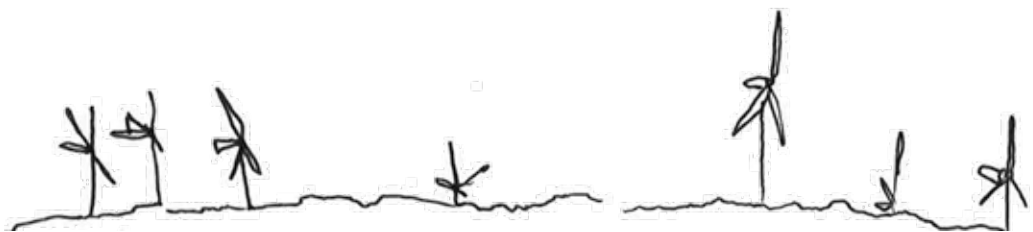
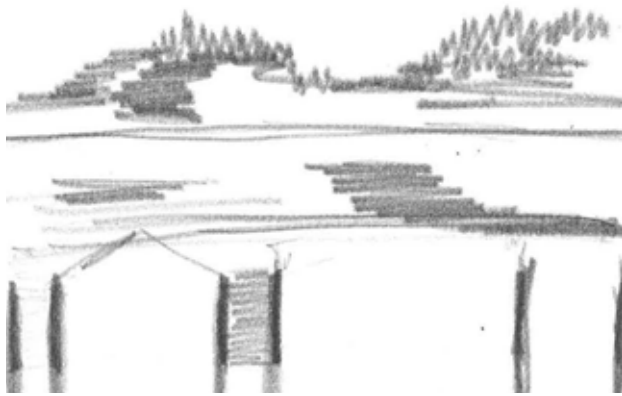


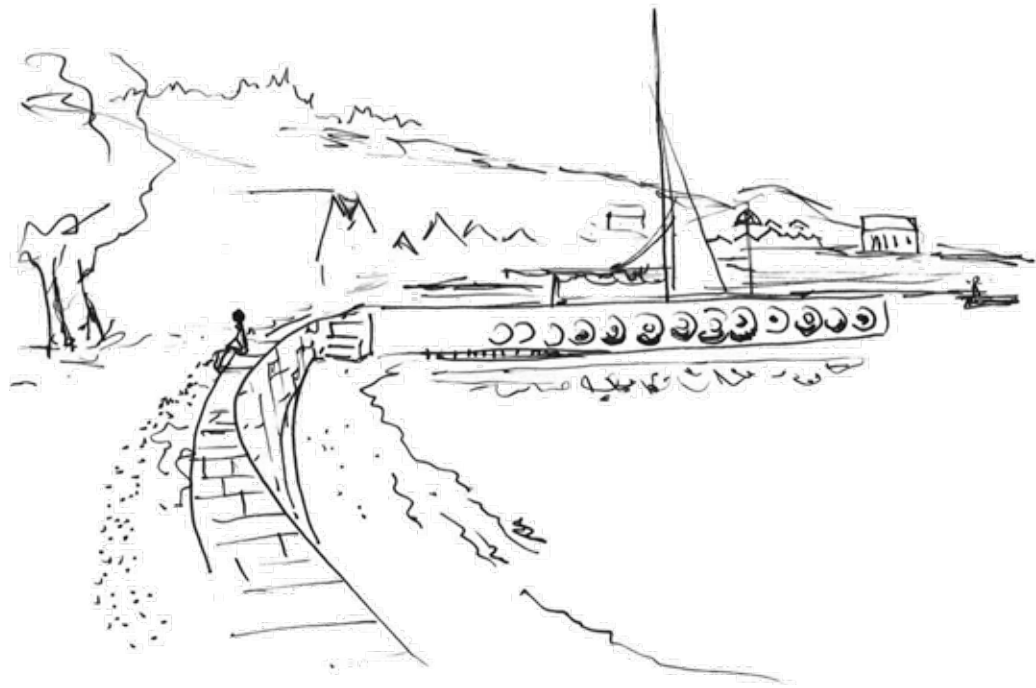
process

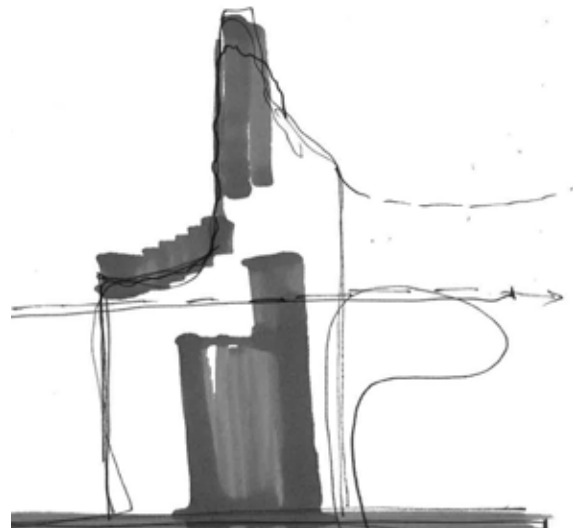
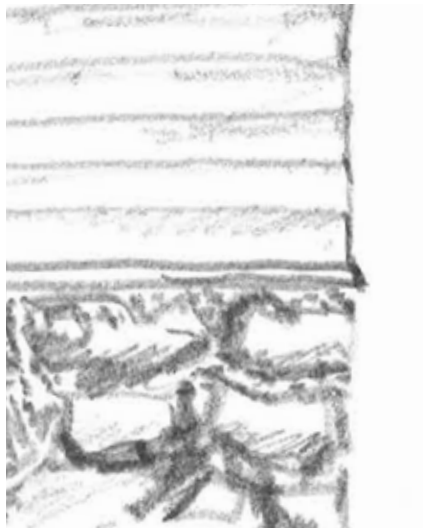


Mina-Matilde Håøya / Maria Højgaard Molden



sketches on site





Settlement

Today Fitjar has approximately 3200 inhabitants, where about 1700 of the lives in the center of Fitjar. Until the 1970's was most of the islands inhabited, but this is not the case today. In the summer season the islands is used by cabin dwellers, tourists, canoes and hikers. Fitjar is a municipality with a lot of islands at the north side of Stord, in Hordaland county. Most of the municipality is a part of the island Stord, with an addition of 380 islands, sheers and islets towards Selbjørnsfjorden. The main road at the west coast of Norway is E39 and it runs on the east side of the island, Stord. On the west side, RV545 goes to Fitjar center. The roads are connected by ferry connection, Halhjem-Sandvikvåg, towards Bergen, and underground tunnel further south on the E39. To get to Fitjar center, drive 7 km along RV545 from the ferry in Sandvikvåg. This location makes it easy for further transportation.

Historically the municipality extends back to the Viking Age, and people have lived in Fitjar since the Bronze Age. Håkon, den gode (the good one), who was the king of Norway from around 933 fell in the battle of Fitjar in 961, and he also had his royal farm there. The municipality emphasizes the cultural heritage from this time and it's plays a big role in Fitjar's history and their identity. All the way back to the Bronze age the inhabitants has been farming and fishing and that leads us to the next diagram about the nature of Fitjar.

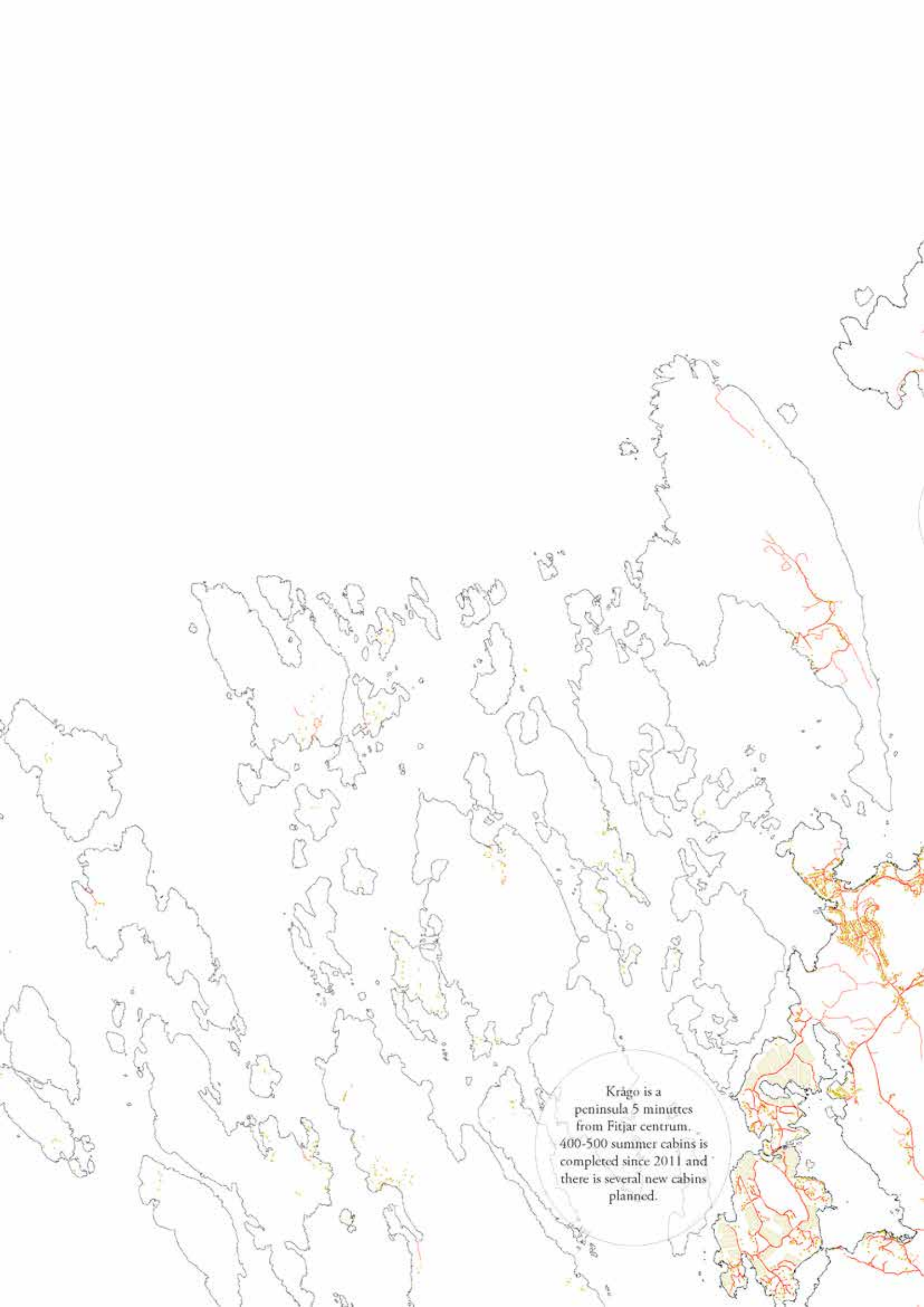
The will to create something new is a old habit for the people of Fitjar. People from the western coast of Norway is used to be independent and self sufficient. It was a long travel to the main land and even longer to the capital in Oslo. They had to survive on their own out on the islands. Therefore they have always had this will to create and start with new things. For example the largest windmill park in Norway. There has been a lot of new small businesses in Fitjar municipality the recent years but there is missing a larger strategy. A small town like Fitjar needs a larger plan for the placement of new stores and businesses. If all of them are placed in the outskirts of downtown Fitjar it will result to a very quiet town.



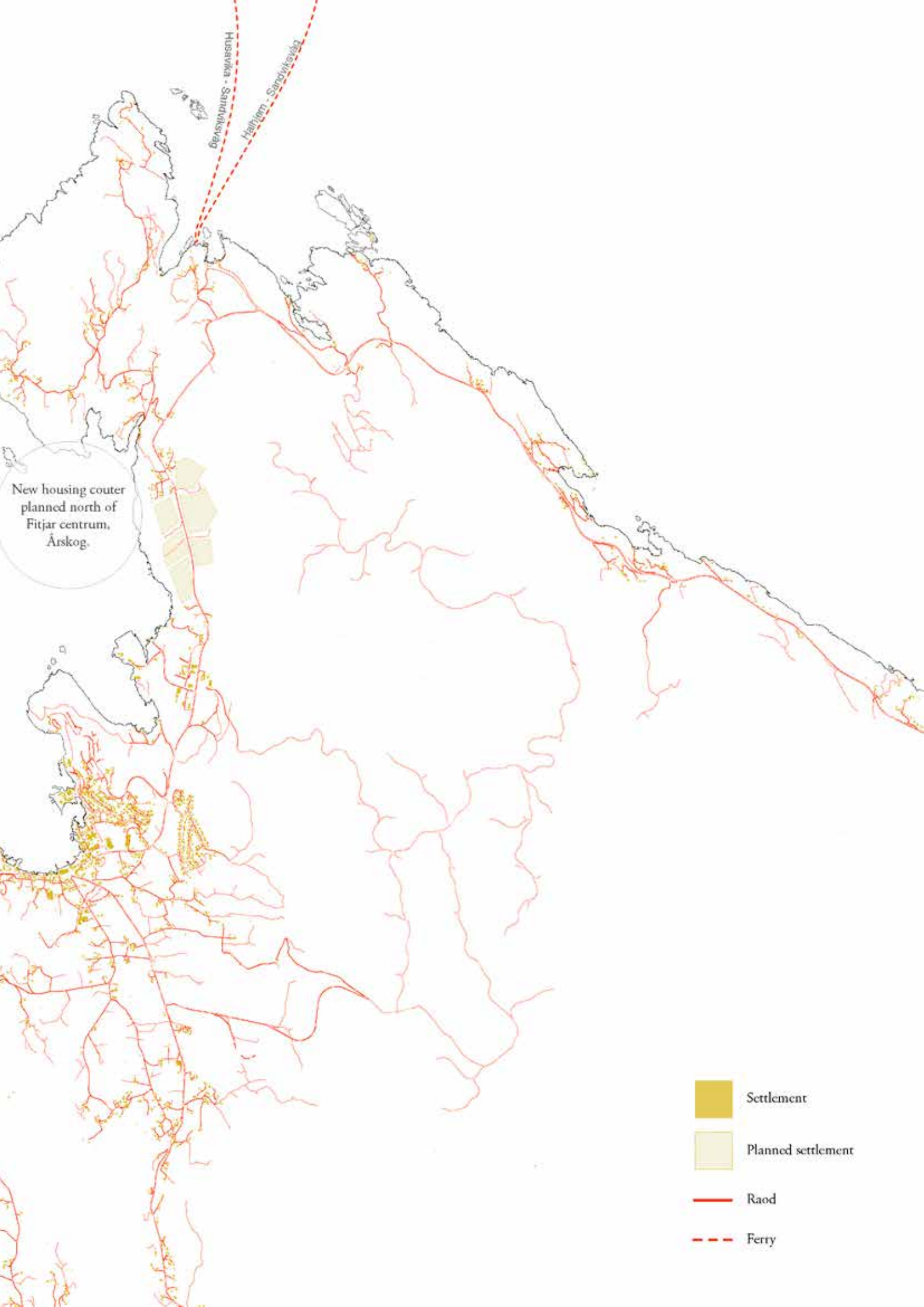
*Historically small towns and villages has always been dependent on bigger town. Fjor transported and sold most of the local resources to Bergen. Here you can see a picture from the harbor of Bergen in 1872. All the small boats are from outskirts municipalities of Bergen.
Photo : k. Knudsen*



*The local farms, from the district, drying the hay.
Photo: K. Knudsen*



Krægo is a peninsula 5 minutes from Fitjar centrum. 400-500 summer cabins is completed since 2011 and there is several new cabins planned.

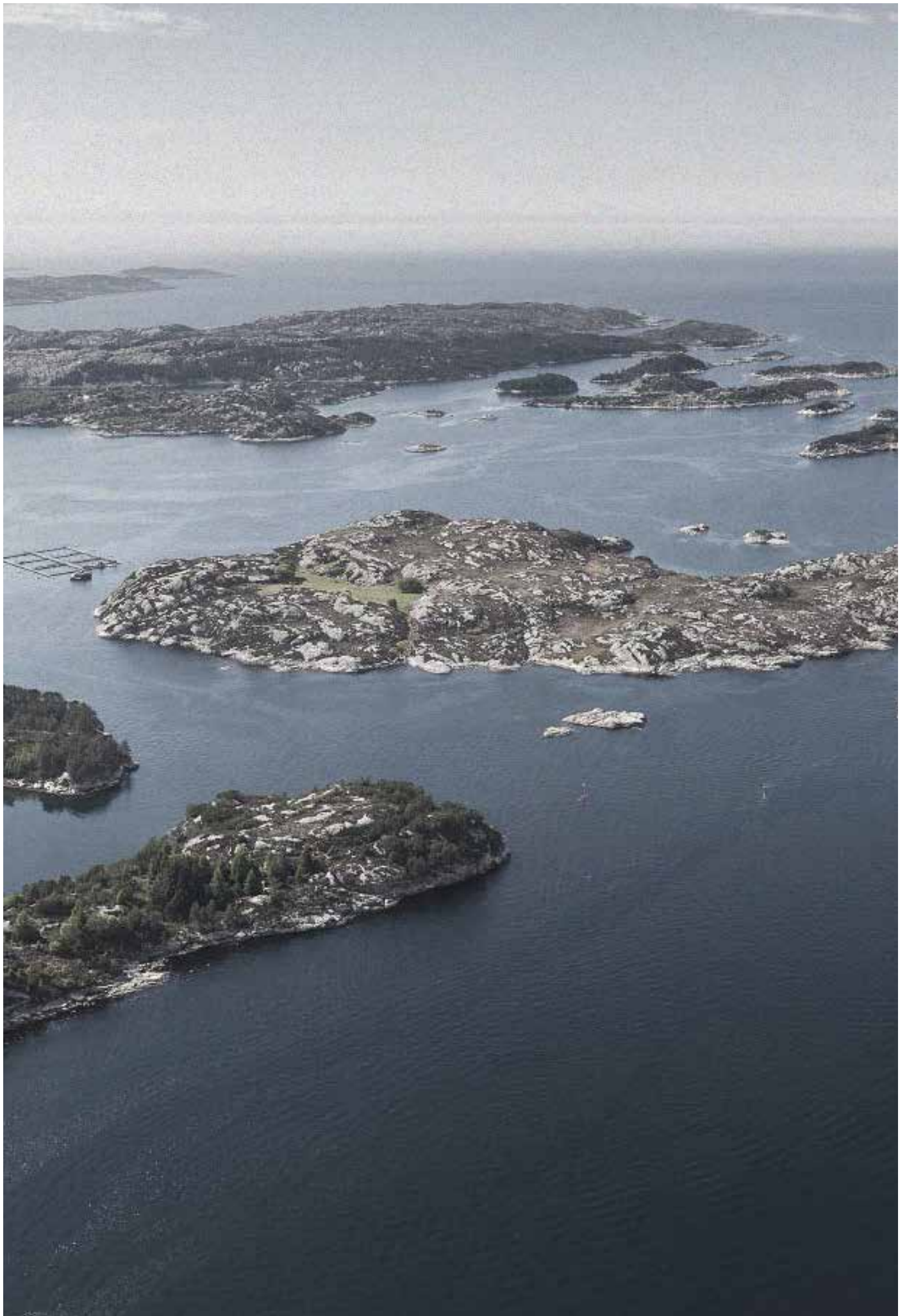


Nature

A few movements in a glacier 15 000 years back laid the foundation for their good cultivation soil i Fitjar even though it's far out to the sea. The name Fitjar is an old farm name from the Norwegian word fit, grønn bakke mot sjøen (green hill towards the sea).

Bare granite rock forms the islands to the west, whereas the flat eastern part is transformed gabbro covered by arable land and fields and the northern part facing Tynes is Tynes gabbro covered by birch, oak and pine forest. the terrain covering the gabbro rock has ideal conditions for farming. The coastline forms a shifting landscape, changing from rocky beaches, cliffs and cultivated land. All the islands works as a protection against the hard coastal climate.



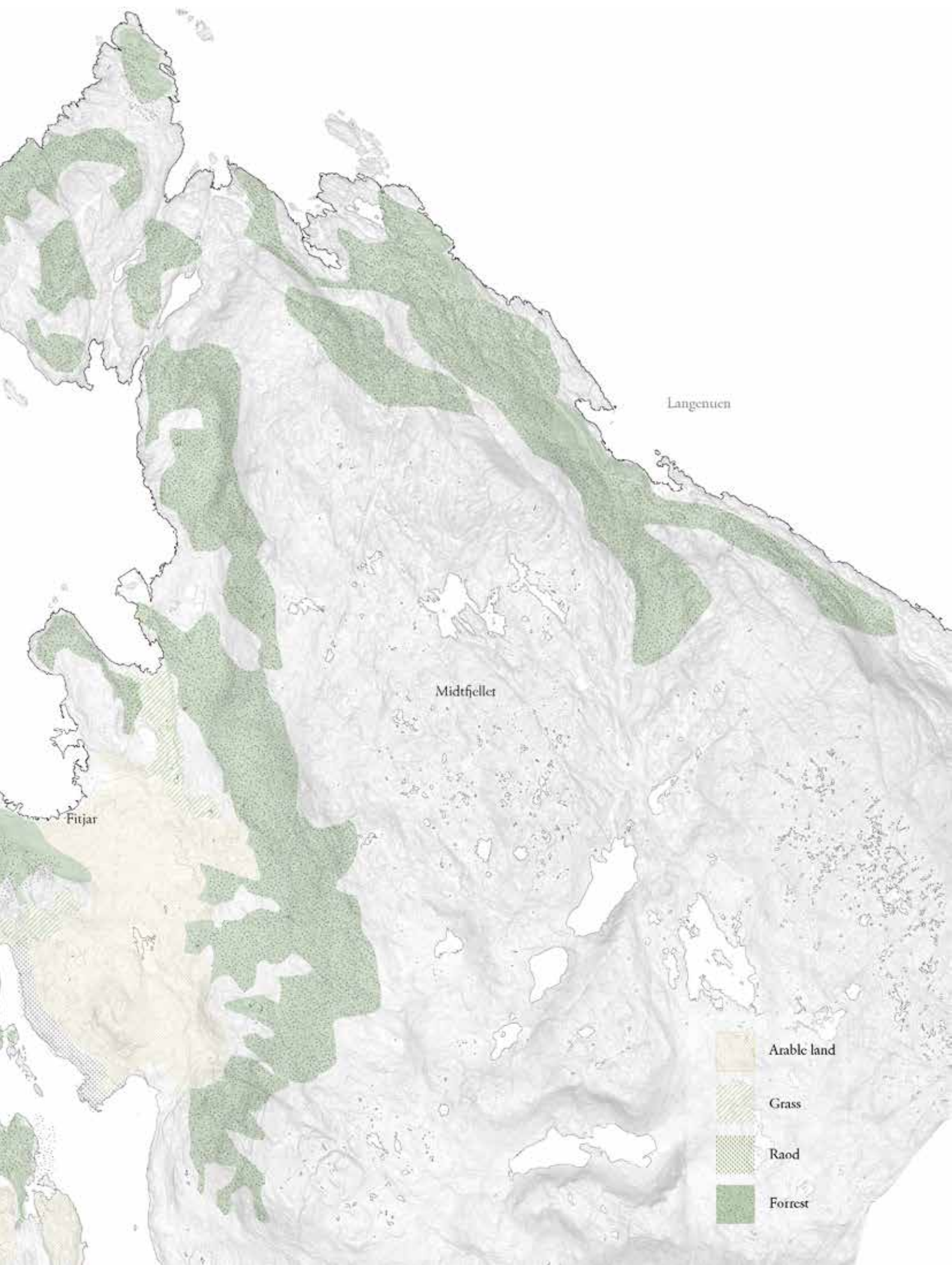




Selbjørnsfjorden

Out on the island there is nutritious soil for small farming, like potatoes and also pasturage with cows and sheeps.

Krako



Langenuen

Midtjellet

Fitjar

- Arable land
- Grass
- Raod
- Forrest

Climate

The whole coast of Norway has a strong western wind but the 380 islands works as a protection coat for the mainland of Fitjar. That's why there is a milder climate inland with less wind and warmer temperature then at the islands. Due to this conditions; stable climate, closeness to the sea and nutritious soil Fitjar has a lot of local resources.



