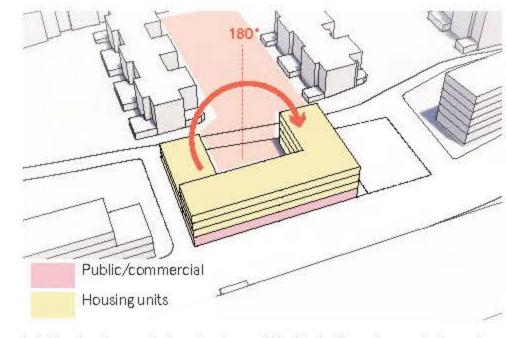


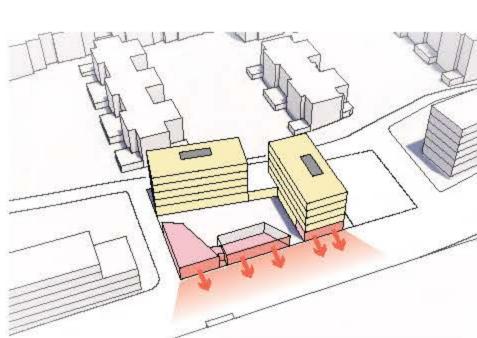
## MASSING STRATEGY

rettslag).\*

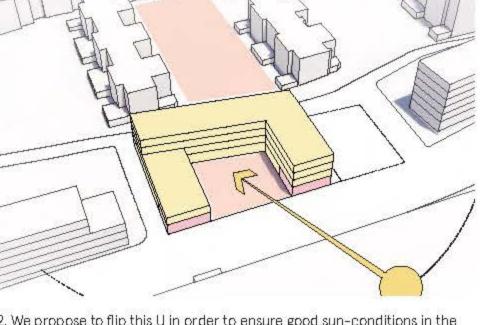
urban street.



1. In the development plans for Furuset the illustrations show a U-shaped block that "finishes" the already vast courtyard to the north (Gran Bo-

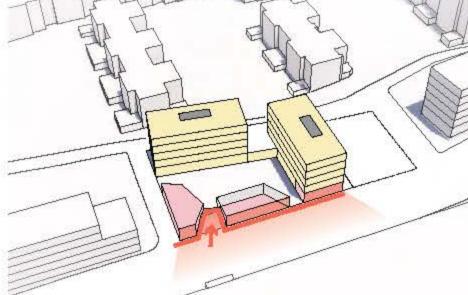


4. A light greenhouse-structure finishes the composition of buildings and creates a continuous chain of social and public services towards the new

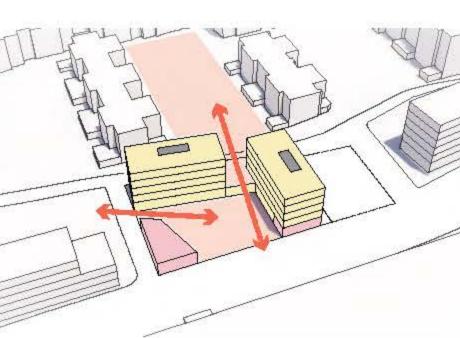


2. We propose to flip this U in order to ensure good sun-conditions in the courtyard. The reversed U enables intimous courtyard proportions for both

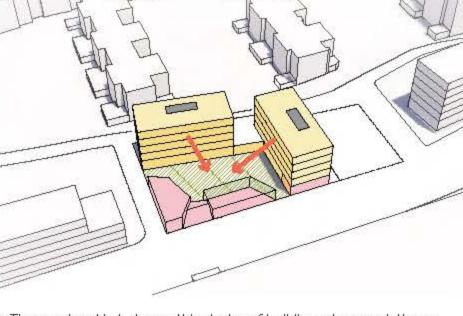
developments.



