

Grønne tage København

Grønne tage og biodiversitet

Dorthe Rømø 24. november 2011



An emergency call to save bees has gone out from the European Parliament — to come to the rescue of the insect which is so vital for plant and animal survival.

As some two-thirds of Europe's food production relies on pollination by bees, and hive numbers have fallen by 10-30 percent in recent years, MEPs felt the matter is urgent / *Euronews 18.11.11*.



London DAN KITWOOD / GETTY

Traditionel byudvikling



© COWI 2008

Fremtidig byudvikling?



Emilo Ambasz, New York



Exhibition Hall Basle, Photo Michael Zogg

Tabel: Generelle karaktertræk for typer af grønne tage

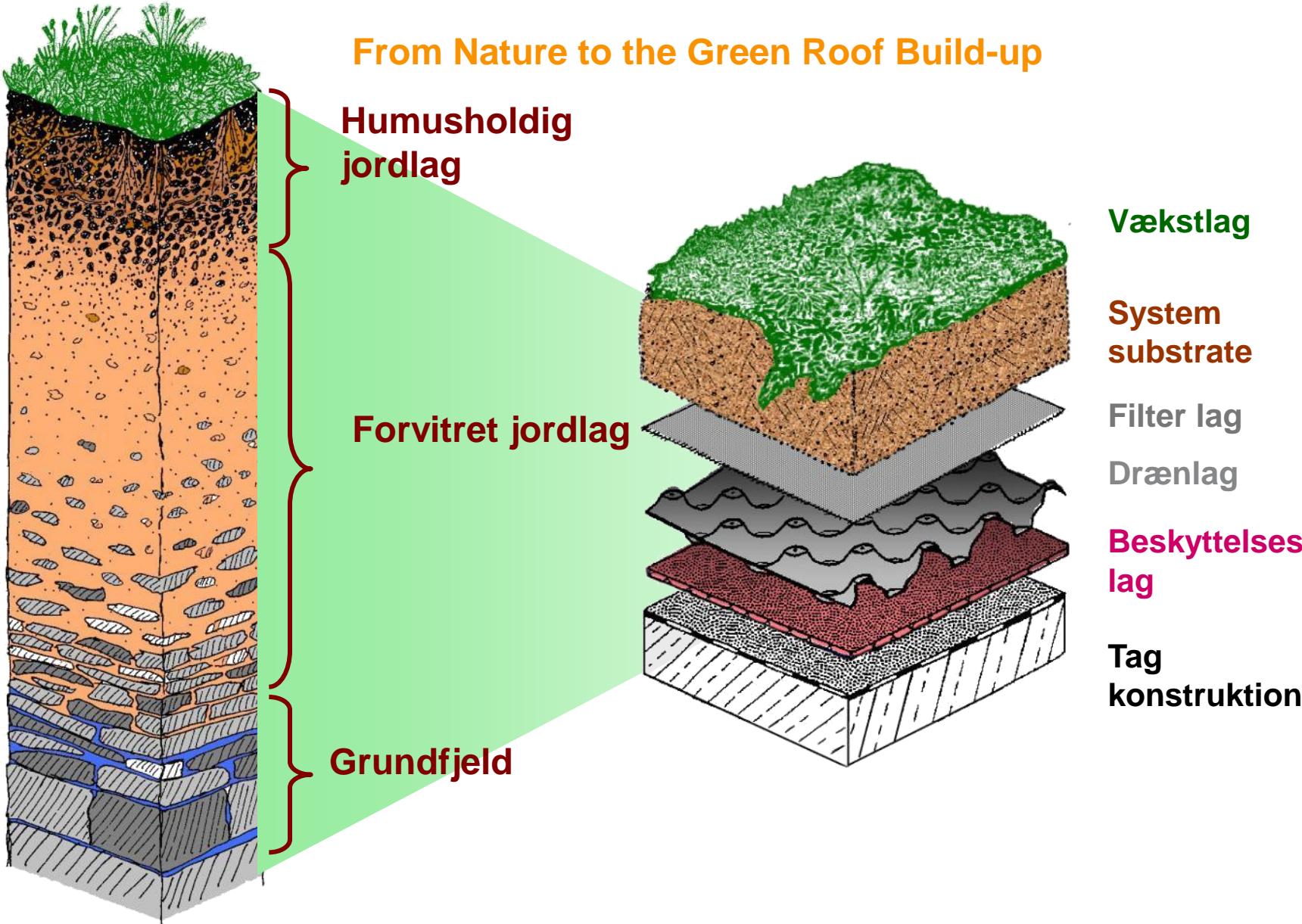
	Extensive	Semi intensive	Intensive
Anvendelse	Miljømæssig landskab	Haver/miljømæssig landskab	Haver / Parker
Type af vegetation	Mosser- urter-græsser	Græsser-urter-buske	Græsplæne, flerårige, buske, træer
Vanding	Ingen	Periodisk	Regelmæssig
Fordele	V,T,B	V,B,T,A	V,B,T,A
Dybde af substrat	60-200mm	120-250mm	150-400mm
Vægt	60-150 kg/m	120-200 kg/m	180-500 kg/m
Omkostninger	Lav	Middel	Høj

