



Sosial

A scenario with social housing in Solheimsviken:
Reforming old worker homes to create a community



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Sosial

A scenario with social housing in Solheimsviken: Reforming old worker homes as co-living space

Social housing is a broad term that includes subsidized housing, supported living, temporary housing, long term housing, sheltered housing, housing associations and more.

It covers a lot of different apartment types and living conditions.

In an urban context the social housing has a tendency of being built on the outskirts of the city center. With many similar houses being built at the same time.

As time passes the expansion of the city center makes these neighbourhoods more urban.

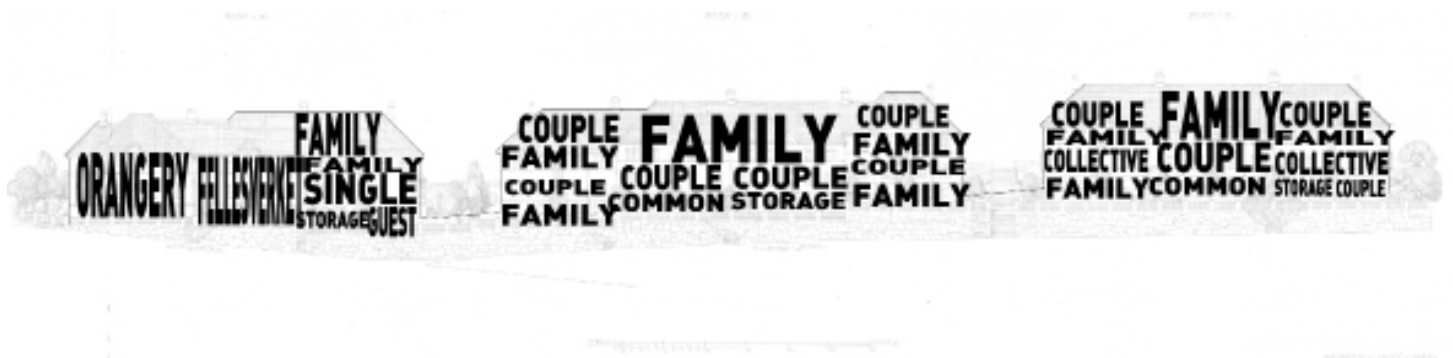
Living in an urban context means being close to workplaces, cultural happenings and communities. The city functions as a huge melting pot of "everything". And being close to this offers a choice for the residents. The choice to partake in the activities and communities or not. Urban life also offers opportunities to both see, and meet, more people more often, than in a smaller community.

The arguments for living in a city are similar to the arguments for living in co-housing.

