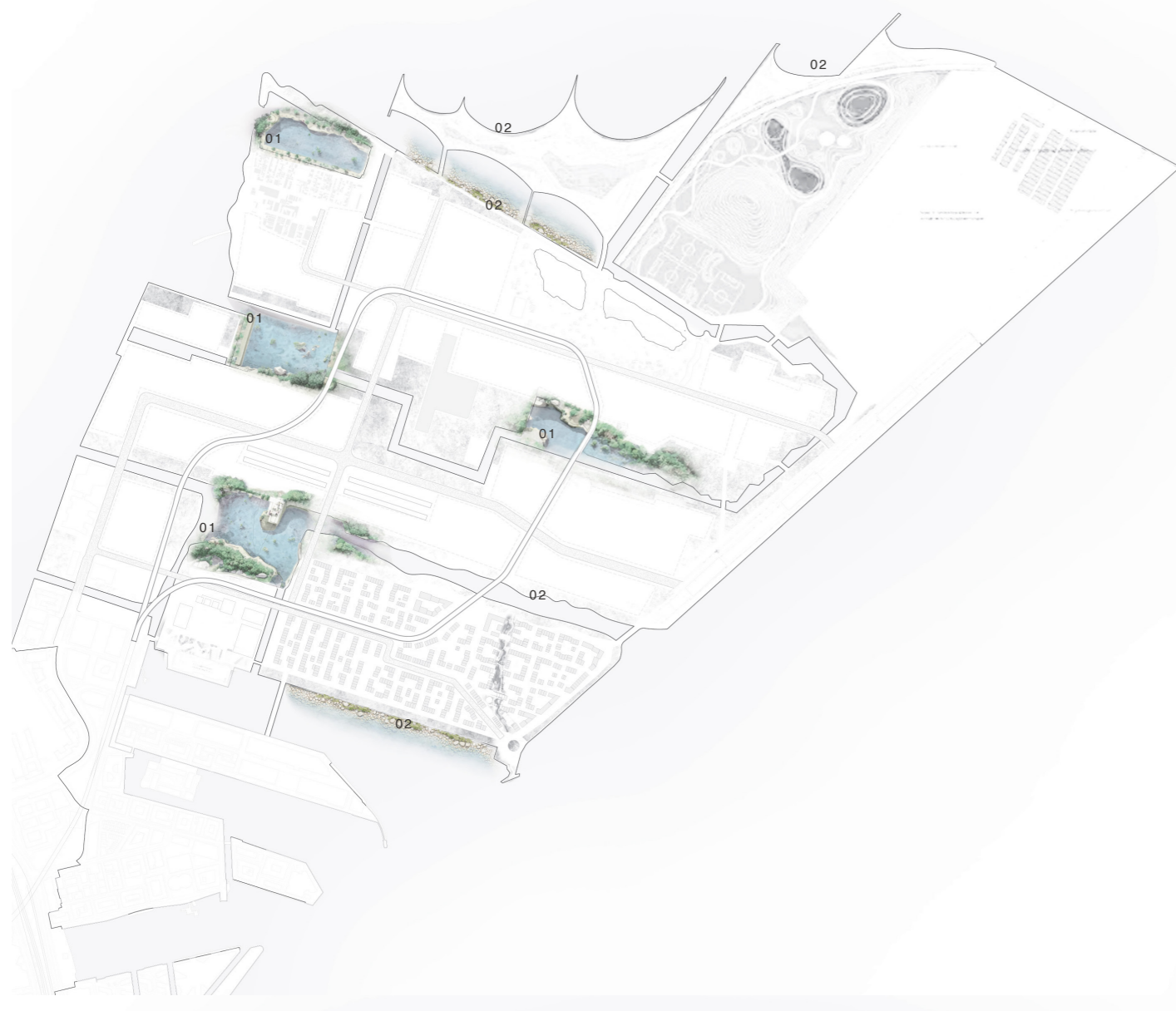
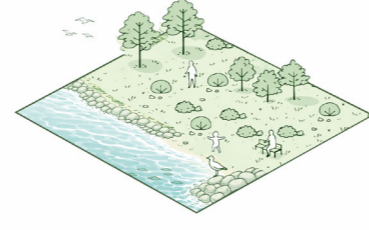


NBS Strategies



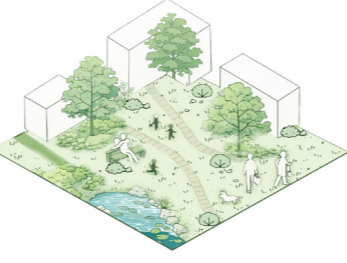
**NBS 01 Inner Blue Pool**

Stores and regulates stormwater, reduces flood risk, improves microclimate, and creates accessible public water spaces.



