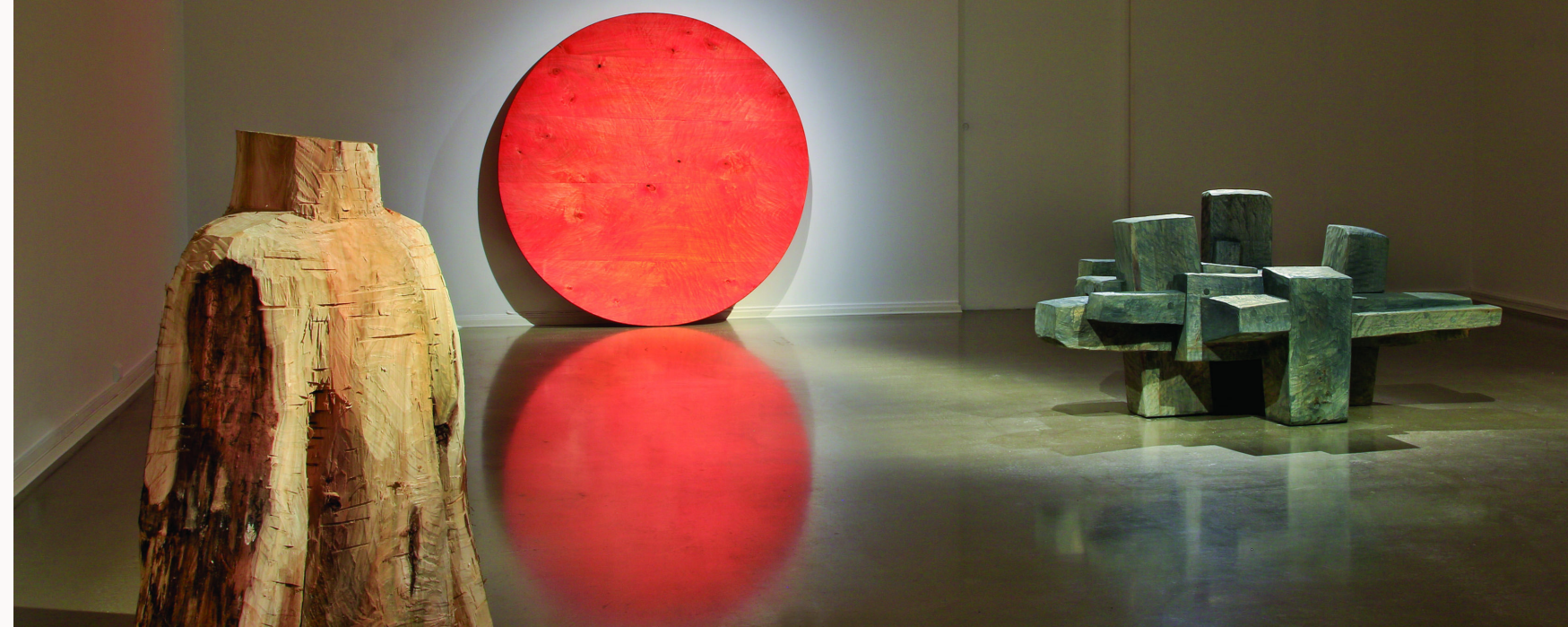




# DORA2

DIPLOMA  
GUSTAVE KAMANZI



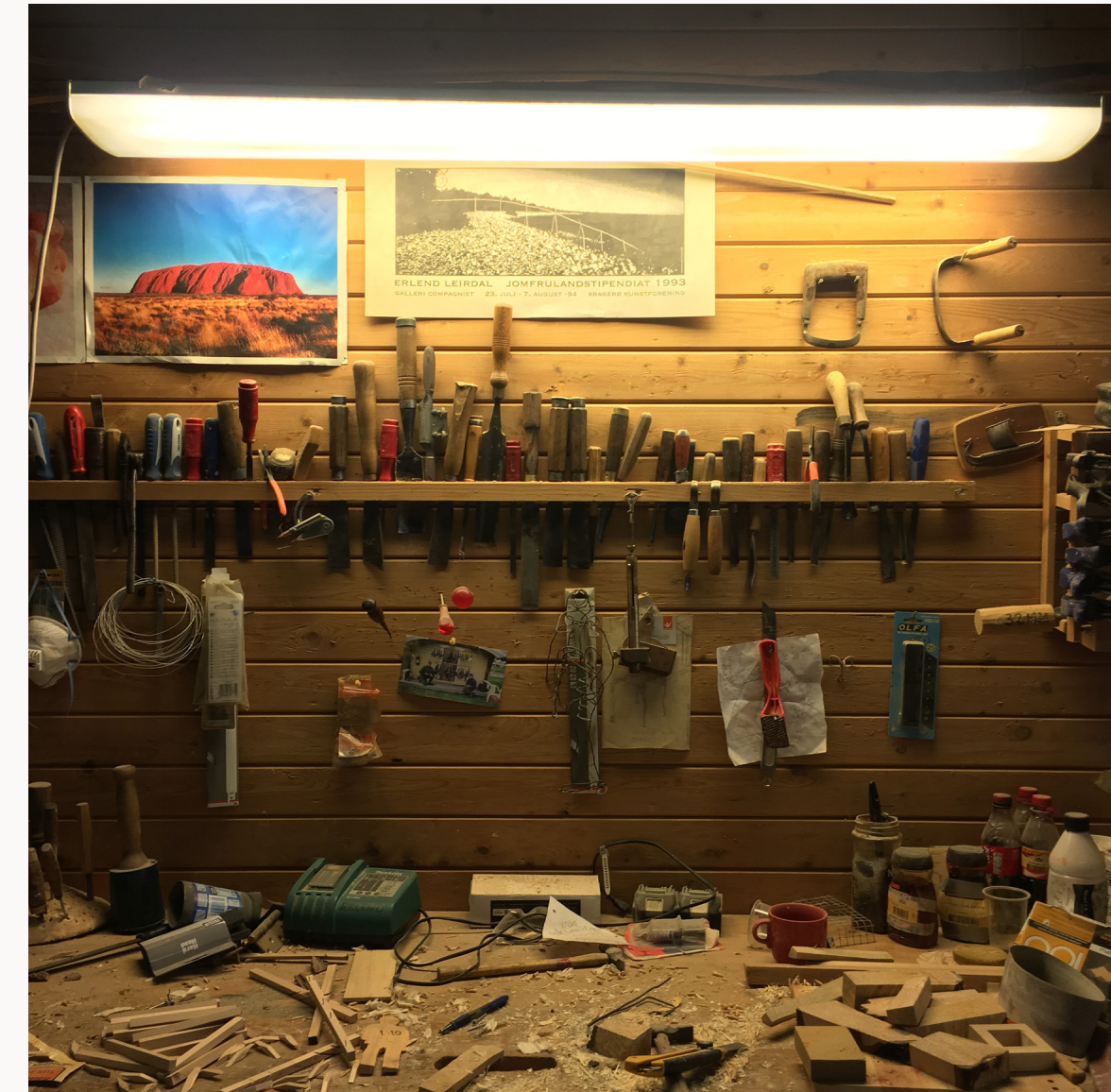


## KULTURMINNEDAGEN

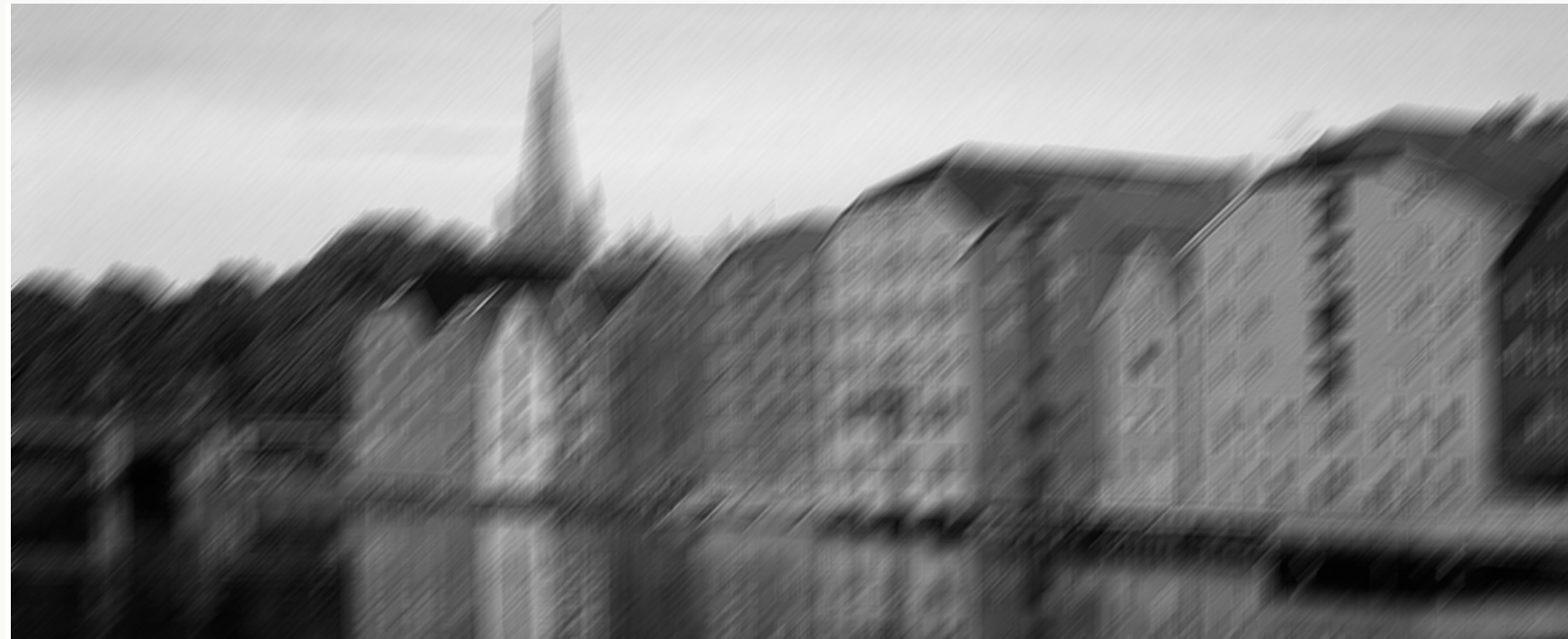
A space for production, a space for preservation.

