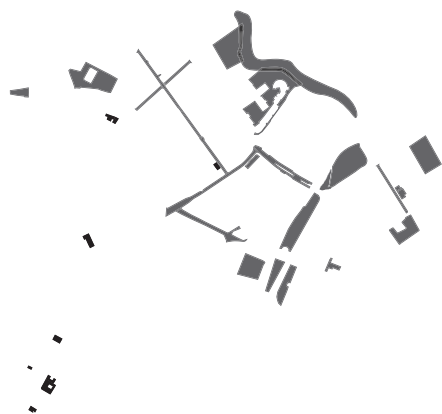


STILL FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY

OSLO

Social meeting space for
people with substance abuse problems



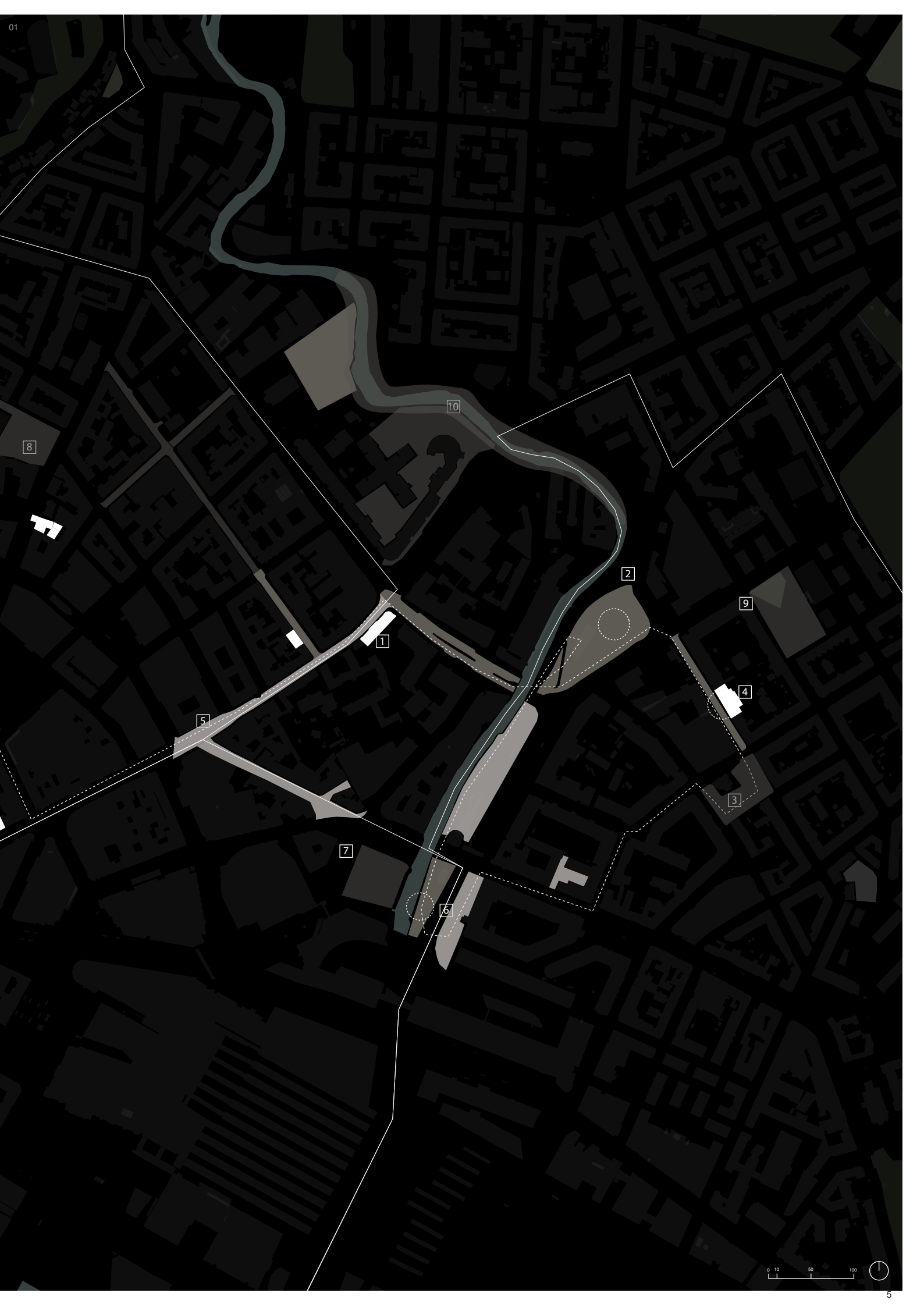


This photographic experiment is a way of exploring public space in Oslo and its different social functions through a camera lens. This investigation will be carried out through time with the process of taking photos of spaces that are popular for people with substance abuse problems at different times of the day, different days of the week.



- Walk
- Neighbourhood border
- Low-threshold offer in substance abuse care
- Places of purchase, sale & use
- Living space (high activity)
- Living space (divers activities)
- Social meeting space

- 1 Prindsen mottakssenter
- 2 Elgsletta
- 3 Urtehagen
- 4 Fyrlyset
- 5 Storgata
- 6 Riverside Ungdomhus
- 7 Vaterlandsparken area
- 8 Kristparken area
- 9 Rudolf Nilsens Plass
- 10 Akerselva riverside





8

Schandorffs plass

0177 Oslo

Saturday 12.03.22 - 16:00

On a sunny day the space has a very strong light exposure even late afternoon. The benches and urban furniture at this time was used by people having a picnic and man reading his newspaper. Two people with their suitcase used the ramp to cross the square, while many passers by going up and down the square. From a distance the music from the corner pub covers the light sound of cars. On the right of the square is Trefoldighetskirken (church) which gives a very calm environment to the space.

It seems due to the close construction sites and the recent refurbishment of the square has estranged users from the space. As for many spaces inside a city, gentrification can be a strain on certain users such as people with substance abuse problems.





