



A European Union Programme

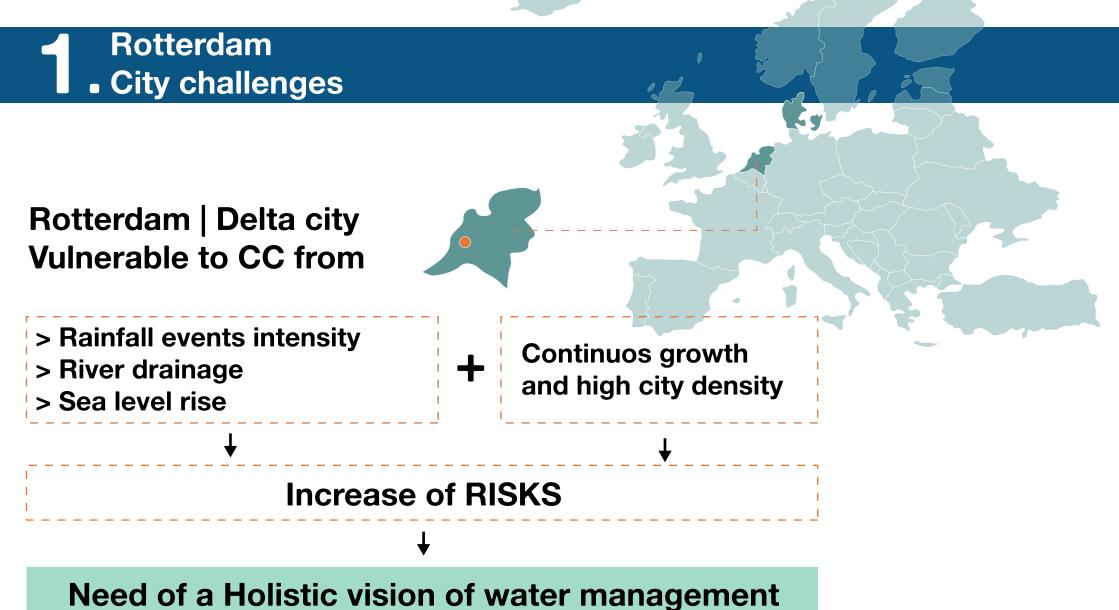
EU-CHINA RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE ONLINE DISCUSSION BETWEEN CHINESE AND EUROPEAN EXPERTS

Copenhagen & Rotterdam GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES BEST PRACTICES

Alberto Innocenti · University Iuav of Venice/University of Copenhagen IUC Asia Resilience Expert 28 May 2020

Copenhagen & Rotterdam GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES BEST PRACTICES

Copenhagen & Rotterdam | cities challenges
COPENHAGEN BEST PRACTICES
ROTTERDAM BEST PRACTICES
THINGS TO REMEMBER



and new measures

Water Plan (2001), the Water City 2035 Vision (2005), the transformation to the second integrated Water Plan (2007), the Rotterdam Climate Proof Programme (2008), the Rotterdam Adaptation Strategy (2013), Resilience Programme (2014) and the Water Sensitive Rotterdam Programme (2015).

Copenhagen • City challenges

Copenhagen

example of best practice of planning for THE FINGERS PLAN and the regenerative projects

Threaten from CC

4 major rainfall events in the past years. The largest, in 2011, caused damage totalling more a billion dollars.

Primary challenge > Increase of more and heavier downpours,

> More intense rain events

Subsequent flooding + Overwhelm existing sewage and runoff systems

Need of a Holistic vision and integrated plan

CPH 2025 Climate Plan (mitigation), Cloudburst Management plan 2010, Copenhagen Climate Adaptation Plan - 2011

Green Streets & Green Alleys

1. Sankt Annæ Plads | The St. Ann Square project

2. Bülowsvej - Ordinary mantaince



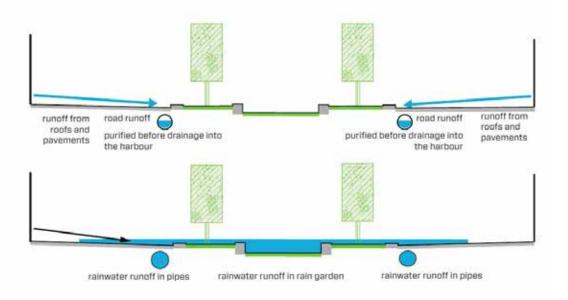
The St. ANN Square project Green Streets & Green Alleys



The renovation historic square create a green area that have the capacity to hold 21 million litres of water.

New underground "rainpipes", the area will be able to manage 2,100 litres of rain a second.

A green area that delays the water and a "rainpipes" guide the water into the harbour.





sandergaard A American

Bulowsvej Green Streets & Green Alleys









City Dune + National Archives + TCC Green roofs

The City Dune Green roofs





THE CITY DUNE

Development benefits

The City Dune is Copenhagen's first fully acclimatized urban space, transforming the challenges of climate change into urban amenities such as the recreational use of rain water and the natural cooling of temperature rises.

