dependent society where functions are so widely spread out? The jury was looking for convincing strategies that could intensify the urban experience and increase soft mobility, independent whether the proposals were smaller or more ambitious interventions. The jury felt that only a few of the proposals for Ørsta were responding with 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 digital technology, new functions and buildings, retrofitting the mall, to landscape strategies and volunteering as a development strategy. The European process has generated great local engagement and many inhabitants of Ørsta are already volunteering in the process of renovating and reactivating the town centre. The jury believes that the winning proposal has the strength to further galvanize this process.



Illustration from winning project, Connecting Ørsta.

Winner:
OG257 - Connecting Ørsta

Connecting Ørsta presents an overall plan for both the site and study area, showing a good understanding of the local challenges and the scale of the town. The project proposes to create a new spatial hierarchy in Ørsta by establishing three, new main connections across the central areas: the urban connection, the park connection and the educational connection. While the urban and the park connection propose structural interventions, the educational connection proposes a new programmatic rearrangement strengthening the relations between the schools, the cultural house and the town centre. The strategic locations of these connections are based on an intelligent analysis of the place, and the proposed physical interventions are transforming the whole logic of the site with credible means. Furthermore, the project takes on Ørsta's car based culture by introducing a strategy on how to integrate parking within the proposed green and urban structures.

The project shows sound strategies for how to link the different inherent urban, natural and scenic conditions of Ørsta with the aim of increasing the town's position as a destination and regional centre in Søre Sunnmøre. This focus on strengthening the connection between the educational institutions and the centre is vital to activate the town at daytime. The proposed design of these spaces is also operative as it is making a clearer distinction between the front and the back of the mixed-use blocks in Ørsta's centre, and turning many grey asphalt zones into recreational areas optimized for new and green mobility. The phased development of implementation includes ideas on how micro-scale interventions can improve existing conditions. The jury believes that the project can become an effective planning tool for the municipality of Ørsta, both in a short- and long-term perspective.

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Runner-up: IJ476 - Urban by nature

Urban by nature proposes to strengthen Ørsta's identity through landscaping. By creating intensified natural settings within the town's core, the project seeks to build on Ørsta's status as a destination for mountaineering, climbing and fishing. The project's strength derives from its way of using nature as a tool to achieve new civic qualities by defining a set of ecological corridors based on existing riverscapes and green structures, connecting the outer Ørsta landscape to the town centre and the waterfront. Where the corridors meet, new public spaces are proposed, which contribute to intensify the scale of the town by activating and densifying vacant sites with and through nature.

The landscaping strategy, visualized in a beautiful and poetic yet site-specific atmosphere, would strengthen Ørsta's identity both on a local and regional level as well as beyond. The jury believes that the three main places of town centre intensification is a believable strategy, but is less enthusiastic about the scattered spatial interventions between the corridors, especially along the waterfront. The jury also questions whether landscaping is enough to reactivate the centre. The highly detailed landscape appears to be mainly motivated by aesthetics and the jury believes that the project would benefit from including further considerations on possible operative qualities of the green corridors.

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Special mention: ZG651 - Utmark

Utmark proposes a radical intervention in the centre of Ørsta by introducing a new pier, which establishes a shoreline and, over time, a beach, which – as the project suggests – would fundamentally change the dynamic and the identity of Ørsta. Furthermore, the project suggests a new traffic flow through the town centre that separates hard and soft mobilities by consolidating pedestrian flows to a main boulevard along the beach. Car traffic is reintroduced to Vikegata and parking areas to Webjørn Svendsensgate. Existing buildings along Webjørn Svendsensgate are replaced by a combination of three new building typologies, the block, the tower and the barn.

The project idea is interesting in the way it changes the local focus on programs based on shopping to one that is based on recreational qualities. The beach represents a non-productive, democratic space accessible for all, naturally changing through the seasons. The jury believes such a concept could serve as an emblematic asset for Ørsta and become a regional landmark. Whilst the illustrations are alluring, the project fails to convince on a structural level, especially when it comes to the traffic flow and the introduction of a new parking pattern.

