

A Journey to Regenerative Urban Renewal in Bådehavnsgade, Copenhagen

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Submitted to: Oleg Koefoed

A Journey to Regenerative Urban Renewal in Bådehavnsgade, Copenhagen

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Abstract

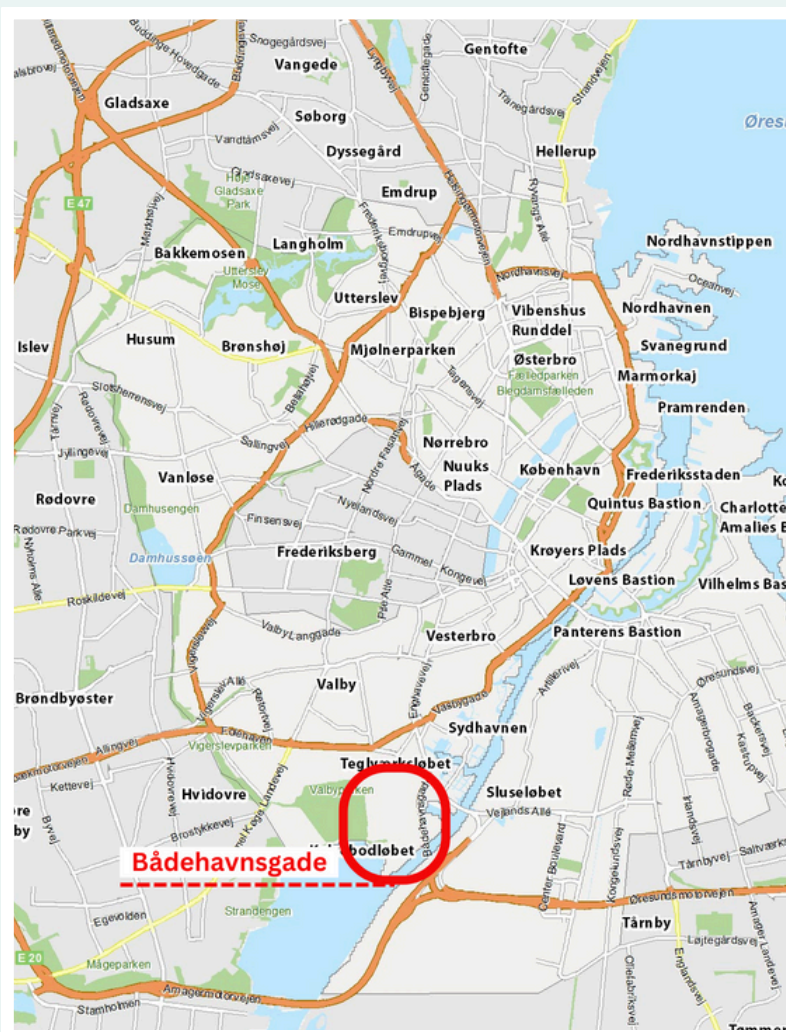
This project examined attitudes towards regeneration and proposed ideas to encourage community engagement at a development project in Bådehavnsgade, Copenhagen. Through site assessments, interviews, surveys, and archival research, the team gained an understanding of the complex circumstances surrounding the development of Bådehavnsgade. We learned that regeneration design principles are difficult to put into practice when local residents mistrust the vision and promises of developers. The team identified strategies to encourage greater public participation in future development possibilities at the site.



Executive Summary

Urban planning requires attention to cultural, architectural, and historical elements. In the past few decades, a new approach to urban planning emphasizes sustainability, a greener way of living, renovating existing spaces, and the involvement of community members in planning (Guillermo et al.).

Bådehavnsgade, a post-industrial district within Copenhagen, is being used as the pilot for the first regenerative district in Denmark. This district has been chosen due to the city's critical housing shortages along with the interest in preserving unique cultural elements within the city. Bådehavnsgade, was known for its post-World War II harbor that served as an anchor for commercial fishing boats and hosting fish auctions (Wenande).



In the 1980's, people from the area build informal shacks and small wood-framed houses from recycled and scrap materials along the waterfront (Steiger). These houses still stand on the waterfront now.

While much of the land in Bådehavnsgade is protected and owned by the municipality, in November 2019, Christensen & Co Architects won the rights to develop new housing in Stejlepladsen, a parcel of land in Bådehavnsgade (Blindkilde).

The goal of this project was to develop a regenerative vision for stakeholders in the Bådehavnsgade community. We used three objectives to frame our work:

1. Catalog and compare elements of the Bådehavnsgade district and the surrounding development.
2. Explore the perspectives and visions of stakeholders within the proposed regenerative site.
3. Design an interactive event reflecting preferences and insights.

To accomplish the first objective, the team conducted an assessment of Bådehavnsgade, Sydhavnstippen, and Teglnholmen.

To accomplish the second objective, the team interviewed stakeholders about the concept of regeneration and how it could be implemented in Bådehavnsgade.

To accomplish the third objective, the team analyzed interview and survey data to develop a creative envisioning process for Bådehavnsgade's regenerative space. The team created and proposed an activity that asked participants to indicate on a map of the district what they would like to see preserved or developed.



Findings:

- From our interviews and surveys, we found that there are elements in the public understanding of regeneration that differentiate it from other forms of redevelopment. These nuances appeared in our interviews through references to community, nature, and diversity. The words were not always used in the same context in every interview highlighting the complexity of the concept. We found that the definition of regeneration is partly shaped by how individuals perceive it, which adds communication complexity to any project that claims to be regenerative.



- The team recorded that the area appeared overgrown with some scattered trash and not many people active in the area. The team interviewed experts related to the area and found out there is a plan to make 900 residences on previously protected land. The consensus appears to be that people want this area to support different types of individuals such as the elderly, families, and single parents.
- Stakeholders had elements of the district that they would like to preserve in the face of change and things that they think could be amended to enhance the lives of those living there. For some, this vision meant keeping the informal settlement by the harbor. For many others, the regenerative vision had to do with affording the community more opportunities to be brought together or to appreciate the nature and culture of the area.

Finally, the team analyzed barriers to regeneration found within the interviews and assessments. The green space that this housing development is being built on was legally protected and residents feel very strongly about its status changing. Due to the housing shortages in Denmark, some of the land is being developed into a space where working-class people and families can live. The expected 900 apartments proposed by the development project in the area are thought to create traffic and congestion.



We identified two approaches to support more regenerative development sites.

Recommendation 1

For efforts to implement regeneration to succeed, the planning must be presented to local residents in a manner that they can also contribute their ideas. We recommend an event for the symposium in June that will not only allow the community to express its opinions regarding the district but will also spark conversations about existing regenerative visions.



Collaboration between parties is key and it would greatly aid efforts if the community is engaged and excited about regenerative prospects. It is critical to acknowledge that regeneration focuses in part on maintaining the past history, culture, and structural elements of a space. In order to motivate the local residents to participate in the process, we recommend three events across six months held in a two-month period to engage the community. These events would include a harbor clean up, nature walks, and a music and food festival within the district. Once the community is involved preservations and changes can be assessed. The team recommended the park remain protected, accessible to everyone, the self-made homes stay and to expand more green areas. The team also recommended the area needs to be connected to the green and blue, there must be a general sense of physical accessibility, and there must be more access from the rest of the city.

Recommendation 2

If the support and trust from the local community is not gained, the team recommended not moving forward with regenerative design. Changes can be made to the area but the aspect of including regenerative ideals will not be encompassed. Some parts of construction, such as the 900 homes, are set in stone and will continue, however regeneration of the entire district should not occur without the community backing. The team posed many questions about regeneration and what it truly means. These questions should be answered by those who want to continue to develop the area.



Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge our sponsor Oleg Koefoed for his continual direction throughout the duration of the project and for all the valuable knowledge he shared with us which made this project possible. We would also like to acknowledge Trifolium for giving us a space to work from and being so welcoming throughout the entire process.

We would like to give a thank you to all the experts we interviewed. Thank you for taking time out of your very busy lives to share your opinions and knowledge with us, without all of our interviewees this project would not have had any substance.

Finally, we would like to give a huge thank you to our advisors Ingrid Shockey and Robert Hersh for guiding us through this project. Your constant support and feedback allowed this project to flourish, and we would not have come this far without both of you.

Thank you to anyone who helped us along the way, similar to regeneration, this project is bigger than the four of us and it could not have happened without the tremendous amount of support we received throughout the process.

Authorship

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2. Unveiling Bådehavns­gade and Exploring Regeneration	All	All
2.1 What is regeneration and how does it relate to the environment, local communities, connections, and placemaking.	All	All
2.2 What is regenerative planning and why does it matter for Copenhagen?	Mikayla Prue	All
2.3 How to build communities during changes and placemaking.	Audrey Dino	All
2.4 A Focus on Bådehavns­gade’s past, present, and future.	Audrey Dino	All
2.5 Summary	Mikayla Prue	All
3. Techniques to discover regenerative visions	All	All
4. Results and Discussion	All	All
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4.2 Documenting the elements of regeneration	Eleni Xhupi	All
4.3 Regenerative visions from stakeholders on preservation and future changes	Audrey Dino	All
4.4 Barriers to regeneration	Perla Walling-Sotolongo	All
4.5 Discussion	Perla Walling-Sotolongo and Eleni Xhupi	All
Chapter 5. Recommendation	All	All
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1.A Host an interactive event for the symposium in Bådehavns­gade on June 7, 2024	Perla Walling-Sotolongo	All
5.1B Building strong connections with the local Bådehavns­gade community to gain support	Audrey Dino	All
5.1C Protecting and preserving important aspects of Bådehavns­gade	Eleni Xhupi	All
5.1D Changes needed to connect all parts of the Bådehavns­gade district	Mikayla Prue	All
5.1D Conclusion of Recommendation #1	Perla Walling-Sotolongo	All
5.2 Recommendation #2	Audrey Dino and Eleni Xhupi	All
Conclusion	All	All

This work is original to the project authors and study participants and was not generated or assisted using ChatGPT or AI tools.

MEET OUR TEAM



Audrey Dino

Hi everyone! My name is Audrey Dino and I am a civil engineering major from St. Louis, Missouri. During my IQP experience in Copenhagen, I enjoyed working directly with the local communities and having meaningful conversations. The aspect of being able to connect with people during our time here makes the experience special and unique. I have enjoyed working alongside my teammates and learning from their perspectives! I am very thankful for this experience and how the project has helped me grow professionally and academically.



Mikayla Prue

Hello there! My name is Mikayla Prue and I am a Psychology major with a concentration in Biology and a Statistics minor. I am from Douglas Massachusetts. This project was such a unique experience for me as it is extremely outside my field of study and yet I was able to find ways to relate topics back to my field. This project took me out of my comfort zone and allowed me to further my knowledge of how important community and the environment is to our natural world. I am so grateful to have worked on this project and gotten to experience such a new and vast culture while in Denmark. This project has taught me both general life and professional lessons I will take with me throughout my time at WPI and beyond.



Perla Walling-Sotolongo

Hi! My name is Perla Walling-Sotolongo, I'm an IMGD and Management major from Massachusetts. Throughout this IQP I learned so much about the process of accruing opinions and establishing the larger picture in terms of stakeholder opinions. It was so interesting to see how many different perspectives and angles people can see a topic from. This project has helped me gain a better understanding of how Danish citizens view topics of sustainability and urban development. It has been amazing working with everyone involved.



