



European 15 Norway – Productive Cities 2

European 15 – “Productive Cities 2” addresses the issues of resources, mobility and equity, both in spatial and social terms.

In this session of European, we take the competition to Norwegian towns in rural areas and look at the effects of centralisation. In this regard, European 15 offers challenges at both territorial and local scales: Can young architects find solutions that contribute to a productive balance between urban and rural areas?

There are three Norwegian sites in European 15 which, each in their different ways, raise complex issues about the interaction between the rural and the urban, the local and the global. While the Norwegian sites are scattered throughout the whole country, they share some similarities. Each town inhabits a unique position in a network of relationships within collective knowledge, industries and ecosystems.

Rivers and waterways are central landscape elements in all of this year's project areas. **Guovdageaidnu** (Kautokeino) originated as a trading place in a bowl in the terrain, and the river was important both as infrastructure and livelihood. **Raufoss** would not have the leading industry it has today without the river which made it possible to produce electricity to operate the emergent factories. **Rødberg** is a significant supplier of hydropower to the common European market.

Networks constitute a very important issue in European 15, as urban settlements have their unique advantages and challenges in this regard. In Rødberg, the architects are encouraged to investigate what the Kongsberg region's expertise in driverless buses could imply for the development of Rødberg and its territory. Guovdageaidnu still harbours a nomadic culture linked to reindeer husbandry, while renewed with snowmobiles and drones; Guovdageaidnu is now fighting to reopen the airstrip to improve connections with other towns in Norway and Sápmi. In Raufoss, participants may investigate how new connections between the industry park and town can help create a vibrant urban ecosystem combining the high-tech with the people-oriented, while exploring the river as a connective element.

As architects, you should enter the competition with an open mind for resources available on the sites. By creating new links between existing on-site resource elements, something new may be formed. For Guovdageaidnu, it is essential that the architects recognise that reindeer husbandry, which employs over 370 man-years, is closely linked to vulnerable nature that is strongly under pressure from other forces. In Rødberg, the competition participants may propose concepts that strengthen the primary industries throughout the area of Numedal. Raufoss represents manufacturing excellence with a hyper-modern, but gated, industrial park, producing space rockets in a town in the middle of a fixed agricultural territory.

Raufoss is the only site this year anticipating population growth in the near future, making it necessary to build a denser town to accommodate greater numbers without

expanding outwards onto arable land. The densification effort starts in the core of Raufoss, on the project site; the municipality expects to be presented with ideas for vibrant social public spaces as a starting point for this scheme. As of now, the high-tech milieu of the manufacturing industry is not mirrored in the town centre of Raufoss, which lacks activity, public amenities and places for people to socialise.

Rødberg is on the brink of becoming an outpost in the mountainous regions of southern Norway. Still, the inhabitants have everything, in their own way: The farming community is vital, the quality of the natural surroundings attract a flux of thousands of second home dwellers, and the digital knowledge networks in the Kongsberg region result in concepts such as 'the green corridor' which runs through Numedal. What's lacking is ideas for how to activate the town centre. This comes down to introducing attractive programmes, well-functioning public spaces and an improved flow of movement, both within the town itself and in the wider context.

Guovdageaidnu is 'the heart of Sápmi', home to the indigenous Sámi people. Guovdageaidnu is important to the world as a stronghold of Sámi language and culture; the inhabitants fight to reorganise and enhance the role of the place as a linguistic bastion. The town is a melting pot for global competence in education, reindeer herding and creative industries. The *siida* is a Sámi concept for organising both social and productive activities. While the concept itself is ancient, it may be reimagined for European 15. Situated near the Arctic, Guovdageaidnu is also a place where climate change is clearly noticeable. For European 15, we have commissioned 'Voices of Guovdageaidnu,' a reader made by the community itself, to provide a better understanding of the place and culture.

For the Norwegian sites, the backdrop of the competition is the ongoing restructuring of municipalities and counties, and how the urban areas participating in the competition can position themselves for the future. How can urban settlements become, and remain, attractive meeting places and locations for innovative industries? How can rural towns step up in order to keep their valued inhabitants around, rather than losing them to the pull of bigger cities? Keeping an eye on the themes of resources, mobility and social capital, the competitors need to work within the context of each site to examine new forms of mobility and connectivity, while keeping in mind how designing public space can contribute to value creation both socially and economically.

All the municipalities of European 15 have an element of necessity as a driver for hosting the competition. Demographic changes, new demands for education and expertise and the struggle for natural resources are all challenges which the municipalities have to face in a shrewd manner.

We are delighted that you have chosen to participate in European 15 with one of the Norwegian sites as your case. We look forward to a multitude of contributions and wish you the best of luck in the competition!

Site Brief – European 15 – Guovdageaidnu (Norway)

Site representative
The municipality of Guovdageaidnu
Actors involved
The municipality of Guovdageaidnu

Team representatives
Architect, urban planner, landscape architect
Expected skills with regards to the site's issues and characteristics
Interdisciplinary team constellations are encouraged

Communication
Anonymous publication – online and in an exhibition – after the 1 st jury round

Jury – 1st evaluation
With the participation of the site representatives
Jury – prize selection
Ranked Selection: With Winner (12,000 euros), Runner-up (6,000 euros) and Special Mention (no reward)

Post-competition intermediate procedure
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- National workshop following the prize ceremony in Oslo with the site representatives, rewarded teams (winner, runner-up and special mentions).- Workshop on site with client, site representative and winning team (possibly also with other rewarded teams).

Mission given to the selected team(s) for the implementation
<p>The commission given to the winner is depending on the outcome of the competition. Examples of possible commissions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- winning team(s) may collaborate with the municipality in further planning strategies- new and highly interesting proposals will be appreciated and can be followed up by the municipality- possible participation in elaborating the school concept further or even an invitation to a future architectural competition- the municipality has funding for landscape interventions related to new opportunities for connections and mobility, as well as other infrastructural strategies

Table of Contents

European 15 Norway – Productive Cities 2	2
Site Brief – Guovdageaidnu	3
Table of Contents	4
Letter from the Mayor	5
Introduction	6
Global, National and Regional Context	
A Networked Territory	7
Human Coupled Eco-systems	8
The Traveller	9
The (last) Sámi Frontier	10
Study Area	
Study Area and Project Site	11
The Brim, the Bowl and the River	12
Home is Where my Heart is	15
Events	16
Area Planning in Guovdageaidnu	17
Guidelines for Land Use	19
Project Site	
Project Site	20
The Municipal Plan for Land Use in Márkan	21
Site Images	22
Points and Traces of Interest	23
Fields of Changes	24
Matrix of Present Projects for Guovdageaidnu	25
Matrix Reader	26
Competition Assignment and Guidelines	29
Commission for the Winners	31
Site Images	32
The Jury	34
About European Norway	36

As the Mayor of Guovdageaidnu, I believe our participation in European 15 represents a unique possibility to revitalise Guovdageaidnu, build a fundament with the elements of both preservation and development, and thus save a community which, against all odds, is still considered one of the strongest indigenous communities in the world.

The most important employers in Guovdageaidnu are the reindeer herding industry and the public sector. However, many reindeer herders are forced to reduce their herds or even quit due to the loss of land to new purposes, with the result of reindeer overpopulation in the lands which are left. Despite this, I truly believe that the reindeer herders have a bright and vital future ahead, with the implementation of new technologies and new business models strengthening the traditional reindeer herding.

Guovdageaidnu, like many other smaller communities, is fighting a continuous battle against centralisation – with especially the national level attempting to either downsize or shut down public services in rural areas in the name of cutting down public expenses. Another way we experience this is through tighter financial contributions from government to municipalities, with the aim of having the municipalities implement digital and other smart solutions yet again to cut public expenses. However, with relatively vast geographical distances in rather harsh climatic environments, combined with the special role Guovdageaidnu plays as a Sámi community, the municipality has so far managed well in its battle to preserve functions and services being locally accessible. There are also some new possibilities represented in the merging of Troms and Finnmark counties, where two of Norway's northernmost regions are being merged into one starting in 2020, making it relevant to discuss both internal restructuring of functions and services as well as moving new functions from the state level down to the regional level.

Employment decline in the public sector in rural areas creates great need for new jobs in the private sector. Without success in this area, the ongoing centralisation and continuous job cuts will pose a serious threat to the survival of Guovdageaidnu as an independent and vital municipality. Following that, this also represents a threat against perhaps the last stronghold of the indigenous Sámi culture and language. We are not there yet and still have the initiative ourselves. A strengthened local economy, newly granted external funds for restructuring and developing of business, some XL-sized building projects and a lot of small ongoing initiatives make me optimistic about the future of Guovdageaidnu – Kautokeino.

Good luck with the most important mission in your career – we look forward to hearing from you!

Johan Vasara

Mayor
Guovdageaidnu – Kautokeino

Introduction



View over Guovdageaidnu seen from southeast. Photo: Guovdageaidnu municipality

Guovdageaidnu may feel far away from everything, where it lies alone as a small village on the arctic tundra in Finnmark, Northern Norway.

In the dark season, there is hardly no daylight at all, and the temperatures can drop down to 40 below zero for weeks. Despite the harsh and freezing conditions, Guovdageaidnu is at the same time a hot international centre with cooperations all over the world. If you arrive to the town coming from Alta, just in the exact moment when you are passing the Brim¹ and you look down at the Bowl, you see Guovdageaidnu. If it is on an extreme cold and crystal sharp winter day, you can see the narrow stripes of smoke rising straight up from the pipes on every rooftop in the Bowl.

And you see the wide horizon and the big sky, and I think you may find it peaceful. Peaceful it is.

It is liberating to return to Guovdageaidnu, with all its Sámi presence.

–Sara Margrethe Oskal, Voices of Guovdageaidnu²

¹“The Brim, the Bowl and the River” is introduced as a reding of the landscape later in the competition brief.

²“Voices of Guovdageaidnu” is an appendix to the competition brief, see the Complete Site Folder. Voices of Guovdageaidnu is a collection of texts made for Europan, by writers from Guovdageaidnu. Quotes from Voices of Guovdageaidnu appear throughout the competition brief, similar to the quote on this page, by Sara Margrethe Oskal.

Previous page: Historical photo of the old bridge in Guovdageaidnu. Photo: Guovdageaidnu municipality

A Networked Territory



Diehtosiida is located in the middle of Guovdageaidnu, housing the Sámi University of Applied Sciences and other institutions connecting Guovdageaidnu to other parts of the world. ©Kartverket

If you grow up in Guovdageaidnu, you probably know someone on the other side of the planet Earth. Despite its peripheral location on the plateau of the arctic tundra of Northern Norway, with one way in and one way out, Guovdageaidnu has strong and close connections with people all over the world. Especially to indigenous people, locally referred to as brothers and sisters.

At the age of 16, you probably have friends in every corner of the world. You have a friend among the nomadic Nenets of Siberia, who told you that your village, with its 40 degrees below zero, is actually warm and cosy compared to the 70 degrees below in Siberia. You have a friend among the Mayas of Guatemala, who actually spends a lot of time playing Minecraft just like you. And you have a friend among the Maoris of New Zealand, who like the power of the Haka dance but love the groove of a smooth saxophone. You have actually met these friends physically, not just online. And you have met them in Guovdageaidnu, because every road leads straight to Guovdageaidnu.

Over the last decades, Guovdageaidnu has established its status as a beacon for indigenous people all over the world, because of their innovative and strong focus on preserving language and culture. Every month of the year, several groups from other indigenous institutions worldwide visit Guovdageaidnu to learn how to keep their own people alive, linguistically and culturally.

Guovdageaidnu is home to a number of Sámi institutions such as:

- International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR)
- International Sámi Film Institute (ISFI)
- Sámi National Theatre Beaivváš (SNTB)
- Sámi University of Applied Sciences (SUAS)
- Training Department of the Sámi Parliament
- Duodji Institute
- Sámi High School and Reindeer Husbandry School

Douglas Sanders, a Canadian professor from the University of British Columbia, has stated: "The Sámi have struggled to gain recognition and to influence events not simply in the four states in which they live, but also at the regional and international levels."

