

HOMES
ENSEMBLES
CITY
HOUSING
WELFARE

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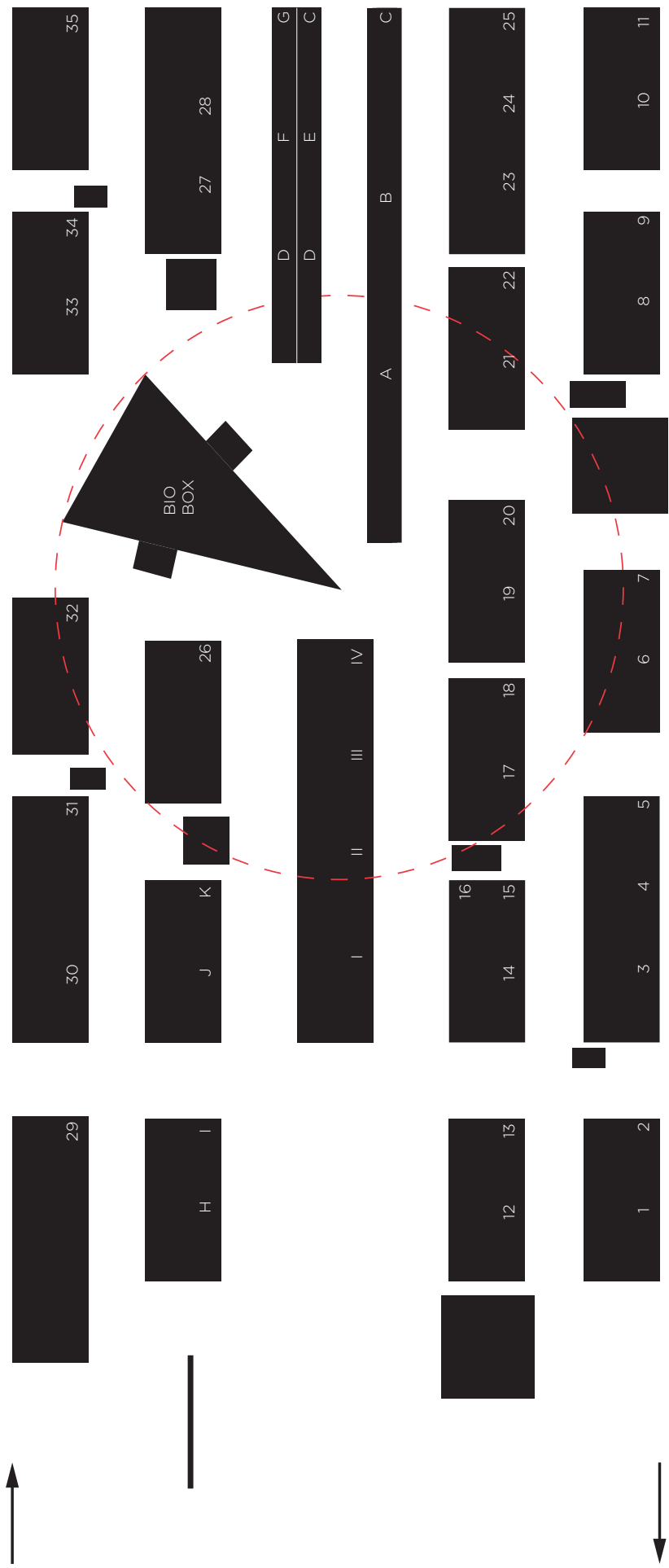
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PREFACE

PEDER DUELUND MORTENSEN

The housing project and related development -and renewal - are inevitably bound within the economic logic of management and contemporary forms of governance. Political economy seems to exert its force to absorb and thus influence our everyday lives in the city. And yet, housing has been an important element in forming of the welfare society in Denmark. Could the Nordic model, injecting market mechanism into the welfare state, embrace ideals of urban identity, citizenship and belongings? Are there emerging forms of housing and its ensembles that suggest Copenhagen spaces of tomorrow?

The exhibition Housing and Welfare - Homes|Ensembles|City is an opportunity to bring people together across disciplines to envisage the future of Copenhagen. Focusing on the metropolis of Copenhagen, the exhibition aims to unfold discussions on prosperity and welfare of citizens from the perspective of architecture of dwelling and city: housing. The quality at stake is its contributions to the city, the city situated within and mobilised against the con-

tinuously expanding apparatus of urbanisation. Copenhagen is seen as a city of homes. We put home, a place to dwell, in the centre through which we view and explore our city.

About 30 % of all Danish households now live in the capital, and it is expected that 1,000 new citizens will move to Copenhagen every month over the coming years - more than 10,000 per year. Research shows that the development can be expected to continue towards a centralised concentration of the population, and rising housing prices the closer you get to the city centre. The strain on the city leads to rising prices of land, and high construction costs lead to higher costs of accommodation, both in new build and renovated properties. This makes it difficult to build in general, and almost impossible to build cheaply. Many search in vain for a suitable home that they can afford. The city is being segregated into enclaves, with wealthy people in attractive, but expensive, districts along the central harbour, in the Ørestad City and other inner city districts, while citizens with lower income have to settle

in less attractive districts of the metropolis. This is a threat to social welfare and cohesion.

The exhibition suggests that the city is to be perceived, conceived and lived in terms of the relationship between the home and the public realm. Hence not only public spaces but also housing ensembles become essential elements in defining the morphology of the city. Housing ensembles as a base unit of the urban ground plan situate homes in the framework of developments and contextualise individuals within widely dispersed social networks of everyday.

Through this urban lens, a numbers of practices were asked to exhibit housing projects on status of the development to be realised in the near future. The projects are, right now, at tables of planners, architects and other stakeholders. This release of projects provides a unique insight into the reality that has previously only been known locally in the individual project team, and as a whole, only by very few people at a political level. Researchers and study programmes who investigate

issues related to housing and welfare complement these 'real' projects and their discursive contexts. In addition, there are contributions from internationally acknowledged practitioners and researchers, who could raise valuable questions but also highlight the potential of our city.

The concept of the exhibition focuses at the architecture of the dwelling. Sections in full scale of the facade visualize details, sense and tectonics of the building envelope between private and public spheres. Plans in scale 1:100 of dwelling types gives an overview of the diversity of the lay out for homebuilding in each housing ensemble. And the documentation is supplemented by models, renderings, selected drawing material, conceptual texts and facts unfolding the architectural works.

The research is exhibited by original material from the case studies, registrations, analyses, findings and inventions.

The projects are organized in the hall in the figure of the Copenhagen Fingerplan. To the east are cases

from Inner City; to the west are cases from Outer City. The international projects, works of research and development and a Bio Box are forming a linking zone in the middle.

The exhibition is supplemented by an international housing conference Housing and Welfare - Boundaries|Encounters|-Connections. Key notes, workshops and publication of papers give background for dialog sessions between practitioners and researchers.

I want to express my heartfelt thanks to Realdania Foundation and Dreyer's Foundation for financial support to the exhibition; to the City of Copenhagen's Cultural Committee and the KAB Foundation for financial support to the film productions and events in the Bio Box; to The Danish Building Research Institute, SBI, Aalborg University, Copenhagen Film Festival X 2015 and the School of Architecture, KADK for collaboration; to the international and local practices, researchers and study programs for releasing their projects, time and contribution; to the Institute of

Architecture, Urbanism and Landscape IBBL and the Department of Communication, KADK and for the staying power and engagement of the exhibition team.

We hope that the exhibited materials presented in the exhibition and the open, critical dialog between practices and developers, researchers, students and citizens encourage you to (re)discover the potential roles of housing in embracing the sense of the city: the socio-political dimensions of citizens' co-existence.

THE FINGER PLAN AND THE OUTER TOWN

JENS KVORNING

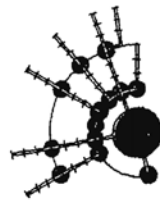
In one of Le Corbusier's small diagram-sketches he notes that the city must be composed of the three functional categories - housing, work and recreation - but then he adds that housing is the most important for the city planner. The fathers of the Copenhagen Finger Plan were hardly those who stood first cheering for Le Corbusier, yet you can see the original version of the Finger Plan reflecting the same understanding of the post-war urban task: It is about organizing good new housing districts. The Finger-plan provided space for the many new homes to be built after the war and assumed that jobs remained further towards the old center.

But already less than 15 years later this understanding of how to compose the regional city is changing. The fingers are no longer seen as suburbs subordinated to the center. They are now understood as an outer city which has its own centers and its own way of functioning.

The outer, open city has ever since it occurred been subject to very different assessments: As modern and ideal or as flawed. We have in recent years been

talking a lot about how to make the postwar open city operating in a more sustainable way, recognizing that the low density creates a car dependency and the separation of urban functions leads to a fragmentation of daily life, which does not correspond with today's needs and expectations.

We have criticized functional division and advocated for what has been



Copenhagen Fingerplan 1947

labeled the integrated city. We have promoted densification as a general strategy, and we have talked about creating nodes of functional mix, as a more specific strategy to make the outer city function in a more sustainable way.

At the same time we realize that shops, which have traditionally been the mainstay of local accumulation nodes, are greatly reduced

in number. And the same happens with many of the public institutions: Schools, child care centers and other types of public institutions are merged into larger units.

We can then give up the attempt to get the suburbs to function differently by creating new accumulation nodes and strengthening existing ones - or we can look for other ways of understanding the outer city and creating new accumulation nodes.

We must recognize that it is unrealistic and unfair to use the dense, classic city as a lead-image for the transformation of the outer city. The outer city has its qualities by being open and green, and it is so sharply divided that it is not possible to work with functional integration as a general strategy.

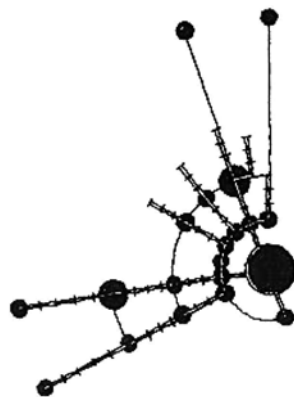
Le Corbusier had a very radical view of the contemporary city, where the desire for unification of nature and culture and nature and city was in focus. In Le Corbusier's visions shops and institutions were situated as integral parts of the large residential units - what he called *Unité d'Habitation*.

Although in Denmark there are few attempts to direct-

ly follow Le Corbusier's visions you can argue that to some extent we have been aiming for the same ideals: We have often seen local nodes, composed of shops and institutions, being situated inside residential areas, thus attaching them as much as possible to local life.

If we are to succeed in changing the outer city so that it will operate more sustainably, creating space for more diverse daily life forms and a variety of meeting places and experiences - we must recognize that we are left with what was the starting point, namely the residential town. But we must understand housing and the residential city in an extended way - as both dwellings and the functions related to the various aspects of daily life - institutions, schools and other educational institutions, sports halls and sports and recreational routes and places. Confronted with less commercial activities we must expose, activate, provide space and tie together the many activities related to daily life. These activities are the drivers for restructuring the social landscape of the outer town when organized as condensa-

tion points. And we must locate these condensation points in such a way, that they relate to the local as well as the regional. It is by understanding and treating these many activities as urban elements - not as specialized and introvert functions - that we can change the outer city, creating more meeting places and experiences, changing the rhythm of daily life, creating overlap



Copenhagen Fingerplan 1960

and synergy between activities and increasing the attractiveness of cycling and walking, supporting public transport. It requires that we accept the residential town and reject the traditional image of the residential town.

The project for a new Center in 'Sorgenfri' by Polyform architects presented in this exhibition can stand

as an example of this strategy. The project operates in a purely residential area. But by reading the opportunities and needs produced by new demographics, new life styles, new economic conditions for shops and other commercial activities and taking advantage of the specific position at a commuter rail station, then it becomes possible to create a strong and attractive new condensation point or node. This node has potential to change daily life rhythm and restructure and combine flows in the adjacent area. The condensation point is composed of new types of housing that corresponds with the demographic changes. There are new combinations of shops that can survive under current economic conditions. A series of squares and green spaces are created, which will make it more attractive to move on foot and by bicycle. The station will be an important place - not just a pure practical thing. In this way a new condensation point is created, which holds the capacity to make a part of the outer town working in a more sustainable way, corresponding with today's social and cultural realities.

INNER CITY





Photo: Ørestad by Christina Capetillo

1 VANDKUNSTEN ØRESTAD KOBLING

“...It is a matter of great importance to Vandkunsten to give something in return when occupying new land as a part of the constructing process...”

The central concept of this proposal is to shape a structure that can gather all of the key elements of the surrounding neighborhoods - the forest space, the park space and the canal space each get their own closure and the new arena, through the surrounding urban spaces, conveys the transition to the rest of Ørestaden. We introduce a new scale - a medium scale - that can help create coherence to Ørestad Syd, connect to the city and generate a visual and urban characteristic, which can add new dimensions and new types of spaces to the whole “tie”.

The urban park is the neighborhoods green common space that connects the Metro with Kalvebod Fælled. The main promenades along the edges act as a shaped version of the park that expands into the new quarter. A stream establishes biodiversity in the park that is surrounded by an urban landscape and public functions. The school and its gym facilities, the arena, the hockey rink and other sports related facilities are directly connected to the main promenades. The synergy between these public functions will help insure a dynamic and recreational urban life. A pixelated network enables an exceptionally composite and varied urban structure.

The idea is to add a building typology that can establish a different type of urban space than is present in the area today. Urban spaces that are more compressed and char-

acterized by a large variation in height and volume.

It's a typological structure that accepts the residential city as its essential groundwork, accepting that it's not always possible to implement the mixed city as intended. Therefore the city has to allow and enable residential life at street level. That requires the presence of nature and a division of outdoor spaces, allowing numerous hierarchies in the transition from the private and the public space.



Data

1. Plot size: 210.000 m² / 2. Built area: 60.000 m²
3. Foot print: 28 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 272.000 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 130 %
6. Number of Storeys: 2-10
7. Total number of dwellings: 950 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: 45,5
9. Unit sizes: mixed
10. Tenure type: mixed
11. Type of residents: mainly young family with children
12. Other programmes: commercial, institutional, arena, ice arena
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: green common
14. Parking areas: 2.000 parking spaces



JAJA ARENKVARTER IN ØRESTAD SOUTH

“...The studio strives to create solutions that push boundaries while accentuating the inherent qualities of the site and program...”

The Arenakvarter is an urban development area, which in the near future aspires to become an attractive and lively urban environment with housing, offices, schools, kindergartens as well as an ice skating rink and the new Copenhagen Arena. The masterplan envisions a high-dense area with public spaces that offer varied spatial qualities and experiences. Located between Amagerfælled and the development around the metro line, the masterplan for Arenakvarteret is conceived as the transition between landscape and city.

