



## PROGRAM

10.00 Brief at Hotel

10.45 Start walk from SALT

- 1 SALT
- 2 Operataket
- 3 Dronning Eufemias Gate
- 4 Stasjonalmeningen
- 5 Operastranden
- 6 Temporary bridge Sørenga bro
- 7 Sørenga Havnebad
- 8 Losæter
- 9 Temporary space
- 10 Middelalderparken

12.50 Lunch

# INTRO: FJORDBYEN

## Topic: Strategic plan, Waterfront Development



The Fjord City is the name of Oslo's almost 10 kilometres of waterfront that stretches from Kongshavn in the south-east to Frognerkilen in the west. It is divided into 10 development areas. The 10 areas are Sydhavna, Grønlia, Bjørvika, Vippetangen, Akershusstranda, Rådhusplassen, Aker brygge, Tjuvholmen, Filipstad and Frognerstranda

Area: 228 hectares (including reclaimed land in the sea) New floor space: approx. 2.1 million m<sup>2</sup>  
Parks and urban spaces: approx. 52 hectares Harbour promenade: approx. 9 kilometres Homes: approx. 9,000 Workplaces: approx. 50,000



# INTRO: HAVNEPROMENADEN

Topic: Park, Water management



The harbour promenade is a 9 km long walk through attractions in the Fjord City. It stretches from Kongshavn in the east to Frognerkilen in the west. At both ends of the promenade, you may continue your hike along the coastal path network. At Frognerkilen the coastal path continues around Bygdøy, and at Alna it continues south along Ekeberg. The harbour promenade is open all year, and accessible to everyone.

Route markings on the ground, on fences, walls and lampposts and 14 small and large orange containers have been deployed to lead you the right way along the almost 10 kilometre stretch. The orange containers have information on the various areas' history and what will arrive in the future.

