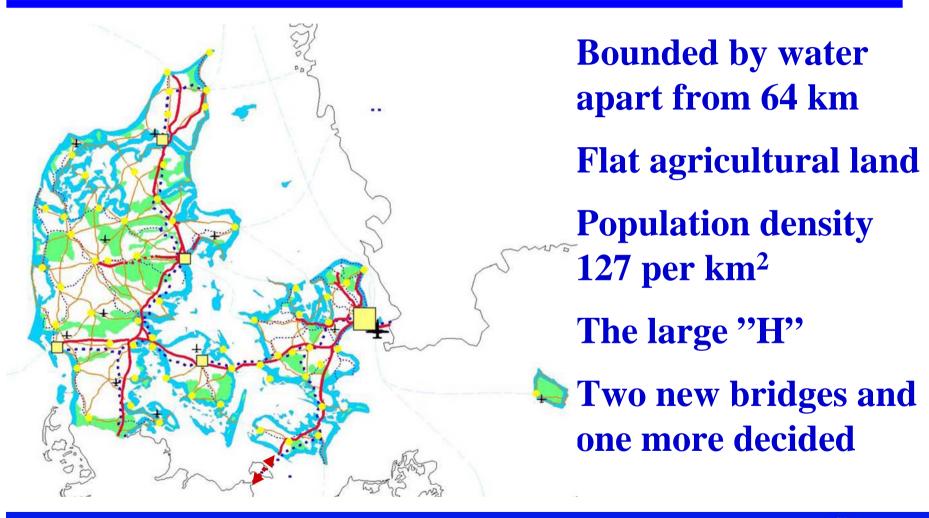
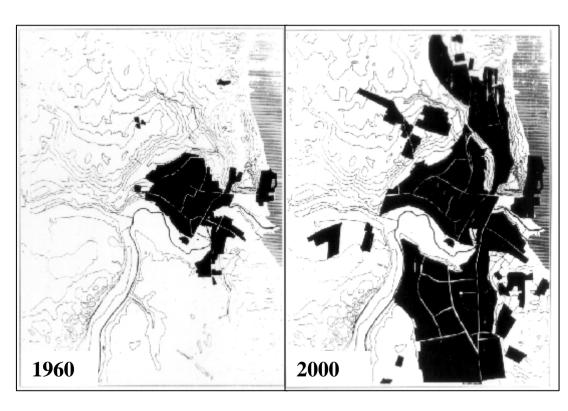


#### Denmark at a glance



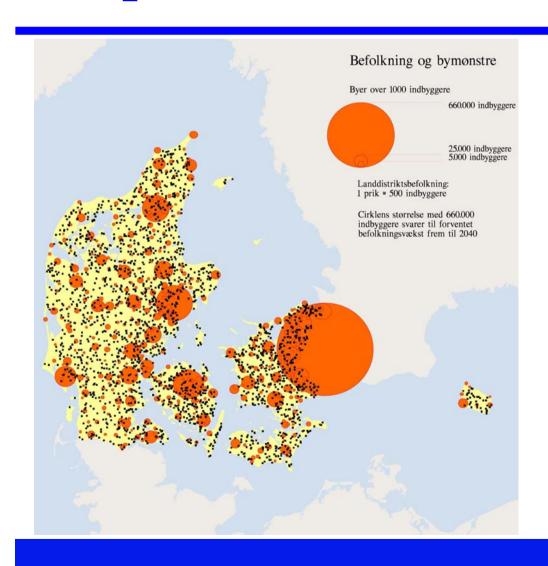
## Urban development since 1960



## **Characteristic development trends:**

- Expansion (4 times)
- urban sprawl
- great distances required for daily functions
- high energy consumption
- separation of urban functions

