

## SANN ERGATA NATATORIUM

a center for therapy

# KATRINE LOUISE EGERDAHL

diploma spring 22

# THANK YOU TO

Lina Elisabeth Brostöm, Architect

Andrea Pinochet, Architect

Bjørn Inge Egerdahl, Architect

Ingvar Tautra, Engineer

CONTENT

The project is located at a site between Sannergata, Markveien and a park area to the west down towards Akerselva. The site descends gradually towards the river. The park area contains many large trees, almost forestlike in appearance. The building is located on top of Grünerløkka and very central for large parts of Oslo. Parking possibilities are good and very close to public transport. The facilities are designed for all groups of people in need of water therapy and ordinary swimming lessons for schools in the area. The swimming facilities can also be used for regular swimming exercises for the occasional user or groups at times when not in use for therapy.

The natatorium has been evolved out of the fact that most of Oslo city's therapy facilities has been closed over the last years, e.g.: the Radium hospital and Ullevål hospital facilities closed last year.

The natatorium is designed with the main entrance from the corner of Sannergata and Markveien, slightly raised above the sidewalk. One enters through glass doors into the main foyer, with sights through a glass wall to the swimming area. In the foyer there is a café, ticket office and entrance into the wardrobes, the basement and the first floor. The room is designed as a full two-story height with large windows to Sannergata and Markveien. Through the changing rooms one enters the therapy and swimming facility.

The facilities are equipped with two large pools, various smaller pools and water therapy objects. The large pool measures  $25 \times 15.5$  m with six lanes for exercise swimming. The pool is equipped with an adjustable bottom that can be raised up to a 90 cm water depth in half of the pool. There is also a bridge that can be raised above water level, dividing the pool into two different areas. Temperature in the pool is normally 26-28 degrees C but is planned that it can be partially raised up to 32 degrees C in the end, towards the therapy pool.

The therapy pool measures  $12.5 \times 9$  m and normally holds a temperature of 32 - 34 degrees C. It is equipped with a solid 1 m wide ramp and a staircase leading down into the pool, in addition to normal swimming pool ladders. The ramp makes it possible to bring patients that cannot support themselves into the water, either by wheelchair or on beds. The facilities are also equipped with a pool lift for people with disabilities. The pool has a wide range of use from baby swimming, to exercise for geriatric or rheumatic patients.

A child's pool, 30 cm deep is located near the therapy pool, and will often be in use when there is baby swimming in the therapy pool. A large sized hot tub is located nearby and next to that there is located an ice basin. Furthermore, there is planned three high pressure massage showers, a regular sauna, an infrared sauna, a relax area and pool for common wellbeing.

The first floor contains six therapy rooms for physio-, chiro- and osteopathic treatment and two rooms for therapeutic exercise: one with stationary equipment and one open spaced exercise room for groups etc. From the first floor there is access to a spectator gallery in the main swimming hall for parents or assisting personnel. If there should be held a regular local swimming competition the gallery could seat up to approximately 75 people. The rest of the first-floor area consists of employee rest area and employee changing rooms.

The basement is almost entirely a technical facility with treatment for water and air. A smaller part under the entrance area has two adjoining rooms that can be used for several activities, such as different dance or aerobic activities. Also, it is planned with sports parquet flooring.

The building is based on a hybrid construction, with concrete basement and core, prefabricated pools, a ribbed roof of laminated wood and cross laminated timber elements. The large supporting walls in the west wall towards the river consist of laminated columns on the inside and a wider shading part on the outside. The slim columns that form the west wall are repeated at the entrance towards Sannergata. The facade towards Markveien is planned with a double wall consisting of an inner layer of glass and aluminum, and an outer shading layer of hollow concrete blocks. These are stacked from the ground level to the roof giving shade and privacy to the therapy treatment rooms on the first floor. The entire building is given a mural look by using aerated plasterwork on all facades in a light, almost white color.

The roof over the pool areas have been perforated with light domes in a regular structure over the hall. Light is filtered down into the swimming area and will, together with the glass wall towards west, give a natural daylight into the entire room.

The pools are planned with prefabricated elements, made from white semi-polished concrete. Research is currently done on a technical solution for prefabricating pools out of concrete. The advantages compared to traditional tile covered pools will be time saving, cost saving and elimination of reoccurring problems with tiles falling off due to errors in production or chemical reactions. A pool made from concrete will need to be treated with a solvent for protection and a non-chlorinated water treatment such as an ultraviolet (UV) filter and antiseptic water cleaning system.

Use of chlorine in water treatment is the single highest factor of corrosion in swimming facilities. Removing chlorine will be very cost saving and potentially life-prolonging for new swimming facilities. A non-chlorinated water therapy facility will be experienced far better for regular users and especially for people with allergies and intolerances.

The operation of a bathing facility requires copious amounts of energy for heating and can therefore be expensive to operate. There are multiple opportunities here to use renewable energy sources in the area. The alternatives for energy sources include photovoltaic cells, district heating, solar collectors and geothermal heat. Based on the solar conditions, one can exclude photovoltaic cells and solar collectors. District heating is dependable and widespread, but it has one problem. Prices follow the price of electricity and in periods of expensive electricity this can be unfavorable. With high electricity prices in price areas NO1, NO2 and NO5 in 2021 and 2022, geothermal heat can be a better energy source. The local area for the building has several boreholes that indicate a depth to rock of between 3 and 46 meters. This data is obtained from NGU (Geological Survey of Norway) and presented in an appendix. This is favorable for rock heating, but in such a case test drilling should be carried out. Heat pumps is a costly investment that entails a certain risk due to unpredictability in how competitive it will be in the future, but as of today this is probably the most favorable alternative.

