



NEW MODEL OF A THERMAL WASTE TREATMENT PLANT IN THE STRUCTURE OF A SUSTAINABLE CITY – ACCESSIBILITY ANALYSIS ON THE EXAMPLE OF COPENHAGEN

NOWY MODEL ZAKŁADU TERMICZNEGO PRZEKSZTAŁCANIA ODPADÓW W STRUKTURZE MIASTA ZRÓWNOWAŻONEGO – ANALIZA DOSTĘPNOŚCI NA PRZYKŁADZIE KOPENHAGI

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Abstract

Amager Bakke (CopenHill) is an example of a modern architectural solution for a technical facility serving the city. Thanks to its additional recreational and educational functions (ski slope, climbing wall, green terraces, etc.), it constitutes a significant element of the urban fabric, enhancing its attractiveness. Accessibility studies of the facility demonstrated its good integration with the city's public transport system (20/30 points). A strength is its good accessibility thanks to a network of bicycle paths (within 10 minutes of the city center), which is crucial to Copenhagen's mobility plans. A weakness, however, is the lack of efficient multimodality due to the lack of a nearby metro station, which is problematic in such an intensively revitalized area as the district where Amager Bakke is located. From a circular economy perspective, CopenHill is the final element of waste neutralization coupled with energy recovery, which raises questions about the environmental sustainability of the incineration process and the need for its technical support in the absence of waste.

Keywords: Amager Bakke, circular economy, eco-friendly facilities, Copenhagen, sustainable city, waste to energy plant, CopenHill

Streszczenie

Amager Bakke (CopenHill) to przykład nowoczesnego rozwiązania architektonicznego obiektu technicznego zaplecza obsługi miasta, który dzięki dodatkowym funkcjom rekreacyjnym i edukacyjnym (stok narciarski, ścianka wspinaczkowa, zielone terasy i in.) stanowi istotny element rewitalizowanej tkanki miejskiej, podnoszący jej atrakcyjność. Przeprowadzone badania dostępności obiektu wykazały jego dobrą integrację z systemem miejskiego transportu (20/30 pkt). Silną stroną jest jego dobra dostępność dzięki sieci ścieżek rowerowych (dojazd do 10 minut z centrum), tak istotnych w planach mobilności Kopenhagi. Słabą natomiast – brak sprawnie funkcjonującej multimodalności z uwagi na brak bliskiej lokalizacji stacji metra, co jest problematyczne w przypadku tak intensywnie rewitalizowanego obszaru, jakim jest dzielnica, w której mieści się Amager Bakke. Z punktu widzenia circular economy CopenHill jest ostatnim elementem neutralizacji odpadów sprzężonym z odzyskiem energii, co rodzi jednak pytania o ekologiczność procesu spalania i konieczności jego technicznego podtrzymywania w przypadku braku odpadów.

Słowa kluczowe: Amager Bakke, gospodarka obiegu zamkniętego, obiekty proekologiczne, Kopenhaga, miasto zrównoważone, zakład termicznego przekształcania odpadów, ekospalarnia

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