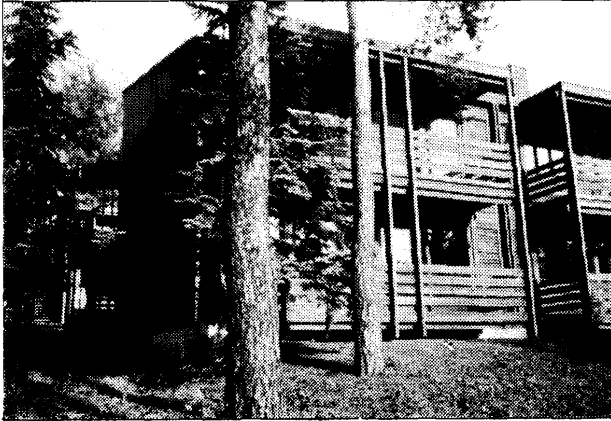


Section 7B

Wooden houses in the Oslo area

- 1) Risvollan, homes for elderly, Heyerdahls vei 3
 Architect: Tore Drange (John Engh Architects)
 Built: 1974 - 1975



150 elderly in the Holmenkollen area formed some years ago a building society for the purpose of building homes for couples and single old people. At that time they paid approx. N. kr 33.000,- per unit, while flats provided by the municipality costed approx. N. kr 27.000,-. The houses are built with extensive use of wood, although floors and walls between flats are made of in-situ concrete. Structural glued laminated timber is used in the facades, and solid wood t & g boards are used for internal finish.

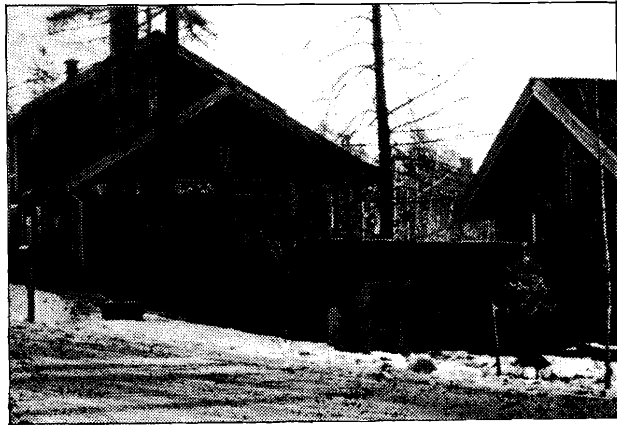
The old residential house at the top has been modernized. It was originally in "Swiss style", but rebuilt in 1920 by architect Lars Backer and later by architect Arnstein Arnberg. This house provides now all common facilities for the elderly. Living rooms, dining room and library, as well as offices for the administration. There is also a few hospital rooms to cover temporary needs. More hospital rooms are provided through an agreement with Eckbos Legat, a hospital nearby.

- 2) Residential area in Heyerdahls vei
 Architect: Erik Anker
 Built: 1970



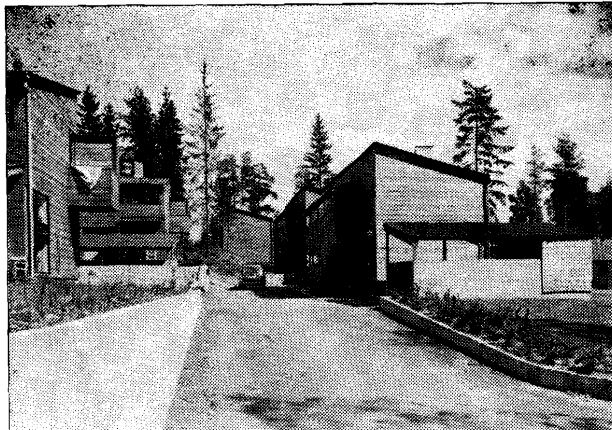
Example of good area planning with houses in groups and divided by fences and garages. Traditional Norwegian style. Square shape in two stories with a rational design both in terms of construction and heating.

