



Hammersholm på Nordbornholm. Foto Erik Brandt Dam

## LANDSKAB 6 2017

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### Abonnementspriser 2017

I Danmark 1.021,25 kr. inkl. moms og forsendelse  
Norden, Grønland og Europa 868,00 kr. inkl. forsendelse, ekskl. moms  
Øvrige udland 1.019,00 kr. inkl. forsendelse  
Løssalg 137 kr. inkl. moms, ekskl. porto  
Landskab udkommer 8 gange om året

### Abonnement

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### Udgiver

LANDSKAB udgives af Danske Landskabsarkitekter, DL,  
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www.landskabsarkitekter.dk  
i samarbejde med Akademisk Arkitektforening

### Reproduktion og tryk

Stibo Graphic A/S, Saturnvej 65, 8700 Horsens  
Medlem af Danske Specialmedier  
ISSN 0023-8066

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# DANSK LANDSKABSPRIS

Dansk Landskabspris skal sætte fokus på landskabsarkitektur og forvaltning af landskabet i både by og land. Første gang, i 2009, var temaet *bæredygtighed*, og prisen blev tildelt natur- og fritidslandskabet Over Sø og Land i Tarup-Davinde på Fyn ved bestyrelsen for Tarup-Davinde I/S og Lise Bendix Madsen, landskabsarkitekt og sekretariatsleder 1998-2008. En lille landskabspris 2009 tildeltes landskabsarkitekt MDL Signe Rabølle Nielsen for afgangprojektet 'Bæredygtige infrastrukturer – en sammentænkning af byens og naturens systemer'.

Anden gang, i 2010, var temaet *kotering*, og prisen blev tildelt byrumsprojektet omkring Måløv-Aksen i Ballerup med LiW planning og Adept som designansvarlige.

Tredje gang, i 2011, var temaet *frodighed*, og prisen var delt i en lille og en stor pris. Den store pris gik til Schul Landskabsarkitekter for fornyelsen af Billedhuggerhaven på Charlottenborg, og den lille pris til Schønherr for det temporære projekt 'Med skoven som nabo' på Store Torv i forbindelse med Århus Festuge 2010.

Fjerde gang, i 2012, med temaet *drift og pleje* blev prisen tildelt Esbjerg Kommune for Hjerting Strandpark.

Femte gang, i 2013, var temaet *stille steder* og prisen delt i en lille og en stor pris. Den store pris gik til Haveselskabet for Haveselskabets Have på Frederiksberg og den lille pris til Silkeborg Kommune for strategien 'Udpegning af stille steder' i kommunen.

Sjette gang, i 2014, var temaet *et bedre sted at opholde sig eller bo*, og den store pris blev tildelt Tagparadiset på Vestervangs Fritidshjem, udviklet af Altan-Alferne og færdiggjort sammen med børn og voksne fra fritidshjemmet. Den lille pris gik til Mariaparken i Vejle ved Bascon.

Syvende gang, i 2015, blev prisen tildelt Novo Nordisk Naturpark med SLA som landskabsarkitekt.

I 2017 uddeles prisen så for ottende gang, og i år er den uden tema. Tre finalister præsenteres ved et prisuddelingsarrangement den 25. oktober på Nationalmuseet, og vinderen afsløres herefter. De tre finalister er: Forplads til Kulturhus Nordvest i København ved Schønherr & COBE, Lindevangsparken på Frederiksberg af Marianne Levinsen Landskab og friluftsbadet Vestre Fjordpark i Aalborg, indstillet af Aalborg Kommune, med helhedsplan af LiW planning og projekteret af GHB Landskabsarkitekter. *AL*

*Fra venstre. Forplads til Kulturhus Nordvest i København, Lindevangsparken på Frederiksberg og friluftsbadet Vestre Fjordpark i Aalborg*  
*From left. Plaza at Kulturhus Nordvest, Copenhagen, Lindevangsparken at Frederiksberg, and Friluftsbadet Vestre Fjordpark in Aalborg*



# SUMMARY

## **Hammersholm, p. 154**

### **Erik Brandt Dam**

Places in the landscape was initiated by Realdania in collaboration with the Nature Agency. The project designated ten places in Denmark, where physical intervention could contribute to creating contact between people and nature. The projects will illustrate how, with minimum intervention, one can promote nature via visiting spots of high architectural quality. One of these places is Hammersholm on north Bornholm.

The primary feature of the Hammersholm project is the reestablishment of the old metalled road, which forms a new, primary pedestrian path across North Bornholm and leads the visitor through a wide variation of landscape spaces. In addition it supports the hiking paths that form an extended route over the petroglyph area on the ridge.

In addition to reestablishing the metalled road, the project consists of three stopping points as platforms in the shape of circular rings, of 7, 15 and 25 meters in diameter, two plinths, a stile, a bridge and two steps recessed in the terrain.