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From Nature to the Green Roof Build-up



Projekt biodiversitet på grønt tag på
Nørrebrogade



Natural

The fact that a green roof or a natural roof is in the first hand an artificial habitat is evident, but ... with natural substrate and different height and types we create a habitat that is going to be an auto-regulated ecosystem ...



Kiebitz / Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*)

Rosser (21.04.2003)



Grant, Gedge, Kadas

Studier i Schweiz



Studier i Schweiz dokumenterede at grønne tage kan understøtte biodiversiteten

Undersøgelserne er baseret på grønne tage med varierende substrat tykkelse

Rhypark bygningen understøtter 79 bille- og 40 edderkoppearter -13 og 7 er rødlistet



Ved korrekt design vil artsantallet stige efter ca. 3 år

Hvorimod artsantallet forbliver uændret på de traditionelle ekstensive grønne tage

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Krav til biodiverse tage i Basel



I Basel er grønne tage et krav som led i deres strategi for biodiversitet

Og på tage over 500 m² skal substratet består af egnet naturlig jord fra regionen og der skal være varierende dybder.



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Vægt

Vægten den afgørende begrænsning i designet af et grønt tag

Vægten af et Grønt tags tagkomponenter

Lag	Mættet vægt
Beskyttelseslag	4 kg /m ²
Drænlag	5 kg/m ²
Sedum substrat	11 kg/10mm dybde /m ²
Vilde blomster substrat	13,5 kg/10mm dybde/ m ²
Planter	5 kg /m ²

Vægten af et Grønt tagtyper

Ekstensiv grønt tag	Egenlast
150 mm vilde blomster	216,7 kg/m ²
80 mm vilde blomster/ sedum	122 kg/m ²



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Substrat



Substrat dybde og substrat type er de vigtigste
design elementer i forhold til det biodiverse tag



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Variation i substratdybde skaber flere microhabitater som øger biodiversiteten på anlagte habitateter



Plantevalg



Baseret på erfaringer anbefales det at så og plante med lokal og hjemmehørende arter

Vælg et frøsammensætning der matcher substratet og som passer ind i bioregionen.

Ved at tilføje sedum og andre succulenter kan dette hjælpe vilde blomster på vej til at etablere sig (ikke videnskabeligt bevist men erfaringsbaseret)

Udarbejdelse af planteliste



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URBAN GREEN



Konsortiet Urban Green har fået støtte fra Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri til at udvikle nye biotoper og økosystemer til grønne bygninger.

Urban Green er et nyt koncept for grønne tage, der uddover at arbejde med bedre luftkvalitet og vandrensning, også vil fremhæve årstiderne, fremme det naturlige plante- og dyreliv og forøge den biologiske mangfoldighed.

Udviklingsprojektet tager udgangspunkt i seks forskellige biotoper og deres naturligt forekommende vilde planter, inkl. rødlistearter. Da biotoperne er små økosystemer, vil de kunne tiltrække insekter og mindre dyr naturlige for biotopen. Målet er, at de kan fungere som biologiske korridorer, som fremmer udbredelsen af såvel dyr som planter, herunder sjældne rødlistearter.

