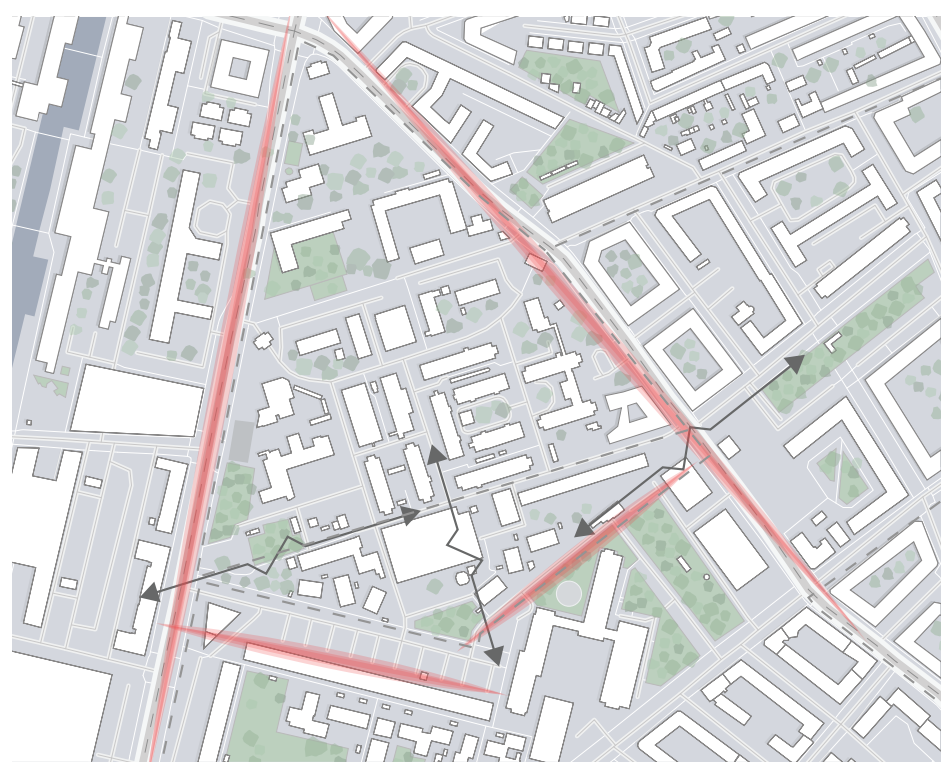


omstille – a space in transition

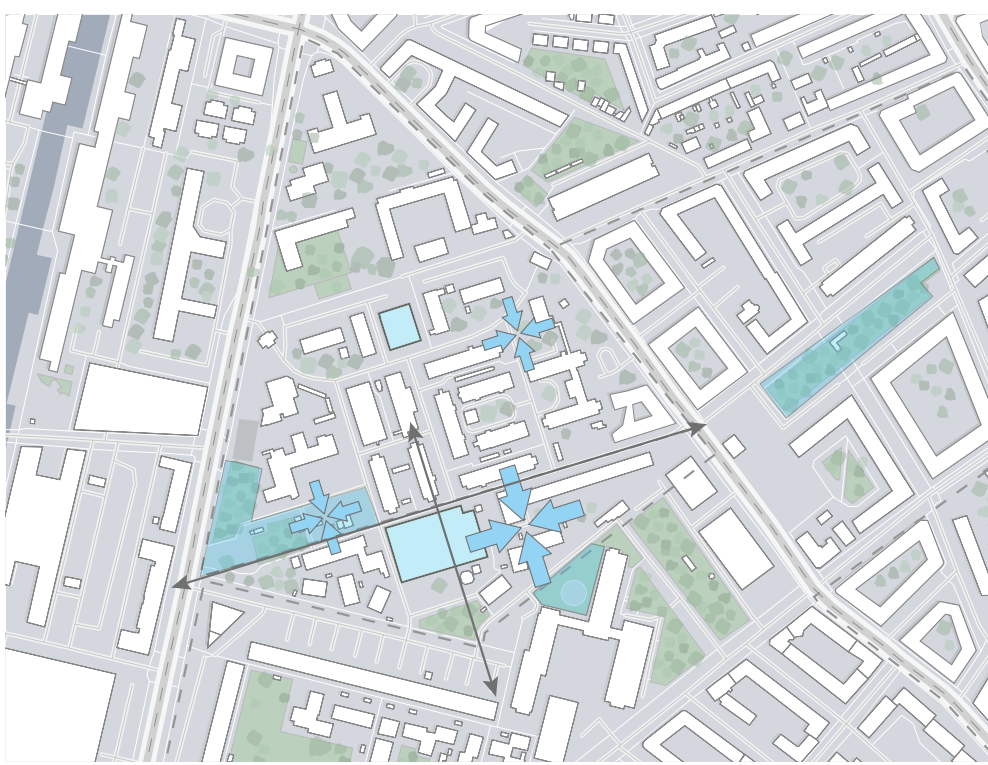
This project proposes a mixed-use public building designed to stimulate social interaction and support personal development in the complex urban context of Sundholm. From 1909 to 1980, Sundholm used to be a closed asylum for criminals, who were put there to do forced labor, but even though the gate has been removed, the neighbourhood, characterized by social institutions, homeless people and a marginalized community, remains isolated from its surrounding context. By improving the neighbourhood's connectivity and introducing a new meeting space for crafting, learning, and sharing, the building becomes a space where children, artists, the homeless, the elderly, and families can meet through a program of craft and sharing.

This design explores the boundaries of resilience by applying a flexible design strategies to improve the building's social and functional adaptability. Through flexible and resilient approach, the architecture adapts to shifting users, seasons, and activities. It supports various fixed crafting functions, and temporary events like markets or exhibitions. This is achieved by strategically using unprogrammed spaces, adaptive boundaries, and user-adaptive elements. The result is a public condenser that doesn't just serve its community today, but evolves with it.

