



**Metropolitan region of Copenhagen, Denmark
urban development since the 19th century and current metropolitan setting**

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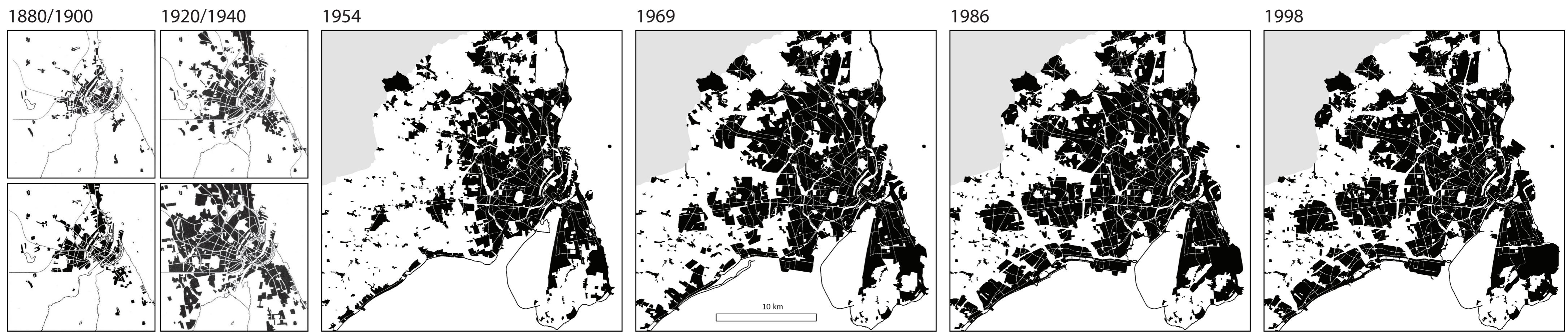
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Metropolitan Region of Copenhagen, Denmark

Urban development since the 19th century and current metropolitan setting

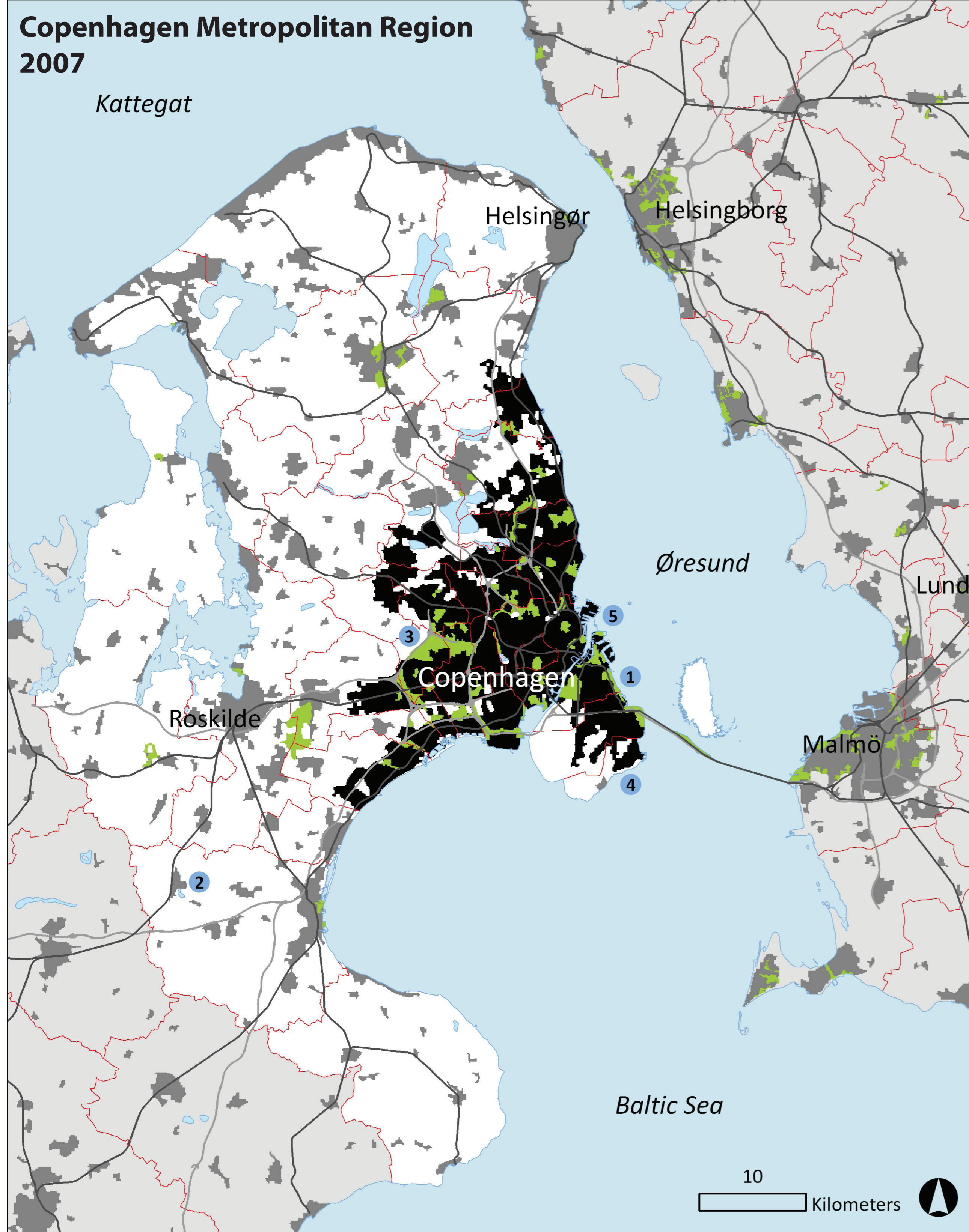
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Urban expansion 1880 - 1998



