

# KOPENHAGEN – 2010



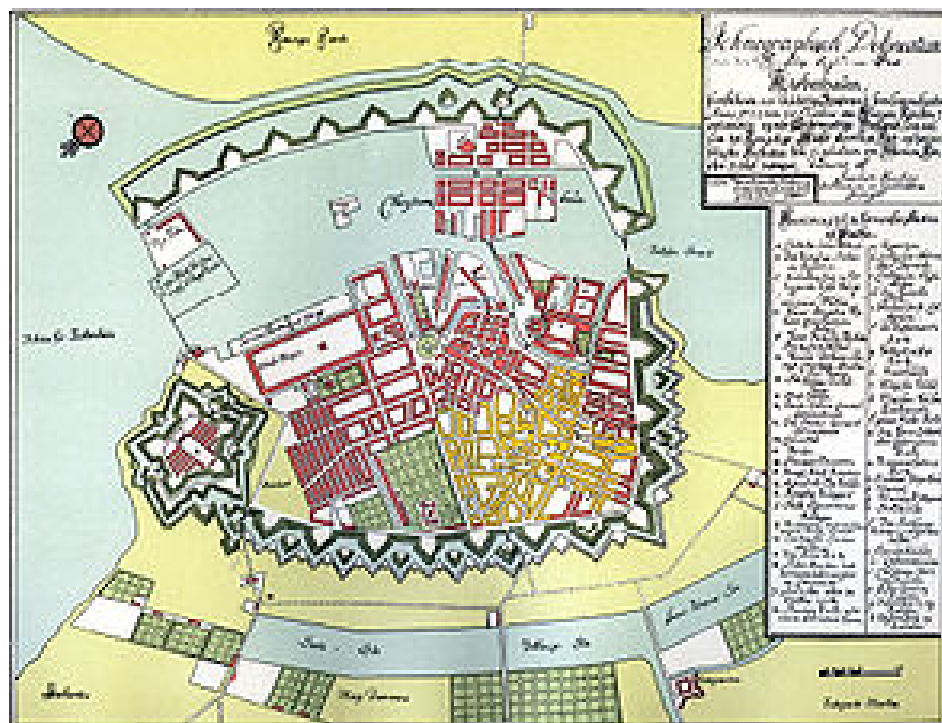
Uitgave Babel – mei 2010



Wim Klaassen  
Ria Steenaart

# Inhoud

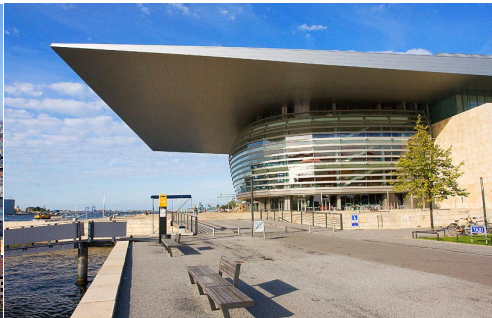
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# Hoofdstuk 1: Geschiedenis Kopenhagen



Uitzicht van bovenaf op Kopenhagen



Opera



Øresundbrug en regio

## Vikingentijd

In de periode 793 – 1035 ontstaat in Jelling, tegenwoordig een afgelegen plaats in Jutland, een gezamenlijk rijk. Waar Kopenhagen later zal liggen, zijn dan alleen maar enige vissershutten en een natuurlijke haven. Ook Kooplui gebruiken die. De huidige naam komt Kiobmanshafn (Nederlands 'koopmanshaven') en duikt in de 11<sup>e</sup> eeuw voor het eerst op.



## Middeleeuwen



plaats ontstaan Kopenhagen

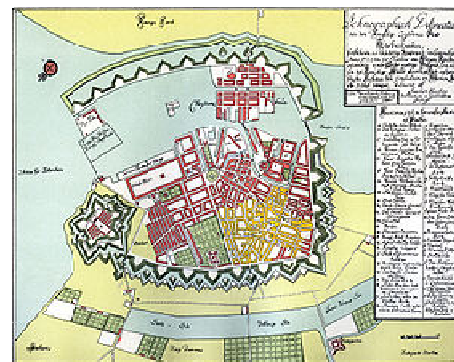
Absalon, strijdbare bisschop van Roskilde, bouwt in Kiobmanshafn een burcht, op de plaats waar nu ongeveer het huidige Christiansborg ligt. Met de aanleg van de burcht in 1167 begint de stichting van de stad. De stad groeit door de haringhandel. Dat brengt jaloerse mensen op het idee de stad te veroveren en te plunderen, zoals in 1249 en in 1369 de Lübeckers. In 1254 krijgt de plaats stadsrechten, in 1417 onder Erik VII wordt Kopenhagen residentiestad. Rond deze tijd zijn de

drie Noordse koninkrijken onder Deense leiding in de 'Unie van Kalmar' verenigd. Wanneer deze in 1523 uiteenvalt, blijven gebieden in het westen en zuiden van Zweden nog bij Denemarken, wat leidt tot een periode van 130 jaar oorlog tussen beide landen.

## Renaissance tot Rococo

Christian IV (1596 – 1648) is de grote bouwer van de renaissance. In Kopenhagen laat hij o.a. de Beurs, De Ronde Toren, het slot Rosenborg en Nyboderhuizen bouwen. Maar het lukt hem niet in de Dertigjarige Oorlog om veldheer van het Noorden

Kopenhagen na de brand van 1728



te worden. Kopenhagen ligt minder centraal wanneer na een oorlog de laatste provincies van Denemarken ten oosten van de Øresund in 1658 aan Zweden

toevallen. In oktober 1728 wordt Kopenhagen getroffen door de grootste brand ooit. Ca. 28% van stad (geel gemarkeerd) werd verwoest en 20% van de mensen werd dakloos. Ongeveer 47% van het middeleeuwse deel van de stad werd verwoest. De reconstructie van de stad duurde tot 1737.

### **Napoleontische oorlog en gouden eeuw**

In 1801 streed de Deense vloot tegen de Engelse vloot onder admiraal Nelson buiten de haven van Kopenhagen (*Slaget på Reden*). De Britse vloot kwam terug in 1807 en beschoot de stad om te voorkomen dat de Denen hun vloot aan Napoleon ter beschikking zouden stellen. Denemarken capituleerde en werd gedwongen om zijn vloot uit te leveren aan de Britten.

Denemarken komt als verliezer uit de Napoleontische oorlog. Bankroet en verder ingekrompen begint het toch aan een 'Guldalder' de 'gouden eeuw' van de Deense cultuur. Bij de wederopbouw van Kopenhagen en de bouw van de Dom heerst het neoclassicisme.

### **Van absolutisme naar democratie; de ontwikkeling van de vingerstad en de 19<sup>e</sup> eeuwse wijken**

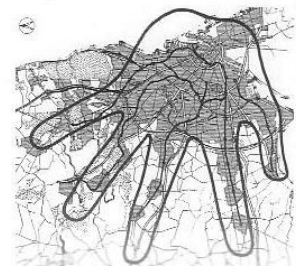
Frederik VII maakt in 1847 een einde aan het absolutisme door in te stemmen met een burgerlijke grondwet. Enkele jaren later mag Kopenhagen eindelijk uitbreiden tot buiten zijn stadsmuren.

Voor de nieuwe arbeidersklasse worden de bruggenwijken aangelegd.

In 1881 komen de eerste sociaal-democraten in het parlement, vanaf 1942 in de regering. In deze periode leggen zij de politieke basis voor de relatief goed functionerende verzorgingsstaat van het Denemarken van de 20<sup>e</sup> eeuw.

Kopenhagen is opgezet volgens een zogeheten 'vingerstructuur'. Tussen de vijf 'vingers' van bebouwing liggen groene stroken en autowegen.

Ook het S-tog-netwerk (de snelle treinen) is afgestemd op deze structuur. De nieuwe brugwijken Vesterbro, Østerbro en Nørrebro werden rond eind 19<sup>e</sup> eeuw gebouwd als arbeiderswijken.



Vingerstad Kopenhagen

#### **Vesterbro**



Een uitgebreide stadsvernieuwing heeft er de afgelopen jaren voor gezorgd dat Vesterbro een aantrekkelijker deel van de stad is geworden, nadat het jarenlang de probleemwijk van Kopenhagen was met drugsoverlast en prostitutie. Tegenwoordig heeft Vesterbro een bloeiend uitgaansleven. Dwars door de wijk loopt de verkeersader Vesterbrogade met veel winkels. In Vesterbro zijn onder andere het Stadsmuseum van Kopenhagen (*Københavns Bymuseum*), het Centraal Station van Kopenhagen (*Københavns Hovedbanegård*) en poptempel Vega te vinden. Tegen de grens met het centrum ligt het amusementspark Tivoli.

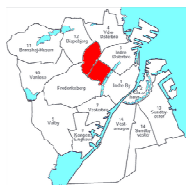
#### **Østerbro**



De wijk grenst aan Nørrebro en het centrum van Kopenhagen en is gebouwd aan het begin van de 20<sup>e</sup> eeuw. Østerbro is een rustige woonwijk met hoge appartementsgebouwen. In de brede straten zijn veel ambassades gevestigd. Toch is er veel te zien en te doen met boetiekjes en eettentjes. Dwars door de wijk loopt de Østerbrogade naar het noorden. In de wijk ligt ook het nationale voetbalstadion. Het

grens aan de zuidkant bovendien aan de Sortedam Dossering met een wandelpad langs de 5 kunstmatige meren van Kopenhagen. Vlak bij de Dronning Louises Brug ligt een prachtige plek langs het water: het Kaffesalonen met een terras op het water.

