

GLOSSARY

Architectural Scale: It is the relationship between the dimensions drawn on a plan or architectural drawing and the actual dimensions of the building. Architectural projects are usually represented on a reduced scale to allow for an overview while maintaining accuracy in details. The scale is indicated within the drawing by a division (e.g., 1:100; each unit on the drawing represents 100 actual units). **Large Architectural Scale:** A large architectural scale refers to projects or representations where the dimensions of a building or structure are depicted with a high level of detail, with a ratio closer to the actual scale (e.g., 1:20). **Small Architectural Scale:** A small architectural scale refers to the representation of a project or building in which the ratio between the drawing size and the real size is very small (e.g., 1:10,000). This scale is commonly used in urban planning and territorial planning.

Attachment: Any additional documentation provided to better understand the original documents may include photos, videos, or any other type of file. However, they cannot, of course, be **original resources** downloadable from another node or within the node itself.

Blueprint: The term refers to detailed technical drawings used as the definitive guide for the realization of a project, such as a building.

Card: The cards are the initial panels that appear when you click on a document. They contain various pieces of information, including the document description.

Collateral Consequence: This type of connection between nodes occurs when a node has an unforeseen impact that leads to the creation of a document or action. For instance, the Expression of Interest by Avalon and the Municipality's decision on where to relocate the city are linked by this kind of connection.

Concept: A type of drawing that can take forms such as a plan or section that are not necessarily drawn to scale. This type of representation, used in the early stages of a project, is useful for communicating design ideas visually and intuitively, without the constraints of actual dimensions.

Detail Plan: Of the three planning tools available to Swedish municipalities, this one has the largest scale. It determines land use and is the only one of the three types of plans in the Swedish system to be mandatory. It always consists of two objects: a plan that defines land use and a written text that explains what led to the drafting of the plan with these characteristics.

Diagram (User interface): The Diagram is essentially the visualization of all the documents, negotiations, and material effects that have had or will have an impact on the form of the emerging city, namely the new Kiruna, and the city that is dying: the old town center. The diagram aims to depict the phenomenon of Kiruna's relocation. The diagram organizes the nodes on a Cartesian plane where the horizontal axis represents time, and the vertical axis represents scale, understood both as architectural scale and as proximity to achieving the goal, namely the construction of the architectural artifact.

Direct Consequence: Direct consequence is the most common type of connection between nodes and appears whenever a document explicitly anticipates the creation of another document or subsequent action. An example is the connection between "A New City Centre for Kiruna: Invite to an Architecture Competition" and the "First Delivery".

Document (Action)(Node): The Documents are the nodes of the diagram. They represent the agreements, conflicts, consultations, material effects, and papers that directly influence the relocation of Kiruna. Each of them is connected to a specific area within the municipality of Kiruna.

Document description: Brief text regarding the information contained in a document, it helps site visitors quickly understand if the document they are looking for is actually the one they have selected, without necessarily downloading the original resources.

Informative document: This type of documents aims to communicate, affecting the urban space by enabling interaction between stakeholders, such as the Invitation to "Architecture Competition, New City Hall in Kiruna".

LKAB (Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara AB): It is the Swedish mining company operating in Kiruna, state-owned and founded in 1890. It is one of the largest global producers of iron ore, with operations mainly concentrated in northern Sweden.

Material Effect: It is a type of node present in the diagram representing the three activities that are shaping the new city: demolition, reconstruction, and relocation.

Nodes: Nodes are elements of the diagram, each of which represents a document. The various nodes are connected to each other by one or more connections.

Original Resources: Original resources are the original items or documents, which could consist of multiple files, for example, a map and a text document of a ruling. For example, the original resources of the detailed plans for Kiruna from 2004 onwards always consist of two PDF files: one contains a plan that defines land use, and the other consists of a written text that explains the reasoning behind the drafting of the plan with these characteristics.

Projection: This is a type of connection between nodes that is similar to a direct consequence, but the generating document (or more commonly, the material effect) precedes the resulting document. An example of this is the Mail to Kiruna Kommun, written in anticipation of the full exploitation of Level 1,365, which would only occur 12 years later.

Prescriptive document: The prescriptive document is characterized by its authority; these documents grant legal force to design-related documents, as they are issued by a governing body, such as the detailed plans of the Municipality of Kiruna.

Resident (User2): The Residents of the municipality of Kiruna.

Urban Developer (User4): A figure involved in the construction process of the new city. Urban Developers are part of companies that invest in real estate in Kiruna, purchasing land to construct buildings on it, which they will then sell or, more rarely, economically exploit to achieve a financial return. These figures are essential for the development of New Kiruna.

Urban Planner (User1): The Urban Planner is an employee of the municipality of Kiruna, often a professional architect or urban planner, who is responsible for municipal land-use planning. His main task is the preparation of detailed plans.

Update: This type of node connection, which, as the name suggests, simply connects two documents that perform the same function but succeed each other over time, like the various deformation forecasts.

Visitor (User3): An umbrella term that includes everyone from casual tourists and curious onlookers to researchers studying the relocation process of Kiruna.