The project is also an example of the democratization of privately owned space in cities

The New National Archives Green roofs

画 園 園 園



THE NEW NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Development benefits

Technically the roof garden has been constructed in a way that leads all precipitation water through the growth media and the reservoir plates, before the excess water reaches the drainage system. These technical solutions optimize the reservoir effect and hold back up to 70% of the water on an annual basis and increase natural evaporation. The roof garden increases biodiversity, collects rainwater and helps stabilize the temperature of the archive buildings.

TCC - Hotel and Public roof garden Green roofs



TCC - Hotel and Public Roof Garden

Development benefits

Beneficial to hotel guests and locals. Great diversity - large trees and a fertile bottom vegetation.

All rainwater is collected and reused for watering plants, thus supporting the city's sewer system.

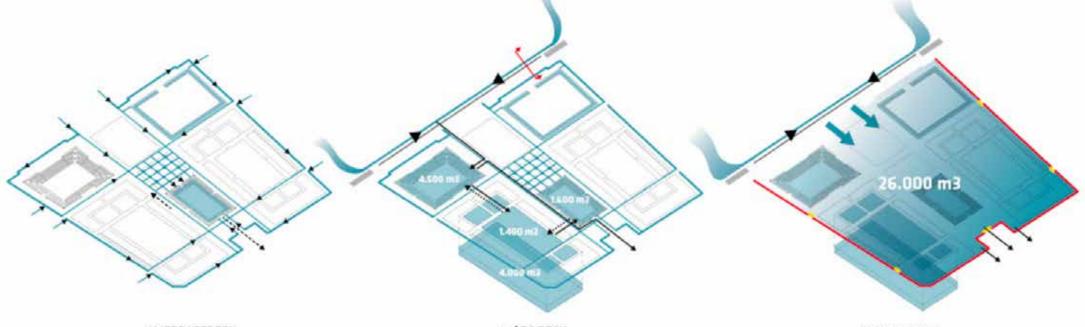




Enghave PARK Urban Park & Neighborhood



Enghave PARK Urban Park & Neighborhood



HVERDAGSREGN

10-ARS REGN

100-ARS REGN





Clima neighborhood Urban Park & Neighborhood



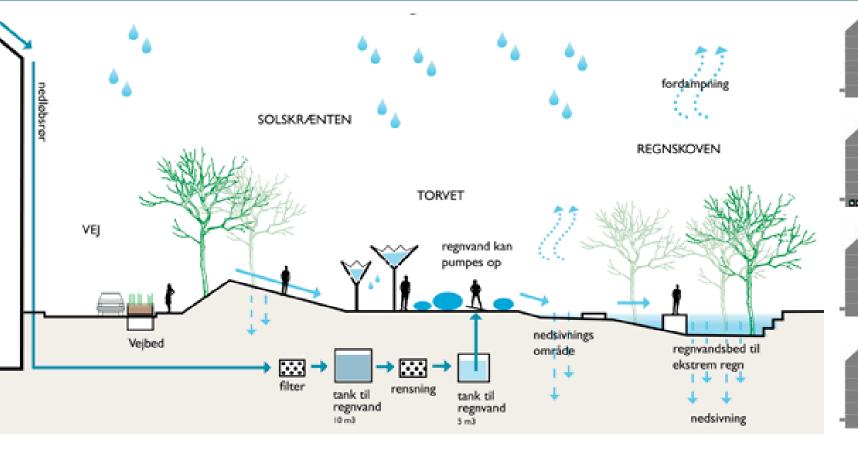


Clima neighborhood Urban Park & Neighborhood

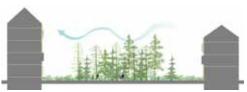
Tåsinge Plads can therefore receive large quantities of rainwater. The rain bed on the square will be filled up to 10% during rain events that occur once every year, 30% during rain events that occur once every 25 years and 40% in rain events that occur once every 100 years.



Clima neighborhood Urban Park & Neighborhood

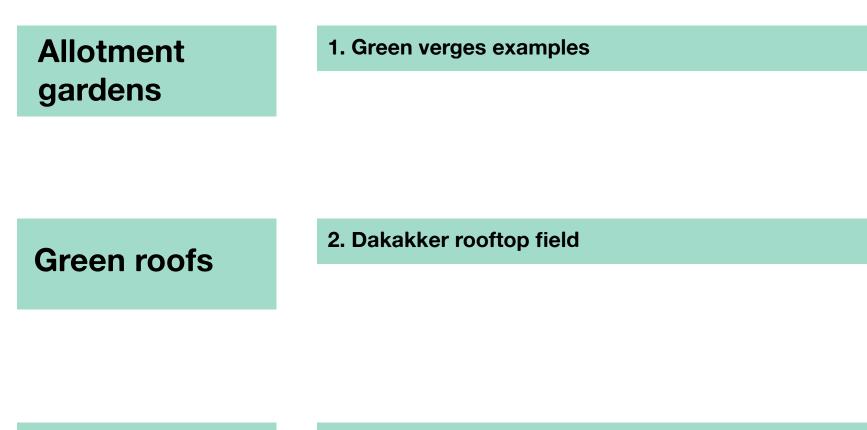


Involvment of private citizens is a regular based approach used from the municipality of Copenhagen.









