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# *Planning for a sustainable healthy future*

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# Approaching global challenges in a local context

- International and national goals for biodiversity
- Increased national and local political focus on climate adaption (flooding, UHI)
- Increased awareness on health benefits of urban nature





Local politicians are  
aware of the  
challenges

But often much  
dependent on  
political direction





# Strategic planning is policy

Making policies and strategies:

- is a political tool to demonstrate will and high ambitions
- is a tool to facilitate processes where all stakeholders can contribute to setting the goals
- is a tool to meet national requirements for local planning.

But: Strategic planning is often a free round.



# Plan strategy – sets the overall goals for the future planning

The plan strategy includes four themes that describe the desired development in Holbæk Municipality. These four themes are our guiding principles in the upcoming work with municipal planning and physical planning, to ensure that Holbæk Municipality remains a good place for everyone to live and reside in the future.

- Development in urban and rural areas - Including settlement
- Nature and Biodiversity
- A business-friendly municipality - Including education
- Holbæk as a climate municipality





# Non-legally binding plans - declarations of intent

## *Architecture policy*

Formulates overall goals for development of the built environment in urban and rural areas

- In urban areas the development of green areas, infrastructure etc must consider biodiversity, climate adaption and green structures to support health

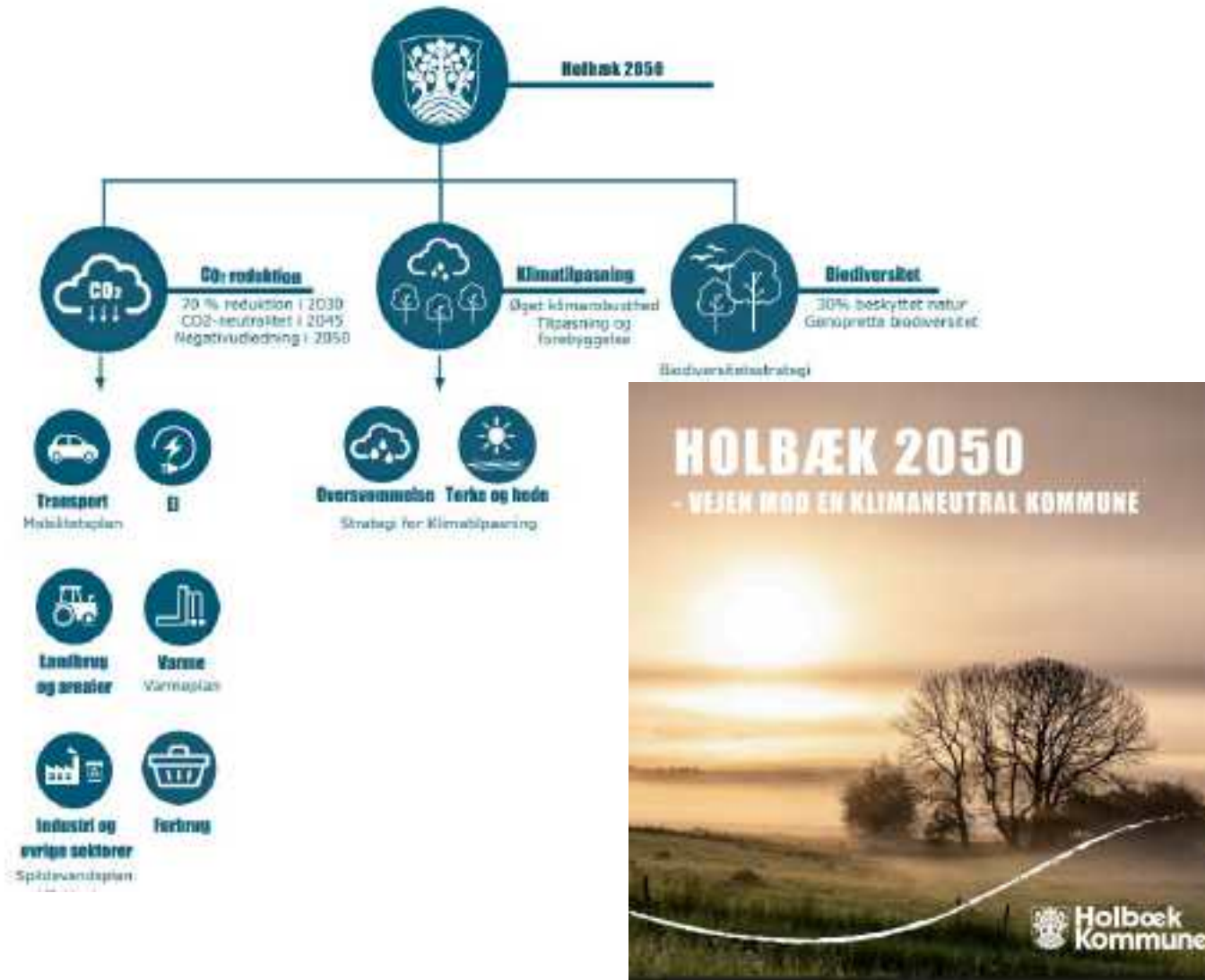
## *Culture and leisure policy*

- Strengthen access to nature experiences and recreational areas.
- Prioritize efforts that bring nature, the fjord, the climate, and biodiversity closer to everyday life, and increase our understanding of them.



# Climate plans

(supported by the paris agreement, and EU legislation )



Biodiversity:

- We must halt the decline, improve existing biodiversity, and create new biodiversity throughout the Municipality. By 2030:
- General biodiversity must be strengthened in both urban and rural areas.
- 30% of the area in Holbæk Municipality is protected nature.

Climate adaption:

- Increased climate resilience
- Adaption and prevention
- Flooding, drought and heat

# Legally binding plans



**Holbæk Kommune**

Kommuneplan Lokalplaner Andre planer Annoncering

## KOMMUNEPLAN 2024

Tænkerne bag Temaer Kommuneplanrammer Tillæg Lokalområder Høringsvar

Udendørs opholdsareal

### Udendørs opholdsareal

Udendørs opholdsarealer er den helhed, der sammen med bebyggelse, ankomstreder og parkering indrammer et område. Gode opholdsarealer er med til at gøre beboernes liv og at gøre byen mere grøn og oplevelsesrig.

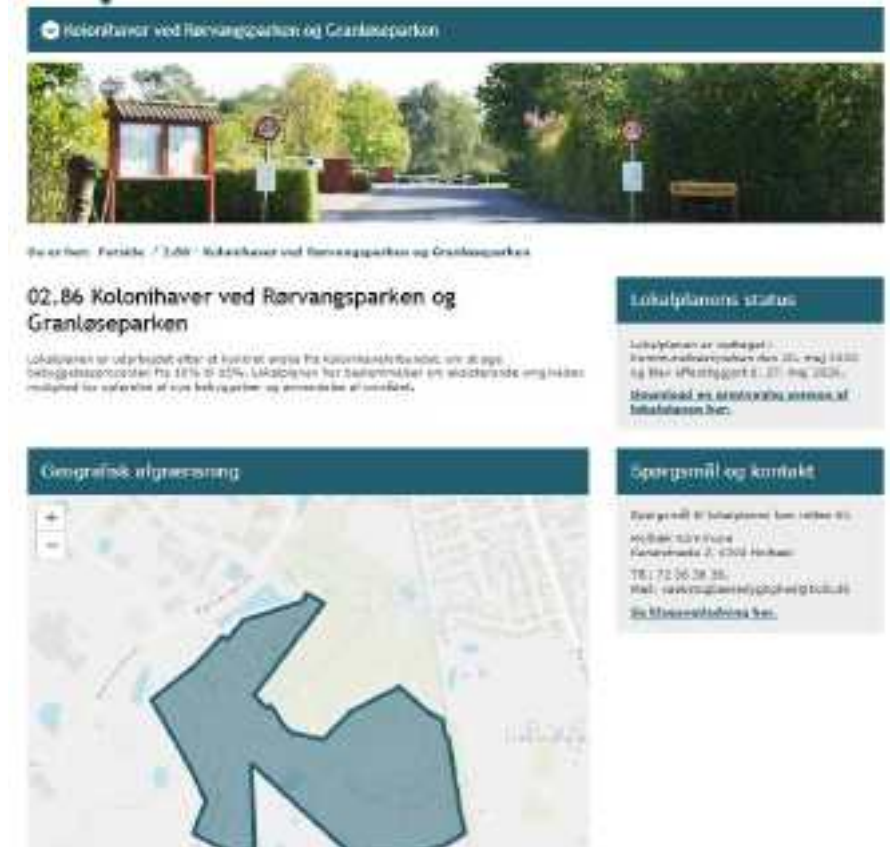
Som udendørs opholdsareal anses almindeligvis den del af ejendommens friareal, der på baggrund af arelets størrelse, udformning og beliggenhed, er egnet til reelt ophold til såvel mindre børn lege som til voksnes udendørs ophold.

