Hukodden Sjøbad

Rejuvenating a historical bath house on Bygdøy

Filip Krefting





Introduction

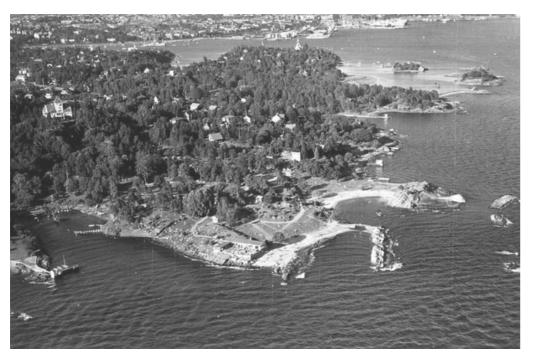


Site located on the southern tip of Bygdøy, highlighted by the circle

Map of Oslo city center Introduction







1954. Widerøes Flyveselskap / Otto Hansen



1953. Widerøes Flyveselskap / Otto Hansen

Hukodden has been one of Oslo's most popular beaches and bathing spots for nearly 100 years



1955 ca. Paul Andreas Røstad



1965. Leif Høel

Current situation











Photos taken 28.05.2020 (guard house photo taken 28.09.2020)

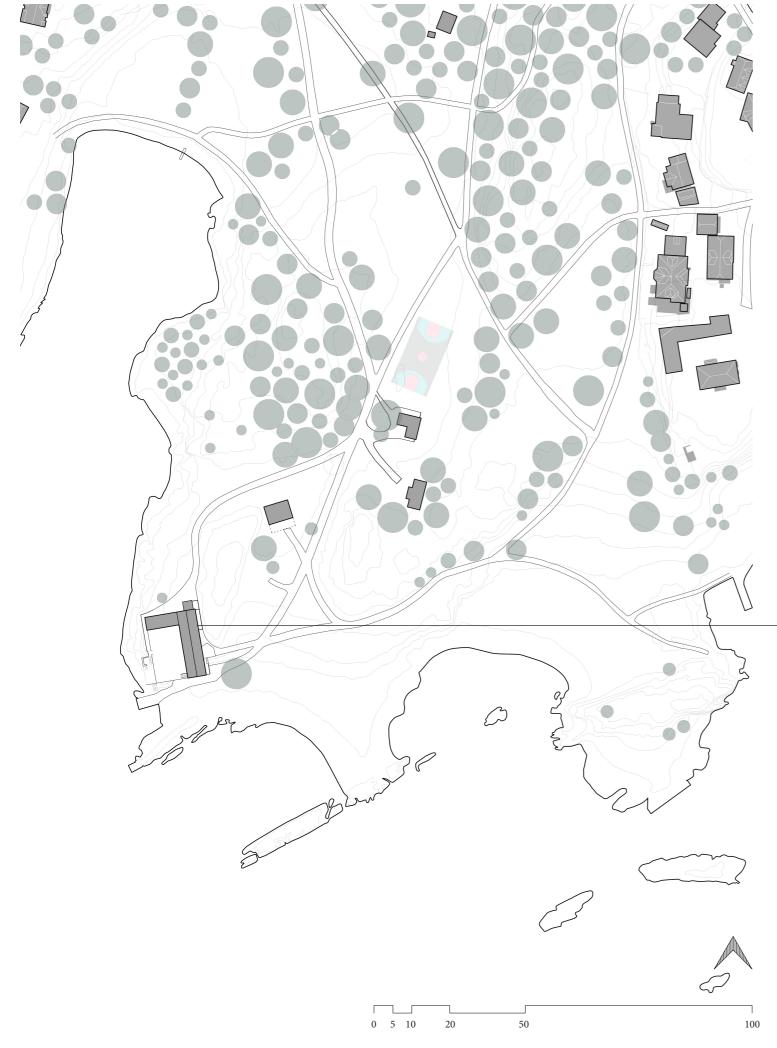


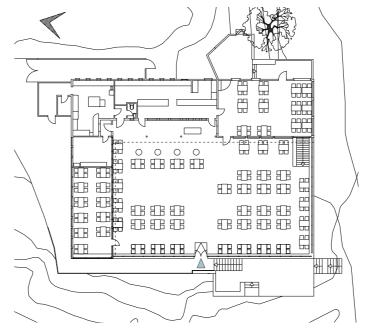


Beach restaurant and guard post buildings are listed in yellow by the Cultural Heritage Office

The area closely connected to the beach restaurant is included in the listing.

The yellow listing means they are protected to a certain extent, but not completely untoucable.





Main floor plan





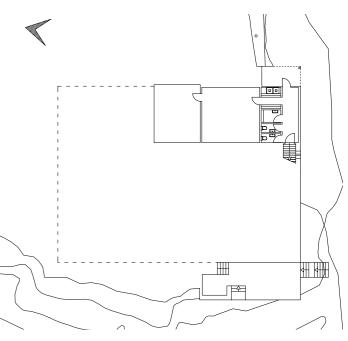








Photos taken 28.05.2020



Basement floor plan





Beach restaurant **Current situation**

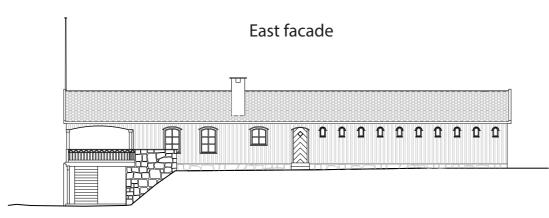
History of Hukodden

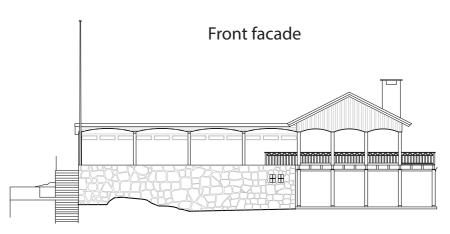
1921 Aker municipality acquires the area of Hukodden beach	2 sheds with wardrobes constructed on opposite sides of the beach. One for women and one for men 1926	
1930 Men's shed demolished	Vidkun Quisling builds his private bath house and closes the beach from the public 1941	
1945 WW2 is over and the bath house is claimed by the state	Guard post building is constructed 1949	
1954 Ice-cream kiosk is constructed & Bath house turned into beach restaurant	Part of terrace in restaurant is built in as an extension for the indoor dining room 1958	
1974 Public WC- building is constructed	Sultgruppen takes over operations of the restaurant 2004	
2014 Eventbyrået takes over operations of the restaurant	A new sevice- building is being constructed, designed by Pir II architect firm 2020	



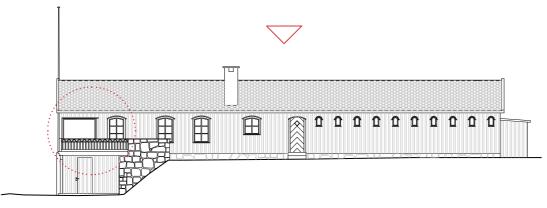
Timeline History of Hukodden

Changes in beach restaurant since its construction



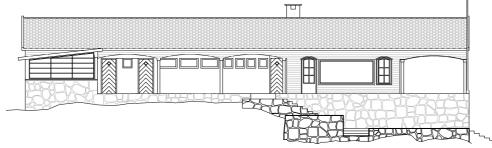


1941 - Original facade

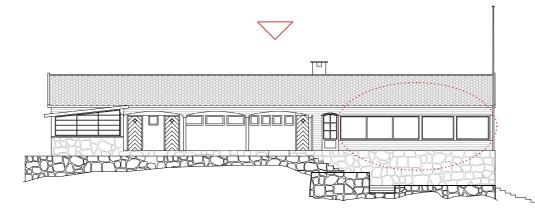


1958 - Part of terrace built into indoor dining room



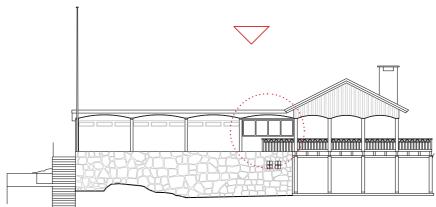


1941 - Original facade

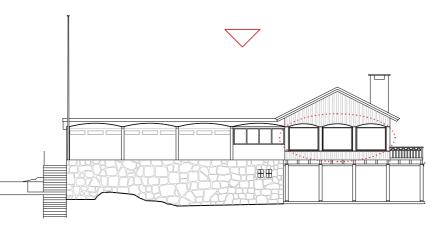


1958 - Part of terrace built into indoor dining room

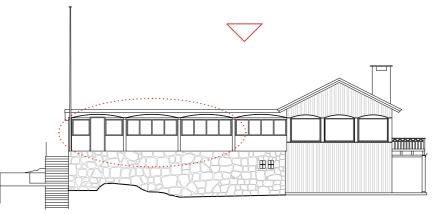
1941 - Original facade



1954 - Part of western wing built in



1958 - Part of terrace built into indoor dining room



1962 - Rest of western wing built in for an extra indoor dining room

Facade timeline **History of Hukodden**

Thesis

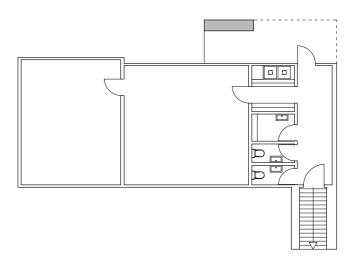
Thesis 1 Restaurant program not fully fitted for building



Kitchen too small after expansion of indoor-serving area

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Not unive



Worn down materials, broken windows, shabby look

Appears closed and not welcoming to the North and East The two directions visitors would come from It has proven difficult to operate the restaurant financially There has been no activity the last 2 years







Not universally designed

Toilets are accessed by stairs to the basement



1950. Unknown photographer

For operations to be profitable, an expansion of indoor eating area probably needs to happen. The restaurant is closed on days with rainy/bad weather because the outdoor terrace becomes unusable for dining.

An extension of the building volume will probably defy the yellow listing. Previous extensions done in order to fit the restaurant operation are of low quality, according to the Cultural Heritage Office, and have bleakened the original expression of the former bath house.

