



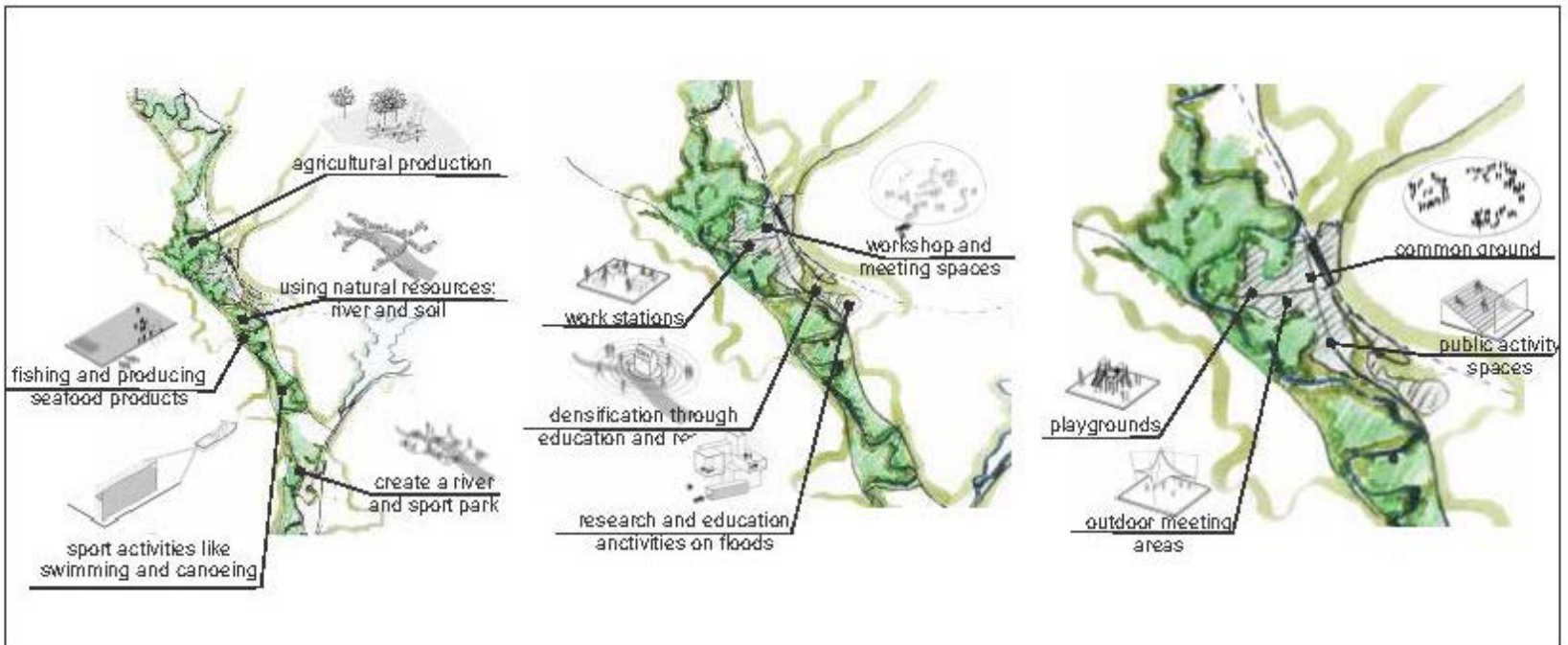
Songdalen municipality - main characteristics:

- River Songdalselva which is a frequent flooding in the river valley;
- Existence of many agricultural camps;
- Railway station
- High presence of natural elements such as hills and forests
- Significant presence of immigrants and elderly people. Proposal – 3 ideas for Songdalen:

1) Sport river park: improvement of sport activities (swimming and canoe), outdoor activities by using natural resources (fishing) and tourism.

2) Educational and research center (education, flood research, studentification, densification, workshop and meeting stations, work stations).

3) Center of Multiculturality (social mix, multicultural center, integration, migration, elder population, common ground, market place, playgrounds, outdoor meeting areas, public activity spaces).

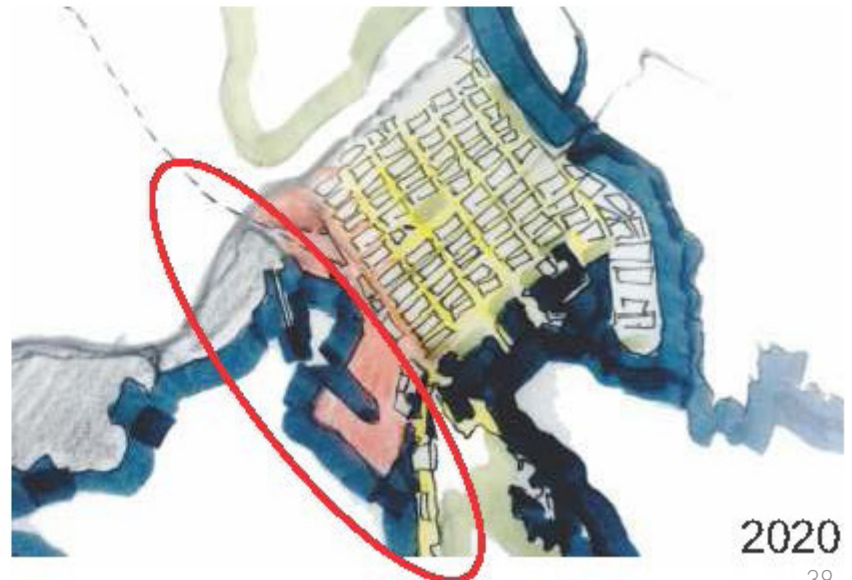




New creative center
for New Kristiansand

Kristiansand municipality - characteristics:

- historical city;- cultural capital;- port city, costal sea side;- business capital;- technological industry;- green engineering; - research and educational center;- creative center;- river side and sea side;- green city;- visual connection (between hills and water).Proposal - New creative center for New Kristiansand:Transform the city center: to connect the city and the sea by visual axes by connecting the industrial port on the left seaside of the center of Kristiansand in order to retrieve its significance. To replace industrial functions with creative industries and forming new creative center by investing cultural capital, creative industries, creative public activities, user generated spaces.



2020



Görsev Argin
City and Regional
Planner



Viktor Korotych
Urban Planner



Mengxi Xia (Summer)
Urban Planner



PLACEMAKING

URBANATURE

Exploring identities and possibilities of placemaking for the New Kristiansand

In the year of 2020, the 'New Kristiansand' will be developed by merging three neighbouring municipalities in the east side of Norway: Kristiansand, Søgne and Songdalen. Our question is how three centers of these municipalities can come together and develop a 'new' polycentric city and how the tool of placemaking can be used to realize this?

URBANATURE



CITY IMAGE

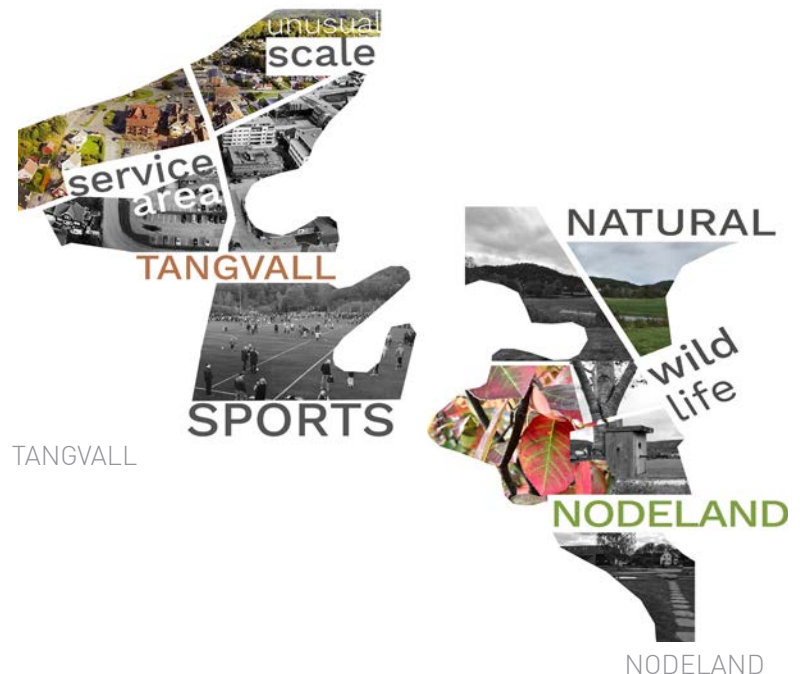
Instead of defining one 'New Kristiansand', the 'URBANATURE' proposal suggests several placemaking scenarios for these three municipal centers by using a common placemaking language which differentiates depending on their divergent and particular identities. With this in mind, we focus on three municipal centers from these three

regions: Kvadraturen from Kristiansand, Nodeland from Songdalen and Tangvall from Søgne.

