

Ullevål Sykehus
-
Left, but not forgotten



In my diploma I have looked into the future of Ullevål Hospital, once it ceases to be a hospital. In 2030 the hospital will be relocated to Gaustad.

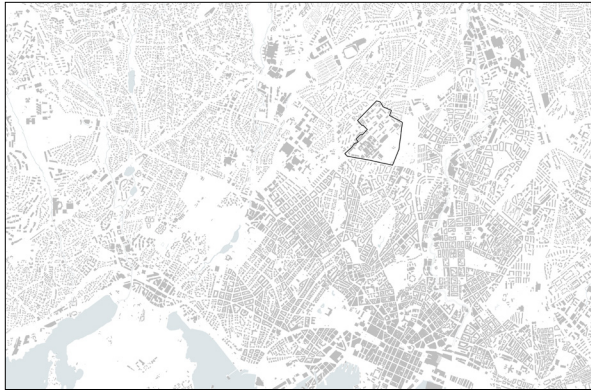
I wanted to bring attention to an acute problem in Oslo; the lack of strategy regarding historical buildings and neighbourhoods we leave behind or demolish. I have taken the whole hospital area into consideration, and worked toward a cohesive strategy for the buildings and grounds.

Diploma abstract

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SITE



Plan of Oslo outlining the area of Ullevål Sykehus



Site plan



Map the current protected buildings, and consider the future protection status following the relocation. Secondly, as a result of pragmatic developments at the hospital, some of the intended qualities have been lost. Now that its function as a hospital ceases, it might be possible to restore some of the spaces that have been lost in time.



Develop green spaces further. There are plenty of homogenous grass, but it offers little in terms of biodiversity. How can the value of the area be increased for both humans, and other species?



Schematically propose how the existing building stock could house new functions in the future, and how they consequently form definable neighbourhoods with different qualities.



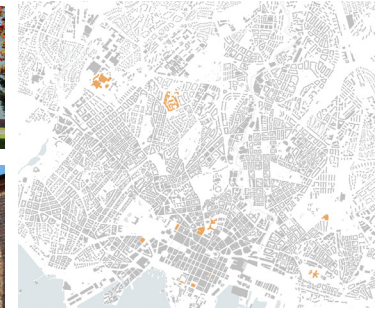
There are strong historical links to agriculture and farming at Ullevål, and it has left its mark on the area all since the middle ages. There is great value in such functions in the urban city, and they keep alive an important relation to our natural surroundings. I have therefore created a strategy for allotments in the area, available to its future residents.

METHOD

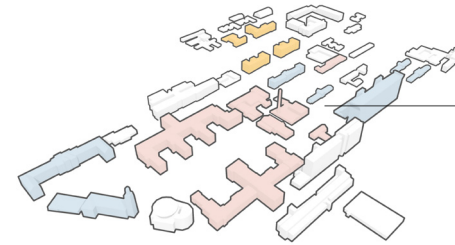
PROTECTION



Buildings at Ullevål



Historical buildings abandoned in Oslo



● Protection class 1 ● Protection class 2 ● Extended protection



The decision to relocate the hospital, leaves a lot of questions regarding the future of the soon empty buildings and grounds unanswered. At present time there are no plans regarding the future use of the buildings, protected or not. Sadly, the case with Ullevål Sykehus is not an anomaly in Oslo. We abandon historical, monumental and significant buildings either to demolish them, or to empty them with little plan for their future use. The list is long. In the coming years the following buildings will be either emptied, demolished or sold: The National Gallery, The Munch Museum, Museum of Contemporary Art, Deichman Library, Oslo Prison (Botsen), Oslo Veterinary School, The Veterinary Institute, The Train Hall in Middelalderparken, The Art Academy, NRK at Marienlyst, the Y-Block in the Government Headquarters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, R5 and R6 and the old Military Academy in Kvadraturen all share similar fates.