De udendørs opholdsarealer skal etableres som en kombination af private opholdsarealer (altaner/haver som man selv råder over) og fælles opholdsarealer (hvor man har mulighed for at møde sine naboer).

De fælles opholdsarealer i et område skal som udgangspunkt minimum udgøre:

- Åben-lav boligbebyggelse: 10 % af områdets areal.

The municipal plan is not directly binding for the citizens, but only for the City Council. The municipal council is obligated to work towards the realization of the municipal plan (Planning Act §12, subsection)



**Holbæk Kommune**

Kommuneplan Lokalplaner Andre planer Annoncering

## Lokalplan 02.86 Kolonihaver ved Rørvangsparken og Grønløseparken

02.86 Kolonihaver ved Rørvangsparken og Grønløseparken

Lokalplanen er udarbejdet efter at have været offentliggjort i 2014 og 2015. Lokalplanen har været i offentlig høring og er nu endeligt vedtaget af kommunestyret den 21. maj 2018.

**Lokalplanens status**

Lokalplanen er udarbejdet i henhold til Kommuneplan 2014-2024 og er offentliggjort den 21. maj 2018.

**Geografisk afgrænsning**

Geografisk afgrænsning af lokalplanens område.

**Spørgsmål og kontakt**

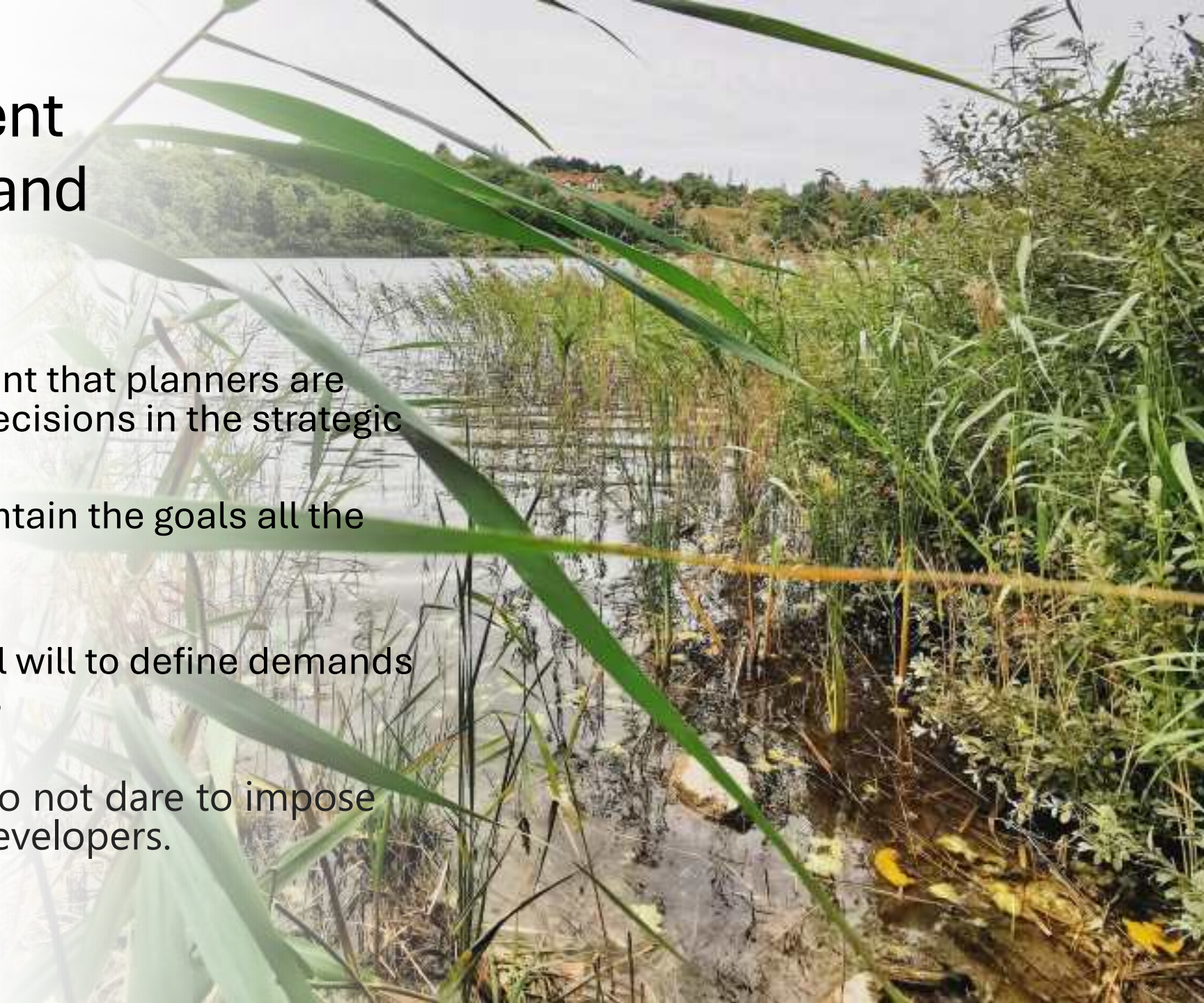
Spørgsmål til lokalplanen kan rettes til: [plan@holbaek.dk](mailto:plan@holbaek.dk) eller telefonisk på kommunens servicecenter.

The local plan is legally binding - this means that as a property owner, you must comply with the provisions of the local plan.