*Fitjar in a cloudy sky
own picture*

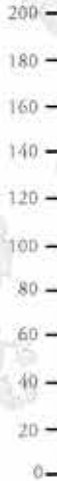


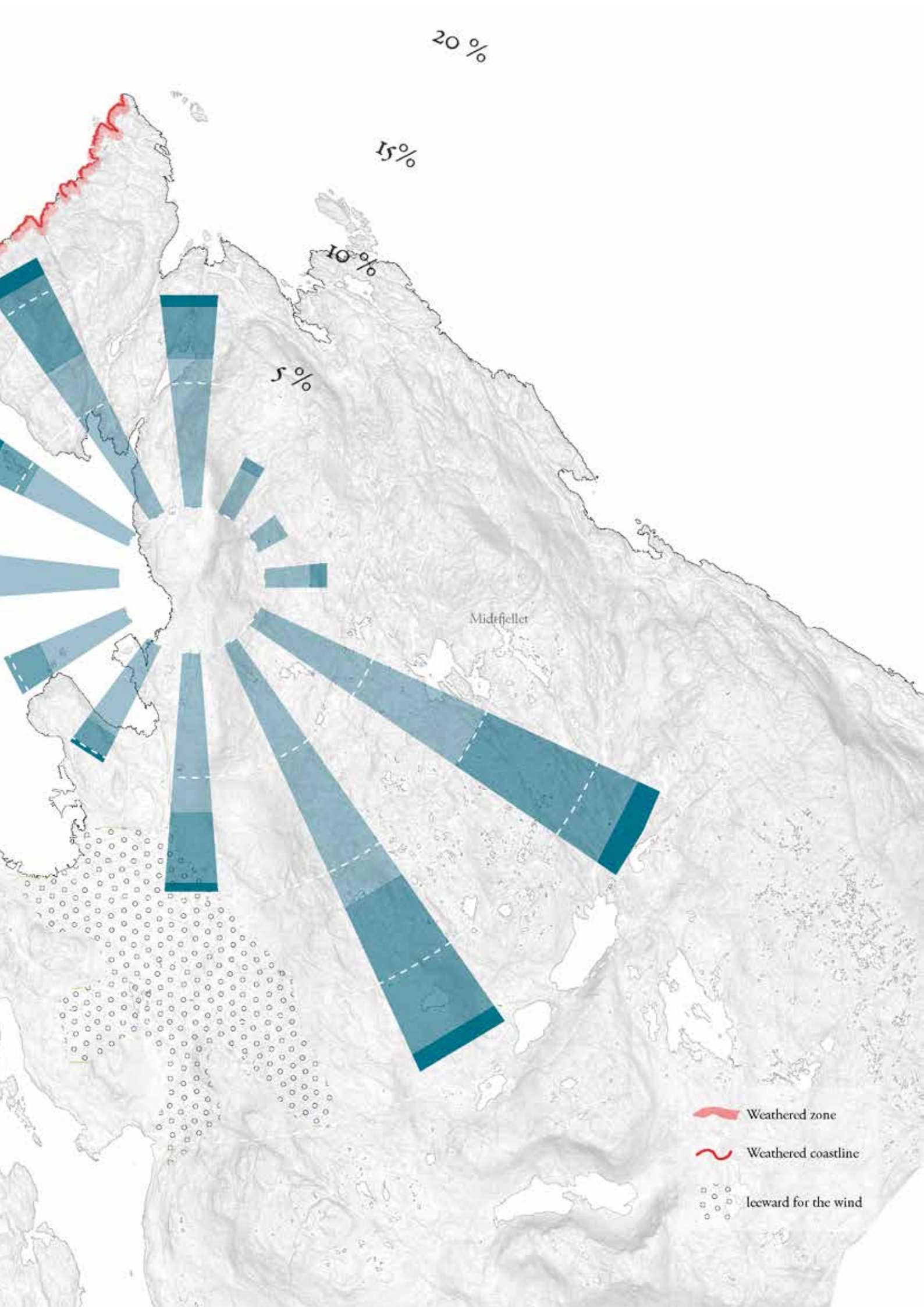
Selbjørnsfjorden

< Atlanterhavet

Nedbør mm

Grader Celsius






20 %


15%


10%

5%

Midtjællene

 Weathered zone

 Weathered coastline

 leeward for the wind

Local resources

Historically Fitjar has been an agricultural municipality. They took a part of fishing herring around of 1890 but it wasn't up to 1960's the fishing industry became a significant part of Fitjar's local production. The potato from Fitjar, Fitjar-poteten, is known for its superb quality. In 17th century Fitjar was the main supplier of potatoes in the near region, also Bergen. In recent time the industry has taken over but the municipality has a growing community with farmers. Today there is a tendency for smaller local businesses that produces; vegetables, berries, cows, angus ox, sheeps, pigs, chickens, eggs, milk, bear, soap and more.



In the old days the locals were farming on all the small islands that had soil for vegetables especially potatoes. The potatoes from Fitjar was known for its good quality and Fitjar was the main contributor of potatoes to Bergen.

Photo: K. Knudsen, 1872



Local sheep



locally produced plum and raspberry



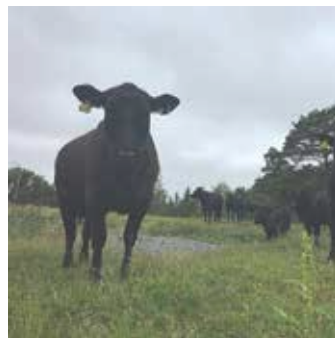
Potatos from Fitjar



Hogste egg from Fitjar

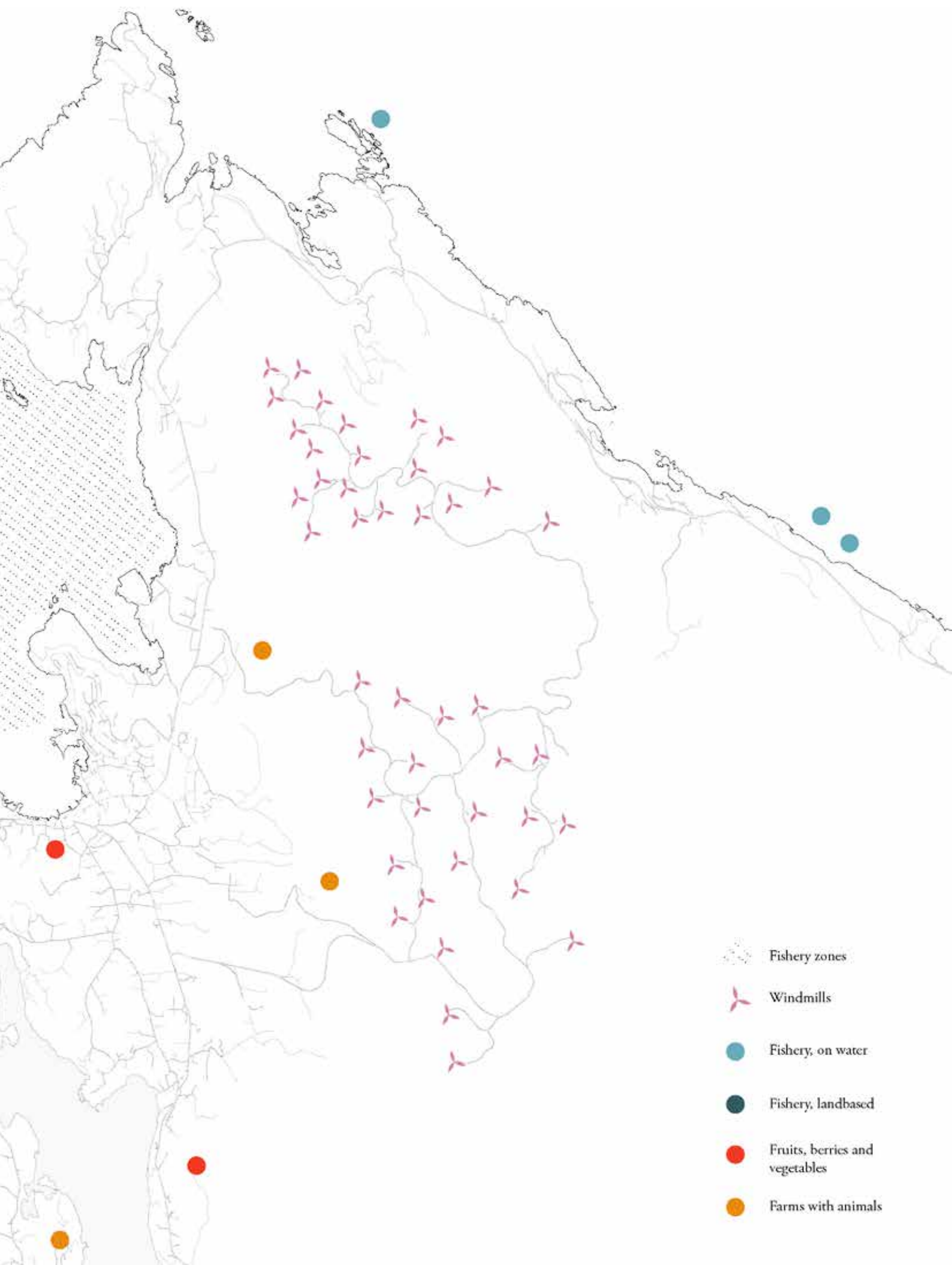


Lokal pigs

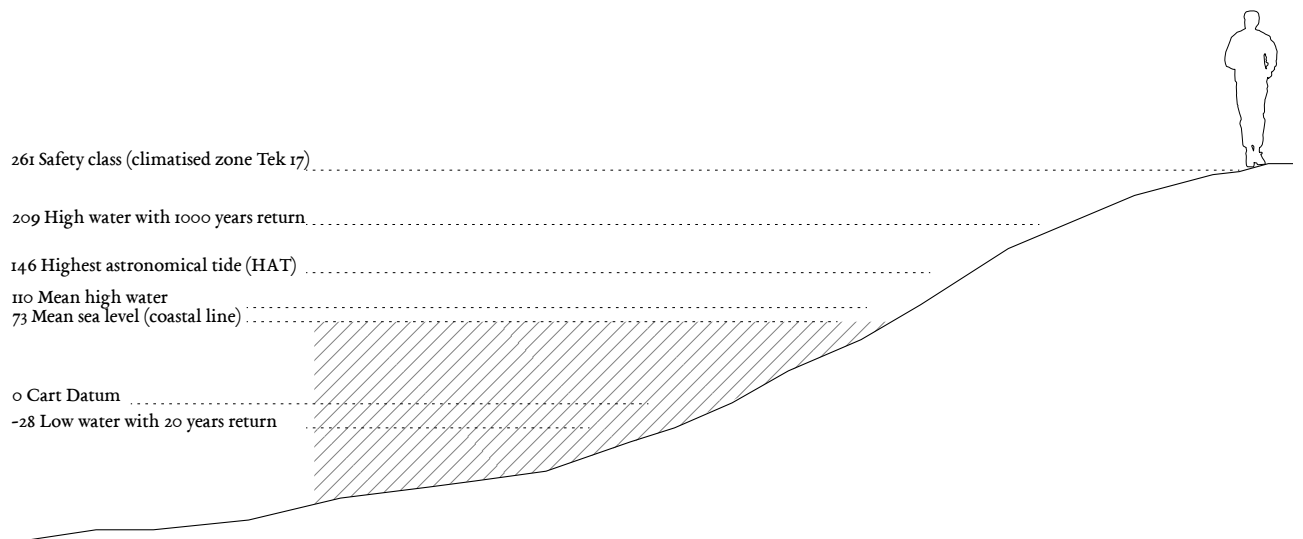


ox from Fitjar Gardsmat





The Tide



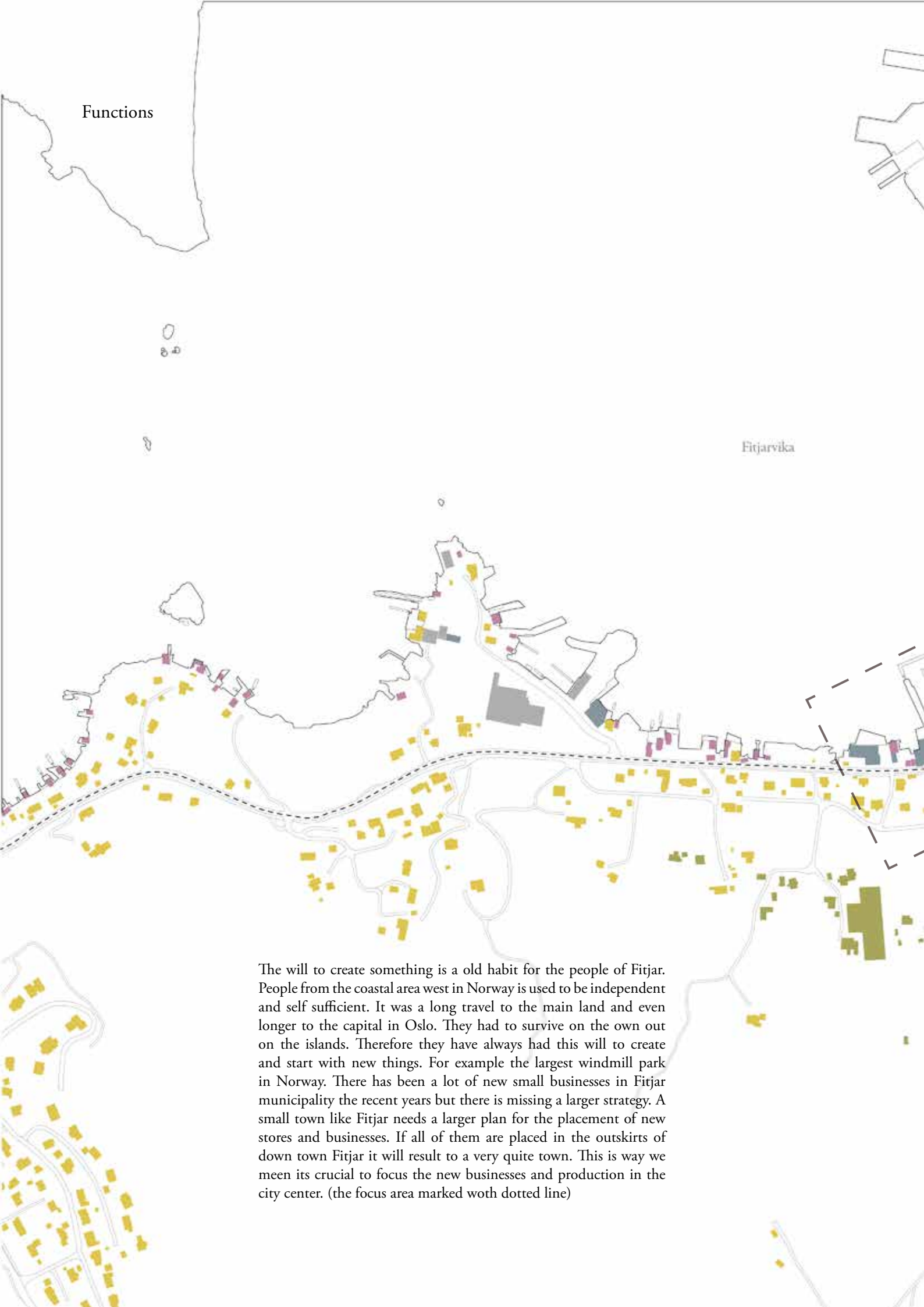
● One of the challenges by building along the coastline is the tide. In Fitjar the tide varies around 100-150 cm near the shoreline.



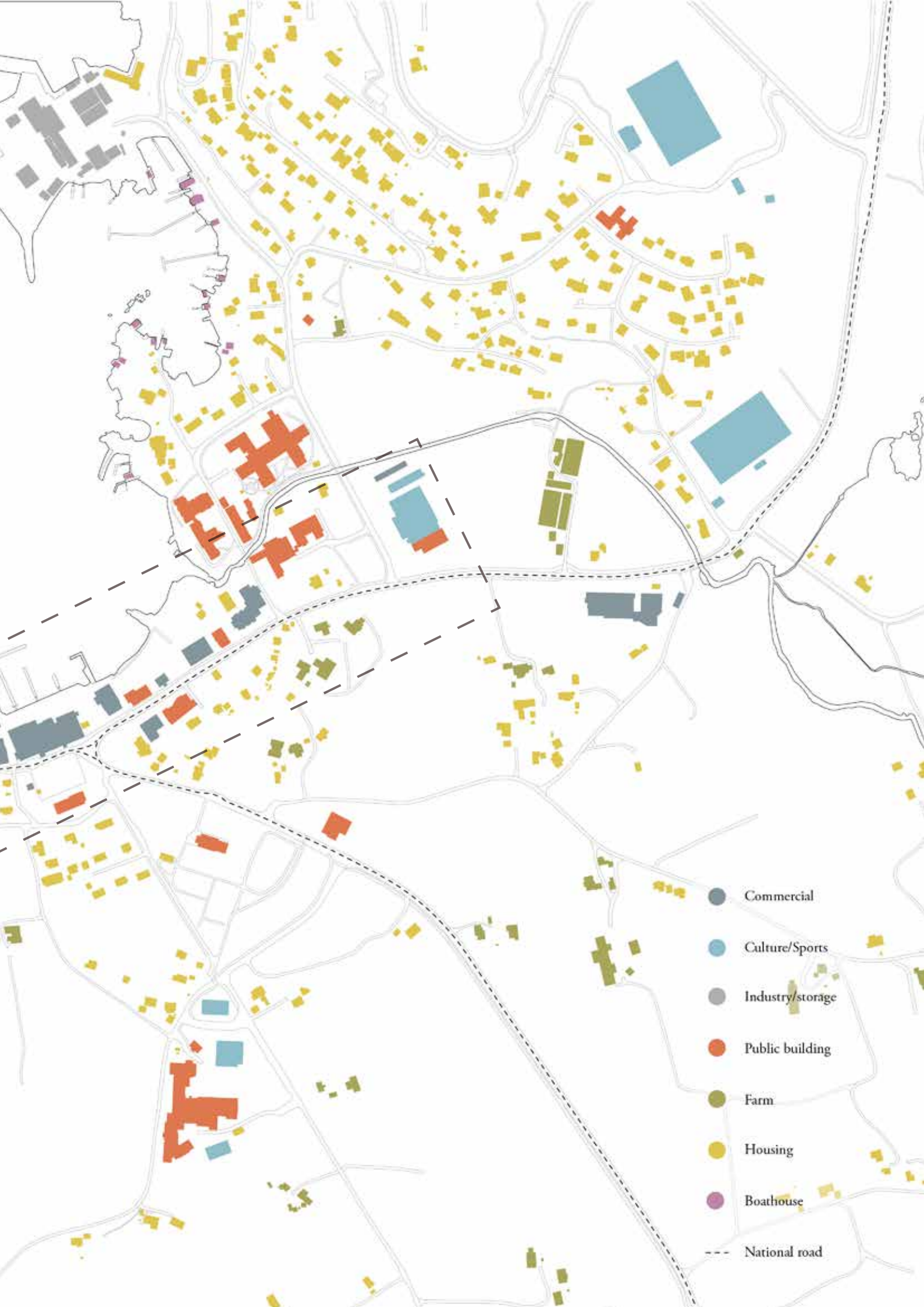
*The shoreline of Fitjar.
Photo: own pictures*

Functions

Fitjarvika

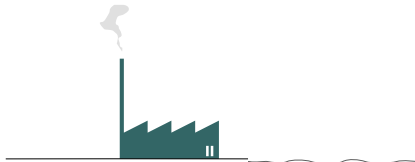


The will to create something is a old habit for the people of Fitjar. People from the coastal area west in Norway is used to be independent and self sufficient. It was a long travel to the main land and even longer to the capital in Oslo. They had to survive on the own out on the islands. Therefore they have always had this will to create and start with new things. For example the largest windmill park in Norway. There has been a lot of new small businesses in Fitjar municipality the recent years but there is missing a larger strategy. A small town like Fitjar needs a larger plan for the placement of new stores and businesses. If all of them are placed in the outskirts of down town Fitjar it will result to a very quite town. This is way we meen its crucial to focus the new businesses and production in the city center. (the focus area marked woth dotted line)

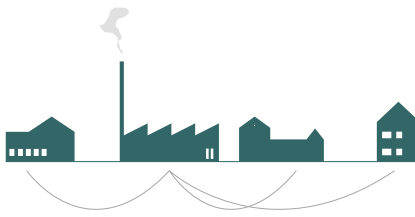


- Commercial
- Culture/Sports
- Industry/storage
- Public building
- Farm
- Housing
- Boathouse
- National road

City production



Too place the production remote by the sea could be ideal if you don't take into account that the harvest season is only 4 months. This is in fact the reason why there aren't any permanent production facilities for seaweed in Norway. They have to depend on something.



If the production is placed in the small towns, they could depend on each other. The production on the towns needs, resources and functions and the town could benefit from creating new jobs.



In the city there is also the possibility to open up more for the public. To show and include not shut out. The facility could be a part of the cultural program of the small town. In our case Fitjar.

"In New York they allow production, logistics and transportation to be places side by side with cultural industry and services."

Grete Lyche , arkitektnytt 16.05.2017

1969



Anton Tangen had a store that was know and loved by all the locals and islands dwellers. The facility was to small stores and some storage and boat houses towards the waterfront.

Back in the days our site flourished with green vegetation.

The history of Fitjar high school goes back to 1877, then as the school of the municipality and was known as the , husmorskole (housewife school). From 1933 it became a high school, but is still to this day called , *husmorskolen*.

2008



Odd Victor Larsen bought the store and planed the ekspansion, that is here today, in the early 80's. It was finished in 1988.

Fitjar youth house made a big rehabilitation i 1985 has stood like that since.

In 1999 the high school of Fitjar got a new extention to the school fasility.

2016

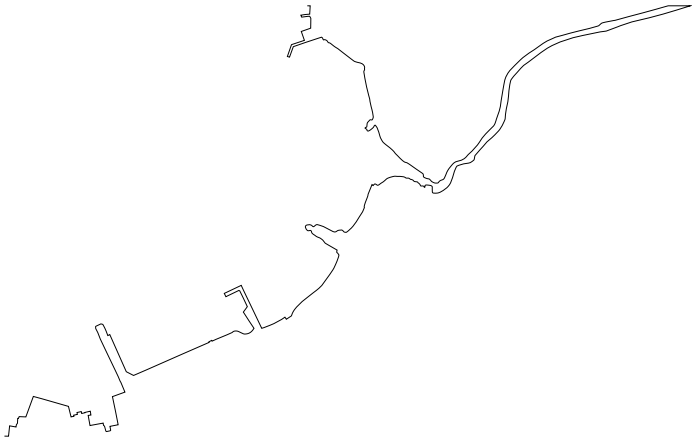


From 2016 Engesund fiskeoppdrett has organised boat trips to there facilities on water from this storefront.

From 2016 Engesund fiskeoppdrett has had boat trips to there facilities on water from this storefront.

Today Fitjar high school is a thriving school with focus on health, design and restaurant and food health. The school exists of 230 students og 50 employees.

Waterfront



01. Waterfront
*Down town Fitjar
is situated along the
shoreline*



02. Road
*and the main road
close by*



03. Settlement
*with the settlement
on both sides.*



04. Activity
The buildings are facing the road with a clear backside towards the sea.



05. Potential
When arriving from the sea the town gives the impression of turning it's back on you. The north facades doesn't have any main entrances and there is a lot of parking space and waste containers.



06. Reclaiming the waterfront
We propose to reclaim the shoreside. This is a forgotten or unused potential and could be a vital part of the futher development of Fitjar.

From the street and the sea



Parking

Parking
Storage

Site



Parking

Supermarket - Spar

Post

Larsen Multihandel

Parking

ATM

Cafe - Kaffiståvo

Flower shop - Galleri Flora

Apartments for rent - 2nd floor

Youth centre - Fijjartun

Bus stop

Hairdresser - Duo Hårstudio



two beautiful threes

Harbour

Delivery zone for goods

Parking



Apartments for rent - 2nd and 3rd floor

Shop - Husflidkroa

Site

Commercial - Knitting shop

Commercial - Euronics

Health and social care services

Hotel - Fijjar Fjordhotell

Qualities



01. Small pathway by the waterfront and up along the river.



01. Small adjustments to signalize where to go.



02. The vegetation creates a filter from the waterfront. Hiding the backfacades of the buildings.



03. Two beautiful maple trees near the site.



04. Thoughtful details. Solution for the tide and how to meet the water.



05. Out on the dock there is a simple table and bench so your eyes can wonder towards the sea.



06. A new play ground by the cityhall is always used by local and visiting children.



07. In Fitjar there is a old tradition with stone walls dividing the farmland. Here there is a new wall towards the sea.

Potentials



01. When arriving from the sea there is a lot of water containers and parking space. It feels like the back side.



02. The local pathway along the waterfront has more potential both for activity and planned design.



03. The buildings of Fitjar has often a clear back side to the water. We suggest to make a plan for repaint some of the buildings, clean up the facades and/or plant new trees and vegetation to make a filter from the sea.



04. When walking along the waterfront pathway it is sometimes unclear which way to go. We suggest small interventions along the pathway with signs and pavings to show the way.

Mobility waterfront



● The new porposed greenery is marked with blue and the backfacades is marked with black.





We wish through a simple strategy to improve Fitjars appearance as a more coherent town by adding new vegetation and restore or repaint some of the facades down town. With simple measures, like using paint with traditional colours, we can improve the impression of Fitjar.



The gaps

A characteristic character of down town Fitjar is the gaps between the buildings. They preserve the view from the street. The distance from one storefront to another feels long to be an active street.