5. The mass pulls back to allow for a spatially varied experience. It's forming a social pocket along the urban street.



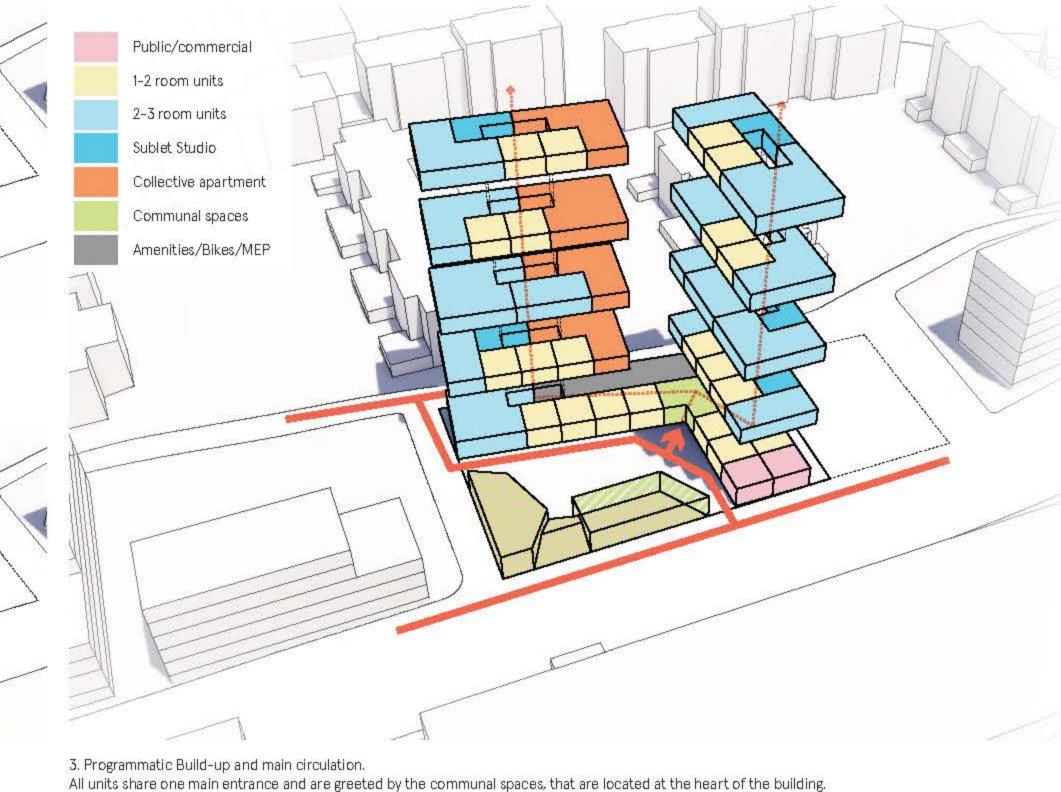
3. The massing is subdivided to ensure permeability and visual contact to the surrounding.



6. The courtyard in between this cluster of buildings shape an intimous oasis for the residents and a green pocket for the new development of All apartments have visual contact to the courtyard.

# 1. Apartment units, standard setting.

2. Variation within the system, through combination of different units.



PROGRAMMATIC DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION

# FORM FOLLOWS ENERGY

Our proposal is based on the idea of energy-plus-house principles. This is achieved thought design commitment, largescale energy production and energy efficient appliances.

- The roofs are slanted towards south and covered with high efficiency solar panels which allows for optimal sun exposure.

- The housing mass consists of two clean cut, compact building blocks that enables minimum heat-loss and reduces material

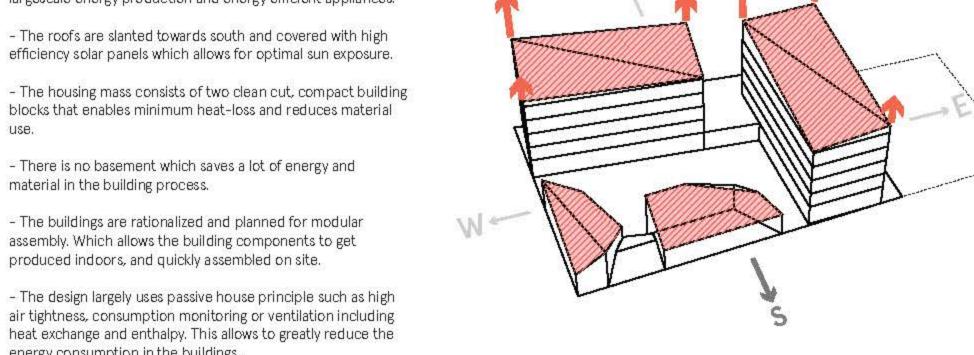
- There is no basement which saves a lot of energy and material in the building process.

assembly. Which allows the building components to get produced indoors, and quickly assembled on site. - The design largely uses passive house principle such as high

heat exchange and enthalpy. This allows to greatly reduce the energy consumption in the buildings. - Load bearing structures and insulations are, as often as possible, in timber. This material insures environmental friendly

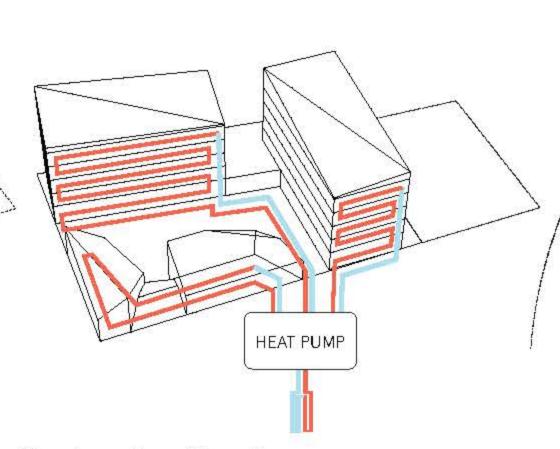
also participates in the building climate and comfort. - Take advantage of the courtyard orientation and plant deciduous tree to achieve solar gain in winter and shading in