'New Kristiansand' is defined with a "new" lifestyle which is more urban, directly connected with dense urban fabric, compact structure, developed public transport and vibrant public spaces.

In this respect, we tried to answer the question of how to support this "desired" lifestyle transition -and in what extent- with the tool of placemaking both in the urban and regional scale?

Our proposal to answer this question is to consider placemaking tool with a gradient between natural and urban character of the landscape. By using the URBANATURE code we can define future of public spaces of these three municipal centers by emphasizing their particular identities.



IDENTITIES

While discovering local identities of these centers, we define the key features for each town.

Nodeland has a linear structure and serving as a gateway for the northern agriculture part of the existing municipality area. Tangvall, on the other hand, is a service center for surrounding area and has a completely different scale of

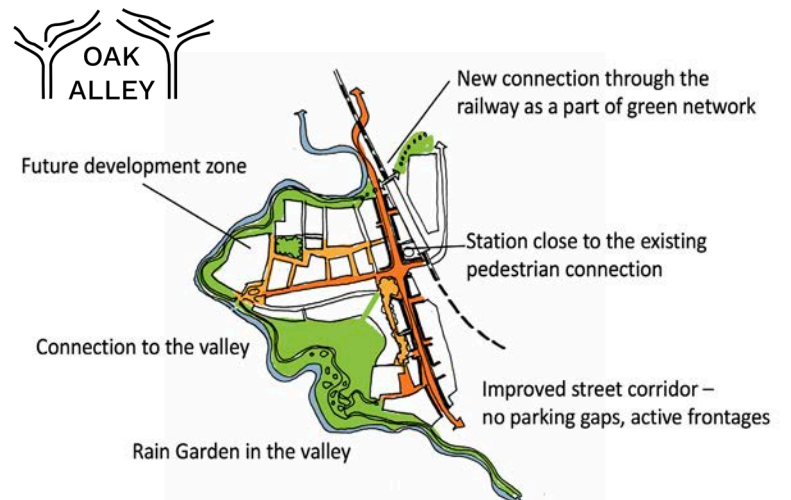
building typology. Lastly, Kristiansand can be defined as an urban core that contains 3 well-defined areas : Grid city Kvadraturen, Hill-city Lund and Campus-city. In this respect, we propose three identity cards for each place which reflect and emphasize their existing identity: 'Oak Alley' for linear and natural Nodeland, and 'Light House' for compact and visible Tangvall, 'Capital' for the core of Kristiansand, Kvadraturen.

Nodeland - Oak Alley

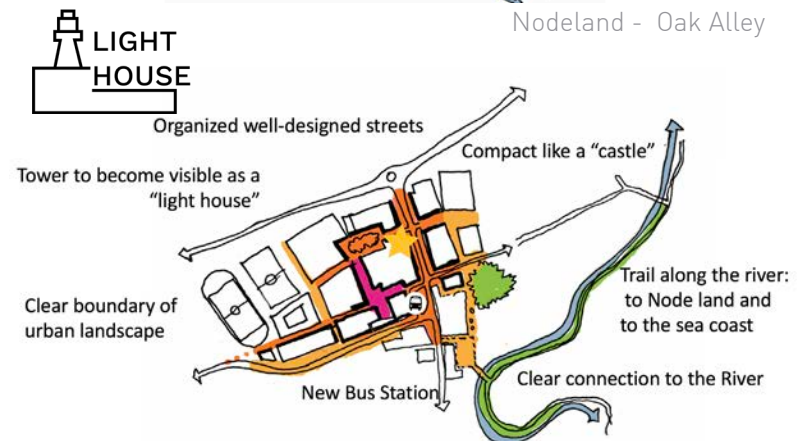
Nodeland is very close to the nature in the URBANNATURE gradient of our proposal and defined as the 'Oak Alley' of the New Kristiansand. To emphasize this identity, our proposal focuses on the natural landscape of the river valley by proposing rain gardens and a wetland park. The urbanized parts of the town can be improved by transforming the main road into a well-designed local street by redesigning the section of the street. In overall, the character of Nodeland is balanced with strong natural components and redefined as a 'green linear town'.

Tangvall - Lighthouse

Tangvall is conceptualized as the 'Light House' with the motto of 'Compact as a castle, visible as a lighthouse'. To support this identity, we suggested to develop a compact town structure and improve the streetscape. We also propose a convenient link between the river and the center and to relocate the bus station in front of the existing municipality office. It should be highlighted that, the scale of building typology in Tangvall shows significant difference than other parts of its region. In our proposal, we suggest to avoid any extension of this typology to the countryside. The



Nodeland - Oak Alley

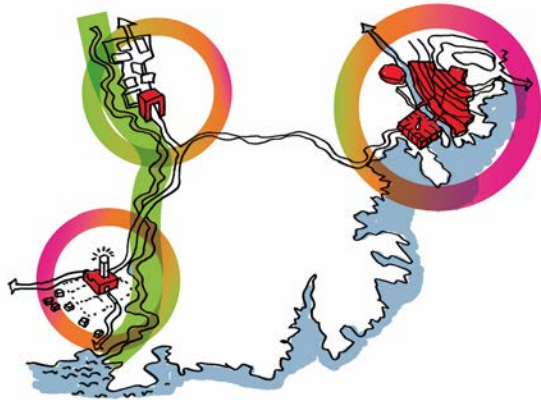


Tangvall - Lighthouse

PLACE MAKING

Conclusion

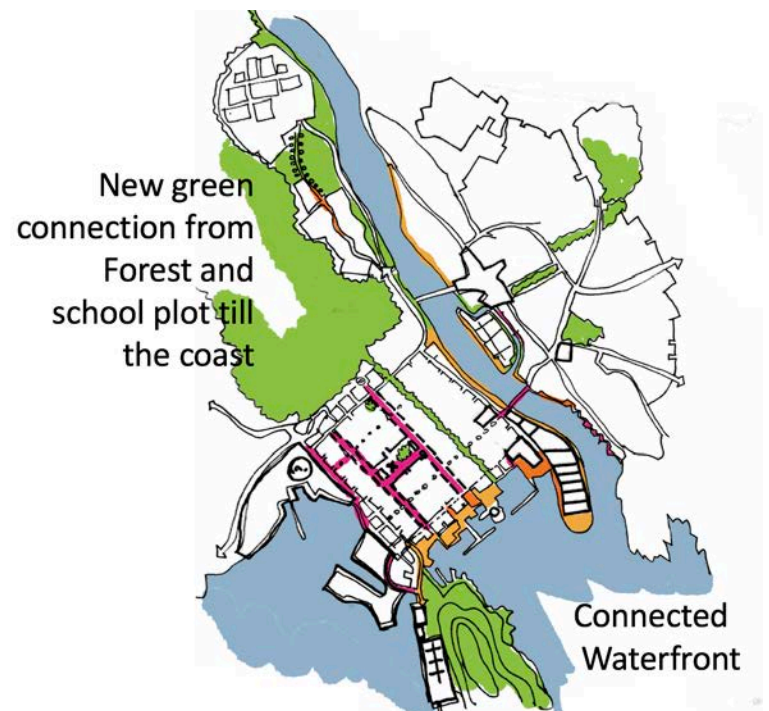
The URBANATURE gradient gives us the possibility to develop these three centers by using the same green and blue placemaking tools, only in different shades with respect to their own existing identities.



overall character of Tangvall can be like pieces of urban fabric with natural surroundings. In addition, local planners have already proposed a tower in the center. This can be a good opportunity to enhance our proposed lighthouse identity and improve the sense of direction.

Kristiansand - Capital

Kristiansand is defined as the 'Capital' of this polycentric structure. With this in mind, we propose several improvements in the public space system of the city. First of all, waterfront continuity was optimized by connecting existing segregated public spaces. Secondly, the existing public transportation hub could be proposed serving as a center for the new development area and also be well connected with the Kvadraturen grid. An inspirational example for this can be found in the new eastern part of Kvadraturen. Kristiansand and especially Kvadraturen shows mostly an urbanized pattern with lack of a significant natural landscape. This can be changed by creating a green street which starts from the forest passing school plot and ends in the waterfront which can also function as a rain garden with driange.



IMPRESSIONS

To the workshop came one professor, two assistant teachers and fifty-five students. They are students from three different master programs from NMBU, regional- and urban planning, landscape architecture and property development, and all taught at the Norwegian University of life sciences at Ås.