Eleni Xhupi

Hey! I am Eleni and I am a biomedical engineering major from Worcester, Massachusetts! I really enjoyed this experience here in Copenhagen working with my amazing team on this innovative project. I learned so much about different peoples perspectives on similar topics such as culture and the importance of a strong community. Everyone here was so welcome to helping us learn and grow throughout this project. I am very thankful to my team, advisors, sponsor and our interviewee's for making this a memorable time!

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1.A Host an interactive event for the symposium in Bådehavnsgade on June 7, 2024

1.B Share events planning to build connections with the local Bådehavnsgade community

1.C Protect, preserve, and honor iconic elements of Bådehavnsgade

1.D Connect all parts of the Bådehavnsgade district

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Chapter 1. Setting the Stage for Regenerative Visions in Bådehavns­gade, Copenhagen

Urban planning requires attention to cultural, architectural, and historical elements. The Centre for Vitality and Regeneration in Copenhagen, Denmark has initiated an approach that supports the re-integration of nature and community to promote regenerative placemaking. Bådehavns­gade, an area located in southwest Copenhagen, is a proposed regenerative district. Originally a busy port and land transportation hub, the area is currently home to a range of small businesses, informal properties, industrial infrastructure, and residential areas.

While the region has long supported a local economy, the goal of this project was to develop a regenerative vision for stakeholders in the Bådehavns­gade community. A reimagination of land use and planning could benefit Bådehavns­gade by promoting a more vibrant future for land use and community engagement.

To meet this goal, we identified three objectives to frame our activities:



Catalog and compare elements of the Bådehavns­gade district and the surrounding development.



Explore the perspectives and visions of stakeholders within the proposed regenerative site.



Design an interactive event reflecting preferences and insights.

Figure 1. Three objectives used to achieve the project goal.

Our approach encouraged stakeholders in the community to re-envision a more sustainable and regenerative model of the Bådehavns­gade district.

Chapter 2. Unveiling Bådehavns­gade and Exploring Regeneration

The concept of urban regeneration and designing a regenerative district is a goal that is shared by many countries in Europe. The mission of regeneration is important in the world of urban planning. Incorporating regeneration into urban planning can revitalize underused assets and redistribute opportunities. The goal is to increase urban prosperity and quality of life for residents (“Urban Regeneration | UN-Habitat”).

2.1 What is regeneration and how does it relate to the environment, local communities, connections, and placemaking?

Regeneration can be conceptually hard to pin down. As noted by one text, “Regeneration in geography involves strategies to improve an area. This could be through the construction of infrastructure, development of new housing, refurbishing the existing buildings, encouraging investment or any other activity that would improve an area” (StudySmarter UK). This, however, is just one definition for regeneration. The framing of the term often varies based on source and context. For this reason, many experts involved with regeneration hesitate to place a concrete definition out of context. This concept is complex and consists of many different elements that can be hard to capture with a singular statement. Sources agree that regeneration includes placing an emphasis on sustainability, a greener way of living, and preserving the current infrastructure throughout construction (Guillermo et al.).

The extremely broad concept of sustainability is often identified as one of the focal points within regeneration. This implies many subcategories that then fall under the sustainability umbrella such as environmental, economic, and social collaboration. Environmental sustainability might also balance biodiversity and economic strength, as well as enable social progress (Santander Universidades). Just within environmental considerations, there are four categories of function: regulation, habitat, production, and information (Ekins). The first category regulation, focuses on the ecosystem

by maintaining air quality, ensuring recycling, and managing waste. A second category, habitat, highlights “conservation of species” which manages the balance of what is taken from the environment. The third category, production, tackles the number of resources that are taken from the environment and minimizing that amount. Lastly the fourth category, information, concentrates on education of an area and understanding the history and culture alongside preservation. The Bådehavnsgrøden district would be a viable location that could benefit greatly from the implantation of regenerative aspects with a focus on maintaining the green areas and ecosystem.

An ecological worldview calls for the relationships of a place to be acknowledged. The residents should be consulted so that they can create shared visions that give room for differing opinions and shared values and also engage communities to get and remain invested and involved with the resulting work. Further, the involvement of stakeholders gives them a chance to be exposed to sustainability concepts. Gaining an understanding of what makes a place the way that it is holds importance when stakeholders are attempting to determine what changes can be most beneficial. Building an understanding between parties about visions for the regenerative area that considers all parties' values is important. It is hoped that by investing stakeholders in the potential of projects they can continue working with regenerative practices even after organized outside efforts have stopped (Du Plessis and Brandon). Regeneration needs to consider community factors, but it also needs to focus on connections.

Regeneration is not just about individuals within a space, rather an entire ecosystem as whole. Regeneration differs from other green building methods such as sustainability in that it has a focus on connecting all groups within an ecosystem together to better create a healthy and positive environment for all forms of life. This includes the humans that live in an area, the plants that grow, and the animals whose natural habitat is the area of focus (Sweeney et al.). In order to foster an environment that all forms of life will benefit from, they must all be considered when developing an area. This can be accomplished by preserving areas of nature that might be crucial to

certain animal species, such as the Sydhavnstippen area next to Bådehavnsgade. Conversations between the community that already live in a district can also help to foster better regenerative planning. This will ensure that everyone gets what they want from a regenerative site as it develops (Dobbs and Moore). However, the most important connection to strengthen during development of an area is between the humans that live there and nature. In order to live in a sense of harmony, humans within a place must understand and be connected to the environment around them. That can be through physical connections to areas with high amounts of nature or more nature being extended into already existing spaces. Using either of these techniques will allow for people within a regenerative district to be better connected to the space and the nature in it. This will create both healthy and happier living conditions for both the people who can now enjoy the nature and the environment which will then be better maintained and appreciated. Connections can be better fostered between people who live there through placemaking while building.

The redevelopment of a zone can lead to the loss of unique elements that were important to culture and community identity. To reconcile this with future planning, placemaking is seen as “creating quality places that people want to live, work, play and learn in” (Wyckoff). Placemaking is a process that involves the local community, allowing them to have an influence on the elements that would be incorporated into a place. This process should not be heavily influenced by developers or non-residents, but rather enabling the local community to have the opportunity to make the place their own and have meaning to them. The absence of placemaking can lead to residents no longer feeling welcome and alienating them from their home. Placemaking can be seen as successful if gentrification and displacement of the community is avoided (Loh et al). Residents and the local community can be neglected during the redevelopment process, which leads to the creation of a place that has a completely different ambiance than the original design.

Regeneration has many different components, both environmental and social. The goal of this concept is to use the current elements of the area in the redevelopment, restoring it, maintaining the green spaces, and incorporating aspects of sustainability. Regeneration is both a technical and social process that requires planning.

2.2 What are regenerative building techniques and why do they matter for Copenhagen?

Urban development practices in Denmark focus on innovation and creating greener and community-focused spaces. These ideals have shaped current architecture projects such as the development in Århus, which is a site that has focused on watching the CO2 footprint and adding nature back into the area. This building model will be similar to the one created for all of Bådehavnsgade (Andersen). One key difference between regenerative planning and a less multisectoral development approach is that regeneration focuses on creating needed amenities while trying to preserve the qualities that make a neighborhood or district unique (Bruns-Berentelg et al). Regeneration is highly focused on using commonly used sustainable techniques but taking them an extra step. Often this extra step involves preservation or involving the community of a neighborhood to better gauge how they feel about certain changes. Regeneration using sustainable techniques can be accomplished through passive housing, creating green spaces, and taking into account environmental factors when building.

One technique that is applicable in Denmark is passive housing. Passive housing is a technique in which a building is designed to require minimal amounts of cooling and heating (Brunsgaard et al., “The Critical Design Process”). These buildings are created by highlighting the importance of windows in order to take advantage of natural sunlight. The strategy creates more natural ventilation within the houses while still maintaining the privacy of the occupants who live there. This style of housing has changed the

everyday life of Danish citizens as these houses optimize the hours of sunlight and help residents save money on temperature control bills (Brunsgaard et al., “Occupant Experience of Everyday Life in Some of the First Passive Houses in Denmark”). Passive housing allows for spaces to be renovated to include these windows rather than demolishing current housing to create more regenerative living.

New buildings should fit in the area they are being constructed in. The focus on materials and scale of passive housing allow sites built using this technique to fit into historical areas of Copenhagen. With Bådehavnsgade facing the development of 900 homes residents are likely afraid the houses will ruin the current feel of the neighborhood. Passive housing is a building technique that could be used in collaboration with the current community as it will allow homes to have adequate sunlight while still maintaining the atmosphere of the two or three story homes that are already in the district.



Figure 2. Denmark's first passive house (Antonelli).

Similar to passive housing, adding green roofs or green spaces helps to regenerate an area by creating something new while taking the current area into mind. These roofs often have vegetation and plants that can be accessed by the residents of the building (Rode). One of the main impacts of these roofs is helping to control the drainage of stormwater. These roofs help to collect stormwater to prevent flooding. They store the water to keep it from overwhelming the city sewer systems. (Pedersen). Similar to passive housing, green roofs have been found to be beneficial to the residents as they decrease energy consumption within the building. They can help with insulating a building due to the natural insulation that is created by the vegetation growing (Johannessen et al.). A famous example of a green roof is Copenhill shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Denmark’s most famous green roof in Copenhagen (Development).

Green areas do not just have to be added to roofs but can be added to the surrounding spaces, such as more trees around buildings or community gardens (Capersen et al.). Green spaces make a space more alive and make it more ecofriendly. Construction work always creates a larger CO₂ impact on an area; adding green spaces once construction is completed tries to mitigate these effects. These types of designs have been assessed for the Århus project since CO₂ emissions are one of their major focal points. Such efforts can be used within Bådehavnsgade to recreate the mass green areas that used to be all around the district. Adding green roofs to Bådehavnsgade could be an effective way to reintegrate green spaces while not taking up any more space from the people who live there. Mitigating the amount of space used and damage done helps to make a project more regenerative. Another way regenerative techniques hope to mitigate the damage done by construction is factoring in environmental effects early on.

Given EU regulations, building planners have put a lot of focus on making sure their environmental impact is not large enough to create major damage. Regeneration takes the environment into account as it forces people to think about how buildings in an area might increase environmental impacts. If existing areas are revitalized, rather than creating new developments, it causes less of a CO₂ footprint (Tiwari and Parikh). In addition to keeping in mind CO₂, these areas are revitalized with recycled materials. This is done by using circular economy principles, which focus on recycling and using natural methods to get rid of waste (Lacy et al.). The practice includes reusing old materials and using materials that are more natural in order to reduce production waste. Using circular economy principles in Bådehavnsgade would be extremely helpful given there is a recycling center in the district. By using materials that are in the area, especially supplies from the recycling center, buildings can be created with less waste and less environmental impact (Kristensen et al.). Trying to control for CO₂ impact and using recycled materials puts regenerative techniques to their fullest potential.

By using regenerative techniques such as passive housing, creating green spaces, and keeping in mind environmental impact, sites are constructed in a manner that is helpful to both the people in the area and the ecosystem itself. Policies such as these have made Denmark an international focal point for the regeneration movement. By creating building sites that focus on community, nature, and sustainability, Denmark can create new spaces and therefore a new sense of community within the country.