5

Storgata
0184 Oslo







5

Brugata
0186 Oslo



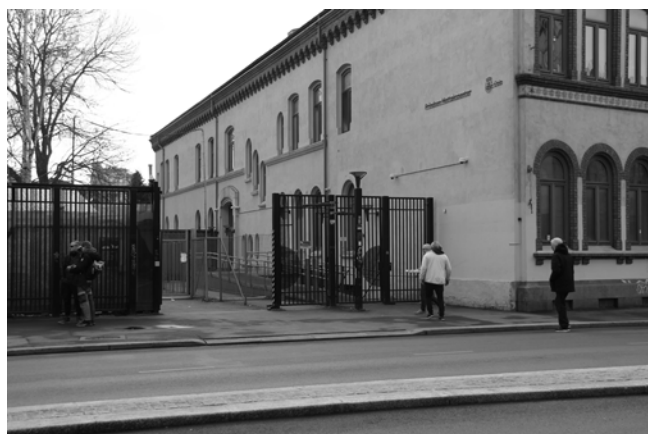


1

Prindsen

Storgata 36C, 0182 Oslo







2

Elgsletta Parken

0186 Oslo







3

Urtehagen

Norbygata 40, 0187 Oslo

Saturday 12.03.22 - 16:50

children playing in the barnehager play ground, quiet square with not many cares, gathering of users playing music, people passing by, men shouting to each other from one side of the street to the other.

This place contributes to a lot of conflicts with neighbours not wanted to mix with users and also the threat of normalising an open drug environment to a younger audience







4 Urtegata
0187 Oslo

Fyrliset
Saturday 12.03.22 - 16:55

men walking and standing outside th building, entering and leaving joker, quiet street but with many cars parked. no cars passed by



9

Rudolf Nilsen plass

Vahls gate, Heimdalsgata, 0187 Oslo

space under construction

this has an effect on where the users can be and reduces the spaces they are wanted. There become less and less public spaces users can users.



6

Waterland Area

0188 Oslo

Olafiagangen

Saturday 12.03.22 - 17:15

“Guys under the bridge” is quiet a dark space that is lighted by light strands and finished by many wooden pallets. It is a busy place in the weekend where people do their shopping. Many passers use the path way that leads to sentral station. There is a group of adults playing ping pong and music. Busy and noisy space with flow of people and also highway on top.

The space he is a common place of sale and purchase of drugs because of its close proximity to public transport and also the open view to see the arrival of law enforcement.



7

Vaterland Parken

0188 Oslo

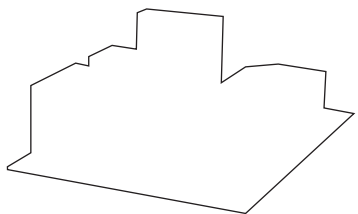
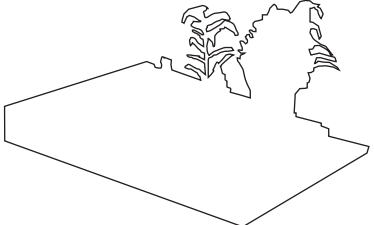
Saturday 12.03.22 - 17:20

Large open space with no activities, no shelter and very open views towards the street. noisy space with the sound of the roads. Potential with the proximity with the river. I few users hanging out on the benches but the suqare is on a hole a very empty space with very little people.

also a selling and buying area for users with quick access to public transport to escape and open space to easy view on arrival of police.

WORKSHOP #1

Research method through
participative modelling
of space



SUMMARY

Introduction.....	4-5
Models & Space.....	6-9
Tools.....	10-11
The Workshop.....	12-13
gathering.....	14-17
open space open view.....	18-21
borders to lay & sit.....	22-25
lush canopy.....	26-29
Conclusion.....	30

WORKSHOP MAKERSHUB

Tuesday 19th of April - 18:00-19:30
Location Kroloftet, Oslo

Who :

Åsa
Volunteer leader for Embrace project
Student ved NMBU - Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Sanna
Volunteer for Embrace project
Works as a carpenter at Lohne & Lauritzsen As

Ondrej
Volunteer for Embrace project
Landscape gardener

Laura
Volunteer for Embrace project
Architecture student

Léa
Workshop photographer
Architecture student at AHO

Where : Kroloftet, Oslo

When : Tuesday 19th of April - 18:00-19:30

What : Participative model workshop with volunteers taking part in the embrace project with Makers hub initiative.

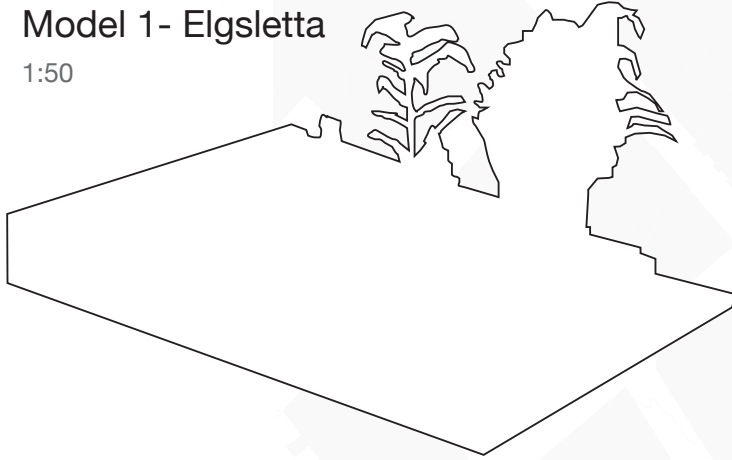


Photo taken by Léa during the explanation of the workshop with : Laura , Sanna, Ondrej and myself

MODELS & SPACE

Model 1 - Elgsletta

1:50

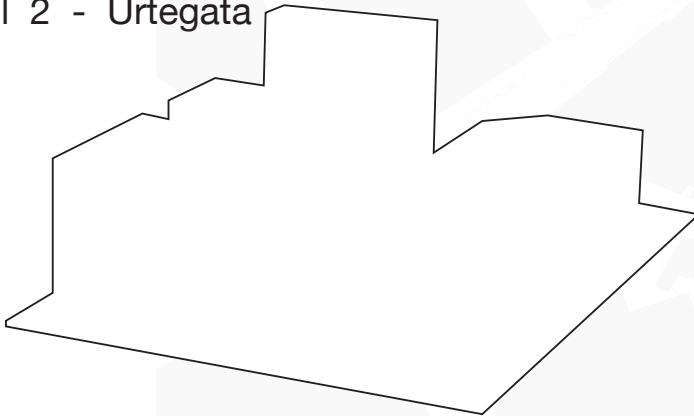


model made out of : cardboard, paper, dried tree branches, sparkel, stones

I choice to zoom into Elgsletta park because it is an interesting place in Oslo to start in. It can become a space for drug users. It is a place that is under a lot of pressure due to the changes involved with the new building being built. The city that wants to remove all drug environment for new gentification. It is also the opportunity to create in an a green space in Oslo used by drug users and regular people, and how to start a dynamic to create a space that is enjoyable and a new sanctuary for drug users.

