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## Design + Build



Dirty Hands



Advanced culture



Primitive culture

Western  
+  
Educated  
+  
Industrial  
+  
Rich  
+  
Democratic  
=

WEIRD



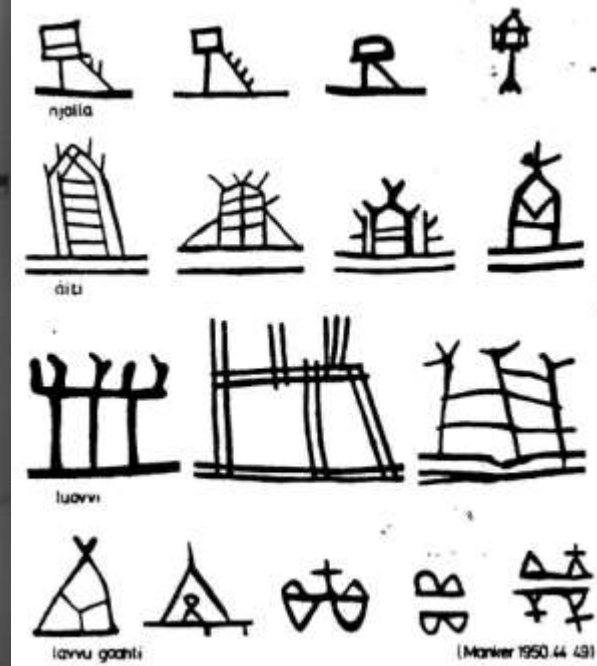
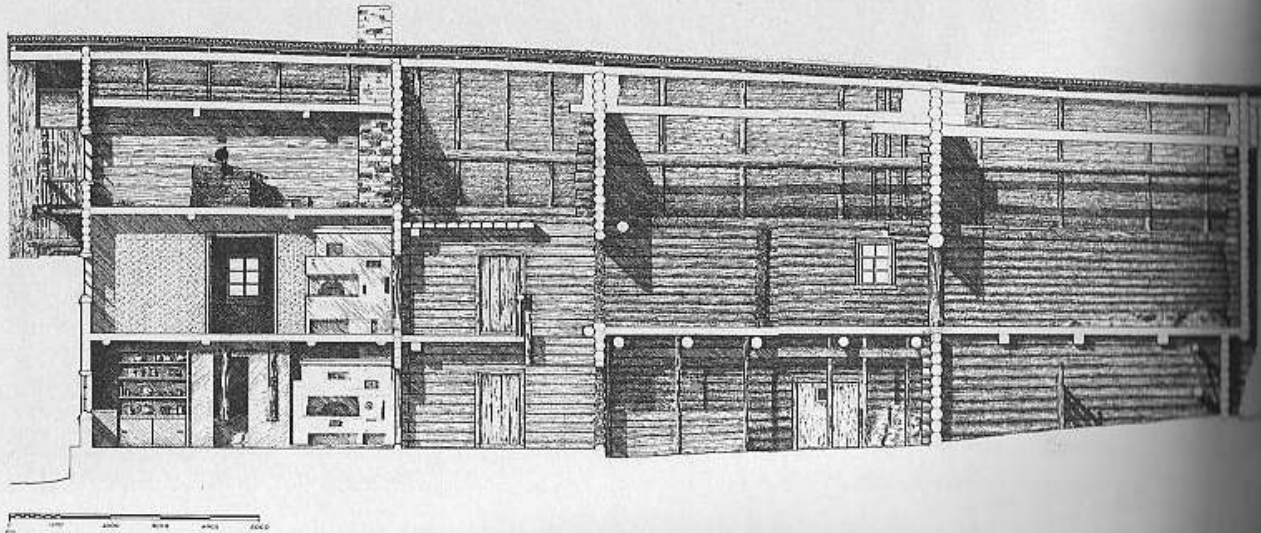


AGRICULTURE 3000-5000 years

HUNTING AND GATHERING 2 million years:

**FOREST CULTURE**





Loss of Human Biodiversity







wood 1





wood 2





wood 3







wood 4



wood 5











wood 6







**CULTIVATING** RESOURCES vs. PRODUCTION

GARDENING + CONSTRUCTING

FOREST OWNER + LOGGER + WOODYARD + SELLER +  
DESIGNER + BUILDER + USER + CARETAKER

**= CULTURE OF WOOD**



## LAND(E)SCAPE 1999

Savonlinna, Finland

Three abandoned barnhouses mounted on 10-metre wooden shanks in order to give them a slow, majestic walk. Desolate, longing after their farmers, the barns have cut their primeval union with the soil and are now swaying towards the cities of the south.

