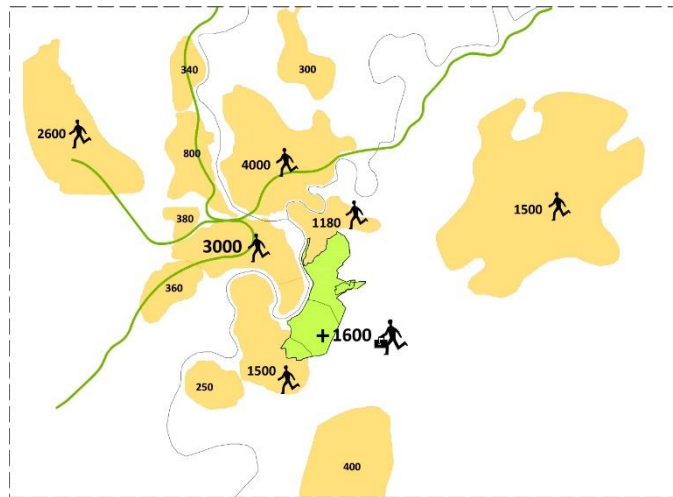


MIDDLE-EARTH

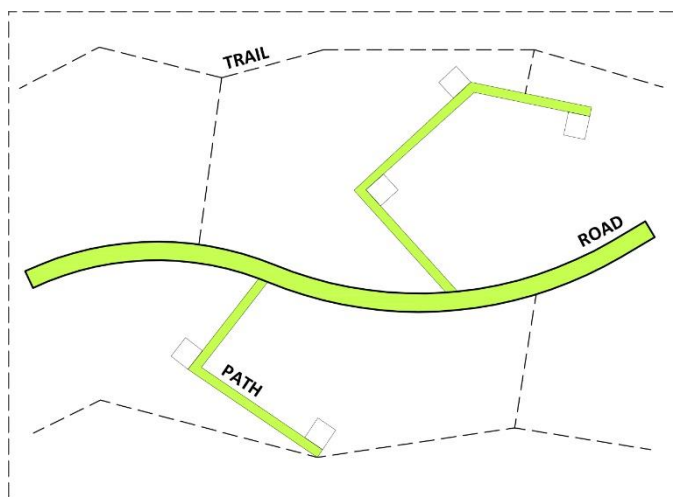
A new train from Oslo will be created in Hønefoss by 2030. This means that the population of the city is expected to increase from 30,000 inhabitants to 37,000. All the new population will be distributed throughout the city, from the center to the periphery. The proposal focuses on this new periphery, where a new Master Plan with 1600 new inhabitants is created.

Three areas appear into this new plan. The project is developed in the North area: Hjertelia-Housing. this area is expected to increase its population to 780 inhabitants, 140 of them into the project site.

The project is located on a scale between urban and rural housing. This is reflected in the occupation of the land, the density of the buildings and their typologies. The project will serve as a filter between urban and rural life.



The Project Site is already connected to the center of Hønefoss through the pedestrian and bicycle lane infrastructure. Therefore, the proposal has an infrastructure system divided into 3 networks: road, path and trail. The objective of this system is to guarantee pedestrian and bicycle use, causing a decrease in car use.



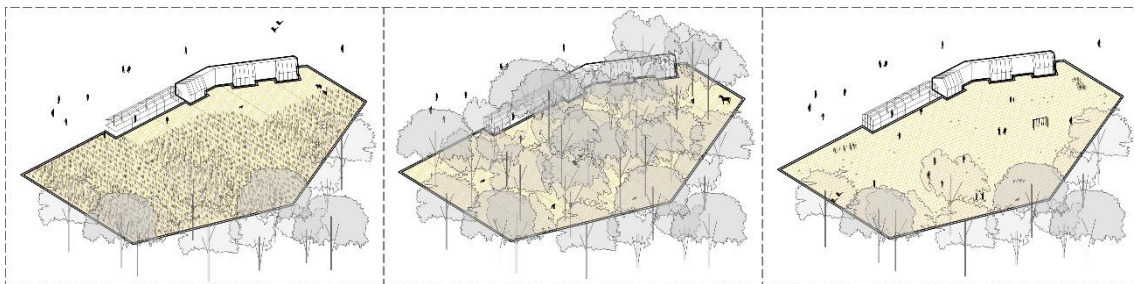
The main road will take the existing one. The old road will be adapted to the Project with new pedestrian and bicycle use. The second element, the path, will connect the productive blocks with the main road. Finally, a series of perimeter trails will enter the nearby forests and serve as a connection between the proposal and the nearby environment.

The proposed infrastructure network system serves to stitch together the productive housing unit. At the same time, the productive blocks increase their influence in the territory through productive fields, connecting the new blocks with nearby farms. The project is designed to jointly develop the productive activity seeking to create a two-way relationship between the new and existing inhabitants.

Productive land is divided according to its main use into 3 different types. The first type is dedicated to intensive agriculture for the cultivation of wheat, barley and potatoes. In the greenhouses, micro-agriculture will be developed for the cultivation of cereals, fruits and vegetables.

