In Storhaug and in the wooden town in general, most of the houses were built relatively cheap from pre-fabricated building kits. The more central in the city, the tighter the spaces inbetween.

Throughout history, the inhabitants has built custom additions in between the houses, such as terraces, staircases, garages and annexes. This unplanned evolvement has resulted in countless interesting, complex, and I think really beautiful spaces inbetween the original houses.

I think a contemporary public project could be inspired by these spaces, as the project should wake the curiosity of the visiors to explore and walk around, move around not only on ground level but on top of and inbetween the different activities in the building aswell.

The uniqueness and differences in these spaces also inspires the circulation of my project, in the sense that some spaces are narrow, some are wide, some are have visual contact, some are more closed in.

Following is a collection of 18 "spaces in between", all found in the nearby context of my own site.

**SPATIAL CONCEPT**

Langgata 44-46  
Langgata 26-28  
Midtre Dalgata 7-9  
Kirkebakken 13-15  
St.Hansgate 11-13  
Nedre Dalgate 33-35  
Langgata 72-74  
Risbakken 3-5  
Midtre Dalgate 14-16  
Mellomgata 3-5  
Skolegata 25-27  
Hetlandsgata 26-28

The location of the collected locations + The site
1) The neighbourhood of Storhaug (Here illustrated with a section of Bergeland with my site in the middle) is a picturesque and unique townscape, consisting of an enormous amount of small scale wooden houses placed tight together in a grid plan.

2) The intention of the Community Plaza is to give a place for the inhabitants (for example a person living in Privatgata 9) to stay in their free time except their own home.

Although it is a beautiful and listed neighbourhood, the 1900-century townscape is extremely privatized today. Houses, fences, hedges, garages and private parking lots fills out most of the quarters, restricting the pedestrians to the pavement.

With the exception of a park with a football field, religious buildings, schools, hairdressers, eldery centers and graveyard, there are almost no places the inhabitants can visit in their own community.

3) In the book "The Great Good Place", Ray Oldenburg describes the "Third Place" which is a place in addition to your home and work/study place, where you feel welcome and can hang out together with your friends and community.

Oldenburg uses a list of attributes to describe a good "third place":
- Free or inexpensive
- Food and drink
- Highly accessible
- Involves regulars
- Welcoming and comfortable
- Both new friends and old should be found there

4) The concept of the final program is that the community plaza will work as a continuation of the home, by facilitating for everyday activities in a common place, a shared space for the community.

The programme was first of all based on the actual inhabitants of Storhaugs wishes for their own neighbourhood. A list I received from a Public Health Advisor listed popular wishes such as:
- Parcel Gardens
- Local Cafè
- Local Pub
- Outdoor Barbecue Area
- Outdoor Lounge
- Micro Library
CONSTRUCTION CONCEPT

Plan showing the angled lines of beams, following the directions of the site.

Illustration showing each column and wall on each level.

Roof Deck
- 24mm Balcony Decking
- 115mm Substructure
- Membrane
- 215mm Insulation With Drop to Drain
- 150mm CLT Slabs

Floor Deck
- 24 mm Wooden Floor
- 22mm Chipboard
- 13mm Plasterboard
- 20mm Impact Sound Plate
- 65 mm Concrete
- 150 mm CLT Slab

The Slabs are resting on steel fixed to the beams.

Columns and walls carries the beams.

Drain
Plan diagrams showing the circulation flowing from inside to outside, and around/in between the defined spaces.