



# THE SOCIAL ELEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLAN



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# THE SOCIAL ELEMENT PROVIDES DIRECTION FOR DEVELOPMENT

## What the social element is and how it is followed up

The social element of the municipal master plan provides direction for the development of Lørenskog community. It also defines which focus areas the local government wants to prioritize during the election period.

When developing the social element of the municipal master plan, in the winter of 2019-2020, a preparatory document, "Start-up of work with the social element of the municipal master plan", was drawn up, which outlined typical development trends and challenges for Lørenskog community. This work facilitated wide involvement. Elected representatives, residents, businesses, teams and associations, as well as the municipality's employees contributed. After consultation and public debate in the summer of 2020, the municipal council will make a final decision on which areas of focus the social element should have.

The focus areas will follow the municipality's vision. They do not replace the broad and ongoing work the municipality does in various societal areas, but shows what should be given special priority during the election period.

The focus areas will be followed up in the annual financial planning process and form the basis for assessing the need for new or revised strategies and theme plans that are subordinate to the social element.

- The social element of the municipal master plan is the municipalities most important plan.
- The social element will provide direction and determine the focus areas that shall be given special priority until 2024
- How these focus areas should be followed up is described in the financial plan.
- Goals, strategies and actions are developed in theme plans which are subordinate to the social element.



## The Sustainable Development Goals - UN

The UN has adopted 17 development goals to promote social, environmental and economic sustainability worldwide. Sustainable development is a development that meets today's needs without compromising the opportunities for future generations to meet their needs. Economic, social and environmental factors are inextricably linked. All these three pillars must be taken care of in order to achieve sustainable development.

The government has decided that all municipalities in Norway must consider the UN's sustainability goals in their planning process. This is reflected in the national expectations for regional and municipal planning 2019-2023.

### According to the national expectations, Norway is facing four big challenges

- Creating a sustainable welfare society
- Creating an environmentally, sustainable society through amongst other things, a proactive climate policy and a sound resource management
- Creating a socially sustainable society
- Creating a safe society for all

Targeted efforts to achieve sustainable development is not new to Lørenskog municipality. This has formed the basis for previous municipal master plans as well. All the UN's sustainability goals are important, and the focus areas in the municipal master plan will define which ones Lørenskog will be following up particularly during this period.









# VISION

## *Lørenskog – green, safe and diverse*

The vision will provide direction and show us Lørenskog community in a future perspective.

### **Lørenskog must be a green municipality**

Lørenskog municipality must have a development that is sustainable and environmentally friendly. There shall be a targeted effort for clean air, clean soil, clean water and biodiverse conservation. Sustainable development involves environmentally friendly building materials, energy consumption and operations with a focus on energy efficiency and environmentally friendly operations.

It must be easy to walk, cycle and travel by public transport. In Lørenskog we travel green.

Marka and other natural areas must be safeguarded in acreage strategies and land management. Green lungs and cohesive natural and cultural landscapes will contribute to good living areas and opportunities for recreation in the local area. We will continue to preserve cultivable and cultivated land for future generations.

We will continue to take care of arable and cultivated topsoil for future generations. Soil is a limited resource that must be secured in the municipality.

Green industries are important partners for the municipality's conservation of forests, nature and cultural landscapes, and for achieving climate goals.

Agriculture plays an important role in the climate challenges, as a supplier of wood as a building material, bioenergy, through carbon sequestration in forests and soil, flood mitigation and climate change adaptation. Agriculture is important in contributing to a green change in society.

### **Lørenskog must be a safe municipality**

Good conditions for growing up, venues and varied cultural and activity offerings will stimulate unity, safety and active participation. Multidisciplinary, early intervention for children and adolescents shall prevent exclusion, crime and drug problems.

Citizens should be confident that they are getting the services they need at the right time.

Good emergency preparedness and systematic work on civil protection shall ensure the safety of the population. Lørenskog should be able to adapt to changes in society and be well prepared for emergencies.



Urban development and outdoor spaces provide the basis for safe traffic and activity, conducive to good health and quality of life for all generations.

It must be safe to travel for all road users, and vision zero is the objective, meaning no fatalities or serious injuries involving road traffic in the municipality.

A safe and sustainable municipal economy must be reflected in both operations and investments.

### **Lørenskog must be a diverse municipality**

The cultural offerings to all groups of the population will reflect both new and old, and local cultural heritage and old traditions will be elevated to the delight of new generations in Lørenskog.

Natural diversity should be rich and benefit the residents of today and tomorrow.

Universal design of buildings and outdoor spaces shall enable active participation, accessibility, and options regardless of functional ability.

The housing offers will help to create diversity in Lørenskog community. Businesses should be well-composed with jobs in many different sectors.









# DEVELOPMENTAL TRENDS

## Global trends

Technology development and societal changes are faster than ever before. Lørenskog is part of the global community, what happens in Europe and the rest of the world affects us.

### Urbanization

By 2030, two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities. Increased urbanization can lead to innovation and economic growth, but it can also create challenges if urban growth is not handled well. Increased social inequality, traffic and pollution, and lack of good and affordable housing can be a consequence. Good and long-term local development and targeted efforts to reduce social inequality are important in the community development process in Lørenskog.

### Digitization

Digitization leads to easier communication and information sharing, and facilitates more involvement and participation from residents. This may allow more residents to participate in democratic processes. Both companies and the public sector are undergoing a radical development and change in this field, and the goal is better user experiences and more efficient task solving.

