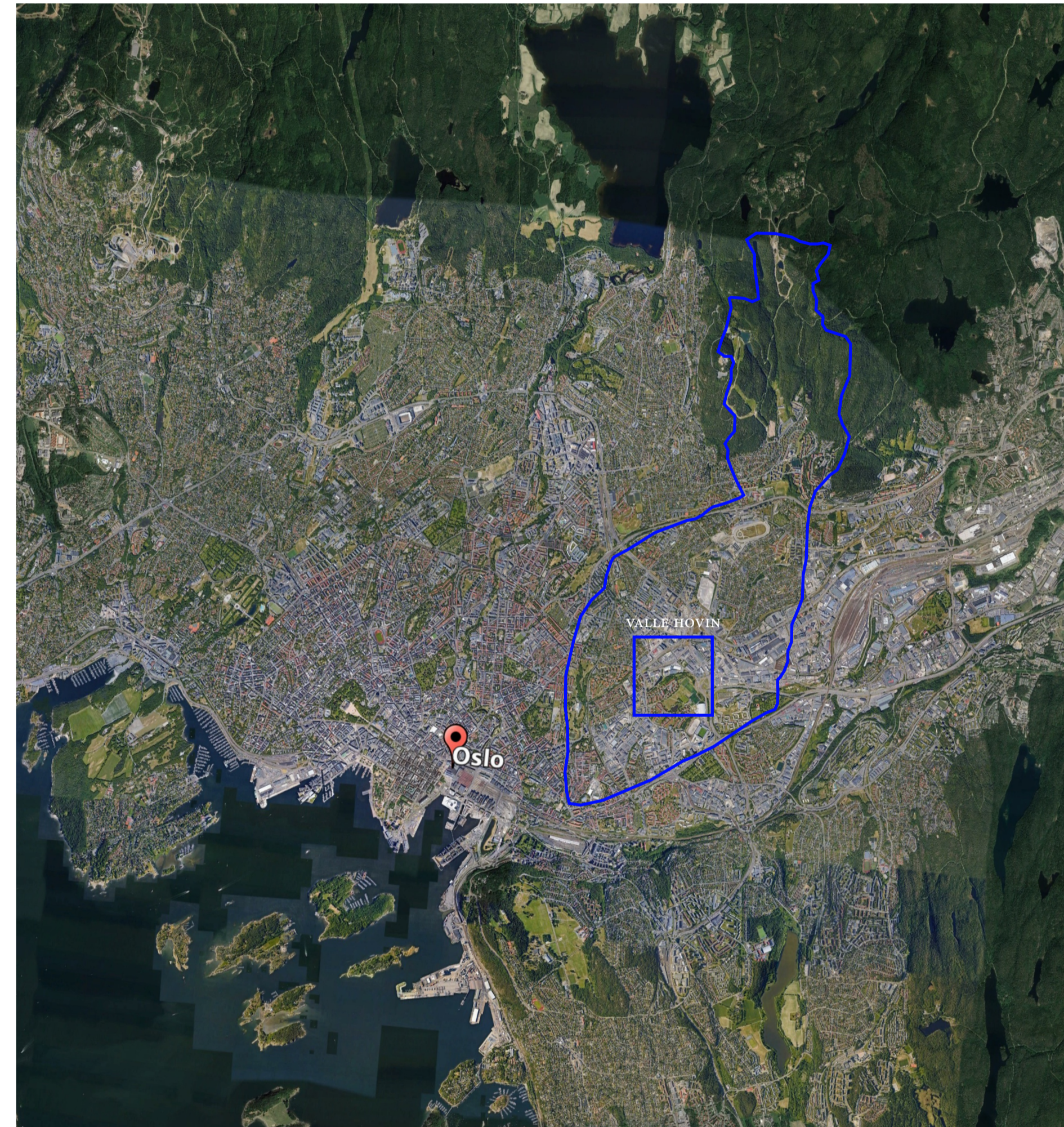
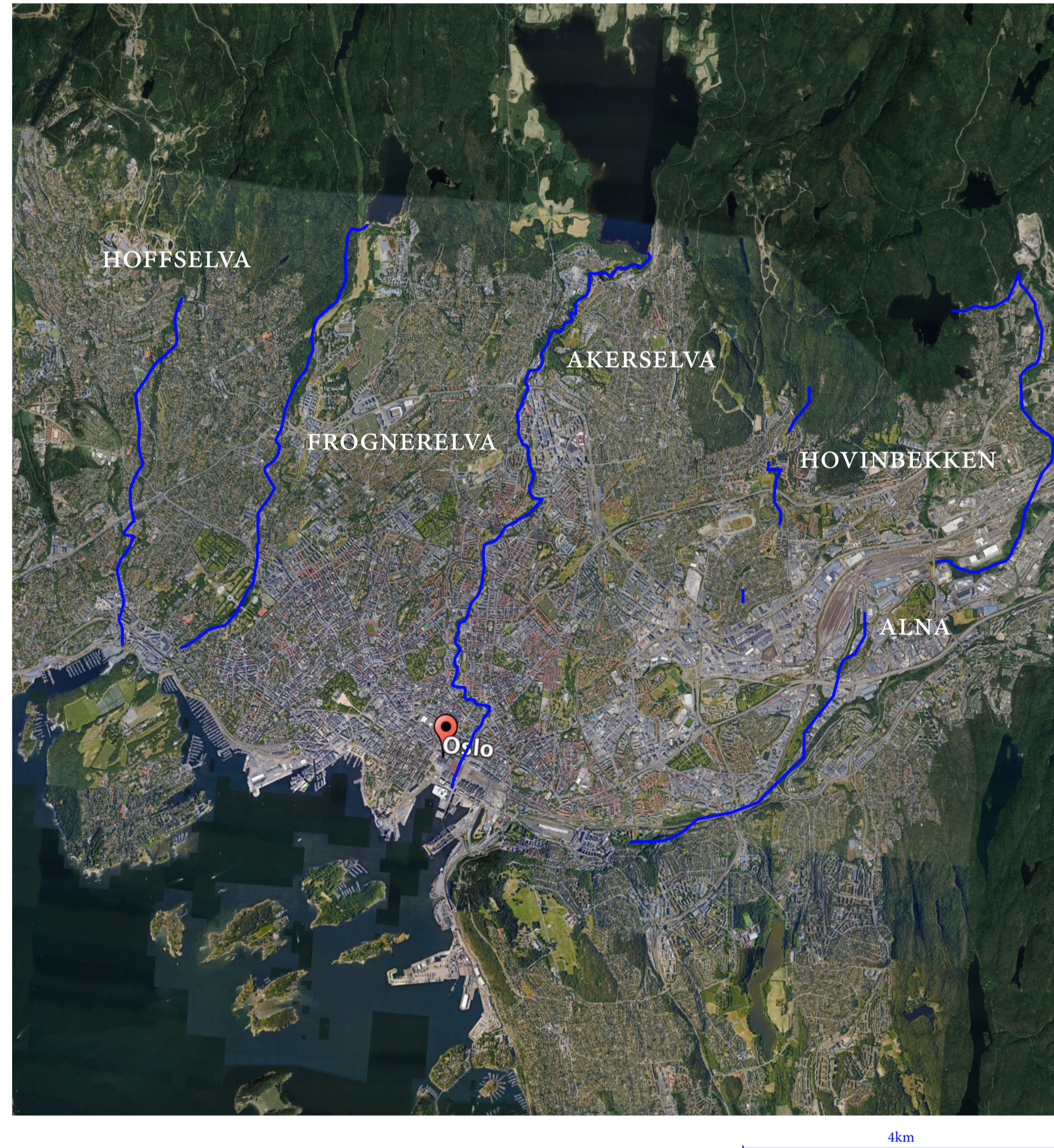