The story ended on a dark October night when the barns were set on fire during a traditional slaughter carnival choreographed by dancer Reijo Kela. The work was commenting on the desertification process of the Finnish countryside.



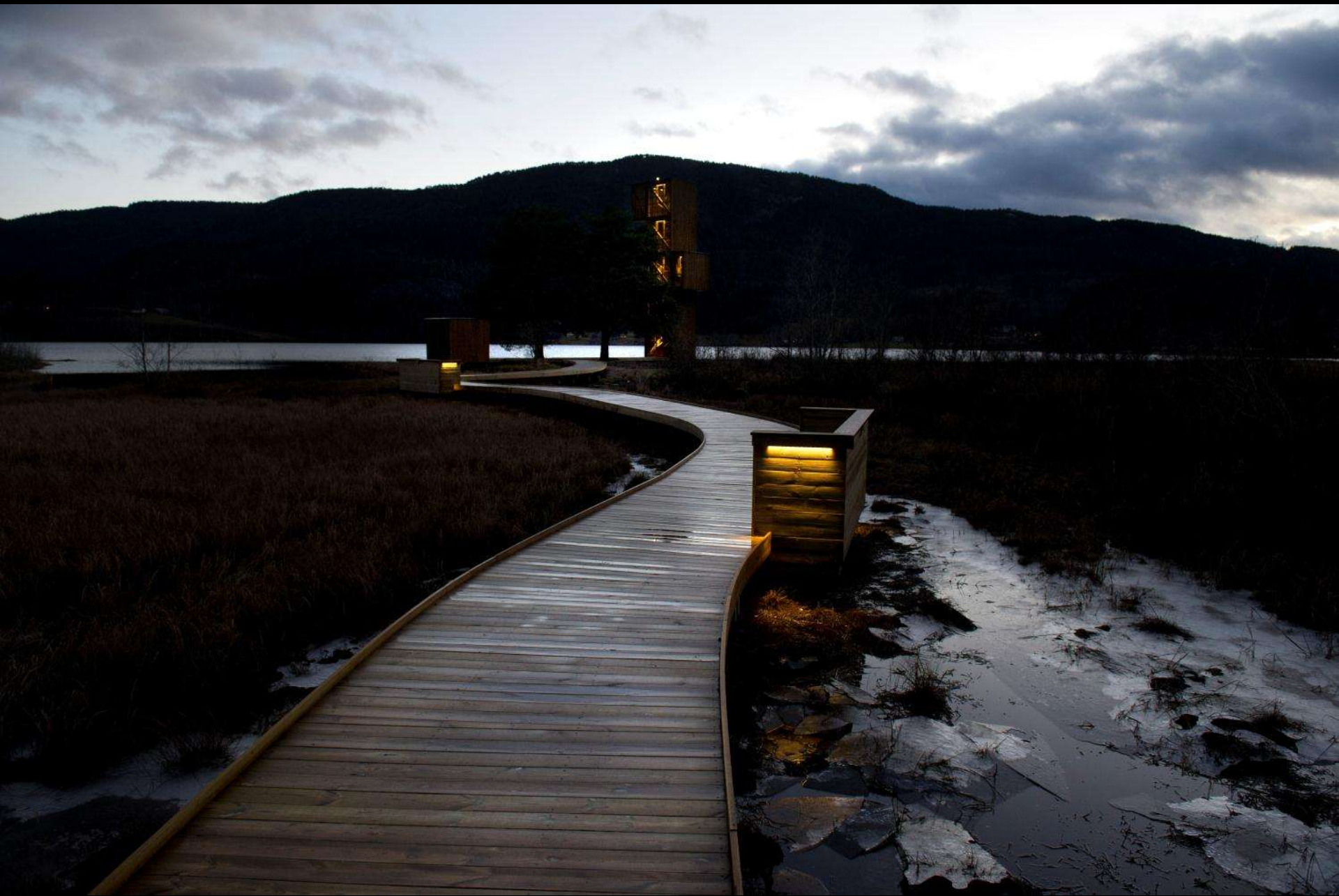




















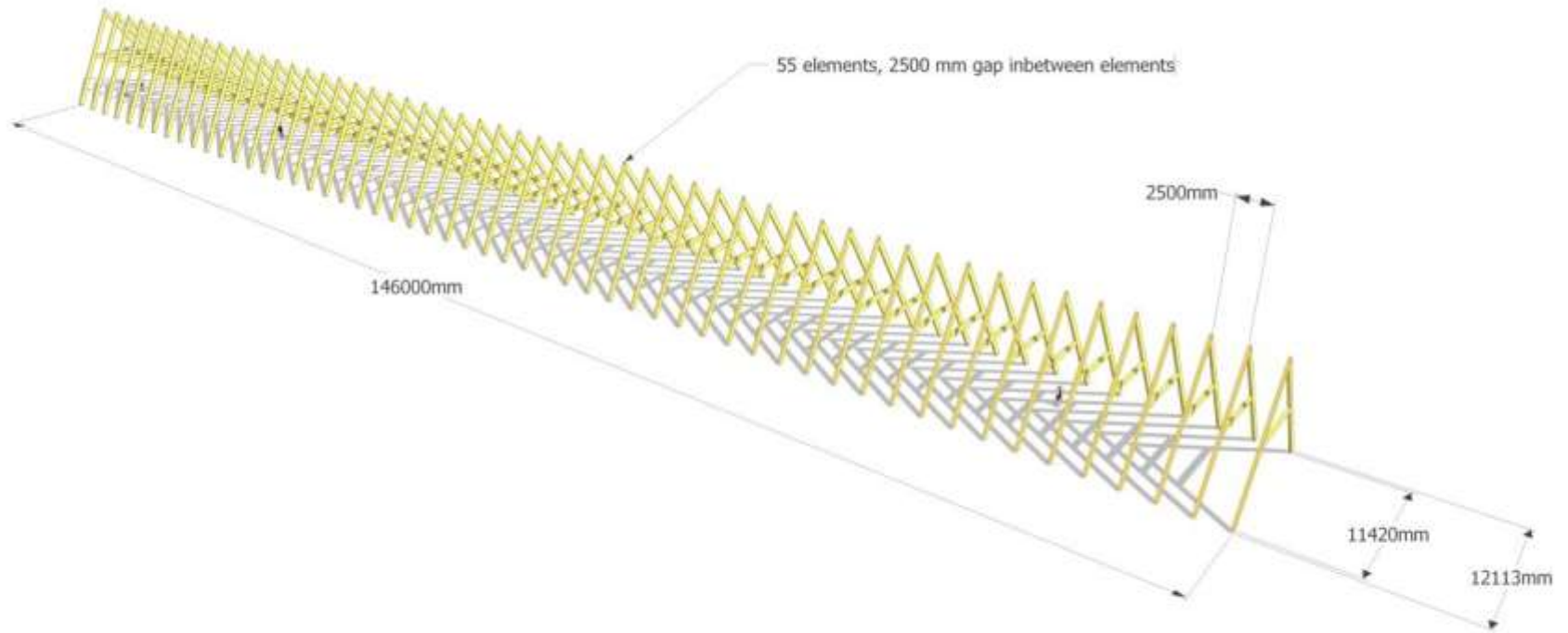




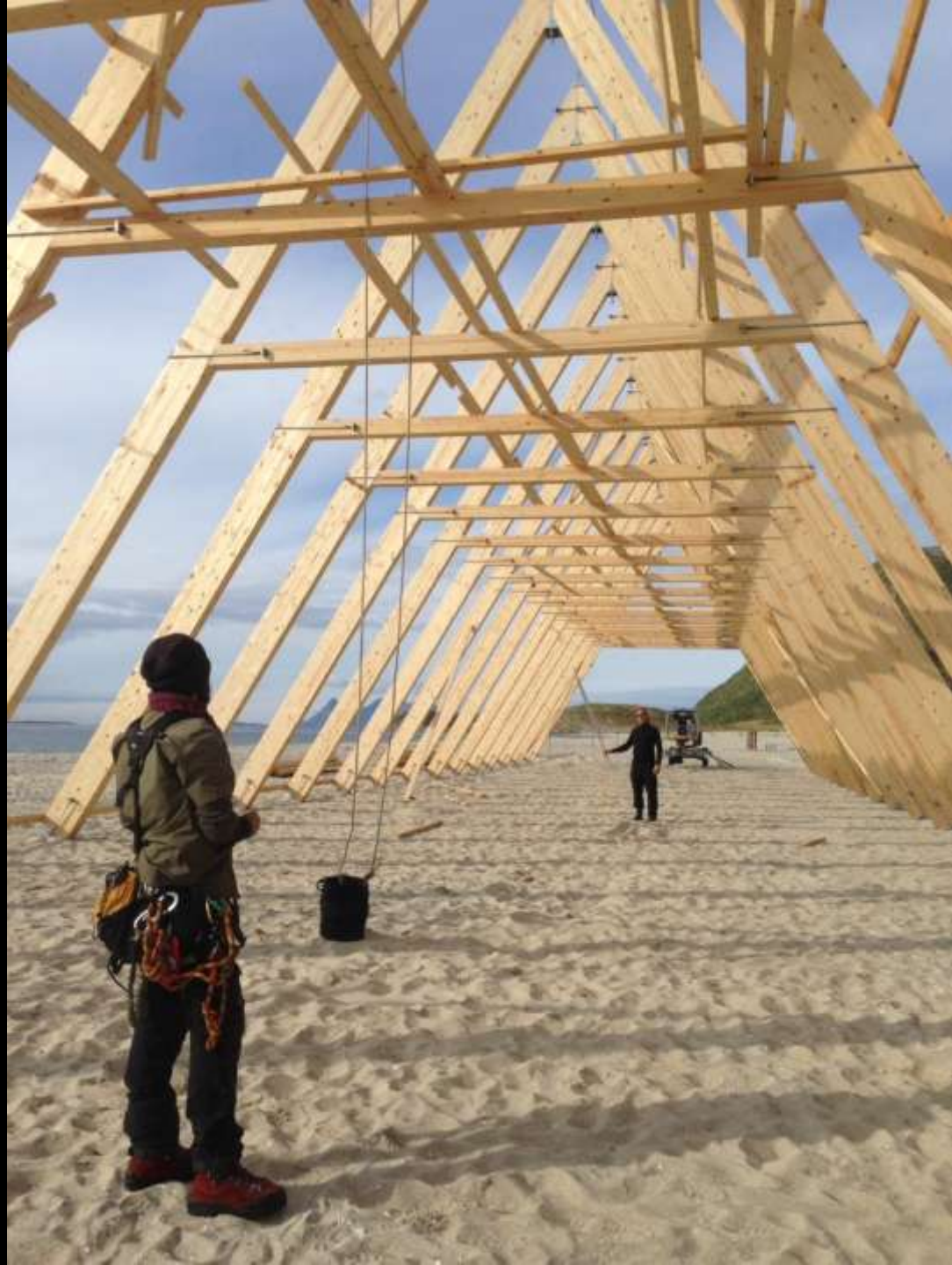
## Salt & Pepper

Culture arena + Service building

Gildeskål, Nordland 2014



























## BOXHOME

Oslo Norway 2007

In the North all buildings for living have to be made in an advanced way due to the ever-contrasting weather. Additionally, the houses have to be properly heated with external energy more than half of the year's course. Therefore producing smaller homes would bring about a considerable economical and ecological benefit. Today the construction activity stands alone for more than one third of total global energy and material consumption, well exceeding that of all traffic and transport.

This should be a crucial question especially in Scandinavia, where people, in accordance with their growing wealth, possess larger and larger houses. And in most cases, this in addition to a second home called a summer house or a cottage.