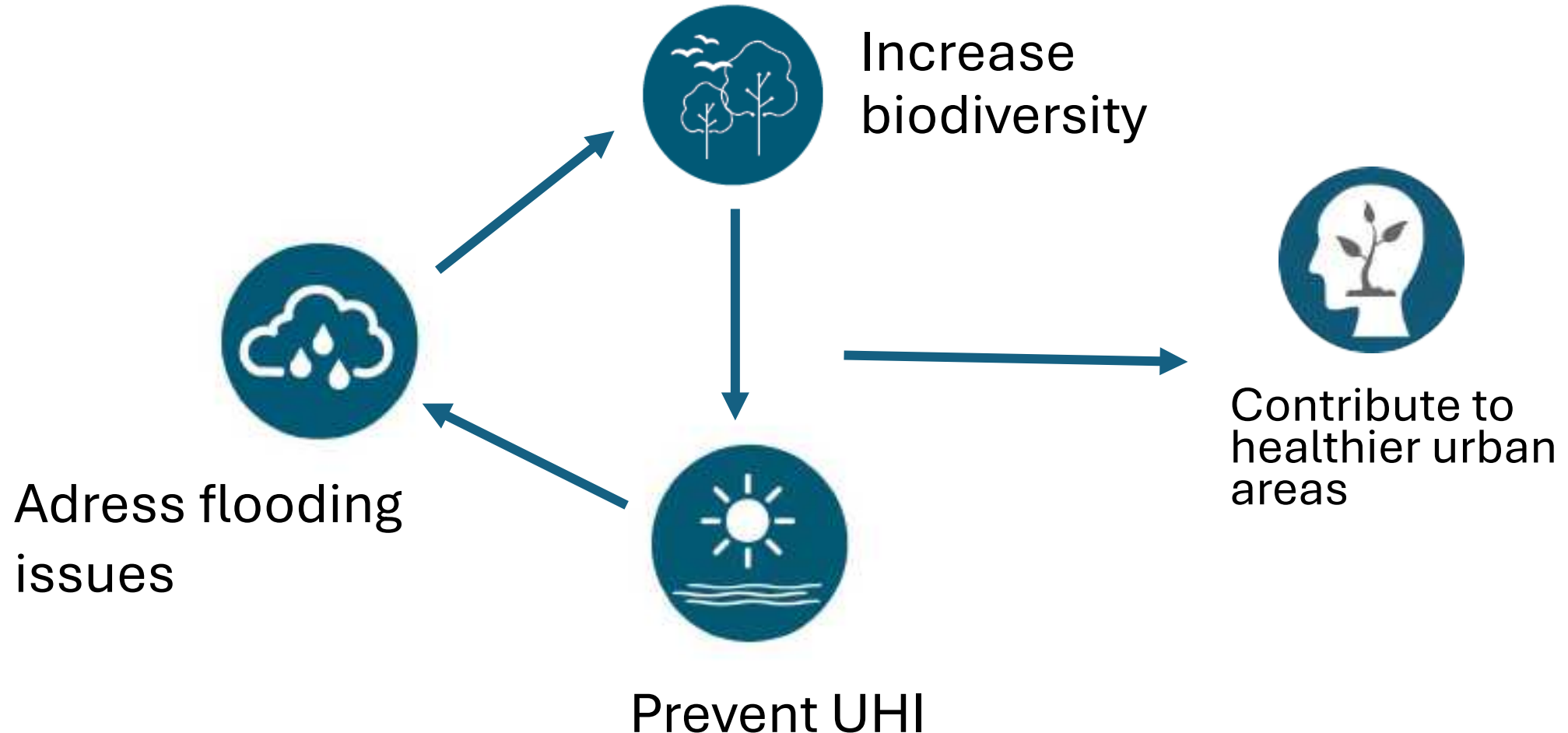
# We are dependent on political will and braveness

- It is extremely important that planners are aware of the political decisions in the strategic plans
- Still it is difficult to maintain the goals all the way to the final project
- Because:
  - It demands political will to define demands towards developers
  - - and stick to them!
  - Often, politicians do not dare to impose requirements on developers.



# Why is green infrastructure important?

The more goals the better





# Biodiversity goals for urban areas

## **We need to protect and increase the diversity of plants and animals in cities**

*All urban areas must adhere to the 3-30-300 principle, which specifies the number of trees, canopy coverage, and green spaces that should be in cities. We need more nature that promotes 77 species to help in the city!" in all cities in the municipality.*

## **We need to create new areas in cities with space for many different plants and animals**

*Biodiversity must be incorporated into the municipal plan and local plans, and rainwater management must benefit biodiversity.*

## **We need to create new natural areas close to cities**

*We need to create more nature and more recreational areas that can better connect city and countryside*



