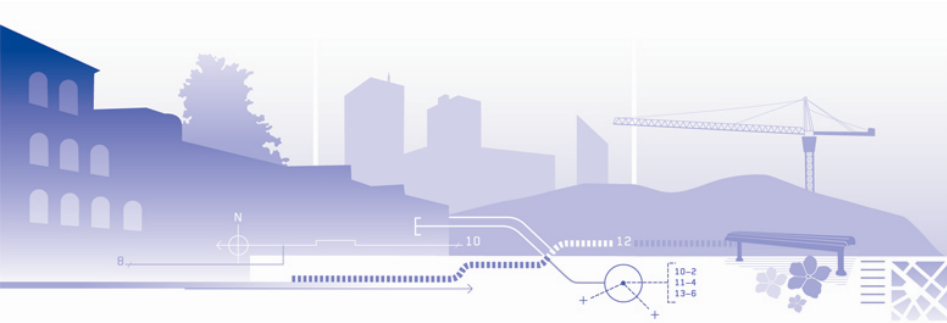




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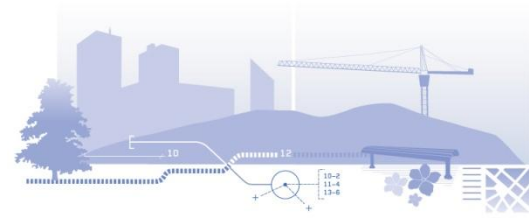


Oslo City's work with polluted land

Peter Austin

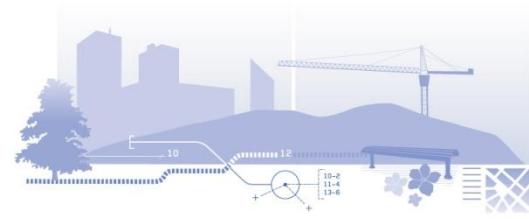
Urban Development Dept.

26.4 2012



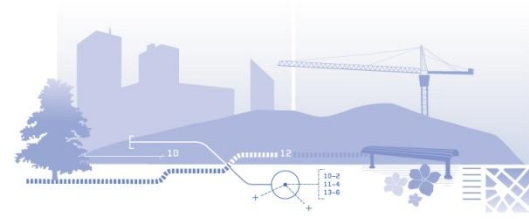
Sites that have been reclaimed after industrial activity

- Fornebu, former national airport
- Bjørvika, former harbour and shipyard
- Ensjø, former light industry and motor repairs
- Nydalen, former steelworks and heavy industry



Main principles for determining responsibility for pollution

1. Pollution Act: The polluter pays for clearing up, eg: Fornebu – AVINOR (government airports agency)
2. Pollution regulations (ch.2): The developer who needs to excavate in contaminated land, eg: Ensjø – developers
3. Pollution Act: The owner of polluted land with risk of spreading to neighbouring sites, eg: Nydalen – developer / owner

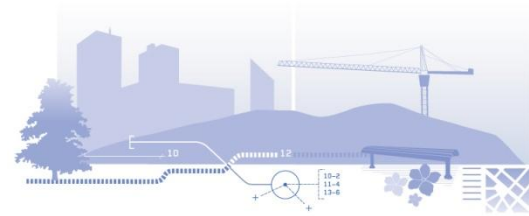


Fornebu: Former national airport

- The national government (pollutor) and City of Oslo (land owner) are jointly responsible for land-reclamation
- Framework approval for measures to improve polluted land for the whole airport site, national Climate and Pollution Agency (www.klif.no)
- The permit determines the extent of activities, and re-use and tipping of contaminated excavations.
- Funding:
 - Land reclamation: 50/50 by the government and City of Oslo
 - Development and public infrastructure: sale of development-land