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Bergen

General remarks by the jury

The site in Bergen represents one of the more direct tasks in European Norway 13 with a site that has a municipal zoning plan, including many specific guidelines for the area already approved by politicians. Here, the task at hand was to propose a diverse urban neighbourhood but with a focus on housing for families with children within the given framework. The competition brief also stated that the housing scheme should be a pilot project where new forms of property development and ways of living as well as concepts such as sharing on an urban scale were to be explored. Included in the task was also the design of the public green zone along Store Lungegårdsvann and the Møllendal River. Whilst the site was popular among the competitors, few projects managed to visualize a convincing housing pilot with enough critical mass and in an appropriate scale of the city and the immediate context. Many proposals were either extremely low dense or extra-large megastructures, which were considered by the jury as non-sustainable solutions as the housing pilot accompanying them often fell short of surviving on another scale or density. Other projects proposed interesting participatory processes as the key model for substantial long-lived sharing among house owners, but failed to demonstrate how those processes could be integrated with the overarching urban design challenges. Other recurrent themes discussed by the jury were the programming of the ground floor, the relationship between private and public spaces, car-use, parking and ground conditions. Few proposals were discussing flood and tide problematics which the jury think should have a prominent role in the further design work, linking the intelligence of the green zone with the housing project in one holistic design approach.