# LOCATION



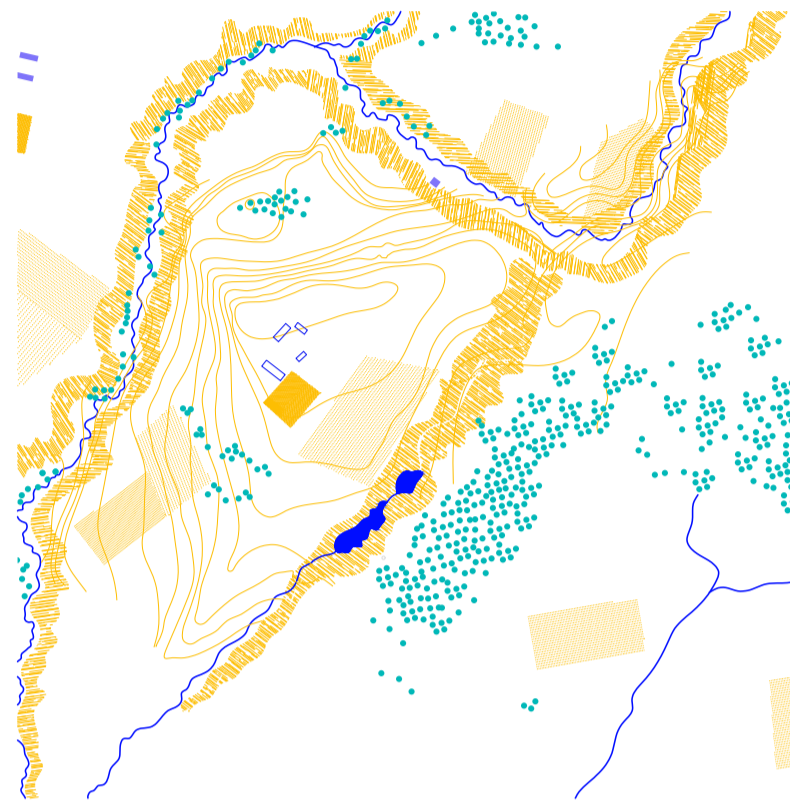
**VALLE HOVIN**  
is a formal valley located in catchment area of Hovinbekken stream in Oslo, Norway.



