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E17 Norway Jury Report Østmarka



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European 17 in Norway

European is an innovation process for architecture and urban development, centered around an open competition of ideas for architects, landscape architects, and urban planners under the age of 40. The European competition takes place every 2 years with European 17 being the 17th edition.

In European 17, 51 competition sites from 12 different European countries were launched at the same time connected by the theme Living Cities 2: Care.

For European 17 there were 5 sites in Norway:

- Larvik, represented by Larvik municipality.
- Krøgenes, represented by Arendal municipality
- Åkrehamn, represented by Karmøy municipality
- Østmarka, represented by Trondheim municipality
- Grensen, represented by NTNU (Norwegian University of science and technology)

European-Norway is a foundation that organizes the European process in Norway. The secretariat of European Norway is run by Kaleidoscope Nordic.

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The composition of the jury

Ida Winge Andersen

President of the jury. M. Architect, company director, and partner at Rebuilding.

Jacob Kamp

Partner and creative director at 1:1 Landskab .

Eli Grønn

M. of Architecture and Urbanism MNAL, partner and leader for Urbanism and Planning with Dyrvik Architects.

Luis Basabe Montalvo

Founding partner of ARENAS BASABE PALACIOS ARQUITECTOS.

Katariina Haigh

M. Architect, Project Development Director at Asuntosäätiö.

Ilkka Törmä

M. Architect, urban designer and researcher, editor-in-chief at Outlines

Eili Vigestad Berge

Director of sustainability and public relations at Mustad Eiendom.

Substitutes:**Cristian Ștefănescu**

Owner of a-works Assistant Professor, Bergen School of Architecture

Merete Gunnes

M.Sc Landscape Architect MNLA and founder of TAG landscape.

The jury procedure

The competition is organized as a tender under the Norwegian rules public procurements as a "Plan-og Designkonkurransen" Listed on the TED database and according to the Rules for European 17.

As stated by the rules for European 17, the jury met 2 times per site. The first jury meeting selected a shortlist of a maximum of 25% of submitted entries. The second jury meeting selects the winner(s), runner-ups, and special mentions.

Technical Committee

The secretariat for European Norway made up the technical committee. The technical committee prepares the jury process, controls the eligibility of the proposals, and takes notes of the jury discussions.

The Technical committee consisted of Tone Berge, Bjørnar Haveland, and Andrea Pérez Montesdeoca.

The 1st jury round

The purpose of the 1st jury round is to select a shortlist for the second and final round of the jury. The site representative participates as a jury member with one vote. The jury met for a full day per site. The meeting was conducted using the A1 printed boards of the proposals and Miro as a digital exhibition.

The 1st jury round took place the 27.09.2023 in Trondheim.

Attending:

From the jury: Ida Winge Andersen, Jacob Kamp, Eli Grønn, Luis Basabe Montalvo, Katariina Haigh, Ilkka Törmä and Eili Vigestad Berge.

From the technical committee: Tone Berge, Bjørnar Haveland

From the site: Frank Grønås, Thomas Kilnes-Kvam, Mathias Keiseraas, Einar Bye and Kathrine Løbersli Sørstrøm

Midpoint dialogue meeting between jury and site representatives

A dialogue meeting was held between jury leader Ida Winge and jury members Luis Basabe Montalvo, Katariina Haigh, and the site representatives at the European Forum for cities and juries in Vienna on the 11th of November 2023.

The 2nd jury round

Selection of winner, runner up, special mentions.

Conducted as a physical meeting on the 12th of November 2023, also in Vienna.

In this meeting the site representatives participate as an observer, with the right to make a statement at the start, but without any vote.

Members of the board of European Norway can also be present, but just as observers.

The decision of the jury is final and independent.

Attending:

From the jury: Ida Winge Andersen, Jacob Kamp, Eli Grønn, Luis Basabe Montalvo, Katariina Haigh, Ilkka Törmä and Eili Vigestad Berge.

From the secretariat: Tone Berge, Bjørnar Haveland, Andrea Perez Montesdeoca.

From the board: Marianne Skjulhaug.

From the site: Frank Grønås, Mathias Keiseraas, Einar Bye and Kathrine Løbersli Sørstrøm.