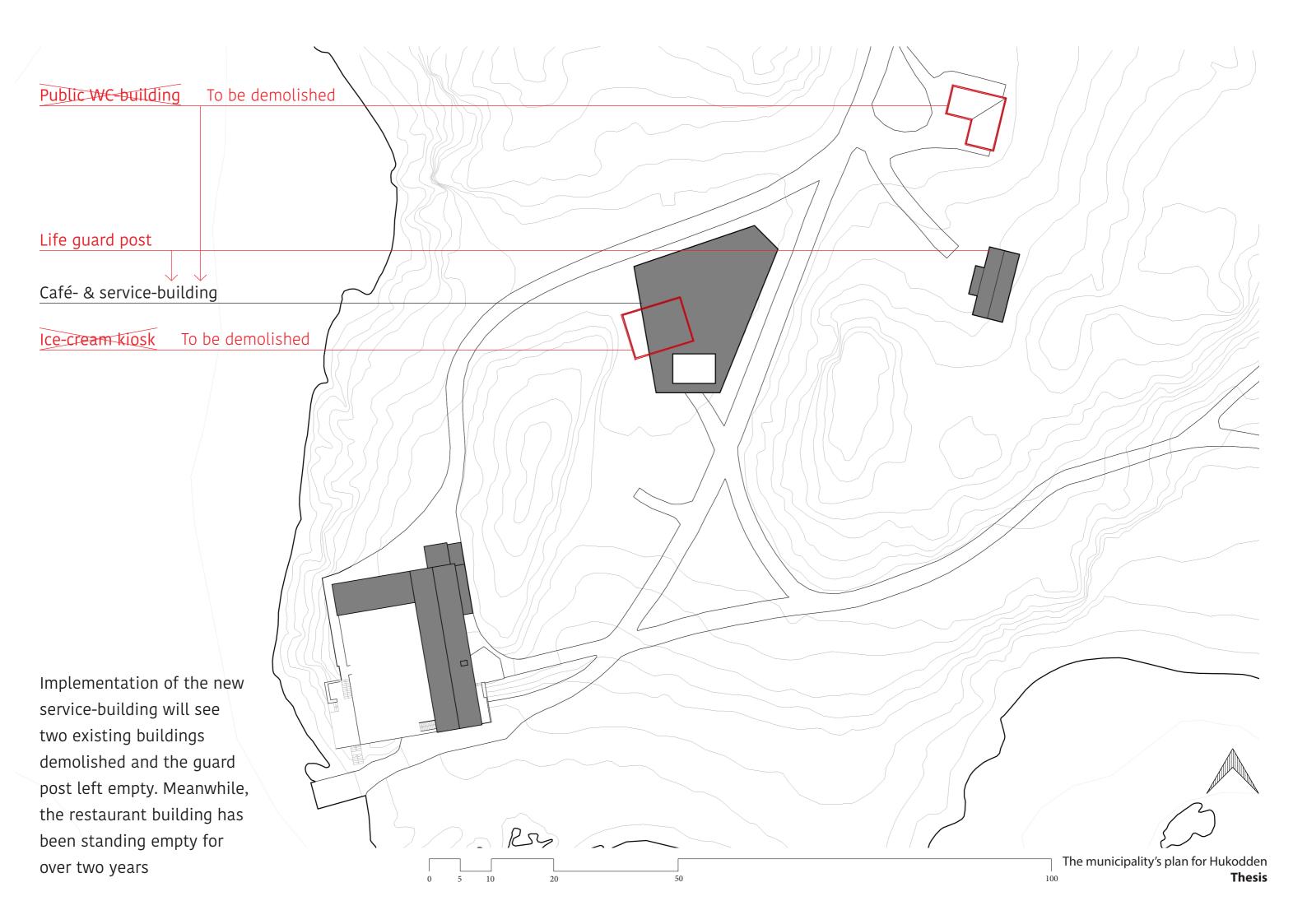
Furthermore, the building is in dire need of refurbishment in order to house any kind of program.

Conclusion Thesis Thesis 2 The program for the new service-building can fit into existing buildings



- Café & seating
- Wardrobe and WC for life guards
- 18 ordinary public toilets
- 2 HC toilets

Program





The new service-building absorbs the programs of the three neighbouring buildings, leaving one empty and two demolished.

With the restaurant business proving difficult to operate, the former bath house stands empty and as a big question mark to the construction of the new building.

I believe that the empty restaurant building and the other existing volumes on Huk can house the same program as Pir II's structure.

Conclusion Thesis

Approach

Positive aspects in current situation to preserve

Public passage along the perimeter of the restaurant



Logical and practical shape of building volume L-shape creates a large terrace facing south and west





Arched details above windows and on the terrace One of the only noteworthy details

Fantastic location on the South-western tip of the beach

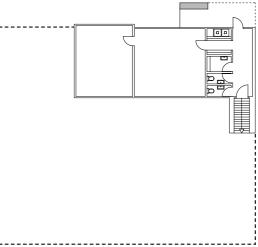






Potential for expanding the basement

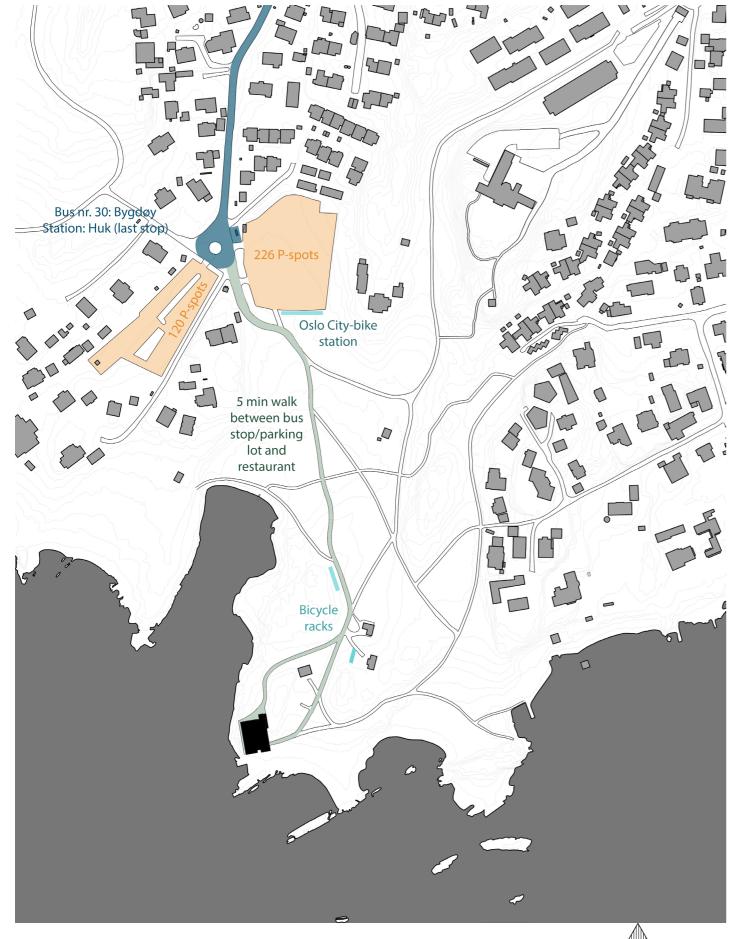
Other possible programs



Already a well known establishment

Turned into a restaurant after WW2

Positive aspects of current situation Thesis



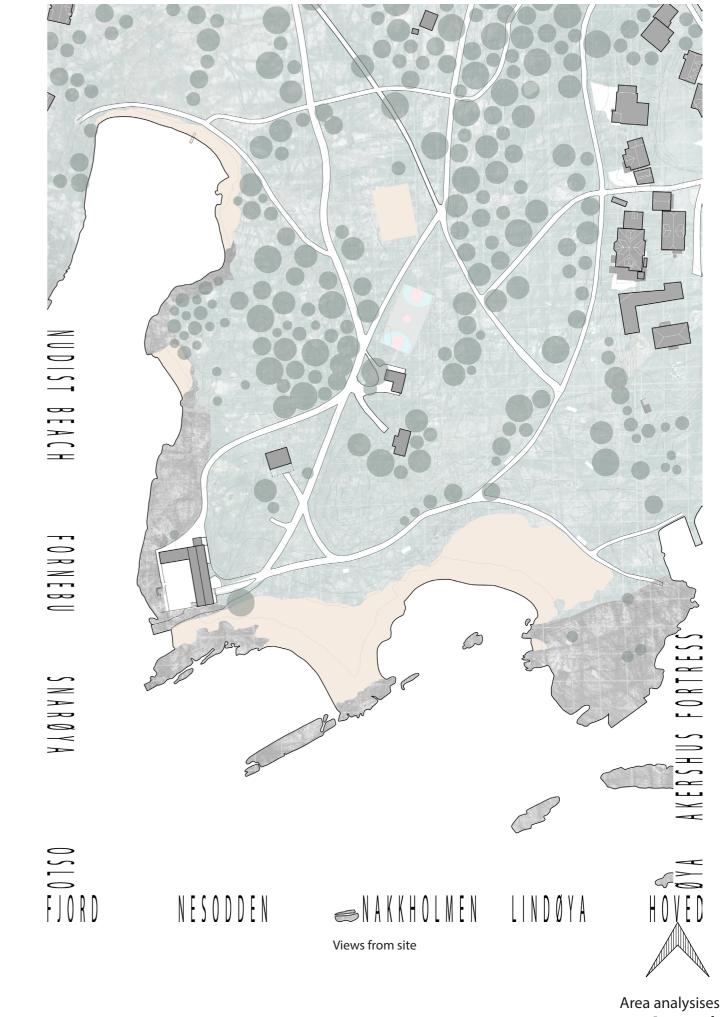


Accessibility by different modes of transportation



Area analysises Approach





Approach





Area analysis **Approach**





Topography - rocks, sand, grass/green

Zones by popularity/attractiveness. Strongest color is most popular

Area analysises **Approach**

In the few years after the end of WW2 and before it was turned into a restaurant, Quisling's private bath house was claimed by beach-goers. Practically, and unofficially, it had gone from a private to a public bath house.





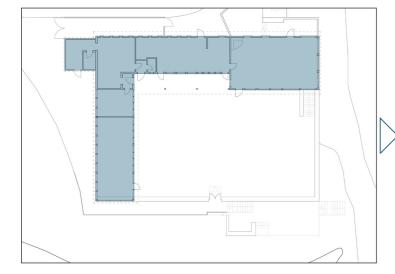
The building was originally built as a bath house, albeit a private one. With a few alterations I think it has a great potential to become a public bath house.