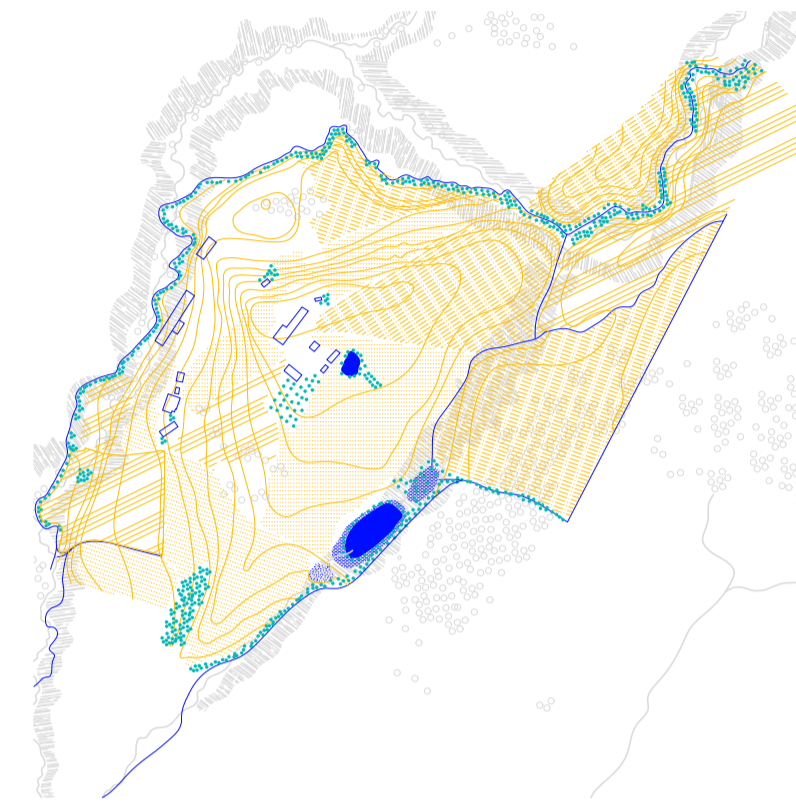




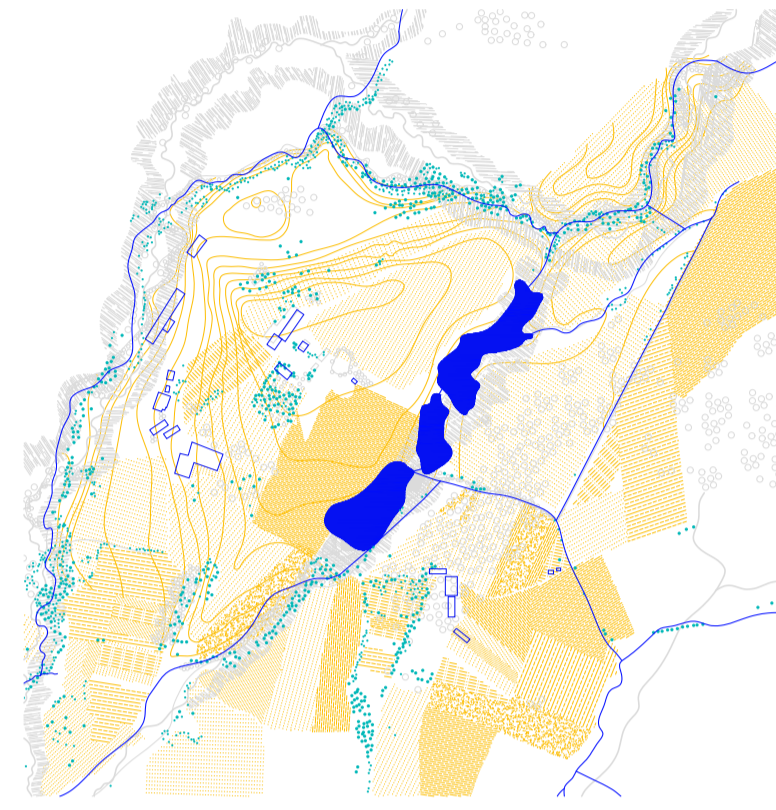
Part of the farm also became brick factory connected to the Hovindbekken stream.



