

Østmarka (NO) Way to Care

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In the beginning comes The Path. It meanders through the forests, fields and backyards of Østmarka. It incorporates the existing buildings and ecosystems. It does not obliterate anything, just builds upon it.

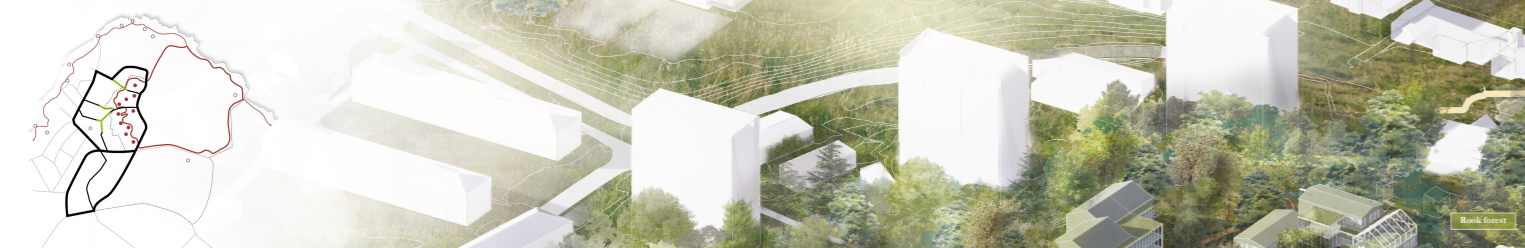
It stimulates developments around it. New clusters emerge like beads on a necklace. It is nature that sets the tone for anything that follows, may it be a path, a house or a playground.

All new interventions land onto the landscape without altering it. They follow topography lines, wrap around trees, fuse with the existing buildings and hover above the ground to keep the soil alive.

The project shows a way for Østmarka to go forward. A way to care. To care equally about every member of the ecosystem: worms, fungi, wood chips, oaks, deer, rocks, humans and buildings.



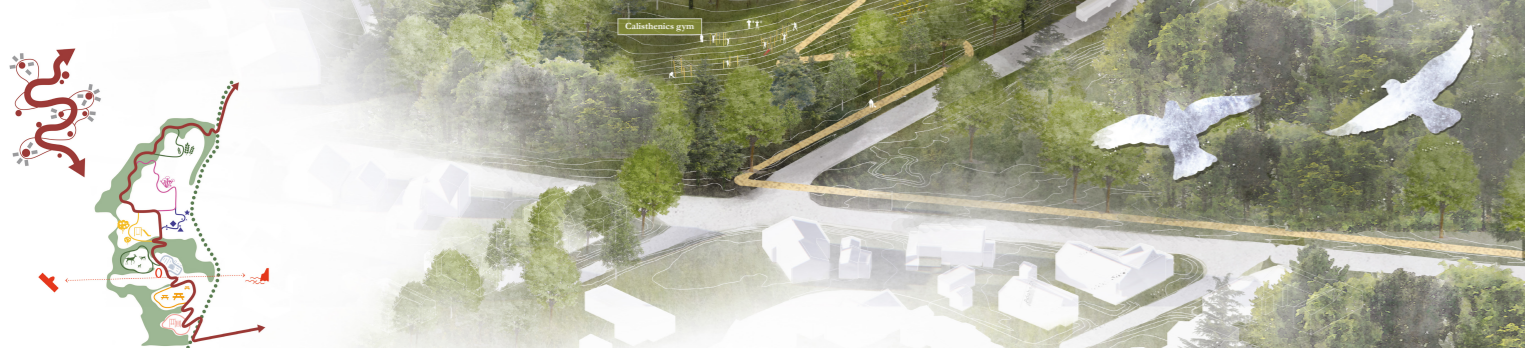
Nurturing biodiversity by strengthening green connections.
The regeneration of Østmarka plays a pivotal role in the overall landscape structure of Lade. Its revitalization will significantly impact the ecological system and should be viewed as a catalyst for further landscape developments aimed at enhancing biodiversity throughout Lade.



Turning cul-de-sac into a network.
By connecting dead-end streets of Spannet, Gartnerhageveien, Harry Borthens vei and Østmarkaveien we bridge missing links and complete the network of local connections. The path going through enriches it even further.