Turning the general expression of the building back to original, I believe some changes can be done in order to make the program function fully for the public beach, without protests from the Cultural Heritage Office.

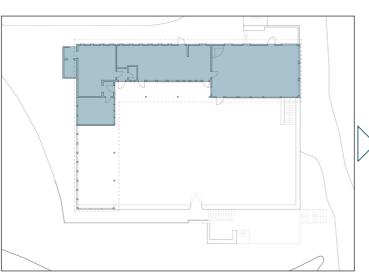


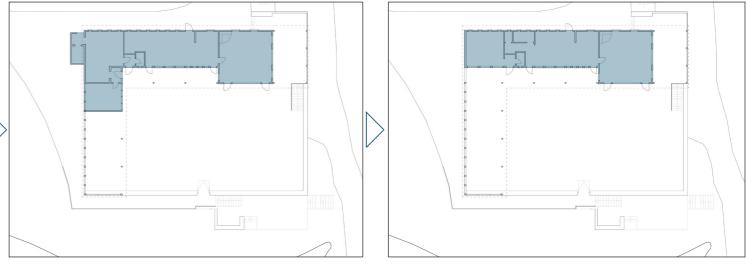
/		
Public WC-building - 7 public toilets + 8 urinals		
		Í
- 1 HC toilet		_
		_
Life guard post		
- Wardrobe and WC for life guards		-
Café- & service-building	Not huilt	
care descrived building]
Ice-cream kiosk		
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	$\left \left \left$	_
Public bath house		/
- Café & seating		
- 8 public toilets - 2 HC toilet		1
- Wardrobes		J
- Lockers - Shower		$\left(\right)$
- Natural salt water pool - Sun deck		
- Kayak rental		
- Sauna - Diving tower		/
		/
The program of the planr	ned L	
service-building is	15 ARS	
distributed back to the		
existing structures	0 5 10 20 50	





Volume today, since 2003





Volume from 1958 - 2003

Volume from 1952 - 1958

Point of departure for new bath house design

Original volume from 1941 - 1952

Returning building to its original volume **Approach**

Most important aspects of the building, according to Cultural Heritage Office

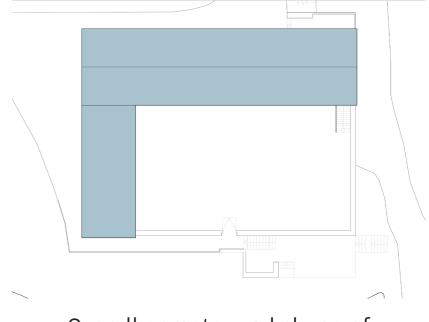
Will be preserved and play a central role in project



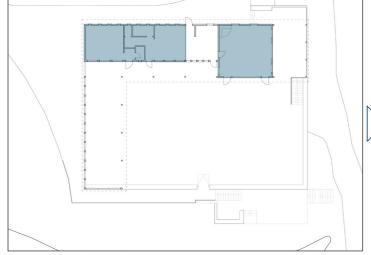
Arches between columns



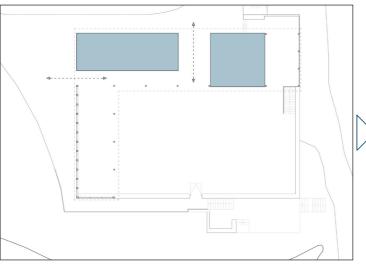
Characteristic windows with ornaments, fasade material and paneling



Overall eometry and shape of volume & placement

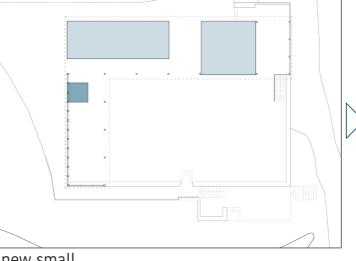


Cutting a split in the volume



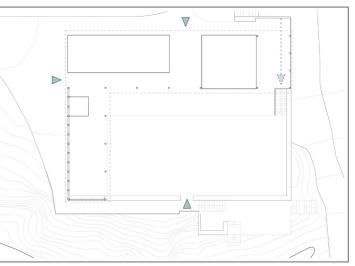
Split creates a new point of access from the East A new small

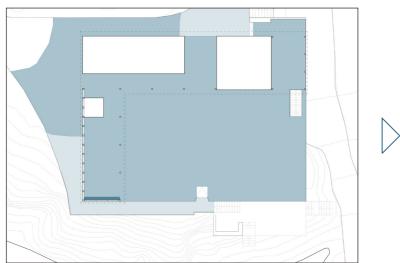
Another access point is cut through North facade



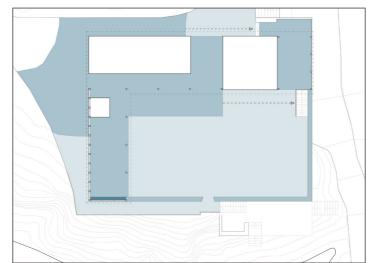
volume is placed besides the North access

4 total accesses points, from all four directions, ensure an open and fluid facility