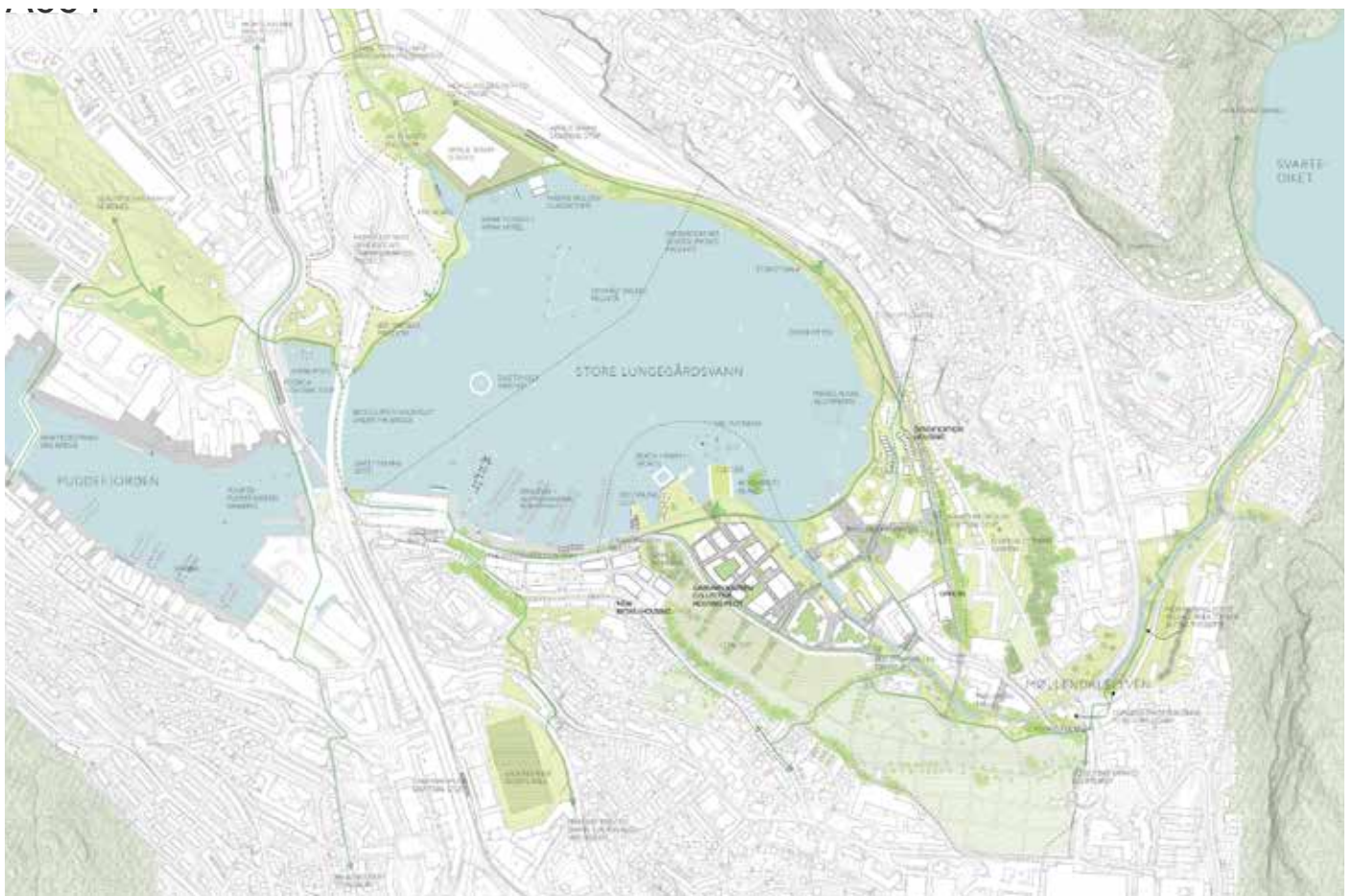


Illustration from winning project, Our City, Our Collective

Winner:
QA664 - Our City, Our Collective

The project Our City, Our Collective shows a clear idea and strategy on all scales. On the larger scale, the project recognizes the water promenade and the water body of Store Lungegårdsvann as a garden for the city – a central park – with an importance for Bergen as a whole. Through continuing and reinterpreting the neighbouring urban fabric of the student housing, the project proposes two hybrid city blocks consisting of a common porous ground floor that responds to urban connections in its surroundings, while the upper floors resemble two larger perimeter blocks. The proposal shows a richness in ideas and guidelines for a cooperative housing pilot and how to active the use of the waterfront.

In this project, the urban structure corresponds well to the scale of the lake and is making a clear and appropriate distinction between the public park and the project. The private and public functions on ground floor level are attractive and intriguing, providing room for a variety of shared spaces while the two larger housing perimeter blocks add a positive critical mass to Grønneviksøren as a whole. The proposal shows a variety of different apartments for all generations, not only the “young family”, adding a series of shared facilities such as community kitchens, homework communities, after school centres, senior housing community and gardens; however, apartment sizes and layouts should be elaborated further to reflect these common facilities. The proposed city scale of the public space along the lake is workable and supports the strategic vision of envisaged socio-cultural connections. The jury sees a need for elaborating the architecture and the physical expression of the development as a whole, but are optimistic about the further realization of this proposal since the scheme seems robust enough to withhold the coming development process.

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Runner-up: **BS147 - Møllendal West**

The project Møllendal West gains distinction with its proposal on developing a non-profit housing strategy in Bergen that challenges the traditional property development in Norway. The premise of the proposal is the conviction that the current housing shortage and rise in prices is partly due to lack of innovation. The project studies the desire of the population as well as existing economic, financial and political models of development and counteracts the current situation by suggesting implementation of a cooperative housing model.

The urban scheme suggests a density somewhere between the city and suburbia by mixing two typologies. While neither the typology nor the urban plan is remarkable, the project is seen as a strong comment on how to build a neighbourhood in a fast growing city. In this sense, the proposal is complimentary to the winning proposal that pinpoints important aspects to consider for the municipality when developing Grønneviksøren as a pilot project.

The aspects of landownership and the possibility of public leasing of the land to private housing co-operatives to achieve more affordable housing near the city centre has not been discussed in the municipal plan. In this sense, the project raises a relevant political discussion that could inform the process of developing the European site or other municipally owned sites in the city.

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Special mention:

BA524 - Her har eg mitt hjerte, her har eg mitt ly

Her har eg mitt hjerte, her har eg mitt ly challenges the usual methods of construction related to affordability and typology. The project emphasises the concept of do it yourself and develops a construction system illustrated in a housing catalogue with a set of basic rules for how to put together your own housing modules. The raw housing module, easily transported to the site, allows for "creativity with predictability" and the inhabitants develop a sense of community and a set of shared functions through the process.

The first step of preparing the site for development is cleaning the polluted ground with the use of Phytoremediation. The goal of "leaving the site in better conditions than we found it" intrigued the jury who could imagine this process going parallel to the planning processes. The project was discussed as an interesting method with a strong focus on self-initiated processes and communal city living. The plan however, shows a lack of density and hierarchy of urban spaces despite of many good intentions and analysis. The jury believes the strength of the project lies in addressing and pushing models of housing developments in Norway, and that a do it yourself strategy on a large site as Møllendal would be an interesting experiment.

