



NEB Design Challenge

Competition program for the student competition NEB Design Challenge

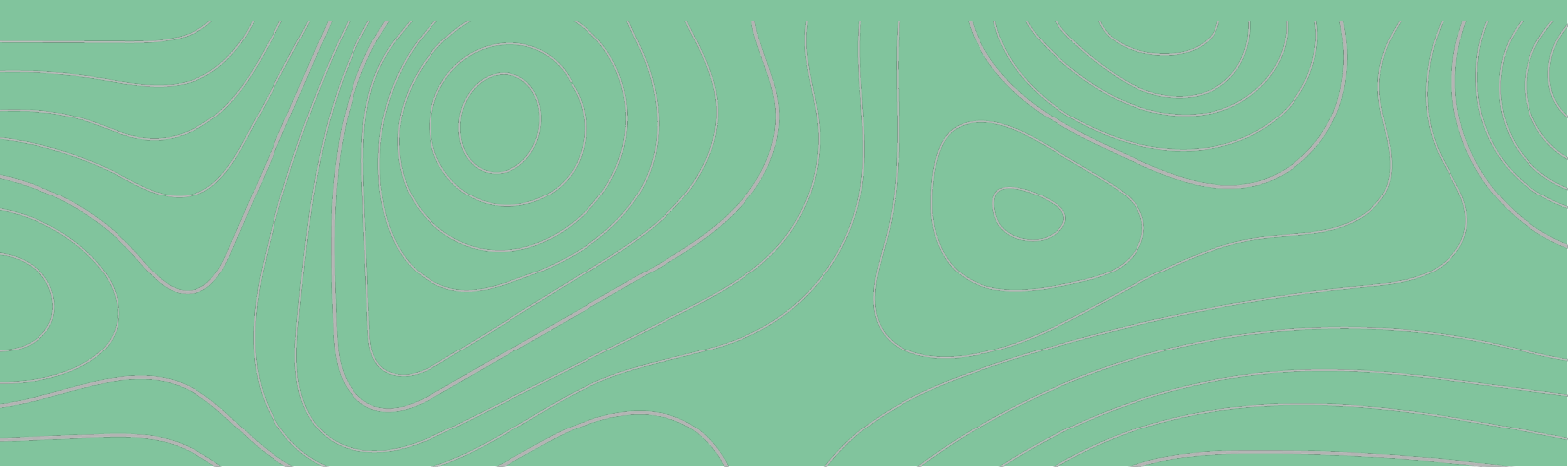
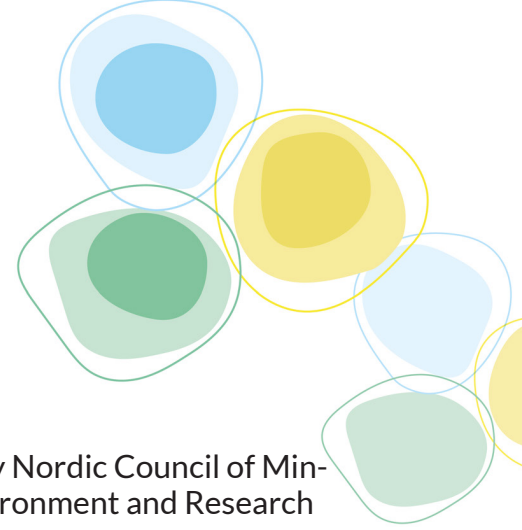




Table of Contents

1. Organizer.....	3
2. Background.....	3
3. Competition purpose.....	3
4. Vision.....	4
5. Goals.....	4
6. The competition.....	4
7. The four Sites.....	5
7.1. Kvarteret Hammaren in Umeå, Sweden.....	6
7.2. Military Area in Kuopio, Finland.....	9
7.3. Verksgata 54 in Stavanger, Norway.....	12
7.4. Gadehavegaard in Høje Taastrup, Denmark.....	14
8. Competition Rules.....	17
8.1. Confidentiality.....	18
8.2. Language.....	18
8.3. Teams.....	18
8.4. Prize money.....	18
8.5. Competition schedule.....	18
8.6. Q&A.....	19
8.7. Competition jury.....	19
8.8. Competition Proposal - Presentation.....	19
8.9. Digital submission.....	19
8.10. Submission.....	20
8.11. Submission Requirements.....	20
8.12. Evaluation criteria.....	20
8.13. Exhibition and Publication.....	21
8.14. Ownership, Usage, and Copyright.....	21
8.15. Approval of the Competition Program.....	21



1. Organizer

New European Bauhaus (NEB) Design Challenge is organized by Nordic Council of Ministers, Nordic Carbon Neutral Bauhaus, Finnish Ministry of Environment and Research Institute of Sweden in collaboration with Swedish Architects.

It's a student competition with the challenge to ideate on the re-design (Reuse and Re-adapt) of four sites in the Nordic region (Umeå, Stavanger, Kuopio & Høje-Taastrup).

2. Background

A large part of European Greenhouse gas emissions originates from the construction sector. To achieve the EU's ambitious climate goals, the European Green Deal calls on the sector to reduce these emissions by 60% by 2030. Also, the construction industry accounts for a significant portion of the material use and environmental impact. Without strong action in the built environment, it is nearly impossible to reach the climate goals.

The New European Bauhaus initiative aims to use the potential in the culture and creative sectors of architecture, art, and design to ramp up the efforts of climate actions.

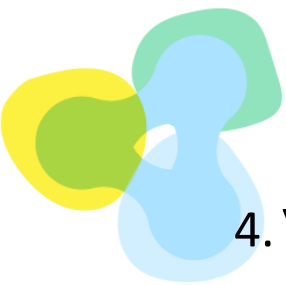
In 2022, the Nordic initiative for the New European Bauhaus, Nordic Carbon Neutral Bauhaus, was launched. The full-scale rollout of the initiative is set to take place during 2023–2024. One action is to launch a design challenge for architecture students to form transdisciplinary teams with students from different fields and together design new innovative and creative solutions for adaptive reuse of buildings and sites to inspire the construction sector to be better at using what has already been built.

Four sites from four Nordic countries that share the need for transformation through reuse and repurposing have been selected for the competition. A common goal for the property owners of these sites is to investigate the possibilities of transformation instead of demolition and redevelopment.

