

Recommendations

Citizens' assembly about Lynetteholm

Final report

September 2023



BORGERSAMLING
OM LYNETTEHOLM



Recommendations

Lynetteholm Citizens' Assembly

Final Report

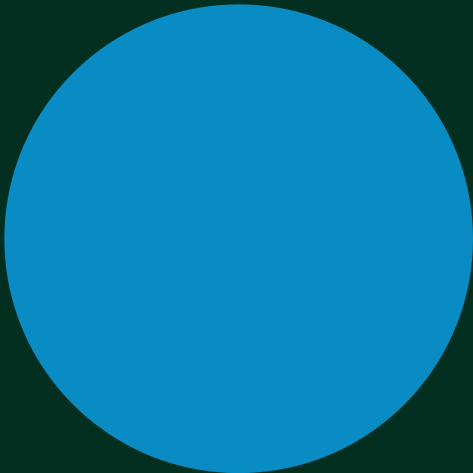
Edited and prepared by the third party
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The structure of this report

This report presents the final recommendations that the members of the Citizens' Assembly on Lynetteholm have developed over two phases - from November 2022 to August 2023.

The report also describes the structure of the citizens' assembly' method, process, deliberated knowledge and statements from the organized parties of the citizens' assembly. The report is divided into five parts:

1. The first part is an introduction with a reading guide and background.
2. The second part presents the preface, priorities and scenarios of the citizens' assembly, as well as the vision, values, recommendations and initiatives that answer the core question for phase 2 of the citizens' assembly: How can Lynetteholm become a district that supports sustainable development for people, nature and the environment in the metropolitan area in the future?
3. The third part constitutes the partial recommendations of the Citizens' Assembly, which were published at the end of phase 1 of the Citizens' Assembly in February 2023. It presents the guiding principles of the Citizens' Assembly, as well as recommendations and initiatives that answer the core question: What advantages and disadvantages do you see in Lynetteholm? And what recommendations do you have for the further process in the development of Lynetteholm?
4. The fourth part constitutes the opinions of the parties organized around the management of an independent citizen assembly from the client, the citizen assembly's Advisory Board, the expert group and the third party secretariat's validation.
5. The fifth part is the background material, where the method, format, purpose and process of the citizens' assembly is described by the secretariat of the citizens' assembly, led by We Do Democracy, who designed and facilitated the citizens' assembly. This includes a description of the overall process and an overview of the expert and stakeholder presentations.



2

Reading guide and background for the citizen assembly

The megaproject of Lynetteholmen, Denmark's largest construction project to date reflects many of the conflicts and dilemmas that a large number of cities, decision-makers and citizens across national borders are facing, when trying to solve the wild problems of our time. How do we make collective decisions and planning processes in a way that as many people as possible experience both the process and the decision as legitimate, necessary and the best possible solution on an informed basis?

A citizen assembly is a facilitated development process where members can access independent knowledge and data, listen to the different perspectives and assessments and scrutinize the project on an informed basis. The representatively selected citizens from Copenhagen and 11 surrounding municipalities have collectively put more than 2,500 hours of work into the citizens' assembly, which corresponds to more than 100 days of work in total. The consultation took place over a period of more than 10 months in 12 meetings, where the members worked on two core issues split to two phases.

In phase 1, the members examined the pros and cons of the project, and in phase 2, the members worked on recommendations for the further process of the project. The recommendations relate both critically and constructively to the process and the project. The members have contributed with recommendations for how we as a city can move forward from here and identified recommendations and values that should guide urban development in the future.

The Citizens' Assembly on Lynetteholm does not have a mandate to reverse the decision on the construction project or make future decisions. It is an impartial citizen body whose task is to advise decision-makers and contribute to a public democratic conversation.

What the policy maker needs to know

From start to finish, the recommendations in the Citizens' Assembly are the members' own words and represent their responses to the dilemmas discussed at the assemblies. As such, they are a unique look into what a representative sample of citizens across the metropolitan area, age, gender and education are concerned with and will recommend to decision-makers - both now and in the future for the further process for Lynetteholm.

It has been essential for the process to divide it into two consecutive phases and give the public access to the partial results during the open part of the citizens' assembly, as well as open up through the use of observers and live streaming at the assemblies. Partly to be able to assess the process and the decisions that were made prior to the initiation of the citizens' assembly before recommendations for the further course of action were initiated, and partly to give the public access to members' work along the way - to learn more perspectives, find blind spots and expand the democratic conversation along the way.

When reading the recommendations, you should be interested in how the members balance the project's inherent dilemmas, approach the nuances of the debate and successfully unite around recommendations and initiatives for further decision-making and planning. The recommendations and initiatives are not exhaustive or to be read as absolute answers to such a complex development project as Lynetteholm. The recommendations are based on members' values, hopes, knowledge, dreams and compromises for the future.

Across the stratified differences of the citizens' assembly, the members' voting results, which were conducted at the end of both phases, show a significant common support for the wording of the recommendations and initiatives. The Citizens' Assembly thus comes out with recommendations with a high degree of support that call for attention and reflection.

Knowledge when reading the citizen collection recommendations for phase 2

The members of phase 2 have chosen to publish a joint introduction for the two phases and to publish a description of priorities and scenarios for land use to show the different opinions of the members.

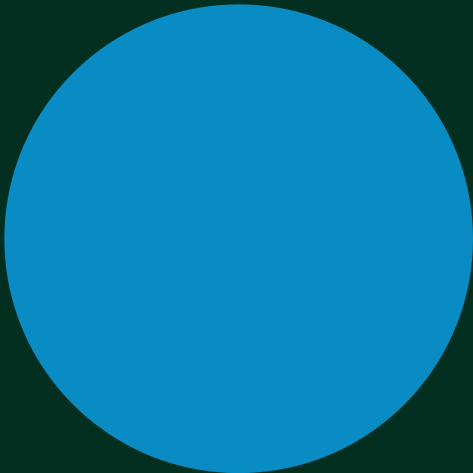
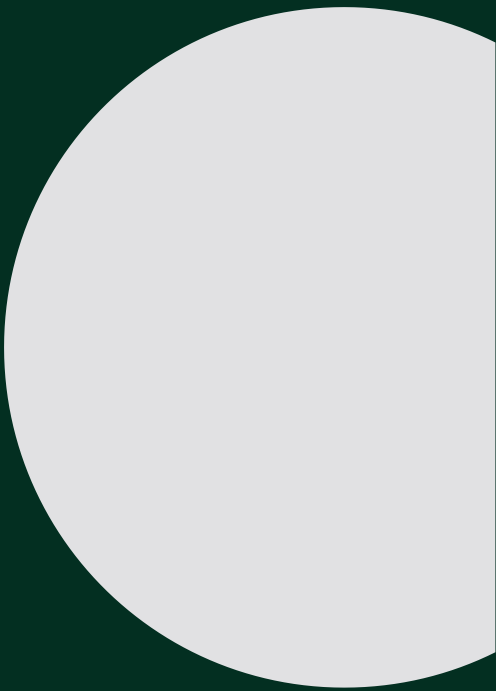
The recommendations of the citizen assembly then answer the core question, with a vision, value program and recommendations with concrete initiatives. The order of the recommendations is determined by an editorial group appointed by the members, while the order of the initiatives is determined by from a vote between members, so that the initiatives with the most support are listed first under each recommendation.

The members have reviewed knowledge about Lynetteholm, received and obtained presentations from experts, stakeholders and read a collection of materials from the citizen's independent expert group, as well as a reference work on the project from By & Havn. Materials, minutes, presentations and live streams from all collections can be seen, read and heard (in dansih) on the citizen collection's website: www.lynetteholm.borgersamling.dk

The Citizens' Assembly is designed based on input from the Citizens' Assembly Advisory Board, expert group and international experts in deliberative democracy.

The Citizens' Assembly follows the OECD principles for deliberative processes and the mandate of the Citizens' Assembly clarifies the rights and role of the members. This includes that members are tasked with advising and making recommendations, but not deciding or designing.

The client of the Citizens' Collection, By & Havn, has committed to forwarding recommendations to the project's political decision-makers in the Copenhagen City Council and the Danish Parliament. In the same way, the public has the opportunity to explore the recommendations of the citizens' assembly and gain insight into a stratified public's attitudes to the process, the project and future priorities and values for Lynetteholm's development.



The recommendations of the Citizen's Assembly

- ➔ Foreword - Statement from the Citizens' Assembly
- ➔ Priorities and scenarios
- ➔ Our vision
- ➔ Our values
- ➔ Recommendations from phase 2
- ➔ Recommendations from phase 1

Foreword

– statement from the citizens' assembly

As a citizen's assembly, we agree that Copenhagen will have to deal with rising sea levels and storm surge protection, and it is not the wish of the citizen's assembly that nothing should be done. However, we believe that there is a need to ensure that what's done, is done on a solid and impartial basis.

And in a manner, where the solution doesn't contribute further to the problem of climate change.

We agree that we are concerned about what Lynetteholm will mean for Copenhagen as a city and as a natural area. Therefore, large parts of our recommendations are about balancing considerations for coastal protection, climate, biodiversity and the environment.

We also believe that it will be crucial that both the legal framework and planning are flexible in order to adapt the solutions, for a future that is difficult to predict.

The construction of a new peninsula, coastal protection around the city, and the development of a possible new district and associated traffic solution is such a big decision that it requires a prior and thorough conversation with the city's citizens. We believe and experience that citizen involvement in Lynetteholm has happened too late. Regardless of opinions on the project Lynetteholm, it is fundamentally problematic to have insufficient involvement in major shared challenges.

It has been a complex challenge for us to assess the current project - both because there are many needs and challenges that the project must address. But especially because many components of the Lynetteholm project have been mixed together. This mix-up of the components makes it difficult to assess what decisions have been made, who makes decisions about what, and not least what consequences the different components may have, and what needs they answer. The mix-up of decisions on the individual components of the project makes it difficult to have a joint, nuanced and open conversation about Lynetteholm.

We also recognize and endorse the establishment of this Citizens' Assembly on Lynetteholm as a good and important move in a difficult situation. Although the citizens' assembly was set up too late, it is a significant contribution to increased democratic governance and co-ownership of Lynetteholm in the future. The crucial thing now is for the politicians in the Copenhagen City Council, the Danish Parliament, and for By & Havn as a development company, to listen to the overall recommendations of the citizens' assembly and clarify, how they will make use of our advice. And that they continue to listen - now and in the future.

We value the opportunity to contribute to the work of the citizen assembly and have been able to work undisturbed. We are a very diverse group of people - across generations, gender, backgrounds and opinions on the project. Throughout the process, it has been important to us that all voices and opinions among the members of the Citizens' Assembly have been able to be present in our work and represented in our final recommendations.



"The difference I hope the work of the Citizens' Assembly will make, is to open up the public dialog so we get a greater awareness of the challenges we face both in Copenhagen, but also as a nation, and that we have a slightly more constructive conversation about it."

Tanja, Copenhagen Municipality, 43-59 years old,
Architecture and Urban Landscape Engineering student

Our priorities and scenarios for land use

– we agree to disagree

In general, as a citizen's assembly, we have experienced a general consensus on many cross-cutting themes. Our vision, values and recommendations show everything that unites us and that we agree on.

In the citizens' assembly, we have continuously debated the land use of Lynetteholm. We have chosen to give room for our disagreements and different priorities based on the development of a number of different scenarios for the further development of Lynetteholm. From a dike solution, to a smaller peninsula and the fully planned peninsula. Each scenario responds to the challenges and priorities for the future that we collectively see - each in their own way. But the shared vision, values and recommendations are united.

At the same time, our scenarios are an illustration of how a representative group of selected citizens relate to the Lynetteholm development project on an informed basis. It is important to emphasize that it is many cases not a question of "either/or", but of "and".

It is our hope that the conversation about Lynetteholm and the future development of Copenhagen in a broader sense does not stop here and that this democratic conversation becomes a built-in and permanent part of the entire project during its lifetime.



"My experience is that it has been a really productive conversation where there has been room for disagreement. And we have disagreed, and still do. But we have all moved on and become wiser and challenged our own opinions."

Jonas, Copenhagen Municipality, 16-25 years old, Software Developer.

Description of the voting process on priorities and scenarios

At the last session, members voted on 12 scenarios, from no dyke or peninsula construction - to the planned peninsula with buildings, coastal landscape, infrastructure, metro and highway exit to the Eastern Ring Road. The members reduced the 12 scenarios to five scenarios that converged on three basic variants:

1. A dike solution
2. A smaller peninsula that is not developed beyond the Kongedybet, taking into account the saltwater flow in the Øresund (in two variants - a smaller peninsula with and without buildings)
3. The planned peninsula, with buildings and public infrastructure (in two variants - the planned peninsula with and without private cars and highway exit)

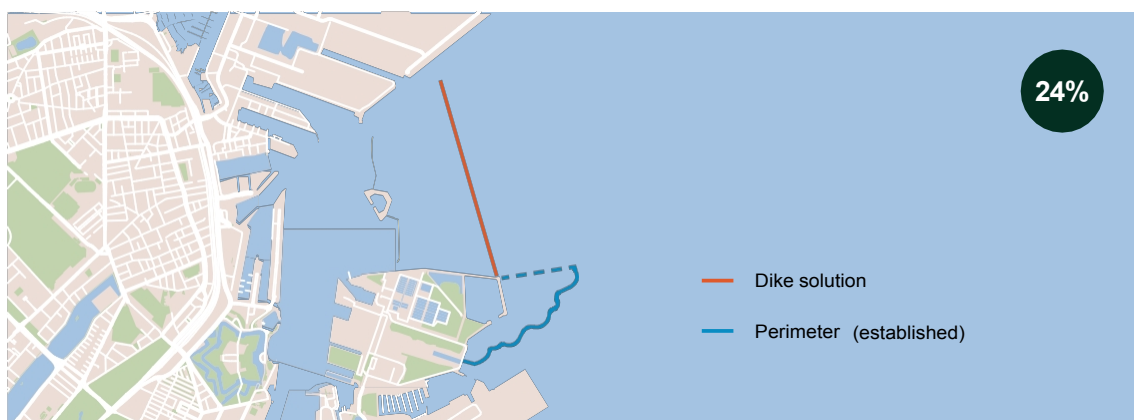
The Citizens' Assembly's priorities and scenario voting show that:

- Everyone agrees that nature should be prioritized at Lynetteholm
- There is an overwhelming majority who believe that Lynetteholm should be built-up
- Over half believe there should be no private cars on the island
- The majority believes that there should not be a motorway exit from Østlig Ringvej on Lynetteholm
- The majority prefer a peninsula to a dike.
- Just under half believe that the planned size of the island should go ahead

Voting results on different scenarios for Lynetteholm

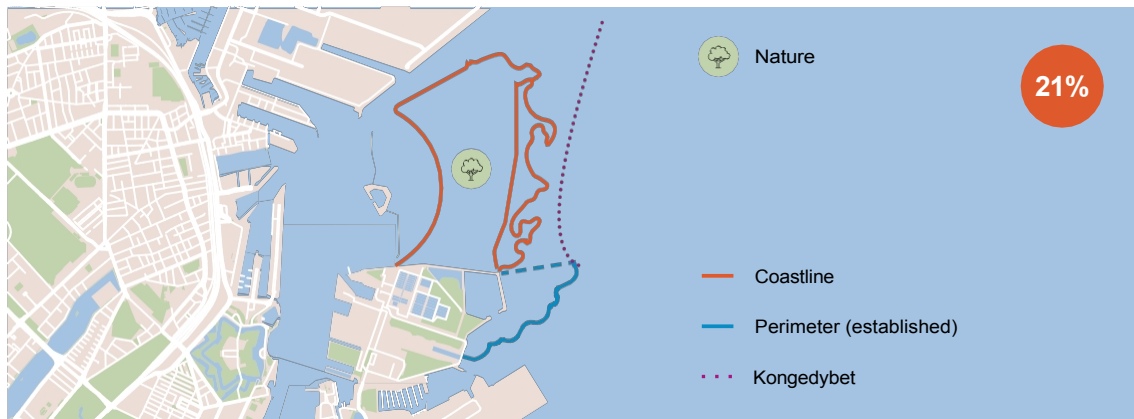
Scenario 1

Dike solution - as an alternative to a peninsula



Scenario 2

Lynetteholm as a smaller peninsula relative to Kongedybet
- with nature



Scenario 3

Lynetteholm as a smaller peninsula relative to Kongedybet –
with buildings, nature and minimal private car use