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OS

General remarks by the jury

Os is facing rapid change due to population growth and the opening of new infrastructure that increases connectivity in the region. The county has identified Osøyro as one out of five regional centres around the city of Bergen that will have to accommodate this change. Forecasts predict a doubling of the population in Os by 2040, which will put into question Osøyro's identity as a village. The European project site, right in the centre of Os, is supposed to cater for this growth – providing at the same time a new or extended centre with additional civic and commercial facilities as well as housing. In a municipality, however, were 70% of the inhabitants live in single family houses, who might want to move to this new centre of Osøyro? What is the right scale? And, what are the markers of this aspiration for a new urbanity? The task for the competition, therefore, was not about developing specific buildings, but to develop an area plan that could illustrate answers to these questions for future inhabitants, the municipality and the region. The municipality also sought responses to the city's perceived fragmentation. Whilst somewhat charming (also because of its clear framing by the surrounding hills, the river and the sea) the fragmentation of facilities and in particular the disconnection between the two main anchors of the city centre, the cultural house and the main street, were of interest in this discussion. Questions revolved around the type and functionality of this connection, whether it could be achieved by the implementation of a new road, a park, a series of installations or, indeed, a dense waterfront development. And how could future infrastructure and planned parking facilities be part of the plan without creating new barriers? Whilst curious about many of the proposals, it was those which provided strong but varied visions and strategic answers which caught the attention of the jury.



Illustration from winning project, Osurbia

Winner:
TD428 - Osurbia

The winning project provides Os with an identity, not by romanticizing, but by enhancing the Os suburban lifestyle in a contemporary way. The project is “learning from Os” and the existing suburban context by identifying elements in the existing built structure of Osøyro and transforms them by creating hybrids that become drivers of change for the town centre. The Osurbia concept works with five elements from suburbia: the single dwelling, the parking lot, the mall, the gas station and “suburbia beyond the dwelling”. A sixth element, “The strip”, organizes these elements and connects them to the surrounding town, from north to south. The project proposes to expand and transform an existing roundabout to house a public transport terminal on ground floor and parking on top, solving many current issues in a simple but sophisticated manner. The onsite petrol station is recognized as an integral part of Osøyro and is merged with new public program (museum, gallery, library functions) in an 8-storey building. The traditional suburban dwelling is replaced by housing based on mixed groups of residents and shared gardens.

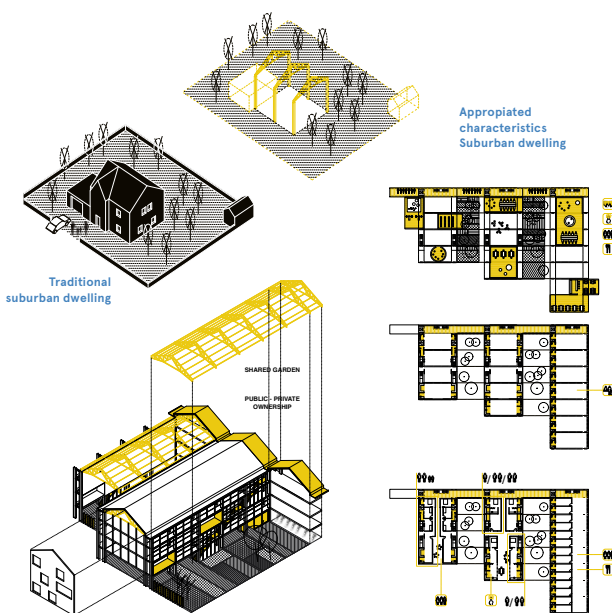
The winning project points at important issues at stake in the town centre and illustrates an effortless, but appropriate area plan addressing questions about disconnections and fragmentation. The historic buildings are given new importance, a new pedestrian bridge includes a public park and the shopping mall is integrated as an important activator of the river front. The project further illustrates a credible solution for private dwellings along the quay. The jury appreciated the way the gas station is transformed by adding public and cultural programs, since the gas station is one of the major meeting points in the city today and also how the traffic and parking challenge is solved by placing a hybrid of parking house and public transport hub within a round-about, hence reducing inactive car space in the city centre. In general all the re-appropriations and redefinitions show an in-depth understanding of Os and its future potential in a surprising and refreshing way.

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Runner-up: KR926 - Preparing Density

This project was much discussed in the jury as it challenges a conventional type of development and the planned densification in the municipality of Os. It argues that a traditional densification would harm the Os community and instead it proposes a strategy of densifying social, cultural and economic interactions. They do this by introducing a pavilion structure on site to promote temporary activity in the centre of Osøyro, ensuring large parts of Os city centre to become dedicated to the public, and not to private market forces. As a result, a generous urban space with "unrestricted mobility" is created. The project promotes a system of empowerment where the inhabitants can participate directly in developing the town centre.

