

Förord

Detta är mitt examensarbete för designgrenen av landskapsarkitektprogrammet vid SLU i Alnarp. Omfattningen är 20 poäng.

Arbetet är att betrakta som ett brev adresserat till mig själv. Detta för att fokusera på hur mitt arbete under detta intensiva projekt har förflutit. Sällan finns möjligheten att grundligt reflektera över ett intensivt projekt men häri görs detta, också med stort mått av självkritik.

Målet har varit att väcka frågor och formulera påståenden kring hur arbetsprocessen fortgått under projektets gång.

Jag vill passa på att särskilt tacka min handledare Ann Bergsjö som genom strategiska och distinkta tips fått mig att komma vidare i arbetet.

Tack även vänner och familj för det stöd jag fått och känt under arbetets gång.

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INNEHÅLLSFÖRTECKNING

Förord

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Sammanfattning

Detta examensarbete är ett resultat av genomförandet av den allmänna arkitekttävlingen *Urban spaces and urban life in Ørestad South*, utlyst av Ørestadsselskabet den 31 oktober 2006.

Själva förslagsarbetet pågick från början av november fram till inlämning den 14 februari.

Förutom tävlingsförslaget utgörs examensarbetet av en rad reflektioner kring det utförda arbetet och kring gestaltningsarbete mer generellt.

Förslaget är ett svar på en inte alldeles självklar uppgift. Det är lätt att tro att uppgiften står tydligt formulerad under en rubrik i programmet. Till synes gör den ju det. Men detta att enbart **finna** uppgiften tillsammans med egna mål och ambitioner i ett omfattande program var till en början en stor del av arbetet.

Varför tävlar arkitekter och vad är en arkitekttävling?

Hur påverkar ett tävlingsprogram den tävlandes val?

Vad är ett torg?

Vilket tillvägagångssätt når fram till en hållbar idé? Konzeptets roll i gestaltningsprocessen

Vilka val har gjorts vid visualisering av idéerna och vilken betydelse fick dessa val?

Detta är exempel på frågeställningar som trängt sig på under arbetets gång och som jag har strukturerat och resonerat vidare kring. Ambitionen har inte på något sätt varit att tvunget finna svar. Många av frågorna lever kvar och är av den karaktären att jag kommer att bära dem med mig in i mitt yrkesliv.

Målet med detta arbete har varit att lära känna arbetssätt och resonemang hos mig själv under ett större projekt – detta ger en utgångspunkt för såväl framtida samarbeten som individuella projekt.

Abstract

This master thesis is a result of the work that was done for my entry in the international architectural competition *Urban spaces and urban life in Ørestad South*, that was announced by Ørestadsselskabet on the 31st of October 2006.

The project work lasted from early November until the deadline on 14th of February.

In addition to the proposal that was handed in, the master thesis consists of a number of reflections about the work that was done and design work in general.

The proposal is an answer to a not that evident task. One would expect that the assignment was clearly defined in the brief of the competition like this. And so it seems to do but to define the real assignment and join your own aims to it from such an extensive brief can be quite time consuming.

Why do architects participate and what is an architectural competition?

How does the brief affect the choices and statements made by the entrants?

What is a square?

What is the strategy that leads to a convincing concept? The role and use of a concept in the design process.

What choices were done regarding visualization of my ideas and what did these choices mean?

These are examples of issues that I considered during the project which I within this essay intend to structure and put to further discussion. It is not at all about finding answers to the defined issues. Most of these issues will most likely remain and will be relevant for me in my future work.

The purpose of this work has been to get to know strategies of working and my own ways of thinking during a larger project. I strongly believe this has given me a stronger basis for both future collaborations as well as individual work.

Inledning

Jag valde i början av november 2006 att som del av mitt examensarbete genomföra den allmänna arkitekttävlingen *Byrum og byliv i Ørestad syd*. Tävligen utlystes den 31 oktober 2006 av Ørestadsselskabet via Akademisk Arkitektforening, Danmark.

Ørestad är en stadsdel som håller på att planläggas och bebyggas i Köpenhamn. Hela stadsdelen kommer att vara färdigbyggd om 20 år. Ørestad syd är den sista etappen av fyra huvudområden i Ørestad. På stadsdelens hemsida beskrivs den framtida karaktären av området som tätbebyggd, varierad och allsidig med verksamheter, butiker, skolor och annan offentlig service. Uppskattningsvis kommer omkring 10 000 människor att bo, och ännu fler ha sitt arbete, i Ørestad syd.

Tävlingsuppgiften bestod huvudsakligen i att gestalta sju platser av varierande storlek i området. Härtill skulle även utformning och anvisande av aktiviteter i aktivitetsfält föreslås. Dessa skulle planeras in i de tre stråk som löper genom stadsdistriktet i nord-sydgående riktning.

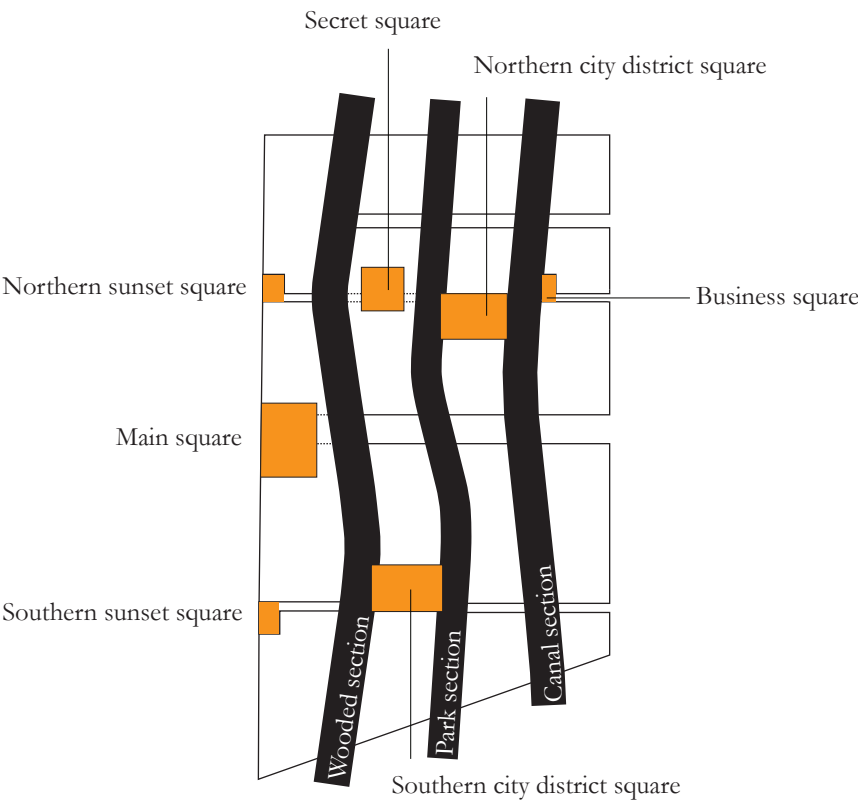
Anmälan skedde så till tävlingen och en diger mängd underlagsmaterial utöver programmet skickades till mig.

Skälen till mitt val att genomföra tävlingen var flera. Det främsta var att jag sökte efter en lämplig uppgift för mitt examensarbete. Jag ville även förhålla mig till en faktisk deadline för mitt arbete och föreställde mig också att arbetet på flera sätt skulle komma att likna ett konsultuppdrag och en för mig tänkbar yrkessituation. Vidare var arkitekttävlingen som företeelse och arbetsform något som jag gärna ville utforska och uppleva i det större formatet.

Arkitekttävlingar är ständigt föremål för debatt. Kritikerna hävdar att beställarna kan driva tävlingar av snålhet. Med detta avses den stora arbetsinsats man får för en relativt blygsam prissumma (eller arvode om det är en inbjuden tävling) och att förslagsställarna riskerar att bli utnyttjade. Förespråkarna hävdar däremot att tävlingsformen gynnar kontorens kreativitet och ser det som en investering i kunskap, idéer och samarbetsförmåga. Hur det än ligger till med detta så är tävlingsformen en viktig del av arkitekturket. Det är en chans att få stora uppdrag och publicitet som inte går att förringa.

Vid tidpunkten för denna avhandlings tillkomst är tävlingen varken avgjord eller utställd.

Dispositionen i detta arbete är strukturerad på ett sådant sätt att bästa möjliga helhetsbild erhålles. Därför följer direkt härfter den till tävlingen inlämnade presentationen. Läsaren ombeds återgå till denna del för att förstå senare avsnitt i arbetet.



(Översiktsskiss av tävlingsområdet)

Presentation av det egna förslaget

På de följande sidorna presenteras mitt inlämnade förslag. Presentationerna ser mer eller mindre ut som de gjorde på de slutgiltiga planschererna med kortfattade beskrivningar av idéer i text och därtill illustrationer av olika typer.

De planer som presenteras här är förminskade till skala 1:400 från den ursprungliga skalan 1:200.

Inlämningen i originalformat och i sin helhet finns i digital form i bilaga 1 för utskrift.

The concept Islands in the Ø refers to the layout of Ørestad as a whole, to the layout of the squares in the city district and above all to the design proposed within this entry.

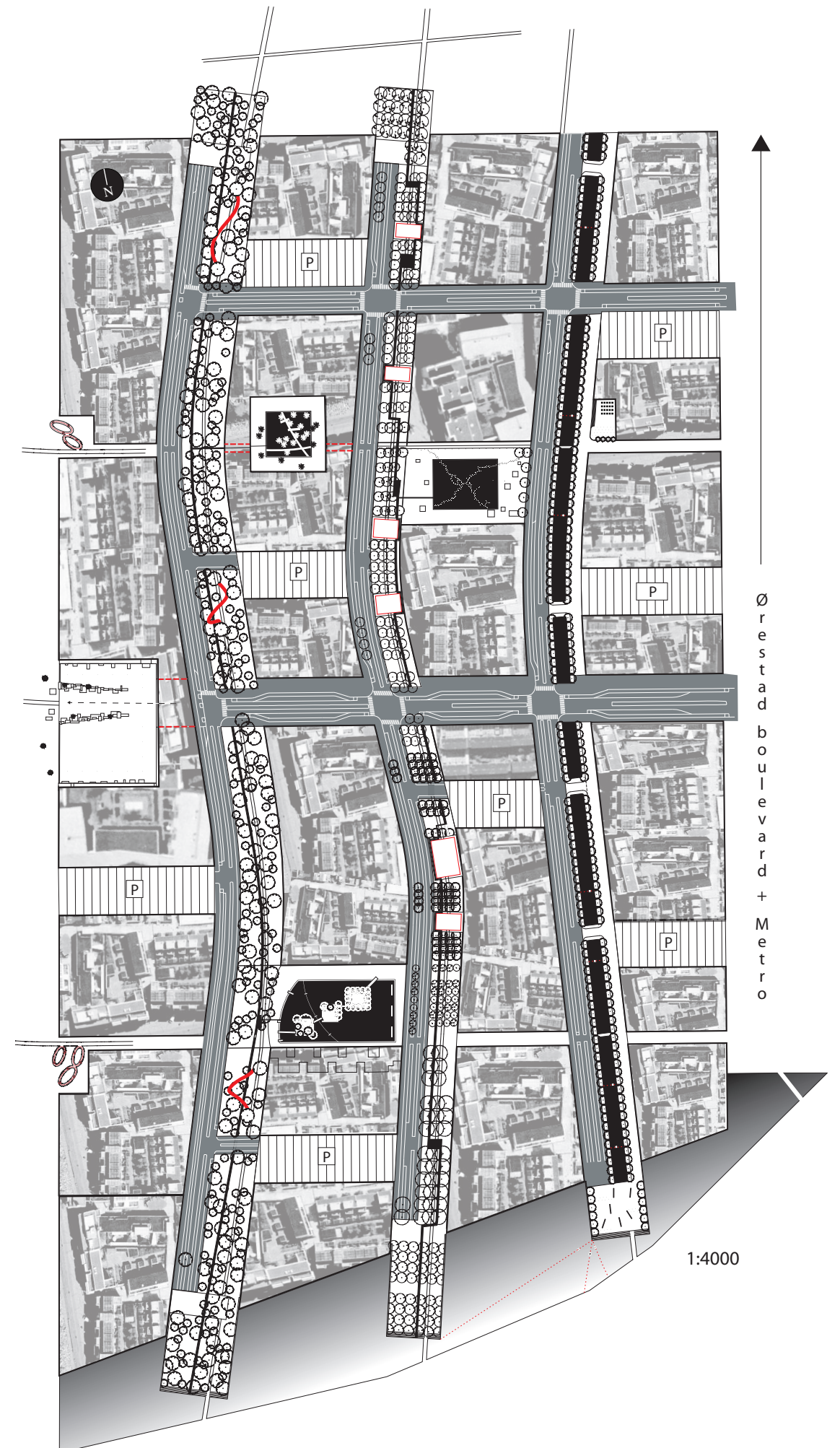
The metaphor of islands shall be understood by terms of spatiality as well as such of functionality. The main idea for all the squares is to create island-like smaller spaces within the outlines of the squares.