Scenario 4

Lynetteholm in current planned size
– with buildings, nature, minimal private car use and metro



Scenario 5

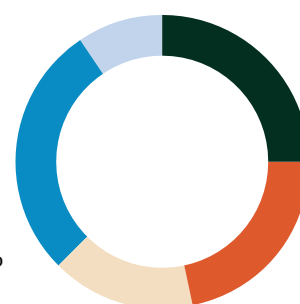
Lynetteholm in current planned size

– with buildings, nature, metro and private cars



The different scenarios for Lynetteholm in the Citizens' Assembly:

	Scenario	Share of votes
1	Dike solution - as an alternative to a peninsula	25%
2	Lynetteholm as a smaller peninsula relative to Kongedybet - with nature	22%
3	Lynetteholm as a smaller peninsula relative to Kongedybet - with buildings, nature and minimal private car-use	16%
4	Lynetteholm in planned size - with buildings, nature, minimal private car use and metro	28%
5	Lynetteholm in planned size - with buildings, nature, metro and private car use	9%



Report on CO₂ calculation

Our final work included a report prepared by Kraka Advisory, which demonstrates the CO₂ effects of Lynetteholm. We consider the report to be a serious estimate of Lynetteholm's potential CO₂ emissions. As a citizens' assembly, we requested these CO₂ calculations as part of our sub-recommendations, but would have liked By & Havn to involve the citizens' assembly in the assumptions for CO₂ calculations for the alternative scenarios that we in the citizens' assembly have been concerned with - in addition to the dike solution and the fully planned peninsula.

We note that there is great uncertainty in the report's conclusion and that many of the assumptions are based on "business as usual". This confirms to us that it is necessary to develop Lynetteholm according to a principle of caution that takes the pace out of development and allows us to incorporate new technology and adapt Lynetteholm over time to the future climate, societal developments and needs.

The breadth of our differences

We have created axes that visualize the breadth of our differences, choice of scenarios and cross-cutting priorities. The axes relate to the size of Lynetteholm as well as nature, buildings and infrastructure. The prioritization of these topics has been decisive and defines the five scenarios we have chosen for Lynetteholm.

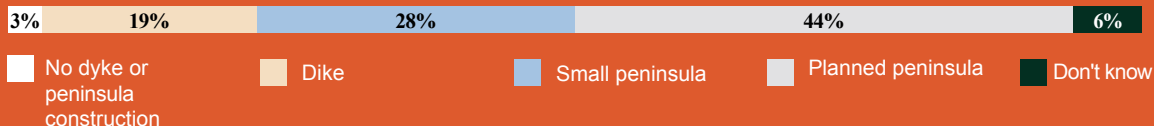
Some of the factors that influence our priorities include throughput of salt water to the Baltic Sea, preservation of Kongedybet, future sea level rise, housing shortage, traffic congestion in Copenhagen, landfill, sustainability and CO emissions.²

Prioritization of land use according to themes

Our prioritization of whether Lynetteholm should be used for nature only or for development with nature



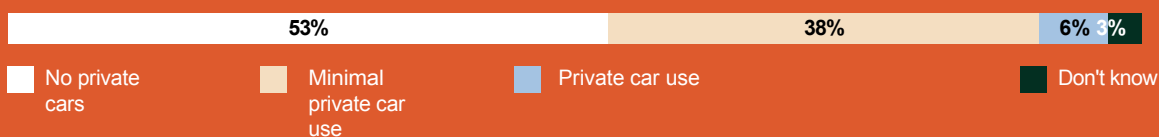
Our prioritization on the size of Lynetteholm



Our prioritization of metro on Lynetteholm



Our prioritization of private cars on Lynetteholm.



Our prioritization of the expressway exit to the Eastern Ring Road at Lynetteholm



Our vision, values
and recommendations below
respond to the core mission of
the citizen assembly:

**"How can Lynetteholm
become a neighborhood that
supports sustainable
development for people,
nature and the environment
in the metropolitan
area in the future?"**

Our vision

– for the development of Lynetteholm

Lynetteholm should be a pioneering example for the benefit of future generations. Lynetteholm should give more people ownership of the solutions and be a living laboratory for nature-based and sustainable solutions^[1] with both nature regeneration and innovative sustainable urban development. Together, Lynetteholm should show a whole new direction for sustainable and viable development for the capital and the world.

We're committed to rejecting the burdensome development views of the past that give advantages to big developers and create cities for the few - rather than urban areas that everyone can contribute to and pay for. We want more people to be part of communities and a development that does not happen at the expense of nature and the climate. As an overall development process, Lynetteholm should showcase new solutions and approaches that help provide answers to future climate change and rising sea levels.

The size and design of the island should take into account life in the Baltic Sea and improve conditions for the overall marine environment, including currents and species of the Baltic Sea. In addition, we want Lynetteholm to form an integral part of the overall storm and coastal protection for Copenhagen and the surrounding area.

We dream that Lynetteholm will be a part of the city where everyone can get close to nature and the coast. Lynetteholm must benefit the whole of Copenhagen. Lynetteholm must be future-oriented, focus on CO₂ -negativity and maintain natural biodiversity.



¹ See our definition of sustainability in the box on page 21

Our values

– Cross-cutting value program for Lynetteholm

Our values are linked to our vision and should be seen as guiding principles for all future decisions regarding the development of Lynetteholm as a new neighborhood. We want our values to govern and guide all choices and priorities in the development process, so that sustainable and viable development always takes precedence. We are committed to ensuring that Lynetteholm as a district is sustainable on all levels. As a result, we have summarized certain values for nature, climate, people, governance and democratic involvement that cut across all our recommendations.



Climate neutral and nature-friendly

Climate change will affect everyone. Therefore, we all have a responsibility to reduce our climate impact and take care of our nature. The construction of an artificial island will have a climate impact. It is therefore particularly important that all choices are made with the climate and nature in mind when developing the district. Lynetteholmen must reflect society's visions of future energy consumption based on renewable energy sources. The area must contribute positively to limiting the consequences of climate change and take into account planetary boundaries. Nature and biodiversity are an important part of human life and future livelihoods - and it takes up too little space in the Copenhagen we know today. Therefore, we need to create space for nature and biodiversity at Lynetteholm. We must make an active effort to leave nature stronger and more viable, and leave the marine environment better than before the launch of Lynetteholm, through regenerative efforts.



Innovative, experimental and ambitious

Lynetteholm will be a brand new neighborhood in Copenhagen, which is a unique opportunity to experiment and be ambitious on behalf of new generations. We must dare to think outside the box and imagine how to live more sustainably in the Copenhagen of the future. We must take the lead and create a whole new way of living to build and construct a better city district. Better for the earth, nature and people. We must dare to allow time and space to continuously learn and change plans as society develops. We must bring in green solutions from around the world, and we must lead the way at all levels as a green showcase for the sustainable and citizen-driven cities of the future. The rest of the world, like us, are facing major climate change in the future and we need to learn from each other.



Solutions must be developed jointly and prevent resource-intensive individual solutions

If we are to live sustainably, we need to practice living smaller and think more about developing in communities. We need to rethink how we organize our everyday lives so that there is room for all of us. We need to think more collectively and explore new models for how we share space and how we find solutions together. We need to move away from the idea that we are all nuclear families with the same need for a large house or apartment and private car. Both because families today are many different sizes, and because both the

climate and the community will be better if we live and transport ourselves through shared solutions. Our housing, infrastructure and energy sources must move away from individual solutions. This calls for an island that discourages private cars and encourages cycling, shared mobility and the establishment of local, renewable energy sources.



Flexible development of the district in smaller units with more co-ownership

We believe that all great solutions start small. Lynetteholm must develop slowly with respect for the planet's scarce resources. We must become smarter together, move slowly and dare to try new approaches over time. Lynetteholm should not be a new neighborhood run solely by big developers with big wallets. Land should be sold in small units, and the future residents of Lynetteholm should have ownership, co-ownership and a stake in the solutions. We need to try out new forms of housing and be able to move flexibly through the many phases of life. Lynetteholmen must be financially inclusive and transparent. It is an essential task to challenge existing ownership and ownership relationships so that far more people can have co-ownership of the solutions.



Democratic participation and diversity

The best way to create a good and viable city is to develop it together with the people who will live in it. There is a growing need to create a city-wide conversation about how to solve some of the major challenges we face in the future. For all major decisions and milestones in the development of Lynetteholm, the city's citizens must be included in the consultation. More truly citizen-driven democratic councils will ensure that new decisions, plans and funding models are in line with the city's needs and wishes. A new district must contribute to a diverse Copenhagen that promotes and accommodates us all and reflects the entire population of Copenhagen. The development of Lynetteholm must be characterized by a democratically inclusive and fluid process with the possibility of continuous adjustments to the construction law.

Our vision and core values for the development of Lynetteholm must be reviewed by citizens and experts throughout the process.

The Citizen Collection's concept of sustainability

The desire to maximize sustainability is consistent throughout our recommendations. Sustainability is also a concept that is being diluted and changing over time. Thus, it is important to keep in mind that sustainability in this context refers to the highest standard - a future standard yet to be developed - of regenerative, nature-based materials and solutions. This future standard will change and improve over the years of the Lynetteholm project's estimated development time until the project is completed in 2070.

Recommendations and initiatives from the Citizens' Assembly

Phase 2

Recommendations:

- #1 Create commitment to engagement and democratic governance
- #2 Reduce your climate impact and be an asset for the future
- #3 Give nature top priority
- #4 Lead the way with new forms of financing and ownership
- #5 Create a framework for a flexible, slow and user-led development
- #6 Unite for a diverse, mixed and affordable neighborhood
- #7 Invite new forms of living with community at the forefront
- #8 Choose sustainable and public transportation

For all recommendations and initiatives, a percentage is shown, which refers to the percentage of the citizen assembly's members who support the recommendation. You can see the voting results at <https://lynetteholm.borgersamling.dk/da-DK/>



Build commitment to engagement and democratic governance

97%

We want clarity about the political ambition for Lynetteholm. The politicians responsible for the decision have a responsibility to solve the problem and take responsibility for the project, as they are the ones who can set the framework for the development of the future residential area.

With that being said, we all have a responsibility to help solve the problem. The responsibility lies with the political leaders and By & Havn, but also with the population as a whole. Therefore, there must be a continuous dialog, including about the "struktur plan", municipal plan, architectural competition and future stage development.

We will all be affected by the project - even those of us who are not yet born. We therefore dream of a democratically inclusive and fluid process with the possibility of changes to the construction law as time and needs change. All decisions must always be made in a democratic dialog with citizens and should happen continuously as Lynetteholmen develops. The vision, values and recommendations of the Citizens' Assembly must be continuously revisited, strengthened and re-examined throughout the process.

Decisions must always be made in an open, democratic dialog with citizens and other voices in the city. The task is to move slowly to ensure that the democratic conversation is always at the forefront and collectively provides an informed basis for the best democratic decisions.

Involvement of citizens and neighborhood residents must be ongoing in the step-by-step development of Lynetteholm



"If you want to succeed with something like this, you have to go beyond your own opinions, because we represent all of Copenhagen. What's good for me is not necessarily good for someone living elsewhere in Copenhagen, or for my daughter and her generation."

Jakob, City of Copenhagen, 43-59 years old, building constructor/project developer

INITIATIVE 1.1

ESTABLISHING A PERMANENT CITIZENS' COUNCIL FOR LYNETTEHOLM

A permanent and independent citizens' council should be set up to follow the further phases of Lynetteholmen and ensure that the development follows the recommendations of the citizens' assembly as closely as possible. In addition, the citizens' council can issue updates and supplementary recommendations for the continued process as Lynetteholmen is established. The citizens' council must be involved in decision-making processes prior to new phases and stages in the development, and must shed light on the dilemmas and conflicts that may arise in the future. This ensures that the stages of the local plan relate to the recommendations of the citizens' assemblies.

The members of the citizens' council are selected according to the same principles as our citizens' assembly to ensure a broad demographic composition of citizens in Copenhagen and the surrounding area. If possible, the citizens' council should also include representatives from Lynetteholmen's future residents. You can experiment with giving space to those who don't have a voice by having someone represent them in the citizens' council. For example, it could be a person who represents and acts as a voice for nature, water, air, the future, biodiversity, etc.

We want there to be an obligation for the recommendations of the Citizens' Council to be regularly addressed by the Copenhagen City Council. The Citizens' Council must have an agenda-setting mandate and be able to set the agenda for the conversations that the city should relate to in interaction with the expert council.

The Citizens' Council should be established under the auspices of the City Council in collaboration with City & Port of Copenhagen, so that both parties are united on the mandate and have an obligation to consider and respond to recommendations in the future. It should be possible to adapt the plans on an ongoing basis as new knowledge emerges, e.g. every two years, it can be assessed whether the plans continue to reflect the assessments of the Citizens' Parliament and the expert council.

It is important that the citizens' council follows international standards for independence and that there is a continuous replacement of representatives in the citizens' council to include new voices and generations in the decisionmaking proces, to get new eyes on the project and uphold the commitment to the recommendations.

94%

INITIATIVE 1.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT EXPERT COUNCIL

An independent council of experts must be established that reports directly to the citizens' parliament. Democratic control can be created by establishing a permanent council of independent experts to continuously monitor Lynetteholmen's development and contribute with knowledge, sparring and follow-up research.

At intervals of, for example, every two years, the expert group assesses the incorporation of the recommendations of the Citizens' Assembly and Citizens' Parliament, the achievement of climate and CO2 targets and nature conservation.

The council must consist of relevant experts within the themes addressed by the citizens' assembly, and who, based on research, can point out how best to develop Lynetteholm with respect for the vision and values of the citizens' assembly. The council must ensure continuous replacement of experts over time.

The expert council must also provide their assessment of the feedback from the final decision-makers, e.g. the City Council, politicians, etc. to the recommendations of the Citizens' Assembly and Citizens' Parliament.

There must be an obligation for By & Havn to relate to and respond to the council's recommendations, including forwarding the council's recommendations to the citizens' representation and the Danish Parliament, as well as continuously adjusting the plan accordingly and responding to why they choose, or possibly do not choose, to follow the council's recommendations.

94%

INITIATIVE 1.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL CITIZEN- DRIVEN RESIDENTS' COUNCILS

Residents' councils should be established as the first residents move into Lynetteholm and should help shape the operation and development of the area. The idea is to create truly representative residents' councils and consider how to rethink the involvement of the local area and local councils that take into account a representative diversity that reflects the desired diversity of the district. The citizen-driven residents' councils should inspire other districts to rethink their local democracy and ensure representation.