3. Competition purpose

The purpose of the competition is to inspire, educate, and allow transdisciplinary student teams in the Nordic countries to co-create design ideas based on the overall vision of New European Bauhaus, and its three core values:

- Beautiful, quality of experience, including style/aesthetics, healthy and safe living environments.
- Sustainability, including circularity, and in this context also cultural heritage.
- Inclusion, including accessibility and affordability.



4. Vision

Through creative design proposals that emphasize circularity and value the inherent cultural heritage of the sites and their existing buildings, inspire and encourage involved property owners toward new uses for the existing buildings, preventing the need and will for buildings to be demolished.

5. Goals

The design proposals shall...

1. ... present relevant and innovative concepts based on analysis which also interacts with the surroundings and cultural and/or industrial heritage.
2. ... focus on circularity and sustainable use of resources by utilizing existing buildings and materials (sustainable).
3. ... consider aesthetics of experience and quality of life in addition to functionality (beautiful).
4. ... take into the perspective of inclusivity among cultures, demographics, and genders as well as accessibility and affordability (inclusive).
5. ... be designed with high craftsmanship and characterized by high artistic quality.
6. ... show how to consider economic aspects and impact on cultural, aesthetic, and natural values.

6. The competition

The competition is divided into two phases.

First phase - Briefly presented concept.

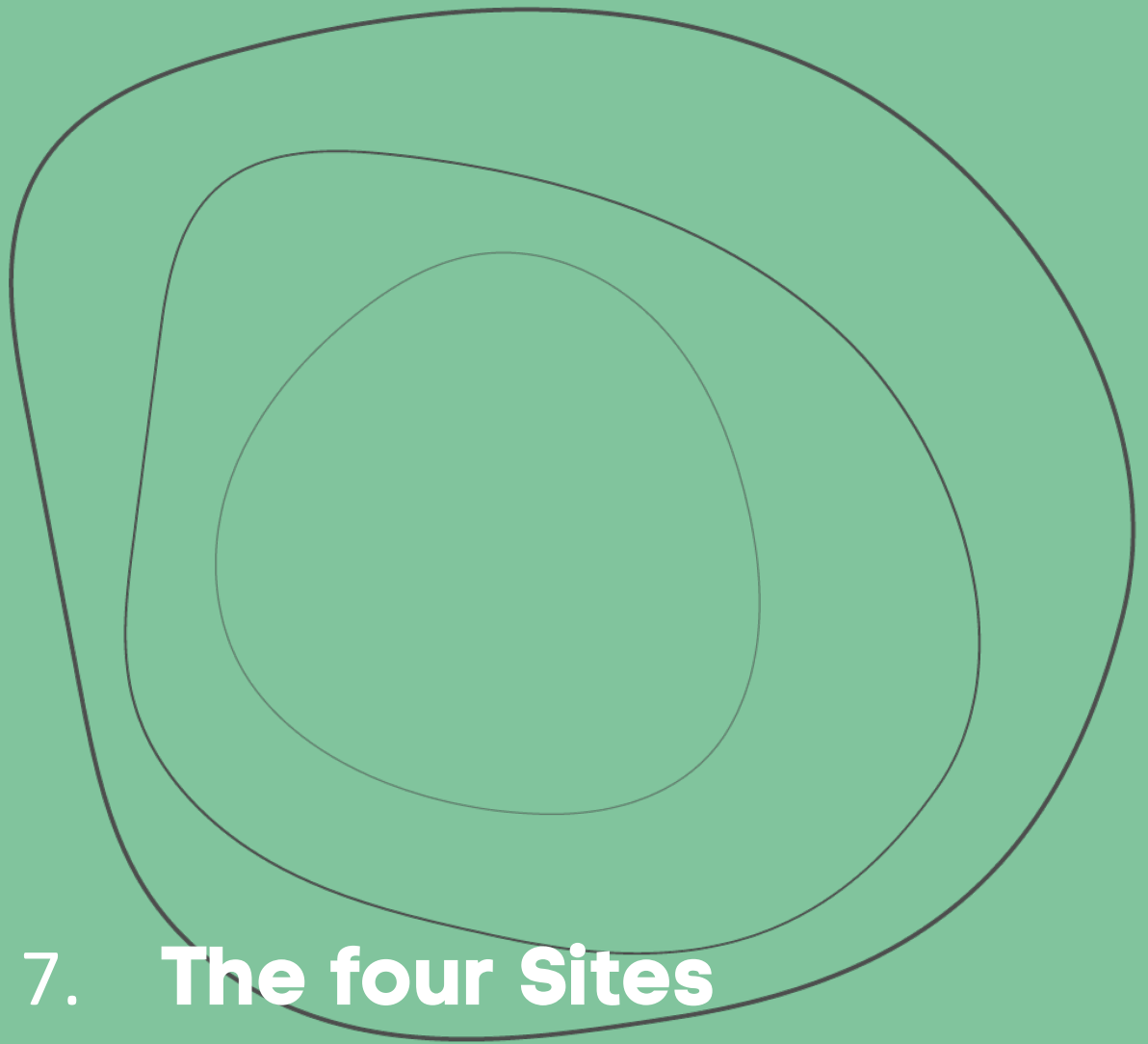
The first phase is open for all teams to participate and co-create design ideas for one of the competition's four sites. The students can choose any of the sites and are not restricted to a specific country based on where they are studying. The teams are required to submit a concept description together with accompanying design research that aligns with the competition's purpose and evaluation criteria.

The first proposal must fit within and be legible on one (1) A3 sheet. The teams should supplement the concept description with sketches and diagrams. In phase 1 the potential of the idea proposal should align with goals 1-4. The jury will select the top three conceptual design ideas for each site from phase 1, which will qualify for phase 2.

Second phase - Design development

In phase 2 qualified teams are eligible to develop and refine their conceptual design ideas into design proposals based on the jury's feedback. The proposal should respond to goals 1-6 in the competition. Additionally, the submission should be supplemented with sketches, drawings, and diagrams to support your design idea such as section drawings, elevation drawings, volumetric studies, floor plans, and/or perspective sketches. All submitted materials should fit within and be legible on four (4) A3 sheets.

The competition jury will select one winner for each site. The jury will also decide on two runner ups for each site who will be recognized with honorable mentions.



7. The four Sites

7.1. Kvarteret Hammaren in Umeå, Sweden

>> **Challenge: Generate ideas for reuse and repurposing of Gula Villan and Kärnhuset in Kvarteret Hammaren.**



The goal is to find new uses for the two buildings that are in line with the preservation of their historical, cultural, and social values. The two buildings can have the same use or be used differently.