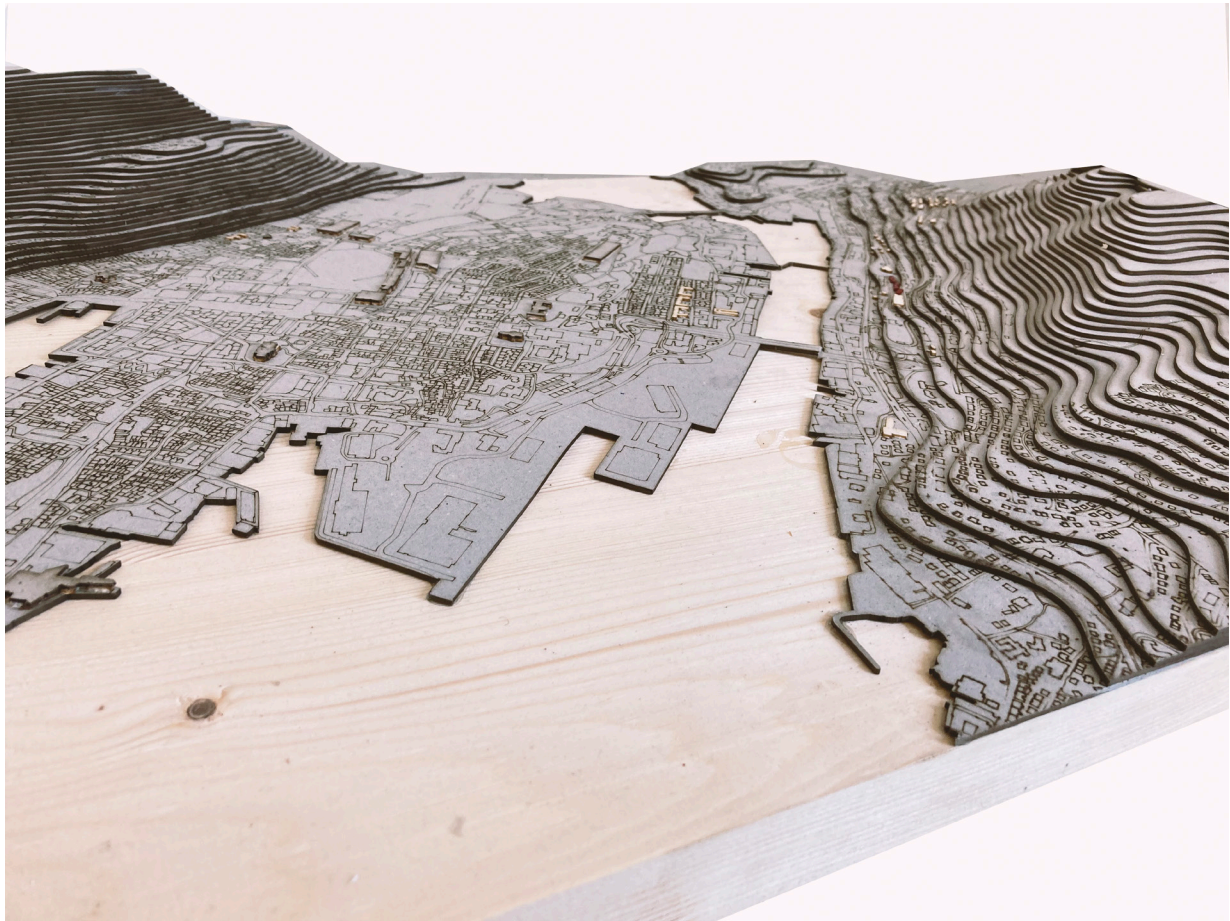
We see co-housing as a good model to use for urban social housing, as it offers a stepping stone for residents to join in the bigger community. It can also help with integration, combat loneliness and a sense of belonging.

We think of social housing as something that should put emphasis on the word social.

Housing in an urban context has a duality about it. There's the private side and the public side. In the case of co-living the transitional space becomes very important, as this is where the smaller community forms. This is however something that is self-contained in a way. So as a way to give something back to the neighborhood as a whole, we've also made part of our program public. As a way to promote a bigger community to form. Where the smaller community from the co-living can meet the bigger community of Solheimsviken.

