

HUKODDEN STRANDRESTAURANT

Exploring the future potentials of a listed former bath house

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1.0

Introduction

1.1 About

On the peninsula Bygdøy, at one of Oslo's most popular bathing sites lies a small building commonly known to the people of Oslo as *Hukodden Strandrestaurant* or *Hukodden Beach Restaurant*. It is the remains of what used to be a beautiful building with a wide view over the Oslo Fjord with sun from morning to evening. Nevertheless, the building is closed, and forces of nature have been ravaging freely for over two years. A couple of windows are broken, and grass and moss have now taken over the terrace. Oslo Municipality has no plans for future use. Just by looking at it one would not comprehend the history it accommodates. In fact, it has not always been a restaurant, as the name would suggest, but a private bathing house for Quisling during World War II. Still, the property has not only a dark past, but contains happy memories for a lot of people, before and after the time of Quislings bathing house. Today, the history appears forgotten and the condition of the building makes it unavailable for further use without proper care and renovation. While the condition of the building makes one suggest it should be torn down, it has an important history and is therefore listed. Its future is uncertain but, in my opinion, the possibilities are great.



1.2 Purpose of report

This pre-diploma seeks to research, investigate, study and understand *Hukodden Strandrestaurant*; its history, importance, inherent qualities, architecture and future. I was born and raised at Bygdøy, so I have had a relatively close relationship with the restaurant over the years, compared to the average visitor. While it is sad to watch it degrade, I can see the fantastic and unused potential it has to become a must-visit spot in one of the best locations in all of Oslo.

Hukodden Beach Restaurant is today untouchable in many ways. One reason is its dilapidated condition, making it useless for further use and programs. Another reason is that Hukodden Beach Restaurant is listed as a building with historic importance, making it impossible to do major alterations and hard to implement new programs. The building stands today as somewhat of a question mark and there is no definite answer for its future purpose. It is a building with a history not widely known to the public and is recognized for a program that is no longer possible to obtain without major alterations and expansions, made close to impossible by the listing. I wish to tackle these dilemmas through examination and design in order to try to discover *Hukodden Strandrestaurant's* future purpose.

1.3 Main topics of discussion

I have highlighted some dilemmas regarding *Hukodden Strandrestaurant* that I would like to further investigate in order to find possibilities for the building's future in a modern Huk.

Is there a possibility to restore some of the original expression to further enhance and convey the history, while at the same time provide a program fittet for future use?

What program is possible and suited for the building and people's desire and need? The building was built as a beach house, but can it provide the capacity and standard that is needed for transforming it into a modern, public beach house? Or should it continue to be what it is today known and loved for, a restaurant?

The building is today listed, but are there some parts of the building that have the highest value and character defining elements? To what extent can the building be further

developed without removing its character? The listing was done on the basis of certain criteria, mainly as they recognize it as a historical building. The listed elements are primarily the placement of the building, the facade expression and the materials. Because it is listed, future possibilities are limited. To what extent can the building be further developed without removing its character?

How can I save its historical character, but at the same time make it more available to a new purpose in relation to Huk?

There is an ambivalence between pride and shame. The building was built as Quisling's *private* beach house during World War II and therefore conveys a dark time, but it is today loved as a restaurant for many. Should *Hukodden Strandrestaurant* be manifested as a reminder of the past, or as a part of Huk's future? Is there a possibility to turn the historical program into a positive program fitted for future use, such as a *public* beach house? Was this decision already made after WWII, where the public can be seen on the aerial images claiming the closed property as a public beach house?

Bymiljøetaten decided to build a new service building with public toilets, a year-round café and changing room for lifeguards 50 meters away from the existing restaurant. This is not only a potential competitor for a future program, but also limits the building's future. The restaurant has been empty for several years. Why prioritise a new service building instead of a plan for *Hukodden Strandrestaurant*? Can *Hukodden Beach Restaurant* be transformed into becoming an alternative to the service building?

2.0 History and value assessment

2.1 The history of Hukodden Beach Restaurant

Although I have previously only mentioned the site at Hukodden being used as Quisling's private bathinghouse and later a restaurant, its history started even before that. The first building constructed at Huk, according to the PBE's websites, was in 1926. An application was granted for the erection of two gender separated bath houses or sheds, used as changing rooms, and two outhouses (WCs). The men's bath house was constructed on the west side of the beach, while the women's bath house was situated on the opposite side to the east. During

this time, Hukodden was a popular place for people to socialize, swim and sunbathe. In 1930, the men's shed was torn down as it has become a nuisance for the surrounding.¹ It is not specified why it had become a nuisance, but one could suggest an unappealing appearance. The women's shed, on the other hand, was allowed to stay a bit longer.

