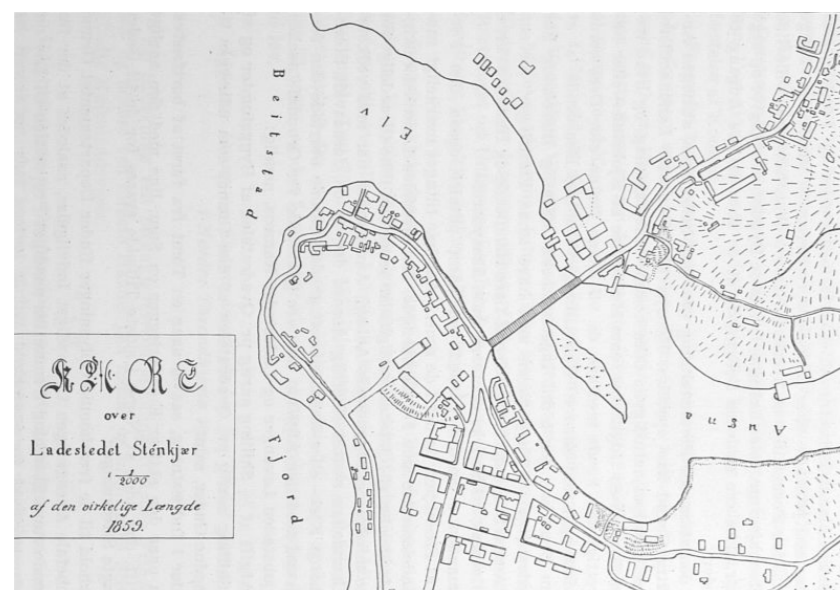






<https://www.ika-trondelag.no/steinkjer-ladested-150/>



<https://www.ika-trondelag.no/steinkjer-ladested-150/>

## STEINKJER

On the left side, you can see a map of Steinkjær from 1835, and on the right, a map from 1859 after the city had received market town rights and city status. These maps show how the city is divided into two districts, "Nordsia" and "Sørsia," by the river. Due to its location, it was natural for Steinkjær to become a sawmill town. The rivers Ognå and Byaelva meet to form Steinkjær elva, which has its outlet in the middle of the city and was a significant waterway for logging used to transport timber from the large forest areas to the timber harbor at Eggebogen.<sup>1</sup>

The trading industry has played a significant role in Steinkjær's economy throughout history. Steinkjær's position as a natural trading center prompted the villages in the inner part of Trondheimsfjorden to take the initiative to obtain market town rights for the city in the mid-1800s. The rights enable the business owners to trade internationally (imports and exports). The legislative authorities approved the request on May 7, 1857, which made Steinkjær a separate municipality with city status and market town rights.<sup>2</sup>

1 Bartnes, H. (1957)  
2 Langøyen, P. (2007)





17. mai på Steinkjer, tidlig på 1900-tallet. <https://www.steinkjerarkivet.no/2019/11/09/foreningen-gamle-steinkjer/>



Ved torget på Steinkjer, 1919. <https://www.steinkjerarkivet.no/2019/11/09/foreningen-gamle-steinkjer/>

## CITY FIRE

In 1900, a fire broke out on the south side of the river, and almost half of the city burned down. Specifically, 62 houses were reduced to ashes, and 200 families lost their homes in the fire. A text "skillingsviser" was written and sold to raise funds for the victims, summarizing the event that began on the morning of August 15th, 1900. "The fire broke out in painter Aune's workshop on the morning of August 15th. Fueled by a fresh wind, it spread to the dry wooden houses, and within a few hours, almost half of the city was reduced to ashes." The city was rebuilt in the Jugendstil style.

1 Skillingsviser (2020)



[https://www.steinkjerleksikonet.no/skillingsvisetrykk\\_s\\_rsiabbrannen](https://www.steinkjerleksikonet.no/skillingsvisetrykk_s_rsiabbrannen)



Funksjonærer og arbeidere ved Steinkjer Dampsag ca 1915. Foto: <https://www.steinkjerarkivet.no/sok>



