The city and the water in Copenhagen: Coastline, harbour and canals - blue and green

Rita Justesen, Head of Planning and Urban Life
The Harbour of Copenhagen
Bridges connect and create recreational spaces
Outdoor life at every quay
Outdoor life in harbour baths
Biohuts

Biohuts are pantry and hideaway for small fish and fry

The port has more than 100 biohuts
Eelgrass
Super reefs
Nordhavn and Lynetteholm – and the coastal landscape
Nordhavn vs. Lynetteholm

Nordhavn:
- 290 acres
- 2,87 million floor meter
- Green areas: Nature park 44 acres plus additional green areas

Lynetteholm:
- 280 acres
- 2,9 million floor meter
- Green areas: Coastal landscape 60 acres plus additional green areas
Reclamation of land, a Copenhagen tradition
Nordhavn – the North Harbour
45,000 inhabitants and 35,000 jobs when completed
Till now 3,500 inhabitants and 1500 jobs
Sandkaj – a new public space by the water
Sandkaj – with harbour bath and sauna
Sandkaj – with a wooden deck for sun bathing and picnics
Lynetteholm
Principles for the coastal landscape of Lynetteholm

- Nature first
- Continuous nature
- Different types of nature
- Absorbing edges
- Recreational areas

- Period of construction and establishment: 2025 – 2031/2041
The start of the coastal landscape
Nature based design in a historical context

C.A. Aagaard 1880

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Coastal landscape – climate adaptation based in the nature

- The coast is shaped to absorb waves reducing the need for high dikes
- Design based in the principles from the climate adaptation plan 2017
- A varied composition of stony and sandy beaches with rocky strongholds
- An early development makes it possible to have nature arriving earlier and develop itself, thus creating a destination early in the project – before urban development.
- Public access expected 2035
Coastal landscape – climate adaptation based in the nature
The city and the water in Copenhagen can be overflooded.
Trees and stone reefs at land level 5.0
Thanks!

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