project (timber is notably the only CO2 neutral material), but

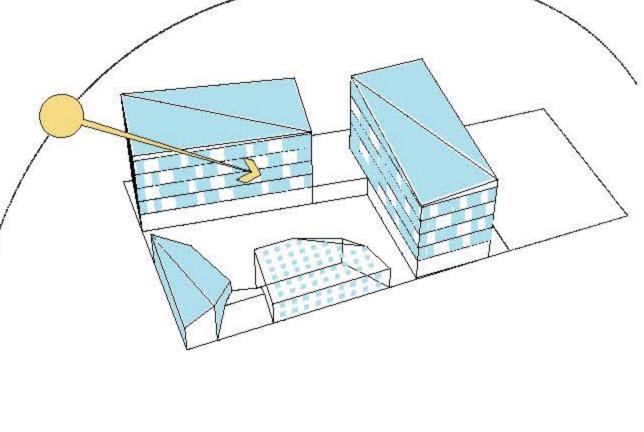


Form follows Energy

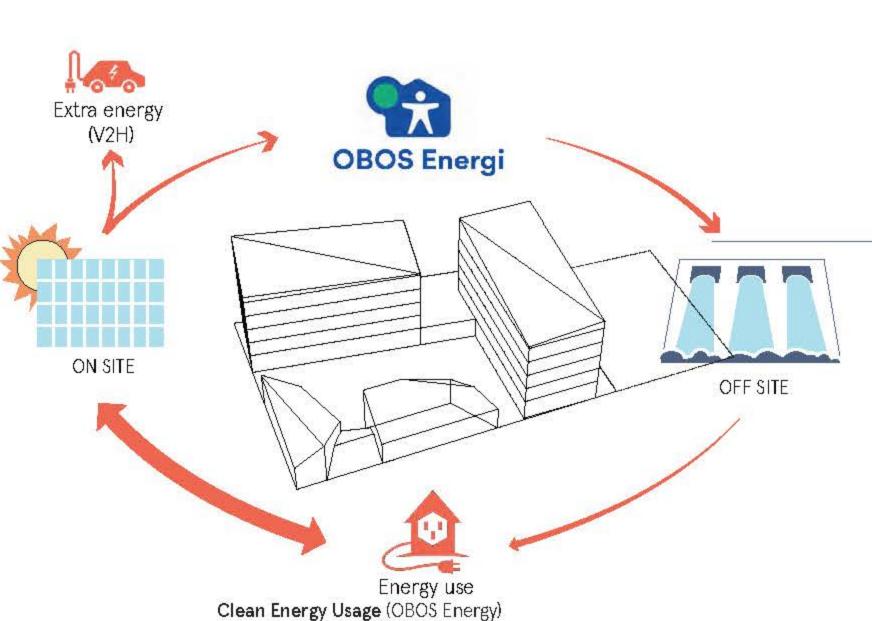
The roofs are lifted in order to be oriented towards the south.



Clean Energy Usage (Thermal) Resilient energy system easily adaptable to future needs in heat and even cooling