### Nørrebro



In de 18e eeuw leefden in Nørrebro vooral ambachtslieden en arbeiders, maar geleidelijk kwamen er ook burgers en ambtenaren wonen. Vanaf 1852 begon een sterke groei. In 1857 telde de wijk 10.000 inwoners, in 1880 waren dat er al 52.000 en in 1901 woonden er 105.000 mensen. De wijk grenst aan Østerbro, Frederiksberg en het centrum. Dwars door Nørrebro loopt de 2,5 kilometer lange verkeersader Nørrebrogade. Langs de Elmegade zijn vele kleine winkels, cafés en restaurants gevestigd. Het nachtleven is geconcentreerd rond het St. Hans Torv-plein. In de wijk ligt het Assistens Kerkhof ("Assistens Kirkegård"), waar veel bekende Denen zijn begraven, onder wie Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard en Niels Bohr. Rond 1970 begon men de wijk te saneren. Wegens de dreigende afbraak van woningen kwam het tot ernstige ongeregelheden. Sinds het begin van de jaren tachtig staat Nørrebro bekend om de rellen die er regelmatig uitbreken. Nørrebro is een multiculturele wijk, met Arabische, Iraanse en Pakistaanse minderheden. Er wonen daarnaast ook veel jonge mensen in kleine appartementen. Het kent veel buurtcafés en trendy winkeltjes, waaronder kleding en antiekzaken. De laatste jaren neemt het geweld van migranten tegen Europeanen toe. De wijkbewoners klagen over racistische behandeling door de politie.

### Frederiksbergen



Frederiksberg is sinds de gemeentelijke herindeling van 1901 een enclave binnen de gemeente Kopenhagen. De geschiedenis van Frederiksberg gaat terug tot 2 juni 1651. Op die dag gaf koning Frederik III van Denemarken mensen van Amager van Hollandse afkomst toestemming zich in "Ny Hollænderby" te vestigen. In 1700-1703 bouwde Frederik IV van Denemarken er een lustslot bij Valby Bakke. Het was ingegeven door 's konings reizen naar Italië en Frankrijk en werd *Friederichs Berg* genoemd. De huidige naam is daarvan afgeleid.

### **De twee wereldoorlogen**

In de eerste wereldoorlog blijft Denemarken neutraal, maar in de tweede wereldoorlog wordt het bezet. De Duitsers overrompelen het Deense hoofdkwartier in het Kastellet. Als wraak vernielden de Duitsers 'volksymbolen' zoals delen van Tivoli.

### **De stap naar heden**

Één straat in de binnenstad van Kopenhagen wordt al in 1962 voetgangersgebied: Strøget, de 'streek'. In 1967 ziet men hier ander verkeer: Denemarken liberaliseert de pornografie als een van de eersten in Europa en de seksshops schieten als paddenstoelen uit de grond.

In 1971 richten krakers en een leegstaande kazerne in de wijk Christianshavn de nog steeds bestaande 'vrijstaat Christiania' op.

In de jaren tachtig en negentig houden de Denen via een referendum verdere Europese eenwording op afstand, waarbij Kopenhagen zich duidelijker EU-vijandig betoond dan de rest van het land.

## **De 21<sup>e</sup> eeuw**

Op 1 juli 2000 wordt de vaste oeververbinding over Øresund met Zweden geopend. In mei 2004 trouwt kroonprins Frederik in de Frue kirke met de Australische Mary Elisabeth Donaldson.

In september 2005 publiceert de krant Jyllands Posten (Kopenhagen en Århus) twaalf Mohammed karikaturen. Dat leidt begin 2006 tot anti-Deense protesten in de moslimwereld en de grootste crisis in de Deense buitenlandse politiek sinds de tweede wereldoorlog. Begin 2008 wordt een moordcomplot van islamisten tegen een van de tekenaars van de karikaturen ontdekt. Daarop publiceren drie toonaangevende kranten opnieuw een door hem getekende Mohammed karikatuur. Weer worden in de moslimwereld Deense vlaggen in brand gestoken, maar breken ook ditmaal ernstige rellen uit in de woonwijken van Kopenhagen zelf (o.m. Nørrebro) waar veel bewoners een migranten achtergrond hebben.

## Hoofdstuk 2 - DAG ÉÉN - de oude stad

Vrijdag 28 mei 2010

Wandeling door oud Kopenhagen waar we gaan bekijken

### Stedelijke pleinen:

- Rådhuspladsen
- Gråbrødre Torv
- Gammel Torv / Nytorv (oude plein / nieuwe plein) – Stellinghus  
Arne Jacobsen
- Amager Torv
- Kongens Nytorv

### Invullingen:

- het SAS Radisson Royal hotel van Arne Jacobsen, 1960 – Hammerichsgade 1
- het Pershuis van Korshagen Architecten, 1974 – Skindergade 5
- het BT gebouw van architect Henning Larsen, 1998 – Grønnegade  
kruising Bernikowsgade
- het Stellinghus van Arne Jacobsen, 1938 – Gammeltorv 5

### **Achtergrondinformatie over de wandeling in de oude stad**

Na een uitleg over geschiedenis en ontwikkeling van de Kopenhagen gaan we wandelen naar de oude binnenstad. Langs de Vesterbrogade lopen we langs de Skt. Jørgens Sø naar het Radisson Blu Royal Hotel van Arne Jacobsen, Hammerichsgade 1-5. Het hotel werd gerealiseerd in 1960 en nieuw gebouwd voor de vliegmaatschappij SAS. De eerste wolkenkrabber in de stad, vlakbij Tivoli. Gebouw en inrichting werden allemaal ontworpen door Arne Jacobsen, o.a. het bestek, de Zwaan- en Ei-stoelen. Er is nog maar één kamer (nr. 606) in het originele ontwerp overgebleven. Tijdens het ontwerpen vreesden de kranten dat de skyline van de stad verstoord zou worden. Het gebouw werd vergeleken met een ponskaart. Jacobsons reactie was "dat is grappig, want dat is precies waar het op lijkt als de ramen open staan op een zonnige zomerdag". Als inspiratiebron voor het ontwerp diende de New Yorkse Park Avenue gebouwen Skidmore, Owings en Merrill's Lever House.



Radisson Blu Royal Hotel

We vervolgen onzen weg via het Axel Torv naar het Rådhuspladsen. Het plein is dé ontmoetingsplaats en kwam tot stand in de tweede helft van de 19<sup>e</sup> eeuw. Het stadhuis is gebouwd in een mix van Deense architectuur en Italiaanse renaissance en is geïnspireerd door het stadhuis van Sienna. Bijzonder is de wereldklok van Jens Olsen. Vroeger stond hier een poort die onderdeel uitmaakte van de vestingwerken. Door de Fredriksbergsgade komen we bij de Gammel Torv, en de Nytorv. Zij liggen vlak tegen de Strøget aan. Gammel Torv ontstond in de stichtingperiode van de stad in de 13<sup>e</sup> eeuw, maar werd tijdens de grote brand in 1795 verwoest en grotendeels herbouwd in Neoclassicistische stijl. Oorspronkelijk was Gammel Torv het centrum van het juridische en politieke leven en een belangrijk marktplein. Verschillende vroegere stadhuizen hebben gestaan op of in de omgeving van het plein. Nytorv werd in 1610 in Renaissance stijl herbouwd door Christian IV, nadat hij de ruimte achter het stadhuis – gelegen tussen Gammel Torv en Nytorv – had ontruimd. Het plein wordt gedomineerd door het klassicistische gerechtsgebouw. Hier werkten vroeger veel slaggers, die hun vlees



verkochten op de Gammel Torv. Er stonden ook ooit een schandpaal en een schavot op het plein.

Daarna steken we via de Skindergade en de Klosterstraede door naar het volgende plein, het Gråbrødre Torv. Dit plein gaat terug tot 1238, toen hier een Franciscaner klooster stond.

Driehonderd jaar later werd het gesloopt. In 1968 werd het gebied een onderdeel van het voetgangersgebied en werd het charmante plein gerestaureerd. Het maakt onderdeel uit van het grote voetgangersgebied rond de Strøget, het belangrijkste winkelgebied van Rådhuspladsen tot Kongens Nytorv, dat in de 60 er jaren voetgangersgebied werd.

Door de Hemmingsensgade gaan we naar de Skindergade 5 en nemen we een kijkje bij het Pershuis van Korshagen architecten. Langs de Købmagergade gaan we vervolgens naar de Amager Torv dat net als Gammel Torv een van de oude centraal gelegen marktpleinen is. In de 15<sup>e</sup> eeuw werd er vis verkocht, maar in de 2<sup>e</sup> helft van de eeuw veranderde dit in boerenproducten. Het belangrijkste café stond aan dit plein. Krap een eeuw na de grote brand verhuisden de marktactiviteiten naar Christianshavn.

In 1892 werd de ooievaarsfontein op het plein neergezet ten tijde van het zilveren huwelijk van het kroonprinselijk paar Frederik en Louise. We maken een omweg via de Købmagergade en de Silkegade naar het BT gebouw van architect Henning Larsen aan de Grønnegade, kruising Bernikowsgade. We vervolgen onze weg via de Bernikowsgade en de Lille Kongensgade en komen bij het laatste de plein dat we bekijken, de Kongens Nytorv. Het is het grootste en mooiste plein aan het einde van de Strøget. In het begin van de 17<sup>e</sup> eeuw lag er het oostelijke bolwerk Østervold met de stadspoort Østerport, die langs de westelijke rand lag van wat later de Kongens Nytorv werd. Christian IV had ambitieuze plannen om de regionale positie van Kopenhagen te versterken met een nieuw district Ny København.

Hij startte met een fort, een plek die later het Kastellet werd. Rond 1640 werd het bolwerk opgegeven ten gunste van nieuwe wallen noordelijker gelegen. De Kongens Nytorv werd in 1647 afgerond met de aanleg van de Gostersgade en werd verbonden met de zee met een kanaal. Na een rommelige periode besloot Christian V het plein te bestraten, dat voor vooral militaire doeleinden moest dienen – naar Frans voorbeeld – als een place royale. Het land rond het plein werd verdeeld tussen geïnteresseerde rijke burgers, met als voorwaarde dat de gebouwen tenminste twee verdiepingen moesten hebben en aan bepaalde standaards moesten voldoen.

In 1688 werd een baroktuin met bomen ingewijd. In 1747 werd het plein volledig herbouwd door Frederik V tot een ceremonieel en militair oefenterrein. In 1908 werd het plein opnieuw vorm gegeven in zijn originele vorm.