2.3 How to build communities during changes and placemaking

As changes arise throughout Bådehavnsgade, a regenerative approach to development has stressed the importance of informing residents of development options across the district. Engaging the residents using community organizations can help develop community bonds. Jesper Melson-Kofoed, founder of Vida Local, is an expert in Copenhagen who specializes in the creation and organization of strong cultural and social communities in urban development projects (Hansen). Vida Local, an organization that can be hired by municipalities, uses nonpolitical events like festivals and parades to build communities.

Community building activities are used in areas where cohesion, trust, and collaboration are not strong. Activities are used to strengthen these relationships and promote unity in an area. In 2017, his company focused on Sydhavnen, Copenhagen during the district's area renewal project. An international urban development and cultural festival was hosted in the district to build a connection between the new and old developments of the district (Hansen).



Figure 4. A festival hosted in Sydhavnen, Denmark to connect the community during change (Hansen).

Using methods to build the community together can help create stronger bonds during development changes. The results positively contribute to economic, social, and cultural sustainable development (Hansen). Through looking at community building methods, Bådehavns-gade could develop the area with support from all stakeholders.

2.4 A Focus on Bådehavns-gade's Past, Present, and Future

In Copenhagen, some areas in the city are viable for regeneration. Bådehavns-gade has been selected as a possible regenerative district in Denmark. This is due to the city's critical housing shortages along with the interest in preserving unique cultural elements within the city. Bådehavns-gade has a history which is valuable to understand and consider the challenges that it might face as a regenerative district.

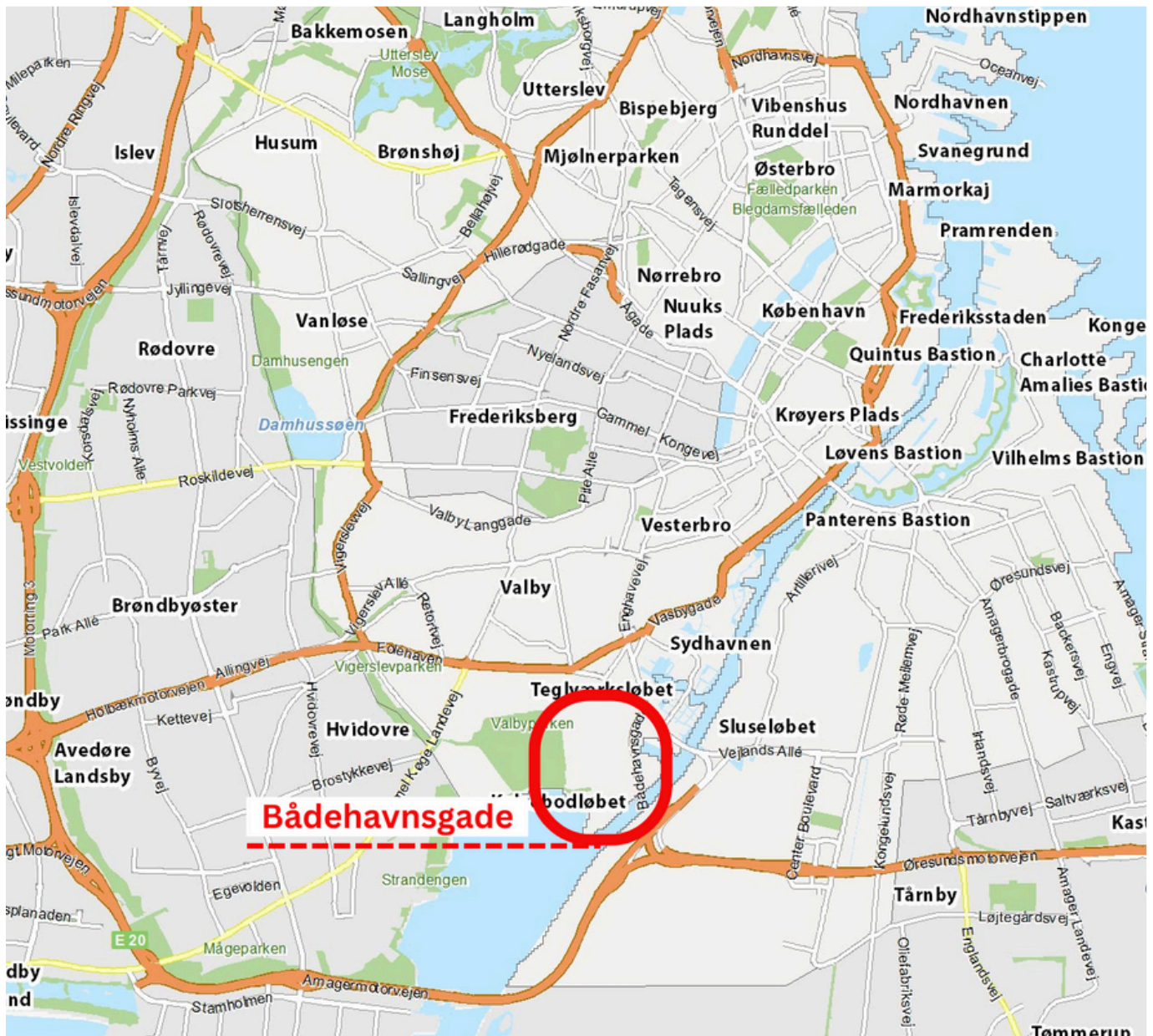


Figure 5. Map of Copenhagen illustrating where Bådehavnsgade is located (GISGeography).

Bådehavnsgade, in the past, was known for its post-World War II harbor that served as an anchor for commercial fishing boats and hosting fish auctions (Wenande).

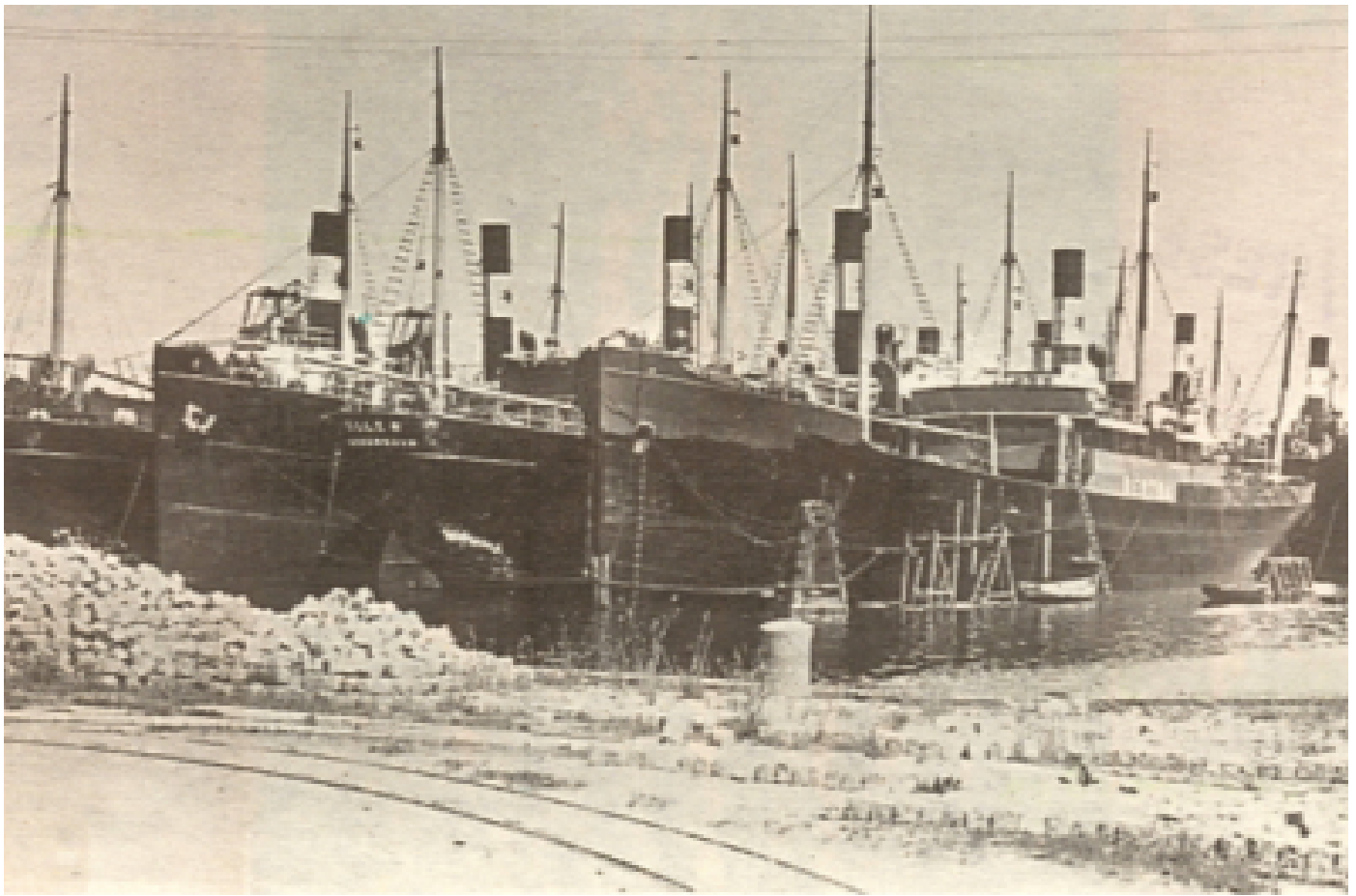


Figure 6. Boats in the harbor of Bådehavnsgade from 1932 (Copenhagen City Museum).

There are also unoccupied buildings and factories that went out of business after World War II. The only structure in Bådehavnsgade at this time was Trifolium, an old milk distribution center.

Informal homes and boathouses along the waterfront can still be seen today. Some of the residential zones, particularly along the waterfront, were constructed in the 1980's from recycled and scrap materials (Steiger) (see Figure 7, below).



Figure 7. Informal houses along the waterfront which were initially garden allotments according to Oleg Koefoed. Present day picture but nothing has differed from the 1980s (Photo credit: Mikayla Prue, April 25, 2024).



Figure 8. Informal house that has been expanded (photo credit: Eleni Xhupi, April 25, 2024).



Figure 9. Informal houses with trash outside (photo credit: Eleni Xhupi, April 25, 2024).

The residents also use the area for fishing, much like how it was in the 1930s through 1960s.



Figure 10. Fishermen from 2002 with the allotment homes in the back (Museum of Copenhagen).

Bådehavnsgade, presently, features three zones for community engagement: an industrial center, open greenspace, west to the industrial zone, and formal and informal housing along the waterfront. The district covers around 2.85 hectares. The green space, known as Sydhavnstippen, is a natural habitat for birds that is protected under Danish law from development but can still be accessed on foot (Koefoed). Trifolium is an industrial center that is still standing in the district. Instead of it being a milk distribution center, it is now used as a maker space for growing companies. The housing has stayed the same since the 1980s.