ANALYSIS



site situation Oslo



site situation Grunerløkka



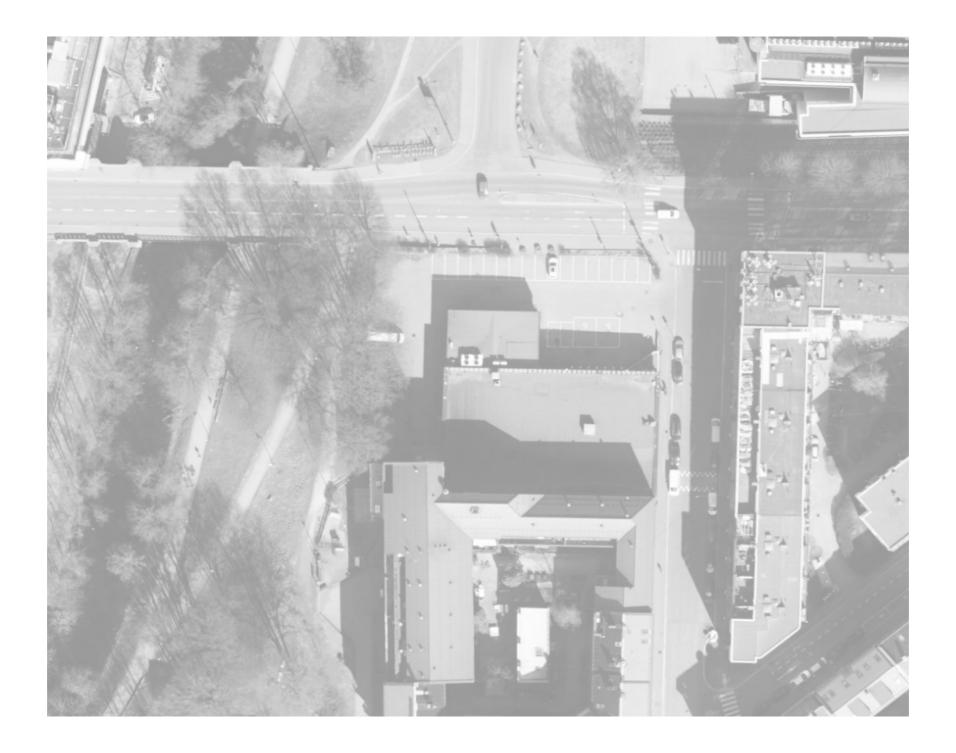
public transport and parking



green areas with activity



senior center



orthophoto of site



property on site



site regulated for business, institution, elder care, serving

















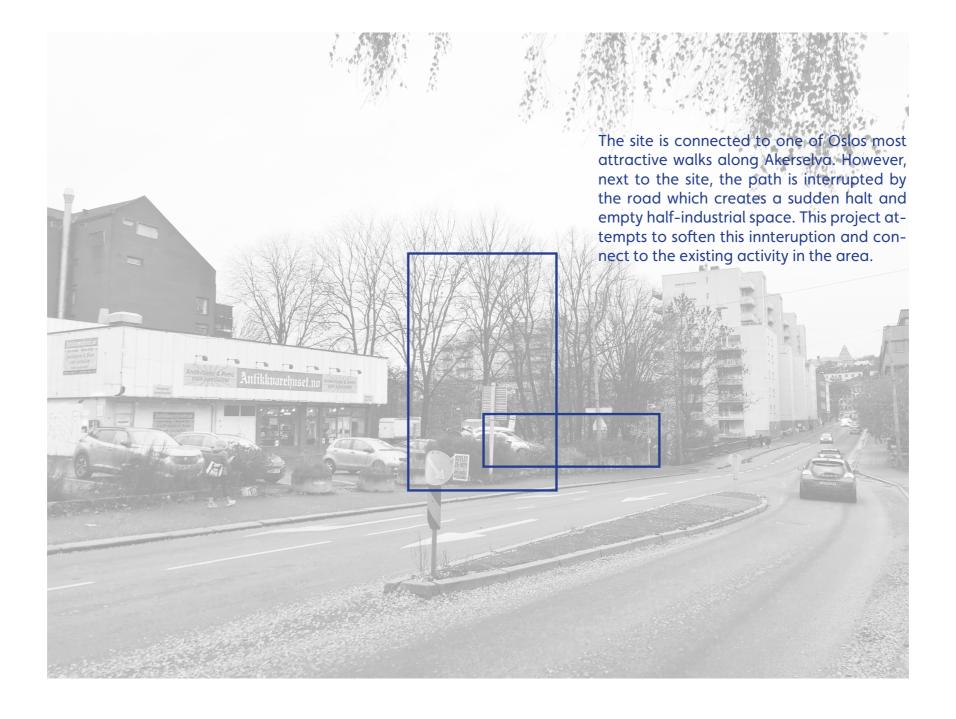


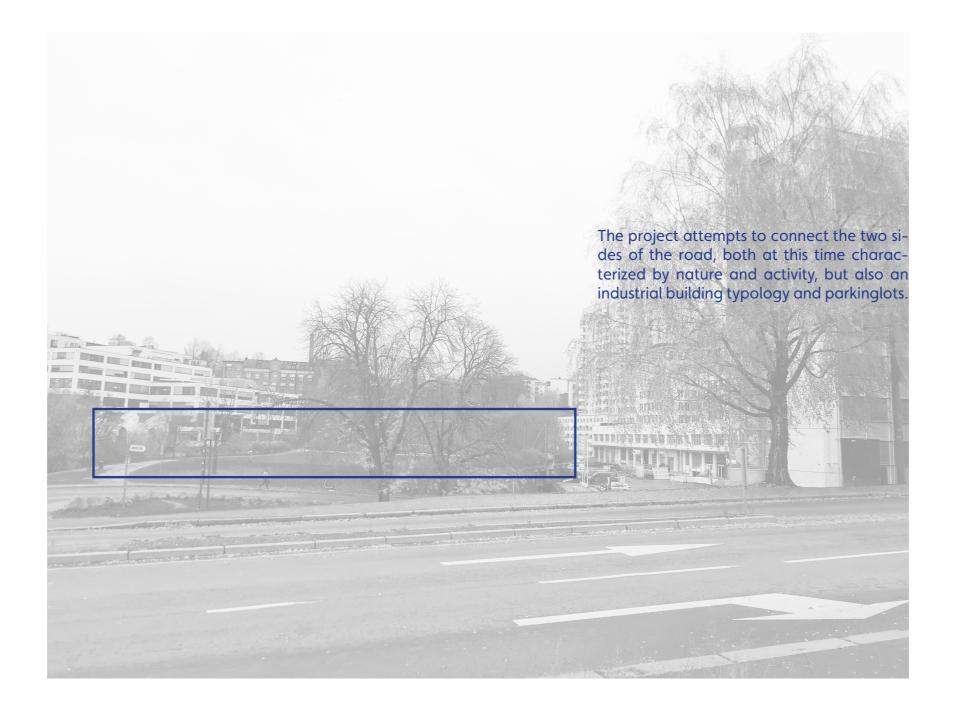






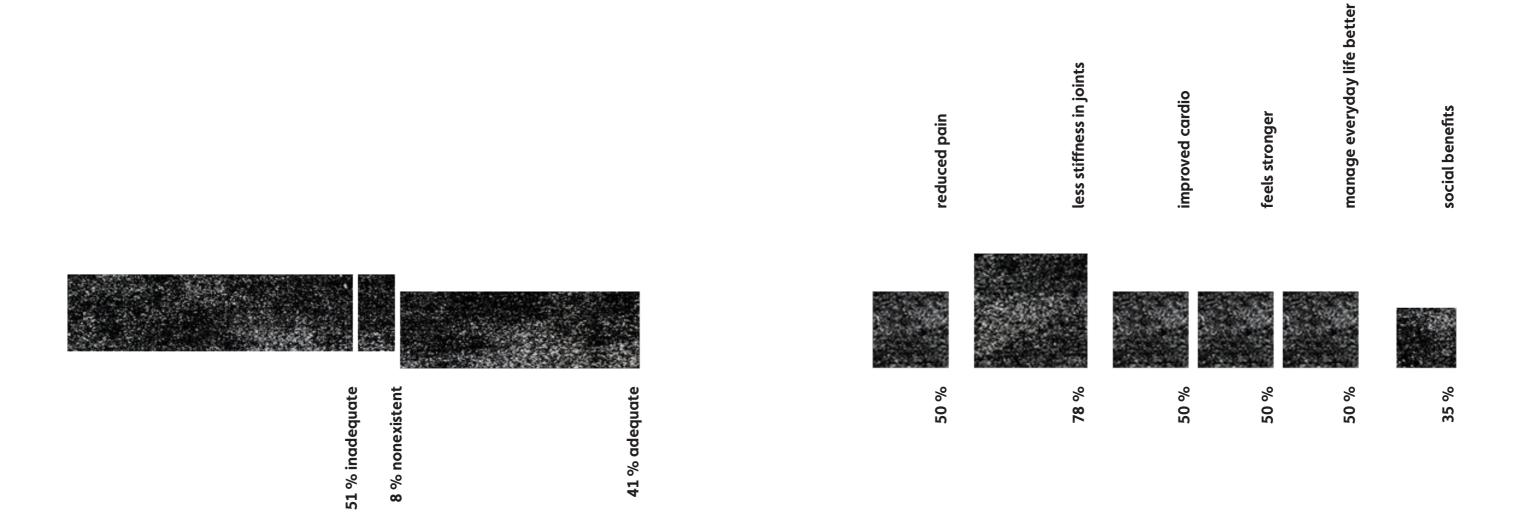




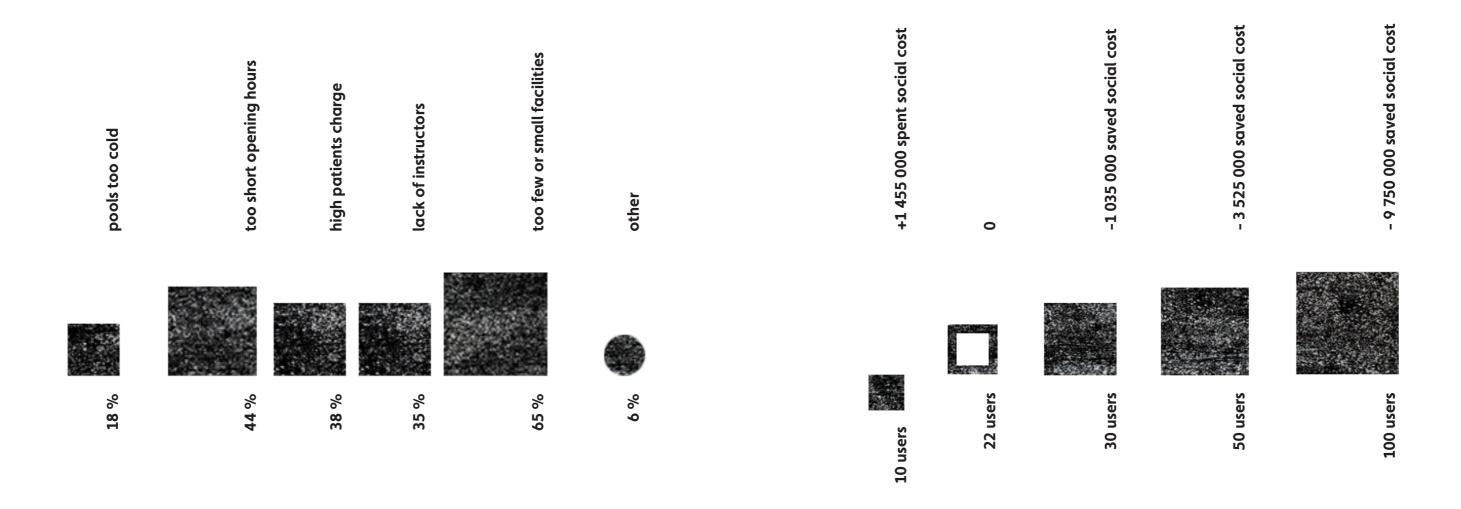


BACKGROUND, USE AND USERS

### THE EXISTING OFFER



#### THE EXISTING OFFER AND ECONOMY



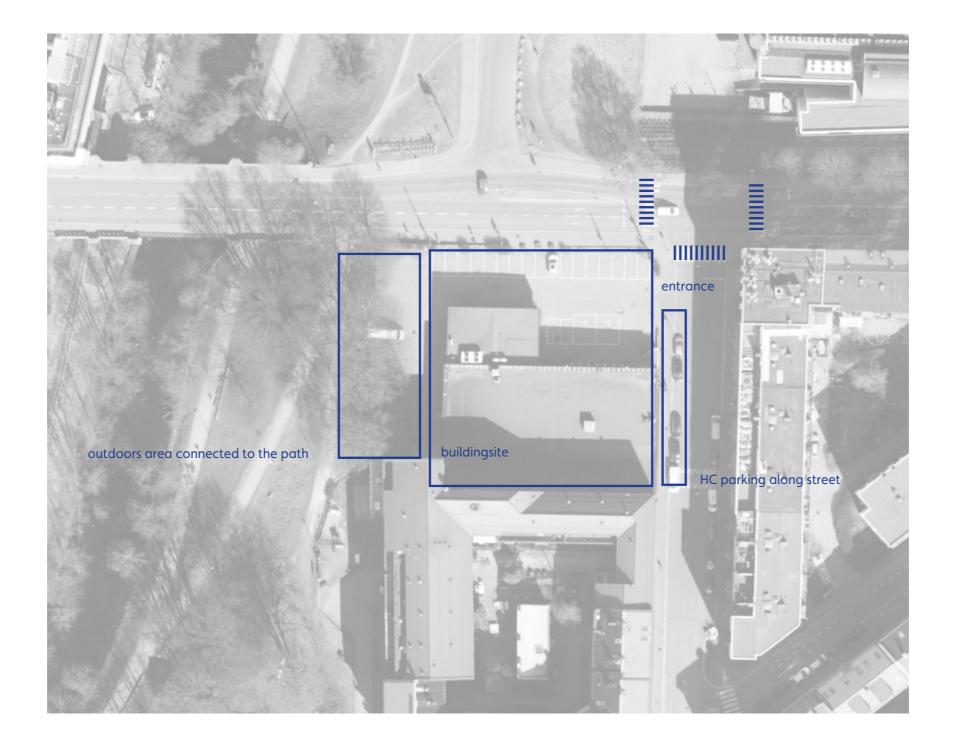
Total social cost in 2016 related to muscle- and skeletal diseases was over 255 bill NOK.

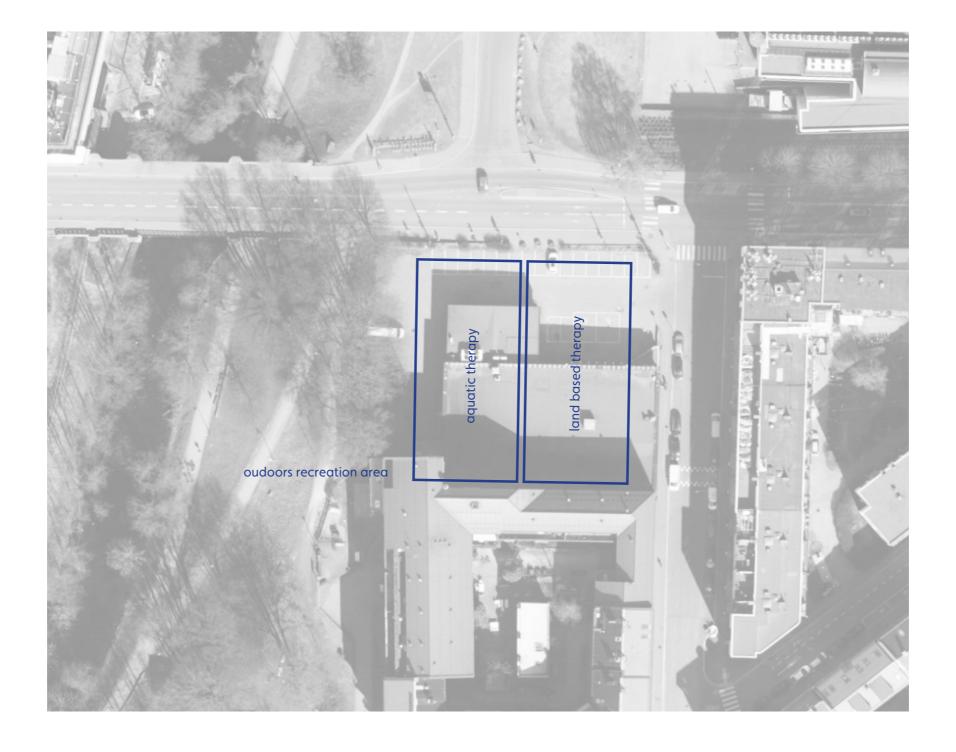
Social cost per pool according to amount of users, if we assume the cost of operating a facility by the public is 2,7 mill NOK a year.

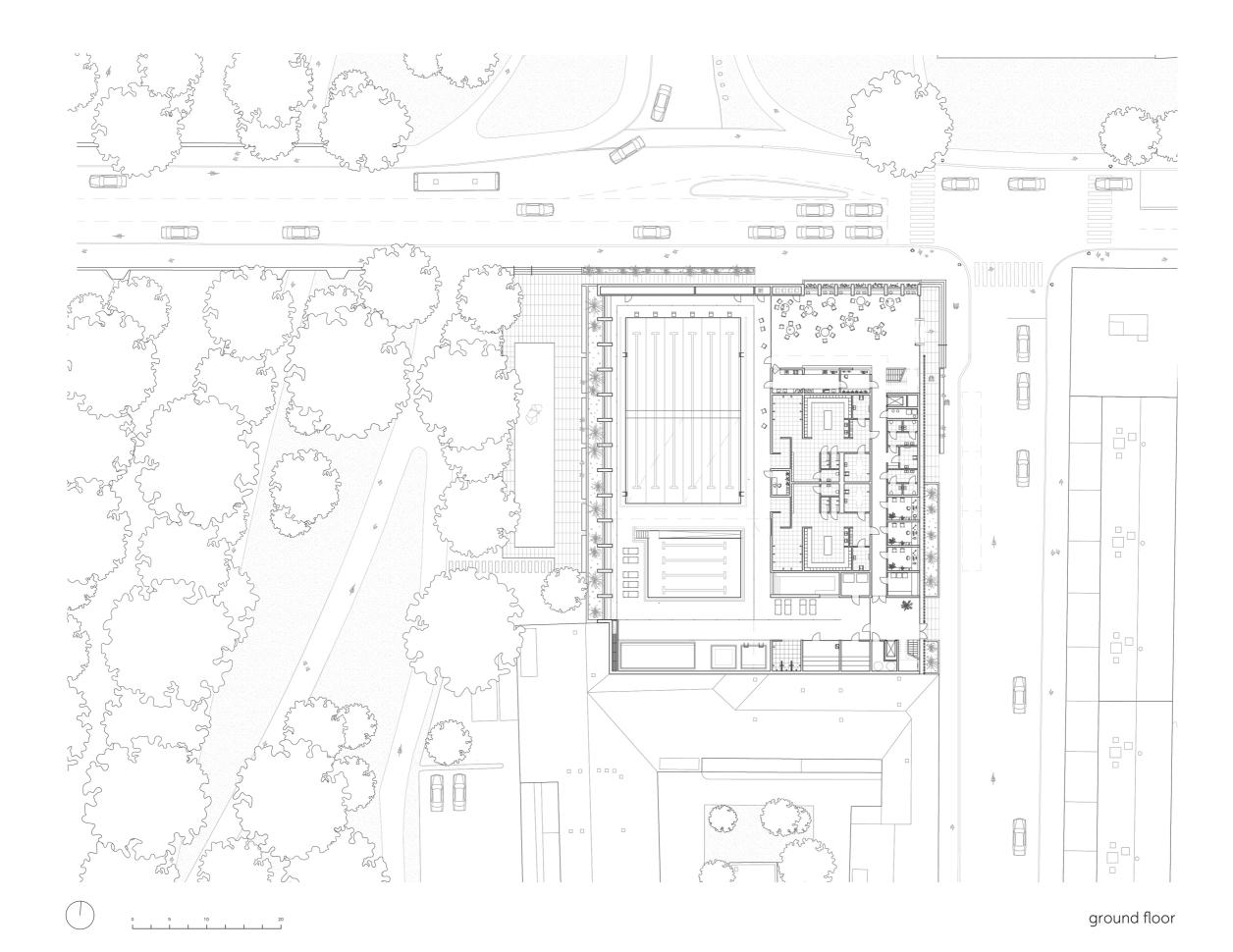
## TIMETABLE FOR POSSIBLE USE OF THE FACILITY

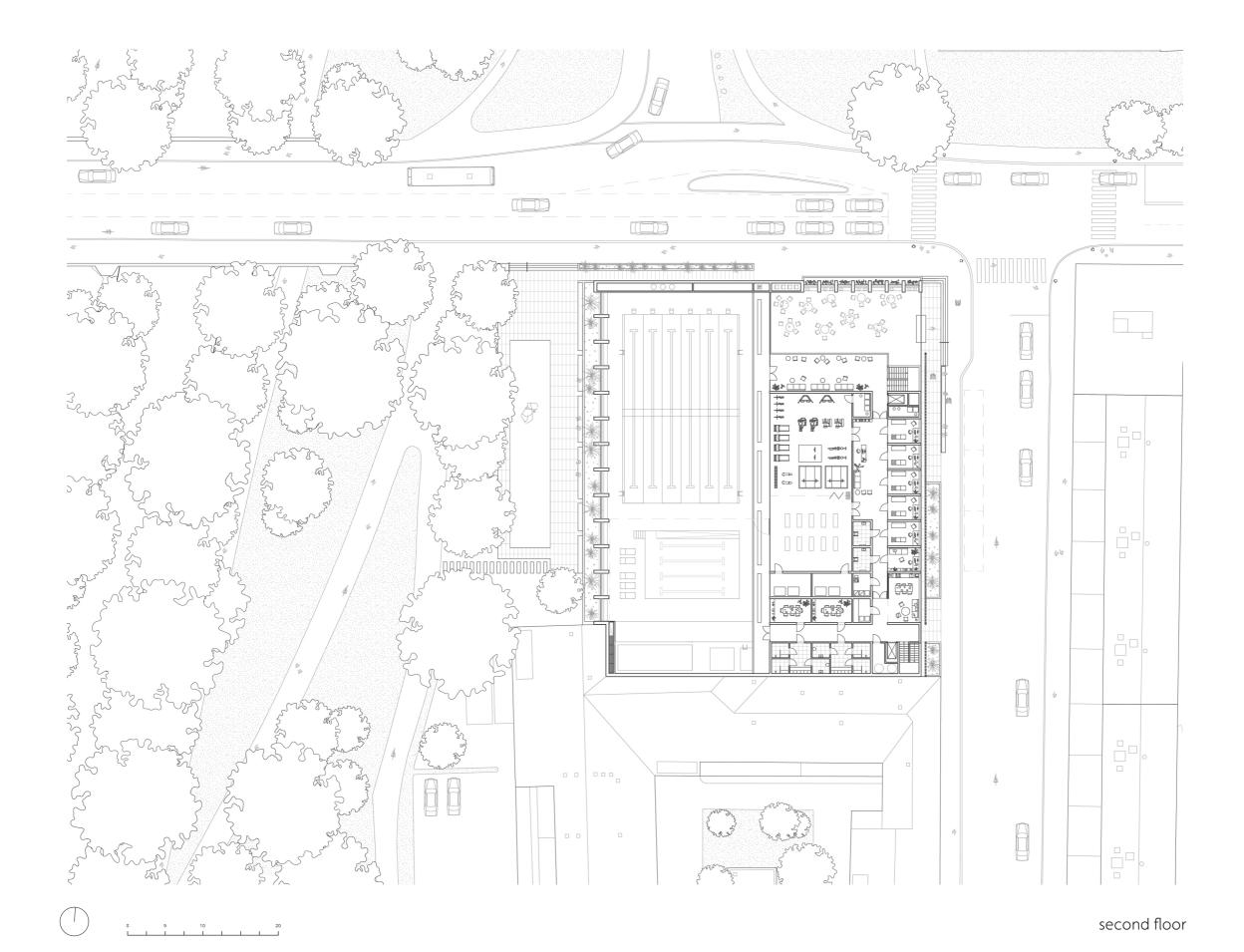
	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
09.00-16.00	rehab rehab	rehab schooltraining	rehab rehab	rehab schooltraining	rehab rehab	public use all day	public use all day
16.00-20.00	baby swimming adult swimming	swim practice	baby swimming adult swimming	swim practice	public use		

