



# Copenhagen

The city by the water



# Port of Copenhagen in the 90's

- More than 100 outlets from combined sewer
- Great potential for urban development along the waterfront
- Great potential for recreational use of the water area

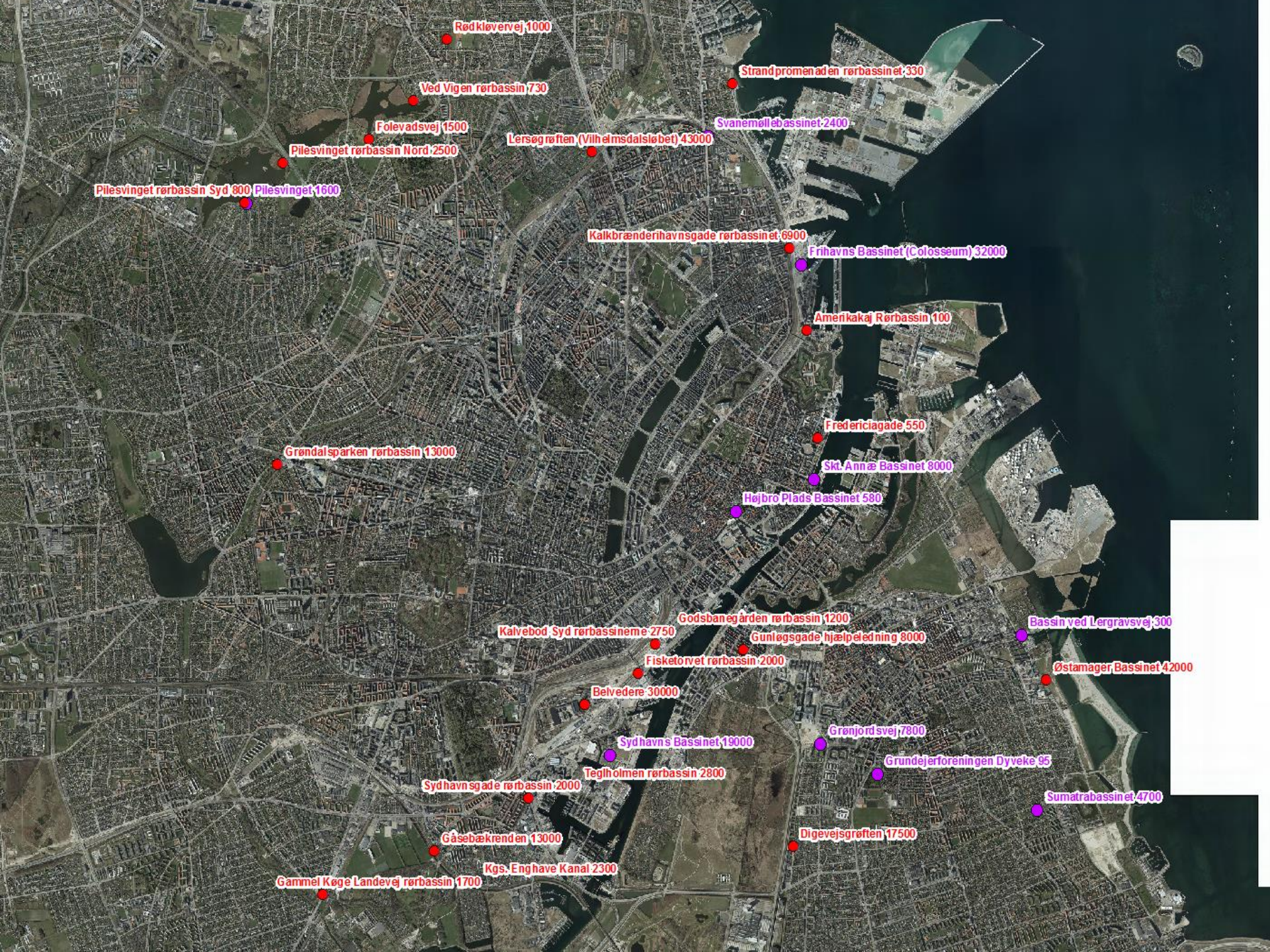


# Handling of stormwater

---

- Tools
- Retention bassins





Rødkløvervej 1000

Ved Vigen rørbassin 730

Folevadsvej 1500

Pilesvinget rørbassin Nord 2500

