



ROSKILDE
KOMMUNE

Urban Planning and Green Transition

#ALLE TIDERS ROSKILDE



From plans to practice

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Municipalities in the green transition

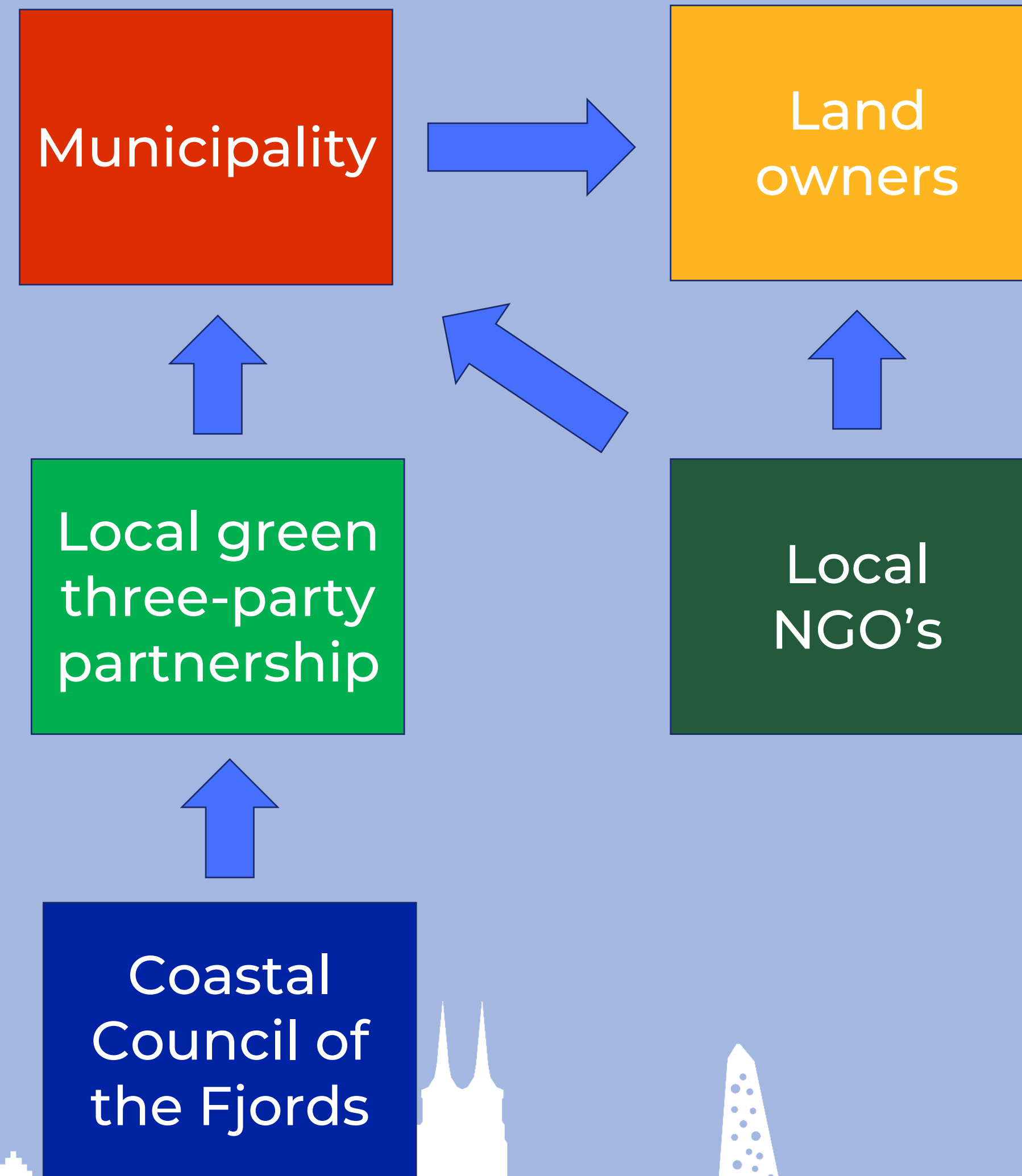
- Climate plans
 - Local goals on how to reduce CO₂ immissions
 - Primary goal is to be immission free in 2040 in Roskilde Municipality
 - 10 km² of forrest
 - 90% wetlands to be restored
- Strategies
 - Green/blue strategy
 - A guideline of how to implement nature in other planning and projects in Roskilde.
 - Public health
 - Recreation
 - Parks and day-to-day operations
 - City planning
 - Biodiversity in all areas.