Model 2 - Urtegata

1:50



model made out of : cardboard, dried tree branches,

Urtegata is a complet different scenario as it is a road with narrow sidewalks and no green space. It is not typically a space that is used as a meeting place in a city but for durg users it has become a place to meet and chill and talk. It is also where Fyrlyset is a low threshold service for drug users offering coffee, hot meals, clothers etc. With this space I am exploring the idea of how to make sidewalks and a public space attractive as well as a space to spend time.

THE AREA



Low threshold offers for people with substance use problems



1 Elgsletta
 2 Fyrlyset
 7 Urtegata

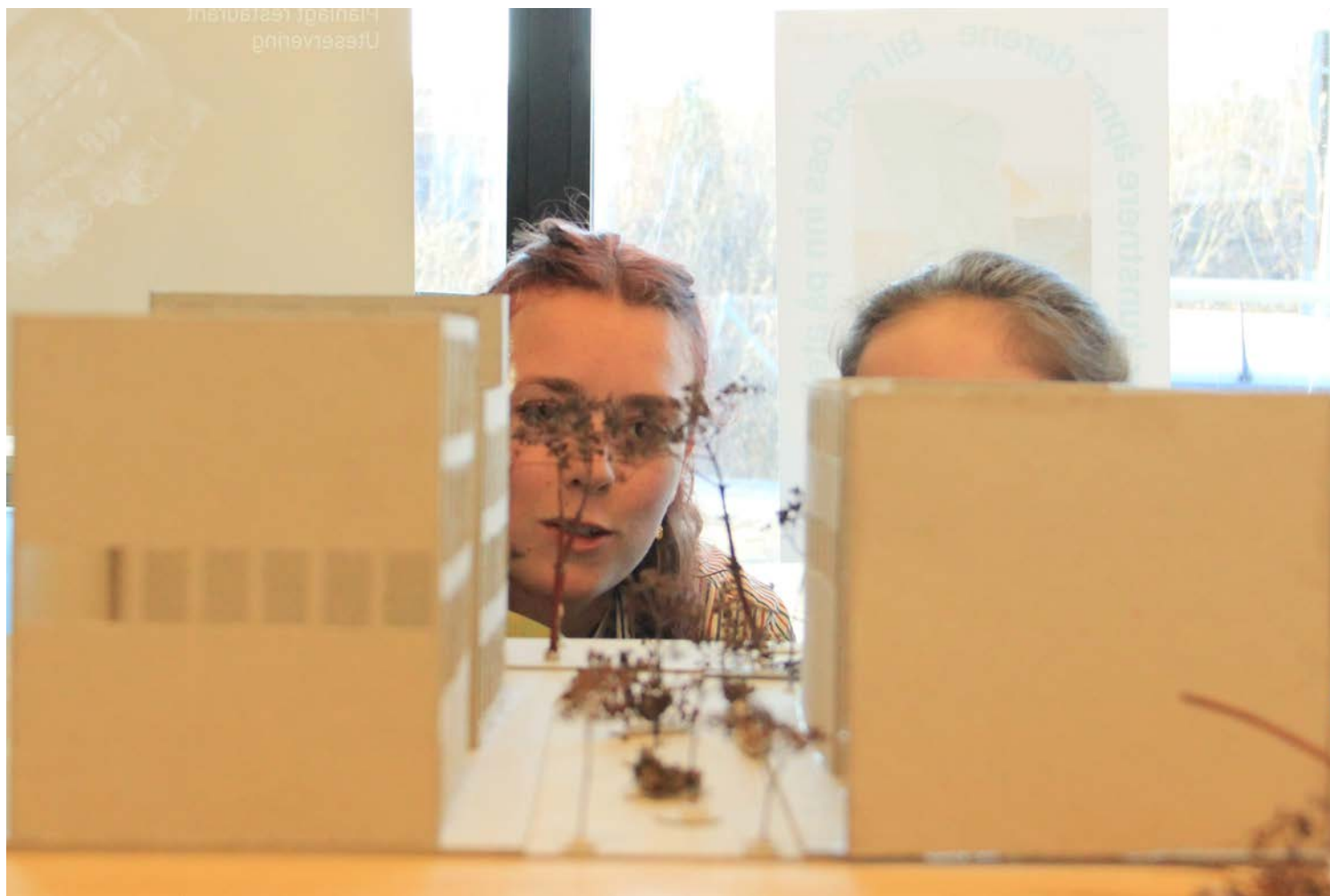
use I believe
 imagining how
 is also a park
 the politics in-
 on Urtegata
 nt in the area
 unity to zoom
 dealers, drug
 t shifting the
 e as well as a

s Flgsletta as
 green space.
 place to stay
 e a space to
 lyset is, a low
 ean needles,
 am challeng-
 d roads more
 e.



MODELS & SPACE





TOOLS





THE WORKSHOP

The outcome of the model making workshops is to start with a clean slate with neutral models of two spaces mapped out and to give a certain tool box according to my previous findings of how a space can be for users to feel more welcome as well as safe. I will leave the opportunity for participants to use the tool box at their discretion to create spaces that they feel could exist for drug users in public space. The aim is also to guide and keep a conversation going about the right of public space for people with substance abuse problems in Oslo.





GATHERING

Creating pockets and rooms of space of intimacy

Participants in the workshop pick up the small interventions I had made and gathered them together to create spaces.







One of the main tools used to create the spaces was to gather different vegetated elements together. On this image it is possible to see that the barriers made by the walls joined with the trees start creating pockets of spaces framed by these elements. Creating spaces where you can sit, relax as well as meet people.



In a different situation trees, stones and other elements are used to feel up a road that then poses the question: maybe this road could be pedestrianised?. The action of gathering is therefor used in a different manner that adds new functions to the space.