These smaller spaces provide rooms for seating, lying, outlooks, watching activities and contemplation. There has been a thorough research made in order to make the spaces and equipment as re-definable and multifunctional as possible.

Great attention has been paid to the fact that the city district borders on the Kalvebod fælled. The public spaces situated next to the fælled has been treated as connecting fields between urban city life and the more rural landscape.

The activity fields can be seen as more conceptual frameworks for a developable solution. Yet they are strongly connected to the main idea and concept for Ørestad south and the theme of islands.

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MAIN SQUARE

The Main square is situated next to the Kalvebod common and is the western outpost of the main street. The square is elevated 2.30 metres above the common just outside.

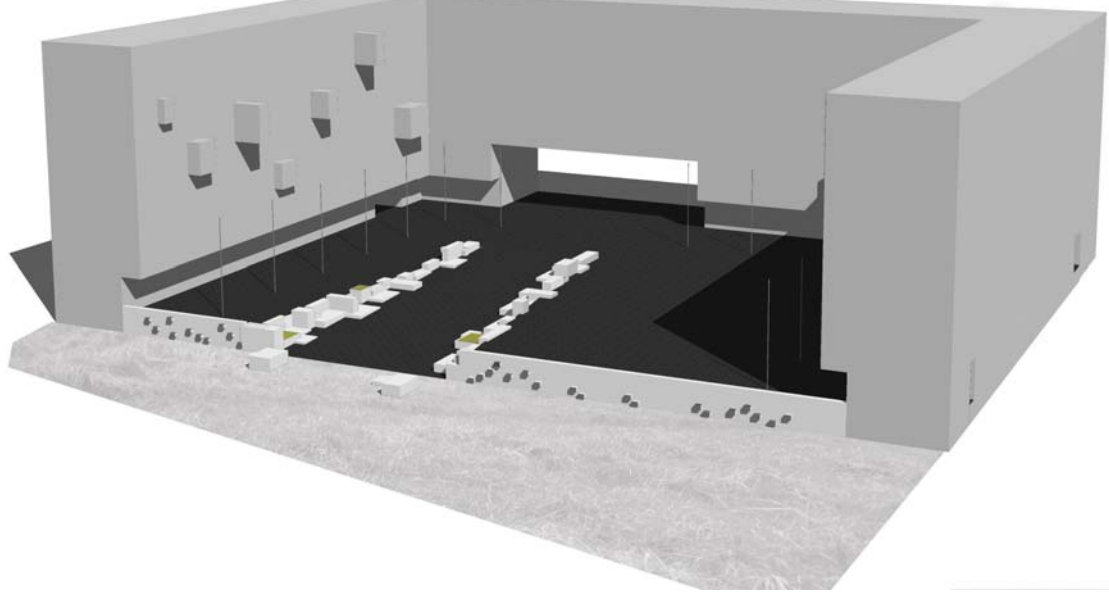
The main idea is to connect the common to the square and let a sightline lead from the main street through the housing block.

A structure of concrete blocks in various size will follow a ramplike path cutting through the square down to the common.

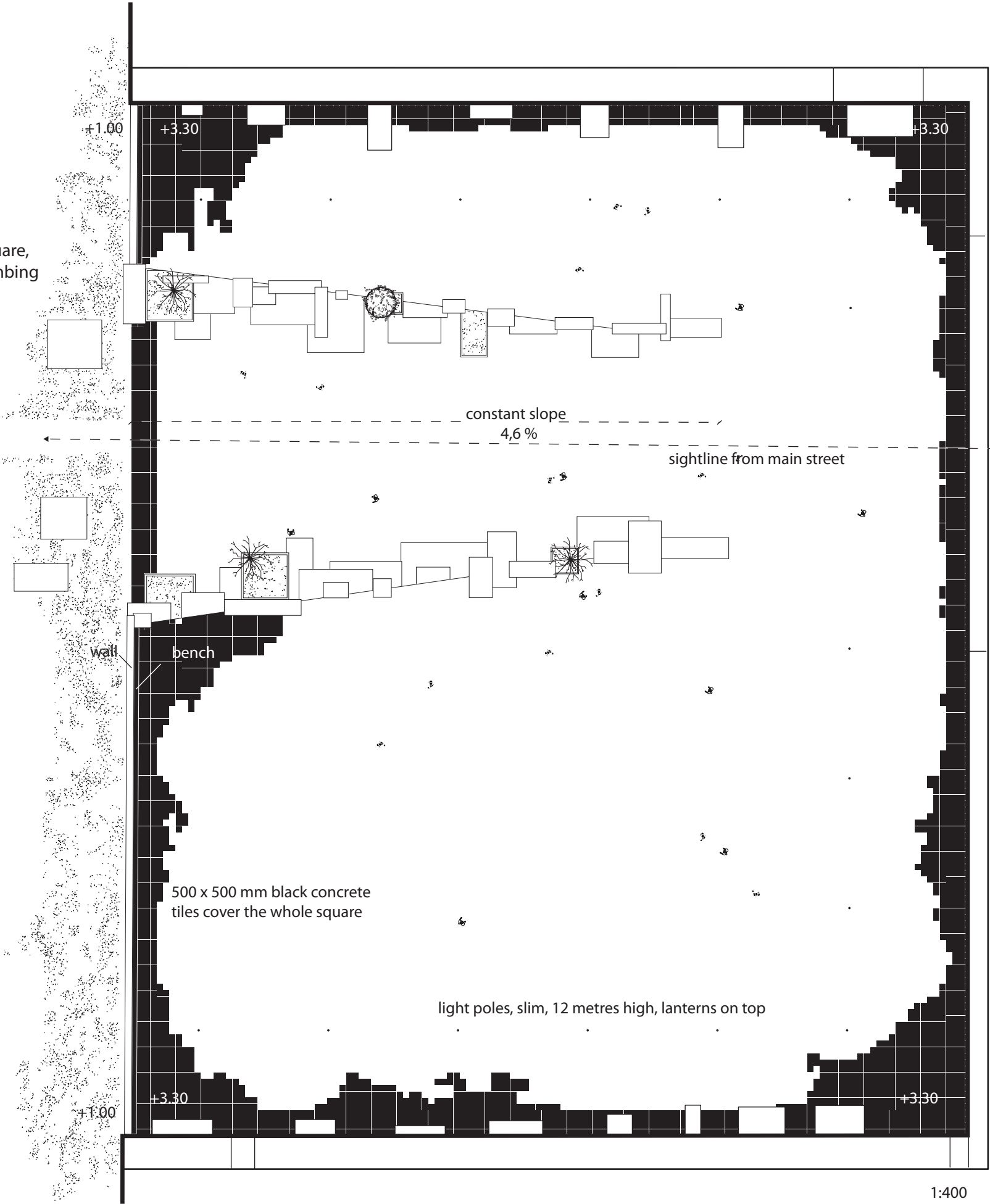
By a random-like appearance, the vegetation existing on the common will be planted in some of the blocks. Between the blocks, more private spaces with sheltering properties will be formed. These spaces, together with the more exposed ones, can serve as seating for audience to different kinds of performances.

Lighting poles will be placed like in the plan. These are slim poles with lights on top, they can also be used to carry temporary roofs and other functions. Below the benches that are placed along the western wall of the square, a thorough lighting section will be installed. On the side facing the common, smaller blocks for seating and climbing are attached to the wall.

The paving of the square is executed by black concrete tiles (50x50 cm).



spatial illustrations of the Main square



THE SUNSET SQUARES

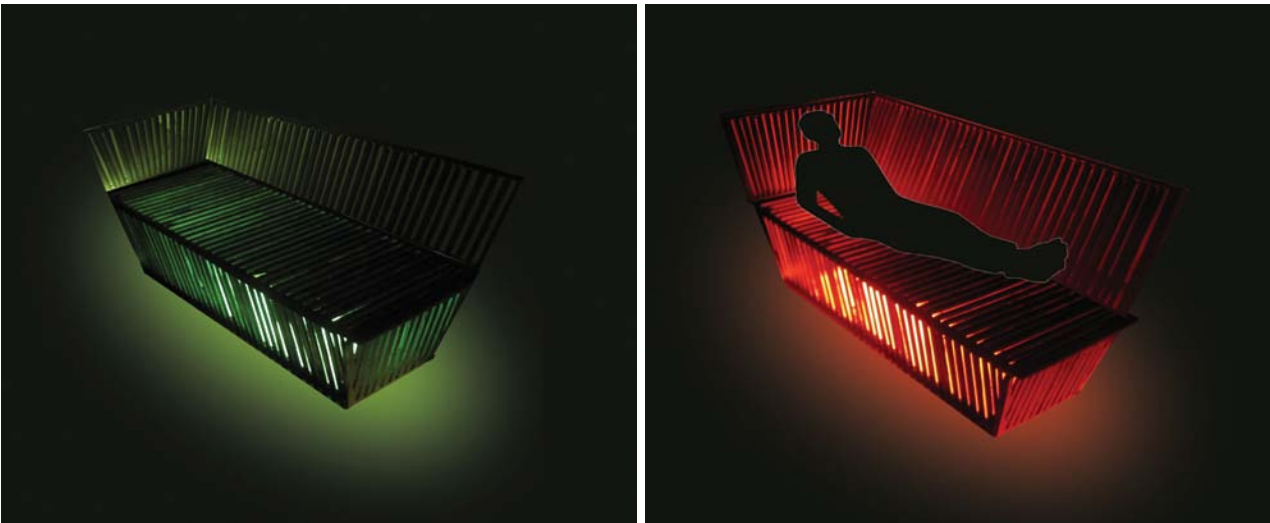
The vegetation of the faelled will be kept/re-established in both of the sunset squares.

The furnishing of the squares consists in a number of beds/benches rolling on rails. The rails are placed on elliptic paths that are connected to the path leading from the city ditrict out into the faelled. The mobility of the structures allow anyone to refurnish, re-define and personalize the use of the squares.