Water square & Neighborhood

3. Water Square Benthemplein

4. Zomerhofkwartier | Climate Proof Zomerhof neighborhood

Green verges Allotment gardens

The strategy now is to take measures on a small scale that will increase the city's ability to absorb water and at the same time improve outdoor public spaces with more green and projects to removing paving



3. BEST PRACTICES

Dakakker rooftop field

Green roofs





DakAkker rooftop farm **growing fruits**, **vegetables**, **herbs and housing bee hives**.

Rotterdam currently has > **200,000 m2 green roofs**, many of which are **multifunctional** and allow rooftop **farming and gardening**, such as DakAkkers, the first harvestable roof (800 m2) on top of the Schieblock building.

Water Square BENTHEMPLEIN Water square & Neighborhood



Sunny day >

a dynamic place for the youth with lots of space to play, including a sports theater, a skate area.

Rain day >

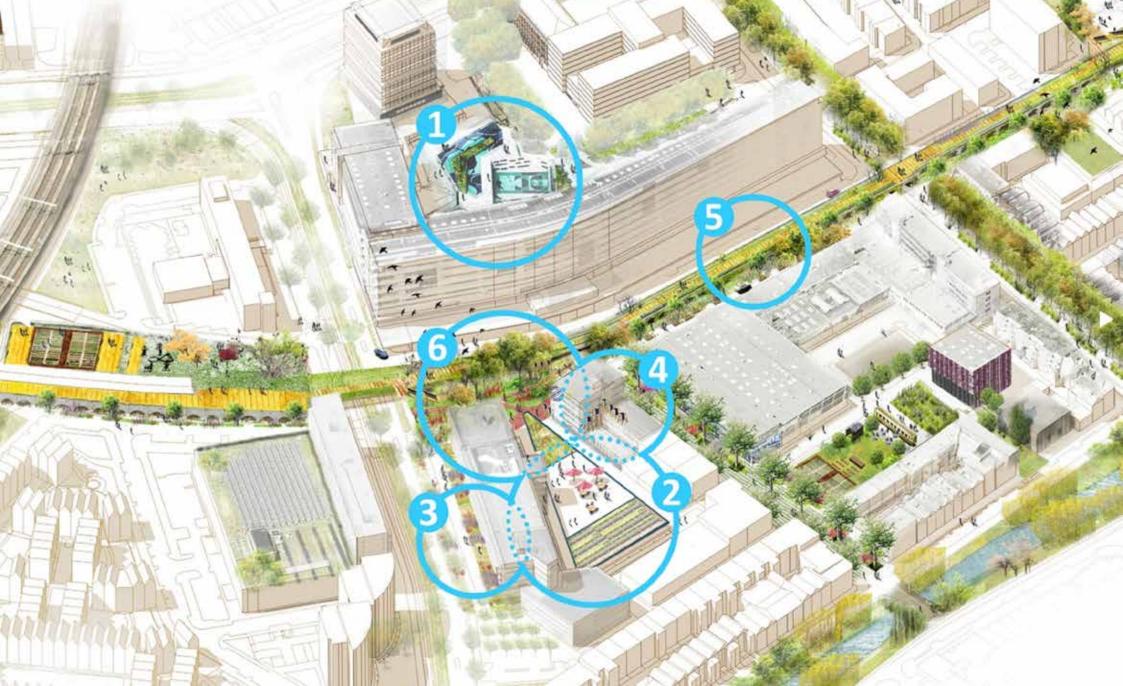
the water runs via large stainless steel gutters into **three basins**:

2 shallow basins for the immediate surroundings 1 deeper basin that receives water only during a cloudburst from a larger area around the square.





Climate Proof Zomerhof neighborhood Water square & Neighborhood





The **Zomerhofkwartier** an intense **participatory process** combining **slow urban transformation** is aiming to **transform the public space**.

A collection of visionary resiliency measure that together will perform an upgraded urban framework for the **first climate district in Rotterdam**.

Climate Proof Zomerhof neighborhood Water square & Neighborhood





Green infrastructure solutions should be design in a systemic perspective

- Green infrastructure solutions should maximize co-benefits
- Local characteristics are important
- Several techniques can often be combined

Involving citizens/communities while developing a climate solution

Monitoring the solutions to implement them