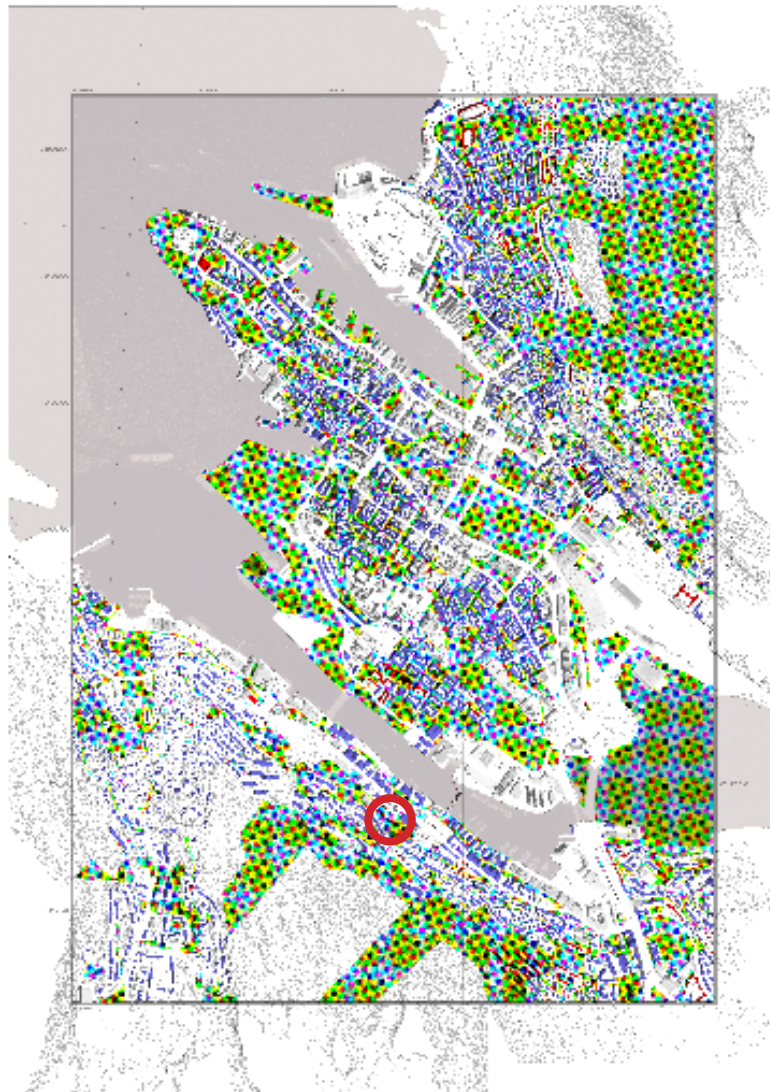


Part two | What, where, who and why



What?

Transforming old worker homes in Lotheveien to a co-living situation for families. As well as creating an activity space for the neighbourhood. By offering co-living spaces and meeting points we want to help build a lasting community.