**NBS 02 Soft Coastal Edge**

Reduces wave impact and flood risk, supports coastal biodiversity, and improves water quality along the shoreline.



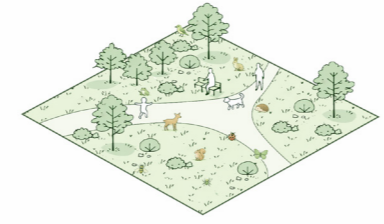
**NBS 03 Pocket Park**

Provides small green space that improves microclimate, supports biodiversity, and enhances everyday social life.



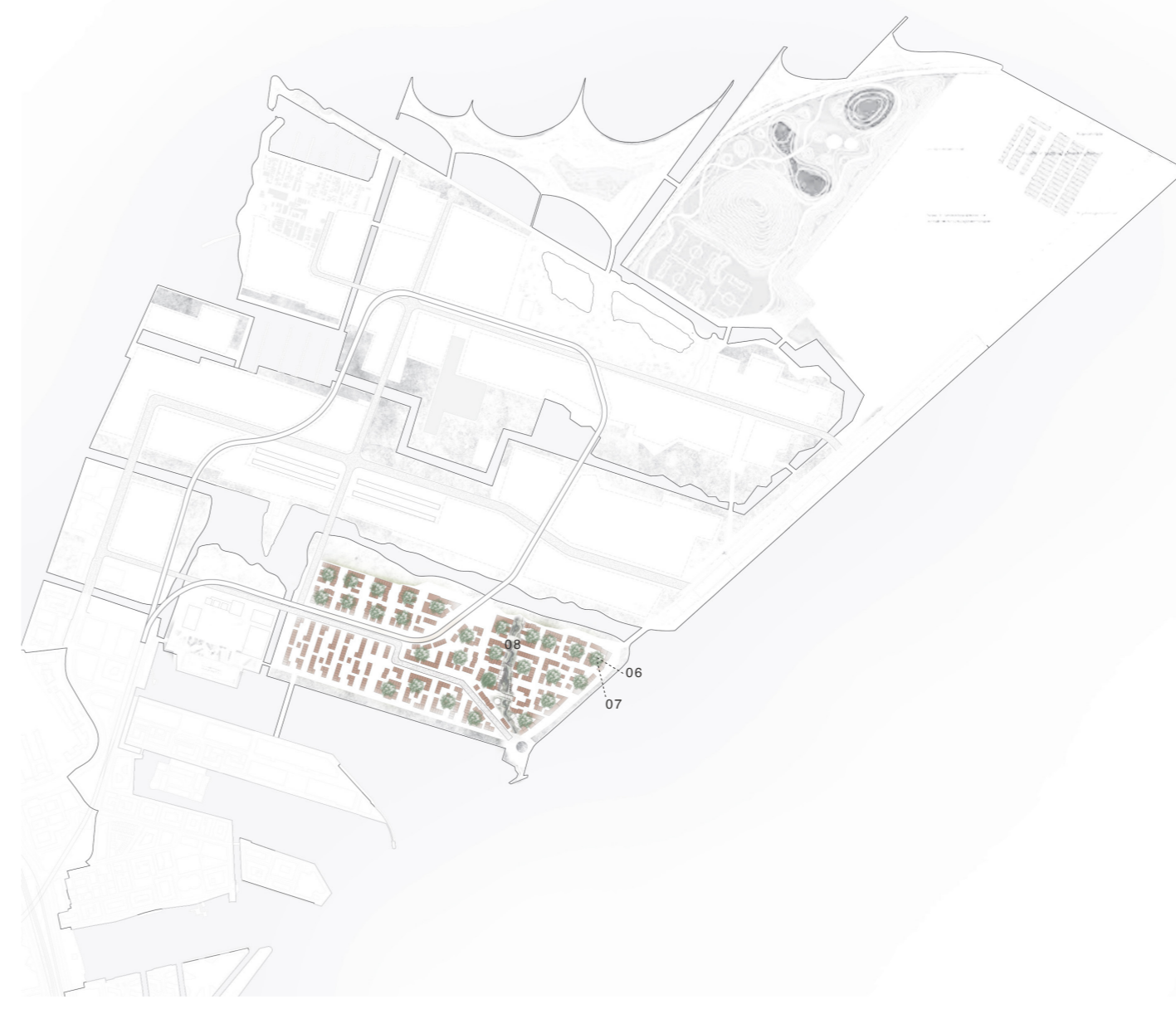
**NBS 04 Urban Park**

Provides large-scale green space that supports biodiversity, urban cooling, rainwater infiltration, and everyday recreation.