Koninjendijk 2024 + Yggdrasil

# Climate adaption - UHI

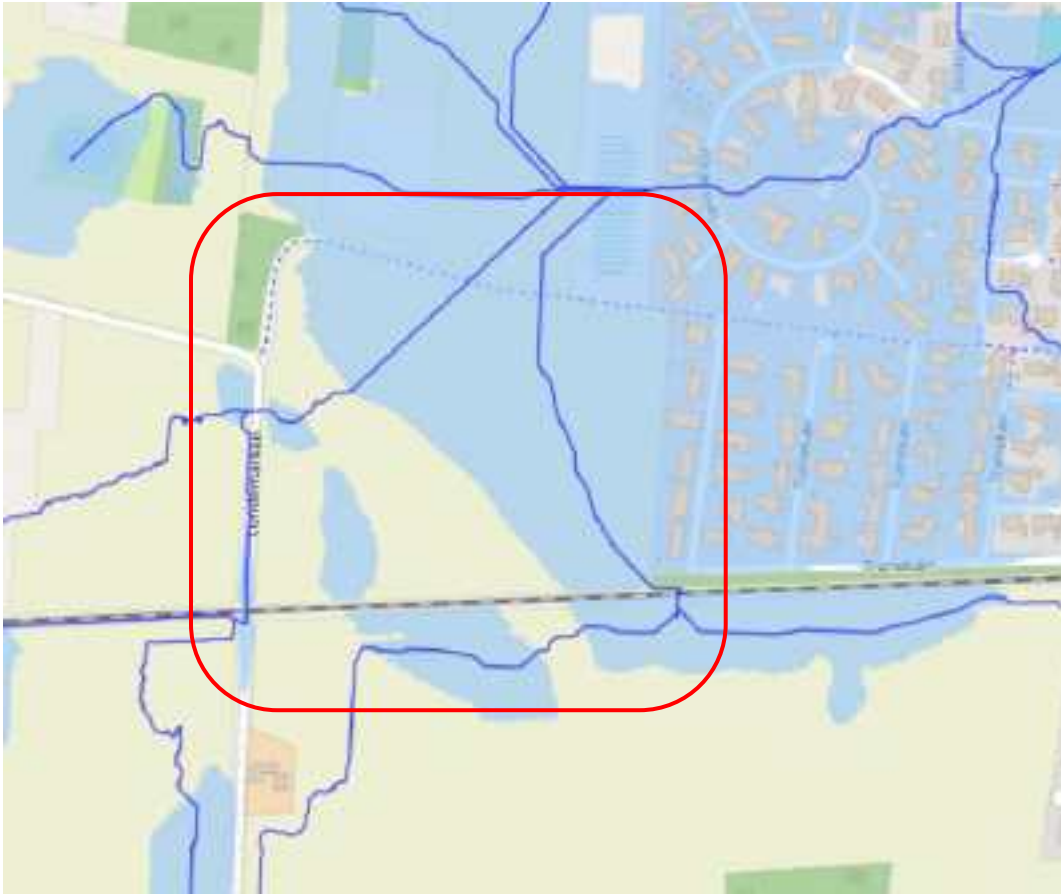


The UHI effect in Holbæk

- Heat map analysis of the total communal geography
- Direct input to the planning of new and existing areas in order to:
  - Reduce air pollution, and health risks such as heat stroke and dehydration.
- Green spaces alleviate the UHI effect



# Dealing with the risk of flooding



Once every 100 year



# Sum up

The implementation of green spaces in planning addresses various considerations:

- The best arguments in the dialog with a developer is when the green space solves planning challenges, ie. Climate or biodiversity
- We still need the good data to support implementation of green areas to improve the health benefits, however we do know that:
- Planning for biodiversity and climate means more green space which then improve the health benefits





# 3 most important areas of focus:

- Political support
  - Will to stick to the intentions
  - Will to find the needed money
- Administrative adaptation
  - Have the curage to argue for the political directions
  - Change management habbits (edction)
- Involvement and communication in local areas
  - Often a strong support on the strategic directions