In 1942, during Germany's occupation of Norway, Vidkun Quisling had moved into *Villa Grande* (named *Gimlé* by Quisling) near Hukodden. He was a Norwegian military officer and politician, and Nazi collaborator who headed the government of Norway during Germany's occupation of the country.² He closed off Hukodden to visitors in order to create a private beach in connection to his house, *Villa Grande*. He then constructed what we now know today as *Hukodden Strandrestaurant*. It was built as a private bath house for him and his guests. Quisling named it *Strandhuset* (the beachhouse).



Picture 1: Quislings badehus på Hukodden, n/a, ca. 1944-1945



Picture 2: Quislings badehus på Hukodden. n/a. 1939-1945

The architect is unknown, but the carpenter was Erik Eriksen.³ There are some who suggest that the architect Wilhelm K. Essendrop might have been the architect or consultant on the beach house, since he had previously designed other buildings for Quisling. This included the transformation of the nearby *Villa Grande* to *Gimlé*, Quisling's holiday resort *Ørneredet* in Asker and Quisling's farm *Lunden* i Fyresdal.⁴ Yet, this is not confirmed. The beach house was designed with a mixture between national romantic and modernistic.⁵ It was repossessed by the state after the war and stood somewhat empty until 1954 when it was turned into a beach

¹ HVA ER KILDEN HER?

² Gregersen 2004

³ Brandli 2012

⁴ Wikipedia 2019

⁵ Brandli 2012

restaurant. Between this time, historical aerial pictures suggest that the public used the closed property as an extension of the beach and their own public bathhouse.



Picture 3: Huk. Widerøes Flyveselskap/Vilhelm Skappel. 1953

In 1954, when the beach house was transformed into a beach restaurant, a 52 m² extension was added to the west with an angled roof.⁶ In 1958 the south-east part of the terrace was built to make room for an indoor dining hall. Oslo municipality, *Eiendoms-og byfornyelsesetaten* (EBY), managed the property and operated the beach restaurant until 2004, when they rented it out to *Sultgruppen* who took over the establishment. Later the restaurant was run by *Eventbyrået*.⁷



Picture 4: Restauranten på Huk, ytterst på Hukodden. n/a. 1962
1950



Picture 5: Bygdøy: Huk, Hukrestauranten, Påsken 1950. n/a.

⁶ Brandli 2012

⁷ Brandli 2012

2.2 Hukodden beach restaurant today

Usually, the restaurant is open from May 1st to mid September, but the activity declined over the years. Unfortunately, the last time *Hukodden Strandrestaurant* was operational was in the summer of 2018.⁸ Since the lease expired, EBY has not wanted to rent out the building. The need for rehabilitation is too great and the restaurant must be modernized to meet today's requirements.⁹ The materials and general condition of the building has deteriorated to a point well below satisfactory for running a restaurant or hosting events. Many of the windows are broken and the wooden exterior panels need to be changed in some areas. Today all activity is put on hold pending a decision from the municipality about what to do with the building next. Most likely the building will be refurbished without changing its appearance, because of the yellow listing by the planning authorities.¹⁰



⁸ Sult n/a

⁹ Pettrém 2020

¹⁰ Phone call 26.05.2020 with Jarl Christer Bomann who works for Eventbyrået

3.0 Value assessment and statement of significance

3.1 The listing of Hukodden Beach restaurant

The building is listed in yellow by *Byantikvaren*, the planning authorities, which means it has some value, but it is not entirely protected or conserved.¹¹ According to and stated by *Byantikvaren*, the purpose of listing the restaurant is to take care of the valuable parts of the older buildings on Huk. They state that the buildings are a manifestation of the area's popularity and long tradition. In addition, the restaurant building is linked to the history of World War II in Norway as the original bathhouse for NS leader Vidkun Quisling. The bathhouse with associated outdoor facilities has a high conservation value as a bathhouse for Quisling and as part of the history of Oslo's bathhouse and outdoor culture. They emphasize the sparse detailing and curved surfaces above windows and on the terrace.¹²

They state that the building is listed based on these value assessments and criterias:

- **Architectural, historical value:** The building/cultural monument is a contribution to national/regional architectural history.

Architectural tradition: The building/cultural monument is a good example of national/regional/ local architecture tradition from its period.