Matrix of submitted entries

	Jurymeeting 1	Code	Project Name	Project Feedback
01	Shortlisted	RP409	A Home for All	Winner: 12 000 EUR prize
02	Shortlisted	KY096	Østmarka Therapeutical Landscapes	Runner-Up: 6 000 EUR prize
03	Shortlisted	OL579	Way to Care	Special Mention
04	Shortlisted	EQ555	Østmarka Re-enacted	Special Mention
05	Shortlisted	FB361	Hortus	The jury praises the proposal for its consistent approach of blending with the cultural landscape, matching the topography and featuring a well-designed nursing home. The densification and expansion of the existing residential structure have been skillfully implemented, aligning with the Klæbu model. Allotment gardens on Kanonhaugen are a thoughtful suggestion, although, with the proposed structures and activity, they also alter the impressively open and unbuilt landscape. The housing typology mimics the appearance of the existing buildings and the typology is rather conventional. They would have benefitted from a more boldly contemporary take on what housing could offer on this unique site.
06		QC777	Living Communities	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury wants to give credit for the modular and scalable design for housing units. The atrium gardens in the nursing home enhance patients' well-being and the parking is solved smartly, using the terrain levels. Nevertheless, the nursing home has a complex layout, making orientation difficult. Another notable drawback is the loss of most of the meadow with the red-listed fungi. The idea of the porosity that structures the plan is rather conceptual; while it creates shortcuts for the residents, it discourages public access through the site.
07		UH232	Music to my ears	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury praises the creative and poetic approach to integrating music as a tool in programming. Furthermore, the nursing home is thoughtfully planned in two sections on both sides of the road. Together with the existing public buildings, it creates a clear public centre for the site. However, the jury had also concerns about the functionality of the nursing home, its blocking of the north-south connectivity and the traffic and street design challenges in the <u>solution</u> .
08		LD619	Sammenvevd	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury acknowledges the housing solution with a well-integrated, scalable concept and appealing housing units whose type seems fitting for the neighbourhood, although the typology is not very versatile. However, their block layout is somewhat crowded and there are drawbacks in the street layout, too: there are three almost parallel streets north-south, but otherwise, the connectivity to the surrounding street and woods could have been stronger, considering the amount of housing.

Matrix of submitted entries

	Jurymeeting 1	Code	Project Name	Project Feedback
09		Al143	Caespitosus	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury credits the striking contrast among the various buildings and planning that effectively defines the nursing home's outdoor areas. The location of the nursing home is deemed suitable for such high-density use. Among several drawbacks is the removal of many of the existing buildings without a clear reason. Furthermore, there's concern about the privatisation of the neighbourhood in the north, which appears underdeveloped. Important east-west connections are blocked in the proposal.
10		ZO913	Amongst the lawn	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury acknowledges the sensible typology with a semi-conditioned zone around the buildings and clusters of small houses, appreciating the use of glass structures as well as the good layout for residential areas. The buildings are partially connected by a walkway with passages underneath for people and animals. The dominance of the nursing home on the site is a notable drawback. The density on the site is high and little concern has been given to the need for wildlife corridors or the preservation of the red-listed fungi. While the nursing home offers the potential for good living conditions, it has obvious logistical challenges.
11		BX601	Community of care	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury appreciates the proposal for recognizing the site as part of a larger area and the preservation of the existing structures. While the housing is conventional, the residential environments have a cosy, balanced scale. The nursing home features well-designed living spaces, meeting rooms, and safe surroundings for the elderly. However, the proposal lacks a cohesive concept that would make use of the uniqueness of the site or that would use the nursing home as an opportunity for a strong architectural gesture. Furthermore, the lack of wildlife corridors suggests a need for a more integrated masterplan approach and a narrative.
12		NC211	Home in the fields	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury appreciates the proposed nursing home for its well-planned layout. Notably, the outdoor areas, though marginally sized, have received significant attention, with features like an atrium and a café contributing to the design. On the downside, the lower housing typologies fail to introduce substantial improvements compared to the existing structures on the site.