The corona crisis has shown us how digitization can contribute to schools and workplaces being run from home, and how services can be delivered over the Internet. Everything from medical consultations, ordering of food and clothing, to concerts and cultural experiences are conducted digitally today. While digitalization creates great opportunities, societal challenges such as cybercrime and fake news are emerging.

### Climate and nature changes

The climate and nature on Earth are undergoing major changes, and we know that the changes will continue.

In general, we can say that the Earth's climate will be more extreme. Dry areas get drier, while wet areas get wetter. Climate change is already affecting the health of many people. Worldwide, humanity is more often exposed to extreme weather such as drought and floods, and waterborne diseases are spreading due to increased precipitation. The warmer climate causes diseases to move to new areas. The UN Climate Panel expects climate change to affect the health of millions of people, and it is especially poor countries that will be hit hard.

The UN Nature Panel expects an increase in the loss of natural diversity. This will have serious consequences for people's livelihoods. The destruction of nature and the loss of natural diversity is in many ways the second crisis in the world, next to climate change.

The World Health Organization has announced that our societies will be more vulnerable to epidemics. There may be many reasons for this, including the extensive dismantling of untouched nature. When we degrade nature and reduce diversity, it is often the most robust species that remain, those that can withstand a lot. Some of these species can be carriers of diseases without even being ill, and can infect humans.

The Norwegian society and Lørenskog are affected by these challenges. Lessons learned from the corona crisis and the enormous problems it has caused, will be very important for continued work on emergency preparedness and civil protection.

### **Innovation**

Innovation in the public sector is a high priority national focus area. Demographic changes in society, climate change and, no least, the rapid development in important technology areas and the digitalization of society, will require a change of pace in both Lørenskog and the rest of the country. Lørenskog municipality draws on research and expertise, businesses, organizations and other municipalities to work together to solve important societal challenges.

Internally in the municipality, a process has been initiated in which innovation networks and learning arenas are being developed across sectors and departments. Through collaboration, openness and sharing, we facilitate an even stronger development culture.

## **Growth and demographics in Lørenskog**

Lørenskog Municipality is shaped by its proximity to Oslo's housing and labor market. Population growth is mainly driven by the availability of housing. The municipality of Lørenskog prepares its own population projections, where housing construction along with actual figures from SSB are used as the basis. The projections are updated annually.

From 2004 to 2014, population growth was moderate, at 1.4%. 180 new homes were put into operation each year. The age group that increased the most were older people, of retirement age.

From 2014 we've seen the effect of changed housing policies in the region. Construction of apartment buildings around public transport hubs has given a strong residential growth. Since 2014, 600 new homes have been put to use each year. This has resulted in an annual population growth of 3.6%. We are seeing a sharp increase in the number of young people in the establishment phase and families with children.

Today, just over 2,000 new homes are under construction. These are expected to be ready to move in within four years. In addition, an additional 2500 homes are regulated. When these are put into use depends on the developer's priorities, which in turn are governed by housing demand and economic cycles. The municipality has few instruments for managing the development of already approved plans.

Housing construction and thus population growth can to a certain extent be managed by making conscious choices in future planning. This can be done by laying down guidelines and priorities in the area plan of the municipal master plan, as well as setting requirements for the area plan and order provisions in zoning plans. We will only see the result of such management when the plans are implemented.



If the population growth is as projected today, we will have an average annual growth of 2.6 % over the next ten years. For each year this means:

- 80 more kindergarten children
- 145 more schoolchildren
- 130 more people over 80 years old

## Economic development and sustainability

Lørenskog municipality's major challenge, but also the greatest opportunity, is the large population growth. Several residents will be in need of various services, but they also contribute in strengthening the municipality's economy.

The municipal economy is challenged in various ways. The large population growth puts considerable pressure on the municipal service apparatus and infrastructure. Population growth in itself leads to an increased need for services, and there will be more elderly people in need of services. More children need kindergarten and a place in school. Set in a 10-year perspective, the need for kindergartens, schools and care services will increase significantly if the population projection is correct. In addition to the increase in the scope of services, the increase and demand for quality and more services are confirmed due to eligibility. All these factors increase the municipality's challenges and financial obligations.

Healthy municipal economy is built up over time. First and foremost, it is important to manage the municipality's financial resources efficiently. It also means creating sufficient surplus to build up reserves that can be used in demanding times. In this way, a further increase in the municipality's financial obligations can be avoided.

In recent years, the municipality has built up reserves, though not as large as desired. Therefore, expanding to the extent required by the population growth and ensuring financial balance will be a demanding balancing act.

## Social Sustainability and opportunities for all

Many people move to Lørenskog, but many also move from Lørenskog to other municipalities. In order to create a good and safe local environment, in a society shaped by mobility, a collective experience of community and belonging is important. A prerequisite for maintaining a socially sustainable community in a time of many changes is to facilitate broad involvement. It is evident from various involvement activities that the population of Lørenskog is concerned with expansion, growth and local development.

Residents who contribute as volunteers or are active in the local community gain increased knowledge of the local community and social capital in the form of good relationships. Activities and communities that residents themselves develop and create contribute to inclusion, trust between people and good local communities. Through consultative inputs, many people say that growing up conditions that are good and activities are important. With active leisure time, good cultural offerings, safe relationships and good development opportunities, exclusion, crime and drug problems can be reduced.