I was invited to Kulturminnedagen at Nyhavna while working at Kunsthallen i Trondheim summer 2019. A visit showcasing the historical waterfront of Nyhavna, the Dora bunkers and Erlend Leirdal's Atelier. The visit to Kulturminnedagen led me to realise the potential value of Nyhavna. Knowing Trondheim's lack of space of arts and crafts, and being in Leirdal's atelier, overseeing most of the city and the waterfront helped me shape a potential proposal for my diploma. For my diploma project i want to address some of the issues around the lack of production and proper preservation of art in Trondheim.

I wish to create space that will facilitate for the production of art. At the same time i want to unify spaces for archivation of art in Trondheim.







## A REGION WITHOUT EXPERTISE IN THE ARTS

A lack of space to practise

The Norwegian Craftsmen Center (NKM) fears that Trønderlag can become a region without expertise in the arts. From a survey conducted by NKM, it was found that 92.3% of the students at KiT (Visual art department of NTNU) want to establish themselves in Trondheim after graduation. At the same time newly graduated and people in the field of art don't have adequate facilities, studios, and workshops. Workshops within the craft-based education such as wood, ceramics, glass, and textiles are in demand - also from the students at NTNU.

Kjøpmannsgata Ung Kunst and Sverresborg museum are two out of four institutes of art and culture in Trondheim that rents storage spaces from Dora 1. The rest of art institutions and museums in Trondheim rely mostly on improvised storage of non exhibited art.



Students at the Academy of Fine Arts in Trondheim want to establish themselves in the region, but demand workshop places. The picture shows art students in line to sign a petition in support of the work of providing workshop places for newly established artists and for continued cultural production at Nyhavna.



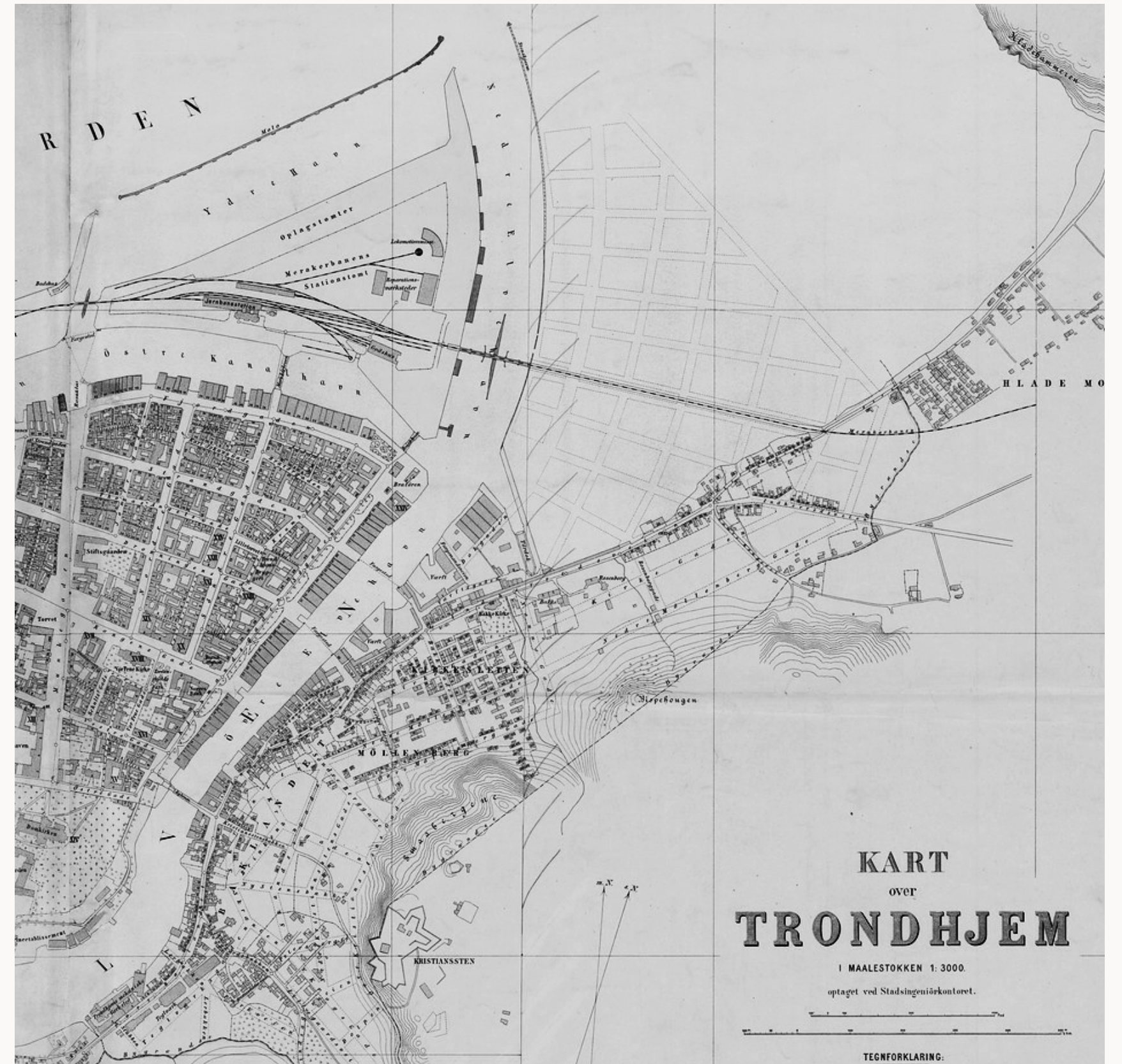


## NYHAVNA

A new city district

In the 1880s, the Meråker line got its end station at Brattøra in Trondheim. This railway simplified and streamlined the transport of goods between the port and the city's surrounding area, and extended all the way to Sweden.

At the beginning of the 20th century the mechanical industry, which was located on the south-east bank of the river Nidelva, was moved closer to Meråker line, today's Solsiden residential area. The areas on the north-east side of Nidelva, north for Meråker line were used for harbor purposes and the new city district Nyhavna arose.







## DORA 2

### Organisation Todt

During the occupation of Norway in 1940 Trondheims location had a strategical advantage for accessing the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. The planned area of Nyhavna was taken over by the Germans as a part of "Organisation Todt". The constructions of the DORA bunkers which would become part of the largest German naval base in Northern Europe, started in the autumn of 1941, one year after the invasion of Norway.

Trondheim was traditionally referred to as Drontheim in German, and the name DORA is the letter "D" in the German phonetic alphabet. Dora 1 was completed in July 1943. Dora 2 was never completed. Dora 3 in Leangenbukta was put on ice.

The two submarine bunkers, which are built in reinforced concrete, are about 150 meters long and 100 meters wide with double walls. The outer walls are 2.5 meters, but the inner walls have a thickness of 1 meter.

Over 164 000m<sup>3</sup> soil had to be moved for the construction of Dora 2. In total 365866 m<sup>3</sup> concrete was needed to finish Dora 1 and 2.







There was not enough competence locally, and there was not enough access to either resources or workers. Almost everything had to be sent from Germany. Cement, rebar, tools, whole train sets, engineers, and workers came from Germany and some from occupied countries.

