

Made in Oslo

Production School in Brenneriveien

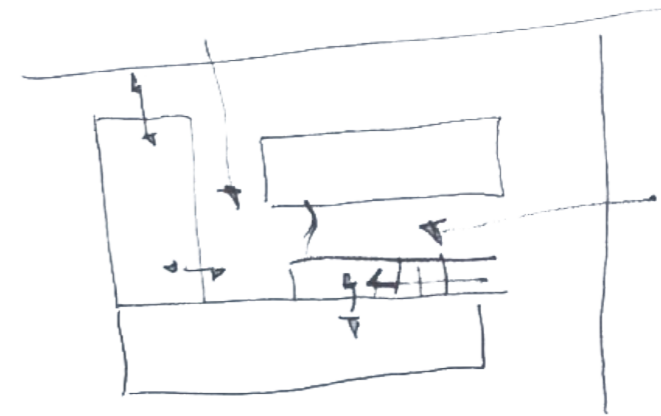
Excursions

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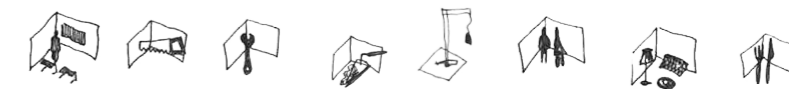
Oslo School of Architecture and Design

Spring 2020



Hyssingen Production School

The first production school in Norway



Architect: Leif Grung, 1930

Total number of students: 30 students

Number of students per workshop: 10 students

Location: Bergen in Hyssingen 15 minute walk from Bergen city centre. A pre-industrial semi-urban area that is transforming into a residential area.

Workshops: Construction: Wood workshop, flexible building hall, Restaurant workshop: preparation kitchen, bakery, public cafe
Art and craft workshops: Flexible shared atelier with sewing area, pottery and desks. Music production: recording studio, rehearsal room

General functions: canteen and common eating area, changing rooms toilets, offices for administration, interior spaces for socialising, car parking.

Organisation: Long and thin building volume that . Workshops situated towards facade.

Architectonic style: Old factory building that used to house a sewing factory until 1970. Transformed to a production school in 2014

Entrance of Hyssingen



+the building used to serve as a factory- industrial building and materiality- highly suitable for the workshop activities in the school

Restaurant workshop / kitchen



+ visual contact between the workshops and common areas

Common eating area/canteen



Bakery



- the dark ceiling gives an impression of a lower ceiling height



- dark colour pallet

The backyard of Hyssingen



-Anonymous facade + entrance



+interior walls in wood

The backyard of Hyssingen



- Little relationship between interior and exterior spaces

Arts and craft workshop



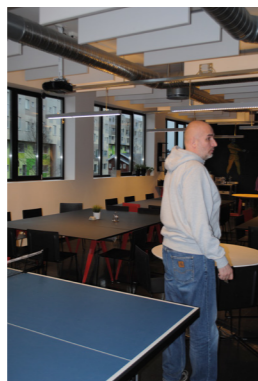
+ storage towards the outer walls gives a flexible space for a variation of activities .



The backyard of Hyssingen



Common eating area/canteen



+ flexible space for eating and socialising

Entrance for the Bakery



+ visible entrance into the bakery

Wood workshop



+Semi climatized space
- too small floor area



- small area for storage of materials



+ garage port for transportation of large projects and materials

Interview with Baste Buarøy

The headmaster of Hyssingen production school

LA

What is a Production School?

BB

A production school is a public education alternative for students that for one reason or another don't fit into the regular school system. The school puts a large emphasis on practical work and tries to keep the theoretical aspect of learning to a minimum.

MLK

How do students get into this program?

BB

It usually starts with a student dropping out of regular education. When this happens they are contacted by social workers, and informed about the different possibilities they have, one of them being this school. If this sounds interesting to them, they have to send a motivational letter, and if they're accepted they get a two week probation period. Students are accepted throughout the year.

LA

What made you chose to focus on these workshops?

BB

They relate to the different areas of specialization in trade schools. Our first question was; where are the dropout numbers highest? And the answer was in construction and in food preparation. There are of course other study specializations that also have a high number of dropouts, however many of these are difficult to imagine working in the context of a school. Food preparation and construction are areas where we see the possibility to offer something of genuine value to our surroundings. The creative workshops were included due to a large interest from potential students. The curriculum is decided mostly by the market if there is an interesting job or costumer, that will become the focus of the workshops.

LA

What can you tell us about the building?

BB

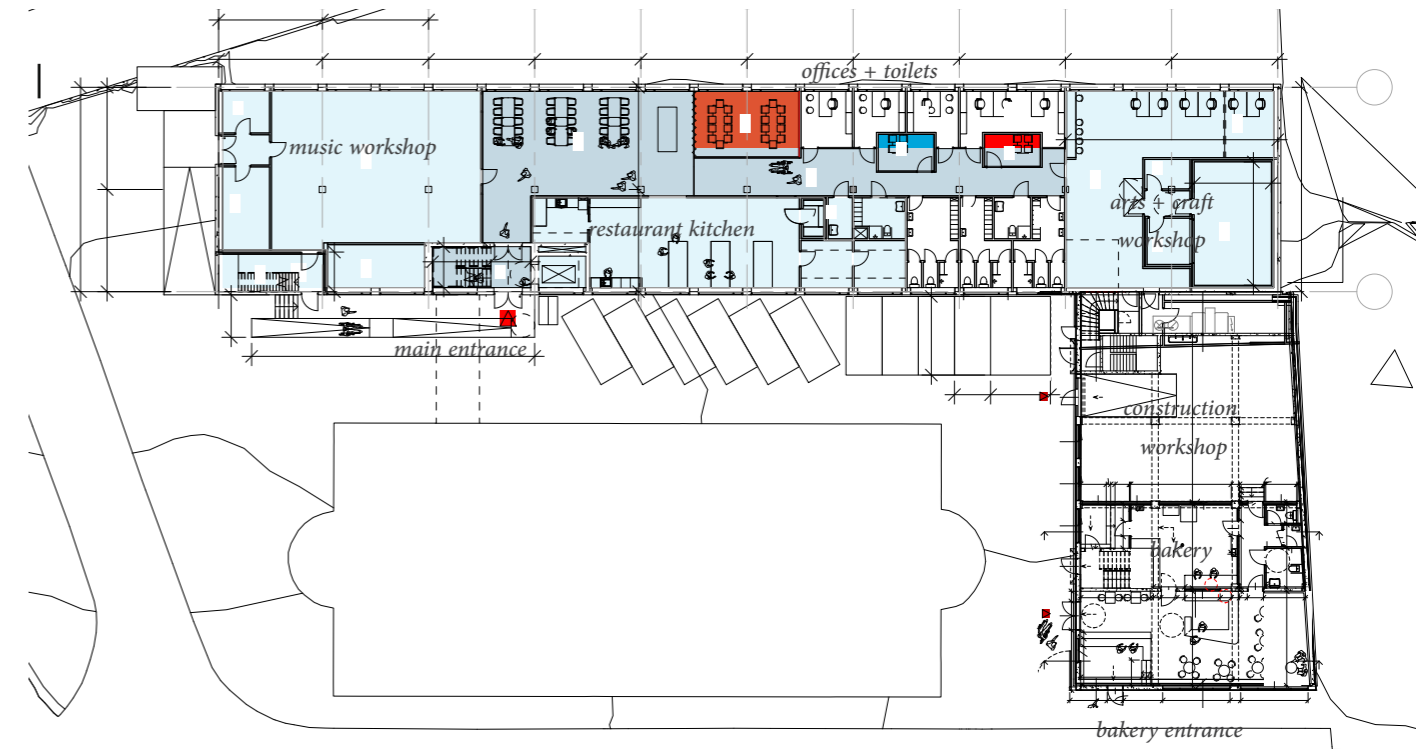
This building was erected in 1938, by famous Bergen architect Leif Grung, and was originally a string factory. When we took over the building it had been used as a warehouse for many years. We decided to hire HLM Arkitektur to do this transformation. When we moved in there the whole neighbourhood had quite an industrial character, however now we are seeing a large scale urban redevelopment taking place here. New schools, new apartment complexes, the new faculty of fine arts, all of these large projects are changing the neighbourhood, and we want to be a gathering space for all these new residents.