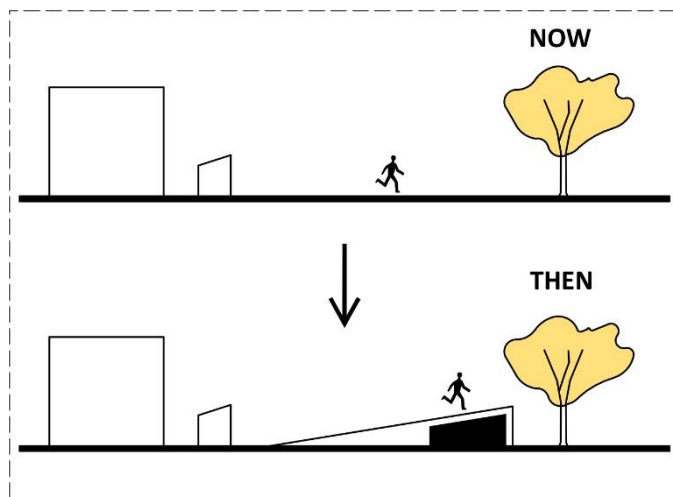
The second soil type is used for the implementation of tree crops and forestry techniques. Part of the crops will go to the project's biomass plants.

The last type is not dedicated to agricultural production but to the development of public squares and meeting and leisure places. Closing the space will develop socioeconomic uses.



A new system will be implemented for the use of rainwater for crops and for consumption in the housing blocks. A system based on 3 types of linear elements will be considered: drainage, perimeter and collection. After crossing this network, the water will be recirculated to different uses.

The facilities that support the new neighborhood will be located creating a dialogue with nature. These elements will always be associated with productive units. These public buildings will also be depleted to obtain energy. The main source of supplementary energy will be achieved through the installation of biomass stations.



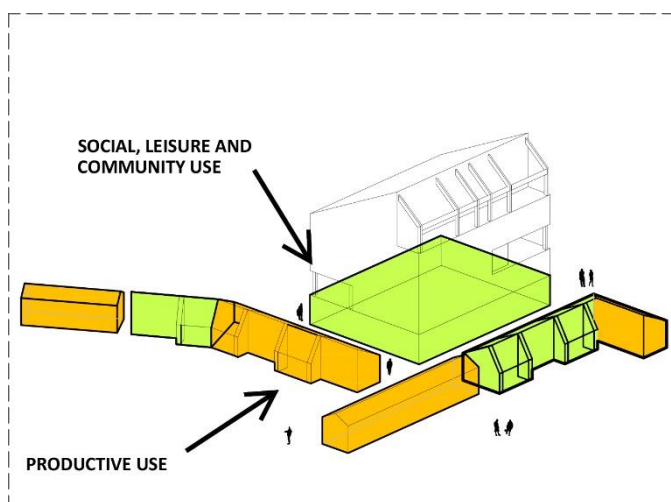
As a summary, we will be able to create an outline of the project with three elements: the block, the auxiliary building and the productive land. This scheme will be the seed for general planning. The infrastructure system will articulate the different elements through the master plan. The productive block will function as a community unit, but it will create synergy with neighboring blocks and farms or existing elements in the environment.

The project is organized from a cluster made up of the block with the houses and the auxiliary buildings. Each block can have up to three auxiliary buildings, which serve the productive fields and public spaces around the cluster. The auxiliary buildings are located 6 meters from the block. This gesture creates a public space that serves as circulation and access to the ground floor of the block.



The clusters are connected through paths, used mainly by pedestrians and bicycles but they also allow the circulation of vehicles to guarantee access to the productive fields.

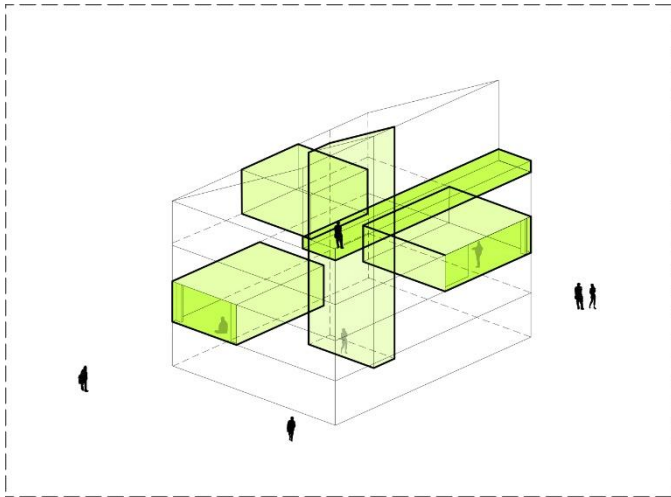
The ground floor of the cluster is kept for social interaction between the inhabitants of the productive block and visitors from other clusters or tourists. This floor is intended for leisure, social and commercial uses.



At the ground floor there are entrances to the auxiliary buildings. These buildings, apart from serving as support for the productive land, may also have leisure and commercial uses, creating relationships with the ground floor of the block. Greenhouses are located at the ends of these buildings and are dedicated to the productive use of micro-agriculture.

The block is mainly made up of houses built from a series of modules that, depending on their dimensions, can accommodate different uses. When combined, the modules create flexible homes of a wide variety of types and dimensions, which favors access to these homes for any type of families and individuals.

The block mixes the use of housing also with common spaces on each floor. These spaces have the vocation of being meeting places in which the inhabitants of each block can



coexist, and create a feeling of community. They are proposed as large openings in the facade of the block, differentiating themselves by their materiality and scale from the openings of the houses.

The design of the block is determined by the bioclimatic conditions of the site. The climate in Hønefoss features: freezing winters, mild summers and

humidity. Against these, the architecture needs solar catchment, compactness (form factor), low thermal diffusivity and ventilation.

The final intention of the housing block is to generate a community in which its individuals can interact with each other and have spaces for it. In the same way, they will be able to carry out productive activities either on the productive land or in the buildings proposed for it. The feeling of belonging to a larger community will be given through social interaction with the inhabitants of the rest of the clusters of the project.



The proposal will suppose a nexus between the urban and the rural. This filter will be impregnated with elements typical of both typologies, creating a dialogue between the natural and the built, the human and non-human agents, the city and the countryside.