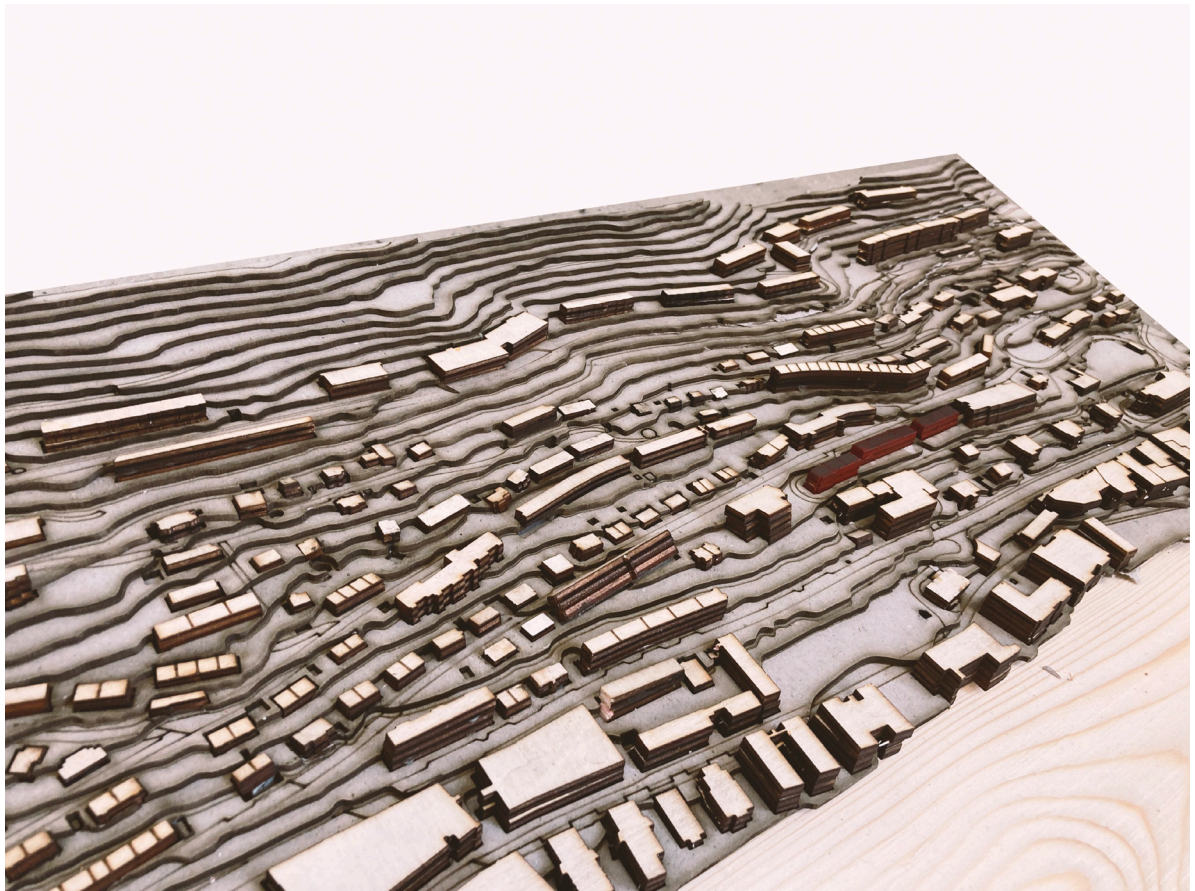


Who, where and why?

When looking at the social housing that the city of **Bergen** offers, we decided to focus on the district of **Solheimsviken**, as this is the area in Bergen with the highest density of it. Most of it was built between 1923-1950 and have changed little since it was built.

The buildings have the original plans. **These were developed for the worker homes and offer little outdoor space or options for bigger families or single parents with older kids.**

Many people want to live in the city, but the existing offers doesn't fit everyone. The demographic in Solheimsviken today is quite diverse, but there's a lack of housing for families. From both interviews with people and statistics from "Levekårsundersøkelsen" (the living condition survey), we see that it can be a challenging place to live with kids. As the area of Solheimsviken has some of the highest rate of moving among families with kids in Bergen. Our goal is to make flexible housing that can work for people in different phases of life, meaning that they should be easy to adapt. As a way to bring stability to people living there. **Our project aims to create housing that better fit families.**



Part three | Choice of site

In our search for a plot we had a couple of things we wanted.

- From our research, looking at different types of co-living situations we learned that its a benefit if the building/buildings are placed in a way that creates in-between-space. As with all urban dwellings, there's a duality about it. The public side and the private side. In co-living we want to expand on the transitional space between these parts.
- We also wanted to be close to other public programs in the neighborhood to make it easy to have a synergy between the public part of our program and the activities around.
- Being close to the city center is also seen as attractive, and makes commuting easy. And seeing as we want to make housing that is mostly angled towards families, we see a great value in being close to facilities like kindergarden, school and outdoor space.
- Working with social housing we wanted to use some of the old buildings in the area, and transform them.



We came across some old buildings in Lotheveien that are currently empty, and has been since 2017.

This was the first permanent social housing that was built in the area in 1923. And have almost been in use for 100 years.

The buildings call for renovation. And since they also fulfill our other wishes for a plot we decided to work on these buildings.

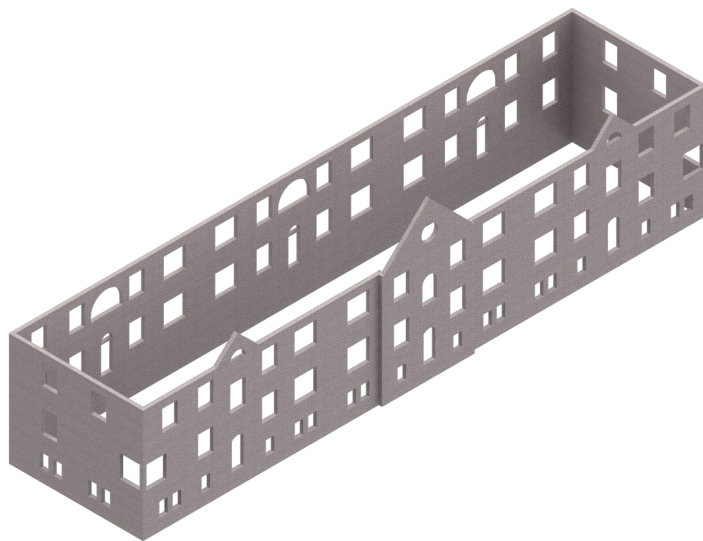
The topography in the area is quite steep and has challenges when it comes to outdoor areas and direct sunlight. Most buildings in the area do have access to a view of the city center. We perceive the housing in the neighbourhood as charming, and the buildings in Lotheveien as attractive.