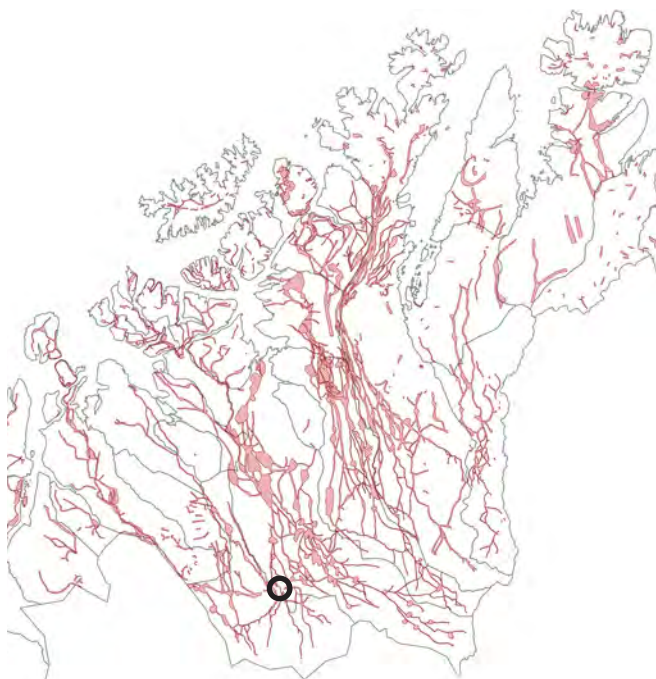
–Johan Klemet H. Kalstad, Voices of Guovdageaidnu

Guovdageaidnu has a strong international position for its pioneering work on new forms of education, language learning and science, mixing traditional knowledge with modern scientific research. There are climate scientists travelling between the White House in Washington and ICR in Guovdageaidnu. Films from ISFI receive awards and are celebrated on the biggest film festivals in the world, while art from the town's artist collective Dáiddadállu is exhibited all over Europe. Guovdageaidnu is also the base for artists making music with members of Led Zeppelin.

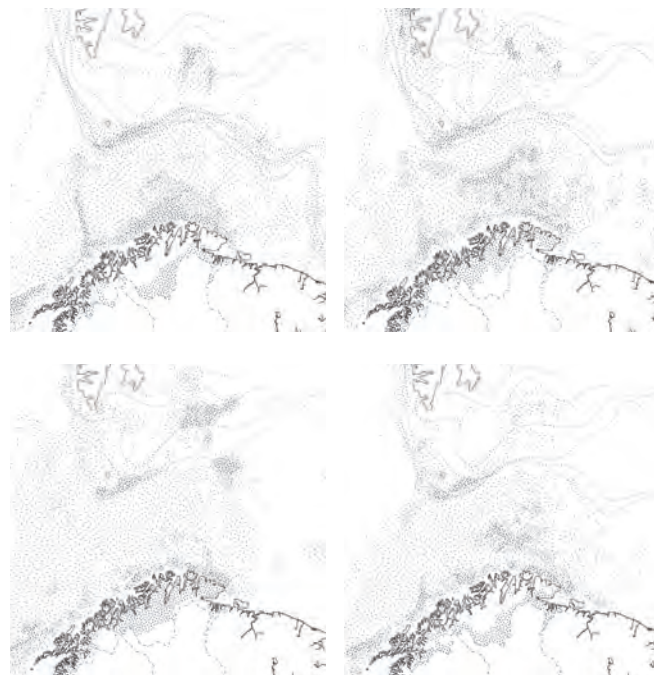


Network map by ICR showing world reindeer husbandry in circumpolar livelihoods. Photo: Eallu/ICR.

Human Coupled Eco-systems



Map of Finnmark showing the reindeer pastures and the migration corridors, moving through the different reindeer districts depending on the season. Guovdageaidnu is marked with a black circle. ©Kartverket



Drawing showing how the territory is characterised by seasonal migration on land (reindeer) and sea (commercial fish stocks). The drawing combines mapped information from the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries and NIBIO Kilden to show seasonal localisation of ocean fishery and reindeer husbandry. Drawing: Kjerstin Uhre

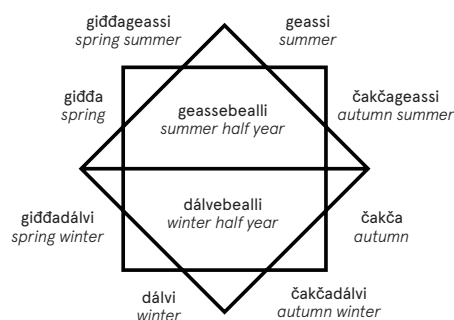
If you travel around the southern part of Scandinavia and tell people you meet that you are Sámi, most people first ask the question: "So, do you have reindeer?" If you are really unlucky, someone may also ask, with genuine curiosity: "Do you still live in a tent?" Nobody of course lives in a tent in Guovdageaidnu anymore, but about half of the people living in the town actually have a reindeer plot that provides a connection to the siida, the reindeer pastoralist districts, and to the right to own reindeer.

The mainstream perception of a Sámi is a person closely connected to the reindeer, and the Sámi people are often referred to as "the people of the eight seasons". While romantic and beautiful, this idea is only a small part of a bigger picture. A person living in Guovdageaidnu today has the same number of fancy gadgets and cool stuff as a person living in downtown Copenhagen, or in Soho, London. And when a citizen of Guovdageaidnu arrives home after a day's work at the office, or returns from working with the reindeer herd on the tundra, he is eager to drop down on the couch to watch the latest episode of «The Walking Dead», on his 70 inches curved flat screen TV with surround sound system.

But despite these similarities between someone in Soho and someone in Guovdageaidnu, there still is a difference. Pride in the Sámi culture is still very strong in every aspect of the society, and children are raised in the old Sámi spirit all the way from kindergarten to high school. Already at kindergarten they learn how to slaughter a reindeer, they learn how to fish with a net under the ice, and they learn where they can find the best cloudberries. A person who is skilled at Sámi handicraft is well regarded in town, and everybody knows that the elders must be deeply respected. In Guovdageaidnu,

people are somehow connected to the eight seasons, and still have a lot of work to do out in the nature in every season. When spring comes after a long and hard winter, many people follow the reindeer migration to the coast. Even many who don't have reindeer themselves, join the migration to help the herders and to spend some days on the stunning tundra when the sun is slowly getting warmer and the nights' lights are beautiful.

Every family in town has, in some unspoken way, its customary area for hunting, fishing and trapping. You fish in the same lakes and follow mostly the same paths as your grandfather did. And you eat every part of the reindeer, except for the tip of the tongue. Your grandfather once told you: if you eat the tip of the tongue, you will become a liar.



Jagi áiggít (seasons). The eight seasons are divided between the half-years of summer and winter. Illustration: Mikkel Nils Sara

The Traveller

«Jodi lea buoret go oru», says an old Sámi saying. It means that it is better to be on the road than it is to stay in one place.

Originally, the Sámi had hunting, gathering and fishing as their means of livelihood. In a diverse economy, people moved from one place to another according to the season, relying on fishing in the sea, rivers and lakes, bird-hunting, berry-picking and gathering. Historians suppose that an over-taxation of the wild reindeer stock led to a decline and gave rise to herding reindeer. Large-scale reindeer herding led to longer migration routes from the mountain plateau in the inland to the coast. In Norway and Sweden, nomadic reindeer herding became an exclusive right for the Sámi in the late 1800s.

The reindeer herders of today still practice a semi-nomadic lifestyle and migrate with the reindeer to the coast every spring and return back to the plateau in late autumn. They have therefore a summer house by the coast, and the “main house” in Guovdageaidnu. The whole family is often joining at the spring-migration, this being the most beautiful time of the year on the plateau and the tundra. It is warm and nice, and during the days you can fish on the ice wearing only a T-shirt. The men stay at the coast with the reindeer, while the women and the children stay in Guovdageaidnu until the school summer holiday starts.

In the summer and especially in July, most of the citizens of Guovdageaidnu spend their time at the coast of Norway and Sweden. July is also the month when the “Sámi Air Force” works at its most intense. (The Sámi Air Force is also known as mosquitos).

These traditional migration patterns have led to a strong connection between Sámi from Guovdageaidnu

and the Sea Sámi people at the coast. Reindeer herders have always been trading their goods from the plateau with the goods that the Sea Sámi have from life at the coast. Reindeer meat and reindeer skins are exchanged with wool and fish from the ocean.

I think that many people in Guovdageaidnu have this «manage» by yourself” philosophy and «verddevuohta» is a part of that. «Verdde» is a person and friend that you have an unspoken “trade agreement” with. You can exchange help or borrow things from them. For instance, we can ask someone to come help us at the reindeer corral, and later we in turn can help them with something. Or we can lend them a car, a snowmobile sledge, a garage or something else. This is a very good thing – you don’t need money to buy services, instead you exchange services with each other. It makes us also less dependent on money.

–Elle Sofe Sara, Voices of Guovdageaidnu

Today Guovdageaidnu wants to offer something special to other travellers around the world, and the municipality is focusing on tourism as a future business for the town. In order to get tourists all the way up to the plateau, an airport will be crucial. There is an abandoned air strip in Guovdageaidnu which was formerly used by the Norwegian Air Force. The municipality is now working hard to get the airport re-opened for civilian aviation.

Sámi culture is very colourful and exclusive[*fine*], and with the right actions done, tourism can be big business in future Guovdageaidnu. At the same time, it is important to determine the right number of visitors and healthy ways to build the tourism industry so it doesn’t compromise the soul and the people of Guovdageaidnu.

Reindeer herd on the move. Photo: Ola Røe



The (last) Sámi Frontier



Sophus Tromholt from Bergen stayed in Guovdageaidnu from 1882 to 1883 to investigate the height of the northern lights. He is best known for the series of photographs from his stay in Finnmark. He photographed landscapes and documented the research station, but primarily he took pictures of the northern population and their lives. In 2013, UNESCO recognised the importance of Tromholt's photographs as part of the world's cultural heritage. The collection became a part of the Memory of the World Register, making it one of the world's most important photography collections. Photo: Sophus Tromholt.

For some 100 years, from about 1850, the official Norwegian policy was that the Sámi should be assimilated into Norwegian society. The assimilation policy was guided by the view that "the only rescue for the Sámi people is to be absorbed by the Norwegian nation". The process was ugly, yet effective. They succeeded, and today the large majority of the Sámi people doesn't know the Sámi language anymore. In the Sámi coastal area, a lot of Sámi define themselves simply as Norwegians.

In Guovdageaidnu, the situation is different. Almost everybody in the village speaks Sámi, and it is the first language used at the school, the church, the police, the grocery store, and around every coffee-table.

On UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, the Sámi language is defined as «definitely endangered».

Guovdageaidnu was never Norwegianised in the same way as our neighbouring municipalities. For example, we managed to keep our Sámi surnames. That is not true everywhere. Today, Guovdageaidnu is the only place in Norway parents plan on moving to if they want to make sure their children will learn to speak Sámi. This is not possible in any of the other municipalities.