The jury appreciated that the project promotes a political act and at the same time creates an unique identity to the place that could become an attraction in itself. The vast open socio-cultural space is a strong urban gesture, although somehow a "tabula rasa" approach as it does not consider existing buildings or public space. The jury finds the idea of placing new buildings aside of the site –west of the main road – an interesting and feasible strategy that could relieve the waterfront from some of the privat housing development and the challenges linked to the demand for private outdoor spaces etc. The jury also appreciated the idea that external main roads change character as soon as they meet the centre transforms into a large shared space. The jury believes that this could redefine and diminish some of the traffic barriers in the centre and think this is an alternative that the city should consider. The pavilions suggested are less interesting and the jury is critical to the less original and operative participatory strategies in the scheme.

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Special mention: PG406 - Limelight

This project works on two levels: an infrastructural system of paths and a new set of programs. Cultural, natural and commercial paths highlight the most important aspects of the town. The project recognizes that Os already has an identity – the shoreline – and proposes 5 projects along the shore: An outdoor swimming pool, a canopy bridge – a public space above the water, a cinema house in the existing centre, three housing projects on site, a film academy and a waterfront. The project proposes the implementation of something new in the existing context to generate a desire for a new generation wanting to live in Os. Plans are rational, and the project is beautifully presented.

The project suggests a transformation of Osøyro into a hub for the film industry by introducing a film academy and organizing an annual film festival. The jury believes connecting Os to an emerging creative industry through a new educational institution and events could have relevance, but find the particular choice of film not fully convincing. Still, the project plays with the notion of bringing a somewhat alien object into the town of Osøyro, which could act as a positive attractor. This move distinguishes this project from other entries. The jury also appreciates the plan that shows a series of additional surgical approaches across the town centre: small scale interventions which build upon readings of the existing spatial fabric, identity and other qualities, such as a proposal for a commercial bridge and the retrofitting of an existing old building into a cinema complex.

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Stavanger

General remarks by the jury

Stavanger was one of the most challenging project sites in European 13 in Norway. The different scales of the project, on both regional and local level, combined with the uncertain functions and future of the post-oil society made this task especially loaded. The competitors were asked to envision a new type of urbanity in a vast field of low dense, monofunctional, non- performative suburban fabric. A new public transport connection in the east west axis of the site is the generator for these new explorations and, together with the decline in the oil sector, the fundament for change. Furthermore, Stavanger municipality wanted ideas on how to use the project site to pilot a new prototype for urban development in the area.

Some competitors proposed large new cities without discussing what to do with the existing context others that suggested more specific functions became uninteresting or weak due to lack of flexibility or were missing a nerve that could create a new start for a new type of urban development.

Most housing schemes were not convincing and fell into the trap of becoming social experiments, never responding to questions about whom the first Forus dwellers might be.

For the project site, many proposals were introducing laboratories, incubators or other types of business centres, but without a clear operative strategy on a local level.

The jury focused on proposals on the project site that were working with flexibility in programs, but also being ambitious on behalf of the publicness, while on the larger, urban scale, landscape strategies and interventions embedded in networks, seemed more appealing and appropriate. In general, bold ideas were considered most useful to bring into the process of further development. The jury was disappointed in the fact that very few participants discussed water as a resource, specifically given the drained lake that used to cover large parts of Forus. Finally, the jury is left with more questions unanswered than answered when it comes to the Forus site. However, we are optimistic about further work for the architects since many more questions needs to be asked and confronted, and many more ideas need to be introduced in the post-oil landscape of Jæren