RESTORATION - THE HELICOPTER PARK



1984 - Historical pavillion



2004 - Helicopter landing



Historical miasma towers



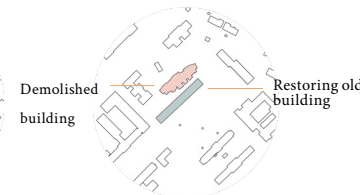
Parking



Grass



Cultivating a meadow



Demolished building

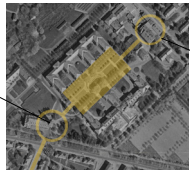
Restoring old building

Demolished and restored building



The park with restored building

RESTORATION - HISTORICAL PARK



1956



2019



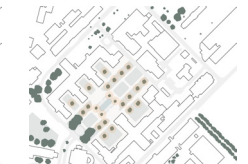
Current situation



Demolished buildings



Restored park



Open up visual axis

New vegetation

RESTORATION - AGRICULTURAL



1971



Current situation

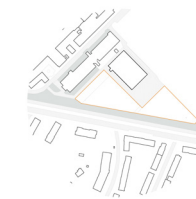
Allotment



Current situation



Parking lot removed



Plot for new function



Existing building becomes urban agriculture centre

Helicopter park



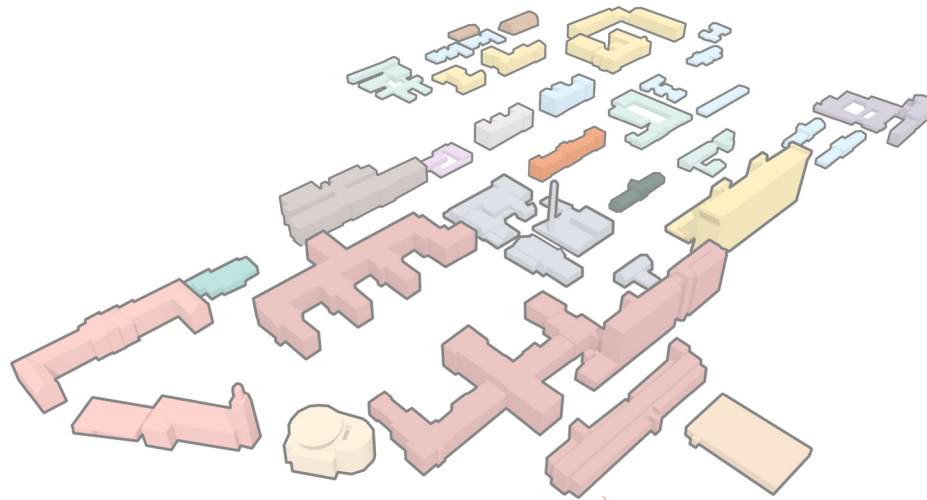
Restored historical park



Agriculture center



PROGRAM



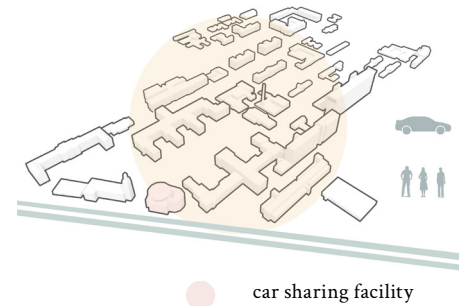
The third housing market



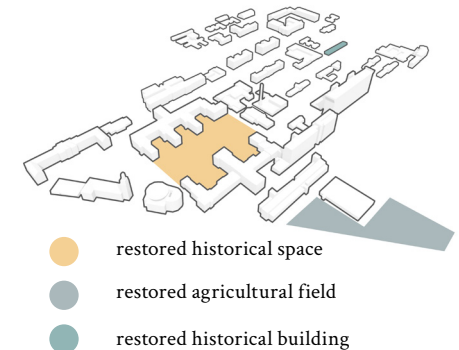
A month ago the city council declared that they will try to build or facilitate 1000 new residential units. They plan to buy small or medium sized blocks, cooperate with private and non-commercial partners, as well as building new apartments in the "third housing market".¹