3XNs ekspertise indenfor materialer vil sikre, at de anvendte materialer i videst muligt omfang følger Cradle to Cradle konceptet og vil sørge for at udvælge relevante byggeprojekter. Biotopernes grundsten er vægstmedierne med vilde planter fra naturlige biotoper, som vil blive udviklet og produceret af Gartneriet 3kanten A/S og Nissen Consult.

"Konceptet er at genskabe naturlige biotoper i urbane miljøer",

Dorte K. Rhode Nissen, Jesper S. Slot og Kasper Guldager Jørgensen. Urban Green 2010.

Biodiverse Roof Case Study – Barking, east London,



Client: Big Yellow Storage

Roof size: 776m²

Installation Date: July 2007

Location: Barking, East London

Brief: A biodiverse roof designed by ecologists to provide a "green area" in what is fundamentally an industrial development on the edge of the A406 Barking Relief Road.

Roof Structure: Metal standing seam

Loadbearing: 60Kg/m²

Materials Used:

Average roof build up: 95-100mm

- Sedum blankets used to create a margin around all perimeters
- Substrate laid at **varying depths** to create environments for different flora
- Oldroyd Xv20 Green Xtra 20mm drainage system (>49% recycled)
- 40mm mineral wool substrate plates for drainage and water retention
- Biodegradable coir matting for natural colonisation

• Seeding with a specific seed mix as per ecologists specification

All materials used to construct the brown roof were sourced with the following criteria:

- A high level of recyclability
- Low carbon footprint
- Sustainable supplies
- To encourage establishment of indigenous plants to the local area



Brown Roof Habitats

Virtually all brown roof projects will utilise the soil and spoil from the immediate area to provide a growing medium. Some purists would argue that the only way to create a "true" brown roof is to leave this substrate to self-colonise over a period of several years. However, in practice a degree of human intervention is usually employed to assist in meeting specific biodiversity objectives. Such intervention will typically include:

Creating Multiple Rooftop Environments

This is usually achieved by dividing the roof into areas containing different local substrates (e.g. gravel in one area, topsoil in another area, crushed concrete in another area). This effectively provides a number of different environments on the rooftop, each favouring different species. In theory this creates habitats for a wider range of species on the rooftop, thus maximising biodiversity.



Introducing Local Plant Species

Intentionally introducing plant species from the local area - e.g. by collecting and scattering seeds from plants in the local area. This might be because the plants in question have been identified as being "target species" that the roof has been designed to support (e.g. to comply with a local biodiversity action plan). Alternatively the plants might help to provide a habitat for other target species, for example Common Toadflax might be introduced onto a brown roof intended to provide a habitat for certain species of bird. Another reason for seeding a roof rather than allowing it to self-colonise is to allow plant species with non-airbourne seeds to have a better chance of becoming established on the roof.

Creation of Habitat Features

Certain rooftop features are often introduced as part of a brown roof design, either to maximise potential for biodiversity or to provide a habitat for a specific target species. Examples of common features are shown below:



Logs



Concrete Slabs



Twigs From Local Area

Think! It's a landscape not a building product

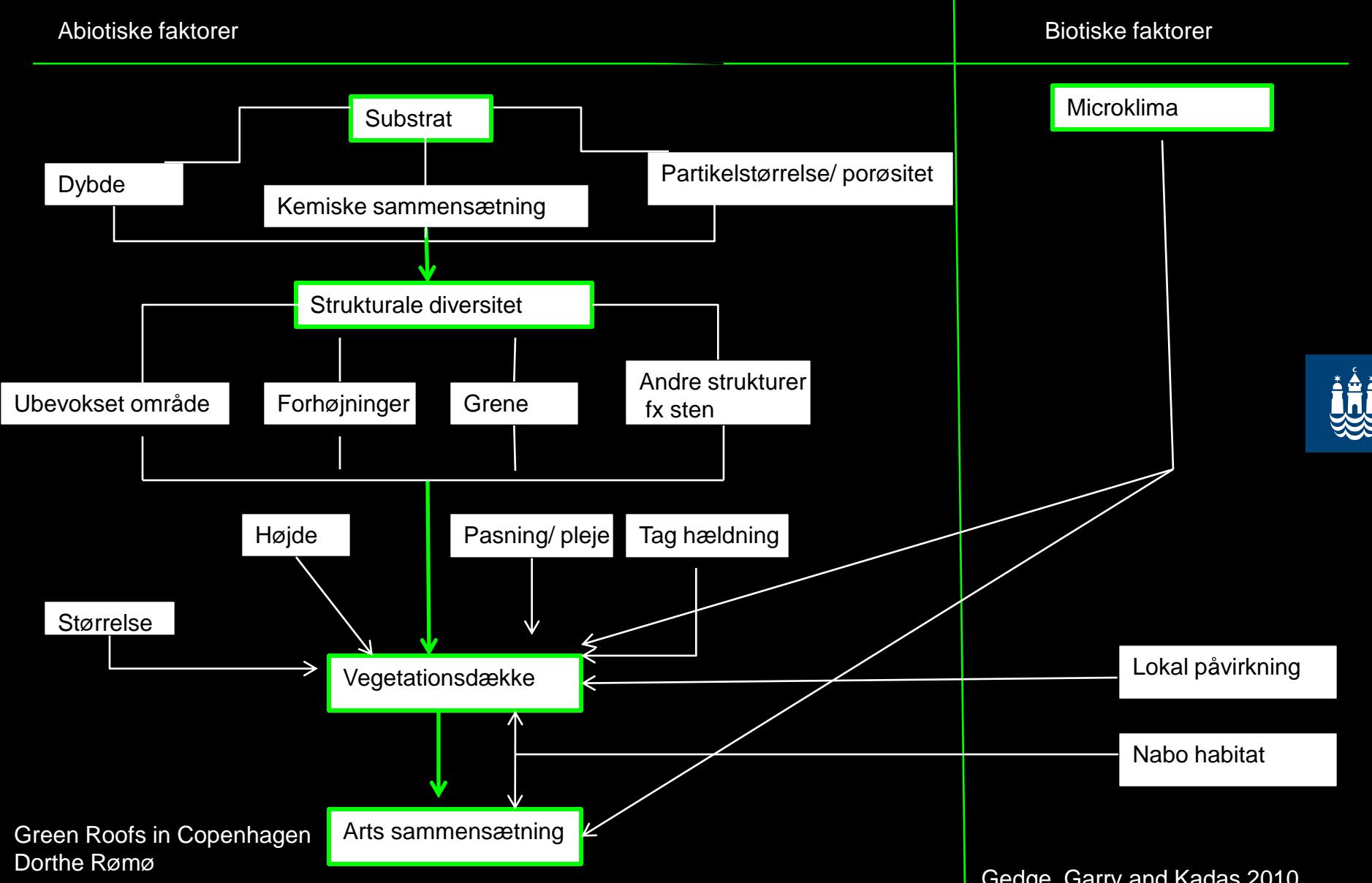
- What is the bioregion, setting, climate and microclimate?
- What are the local priorities for conservation? Connections?
- Make it multi-functional and make it more than a visual amenity (think about evaporative cooling, stormwater, etc)
- Opportunities to provide refuges for rare invertebrate and birds
- Substrate type, depth
- Match planting and seeding to substrate and locale (green roof/ecological/horticultural knowledge)
- Planting and seeding of native species in natural associations (reference community?)

Grant

Hierarki af faktorer der påvirker artssammensætningen

Abiotiske faktorer

Biotiske faktorer



Grønne tage kan indeholde en meget høj procentdel af beskyttede arter



Undersøgelser af artssammensætning på sedum tage og biodiverse tage viser at:

- Sedum tage generelt understøtter større mængder af invertebrater end biodiverse tage.
- Biodiverse tage med dybere substrat lag holder bedre på vandet og derfor i **længden** kan fastholde en højere antal og at udbredelse af invertebrater over årene ofte fortsætter med at udvikle mere diverse samfund end sedum tage.
- De fleste invertebrater responderer ikke kun i forhold til forekomsten af plantearter men også den strukturelle diversitet af planter.

Derfor er invertebrat diversiteten lavere i Sedum domineret tage og højere i det biodiverse.