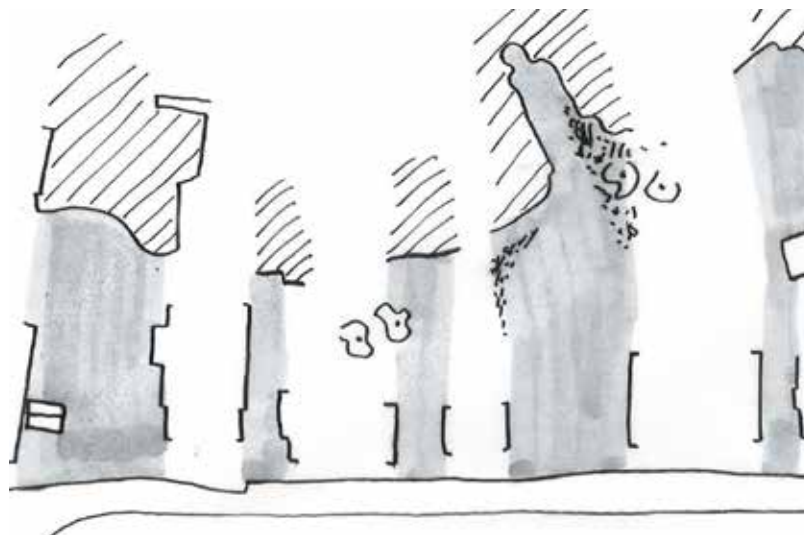
gap 1



gap 2



gap 3



gap 1

gap 2

gap 3

gap 4
our site

gap 5

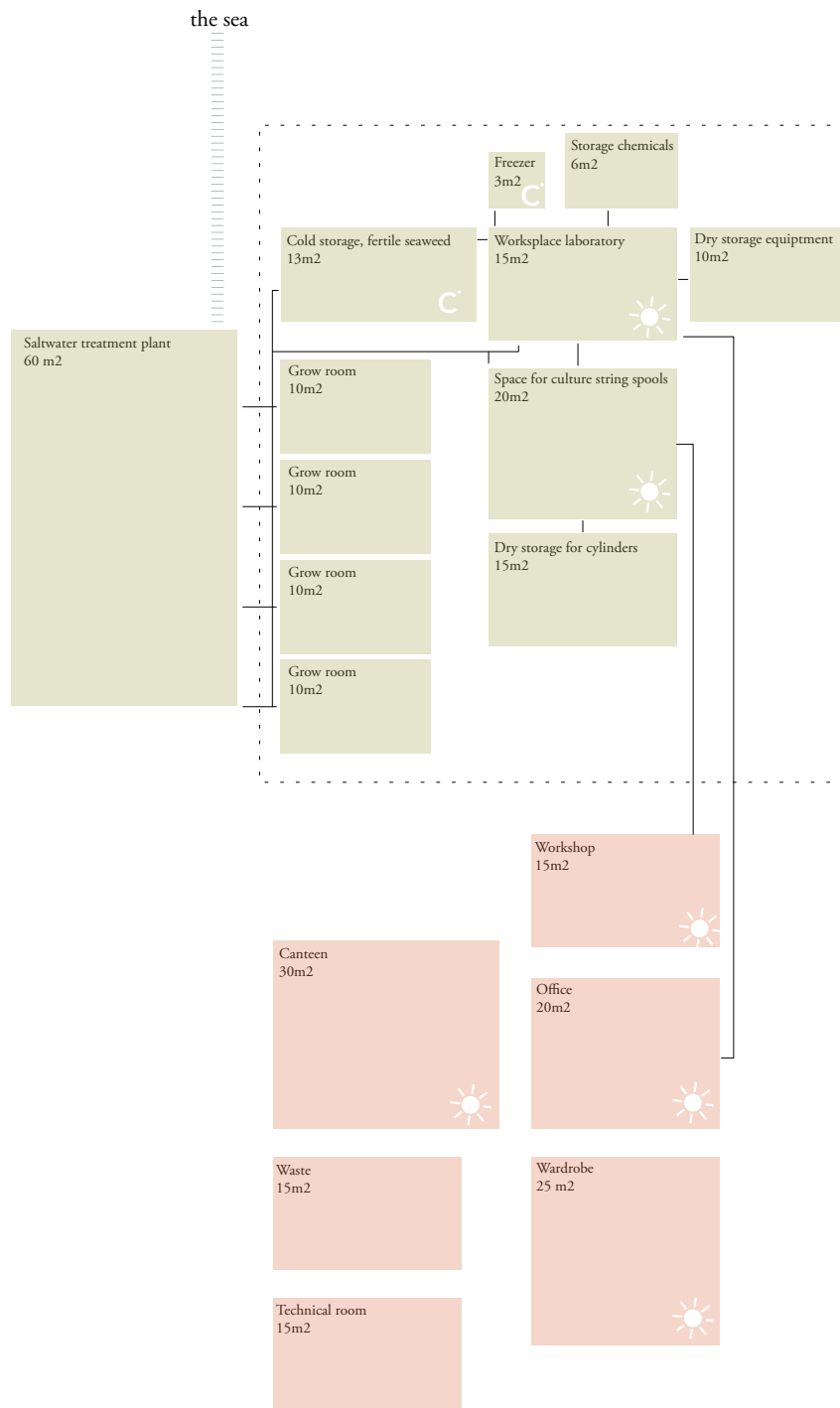


gap 4
our site

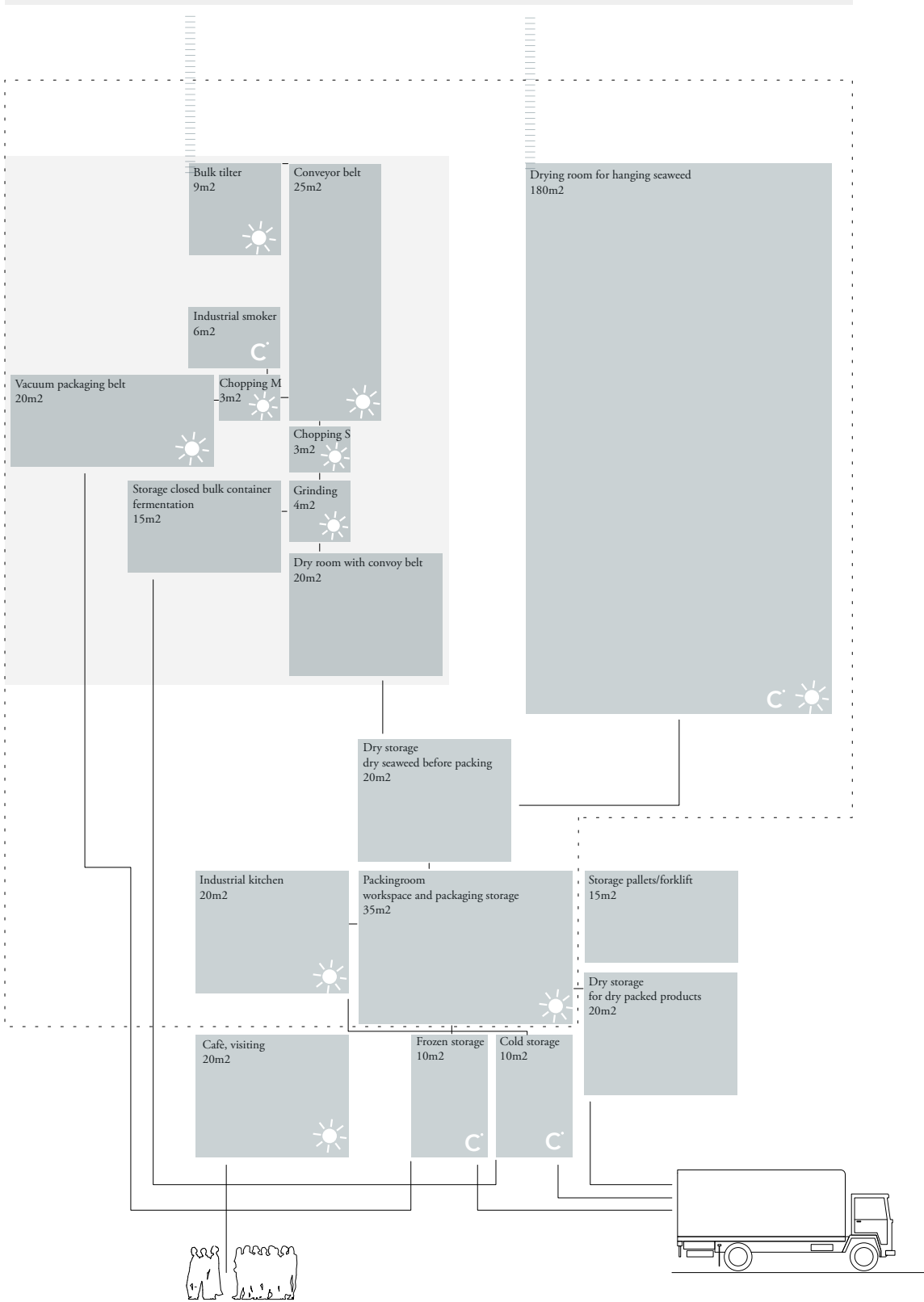


gap 5

Flow



loading dock





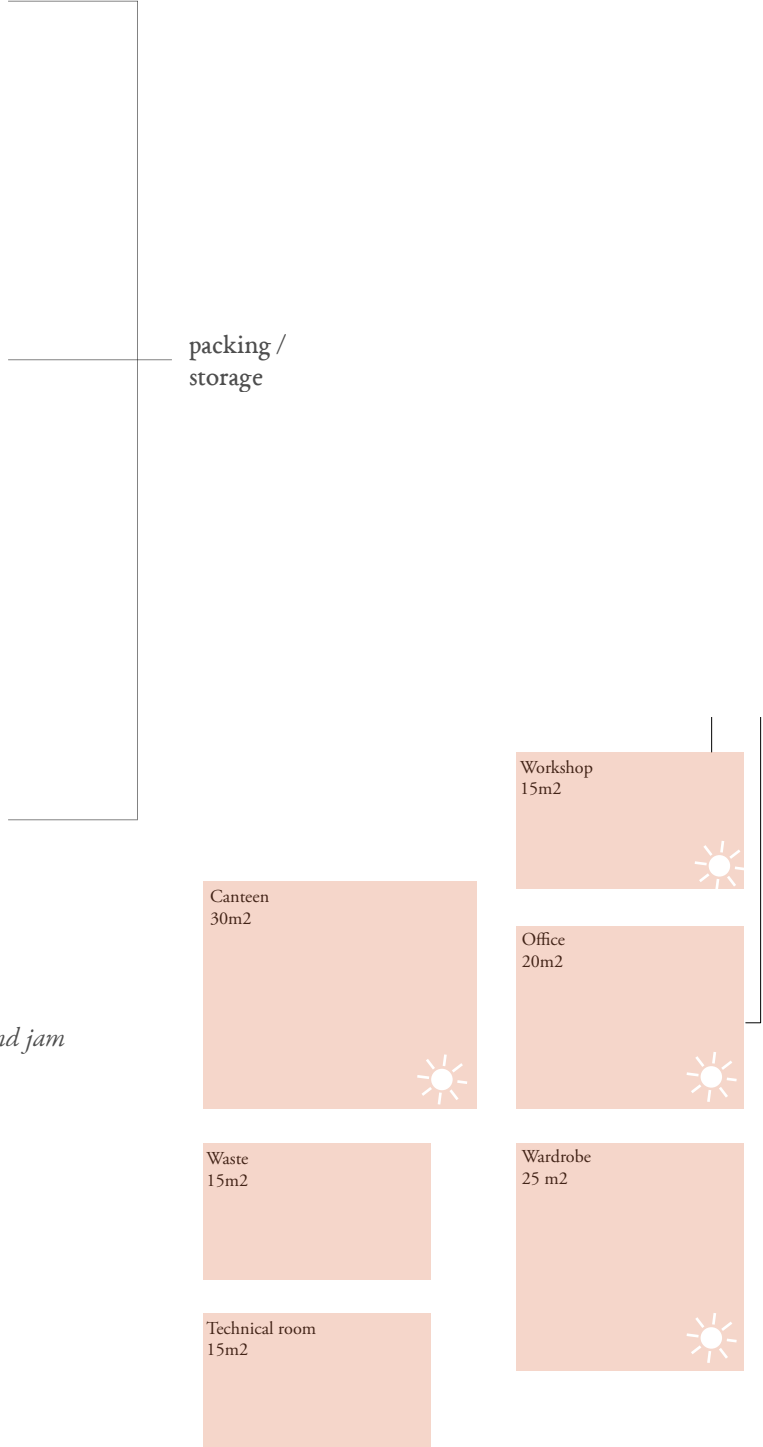
Fishery
from sea to land
land to facility
fish filleting
processing
smoked
dried
fresh
frozen
industrial kitchen

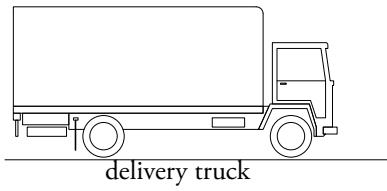


Vegetables
from road to facility
rinse
processing
cut
fresh
frozen
smoked
dried
fried
industrial kitchen

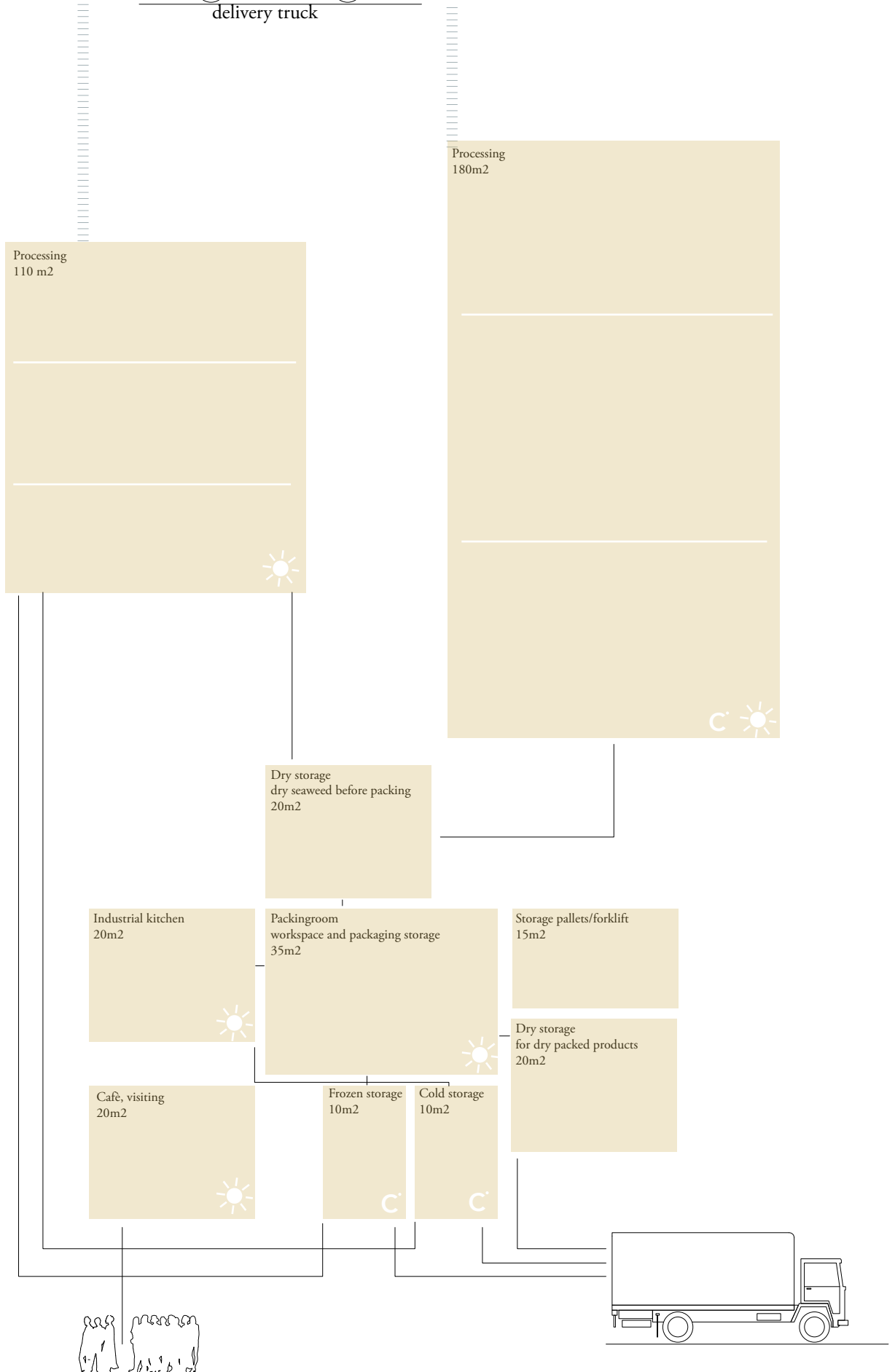


Fruit and berries
from road to facility
rinse
processing
fresh
frozen
dried
cooked - juice and jam
industrial kitchen





delivery truck



Seaweed cycle



Local resources cycle





Bergen

FITJAR

Haugesund

10 km



Fishery

The west coast is known for its rich and diverse coastlife with a lot of good quality salmon, cod, cusk, trout and pollock.



Vegetables

Near by the fjords and on the islands of sunnhordaland they have always been growing vegetables in the moist and nutritious soil.



Fruit and berries

This area near the coast and fjords, with its nutritious soil and moist climate is ideal for fruit and berries. Sunnhordalands is known for the delicious flavour.



Seaweed and kelp

The currents with fresh water from the Atlantic ocean combined with even sea temperature makes the west coast an ideal environment for growing seaweed .



Fishery

from sea to land

land to facility

fish filleting

processing

smoked

dried

fresh

frozen

industrial kitchen



Vegetables

from road to facility

rinse

processing

cut

fresh

frozen

smoked

dried

fried

industrial kitchen



Fruit and berries

from road to facility

rinse

processing

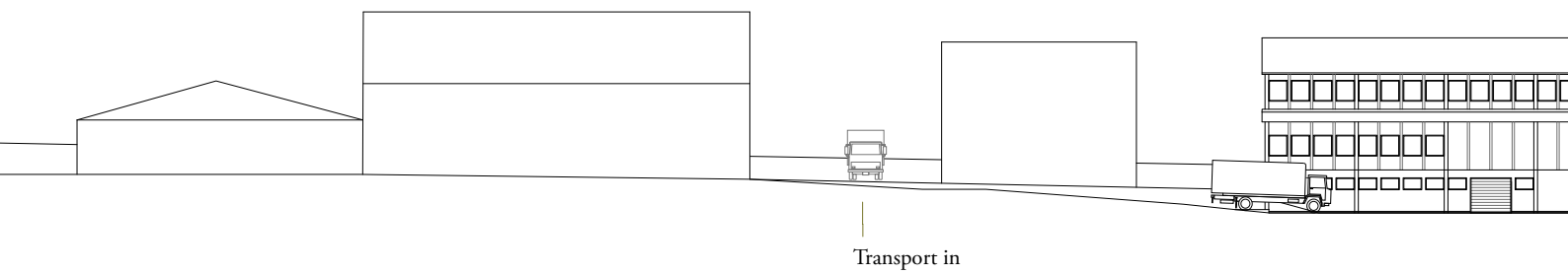
fresh

frozen

dried

cooked - juice and jam

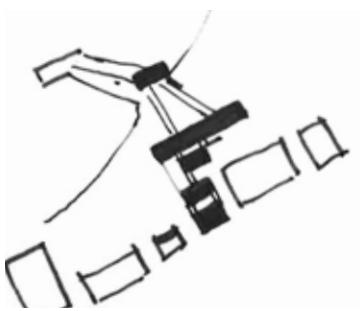
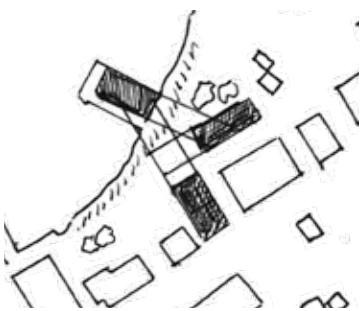
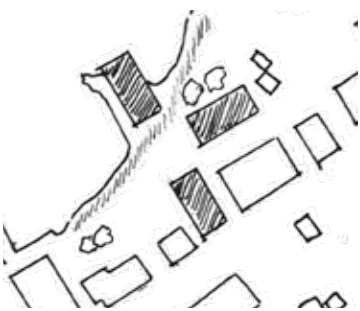
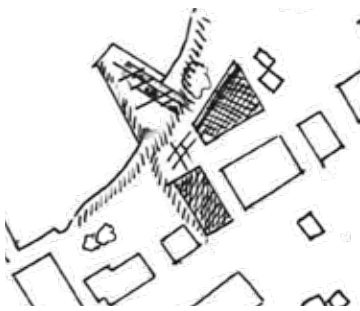
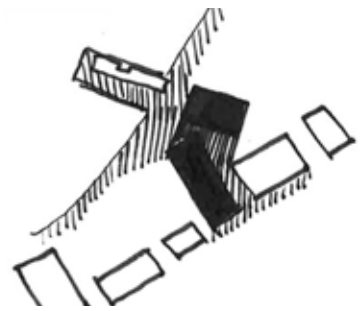
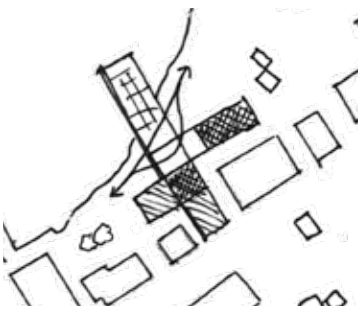
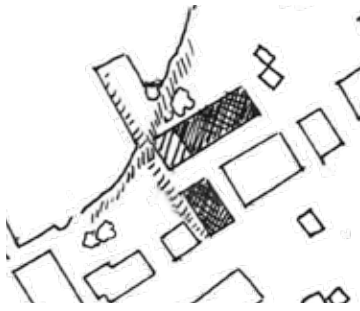
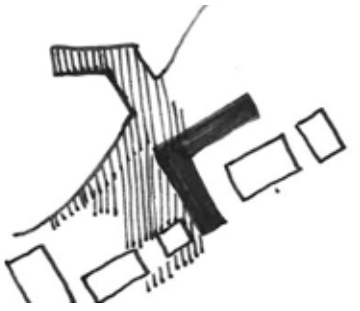
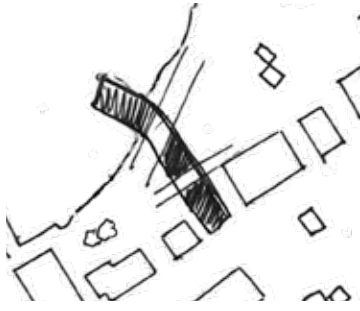
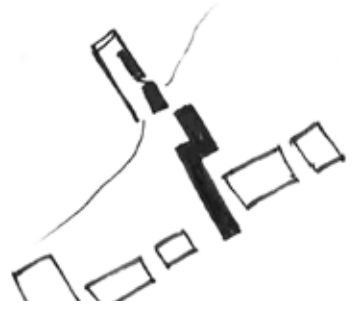
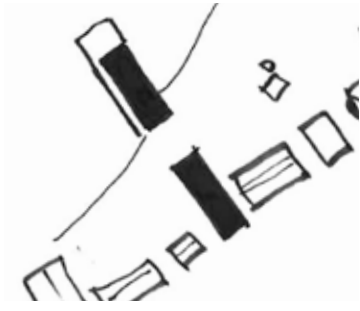
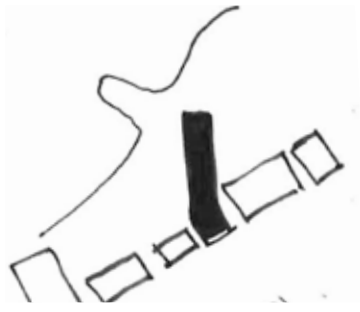
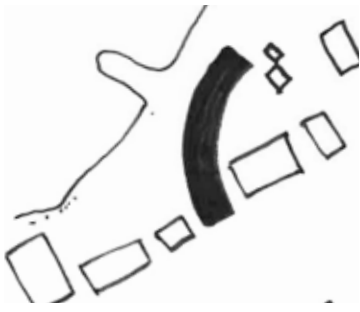
industrial kitchen

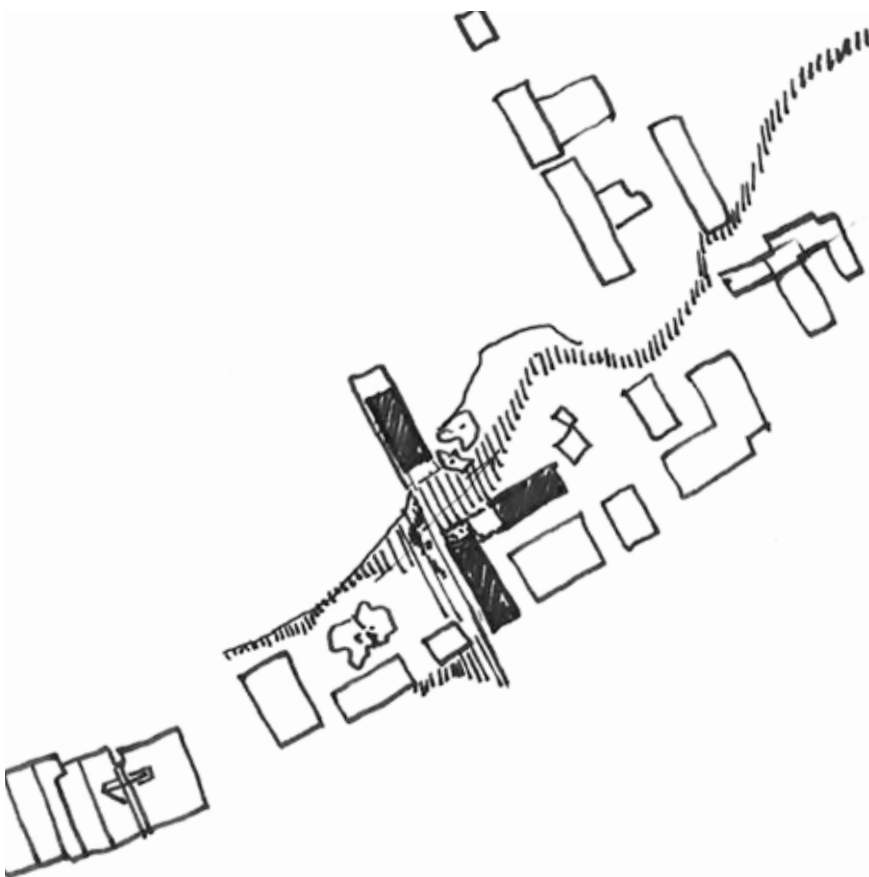
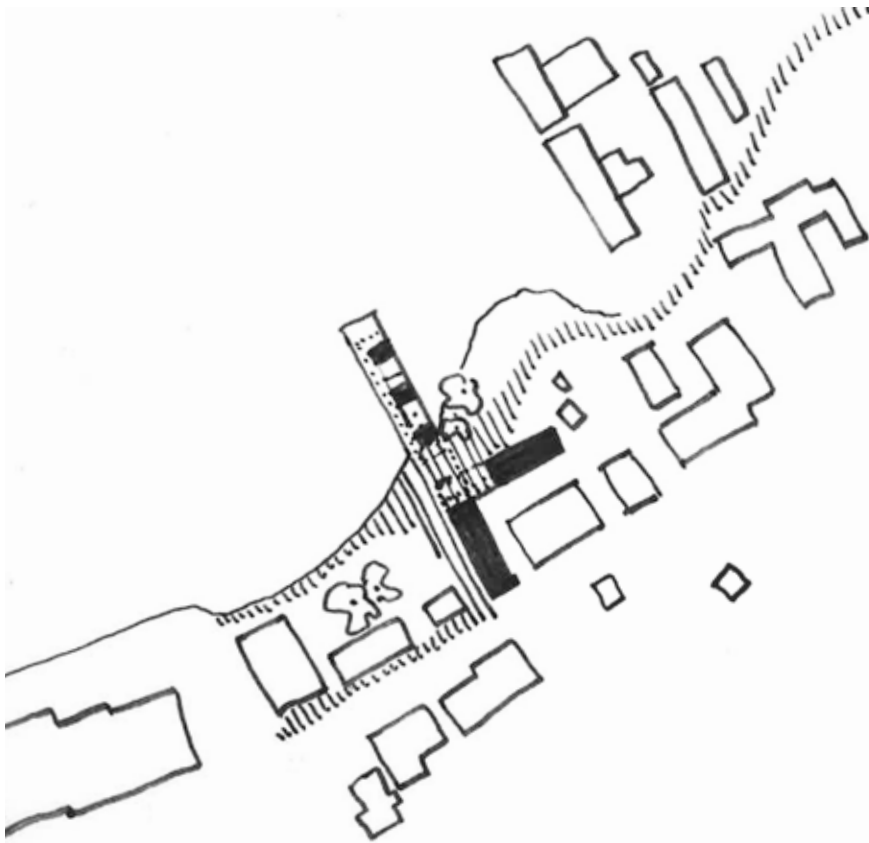


Transport in

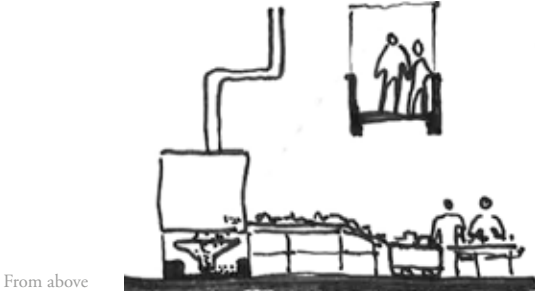
When you design a processing facility of any kind, the transport and logistic becomes a vital part of the project. We have studied different transportation alternatives. we landed on alternative 4. where we can use the existing driveways and connect them through the existing loading zone behind the Euronics store. as well as we would like to preserve the green area southwest for the pedestrians.



