



Gellerup Bypark. Foto SLA

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KLIMADEPRIMERET?

Annemarie Lund

Den Danske Ordbog, der indeholder omkring 100.000 opslagsord, er sidst i oktober udvidet med 1.612 ord. bl.a. ordene klimakonference og klimapolitik. Ordbogen indeholdt allerede omkring 30 andre ord startende med klima-, såsom klimaforandring og klimadebat. Og også klimakvote, dvs. et politisk, internationalt fastsat mål for et lands tilladte udledning af drivhusgasser, såsom Kyoto-protokollen, der 'gør det muligt for ilandene at overskride deres respektive grænseværdier mod at købe sig ind hos ulande, hvis udledning er mindre end den tilladte'. Ordet Klimadeprimeret er altså ikke med, men dog et ord man hører nærmest daglig; såvel klimaændringsforskere som skolebørn (og måske en god del landskabsarkitekter?) bliver klimadeprimerede. Magtesløse over for de truende klimaændringer, vi stilles i udsigt, i takt med at mulighederne for at gøre noget ser ud til at svinde eller forpasses.

I artiklen om den tørre by og den våde by beskriver Katrina Wiberg, hvordan vi til en vis grad selv bygger og planlægger os til en del af problemerne med skybrudsvand, idet vådområder og blå-grønne kiler bebygges. Det sker på trods af, at klimaændringer i en dansk kontekst også betyder mere nedbør og flere skybrud, og på trods af, at denne viden adresseres i klimatilpasningsplaner og klimaprojekter.

Selv om byudvikling her i landet forholder sig til både praktiske, menneskelige og økonomiske aspekter, synes den ikke forankret i det fysiske landskab, pointerer hun, og fortsætter 'billedet af byen og forståelsen af landskabet er løsrevet fra det underlag, vi bebor.' Det er både dumt og dyrt, men lige her synes at være en vej frem, mener Katrina Wiberg: 'For fødderne af os, under asfalten, ligger en række uforløste løsningsrum i det eksisterende landskab. I Aarhus viste der sig udtalte muligheder for at styrke en landskabsstrategisk planlægning, hvor terræn, jordbundsforhold og samtidens – og fremtidens – bymæssige kvaliteter kan forankres i en robust, landskabsbaseret byudvikling ... Det virker sandsynligt, at man kan overføre dette til flere andre danske byer som en tilgang til planlægning og byudvikling og derved bygge bro mellem *den tørre by* og *den våde by*.'

Anderledes med den foreslåede opfyldning i Øresund til en ny bydel: Lynetteholmen i Øresund. Uanset om man tror, man kan negligere eller dæmme op for meterstore havstigninger som følge af klimaændringer, er det efter min mening en både megaloman og samtidig snæversynet idé, fjernt fra respekt for naturgrundlaget at ville byudvikle på den måde. I Politiken Byrum, *politikenbyrum.dk*, er mange gode indlæg imod, men også nedslående for.

Arkitekt Jesper Pagh spørger, hvad skal vi med Lynetteholmen? Udover diskussion af økonomien bag forslaget, boligbehov og -størrelser efterlyser han en sammenhængende planlægning af alle hovedstadsområdetets 34 kommuner, hvor relativt tilfældige kommunegrænser absolut ikke skal være afgørende. 'Hele vejen langs Ring 3 er der potentiale for en omfattende byudvikling langs den kommende letbane ... Hele vejen til Næstved og Vordingborg ville man ikke tage skade af at blive knyttet tættere til hovedstaden', skriver han.

Arkitekt Jens Thomas Arnfred fremhæver, at ingen ejer verdenshavet, at Lynetteholmen vil lukke for Københavns nærhed til vandet og lægge sig som en prop mellem havnen og havet, og han plæderer for elskelige byer. Han kan 'ikke få øje på, at vi kan bygge bæredygtige byer, hvis vi ikke formår at lægge en dæmper på byggebranchens profitmotiver'.

Lars Autrup, direktør for Akademisk Arkitektforening, efterlyser, at kommune og stat frembringer en fælles, ambitiøs plan, og at Københavns fremtid som bæredygtig by diskuteres og konkretiseres.

By & Havn mener derimod, at opfyldning snildt kan fortsætte, og at Lynetteholmen kan udvides både mod nord og øst.

Men, men. Når havene stiger, må det være klogere at placere byudvikling længere inde i landet end ude i vandet og der forsøge sig med diger og sluser. Så er jeg klimadeprimeret eller bare realist? *AL*

SUMMARY

Interview with SLA, Aarhus, p. 194

Ulrik Kuggas

In 2015, SLA established a branch office in Aarhus. Today, architect Karsten Thorlund is the leader of the office together with two project leaders Bente Ulrikke Weinreich and Tina Hinge Christoffersen. With only three years practice in Aarhus, there are not many completed projects to show at the moment. We thus spoke about the projects the office has on the table at the moment, of which several are due to be delivered soon, and about the thoughts SLA has had during the project and building phases. The interview will thus deal with a number of themes, which are all related to a place/project, but also are an expression of some of the underlying trends in the office's work.