## Public health

Public health work is about working for a social development that reduces social differences and where societal participation, healthy living, physical activity, inclusion, voluntary activities and health promoting local developments are facilitated.

Lørenskog's public health profile emphasizes that physical activity, social inequality in health, mental health and diet are areas that require attention.

Regular physical activity contributes to increased quality of life, prevents overweight and health issues, and is important for the growth and development of children and young people. In Lørenskog, almost half of the residents exercise for half an hour or more every day.

Of those who use the primary health services in Lørenskog, there are fewer mental illnesses and disorders compared to similar municipalities and the rest of the country. However, there has been an increase in mental health issues in the age group 15-29 since 2012.

In Lørenskog, there is a close connection between socio-economic factors such as education and income, and health. The proportion of children in households in Lørenskog with persistent low incomes has leveled out after increasing in recent years, and is now below the national average.

Noise is a serious public health problem that reduces the quality of life for those affected. Sleep disturbances caused by road traffic noise and noise-induced stress have been shown to be contributing causes of health issues. The four main sources of noise are road traffic, aircraft, rail and industry. One of Norway's 23 environmental goals is to reduce the number of cases where people are exposed to noise above 38 dB indoors, and it should also be a focus area for the municipality of Lørenskog.

Some challenges presented by the Lørenskog Public Health Survey of 2018 and the Lørenskog Public Health Profile for 2020, prepared by the Norwegian Institute of Public Health:

- 38% of the population is considered overweight, while 14% are obese
- The proportion of secondary school students who state that they are not physically active is higher than the national average
- The dropout rate from high schools, for pupils living in Lørenskog, has increased in recent years and is now the same as the national average.

## Climate and environmental sustainability

As the population grows, the need for transport increases. The construction zone in Lørenskog is relatively small and many have short distances to the collective hub, schools, shops and leisure activities. There is potential for cycling and walking more in our municipality. However, studies of travel habits show that a large proportion of short trips within Lørenskog are done by car.

The walking and cycling road systems have varying standards and switches between different solutions. It therefore appears to be not very effective, safe or attractive. Lørenskog will strive towards more adults

in the municipality will use bicycle as a means of transport and encouraging children to safely ride alone to school and leisure activities. Queue, noise and air pollution are the consequences of all the traffic. Both private motoring and commercial transport contribute to this.

Climate change will affect Lørenskog because heavy rainfall over a few days can cause flooding. Preventive measures are opening streams and deal with surface water locally. Lørenskog is one of the municipalities in the country that has worked extensively with solutions to deal with surface water issues.

Long-term plans for sustainable development are the key to stopping loss of biodiversity and ensuring good natural experiences for the future. Recycling of resources is more important than ever, the so-called circular economy, where resources are retained in the cycle and economy for as long as possible, rather than extracting new resources from the earth. This is all about recycling, reuse and reducing waste and food wastage.

## **Businesses and labor market**

Lørenskog Municipality is centrally located in the Oslo region's continuous housing and labor market. Trade and service, transport and warehousing, as well as public services and administration, dominate in terms of jobs. Over 50% of jobs are in the public sector. Among these are Ahus, which is the municipality's largest workplace, and Lørenskog municipality with approx. 2500 employees.

The municipality has a surplus of jobs, which is an unusual situation for a municipality on the outskirts of a large city. This has led to a lot of commuting and a great need for good solutions in regards to public transport. It is a stated ambition that the municipality wants to be attractive for business development, so that more local and varied workplaces are established.

In the wake of the corona crisis, the business community and the municipality are in a very serious situation that will have major consequences in the short and long term. The crisis is the cause for today's unemployment rate which is the highest in the post-war period and it is feared that young people may be remain outside the work force permanently. The public sector has launched various stimulus packages to remedy the situation and save businesses and workplaces. The municipality of Lørenskog is also implementing measures and works closely with various industry players to support them during a difficult time. It will be crucial that the municipality, in collaboration with other municipalities in the region, contribute to stimulating restructuring and innovation initiatives.

## **Civil protection and emergency preparedness**

The municipality has an important role as a local emergency response authority and is responsible for safeguarding the safety and security of the population within its geographical area. Municipality-Norway constitutes the local foundation in the national emergency preparedness.

Digital services are a matter of course for Norwegian society today. The municipality relies on digital solutions to give residents access to services and information. Digitization has also led to a change in society's risk profile. The digital solutions may be attacked. The purpose of attacks may be to steal information, influence society or cripple services. This could put democratic processes under pressure and could affect the entire area of operation of the municipality.

Analyzing risk and vulnerability is important at all levels in the municipality. Along with contingency plans and exercises, this can help us as a society to be prepared to face current events and crises that may



arise. The municipal council dealt with a comprehensive risk and vulnerability analysis for Lørenskog municipality in June 2018. The analysis showed, among other things, that storms, pandemics and power shortages can prevent residents from having their basic needs covered and cause great difficulties in the daily lives of many. A comprehensive risk and vulnerability analysis will be revised in 2020-21.

Each sector is responsible for civil protection and emergency preparedness within the sector of responsibility. Civil protection and emergency preparedness efforts must be targeted, systematic and traceable. It must also be well integrated into the municipality's planning and management systems.

The corona crisis has, more than any other event in the postwar era, taught us that Lørenskog at any time may be faced with extraordinary events and crises, which deems it necessary to establish crisis management.

The municipality will spend time on evaluating and learning from the corona pandemic, while it is ongoing and also when it has passed.

