LOCALLY GROWN NORWAY

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2015 AIA Committee on Design Summer Conference, June 21–30, 2015

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Introduction

The theme for 2015 is 'Locally Grown'.
"To make a place, is to make a domain that helps people know where they are, and by extension, know who they are."
Charles W. Moore FAIA

As a 'progeny' of Charles Moore, I have been intrigued by place-making. I imagine you have similar aspirations: how does one create something that is globally inspiring and locally relevant?

Norway – International Conference
Norway is a country with a small population whose economy historically relied on fishing and farming. Their rural, natural environment has been, and still is, a dominant influence on Norwegians and their architecture. Their recent oil boom has brought unprecedented wealth which has helped fund projects from cultural buildings to housing. We will see how their devotion to nature and recent international attention is fueling Norwegian architects to develop their own distinct version of modern architecture.

Providence – National Conference
Providence, on the other hand, is forging forward on a shoe-string, yet it too provides compelling examples of how locally-inspired architecture, planning, and design can lead the rebirth of a place and help define its spirit.

Jim Childress FAIA
2015 Chair - AIA Committee on Design
Partner - Centerbrook Architects

Welcome to Norway

We are pleased to welcome you all to Norway. To what promises to be a trip giving you unique insight into Norwegian contemporary architecture. You will explore cutting edge projects and enjoy the architects telling you their stories.

Through a collaboration between the AIA and the National Association of Norwegian Architects we have been able to plan a trip to Oslo, Bergen and Stavanger. These three cities, including the travel between them will show you the essence of today's architecture in Norway. Why this region is looked upon as one of the spearheads of architecture in the world today. How nature culture, history and nature is interwoven and expressed in architecture. And last but not least, maybe get a deeper understanding of the Norwegian heritage.

We are ready for 10 days packed with inspiration. Are you?

See you the 21st of June in Oslo.

Best,

Tor Inge Hjemdal

Thank You

The idea for this conference started with a visually stunning presentation of Norwegian Architecture by graphic designer **Derek Hayn** - Derek designed and produced this guidebook.

The following people have helped make this conference possible:

Kevin Wilcock, COD's own, introduced us to Tae-Young Yoon at Snøhetta.

Tae-Young guided us to NAL, Jim Dodson, Ingerid Helsing Almaas, and Simon Ewings who all gave us advice on what to go see.

Conversations with **Kristin Jarmund**, **Knut Hjeltnes**, **Kjetil Thorsen**, **Børre Skodvin**, **Einar Jarmund**, **Reiulf Ramstad**, **Todd Saunders**, **Espen Rahlff**, and **Reinhard Kropf** were invaluable, and, personally, memorable.

I am very grateful to all of the people in this guidebook who have given their time and energy to get us into projects, and to share their knowledge and talent.

Alexandria Algard devoted a great deal of time leading us through Stavanger and organizing that part of our journey. **Jørgen Grahl-Madsen** guided us through Bergen.

Tor Inger Hjmedal and **Reidun Granberg** from NAL have done all of the organizing and logistical support. Reidun's attention to detail and sense of humor was inspiring - her daily emails started with 'Good Morning, America'.

Susan Parrish and **Lori Feinman** at AIA National have provided constant support throughout.

Lastly - This conference would not have happened, I'm serious, without the enormous time commitment and guidance of **Ann K Thompson**, MLS and the COD Communications Chair. Every group needs a librarian!

Jim Childress FAIA
2015 Chair AIA Committee on Design

PEOPLE

Alexandria Algard, MNAL is founder and architect at Alexandria Algard Architects, based in Stavanger, Norway. She is Chair and Leader of Stavanger Association of Architects. She was educated in Denmark and Japan. Before starting her own office in 2012, she has worked with REX in New York, OMA in Rotterdam and Herzog & deMeuron in Basel, Switzerland. Her office works on a range of projects from large to small scale, and she regularly gives lectures on urban development.

Ingerid Helsing Almaas, MNAL is a registered architect. She trained at Oxford Polytechnic (now Oxford Brookes University) and the Architectural Association (AA) School of Architecture in London. She has practiced as an architect in Oslo and in London, and taught at the AA from 1995-1999. She has worked as an architectural writer and critic in Oslo since 1999, and is now the Editor-in-Chief of Arkitektur N, the Norwegian Review of Architecture. In addition to practice and teaching, Helsing Almaas has worked as a freelance writer for several international architectural journals, and has published several books on architecture.

http://architecturenorway.no

Askim / Lantto Architects AS is owned by **Niels Marius Askim, MNAL** and Lars Lantto and currently has 5 employees. The office covers a wide field of projects; designing urban spaces and landscaped complexes, buildings, schools, residential interiors, furniture and exhibition spaces.

Gary Bates founded Space Group Oslo with Gro Bonesmo in 1999. A designer and architect, Gary cultivates a thorough research as an integral part of the design process and the office quickly made it's mark with projects such as Prostneset Ferry Terminal in Tromsø, Vestbane National Library, Filipstad Masterplan, and the conceptual work for The Meeting Room of the Future. This research culminated in 2008 with the curation of the Oslo Architecture Trienalle under the title The Culture of Risk. Gary Bates studied at Virginia Polytechnic University & State University (1985 - 1990). Bates began his collaboration with Rem Koolhaas in 1992 at OMA where he became a director, and from 1995-1998, a principal in charge of the Asian desk. Bates has been a guest professor at the University of Texas in Austin, the University of Kentucky, and the Berlage Institute in the Netherlands.

Eder Biesel Arkitekter AS was founded by **Christine Biesel, MNAL** and Wilhelm Eder in 2008 and is located in Stavanger, Norway. The firm's projects include both residential and commercial with a focus on effective sustainable solutions that are also exciting and recognizable. They have an expertise with low-energy and passive houses.

Nils Ole Bae Brandtzæg, MNAL

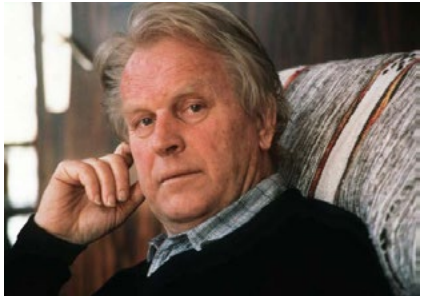
Atelier Oslo is an architectural office established in 2006. Atelier Oslo aims at identifying the specific key challenges in each task, creating a common ground for the later evaluation of a spectrum of ideas and solutions. The development of each project focus on creating architecture of high quality in which the basic elements of architecture such as structure, materiality, light and space are particularly emphasized and reinterpreted in order to solve current problems. Atelier Oslo's portfolio includes projects ranging from large housing projects to single family houses and small installations.

SPINN Arkitekter AS is an Oslo-based architecture studio with a focus on educational and cultural projects in Norway. Partners James Dodson and Leif Houck have more than 18 years of experience each from their tenure at some of Norway's best practices - Snøhetta and Kristin Jarmund Arkitekter. Dodson was also co-founder and partner at Various Architects, where Houck was associate architect.

Partner **James Dodson, MNAL** is project leader, creative director, and managing director at SPINN. His role consists of leading of the office's teams in building projects, development projects and competitions. James earned a Master' Degree at Norwegian University of Science & Technology in Trondheim in Property Development and Management. He earned his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from the University of Texas at Austin.

Wilhelm Eder, MNAL was born in Salzburg in 1968 and studied in Vienna, Graz and Paris. Eder Biesel Arkitekter AS was founded by Christine Biesel and Wilhelm Eder in 2008 and is located in Stavanger, Norway. The firm's projects include both residential and commercial with a focus on effective sustainable solutions that are also exciting and recognizable. They have an expertise with low-energy and passive houses. The firm was awarded the Norwegian Wood Prize in 2008 for the Marialunden Project.

Simon Ewings, MNAL is a Project Director at Snøhetta's American office. He has been responsible for the planning and development of Snohetta's U.S.-based projects at the World Trade Center site in New York and for SFMOMA in San Francisco. His tenure with Snøhetta coincided with the firm's arrival on the global stage at the turn of the millennium with the competition-winning design for the Oslo Opera House.



Sverre Fehn received his architectural education shortly after World War II at the Oslo School of Architecture and Design. He quickly became the leading Norwegian architect of his generation.

In 1952–1953, during travels in Morocco, he discovered vernacular architecture, which was to deeply influence his future work. Fehn gained international recognition for his design of the Norwegian Pavilion at the 1958 Brussels World Exhibition. In the 1960s he produced two works that have remained highlights in his career: the Nordic Pavilion at the Venice Biennale (1962) and the Hedmark Museum in Hamar, Norway (1967–79). He taught in Oslo's School of Architecture from 1971 to 1995 as a professor and principal from 1986–1989, as well as at the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. He was awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 1997.

Born in 1975, **Jørgen Grahl-Madsen, MNAL** graduated from the Bergen School of Architecture in 2006. Before becoming an architect Jørgen worked for several years in the advertising business as a graphic designer, art-director and project manager. He trained as an architect at the Bergen School of Architecture and worked at UNstudio and Olaf Gipser Architects in Amsterdam. In 2007 he co-founded Office for Architectural Responses with Lotte Sponberg.

Reidun Granberg is a project assistant at National Association of Norwegian Architects and was of immeasurable help in sorting out details and arranging for a very enjoyable conference.

Jacob Bjørnstad Hadler was born in 1980 and got his Master of Architecture degree at Unitec School of Architecture in Auckland, New Zealand between 2005-2009. He has worked as an architect at Haga & Grov AS since 2009. He is currently working on projects including:

Vålandstårnet exhibition halls
Holmegenes residental housing
Indre Skeivik boatshed
Madlatuå 12 residential home

Lars Haakanes

Ola Roald AS architecture has offices in Oslo and Tønsberg.

We are an innovative and academically engaged architectural firm with 18 employees.

Alongside the expertise we have in our own office, we have deliberately linked with a network of partners. In this way we achieve a flexible capacity and provide a vibrant and inspiring academic environment.

Stein Halvorsen, MNAL graduated from the Oslo School of Polytechnic as a building engineer 1976 and from the Oslo School of Architecture 1981. Worked for Giancarlo de Carlo in Genoa – Italy 1981 - 1983. Worked for several Norwegian architect offices in Oslo 1983 – 1990. Employed at Niels Torp AS Architects MNAL 1990 – 1996. Worked on winning national and international competitions and Project Manager of large building complex's in Norway and Sweden, including the Central station in Gothenburg - awarded the Kasper Salins price for eminent architecture. 1996 - present: Stein Halvorsen Arkitekter AS (SHAAS). The office was established after winning the international competition for the Parliament for the Sámi people in Norway – awarded several acclaimed prizes incl. The Norwegian Building prize 2001 and North Norway's architectural prize 2002.

Knut Hjeltnes, MNAL was born in Drøbak, Norway in 1961. He graduated from The Norwegian Institute of Technology in Trondheim in 1986. He has taught at The Oslo School of Architecture and Design since 1988. He established his practice, Knut Hjeltnes AS sivilarkitekter MNAL in 1988.

Knut Hjeltnes has lectured in both Europe and South America. Awards and prizes include:

Norsk Forms pris til Unge Formgivere (1993)
Sundts premie (1995,2002)
Houens Fond (2000)
Treprisen (2004)
Murverksprisen (2004)

Tor Inge Hjemdal, MNAL is an architect, currently being editor and partner in CONDITIONS magazine in addition to Architectural manager at NAL. He has an experience as a project manager of large scale projects and is a winner of international architectural competitions. Tor Inge has experience from curating, moderating, lecturing, teaching and being a critique nationally and internationally and has received several grants and scholarships. In both 2010 and 2012 he was invited to participate in the Venice biennale. Hjemdal is currently also a bord member for ROM.

Carl-Viggo Hølmebakk, MNAL was born in Horten, Norway in 1958. He studied at the Oslo School of Architecture from 1978-84 and at the Cooper Union in New York 1984-85. He worked at the architectural office of the Norwegian State Railways from 1986-88. He has taught at the Oslo School of Architecture and at the Rhode Island School of Design, and lectured at other schools of architecture. He has maintained a private practice in Oslo since 1992. Hølmebakk was nominated for the Mies van der Rohe Pavillion Award in 1996, 2000 and 2009 and has received several Norwegian architecture prizes. His recent work includes: "Branntomta" commercial and residential buildings in the centre of Trondheim (as part of Team3, with Arne Henriksen and Jensen & Skodvin); Visitors Centre at "Bjerkebæk" museum in Lillehammer; and Sohlbergplassen Viewpoint in the Rondane Mountain.

Christian Irgens, MNAL is an architect who graduated from the Bergen School of Architecture (BAS) in 1995. A former carpenter and teacher at BAS, today he is the groupleader for Asplan Viak AS, architecture department in Bergen. Irgens has worked with environmental issues in architecture for many years and has held lectures about Søreide and these topics over the last two years. For the Søreide school project his role was as the project manager, senior architect and responsible for governmental issues and applications. He has a house built in 1925, a wife, 3 kids, more than 3 bikes and a wetsuit.

Kristin Jarmund, MNAL Arkitekter's design philosophy aims at solutions that reduce complex problems to simplicity in form and function, yet still allowing for a sensitive awareness to context and the human dimension. Whilst keeping a sharp eye on the end result, we are well aware that good results come from successful processes. Making great architecture has always been a team-effort.

The practice's best known works are Justervesenet laboratory and office building, the interior designs of "Bar and Restaurant" and the National Gallery Café in Oslo, the kindergarten and school projects Stensby, Benterud, Gulskogen, Råholt and Gjerdrum, Nydalen Metro Station in Oslo, Fokus Bank headquarter building in Oslo, Hus 21 at Tjuvholmen in Oslo and the Norwegian Embassy in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Jarmund/Vigsnæs AS Arkitekter MNAL was established in 1996 by **Einar Jarmund, MNAL** and Håkon Vigsnæs. The firm is located in Oslo, Norway, and the recent number of employees is 20.They are working in a wide architectural range with commissions mainly in Norway but also in other European countries. The majority of their work is comprised of mid-sized houses, though they have a number of public projects as well, including a renovation of the Oslo School of Architecture and the Svalbard Science Center. They are also involved in urban planning and building interiors; aiming to cover all corners of the architectural field. They are focusing on the independent concept for every single project, avoiding general stylistic approaches. Their work thrives on projects that necessitate creative and intelligent solutions based on limitations – be they site, climate or budget.

Jostein Korsnes, MNAL finished his architecture studies in 2002 after having studied at the Royal Academy of Arts in Copenhagen and the Bergen School of Architecture (BAS). With project experience from HLM Arkitektur in Bergen, 5 years of tutoring at BAS, and time as a board member of Bergen Architects Association, he was hired in 2002 by Asplan Viak to establish and lead their Architecture department at their office in Bergen. Together with Christian Irgens they built the office from the ground up to 12 architects. After the winning proposal of Søreide Skole in 2011, Jostein moved to Stavanger where he was appointed leader of Asplan Viak Architecture Stavanger. One of his first assignments was as part of the architecture team in the detailing phase and construction phase of Stavanger Kulturskole and Stavanger Katedralskole.

Reinhold Kropf, MNAL lived in Graz, where he studied at the Technical University. In that period, he worked in various architectural offices before he moved to Oslo to study at AHO in the class of Sverre Fehn. Here he met Siv, he fell in love and they started Helen & Hard as students. Since then time has gone very fast. Siv and Reinhard always shared a passion for architecture, art and philosophy which they constantly try to foster and implement in their daily work. Besides working in the studio he teaches at various universities including Kansas State University, AHO Oslo, ESA Paris or HUST Wuhan, China.

Special professional interests: concept development, design, philosophy and bionic.

He loves drawing, reading and running.

Tone Lindheim, MNLA graduated as a landscape architect from NLH in 1981. In 1986 she founded the landscape architect firm Bjørbekk & Lindheim with Jostein Bjørbekk. Lindheim has been responsible for many major transformation projects including Pilestredet Park, an urban ecological pilot project where the old hospital has been turned into a lush oasis in the city. The development of Fornebu has been another major work. Lindheim was the landscape architect responsible for the design of Nansenparken , a 200.000m2 park on the former flat and contaminated airport. She has also headed the landscape for the Hundsund community center (school, kindergarten and large sports facilities) and Rolfsbukta residential area at Fornebu. Over the past ten years, Tone Lindheim has been responsible for the development of Ekeberg Park. Since 1996, she has been a professor at NMBU- Norway Life Sciences institution.

Henrik Lundberg, MNAL is educated at The Oslo School of Architecture (AHO), with a diploma in urbanism. He was founder and partner in the urbanist-collective.group Transformator that made the exhibition '100 000 BOLIGER' as part of the first OsloTriennale.

In 2001 he started his own office KAP, together with his partner Tonje Broch Moe. The office now count 6 architects working in a range from large scale master plans, down to delicate interior operations.

Henrik has been a member of the jury in several architecture competitions and has also facilitated large urban planning operations. He is currently working on the TINFABRIKKEN-project, an urban development with 140 dwellings, offices, shops and public service.

Charles Marsden

a-lab is a young international architecture office involved in a variety of innovative and experimental projects with a global character. a-lab was founded in 2000 and has two partners, Geir Haaversen and Odd Klev. The office consists of 43 architects with diverse backgrounds and experience, and a project administrator and a marketing coordinator.

All a-lab projects currently under construction are results of successful competitions. Our projects range from museums, housing projects and office buildings, to masterplans and urban projects with complex programs. With designers that have different skill sets and experiences we are able to operate in all phases of the design process. Moreover, we invest a lot of energy in the sustainability aspects of each of our projects.

Geir Messel, MNAL Studied 5 years at NTNU (1995 – 2001), one year abroad in Paris at L´ecole d´Architecture de la Villette (1998-1999). Started working at Kristin Jarmund Arkitekter January 2002-2003, then worked at Hansen / Bjørndalen Arkitekter AS for half a year, then went back to KJARK. Is now Assistant Director.

History of main projects (project manager):
2006: Bergenshus school, Rakkestad (1-7)
2007:The Treasury, Sandvika - Office building, housing the Department of Tax
2008: Hotel Grims Grenka, Oslo
2009: Gjerdrum Secondary School (8-10)

Current: Biskop Gunnerusgate 14b, Oslo – «Krystallklar» - Office building
Current: Fyrstikkalléen 1, Oslo – Office building
Current: Q57 Kristiansand - housing

HLM architecture AS is a corporation founded by four entrepreneurs in 1999. The company now has four major shareholders and two minor shareholders. The owners are Per Højgaard Nielsen, Marlies Lekven, Ragnvald Winjum and **Gudrun Molden, MNAL**. Gerry Sinclair and Sølvi Madsen hold the minor holdings. Ragnvald Winjum is chairman and Marlies Lekven is the general manager. The firm's major projects are all led by one of the owners.

As general manager at 3RW Architects from 2005 to 2010, **Espen Rahlff, MNAL** has been involved in the Agency's strategic decisions and daily operations. With 20 years of experience, Espen Rahlff has broad expertise in architecture and planning oriented tasks. Through several projects related to condensation problems - as with student residences at Fantoft and Grønnevik Soren - he has been engaged in the innovative development of the residential environment in urban areas. He also played a key role in the office's larger planning tasks through the development of strategic planning for urban areas as Filipstad in Oslo and Fyllingsdalen in Bergen. Rahlff has, since the early 90s, been engaged as a responsible course teacher at all grade levels at the Bergen College of Architecture (BAS).

As academic director at Bergen's 3RW Architects, **Sixten Rahlff, MNAL** is involved in a wide range of the office's projects including both architecture and planning oriented projects. Ability and willingness to innovate are a key starting point for his work, which has helped win several international awards such as the Ralph Erskine Award and the AR + D Award in connection with the construction of an orphanage in Nepal. Sixten has served as principal at Bergen College of Architecture (BAS) in the period 2011-2013 and is now a professor / assistant rector at BAS. He sits on the board of the Ralph Erskine Award and is a member of the Committee of Experts for the Mies van der Rohe Award.