### Population and urban structure

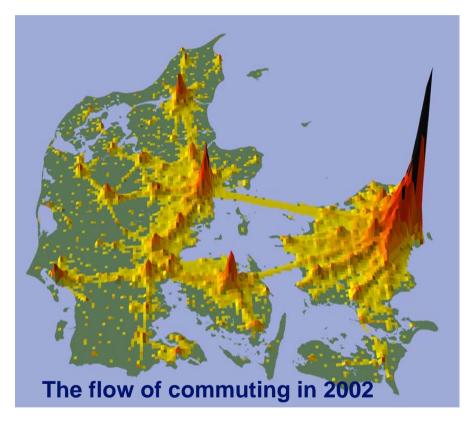


5,5 mill. inhabitants

5 largets cities are: Copenhagen, Århus, Odense, Ålborg and Esbjerg

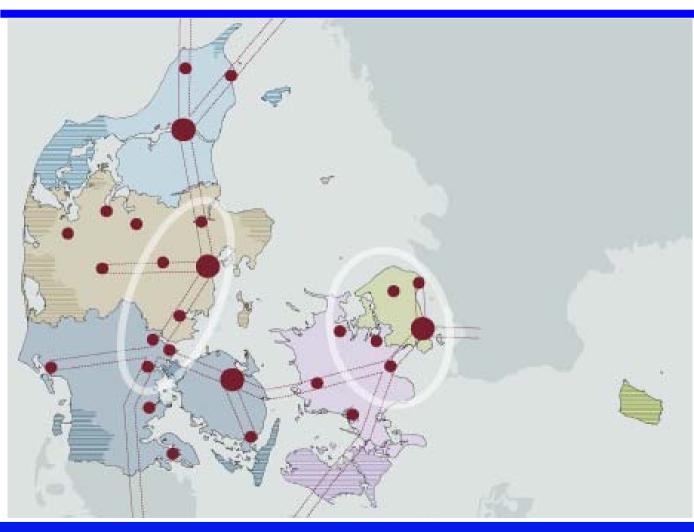
1/3 lives in the Greater Copenhagen area

## Commuting and the infrastructure





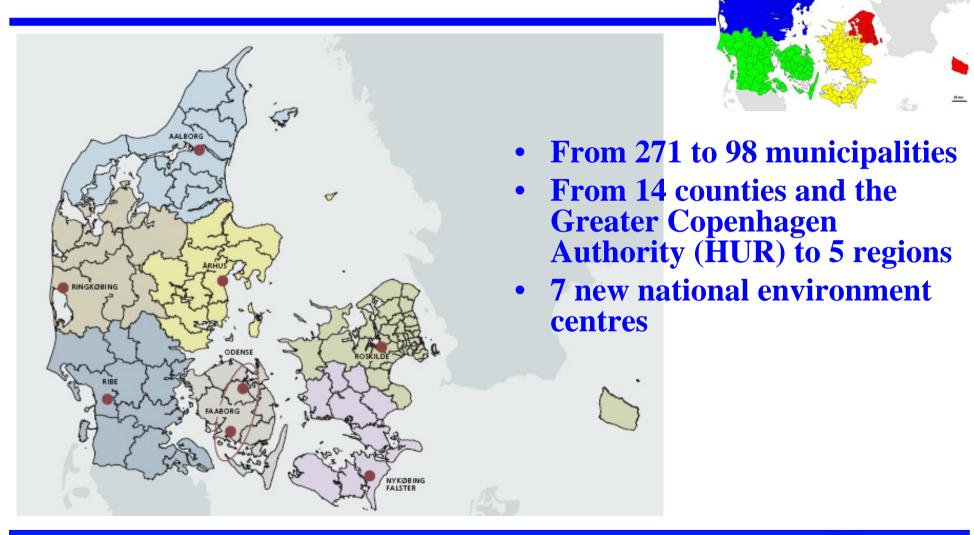
#### The 2006 National Planning Report The new map of Denmark



## 5 types of settlement regions:

- Greater Copenhagen
- The rest of Zealand
- Eastern Jutland
- Town regions
- Small town regions

#### The new administrative map 2007



### The local government reform



• Oct 2002 to Jan 2004 Structure Commission. Analysis og models – but without proposals, 3 month hearing