Boxhome is a 19 square meter dwelling with four rooms covering the basic living functions: kitchen with dining, bathroom, living room and bedroom.

Firstly, the project focuses in the quality of space, material and natural light, and tries to reduce unnecessary floor area. The result is a dwelling where the price is only 1/4 of the price of any same size apartment in the same area. Boxhome is a prototype building, yet the same attitude could be taken further to bigger family housing and consequently to work places.

Secondly, it seems that we have given the right to produce our homes to uncontrollable groups of actors who seek mostly maximum income. The basic need to have one's family protected has become a great business adventure. Making a simple house, after all, is perhaps not such a difficult task that it should be totally left for this kind of forces. Moreover, meeting the official construction restrictions and laws usually seems to equal to the using of the building industry products and services, thus limiting the possibilities of a real change and development into minimum.

Thirdly, in Western societies at the moment we are enjoying the highest standard of living ever known to human kind. At the same time we are fully informed of the results of our culture of consumerism. Therein lies the greatest paradox: We are forced to actively forget the real reality to be able to enjoy the facade of excess we have created around us.

Finally, and most importantly, the goal has been to make a peaceful small home, a kind of urban cave, where a person can withdraw to, and whenever wished, forget the intensity of the surrounding city for awhile.











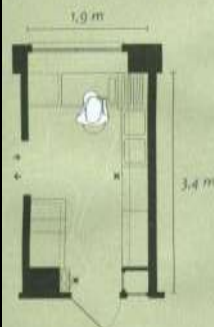




Rivestimento esterno in pannelli di alluminio  
Outer shell, aluminium sheets

#### Existenzminimum

Nel 1926, ispirandosi all'organizzazione delle cucine attrezzate sui camion militari, Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky pensò il primo modello di cucina modulare, che venne realizzato come prototipo negli alloggi del complesso di edilizia sociale Römerstadt, a Francoforte, su disegno di Ernst May. L'unità, il cui progetto si basava su innovativi studi di ergonomia e sull'analisi minuziosa di ogni singola azione di una casalinga-tipo all'interno dell'ambiente domestico, divenne da subito l'esplicito manifesto della dottrina razionalista.



#### Existenzminimum

In 1926, Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky designed the first modular kitchen, taking her inspiration from the organisation of camp kitchens on board of military vehicles. It was subsequently built as a prototype in Ernst May's Römerstadt low-cost housing complex in Frankfurt. The unit design was based on innovative studies of ergonomic efficiency and thorough analysis of each individual action made by the average housewife in the home. It instantly became a manifesto of rationalist doctrine.

Struttura a balloon frame  
Balloon frame structure

5,78 m

5,50 m

2,30 m

Rivestimento interno  
Inner shell

Camera  
Bedroom

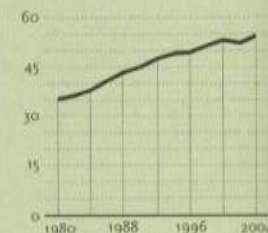
Soggiorno  
Living room

Bagno  
Bathroom

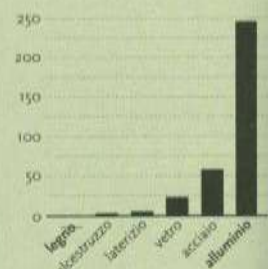
Cucina  
Kitchen



Norvegia, percentuale di famiglie mononucleari / Norway, percentage of one-person households  
(Statistics Norway, 2006)

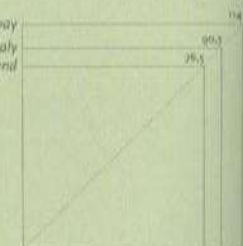


Norvegia, area abitativa pro capite (mq) / Norway, living area per person (sqm)  
(Statistics Norway, 2006)