Source 1880-1940: Holm A., Johansen K. (1941): København 1840-1940: Det københavnske bysamfund og kommunens økonomi. Nyt Nordisk Forlag

Source 1954-1998: EEA (2002): Towards an urban atlas. Environmental issue report No 30; MOLAND database



- Greater Copenhagen
- Copenhagen Metropolitan Region
- Other urban areas
- Municipal boundaries
- Green urban areas
- Photos
- Highways
- Railroads

Sources: EEA Urban morphological zones 2006, CORINE Land use cover 2006, Kort & Matrikelstyrelsen 2007



1 Housing and an artificial island for recreation



2 New housing in peri-urban areas



3 Agricultural landscapes in the green wedges



4 Summer houses along the coast



5 Urban renewal of the harbour

Acknowledgements

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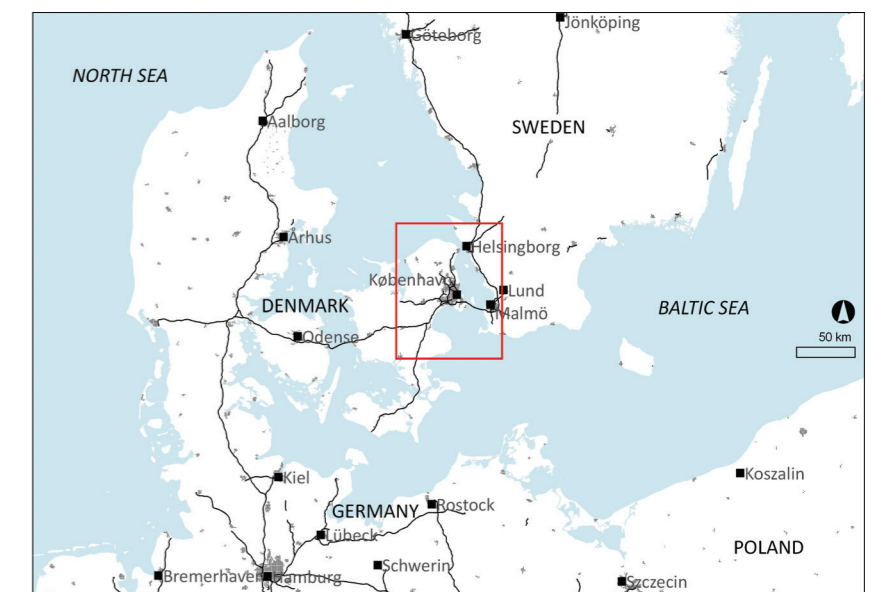
Urban development

From 1650 to 1850, Copenhagen was not extended although its population rose steadily. A cholera epidemic finally led to the removal of the city fortification in 1856 and opened up for a construction boom in the closest suburbs.