Reiulf Ramstad, MNAL received Dottore in Architettura from Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia, Venice, Italy. He established Reiulf Ramstad Architects (RRA) in 1995. RRA has earned a reputation for innovative architecture, displaying deep understanding of the uniqueness of every site and program and rejecting standardized solutions.

Reiulf has earned professorship from Arkitekthøgskolen in Oslo and was a regular thesis advisor and juror in the Faculty of Architecture. Reiulf was a board member of NAL, the National Association of Norwegian Architects, from 1997-2000, and vice president 2000-2002. He has served as a jury member for many architectural competitions both domestically and internationally. The firm was recently awarded Firm of the Year in the A+ Awards of 2015 – the largest architecture awards program in the world.

Ola Roald, MNAL has offices in Oslo and Tønsberg.

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Todd Saunders, MNAL brings together dynamic building and material experimentation with traditional methods of craft, Bergen-based Saunders Architecture has worked on cultural and residential projects across Norway, as well as England, Denmark, Italy, Sweden and Canada.

Saunders Architecture was founded by the Canadian architect Todd Saunders in 1998. Saunders has lived and worked in Bergen since 1996, following his studies at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in Halifax and McGill University in Montreal. He continues to combine teaching with practice and has been a part-time teacher at the Bergen Architecture School since 2001. Saunders has also lectured and taught at schools in Scandinavia, the UK and Canada and was a visiting professor at Cornell University.

Børre Skodvin, MNAL, a student of Sverre Fehn, graduated from the Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO) in 1988. He met Jan Olav Jensen while working together in the architecture offices of the Norwegian State Railway. They founded Jensen & Skodvin in 1995. While they were both in their early forties, they were awarded the Grosch Medal which honors seminal Norwegian architects for their collected works. Skodvin was the chief editor of Radio Nova in 1989 and has worked as a radio journalist. He is a frequent lecturer nationally and internationally. With Jan Olav Jensen he received the German Erich Schelling Award for architecture in 2008.

Axel N. Somme, MNLA is a landscape architect with Arkitektgruppen CUBUS AS, which is highly regarded in Western Norway's architectural and planning environment. They seek interdisciplinarity in their projects and offer highly qualified expertise in planning, landscape and building architecture. As an interdisciplinary office they have implemented projects on an urban planning scale down to street furniture design. They are located in the city center of Bergen with many of their projects in the Bergen area and the west coast of Norway, but also in the rest of the country.

Siv Helene Stangeland, MNAL was born in Stavanger, Norway. She studied French and art in Bordeaux for one year before she started her architectural studies in AHO Oslo under Sverre Fehn and Christian Norberg Schultz. She studied in Barcelona at the Technical University in Barcelona, ETSAB and at the art school of Massana. In 1996, she and Reinhard Kropf established the firm H&H.

To better understand their complex relational patterns, and to find tools for organizing and working together in more conscious ways, Stangeland has completed supervision education based on psychosynthesis and Gestalt theory.

Besides working, she's also addicted to nature and spends a lot of time running and wave-surfing the shores of Jæren.

Kjetil Trædal Thorsen, MNAL was born on the Norwegian coastal island of Karmøy and studied architecture in Graz, Austria. Thorsen is a founding partner of Snøhetta.

Thorsen has led several award winning design competitions for public buildings around the world: the Snøhetta teams designing the museum built for the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway; the 2007 Serpentine Gallery temporary Pavilion in London designed with Olafur Eliasson; the new Bibliotheca Alexandrina library in Alexandria, Egypt; and the new Oslo Opera House in Oslo, Norway.

Since 2004, Kjetil Trædal Thorsen has been a professor at the Institute for Experimental Studies in Architecture of the University of Innsbruck.

Cathrine Vigander, MNAL studied at The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture in Copenhagen and E.T.S.A.B/Escuela Tècnica Superior de Barcelona, Spain. Cathrine has sensor- and teaching experience from The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts (School of Architecture), Lund University in Sweden, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (Trondheim) and The Oslo School of Architecture and Design, where she currently teaches in a 20% position. Ms.Vigander has work experience from Henning Larsen Architects in Copenhagen, Selmer & Vigander (own firm), Copenhagen and Dark Arkitekter AS in Oslo before she in 2004 joined Element, today as co-owner and director. She works mainly as a conceptual designer in addition to responsibility for acquisition, recruiting and contracting.

Haugen/Zohar Arkitekter is an Oslo-based practice established by architect and artist Marit Justine Haugen and architect **Dan Zohar, MNAL**. Haugen & Zohar studied architecture at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology and Bezalel Academy of Arts & Design in Jerusalem. Alongside the practice they teach at The Oslo School of Architecture & Design and the faculty of architecture in Tel Aviv University. They contribute as lecturers and external critics at art and architecture schools in Scandinavia and Israel.

Their work conveys the necessity to establish links between past and future, culture and memory, between people, their stories and their surroundings. Haugen/Zohar Arkitekter has received several major design awards including Architectural Review Awards for Emerging Architecture and The Norwegian Form Award for young architects.

Geirmund Barsnes is a Project Manager with the NAL and is also an architect. He will accompany COD Monday, June 22 through Friday, June 26.

Emilie Bergrem is an architect with Asplan Viak. She will accompany COD on Monday, June 29 and Tuesday, June 30.

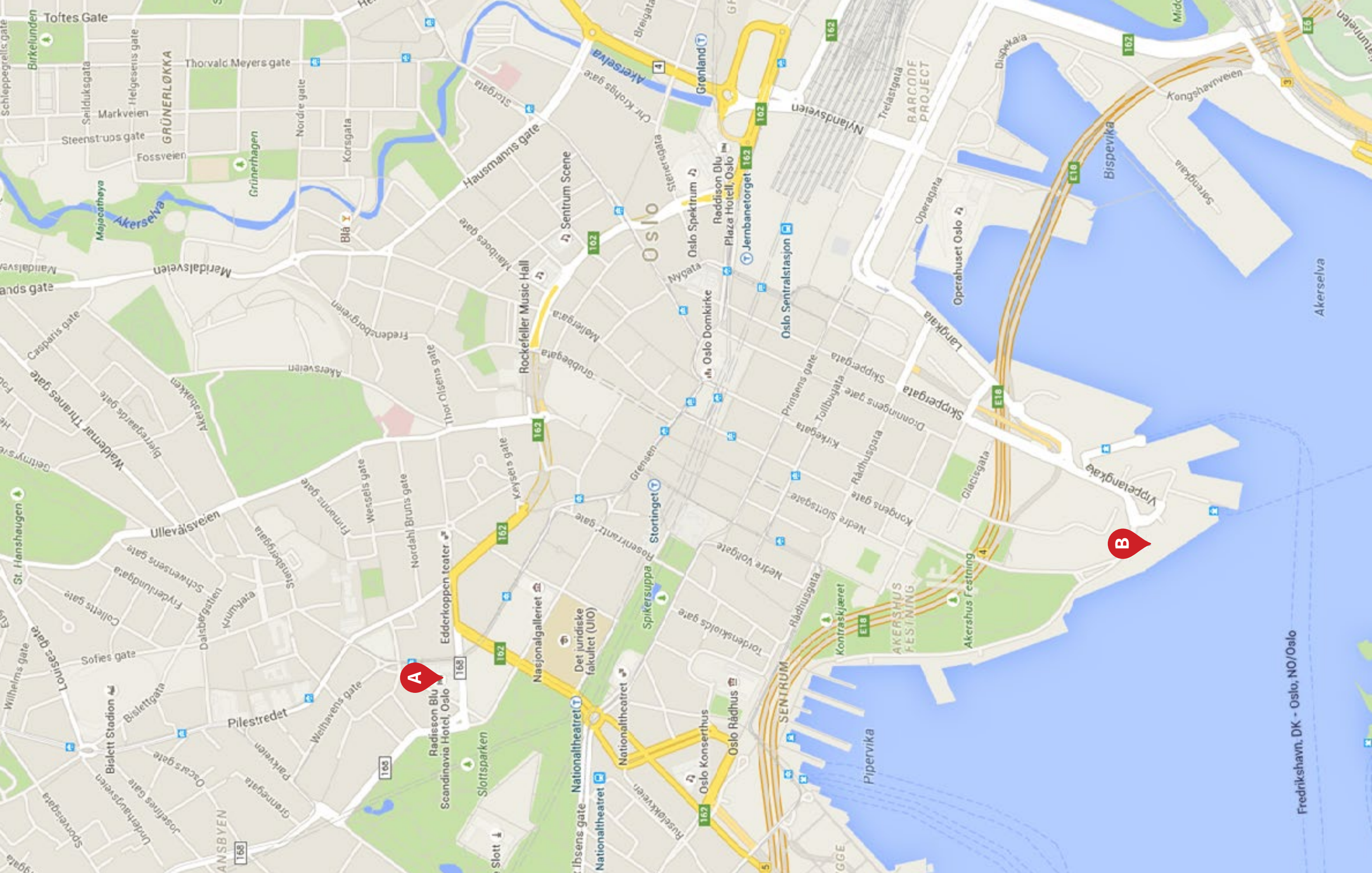
Peer Bull-Hansen is a trainee with the NAL and is also an architecture student. He will accompany COD on Friday, June 26, Saturday, June 27 and Sunday, June 28.

Gisle Nataas is a Project Manager with the NAL who is also an architect. He will accompany COD on Monday, June 22 and Tuesday, June 23.

Birgitte Skjerve is a Project Manager with NAL and is also an architect. She will accompany COD on Saturday, June 27 and Sunday, June 28.

Perann Sylvia Stokke is a Project Manager at NAL with a background in architectural history. She will accompany COD on Wednesday, June 24 and on Thursday, June 25.

SCHEDULE



Toftes Gate
Birkelunden
Thorvald Meyers gate
Markveien
Steenstrups gate
Fossveien
GRÜNERLØKKA
Helgesens gate
Seilduksgata
Nordre gate
Korsgata
Grünerhagen
Akerselva
Møllerhøya
Blå
Hausmanns gate
Storgata
Chr. Krohgs gate
Akerselva
Brugata
Grønland
Nylandsveien
Trelastgata
BARCODE PROJECT
Bispekaia
Kongshavnveien
Bispevika
Sørengkaia
Operagata
Operahuset Oslo
Akerselva
Sentrum Scene
Rockefeller Music Hall
Maridalsveien
Fredensborgveien
Akersveien
Akersbakken
Thor Olsens gate
Møllergata
Grubbegata
Oslo
Oslo Spektrum
Radisson Blu Plaza Hotell, Oslo
Jernbanetorget
Oslo Sentralstasjon
Nygata
Oslo Domkirke
Langkaia
Skippergata
Prinsens gate
Tollbugata
Dronningens gate
Kirkegata
Rådhusgata
Kongens gate
Nedre Slottsgate
Glacisgata
Vippetangkaia
Casparis gate
Waldemar Thranes gate
Bjerregaards gate
Ullevålsveien
Frimanns gate
Wessels gate
Nordahl Bruns gate
Keysers gate
Grensen
Stortinget
Rosenkrantz' gate
Nedre Vollgate
St. Hanshaugen
Schwensens gate
Fredensborggata
Collettsgate
Krumgata
Dalsbergstien
Stensbergata
Edderkoppen teater
Nasjonalgalleriet
Det juridiske fakultet (UiO)
Spikersuppa
Tordenskiolds gate
Kontraskjæret
AKERSHUS FESTNING
Akershus Festning
Louises gate
Sofies gate
Bislett Stadion
Bislettgata
Pilestredet
Welhavens gate
Radisson Blu Scandinavia Hotel, Oslo
Slottsparken
Nationaltheatret
Oslo Konserthus
Oslo Rådhus
SENTRUM
Pipervika
Fredrikshavn, DK - Oslo, NO/Oslo
Oscars gate
Parkveien
Josefines Gate
Uranienborgveien
Sporveisgata
Riddervoldsgate
Ruseløkkveien
Henrik Ibsens gate
Slott
Wilhelms gate
Grønnegata
A
B
162
168
E18
E6
4

Sunday, June 21

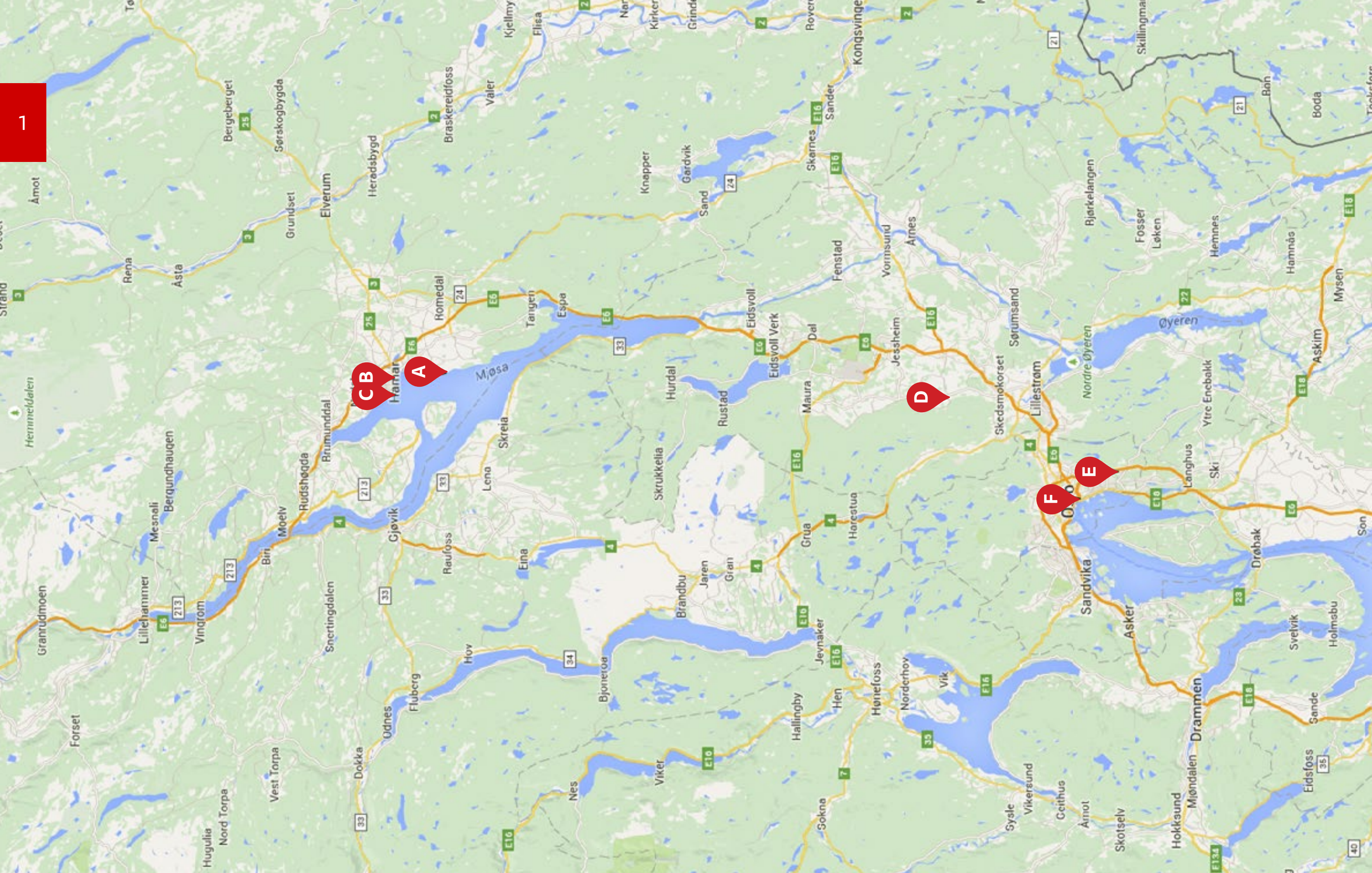
Opening

4:00 Check-in at hotel Radison Blu Scandinavia **(A)**

6:30 Opening reception and dinner - Snøhetta office **(B)**
(Akershusstranda 21, Oslo)

10:00

1



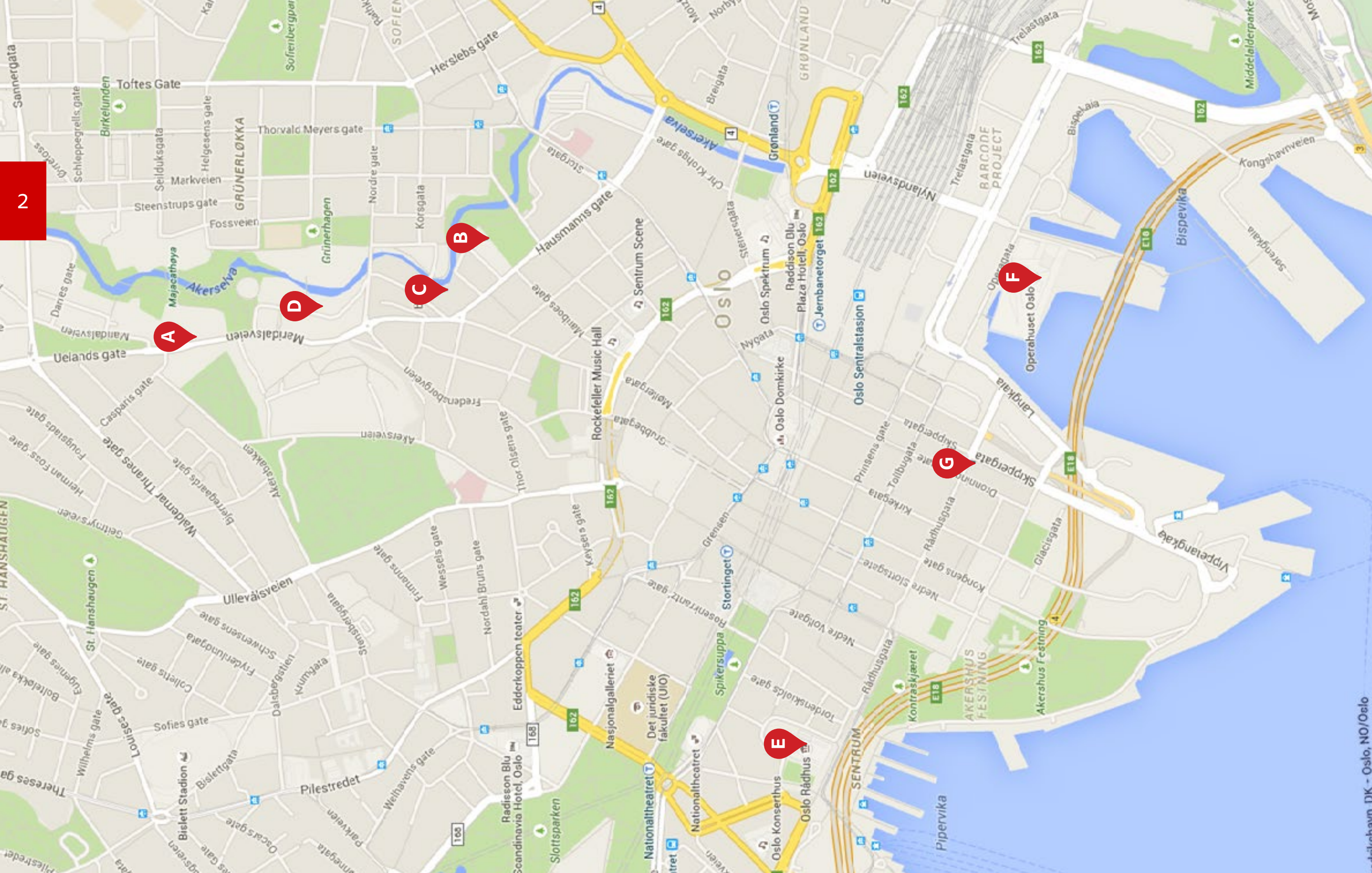
A
B
C
D
E
F
Mjøsa
Øyeren
Hamar
Gjøvik
Lillehammer
Elverum
Kongsvinger
Lillestrøm
Oslo
Sandvika
Asker
Drammen
Hønefoss
Jessheim
Eidsvoll
Eidsvoll Verk
Brumunddal
Moelv
Biri
Vingrom
Skreia
Raufoss
Eina
Lena
Jevnaker
Ski
Askim
Drøbak
Mysen
Hurdal
Rustad
Maura
Grua
Harestua
Nordre Øyeren
Hemmeldalen