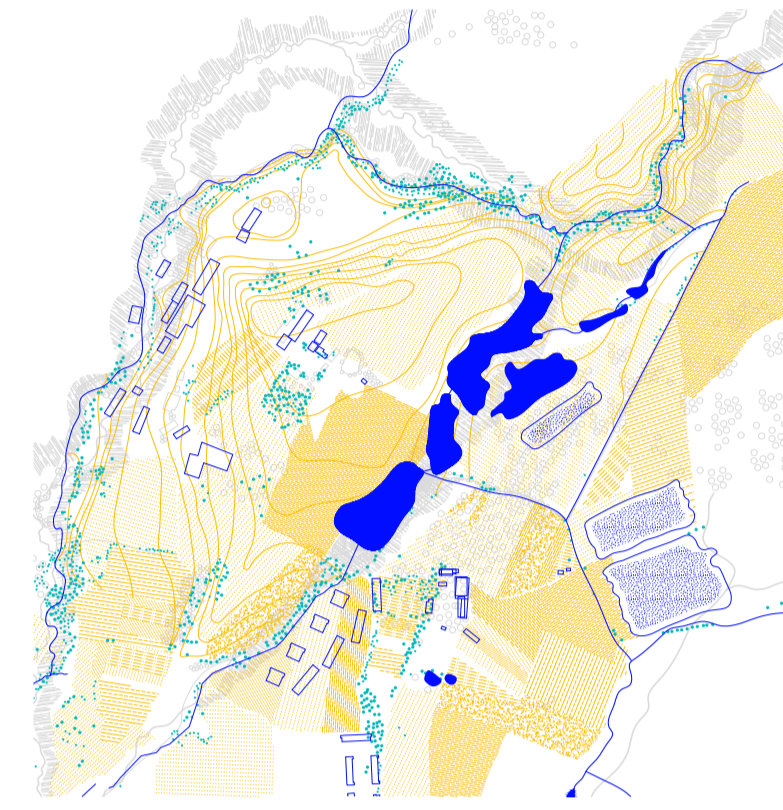
The first map is from 1792 and shows Søndre Hovind farm, one of 7 parts of Hovind Farm. The farm is located on the hill, surrounded by meander of Hovindbekken stream. Into the main stream was connected the moist area with natural terrain depression, which created a pond.



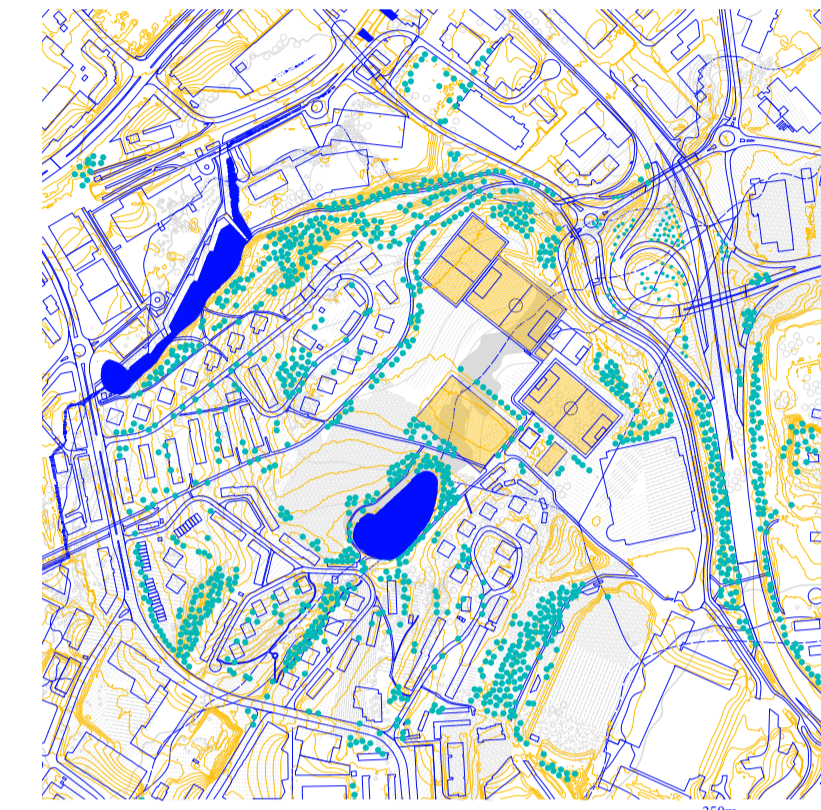
When Farmer realised the presence of wetland, where sometimes is water and sometimes not, they cultivated the terrain depression and built the channel in order to create constant water flow and bring more water into the pond, which was started to use for ice harvesting during the winter months.