We gaan van Kongens Nytorv naar de omgeving van de Langebrø brug om in de omgeving te gaan lunchen.



Nytorv met gerechtsgebouw



Gråbrødre Torv



Kongens Nytorv



## **Architecteninformatie over invulprojecten die we in de oude stad bezoeken**

**Arne Jacobsen** (11 februari 1902 – 24 maart 1971) was een Deense architect en ontwerper. Jacobsen trad na zijn architectuurstudie in Kopenhagen in 1927 in dienst van het architectenbureau van Paul Holsoe. In 1930 richtte hij zijn eigen bureau op. Jacobsen was professor in de architectuur aan de Deense koninklijke kunstacademie. Zijn bekendste ontwerpen zijn St. Catherine's College in Oxford en het SAS Hotel in Kopenhagen. Hij ontwierp ook kranen, bestek en meubels, waarvan de eetkamerstoelen *de mier*, *de zwaan* en de fauteuil *het ei* bekende voorbeelden van zijn. De stoel *mier* werd wereldberoemd en kenmerkte zich door een elegante eenvoudige stijl. Rugleuning en zitting waren uit één stuk triplex gebogen. Jacobsens ontwerpstyl kan als functionalistisch worden omschreven, want bij hem wordt de vorm steeds door de functie bepaald. Arne Jacobsen is beïnvloed door Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier en Bauhaus. Jacobsen op zijn beurt heeft vele andere ontwerpers beïnvloed.

**Erik Korshagen**, 1926-2005, de Deense architect. Korshagen, heeft zijn eigen atelier sinds 1956 en is beroemd om de bouw een bibliotheek, landgoederen en huizen met een geometrisch en vereenvoudigd ontwerp. Hij is bezig met het samenspel tussen architectuur en kunst, hetgeen heeft geresulteerd in een aantal werken in samenwerking met Ole Schwalbe en Bjørn Nørgaard. In 1980 ontving hij Eckersberg Medal en in 1995 CF Hansen medaille.

**Henning Larsen**, geboren in 1925. Heeft gewerkt met Arne Jacobsen. Heeft zijn eigen bureau gesticht in 1959. Hij ontwerpt gebouwen maar ook interieurs, meubels, industrieel ontwerpen en grafische ontwerpen. Hij heeft vele werken op zijn naam c.q. op naam van zijn bureau staan waaronder het ministerie van Buitenlandse zaken (1982-1984) in Riad, het Danish Design Centre (2000) in Kopenhagen, de IT universiteit (2004) in Kopenhagen, de Opera (2004) in Kopenhagen; het Musiken Huis (2007) in Upsalea Zweden, Lanzarote Concert Hall (2009) in Spanje. In Nederland heeft hij gebouwd op de Kop van Zuid (2008) in Rotterdam en een plan gemaakt voor het gebied van de VU (2010) in Amsterdam.

Op de eerste dag gaan we kijken bij het BT gebouw (1993-1994) in het centrum van Kopenhagen.

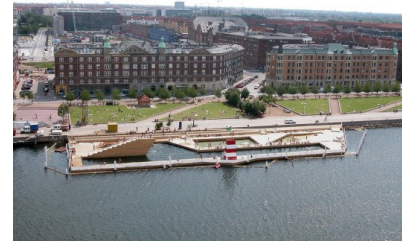
# Hoofdstuk 3 – DAG ÉÉN – Podwalk Havenfront

Vrijdag 28 mei 2010

Na de lunch is er de mogelijkheid een podwalk te maken langs een vijftal gebouwen gelegen rond de haven, ingesproken door **Richard Swett**, voormalig Amerikaans ambassadeur en architect. Na een introductie over de wedergeboorte van Kopenhagen en de binnenhaven in lopen we achtereenvolgens langs:

## Het havenbassin

Copenhagen's harbour is in the midst of a transformation from an industrial port and traffic junction to being the cultural and social centre of the city. The Harbour Bath has been instrumental in this evolution. It extends the adjacent park over the water by incorporating the practical needs and demands for accessibility, safety and programmatic flexibility. Rather than imitating the traditional Danish indoor swimming bath, the Harbour Bath offers an urban harbour landscape with dry-docks, piers, boat ramps, cliffs, playgrounds and pontoons. As a terraced landscape, the Harbour Bath completes the transition from land to water, making it possible for the citizens of Copenhagen to go for a swim in the middle of the city.



### Land vs. water

With an indoor swimming bath you have some land and have to design the pools. With the harbour, we have some water and have to design the land; a swimming bath in reverse. Since land is a factor we have influence on as architects, it is in the interface between the two that we can create desirable conditions. In a way, reinterpreting the water that is there by adding land.

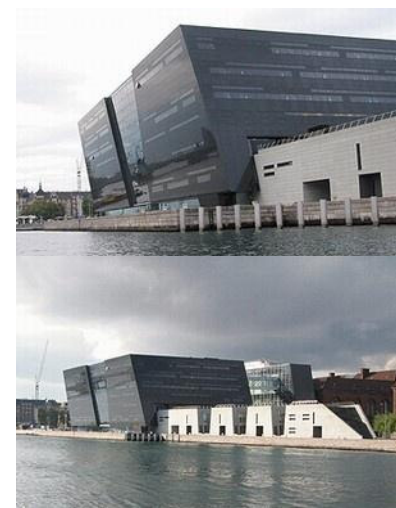


Architects: **PLOT = BIG + JDS**  
Constructed Area: 2,500 sqm  
Project year: 2003

## De Zwarte Diamant / Koninklijke bibliotheek

The building was raised as an addition to The Royal Library's older building complex. With the simple main shape built in steel, glass and black granite, the library is a typical example of the prevailing neo-modernist style at the brink of the

21st century. The black facades are clad in polished, African granite, which is the reason for the name The Black Diamond. Midway a gigantic slit cuts the house in two, providing a fabulous view over the harbour from within; this feature has made the escalator in the foyer a popular goal for tourists. The



ground floor contains restaurant and bookshop, concert hall and lecture hall as well as exhibition space.

Client: Kulturministeriet (the Danish Ministry for Cultural Affairs)

Architect: **schmidt hammer lassen**

Artist: **Caroline Kragh, Per Kirkeby, Mathilde Aggerbo,**

**Julie Henriksen, Elisabeth Taubro**

Constructed: 1999



### **De Nordeabank**

The five office buildings with intermediate glass connections were built as the domicile of the former Unibank, now Nordea. The exterior walls are sided with dark copper, which will slowly patinate to a pale green like the buildings on the opposite side of the fairway of the harbour. Towards the harbour each office building is furnished with an extra gable with a large slit, and in combination with the elevated position this gives the building complex a minimalist lightness. Towards Strandgade the main entrance is marked by a gate sided with unhewn stone.



Client: Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension (ATP) (pension fund)

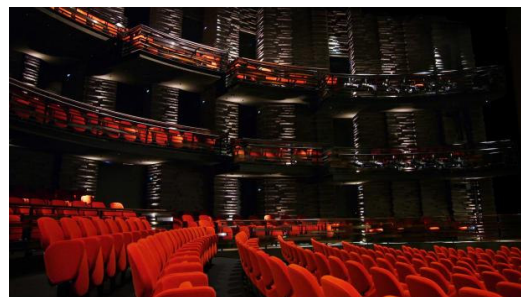
Architect: **Henning Larsen Architects**

Landscape architect: **Sven-Ingvar Andersson**

Constructed: 2000

### **De Schouwburg / Koninklijk Theater**

There is general agreement that the new Playhouse of The Royal Theatre is an exceptionally elegant building. Dark brickwork, warm wood, copper and glass are perfectly attuned on the exterior of the building. A sense of harmony thus leads



the audience into the open café and restaurant and further into the largest of the three auditoriums at the heart of the building. Here the panoramic view to the

waterfront is replaced with an air of intimacy that reinforces the feeling of closeness between the audience and the performers, even when all 650 seats are filled.

The facade of the house is dominated by a continuous upper storey hovering over the broad harbour promenade that runs around the complete perimeter of the building and is used as an outdoor serving area in the summer. In this way the Playhouse has already after its first year injected new life into the central part of the inner harbour that forms the continuation of Nyhavn. The house has three auditoriums all designed to satisfy modern practical and technical requirements for stage work behind the scenes. The location and function of the Playhouse has made it possible to incorporate a number of sustainable technical solutions, using for instance seawater and surplus heating from the auditoriums to reduce energy consumption.

Client: The Royal Theatre and the Ministry of Culture

Function: Playhouse, restaurant

Architect: **Lundgaard & Tranberg**

Constructed: 2008

## **De Opera**

The Copenhagen Opera House stands at the end of the historical axis running from Marmorkirken (the Marble Church) and Amalienborg. With its 158 m long and 90 m wide roof the large building is visible from all over the inner harbour. The building contains more than 1,000 rooms. It totals 41,000 m<sup>2</sup> distributed on 14 storeys, five of which are below ground. The main auditorium of the opera house accommodates an audience of 1,500 persons, and the experimental stage seats approx. 200 persons. Beneath the large roof a large grille shields the foyer room and the auditorium. The foyer area's flooring is of Sicilian Perlatino marble, and the shell of the auditorium is clad in stained maple. The main auditorium is adorned with a 24-carat gold leaf ceiling. The entire facade of the house is clad with the South German limestone Jura Gelb. The front plaza and quaysides are paved with Chinese granite.



Client: The A.P. Møller and Chastine Mckinney Møller Foundation

Architect: **Henning Larsen Architects**

Artist: **Per Kirkeby, Per Arnoldi, Olafur Eliasson, Tal R, Erik A. Frandsen, Sonny Tronborg, Lars Nørgaard, Pia Andersen, Jesper Christiansen, Niels Erik Gjerdevik, Kasper Bonnén**

Constructed: 2004

Richard Swett sluit de podwalk af met conclusies over oude en nieuwe architectuur in Kopenhagen.

