



Site plan
總平圖

Project architect: Harald Brekke
 Interiors: the architect
 Landscaping: the architect
 Project manager: Næringsdrift AS w/ Alfred Larsen
 Client: Nordlyshbygg AS
 Municipality: Tana
 Contractor: Mats hus AS w/ Kjell Pettersen
 el: Elektronor AS
 plumbing: T. Seyfarth AS
 ventilation: Norvent AS
 building: Duottar Oy
 Photographs by: Bjarne Riesto, Harald Brekke
 Finished: Spring 2004
 Location: Tana Bru
 Gross area: 800m²
 Building costs ex tax: NKR 13.6 million / \$ 2.25 million

項目建築師: Harald Brekke
 室內: 建築師
 景觀: 建築師
 項目經理: Næringsdrift AS w/ Alfred Larsen
 業主: Nordlyshbygg AS
 市政當局: 塔納
 承包商: Mats hus AS w/ Kjell Pettersen
 電氣: Elektronor AS
 管道: T. Seyfarth AS
 通風: Norvent AS
 施工: Duottar Oy
 攝影師: Bjarne Riesto, Harald Brekke
 完成時間: 2004年春天
 地點: 塔納當局
 總面積: 800平方米
 除稅收後的建築成本: 136萬挪威克朗/2250萬美元

A TANA Courthouse

塔納法院

Design company: Stein Halvorsen AS Sivilarkitekter MNAL

設計單位: Stein Halvorsen AS Sivilarkitekter MNAL

The courthouse is a landmark of Tana and is the first courthouse built to serve (predominantly) the Lapps - the famous native Sami people of the north. It houses "Indre Finnmark Public Court" and is situated in Tana, a small town of the Arctic with approx. 5000 inhabitants placed along Tana River in the middle of the arctic areas of the north. The Lapps are a nomadic people and as such their traditional building culture is dominated by moveable structures.

Due to its public function the courthouse has a form inspired by the northern lights - aurora borealis - and the vast plains of Vidda - the Nordic tundra. A large sculptural wall - the Aurora wall - is facing the town centre and gives shelter to the visiting people.

A large amount of small birches is kept to connect the courthouse to Vidda and the roots of the Sami people. These trees are a dominant feature which changes character during the seasons - in winter the sun is gone and there is used coloured glass in window openings to make patterns reminiscent of the colourful handicraft of the Sami culture. At summer there is sun day and night and the fresh green of birches is seen as relief to the natural coloured wooden wall.

The exterior of the Courthouse is clad with natural larch laid in a variety of ways due to the character of each building element. The base is a long rectangular core made in precast concrete elements - which divide the building in two zones, between public and internal functions. The internal functions are placed in a functional row on the north side of the core. The public functions are placed in front of the solid core - one small and one large courtroom is expressed as two freestanding rooms underneath the fan made of the roof and the Aurora wall. The small courtroom is also used for weddings - the building scene is used for both legal processes, convictions of serious crime as well as for formal moments - weddings etc.

As the public interior is an extension of the outdoor area it has rough surfaces - concrete floor with natural stones and in-situ concrete walls, while the courtrooms have a refined birchwood interior detailing in contrast to the roughness outside.

該法院的建造對於塔納來說具有劃時代意義，它是第一個（主要）為拉普蘭人——即為主要居住在北部的當地薩米人服務的法庭。“安德爾芬馬克公共法庭”位於塔納——北極的一個小城市，居民人數約為5000人，都散居于塔納河沿岸靠近北部的北極地區中央，拉普蘭人屬游牧民族，因此其傳統建築文化多以可移動的結構為主。

