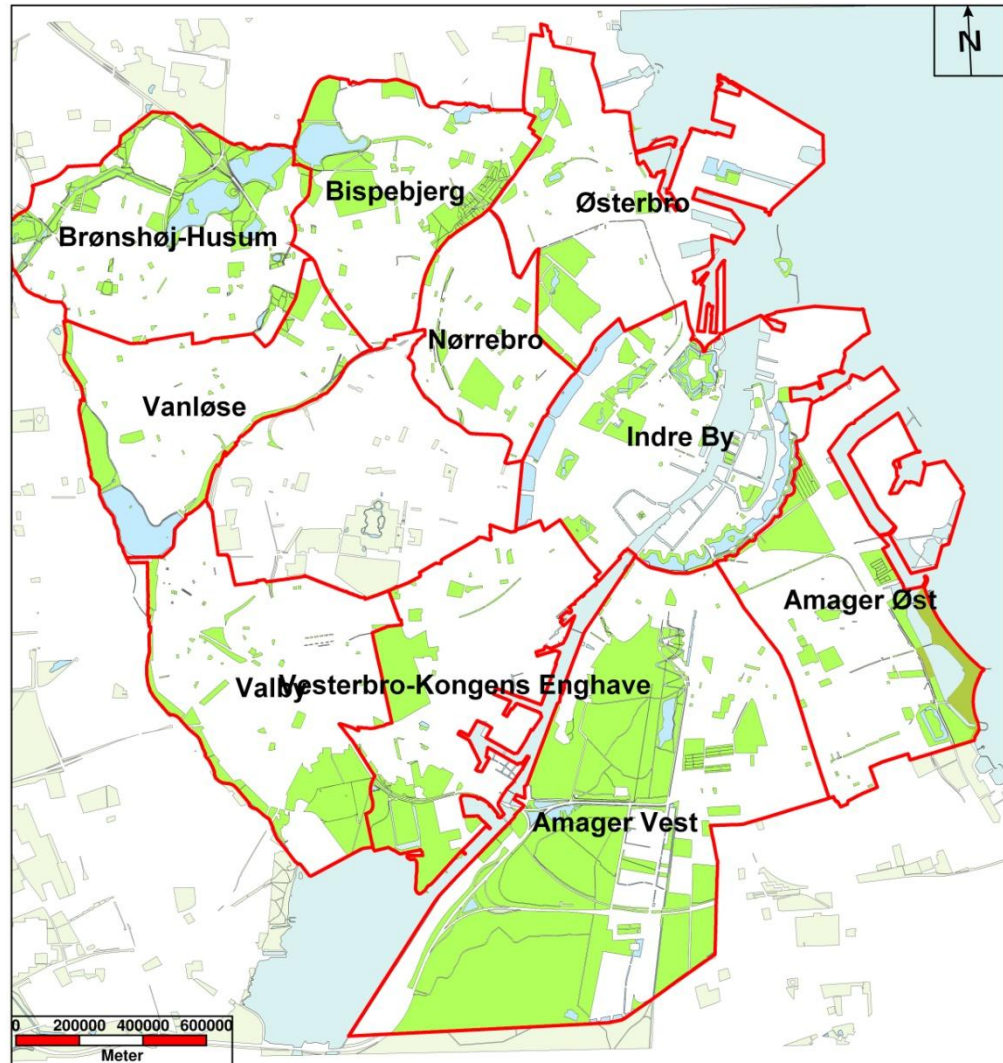


3. Green urban areas incorporating sustainable land use

Provide the percentage of green and water areas (public and private) and soil sealing in relation to the overall city area, including trends over the past five to ten years.

Green structure of Copenhagen



Copenhagen is delimited by the municipal border and comprises ten districts as shown in the map.