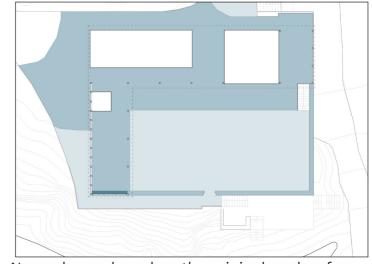




Level difference today

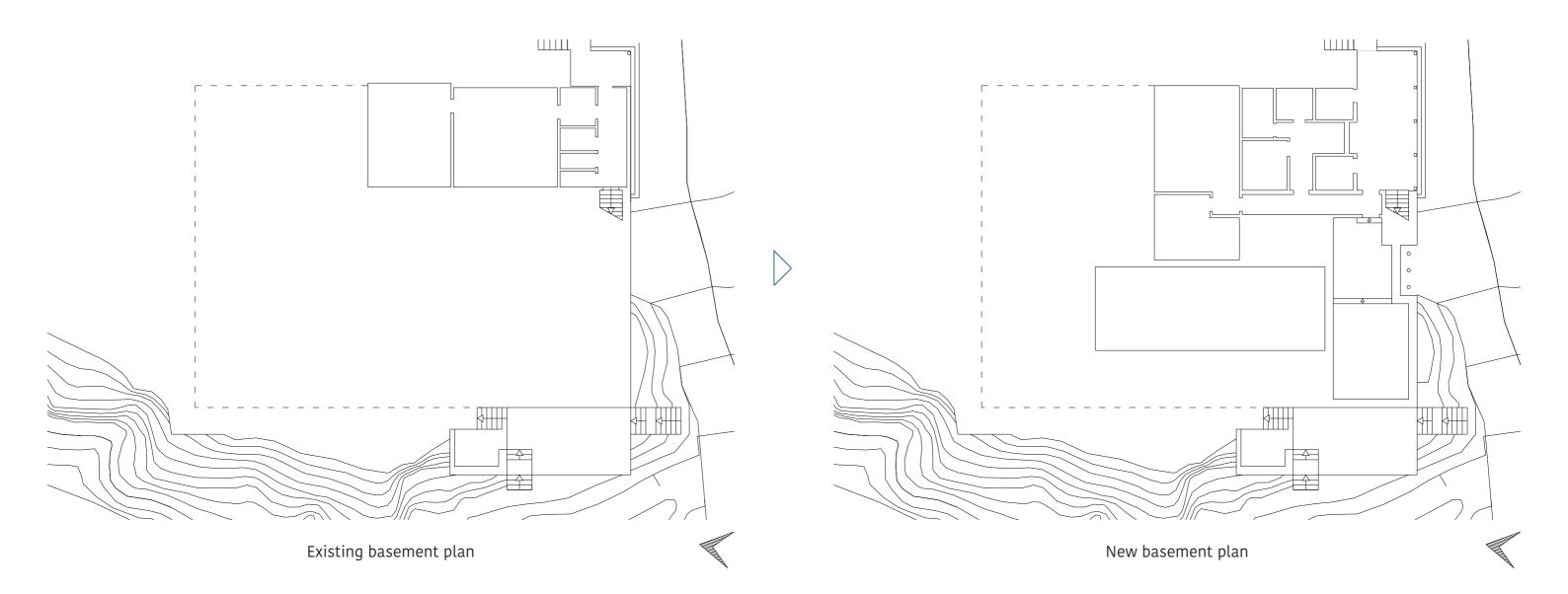


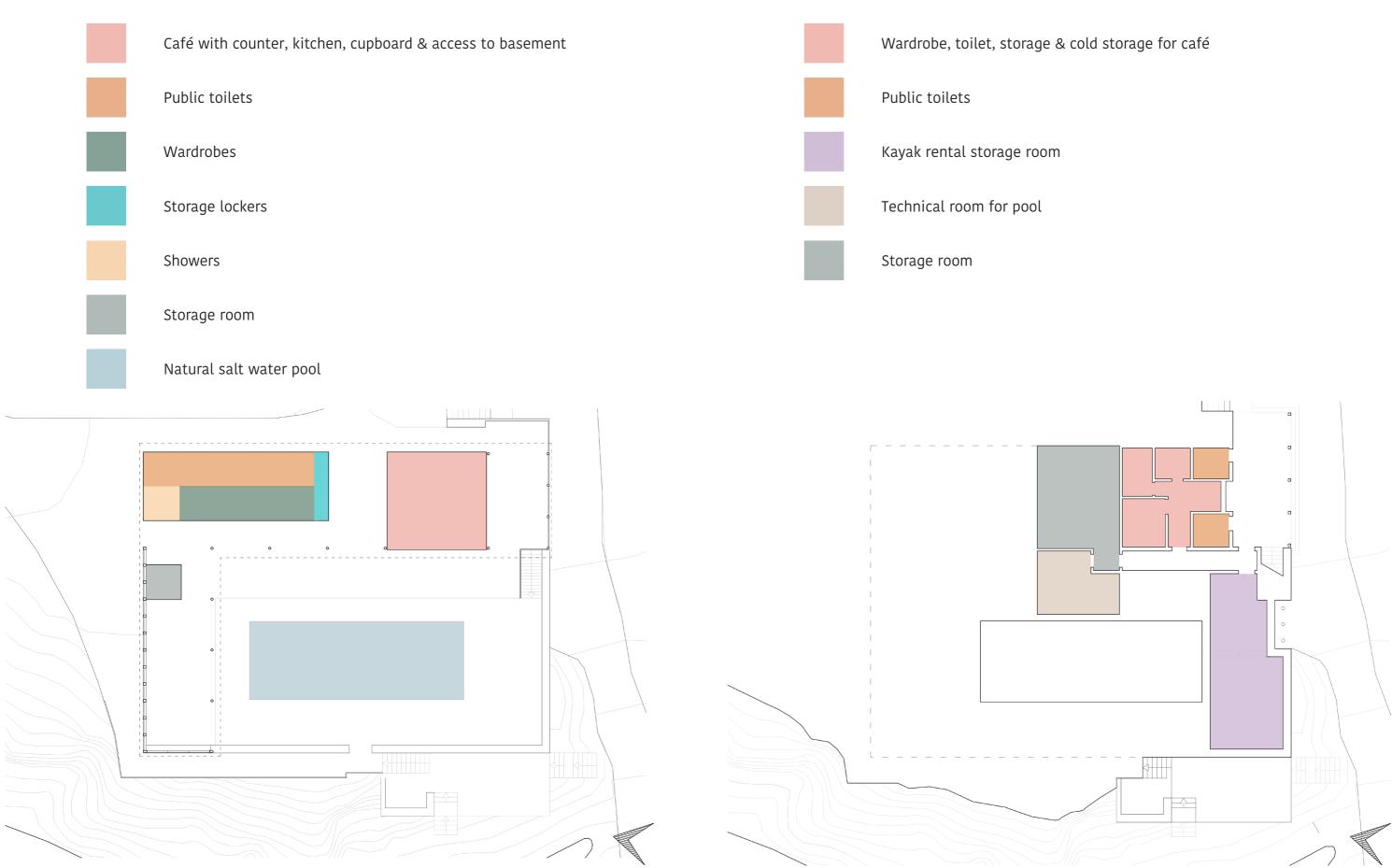
Original scheme of level difference



New scheme, based on the original, makes for more fluid sirculation

320mm





Main floor

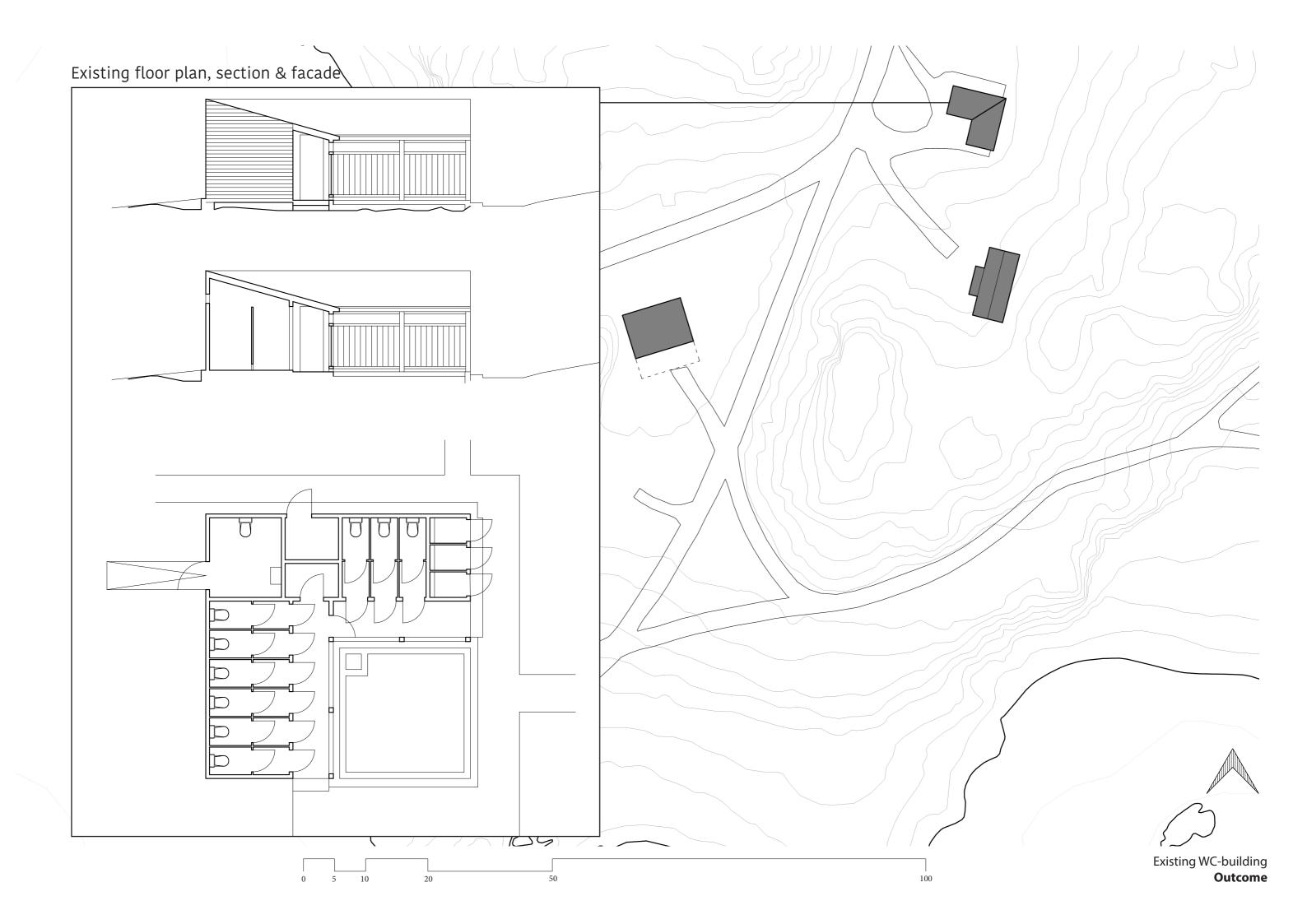
Basement floor

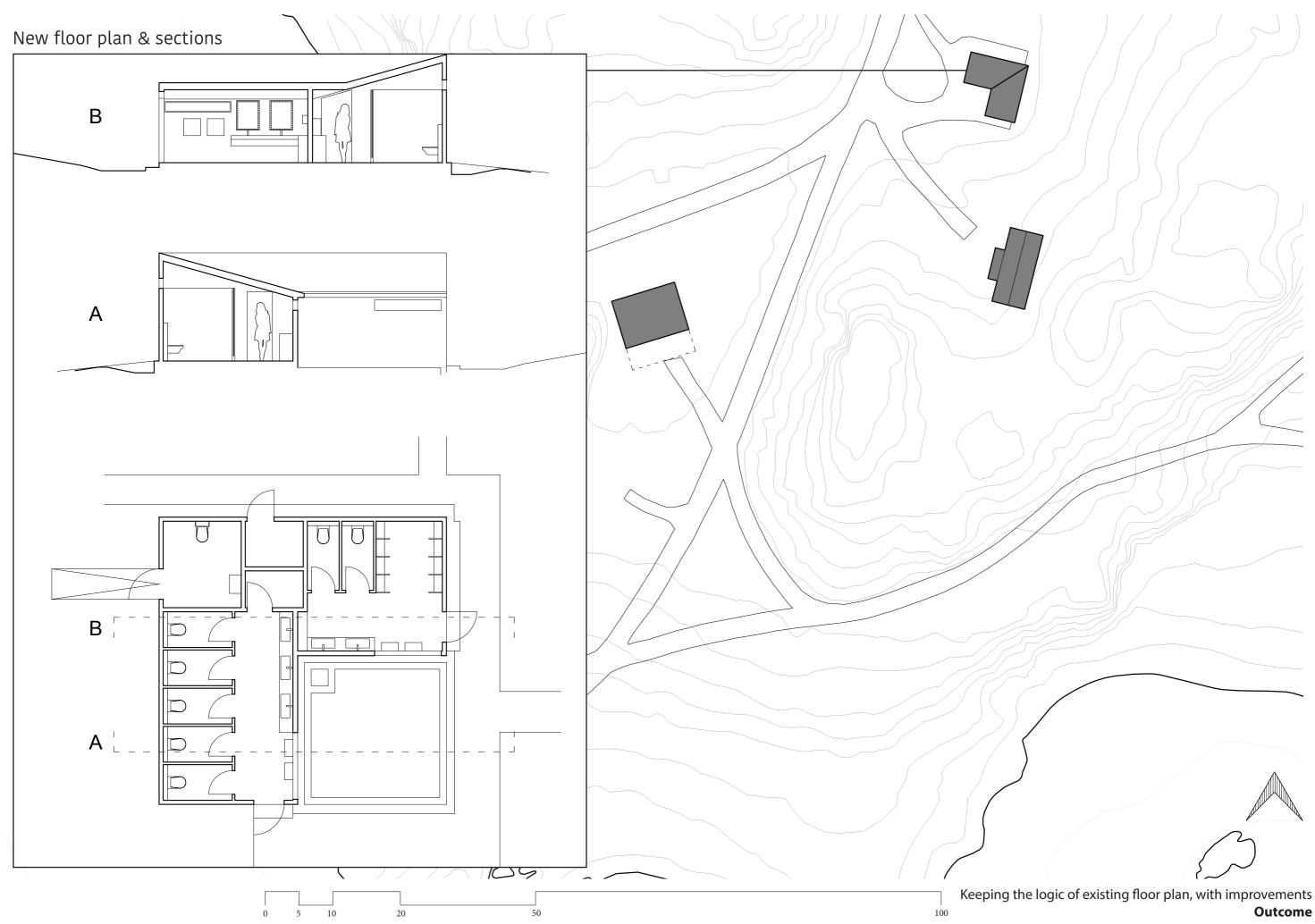
Program diagrams Approach Addition of a jetty connected to the bath house, practically expanding the sundeck. The width of the jetty follows the buildings width, like it is being dragged out from it.