<https://historiketurtips.no/steinkjer/>  
Steinkjer 1969



<https://historiketurtips.no/steinkjer/>  
Steinkjer 1964

Photos

















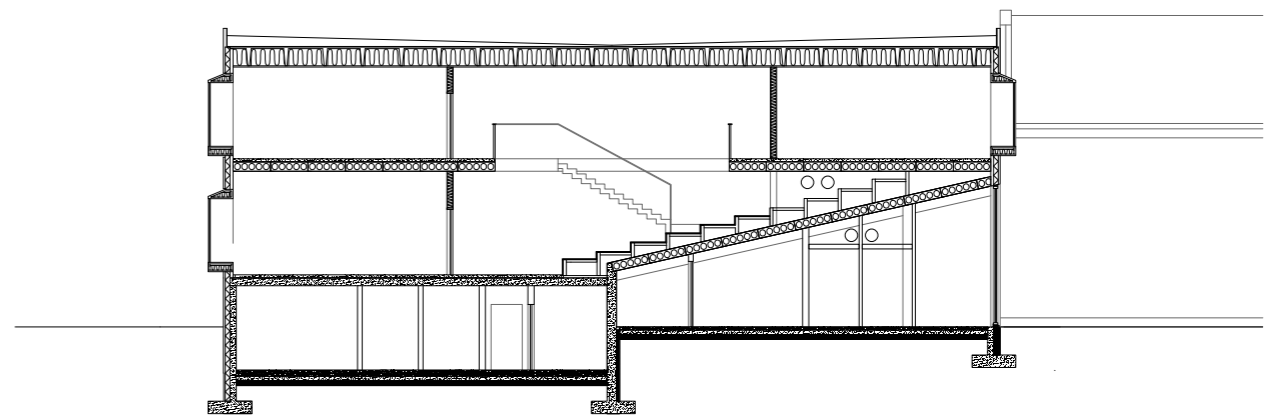
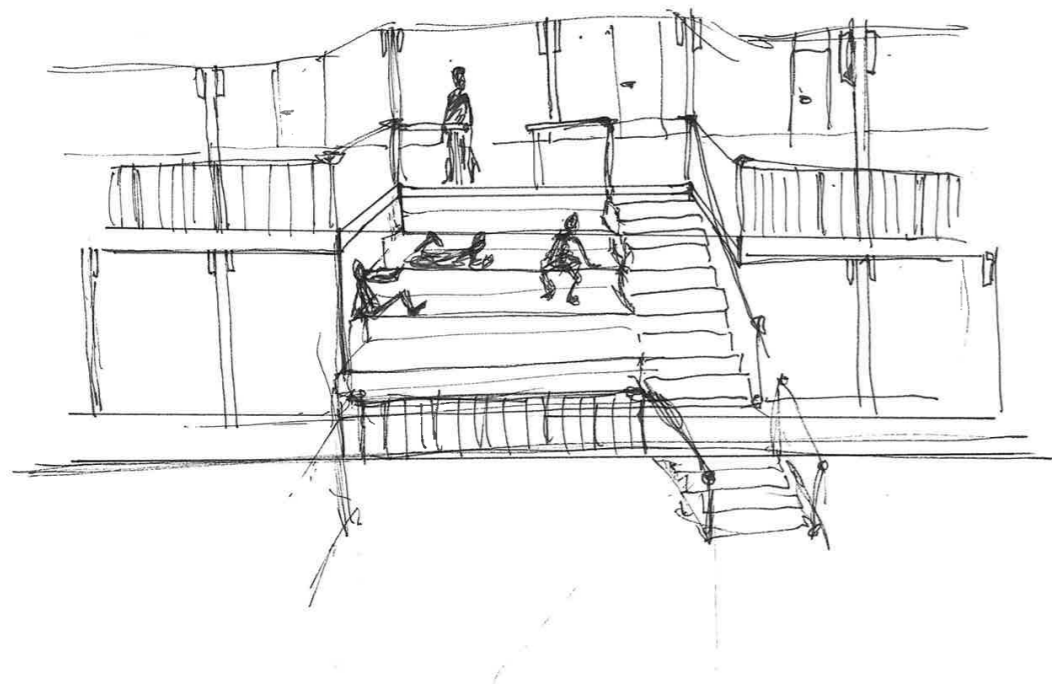