MLK

When you briefed the architects on this task, was your request for them to create a school? Or did you mainly wished for a production facility?

BB

We mainly wanted a space that was flexible, and functional for production. You could say that we are closer to a business than a traditional school, therefore the references we gave the architects was industrial buildings. We would love to have more spacious facilities, it was important both for the production, and also for the students that the spaces didn't feel claustrophobic. The notion of having plenty of light was also important for us.



Hyssingen Production school - plan

REFLECTIONS + ANALYSIS

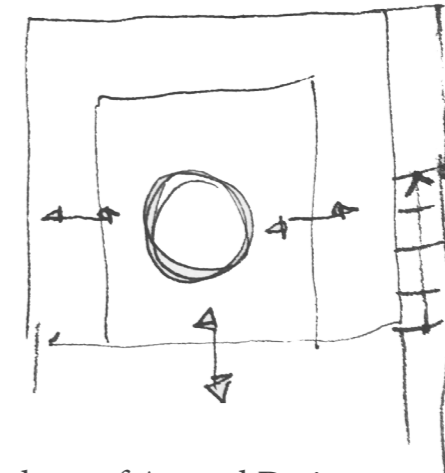
The architecture of Hyssingen production school

⊕ Qualities:

- Located in a previous factory. These locations and the original materiality are highly suitable for the different workshops.
- Central location in Bergen
- The bakery is situated in relation to the street. This location reach attention and the cafe is frequently used by people passing by and the local community.
- Variation of different workshops
- Common eating room that unites the different workshops
- Visual contact and openness between the workshops
- Interior wooden walls to contrast the hard materials of the original building

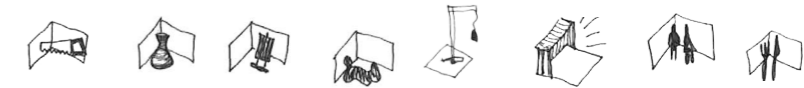
⊖ Potentials:

- More public outreach activities in the workshops. The workshops potentially be rented out to people in the local community.
- 24 hour use of workshops and rooms in the school
- Closer cooperation with existing + local productions
- More open and welcoming facade
- Larger construction workshop
- Better relation between interior and exterior spaces
- A potential to combine different programs
- More natural daylight in the workshops



KHIB, Bergen Academy of Art and Design

Independent institutions of higher learning in the arts and design



Architects: Snøhetta Architects

Total number of students: 600 students

Number of students per studio: 10-30 students

Location: Bergen, Strømsgaten. Next to Hyssingen Production School. 15 min walk from Bergen city centre. A pre-industrial semi-urban area that is transforming into a residential area.

Workshops/ studios: Flexible and open spaces for ateliers /studios, Project hall/Building hall. Wood workshop, pottery, photo room, 3d modelling workshop, textile workshop.

General functions: canteen and common eating area, library, toilets, offices for administration, meeting rooms/ group rooms, interior spaces for socialising.

Organisation /Architecture: The building is organized along two axes, one internal, dedicated to students and staff, and one external, open to the public. Under the KHIB roof, these axes cross each other in the 1,300 m² and 19,000 m³ project hall, one of the most prominent and dominant features of the building. It is here, in the transition zone between the public and the private sphere of the school.

2. floor project hall



+large windows /doors in facade = gives good light and connection between exterior and interior

studios for students



+ tall ceiling height in common areas

window into canteen from project hall



+ window give visual contact between the project hall and common areas like the canteen/ eating area



Detailing stairs



skylight from 2.-1.floor



+contact between the different levels of the project hall

circulation hall



- too much area for serving the horizontal circulation

skylight project hall



+ skylight in project hall result in good light conditions.

Acoustic detailing



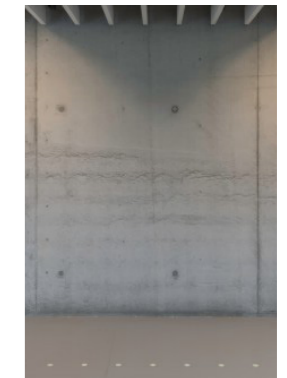
+ Decorative and colour full acoustic detailing



Detailing stairs



interior materiality



+ Nice material pallet with polished concrete floor / and light concrete walls

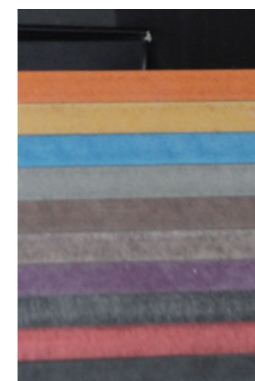
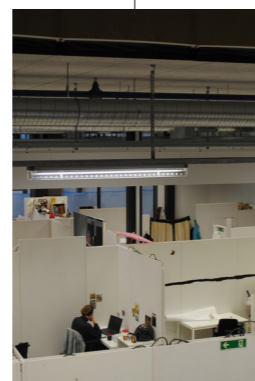
studios for students



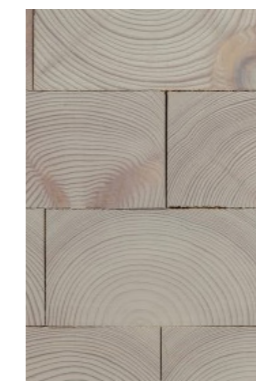
+ tall ceiling height +studios facing the facade



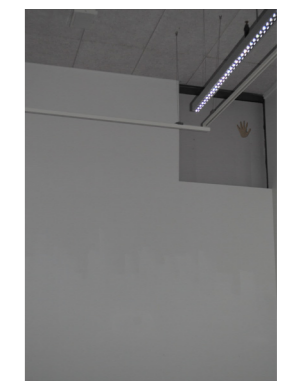
+ large windows give good daylight conditions