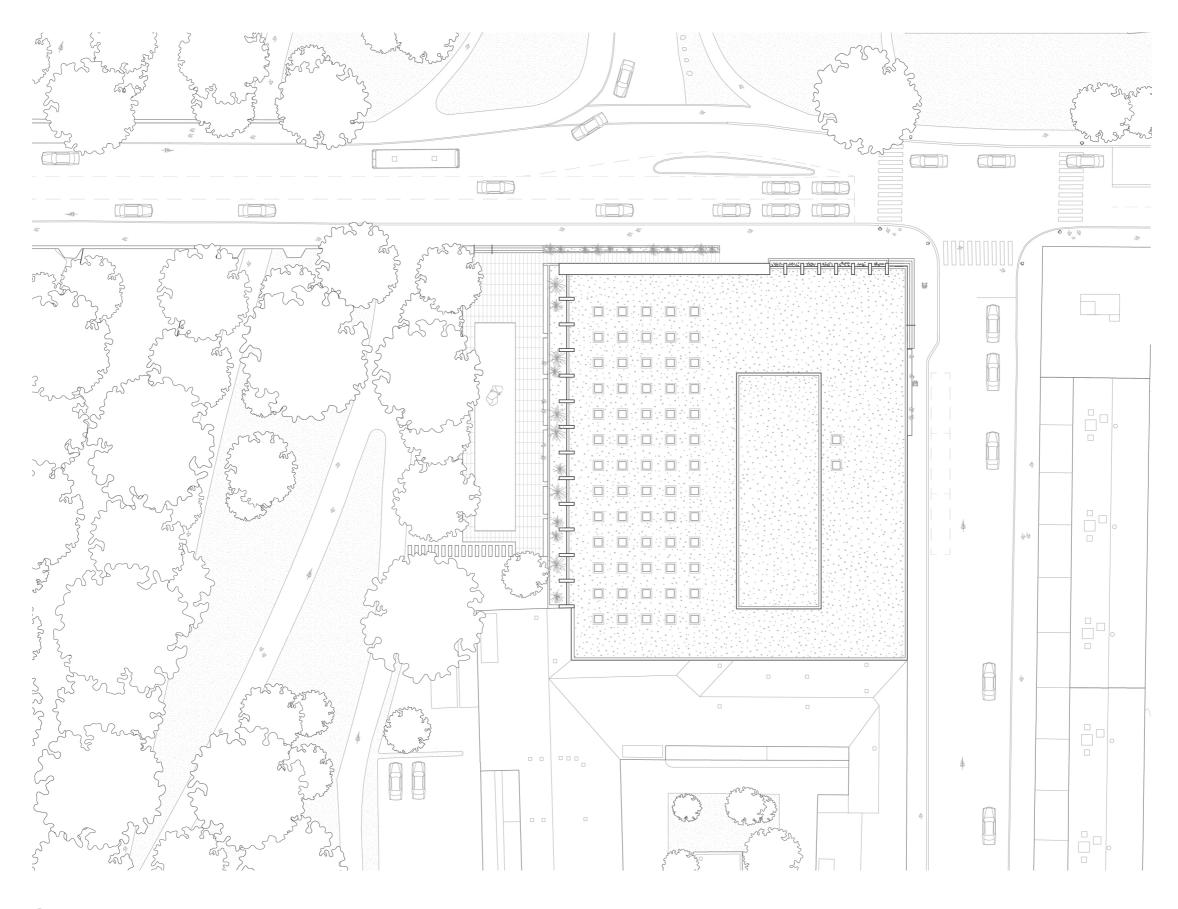
PLANS



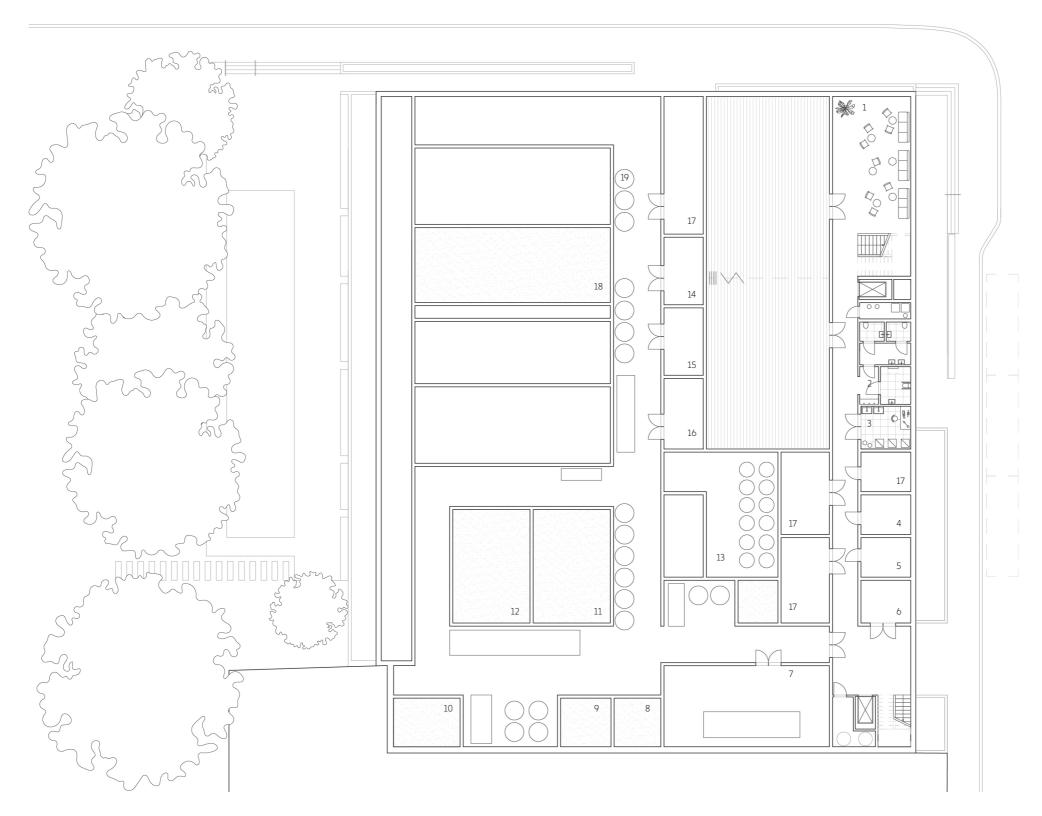








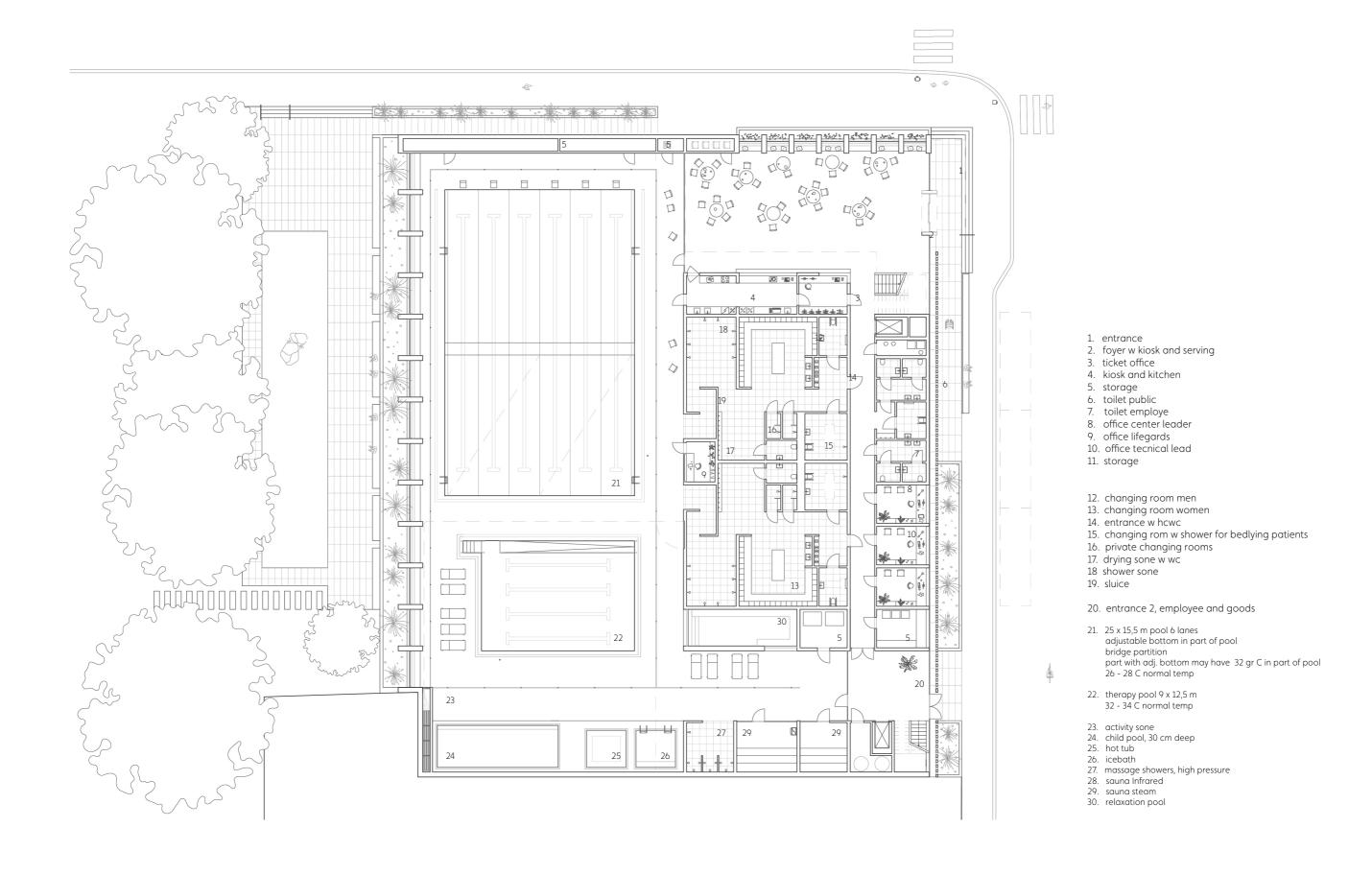
roof plan



- 1. sosial area

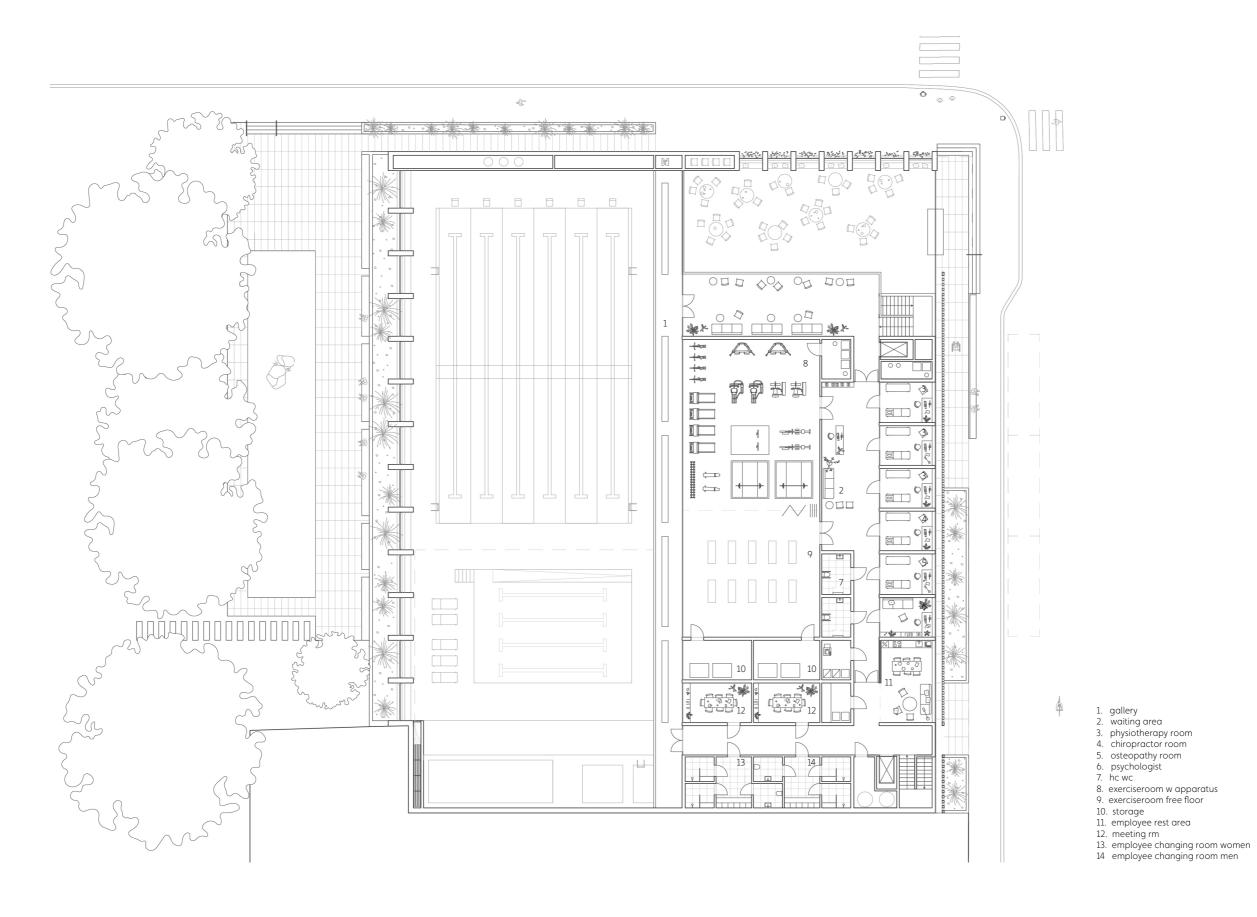
- sosial area
   wc
   cleaning central
   electricity room
   data room
   goods receipt
   ventilation room
   expantion tank icewater
   expantion tank hot tub
   expantion tank child pool
   greywater tank
   expansion tank therapy pool
   boiler room
   lab 1
   lab 2
   lab 3
   storage room
   expantion tank swimming pool
   sandfilters and UV light filter, cleaning system