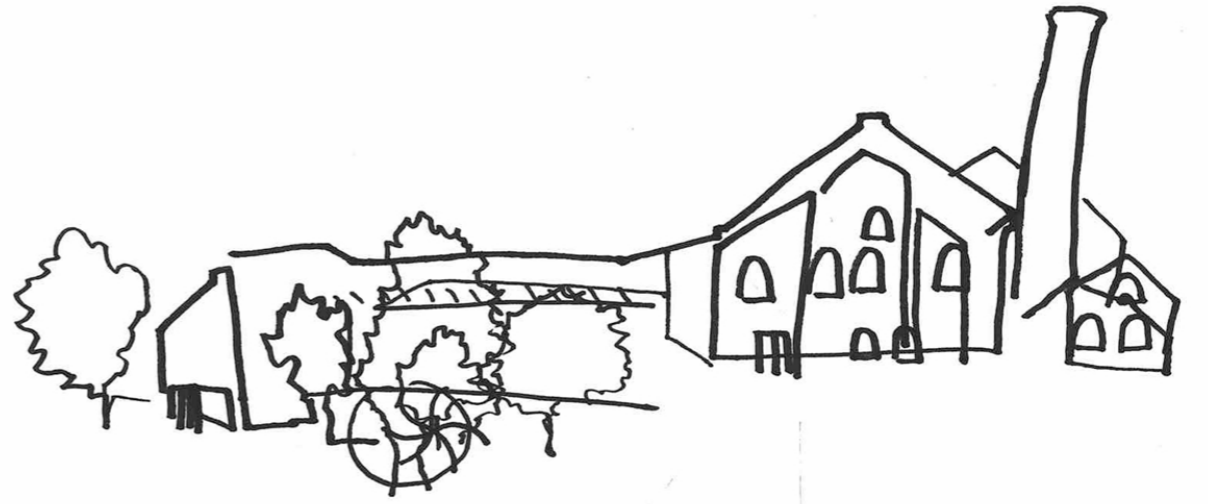


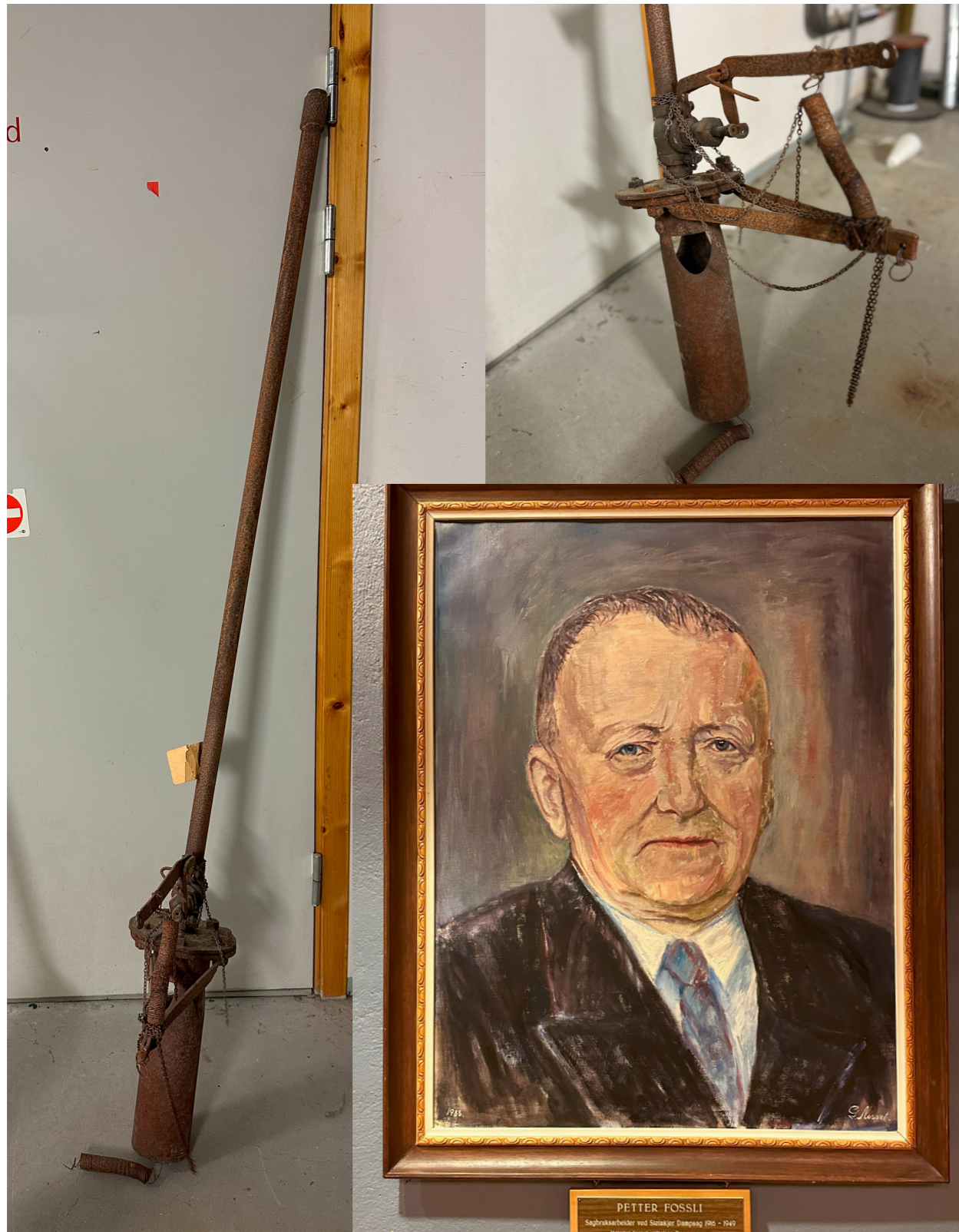
Sketches





Idea sketch of common area in section II





## THE TIME AS A SAWMILL

With the outlet of the river and timber harbor in Eggebogen, Steinkjer was well-positioned for large-scale timber production. Architect Haakon Mosling led the way for a carpentry and eventually a steam sawmill at Nordsileiret, Nøstvolden snekkerverksted/dampsag. It was not easy, and with fire and bankruptcy and subsequent new start, it eventually came to an end for Mosling's operation, and Sunnan Træforedlingsamlag bought the facility in 1907. The name was changed to Stenkjær Dampsag & Høvleri in 1909, and the construction of a new planing building and forge in solid brick with external joints and a 23-meter-high chimney took place. In 1914, the sawmill burned down, and a new sawmill building had to be built. It was completed in 1915, also with outer walls in solid brick. All three of these buildings still stand today and are part of what has been Dampsaga Cultural Center for the past thirty years. Steinkjer Dampsag and Høvleri AS was a key company in several ways for Steinkjer. A significant workplace and a whistle signal marked the start and end of the workday as well as lunch breaks. A signal that could be heard throughout the city and became a common time signal. In the 1950s, there were about 170 men working in the various sawmills in Steinkjer, which together produced about 27,000 m<sup>3</sup> cubic meters of timber and also processed significant amounts of purchased sawn timber. In 1964, the sawmill was modernized, and in 1976, it became part of Inn-Trøndelag Skogindustri A/S, which built a new facility across the road that was put into use in 1978. The operation at Dampsaga was moved, and the old sawmill buildings were to be demolished as they were in the path of a planned road. Fortunately, Steinkjer mannsangforening was without a rehearsal space and got their eyes on Dampsaga. The ball started rolling, and the historic and beautiful brick buildings were allowed to stand and enriched Steinkjer's population with cultural events for over thirty years.