Look up [www.planenvaar.no](http://www.planenvaar.no) to read more about development trends and challenges.

## Overall Land Use Strategy

Lørenskog's overall Land Use Strategy provides guidelines for area development in the municipality. The Land Use Strategy is in line with the Regional plan for land and transport in Oslo and Akershus (2015), and contributes to environmentally and climate friendly land use and transport structure.

Lørenskog has a defined construction zone, where the majority of the population lives. Within the construction zone, the Land Use Strategy defines which areas are allocated for development. There are guidelines in the municipal master plan's land management for development in five areas:

- Lørenskog downtown area
- Lørenskog station/Ødegården
- Fjellhamar by the train station
- Visperud
- Nordbyhagen/Ahus-area

Cars being parked underground in parking facilities, should be facilitated as much as possible, so that the municipality's areas can be used most effectively for housing, social venues, public welfare services and other purposes that need spaces and creates a good and safe local environment.

Connections and accessibility between train stations, bus terminals and centers require reinforcement in terms of both bus provisions and pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

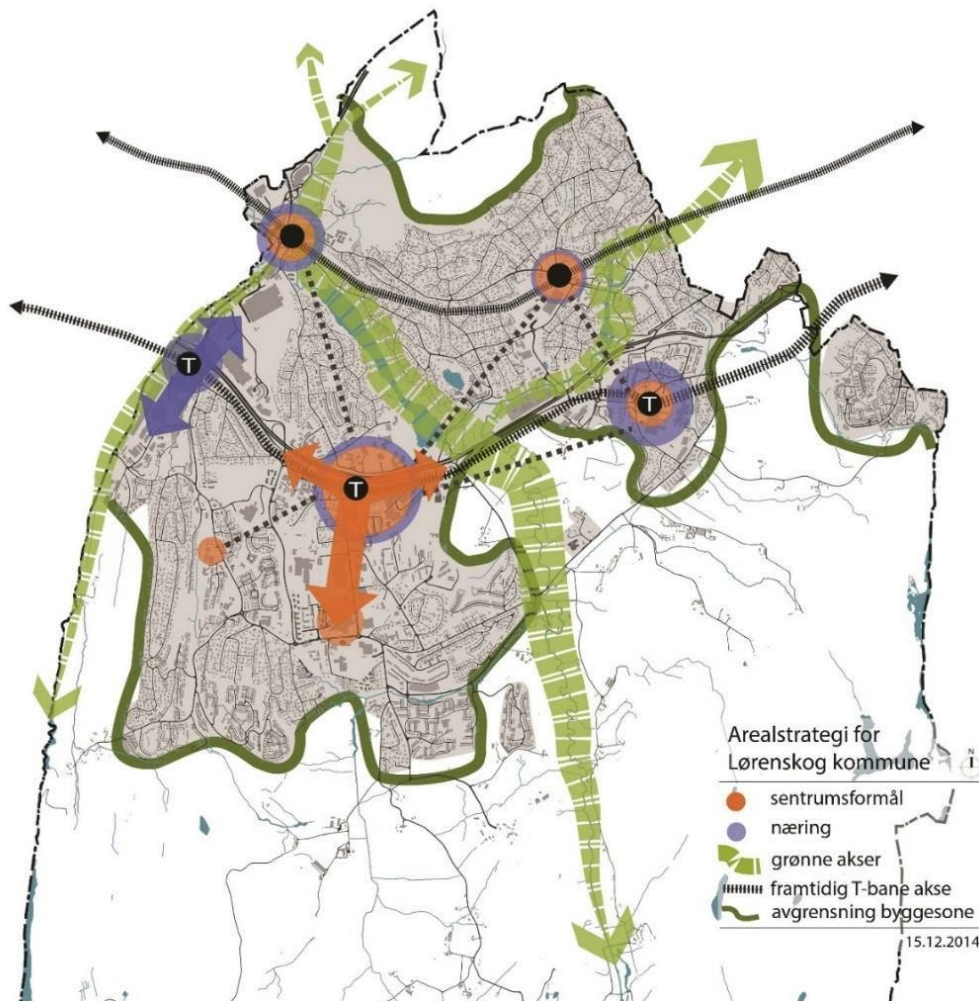
The acreage strategy also entails strengthening of the large continuous greenery. A large proportion of Lørenskog is made up of Marka, and there is a wish for these areas to be accessible to the population without it affecting nature.

Lørenskog is a municipality with long forest traditions, something the Vasshjulet is a symbol of and a reminder of. It is therefore important to preserve and highlight this part of Lørenskog's history, as well as preserve the diversity of small and large forests that exist in the municipality.

By building/densifying near the hubs, the distances between housing, leisure activities, errands and public transport will be shorter.

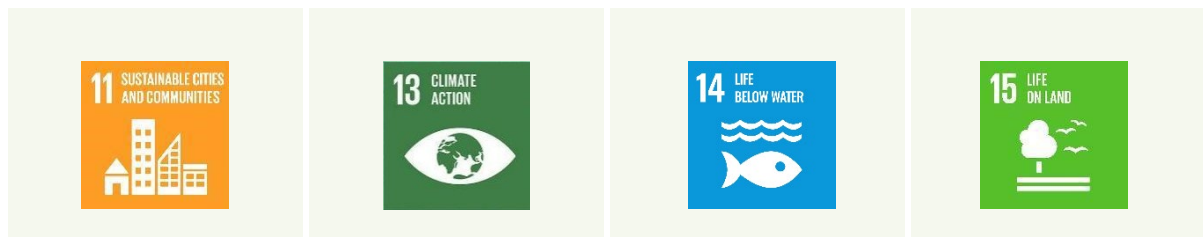
It is in the five development areas that growth mainly takes place, and especially around Lørenskog center. Permission has already been granted for the construction of new homes in previously approved zoning plans.