Environmental value: The building/cultural monument is an important part of a larger urban environment

Historical social value: The building/cultural monument reflects and conveys a historically social condition

Historical personnel value: The building/cultural monument can be linked to famous and/or important people

Symbolic value: The building/cultural monument is linked to important national/regional/local functions, events or happenings

Identity-creating value: The building/cultural monument is important for the history of an urban or local environment

¹¹ Byantikvaren i Oslo

¹² Byantikvaren i Oslo

Authenticity: The building has preserved a relatively large amount of original building volumes and details

Usability: The building/cultural monument is well suited for original or new use without making changes that weaken the conservation values.¹³

During a conversation with The Cultural Heritage Office, they conveyed that they preferred the bath house to return to its original expression, and that the elements that were listed were mainly the placement of the building, the facade expression and the materials.¹⁴

3.2 My value assessment

Hukodden Strandrestaurant has important historical, environmental, authentic value. Still, I believe as an experience in itself and as an arena for communicating the history, there is an unused potential at *Hukodden Strandrestaurant*.

My assessment is that the most character defined feature is the shape of the building, the facade materials and the distinctive facade elements, such as the arches. The shape and the placement of the building already builds a connection to the history and the previous use. The terrace/sundeck is carefully placed in such a way that it takes most advantage of the sun and views, while the L-shape meticulously surrounds it and provides shade and privacy. The L-shape also frames the terrace in a way that invites and promotes socializing.



¹³ Fjose 2020

¹⁴ Phone call 07.09.2020 with Marte Fjose, antikvar at The Cultural Heritage Office

The facade materials are typical and place-specific for Bygdøy and therefore harmonize with the area and do not compete with surrounding architecture and ambiance. The weatherboarding, called tømmermannspanel in Norwegian, used on the facade is the most common type of exterior panel on wooden houses in Norway. It was first used to clad log houses in the 17th century. In the early 20th century, the panel type resurfaced and has been used frequently since.¹⁵ It is therefore very typical for Norwegian architecture. Some of the wood panels in the beach house needs to be replaced, but the new facade can be done in a similar way to keep the expression.

Arches might not be the most common shape in Norwegian architecture, yet this bathhouse has it. Arches appeared as early as the 2nd millennium BC in Mesopotamian brick architecture, but is most commonly used by the ancient Romans who were the first builders in Europe to fully appreciate the advantages of the arch.¹⁶ They also systematically used the arch in their great engineering feats and as a means of celebrating their greatest military victories.¹⁷ It is also a shape often found in baths. Even though it has a constructive function in the beach house, I can only assume that its main purpose was merely decorative, as it easily could be replaced with a typical wood construction. I can only speculate, but perhaps it was designed to channel greatness and victory, or maybe to incorporate typical elements found in old baths into this new beach house. All these elements are character defined features and should be valued when rejuvenating the beach house. I wish to save, and maybe enhance its historical character, but at the same time make it more available to a new purpose in relation to Hukodden.

4.0 The building, materials & construction

4.1 The building

The building's main feature is the outdoor terrace, enclosed from the North and East by two

¹⁵ Wikipedia 2020

¹⁶ Wikipedia 2020

¹⁷ Sinclair 2014

volumes creating an upside down “L” shape and opening up towards the South and West. Inside the two volumes are indoor dining rooms, storage, a kitchen and an office room. There are two indoor dining halls, on each side of the building. As well as being separated, they are quite small compared to the outdoor area. A staircase leads down from the terrace to a small basement containing customer toilets, a small employee wardrobe, storage and a technical room. There is also an exit/entry door connected to the basement. The indoor floor area of the main story is 177 m², while the outdoor floor area is 286 m². The basement has a floor area of 125 m². Making the total floor area about 590 m².¹⁸ The main entrance to the restaurant is through a gate onto the terrace. The gate is accessed from a public pathway running along the terrace from North and down some stairs towards the South. A part of the outdoor terrace is retracted slightly into the eastern volume where garage doors are installed from the cornice. This makes room for an outdoor bar counter that can be closed off. The roof over the retraction is supported by two circular columns with slightly arched skirts between them. The same principle is used in the second volume on the facade towards the terrace. This gives the volumes a slightly national romantic look.