OPEN SPACE OPEN VIEW

Open spaces to have on visibility of public space and natural flow

There was an intention to also space out certain elements to create open lawns for example.







Adding more vegetation and trees on the streets while keeping on openness so there is a possibility to view the entirety of the street. Allowing as well light to penetrate the space making the space more attractive.



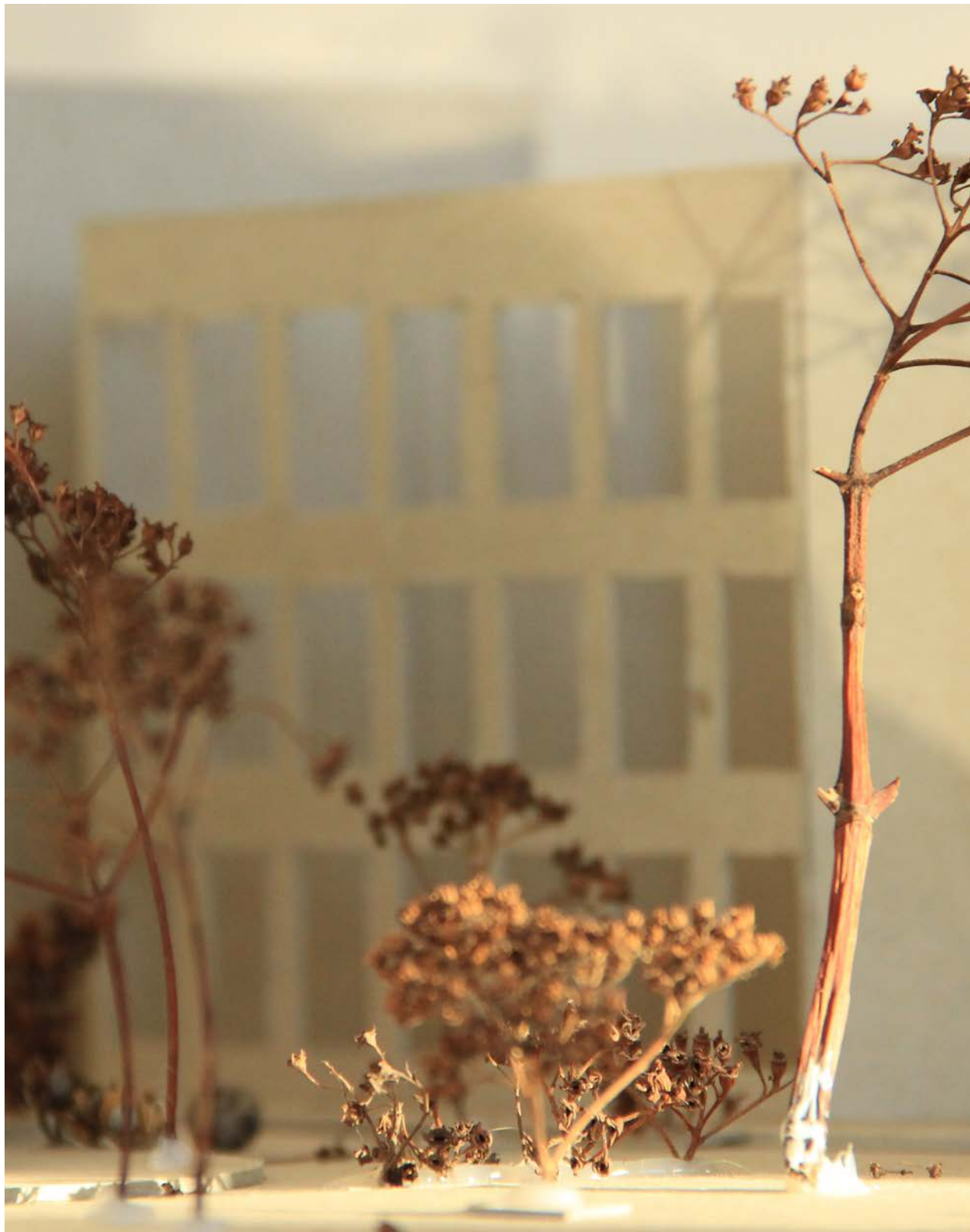
While there is an importance to create more private hidden spaces for people with vulnerabilities, in a Park it is also important to have open view points. This is so people can observe who is entering the space and how to exit this space if there is conflicts.

BORDERS AS SHELTERS

To lay and sit





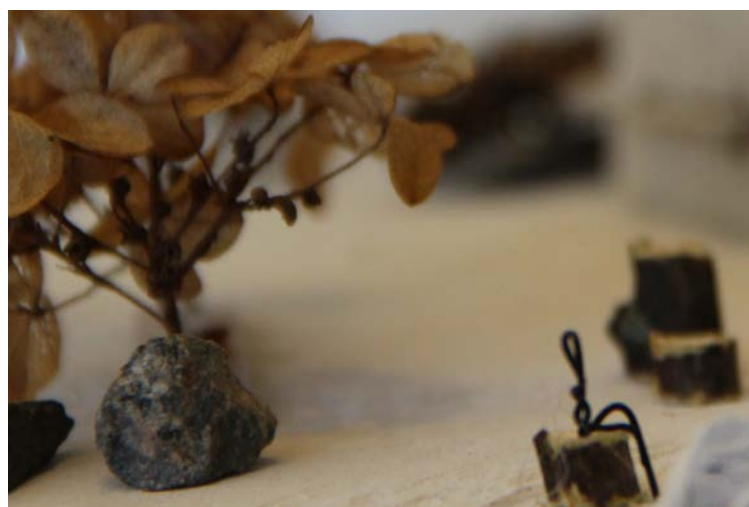


Vegetated border here act as a seperator of one space to another. Such a border can also act as auditif barrier from a busy road. Promoting as well more safe environment for there to not be direct access to high density road.



Borders can also act as a space to stop and stay and sit. Giving the spaces of separation function and activity.

LUSH CANOPY









Lush and dense canopy can be used to shield a space creating rooms with vegetated ceilings in the public space. Protecting an individual from the weather but also creating spaces where people might want to be more shielded from the public eye.

CONCLUSION

This workshop was a great practise on how to make people engaged in a workshop and how to start conversations on certain subjects concerning the drug environment in Oslo. It was interesting to find out that most participants felt that it was completely legitamate to have spaces dedicated for drug users but also spaces that could be shared with other users of public spaces. The use in the workshops of natural elements, such as trees, stone, wall and benches helped the participants imagine a better space where there would be possibility of different functions and flow of people.