The teams must focus on circularity and reuse in the proposals. The teams are also expected to preserve the aesthetic appeal of these old wooden houses and safeguard their cultural heritage and character. The teams must ensure that any modifications for repurposing and reuse are in aesthetic harmony with the original buildings.

The teams shall also take into account the economic values to renovate and repurpose the houses and issues such as the energy efficiency of these aged wooden structures in a cold climate.

Owner

Balticgruppen is a real estate developer headquartered in Umeå, engaged in the development, construction, and management of properties since 1987. Balticgruppen

Address

Dunkersgatan 1, 903 27 Umeå, Sweden.

Link to Google Maps: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/daQfLuTZr7aJesoU6>

Site description

Umeå is one of Sweden's fastest growing cities. The average age of the 130,000 people who live in Umeå is 38. The city has a goal to grow sustainably to 200,000 inhabitants by 2050. The city offers world-class art, drama, films, industries, music, and research, and aims to attract more companies.

The site of the NEB competition is Kvarteret Hammaren and its two buildings, "Gula Villan" and "Kärnhuset." The site was originally designed and used as officers' villas situated in the city of Umeå, adjacent to Västra Esplanaden, between the city and Regiment I20.

Gula Villan, designed by Viktor Åström in 1907, is designed in the Art Nouveau style, with a tin-clad roof and hipped gables. Frontispieces facing Västra Esplanaden with hipped gables and on the ground floor, two bay windows with an intervening balcony. Glass veranda and balcony facing north. Windowsills with decorative elements. Horizontal paneling, originally dark brown, later painted yellow in recent years.

Kärnhuset was designed by Kjell Wretling and built in 1933 as a residence with a manor-like appearance. The house originally had seven rooms and a kitchen. Gabled roof with double-curved clay tiles. Vertical beadboard paneling and wide corners. Six-pane casement windows on the ground floor, window shutters facing the street. On the upper floor, four-pane casement windows. Towards the courtyard, a bay window with an overlying balcony. Turned posts in the railing.

The cultural and social value of the site and its historic use

Gula Villan, was constructed shortly after a major fire in Umeå in 1888. Its design was strategically chosen to symbolize prestige, located on the city road and between the city's central area and the Västerbotten Regiment. Architect Viktor Åström was renowned for his work, which includes the design of other significant buildings such as "Stora Hotellet" in Umeå.

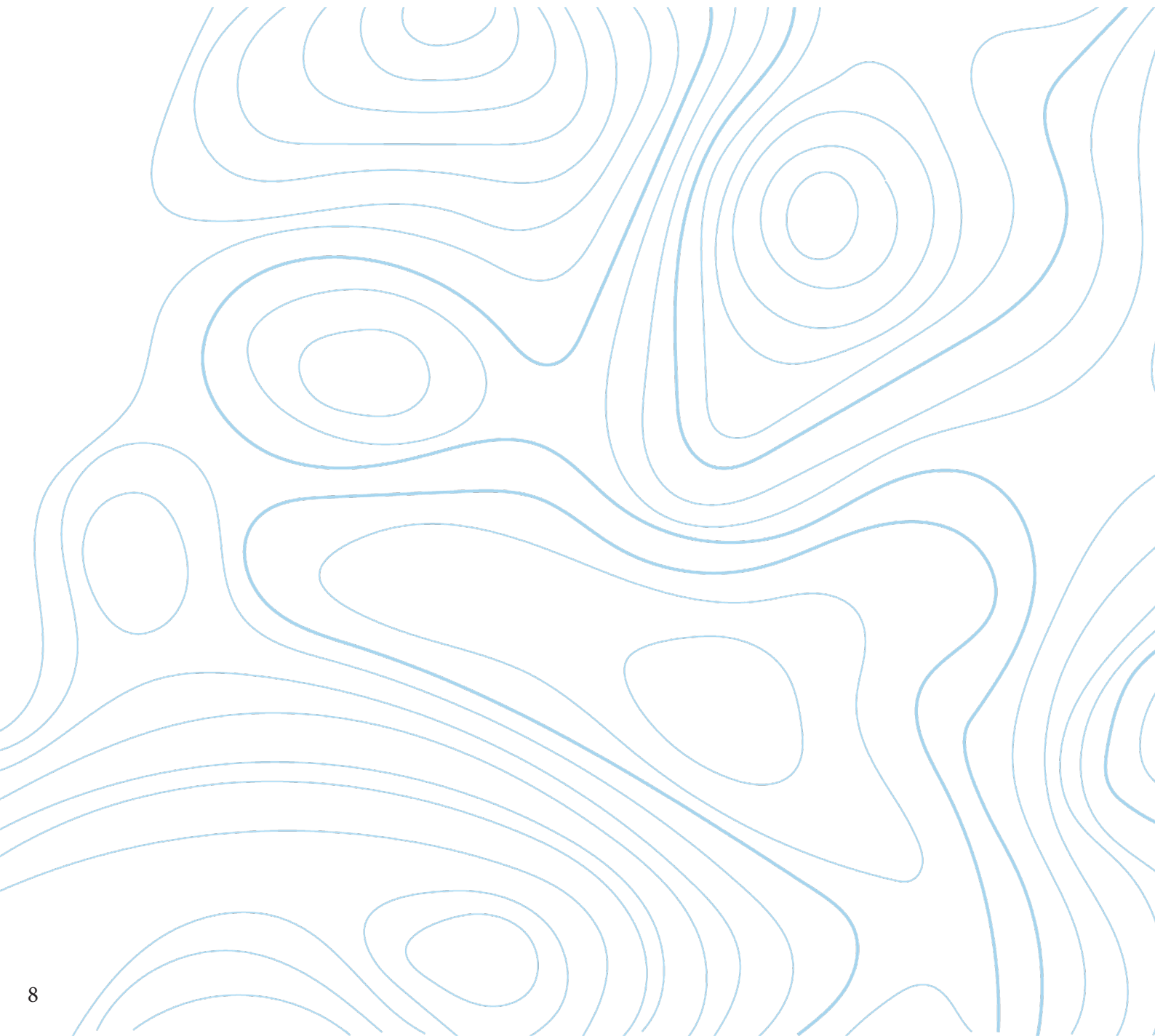
Gula Villan and Kärnhuset initially served as officers' villas during their first few decades but have evolved over the years. In September 1982, Gula Villan was occupied for 90 days by activists demanding it become an open meeting place for Umeå's citizens. During this occupation, performances by local music bands and numerous other activities were held. In the late 2010s, an incubator or creative space for the cultural and creative industries, named "Kreator," moved into the building. This space was renovated to accommodate the creative sector, hosting several emerging creative companies, including the film director David Sandberg and a collective of small film and production companies. This collective released "Kung Fury," an action-comedy short film, in 2015 through a crowdfunding campaign. "Kung Fury" received numerous international awards and was recognized at the Cannes Film Festival.