In total, there will be 170 AlmenBolig+ apartments in the Arenakvarter, divided into three different sites. Instead of developing all 170 affordable housing on one large site, the three sites are developed separately in collaboration with a private developer, which creates a situation where affordable and private housing are mixed to form a diverse urban environment. When there is not a distinct border nor architectural style for affordable housing, it is possible to create a coherent market where both affordable and private housing is perceived as an integrated whole.

For the three different sites, we developed an AlmenBolig+ typology, which is both repetitive yet highly spatially varied. The basic housing units are stacked on top of each other in various heights, rotated and shifted to

create niches and terraces – as well as creating possible accesses in all directions to eliminate blind facades. The objective has been to establish an approach that allows spatial differentiation while maintaining good daylight conditions and view corridors for the three specific sites.

Besides the composition of the housing units, the landscape concept for the three sites (Nordre Fælledkvarter, Skovkvarteret and Parkkvarteret) seeks to accentuate the landscape typology given by the neighbourhood name (fællede, Forrest and park) to create a special identity and atmosphere for each area.

In relation to the zoning plan for Arenakvarteret, brick is used as one of the main façade materials. For our housing units, we reinterpret the brick and propose clay shingles that have the aesthetic qualities of brick while being more affordable, easier to mount and clad onto the prefabricated housing system.



Data

1. Plot size: 3.405 m² / 2. Built area: 1.725 m²
3. Foot print: 50%
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 4.980 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 150 %
6. Number of Storeys: 2-4
7. Total number of dwellings: 60 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: 176
9. Unit sizes: from 70 m² to 114 m²
10. Tenure type: social housing
11. Type of residents: mainly young families with children
12. Other programmes: -
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: common space and kitchen, common rooftop terraces and play area
14. Parking areas: 56 parking spaces in basement



JAJA NORDRE FÆLLEDKVARTER IN ARENAKVARTERET

The Nordre Fælledkvarter is one of five neighborhoods that make up Arenakvarteret. It is located on the northern part of Arenakvarteret in close relation to Amagerfælled and the landscape strip that cuts through the area, called Byfælled.

The Nordre Fælledkvarter is a dense urban neighborhood with a great variation of building typologies and ownerships. The privately owned townhouses in 3-4 floors, the four towers with private penthouse apartments, together with the affordable AlmenBolig+ point-houses and office buildings in up to 12 floors create a varied setting that nurtures a living environment with great diverse urban experiences.

The layout of the site was conceived through a collaboration between the architect team of KAB (non-profit housing organization) and the architect team of NCC (private developer). It is based on the zoning plan for the arenakvarter, which has a set of principles and visions created by Vandkunsten.

A shared street space that prioritizes pedestrian life encircles the dense cluster of AlmenBolig+ houses and offers access to the neighbourhood. Openings in the cluster create both access to the inner green spaces, which act as the informal communal spaces for residents and visitors,

“...the team try also to collaborate closely with manufacturers to develop new cladding systems to widen the possibilities of prefabricated architecture...”

and to the surrounding landscape.

The landscape concept for the inner green space is derived from the Amagerfælled, which refers to the nature reserve that is adjacent to the site. The 'wild' character of Amagerfælled offers a certain flexibility and durability to the landscape. It will appear attractive even if it is left untended and it can (to a certain degree) be handled by the residents without losing its aesthetic quality. Like Amagerfælled, the planting concept is based on flowering meadow grass together with wild bushes and small trees that mark the division between the private and semi-public outdoor spaces. A large oak tree will mark the neighbourhood's central meeting space.

In relation to the zoning plan for Arenakvarteret, brick is the main façade material used on all buildings. Depending on the buildings system it is applied as in-situ laid brick (townhouses), brick / concrete elements (towers) and hung clay shingles (AlmenBolig+ houses). The different type of brick are all in various shades of red, which gives the neighbourhood a strong cohesive character where the warm color tones together with the vegetation and the different typologies create a diverse spatial experience.



Data

1. Plot size: 22.066 m² / 2. Built area: 16.690 m²
3. Foot print: 75%
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 61.000 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 276 %
6. Number of Storeys: 3-12
7. Total number of dwellings: 241 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: 176
9. Unit sizes: from 75 m² to 130 m²
10. Tenure type: non-profit rental apartments, private ownership rowhouses, private ownership apartments
11. Type of residents: mainly young families with children
12. Other programmes: offices
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: play area
14. Parking areas: 0 parking space



4 HOLSCHER NORDBERG PARKKVARTERET

“...Our vision for the future of urban housing is to make it as sustainable and diverse as possible, truly incorporating and embracing nature when designing new housing areas in the city...”

In the newly developed Arenakvarteret in the Ørestaden urban area, we have designed a residential area, Parkkvarteret, consisting of 84 terraced houses. The neighborhood is within walking distance to a metro station, shopping facilities and the future Copenhagen arena, as well as the extensive green areas of Amager Fælled and Naturpark Amager.

For the Parkkvarteret we created a varied and dense housing complex with great diversity in the different building units. Thus, the terraced houses have varying heights and great diversity in the housing typologies, with combinations of five different types of housing units enriching the neighborhood's architectural expression. This overall varied expression is enhanced by having house fronts appear in various material combinations that are independent of housing types. Facades are brick-clad in different nuances.

Furthermore, we have created a great deal of variation in the local urban spaces, focusing on creating varied and stimulating edge zones, where the private sphere of the houses intertwines with the public sphere of the outside area. Thus, semi-private small courtyards, gardens and private patios intermingles with the public streets, pathways and small squares. Due to our organization of the building units, with plenty of spatial variation between

the buildings and the streets, offset mutual locations and individual designs, we have sought to create a good environment for social interactions and recreational outdoor activities.

The outside areas of Parkkvarteret are planted with fruit trees and berry bushes, and have an almost orchard-like character. With its ponds and canals, plenty of small gardens and green parks, the new neighborhood thus integrates well with the extensive surrounding nature areas.



Data

1. Plot size: 9.603 m² / 2. Built area: 3.355 m²
3. Foot print: 35 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 9.452 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 98 %
6. Number of Stories: 1-4
7. Total number of dwellings: 84 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 87
9. Units size: from 108 m² to 136 m²
10. Tenure type: private ownership
11. Type of residents: mainly young family with children
12. Other programs: a common meeting room
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: fruit gardens, picnic areas, playgrounds, semi-open private gardens
14. Parking areas: parking facilities on a nearby lot



5 POLYFORM SKOVKVARTERET

“...We strive to shape all our projects in a way so they make sense – not only for everyone involved today, but for everybody who will make use of them in the future as well...”

Skovkvarteret translates to the The Forrest Quarter and is a new green housing area in Arenakvarteret in Copenhagen's Ørestad. Skovkvarteret will provide the unique opportunity to live in a car free zone in the middle of a forrest - and only a 10 minute metro ride from the Copenhagen city center. The goal of the project is to create affordable family homes in an area filled with a varied selection of nature experiences in close proximity to all the offers of the metropolis.

- The forest will be green all year around, and together with the round wooden house there will be plenty of opportunities for outdoor activities and social gatherings all year round.

- The area is built around the idea of a social lifestyle, the row houses have no gardens, but terraces out in the forest which they share.

- The area have a lot of diversity. The row houses are placed to create a varied experience through the area. They also have different heights, and some of them have roof top terraces in different levels, to bring some of the life and activity from the ground floor outdoor space up through the house. The area also have five higher buildings, with apartments. These all have balconies and will further contribute to a lively and friendly area.

- The top floors of the towers have penthouse apartments in two floors with double height spaces with a great view over the surroundings



DATA

1. Plot size: 11.500 m² / 2. Built area: 5.000 m²
3. Foot print: 43 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 19.300 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 168 %
6. Number of Stories: 2-9
7. Total number of dwellings: 170 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 0,07
9. Units size: from 107 m² to 148 m²
10. Tenure type: 170 private ownership
11. Type of residents: mainly young family with children
12. Other programs: -
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: forrest landscape
14. Parking areas: -



SLA ØRESTAD CITY ACTION GARDENING

“...SLA creates modern, sustainable and adaptable cities that inspire community and diversity through innovative use of nature, design, sustainability and technology...”

Ørestad City Action Gardening is a strategy for the future development of the Ørestad City neighbourhood in Copenhagen. It is a visionary proposal that poetically places the aesthetics of nature on an equal footing with the rationally built environment.

Being a “New Town”, Ørestaden is a pronounced example of rational planning; a boulevard city planned at a large scale focusing on infrastructure and building plots. In the process, the importance of the human scale - the experience of the city at street level - has been overlooked. This is where this project intervenes.

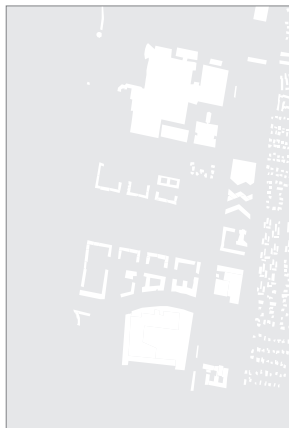
The strategy alters the urban landscape through a ‘sprinkle principle’ that counters the rational overall plan with the unpredictable. The aesthetic, sensual experience of nature is strengthened by sprinkling three elements over the neighbourhood; plants, light and water. The sprinkled elements contribute to life and variation in the neighbourhood and break up the monotonous wide open areas, creating smaller spaces inviting exploration and hesitation.

Ørestad City is, with its iconic buildings, a collection of rare and distinctive components. This is complemented by an equally unique urban nature with the addition of floralegiums (plant collections) which will maximize biodi-

versity and please the senses. A composition of meadows, flower fields, fruit and Christmas tree plantations and urban farming will adorn the area. Trees of varying age, size and expression will form a protective windbreak and new water connections will act as stormwater management - the climate will improve and the recreational value will increase.

As the project keywords ‘Action Gardening’ indicate, the project is based on a vision to kick-start public commitment in Ørestad City. Initiatives with citizen involvement will help to create more life and a stronger sense of community in the neighbourhood.

The project does not only give Ørestad City a unique urban nature by merging the rational with the aesthetic - it can also serve as inspiration to solutions elsewhere where the planning of the built environment likewise has taken place prior to the planning of the grown environment.





7 HOLSCHER NORDBERG STRANDLODDEN

“...Our vision for the future of urban housing is to make it as sustainable and diverse as possible, truly incorporating and embracing nature when designing new housing areas in the city...”

Our Strandloden project consists of six residential towers of varied heights located on an attractive site on Strandlodsvej within walking distance to the Amager Strandpark in Copenhagen.

Due to the site's proximity to the seaside and nearby green areas, it was a key issue for us to emphasize this attractive factor and create apartments “with a view”. In giving the building units various heights, 2-12 stories, we have focused on allowing the residents as much natural light and panoramic views of the surrounding seascape and urban landscape as possible.

Each Strandloden building unit has its own distinctive characteristics, yet all the units adhere to a mutual overall aesthetic giving the building complex a shared identity that is inspired by the area's industrial past. All the buildings stand as terraced volumes with long offset balconies. Along with large corner balconies, this creates a vibrant facade. The facades are brick-clad and each building has its own beautiful dark nuance of brick, adding variation to the complex and forming an elegant backdrop to the other building materials.

Due to their large window areas, the apartments are flooded with light and allows the residents to enjoy the surrounding nature and sense the changing of the sea-

sons in an urban setting. Each apartment has at least one private balcony. The penthouses have rooftop patios and the terraced houses have their own private patio, truly emphasizing the recreational joys of outdoor living.

The outside areas are planted with green platans, blossoming fruit trees and berry bushes and have an almost park-like character with playgrounds, picnic areas and green pathways.



Data

1. Plot size: 12.976 m² / 2. Built area: 3.073 m²
3. Foot print: 24 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 24.006 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 185 %
6. Number of Stories: 2-12
7. Total number of dwellings: 186 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 160
9. Units size: from 78 m² to 141 m²
10. Tenure type: mix of private ownership and rental
11. Type of residents: mainly young family with children
12. Other programs: -
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: park-like promenades, playgrounds, picnic areas
14. Parking areas: underground parking garage (120)



COBE NORDHAVNEN

“...We consider architecture to be a process of dialogue and we involve selected experts and consultants, across countries and professional fields, in every stage of the design process...”

This presentation of Nordhavnen is the status of the project and reflects the vision from 2009.

Nordhavnen, located only 4km from the city centre of Copenhagen, is the largest metropolitan development project in Scandinavia in the years to come. With its fantastic accessibility to the city's core infrastructure and direct access to the water, Nordhavnen will become a unique city district. The post-industrial harbour site will be developed over the next 40-50 years, featuring a total floor area of up to 3,500,000 m², providing living space for 40,000 inhabitants and workspace for another 40,000 people. Located on the Øresund coast, Nordhavnen will utilize its direct access to the sea by providing a multitude of recreational urban spaces and public facilities at the water.



Data

1. Plot size: 178.000 m² / 2. Built area: 57.300 m²
3. Foot print: 30%
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 310.000 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 180%
6. Number of Stories: 3-16
7. Total number of dwellings: 1.400 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: 78,6
9. Units size: from 50 m² to 800 m²
10. Tenure type: Mixed
11. Type of residents: mainly young families with children
12. Other programs: Mixed urban programme
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: urban plazas, pocket parks, playgrounds, promenades
14. Parking areas: 1.900 parking spaces



COBE THE SILO

“...architecture is not a matter of a certain style or form, but more importantly its adaptability to the local context, its social life and its users...”

These days, Nordhavnen – an old industrial harbor area in Copenhagen – is undergoing a huge transformation in becoming a new Copenhagen neighbourhood. The project transforms one of the old grain silos into a modern landmark with housing and public functions.

dimensional experience attracting and welcoming various users, and not only the silo’s inhabitants. Thereby creating an urban silo that brings life to both the reused building and the surrounding neighbourhood.

With its 62 meters and 17 storeys, the silo is not only the largest industrial building in the area, but also an icon in Nordhavnen. The transformation focuses on using the original potential, preserving and enhancing the distinctive character of the silo, while at the same time creating something radically new and contrasting. To upgrade the former industrial building to current living standards, the silo is wrapped in a new facade, while the existing inside of the silo keeps its original structure and raw industrial architecture. The former function of storage and processing of grain has left the building with a magnificent spatial variation floor by floor, creating 40 different apartments with floor heights up to 8 meters and in sizes from 80 m² up to 800 m², in either one or two levels. Existing concrete columns and walls are preserved, giving the new inhabitants a unique spatiality with historic remnants.