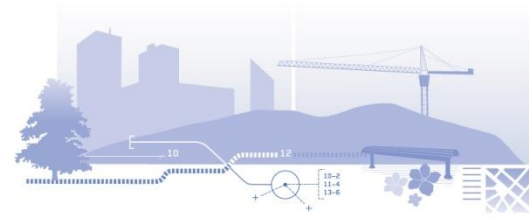


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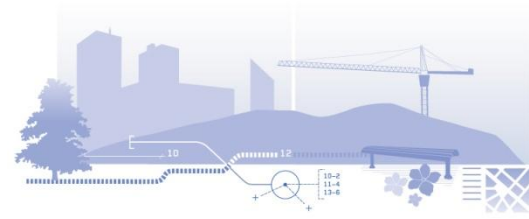
Remediation for housing and recreational areas at the former Norwegian main airport at Fornebu





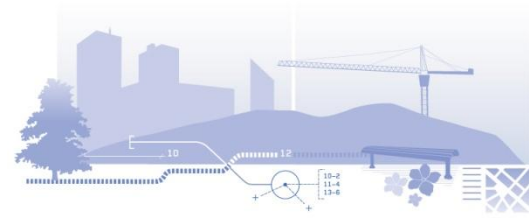
Fornebu: Specific environmental targets

- Future human use of the area in accordance with plan
- Leaked contaminants in groundwater and surface water
- Odour thresholds for deicing chemicals