27th. April 2004 The Government's proposal

• May -June 2004 Political negotiations

• Autumn 2004 Legislation prepared (50 different acts)

December 2004 Hearing

• December 2004 Municipalities' proposals for amalgamation

8th. Feb 2005 Parliamentary election

24th Feb. 2005 Legislation proposals to Parliament

June 2005 Legislatation approved

**November 2005** Local government elections (new

municipalities and regions)

• 2006 Transitional arrangement takes

effect

### The planning act reform 2007



#### **Before**

#### **After**

**National planning** 

12 Regional plans:

**271 Municipal plans** 

1300 Local plans p.a.

**Strengthened national planning** 

5 Regional spatial development plans

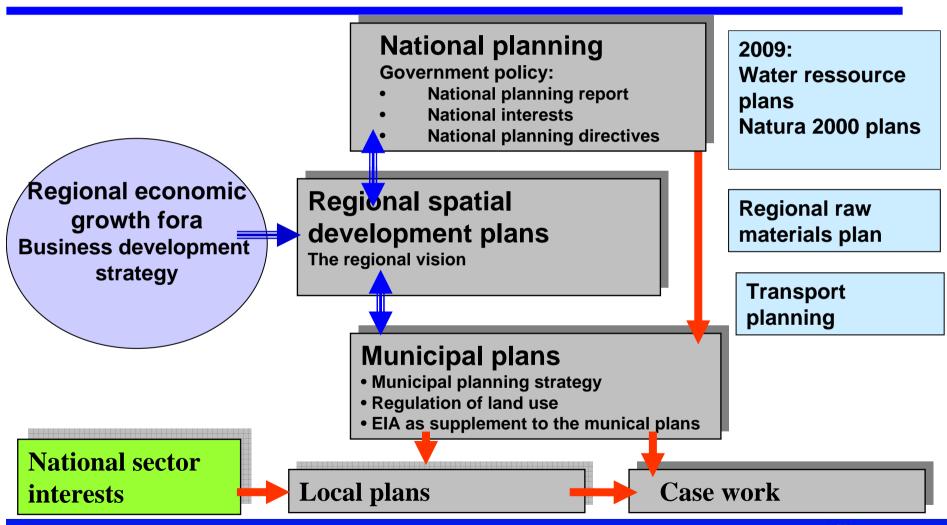
98 Municipal plans

No change for Local plans

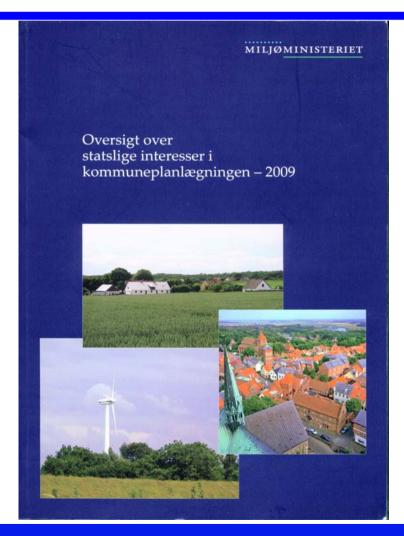
Transitional arrangement 2006 - 2009



## The planning system 2007



#### **Overview of national interests**



- Every 4th. year
- Specific definition of municipal latitude
- No new stipulations but overview of legislation, national reviews and action plans etc.
- Prepared with other relevant ministries and in spirit of dialogue with the Danish Local Government Association (KL)
- The aim is to avoid vetoes
- The Minister for the Environment has a duty to veto plans, which are not in accordance with national interests