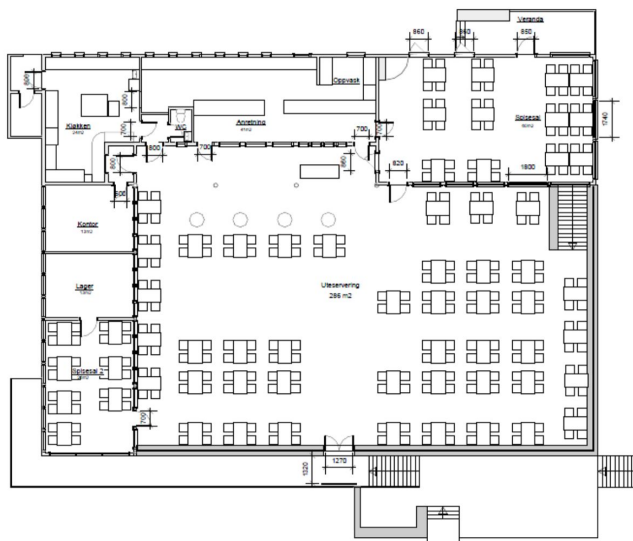


Figure 6: Plantegning, hovedetasje, slik det er i dag. Pro Plan. 2004

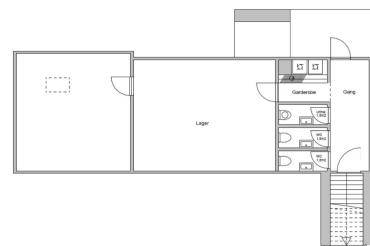


Figure 7: Plantegning, underetasje, slik det er i dag. Pro Plan. 2004

4.2 Materials & Construction

It has not been possible to obtain any condition report for *Hukodden Strandrestaurant*, and it has therefore been necessary to assume part of the materials based on the year of

¹⁸ Brandli 2012

construction. The building consists of a concrete base in the lower floor, while the main floor has standing panels and gabled roof. One can assume, due to the building methods used during this period, that the beach restaurant is constructed as a half-timbered house, with a framework of sleepers and load-bearing posts. The outer walls are two-layered panels with presumably two-layered cardboard. It was not common to use mineral wool in Norway until after World War II, and thus it is assumed that the cavities are filled with shavings as insulation. Based on old plans and drawings are the thickness of the exterior walls approximately 150 mm including panels. The interior walls are approximately 100 mm. The windows are connected windows with two layers of glass. The floor is 300 mm thick reinforced concrete. The concrete walls in the lower floor are presumably 350 mm reinforced concrete, clad with stone slabs. This wall follows the southern and western perimeter of the building, probably as a retaining wall supporting the terrace and the landmass beneath. The foundation is assumed to consist of stone filling.¹⁹

4.2 Condition assessment

As previously mentioned the materials and general condition has deteriorated due to weather and lack of maintenance. There is a need for a thorough mapping of the condition of the building and the technical condition.²⁰ There is a need for new and better isolated windows and the exterior wooden panels need to be treated or replaced. Generally the walls need to be re-insulated in order to meet today's standards.

5.0 Landscape and site

¹⁹ Brandli 2012

²⁰ Pettrém 2020

5.1 Site

The restaurant is placed right at the tip of the small promontory at Hukodden on Bygdøy, Oslo. The footprint of the building is approximately 500 m². A sand beach lies right next to the building and stretches some hundred meters to the east. To the north there are grassy fields with paths along trees and recreational park areas. To the west and south is Oslofjorden. The last bus stop for the bus going to Bygdøy is very close, on the opposite side of the park to the north. This contributes a lot to the high numbers of bathers, hikers, sun-bathers and potential restaurant visitors.

To the north of the site, the small kiosk building is expected to be removed and replaced by a service building designed by Pir II Oslo. The building is going to house public toilets and a small café. The restaurant can take advantage of this by establishing a connection with the service building, creating a healthy relationship which both buildings can benefit from.²¹



²¹ Pir II, n/a

5.2 Weather

Due to the proximity to the sea, the site is exposed to harsh weather and changing sea levels. Water from the waves can easily spray onto the site, and wind from the fjord can be severe. The lowest observed sea level in Oslo (03.12.1999) was 47 cm below zero on nautical maps, while the highest observed sea level in Oslo (04.12.1914) was 261 cm higher than zero. Changing water levels is therefore critical to take into account on the site.²² Because of its location by the sea, with no surrounding structures as shadows and the orientation of the building, sun will be present all hours of the day, all year.

