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LANDSKABER OMKRING BOLIGBEBYGGELSER

Christina Capetillo og Annemarie Lund

I tiden efter anden verdenskrig voksede Danmarks og ikke mindst Københavns befolkning som aldrig før. Der skulle drastiske midler til for at undgå bolignød og desuden sikre den stigende boligstandard, som alle forventede i den begyndende højkonjunktur. Først tog boligbyggeriet fart; i slipstrømmen fulgte talrige andre opgaver med friarealer omkring folkeskoler, gymnasier, universiteter, efteruddannelses-, omsorgs- og kulturinstitutioner samt kirkegårde. Havearkitekternes virkefelt ekspanderede dermed voldsomt og med opgaver i en langt større skala end før.

En bred gruppe af landskabsarkitekter løste opgaverne. I det følgende vises boligbebyggelser med bl.a. C.Th. Sørensen, Aksel Andersen, Georg Boye, Ingwer Ingwersen, Eywin Langkilde, Erik Mygind, Agnete Muusfeldt og J. Palle Schmidt. De fleste var influeret af G.N. Brandts tanker. Anlæggene præget af den enkle fornuft i den funktionelle tradition, men samtidig meget grønne og frodige. Friarealerne til boligbebyggelserne har det tilfælles, at der oftest er et hierarki – fra en større kile eller grønning midt i bebyggelsen over mindre halvoffentlige zoner ved boliglængerne til nære, små steder ved selve boligen. Samarbejdet mellem de almennyttige boligselskaber, arkitekter og landskabsarkitekter fandt et leje, som ikke er overgået siden. Bl.a. Dansk Almennyttigt Boligselskabs (DAB) og fsb viste vilje til at eksperimentere med lave husformer og nye boligtyper.

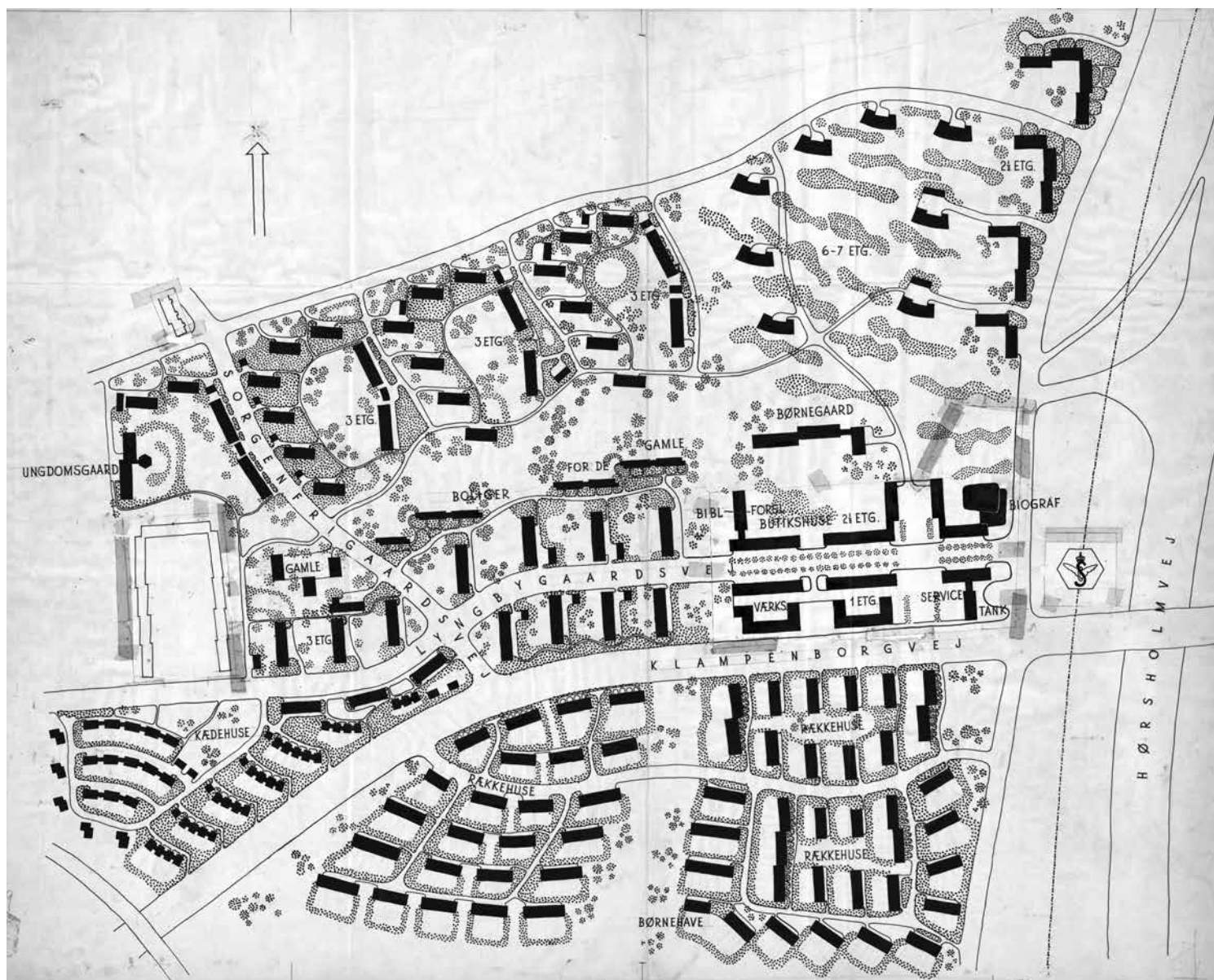
LANDSKAB 6-2016 belyser landskaberne omkring 1940'ernes og 1950'ernes boligbebyggelser. Udvalgte boligbebyggelser er fotograferet her i eftersommeren af Christina Capetillo, og gamle tegninger er taget frem fra tegningssamlingen på Københavns Universitetsbibliotek, Frederiksberg. Den foranderlighed, som sådanne landskabsarkitektoniske værker inkl. deres delelementer er underlagt, diskuterer Ellen Braae, Svava Riesto og Martin Søberg, herunder mulighederne for bevarelse, fredning, forvaltning og udenlandske erfaringer. Mogens Bundgaard fra DAB og Hedeveg Østergaard og Birgitte Vest Rasmussen fra fsb, skriver om drift, grønne strukturplaner og udviklingsbehov.