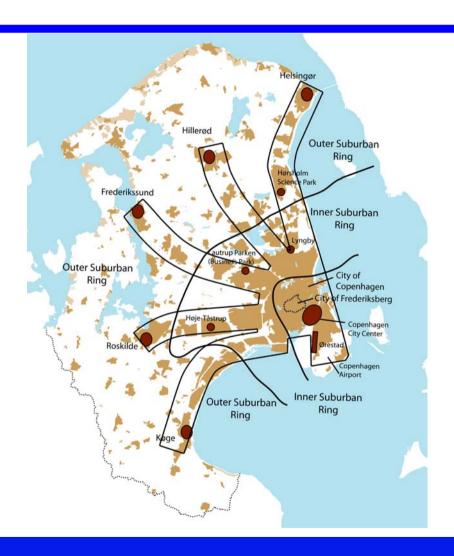
## The Greater Copenhagen Region, special provisions in the Spatial Planning Act

The 2005 Regional Plan is replaced by Finger Plan 2007 + 34

minicipal plans



## Greater Copenhagen Region



1 mill. workplaces

1.8 mill. inhabitants

• Central cities: 1/3

Inner suburban Ring: 1/3

Outer suburban Ring: 1/3

**Five provincial towns:** 

**Elsinore: pop. 35,000** 

Hillerød: pop. 29,000

Frederikssund: pop.15,000

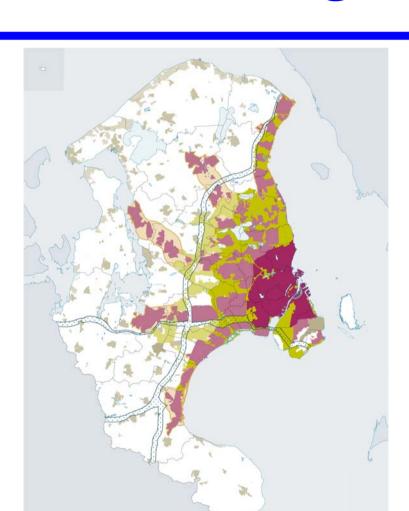
**Roskilde:** pop. 46,000

Køge: pop. 34,500



STORKOBENHAVN

### The 2007 Finger Plan





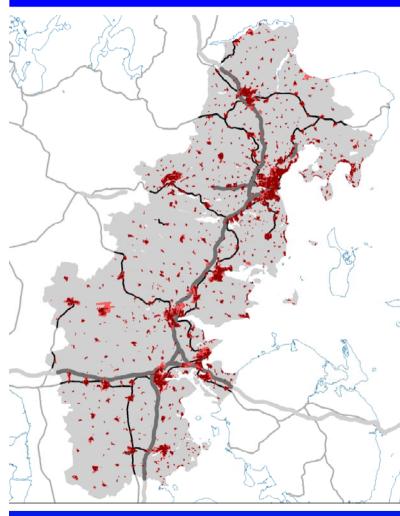
- 4 geographical zones are shown on a map, i.e. town fingers with potential for new urban areas and the extent of the green wedges
- Makes adjustments to the station proximity principle
- Municpal plans must contain provisions for phased development of new urban zone negotiated with the Ministry of the Environment
- Reservations for transport infrastructure and the transport corridor etc.



STORKOBENHAVN

#### The eastern Jutland urban corridor –

following up on the National Planning Report



#### Dialogue project

-concerning sustainable urban development:

- 1 mill. population strong growth
- 17 municipalities, 2 regions, 2 ministries
- Phase 1: Analysis of functions
- Phase 2: Vision/Mission
- Phase 3: 3-4 alternative outline plans
- **Phase 4: Conclusions**

#### Urban policy initiative

by the Minister of the Environment

















The green town

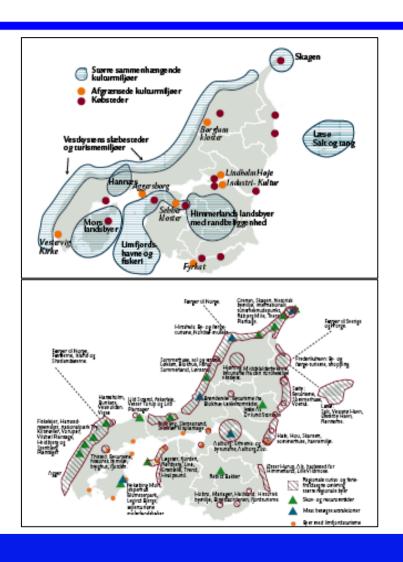




The blue town



#### The 5 regional spatial development plans



- New type of plan: The Regional Council's vision
- Binds regional strategies together
  - Business development
  - Employment and education
  - Nature and the environment
  - Public transport etc.
- Maps
  - but no precise land use reservations

