

Presentation

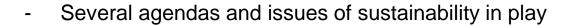
Who am I?

Former municipal parkplanner, parkmanager and leader within the municipality of Copenhagen

By August 1st working at the university of Copenhagen, Forest & Landscape college (Nødebo)

Today's topic

Sustainable management and maintenance of green areas in CPH



- Strategic level agendas
- Practical level issues



2 Sustainable management in CPH



Sustainable management - a framework



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- Lifecycle-analysis when purchasing
- Efficiency in use of ressources
- Responsible action



Biological

- Local adaption
- Local circuit of ressources
- Variation of species
- Low risk choice of plants
- Management strategy provided
- Efficiency in operations



Social

- User and staff involvement
- Developing skills
- Multiple purpose use of green spaces
- Feeling of identity
 & cultural heritage,
- High value aesthetics
- Strategic communication



Sustainable management initiatives in CPH

	Economical	Biological	Social
Strategic level	Reconversion of budgets 'Need to' vs. 'nice to'	CPH's Climate Adaptation Plan &	Sharing Copenhagen
	Room for priority	investment strategy	Community CPH – development based on
	Transparency	Urban nature policy	'city needs'
		Tree policy	Partnership trees
		'Greening' tool	
Practical level	Work smarter not harder – innovation and change of habits	Climate adaptation – green growth	Volunteers working in parks and nature areas
	Efficient use of	100.000 trees by 2025	Benefit recipients in CPH working with nature care
	machinery in focus	14 hectares of new urban	· ·
		forest	Learning platform for schools
		Nature care initiatives	



Green Copenhagen



Municipality of Copenhagen

App. 0.5 million inhabitants 8800 ha city

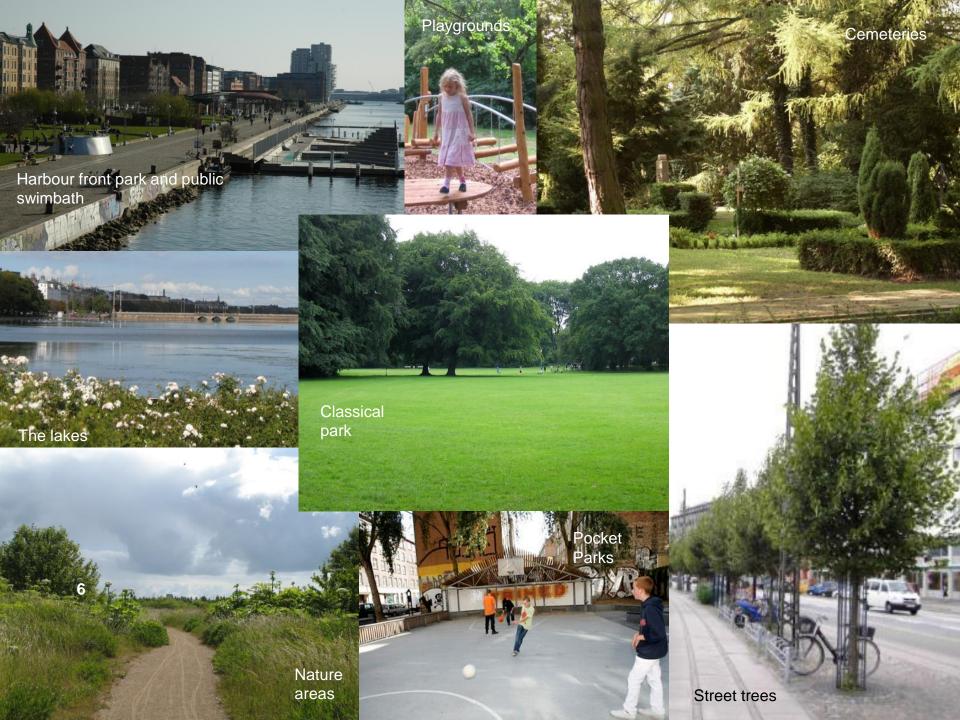
2260 ha green space, incl. parks, nature areas, sports areas, allotment gardens, churchyards, playgrounds

Municipal plan renewed every four years

10 city districts – individual plans

Green space administration within the Techincal and Environmental Administration, the Cultural Administration and the Finance Administration

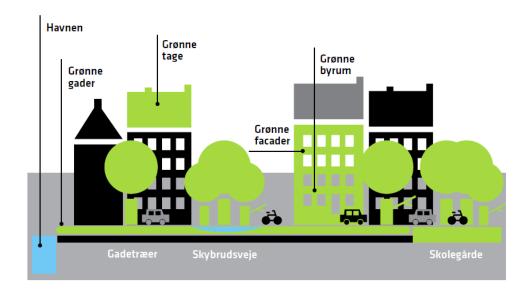




Urban nature strategy

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VISION #2 **BYNATUR MED HØJ KVALITET**





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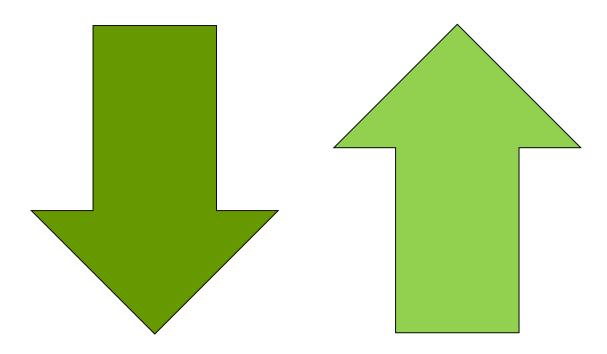
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Top down vs. bottom up development

Politicians – top managers – strategic planners



Professional considerations – individual interests and performance

...and now on to some practical level issues....

