

The site we are called to design is bureaucratic to the peninsula of Lade and works as the pivot of many green connections and cultural institutions like schools, museums and the psychiatric hospital. Inserting any new program in Lade should be a thoughtful procedure guided by careful attention to not disturbing or destroying its ecological presences. It should actually be a chance for enhancing them, imagining a bridge between the important part of Lade and its future should necessarily pass through the dismantling of anthropocentric misconceptions, understanding the importance and also the benefits that trans-species coexistence could bring to this site. This project must anyway fulfill the requests of the green brief, paying a lot of attention on using an environmental, economical and social sustainable strategy, ensuring the legacy of Lade's qualities to the generations to come. A possible way to understand how to operate on this site lies in comprehending the difference between the two very crucial concepts of house and home. A house is just a building where people live. A home refers to any location that a person (and also a deer, a bee, a tree, a flower) thinks of as the place where she lives and that belongs to her. The project "A home for All" aims to create a place where people, animals and plant species could be home.

TRANS-SPECIES DESIGN:
A non-hierarchical relationship between the different actors of the site as a way to respect and maintain the natural richness of Lade. Understanding the complexity of the site and design consequently.

FROM GREEN CORRIDORS TO GREEN RING:
The already existing ecological corridors in the peninsula of Lade connect our project site directly to the southeast and its cultural landscape system. The project works as a connector along all these presences respecting and creating synergies with them.

MORPHOLOGY: NO CONSTRUCTION AREAS
The disposition of the volumes for the main program is based on the presence of existing trees, fungi pastures, documented animal presences and existing protected buildings. The project sets all these presences respecting and creating synergies with them.

GREEN STRATEGY 4 HABITATS
The project structure four different types of habitat. An appendix of the green corridor in the North sector, a present-day fungi pasture in the center part of the site, a common garden that helps to grow and preserve the endangered local plants and flowers, a new open Karstebogen that will be used by both humans and animals.

MOBILITY: NEW PATHWAYS
● Existing Public Mobility
● Reinforced Public Mobility
● New Soft Mobility Connection (Bike, pedestrian)
● New Parking Lots

In order to imagine this building we should imagine how we would like to live in our last years of life. Similarly to the overall concept, the primary goal was to create an environment where the elderly could feel home, enjoying comfortable and warm sleeping spaces and pleasant communal areas overlooking a beautiful backyard. The placement process was meticulous, taking into account the natural features of the location, such as fungi pastures, wildlife presence, and endangered flowers. Additionally, the site's topography, orientation, and proxemic relationships with neighboring cultural buildings played crucial roles in determining the final placement. The brief proposal was to position the facility on the central slope of the lot, but this would have resulted in the destruction of fungi habitats and the demolition of three residential buildings. To preserve the existing ecosystem, the decision was made to place the large and complex building on the axis of the site with the least slope.

In line with the community-oriented strategy, a Bio-Diversity Hub was introduced on the ground floor, embodying Lade's identity and serving as a physical space for cultural exchange and collaboration. The hub's purpose is to preserve the rich landscape and foster collective efforts in conserving the local biodiversity. The common garden serves not only as a therapeutic space for the residents but also as an area for the study and revitalization of endangered plant species. Furthermore, it doubles as a public space, fostering interaction between the elderly and the wider community, effectively reducing feelings of isolation.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE:
The location of the Nursing Home is determined by the respect of the richness of the natural world, but also to create a proxemic relationship with other cultural institutions in the site. The Karstebogen becomes the green distributive space for the new interactions and synergies.

BIO-DIVERSITY HUB:
In the cultural center volume there will be a Bio-Diversity Hub, a participative laboratory where citizens can learn about the natural richness of Lade and also help with maintaining the most structures, curating the local endangered flowers and fungi to be cultivated in the Nursing Home common garden.

PRIVACY AND OUTER SPACES RELATIONSHIPS:
The slope of the Nursing Home allows the residential units to overlook a series of green quiet spaces, protected from the street. The common spaces are always overlooking the most gardens. The building relies to the street with three blind walls where the privacy exits are disposed. The roofs are considered part of the green strategy of the building. They will be used for leisure time but also as water collector for the entire building.

The decision to retain all residential buildings, including those that could have been demolished, was driven by a more conservative approach for buildings facing Østmarkaveien and a renovation operation for those located further North. By refurbishing the listed buildings and redesigning the others, over 50% of the demand for 80 apartments could be met. Refurbishment costs are usually significantly lower than demolition, waste disposal, and reconstruction expenses. Preserving the green open space allows the creation of a leisure zone for residents, limiting Lade's densification. This approach enables grassroots associations to engage in simpler self-construction, aligning with the community's wishes for sustainable development. Existing listed buildings are conserved with technical enhancements, utilizing 100% electric energy and adding smart thermal insulation. Reclaimed apartments provide 22 units of various configurations. The Renovated Buildings are designed as practical examples to be replicated in other parts of Lade. Many neighboring buildings share similar characteristics, and by duplicating the existing building's layout with a new intervention, we can avoid demolition while consolidating and technologically enhancing the structure, doubling the amount of flats. The architectural language retains elements from existing buildings, with improved accessibility and eco-friendly material usage. The integration of listed buildings and renovated structures satisfies residential demand while promoting sustainability, heritage conservation, and a sense of community within Lade. It optimizes resources, minimizes environmental impact, and offers modern living spaces for residents.

NEW ADDITION:
The strategy for the renovation is to double the volume of the former building to best double the amount of units, without demolishing the existing building.

DEMOLITION MATERIAL REUSE:
The roof substrate, disposed and the former building envelope are a recycled and reuse to create the new inner walls of the building.

The positioning of the new volumes in northern sector of the project site was carefully planned to minimize the number of trees to be cut and to avoid interfering with the underground bunker's presence. The buildings are strategically positioned to optimize orientation and reduce excavation. The concept promotes a porous morphology, allowing the forest to flow into the central communal space, providing a sense of living within the woods. This design flexibility enables scalability without compromising the immersive woodland living concept. The demolition material of the office building will be reuse to cast the concrete cores and retaining walls of the new buildings. The Raw Houses typology features three interconnected villas with a shared ground floor for communal activities and a large terrace on the upper floors. The exterior cladding uses recycled wood, colored with a red natural paint reminiscent of Trondheim's residential buildings. Nine row villas, each approximately 150 square meters in size, are present. The Housing units have an efficient and compact design, accommodating various configurations, ranging from three to five apartments per floor with different room sizes. The ground floor offers multifunctional communal spaces, storage areas, and cellars, while the rooftops are planned for communal gardens, supporting vegetable gardens, beehkeeping, or butterfly farms. The scalable housing section includes 24 to 36 units. The project aims to create a harmonious coexistence between residential spaces and the surrounding forest, fostering sustainability and flexibility. By combining different housing types, the development caters to diverse resident needs while preserving the area's natural identity.

HOUSES IN THE WOOD:
A porous morphology allows the green corridor to get inside the plot, making the central green space a new extension of the wood.

DEMOLITION MATERIAL REUSE:
The old office building in the North sector is going to be demolished. The proposal is to reuse the concrete to build the new housing cores and the underground walls.



Nursing Home - Common Garden



Nursing Home - Common Living



Renovated Housing - Duplex Apartment



North Sector Housing - Housing Habitat