In the top and the bottom of the building, the silo houses public functions as exhibitions, conferences and restaurant. This combined with a unique panoramic view over Copenhagen from the building’s sky-bar, ensures a multi-



Data

1. Plot size: 1.225 m² / 2. Built area: 594 m²
3. Foot print: 30%
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 8800m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): -
6. Number of Storeys: 17
7. Total number of dwellings: 42
8. Dwellings per hectare: -
9. Unit sizes: from 85 m² to 370 m²
10. Tenure type: private ownership
11. Type of residents: -
12. Other programmes: public functions – exhibitions
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: urban space on the west side of the building, public roof terrace
14. Parking areas: basement parking garage



10 PRAKSIS FRIHAVNSTÅRNET

“...Only with the knowledge of and respect for own history, it is possible to meet the unknown and the new with openness. Architecture is at the same time an art form...”

The project ensures a continuity of the fundamental values of the silo: dignity, authenticity, functionality and regularity. This project is about bringing the silo into a new era in its full strength.

The silo will become a new appearance, inspired by the worthy appearance of the original silo. A new layer of carefully structured concrete gathers all new elements needed to design an optimal apartment building. Generous balconies and open facades combined with the original structure of the old silo gives an invaluable quality to the inside of the apartments.

The new concrete structures is white and experienced with the slightly gray plastered wall in the background. Oak wooden panels create depth and warmth to the loggia in ground floor.

The ground floor designed as an urban space
The ground floor is designed as open and transparent as possible so that the outside and inside can be seen in context. A loggia around the building gives shelter and welcomes people to step the inside.

Generous access

A significant white, grey and blue color natural-stone flooring and wooden panels is leading from the loggia in

to the hall, so the room appears warm and welcoming. The hall is furnished with mailboxes and a seating bench.

Apartments.

Apartments are built into the existing silo chambers, where separating walls are cut into new columns and beams. Wooden floor, furniture and windows in oak dominate the living space. Existing concrete structures are kept as raw concrete. Balcony's have wooden flooring and special glass railing.



Data

1. Plot size: 1.115 m² / 2. Built area: 1.115 m²
3. Foot print: 30%
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 10.022m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): -
6. Number of Storeys: 12
7. Total number of dwellings: 78
8. Dwellings per hectare: -
9. Unit sizes: from 63 m² to 230 m²
10. Tenure type: private ownership
11. Type of residents: mix
12. Other programmes: café and restaurant in ground floor
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: -
14. Parking areas: basement parking garage



ENTASIS KANONHUSET

“...We place the urban spaces higher than the art of building in the architectonic hierarchy...”

Kanonhuset is a small building in the future neighborhood by Århusgade in the North Harbor. The building is woven into the existing building mass predominately by red brick.

In order to solve the building a strategy was made for transforming the whole block the house will be a part of. The block will hold a dense mix of retail, commercial, and residential spaces. The functions are massaged into 9 existing buildings which will be renovated. 4 new buildings, all 20 meters high, are added to the block, and they mark a new layer, with reference to Snotzzis work with Monte Carosso.

The Cannon House proves that you can build and run a house with mixed functions. Two commercial floors and 3 residential floors. This is a premise for a dense city and our Carlsberg master plan, a premise that does not match the excel sheets of institutional investors.

The structure is cast on site, and the concrete walls and ceilings are exposed like in the harbors old industry buildings. The house will be coated in red bricks and large window sections in black painted steel. Simple solutions with architectonic gravity.

The entrance and staircase have a calm and intimate

ambiance. Subdued lighting and a (grass) green runner woven into a black steel staircase will be a new interpretation of staircases from la belle époque when a hall and staircase were the image of the private sphere.

The apartments are continuous spaces only divided by a bathroom core plated with mill scaled steel which creates a living room and a bedroom.



Data

1. Plot size: 505 m² / 2. Built area: 350 m²
3. Foot print: 69 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 1.205m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 238 %
6. Number of Stories: 5
7. Total number of dwellings: 6 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 119
9. Units size: from 75m² to 100m²
10. Tenure type: 6 private ownership
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programs: 2 commercial floors
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: bike parking
14. Parking areas: 0 parking spaces on the site



12 POLYFORM GRØNTTORVET

“...We strive to shape all our projects in a way so they make sense – not only for everyone involved today, but for everybody who will make use of them in the future as well...”

The goal for the Grønttorvet-project is to create a new appealing residential area focusing on social sustainability. At the same time the areas identity must be preserved and enhanced.

Grønttorvet is envisioned to be a green city community that is all about sharing: Here residents can share cars, grow tomatoes and cucumber in shared green houses and visit “exchange points” where they can share tools, books and machinery.

Grønttorvet has since 1958 been the wholesale vegetable, fruit and flower market that has provided goods for 3-4 million people each day. This green identity will be preserved and refined as the old gigantic market hall will be turned into a park – a green heart in the middle of the residential area. Here residents can walk, play and hang out among the old pillars of the hall which will remain and will give a unique character to this area.

Accessibility and coherency with Valby – the Copenhagen suburb surrounding Grønttorvet – have been an important focal point in the planning of Grønttorvet. This new part of the city should be easy to get to by bike, public transport and car and thereby become a part of Valby that everyone is invited to enjoy.



Data

1. Plot size: 157.000 m² / 2. Built area: 39.036 m²
3. Foot print: 25 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 236.707 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 150 %
6. Number of Stories: 3-20
7. Total number of dwellings: 2.630 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 168
9. Units size: -
10. Tenure type: -
11. Type of residents: mainly young family with children
12. Other programs: Offices, retail, service
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: park 43 %
14. Parking areas: 1.355 parking spaces



13 DOMUS VALBY GÅRDHAVEHUSE

“...We use our experience in sustainable architecture to make robust frameworks for life; for the individual, the community and the city...”

LOW RISE HIGH DENSITY

Valby Gårdhavehuses low-rise, high-density housing structure offers an alternative to the city bloc model dominating public housing in Copenhagen. Dense enough to achieve urban benefits such as access to public transportation and civic and commercial amenities, while also providing a sense of individual identity for residents and accommodating an integration of open space, the type attempts to combine the benefits of both urban and suburban living.

TOWNHOUSE

Building on the Danish tradition of integrating urban spaces, buildings and housing; thus allowing for individual interpretation, Valby Gårdhavehuse offer plenty of opportunities to organize a home around a wide range of individual needs and desires. With 98-115 m² and 2, 3 or 4 rooms, the townhouses offer robust, simple housing plans with great flexibility and freedom for the tenants. Along one of the main partition walls, a combined internal stairs, kitchen and wardrobe is organized as a single element. As an extension into the courtyard a small utility and laundry, room functions as a transition space between the living room and the bathroom which holds a view to the courtyard. The sculpted housing volume allows for extra height on the upper floors for both townhouse types, giving the 3rd floor type, a top atelier room

or living room with a small private roof terrace.

COURTYARD

4 townhouses are organized around a green interior courtyard. Here the exterior white walls is pulled back to allow for more daylight into the courtyard. This robust outdoor space is a social garden for both practical and recreational needs. A front yard, a 1st floor balcony and the roof terrace provides extra freedom and space for more privately withdrawn life.

to the apartments and stair leading directly to the courtyard.



Data

1. Plot size: 10.400 m² / 2. Built area: 4.960 m²
3. Foot print: 47,7 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 8.979 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 86,3 %
6. Number of Stories: 2-3
7. Total number of dwellings: 83 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 80
9. Units size: from 98m² to 115m²
10. Tenure type: 83 rental apartments
11. Type of residents: mainly young families with children
12. Other programs: communal facility house
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: front gardens, courtyards, terraces and roof terraces, recreational areas
14. Parking areas: 53 parking spaces



14 ENTASIS A.C. MEYER VÆNGE

“...We place the urban spaces higher than the art of building in the architectonic hierarchy...”

A.C. Meyers Vænge gathers all of entasis' expertise in city building, building, and landscape in a single project. The task, formulated by the owners, investors and contractors MT Højgård, was to create a residential neighborhood with small commercial units and a dense and green intimacy that contrasts the harbors wide spaces and the heavy traffic of Scandiagade. The neighbors include Ålborg University, new residential buildings, large office buildings, and a semi empty parking garage.

The project consists of many layers, which cover everything from "Secure School Routes" to documented good light conditions for the future houses, as well as fire plans and WSUD... only to mention a few.

Layer upon layer the different programs overlap and create a set of rules that dynamically shape the volumes. The volumes are organized around an urban square, an avenue with dense vegetation, a green path and a number of places to enjoy the sun, urban gardening and other activities.

The project is part youth housing and part family units (row houses). Both typologies are new to the site and can increase social diversity and the diversity of urban life.

The many buildings form two porous blocks, which are

separated by the green path. On the outside the material of the blocks is red brick like the old harbor buildings. But in the dense spaces that cut through the blocks are lighter materials that reflect the skies and green walls. The red frame creates a solid foundation and a calmness that allows an architectonic differentiation on the inside.



Data

1. Plot size: 24.200 m² / 2. Built area: 10.420 m²
3. Foot print: 43 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 24.936 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 150 %
6. Number of Stories: 2-6
7. Total number of dwellings: -
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: -
9. Units size: -
10. Tenure type: 73% private ownership, rental ownership
11. Type of residents: mix (families, students etc.)
12. Other programs: commercial and retail
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: A public square and a green path that connects the area with the city.
14. Parking areas: 112 in existing



15 DANIELSEN TEGLVÆRKSKAJEN & BUILDING PLOT G

“...The developments in society have inspired us, and we have considered and used this inspiration in our projects...”

Teglholmen is located in Sydhavnen in Copenhagen between Sluseholmen and Enghave Brygge. An area of around 60,000 square meters.

Building site G and the project Teglværkskajen are located in the eastern part called Teglværksholmen. In both projects, we have incorporated traditional references and designed two houses built of brick with a robust, architectural concept and many refined details. Mainly the inspiration was drawn from the modernistic housing constructions in Copenhagen in the 1930's.

The apartments are designed with the bedrooms facing the courtyard and living room facing a street or a canal. The kitchen, bathroom and entrance are placed in the centre of the building, optimizing daylight. The larger bedrooms facing the courtyard and the living rooms facing the street have a balcony.

The balconies create a vertical division of the facades, which is emphasized by a change of brick. The house is designed with two to three different bricks and with zinc on the penthouse. The penthouse is a modern interpretation of the classic rooftop apartments in Copenhagen. They are spacious, light and have direct access to rooftop terraces providing a view of the harbor and the city on both sides.

The construction varies in height, from four floors to seven floors. To fulfill requirements regarding diversity in the facades in the district plan, we have worked with materials and proportions to emphasize a vertical division of the facades.



Data

1. Plot size: 15.000 m² / 2. Built area: 3.948 m²
3. Foot print: 26 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 14.986 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 99 %
6. Number of Stories: 4-7
7. Total number of dwellings: 137
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 91,3
9. Units size: from 94 to 130 m²
10. Tenure type: mainly rental apartment
11. Type of residents: mix
12. Other programs: a small commercial area on the ground floor
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: courtyard
14. Parking areas: 64 parking spaces



16 DANIELSEN ENGHAVE SYD AREA

“...More people are choosing to buy apartments, and this result in raised expectations regarding the materials, the functionality and the quality of these apartments...”

Enghave Brygge is the last link in the implementation of Sydhavnen as a seaport between Havneholmen to the north and Sluseholmen to the south.

The historic power station, H.C. Ørstedsværket, lies in the center of Enghave Brygge, and its iconic status has made it the natural focal point of the new neighborhood, planned according to the existing structure and in this way preserving a part of the area's industrial port heritage.

The Enghave Brygge C area - like Enghave Syd area, consists of both mainland buildings and housing islands. Enghave Brygge C has three office and retail buildings on the mainland and three housing islands. The office and retail buildings are located next to the main road, which connects all three parts of Enghave Brygge. Along with H.C. Ørstedsværket, the main road, creates the areas central urban space. In order to create a synergy with H.C. Ørstedsværket, the height of the buildings varies between five and nine floors with horizontally broken up facades.

The tall buildings and urban space that connects the main road to the quarter, work together as a dynamic landmark at the exact spot where the main road bends and meets the main canal. In this crossing, all lines connect and it becomes the pulsating heart of Enghave Brygge.

The housing island with the lower townhouses is situated behind the tall office buildings. The townhouses have rooftop terraces and private gardens with access to the water and a small private wooden quay. The cozier areas are conceived on a smaller scale. The townhouses surround a common courtyard, which sits on top of the underlying level containing carpark and storage.



Data

1. Plot size: 56.000 m² / 2. Built area: 15.250 m²
3. Foot print: 27 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 88.230 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 157 %
6. Number of Stories: 3-12
7. Total number of dwellings: 420
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 75
9. Units size: -
10. Tenure type: private and rental ownership
11. Type of residents: mix
12. Other programs: institutions, business & retail
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: open courtyards facing the harbor front
14. Parking areas: 585 parking spaces



17 ARKITEMA - GRÖNING ENGHAVE BRYGGE ISLAND C

"...We empathize with the location, taking into account the needs of the community..."

Enghave Brygge is the final chapter in the development of the southern harbour of Copenhagen from Sluseholmen in the south to Havneholmen in the north.

In cooperation with Gröning Architects we have created a U-shaped block at Island C which opens up towards the harbour with 194 apartments and 2 retail leases.

The island is surrounded by water. A fantastic location which we draws into the building complex through large windows in every living rooms - this secures the contact to the harbour, the biggest canal "Canal Grande," the smaller canals, the marina to the north and the other recreational surroundings. The apartments are predisposed so that the exclusive views are emphasized through the layout, fx. by inclined bay windows and anglings in the facade.

The building complex is divided into 8 closely spaced, individual houses with their own architectural expression and choice of materials. The individual expressions are combined by bricks which are used in most of the houses. The bricks are supplied by tombac, zinc and wood to give a warm feeling, emphasize the function of living spaces and to promote the exclusivity of the houses. The houses vary from 6-9 floors, incl. a penthouse floor.

The shared courtyard is raised above ground level to promote the feeling of privacy in the large, green and attractive park space in the center of the U-shape. Underneath the courtyard there is a car and bicycle parking space with access to elevators to the apartments and stair leading directly to the courtyard.