Biodiversity along the roads

Arguments:

Economical – effective use of resources – reduce amount of cut of materiel

Economical – working environment – safety at work

Biodiversity – long term effect - change of species

Challenges:

Disturbs traffic in a busy city

Disturbs citizens when working at night in residential neighbourhoods



Biodiversity in parks – hills and slopes

Arguments:

Economical – effective use of resources – reduce amount of cut of materiel

Biodiversity – long term effect - change of species

Social – cultural environments are made visible and accessible

Challenges:

Heavy machines on vulnerable surfaces

Heavy machines conflicts with recreative use of areas







Biodiversity in parks – nature areas and heavy machinery

Arguments:

Economical – effective use of resources – large areas and equivalent machinery

Biodiversity – long term effect - reduce invasive species (Solidago)

Social – working together with volunteers – grazing guilds – nature restoration

Social – provide experiences for citizens – especially children (daycare/schools)

Challenges:

How to dispose of cut of material?

Litter in the field is wrapped in the bale – not suitable for food

Bale wrap is made of nylon rope – shall be removed before reuse

Breakdowns due to uneven surfaces – expensive repairs













Biodiversity in parks – nature areas

Arguments:

Economical – small efforts with large benefits

Economical – grazing animals reduce the need for labour

Biodiversity – create a variety of habitats

Social – create ownership – grazing guilds

Social – provide experiences - landart

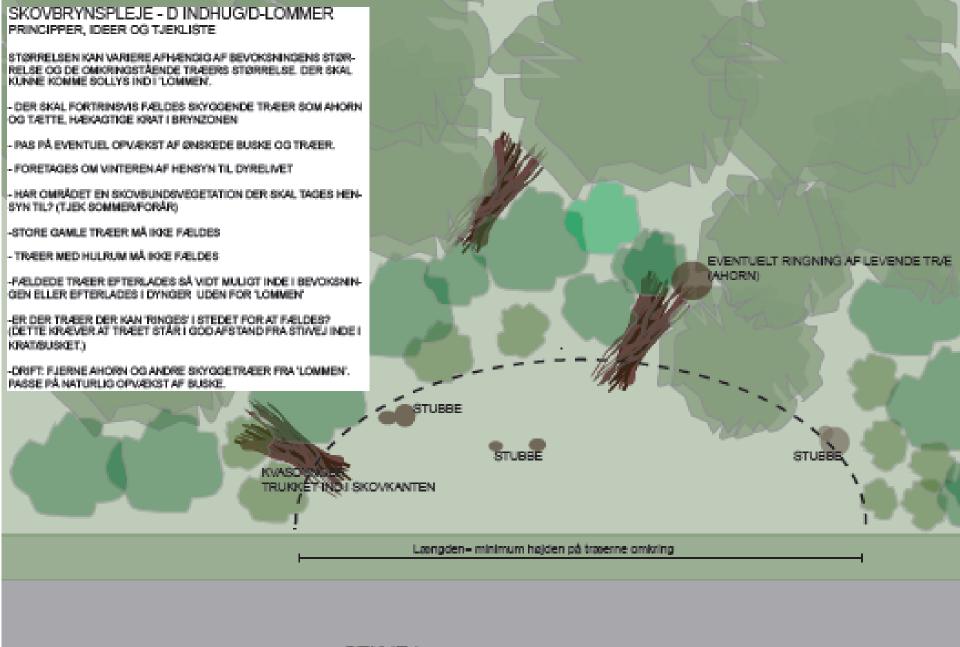
Challenges:

Do we agree on the goals?

Purpose of small efforts can be hard to explain

Conflicts between nature conservation and safety









Social sustainability – working with volunteers

Arguments:

Economical – grazing animals reduce the need for labour

Biodiversity – focus on small-scale maintenance

Social – create ownership and experiences

Social – interaction – learning old craftsmanship

Challenges:

Do we agree on the goals?

Working with volunteers is time-consuming







Social sustainability – education

Arguments:

Economical – lack of resources - helping each other out

Biodiversity – Perennials 'made wild' – native species – creating habitats

Social – create ownership and learning

Social – interaction with citizens

Challenges:

Project without a budget









Social sustainability – cultural heritage and experiences

Arguments:

Economical – cultural heritage carries expensive maintenance activities

Biodiversity – habitats for urban wild life as well as burial ground

Social – cherry trees blossom - highly valued experience

Challenges:

Interaction between different groups of users – vulnerable circumstances