Drømmen om det gode liv kan aflæses i planen herunder: boligtyper til unge og gamle, børne- og ungdomsgård, butikker, bibliotek, station m.m. *AL*

LANDSKAB 6-2016 er støttet af kampagnen 1940'erne og 1950'ernes murede boligbebyggelser, der er et samarbejde mellem Realdania, Grundejernes Investeringsfond, Landsbyggefonden og Slots- og Kulturstyrelsen

Fortunbyen, Illustrationsplan, Georg Boye. Københavns Universitetsbibliotek, Frederiksberg

Fortunbyen, Illustration plan, Georg Boye. Copenhagen University Library, Frederiksberg



SUMMARY

Why the 1940's and 1950's housing landscapes? p. 146

Ellen Braae

After WW II, Denmark and Sweden attracted international recognition for their architecture, planning and landscape architecture. And especially for the mutual symbiosis of the involved professions as was clearly expressed in the many housing schemes of this period. Already in 1948, in London, The International Exhibition of Landscape Architecture opened, and in 1950 Danish Architecture Today, and in the decades that followed the British, Dutch and Germans flocked to Scandinavia to witness the visions for a new welfare society materialize in buildings and landscape.

Especially landscape played a central role as the common ground on which the welfare society developed. Not only were many new square meters built, and far more space was allotted for the new city than the old. But the common landscape itself became the symbol for the new affluence, the good life and the social vision that grew out of the first half of the 20th century with two world wars, housing shortages and a new international agenda for massive production and consumption.

The 1940's and 1950's were a transitional period. It was then that the European ideals of vitality, body, fresh air, health and nature, as well as community, greens, commons, parks, etc. began to mix with the American ideals of democracy and especially social and thereby economic stability. Generally speaking, access to nearby green areas was given a greater priority early in Denmark. This was expressed by C.Th. Sørensen (1893-1979) in *Parkpolitik i Sogn og Købstad*, 1931 and had a great influence in all of north Europe.

The design of housing schemes became a landscape architectural concern. A characteristic feature of the housing schemes of the period was the interplay between building and terrain, as well as in the landscaping, which was dominated by indigenous plants. The period was no doubt influenced by the shortage of materials, but also by a quest for the aesthetically simple and modest, and for landscape architecture, the efforts to simplify nature's own expression in a controlled fashion. Building schemes such as Søndergaardsparken (1946) and Bredalsparken (1949-55), both with Aksel Andersen (1903-52) and (Bredalsparken also Ingwer Ingwersen (1911-69) and J. Palle Schmidt (1923-2010)) as landscape architects, are good examples of an empathetic terrain modulation and a subtle use of landscaping, which to a greater degree accentuated an intimate and refined aesthetics than Sørensen's.