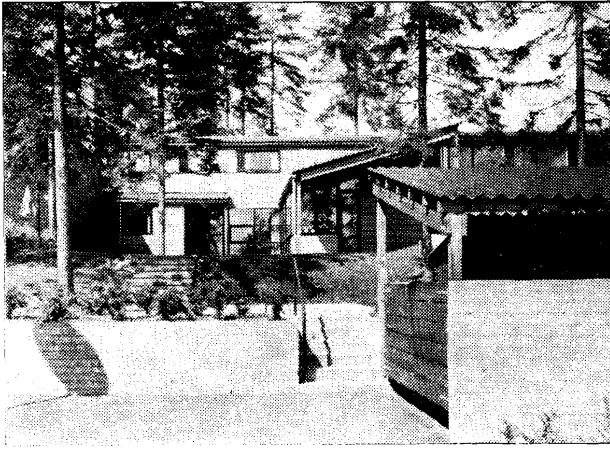
- 3) Heyerdahls vei near Ankers residential area
 Architects: Westbø and Karlsen
 Built: 1973



Single family, detached house built with the Tunhus design principle. Tunhus are houses grouped around a common court-yard. Construction with glued laminated structural wood and non load-bearing exterior walls.

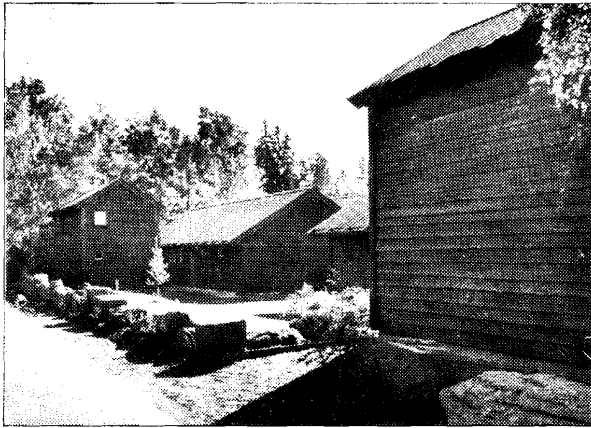
- 4) Svendstuen residential area
 Architects: Are Telje, Fredrik A.S. Torp,
 Knut Aasen
 Built: 1974
 Number of houses: 23
 Lot size: 300 - 350 m²
 House size: 155 - 160 m²
 Rate of land utilisation: 0,24





A simple plan system with both one and two stories combined in several ways to provide view and adjustment to the landscape and the neighbours.

- 5) Single family houses in group. Nadderudveien 9.
Architect: Per Johan Eriksen
Built: 1979



Built in accordance with good Norwegian tradition and is particularly successful in the site plan.

- 6) The Steiner school at Grav
Architects: Per and Mølle Cappelen
Built: 1971



The new school building is built in connection with the old Grav farm which has roots back to the Middle Age. The school is based upon the pedagogy of Rudolf Steiner. The building has structural glued laminated wood and solid wood also for interior finish.

- 7) Tunhus at Høvik
Architects: Tor Karlsen and Ingolf Westbø
Built: 1970



The houses have an internal load-bearing post and beam system which provides non load-bearing exterior walls. This system makes Tunhus very flexible in terms of interior planning and construction. Today the system has been taken over by a housing company.

Section 7C:

Excursion to THE FOLK MUSEUM, Bygdøy

Collection of old wooden houses

The participants were divided into two groups, one englishspeaking and one frenchspeaking group. The englishspeaking group went to look at Åmlidstova from Valle in Setesdal, built about 1650, Raulandsstua from Uvdal in Numedal, built about 1250 and the Stavechurch from Gol in Hallingdal built about 1200.

The frenchspeaking group visited Kjellebergstua from Valle in Setesdal, built about 1650, Barfrøstua from Stor-Elvdal in Glåmdal, built about 1670 and the Stavechurch from Gol.