91%





Reduce the climate impact and be an asset for the future

91%

Climate change is forcing us to rethink the way we live and work. Therefore, we have a shared responsibility to reduce our impact on the climate as much as possible. The climate footprint must be minimized, both during the island's construction phase and when it is built.

Establishing a new island with urban development and infrastructure will have an impact on the climate. Future decisions should be preceded by carbon accounting for future processes in the establishment of Lynette Holm.

We need to be forward-thinking, innovative and ambitious in the development of Lynetteholm. We need to work in several ways with circular solutions, reusable materials and upcycling in the best possible way. This means that materials must be incorporated into new solutions at all times. The island must be self-sufficient in terms of water and energy consumption.

The goal for the establishment of any public as well as private construction on the future Lynetteholm should be CO₂ -neutral during the construction phase. During the operational phase, more CO₂ should be captured than emitted (CO₂ negative).

INITIATIVE 2.1 GREEN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The development of the new district must be sustainable in both the construction phase and when it is put into use. The latest available knowledge about sustainable materials, sustainable construction and sustainable energy must be used.

100%

INITIATIVE 2.2 USE OF CLIMATE-NEUTRAL MATERIALS

Buildings should use the nature-based technological climate-neutral materials of the future as much as possible, such as renewable, bio-based and "self-growing" materials. Think in terms of cradle-to-cradle principles and materials that can comply with the most stringent environmental certifications of the future.

94%



INITIATIVE 2.3 REGENERATIVE MATERIALS

In addition, the choice of materials should be continuously reviewed during the long establishment phase to ensure that the materials used are the most sustainable at all times. The choice of materials should consider the production site as well as durability, transportation, maintenance, recycling and possible disposal when assessing the sustainability of a material.

94%

INITIATIVE 2.4 ENERGY NEUTRALITY

Energy-neutral or energy-positive solutions should already be considered in the construction of all types of buildings, for example through the use of solar cells, ocean cooling or geothermal energy. We recommend that the island should be climate-neutral even after construction is complete. If new residential areas are developed, there must be infrastructure that ensures circular recycling of energy, as well as circular recycling of water, which can be nature-based solutions, for example.

94%

Cradle to Cradle

"Cradle to Cradle" is both a philosophy and a design mindset. The goal is to create a waste-free world where products and production leave a positive footprint on people, the environment and nature by moving from linear (cradle to grave) to circular (cradle to cradle) forms of production. This is done by creating continuous material cycles where all materials retain their value, can be recycled and are healthy for people and the environment. Products must be designed with their entire lifespan in mind. This means that all products should be composed of clean materials that can be separated after use and reused for the same or new purposes.



Give nature top priority

91%

Our recommendations are that nature should be a top priority in a future Lynetteholm and that biodiversity should be considered in all decisions. We want space for wild nature, greenery on all surfaces and communities based on nature. Real biodiversity for nature's sake may be impossible to achieve in an urban area. We therefore focus on the recreational value of nature and bio-diversity in the urban area itself.

INITIATIVE 3.1 NATURE COMMUNITIES

We recommend that social communities around nature and biodiversity are included in the development so that locals can have a say in their urban nature and create communities around the operation, design and use of community gardens, parks and other nature and biodiversity initiatives in the city.

100 %

INITIATIVE 3.3 NATURE INTO THE CITY

We recommend that nature is incorporated into all areas of the development of Lynetteholm, so that both public and private buildings utilize roofs and facades as opportunities for rooftop gardens, living walls and urban farming.

97%

INITIATIVE 3.2 COMMUNITY AND ACTIVITIES IN NATURE

We recommend that the beach park also has space for associations that support communities and new ways of meeting, which enable different and diverse activities.

100%

INITIATIVE 3.4 INVOLVE EXPERTS IN NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY

We recommend that experts on nature and biodiversity are involved in the development of Lynetteholm's local plan throughout all phases to ensure a high level of expertise and ambition.

97%

INITIATIVE 3.5 GREEN CORRIDORS

In line with our recommendation to minimize car traffic, green corridors for bicycles and pedestrians can be considered instead. This will also allow recreational natural areas to not be limited to parks, but become an organic part of the city, enveloping buildings and creating small breathing spaces between them.

97%

INITIATIVE 3.6 COASTLINE WITH NATURE AND ACCESS TO THE SEA

At Lynetteholm's coastline towards the Øresund, we recommend creating different natural environments so that the coast can form itself over time with wild nature (inspiration can be Køge Strandpark and Third Nature's visions for coastal protection with high bio-diversity and nature conservation). On the coastline towards the Copenhagen harbor, we recommend that there should be opportunities to access the sea and create different forms of community and nature, such as more planned areas (inspiration could be Amager Strandpark) that can support a large number of visitors.

97%

INITIATIVE 3.7 RESERVE SPACE FOR WILD NATURE

We recommend reserving areas for new forest and wild nature on the island. The new nature should be secured from the start, established as early as possible and protected from encroachment from other urban development.

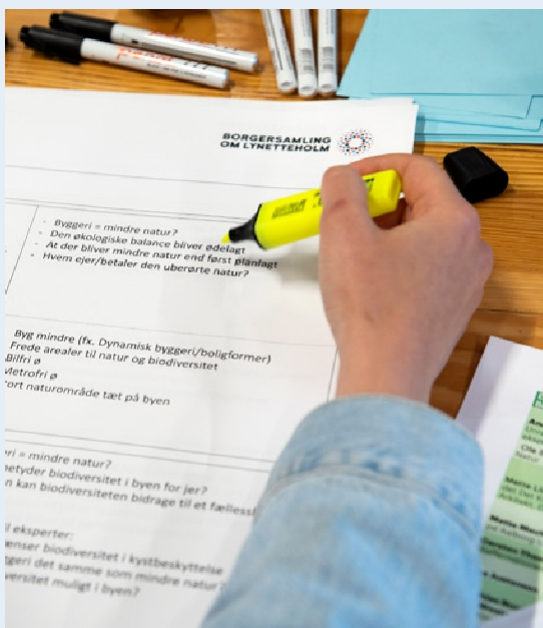
We recommend intelligent, wild nature-based solutions with well-functioning bio-diverse biotopes (ecosystems) that help to climate- and coastal-proof the island, including salty and fresh wetlands that act as buffer zones during storm surges and cloudbursts, and that are integrated into Lynetteholm's nature and built environment - either as wild micro-habitats, larger islets scattered in more built-up areas or as larger, wilder biotopes in coastal and climate-proofed areas.

94%

INITIATIVE 3.8 SPACE FOR RECREATIONAL AREAS

We recommend that the publicly perceived goals (housing for 35,000 citizens and an equal number of jobs) should not guide the final density of development, so that recreational natural areas such as parks, utility gardens and green corridors can be prioritized.

94%



INITIATIVE 3.9 FREE ACCESS TO GREEN SPACES

We recommend that public access to the green areas in the district is ensured and that they are not closed off in private courtyards. Free access should be for all residents, Copenhageners and visitors.

94%



INITIATIVE 3.10 MICROCLIMATES WITH NATURE

'The blue and the green' are incorporated into the development by making use of utility gardens, sea views, canals and lakes. The development should be designed with an eye for creating pleasant micro-climates that incorporate wind, light, sun, and shade to create a framework for the good life.

94%

INITIATIVE 3.11 ACTIVE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS

There must be room for activities in wild nature, in recreational areas and in exciting aquatic environments for bathers. An aquatic environment that takes bathers into account and also offers the opportunity to watch life unfold in its pristine original form. Beach and nature areas should be accessible to everyone.

94%

INITIATIVE 3.12 SPECIES DIVERSITY ON LYNETTEHOLM

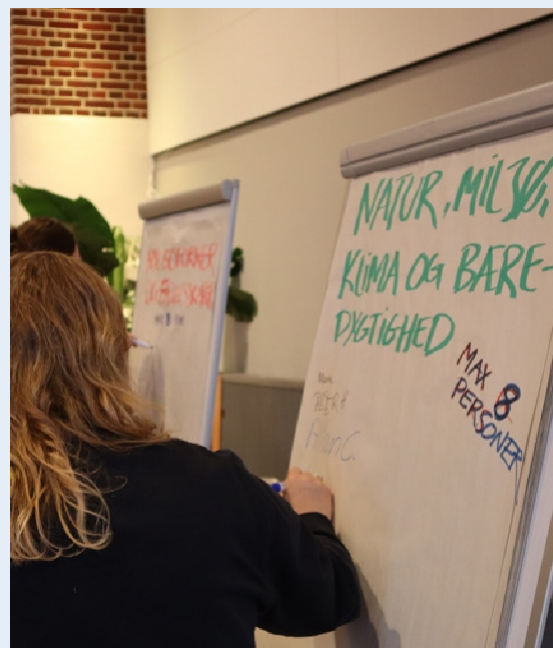
We recommend that the planting in Lynette Holm's green spaces should accommodate a high diversity of native species. These are established as well-functioning biotopes (ecosystems) that accommodate high biodiversity.

91%

INITIATIVE 3.13 INVITE THE SEA INTO THE CITY

We recommend that the proximity to the sea is used in urban development, possibly with canals and easy access to the sea for Lynetteholm residents and visitors.

88%





Lead the way with new forms of finance and ownership

94%

We have a vision that Lynetteholmen will be developed in a way that gives all of Copenhagen access to use the peninsula with housing at different price levels, so that the peninsula reflects the social composition and diversity of the whole of Copenhagen. The financing model must counteract inequality and ensure equal access for all.

Lynetteholm should be an experiment in new forms of ownership and ownership obligations that promote equal access to housing and that can promote Copenhagen's diversity. Housing must not become an investment object for the few and must not be developed so extensively that it is at the expense of the environment and climate.

The financing and how we as a city choose to sell land and provide access to the development will be crucial to what kind of city is built on Lynetteholm. Therefore, we are concerned with the following:

- We are concerned that financial gain alone will trump other considerations and that financial gain will be diverted away from the local community.
- We are concerned that the area will be developed with too much focus on the return on investment for the planned infrastructure projects, as this will result in housing for the few and compromise on our recommendations.
- We are concerned that a rich man's ghetto is being built with the development of expensive housing, and that a large amount of resources will be consumed by extensive development of the island to create funding.
- We are concerned that ownership of land and property will fall into the hands of the powerful few who are not committed to thinking about the community.

We want Lynetteholm to take the lead in developing new alternative financing models that will contribute to a diverse city and more sustainable development. With these concrete initiatives, we will seek to counteract inequality in the housing market and promote democratic ownership of Lynetteholm.

INITIATIVE 4.1 RESERVE AREAS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The City of Copenhagen must reserve areas to experiment with ownership forms, given that the creation of new social and cooperative housing is challenged in Copenhagen due to the economy. If Copenhagen is to continue to be a diverse capital city, there must be housing that ordinary people can afford to pay for. We want to discourage speculative housing and will demand housing that people can afford to live in.

The creation of recreational spaces should not be seen as a cost, but as an opportunity to create a better and greener city that can help improve the quality of life for the whole of Copenhagen, and at best will be able to function as an attraction for tourists.

100 %



INITIATIVE 4.2 THE MAJORITY OF HOMES SHOULD INVITE NEW FORMS OF OWNERSHIP

Experiment with mixing and developing new forms of ownership at Lynetteholm. This will contribute to more sustainable construction, e.g. because housing units can be smaller, housing types for different population groups can be built, and there will be greater direct democratic ownership and financing of the development of Copenhagen.

To ensure this, we would like the majority of housing types (over 50%) to cover the following housing types:

- Public housing
- Different types of cooperative housing, including new experiments with cooperative housing models
- Housing types with more shared and user-run facilities
- Citizens' shares in real estate companies and construction companies
- Housing lab/experimentarium for housing types. One model could be for the municipality to rent out areas to stakeholders. Here you could use the values of the citizen collection.
- Building communities and financing communities, where people buy land and build the homes together.

94%

INITIATIVE 4.3 STRENGTHEN RECREATION AND CULTURE AS A NEW ECONOMIC MODEL

A model must be developed where the economy created by recreational areas and cultural institutions is also counted in funding needs. For example, you can create natural areas, as Lynetteholm's special character suggests, that are attractive for people to visit and live near. These could be marine parks, beaches or places that invite communities to come together. Similarly, a park or marina can attract visitors whose economic activity can help fund development and infrastructure

Private investors must be obliged to invest in the island's community, framework for cultural life, recreational areas and framework for cross-community relations, both to avoid speculation and to ensure that any financial gain does not benefit the area or Copenhagen.

94%

INITIATIVE 4.4 ALTERNATIVE FINANCING OF INFRASTRUCTURE

We are concerned that funding resource-intensive infrastructure on and around the island will push up the price and utilization of land to the point of compromising the vision of sustainable development, affordable housing and space for nature.

Copenhagen should explore alternative ways of financing planned infrastructure projects, possibly through user fees (toll ring, road pricing) or by raising taxes. It is also conceivable that the state should contribute a larger share, based on the fact that more than 20 percent of Denmark's population lives in Greater Copenhagen.

88%

INITIATIVE 4.5 NEW FUNDING MODELS FOR GREEN AND BLUE NATURE

New forms of funding for green spaces must be explored, for example by offering wild nature as shares in the same way as rainforest shares are sold. Or allowing foundations to donate green spaces to Copenhagen and its citizens. In this way, you can reduce the need to build on Lynetteholmen.

We recommend the establishment of a marine nature fund for Lynetteholm as part of the funding model, comparable to the marine nature funds that are part of the funding for the planned energy islands, where significant funds are set aside to be used to restore the stressed marine environment and ensure increased biodiversity in and around Lynetteholm.

88%



#5

Create a framework for a flexible, slow and user-led development

91%

To ensure that Lynetteholm becomes a future-proof neighborhood, it must be developed step by step to incorporate the latest knowledge and technology, as well as the changing needs and lifestyles of citizens over time.

The big picture should consist of an overall strategic plan that defines Lynetteholm's development phases. The development must support the vision and values of Lynetteholm and be ensured through continuous follow-up and qualification by an independent citizen and expert council.

By making it a democratic process where citizens and users are heavily involved, you also ensure a positive user interest in the area. By building on a smaller scale, we also believe it will increase the possibility of using local and recycled materials, as smaller producers will also be able to supply materials. By dividing the area into small parcels, smaller developers, architects, civic groups and stakeholders can also have the opportunity to participate in the development of specific areas.

We propose that different dogmas are established to safeguard values locally. The dogmas can further support the idea of moving slowly, as clear dogmas within each field of construction can support an efficient process for developers and architects.

By taking the time to plan and engage with users and community needs, we ensure that the neighborhood is developed in a sustainable and meaningful way that is in line with the technologies and demands of the future.

INITIATIVE 5.1 BUILDING LYNETTEHOLM WITH RESPECT FOR COPENHAGENERS' VIEWS

Copenhagen's identity as a port city with views and proximity to the sky and sea must be recognized. We call for Lynetteholm's development to also show respect for how the new district is experienced from the existing Copenhagen.

97%

INITIATIVE 5.2 CITIZEN- DRIVEN CRITERIA FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

A number of citizen-driven criteria for urban development and the choice of future buildings must be developed so that future residents gain cultural ownership of the urban development and the area. The criteria can, for example, include requirements for citizen involvement, choice of materials, CO2 negativity, use of grey water (rainwater), as well as general guidelines such as building height and unique design elements.

The criteria can be set up as a point system to decide who gets the right to build. This means that the developers whose plans meet the most dogmas score the most points and are therefore allowed to build in a given area. This should also be given more weight than price when deciding who can buy the land. To ensure that the dogmas remain relevant, we recommend that they are revisited and possibly updated on a regular basis.