## The role of munipal planning



### From strategy to municipal plan



#### 2007

- Strategy
- Public hearing and debate

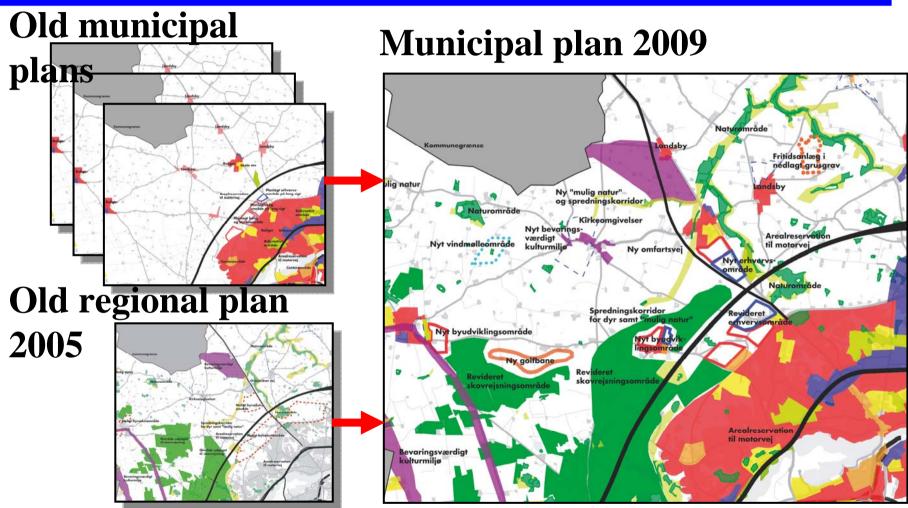
2008 - 2009

- Main structure
- Guidelines
- Framework for local planning
- Public hearing and debate





## Municipal plan 2009 – first generation







### **Policy for Retail Development**



#### **Goals:**

Shops in the core of the towns

Variety of shops in small and medium sized towns

Sustainable retail structure

Access for pedestrians public transport

#### **General limits:**

3500 m<sup>2</sup> for general shops and 2000 m<sup>2</sup> for speciality shops



# Urban policy principles Brown field sites and new development





Aim: urban quality, density and reduced need for urban expansion

**Designated sites in Municipal Plan** 

**Reuse of brown field sites** 

Specific public/private regeneration partnership

Possibility for a future landowner-association

**New development - mix of urban functions** 

## Social regeneration projects Avedøre Stationsby (special legislation)

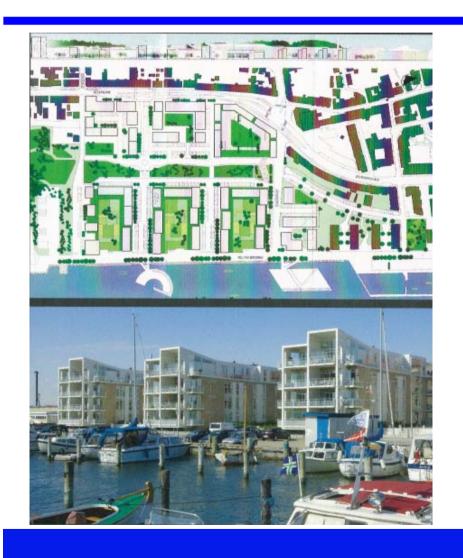


#### **Problems:**

- criminality
- unemployment
- high degree of removal
- conflicts between etnic groups
- increasing rents
- vandalism
- run-down publicareas