**Aan het eind van de wandeling kun je teruggaan naar Nyhavn en gaan winkelen in het dichtbij gelegen winkelgebied de Strøget.  
De rest van de dag is ter vrije besteding.**



# 5 PODWALK / ON THE HARBOUR FRONT

RIDE THE *HARBOUR BUS* AND SEE THE CHANGING FACE OF COPENHAGEN FROM THE SEA

In recent years a number of architectural landmarks that invite and engage the public have revitalised Copenhagen Inner Harbour. On this podwalk you experience spectacular buildings by leading, Danish architects firsthand. Your guide is former American ambassador to Denmark, Richard Swett, who mixes personal anecdotes and analysis in an engaging tale of Copenhagen's economic, cultural and architectural transformation.

*Podwalks are guided tours in sound. During the summer of 2007 two podwalks will be offered in English: 'On the Harbour Front' and 'Along the Metro'.*

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## YOUR TOUR GUIDE



Photo: Copenhagen X

### RICHARD SWETT

Architect  
American ambassador  
to Denmark, 1998-2001

--- HARBOUR BUS  
— WALKING

**CHAPTER 5**  
THE PLAYHOUSE /  
ROYAL THEATRE  
ARCHITECT: LUNGAARD  
& TRANBERG  
COMPLETED: 2007  
(IN PROCESS)

**CHAPTER 6**  
THE OPERA  
ARCHITECT: HENNING  
LARSEN ARCHITECTS  
COMPLETED: 2004

**CHAPTER 3**  
BLACK DIAMOND /  
ROYAL LIBRARY  
ARCHITECT: SCHMIDT  
HAMMER LARSEN  
COMPLETED: 1999

**CHAPTER 4**  
NORDEA BANK  
ARCHITECT: HENNING  
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COMPLETED: 1999

**CHAPTER 7**  
CONCLUSION  
RICHARD SWETT ON  
OLD VERSUS NEW  
ARCHITECTURE IN  
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**CHAPTER 1**  
INTRODUCTION  
RICHARD SWETT ON  
THE REAWAKENING  
OF COPENHAGEN  
AND THE INNER  
HARBOUR.

**CHAPTER 2**  
HARBOUR BATH  
ARCHITECT: PLOT  
COMPLETED: 2003

COPENHAGEN X



THE CHANGING FACE OF COPENHAGEN



DAC | DANISH ARCHITECTURE CENTRE



# Hoofdstuk 4 – DAG TWEE – Boottocht binnenhaven Kopenhagen

Zaterdag 29 mei 2010

Tijdens de wandeling van het hotel naar de boot komen we langs twee projecten:

## Sønder Boulevard

Sønder Boulevard is perhaps the most striking example of the transformation of the Vesterbro district in recent years. Not long ago it was known by the nickname "Europe's biggest dog toilet". Now it is a lush stretch, filled with the hustle and bustle of daily life that many feared would disappear into the green courtyards behind the housing blocks.



The layout of the boulevard was designed not to favour one kind of activity rather than another. Trees, paving and grass have been used to create a so-called strip park with a perennial garden, a playground for toddlers, a playing field, a track for BMX bikes and seating areas with very different ambiances. Families with children, teenagers, adults who like to get together over a beer and many more use the boulevard, which ought to be called a new kind of park.

Client: City of Copenhagen

Architect: **SLA**

Landscape architect: **SLA**

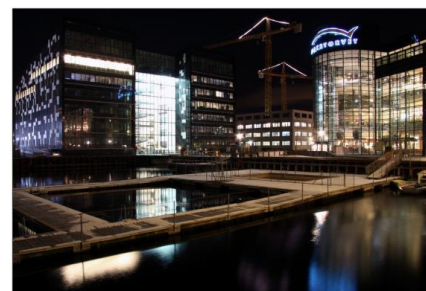
Constructed: 2007

## Fisketorvet Shopping Centre

The Fisketorvet (meaning 'the fish market') Shopping Centre gets its name from the city's original fish market, which was located in this exact spot from 1953 to 1999. Built like a giant ship, it overlooks the Copenhagen harbour front.

Therefore the floors are called decks. There are two large courts within the centre called Pyramiden (The Pyramid) and Udsigten (The View).

The Fisketorvet Shopping Centre amounts to 57.000 m<sup>2</sup> and contains restaurants, shops and a cinema. The centre is owned by Unibail-Rodamco that own a large number of shopping centres all over Europe.



Client: Unibail-Rodamco

Function: Shopping centre

Architect: **Kieler Architects**

Constructed: 2000

Tijdens de boottocht komen we langs de volgende projecten, waarvan we bij een aantal ook van boord gaan.

### **Metropolis**

"Futuristic imagination!" This is what the sales literature says about Metropolis, a 40-metre-tall residential building. And its round shapes, radiant light-blue colour, and organic look make the description pretty apt. The building is surrounded by water on three sides on Sluseholmen's outermost peninsula, which was expanded by about 2,000 square metres of landfill.



Metropolis commands a distinctive, yet solitary position opposite the rows of new housing blocks and the snug little Valby Boat club lining the waterfront on Sluseholmen. A long gravelled path leads to this curious edifice and continues all the way around the outside along the edge of the water. With its basement parking, the building has a strong aesthetic character, though still somewhat enclosed within itself. An image that may change, though, when a new public harbour lido is established at its foot in a few years.

Client: Nordkranen A/S

Architect: **Future Systems , Kasper Danielsen Arkitekter**

Constructed: 2007

### **Sluseholmen**

Sluseholmen is a canal town, composed of blocks arranged around semi-open courtyards. Bridges, wharfs and waterside steps provide proximity to the water.

The masterplan for Sluseholmen was devised by Dutch architects Sjoerd Soeters and Danish

Arkitema in cooperation with the City of Copenhagen. The design of the district is governed by a number of architectural dogmas about varied building heights and appearance and position of buildings relative to the public spaces which include water, courtyards, bridges and roads.



The varied facades in Sluseholmen are intended to give every new resident a sense of belonging in one particular place in the new large district, namely behind the blue facade or in the house with the oblong windows and so on. At the same

time the variations produce an element of surprise which means that one cannot embrace the entire district with one quick glance.

All courtyards are open and may be used as circulation routes by all residents. The old Valby Boat Club has been preserved for the time being since its vibrant life of yachtsmen and red boatsheds add a touch of local colour. The ultimate contrast is provided by the exclusive and futuristic Metropolis, built as a landmark at the tip of a peninsula. New harbour baths that will be open to all are to be built within a few years and will perhaps have a unifying effect on the district.

Client: City of Copenhagen and Port of Copenhagen (now CPH Port & City Development)

Architect: **Soeters Van Eldonk architecten, Arkitema**

Constructed: 2006

### **Gemini (Seed Silo – Gemini Residence)**

The conversion of the seed silo in Copenhagen's Havnstad is a fine example of contemporary uses of former industrial buildings along Copenhagen's waterfront. The three silos: the Seed Silo, the Wennberg Silo and the Press Silo were all part of the gigantic Soya Been Cake Factory, once the biggest workplace in Copenhagen which spanned the full length of the waterfront on Islands Brygge. All three buildings have now been converted into exclusive apartments.



The original Seed Silo consisted of two raw, bare concrete cylinders 25 metres in diameter. This provided the biggest challenge: how to retain the authenticity of the silo and at the same time modernise it. It would have been difficult to cut large holes in the concrete structures, and if apartments had been located inside the silo cores, they would face inward, away from the surroundings and the view. So they were placed in ring-shaped additions on the outside of the two concrete cylinders, whose form is still visible at street level. The apartments have outer walls of glass and wide balconies, providing panoramic views of the harbour. Both silo cores were covered with a new type of climate screen made of transparent film. The screens form the ceiling over two grandiose stairwells and their round floors.

Client: NCC

Architect: **MVRDV, JJW**

Landscape architect: **Steen Bisgaard**

Constructed: 2005

### **Harbour Bath**

(zie podwalk gisteren)



### **DAC - Dansk Arkitektur Center – Strandgade 27B**



## Theater

(zie podwalk gisteren)



## Opera

(zie podwalk gisteren)



## Dahlerups pakhuis (warehouse 1)

The five-storey warehouse was long threatened by demolition, but in the mid-1990s the building was protected thanks to its qualities and excellent architecture and was subsequently restored. The warehouse is a reinforced concrete construction with a facade of brick and unhewn stone. As the original facade had frost damage, it was rebuilt in

custom-made stones at the renovation in 1996. The base is made of split, hewn Öland stone (a Swedish stone).



Client: Københavns Frihavns-Aktieselskab

Architect: **Jens Vilhelm Dahlerup**

Constructed: 1894

Rebuilt: In 1999 the warehouse was renovated and converted into offices by the architects **Jørn Boldsen & Jesper Holm**.

The interior was designed by architect **Henrik Christiansen**.

## Amerikaplads

Amerika Plads (meaning America Square) gets its name from the large passenger ships that back in the day transported Danish immigrants to New York. The area contains 650 homes, 2.500 work places and 130 hotel apartments.

The architectonic landmarks of the square are the housing building Fyrtårnet towards the south designed by Lundgaard & Tranberg and the office building Kobbertårnet towards the north designed by Arkitema. Furthermore, you can see a range of newly constructed buildings that are part of the master plan of Amerika Plads.

The masterplan designed by Adrian Geuze and Dutch architecture firm West 8 aimed to create a dense and active city environment with multiple functions and a varied architecture. One of the tasks of the involved architecture firms was to create courtyards that are all accesible to the public so as to expand the street areas and create life and movement between the buildings.



Note the old station, Frihavnsstation, from 1895 that was put in storage during construction and is now located in the middle of Amerika Plads, in use as a café.

Client: Port of Copenhagen (now CPH City & Port Development), TK Development A/S, Sjælsø Gruppen

Architect: **Adriaan Geuze and West 8**

Constructed: 2009

### **Nordlyset**

The new quarter at the northern end of the harbour of Copenhagen has a dense urban atmosphere with its renovated warehouses and massive new buildings. Here the residential complex Nordlyset ("Northern Light") glows like a jewel. Up close the building emerges as a rigid white-rendered block, bringing to mind Scandinavian Functionalism. Balconies and gateways are "dug out" of the building's solid shape evoking, along with the coloured sheets of glass, a sense of serenity.