-Nils Martin Kristensen, Voices of Guovdageaidnu

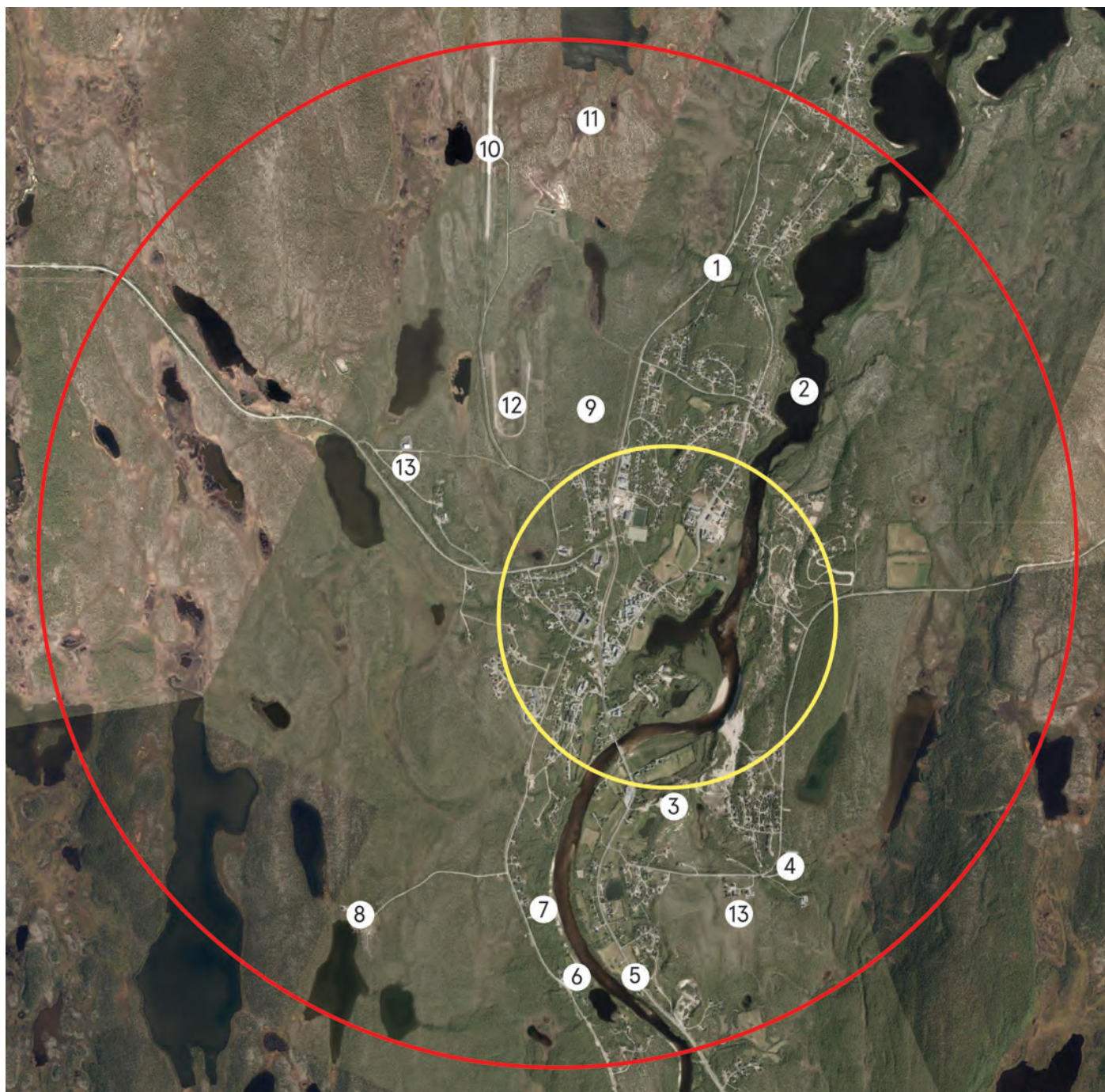
Guovdageaidnu is often called the cultural headquarters of Sápmi.

Despite the fact that the assimilation policy being a thing of the past, many claim it still affects Norwegian state policy. Traditional Sámi hunting methods, like traditional snare catch of grouse and duck hunting in the spring, are forbidden by law. The reindeer herders have to apply for exemption from the law to be able to follow their reindeer across the plateau with modern vehicles. Jobs that earlier required the knowledge of Sámi language, are replaced by digital solutions in Norwegian only.

Statistics Norway anticipates a population decline for Guovdageaidnu of almost 20 % before 2040. This would have significant negative consequences, not only for Guovdageaidnu, but for all of Sámi society. It is therefore important to find answers to how this can be counteracted.

-Johan Ailo Kalstad, Voices of Guovdageaidnu

Study Area and Project Site



The study area and the project site. ©Kartverket

The red circle represents the study area. It contains a scope of landscape qualities and important actors in the community which are relevant to the European competition. This overview is limited to actors within the study area, yet outside the project site, which is represented by the yellow circle.

1. E45 to Alta, Norway
2. The river Guovdageaineatnu, «The River»
3. Guovdageaidnu Church
4. Finnmark Rein slaughterhouse
5. E45 to Enontekiö, Finland
6. Juhls' Silver Gallery
7. Skijump
8. International Sámi Film Institute
9. Future commercial land use, KBA1
10. Guovdageaidnu airstrip
11. Recreational area
12. Ginalvárri reindeer racing
13. Industrial area

The Brim, the Bowl and the River

A trading post on the river

The river Guovdageaineatnu has since ancient times been a meeting point, one which originated Guovdageaidnu. The church site and the River formed a meeting place for transport and commerce, even long before the church was built. From this point, transport, either on the River or with reindeer in any direction, has been a generative force and the point of departure for Guovdageaidnu. Some families are historically well known as experts on transportation of goods and people – traders, so to speak.



Semi aerial view of the river, towards south. Photo: Frank Robert Turi

The Brim and the Bowl

When European came to Guovdageaidnu for days of talks and information, we brought with us cartographic sketches, made by Kjerstin Uhre. She is a PhD researcher who has lived and worked in the town, staying on the east side of the River, walking to and from the university building on the west side every day. She introduced her mental map of the town as a bowl in the wide plain, where the Brim to the open plain has for a long time been considered the town limit. The Brim has the hotel on the top on the east side and Finnmark Rein on the west side. The hotel and the reindeer slaughterhouse “control” the Brim. Uhre’s other mental map was a sketch of the journey from Alta to Guovdageaidnu, passing reindeer fences and a small power station under the road. You travel for hours through Sámi landscape before you reach the Bowl. On the way, you see road signs pointing to places, but you don’t see any built-up structures.



The river and its wetland shore. Photo: Pål Norvoll

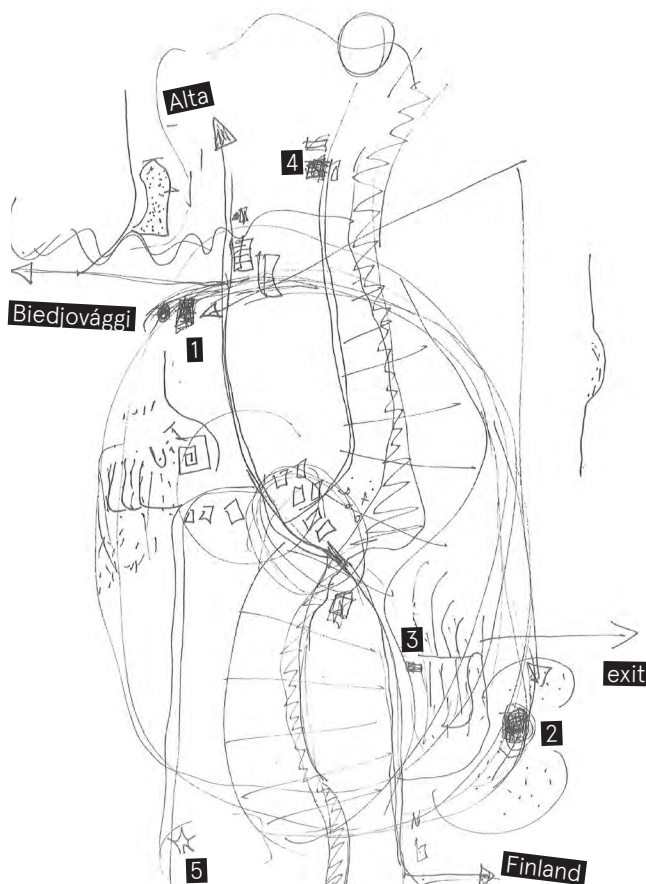
Uhre’s perception of the Brim, the Bowl and the River was highly appreciated by the politicians and our writers and at the workshops. A young woman called it the cradle of Guovdageaidnu.

The growing town along the River and in the Bowl

Guovdageaidnu was completely burned down at the end of WW2. The rise of the town is a result of government planning systems and procedures after the war, and later from 1960 onwards. This is a history with varied and conflictual interpretations.

The town originated along the River with small farms (arctic farming). Only one farm is left in the Bowl, holding on to the land between the primary school and the Culture House with its fields. A heroic act in a long family tradition, the last farmer in town.

The school system that was introduced on a larger scale in the 1960s led to building structures that are still very visible and dominant in the Bowl. Both the primary school and the high school is located in the Bowl today. The Bowl and the River have for a long time been the place for education, making children an important part of the life of the Bowl.



1. Thon Hotel Guovdageaidnu
2. Finnmark Rein, slaughter house
3. Guovdageaidnu Church
4. ICR and Beaivváš
5. Juhls' Silver Gallery

Thon Hotel and the slaughter house are framing Guovdageaidnu lying at each side of the brim. Mental map: Kjerstin Uhre

Different planning approaches have led to clusters of housing, making it look like "God has thrown small stones into the landscape" (quote from a Sámi author). However, the Bowl consists of a very interesting family structure of housing with plots shared by generations, organised for the life form of reindeer herders. A consistent dispensation from government plans secures the Sámi family and siida organisation in the town of Guovdageaidnu (see the diagrams of Sunniva Skålnes and Pål Norvoll p. 15 and p. 17).

Along the E45, the town flourished in the Bowl with shops, a post office, hardware stores and grocery stores with the municipal buildings in the middle. NRK Sápmi and GLR, the very popular local radio, are still part of this conglomeration. Most of the artist community, like Dáiddadállu and the Duodji Institute, is also based here. The Culture House, with the Sámi National Theatre Beaivváš and the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry, is located in the Bowl along the River.

Up until the 1970s, when this area was developed, snowmobiles and ATVs were not yet in the market and even private cars were relatively rare. The Bowl was thus the place where Guovdageaidnu lifeforms and build structures took place, found their home.

The River as landscape and lifeform

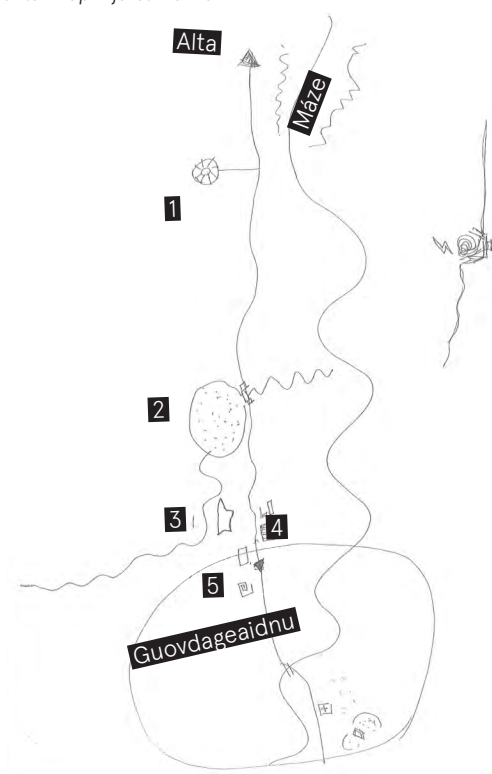
The River changes through the seasons. In the bitterly cold winter, it freezes and connects the two sides of the Bowl as it can be crossed with reindeer, snowmobiles, bikes, on skis, or by walking. It is a place providing winter pleasures for the children, as well as being a location for events. It is the preferred place for ice fishing. In summer, it is a boating paradise with golden sand beaches to be enjoyed on hot summer days. A varied animal life finds its place here.

There is an eagerness in the community to enrich the activities along the River. Seen together with the small bay and the wetlands in the Bowl, the River has great potential for extended public use for everybody, including trails and hot spots for tourists, birdwatchers and all types of visitors. The Nature Centre is deeply into exploring such a new river pattern of possibilities, and

has high hopes for European to propose and visualise concepts hitherto not thought of.