Local engagement

- Setup in Roskilde
- Dedicated public meetings for each project
- Respect for landowners right to choose
- True to the strategic planning.
- A lot of coffee!



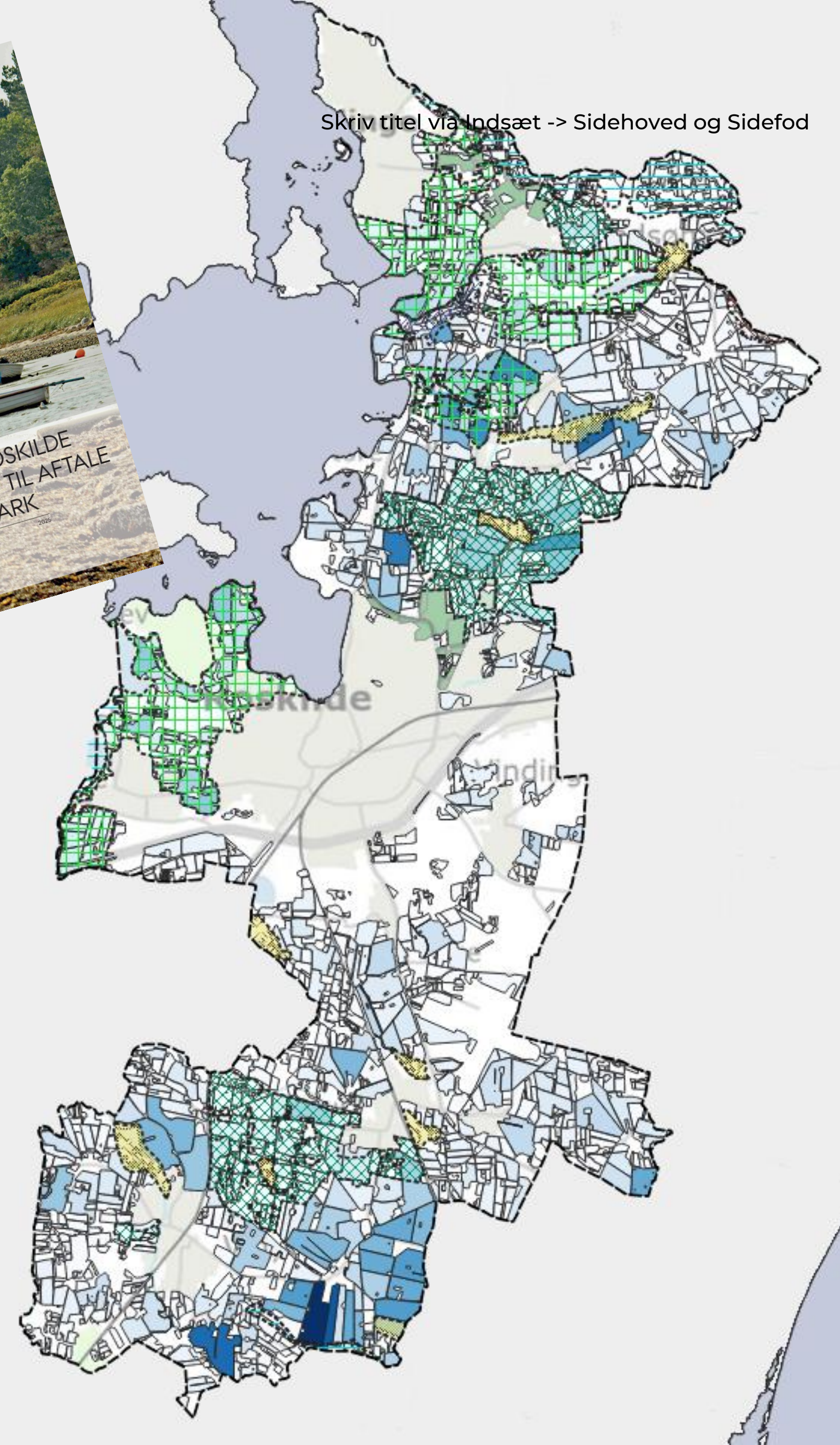


How do we plan in the Green Denmark Plan?

A combination of local and governmental policies mixed with science and local knowledge.

The science

- Calculations of nitrogen and phosphorous discharge from agricultural areas
- Retention of nitrogen in soil and the waterways (denitrification)
- Known catchment areas for drinking water
- Carbon rich soils
- Other planning in the municipality
- The list goes on....