Sketch exploring a jetty connected to bath house **Approach**

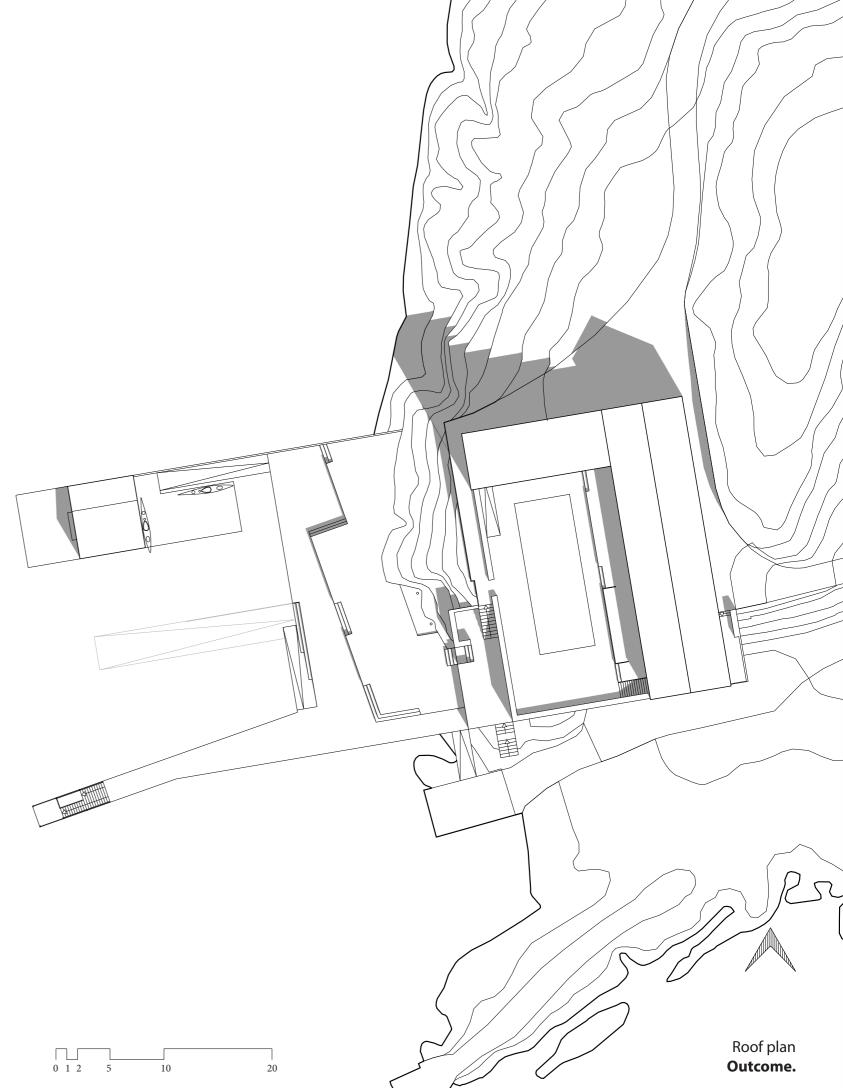
Outcome

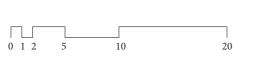


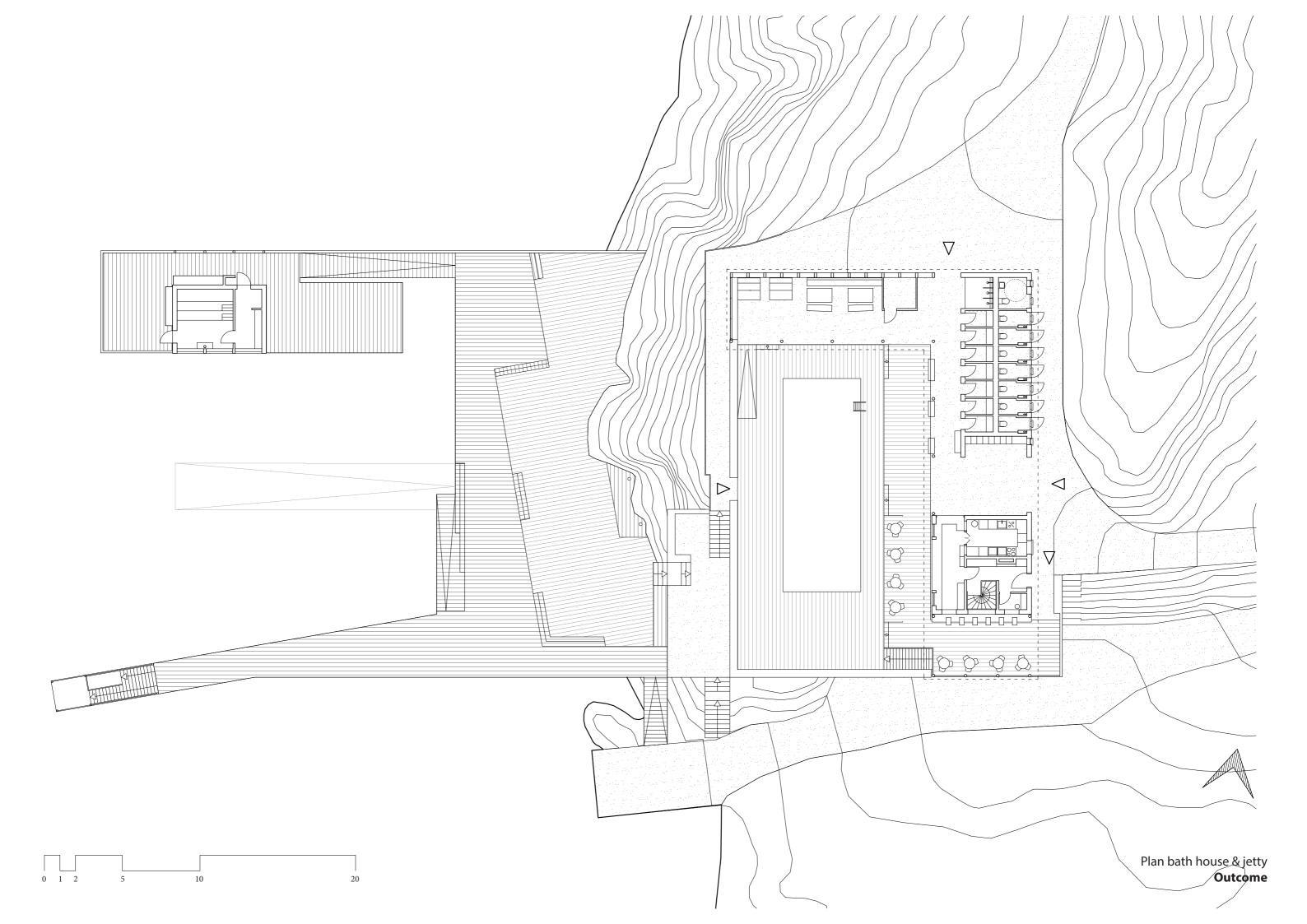


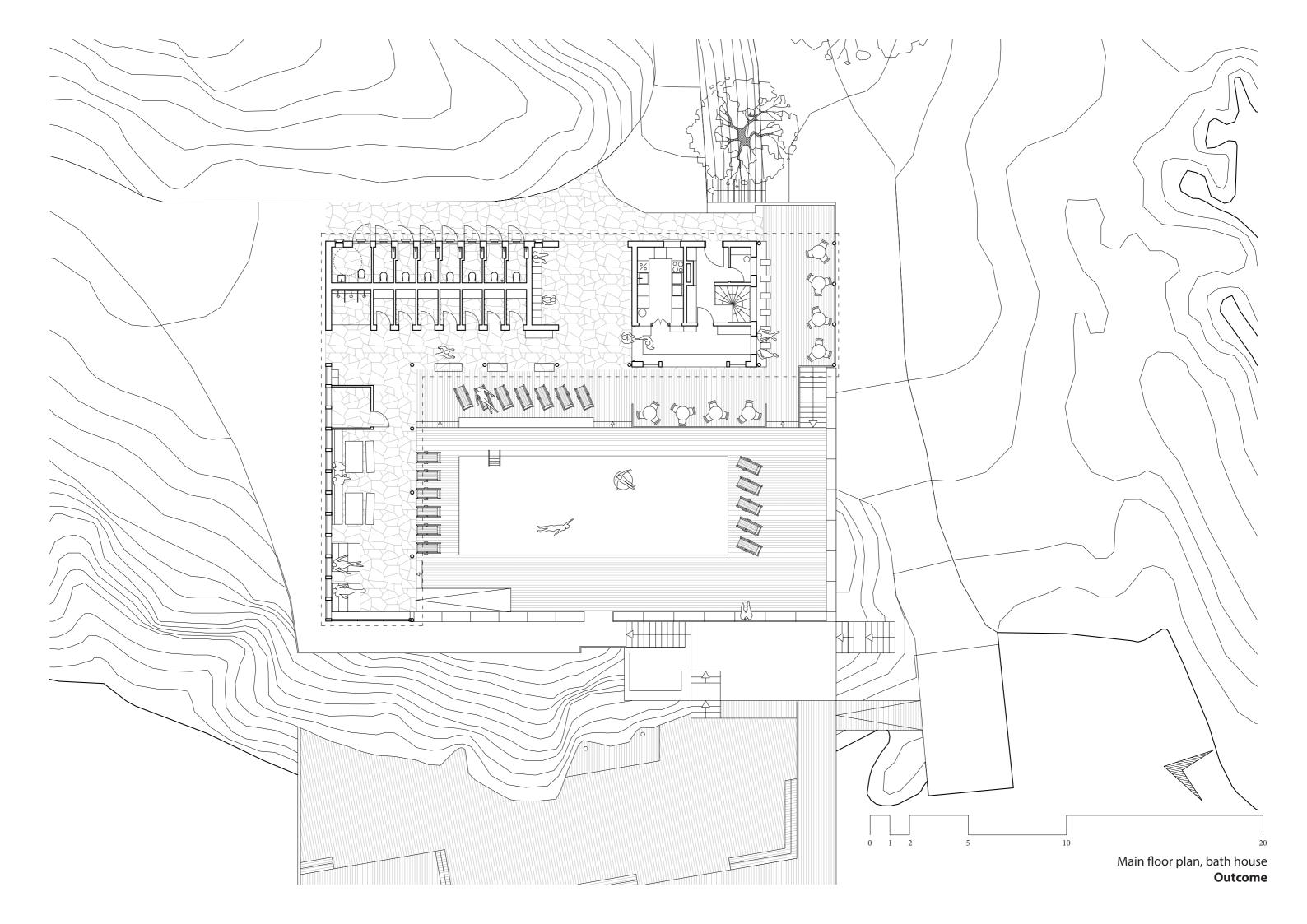
Outcome









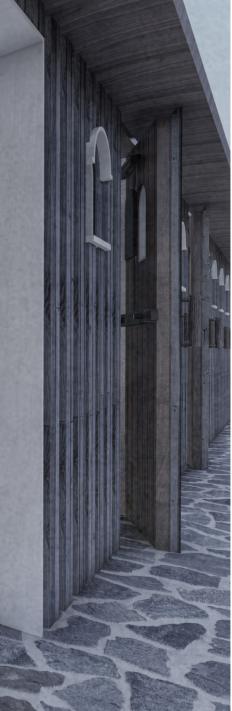




Sundeck with natural saltwater pool

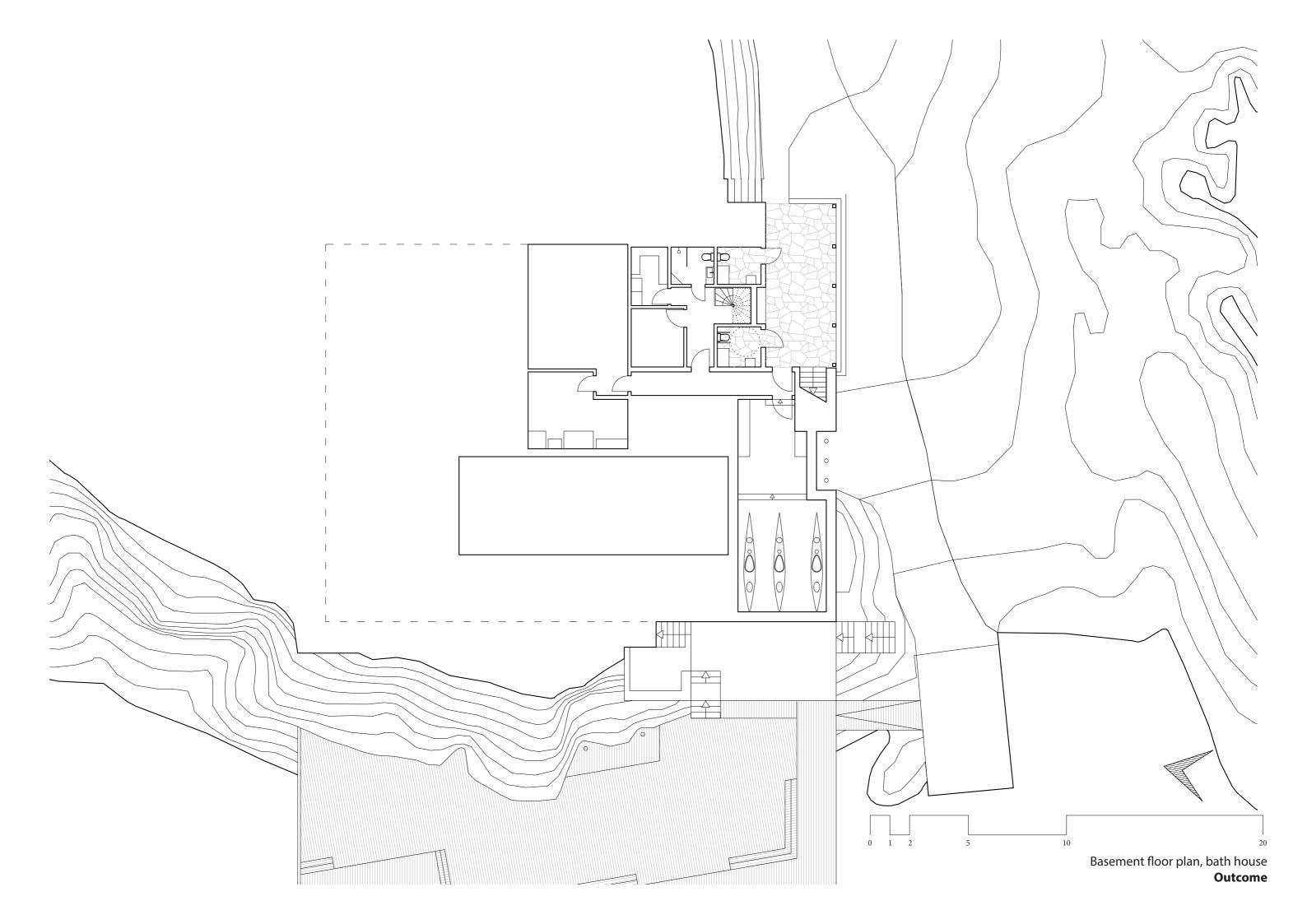