#### The local plans



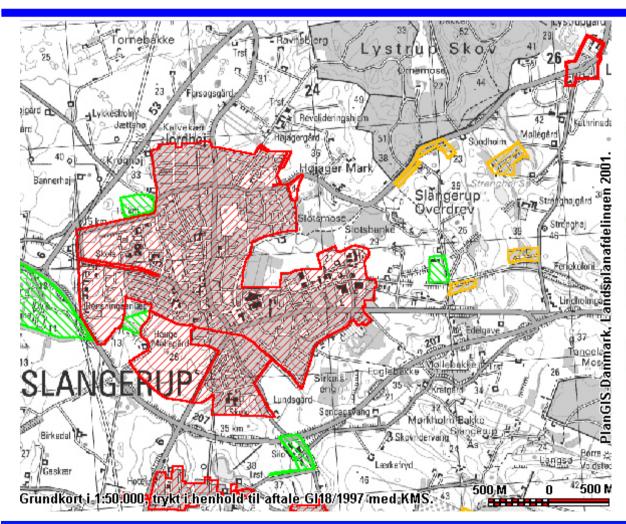
Mandatory before large projects or substantial changes in surroundings

**Implement stipulations of regional and municipal plans** 

**Legally binding for property owners** 

**Public participation** 

### The urban-rural zoning system



- **Urban zone**
- **Village delimitation**
- **Summer cottage** area
- Local plan in rural area

#### Rural zone administration



A rural zone permit is required to parcel out land, construct buildings or change the land use

#### **Purpose:**

- Prevention of random building and construction
- Protection of landscape assets
- Protection af recreational assets
- Protection of agriculture and forestry
- Support for the rules and framework of municipal plans
- Special rules for former farm buildings

## Plan09: Partnership-programme 2006-09

#### Support to the municiplal planning proces. Aims at:

- Valuable urban environments and attractive landscapes
- Political ownership and commitment
- Specialist professional and innovative planning culture in both the public and the private sector

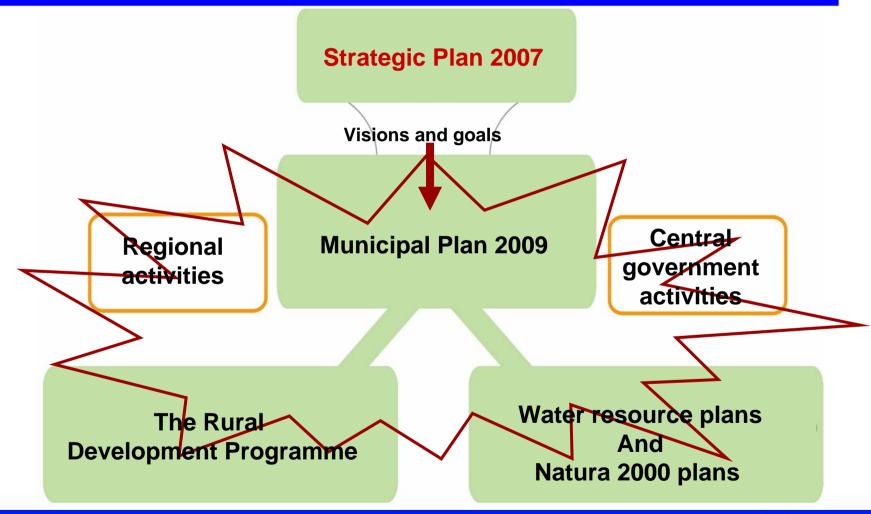


#### **Facts**

- The project is a partnership between The Realdania Foundation and The Ministry of The Environment
- The total budget framework 2006-2009 is 50 mio. kr.