The proposal aims to connect the faelled to the urbanity of the city district in a modest but yet evident way.

Inside the bench structures LED-lighting will be installed. These lights will perform the “FREE” indication by green light and the “OCCUPIED” indication by showing red light. The voltage of the electricity demanded for the LED-lights is very low – therefore this can be led through the rails on which the structures roll.

Paths will be covered with white stone dust.



Lighting principle for benches



Spatial illustration of Sunset square



SECRET SQUARE

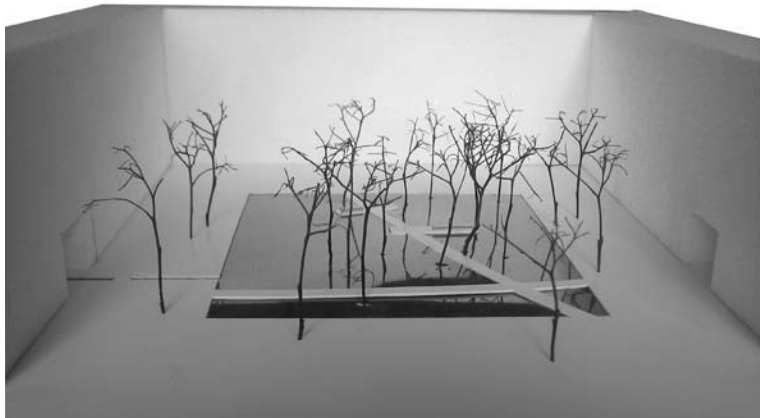
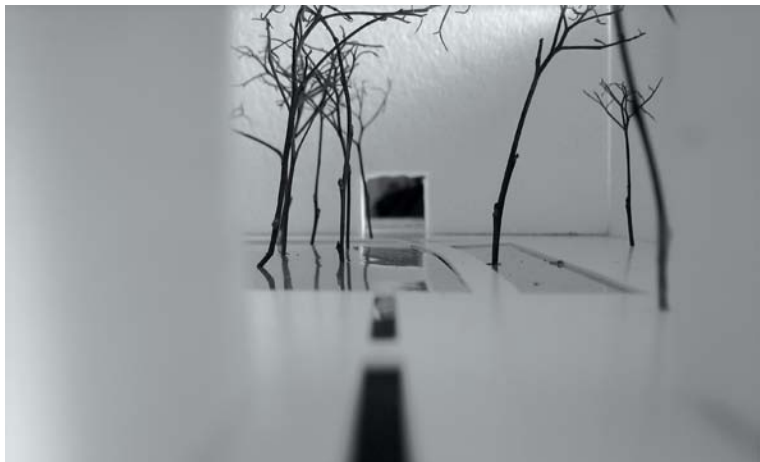
Secret square is located within a housing block which gives certain properties to the site.

The design derives from the idea of a monastery yard, a sheltered space surrounded by walls on all sides. Associations to the crossing paths of a cloister garden are included in the design, yet more freely than the originals.

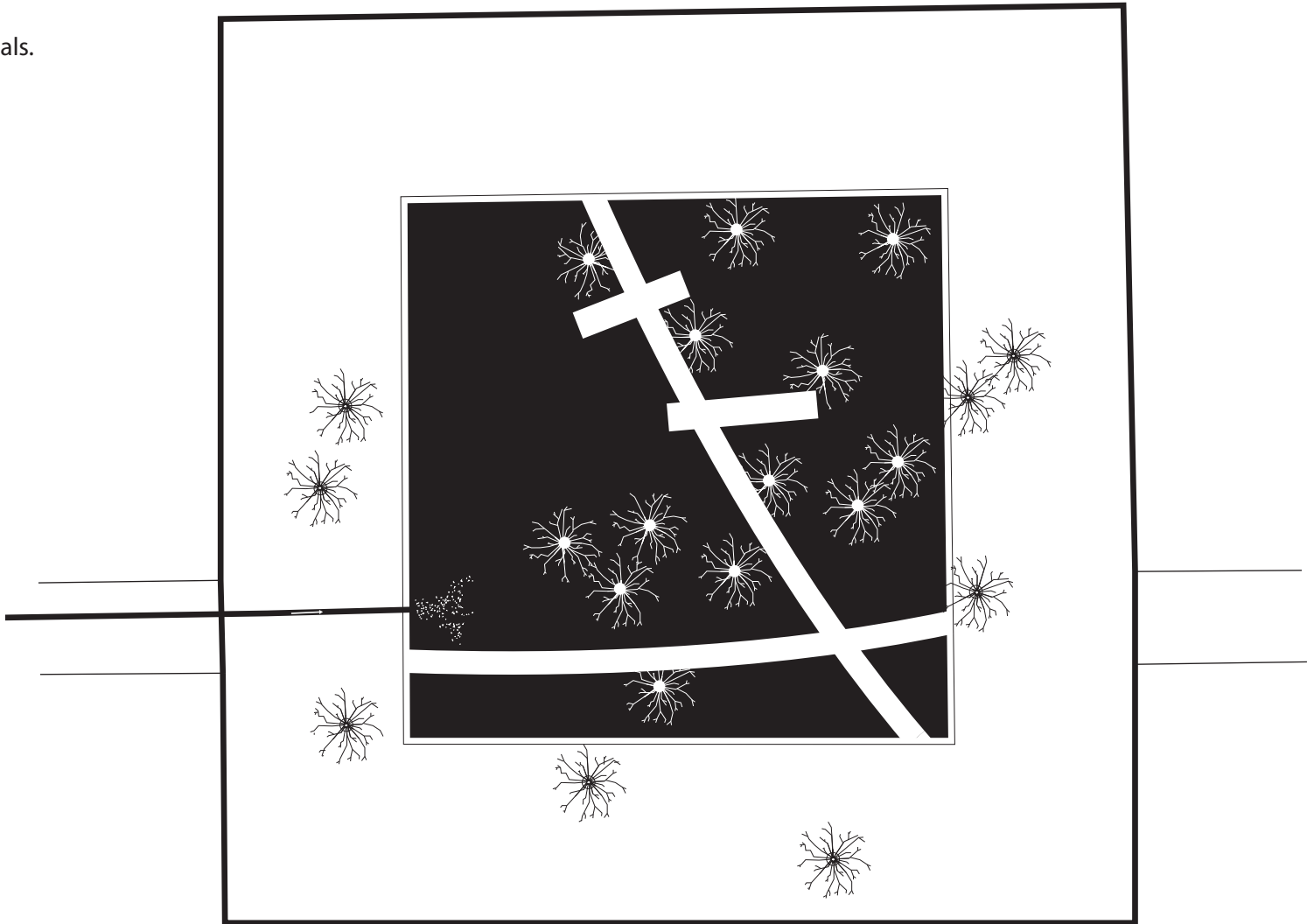
A frame of white on-site cast concrete paving follows the façades all the way around the square, in the middle a shallow basin (30x 30 metres) is being built. Pine trees (*Pinus sylvestris*) will be planted in soil containers and will erect through steel cylinders in the water surface as well as in the paved frame.

Two paths intersect through the basin and connects to two places for staying out in the water.

Lighting will mainly be placed in the water, creating a shining water surface at night. Diodes will preferably be used as leading lights in the paving.



model photos of Secret square



1:400



section principle across Secret square

1:400

BUSINESS SQUARE

From the Business square there is a good view to the canal section and is slightly elevated from the closest surroundings.

The main idea for this square is to create a protected space where people can work outdoors and commercial tenants have space for their business.

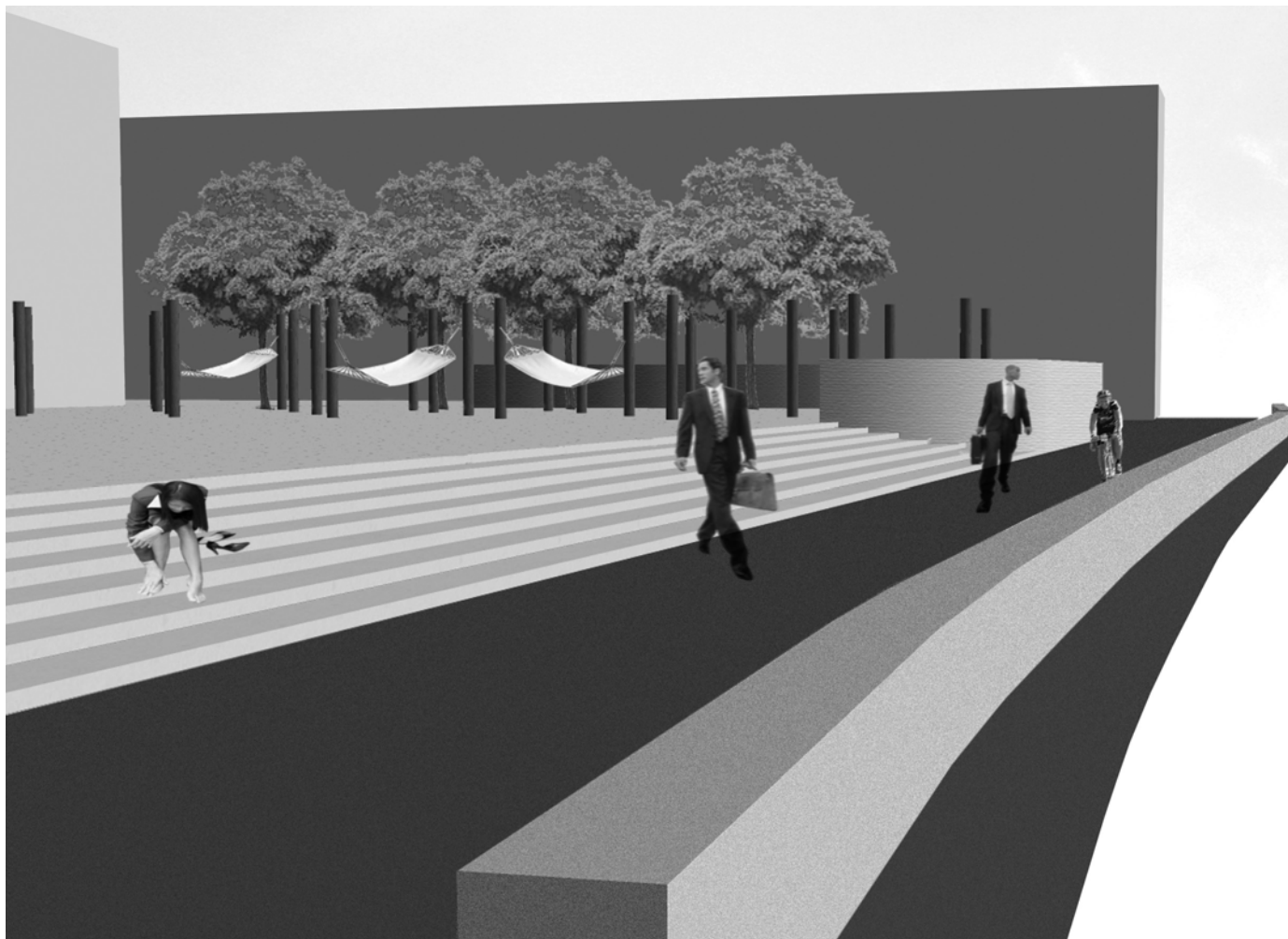
The layout divides the square into three parts. The south division is simply the walkway passing the square in east–western direction and is designed like a ramp in order to offer accessibility, the same asphalt as in the local street is being used as cover.