# 01 SALT

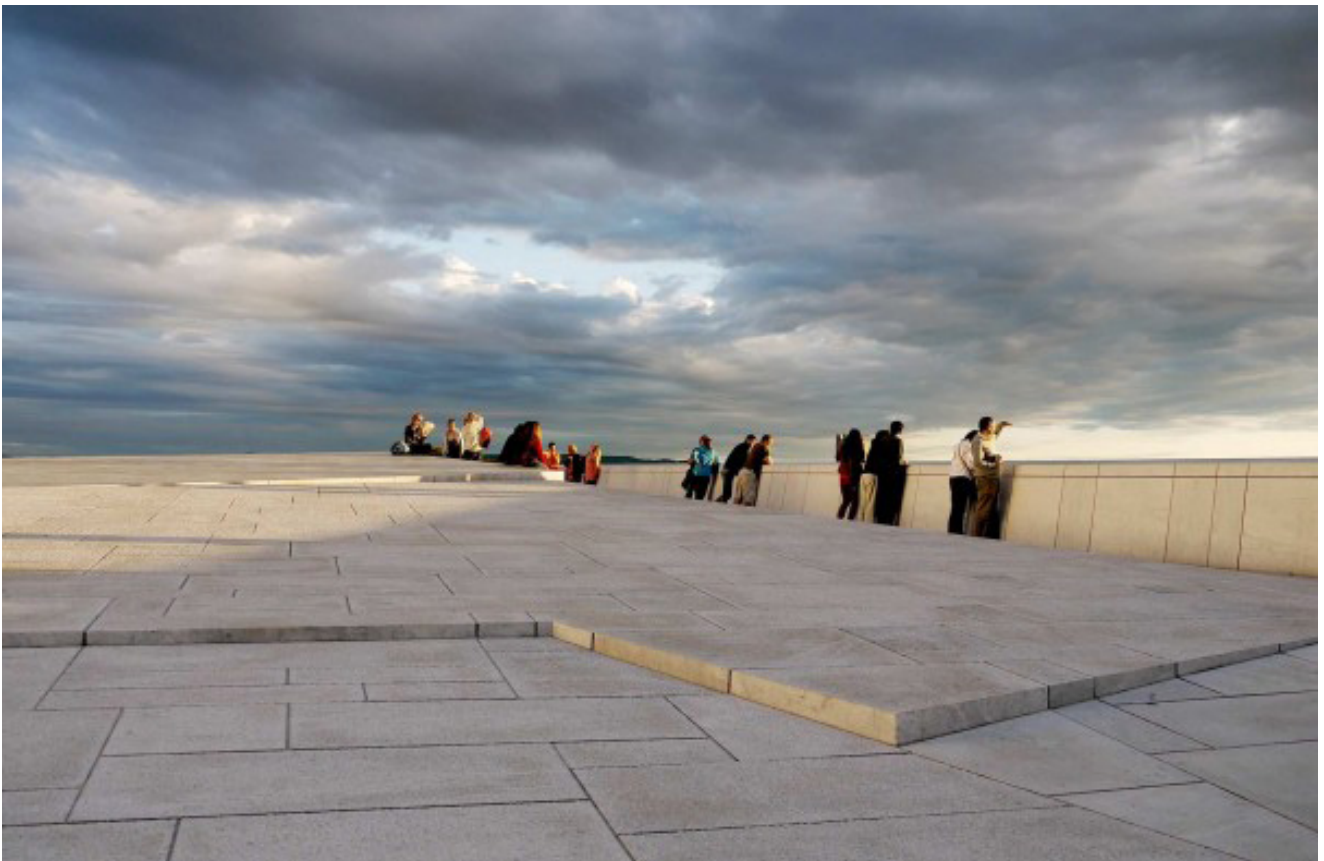
Topic: Involvement, Temporary use





## 02 OPERATAKET

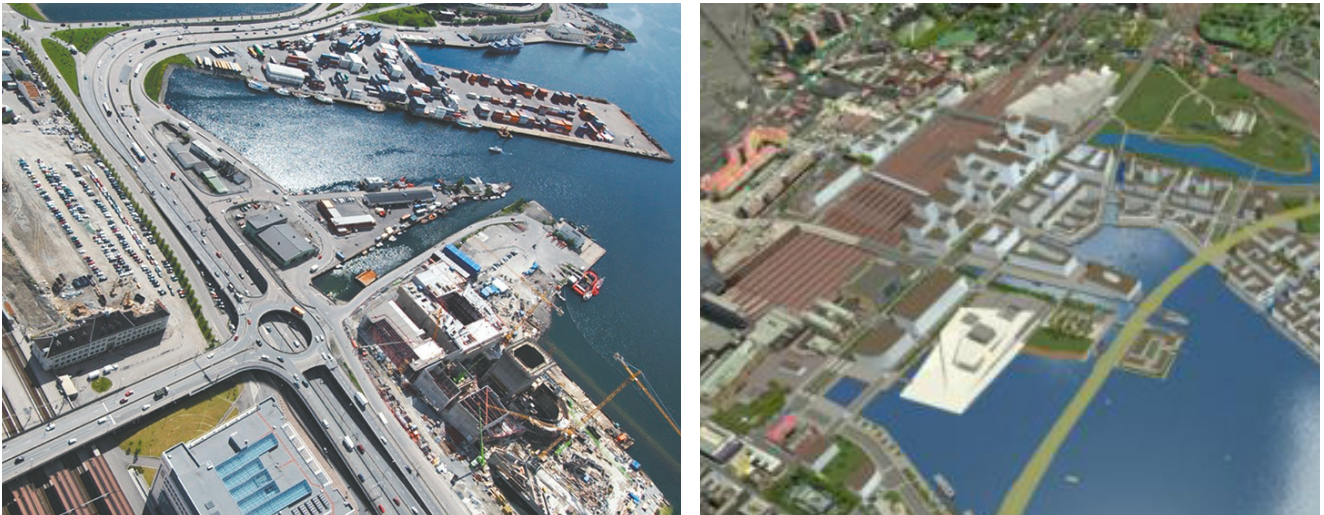
Topic: Architecture as public open space





## 03 DRONNING EUFEMIAS GATE

**Topic: Green infrastructure, park, water management, arboricultural experiment**



The key urban development measure in Bjørvika was to move the E18 main road into a submerged tunnel in the fjord. This resulted in the removal of traffic from the surface, and with it the main source of noise, dust and air pollution.