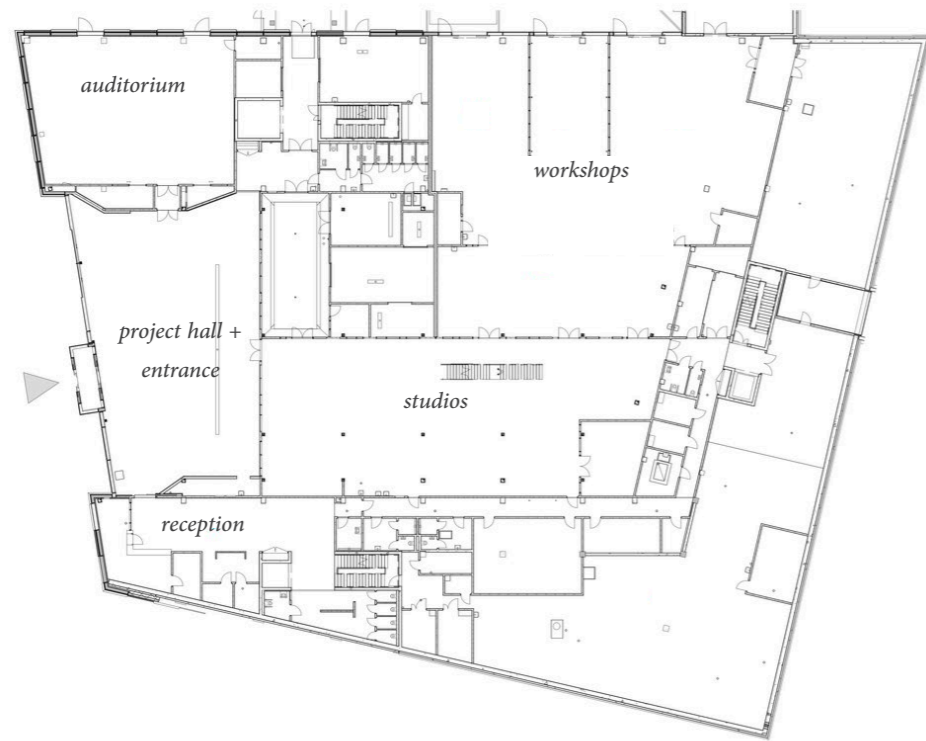


flooring

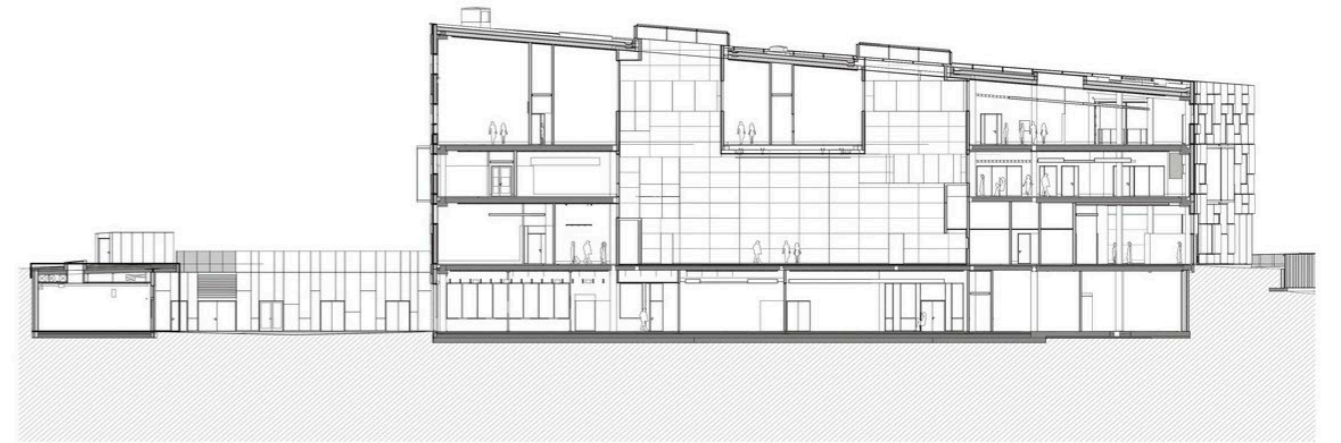


+ wood detailing softens complement large use of concrete





plan Khib - Ground floor



section Khib



plan Khib - first floor

REFLECTIONS + ANALYSIS

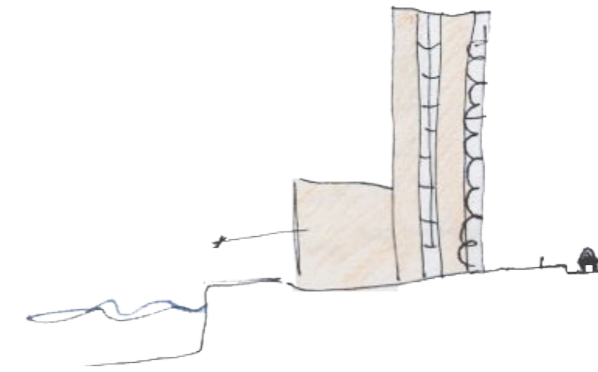
Khib, Bergen Academy of Art and Design

⊕ Qualities:

- Beautiful detailing
- Large ceiling height in the workshops
- A large project hall that offers different activities: event space, entrance, area for socialising, building hall, and atelier.
- More public functions + activities in the workshops.
- Industrial and rustic materiality that suit the studios and workshops.
- Rich material pallet with a combination of wood, steel and concrete
- Transparent interior walls for visual contact between the common rooms and workshops into the project hall
- The project hall is the core of the project- central location
- Central location
- Close relation between the project hall and the workshops

⊖ Potentials:

- A closer relation between interior and exterior spaces
- Too many areas for vertical circulation with long halls.
- Un-practical wood flooring in 1. floor of the project hall
- More openness towards the surroundings
- A more industrial materiality?
- The newly built and school appears to be almost too polished with expensive materials and overall budget. The students have to maintain these surroundings and have expressed that this prevents them from painting and building in the project hall / studio.



BAS - Bergen School of Architecture

Private and academically independent architecture school



Total number of students: 145 students

Number of students per studio: 10-30 students

Location: Bergen. Situated about 20 minutes walk north of the historic centre of Bergen. An industrial area next situated close to the harbour and a high traffic road.

Workshops/ studios: Flexible and open spaces for studios, project hall and wood workshop.

General functions/ areas: common kitchen and eating area, library, toilets, offices for administration, meeting rooms/ group rooms, interior spaces for socialising, outdoor areas next to the sea.

Organisation /Architecture: The school is located in an old factory and silo. Most of the original industrial look and materials are intact. The concept of the school is that the students themselves create and shape their school. The architecture is in constant development. Bottom up development of the architecture.

All common areas: workshop+ library is located in 1. floor, while the more private studios and classrooms are situated vertically in the old mill.

Building hall + Entrance



semi-climatized building hall 10 degrees

insulated wood workshop 20 degrees

+ rough and practical materiality
+ un-polished and honest
+ close relation between the workshop and the building hall

Exterior fire stair



interior wood wall



+ the interior wood wall compliment the rough material in the building hall. Softens the overall spacious atmosphere.

door into the library



interior walls into he studios

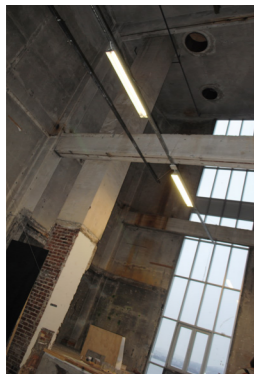


common eating area



+ The momentous concrete column decorate the room

Exhibition space



+ private offices with windows towards common area = light into each office and a good combination for a semi-private organisation.