The ice industry became very prosperous, therefore 2 more dams were built in the trace of the natural depression. They even connected another stream with these new dams.



The growing city and new development meant great changes and earth movement for the Hovind Valley. The farm became part of the city.



Together with building new highway in 1980s all original topography was confused. Hovindbekken stream was piped and 2 streams were separated, now the Hovind valley is feed only by small stream and its own micro catchment. From the moist wet area full of dams only on is remain - Hovinddammen. Football fields were added against the natural topography, that is the reason why they are often wet and muddy and grass had to be replaced by artificial grass.

VALLE HOVIN

1792

1911

1937

1950

2021

2030

HOVINBEKKEN  
CHATCHEMENT  
AREA

ICE HARVESTING



Bedrock and soil conditions determine the usage of whole area since the very beginning. On the top, where mountains are located the bedrock is volcanic origin, where the steep topography ends, the undivided piece of rock starts. On the top is soil from sea and fjord deposits.

HOVINBEKKEN PIPING

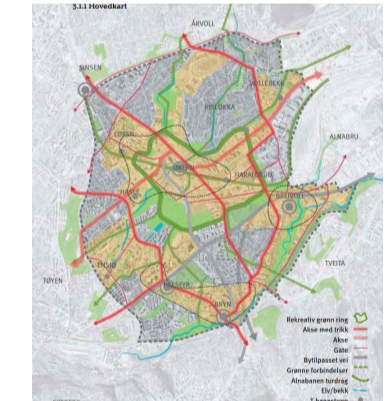


The piping the stream in 1950s and growing city brot significant change. The place became industrial area. Those 2 streams were connected much Northern than the original trace used to be so that Hovind Valley became disconnected from its main water source and now its fuel only with its own micro catchment.