Be cool, work hard, have fun - what a motto!

It was great to be there, finally. We started to plan our participation in the event about a year earlier. Elin Børrud had then for a period thought about Kristiansand as an interesting case for her students and studio course. When Knut Felberg from Kristiansand municipality came up with this idea, to join forces to do this workshop, it was easy to say 'yes'.

Being there at the young planning professionals' workshop week was just a small part of our project. A project we have named « Kristiansand double + » because of all the synergies, we believe are embedded in this case.

Our students started in the fall and have now further explored the potential to develop smaller plots within the three centres; they will hand in their projects in November. What they did during this week in September 2018 was just the beginning of their exploration.

Our first sight of Kristiansand was of a city thoroughly cleansed from a storm of epic proportions. Branches were broken and laying all over the parks, but the city was fortunately still standing.

The opening event of the workshop was grand, with all three mayors present, welcoming us warmly. Still they enforced that the work that was about to be done was of utmost importance. They would be watching closely and wanted us to do our best.

The workshop gave many lessons from exchanging knowledge with the local urban planners in the three different locations, and from the global perspectives from the YPP participants. But also lessons from the local people. Many of our students formed opinions in a more or less structured way and gathered loads of useful information. Especially a local historian at Tangvall shared amazing stories about the deep global roots of Tangvall.

The morning sessions gave us academic and practical input from the local University of Agder and from Great Britain. The evening sessions broadened our perspectives with tales of transportation planning in China, culture trails in the US and carpets in Turkey.

We had a fantastic week and thank you for having us!

*Martin Rasch Ersdal, assistant teachers at
Norwegian University of Life Sciences*

*Anja Standal, assistant teachers at
Norwegian University of Life Sciences*

*Elin Børrud, professor at Norwegian University of Life
Sciences and representing partner institution for the
workshop Cool planning in new Kristiansand*

Participating at the Cool planning workshop in Kristiansand was an inspiring experience. During the seminar we were confronted with a wide array of questions and perspectives that stimulates reflections about our own work. Experiencing the presentations of local planning challenges from both master students and professional planners from all over the world was a unique opportunity”

Jørn Cruickshank, associate professor at UiA

*Hans Christian Garmann Johnsen,
<https://www.uia.no/en/kk/profile/hanscgj>*

*Jørn Cruickshank, <https://www.uia.no/en/kk/profile/jornc>
Link: <https://www.uia.no/>*

“The Cool Planning workshop was a fabulous opportunity to engage with young planners from around the world on how space and place can enable or hinder creative expression, community action or the production of new narratives. In my experience it is rare that cultural development, when it is about the arts, cultural vibrancy and creative identity, is considered in the early stages of a regeneration or town planning policy or scheme. It was inspiring to be part of the Cool Planning workshop and I felt it was an invaluable opportunity to engage and perhaps still influence future planners to think slightly differently in the future.”

*Kath Davies, Creative Economy Manager at Kirklees Council,
invited to contribute to the morning sessions during the
workshop Cool planning in new Kristiansand*

“It was a true pleasure to host several of the events at Teateret. The participants added a lot of energy to several of our spaces and contributed to Teateret; a Cool (planning) place culminating with the presentations in the end of September”

Kjetil Nordhus, manager at Teateret

A HEARTFELT THANKS FROM NEW KRISTIANSAND

Seventeen young planning professionals from ISOCARP participated to the workshop Cool planning in new Kristiansand organised in Søgne, Songdalen and Kristiansand municipalities. The three municipalities will merge and become new Kristiansand by 1.1.2020. What are the young planning professionals' perspectives on how the amalgamation might influence the future development of the three municipal centres? The young planners were introduced to Tangvall, Nodeland and Kvadraturen, and they threw themselves right into the locations. The local urban lounges gave the opportunity for citizens and others to interact with the planners' ideas or share their thoughts. It was especially interesting to discuss how Tangvall and Nodeland will endorse their new role, as smaller town centres in a bigger municipality, and how this would influence their development as local centres. The final presentations at the closing event left us with very interesting ideas on further development of the three centres. The municipality of new Kristiansand will start working on its municipal masterplan from spring 2019. We will take on the ideas and perspectives formulated by the young planners for our city and town centres. They will feed our work and planning processes – especially when elaborating the new land-use strategy and main municipal land-use plan for new Kristiansand.

We would like to thank warmly the young planning professionals for their hard work and serious contribution to future planning and development of Søgne, Songdalen and Kristiansand.

*Kjell Sverre Langenes
Head of social planning in Songdalen municipality and
Planning Advisor for new Kristiansand project.*



New Kristiansand:
continuous and diverse waterfront
+ all shades of urban/nature



UP-SCALING AMBITIONS: HOW BIG DOES NEW KRISTIANSAND NEED TO BE?

BOYKO Dmitry, Russia

The upcoming formation of the New Kristiansand municipality is perceived as a case of stimulation for sustainable and resilient development with the administrative reorganization. Though such decisions are usually made by politicians without a comprehensive technical guidance of planners, there is a certain theoretical use of taking a step back, as if the decision hasn't been approved yet. A discussion in this hypothetical key has a potential to widen young planners' perspective and to sustain the future conclusions.

The goal of this paper is to identify the feasibility criteria of municipalities' merging or enlargement, based on the New Kristiansand case study.

To achieve the goal, we'll describe the main effects of the merging to give them an assessment.

1. Political criteria

According to Norwegian law, the number of elected representatives of the population in the City Council depends on the population in the municipality. When Kristiansand, Sogne and Songdalen unite, the number of deputies will exceed 43 people. Given that the electoral system is based on party lists, the closeness of the elected representatives to specific voters, the popularity of the members of the City Council among residents will decrease. In the setting of the political regime of governance, thus, there will be a shift towards greater concentration and centralization, instead of the existing involvement of the inhabitants and self-

organization.

However, due to the sustainable development goals set at the national level, the enlargement of municipalities will lead to an increase in the handleability of the territory. After the merging you will need to send one signal from the decision center to the executor, instead of three signals. This will increase the speed and efficiency of communication with higher authorities, and will open up opportunities for New Kristiansand to participate in national level programs.

2. Economic criteria

The impact of local authorities on economic development is carried out by ensuring the participation of residents in governance based on democratic procedures, which we touched on above, and through the provision of public services. As a rule, the main argument of supporters of the municipalities' merging is to save on the maintenance of the administrative apparatus in the attached administrative units. The experience of many researchers testifies to the fallacy of this argument: in the absence of specialists in the affiliated municipality, the problems they constantly dealt with do not disappear and still need to be solved. If a new specialist with the same functionality moves to the administrative center of the new municipality, then the cost of maintaining it remains the same or increasing, because from time to time he needs to travel to another town. If a new specialist is not hired, then the load on the existing employees of the central municipality

increases, which generally reduces the quality of their work. If the number of employees of the affiliated municipalities is reduced to a few necessary specialists, then the workload increases already for them. If the employees of the former municipality remain at their workplaces as employees of the new municipality, then at least there are additional costs for changing signage.

When the three municipalities are combined, the aggregate revenues of their budgets are combined, which leads to equalization of the amount of expenses per resident, regardless of whether he lives in the center or on the periphery. More ambitious and expensive projects are becoming available. There are prerequisites for the exclusion of duplicate functions in the municipal administration, and additional savings due to economies of scale.

3. Spatial criteria

Among the variety of spatial factors, in our opinion, two key factors should be singled out - connectivity and polarization.

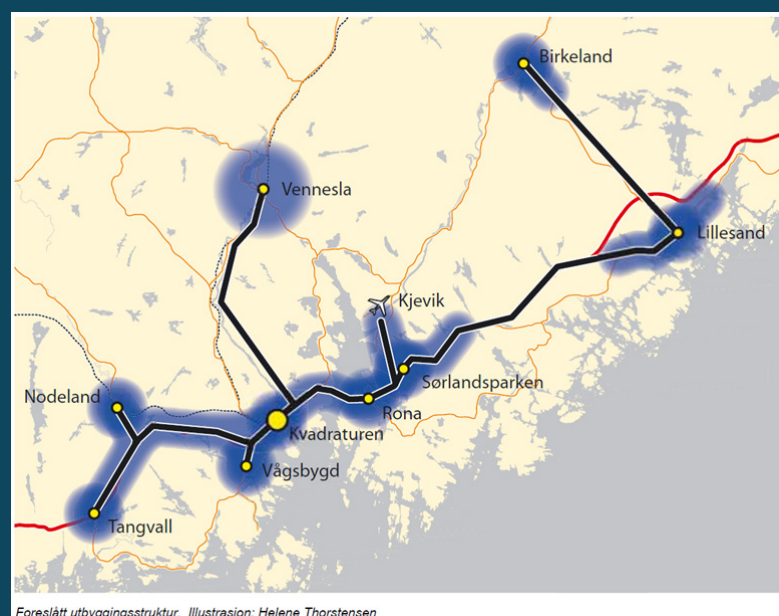
According to the region of Kristiansand region 2011-2050 (fig.1), “Kvadraturen – Tangvall” and “Kvadraturen – Nodeland” links are only one of the “branches” of the settlement framework, while the peripheral subcenters of Tangvall and Nodeland are weakly interconnected. The territory at the intersection of these links is now assigned to industrial use. At the same time, the merger does not capture the main sub-centers included in the regional plan (Vennesla, Lillesand, Birkeland).