Matrix of submitted entries

	Jurymeeting 1	Code	Project Name	Project Feedback
13		EF544	Host the people mark the site	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury wants to give credit for its distinctive form with a strong and modern expression, daring to match the scale of the existing hospital on Østmarka. However, the decision to create a circular building is divisive and the choice not to incorporate the entire program into one building poses significant challenges. The housing could have been ideally more versatile. While the project strengthens the east-west connection, the proposed housing blocks north-south corridors.
14		OW427	Gard-ing Lade	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury praises the project for activating the landscape on Kanonhaugen and aiming for a new kind of housing model. However, the nursing home appears very challenging to operate due to detached pavilions and limited connections between Kannonhaugen and built areas. The project severs the east-west public walking and cycling routes through the site. The access through the site is not easily legible, creating a confusing urban layout. In particular, the road closure affects access to the kindergarten and community housing.
15		FR654	(Eld)itive Home	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury appreciates the clear explanation of the benefits of the 15-minute city concept, on which the proposal is based. However, the evaluation points out a lack of clarity on how this concept has influenced the proposed solution. The nursing home, while well-explained and centrally located in the meadow, raises concerns about its size, appearing excessively large.
16		PU759	Regenerating Østmarka	The project did not make it to the shortlist. The jury acknowledges the preservation and expansion of existing structures, such as the Victoria Family Center, and the preservation of the fungus meadow untouched as a positive goal, but being complementary surrounded by buildings severs the red-listed fungus. The decision to maintain the current access to the kindergarten is also commendable. The nursing home is following the Klæbu model. However, the layout is complicated; it has long and complex internal connections, which is a major drawback. The proposal also falls short in addressing corridors for wildlife.



Investigate how a new nursing home and a scalable housing programme can be integrated on a highly sensitive site. How do we prioritise between the need for housing, care services and urban ecologies?

1. A design concept for a nursing home with 60 - 70 units.
2. A design concept for a scalable housing programme with that is sensitive and well adapted to the site.
3. Find innovative concepts that balance social sustainability with care for the ecological systems on the site.

Summary of the task

This task goes to the heart of the challenges intrinsic to the idea of sustainable development. A denser city requires more services and housing, putting pressure on existing green corridors and urban habitats. How do we prioritize, and how can sensitive and innovative architecture and programming not just mitigate the negative impacts but also create regenerative concepts for an equitable city for animals, plants as well as humans?

Lade, the peninsula on which the site is located, is an important and complex part of Trondheim city. It contains many listed buildings and historical sites dating back from Viking settlements to listed modernist architecture from the sixties. The area is known for its green landscape and rolling hills, much of which also have different categories of protected status.

With Trondheim being one of the fastest-growing cities in Norway, Lade has become a strategic area for densification, leading to an increased need for municipal services, especially care for the elderly. The Østmarka area already contains a range of different municipal and governmental services such as a school, kindergartens, assisted living facilities, and a psychiatric hospital. The municipality has acquired the site with the intention of building a nursing home.

In addition, they plan a commercial housing scheme on the same site. Østmarka has obvious cultural and natural values and the municipality wants to strengthen and make them more accessible.

Plans for development on the site have met resistance among neighbors. They fear the loss of precious natural and cultural environments, old trees, and fertile soil. The forest functions as a green lung for the area, allowing deer to move freely and the rolling hills of the meadow landscape are home to insects and pollinators. Lade is unique in Trondheim for its soft interaction between wildlife and people and functions as an important recreational area.

Also, a grassroots initiative has shown interest in acquiring the derelict old wooden houses on the site to establish a housing coop that could provide affordable housing through self-builder methods and collective practices.

Trondheim municipality is entering European 17 to receive ideas and concepts for how to reconcile the contested character of the site and develop it in a holistic way that can address both the concerns of inhabitants and provide care services to the overall population

General remarks

The challenge was to develop an area which has strong ecological values as well as a beautiful natural setting for a sensitive urban refill with a nursing home and housing. Competitors were free to challenge and adopt the questions set by the organisers, which some of the proposals decided to do.

The jury was content to see both very strategic as well as tactical proposals. The strongest proposals had done a thorough analysis of the site and programs and had managed to answer both urban strategy and tactics successfully. The jury sees the need for both in all the further discussions with stakeholders and the development process of Østmarka.