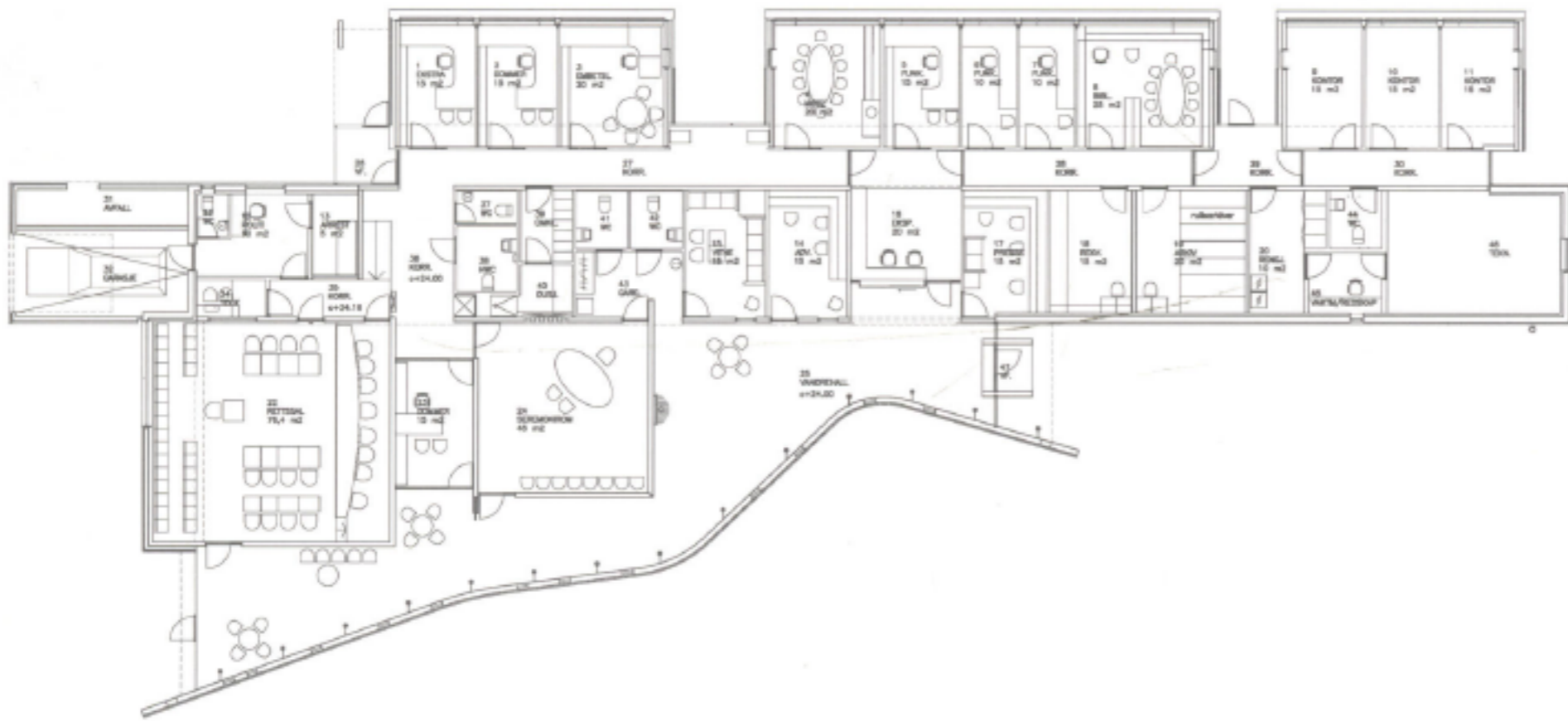
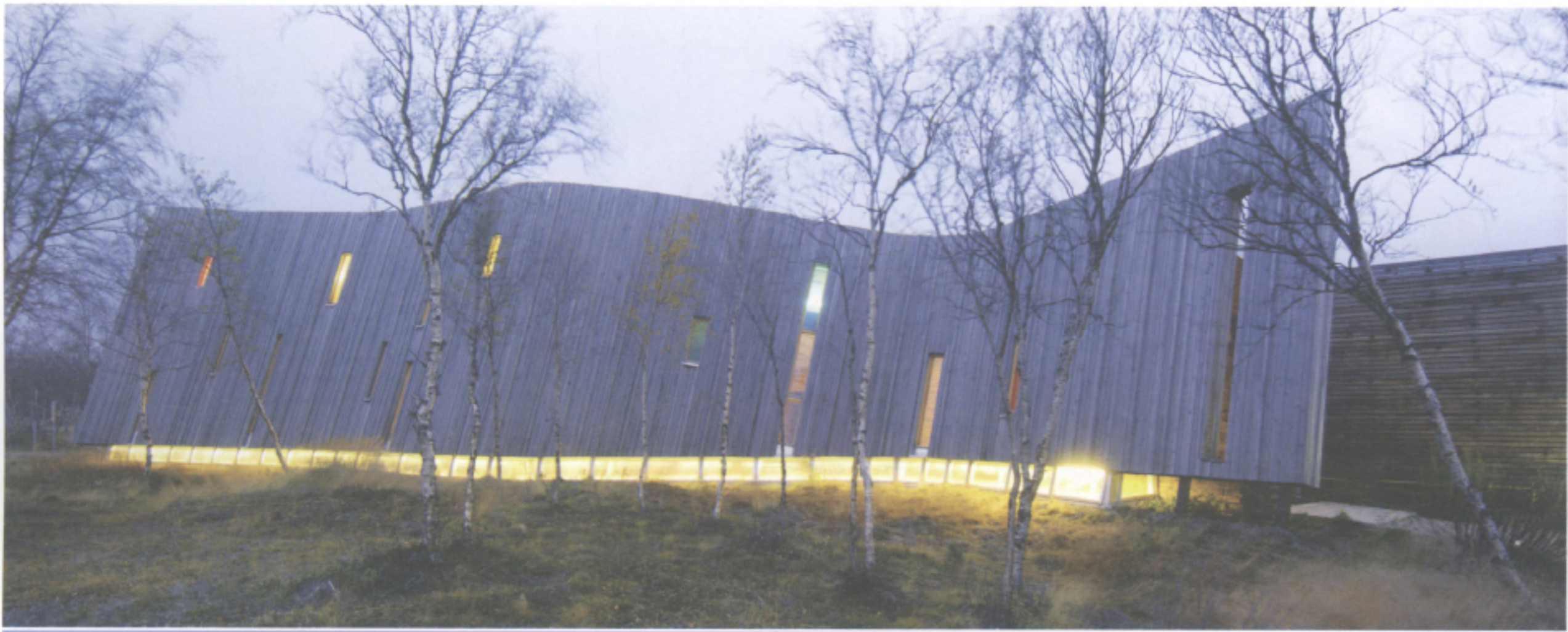
根據法院公眾設施的特性，並受到北極光和Vidda廣大平原——即北歐凍土地帶的啟發，成就了法院建築的外形。一個大型的雕刻牆——極光壁——正對着城鎮中心，並為遊客提供了遮蔽處。