## TRØNDELAG - STEINKJER



Steinkjer is a municipality in former Nord Trøndelag, which lies deep inside the Trondheimsfjorden, also called the Beitstadfjorden. There are approx. 24,000 people and about half lives in the city. In 1857 the town was founded. The main reason for the town status was the influx from the villages and the fact that it was a natural place for farmers to come to sell their goods. After the municipal merger in 2020, where Steinkjer and Verran were merged, the municipality now has a total area of 1,981 km<sup>2</sup> and is well qualified for the nickname “by-gdenes city”. The city is divided in half by the river



Norgeskart hentet fra Norgeskart.no

Diagrams



-  Train station
-  New cultural quarter





Delic, et

Brødrene Dahl Servicesenter

Rør-tek

Inntre Kjeldstad

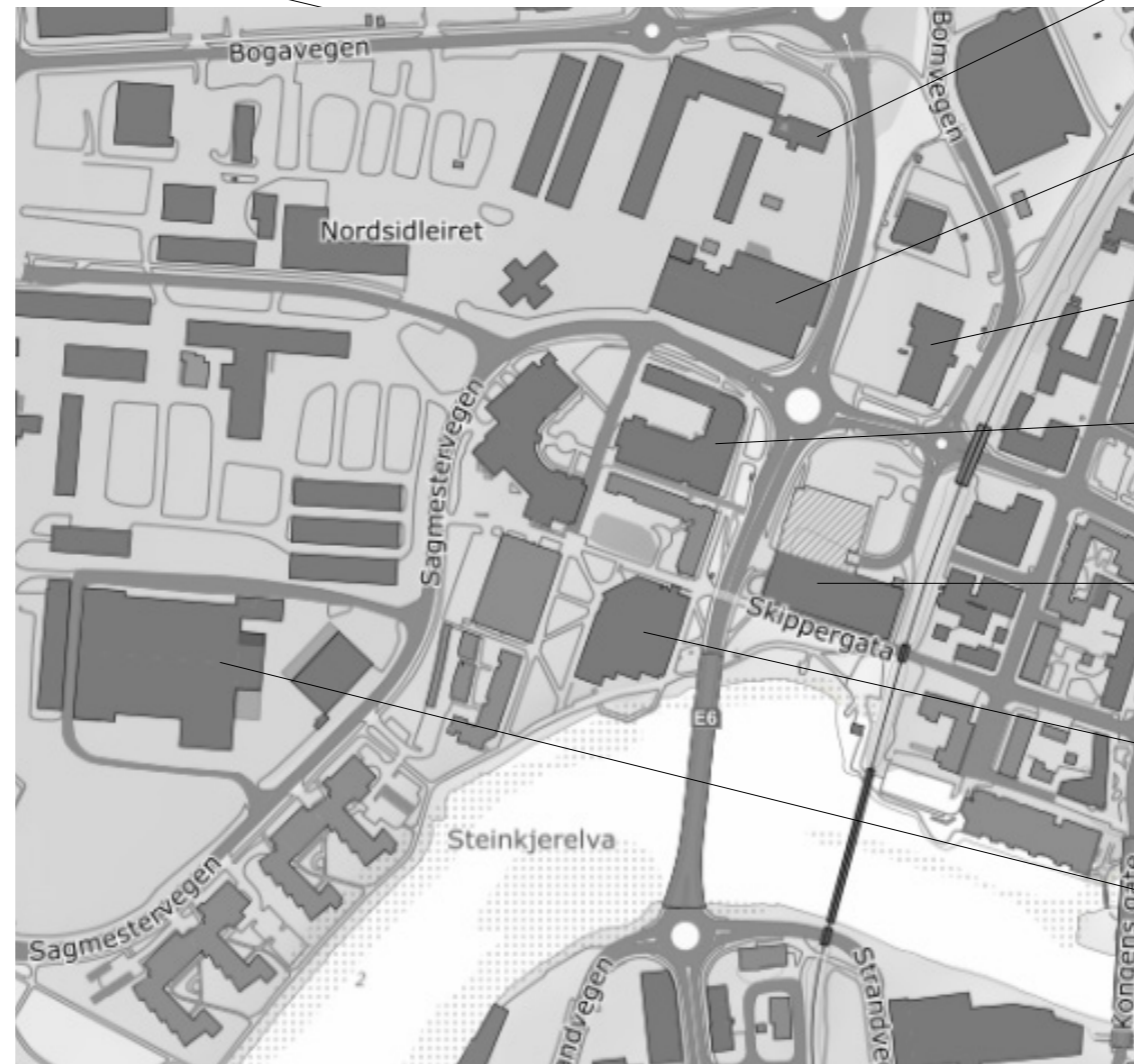
Rema 1000 Nordsia

Lite kjøpesenter med dagligvare, frisør, apotek, klær og cafe.