Data

1. Plot size: 13.342 m² / 2. Built area: 2.765 m²
3. Foot print: 20 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 22.596 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 224 %
6. Number of Stories: 6-9
7. Total number of dwellings: 194 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: -
9. Units size: from 68m² to 272m²
10. Tenure type: 194 private ownership
11. Type of residents: primarily families and singles
12. Other programs: 2 rental leases
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: Play area, seating area and a floating pontoon for water activities
14. Parking areas: 122 + 12 on street level



18 HOLSCHER NORDBERG SKIBBROEN RESIDENTIAL

“...Our vision for the future of urban housing is to make it as sustainable and diverse as possible, truly incorporating and embracing nature when designing new housing areas in the city...”

Our Skibbroen project is located on a site on the Copenhagen harbour front between the Fisketorvet shopping mall, the Tømmergraven harbour appendix and Vasbygade, one of the main transportation routes leading to the centre of Copenhagen.

The housing estate and office facilities we designed for the site consists of two angular u-shaped residential buildings closest to the waterfront and two angular v- and w-shaped office volumes along Vasbygade.

The intention of the project is to create a unifying urban space that creates spatial quality in a complex area of the city. Our thorough site analysis led us to the idea of organizing the buildings around a centrally positioned starfish-shaped park-like garden that opens up towards the harbour. We also focused on creating an attractive leisurely promenade between the buildings and the waterfront. The open courtyards of the two u-shaped residential buildings as well as their angled gables faces the waterfront and allows for beautiful views over the harbour from the light and spacious apartments.

The overall architectural expression of the two residential buildings is inspired by their angled plane geometry. The architecture thus underpins the main concept and dynamics of the masterplan for the area. Large unbroken

window bands on each floor creates an overall horizontally orientated expression in the facades, yet fields in the facades are mutually offset and thereby forms diagonal lines through the facades. Together with long balconies, this creates an overall vibrantly light and varied brick-clad facade.

The outside areas – the park and the waterfront – focuses on different recreational activities as well as providing a pleasant public promenade connecting the harbour area. Thus, we have made an effort in maintaining and enhancing the area's unique maritime character.



Data

1. Plot size: 23.175 m² / 2. Built area: 2.527 m²
3. Foot print: 35 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 9.452 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 11 %
6. Number of Stories: 6-8
7. Total number of dwellings: 184 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 80
9. Units size: from 55 m² to 155 m²
10. Tenure type: rental apartments
11. Type of residents: mainly young family with children
12. Other programs: 2 meeting room, 17 boatsheds
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: a semi-public park, playgrounds, pocket squares, harbour promenade etc.
14. Parking areas: 87 parking spaces



19 DORTE MANDRUP SUNDBYØSTER HAL 2

“...The office seeks to combine the tactile and poetic experience of space with conceptual clarity and accuracy, in both large scale schemes and in detail...”

The Sundbyøster Hal 2 project is the result of a competition put up by the municipality of Copenhagen in late 2013, the brief was to supply a new sports hall, mercantile space and housing in a single combined structure. The program creating a three-layered structure.

The main construction of the building is concrete both in-place and pre-cast, with wooden facades. The span of the sports hall is carried by the dividing walls of the rooftop housing, creating a rooftop row-housing typology.

The entrance of the sports hall are marked by a triple height glass façade providing transparency to the interior from the street. The elevated exercise hall is also exposed to the exterior and marks the corner of “Lille Parmagade”/ Parmagade with a tall glazed facade.

The facade of the complex consists of angled wooden panels in a golden-red tone, reflecting a warm light into the hall itself, the space between the panels are closed by tall windows that also allow the light, at night, to illuminate the exterior panels creating a vibrant façade.



Data

1. Plot size: 1.660 m² / 2. Built area: 1.660 m²
3. Foot print: 100%
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 5.365 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 324 %
6. Number of Storeys: 5
7. Total number of dwellings: 12 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: 72
9. Unit sizes: from 113 m² to 153 m²
10. Tenure type: self owned apartments, condominiums
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programmes: sports hall
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: -
14. Parking areas: 10 in covered ground floor space



20 DORTE MANDRUP SUNDBYØSTER PLADS

“...Housing is a key field in our portfolio, it includes certified sustainable single family dwellings as well as the largest co-owned multi-family housing project ...”

On the rear side of the Sundbyøster Hal 2, in the site of the car-dealership, a new complex is under way. The new complex with a main façade towards the Sundbyøster Plads / Square. The new project is to include shops and a café in the ground level to continue the life of the street and atmosphere into the square.

Above ground level a small version of a traditional housing block are created, lit-through housing units with windows both facing the street or square and the interior elevated courtyard garden. The majority of the housing units with a southward view of the square, and all units with private balconies or terraces. The housing units are varied in size, primarily as family homes in both one and two stories.

The proposed café is set into the square towards the old sports hall and creating a precise rear of the urban space, framing the space around the large maple tree. On the roof of the café a semi public space extending common facilities of the housing block into the square. The common facilities of the housing complex also include a kitchen and laundry.



Data

1. Plot size: 1.970 m² / 2. Built area: 1.795 m²
3. Foot print: 90%
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 5.000 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 254 %
6. Number of Storeys: 4
7. Total number of dwellings: 23 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: 116
9. Unit sizes: from 80 m² to 153 m²
10. Tenure type: self owned apartments, condominiums
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programmes: retail space, café
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: common facilities, kitchen, laundry and common rooftop garden
14. Parking areas: 40 car spaces, bicycle parking



ENTASIS ÅBENRÅ 1816

“...We place the urban spaces higher than the art of building in the architectonic hierarchy...”

Åbenrå 1816 is partly a transformation project and an infill project, Entasis is in charge of the infill. The program is simple:

- A backyard and a staircase that will provide access for both buildings.
- 5 apartments in the new building.

The project speaks a subdued architectonic language which is predominant in the neighborhood. A solid plinth of Bohus granite supports a brick facade in light grey colors with pressed joints. The placement of the windows slightly varies from the classical rhythm of the neighbors creating a vibration in the facade.

The covered gate on the ground floor and a cantilevered balcony on the 4th floor create an overall composition. The ceiling of the gate and the deck of the balcony are made of tombac, as is the gutter which imitates a protruding cornice. These three elements are supported by over dimensioned brackets, which have the same rhythm of the rafters that carries a light glass roof.

The shading of the glass roof consists of rolling tombac grates that protect the underlying glass from any direct sunlight. The roof has the same 40 degree angle as the rest of the roofs along the street.

The interior has the same expressiveness as the facade. The apartments are organized around an in situ concrete core. The space is divided by ceiling high sliding doors that operate on integrated rails placed in the ceiling.

The doors in the concrete core are made of smoked oak, as is the kitchen, which is integrated in the core. The lacquered oak floors contrast the white walls.



DATA

1. Plot size: 325 m² / 2. Built area: 147 m²
3. Foot print: 45 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 962 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 296 %
6. Number of Stories: 6
7. Total number of dwellings: 5 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 154
9. Units size: from 110 m² to 230 m²
10. Tenure type: 5 private ownership
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programs: staircase for renovated neighbor building
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: courtyard, terrace
14. Parking areas: 5 parking spaces



22 VANDKUNSTEN DIAKONISSESTIFTELSEN

“...It is a matter of great importance to Vandkunsten to give something in return when occupying new land as a part of the constructing process...”

A complex problem necessitates a complex solution. Our proposal is not dominated by one single architectural or functional concept. Instead we have focused on delivering a robust foundation for the future development of the area. A linked set of ideas, that encompass living and learning in a clearly defined physical structure.

We have sought to incorporate patterns of movement, moods and characteristics from the surrounding neighborhoods, in order to make Diakonissestiftelsen a new focal point in the area. We have included nature in the urban environment and created a new narrative architecturally, in the functional structure, and in the fundamental perspective of Diakonissen as a social center in a greater context.

Our proposal operates with two different building principles. South of the main building we introduce a “housing typology”, which in its scale and form adapts to the lower villa structure. The winged houses can vary in height and length and embrace the different programs of senior housing, nursing homes and institutions, in accordance with the needs of the garden. Residents live in close proximity with the green environment. They walk on narrow paths of gravel and stepping stones, and reside in intimate green spaces, from where they can move directly into their homes. Well defined terraces and outdoor

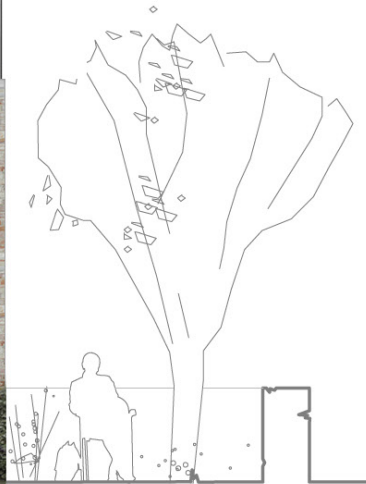
meeting areas are in direct relation to the houses.

The plan introduces a building principle which is used by the senior homes, nursing homes, hospice and other institutions alike, thereby creating a robust framework for flexible use in the planning phase.



Data

1. Plot size: 43.600 m² / 2. Built area: 13.500 m²
3. Foot print: -
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 57.000 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 130 %
6. Number of Storeys: 2-6
7. Total number of dwellings: 110 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: -
9. Unit sizes: from 80 m² to 110 m²
10. Tenure type: social housing
11. Type of residents: senior residents
12. Other programmes: education, institution and health center
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: green area, front yards
14. Parking areas: 200 parking spaces



23 HENNING LARSEN BELLAHØJ - RETOLD

“...Unique views, a generous inflow of light and a sense of community characterize the residential buildings designed by Henning Larsen Architects...”

Henning Larsen Architects, in collaboration with Erik Møller Arkitekter, Orbicon, GHB Landskabsarkitekter and Rekommanderet, won the 2014 competition for the restoration of the historic Bellahøj residences northwest of Copenhagen.

Built in the 1950s with then-new construction methods and city planning theory, Bellahøj reflects the post-war optimism of the era. The state-of-the-art high-rise buildings dot the softly rolling landscape, creating an attractive destination for living and recreation.

Over decades of use, Bellahøj slipped into a state of disrepair and consequently lost much of what conveyed its modern identity.

Today, the landscape and the twenty-eight high-rises are in need of renovations in terms of modernising the buildings and their energy performance, but also to redefine Bellahøj's story and re-establish it as an historic icon. The restoration is therefore not only focused on the buildings and landscape, but also on the identity of the area.

The proposal is firmly grounded in the past, yet aims for the future and relates to the present. The project spans from strategic overview to detailing. The restoration of the facades is of particular interest as they have to meet modern standards for energy efficiency, whilst retaining their individual characteristics. By fusing modern tech-

nology with an understanding for the Bellahøj's cultural heritage, Henning Larsen Architects' approach will bring the buildings into the future in a respectful and sustainable way.

The concept is to repeat the past and recreate Bellahøj as a symbol of progress in a contemporary context, so the significance of the story and cultural importance of the buildings as an icon will be renewed.



Data

1. Plot size: 145.000 m² / 2. Built area: -
3. Foot print: -
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 115.000 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 80 %
6. Number of Storeys: 8-13
7. Total number of dwellings: 1300 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: -
9. Unit sizes: 1-5 rooms with varying m²
10. Tenure type: social housing
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programmes: Shops, Laundry, Heating Plant
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: -
14. Parking areas: underground



24 HOLSCHER NORDBERG BELLAHØJEN

“...Our vision for the future of urban housing is to make it as sustainable and diverse as possible, truly incorporating and embracing nature when designing new housing areas in the city...”

Our residential project for Bellahøj consists of terraced houses and small apartment blocks located on a site on Bellahøj in the northwestern part of Copenhagen. The site was formerly occupied by an out-of-function and now demolished water reservoir. The character of the surrounding area is predominantly green and lush, with undulating slopes towards the adjacent Degnemosen lake.

Our initial analysis of the site led us to the concept of the spiral. Thus, the building units are organized in an open and spiral-like formation around the site's highest point. The inner street takes its impetus from the lake and rises in a spiraling cycle to end at the highest centrally located point of the site. In relation to the natural topography of the landscape and the typologies of the existing surrounding urban areas, we created building units of differing heights that are displaced in proportion to each other. Lower buildings near the lake and taller buildings against the existing large residential blocks to the south and east provides the best views over the lake and central Copenhagen.

Though it consists of both terraced houses and apartment buildings, a unifying overall architectural expression makes the housing estate appear as a unity. The facades are clad with predominantly dark wood near the ground with metal sheeting with almost tactile qualities further

up.

With small squares and green edge zones along the spiraling street, we have made room for recreational activities and social interactions. A green zone with natural and roughish vegetation between the street and the buildings gives the neighborhood a lush look.



Data

1. Plot size: 11.000 m² / 2. Built area: 3.320 m²
3. Foot print: 30 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 11.770 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 107 %
6. Number of Stories: 2-7
7. Total number of dwellings: 114 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 104
9. Units size: from 70 m² to 170 m²
10. Tenure type: -
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programs: **daycare center, meeting room**
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: **playgrounds, pocket squares**
14. Parking areas: **79 underground parking spaces**



25 ARKITEMA BORGMESTERVANGEN UPTOWN NØRREBRO

“...We empathize with the location, taking into account the needs of the community...”

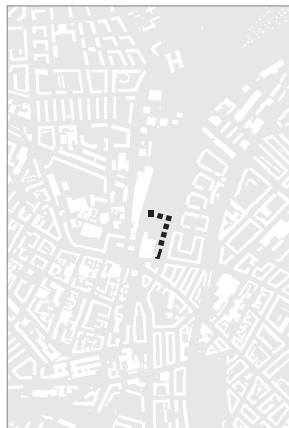
Study apartments for 700 students in Copenhagen N.

The building complex consists of 7 tower blocks and a tower which turns around its own axis to optimize the daylight and the view. The entire complex is coherent at the ground floor where you can find grocery store, café and 1 or more retail leases with access from Mimersgade. Also the entry ways to the student apartments is situated towards the street, from where you can get up in the tower blocks or to the roof top garden at first floor.

Each tower block is 20x20 meters in floors plan and contains 9-10 study apartments at each level. At some levels a few apartment is left out, to make room for the shared roof top terraces at the top of the towers. The primary common areas are situated at second floor with access to the shared roof top garden which spans in between the tower blocks.

The biggest of the apartments is situated in The Tower – these apartments are primarily addressed PHD students, foreign students and students with family. One part of the apartments in The Tower is arranged as flexible multi-room homes, where it is also possible to create apartments with shared kitchen, etc. At the top floor of The Tower there are possibilities for rooms for common activities and use.

The Tower will be a landmark for both the new student apartment area and the local area with Mimersparken and Nørrebro Station. To make the largest possible distance to the surrounding buildings in the area The Tower is placed up against the railroad and Mimersparken.