It was nevertheless a challenging process to keep people interested and willing to discuss the topic for an hour. I have learned for this workshop that there are difficulties that come from working with people. And it is important to come prepared with questions to asked, a specific goal to come out of the workshop (even if that goal is not attained) and an openness to have participative interventions within your project.

WORKSHOP #2

Research method through
participative modelling
of space choice of plants
and vegetables to plant



SUMMARY

Introduction.....	4-5
Models & Space.....	6-11
Tools.....	12-15
The Workshop.....	16-21
Conclusion.....	22-23

WORKSHOP Aktivitetshuset, Bjerke

Friday 6th of May - 10:00-13:30
Location Refstadveien 100, 0589 Bjerke

Who :

Norunn Hexeberg
Project manager at Aktivitetshuset

Jack
user and regular resident of Bjerke

User
user not wanting to be named

User
user not wanting to be named

User
user not wanting to be named

User
user not wanting to be named

Åsa
Volunteer leader for Embrace project
Student ved NMBU - Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Laura
Volunteer for Embrace project
Architecture student

Cecilie
Volunteer for Embrace project

Erica
Volunteer for Embrace project

Luisa
Volunteer for Embrace project

Kristina
Volunteer for Embrace project

Where : Refstadveien 100, 0589 Bjerke

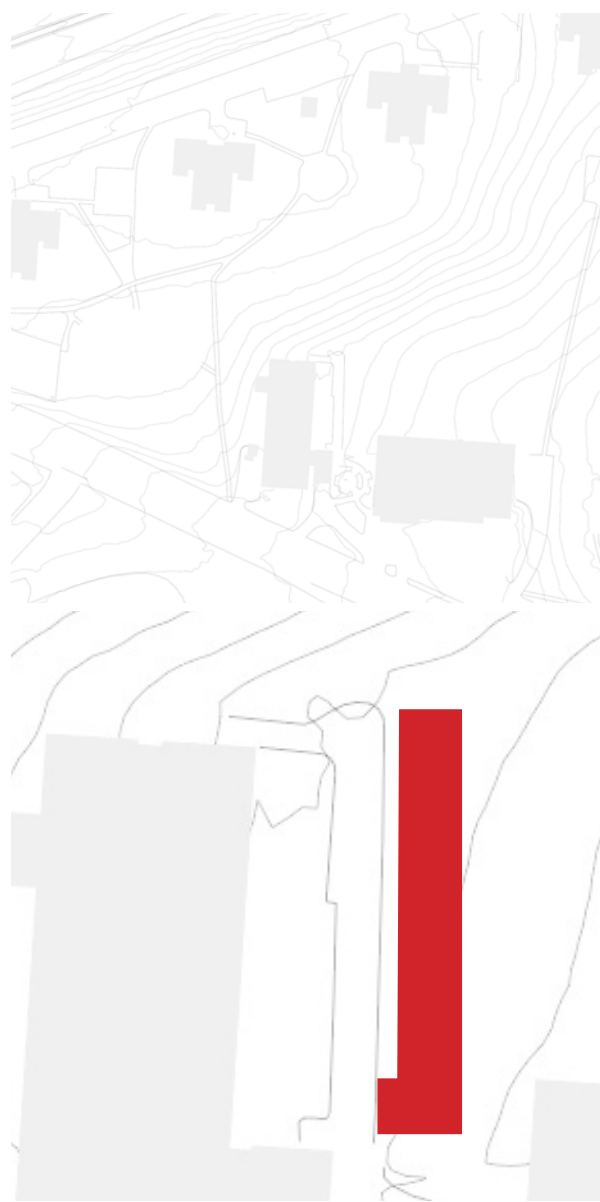
When : Friday 6th of May - 10:00-13:30

What : This booklet describes the implementation and results from participation process at Aktivitetshuset Bjerke in the Embrace pilot project. The project is planned to be completed in the summer of 2022 in collaboration between MakersHub Volunteer and Kirkens Bymisjon, at Aktivitetshuset Bjerke. Embrace is a project that explores how urban agriculture can help build neighborhoods and challenge prejudices related to drugs. Funds have been applied for to set up 10 plant boxes outside Aktivitetshuset Bjerke, where users of Aktivitetshuset during the summer will be guided in cultivation and participate in arranging a green neighborhood party for the housing association. The participation process was carried out with the aim of to get to know the users of the activity house, arouse interest in the project and collect wishes for what and how it will be cultivated. The goal of the project is to create an activity that users want and have been involved in designing. It was therefore important to get specific wishes for the type of plants and the location of the boxes. This report first describes the activities carried out. Then all input is accounted for for placement of plant boxes, organization, and finally desired plants. The plant plan is then presented. The plant plan indicates the location of plant boxes, which plants are to be grown, and how these are distributed per box.

MODELS & SPACE



Aktivitetshuset, Bjerke is a social meeting place for you who belong to the district Bjerke and have challenges related to intoxication. We offer social gatherings, hot lunches and meaningful activities every weekday.



MODELS



The model used for the participative workshop serves as a medium to start conversation on where the users of the space would like to plant and grow and create a space outside of their own.

scale 1:50



The model of the space outside for Bjerke Activity house will stay at the residence so residents can continue to imagine and change the space they want.