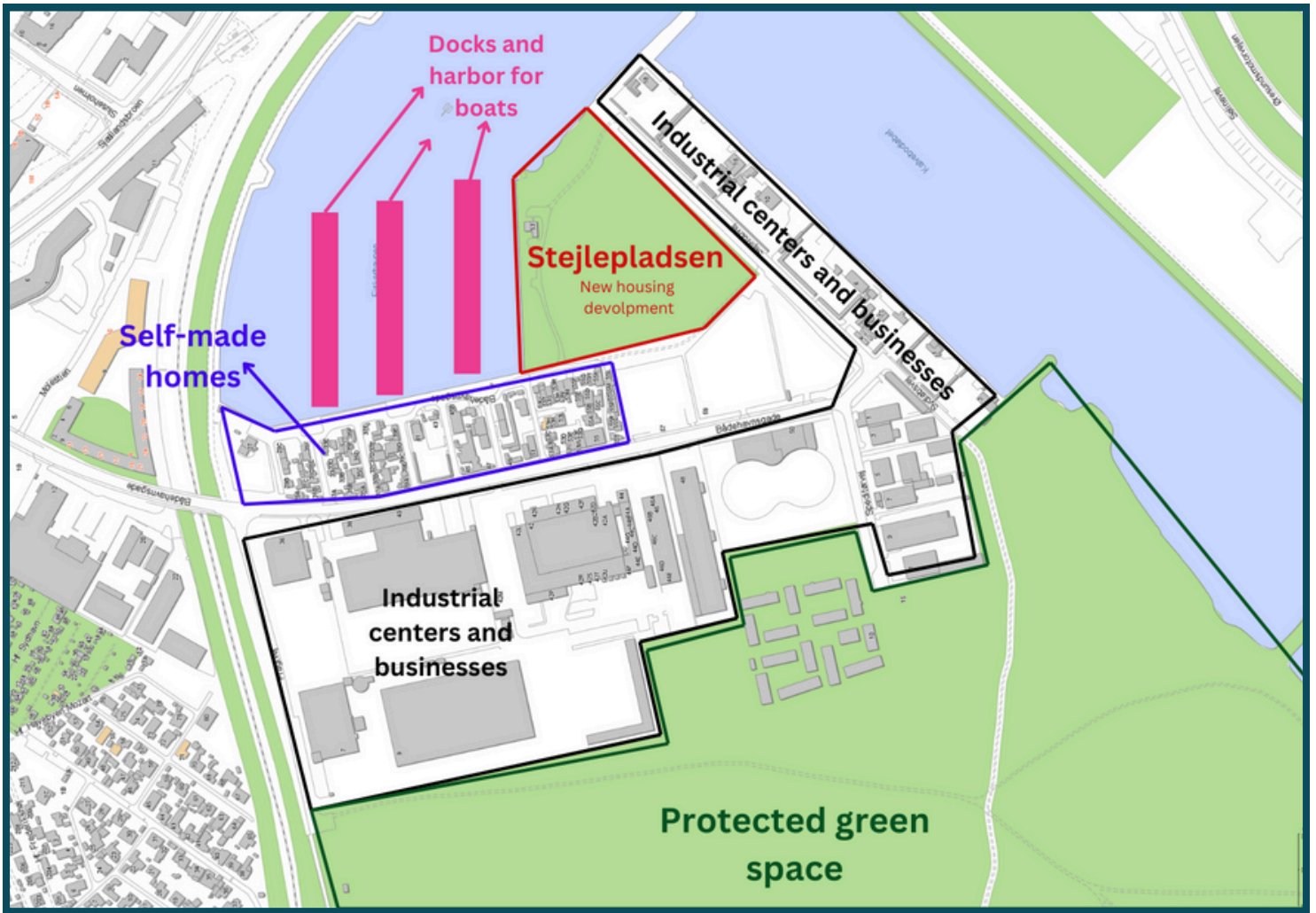


Figure 11. Map of Bådehavnsgade showing the current aspects of the district (Graphic Credit: Audrey Dino, April 15, 2024).

Many of the informal structures were originally allotments that have become homes to a small number of residents. The municipality has determined that moving these communities would be difficult and costly (Vall) and are allowed to stay in their current residence (Initial Meeting, Koefoed).

While much of the area in Bådehavnsgade has been protected and owned by the municipality, in November 2019, Christensen & Co Architects won ownership from the City of Copenhagen to make a first step in developing new housing within the Stejlepladsen (also called Steepepladsen) near the center of Bådehavnsgade (Blindkilde). The proposal includes space for 900 residences and a daycare (Wederkinck) and aims to fit in with the natural aspects of the area while incorporating regenerative ideas. For example, there are rules about scale so that there will be no tall buildings that might block sunlight. The residences will be connected to the western protected area and to the southern harbor. More green spaces will be incorporated (Wederkinck). Construction has begun, however there is more to be planned and decided in the future (see Figure 12, below).



Figure 12. Proposed housing development for the center of Bådehavnsgade (Wederkinck).

Bådehavnsgade is representative of the “Old Copenhagen”, and with redevelopment sweeping the city there are not many areas that look like this district. As Copenhagen and the rest of Denmark is moving towards a greener path to living it is important to incorporate historical elements: the fishing, boating, and natural elements into future projects.

2.5 Summary

Our review revealed key points that supported our study. Copenhagen is in the process of altering spaces in order to meet demands caused by a lack of housing in the city. We learned that through regenerative planning for urban design, placemaking techniques can be used to create trust and strengthen a community. Bådehavnsgade is an ideal district to begin regeneration given its tight knit community, abundance of nature, and new building projects that will be added in the coming year. These elements should be considered when determining potential courses of action relating to Bådehavnsgade as a regenerative district.

Chapter 3. Approach

The goal of this project was to develop a process for eliciting and sharing a regenerative vision of the Bådehavns­gade district. We used three objectives to frame our work:

1. Catalog and compare elements of the Bådehavns­gade district and the surrounding development.
2. Explore barriers, incentives, and perceptions of stakeholders within the proposed regenerative site.
3. Design an interactive event reflecting preferences and insights.

To better understand the scope of the site, we conducted an assessment of the Bådehavns­gade landscape. Our team took field notes and developed a checklist of its natural and built features. We cataloged both built and environmental areas of the site through photographs, videos, and written observations. We used these notes to gather deeper insight from stakeholders about the area. On the recommendation of our sponsor, we conducted a site visit in the neighboring areas of Sydhavnstippen and Tegholmen to better understand how the region could develop over time. This information was collected as inspiration for the design of regenerative ideas for the Bådehavns­gade district. We took notes and photos to document the locations, created simple maps of the space, and used patterns to catalog the area of study.

To accomplish the second objective, we interviewed stakeholders about the concept and implementation of regeneration in Bådehavns­gade. Our questions focused on perceptions, attitudes, and interests using a predetermined list. To encourage additional input about the local perception of regenerative planning, we posted flyers with a link to an online survey (see Appendix A for interview guides and survey questions).

Our third objective compiled the results in order to support a creative vision process for Bådehavns­gade’s regenerative space. We developed an interactive exploration event hosted at the Sydhavnssymposiet (symposium) on June 7, 2024. This interactive exploration included an activity in which we directed participants, through an informative video, to indicate on a map of the district what they would like to see preserved or developed. The event will allow for informative experiences designed to foster creative visualization and to open discussions on how Bådehavns­gade can be optimized for its residents.

METHODOLOGY



Figure 13. Visual depiction of the methods used to attain our goal.

Chapter 4. Results and Discussion

In determining the opinions about regeneration and visions for Bådehavns­gade as a regenerative district, we conducted site observations, mapping, interviews, and a survey that we posted around the city of Copenhagen. The collected data provided us with a framework from which we derived our findings. We found that interviewees used a common set of phrases and words from which we identified the following core concepts reflecting visions for Bådehavns­gade: Pathways (physical), Economic Concerns, Social Elements, Sustainability/Regenerative, Negative, Nature, Preservation, and Cooperation. These concepts all interact with the four main themes of regenerative planning. Our key findings are outlined below.

4.1 Perceptions of regeneration from stakeholders

In order to best gauge the future and needs of regeneration, a baseline of how regeneration is understood was conducted through interview questions focused on personal knowledge and opinions. These interviews included questions such as: “What does regeneration mean to you?”, “What do you think about regenerative districts?”, and “How do you think people feel about regenerative districts?”. Our questions asked subjects what they believe regeneration is and what they believe the general public knows about regeneration.

From our responses, we found that the general population has heard of the term but does not fully grasp the concept. However, when asking about participants’ own opinion of the term, we better understand how regeneration is perceived. Many answers contained similar information. One respondent, Cecilie Tarras Madsen, described regeneration as a “buzzword”. She elaborated by saying a buzzword is something everyone wants to get on board with and make happen. For example, “resilient city” was a recent buzzword that popped up in the media often (Interview 3, April 4, 2024). Another stakeholder, Jens Kruse indicated it is a “big question with a lot of facets” (Interview 4, April 5, 2024)

From our interviews we found that regeneration is perceived as a new topic that is gaining backing and popularity and has consequently become a topic of conversation.

One interviewee seemed to know the term because they work in a field related to sustainability, however most of our professional interviewees were hesitant to define the term or prefaced their assertion with the fact that the term is, as of yet, more of a concept than a clearly established term. When we specifically asked “What is regeneration?”, many of our interviewees were unable to give an exact definition. Oystien Leonhardsen, an expert in urban planning remarked “I don't know what it is, there is no definition” (Interview 7, April 9, 2024). Each interview subject gave a summary of what they believed were important concepts to the idea. We found that words such as community and new came up quite often but were rarely used in the same way. For example, though the term community was used at some point in the definition of regeneration in most interviews, no one used the word in the same context. Cecil Tarras Madsen used the term to describe how regeneration is accomplished as community creates “power” whereas Jens Kruse referred to community in the sense of making sure the development is built while keeping “community in mind”. Though these definitions using the word community do have overlapping meaning, they reflect different expectations in their use of the term. There were eight words that came up in most of the interviews at least once. The word counts can be seen in Figure 14. The exact frequency of how many times each word is said is not truly a finding, rather the fact that these words all came up often means they should be used in an exact definition.