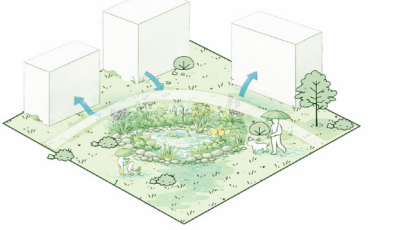
**NBS 05 Ecological Forest**

Provides habitat for biodiversity, strengthens ecological connections, improves air quality, and supports the urban microclimate.



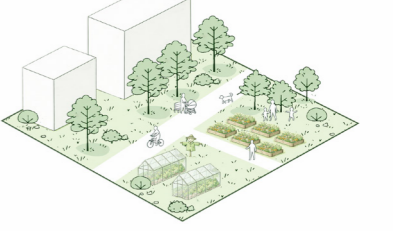
**NBS 06 Urban Garden**

Supports local food production, improves soil and microclimate, enhances biodiversity, and encourages community participation.



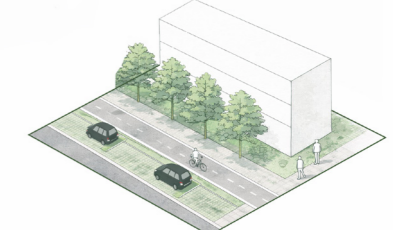
**NBS 07 Rain Garden**

Collects and infiltrates rainwater, reduces surface runoff, and improves local biodiversity and microclimate.



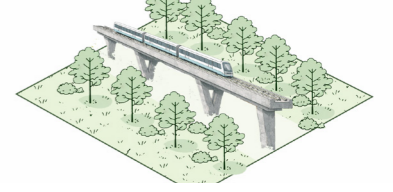
**NBS 08 Green Corridor**

Connects green spaces through shaded walking and cycling routes, improves microclimate, and supports everyday low-carbon mobility.



**NBS 09 Permeable Parking**

Allows rainwater to infiltrate through the surface, reducing runoff and supporting groundwater recharge.