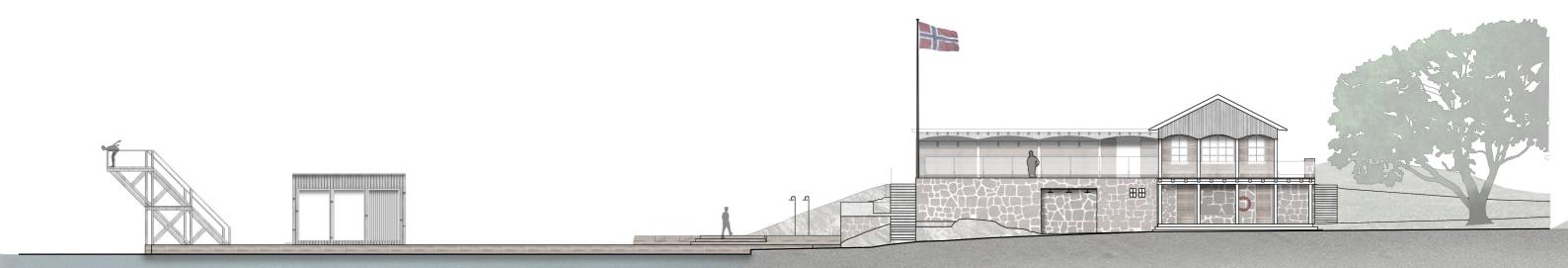
New entrance from East. Lockers to the right and counter to café to the left

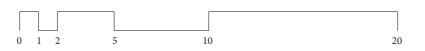




Southern part of terrace under roof



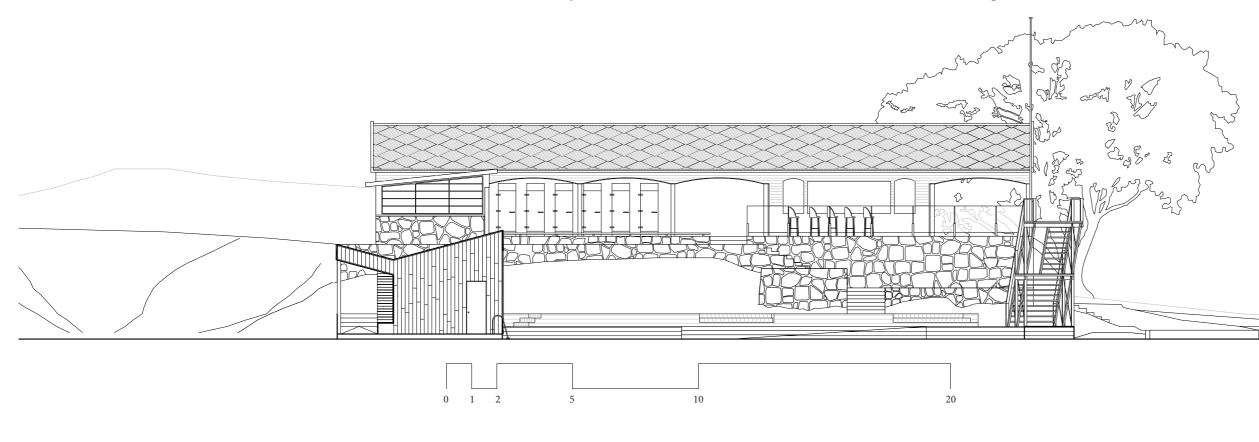




Southern facade Outcome



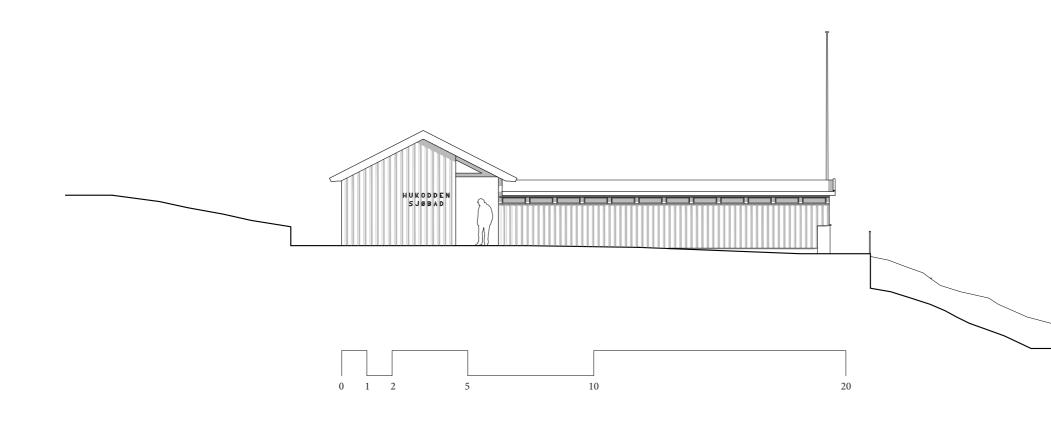
Jetty to the West of bath house. Includes a sauna and a diving tower