Gedge, Grant and Kadas 2010

Design kriterier for det biodiverse tag

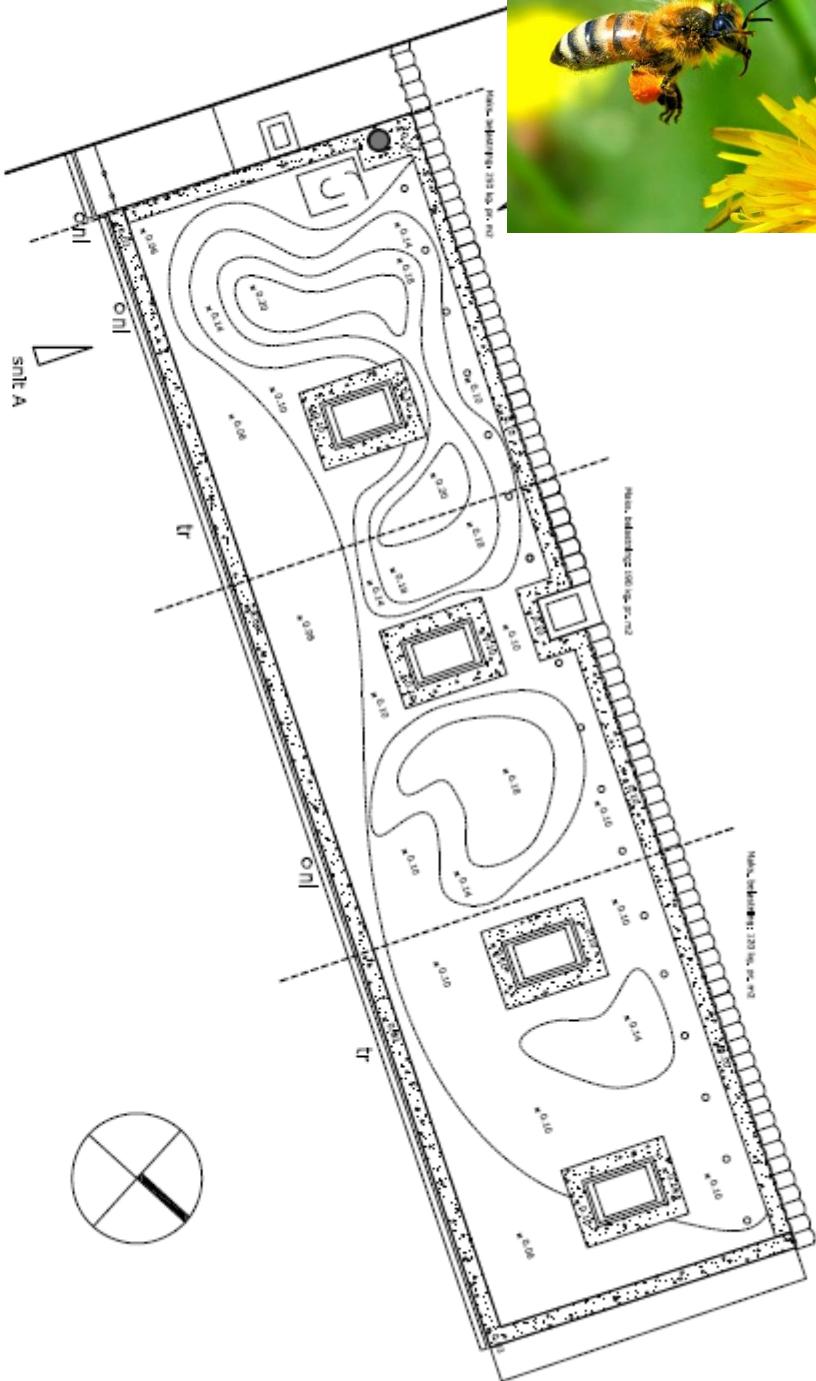
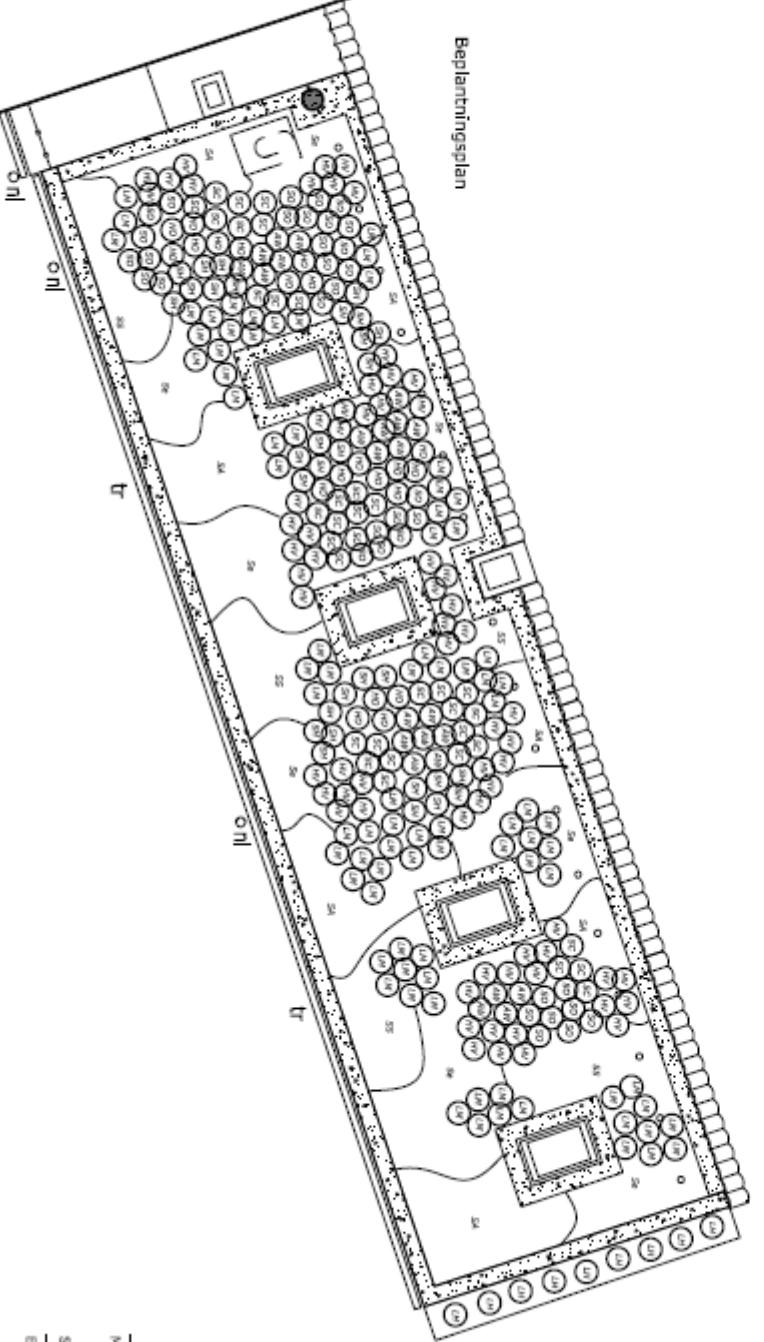
- Forskellige substrat typer
- Varierende tykkelse og drænforhold
- Skab lys og skygge områder



Det skaber en mosaik af forskellige mikrohabitater der øger potentialet for kolonisation af diverse planter og dyr

Husk: Match substrat med plantevalg og udarbejd planteliste







Ulrik Reeh



Ulrik Reeh



Rigsarkivet, P.Malmos



Laban Dance Centre, Dusty Gedge



London, Dusty Gedge



Exhibition Hall Basle, Photo Michael Zogg



Robert J. Pennington.

The largest living green roof in North America atop the Vancouver, B.C. Convention Centre, one can't help but be awed. Designed by [LMN Architects](#), the building is the world's first LEED Platinum convention center. It's about taking in something visually and understanding at a deeper level that natural beauty and the creation of new wildlife habitats in urban settings can successfully coexist with the right mix of landscape architecture, engineering, and construction. The fact that one can easily take for granted the man-made materials underneath an organic surface is a testament to its success.



Robert J.Pennington.



Robert J.Pennington.



PWL Partnership Landscape



Waldspirale/ Friedensreich Hundertwasser

Dorthe Rømø

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