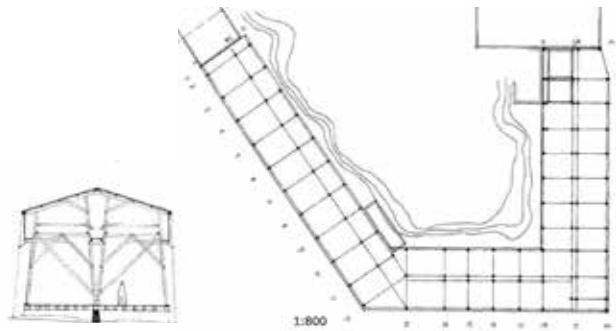




Show and visit the production

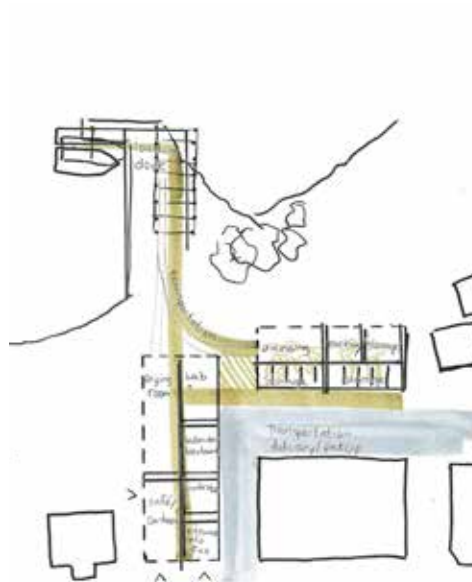


Hjellenes notbøteri

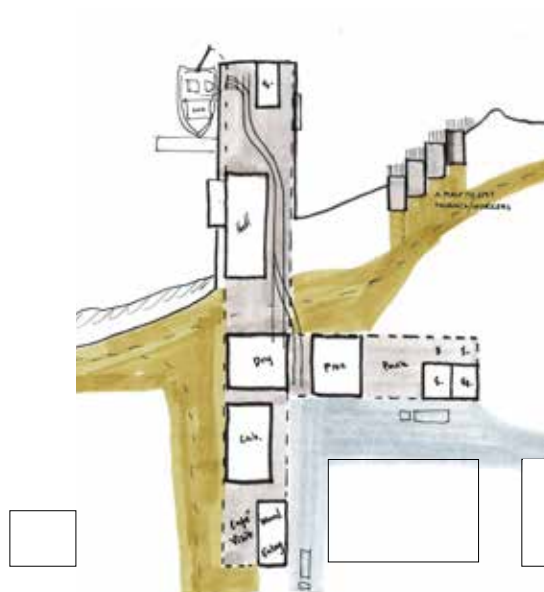


Sjøbu in Fitjar





logistics

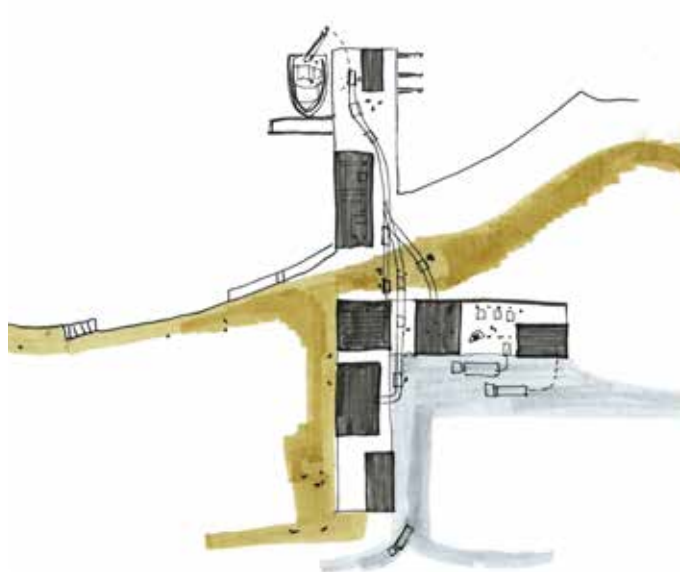


scattered

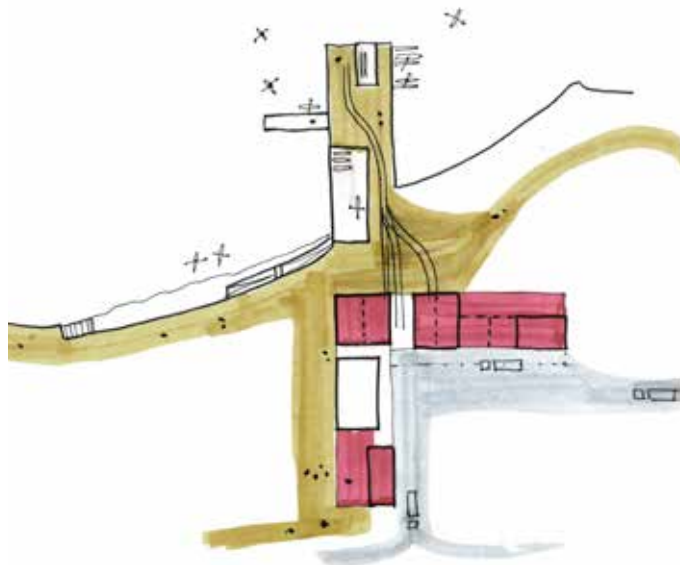


two volums

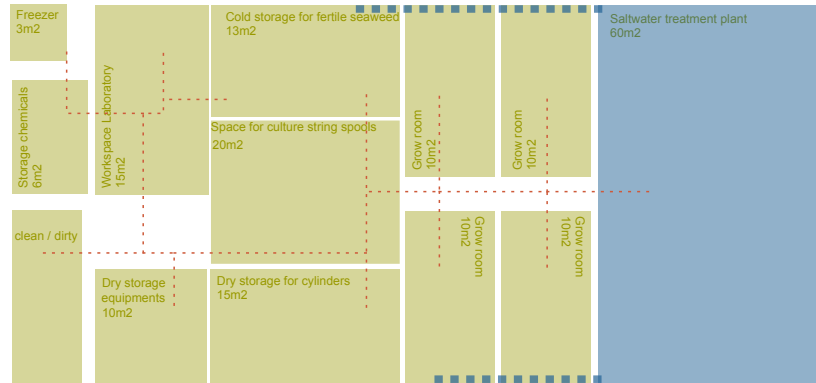
- Here we got some alternatives of how we can organise the different functions both internal and external. we have studied witch functions should relate to the active side by the waterfront, and witch is more enclosed around the transportation zone. the cafe, drying room and processing should be located towards the seafront because they are more active functions. we have studied two concepts inside this . one where you have a structure that is more open with halv climatised zones, climatised zones and fixed rooms for the specific functions as a laboratory or processing hall. we could say the functions are connected by one roof. The other is a more compact solution with two enclosed volumes.



seaweed and fish
november - may

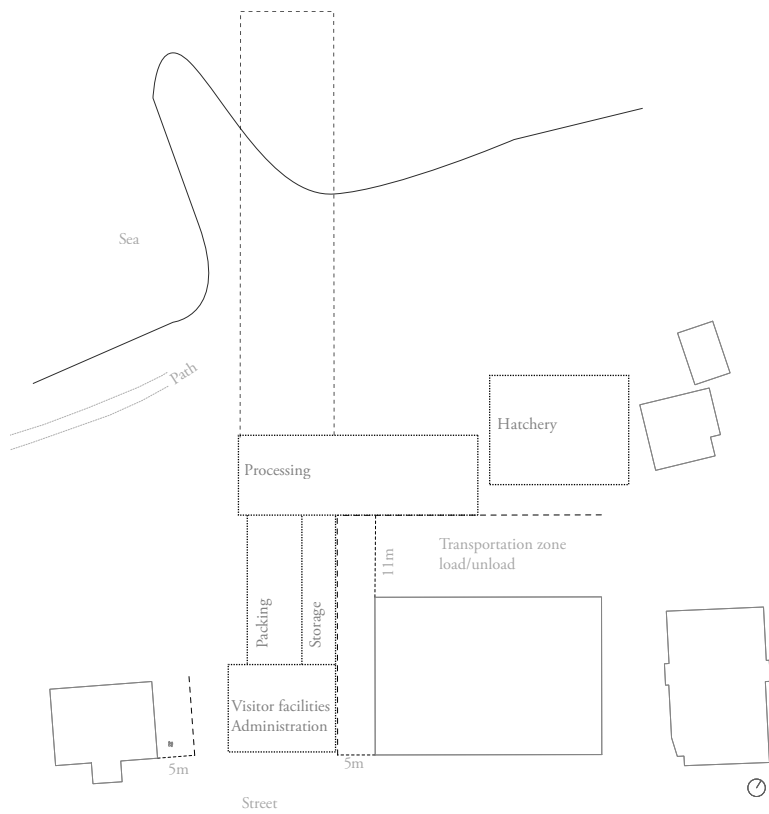
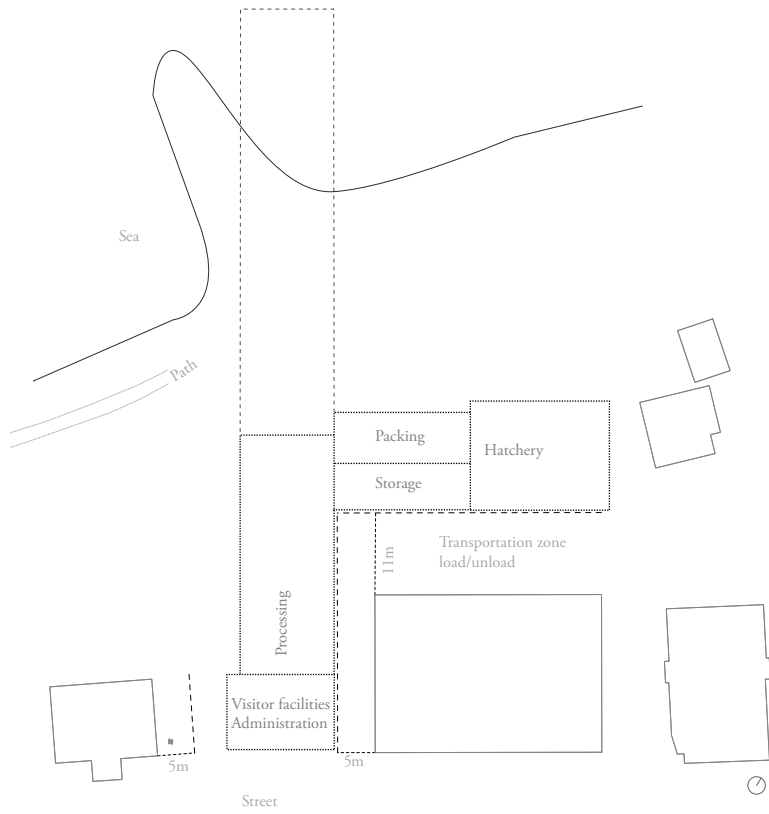


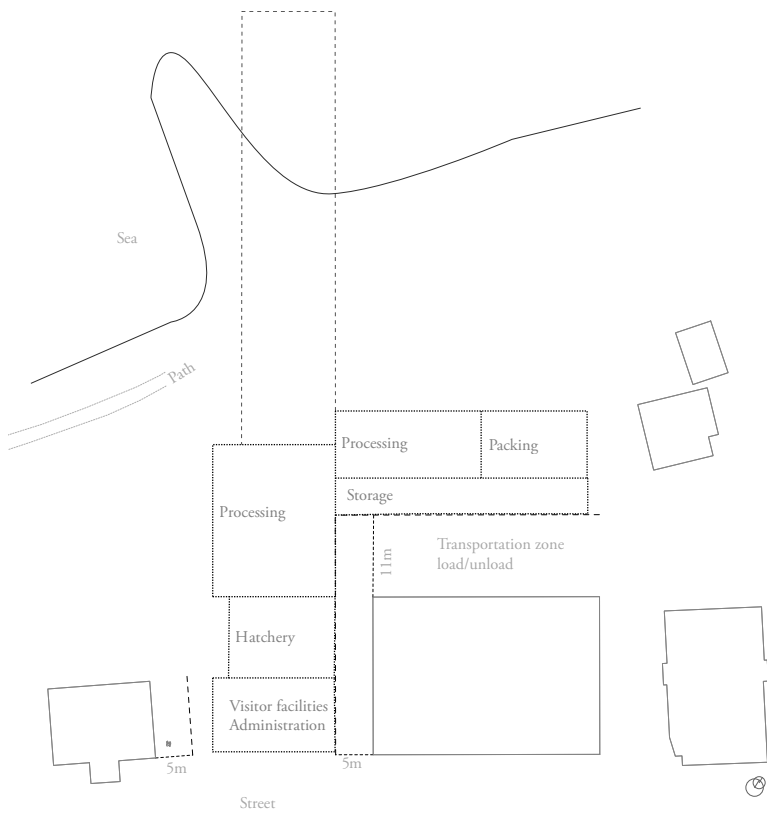
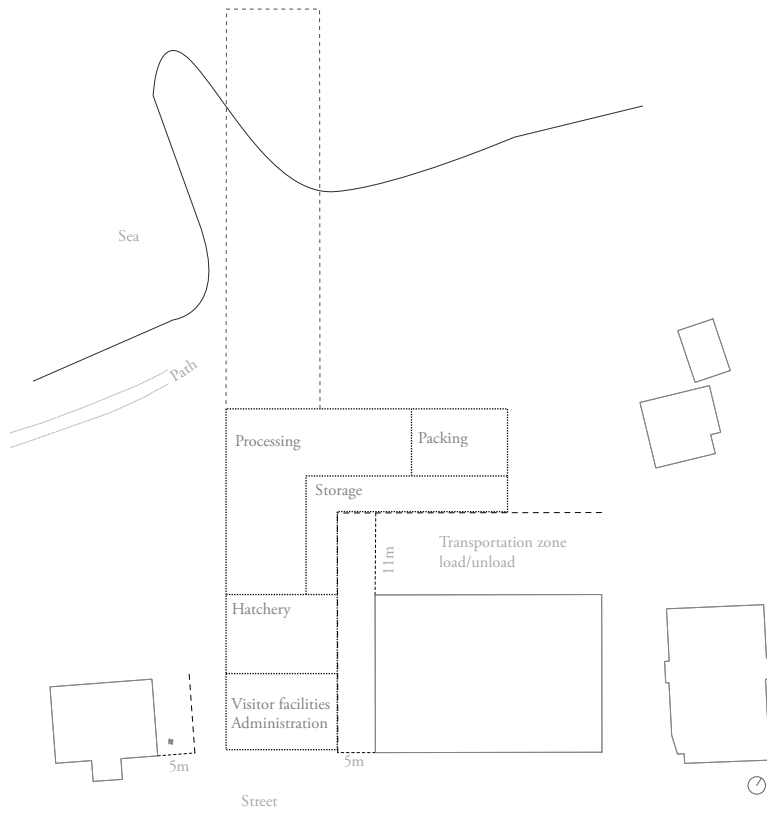
vegetables, fruits and berries
june - oktober



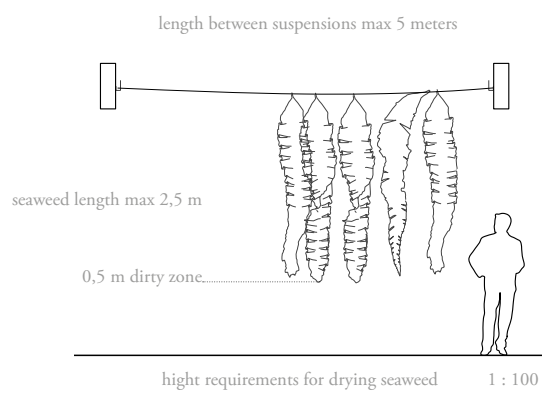
This logistical plan of the hatchery is missing the cronical story of seaweed and how you would look at the different stages of the seaweed production.

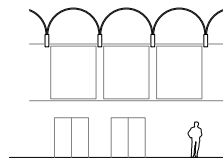
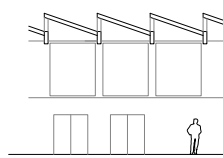
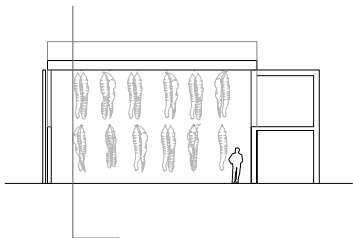
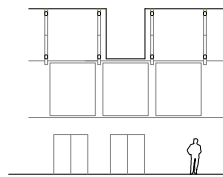
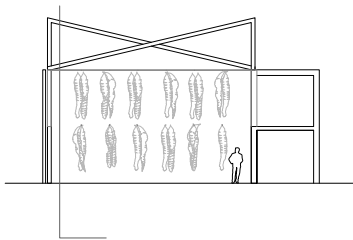
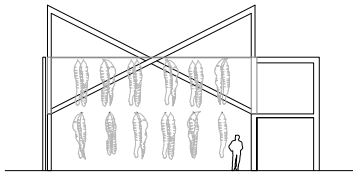
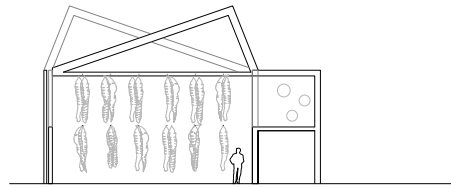
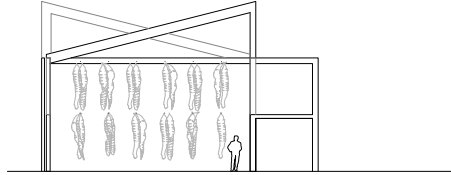
The fresh water comes in to the facility. Passing the fertile plants, that is important for the spores, you would turn to the lab and spools room where the spools gets prepered. Then you are walking by the growing rooms with the high sylinders the light from the inside glows into the koridoor. From here the spools are tansportet out to the sea for futher growth in 3-4 months.





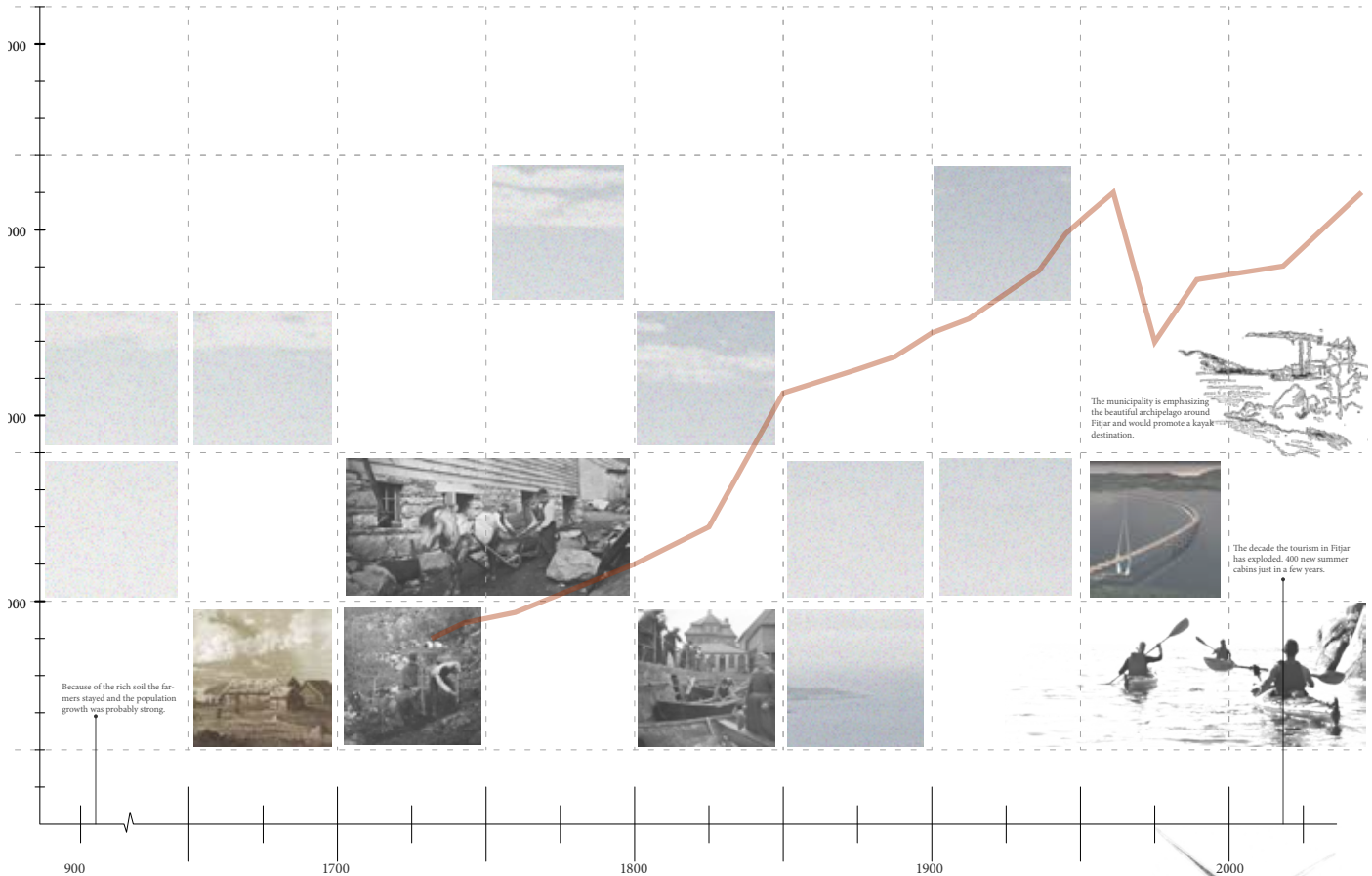
Drying of seaweed










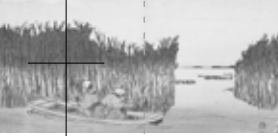










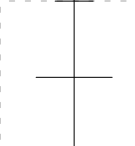
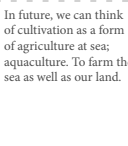