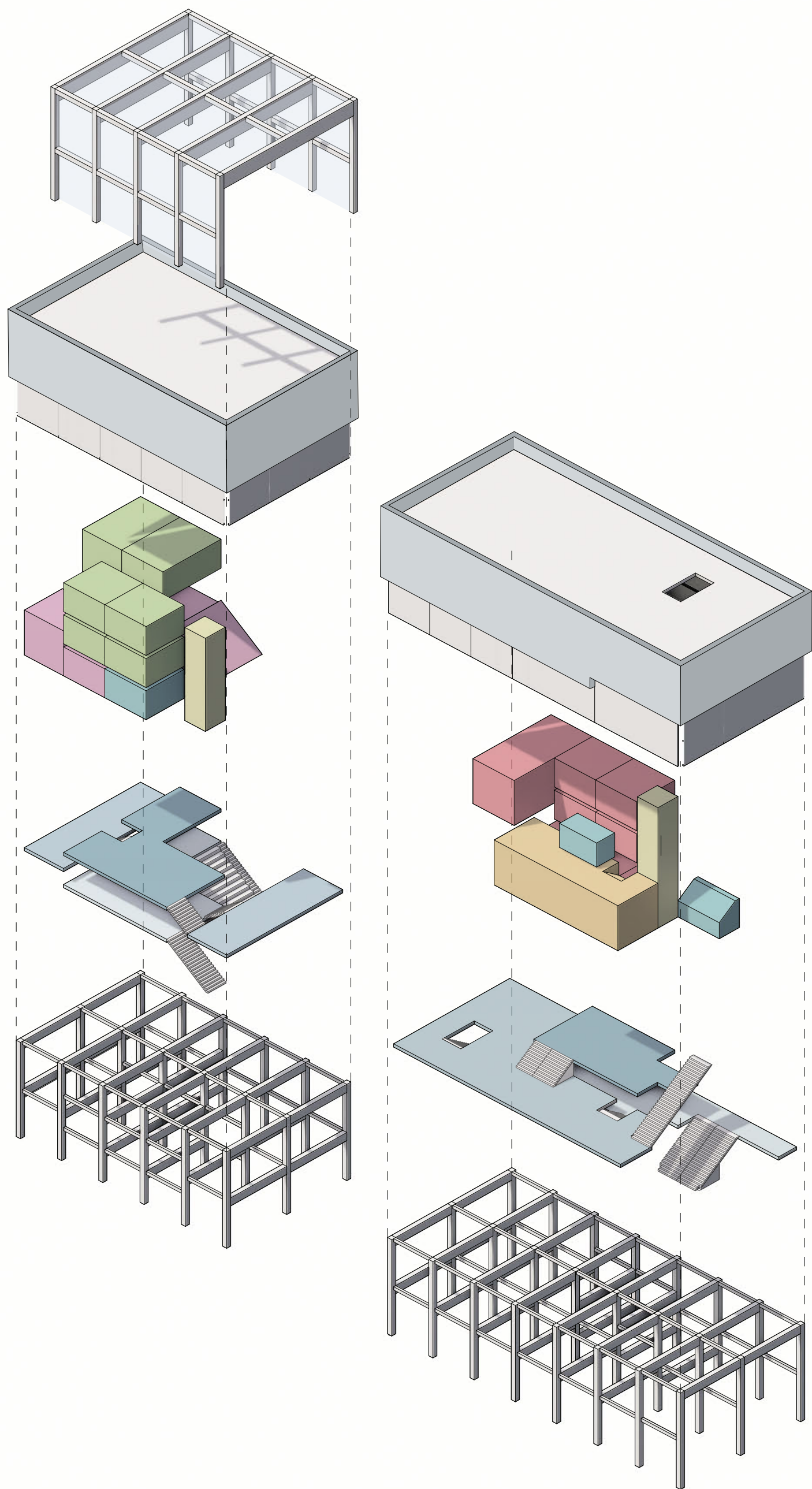
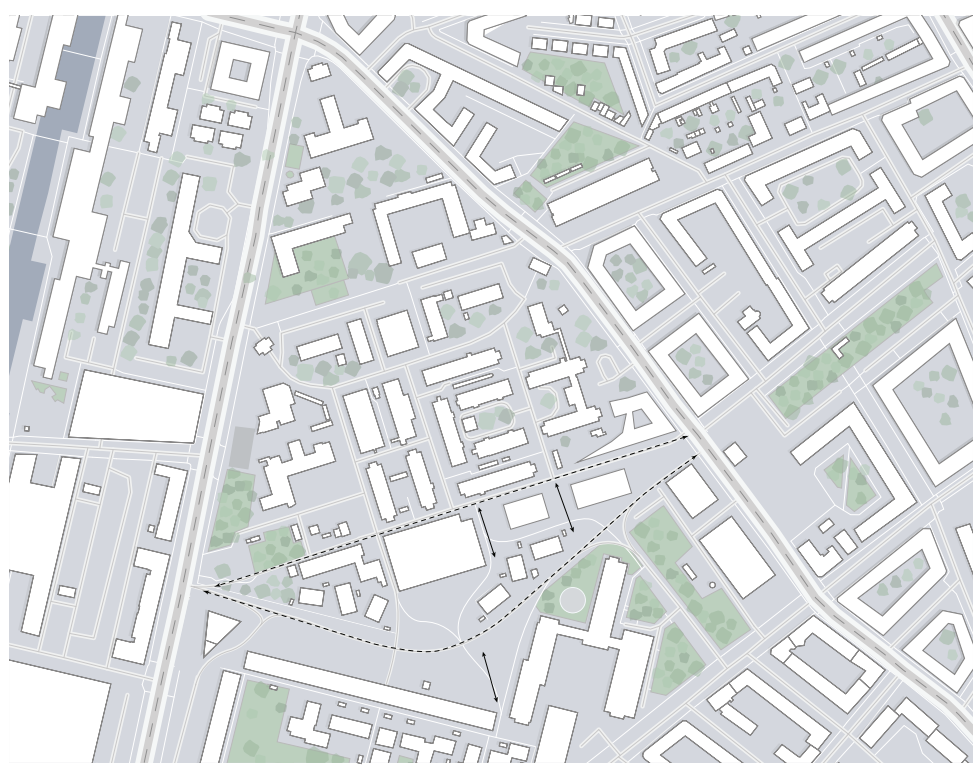
Despite its fences being removed, Sundholm remains divided by physical and mental boundaries, causing the neighbourhood to remain socially isolated from its surrounding neighbourhoods.



The main potential lies in improving connectivity, strengthening its current assets and providing new meeting spaces where the Sundholm community can interact with its surrounding communities.



By improving horizontal and vertical connectivity, adding new routes, and providing a public condenser that serves as an inclusive meeting space, Sundholm can be reconnected to its surrounding neighbourhoods, spatially and socially.



Program

Craft (180m²)

- Woodworking space 54m²
- Pottery studio 36m²
- Storage 54m²

Music (253m²)

- Small practice rooms 8x 18m²
- Recording studios 2x 27m²
- Large rehearsal room 54m²

Toilets (90m²)

Art (286m²)

- Workshop space 70m²
- Art studios 6x 36m²

Cooking (108m²)

- Kitchen 72m²
- Bar 36m²

Free space (1600m²)

Functions for: entrance, circulation, exhibitions, performances, eating, events, meeting.

Floorplan functions

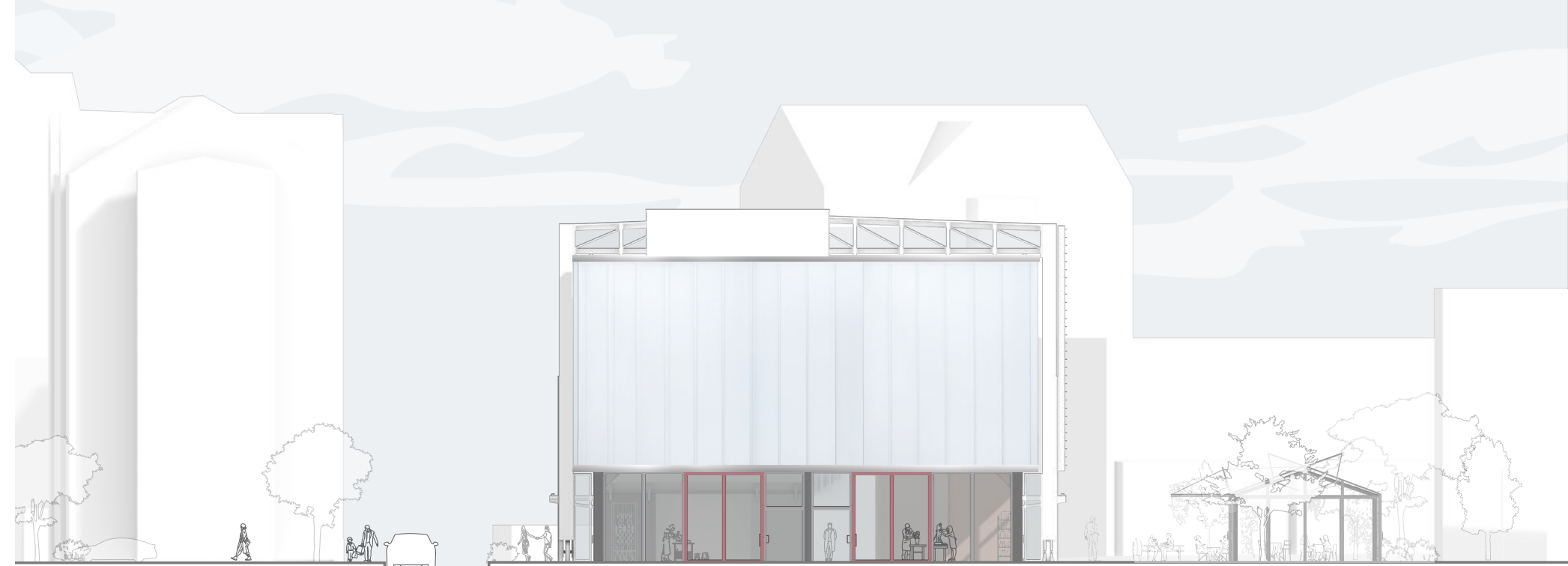
1. Free space (workshop)
2. Woodworking
3. Pottery
4. Storage
5. Toilets
6. Free space (lecture hall)
7. Free space
8. Free space
9. Free space (art)
10. Kitchen
11. Cold storage
12. Bar
13. Toilets
14. Free space (entrance)
15. Technical room
16. Rehearsal space
17. Free space (music)
18. Music studios
19. Free space
20. Free space (art workshop)
21. Art workshop
22. Art studios
23. Free space

The program is oriented based on its contextual relationships and relation between fixed and free spaces. The east building sits in a more secluded position and hosts inward-focused functions, while the west building faces key access points and contains public areas like the entrance hall, exhibition spaces, and outdoor terrace. Each building follows a logic of fixed and free spaces. Free spaces act as transitional zones that connect inside and outside. They serve as spaces that enable creative use and provide opportunity to extend fixed program. Through opening facade panels, free space can become one with the outdoors and blend the boundaries between in and outdoor activity.