Day 1: Monday, June 22

North of Oslo

8:30	Bus from Radisson Blu Scandanavia to Stange
10:00	Concrete House by Carl-Viggo Hølmebakk **(A)**
10:45	Bus to Hamar
11:15	Hamar City Hall by Snøhetta **(B)**
12:00	Bus to Hedmark
12:30	Hedmark Museum by Sverre Fehn **(C)** Box Lunch Lecture on current Norwegian architecture – Ingerid Helsing Almaas
3:00	Bus to Gjerdrum
4:00	Gjerdrum Secondary School by Kristin Jarmund **(D)**
5:00	Bus to Mortensrud
6:30	Mortensrud Church by Jensen + Skodvin **(E)**
7:30	Bus to Ekeberg Restaurant
8:00	Dinner **(F)**
10:00	Return to hotel by tram

2



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Toftes Gate
Herslebs gate
Thorvald Meyers gate
Markveien
Steenstrups gate
Fossveien
GRÜNERLØKKA
Seilduksgata
Helgesens gate
Schleppegrells gate
Birkelunden
Sannergata
Grünerhagen
Nordre gate
Korsgata
Akerselva
Hausmanns gate
Maridalsveien
Uelands gate
Darres gate
Storgata
Chr Krohgs gate
Sentrum Scene
Rockefeller Music Hall
Grønland
GRØNLAND
Nylandsveien
Trelastgata
BARCODE PROJECT
Bispegata
Kongshavnveien
Bispevika
Middelalderparken
Operagata
Operahuset Oslo
Langkaia
Sørengkaia
Oslo Sentralstasjon
Jernbanetorget
Radisson Blu Plaza Hotell, Oslo
Oslo Spektrum
Oslo
Nygata
Oslo Domkirke
Møllergata
Mariboes gate
Fredensborgveien
Akersveien
Akersbakken
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Grubbegata
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Dronningens gate
Prinsens gate
Tollbugata
Kirkegata
Rådhusgata
Kongens gate
Nedre Slottsgate
Glacisgata
Vippetangkaia
Akershus Festning
AKERSHUS FESTNING
Kontraskjæret
Nedre Vollgate
Rosenkrantz' gate
Grensen
Stortinget
Spikersuppa
Tordenskiolds gate
Oslo Rådhus
Oslo Konserthus
Nationaltheatret
Det juridiske fakultet (UiO)
Nasjonalgalleriet
Edderkoppen teater
Radisson Blu Scandinavia Hotel, Oslo
Slottsparken
Pipervika
SENTRUM
Pilestredet
Welhavens gate
Keysers gate
Nordahl Bruns gate
Wessels gate
Frimanns gate
Ullevålsveien
Stensberggata
Dalsbergstien
Krumgata
Schwensens gate
Collets gate
Sofies gate
Bislett Stadion
Bislettgata
Louises gate
Wilhelms gate
St. Hanshaugen
ST. HANSHAUGEN
Geitmyrsveien
Waldemar Thranes gate
Fougstads gate
Casparis gate
Bjerregaards gate
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168

Day 2: Tuesday, June 23

Oslo

8:00	Bus from Radisson Blue Scandanavia to Oslo School of Architecture **(A)**
8:30	Lecture by Børre Skodvin; Coffee
9:00	Lecture by Einar Jarmund
9:30	Tour Oslo School of Architecture and Design by Jarmund/Vigsnæs
10:15	Norsk Design - DogA by Jensen + Skodvin **(B)** Signal Mediahus by Space Group **(C)**
12:30	Mathallen - food hall, lunch on your own **(D)**
1:30	Bus to City Hall
2:00	Tour of Oslo Rådjus by Poulsson & Arneberg **(E)**
3:30	Bus to Opera
4:00	Tour of Oslo Opera by Snøhetta **(F)**
5:00	Time on your own
8:00	Dinner/Pecha Kucha **(G)** Atelier Oslo, SPINN, Element, Haugen - Zohar SPINN Arkitekter, Rådhusgata 4, Oslo

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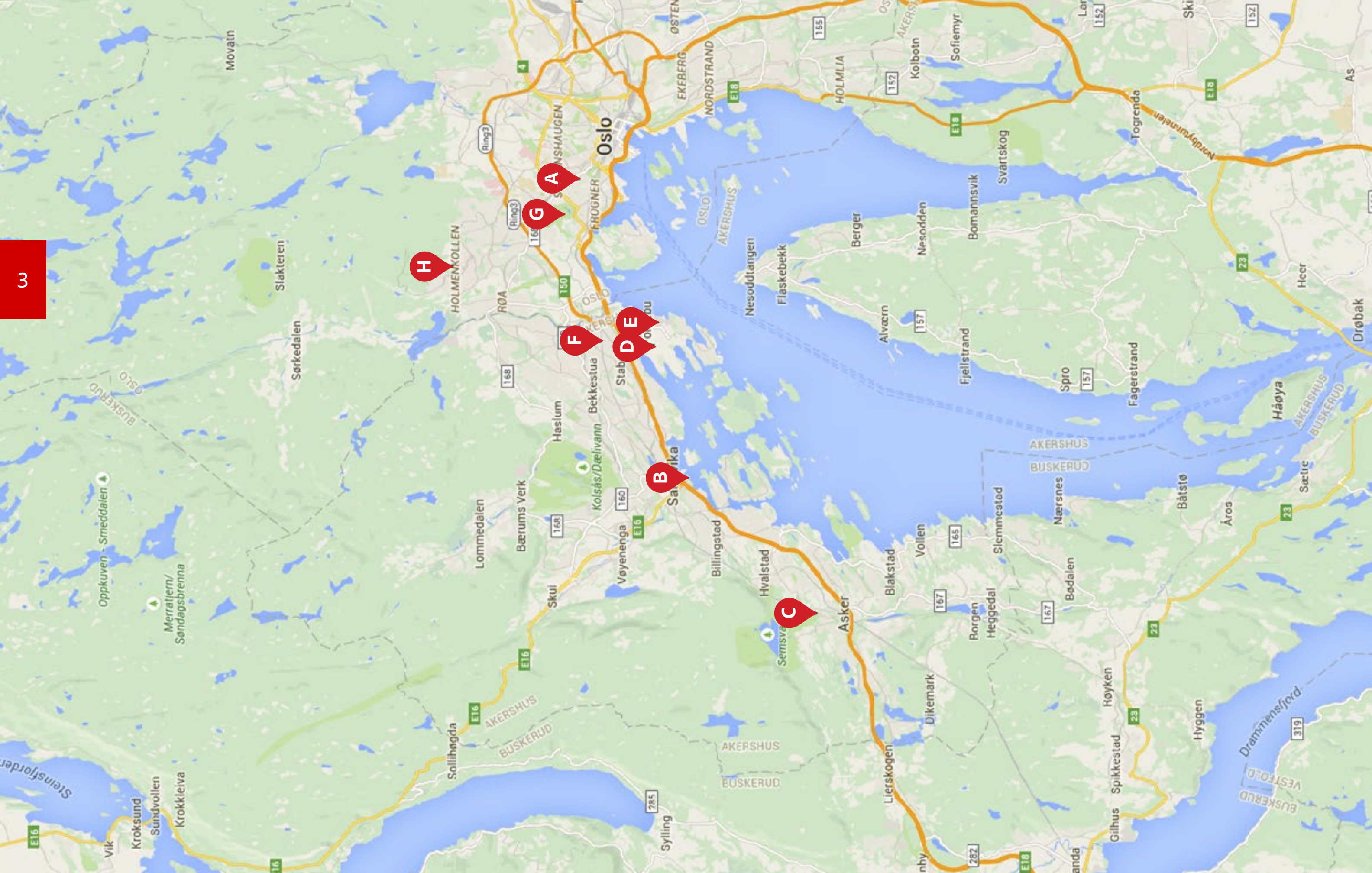
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Bærums Verk
Lommedalen
Vøyenenga
Skui
Billingstad
Hvalstad
Asker
Semsvannet
Blakstad
Vollen
Heggedal
Borgen
Slemmestad
Nærsnes
Bødalen
Røyken
Spikkestad
Gilhus
Hyggen
Båtstø
Åros
Sætre
Håøya
Drøbak
Heer
Fagerstrand
Spro
Fjellstrand
Alværn
Nesoddtangen
Flaskebekk
Berger
Nesodden
Bomannsvik
Svartskog
Togrenda
Sofiemyr
Kolbotn
Holmlia
Nordstrand
Ekeberg
Østensjø
Oppkuven - Smeddalen
Merratjern/Søndagsbrenna
Krokkleiva
Sundvollen
Kroksund
Vik
Steinsfjorden
Sollihøgda
Sylling
Lierskogen
Dikemark
Drammensfjord
Akershus
Buskerud
Vestfold
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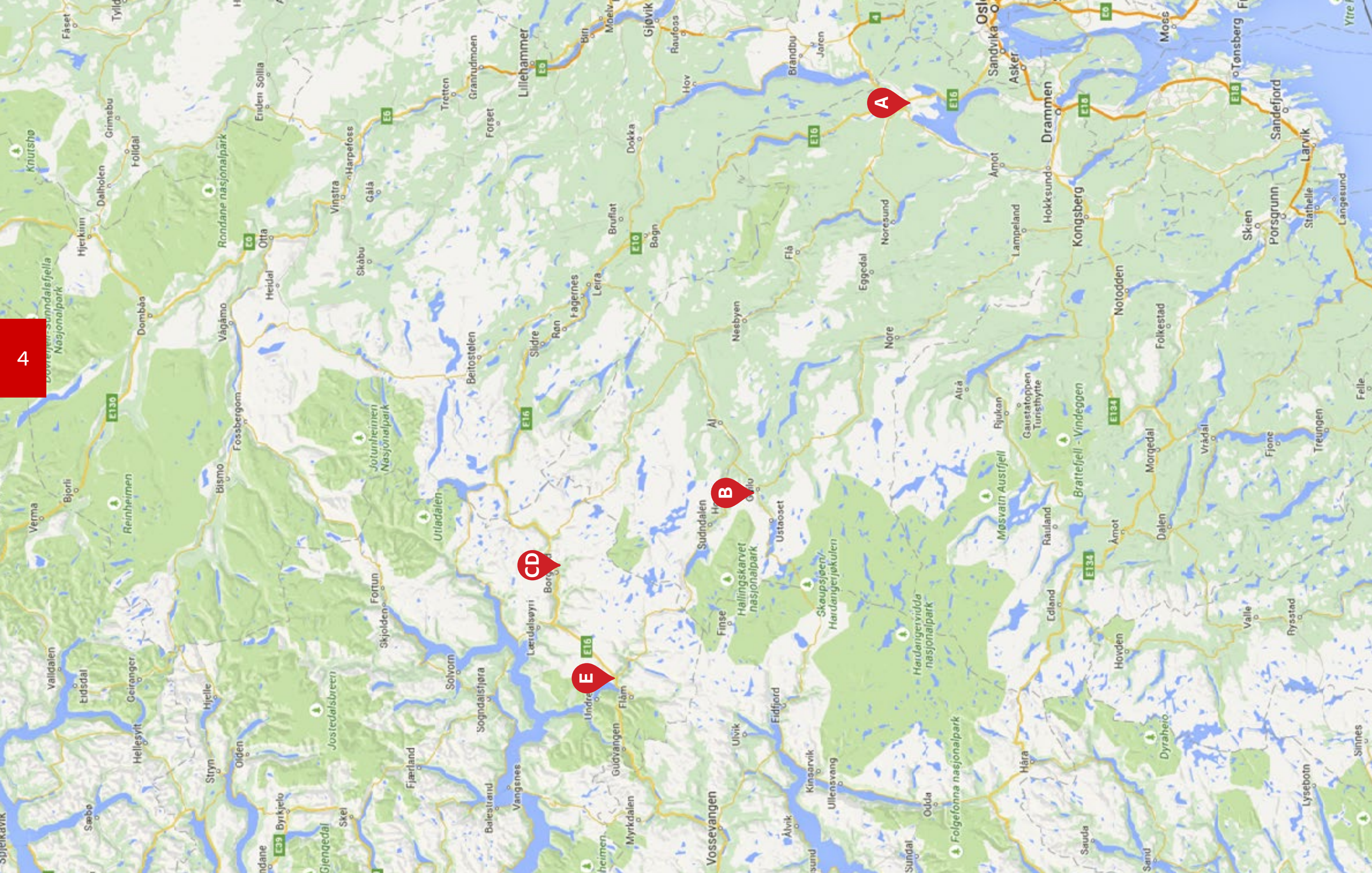
Day 3: Wednesday, June 24

South of Oslo

	Walk from hotel to NAL (Josefines Gate 34, Oslo) **(A)**
8:30	Lecture by Knut Hjeltnes; Coffee
9:00	Lecture by Reiulf Ramstad
10:00	Bus to Kjørbo
10:30	Power House Kjørbo by Snøhetta **(B)**
11:30	Bus to Asker
12:00	Asker Mortuary by Carl-Viggo Hølmebakk **(C)**
1:00	Bus to Fornebu
1:30	Nansenparken - Fornebu by Bjørbekk & Lindheim **(D)** Box lunch
3:00	Statoil Headquarter (in two groups) by aLab **(E)**
5:00	Bus
5:30	Enebolig - Bøe | Møller by Knut Kjeltnes **(F)**
6:30	Bus to Vigeland **(G)**, dinner on your own, tram to hotel Bus to Holmenkollen **(H)**, dinner on your own at Holmenkollen, tram to hotel Bus to Radisson Blu, dinner on your own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Larvik
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Notodden
Hokksund
Åmot
Lillehammer
Gjøvik
Moelv
Dokka
Bagn
Fagernes
Leira
Beitostølen
Nesbyen
Nore
Flå
Eggedal
Noresund
Ål
Geilo
Ustaoset
Sudndalen
Finse
Hallingskarvet nasjonalpark
Hardangervidda nasjonalpark
Skaupsjøen/Hardangerjøkulen
Eidfjord
Ulvik
Kinsarvik
Odda
Folgefonna nasjonalpark
Vossevangen
Flåm
Gudvangen
Myrkdalen
Lærdalsøyri
Borgund
Fortun
Skjolden
Sogndalsfjøra
Solvorn
Jostedalsbreen
Geiranger
Hellesylt
Stryn
Olden
Vangsnes
Balestrand
Fjærland
Jotunheimen Nasjonalpark
Utladalen
Reinheimen
Rondane nasjonalpark
Otta
Vågåmo
Dombås
Heidal
Bismo
Fossbergom
Hjerkinn
Folldal
Rjukan
Rauland
Dalen
Morgedal
Vrådal
Brattefjell - Vindeggen
Møsvatn Austfjell
Gaustatoppen Turisthytte
Atrå
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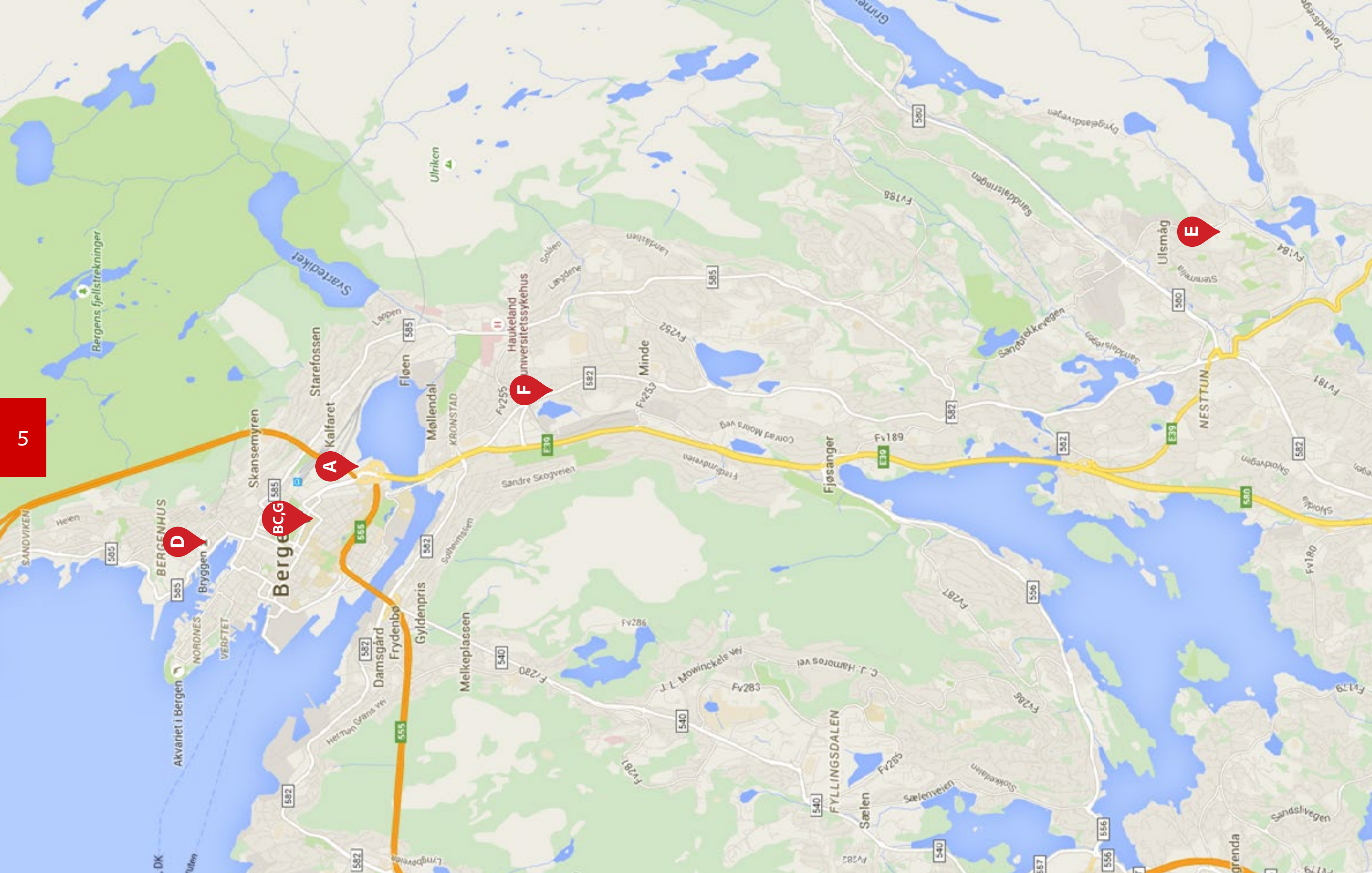
Day 4: Thursday, June 25

Oslo to Bergen

8:00	Bus from hotel to Hønefoss
9:00	Viken Skog Headquarters by Stein Halvorsen **(A)**
10:00	Bus to Gol
12:00	Lunch at Pers Hotell Gol **(B)**
1:30	Bus to Borgund
3:00	Borgund Stave Church **(C)** Borgund Visitors Center by Askim Lantto **(D)**
4:30	Bus to Aurland
5:30	Aurland Overlook by Todd Saunders and Tommie Wilhelmsen **(E)**
6:00	Bus to Bergen
8:30	Dinner on your own