94%

INITIATIVE 5.3 SMALL-SCALE INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

91%

Work on the development should be done in phases - rather than planning the entire neighborhood. Experiences from phase 1 should be included in the planning of phase 2, etc. In order to develop incrementally, smaller parcels should be sold off one at a time. The big picture perspective of developing smaller parcels at a time allows for an overall strategic plan where different and smaller developers, architects, citizens and stakeholders are given the opportunity to participate in the development of specific areas. By building on a smaller scale, we believe we also increase the possibility to be able to use local and recycled materials, as smaller manufacturers will also be able to supply materials.

INITIATIVE 5.4 SLOW HURRY

We propose an approach where the basic idea is to move slowly and build on a small scale, but with a larger perspective. This could involve dividing Lynetteholm into smaller parcels or building plots. The purpose of this approach is to ensure that the neighborhood is developed based on the specific needs of users and the technologies that the future holds at any given time.

88%



#6

Stand together for a diverse, mixed and affordable neighborhood

100%

It's important to keep an eye on how to develop a diverse and vibrant neighborhood when starting from scratch. It's important to us that a new neighborhood is accessible to all demographics and generations. When we say diverse and vibrant, we mean a diverse population composition, housing types, ownership forms, functions, distribution and interaction between business and housing, and the relationship between nature, water and buildings. In particular, we want to avoid Lynetteholm becoming a "rich man's ghetto" characterized by segregation.

To create a socially mixed city, you should ensure a housing mix that supports different life situations. This includes (senior) co-housing, youth housing, housing suitable for families with children and housing for the disabled. All evidence suggests that a diverse neighborhood is a better neighborhood.

INITIATIVE 6.1 CREATE DIVERSITY AND INCLUDE YOUNG PEOPLE

A diverse city is created, for example, by ensuring that there are educational opportunities and associated student housing and businesses. Educational opportunities help ensure that young people want to move to the district. Affordable student housing must be built to ensure this, that there is room for young people and that young people can afford to live in the area.

100%

INITIATIVE 6.2 RESIDENTIAL OBLIGATION

We recommend a residency requirement as it will ensure that the areas do not become empty. We want a vibrant city. This would also prevent housing speculation.

100%

INITIATIVE 6.3 EVERYONE SHOULD BE ABLE TO AFFORD TO LIVE AT LYNETTEHOLM

Requirements must be set for the different forms of housing, as we write in the recommendation *"Lead the way with new forms of financing and ownership"*, and ensure that these forms of housing are not developed last. If there is no affordable, low-rent housing available, a large part of the population will be excluded. It is important that the development is inclusive and that everyone CAN live there, which means that there must be affordable housing, e.g. targeted at a special group of the population.

97%

INITIATIVE 6.4 PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE AREAS AND INSTITUTIONS

We recommend publicly accessible spaces and institutions, such as libraries, parks, squares, etc. as it provides better opportunities to socialize between Lynetteholm residents.

97%



INITIATIVE 6.5 CREATE DIVERSITY THROUGH DIFFERENT FORMS OF OWNERSHIP

We recommend a requirement for different forms of ownership. This could be through requirements for who you sell the plots to, for example, by setting a goal of ensuring affordable housing. With this, we want to ensure that large players do not buy large amounts of land and sell the plots very expensively, which will make the district inaccessible to large population groups. If there is no affordable housing, there will be an overrepresentation of rich people. Affordable housing equals diversity.

97%

INITIATIVE 6.6 BUILDING COMMUNITIES AND CIVIC BUILDING SOCIETIES

There must be requirements for smaller building plots and the use of experimental forms of ownership. You can experiment with building communities, where very small plots are raffled off, where the owners have to build themselves and thus have ownership of the entire process. This will create a vibrant city with a diverse population in the neighborhood. Through the practical work and all the discussions about the planning and construction of the building, residents typically build a strong community even before they move in. We want there to be room for different types of housing and utilize experiences from the German Bau-grupper (Citizen Building Societies), among others, as this also helps to ensure a diverse city. Citizen building societies are established on the initiative of a group of future residents who join forces to buy a plot of land and develop it together. This ensures that they are committed to creating an active local area with high participation in various activities. This, we believe, will create a vibrant city. In terms of requirements for smaller building plots, this will make room for more and possibly cheaper building plots that more people can afford.

94%

INITIATIVE 6.7 MUNICIPAL SITES WITH AFFORDABLE HOUSING

We recommend that municipal building plots could be sold at Lynetteholm with a reversionary obligation. This could enable the construction of cheaper temporary housing with recyclable materials, such as student housing, shared houses and smaller homes.

91%



Bau-gruppe (Citizen Building Communities)

The idea of building groups has been particularly prevalent in Germany since the early 90s. Here, experience has been gained with the creation of a special form of company called Citizen Construction Companies, which, as a form of citizen-driven developer companies, take on the task of establishing housing estates with close involvement of the future residents.

Experience shows a 10-20% cheaper construction process by keeping the conventional developer out of the building process.

Source: "A construction group comes into being", Realdania



Develop for community centered ways of living

94%

The number of inhabitants is expected to increase in Copenhagen. One of the challenges is that people keep moving to the cities and we will have more people to share the space. Population projections for Copenhagen show that in the future we will need to create housing for many thousands of new citizens, of which 35,000 may need to settle in Lynetteholm. The question is, how do we make room for these people? Can we sustainably meet future housing needs and environmental requirements? Will population growth in urban coastal areas also increase in the future with higher water levels?

Danes are among the people in the world who live in the most square meters per person, and a large part of our national CO₂ emissions come from private homes. In the future, we must live differently if we are to meet the climate goals we have set and committed to.

Downsizing is a necessity to reduce CO₂ emissions, both during the construction phase and once the home is occupied. In the not-so-distant past, we lived in nuclear families - in detached houses or similar. Today, the fact is that almost 40% of people live alone and the nuclear family is no longer the norm for family life.

One topic that concerns us is how we can ensure we live sustainably in the future and facilitate the transition to more sustainable construction. And how we can create homes that can naturally adapt to different space needs throughout life.

INITIATIVE 7.1 DIFFERENT HOMES FOR DIFFERENT LIFE STAGES

We recommend that at Lynetteholm we create homes that can be the framework for a lifetime. This means building homes of different sizes in smaller geographical units, where you know your neighbors and the units invite you to create a sense of community.

97%

INITIATIVE 7.2 COMMUNITIES BETWEEN HOMES

Spaces for communities must be established between homes, both inside and outside, so that we don't have less space to live in, but just less space in our own homes. This could be shared gardens, shared houses for work, workshops, play, communal dining and assemblies, etc.

94%

INITIATIVE 7.3 OPPORTUNITIES TO UPSIZE AND DOWNSIZE

We recommend new flexible living units that naturally invite you to upsize and downsize your home as your square footage needs change throughout your life - without losing the security and closeness that many associate with "home".

91%



"I hope that the citizens' assembly can help push the boundaries of what is possible in a new urban development project, and that we as citizens can ensure that values are included in urban development and set a high standard for what can be prioritized in an urban development project"

Andrea, Municipality of Copenhagen, 26-42 years old, Farmer



Choose sustainable and public transportation

91%

We are committed to contributing to sustainable urban transportation development that will make Lynetteholm a reference and role model for green and public transportation in the future.

We recommend an infrastructure that is sustainable and meets a variety of needs so that it is accessible to many. We must solve the problem of getting *to* and *around* Lynetteholmen in an easy, accessible and sustainable way.

If the infrastructure encourages public transport, car sharing and sustainable transportation, we can reduce private car use to what is strictly necessary. Significantly limiting private parking spaces on Lynetteholm will also help reduce private car use. Roads and parking spaces should only be for goods transport, service driving, blue lights, disabled and shared electric cars.

We recommend the development of a 15-minute city as a principle in the early design of the district, this will ensure that you don't *always* have to go outside Lynetteholm to do something and that will also reduce traffic congestion.

You should be able to get there easily and often. For residents and visitors to Lynetteholm, we recommend inexpensive, easily accessible public transportation and bike paths, including the construction of more bike bridges and bike tunnels.

In line with the recommendation to develop the district slowly, organically, in steps and in a larger perspective, this can also include discouraging private car use in the district. There are many opportunities to continuously regulate and stimulate how people use the transportation options in the district.

INITIATIVE 8.1 CHEAP AND DIFFERENTIATED PRICES FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Cheap, efficient, easily accessible and regular public transportation. Differentiated pricing should be used, always making public transport the most attractive choice

97%

INITIATIVE 8.2 BEST POSSIBLE CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Set more requirements for bicycle parking and create the best possible bicycle infrastructure in all future planning. It should be easy to get around Lynetteholm by bike and easy to get to and from the rest of Copenhagen. Expand with more bike bridges and green bike paths like the Green Path.

97%

INITIATIVE 8.5 MORE CARPOOLING AND SHARED TRANSPORTATION

Stimulate the use of carpooling, car-sharing, bike-sharing, etc. by regulating prices and encouraging initiatives in these areas.

82%

INITIATIVE 8.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TRANSPORTATION

The development of car vehicles must be followed, and when Lynetteholm is established and opens, it will likely be possible to require that access is only available for electric vehicles.

91%

INITIATIVE 8.6 NO HIGHWAY ON LYNETTEHOLM

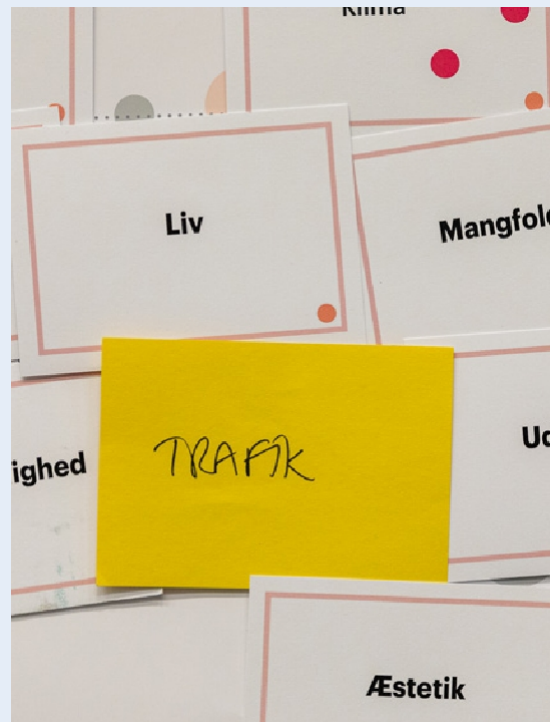
With the desire for minimal driving and parking, we do not believe there is a need for a highway exit to Lynetteholm from a possible Eastern Ring Road.

78%

INITIATIVE 8.4 LIMIT CAR PARKING

The City of Copenhagen must significantly reduce the number of parking spaces to stimulate the use of bicycles and public transportation. Parking spaces should only be allocated according to the specific needs of vulnerable and selected groups of citizens.

88%



15-minute city

The 15-minute city is an urban planning concept where everyday essentials such as work, shopping, education and leisure are accessible within a 15-minute walk or bike ride from anywhere in the neighborhood

Sub-recommendations

Phase 1

"What pros and cons do you see with Lynetteholm? And what recommendations do you have for the further process of developing Lynetteholm?"

The core issue that the members of the Citizens' Assembly have been working on in the first phase.

Our guiding principles

Phase 1

Across the citizens' assembly, we have set up the following guiding principles for what is important to us in the further process and development of Lynetteholm:

- 1. Environment, climate and sustainability must be in focus during all development decisions**
- 2. The project must lead the way with earlier, ongoing and committed citizen involvement**
- 3. Urban development must be open and respond to new challenges, new knowledge and new opportunities**
- 4. Development of Lynetteholm must benefit the entire metropolitan area**
- 5. Use of flexible planning and strengthened political mandate around legislation**
- 6. Finances must be transparent and more people must have influence on priorities**
- 7. Use of independent experts and transparency**
- 8. High ethics around decisions and solutions**

We want to continue to work on clarifying and unfolding the guiding principles in the next phase of citizen engagement.



Our partial recommendations

Phase 1

We have developed 11 recommendations. The recommendations capture our joint work and indicate how we in the citizens' assembly believe that the project's decision-makers should relate to the dilemmas, issues and consequences that the construction of the peninsula and the establishment of coastal protection entails.

The recommendations are not final or complete. They are the result of our work in Phase 1, where we investigated the pros and cons of building the peninsula. As part of the next phase in the citizens' assembly, we can work on the recommendations as we start to investigate the issue of urban development on the peninsula.

Each sub-recommendation indicates the percentage of members who support the text or recommendation. See also Appendix 1 for a breakdown of the votes.





#1

Mandatory climate targets at establishment

The climate is under tremendous pressure, and the first priority for all new buildings and facilities must be to contribute to the solution, not to be a burden on the climate. That is why it is crucial that the continued establishment of Lynetteholm is not at the expense of national and international binding climate targets. We question whether the project can contribute positively to achieving the climate goals, and we are not convinced that the existing measures are enough.

100%

We recommend that the project is managed with an eye on the long-term development of Copenhagen and has high ethics around decisions and solutions that can affect climate and environment.

100%

We recommend that the project in all phases takes necessary considerations for climate, environment and biodiversity and must contribute positively to the fulfillment of the Paris Agreement

94%

We recommend that a publicly available, detailed and valid CO₂ account is prepared for the continued establishment (phase 1) of Lynetteholm.

97%



Adaptation of the Construction Act with new knowledge and as times change

97%

Lynetteholm will mean a lot for Copenhagen's development for many years to come. It is far too important to rush it through and not ensure that the decision and knowledge base is solid and that there is confidence in it. We believe that there is a need for, that the basis for the decision on Lynetteholm is quality assured and therefore wish, that the framework around the Construction Act and the political mandate is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

We recommend that it is built into the framework for Lynetteholm in all phases that significant changes in assumptions and premises must be transparent and at a minimum trigger an assessment of whether it requires adjustments to the project.

100%

We recommend ensuring in the construction law that the establishment of Lynetteholm does not take place on at the expense of the climate and environment.

94%

We recommend that the political agreement and mandate around the Construction Act be clarified with amendments and adjustments based on new knowledge and debate, now and in the future. Among other things, based on the citizens' assembly's recommendations.

97%



#3

Strengthen democratic engagement and transparent process

The democratic process around the establishment of Lynetteholm has gotten off to a bad start. Citizen involvement came too late. There has been a lack of openness and transparency in the process, and a link has been made to the public between the desire for coastal protection, the possibility of landfill and a solution to the housing shortage in Copenhagen. A link that has created confusion about the content of the project and led to debate and criticism of the project. By & Havn's ownership model has contributed to a lack of clarity about political responsibility, leadership and the question of who should bear the consequences of any bad decisions.

100%

We recommend that the continued establishment of Lynetteholm takes place in a more transparent way. It must be possible to have an open democratic conversation about the project by strengthening transparency in the decision-making and the process.

100%



Impartiality and transparency in all investigations

The complexity of the Lynetteholm project is high. There are many different types of expertise and knowledge from many sources. That is good, in principle, but it makes it difficult to assess the content of the project, and places great demands on it being clear to the public which experts have made recommendations and which premises form the basis for decisions. This also applies to the economic foundation. Any disagreements between experts must be highlighted and accessible, and independent experts must be used.

100%

We acknowledge that studies and assessments of e.g. through-flow have been carried out, but we feel that new independent studies and assessments are needed to restore confidence in the project's assumptions, especially the assessment of the environmental impact of the construction of Lynetteholm.

We recommend that an overarching principle of impartiality and transparency be applied to all surveys.