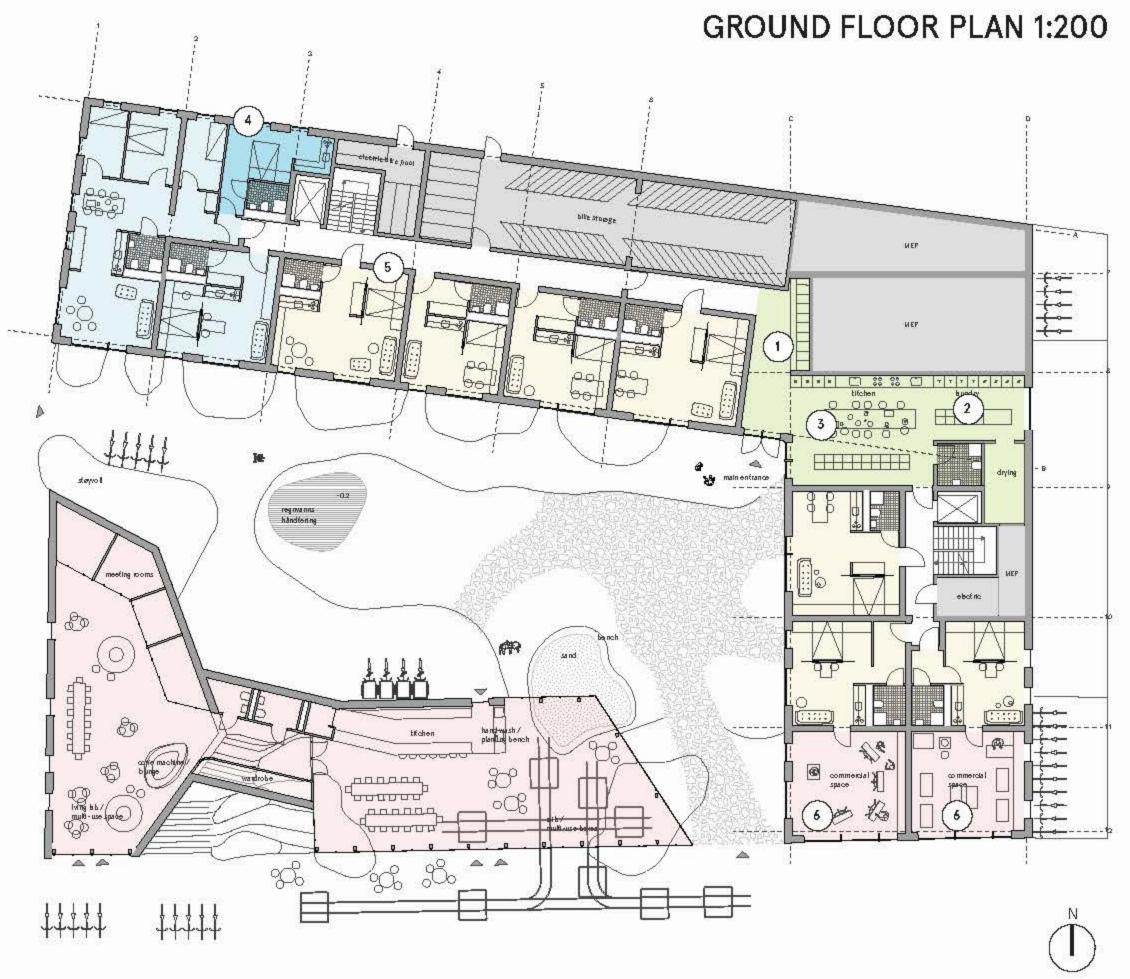
Clean Energy Usage (Electricity) The PV-panels are integrated in the facade design and celebrated for their esthetic properties and sublime ornamenta-



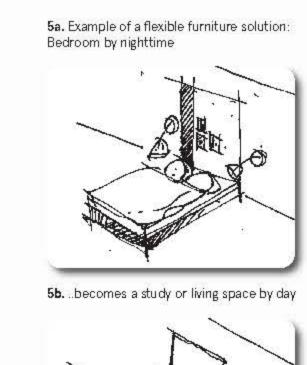
the grid, and be stored in local car-pools.

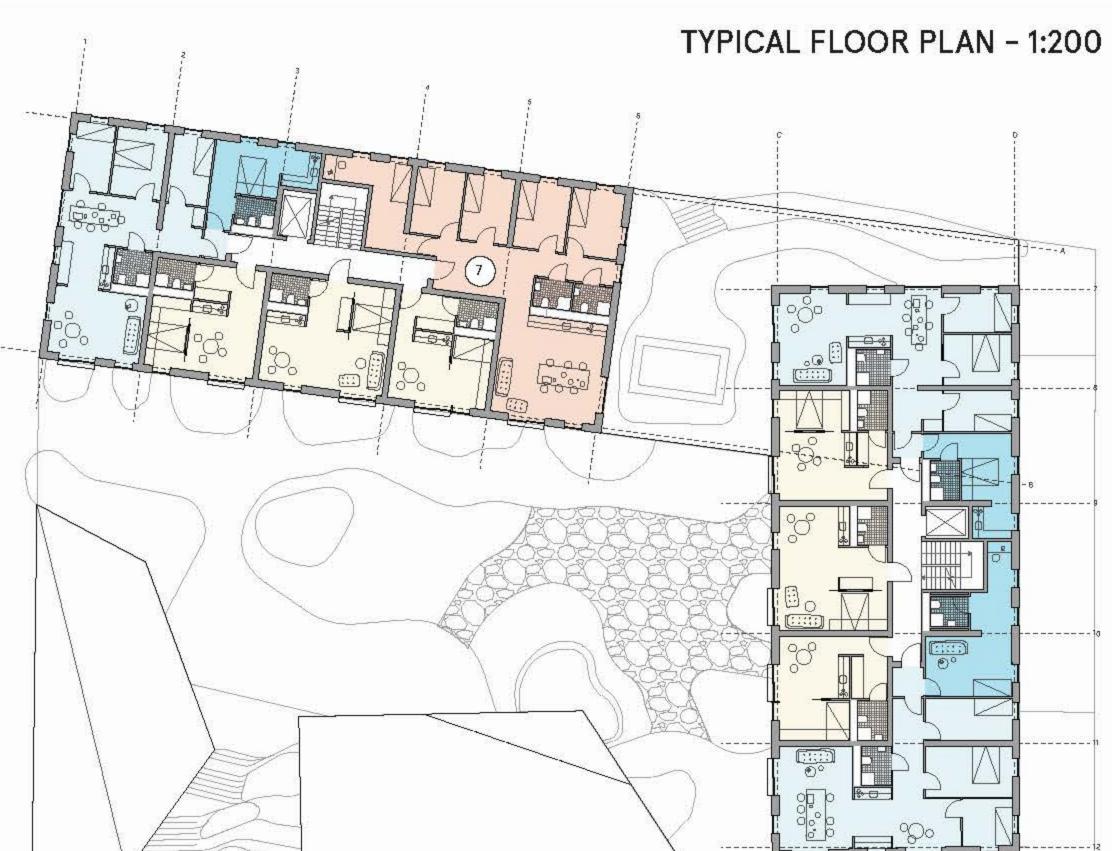
The excess energy of the project can both be passed further to

