

A CONSTRUCT FOR SOFT POLICING WITHIN AN URBAN VISION

REMARK - PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

My approach to the diploma thesis changed when I was unable to study police routines and building conditions from the inside, where I did not gain firsthand knowledge of the architectural needs of the police and thoughts of the future requirements for a new police building. My experience in this process was that the police is a very closed organization which is very difficult for the public to communicate with.

At the beginning of this diploma thesis, I intended to study solutions for a new small-scale police station in Bergen, focusing on audience reception and the creation of a clear architectural identity and visibility.

This has changed in the process, from visibility to availability with a focus on police movement in the landscape and their use of local meeting places. During my investigation phase, I see a need for a change in how the police act as a player in the community and how to facilitate a better service in the form of a local police that are communicating and interacting with the local community.

The task has therefore changed from a study of institutional architecture of police buildings, to a programming of police services, with a proliferation of spatial programs within an urban vision. My ambitions for research (in my bucket list and calendar) have taken a different direction due to the turn of thematic focus and use of methods since I started this process.

**The following headline and content in this document has
not been edited since: 18.02.2020**

POLICING

THE CITY



Decoding safety, communication and interactions in our communities, by programming the role of police forces in the society.

A DIPLOMA PROGRAM

Stepahn René Holvik

Bergen School of Architecture
18.02.2020

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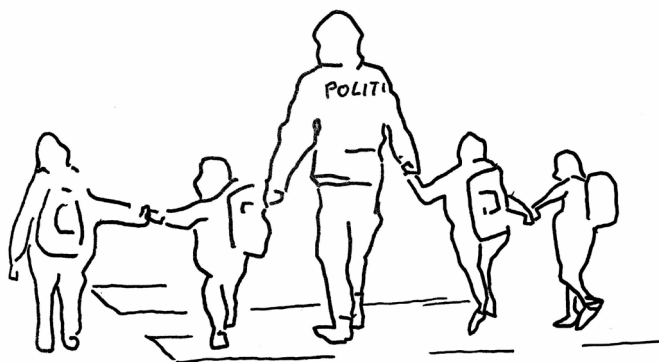
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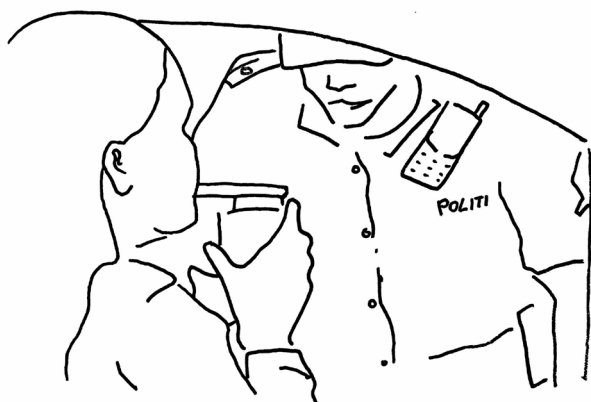
INTRODUCTION

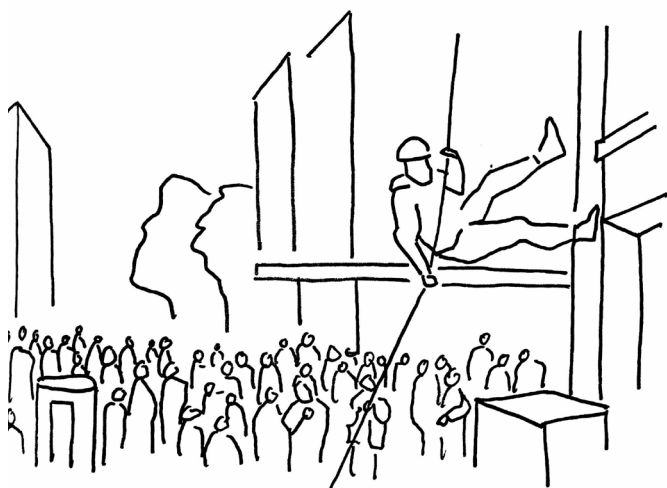
The diploma project explores the police as a living organ in our communities, questioning its way of interacting with the anatomy of the city. How may the citizens and police interact, connect and communicate with each other to secure and reduce the possible threshold between. It will investigate the police as an institution in our society, providing services for the population.

How this contact is manifested in spatial interaction will be a central part of the diploma analysis. This in a presentation of discussion and model, shaping a new contemporary architectural typology of police the city.









BACKGROUND

It is conceivable that many people experience the police as a distant or abstract character in our city, who is often observed while performing actions in the surrounding background. This can cause a reaction where many people have a strained relationship to seek out contact with the police officers and the police station, where it as a body and place provides little connection to the public. This is often supported by the general view, that it is only in the context of criminal acts the police is contacted. The police as a body may perhaps be perceived as an impenetrable organization that is very difficult to understand.

After the introduction of the police reform January 1, 2016, it may appear that the police have had challenges regarding the reorganization of the institution. Directorate for Management and ICT (Difi) publishes an evaluation report on the police reform every year. Last year's report states, among other things, that police employees are concerned that the reform will provide poorer services. Some staff members express that they believe the reform will result in poorer local knowledge and less public contact. Many are also concerned about the impact the reform will have on police response time, preparedness and crime prevention.

The same survey also shows that the confidence in the police is declining in 9 out of 12 police districts after the reform was implemented. Siv Runhovde, a researcher at the police college, claims that the police largely lives on the public's trust in the state, and not necessarily on police's own actions. The high level of trust in the police is linked to the basic political and social features of the Norwegian society, and this may be a prerequisite for the public to quickly get a distrust of the police in situations such as the July 22 terrorist attack.