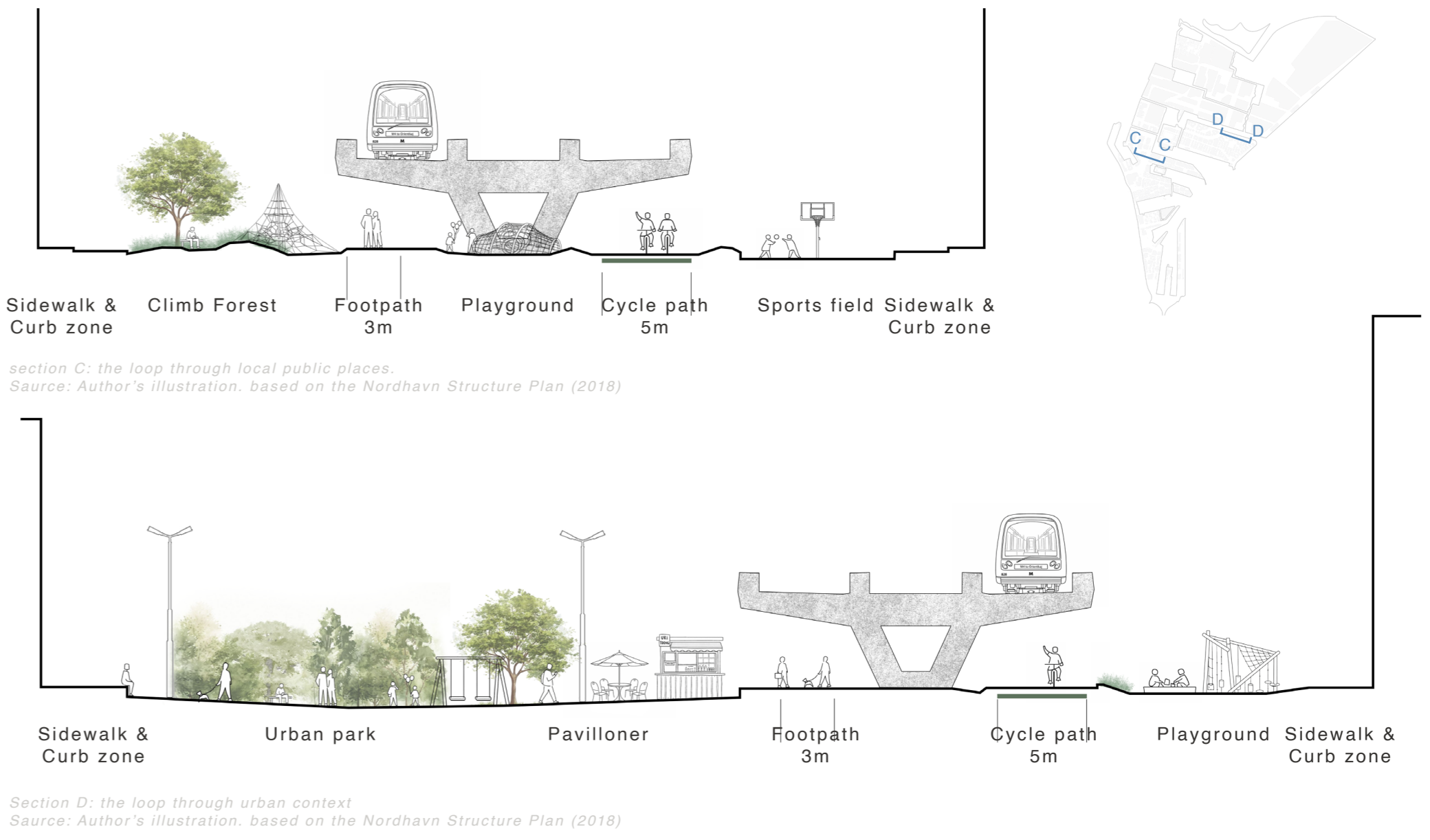
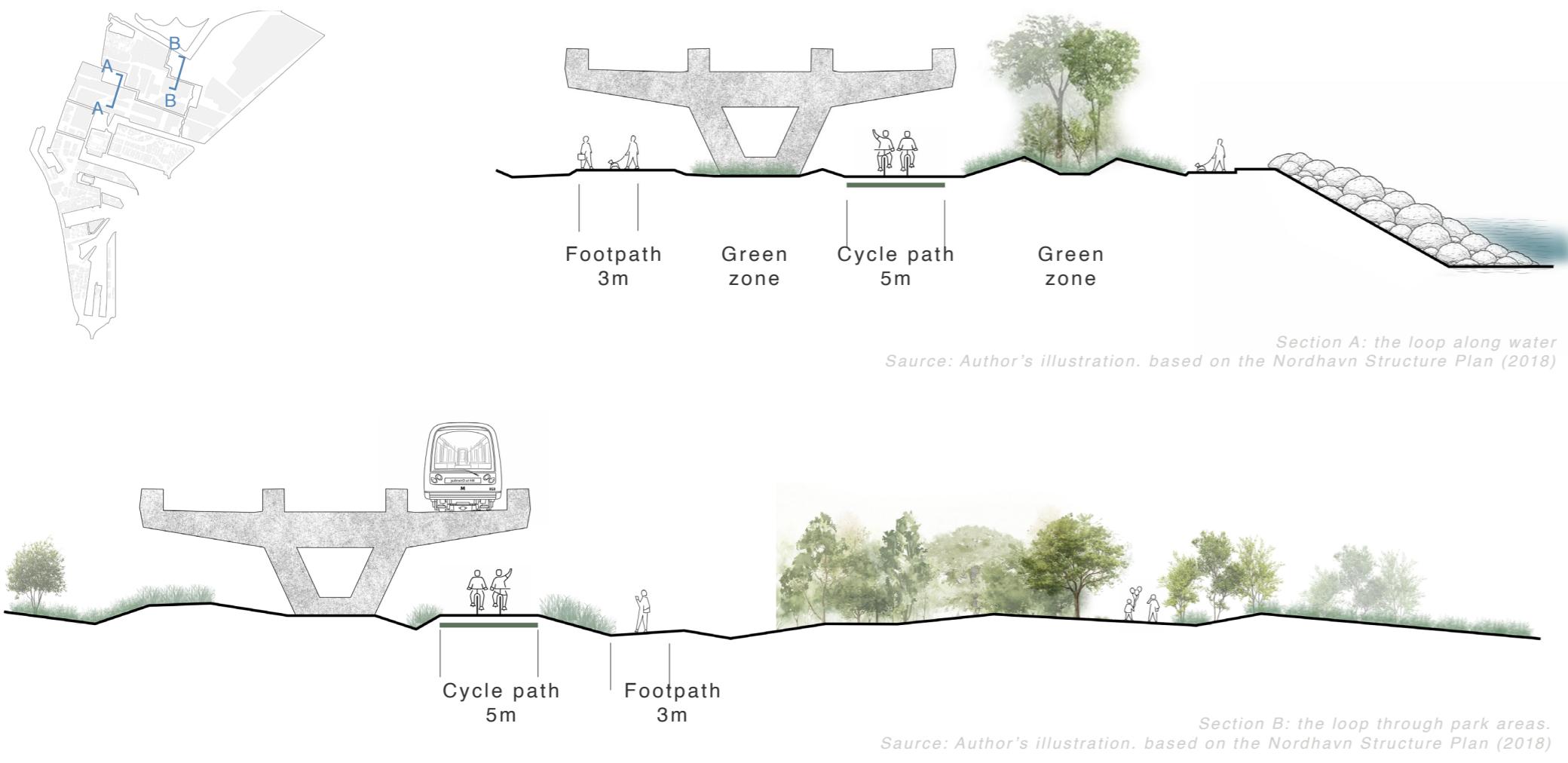