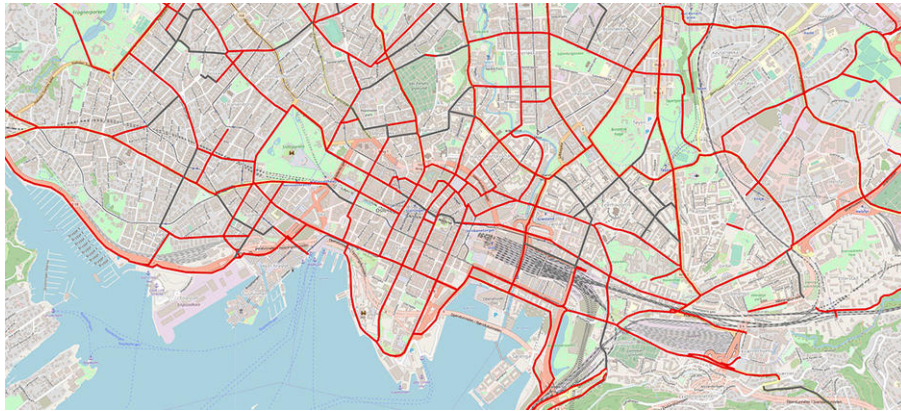


The planting is extensive. A total of 14,000 goatwood plants form trimmed, low hedges. More than 300 trees of 57 tree species have been planted, both native and exotic.

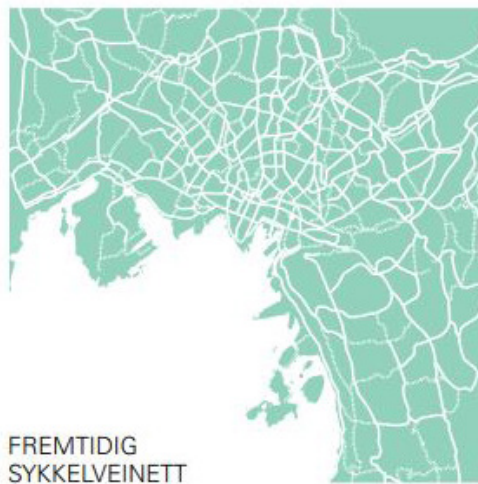


# INTRO: OSLO SYKKELVEINETT

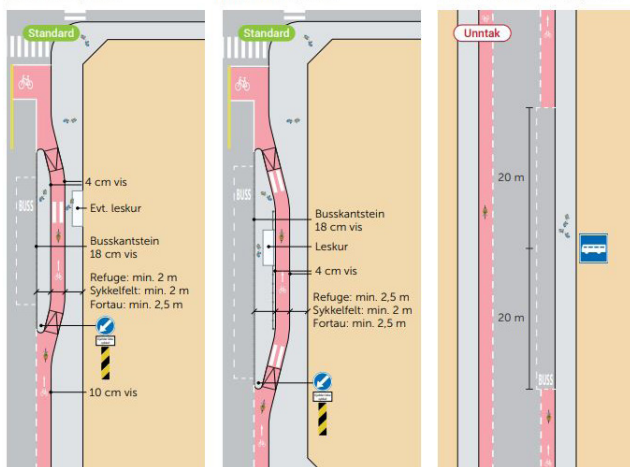
Topic: Mitigation strategy, green infrastructure



Oslo Bicycle Network



530 km built over time



Best Practice Solution "Oslo Standarden"