POLICE

The Norwegian police force is a public executive agency that safeguards society's interests in maintaining peace, order and security. The state must provide the police service that the community needs, where the police service is performed by the police and the sheriff's office. The police will through preventive, enforceable and helpful activities be a part of the community's overall efforts to promote and consolidate citizens legal security, safety and general welfare. It shall also seek to prevent criminal acts and ensure that laws and regulations are complied with. When criminal acts have been committed, the police must investigate and pursue the cases.

INTENTION

I want to investigate spaces as communication and interaction platforms, by analysing the structure in relationship with the institutionalized programing of space. This by looking at the police workspace in meeting with the public. In an attempt of improving potentials that can provide a desired interaction with the public and possibly create a better workflow for the Police.

It is questioned if architectural qualities may reshape the police organization to a more accessible and communicative space in approach to the society. Could it be that the police and the public have natural meeting places within the city, where it in various contexts is usually not associated with seeking cooperation? May it then be conceivable that such a meeting place can, through informal meetings, be able to maintain or strengthen people's trust and relationship with the police.

ISSUE

How does the police reform affect the police work and their way of conducting interactions and communication with the population?

How may architecture provide spaces for interaction and communication between the public and the police?

How could an different topology help the police to become more approachable and provide appropriate visibility within society?

How can physical environment addresses the use of power and authority in order to create equality and relations?

WHAT

I would like to understand the Norwegian police force as an institution, regarding its history, its transition to the new police reform, and its future. In close relation to this is it also of importance to understand how the existing programming of the Norwegian police is facilitated today.

I would like to explore the visibility of policing in public space to understand the complexity of uniformed institutions in our society. This may further be connected with human interactions under the control of authority. It may also be of importance to study in regard to the use of language and communication.

The project will look at how the police are integrated into the city and communities in relation to shape new opportunities and meeting points. The police may be seen as stage performers in order to create a framework, to further make deliberation around their methods of engaging in communication and interactions.

WHY

My own experience regarding the police is very limited, mostly based upon observing them patrolling or interact with others in the city. My interest for the police is therefore purely a fascination of what i see as an complex institution serving in the interest of the people. The police as a body in our societies becomes for me an element that arouses curiosity, questions and excitement. On the other hand, I have also experienced that the presence of the police has made me aware of how I behave. This is often because I do not want to attract attention or get in the way of police work. I have also experienced situations where the police presence in a public environment makes me anxious, worried, and scared. This in fear of dangerous acts or situations taking place in the surrounding area.

I therefore ask the question, when would I feel comfortable to seek out a police officer or police station? It becomes clear. I personally would not contact the police without a very good reason to initiating a conversation. This mostly because I do not fully understand what kind of concerns or situations that are "acceptable or appropriate" to conduct with the police, and what would happen if I take their time without having a "legitimate request". Or if I contact the police do I then get involved in something I don't want to be involved in? This is followed by another question, should the police as a body in our cities only be contacted in cases of serious incidents, theft, harassment, and etc? Or is the police available to the population at several levels. Then how would such an organization and accessibility be shaped so this is clearly articulated to the public?

On the basis of many stories presented by the media revealing police interference, it may seem that the police organization in some situations are not providing sufficiently interactions and communication with the public. It is therefore conceivable that other people in our country is shares similar feelings and experiences as me.

This is driving my desire to explore and understand the police in our community.

WHERE

West Police District – Bergen

There is a desire to look at Norway as a total, in order to understand how the Norwegian police operate and make themselves visible to the public. Further to look on the consequences of the adaptation of the police reform in regard to how the institution is connecting with the city and smaller communities.

A more specific locations will be based on studies done in the further analysis and process of the diploma thesis.

WHO

The project seeks to address and accommodate interaction between the police and the public. The spatial and architectural elements will therefore serve both.



In 2002, the number of police districts was reduced from 54 to 27 districts, and in 2016 the number was further reduced to 12.

BUCKET LIST

Thematic elements that are desirable to explore in this diploma project:

- 1 Mapping of history and institution
- 2 Analyze the media – how the police is portrayed
- 3 SWOT – analysis
- 4 Analyze – What is in focus
- 5 Conceptual programming the future
- 6 Photo series of Bergen Police station
- 7 Study of the social changes
- 8 Analyze the public realm
- 9 Patrolling the city
- 10 Qualities of community policing
- 11 The materiality of the city
- 12 Meeting places –concept development
- 13 Materials in communication
- 14 Model – interaction space, public transition to protected zones, identity, corporation and etc.
- 15 Conceptual infrastructure of policing
- 16 Communication within space
- 17 DAV – Policing as stage performers
- 18 Expansion of the city
- 19 Modeling the human interaction



Bergen Police Station

CONCEPT / TERMS

Approachable

Communication

Accessible

Trust

Community Policing

Interaction

Information

Equality

Help

Actionable

Security

Visible

Behavior

I believe the police should be **approachable** for all citizens in any given situation. To ensure that this is perceived by the population, it is important that the police actively works with **communication**, to show that they are **accessible** at all times. It is a necessity for the Police to maintain a high level of **trust** by the public in order to perform well. **Community policing** may be seen as a way of programing the police service in closer relations with the population. This could provide impact on how the police an the public conduct **interactions** and distribute **information** to each other. Situations that are carried out and handled in good conversation and close contact with the local population can strengthen the feeling of **equality**. When situations arise and the need for **help** is great, you want an **actionable** response from the police. This may mean that you will experience a greater degree of **security**. A clearly **visible** police who have a **behavior** that is proportionate to what is required of the situation can prevent actions form escalate unnecessarily.