The temporary: Skovbadet Ø is SLA's other temporary city space project in a three-year commission with Aarhus Festival Week under the heading, Bridging. Skovbadet Ø lies as a half kilometer long belt in the eastern part of the harbor, known as Aarhus Ø. In the distant future, there will be a light rail system here, but now there is a mixed forest with 600 deciduous and evergreen trees in clods of earth tied to panels covered with a thick layer of chipped bark. Here and there, there are tree trunks and scattered jets send water vapor out in the temporary installation. After the festival week, the trees will be transported to Gellerup and placed together with the already more than 1,000 trees, that are planted in the grand transformation of this iconic urban quarter.

The mental picture – Gellerup City park: A striking example of an urban quarter, which in everyone's consciousness has developed to a well-established mental picture, is Gellerup parken. The building structure closes on itself, and the many problems that the quarter has accumulated through the years. SLA is now in the process of establishing a city park of more than 10 hectares. In the park SLA has chosen to plant a quite large number of exotic species in between Scotch pines, hornbeams, common alders, hawthorns and other common species in the Danish landscape. All together more than 100 different tree species. Karsten says that in addition to the great sensory variations for those who stroll through the park, there is also the thought that the choice of plants should underscore the exotic element in this city quarter - diversity in the composition of residents.

Edges: The flooding of the urban harbor areas in Lemvig brought out the need to safeguard the city against storm surges - also in the east harbor. In connection with this, SLA won a two-stage competition in May 2017, and the completed project was inaugurated in October 2018. A toned down design with a simple form characterizes the promenade along the water and the new public spaces. The materials are predominantly hardwoods and in-situ concrete, and it appears safe and matter-of-fact.

Along the opposite edge, in toward the city, it was important to open up, so that one can see the boats that are anchored there, from the city on the way down toward the harbor and thus create a stronger and better connection between the city and harbor. Projects like this, where one wants to preserve a coarse work environment, are always at risk of ending up as neat, polished settings, thus losing the original attractive force.

Forest types: The new educational center in Aabenraa lies in a scenic area with a view to the Mølleå stream and C.Th. Sørensen and Junggreen Have's iconic poplar avenue. Henning Larsen's 1-2 story building complex has a rectangular lacinated structure. Up to this, SLA designed a both organic and disintegrated structure. It has been a question of creating a number of sensual outdoor spaces and especially a large collection of plants. The question being why not teach the future educators the difference between herbs, bushes and trees in the Danish nature by quite simply opening the door and stepping outside, and as Karsten says: giving future nurses and social workers hands on experience with nature's healing powers. Therefore, around the buildings, there are small groves of pine, oak and linden as well as hazel copes, alder bogs, etc. across the two-hectare site. The groves each represent a familiar type of forest.

Landscape art: There was no actual program for a new interpretation of the shooting society's 100 year old garden, which lies like peninsula out into Vejle Fjord. The office registered what worthwhile landscape elements could be reinforced and expanded. Thereafter they suggested a vigorous redevelopment of the path network, street furniture and playground equipment and the establishment of a great number of new hedges to define spaces and intervals and alternately hide and frame the view to the fjord.

In the course of the conversation, Karsten says that he does not like it when the office can be recognized by the form, or when the form takes a central space. He is much more occupied by which experiences the individual cyclist, dog walker or jogger has when they move through the space and are confronted with nature.

However, they do not completely escape from recognition. This is no doubt due to the fact that the underlying philosophy activates a flow-driven form language, and that no one can be totally innovative all the time.

Hyllie's largest park, p. 204

In the fall of 2017, Malmö city announced a competition for the design of a new city neighborhood park in Hyllie in south Malmö. This urban quarter is one of the city's largest development areas with a planned scope of about 12,000 homes and as many businesses. Already today significant areas of the urban structure are completed especially large projects like Emporia shopping center, Malmö arena and Malmö fair. As a green counterweight to the dense urban environment, a 64,000 m² park is planned that will be developed in stages, concurrently with the building schemes' completion. The park is described in the competition program as a "Park for the future," which should have the same dignity as the parks in the inner city and provide a natural point of interest for all of Malmö's citizens. To provide answers as to how this future park should be was also part of the competition requirements. In addition, the city was looking for a park proposal that was well designed and innovative.

The competition consists of two stages. In the beginning of 2018, 24 prequalification proposals were submitted, of which four teams were selected to compete for first prize. On August 28, 2018, the winning proposal was revealed, "The park of the future is never finished" by Nyréns Arkitektkontor in collaboration with the Ekologigruppen, Marcus Abrahamsson Arkitektur, plant consultant Peter Linderoch Luxera. The winning team now has the task of developing the competition proposal in consultation with the city of Malmö and those living in the neighborhood of the park. Thereafter follows the detail design of the first stage with an expected building start in the spring of 2020.

Pete Avondoglio