Western facade Outcome



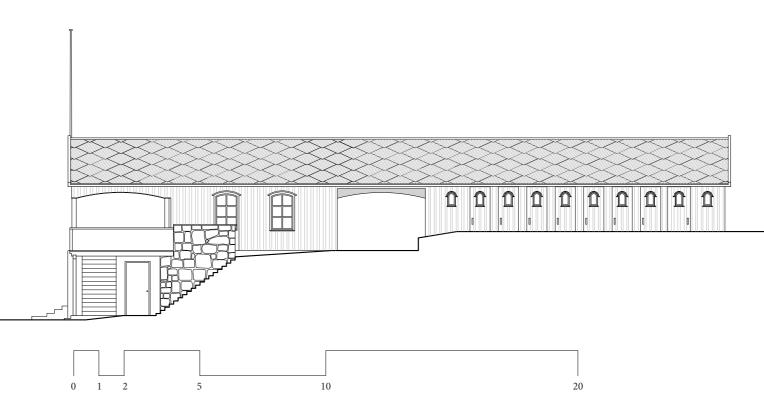
New entrance from the North



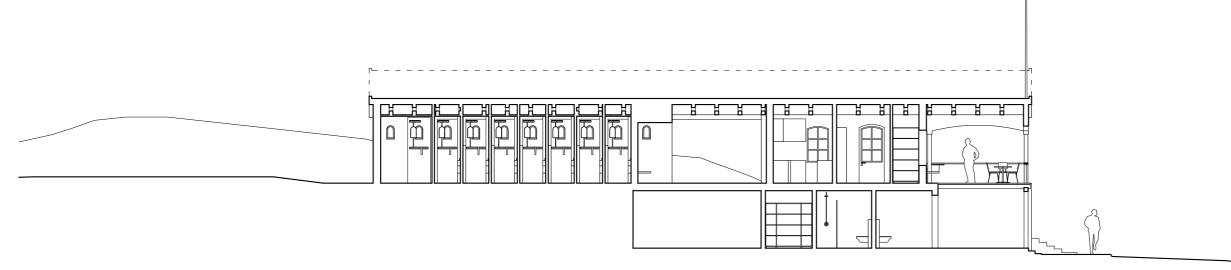
Northern facade Outcome

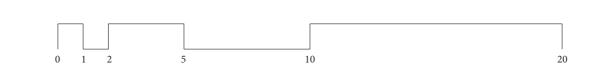


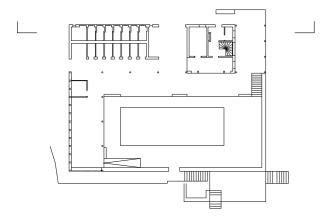
View from the East



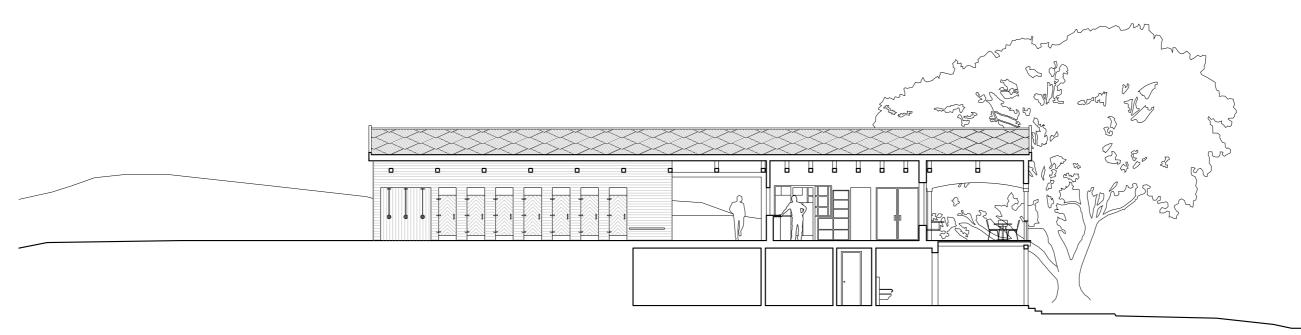
Eastern facade **Outcome**

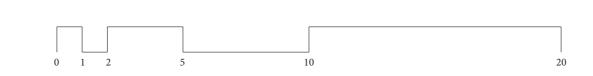


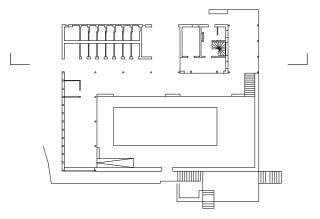




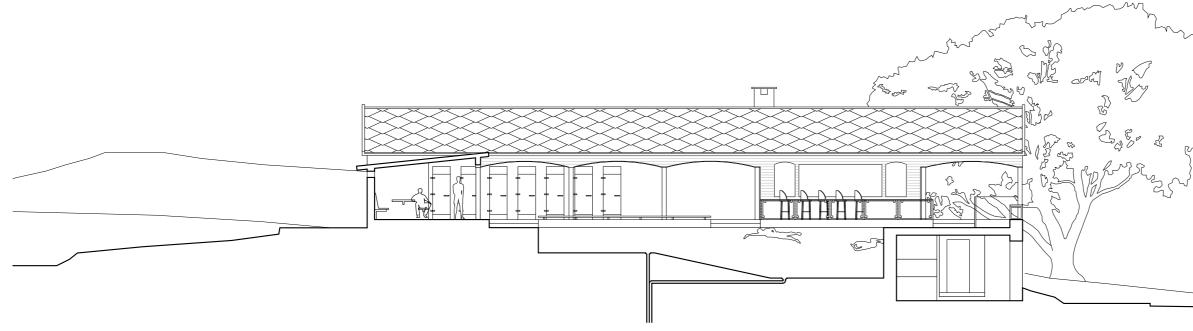
Long section through toilets, Eastern entrance & kitchen **Outcome**