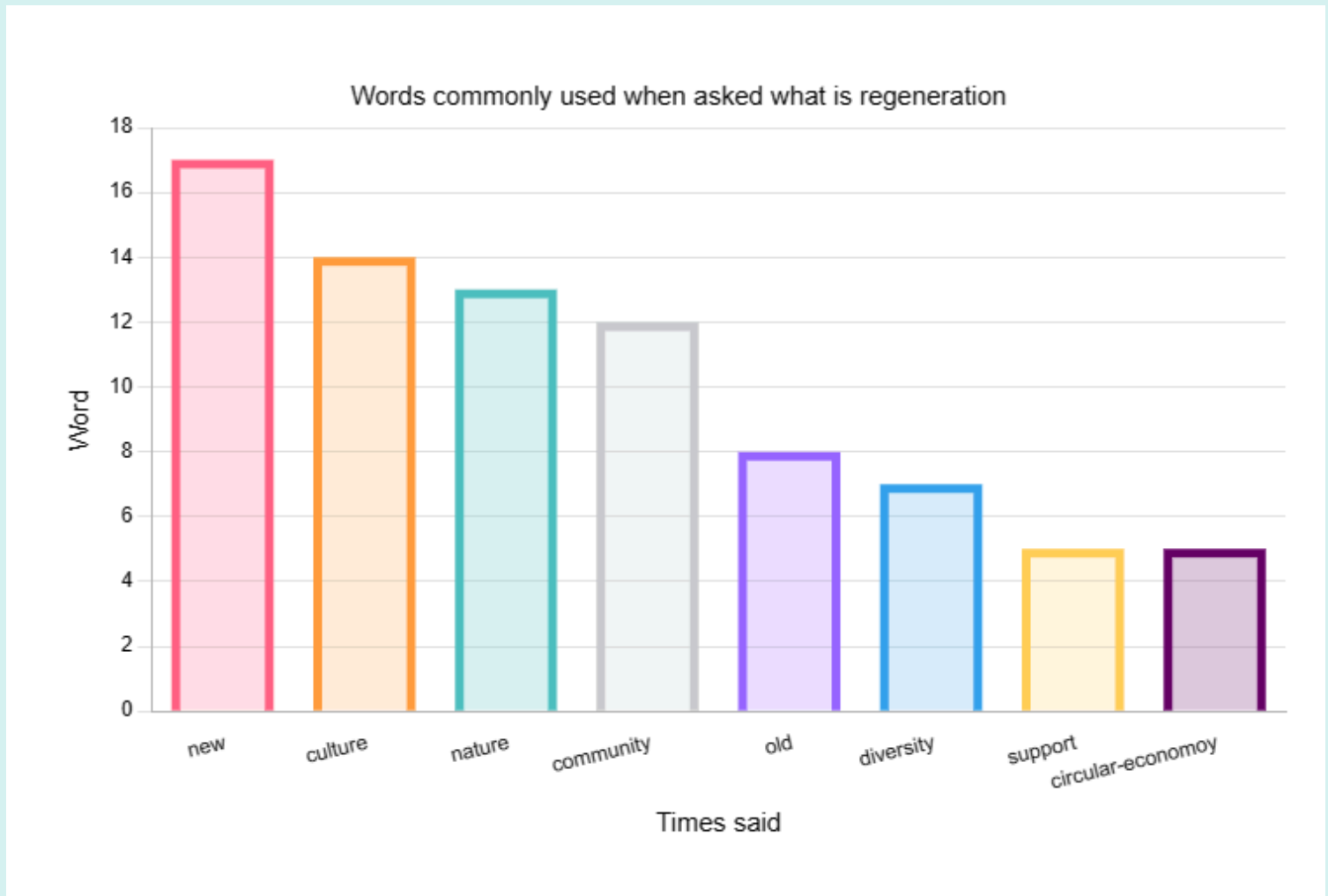


Figure 14. Word counts to describe the concept of regeneration (created by Mikayla Prue).

Our literature review findings discussed the complexity of defining regeneration and suggested that it is a topic that is not yet tangible for most people. However, there are elements in the understanding of regeneration that differentiate it from other forms of redevelopment. These nuances appeared in our interviews through references to community, nature, and diversity. Though, again, the words were not always used in the same context in every interview highlighting the complexity of regeneration.

We found that the definition of regeneration is partly shaped by how individuals perceive it, which adds complexity to any project that claims to be regenerative.

Our findings about regeneration can be summed up as a development style that incorporates community involvement. Regeneration includes changing structures to further cater to what an area needs while still maintaining the history and important aspects of an area that make it unique. Regeneration keeps sustainability and the environment in mind. Regeneration highlights what a community in an area is currently like and how it can become stronger in the future without completely changing how it feels. This will differ between areas due to differences within communities, but regeneration will always be determined by the makeup of that location.



Figure 15. Words that were found to be used the most during coding.

4.2 Documenting the elements of Regeneration

The team conducted site assessments through Bådehavnsgade, Tegholmen and Sydhavnstippen to document the present state of the neighboring areas. Bådehavnsgade is the district of interest while Sydhavnstippen and Tegholmen are adjacent districts. Sydhavnstippen is a large park that is protected under the municipality consisting of wildlife and a bird conservation area. Tegholmen is a recently redeveloped zone that lacks green space and other noticeable elements of sustainability. The team noted aspects of pre and post modernization in the developments of the adjacent communities. The map below represents the locations of these areas to Bådehavnsgade

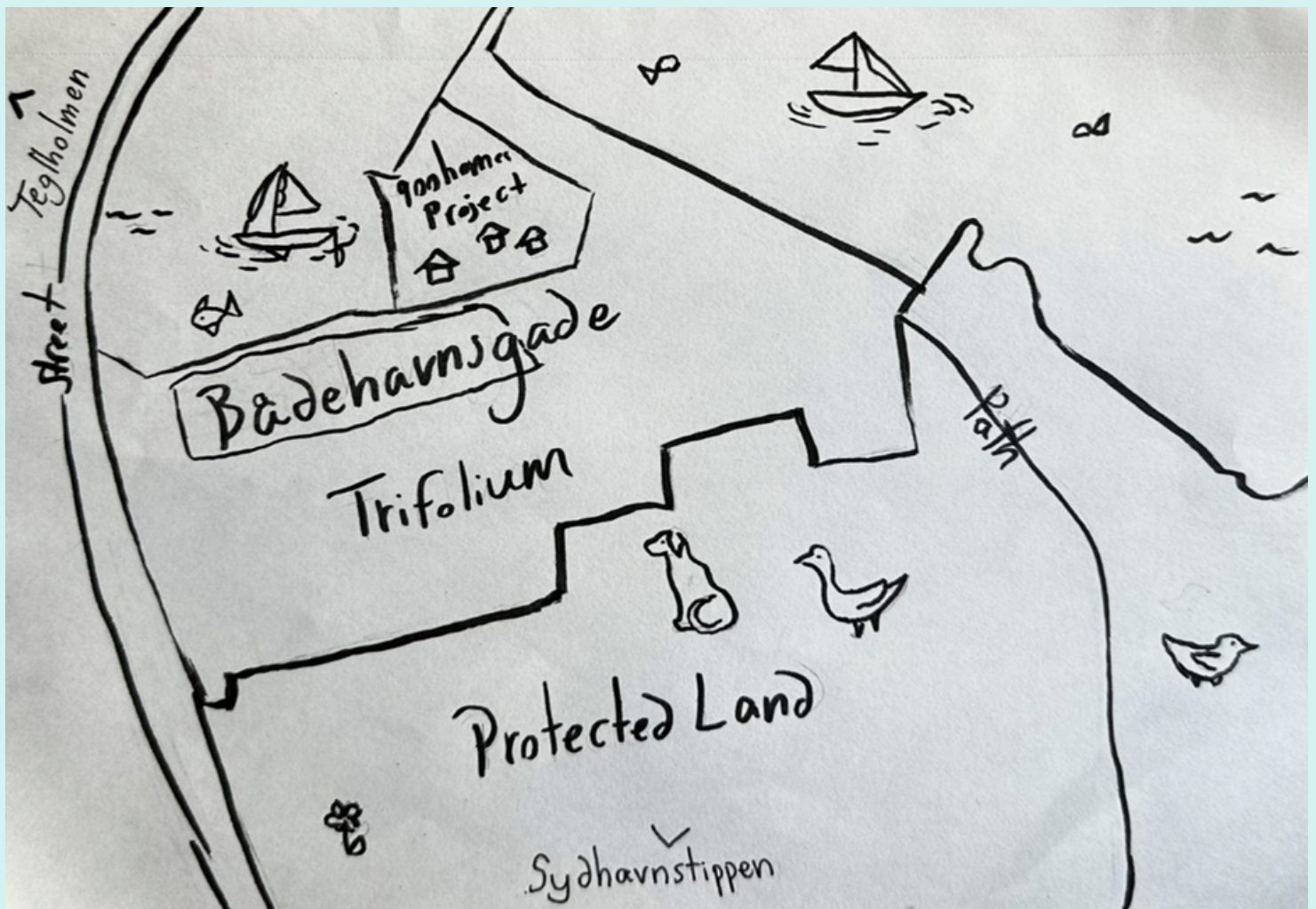


Figure 16. A hand drawn map of Bådehavnsgade (created by Perla Walling-Sotolongo).

Among the distinctive elements of Bådehavnsgade, Figure 17 shows the self-made homes along the side of the main road. At the time of our site assessment in early April, this area appeared overgrown, with some scattered trash and not many people active in the area. When facing towards the harbor, we noted a few new buildings that had undergone redevelopment. Figure 18 shows a different view closer to the harbor which consists of a shack and fishnets. Items in this image appear to be piled on each other. The teams' findings indicate that Figure 18 is more consistent with the lifestyle of the local community.



Figure 17. Boat houses by the waterfront which showcases ambiance of this area (Photo Credit: Mikayla Prue, April 10, 2024).



Figure 18. Boat house along the water with dry fishnets and boats to the right (Photo Credit: Mikayla Prue, April 10, 2024).

To better understand regenerative projects from stakeholders who have a level of involvement within the larger project, we met with individuals working directly with project management. Their responses regarding regeneration and the importance of regeneration had very positive outlooks in the project. Cecilie Tarras Madsen, community manager for Stejlepladsen, noted that a hope for this project would be to generate a tight knit community.

The current plan for Stejlepladsen in the center of the district includes the creation of 900 homes on previously protected land. However, the current residents have not been receptive of the plan. They feel that the redevelopment and introduction of a large number of residents will change the overall ambiance of the district. Tarras Madsen plans to make this area family oriented, residential, as well as including community homes and rooms that would be a shared space for residents. She also made a comment about recreating the original Stejlepladsen within residents' backyards by planting and cultivating these gardens with native plants. Tarras Madsen highlighted that the purpose of this project was to bring this city to life and “put it on the map” with a focus on making this location affordable to live in and minimize vehicular pollution.

The team also spoke with Jens Kruse, an architect at Catapult, who provided a more environmental and sustainability perspective regarding regeneration. Lasse Skånstrøm, a project manager at Trifolium, also had similar views as Kruse regarding the nature and biodiversity aspect. Kruse addressed the climate crisis and biodiversity; he wanted to make these two issues a focal point in the project. He also indicated that along with his company they are working on low carbon footprint plans for the area.

There was a point of intersection between one topic that both Tarras Madsen and Kruse mentioned and that was the need for social housing. The consensus appears to be that people want this area to support different types of individuals such as the elderly, families, single parents, and so forth. Skånstrøm also mentioned that he wants to make this a space where all types of people “artists, entrepreneurs, sailors, refugees, recycling, odd existences”, could flourish in this area and interesting vibe and uniqueness.

4.3 Regenerative visions from stakeholders on preservation and future changes

During interviews and data collection, we asked stakeholders what aspects of the area they find important to keep and what changes would be welcomed. The most frequently noted points of preservation requested keeping the homemade homes; all interviewees touched on the subject. The greater context of these responses additionally included comments about keeping the homemade homes, culture, and architecture.

Stakeholders emphasized the preservation of the culture and architecture in the new housing development. The culture is the tightknit community that reflects simplicity of life. Stakeholders want to “let people live there who live there right now and try to cooperate with them” (Interview 1, March 26, 2024). Preservation of that feeling is important to not only the stakeholders, but also the current locals. Through speaking with members of the community the team gathered that residents felt as if this area which once belonged to the fishermen, was taken by the municipality away from them. The area was described to be a quiet area and residents are unhappy that this peaceful environment is being disrupted by construction. One resident told us “no more quiet here”. The team noticed, at a community meeting and speaking with local residents, that the older population had a more passive attitude as opposed to the younger population having a more passionate take.