**NBS 10 Green Noise Barrier**

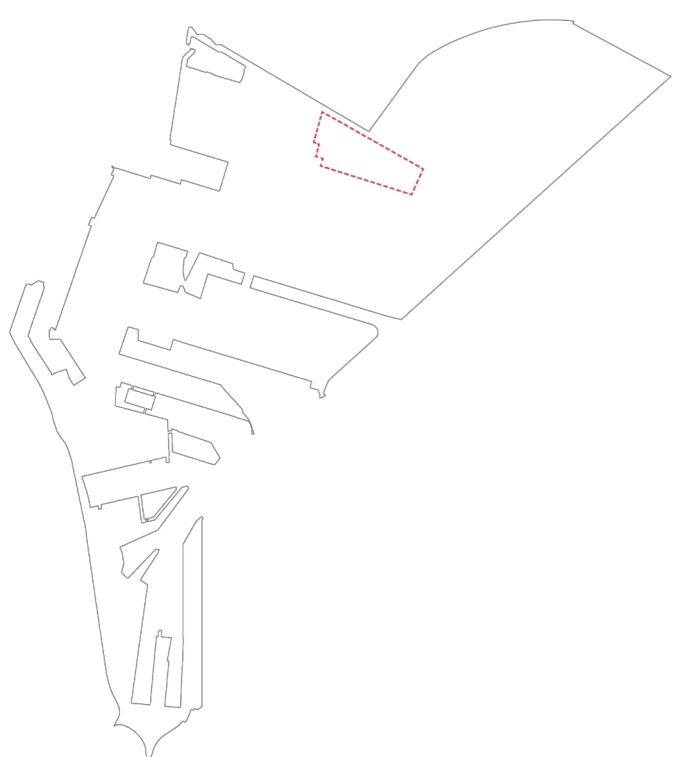
Reduces noise pollution, improves air quality, and provides additional habitat through planted vertical surfaces.



Mobility System



04 NORDHAVNSTIPPEN Nano Scale



In the 1990s, Nordhavnstippen was primarily used as a dumping site for surplus soil and building materials. The area had an irregular shoreline and little ecological importance at this time. By the late 1990s, the reclaimed land had settled and two areas had filled with water. The water bodies had developed into brackish lakes as a result of tidal effects and rainfall.

As industrial activities decreased, vegetation started to colonize the area by natural succession. From the 2010s onwards, the ecological importance of Nordhavnstippen became apparent. The important areas were later included under the Danish regulations on the protection of nature.

Today it is a semi-natural area within the Nordhavn district.