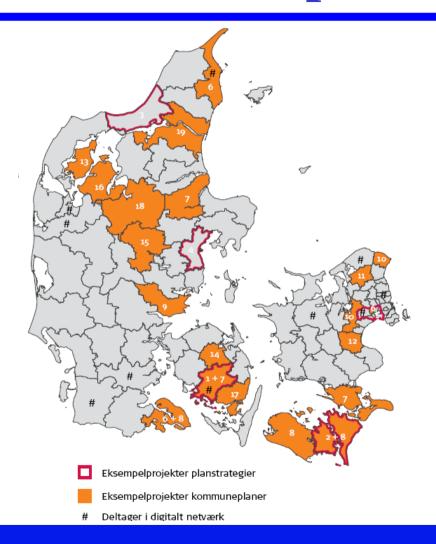
## On the road to the municipal plan 2009







# 26 demonstration projects in 40 municipalities



- Urban renewal
- Urban pattern
- Digital municipal plans
- Adaptation to climate change in the countryside
- Green space near towns
- Retailing in smaller towns
- Business alongside motorways
- Housing policy in the municipal plan
- Planning culture in the planning department





### The urban planning paradox



#### **Dense cities**

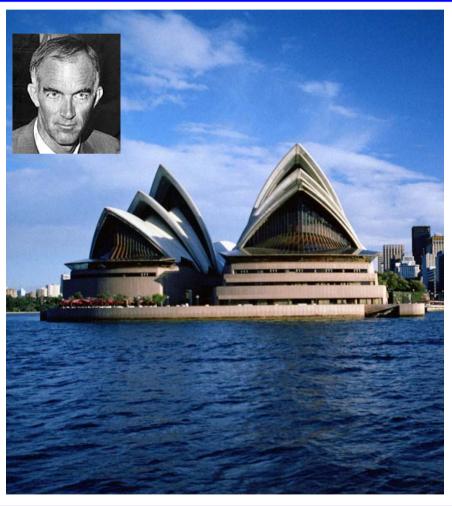
- reduce the global environmental burden
- increase local environmental problems

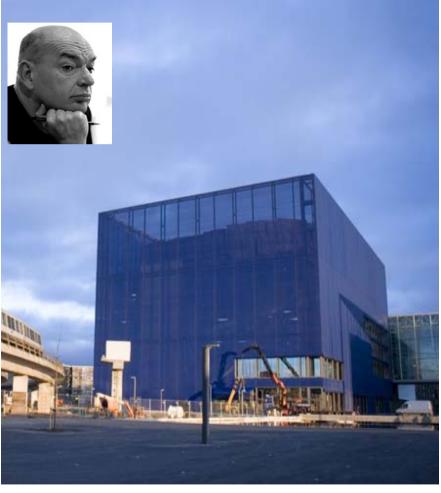


#### **Urban Sprawl**

- increases the global environmental burden
- reduces local environmental problems

# The site and the building The town planner and the architect









## The local plan delivers "The site"!



Ny Tøjhusgrunden











# The municipal plan delivers the policy and the framework!

The municipal planning department needs to master many disciplines

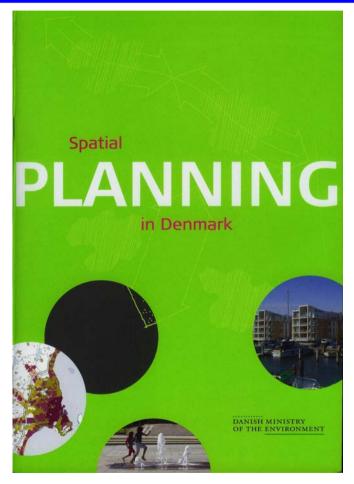


- Spatial planners and specialists deliver the competences
- Planning culture is a symbiosis of the actors' sense of values, competences and interests
- Thus politicians become part of the planning culture





### Thanks for your attention!



www.blst.dk

(The Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning)

www.commin.org (The Baltic Spatial Conceptshare)

www.plan09.dk (An partnershipprojekt 2006-2009)

http://commin.org/upload/Denmark/Ref orm\_of\_the\_Planning\_Act.doc (Article by Niels Østergård)

http://www.blst.dk/NR/rdonlyres/4D850FA0-B5CC-4892-AD6A-FAF72DAC5FBF/49285/Planning\_260907\_NY.pdf



