

Figure 5.49 Millgate.
Completed project.



(Figures 5.50 to 5.53). The populations of the project areas range from 19 000 in Gamle Oslo to about 215 000 in Bergen. The objective of the project is to arrive at models for sustainable development while laying the foundation for jobs, improving the environment for children and adolescents and improving the conditions for all people living in the cities.

The project is designed to develop a holistic approach to city planning and design by exploring an ecological vision for the city. The project derives much of its core philosophy from the work of the Brundtland Commission.²⁸ The main features and priority areas for action in the proposed environmental cities are:

- 1 Co-ordinated land-use and transport planning with priority being given to environmentally

friendly transport, environmental improvement in the cities and an increase of densities in the built-up areas. The land-use pattern is being concentrated and co-ordinated with the transport system in order to reduce consumption from nature, including energy, and to reduce the need for transport. New residential and commercial areas will be concentrated along main corridors and at nodes in the public transit system.

- 2 Policies have been developed to strengthen the centre as a meeting place for commercial, social and cultural activities. The centre is planned to include a mixture of dwellings, work places, commercial, civic and cultural land uses, so bringing back life to the city centre. The activities in the centre will be reached by environmentally friendly means of transport, which will

- reduce the need for out-of-town shopping centres along the highways served by cars.
- 3 An important feature of the environmental city in Norway is the development of the idea of the 'living neighbourhood' which will have a good quality residential environment and be served by all necessary local services. The living neighbourhood is designed to satisfy many of the residents' needs for services and leisure activities, thereby reducing the need for unnecessary movement in the city.
 - 4 Norway is a country which is well-endowed with a rich natural environment and some magnificent scenery. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the love of nature plays a prominent part in the planning of the environmental city and in the design of its main components. The aquatic environments and green areas are to be safeguarded for the purposes of recreation, to preserve biological diversity and to ensure that residents will have a close contact with green areas and nature in the vicinity of their homes. The green structure for the city will form part of the network for pedestrians and cyclists, while improving the micro-climate in the city.
 - 5 The responsible management and recycling of waste is fundamental for the development of the ecological city in Norway. For this purpose, the different kinds of waste from households, industry and commercial establishments are sorted at source. Sorting at source leads to smaller quantities of waste, increased recycling, and by example and practice, to a more responsible management of the remaining waste.

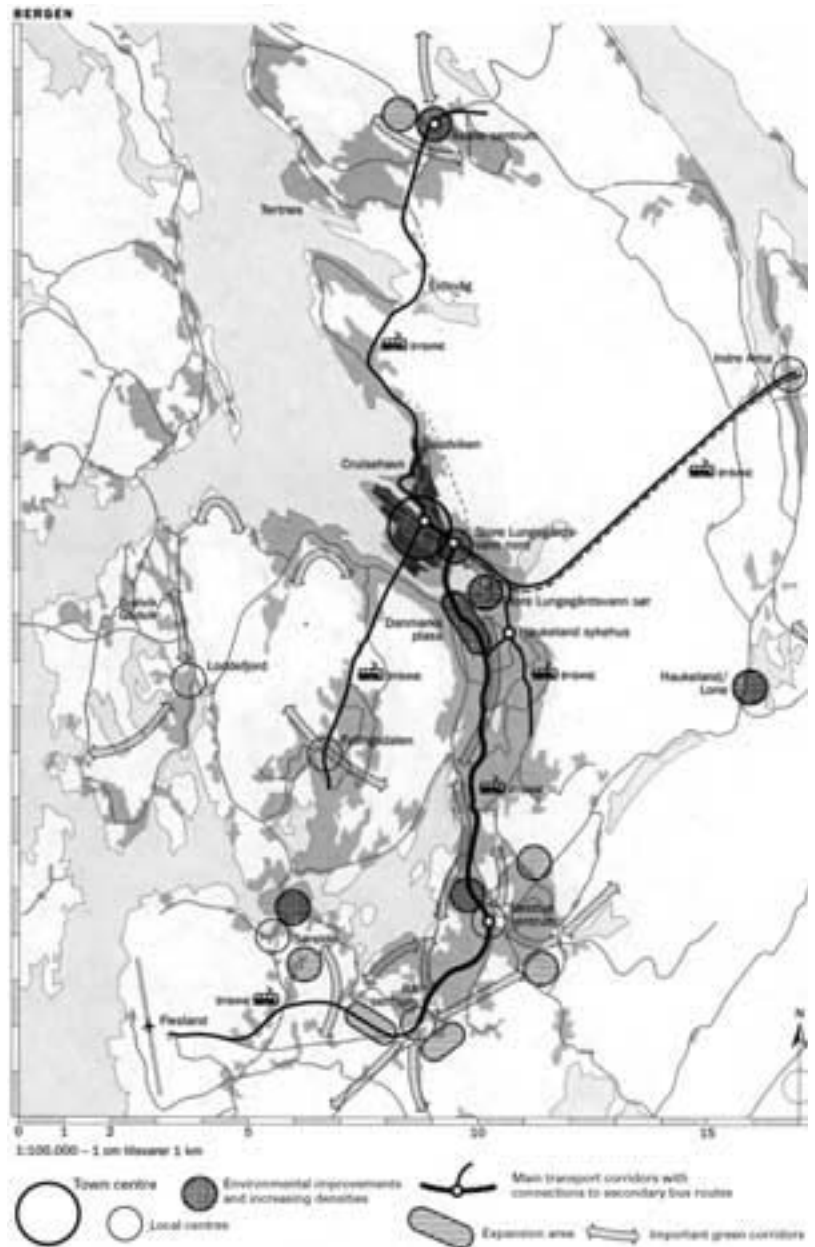


Figure 5.50 Development plan for Bergen, Norway.