With the houses currently being unusable as they are in need of renovation. And the plans not fitting the current market, we think that our project could bring about a discussion on how to deal with the renovation/remodeling that the municipality is planning for these houses as well as the many of the similar houses that are built in the area.

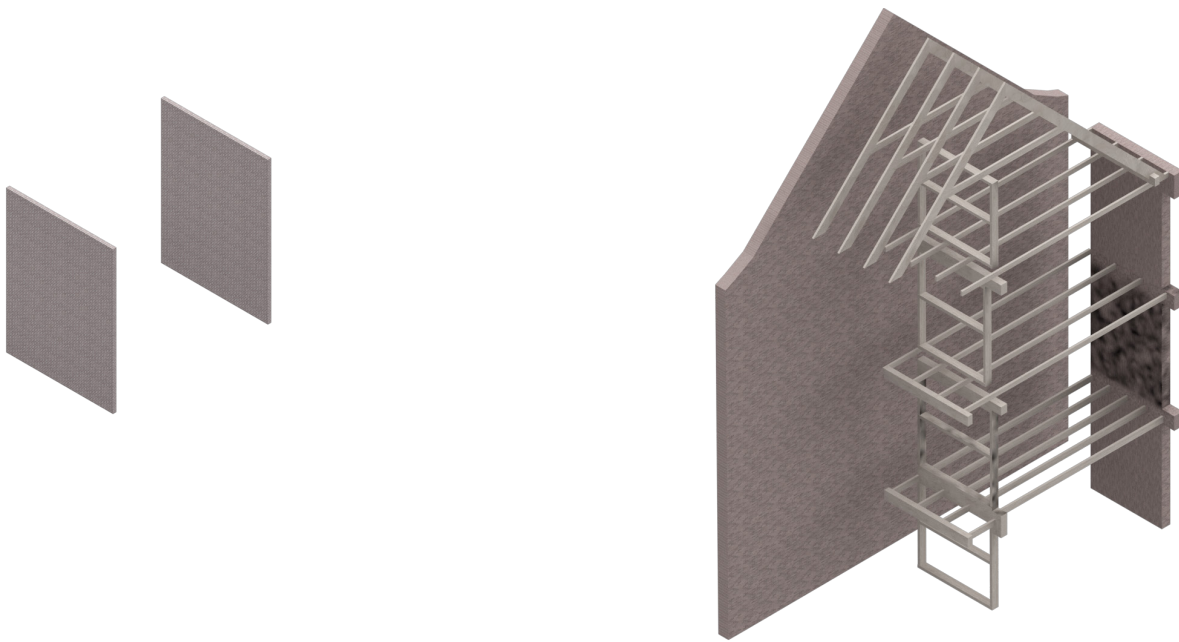
We want these attractive houses to be renovated and put to good use.



Construction defines the architectural expression.



In our transformation of the building we aim to highlight the irregularities of the building. Restoring the original impression that has been lost in layers of earlier intervention. The earlier interventions in the buildings are done at different times and with many different materials. We want to peel much of this away, while still keeping some of the “voices” present. Our hypothesis is that by doing this we can restore much of the original clean material palette that ties the buildings together. And would come closer to a sort of natural complex quality.



Granby Four Street became our most important reference project. Both the structuring the program of our project and how to deal with old building.



The old building were quite introverted and closed. We've aimed to make these spaces, and the building as a whole, more open and bright.



