

# **The Factory**

## **Diploma Program 2024**

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# D24

# Program

## The Factory

### Introduction

**Construction and operation of buildings today account for a large part of emissions and degradation of nature both globally and nationally.**

**Transformation of older buildings instead of building new is one of the measures that can lead to a reduction of emissions and the degradation of nature.**

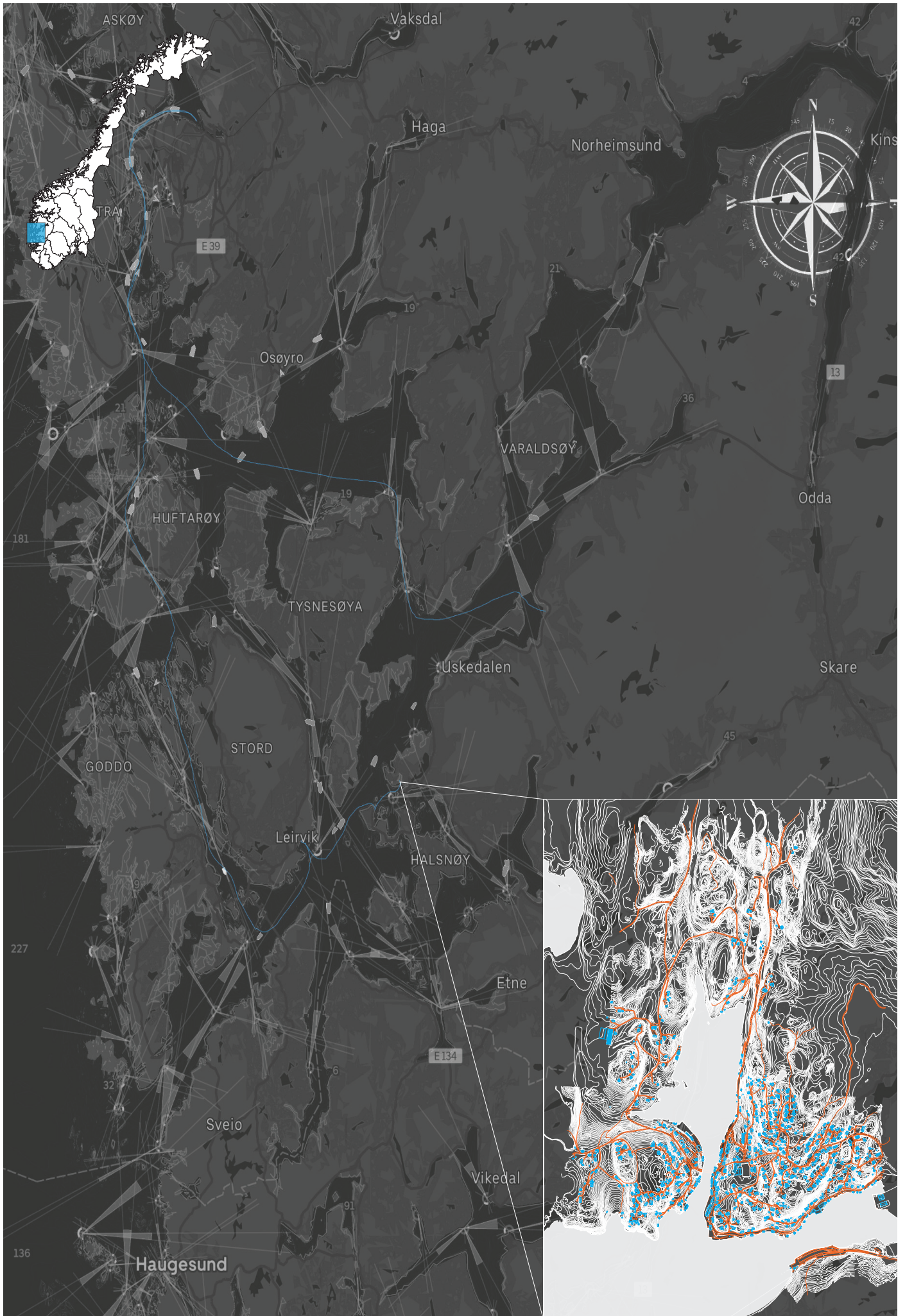
**Many of the villages and small towns in the country and globally are built around a factory or other type of industry. This could be fishing industry, power industry, mining and smelters. Mm. This buildings often plays a central role in the city both architecturally, economically and socially.**