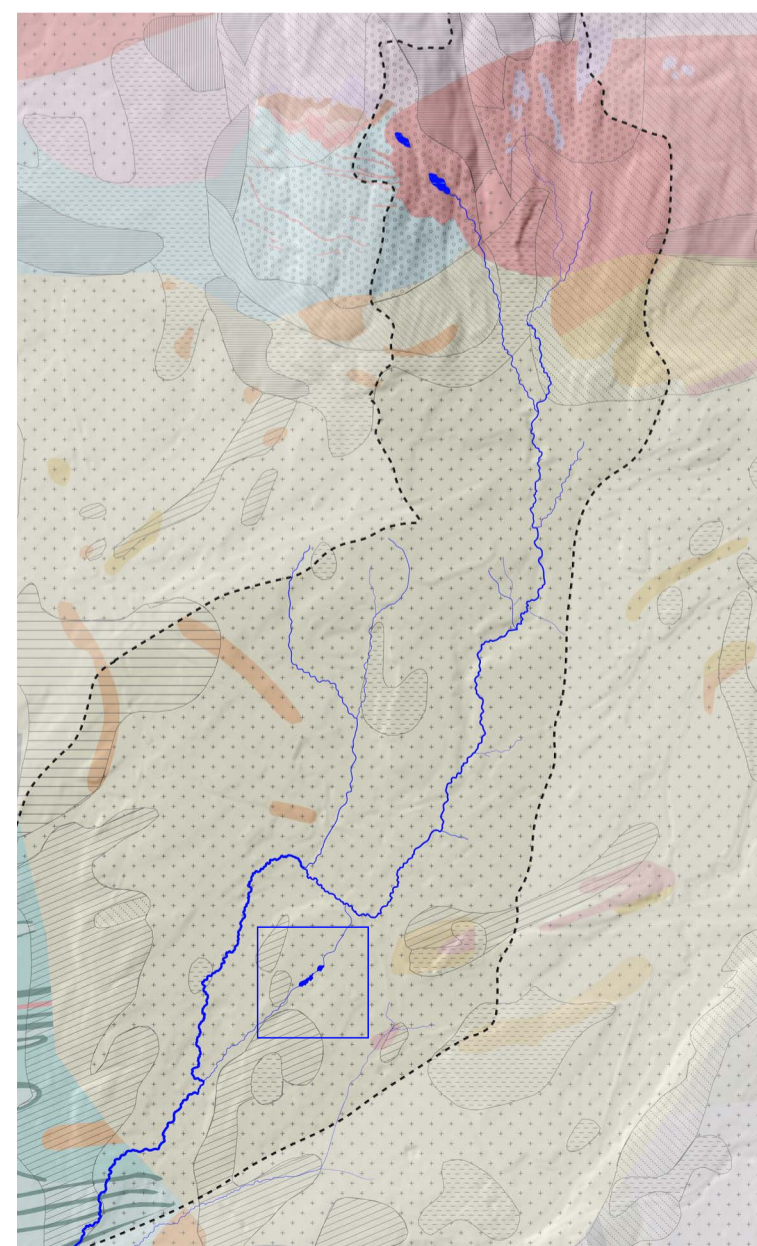
RIVER OPENING PROJECTS



HOVINBYEN STRATEGIC PLAN

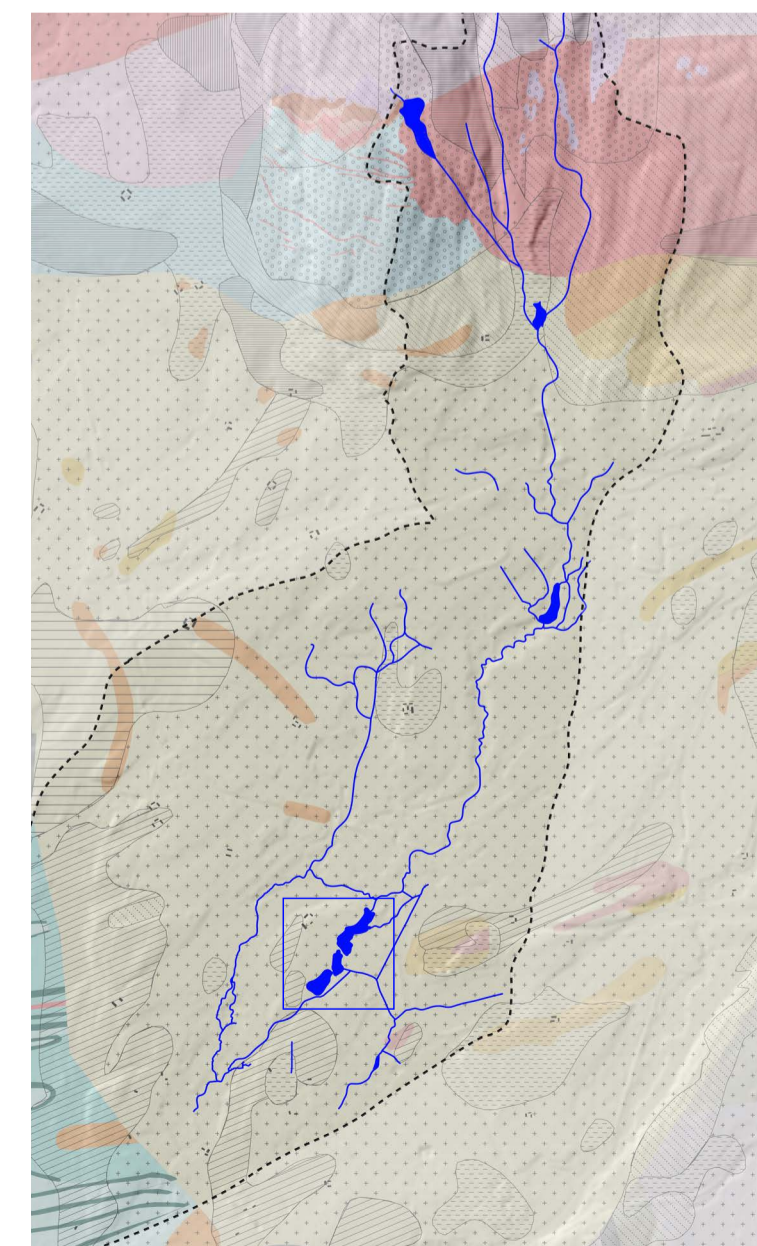


Hovind Valley is neighbouring with the new development of area called Hovindbyen, where is expecting to create 30,000 - 40,000 new homes, with 60,000 - 80,000 new residents, in addition to the 40,000 that live here today.