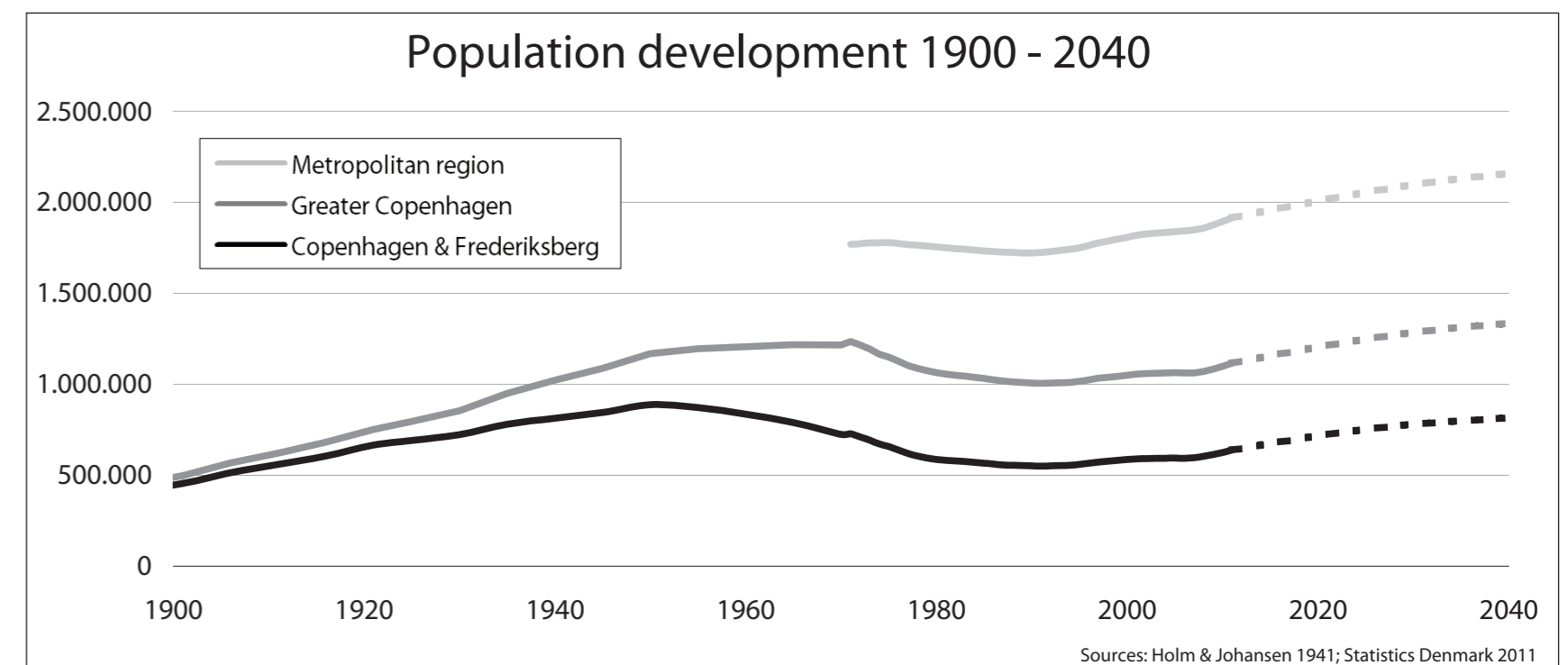
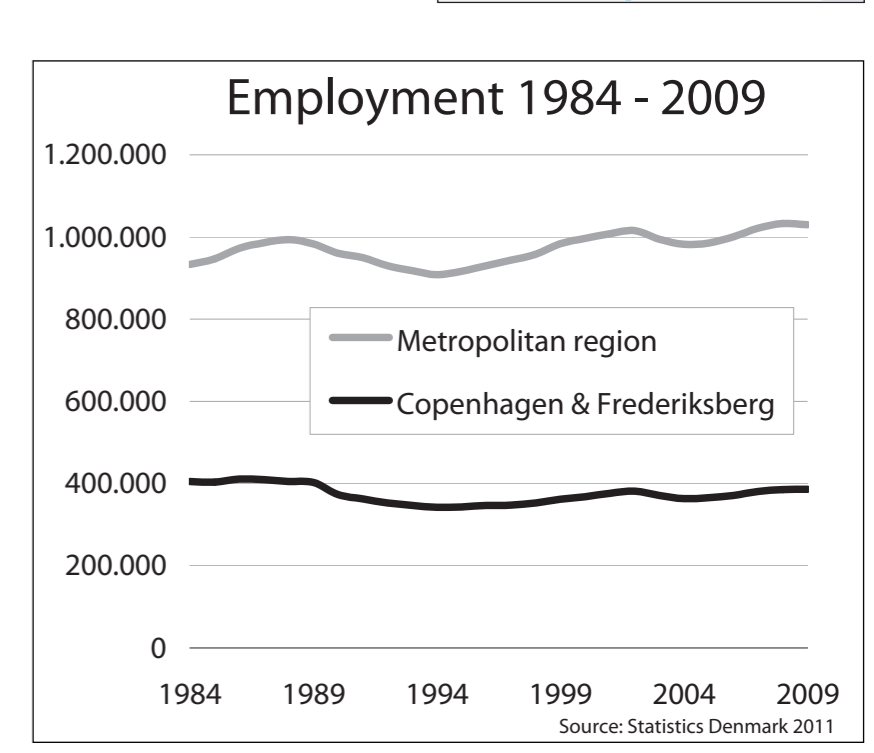
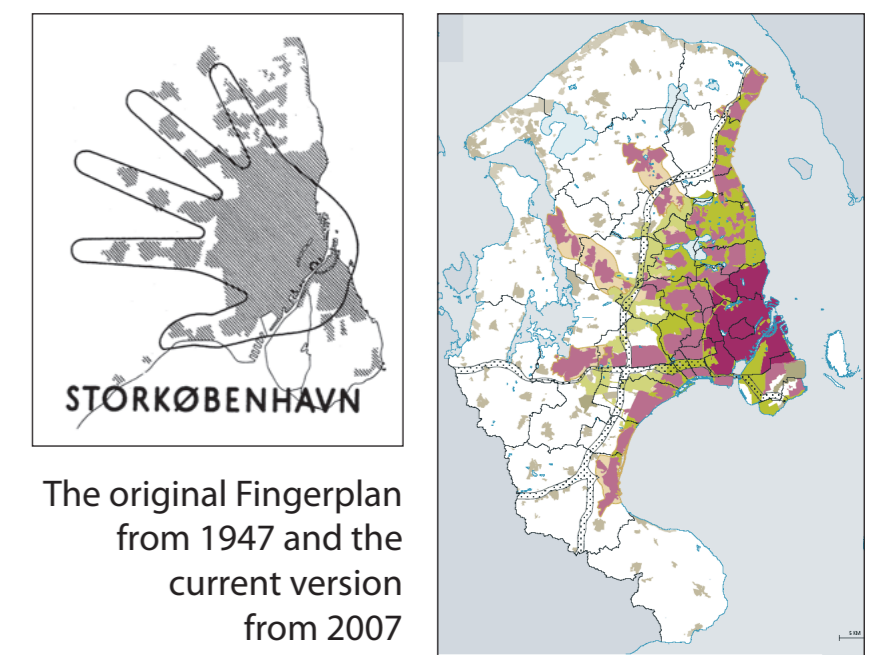
The extension of tramlines and their electrification in 1900 pushed the boundaries of the city further out. With the opening of the suburban train lines in 1934, the until today known finger structure was consolidated.