The extensive use of snowmobiles, ATVs and all kinds of new technology is related to reindeer herding, following the seasonal wanderings of the herds. Every household has a private car at its disposal. This development of covering large distances in a shorter time has drained the Bowl of activity. Many are drawn to the larger town of Alta, merely two hours' drive away. Only a petrol station, a shop for building materials and a grocery store south of the bridge are left. Several smaller buildings

1. Separation fence
 2. Cábardasjohka power plant
 3. High School
 4. Pit Stop and Sports Hall
 5. Thon Hotel Guovdageaidnu
- The open landscape outside Guovdageaidnu towards Alta.
Mental map: Kjerstin Uhre



Standing on the brim between the bowl and the plateau with E45 and the sports field close to sight. This plot is a possible connector between the old centre in the bowl and the recently developed commercial site on the plateau 1 km north of the old centre. Looking East, the river is the link between the eastern and western side of the bowl. The terrain shaping the brim can be seen below the mountain plateau on the other side of the river. To the right a mountain with a sloping hill appears in the far distance. This mountain top is part of the Struve Geodetic Arc, a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, to establish the exact size and shape of the earth (1816-1855). Photo: Kjerstin Uhre



in the Bowl are empty, devoid of activity. Contrasting this, the relatively new building of the Sámi University of Applied Sciences is set to forever remain located in the Bowl, connected to all research networks of the world.

Important changes have appeared, and will continue to appear.

The department for education has opened for the use of 5-600 million NOK to co-locate and build a new high school and reindeer husbandry school and the new Sámi National Theatre Bievvás, together on the plain to the north just outside the Bowl. The reason is economical, but the colocation could also pave the way for a possible advanced synergy between theatre and teaching. The new location is north of the Brim towards Alta. This entails an uncertain future for the existing large school in the Bowl. Both young pupils and actors alike are leaving the Bowl.

The supermarket COOP is established in this area north of the brim the other side of E45. The indoor sports and activity hall is here, and the odd diner-like restaurant called PitStop, a remade petrol station, is the first thing you see arriving from the north. A large possible commercial/industrial area, KBA1, is proposed further north from the new school and theatre.

While the program for the European competition is written a big national consulting firm is exploring different alternative models for the entire primary school and kindergarten system. The old school buildings are very old, in bad standards and far too large. The cost of maintaining them amounts to 30 million NOK a year.

Based on this logic, a variety of proposals are possible:

- Demolish the school's existing structures and build a new on the same place, coordinated with a kindergarten and sports facilities.
- Keep and restructure the existing buildings.
- Build the new school in another site; leave or demolish existing structures.

Any of these scenarios will rely on municipal investments rather than state funding. With a vulnerable municipal economy, decisions on these structures can take time; 3-6 years is the likely time span for realising any one of the alternatives. These transformations are on the political agenda, but the government project for the high school and theatre could possibly be built in 2-4 years.

The concept of the bowl, the river and the brim is challenged by the moving out of functions and activities.

A snowmobile is parked outside the Town Hall next to the cars. Snowmobiles are as usual as the car during winter. Photo: Svein Solheim



Home is Where my Heart is



A house in Guovdageaidnu rarely stands alone. It is usually accompanied with subsidiary buildings such as the áiti (---) and elements of the working garden, recreational garden or mixed garden. Photo: Magnus Hætta

The two different types of lots or gardens

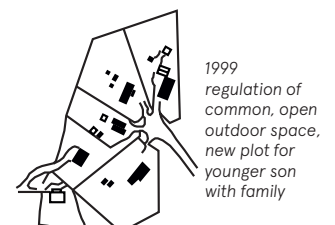
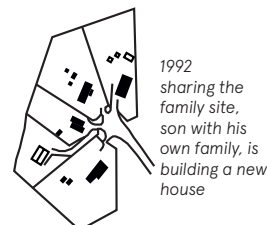
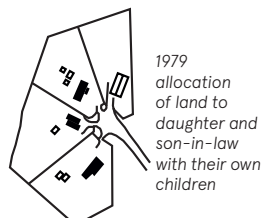
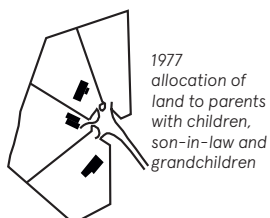
The Sámi concept meahcci, which translates to “outlying field”, is central to understanding the gardens and settlements in Guovdageaidnu. The term is used to describe most of the land outside the built-up area of the village. The active use of meahcci is reflected in varying degrees in most of the lots or gardens in the village. The two main types of gardens in Guovdageaidnu, the working garden and the recreational garden, derive from the two different traditions, the Sámi and the Norwegian. They may be categorised by how they are designed and used, either as an ornamental garden or the opposite of this.

The working garden is primarily characterised by a strong connection to reindeer husbandry and the use of the outlying area as many have done and continue to do. The recreational garden, in contrast, is shaped by more recent ideas and a new lifestyle. The working garden is a functional area and a base for traffic and operations on the mountain plateau. There is space for many different tasks, for production of food and tending

tools and equipment. In addition, storage and space for tools, vehicles, equipment and animals is an important function of the working garden. Consequently, the courtyard often features several outbuildings and garages, with space cleared for a large parking area. The presence of these elements bears witness of a harvesting and subsistence culture still alive in the village. However, little is being cultivated and harvested in the garden, and it is rare to find crops or vegetable gardens. The harvesting occurs elsewhere, most often on the mountain plateau and in rivers and mountain lakes.

The recreational garden features a lawn, flower pots, sandboxes, verandas and seating areas. Compared to the working garden, there is less emphasis on providing space for work and storage. Staying and relaxing outside are central aspects of recreation gardens. The recreational gardens of Guovdageaidnu have many similarities with gardens in other villages of Northern Norway. However, the connection with traditional Sámi culture may be observed through traditional building forms and tools that are used for practical purposes but just as often as decoration.

Growing family lots. Diagrams: Sunniva Skålnes.



Events

The biggest cultural events in Guovdageaidnu happen around Easter time. Sámi people have always been on the move, following the reindeer migration through the year and wandering the land for hunting and fishing. All weddings, baptisms and confirmations were therefore traditionally placed in the Easter week, before people migrated with the reindeer to the coast for summer. Easter week, therefore, became the time of the year where most people were gathered in Márkan, the centre of Guovdageaidnu. A lot of people, a great tumult of celebration. This is also the most colourful week of the year, as people are dressing up in their traditional Sámi costume. (And all the sewing mothers are heroically burning their midnight oil the last weeks before Easter!)

The Sámi Easter Festival organises concerts in the sports hall and other venues during Easter week. On Easter Saturday the annual song contest «Sámi Grand Prix» takes place. This is a Sámi variation on the Eurovision Song Contest presenting Sámi participants from Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. Many well-established contemporary Sámi artists entered the stage for the very first time at Sámi Grand Prix in Guovdageaidnu.



Reindeer race during the Easter festival. Photo: Johan Mathis Gaup

Easter week is also the time for racing, both on snowmobiles and with reindeer. Reindeer racing is a big sport, especially among Norwegian and Finnish reindeer herders, with a lot of glory and honour for the fastest reindeer and its owner. Traditionally the reindeer raced with the coachman on a sledge wearing traditional clothes, but nowadays the jockey is towed on skis with an ultra-tight high-speed outfit and crash helmet. Men and women compete together. They like to call it a World Cup.

A Sámi wedding can host up to 3.000 guests, and around 20 reindeer must be slaughtered for the wedding dinner. It is a sight to behold when the sports hall is packed with merry guests in colourful traditional clothes, seating 500 persons at the time. The dinner takes at least six hours, after which they bring in the cakes. 110 cakes are not unusual for one wedding. A Sámi wedding requires enormous logistical efforts combined with millimetre precision; any family in Guovdageaidnu knows how to do this. The last years the Sámi Easter festival has required the sports hall for concerts during Easter week, thus weddings are now celebrated in the weekends before and after Easter. Also, the confirmation of youths is a big happening, and in Guovdageaidnu this party may



Ice fishing is a popular activity at Easter. Photo: Nils Runar Hætta

have several hundred participants.

At the end of the summer, there is also the festival of whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*), «Sikfestivalen». The main focus of the festival is to keep alive traditional knowledge about inland fishing. The activities are based on the banks of the lake Stuorajávrrí, a few kilometres northwest of town. You come, you fish, and you eat the most delicious dishes made from what this lake has to offer.

«Duodjemarkan» is also a very popular event that happens several times during the year, very often before Christmas and Easter. This is a marketplace where you can buy Sámi handicraft, and handmade products, traditional clothes and silver. This event is mainly taking place in the sports hall.

On February 6, the Sámi National Day is celebrated. This event is increasingly popular all over Norway, and in Guovdageaidnu the sports hall is crowded with both young and old people every year.

The two biggest sports events in town have been the football tournament Nilut Cup, which was discontinued after the 2018 tournament, and Saami Ski Race, an annual 90-km cross-country race between Guovdageaidnu and Hetta in Finland. The Guovdageaidnu sports association engages many young people in activities like football, handball, gymnastics, floorball, cross-country skiing and other sports.

Otherwise, there are occasional smaller concerts and events at Maras Pub and Thon Hotel. The Sámi University of Applied Sciences frequently organises symposiums that gather people from all corners of the world.



Snowmobile race on the river during spring. Photo: Pål Norvoll

Area planning in Guovdageaidnu



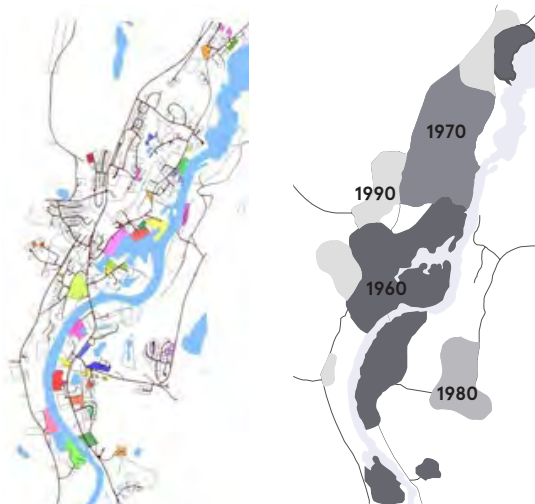
Housing lots in Kautokeino after the 1970s based on ideas and regulations founded in the 1965 Planning Act. Streets and roads form a linear pattern where uniformly sized lots are placed close to each other. To the left, you can see the old and the new sports field. ©Kartverket

The settlement in Guovdageaidnu is made up of a village with two distinct building patterns coexisting side by side. These different settlement patterns mirror different traditions and attitudes regarding the use of land, as well as reflecting different value systems.

First and foremost, Guovdageaidnu bears the traces of the great housing development after the 1970s, with huge areas developed based on central ideas for planning and building houses. However, the traces of an earlier development can be seen, especially in the most central parts of the village. The first permanent settlement was adjusted to topography and climate. It was organised based on people's need, either for access to agricultural land, parcel of woodland, access to water and transportation or possibilities to gain help and cooperation from the family or the traditional siida. Locally in Guovdageaidnu, this pattern is often labelled as the traditional or the Sámi way of organising space, while the other system is frequently presented as the Norwegian way of thinking.

This new "Norwegian" or isonomic system of spatial order came to use in Guovdageaidnu as late as in 1970, because of the introduction of physical area plans which were introduced in Norwegian rural areas some years earlier. The new system was strengthened by the huge housing actions at the same time. The 1965 Planning Act stressed the need for predictable land use, based on an equal right to the lots being planned. In addition, a separation between housing, industry and other activities formed the basis of this new planning system.

Unlike the villages and small towns at the coast of Finnmark, no overall area plan for rebuilding the village centre after WW2 was made for Guovdageaidnu. Buildings hosting the different public services, such as the health care centre, the administration centre and schools, were not located according to an overall plan. Instead, they were situated and built as separate projects, one by one.



Left: Diagram by Sunniva Skålnes and Pål Norvoll, illustrating settlement patterns in Guovdageaidnu town centre. This is a settlement pattern shaped by social ties: 1/3 of the inhabitants of Guovdageaidnu are living in family groups. The mapping dates back to the 1990s. Right: Diagram by Sunniva Skålnes, illustrating the growth pattern of the settlements in Guovdageaidnu from the 1960s to the 1990s.