**“Disaster if torn down”
-Lasse Skånstrøm**

**“Stick to the culture and
architecture of the area”
~ Thea Rasmussen**

**“It is a sleepy area, something disruptive
should be taken with careful
consideration”~Jens Kruse**

**“How can the community instead of
becoming victims of development be a part
it”-Øystein Leonhardsen**

Figure 19. Housing along the waterfront with direct quotes from stakeholder interviews shown to emphasize preservation (Photo Credit: Eleni Xhupi, March 18, 2024) (Graphic Credit: Audrey Dino, April 5, 2024).

Although preservation was discussed during interviews, there was also openness and passion for future changes and visions. Building a connection between the water, community, and green space was a common response. Most interviewees suggested that they "want to make some corridors or some passages, between the green and the blue to combine the area, to connect them" (Lasse Skånstrøm, April 3, 2024). In addition, Cecillie Tarras Madsen, visions the implementation of bonfire spaces [1], more trees [2], gardening spaces [3], and beach space [4] (see map). She also wants to see a connection between the water and green; her visions of connecting these are shown in orange, below.



Figure 20. Map of Bådehavnsgrøden illustrated by Tarras Madsen showing her visions of the area and what elements she believes should be preserved in the district.

Stakeholders have had varying visions for the area, but commonly connected the spaces when expressing their vision hoping to transform the area in a positive way.

4.4 Barriers to regeneration

Throughout our study, we learned about the resistances and challenges that Bådehavns­gade faces as a regenerative district. There are political and legal challenges which include the resistance that all of our interviewees referenced pertaining to the legality of developing the green space around the Bådehavns­gade district, which is currently protected as conservation land. Residents feel very strongly about its status changing. Unfortunately, many residents were averse to being interviewed due to distrust of our motivations. This was further supported by the fact that none of the survey posters around the district received any responses. Further, community members worry that local opinions will not be taken into account or be far overshadowed and that companies involved in site development will take their regenerative efforts too far according to Jens Kruse. To that end, many of the professionals that we interviewed expressed an unwillingness to share their visions for the district stating the premise that local residents should have greater say than them.

Another barrier we found has to do with the preservation of nature and biodiversity. In the area in which the 900 homes will be built, the area formally acted as a wildlife space. There were concerns that the green spaces are prone to flooding and the quality of the soil is poor as the area was formerly a sort of landfill. Due to the housing shortages in Denmark, some of the land is being developed into a space where middle to lower-class people and families can live.

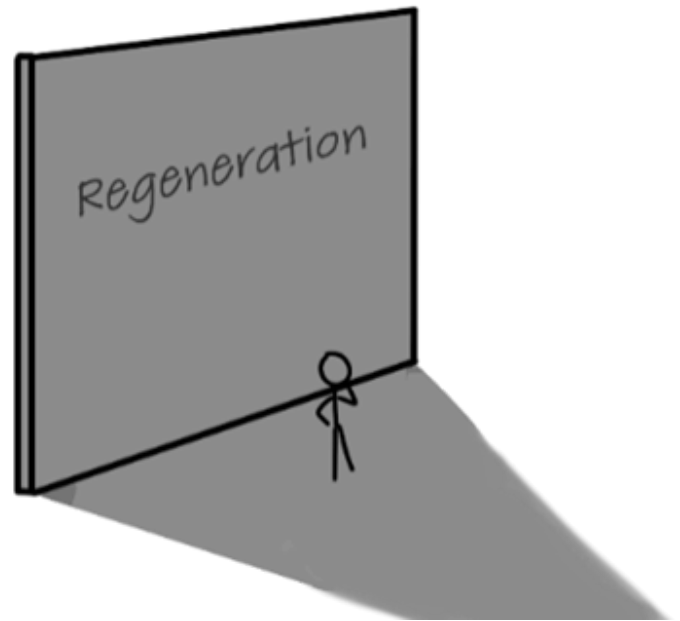


Figure 21. Barriers to entry (Graphic Credit: Perla Walling-Sotolongo, April 5, 2024).

However, the 900 homes proposed by a development project in the area are thought to create traffic and congestion. As it stands, there are no plans for how to deal with this, but Jens Kruse asserts that a team of students from a local university are looking for a solution. Additionally, concerns suggest that amenities such as playgrounds will disturb the peace as Cecilie Tarras Madsen mentioned. Jens Kruse believes that if changes are not made with careful consideration the sleepy town culture of the area could be dispelled.

4.5 Discussion

Our data revealed strong opinions on regeneration. Stakeholders from development companies working on the regenerative project or in related fields, held opinions that seemed to have positive views about regeneration and saw it as an approach that could foster sustainability and community building. Both professional parties and our non-professional interviewees focused on the importance of protecting wildlife and biodiversity. This aligns with the general attitudes towards sustainability that Copenhagen seems to hold as a whole in which the culture embraces and utilizes sustainable practices in daily life. All stakeholders noted the elements of the district that they would like to preserve during the development process and things that could be amended to enhance the lives of those living there. For some, this vision meant keeping the informal settlement by the harbor or the space near Trifolium where a restaurant exists. For many others, their visions had to do with affording the community more opportunities to be brought together or to appreciate the nature and culture of the area.

The team discovered through conversations with residents, they anticipated the construction that is currently taking place from observations in other areas in Copenhagen. Residents felt that this land belonged to them and that their voices and interests are neglected. One resident expressed frustration and annoyance at how much noise this project will generate in what is a quiet locale. This perspective was supported when the team attended a local community meeting. Residents at the meeting visibly displayed their anger with this project. There were people of all ages and demographics that argued with presenters highlighting that it felt like developers were ruining the land and other key elements of the area.

We learned that while speaking to major stakeholders it was made apparent that no one involved with the development, had directly talked to the community about this plan, which led to this this level of mistrust. One resident that we corresponded to via email was extremely hesitant to distribute our surveys to the community. The team found this frustrating, however we understood why this resident was extremely skeptical of our team. It is hard to gain trust and it is likely to be difficult for developers to gain the trust of the community especially in a case like this where people feel as if the municipality went over their heads to grant developer rights. The team has created recommendations that can help facilitate a regenerative approach to development and rebuild trust with the community.

Chapter 5. Recommendations and Conclusion

Throughout learning about Bådehavnsgade during the past 14 weeks, our team has developed a set of recommendations based on our findings. Throughout our project we found that implementing regenerative placemaking is difficult and requires trust and communication. There are also many complex factors such as the politics and environmental concerns that are at play. From our research we have found two approaches that could support the redevelopment process. These two recommendations are as follows.

Recommendation #1 - Build a Bådehavnsgade regenerative vision with support from all stakeholders

Bådehavnsgade has high regenerative potential that can be realized through careful planning and community building efforts. In order for regeneration efforts to succeed the planning must involve the local community in a manner that they can also contribute their ideas. We recommend an event for the symposium in June that will not only encourage the community to express its opinions regarding the district, but will also spark conversations about existing regenerative visions.



Figure 22. Timeline of events for recommendations including both options (Graphic Credit: Audrey Dino, April 12, 2024).

Collaboration between parties is key and it would greatly aid efforts if the local community is engaged about regenerative prospects. We have identified a path to inspire healthy dialog that could benefit the district below.

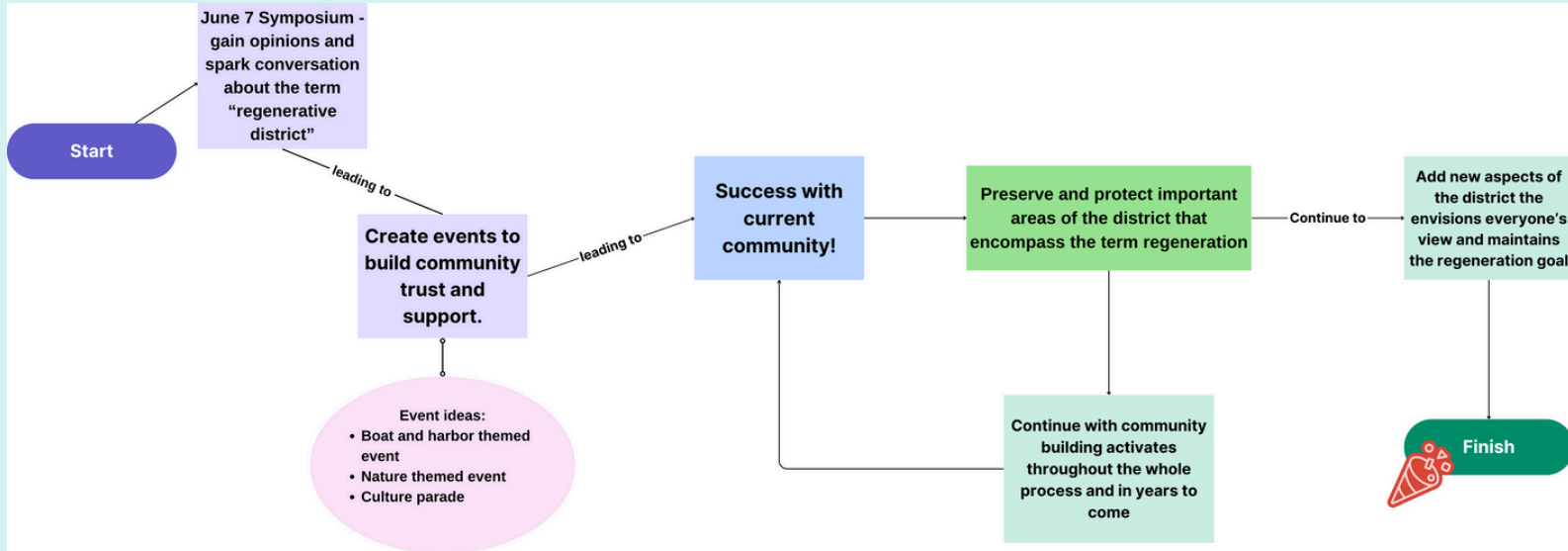


Figure 23. Flow chart showing progression of events from recommendation #1 (Graphic Credit: Audrey Dino, April 12, 2024).

1.A Host an interactive event for the symposium in Bådehavnsgrade on June 7, 2024

The symposium is an opportunity for an interactive mapping activity that encourages stakeholders to express their regenerative visions of the district now and in the future. We used a mapping activity during our interviews that asked participants to mark an unlabeled map with elements of the area that they would like to preserve and to identify what could be added to enhance the area.

An expanded version of this activity would invite participants to mark maps on semi-transparent paper and layer them to create a composite image to show different regenerative visions for the area when backed by a light source such as a window. This could be done on two separate boards, one for elements that should be saved in the present and one for elements that can be altered in the future.