Spiral stair in building hall



Common eating area



+ tall ceiling height in the common areas.
+ Beautiful view and close relation towards the harbour

Detailing kitchen

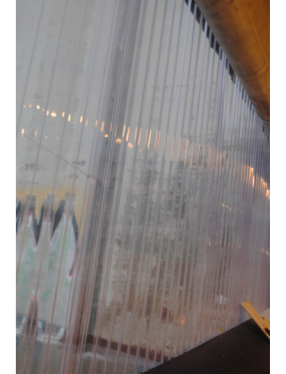


Exhibition space



+ The colour compliment the rough concrete. A cheap and effective element that transforms the room

window material project hall



+ transparent corrugated plastic plates used as windows is both cheap and effect-full. Suit the industrial materiality.

common kitchen



+ raw materiality

silo tower



+ The original facade is maintained and un-changed. appears as a industrial building

library interior

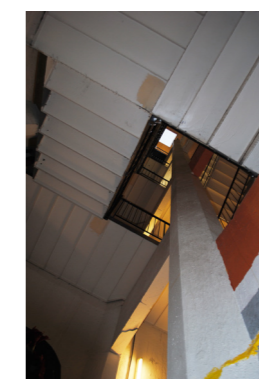


+ The use of wood in the library contrast the cold and rough building hall. A warm and calm wood core inside of a cold and active building hall

bearing concrete columns



vertical circulation tower



upper mezzanine in project hall





Etterstad High School

Vocational education for food preparation



Total number of students: 250 students

Number of students per class: 15 students

Location: Etterstad - A residential and suburban area
20 min. north-east of Oslo city centre.

Workshops for food preparation/ cooking: restaurant kitchen, scullery, bakery, teaching kitchen, a la carte kitchen, coffee bar, canteen kitchen, confectionery.

General functions: separate classrooms, canteen/common eating area, toilets, offices for administration, outdoor spaces for socialising, interior spaces for socialising, car parking, changing rooms.

Organisation: One large building where programs and functions are divided randomly- no general architectonic logic

Architectonic style: Combination of an original building from 1950 and a new building / extension from 2010.

facade + entrance old building



- hidden area + not welcoming
- anonymous introverted and closed facade ground floor

facade + entrance new building / extension



- No transition between interior and exterior a potential for a better relation inside- outside



- closed facade + deep building volume + little windows= too dark interior areas

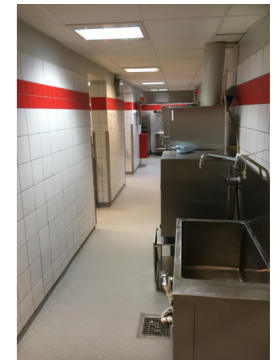
Coffee shop and barrista training



teaching kitchen



+ practical with waterproof materials that are easy to clean and durable= linoleum floor, aluminium benches



- few windows + deep rooms + low ceiling height = dark interior spaces/ workshops

canteen

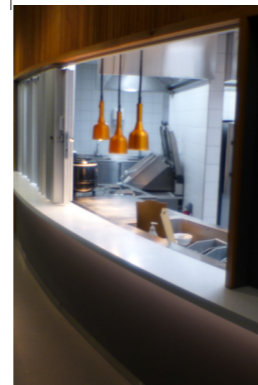


+ combination of school canteen and canteen kitchen- the students make/ prepare the food for the rest of the school

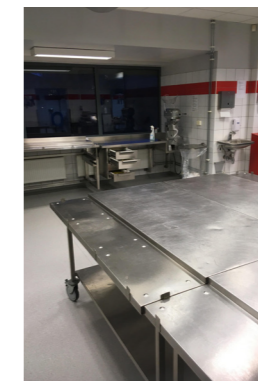


+ the kitchen appears to be too small

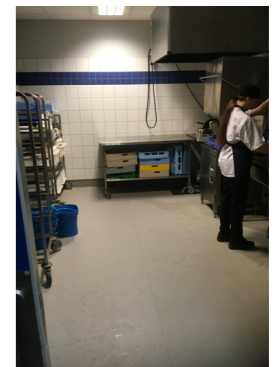
serving area - canteen



+ serving area= good relation between kitchen and eating area. Functional + visual contact



A la carte kitchen



- few windows + deep rooms + low ceiling height = dark interior spaces/ workshops

freezer



-no windows in the canteen kitchen= way too dark

food storage



- too small

dishwasher room



+ practical with waterproof materials that are easy to clean and durable= linoleum floor, aluminium benches

A la carte kitchen



- Too large to function as a successful and proper restaurant kitchen.

Public restaurant

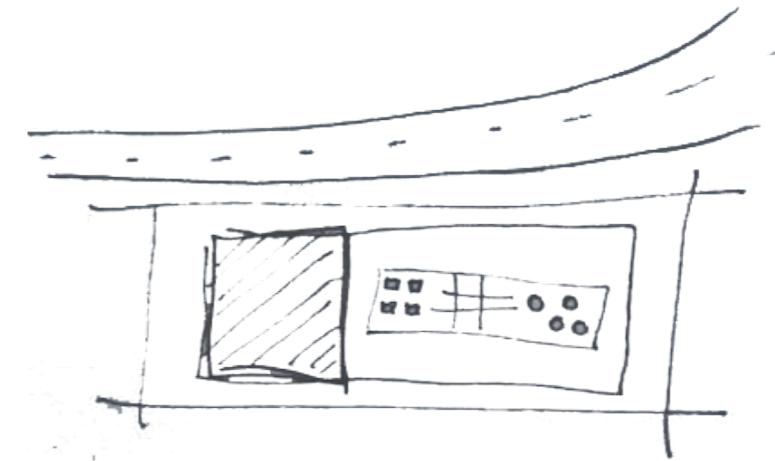


-the restaurant is located far from the entrance/ public spaces
+ Many guests and users from the local community

Public sales area for the bakery



+ + Many shoppers from the local community
- introvert entrance
- no are for seating



Kuben High School

Vocational education for construction and industrial professions



Architects: Arch Uno

Total number of students: 1800 students

Number of students per class: 15 students

Location: Økern - A industrial area 15 min. north-east of Oslo city centre.

Workshops: Wood workshop, metal workshop, concrete workshop, building hall, plumber workshop, mechanical workshop, 3D-lab

General functions: separate classrooms, canteen/common eating area, auditorium/ flexible event space, changing rooms toilets, offices for administration, outdoor spaces for socialising, interior spaces for socialising, car parking.

Organisation: long+ rectangular building volume. Workshops toward one facade and open atrium.

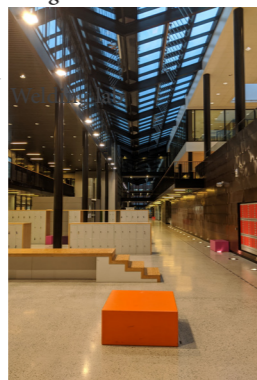
Architectonic style: Contemporary school building from 2010.