POLICE AS STAGE PERFORMERS

The essay *Police as stage performers* – use social science as a base to give an introductory providing insight into the role of police in society. To clarify the role of the police in society, it's been used Erving Goffman's – *Frame Analysis* as a theory. The essay also uses situations mentioned in Norwegian media as a study of interactions between the police and the public, presented as different acts within an performance. Below is an fragment from the text;

Act 3;

In Act 2 we looked upon how society can contribute to creating prejudice assumptions about the police and its role character, further challenges can be discussed as police interaction begins to become violent. Some youths at Tøyen- Oslo was in january 2019 exposed to an event that may seem disturbing to young people in the Norwegian society. The affected youths are struggling with the feeling of been described as suspicious individuals in society bay the police. Acharki reports in NRK;

“Det første jeg spurte om var om jeg kunne ringe moren min. Men politiet sa nei, sier 14 år gamle Yusuf” This may be translated as following: “The first thing I asked was if I could call my mom. But the police said no, says 14-year-old Yusuf”. He had been playing soccer with his friends at Tøyen in Oslo, meanwhile the police had received reports of an individual caring a gun in the same area. Yusuf and his friends were approached bay the police from behind, without any warning: “Så taklet de oss og kastet oss inn til veggen med ansiktet først. Når noe sånt skjer med deg så gjør det vondt.” This may be translated as following:

“Than they tackled us and threw us to the wall with our face first. When something like that happens to you, it hurts.” (Acharki/Engan/NRK, 2019)

The police acknowledge that the boys were retained, but did not have logged report of what happened, and therefore can not provide any comment on the event that night, but the police do acknowledge that they can be perceived as hard-handed in situations like this. (Acharki/Engan/NRK, 2019)

It is pointed out that due to the police-reform in 2017 the City police Station and the Greenland Police House were merged, leading to several new officers patrolling unknown areas. “*Når nye politifolk møter nye ansikter og skal forklare åtte-ni ungdommer, som står og krangler eller leker, at de ser mistenkelige ut, da blir det en avventende holdning fra politiet og ikke den varme tilnærmingsmetoden som trengs.*” This may be translated as following: “When new policemen meet new faces and explain to eight or nine youths, who are arguing or playing, that they look suspicious, then there is a pending attitude from the police and not the warm approach needed.” (Acharki/Engan/NRK, 2019)

It is conceivable that if you assume that you do not have “*anything to hide*”, than the police’s behavior and approach may in some cases be perceived as an offense and unnecessary use of force. On the other hand, young people in a crowd might communicate a “*power*” where the police do not want to provoke an action they’re not in control of. The youths may be completely innocent, but what they communicate is what the police relate to.

“Leder for forebyggende seksjon i enhet sentrum i Oslo-politiet, Geir Tveit, sier at også politiet kan mangle tillit til ungdom. Det skal ikke veldig mye til før en historie blir blåst opp og fortalt videre. Og da kan både ungdom og politiet få et negativt syn på hverandre.” This may be translated as following: “The head of the Preventive Section in the unit of central Oslo- police, Geir Tveit, says that the police can also lack confidence in youths. It doesn’t take much for a story to be blown up and told further. And then both youths and the police can have a negative view of each other.” (Acharki/Engan/NRK, 2019)

Goffman’s theory further states how our actions may be defined;

“Goffmans hovedpoeng er at det finnes sosiale konvensjoner som definerer alt vi gjør. Det finnes ikke noe slikt som en “naturlig” handling; alt er “kulturell” eller samfunnsdefinert.” This may be translated as following: “Goffman’s main point is that there are social conventions that define everything we do. There is no such thing as a “natural” act; everything is “cultural” or socially defined.” (Eriksen, 2004, p. 63)

It may then be questioned: is the police prejudiced to communicating and acting on the basis of living environment and ethnicity? Would they have acted and communicated in a different way to a ethnic Norwegian mail youths in Holmenkollåsen? In role theory, it may seem important to be aware of the different relationships an actor has to different people, which makes it necessary to behave in different ways when exposed to different types of situations. (Eriksen, 2004, p. 64) It is conceivable that the police authority should encourage an attitude that gives respectful characteristic features to those involved in the interaction. Although the youths in this interaction is not given the opportunity to declare their innocence.

In relation to Act 2, it may be seen that the police performance in this situation is adding attitudes issues that impose barriers and skepticism from the public feeling exposed. Rønneberg states; *“For å ha autoritet i dagens samfunn må formell makt ha et videre grunnlag og basis i befolkningens aksept og tillit”* This may be translated as following: “To have authority in today’s society, formal power must have a wider foundation, and a basis for the acceptance and trust of the people” (Rønneberg, 2008, p.9) Is it then possible to think the situation would have been different if the police had used a linguistic approach?

It could be seen that language have the power to guide a situation and the following actions that takes place, and so forth the use of words can be important for the course of interaction and the quality of its outcome. Dr. Rønneberg states early in here report, claiming that the language of the police is a means of power, and the police as institution serves as society’s formal practitioner of law and order, where the police has language as its most important tool. Further on, stating that that the police can use words to calm down, reduce aggression, and build relations, as well on the other side create distance, highlighting contradictions and triggering confictions. When the police as an institution act as community peacekeepers, it is important to recognize the language as an instrument may create good contact between the population and the police. (Rønneberg, 2008, p.9)

FUTURE

It is conceivable that the police force have challenges in keeping up with constant changes in society, this as crime becomes more organized, changes in social conditions in society, new forms of cultural differences emerges, the use of new technology and social acceptance and son on. It is conceivable that such changes in society leads the police to have a constantly attention at routines, attitude and position as a community peacekeeper. In view of this, the police also have the opportunity to actively be innovative with how they organize themselves and carry out work.