The increased housing construction means that the municipality will grow strongly in the coming years as well. Growth is expected to remain above 3% for the next five years, before falling below 2% closer to 2030.



Lørenskog's Land Use Strategy follows several of the UN's 17 sustainability goals. The Land Use Strategy facilitates sustainable urban development, good housing supply and sustainable development of the transport system. It helps to secure Lørenskog's topsoil, cultural landscape and natural values. The large continuous greenery along the rivers serves as green links between the residential areas and the outdoor areas of Marka.

It is particularly the sustainability goals "Sustainable cities and communities," "Stop climate change", "Life under water" and "Life on land" which are safeguarded through Lørenskog's land-use strategy.







# FOCUS AREAS

The focus areas show what the municipal council believes should be a special priority in the coming years until a new municipal election.

## **Prioritized focus areas:**

- Belonging and sense of community
- Housing standards and an inclusive residential environment
- Broad youth initiative
- Safe and environmentally friendly transportation

The focus areas follow the municipality's vision. They do not replace the broad and ongoing work the municipality does in various areas of society, but shows what should be given special priority during the election period.

They also point to expectations the municipality has when cooperating with other authorities, the business community,

and the voluntary Lørenskog. How the focus areas should be followed up is clarified through the work on measures and priorities in the financial plan, and through theme plans and strategies.

Collaboration between public enterprises, research institutions, businesses, residents, teams and associations are necessary to succeed in the focus areas. In Lørenskog, "co-creation" is on the agenda. It involves collaboration between the municipality and user groups to uncover needs and solve tasks.

The UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals apply to the whole world, and we must understand these from the local conditions in Norway and Lørenskog. The four focus areas will help to follow up more of the Sustainable Development Goals.



## Sense of belonging and community

The focus area belonging and community involves prioritizing:

- Involvement and participation from as many residents as possible
- Development and strengthening of the voluntary service
- Safe and good upbringing and old age
- Good planning work and development of local communities

The focus on belonging and community is overarching and has significance for many areas of society in the municipality. It is about Lørenskog being a community where people want to work, live and reside. Children and adolescents should feel safe and be included during their upbringing. Elderly people must be guaranteed a safe and good old age.

Lørenskog is changing as a result of population growth, development and increased mobility. Many people move to Lørenskog, but many also move from Lørenskog to other municipalities. Participating in the development of the local community provides a sense of community and strengthened belonging.

With over 1,000 new residents each year, it requires a special effort to get as many residents as possible to get involved and participate. This is especially true for those who for various reasons have difficulty in participating. Everyone should be able to participate in democracy and volunteer work and have access to a good and varied cultural offer. Cultural experiences, either as a participant or the audience, help to create a sense of community and identity across dividing lines. Residents' participation and involvement is a prerequisite for a vibrant local democracy and the experience of community.

Lørenskog's voluntary policy platform contains principles and objectives for the municipality's interaction with the voluntary sector. The platform is an important foundation for the work on belonging and community.

Lørenskog's population is diverse, with residents from over 120 different nationalities. It should be easy to feel like a part of the local community regardless of age, gender, functional ability and ethnicity. All residents should have the opportunity to contribute and experience mastery.

Marka, agriculture and the municipality's green profile are also important for the sense of belonging. Meeting places in safe and easily accessible green areas and public spaces are a prerequisite for public life. Cultural arenas and events provide good experiences and a sense of community. Knowledge of the municipality's cultural heritage and historical development can give residents pride and interest in local history.



The focus area belonging and community follows up on the following from the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals:

	<p>Well-being and good physical and mental health are closely linked to the focus area of belonging and community.</p>
	<p>Equal opportunities for all regardless of gender are important in the multicultural municipality of Lørenskog. Gender equality will help to strengthen the community.</p>
	<p>Good local jobs can strengthen a sense of belonging and the community.</p>
	<p>Efforts to include all the municipality's residents in the community counteract discrimination and inequality.</p>
	<p>Safe and easily accessible public spaces and green areas are important for strengthening the community.</p>
	<p>Belonging and community requires collaboration between the municipality, residents, organizations, businesses, teams and associations.</p>

## Housing standards and an inclusive residential environment

The focus area housing standards and an inclusive residential environment involves prioritizing:

- Different types of housing offered to all home seekers
- Good outdoor areas
- Climate-friendly building materials and solutions
- Cooperation with the housing industry

The extensive housing construction means that the municipality will also grow strongly in the coming years. Until about 2014 the trend was that new apartment buildings were put to use by the elderly who moved from detached houses to more easy-care homes. From 2015 this changed and more young adults, in the establishment phase, chose to settle in the new apartment buildings. Today, the growth mainly involves young adults in the establishment phase, with young children.

Of the 17,600 homes in the municipality, 29% are detached houses, 27% are townhouses, 39% are apartment buildings and 5% are other types of buildings. 64% of the block apartments are two-bedroom apartments or larger. The proportion of housing in apartment buildings will increase the most in the coming years.