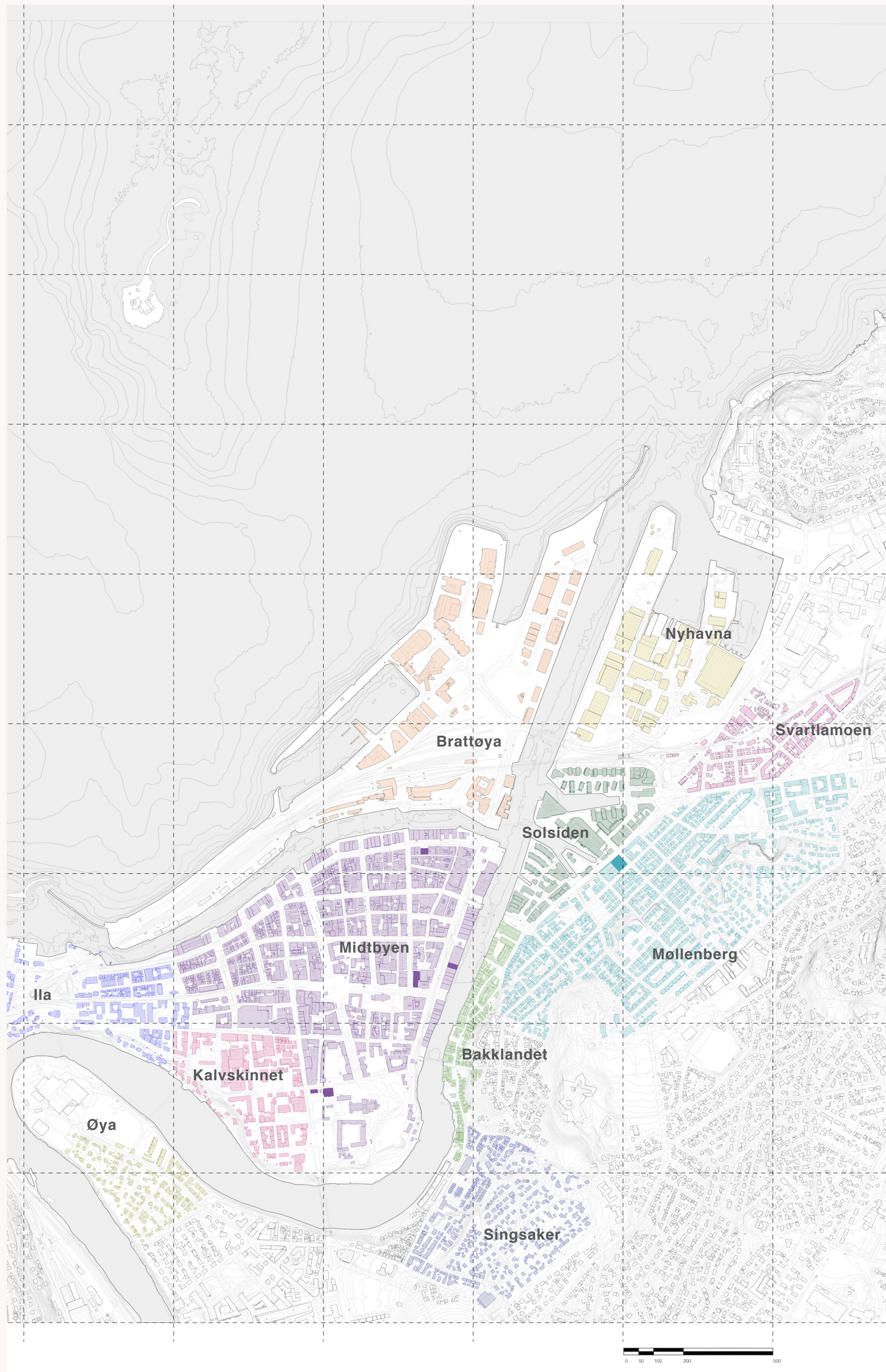
On July 24, 1943, one of the most dramatic events in Trondheim during the war took place. 41 heavy American bombers came flying over from England, dropped their cargo over Nyhavna. Large parts of the port facilities were destroyed and 8 Norwegian civilians were killed along with 31 Germans

After the war in 1947 and 1948 the port authority conducted cleanup and blasting on Dora II. Part of the walls on the uncompleted sides were blasted away. It was so badly damaged by Allied bombing that after the war, half of the roof was demolished.

Dora II is used as a shipyard and as a warehouse and garage for boats and cars by companies such as Trondheim havn IKS and Skipsmaling AS.







## CULTURE DISTRICT

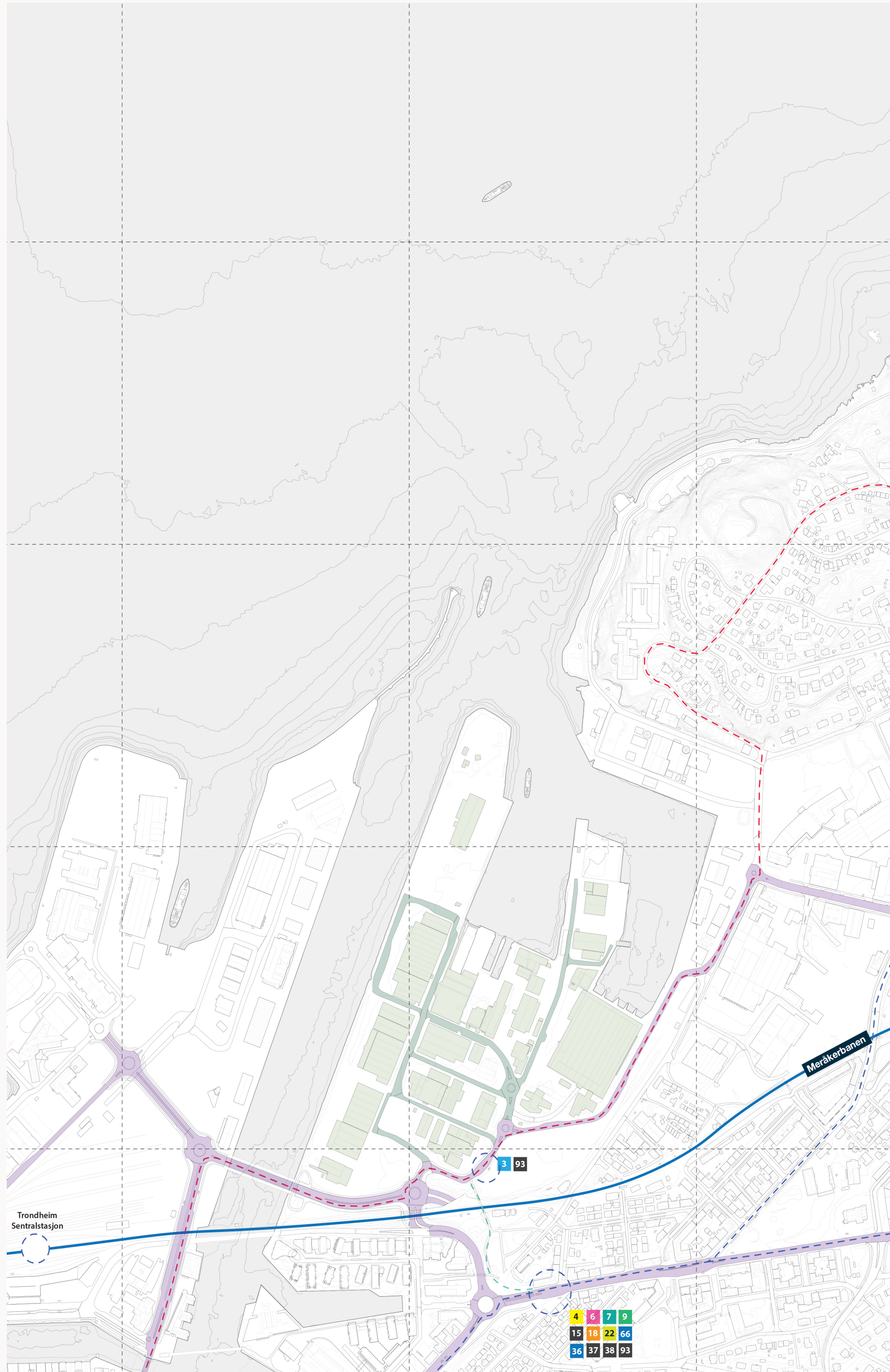
### The future of nyhavna

In 2016, the City Council adopted a new municipal subdivision plan for Nyhavna in Trondheim, the site is planned as a new cultural district. Culture will be a driving force in the progress of the urban development.

Nyhavna is already a living part of Trondheim, where industry and port exists side by side with culture and innovation. It is also the largest downtown area available for urban development in, an area pending. It's proximity to the water and numerous cultural monuments may possibly give Trondheim new identity.







## ACCESS

### The future of nyhavna

The local bus ATB, Line 3 runs via Nyhavna between Lade and the city center. The bus has 4 departures per hour during rush hour, otherwise, 2 departures per hour. the southern area is located within Trondheim's collective junctions, only 600m from line 3 bus stop.







Nam, optio cum sam ende rehenda velisquam, tem aut ent et quo  
 bla ventis eata derferiam, solupitur simpos ant.