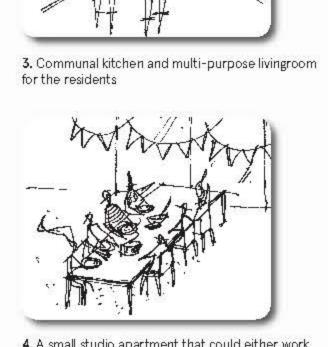


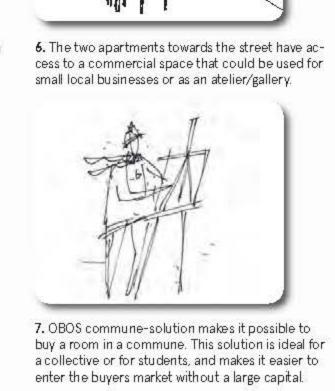


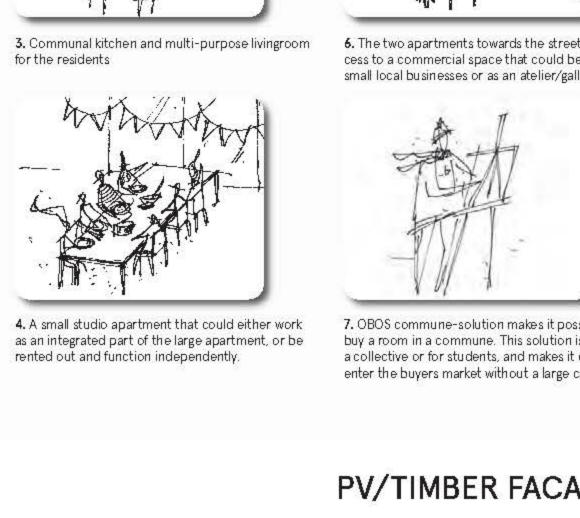


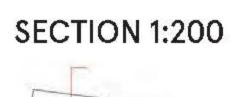






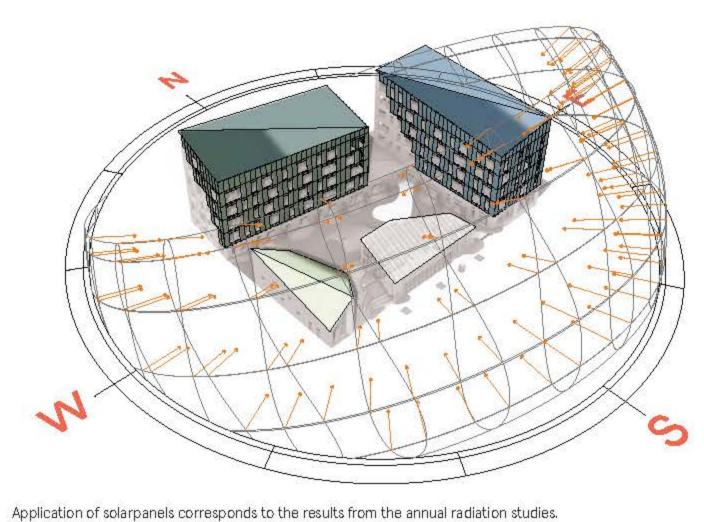




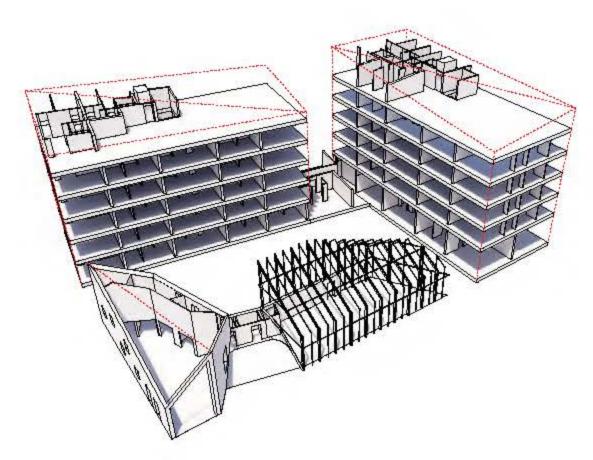




PV/TIMBER FACADES AND STRUCTURAL SYSTEM



Where the solar radiation is low, the facade is cladded with untreated wood panels.