To the unknowing spectator looking at a map or driving through Guovdageaidnu, the town may appear to be a result of the geometric planning system introduced during the 1970s. As a matter of fact, development areas in Guovdageaidnu have indeed been planned according to this system from the 1970s and onwards. However, when examining the town more thoroughly, another image will emerge. The isometric system of spatial order exists on the maps and in the different plans, while the built environment mirrors a mix between the two systems.

The planning conditions

Easy terrain for developing houses, in addition to access to sufficient land area for development, administered by the Norwegian state, strengthened the possibility for implementing the new planning system in Guovdageaidnu. The unique model for land ownership in Finnmark, where the state until 2006 administered more than 95 % of the area in the municipality, has played an important role in developing the village centre. Only some small, fertile farming areas along the river banks were privately owned.

The local politicians have had a strong will to preserve private farming land from being claimed for building areas, and at the same time not to involve themselves too much and avoiding excess involvement in private land. As a result, private land ownership has provided a possibility to develop family compounds according to local tradition, affecting the centre structure. Localisation of various businesses, adjacent to the centre area and in the outskirts of the village, demonstrate this policy.

Since the first introduction of area planning in Guovdageaidnu, the municipality has for the most part lacked a dedicated planning department. This has partly

resulted in plans that were not always based on local traditions and needs, and it may have strengthened people's attitude towards planning: The approach has for some part been to make the plan, but grant exemptions as often as needed. The great number of exemptions mark the built environment today.

A seasonal centre

As a result, the centre of Guovdageaidnu is not one, but many small points, located at quite some distance to one another. In addition, the various central points are impermanent and may change according to the different events or seasons. During the annual festivals, Guovdageaidnu is flourishing and the whole village serves as a marketplace. People meet at church, at the theatre, at the sports hall for concerts, at exhibitions, at the various pubs and restaurants, at the River for ice fishing, at outdoors ice cinema, or the racing area for joining snowmobile or reindeer races. As such, Guovdageaidnu still carries traces from its past of being the marketplace of a nomadic society.

A permanent society, however, needs a permanent meeting place, offering space for meeting other people and discussing, challenging and developing your work, thoughts and ideas. At the same time, a thriving public meeting place requires a public. Guovdageaidnu is a small community with about 3.000 inhabitants, many of whom are occupied outside the village for most of the year, the village may be too small to act as a permanent centre throughout the year. In addition, those who stay in the village are often part of big families with plenty of meeting places in their homes. The crucial question is how to develop a flexible centre for every season of the year, a centre big enough for hosting the great festivals, and at the same time a centre possible to adjust for smaller groups and for the quiet season when most of the population are elsewhere.

View over Márkan, looking north. The current High School building in the front, while the hotel can be seen on the Brim in the horizon. Diehtosiida and the Town Hall lie between these two locations. Photo: Magnus Myhre Hætta



Study area

Guidelines for Land Use



The map shows the distribution of properties within the study area, important recreational areas (see appendix in the Complete Site Folder) and corridors for reindeer migration. The Finnmark property, Finnmarkkuopmodat, (FeFo) is the landowner of 95 % of Finnmark county. FeFo is a separate legal entity required to manage grounds and natural resources in accordance with the purpose of the Finnmark Act. The Finnmark Act of June 17, 2005, gives Sámi and Norwegian inhabitants of Finnmark the right to land and water in Finnmark county. The FeFo property and the reindeer migration corridors entail restrictions on land use in Finnmark. Note that the map has two different equidistances, 1m in the valley along the River and 5m on the plateau. The map combines information collected from NIBIO Kilden and Guovdageaidnu municipality.

- Properties in private or public ownership
- FeFo – Finnmarkkuopmodat (the Finnmark property)
- Important leisure area for day trips
- Important leisure area in close proximity to Márkan, on FeFo property
- Important leisure area in close proximity to Márkan, on properties in private or public ownership
- Playgrounds and recreational areas
- The river
- Area with special qualities
- Shoreline and river area of special interest
- Corridors for reindeer migration

Project Site



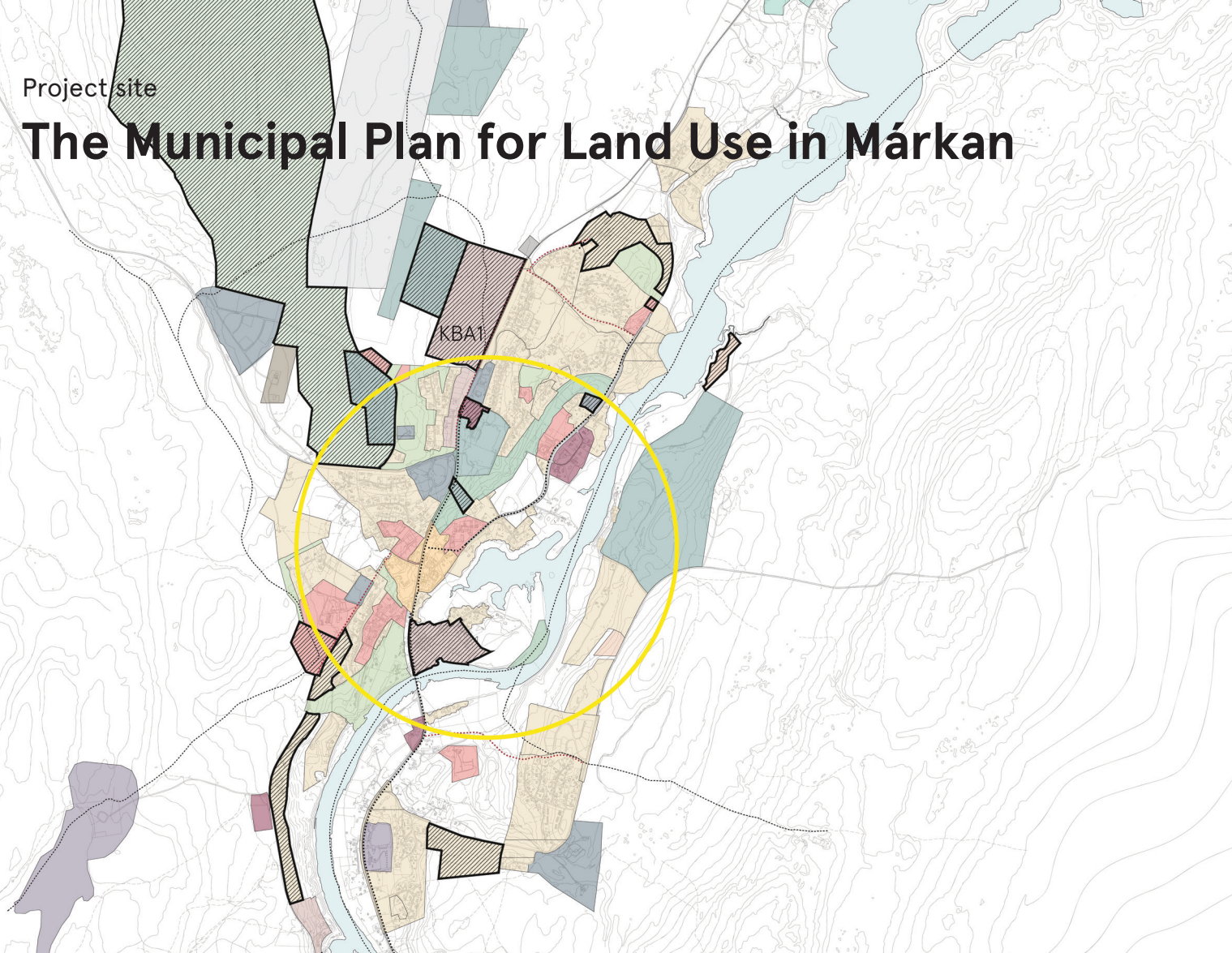
Aerial view of the project site. ©Kartverket

The project site encompasses the central areas of the Bowl. It crosses the Brim and the River and enters the plateau on both sides of the riverbed.
























- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sports hall and the new sports field | 10. Dáiddadállu Artist Collective |
| 2. The old sports field | 11. Diehtosiida with Sámi University of Applied Sciences |
| 3. The Circus Plot | 12. Thon Hotel Guovdageaidnu |
| 4. International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry | 13. Future Plot for The Sámi National Theatre Beaivváš and the Sámi High School and Reindeer Husbandry School |
| 5. Guovdageaidnu Town Hall | 14. The Culture House (Community Cultural Centre) |
| 6. The beach | 15. Primary School |
| 7. Guovdageaidnu Museum | 16. Public health care centre |
| 8. Duodji Institute | 17. Jámetmielli – cultural heritage site (graveyard from 1640) |
| 9. Sámi High School and Reindeer Husbandry School | |

Project site

The Municipal Plan for Land Use in Márkan



Existing and future land-use objectives as described in the in the municipal plan for Márkan for 2017–2030.. The hatched areas are designated for future use. Most of the areas designated for future use are outside of the project site, which is shown with a yellow circle.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
|  | Indicates future use |  | Green structures |
|  | Main road |  | Future area for open-air recreation |
|  | Current Pedestrian/Bicycle lane |  | Free areas |
|  | Future Pedestrian/Bicycle lane |  | Military installations |
|  | Motorised vehicles in outfield areas |  | Scattered residential buildings |
|  | Road |  | Use and protection of lakes and rivers/shores |
|  | Airstrip |  | Public and private services |
|  | Truck stop |  | Leisure and tourist purposes |
|  | Residential buildings |  | Business activity |
|  | Second homes |  | Sports facilities |
|  | Public and commercial functions |  | Combined functions, housing, commercial and industrial purposes |
|  | Retail | | |

About the current municipal plan for land use

The current municipal plan for Márkan for 2017–2030, determines a large zone, KBA1, for the combined purposes of residential and commercial/industrial buildings. The municipality regards the allocation of such a large area of land for new purposes as a great achievement, as land use in Guovdageaidnu is guided by consideration for the reindeer husbandry and by FeFo.

Despite recent allocations of land in the current plan, Guovdageaidnu municipality finds that the current plan makes it difficult to offer attractive plots for business developers. And after the municipal council in Guovdageaidnu adopted the current plan for land use in Márkan, new initiatives have emerged in the education sector. This calls for a plan which takes into account the school restructuring process, emerging changes set to

turn the whole of Márkan on its head. The municipality of Guovdageaidnu is preparing a new municipal plan for land use in Márkan to address attractiveness for residents and businesses while integrating the prospective changes in the education sector. This calls for examining the role of the Bowl, and the old centre in Márkan, in relation to potential future land use on the plateau north of the Brim. The inhabitants will have different answers as to where they consider the centre of Guovdageaidnu to be. Is it in the Bowl, or north of the Brim?

The revision of the plan is currently on hold awaiting input from the competition. The ambition is that the European competition will inform the new plan, not through a plan proposal as such, but through welcoming new ideas and strategies by creating *a storyboard for the future*.