Data

1. Plot size: 11.956 m² / 2. Built area: - m²
3. Foot print: - %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 35.849 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 299 %
6. Number of Stories: 6-29
7. Total number of dwellings: 516 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: -
9. Units size: from 42m² to 115m²
10. Tenure type: all rental ownership
11. Type of residents: student apartments and dorms
12. Other programs: common house, rental leases
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: Play area, seating area
kitchen garden, outdoor kitchen, roof top terraces
14. Parking areas: 140 + 24 on street level







Photo: Nordhavn by Christina Capetillo

I SAKAMOTO EGOTA A

A five unit -maisonette- collective housing complex composed predominantly of two-story intersecting units. This composition gives each unit openings in three directions and, with individual exterior stairs, independent access from outside. Thus, while each unit maintains a high level of autonomy, it remains continuous with the city and surrounding environment. Three more buildings are planned.



DATA

1. Plot size: 224 m² / 2. Built area: 89 m²
3. Foot print: 39,9 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 311 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 138,45 %
6. Number of Stories: 3
7. Total number of dwellings: 5 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 223
9. Units size: 137 m²
10. Tenure type: 5 rental apartments
11. Type of residents: mainly young family with children
12. Other programs: -
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: open spaces
14. Parking areas: 4 parking spaces



II SAKAMOTO EGOTA B

The project is the second phase of Ego-ta House Project (four phases in total). Following the principal set for House A (2004), it consists of four maisonette units which interlock each other and one flat unit. The intension for these intricate two-story units is to face openings to whole direction and connect to surrounding contexts as much as possible. Different to House A, the external rooms of terrace form entrance spaces which embody the idea of threshold that - with external stairs - articulates and integrates inside and outside spaces. This modification effects as one representative character, and defines the formal expression of the whole building, through which the idea of 'creating the locals that form the parts of the complex whole' should be realized. The project strategically emphasises the importance of space between buildings, which should emphasise the open character of the buildings.



DATA

1. Plot size: 291 m² / 2. Built area: 94 m²
3. Foot print: 32,25 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 338 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 32,25 %
6. Number of Stories: 3
7. Total number of dwellings: 5 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 171
9. Units size: 137 m²
10. Tenure type: 5 rental apartments
11. Type of residents: mainly young family with children
12. Other programs: -
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: open space
14. Parking areas: 0 parking spaces on the site



III SAKAMOTO WERKBUNDSIEDLUNG WIESENFELD

Housing complex project on a 5.5ha site in the city of Munich. In response to the contradictory demand for urban habitations independent from, yet continuous with the urban surroundings, mixed highrise and lowrise buildings are organized according to the concept of “compact, small units and island plan”. Pragmatic constraints, such as site conditions, regulations, construction costs and environmental implications are brought into relation with form by fine-tuning size of buildings and scale of spacing. Through this, a tense space is brought forth.



DATA

1. Plot size: 55.000 m² / 2. Built area: 6.700 m²
3. Foot print: 12,2 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 48.000 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 87,3 %
6. Number of Stories: 4-11
7. Total number of dwellings: 460 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 83,6
9. Units size: from 76 m² to 137 m²
10. Tenure type: 57 private ownership, 60 shared ownership, 80 rental apartments
11. Type of residents: young family with children, students
12. Other programs: kindergarden
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: play area
14. Parking areas: -



IV PIERRE D'AVOINE CROUCHES FIELD

A proposal for developing the Crouches Field site on Furnace Lane, Horsmonden is offered in response to the Site Allocations Consultation by Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Kent, Uk (2012). Crouches Field formed part of the Wickham family's Crouches Farm. It is now an agriculturally isolated site located on the edge of Horsmonden, just outside the village boundary, but almost surrounded by buildings, mostly houses, including the recent development of fifteen houses on land to the west of the site. The Wickham family, which has a long association with Horsmonden and its environs, propose that Crouches Field is developed for residential and community use in stages over the next ten years, in close collaboration with the parish council and residents of Horsmonden. The proposals envisage the formation of a Community Land Trust (CLT) with the assistance and guidance of Baylight properties plc. The proposal is to

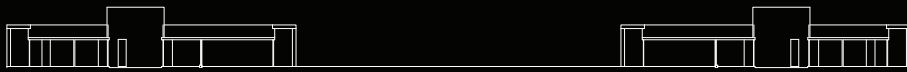
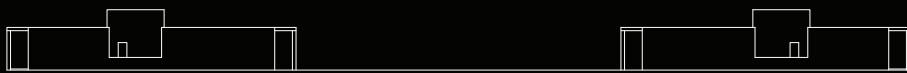
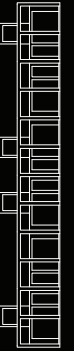
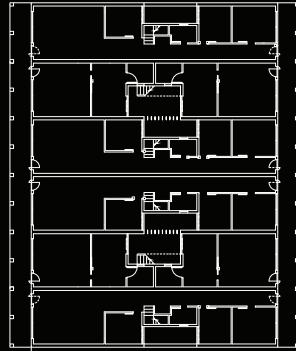
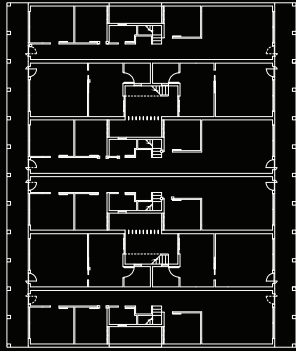
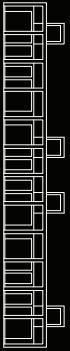
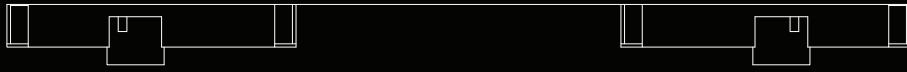
replace what is considered to be the old discredited development model, of maximum land value to the owner and profit for the developer, with a new vision for land and housing directly owned and controlled by the community through a CLT or other suitable structure able to buy the land and raising any necessary mortgage to do so using the increased land value on the grant of residential planning permission as security. The housing would therefore belong to the community in perpetuity. Pierre d'Avoine Architects has been invited by the Wickham family to prepare a design strategy for the site and has drawn on a wide range of precedents including local examples and the Kentish vernacular in the evolution of the proposals.

The design is for single storey courtyard houses formed in cottage terraces of six houses. Development is envisaged in five



DATA

1. Plot size: -
3. Foot print: -
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: -
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: -
6. Number of Stories: -
7. Total number of dwellings: 60 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 33
9. Units size: from 70 to 90 m²
10. Tenure type: community land trust
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programs: community care home
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: communa gardens
14. Parking areas: 60 parking spaces



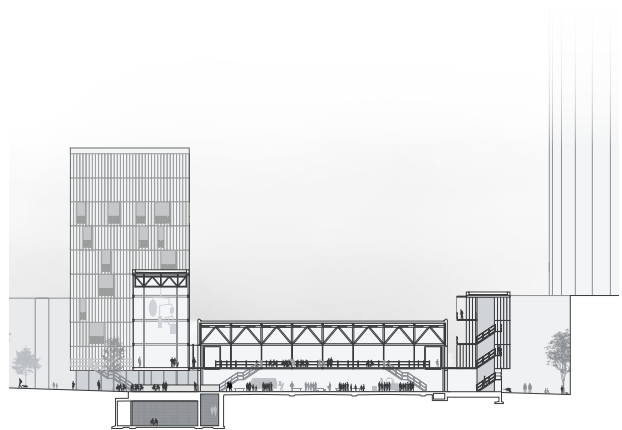
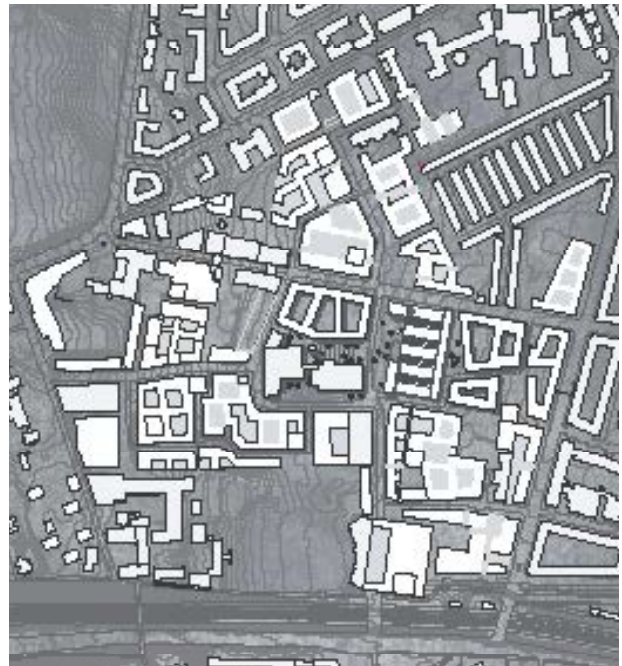
RESEARCH AND STUDIES

TAP H1 IN CARLSBERG CITY HOUSING, EXHIBITION AND THE GRAND URBAN SPACE

Urban metabolism has been the overall theme of SET this semester. In our current time we are facing a global challenge in terms of depletion of raw materials and energy resources which means that these aspects have to be included and taken into account in future urban planning. From this perspective we have looked at the resource potential for the future Carlsberg City. In Entasis' masterplan for the area 85% of the existing building mass is

set to be demolished, signifying a massive structural metabolism over the course of the coming number of years.

In our project we have focused on the former bottling hall Tap H1. The hall is designed by Architect Steen Højby Rasmussen (1984) and according to Entasis' plan it is due to be demolished. In our project we have worked on the basis of a fundamental hypothesis that it is possible

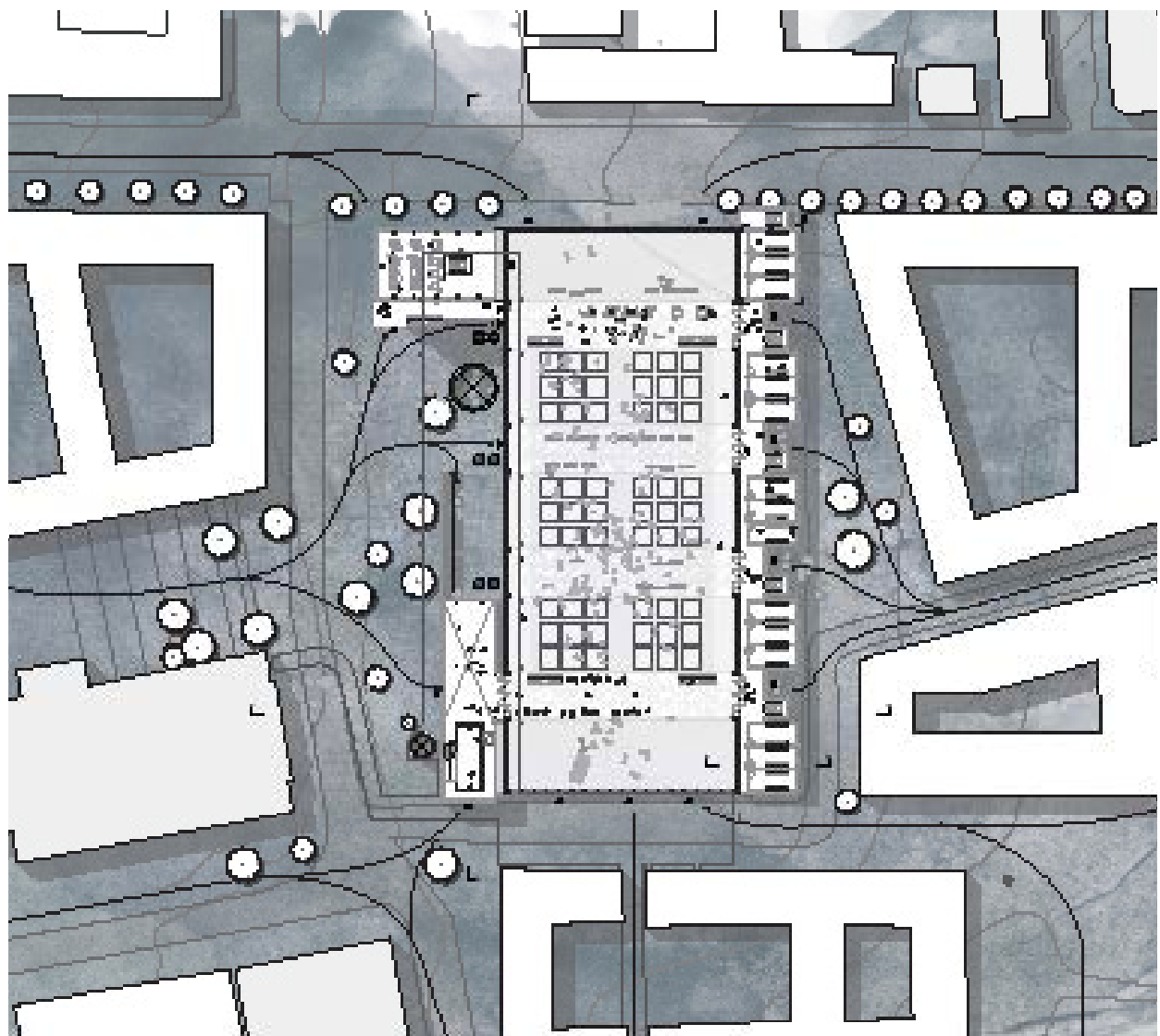


to maintain the hall and inscribe it into the existing masterplan. We have looked at the resource potential, the architectural potential, the social context and the value of the large space as a facilitator for the meeting of people in the city. Tap H1 is currently fully booked hosting various events throughout the year and we see a great need for this kind of space in Copenhagen: large public spaces with the capacity to host and cater events of any kind.

At present the building appears closed off and massive and our concept and basic idea has been on opening the building up and creating a seamless transition between the different urban spaces established in relation to the building. Our proposal involves a hybrid typology with

an exhibition space, a market and housing. We add three volumes to the building's existing footprint - the exhibition with an information space at ground level, a residential tower with a café and artists' residences with workshops. The information, café and workshop spaces serve the large space inside Tap H1 on ground floor and relate to the urban spaces outside.

The project has been part of the course Measurement & Meaning where we worked in collaboration with engineering students from DTU and have made calculations on the resource potential of maintaining Tap H1, examined from the perspective of four different scales: the scale of the city, the urban space, the building and the component.