The middle section is the recreational and sculptural pole garden. Poles will be erected and can be used for hammocks. The hammocks will be accessible in cafés around the square and are free to borrow. The placement of the poles allows bigger companies as well as individuals to use the hammocks for meetings or recreational purpose.

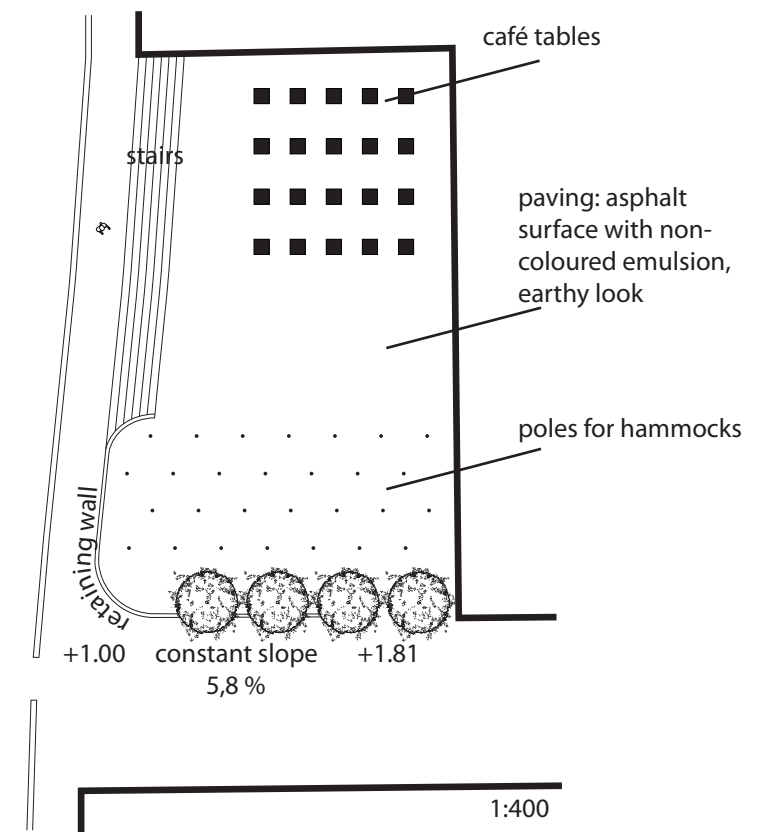
Four Robinias (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) are planted in a row to emphasize the direction of the east-western path and to provide a light shadow in the pole garden. This section is embraced by a retaining wall made of on-site cast concrete in organic shapes. Lighting from below will light the treetops.

The third section will be where the commercial activities, such as cafés and stores, take place, a plain surface connecting to the canal section by a whitish concrete stairway.

The cover of the square is a gravellike surface of asphalt. The asphalt emulsion needs to be uncoloured and the ballast from greyish to brownish colour.



spatial illustration of the Business square



NORTHERN CITY DISTRICT SQUARE

The northern city district square is paved by the park section to the west and borders to the canal section to the east. Situated along a route leading from the Secret square to the Business square. This path will leap along the façades in the northern edge of the square.

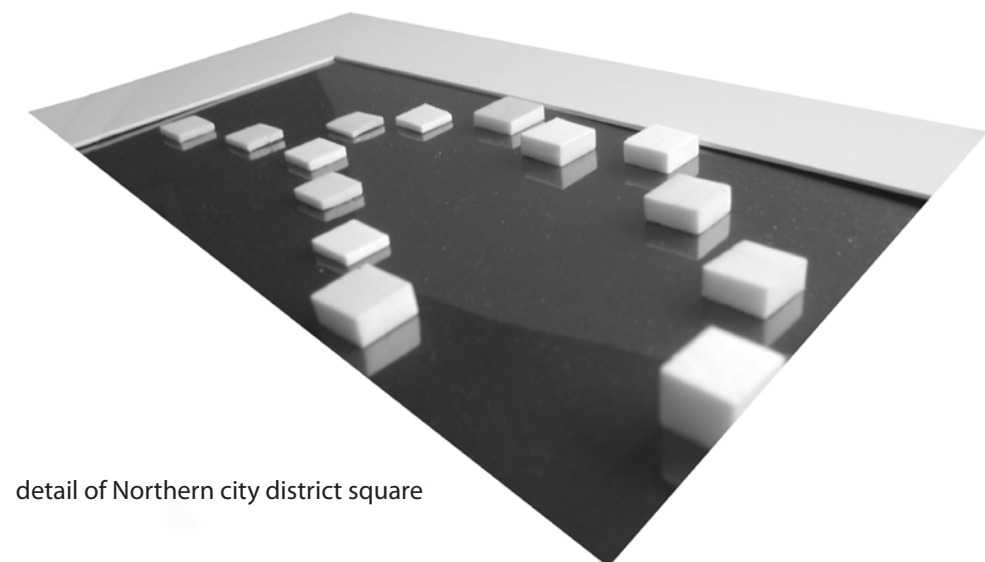
In the middle of the square a rectangular basin is constructed. Two paths consisting of cubic concrete white step stones cross the water surface.

Granite paving stones are being used as covering on the square. The path along the northern side will be used by bicycles and therefore a flat granite stone in slightly darker colour is covering this stretch.

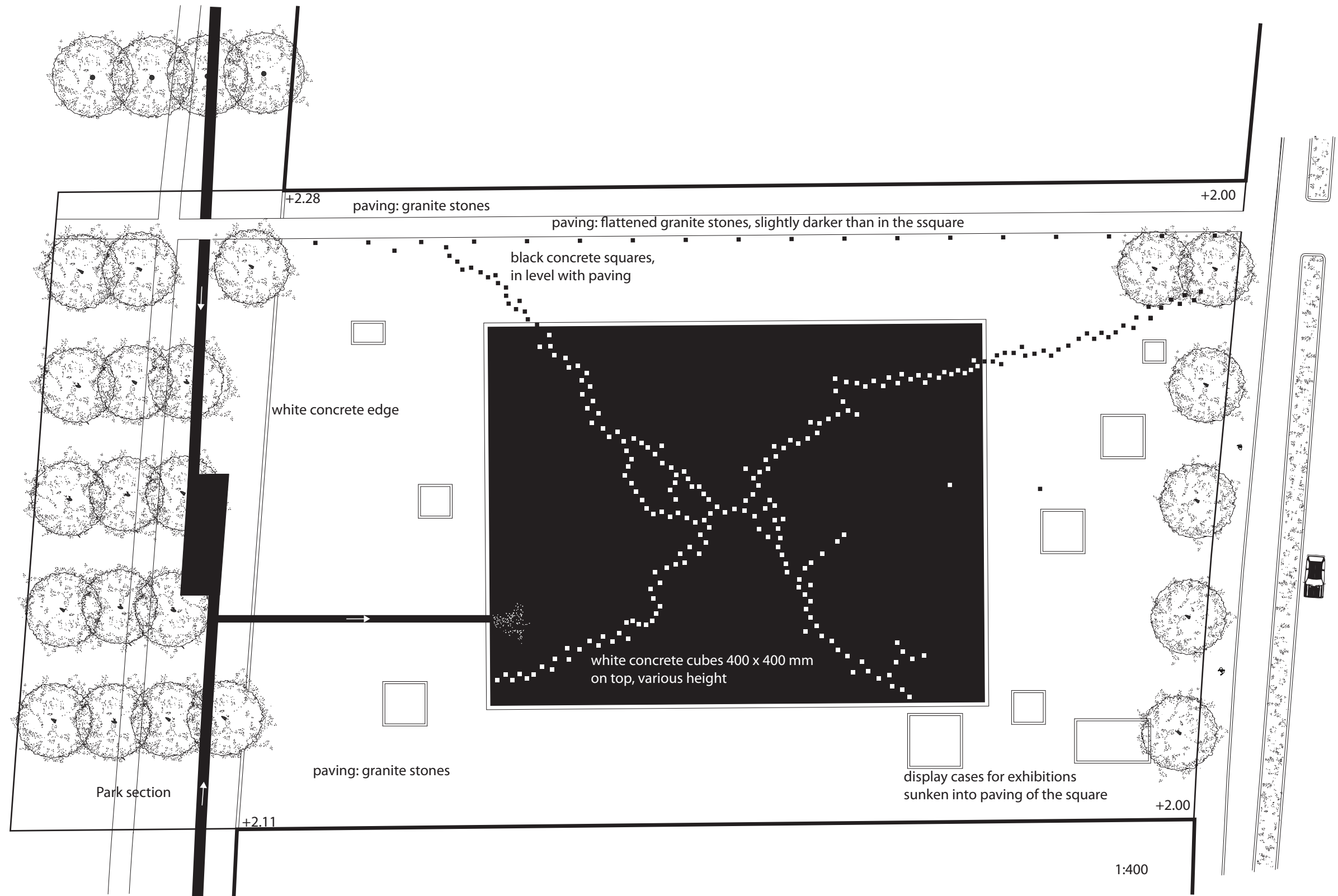
Along the eastern end of the square a row of Fraxinus ornus (same as in the Park section which paves the western end) are planted to separate the square from the street.

Pits will be dug out in the surface of the square and different sized display cases will be sunken into these. The pits are meant to contain exhibitions of art or students projects of the schools in the district.

The same principle can preferably be used for commercial advertisements in the rest of the city district. Proposed location for this is the pavements.



detail of Northern city district square



SOUTHERN CITY DISTRICT SQUARE

This square is the largest of all the squares. It connects the wooded section to the park section.

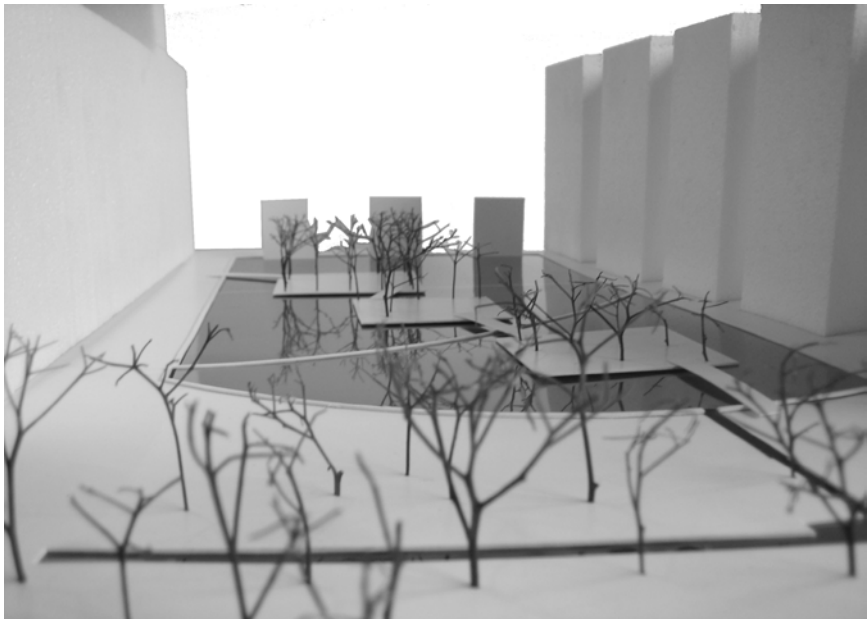
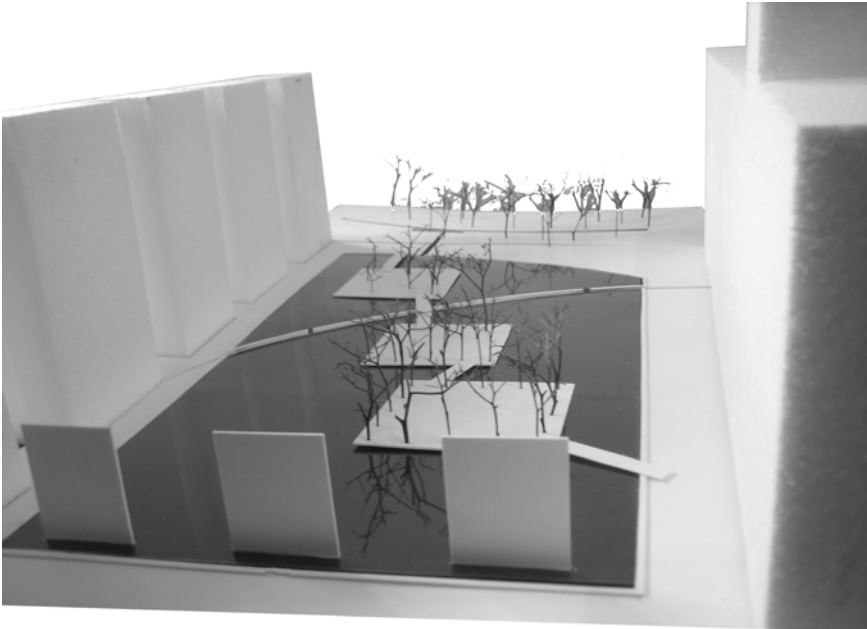
The square will mainly be created by water. The rainwater canal connects to a larger basin system when running out on the square. There are two levels in the basin, three gaps allow the water to fall to the lower part. In the water surface three rectangular islands are being created. All of the islands have a character of their own but follow a gradient from woodlike planting to the more parklike in the easternmost of the three. The islands are connected by simple bridges made by steel or wood.