Site Images



Semi-aerial view. Arriving from Alta, approaching the commercial site north of the Brim, the sports hall can be seen as the large snow-covered roof, just before the terrain drops down into the Bowl. KBA1 on the right. Photo: Magnus Hætta



Semi-aerial view, looking towards the bridge. The River curves calmly in the landscape, yet cuts the terrain sharply along its outer curve. Photo: Magnus Hætta



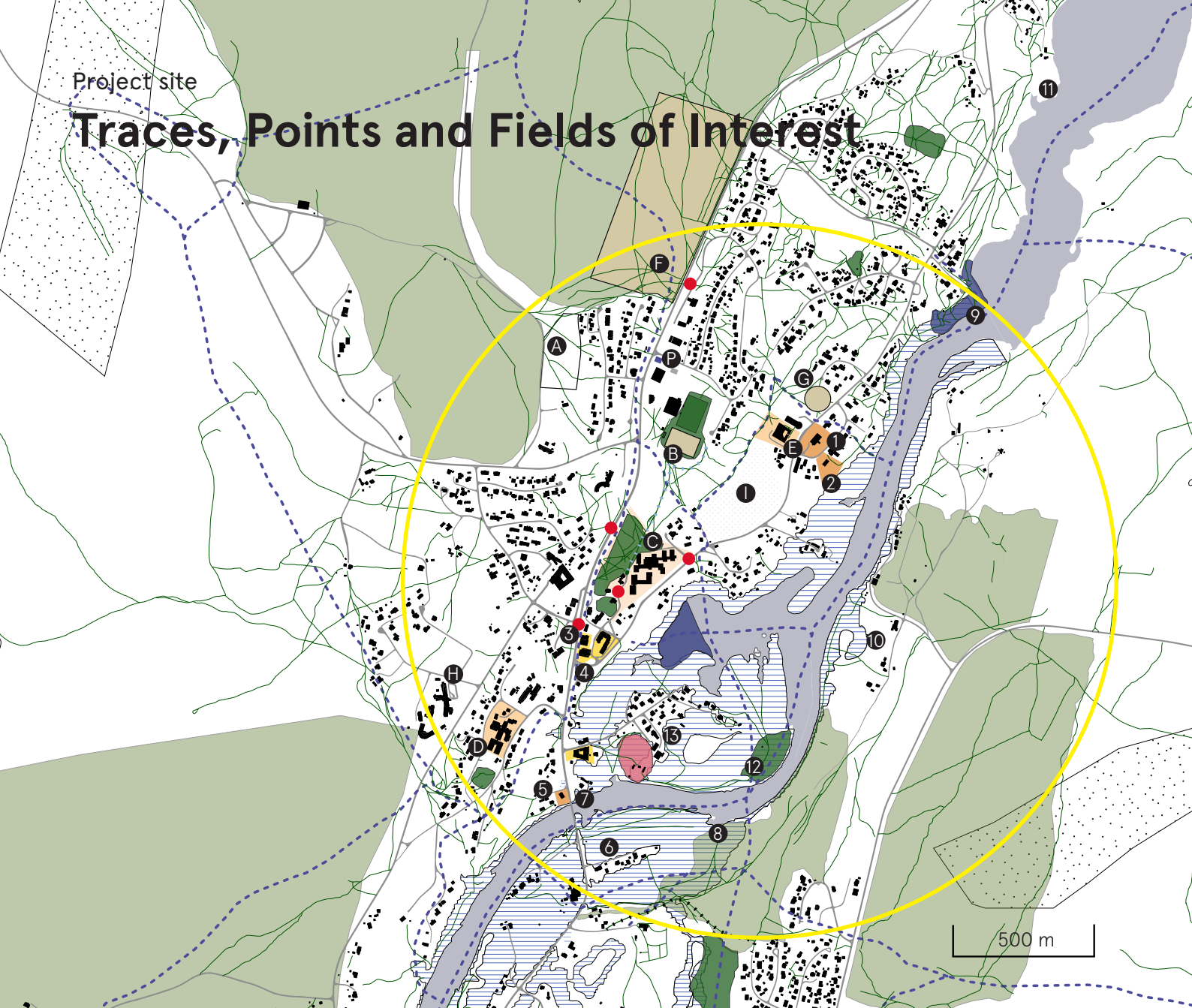
The Town Hall located centrally in Márkan, in close connection with the old commercial area, which is now challenged by the new commercial site north of the Brim. Photo: Magnus Hætta



On an extreme cold and crystal sharp winter day, you can see the narrow stripes of smoke rising straight up from the pipes on every rooftop in the Bowl. Photo: Pål Norvoll

Project site

Traces, Points and Fields of Interest



The entire landscape in the Bowl and the in-between spaces are fields of interest. Competitors should be free to investigate other possible areas of interest they might find.

Empty and partially empty buildings

- 1 Commercial building, 600 m², the building needs a complete renovation
- 2 A commercial property which has been unused for about 30 years, same owner as for no. 1
- 3 A large part of the basement is empty, about 200m²
- 4 Store venue in the basement, approximately 150 m² ground floor
- 5 The only remaining building after WW2

Possible riverfronts

- 6 Kautokeino Rebellion site
- 7 New spaces for boats
- 8 Pike fishing possibilities
- 9 Suggested as possible location for a new bridge in a workshop
- 10 Lighted ski trail
- 11 Potential recreational area
- 12 Suggested as a nice location for a possible birdwatching tower
- 13 Boaronjarga, area for combined purposes in the municipal plan

Properties / Areas of interest

- A The new plot for The Sámi National Theatre Beaivváš and
- B The old sports plot
- C Guovdageaidnu Primary school
- D Sámi High School and Reindeer Husbandry School
- E The Culture House, present location for Beaivváš
- F KBA1
- G The Circus Plot
- H Elderly care home
- I The field of the last farmer in Márkan

- Legend**
- Designated snowmobile parking (P)
 - Snowmobile trails (dashed blue line)
 - Walking paths (solid green line)
 - Wintercleared paths (dashed black line)
 - Not wintercleared path, but used during winter (dashed blue line)
 - Buildings (black rectangle)
 - Roads (grey rectangle)
 - The river (blue wavy line)
 - Traffic hazard points (red dot)
 - Flood-prone areas (blue hatched area)
 - Corridors for reindeer migration (dotted green line)
 - Primary School property (orange rectangle)
 - Buildings to be changed (yellow rectangle)
 - Partially empty buildings (light orange rectangle)
 - Empty buildings (dark orange rectangle)
 - KBA1, the old sports plot and the Circus Plot (brown rectangle)
 - The field of the last farmer in Márkan (white rectangle)
 - Highly valued areas (dark green rectangle)
 - Leisure areas on FeFo property (medium green rectangle)
 - Playgrounds and recreational areas (light green rectangle)
 - Natural areas of special qualities (pink rectangle)
 - Shoreline and river area of special interest (blue rectangle)

Fields of Change



Márkan seen from Boaronjarga. Photo: Pål Norvoll

The Chief Municipal Executive, Kent Valio, has provided a list of ongoing plans and projects which are relevant to the European competition. The list consists of 18 projects ranging from short to long term and from small to large investments; see 'Matrix of Present Projects of Guovdageaidnu', next page. The matrix sorts the present projects into four fields of change, sorted by priority:

1. Restructuring

This includes all projects concerning employment and livelihoods: industrial and commercial restructuring, tourism, airport licence possibilities and airport profitability, the municipal plan for land use and the European competition.

2. Social challenges

This includes necessary initiatives in the welfare sector. The projects in this group are particularly aimed at children, young adults and the elderly. Dementia care, nursing education, efforts to counteract child poverty and finally 0-24, a programme aimed at getting young people to complete high school.

3. Municipal economy and public services

This includes the political ambition of becoming a beacon within education and involves both the kindergarten and the school structure. Other points to explore in this field are digitalisation, mobility including snowmobile trails, as well as attractive housing and tourism.

4. Externally driven forces

This includes external initiatives and funding that contribute to local development: The Sámi National Theatre Beaivváš and Sámi High School and Reindeer Husbandry School, the concepts for a World Heritage Centre and a Cultural Centre in Máze.

The municipalities comments to the priorities:

The priorities are not absolutely locked to the hierarchy in the list. Some of the projects of the various fields may have to be realised in parallel. Group 1 and 3 represent the largest municipal resources.

Matrix of Present Projects for Guovdageaidnu

Projects	Time horizon number of years	Most important driver(s) in addition to the municipality	Target group(s)	Priority	Funding S, M, L	Financed by or with
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1. Restructuring

Airport profitability	0,5	the county council	central governments and Avinor	1	S	the municipality (Norwegian Defence airport funding)
Airport concession	1	airline	mainly tourists, but also locals	1	S	the municipality (Norwegian Defence airport funding)
European	1	European	tourists, business owners and newcomers	1	M	the county council, the municipality, the Sámi Parliament
Plan for Márkan and KBA1	2	business owners and newcomers	business owners, newcomers and locals	1	M	the municipality
Plan Máze	2	the population of Máze	business owners, newcomers and locals	1	S	the municipality
Finnmark commission – rights to use of land	4	the Sámi Parliament	locals	1	S	the municipality and the Sámi Parliament
Industrial restructuring	6	the State, the county council	Newly established and established who want to expand	1	L	the Norwegian state (national budget)
Tourism	20	Sápmi industrial garden	tourists	1	M	the municipality

2. Social challenges

Child poverty	1	BUFDIR, NAV and the county council	families with children	2	S	the Norwegian state and the municipality
Nursing education	1,5	Sámi University of Applied Sciences	Sámi-speaking youth within and outside the municipality	2	S	University of Tromsø, the Arctic University of Norway
The 0–24 programme	2	the county council	children and young people	2	S	the county council and the municipality
Health care for dementia patients and the elderly	5	demographic development	elderly people	2	L	the municipality (with partial funding from the state)

3. Municipal economy and public services

Scooter trails	1	locals	locals and tourists	3	S	the municipality
Kindergarten and school structure	6	the Norwegian government (through reduced funding)	children and young people	3	L	the municipality
Digitalisation	8	the Norwegian government	users of municipal services	3	L	the municipality

4. Externally driven forces

Beaivváš and Sámi High School and Reindeer h.s.	4	Beaivváš, high school, reindeer husbandry school	locals and Sámi youth	4	L	the Norwegian state
Cultural centre Máze	8	the Sámi Parliament	tourists	4	L	the Norwegian State and the Sámi Parliament
World Heritage Centre	20	Sámi Music Festival	tourists	4	S	the municipality first, then state actors

Matrix Reader



Semi-aerial view of the existing primary school building towards east. Photo: Frank Robert Turi.

An abundance of creative forces

The municipality acknowledges that the local planning needs to change in order to include Sámi values and traditions. The municipality is looking for alternative approaches to planning that encompass new readings of the landscape and the abundant diversity of local initiatives.

The municipality of Guovdageaidnu is one of the areas in Norway with the highest relative rate of film-makers, actors, singers, voikers, authors, publishers and others within the segment defined as the creative industries.

Guovdageaidnu is the biggest reindeer herding community in Norway with 369 full-time equivalent employees (2017) coming out of this field of work, not including secondary activities.

The span between traditional and new knowledge initiatives is the point of departure for the restructuring agenda. In this context, it appears crucial that the European competition enters Guovdageaidnu with an interest in the ongoing processes and the bottom-up thinking introduced through the extensive use of "Voices of Guovdageaidnu". Both the municipality and European appreciate the momentum and creativity unfolding in Guovdageaidnu.

Restructuring

The municipality of Guovdageaidnu has just entered a state-owned programme for industrial and commercial restructuring, with a grant of 6 million NOK from the Norwegian government, at first for one year. The town works closely with the county, Innovation Norway and

the Sámi Parliament to secure this grant for six years, it is a demanding task. The goal is to establish at least 80 new permanent jobs in the private sector during this time span.

A new business model for an entrepreneurial innovation hub is in the making, linking business competence to academia and knowledge institutions (see Voices of Guovdageaidnu, "Kautokeino as a tourist destination" by Antje Schlecht). Even a wider scope on regional, national and international level attracting new investments is on this agenda. The aim is to create new self-sustainable jobs in the private sector, such as in tourism and other service industries.

Guovdageaidnu has around 900 individually registered firms each employing 1 person. These are part-time workplaces mostly in fields of work related to reindeer herding, but also in a wide range of artistic and cultural endeavours.

The municipality presents an overview of types of businesses and employees within industrial firms, tourism, commercial firms and duodji (traditional craft) in the complete site folder. This could be a point of departure for rethinking possibilities and opportunities. European comes to Guovdageaidnu in the time of a new beginning, where advanced cooperation between all parties, from micro-enterprises to larger structures, is in demand.

The municipality wants to explore this on all scales in the Bowl, having the planned transformations of the local school structure in mind. European competitors are at

the same time asked to study what kind of commercial and industrial formations can be welcomed and find their place in the KBA1 field on the plateau north of the Brim – the first place you see when arriving from Alta.

The Mayor wants easy access and improved possibilities for new companies. The aspect of providing meeting places, in-between spaces, connections and opportunities is high on the European agenda.