At the same time, Kristiansand (Kvadraturen especially) is regarded as the capital of a region that extends beyond the boundaries of the three united municipalities. In this regard, from the point of view of the redistribution of the gravitational potential, the joining of municipalities to Kristiansand should

be assessed as strengthening the central hub. This will lead to a deepening of the inequality between the center and the periphery, and will further stimulate the transport correspondence.

Summarizing the above, we conclude that the adopted format of the enlargement of municipalities can be considered a transitional or intermediate stage, and in the future New Kristiansand will probably unite other neighboring municipalities. In the context of the ongoing municipal reform, it is difficult to assess the accepted concept of unification as positive or negative, since the validity and effectiveness of this decision will depend on specific tactical actions and attention to detail when implementing national policies.

Figure 1



EMERGENCY ISSUES

DEVELOPING THE NEW KRISTIANSAND AS A POLYCENTRIC MODEL

Olga Maximova, Russia

The municipalities of Kristiansand, Søgne and Songdalen will be merged to form one new Kristiansand by 1 January 2020. The main questions are: How Kristiansand can develop as a polycentric city? How can these three centers complement and strengthen each other to make the new municipality not only more competitive, but also more dynamic and interesting for the inhabitants? Other issues to be addressed: Which main characteristics and identities can be the basis for future development in cultural, social, economical and environmental aspects? Which future and values can contribute to social, economic and environmental development? Which basic values for common future and for each of the new centers of New municipality should be the main aspects to develop the sustainable polycentric model? The employment issues for ex and new working places in public administration (mainly for Søgne and Songdalen)? Which operational, management, planning models should be applied for New Kristiansand? Which emergency issues should be analyzed and resolved? Which new investing and cooperation schemes should be put into practice? Which new transportation models can be more effective?

Values for future. The particularity of the main center of Kristiansand, which is known as Kvadraturen, consists of its historical and physical location, as a downtown situated on the peninsula, surrounded by sea from three sides, and from the forth part surrounded by rocks, where now there is an important ecological part the Kristiansand municipal forest. Kvadraturen is a famous and important port, from

where the North Sea is usually crossed to achieve another cost - Denmark.

Already in the XIV and XV centuries on the river Otra was a port with small village. The main planning period began with Christian IV in the XVII century, when Kristiansand gets his famous grid plan (Kvadraturen) on another bank of river Otra and began the important place for merchants, which received some trading privileges. That period began important for the economy development. Also, the end of the XVII famous for fortified constructions as a garrison marine town. Another important period began with the Norwegian shipping industry in the XIX century. In the beginning of the XIX century in city appeared the medical and hospital functions, which provided working places. The geographical location and historical transformations led to new economy development. The contemporary period is famous for new industry, business development with enterprises for marine and offshore sector and drilling, cultural and education functions.

Sustainable polycentric model. Thereby, by the 2020 the New Kristiansand has to prepare its regional and urban strategies, which include operational, management, planning models and instrumentations and develop the new approaches for that. It is a new historical period with new social, cultural, economic and environmental challenges for the city. The differences of each other and the improvement of the common identity elements should represent the strengths for common future. The history,

the urban morphology, the landscape particularity and the citizens of New Kristiansand are the main values for the city development. The enhancement of the landscape, the improvement of the tourism, the improvement of city centers identities, the valorization on the different scales of the territory, the extension of the main city center in Kvadraturen as a transformation of the port industry in new civil creative center for New Kristiasand, the vision of the common landscape and infrastructure elements as a unique structure and strength for common growths (as the valleys of rivers Songdalselva and Otra, as an Odderøya island, as the landscape park Oksøy-Ryvingen, as sea coast, as hills with forests all around, as the railway line, as the creative technological industry and large education functions), the transformation of not effective used territories, the improvement of technological industry, the improvement of technological and creative economy, social goods and amenities, the transformation of weaknesses into strengths – actions and approaches to reach the contemporary goals and to overcome the new challenges in a unique New Kristiansand.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all who participated in organization of this event, to my colleagues, to my team, especially thanks to our coordinators Zeynep Enlil and Martin Dubbeling, to Vice President of Young Planning Professionals of ISOCARP Zeynep Gunay, to Programme Manager of ISOCARP Head Office Gaby Kurth, to Head of the Urban and Community Unit in Kristiansand Municipality Knut Felberg and Planning Advisor Christina Rasmussen, to Kristiansand Kommune.

WHAT A TASTE FROM THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH, SAMPLING THE BEST OF NORWAY

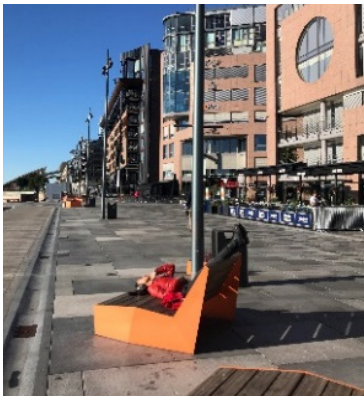
—The Travel Diary of the 54th International Society of City and Regional Planning Society Congress and Young Planning Professional Workshop in Kristiansand

Wenjing Luo, China

Proofread by Zhongyi Shi

It was the first glare of the rising sun welcoming me at 7:30 when I stepped on the land of Oslo which was recorded deserve to be called as the only “city” in Norway compared to the scale of Chinese cities. Although with the sun shining, my hands were frozen numb from the morning chill of autumn. But luckily enough, I was not greeted by the well-known rainfall. During the short transit in Oslo, I took a speed-walk along the harbor for less than an hour. I had to admit my luckiness again as I was able to enjoy a sunbathe with the gorgeous sea view, which was quite the opposite to what I had imagined of Oslo as grey and gloomy. It was absolutely stunning to take photos in any corners of the city with colorful street furniture, pedestrians dressed in black-and-white and the nobly-white seagulls in the backgrounds of blue ocean and sky. The vivid-looking sculptures added some vitalities to the less-populated streets, which proved worthy of the well-known name of Oslo as “the City of Sculptures”.

On the train to Kristiansand from Oslo, I finally got the chance to close my tired eyes. Kissed sweetly by the warm sunshine, my eyes were thrilled to bits, like dancing in colorful light blended with red, yellow, orange, green and blue. Especially when I received the letter from Martin Dubbeling as the current president of ISOCARP saying about welcoming me in person, I was again thrilled to bits, like dancing in colorful light in my mind. All the thrills activated my numb taste bud which had been tortured by the long and exhausting trip just like a delicate dish of appetizer!



THE SALAD IN THE SOUTH: THE YOUNG PLANNING PROFESSIONALS' WORKSHOP IN KRISTIANSAND

As the southern gateway to the European continent, Kristiansand is the administrative, business, technological and culture capital of Southern Norway, with the nickname of “the Coolest Riviera”. Although Kristiansand has become one of the favorite resorts for Norwegians according to statistics, it is still unknown to the world. To promote the regional development of Southern Norway, Kristiansand is in the process of merging with two neighboring municipalities Søgne and Songdalen to become the “New Kristiansand”. As a planned city, Kristiansand is well established with culture, leisure, retail and business functions with a population of more than 80 thousand, while the other two cities have only around 10 thousand inhabitants lacking vitalities. The key question local governments would like us to focus on the workshop is how Kristiansand can develop as a polycentric city and how can these centers complement and strengthen each other to make the new municipality not only competitive but also more dynamic and interesting for the inhabitants.