Kärnhuset has primarily been used as a residence but has also hosted other activities such as "Kärngården", a social cooperative designed to assist individuals marginalized from society by offering work-integration activities and other support services for

those who, for various reasons, find themselves outside the mainstream. Additionally, the house has operated as a soup kitchen.

Digital presentation, drawings, and images

Drawings and images in separate documents.



7.2. Military Area in Kuopio, Finland

- >> **Challenge: Provide an overall idea for the future use of the military area and provide more detailed description for reuse of 1-3 buildings in line with the overall idea.**



The goal is to find such uses for the buildings in the area that it is profitable to repair them for the activities to be located there. Free rein is given for devising uses (housing, business activities, cultural use, etc.), but the goal is that the public nature of the area as well as the cultural and historical value of the buildings and the area are preserved.

Teams are expected to provide an overall idea for the future use of the area. The individual uses of the buildings can differ from one another, but the goal is that the new uses form a cohesive whole that preserves the unity of the area and does not divide it into parts. In addition to the overall ideation of the area, teams are hoping to provide more detailed description for reuse of 1-3 buildings.

Teams may also propose moderate new construction for the area. In this case, it is important to consider what is the appropriate amount and scale of infill development, and how new architecture can be integrated with the old. What remains between the buildings is also significant for the overall area, meaning how the park-like environment can be utilized for various activities.

Owner:

City of Kuopio

Address:

Tulliportinkatu 37, 70110 Kuopio, Finland.

Link to Google Maps: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/XsnM1DVKccsP1TAk9>

Site description

The competition area is part of the former Kuopio barracks area. There are 10 buildings located in the competition area, of which the wooden buildings (8 pcs) were completed in 1881 and the brick buildings (2 pcs) between 1914 and 1916. The military use of the area ended in 1963, and the city acquired ownership of the area in 1972. Since then, the buildings have served as municipal premises for various types of activities, including office and daycare facilities.

The condition of the buildings varies; some of the buildings have been renovated and are in use, but others are in poor condition and have indoor air quality problems. For this reason, some of the buildings are currently empty or underutilized. Building D houses a war veteran museum, and its activities will continue in the future. Building J is a cold storage building. It is possible to devise new uses for the other buildings in the area. The total floor area of the buildings in the area is about 4,400 m². The area is centrally located in the urban structure and is easily accessible.

The competition area is in the central area of Kuopio and is part of the national urban park that runs through the city. The area's green courtyards and the abundant trees of Kasarmi Park give the area a park-like appearance.

Near the area, there are office buildings (the council house, police, and courthouse), residential buildings to the south, and a community college as well as a swimming and ice hall to the north. The area is traversed by paths for light traffic, and there is a lot of movement in the area by pedestrians and cyclists. Parking is available on the southern edge of the area along the driveways and in a parking area to the east.

The cultural and social value of the site and historic use

The Kuopio barracks area (a broader entity than the competition area) was primarily developed in two phases. The barracks area for Finland's 5th Sharpshooter Battalion in Kuopio was implemented according to the standard drawings of architect August Boman. The oldest wooden barracks were completed in 1881. Of the 33 buildings constructed at that time, 8 remain. The construction of the barracks area continued with red brick barracks between 1914-16.

Most of the buildings in the competition area were originally residences for officers and commanders (A, B, C, E, F, G, H). Building D was the main guardhouse, and building I was the officers' club. The military use of the area ended in 1963, and the city took ownership in 1972.

The buildings completed in 1881 are single-story, log-frame structures with board cladding. Several stylistic features can be seen in the architecture of the buildings; Classicism, late Empire, and decorative details of the Neo-Renaissance. For the buildings constructed between 1914 and 1916 from brick, the facades feature geometric decorative motifs achieved through three-dimensional brickwork, which are emphasized by the play of light and shadow.

