

# BALANCE OF SITUATION Landscape Design Strategies in Urban Intensive Transition Areas

## LOCATION



## HOVINBYEN MODEL

Hovinbyen has been identified as the capital's largest urban redevelopment area up to 2030. The area comprises 11 km<sup>2</sup>, almost as large as the whole of Oslo's existing inner city. The proximity to Oslo city centre means that Hovinbyen will be an extension of the <urban nucleus>, with a good mix of housing, business and city life.

## EUROPEAN POPULATION



## PROBLEM POSING



## PROBLEM REVIEW

Today Oslo's biggest air pollution sources are road traffic and heating. These sources release dust particles and nitrogen dioxide. Environmental pollution has brought troubles to people living in urban areas.

Dense urban areas are relatively concentrated, squares, residential and warehousing areas are cut off by the urban network and there is a lack of public activity space.

The traffic condition in the industrial area is complex, people and vehicles are mixed, and the complicated traffic sacrifices people's healthy way of travel, and affects the environment at the same time.

## FUTURE URBAN LANNING



## HISTORY



## CITY BACKGROUND

### Population analysis



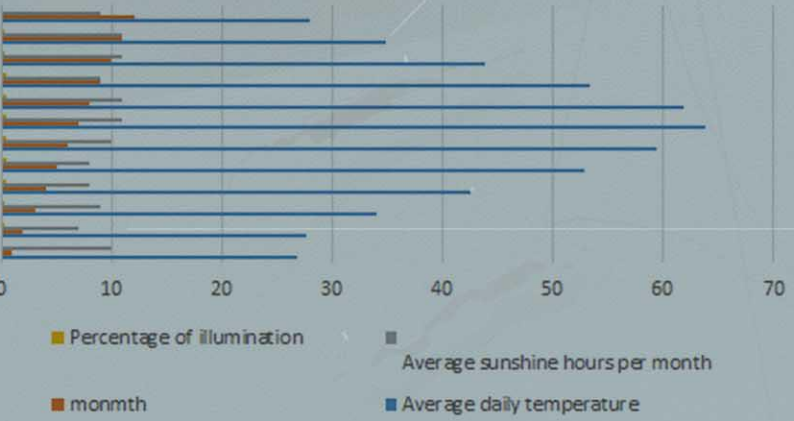
According to the Oslo Demographic Statistics Tables of 2017, Oslo has a population of nearly 615,000, 70.4% of which are local residents and 29.6% of which are immigrants.

### Industry output



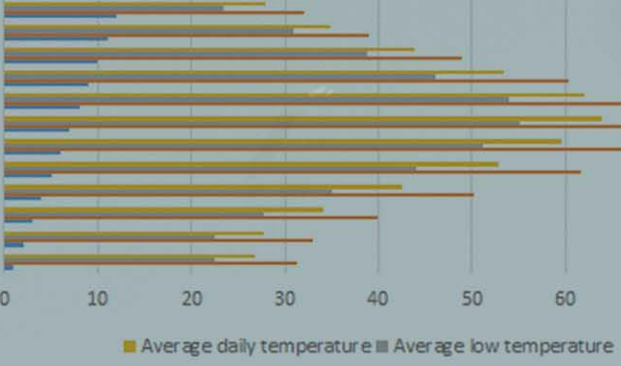
Oslo Port is Norway's largest container port, more than half of the country's imports are transported through Oslo.

### Illumination



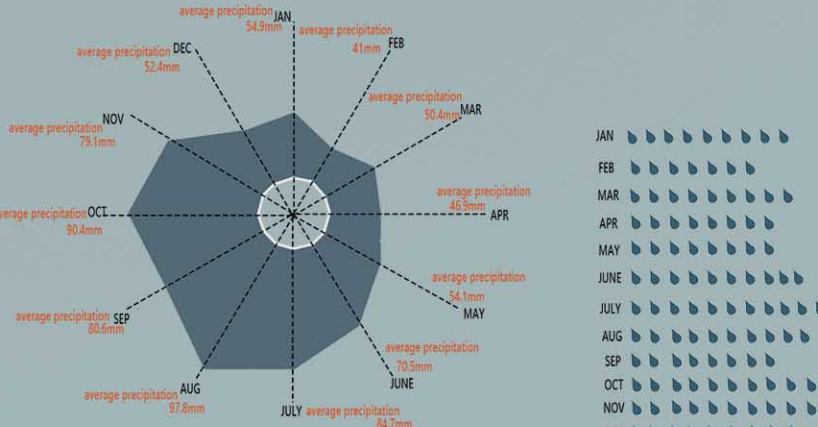
The length of sunshine in Oslo varies significantly with the seasons. The longest sunshine duration is about 18 hours and the shortest sunshine duration is about 7 hours.