scale 1:50

SPACE



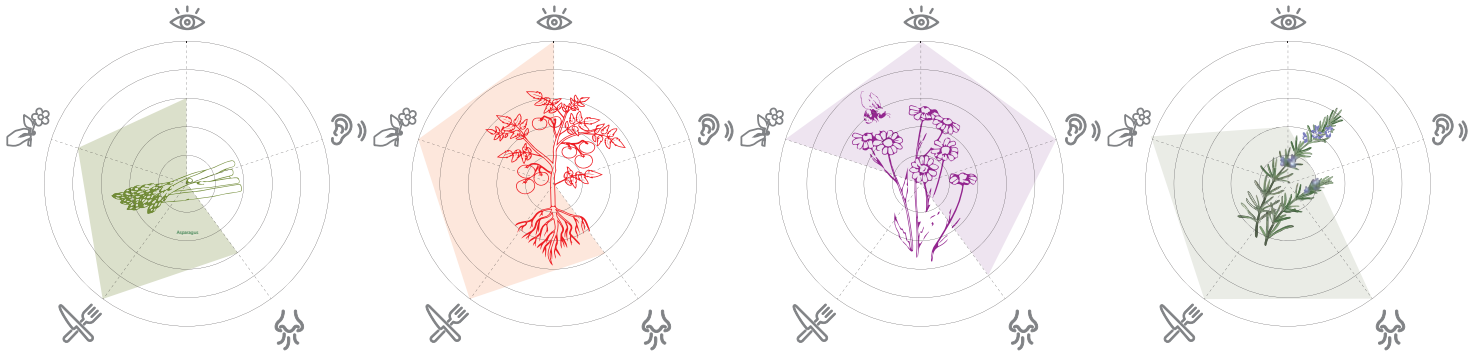
The space for the garden is located in front of a council flat building and also surrounded after the hill by other flat buildings. The location of the garden would therefore ideally attract other residents of the neighbourhood to join any activity happening and create neighbourhood coexistence and dialogue.



This is the space that we are planning to create the garden for the users of the activity house. On this image we can see Asa mark down in real size the planters on the grass with chalk spray paint

TOOLS

The sensory aspect of the garden is characterised in 5 steps: 1) Firstly the visual performances of the space plays a part in making a garden that attracts the eye of viewers. It will also help create a sense of comfort and well being. 2) Sound, the flower species selected will attract insects and bees and will create a prolific environment for biodiversity. 3) Smell :Aromatic plants and the vegetables will emerge the space with a mix of garden smell, 4) Taste: and will grow food to share a meal. 5) Touch: Finally the garden will give opportunity for participants to physically involves themselves the caring of the space.

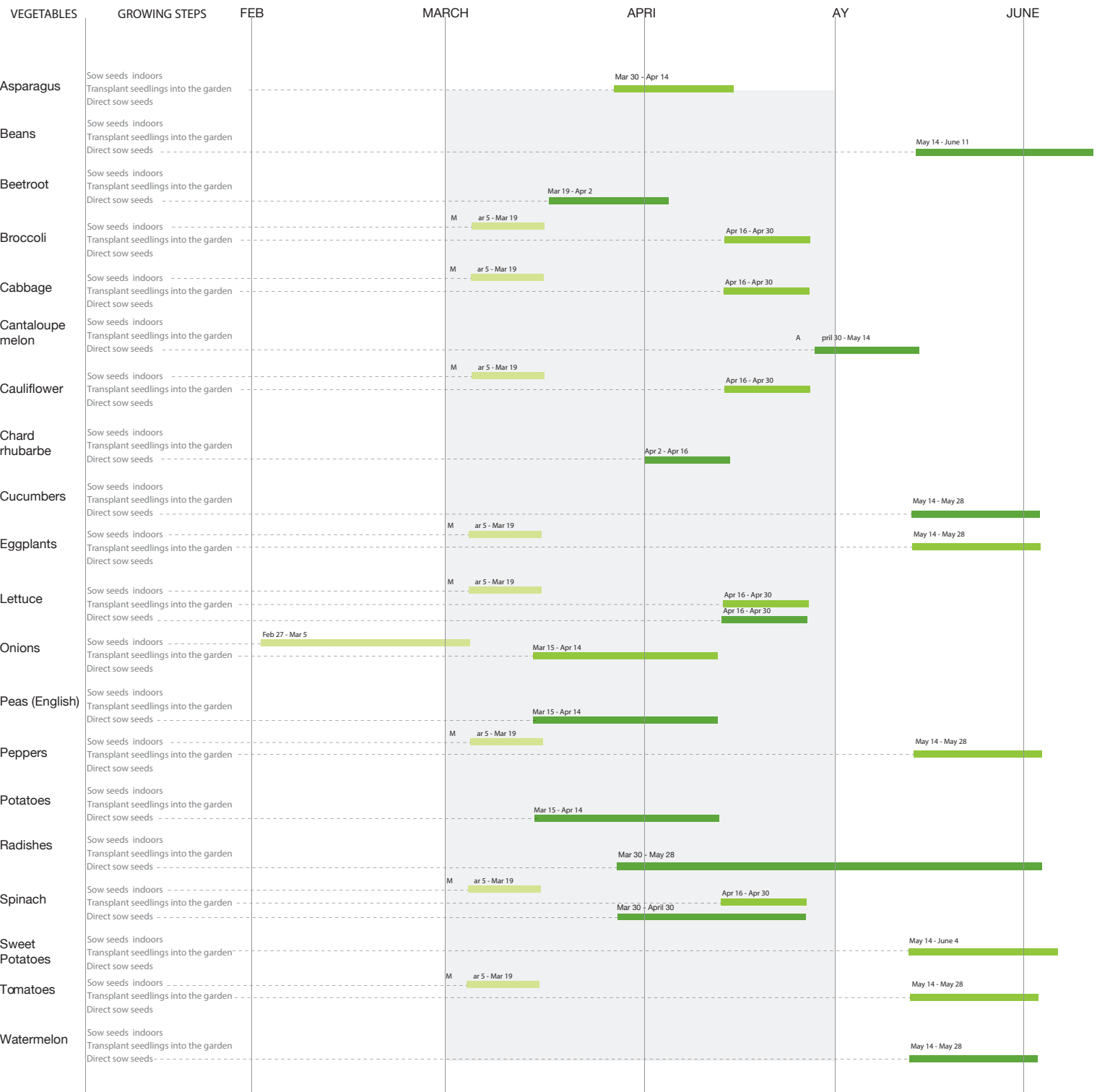


Asparagus
Beans
Beetroot
Broccoli
Cabbage
Cantaloupe
melon
Cauliflower
Chard
rhubarbe
Cucumbers
Eggplants
Lettuce
Onions

Summer Carrots
(Sommergulrot ÓNantaise 2Ö)
Radish 'Cherry Belle'
(Reddik ÓCherry BelleÖ)
Pickled salad 'Australian yellow'
(Pickled salad 'Australian yellow')
Sand mustard (Rucola type) Organic
(Sandsennep (Rucola-type) Organisk)
Break sugar 'Jessy'
(Brytsukkerert ÓJessyÖ)
Squash 'Diamond F1'
(Squash ÓDiamant F1Ö)
Monthly strawberry 'RYgen'