**As time goes by, the factories may lose their relevance, this can be due to many factors. Both internal and external. Mining towns, for example, often die out because the mine simply runs out. Another reason could be that the market no longer wants the product.**

**When the mine's function ceases, so does the basis for the site's existence, which is economically completely dependent on the mine's production. When production stops there are no more jobs either, the social structure of the city which is a product of jobs also disappears. All the eggs are in one basket. Transformation and revival of industrial buildings, which were once the cornerstone of the village's economic and social muscle, are often seen as the solution to bring the settlement back to its former glory.**

**Will the transformation of the factory in the center of Sunde lead to the village being resurrected as socially, economically and perhaps ecologically sustainable?**





**The project is located in the town of Sunde in Kvinnherad municipality in Vestland county.**

**The main project is the transformation of a factory building which was originally a canning factory which was established at the end of the 19th century, but has been modernized several times over time. In 1988 canned food production ended and the factory was converted into a salmon slaughterhouse.**

**When the factory was established, Sunde was a small village consisting of a few farms. The inhabitants lived by shifting cultivation as farmers, fishermen and hunters.**

**The establishment of the factory led to many jobs at a time when access to paid work was in short supply in the district.**

**In 1906, there were 200 jobs at the factory in Sunde. This led to the settlement growing around the factory. The main street had a fruitful local business life and most of the houses, sea houses and boathouses that lined the main street had a shop on the ground floor which was at street level.**

**The sea was the main means of transport, goods and people mostly came by sea. If you traveled along land, you walked or used a horse and cart.**

**Sunde's organic growth has occurred around horse and cart, the architecture of the street and the buildings all around bears the mark of this.**

**Today, the main street in Sunde has no shops, but there are a few small businesses in addition to the Salmon Slaughterhouse, which has around 70 employees.**





**Today, the factory building has largely the same footprint as it had when it was completed after the expansion in the early 1960s, but additional installations on ground level have spread beyond the steamship quay, which was an important public meeting place, and further beyond nearby beach plots.**

**The future of operations in the factory is uncertain as the owner has expressed several times that he wants to move operations.**

**The salmon slaughterhouse will probably be operated for another 10 to 15 years, but the company has no option for further expansion in the building and needs more space.**

**The factory is south-facing and connected to the sea in a centrally located coastal village with access to a fantastic archipelago. It is also a good harbor for pleasure boats.**

**Sunde is not directly threatened by eviction. But newly established families gravitate towards the part of the village that is closer to Husnes, which is the municipal centre. The reason for this may be that there is a possibility that the primary school will be closed.**

**Most of the residential buildings adjacent to the main street previously had shops on the street level, but this level is largely empty or has taken up part of the building's area.**

**The houses that line the street in the far north are non-operating commercial buildings. These are currently of sorts.**



Sild i boks, Ivar vaage 1992

**The municipality's regulatory plan sets out somewhat aggressive regulation for industry and detached houses.**

**In Sunde, this affects natural areas consisting of both deciduous and coniferous forest, this area is also an important recreation area.**