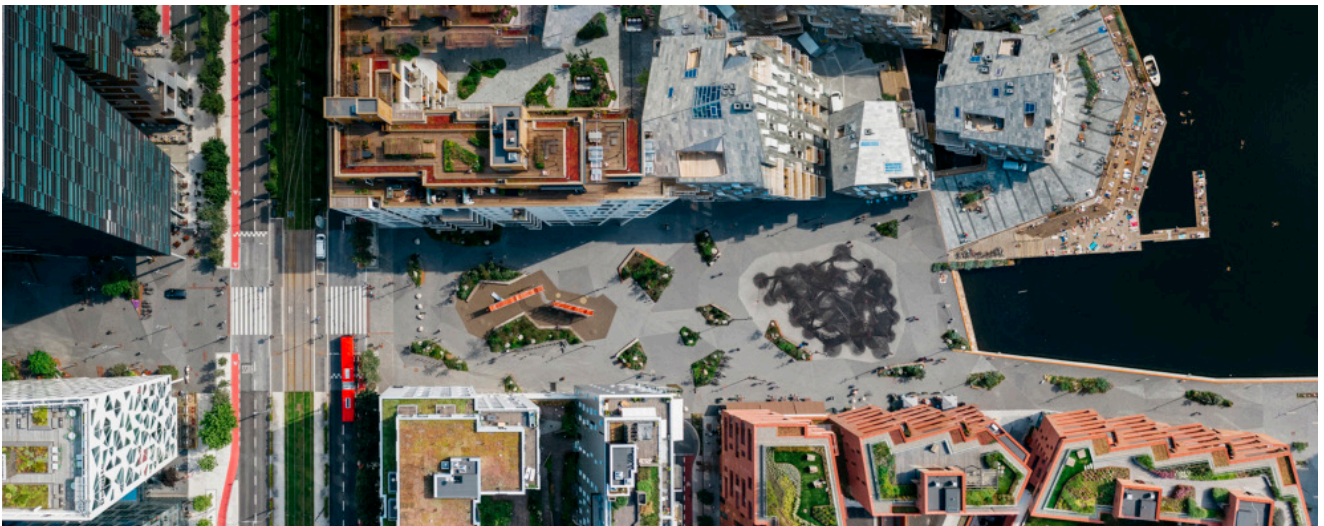


Urban potential for cycling



# 05 STASJONASALMENNINGEN AND VANNKUNSTEN

Topic: Park, Water management, Urban nature

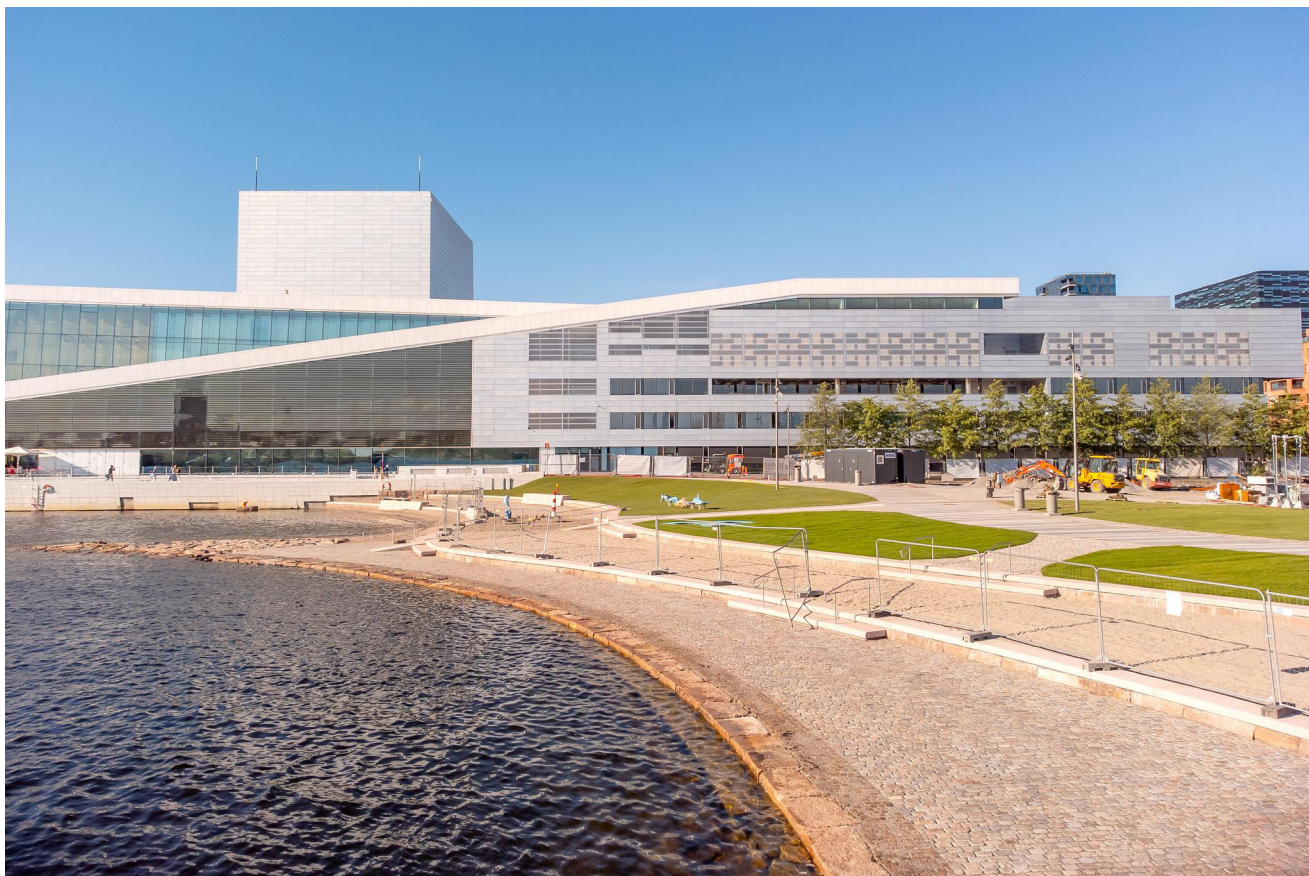


SLA designed the masterplan and the individual public spaces as green, fully accessible and multi-functional 'allmenninger' ('commons') that would function as the glue and the catalysator between the programs and as the new cultural, social and commercial meeting places for Oslo