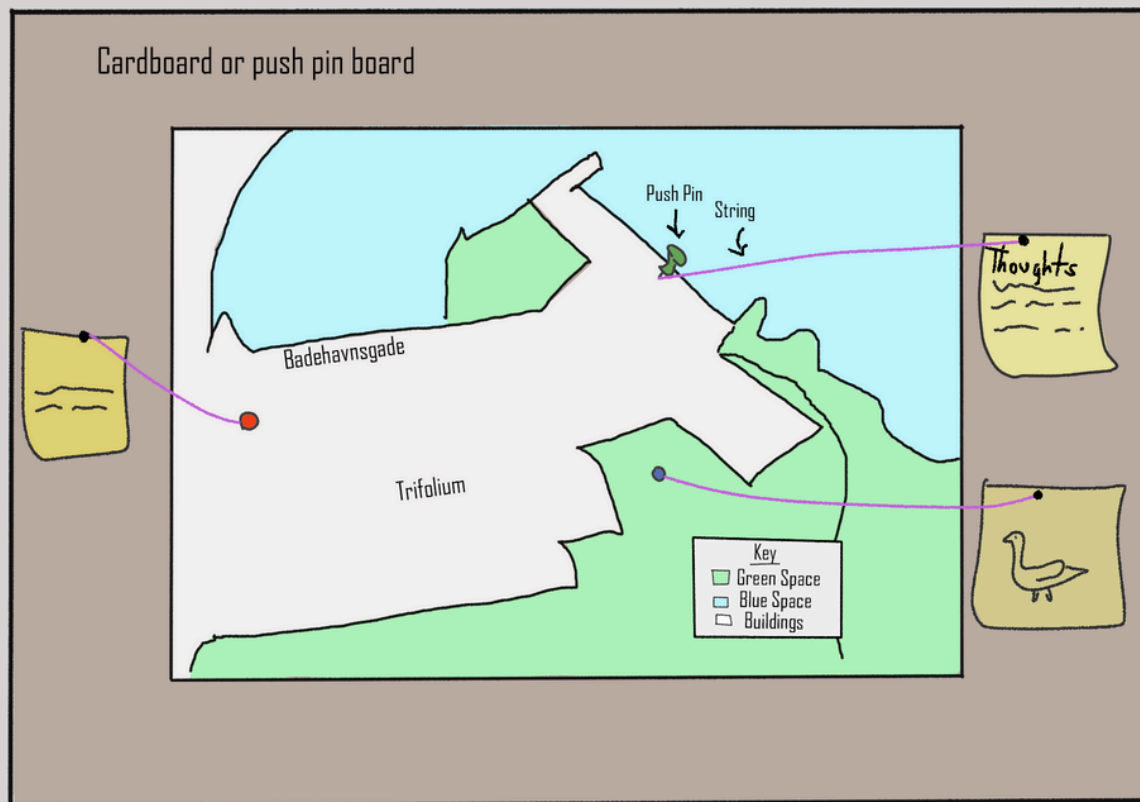


Figure 24. A mock concept for how the event could be laid out.
<https://youtu.be/OiaS29NODSY> (Use this link to watch our instructional video)

Explanations could be written in a light graphite pencil so they do not show through the page, while circled elements could be noted in marker so it does show through. The map itself will be outlined in a unique color in order to stand apart. This template will be pre-drawn on every page so that it remains crisp. Alternatively, a large map over a poster board could be used and allow participants to put pins attached to string leading to their comments written on sticky notes so that the map itself remains legible. Pins could be colored according to representing a current or future view or again, two separate boards could be used.

To explain the activity a short informational video can be filmed, and written instructions would be displayed. This activity will allow stakeholders to express their views confidently and thoughtfully regarding the importance of the district and their visions for its future. The instructions and video link for this event can be found within Appendix B. Due to the complexity of the first method, the team recommends using method 2 as described in the instructions.

1.B Share events planning to build connections with the local Bådehavnsgade community

Trust and communication between local residents and other stakeholders is important to moving forward in the development of Bådehavnsgade. It is critical to acknowledge that regeneration focuses in part on maintaining history, culture, and structural elements of a space. In order to keep the local residents and their community in the process, it is necessary to gain support for any new vision. This kind of connection can be encouraged using events and community building activities. As discussed in our literature review, it has been shown that carefully designing cultural engagement events has had great success in achieving this goal. We recommend that the district schedules events to incorporate unity promoting activities. The events should be unique to the culture of the district, which revolves around the fishing industry and natural spaces. We recommend three events across six months held in two-month increments.



Community Event - Boat and Harbor - July 2024

Harbor clean up day including ocean art and history of the area. This area has a rich history. Historical companies would be invited to set up photos of what it used to look like to show what the area once was!



Community Event - Nature - September 2024

Hosting a nature walk and including local schools to get kids and families involved in the area. The district is passionate about nature and preserving it. Bird watching clubs could be invited and a bird photo contest could be implemented!



Community Event - Festival - November 2024

A festival in the district with local music by the water. There would be food from local restaurants. A community craft section could also be offered as an interactive activity!



Figure 25. Visuals showing and containing information about future community building events (Graphic Credit: Audrey Dino, April 12, 2024).

Planning, organizing, and hosting these events can be time consuming. If budget allows, hiring a professional that specializes in cultural community building could be beneficial. Regardless, these events should be incorporated to build a bridge with the old and new community. If funds allow, a committee of local residents should also be assembled to best give the community a voice in the events.

1.C Protect, preserve, and honor iconic elements of Bådehavnsgrde

The plan for the construction of new residential buildings in Badhavnsgrde will occur on a large green space that was previously protected. After this construction it will be important to maintain and expand other green areas in this district for it to fit under the regenerative and sustainability umbrella. The difference with the development of this area is that architects, project managers and other people involved plan to make this a regenerative district, building from what is already there and adding many elements for a more green living style.

Badhavnsgrde is located in front of the protected park, Sydhavenstippen. This is a protected area where no development or changes can be made. Our team proposes that this area remains protected and untouched. This park is one of the areas that makes the district so unique as well as serves as a home to the wildlife of the area. Residents walk, bike and run through here. It has been integrated into their daily lives and part of a routine. Local residents will already have to adapt to huge changes that will be brought on by the construction of the 900 new apartments. Additionally, the construction of the apartment building will take a large portion of green space away from the district. Therefore, it is important to keep a park like Sydhavenstippen protected and open for public use.

The team proposes that the harbor homes remain. These homes were constructed by residents many decades ago and have become a part of history. These old fishing shacks by the harbor were very active in the past during the peak of the local fishing industry. These homes add to the ambiance of the area that has been described to the team through one of the interviews as “Old Copenhagen”.

It is important that the elements that set this district apart from the others are preserved, and these informal and sometimes seasonal homes fall into this category. Our team was informed that these homes were built illegally and that the municipality has legal grounds for removal. The team strongly recommends against the removal of the homes and people, as the city would lose an important landmark of the original fishing culture in the district.

Finally, the team proposes that green space in the area be expanded. This would include adding more gardens around residential buildings and houses. Additionally planting more trees, almost restoring the area to what it once was many years ago. This was brought to our attention by project manager Cecilie Tarras Madsen. The team really liked the idea about incorporating the gardens into the area where the new buildings are being constructed as these new residential buildings would be taking away a substantial amount of green space. Planting flowers in different locations within the district will add some color to the district as well as adding more natural aspects.

This area will be more lively and environmentally friendly if this set of recommendations is followed. The park remaining protected accessible to everyone, allowing the self-made home to stay and expanding more green areas can make the difference of gaining community support as they would get something good from this whole redevelopment.

1.D Connect all parts of the Bådehavnsgade district

Bådehavnsgade as a whole has become disconnected, but can be changed in three ways: the area needs to be connected to the green and blue, there must be a general sense of physical accessibility, and there must be more access for the rest of the city.

Currently the blue and green areas are disconnected from the rest of the district. Paths should be built around the current structures in the area. These paths should have green aspects such as trees or other plants, as this will highlight where the paths lead to. In order to build these paths the current up keepers of the green space should be contacted. Paths that match the current paths in the green space should be designed by these people to keep consistency within the district. Ideally these paths should be concrete but can also be dirt to maintain similarity.

Once there is better access, the blue and green will be used more often and the character of the land will come alive. Creating these paths would be a regenerative technique as there would be old structures that are envisioned for a new use using green ideals. This simple use of regeneration would be a useful way to implement the principles while still giving the community something it needs.

Second, there needs to be more general accessibility for those who are disabled. If an area is not able to be accessed by everyone, the area is not at its fullest potential. Structures such as wheelchair accessible sidewalks, even pavement, and clear indications of where the sidewalk ends and the road starts should be added. This will make it easier for everyone to access the district. Those who might be living in the area who have different accessibility needs will then be able to use more of the district and those who are thinking of coming to the area will be able to traverse the area without difficulty. The municipality should be contacted to make this happen. There is likely accessibility experts within the municipality who could better assess the area to determine what structural changes should happen to make it more accessible. Making sure everyone can access the area will allow for a larger sense of community and open up the area to more diverse populations.

Finally, there should be more access to the area from the rest of Copenhagen. Currently there is only one street that gives access to the district. With the possibility of new homes being added and more activity in the area, one major challenge would be to handle the increase of traffic. This can be addressed in two ways; add more roads that lead into the area or add more public transit options onto this current main road. If a new bus stop was to be added at the end of the street it would likely decrease the need for more cars in the area. Given that new metro stops will be added close to the district, the feasibility of extending into the district could be looked into as well. Adding more roads is another option that would solve this issue, but it would also raise the concern of cost and increase CO₂ in the area from more cars. Further, the land needed to build private roads would have to come from existing space unless it was constructed underground which could increase tensions regarding potential projects in the area. This is a situation in which the municipality should be again contacted.

The municipality likely has transportation experts that can best look at this issue. Either bus routes could be edited by the DSB officials who design bus routes or transportation experts could determine the feasibility of new roads and metro stops. Though both options of roads and public transit would solve the issue, public transit would be the best option. Adding more options outside of the single road will allow less congestion in the area.

In all, if better access to the area in terms of walking paths, physical accessibility, and more transportation options are added to the area it will be more connected internally and externally. Connection will make it easier to move about the area, go to the area, and explore the characteristics that make this area uniquely Copenhagen.

Summary

These ideas encapsulate our thoughts regarding the district built from various interviews and our own experiences within the district. These ideas can assist in the regenerative efforts within the area or if nothing else inspire future stakeholders to embrace regenerative ideals. While we believe that Bådehavnsgade can greatly benefit from regeneration we also recognize the reality of this world in which stated goals of outside interests do not always match the final results. Greenwashing is a prevalent problem in terms of sustainability and gathering stakeholders into agreement regarding sustainable design can be difficult. As such we believe that our efforts, while valuable, are mostly theoretical and are bound by the political and external environment of the situation. As such, we believe that we have done as much as possible with the circumstances of the situation and do not recommend that further IQP's engage with this project. Our second recommendation discusses the potential state in which no compromise is reachable by stakeholders.

Recommendation #2 – The path forward: How to proceed if building community connections is not successful.

It is vital to gain the trust and support of the community to continue with a complex plan such as the one proposed. Having the local community engaged and involved throughout the process will allow for the current project and any other future work relating to sustainability to continue smoothly. However, gaining the support of the community can be difficult and potentially unsuccessful. If the support and trust from the local community is not gained, we recommend not moving forward with the regenerative progression. Changes can be made to the area but the aspect of including regenerative ideals will not be encompassed. Development can still occur within the area, as some is already taking place in the case of the 900 homes. However, the movement to develop the entire district using regenerative principles would have to be reassessed. Those who wish to continue this development must ask themselves some crucial questions.

What do you believe regeneration is?

How can you regenerate an area without talking to the people who live there?

How can you incorporate the past if you do not understand it?

What do you truly want to accomplish from this project?