Nordlyset was created in close cooperation between C.F. Møller Architects and artist Ruth Campau. The striped pattern on the glass sheets was made with brush strokes and transferred to the glass using a photographic process. The sheets serve both an aesthetic and functional purpose, mounted as partitions between the balconies, at the entrances and around the lifts. Art is often placed in architecture once a building is completed, whereas in this case it was created together with the rest of the building.

Client: JM Danmark A/S

Architect: **C. F. Møller**

Artist: **Ruth Campau**

Constructed: 2006

Einde boottocht in de buurt van de Langebrø brug, waar we gaan lunchen.



# Hoofdstuk 5 – DAG TWEE – fietstocht Ørestad en Amagerstrand

Zaterdag 29 mei 2010

Daar ontvangen we onze huurfietsen voor een fietstocht door Amager, Ørestad en langs het Amagerstrand. Aandacht voor grote stedelijke ontwikkelingen, woongebouwen, gemeenschapscentra en stadsstranden. De tocht is in vier blokken verdeeld.

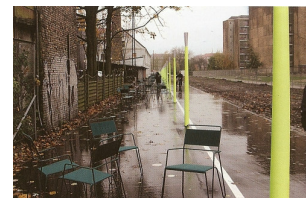
## **Blok 1** (in de wijk Amager)

### **1.1 Prags Boulevard**

The neighborhood around Holmbladsgade was curiously cut off from Oresund, which is really just a stone's throw away. The creation of Amager Strandpark heightened local residents' awareness of the sea. When residents were asked to participate in a community enhancement project it was obvious for them to suggest a link to the new beach park. The intervention was radical. Most of Prags Boulevard was closed to traffic, and green paths have been established for vulnerable road users, who can now walk or cycle almost uninterruptedly all the way to the beach.



The narrow Prags Boulevard has become a truly green area with separate activity zones. The renovation scheme included colourful paving and new street furniture, the most eye-catching element being the neon-green lamps which stand out as a sort of landmark for the park. Also, a special chair was designed for the park. The chairs can be moved around to facilitate flexible usage of the space. So far only very few have disappeared, since they are so heavy that no one bothers to move them more than a few meters.



Client: City of Copenhagen  
Architect: **Kristine Jensens Tegnestue.**  
Inaugurated in 2005

### **1.2 Prism (Centre for culture and sports)**

Traditionally sports centers are rectangular courts with fixed dimensions, changing rooms and grandstands around the sides. They can basically be used for only one purpose. The history of the Prism is quite different. It goes without saying that its shape, colors and flooring catch attention. What is more important, though, is the fact that the centre is designed with a flexible interior layout to give neighborhood youngsters the possibility to step in from the street and play ball without having to join an association.





The centre was actually conceived as an outdoor space, only covered. Like a kind of webbing, the transparent canopy is stretched between the new building and four adjacent gables on an existing residential development. Light shines through the facade and through windows passers-by can watch the activities going on inside. Inside, the green expanse at the bottom folds upwards like stairs on one side, ending in plateaux where for instance yoga can be practiced. Beneath the plateaux are changing rooms, administration offices and a café. Local residents, children, young and old people alike, are frequent users of the Prism.



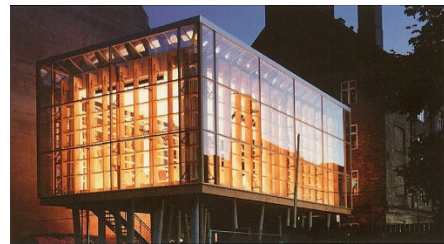
Architect: **Dorte Mandrup Arkitekter**

Landscape architect: **Schönherr Landskab**

Client: City of Copenhagen & Danish Foundation for Culture and Sports Facilities

### 1.3 Neighbourhood Centre

A former factory building from 1880 in the neighborhood of Holmbladsgade was converted to host, among other things, a library, a café and an assembly hall. With an entrance tying together all functions, one quickly notices the hustle and bustle in the building. Located in a conspicuous addition built on lopsided concrete columns, the assembly hall is somewhat reminiscent of a grotto among the trees, had it not been for the large panes of glass which do not leave much to imagination. But it is a glowing beacon of light in the evening.



Client: City of Copenhagen

Architect: **Dorte Mandrup Arkitekter ApS**

Engineer: Dominia AIS.

Opened in 2001

### **Blok 2** (Ørestad)

#### 2.0 Introduction to Ørestad

Ørestad is, until now, the biggest overall city development project in Copenhagen. A considerable area of the green Amager Fælled was set aside for town development, partly because the population is growing, and partly because the city was about to start building the Metro. The profits from the sale of the lots in Ørestad were used to finance parts of the extensive metro building. Roughly speaking three new districts have come into existence: Ørestad North, City and South.

The closest neighbor to the old Copenhagen is Ørestad North, created with the ambition of giving the city a new centre for culture, media and communication

technology. Placing Copenhagen University here is a natural choice. The IT University, several residence halls for students and the new DR-Byen have already been constructed, leaving Orestad North as the most built-up part of Orestad. The university and the residences have already brought special life to the still very young district. All in all two thousand inhabitants, between five and ten thousand employees and twenty thousand students are expected to take over Orestad North. The developing of Orestad City has been much more of an effort. The starting point here was virtually a bare field. The huge shopping centre Field's makes for lively shopping, but does not offer its surroundings anything but huge closed facades. There are on the other hand plenty of architectural experiments with VM Husene and VM Bjerget topping the list. The district is laid out around the enormous city Park. It is a very long process for a city to take shape. Behind Field's Daniel Liebeskind has drawn the plan for yet another area full of curved arches and quirky shapes. Carrying it out, however, may not be possible for a long time to come, and there are no current building projects.

Orestad South, which truly is a bare field, is furthest away. The plan was ready. The intention was to construct a fairly densely built-up town in close contact with nature around it and a number of unifying and extremely innovative urban spaces. However, the economic crisis set in and for the time being there is only a solitary residential complex far away surrounded by a lot of open space. While waiting for better times the whole area is being sowed with grass. A temporary layout sees to it that there is plenty of space for roller-skating, skateboarding, wild play and other physical activities.

Client: By & Havn / NCC and others

Architect: **ARKKI ApS (masterplans) KHR arkitekter AIS (North) Daniel Liebeskind (part of City).**



## **Ørestad North**

### **2.1 Bikuben Kollegiet**

Architecturally, Bikuben Kollegiet is based on a rotational principle where the habitation sections seem to be twisting their way around the communal areas, up through the building. The building rests on a central base, which leaves room for a colonnade facing the street. On the whole, the building appears like a cube, but its pronounced boxiness is broken in several places by open 'gaps' that create room for indoor and outdoor communal areas.



Client: Kollegiefondsen Bikuben

Architect: **aart A/S**

Landscape architect: **aart A/S**

Inaugurated: 2006

## 2.2 Tietgen Kollegiet

The highly praised Tietgen residence hall (kollegium) is a seven-storey round building accommodating 400 students. The design of the residence hall takes its cue from the traditional Tulou buildings in southeast China. These are village communities with individual dwellings and communal facilities united in enclosed circular structures.

Five vertical lines divide the building into sections and also serve as continuous passages that provide access from outside to the central courtyard. The ground floor has a café, an assembly hall and multiple other common facilities. The residences are located on the other floors, twelve in each segment. The rooms are located around the perimeter of the building, enjoying a view of the surroundings. The communal kitchens, recreational lounge areas, terraces and utility rooms are orientated towards the inner courtyard, the centre-point of the building and the heart of communal life. The rooms, hallways and communal kitchens are designed in a minimalist and raw style characterized by untreated wood, concrete and exposed steel structures.



Client: Fonden Tietgenkollegiet

Architect: **Lundgaard & Tranberg**

Landscape architect: **Marianne Levinsen**

Constructed: 2006

## 2.3 Boligslangen

Boligslangen (Serpentine House) is the biggest housing project in Ørestad with 320 dwellings and an integrated day-care centre.

Boligslangen owes its name to its sinuous form and the roof floating above the openings between the buildings. What's special about Boligslangen is that a single continuous roof covers two separate housing developments:

Fældedhaven, which holds flexible public-housing units, and Universitetshaven with privately owned flats and co-ops. The scheme is an attempt to mix various types of residents to create a good urban environment.



Client: FSB Bolig/Kuben AS  
Architect: **Arkitema, Domus**  
Constructed: 2006

## **2.4 DR Byen and DR Concert Hall**

DR-Byen unites under the same roof all production and transmission of TV and radio programmes of the Danish Broadcasting Corporation (DR) in the new Ørestad city. The overall plan was inspired by the Middle Eastern Kasbah, allowing people to walk between the four segments, which are separated by a canal cutting across the site.



The four segments are:

- 1) The largest building with reception, TV-studios, work spaces etc.
- 2) A building with a large, central open space housing the DR News Room and Sports.
- 3) The smallest building housing administration and Copenhagen Regional Radio.
- 4) The DR Concert Hall with the characteristic blue facade.

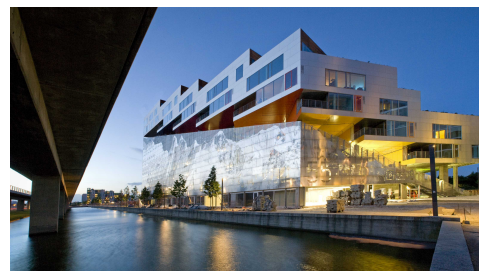
Viewed from outside, the Concert Hall does not attract much attention with its rectangular facades covered in blue fabric, but in the evening the facades are illuminated by projected images. However, the facade conceals an enormous meteor, a split second before it hits the bare field. This is how the building was imagined by the French star architect Jean Nouvel, who made this form a distinctive feature of the foyer, where the "meteor" can be seen hovering in the air as a shell surrounding the largest of the four auditoriums.