A regional strategy, the "Fingerplan", incorporating this structure was elaborated in 1947, but individual motorisation eroded some of the principles. Still, the Fingerplan has had strong influence on the development of the region over the last decades, e.g. by the development of the western and south-western fingers. In 2007 the Fingerplan was incorporated in a contemporary version as a legal regional plan.

Since 2000 the region is connected by a fixed link to Malmö in Sweden, forming a cross-border region with around 3.5 mio. inhabitants.



Major cities and highways in the wider region



Population and employment figures

CORE CITY
638 324 inhabitants (2011)
6 579 inhabitants / km²
385 989 workplaces (2009)

GREATER COPENHAGEN
1 181 239 inhabitants (2010)

METROPOLITAN REGION
1 914 865 inhabitants (2011)
632 inhabitants / km²
1 029 654 workplaces (2009)

The core city consists of the municipality of Copenhagen and the municipality of Frederiksberg which is completely enclosed by the former.

Greater Copenhagen (also Metropolitan Copenhagen) comprises the continuous built-up area which includes the core city and parts of its nearby neighbouring municipalities. To be part of the continuous built-up area houses have to be less than 200 m away from each other.

The metropolitan region of Copenhagen includes municipalities up to 50 km from the urban centre. This area is also defined by the Fingerplan 2007, the regional planning scheme for the area maintained by the Danish Ministry of the Environment.