### climate



Oslo is near the Atlantic Ocean in the North Sea. Affected by prevailing westerlies and coastal warm currents, it has a temperate oceanic climate, which is relatively mild with more precipitation throughout the year. The city is located near the bay, the air is humid and the climate is warm and suitable.

### rainfall



The rainfall in Oslo is relatively balanced, with more rainfall in summer and autumn each year.

## PROGRAMME

The new fringe city of Oslo  
The green ring  
Urban transformation

- Green land area
- Industrial area
- Block pits
- River
- Urban fringe

## SITE

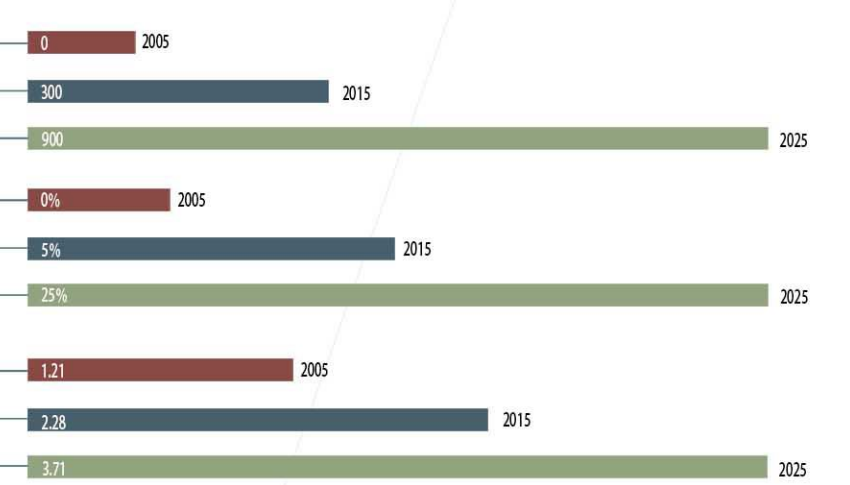
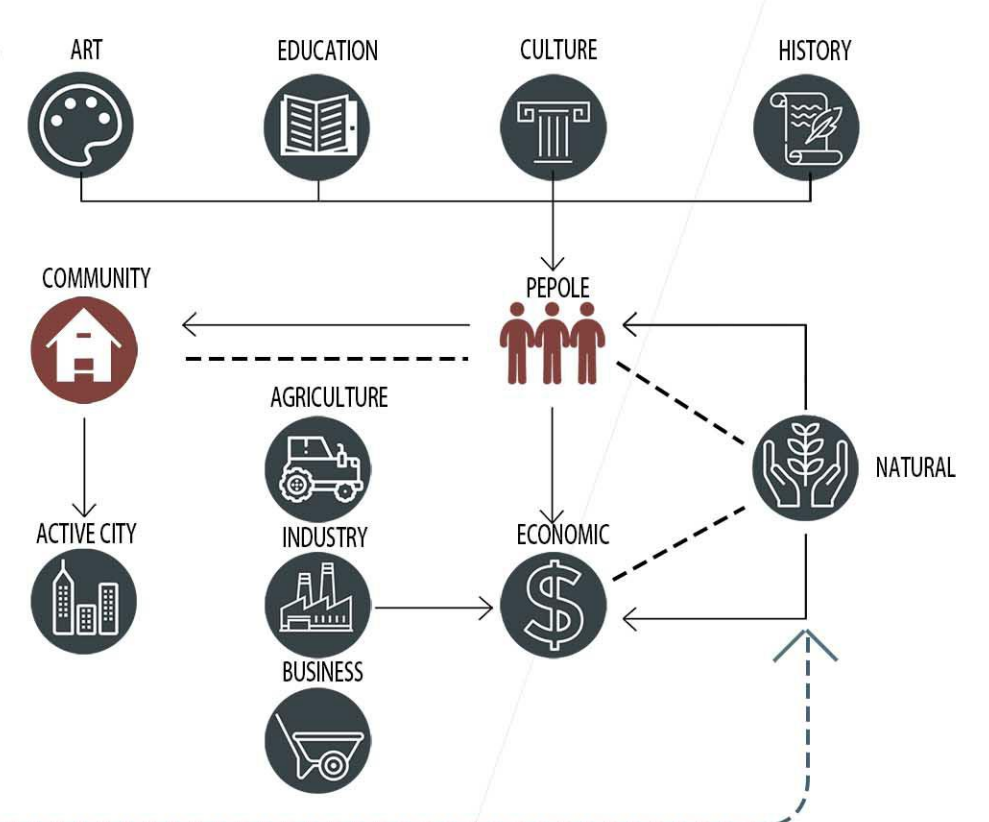
- 30,000 - 40,000 new homes
- 60,000 - 80,000 new residents, in addition to the 40,000 that live here today
- 2,500,000 m<sup>2</sup> of commercial space
- 50,000 - 100,000 new jobs, which is double the current level of employment