Client: Danmarks Radio  
Architect: **Vilhelm Lauritzen, Dissing+Weitling, Gottlieb & Paludan Arkitekter, Nobel Arkitekter, Ateliers Jean Nouvel**  
Artist: **Inges Idee**  
Constructed: 2009

## **Blok 3 Ørestad-centrum**

### **3-1 Bjerget (Mountain Dwellings)**

Suburbs and typical areas with single-family houses clearly served as a source of inspiration for VM Bjerget (Mountain Dwellings), standing immediately next to the elevated Metro tracks in Ørestad City. The award-winning residential complex was built as a number of individual plots stacked on top of one another, cascading down a mountain slope where the roof of one flat is the garden of the one above. A gigantic parking area in striking colors inside the Mountain with room for as many





as 650 cars gives residents direct access to their homes, while people in the neighborhood avoid a parking lot. And indeed, there would not have been room for one on the densely built-up site, situated next to VM Husene.

The building was made for modern people who wish to combine the splendours of the suburban backyard with the social intensity of urban density. The suburban style is further highlighted by the building's position on the site, with all terraces facing towards the old single-family housing district on Western



Amager. Thus the view from the Mountain is of back gardens, DIY extensions and red and white flags waving from flagpoles. On the other side of the Mountain, the style is not suburban, but a futuristic urban scene featuring the elevated Metro tracks and new, contemporary residential properties in Ørestad City.

Client: Dansk Olie Kompagni A/S, Høpfner A/S

Architect: **Bjarke Ingels Group**

Constructed: 2008

### **3-2 VM Houses**

As the name suggests, VM Husene (VM houses) are shaped like the letters V and M when viewed from the air. The buildings represent the architects' vision of how to provide optimal light and views for the largest number of residents within the confines of a limited space and at relatively low costs. The four to twelve-storey buildings are constructed of concrete, steel and extensive glass facades. The V Building has 40 and the M Building 36 different types of flats, most extending over several levels. Like blocks varying in size and shape, the flats intersect in a way that makes room for architectural surprises, but also makes furnishing them a challenge.



Most people first notice the pointed, triangular balconies jutting out from the facades of the V Building like sharp spikes. The south-facing balconies were designed not to impede light to the flats below. To keep construction costs down and to provide the most light possible for every unit, there are no partition walls in the flats, some of which have floor to ceiling heights of five meters. Instead residents can erect partitions to suit their individual needs. The V Building is raised on five-metre-high columns to let light into the northern courtyard.



Client: Dansk Olie Kompagni A/S, Høpfner A/S

Architect: **Bjarke Ingels Group, Julien De Smedt Architects**

Constructed: 2005

### 3-3 Ørestad Highschool

Ørestad High School (Ørestad Gymnasium) is the first in Denmark with an architectural design that corresponds to the new visions on content, subject matter, organization, and learning systems that are part of the new Danish reforms for high schools that came into effect on August 1, 2005. Flexibility and openness are key words for the new building, which has open rooms, subject zones, niches for creativity and concentration, and free access everywhere to the virtual space. The school is located across from the Fields' shopping mall close to Ørestad Metro Station.



Traditional spaces such as classrooms and lounges no longer exist in the high school of the future. Instead, the building is divided into four "study zones." Each has its own story, designed like a boomerang and staggered like a shutter on a camera. The stories are linked by a wide, spiral staircase that winds up toward the roof terrace. The staircase is the main axis in the tall foyer – the X-zone – that creates physical and visual links between the different study zones and supports an interdisciplinary approach.



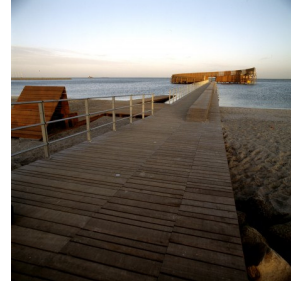


Client: City of Copenhagen  
Architect: **3XN**  
Constructed: 2006

## **Blok 4 (Kastrup en Amager )**

### **4-1 Kastrup Sea Baths**

Kastrup Sebad rises out of the water like a conch to occupy a central position off the Oresund coast. The sea baths are built of exquisite materials and stand out as a piece of architecture of high quality and functionality. The facility consists of a 100-metre-long bridge that leads from the new beach to a circular wooden structure. The circular shape with an outer screen has obvious advantages since it shelters bathers against the wind.



The screen is asymmetrical in shape, rising from only 1.5 meters at its lowest point to eight at its highest. The structure is made of tropical azobe wood, which is resistant to salt water. As it was essential for White Arkitekter to make the sea baths accessible for the great majority, they designed the facilities to be disabled-friendly.

The lighting lends a distinctive character to the sea baths. Indirect lighting and lights embedded in the wooden deck make Kastrup

Sebad a functional facility for bathers and a sculptural sight for people taking an evening stroll on the beach.



Client: The Council of Tårnby Municipality  
Architect: **White**  
Arkitekter AIS / White Design AB, Gothenburg  
Inaugurated in 2005

### **4-2 Amager Beach**

Amager Strand stretches along a two-kilometer-long island, which was created in Oresund a little off the coast. Two bridges spanning a lagoon connect the north and centre of the island to the mainland. The long, softly curving concrete promenades winding along the **full** length of the beach have become a favorite spot for roller skaters, joggers and Copenhageners at large enjoying a Sunday stroll. The entire area covered by Amager Strand is a protected recreational area.



Beach stations", buildings in light concrete, are spread along the promenade like a kind of open-air pit stops. They contain kiosks, toilets and other public facilities. Vantage points on the roofs provide marvelous views of the large ships on Oresund, the Oresund Bridge and airplanes preparing for landing at Kastrup Airport. When the new



facility was built the old Helgoland baths were demolished. They have since been partly rebuilt and are now a popular destination for winter bathers.

Client: Amager Strandpark IIS | City of Copenhagen | Frederiksberg Municipality | Copenhagen County

Architect: **Heslev & Kjeersgaard Arkitektfirma IIS.**

Inaugurated: in 2005

#### **4-3 Maritime Youth Centre**

The special youth centre came into existence at the request of local residents. Designed to house sailing activities, the youth centre with its characteristically wavy deck is located on the edge of the Oresund sound and with the Amager Strand beach park as its next-door neighbour. Problems with contaminated soil were solved in a pragmatic manner by placing the club facilities in a building below an artificial, wooden landscape at the water's edge. The 1,600 sq.m wavy wooden deck is a perfect place to hang out.



Client: City of Copenhagen

Architect: **PLOT (= BIG + JDS)**

Engineer: Birch og Krogboe AIS. Opened in 2004

## Hoofdstuk 6 – DAG DRIE – Twee Musea

Zondag 30 mei 2010

### Museum Arken



Arken lies like a great sculpture overlooking Køge Bay. The museum's architecture interplays with its maritime surroundings and is motivated by the lines of the landscape. One of the building's main axes runs parallel with Skovvej whereas the other follows the coastline. Arken's lines reach into the landscape like long arms anchoring the museum to the site and inviting the guests inside.

The architect behind Arken, Søren Robert Lund, worked with the ship as metaphor for his edifice. The museum was placed as a ship, with a stem and sails, by the edge of the sea.

Arken opened in 1996. The museum invited the visitors inside – to a completely different experience than the one that met them outside. Where the exterior of the museum derived inspiration from the surrounding landscape, a completely different experience awaited inside. From an outer landscape the visitors walked into an inner landscape which, with its slanted angles, high-ceilinged rooms, metal stairs and smooth walls, resembled a ferry or a large cruise ship where many functions were collected under one roof: gallery space, café, shop etc.



Subsequently Arken has undergone two extensions. The first one, in 2008, provided more space for the art whereas the 2009 extension improved the facilities for the visitors. At the most recent extension the entrance was changed so that the museum opened up to the world, giving the visitors a glimpse of the experience that awaits them; and ARKEN's sails were dismantled.

Now the museum has settled in, dropping its anchor at Køge Bay with a cargo of modern art and original architectural experiences.

## Museum Louisiana



The Louisiana Museum of Modern Art is an art museum located directly on the shore of the Øresund Sound in Humlebæk, 35 kilometers north of Copenhagen. The Louisiana Museum of Modern Art is located in northern Zealand with a panoramic view across the Øresund. The museum frames the sculpture park facing the sea and the interaction between art, nature and the museum architecture is quite unique. The name of the museum derives from the first owner of the property, Alexander Brun, who named the villa after his three wives, all named Louise. The museum was created in 1958 by Knud W. Jensen, the owner at the time. He contacted architects Wilhelm Wohlert and Jørgen Bo who spent a few months walking around the property before deciding how a new construction would best fit into the landscape. This study resulted in the first version of the museum consisting of three buildings connected by glass corridors. Since then it has been extended several times until it reached its present circular shape in 1991.

The museum is acknowledged as a milestone in modern Danish architecture, noted for the synthesis it creates of art, architecture and landscape.

Louisiana is an international museum with a considerable collection of modern art. The museum's permanent collection includes more than 3000 works and is one of the largest in Scandinavia. It takes its point of departure in the period after 1945 including artists like Picasso, Giacometti, Dubuffet, Yves Klein, Andy Warhol, Rauschenberg, Henry Moore, Louise Bourgeois, Philip Guston, Morris Louis, Jorn, Baselitz, Polke, Kiefer, and Per Kirkeby.

Every year Louisiana offers 4-6 temporary exhibitions, presenting both great modernist artists and the latest international contemporary art in the series Louisiana Contemporary. Throughout the years the museum has persisted in taking the international view as a premise for its exhibitions and Louisiana's status implies that the museum is able to attract future exhibitions and artists of a standard available to only very few Scandinavian museums.

Louisiana's exhibition programme has always covered a wide range primarily focusing on the interaction between the different art forms. Louisiana therefore has a long standing tradition of culture-historical exhibitions and of presenting large, international photo, design and architecture shows. The exhibition activities and the development of the collection are closely linked, and thus the exhibitions often leave their mark on the collection thanks to acquisitions and donations.