The Copenhagen green areas comprise all publicly accessible green areas within the municipal border. Green areas include garden facilities, parks, nature areas, small parks and areas, sports facilities, allotments and cemeteries. Fresh watercourses and lakes situated in green areas are also included. All areas shown in the map have public access but are not necessarily owned or run by the City.

Within the municipal border, about 2260 hectares of green areas with public access, of which 200 hectares are lakes and aquatic areas, have been registered. The City of Copenhagen also has about 92 km of coastline and 14.7 km of open watercourses.

The city's green areas represent about 25% of the city's overall area and on

average, each Copenhagener has 42.4 m² of green area at his or her disposal.

District	Population in district	m ² of green areas	m ² of green inhabitant
City centre/Christianshavn	48,252	2,065,495	42.8
Østerbro	70,908	949,289	13.4
Brønshøj-Husum	40,402	2,586,926	64.0
Nørrebro	74.113	434,849	5.9
Bispebjerg	49,163	2,006,332	40.8
Vanløse	37,123	1,407,798	37.9
Valby	47,841	1,671,187	34.9
Vesterbro/Kgs. Enghave	57,136	1,638,129	28.7
Amager Vest	57,893	7,961,553	137.5
Amager Øst	50,841	1,885,297	37.1
Total	533,672	22,606,854	42.442.4

Source: Green Accounts 2011

Development of green areas

m ² of green areas in Copenhagen	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010/11
			1,732 hectares	2,251 hectares	2,260 hectares

Source: Green Accounts 2011

Soil Sealing: 150 m² pr. capita

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/mean-soil-sealing-in-european>

(max. 500 words plus map)

Present details of the original and/or most recent Action Plan, including any relevant disadvantages or constraints resulting from historical and/or geographical factors which may have influenced this indicator area negatively.

Distance to green areas

Minimum 80% of Copenhageners today live within a distance of 300 metres to a green area. A citizen's panel survey from 2010 showed that a total of 83% of Copenhageners are satisfied or very satisfied with the distance to a green area.

Population density Copenhagen 2011

District	Inhabitants	Area hectares	Inhabitants per hectares
City centre	48,252	830.5	581
Østerbro	70,908	821.2	863
Brønshøj - Husum	40,402	614.8	657
Nørrebro	74.113	366.9	2020
Bispebjerg	49,163	482.7	1018
Vanløse	37,123	528.6	702
Valby	47,841	755.6	633
Vesterbro/Kgs. Enghave	57,136	661.9	863

Amager Vest	57,893	1123.0	508
Amager Øst	50,841	810.9	627
Total	533,672	6996.1	847.2

(Source: Green Accounts 2011) "Areas" do not include green areas

Percentage of green areas, water areas, etc.

Data is unfortunately not available.

New developments and population density



In Copenhagen urban development is concentrated in urban development areas which within the next 25-30 years are to be converted from industrial areas to new housing and commercial areas. Action plans are being prepared for the required municipal investments for each area and this will ensure coordination between the municipal budget and urban development. Urban development areas are shown on the map.

	Area	Inhabitant per hectares
Ørestaden	310 hectares	200 per hectares
Sydhavnen	110 hectares	200 per hectares
North harbour (Nordhavn)	60 hectares (1 stage)	180 per hectares
Carlsberg	33 hectares	200 per hectares
Valby	25 hectares	180 per hectares

Large parts of Ørestad have been established in a former military area. In connection with urban development the most important natural values were preserved. The natural area Amager Fælled was also listed (1990 and 1994). The area is Copenhagen's "green lung" and stretches from the Oresound to the centre of Copenhagen.

Plans and goals for green areas

Over the past decade, the City of Copenhagen has prepared a number of goals and plans to ensure involvement of the city's green structure in other municipal planning, and the quality of the city's parks and natural areas is being maintained and developed.

The following plans include overall goals and guidelines for development and maintenance of the city's green areas.

Eco-metropolis

In 2007, the City of Copenhagen adopted "Eco-metropolis - Our vision for Copenhagen 2015".