Sunflower 'Uniflorus'
Helianthus annuus 'Uniflorus'
Marigold 'Daisy Citrus Mix'
Calendula officinalis 'Daisy Citrus Mix'
Lavender 'Ellagance Ice' white
Lavandula angustifolia
Forget-me-not 'Blue Ball' blue
Myosotis sylvatica 'Blue Ball'
Ornamental carrot 'Dara'
Daucus carota 'Dara'
Summer cliff 'Desert Star'
Cyanopsis muricata
Sinnia 'Graffiti'
Zinnia 'Graffiti'

Parsley 'Moss Curled 2'
(Kruspersille ÓMoss Curled 2Ö)
Common chives 'Twiggy'
(Vanlig gresslúk ÓTwiggyÖ)
Smooth-leaved basil - green
Screensaver 'Como'
(Skjermdill ÓComoÖ)
Peppermint
Spice thyme
Rosemary
Rosmarinus officinalis
Lemon balm
Melissa officinalis
Sage
Salvia officinalis
Oregano - Mountain Mint, Organic
Origanum vulgare L.



TOOLS

The workshop was carried out with photo cards of a selection of plants and a model of the patio where the plant boxes will be located. The photo cards were used actively to pick out and sort the plants participants wanted, and all wishes were noted down by volunteers. For the model, we used planters on a scale and moved them around to discuss location and number. The model was also a useful tool for describing how the patio is used today, and where the plant boxes should not be.





THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was carried out with the aim of arousing interest in the project and cultivation as an activity, and gaining concrete knowledge about:

- a) which plants the target group might intend to grow
- b) use of the patio to determine the location of the plant boxes.





THE WORKSHOP





During the workshop we had great conversations arousing and many subjects were brought up. Talking to users in there home, which means in a safe and welcoming environment, opened up conversations and made everyone feel comfortable to also talk and get to know each other.



The workshop also created trust between the users and us and allowed the conversations to swirl around how they feel in the current drug environment in Oslo and also all the wishes they have for a more harmonieuse space for all.

THINGS SAID

Conversation with Jack from Bjerke Activity House:

Jack : “ We should have planters as well for the other buildings around this space and also maybe for the other residents of this buildings.”

“for the maintenance and the planters we need other people than the people at the activity house that could come and water the plants later in the evening when the sun is lower”

“sharing the space with others would prevent people from just stealing the vegetables from us because they would have their own vegetables”

“ this could become a communal space, not just for us but for others that which to grow vegetables and flowers”

“the planters with vegetables should be behind the bushes so it seems more private and the flower beds should be for everyone to enjoy”

“even so there should be easier access to the vegetable garden to people can get to this part more easily”

CONCLUSION

After completing the workshop, all input and wishes were gathered in a document and presented to the team from MakersHub. Based on this document, floor plans and a selection of plants were produced. This ultimately resulted in the plant plan presented in this report.

The project has been under time pressure, and we therefore did not have the opportunity to hold a feedback workshop for the participants in the workshop. A feedback workshop means that the participants are presented with a plant plan with questions about whether it corresponds to wishes and needs. A final revision then takes place before the participation report is completed. Although we would prefer to have time for a feedback workshop, we also believe that the ownership of the project will mainly be created through the actual work with cultivation, and that the choice of plants does not necessarily engage everyone.

When participants were asked they used the area behind the hedge, they replied that sometimes they do. It was pointed out that the stern extends all the way to the cladding on the north side, where there is a narrow opening. can go through to get to the other side. If this opening is not trimmed, you will have to move around all the way from the south side - which will be a long way to go and help you "forget" the plant boxes. It was pointed out that the plant boxes should be visible in order to remember and want to take care of them.

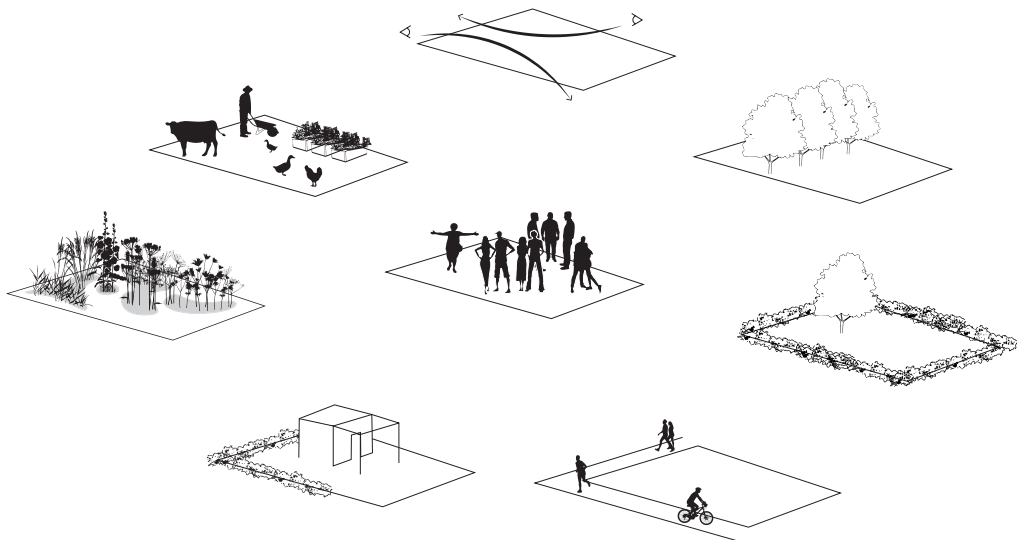
On the model, reference was made to two areas (see illustration) that are popularly used as "pee corners", and it was pointed out that the plant boxes must be some distance away from these.

Meeting people from the activity house and creating connections was a great reward of our efforts to make this project happen. It was very important that participants showed enthusiasm in wanting to have a garden for them and share , and that was a great success. Being able to have conversations with users in a peaceful environment also allowed to talk about the politics and tensions involved in the city of Oslo and what is needed more in public space for people with vulnerabilities.