Main entrance - KUBEN



- introvert and closed facade
- monotone materiality and colours

Common circulation space
The glass hall



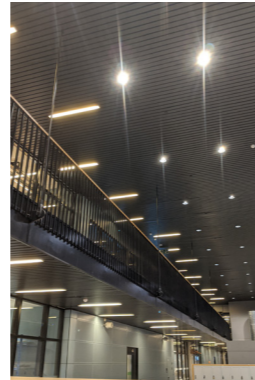
- Large, occupying areas from the workshops that appear to be too small
- Large areas without any specific use

+ the hearth of the school:
All functions are organised around this room

+ flexible an open atrium/ project hall:
function as: area for socialising, atrium, circulation area, locker room, entrance

+ tall ceiling height in common areas .
+ flexible and open area with different use: auditorium, space for socialisation, gatherings, circulation, canteen.....
- is it too large?

circulation first floor



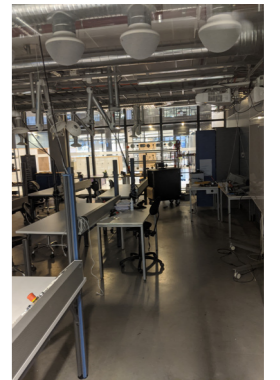
+ mezzanine/ bridges for circulation in 1. floor - part of the project hall

Metal workshop



+ Good organisation: storage towards the walls that gives a flexible and open central area : suitable for a wide variation of different learning activities.

Welding room



- No direct daylight= appears as too dark

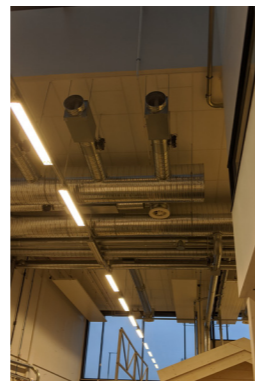
Wood workshop



+ tall ceiling height 5 metres
30 students per workshop
- too small area in the workshops



- inappropriate materiality- materials that are hard to keep clean and less durable- glass, white/ painted surfaces, tiles....- prefer industrial materiality



indoor climate:
The visible ventilation gathers a lot of dust- inn-sufficient ventilation
Too warm? - fully climatized

Teaching are in workshop



- no proper area for teaching- the teachers want a more defined and suited space for these types of activities

Mechanical workshop



- the tiles in the floor are highly unsuitable and not durable. The white colours reveal all damage and dirt



- The teachers and students prefer concrete floors in the workshop: durable and easy to clean

Material storage



- lack a proper storage area- too small and unorganised

Teaching are in the workshop



- no proper area for teaching- the teachers want a more defined and suited space for these types of activities

Plumber workshop

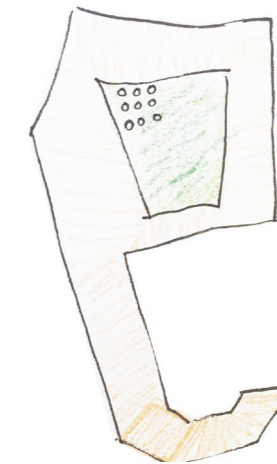


- the workshop is too small. Therefore the school needed to build an extensive mezzanine



+ roof windows
tall ceiling height





AHO

The Oslo School of architecture and design



Architects:: Jarmund Vignæs architects

Total Number of students: 800

Location: Maridalsveien, in an urban area along Akerselva, between Grünerløkka and St. Hans Haugen. 15 min. walking to Oslo city centre.

Workshops/ studios: studios /teaching areas, wood workshop, 3D-lab, metal-workshop, building hall, photo studio, general workshop (lettverksted).

General functions/ areas: library, auditoriums, common canteen, , toilets, offices for administration, meeting rooms/ group rooms

Organisation /Architecture: The School is located in an old factory building that has been transformed and renovated by Jarmund Vignæs Arkitekter in 1998: *An access court has been cut out of the existing 1st floor slab, marking the entrance and bringing daylight in to the ground floor foyer. A strip has been cut out of the existing slab along the inside of the existing building, bringing daylight to the surrounding functions. A simple U-shaped circulation zone is established along the strip. A new string of teaching rooms completes the U and forms a bridge across the entrance area. (Jarmund Vignæs Architects, 2001)*

AHO
bird perspective



+ Similar to Nantes and Brenneriveien 11, the school lies between an urban street and a the river
+ inner private courtyard at 1. floor.

facade - day



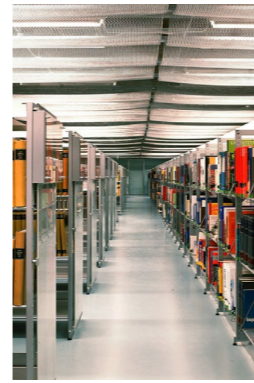
+ translucent facade material

facade - night



+ the facade is lighted up at night

Library



inner courtyard



+ the inner courtyard offers a semi public outer space in close relation to interior spaces.

Added steel facade



circulation area 2. floor



+ The circulation

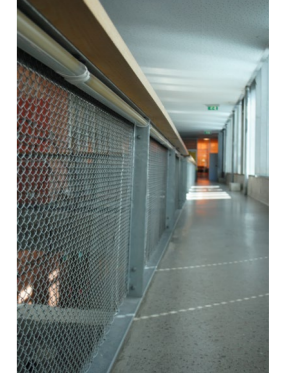
Studios



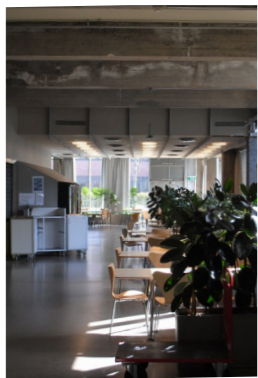
Studios



+ large windows + tall ceiling height= openness and good light conditions



Canteen/ eating area



+ The common are located in the centred parts of the school.