## TYOLOGY

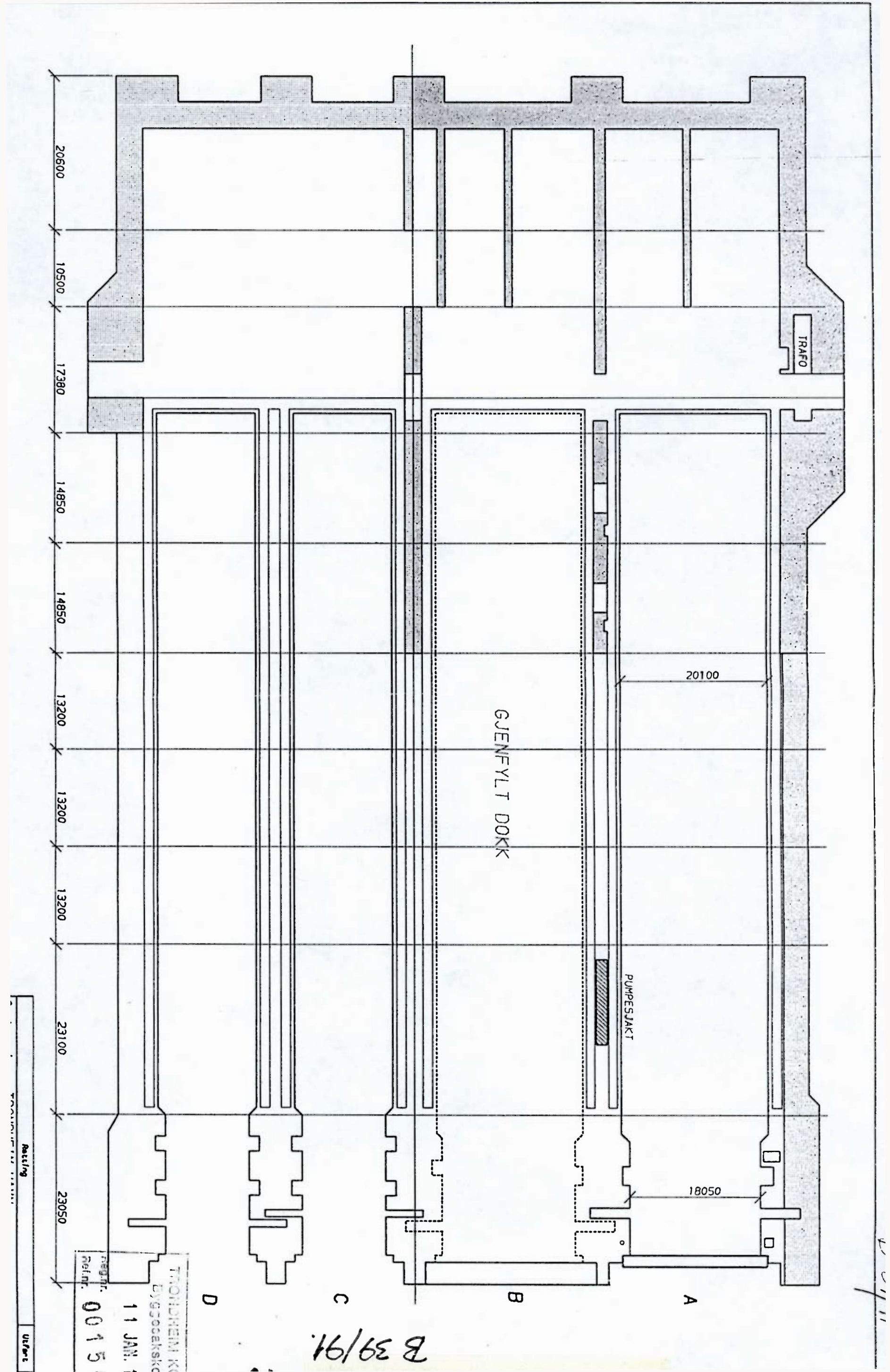
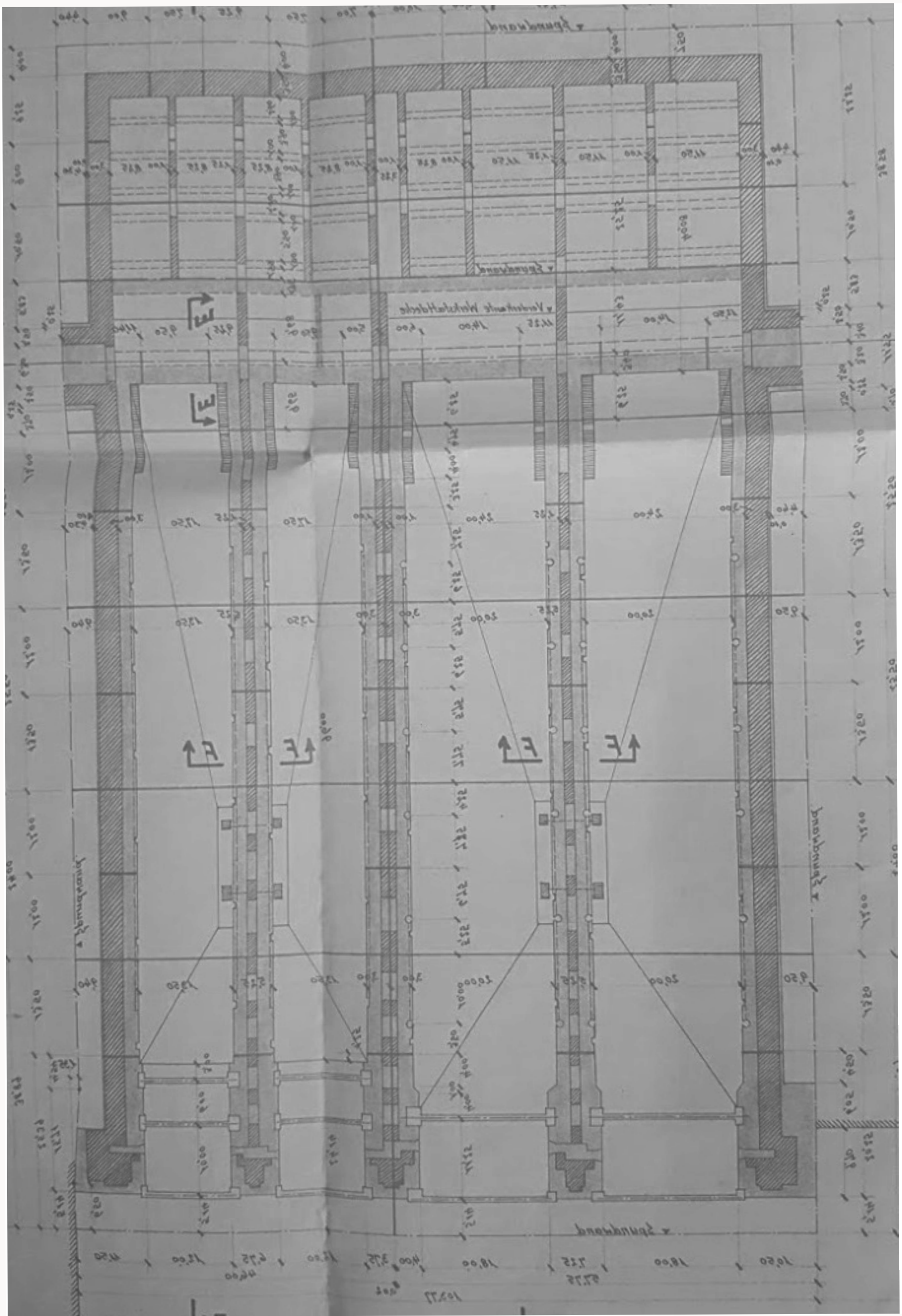
surrounding typology and materials

The buildings at Nyhavna can be divided into several building typologies, and these are largely related to the use of the buildings (function). The area is characterized by a large proportion of hall constructions, mainly built of steel as well as some in concrete. These are used for warehousing and industrial activities. Many of the halls have extensions in column girder construction. We mainly find offices along side the warehousing and production companies. Several of the war memorials in the area can be characterized as point buildings in (extremely) massive structures.