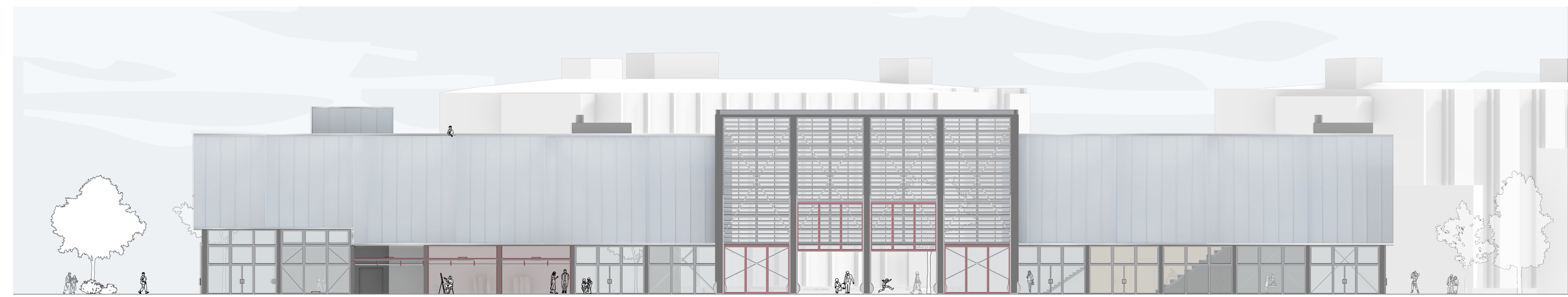




South



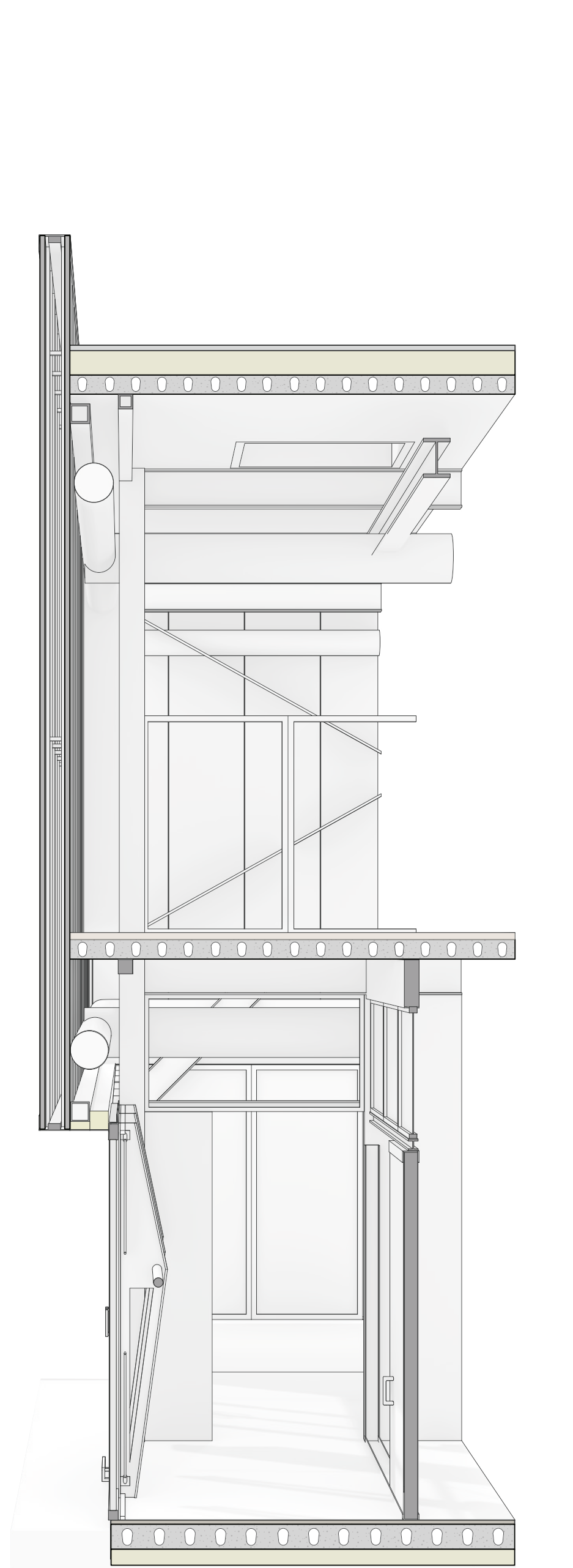
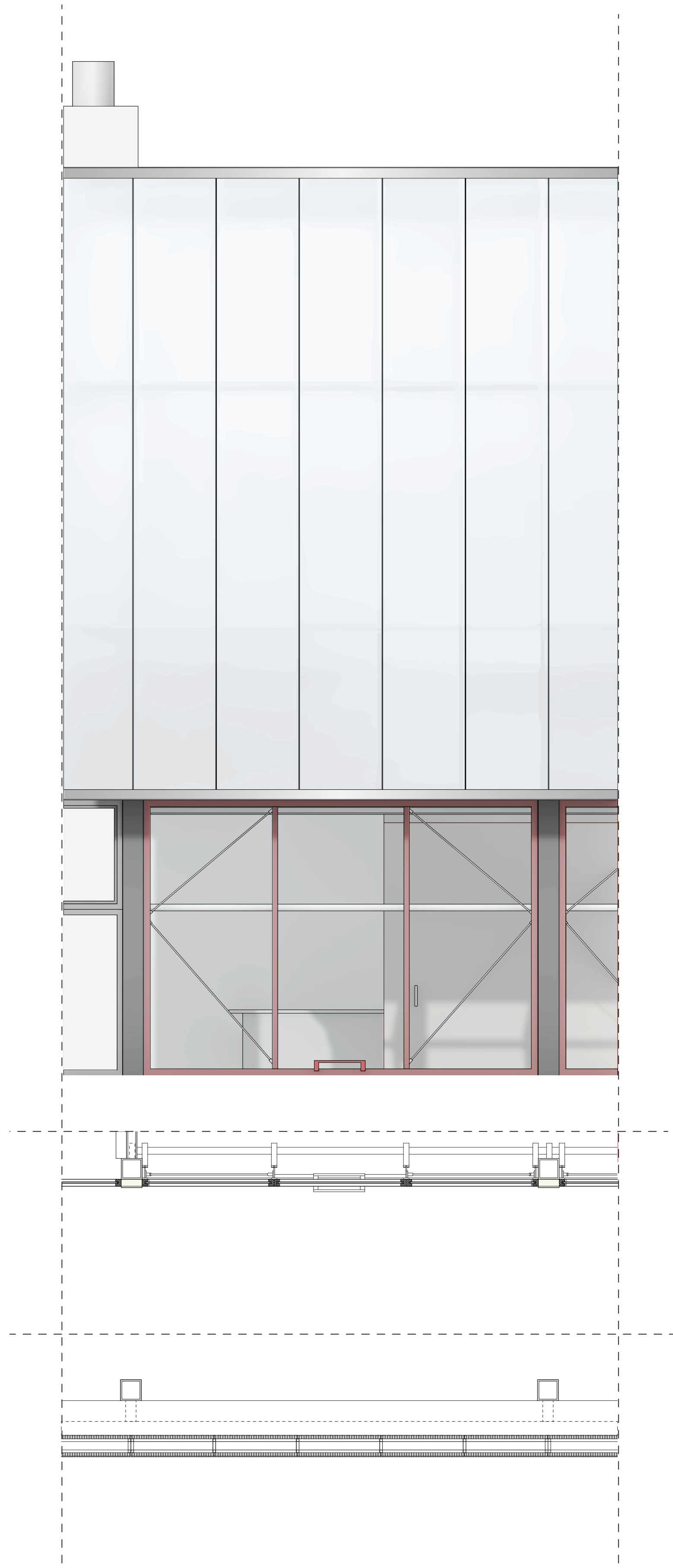
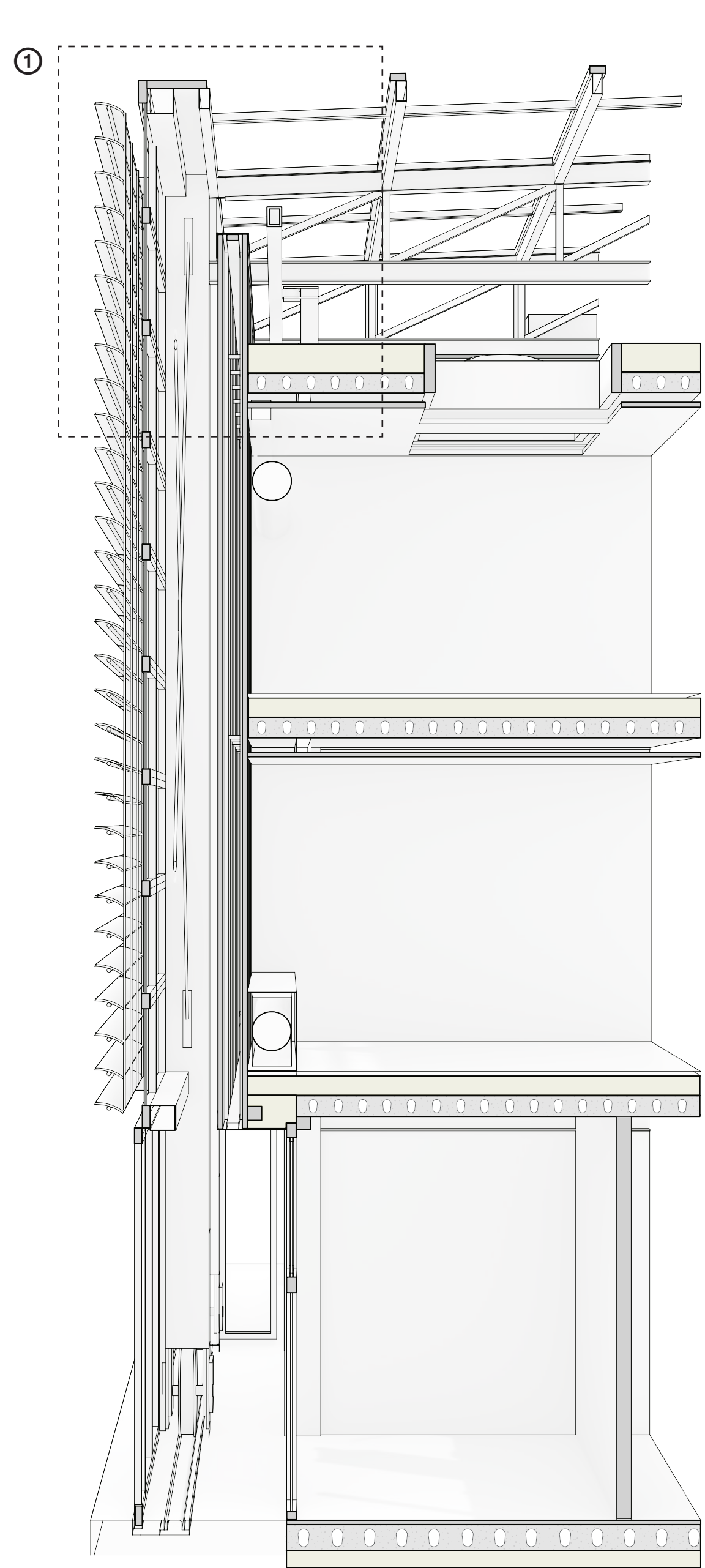
West