**The area that has been regulated measures 50,000 m<sup>2</sup>**

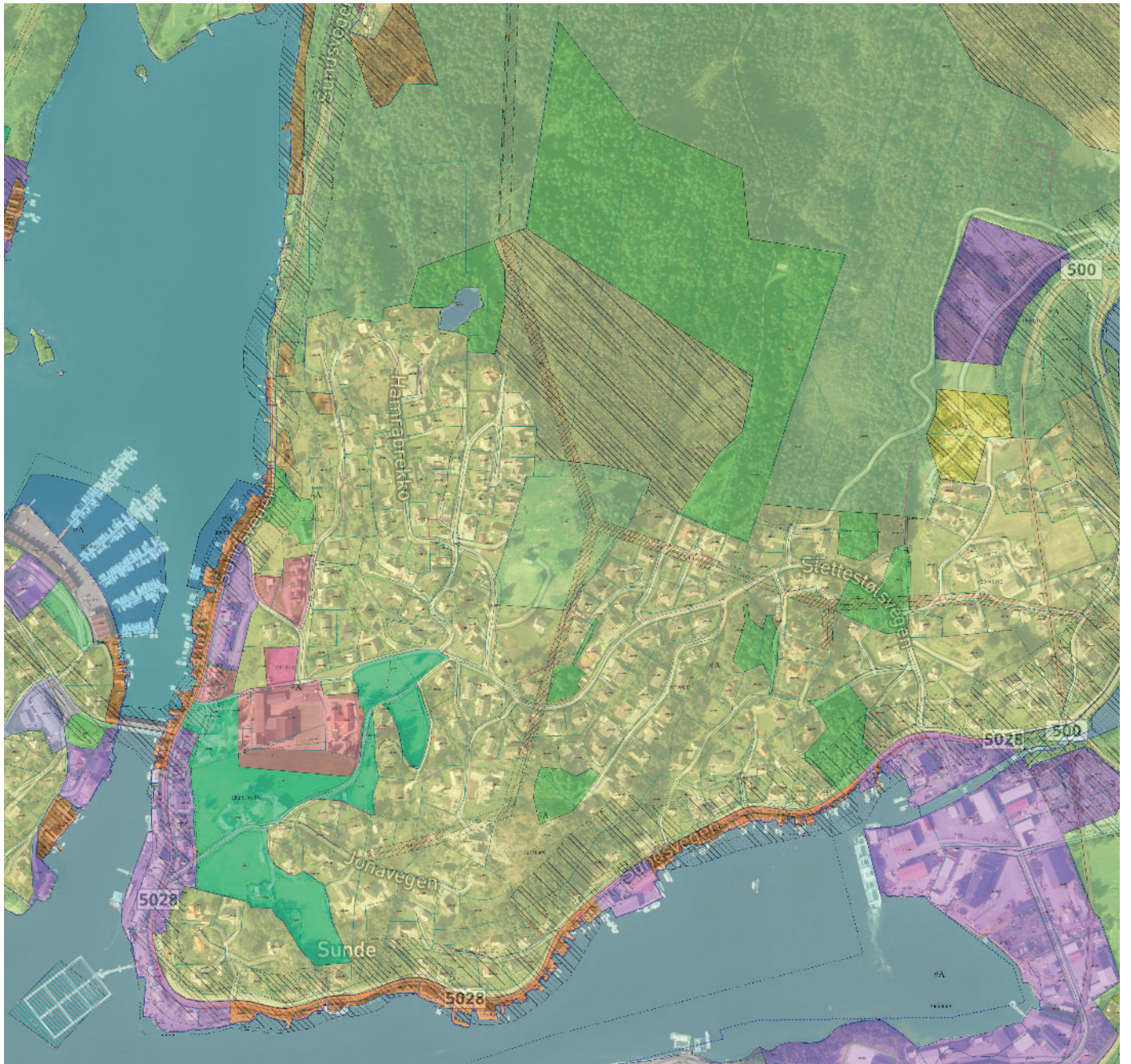
**The planned regulated area until 2050 measures 70,000 m<sup>2</sup>**

