

PROGRAM FOR WEDNESDAY – FEBRUARY 26

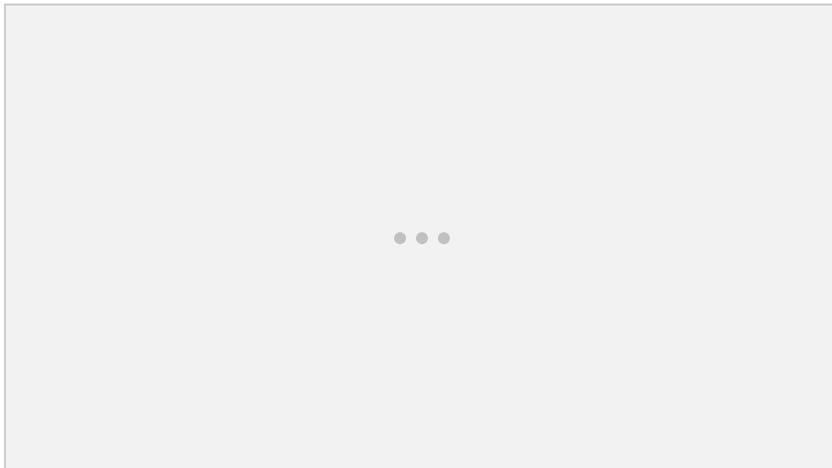
- *Interesting spaces in Oslo*

The questions for each place we visit are to be discussed when we arrive at Frognerseteren which will be our final stop.

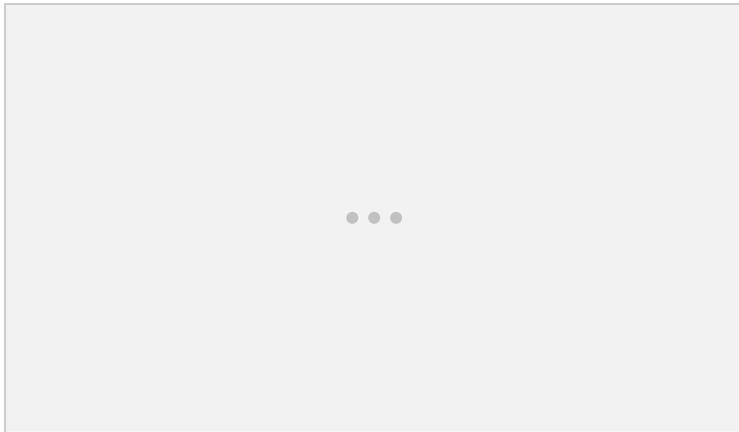
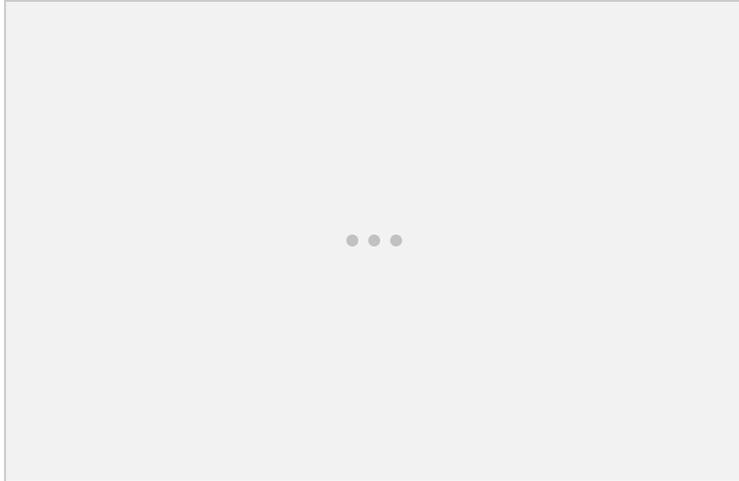
First stop

Teaterplassen

Schweigaards gate (Grønland)



Statoil threatens the square: new plans for building a new headquarter.



Teaterplassen has become a popular meeting place in the city district called, Grønland. The people are concerned about Statoil's new plan for building an office building on the south side of the place, because it will block the sun conditions in the area.

According to the plan, Statoil's new office building will be 32 meters tall.

Including and excluding

- Who are using the place? Who are not using the place? Why do you think?