# 06 OPERASTRANDEN

Topic: Urban Beach, Reuse



100 meters of urban beach by Norconsult. 90% of hard material is reuse



# 08 SØRENGA BAD

Topic: Public bath, Reuse, Water purification





# 09 LOSÆTER

Topic: Private initiative, Involvement, green education, SLOP





# 10 MIDDELALDERPARKEN













Topic: Park, Heritage, Water



Bjørvika is also home to the remnants of Oslo's medieval city in the shape of one of Europe's largest collections of ruins. These are preserved in the Medieval Park, where the city's seafront from 1350 has been recreated as a pond. The park was opened to the public in 2000. It has been a successful addition to the urban landscape. To the east of Bjørvika, Ekebergåsen rises with its open, natural hill and park landscape

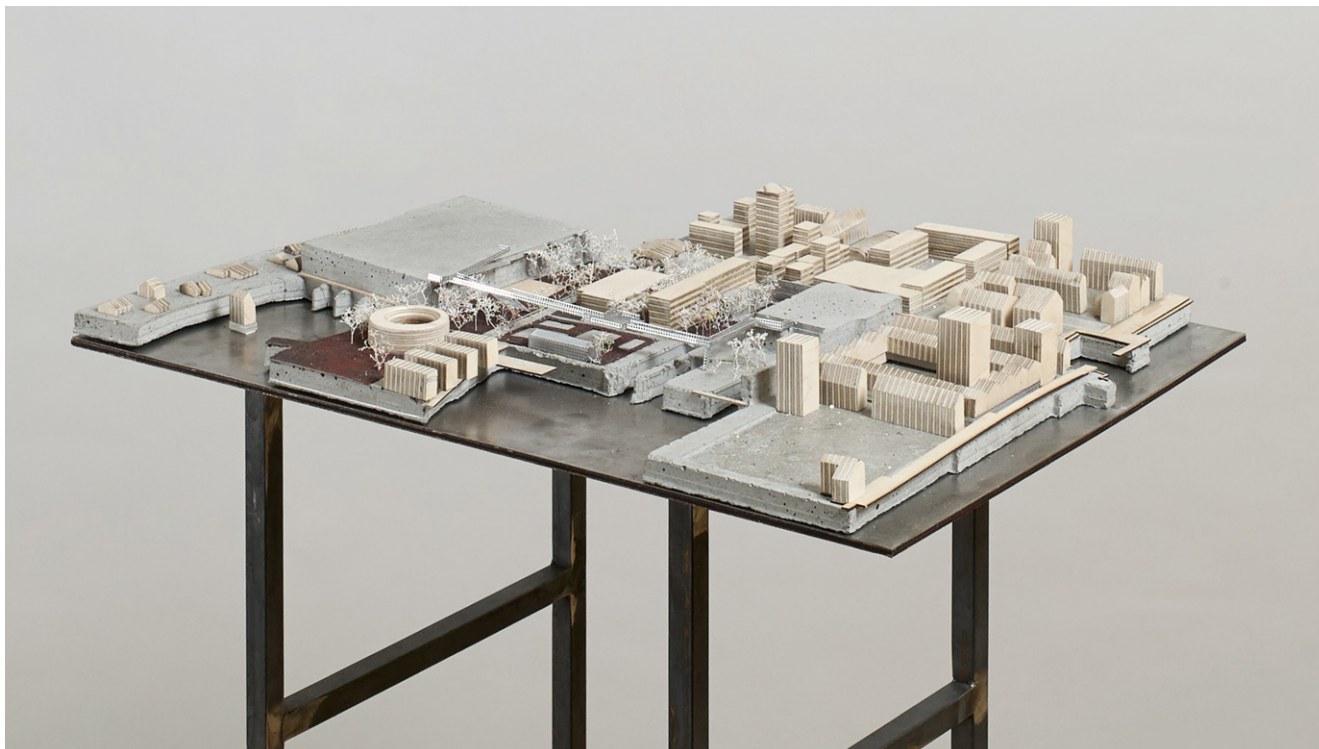


# APPENDIX: BLUEGREEN FACTOR

Oslo		BLÅGRØNN FAKTOR FOR BOLIGER I OSLO (BGF-OSLO)			
Prosjektittel	Adresse (vei-gatenavn og -nummer)	Tomteareal m <sup>2</sup>	Dag	Måned	År
Fyll inn	Fyll inn	0	Dag	Måned	År
Tiltak	Beskrivelse	Areal/ftk	Verdi	BGF	
<b>TERRENG OG FLATER</b>					
		Areal m <sup>2</sup>	Verdi pr m <sup>2</sup>		
 Grønt terreng	Dette er nye og eksisterende begrodde flater som gressplen, hagemark og tilsvarende på naturlig eller naturlig grunn som ikke er underbygd. Naturlig fjell med oppsprukket overflate inngår. Overvann skal kunne trekke raskt ned i grunnen og ned til grunnvannet, og uteoppholdsarealer skal være velegnet for bruk innen ett døgn etter regn.	0	1	0,00	
 Grønne tak	Grønne tak er vegetasjon som gress o.l. som vokser i jord på tak som takhage eller grøntanlegg på lokk i gårdsrom over garasjeanlegg og tilsvarende. Overvann skal kunne trekke raskt ned i jorden, og uteoppholdsarealer være velegnet for bruk innen ett døgn etter regn. Jordlag med dybde over 80 cm har tiltaksverdi 0,9. Jordlag mellom 40 og 79 cm har tiltaksverdi 0,7. Jordlag mellom 2 og 39 cm har tiltaksverdi 0,4.	0	0,9	0,00	
		0	0,7	0,00	
		0	0,4	0,00	
 Grønne vegger	For klatreplanter og andre grønne vegger regnes veggarealet som er tilrettelagt og forventes å være dekket i løpet av fem år. Det kan ikke regnes areal over den tilrettelagte høyden og bredden, og maksimalt inntil ti høydemeter for klatreplanter som er plantet i jord. Jorda skal ha god dybde og volum.	0	0,4	0,00	
 Terrengforsenkning	Terrengforsenkning er en fordypning i terreng eller flate, i form av lekeplass, torg o.l., som er opparbeidet for uteopphold, der overvann kan fordrøyes. Overvannet i forsinkingen løsmes primært ved infiltrasjon, sekundært gjennom stupet avløp til avløpsnett. Fordypningen skal være velegnet for uteopphold, lek og lignende innen ett døgn etter regn. Minstedybde er 20 cm.	0	1	0,00	