在法院和Vidda之間保留了大片的小白樺樹林，它們是薩米人的根基。這些白樺樹是影響各季節變化的主要因素——在冬天沒有太陽的日子裏，安裝有彩色玻璃的窗戶格局使人回想起薩米文化中豐富多樣的手工業。到了夏季，無論是白天還是黑夜，白樺樹林清新的綠色都可以看作是天然色彩的樹牆。

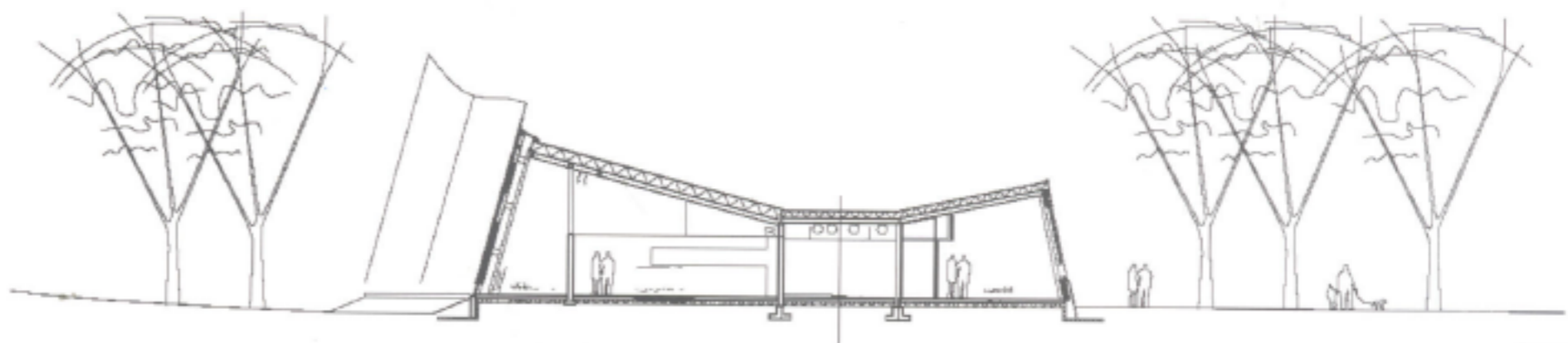
根據每個建築元素不同的特點，法院外部以不同形式披覆着一層天然的植被。該基地以一個由預制混凝土建造的長方形為核心——它將建築分為兩個區域，分管公共職能和內部職能。內部職能體現在核心北部的一個職能區，公共職能展示于固定核心的前部——由屋頂和極光壁組成的扇形頂棚下面是兩個獨立的房間，一大一小，用作審判室，小的審判室也可作為結婚禮堂——建築環境可供法律程序，重罪審判和正式場合諸如婚禮使用。

由於內部的公共區是戶外區域的延伸，因此它的表面很粗糙——即由天然石頭鋪成的混凝土樓板和現澆混凝土牆，相比之下，審判室內部則較為精細，是由精制的白樺樹進行裝飾的。





Plan
平面圖



Section
剖面图