Esso Dampsaga

Dampsaga bad og spa

Skanska husfabrikk





- Forretninger
- Grunnskole, VGS, høyskole og universitet
- Hotell, camping osv.
- Helse
- Kultur og idrett
- Kirke, bedehus, kapell, menighetshus
- Industri, fabrikk, lager
- Kontor, admin, rådhus
- Bolig





Industriområde nordsia



Residential buildings



factories, warehouses, terminals



Kindergartens, schools, colleges and universities



Health facilities



Grocery, shopping centers and other businesses



Office, post office and bank



Sports and culture



Religious facilities



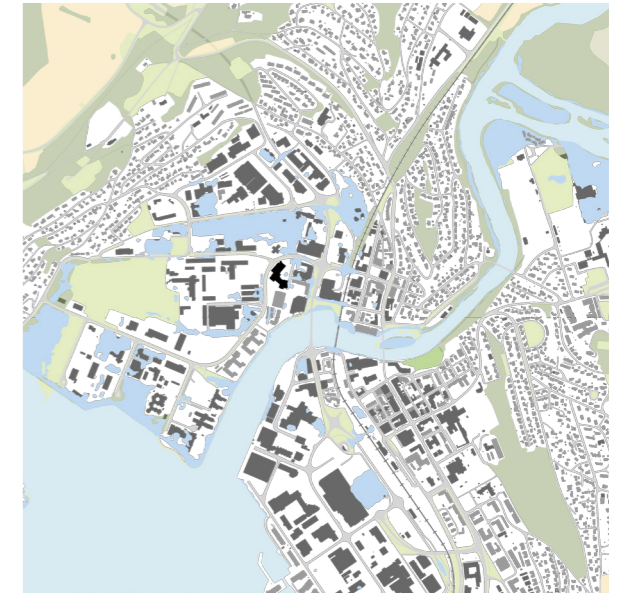
Steinkjer city



Flood zone 10 year





Flood zone 50 year



Flood zone 200 year



-  Train station
-  New cultural quarter







Flyfoto, Steinkjer 1958. Hentet fra norgebilder.no



Flyfoto, Steinkjer 1973. Hentet fra norgebilder.no



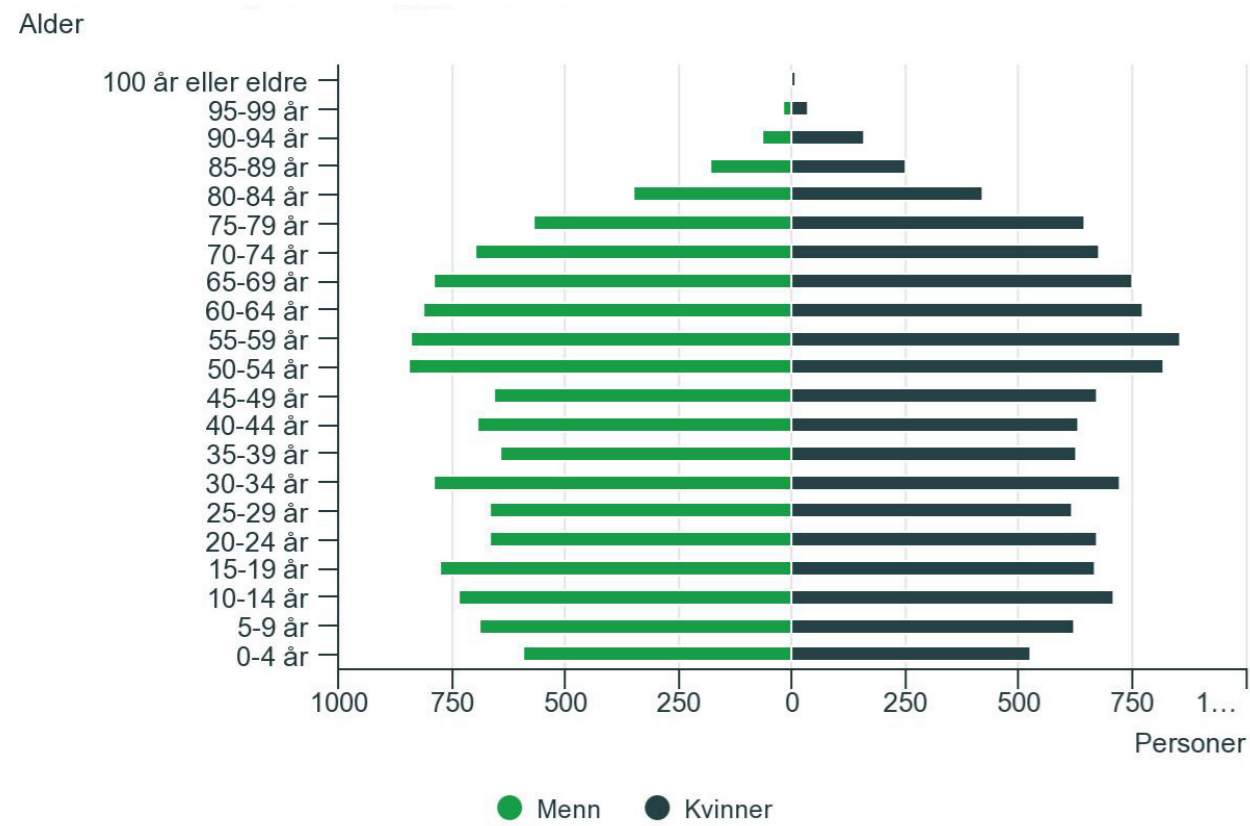
Flyfoto, Steinkjer 2002. Hentet fra norgebilder.no