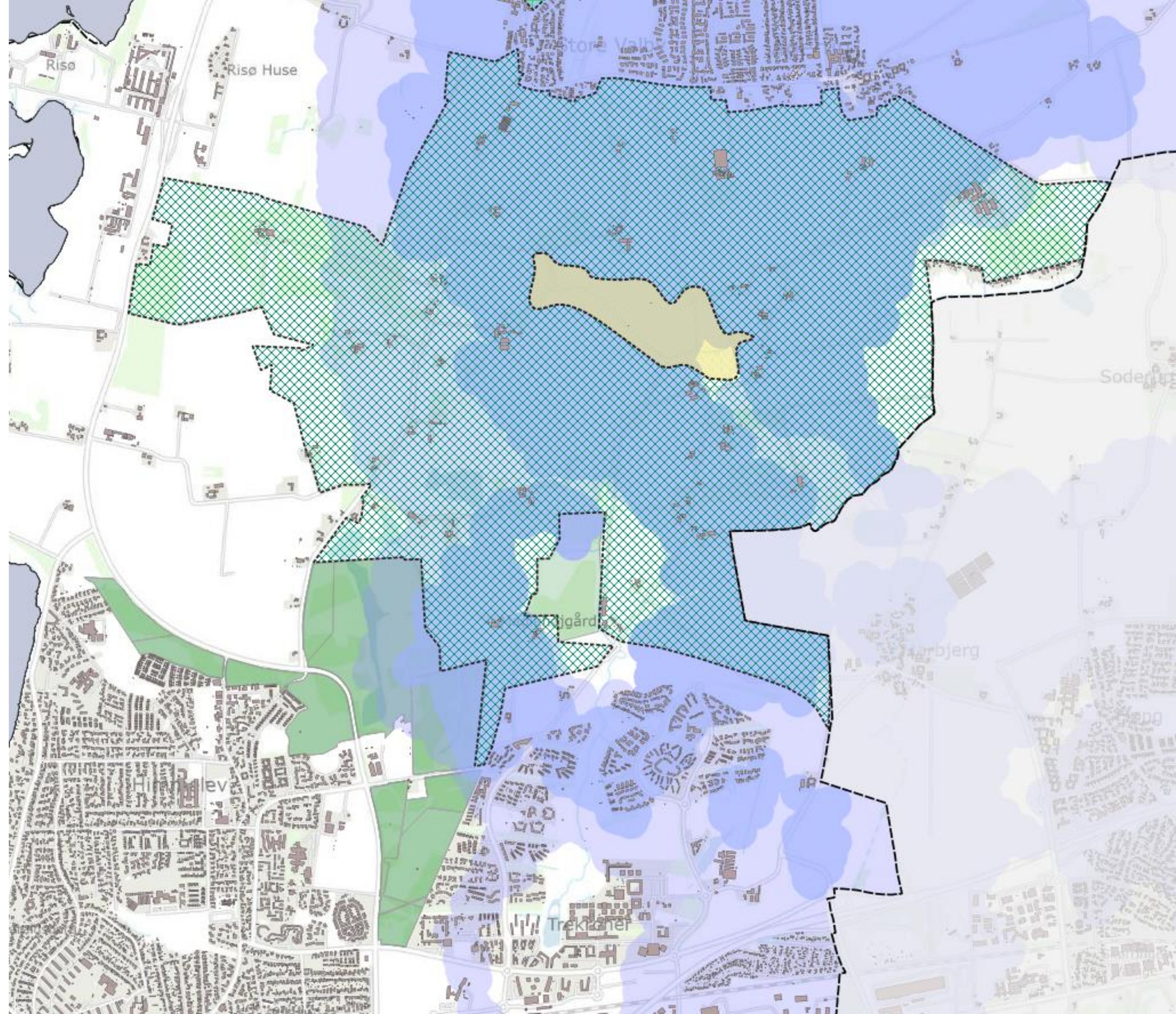




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A case study on afforestation

- Partnerships
 - The Danish Nature Agency
 - Hofo a/s
 - Roskilde municipality
- Huge catchment area for the capital's drinking water
- An agreement on how to buy farms, resell buildings and establish forest





Forrest Council

- Securing the local ownership of new forrests
- Consisting of members from
 - Local politicians
 - NGO's (The Danish Society for Nature Conservation)
 - Technicians /biologists from the municipality and the Danish Nature Agency
 - Neighbors of the forrest
 - Locals