basement plan

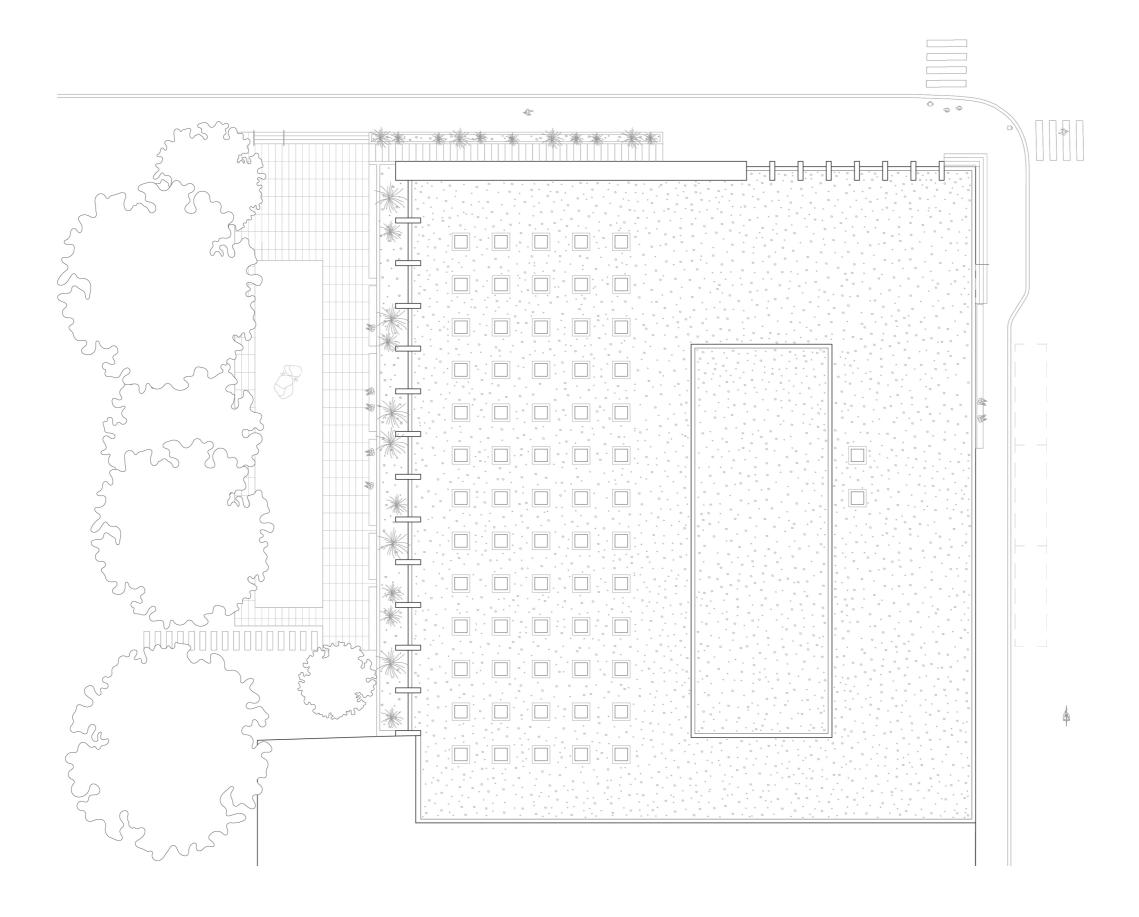


0 5 10

ground floor



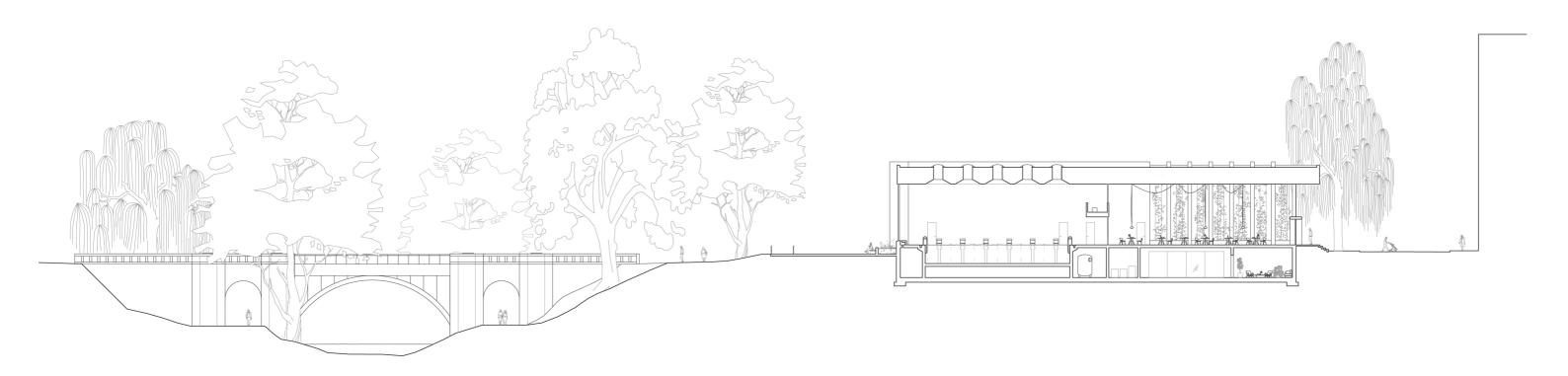
second floor



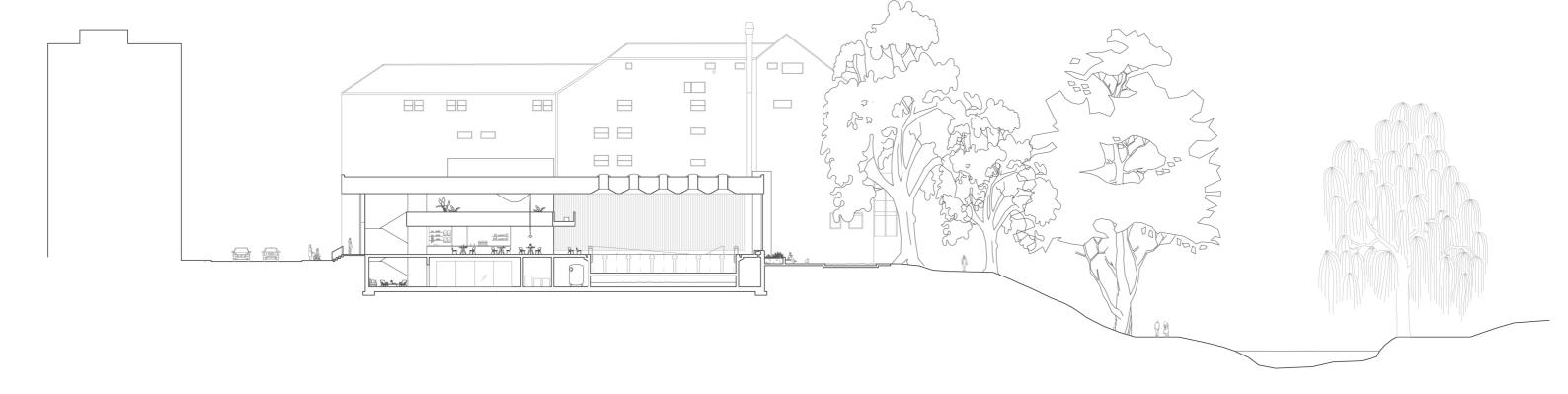
0 5 10 20

roof plan

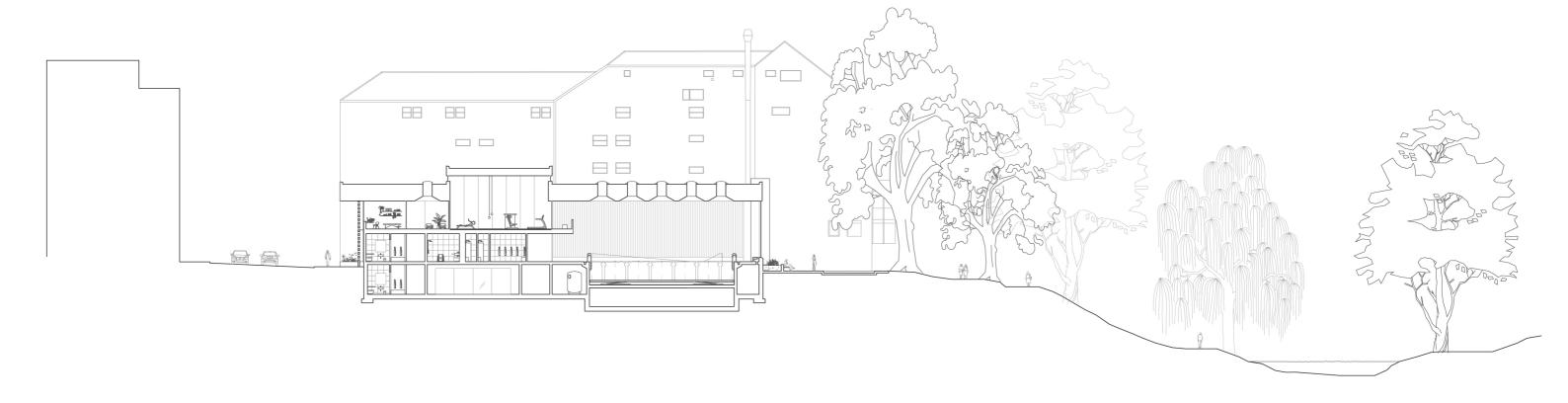
SECTIONS



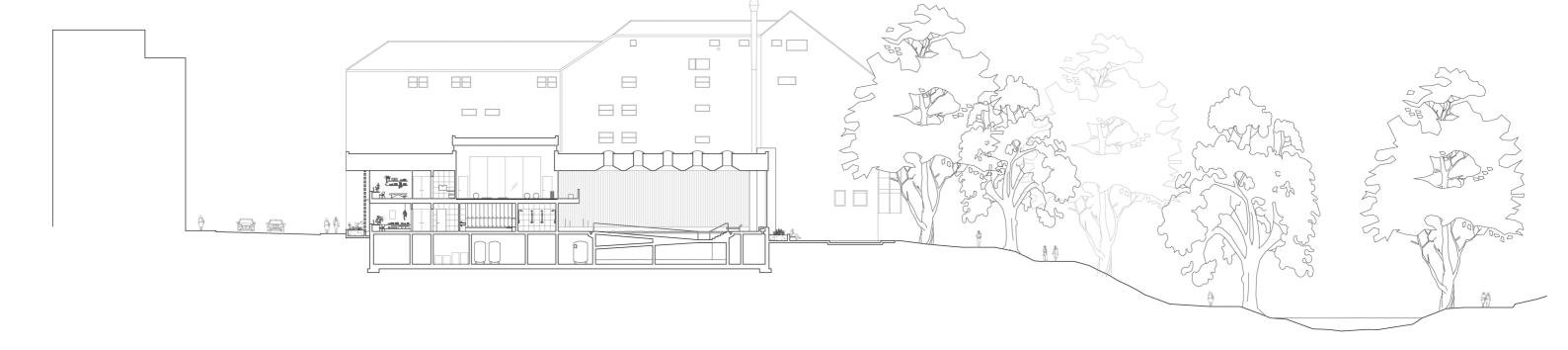
section AA



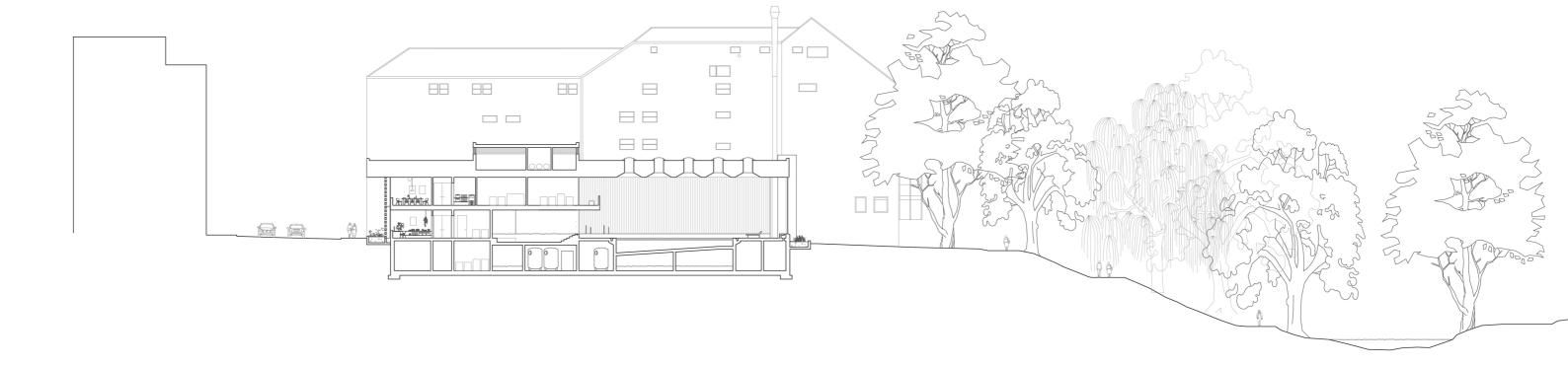
section BB



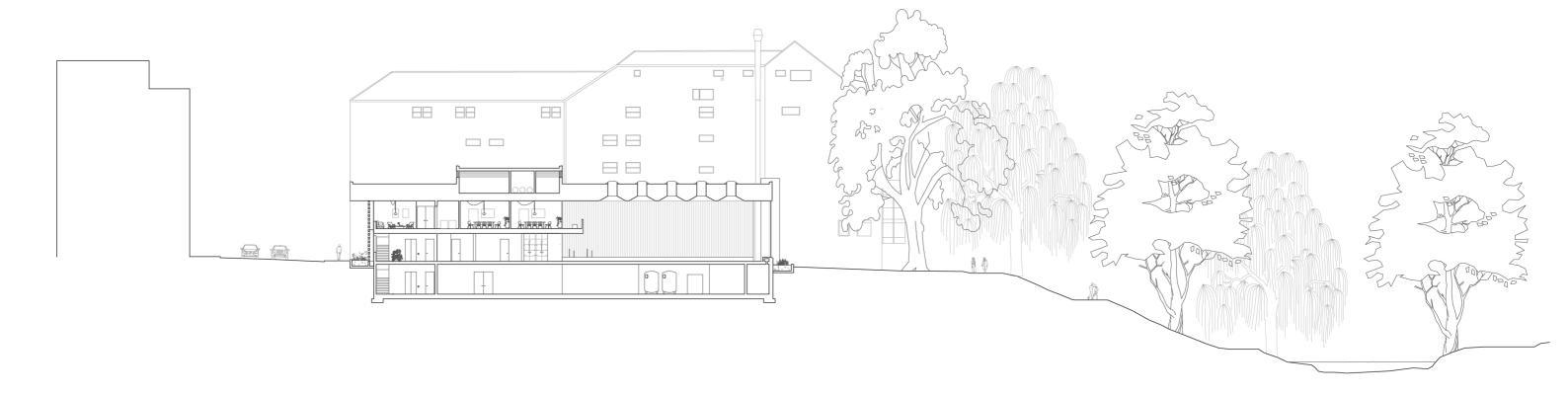
section CC



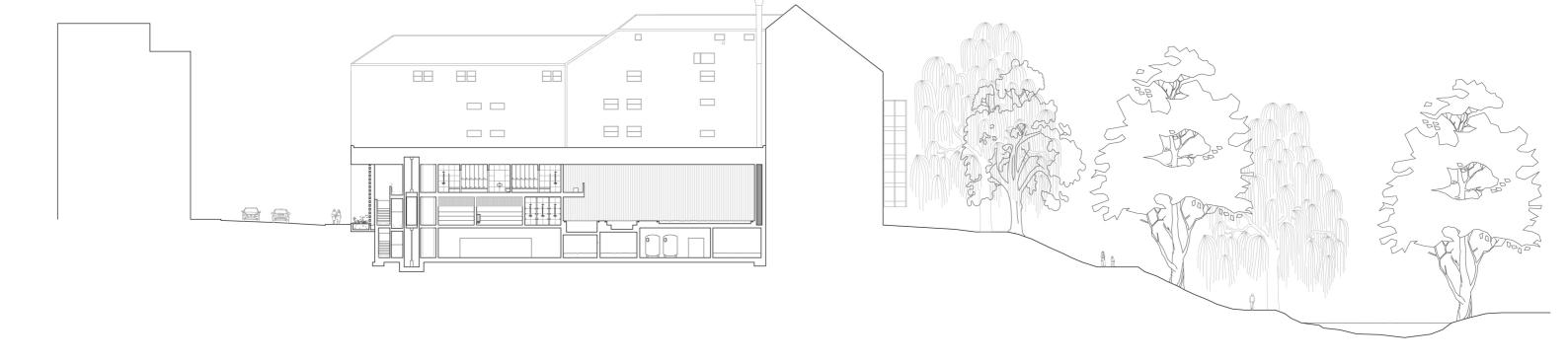
section DD