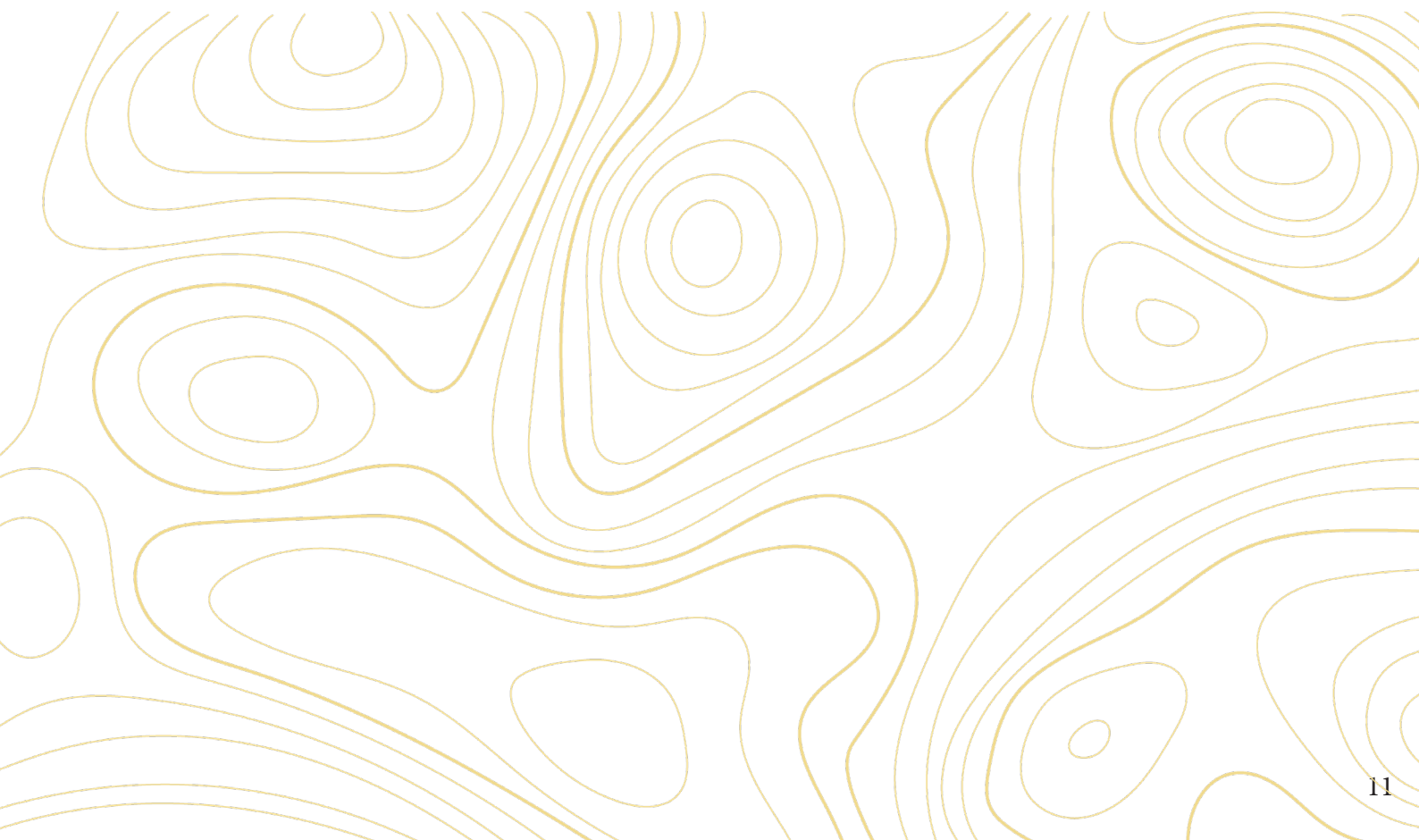
The area is a nationally significant built cultural environment “Kuopio Barracks Area”. In the regional plan for the Kuopio area, the barracks area is of national significance. The planning regulation states: In the planning and use of the area or site, the preservation of the cultural environment must be considered, and the preservation of significant cultural values and features must be ensured.

In the general plan for the central urban area of Kuopio, the buildings have been designated with the protection symbol sr-2: A site that is culturally, architecturally, or in terms of cityscape valuable, and at least its most valuable parts must be preserved. Additionally, the competition area (excluding the park-like northern part) has the area symbol sr-4: An area or part of an area where the environment is preserved: The area must be planned so that the valuable features of the environment or milieu are preserved. Special attention must be paid to the adaptation of new construction and modifications to existing buildings to the cityscape or milieu.

In the local detailed plan, the area is designated for public buildings (Y-5), and there is an environmental preservation order (/s): An area where the environment is preserved. The area must be kept park-like. The existing buildings can be renovated and used for purposes suitable to the character of the area. In the current local detailed plan, the buildings do not have separate protection orders, but it is intended that during the amendment of the local detailed plan, the change in use of the area and the protection of buildings through the local detailed plan will be examined.

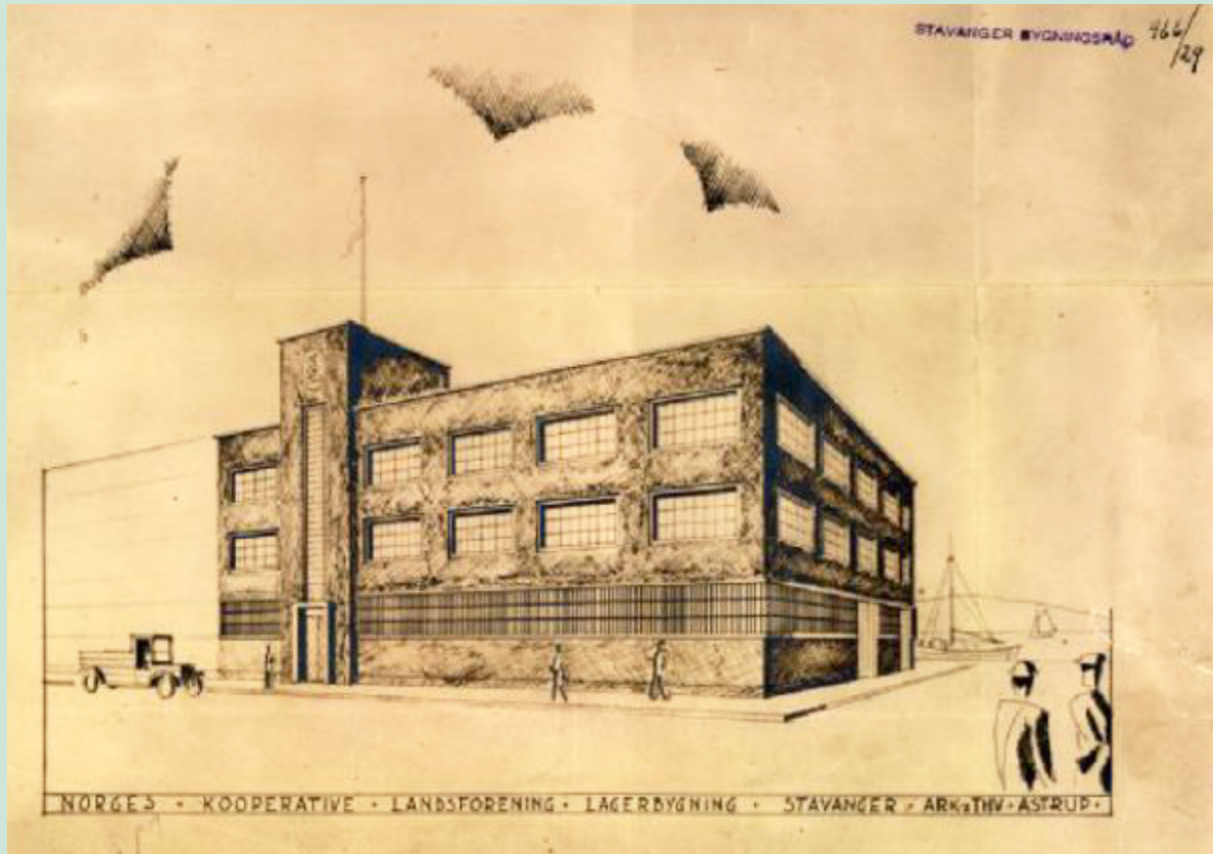
Digital presentation, drawings, and images

Images and drawings are attached in separate documents.