The Councils job

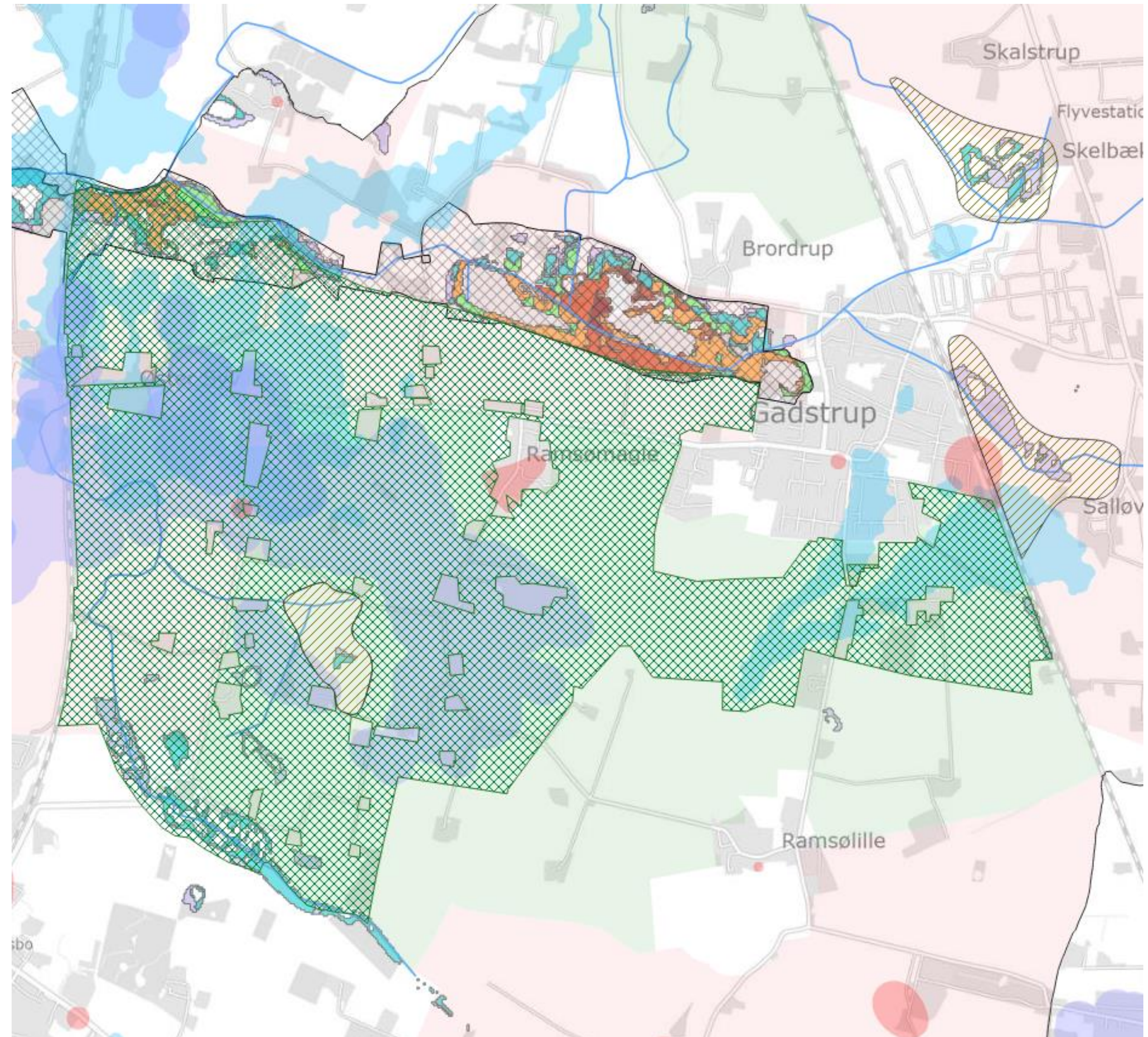
- Planning is calibrated by the Council to match the general public and users of the area and secure ownership.
- Hydrology
- Biodiversity
- Drainage, stream and lake regulating
- Recreational planning
 - Paths
 - Shelters
 - Riding pats
- Type of forest to be raised
 - Within the limit of The Danish Nature Agency's definition of forests.



Planning new forests

Gadstrup Skov

- Bridging two cities
- Protecting new catchment areas
- Strengthening local biodiversity and climate goals
- Providing forest in a nature poor part of the municipality
- Local and regional waterworks
- 7 km²



Known barriers

- Prices are going up for farmland
- Uncertainty about the future taxation on nature properties
- The best land to grow forest is also good farmland.
- Afforestation requires a lot of farmers to unite and be willing to sell or raise forest themselves
- Existing nature on or near farmland can halt development
- Timing of other interests e.g. groundwater protection and protecting more nature, makes it hard to implement the best naturebased solutions.

The only solution for now is patience and multifunctional planning.





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Thanks for listening!

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