section studies of the drying hall
1 : 400

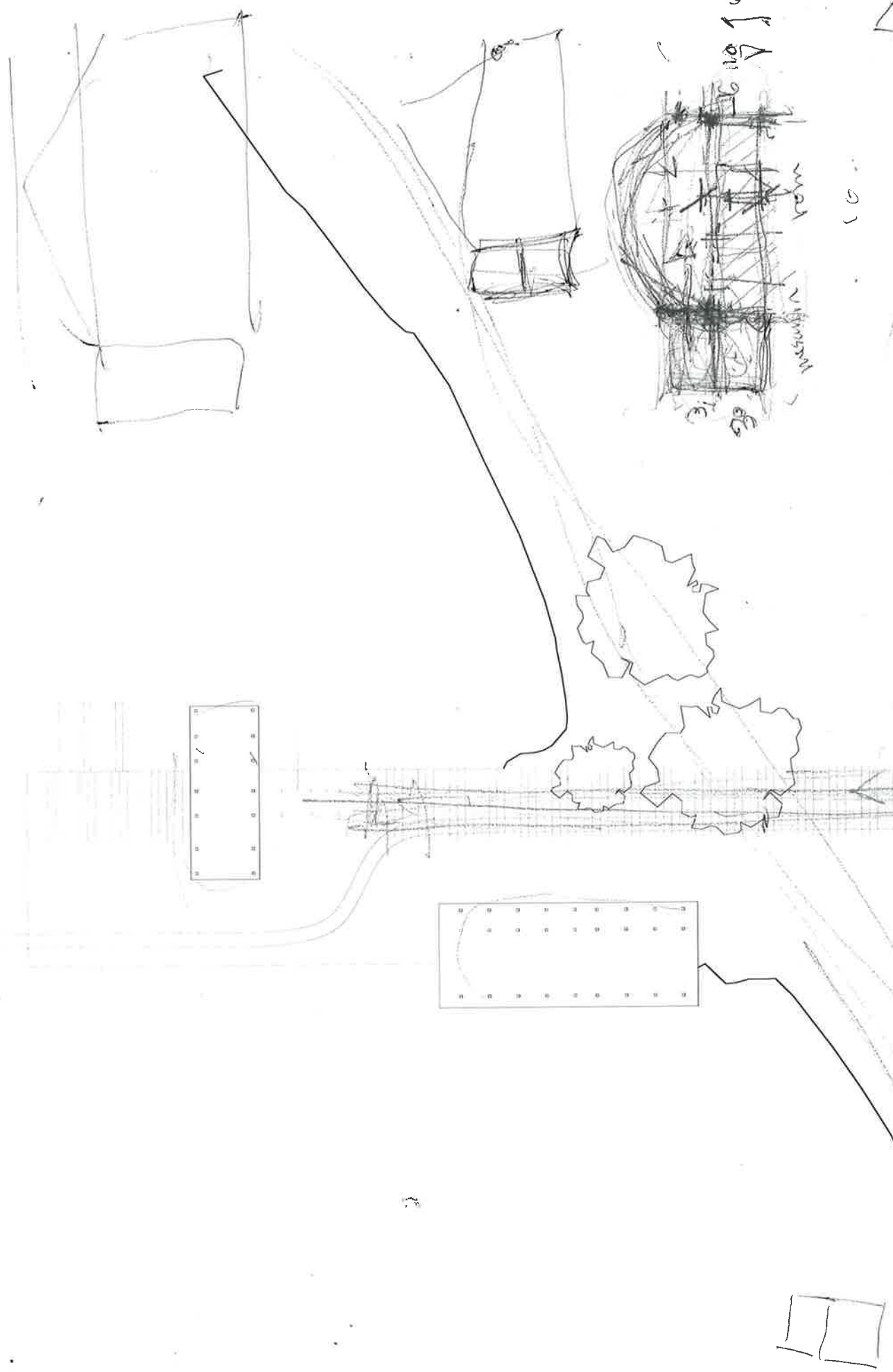
The story of Fitjar

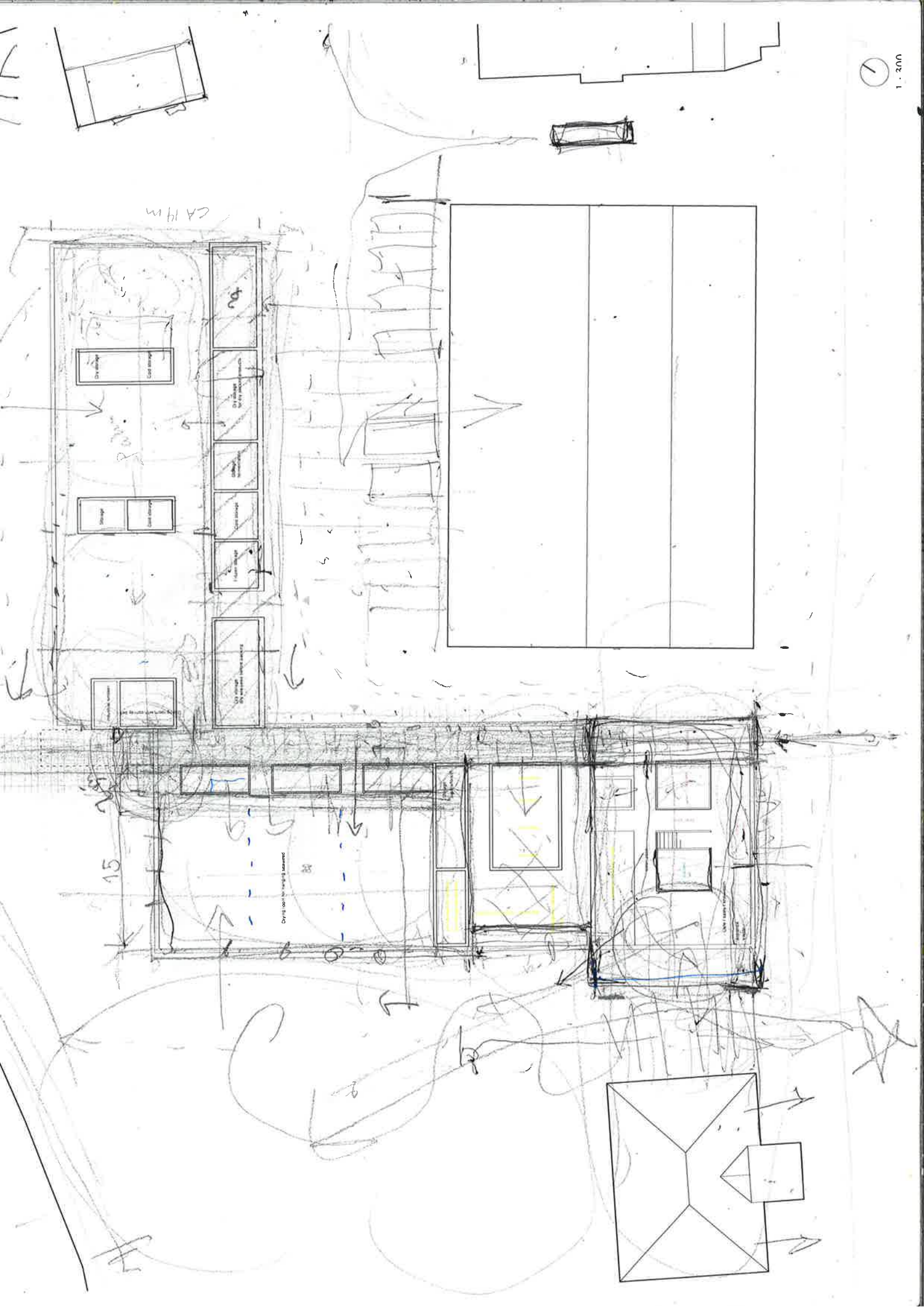


	ECONOMY	INDUSTRY	REGION/POLOITICS	CONNECTIONS	MIGRATION	CULTURE
	<p>The plundering and trade during the Viking era undoubtedly led to great wealth.</p> <p>As early as in the 1200's, fish was eksported to England and Germany.</p>	<p>The vikings farmed their land, but did also depend on resources from the sea like fish and seaweed. For the long trips across the oceans, dried seaweed was used to prevent scurvy.</p>	<p>The sea was the main travel route for transporting people and goods.</p>	<p>At this time there was migration in Europe. Factors such as population surpluses in Scandinavia, political pressure and opportunities for wealth through viking travel, has been emphasized.</p>	<p>Tumulus, Rimsvarden, is from the Bronze age, approximately 900 AD. Fitjar is mentioned in the <i>Snorre saga</i>. After Harald Hårfarge had united Norway as one kingdom, the farm in Fitjar became a <i>kongsgård</i>.</p>	
	<p>The fisherman earned a great amount of money from fishing herring.</p>	<p>From 1500's the fisherman had to pay taxes for fishing herring at the western coast.</p>	<p>The archipelago of Fitjar was a safe haven for vessels traveling along the western coast.</p>	<p>The guest house in Bekjarvik (which was then a part of Fitjar municipality) was built as a part of the royal request in the 16th century.</p>	<p>The district of Sunnhordaland is known for its rich food diversity. In 2017 a food festival started at Stord, called <i>Herfjul</i>.</p>	
	<p>Herring became more profitable in the 1890s. The industry was gradually modernized through new fishing methods and larger motorized vessels that could follow herring along the coast.</p>	<p>The potatoes from Fitjar was well known in the district from 1860 to beyond 1900. Fitjar was the main supplier of potatoes to the town of Bergen for more than 100 years.</p>	<p>The Danish King Christian Quart decided in the 16th century that there should be built guest houses for every one or half-day voyage on the sea. There was built 4 in Fitjar.</p>	<p>For the inhabitant that lived on the islands of Fitjar archipelago, transportation happened by sea. They even took the boat to school on the main land.</p>	<p>Engesund Guesthouse (-Gjestgiveri) was built in 1840. It was a place to stay over night with a safe harbor and something to eat.</p>	
	<p>The farmers were happily met by Bergen's ladies after climbing up the steep slopes and narrow smaug with their potato backpacks.</p>	<p>Around 1980's the fishing industry was more profitable due to the gradually modernized methods and motorized vessels.</p> <p>In late 1960's Lars Kleppe started Fitjars first fish farming in Engesund.</p>	<p>The governments decision of merging municipalities in 2016 ended in two separate parts, Stord and Fitjar. <i>The little brother (Fitjar) said, no!</i></p>	<p>Times shifted and the daily life happened around the car, the local inhabitants of the archipelago of Fitjar began to move to the main land in the 60's. Now there are only cabins and tourists living on the islands.</p>	<p>A new church was built in the center of Fitjar in 1867. The style is a combination of classicism and baroque.</p>	
	<p>In 2013 Fitjar opened Norway's largest windmill park, with 44 windmills.</p>	<p>Fitjar has long traditions with building boats. In 1957 Fitjar Mekaniske Verksted open up for building and vessel repairs.</p>	<p>Because of all the fjords and islands on the west coast of Norway, they have been and are depending on ferries to travel from town to town.</p>	<p>Fitjar has today a stable inhabitant growth. Since it is a small municipality there is always a risk for depopulation, but the will to create new things will go a long way.</p>	<p>The district of Sunnhordaland is known for its rich food diversity. In 2017 a food festival started at Stord, called <i>Herfjul</i>.</p>	
	<p>Today there are plans to build a new floating bridge. This will shorten the traveltime from Bergen to Stord with 35 minutes. 45 minutes by ferry will take 11 minutes by car.</p>					

The story of seaweed

<p>Japan have used seaweed since the beginning of time. Records show that for over 2000 years seaweed has been used as a supportive food in the Japanese diet.</p>		<p>2700 BC China</p>	<p>It is reported that seaweed has been used since 2700 BC in China.</p>	<p>3000 BC</p>	<p>3660 BC Greece</p>	<p>In Greece, detailed ornate cutlery from King Mino's time was found from 3650 to 1450 BC, with kelp as a frequently used symbol.</p>		
	<p>In 600 BC, Sze Teu wrote that in China that seaweed was made for special guests or kings.</p>	<p>In 300 BC, Chi Han wrote a book about seaweed. In China, kelp was used in the 5th century for food. In China, Laminaria japonica (a specific species of seaweed) was imported from Japan in the 5th century.</p>		<p>45 BC Greece</p>	<p>In Bellanum Africum, written by an unknown author in the year 45 BC, it is reported how the Greeks gathered seaweed on the beaches, washed it in fresh water and gave it to livestock to prolong the life of the animals.</p>		<p>961 BC Ireland</p>	<p>One of the oldest recorded writings in Iceland, dating back to 961 BC, included detailed regulations about coastal property rights to be respected in the collection of sea vegetables.</p> 
<p>100 BC Ireland</p>	<p>In Europe, Mediterranean seaweeds were used as medicine in Greek and Roman times. Greeks even used seaweed to feed animals as early as 100 BC.</p>			<p>0</p>	<p>In the Mediterranean, some red algae were used as sources of dyeing agents and as a medicine to treat parasitic worms since pre-Christian times.</p>			
		<p>794 AD Japan</p>	<p>In 794, Japanese people used seaweed to make nori, which is a dried sheet of seaweed, which we see in sushi.</p>			<p>900-1200 AD Scandinavia</p>	<p>The vikings depend on resources from the sea like fish and seaweed. For the long trips across the oceans, dried seaweed, with C-vitamines, was used to prevent scurvy.</p>	
<p>For thousands of years and in many cultures, seaweed has been used for food and fertilizer.</p>	<p>In Ireland, people started collecting algae in 1200 AD. Farmers have used seaweed for hundreds of years as mulch for soil, and even today there is a large seaweed industry in both Scotland and Ireland.</p>		<p>It is reported that at least six types of seaweeds were used in 800 A.D in everyday cooking in Japan.</p>	<p>1000</p>	<p>The ancient Hawaiians grew kelp gardens. They used 60-70 species of seaweed for food, medicine, ceremonies and even for their leis.</p>	<p>In Hawaii, the story is that Hawaiians believe that a shark-man was killed and the ashes turned into a reddish seaweed that was deadly. The Hawaiians smeared it on their spears to make the spears fatal.</p>		
<p>1200 Ireland</p>					<p>Seaweed farming began in Japan as early as 1670 in Tokyo bay.</p>	<p>1670 Japan</p>	<p>1777 Hawaii</p>	<p>For a long time, the Tongans were the only people who knew the secret of Limu Moui. When Captain Cook visited Tonga in 1777, the Tongans offered him Limu Moui to restore his strength and energy.</p>
<p>NORWAY LAST TWO DECADES</p>					<p>Currently production is low in Norway, but there are great prospects in this industry that can contribute with large amounts of biomass produced with sunlight, CO2 and nutrient salts from the ocean.</p>	<p>The Norwegian grown seaweed and kelp is competitive on the global market because of quality, regulations and the Norwegian brand.</p>		
<p>The awareness of kelp and seaweed has increased the last few years. The first norwegian research team focusing on microalgae started up in 2011. It is called norwegian center for seaweed- and kelp technology.</p>		<p>Fiskelaget is critical kelp harvesting because there is a lack of knowledge about the effects on spawning and fish stocks. Sandvik, 2014</p>		<p>2000</p>	<p>There is a need to increase the knowledge about this new industry both in terms of technological development, biology, environmental impact, food safety and market.</p>		<p>In future, we can think of cultivation as a form of agriculture at sea; aquaculture. To farm the sea as well as our land.</p>	<p>The small towns along the western coast can prosper and grow in a synergy together with this new industry.</p>





CA 19m

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Office for meetings

Office
Meeting Room

Office
Meeting Room

Office
Meeting Room

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Meeting Room

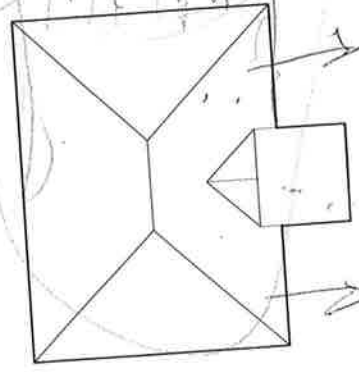
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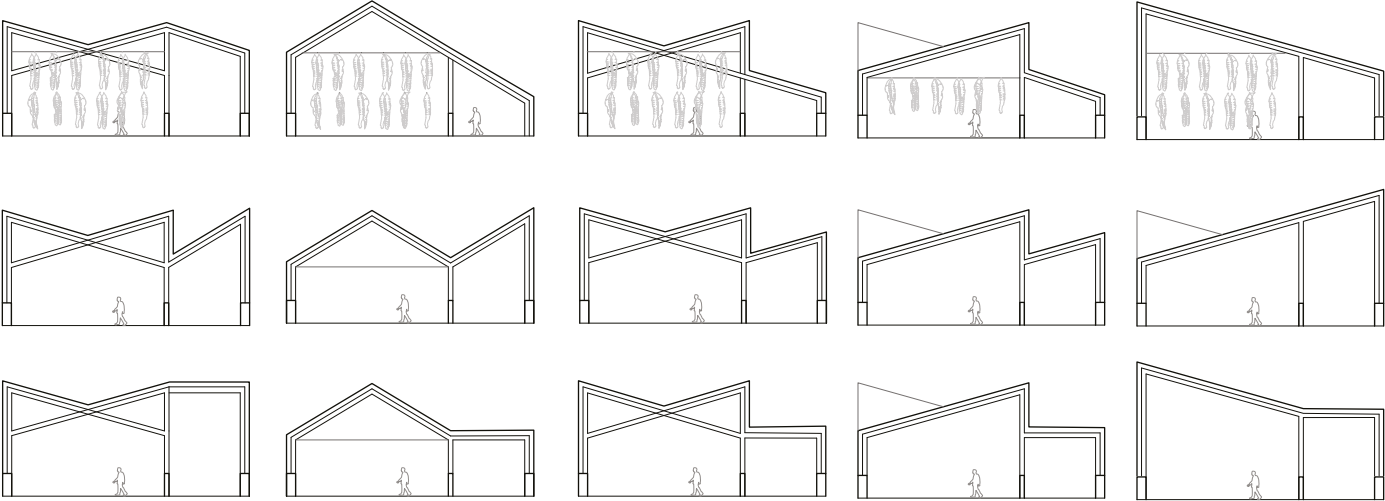
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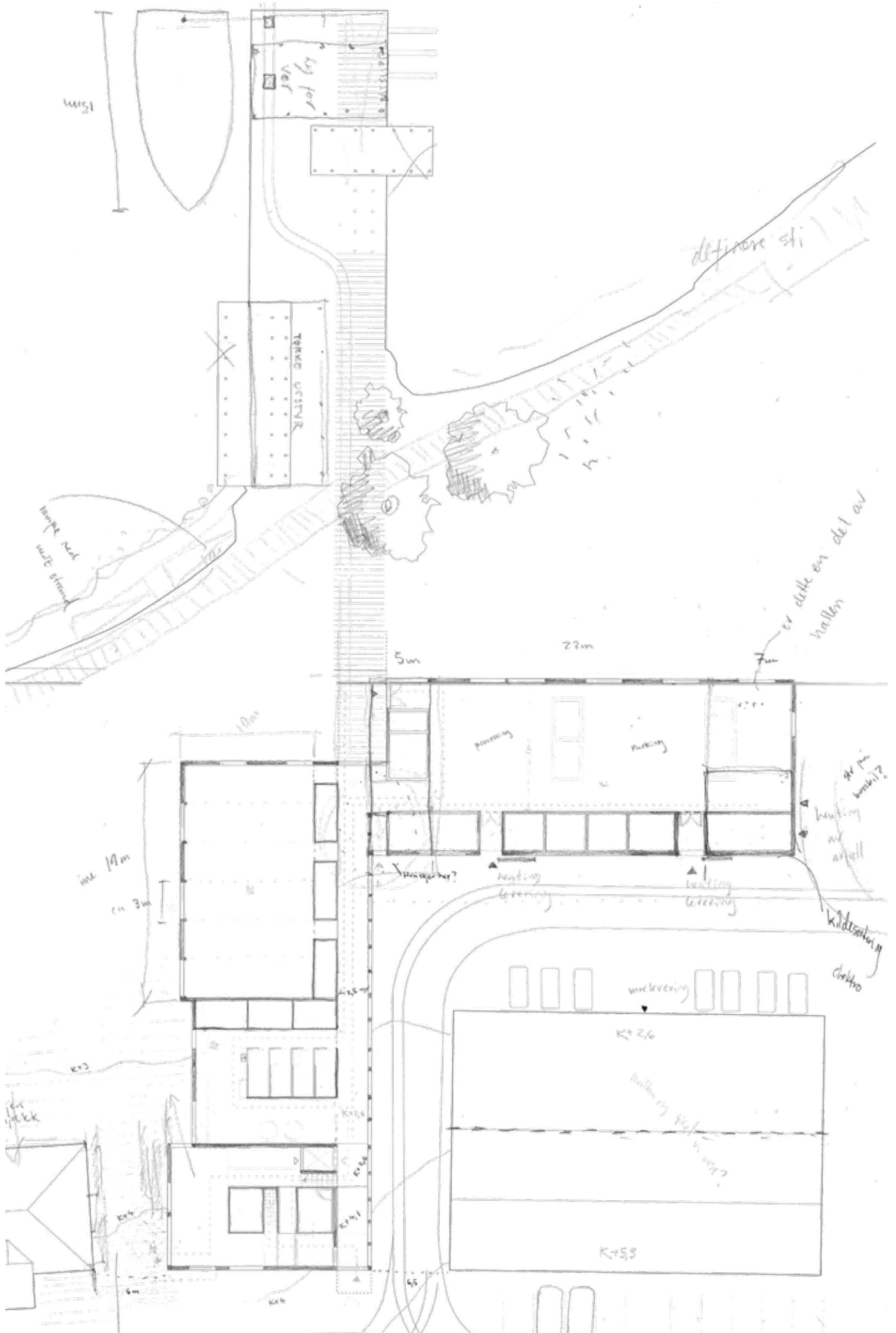


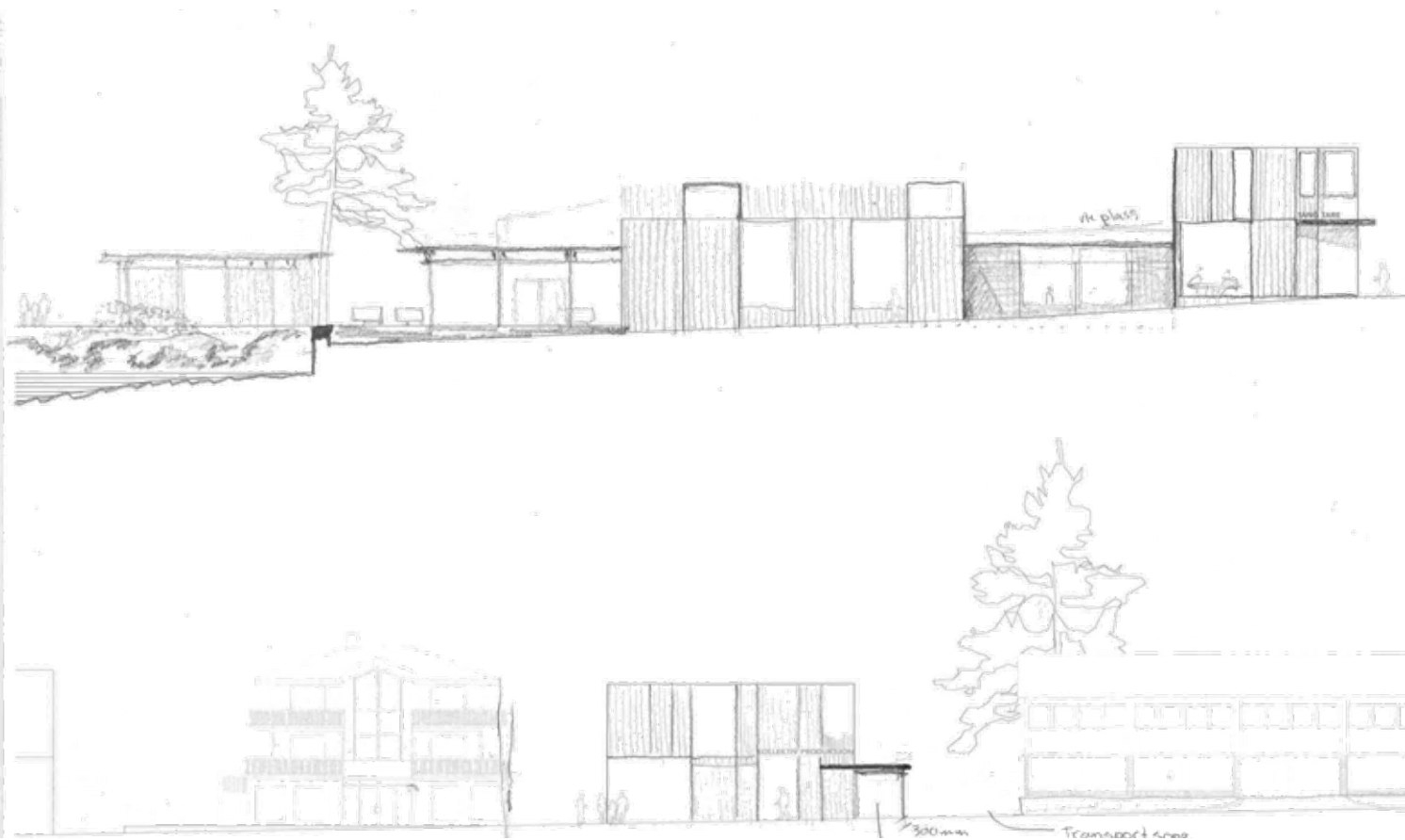


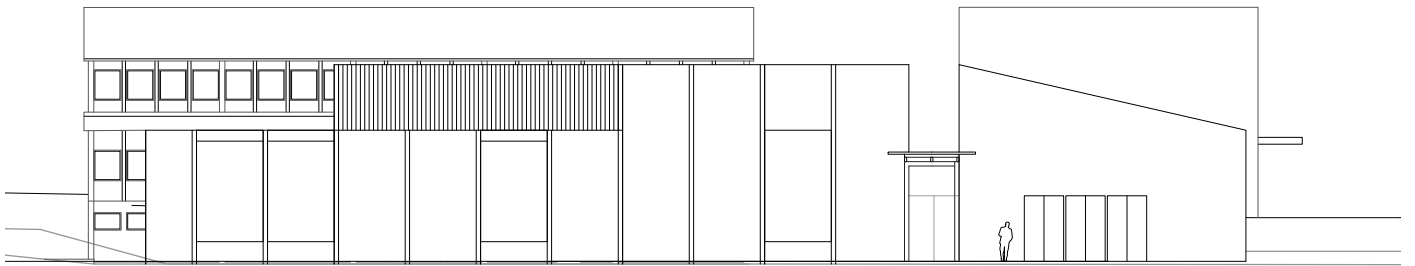
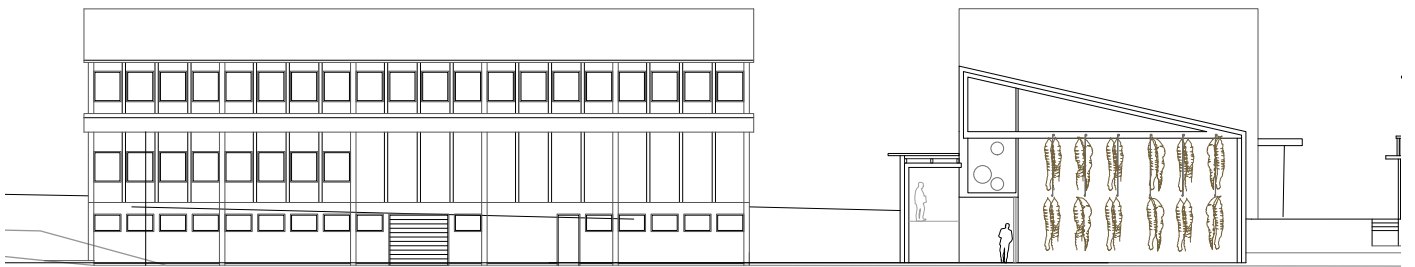
Roofscape investigations