Østmarka has a strong topography, which underlines the separations of Kanonhaugen from the northern part of the site. Yet, Kanonhaugen is the visually dominating part of the area and its entrance view. The winning entry 'Home for All' had studied the physical qualities more than most others. The varying topography of the site had been taken as a cornerstone of the proposal. At best, the nursing home typology follows the topography or takes advantage of the views of the landscape, and the scale of housing adjusts to the height differences.

From an ecological point of view, the strongest proposals had created or kept the existing North-South connection and connected it with the fungi area and Kanonhaugen. Many successful proposals improved pedestrian routes through the area to connect it to its surroundings and offer better quality recreation to all the inhabitants of the greater area.

In most proposals, buildings were subordinate to the landscape and they sought to blend with it, which seems appropriate in this site that has cultural heritage qualities. The housing solutions varied from those which hardly kept any of the existing buildings to those which tried to carefully preserve them all and even combine them into new structures. The jury was content to see innovative studies of scalable housing, especially in the strongest proposals. Placing housing straight on the northern hillside of Kanonhaugen raised questions about sufficient daylight, but that location proved an interesting option for the nursing home. Positioned between the school, the daycare centre and the hospitals to the west, the nursing home completes a chain of public buildings thus strengthening a kind of public core of the site.

The jury was happy to see a vast variety of nursing home typologies with an innovative approach. Unfortunately, some of those studies were not functional enough. Nevertheless, they proved the potential of the site for such use. The winning entry's nursing home was seen as both functioning and architecturally beautiful in its design.



Winner

RP409 - A Home for All

The project successfully integrates both a nursing home and the necessary housing units into the site with a subtle yet distinctive touch. This gentleness is exemplified in the visually stunning graphic presentations, inviting a closer examination to appreciate all the project's qualities.

Through a 'green ring', the project links the site to the existing green corridors of the Lade peninsula stretching inwards from the coast. They build a successful overarching green strategy of living with other species that is implemented at both the neighbourhood and architectural scales.

There is a clear strategy on where on the site there is room for building new, how and why the existing building mass is kept, and where large green areas are left untouched. The project successfully collects programs in denser points in order to leave other parts untouched for the sake of the other species with which we share this site.

The nursing home is placed as a series of linked pentagonal shaped buildings along the northside of the steep slope from Kanonhaugen, thus creating a protected green area south of the buildings for the fragile inhabitants. The pentagonal shape of the building creates a subtle but distinct character to the nursing home, resulting in a strong identity.



All of the existing buildings are kept and refurbished. In addition the project proposes to add to the existing houses to enlarge them. This is the one point where the jury is not completely convinced, as it seems like a superfluous intervention, which would involve a complex action on the structures, and would unnecessarily invade the otherwise respected green area.

Towards the north an agglomeration of new housing is proposed, 6 pentagonal buildings, similar to the stadtvillas of Germany and Austria form a small cluster around an open landscape room. They form a new and interesting building typology for living in the city in close contact with the surrounding nature.

The project 'A home for all' is a convincing winner of the competition in Østmarka with its humane approach that clearly understands the scale of the site and works successfully on many levels. The project creates something completely new with convincing architecture and a holistic strategy towards the landscape.