The strategy relies on Oslo municipality taking an active role in buying buildings, in order to offer cheaper alternatives to what the commercial market offers. The reasons for why the city council initiates this housing policy are many. Even though the prices have increased moderately the last couple of years, buying an apartment in Oslo is very expensive, even for people in fulltime jobs. The average m² prize was 72. 201 kroner in november, 2019.² As a consequence, people in essential professions, like nurses or primary school teachers, are finding it extremely difficult buy apartments in the city they work. As of 2018, a teacher, nurse or policeman earning approximately 450 00 kroner would only be able to buy 0.3 % of the sold apartments that year, when buying alone.³

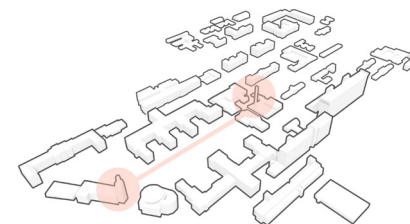
- school
- parking
- affordable housing
- agriculture centre
- grocery store
- urban center
- library
- residential
- hospital museum
- activity center
- apartments for elderly
- special care homes
- offices
- garden centre
- kindergartens
- retirement home



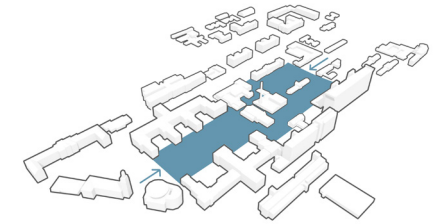
- car sharing facility



- restored historical space
- restored agricultural field
- restored historical building



- reopened visual axis



- public axis

1. Roed-Johansen, Daniel and Stolt Nilsen, Harald. "Slik vil byrådet gjøre veien inn på boligmarkedet enklere". Aftenposten 20.05. 2019
2. Marschhäuser, Synne Hellum. "Slik vil byrådet gjøre veien inn på boligmarkedet enklere". Aftenposten 04.12.
3. Eriksen, Kent-Amar and Kreling, David Vojislav. "Slik vil byrådet gjøre veien inn på boligmarkedet enklere". NRK 17.10. 2018

VEGETATION



- maple tree
- horse
- birch tree
- silver birch
- european
- copper beech
- ash
- apple tree
- spruce
- pine tree
- cherry tree
- oak tree
- slender oak
- rowan tree
- swedish whitebeam
- small-leaved linden
- Other
- blue spruce



historical greenspace



protected greenspace



cultivated greenspace



cemetery



Allotment gardens

Possible vegetable markets

Sedum green roof

A sedum green roof is a light structure that only requires a thin level of soil and little maintenance. It can be placed on inaccessible parts of the roof and provide shelter for plants and insects. In addition, sedum green roofs contribute to stormwater management by increasing the runoff coefficient. Best suited for larger roof areas and retrofitting of existing buildings because of light weight and low cost.



cultivated greenspace



pollinators garden

Meadow green roof

Compared to a sedum green roof it can sustain a larger volume of plants. Those who normally thrive in meadows, are well suited because they survive in relatively nutrient poor environments with occasional drought. Pollinators garden

Provides a varied all year habitat where trees, bushes and flowers provide a continuous source of nutrition. Fruit trees flower in the spring, berries and some all through to autumn. Polluters favour spaces sheltered from the wind.

Meadow

They have rich diversity of flora, up to 40 different species of vascular plant can be found in one square meter. As a result they are perfect environment for beetles, wasps, grasshoppers and butterflies. However, they do not appear by themselves, and depend on human activity to exist. Luckily they are very easily planted and maintained, with reaping once a year. Normal lawns found in urban areas do not offer much in terms of biodiversity, and replacing some with meadows would be effective. A meadow can range from one square meter to one hectare.