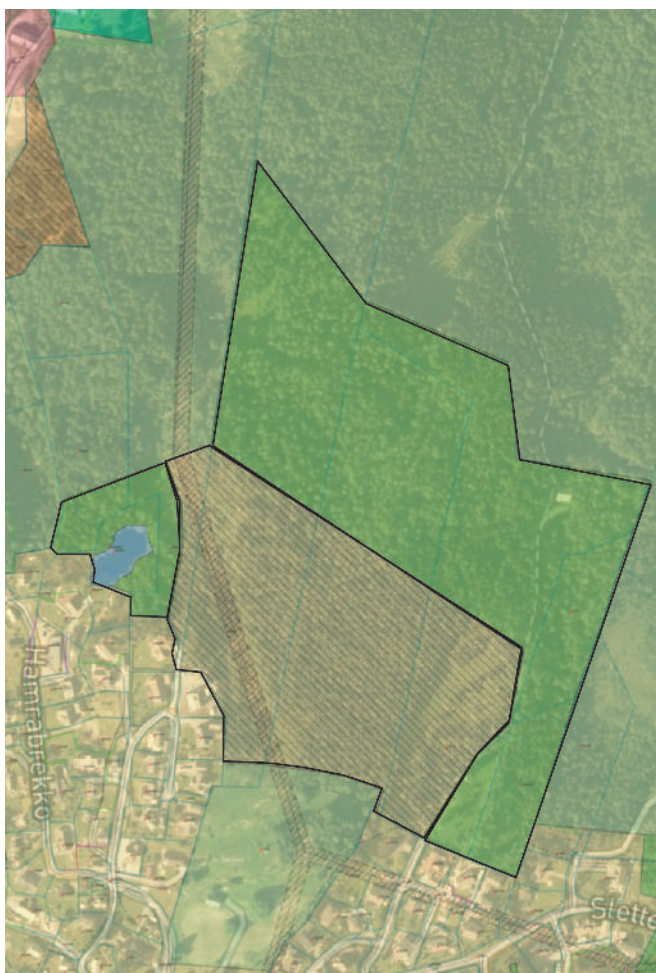
**At the same time, the trend in the municipality is that more people want to live in an apartment. This has led to a market for apartments and several complexes have been built. Some of these are located in the center of Husnes, while others are built outside the center and people are dependent on a car for transport to daily tasks.**

**There is potential for densification and revitalization along the main street in Sunde. This thesis examines whether a densification of the settlement along the center of Sunde can be an alternative to a zoning plan, so that nature is avoided by building new detached houses.**

**Can densification lead to the revitalization of a village centre, which today is a street that is mostly used for transport.**