A new strategy on tourism

Guovdageaidnu as an authentic indigenous Sámi area far above the Arctic Circle and has a tremendous potential for tourism. The executive council of the municipality has therefore recently given its full support to a three-phased development strategy on tourism in Guovdageaidnu.

The goal of the project is to strengthen tourism based on the principles of sustainability in vulnerable arctic landscapes. As a part of this strategy, Guovdageaidnu wants to re-open the airstrip for small, 10-seat aircrafts for charter purposes (see the text on Kautokeino and tourism in Voices of Guovdageaidnu).

The potential is high on the restructuring agenda. According to researchers at the Sámi University of Applied Sciences, 52 enterprises organising tours are operating in the area. Some are very active, using networks in the region and abroad to attract tourists. A cooperation profile between existing and new operators is developing. There is also a potential for improving coordination and cooperation with the Sámi town Hetta in Finland, just 60 minutes' drive from Guovdageaidnu, with an airport for international flights.

The municipality asks European to suggest strategies and concepts to strengthen the tourism profile. How can the activities of each season be seen in this perspective? How can new or services not yet thought of, landscape formations and new installations recharge Guovdageaidnu and increase the allure of the town, both for tourists and locals? A part of the effort would be to revitalise the River as a place worth visiting in all seasons.

New schools, theatre and kindergarten in the making

The Norwegian government is funding a new project for a joint concept for the high school, which includes the reindeer husbandry school, and the Sámi National Theatre Beavvvás. The new location is outside the Brim, to the north. This project is led by Statsbygg and adheres to their planning and building procedures. For European, this project can be considered part of the gameboard, only worth a study on planning level, because the project is evolving in a closed circuit already. The future of the current school building which may become abandoned, is part of the study of the Bowl: tearing it down, reusing it, etc.

The municipal council of Guovdageaidnu has ordered a concept study on the future structure of the public kindergartens and primary schools, which is due 1st of June 2019. The report was originally commissioned by the administration because the school buildings are old and the learning conditions outdated, whereas the political level ordered a concept study on different possibilities for improving the situation. The municipal council ordered the inclusion of the physical structure of the kindergartens. By addressing the issues of kindergarten and school structure with possible colocation in mind, the goal is to lower current high

costs while dealing with upbringing and education, from kindergarten to school, in a more holistic perspective. The investments needed will depend on the final conclusions of the report, whether it will recommend improving existing structures or establishing new buildings or locations. This also necessitates debate on how to fund the recommended interventions.

For European this is an issue really worth delving into, both proposing location and visualising concepts. See the text "The Brim, the Bowl and the River" for the three different strategies being discussed. The Mayor sees this as the ultimate generator for involving parents, grandparents and the whole community in the new school concept – a place crucial to restructuring Guovdageaidnu.

It is worth noting that the current kindergarten structure in Guovdageaidnu, as it now works, with smaller buildings spread throughout the community, was nominated as the best of Norway last year – especially due to the way they work with traditions and all aspects of Sámi language and dialects.



View of the former nursing home which is the current location for the Sámi artist collective Dáiddadállu. They rent the second floor in the right wing of the building. Photo: Pål Norvoll

Creative industries and institutions

The municipality has supported a small project called "Creative Municipality", led by the consultant company Hermetikken Næringshage, supported by the Sámi Parliament. This project is closely related to the strategy on tourism. With the Sámi High School and Reindeer Husbandry School, the Sámi University of Applied Sciences, International Sámi Film Institute, Sámi National Theatre Beavvvás, Dáiddadállu Artist Collective and other institutions, Guovdageaidnu contains great potential for further development of sustainable creative industries.

Taking into account the ambitions in the programme for possible new premises for Dáiddadállu, there lies with some imagination a possible Sámi Art Academy in the making in the time to come.

For European, this is a field of exploration enhancing this momentum. The texts in Voices of Guovdageaidnu may inform and guide the competitors to propose new processes and projects not yet seen or thought of.

The mayor underlines that the municipality can work with financing completely new concepts in all the fields of restructuring, granted that these concepts are sufficiently interesting.

As an outcome of Europan's work with Voices of Guovdageaidnu, the Sámi University of Applied Sciences has been invited to collaborate with the Institute for Informatics at University of Tromsø, the Arctic University of Norway, on a project introducing children to informatics. The high school is starting an E-sport education programme this autumn. The Sámi University of Applied Sciences has a web-based education programme for reindeer herders, possible to follow while travelling with the herd.

The reindeer herders are very up to date using new technology following the herds. The municipality and the Sámi University of Applied Sciences now have multiple possibilities to reach out and extend their networks of partners in technological innovation and efforts to digitalise municipality services. A collaboration with advanced tech environments is just starting up. For Europan, this is an open field to explore, both on the levels of processes, networks and projects.

Social challenges and public services

The whole restructuring programme is also directed towards solving lack of employment, child poverty and educational inequity. It is a high priority task for the municipal administration.

A new nursing education in Sámi language is starting up in Guovdageaidnu in the autumn of 2019, headed by the Sámi University. New premises for dementia care and the elderly care home is part of the political ambitions.

New and attractive housing is a thematic merely touched upon in the discussions around this programme. The

text "Home is Where my Heart is" in this programme presents housing environments through addressing two types of lots and gardens often seen in Guovdageaidnu.

Keeping in mind that many younger people live with their parents and are in need of housing, it is possible for Europan competitors to come up with possible new models for housing. Departing from the siida organisation and the aspect of sharing, it is possible that concepts of community living and shared housing can be introduced in the Bowl – the housing question is laid on Europan's table.

In the longer run

In his text in the complete site folder, the Mayor elaborates on the political agenda, introducing this concept:

"The ultimate goal is to have a Centre of Sámi Culture & World Heritage established in Guovdageaidnu – a beacon among Sámi and indigenous institutions famous for its exhibitions and invaluable preservation and promotion of an endangered indigenous language, culture and traditional knowledge".

All restructuring strategies may open up new and unknown initiatives. It is on the Europan agenda to propose strategies that can widen the aspect of concepts in the long run.

It is possible to imagine that the new nursing education may lead the way to an international congress for health workers from all the indigenous people of the world, in the seasonal centre Guovdageaidnu – a new world event.

View towards the Town Hall and Diehtosiida. Photo by Mikal Mienna



Competition Assignment and Guidelines

ASSIGNMENT

Guovdageaidnu is an extraordinary place which calls for a careful reading of the culture and the landscape. The municipality is in a state of emerging developments in diverse fields and scales. Guovdageaidnu seeks innovative and fresh ideas and enters European to discover new possibilities for the future of Márkan. The focus area is 'the Bowl', the centre of Márkan, and its relation to the River, the Brim and the Plateau.

The programme opens up for many possible approaches and different takes on Guovdageaidnu. **The competitors are not expected to solve all the issues raised in the competition brief, but rather choose their take on Guovdageaidnu.** The competitors are invited to propose one or more programmes and sites freely within the project area, and visualise how these chosen ideas and concepts contribute to a new vision for the town.

The municipality is interested in good ideas in both the large and small scale. The municipality has the political ambition to invest in good projects that do not entail long-term operating costs. On the other hand, the municipality seeks ideas on how to implement small and economically feasible projects with a compelling and powerful impact on the visual impression of Márkan. The municipality has shown that colocation is a good tactic for realizing larger projects, and the competitors are advised to investigate how collaboration between actors can benefit the community. The competitors must work both in the current situation with immediate actions and in the long time span where larger projects and strategic planning can contribute to sustainable changes and a new dynamic of networks.

European enters Guovdageaidnu at a time when changes are emerging. The goal of the competition is to find the right points of departure and a direction for the future planning of Guovdageaidnu. The municipality seeks for visualized strategies, ideas and projects that can enter the ecosystem of ongoing projects, and work with all the initiatives for a renewed economic and social productiveness in Guovdageaidnu. The task is to visualise the ideas in a storyboard for the future.

GUIDELINES FOR THE STUDY AREA

The transformations in the study area and the projects site, and their effect on the Bowl is a core study in this competition. There is a dialogue between what is about to take place on the Plateau and in the Bowl. New projects are in the making on the Plateau, how does this affect the life in the Bowl?

The Sámi National Theatre Beaivváš and The Sámi High School and Reindeer Herding School are both in a process of being relocated in colocation on the Plateau (see appendix in complete site folder). This leaves the existing high school building, and most of the The Culture House empty. Both of these locations can host new programmes, and the high school building can possibly be transformed for new purposes - or demolished. And on the Plateau, the airstrip might re-open. It is certain that the everyday life of the pupils and

the actors and audience at the theatre is moving to the plateau. It is also possible that the Plateau will become the new port for tourists entering Guovdageaidnu. KBA1, the new area for combined purposes of housing, light industry and commercial activities, will become the first meeting with Guovdageaidnu when arriving from Alta. A study of how this field can evolve, in time, is possibly on the European agenda. KBA 1 lies in close proximity to the existing Sports Hall, and will possibly extend this seasonal centre on the Plateau where large events are already taking place: In Easter, thousands of people use both the indoor and outdoor areas around the Sports hall. It is how these transformations work and how they affect the Bowl which is to be studied.

FeFo has pointed out that it is important for the Municipality to include tourism in the future planning agenda to secure areas for thematic based tourism concepts. The concepts include areas for riverboat tourism, an area for reindeer racing, an area for dog sledding, and areas for resorts and possible operative bases for tour operators.

The competitors can choose to propose strategies and concepts in the study area, bearing in mind that the main objective of the task is to strengthen 'the Bowl' as the centre of Márkan.

GUIDELINES FOR THE PROJECT SITE

The competitors can work freely with their choice of programmes and level of scale within the competition site. While doing so, they should have in mind to emphasise the following themes:

The Brim, the Bowl and the River

The concept of the Brim, the Bowl and the River is introduced as a reading of the landscape. One objective of the competition is to strengthen the 'old' centre of Márkan and establish good connections to the recently developed commercial service location on the plateau, where Coop is today. The municipality identifies the old Sports Plot, (see the map of the project site on p.23 in the brief) as a location for 'a rising phoenix' of Guovdageaidnu. The sports plot has an interesting location as a negotiator on the Brim and as a connector between the functions in the Brim, the Bowl and the River. Up till now, this location has been thought of for a low-cost sports hall and indoor football arena. In the local workshops, the slope between the old sportsfield and the existing primary school has been pointed out as a suitable location for outdoor activities. The competitors can choose to work with the proposed programmes or introduce completely new ideas. It is equally important to study how the landscape and the in-between spaces in the Bowl can be activated and connect the dispersed intensities in the seasonal centre which Márkan is.

Landscape

Is it possible that a clever landscape concept could put the whole field of qualities across the Brim, the Bowl and the River into motion and activate both inhabitants and tourists? The municipality calls for economically viable concepts to lift the first impression of the town. Can small, but beautiful interventions which populate the

landscape be seen as the first step in the new tourism strategy? The slope between the old sports field and the existing school is pointed out as an area of interest. So is the stretch of land from the river and The Culture House to the future location of Beaivváš and the Sámi High School on the plateau. All the in-between spaces in Márkan can be studied for the purpose of small and appealing interventions, and especially the river, which in itself is worth a study. Proposals for small projects with large impact are encouraged.

The seasonal centre

A crucial question in the competition is how to develop a flexible centre for every season of the year, a centre big enough for hosting the great festivals, and at the same time a centre possible to adjust for smaller groups and for the quiet season when most of the population are elsewhere. The writers of Voices of Guovdageaidnu describes both a lack of social venues, but also a rich commitment in the community to arrange events and happenings with the facilities and resources at hand. How can Márkan become a better community centre where the inhabitants can meet each other, talk about life and create ideas? The competitors must think of meeting places both as social arenas, but also as innovative networks of small cultures of the human resources and their productivity.

The new school and kindergarten concept

A concept study on three alternatives for a new primary school (1st – 10th grade) and kindergartens (1-6-year-olds) is under development and is expected to be ready on the 1st of June 2019. Europan is in conversations with the consultant firm/WSP who makes this study.