 Regnbed og vadi	Regnbed og vadier er blågrønne fordypninger for oppsamling og infiltrasjon av overvann. Regnbed skal være frodige og variert beplantet, og de er særlige egnet for infiltrasjon. Vadier er beplantet, og de er velegnet for oppsamling og avledning. Vann skal infiltrasjon innen tre timer i regnbed og infiltrasjon eller ledes vekk innen ett døgn i vadier. Verdien for regnbed er 4 og for vadier 1.	0	4	0,00	
		0	1	0,00	
 Dam med permanent vannspeil	Dette er dammer, med eller uten vegetasjon, der overvann fordrøyes. Permanent betyr at det skal være vannspeil mer enn halve året, og dette forutsetter at det etterfylles med magasinert overvann ved behov. Minstedybde er 20 cm.	0	2	0,00	
 Delvis åpne flater	Delvis åpne overflater sørger for infiltrasjon til grunnen, for eksempel gjennom grus, singel eller betongstein for gressanlegg. Infiltrasjonen forutsetter et underliggende settelag og jordvolum som lar vannet infiltrasjon og renne unna.	0	0,3	0,00	
 Tette flater med avrenning til regnbed o.l.	Dette inkluderer tette flater som betong, asfalt og takflater, her inngår f.eks. grønne lokk og -tak, der vannet ledes videre til infiltrasjons- og fordrøyningsflater på tomte, for eksempel til regnbed o.l. Det er en forutsetning at tiltaket som mottar vannet, har tilstrekkelig infiltrasjonskapasitet.	0	0,2	0,00	
			<b>Deltsum BGF: 0,00</b>		
<b>TRÆR OG BUSKER</b>					
			Stykk	Verdi pr stk	
 Eksisterende trær	Det skilles på store og små trær ut fra dagens omkrets på stammen målt én meter over terrenget. Hvis trærne har omkrets på mer enn 90 cm, får de en verdi på 25 per stk. Hvis trærne har omkrets under 90 cm, får de en verdi på 12,5 per stk.	0	25	0,00	
		0	12,5	0,00	
 Nye trær	Det skilles på store og små trær ut fra fremtidig høyde på trær. Trær som blir høyere enn ti meter, regnes med verdi på 10 per stk. Trær som blir lavere enn ti meter, regnes med verdi på 5 per stk.	0	10	0,00	
		0	5	0,00	
		Areal m <sup>2</sup>	Verdi pr m <sup>2</sup>		
 Busker	Tiltaket omfatter felt med busker, hekker, stauder og bunndekker. Arealet regnes i kvadrater: for utbredelse av kroner på busker og hekker, og for plantefelt med stauder og bunndekker. Både eksisterende og nye planter og felt regnes med.	0	0,4	0,00	
			<b>Deltsum BGF: 0,00</b>		
<b>BLÅGRØNN STRUKTUR</b>					
			Stykk	Verdi pr stk	
 Stykke blågrønn struktur	Tiltaket omfatter blå og grønne elementer på tomten som kobles til eksisterende blågrønn struktur utenfor tomten. Det oppnås 0,05 BGF pr. kobling, for inntil to sider av tomten.	0	0,05	0,00	
			<b>Deltsum BGF: 0,00</b>		
Utarbeidet av Plan- og bygningsetaten, Versjon 11.12.2019		<b>TOTAL BLÅGRØNN FAKTOR (BGF) 0,0</b>			