7.3. Verksgata 54 in Stavanger, Norway

>> **Challenge: Provide ideas for sustainable development and reuse of Smedvig Eiendom's building at Verksgata 54.**



The property owner wants you to explore the possibilities for sustainable development and alternative use of the building.

Owner

Smedvig Eiendom Eiendom is a real estate developer with high ambitions regarding sustainability and also has a long-term investment horizon.

Address

Verksgata 54, 4013 Stavanger, Norway

Link to Google Maps: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/Csqzi5Pxx28QtF7i8>

Site description

The competition area is located on Verkskata, at the exit of the Bergelands tunnel. The planning area is centrally located on the way to the eastern district with proximity to public transport routes for buses and future light rail. The planning area has an important location in the cityscape as part of the sea house row and is easily visible from the main roads to the center and the rest of the county (ferry traffic). The site has good light conditions as it is situated with free space on two sides. South of the planning area, the terrain rises quite steeply towards Pedersgata with the heritage-listed building at Nedre Blåsenborg, which is located west of the Bergeland tunnel.

The area between the opening of the tunnel and Pedersgata was built as a covering of the tunnel in 1989 and consists of a large, detached residential complex of 3-4 floors with associated parking.

Constructions and covers are in cast-in-place concrete. The building is founded on piles and dimensioned for a future extension on top. The building originally had a classical functional and elegant expression with details in the stairwell and entrance area that can be linked to the Art Deco style.

The cultural and social value of the site and historic use

A business/office has been established within the planning area, with associated facilities and parking. The existing building at Verkskata 54 has 3 floors. From the east, there is an entrance to the car park on the first floor. The other floors contain offices. The building was designed by architect Thorvald Astrup and was built in 1929-30 as a warehouse for the Norwegian Cooperative National Association, Stavanger branch. The building is plastered with load-bearing masonry.

Verkskata 54 originally faced the sea and was a warehouse, like the traditional wooden warehouses, but represented a new and more modern era. The building has 3 floors, while several neighboring buildings in the warehouse row are significantly higher.

An application was made in 1974 for a facade change and a two-storey extension. Facade change with panel cladding/blinding was performed. The building has since changed to more modern windows in the original openings.

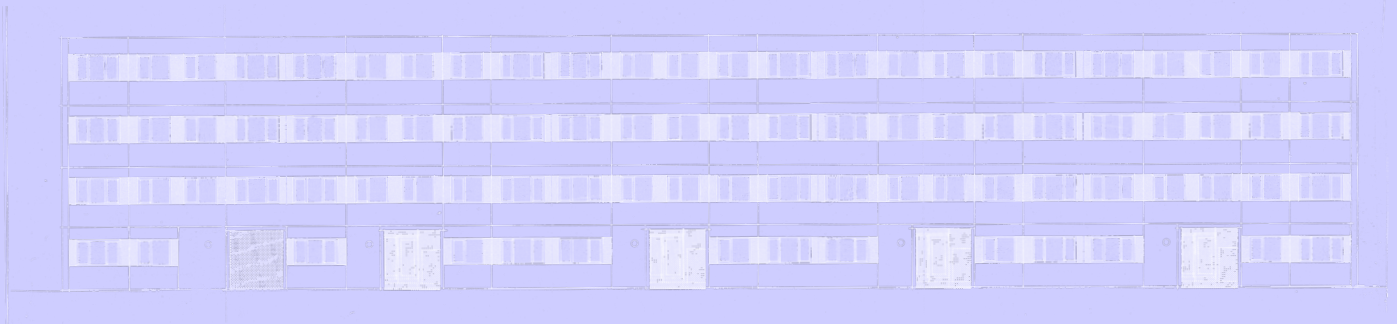
Digital presentation, drawings, and images

Drawings and images are attached in a separate document.



7.4. Gadehavegaard in Høje Taastrup, Denmark

>> **Challenge: Create design ideas on how to transform two blocks in Gadehavegaard into the foundation of a new combined campus and community center for Domea.dk**



Gadehavegaard (GHG) came on the Danish government's ghetto list in 2018 and because of that a development plan for the whole area has been made suggesting that 260 homes should be demolished. At the same time a 3,5-hectare big area that today hosts a parking lot and road will be transformed into a biodiverse park and new private homes are being built, specially designed for the elderly. Moreover, a new Community Center and a new Campus are suggested to be built at the location of the demolished buildings.

With NEB Design Challenge Domea.dk wants to challenge the former decisions of demolishing 260 homes and investigate whether it is possible to transform residential block no. 10 - and perhaps also residential block 13 as the foundation of a new combined campus and community center. The project wants to create awareness of the area's sustainable ambitions and ambitions to create a modern building that combines social and educational functions.

The main aim of the plans is to change the area from a socially vulnerable residential area to an attractive and sustainable residential and knowledge district.

Owner

Domea.dk, is one of Denmark's leading public administration and consultancy companies. Domea.dk manages just over 80,000 homes distributed throughout the country and strives to make Denmark a better and more inclusive place to live.

Address

Murskeen 29, 2630 Taastrup, Denmark

Link to Google Maps: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/MYggmiz4yStzv9Ui7>

Site description

GHG is a social housing development with approx. 1,000 homes and 2,300 residents, all built in the 1970s. It consists of 19 similar buildings in four floors, placed at right angles to one another, thereby creating smaller groupings of blocks with associated outdoor areas. The development includes a communal house, a pavilion, a recycling yard, and laundries. The 19 buildings vary in length and form three different groupings which all extend from and connect to the associated parking areas.

All buildings are relatively deep and have rows of open balconies to the south or west and an entrance on the opposite side. The buildings are constructed in spacious concrete modules. On the entrance sides, the concrete is painted white between the windows, so that the windows appear united in a band. Entrances are recessed, painted in different colors, and marked with overhangs in different designs. The gables are closed or have a smaller window on each floor. The outdoor areas are intersected partly by a fortified rectilinear path system, and partly by a more organic path system, which cuts through the area diagonally. There is only traffic in connection to the car parks in the north. In the development, there are bicycle sheds, playgrounds, ball fields, living areas, and a hilly, green area to the southeast. The ground-floor apartments have private gardens or terraces.