The Eco-metropolis is divided into four overall themes. The theme "A Green and Blue Capital City" sets two overall goals for development of the city's blue and green areas, which the City will work to achieve:

- reduction of average distance to a green area and providing Copenhageners with easier access to the green areas of the city
- that Copenhageners use the city's green areas for longer periods.

Park Policy

In 2004 the City of Copenhagen published the Park Policy - The Green Copenhagen. The aim of the Park Policy was to create a common foundation for the City's management of the city's green areas, and to create a solid basis for incorporating development and maintenance of the city's green areas in other municipal planning. The Park Policy is to ensure that there is room for trees, natural areas, playgrounds and green path connections in future. Furthermore, the policy set requirements for quality, financial priority and protection of natural and cultural values that make up the green capital of the city.

This has been implemented in three focus areas which form the basis for the 21 goals in the Park Policy of the City of Copenhagen.

Protection and development	Areas within reasonable distance	Quality of the individual facility
A green metropolis	Exciting park environments	Exciting park environments
An attractive city to live in	Lush and diversified	Lush and diversified
Sustainable development	Play and exercise	Play and exercise
Water in the city	Exercise and sports	Exercise and sports
Culture and nature	Meeting places for	Meeting places for

	everyone	everyone
Green streets	Gardens of the city	Gardens of the city
Trees of the city	Safety and consideration	Safety and consideration
	Public dialogue	Public dialogue

The focus areas and goals of the Park Policy have meant that the City of Copenhagen has launched a number of green initiatives and projects. The projects are described in the next section.

Pocket parks, trees and other green areas

In 2009, the City of Copenhagen published the action plan “Pocket parks, trees and other green areas”. The action plan focuses on development of the city’s publicly accessible areas, the green networks of the city and its urban landscape architecture. With this strategy, the City of Copenhagen will ensure space and room for outdoor physical activity, recreation and meeting places as well as green streets and path connections throughout the city; all a vital prerequisite for Copenhageners to have easy and safe access to blue and green areas.

Pocket parks are typically smaller than 5000 m². In Copenhagen there are many possibilities of creating pocket parks in unused areas, street corners, small spaces in rows of houses and at local squares.

The aim of the action plan is that by 2015 Copenhagen will have:

- 14 pocket parks because small is good
- 3000 more trees because green is good
- Better parks because quality matters

In continuation of the strategy “Pocket parks, trees and other green areas”, in 2010, the City of Copenhagen launched the ambitious project “Copenhagen is taking root” to plant 100,000 new trees in Copenhagen up to 2025.

(max. 1000 words)

Details of those targets achieved or not, to date (within the last 5 – 10 years). Provide a review of how both situations occurred and lessons learned.

Minimising the total area of derelict and contaminated land;

The uncultivated and polluted areas of the city will be limited by concentrating urban development in areas with urban use (brownfields) such as industry, ports, railways, etc. and by not using green areas. Soil pollution in the city has been mapped at general level and will be mapped in more detail in new projects where it is ensured that pollution is neutralised every time. Urban conversion is taking place according to a carefully set sequence which ensures development of the individual areas before new ones are taken into use. Wasteland areas awaiting urban development in the longer term may be used for temporary purposes, including recreation and sports (e.g. beachvolley facilities at Refshaleøen, cultural facilities at Carlsberg).

Increasing or sustaining population density in built-up areas

The Copenhagen population is expected to increase by 100,000 inhabitants up to 2025. This will lead to an increase in the populated area, mostly in brownfield areas. The number of green areas will therefore not decrease correspondingly. All major parks and nature areas in Copenhagen are listed or covered by the Nature Protection Act. In 2009, politicians decided that the city’s green areas must not become smaller than the current area.

Population growth will generally increase pressure on the city's green areas and set entirely new demands for the number and design of the city's parks as well as facilities in them. Therefore Copenhagen has started a number of projects focusing on how to implement green areas in densely populated city areas. As mentioned, this is particularly about pocket parks but also city gardens and planting of trees.