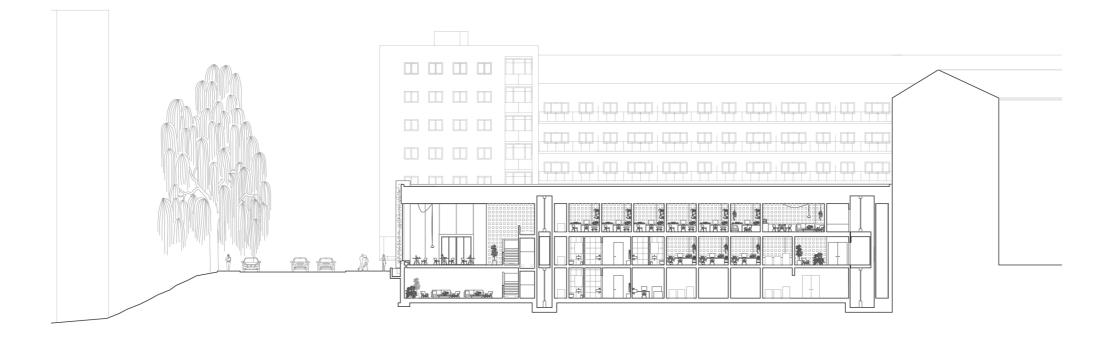
section EE



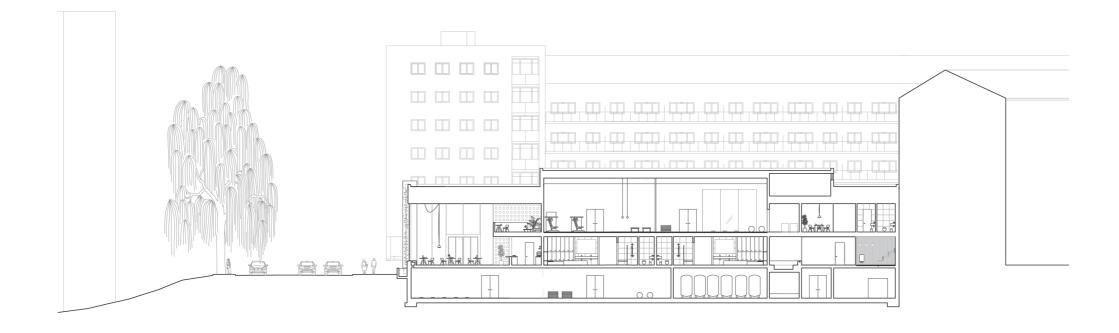
section FF



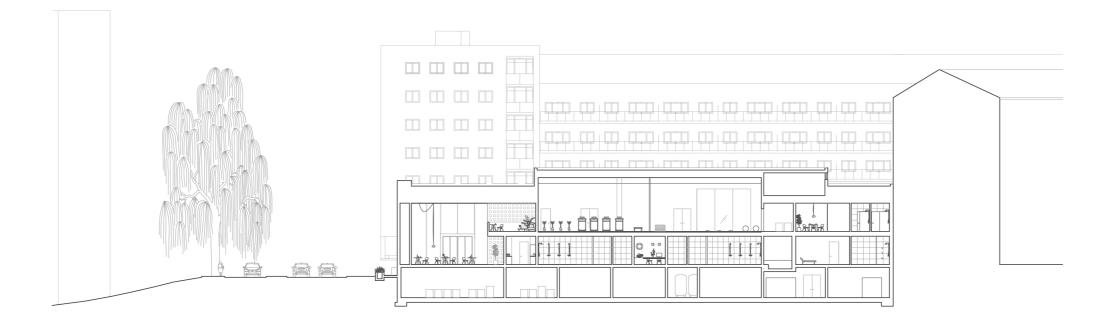
section GG



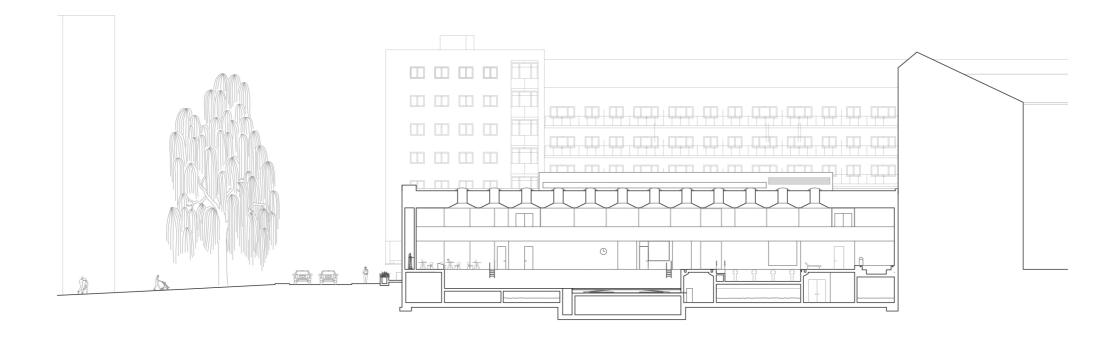
section HH



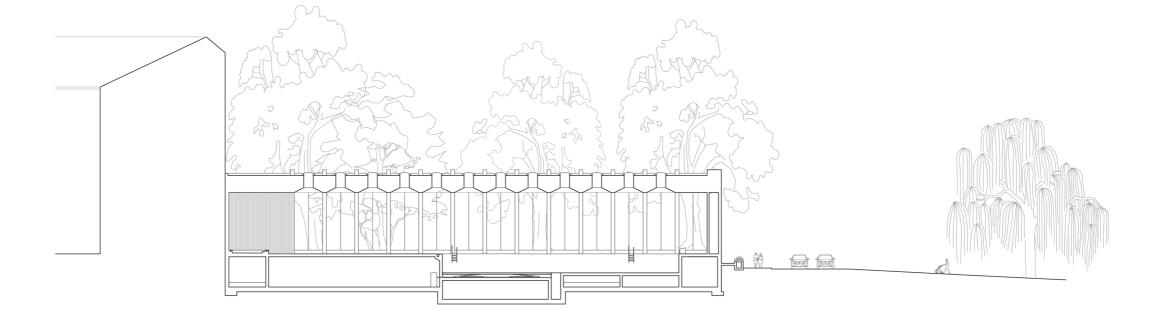
section II



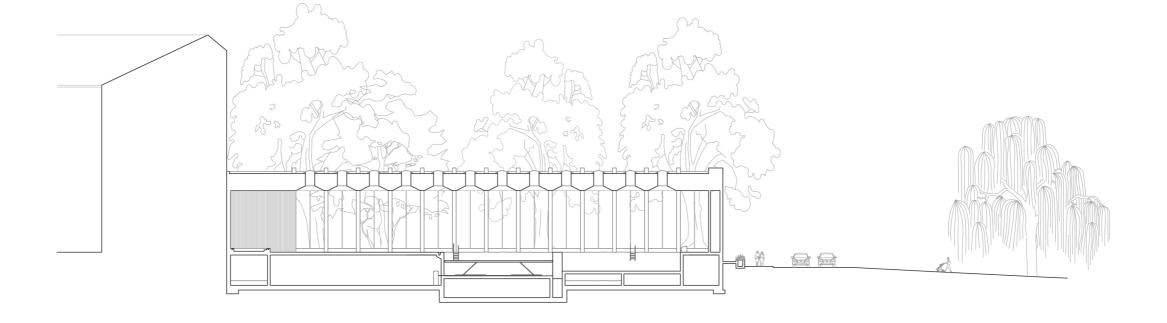
section JJ



section KK



section LL I



section LL II

SECTIONS

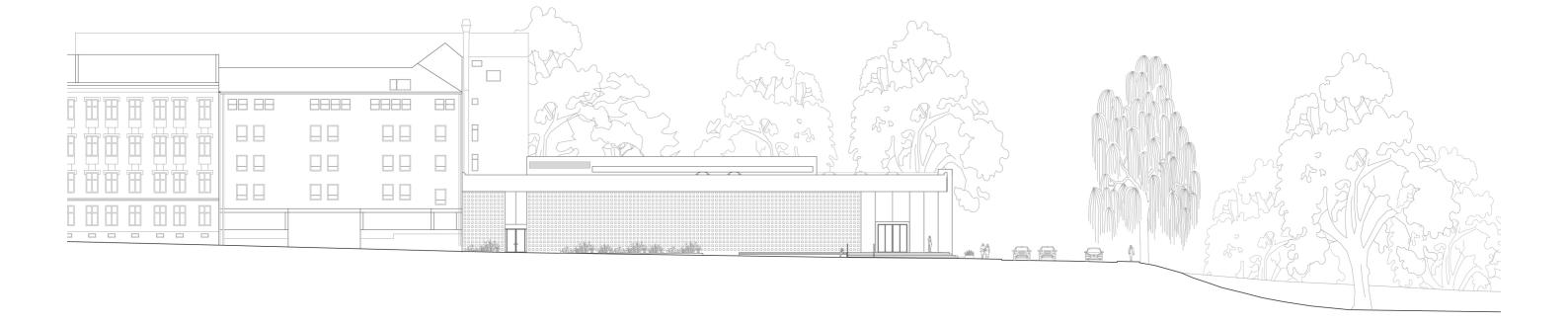
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facade Markveien