Interior facade



+ industrial and rough materiality that suit the original factory building

Original brick facade

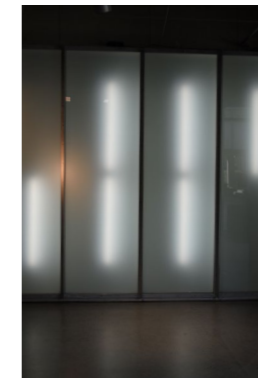


+ The orange-like tiles decorate the interior spaces

The original construction is visible and highlighted

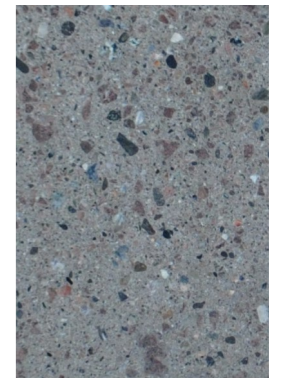


Interior facade

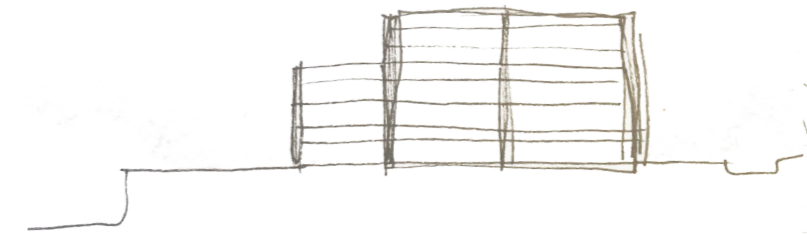
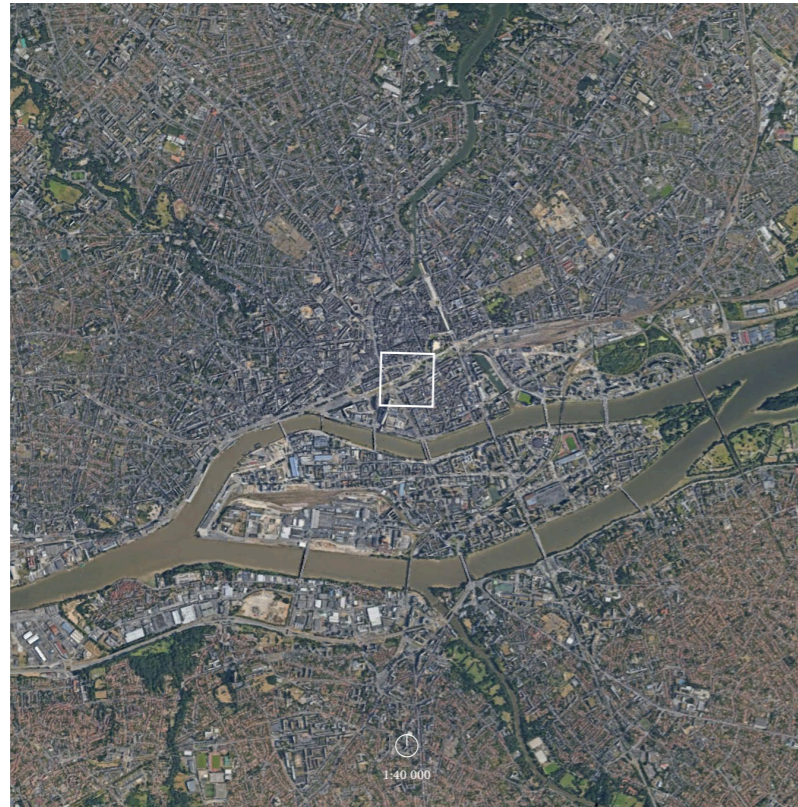


+ The lighting is implemented in the walls

Polished concrete floors



+ robust and durable flooring



ENSA NANTES

Architecture school in Nantes, France



Total Number of students:

Total Area: 15150 m²

Location: On the banks of the Loire, between the Law Courts created by Jean Nouvel and Haudaudine Bridge, the School of Architecture takes its place within the development plan of the Île de Nantes.

Workshops/ studios: studios /teaching areas, wood workshop, 3D-lab, metal-workshop, building hall, photo studio, general workshop (lettverksted).

General functions/ areas: library, auditoriums, common canteen, , toilets, offices for administration, meeting rooms/ group rooms

Organisation /Architecture: The teaching spaces, library and design studios are installed in the upper levels. The top level, at 23 m, is a vast, completely open terrace jutting out over the Loire. Its appearance is of a public square-cum lookout point, with a unique view over the city. The exhibition gallery, research facility and administration offices are sited beside the Loire in an independent building attached to the main building by a footbridge at level 1.

-The Nantes School of Architecture represents a fundamentally different way of conceptualizing low-cost architecture, in which a minimal budget translates into maximum space.

ENSA NANTES
seen from the river- day



+ location between the river and the street.

seen from the river- night



+ the transparent facade let the interior lighting up. A shining lantern by the river that reach attention

street view



+ transparent and open facade towards the street. show the daily activity in the school

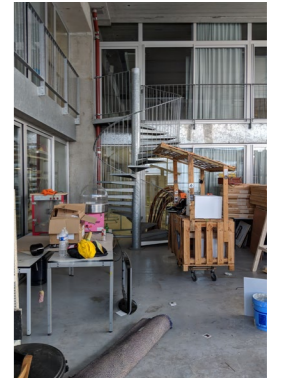
auditorium



classroom /studio



+ view and contact between the studios and the project hall.



+ cheap and robust materiality.



+ industrial and rough materiality that is suit the program and is cheap: corrugated polycarbonate, glass, concrete and steel.

roof terrace

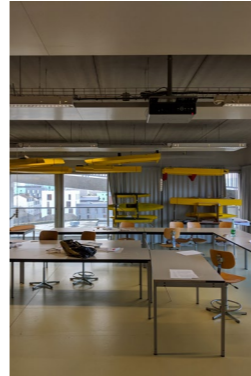


+ a large public roof terrace that offers a great view. the main outdoor area of the school.

view from roof terrace



classroom/ studio

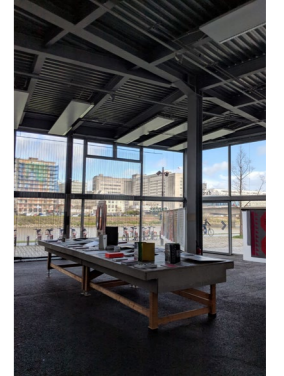


workshop

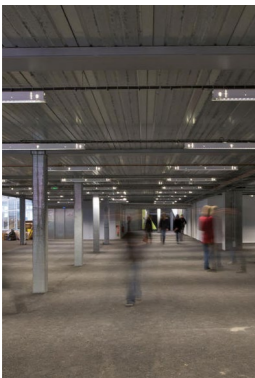


+ all workshops are placed in 1. floor in relation to the street and project hall

exhibition space



passage + entrance



+ corrugated steel plates in the ceiling reflects the lighting + industrial look

passage + entrance

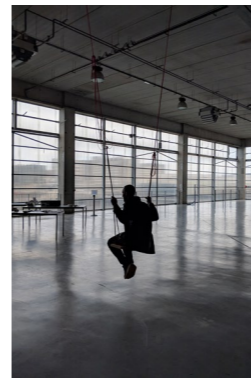


translucent facade system



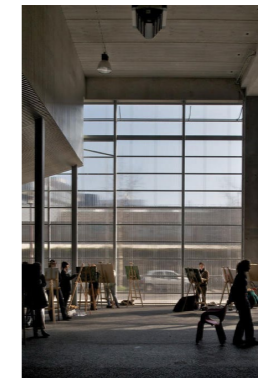
+ the facade mainly consist of large sliding doors that can be fully open= offers a good transition between the interior and exterior spaces.

classroom/ studio



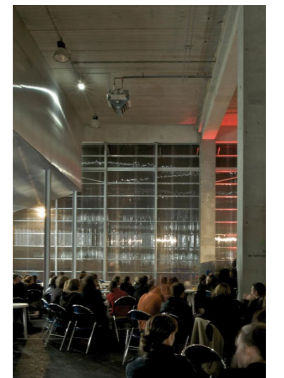
+polished concrete floor that is durable and robust. Reflect the daylight in a nice way.

project hall - day



+ the project hall in first floor can be used for a wide variation of activities throughout the whole day: educational activities, building, events, exhibitions, lectures, courses, markets.....

project hall - night





Kroloftet

creative co-working



Number of users: 100 workers

Location: Frysja - A residential and suburban area
20 min. drive north of Oslo city centre.

Program: Co-working for creative production

Workshops: wood workshop, pottery, metal workshop, atelier, music studio.