The system itself creates the most logical route across the square, but running through diverse spaces.

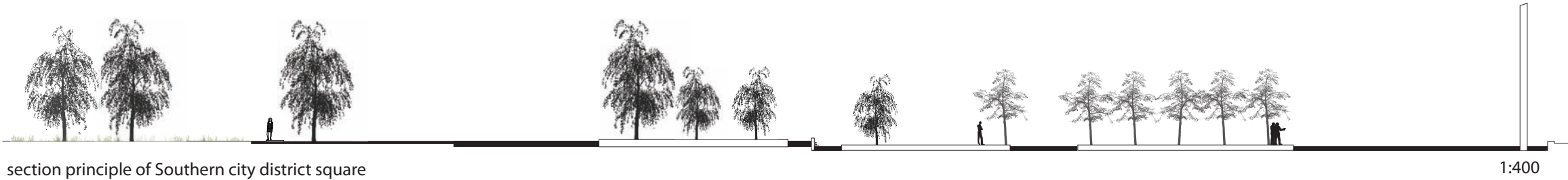
In the east end of the square, three concrete boards are being raised. Water will be pumped through the boards to the top where it is released. From nine metres up the water then will fall down into the basin again. The sound of the falling water distracts the motor sounds from the street just behind the boards. The boards also give a clear verticality to the site and defines the square in a clear way. Lights will be installed on the boards and will shine from behind the falling water.

During winter the basin can be used for ice skating and the frozen water in the falls will create it's own sculptures.

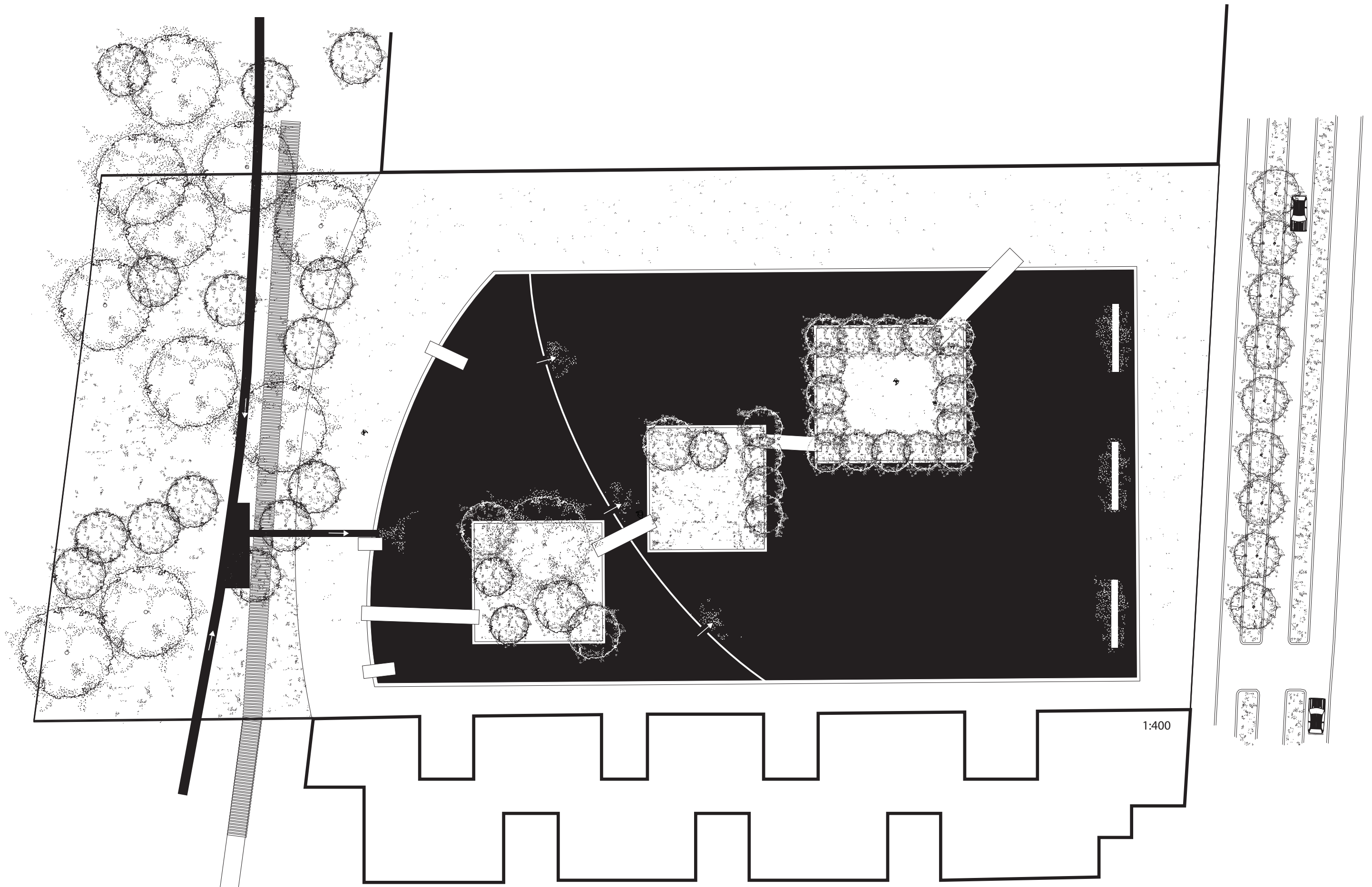
The rainwater canal leading out to the basin will be lighted like the basin itself. Where water exists it shall be lit from below all over the city district. The paths on the islands will be carefully lit up by ground lighting.



model photos of Southern city district square



section principle of Southern city district square



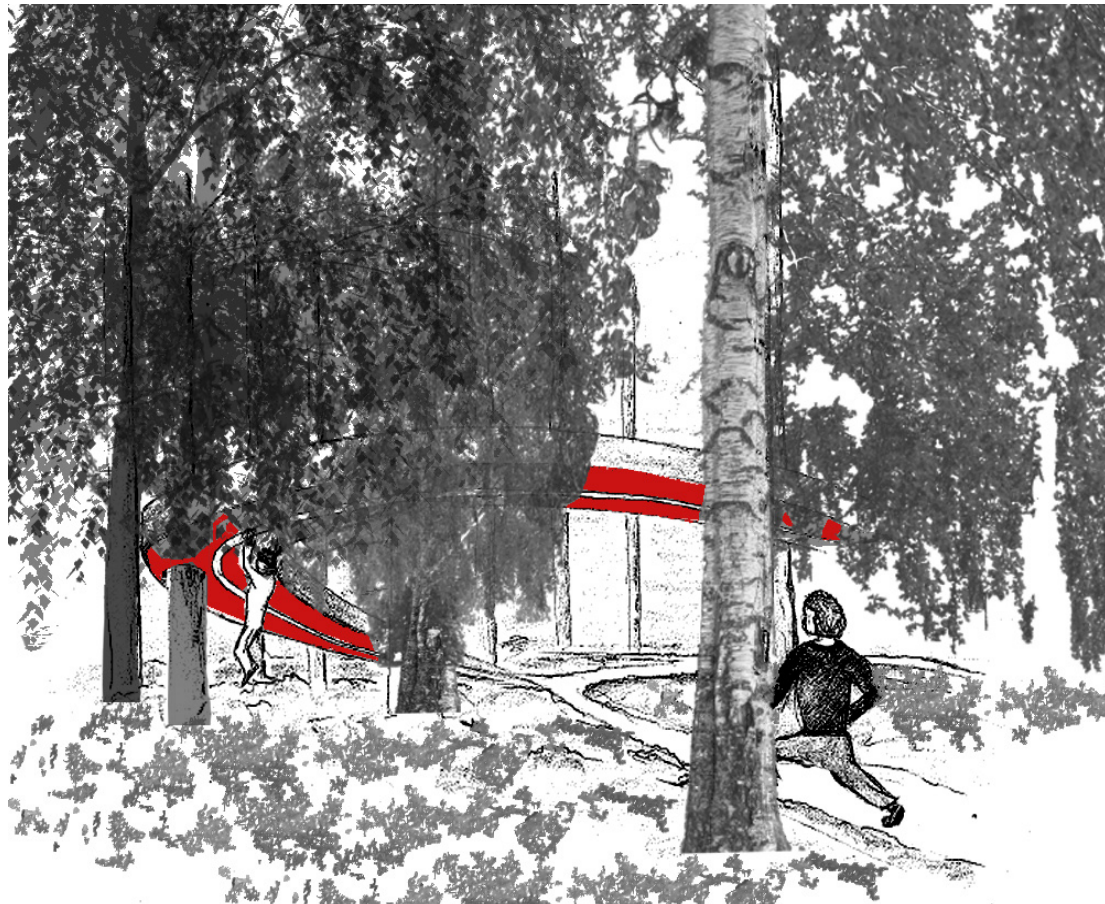
WOODED SECTION AIRWALKS

The Wooded section is no doubt different from the two others. It's stylized wilderness leads to a more free, or if one prefers - rough, design.