Flyfoto, Steinkjer 2010. Hentet fra norgebilder.no



Flyfoto, Steinkjer 2022. Hentet fra norgebilder.no



Figur som viser aldersfordelingen blant innbyggerne i Steinkjer kommune 3.kvartal 2023, hentet fra <https://www.ssb.no/kommunefakta/steinkjer>

## DEMOGRAFI

23,910 inhabitants in Steinkjer municipality (3rd quarter 2023), of which just over 50% live in the city centre. There was an increasing number of inhabitants until around 1970, when it stabilised. In the last 20 years, the population has not increased by more than about 5%.<sup>1</sup> A slight downward curve is expected towards 2050 with around 22,800 inhabitants in the municipality.<sup>2</sup>

1 <https://snl.no/Steinkjer>

2 <https://www.ssb.no/kommunefakta/steinkjer>



Dampsaga Kulturhus (1992-2023)

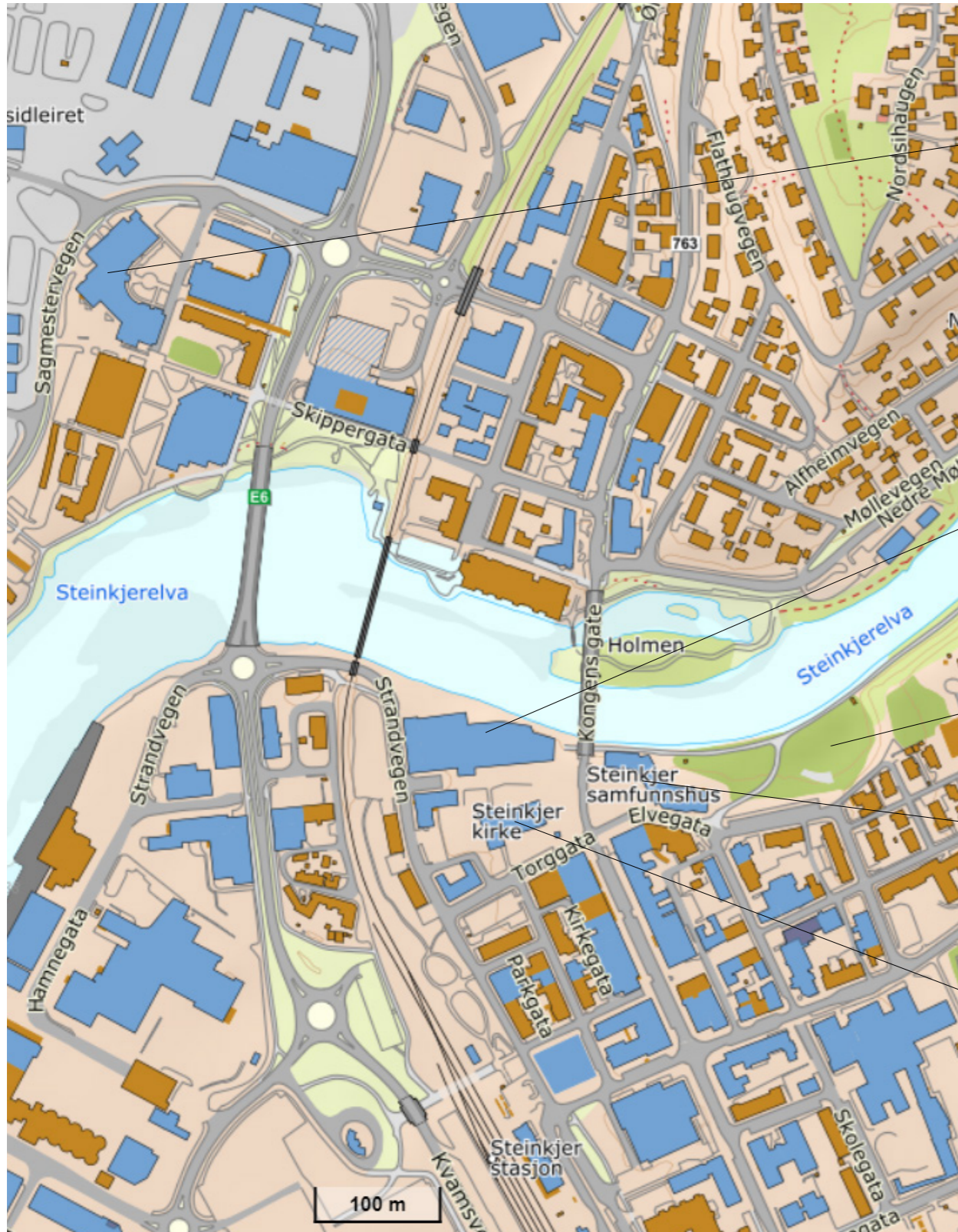


Steinkjer Kulturhus (2023-)