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Akvariet i Bergen
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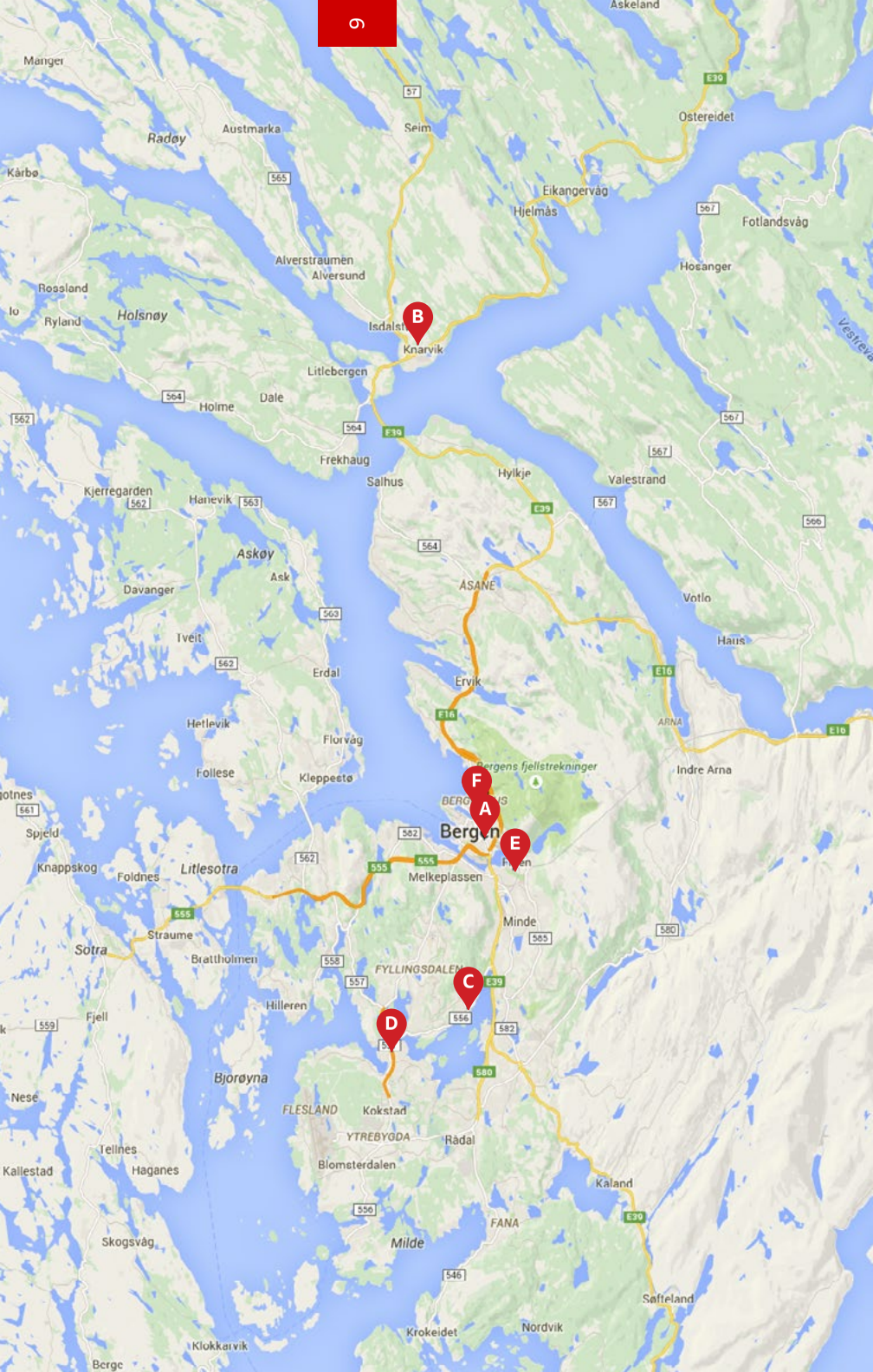
Starefossen
Fløen
Møllendal
Kronstad
Haukeland universitetssykehus
Minde
Ulriken
Svartediket
Bergens fjellstrekninger
Sandre Skogveien
Conrad Mohrs veg
Fjøsanger
Nesttun
Ulsmåg
Gyldenpris
Frydenbø
Damsgård
Melkeplassen
Solheimsviken
Fyllingsdalen
Sælen
Sælenveien
J. L. Mowinckels vei
C. J. Hambros vei
Herman Grans vei
Sandsliveien
Sandbotnsvegen
Helen
Løppen
Solien

Day 5: Friday, June 26

Bergen

	Walk from hotel to Bergen Fire station (Ved Store Lungegårdsvann) **(A)**
8:30	Lecture by Stein Halvorsen on the Fire station and his own work
9:00	Tour of the Fire Station (in two groups) by Stein Halvorsen
10:00	City walk - Nygårdsparken, Universitetet I Bergen, Greighallen **(B)**, museum area, Bryggen **(C)**
1:00	Lunch at Bryggen Tracteursted **(D)**
2:30	Bus to Ulsmåg
3:15	Ulsmåg skole by Ola Roald **(E)**
4:15	Drive to Bergen
5:00	Høgskolen I Bergen - Technical University by HLM Arkitektur **(F)**
6:00	Bus to hotel
	Walk to dinner
8:00	Dinner at Lysverket in the Tårnsalen Rasmus Meyers alle 9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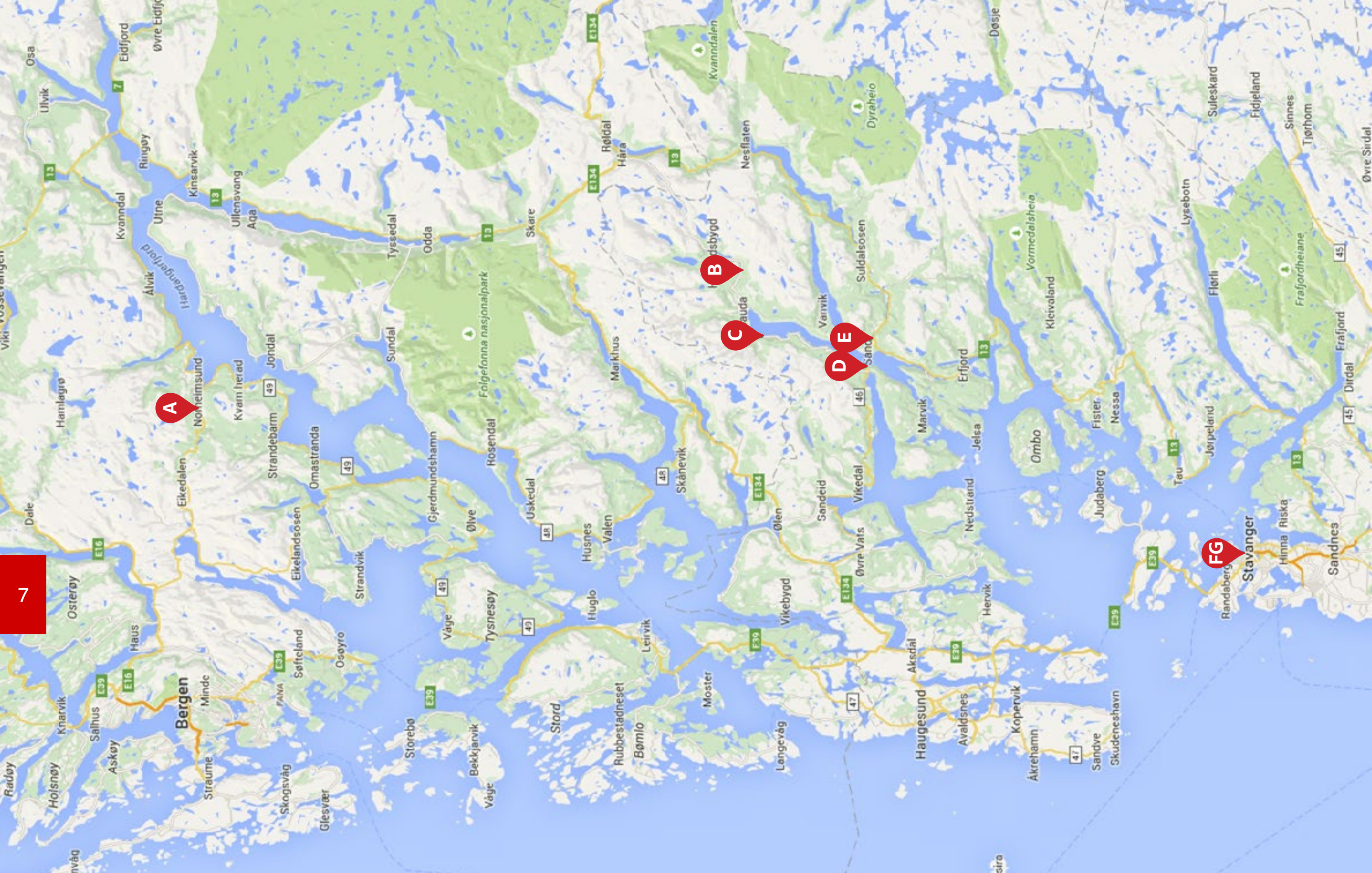
Hjelmås
Fotlandsvåg
Hosanger
Alverstraumen
Alversund
Rossland
Ryland
Holsnøy
Litlebergen
Holme
Dale
Frekhaug
Salhus
Hylkje
Valestrand
Kjerregarden
Hanevik
Askøy
Ask
Davanger
ASANE
Votlo
Tveit
Erdal
Ervik
Hatlevik
Florvåg
ARNA
Indre Arna
Follese
Kleppestø
Bergens fjellstrekninger
Spjeld
Knappskog
Foldnes
Litlesotra
Melkeplassen
Minde
Sotra
Straume
Brattholmen
FYLLINGSDALEN
Hilleren
Fjell
Bjørøyna
Nese
FLESLAND
Kokstad
YTREBYGDA
Rådal
Tellnes
Kallestad
Haganes
Blomsterdalen
Kaland
FANA
Skogsvåg
Milde
Søfteland
Krokeidet
Nordvik
Klokkarvik
Berge

Day 6: Saturday, June 27

Bergen

8:30	Lecture by Sixten Rahlff at Ørnen hotel **(A)**- new Bergen architecture
9:00	Lecture by Axel Sømme at Ørnen hotel - history of Bergen architecture and development
10:00	Bus to Knarvik
10:45	Community Church Knarvik by Reiulf Ramstad Architects **(B)**
12:00	Bus to Enebolig Box Lunch in Langegården
2:00	Villa Konow by Frederik Konow Lund **(C)**
3:00	Bus to Søreide
3:30	Søreide Skole by Asplan Viak **(D)**
4:30	Bus to Bergen
5:00	Grønneviksøren Housing by 3RW Arkitekter **(E)**
6:00	Bus to 3RW area
6:30	Reception at 3RW Arkitekter, Pecha Kucha with local architects Øvre Korskirkesmauet 2A, Bergen **(F)**
8:30	Dinner on your own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Kinsarvik
Ulvik
Eidfjord
Øvre Eidfjord
Osa
Ringøy
Utne
Kvanndal
Ålvik
Hardangerfjord
Norheimsund
Kvam herad
Jondal
Hamlagrø
Eikedalen
Strandebarm
Omastranda
Gjerdmundshamn
Rosendal
Folgefonna nasjonalpark
Sundal
Skare
Røldal
Håra
Nesflaten
Kvanndalen
Dyraheio
Suldalsosen
Vanvik
Sand
Sauda
Markhus
Skånevik
Ølen
Sandeid
Vikedal
Øvre Vats
Vikebygd
Erfjord
Marvik
Jelsa
Nedstrand
Hervik
Ombo
Judaberg
Fister
Nessa
Tau
Jørpeland
Riska
Hinna
Randaberg
Vormedalsheia
Kleivaland
Lysebotn
Flørli
Frafjordheiane
Frafjord
Dirdal
Suleskard
Fidjeland
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Døsje
Ullensvang
Aga
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Osøyro
Eikelandsosen
Strandvik
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Uskedal
Husnes
Valen
Tysnesøy
Våge
Huglo
Leirvik
Stord
Rubbestadneset
Bømlo
Moster
Langevåg
Aksdal
Avaldsnes
Kopervik
Åkrehamn
Sandve
Skudeneshavn
Storebø
Bekkjarvik
Salhus
Knarvik
Askøy
Holsnøy
Radøy
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Day 7: Sunday, June 28

Bergen to Stavanger

8:00 Bus to Stensdalsfossen

9:30 Steinsdalsfossen Falls and Tourist Facilities by Jarmund/Vignæs **(A)**

10:15 Bus to Sauda
Ferry from Tørvikbygd to Jondal
Box Lunch

2:00 Zinc Mine Allmannajuvet by Peter Zumthor **(B)**

2:30 Bus to Sauda

3:00 Svandalsfossen Falls with Stair by Haga & Grov **(C)**

3:30 Bus to Ropeid

4:00 Ropeid Ferry Terminal by Jensen & Skodvin Arkitektkontor **(D)**

4:30 Ferry from Ropeid to Sand

4:50 Høse Bridge by Rintala Eggertsson Architects **(E)**

5:30 Bus to Stavanger
Ferry from Nesvik to Hjelmeland: 6:15 - 6:25
Ferry from Tau to Stavanger: 7:20 - 7:55

8:30 Dinner at Spiseriet, Stavanger Concert Hall restaurant **(F)**
Stavanger Concert Hall by Ratio Arkitekter
'Skylight 2' sculpture by Jeffrey Inaba

10:00 Walk to hotel


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Fv404
Fv415
Fv393
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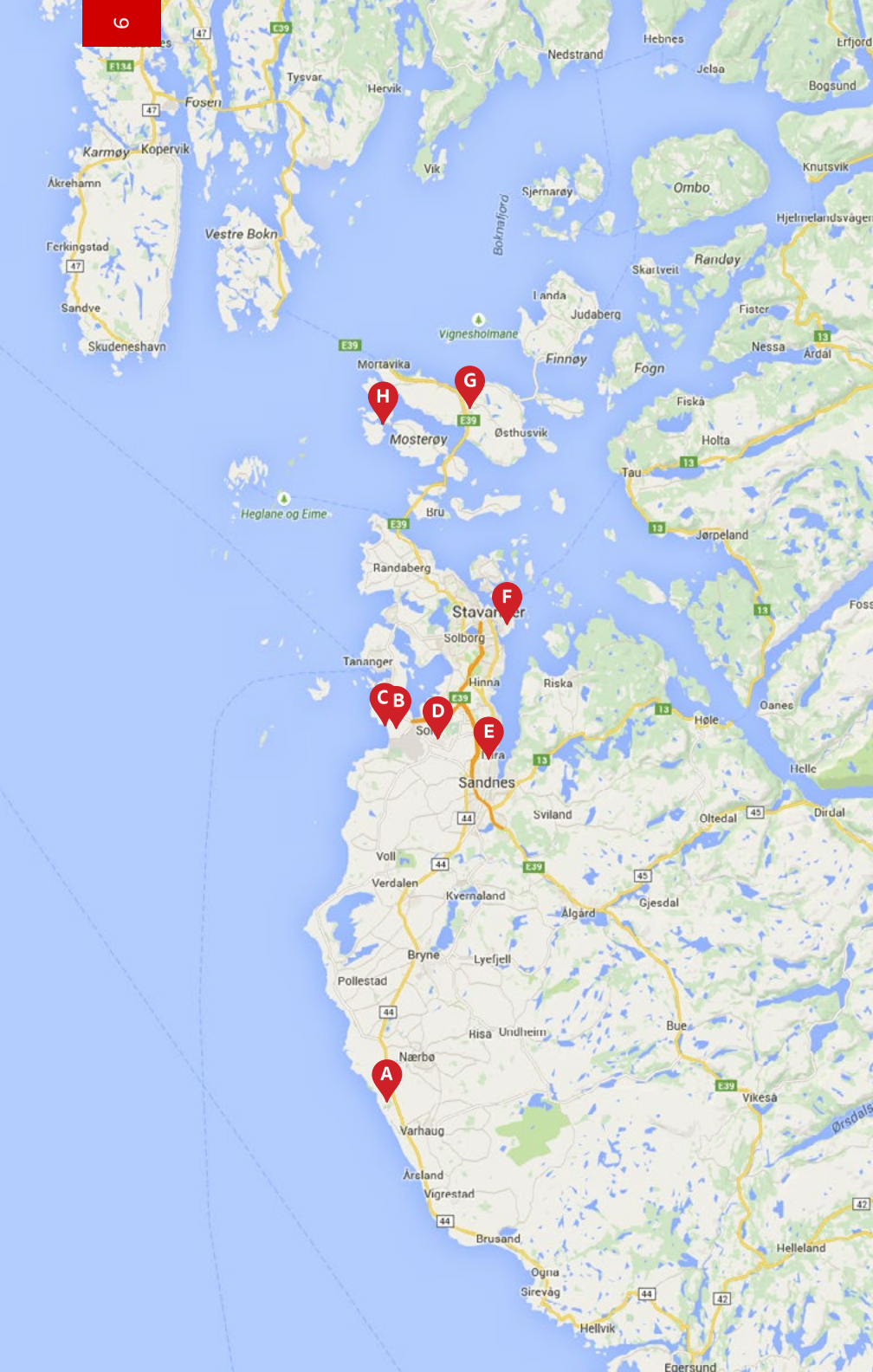
E39
Rogaland Teater
Arkeologisk museum i Stavanger
Stavanger Konserthus
Norsk Oljemuseum
Norsk Hermetikkmuseum
Stavanger kunstmuseum
Stavanger Legevakt
Vålandsparken
Eigaves gravlund
Musegata
Lakkeveien
Tanke Svilands gate
Kampensgata
Misjonsveien
Hoberga gate
Furres gate
Wessels gate
Lewolds gate
Møllegata
Niels Juels gate
Pedersgata
Ryfylkegata
Lysefjordgata
Jelsagata
Hjemelandsgata
Kongsgata
Tors gate
Johan Thorgens gate
Consul Sigval Bergesens vei
Hillevågsveien
Hillevågtunnelen
Hundvåg Ring
Hundvågveien
Buøy
Buøy Ring
Rosenberg
SØLYST
GRASHOLMEN
ORMØY
Skjæringstein
Klampen
Trollskogen

Day 8: Monday, June 29

Stavanger

8:30	Walk from hotel, through Old Stavanger, to Kulturskole **(A)**
9:00	Tour Bjergsted area **(C)** and Stavanger Kulturskole by Asplan Viak **(B)**
10:00	Lecture by Alexandria Algard - Stavanger development
11:00	Walk through Stavanger: Valbergtårnet - The Valberg Tower by Christian Grosch **(D)**; 2 Houses at Sølvberget by Helen & Hard **(E)**; Finn's Bakery by Helen & Hard **(F)**
12:00	Sølvberget: Stavanger Public Library and Kulturhus by KAP **(G)**
1:00	Lunch in Kulturhus cafeteria on roof terrace
2:00	Walk and visit Geoparken by Helen & Hard **(H)**
2:30	Bus from Geoparken to Helen & Hards office Visit the Helen & Hard office and B Camp **(I)**
3:30	Bus to Lervigstunet: Pass by Støperigaaden housing by Alliance Arkitekter **(J)**; Siriskjær housing by Studio ludo | AART and Ramboll Architecture **(M)**; Tour Sjøkvartalet housing by KAP Atkiteckter **(K)**;Tour Oransjeriet development by various architects and builders **(L)**
5:00	Bus to hotel
7:00	Bus from hotel to Tou Scene Tou Scene by Helen & Hard **(N)** Dinner/Pecha Kucha - Helen & Hard, KAP, Asplan Viak,Alliance, Studio Moll
	Bus to hotel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Sjernarøy
Ombo
Knutsvik
Vestre Bokn
Bokn fjord
Skartveit
Randøy
Ferkingstad
Sandve
Skudeneshavn
Landa
Judaberg
Vignesholmane
Finnøy
Fogn
Fister
Nessa
Ardal
Mortavika
Fiskå
Mosterøy
Østhusvik
Holta
Tau
Heglane og Eime
Bru
Jørpeland
Randaberg
Stavanger
Solborg
Tananger
Hinna
Riska
Oanes
Høle
Sandnes
Sviland
Oltedal
Dirdal
Voll
Verdalen
Kvernaland
Ålgård
Gjesdal
Bryne
Lyefjell
Pollestad
Hisa
Undheim
Bue
Nærbø
Vikesa
Varhaug
Åsland
Vigrestad
Brusand
Helleland
Ogna
Sirevåg
Hellvik
Egersund

Day 9: Tuesday, June 30

Outside Stavanger

8:30	Bus to Grødalandstunet
9:30	Tour Grødalandstunet - guided tour **(A)**
10:30	Bus to Sola Pass by Villa by the Ocean by Jarmund/Vigsnæs
11:15	Sola Ruin Church - guided tour **(B)**
12:00	Visit to Statoil Guesthouse by Haga & Grov **(C)** Box lunch
1:00	Bus to four projects: Skadbergbakken housing by Helen & Hard **(D)** Rundeskogen Residential Towers by Helen & Hard **(E)** Østre Hageby housing by Eder Biesel **(F)** I Park Reception Building by Helen & Hard
5:00	Bus to Rennesøy
5:30	Farmhouse Dalaker/Galta by Knut Hjeltnes **(G)**
6:30	Bus from Rennosøy to Utstein Monastery
7:00	Dinner at Utstein Monastery **(H)**
9:30	Bus to hotel

PROJECTS


1

Concrete House Holtet

Stange, Hedmark, Norway

The house is located adjacent to the shore of lake Mjøsam with views to the northwest towards Hamar and Domkirkeodden.