# YOUR PARTNER GUIDE



## BOGL - landscape and planning

At BOGL we specialize in landscape architecture and planning, and we have a clear mission: we aim to inspire, challenge and engage the world around us with our projects and professional approach.

Our projects should bring positive change in everyday life, locally and globally. We aim to create beautiful and functional settings that lead to improved quality of life for the users. And we strive to build a green and sustainable future where nature and people thrive and function in a shared setting. Even minor interventions and small adjustments can have a big effect.

At BOGL we engage with all the things that exists around, in between and on top of our buildings and cities. During the 10 years since the firm was founded, we have received many awards and accolades for our work and have been represented in exhibitions both in Denmark and abroad. We win most of our contracts in design competitions and take this as confirmation that we consistently deliver projects on a high architectural level. We have more than 60 completed projects under our belt, many of which have become highly attractive destinations.

Many of our projects involve collaborations with some of the leading studios in Scandinavia to create solutions where the built structures and the landscape mutually support and enhance each other and the city around them. Just as often, we act as full-service consultants to a public client, with overall responsibility for a complete landscape project. In either case, we approach the task with respect for the expertise of our clients and cooperation partners.

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# YOUR PARTNER GUIDE



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Jens Linnet  
Creative director and  
founding partner



Karolina Potoczniak  
Urban designer



# REMISEPARKEN

**Topic: Park, Water management, User Involment, Education**



The main design approach aims to highlight and enhance Remiseparken's existing qualities and to tie the different park areas and activities together. Specifically, the new activity path connects the different sections of the park to create a higher degree of coherence. In combination with the many different types of natural spaces and moods, this gives Remiseparken a new, distinct identity as a place with room for community-building, physical activity and nature experiences in an otherwise densely built-up area



# REMISEPARKEN

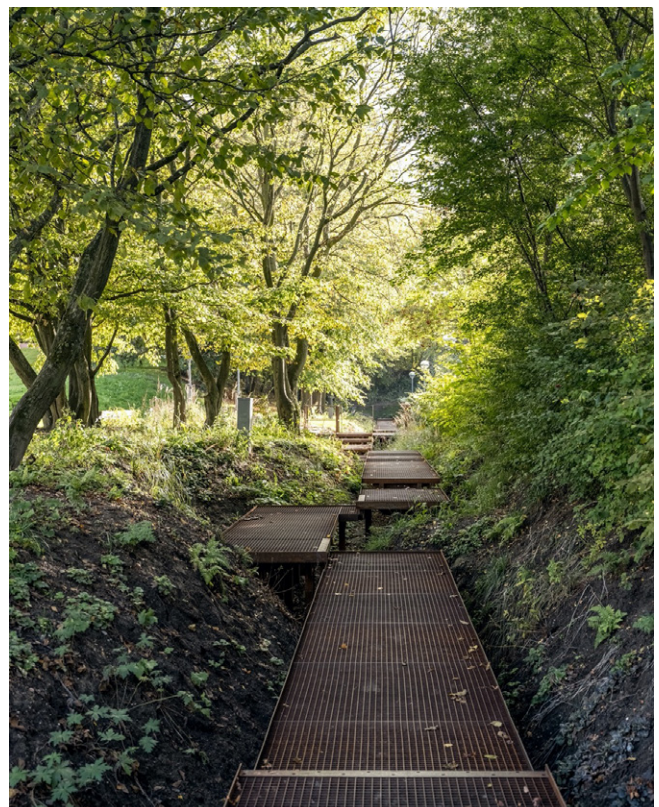
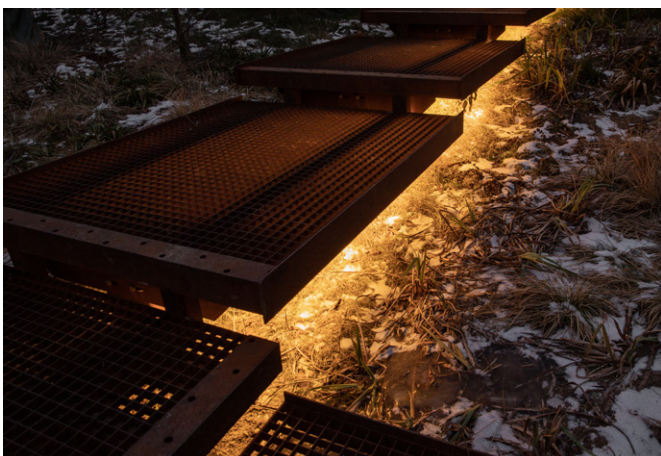
## Topic: Park, Water management, User Involment, Education