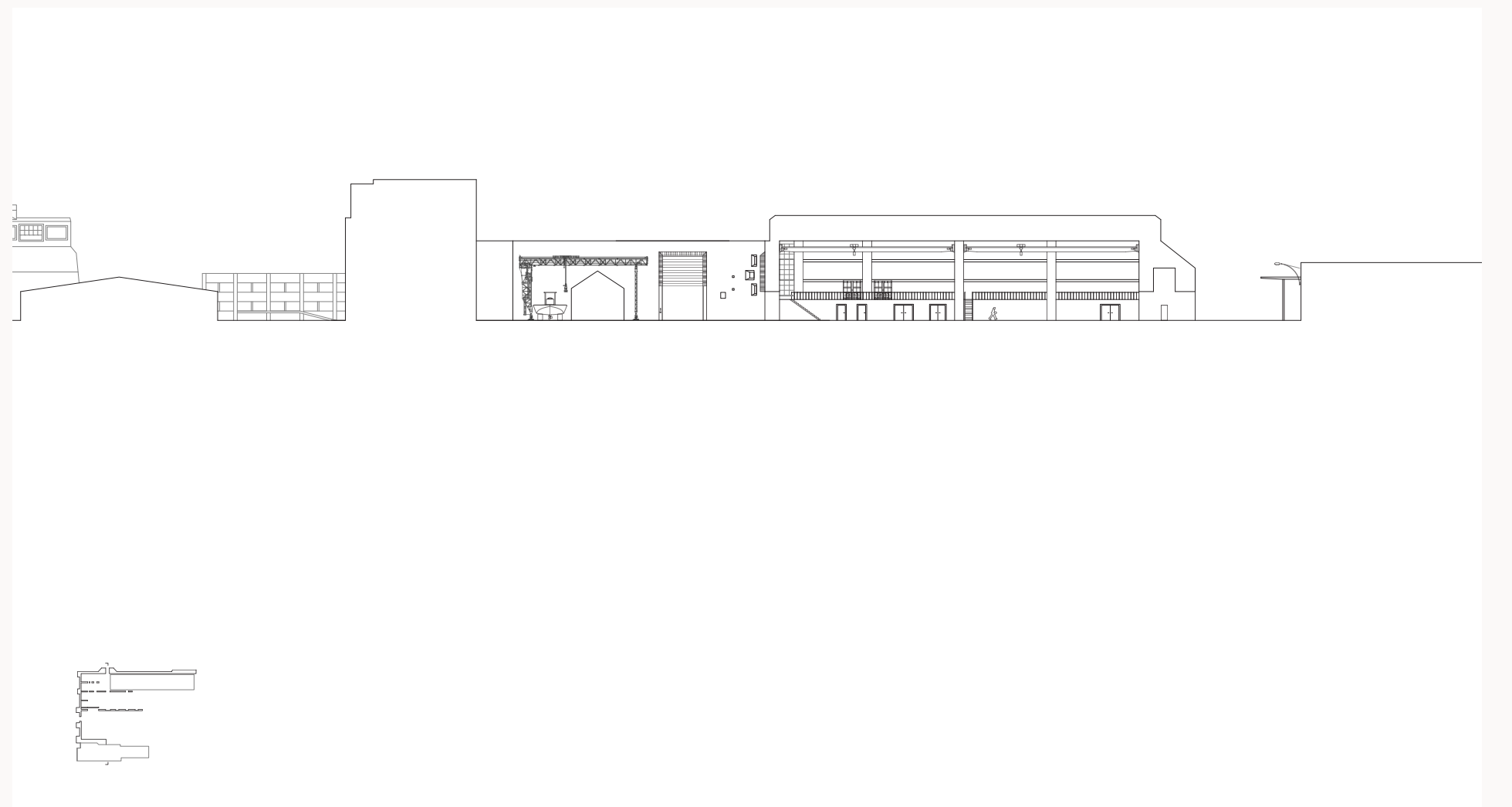
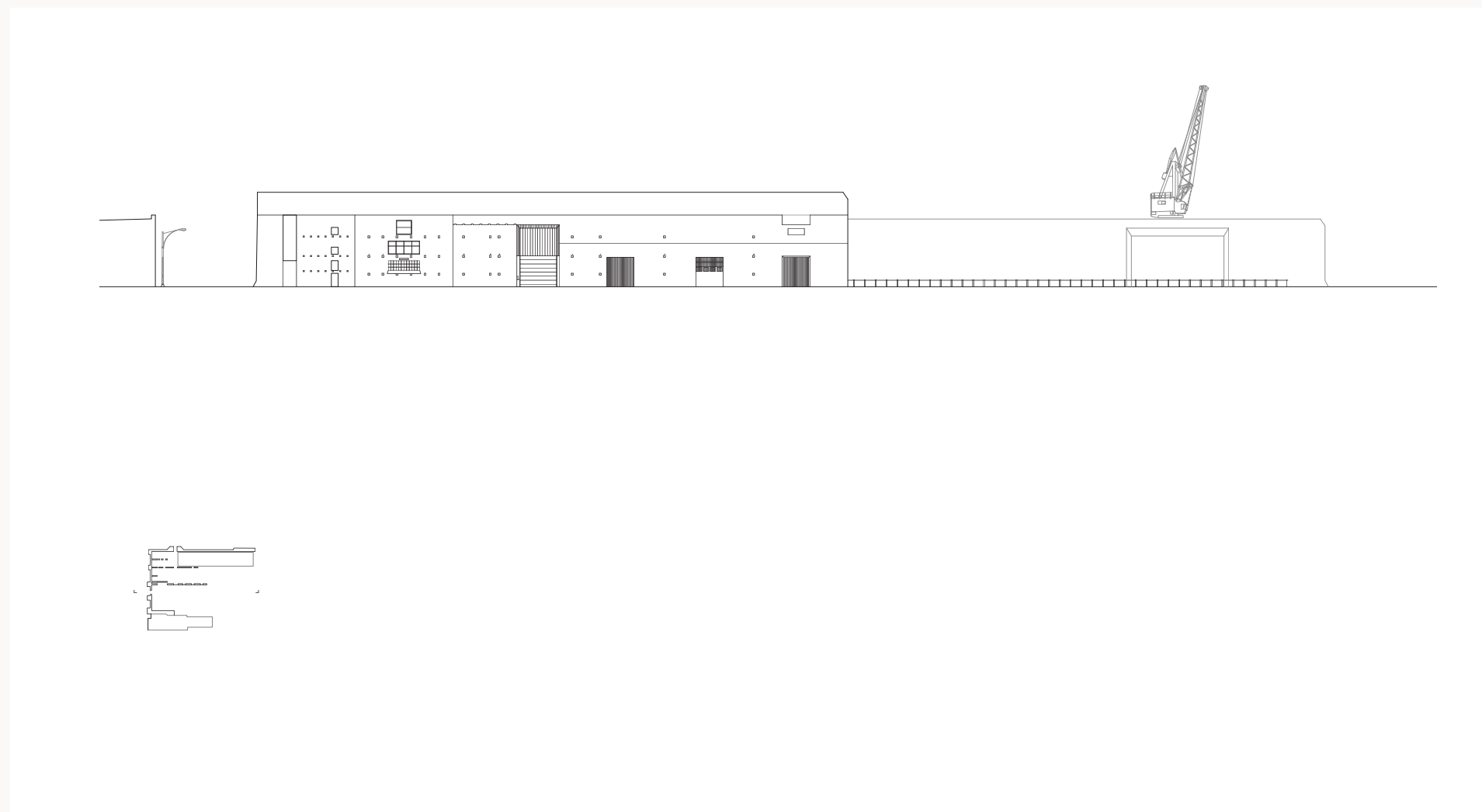
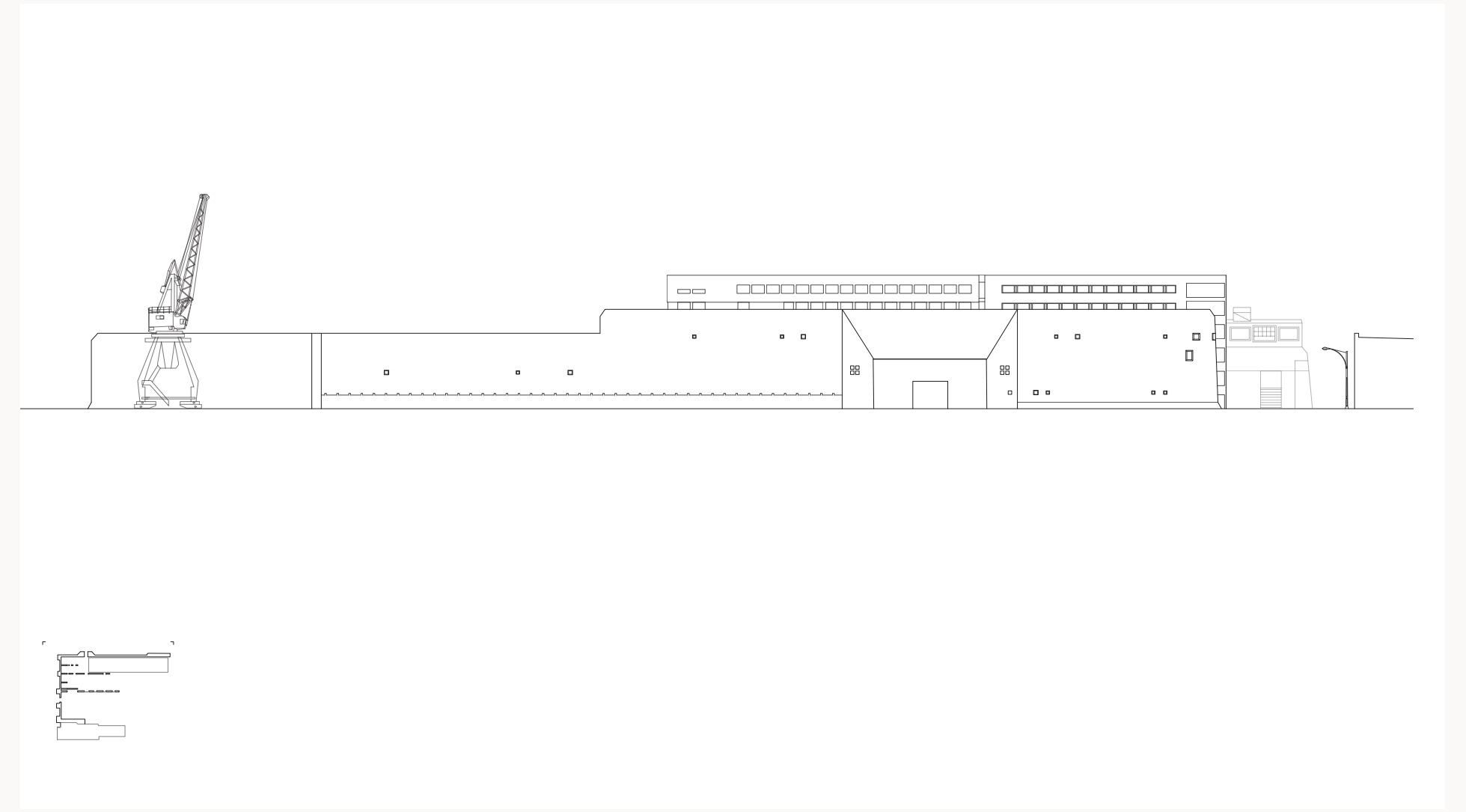
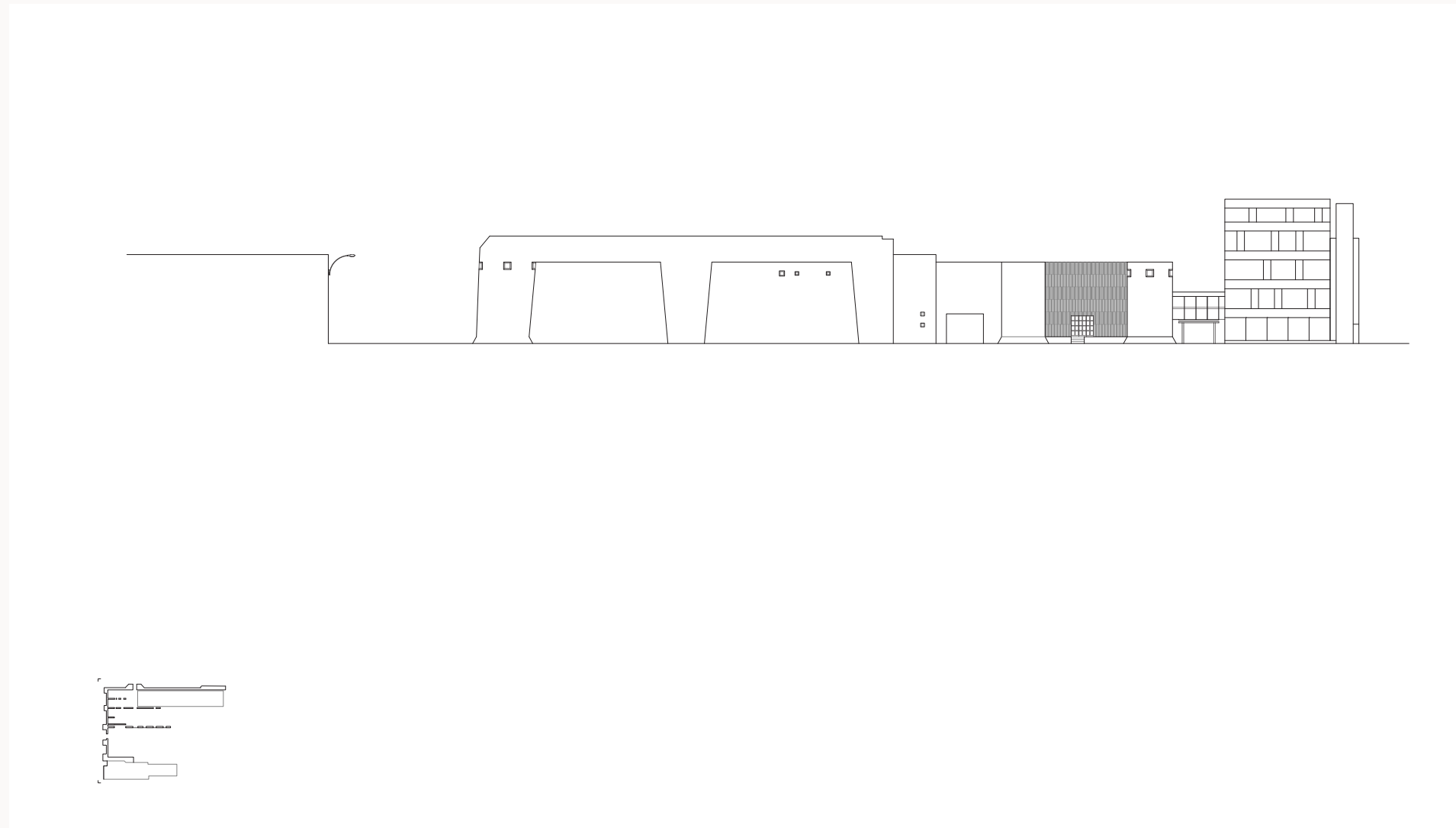
- Concrete  
- Storage, workshop, production
- Steel  
- Storage, workshop, production
- Concrete/Steelplate  
- Parking, Offices
- Concrete  
- Archive, Atelier, Studio, Storage
- Hybrid  
- Store, Offices, Production