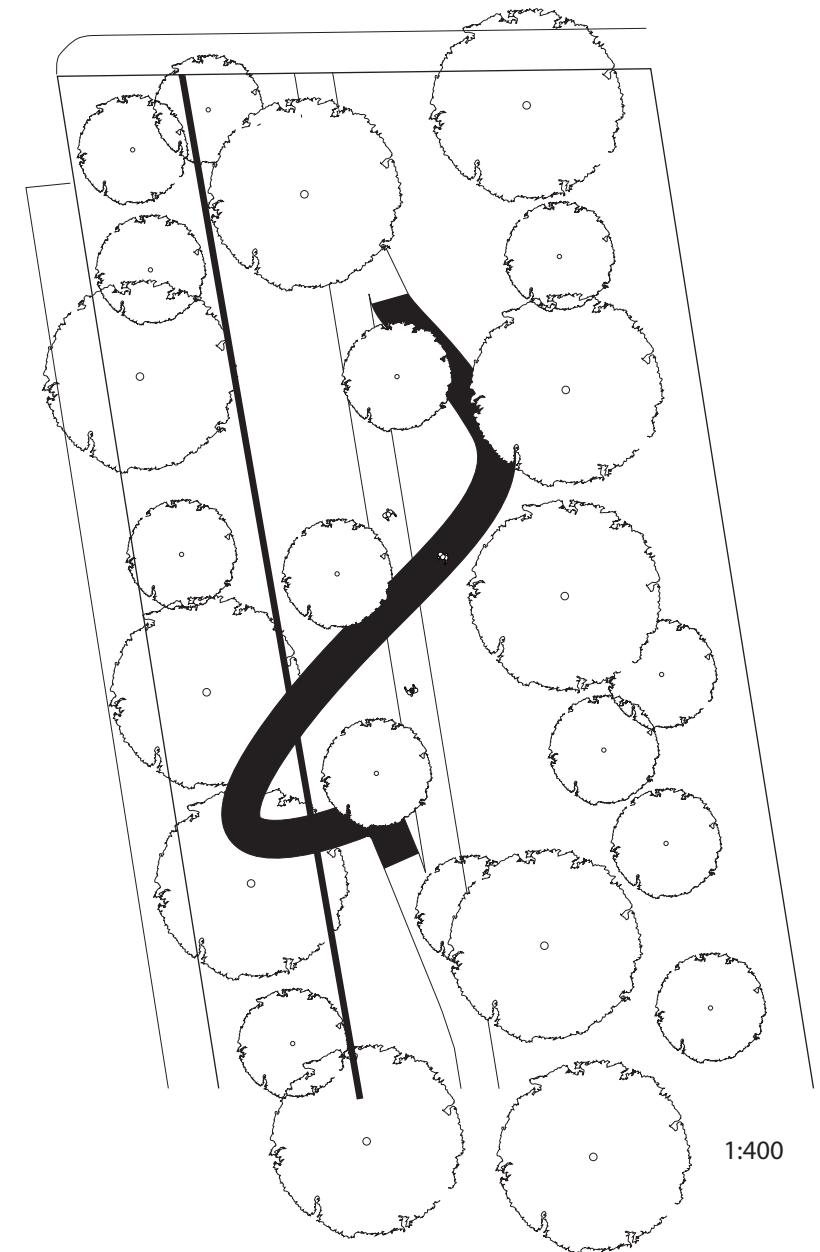
As a backbone of the activity fields in this part three ramps, *treetop detours* or *airwalks*, are being built. The ramps are being used as a framework from which swings and lianes are hanging. Besides from functions 'hanging down' there will also be sheltered spaces created at ground level.

The ramps are also part of a track for training and allows walking by the treetops. It is possible to bike and roll wheelchairs on the ramps. In wintertime they will be used for sledging since the city district is very flat.

The concept of airwalks can be further developed and be built by pupils from schools and day-care by supervision of a constructor. Eventually here can pop up treehouses, and more paths which the youth and children of the city district have built. Being part of a development like this strengtens the identity within the area.



sketch of a ramp in the Wooded section



PARK SECTION

In the Park section more traditional activities such as basketball, pétanque pithes, badminton etc will be placed.

The approach to the activity fields of the Park section has been to create a common design typology for all of these spaces that do not depend on the space required.

The conclusion is to let concrete frames outline the activity fields. The frames function as retaining walls and the surface within will be slightly sunken in comparison to the Park section ground level. The frames can be in level with Park section ground level or be higher if the activity inside requires so.

The paving in the activity fields can be varying to fit the activities chosen.

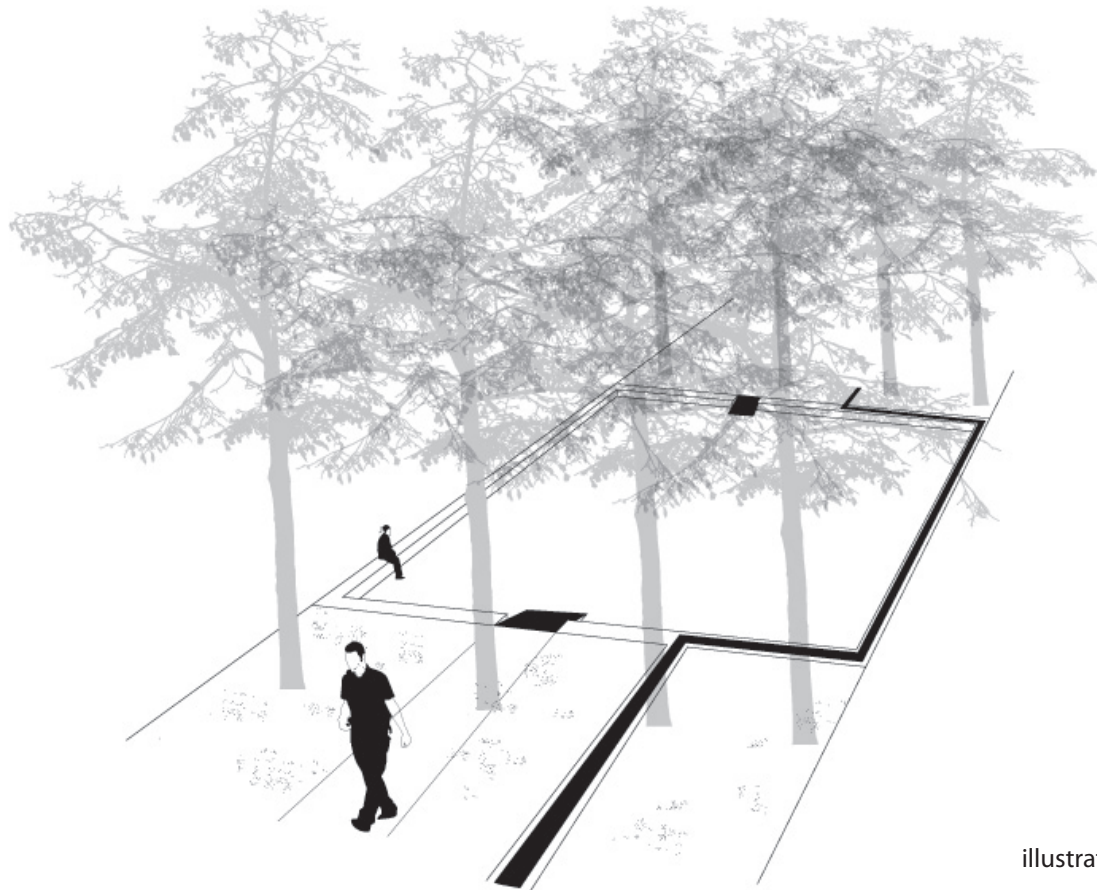
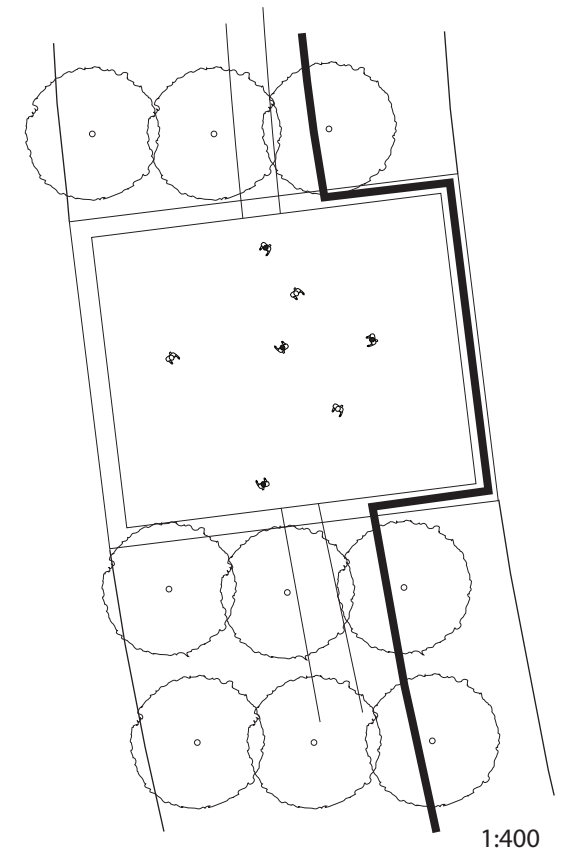


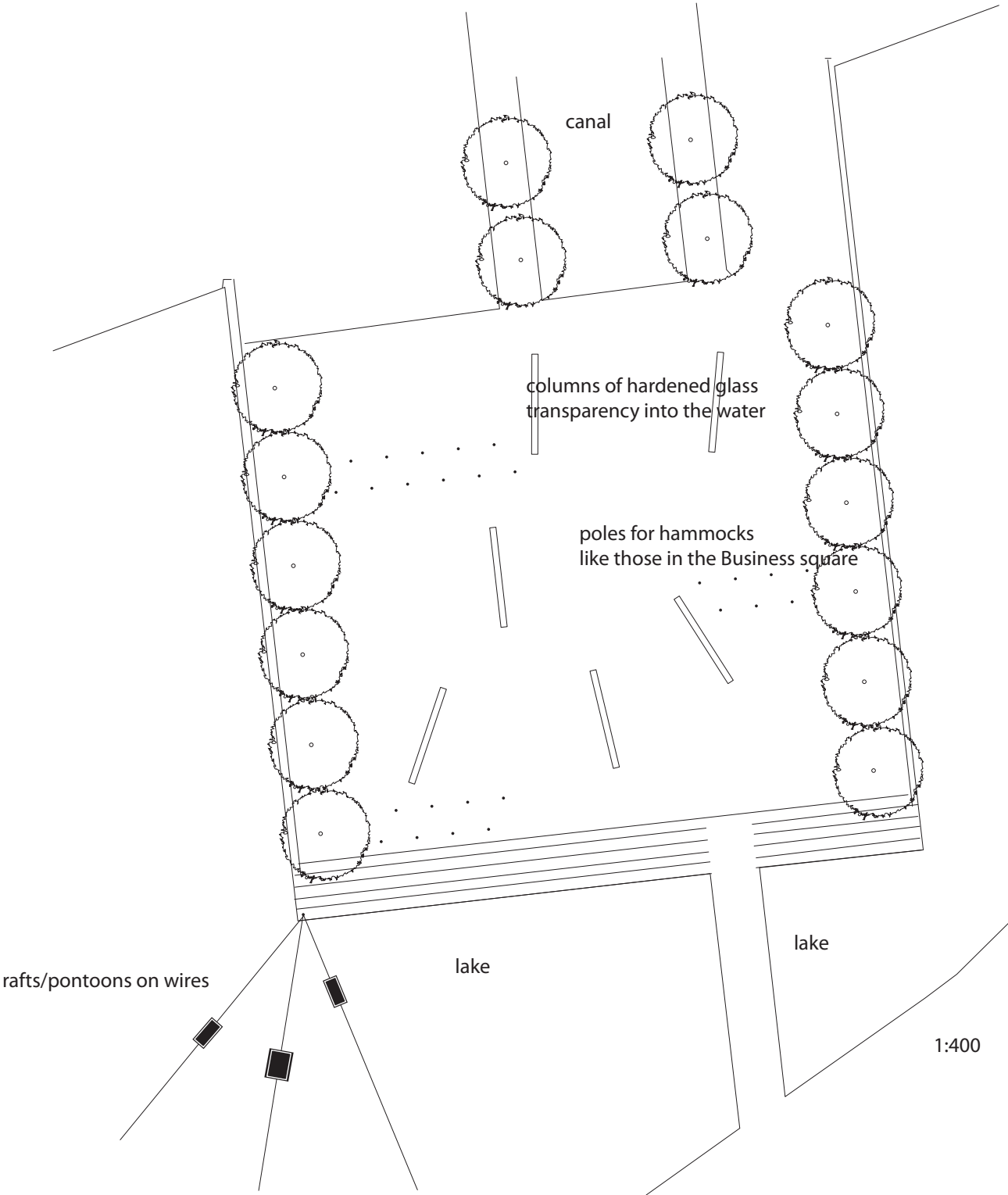
illustration of park section activity field



CANAL SECTION

In the southern end of the Canal section, poles for hammocks and shading roofs will be raised. Six stripes of hardened glass provides transparency down and into the lake. Glass in both ends will create the effect of Cyclopes.