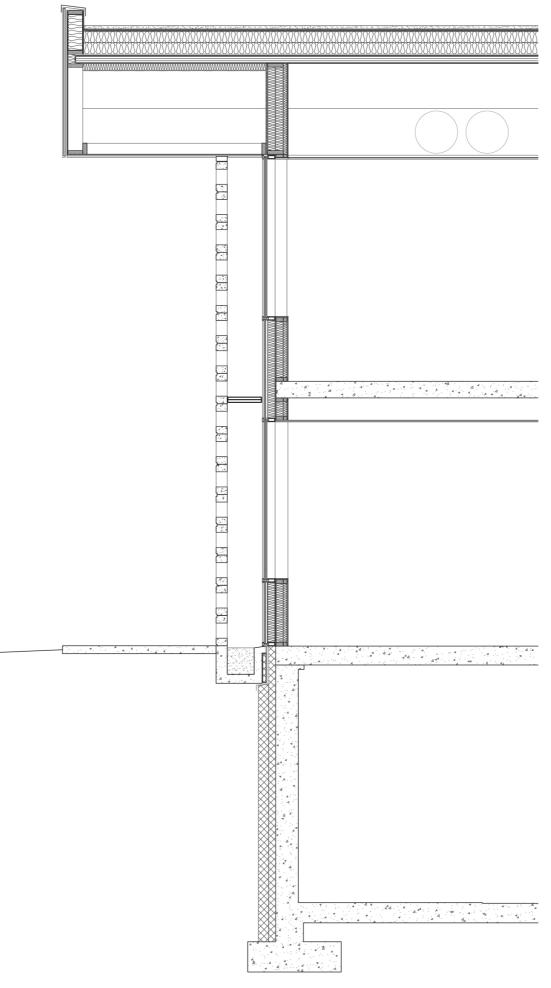
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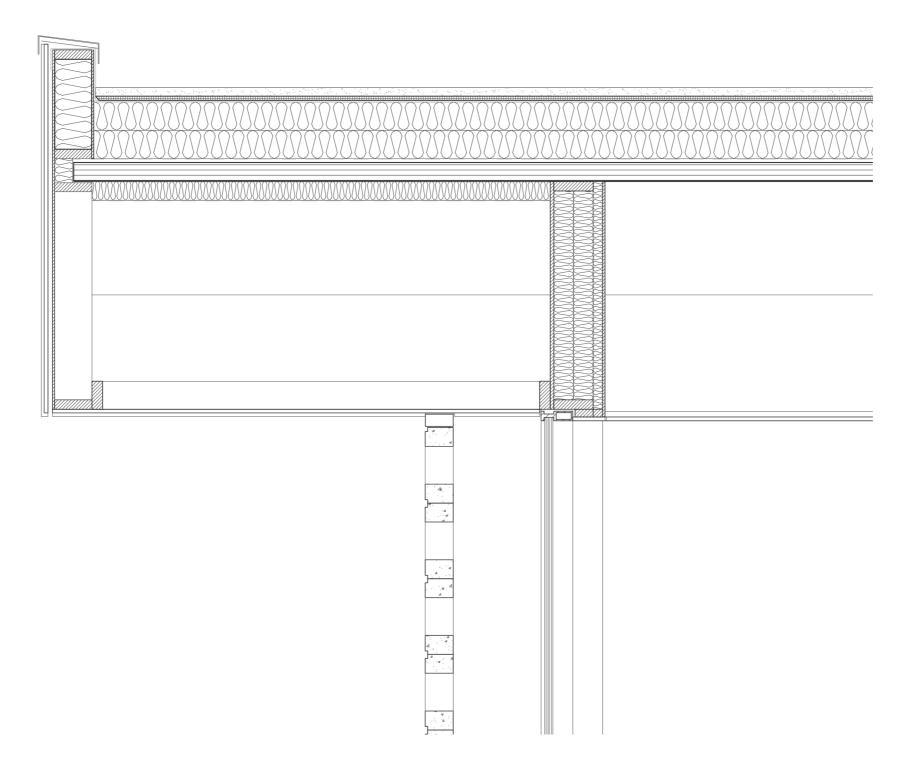


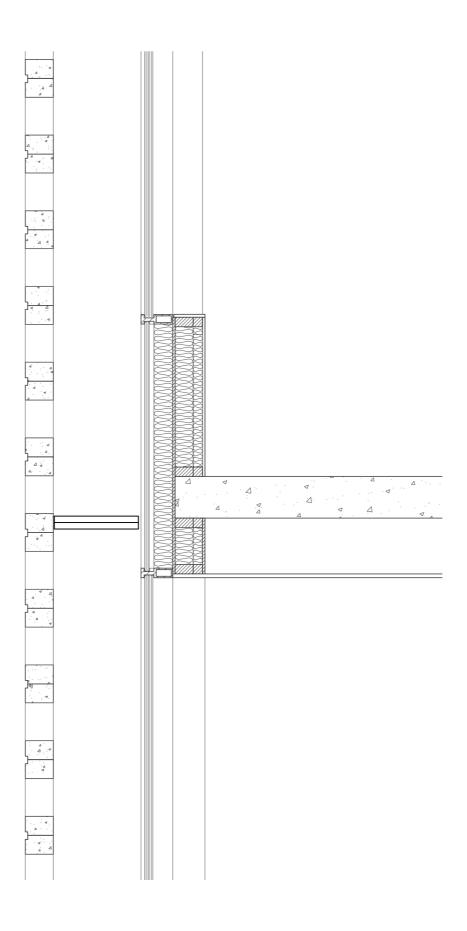


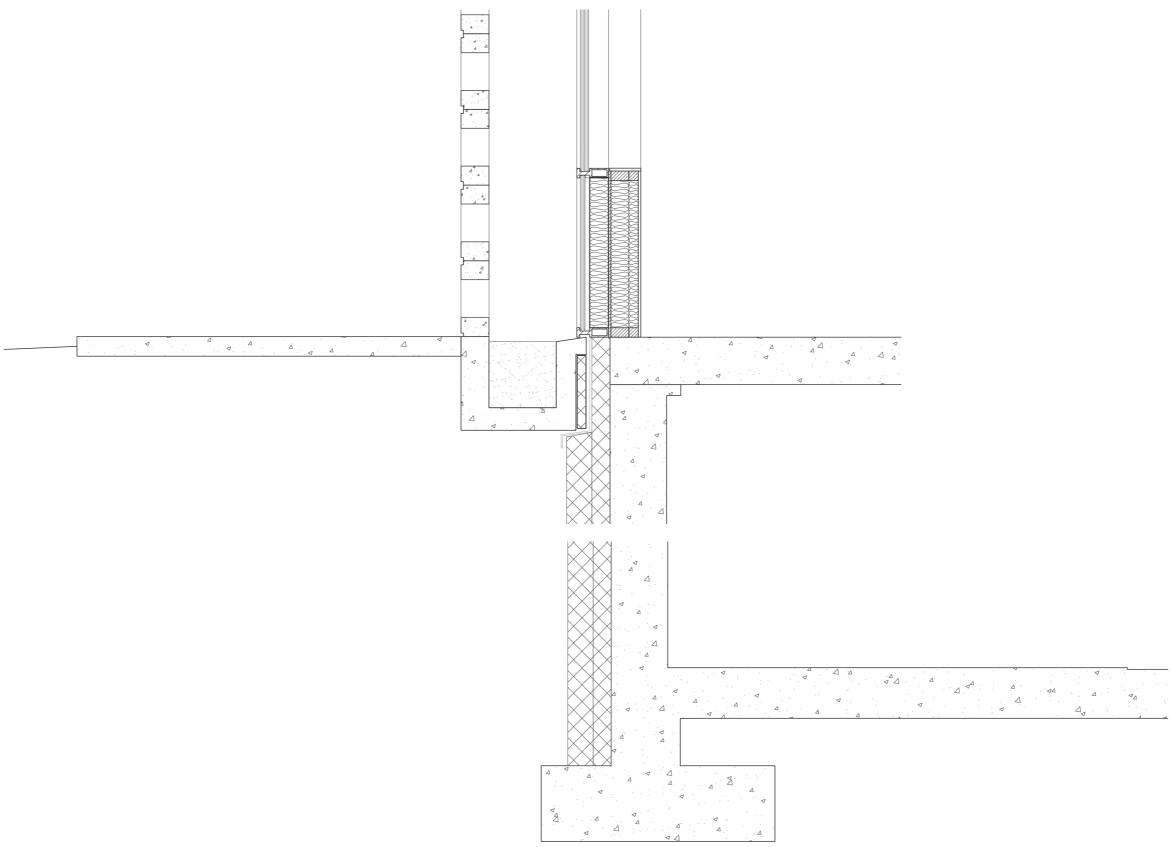
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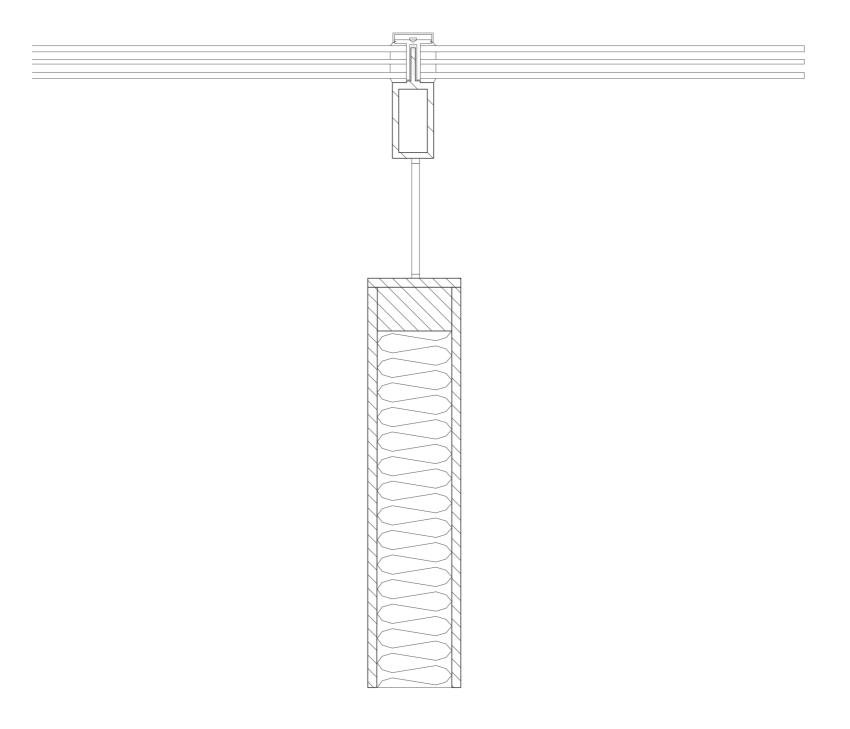
SECTIONS