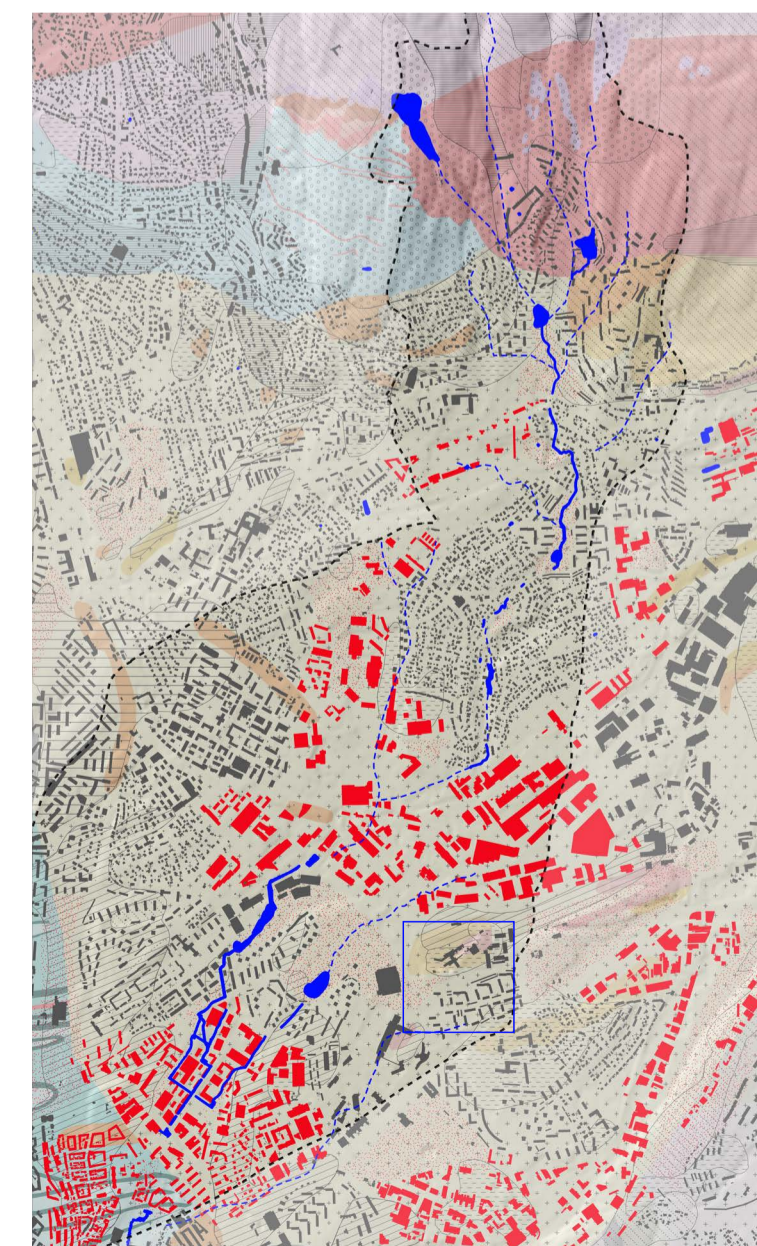


Ground conditions affected also the way how the Hovindbekken stream flowed. The stream collects its water from lakes and marshland from the Nordmarka region of Grefsen and Arvollmarka. It was running from the forest until it met quite flat land and started to meandering. On the soft, fertile land people established first farms.