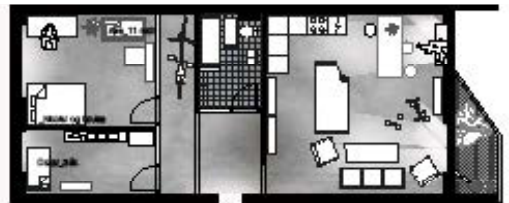
SØLUND TRANSFORMATION OF A LATE-MODERNISTIC BUILDING

This year's theme on the SET (settlement, ecology and tectonics) master programme is "metabolism and strategies for rebuilding". The theme revolves around viewing buildings from an ecological perspective, as organisms which, as part of a larger network, absorbs and releases materials and resources.

In our project, we have chosen to focus on the modernistic montage building, as many of these are currently facing either

renovation or demolition. How one chooses to let these buildings' cultural heritage be a part of the larger network is the question at point.

Is it through a "tabula rasa" approach where everything is demolished to start over? Or is it an approach where you uncover the qualities and work on improving the existing structures. The question is whether a montage building can handle a "re-industrialisation" to socially, commodi-



ously, aesthetically, and environmentally meet the modern demands to architecture.

We have chosen to explore this by working with the demolition-threatened late-modernistic nursing home “Sølund” in Nørrebro.

Due to the floor height the buildings cannot be reused as nursing homes, and as a result we have chosen to convert them into residential properties.

We have created a three-step strategy for the rebuilding “Sølund”: A restructuring of the internal floor plan. An addition of a new facade, and a condensation of the area. Additionally, we have created a strategy for reutilisation of the removed floor and facade elements.

In our approach to the facade we outlined

several goals. First, we wanted to add a more human scale to the building as well as more texture through our choice of materials. Secondly, it had to be possible to interact with one’s home - to be able to influence the facade and adjust the proportions between the inside and the outside. Lastly, we wanted to sustain that all apartments have a view of the lakes.

The main focus when planning the internal floor plan has been to create a sense of community and connection between the residents in a building, which is currently planned for individuals. Additionally, the focus has been to create apartments with a great quality of living.

With this project, our goal was to present an alternative to demolishing “Sølund”.



ET STUDIE AF PROCESSENS SKØNHED I DEN MODERNE BYGGEINDUSTRI

When talking about housing, and especially welfare and social housing there is a clear tendency towards talking about the concerns and needs of the inhabitant. For us the concept of housing and the idea of a home is two separate things. This project tries to see the built structure as an entity in it self, as a sort of infrastructure separated by time, from its user or inhabitant.

Elapsed time was the crucial fulcrum of our project. Every process involved in the construction and the lifespan of a building leaves its own traces on the physical matter of the building. The processing of raw material to form a building component. The assembly of these components to form a structure. The lifespan of a building and the wear and weathering it is exposed to. These processes manifest themselves as visible marks in all scales of



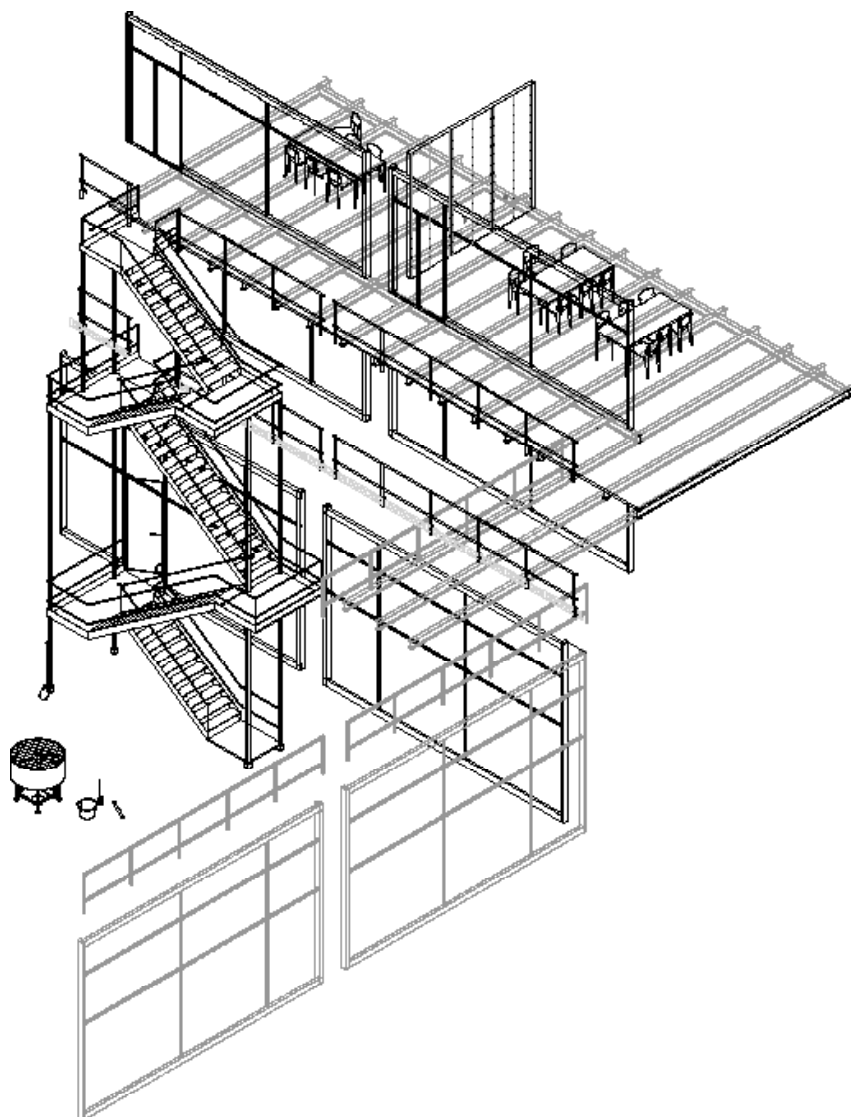
a built structure, and if left exposed, will tell a powerful story about the time of the structure itself.

In this project we tried to view these processes, their traces and marks as co-creators of architecture. We looked at materials, and how they would evolve over time. We looked at the details, for instance at how a facade is assembled at the site, and how a component cast in concrete could tell the story of its own conception.

We established a clear hierarchy between the building components to strengthen the stories told by the materials, and to make the capacity for transformation an inert part of the artistic expression of

the structure. The layering separates and highlights the active and user-changeable life of a built structure from its more permanent core, and allows the structure to become even more rich in stories as a result of its layered adaptations. A structure that will embrace the life within.

The layering separates and highlights the active and user-changeable life of a built structure from its more permanent core, and allows the structure to become even more rich in stories as a result of its layered adaptations. A structure that will embrace the life within.



RIKKE NIELSEN ANNE BECKMAN DIVERCITIES

Cities have always been diverse: with respect to function, housing and population groups. Urban neighbourhoods may be fairly homogeneous or may show a very mixed population with respect to income, ethnicity, age or household composition. Today's cities are more diverse than ever in terms of their populations' socio-economic situation and ethnicity, as well as lifestyles. These different kinds of diversity interact and create hyper-diversified cities (Tasan-Kok et al., 2013). It is thus becoming increasingly necessary to see both individuals and populations as belonging to a variety of different categories.

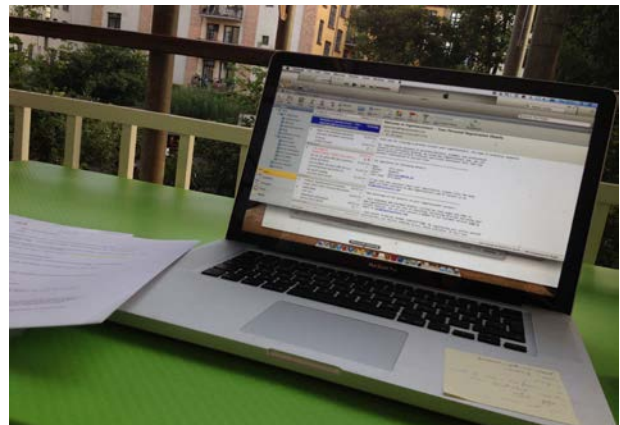
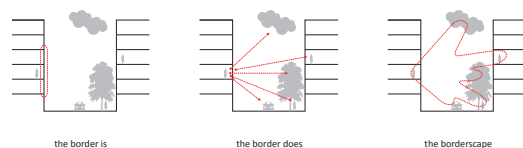
This is the starting point for the research project DIVERCITIES. Comparative studies are conducted in 14 cities, primarily European. In Denmark, researchers from the SBI are studying diversity in Copenhagen, focusing on the district of Bispebjerg as a case study area. Bispebjerg is an area with a very mixed housing stock ranging from small flats in mid-century social housing estates to large single-family houses in quiet neighbourhoods. The residential composition of Bispebjerg is equally diverse. The exhibition material shows, firstly, Bispebjerg's variety in terms of housing types, densities and visual appearance. Secondly, it shows how different people are using and experiencing locations in very different ways. The material can help us understand the implications of living with diversity in today's hyper-diversified cities.



OFRI EARON LIVING EDGE

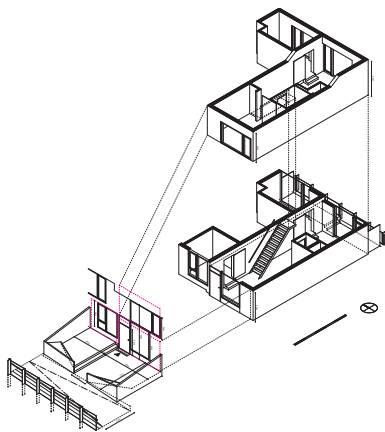
This dissertation is an architectural investigation of the domestic border as an active entity engaged to the domestic and the urban space near it. The research aims to unfold the concept of border in housing architecture by focusing on the operations of the border as a connector rather than its constructive or aesthetic characteristics. The research is developed through two concepts: interface and interplay. Interface is what the border is and interplay is what the border does. In relation to the interface (=what the border is), the research extends the potential of the concept of border in urban dwelling to a shared entity of the urban and the domestic that annexes a network of in-between places with diverse border conditions, including non-architectural border elements in the nearby surroundings. In relation to the interplay (= what the border does), the research articulates three core operations of a reciprocative domestic border: to allow the inclusion of time, weather, context and users; to anticipate change over time by having regular border operations in varied temporal sequences; and to express living in the domestic and the urban space. Finally the study concludes that a comprehensive perspective on the border should include both the 'is' and the 'does'. Therefore, the term borderscape is introduced to expand the horizon of the border to the topography of the social, environmental and physical.

IS => DOES => -SCAPE



F MASA KAJITA SHARED ACCESS ROUTE AND URBANITY

The work exhibited is based on his Ph.D thesis Spatial Dimensions of Accessibility. Masashi shows parts of his findings from the Danish housing project 8TALLET. This award winning building (best housing project at World Architecture Festival in 2011) designed by Bjarke Ingels Group (BIG) was completed in 2011 and has since become a popular destination as a part of an architectural pilgrimage - for those who explore the city of Copenhagen. Residents of this building have long been discussing whether they should take any measures to control public access to the building. In fact, they had taken some actions, which include the placements of chains and gates at some entry points to access ramps and stairs. Residents' everyday lives contest the intension of the architects who wish to open the building towards society. By superimposing the residents' consideration and appropriation of spaces upon the architects' logic (opportunistic attempt) of space making, the findings question potentials of the shared access route in their ability of evolving urbanity. How do these spaces beyond private domain of the multiple dwelling building contribute to the promotion of socially sustainable urban conditions? Interviews and drawings were used as primary methods for the registration.



NAME
Masa Kajita

INSTITUTION
KADK

G HEIDI SVENNINGSSEN ABOUT APPRECIATION AND CARE - ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING

The work shown in this exhibition concerns architectural recordings of inhabitation- and building processes in 1960-70's modernist large scale housing estates. Dwellings, fences, sheds, institutions, vegetation and stuff can be seen to frame courtyards in the Big Plans. Residents, housing associations and local municipalities have both appreciated and cared for these spaces over time. Relations between inhabitation and materiality are explored in large orthographic drawings mixing digital print and pencil on tracing paper, and a text document referring to the architectural specification. The exploded box-plan drawings fold out the four elevations from the plan and as such they explore differentiation in the details of the courtyards' borders. The drawings are to be read in reference to the specification document: "Arbejdsbeskrivelse af de store planer i brug". (Only available in Danish). This consists mostly of extracts from interviews with residents in the three estates. The film exemplifies readings between drawings and text. Focusing in six places in three different estates in Albertslund, Malmö and Helsingborg this interrogation moves through mental, bodily, physical, constructional and conceptual aspects of use. These descriptions aim beyond the technical perspectives of architectural specification, and aim to challenge the dominant problem-oriented approach to the housing estates of this period.



NAME
Heidi Svenningsen

INSTITUTION
KADK

LETH & GORI AND POWERHOUSE ALMENT ARKITEKTONI- SK FYRTÅRN

Housing and the city

The project is based on a strong focus on the creation of places and spaces for people to meet and community to grow. We are interested in shifts in the hierarchy between the private and the public sphere and the potential these shifts have to create life and interaction. A home with space for everyday life - the unforeseen and unplanned. Together

ness The project seeks to create value for people by focusing on the transition from to the city to the individual dwelling. This is done by creating a series of common spaces for meeting, interacting, resting, celebrating and playing. By providing new common spaces, for example informal meeting spaces in the stairwell, the projects promotes meetings and interaction between inhabitants and support the feeling of togetherness and community.

Homeliness

A good home is about, warmth, intimacy, tranquility and presence. The different types of flats are all designed with light from two sides and an en-suite disposition of spaces that enables the inhabitants to configure the spaces to their individual needs. The individual flats have folding doors and balconies that enable the inhabitants to open up the flat to the city and at the same time exposing the private realm.



NAME
Leth & Gori and Powerhouse Company

POLYFORM SOMMERLYSTGRUNDEN

The concept of this project is to accommodate the demand for townhouses which seems to be the first choice for "the newly established family" as they seek for an alternative to their student apartment. A town house comes with a garden, it is spacious enough for the family, it has a sheltered space for the new car, and it is quite affordable compared to the price of square meters in the city.

Our main idea with this project, Sommerlystgrunden, is to focus on the spacious and sustainable city which is why we have chosen to create an alternative to life in the suburbs. We want to combine the best from the townhouse in the suburbs with the best from the city.

So, we propose that all the houses in this new construction have a floor plan of minimum 95 square meters and that all the apartments have direct access to a private garden. The gardens and yards will provide a close contact with nature and the opportunity to observe the changing seasons.

We also propose to integrate the traditional townhouse's multiple levels into our new city house in order to create inspiring, simple, and bright spaces with a view of the city skyline. The multiple levels will also ensure that all apartments have direct access to a private outdoor space.