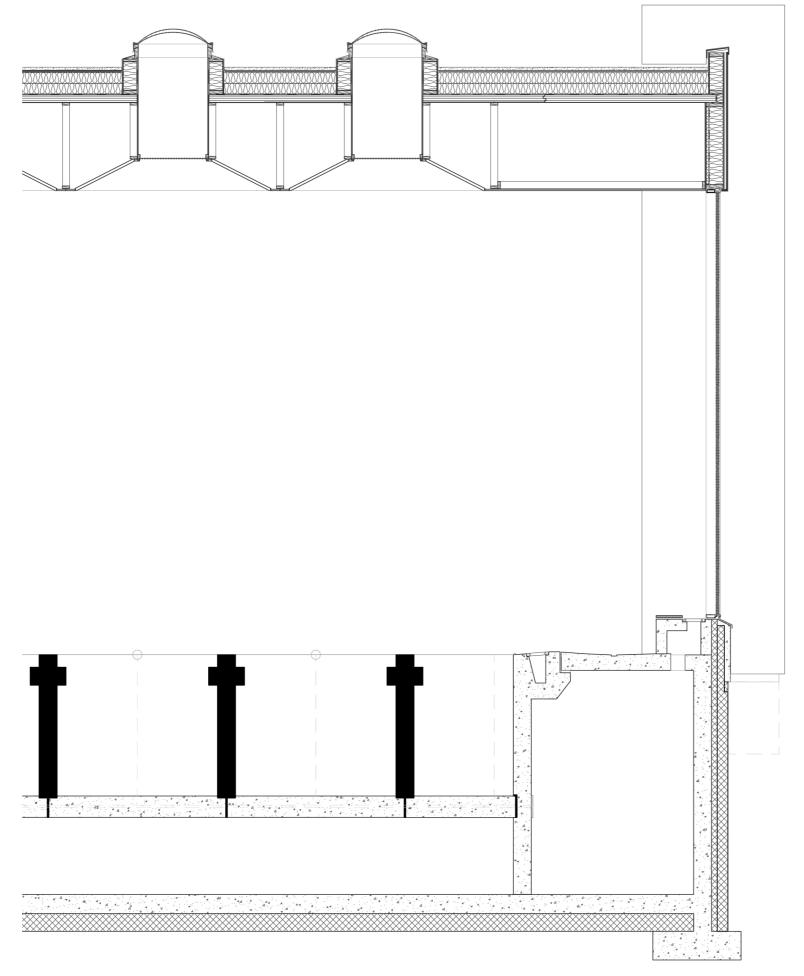


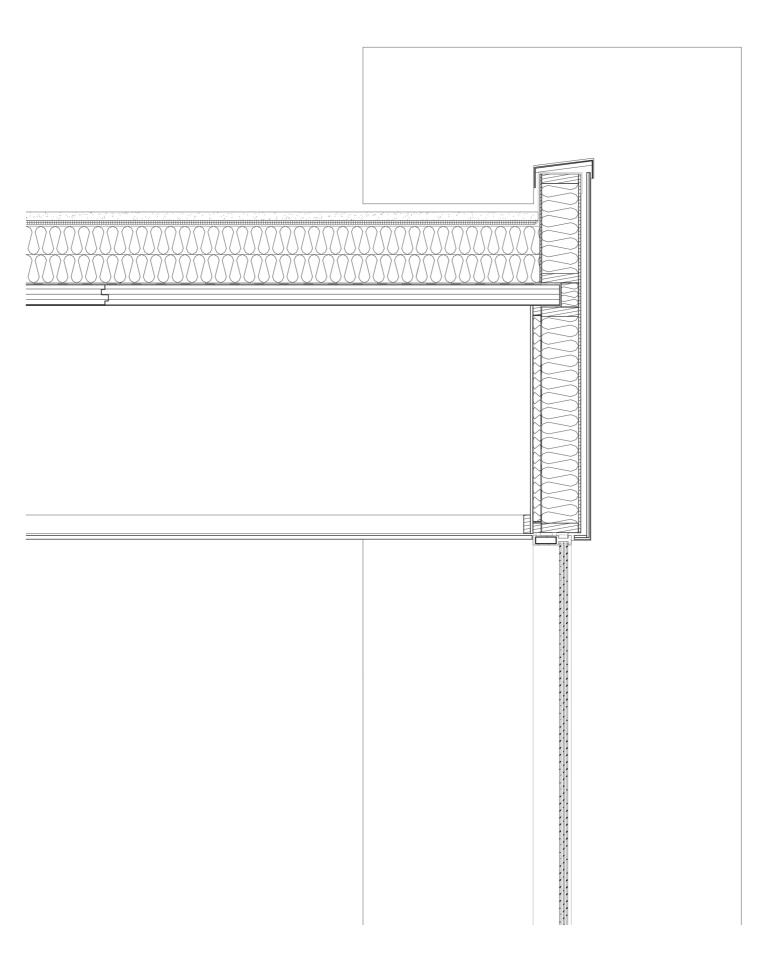


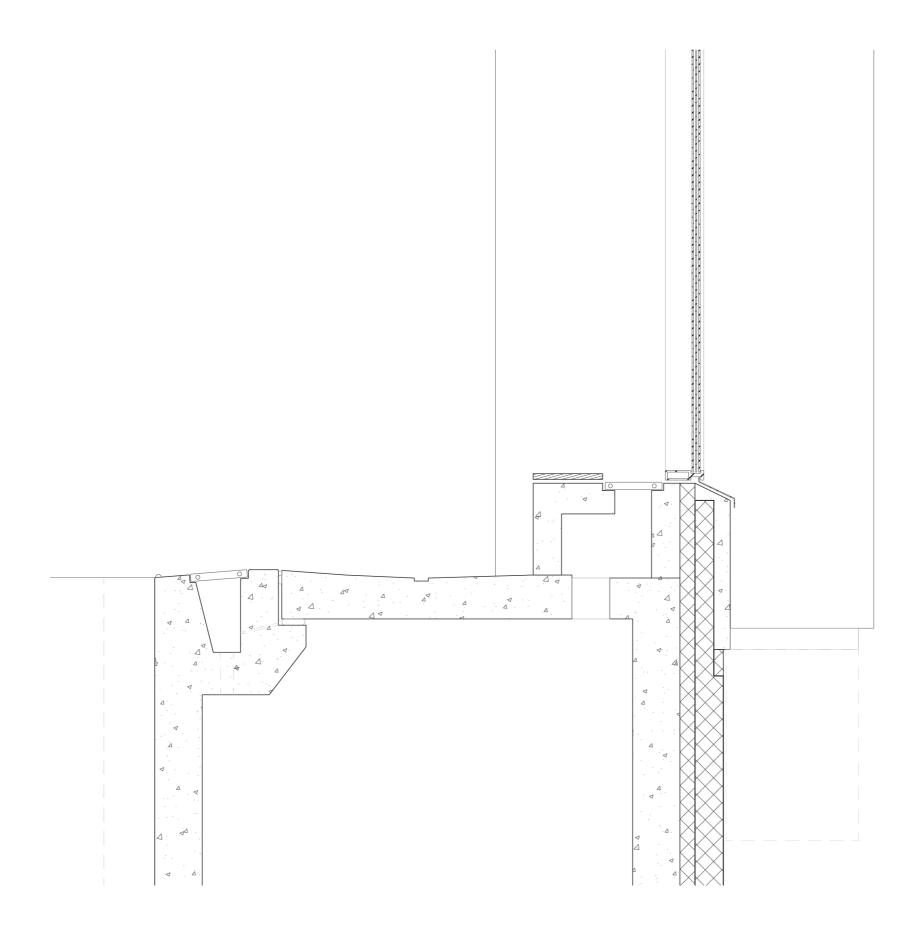




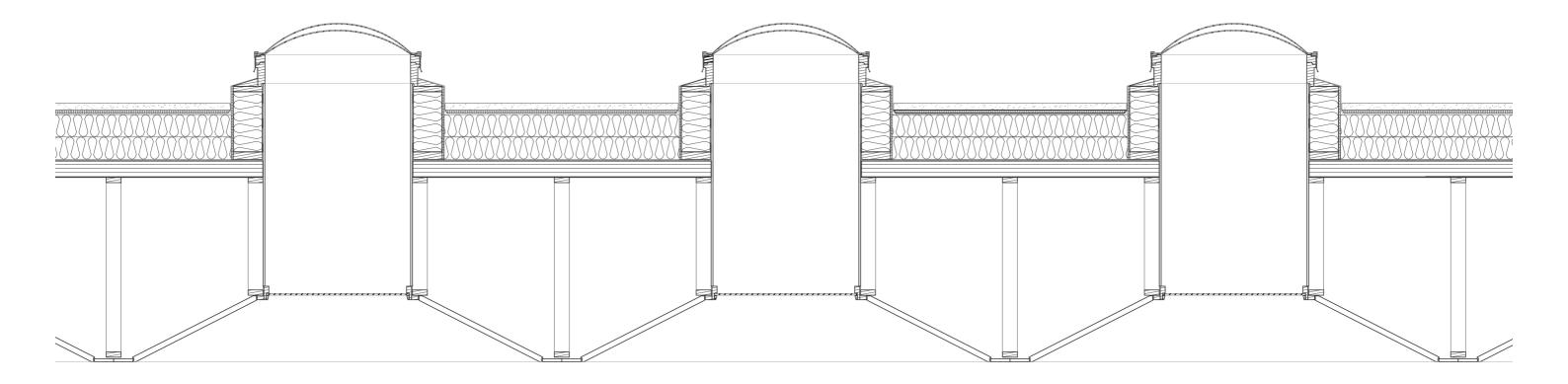




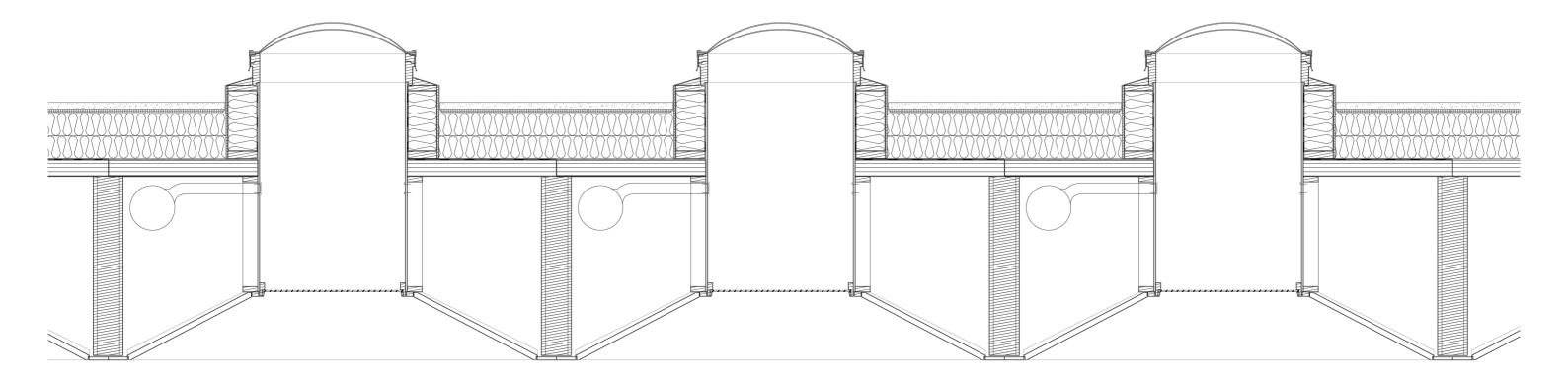


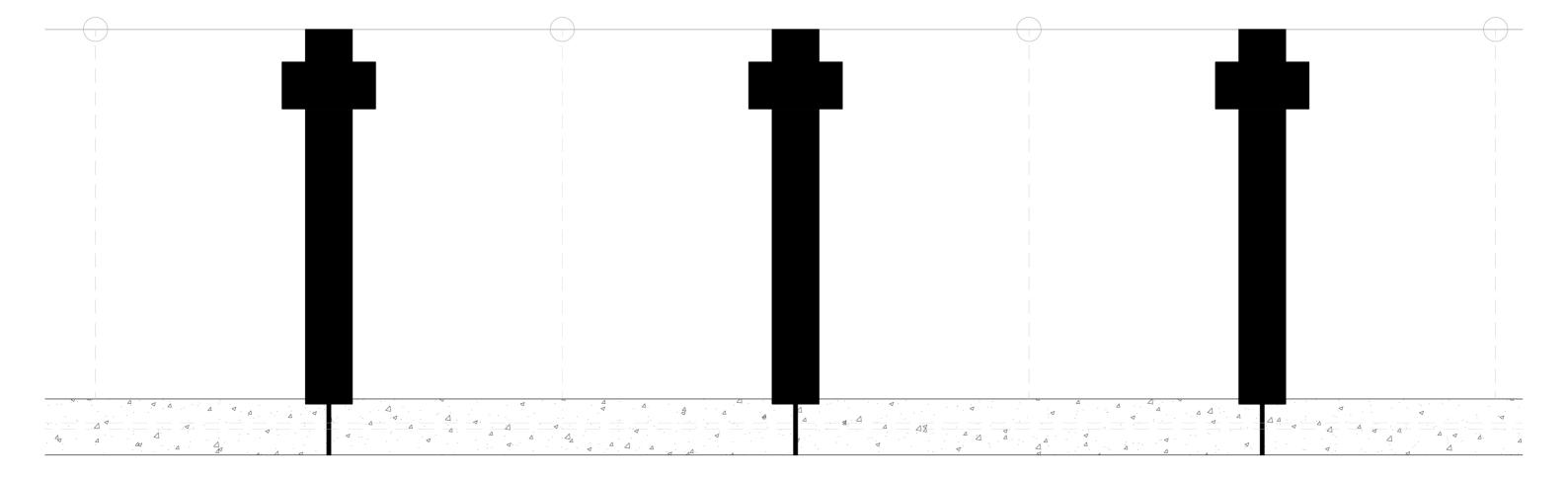


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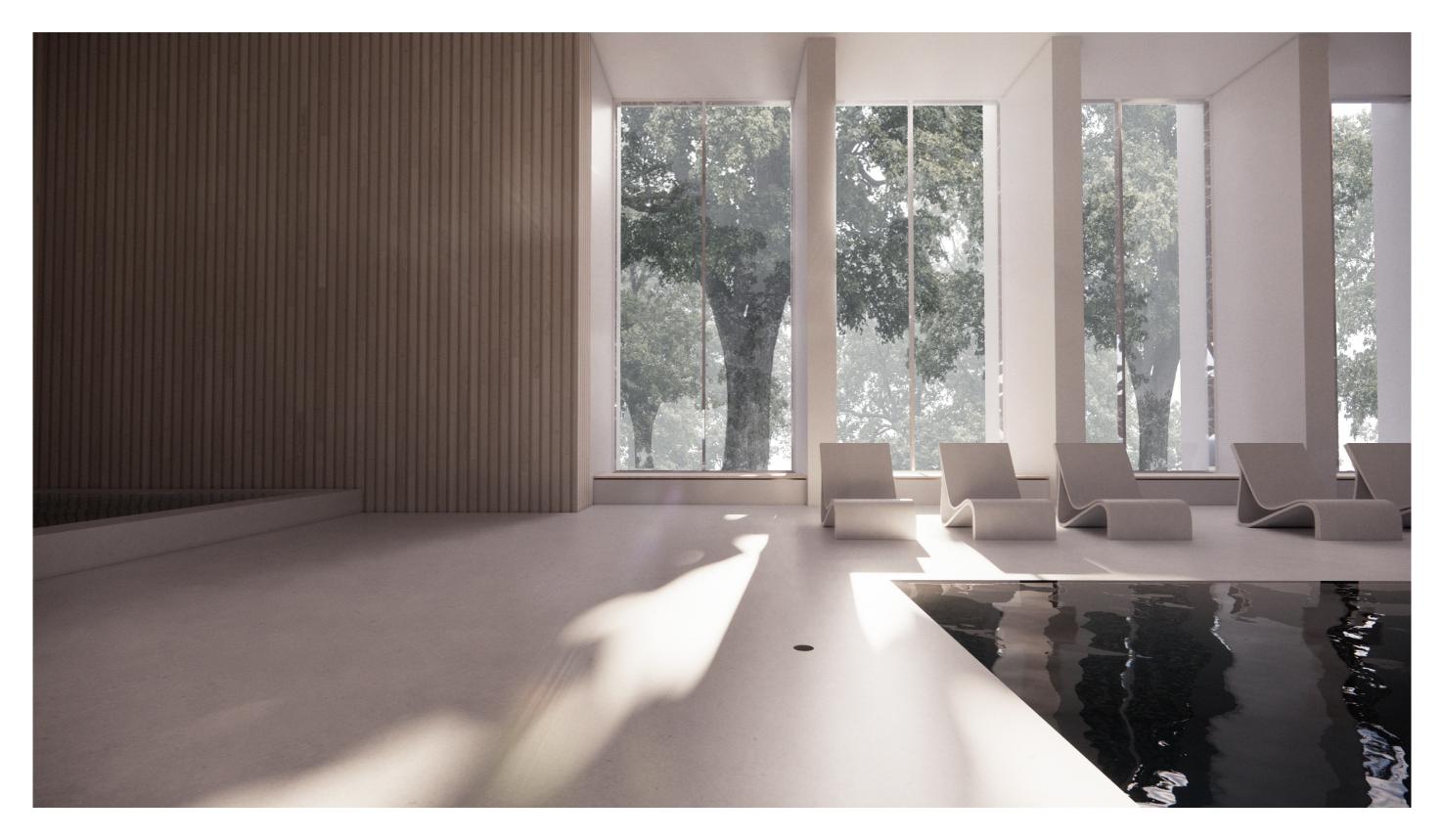