Having taken a long process to digest why these three municipalities decide to merge with each other despite limited connections, we have realized through investigation that the merge is facing challenges including inconvenient regional connections and unidentified city identities as well as the lack of public spaces and sufficient public supports. Therefore, it has been proposed that the workshop with the themes of “Cool Planning in Southern Norway” should be focus on the thematic reflections including connectivity and mobility, character and identity, sustainability and climate, interventions and placemaking, smart and innovative,

new type-morphologies, impact on regional dynamics as well as center structure in the New Kristiansand. With the coordinators president Martin Dubbeling and professor Zeynep Enlil guiding ahead, 17 selected young planners coming from 13 countries were divided into 5 teams respectively working on sustainability, regional dynamics, mobilities, urban identities and place making and asked to complete the investigation, field trip, idea forming, poster making in less than 4 days. The teams also have to make 8-minute and 5-minute presentations in front of the local authorities and participants of the annual congress. As I was in the team working on the topic of regional dynamics, we found that the difficulties of this workshop focusing on regional planning is not only the time frame and the large workload, but also the Norwegian language and culture gap which has to be bridged to explore the social and the economic factors behind the spatial planning. Different from the previous YPP Workshops, this time a variety of parallel sessions have been proposed to be added to the program including pecha kucha, lectures and other open lounges.

With all the recipes and food in place, all we need is time to cook. However, it's only less than 24 hours left before submitting posters and delivering the 8-minute presentations in front of the local authorities. All the young planners have taken all their strength and even stayed up past midnight. By the pre-tasting of president Martin Dubbeling and professor Zeynep Enill over and over again, all the groups have succeeded in delivering the presentations and being well received by the local authorities and the public.

THE MAIN COURSE IN THE NORTH: THE 54TH ISOCARP CONGRESS IN BODØ

If the Young Planning Professional's Workshop in Kristiansand can be considered as a plate of healthy and flavorful salad, then I would see the 54th ISOCARP Congress as a delicate and delicious main course! As the gateway to the Arctic Circle, Bodø, with only a population of around 50,000, is almost the most densely-populated capital in northern Norway and going through city growth and industrial transformation. Especially with the relocation of the current Air Force Base and the civilian airport which has been occupying the south for almost 60 years, the civilian airport along with it will be moved to further south, which will allow for the development on the land area now being occupied by the existing airports and military facilities. Facing the new opportunities of "New Airport and New City",

Bodø has built up an ambition of becoming the smartest city in the world. Therefore, the 54th congress has pulled a magic to gather more than 500 planners from over 50 countries together as the new captains of Bodø to help with its transformation. What's more important for the congress to be held specifically in Bodø which has experienced a rare high-temperature summer in 2018, is the agenda to discuss about what can planning do to deal with the upcoming disaster of climate shift in the Arctic Circle. Based on this, this congress themed as "Cool Planning: Changing Climate & Our Urban Future" attempted to answer the question of whether we should make cities more sustainable and thus preventing even more severe global warming, or more resilient to adapt to this inevitable crisis.



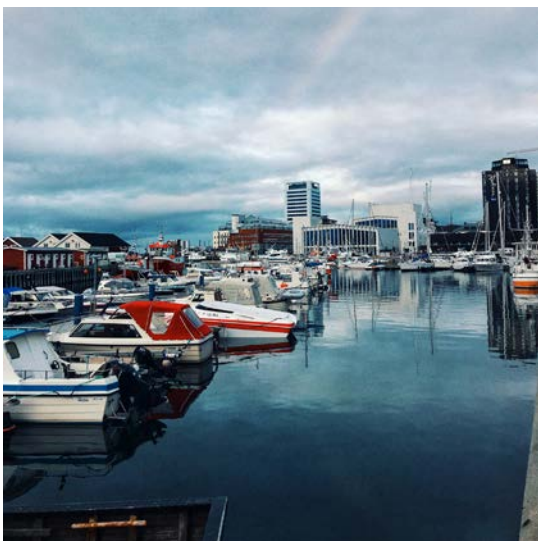
New Airport, New City and New Captain

DRINK AFTER MEALS IN NORWAY: IMMERSION, INDULGENCE AND INTOXICATION

As Jeremy Rifkin said in his speech, knowledge is the most important renewable resources in the 21st Century. But for me, knowledge is the greatest delicacy! This trip to Norway including the YPP Workshop and the congress offered me a feast of knowledge just like a sequence of the colorful appetizer, the delicious salad and gorgeous main course! I have been totally immersed in the feast and even indulged in all the mingling during and after the congress, like a pleasant intoxication from alcohol!

I have been totally immersed in my enthusiasm for my profession! Although the long exhausting trip made my legs aching even till now, I have totally forgotten the physical pains and mental stress thanks to my immersion. As president Martin Dubbeling said that it took a lot of courage and spirits of adventure for a Chinese urban planner to step out of his

or her comfort zone and put aside routine work to face the challenge without substantial rewards. But only by stepping out of the comfort zone can we capture the splendid brilliance of the silver lining, enjoy the unexpected thrill of meeting rainbows and maintain the everlasting enthusiasm for advancing forward in our careers. Great thanks to president Martin Dubbeling's encouragement, I have rebuilt my self-confidence, accomplished a mission impossible for me to imagine at the beginning, and most importantly find my own ambitious vision during my struggling moments. I have to admit that I have never imagined having the courage to go this far without any experience studying or working abroad before!



What a taste from the south to the north, sampling the best of Norway! The immersion, indulgence and intoxication of mine is not about anaesthetizing myself by temporal self-satisfaction against the depression in the reality, but about total commitment, unperceived concentration, reasonable confidence and unfearful comforts without considering about rewards and failure. Only in this way, can we be rewarded in an unexpected way and extend the boundaries of our capabilities step by step!

With the first glass of rose,

I got totally immersed.

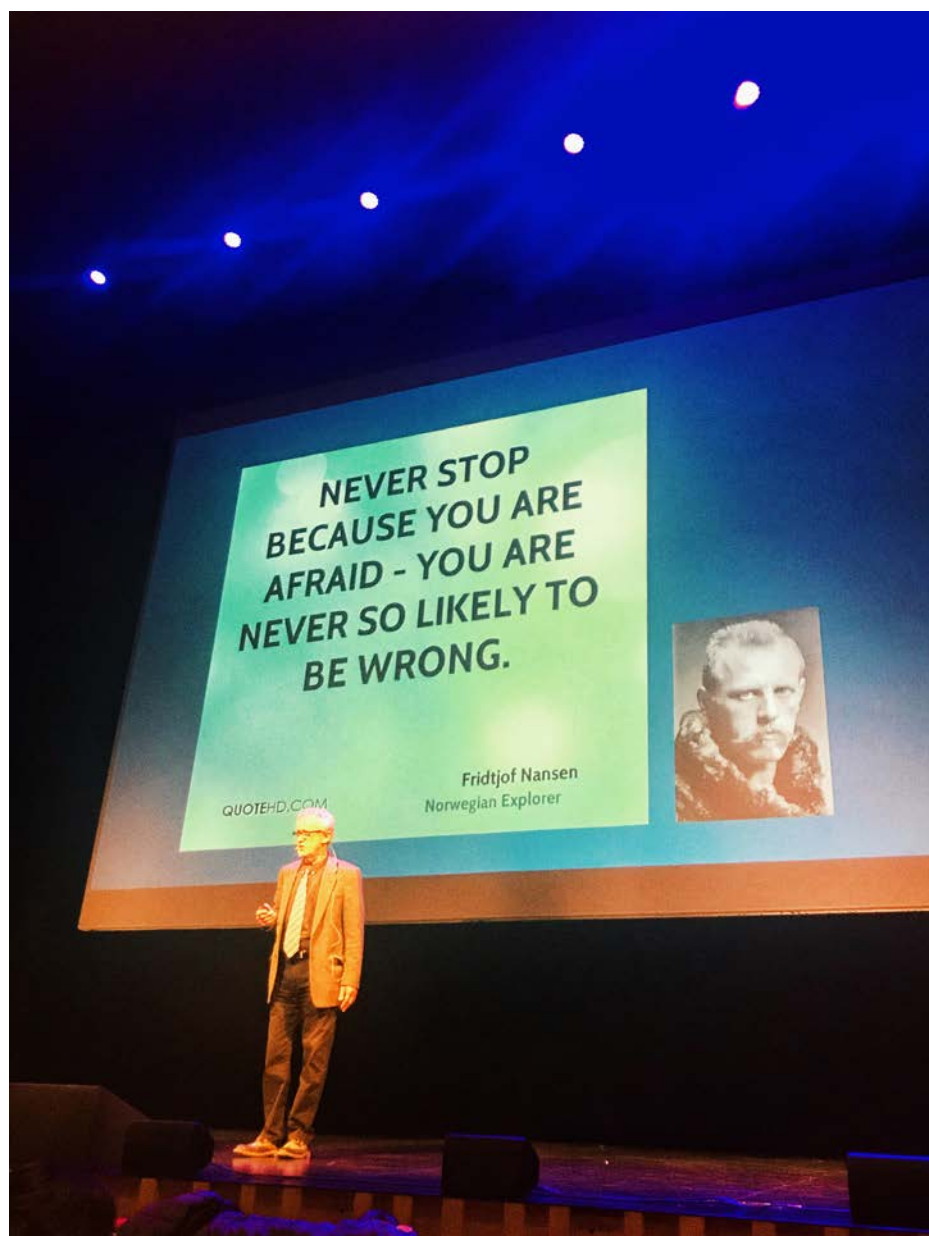
With the second glass of champagne,

I got totally indulged.