NAME
Polyform

HENNING LARSEN THE ARCHITECT'S TOOL BOX

Designers need to think carefully about how to create liveable and well thought-out buildings and cities. Whatever the scale, creating an architectural work is a highly complex task. We therefore work with a holistic approach to architecture, constructing space at a human scale from a wide range of parameters such as the site's potential, daylight considerations, economic cost and sustainability etc. to hone a project to the optimal solution.



NAME
Henning Larsen

URBANIA

Urbania is a community, shaped over the vision and a dream of a modern and urban Housing Community, where people are enriched by each others company by 'living close, living together and living urban'. A community where the respect for climate and environment is lived through both the built, behavior and consume. In spring 2014, Urbania started collaborating with KAB and SAB on the realization of the project as social housing.

The project will fulfill the Copenhagen Municipality goals for green growth by:

- Building 100 new housing units for a diversity of families, singles, young people and vulnerable citizens.
- Each unit is reduced by 20% compared to normal housing standards and this area is used for common areas, such a kitchen, dance hall, workshop and a hamam.
- Creating a mixed and diverse housing area.
- Creating a safe urban area with qualified meeting hubs and outdoor areas.
- To develop an urban are, rich with variation, inviting to social activities and venues.
- To reduce the CO2 footprint and the energy consumption in the area.

Urbania is the first in Denmark and Scandinavia, due to its size and content, and the urban setting.



NAME
Urbania





Photo: Vinge by Christina Capetillo

26 GRÖNING IRMABYEN

The city has two neighborhoods located around a landscape, which develops from a park area at Espelunden to an urban public space. Between the two neighborhoods where the green park with both sports facilities and various art exhibitions narrows and gets an urban character, stands the characteristic Coffee Tower, in the center of the large urban space, as the city's main building. The Coffee Tower will get different public functions and be a meeting area for the citizens. It will be the city's heart along with the marketplace and the small shopping center, from which the many residential streets unfolds to the various areas. The small neighborhoods are also linked by paths separated from the traffic.

IrmaByen's identity is defined by the green landscape and the Coffee Tower surrounded by two small town areas. Their diversity enhances the experience of the city as a vibrant and diverse city. This diversity of places, urban spaces and vegetation, along with the embedded functions of creative businesses and sports, are the main elements. Each area are perceived as different and distinctive due to building volumes, architecture, traffic conditions, urban spaces, lighting and pavements. The masterplan implement modern sustainable elements such as local handling of rain-water through green roofs and ponds, these also has a recreational purpose. The hierarchy within the masterplan is of great importance. It starts

"...One of the main themes of the studio is the flexible apartment, which allow many different demographics within the apartment's overall structure and can contain the many types of housing, the market demands...."

with a large public space that turn into smaller neighborhood squares of a less public character, then further into front gardens and terraces and finally the private homes.

It is desired that the area must appear as a diverse city - this also applies to the residents and the housing types with both penthouse apartments and small craftsmanship connected with family houses. The city consists of small housing units for singles, the elderly, medium-sized homes and larger family homes, divided into types of housing as apartments, row-houses, townhouses and villas. The program for the city is developed from the principal of merging hands. The great diversity as mentioned above, is an approach to meet the existing city and areas around the site. Jane Jacobs thoughts on the 'good city', forms the foundation for the development of the plan.



Data

1. Plot size: 136.172 m² / 2. Built area: 115.811 m²
3. Foot print: -
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: -
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 85 %
6. Number of Stories: 1-8
7. Total number of dwellings: 940
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: -
9. Units size: from 63 m² to 137 m²
10. Tenure type: -
11. Type of residents: -
12. Other programs: café, workshop-pavilions, offices
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: Park, town squares, sport
14. Parking areas: 950 parking spaces



27 POLYFORM GRØNNEGÅRDEN

“...We strive to shape all our projects in a way so they make sense – not only for everyone involved today, but for everybody who will make use of them in the future as well...”

The transformation of Hummeltoftevej will change the run down station area into a new scenic anchor point. The area will be developed as a coherent green corridor that stretches from Mølleåen to Lyngby Åmose and offers an appealing landscape built on the terms of pedestrians and cyclists.

This combined residential and business area is developed with inspiration from the traditional farm house – a design that offers the residents and users protected and calm courtyards. Residents can enjoy these green surroundings right outside their doors as a place to play and relax – or meet up at the community center. The areas business professionals can enjoy their lunch outside or share ideas at the community center which will function as a mindlab on weekdays.



Data

1. Plot size: 12.178 m² / 2. Built area: 6.200 m²
3. Foot print: 51 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 16.130 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 130 %
6. Number of Stories: 3-6
7. Total number of dwellings: 139 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 114
9. Units size: from 85 m² to 140 m²
10. Tenure type: 139 private ownership
11. Type of residents: mainly young family with children and senior citizens
12. Other programs: retail
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: -
14. Parking areas: 184 parking spaces



28 BOGL HILLERØD SYD HELHEDSPLAN

“...we aim to reveal the unfulfilled potentials of the place, allowing these to become the impetus for transformation of original and poetic solutions...”

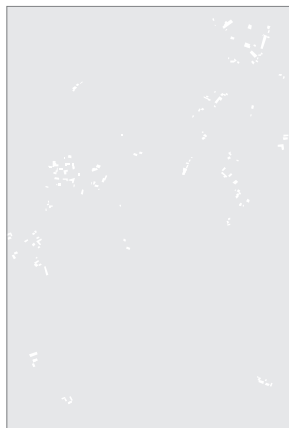
The project presents a new master plan for the 300-hectars large area of Favrholm, south of Hillerød. The main concept proposes a robust landscape as the structuring element.

The landscape features, primarily composed of clean-cut groves and green wedges are key elements in the master plan. Clean-cut groves and hedgerows underline the buildings, pointing at the central commons around and the hospital. Landscape floats generously and smoothly through the site. The new developments can shortly access the meadows through the green wedges in-between the fingers. Allowing an easy flow for pedestrians with direct connections to the historical city centre and Hillerød castle. The clean cut groves provide a solid structure to the plan and help organising the infrastructures in the fingers. Plots are laid out along the roads, pointing towards the meadows. Different species of trees are planted in each of the hedgerows and contribute to expressing the identity of the different areas. The fingers allow a flexible plan that can develop over time, with various typologies and sizes of housing, institutions and business, with a mix of ownership and program.

Hedgerows and wedges ensure storm water management in case of extreme cloudburst and work as a noise-barrier to existing roads. The groves and windbreaks initiate a dialogue with the infrastructure, the settlement and the

landscape. The landscape's soft contour lines and the sharp edges of future developments create contrasted experiences.

A denser built area around the public space of 'Kilepladsen' lies between the new train station and the Hospital of North Zealand: cafés and shops activate the district and bring vibrant life and activity all day long. The station area, Kilepladsen, the meadows, the Hospital and the new dwelling areas will all together and over time form the new district Favrholm.



Data

1. Plot size: 3.000.000 m² / 2. Built area: 1.810.000 m²
3. Foot print: -
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: -
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: -
6. Number of Stories: -
7. Total number of dwellings: -
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: -
9. Units size: -
10. Tenure type: -
11. Type of residents: -
12. Other programs: -
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: -
14. Parking areas: -



29 VANDKUNSTEN KØGE KYST

Our proposal fundamentally respects what we call The Køge Scale.

It's a dense, low and spatially intense city where movement in the gaps is a joy. We introduce three different typologies, to the three areas, that are all founded in our modest wish to live up to the current quality and at the same time add new urban elements and hopefully new architectural qualities to the city.

It is our goal that all areas are based on a robust and sustainable strategy that is able to withstand the next 20 years without losing strength or recognition of their fundamental idea.

The three areas jointly create a new integrated city structure and along with the existing Køge a functionally integrated whole. We've wished to nudge to the definitive aspiration of functional separation and pointed out that the development of all areas must include a minimum amount of functional mixing. The three areas each have their own functional distinction – retail in train station area – an office campus in the Collstrup area – residential housing in Søndre Havn.

There is an obvious need to clarify the connection between the three areas. We've suggested a tunnel even though it's a relatively costly solution. The reason is simple. Today there is a strong visual connection between the

“...It is a matter of great importance to Vandkunsten to give something in return when occupying new land as a part of the constructing process...”

city and harbor. It is exceptionally beautiful to stand at dusk in Svogers Gård and watch the ships docking in the foreground with the slightly visible horizontal line drawn by the sea and horizon in the background.

The red carpet answers the need for a connecting element that binds together the numerous cultural and commercial offers and at the same time concentrates the public infrastructure. It is the great artery in a flowing series of public urban spaces.



Data

1. Plot size: 240.000 m² / 2. Built area: -
3. Foot print: -
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 315.500 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 130 %
6. Number of Storeys: 2-7
7. Total number of dwellings: -
8. Dwellings per hectare: -
9. Unit sizes: -
10. Tenure type: -
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programmes: commercial, institutional, cultural, retail
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: -
14. Parking areas: 3920 parking spaces



30 DOMUS GRØNBY STRAND

“...We use our experience in sustainable architecture to make robust frameworks for life; for the individual, the community and the city...”

Enriching the architectural detailing of the buildings is sought by adding programmatic complexity to the systemic architecture.

Merging human scale with pure structure creates a beautiful and varied three dimensional image in the facades that reflects individual living in the many units. Furthermore, the “base” and “top” of the high-rise buildings are accentuated to accommodate inviting openness, entrance facilities, and common facilities facing the sky and the tremendous view. These distinct changes both relate and inscribe the high and low-rise buildings into the surrounding urban and landscape context.

A new extensive bicycle and pedestrian path enhances social activity on squares and passages and on the upper level as a whole, which is in turn supported by a far more logical infrastructure strategy as well as new building additions and densifications.

In addition, the ambitious landscape reshaping combines the upper level with new views and relations, and opens up the presently very isolated site in a far more generous gesture.

Focus on future challenges.

Sustainability has been a principle design driver in the proposal - from the overall LAR strategy and “rain water park” to the detailed façade solutions considering technical, aesthetic, economic and social perimeters as a whole.

1. Plot size (m2): 350.000 m2 + 140.000 m2 park
2. Built area/terrænetage m2: 87.000 m2
3. Foot print (%): 24,8 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m2): 300.000 m2
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 85,7 %
6. Number of Stories: 2-16
7. Total number of dwellings: 2.880 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: 82
9. Unit sizes: 54-130 m2. 1 - 5 room apartments
10. Tenure type: 2.880 rental apartments
11. Type of residents: Mixed. An increasing share of elderly
12. Other programmes: Communal facility houses, retail, child care centres
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: Front gardens, open courtyards, public squares, roof top greenhouses, park for rainwater absorption, recreation and activities
14. Parking areas: 3500 parking spaces.

Data

1. Plot size: 350.000 m2 / 2. Built area: 87.000 m2
3. Foot print: 24,8 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 300.000 m2
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 85,7 %
6. Number of Stories: 2-16
7. Total number of dwellings: 2.880 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 82
9. Units size: from 54 m2 to 130 m2
10. Tenure type: 2.880 rental apartments
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programs: communal facility houses, retail
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: Front gardens, courtyards, public squares, park for rainwater absorption
14. Parking areas: 3.500 parking spaces



31 JAJA ROBINIEVEJ IN ALBERTSLUND

“...The studio strives to create solutions that push boundaries while accentuating the inherent qualities of the site and program...”

A low-dense housing, an industrial area and a large open area frame the site for AlmenBolig+ in Albertslund. In many regards, it can be described as a very conventional suburban situation in Copenhagen.

In this rather vast, open area, it was particularly essential for us to create clearly defined spaces for the AlmenBolig+ community life. The 48 AlmenBolig+ apartments form two courtyards that frame a central green space, which creates a semi-public space that functions as an informal meeting place between residents. The corners of the courtyards are open to create accessibility and to establish good connection to the surroundings. At these corner entrances, the housing units rise up to three floors, which marks the entrance and gives both visitors and residents a sense of direction.

The site is adjacent to a large open green area, which we propose to extend in between the housing clusters - while forming a small lake for rainwater handling. The connection to the open green space allows easy access to the landscape qualities this area has to offer. The variation in trees, grasses, the landscape treatment, the small lake, the large public outdoor space, the semi-public central space and private gardens, altogether gives the neighborhood a wide variety of outdoor spaces.

The housing is clad with clay shingles from Komproment. The combination of shadow gap (created by the shingle hanging technique) and the clay texture and color variation (created by the firing process) creates a lively façade expression



Data

1. Plot size: 12.769 m² / 2. Built area: 1.986 m²
3. Foot print: 16 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 4.873 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 38 %
6. Number of Storeys: 2-3
7. Total number of dwellings: 48 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: 38
9. Unit sizes: from 89 m² to 107 m²
10. Tenure type: non-profit rental apartments
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programmes: -
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: play area
14. Parking areas: 72 parking spaces



32 ADAM KHAN ELLEBO GARDEN ROOM

“...This has allowed the delivery of complex projects ranging from high-performance sustainable buildings to community renewal projects bringing together diverse stakeholders and user groups...”

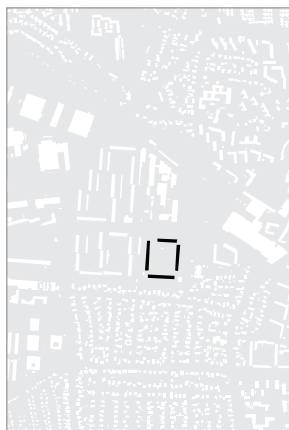
The need to renovate and extend the building envelope is an opportunity to completely transform the experience of living in the Ellebo housing estate – to create a real sense of place and establish the basis of a vibrant and thriving community.

Careful study of typological precedent, detailed investigation and reiteration of the design and an ongoing design conversation with the client has sharpened the fundamental vision for the estate as a place where young families will want to live, to stay and to form the rich inter-generational bonds seen in other successful estates. The offer of affordable high-quality accommodation and the chance to express individuality and take initiative in the care of the shared spaces tap into contemporary desires of living well and living with others.

The simple act of assessing and valuing that which already exists is a radical critique of tabula rasa development, bringing the myriad benefits of a sustainable approach – from reduced embodied energy and reduced social upheaval to conferring a sense of dignity on this rather forlorn place.

The project pragmatically exploits the best of both past and present, looking to successful precedent, emerging knowledge of sustainability and Modern Methods of Con-

struction to achieve homes that are dignified, delightful and durable, thus crucially offering a prototype for the many similar estates.