The grand view played an important role in the design, however the facade is not fully glazed. The client wanted the view, and enough wall space for pictures. The architects became intrigued with the idea of view acting as framed images, with locations and configurations determined by their location, indented use, weather and the seasons.

All living areas and bedrooms face the view, and distributed over three floors. Secondary functions, such as bathrooms, laundry rooms, etc., are located in the rear end of the house where the façade is relatively closed. Several west-facing terraces protrude from the building, furthering the living spaces' contact with the water and view.

The house has loadbearing concrete walls. The in-situ cast sandwich construction enables cantilevering of staircases, roofing, terraces and galleries.

Completed 2013
Carl-Viggo Hølmebakk

Photo - Rickard Riesenfeld


1

Hamar Town Hall

Hamar, Norway

Hamar, Norway was formerly one of the host towns for the 1994 Winter Olympics, and the design of the new town hall was intended to portray the city's increasingly important role in Norway.

The most striking characteristic of the design is the diagonal arrangement of the building plan across the existing square city block. The diagonal allows the new entrance plaza to become a link between the adjacent city park and the main access street to the north. The exterior public areas are as important in the design as the interior functions. Protruding from the main administrative volume are two pavilions: one housing the council chambers and the other containing the double height entrance lobby.

The Town Hall contains administrative functions as well as the council chambers, a gracious public vestibule, café, and a small health center.

Completed 2000
Snøhetta


1

Hedmark Museum

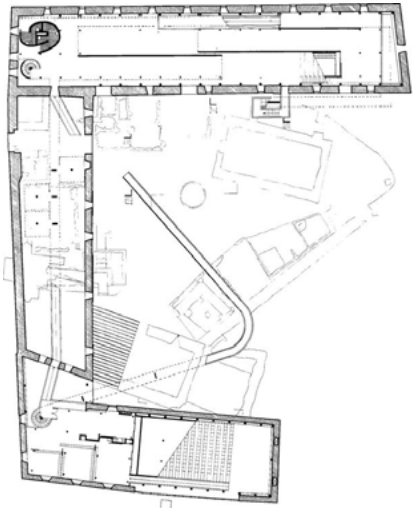
Hamar, Norway

The Hedmark Museum, also known as the Storhamar Barn, is one of Sverre Fehn's best known worAks and unique in Norwegian post-war architecture. The design of various parts of the new museum building and the exhibition followed Fehn through long period of his career. The project started in 1967, when the archaeological excavations were completed. The Director of the museum at that time, Per Martin Tvengsberg, had been a student of Fehn at the Oslo School of Architecture, and Fehn was commissioned to create an initial design.

The work on site started in 1969, the barn was finished in 1971 and the south wing with the auditorium was completed in 1973. The exhibitions were completed under the new director Ragnar Pedersen, and were completed in 1980. The pavilions in the castle courtyard were finished in 2005.

Completed 1971 - 2005
Sverre Fehn

Photos: Ann K. Thompson



Gjerdrum Secondary School

Gjerdrum, Norway

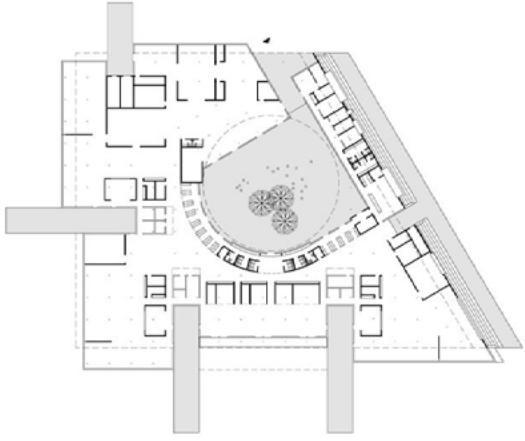
The project won 1st prize in an invited competition the autumn of 2007. With very few adjustments, the completed project was realized soon after.

The school is designed within a relatively compact building structure. The roof is shaped as though the terrain is 'folded up' from the ground, creating an encompassing building in contrast with the large surrounding landscape. The school functions are configured as smaller buildings gathered under this overarching roof structure - as 'houses within the house'.

Among its other awards, the OECD Centre for Effective Learning Environments showcases Gjerdrum Secondary School as an exemplary educational facility.

Completed 2009
Kristin Jarmund Arkitekter

Photos: Kim J. Stidahl



Mortensrud Church

Oslo, Norway

The church is situated on the top of a small crest with large pine trees and some exposed rock.

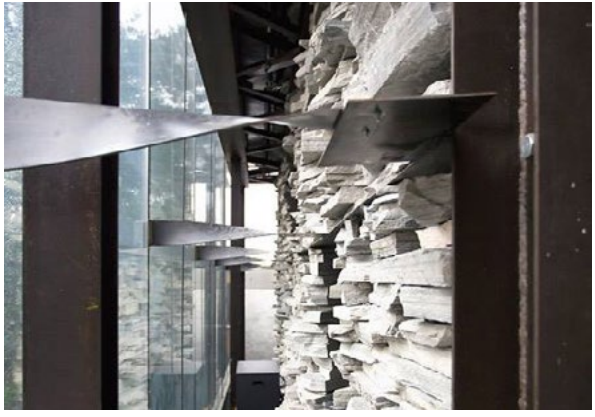
Geometrically speaking, the church is an addition to the existing ground, no blasting and excavation was necessary except carefully removing the thin layer of soil. This technique, among other things, makes it easier to preserve the existing vegetation and topography, thereby adding a dimension to the experience of the building.

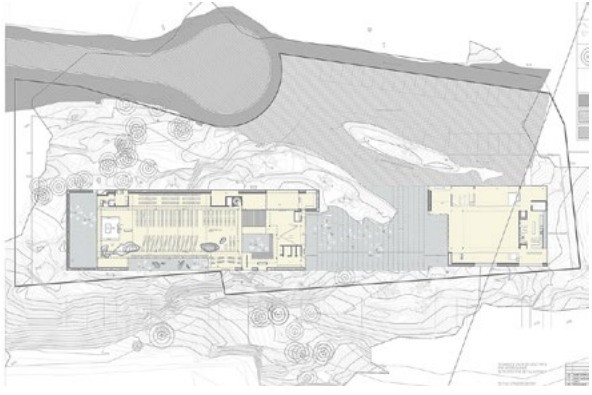
A number of trees are preserved in atriums within the enclosure. Some of the rock formations emerge like islands in the concrete floor of the church, between the congregation and choir - the church takes its major divisions from elements already on the site. This is possible because there are relatively large tolerances in dimensioning the rooms. No module has been used to determine the exact positions of the gardens. Instead the materials and structures are chosen so that a gradual non-incremental adjustment of dimensions, without steps or modules, is possible.

The tension between the wish to create a "silent" self-referring room, and a variety of obstacles limiting this possibility, has been deliberately chosen as a strategy to architecturally "disturb" a process in which a wide range of people and interests are involved, and which otherwise would be heavily loaded with conventional and other historical references.

Completed 2002
Jensen & Skodvin Arkitektkontor

Photos: JSA






1

Ekeberg Restaurant

Oslo, Norway

The following is from a blog post written by Martin Filler titled Modern Oslo's Hidden Colors. It was posted on the New York Review of Books NYR Blog in 2012.

'It has long been a commonplace that no region on earth embraced modern design more eagerly or fully than Scandinavia. During the early twentieth century, a host of reform-minded pioneers in the Nordic countries demonstrated how contemporary architecture and furnishings could both shape and respond to a changing society that was becoming closely attuned to the dignity of the common man.'

During my first visit to Oslo last year my curiosity was piqued when I noticed a dazzling little white-painted International-Style villa perched high above the harbor. It turned out to be the newly restored Ekeberg Restaurant of 1927–1931 by Lars Backer (1892–1930) that, as I soon learned, is hardly the city's only early Modernist landmark. Along with F.S. Platou, Backer also designed the Horngården building of 1929–1930, Norway's first attempt at anything approaching a skyscraper. This eight-story commercial structure contrasts terra-cotta-colored stucco flanks with a façade that alternates ribbon windows and horizontal bands of sage-green stucco. Backer's designs would have attracted scant attention in Berlin at that time, but they now remind us how much such modest buildings can add to the texture of cities wise enough to preserve them.

Completed 1931
Lars Backer

Photos: Ann K. Thompson

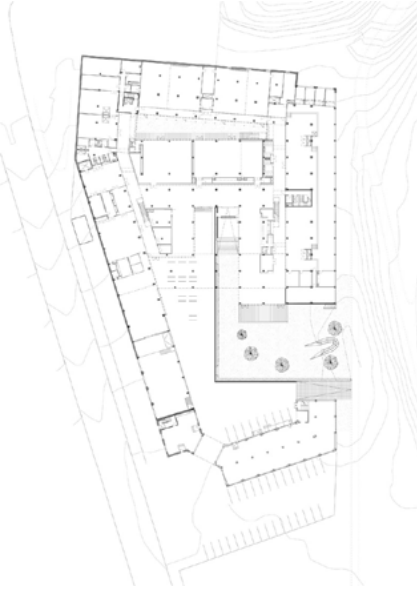
Oslo School of Architecture and Design

Oslo, Norway

Sited in an old factory block, the new internal court of the school is connected to the adjacent riverside bank. Parts of the complex were torn down to bring light into the deeper parts of the building. The original concrete structure was sandblasted to expose the consistency of the concrete, and the new building parts and walls are made transparent to reflect, and obtain, the social transparency of the institution.

Completed 2001
Jarmund/Vigsnæs AS Arkitekter

Photos: J/V A



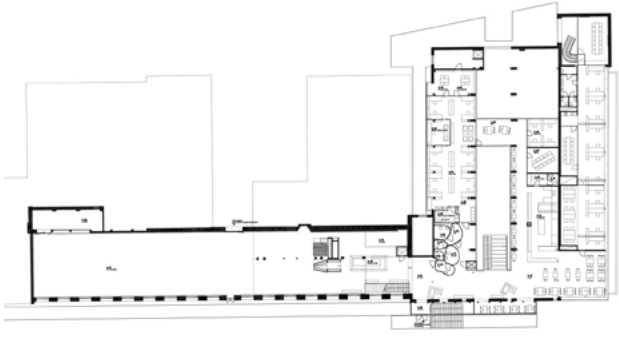
DogA - Norsk Design-og Arkitektursenter

Oslo, Norway

The planning and building work was done in approximately 15 months, resulting in an extremely hectic process. The building consisted of a conglomerate of different additions and alterations from around 1860 until 1980. We thought it would be appropriate and interesting to reveal this intense and dramatic history of continuous physical change by uncovering as many of the "voices" from the past as possible. This was done with different techniques that we developed during the building process, like removing only the plaster that was in bad shape and never covering anything that was uncovered. Our hypothesis was that by revealing such a huge amount of extracted architectural information we would come close to some sort of a very complex natural quality, a sort of white noise that would constitute a different kind of white box for all the objects on display.

Completed 2004
Jensen & Skodvin Arkitektkontor

Photos: JSA



Signal Mediahus

Oslo, Norway

Signal Mediahus sits next to the Akerselva River in Oslo. The original industrial building dating back to the 18th century has a rich history of uses. Part of the building burned down in the 1980's. The Mediahus project, while preserving the historic shell, inserts a completely new architecture inside. The two correlate while being clearly architecturally defined.

The Signal Mediahus hosts several film production companies under one large glass roof. The program is organized around a main void that brings light from the glass roof into the deep section of the building. The void is intercepted by crossing stairs and the stairs becomes the social space.

The building is designed in both plan and section as one large open space. The architectural solution also gives way to the MEP strategy. The open section provides a natural flow through the building, reducing consumption and minimizing the need to install technical ventilation. The program is organized according to the best use of light, with the cinemas on the bottom floors, the sound studios on the ground level and the offices and meeting rooms on the top.

Completed 2012
Space Group

Photos: Ann K. Thompson


STANGERIET
VULKANFISK
FRØYA

Mathallen

Oslo, Norway

Mathallen in Norwegian means “food hall.” Sited by the lively and youth filled, Grunerløkka neighborhood, it is a vibrant and energetic place.

When the building was originally constructed in 1908, it hosted the “Gamle Broverksted”, a traditional industrial hall devoted to the production of castings and iron foundry for bridges. The production of iron castings in the building occurred until the late 1950’s after which production was moved and the building became almost vacant.

In the early 2000’s Aspelin Ramm, a private real estate company, worked with the architecture firm Arkitektkontoret LPO to develop the building and the surrounding area. Construction started in 2009 and three years later, the current market opened. So too did a range of facilities in the surrounding neighborhood, including a ballet theatre, an art school and several restaurants and cafes. The redevelopment of the area involved several public and private actors who worked to keep the strong identity of the place, and preserve the existing urban fabric.

Vulkan Beehive

Mathallen Oslo, Norway

Bees are among the world’s most important food suppliers. Snøhetta designed two beehives, inspired by the natural honeycomb geometry, to bring more bees to the city and create involvement around these important food suppliers.

The Vulkan Bigård project at Mathallen in Oslo is a partnership between Aspelin Ramm, Scandic, Sparebankstiftelsen DNB, ByBj Birøkterlag, Heier Du Rietz, and Snøhetta.

Completed 2012 - Beehives 2014
Arkitektkontoret LPO - Mathallen
Snøhetta - Beehives

Photos: Ann K. Thompson

Oslo Rådus - City Hall

Oslo, Norway

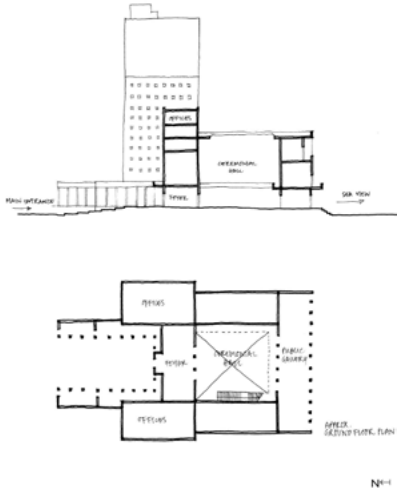
In 1915 the city launched a competition for the design of a new town hall to be located on this site. In 1918 Arnstein Arneberg and Magnus Poulsson won the competition, with a project inspired by the Stockholm City Hall. Continued lack of money made the realization wait. In 1930 the original designers laid out the final design, having been changed under the influence of functionalist ideas. The most striking change from the earlier proposals was the addition of the two major office towers. Construction started in February 1933.

In parallel with the construction work, the surrounding houses were removed, as was the old amusement park Tivoli. An entirely new plan was developed that provided land for sale to the entry of new businesses, a substantial basis for the financing of City Hall.

In November 1936, the structure was completed with some office floors used before the outbreak of war in 1940. After the war, work was resumed with the office floors fully occupied in 1947, and the city hall decorations being completed in1950.

Completed 1950
Arnstein Arneberg, Magnus Poulsson

Photos: Ann K. Thompson; Derek Hayn



Norwegian National Opera and Ballet

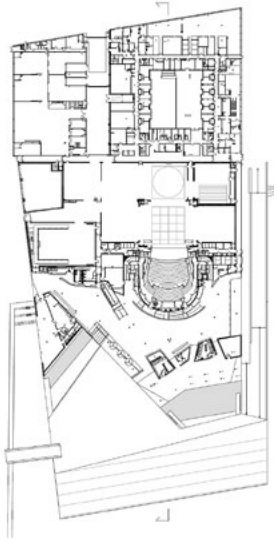
Oslo, Norway

Snøhetta's prize-winning design was characterized by the jury as having strongly identifiable themes that tie the building to its culture and place while also presenting an unusual and unique expression that was in many ways new and innovative. The project developed a highly complex program into a simple general plan that integrated both a practical and intuitive sculptural approach to modeling the exterior form. Its low-slung form became a link within the city rather than a divisive sculptural expression. Its accessible roof and broad, open public lobbies make the building a social monument rather than a sculptural one.

The building is as much landscape as architecture and thus fosters public awareness and engagement with the arts. Generous windows at street level provide the public a glimpse of the scenery workshop activities. The building still finds an audience with public who are not opera, ballet or orchestra fans. The cafes and gift shop, with their access to the waterfront are destinations, which offer opportunities to generate revenue for the institution while providing a general public amenity. Care was taken with the design of these components so that they are seamlessly integrated into the overall character of the building's bold design.

Completed 2008
Snøhetta

Photos: Ann K. Thompson, Derek Hayn



Pecha Kucha

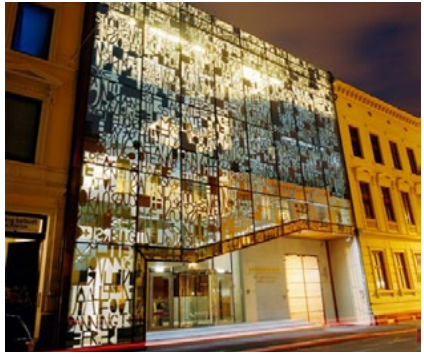
We will hear from four younger firms in Oslo.

2

SPINN Arkitekter AS is an Oslo-based architecture studio with a focus on educational and cultural projects in Norway. Partners James Dodson and Leif Houck have more than 18 years of experience each from their tenure at some of Norway's best practices - Snøhetta and Kristin Jarmund Arkitekter. Dodson was also co-founder and partner at Various Architects, where Houck was associate architect. www.spinnark.no

Haugen/Zohar Arkitekter (HZA) is an Oslo based practice established in 2006, by architect and artist Marit Justine Haugen and architect Dan Zohar. Haugen/Zohar Arkitekter has received several major design awards including Architectural Review Awards for Emerging Architecture (2009 and 2011) and The Norwegian Form Award for young architects (2007). www.hza.no

Element Arkitekter AS is a creative studio challenging the borders between architecture, design and art. Element has an interdisciplinary approach to each new task and collaborate with those we think are on the cutting edge in their field. In our projects art and custom designed furnishing are an integral part of the finished result. www.element.no



Atelier Oslo is an architectural office established in 2006. With four Partners there work is beginning to be recognized world-wide. The small Lanternen, Norwegian Wood, project in Sandnes built in 2006 was widely published. They have gone on to receive 1st prize in numerous competions, including the new Deichman Library to be built in Oslo across the street from the Opera. www.atelieroslo.no

Powerhouse Kjørbo

Bærum, Norway

Snøhetta is one of the partners in the Powerhouse project, along with the construction company Skanska, the environmental organization ZERO, the aluminum companies Sapa and Hydro, the consultancy company Asplan Viak, and the property management firm Entra Eiendom.

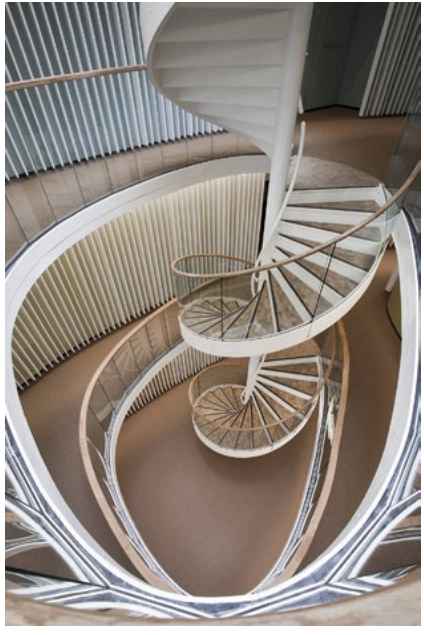
Kjørbo is situated by the seafront in Sandvika in Bærum municipality outside of Oslo, Norway. The two renovated buildings were originally built in 1980 and each cover approximately 2 600 m2. Together they had an energy consumption of 250kWh per square meter annually.