With the third glass of red wine,

I got totally intoxicated finally.

I hope I can maintain the immersion, indulgence and intoxication forever!



The Closing Ceremony

EPILOGUE: DESERTS

The last night in Norway happened to be my birthday and also the last day of the Norway tour show of the Swedish jazz singer Lisa Ekdhal who used to accompany me to sleep every night! From Bodø to Oslo to Tonsberg, I travelled all alone with my heavy luggage and arrived at the show on time with luck. I have to admit that it was and will ever be the

dreamiest and most beautiful birthday night of mine! Thanks to the most welcoming hostess I have ever met from the most artistic Airbnb, who volunteered to drive me to the show! Thanks to Lisa's hugs, flowers and birthday wishes, which had put a sweet ending to this trip to Norway! No, it will never be an ending as I will definitely come back!



Lisa Ekdhal Concert





KVARTALET

18

YOUNG PLANNING PROFESSIONALS BACKGROUNDS



Akintola Opeyemi Aladekoyi is a Town Planner at the department of Physical Planning, University of Medical Science Ondo, Ondo State Nigeria. She holds B.Tech Urban and Regional Planning from Ladoko Akintola University of Technology Ogbomosho, Oyo State Nigeria and M.Sc Geographical Information Science and Cartography from Regional Center for Training in Aerospace Survey, Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife, Osun State Nigeria. She is a Registered Town Planner of Town Planning Registration Council of Nigeria (TOPREC), a full member of Nigeria Institute of Town Planners (NITP) and a member of the Young Professional Planners of International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP). She is currently one of the executives of Nigeria Institute of Town Planners Ondo State chapter. She has participated in various project like Urban Renewal of Akure city Ondo state Nigeria, Redesign of NEPA and ISIKAN market Akure city, dualisation of roads in Ondo city and Akure city. She has been involved in research work like ‘Regional Imbalance and Inequalities in Nigeria: Causes, Consequences and Remedies’, ‘Effect of Telecommunication masts’ location on Health and urban livability in Oshogbo, Nigeria’, ‘Managing Emerging Land use Pattern in Developing Nation: A Focus on Ondo, Nigeria.

Gorsev Argin (Izmir, 1987) is currently a Ph.D. candidate and working as a Research/Teaching Assistant at Istanbul Technical University (ITU) and continuing her research as a visiting researcher at KU Leuven. She completed her bachelor’s degree in City and Regional Planning (2009) and received master’s degree in Urban Design (2012) at Middle East Technical University (METU). During her master’s studies, she attended the University of Milano-Bicocca (2011). She worked on several projects including “Green Certificate for Buildings and Settlements” project (2017), which is carried out by ITU and the Ministry of Environment & Urbanization (Turkey). In her Ph.D. dissertation, she strives to explore the effects of the advances in mobile technologies on the urban experience with a particular focus on flânerie.

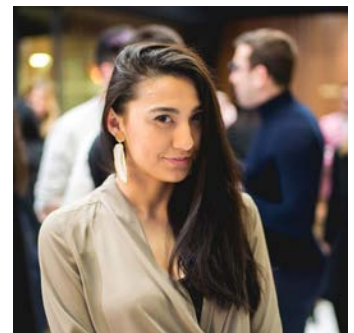


Dmitry Boyko is urban planner and land use planner based in Volgograd, Russia. He graduated in Real Estate Management at the Volgograd State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering in 2009. He's been working as a senior lecturer at the Volgograd State Agrarian University teaching Urban Planning, Land Management, GIS and Remote Sensing since 2009. He is co-founder and director of GeoClever - territorial planning company. His research works are focused on the urban development and the land use management in post-soviet countries.



Architecture student of Masters Program at Polytechnic University of Turin, Italy, currently working on a thesis which is focused on Developing the riverfront of Bytomka in Zabrze. During last years has been gaining a professional experience during the Internships in Attica Architekten in Amsterdam, Netherlands and in Tiazzoldi Studio in Turin, Italy. Member of CNU and ISOCARP, constantly developing skills during numerous conferences, but also during the several international workshops, for example in Yekaterinburg, Russia and Kristiansand, Norway. Former Alumni of "Top Minds Project" organized by the Fulbright Foundation and Top 500 Innovators and supported by the United States Embassy in Warsaw and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in Poland, where as a participant of the program, I was working face-by-face with a mentor - Architect and Urbanist from the University of Warsaw. Currently working as an Architect in Koziarski Pracownia Projektowa in Katowice, Poland, actively influencing the architectural shape of the city of Katowice and its surroundings.

A young planning professional and researcher specializing in urban management, governance aspects and planning process in mega projects. Serin Geambazu is currently a Phd student and an assistant professor at Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urban Planning-Bucharest, Urban and Landscape Design Department, with a teaching experience of 4 years at master level in urban planning and at 3rd, 4th and 5th years in architecture. She is an urban and regional planner by formation at the same university and part in projects of infrastructure, housing and retail, execution of detail plans, zonal development plans and also strategic municipality general development plans in South-Eastern Europe in the private, but also the public sector. Graduate of the Urban Management Master Program at Technical University of Berlin, Habitat Unit (DAAD), during that period she has experience at international level in management and consultancy at Phase Eins company in Berlin, activating in projects all around the world and also at Istanbul Metropolitan Planning Office in Istanbul.

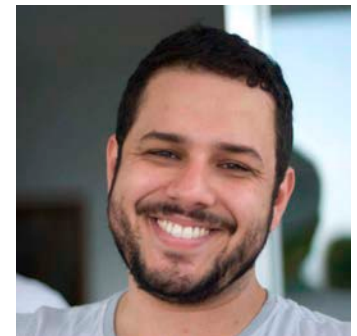


Dicle KIZILDERE is an architect and assistant professor at the Department of Architecture of Gebze Technical University (GTU). She received her Bachelor of Architecture degree from Istanbul Technical University (ITU) in 2007, and Master degree in Architecture (Urban Studies) from Yeditepe University, Istanbul in 2010, where she carried out a master thesis titled “Socio-Economic And Spatial Transformations in The Historical Centre of Istanbul After 1980: The Case Of Talimhane, Beyoglu.” Her master thesis was granted with “Master Thesis Research Grant” award by Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality. She obtained her first PhD title with her thesis titled “Varied Manifestations of Urban Neo-Liberalism in Istanbul: Business Improvement Districts, Gentrification and the Commodification of Beyoglu Historical Center from Scuola Superiore Sant’Anna, Pisa & Gran Sasso Science Institute in 2017. Her second PhD was awarded from Istanbul Technical University (ITU) in 2018, with her thesis on local limits of gentrification. She was appointed as an academic lecturer in 2017 at Işık University, before that she had worked as a research assistant between 2007-2017 at Yeditepe University and received the title of assistant professor in 2018. Her main research interests include gentrification and urban transformation/renewal.



Viktor Korotych is currently lead urban planner and designer in St.Petersburg office of MLA+. He has worked with the team on projects and researches of various scales and programmes, mostly in different cities of Russia. His key topics are compact city development, local identity supporting with designing of spatial frameworks, masterplans and regulations. Also, he developed the issues of placemaking, strategic planning and methodology of spatial planning and design. His projects include city centre masterplan, the research of inner-city potential for densification, some design projects of public spaces and large-scale brownfield redevelopment. He was graduated as an architect in 2012, in the Academy of Fine Art in St.Petersburg. After it, he continues to develop his skills and knowledge taking part in various workshops and summer schools, for example, IFHP Summer school in Jyväskylä in 2016.

André graduated in Architecture and Urbanism at the Federal University of Minas Gerais and is currently finishing his Master studies on Urban Ecological Planning at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology. Born in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, he lives in Brussels, Belgium, where he works as an intern of Cities Alliance / UNOPS. His previous experience includes work on urban and regional development in different governmental levels in Brazil, as in non-governmental organisations in Brazil, Norway and the United States. His work includes Urban Masterplan development, implementation and monitoring of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and advocacy on sustainable mobility and inclusive economic development. André is a jazz-listener, loves to travel and is a fierce supporter of his hometown football club, Atlético Mineiro.