North



East



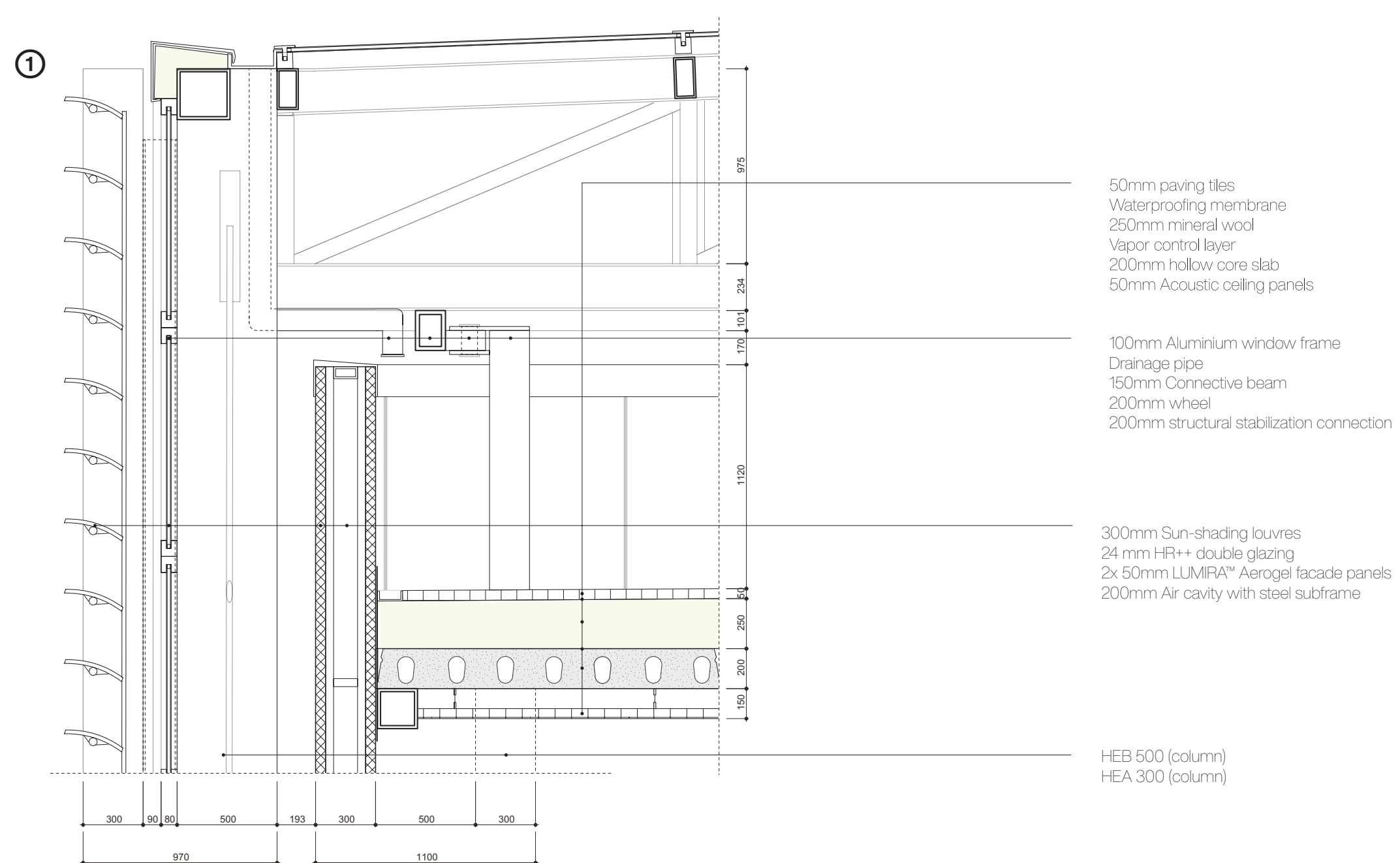
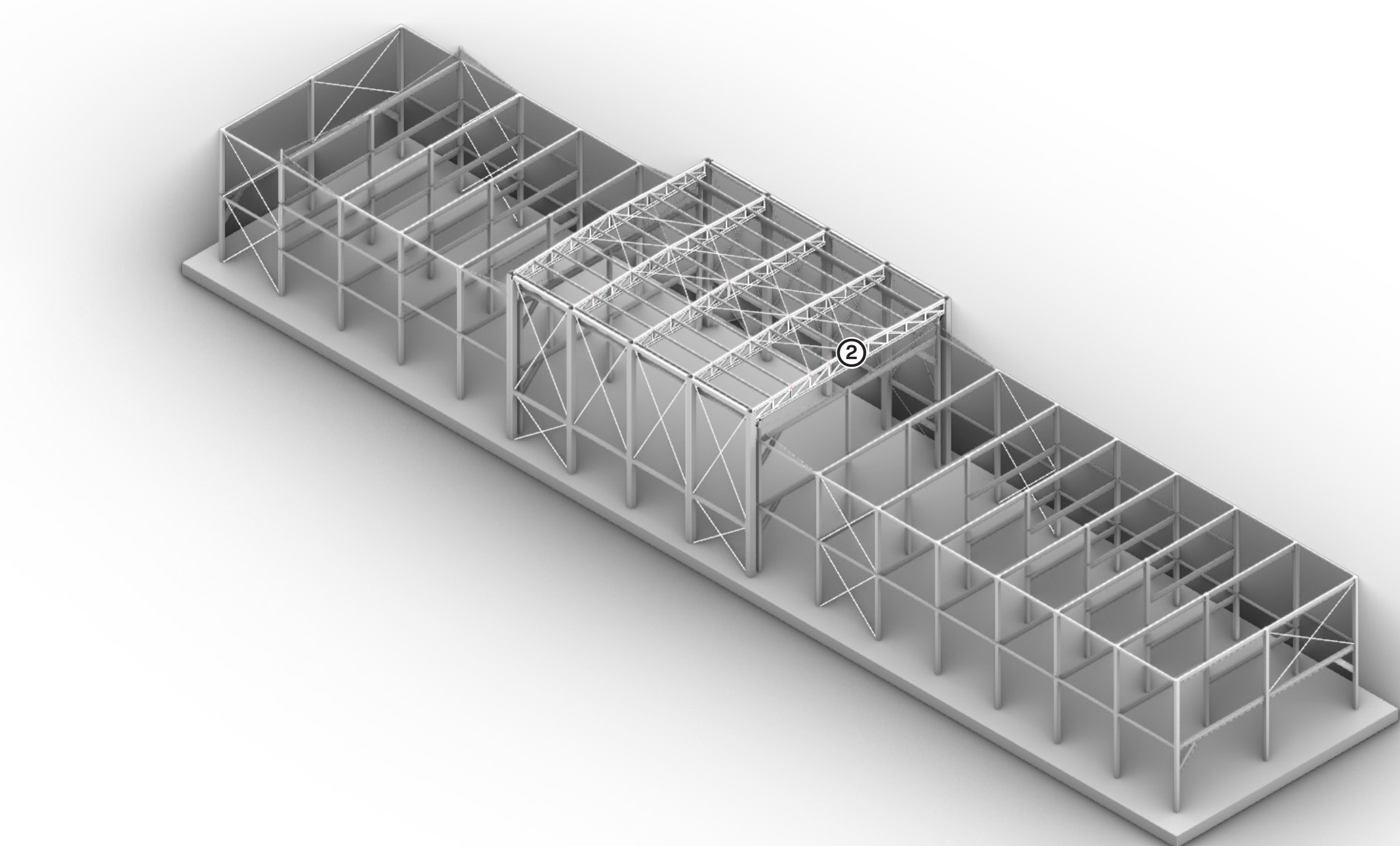
Building structure