General functions: private offices, co-working space, canteen/kitchen, toilets

Organisation: All common areas(kitchen, workshops, co working space) is situated towards the facade in 1. floor. Private offices and ateliers are situated around these spaces in a 2. floor- mezzanine.

Architectonic style: Old industrial building. An industrial look. Some small adaptations done to suit the program, but most of the original building and materials are intact. This materiality is very suitable for the workshops and ateliers.

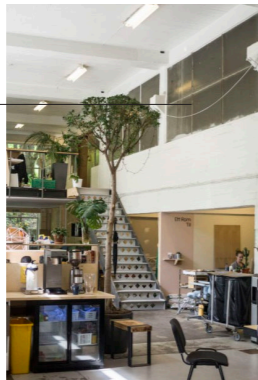
outdoor area for building



corrugated steel plates= industrial look. durable and maintenance free

+large windows /doors in facade = gives good light and contention between exterior and interior

kitchen / canteen/area for socialising

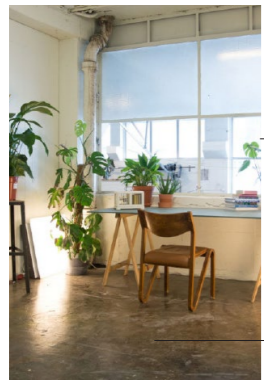


+ tall ceiling height in common areas

co-working space

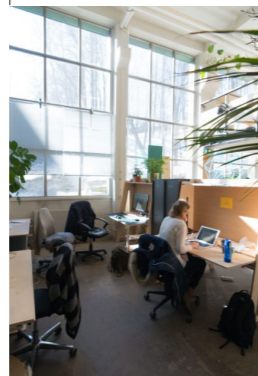


- flexible walls/desk that speraates the open space
These desks are made by the carpenters in the workshops - the users shape their surroundings

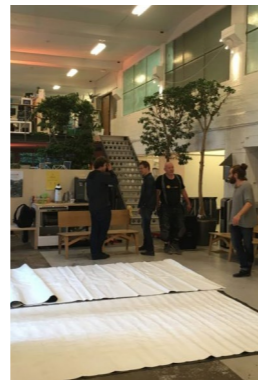


concrete floor= suitable

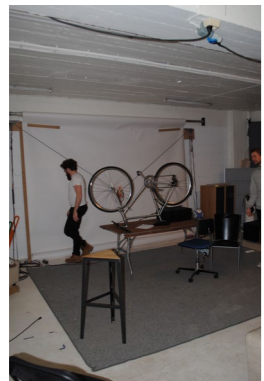
+private offices with windows towards common area = light into each office and a good combination for a semi-private organisation.



+ high ceiling height= great light conditions + airflow
- Too much light for computer work?



+ the open kitchen is suitable for different use



+ film room / meeting room
- too dark

Pottery



+desks faced towards windows.

+ Divide between the private + public workshop

wood workshop- private



+ great wood workshop. Tall ceiling height of 5 meters. Rustic, original and industrial materiality. semi isolated area.
- No windows= too dark?

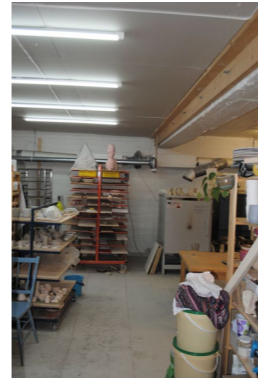
wood workshop- public



- No windows= too dark?
- too small
-too low ceiling height



Pottery



+ the pottery arrange workshops open for the public



Social events



- Kitchen= great event space for social gatherings and public parties. Can be rented out.

use of outdoor areas



asphalt= suitable

+ rustic and industrial outdoor spaces= perfect for outdoor workshops + markets + storage
good sun-conditions + shielded
No vegetation





Norwegian School of Theology

Faculty of Theology. A building designed by the same architect as Brenneriveien 11 in the same period 1960: Harald Hille



Total number of students: 1300 students

Location: Majorstuen, an urban area in the west side of Oslo .
Close to the metro and the university of Oslo

Workshops/ studios:

No workshops or studios needed for the theoretical studies. The students study in the library or study rooms/ class rooms

General functions/ areas: common canteen / cafe, library, toilets, offices for administration, meeting rooms/ group rooms, interior spaces for socialising.

Organisation /Architecture:



+central location in relation to several important learning institutions



Canteen / common eating area



+ the red coloured windowframes compliment the terracotta.

vertical circulation core



- The stair is situated in the buildings inner areas= no outer windows = the stair-way appears as too dark -low ceiling height



+private offices with windows towards common area = light into each office and a good combination for a semi-private organisation.



Large windows in some lower parts of the facade. Despite this the building lack a natural transition between interior and exterior spaces.



The facade consist of horizontal bands made of: concrete, steel, terracotta tiles and steel window frames. Similar to the facade of Brenneriveien 11.

Canteen, 1960



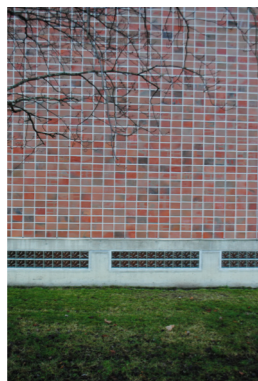
vertical circulation core, 1960



library,1960



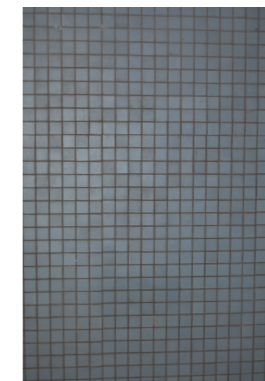
+ the red coloured windowframes compliment the terracotta.



+ The terracotta tiles are in good condition



Tiles in toilets



+ Nice colour. Original tiles similar to the tiles in Brenneriveien 11.

concrete columns



+ visible bearing construction

A conversation with Erik Fenstad Langdalen

Architect and writer of the book "Concrete Oslo"

EFL

An interesting example are the lofts of New York. These spaces used to house industry and manufacturing. However, during the 1950's and 60's, artists started to move into these spaces, aestheticizing them, thereby creating a model for re-use that has since been copied all over the world. The industrial architecture is providing freedom and resistance to the practice of the artists.

It is about understanding the building as a product of its political, social and industrial circumstances. This building (Brenne-riveien 11) was built in the 60's, a time when the automobile was the centre of urban theory and the logistics manufacturing. This is evident by the fact that you can drive underneath the building. However, now we are moving away from a car-based city, and evidently towards a more pedestrian and bike friendly city. This is an interesting starting point for a re-imagining of this building.

MLK

Our goal is to provide a model for the reintegration of production and urban life. And in that sense we do not believe that preservation is a question of nostalgia, nor a harkening back to some long gone glory days. We believe this is a purely pragmatic response when locating a new program. Our modus operandi should be searching for existing structures that responds to the specific challenges of the program. After conversations with students and teachers at Vocational colleges in Oslo, we understood that actual industrial buildings are sought after as educational facilities, due to their functionality and pragmatic approach to architecture.

EFL

Exactly! I strongly recommend that you take the time to make your own assessment of the qualities in this building, before you start your intervention.