Access to housing in different price ranges and sizes is important in order for residents to thrive and stay in Lørenskog. A variety of housing offers will provide housing for everyone.

The municipality must demand good housing standards in everything that is being built. In the event of densification in existing residential areas, the neighborhood's distinctive character must be safeguarded, and we shall as far as possible adapt the development to existing terrain.

All residential areas should have a good mix of different types of families, people of all ages and with different backgrounds. This can contribute to well-being, sense of belonging and a good living environment. Venues, greenery and outdoor areas are valuable in all residential areas, it simplifies neighborly contact and creates social glue.

In the next few years, Lørenskog will make a special effort to ensure a good housing standard. Guidelines for ensuring good housing standards will be prepared in 2020. Good outdoor areas, sun access, clean air and varied housing will be included. Environmentally friendly building materials and solutions should also be emphasized.

The municipality wants to cooperate with the housing industry to ensure good housing standards and housing variation for new developments.

Facilitating environmentally friendly consumption and circular economy in the residential environment will also be emphasized.

Groves, popularly known as “hundred-meters forest”, shall be preserved to benefit the local community, even when being developed.

There shall be good outdoor spaces with green lungs, outdoor recreation areas and pathways that connects the residential areas with Marka and other large outdoor recreation areas.

The focus area housing standards and inclusive residential environment follows up on the following from the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals:

	<p>Good housing standards and inclusive residential environment promote well-being and health.</p>
	<p>Innovative and environmentally friendly solutions for sustainable housing construction are part of the municipality's commitment to housing standard</p>
	<p>A broad offering of housing should give all residents of Lørenskog the opportunity to live in housing adapted to their own financial situation.</p>
	<p>Good housing standards and an inclusive residential environment are a prerequisite for a sustainable city and urban development.</p>
	<p>Sustainable housing construction with emphasis on the use of climate-friendly building materials and solutions is included in the focus area.</p>
	<p>Collaboration with the housing industry, other authorities and residents on good housing standards and inclusive residential environment is a prerequisite.</p>

## Broad youth initiative

The focus area broad youth initiative involves prioritizing:

- Youth groups
- Education and work
- Venues for youth
- Organized and unorganized sports, leisure activities and cultural offerings

During this election period, a broad youth focus shall be emphasized. The focus will be on strengthening the already implemented efforts for youth in Lørenskog. A safe childhood environment, with continued early intervention, is an integral part of seeing childhood and adolescence in context. A broad youth initiative is not intended to stand in the way of this, but it entails a clearer prioritization of measures for adolescents. Cooperation internally in the municipality and between the municipality, other public authorities, the businesses and various organizations is crucial for good results in this focus area.

Due to the growth in Lørenskog, the municipality is responsible for more children and adolescents and it challenges the capacity within several services. More kindergarten and school places must be provided annually, and the need for support services for children and adolescents is growing. There is increased pressure on sports facilities.

Broad youth initiatives are about ensuring good youth environments where young people thrive, and with the least possible amount of crime, intoxication and other problems. Particular attention will be paid to crime prevention measures. The municipality shall provide low-threshold services for youth, and access to organized and unorganized and leisure activities. That the youth get to experience and exercise culture is important for well-being, fellowship and sense of mastery. Lørenskog has a unique starting point with a vibrant organizational and cultural life, a great cultural center and a music and cultural school at a professional high level. At the same time, we will preserve and promote the old culture, with local cultural heritage and focus on old traditions in crafts and agriculture, based on the environment that has grown around Skårer farm and the Lørenskog village museum.

The Municipality of Lørenskog shall facilitate the youth to make good choices for their own future. They should feel mastery, finish school and get employment. In this work it will be important to counteract child poverty and provide good conditions for growing up. Continuation of multidisciplinary, early efforts throughout childhood is a prerequisite for success in developing good youth environments.

The municipality shall provide low-threshold services for youth, and access to organized and unorganized activities and leisure activities, and safe meeting places in the youths' local communities shall be facilitated.



The focus area broad youth initiative follows up on the following from the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals:

	Offers for youth in low-income families helps reduce child poverty.
	Good physical and mental health and well-being are promoted through meeting places, cultural and leisure activities and low-threshold services for youth.
	Actively work to include all youth will contribute to equality. This can affect young people's opportunity to participate in many areas of society
	Inclusion of all youth through low-threshold offers counteracts inequality.
	Safe and easily accessible green spaces and public spaces for unorganized activities will support the commitment to youth and active recreation.
	Cooperation internally in the municipality and between the municipality and other authorities, the voluntary Lørenskog and the businesses is a prerequisite.

## Safe and environmentally friendly transport

The focus area safe and environmentally friendly transport involves prioritizing:

- A safe and dense network of good pathways and shortcuts, as well as footways and bikeways where pedestrians and cyclists are generally separated
- Better bus services across Lørenskog
- Innovation projects in green mobility
- Facilitation for charging electric cars, car sharing and carpooling

Population growth creates a sharp increase in transport demand. The goal is to cover this increase with environmentally friendly transport. Then more people have to cycle, walk and take the bus and train. We

have to leave the car a little more often. A very large proportion of short trips within Lørenskog are done by car. Many of these trips could have been replaced by bicycles.

The municipality will continue to work on changing the municipality's car park from fossil-fuel cars to electric cars and bicycles, and prepare incentives to use alternatives to car when going for work. By 2030, the municipality of Lørenskog will be a climate-neutral municipality.