Barcode

Architect and design: Snøhetta

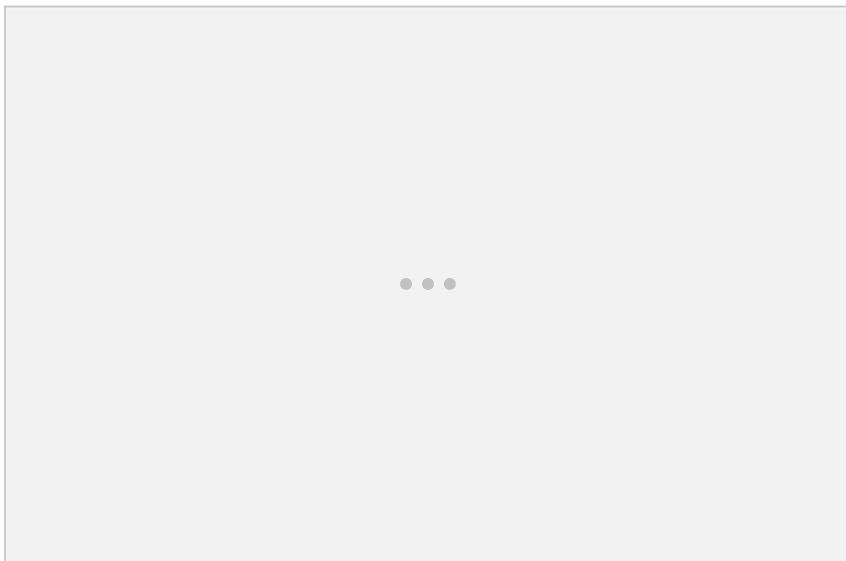


In 2007, Snøhetta was commissioned for this office building on the west side of Oslo Central Station. The building's site has a view of the Oslo Opera house and surrounding fjords. The design focused on a building that is sculptural in form.

National Opera and Ballet

Architect and design: Snøhetta (completed in 2008).

Guided tour: 13.00-14.00



The design is characterized by having strongly identifiable themes that tie the building to its culture and place while also presenting an innovative approach.

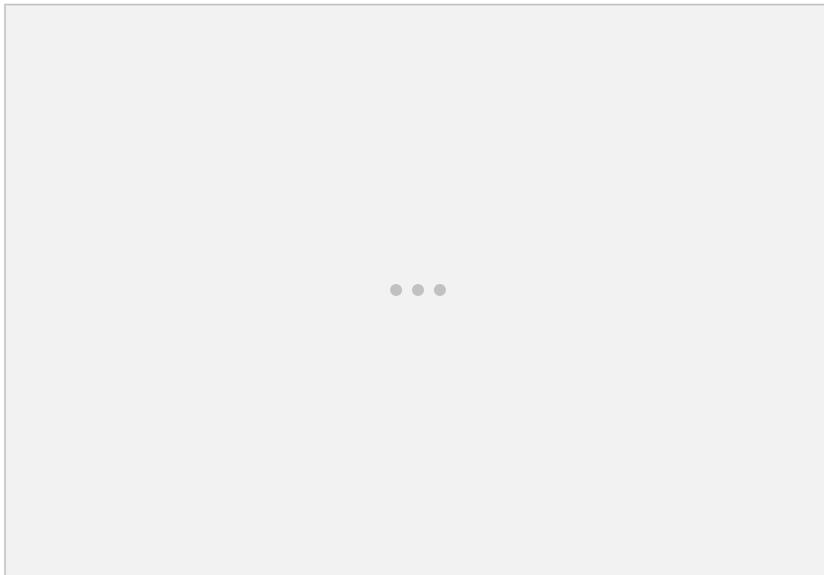
In the winter months, ice often forms along the ramp and snowdrifts change the form of the building. The roof is designed to be accessible in all seasons, inviting visitors to climb its roof all year.

Sustainable materials

- Does the architectural building retain the Norwegian culture and identity while also presenting an “innovative approach”?

Aker Brygge

The wharf with “high pulse” and the meeting point of old and modern time in Oslo.



According to Jan Gehl (Gehl Architects), the harbor front Aker Brygge which began to be developed in the 1980s, is “a prime example of how careful City Planning and good design result in lively, modern, mixed-use urban area.

Gehl Architects has developed strategies for the public areas of Aker Brygge since 1998.