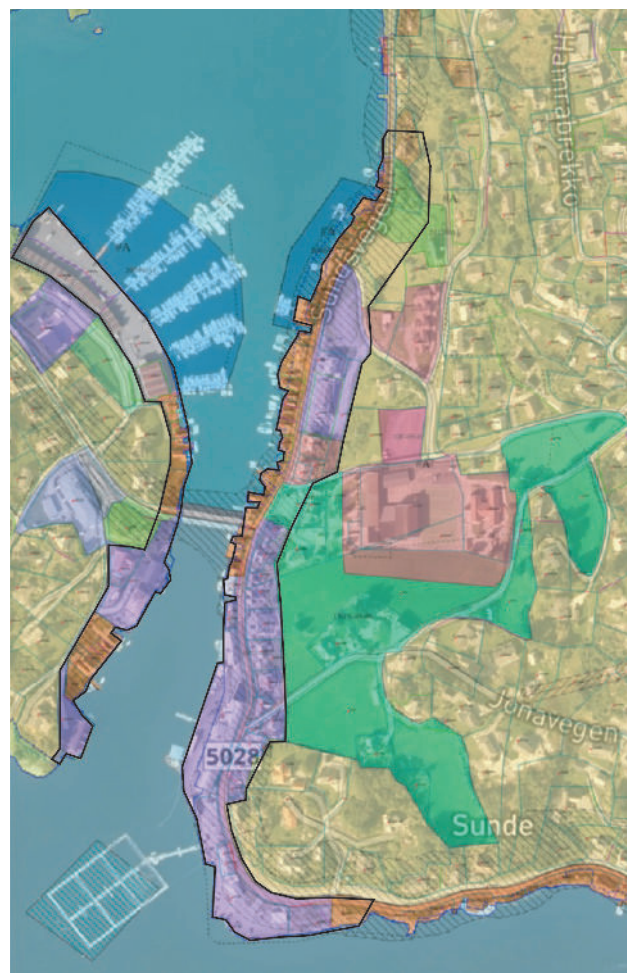






**Zoning plan municipality of Kvinnherad 2014 and 2050 (suggestion)**

**Total 120 000 m2 nature for single family homes**



**Zoning plan Mainstreet as a backbone for densified Fjord village development.**

**Densifying already domesticated area.**

**The factory is the most central building on Sunde, both visually, historically and demographically.**

**It is a hundred meters long and separates the main street from the beach.**

**It also makes the traffic situation difficult as there are no pavements along the street.**

**The assignment creates a plan for takeover when operations as a salmon slaughterhouse end and the building is to take on a new role.**

**Large parts of the factory were newly built in 1965. But changes have been made up until today. The biggest changes were in 1988, when the factory went from being a canning factory to a salmon processing company. The biggest changes were then made on the inside. The windows in large parts of the production hall were replaced in the same period.**

**Two major extensions have been made to the quay front, the first to have a deep-water quay all along, this was done while the factory had a role as a canning factory. The second extension was made more recently to get a larger quay for loading salmon into lorries for export. The quay was then extended 12 meters into the sea.**

**This extension is in practice a stone fill with em dry wall from the tide line upwards. There is no longer a deep-water quay in front of the factory.**

**The quay in front of the south gable at the factory is particularly shallow as it was filled with excess material.**

**During this development, the production hall was extended on the ground floor beyond the quay.**



**The intention of the project is to give the village a direction after the factory no longer has the role of a fishery processing company.**

**The transformation consists of several moves, these are the most important**

**Throwback to the 60s**

**Alley**

**The apartments**

**The dock**

**The pillars**

**Roof lift**

## **Throwback to the 60s**

**First, the factory is restored as best as possible to the form it had after the rebuilding in the mid-60s.**

**This is with the exception of the quay, which provides a spacious outdoor area between the quay and the Factory. The quay is a sloping stone embankment and it provides a softer sea front than the traditional deep-water quay that was there previously.**



Sild i boks, Ivar Vaage 1992

## Alley

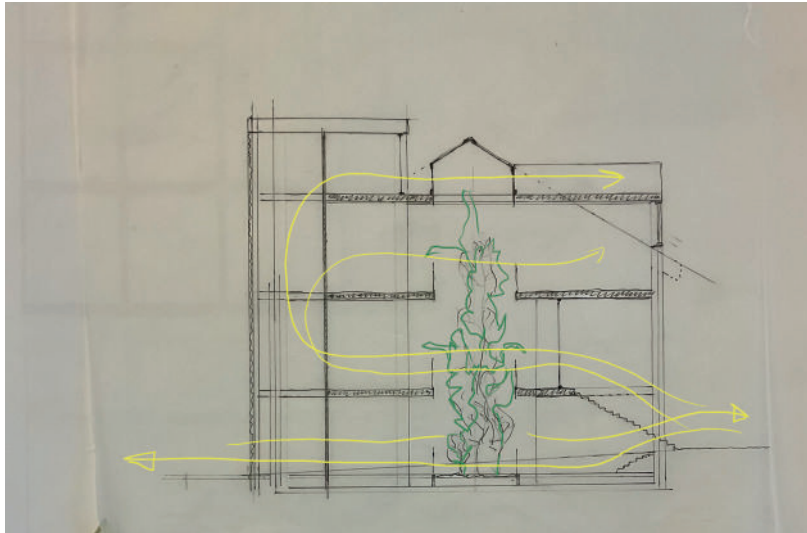
To improve the connection between the street on the upper side of the factory and the sea front, three openings are made across the body of the factory.