Located in Oslo, Norway, called Hoven. Large-scale reconstruction is under way. The proposed Gronvold Park site has a long-standing farmhouse and small green space, which is used as a matchmaking factory in the 19th century and covers an area of 6,000 square meters.

## SOLUTIONS



## CYCLE MODE



# BALANCE OF SITUATION

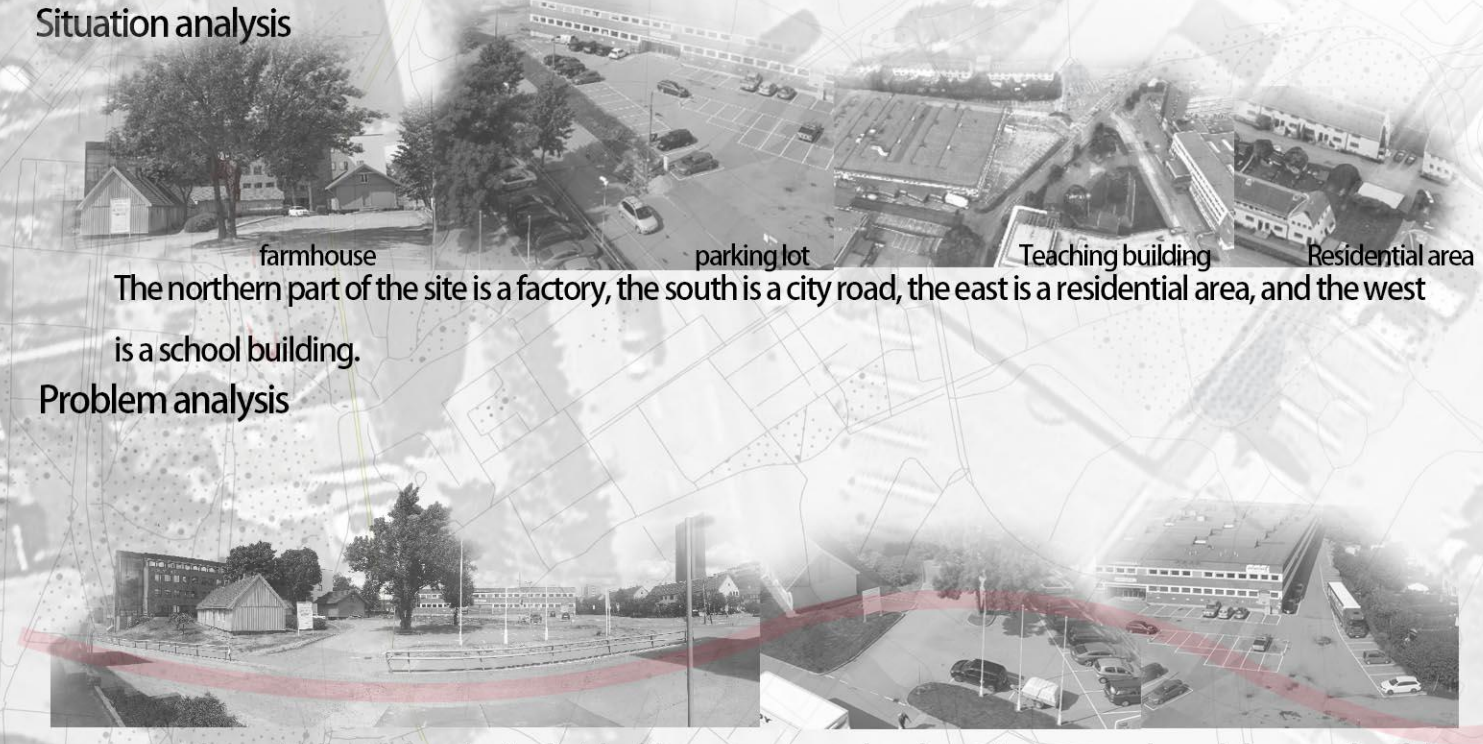
## Landscape Design Strategies in Urban Intensive Transition Areas