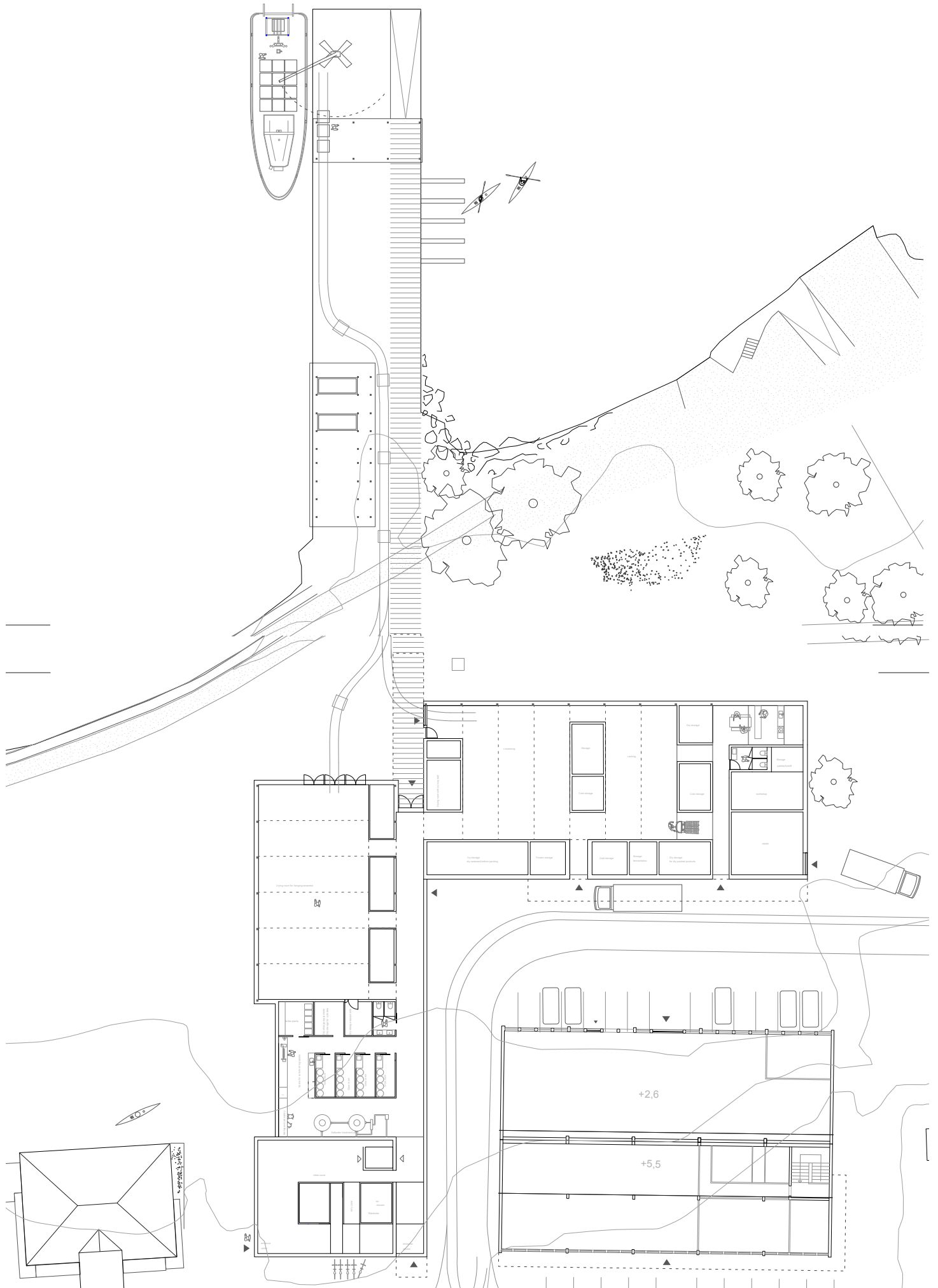


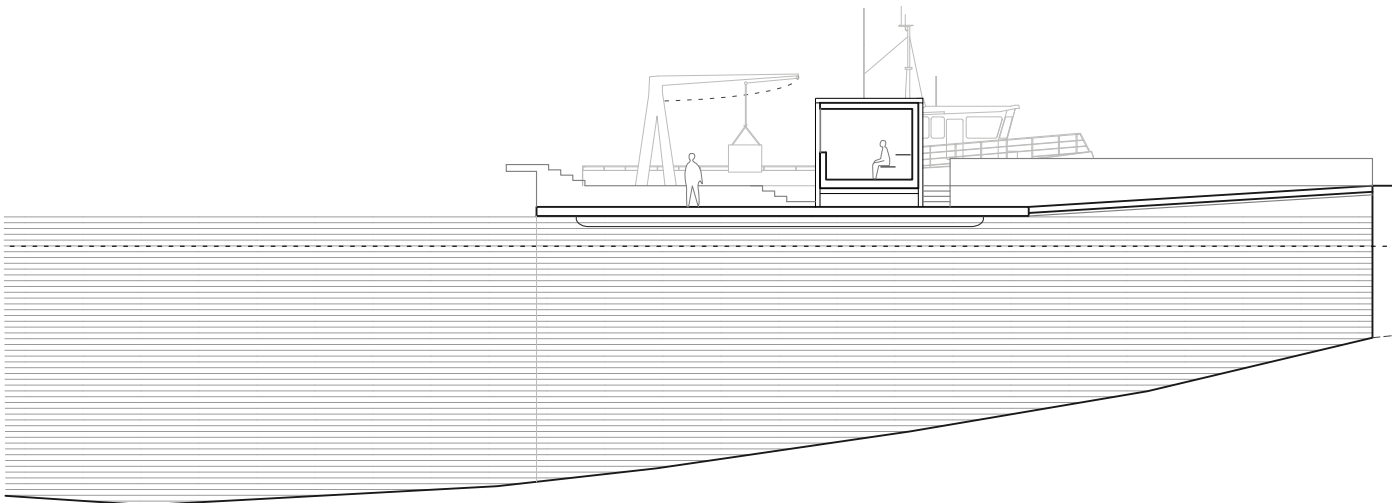
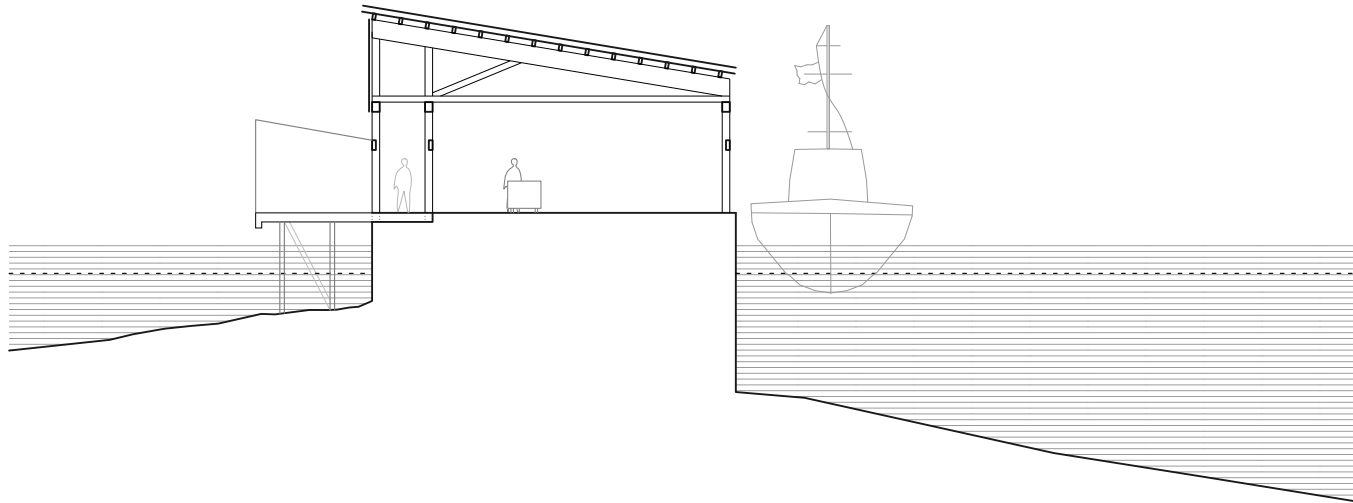
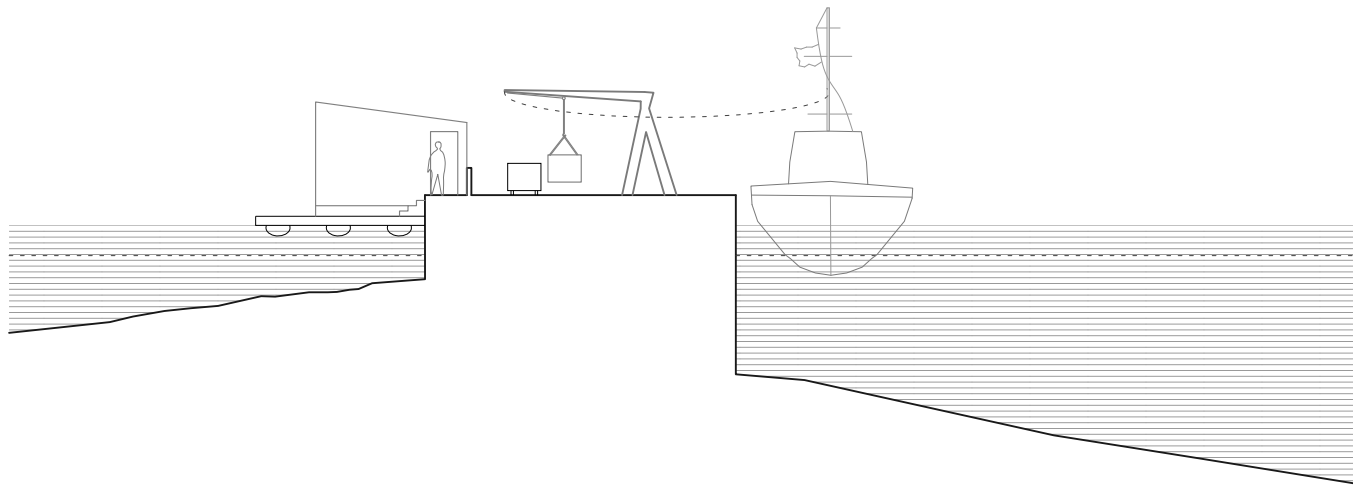
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section drying hall and circulation

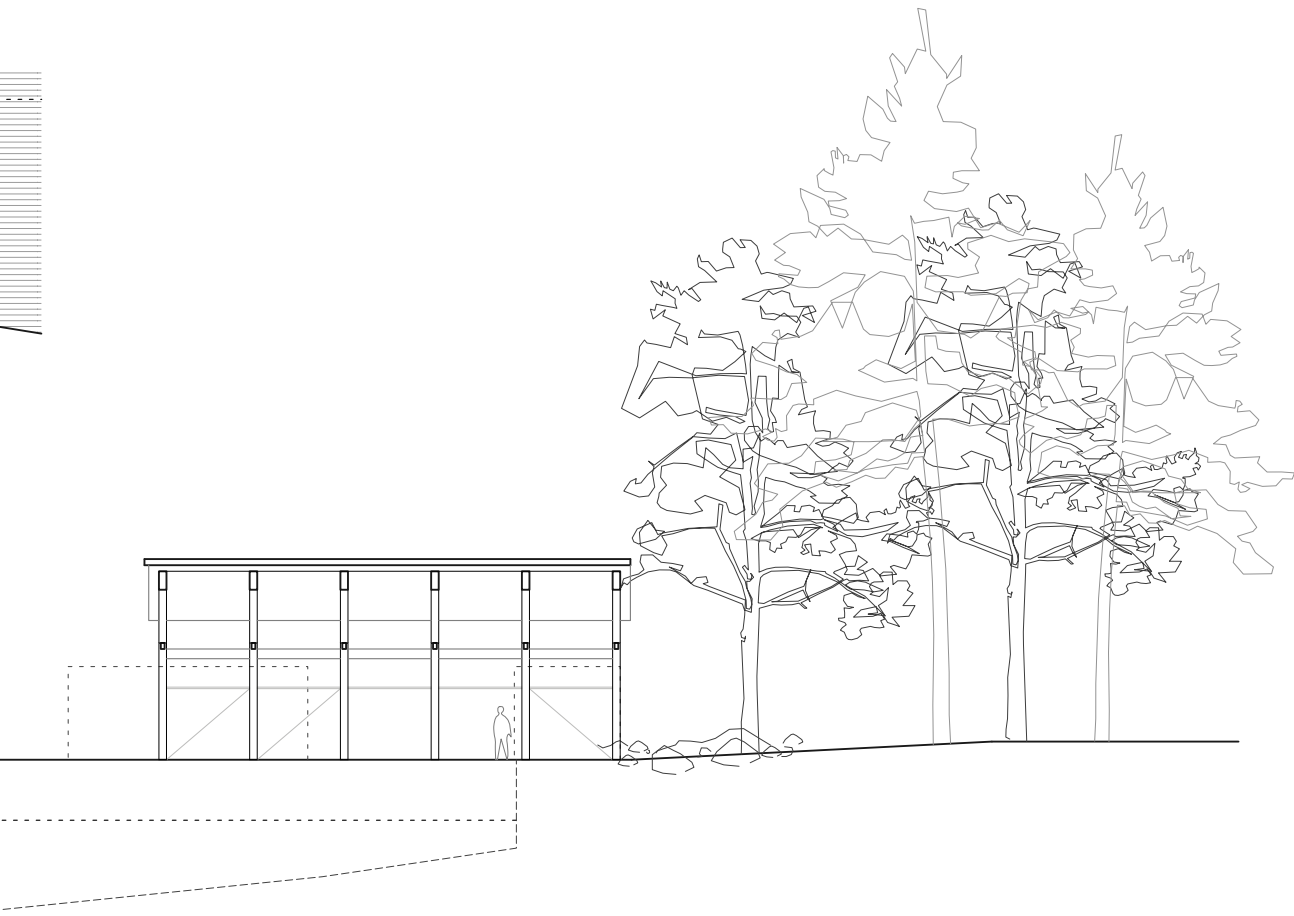














collage study of atmosphere in dryinghall



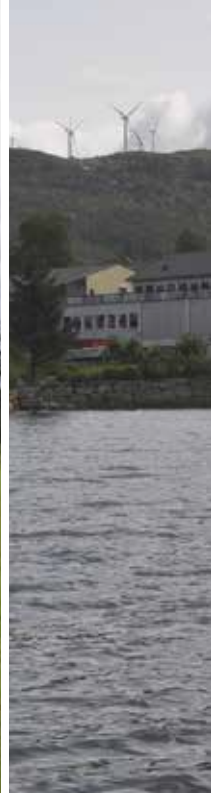
Midtjeller, mountain



View from neighbour site



greenery at site



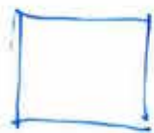
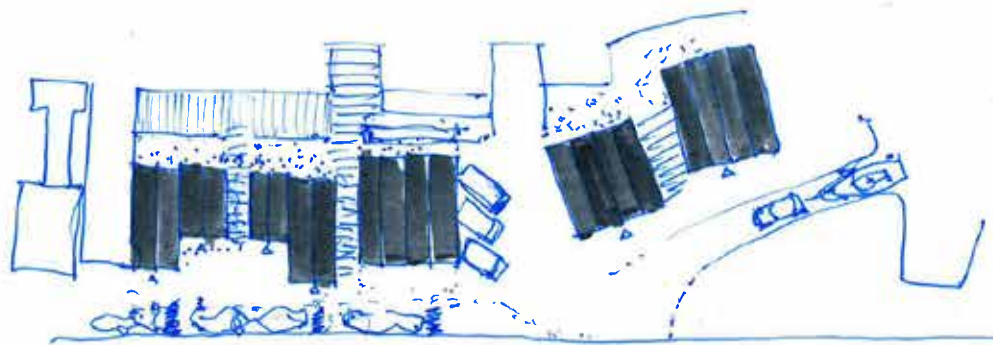
windmills in the back drop

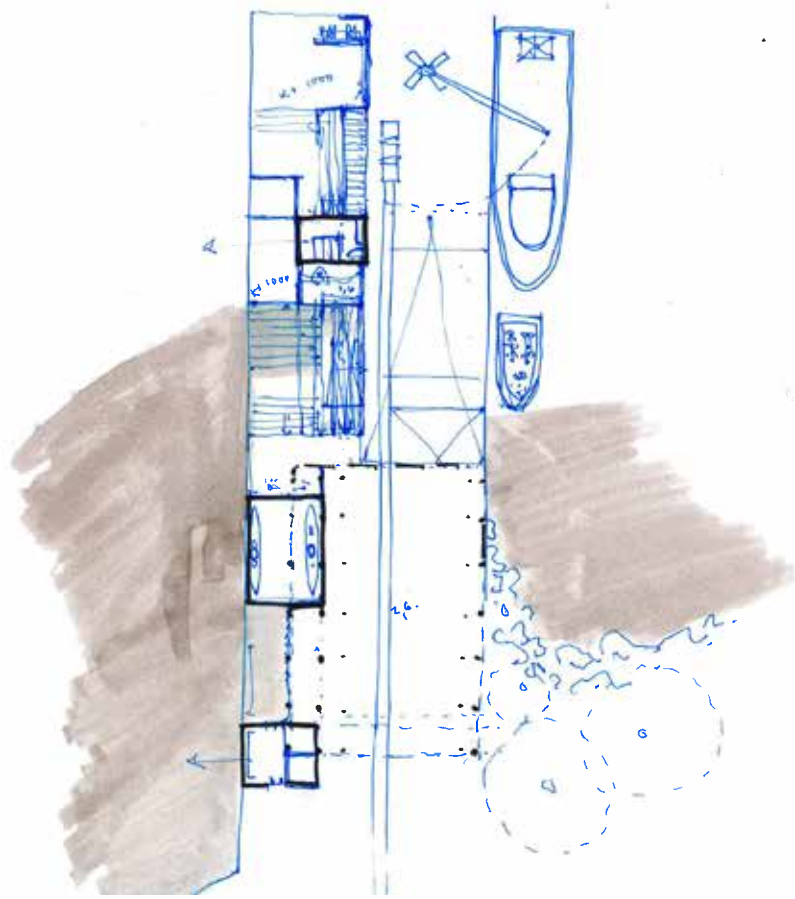


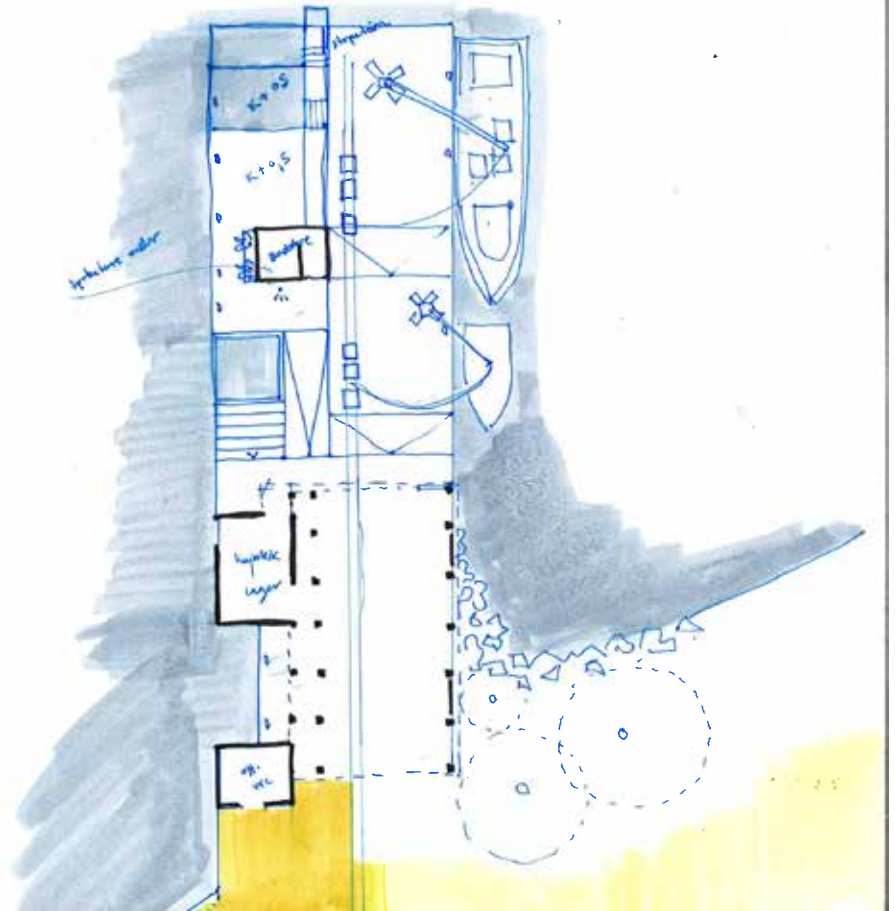
the circulation axis

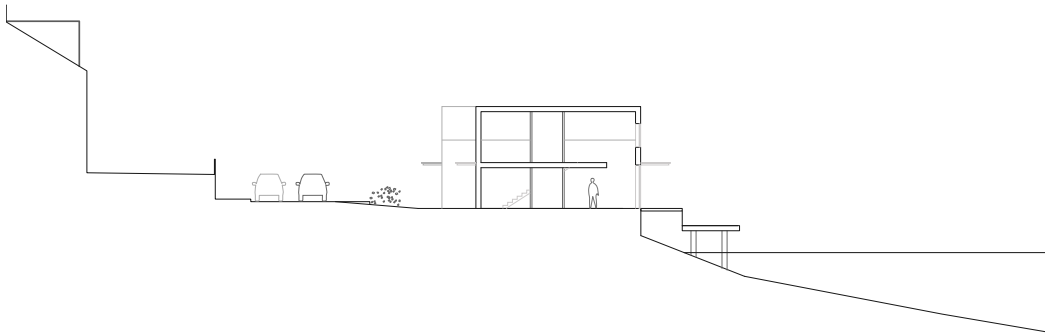
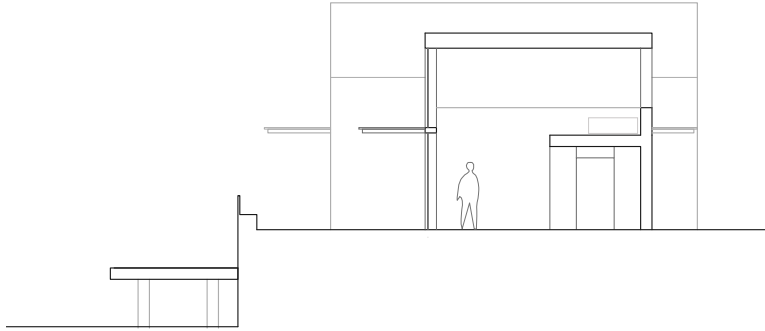


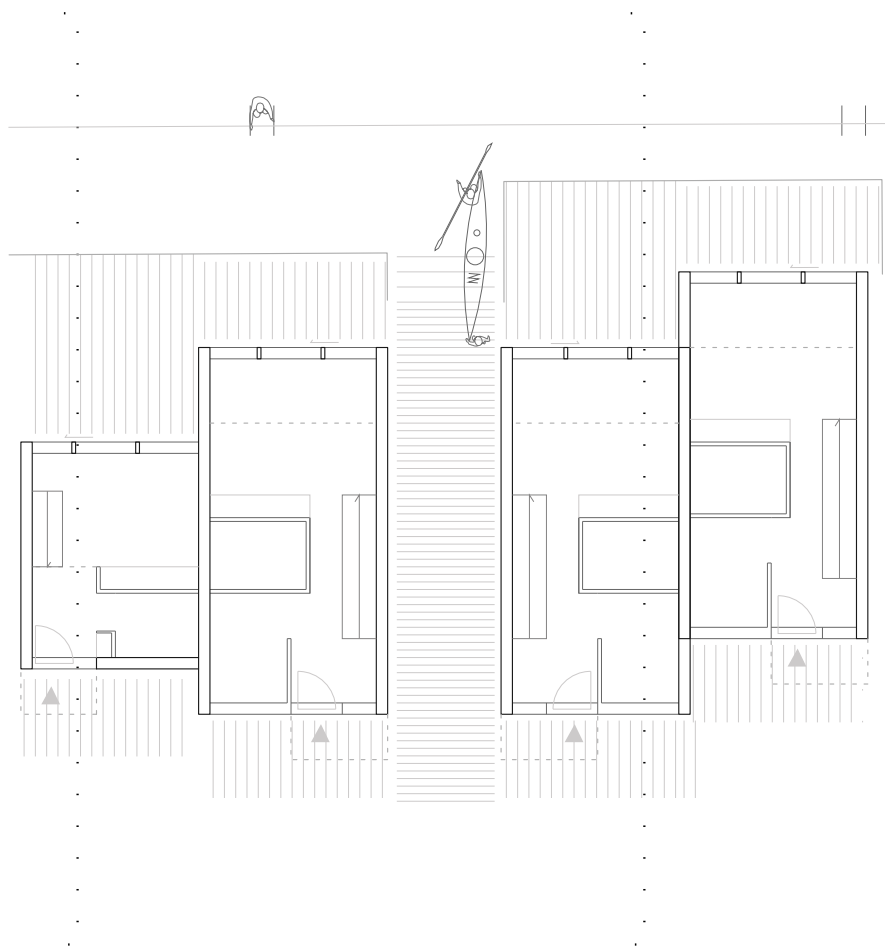
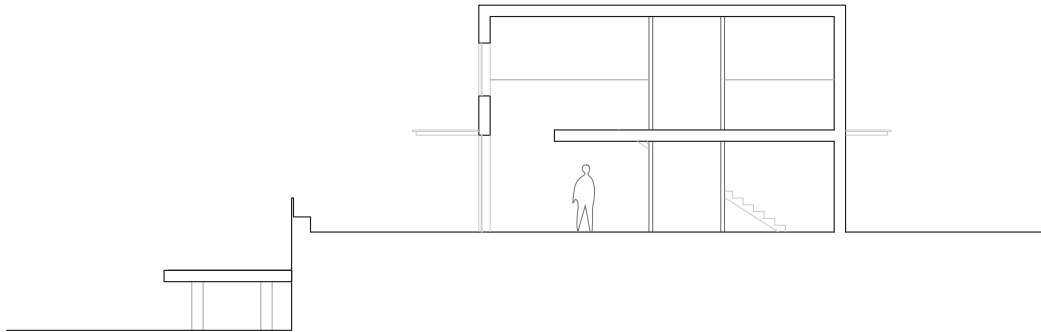
the landscape with hills