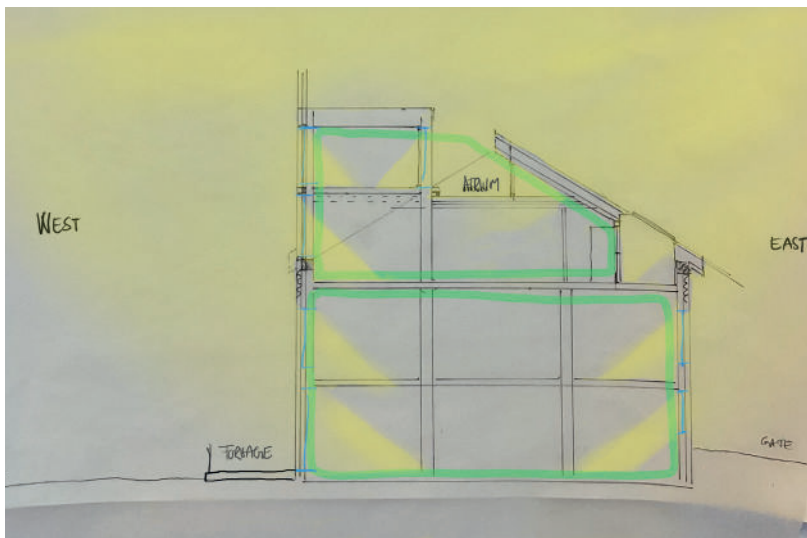
The factory is over 100 meters long and creates a continuous wall against the quayside. The street lacks a pavement for large parts of the stretch and especially around the pipe it is very narrow.



By creating transparent spaces in the factory body, the body is split up and a connection is made with the quayside and the street



**The alleys through the factory connect the floors and create a meeting point for residents and those who use the alley to get to the quay from the street**



**Apartments with windows facing both east and west ensure the apartment gets sun in the morning and in the afternoon. All apartments have access to shared and private outdoor areas.**



Fahle Gallery street, LUMIA + studio ARGUS



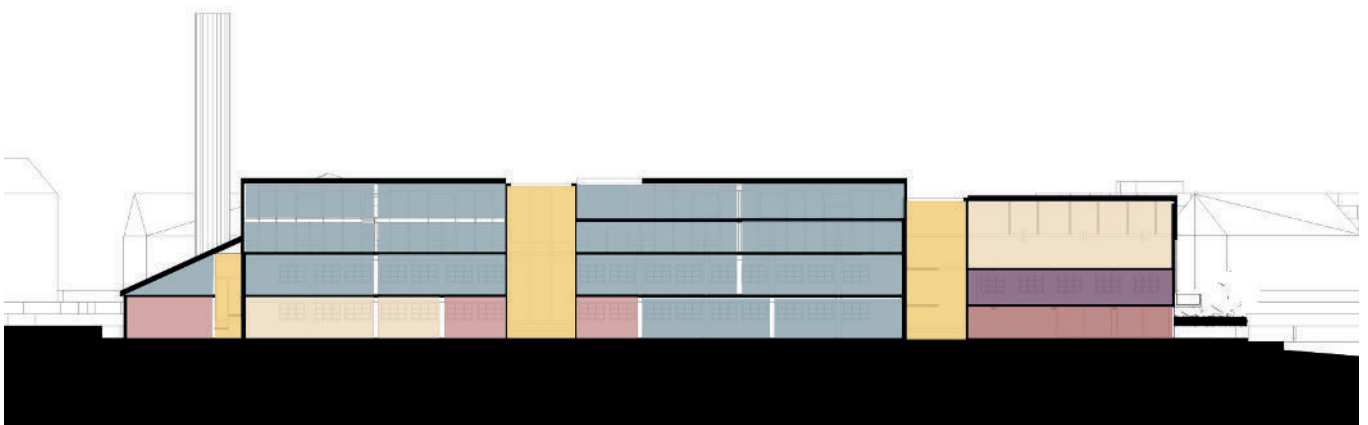
**The openings form an alley that has a climate screen made of glass, which provides a semi-temperate zone that is at the same time transparent, creating a visual contact between the street and the quay. The alleys are open for review around the clock and are intended as a potential meeting place between people migrating from the street to the quay and the residents of the building.**