5.3 Listing of terrain

At the far end of Huk was a 42 acre area listed as a geological natural heritage on 15th January 1988. The purpose of the listing is to protect the local fossilized rocks. Huk natural heritage includes the coastal area, the recreation area, as well as some private beaches further west. Mainly, it includes characteristic rock formations from the geological period ordovicium. These local rocks have been researched from as far back as the 19th century. It is very important for teaching and research.²³

6.0 Future plans for Hukodden

Hukodden is one of the most popular bathing sites in Oslo, but as previously mentioned, there is a need for new public toilets, changing rooms for lifeguards and HC-toilets. The existing toilets from 1955 are in poor condition and have only had superficial maintenance. There is also a wish for a café that operates throughout the year.

6.1 New public service building

The architecture office Pir II designed a 300 m² service building on behalf of Bymiljøetaten. It will house 20 public toilets, a cafe/kiosk and a changing room for lifeguards. The building will be located just beyond the beach restaurant, where a kiosk stands today. The existing kiosk

²² Brandli 2012

²³ Oslo Byleksikon

and public bathrooms must be demolished. It is estimated that the new building will cost approximately 35 million NOK, according to Bymiljøetaten. The structure is supposed to upgrade Huk and make the area more attractive to visitors. Start of construction will be in September 2020, and it will be completed next summer 2021. A total of nine trees are cut down in connection to the work.²⁴



Picture 8: Illustration of the new service building. Pir II. n/a



Picture 9: Building the service building. Signe Dons. 2020

6.2 My assessment

Even though there is a need for new public toilets, changing rooms and a year-round café, why use 35 million NOK on a completely new structure, when there is a great possibility to reuse *Hukodden Strandrestaurant* for the needed programs? The restaurant has been empty for several years. Why prioritise a new service building instead of a plan for *Hukodden Strandrestaurant*? Instead of rehabilitation and providing activities and programs to the restaurant, Bymiljøetaten is building a cafe next door. With improvements, *Hukodden Strandrestaurant* could fulfill the service building's functions. Then a long needed new program and use for the building will be solved and the building can remain. At least, there should have been an assessment of the existing building's potential before a completely new structure was decided. Part of the reason why *Hukodden Strandrestaurant* is closed today is the lack of funding. One can argue that it is strange to prioritize 35 million NOK on a new structure, when there is an obvious need for restoring a cultural monument. In my opinion, the argument for why it is not rehabilitated is weak.

²⁴ Pettrém 2020

I believe erecting this new service building limits future possibilities for *Hukodden Strandrestaurant* as it is a potential competitor. With the uncertainty of the restaurant, why are they building possible competition 50 meters away? The year-round café in the new structure competes with the program the restaurant is known for. If *Hukodden Strandrestaurant* is to be rented out to a private operator in the future, it is strange that the municipality will compete with its own café next door. Bymiljøetaten should first make sure the values we already have are taken care of, before they build something new.

After almost finishing my diploma a new article in Aftenposten stated that the city council will begin the process of finding a new use for the beach restaurant. Among the possible options are bathhouse, gallery, rentals for outdoor activities such as kayaking and restaurant. The city council states that the first step is to assess the need for rehabilitation. They will not promise a time for the reopening of Hukodden Strandrestaurant and states that the building must be rehabilitated first. ²⁵

6.3 Previous proposals at Hukodden

In 2016, architecture firm Hille Melbye did a sketch project of a new dock/pier for bathers right next to the site. They wanted to place the new dock over the existing worn down concrete dock that works as a bathing spot today. ²⁶

²⁵ Pettrém 2020

²⁶ Hille Melbye Arkitekter AS, n/a

7.0 Possibilities for program & approach

In order to reach *Hukodden Strandrestaurant's* full potential, I want to investigate what should be done with the building and the area surrounding it. Because of its location, views, ambiance and architecture, I would strive to offer a program that everyone could enjoy.

Even though the building was erected as Quisling's private beach house, there have since been two popular programs assimilated with the building. As previously mentioned, after World War II the people of Oslo, according to aerial images, used the closed building as an extension of the beach and their own public beach house. Today, it is loved and known as a restaurant, and it was a popular place to dine and host events, but with the lack of maintenance there was a decline in guests, and eventually it had to close. With some transformation and maintenance, I believe both these programs are well suited for the building and have previously proven successful. That is why I would like to further explore the possibilities for a restaurant or a beach house fitted for future use in a modern day setting.