Because of the designs intent to extend its functional lifespan, the building structure is designed to be durable and support future adaptations. It uses steel frame construction with hollow core slab floors. The structure is placed in a grid layout of 6 by 9 metres, this open floorplan allows for future space reconfiguration.

Stability is achieved through wind braces and corner profiles, to maximize the openability of the building's facades all around.

The moving structure uses large truss beams spanning over 20 metres and can slide to connect the two building parts. It slides using industrial crane-inspired wheels on rails, expressing a heavy-duty industrial look.

Its stability is created through leaning on the building, connected by a wheel that allows for transfer of wind forces throughout the fixed building structure. It connects to the other building with airtight rubber flaps that wrap the façade, improving the airtight connectivity, embracing the center as part of the indoor space.



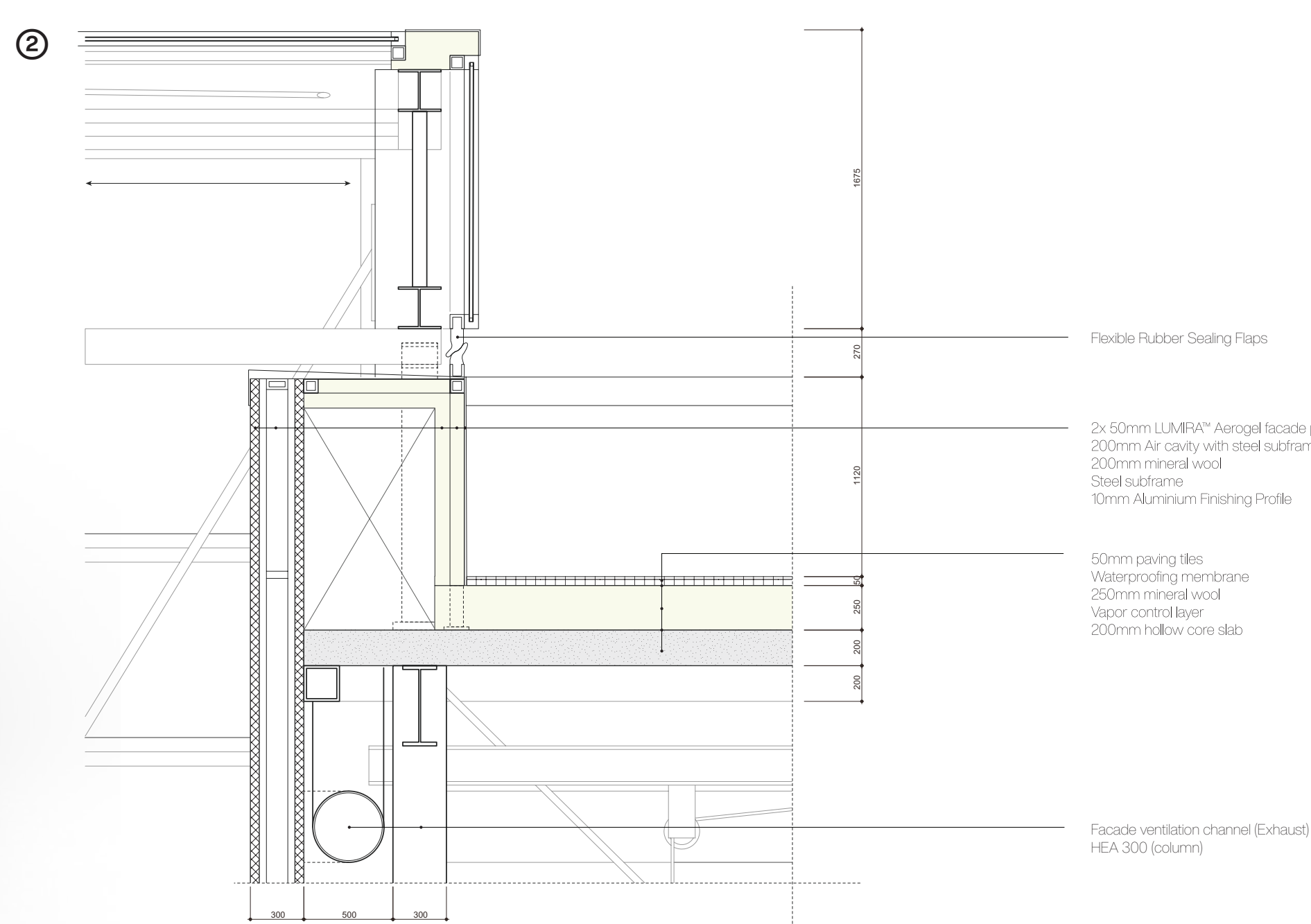
Materiality

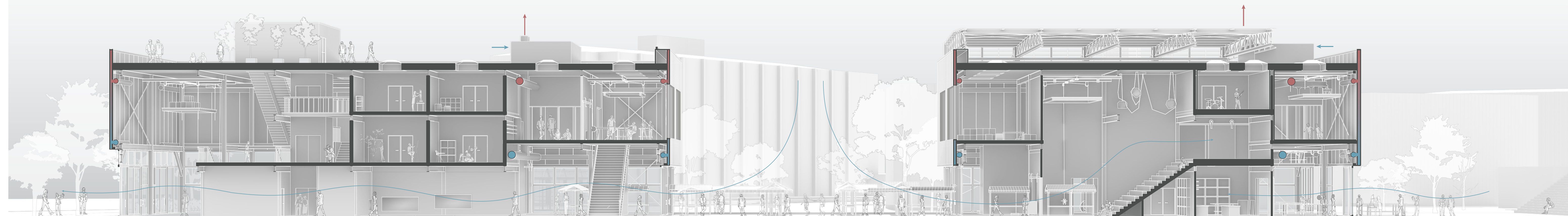
The building's material expression is defined by its functionality. Continuing on Sundholm's industrial past, the building expresses itself as an industrial construction, with its key element – the moving construction – being the central part of the building. This expression of dark steel with glass continues around the building, wrapping around the ground floor to provide visible activity at eye level.