### GENERAL LAYOUT

- Stone Seat Landscape
- Central Plaza
- Stone seat
- Mirror pond
- Farmland landscape
- Sunshine lawn
- Dry spray
- Characteristic framework
- Existing farmhouse
- Entrance Landscape Seat
- Street View
- Farmland framework
- Keep big trees

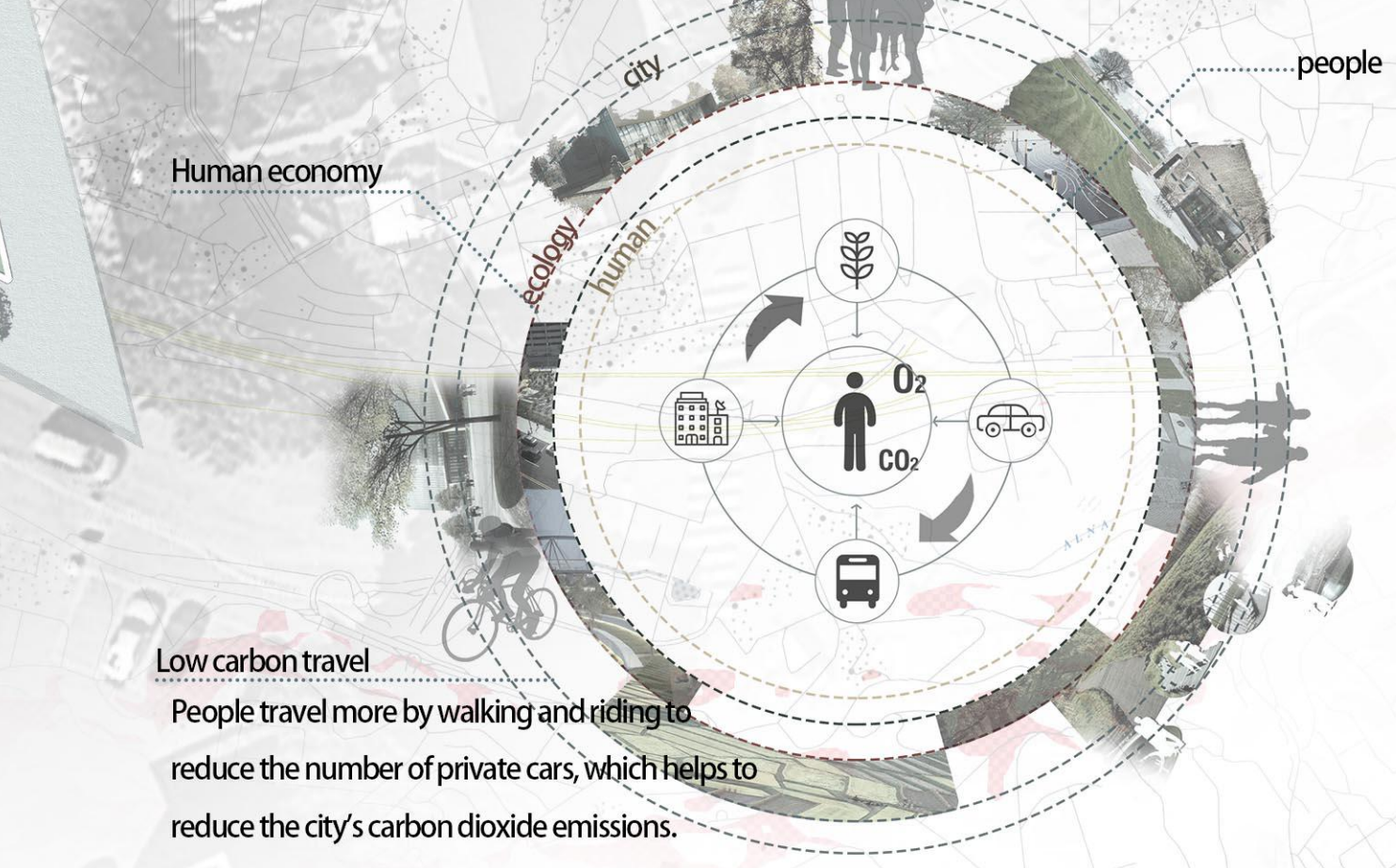


### SITE ANALYSIS

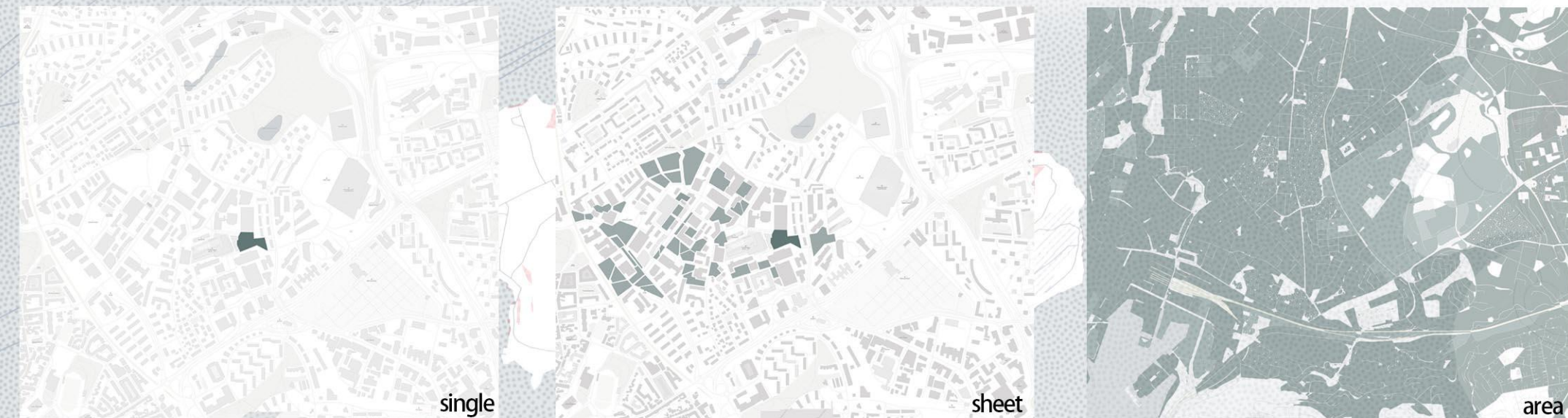


### DESIGN BACKGROUND

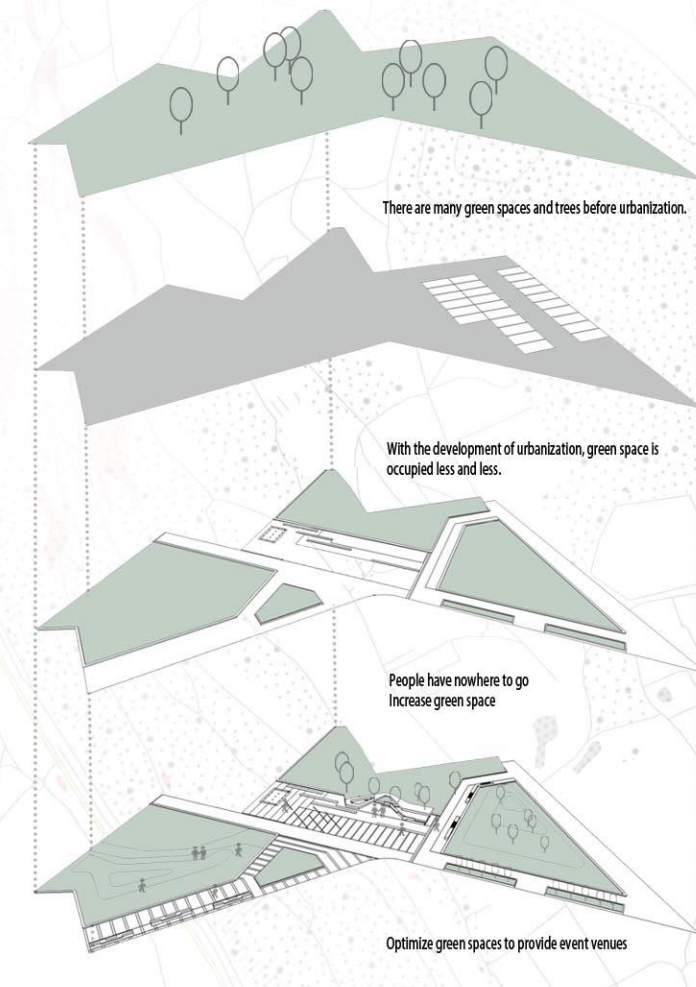
Through the integration of farmland landscape and green space with the industrial zone of the site, the edge of the Hovinbyen text forms a green belt. Eliminate some redundant parking spaces in towns to reduce the number of private cars in the city, balance agriculture and industry, promote the sustainable development of the landscape, and contribute to the development of the environment.