LA

I tend to imagine Oslo as a history of the river, and the fjord. Both of these natural features proved vital for the development of the industrial city. However, ever since the industry moved out, it had provided us with a city that we don't really need anymore. We don't have a use for the large industrial harbour front in the city centre, and we no longer need to locate the industry close to the energy source. This has led to the redevelopment of Bjørvika, Aker Brygge, and Akerselva, each area with its own strategy of urban transformation. Karl Otto Ellefsen proclaimed that Oslo has a doctrine of 'narrative preservation' which arguably has been the most influential strategy along Akerselva.

EFL

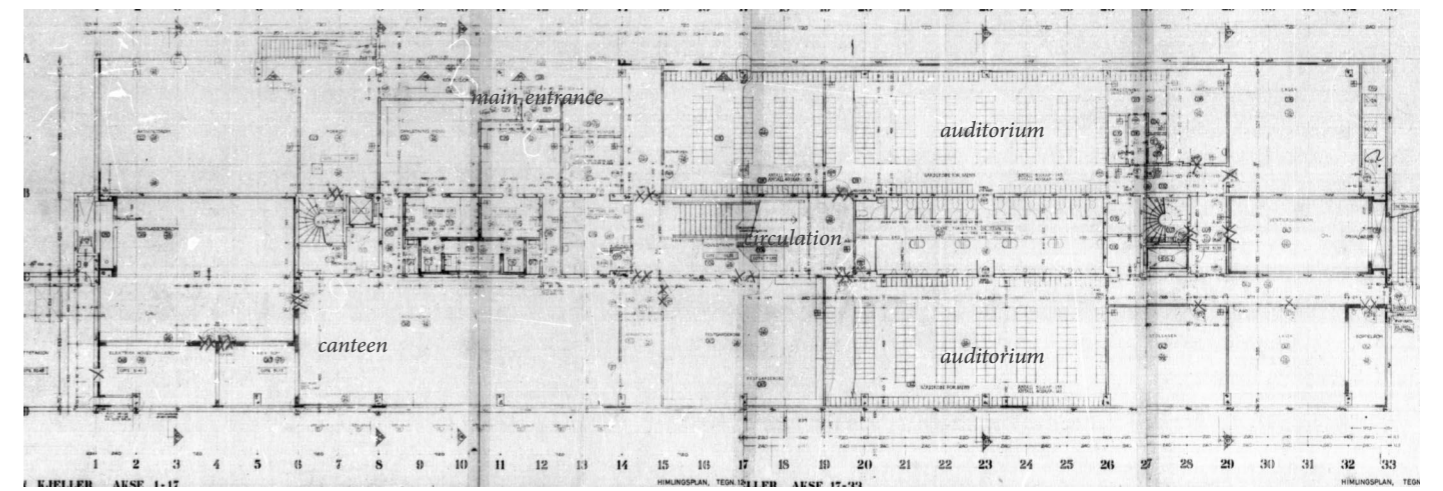
Yes, this term was coined to describe the 'Oslo-doctrine' of preservation. This strategy emphasizes the importance of preserving fragments of history, inviting to a historical reading of the city. This strategy does sometimes end up as a discussion in semiotics, allowing developers to demolish entire city blocks, as long as the façades are preserved.

MLK

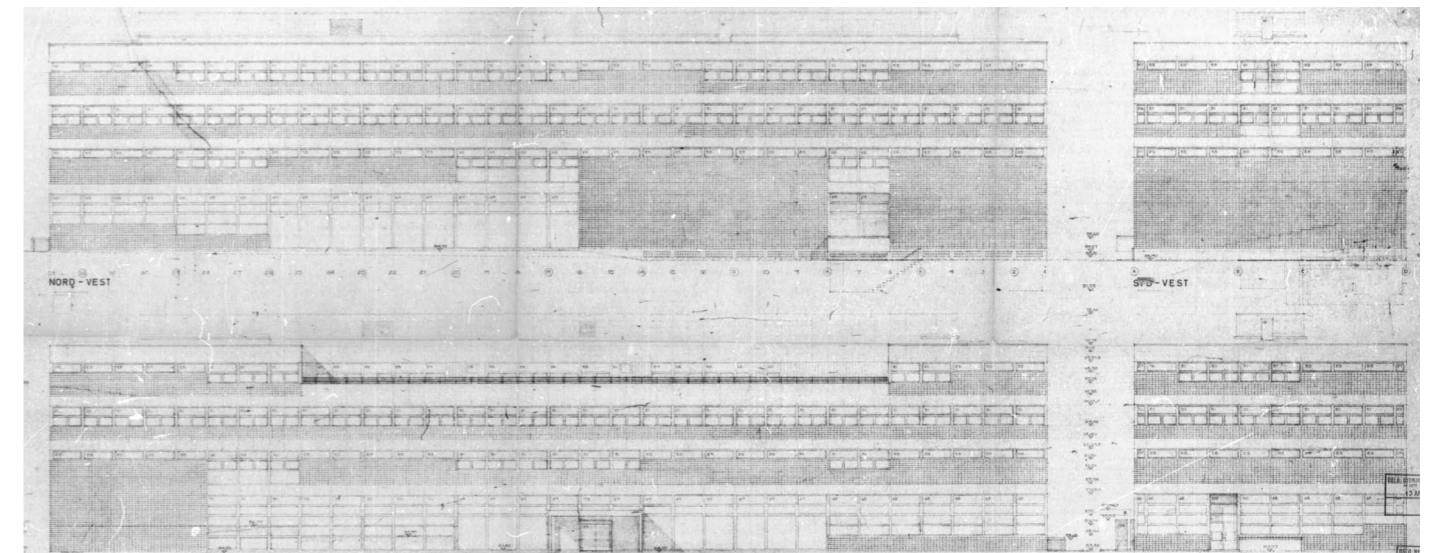
It does seem that there is difficulty in defining what does constitute a valid argument for preservation? Especially since what the larger public thinks is worth preserving is ever changing. Consider Gunerius, a shopping mall in central Oslo built in the 1950's, which was planned demolition without much protesting from the public. However in recent years it started to make appearances in TV commercials and most notably in the song 'Gunerius' by Karpe. Ever since then public opinion has shifted, and demolition of the mall is now unthinkable.

EFL

This ties your assignment nicely back to the lofts of New York. I think it would be really interesting for you to work with the aesthetic of this building. It is an anonymous structure, while at the same time being a distinct industrial building. It isn't a spectacular factory, but a standard 1960's warehouse. This is a typology that few people have really explored the potential of.



floor plan 1. floor - MF



Fadade - MF

REFLECTIONS + ANALYSIS

⊕ Qualities:

⊖ Potentials:

- Central location close to Majorstuen in Oslo
- Located in close relation to other faculties
- Reach attention and the cafe is frequently used by people passing by and the local community.
- Variation of different workshops
- Common eating room /cafe that gathers the school and
- Visual contact /openness between the workshops
- Interior wood walls /room separators

REFLECTIONS + ANALYSIS

Key findings regarding program

Qualities:

- Variation of productions and different workshops
- Learning through production
- Produce and sell goods and services
- Small number of students

Potentials:

- More public functions + activities
- 24 hour use of workshops and rooms in the school
- closer cooperation with existing + local productions
- cooperate with and evolve already established environment and culture for creative production in Brenneriveien