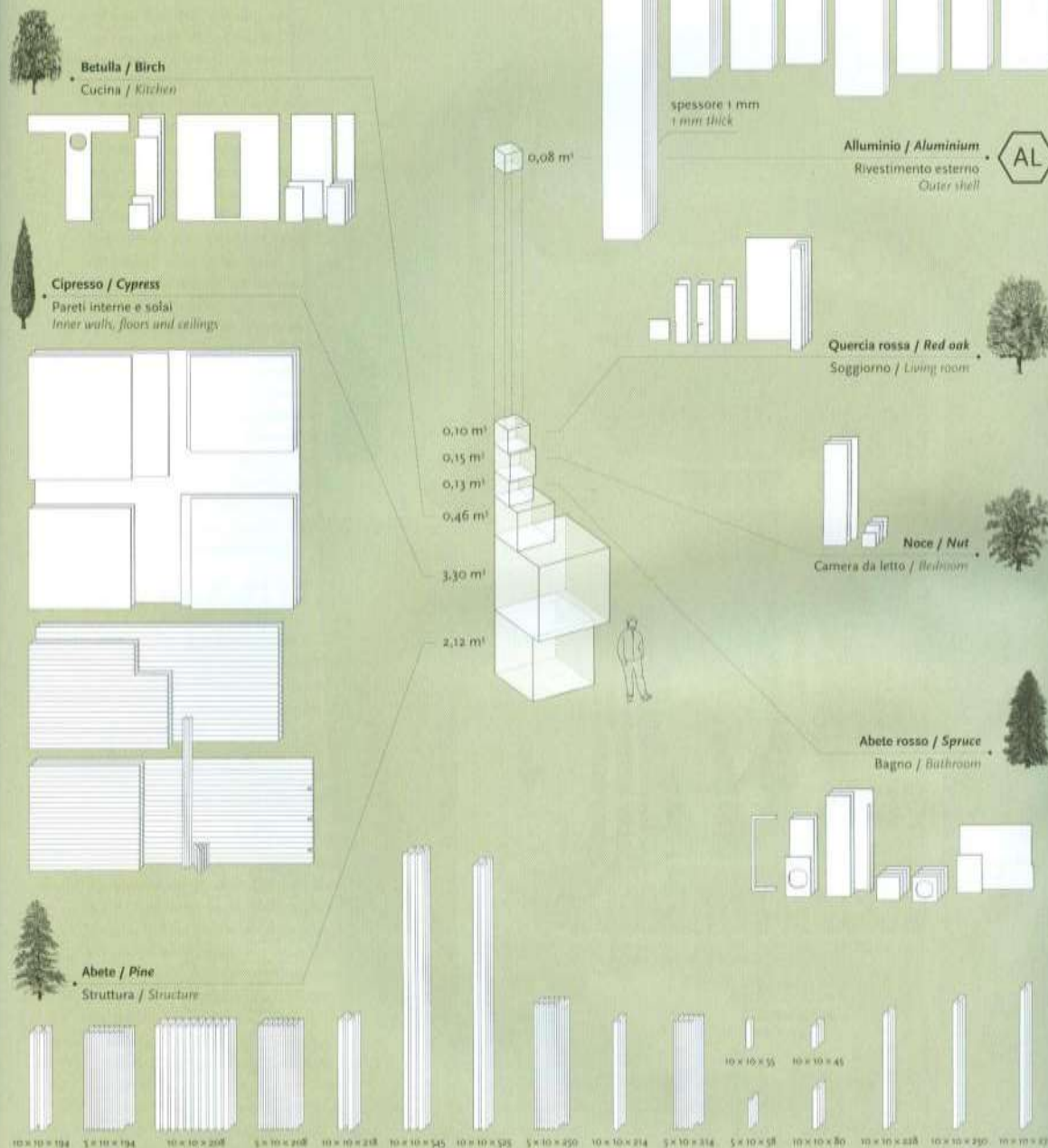
Energia primaria necessaria alla produzione del materiale (MJ/ton)  
Primary energy needed for the production of the material (MJ/ton)  
(Wikipedia.org)

Norvegia / Norway  
Italia / Italy  
Finlandia / Finland



Superficie media delle abitazioni (mq)  
Average surface area of homes (sqm)  
(Housing statistics in the EU, 2002)







# Pepper

Sandhornøya service building  
Rintala Eggertsson Architects

VIEW FROM THE BEACH







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HEGGMOELVEN  
River Camp  
September 2014

Design in Context  
NTNU





