### SITE PROCESS



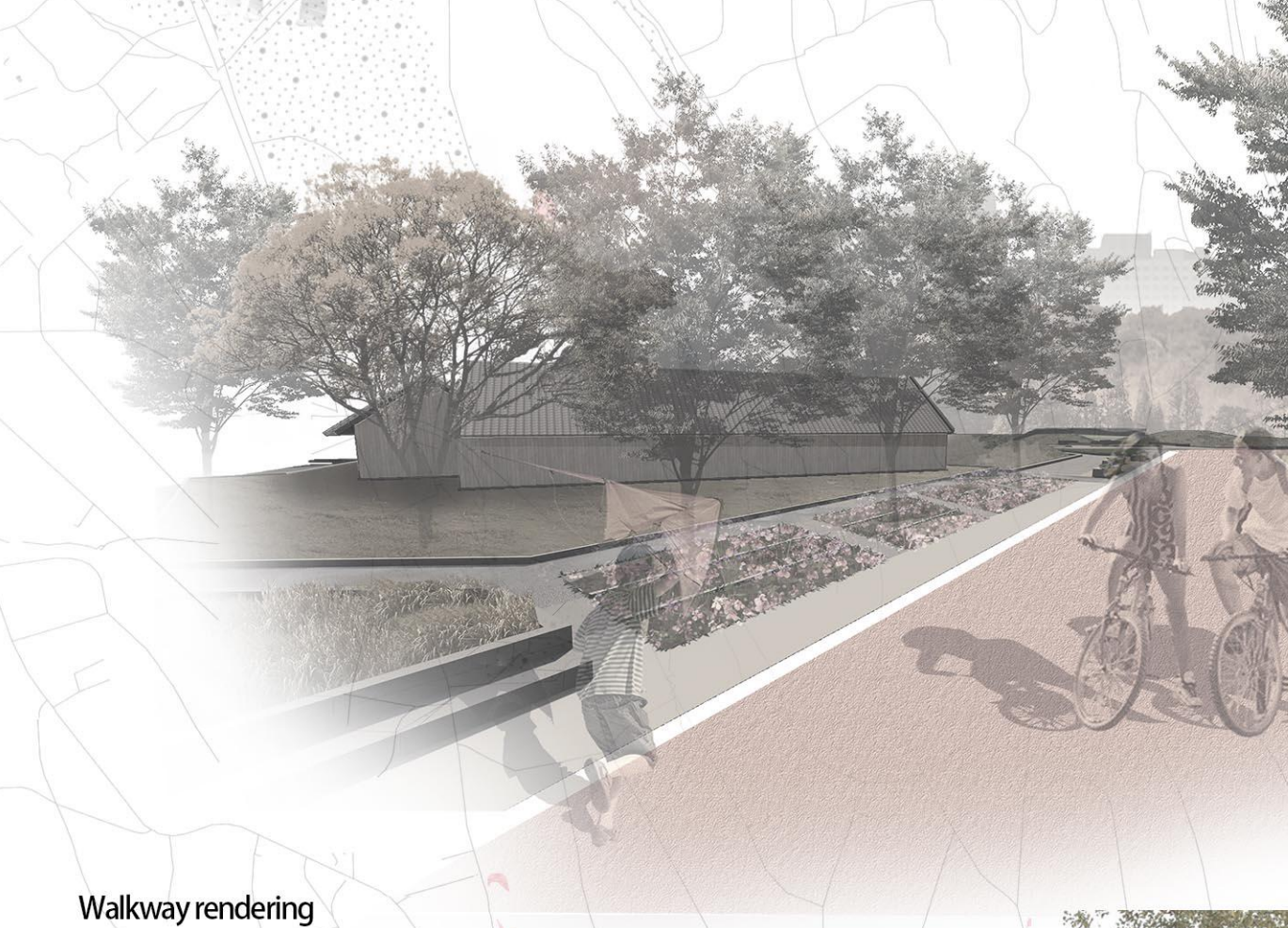
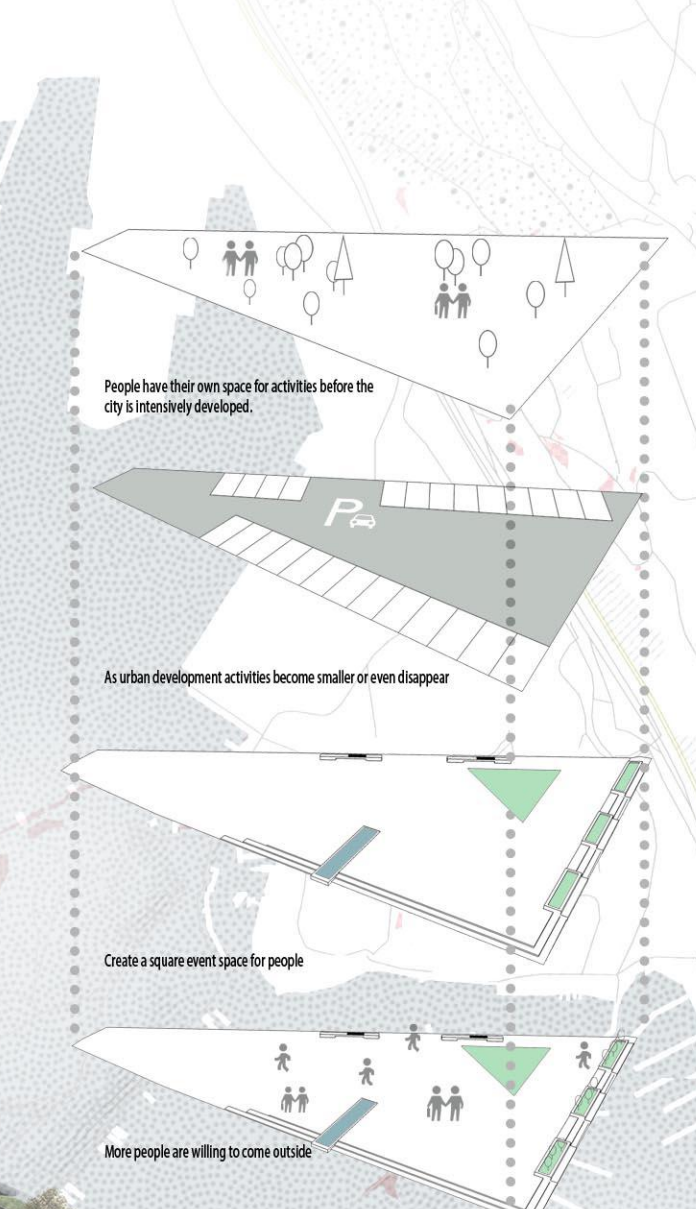