100%

We recommend that foreign experts are brought in to oversee and keep an arm's length principle.

91%

We recommend working with third-party verification of the central investigations, both existing and new.

97%



#5

Lynetteholm should be seen in a larger coastal protection perspective

There is a lot of uncertainty about the future climate, but it is certain that seas will rise and storm surges will become more frequent. The question is when. Coastal protection is therefore a fixed task that needs to be solved.

97%

We question whether Lynetteholm is a real long-term, adaptable coastal protection solution. It is essential to look at the master plan for coastal protection of Copenhagen, both from the north and south. Lynetteholm only works as coastal protection along with other initiatives, such as a lock at Nordhavn. We believe it is essential that Lynetteholm as coastal protection should be investigated separately from the development of the district.

We recommend that a regional coastal protection plan and national coastal protection strategy be drawn up and that Lynetteholm as coastal protection is assessed in this context.

97%

We recommend that adaptive and nature-based coastal protection solutions should aim to maximize biodiversity above and below the sea.

97%



Application of the precautionary principle regarding nature and the environment

We are concerned about the long-term and as yet undiscovered consequences of the project. We recognize that there is a need to be able to make decisions and secure the future of Copenhagen.

91%

We believe that it is necessary to pay close attention to prevention and ensuring qualified solutions to protect the environment. The precautionary principle can be used, for example, when setting up different scenarios for environmental impacts. Based on the scenarios provided, decision-makers should always aim to prevent even low-risk scenarios from happening.

We recommend developing and applying a transparent and consistent precautionary principle for all construction activities of Lynetteholm. The EU precautionary principle, which aims to minimize or avoid potential risks, e.g. to human, animal and plant health or the environment, can be applied - even in cases where the available scientific data does not allow a full assessment of the risk.

100%



#7

Ensure natural biodiversity

The world's biodiversity is challenged and is a crucial part of the natural environmental balance.

The construction of a new peninsula has inevitable consequences for the marine environment and biodiversity. An increase in natural biodiversity in the immediate area must be ensured to compensate for the lost sea area. The environment must be the first priority in coastal protection. There must be a focus on the quality of nature restoration, and coastal protection must ensure good conditions for biodiversity in the immediate area to compensate for the part of the construction where the lost sea is irreversible.

100%

We recommend that a goal and plan for the protection of biodiversity should be created. The goal should be to create solutions that are better than before the establishment of Lynetteholm. A minimum of 10% more natural biodiversity than before.

100%

We recommend that habitats are re-established for species affected by the establishment of Lynetteholm, with a special focus on safeguarding local species.

100%

We recommend that habitats for endangered species is ensured.

97%



#8

Maximum protection of the marine environment

We are concerned about the impact the construction of Lynetteholm will have on the Baltic Sea. It is difficult to get sufficient studies that include all aspects of the Baltic Sea marine environment in their models. Assessing the consequences of the changes in the marine environment is complex, but it is extremely important that Lynetteholm will not have a lasting negative impact on the already fragile marine environment of the Baltic Sea.

97%

We recommend that Denmark should lead the way in construction and water reclamation and be an international leader in coastal protection solutions that affect climate, environment and biodiversity as little as possible.

100%

We recommend that if Lynetteholm is developed with buildings, the interaction between marine biodiversity and people must be considered in urban planning. If buildings are established, marine parks should be created where the marine environment is protected from human impact.

97%

We recommend that more data, knowledge and independent research and assessment from multiple experts on e.g. oxygen, salinity, nutrients and the natural living conditions in Øresund should be ensured. A new type of environmental impact report is prepared that includes data where can also relate to the consequences for the Baltic Sea. In this way, lost sea area is compensated for.

94%



#9

Landfill management must be handled in a sustainable way as possible

We find it difficult to get a real overview of the assumptions for the landfill on which the construction of Lynetteholm is based. We want the assumptions and knowledge about this to be transparent.

97%

We note that there are different forecasts for the future production of surplus soil, and since the surplus soil is the crucial prerequisite for the financing of Lynetteholm, it is crucial to be presented with the calculations on which the decision is based.

We are concerned about whether a holistic assessment of the climate and environmental impact of landfilling has been made. Both in the construction phase and in the long term.

We recommend that a plan is presented to ensure that the landfill does not cause pollution in the surrounding environment and does not hinder biodiversity

100%

We recommend an overall independent assessment of forecasts and strategy for the production of surplus soil. Here, the calculation of soil for the entire coastal protection of Copenhagen and Zealand must be calculated to avoid all surplus soil being used to fill in Lynetteholm.

91%

We recommend that it should be prioritized that the surplus soil comes from Copenhagen.

78%



#10

Minimizing heavy transport during the construction phase

The environmental impact report shows that the construction of Lynetteholm will have a significant impact on traffic flow in Copenhagen and the surrounding area. Therefore, there should be a strong focus on requirements for CO₂ emissions from transportation, traffic safety and information to citizens during the construction phase.

100%

We recommend that the highest possible requirements are set for the CO₂ emissions of trucks when driving in Copenhagen, and that this should be included in the overall CO₂ accounting.

100%

We recommend focusing on choosing solutions that limit heavy traffic through residential areas in Copenhagen.

94%

We recommend developing and communicate guidelines for where and when heavy traffic will take place in connection with the transportation of surplus soil. transportation of surplus soil.

97%

We recommend that whatever solutions are chosen, the premises for the choice should be transparent.

97%

We recommend that transportation of excess soil by shipping should be considered, even if it is a little more expensive.

88%



#11

Full transparency of finances and a multi-dimensional budget understanding.

As a citizen, it must be possible to get an overview of priorities and cost-benefit analyses. Therefore, full transparency in relation to the budget is recommended. In addition, there is a need to prepare budgets in a broad sustainability perspective (economic, environmental, social, CO₂), to oblige the developer to continuously assess and account for the status of the project's various dimensions so that new knowledge can be taken into account on an ongoing basis. the project's various dimensions, so that new knowledge can be taken into account on an ongoing basis.

97%

We recommend that the budget for Lynetteholm be made publicly available so that challenges, considerations and uncertainties become visible

100%

We recommend that the budget and funding be split into landfill, climate proofing, urban development and infrastructure.

94%

We recommend that a regional/national plan for financing coastal protection be drawn up of Copenhagen and the surrounding area in extension of Lynetteholm as coastal protection.

97%



We recommend that the establishment of Lynetteholm is prepared with an itemized budget line. Including:

- nature, environment, ocean, biodiversity
- the long-term economic consequences for e.g. climate and environment.

88%

We recommend that a recalculation of the production of surplus soil in Copenhagen is made, and that an assessment is made of whether Lynetteholm can be established within the estimated time period and budget. Including what does the economy look like for guidance of Isoil depony in 10 years.

88%

Minority opinion

At the end of the first phase, the Secretariat of the Citizens' Assembly has received a single minority opinion from a member. The opinion can be found here:

STOP Lynetteholmen.

In my opinion, there was a massive majority in the consultation group against the construction of Lynetteholmen in the form in which it is currently planned. I.e. with the establishment of a huge artificial island, the construction of a large new city district, the establishment of a highway from North Zealand to Sweden and a new Metro (which, by the way, was approved by the Metro company this week). In my opinion, the politicians are going ahead regardless of what we may think. I have felt uncomfortable and naive having to sit and pretend that we have any influence on anything significant in this process. Not even a climate budget or an economic budget has been presented. I do not want another island to be established in Øresund, and I will not participate in the second phase of the project, because the basis is impossible - the development of the new district will never, ever be sustainable for nature, climate and people.

Anne Bundsgaard



4

Statements from organized parties

- ➔ Client
- ➔ Advisory Board
- ➔ Expert group
- ➔ Third party secretariat

Client

Dear members of the Lynetteholm Citizens' Assembly

Thank you for your time, commitment, for taking the task seriously and for immersing yourselves in the large amount of material that has been necessary to answer the task. The future development of Lynetteholm is an important and complex task to approach. It is clear to us that you have put a lot of diligence and effort into it.

When we started the citizens' assembly, it was to create a space for conversation where facts and knowledge could form the basis for the debate that concerns the citizens of Copenhagen and the surrounding municipalities.

Opinions on Lynetteholm are still many and varied - and this is often the case when it comes to urban development. You may have experienced this in your work in the Citizens' Assembly on Lynetteholm. It's only natural that a broad representation of citizens provides many different perspectives. And that's a good thing, because it leads to better results in the end.

It has undoubtedly been a huge task to get ready to respond to such an extensive task that not only reaches beyond each of you as citizens, but also crosses generations and extends far into the future.

It has been incredibly interesting and educational for us to follow along on the sidelines and discover that we share the same focus in many areas. At By & Havn, we are also committed to contributing to developing a city that is prepared for the challenges of the future, is based on climate-friendly solutions and can secure the future for Copenhagen's future generations and their needs.

We hope that being part of the citizen assembly has been an educational and exciting process for you and that you have felt well prepared for the task. We certainly haven't had any doubts

We thank you for your dedication and commitment, and we now look forward to exploring your recommendations in depth and ensuring that they will live on when future political decisions are made about the further development of Lynetteholm.

Thank you for your great and thorough work.

Anne Skovbro

CEO, By & Havn. Director, City & Port of Copenhagen

Advisory Board

Danish society is facing major changes in the coming decades: We need to build, construct, redesign and reform to equip our society for the challenges that will inevitably come our way.

Many of these changes will be dilemmas because we live in a complex age where people, society, economy, climate and biodiversity are closely connected. Therefore, the consequences of large-scale societal projects must always be carefully considered. This also applies to Lynetteholm.

Ensuring a democratic process is crucial if we are to create robust solutions. A large-scale activity affects many citizens, and therefore many citizens must also be involved with their views and ideas, which will be informed by different perspectives.

While there are many ways to involve professional actors in large-scale decision-making processes, the quality of citizen involvement has lagged behind. This may seem ironic - after all, it is an important part of our society's democratic foundation.

In recent years, especially in the age of social media, it has been a challenge to listen to what is really going on with the general population. It has seemed particularly difficult to find ways to involve citizens where you can say afterwards that the outcome actually represents the breadth of their views and where the influence is real. Because citizens don't just want to be heard - they want to contribute to the process.

The Citizens' Assembly on Lynetteholm is one way of doing this. As an Advisory Board, we have endeavored to ensure that this democratic experiment has had a framework that makes the results as useful as possible.

Our tasks have been to:

- Ensure arm's length, balance and orderliness in the organization of the citizen assembly.
- Manage the selection of the independent expert group
- Qualify the formulations of the citizen assembly's key questions in the two phases

The independence of the Citizens' Assembly and space for diversity of opinion has been crucial to us. That's why we have:

- Continuously advised the client on how to weigh balances and ensured that the principles of independent citizen collections have been safeguarded.
- Concerned with how both critical voices of Lynetteholmen and the city's wider stakeholders could be constructively involved.
- Focused on anchoring the Citizens' Assembly in the further formal decision-making and planning process, especially in the City Council.

It is the Advisory Board's opinion that the Citizens' Assembly has had a very good framework for working: From all parties, it has been imperative to ensure that citizens could work undisturbed and with the necessary resources - even when the need for extra resources in the form of new knowledge or more time has arisen along the way.

We do not take a substantive position on the conclusions reached by the Citizens' Assembly - that is solely a matter for the citizens' assembly. But we are responsible for ensuring that open conversation, the fundamental discipline of democracy, has been given the good conditions it deserves in this process.

Overall, we can fully vouch for the work of the Citizens' Assembly. It has been inspiring and educational to follow the citizens' work - both for the specific project and as an experiment. The model from the Citizens' Assembly on Lynetteholm has the potential to make us all smarter and better able to solve other difficult dilemmas in the future.

As an Advisory Board, we are proud of the project.

The Citizens' Assembly Advisory Board:

- **Ida Ebbensgaard**, chairperson, journalist, fellow at the University of Southern Denmark (Phase 2)
- **Christian Friis Bach**, Chairperson, Member of the Danish Parliament (Phase 1).
- **Lars Tønder**, Professor with special assignments, University of Copenhagen
- **Thorkild Ærø**, Director, former Vice Dean Aalborg University
- **Kirsten Halsnæs**, Professor of Climate and Economics at the Technical University of Denmark
- **Winnie Grosbøll**, Director of the Danish Outdoor Council

Expert group

Lynetteholm is a major construction project of crucial importance for Copenhagen's future in a climate-changed world. With the citizens' assembly, a representative sample of the city's citizens have had the opportunity to listen, criticize and debate the challenges and potentials that the development of Lynetteholmen holds.

The Citizens' Assembly has discussed how we will live, thrive and transport ourselves in the future, and they have weighed up different scenarios for the city's development with associated environmental impacts. The Citizens' Assembly has also discussed the democratic processes surrounding the decisions made for our future city. As an expert group, we have tried to support this along the way to the best of our ability.

The expert group is composed of researchers covering various topics that are crucial to the construction of Lynetteholm. Therefore, we as an expert group have been asked to make research and experience-based knowledge available to the members of the Citizens' Assembly. We were happy to contribute, as we believe it is crucial that decisions on urban development projects of this nature are based on a solid knowledge base. However, urban development is also based on ideals, attitudes and dreams about the world we want to live in. It has therefore been the task of the Citizens' Assembly to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the knowledge we have made available and gain insight into the various opportunities and challenges. Against this background, the Citizens' Assembly has - without our interference - had to prioritize what they wanted more knowledge about and create their own opinions and recommendations on an informed basis. As an expert group, we have thus acted as knowledge experts, and we consider our personal opinions on Lynetteholm to be subordinate in this context. We therefore do not see it as our task to assess the recommendations of the Citizens' Assembly. We leave that to the public, the project client and the political decision-makers.

As an expert group, we were appointed by the Advisory Board of the Citizens' Assembly and have been affiliated with the third party secretariat of the Citizens' Assembly since its inception. We have safeguarded our professional independence and ensured arm's length in relation to the client. Neither the client nor other stakeholders have attempted to influence our work.

Our work in the expert group has been divided into two phases:

- In the first phase, we provided background knowledge for the discussions about Lynetteholm. This was done through references to texts and films in the collection of materials made available to the members of the citizen collection. Subsequent we have participated with expert presentations and posed questions at citizen assembly meetings.
- In the second phase, we contributed with additional literature and expert contributions. We have continuously discussed how we could best contribute knowledge to the complex and comprehensive core task. In the expert group, we do not cover all aspects of importance to Lynetteholm, and we have therefore continuously called in other experts when specific knowledge has been requested by the citizen group.

Lynetteholmen is a technically complex and politicized project. It presents complex challenges, and in many cases there can be conflicting interests at stake. As an expert group, we have strived to maintain a 'balance principle' where different perspectives and knowledge positions have been presented. We have found that the expert group's general knowledge of themes relevant to a construction project such as Lynetteholm sometimes falls short when a citizens' assembly requests knowledge of a more specific nature, related to this specific project. Only in one case has research and calculations specifically related to Lynetteholmen been carried out at the request of the Citizens' Assembly. This happened when, at the end of the first phase, the Citizens' Assembly requested a climate report for Lynetteholmen. The report has aroused great interest among the members of the Citizens' Assembly and shows that there is a need for similar studies in other areas as well. However, such studies are time-consuming, and the report came into play in the work of the Citizens' Assembly at a very late stage in the process. In this context, we have become aware of the importance of timing when knowledge is used in the democratic decision-making processes of a citizens' assembly. We have also learned the importance of the expert group being visibly present throughout the process and continuously advising the members of the citizens' assembly.