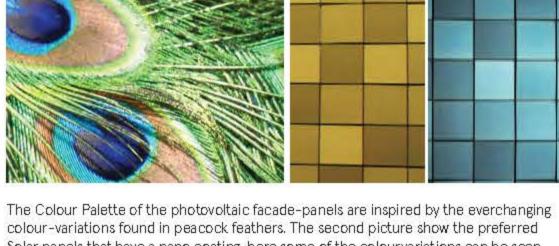
The structural design of the housing-blocks is highly rational, and optimized for modular production and quick and clean assembly (clean production and clean construction site).

## **FACADE ELEVATIONS 1:200**









The Colour Palette of the photovoltaic facade-panels are inspired by the everchanging colour-variations found in peacock feathers. The second picture show the preferred Solar panels that have a nano coating, here some of the colourvariations can be seen from different angles. Product reference shows Kromatix™ by SwissINSO applied in the SolarLab facade system.



Untreated wood cladding is used as a sober contrast to the colourful photovoltaic panels- it is a traditional Norwegian facade-cladding that becomes silver with time.

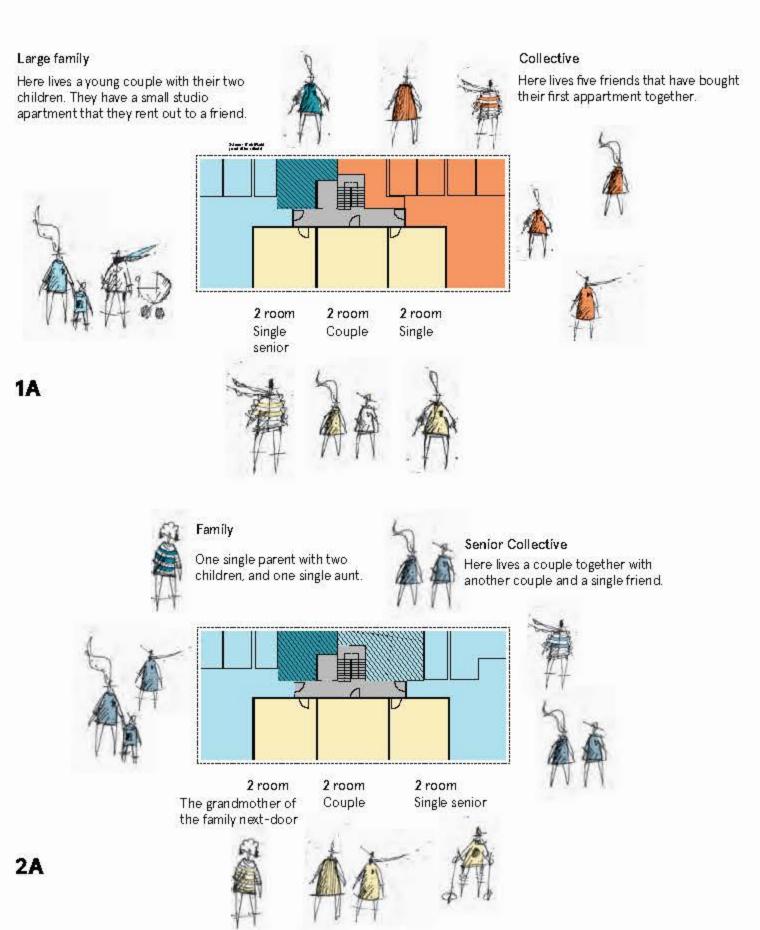


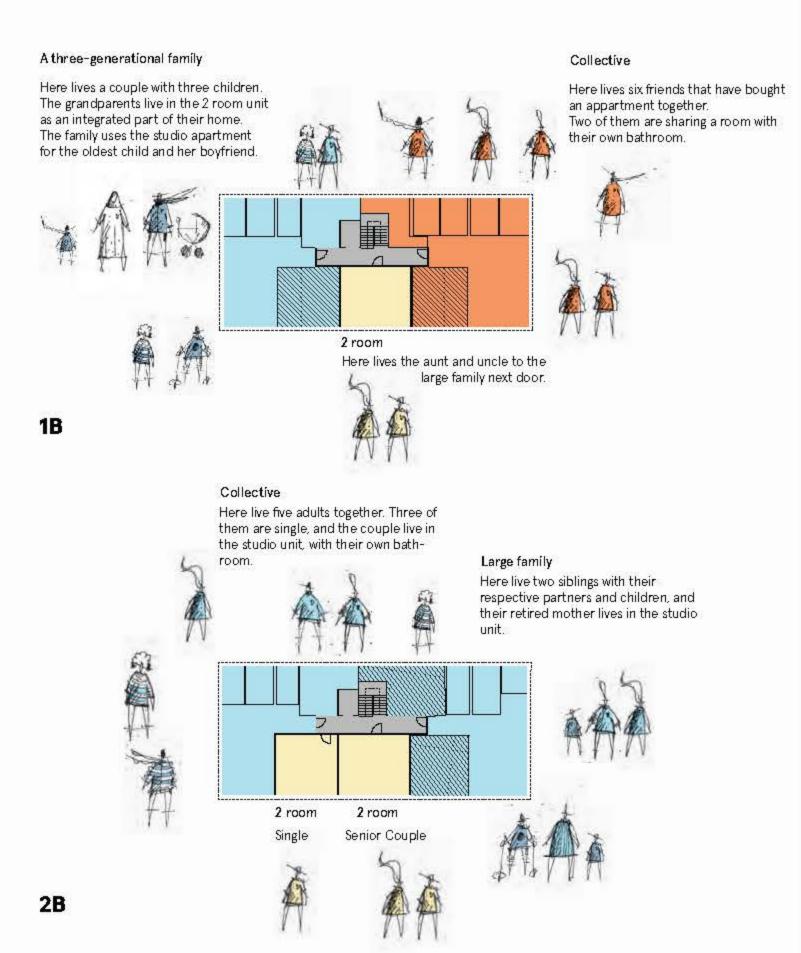
The prefab timber wall components are insulated with wood fiber insulation. Several of our sustainable building materials are offered by the Hunton and its Group of companies.