The latest decades' increased attention to the postwar architecture – often called welfare architecture – was obviously an advantage for the housing landscapes of the 1940's

and 1950's, even though the period was somewhat of a transitional phase. The best of these schemes should be listed, which a 2012 law on the listing of independent landscape architectural works respects.

Kongshvileparken – stories of active hedges, p. 152

Svava Riesto and Martin Søberg

Kongshvileparken is a public housing scheme built in 1952-54. The 69 units lie in a rolling ice age landscape with hills, meadows and marsh areas that run like a green band through the scheme. The housing area is the result of a close collaboration between the architects and landscape architect Georg Boye. The semidetached houses are placed in two groups, the oldest – in yellow brick – along the slope, and the somewhat newer in red brick, down on the meadow. The buildings follow the terracing and solar orientation in a rhythmic sequence. Kongshvileparken's landscape is subdivided in different spaces that communicate the sense of community and privacy. The hedges provide a context in the area as spatial elements, which facilitate the difference in scale. Kongshvileparken underscores the variability that many landscape architectural elements and works are subject to. And as landscape architectural elements choreograph the transitions in our towns – for example between the secluded and the outgoing, between community and outsiders – they are interesting to consider. Not only as part of passive and static works that consist of measurable elements and materials (stone, trees, brick etc.), but as different areas of opportunity, which people can interact with when the work becomes action.

The change in urban landscapes – interview with Tom Avermaete, p. 156

Martin Søberg

Martin Søberg interviews Tom Avermaete and asks why he is interested in the postwar welfare landscapes, and he replies that it is due to the current necessity.

Tom Avermaete emphasizes that these urban landscapes deserve attention. They are often in the media and they demand renovation, renewal and are seen as presenting a problem – socially and perhaps also in terms of architecture and city planning. Aside from the current interest, his attention is due to his concern for the landscapes and the fact that they introduce a completely new perspective of the public space and the city. If one sees them in an historical development, one can observe enormous changes, from the fact that for centuries one has perceived the city and public spaces as streets, squares, galleries etc. Suddenly we have an understanding of the city and public spaces as a profusion of landscapes and the city as one large urban landscape.

DAB and the tradition for the green, p. 160

Mogens Bundgaard

Since DAB, the Danish Public Housing Association was established in 1942, the major policy has been to collaborate with highly qualified professionals. And shortly after the first housing schemes were occupied, and the green areas were taken over by maintenance teams, it became clear that it would be necessary to have a person who could serve as an advisor for the personnel that were responsible for the daily maintenance of the green areas. Today, where DAB administrates and rents more than 50,000, primarily public housing units, there are five landscape architects responsible for advice and renewal.

During the period from the 1940's up to the 1950's, DAB stood for the construction of many brick building schemes, from row houses, semidetached houses to apartment blocks and park schemes. This included landscape architects Aksel Andersen, Ingwer Ingwersen, Langkilde & Erstad, Erik Mygind, C.Th. Sørensen, Georg Boye, J. Palle Schmidt and Eigil Kjær who were involved in designing many of these fine housing schemes.

For DAB, the many building schemes from this period represent a cultural heritage that is worth protecting. It is especially here that the greatest challenge for the housing association lies, and this implies a great responsibility to be involved in preserving and maintaining the best features and making the necessary improvements in keeping with the original character, renewal and improvements.

FSB focuses on the outdoor areas, p. 166

Hedevig Østergaard and Birgitte Vest Rasmussen

Since its start in 1933 the fsb housing association in Copenhagen has emphasized good architecture. This is the case for both the buildings and their surrounding areas. Beautiful and functional green areas, close to the housing is a characteristic feature of fsb's schemes. The outdoor areas are known for their high quality and being influenced by the new thinking of the time they were created. C.Th. Sørensen was fsb's architect from 1933 up until the early 1960's. During this time he designed most of the green areas surrounding fsb's housing. He had a strong social engagement and sought to ensure that those people who did not have their own house and garden would have the opportunity of relaxing in the green areas. This attitude has been characteristic of the housing association through the years.

In conjunction with the preservation and development of the green areas, fsb has decided to create green structure plans for their housing sections. The green structure plans will ensure that the basic values are respected, while allowing new qualities to be added.

Pete Avondoglio