A citizens' assembly is a process where professional knowledge is brought into close interaction with the experiences and values of ordinary citizens in order to provide input to a broader decision-making process. It is our hope that through our work in the expert group, we have contributed to a better understanding of the Lynetteholmproject and how to make nuanced decisions about the city's future development.

Thank you for your cooperation!

The Citizens' Assembly Expert Group:

- **Claus Bech-Danielsen** (Chairperson), Professor at the Department of Civil, Urban & Environmental Engineering at Aalborg University.
- **Anders Blok**, Associate Professor at the Department of Sociology at the University of Copenhagen.
- **Gertrud Jørgensen**, Professor of Urban Planning at the University of Copenhagen (phase 2)
- **Harry Lahrmann**, Associate Professor at the Department of Civil, Environmental and Urban Engineering at Aalborg University.
- **Jens Hesselbjerg Christensen**, Professor of Climate Physics at the Niels Bohr Institute at the University of Copenhagen.
- **Jette Bredahl Jacobsen**, Professor of Environmental and Resource Economics at the University of Copenhagen.
- **Mette Termansen**, Professor at the Department of Food and Resource Economics at the University of Copenhagen (phase 1)
- **Tom Nielsen**, Professor at Aarhus School of Architecture.
- **Peter Frigaard**, Associate Professor at the Faculty of Engineering and Science at Aalborg University (phase 1)

Third party secretariat

Thank you to everyone who has contributed to making a democratic innovation like a citizens' assembly on Lynetteholm a reality. First and foremost, thank you to the members who delivered an impressive feat over the two phases of the citizens' assembly by listening, criticizing and debating the future of the capital. On behalf of their fellow citizens, they engaged in an important democratic conversation about the development of Copenhagen.

The results of their work can help us all learn more about what a representative sample of the capital city's citizens consider essential and important when they, on an informed basis, give their recommendations for the largest construction project of our time.

The decision on Lynetteholm was made before the citizens' assembly had the opportunity to consider the project. The members are critical of this. Not because they want to overrule the elected representatives' decisions, but to supplement the democratic conversation and strengthen the possibilities for more citizens to be involved in projects on the scale of Lynetteholm.

The members make recommendations on how we can strengthen the democratic conversation about Lynetteholm in the future. In addition, they make recommendations on how we should think in terms of new financing models and ideas on how we should live, thrive and transport ourselves sustainably. The members are interested in, that we as a city make coastal protection where Lynetteholm is planned - based on different approaches. The desire for coastal protection goes hand in hand with a very clear recommendation to slow down, make room for nature and experiment with new approaches to climate and urban development. That we rethink previous growth, financing and development models. For the benefit of new generations.

Thank you to the chairpersons Christian Friis Bach, Ida Ebbensgaard and Claus Bech Danielsen, as well as all members of the Citizens' Assembly Advisory Board, expert group and speakers at the assemblies. You have all made your time and skills available for a unique experiment and contributed to the democratic debate. Thank you to citizens from previous citizen gatherings who have contributed as process hosts and volunteers at the gatherings.

Thank you to the Copenhagen City Council for safeguarding the process and receiving the final recommendations of the citizens' assembly and considering them in your further political work. And finally, thank you to the commissioner in By & Havn for initiating an independent citizens' assembly, stepping back to listen and allowing the citizens' assembly to work in depth from start to finish.

At a time when mega-projects in the energy, urban and infrastructure sectors are increasingly creating conflicts, it is courageous and important that an organization like By & Havn creates a framework for an independent citizens' assembly. It is a courage that is binding - and it will be crucial to follow how the recommendations are processed and used from here. Both for the sake of the project, but especially to restore trust in the Lynetteholm process.

Secretariat validation and OECD principles

We work as democracy advisors based on international principles for deliberative democracy developed by the OECD based on the evaluation of 300 citizen assemblies internationally (OECD principles).

As the secretariat, we have run both the first and second phase of the Citizens' Assembly on Lynetteholm, organizing and facilitating the work. It has been a prerequisite for us that we could design and carry out the citizens' assembly in accordance with the OECD principles. This applies to parameters such as impartiality, open stratified random draw (by Statistics Denmark), transparency in the process, use of independent expertise, the required number of hours for consultation, the commissioner's obligation to receive and respond to the recommendations and to pass them on unedited from the citizen assembly to the public and the client's political owners.

During the Citizens' Assembly, the members of the Citizens' Assembly gained technical and professional knowledge and went through a lengthy learning process. The members have been very interested in what problems Lynetteholm can and should be the solution to in the future. In particular, the citizens' assembly has been particularly interested in establishing a joint conversation about the direction and values that should guide the urban community of the future. This shows the need for a larger conversation about the city's development and that citizen gatherings as a method can contribute to giving politicians insight into this.

As a decision-maker, you can use the lessons learned from the process and this document when working with urban development projects in the future.

Process

As facilitators, we have continuously taken steps to ensure an equal presence and fair distribution of speaking time - regardless of background, experience and attitude towards Lynetteholm. At the last meeting, the members chose to postpone the final completion and decided to hold an extraordinary meeting. Partly to ensure that the expert group could have time to validate a final CO₂ report, partly to allow extra time to develop scenarios and explore the possibility of establishing a common foreword, to ensure that as many members as possible could be signatories of final recommendations, regardless of their position on Lynetteholm. This is the first time that members have requested an extra session at a citizen assembly in Denmark, and there are only a few international precedents. It shows the complexity, the preoccupation with agreeing to disagree and a dedication to the task.

Citizens' assemblies experience a natural drop-off over time due to the life circumstances of the members. In the first phase, a dropout rate in line with the national climate citizen gathering was found. In the second phase, the number of participants was adjusted to match a typical municipal citizens' assembly, initiatives such as buddy schemes were introduced, with a smaller group to belong to from the start, and some sessions were made shorter. The reduction in numbers and participation measures contributed to a higher retention rate in the second phase.

Members have widely contributed to writing the final text and cast votes. Overall, the recommendations show a balance of what they agree with across different opinions. In particular, the members' prefaces and use of scenarios have ensured that as many as possible have been included in the final recommendations.

In phase 1, one member provided a minority opinion. The members did not find a need to adapt their partial recommendations from the first phase in their final work.

Reception

From the first page to the last, the recommendations are in the members' own words and reflect the representative spread, time spent and deliberated knowledge. As independent advisors, we have seen how members have managed to engage in conversations on an equal footing, respecting each other's disagreements.

We therefore encourage the client, political owners, stakeholders and the general public to receive the recommendations from the citizens' assembly with the same intention as they were created. With an eye for nuances, balances and the art of finding each other across positions and avoid taking individual recommendations, headlines or formulations out of context.

As a third-party secretariat, we find that the Citizens' Assembly on Lynetteholm has overall met and fulfilled the OECD's international principles of independence, arm's length and deliberation.

Johan Galster, Zakia Elvang and Simone Klint

We Do Democracy



5

Behind the citizen's assembly

- ➔ Process, knowledge and workflow
- ➔ The process of the citizen assembly

Process, knowledge and workflow

Briefly about citizens' assemblies

A citizens' assembly is a deliberative democracy method that gives a representative sample of citizens the opportunity to delve deeper into a given challenge and, on an informed basis, develop recommendations and joint proposals for solutions. Deliberative means that the method is based on consultation and knowledge, and focuses on developing solutions that incorporate the differences, worldviews and priorities of a representative group. In this way, citizens can help qualify and strengthen decision-making processes. The method is internationally recognized and is based on the OECD's principles for deliberation. Citizens' assemblies are becoming increasingly widespread in Denmark, and in recent years 10 years, it has been systematically used in a wide range of major decision-making processes in the EU, Canada, the UK, Germany, Australia, Ireland and Belgium.



The two phases of the citizen assembly

The citizens' assembly on Lynetteholm is built around two phases to allow members to work with two different working questions and focus points. The first phase focuses on the pros and cons of Lynetteholm and what has been decided in connection with the Lynetteholm Construction Act, and in the second phase, forward-looking recommendations are prepared for the further development and decision-making process for Lynetteholm.

In the first phase, the members of the citizens' assembly have gathered knowledge about the project, discussed challenges and potentials, and selected which principles and values the members will focus on in their further work in the second phase. In the first phase, the members answered the core question together: "What advantages and disadvantages do you see in Lynetteholm? And what recommendations do you have for the further process of developing Lynetteholm?"

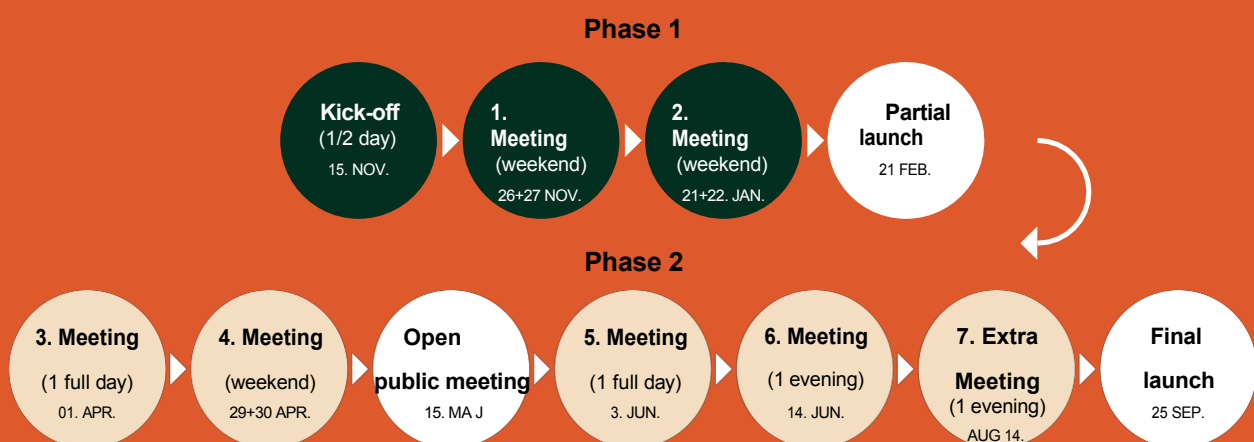
At the end of the first phase, a mid-term report with recommendations was published and these are also included in this overall report. The interim recommendations were published midway through the process to allow the public to access the work of the Citizens' Assembly and at the same time allow the commissioning party to contribute their preliminary responses to the members of the Citizens' Assembly.

The written answers from the City and Port of Copenhagen can be found on the citizens' platform www.lynetteholm.borgersamling.dk

In the second phase of the citizens' assembly, the members worked with and answered the key question: "How can Lynetteholm become a district that supports sustainable development for people, nature and the environment in the metropolitan area in the future?" To this end, the members have continued to work on the insights, challenges, dilemmas and themes identified in the first phase. The final recommendations should therefore be read and understood in a context across the work in the two phases.

The core questions for the citizens' assembly have been processed and qualified by the citizens' assembly's Advisory Board. At the end of the citizens' assembly, the overall report was handed over to the Board of Directors of By & Havn, which has committed to receive and examine how By & Havn will continue to work with the recommendations, and at the same time the recommendations are handed over to the project's political decision-makers. The public will be able to find the client's response to both phase

1 and 2 on the citizen assembly's website: www.lynetteholm.borgersamling.dk



Mandate

As the commissioner of the citizens' assembly, the City & Port of Copenhagen has undertaken to consider the recommendations, but is not obliged to follow or adopt the recommendations. The citizens' assembly is a consultative and qualifying process.

The Citizens' Assembly's affiliated Advisory Board is tasked with ensuring fairness at a governance level and appointing an independent, professional group of experts to serve the members of the Citizens' Assembly in the performance of their duties.

The Citizens' Assembly is committed to following the OECD principles for deliberative processes and the secretariat is provided by an impartial third party that is guaranteed arm's length in the implementation through a third-party agreement.

The Board of Directors of By & Havn has committed to provide feedback on the recommendations of the citizens' assembly no later than three months after submission and again after two years, and to account for choices, adjustments and possible rejections of recommendations in the further plan and process.

In addition, By & Havn is obliged to hand over the recommendations unedited to the Citizen Representation in the City of Copenhagen for use in the further political process, and encourage use in the further political decision-making process for Lynetteholm.

The full mandate and other governance mechanisms of the Citizens' Assembly can be read at www.lynetteholm.borgersamling.dk

Composition of the citizen assembly

Statistics Denmark sent out 10,000 invitations via digital mail to random citizens in Copenhagen and 11 surrounding municipalities in August 2022. 536 citizens signed up for the draw for the 66 seats in the first phase of the citizen gathering. Citizens were then drawn to match specific profiles so that the membership group ultimately reflected Copenhagen's demographic and socio-economic composition of citizens. Seats were drawn based on the selection criteria of gender, age, education and geography. This is based on the idea that people have different perspectives and everyday life, depending on your gender, stage of life, educational background and location.

After the first phase, all members were offered the opportunity to participate in the next phase of the citizen assembly. In the second phase, the number of members should correspond to the number for a municipal citizen assembly of typically 36 members. After the first phase, a total of 27 members chose to continue in the second phase. To ensure the same desired representative group in the second phase, 10 new stratified profiles were recruited based on advice from experts at the analysis house Analyse & Tal, based on registrations via Statistics Denmark. The new members were recruited in such a way that profiles of dropouts and resignations after the first phase were taken into account to ensure that the citizen assembly in the second phase was equally representative of the metropolitan area within the four selection criteria of the citizen assembly: gender, age, place of residence and education level. The second phase of the citizen assembly was then launched with 37 representative members. Below is the background of the citizen assembly members for the first phase and the second phase.

First phase

Gender	Population (percent)	Citizens' Assembly (Participants)
Men and women	49%	32
Women's	51%	33
Total	100%	65

Place of residence	Population (percent)	Citizens' Assembly (Participants)
Copenhagen Municipality	75%	50
Surrounding municipality	25%	15
Total	100%	65

	Population Education (%) (percent)	Citizens' Assembly (Participants)
Primary school	17%	8
High school	17%	9
Vocational	14%	7
KVU and MVU	20%	13
Long high school	32%	28
Total	100%	65

Age	Population (percent)	Citizens' Assembly (Participants)
16-25 years old	20%	12
26-42 years old	40%	23
43-59 years old	23%	16
60+ years	17%	14
Total	100%	65

Explanation of table: The percentage in the left column "Population" indicates the static distribution of gender, age, residence and education in Copenhagen (Source: Statistics Denmark). The number of participants in the right column "Citizens' Assembly" indicates the adjusted representative distribution of participants in the citizen collection that best reflects the statistical percentage.