Block 10 is very centrally located in the area as a whole and connects to the neighborhood park, making it significant in the transformation of the area. It is of importance to the municipality that the future campus and community center is centrally located and connects the existing and the new, inviting both residents of the public and the private housing along with employees, guests, students, teachers, etc. to use the building.

The future building will contain a total of approx. 6,000 sq m. and can be established by transforming existing buildings but also by partially - and to a lesser extent - extending with new space.

- Block 10 is approx. 3,200 sq m.
- Block 13 is approx. 1,900 sq m.
- Both blocks are 4 floors.

Requirements for design ideas

The building must accommodate the Community Center and Campus and have the following functions:

- 500 – 1,000 sq m. shared cafe and reading room/library with a kitchen for meal preparation – the cafe must be visible from the green space in the neighborhood park and be easily accessible from the neighborhood park so that it is perceived to be equally aimed at the people living in Gadehavegaard as well as private residents, guests, employees, and students on campus.

- 500 sq m. resident functions. These must contain 3 meeting rooms as well as a larger everyday kitchen that can be used to prepare your food for private parties held in the resident's house. The kitchen must also be able to be used for teaching purposes in cookery courses.
- Teaching facilities 3 – 3,500 sq m. - each teaching room must be able to accommodate 28 students and be at least 75 square meters. There is a need for a variety of teaching rooms and the possibility, from time to time, to be able to gather in larger units of up to 100 people for lectures, etc. Changing facilities for outdoor and indoor leisure life. These changing rooms cannot be shared with workplace changing rooms.
- 1,500 sq m. Entrance, halls for lectures and movement and parties – a higher ceiling is required here, at least 4 meters.
- 500 sq m. workplaces for teachers and administration. There must be changing facilities for both women and men in connection with the workplace.

The cultural and social value of the site and historic use

Gadehavegaard is an example of the welfare visions, thoughts, and ideals that lay behind the large public prefabricated housing developments, which were the result of the industrialization of construction in the 1960s.

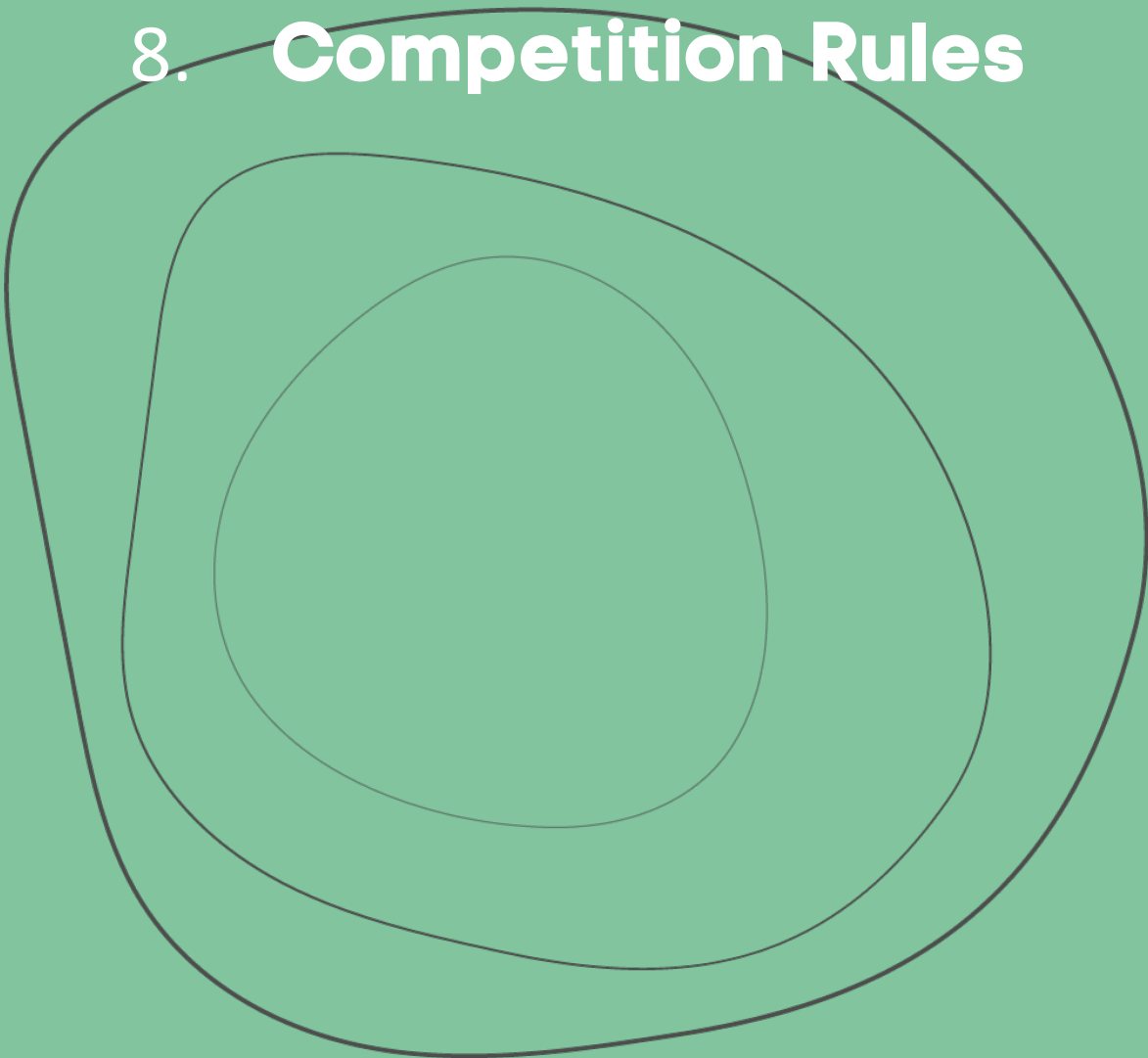
Architecturally, the way of building is also typical of the period and reflects the goal of alleviating the housing shortage and providing good housing through industrialization of the construction. This can be seen in the right-angled placement of apartment buildings, and the use of concrete modules as the primary building component.

Also, the rows of open balconies as well as the placement of windows in long bands is typical of the period. Gadehavegaard is also an example of how these prefabricated and industrialized buildings sometimes were lacking in building quality and therefore have been through several renovations from the 1980's and onwards. In Gadehavegaard former renovations can be seen for example in the new roofs and entrance overhangs, which have new forms, along with one building being completely transformed with new facades for energy efficiency purposes.