The concept study is ordered to evaluate three different strategies:

- Restructure and renovate the existing buildings for the school, and keep today's operational structure.
- The existing school used both for the school and kindergarten.
- New building mass for both school and kindergarten.

The existing children school in the Bowl is 10 000m². It is too big and it is old and expensive to renew continuously. A tentative program for a new school with ca 350 pupils is +/- 5000m². NB! There is an appendix in the complete site folder which provides more specifics on the school and kindergartens, see NO-Guovdageaidnu-T7.

All alternatives have consequences, and possibilities, in the Bowl. Interesting ideas and initiating concepts for the future school and kindergarten concept can therefore be explored in the competition.

Have in mind – it is the consequences of the different school concepts, and what this means for the Bowl which is the main topic for this part of the competition. Where should the school be located, how should it perform, even visually? How can the school generate activity and become a 24/7 inclusive venue in the seasonal centre of Guovdageaidnu? The task is not to design the school building on a detailed level, but to explore how the school with all possible additional programmes can be a part of the seasonal centre.

Innovative strategies

The competitors can propose smart and innovative strategies in new technologies, in tourism and in (creative) industries. It is pointed out in the synthetic folder and in the brief that the municipality is in a restructuring process. A main challenge in the community is to create more work in the private sector. How can spatial concepts contribute to value creation both socially and economically? It is important for the municipality to develop attractiveness towards newcomers – new inhabitants, tourists and businesses. Concepts for housing, accommodation and businesses can be explored as innovative strategies for creating an attractive community.

Mobility

Snowmobiles and ATVs are important vehicles for the inhabitants in Guovdageaidnu, and these vehicles can use the same trails in the different seasons with and without snow. The snowmobile trails have not been legally formalised in any plan so far, although it represents a strong practice. The competitors must take into consideration all types of mobility in the proposals, and also pay attention to the road E45, which represents a traffic hazard. The community in Guovdageaidnu are eager year-round cyclists, and skiing and hiking are highly valued activities. Smarter connections between the housing developments are lacking, and improvements of these are part of the picture.

Visual identity

The competitors are asked to evaluate how the Sámi culture can be expressed in a contemporary way and as one of the main drivers for the development of the town.

Attractive plots

How and where should the municipality locate and distribute attractive plots for industrial and commercial use, and for housing? The concept of the siida and the tactics of colocalisation are worth keeping in mind for the future planning agenda.

Bottom-up

The municipality encourages the young architects to look into existing actors and propose ideas that can spark new collaborations between what is already there, and what might come. See appendix in the complete site folder: A brief survey of companies, types and employees in private sector.

Commission for the Winners

The municipality is interested in innovative solutions, and there is a political ambition to pursue new and attractive projects that have a good balance between cost and effect. Guovdageaidnu municipality's participation in Europan 15 has support from Finnmark County and the Sámi Parliament. The economy for a commission has to be explored through support from different sources and institutions in a similar way. The municipality is working out a concept for such economic support. On the other hand, there is a local economy related to possible projects which may appear in Europan 15.

The revision of the municipal plan has funding. This planning process is on hold waiting for the library of ideas in the Europan competition. This opens a possibility for engaging the winning team(s) in collaboration in further planning strategies. In the economy of smart and innovative strategies in new technology, tourism, industry and commercial discoveries lies possible funding.

The new school and kindergarten concept study has just started. The report will be delivered on the 1st of June. Interesting ideas and initiating concepts in Europan 15

can lead to an invitation to participate in elaborating the school and kindergarten concepts further, or even be invited to a future architectural competition for this.

The municipality has funding for both a project for dementia and a new project for elders. Up to now proposed located near the health station in a kind of health Siidá.

There is also funding in the municipality for small scale landscape interventions related to new connections and mobility, as well as other infrastructural strategies.

The commission can be on many levels both in time and space, Guovdageaidnu is dependent on good advice in the field of planning, architecture and landscape for years to come. Here, Europan enters at the very right point in time.

Europan 15 is supported on all the political levels in the municipality and everybody looks eagerly forward to the next steps in the competition, and the exhibition of all the proposals in Guovdageaidnu.

Parhelion (sun dog or mock sun). An atmospheric optical phenomenon that consists of a bright spot to one or both sides of the Sun. Photo by Roger Mannal



Site Images



Houses on the Brim. Photo: Mikal Mienna



Thon Hotel on the Brim. Photo: Mikal Mienna



The Sámi High School and Reindeer Husbandry School, current location in the Bowl. Photo: Frank Robert Turi



The Town Hall has a central location in the Bowl. Photo: Guovdageaidnu municipality



Boats on the river shore. Photo: Pål Norvoll



E45 crosses the River in Márkan. Photo: Mikal Mienna

Site Images



The Sportshall on the Plateau. Photo: Mikal Mienna



Housing area north of the sports hall. Photo: Mikal Mienna



View of the existing primary school and Diehtosiida looking towards southwest. Photo: Guovdageaidnu municipality.



View over Boaronjarga, with the museum up front. Photo: Guovdageaidnu municipality



Boaronjarga, the River serves as infrastructure for snowmobiles. Photo: Magnus Myhre



The River south of Márkan. Photo: Guovdageaidnu municipality

The Jury



Roar Svenning (NO)
Developer and founder, Bygda 2.0

In 2000, Roar Svenning took over the family farm at Stokkøya, a traditional coastal farm on an island on the coast of Mid-Norway. The land gives access to nature's edible green and marine resources and includes a spectacularly placed beach. Due to depopulation and other challenges in rural areas, Svenning decided to make life on the island his total focus for five years. Today, the family-run enterprises Bygda 2.0 ('Rural 2.0') and Stokkøya Sjøsenter & Beach Bar, a resort, manifest this endeavour. The aim has been to develop a densified, modern living and working environment to stimulate sustainable social structures and modern living. Svenning is a developer focusing on holistic planning. He works with modern architecture as a tool to increase social qualities, local attractiveness and competitive advantage. He is also an inspirational speaker, a participant in debates and a development consultant for both rural and urban situations.

Lisbeth Iversen (NO)
Public sector Phd candidate at AHO, Institute of Urbanism and Landscape

Lisbeth Iversen is an interior designer and architect. She has been in the City Government of Bergen municipality, Norway, from 2003-2013. From 2003-2007, she was Commissioner of Urban Development, Climate and Environment, and from 2011-2013 she was Commissioner of Social services, Housing and Area Initiatives. Iversen was politically responsible for the planning, implementation, financing and construction of Bergen Light Rail. She has also led extensive urban development, park and urban projects and housing programmes in the municipality. From August 2013 she has been the chair of the pilot project 'With a heart for Arendal' (Med Hjerte For Arendal) and has been the project manager for 'Living Venues Arendal' (Levende lokaler Arendal). She is on the board of Norsk Sentrumsutvikling and is a member of Place Making Leadership Council, PPS. Iversen is now also a Public sector Phd candidate at Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO), Institute of Urbanism and Landscape.



Caroline Dahl (SE)
Architect and urban designer, PhD fellow at SLU Alnarp

Caroline Dahl has worked with urban planning and design for various public and private entities, currently through her research-oriented design practice smog studio. She earned a Master of Spatial Planning at the Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona, Sweden, and a Master of Architecture at SCI-Arc, Los Angeles, USA. Caroline is head of the think tank Movium at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) where she also serves on the editorial board of the Swedish professional magazine Tidskriften STAD. She is a PhD candidate in landscape architecture on the subject of urban transformation processes, and Board Member of RIEA.ch, The Research Institute for Experimental Architecture. She frequently serves on juries of various awards, among them Chair of the Scania Architectural Award and Co-Chair of the Swedish Architectural Association's Award for best masterplan.

Johanne Borthne (NO)
Architect MNAL, Partner at Powerhouse Company AS

Johanne Borthne joined Powerhouse Company as a partner in 2017 and is responsible for the Norwegian branch of the practice. Between 2010 and 2017, Johanne was a founding partner of Superunion Architects in Oslo. The office won several international competitions for major schemes in Norway. In 2014, Wallpaper magazine named Superunion Architects among the top 20 of the world's best young architecture practices in its directory. The founding partners received one of the most prestigious cultural recognitions in Norway, the Anders Jahre's Cultural Prize for Young Artists, in 2014. Borthne has been included on several architectural juries and has given lectures all over the world. In 2014 she participated in the Sino-Norwegian Architecture Forum at Xi'an, China, in the TEDxOslo in 2013 and at the 2012 Day of Architecture: Norwegian Sustainability.





Gisle Løkken (NO)
President, National Association of Norwegian Architects

Gisle Løkken is an architect, founding partner and manager of 70°N arkitektur, Tromsø. Through architecture practice, teaching and writing he has developed an experimental approach to architecture, urban development and planning, both locally and in a broader context of Scandinavia and the Arctic. He is a demanded teacher, lecturer, assessor and jury member in competitions and prize committees, nationally and internationally. His work has been exhibited, published and awarded. He has been a member of the European Scientific Committee and is currently the president of the National Association of Norwegian Architects.

Robert Mull (UK)
Head of School of Architecture and Design, University of Brighton

Prof Robert Mull was born in Cambridge in 1960. He was educated at the Bartlett and the Architectural Association. An architect, educator and activist, Mull was until 2015 Director of Architecture and Dean of the Sir John Cass School of Art, Architecture and Design (affectionately dubbed the Aldgate Bauhaus) in London. He has taught widely in the UK and internationally and held visiting professorships in Vienna and Innsbruck. He was a founder member of the architecture collective NATO and in 2013 he co-founded a new school of architecture in Moscow. Today, he is a Professor of Architecture and Design at the University of Brighton, Visiting Professor at Umeå University and Director of Innovation at Publica, the London-based urban design practice.



Maria Hellström Reimer (SE)
Professor in design theory, Malmö University, School of Arts and Communication

Maria Hellström Reimer is trained as an artist and with a PhD and Readership in landscape architecture. Her research is interdisciplinary concerning the aesthetics and politics of art and design broadly speaking, including questions of criticality, methodological experimentation and social mobilisation. Recent writings include articles such as "Cut, Make and Trim: Fast Fashion Urbanism in the Residues of Rana Plaza" (in Frichot, Gabriellson, Metzger, eds., *Deleuze and the City*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2016); and "Playing the Green Card: The Commodifying Fiction of a Derivative Jardin-Forêt" (in *Architecture and Culture*, Vol 5, No 2 2017, special issue "Solids and Flows: Architecture and Capitalism").

Miia Mäkinen (FI) – Substitute Member
Architect SAFA-Partner at LUO arkitehdit Oy, Doctoral student at the University of Oulu

Miia Mäkinen (M.Sc.Arch) is one of the four partners of LUO architects Ltd - which is young and growing architect office in Oulu, Finland. LUO architects expertise lies in the fields of urban northern housing and city planning, and nature-based tourism architecture. Mäkinen is also a doctoral student at the University of Oulu, where she does research concerning spatial experience in the context of nature-based tourism in the Arctic. Mäkinen has been teaching at The Oulu School of Architecture, University of Oulu in courses on contemporary architecture and advanced architectural design. Mäkinen with her partners entered European 13 with the project "New Kids on the Blocks" for the City of Jyväskylä, for which they were awarded the runner-up price.



Matilda Schuman (SE) – Substitute Member
Architect SAR/MSA at Wingårdh arkitekter AB, founder of Schuman Berg Arkitektkontor

Matilda Schuman earned her Master's Degree in 2016 at the Royal Technical University in Stockholm. Schuman has worked for Dorte Mandrup Architects in Copenhagen, Semrén Månsson and the Swedish Association of Architects in Stockholm. In 2014 she travelled on a scholarship to Seattle and did a year of exchange studies at the University of Washington. In 2017 she won European 14 in Narvik, Norway, together with Martin Berg. After winning, they founded Schuman Berg Arkitektkontor and have since then been working with the client in Narvik to adapt and develop the project. Along with founding Schuman Berg Arkitektkontor, Matilda has been working at Wingårdhs Arkitektkontor in Stockholm since 2016.

About European Norway



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The Municipality of Guovdageaidnu

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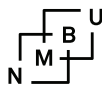


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