### **Portrait: Opland Landscape Architects, p. 159**

Opland Landscape Architects in Copenhagen have during the last 20 years, based on nature's basic conditions, worked to create inspiring spaces for people. The basic tenet for the office is the respect for the existing environment and the design of a new architecture, which can be realized, grow and develop. In other words, Opland attempts to establish natural, green and robust settings for everyday life. Fundamentally, Opland designs spaces based on an assiduous insistence for sustainable solutions. Long-term care and maintenance plans are thus one of the office's most important competencies, which is evident in activities such as Opland's project in Ørestad Nord. Other ongoing works include development projects in Nordhavn, Ørestad, Teglhølm as well as Carlsberg Byen.

## **Ørestad Nord, p. 160**

### **Opland Landscape Architects**

Since 2006, Opland has served as consultants for the homeowners association in Ørestad Nord. The citizens wanted more nature content, shelter and leisure opportunities as well as activities for all age groups. Thus Opland has been responsible for resident processes, as well as the design of new initiatives on the homeowner association's areas. In addition

they have also drawn up development and care plans for Ørestad Nord. The office is moreover associated as consultant in connection with the further maintenance and care of the project.

## **Activity belt in Kildevældsparken, p. 162**

### **Opland Landscape Architects**

The Activity belt, located in the so-called 'Climate quarter' in the Østerbro district of Copenhagen, lies as a narrow, rectangular activity space along the northern edge of Kildevældsparken. This part of the park, before its establishment in 1927, served as a railway right of way, therefore the railroad tracks were employed in the design. The activity belt is also designed and conceived based on the notion that it should be 'purposely wild.' That is to say, a green activity area, which appears like a nature area would – though with a few controlled points for stopping up. The activity belt is formed as a winding path with a variety of spaces and characteristic plants.

## **Christiansborg Ridebane on Slotsholmen, p. 164**

### **Opland Landscape Architects**

At the Christiansborg Ridebane on Slotsholmen in Copenhagen, Opland was responsible for the renovation of the existing riding grounds, the establishment of a new fence around the grounds as well as corral for The Royal Stall's thirteen horses. The background for the project was the Law on the keeping of horses, which from January 1, 2016 required that all horses should have access to free movement in the corral. The task being to create an interplay between history, function, quality and aesthetics. Before the renovation, the public could freely pass over the riding grounds, at the same time that training took place. Tourists also flocked around the central fountain to take photos, which created potentially dangerous situations.

## **Jernbanestien in Odense, p. 166**

### **Opland Landscape Architects**

In connection with the quarter renewal in Odense, Opland transformed the Jernbanesti (railway path) area in close collaboration with the area's users and residents. The purpose being to create a green, recreational bicycle and footpath through the area, which could be used at the same time as the area was converted from industry and commerce to housing. Jernbanestien is now established as a continuous gravel path between the old tracks and runs through the area's different

zones, bearing names such as Skoven (Forest), Engen (Field), Sporet (Tracks), Galleriet (Gallery), Plænen (Plain) and Ravinen (Ravine). The entire path is well illuminated at night, and special areas are marked by poles with yellow spotlights.

## **Ridehusgade and Pjentedamsgade in Odense, p. 168**

### **Opland Landscape Architects**

The Ridehusgade and Pjentedamsgade project in Odense is, like the Jernbanestien project, the result of Østerbro's quarter renewal. The purpose being here to develop different street and urban spaces for recreational activities in the city while creating a sense of security and a place for all users. Both areas were previously overlooked areas in the city, with dark vegetation and unsatisfactory opportunities for leisure. With simple measures in both areas, Opland has created urban spaces offering a sense of security, where the quarter's historical life and architecture are retold through the use and new interpretation of familiar materials, colors and textures.

## **To insist on something, p. 170**

### **Signe Filskov**

Climate change is one of the major factors for the future development of society, and it is crucial that people begin to seriously shoulder the responsibility for our influence on the ecosystems and thereby also alter development. With a major part of the world's population living in cities in 2050, we must begin to conceive of the city as a decisive element in the sustainable development of society. In our eagerness to reduce the city's CO2 footprint, encourage urban gardening and climate adjust our urban spaces, there is, according to professor Stefanovic, the danger of overlooking the most important features in the process toward a more sustainable urban development, namely a repositioning of fundamental values, paradigms and world views, that will support these initiatives in the long run. If we are to succeed in developing sustainable and robust cities, urban planning's current market orientation must be replaced by a comprehensive oriented and integrated planning, which is based on an understanding of the fact that cities do not exist independent of that we call nature, but can only exist in a close interplay with it. A shift in the paradigm of the existing is decisive for a future sustainable development of our cities.

### **Pete Avondoglio**