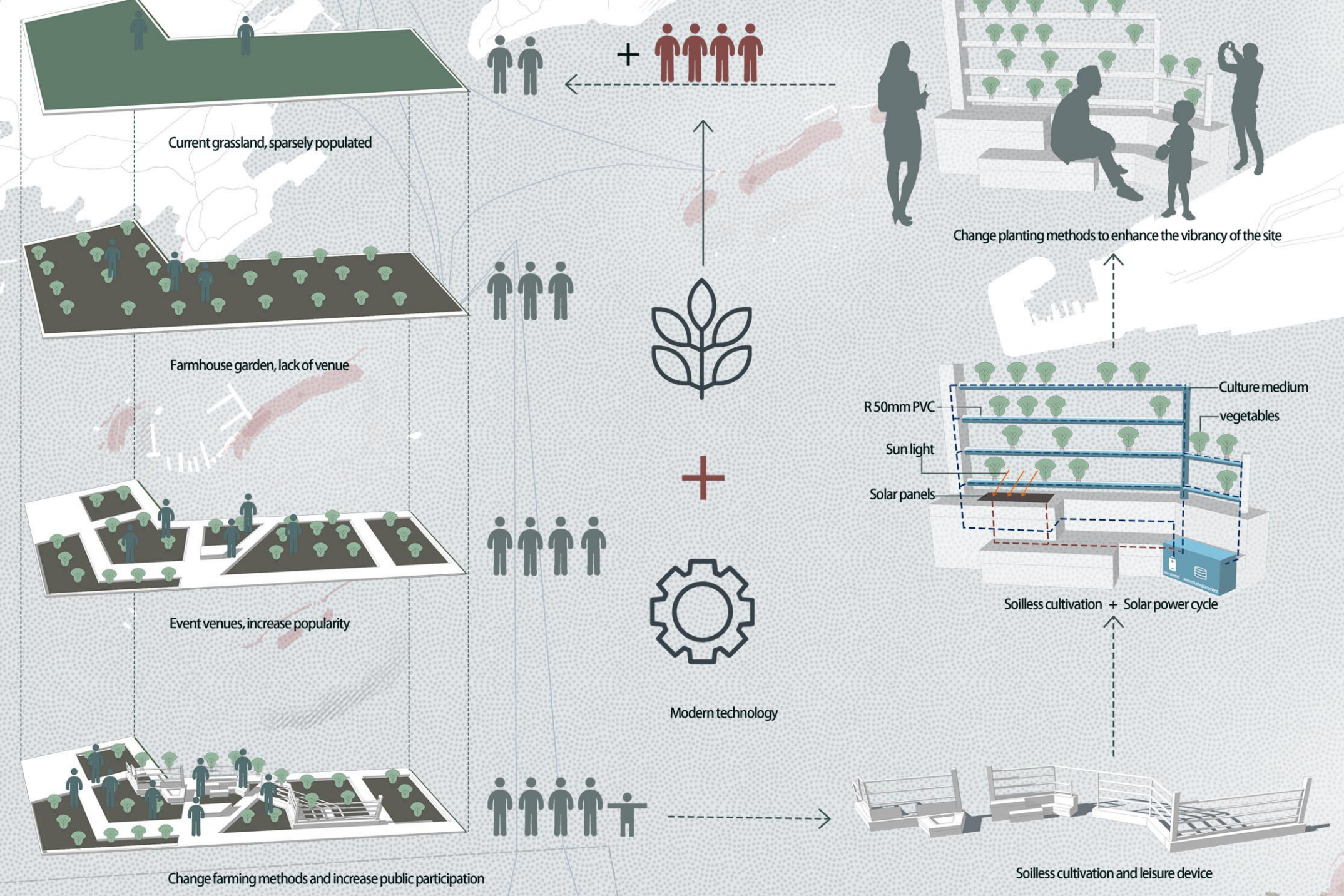
### HIERARCHICAL ANALYSIS



### RENDERING



### FARMLAND FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS



### AERIAL VIEW ANALYSIS