Illustration from winning project, Forus LABing

Winner:
FD970 - Forus LABing

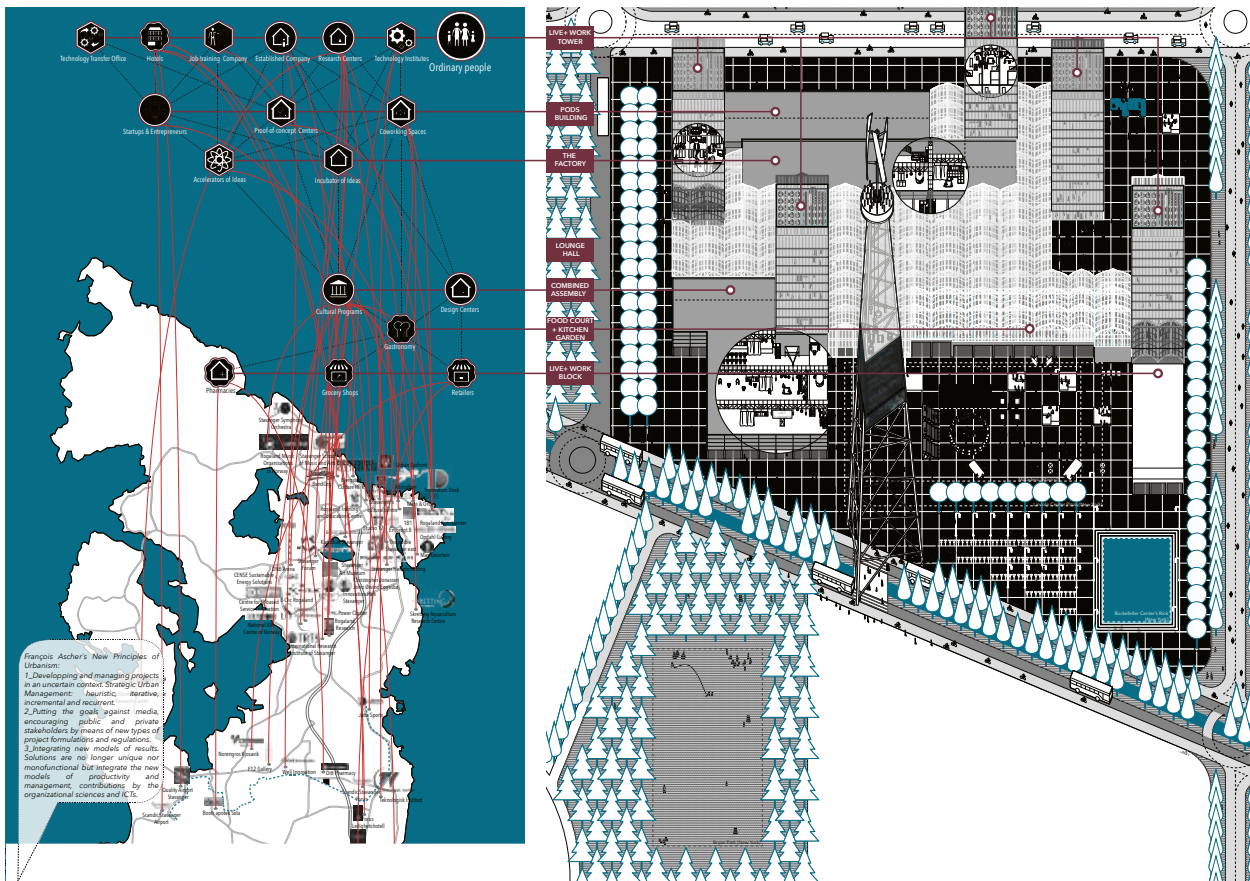
The project brings forward ideas that are appropriate for the discussion of the project site, the larger Forus area and the region. The competitors are not proposing a final result, but a process linked to a comprehensive new urban model based on participation of many actors, considering social, cultural, economic and environmental development. The process is referred to as a “middle-out” experimental process where public participation and executive decisions intermingle in the laboratory – the Foruslab. The pilot plot as a testing ground is described in a multilayered design strategy that illustrates both reappropriation of existing structures, the use of the plot as a supersurface, and implementation of new structures. On a conurban level the project proposes clusters along an innovation axis, visually linked throughout the landscape with the use of large identifiable post-oil structures.

The jury believes that the Laboratory is an interesting process-based design management approach, whether it is a physical laboratory as shown, or not. The architects show great understanding of the complexity of the task, and all the three levels of the project – the project site, the area and the region – are interesting and thoughtfully represented. The jury is impressed with the amount of ideas and richness in the proposal, the references in relation to the academic framework and the analysis of the Forus site. The strategy on area level focuses on nodes, identified in crossings and corners, and propose reuse of vacant spaces along the new east-west axis. The jury believes this could become an operative principle for Forus. The idea that each node is marked with large-scale infrastructural icons taken from disused oil rigs makes the project also a territorial strategy that operates on the level of the landscape.