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Runner-up



Runner-up



Runner-up



Runner-up



Runner-up



Runner-up



Runner-up



Runner-up

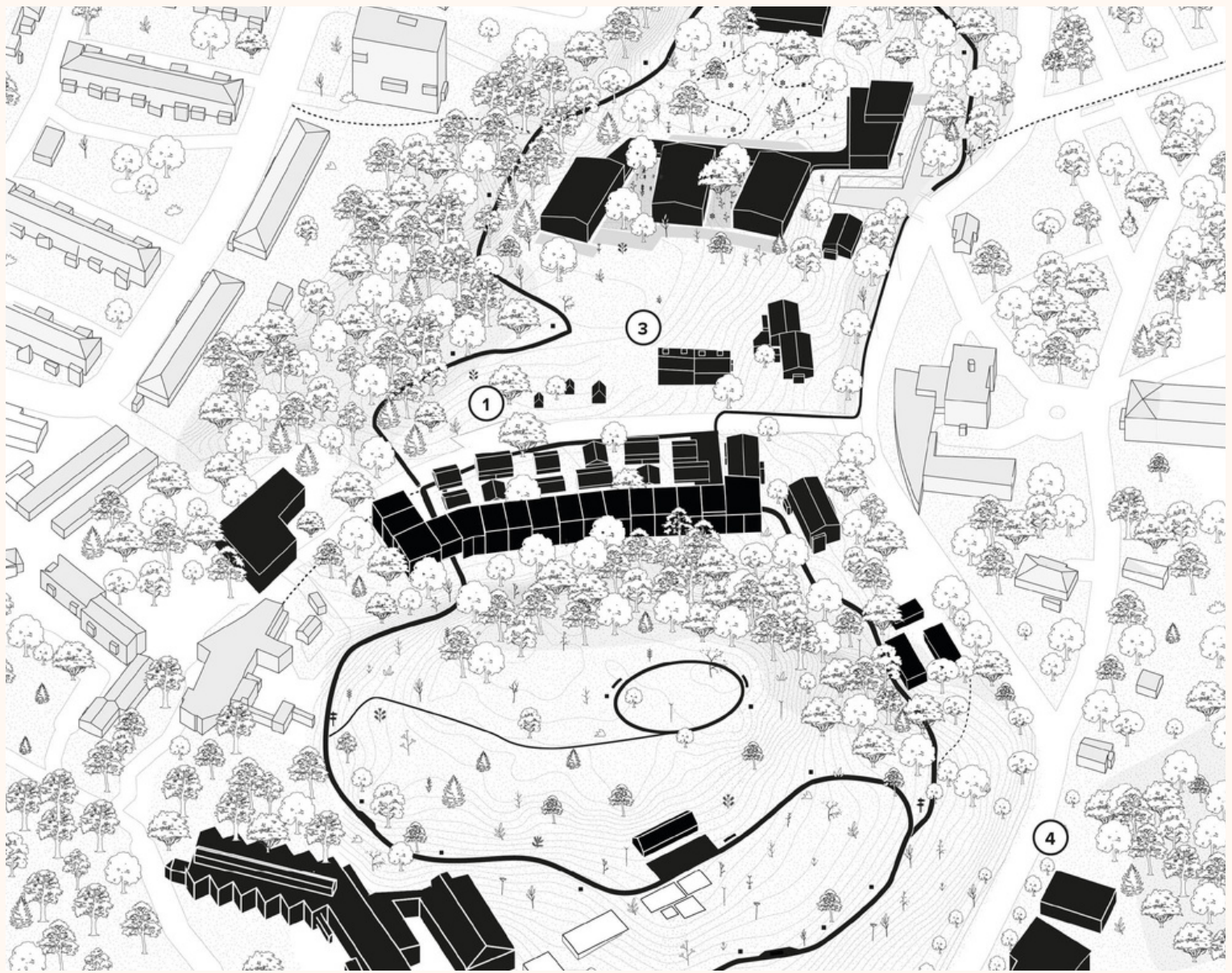
Runner-Up

KY096 - Østmarka Therapeutical Landscapes

Therapeutical landscapes introduces a subtle approach towards the landscape and the site with a clear phasing strategy, capitalising on the existing qualities by making them accessible.

The initial step starts with a lighter touch, featuring an elevated pathway that gracefully traverses the landscape, accompanied by smaller assisting structures. This pathway opens up Kanonhaugen's natural habitat making it accessible while preserving other areas in their natural state.

The project represents a clear strategy for existing buildings: start using them as is, as soon as possible! Some buildings are introduced in the first phase, followed by others in the second. In the latter, the team introduces the idea of reusing the foundations for the nursing homes, resulting in a cluster of interconnected buildings. The jury found this approach more compelling in terms of climate considerations than purely functional or architectural aspects.



The third phase introduces a cluster of buildings: the village. This was one of the few proposals suggesting a somewhat larger scale to a housing complex, which the jury appreciated. However, concerns remain about the assumed flexibility and the location's shadowed position beneath Kanonhaugen.

Therapeutical landscapes is formulated through a strong narrative, which underlines its processual character and shows robust strategy marked by intelligence and potential. The project focuses on densifying in specific areas and preserving and repurposing not only the buildings on site, but also the school. It showcases a commitment to allowing nature to shine and be accessible, and the approach to the southern part of the site could seamlessly complement the winning proposal.