## POSITIONING

On September 1, 2023, a brand new cultural center opened in Steinkjer. Dampsaga cultural center was history. A building complex which, contains an enormous amount of history and has played a major role for the city since the very beginning of the 20th century. It started as a sawmill and an important workplace for large parts of the population in the city and a whistle signal that marked the start and end of the day, as well as the lunch break, could be heard throughout the city and became a common time signal. Then came the time for modernization and operations were moved to new facilities on the other side of the road. The future of Dampsaga looked bleak as the building stock lay in the route of a planned road. Fortunately, Steinkjer mannsang saw the building's potential and the idea of Dampsaga cultural center was born. As a resident of Steinkjer, I have many good memories from the time with Dampsaga and believe that it has been one of the most important gathering places in the city throughout my upbringing. Everything from theater to bingo has been arranged there and the place has had great significance for all generations. Now Dampsaga is in a vacuum again, the future is uncertain but I think the potential is great. The municipality is now in the process of selling the property and I intend to make an attempt to prove that Dampsaga is still a place where more history can be written. With a focus on reuse and transformation of the existing building mass, I want to find the new sound in the flute at Dampsaga, so that it can again become a place where people in Steinkjer meet.





## DAMPSAGA KULTURHUS

Det gamle kulturhuset hadde funksjoner som:

- 3 kinosaler
- bibliotek
- kulturskole
- scene
- flerbruksal



## STEINKJER KULTURHUS

Det nye kulturhuset åpnet i september 2023, der finner vi blant annet:

- 4 kinosaler
- Steinkjer bibliotek
- en rekke saler og scener
- Steinkaret – digitalt visningsrom
- Egge museum – Heim
- kunstrom Jakob
- Steinkjer kunstforening
- Stiftinga Hilmar Alexandersen.



## RISMELEN AKTIVITETSPARK

stor aktivitetspark og amfi som fylles under Steinkjerfestivalens konserter.



## SAMFUNNSHUSET

Landets første samfunnshus. Det var her blant annet kino og svømmehall var før Dampsaga tok over. I dag har samfunnshuset følgende funksjoner:

- Steinkjer kulturskole
- Huze ungdomsklubb
- studentlokaler og
- aktivitetssenter for seniorer
- klubbscener
- festsal og lillesal

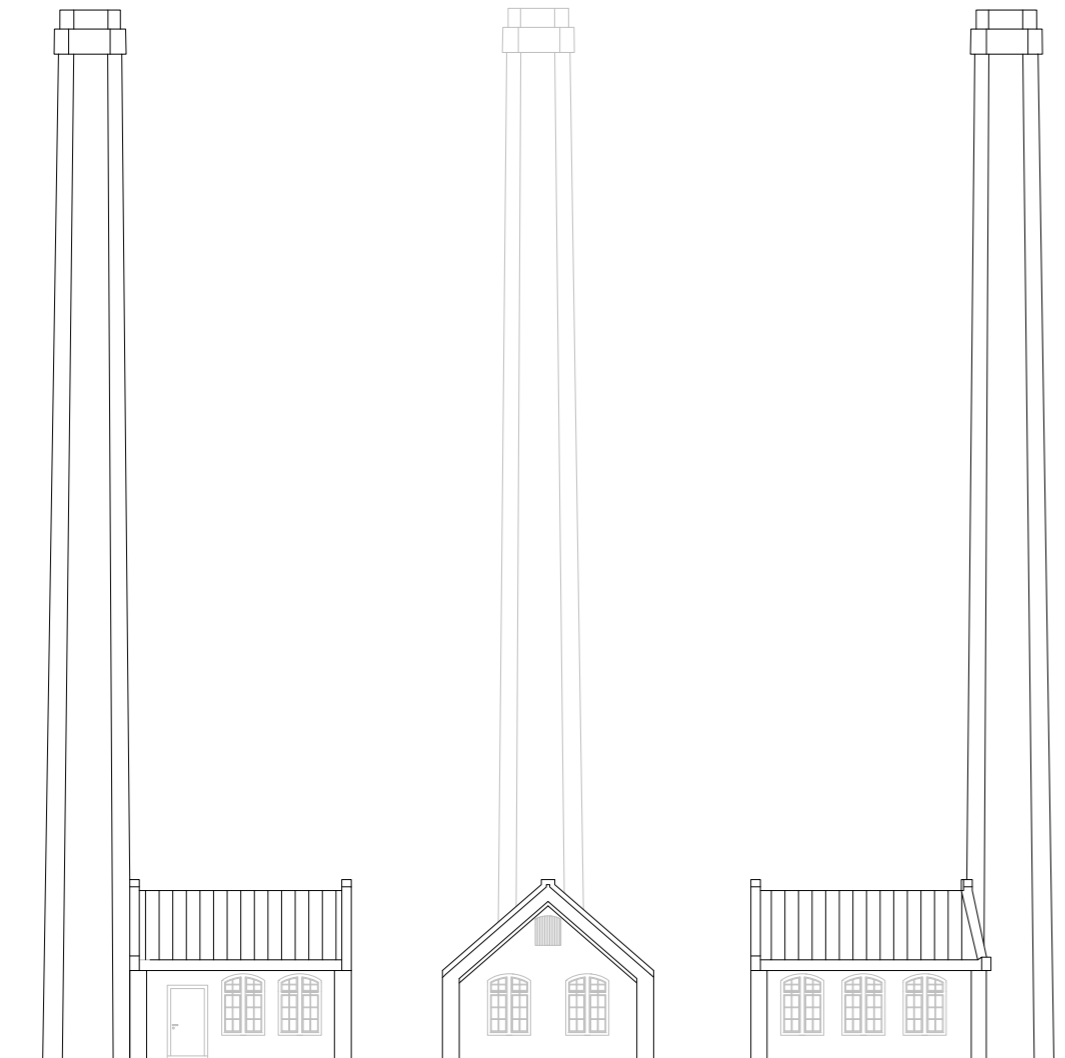


## STEINKJER KIRKE

I tillegg til alle kirkelige begivenheter blir kirken brukt til konserter ved ulike anledninger, som for eksempel i Steinkjerfestivalen.



