The Hardanger bridge project was approved (by the parliament) in February 2006, and shall be completed in the spring of 2013.

Design and planning period 2 years (March 2006 - May 2008)

Construction of tunnels and approach roads, construction period February 2009 - December 2010, completion spring 2013

Construction of bridge, about 3.5 years, commenced August 2009, completion spring 2013

Pylons and anchorages, 1.5 years

Cables and hangers, about 1 year

Installation of steel box girder and completion work, about 1 year

Steel box girder and elements for cables to be produced in workshops in parallel with towers and anchorages, production time about 2 years.
The access to the anchorage chambers goes through 15 metres deep and about 40 metres long. The anchorage chamber inside the mountain is made of plastic tubing that is installed through bore holes in the rock. The prestressing cables are connected to the concrete slab in the anchorage chamber. Here only the front wall will be visible. Splay chambers will be constructed inside the mountain. Only the top of the chamber is visible. At Vallavik the splay chambers consists of one plate, two bars and one strand shoe.

The actual cable anchorage is situated in the splay chamber. Each anchorage consists of a plate, two bars and one strand shoe. The splay chambers are designed in such a way that only the top of the chamber is visible. At Vallavik, the splay chambers will be constructed inside the mountain, where only the front wall will be visible. The anchorage plate in the splay chamber is connected to the concrete slab of the anchorage chamber. The anchorage plate is made of steel and consists of plates that are bolted together. Concrete is poured around the plates that are bolted together.

The anchorage chamber inside the mountain is 15 metres deep and about 40 metres long. The access to the anchorage chambers goes through a tunnel that is 180 metres of access tunnels.
The bridge pylon consists of two concrete columns joined by three cross beams. Each pylon is supported by two concrete foundations. The pylon columns are rectangular. All outside corners are rounded. The pylon columns are constructed in 4-metre climbing sections, 44 sections in each column. The pylons are constructed by using climbing formwork.

On top of the tower columns the suspension cables are supported by saddles. They are surrounded by a concrete housing that is designed to protect the cables and saddles.

Inside one of the pylon columns there is a lift, inside the other there are stairs.