Regardless of the program, the building needs improvements in order to fit into a modern Huk. The building needs to be refurbished in its entirety, but as previously mentioned, I would like to preserve the location/shape, materials and the distinctive facade elements as I value them as character defining elements. Also, the idea of a public pathway along the terrace should be kept, as it enables people to walk around the building any time of the year. Even though some materials need to be replaced, I would like to work with similar materials in order to preserve the character of the building. The same goes for the distinctive elements of the building, such as arches, window arrangement and placements. I wish to save its historical character, but also make it more available to a new purpose in relation to Huk. I am interested in restoring some of the original expression to further enhance and convey the history, while at the same time provide a fitting program for a modern Huk.

In order to get the building back in shape and slightly improved without changing or tearing down existing facades and volumes, there are some changes beyond refurbishing I believe should happen, regardless of the program. The customer toilets are not universally designed as they are located in the basement, accessed only by a staircase or from the outside. Either an

elevator needs to be integrated, or new toilets need to be added to the main floor.

7.1 Restaurant

I see great potential for a restaurant as a program, mainly because of its location and beautiful views, but especially because it has already proven very popular as a place to dine. In this way, those who wish can enjoy the architecture, amazing views and great food. Unfortunately, an issue is the size of the building. One of the reasons it did not properly function as a restaurant was that the structure did not allow for a big enough kitchen to house as many guests as they would like. So, in order to continue the building as a restaurant, there would have to be an extension to the building. Furthermore, this will possibly conflict with the listing of the building.

Immediately I see some steps that can be taken to improve a potential restaurant. Although the building opens up to the fantastic view towards the Oslofjord and Fornebu, it looks a bit like a private shed from the other side. I remember a summer when I was not able to tell if it was open for business or not. Because it was summer it was supposed to be open, but it looked like there had not been any activity there for a couple of years. It turned out that a French Crêperie stand had inhabited a small part of the outdoor terrace, with a few customers coming and going. A beach restaurant at a location such as this should attract passers-by to it, even when it has closed for the day, or the season. It should be integrated with the beach as an extension to the public area where people want to stay at all hours and admire the surroundings from. When the weather has been bad the restaurant has usually not been open, partly due to the lack of capacity for guests indoors. The building should be able to stay open during rainy weather and also for the rest of the year, but with some added flexibility and larger indoor space it could be possible. For the main floor there is a need for higher capacity for indoor serving. With larger rooms it can be flexible to host other functions throughout the year. Parts of the outdoor terrace could be public with benches and tables so people can sit down and enjoy the ocean view with some brought food when the restaurant is closed. The basement could be expanded to have bigger wardrobes for the employees. There could be storage

lockers for visitors and larger storage space for the restaurant. A small kiosk could serve those who are in need of a quick snack or refreshment, rather than a whole meal.

7.2 Beach house

I believe the building would be a great location for a public beach house. Not only because of its location, views and access to the beach, but also because the architecture dictates it, as it primarily was designed as a beach house. Looking back on the past and previous use can provide inspiration. Restoring some of the original architecture, along with some modifications and transformations, a stronger connection to the past can be created, as well as fit into a modern Huk. Creating a public beach house will also make the building open and accessible to whoever may wish to use it. It can also be an alternative to the new service building that is being erected right next to the site. I believe there is capacity in the existing building to house the same programs as in the new service building as well as becoming a public bath house.

Even though it was originally designed as a beach house, it would need modifications and transformations in order to create a public beach house with modern standards. It was designed as a private facility and to turn it into a public facility means expanding its capacity. Also, since it later turned into a restaurant, there would have to be some modifications in order to change the program.

A possible public beach house should be integrated with the beach as an extension to the public area. There is a great possibility to further develop, not only the building, but the area surrounding it. Today, there is a need for better access to the water as many of the young bathers are jumping from the no longer used boat dock to the east. To be able to jump from higher grounds they climb old structures that previously were made for boarding an old ferry that used to stop at the site. There is a pier in good condition for bathers placed directly south of the restaurant, but there is no high place to jump from. The rocks in front of the building are too rough for anyone to sit down or jump from. I believe there is an unused potential to further expand the crowded beach onto a new jetty in front of the beach house. The jetty would have to be attentive and reversible because of the listed rocks. It should be built in a way that

adapts to the terrain. It should have a visual or physical connection to the project. With a new jetty comes new possibilities, such as adding new structures to further enhance the bath house, like a sauna, diving tower and outdoor showers to rinse of the salt. A sauna would help keep the building stay active during cold seasons and a diving tower would prevent people from jumping from old ferry structures. This will further develop the beach house, but also the adjacent beach's function as a public beach.