After the renovation, the buildings' expected energy needs will be met by local production of solar panels. The solar panels can supply over 250.000kWh, or 41kWh/m2 each year.

The team's ambitious goal is to develop and construct buildings that produce more energy than they consume over the course of their lifetime.

Completed 2014
Snøhetta

Photos: Snøhetta




3

Mortuary at Asker Crematorium

Asker, Norway

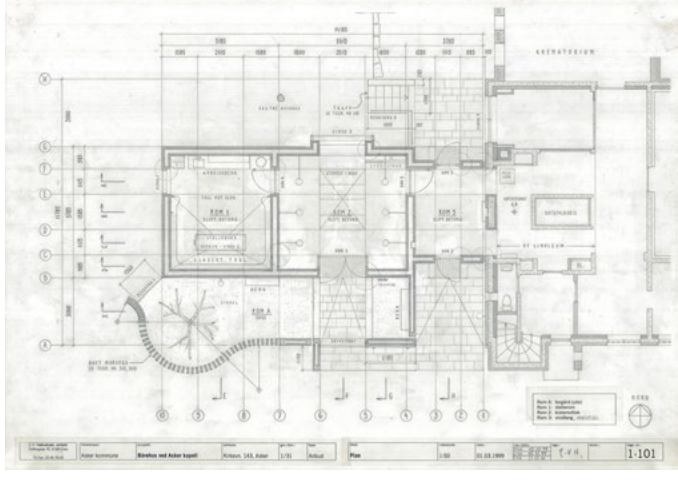
The mortuary is an addition to the Asker crematorium and chapel, built in the late 1950's. The program is a coffin receiving room (ceremony room), a room for preparation of the corpse, and an outdoor court. The small entrance area connecting the mortuary to the old building serves as a place to hand over the urn after the cremation.

All walls are load-bearing masonry. The ceremony room has a brick vault, while the other rooms have horizontal concrete slabs. The slabs resist the pressure forces from the vault, statically replacing tension rods in the ceremony room. The steel sculptures in the ceremony room and court are by the artist Per Inge Bjørlo.

One aspect of the project intrigued me throughout the design process: Even though the mortuary is religiously neutral, many features of the building quite soon presented themselves as metaphors. The proportions of the rooms, the geometry, the light, the fixtures and even the small stones in the concrete floors seemed to attract symbolic meaning. I am still not sure whether this aspect is actually present in the building, or just brought to the surface of my mind by the program alone.

Completed 2000
Carl-Viggo Hølmebakk

Photos: Carl-Viggo Hølmebakk



Nansen Park-Fornebu

Oslo, Norway

An old cultivated landscape with much variation and beauty was leveled into Oslo's international airport in the 1940 – 60's. In 1998, the airport moved out and left behind a depressing wasteland. After 10 years a new environment has been created, with visual references to the old natural forms of its landscape history, and in a visual dialogue with the more recent machine-like linearity of the airport runways. The Nansen Park, opened in 2008, now awaits 6,000 new housing units and workspaces for 15,000 people along its perimeter.

It was decided that the new park should form a functional focus and identifying centerpiece of a new community some 10 kilometres from downtown Oslo. Plots for housing and offices were sold off to private developers, while Statsbygg (the Norwegian Directorate of Public Construction and Property) and the City of Oslo undertook responsibility for infrastructure and landscape.

Completed 2008
Bjørbekk & Lindheim

Photos: Ann K. Thompson

Statoil Regional and International Offices

Fornebu, Bærum, Norway

Statoil's new regional office at Fornebu collects corporate regional offices and international departments in one flexible workplace for 2,500 employees. The building is the result of an idea competition a-lab won in February 2009, with a subsequent detailed project phase and construction period of 20 months.

A-lab chose a form response that draws on the oil industry's own structural forms: five equal slats that are designed to ensure flexibility for different uses and change. Slats are stacked and pulled back on the plot. The solution provides a modest footprint allowing more public parkland, and large common spaces between the plates.

A clear objective for the client group has been gathering their organization in one effective and innovative office building. The building meets among other ambitious energy requirements, freely suspended projections of up to 30 meters and a very advanced glass roofed atrium, the only of its kind in Norway / Scandinavia.

Completion 2012
A-lab

Photos: Ann K. Thompson,
Trond Joelson, Byggeindustrien

Enebolig - single family house - Bøe | Møller

Bærum, Norway

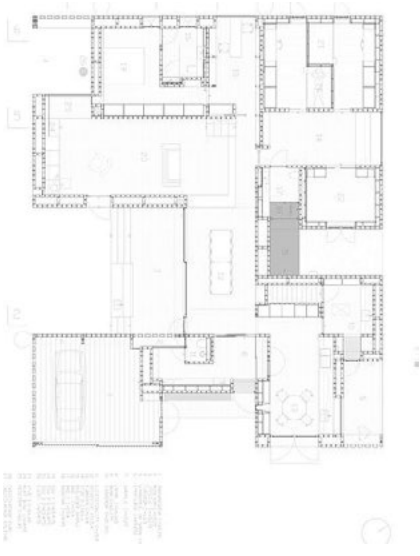
This house is rather introverted due to the site being without much view, instead turning the attention towards the six small atriums (some covered), a beautiful pine tree and an 8m deep forest of maple and birch.

Walls and floors are brick constructions while the roof is massive wood.

The house won the Bærum municipality's Architecture Award in 2014, and in 2015 the project was awarded the "Masonry Award".

Completed 2014
Knut Hjeltnes

Photos: Ann K. Thompson



Vigeland - Frogner Park

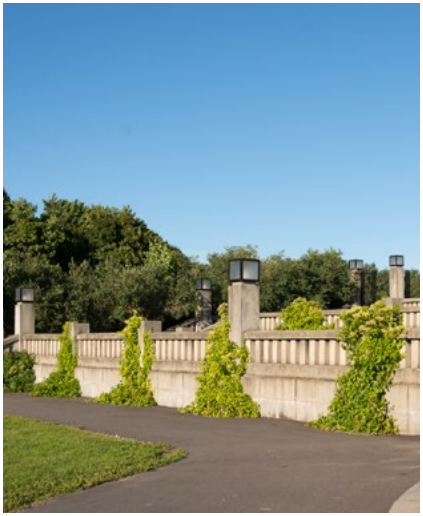
Oslo, Norway

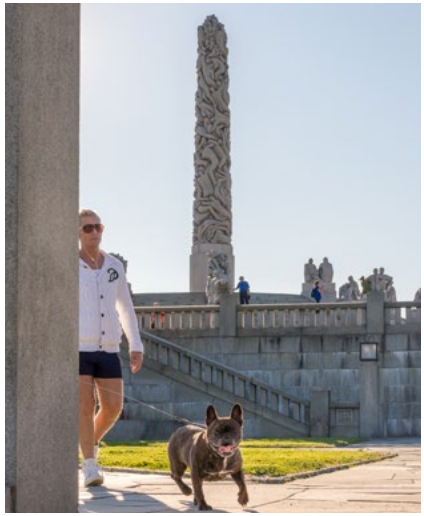
Vigeland Sculpture Park is a result of one man's artistic obsession and a lifetime of work dedicated to exactly that: the human form. The park contains 212 bronze and granite sculptures created by Norwegian sculptor Gustav Vigeland. He worked over a period of almost 20 years, from 1924 to 1943, and donated his sculptures to the city of Oslo. The sculptures range in topic from representation of humans in everyday situations, such as walking, sitting, holding hands, to more symbolic subjects such as "Man Attacked by Babies," to highly abstract works, which represent the centerpiece of the complex.

Among the highlights of the park are "The Fountain," which was originally designed to stand in front of the Norwegian Parliament. This location, however, proved controversial. The sculpture consists of 60 individual bronze reliefs representing the circle of life, with sculptures of children, teenagers, old men, and skeletons.

excerpt from atlasobscura.com by stanestane

Completed 1939 and 1949
Gustav Vigeland






SKIFORENINGEN

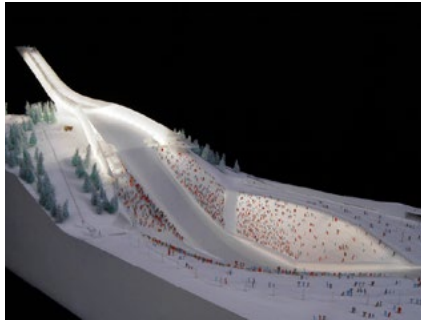
The Holmenkollen Ski Jump

Olso, Norway

More than 100 years ago, a Norwegian lieutenant propelled himself 9.5 meters into the air and the sport of ski jumping was born. Since 1892, the village of Holmenkollen, twenty minutes from Oslo, has hosted legendary competitions including the 1952 Winter Olympics. In September 2005, the International Ski Federation decided that the current hill did not meet the standards to award the city the 2011 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships. Norway's Directorate of Cultural Heritage approved the demolition of the ski jump and in 2007 announced an open international competition for a new ski jump.

Rather than having a series of dispersed pavilions on site, the architects design unifies the various amenities into one holistic diagram. The judges booths, the commentators, the trainers, the Royal family, the VIPs, the wind screens, the circulations, the lobby, the entrance to the arena and the arena itself, the lounge for the skiers, the souvenir shop, the access to the existing museum, the viewing public square at the very top, everything, is contained into the shape of the jump.

Completed 2011
JDS Architects



Photos: JDS Architects,
Ann K. Thompson, Derek Hayn

Viken Forests

Hønefoss, Norway

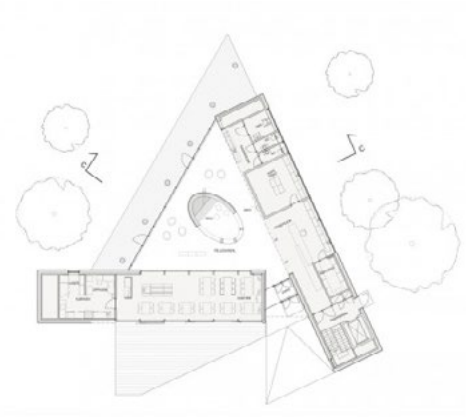
Viken Skog, which is an organization for a number of forest owners in southern Norway, has established itself in the new administration building close to the main road towards the valleys Hallingdal and Valdres.

The project is a pioneering project in Norway - a multi-story office building performed in solid wood. Between the two wings containing cubicles is an open glazed interior with an organic-shaped element.

"Pinecones in the pine forest" binds the building together and reinforces the impression of being in a landscape space. Wood is used throughout the building and is used for district heating with bioenergy.

Completed 2007
Stein Halvorsen Arkitekter

Photos: Kim Müller



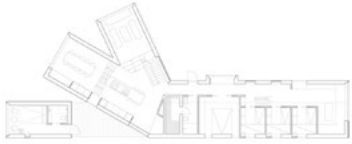
Split View Mountain Lodge

Buskerud, Norway

This holiday home has a clear and clean-cut expression. The volume has a main wing, housing mainly bedrooms, which naturally adapts to the terrain and divides into two branches of living zones. The shift in program and use of different levels allow this part of the building to adapt to the slope of the site. With the same timber cladding on all of the outer walls and on the roof, the holiday home is unified in one structure.

Completed 2013
Reiulf Ramstad Arkitekter

Photos: Søren Harder Nielsen and RRA



Borgund Stave Church

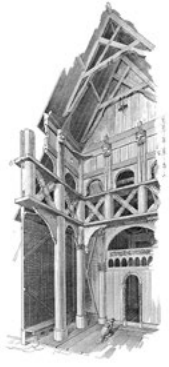
Lærdal, Norway

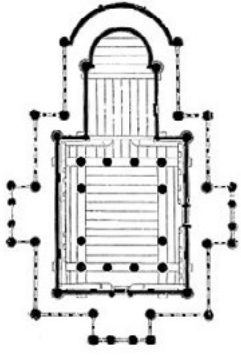
Borgund Stave Church is one of 28 stave churches still standing in Norway. Originally there were between 1,000-1,500 all built before the 14th century, primarily in Norway.

Borgund Stave Church was built sometime between 1180 and 1250 AD with later additions and restorations. Its walls are formed by vertical wooden boards, or staves, hence the name "stave church". The four corner posts were connected to one another by ground sills, resting on a stone foundation. The rest of the staves then rise from the ground sills, each stave notched and grooved along the sides so that they lock into one another, forming a sturdy wall.

Borgund is built on a basilica plan, with reduced side aisles, with an added chancel and apse. It has a raised central nave demarcated on four sides by an arcade. An ambulatory runs around this platform and into the chancel and apse, both added in the 14th century. An additional ambulatory, in the form of a porch, runs around the exterior of the building, sheltered under the overhanging shingled roof. The floor plan of this church resembles that of a central plan, double-shelled Greek cross with an apse attached to one end in place of the fourth arm. The entries to the church are in the three arms of the almost-cross.

Completed 1180-1250






Borgund stavkyrkje

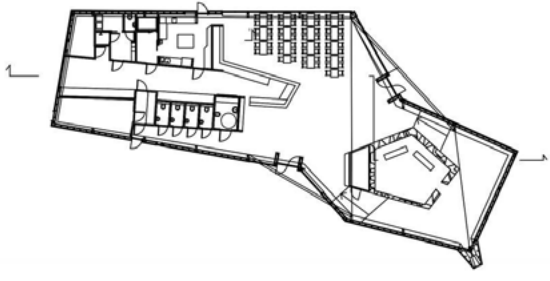
Borgund Visitor Center

Lærdal, Norway

Borgund Stave Church is one of the best preserved of Norway's medieval stave churches. Now administered by The Society for the Preservation of Norwegian Ancient Monuments, it is a major tourist attraction and a symbol of Norway, which appears on stamps and bank notes. The church was constructed at the end of the twelfth century in an area that has remained agricultural, close to the picturesque Sognefjord.

The new Visitors' Centre is partially steel framed and clad externally with untreated Heartwood pine, designed to weather like the wooden church itself. It houses a café and lavatories as well as an exhibition area. All secondary structures are placed away from the external walls and designed as freestanding elements within a single volume. The center also separates the church from the visitors' car park and its crisply detailed irregular form with a tilted roof make it very much a modern design. Although much larger than the small cluster of local houses, it does not upstage the church.

Completed 2006
Askim / Lantto Arkitekter



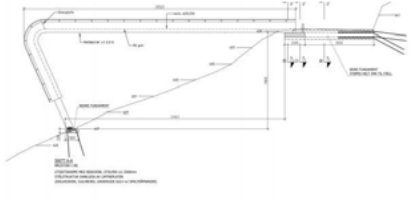
Aurland Lookout

Aurland, Norway

We won first prize to an invited competition in 2002. This project is part of a national program on tourist routes commissioned by the Norwegian Highway Department. The pictures actually say more than a thousand words.

Completed 2006
Todd Saunders and Tommie Wilhelmsen

Photos: Jiri Havran



Bergen Home Fire Station

Bergen, Norway

There are three important factors fundamental to the design of the firestation:

- site qualities- shoreline and magnificent views of the city's mountains, Ulriken and Fløyen
- dominant and negative appearance of the traffic
- the building as a part of a future settlement and urban development in the area

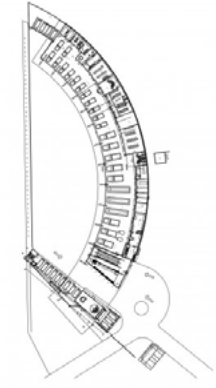
Curved shape of the building with the dense screen against the traffic creates a sheltered space in front. The curve follows the outer edge of the site in order to keep this space as wide as possible.

Facility includes four main features: the base, the screen, the tower and the bridge. This formal principle is reflected in the expression, functions, structures and materials.

The base (1st and 2nd floor) includes the shoreline, the front yard and the solid south end which gradually dissolves into structural slabs and pillars. The increasing openness of the structure to the north is an invitation to future settlement and urban development in the area.

Completed 2007
Stein Halvorsen Arkitekter

Photos: Kim Müller



Grieghallen

Bergen, Norway

The Concert Hall was completed in 1978. The building stands as one of the finest examples of Brutalist architecture from the 50s - 70s with emphasis on raw concrete and natural materials and clearly distinct architectural elements.

The building was extensively rehabilitated, primarily on stage equipment, infrastructure and ventilation, but also upgrading the public areas.

The building is not listed, but the work is carried out in consultation with conservators to preserve the building's qualities. A strategy of careful interpretation of the original idiom rather than contrasting elements of our time is followed where the original cannot be preserved or reconstructed.

Completed 1978, renovated 2014
Knud Munk - renovations by Ratio Architects, Origio architects

Photos: Helge Skodvin


HORDALAND
FYLKESKOMMUNE

Downtown Bergen

Bryggen - UNESCO World Heritage Site

Bergen, Norway

Bryggen is a historic harbor district in Bergen, one of North Europe's oldest port cities on the west coast of Norway, which was established as a center for trade by the 12th century. In 1350 the Hanseatic League established a "Hanseatic Office" in Bergen. They gradually acquired ownership of Bryggen and controlled the trade in stock-fish from Northern Norway through privileges granted by the Crown. The Hanseatic League established a total of four overseas Hanseatic Offices, Bryggen being the only one preserved today.

Bryggen has been damaged by a number of fires through the centuries and has been rebuilt after every fire, closely following the previous property structure and plan as well as building techniques. Bryggen's appearance today stems from the time after the fire in 1702. The buildings are made of wood in keeping with vernacular building traditions. The original compact medieval urban structure is preserved with its long narrow rows of buildings facing the harbor, separated by narrow wooden passages.

Ulsmåg Primary School

Bergen, Norway

The new school will house about 600 students and 50 teachers divided among 7 grades and 14 storrom (bases). Programmed area is approximately 7200m2 gross, this with approved volleyball hall according to an application for lottery funds. The school has an educational focus on science and research.

The new building has a simple, clear and compressed form. The exterior facades are elongated rectangles and tight, while the inner facades are broken up and decomposed to create different niches, living spaces and a scaled-down situation for children. Downscaling occurs both in section and in plan with cantilevered building parts forming ceilings and quieter, more intimate zones of the ground plane.

The volume as a whole is cut into the hillside so that there is access to the mountain from both the 1st and 2nd floor. The school is planned as a wooden building. Structurally, the project is divided into two load-bearing massive walls in all facades and column / beam structure of glulam in the school interior.

Completed 2015
Ola Roald

Photos: Ola Roald

Høgskolen I Bergen - Technical University

Bergen, Norway

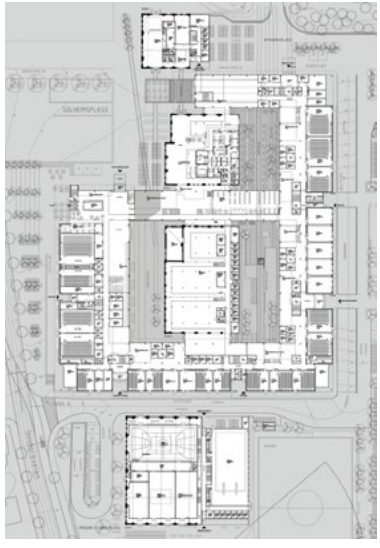
Bergen University College brings together the engineering, teacher and health educations in one new building complex. The college is built on a former railway depot site, where new buildings blend in, care being taken to the layout of the rails, with the original structures.