Lørenskog will continue its focus on green mobility. The focus is on the environment, traffic safety, health and well-being. Choosing environmentally friendly ways to travel should be easy and attractive. This applies to residents, visitors and those working in Lørenskog.

Safe walking and cycling trails are important for people in order to choose to cycle and walk. Several bicycle paths must be separated from sidewalks so that pedestrians and people with disabilities can travel safely. To improve accessibility, the municipality can establish several shortcuts and green connections. This requires collaboration with residents in the relevant living areas.

Better bus services across the main routes will reduce travel time between residential areas and other destinations. More bus departures and lower prices will also increase the attractiveness. Cooperation between municipalities, research institutions, businesses, Ruter and other regional actors is a prerequisite for success in this endeavor.

About. 75% of greenhouse gas emissions in Lørenskog in 2018 came from road traffic. Lørenskog Society must halve their emissions by 2030, relative to 1991.

The focus area safe and environmentally friendly transport follows up on the following from the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals:

	Less motoring will improve public health by reducing pollution and safer traffic.
	Better access to safe and environmentally friendly transport systems is in line with sustainable urban and local development.
	The focus area may help reduce emissions from transport in Lørenskog.







# OUR JOINT PLAN

## Involvement

What does it take to develop a municipal master plan where vision and focus areas are clear and perceived as important for those who live and run businesses in the municipality? Active involvement of residents, businesses, teams, associations and public bodies is crucial. The Municipality of Lørenskog has therefore carried out many involvement activities when working on the social element of the municipal master plan.

We have conducted two hearing sessions. The first took place in December 2019/January 2020, while the other took place from June 2020 until September 2020

### Hearing session December 2019/January 2020

Residents and external consultative bodies were invited to give input on what is good in Lørenskog and what's important to succeed with in the future. A digital portal was launched in connection with the hearing, [www.planenvaar.no](http://www.planenvaar.no).

Here you will find information about the municipal master plan and the planning process, all in one place. The portal is being further developed to become the municipality's digital municipal master plan.

Information about the municipal master plan and invitation to get involved was published on Facebook, on the municipality's website, in Romerikes Blad and via e-mail to 700 people, teams and associations and businesses. Film was also used to motivate involvement.

Inhabitants' meetings, drawing activities with kindergartens, and an open office event were arranged. More than 200 people attended and the municipality received 69 written submissions from residents, teams and associations and external consultative bodies.

Residents really appreciate being included in the counsel and we have received lots of positive feedback on the involvement activities. You can read more about involvement and what it led to, [here](#).

## Kindergarten contributions

**We have wanted to listen to the voices of the children**

Preschoolers in Kurland and Eventyrstua kindergartens have through drawings told us what is nice about Lørenskog and what is important to them.



[Here](#) you can see what the children drew and what they told us.

Thanks for lovely drawings and important input to the municipal plan!

## Hearing session June-September 2020

The municipal council decided in June to bring the suggestions for the social element of the municipal master plan to a hearing with a hearing deadline September 11th 2020. Several communication and participation activities took place to create enthusiasm, dialogue and to gather input surrounding the social element of the municipal master plan during the time of the hearing.

These activities took place:

- Participation project about the municipal master plan involving all 9th and 10th graders.
- Digital debate between elected officials and citizens
- Public social gatherings
- Invitations for written input

Film was used to invite citizens to public social gatherings and hearing sessions.

Over a thousand people took part in participatory activities in the time of the fall hearing sessions. The majority were students from junior high schools who created over 200 films with input concerning vision and priority areas. Furthermore the municipality has received fifty written suggestions for the hearing, written by individuals, groups, associations and external consultative bodies.

Here you can read more about the participation and input of the second hearing session.

## Description of the process

### Experience survey

The work on a new social element began in Spring 2019 is when the work on a new social element started. First experiences with the planning system in the municipality were surveyed. The survey was based on interviews with political and administrative leaders.

A major objection to the social element of the municipal master plan 2015-2026 was that it is too extensive and doesn't provide much direction for the efforts during the election period.

In order for the social element to be a good management tool, the following was concluded:

- The social element of the municipal master plan is adopted as early as possible during the election period.
- The acreage element will be revised according to the social element, if the municipal council considers it necessary.
- The financial plan follows up on the priority focus areas defined in the social element

## Development trends and challenges in Lørenskog community

The document *Start-up of work on the social element of the municipal master plan* describes important development trends for Lørenskog community. The document constitutes both a planning strategy for Lørenskog 2020-2024 and a planning program for the social element.

The municipal council decided in December 2019 that the start-up document should be submitted for consultation. At the same time, it was announced that the revision of the social element of the Lørenskog municipal master plan was adopted. Read the political case [her](#).

Startup document was circulated from 13th December 2019 to 24th January 2020.

Involvement activities were carried out during the consultation period. The municipality received 69 written submissions from residents, teams, associations and external consultative bodies. The responses were very much in line with the themes presented as important development trends and challenges in Lørenskog community.

The startup document was changed somewhat as a result of the input within the following challenges / needs:

- Good transport / public transport solutions both to and from work and internally in the municipality for leisure activities, shopping and other chores.
- Good conditions for growing up, venues and activities to avoid isolation, exclusion, juvenile crime and intoxication, and ensure unity and a sense of belonging in all living areas.
- Building development is too fast, too tall and too dense, and this results in queues and lack of parking. At the same time, many have an understanding of the development and are positive about what it also brings with it; good bus connections, more activity and city life.