METHOD

In order to provide a good platform for research and expertisen, I will use following concepts and tools to investigate and explore the thematic:

THEMATIC PREPARATION:

- Concept elaboration
- Literature study
- Program analysis
- Interviews

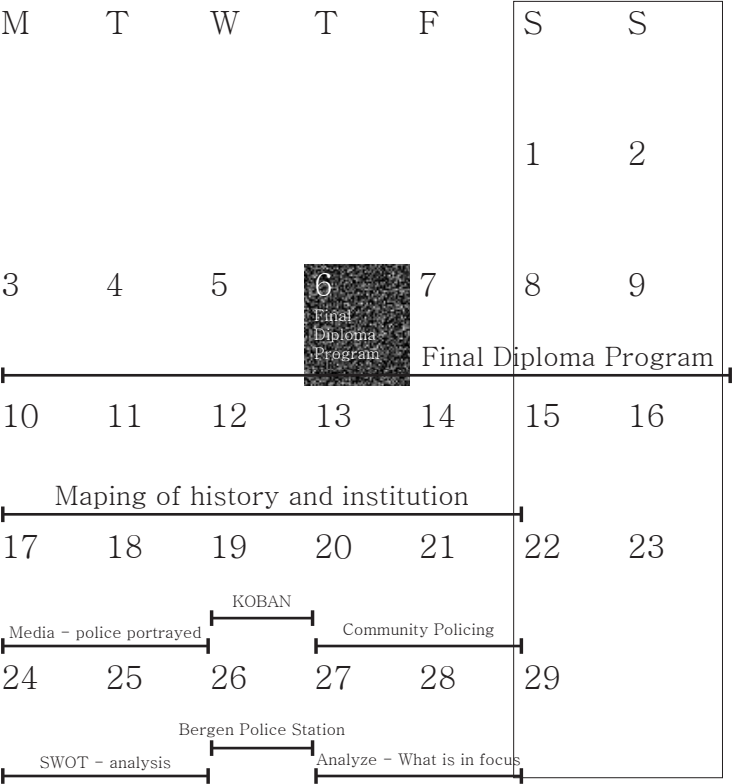
DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURAL PREPARATION:

- Sketching
- Concept elaboration
- Model studies
- Program analysis
- Analysis of reference projects
- Sketching program analysis

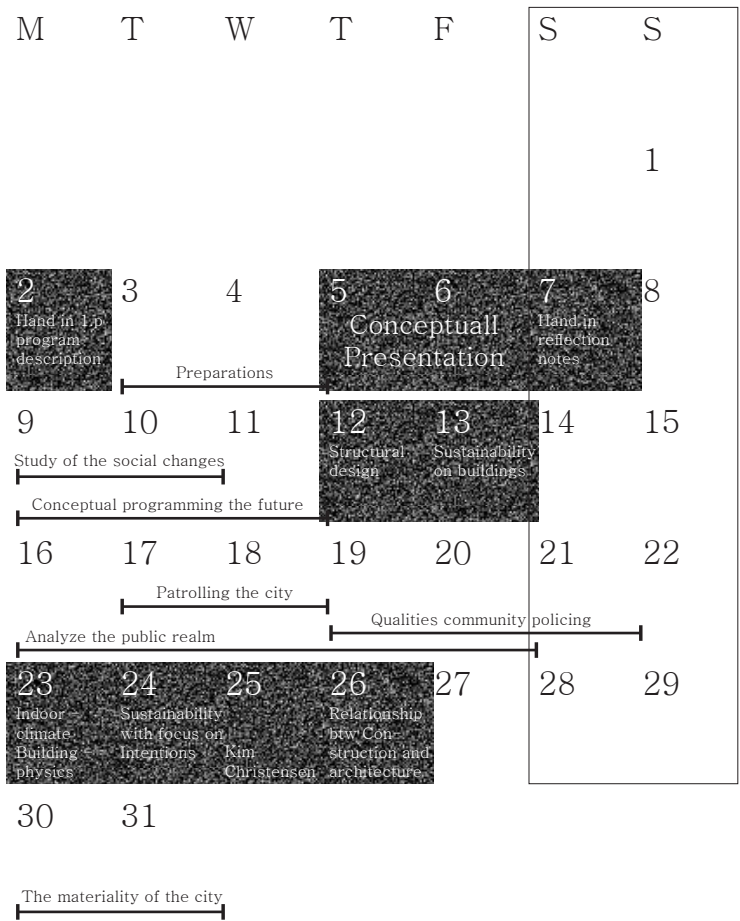
JANUARY

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		1	2	3	4	5
6 CLEARANCE meeting	7	8	9 Socialanthrop Lectures	10	11 Social science Essay	12
13 POLICE AS STAGE PERFORMERS	14	15	16 Social science Essay	17	18	19
20 Social science Essay submission	21	22	23	24 POLICE AS STAGE PERFORMERS	25	26
27 Workshop on the typology of landscape	28 Workshop Diploma program	29 Hand in draft Diploma program	30 Presentation Social sience Essay	31 Presentation Social sience Essay		