The ground floor facades can open through sliding and pivoting doors that blur indoor and outdoor boundaries. This adaptability is expressed through exposed steel frames and a red colour indicating its difference from the non-adaptable parts.

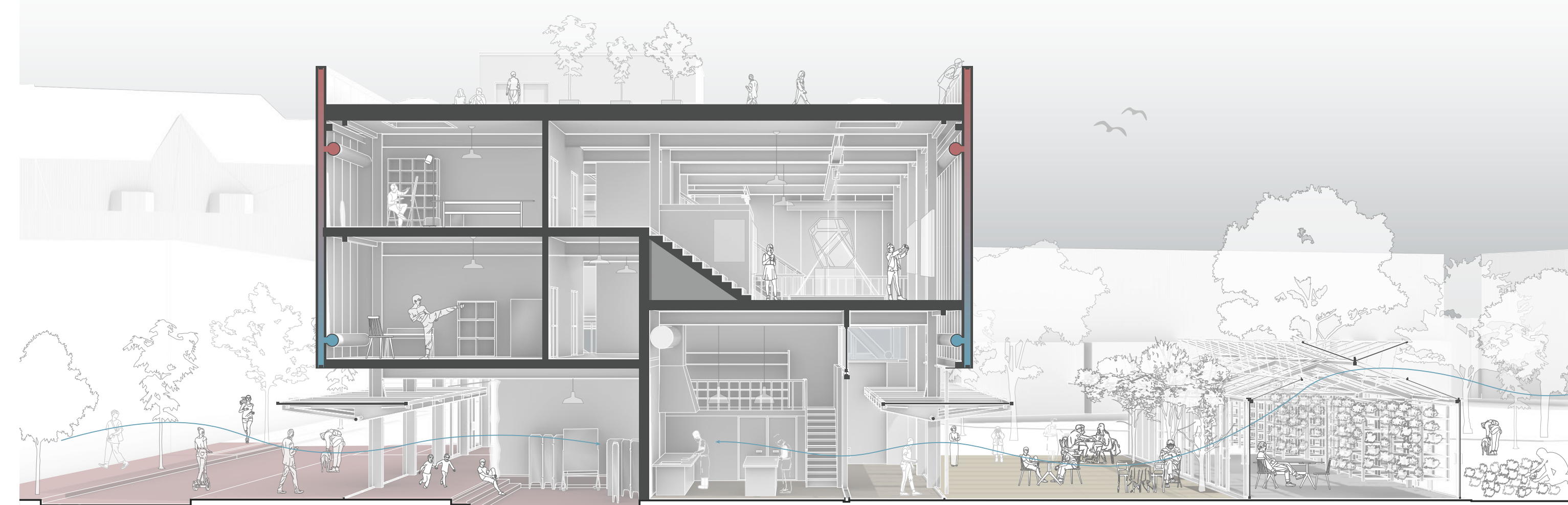
This dark glass-steel expression is contrasted by the white and uniform block that covers the top floors of the building. This façade is meant to express the ambiguous character of the building and provides visible activity in the form of shadows and produces a glow at night. Through its fully transparent properties, it allows the entire building to be filled with natural daylight.

The polycarbonate facade consists of 6-metre-wide airtight panels, formed by two layers of polycarbonate with a 200mm air cavity, allowing for excellent thermal resistance and providing the ability to control the air and reuse its generated heat in winter to heat the building.