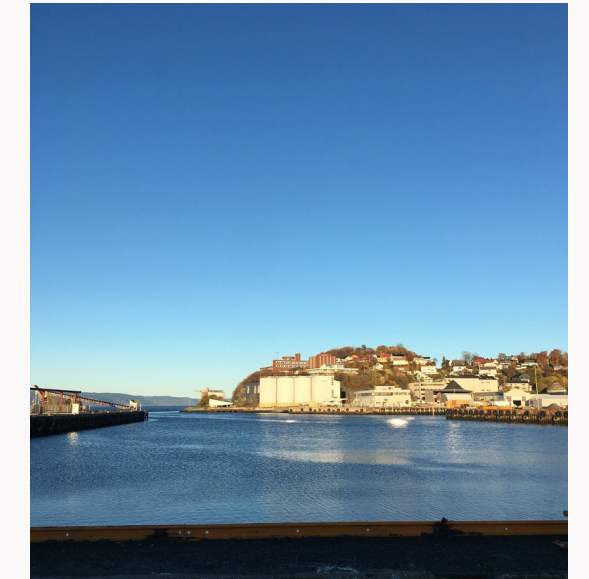
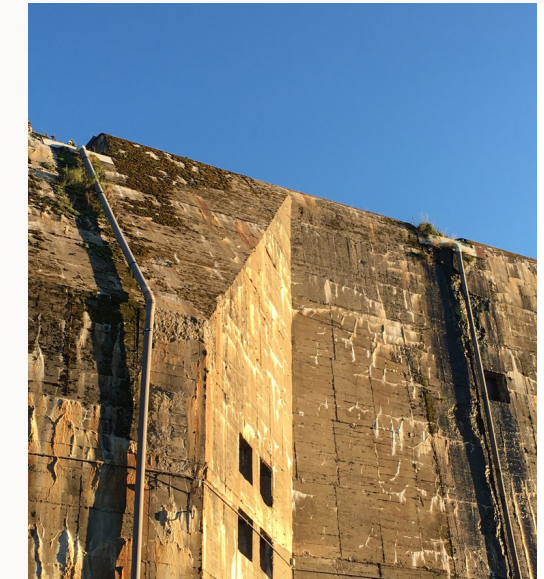




# EXISTING CONDITIONS







WINTER CONDITIONS

SUMMER CONDITIONS



## ARCHIVE

From Late Latin *archivum* (plural *archiva*)  
"written records," also the place where they  
are kept,

From Greek *ta arkheia* "public records," plu-  
ral of *arkheion* "town hall, public building,"

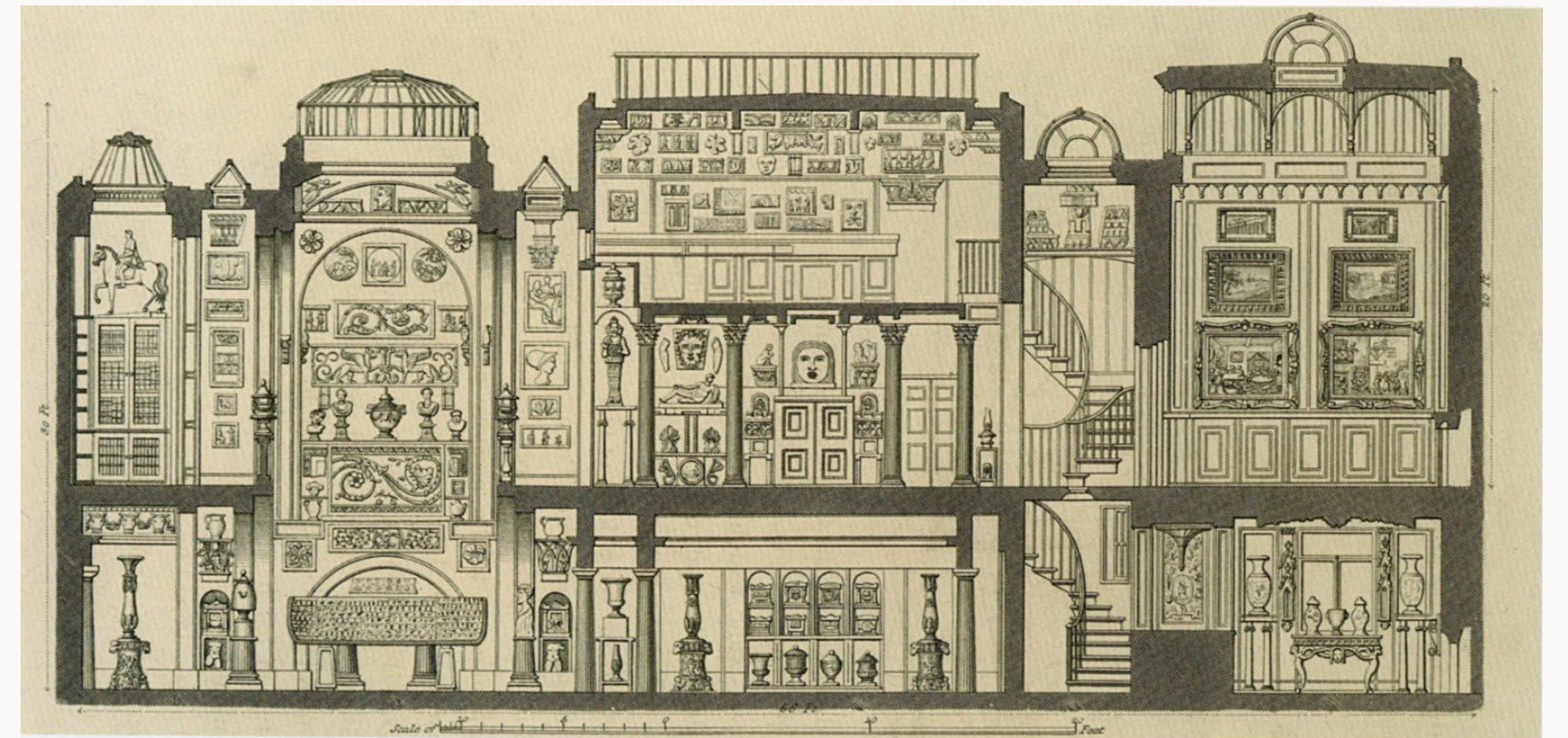




## JOHN SOANE MUSEUM

Holborn, London  
John Soane

Sir John Soane's Museum is a house museum, located next to Lincoln's Inn Fields in London, which was formerly the home of neo-classical architect, John Soane. It holds many drawings and architectural models of Soane's projects, and a large collection of paintings, sculptures, drawings and antiquities that he acquired over many years.