Part four | Reflections

Let $\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2$

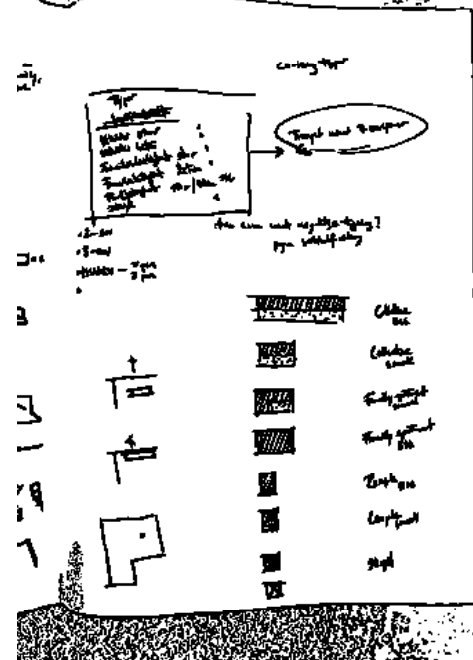
* Quelques autres parties.

What is similar to what you see in a weight room?

* Not really working anything either.

Impedance - condition

Stoped at a garage to get
calling



2

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the reader, explaining the purpose of the study and the methods used.

—don't at all and the reality

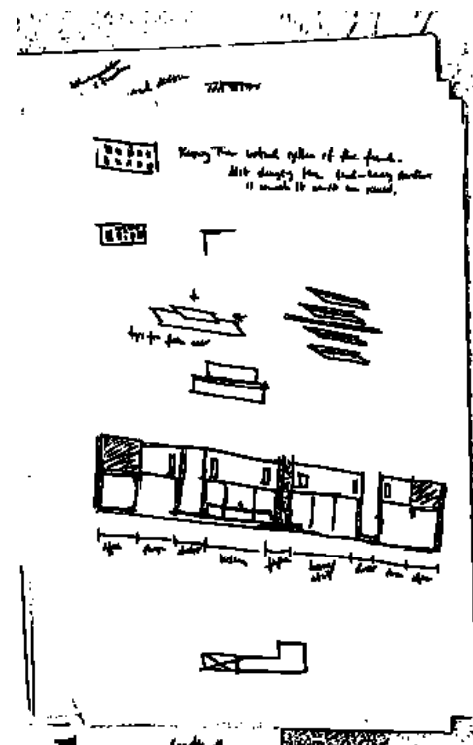
[illegible]

— 4 —

Einige Ton-
Lieder ne. Tübingen
1893.

→ For New kind of new system
We should also try a new architecture

- What would a need have for this?



[illegible]

- 666 is number of the beast, many are being
as it was a warning
- the substandard housing was built to be destroyed
at the opportunity
- the same same happened another city
some weeks in future on what is

- The story of the resurrection
to the men that is shown by the high quality of
substantial living
- it is in the power of holy judgment in the world when
the world will be saved from sin and death

The day of the wedding

of the living debt from
the past, to the future
the present

- Co-acting as a form of learning
where the body and the mind
are always of the same nature and
learning.

- Policy depends from of
continuity in an individual
family, - of an of
that to be with possibility
the one in the old family
in the new.

1. 1st Division, 1st
 2nd 1st Div. 1st
 3rd 1st Div. 1st
 4th 1st Div. 1st
 5th 1st Div. 1st

The temporary one for
diffusion

- A series of not biology
- History - the same set of the present collection

[illegible]

* Puffer swimming 7 8
Larkin & Larkin

42-43

Shirley

Handwritten: 10/10/77

1987

— 1944 —

Close after

Path of a ray
Another way to get

Vous savez, vous les gens
 de cette époque, ils ont
 peur de l'avenir.