Pilesvinget rørbassin Syd 800 Pilesvinget 1600

Lersøgrøften (Vilhelmsdalsløbet) 43000

Kalkbrænderihavnsgade rørbassin et 6900

Strandpromenaden rørbassin et 330

Svanemøllebassin et 2400

Frihavns Bassinet (Colosseum) 32000

Amerikakaj Rørbassin 100

Fredericiagade 550

Skt. Annæ Bassinet 8000

Højbro Plads Bassinet 580

Grøndalsparken rørbassin 13000

Kalvebod Syd rørbassin et 2750

Godsbanegården rørbassin 1200

Gunløgsgade hjælpeløding 8000

Bassin ved Lergravsvej 300

Fisketørret rørbassin 2000

Østamager Bassinet 42000

Belvedere 30000

Sydhavns Bassinet 19000

Grønjord svej 7800

Sydhavnsgade rørbassin 2000

Tegholmen rørbassin 2800

Grundejerforeningen Dyveke 95

Sumatrabassin et 4700

Gåsebækrenden 13000

Digevejsgrøften 17500

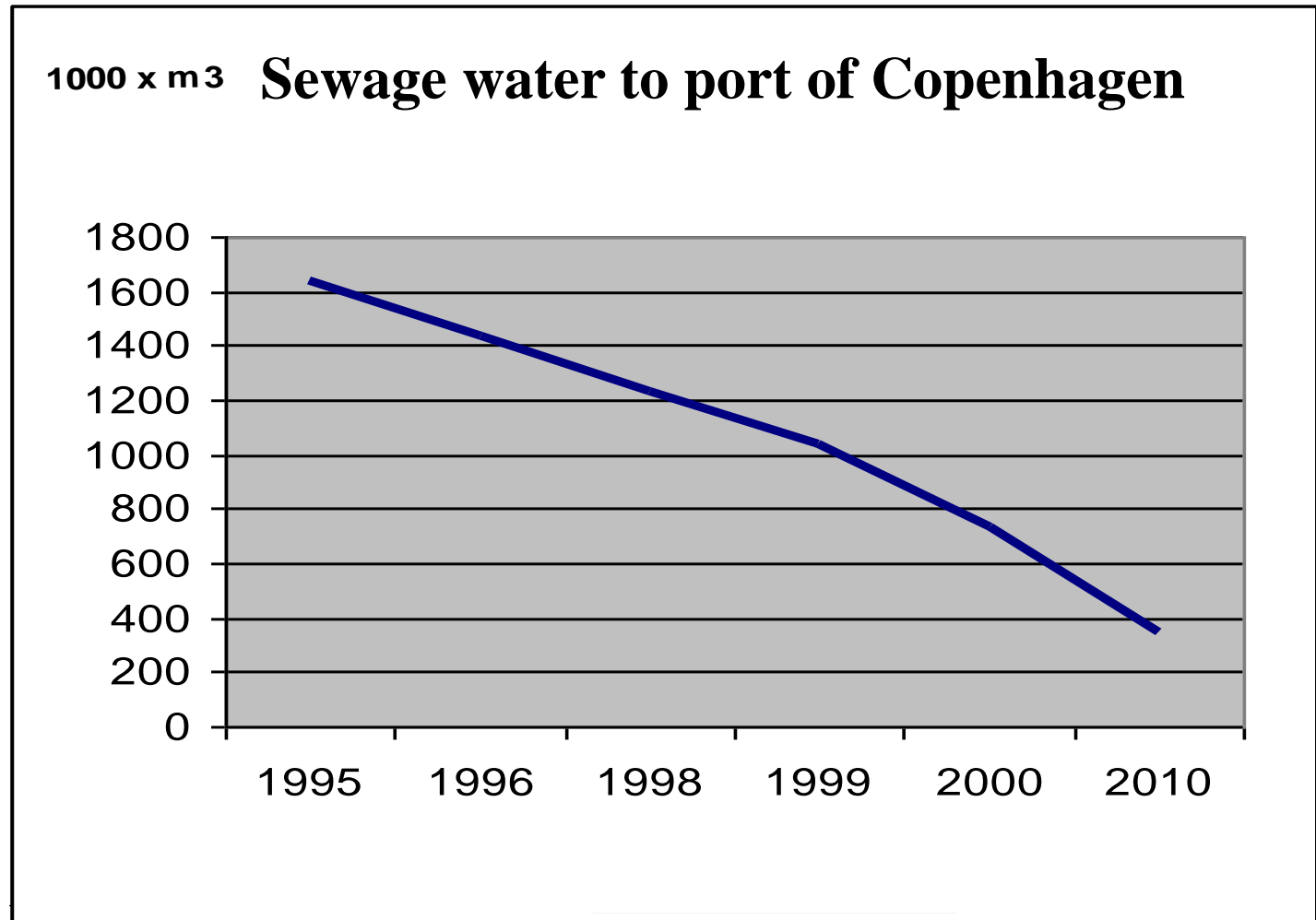
Gammel Køge Landevej rørbassin 1700

Kgs. Enghave Kanal 2300

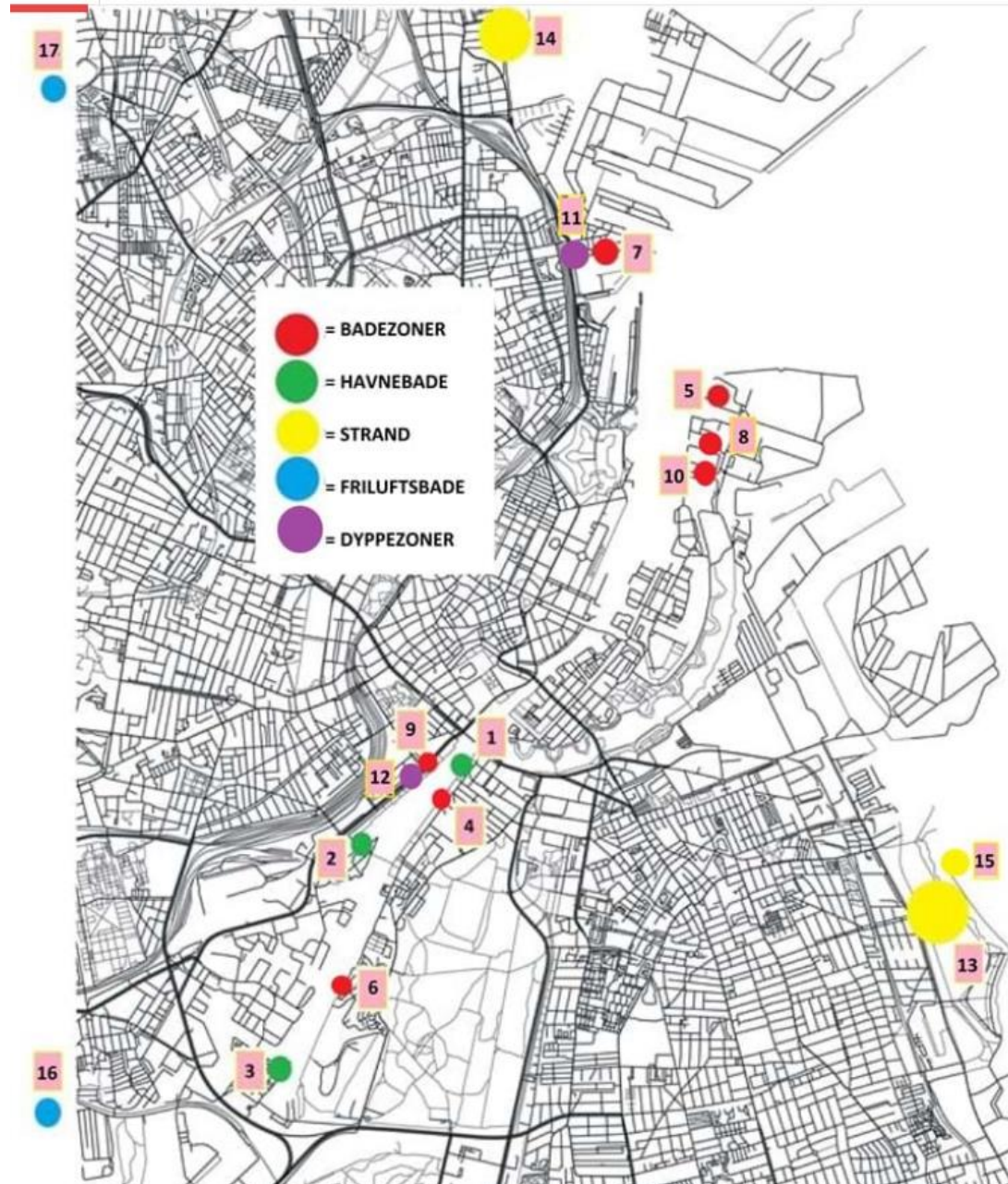
# Reduction of sewage discharges 1990-2010