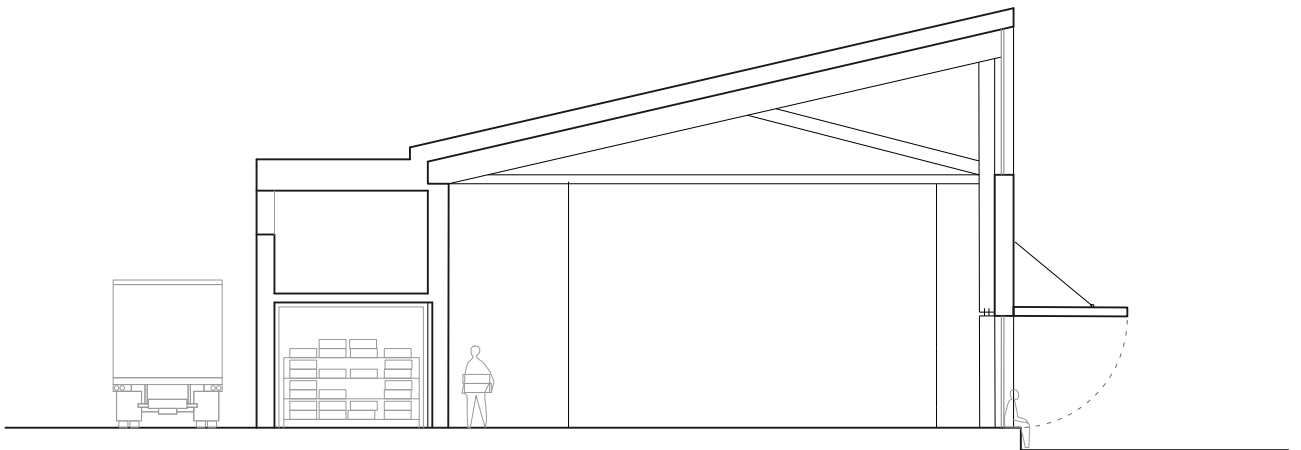
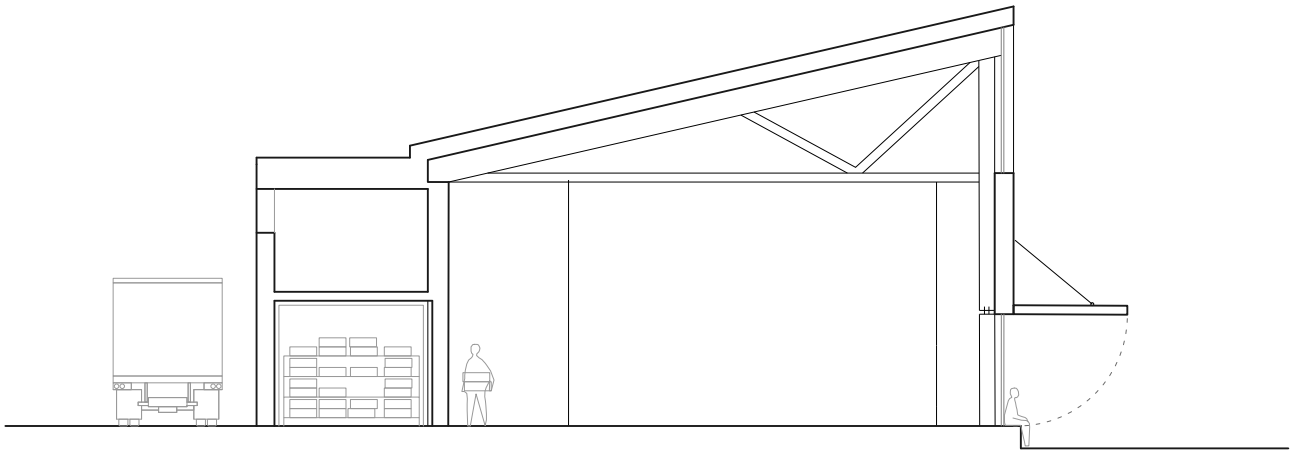
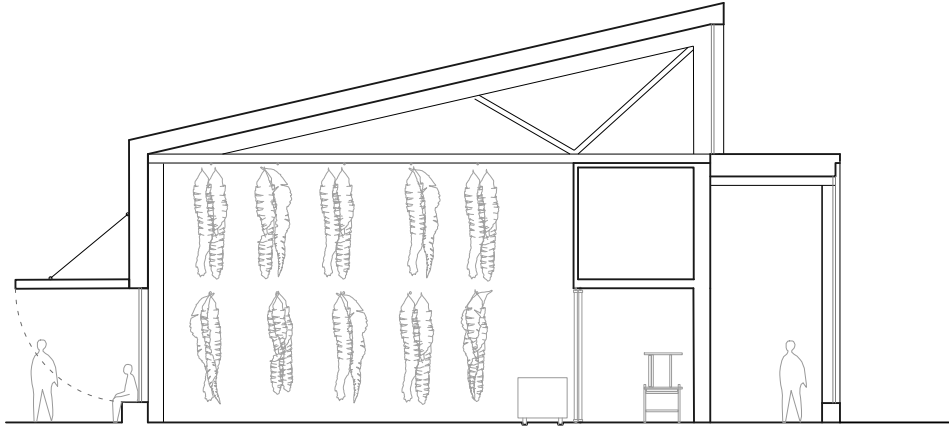


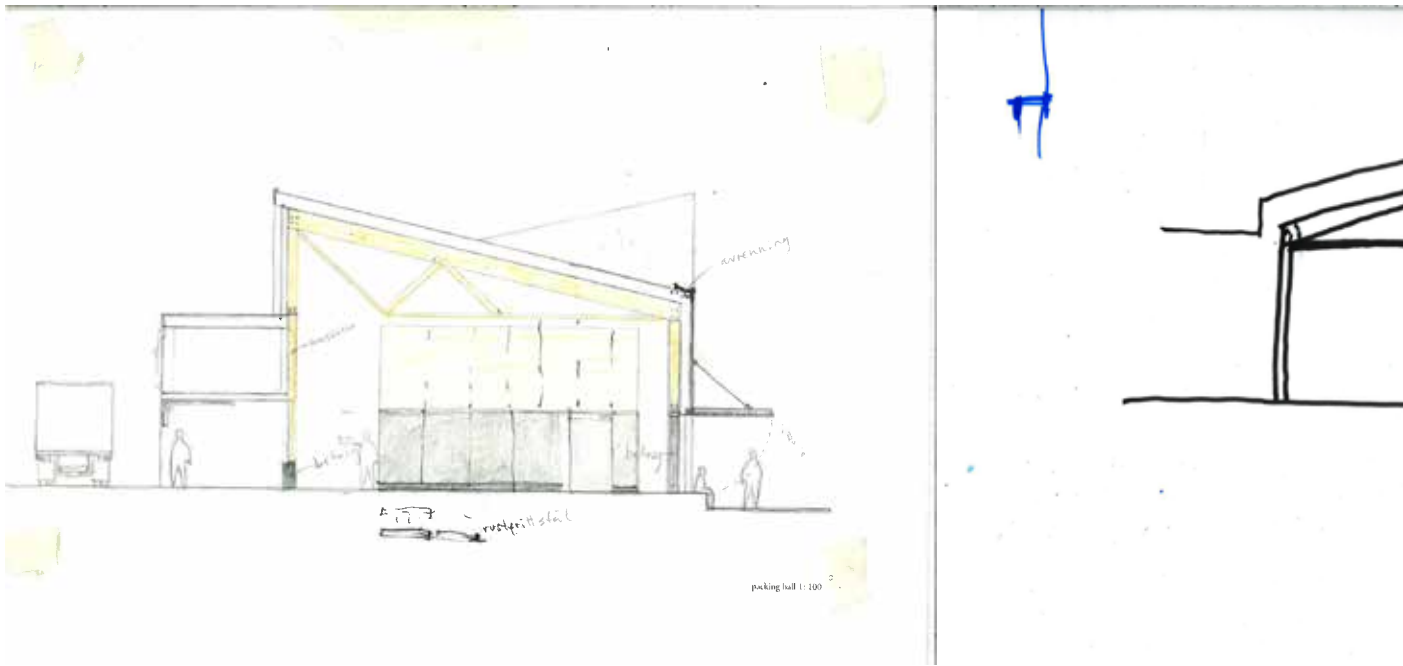
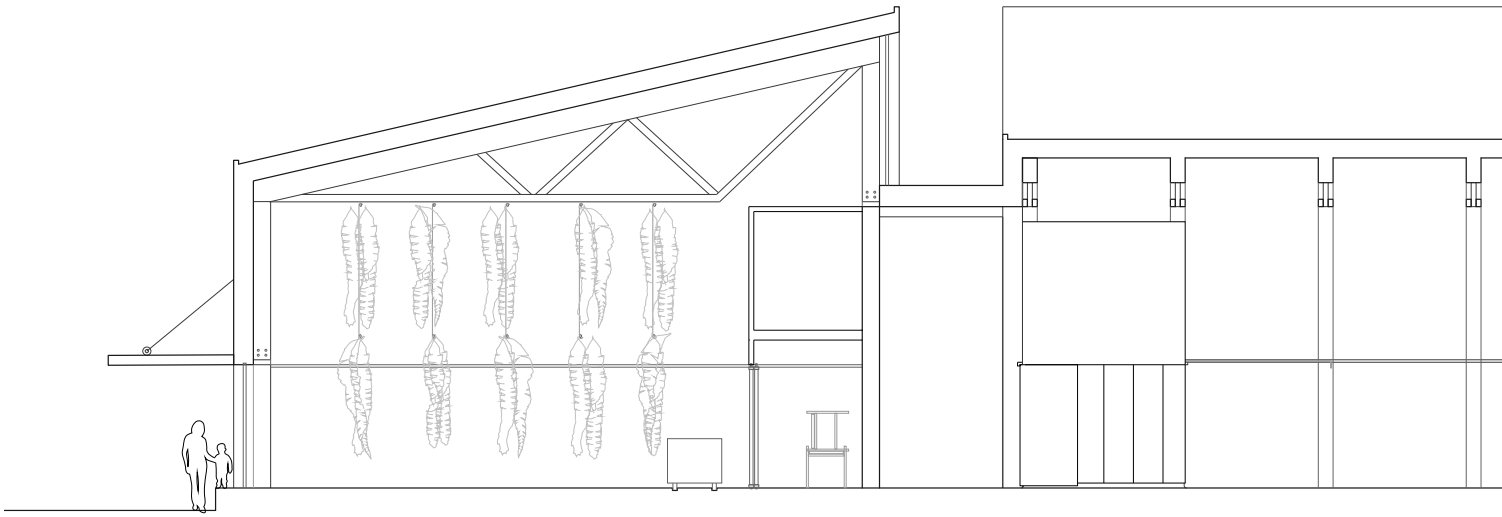


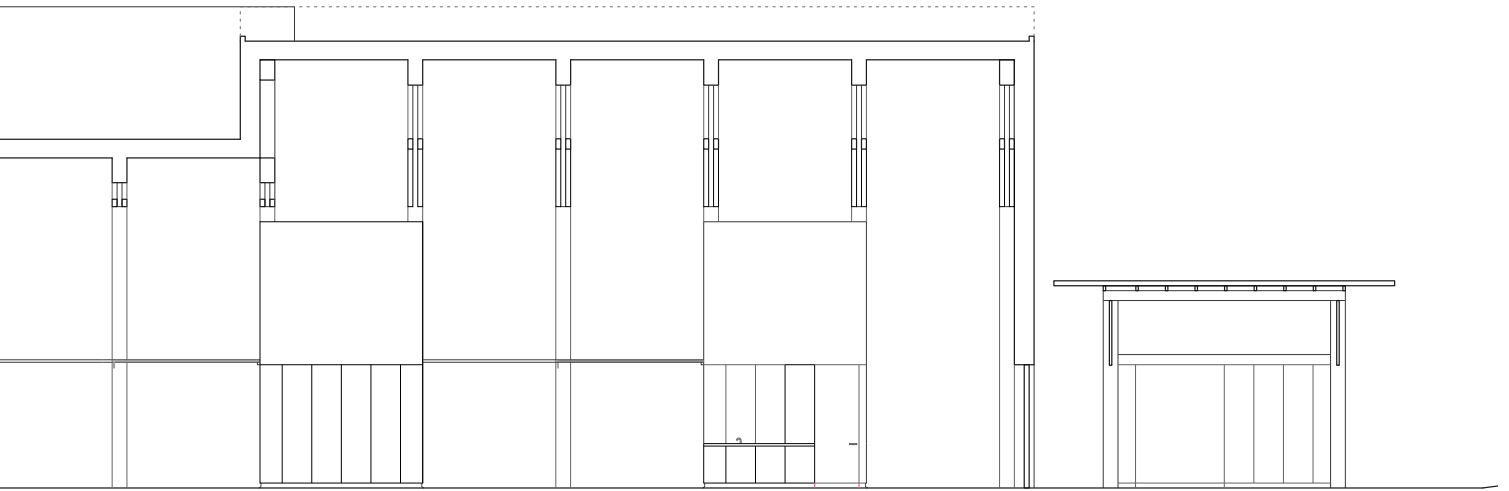




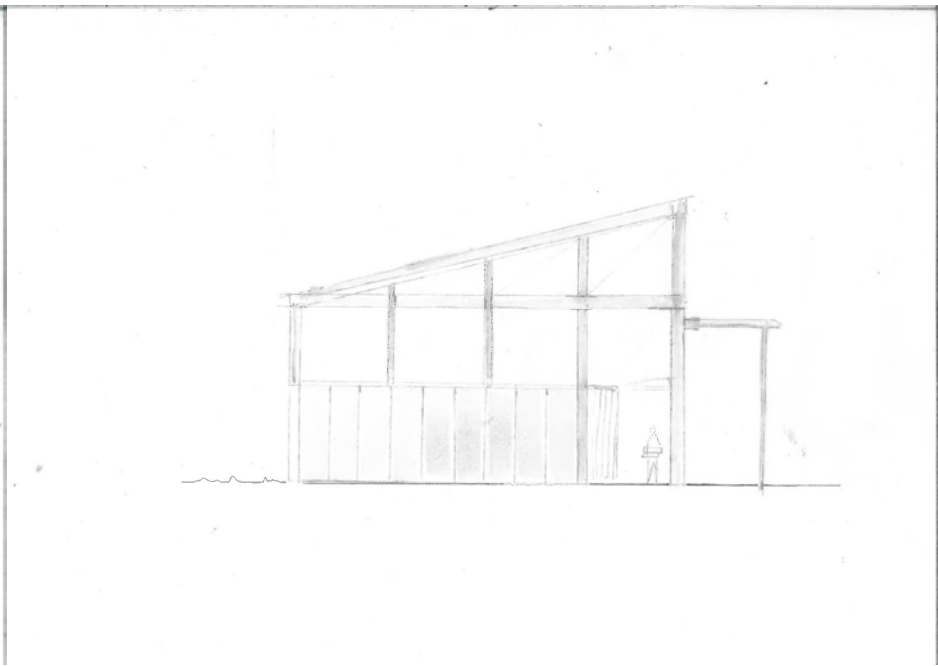
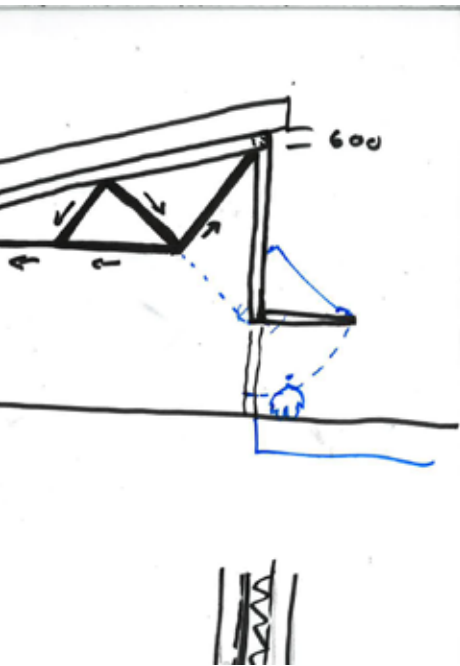


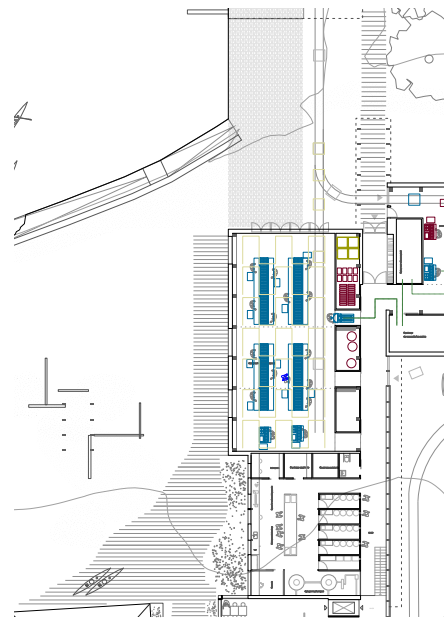
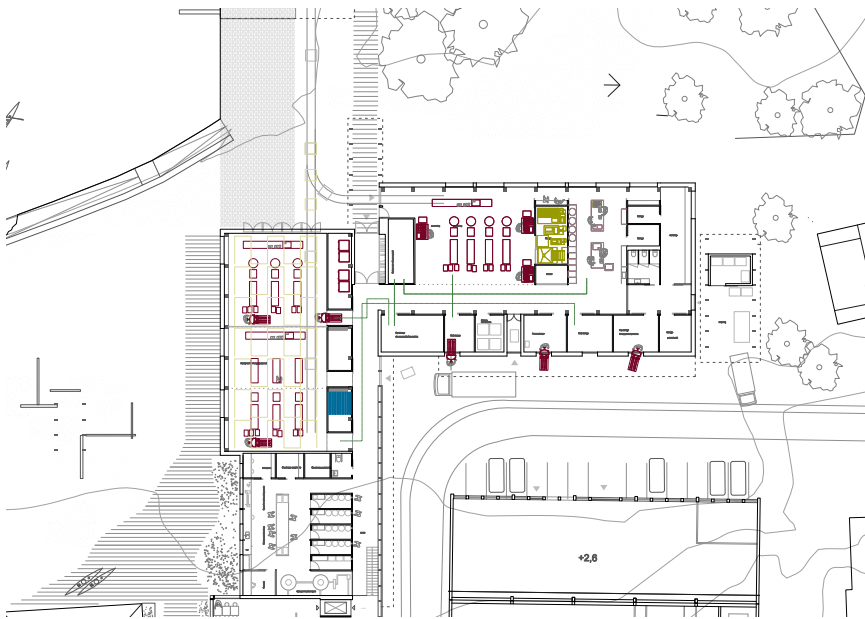


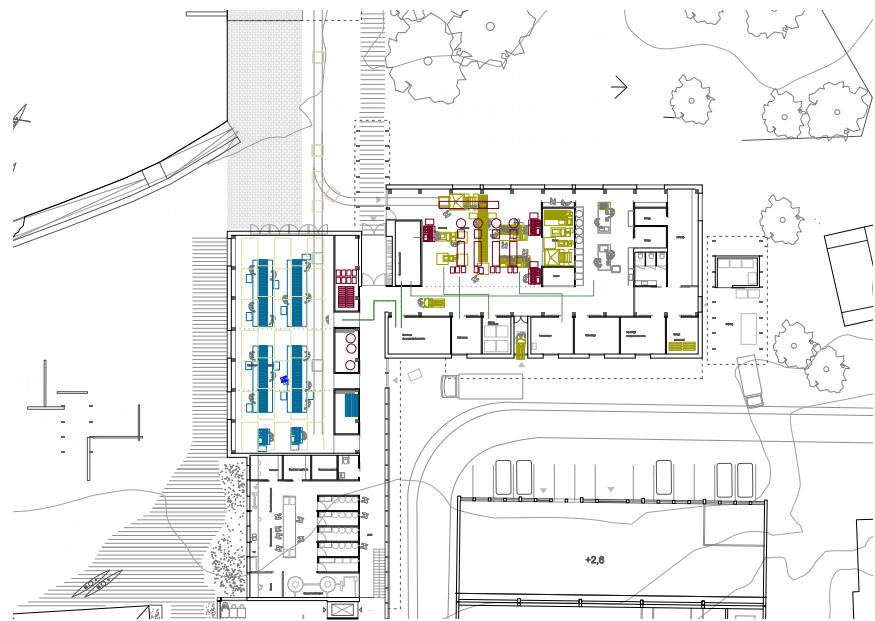
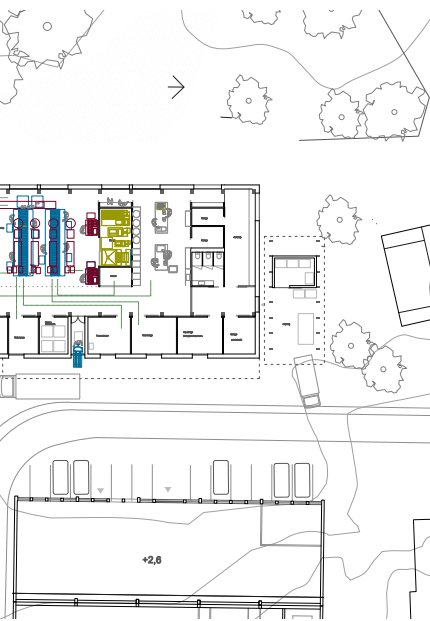


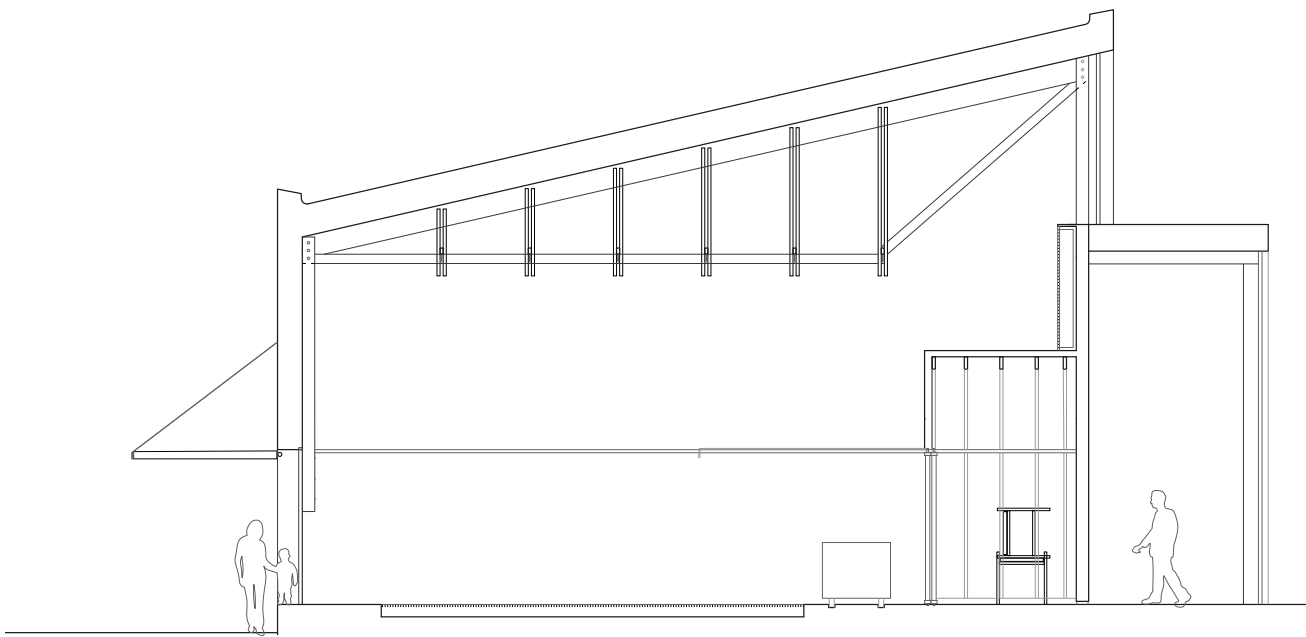
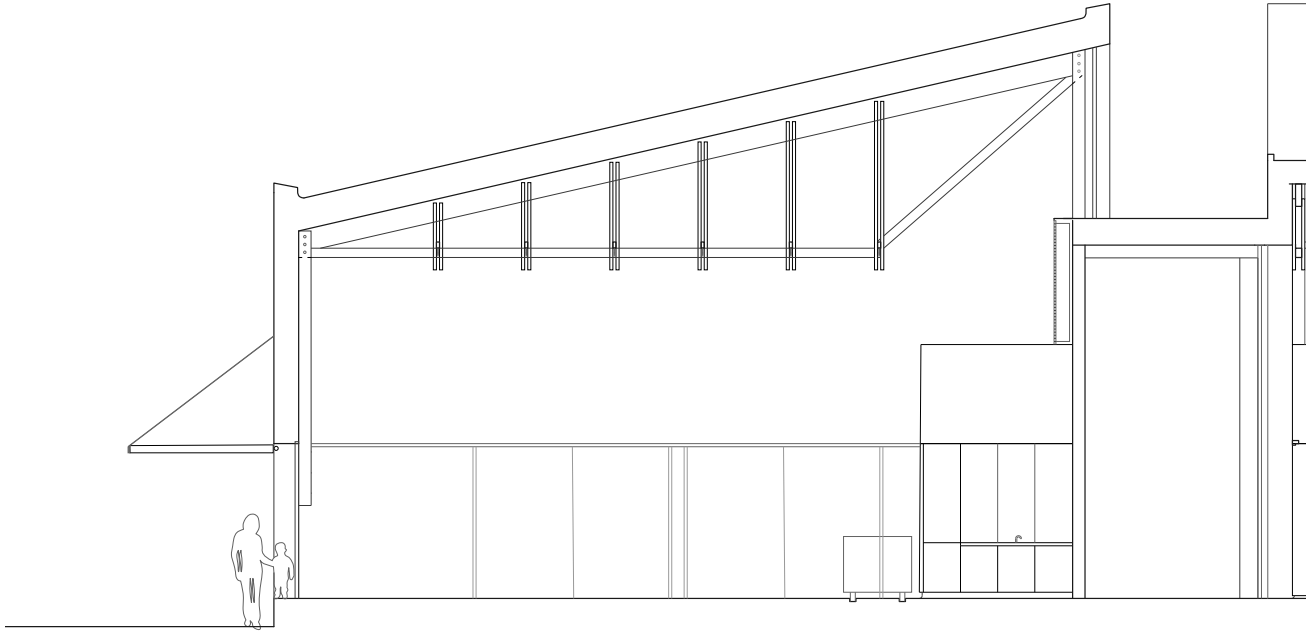