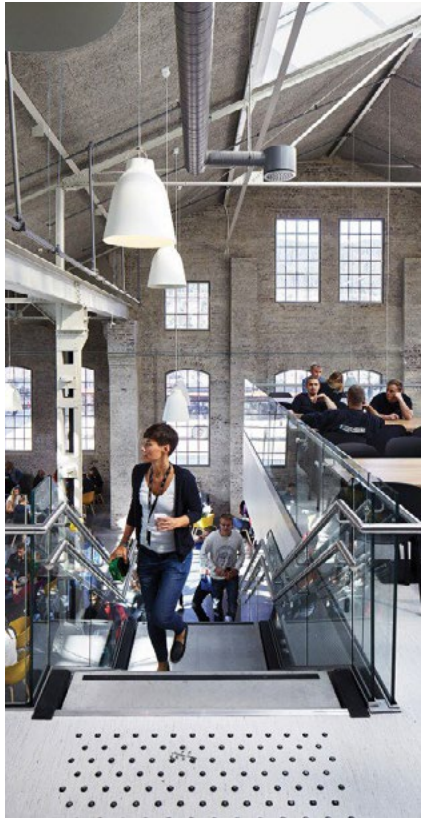
The school is designed in a serpentine shape winding its way through the old structures, thus creating intimate courtyards and nice outdoor spaces for the Kronstad quarter.

The old railway deposit buildings contain social functions - student housing, cantina, library and gymnasium - creating a new "campus town" in the 4 restored brick buildings. The auditoriums surround the common student functions. Classrooms of different sizes, open study zones and meeting spaces for common use are located on the two lower levels. The three different areas of education are gathered with their own identity on the levels 2-4.

Completed 2014
Cubo Arkitekter, HLM Arkitektur

Photos: Cubo Arkitekter + HLM Arkitektur





Community Church Knarvik

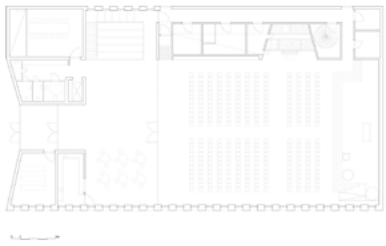
Hordaland, Knarvik, Norway

The church of Knarvik holds an important position as cultural provider and conveyer of the Christian message and community at holidays and in everyday life. The church provides a framework for safe surroundings and simultaneously a platform for cultural development, arts, and music in the community.

The church is carefully adapted to the terrain and dimensioned to respect and blend harmoniously into the landscape's vegetation, topography, and spatial quality. The church and its outdoor area have been developed with regard to the place and the future central square in Knarvik. The church of Knarvik will become a local venue for gatherings and faith throughout the week. The project aims to be inviting and inclusive for all people and also to be an inspiring, worthy place for gatherings that show respect for the Christian faith, people, climate, and the environment.

Completed 2014
Reiulf Ramstad Architects

Photos: RRA and Hundven-Clements Photography



Villa Konow

Bergen, Norway

The villa was designed for Lucie and engineer Francis Konow by architect Frederik Konow Lund and listed in the years 1935-1936. Lund was considered one of Norway's finest architects of the time and the villa is considered one of the architect's major works. It is described as 'the building is on two floors and built with rubble from the site'.

The relatively flat hipped roof is covered with slate. The building is characterized by a rectangular granite block with asymmetrical facades that are contrasted with less symmetrical, table clad portions painted in blue and red. The smooth clad portion contrasted and linked to the building's rustic wall with a sharp, slanted support pillar. The house is built so that the basement is built into the terrain and the upper floor has direct access to the plot with a terrace to the southwest. The terrace emphasizes the connection between the house and the terrain and is built like a southern pergola with pillars of granite.

Completed 1936
Frederik Konow Lund

Photos and text: from book by
Redigert av Ulf Grønvold 1989


SØREIDE SKOLE

Søreide School

Bergen, Norway

Asplan Viak won, in cooperation with Skanska Norway AS, the competition for the new Søreide school hosted by the City of Bergen, in the spring 2011. The project was designed to fulfill the measures set in the Norwegian "Cities of the Future" – a collaboration between the government and the 13 largest cities in Norway to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and make the cities better places to live.

The new elementary school is for about 650 students with a multi-purpose hall.

The project's goal was to achieve the highest attention to environmental and energy usage. The materials were to expand the use of wood, and the architecture was to play a role as a center for the local community.

The architectural design of the building body is a result of the goal of achieving safe, creative, diverse and flexible play and learning spaces. With an increased focus on practical tasks, the schoolyard is designed to act as an extended classroom. Varied use of wood and use of color is one of several tools to give the building volume a smaller and playful expression.

Completed 2014
Asplan Viak

Photos: Jan M. Lillebø, Bergens Tidende / Byggeindustrien

Grønneviksoren Housing

Bergen, Norway

"The student houses at Grønneviksoren is an attempt to answer one of our biggest challenges in today's growing cities: How to create good architecture for a great number of people who need homes for a low budget in the city center?"

The project is a low cost building based on 704 modules manufactured in a factory and transported by boat to the construction site. Gronneviksoren represents one of the largest modular buildings in Europe.

The project consists of a total of 727 small living units and common functions distributed inside 17 different building groups with varying heights up to 8 floors. The project is realized as two separate building blocks ensuring the overall ambition of connections to the surrounding areas and the city center.

Inside each block the building groups are connected with external walkways and common areas opening towards the open inner courtyards. This provides the external galleries the clear role as semi-public zones of interaction between the individual housing units and the public areas.

Completed 2013
3RW

Photos: Cecillie Bannow

Tourist Facilities
Steinsdalsfossen Waterfall

Hardanger, Norway

Norwegian Public Roads Administration has been commissioned by the Norwegian Government to develop the National Tourist Routes, consisting of 18 selected stretches of road passing through Norway's beautiful and varied scenery. Jarmund / Vigsnæs Architects was commissioned to develop the destination at Steinsdalsfossen, Hardanger. The project consists of a parking area with tourist information and a restroom facility in addition to a footpath leading to a waterfall. A concrete wall mediates the level-difference between the road and the parking surface and is the spine of the project.

The two building volumes physically connected to the concrete wall reflects both the movement of the road and at the same time the static view of the waterfall. The project is made as in-situ concrete structures. The concrete is used as the main material, even covering the roof surface. The concrete is given a green, metallic shade to reflect the color of the river in the springtime.

Completed, 2014
Jarmund Vigsnæs

Photos: JVA

7

The Zinc Mines at Allmannajuvet

Allmannajuvet, Norway

Peter Zumthor is designing a cluster of installations to help tell the story of this region's zinc mines that were in operation between 1881 and 1889, employing many workers from the nearby village of Sauda. We will visit the mines and the recently completed café and service building. An exhibit hall and 'stair' will be completed by 2016.

Completion 2016
Peter Zumthor

Photos: Arne Espeland via Design Boom

Svandalsfossen Waterfall

Sauda, Norway

A series of stairs, 540 steps, climb up along the waterfall.

The project was designed by Hilde Haga and Rune Grov of Stavanger. Architect Jacob Hadler from Haga Grov will meet us to describe the experience of working on the project.

This stopping point presents the experience of the Svandalsfossen waterfall, and allows safe crossing of the road and a wet and wild "next to nature" experience.

On one side, the road is widened to allow for parking, and from there a stairway descends to a platform under the road bridge, close to the waterfall itself. Further steel stairs and paths continue down to the fjord. A side arm of the waterfall is reached across a smaller corten steel bridge, where a path leads right to the top.

Completed 2006
Haga & Grov

Photos: Haga & Grov

Ropeid Ferry Terminal

Ropeid, Norway

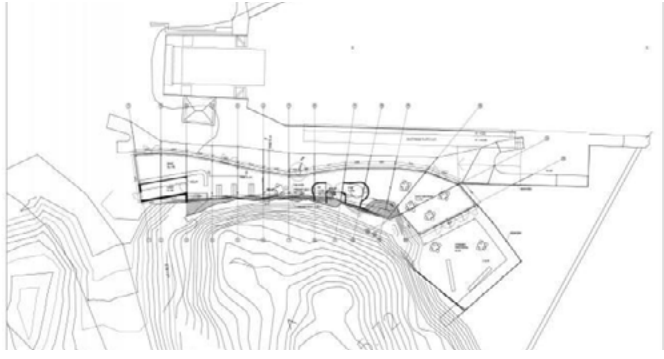
'This new ferry terminal sits on a narrow site between the water's edge and a sharply rising rock wall. Along the rocky fjords of southwest Norway, the building provides services for passengers travelling on a popular ferry line between Ropeid and Sand.

This 2,152 sf. facility adds long-needed amenities, including a climate-controlled waiting room, lavatories and storage facilities. To further complicate the commission, the site conditions were spatially unforgiving: water on one side and a rock wall on the other. Rather than squeezing an autonomous building onto the site, the architects maximized the site's possibilities using the outcropping of rock as one of the terminal's walls. A groove in the granite, cut using a diamond saw, supports a glass roof and walls.

The steel-frame structure sits on a concrete floor, supported by small concrete pylons underneath it. Thin steel columns support a steel-sheet roof. Clad entirely in glass, the building is as unobtrusive as possible, never completely concealing the rock wall and always offering views of the fjord's waters.' from Phaidon Atlas.

Completed 2003
Jensen & Skodvin Arkitektkontor

Photos: JSA



Bru over Høse

Sandsfossen Waterfall, Sand, Norway

The bridge connects the town of Sand to a vast wooden landscape used for recreation. The bridge also overlooks Sandsfossen falls on the Suldalslagen river - one of the primary salmon rivers in western Norway.

The idea behind the chosen proposal was to establish a horizontal reference line in the landscape, to emphasize the undulant and organic shapes in the bedrock. The bridge consists of two steel lattice beams in corten steel on each side of the walkway, with a system of vertical and diagonal members. The walls are clad with sheets of stainless steel stretch-metal and corten steel. After crossing the bridge from Sand, a small pavilion in concrete was made to accommodate small picnics.

An important issue from the very start of the design process was to capture the power of the river running underneath the bridge. This was developed into an enclosed acoustic space above the middle of the river with a view through a steel grate directly down to the river, which gives the visitor a direct connection with this untamed natural element.

Completed 2013
Rintala Eggertsson Architects

Photos: Jarle Lunde, Ann K. Thompson

Stavanger Concert Hall

Stavanger, Norway

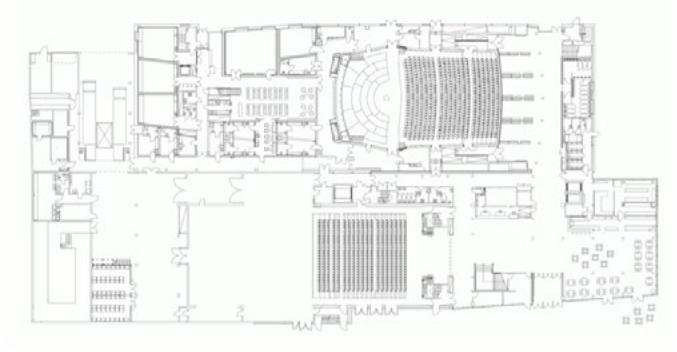
The site is a former industrial and ferry terminal dock, a short walk from the historical center of Stavanger. The main direction of the building is oriented toward the sea like the old warehouses in the area. The Concert Hall forms the northern wall in a plaza, protecting it from the northerly winds and catching the warming sun.

The Orchestra and Multipurpose halls are placed in two different boxes, side by side: The Orchestra Hall like a fragile instrument in a protective case of concrete; the Multipurpose Hall like a sturdy metal box in a glass prism. At night, the large clear glass wall visually disappears and the silk-screened glass works as an enormous projection screen.

The lobby is dominated by Jeffrey Inaba's artwork "Skylight 2". Responding to the region's extreme atmospheric conditions, Skylight emits a range of pure color light patterns that contrast the blended luminous tones of the dawn and twilight Nordic sky. Conceived of as an inverted chandelier, Skylight's light fixtures are mounted facing inward to illuminate the structure's interior surface.

Completed 2012
Architecture - Ratio Arkitekter
Sculpture - Jeffrey Inaba

Photos: Jon Ingemundsen, Jiri Havran



Stavanger

The city of Stavanger is the third-largest urban zone and metropolitan area in Norway and is the administrative center of Rogaland county. The city's rapid population growth in the late 1900s was primarily a result of Norway's booming offshore oil industry. The municipality is now the fourth most populous in Norway. Located on the Stavanger Peninsula in South-west Norway, Stavanger counts its official founding year as 1125, the year Stavanger cathedral was completed. Stavanger's core is to a large degree 18th- and 19th-century wooden houses that are protected and considered part of the city's cultural heritage. This has caused the town center and inner city to retain a small-town character with an unusually high ratio of detached houses, and has contributed significantly to spreading the city's population growth to outlying parts of Greater Stavanger.

Stavanger is today considered the center of the oil industry in Norway and is one of Europe's energy capitals and is often called the oil capital. Forus Business Park, located on the municipal boundary between Stavanger, Sandnes and Sola, is one of the largest business parks with 2,500 companies and nearly 40,000 jobs. Scandinavia's largest company, Statoil, has its headquarters at Forus in Stavanger, and in addition, several international oil and gas companies have their Norwegian offices in the city. As a result, the city is considered to be very international, with an immigrant share of 20.2%. Stavanger is also home to several institutions of higher education, where the University of Stavanger (UiS) is the largest. The University offers several PhD programs, including petroleum engineering and offshore technology. The town is also the residence of the city to Stavanger University Hospital (SUS), Western, Norwegian Petroleum Museum, International Research Institute, Rogaland Theatre, the Culinary Institute and boot camp KNM Harald.

Stavanger Culture School

Stavanger, Norway

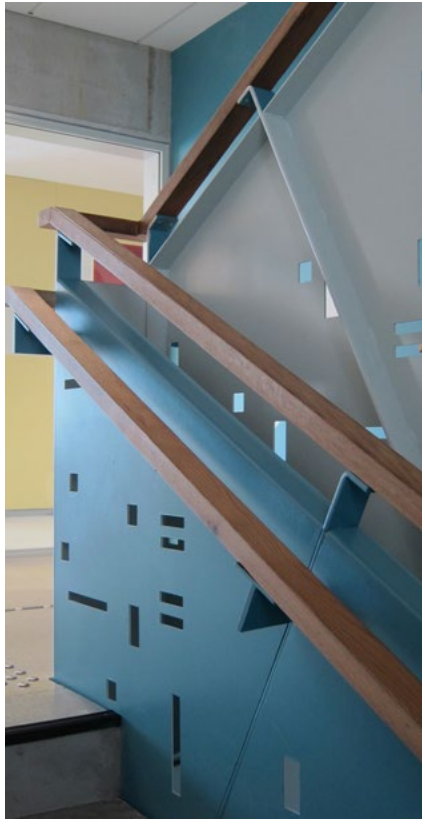
The Bjergsted Vision is a planning initiative gathering a number of cultural institutions to the Bjergsted area on the Stavanger seafront, near the new Concert Hall. The Culture School, a local school for cultural activities, and Stavanger Cathedral School, a college focusing on music, dance and drama, are the latest additions to the cluster.

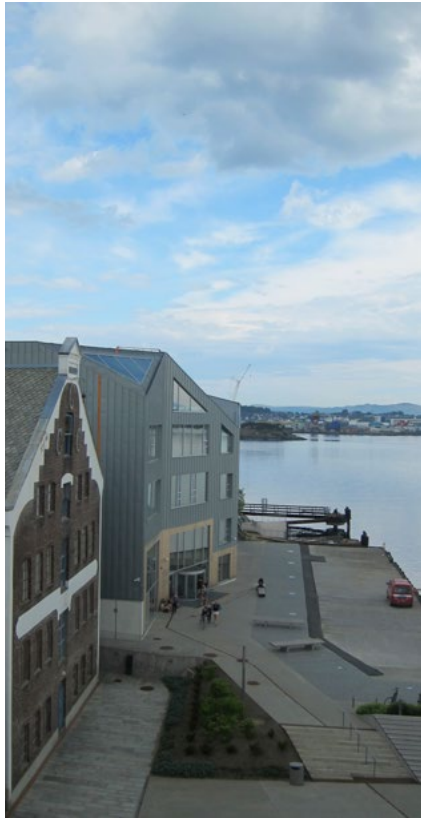
Following a design competition in 2007, Arkitekturverkstedet/Asplan Viak's project combines the two schools, incorporates an existing building and creates a new urban space facing the harbor, connected through the buildings to the Bjergsted Park on the flanking hill.

The college centers on a common space penetrating the building and tying the park to the sea. The cultural school echoes the simple volume of the nearby concert hall. Both buildings are based on a heavy orthogonal core, containing the performance halls, wrapping the outer spaces in a lighter, freer zinc-clad shell.

Completed 2011
Asplan Viak

Photos: Ann K. Thompson





The Valberg Tower (Valbergtårnet)

Stavanger, Norway

The Valberg Tower was constructed in 1850. The architect was Christian Grosch. The tower was the permanent lodging of the watchmen in Stavanger. Among their duties was to alert the people in town when there was a fire.

The last guard was Tobias Sandstøl. He was a watchman for 18 years until 1922. The famous children's author Torbjørn Egner knew about Tobias when he was writing his story about Kardemommeby (the town of cardamom). "Tobias in the tower" is the "Tobias in the tower" in the book. The tower has a small watchmen's museum on the first floor.

The Grosch Medal was established on the 200th anniversary of Christian Grosch's birth and is intended to stimulate the quality of today's architecture. Recipients of the Grosch Medal include: Sverre Fehn, Jensen & Skodvin (for the Mortensrud Church), Carl-Viggo Hølmebakk, and Craig Dykers and Kjetil Trædal Thorsen from Snøhetta.

Completed 1850
Christian Grosch


HELSEKOST

Two Houses On Sølvberg

Stavanger, Norway

Located in the center of Stavanger, constructed primarily in the 18th and 19th centuries of small, white timber houses and a labyrinth of narrow streets, lanes and squares, the project is situated in one of the largest historic wooden towns in northern Europe.

As in other period or heritage centers, debates surrounding urban development issues are dominated by the positions of commercial interests versus preservation concerns. This project provoked a contentious public debate that continued for three years, before planning permission was granted in 1998.

The main structural intervention involved the interconnection of two buildings. House 1 is a tower-like building facing an open square. House 2 is interposed between two smaller houses and is characterized by its depth and somewhat plain appearance.

Traditional architectural elements were rediscovered and developed, including dormer windows. Existing private gardens were extended by a series of terraces and outdoor spaces on various levels. Both houses possess a gallery with a panoramic window facing the sea, mountains and the sky, and a south-facing terrace situated between the roofs.

Completed 1999
Helen & Hard

Photos: Helen & Hard

Finn's Bakery

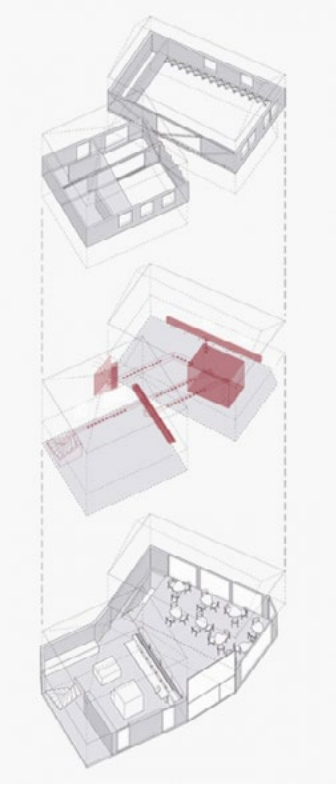
Stavanger, Norway

This combined café and bakery is located among the historic wooden houses of Stavanger's town center. The challenge here was to rebuild and extend 3 traditional structures so as to create a functionally contiguous space within the street plan, unobstructed by timber columns. Structural obstructions were removed from the ground floor, allowing the three buildings to hover over the site. The façade of the middle of the three buildings was dismantled and replaced with a large glass façade that projects the site towards the town's main market square, defining a new main entrance.

Sections of traditional surfaces have been exposed to view and are combined with new materials. The interior is inspired by a "cake aesthetic". The sales counters are made of adaptable carts enameled to simulate the glazed colors of icing, mosaic tiles cover the kitchen walls, cake shapes are molded into the concrete floor, the tabletops are curved and painted in ice-cream colors, and the lighting strips molded into the shape of doughnuts.