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**Runner-up:
ER756 - Rise of Nature**

Rise of Nature puts emphasis on the regional scale and how to position Forus in this context. The project proposes to articulate a clear distinction between the north-south axis and the east-west axis. The north-south axis, called the urban axis, is to be densified and planned as such, while development along the east-west or green axis is dominated by slow processes, agriculture and greenery. The two axes have different experiential qualities which are expressed through the introduction of six parks with distinct identities and regional importance using smaller, ephemeral elements and interventions.

The strength of the proposal lies in its extension of the territory of the site and its understanding of the plot as a part of a larger regional strategy which seems viable independent of any other future development of the Forus site. 'Rise of Nature' shifts the focus away from traditional development towards careful cultivation and definitions of existing qualities. Whilst suggestions for regional and urban scale pose interesting and critical questions for the overall development of Forus, the illustrated solution for the project site comes across as formalistic and almost contradictory to the rest of the overall ideas discussed in the project. The jury finds the idea of defining multipolar existing settlements in parks interesting, but is not convinced this will lead to a better or more sustainable future for Forus. An intriguing aspect of the project is that it is extremely realistic and utopian at the same time.

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**Special mention:
EY767 - Indigo**

The jury describes Indigo as a manifesto project that deals with the reuse of existing landscape and resources. The resources are defined both as technology/know-how, and natural and human resources. The project is concerned with a development strategy where reducing and redefining are tools to create a sustainable environment and less urban sprawl. The authors believe in a diversification of industries and functions, but suggest that they be clustered in high density nodes leaving more landscape undeveloped. This creates an opportunity to re-naturalize larger landscapes such as the drained lake upon parts of which Forus was initially built. Key to the project, and suggested as a first step in the reconsidering of Forus, is the set-up of a 'Central plant' meant to function as an open forum for discussions on future urbanism through participatory processes.

Indigo tells its story through a narrative where natural resources are being recovered. This is emblematic in the powerfully illustrated story about "the lost lake" which is potentially a very strong driver of change but could have been brought into focus and discussed more rigorously since its imagery presents a much more interesting proposition than many of the more literal reuses of post-petroleum-age. The jury also believes that the image of the lost lake is a much more interesting provocation than the images of the literal reuse of post-petroleum structure or the less attractive central plant. The jury believes that "the lost lake" can create a landscape of change in Jæren.

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Preselected projects:

Trondheim:

AO475 - Augmented Activity Academy
FK564 - Refocus Nyhavna
EV663 - RELINK REUSE EXPAND
WS315 - The false mirror / Det falske speil
GS530 - KOLONI
MZ933 - The Rim
LN753 - LIVING HERITAGE
RU280 - More Trondheim!

Ørsta:

ISO43 - DUGNAD
ZG651 - Utmark
KD265 - HYPERKOBLING
OG257 - Connecting Ørsta
IJ476 - URBAN BY NATURE

Bergen:

AV191 - Game of Thresholds
BS147 - Mollendal West - From pilot project to regional implementation
QA664 - OUR CITY, OUR COLLECTIVE
BA524 - Her har eg mitt hjerte, her har eg mitt ly
FG479 - IN BETWEEN
KF407 - LET THE CHILDREN BOOGIE
UG694 - ADAPTABLE CITY - GROW GREEN - ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Os:

PG406 - Limelight
KR926 - PREPARING DENSITY
RB573 - Permeladaptable Os
TD428 - Osurbia - Redefining suburbia
ZP001 - Os City Strategy
GB796 - Urban Assemblies

Stavanger:

BX898 - FOCUS
ER756 - RISE OF NATURE
XT884 - Retooling Forus
FD970 - FORUS LABing
EY767 - indigo

The Norwegian European 13 jury:

Ellen Hellsten (Leader of the jury) Architect and partner Ghilardi + Hellsten, (NO)

Umberto Napolitano, Architect and partner of LAN, (IT/FR)

Cristina Goberna, Architect and partner of Fake Industries, Architectural Agonism, (ES/US)

Kathrin Susanna Gimmel, Architect and partner of JAJA Architects, (DK)

Kristiaan Borret, Bouwmeester of Brussels Capital Region, (BE)

Sverre Landmark, Marketing Director at Asplin Ramm Eiendom AS, (NO)

Tatjana Schneider, Architect and researcher, writer and educator at the School of Architecture in Sheffield, (DE/UK)

Substitutes:

Miia-Liina Tommila, Architect and winner of European 12 in Asker, (FI)