[https://www.steinkjerleksikonet.no/steinkjer\\_dampsag\\_og\\_hovleri\\_as](https://www.steinkjerleksikonet.no/steinkjer_dampsag_og_hovleri_as)



øst

nord

vest

Oppriss "smia"

## THE FORGE

Year of construction: 1909

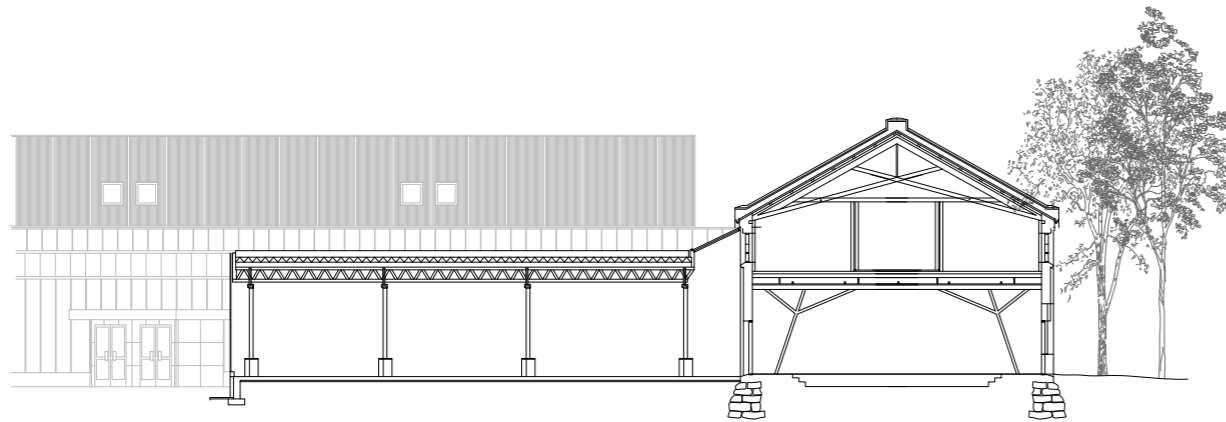
Area: 48 kvm

Number of floors: 1

Vernet: fasader

Construction: External walls in solid brick

As part of the cultural center from 1992: the cinema manager's office



Existing section

## THE PLANAR BUILDING "HØVEL ´N"

Year of construction: 1909

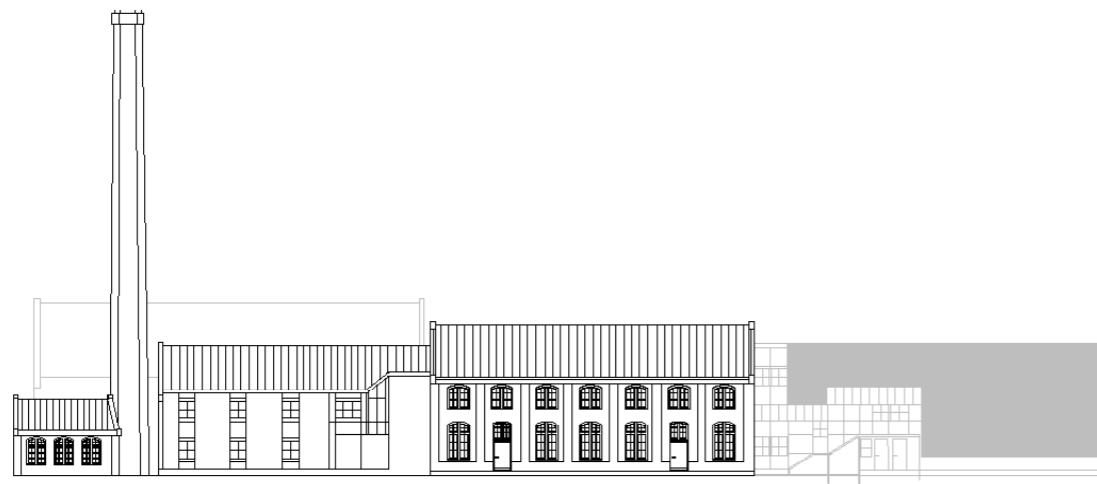
Area: 285 kvm

Numer of floors: 2

Vernet: fasader

Construction: External walls in solid brick, roof construction in wooden trusses.

As part of the cultural center from 1992: Rehearsal rooms on the second floor and main hall/party hall on the first.



Existing elevation ,west facade



## THE SAW BUILDING

Year of construction: 1915

Area: 475 kvm

Number of floors: 2

Vernet: fasader

Construction: External walls in solid brick, roof construction in wooden trusses.

As part of the cultural center from 1992: concert and theater hall



model photo, volume study

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