Diploma 2022 Katrine Louise Egerdahl







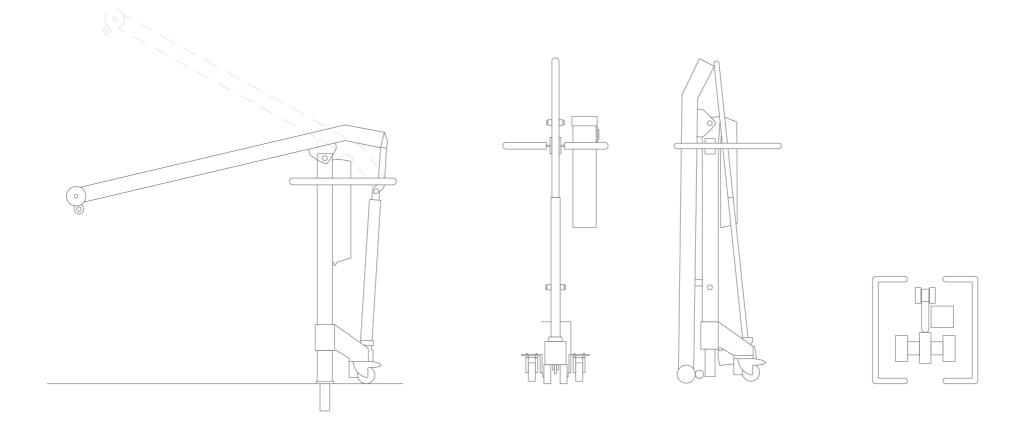


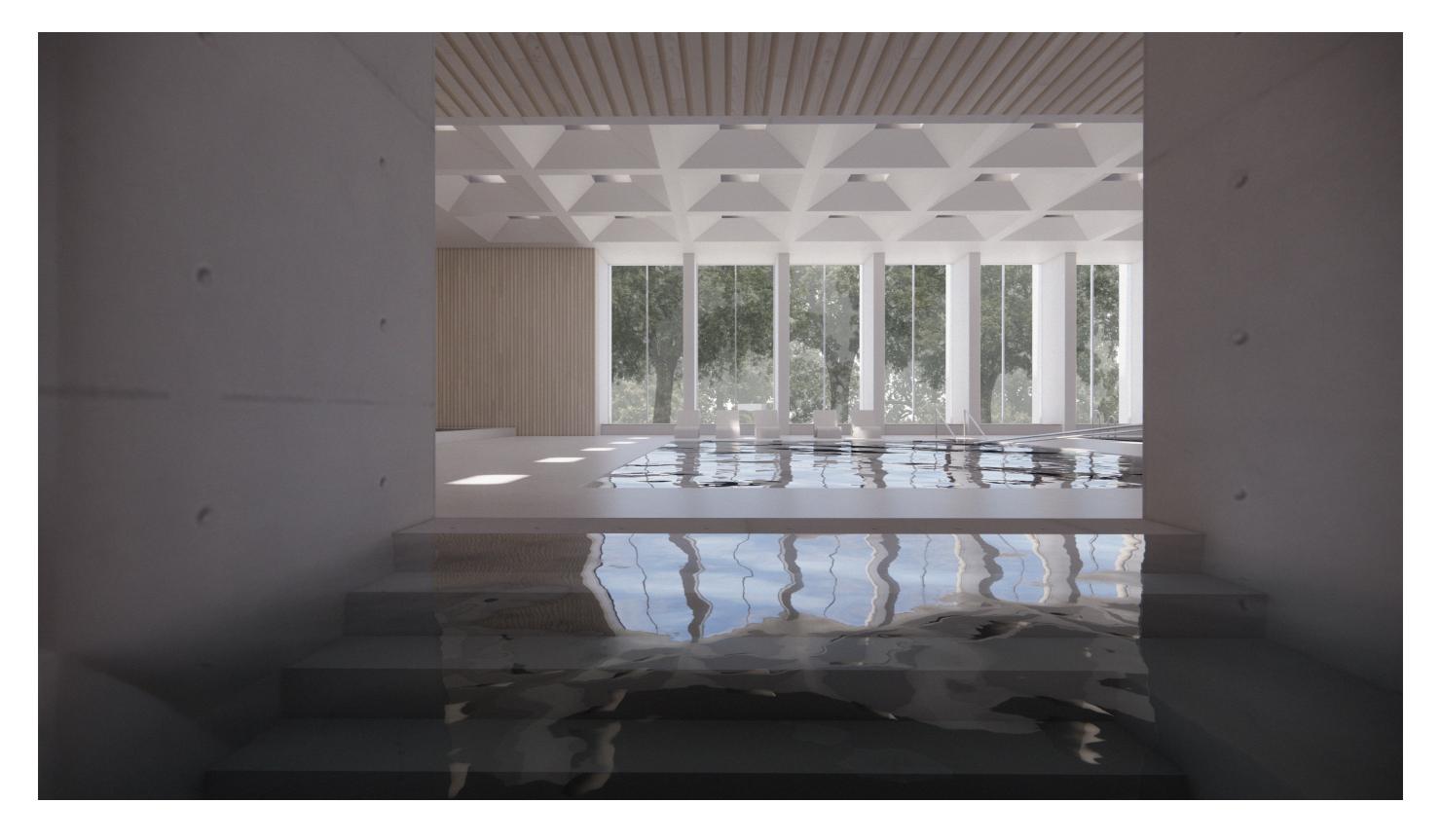
Flexible area for relaxing and land training, socket in floor for pool lift





Katrine Louise Egerdahl

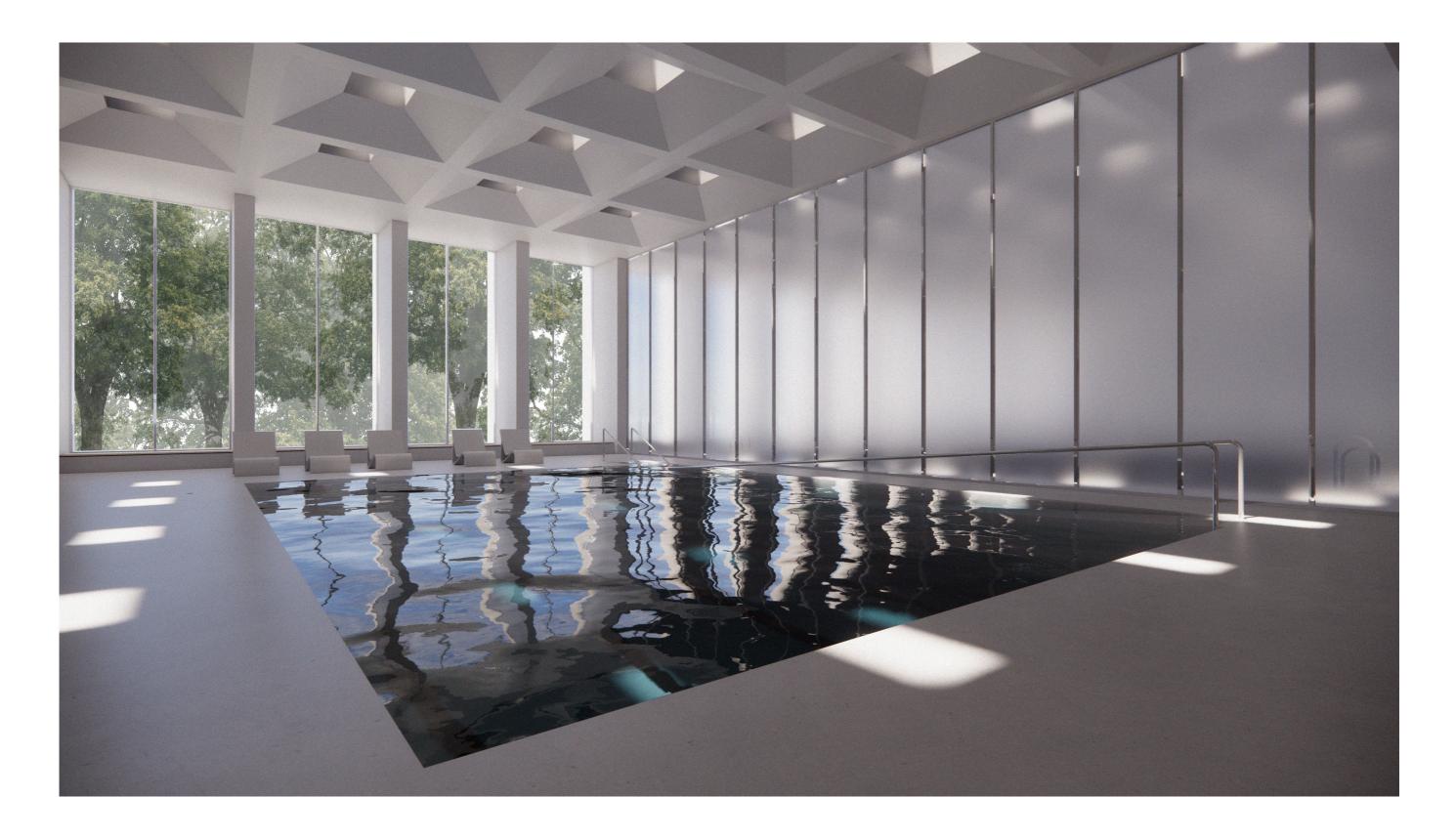








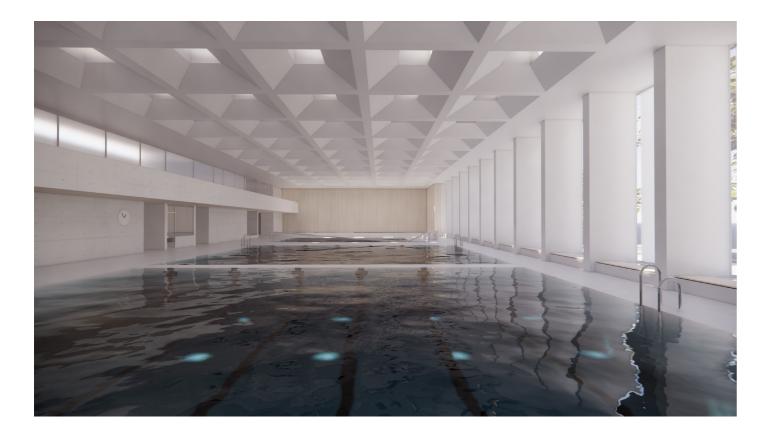
therapy pool, movable element wall















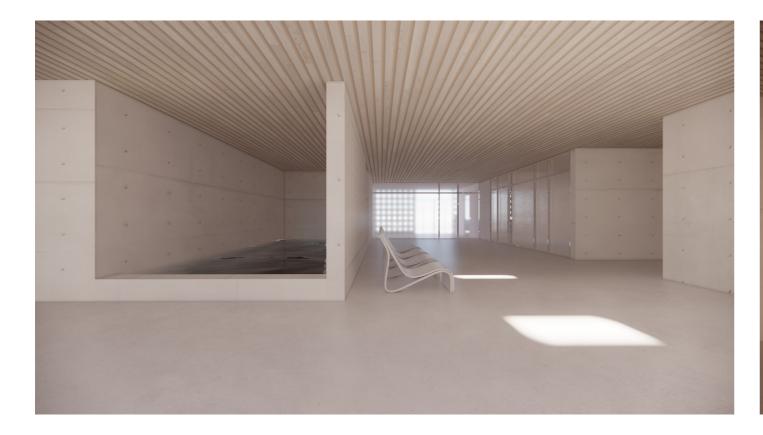






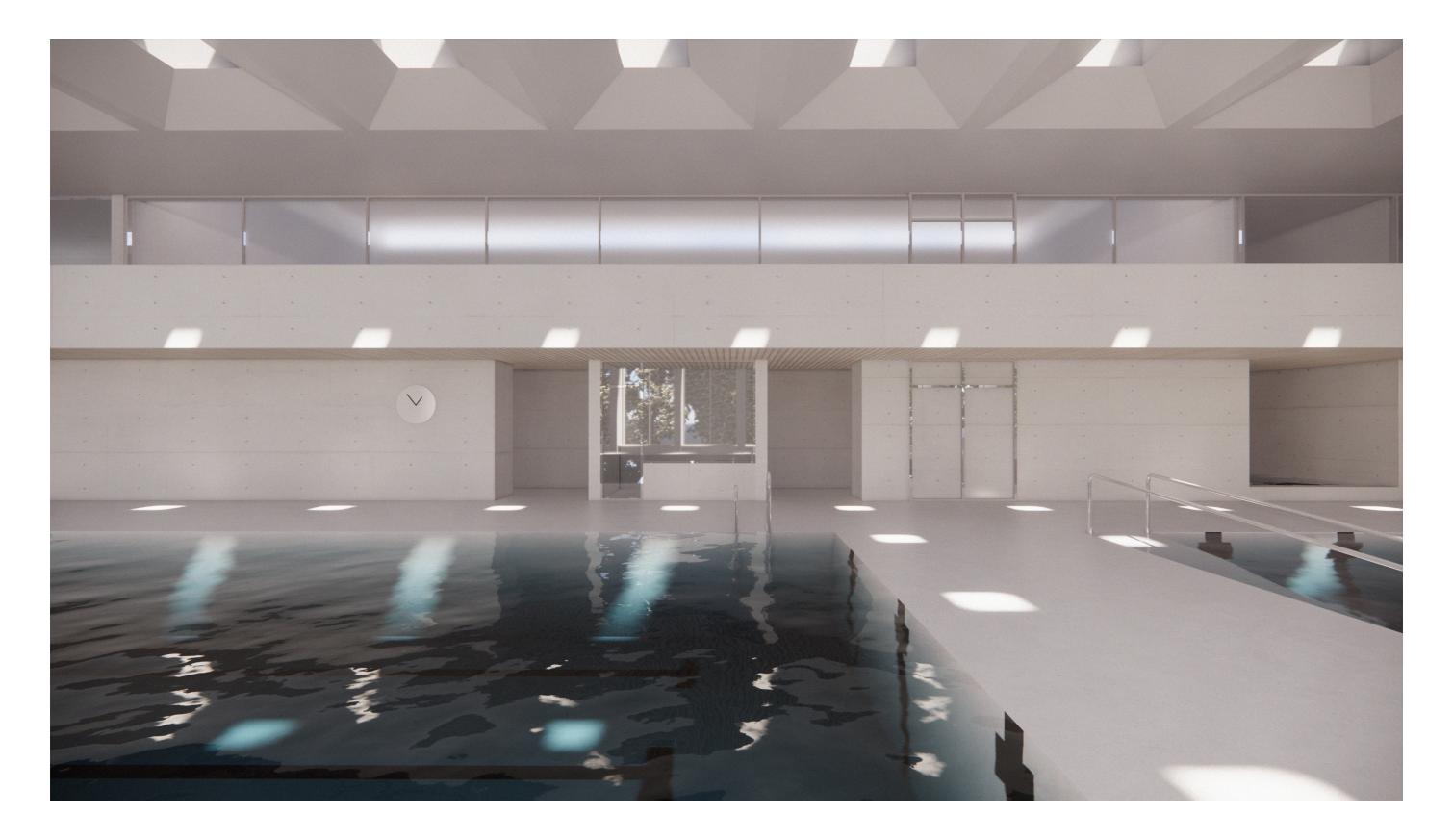








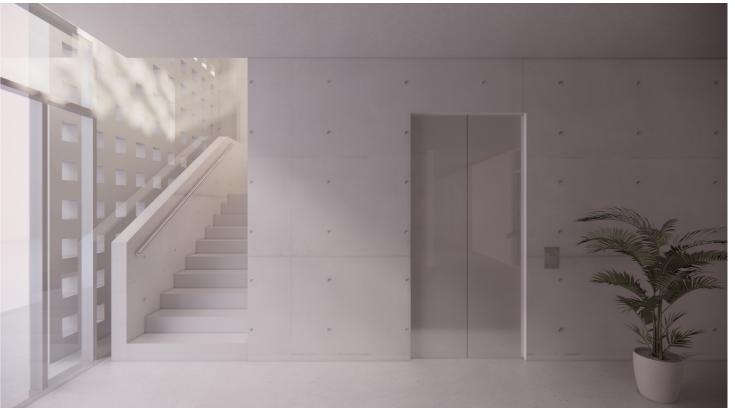


















facade Akerselva , water mirror and seating directed towards the trees and the river