## **Sculpture Garden**

The grounds around the museum houses a landscaped sculpture garden. It is made up by a plateau and the sloping terrain towards Øresund and is dominated by huge, ancient specimen trees and sweeping vistas of the sea. It contains works by such artists as Jean Arp, Max Ernst, Max Bill, Alexander Calder, Henri Laurens, Louise Bourgeois, Joan Miró and Henry Moore. The sculptures are either placed so that they can be viewed from within, in special sculpture yards or independently around the gardens, forming a



synthesis with the lawns, the trees and the sea<sup>1</sup> here are also examples of site-specific art by such artists as Enzo Cucchi, Dani Karavan and George Trakas.



## Hoofdstuk 7 – DAG DRIE – Øresundregio en Malmö

Zondag 30 mei 2010

The Øresundsbron Bridge between Copenhagen in Denmark and Malmö in Sweden has made going between the Danish capital and Skåne in Southern Sweden much easier since it was opened in 2000.

Before the bridge, you had to go by ferry between Denmark and Sweden, which meant a considerable waiting and travelling time between both countries. Now with the bridge you get on the highway in Copenhagen, drive for about 50 kilometers or 31 miles and you're in Malmö, the regional capital of Skaane in Sweden. This has effectively turned Malmö and the Skåne region into part of the Copenhagen suburban area.



The Øresundsbron Bridge is both a car and train bridge, with the train tracks running on a level below the cars. The train tracks go by a station below the Copenhagen Airport at Kastrup, making it easier for Swedes to go to Copenhagen Airport rather than Sturup Airport in Skåne or Arlanda Airport outside Stockholm in Sweden.

The pylons are 204 meters high, the bridge between the pylons is 490 meters wide and the clearance between water and the bottom of the bridge is 57 meters.

The easy drive to Sweden and the lower cost of Swedish houses has made it interesting for Danes to move to the Malmoe area and live there. And the historically low unemployment rate in Denmark has given Swedes access to well paid jobs in the Copenhagen area. When you go shopping in Copenhagen it's not uncommon to be served by a Swede.

The Øresundsbron Bridge is not as short as it could have been built. It's because of its closeness to Copenhagen Airport in Kastrup. For safety reasons, the bridge pylons are considerably further South than they would have been without the airport where it is. The tunnel is 4 kilometers long, the Peberholmen crossing is 4 kilometers long and the Øresundsbron Bridge crossing is 8 kilometers long, making the crossing 16 kilometers or 10 miles long.

A striking building near the Central Station is the Turning Tower in Malmö, a building designed by Santiago Caltrava, that was completed in 2005. With a height of 190 metres HSB Turning Torso contains 54 floors divided into 9 cubical units. The floors are of different sizes and the residence space increases towards the top of the construction. The entire construction twists 90 degrees on its way up to the top storey. The average floor is around 400 square metres.



Turning Tower



## Hoofdstuk 8 - Excursieprogramma

### Donderdag 27 mei 2010

- 19.30 uur verzamelen bij meetingpoint op Schiphol
- 21.30 uur vertrek vlucht DY 3541 Norwegian Airlines vanaf schiphol
- 23.00 uur aankomst op Kopenhagen-Kastrup
- 24.00 uur aankomst hotel Løven

### Vrijdag 28 mei 2010

- 9.30 uur Vertrek van hotel (te voet)
- 10.00 uur Introductie geschiedenis en ontwikkeling Kopenhagen door ethnoloog en curator Inger Wiener – Bymuseum
- 11.00 uur Wandeling door een deel van het oude centrum van Kopenhagen  
Aandacht voor historische gebouwen, stedelijke pleinen en nieuwe invullingen
- 13.00 uur Lunch (voor eigen rekening) in de omgeving van Langebrø brug
- 14.00 uur Podwalk Binnenhaven Kopenhagen
- 16.00 uur Einde podwalk bij de Opera

Rest van de dag ter vrije besteding.

Suggesties:

- Winkelen langs de Strøget, de grote winkelstraat langs de Amagertorv (op vrijdag meeste winkels open tot 19.00 uur)
- wandeling door het oude Christianshaven met bezoek aan Christiania, een soort Ruigoord
- eetgelegenheden voor diner vind je in de reisgids
- Bezoek aan Tivoli

### Zaterdag 29 mei 2010

- 9.00 uur Vertrek uit hotel  
Wandelen naar Fisketorvet (winkelcentrum aan de binnenhaven)
- 10.00 uur Boottocht door de haven van Kopenhagen  
Aandacht voor nieuwe architectuur, hergebruik oude panden, nieuwe stedelijke ontwikkelingen, op oude haventerreinen)
- 12.00 uur Einde boottocht in de buurt van de Langebrø brug  
Daar ontvangen we onze huurfietsen voor een fietstocht door Ørestad en langs Amagerstrand.  
Aandacht voor grote stedelijke ontwikkelingen, woongebouwen, gemeenschapscentra en stadsstranden.
- 17.00 uur Einde tocht op het Amagerstrand. Hopelijk met mooi zomers weer.  
De fietsen worden opgehaald.  
Met de metro terug naar het centrum wanneer je wilt.  
Avond vrij te besteden.

## **Zondag 30 mei 2010**

- 9.00 uur Vertrek uit hotel voor bustocht langs 2 kunstmusea (bagage wordt meegenomen in de bus).  
Aandacht voor architectuur en inbedding in de omgeving.
- 10.00 uur Bezoek aan Arken Museum in Ishøj
- 11.15 uur Vertrek Arken Museum
- 12.00 uur Entree Louisiana Museum in Humblebaek
- 13.30 uur Vertrek van Louisiana Museum
- 14.00 uur Busrit van Kopenhagen naar Malmö over de Øresundbrug.  
In de bus een korte introductie tot / lezing over de ontwikkeling van de Øresundregio door Bo Christians, architect
- 15.00 uur Bezoek aan woontoren Turning Tower, architect Santiago Calatrava  
Aandacht voor duurzaam bouwen
- 16.15 uur Bus terug naar Kopenhagen
- 17.00 uur Aankomst bij vliegveld Kopenhagen-Kastrup
- 17.30 uur Inchecken voor de vlucht
- 18.00 uur Diner op vliegveld Kastrup
- 19.30 uur Vertrek vlucht DY 3540 Norwegian Airlines vanaf Kopenhagen-Kastrup
- 21.00 uur Aankomst Amsterdam-Schiphol

## Hoofdstuk 9: Restaurants

### Vis

#### Krogs Fiskerestaurant

Gammel Strand 38, 1202 København K  
Phone: 33 15 89 15 **Type:** French, Danish and Seafood  
Exclusive fish restaurant

#### Restaurant Viva

Langebrogade Kajplads 570, 1411 København K  
Phone: 27 25 05 05 **Type:** Seafood and Mediterranean  
Restaurant on a houseboat specializing in fish and shell fish

#### Acquamarina

Borgergade 17 a, 1300 København K  
Phone: 33111721 **Type:** Seafood and Italian

#### Noma

Strandgade 93, 1401 København K  
Phone: 32 96 32 97 **Type:** Seafood and Nordic  
Gourmet food in Christianshavn

#### Kødbyens Fiskebar

Flæsketorvet 100  
Phone: 32155656 **Type:** Seafood and Nordic

### Vegetarisch

#### Atlas Bar

Larsbjørnsstræde 18, 1454 København K  
Phone: 33 15 03 52 **Type:** Seafood, Vegetarian and International  
Food from overseas

#### Wanna B

Kompagnistræde 4 , 1208 København K  
Phone: 33 13 33 11 **Type:** Burger and Vegetarian  
Café in "the little walking street", parallel to Strøget

#### Restaurant Paustian

Kalkbrænderiløbskaj 2, 2100 København Ø  
Phone: 39 18 55 01 **Type:** French, Danish, Danish and Vegetarian  
Gourmet kitchen in the district of Østerbro

#### Riz Raz Steaks'n'Veggies

Store Kannikestræde 19  
Phone: 33 32 33 45 **Type:** Steak, Vegetarian and International  
Mediterranean restaurant with a popular vegetarian buffet

#### Riz Raz Sticks'n'Veggies

Kompagnistræde 20, ,  
Phone: 33 15 05 75 **Type:** Vegetarian and International  
Mediterranean restaurant with a popular vegetarian buffet

#### BioMio

Halmtorvet 19  
Phone: 3331 2000 **Type:** International **Wok**  
Nørrebrogade Bar 13, 2200 København N  
Phone: 33128513 **Type:** Japanese and Vietnamese

#### Ali Baba Brasserie

Griffenfeldsgade 22, 2200 København N  
Phone: 35 39 88 08 **Type:** Indian/Pakistani, Indian/Pakistani and Vegetarian  
Integrated part of the district of Nørrebro since 1988

#### Berlin

Pilestræde 19, 1112 København K  
Phone: 33 12 29 30 **Type:** Vegetarian and Tapas

Fusion bar with café, fusion kitchen and night club.

#### Chilimili Grønnegade

Grønnegade 16, 1107 København K  
Phone: 33 93 47 00 **Type:** Thai, Danish, Italian, Mediterranean, Spanish, Vegetarian, Tapas and Middle East other  
Turkish/Mediterranean delicacies

#### Den Persiske Restaurant

Valby Langgade 10, 2500 Valby  
Phone: 36 45 45 27 **Type:** Persian and Vegetarian  
Inexpensive Persian

#### Nørrebro Bryghus

Ryesgade 3, 2200 København N  
Phone: 35 30 05 30 **Type:** Danish and Danish

#### A. C. Glob

Store Kongensgade 60, ,  
Phone: 33 32 61 61 **Type:** Thai, Indian/Pakistani, Mediterranean, Vegetarian, Vietnamese and Middle East other

#### Vita Boost

Godthåbsvej 6, ,  
Phone: 78782222 **Type:** Vegetarian

### Traditioneel Deens

#### Ida Davidsen

Store Kongensgade 70, 1264 København K  
Phone: 33 91 36 55 **Type:** Danish, Danish and Open-face sandwiches  
220 different open-faced sandwiches

#### Kanal Cafeen

Frederiksholms Kanal 18, 1220 København K  
Phone: 33 11 57 70 **Type:** Danish, Danish and Open-face sandwiches  
Lunch restaurant by the canal

#### Slotskældereren hos Gitte Kik

Fortunstræde 4, 1065 København K  
Phone: 33 11 15 37 **Type:** Danish, Danish and Open-face sandwiches  
Traditional open-faced sandwiches.