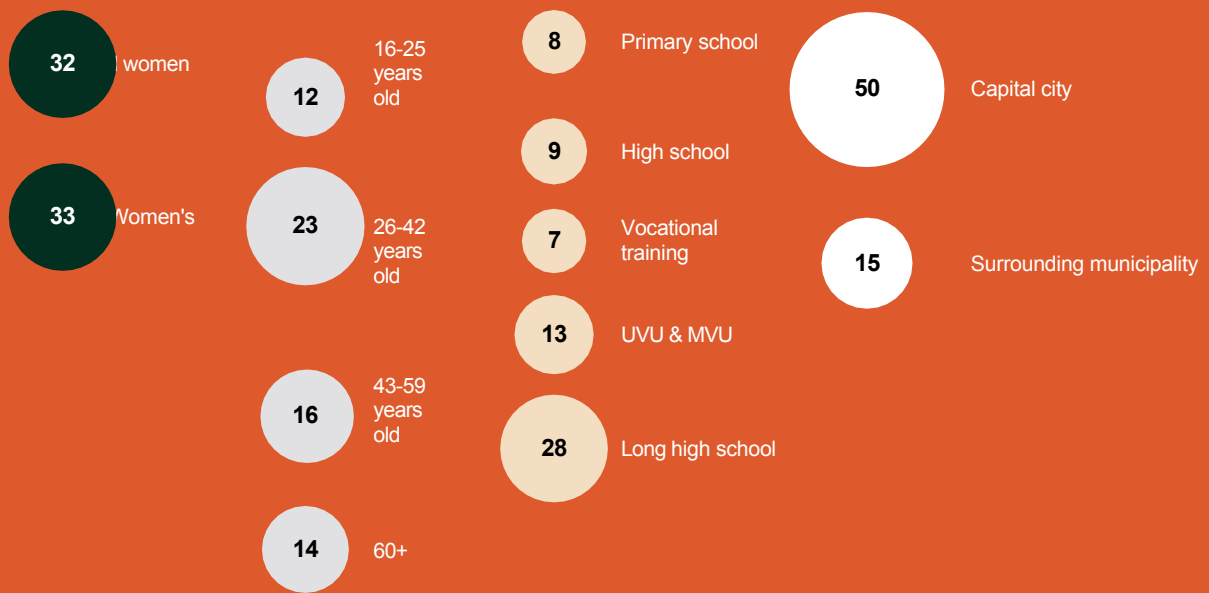
Second phase

Gender	Population (percent)	Citizens' Assembly (Participants)
Men and women	49%	20
Women's	51%	17
Total	100%	37

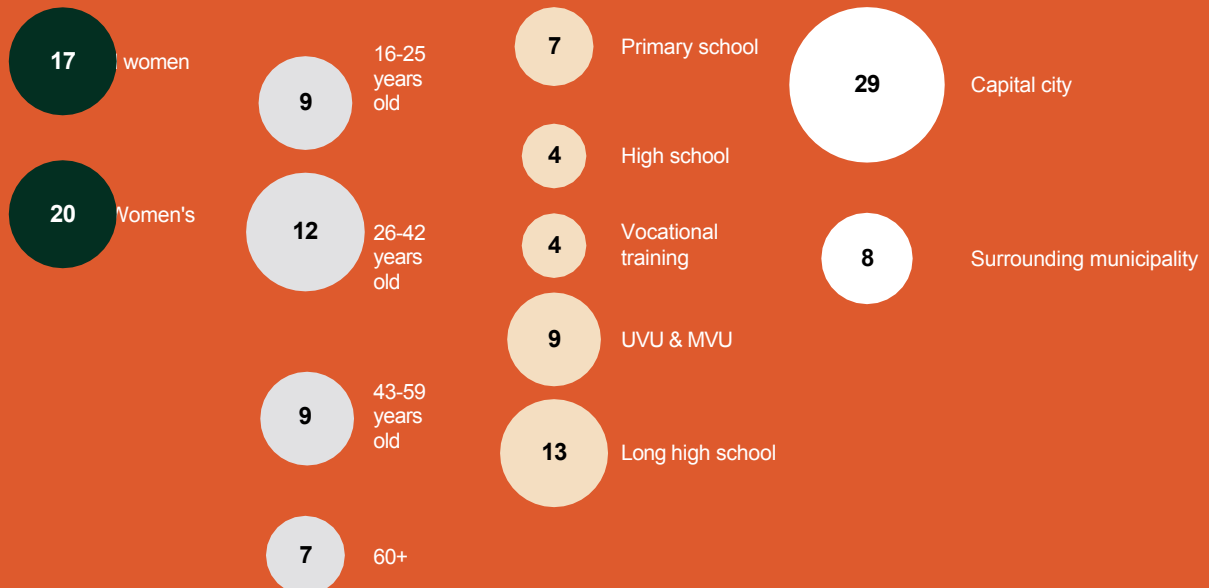
Place of residence	Population (percent)	Citizens' Assembly (Participants)
Copenhagen Municipality	75%	29
Surrounding municipality	25%	8
Total	100%	37

Here is the citizen assembly in

numbers: First phase



Second phase



*Prior to the initial statistical calculation, there was a dropout rate of one citizen, and the number is therefore given as 65 members in the first phase. In the second phase, there was a dropout rate of six people, four of whom never showed up for a session. After this, two new members were recruited to have a representative group in phase 2.

Participants in the sessions

In the first phase of the Citizens' Assembly, the sessions were attended by between 52 and 32 members, and the last session by 33 members. In the second phase of the Citizens' Assembly, there were between 32-22 members at the sessions. The members of the Citizens' Assembly decided to hold an extraordinary assembly in August 2023, with 24 members attending. In the final vote on the recommendations, 32 members participated in phase 2

Over time, there has been a dropout of members at the assemblies, which is comparable to similar processes and citizen assemblies. The dropout rate of resigned members of the citizen assembly from the first gathering is 13 citizens and in the second phase a total of six who resigned, four of whom had resigned from the citizen assembly for personal reasons before the process began. Other members have been absent from individual meetings due to illness or other reasons.

The University of Copenhagen has followed the citizen gathering and will publish an insight into the dropout rate and what trends and profiles can be seen in the dropout rate for the first phase of the citizen gathering. An evaluation of the process will also be made by Analyse & Tal.

Number of members at the meetings, absent and resigned from the citizen assembly:

First phase			
Meeting	Num ber of participa nts present	Number of absences due to illness or other	Num ber resigned from the citizen assembly
Kickoff session	52	10	6
1st session, Saturday	43	14	5
1st session, Sunday	45	12	
2nd session, Saturday	35	20	2
2nd session Sunday	32	23	

Second phase			
Meeting	Num ber of participa nts present	Number of absences due to illness or other	Num ber resigned from the citizen assembly
3rd collection	22	10	4 (before) 2 (after)
4th session, Saturday	31	3	
4th session, Sunday	27	7	
Open public meeting	25	9	
5th collection	29	5	
6th collection	23	11	
7th session (extraordinary)	24	9	1

Participating members have been offered a fee of DKK 500 per day of participation.

Compiled list of expert contributions and presenters in the first phase

- Nanna Westerby Jensen, Director of Planning, City of Copenhagen
- Ingvar Sejr Hansen, Development Director, By & Havn
- Tom Nielsen, Professor at Aarhus School of Architecture
- Harry Lahrmann, Associate Professor at the Department of Civil Engineering, Aalborg University
- Jens Hesselbjerg Christensen, Professor of Climate and Geophysics, University of Copenhagen
- Nina Baron, PhD, University College Copenhagen
- Anders Blok, Sociologist and Associate Professor, University of Copenhagen
- Jette Bredahl Jacobsen, Professor, University of Copenhagen
- Ismir Mulalic, ass. Professor, Copenhagen Business School
- Karsten Arnbjerg-Nielsen, Professor, Department of Environmental and Resource Technology, DTU
- Karen Timmermann, Professor, DTU Aqua and member of the Danish Biodiversity Council
- Lars Wiinblad, Dansk Forbrugerråd
- Jens Kvorning, architect and professor emeritus at the Royal Academy

Compiled list of expert contributions and presenters in the second phase

- Anders Blok, Associate Professor, University of Copenhagen and member of the expert group
- Ole Schrøder, Partner and Architect, Third Nature
- Mette Lis Andersen, Chairman of the Royal Academy - Architecture, Design, Conservation
- Mette Mechlenborg, Senior Researcher at Aalborg University
- Carsten Theede, founder of Blaffernationen
- Rita Justensen, By & Havn
- Mathias Nordby, Urban Studios
- Ewa Westermarck, Partner & Team Director, Copenhagen Office, Gehl Arkitekter
- Kristian Skaarup, initiator of ØsterGro and Øens Have
- Anna Aslaug Mortensdottir Lund, Assistant Professor Landscape Architecture and Landscape, University of Copenhagen
- Pil Høyer Thielst, Partner in Lundgaard & Tranberg Architects
- Silje Eøy Sollien, architect
- Frederik Noltenius Busck, founder of CPH Village
- Claus Hovmøller Jensen, Development Director Refshaleøens Ejendomsselskab
- Annika Agger, Associate Professor at Roskilde University Center
- Ingvar Sejr Hansen, Development and Sales Director, By & Havn
- Kate Svarrer, Danish Society for Nature Conservation
- Bo Hammer, Partner, Kraka Advisory
- Gertrud Jørgensen, Professor of Urban Planning, University of Copenhagen and member of the Citizens' Assembly expert group



"It's really been a journey we've been on, with so many different researchers and people telling us so many things. I never thought I would know so much about the marine environment and urban planning"

Maren, Municipality of Copenhagen, 16-25 years old

The process of the citizen assembly

The following is an insight into the process that the Citizens' Assembly has been through and a summary of each gathering (meeting) that together made up the first and second phase of the Citizens' Assembly.

You can read more about each of the collections on the citizen collection's website www.lynetteholm.borgersamling.dk. Here you can also read contributions from a wide range of stakeholders and the public who have contributed input to the members' work.



Phase 1

Introduction to the task

Wednesday, November 16, 2022 - Kick-off - Day 1

The Citizens' Assembly was launched with a kickoff where the members of the Citizens' Assembly met each other and were introduced to the working method, the process and the core issue of the Citizens' Assembly.

The members were given a collection of materials from the citizen assembly's expert group and third party secretariat, as well as a reference book from By & Havn with information about Lynetteholm as a project.

Lord Mayor Sophie Hæstorp Andersen welcomed the work of the citizens' assembly with great interest.

Exploring the project

Saturday, November 26 - Weekend Assembly - Day 2

The purpose of the first day was to give members an overview of the project's background, assumptions, premises and dilemmas, including identifying values for the work of the citizen collection and being presented with several professional perspectives.

Values and presentations

The members identified values that would guide the work with Lynetteholm and were presented with knowledge presentations. Between each presentation, the members engaged in dialog with each other, took notes and asked questions to the speakers.

Presentation: Lynetteholm as a project - focus on plan and development

- Nanna Westerby Jensen, Director of Planning, City of Copenhagen
- Ingvar Sejr Hansen, Development Director, By & Havn

Presentation: Professional perspectives on Lynetteholm by a panel of experts

- Urban and housing development by Tom Nielsen, Professor at Aarhus School of Architecture
- Infrastructure by Harry Lahrmann, Associate Professor at the Department of Civil Engineering, Aalborg University
- Climate Change by Professor Jens Hesselbjerg Christensen, Climate and Geophysics, University of Copenhagen
- Climate proofing and process by Nina Baron, PhD, University College Copenhagen





The purpose of the day was for members to be presented with opinions in the stakeholder landscape and set their own direction for what they would like to work on and focus on. The goal was to locate concerns, opportunities and needs for additional knowledge that needed to be highlighted for the next meeting.

Boat tour and stakeholder panel

The day started with a guided boat tour off Kongedybet and a panel discussion with a number of stakeholders who were invited by the Citizens' Assembly Advisory Board to contribute to the work of the Citizens' Assembly. The following stakeholders agreed to participate in the Citizens' Assembly panel:

1. Copenhagen Local Committee

- Bent Lohmann, Inner City Local Committee
- Dan Jønsson, Kgs. Enghave Local Committee
- John Michael Jensen, Østerbro/Nordhavn Local Committee
- Frode Neergaard, Christianshavn Local Committee
- Alex Heick, Bispebjerg/Nordvest Local Committee

2. The green youth movement

- Astrid Blom and Ask Palnum Knudsen

3. The climate movement

- Andreas Stokkendal

The members of the Citizens' Assembly also had access to the stakeholder perspectives and submissions uploaded on the project website, where everyone has had the opportunity to contribute their perspectives in relation to the work of the Citizens' Assembly

Group work

The citizens' assembly then worked in groups with the aim of identifying:

- What challenges and opportunities does the project address - and which ones does it not?
- What are the concerns - in the process and the project?
- Which preliminary themes are important to work on?
- What knowledge do we need to answer the question?

Online workgroup meetings between the first and second weekend session

The members of the Citizens' Assembly explored different topics in online groups. The Third Party Secretariat facilitated the online meetings on January 9, 2023, where the following selected topics were deliberated on:

- Sustainable urban development and infrastructure
- Democracy and inclusion
- Climate and environment
- Coastal protection
- Copenhagen as a port city
- Funding and finance

¹ See www.lynetholm.borgersamling.dk for the full list of invited stakeholders



Concretization of recommendations

Saturday, January 21 - Weekend Assembly - Day 4

The purpose of the weekend was to explore the themes that members had identified and worked on in online working groups since the last gathering. In addition, more expert perspectives were gathered and partial recommendations were formulated for the first phase of the Citizens' Assembly.

The themes of the day were "Democratic process" and "Lynetteholm as a peninsula and coastal protection".

The Citizens' Assembly examined the work of the working groups and feedback in a thematic gallery. Members were then presented with knowledge presentations from experts to contribute to the work of the Citizens' Assembly. After each presentation, members engaged with each other, took notes and asked questions to the presenters.

Presentation: Democracy and process, expert perspective:

- Anders Blok, Sociologist and Associate Professor, University of Copenhagen

Presentation: Financing, expert perspectives

- Jette Bredahl Jacobsen, Professor, University of Copenhagen and Ismir Mulalic, Ass. Professor, Copenhagen Business School

Presentation: Coastal protection, expert perspective

- Karsten Arnbjerg-Nielsen, Professor at the Department of Environmental and Resource Technology, DTU

Presentation: Marine environment, expert perspective

- Karen Timmermann, Professor at DTU Aqua and member of the Danish Biodiversity Council

Writing workshop

In groups, the members then wrote the first sub-recommendations and the citizen assembly's value base. There were ongoing votes and joint assessments of directions for the recommendation work, where considerations and priorities across the members were incorporated into the joint material



Sunday, January 22 - Weekend Assembly - Day 5

Today's themes were Lynetteholm as a future neighborhood and traffic model + writing workshop

The members adapted their preliminary work according to comments and input across the groups and were then presented with two expert presentations that were discussed in plenary

Presentation: Infrastructure:

- Lars Wiinblad, Danish Consumer Council Think

Presentation: Urban development

- Jens Kvorning, Architect and Professor Emeritus, The Royal Academy

Writing workshop: Input for phase 2

Based on expert presentations and knowledge from working groups, members produced sub-recommendations, ideas and demands for use in phase 2 of the citizens' assembly. Members had the opportunity to provide qualifications for all points in plenary

Editorial group

The members elected an editorial group of seven members who were tasked with completing the editorial work to finalize the recommendations of the Citizens' Assembly based on the indicative vote and the notes provided by members during the vote at the last assembly. The 11 recommendations were then sent to the members for a final vote.

Launch of partial recommendations

Tuesday, February 21st

The purpose of the partial launch was to give the public access to the preliminary work of the Citizens' Assembly and to give the members of the Citizens' Assembly the opportunity to present recommendations on the key question for phase 1: "What advantages and disadvantages do you see at Lynetteholm? And what recommendations do you to the further process in the development of Lynetteholm?"

Present were By & Havn, Lord Mayor Sophie Hæstorp Andersen (S) and members of the Citizen Representation in the City of Copenhagen, Christopher Røhl (R) and Jakob Næsager (C), members of the Citizen Assembly and chairpersons of the Advisory Board and the expert group associated with the Citizen Assembly.

We Do Democracy gave a short intro about the citizens' assembly, after which the members presented their recommendations. The politicians then commented on them and there was a short dialog about them.



Dialogue meeting

Monday, March 20th

The members of the citizen assembly met at the Democracy Garage for a conversation with City & Port Development Director Ingvar Sejr Hansen, and representatives from the City of Copenhagen and the Danish Transport Authority to review and debate City & Port's response and answers to the citizen assembly's sub-recommendations.