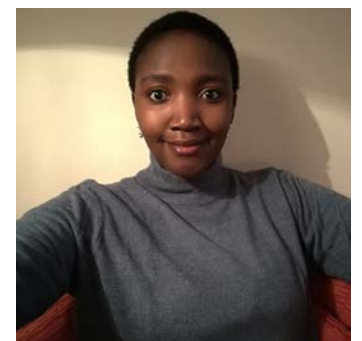
Wenjing Luo(Helen) works as a national registered urban planner at Wuhan Planning & Design Institute (WPDI), where she has been taking charge of dozens of planning practices on a broad variety ranging from urban strategic planning, master plan, regulatory planning, industrial development planning, planning consultation to sustainable urban design and urban renewal. As the projects she has been working on mainly involve with the National Independent Innovation Zone of Eastlake which is also known as the Optical Valley, she has gained a great deal of experience concerning metropolitan areas and knowledge-based districts which can be applied to other cities or countries. With eight years of experiences, she has worked, published dozens of papers and won several prizes. Though working locally, she has been endeavored to engage in all kinds of international events to gain global visions.



Dr. Arch. Olga Maximova obtained her degree as an architect in 2011 at Moscow University of Architecture. After has experience at research and education fields at the same university. In 2016 obtained PhD degree at University of Rome - La Sapienza, Department of Planning, Design, Technology of Architecture. Research supported by the Erasmus Mundus Action 2 Programme of the EU. Title of PhD thesis: “The Landscape: Comparison Between Italy and Russia. The General Values for Legislative and Planning Instrumentation”. Research is dedicated to the Italian experience in landscape planning after European Landscape Convention, is concerned with the integration of the ELC into Italian legal system with development of the regional landscape planning tools, in order to identify the model, applicable in different countries, for example, in Russia. Her practical experience at international and national studios of architecture and urban planning. The main works – concepts of urban development of cities in Russia: Moscow, Kirovsk, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Irkutsk, Pereslavl-Zalessky.

Gamuchirai Mutezo is a PhD student at the University of the Witwatersrand, specialising in urban planning, waste management and renewable energy (specifically waste-to-energy initiatives). She holds a B.Honours degree in Town and Regional Planning from the University of Pretoria and an MPhil Energy and Development Studies from the University of Cape Town.

She is also the CEO of Madam Waste, a social enterprise equally focusing on urban and energy planning. Current projects include: x2 community-scale waste-to-energy initiatives in Nigeria, and x2 semi-commercial projects in South Africa. Both projects are highly motivated by the continent’s urban morphology as well as urban waste generation. Through Madam Waste, she aims to provide sustainable urban energy solutions to African governments and communities.



Gamuchirai is very passionate about urbanisation, cities, community engagement and research. She enjoys travelling, speaking, consuming books, deep conversations and nature.

Bipul Nayak is an urban and regional planner specialised in Ecological Urbanism. He is a full-time urban planning professional at Rudrabhishek Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., which delivers diverse urban planning projects in the field of Smart City Planning, Regional Planning, Master Planning and Zonal Planning etc. Currently, he is working on Statutory Master Plans of five different cities in India. He previously worked as Research Assistant with ICOMOS India on urban cultural heritage. He was awarded Norwegian State Full Funded Scholarship for pursuing M.Sc. in Urban Ecological Planning at Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway.



Silvia Tomasi is currently a PhD Candidate at the Free University of Bolzano and a researcher at the Institute for Renewable Energy of Eurac Research, Bolzano. She graduated in Environmental Economics at the University of Torino in 2015, and since 2016 she works on the topic of energy planning. Her research activity is focused on the energy transition both at regional and urban level.

Yuxiao (Harry) Xu is an urban and regional planner/big data analyst working in Ningbo Urban Planning and Design Institute, China. He obtained his Master of Urban and Regional Planning degree in Taubman College of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor in 2016. He mainly focuses on global and comparative planning and regional development plans. His work includes Research on New Urban Development Mode of Ningbo, Ninghai County Multi-Planning Integration, Ecological Restoration and Urban Repair Plan for Ninghai County. He is currently trying to integrate more public participation and big data analysis into planning processes in China.





Yigong Zhang (Eco) is an Urban Designer at Perkins+Will London. As the lead designer, she has worked on urban design projects of various scales in the UK, US and internationally. Her major responsibilities involve initiating strategic design concepts, researching in innovative scenarios and narratives, drafting spatial frameworks and masterplans through multiple communication methods, facilitating design workshops and collaboration between design teams, communities, public bodies and key stakeholders. Her projects include campus masterplans, town centre regeneration and large scale neighbourhood developments. She was trained in architecture, gained a Master of Architecture from Tongji University in 2015 and Master of Science in Urban Design from Georgia Institute of Technology in 2014. In 2017, she completed a Master of Research in Interdisciplinary Urban Design from University College London with a distinction in the research project “Tactics and Processes: the Making of Tactical Spaces”.

ISOCARP Vice President YPP: Zeynep gunay

Coordinators: Zeynep enil, Martin dubbeling

Local coordinators:

Knut felberg, kristiansand kommune head of urban development department

Christina rasmussen, kristiansand kommune and ypp project coordinator

Thor skjevraak, songdalen kommune

Vibeke wold sunde, søgne kommune

Nmbu coordinators: Elin børrud, Martin rasch ersdal, Anja standal

Special guests and lecturers:

Jørn cruickshank (university of agder, uia)

Kath davies (kirklee, uk)

Hans-christian garmann johnsen (university of agder, uia)

PARTNER INSTITUTIONS AND CONTRIBUTORS

International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)

ISOCARP is a global network of recognised and highly-qualified planners, which was founded in 1965. The Society brings together individual and institutional members from more than 80 countries worldwide covering a vast geography of UNESCO regions of Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. As a non-governmental organisation, it is recognised by the United Nations (UN), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHCS/UN-HABITAT), and the Council of Europe. The Society also has a formal consultative status with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Although ISOCARP members work in many different fields we all share a common interest in the spatial and environmental dimensions of urbanisation, advising key decision-makers, proposing and supporting projects for intervention in a spatial context through general or specific actions. The objectives of ISOCARP are to improve cities and territories through planning practice, training, education and research. ISOCARP promotes the planning profession in all its aspects. ISOCARP keeps its focus on being a politically and commercially independent network of professional planners. The main tools of ISOCARP are the yearly congresses, symposia, workshops and publications.

Kristiansand Municipality

Kristiansand is the administrative, business and cultural capital of Southern Norway with Kvadraturen at its heart. The city was established in 1641. In the 20th century the

city expanded beyond the the surface of Kvadraturen to neighbourhoods on Lund and Grim. The development of the railway Sørlandsbanen and the harbour activities were important for the city. Today Kristiansand is connected to Oslo and Stavanger by train, to Denmark by ferry and to Europe by plane.

Kristiansand has currently a population of 92.000. Immigrants are about 14,3% of the population coming from Poland, Denmark, Vietnam, Somalia, Irak, Syria, Afghanistan – up to 152 different nations. Much of the employment in Kristiansand region is in sectors such as building and construction, industry, accommodation and catering, commerce and personal services. More than 4,000 people are employed in the process industry and material production, and more than 8,000 work in the offshore sector. The University is located just a few kilometres from Kvadraturen, and has up to 9000 students. Together with the campus in Grimstad it comprehends 1200 employees. Another important knowledge and innovation hub is the regional hospital Sørlandet sykehus, located just 2 kilometres from Kvadraturen. The hospital will be developed in the coming years to an urban health cluster with related institutions and businesses, both private and public. The geographical proximity to the European continent, nature and the wide range of cultural activities is making the region an attractive place to live.

Challenges relate to global megatrends such as climate change, demographic change, globalisation, urbanisation and digitisation. Main challenges will lie in major changes in demography as regards proportion of elderly people and disease, challenges for living conditions and changes in



**KRISTIANSAND
KOMMUNE**



**Søgne
Kommune**

business structure and climate. Kristiansand has also living condition challenges related to immigration, young social assistance recipients, children in low-income families as well as lower education levels in the population. Kristiansand must have stronger growth in employment and value creation in order to keep up with the development in other metropolitan areas. Innovation through entrepreneurship is crucial for the region's adaptability. When planning for our sustainable future, the city needs to address the global megatrends, together with local opportunities and challenges. Four focus areas are identified in the strategic main municipal plan: co-creation as a driving force, expertise for value creation, participation and belonging, urban growth with quality.