The Master of the City, Jann Gils

**At street level in the alleys there are shops, eateries and communal functions. This is to create more potential meeting places for residents and visitors. The alleys make the common functions on the quayside more accessible to both residents and visitors.**

**The apartments**  
**The three floors above are apartments. All the apartments have a facade with a window facing one of the alleys. This means that the apartments have 3 facades.**



- Restaurant, flowershop, grocery, gallery
- Office
- Alley
- apartment
- Bikepark, workshop, common space

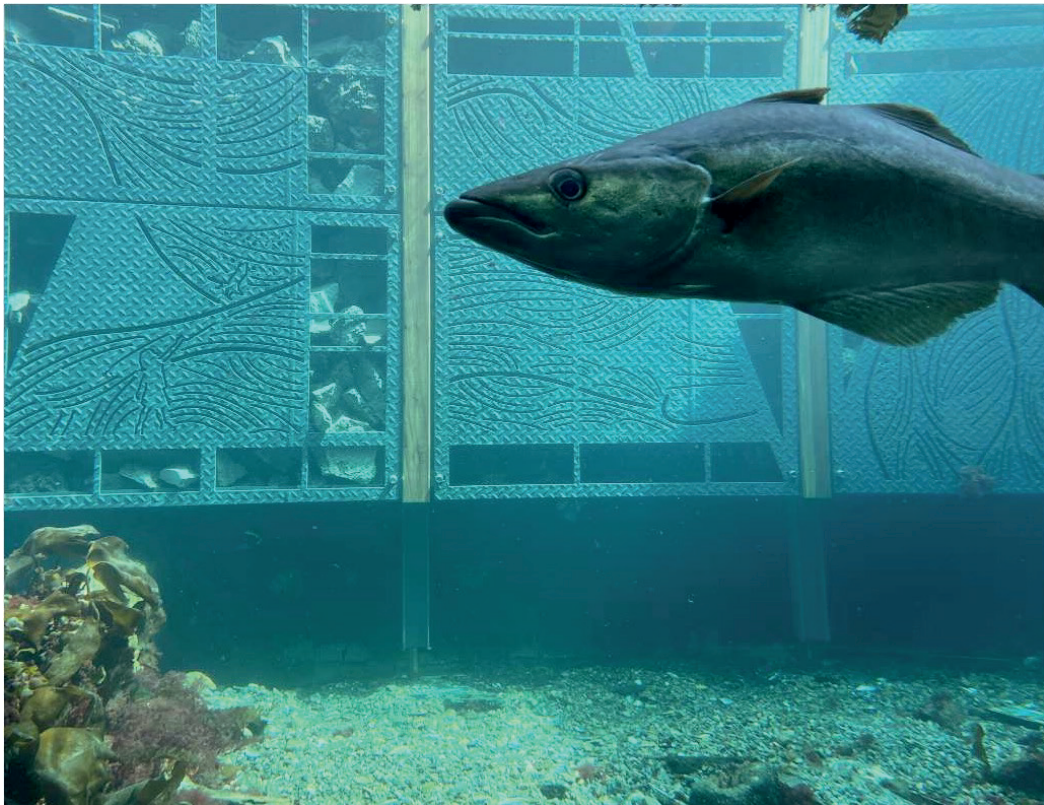
## **The dock**

**Today's quay is basically a stone fill with a natural stone wall from the tidal zone up to the quay surface. This creates a soft sea front below the tidal zone, but above it is steep and hard.**