Anyone who wishes to continue should stop and ask themselves these questions to determine if developing this area is truly worth it.

Conclusion

Implementing regenerative principles into urban planning is important and aligns with multiple UN Sustainability Goals, including SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Air , SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, and SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities. Attaining these goals through regenerative planning has the capacity to generate greener and healthier spaces that benefit everyone involved while keeping in mind the community and history.

Regenerative communities means consideration for social dimensions such as affordability and clean air. A regenerative district uses renewable energy. With the current design in mind, there will be minimized vehicular pollution. In terms of SDG 9, regeneration has the potential to promote inclusivity and participatory innovation. UN goal 11 can safeguard cultural and natural heritage and embracing urban planning practices that take sustainability into account along with input from local communities. Providing access to public green spaces supports all sustainability UN goals, and coincidentally it is an aspect that appeared throughout our project through input from individual vision boards.

In order to move forward in a positive light, having the local community trusting and supportive of the district's future is ideal. Community members should be included in the planning of all aspects of development in order to ensure the plan is regenerative. Community members will give the best background on the culture of the area and the history that should be incorporated. Keeping community members involved in every step strengthens trust and builds stronger connections. Creating connections will ensure that all parties involved stay civil and passionate about the change. In order to create this change, support and trust are crucial. Once strong relationships are formed, we recommend implementing regenerative preservation elements and regenerative changes to the district.

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Appendix A

Entry 1: Interview questions

Introduction:

- 1 Can we record this meeting?
- 2 What is your background (education, places you have worked)

Regeneration:

- 3 What does regenerative mean to you?
- 4 What do you think about regenerative districts?
- 5 How do you think people feel about the area as a regenerative district?
- 6 What visions do you personally hold towards Bådehavnsgrøden as a regenerative district?

The district:

- 7 How is this area going to be physically connected to other areas of the district?
- 8 What other stakeholders do you know of who may have opinions about the district?
- 9 What would you say the goal of this project is, in terms of your involvement?
- 10 What do you feel is important to maintain (or keep the same) within this site?
- 11 What is the projected timeline for this project?

Map: 12 Ask them to draw what they believe should be preserved or what should change on the map

Other:

- 13 Is there anything we didn't ask about that you think we should know?
- 14 Is there anyone else that you think we should talk to anyone that has a different perspective or similar perspective?

Entry 2: Online Survey

Dansk: Velkommen til denne regenereringsundersøgelse:

Vi er et team af universitetsstuderende fra et universitet kaldet WPI i Massachusetts. Vi forsker i en regenerativ bydel i København, og vi vil gerne høre din mening om byfornyelse og bydelen Bådehavngade. Når du har gennemført undersøgelsen, har vi måske nogle opfølgende spørgsmål til dig. Inkluder venligst din e-mail-adresse nedenfor, hvis vi kan kontakte dig for mere information. Hvis du ikke ønsker at blive kontaktet, skal du klikke på nej

English: Welcome to this Regeneration Survey:

We are a team of college students from a university called WPI in Massachusetts. We are researching a regenerative district in Copenhagen and we would like to know your opinions on regeneration and the district of Bådehavngade. After you have completed the survey, we might have some follow up questions for you. Please include your email address below if we can contact you for more information. If you do not want to be contacted please click no.

Dansk: Vi vil gerne starte med at stille dig nogle spørgsmål om regenerering og din forståelse af emnet

English: We would like to start by asking you some questions about Regeneration and your understanding of the topic

- Dansk: Hvordan vil du definere regenerering (Regenerativ)?
English: How would you define regeneration (regenerative) ?
- Dansk: Hvordan vil du definere bæredygtighed(bæredygtig)?
English: How would you define sustainability (sustainable)?
- Dansk: Kender du nogen regenerative distrikter i København?
English: Do you know of any regenerative districts in Copenhagen?
- Dansk: Hvad føler du gør et sted regenerativt?
English: What do you feel makes a place regenerative?

- Dansk: Er byudvikling et emne, som du føler er vigtigt (vælg 0, hvis slet ikke, og 10, hvis meget)
English: Is urban development a topic that you feel is important (please pick 0 if not at all, and 10 if very much)
- Dansk: Hvilke af disse teknikker bruger du for at være bæredygtig?
English: Which of these techniques do you use to be sustainable?
 1. Dansk: Energi i boliger - English: energy in housing
 2. Dansk: Daglig transport - English: daily transportation
 3. Dansk: rejse (Langdistance) - English: travel (long distance)
 4. Dansk: Affald og genanvendelse - English: waste and recycling
 5. Dansk: indkøb af fødevarer (madspild) - English: Food sourcing (food waste)
 6. Dansk: anden (liste op til fem) - English: Other (list up to five)

Dansk: Vi vil gerne stille dig nogle spørgsmål om en bydel i København, der hedder Bådehavns-gade

English: We would like to ask you some questions about a district within Copenhagen called Bådehavns-gade

- Dansk: Har du nogensinde besøgt Bådehavns-gade?
English: Have you ever been to Bådehavns-gade?
- Dansk: Bruger du nogen af tjenesterne i området?
English: Do you use any of the services in the area?

Dansk: Vi vil nu stille dig spørgsmål om muligheden for, at Bådehavns-gade bliver en regenerativ bydel. Det drejer sig om de områder, der i øjeblikket er under udvikling, ikke områder, der er beskyttet.

English: We will now ask you questions about the possibility of Bådehavns-gade becoming a regenerative district. This involves the areas currently being developed, not areas that are protected.

- Dansk: Hvad tror du vil gøre Bådehavns-gade til en regenerativ bydel?
English: What do you believe would make Bådehavns-gade a regenerative district?

- Dansk:Hvad vil du gerne have ændret i Bådehavns­gade eller forblive det samme?
English: What would you like to see changed in Bådehavns­gade or remain the same?
- Dansk: Hvad vil du gerne se åbent i Bådehavns­gade, hvis det bliver en regenerativ bydel?
English: What would you like to see open in Bådehavns­gade if it becomes a regenerative district?
- Dansk: Vil du overveje at flytte til Bådehavns­gade, når den bliver en regenerativ bydel?
English: Would you consider moving to Bådehavns­gade once it becomes a regenerative district?
- Dansk: Hvad er din nationalitet
English: What is your nationality
- Dansk: Hvad er dit postnummer (Dette er for at bestemme, hvilket område du bor i)
English: What is your postal code (This is to determine what area you live in)
- Dansk: Hvor gammel er du
English: How old are you?
- Dansk:Hvad er din uddannelsesmæssige baggrund
English: What is your educational background
- Dansk: Hvad er din beskæftigelse?
English: What is your occupation?
- Dansk: Har du spørgsmål?
English: Do you have any questions?

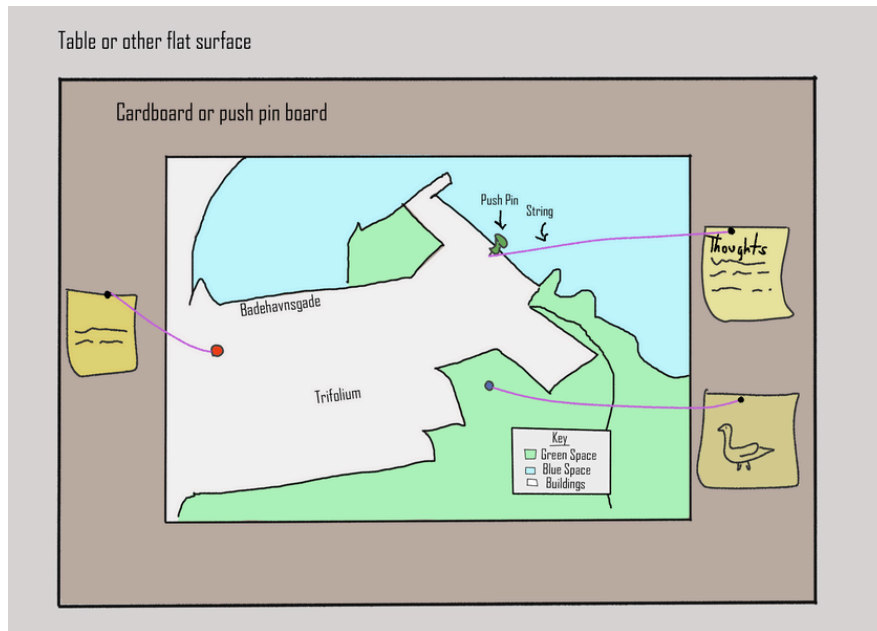
Dansk: Tak for din tid!

English: Thank you for your time!

Contact Information: wpiregenerativedistrict@wpi.edu

Appendix B

Entry 1: Details and instructions for proposed event at the June 7, 2024 symposium.



A mock concept for how the event could be laid out.

<https://youtu.be/OiaS29NODSY>

(Use this link to watch our instructional video)

What to do to prepare for the events: instructions for event runners

1. This activity should start with a walk of the area, before people go on the walk give them attachment 1. This is a printed hand held map that is labeled with important areas. This will ensure that even people who have not been to the district will get a grasp of the area and what is in it. How the walk is conducted is up to you, it can be guided by someone at Trifolium or you can just tell people to take a walk and go to all the places indicated on the map.

2. Once the walk is concluded, the inside part of the activity should begin. This activity will need a large map of the area, use attachment 2 which is a blown up version of the map with no labels.

3. This activity will also require some office supplies, to prepare the following items should be purchased

- Push pins
- String
- Sticky notes
- Pens

4. On the day of the event, the large map should be set up on a table. This way it is accessible and easy to reach all areas on the map. This will also allow people to walk around the map and visual the area as shown on their smaller handheld maps. There should be some space between the edge of the table and the map, as shown in the image at the beginning of the document, to ensure there is room for the sticky note explanations.

5. The supplies should be set up near the map so they are easy to find and reach

6. Printed instructions should be included and attachment 3, the video, should be set up on a nearby laptop.

7. There should be someone nearby during the symposium to answer questions and make sure the activity is going smoothly. This activity should be an easy conversation starter. We recommend the map is kept and analyzed later as it will be a great source of opinions and ideas of what could be done in the future of Bådehavns-gade.

Instructions for event:

This activity is going to ask you to look at a map of Bådehavns-gade. Be creative and add your opinions on the map!

1. To start this activity please collect a handheld labeled map and take a walk around the district per the instructions of those running the event. Look around the area and take note of observations you find interesting.
2. Once you have completed the walk, take a look at the map on the table, it should be extremely similar to the smaller one you were given.
3. After getting a good look at the map, grab a push pin and indicate an area (or multiple areas) of importance to you. This can be an area you want to keep the same or an area you think should change.
4. Once you add the push pin please attach a piece of string to the pin
5. Then take a sticky note and write what you want to keep the same or change in that specific location. You can write anything and be as detailed as you want. This is all about what you believe and what you want!
6. Once you have written down your thoughts, please attach the sticky note to the piece of string and leave the sticky note on the table off of the map
7. Once you are done, walk around and read other people's opinions. Take some time to explore the map and see what the future of Bådehavns-gade could be.

If you need more in-depth instructions please watch the video demonstration!

Note: Please be respectful of others' opinions and ideas. This is a space for constructive dialogue and sharing of perspectives. Let's work together to create positive change in our community.

Enjoy the event!