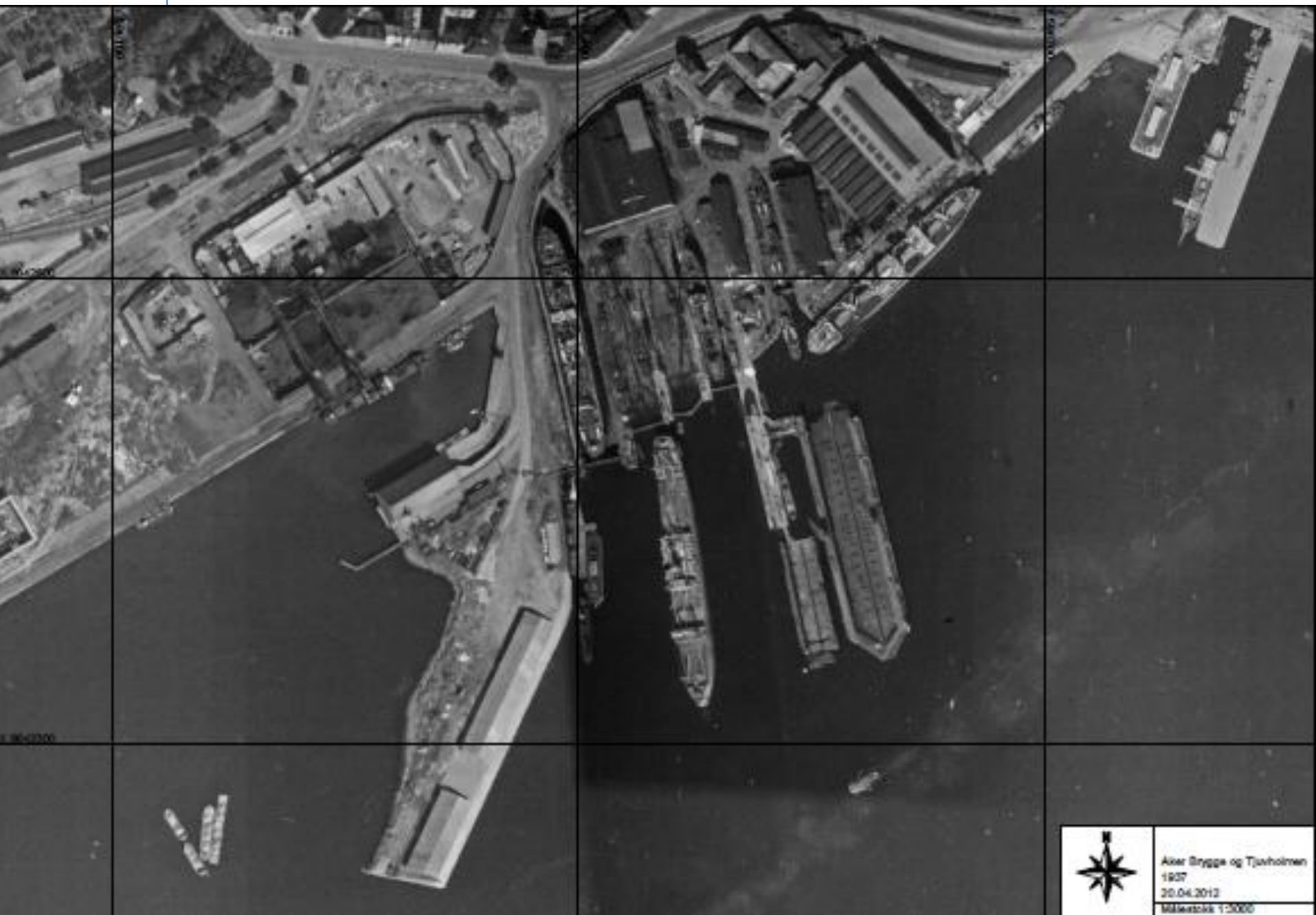
Composting contaminated soil



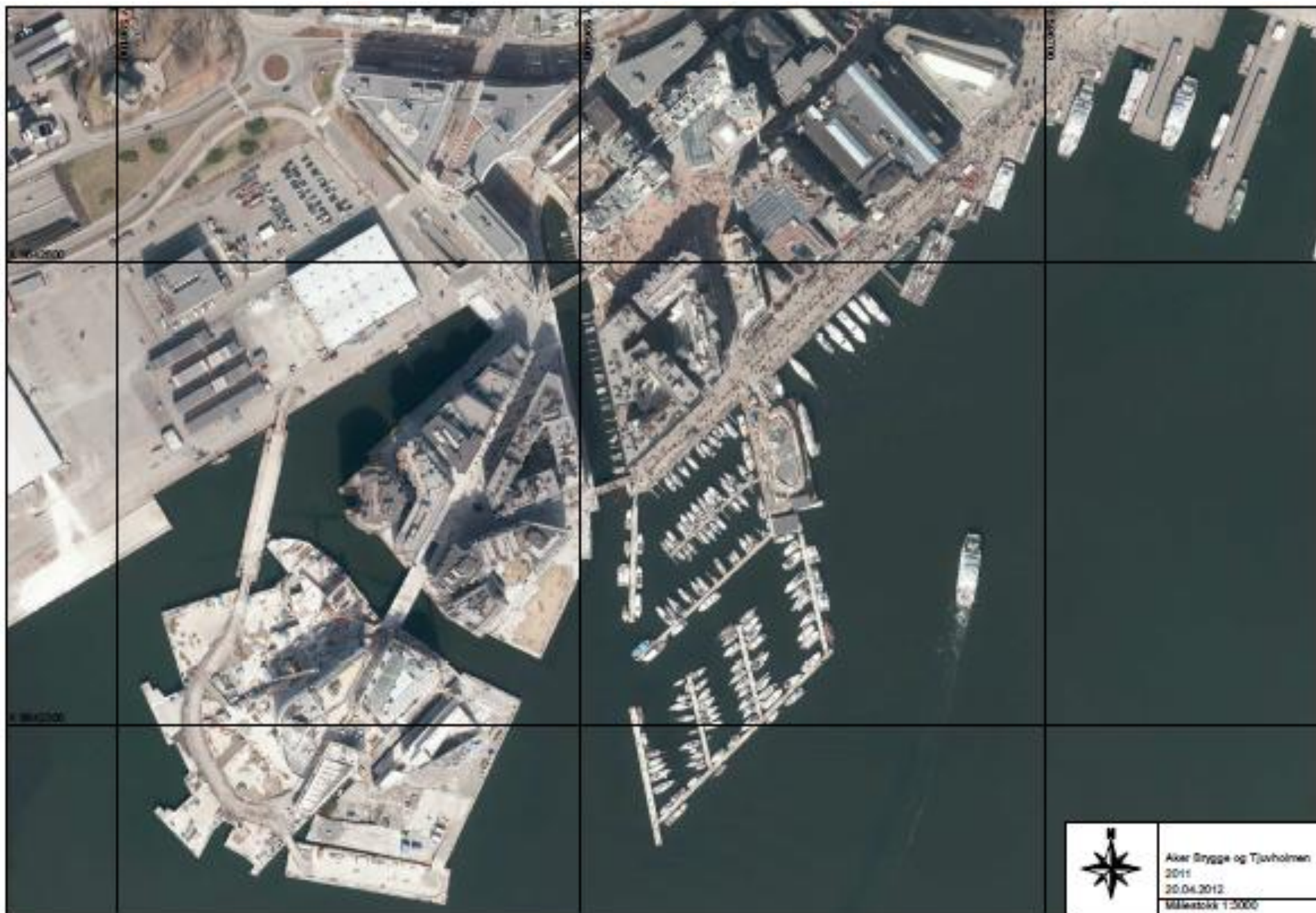


Bjørvika: Former shipyard and port

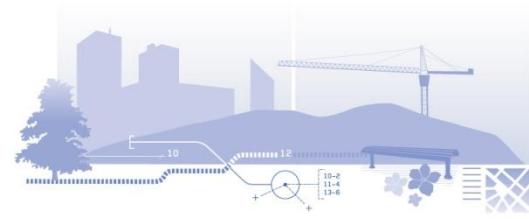
- Polluted seabed and land
- Dredging and sealing of polluted seabed by City of Oslo – Cleaner Oslofjord Project
- No land reclamation prior to planning permission
- The developer or owner is responsible for reclamation before construction work
- Funding:
 - Land reclamation: by sale of development-land in Bjørvika
 - Seabed reclamation: 1/3 national government, 1/3 highways agency and 1/3 City of Oslo



Aker Brygge og Tjuvholmen
1927
20.04.2012
Målestokk 1:5000



Aker Brygge og Tjuvholmen
20.04.2012
Målestokk 1:3000

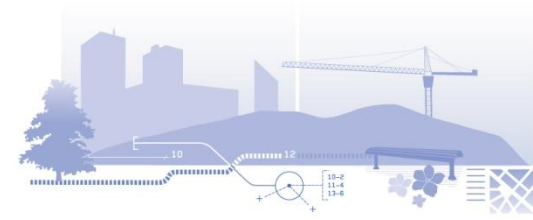


Ensjø: Former light industry and motor repairs

- Private landowners or developers are responsible for reclamation of sites for new housing
- The City of Oslo is responsible for reclamation on municipal sites for development (eg: district heating network, schools, kindergartens)