In 2011, the City of Copenhagen has landscaped two pocket parks and four new are expected to be finished during 2011-2012.

Currently Copenhagen has planted 13,850 new trees since 2010.

Renovating urban land and renewing urban design

Planning for new urban areas as well as existing city is focused on mixed areas with housing and other functionalities (workplaces, institutions, shops). The density is adapted to traffic accessibility, recreational opportunities and other factors of significance to the urban environment and the everyday life of the residents. The access to close green areas is secured through high standards about the extent of open spaces for housing; typically 60 m² per 100 m² of housing for new multi-family dwellings (parking facilities are most often under the buildings and not above ground). In existing housing, green areas are created by clearing courtyards, demolishing garages and parking, etc. This will ensure both environmentally appropriate density and good access to nearby green areas.

All new urban development areas have been designated as low-energy housing.

In relation to green areas, the City considers parks as the Copenhageners' common gardens and some of the most important accommodation areas of the city. The City is continuously trying to improve the parks, to make them even more attractive and to promote a healthy and sustainable lifestyle for Copenhageners. The following projects have been launched:

Renovation of Fælledparken

One of the largest park improvements in Copenhagen is renovating Fælledparken. In 2009, DKK 150 million was donated from a private fund for renovation of the city's most visited park. Renovation of Fælledparken includes establishment of artificial sports fields, a new playground, a dancing spot and a new worldclass skaterpark.

Room for Play

In 2008 the City of Copenhagen launched the project "Room for Play" which is an extensive renovation of all the city's 125 playgrounds. In 2011, 90 of the city's 125 playgrounds had been renovated. 23 of the renovated playgrounds are manned playgrounds where pedagogical employees help ensure that a trip to the playground is a very special adventure.

Beaches and sea swimming-pools

Copenhagen is internationally known for the possibility of being able to bathe in clean sea water in the ports. Since the city's first sea swimming-pool opened in 2002, citizens have been able to bathe in clean water in the Port of Copenhagen and water quality has continuously improved. Today Copenhagen has two sea swimming-pools and one more is expected to open during 2012.

In 2005 the City of Copenhagen inaugurated Amager Beach. Amager Beach offers many possibilities for activity all-year-round and the beach is thus a unique excursion spot for thousands of Copenhageners every day. In summer 2010, the

City of Copenhagen also inaugurated a new beach in Svanemøllebugten just north of Copenhagen centre.

Voluntary work in the green area

The City of Copenhagen believes it is important to provide Copenhageners with the opportunity to participate more in the life of the parks and spend their leisure time on healthy activities. Therefore the City is working on coordinating the good initiatives and commitment of the voluntary citizens to create even better green areas in Copenhagen. In 2011, DKK 400,000 in total was allocated for green partnerships distributed between 23 projects throughout the city. The projects include local cultivation gardens and mobile trees and various green events.

Limiting urban sprawl by cooperating with the neighbouring municipalities

As mentioned all green areas in Copenhagen are listed and nothing can be built there.

Copenhagen is also covered by the national planning directive for the planning of the Greater Copenhagen area. The national planning directive is called the Finger Plan 2007 and maintains the historical planning principle for the Greater Copenhagen Region that urban development may only take place in the City Fingers whereas the areas between the fingers should be maintained as green wedges across municipal borders. The green wedges are important recreational areas for the entire Greater Copenhagen area.



The Finger Plan: The national planning directive for planning the Greater Copenhagen area.

Integrating current and future changes

As mentioned, Copenhagen expects a large population growth in coming years. Among other things, this is being catered for by focused urban development in brownfield areas. The areas are being adapted to expected impacts of climate change - see the next section.

Lessons learned:

By listing all the City's parks and natural areas, the City of Copenhagen has ensured that the total size of the City's green area will never be less than the current size.