Ingvar sejr Hansen responded to the sub-recommendations one by one and gave feedback on the different parts. The evening turned into a dialog between the participants, where the citizens also asked questions and elaborated on their sub-recommendations.

Written feedback

After the Dialogue Meeting, By & Havn has published a written feedback, which you can read on the citizen assembly's website: <https://lynetholm.borgersamling.dk/da-DK/>



Phase 2

Start-up of phase 2

Saturday, April 1 - Assembly - Day 6

The purpose of the meeting was to launch the second phase of the Citizens' Assembly on Lynetteholm and welcome new members, as well as discuss the core question for the second phase and identify issues that should be addressed in the second phase. This includes identifying what knowledge and inspiration will be useful in answering the core question of the citizens' assembly.

The purpose and methodology of the Citizens' Assembly was revisited, new members were introduced to the work and buddy arrangements were made across members.

The Advisory Board's chairperson for the second phase, Ida Ebbensgaard, journalist and former editor-in-chief at Zetland, motivated the core task in this phase of the citizen gathering: *"How can Lynetteholm become a district that supports sustainable development for people, nature and the environment in the capital area in the future?"*.





Presentation: Urban development timeline and decision-making process

- Ingvar Sejr Hansen, Development Director City & Port
- Anders Blok, Associate Professor, University of Copenhagen

Presentation: Lynetteholm's coastal landscape

- Ole Schrøder, Architect from Third Nature

Group work and workshop

Members work in groups on a range of questions and challenges, including:

- What are our hopes and dreams for the future?
- Pros and cons of Copenhagen - today?
- What problems, dilemmas and questions should we be concerned with?

Presentation: Financing and ownership models in urban development

- Mette Lis Andersen, chairman of the Royal Academy - Architecture, Design, Conservation gave a presentation on financing and ownership models in urban development

The third session was rounded off with members providing input for the further process.

Inspiration tour, recommendations and planning of the Open Citizens' Assembly

Saturday, April 29 - Weekend Assembly - Day 7

The purpose of the weekend was to gather new knowledge and inspiration, share knowledge and decide on themes/tracks for further work and then continue working on the material from the last gathering and prepare first drafts of recommendations for the second phase, as well as plan input and questions for the Open Citizen gathering on May 15th.

Study tours across themes

Presentation: Living in the city of the future

- Mette Mechlenborg, Senior Researcher, Aalborg University

Study tours

The members of the Citizens' Assembly went on a study tour to visit the themes selected by the members and gain new perspectives and inspiration for their further work. Members could choose from three thematic study tours:

Study tour 1: City, urban space and mobility

- Mathias Nordby from Urban Studio
- Visit from Carsten Theede, Blaffernation
- Presentation on development plans in Ørestaden with Rita Justesen from By & Havn
- Tour of Bo01 in Malmö with focus on city and mobility by Ewa Westermarck from Gehl Arkitekter
- Audio journey: The Nordic region's sustainable cities, podcast Urban Studio

Study Tour 2: Nature, climate and sustainability

- Presentation in Øens Have with Kristian Skaarup, initiator of ØsterGro and Øens Have
- Køge Bugt Strandpark - introduction and presentation by Anna Aslaug Lund, Assistant Professor, Landscape Architecture and Landscape, University of Copenhagen
- Nature perspective in urban development - a bus conversation with Kate Svarrer, Danish Society for Nature Conservation
- Sustainable visions of the future by Pil Høyer Thielst, partner in Lundgaard & Tranberg Architects at BoligVærkstedet, Jernbanebyen
- Study Tour 3: New living arrangements, communities and other ways of living
- Presentation on new forms of housing and cohousing communities at Borups Plads with Silje Eøy Sollien
- Visit to CPH Village and presentation on the use of temporariness and sustainability with founder Frederik Noltenius Busck
- Lessons from Refshaleøen - walk with Claus Hovmøller Jensen, Development Director Refshaleøens Ejendomsselskab
- Sustainable visions of the future by Pil Høyer Thielst, partner in Lundgaard & Tranberg Architects at BoligVærkstedet, Jernbanebyen

The day was rounded off with a collection of impressions and new knowledge across the members for use in future work.



Sunday, April 30 - Weekend Assembly - Day 8

Workshop: Wrap-up and recommendations

Members worked on qualifying and debating themes. The Citizens' Assembly discussed the dilemma of how to write recommendations as a group across different opinions on Lynetteholm. The discussions resulted in a plan to create several scenarios that could eventually be prioritized to broaden the field of inquiry and to show the diversity of the group.

Members were divided into groups where knowledge and opinions from yesterday's study tours and selected key themes for recommendations

Presentation on democratic governance

- Annika Agger, Associate Professor at Roskilde University

Qualification and preparation of the Open Citizens' Assembly

Group work was presented and content was qualified in plenary according to a rotation principle. Feedback was then incorporated and members prepared materials and questions for the open citizens' assembly, where the public could contribute to the work.

Input from the public

Monday, May 15 - Open Citizens' Assembly - Day 9

The purpose of the Open Citizens' Assembly was to get input from the public on the members' current work. The meeting was held with the participation of citizens, young people and members of the citizen assembly Lynetteholm as well as process hosts. In addition, representatives from We Do Democracy, By og Havn and the City of Copenhagen were present. The discussions covered topics such as nature and biodiversity, climate neutrality, mobility and transportation, mixed and diverse city, sustainable construction and other relevant topics related to the development of Lynetteholmen as a sustainable neighborhood.

The members had a special focus on the next generations and invited students from two 7th graders in Copenhagen to participate at youth tables.

Participants at the open session:

- 29 citizens and stakeholders
- 8 students from two 7th grades
- 25 members from the citizen assembly Lynetteholmen
- process consultants, We Do Democracy
- representatives from City and Port of Copenhagen and the City of Copenhagen



Scenarios and writing workshop

Saturday, June 3 - Fifth session - Day 1 0

The purpose of the day was for the citizen assembly to find its own shape on the recommendations from phase 2 based on a joint assessment of the ambition and direction and, not least, to come up with the recommendations as finalized as possible. In addition, the participants were to have an energetic and enjoyable day together on Ungdomsøen and celebrate their work at a dinner at the end.

Boat trip to Ungdomsøen

The members were sailed from Nyhavn to Ungdomsøen, where they reflected on the consequences and possibilities of Lynetteholm for future generations.

The citizens' assembly began with a plenary discussion about what scenarios you want to see in the recommendations and how the recommendations should be structured.

Writing workshop

Members broke into writing groups and worked for the rest of the day to write the recommendations using materials and input from the entire citizen gathering process, as well as the opportunity to contact people who gave presentations to the citizen gathering in phase 2.

The working groups shared their texts and drafts, and members gave each other feedback and shared concerns and points of attention, which the groups then considered and incorporated.

Scenario testing

At the end of the session, members expressed their opinion on different scenarios in urban development and construction, which provided an indicator of the attitudes of the citizenry towards different scenarios in construction, infrastructure and urban development.

Recommendations finalized and presentations on CO₂ calculations

Wednesday, June 14 - Sixth session - Day 1 1

The purpose of the evening was to continue the recommendation work from Ungdomsøen by elaborating and concretizing the drafts. In addition, By & Havn contributed with a presentation on a report being prepared by Kraka Advisory, which examines CO₂ calculations for the Lynetteholm project and an alternative scenario. The report was prepared at the request of the Citizens' Assembly's recommendations from phase 1.

The members were informed about Kraka Advisory's presentation and about the expert group's request to see it as a party submission from By & Havn, as they have not had the opportunity to present the content of the presentation.

Presentation on CO₂ calculations :

- Bo Hammer, Partner in Kraka Advisory

Writing workshops

The citizens' assembly worked in groups to finalize the recommendations for the development of Lynetteholm.

Discussion of Kraka Advisory's report and implications for recommendations

The citizens' assembly discussed in plenary what the presentation on the CO₂ account meant for their recommendations, and saw it as a positive thing that By & Havn has prepared a climate account and believed that the citizens' assembly should react to it.

There were different opinions in the group on what impact the report could have on the recommendations. Some felt that it was not relevant because the recommendations do not relate to the scenarios, while others felt that the citizen assembly would need to see the report before they could really relate to it.

The members of the Citizens' Assembly requested to see the report and have the expert group's processing of it to make it clear. There was also a wish that the citizens' assembly could have provided input on the scenarios for the calculation and go into depth on what the premises were for the figures.

Members voted to postpone finalizing their recommendations until the report was published and commented on by the expert group. There was a majority vote to postpone finalizing the recommendations until August and meet an additional time to do so.

Extra joint

Monday, August 14 - Seventh session - Day 1 2

The purpose of the evening was to decide whether By & Havn's report on CO₂ calculations prepared by Kraka Advisory would have an impact on the preparation of scenarios, prefaces and possibly the otherwise finalized recommendations that the citizens' assembly has prepared.

Dialogue and questions about Kraka Advisory's report on CO₂ calculations

- Bo Hammer, Partner in Kraka Advisory
- Gertrud Jørgensen, Professor of Urban Planning, University of Copenhagen and member of the citizen assembly expert group

On behalf of the expert group, Gertrud Jørgensen explained what points of attention the expert group would give to the children's collection when reading the report.

Bo Hammer from Kraka Advisory briefly explained how the report was made and what choices they had made in relation to the calculations.



Scenario development for land use

Members had the opportunity to choose a first and second priority from 10 scenarios that were sketched out in advance based on the Citizens' Assembly's previous work (the Citizens' Assembly added two scenarios prior to prioritization, making a total of 12). Members discussed the results of the vote and whether some scenarios could be removed because they had not received any votes or first-priority votes. Based on this methodology, members moved forward with 5 scenarios for the final vote.

The Citizens' Assembly works with prefaces, scenarios and recommendations

Members opted into 5 different working groups and worked on the final text and any additions. Each working group submitted points for attention to the editorial group, whose task it is to finalize the recommendations before they are sent to a vote among the members of the citizen assembly.

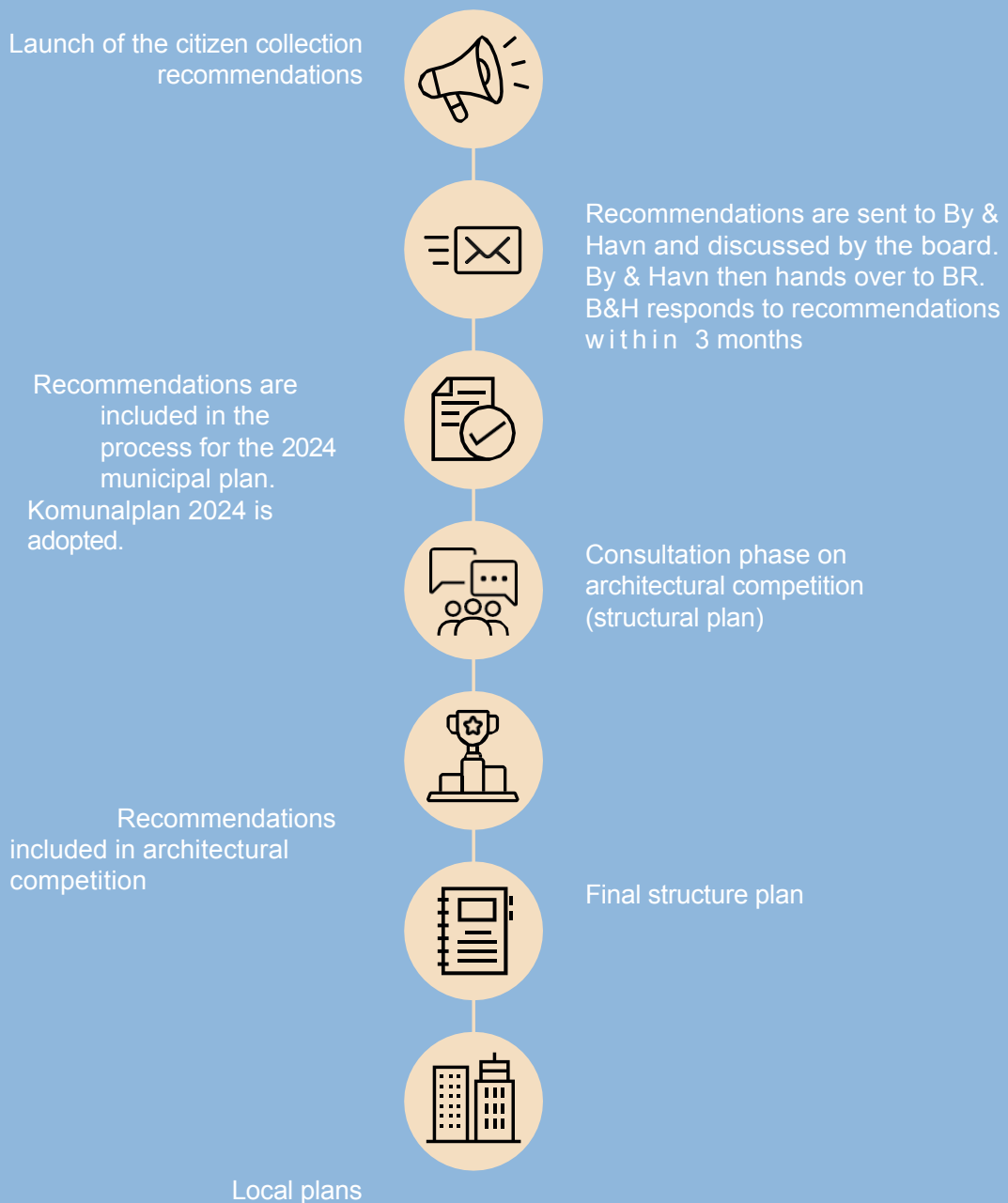
The citizens were once again given the opportunity to make a minority opinion. Finally, it was time to conclude a year of participation for some members and six months of participation for others in the Citizens' Assembly on Lynetteholm.

Further process for handling citizen recommendations

The Citizens' Assembly submits their recommendations to the Board of Directors of By & Havn, which then submits recommendations to the City Council for political consideration by the City of Copenhagen's Finance Committee. City & Port of Copenhagen provides feedback to the members of the Citizens' Assembly after three months and again after two years.

Below is the process for how By and Havn will incorporate the recommendations into the development of Lynetteholm.

From citizen vision to local plan - mandate



"How can Lynetteholm become a district that supports sustainable development for people, nature and the environment in the metropolitan area in the future?"

Key questions for citizen assembly phase 2

Recommendations:

- #1 Create participatory engagement and democratic governance
- #2 Reduce climate impact and be an asset for the future
- #3 Give nature top priority
- #4 Lead the way with new forms of financing and ownership
- #5 Create a framework for flexible, slow and user-led development
- #6 Come together for a diverse, mixed and affordable neighborhood
- #7 Invite new forms of living with community at the forefront
- #8 Choose sustainable and public transportation

"What pros and cons do you see with Lynetteholm? And what recommendations do you have for the further process of developing Lynetteholm?"

Key questions for citizen assembly phase 1

Sub-recommendations:

- #1 Mandatory climate targets at establishment
- #2 Adapting the Construction Act in line with time and new knowledge
- #3 Strengthening democratic commitment and transparent process
- #4 Independence and transparency in all studies
- #5 Lynetteholm should be seen in a larger coastal protection perspective
- #6 Application of the precautionary principle regarding nature and the environment
- #7 Secure natural biodiversity
- #8 Maximum protection of the marine environment #9 Soil landfill management should be handled as sustainably as possible
- #10 Minimizing heavy transport during construction #11 Full financial transparency and a multidimensional understanding of budgets