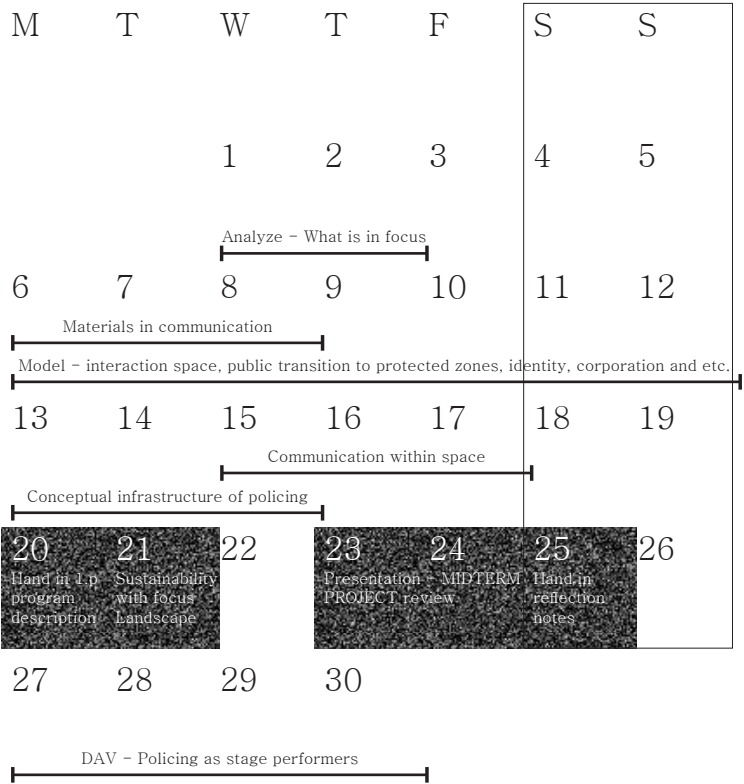
FEBRUARY



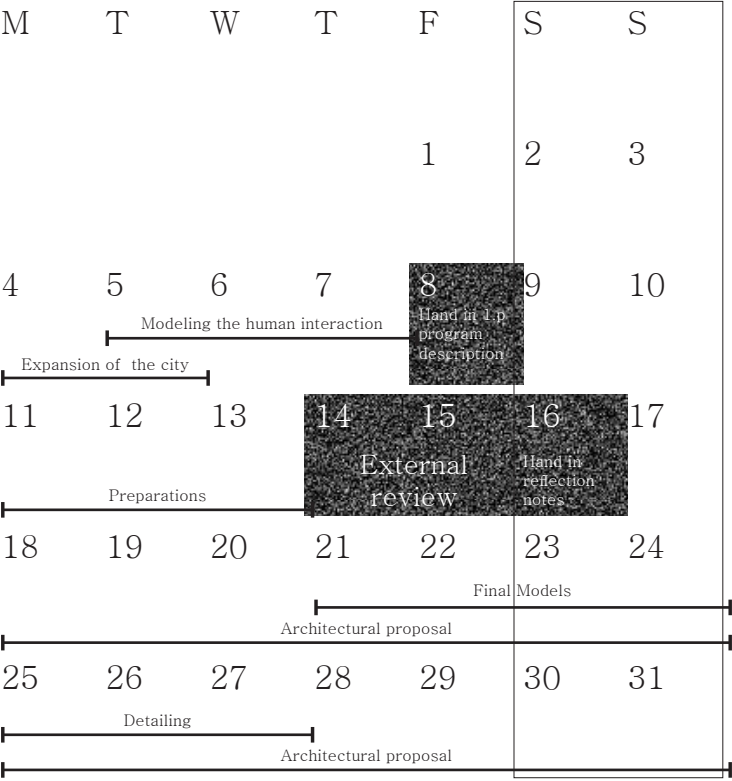
MARCH



APRIL



MAY



JUNE

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Final Models						
Preparation of models, text and visual material						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Preparation of models, text and visual material					Preparation exhibition	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
FINAL - Program description	Preparation exhibition		Exhibition Preview	Preparation exhibition		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Preparation exhibition		Exhibition - Completed by 17:00	Clean up exhibition from 09-17	PREPARE presentation	EXAM	EXAM
29	30					
EXAM	Consensus meeting 13.00					



Stephan René Holvik

12.07.92 – Bergen

Tlf: 928 88 423

stephan.rgh@gmail.com

CV

EDUCATION

Bergen School of Architecture (BAS), Bergen, Norway. Master of Architecture.	2015 -
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Ryerson University Toronto, Canada. Faculty of Architectural Science.	2018 - 2019
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Bergen Academy of Art and Design (KHiB), Bergen, Norway. Bachelor in furniture design and interior architecture.	2012 - 2015
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EXHIBITIONS AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

DAS Year End Show Annual exhibition of selected student projects in Ryerson, faculty of Architectural Science. Showcased final studio project, physical models and renders.	2018
International Silent Meditation Forest Cabins – Competition Riga, Latvia. Contribution: Pitter – Patter.	2018
Complex Building Bachelor teases, BAS.	2018
BALY Climate Chamber. Raudmelen shelter. Balestrand, Norway. Deputy manager responsible for technical material, construction modules, suppliers, foundations, construction works, and contact person to the municipality.	2017
Bergen Legevakt Bachelor teases, KHiB.	2015
X-Works 2.0 Lammhults Design Competition Stockholm, Sweden. Contribution: Product design Lap lounge chair.	2015
Stockholm Furniture Fair Stockholm, Sweden. Exhibited the product Lap lounge chair. Responsible for stand design, and built / set up the exhibition area.	2015
Kraft Bergen Bergen, Norway. Exhibited the product Lap lounge chair.	2015
100% Norway Tent, London. Exhibited the product Luna, and built / set up the exhibition area.	2014

MASTER COURSES

Rethinking The Market Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2018
The Small Buildings Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2018
Human World – Urban / Region Planning Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2018
Collab – Reimagining Architectural Science Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2019
The Architecture of Spectacle and Subtlety – Las Vegas Studio Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2019
Temporary Architecture for Forced Migration Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada	2019
Principles of Detailing Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2019
New Wood – Open Form Bergen School of Architecture (BAS), Bergen, Norway.	2019
Diploma – Policing The City Bergen School of Architecture (BAS), Bergen, Norway.	2020