Wooden rafts/pontoons connected to wires that can be pulled by manpower are placed by the southern end as well as in the canal. At many urban spaces of today where canals and ponds can be found, the contact to the water has been disregarded. The rafts are an answer to this problem.



Tävlingsprogrammet

Detta avsnitt syftar till att beskriva tävlingsprogrammets innehåll och krav i korthet. Programmet i sin helhet återfinns som digital bilaga 2a.

Tävlingsprogrammet utgörs av fem avsnitt:	1 Vision and ambition
	2 Competition Assignment
	3 Background information
	4 Budget
	5 Competition regulations

Som bilagor till tävlingsprogrammet skickades efter tävlingsanmälan följande dokument till mig:

<i>Tävlingsprogram</i> , innehållande text, referensbilder och diagram. Totalt 32 sidor. (*.pdf samt i tryckt form – Bilaga 2a)
<i>Digital grundkarta</i> i formaten *.dwg samt *.pdf. Den senare i skala 1:2000 (Bilaga 2b)
<i>Tre principsektioner</i> av de tre nord-sydgående huvudstråken genom stadsdistriktet i formaten *.dwg samt *.pdf. Den senare i skala 1:200 (Bilaga 2c)
Digital plan där <i>dagvattenrännors placering och riktning</i> framgår i formaten *.dwg samt *.pdf. Den senare i skala 1:1500 (Bilaga 2d)
<i>Kvartersplaner</i> för de kvarter där beslut om framtida bebyggelse redan tagits. Materialet skiftar och utgörs av planer, collage, modeller, diagram samt sektioner. (Bilaga 2e)
En <i>lokalplan</i> som beskriver mål för stadsdistriktet, trafiksituation och hur exploateringen ska ske. Totalt 64 sidor (*.pdf – Bilaga 2f)
<i>Utdrag ur designmanual</i> som upprättats för området. Denna avdelning behandlar material, möbler, toaletter, reklampelare, belysning och allmänna principer. Totalt 19 sidor (*.pdf). (Bilaga 2g)
<i>Planteringsplan</i> för de tre stråken i nord-sydgående riktning. Totalt 58 sidor. (*.pdf – Bilaga 2h)

Aktivitetsfälten i stråken

I stadsdistriktet finns tre stråk i nord-sydgående riktning planerade. I dessa löper förutom cykelvägar och lokalgator även stadsrum av olika karaktär. Karaktärerna är kanal, park samt stiliserad skog och i rummen finns även promenadstig och dagvattenrännor. Stråken är ritade av Jeppe Aagard Andersen Landskapsarkitekter.

I tävlingsuppgiften ingår att i de planerade stadsrummen föreslå ett motiverat antal så kallade aktivitetsfält samt innehåll och funktioner i dessa.

En sammanfattning för denna del av uppgiften hämtad ur programmet lyder:

North-south urban spaces: Assignment summary
Entrants are requested to present proposals for the location, content and layout of a motivated number of activity fields in the Park section and Wooded section, as well as proposals for possible use of the Canal section’s street and the canal’s eastern edge. Entrants should pay particular attention to the northern and southern end areas of the site because of their particular locations and recreational qualities.

De sju platserna

Huvuddelen av tävlingsuppgiften består i att gestalta sju platser av varierande storlek.

Dessa (namngivna enligt programmet) är:

Namn	Mått
The Business Square	ca 40 x 30 meter
The Northern Sunset Square	ca 25 x 30 meter
The Southern Sunset Square	ca 20 x 40 meter
The Secret Square	ca 55 x 55 meter
The Northern City District Square	ca 115 x 60 meter
The Southern City District Square	ca 125 x 60 meter
Main Square	ca 95 x 75 meter

En sammanfattning för denna del av uppgiften hämtad ur programmet lyder:

The seven squares: Assignment summary
The seven squares will be important nodal points for life in the future city district. Spatially, they are linked to the north-south urban spaces and to the two east-west passages of the site. The squares should generally be laid out and used so they are provided with individual characteristics to ensure that, together, they reflect the diversity of life stages and lifestyles that characterises the city district. Compared with the north-south spaces, the squares may be treated more freely and, with the exception of the crossfields between squares and north-south urban spaces, need not comply with an already existing planting plan, rainwater canals or paths. However, it is crucial that entries build upon the existing plans and utilise the hierarchy of urban spaces outlined above.

De fem kriterierna

I programmet beskrivs under fem punkter riktlinjer och problem för stadsdistriktet i stort. Tävlingsdeltagarna ombeds leverera en redogörelse för hur man förhållit sig till dessa generella riktlinjer och problem, och hur man efterlevt och löst dem.

De fem punkterna hämtade ur programmet är:

- City life round the clock
Entrants are requested to present proposals that show how city life can be created day and night by using the fact that different groups of people use the urban spaces at different times: schools during the day, retail staff in lunch breaks, young people outside school hours, families with children at weekends, etc.
- Balance between quietness and activity
Entrants are requested to present proposals that provide a creative response to the basic dilemma that wishes for city life and activity are often contrary to requirements of quiet and peaceful surroundings near one’s home and workplace.
- Ease of overview of secret places?
Entrants are requested to present proposals that provide a creative response to the disparity between the secure, well-organised urban spaces that older users want, the opposite wishes of young people for secret, self-defined spaces and the wishes of families with children to have a bit of both.
- Balance between the permanent and the temporary
Entrants are requested to present proposals that provide a creative response to the dilemma between, on one hand, creating a clear, functional framework that works from the very beginning and, on the other hand, providing room for future residents’ own initiatives and catering to the requirements of flexibility and change.
- Urban versus recreational centre
Entrants are requested to present proposals that provide a creative response to the dilemma between, on one hand, a centralised structure of the city district with city functions gathered in the central street and on the central square and, on the other hand, the fact that several of the user groups locate the recreational qualities and the most attractive spaces at the southern ends of the north-south urban spaces.

Budget

För alla delar av uppgiften finns kostnadsramar angivna i programmet enligt följande:

North-south urban spaces	
<i>The Canal section, activity fields:</i>	<i>DKK 1 m</i>
<i>The Park section, activity fields:</i>	<i>DKK: 3.5 m</i>
<i>The Wooded section:</i>	<i>DKK 3.5 m</i>

The open squares	
<i>The Business square:</i>	<i>DKK 1 m</i>
<i>The Northern sunset square:</i>	<i>DKK 1 m</i>
<i>The Southern sunset square:</i>	<i>DKK 1 m</i>
<i>The Secret square:</i>	<i>DKK 5.5 m</i>
<i>The Northern city district square:</i>	<i>DKK 8 m</i>
<i>The Southern city district square:</i>	<i>DKK 8 m</i>
<i>The Main square:</i>	<i>DKK 11 m</i>

<i>Total:</i>	<i>DKK 43.5 million</i>
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This budget is invariable and must be complied with in competition entries.

- The budget covers the following services:*
- *Total construction costs from underside of pavement and up, or the last 10 centimetres if gravel is used.*

– *Street furniture, planting, installations, bedding and special structures under paving that are necessary to realise the project proposed.*

The competition promoter reserves the right to ask a firm of quantity surveyors to make an estimate of the construction costs of the individual competition entries.

Entries which the jury believes cannot be realised without exceeding the budget will be declared non-compliant and will not be accepted for further assessment.

Inlämningskrav, skalor och format

I tävlingsinlämningen skulle följande material finnas med:

- Översiktsplan i skala 1:1000 över stadsdistriktet i sin helhet.
- Illustrationsplaner av typiska detaljer i skogsstråket och parkstråket samt södra änden av kanalstråket. Skala 1:200.
- Illustrationsplaner av de sju platserna, skala 1:200.
- Karakteristiska utsnitt och mindre element
- Rumsliga illustrationer (valfritt och kunde utgöras av collage, diagram, modellbilder, perspektiv, sektioner, utsnitt etc.)
- Beskrivande text
- Fem kopior av ett dokument innehållande den beskrivande texten tillsammans med valda illustrationer från planscherna, översiktsplanen var dock obligatorisk i detta dokument. Dokumentet skulle även vara reproducerbart i svartvitt tryck och endast material från planscherna fick användas häri. (Format: A3)
- Tilläggsdokument där förslagsställaren ombads besvara hur bidraget svarar mot de fem kriterier som ställs upp i programmet (Format: A4) (se avsnitt *De fem kriterierna*).
- Identifikationshandling (då tävlingen var anonym).

De monterade förslagen (omfattande översiktsplan, illustrationsplaner, utsnitt, sektioner, rumsliga illustrationer samt beskrivande text) skulle rymmas på en maximal sammanlagd planschstorlek av 1,2 x 3,6 meter, liggande.

Kritik av tävlingsprogrammet

Ett program som tappade trovärdigheten

Initialt fanns från min sida en alldeles för stor respekt inför tävlingsprogrammet. Detta blev tydligt först då svaren från frågerundan den 21 december 2006 publicerades. Totalt var 22 frågor ställda.

Jag genomförde en snabb analys av de publicerade frågorna och svaren. Den största insikten var att väldigt lite övrig information jämfört med programmet fanns att hämta.

Jag hade själv ställt följande två frågor varav den ena och viktigaste inte gavs någon egentlig klarhet.

Question 3	<i>Square A – Main square: What height and how many floors do the buildings around this square have? The gate from the main street to the square that one can see in some model pictures, of what height is that? Is it going from ground floor only (5m) or higher?</i>
Answer:	Buildings are about 34 metres high and have nine floors. The height of the gate is approximately 11 metres including ground floor, first floor and second floor. Please see clause 5(2) of the Local Plan.
Question 4	<i>Square B – The secret square: I wonder whethet there are any plans or restrictions regarding the buildings around this square. Will there be any commercial / public activity facing this square or will it be housing only. Also height of ground floor would be of great interest.</i>
Answer:	Diagram 4B in the Local Plan contains four marked corners of the square. The building height at these corners must be 18-34 metres. It will be up to site owners to decide what functions will be located around the square, and functions may thus be exclusively commercial, exclusively residential or a mixture of the two. Please see diagram 4A of the Local Plan. The height of the ground floor must be 4 metres. Please see clause 5(5) of the Local Plan.

(ur frågerundans publicering)

Det visar sig alltså i detta skede att väldigt lite kring områdets framtida utseende är beslutat. På sin höjd fanns riktlinjer för antal våningar och höjd av entréplanet fastställda.