<http://www.gehlarchitects.com/index.php?id=159471>

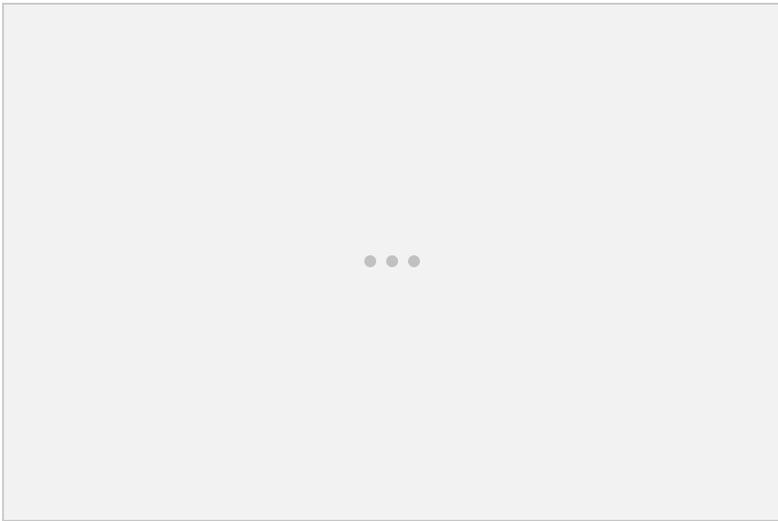
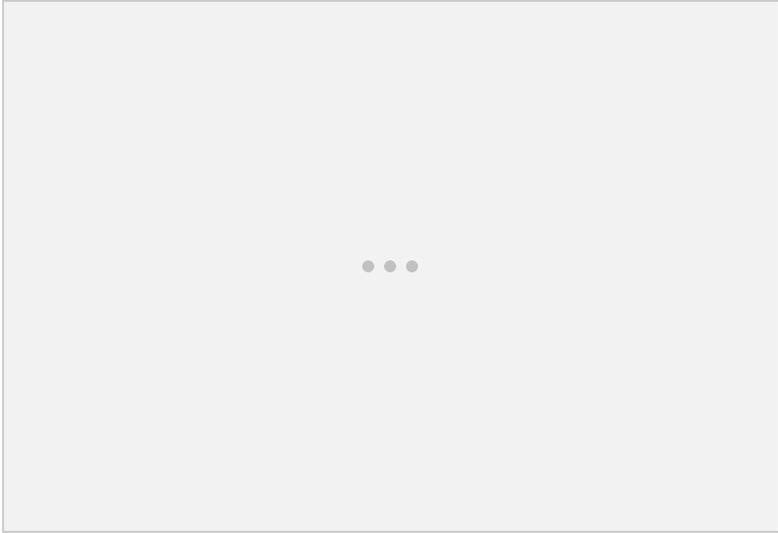
- According to Jan Gehl (Gehl Architects), the “overwhelming popularity of the area has brought problems for the use of the public space.” What does he refer to, do think? What problems do you see?

From Aker Brygge

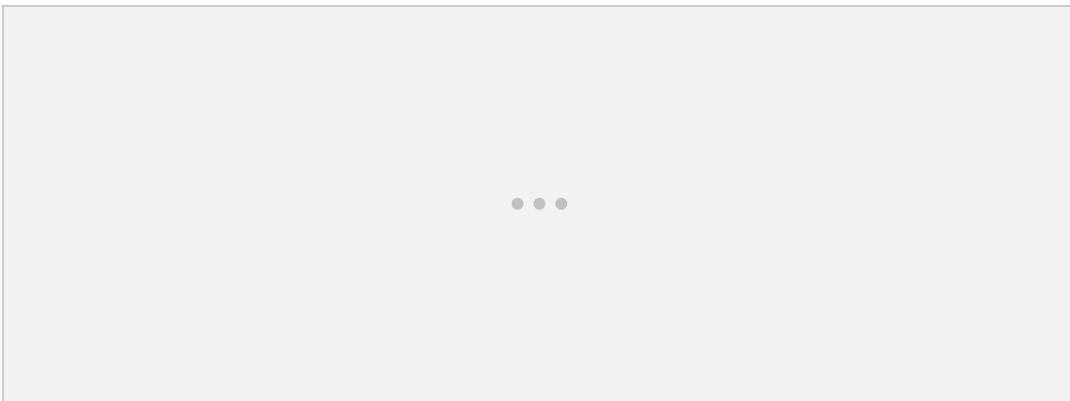
15.30: Bus to Frognerstøvet

Final stop

Frognerstøvet



(Above photo: from the 1960s.)



In 1865 the land around today's Frognerseteren was bought by a banker, Thomas Heftye. He was also one of the founding fathers of the Norwegian Tourist Association. When he bought the area the place was a "Seter" (high summer pasture) under Frogner farm, hence the name. The building we today call "The Heftye House" was erected by him in 1867. Hikers and travelers were given free admission to the house and served refreshments there.

Oslo city council bought the place from Heftye's widow in 1889, and started constructing parts of what we today call Frognerseteren. Architect Holm Munthe made the drawings in the Dragon style of the époque. Frognerseteren has ever since been a café and restaurant.

pasture: Land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals, especially cattle or sheep.

17.00: The evening is at your own disposal. The Norwegian students have the responsibility to take care of our guests.

19.00: All teachers eat together at Kafé Celsius (Rådhusgaten 19).

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