POLICING

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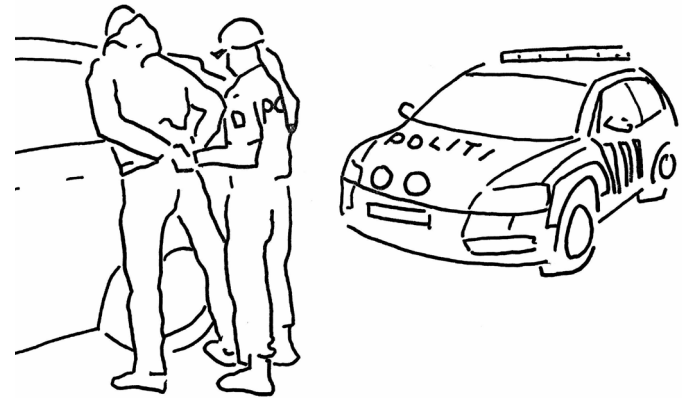
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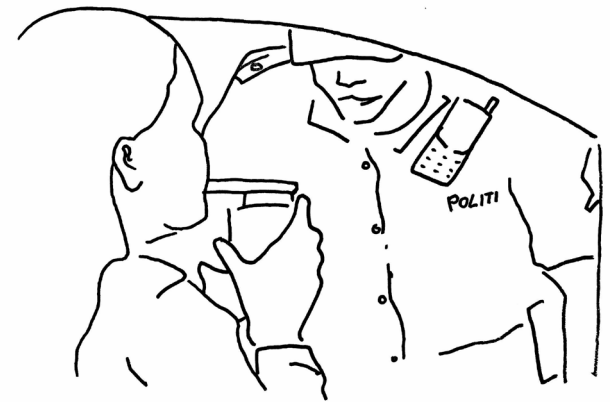
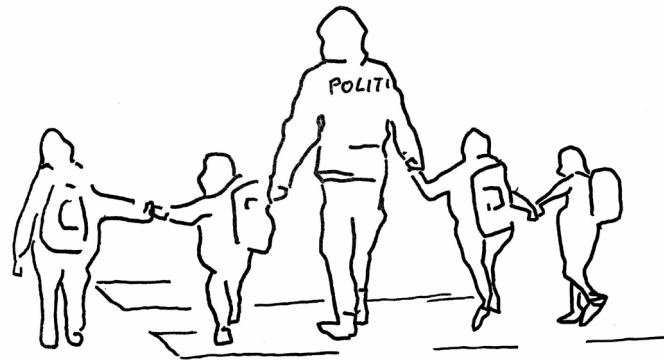
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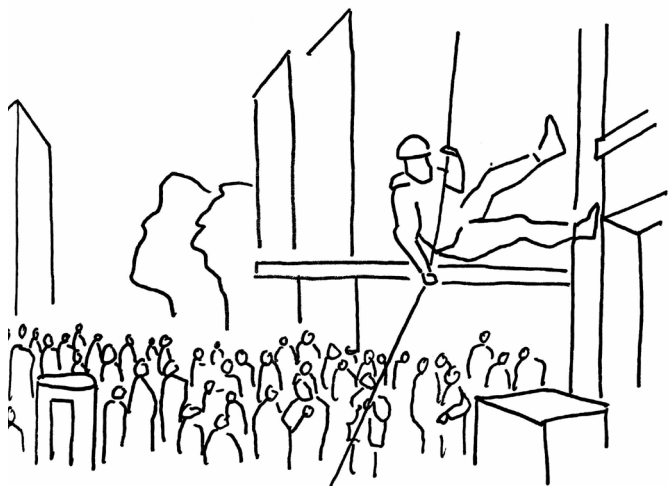
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Bergen Police Station

CONCEPT / TERMS

Approachable

Communication

Accessible

Trust

Community Policing

Interaction

Information

Equality

Help

Actionable

Security

Visible

Behavior

I believe the police should be **approachable** for all citizens in any given situation. To ensure that this is perceived by the population, it is important that the police actively works with **communication**, to show that they are **accessible** at all times. It is a necessity for the Police to maintain a high level of **trust** by the public in order to perform well. **Community policing** may be seen as a way of programing the police service in closer relations with the population. This could provide impact on how the police an the public conduct **interactions** and distribute **information** to each other. Situations that are carried out and handled in good conversation and close contact with the local population can strengthen the feeling of **equality**. When situations arise and the need for **help** is great, you want an **actionable** response from the police. This may mean that you will experience a greater degree of **security**. A clearly **visible** police who have a **behavior** that is proportionate to what is required of the situation can prevent actions form escalate unnecessarily.

POLICE AS STAGE PERFORMERS

The essay *Police as stage performers* – use social science as a base to give an introductory providing insight into the role of police in society. To clarify the role of the police in society, it's been used Erving Goffman's – *Frame Analysis* as a theory. The essay also uses situations mentioned in Norwegian media as a study of interactions between the police and the public, presented as different acts within an performance. Below is an fragment from the text;

Act 3;

In Act 2 we looked upon how society can contribute to creating prejudice assumptions about the police and its role character, further challenges can be discussed as police interaction begins to become violent. Some youths at Tøyen- Oslo was in january 2019 exposed to an event that may seem disturbing to young people in the Norwegian society. The affected youths are struggling with the feeling of been described as suspicious individuals in society bay the police. Acharki reports in NRK;

“Det første jeg spurte om var om jeg kunne ringe moren min. Men politiet sa nei, sier 14 år gamle Yusuf” This may be translated as following: “The first thing I asked was if I could call my mom. But the police said no, says 14-year-old Yusuf”. He had been playing soccer with his friends at Tøyen in Oslo, meanwhile the police had received reports of an individual caring a gun in the same area. Yusuf and his friends were approached bay the police from behind, without any warning: “Så taklet de oss og kastet oss inn til veggen med ansiktet først. Når noe sånt skjer med deg så gjør det vondt.” This may be translated as following:

“Than they tackled us and threw us to the wall with our face first. When something like that happens to you, it hurts.” (Acharki/Engan/NRK, 2019)

The police acknowledge that the boys were retained, but did not have logged report of what happened, and therefore can not provide any comment on the event that night, but the police do acknowledge that they can be perceived as hard-handed in situations like this. (Acharki/Engan/NRK, 2019)

It is pointed out that due to the police-reform in 2017 the City police Station and the Greenland Police House were merged, leading to several new officers patrolling unknown areas. *“Når nye politifolk møter nye ansikter og skal forklare åtte-ni ungdommer, som står og krangler eller leker, at de ser mistenkelige ut, da blir det en avventende holdning fra politiet og ikke den varme tilnærmingsmetoden som trengs.” This may be translated as following: “When new policemen meet new faces and explain to eight or nine youths, who are arguing or playing, that they look suspicious, then there is a pending attitude from the police and not the warm approach needed.” (Acharki/Engan/NRK, 2019)*

It is conceivable that if you assume that you do not have *“anything to hide”*, than the police's behavior and approach may in some cases be perceived as an offense and unnecessary use of force. On the other hand, young people in a crowd maigh communicate a *“power”* where the police do not want to provoke an action they're not in control of. The youths may be completely innocent, but what they communicate is what the police relate to.