Completed 2003
Helen & Hard

Photos: Helen & Hard



Sølvberget: Stavanger Public Library

Stavanger, Norway

This project addresses how the library can best play an important role in democracy; as an arena for exchange and as a meeting place for various community groups. The project was all about breaking down the boundaries of the library; blurring the boundaries between inside and outside. Therefore it was important that it appears as free, open and accessible and that it holds a multitude of different zones. The culture house contains both cinemas and a library, as well as a gallery and several meeting places for cultural happenings. It was designed by Lund & Slaato in 1984, and has received several prizes. After the cinemas expanded, the library realized the need for innovation in how they were meeting people.

KAP's submission to the architectural competition had the motto; ' BYENS DAGLIGSTUE' which means The Living Room of the City. The approach was to open both the building to the surroundings as well as the library as an institution. By creating several informal sitting- and potential meeting places, the entire ground floor of the library becomes an open lounge where you can work, play and relax. In this was the library gets in contact with other people than their regular guests.

Both the Sølvberget- and Sjøkvartalet projects are developed and executed together with Eivind Gjertsen, who is also partner at KAP.

Renovation Completed 2014
KAP

Photos: Ann K Thompson

8

Geopark

Stavanger, Norway

As the base for Norway's burgeoning oil industry, Stavanger attracted specialists from around the world. We have sought to synergize the expertise and material resources of the offshore industry with sustainable urban development, most notably in the Geopark, a playful urban space on Stavanger's waterfront.

Utilizing a vacant forecourt adjacent to the Oil Museum as the site for the new park, we drew from three different local resources in the design process: first, the geological and seismic expertise of the oil industry, second, technology and materials (including waste) related to the production of oil, and third, the ideas of local youth groups for the programming of the new park.

An initial intention was to give a tangible experience of the oil and gas reservoir Troll, by far the most valuable field on Norwegian shelf, which is hidden 2000 – 3000 meters below the seabed. The topography of the park is based on the geological layers, the "strata", of the Troll field, reconstructed in a scale of 1:500.

Completed 2008
Helen & Hard

Photos: H & H

8


TOYOTA
RZ 26190
AVENSIS

Helen & Hard Offices: B-Camp

Stavanger, Norway

One of the urgent challenges facing Stavanger, as Norway's oil capital, is the future use of discarded industrial materials. Another "side product" of the flourishing oil industry is the homogeneous production of expensive dwelling projects for an upwardly mobile middle class.

Questioning this new norm, B-Camp is an experimental development in which residues from the oil industry have been used to create a low-budget alternative. The project is constructed from timber-framed modules bought from a flotel (floating living quarters for offshore oil workers). The modules were recombined and connected vertically to form four individual studios, adjacent to the offices of Helen and Hard.

All sanitary fixtures were reused and simply upgraded, while small kitchens were added.

Insulation was added to the modules, which was then clad with transparent corrugated plastic sheets, which provide an additional layer of heating. 47 surplus windows have been distributed on the facades, not only providing improved daylighting but also serving as alternative form of cladding as well as façade display units.

Completed 2011
Helen & Hard

Photos: H & H

Støperigaten 25

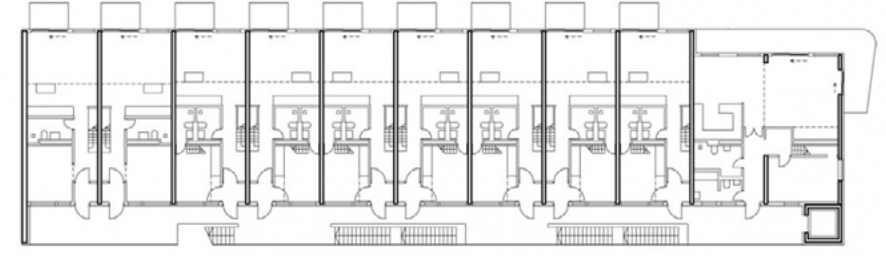
Stavanger, Norway

Støperigaten is a residential apartment building where the aim was to create first-rate city dwellings, maximizing qualities such as optimal light conditions, generous ceiling heights, flexibility, and common spaces.

The project's design emerges from a creative interpretation of the zoning plan, which opened the possibility to design all of the apartments as duplexes with a double-height living room. The project has been specifically designed to meet the demands for affordable high-quality residential living spaces. The sizes and lay-outs of the apartments are flexible in order to meet the changing demands of the residents and all units have a section which can easily be sublet.

Completed 2007
Alliance Arkitekter

Photos: Ann K Thompson



Sjøkvartalet: Housing

Stavanger, Norway

Sjøkvartalet is a housing project consisting of three buildings around a central courtyard. There are a total of 67 homes, a 6-room kindergarten and a small commercial facility. The buildings are designed so that the various residences get maximum qualities: sea views, garden, sunny balconies and generous roof terraces.

The group of 3 buildings is part of a development with ca 1000 dwellings. The master plan focuses on stimulating a diversity of qualities for living, from row houses with gardens to tower apartments with panoramas. Sjøkvartalet contains 70 dwellings and a large kindergarten. It is 15 types of dwellings, from the tiny 40 sq m, 4 m tall studios, to large family apartments. The building complex steps up towards the sea, and down toward the afternoon sun. The individual buildings are shaped to give a sea view from as many as possible of the apartments.

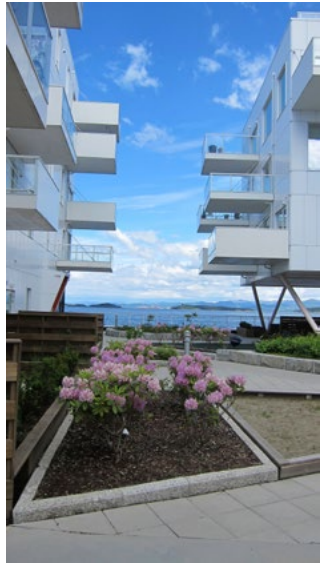
The kindergaten is designed together with Alice Sturt Architecture.

We believe that architecture has the potential to also accommodate humor. We believe that both the unobtrusive poetry and the iconic works often bear a heavier load of literary qualities, and we miss greater meaning depth in contemporary architecture.

Both the Sølvberget- and Sjøkvartalet projects are developed and executed together with Eivind Gjertsen, who is also partner at KAP.

Completed 2014
KAP Arkitekter

Photos: Ann K Thompson



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ATHATOGA

Oransjeriet

Stavanger, Norway

'The reconstruction of the orangery has required both dedicated principals and skilled designers. The project tells a story of change and adaptation to new conditions in the contemporary city.

Old and new are included here in a new and harmonious whole, where both the new and the historical traces are legible. Upon conversion of between built emerges quarter now complete. The green, leafy box onto Lervig grassed creates exuberance, and strengthens the quarter openness onto the park.

With Oransjeri Quarter has created a distinct identity element in the district, which helps to create an urban context in the area. Through high ambitions in Byggeriet, and by concentrating on high architectural quality, the quarter has become a model for urban development in the eastern part of town.' Mayor Christine Sagen Helgø presenting the Stavanger Kommunes Byggeskikkspris 2014.

'We wondered if we had taken us over his head. But - fortunately we have a good relationship with the bank, so it's been good. Now we are very satisfied with the result' says architect Terje Nilsson.

Completed - ongoing
Torgeir Norheim, Arkidea, Facts Construction, Bark architects, Jivanmukta

Photos: Ann K Thompson

Siriskjær - Norwegian Wood Project

Stavanger, Norway

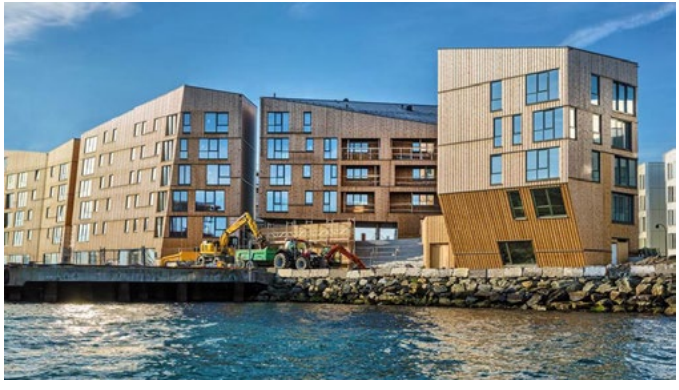
Siriskjær will be a mixed use residential area.

The old boathouse row three along in Stavanger creates a variety of composite volumes and alleys in a continuous chain along the water with identical characteristics in the typical gable roof. The new promenade along the water connects the plot with the older buildings at the harbor.

The constructions carried out in solid wood. Facades and roof clad with untreated cladding. Issues surrounding cladding, roofing and walls studied as R & D projects in cooperation with SINTEF and Wood Technology Institute.

The project was stopped at preliminary level in 2008, but was later taken over by the new developer. The new developer has received the green light from the municipality that would allow less wood, using concrete dividers between 1st and 2nd floor. This particular reasons of economy, but also on the basis of statics.

Completed 2015
Studio ludo | AART (Denmark) - competition winner
Ramboll Architecture - construction



Tou Scene

Stavanger, Norway

In its vision for regenerating the eastern districts of Stavanger, the municipality designated the listed Tou Brewery and its property as a cultural arena. The brewery had stood vacant for 20 years when Helen & Hard and a group of artists spontaneously began using some of its surrounds in the early 1990s. It was the start of a five-year process aiming to transform the old brewery into a signature rehabilitated cultural center.

Core logistical targets were identified, such as setting up a café with a new rooftop terrace in the center section, between the two main stages. All potential independent localities with separate access were mapped to allow a multiplicity of uses, and a public route through the most interesting parts of this rare complex was identified.

After three years of planning, construction could begin. A shoestring budget meant meeting the requirements for an operating license and nothing more. Obsolete elements were removed and required new infrastructure, such as ventilation, plumbing and new internal logistics were installed.

Completed 2005
Helen & Hard

Photos: Ann K Thompson, H & H

Grødalandstunet

Nærbø, Norway

Grødalandstunet is a local museum with a collection of Jæren houses showing how people lived throughout the year. It is perhaps one of the most beautiful and best preserved farms in Rogaland. It represents a typical coastal farm for the region, with a magnificent view to the sea to the west. Timber from shipwrecks found off the coast of Grødaland was used, in part, for building the houses. Some of the rooflines dip lower at the back of the houses. This was common among Jær-houses and was called sitoga. Inside, the rooms are placed according to the customs of the time, with the two main rooms, the stova or living room and the bua or best room - at either side of the entry and the kitchen in the center.

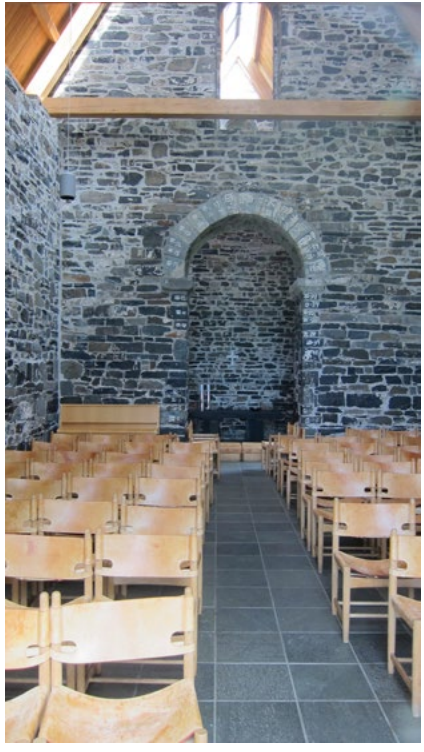
Sola Ruin Church

Sola, Norway

Sola Church Ruins is built on the ruins of a Romanesque stone church dating from about the year 1120. The stone church probably replaced an older wooden church in the area. This wooden church was possibly the one that Erling Skjalgsson had built when he converted to Christianity at the end of the 10th century.

In the Sola Church Ruins area, there is a monument of Erling Skjalgsson (AD 975–1028), one of Sola's most famous men. This notable Viking leader has been given the honor of having introduced Christianity to Sola.

The artist Johan Bennetter (1822–1904) used the church as a studio and lived there with his family. During World War II, most of the church was demolished. It was later reconstructed, and the restoration was finished in 1995.



Statoil Guest House

Sola, Norway

A corporate conference center on the beach outside Stavanger.

Completed 2012
Haga & Grov

Photos: Ann K Thompson

Skadbergbakken Housing

Sola, Norway

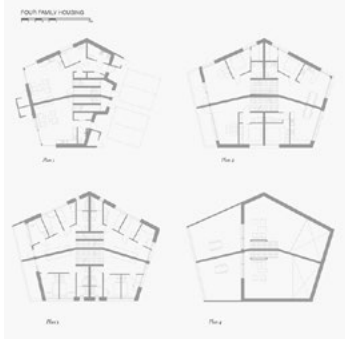
Skadbergbakken is located in a former agricultural area close to a railway stop. The development is planned at a density of 5 dwellings per hectare, along with a kindergarten and some commercial activities. The main goal of the master plan has been to find an organizational model that can create denser urban qualities than the adjacent suburban developments of typical row houses.

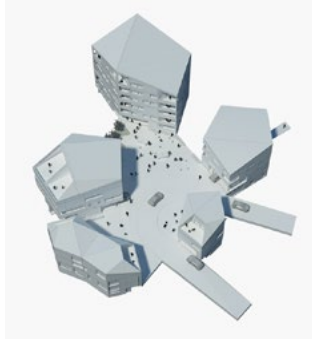
The "tun" or yard of traditional local farmhouses is used as the basic organizing element, around which single family houses, four and five unit houses and blocks with up to 15 units are gathered. The yards create small-scale neighborhoods with a variation of shared services and meeting points. All buildings are accessed and orientated towards the yard, in addition to having a more protected "backyard" with private gardens.

A high percentage of dwellings allow for "aging-in-place" and all outdoor areas are universally designed, including the road with its maximum slope of 1:20. A large number of the buildings have a massive timber construction and fulfill the rigorous Passive House standard for energy efficiency.

Completed - under construction
Helen & Hard

Photos: H & H





I-Park

Stavanger, Norway

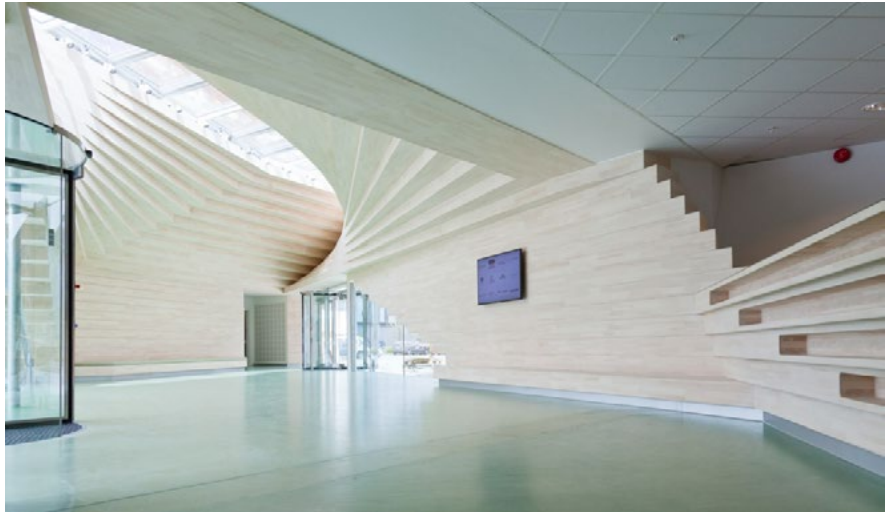
The commission for Ipark, an office complex for young, innovative companies in Stavanger, consisted of the design for a new entrance and reception building, linking to existing office buildings.

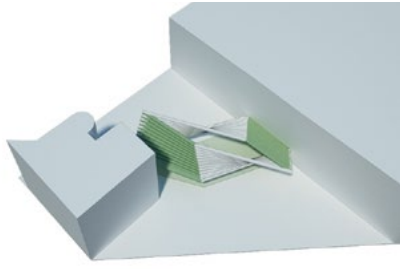
The design concept is based on a simple principle of stacking prefabricated timber elements to create the façades. By horizontally rotating the elements, two cantilevers are created accentuating the entrances. At the same time, required smoke exhaustion is allowed for through openings in between the stacks. The structure and geometry of the roof are continued in the walls to finally form the reception desk and seating in the pavilion.

One type of prefabricated timber element solves all the requirements: a fully insulated structural system, fully compliant with fire codes, which provides an interior finished surface while also concealing all service installation.

Completed 2012
Helen & Hard

Photos: H & H, Ann K Thompson





Rundeskogen: Housing

Stavanger, Norway

Rundeskogen consists of three towers of 12-15 stories with a total of 114 apartments between 60m2 and 140 m2.

The emphasis has been to balance the tall building typology with generous and attractive public green space on the ground. To minimize the footprint of the three towers and retain the fjord view for neighbors, the first apartment floors have been lifted off the ground, cantilevering from the core and creating covered outdoor spaces.

The organizing element of the entire project is the star-shaped core structure of concrete, where the fins are extended as separation walls between the flats. On the ground floor, the fins and bracings of this stem-like core spread out as roots which integrate social meeting places, play and training facilities, generous entrance halls and communal gathering spaces. The orientation and floor plans of the flats are optimized according to views and sun, and integrated winter gardens with folding doors create a flexible quality to the living space.

The three towers have been shaped to allow for diagonal views. The surfaces are divided into a triangular cladding pattern which creates different light shades for each element. The towers have solar collectors on the roofs, as well as geothermal heat pumps in the ground.

Completed 2013
Helen & Hard, Designed in collaboration with DRMM, London

Photos: Ann K Thompson, H & H

Østre Hageby Housing

Stavanger, Norway

The solo-focused residences have views towards Ryfylke and Ramsvik allotment, and are surrounded by hiking trails. Hagebyen built mainly of wood, which suits the flexible and innovative architecture - and merges into the green drawbar forming sheltered outdoor spaces.

Using kinks in the rows of houses and rooftops adapt the complex to the surroundings and adds area roominess and space feeling.

Completed 2015
Eder Biesel

Photos: Eder Biesel

Dalaker/Galta Farmhouse

Rennesøy, Norway

The house was erected on remains of an existing pigsty so that the most valuable land was left untouched. The house is conceived as a deformed tube and is constructed with prefabricated elements of massive wood for the floor, walls and roof. The entire building is clad with fiber cement boards.

In 2013 an extension was added with 2 bedrooms for the children and an additional living room.

Completed 2011-13
Knut Hjeltnes

Photos: Tom Galta

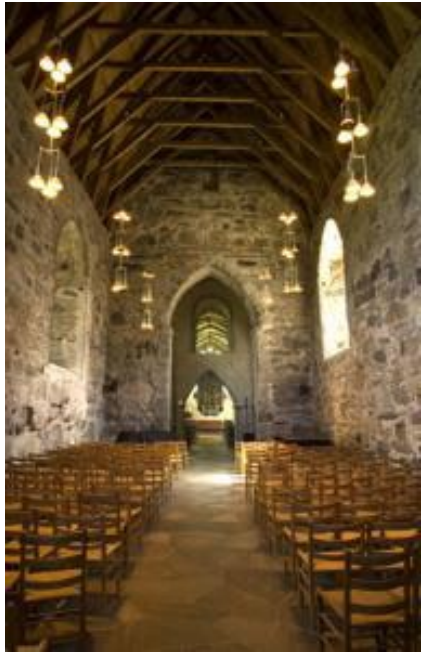
Utstein Abbey

Rennesøy, Norway

The abbey, dedicated to Saint Laurence, was founded in its present location during the reign of King Magnus VI of Norway (1263–1280). It was a house of Augustinian Canons. It appears however that this community was the one previously established as St. Olav's Abbey, Stavanger, one of the earliest Augustinian monasteries in Norway. The exact date of the Abbey is unknown, but it was well established by 1160.

At its height, about 20–30 monks lived here, with twice as many lay people working on the building, the cooking and the farming. The abbey owned extensive lands, and could feed about 250 people a year. It was dissolved in 1537 during the Reformation and was given in fee to Trond Ivarsson, a nobleman who served as local bailiff. It served as a private residence for many years. The property came under the control of the Garmann (1706) and Schancke (1885) families. In 1899 the estate was acquired by the state and run by Utstein Kloster Foundation.

Completed about 1100

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