Furthermore the City has drawn up management and development plans for all the large parks and natural areas, which ensure that the current character and use of the parks is maintained.

Through the national planning directive for the Greater Copenhagen area, the City of Copenhagen has been part of ensuring controlled urban development in the region and that green wedges across municipal boundaries are retained.

The City of Copenhagen has made great efforts for innovation and development in the City's parks and nature areas. Over the past decade the City has developed a number of different concepts and strategies; all of which have helped make parks even more attractive. The City of Copenhagen will continue work on adapting parks to the needs of citizens and the demographic changes in the city.

One of the city's unique qualities is its sea swimming-pools and beaches. Over just a few years the sea swimming-pools and beaches have become a magnet for the public and are popular with both residents and visitors. The City of Copenhagen will continue its work on establishing more and better opportunities for waterside activities in the city.

(max. 800 words)

Plans to meet or revise key targets for the future and proposed approach to achieve these.

Up to 2015, the City of Copenhagen will continue its work to achieve two overall goals of the Eco-metropolis. This will be by planting even more pocket parks, planting more trees, renovating playgrounds and by improving the quality of the city's existing parks. The City of Copenhagen is extremely ambitious as regards development of the city's green areas. Once the goals have been reached the City always sets new goals for how to improve green areas and create an even more attractive and competitive metropolis.

In addition to existing goals, the City of Copenhagen is constantly working to adapt the city's green areas to the climate of the future, adapt the city's parks to current trends and citizens' needs as well as to improve the possibilities of adventure in the city's parks and nature areas. The following projects are expected to be launched in order to reach the goals.

People's quality of life and recreation

The City of Copenhagen will continue its work on improving the quality of the city's green areas, also as a means of creating better city life for everyone. To meet the needs of future generations, the City of Copenhagen has drawn up urban life accounts and a catalogue of recreational trends emphasising life-style values of Copenhageners, how Copenhageners use green areas as well as their wishes and needs.

On the basis of the urban life accounts, in future the City will work even harder on making parks attractive for all and on ensuring that the parks are meeting the various needs of the citizens.

Another very important focus area for the City's future work on green areas is health and exercise.

The health policy of the City of Copenhagen includes goals about improving

Copenhageners' health in a wide perspective. The city's green areas must therefore create the frameworks that motivate citizens to exercise and be active. The city's green areas and interconnections must be improved and offer several different types of activities, encouraging and promoting the desire to exercise irrespective of age, residence and social class. Development of the city's green interconnections is particularly important for initiatives promoting exercise. To motivate more people to walk more and encourage more people to use the city's green areas, the City of Copenhagen will start projects to improve green interconnections and tie together the city's green areas. Green connections are an initiative promoting exercise, climate change adaptation as well as biodiversity.

Climate adaptation (Additional ecosystem services)

Most of the City of Copenhagen's work on establishing green areas in future will be on adapting the city's parks and nature areas to the climate of the future.

In 2011 the City of Copenhagen prepared a climate change adaptation plan. The climate change adaptation plan is primarily about securing Copenhagen against the climate of the future, but the plan also recommends that the city's green areas help Copenhagen meet the challenges of the future weather.

A long-term, wide and focused initiative for a greener Copenhagen must be a preventive investment in a climate-proofed Copenhagen with high quality of life, health and well-being for Copenhageners. Recommendations of the climate change adaptation plan include more trees, green roofs, green and blue surfaces that can withstand the weather of the future but also encompass abundant nature and outdoor activities. As part of the climate change adaptation plan, during 2012, the City of Copenhagen will prepare a blue and green structure plan for Copenhagen. The plan will include specific blue and green initiatives that coordinate action on wastewater, recreation, pollution, "urban heat island", etc.

Rehabilitation of brown field sites, derelict and/or contaminated land

Conversion of these areas will continue as described in section 3. Point 1.

(max. 800 words)