**This means that you cannot dock with a leisure boat, it is also difficult to get ashore for bathers or people with smaller vessels such as kayaks and SUP boards.**

**In the extension of the alley, a "støe" is made, which is a traditional way of mooring small boats in the region. A bathing beach is on the south side of the factory.**

**To enable the mooring of boats, the Superdock quay system is built along the rest of the sea front along the quay.**

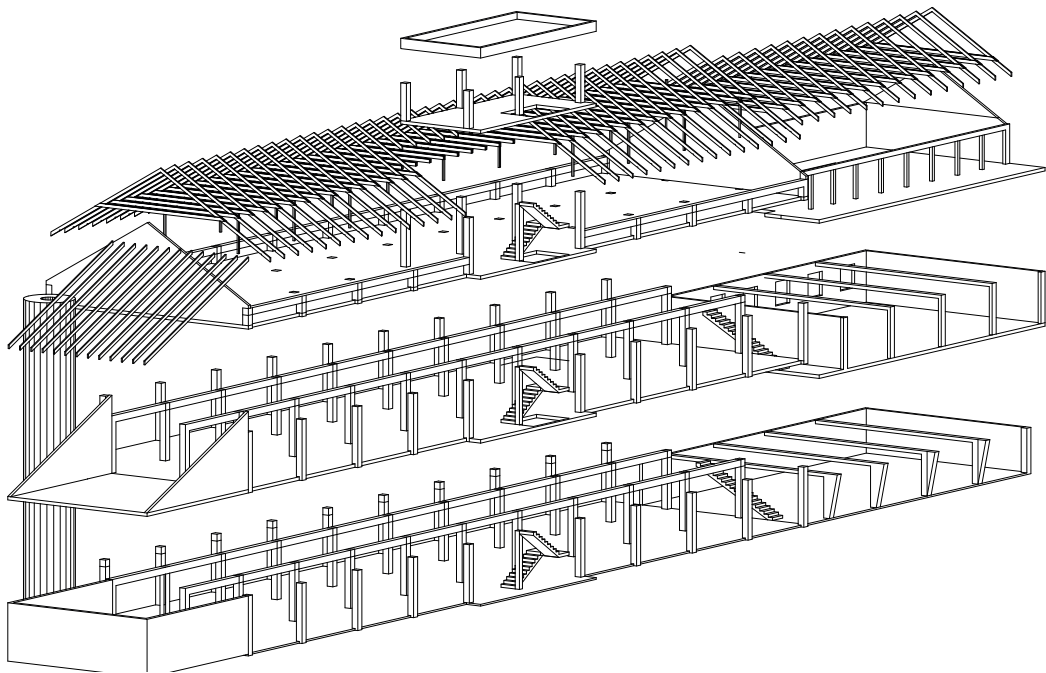


Super Dock Vill arkitekter/ Nordic Circles

## **The collums**

**The main construction in the factory consists of a space-stretched column, covering system in concrete.**

**The columns are visible in the facade on the west and inside, you want to preserve the vertical impression the columns give and they will be visible both in the alleys and inside the apartments.**



## Roof lift

**The roof can be a wonderful place to stay. The factory has a large roof area and plenty of sun. To make the roof surface accessible, several roof lifts have been added so that you get two floors with apartments below**



Jonas Reisin Gate, Opa form

**Through the aforementioned architectural moves, the intention is for the factory to be an example of a change that can make Sunde a place you want to be. A place you want to live and a place you want to visit to shop, eat and stay by the sea.**

**Sunde has a human scale and a revitalization of the shopping street and the surrounding buildings can turn this into a Fjord village where the internal migration takes place on a micro scale, where facilities are made for cycling, walking, paddling and sailing.**