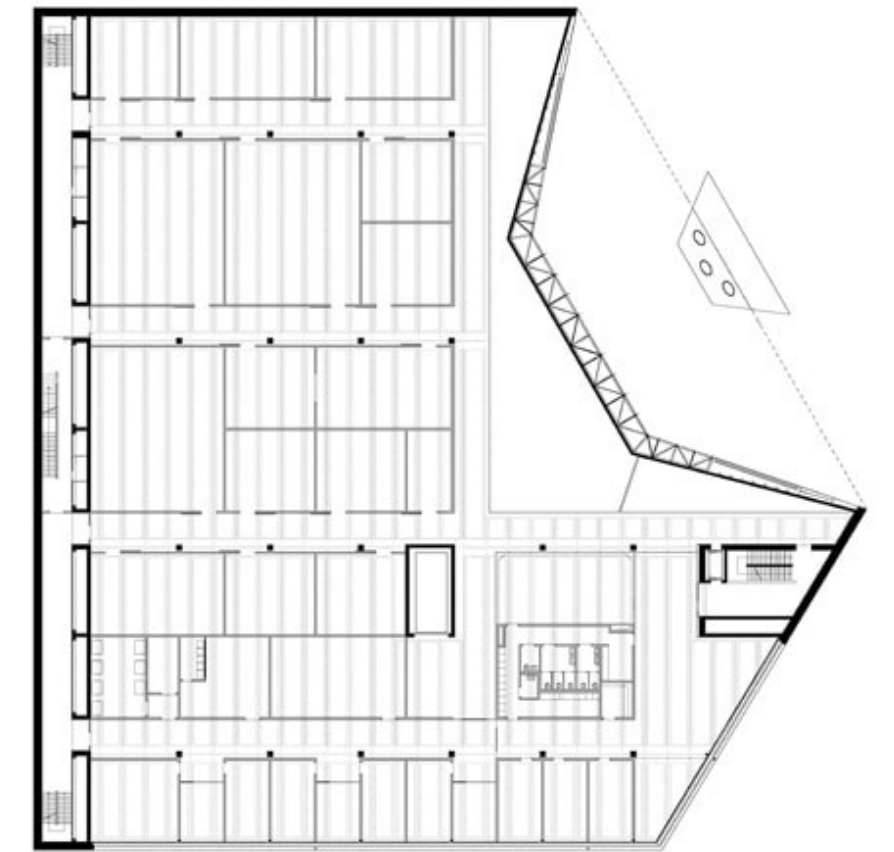


## SCHAULAGER

Basel, Switzerland  
Herzog de Meuron

The Schaulager is a renowned cultural institution and art center near Basel, Switzerland.

Housed in an iconic building designed by Swiss architectural firm Herzog & de Meuron, the Schaulager is primarily a conservation center for the artworks belonging to the collection of the Emanuel Hoffmann Foundation.





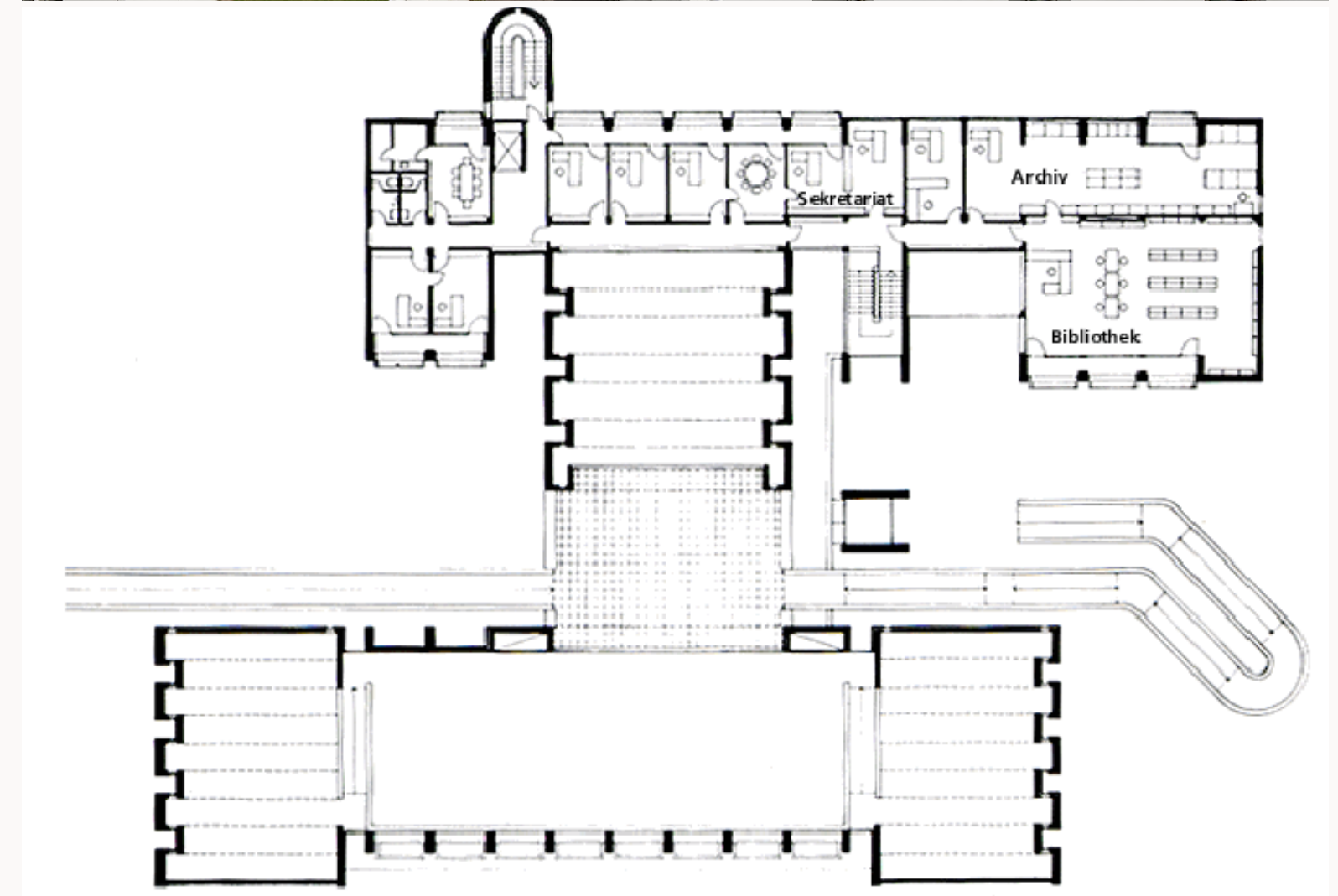


## THE BAUHAUS ARCHIVE

Berlin  
Walter Gropius

Berlin's Bauhaus-Archiv/Museum für Gestaltung holds the world's largest collection related to the history of the Bauhaus (1919-1933), the 20th century's most important school of architecture, design and art.

In a building designed by the Bauhaus founder Walter Gropius, they present key works from the collection and research the history and impact of the Bauhaus.





## EXHIBITION

Early 14c., "action of displaying," from Old French exhibicion, exhibicion "show, exhibition, display,"



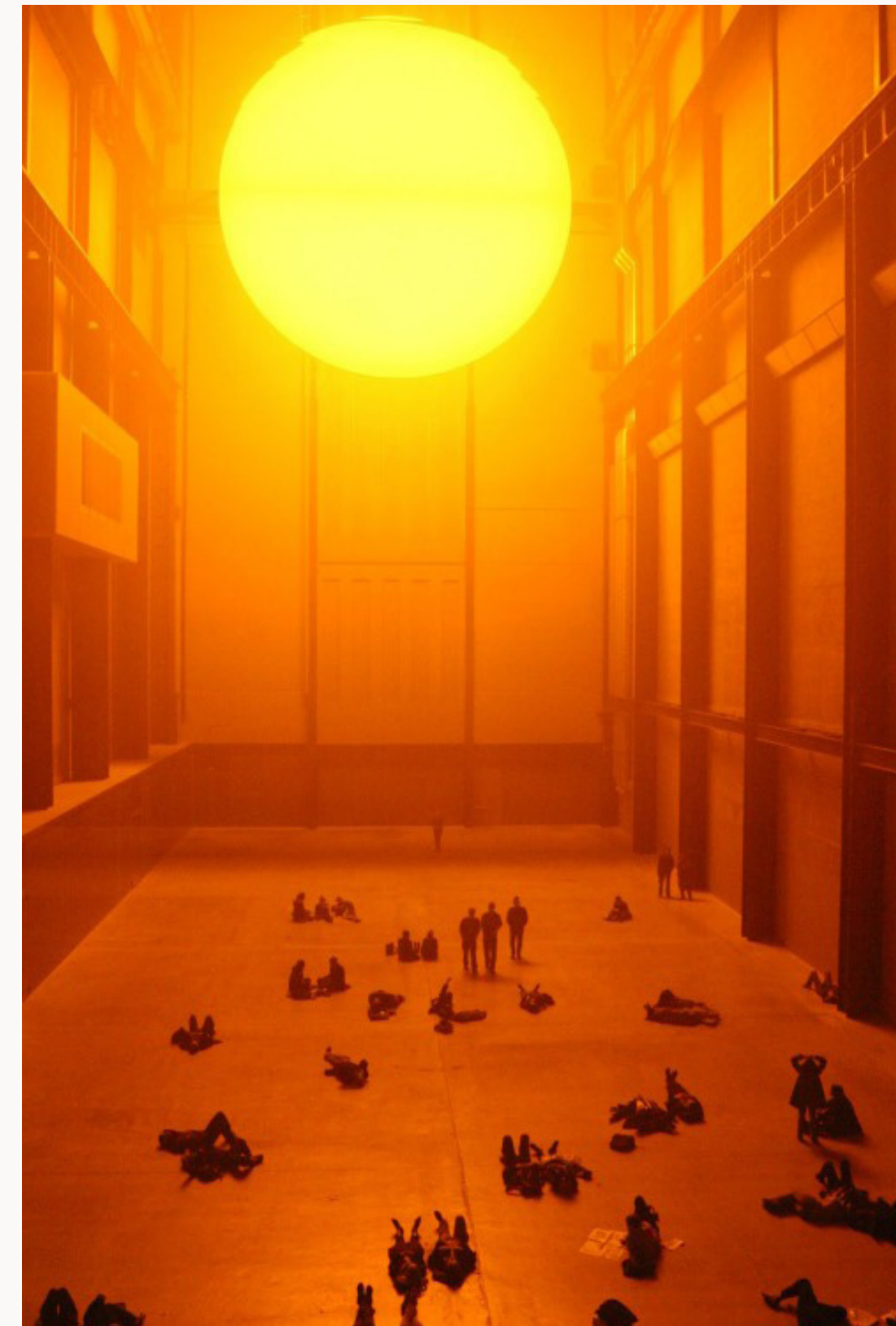


## TURBINE HALL

Tate Modern, London  
Herzog de Meuron

The Turbine Hall has hosted some of the world's most memorable and acclaimed works of contemporary art.