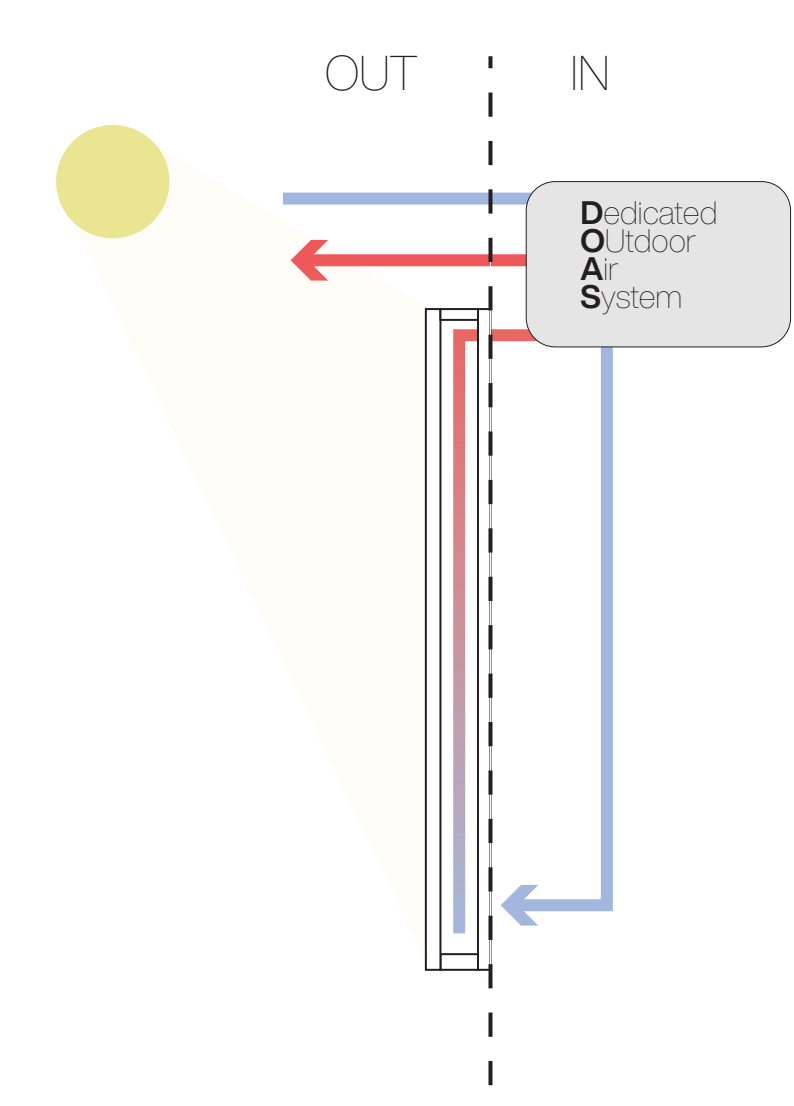


AA



BB

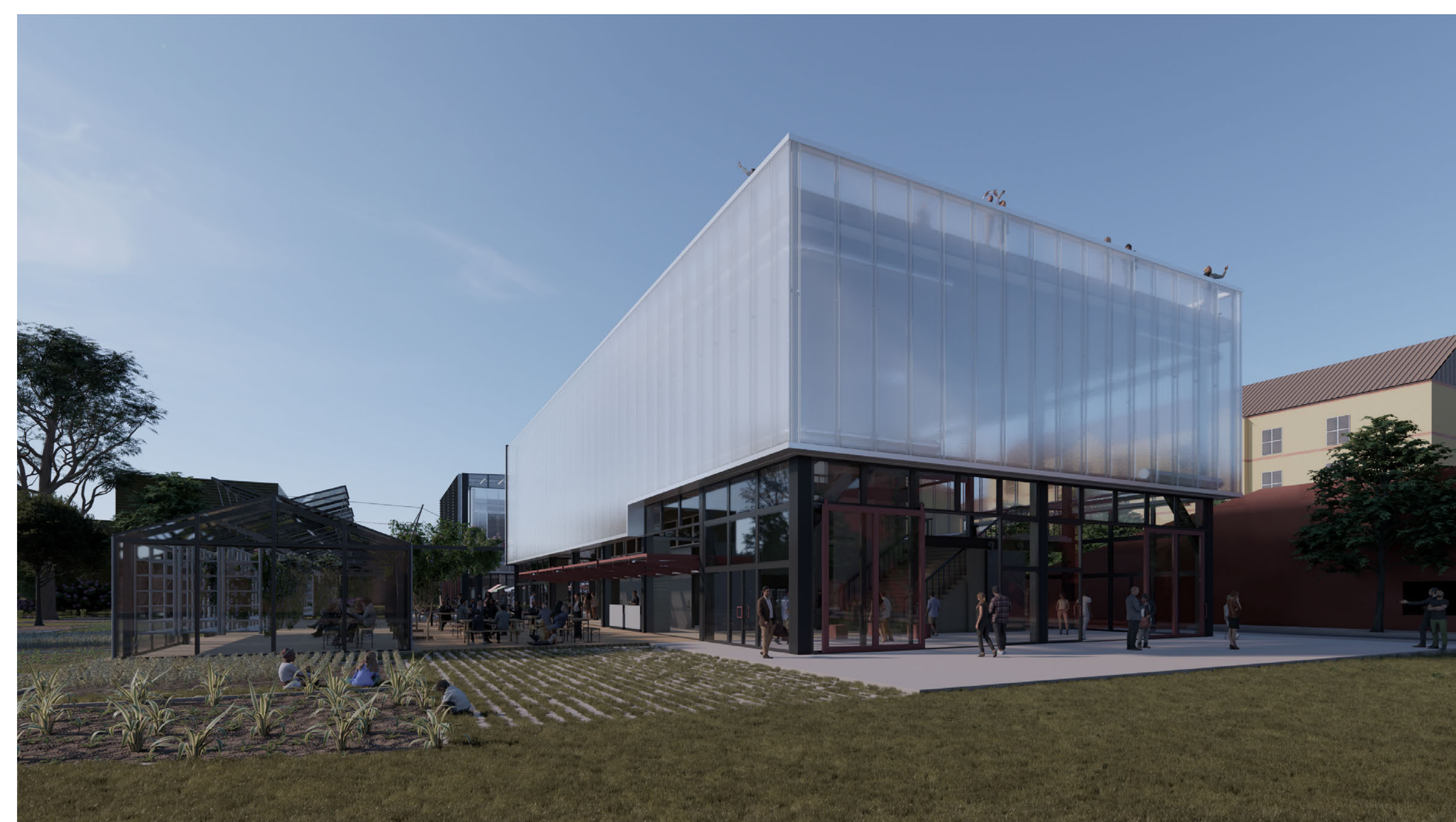
Summer climate principles



The façade system is ventilated by supplying fresh air to the base of the double-skin façade via a Dedicated Outdoor Air System (DOAS). This airflow keeps the façade cool by exhausting the warm air through the top.

Ventilation is achieved through a mix of natural and mechanical ventilation. Openable façades enable natural ventilation in shared and free-use spaces, while enclosed rooms are supplied with fresh air via mechanical ventilation units.

Solar panels on the roof provide renewable energy and rainwater is collected and used for toilet flushing and irrigation in the greenhouse and agricultural beds.

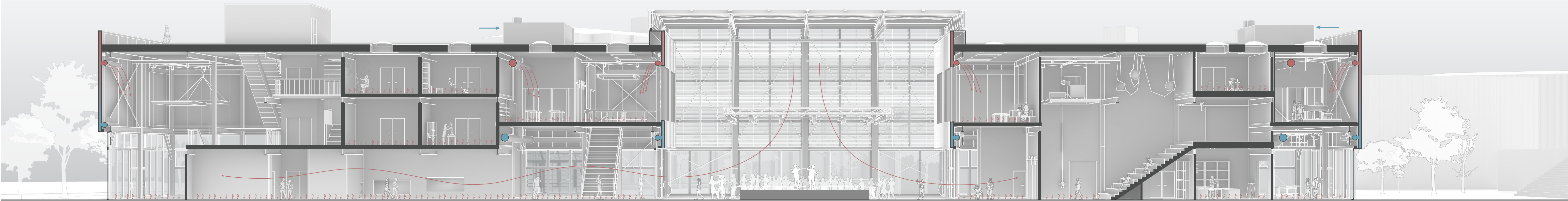


Summer use

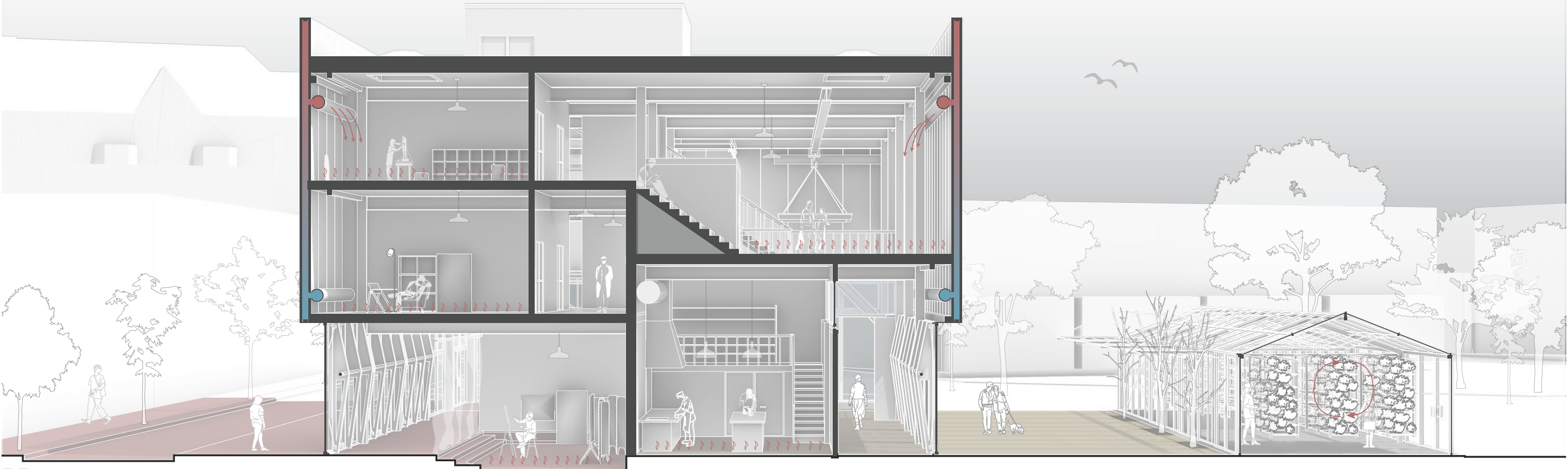
By leaving the center of the building open, it allows for a large open space between two buildings, perfect for hosting outdoor events like markets. The main open space, positioned at the end of the road from Sundholm can activate its surroundings by enabling outdoor activities in and around the building. These outdoor activities can extend throughout the building. Towards the Fabrikken, the functionality of the workshops can extend outwards; the sliding doors open up towards this plaza, which crawls up the roof and provides a nice place in the sun for relaxation. These stairs could simultaneously serve as a place to sit, have informal gatherings, meetings, and performances, while workshops take place from within the building and extend outwards.

Through opening the facade towards the greenhouse, the greenhouse can become a terrace connected to the indoor kitchen and bar. The plant covered shades the outdoor terrace between the building and the greenhouse. The greenhouse is surrounded by agricultural beds for urban farming.

On the adjacent side near the road, a red carpet connects to the red kindergarten with the art area, and the tilting facade panels provide small covered areas that people on the sidewalk walk underneath, inviting people to go inside.