- Privat landowner are partially responsible for providing amenities, eg: footpaths and parks
- Funding: through sale of development-land on site.

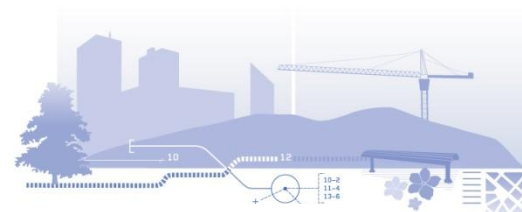


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Oslo kommune Eiendoms- og byfornyelsesetaten



Oslo kommune- Enejøbyen >> Foreningen Enejøbyen >>

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ENSJØBYEN

Oversikt

Video

Bilder

VR modell



Utviklingsområder:

- + 1 Gladengen
- 2 Marienfryd
- 3 Ensjøveien 25
- 4 Normannsløkka
- 5 Hovinbekken
- 6 Tiedemannsjordet
- 7 Fyrstikkalleen 21
- 8 Ensjøveien 23B
- 9 Tyngdepunktet
- 10 Tiedemannsbyen
- 11 Ensjøveien 10/12

Offentlige grøntareal

- 12 Østre Parkdrag
- 13 Petersborgaksen
- 14 Stålverksparken
- 15 Teglværksparken
- 16 Tiedemannsparken
- 17 Gang- og sykkelbro, Grenseveien
- 18 Vestre Parkdrag
- 19 Vestre Bekkedrag
- 20 Petersborgparken

Offentlige veier:

- 21 Ensjøveien
- 22 Gladengveien
- 23 Turvei D2

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