Lade Ladder
The zone between Levv Eriksens vei and Østmarkaveien will be rich in social as well as commercial programme, forming the heart of Lade - The Lade Ladder. It will function as a zipper between residential zones in the west and the hospital and natural areas in the east.



The Path
The concept for the development of Østmarka is rooted in its landscape potential. It involves creating a landscape path - The Path - that connects various attraction points. From these points, urban and natural developments will emerge in a form of clusters.

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Inventory of the site potential:

- Strengthening connections between now isolated different functional areas.
- Reinforcing the existing landscape structure as a backbone for the landscape and urban development.
- Enhancing the entry point to Østmarka by extending Østmarkaveien tree and urban structure.



Phase 1: Planting seedlings

- Creating The Path with the first landscape attraction points.
- Reforestation of the green corridor using the Miyawaki method with the support of local communities (schools, hospital, local residents).
- Phase 1 nursing home: development of the units around the historical building.
- Phase 1 residential: renovation of the existing buildings.



Phase 2: Growth

- Phase 2 nursing home: new units + communal amenities.
- Phase 2 residential: building first new developments in each cluster.
- Monitoring landscape development.
- Further addition of attraction points.
- Strengthening pedestrian connections.



Phase 3: Bloom

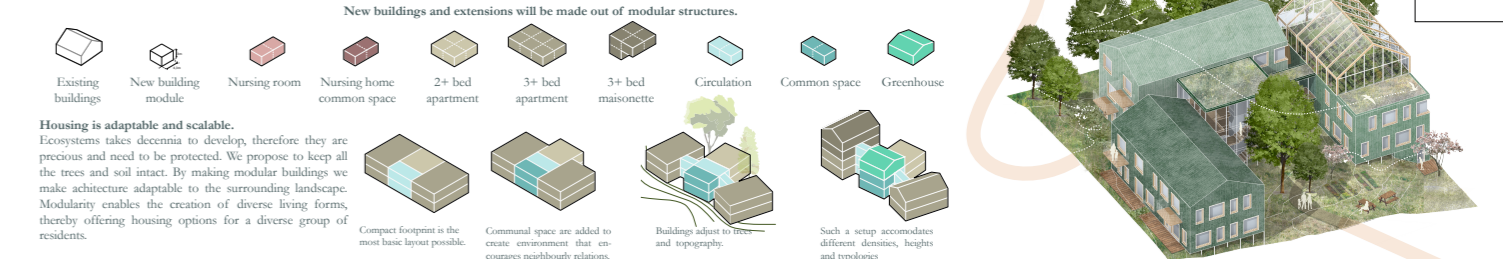
- Phase 3 residential: completing clusters.
- Further monitoring of the developing landscape and introducing adjustments if needed.
- Well-established pedestrian connections across Østmarka.



Alternative scenario
The plan is designed so that all the existing buildings are an integral part of the new structure, therefore can be kept. However, should the renovation prove to be too expensive, any building can be replaced by a new structure without drastically changing the form of the urban plan as a whole.

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Housing is adaptable and scalable.
Ecosystems takes elements to develop, therefore they are precious and need to be protected. We propose to keep all the trees and soil intact. By making modular buildings we make architecture adaptable to the surrounding landscape. Modularity enables the creation of diverse living forms, thereby offering housing options for a diverse group of residents.

Nursing units are built with the same module.
The same basic module can be used to build a new nursing home. Two modules make one room. Six to eight rooms connected with a corridor form one nursing sub-unit. Two to four sub-units arranged around a common space form an independent nursing unit.

Renovation of existing buildings with modular extensions.
Proposed modular structures can be used as extensions to existing buildings. This solution allows to use the potential of the buildings on site and ensures that they become a constituent part of the new development. Inclusion of existing architecture into new structures also guarantees that there will be a dialogue between the old and the new.

Functions of modules can be changed over time.
The plan's ambition is to be highly adaptable in all aspects, including its program. Both residential and nursing clusters are designed in a manner that allows their functions to be interchanged if future requirements change.

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Typical nursing unit adjacent to one of the existing buildings.
A typical unit consists of 2-4 sub-units of 6-8 apartments with designated common kitchen and living room. Together they form several units across the site with larger communal areas. Connection is established through an enclosed corridor - The Loop Corridor - that binds the whole development together around the central meadow.