There are many activities and programs that could be incorporated into a public beach house. In order to match the program of the new service building, the new beach house should have enough toilets, a cafe and changing room for lifeguards. In addition to this, I would like to incorporate programs such as changing rooms for the public, a possible rental for outdoor activities such as kayaking, a saltwater pool, and enough space for high capacity for sunbathing, eating lunch, relaxing and enjoying the view. A sauna could also be integrated with the house. The basement should be expanded so that it can have enough space for operation, storage, breakrooms, staff and technical rooms for the saltwater pool. When designing I must also take into account the possible strong winds so that the sundeck can be used more often.

8.0 Reference projects

8.1 Ingierstrand Bad

Architect: Ole L. Schistad & Eivind Moestue | **Year:** 1933/34 | **Style:** Functionalism |

Location: South East of Oslo. Municipality - Nordre Follo, County - Viken.

Facilities: Restaurant, dressing pavilion, outdoor seating, administrative building, ice cream

kiosk, diving tower.

Ingierstrand was designed by Ole Lind Schistad and Eivind Moestue in 1931 for the family Ingier. The architects wanted the buildings to be adapted to the hilly terrain “so that the beauty of the landscape was underlined, and that the area did not become too furnished”.²⁷ This made the building dynamic and guests were sitting on different levels and everyone could see each other. On warm days the windows could be lifted open, and the dining hall was designed in a way to make the guests feel they were sitting outside.²⁸

The first construction phase was finished in 1933. The bathing facility consisted of the diving tower, the dressing pavilion, the outdoor seatings and the administrative building. The second construction phase was finished the year after when the restaurant and the ice cream kiosk was added. The restaurant was called “The White Elephant”. In 1936 the facilities were bought by the municipality. Ingierstrand bath and restaurant is internationally known as one of the best examples of Norwegian functionalism. It was constructed in a time when Oslo’s population got more time for recreation as the 8-hour work day was implemented and the facility became extremely popular from day one.²⁹ It was conserved by the Directorate of Cultural Heritage in 2012.

The restaurant is constructed by reinforced concrete, wooden joists and a cast roof. The circular outdoor dancing platform, with a diameter of 12 meters, was held up by one centrally placed column. It was the first mushroom construction in Norway and represented a technical innovation.³⁰ The construction was done with minimal blasting and filling 15 of the terrain.³¹ The restaurant could take 400 guests indoors, and about 600 outdoors. In the busiest years, 120 people worked there. The total area of the restaurant is 1067 m².³²

²⁷ Clausen & Eiendoms- og byfornyelsesetaten n/a

²⁸ Pedersen 2005

²⁹ Pedersen 2005

³⁰ Pedersen 2005

³¹ Krogness & Bettum 2018

³² Clausen & Eiendoms- og byfornyelsesetaten n/a



Picture 10: Stupetårnet på Ingierstrand. n/a. 1950-1960



Picture 11: Ingierstrand bad. n/a. n/a

8.2 Hvalstrand Bad

Architect: Andre E. Peters | **Year:** 1936 | **Style:** Functionalism

Location: South West of Oslo. Municipality - Asker, County - Viken.

Facilities: Restaurant, dressing rooms, outdoor seating, toilets, store, ticket kiosks, diving tower.

Hvalstrand bath is designed by architect Andre E. Peters. The facility was finished in 1936 and consisted of a restaurant, a diving tower, a store, toilets, dressing rooms and ticket kiosks. Some of the structures have been demolished, but the two most important elements of the facilities were the restaurant and the diving tower.³³ Asker municipality bought the whole place in 1978 some years after the profits had ceased and the restaurant activity had stopped. In the 90s, new interest for the place blossomed and the main building was restored and the crumbling diving tower was replaced by a copy. In 1997 the restaurant was reopened.³⁴

Hvalstrand and Ingierstrand were the two most important public bath facilities, on each side of Oslo, until the war and the first decades after.³⁵ Like Ingierstrand, Hvalstrand is one of the brightest examples of Norwegian functionalism from the 30s. The building plays with associations from waves and snail shells.

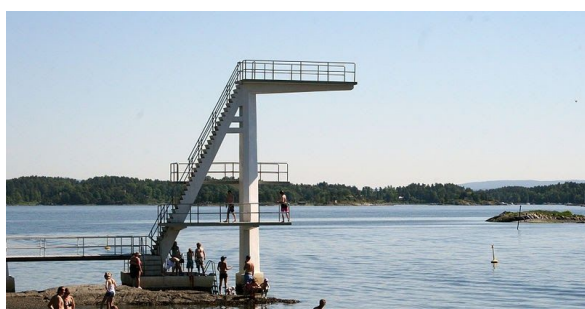
³³ Byantikvaren i Oslo

³⁴ Iversen 2016

³⁵ Sult n/a

Today the restaurant is run by Sultgruppen as a restaurant and event space. The facility has room for 100 dinner guests inside and more outside.