“Leder for forebyggende seksjon i enhet sentrum i Oslo-politiet, Geir Tveit, sier at også politiet kan mangle tillit til ungdom. Det skal ikke veldig mye til før en historie blir blåst opp og fortalt videre. Og da kan både ungdom og politiet få et negativt syn på hverandre.” This may be translated as following: “The head of the Preventive Section in the unit of central Oslo- police, Geir Tveit, says that the police can also lack confidence in youths. It doesn’t take much for a story to be blown up and told further. And then both youths and the police can have a negative view of each other.” (Acharki/Engan/NRK, 2019)

Goffman’s theory further states how our actions may be defined;

“Goffmans hovedpoeng er at det finnes sosiale konvensjoner som definerer alt vi gjør. Det finnes ikke noe slikt som en “naturlig” handling; alt er “kulturell” eller samfunnsdefinert.” This may be translated as following: “Goffman’s main point is that there are social conventions that define everything we do. There is no such thing as a “natural” act; everything is “cultural” or socially defined.” (Eriksen, 2004, p. 63)

It may then be questioned: is the police prejudiced to communicating and acting on the basis of living environment and ethnicity? Would they have acted and communicated in a different way to a ethnic Norwegian male youths in Holmenkollåsen? In role theory, it may seem important to be aware of the different relationships an actor has to different people, which makes it necessary to behave in different ways when exposed to different types of situations. (Eriksen, 2004, p. 64) It is conceivable that the police authority should encourage an attitude that gives respectful characteristic features to those involved in the interaction. Although the youths in this interaction is not given the opportunity to declare their innocence.

In relation to Act 2, it may be seen that the police performance in this situation is adding attitudes issues that impose barriers and skepticism from the public feeling exposed. Rønneberg states; *“For å ha autoritet i dagens samfunn må formell makt ha et videre grunnlag og basis i befolkningens aksept og tillit” This may be translated as following: “To have authority in today’s society, formal power must have a wider foundation, and a basis for the acceptance and trust of the people” (Rønneberg, 2008, p.9)* Is it then possible to think the situation would have been different if the police had used a linguistic approach?

It could be seen that language have the power to guide a situation and the following actions that takes place, and so forth the use of words can be important for the course of interaction and the quality of its outcome. Dr. Rønneberg states early in here report, claiming that the language of the police is a means of power, and the police as institution serves as society’s formal practitioner of law and order, where the police has language as its most important tool. Further on, stating that that the police can use words to calm down, reduce aggression, and build relations, as well on the other side create distance, highlighting contradictions and triggering confictions. When the police as an institution act as community peacekeepers, it is important to recognize the language as an instrument may create good contact between the population and the police. (Rønneberg, 2008, p.9)

FUTURE

It is conceivable that the police force have challenges in keeping up with constant changes in society, this as crime becomes more organized, changes in social conditions in society, new forms of cultural differences emerges, the use of new technology and social acceptance and son on. It is conceivable that such changes in society leads the police to have a constantly attention at routines, attitude and position as a community peacekeeper. In view of this, the police also have the opportunity to actively be innovative with how they organize themselves and carry out work.

METHOD

In order to provide a good platform for research and expertisen, I will use following concepts and tools to investigate and explore the thematic:

THEMATIC PREPARATION:

- Concept elaboration
- Literature study
- Program analysis
- Interviews

DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURAL PREPARATION:

- Sketching
- Concept elaboration
- Model studies
- Program analysis
- Analysis of reference projects
- Sketching program analysis

JANUARY

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6 CLEARANCE meeting	7	8	9 Socialanthrop Lectures	10	11 Social science Essay	12
13 POLICE AS STAGE PERFORMERS	14	15	16 Social science Essay	17	18	19
20 Social science Essay - submission	21 POLICE AS STAGE PERFORMERS	22	23	24	25	26
27 Workshop on the typology of landscape	28 Workshop Diploma - program	29 Hand in draft Diploma - program	30 Presentation Social sience Essay	31 Presentation Social sience Essay		

FEBRUARY

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6 Final Diploma Program	7 Final Diploma Program	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