GENERAL PROGRAM MANUAL

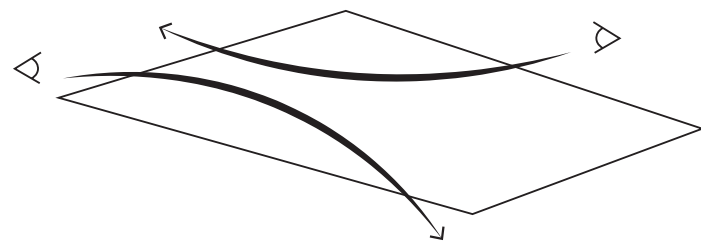
design strategies of public space
for people with substance abuse problems

This manual is a collection of landscape tools and design strategies for creating more inclusive safe space for people with substance abuse problems. The aim is to facilitate dialogue and peaceful coexistence with the inhabitants of Oslo city.



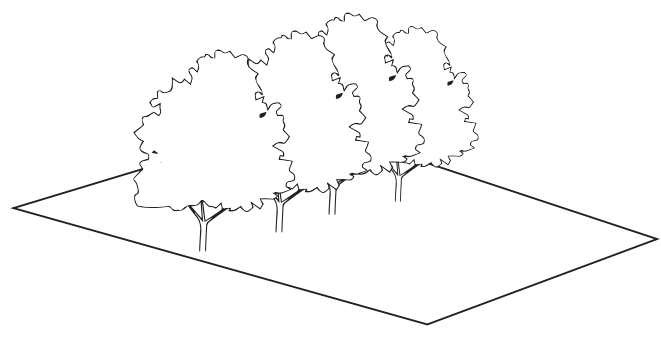
1. Flow between different structured space
 - a. open space / open view

Open space is important for the group of users to have an overall view of the space with options of quick exit and also views on arrivals of other people or law enforcement. Other people can also see more whats happening creating a space where everyone can see everyone with eyes on the public place. Creating more a safety.



1. Flow between different structured space
- b. semi open space

Semi open space where there are open space but where vegetation and other organic structures can come in between and great more intermit hubs of activities.



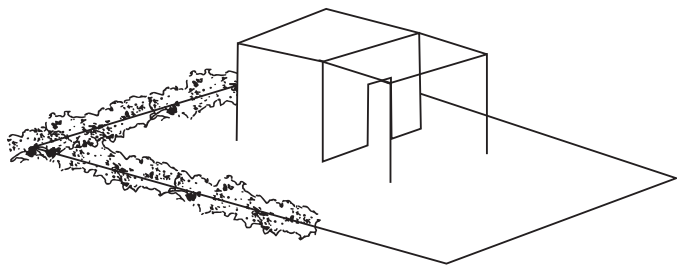
1. Flow between different structured space
- c. closed space

Closed spaces will give to opportunity to also have very different activities happen together in the same large space. It permits more private need for people with vulnerabilities and also to create a sense of ownership and a feeling of being welcomed in a space users are allowed to be in.



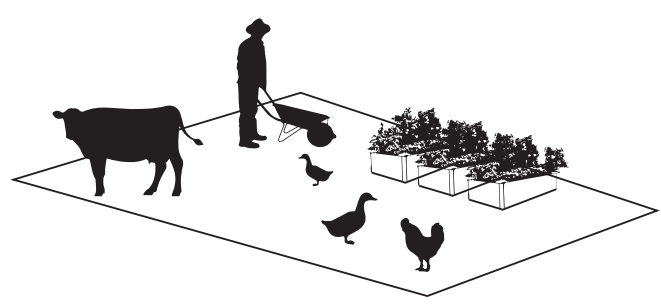
2. Shelter space

A sheltered structure that has an inside space is primordial for people with substance abuse problems. They need an inside space where they can use drugs out of sight to feel safe and to make other people feel safe.



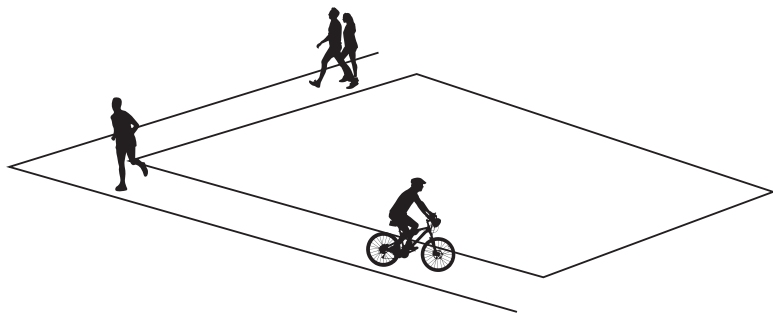
3. Outdoor activities

The abundance of activities in public space can make it more attractive for people to spend time in and have a mix of users participating.



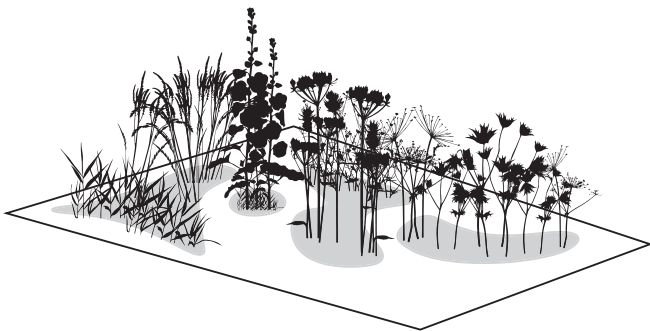
4. Pedestrian Streets

Having a majority of pedestrian streets with facilitate the acces to certain spaces but most importantly remove most of the noise pollution that can exist from cars, buses and trams and create a more peaceful environment.



5. Therapeutic approach to new natural components

The sensory aspect of the garden is characterised in 5 steps: 1) Firstly the visual performances of the space plays a part in making a garden that attracts the eye of viewers. It will also help create a sense of comfort and well being. 2) Sound, the flower species selected will attract insects and bees and will create a prolific environment for biodiversity. 3) Smell :Aromatic plants and the vegetables will emerge the space with a mix of garden smell, 4) Taste: and will grow food to share a meal. 5) Touch: Finally the garden will give opportunity for participants to physically involves themselves the caring of the space.



6. Shared space (co-existence and closeness to low threshold services)

Creating more safe space for all becomes a priority and for that it is important for there to be support for people with vulnerability close by. If coexistence happens through shared space of activity and hang out then dialogue can happen and stigmatisation can stop.



