Hvalstrand bath is a cultural heritage with high authenticity and historic architectural value. It is the best conserved bath-facility Norway has got from this period and was listed to be conserved in 1994.³⁶



Picture 12: Hvalstrand bad. n/a. 2009



Picture 13: Solnedgang. Kjell Henry Hustad.n/a

8.3 Strandängen Open-Air Bath House

Architect: White Architects | **Year:** Start 2019, scheduled completion by 2020/2021| **Style:** Modern

Location: Jönköping, southern Sweden

Facilities: Public jetty & sundeck & private changing rooms, lounge, sauna, sundeck, saltwater bath, toilets, showers & technical room.

Strandängen Open-Air Bath House is designed by White Architects. Construction started in 2019 and is scheduled for completion by end of 2020 or beginning of 2021. It is made entirely from wood that is meant to blend with its surroundings. The architects worked with

³⁶ Byantikvaren i Oslo

light/shade, materials, lines of sight, different spatial experiences and outward expressivity on the bath house. The architects state *“The idea is for the building to be described by the light. The slats cast shade in a way that is constantly changing throughout the day. This makes it exciting to visit the space at different times and in different seasons.”*³⁷

They designed a jetty that takes the visitor to the bath house and that turns into two different bathing areas each with a sauna and changing room. The two saunas are designed differently. In the sauna facing east, guests sit in rows facing the water and view through panoramic windows. In the sauna facing west, seats are placed opposite one another, creating a space for conversation. Both the sun decks are facing south to get most sunlight. There is a recessed shallow pool for handicapped that can easily be accessed directly from the two different sauna areas. A lounge area with a fireplace is integrated into the project for visitors to eat lunch. The different spaces can be hired together or separately without being an annoyance to others or the activities.

They have considered transparency and wind when designing this bath house. In order to create a space that is both comfortable, secure and secluded, stairs with tall and closely positioned walls take guests all the way down to the water. Guests are then protected from wind and the gaze of others. Integrated in the stairs are space to hang towels or dressing gowns.

To be able to cope with weather and wind, the building is built from eco-certified and sturdy timber that blends with its surroundings.

White Architects also proposed a transformation of the adjacent surroundings including several public sun decks. They wished to create new barbecuing and seating areas, sheltered outlook points and paths coated with rocks to increase accessibility.³⁸

³⁷White Architects n/a

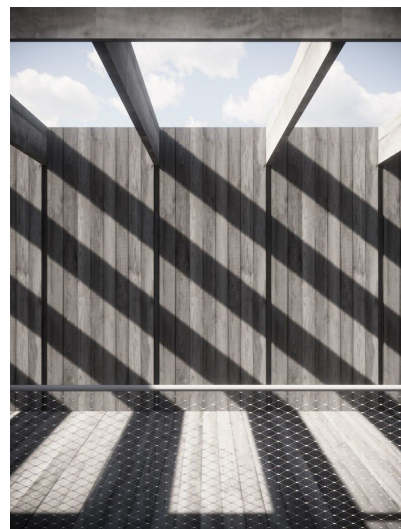
³⁸White Architects n/a



Picture 14: Strandängen Open-Air Bath House. White Architects. n/a.



Picture 15: Stairs. White Architects. n/a



Picture 16: Shadows. White Architects. n/a

7.0 Semester plan & hand-in list

7.1 Semester plan

August

- Volume studies
- Concept and program
- Analysis diagrams
- Site analysis

September

- Concept and program
- Volume studies
- Final concept and program description
- Drawings (plans and sections) 1:200

October

- Developed drawings (plans and sections) 1:200
- Detail drawings
- Finished overall idea

November

- Final drawings (plans and sections) 1:100/200
- Final details 1:50

December

- Prepare presentation
- Final illustrations
- Final diagrams

7.2 Hand-in list

- Plan drawings 1:100/200
- Section drawings 1:100/200
- Facade drawings 1:200
- Detail drawings 1:50
- Situation plans 1:1000 & 500
- Concept diagrams
- Site analysis diagrams
- Project description

- Pre-diploma booklet
- Project development booklet
- Interior and exterior illustrations

8.0 Appendices

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All pictures that are not referenced are made by me.

All photographs that are not referenced are taken by me May 27. 2020