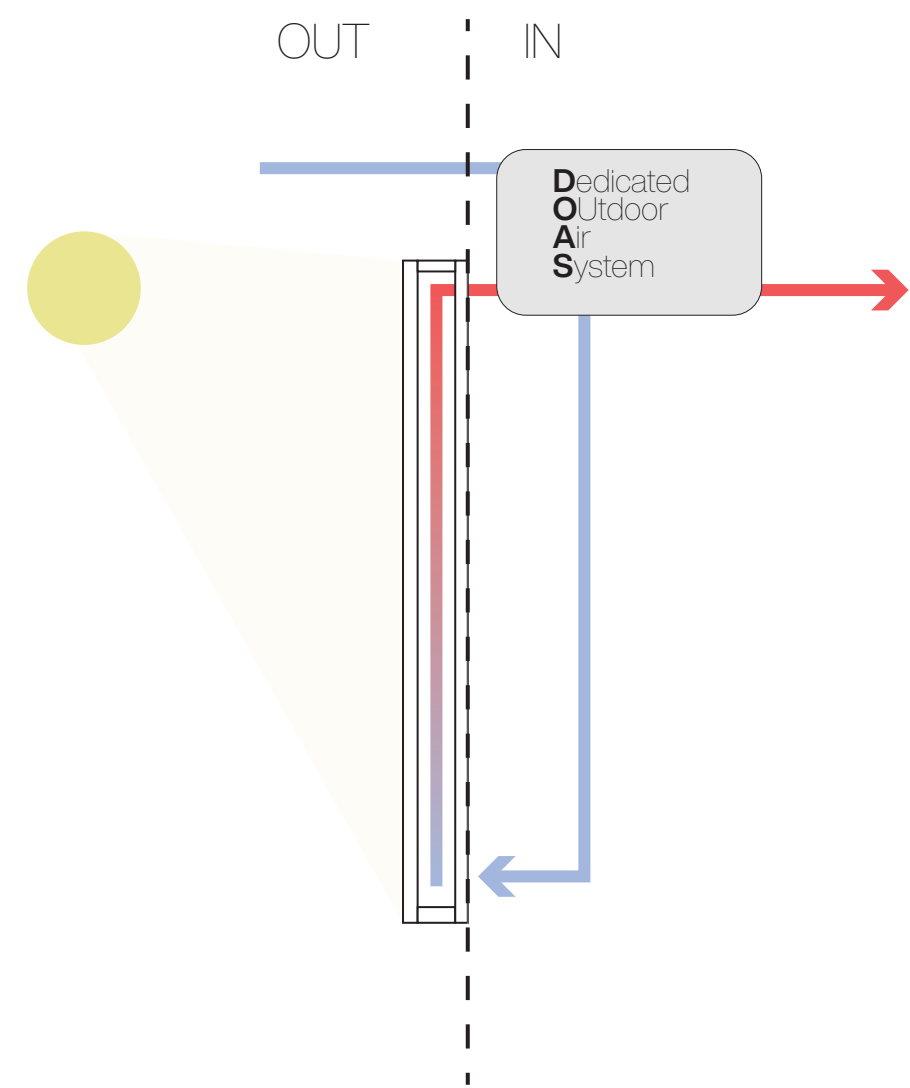


AA



BB

Winter climate principles

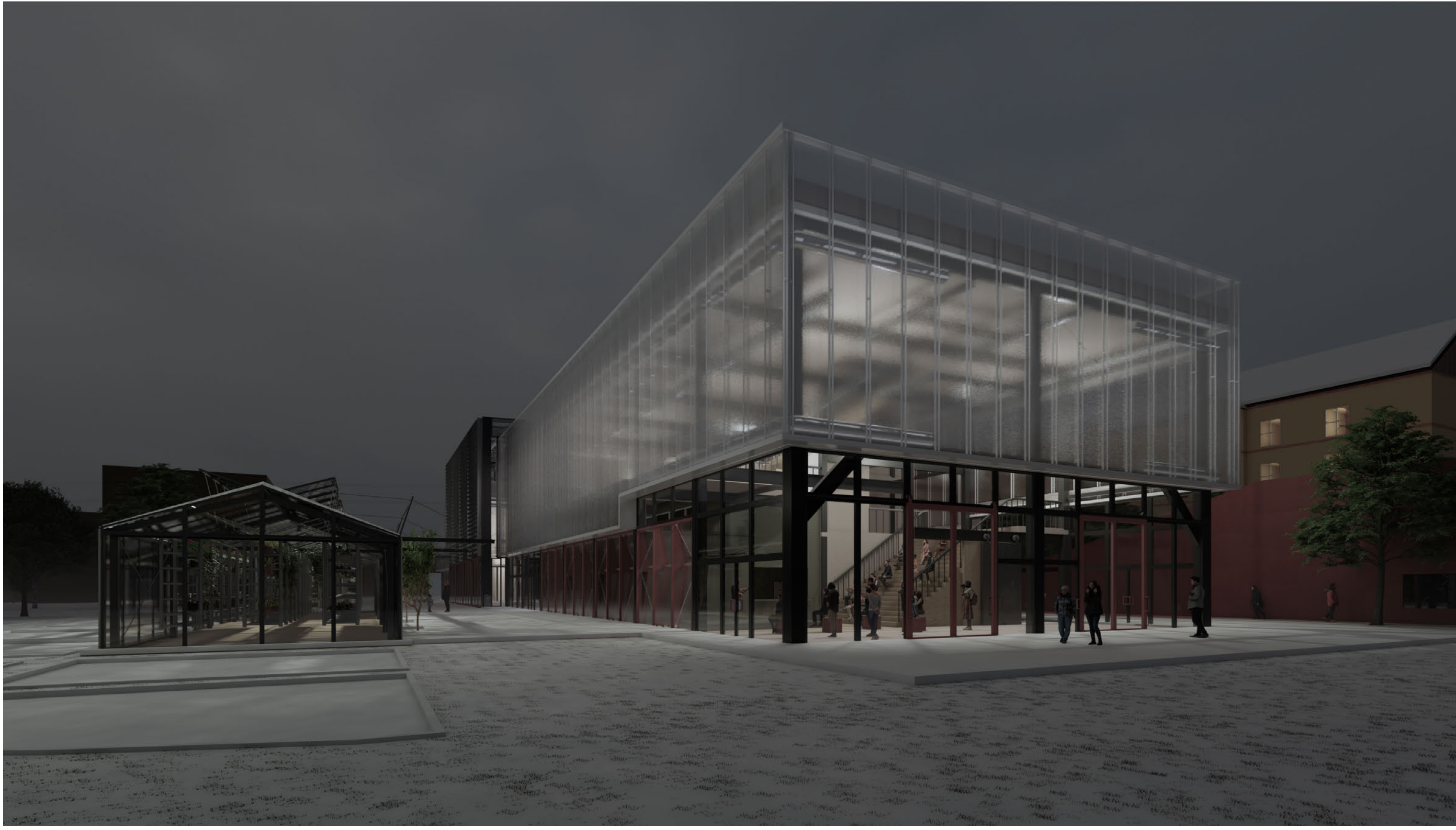


In winter, the Dedicated Outdoor Air System (DOAS) that supplies fresh air to the base of the double-skin polycarbonate façade redirects the collected heat to support the building's underfloor heating.

When the façades are closed, the main ventilation is provided through mechanical ventilation units. This air is preheated by reusing the heat generated from the air rising within the façade cavity, enhancing energy efficiency.

Heating in both buildings is supplied by a shared heat pump system connected to a thermal energy storage system.

Solar panels on the roof provide renewable energy and rainwater is collected and used for toilet flushing and irrigation in the greenhouse.



Winter use

In winter, the building's functionality turns inward, making use of the free spaces that previously acted as buffers between inside and outside. These areas, which once allowed outdoor functions to blend into the building, now become part of the indoor program. They can be used for meetings, gatherings, events, or personal use. The greenhouse now fulfills its true role—fully enclosed and functioning as an urban farm throughout the winter months.

By closing off the central part of the building, large-scale indoor events can be hosted, allowing the two buildings to function as one and connecting all the free spaces.

Through adaptive zoning using sliding walls, these areas can also be closed off to host separate smaller events, while enabling climate-adaptive zoning that allows certain programs to extend outdoors during transitional seasons.

With the building's use now mostly inward-facing, the suspended ceiling storage system becomes especially useful. It transforms the entrance into a small performance or lecture space (see render above). By lowering the platform, it becomes a stage, and the modular blocks stored above can be used as flexible seating.