Authors:

Alberto Roncelli (DK), architect
Nicole Vettore (IT), architect
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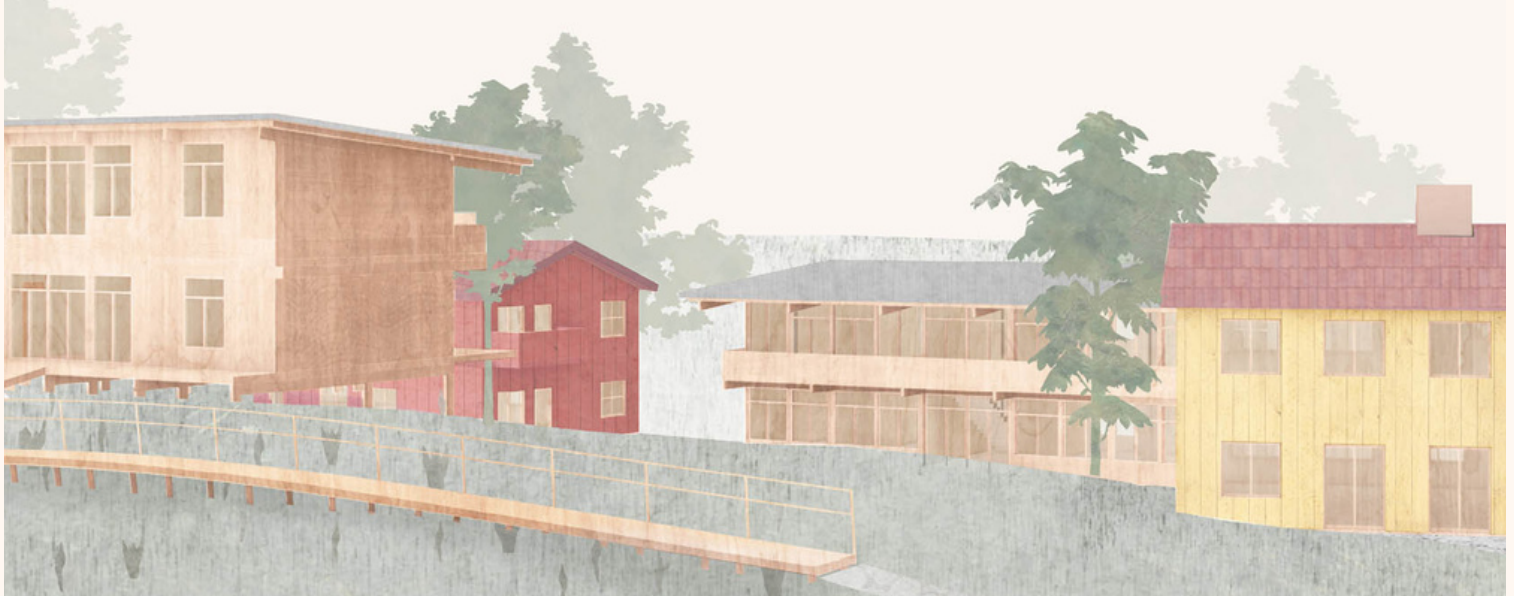
Special Mention

OL579 - Way to Care

The project receives a special mention for a process-oriented approach to working with landscape and building on it gradually and minimally. The project does all it can to disturb the soil as little as possible. With these principles, Way to care sketches out ideas for how humans build and live among other species. The proposal goes beyond the competition brief for Østmarka and right to the heart of the European17 theme.

Authors:

Ada Jaskowiec (PL), architect urbanist
 Michal Stupinski (PL), architect
 Kinga Murawska (PL), urban planner
 Zuzanna Sekula (PL), landscape architect



Special Mention

EQ555 - Østmarka Re-enacted

Østmarka reenacted lets the existing landscape of Østmarka dictate the layout of buildings. The goal is a coexistence with nature, balanced with the need for housing and a nursing home.

The buildings are placed at the edge of the site, framing an open north-south landscape-room. This is the only project that places the buildings on the edges of the site. The jury appreciates the project's approach to the landscape and the proposed directions and structure of the proposal.

Additionally, the jury highlights the good analysis and the sympathetic presentation-technique showcased in Østmarka reenacted.

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