And the way artists have interpreted this vast industrial space has revolutionised public perceptions of contemporary art in the twenty-first century.







## LE GRAND PALAIS

Paris  
Charles Girault

Located in the heart of Paris on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées, the Grand Palais is an iconic monument. Built for the Universal Exhibition in 1900 and dedicated "by the French Republic to the glory of French art"

Since 2007, internationally renowned contemporary artists have been filling the Nave of the Grand Palais with large scale exhibition.







## FRAC

Dunkerque  
Lacaton Vassal

The project creates a double of the Halle, of the same dimension, attached to the existing building, on the side which faces the sea, and which contains the program of the FRAC.

The new building juxtaposes delicately without competing nor fading.





## PUBLIC

**"open to general observation,"** from Latin publicus "of the people; of the state; done for the state," "





## I'M TOTALLY UP!

medium: HD-video, loop  
artist in residency 2011  
Capacete, Sao Paulo (BR)

In her film and photography projects, The architect Paulien Bremmer works with spaces and areas that hide from view. They are spaces without a programme or with a very specific one such as flight routes, general staircases, the transit area of an airport, or a temporary island.

She investigates environments like these by infiltrating, taking part or making herself a part of the environment by becoming a character in a non-fiction story. Environments take on a new significance when she develops a scenario take place in them.







## THE EGG

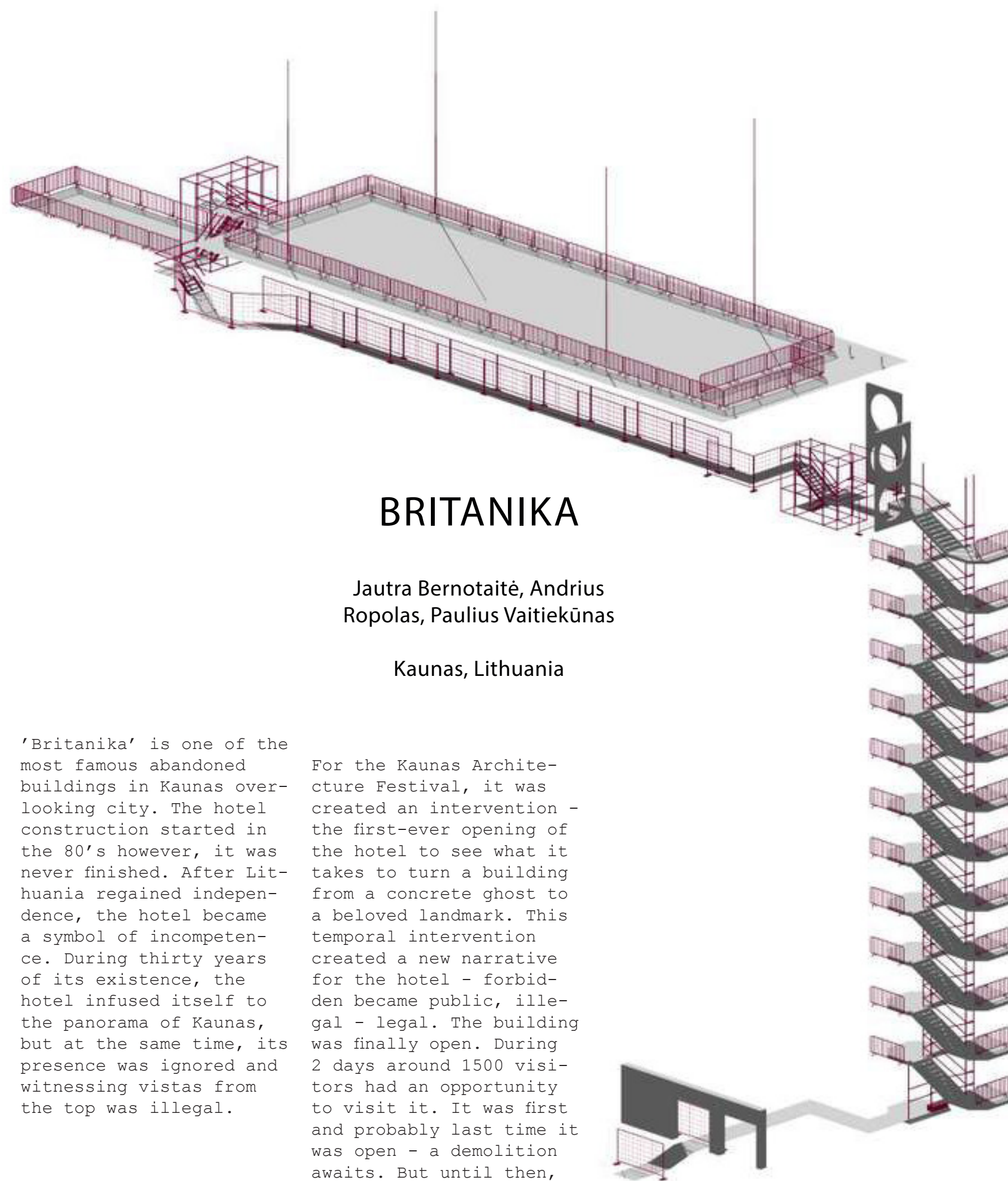
Beirut, Lebanon  
Cinema  
Joseph Philippe Karam

The Egg, or the Dome, is an unfinished cinema building in Beirut, Lebanon. Its construction began in 1965 but was interrupted with the outbreak of the Lebanese Civil War in 1975 and the horse-shoe shaped dome that remains today is now a landmark in Beirut. It was part of a commercial and residential project named "Beirut City Center", by architect Joseph Philippe Karam.

Talk of its possible demolition in the 1990s and 2000s mobilized students and architects in favor of its preservation. The current owners of the site have affirmed their desire to preserve it and to integrate it into a new project.







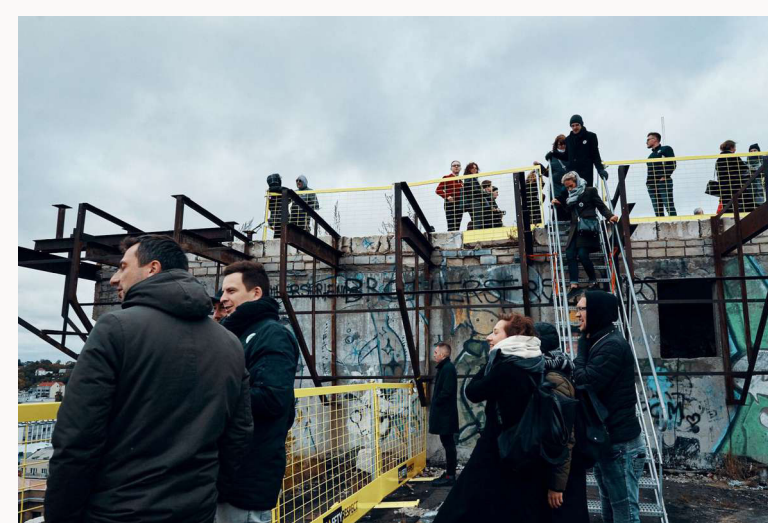
## BRITANIKA

Jautra Bernotaitė, Andrius Ropolas, Paulius Vaitiekūnas

Kaunas, Lithuania

'Britanika' is one of the most famous abandoned buildings in Kaunas overlooking city. The hotel construction started in the 80's however, it was never finished. After Lithuania regained independence, the hotel became a symbol of incompetence. During thirty years of its existence, the hotel infused itself to the panorama of Kaunas, but at the same time, its presence was ignored and witnessing vistas from the top was illegal.

For the Kaunas Architecture Festival, it was created an intervention - the first-ever opening of the hotel to see what it takes to turn a building from a concrete ghost to a beloved landmark. This temporal intervention created a new narrative for the hotel - forbidden became public, illegal - legal. The building was finally open. During 2 days around 1500 visitors had an opportunity to visit it. It was first and probably last time it was open - a demolition awaits. But until then, it lives its invisible life, undoubtedly crea-





## Work Schedule

### Summer

Continuing developing Pre diploma  
Preparing meeting, interviews and visit for August.  
If possible Conduct during summer

### August

Mapping  
Site visit (if not Conducted in summer)  
Studying and collecting info  
Drone footage of roof  
Collecting interior space measurements, Pictures  
Finding climatic reports of existing condition in the bunker (if available)

### September

Continuing mapping  
Compile collected information to a booklet (early stage)  
Design

### October

Meeting with engineers  
Thoughts on Materials both in model and project  
Design

### November

Testing  
Developing design  
Modelling  
Drawing  
Producing final material

### December

Producing final material  
Graphic study and Post-production  
Working material for presentation  
Finishing all material for presentation, thesis and "hand in"