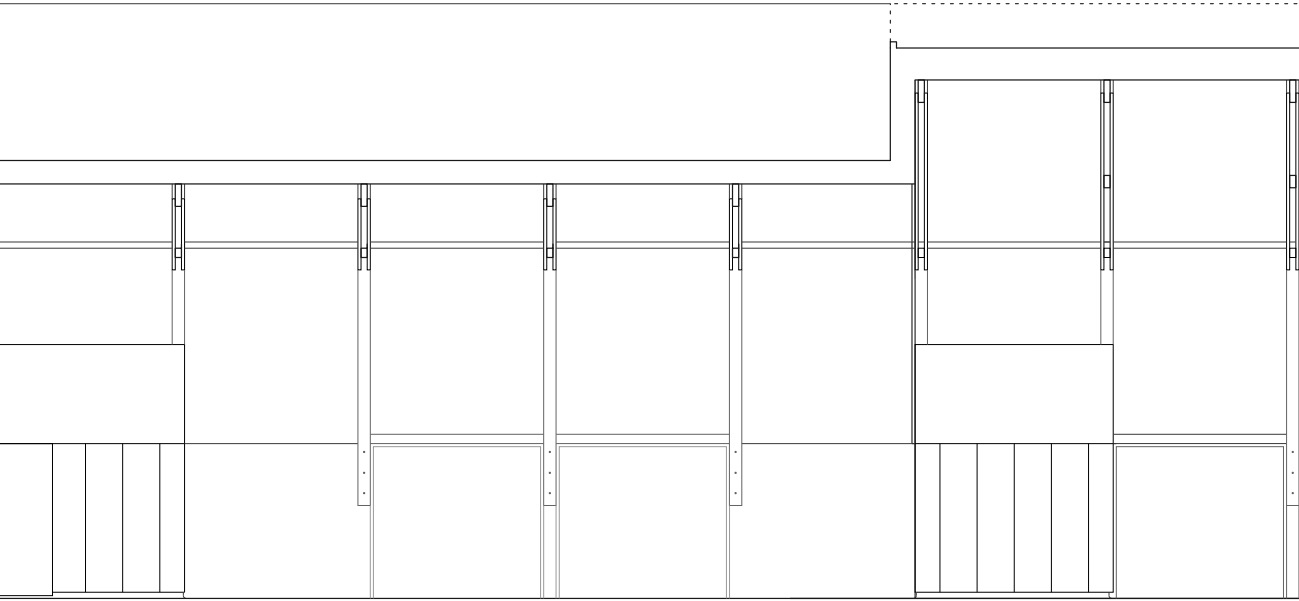
elevation drying hall 1:100



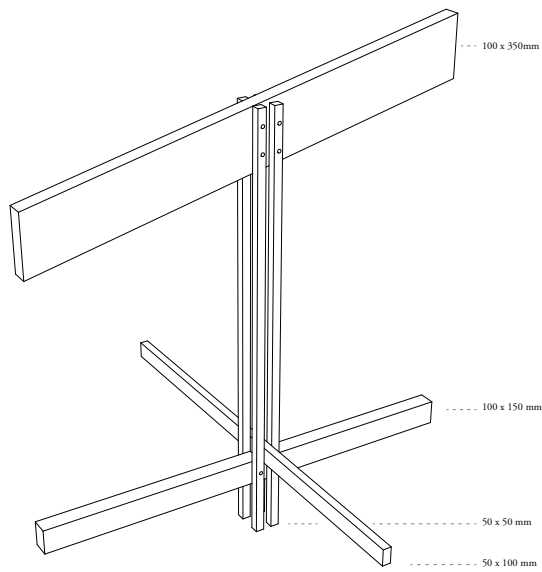
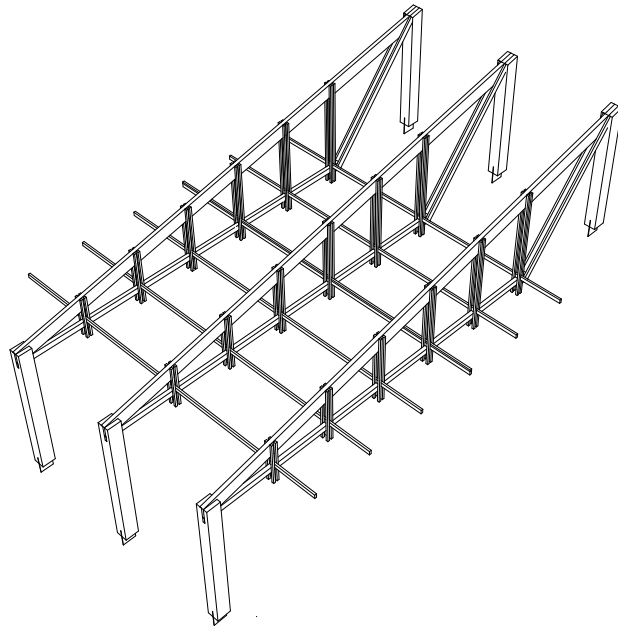






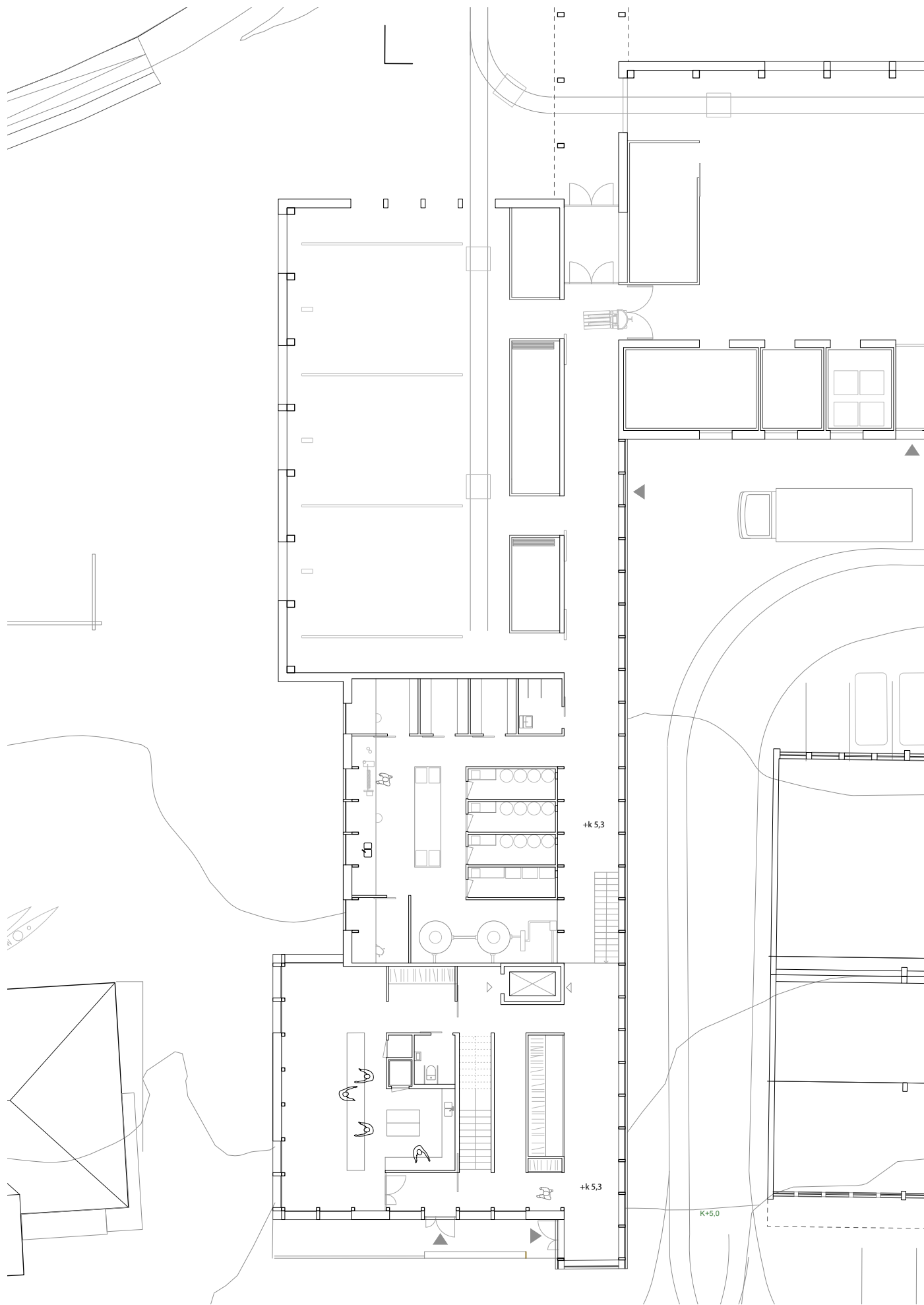


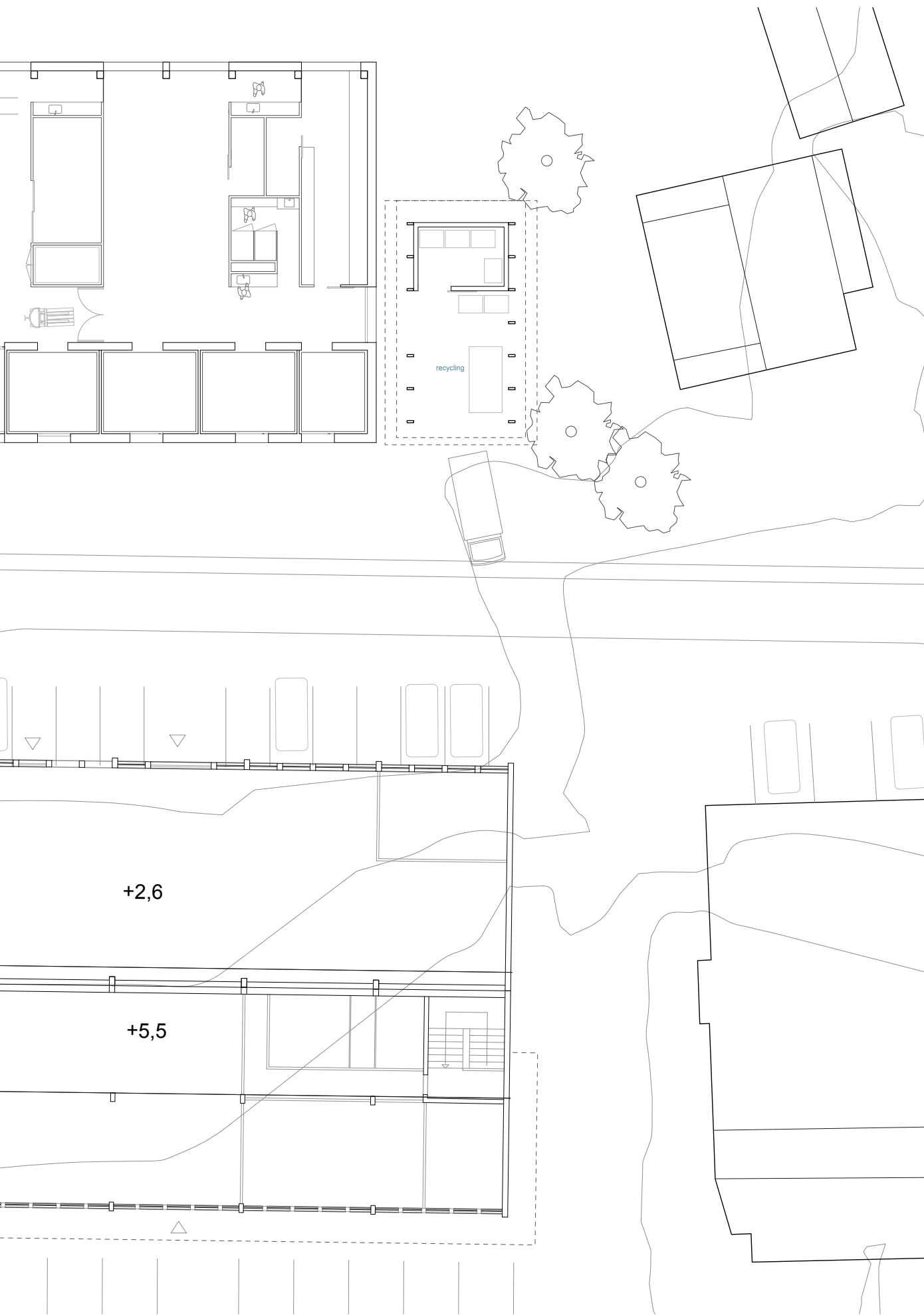
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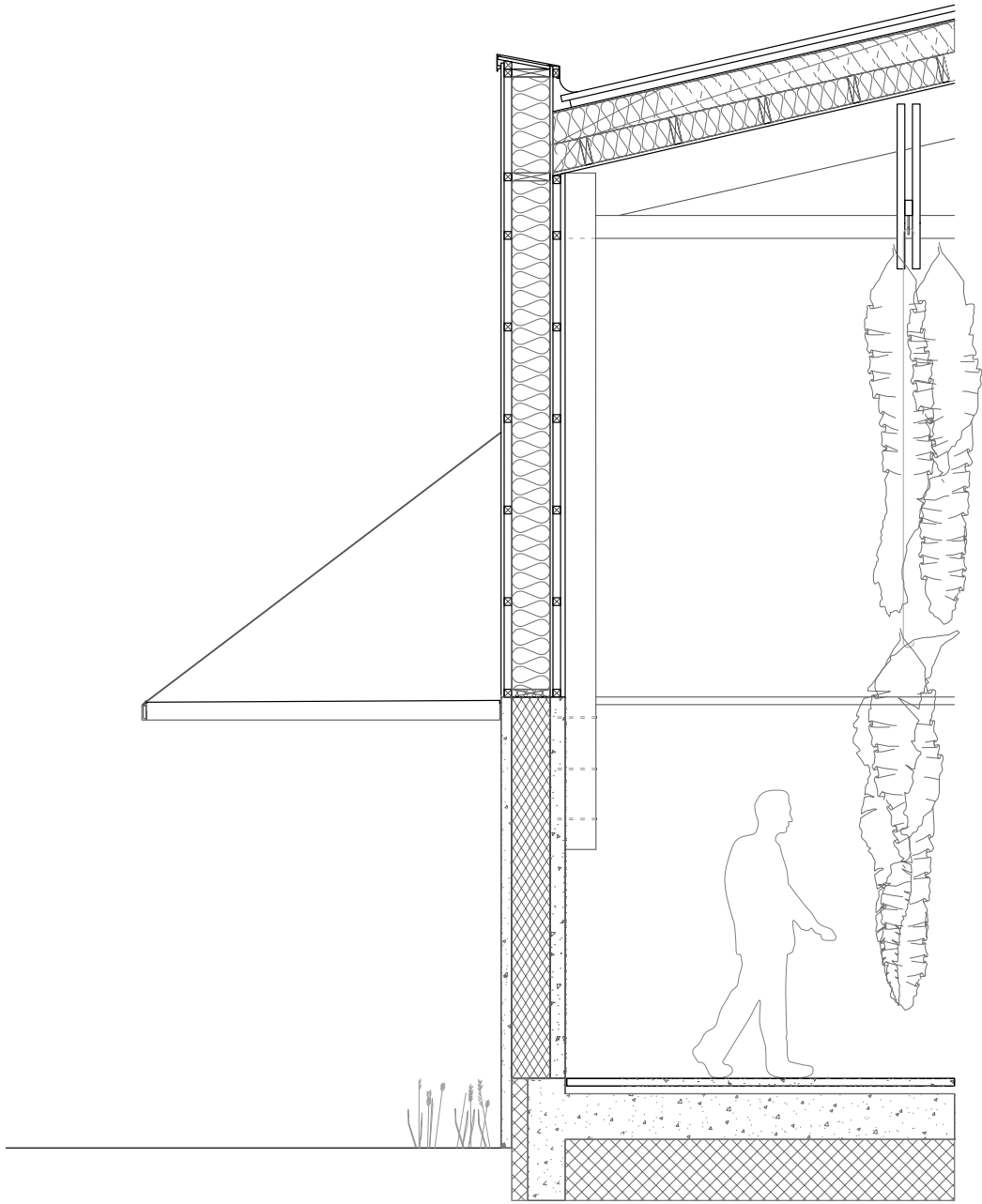


timber roof construction

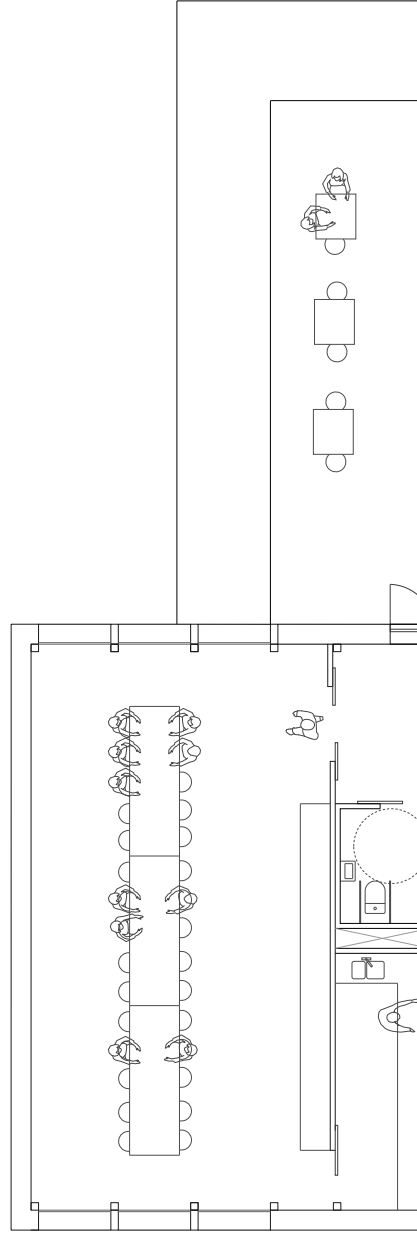
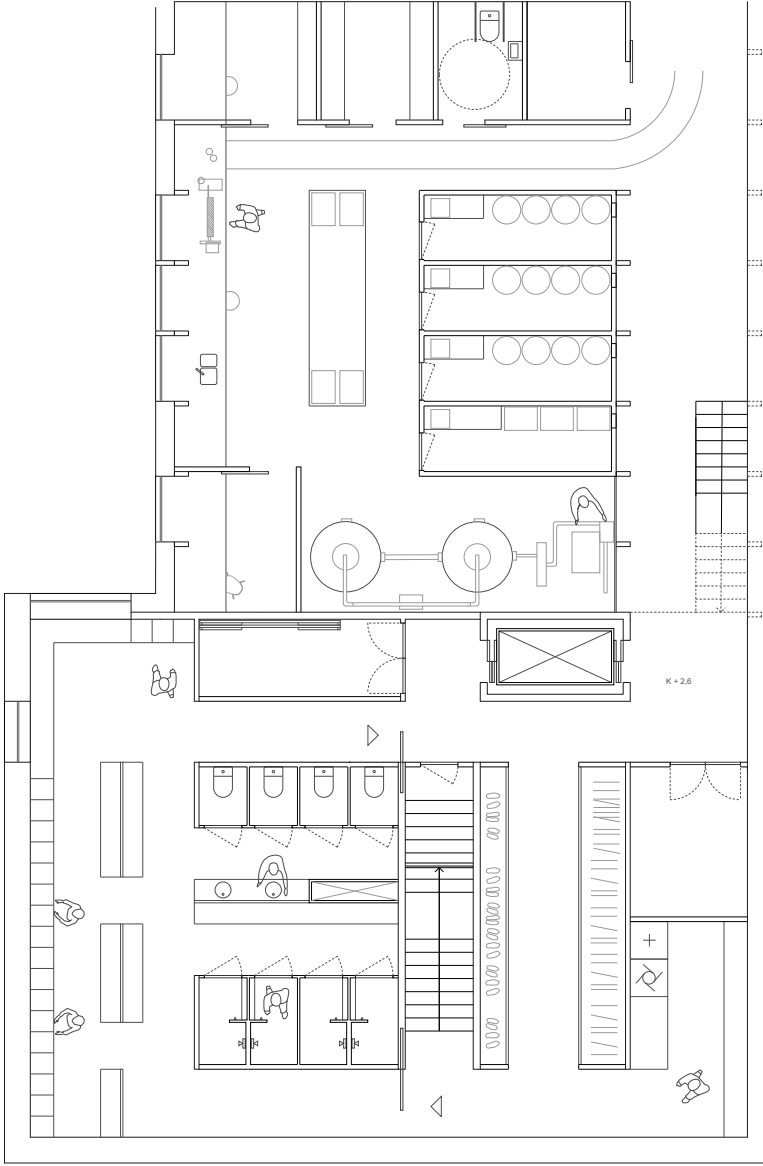


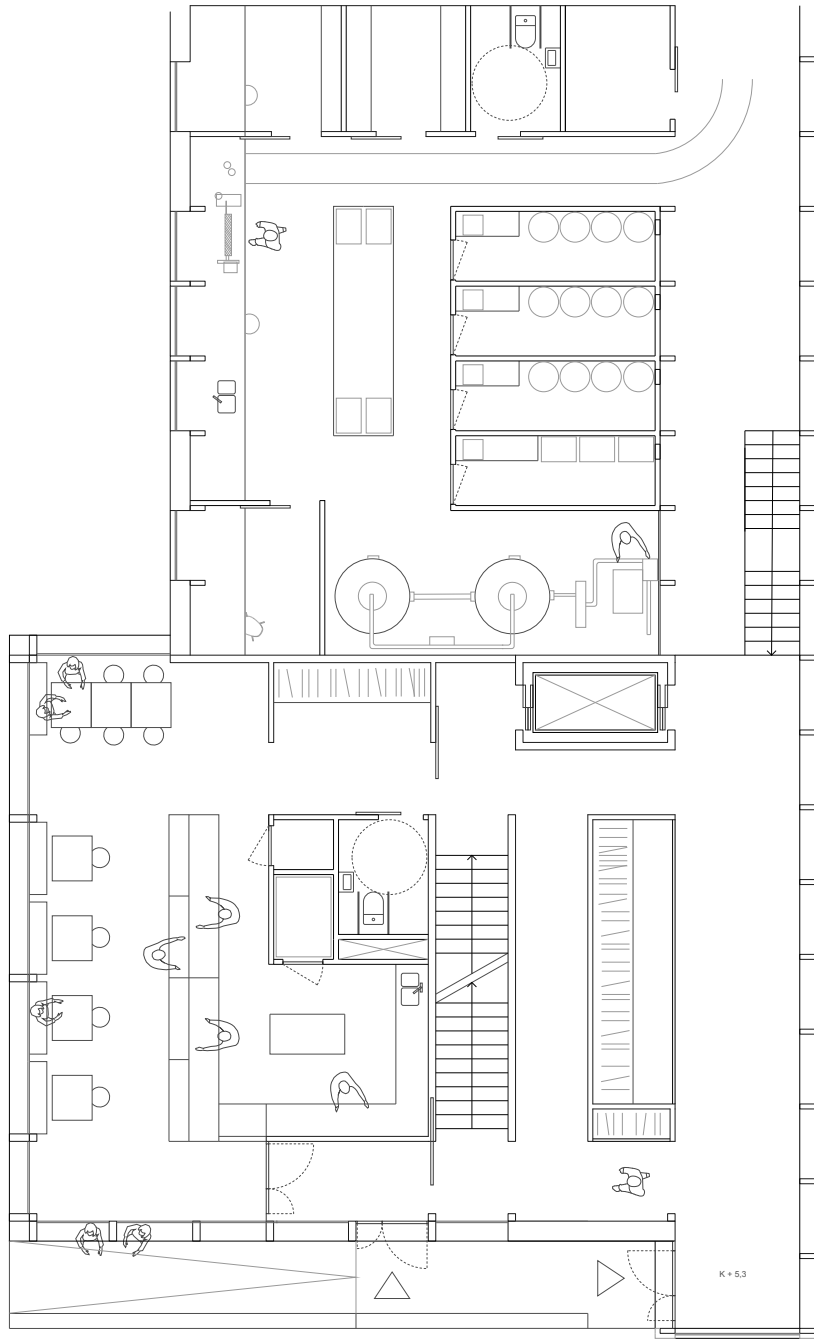
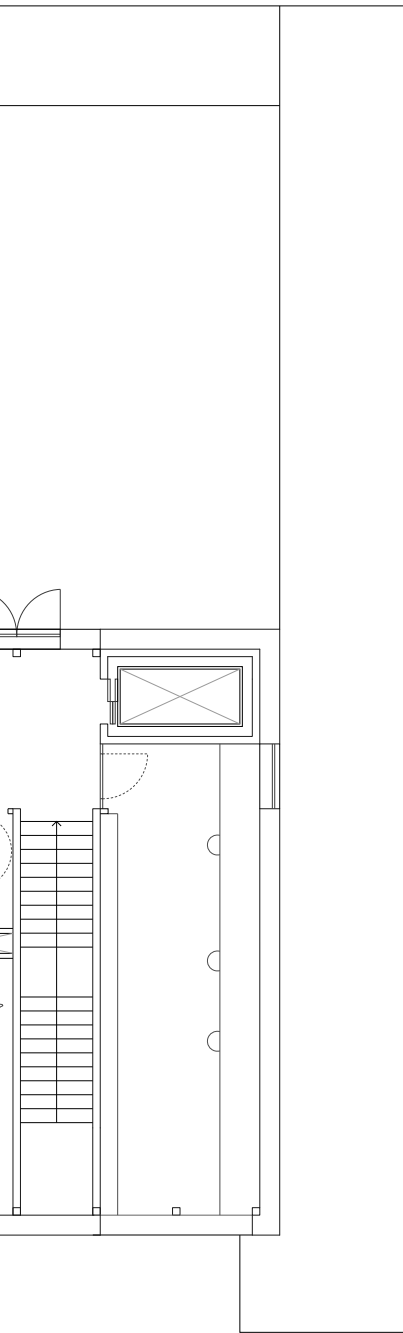












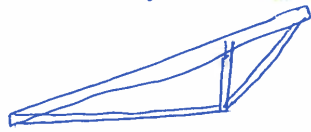
Diplom, Mina-Matilde og Maria

16/11-18

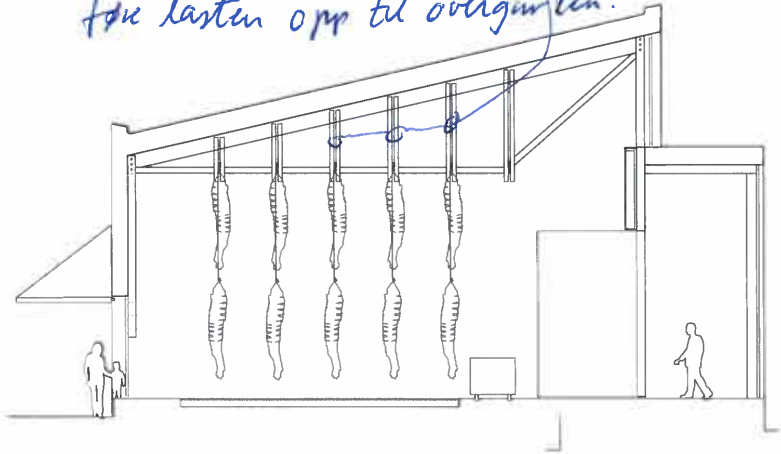
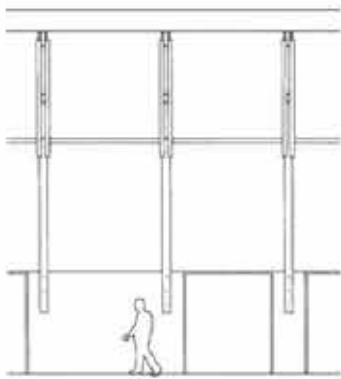
Som antydnet bli de vertikale
altfor svake. Må trolig være ca

350 i bredde

Derimot tror jeg løsningen
kan være denne statiske løsningen



Dette vil vesentlig redusere dimensjonen
på overgjønten. "Pinnene" vil da kunne
føre lasten opp til overgjønten.

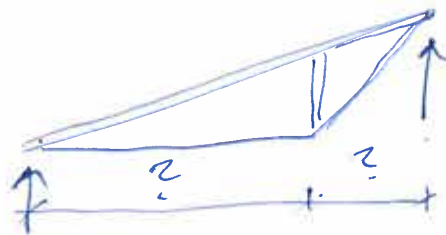


Takkontr. stod med c/c 3,0 m

Hvor "befant" bygget seg (Kommune?)

Jeg kan anslå dimensjon på overgjønten

Mål?



FEN