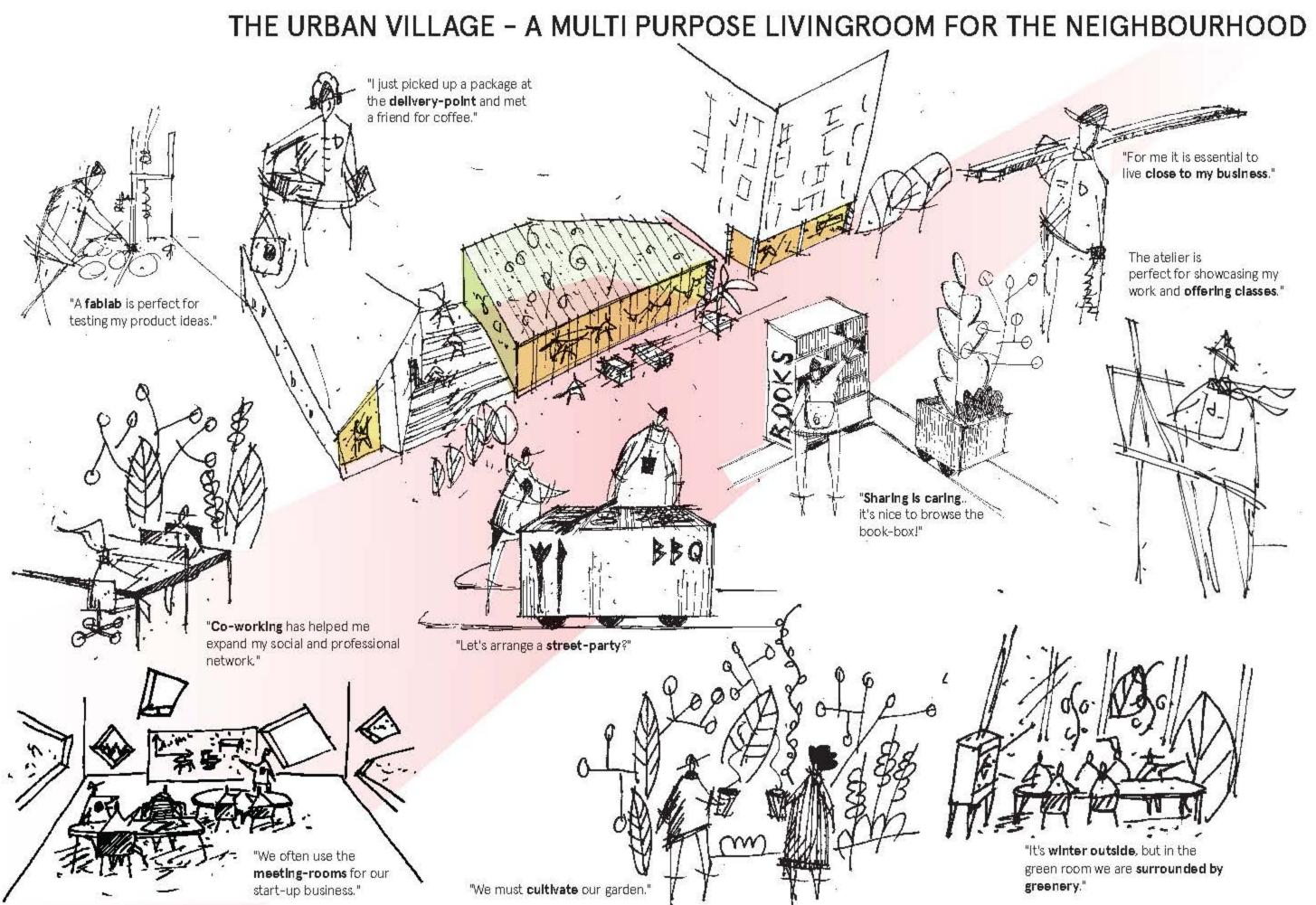












NATURE AND URBANITY - DESIGN PRINCIPLES



1. The Green House is the architectural hinge. People from 140 different countries wake up and go to sleep in Furuset. With the Village Green Room we create a common green room for the community through the cultural exchange of food. A space not only for the community that live in the Urban Village, but Furuset as a whole.



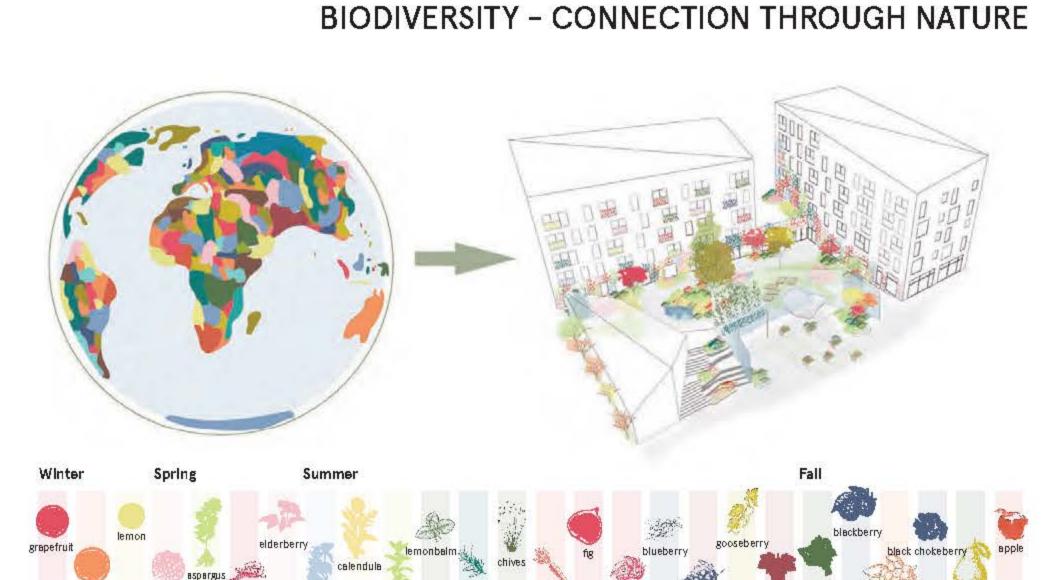
2. Climate adaption through city nature. The climate change report predicts more rain during summer and a warmer climate. Therefore it is necessary to create a resilient landscape that is adaptive to the weather change, but also one that creates a comfortable atmosphere where the everyday life can unfold.



3. The Urban Village is a combination of different spaces. The design creates different zones using the terrain to break the space into smaller fragments. These areas have different characters and microclimates that are flexible to variety of social activities throughout the day and through the seasons. This maximises the potential for community interaction.



4. Encourage residents to contribute and create social value and a sense of ownership in the neighborhood. When we wonder we learn something new, and studies show that what we sense we remember. The landscape is designed and assembled in such a way that, at close quarters, our five senses are surprised and delighted. Thus, we acquire both memory and interest.



# OBOS' DIGITAL PLATFORMS - "Herborvi" and "Nabolaget"



Countless research reports have concluded on how a neighborhood can greatly influence the wellbeing of the people that co-exists within it. Neighborhoods with high levels of activity and interaction between neighbors, are likely to foster stronger social ties and a shared feeling of community.

It contributes to the prevention of crime, reduces loneliness, improves people's physical and mental health, increases life expectancy and combats economic inequality. The benefits of building better neighborhoods are many, and by making improvements on this local level, we have an opportunity to make a substantial difference on a national, and maybe even global level.

We want to build neighborhoods where everyone can thrive by enabling activity and interaction between all the different people that use it. OBOS is developing services and providing the resources necessary to remove current obstacles and unleash the potential that can be found within each community. It's about connecting residents, businesses, employees and community officials with each other, and providing them with the tools they need to make things happen together.

The goal is to create vibrant neighborhoods with a strong sense of identity, that people want to be actively involved in the development of.