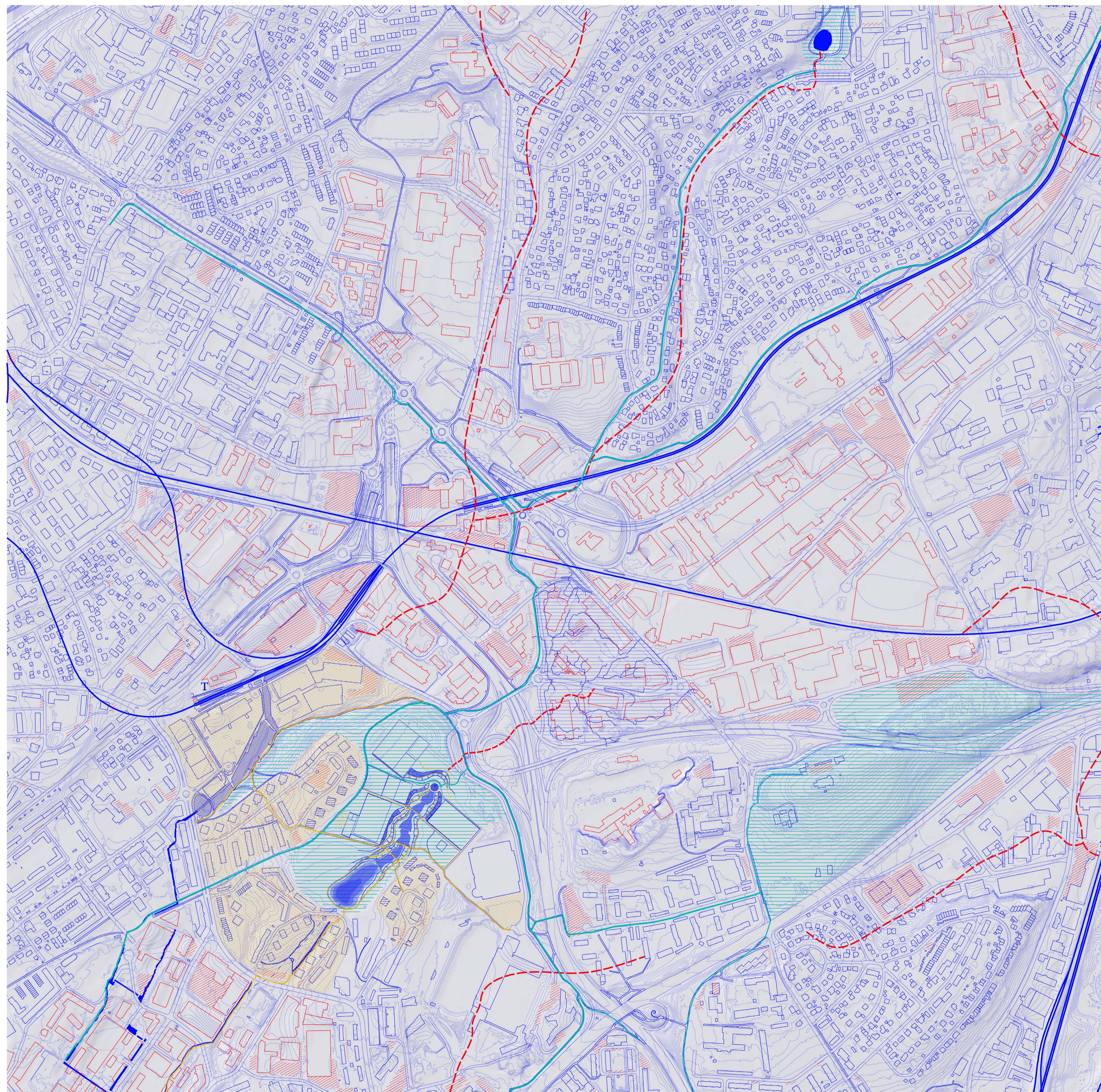
- BEDROCK**
- Undivided cambosithic rocks in areas covered by Quaternary deposits and heavily degraded
- SOIL**
- Sea and fjord deposition
  - Weathering material



Through the time from the his whole catchment area became economical project. On suitable sites ice dams were built because the slow flow of Hovindbekken was perfect for ice harvesting. And channels were built to distribute water between agricultural fields.







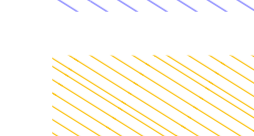






In the large context of Hovinbyen Valle Hovin is going to play crucial role in the community life therefore was important to connect it well with its surroundings. Due to disturbance of natural terrain, flowing towards the fjord by highway the connection with northern part of neighborhood is limited, nevertheless it is possible to connect the valley by a cycle path in the route of a piped stream. The main connection with the surroundings takes place vertically, where the valley forms a connection between the two housing estates and at the same time provides a sufficient path network between the sports fields, the arena and the sports halls.

The plan also shows the catchment area of the proposed design, located in future development area as a condition which is needed to be taken consideration in planning. Further downstream, the plan envisages the opening of a stream and connection to the ongoing construction of a residential housing estate with an open stream.

LEGEND

- |   |                           |   |  |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|
|  | Green areas               |  | Piped stream                           |
|  | Water shed of Valle Hovin |  | Long distance connection / Cyclo paths |
|  | Well connected areas      |  | Walkable connection                    |
|   |                           |  | New development                        |