Digital presentation, drawings, and images

Drawings and images are attached in a separate document.

8. **Competition Rules**



The competition follows *"Byggsektorns gemensamma tävlingsregler för svenska tävlingar inom arkitekternas, ingenjörernas och konstnärernas verksamhetsfält"* from 2016.

8.1. Confidentiality

The competition will adhere to recommendations of Architects Sweden regarding confidentiality in architectural competitions. Participants are informed that they commit not to disclose their participation in the architectural competition. Confidentiality applies until a decision on the competition winner has been communicated.

The organizer of a competition shall maintain confidentiality until a winner is chosen and can then publicly announce the results, proposals, and participants.

8.2. Language

The language for the competition is English. The feedback from the jury will be given in English.

8.3. Teams

Competing teams must have at least one team member conducting studies in architecture, urban planning, landscape architecture, or interior design at a Nordic university or college. In line with the New European Bauhaus, we encourage the formation of transdisciplinary teams to stimulate more creative design ideas.

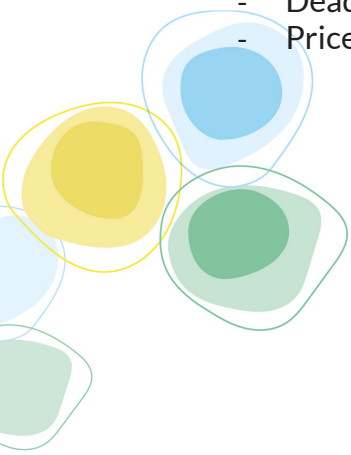
Maximum 5 students per team.

8.4. Prize money

The total prize money is 20 000€ including VAT. The team with the winning design proposal for each property (total of four cases) will get 4000€, and the two following teams for each property will get 500€ as an honorable mention.

8.5. Competition schedule

- Start of the competition: 01/03/2024
- Last day for questions in phase one: 11/01/2024
- Deadline for submission in phase one: 18/03/2024
- Announcement of qualifying teams for phase two: 03/04/2024
- Last day for questions in phase two: 02/05/2024
- Deadline for submission in phase two: 09/05/2024
- Price ceremony and announcement of the jury's decision 30/05/2024





8.6. Q&A

A session will be held with each property owner for all interested participants. Teams can ask questions to the property owners via the Competition official. The presentations will be recorded and shared with all teams via the competition platform. Apart from this occasion, there will be no opportunity to contact the property owners for further information about the properties.

Questions regarding the competition should be addressed to the competition official via email.

8.7. Competition jury

The design proposals will be judged by a jury consisting of five people, including representatives from RISE, EIT Culture and Creativity, and a member appointed by Architects Sweden.

1. Camilla Berggren-Tarrodi, Architect and Project Manager, RISE
2. Marlene Johansson, Senior Researcher, RISE
3. Ambra Trotto, Architect and Director of Society, EIT Culture & Creativity
4. Maja Westman, Architect SAR/MSA and Building Engineer, Kvarteret Konstruktörer
5. Patrik Karlsson Ryberg, Architect and Project Manager, RISE

Competition secretary: Anna Forsberg, Process Manager, Architects Sweden.

Competition official: Oskar Riby, Project Manager RISE.

Property owners will provide feedback to the qualified teams.

8.8. Competition Proposal - Presentation

The competition proposal should be anonymous. All submitted material must be purged of any traceable information about the author or similar details to guarantee complete anonymity. All documents should have a motto for the proposal in the lower right corner.

8.9. Digital submission

The design proposals should be submitted digitally. The format should be A3. One A3 page may be used for phase 1, and 4 A3 pages may be used for phase 2.

The file should be named with the proposal's motto.



8.10. Submission

The competition proposal, completed name tag form and study certification of at least one team member conducting studies in architecture, urban planning, landscape architecture, or interior design should be emailed to oskar.riby@ri.se no later than 18/03/2024 for consideration.

The qualified teams for phase 2 should email the updated competition proposal to oskar.riby@ri.se no later than 09/05/2024 for consideration.

8.11. Submission Requirements

In phase 1, competition proposals should present:

- Concept description with accompanying analysis.
- Conceptual sketches and diagrams.

In phase 2, competition proposals should present:

- Developed design description with accompanying analysis.
- Sketches, diagrams and drawings to support your design idea, such as section drawing, elevation drawing, volumetric study, floor plan, and/or perspective sketch.

8.12. Evaluation criteria

The competition entries will be evaluated based on the following assessment criteria:

1. How well the proposal presents a relevant and innovative design concept based on analysis and interacts with the surroundings.
2. How effectively the proposal is judged to conserve resources by utilizing existing buildings and materials.
3. How well the proposal captures the site's cultural, natural, and aesthetic values.
4. How well the proposal contributes to increased inclusivity among cultures, industries, demographics, genders, and/or ages.
5. How well the proposal is designed with high craftsmanship and characterized by high artistic quality.
6. How feasible the proposal is to implement considering economic aspects and impact on cultural and natural values.

8.13. Exhibition and Publication

During the evaluation period, the competition proposals may be anonymously exhibited by the organizer. The jury's statement will be published when the competition results are announced. The results of the competition will be published on the Swedish Architects' website, www.arkitekt.se, as well as on ri.se.

Architects Sweden and the organizer have the right to publish all competition proposals on their websites and in the magazines Arkitekten and Arkitektur.

8.14. Ownership, Usage, and Copyright

The organizer holds the material ownership rights to the competition proposals. The proposers retain the copyright and maintain usage rights to their proposals. The property owners hold the right to view all design proposals. The organizer and Architects Sweden have the right to publish the proposals in print and digitally, as well as for exhibition, without providing specific compensation to the proposers. All publications after the anonymity is disclosed will be done with the proposer's name, prior to that with the proposal's motto.

8.15. Approval of the Competition Program

This program has been prepared in accordance with the 'Common Competition Rules for Swedish Competitions within the Fields of Architects, Engineers, and Artists, 2016' of the construction sector. The program and its attachments have been approved by the jury's members.

From a competition perspective, the competition program has been reviewed and approved for the competitors by Architects Sweden's Competition Committee.

The jury has also reviewed and approved the program.