---

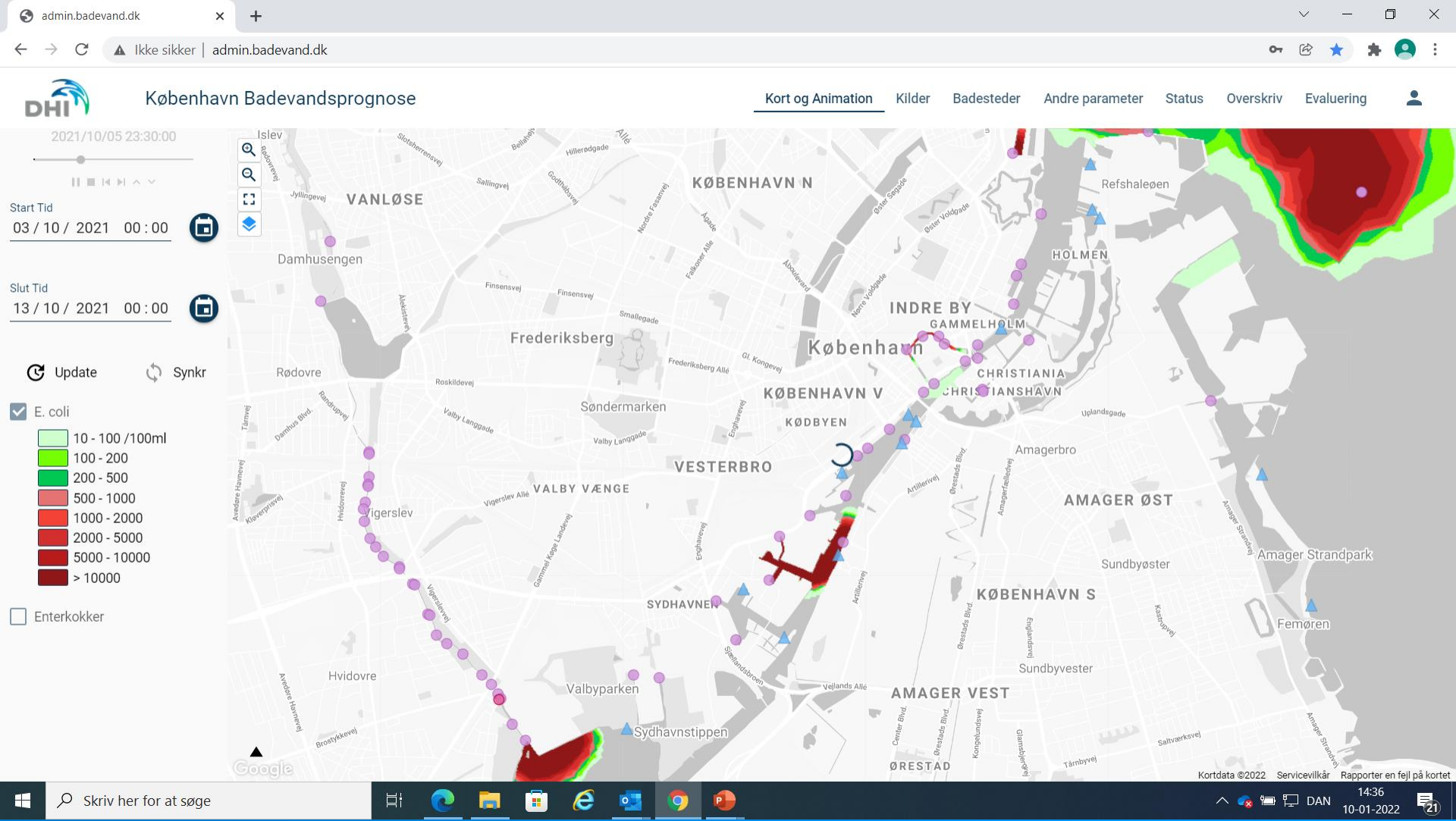
**From > 100  
overflow points  
in the 1990s to  
34 locations in  
2013.**



# Swimming areas in Copenhagen



**Page 1: Input to the water quality model is hydrographic data on the flow of water in the port, as well as measurement and calculation of overflow from the sewer during heavy rain. The plot below shows a situation with overflow approx. 4 hours inside an incident, showing the concentration of e-coli. The violet points are places where overflows can occur, the blue triangles are bathing places**



# Bathing signals

Sign showing  
the water  
quality at a  
bathing site in  
Copenhagen





# Water forecast from city of Copenhagen's website.

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the 'Badevandsudsigten' website. The browser's address bar shows 'admin.badevand.dk' and 'Badevandsudsigten'. The website header includes the logo and navigation links: 'Hjem', 'Badevands-app'en', and 'Om Badevandsudsigten'. The main content is a map of Copenhagen and its surrounding areas, including Ballerup, Brønshøj, Vanløse, Nørrebro, København, Vesterbro, and Saltholm. The map is overlaid with numerous small icons representing water quality at various locations. A legend on the left side of the map, titled 'Badevandskvalitet', defines the icons: a red square for 'Dårlig kvalitet', a green square for 'God kvalitet', an orange square for 'Ingen varseling', and a grey square for 'Pt. lukket'. The map also shows major roads, hospitals (Herlev Hospital, Hvidovre Hospital), and other landmarks like the Zoologisk Museum and Saltholms Museum. The bottom of the image shows the Windows taskbar with the search bar and system tray.

# Experiences

(some of them)

- Exploiting the recreational potential requires cross-sectorial planning (city planning, sewage planning, city development, environmental goals)
- Climate change, environment and sewage water handling is closely related
- It takes a long time and ongoing political commitment