Kristiansand has the vision to be A creative city with ambitions, described in the strategic main municipal plan. The development of the urban city, compact and infill projects in Kvadraturen have gained focus in the latest years. Kilden is the second largest cultural centre in Norway. Complete transformation of several urban quarters and historical building in the city centre, and soon the new part of the city on Odderøya, Kanalbyen with the old silo transformed into a contemporary art museum, are some of many projects. There is also a high focus on city life, creating and improving urban places within Kvadraturen. The latest endorsed plan for removing car parking from the streets and prioritise street area for pedestrian, bikes, bus lanes, city life and retail, was an important process. The city received in 2018 the government's prize for most attractive city in Norway, for all the hard work in developing Kvadraturen to a sustainable and qualitative place to be and live. There is a clear political awareness that urban development does not happens by

itself, but is a cooperation between public sector, developers, businesses, industries and the citizens – the City is an agent for change. Planning for the future should be based on a dynamic planning system that provides room for strategic innovation and plans that give ownership and predictability.

Søgne Municipality

Søgne is today a small coastal municipality in the southern part of Norway, west of Kristiansand. With over 1200 islands and islets, and beautiful nature, the municipality is known as a good place to spend summer holidays. By 2018 Søgne had a population of about 11.300 inhabitants. Søgne has attractive living areas, while many of the inhabitants work outside from the municipality. About 40 % of the working population commute to Kristiansand on a daily basis. Most of the traveling between work and home are by car. There is a common goal in the region to get more trips from car over to bus, bike or walking. The Norwegian government defines a national ambition and goal, which specifies that all growth in private transportation towards 2030 should be taken by walking, biking and public transportation (train and bus). It is known as the 'zero-growth goal' in private car transportation (in Norwegian: nullvekstmålet).

Tangvall is the administrative centre of Søgne municipality. The centre is located along the European route E39, the highway between Oslo and Stavanger, and next to the river Søgneelva. South from Tangvall lays productive agricultural land, and in the north are forest areas used for outdoor recreation. The agricultural lands are considered as

absolute boundaries for further developing of the city centre of Tangvall. While Søgne has a long history, Tangvall has a relatively short history as administrative centre. The first urban functions came in 1968. Tangvall was introduced as administrative centre in 1974. Today Tangvall contains the city hall, a secondary school, housing, sports arenas, shops, nursing homes and other service functions. Tangvall as a place has developed at a crossroad and in an agricultural area. The centre is therefore designed to fit car use and is recognisable by large parking areas, several round-about and roads. Large parts of Tangvall are now under planning and we have a great opportunity to transform and better the qualities of the place. A new junior college near to the inner city and bus terminal, together with upgrading of the common public areas, new apartment buildings with public functions on the ground floor and underground parking, are some of the currently ongoing projects. Our goal is to connect Tangvall better to the surrounding nature qualities and to make it to a better place to live and visit.

Songdalen Municipality

Songdalen is 217 km². The municipality does not have any coastline, but a variety of natures – forests, lakes, farmlands and, of course, the river Songdalselva. The river runs down to Søgne and becomes Søgneelva. Today Songdalen counts about 6.700 inhabitants. About 5.500 of them live in the southern part and about 1.000 live in the northern part. The municipality was established in 1964 with about 2.950 inhabitants. Kristiansand had then about 50.200 inhabitants. Since 1964, Songdalen has had a larger percentage of

population growth than Kristiansand. Most inhabitants are concentrated in single housing around the villages of Nodeland, Nodelandsheia, Brennåsen, Rosseland, Volleberg and Kilen. The last 10 years many new flats have been built, although still 85% of the population live in single houses. People live and work in Songdalen. Many work in other municipalities, especially Kristiansand and Søgne, but Songdalen has as well many workplaces. The industrial area Mjåvann has about 1.500 actives working in various companies. While many people leave Songdalen in the mornings, many also commute from other municipalities to workplaces in Songdalen.

The municipality has as well some living challenges. The level of education is lower than the average in the region of Kristiansand, a high share of immigrants (refugees and asylum seekers), higher drop-out rate in high school than the average in the region, and a higher share of children living in families with lower income than the average share in the county and country.

Songdalselva challenges spatial planning in Nodeland, as weather and climate become wetter and wilder. The river is also a protected watercourse, an untouched meandering river – like the Nile!

A new spatial plan for the municipal centre is under elaboration. The strength of Nodeland are the railway, short distance to Kristiansand and the surrounding nature, especially the river. One of the main goals are to contribute to make it attractive for inhabitants to spend more time here. The centre should be characterised with living conditions of high quality, and a place where it is possible to make



Songdalen
Kommune



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sensible transportation choices. The railway Sørlandsbanen goes through Nodeland, and in a way, created Nodeland. The railway is a central part of our identity and pride, a big asset for the town. In new Kristiansand Nodeland will be the only town where trains are stopping, and about 8 minutes from Kristiansand station. This will contribute to achieve the national goal of private transportation until 2030 to be taken by public transportation (train and bus).

Songdalen as organization has been working hard and constructively in years as to address living challenges both at political level and in the municipal administration. The municipality has received prizes and positive attention for reducing part-time positions, strong focus on public health, schools and more. The development of Songdalen in many ways has been a successful brand. To keep on the good work and positive development is important when integrating the new municipality from 2020. The development of a polycentric centre structure is therefore important for Songdalen.

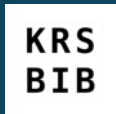
Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)

Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) is a public university located in Ås, Norway and has around 5,000 students. Established in 1859, it became a university-level university college in 1897 and received university status in 2005. Only a few years later, in 2014 the university merged with the Norwegian School of Veterinary Science (NVH) in Oslo, and is today known as the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. Having a history since 1859, it is the second oldest

institution of higher education in Norway, after the University of Oslo. It is also the only educational institution in Norway to provide veterinary education. NMBU's mission is to contribute to the well-being of the planet. Its interdisciplinary research and study programmes generate innovations in food, health, environmental protection, climate and sustainable use of natural resources.

University of Agder

The University of Agder is the local knowledge and research arena for Agder with about 13.000 students in 2018. The university aims to be open, inclusive and favours a culture for collaboration. It is one of the youngest universities in Norway with a campus in Kristiansand since 2001. University, private and public partners have a joint focus on how to develop an attractive University City for students and researchers, and enhance collaboration between academia, private and public sector. The recent development of a department dedicated to global development and planning contributes directly to the planning discussions in Agder. Professor Hans Christian Garmann Johnsen and associate professor Jørn Cruickshank contributed to the workshop week with two lectures; respectively on how to make good plans addressing the interrelation between physical and social structures, and how place-attachment can be a resource for developing good places and vibrant communities.



Vest-Agder
fylkeskommune



Kristiansand library

Morning lectures were held in Kristiansand library to enlighten workshop participants with reflections and experiences on regional planning considerations, good places and vibrant communities. Kristiansand library, “the people’s library” translated from Norwegian, has an important role as meeting place, and dissemination of information and culture, with about 700.000 people passing yearly through the library doors. Kristiansand kunsthall is a contemporary art institution contributing to greater understanding and interest among the public through exhibitions, events and educational programs. It is a platform for the production of exhibitions and dissemination of art. Workshop participants had free access to work rooms in the library and Kristiansand kunsthall.

Teateret

Teateret is the old theater in Kristiansand, now transformed into the city’s living room. The place is a combination of culture and literature house, concert place, informal hang out place, an arena for art and expression. Teateret opened in September after major transformation works. Hosting several events of Cool planning workshop week was among the first big events. The urban lounges gathered many around the theme of city and regional planning. The week culminated with its Grand final at Teateret, two hours of presentations and exhibition from our 80 workshop participants.

Vest-Agder County council

Vest-Agder County council works for the sustainable development of the region of Vest-Agder, where lives approximately 185.000 inhabitants in 15 municipalities. Kristiansand is the county town and the largest municipality in the county. The county acts within the fields of regional planning, transport and communications, cultural activities, education, business development, health care and social services. Vest-Agder County council contributed to finance the workshop in Søgne, Songdalen and Kristiansand as the workshop should show potentials for sustainable development of the new municipality within its region, and the future synergies between the existing municipal centres. The financial support gives the possibility to address important planning issues for the future municipality and develop new ideas.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is responsible for housing policy, the Norwegian Planning and Building act, local government finances and local administration, Public Sector Reform and more. The ministry contributed to finance the workshop in Søgne, Songdalen and Kristiansand. The workshop contributes to address issues of qualitative compact planning, sustainable land use and mobility, which are important when working towards the national objective of zero increase in private car-travels.



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