— 6 —

— 4 —

Part five | CV

CV

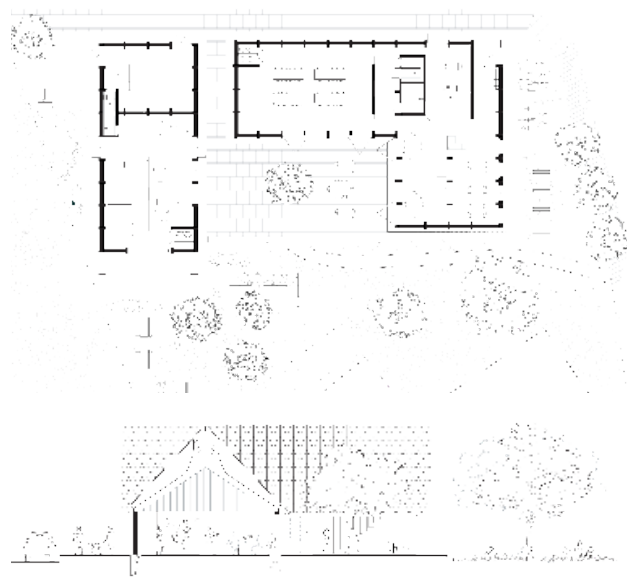
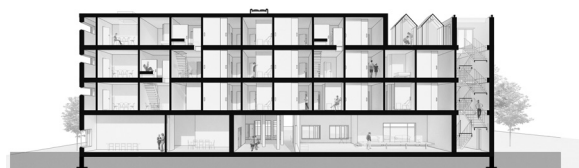
UTDANNELSE

- 2020-d.d.** Bergen Arkitektthøgskole
Masterprogram
- 2016-2019** Aarhus School of Architecture
Unit 2/3D: Habitation
- 2018** University of Sydney
Uttekslingstudent: arkitektur
- 2021-d.d.** Bergen arkitektthøyskole
Digital assistent og opptakskomité
- 2021** Stiv Kuling arkitekter
Sommerpraktikant
- 2019-2020** Jensen og Skodvin arkitekter
Praktikant



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JOB



Through my education both in Denmark, Norway and Australia. I have focused on alternative ways of living and community. Example of this is my bachelor thesis recreating "samfunnshuset". Another is my third semester project creating a temporary co-living situation for teacher and students in Aarhus. As well as my 9th semester project where both me and tried to reimagine ways of elderly people living together as well as a new urban strategy for Førde.

CV

UTDANNELSE

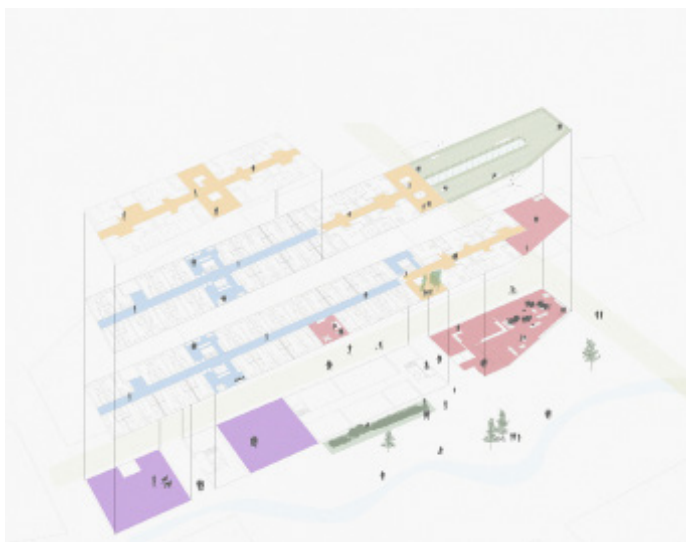
- 2017-d.d.** Bergen Arkitektshøgskole
Masterprogram
- 2014-2016** Ålesund Kunstfagskole
Art history and practicing art

JOBB

- 2021-d.d.** Norconsult
- 2019** Ag Plan og Arkitektur AS
Sommerpraktikant



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In my school work I have worked on housing and the way it interacts with its context on several occasions.

In my third year I worked on the “symbiosis project” which is using cohousing between students and elderly as a way to combat loneliness in the two groups. The project was situated in a master plan for Åsane center that was developed by me and Martin Janssen.





This project was a collaboration between the two of us.
It is situated in Førde and discusses the future plans for the center.
Making the center better suited for elderly people, as well as bringing activity back to the streets. By dealing with the mall and densifying the center with housing.
We also discussed the future plans for the farmland in Førde, something we argue to liberate by building future houses elsewhere.