DATA

1. Plot size: 43.700 m² / 2. Built area: 7.068 m²
3. Foot print: 16 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal: 22.880 m²
5. Plot ratio/Bebyggelsesprocent: 52,3 %
6. Number of Stories: 5
7. Total number of dwellings: 260 units
8. Dwellings pr. hectare: 59,5
9. Units size: from 58 m² to 115 m²
10. Tenure type: 260 social rented
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programs: community room
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: playground 0-11yrs, petanque area, sports court, terrace, lawns for sport
14. Parking areas: 200 parking spaces



33 DORTE MANDRUP EGEVÆNGET

“...The office seeks to combine the tactile and poetic experience of space with conceptual clarity and accuracy, in both large scale schemes and in detail...”

The housing complex is shaped as a traditional housing block in a contemporary interpretation. The housing block envelopes an inner courtyard divided into two levels, creating a natural division of two gardens. An urban city garden and a rural garden.

The unique context of the project in between a public square and a park shows in the design of the building that creates a classical city gate facing the square. The gate frames the square and creates a prominent backdrop with a view from the square to the space behind. Towards the outside park, the block is scaled down with large green rooftop terraces that provide views to the outside. In this direction the blocks also opens to allow the park landscape to flow into the inner rural and city gardens.

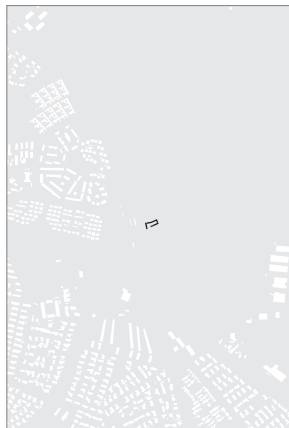
The facades of the housing complex is done in traditional light toned brickwork, put together into a varied form to create relaxed and coherent volumes, in a pleasing urban composition.

The facades are designed with large openings toward the common areas and smaller openings in the private rooms. The larger “Gate-units” are organized as duplex spaces or row-houses, they are accessed from a pathway to the upper level of the unit. From this level the kitchen living

room of each unit is accessed and also a staircase leads to the rooftop terrace with a view of the city hall square.

The housing units are simply organized with well-proportioned rooms. All units have central living spaces with light from two sides also providing views to the common garden spaces. Entrance and bathrooms are spacious, the kitchen in open connection with the living room and the bedrooms have sufficient space for closets and even a desktop.

Bedrooms are on the lower floor of these units. All units provide private terraces, small gardens and french balconies.



Data

1. Plot size: 3.405 m² / 2. Built area: 1.725 m²
3. Foot print: 50%
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 4.980 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 150 %
6. Number of Storeys: 2-4
7. Total number of dwellings: 60 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: 176
9. Unit sizes: from 70 m² to 114 m²
10. Tenure type: social housing
11. Type of residents: mainly young families with children
12. Other programmes: -
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: common space and kitchen, common rooftop terraces and play area
14. Parking areas: 56 parking spaces in basement



34 JAJA TØMMERGÅRDEN IN JYLLINGE

“...The studio strives to create solutions that push boundaries while accentuating the inherent qualities of the site and program....”

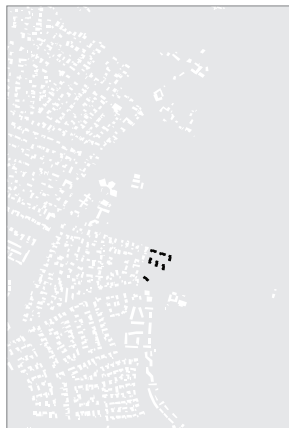
The landscape in Tømmergården (a former wood shop) offers a beautiful natural setting. The old and majestic trees, the rainwater lake, the undulating terrain creates an attractive framework for the new AlmenBolig+ development.

For this particular site, we proposed a housing scheme where seven ‘super villas’ are placed onto the terrain, creating an experience where housing and landscape form a cohesive experience.

One ‘super villa’ consists of five apartments, which are combined by one large folding roof that accentuates the experience of ‘a house in the forest’. Each ‘super villa’ is placed carefully onto the site to articulate the sculptural expression of the house while simultaneously affording great views and access of the landscape.

The housing is clad with Jernvitriol painted oak tree boards, which gives a dark and silvery expression while maintaining the tactility of the wood.

The landscape in between the housing enhances the natural qualities of the site. The spatial sequences, the open grass meadows, the undulating topography together with the small lake and the large trees form a framework that beautifully contrasts the dark-colored housing.



Data

1. Plot size: 16.372 m² / 2. Built area: 2.275 m²
3. Foot print: 14 %
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): 3.843 m²
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): 23 %
6. Number of Storeys: 1-2
7. Total number of dwellings: 35 units
8. Dwellings per hectare: 21,4
9. Unit sizes: from 93 m² to 130 m²
10. Tenure type: non-profit rental apartments
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programmes: -
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: play area, park
14. Parking areas: 53 parking spaces



35 HENNING LARSEN VINGE MASTERPLAN

“...People, space and daylight are key drivers in a multi-disciplinary design process. The projects aim to create value for all stakeholders and become a part of the local context...”

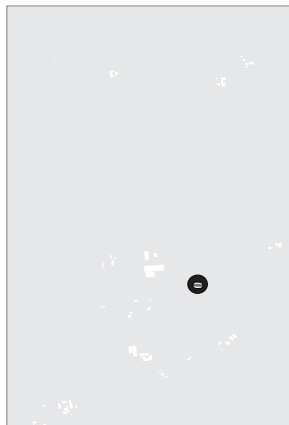
Vinge is a new city to be developed within Frederikssund Municipality north of Copenhagen, Denmark. Covering 350 hectares, it will be the largest urban development project in Denmark.

The masterplan for Vinge revolves around the core tenets of diversity and sustainability and connects to its surroundings via a new S-train station situated between Frederikssund and Ølstykke. The new city forms part of an urban development plan for greater Copenhagen, which emphasises the integration of green spaces within defined urban areas

Vinge is situated in an open, rural landscape, and a primary design goal has been to bring the surrounding scenery into the new city. Green areas within the urban context create breathing spaces, add a recreational dimension to the city — such as playing fields, urban parks and wetlands — and ensure nature’s enduring presence in the city. The buildings in the inner city are organised as small neighbourhoods and relate to the planned green spaces and surrounding landscape. The architecture is diverse, offering a variety of different residential typologies to meet different needs. Vinge will be a city for families, the young and the elderly, companies and visitors.

The easy accessibility to Vinge through public transport will increase its overall attractiveness, motivating businesses to establish in either the city centre or in the business area just north of the centre. From the high-density

environment of the city centre, the architecture gradually transitions to lower, more open building typologies, scaling down the building stock towards the surrounding open landscape.



Data

1. Plot size: 3.500.000 m² / 2. Built area: -
3. Foot print: -
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): -
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): -
6. Number of Storeys: varies
7. Total number of dwellings: 4000
8. Dwellings per hectare: -
9. Unit sizes: varies
10. Tenure type: mixed
11. Type of residents: mixed
12. Other programmes: train station, institutions, sports facilities, public function, commerce and retail
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: -
14. Parking areas: -



36 HENNING LARSEN VINGE TRAIN STATION

“...Unique views, a generous inflow of light and a sense of community characterize the residential buildings designed by Henning Larsen Architects...”

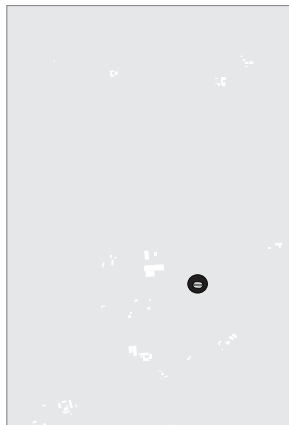
Vinge Train Station is part of a larger plan to connect the future Vinge City to regional public transit.

In the middle of the new town plan, a circular station adapts organically to its surroundings and forms the point of departure of the new city development. The station's urban space and the landscape stretch and meet to span the rails, ensuring that the railway does not divide the town into two parts.

Vinge Train Station has been designed to function as the heart of the development, and to unify the movements of landscape and city. The station's undulating topography creates a calm centre, as the non-directional elliptical shape brings the surroundings together. Located in the centre of the city, the train station offers convenient access to public transportation. This focus forms one of the many sustainable aspects of Vinge, as more people will be encouraged to take the train to work and school as opposed to going by car.

Instead of merely functioning as a bridge, the station and the green heart are placed at the same level as the rails, visually and physically connecting the two levels. A space under the station is thereby created, where the covered train platforms and shops are located. Vinge will become a city where diversity and sustainability are essential to its comprehensive development. Vinge Train Station will

constitute the centre of the new city.



Data

1. Plot size: 32.000 m² / 2. Built area: -
3. Foot print: -
4. Total floor area/Bruttoetageareal (m²): -
5. Plot ratio / Bebyggelsesprocent (%): -
6. Number of Storeys: varies
7. Total number of dwellings: -
8. Dwellings per hectare: -
9. Unit sizes: -
10. Tenure type: mixed
11. Type of residents: mainly young family with children
12. Other programmes: train station, institutions, sports facilities, public function, commerce and retail
13. Open spaces/recreation areas: -
14. Parking areas: -

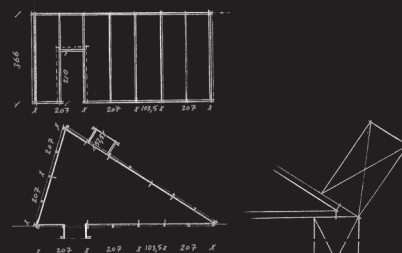


INTERVIEW WITH ARCHITECT
ADAM KHAN

Adam Khan Architects and director Rolf Andersson, KAB. Interview: Robert Gassner. Editor: Peder Duelund Mortensen and Masashi Kajita. Production: Copenhagen Architecture Festival. Producer: Rikke Tambo Andersen. Photographer: xxx. Funding: KAB Fonden, Denmark 2015. (c) KADK



BIO-BOX



INTERVIEW WITH ARCHITECT
THOMAS KOCK

Polyform Arkitekter and City Architect of Copenhagen Tina Saabye Madsen. Interview: Robert Gassner. Editor: Peder Duelund Mortensen and Masashi Kajita. Production: Copenhagen Architecture Festival. Producer: Maria Møller Kjeldgaard. Photographer: xxx. Funding: KAB Fonden, Denmark 2015. (c) KADK



COPENHAGEN ARCHITECTURE
FESTIVAL x 2015 IS PRESENTING ON
KADK

This year, Copenhagen Architecture Festival for the second time establishes a space for the articulation of architecture through the medium of film. In the festival days, March 18th-22nd 2015, a wide range of films and themes are presented. In the context of the exhibition Housing and Welfare - Homes|Ensembles|City, CPH Architecture Festival will establish a cinematic screening box. CPH Architecture Festival has produced three film portraits that appear regularly in the screening box. In addition to these portraits there will be weekly events with regular screenings of films from this year's festival program.

BIO-BOX

Architect: Peder Duelund Mortensen, KADK. Concept: Peter Møller Rasmussen, CAFx. Producer: KADK in cooperation with CAFx

INTERVIEW WITH ARCHITECT
CLAUS GRÖNING

Gröning Arkitekter and director Anette Krarup, ELF Development a/s. Interview: Robert Gassner. Editor: Peder Duelund Mortensen and Masashi Kajita. Production: Copenhagen Architecture Festival. Producer: Maria Møller Kjeldgaard. Photographer: xxx. Funding: KAB Fonden, Denmark 2015. (c) KADK





MADemoisELLE KAREN

Mademoiselle Karen is expressive pop on French, English, Polish and Danish. An explosion of languages and music in a delicate and surprising form. The past years the 4 musicians in Mademoiselle Karen have travelled around the world playing music. As a musical answer to the global capital, Mademoiselle Karen combines languages and music with clever lyrics full of humor, depth and heart. An atmosphere of postmodern pop chansons broken by energetic house rides on the one hand and intimate melancholia on the other. Mademoiselle Karen is music without compromise and a great passion for a melody and rhythm, that leaves you with a craving for more.

“HUSKER ALT”

Music credits :

Lyrics: Karen Duelund Guastavino.
Music: Karen Duelund Guastavino/
Troels Drasbeck Karen Duelund
Guastavino: vocal, autoharp. Troels
Drasbeck: rhodes, guitar, program-
ming.

Artist: Mademoiselle Karen.

Album title: Comme Les Garçons.
Recorded by Troels Drasbeck at
Baueholm Studio, Denmark, 2011.
Produced by Troels Drasbeck and
co-produced by Karen Duelund
Guastavino at Baueholm Studio,
Denmark, 2011--2013.

Mixed by Bjarke Sloth and Troels
Drasbeck at Baueholm Studio,



Denmark, 2013-2014. Mastered by
Mikkel Engel Gemzøe at Studio C4
& Vari Beat Productions, Denmark,
January 2014.

Music video credits :

Video Artwork by Marie Priem, 2014.
Video edit by Kristoffer Priem

MADemoisELLE KAREN “PERDUE”

Music credits :

Lyrics: Guastavino. Music: Guastavi-
no/Drasbeck/Bennebo/Møller
Karen Duelund Guastavino: vocals,
soprano saxophone. Martin
Bennebo: piano, synthesizer. Hans
Find Møller: guitar, banjo. Troels
Drasbeck: drums, bells, percussion,
programming.

Artist: Mademoiselle Karen.

Album title: Comme Les Garçons.
Recorded by Troels Drasbeck at
Baueholm Studio, Denmark, 2011.
Produced by Troels Drasbeck and
co-produced by Karen Duelund
Guastavino at Baueholm Studio,
Denmark, 2011--2013. Mixed by Bjarke
Sloth and Troels Drasbeck at Baue-
holm Studio, Denmark, 2013-2014.
Mastered by Mikkel Engel Gemzøe at
Studio C4 & Vari Beat Productions,
Denmark, January 2014.

Music video credits :

Filmed and edited by Karen Duelund
Guastavino



VINGE CITY

Office:
Henning Larsen Architects & Effekt

Producer and Photographer:
Henning Larsen Architects & Effekt



ABOUT APPRECIATION AND CARE - ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING

Architect:
Heidi Svenningsen

Producer and Photographer:
Heidi Svenningsen



and not just a way of teaching people to
dispose of their waste the right places.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING PRODUCTION

Office:
JAJA Architects

Producer and Photographer:
JAJA Architects, Kathrin Gimmel





ACTION GARDERING

Office:
SLA

Producer
SLA



ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF ROW HOUSE

Office:
Vandkunsten

Producer and Photographer:
Vandkunsten