The municipal council adopted the final document *Start-up of work on the social element of the municipal master plan* in its final reading on March 4, 2020. Read the political case [here](#).

Important development trends for Lørenskog community were described under these six themes:

- Residential building and population growth
- Economic Sustainability
- Social sustainability and opportunities for all
- Climate and environmental sustainability
- Overall land-use strategy
- Business and employment

The entire startup document can be read [here](#).

## Creating the social element of the municipal master plan

The process that led to the document *Start-up of work on the social element of the municipal master plan* became a good preparation for creating the social element.

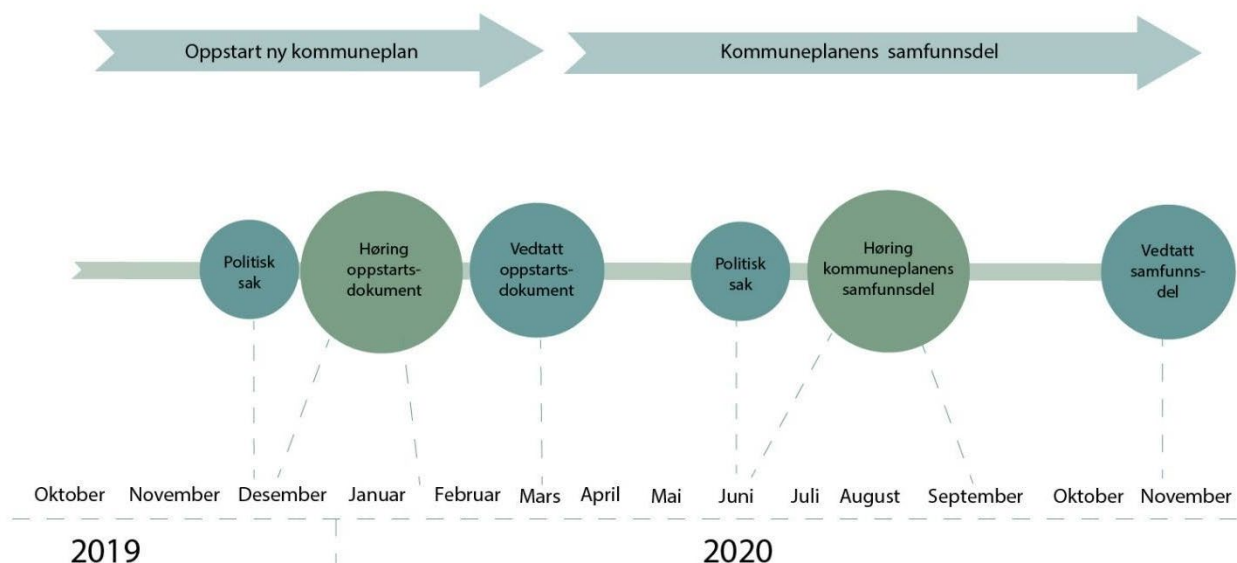
In January 2020, the municipal council established a municipal planning committee. The committee consists of one representative from each party. Their **mandate** is to provide the councilor advice and input municipal master plan revision process.

Three political workshops for the municipal planning committee were planned in the period of February to April 2020. The municipal council and the main committees were invited to one of them. The last workshop was held as a committee meeting for the municipal planning committee and had a digital implementation. The municipality's vision, Lørenskog community from a long-term perspective and focus areas for the election period have been the main theme of the workshops.

In parallel with the processing in the municipal planning committee, the councilor also has a dialogue with the administration to get professional input and comments on the social element work.

Ordinary political processing of proposals for a new social element takes place in the municipal council after previous consideration in councils, committees and chairmanship. Subject to decisions made by the municipal council, a social element draft will be submitted for consultation and public inspection during the period June to September 2020.

The municipality will facilitate broad public debate as part of the consultation. Input from the debate and consultation will be assessed in the fall of 2020. The councilor will then propose changes, if any, to the social element in the matter for political consideration. The aim is to finalize the processing of the social element in the municipal council in November 2020.





## **Lørenskog's planning system**

The municipal master plan is the municipality's most important plan, and it forms the basis for all planning. A municipal master plan consists of two parts, one is the social element and the other is land management.

### **Social element and land management**

The social element provides direction for the long-term development of Lørenskog community. At the same time, it determines focus areas to be given special priority during the election period. The land management controls how the land throughout Lørenskog is to be used.

### **Theme planes og strategies**

Theme plans and strategies in different areas are subordinate to the social element. In these plans detailed strategies, goals and measures are developed. The plans are necessary for the municipality's operation, management and delivery of service. Theme plans and strategies are an important link between the social element and the financial plan.

When the municipal council adopts a new social element, a review shall be made of whether the new focus areas require new or changed strategies and theme plans. This will be done as part of the annual work on perspective reporting and financial planning.

### **Perspective report**

Perspective report commences the annual work on the financial plan. It will provide politicians with information about the municipality's finances and facilitate good political discussions and decisions. The focus areas from the social element is included in the perspective report and also included as part of the strategy discussions. The perspective report thus constitutes the strategy phase of the process of preparing the financial plan.

### **Financial plan**

The financial plan acts as the implementation element in the municipal master plan. How the focus areas in the social element are to be followed up is described in the financial plan. Each sector will review which focus areas relate to their own operations and how they will be followed up during the election period.

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