#### Café Toldboden

Amaliegade 41, 1256 København K  
Phone: 33 12 94 67 **Type:** Danish, Danish and Open-face sandwiches  
Light basement restaurant

#### Sari

Nytorv 5, 1450 København K  
Phone: 33 14 84 55 **Type:** French, Danish, Danish, Open-face sandwiches, Spanish, Vegetarian, Vietnamese, Tapas and South American  
Seating 110 at Nytorv

#### Tivolihallen

Vester Voldgade 91, 1552 København V  
Phone: 33 11 01 60 **Type:** Danish, Danish and Open-face sandwiches  
Luncheon establishment specializing in smørrebrød and dried cod.

#### Christian 4-tal

Strandgade 14, 1401 København K  
Phone: 35 11 04 04 **Type:** Danish, Danish and Open-face sandwiches  
Lunch and open-face sandwich restaurant in the district of Christianshavn

### **Rabes Have**

Langebrogade 8, 1411 København K  
Phone: 32 57 34 17 **Type:** Danish, Danish and Open-face sandwiches  
Lunch place at Christianshavn

### **Restaurant Willumsen**

Store Regnegade 26, København K  
Phone: 33 93 91 92 **Type:** Danish, Danish, Danish and Open-face sandwiches  
Traditional Danish restaurant in the city. Roast pork and live jazz every Wednesday.

### **Traktørstedet Rosenberg**

Øster Voldgade 4 A,  
Phone: 33 15 76 20 **Type:** Danish and Danish

### **Café Petersborg**

Bredgade 76, 1260 København K  
Phone: 33 12 50 16 **Type:** Danish, Danish and Open-face sandwiches  
Traditional Danish restaurant in a historical building.

### **Krøgers Have**

Pile Alle 18, ,  
Phone: 36 45 08 97 **Type:** Danish, Danish and Open-face sandwiches  
One of the small gardens in Pile Allé

### **Restaurant Cap Horn**

Nyhavn 21, 1051 København K  
Phone: 33 12 85 04 **Type:** French and Danish  
Organic restaurant situated in Nyhavn

### **Winds Frokost Restaurant**

Skindergade 36, 1159 København K,  
Phone: 33 33 73 23 **Type:**

## **Betalbare restaurants**

### **La Galette**

Larsbjørnsstræde 9, Baghuset, 1454 København K  
Phone: 33 32 37 90 **Type:** French  
Fine French fast food

### **Restaurant Chili**

Vandkunsten 1, 1467 København K  
Phone: 33 91 19 18 **Type:** Burger  
Oldest burger restaurant

### **Vespa**

Store Kongensgade 90, ,  
Phone: 3311 3700 **Type:** Mediterranean

### **Ad Libitum Axeltovej**

Axeltovej 3, 1609 København V  
Phone: 33 13 27 37 **Type:** Danish and Mediterranean  
Eat and drink as much as you can.

### **Chilimili Grønnegade**

Grønnegade 16, 1107 København K  
Phone: 33 93 47 00 **Type:** Thai, Danish, Italian, Mediterranean, Spanish, Vegetarian, Tapas and Middle East other  
Turkish/Mediterranean delicacies

### **Restaurant Taormina**

Slagelsegade 22-24, 2100 København Ø  
Phone: 35 38 20 02 **Type:** Italian  
Italian restaurant in Østerbro

### **Les Trois Cochons**

Værnedamsvej 10, 1619 København V  
Phone: 33 31 70 55 **Type:** French and Danish  
Inexpensive and good

### **Riz Raz Steaks'nVeggies**

Store Kannikestræde 19  
Phone: 33 32 33 45 **Type:** Steak, Vegetarian and International  
Mediterranean restaurant with a popular vegetarian buffet

### **Restaurant Ankara**

Vesterbrogade 96, ,  
Phone: 33 31 14 99 **Type:** Turkish

### **Restaurant Ankara**

Krystalgade 8-10, 1172 København K  
Phone: 33 15 19 15 **Type:** Turkish  
Turkish restaurant with a good and popular buffet

### **Riz Raz Sticks'nVeggies**

Kompagnistræde 20, ,  
Phone: 33 15 05 75 **Type:** Vegetarian and International  
Mediterranean restaurant with a popular vegetarian buffet

## **Sushi**

### **Sticks 'n' Sushi Nansensgade**

Nansensgade 59, 1366 København K  
Phone: 33 11 14 07 **Type:** Seafood, Japanese and Sushi  
Quality sushi

### **Sanshin Sushi**

Smallegade 20, 2000 Frederiksberg  
Phone: 38 33 80 59 **Type:** Seafood, Japanese, Sushi and Asia  
Sushi restaurant by the Frederiksberg City Hall

### **Sushi2500**

Tofttegårds Alle 29, 2500 Valby  
Phone: 44 98 25 00 **Type:** Japanese and Sushi  
Take-away: Californian inspired sushi funky

### **Sushi Nørregade**

Nørregade 34, 1165 København K  
Phone: 33 12 70 70 **Type:** Japanese and Sushi  
Sushi and sticks. Also takeaway

### **Sushi Treat Vesterbro**

Sønder Boulevard 43, 1720 København V  
Phone: 33 22 07 06 **Type:** Japanese and Sushi  
Californian inspired sushi. Take-away or eat-in.

### **Go:sushi**

Frederiksborgvej 84, 2400 København NV  
Phone: 35 85 95 25 **Type:** Japanese, Sushi and Asia  
Sushi-takeaway in Nordvest. They deliver.

### **Custom House**

Havnegade 44, 1058 København K  
Phone: 33 31 01 30 **Type:** Danish, Seafood, Italian, Japanese, Sushi, Vegetarian and Gourmet  
Custom House designed by Sir Terence Conran

### **Umami**

Store Kongensgade 59, 1264 København K  
Phone: 33 38 75 00 **Type:** French and Japanese  
Unique Japanese cuisine.

### **Damindra**

Holbergsgade 26, 1057 København K  
Phone: 33 12 33 75 **Type:** Seafood, Japanese, Sushi and Vegetarian  
Fusion sushi by Kongens Nytorv

## Hoofdstuk 10 – Nuttige adressen en tips

### Hotel

Hotel Løven  
Vesterbrogade 30  
1620 Kopenhagen  
T +45 33796720

### Ambassade Nederland

Toldbodgade 33  
1253 Kopenhagen  
T 33707200

### By Museum (historie)

Vesterbrogade 59  
1620 Kopenhagen

### Alarmnummer

T 112

### Openingstijden winkels

Maandag t/m donderdag : 10.00 – 18.00 uur  
Vrijdag : 10.00 – 19.00 uur  
Zaterdag : 10.00 – 16.00 uur  
Supermarkten : meestal langer dan 18.00 uur

### Valuta

Denemarken zit wel in de EU, maar heeft nog een eigen munt, die één op één aan de euro is gekoppeld.  
1 DKK is ca. 0,15 Euro

### Rondvaarten

Starten bij Nyhavn of Gammel Strand. Duur ca. 1 uur



## Hoofdstuk 11 – Reisgegevens

### Heen

<u>Datum</u>	<u>luchthaven</u>	<u>vluchtnr.</u>	<u>vertrektijd</u>	<u>aankomsttijd</u>	<u>luchthaven</u>
Do 27/5	A'dam-Schiphol	DY 3541	21.30 uur	23.00 uur	K'hagen-Kastrup

Maatschappij: Norwegian Airlines

### Terug

<u>Datum</u>	<u>luchthaven</u>	<u>vluchtnr.</u>	<u>vertrektijd</u>	<u>aankomsttijd</u>	<u>luchthaven</u>
Zo 30/5	K'hagen-Kastrup	DY 3540	19.30 uur	21.00 uur	A'dam-Schiphol

Maatschappij: Norwegian Airlines

## Hoofdstuk12: deelnemerslijst

	naam	woonplaats	mobiel	email	functie
1	Erik Luermans	Tiel	06 21877969	e.luermans@planet.nl	uz. Beeld. Kunst Z'stad
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4	Chris Stam	Krommenie		stamc@sarch.nl	architect
5	Manaka Dekker	Amsterdam		idem	
6	Herman Oomen	Zaandam	06-19896840	ho2@planet.nl	ex-CDA raadslid
7	Ellie Oomen	idem	06-44249287	idem	fotograaf Poelenburg
8	Marga Palmboom	Krommenie	06-33748085	margapalmboom@snuiver3x1	officemanager Babel
9	Hans Knobbe	Krommenie	idem	knobbe@xs4all.nl	zelfstandig ondernemer
10	Ria Steenaart	Zaandam	06-22970534	r.j.steenart@planet.nl	secretaris Babel
11	Odette Breijinck	Almere	06-46405800	odette@casla.nl	coörd. Progr. Casla
12	Emile Jansen	Delft	06-51603241	emieljansen@casema.nl	architect
13	Wim Klaassen	Zaandam	06-51603241	wim.klaassen-architect@wxs.nl	architect
14	Anne Julie Breebaart	Amsterdam	06-51081665	Annejulie.moll@pknmail.nl	kunsthistoricus
15	Krijn v.d. Voorn	Wormerveer	06-46400840	krijn@nieuwematen.nl	aannemer
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17	Jan Hein Daniels	Amsterdam	06-16317635	janheind@xs4all.nl	kunstenaar
18	Paul Amoksi	Zaandam	06-27364151	Paul@amoksi.nl	architect
19	Gerrit Teders	Zaandam	06-43999206	g.teders@hetnet.nl	voorzitter Babel
20	Hennie Teders	Zaandam	idem	idem	
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25	Joke van Galen	Purmerend	06-53834551	idem	

## Colofon

Samenstelling reisgids : Ria Steenaart en Wim Klaassen  
Lay out : Ria Steenaart  
Datum verschijnen : mei 2010

Deze uitgave is gesponsord door



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