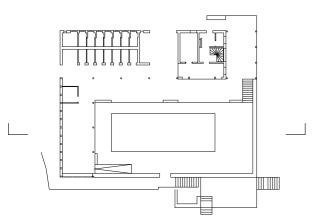


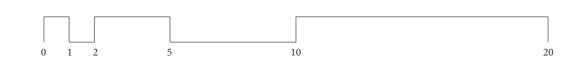




Long section through Northern facade, along wardrobes and through café Outcome

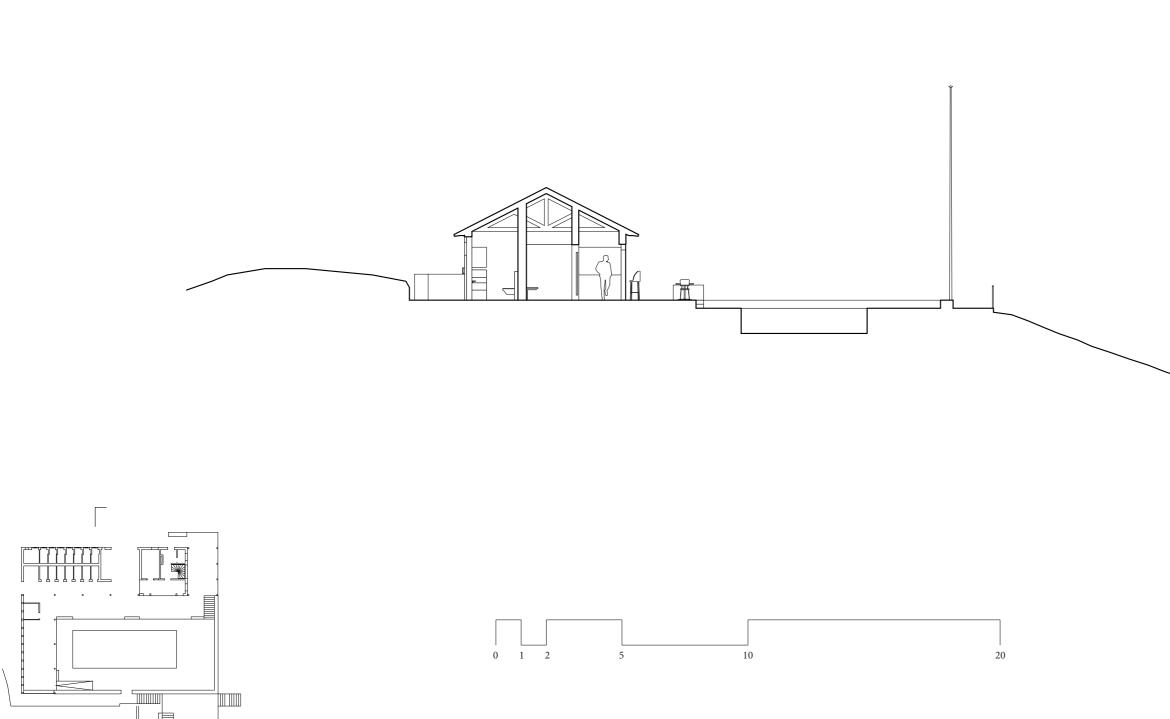




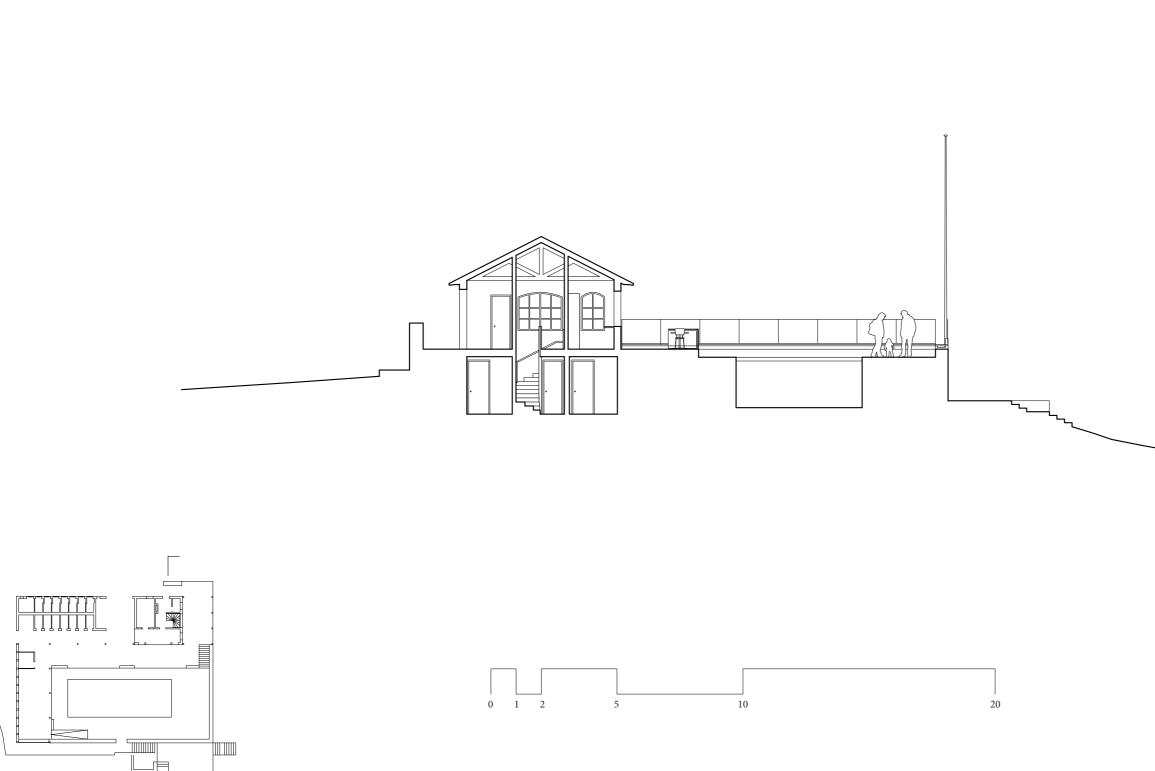


Long section through western wing and saltwater pool **Outcome**

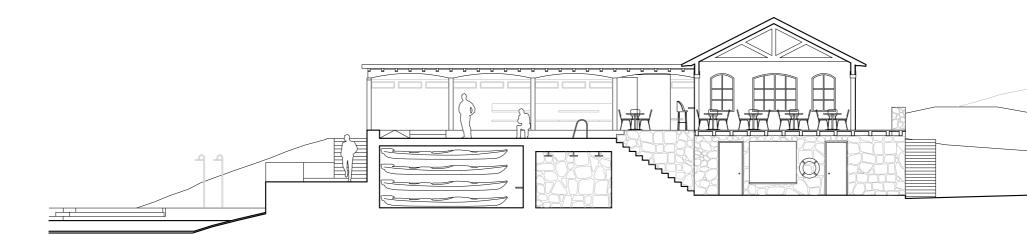


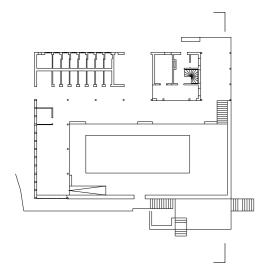


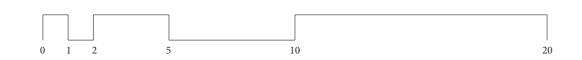
Cross section through toilets, wardrobes, sundeck and pool **Outcome**



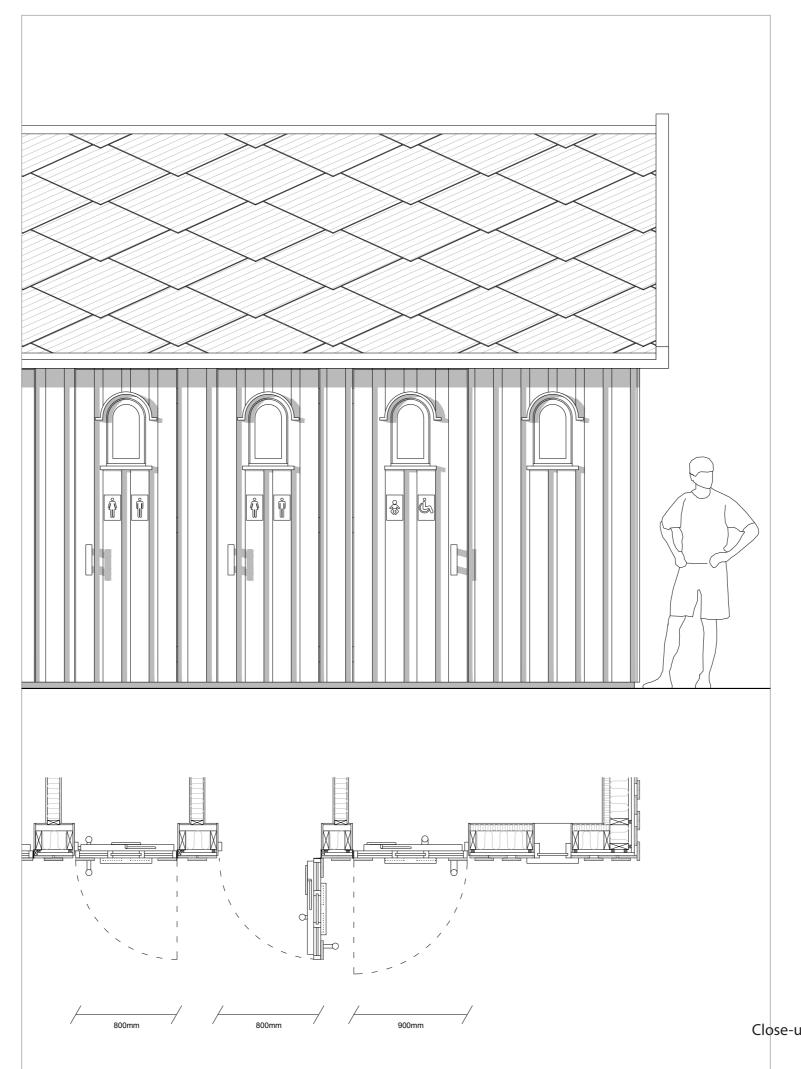
Cross section through café and their staircase to basement, seating for café and pool **Outcome**



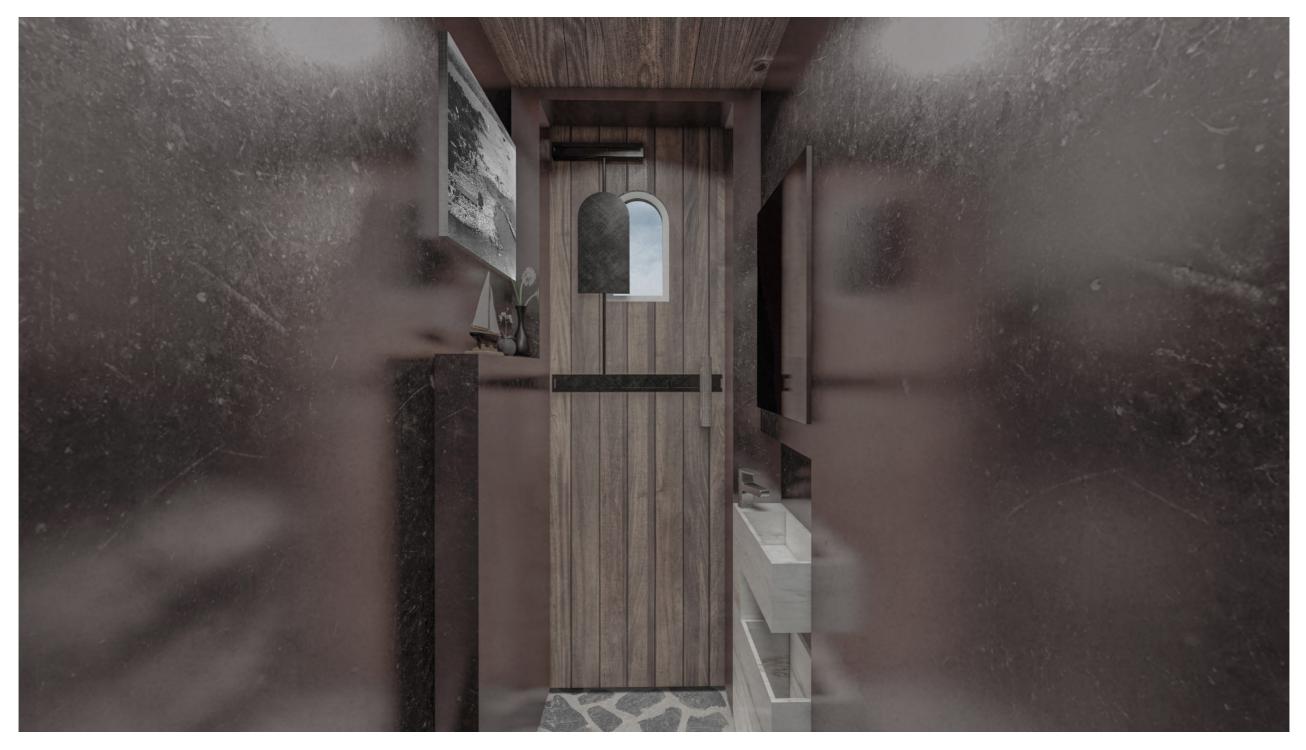




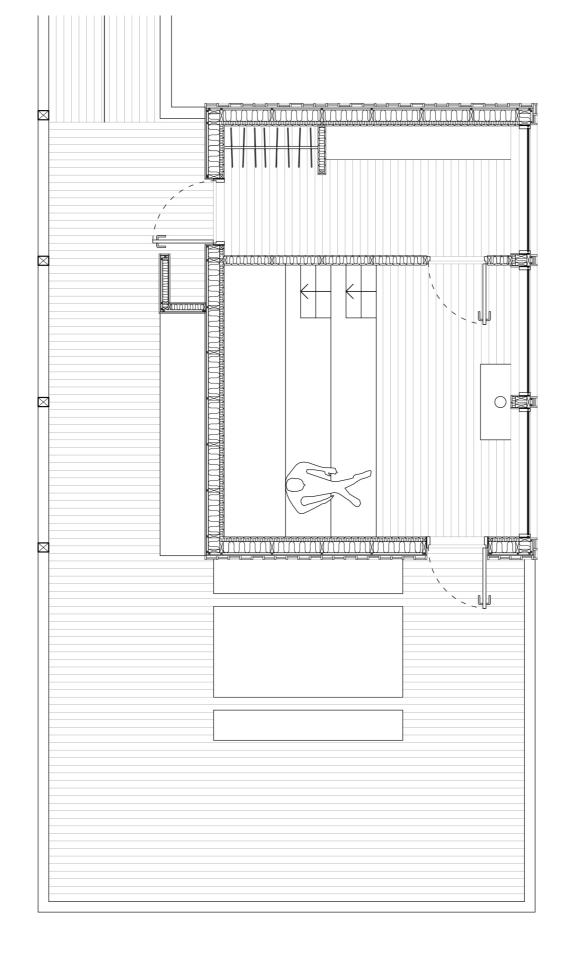
Cross section through public passage to the West, sundeck, entrance from lower level and covered part of terrace **Outcome**



Close-up of "camouflaged" toilet doors in facade and detail **Outcome**



Interior of public toilets. Robust metal sheeting and slate flooring made for rough use. Lock mechanism provides shading for the window





10





1:50 plan of sauna **Outcome**



The sauna sits on a floating jetty, with views to the South.



Aerial perspective from South

Illustration Besvarelse..