Mapping of history and institution

Media - police portrayed

KOBAN

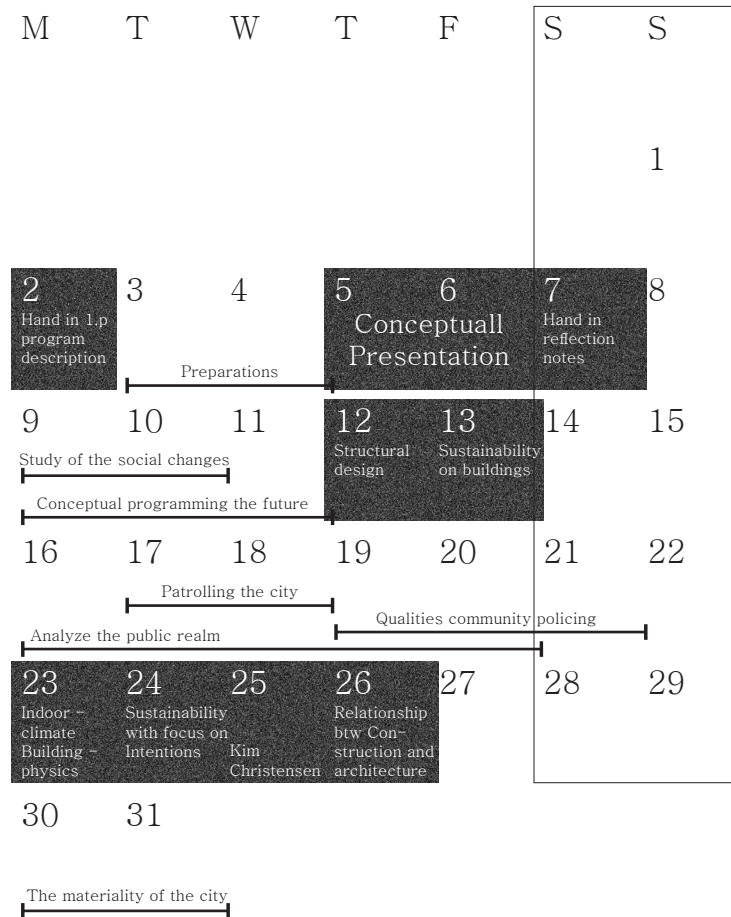
Bergen Police Station

SWOT - analysis

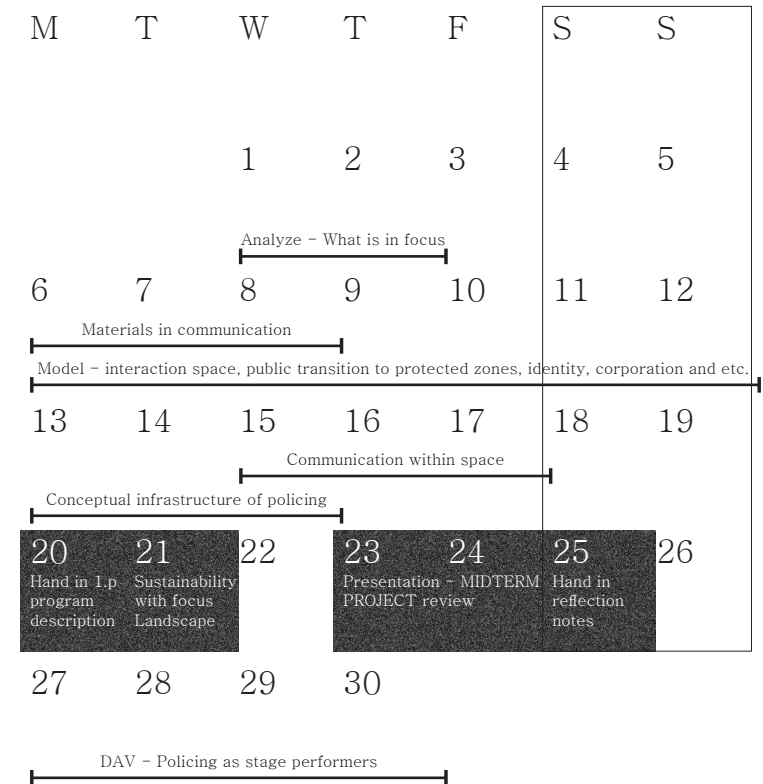
Analyze - What is in focus

Community Policing

MARCH



APRIL



MAY

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Expansion of the city		Modeling the human interaction		Hand in 1.p program description		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Preparations			External review		Hand in reflection notes	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
				Final Models		
Architectural proposal						
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Detailing			Architectural proposal			

JUNE

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Final Models						
Preparation of models, text and visual material						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Preparation of models, text and visual material					Preparation exhibition	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
FINAL - Program description	Preparation exhibition		Exhibition Preview	Preparation exhibition		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Preparation exhibition		Exhibition - Completed by 17.00	Clean up exhibition from 09-17	PREPARE presentation	EXAM	EXAM
29	30					
EXAM	Consensus meeting 15.00					



Stephan René Holvik

12.07.92 – Bergen

Tlf: 928 88 423
stephan.rgh@gmail.com

CV

EDUCATION

Bergen School of Architecture (BAS), 2015 –
Bergen, Norway. Master of Architecture.

Ryerson University 2018 – 2019
Toronto, Canada. Faculty of Architectural Science.

Bergen Academy of Art and Design (KHiB), 2012 – 2015
Bergen, Norway. Bachelor in furniture design and interior
architecture.

EXHIBITIONS AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

DAS Year End Show Annual exhibition of selected student projects in Ryerson, faculty of Architectural Science. Showcased final studio project, physical models and renders.	2018
International Silent Meditation Forest Cabins – Competition Riga, Latvia. Contribution: Pitter – Patter.	2018
Complex Building Bachelor teases, BAS.	2018
BALY Climate Chamber. Raudmelen shelter. Balestrand, Norway. Deputy manager responsible for technical material, construction modules, suppliers, foundations, construction works, and contact person to the municipality.	2017
Bergen Legevakt Bachelor teases, KHiB.	2015
X-Works 2.0 Lammhults Design Competition Stockholm, Sweden. Contribution: Product design Lap lounge chair.	2015
Stockholm Furniture Fair Stockholm, Sweden. Exhibited the product Lap lounge chair. Responsible for stand design, and built / set up the exhibition area.	2015
Kraft Bergen Bergen, Norway. Exhibited the product Lap lounge chair.	2015
100% Norway Tent, London. Exhibited the product Luna, and built / set up the exhibition area.	2014

MASTER COURSES

Rethinking The Market Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2018
The Small Buildings Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2018
Human World – Urban / Region Planning Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2018
Collab – Reimagining Architectural Science Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2019
The Architecture of Spectacle and Subtlety – Las Vegas Studio Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2019
Temporary Architecture for Forced Migration Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada	2019
Principles of Detailing Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.	2019
New Wood – Open Form Bergen School of Architecture (BAS), Bergen, Norway.	2019
Diploma – Policing The City Bergen School of Architecture (BAS), Bergen, Norway.	2020