Master courses

Jon Martin Seternes

Ocean space

Kunsthhaus Kalk

Grey Matter

Kristoffer Apelseth Liadal

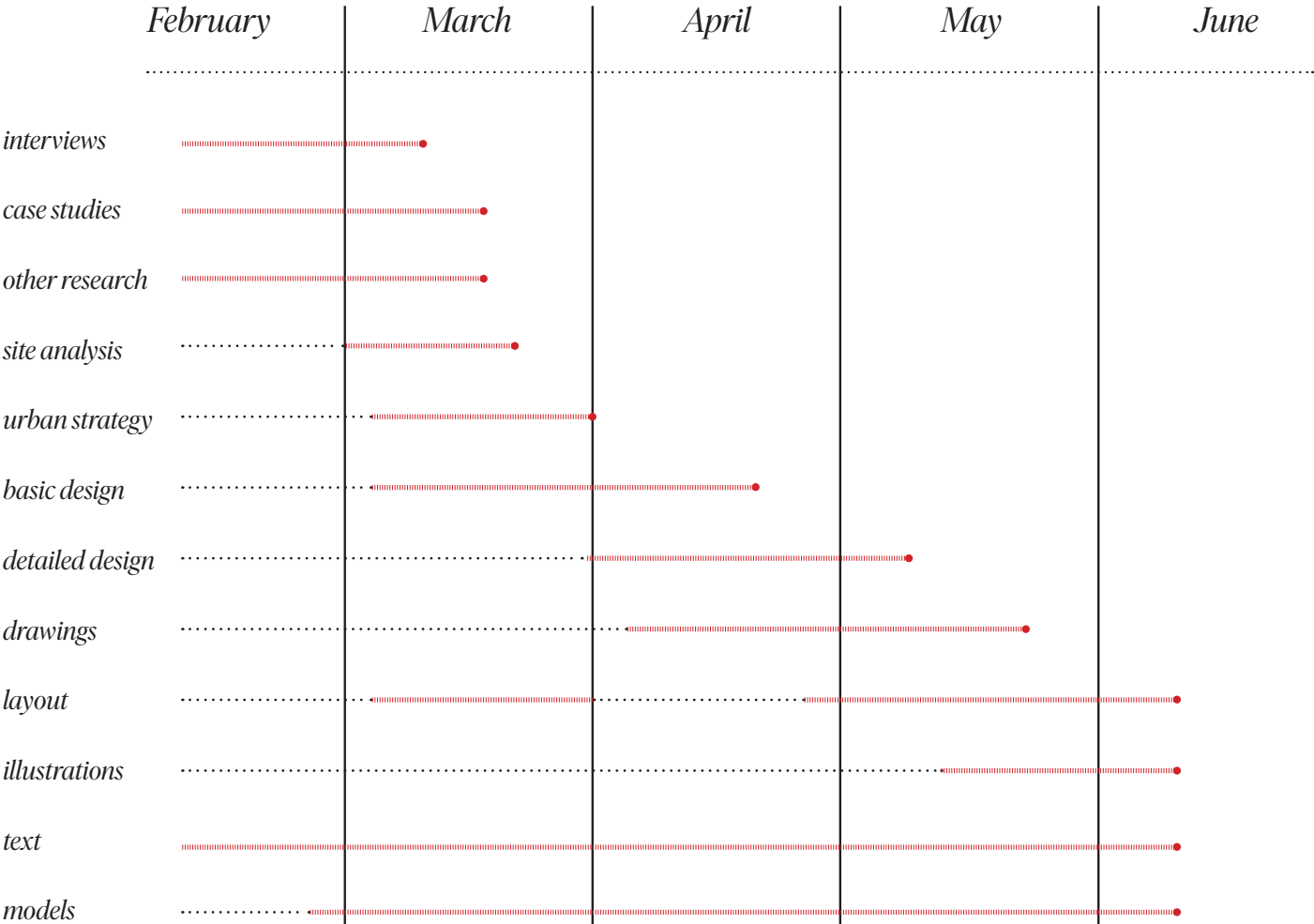
Ocean space

Kunsthhaus Kalk

Grey Matter

Part seven | Timeline

Timeline



Part seven | References

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uvet/

Reference projects

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