### Climate adaptation

Rainwater management in Remiseparken includes delaying rainwater that has become mixed with local wastewater and managing both everyday rainfall and extreme rain events in the area. The facility for handling extreme rain events is a delay basin intended to store and delay rainwater coming from areas outside the park itself. All the elements are designed to have a dual function. Thus, rainwater is managed by means that can also be used recreationally and which contribute to the park's character and qualities. On dry days, they may be used for play or recreation, and in the case of extreme rainfall they will fill up with water.

Rainwater collects in two areas of the park: in the wadi that runs along the western edge of the park and in the Elleskoven grove. The wadi is a ditch that may be either dry or wet. Elleskoven is planted around a hollow in the park. Paths designed as footbridges can be used as an inviting place to sit down in Elleskoven as well as a dry crossing when the area fills up with rainwater.

Part of the wadi is established as a large dynamic rainwater bed with ornamental grasses and perennials that can handle both dry and wet soil. The plants in Elleskoven and in the wadi should contribute to a high degree of biodiversity and resilience. Here too, plant diversity attracts a rich selection of animals, insects and birds.





# REMISEPARKEN

Topic: Park, Water management, User Involvement, Education



## Social sustainability

The renewal of Remiseparken is part of a larger local transformation effort aimed at making Urbanplanen feel safer and more secure. A key focus of the project is to tie the area together and create connections across the area while also preserving and enhancing many of the park's existing qualities. The small kitchen gardens, the DIY buildings and structures and the lush natural growth have thus been preserved, while the straight, wide tree-lined path running through the length of the park has been replaced by an activity path.



# FREMTIDENS GÅRDHAVE

Topic: Park, Water management, Reuse



Fremtidens Gårdhave in Straussvej is a sustainable and pioneering LAR project initiated by the City of Copenhagen. The project is a so-called demonstration project, which investigates how climate adaptation of Copenhagen courtyards can go hand in hand with the development of green and recreational rainwater solutions.





# FREMTIDENS GÅRDHAVE

Topic: Park, Water management, Reuse-Recycle





# MELLEMROMMET

Topic: Park, Water management, Neighborhood



Ørestad Syd is an area of great contrasts; tall apartment blocks rise next to expansive fields of Kalvebod Fælled. During the past few years construction noise, mud and cranes defined the streetscape, but now other elements are starting to take up space. A green example is the neighborhood park, Mellemrummet, which is placed as a small pause between the tall walls and busy streets. White willow, chinese meadow-rue, globe thistle and ornamental grasses make Mellemrummet a place, where citizens can sit and take an extra deep breath while feeling the grass between their toes.

The casts lie as small islands in the green area and create a clear visual connection through the park. Because of the robust material they can endure wind and weather while functioning as furniture and an urban “playground”. Instead of incorporating traditional play equipment in the park, it is the park itself which encourages explorations, adventures and movement. On warm summer days Mellemrummet is wrapped in light mist coming from the small sprinklers between the concrete skerries, on rainy days the center fills with water reminiscent of the former sea.



# MELLEMROMMET

Topic: Park, Water management, Neighborhood