Detta måste påstås vara såväl en tillgång som en last. Oftast har jag under min utbildning genomfört projekt som utspelar sig i miljöer med en färdig/statisk omgivande bebyggelse och utifrån detta försökt skapa en syntes med det man skapar i utemiljön. Detta är alltså förfarandet jag är van vid; ett gängse arbetssätt. Å anda sidan var det såväl befriande som spännande att det i den aktuella tävlingen fanns ett flertal ”vita fläckar” att ta sig an.

Insikten om alla oklarheter kring det framtida utseendet i Ørestad syd fick mig att sluta försöka hitta visioner mellan raderna i programmet. Jag hade också börjat tvivla på tävlingsledningens grad av medvetenhet om vad som egentligen eftersöks i tävlingen. Tvivlet grundade sig i det nästintill orimligt omfattande programmet, en ängslig presentation av identifierade brukargrupper, formuleringar som ”a little bit of both” och mycket mer därtill.

Alla dessa retsamma detaljer återfinns i just de avsnitt där avsikten borde ha varit att vägleda. Från min synpunkt misslyckas tävlingsledningen dock med detta, programmet vilseleder

snarare i dessa stycken. Man uttrycker gång på gång att man eftersöker visionära lösningar men avslöjar lika ofta en mycket snäv syn på stadsrum och stadsliv.

Jag beslöt mig för att lägga programmet åt sidan för en tid. Härefter arbetade jag med form, rum och av mig önskade principer som en grund för förslag jag själv skulle vilja se.

Omfattningen av tävlingen var, som tidigare nämnt, något märklig. Det är en stor uppgift som ska genomföras under en kortare tid. Att som arkitektkontor gå in i i tävlingen borde betyda att en del annat arbete måste upphöra under tiden. Om tävlingsperioden varit längre hade man säkert fått in fler förslag. Tävlingen borde också ha utformats på ett sådant sätt att det var tillåtet att lämna in delar av det som nu utgjorde uppgiften. På detta sätt tror jag att man hade fått in mycket inspirerande förslag. En hel del lust och talang föll troligen ifrån på grund av kravet på inlämning av så mycket. Det borde inte ha varit något problem att tillåta ett tävlingsförfarande där delar tilläts lämnades in. Priserna avses hursomhelst kunna delas upp mellan olika förslagsställare om så anses befogat.

I slutskedet av tävlingen upptäckte jag hur underliga de fem kriterier (se avsnitt: De fem kriterierna) som finns formulerade i programmet var. (Det var ju först i detta skede det gick att formulera svar på dessa kriterier.) Det är i synnerhet den sista punkten bland dessa som förbryllar mig. Här görs ett, för mig, icke problematiskt faktum till ett problem som tävlingsdeltagaren förväntas lösa. Strategin kunde inte bli annan än ”dumma frågor kräva dumma svar”.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT – 5 challenges	ID: 20201	SPECIAL ACCOUNT – 5 challenges	ID: 20201
City Life round the clock		Ease of overview of secret places	
In order to keep the urban spaces vivid and used 24 hours a day they have been designed so that they appear very differently from night to day, for most of the user groups the rhythms of the day can be defined as three parts. <div><div>1. Working/school hours</div><div>2. After work/school</div><div>3. Night</div></div>		The concept of this entry tells that great attention has been paid to create highly re-definable spaces and smaller more intimate ones within the big squares. By this approach one single square can be used by a lot of different user groups but still let them hang out for themselves at their favourite spots.	
This has been carefully considered so that the spaces aren’t used during certain hours only. Examples: Business square which is situated along a potential skating stretch has been designed with shapes and materials for this use during the after office and school hours. The activity fields of the wooded section is another example, where they during daytime for example can be used by gymnastics class at school, in the afternoon they are being used for playing and recreation.		Balance between the permanent and the temporary The squares are all highly suitable for temporary installations and happenings. They have been given physical frames that makes them work with or without such events. Both the city district squares (north and south) have large water basins. If more space is required temporarily to cater outdoor cafés etc, it’s possible to build platforms on the water. On the northern city district square the display cases for exhibitions is a strong answer to this challenge. The main square have large spaces to arrange bigger events such as concerts, theatre, speeches etc.	
Some squares encourages active and more noisy city life while others are more resting areas. The secret square has by logic reasons (from the façade surrounding the space) been designed as a more peaceful place. Also the sunset square are such more quiet spaces. In most of the squares the approach has been to create possibilities for different use though, the squares are relatively large and there can and should be room for both sides. Most people can stand a bit of noise if they are only able to have a place for themselves.		Urban versus recreational centre Solution of dilemma would be to let the urbanity spread between the recreational areas and the main street. This can be done in certain spots and will together with the activity fields create a more continuous part of the city – more like the central parts of a ‘grown up’ and ‘mature’ city. A great deal of awareness, knowledge and planning is required when it comes to this part. But when there are new establishments and attractions popping up in the district the planners must be very conscious and sensitive where it should be placed to make this effect happen.	

(De inlämnade svaren till de fem kriteriena)

Budgetbegränsningar

Tävlingsprogrammet, som vid en första läsning kändes mycket välformulerat och tydligt, gav mig senare läsningar.

Den mest uppenbara läsningen infann sig som följd av budgetbegränsningarna.

I programmet formuleras hot om diskvalificering om dessa inte hålles. Tävlingsledningen ”förbehåller sig rätten att anlita en utomstående konsultfirma” om det föreligger misstankar att förslaget inte klarar de kostnadsramar som satts upp. Det förefaller som en tämligen subjektiv bedömning och därför svårt att skydda sig mot att förslaget bedöms som icke genomförbart. Om detta skulle inträffa finns ingen möjlighet till försvar. När jag påbörjade mitt arbete med tävlingen fanns ambitionen att stämma av kostnaderna för mina förslag i långt större utsträckning än vad jag till slut gjorde. Detta skulle ha skett på tid som inte fanns och i synnerhet skulle någon tid för justering av förslagen inte finnas. Jag valde att istället uppskatta kostnaderna grovt och att i görligaste mån försöka hålla kostnaderna nere.

Bilagorna

Till tävlingsprogrammet fanns flera bilagor enligt förteckning (se avsnitt *Tävlingsprogrammet*).

Den mest förvirrande bilagan var *Utdrag ur designmanual* (se bilaga 2g) som bifogades med tävlingsunderlaget. Denna bilaga kan närmast beskrivas som ett illustrerat gestaltningsprogram där principer, materialval, utrustning, möblemang med mera tas upp i form av exempel eller referenser.

Problemet med denna bilaga är att den så tydligt påvisar en väldigt traditionell och icke-visionär syn på stadsrummets innehåll och användning. Detaljeringsgraden är på tok för hög för en tävlingsinlämning vilket gör det svårt att förstå hur dokumentet ska användas.

Planteringsplanen är upprättad av Jeppe Aagard Andersen Landskapsarkitekter och utgörs av 58 sidor med planer och beskrivningar av främst trädplantering men även exempel på lökväxter, gräsblandningar och näckrosor finns med.

Planen innehåller gestaltningen av de tre nord-sydgående stråken och behandlar förutom en plantering vid Ørestad boulevard uteslutande dessa. Dock avslöjar den tidigare försök till gestaltning för sex av de sju platser som tävlingen omfattar.

Dessutom finns aktivitetsfält med föreslagna aktiviteter inritade. Detta var ju också en del av tävlingen och därmed får även detta ses som en rest i planen på samma sätt som försöken till gestaltningen av platserna. De föreslagna aktiviteterna utgörs exempelvis av badminton, grillplats, lekplats och schackspel.

Någonstans blev det alltså oklart vad som egentligen efterfrågades när det verkade ligga ratade förslag kvar i tävlingens underlagsmaterial.

Planen tjänar i övrigt sina syften väl, den är saklig och lättbegriplig och detaljer som val av träd och planteringsstrategier framgår tydligt.

Arbetssätt och process

Som tidigare nämnts var mitt motiv att välja tävlingen som utgångspunkt för mitt examens-
arbete likheten med ett verkligt konsultuppdrag.
'Troligen finns dock en stor skillnad mellan min framtida arbetssituation och det jag nu
genomfört – nämligen att jag sällan kommer att arbeta helt ensam med ett liknande projekt.
Poängen kan sägas ha varit att lära känna mig själv i ett valt arbetssätt för att sedan utvärdera
detta.

Tidplan

Tänkt schema för genomförande av tävlingen såg i min första programskiss ut enligt följande:

Vecka 1	Litteraturläsning, tävlingsanmälan, studiebesök Örestad
Vecka 2-4	Design av objekt 1-2, visualisering
Vecka 5-6	Design av objekt 3, visualisering
Vecka 7	Design av objekt 4, visualisering
Vecka 8-9	Design av objekt 5, visualisering
Vecka 10	Design av objekt 6, visualisering
Vecka 11	Design av objekt 7, visualisering
Vecka 12	Funktioner i stråken, design och visualisering
Vecka 13	Budgetberäkningar, layout och presentation
Vecka 14	Layout och presentation
Vecka 15	Presentation, inlämning

Arbetsprocessen utgjordes alltså av korta, intensiva skissprocesser där sedan idéerna
omedelbart blev bearbetade till presentationsskick. För att så tidigt som möjligt få en överblick
av den möjliga mängden material i slutinlämningen gjordes en ”dummy” där de obligatoriska
delarnas konturer ritades in. Det visade sig att endast ett fåtal illustrationer (och ej heller
särskilt stora) och korta texter skulle rymmas för var och en av de gestaltade platserna.
Dummys visade sig vara till stor hjälp för att förstå hur pass koncentrerad den information jag
skulle lämna ifrån mig var tvungen att vara.

En början som förmår bära fram till det slutgiltiga

Jag började med att söka efter ett förhållningssätt och en utgångspunkt för gestaltningen av
samtliga platser.
I början av projektet då jag studerade underlaget till tävlingen slogs jag av något som kom att
bana väg för hur mina gestaltningsprinciper skulle formuleras. Jag reagerade på de till synes
slentrianmässigt utplacerade formelement som kunde skönjas som rester i underlagsmaterialet
till tävlingen. Det stod klart att försök hade gjorts att ge form åt såväl de sju platserna som akti-
vitetsfälten tidigare men misslyckats, och att detta var anledningen och ursprunget till
tävlingen (se bilaga 1e, 1h).

Resterna utgjordes av trädvolym, en rundel och något som mest liknar en paradtrappa ut mot
fäladen. Faktum är att jag ofta stått oförstående inför hur formelement som de ovan nämnda
inte verkar syfta till annat än att fylla ett blankt pappersark.

Detta kan också beskrivas som känslan av att gestaltningen huvudsakligen skett utifrån ett plan-
perspektiv där man trött och godtyckligt lagt ut geometriska former. Det kan mycket väl vara
så att jag bara missförstår, men om inte så är detta mycket oroväckande. Kanske måste vi som
landskapsarkitekter ibland ta ett större ansvar för den form vi ger. Visst kan vi alltid hävda att
det finns meningsskiljaktigheter gällande stil men vi blir betrodde att utföra uppdrag och måste
därför tillföra funktioner och en mening i det vi gör. Det är ju exempelvis tämligen otänkbart att
en byggnadsarkitekt skulle rita och låta bygga en fasad utan innehåll.

Oavsett riktigheten i mitt ovanstående resonemang angav det tonen och en målsättning för hela
projektet. Jag, som aldrig tidigare hade gestaltat något torg, kunde låta dessa reaktioner på det jag
fann rester av bli en början till det jag formulerade som krav på min egen gestaltning.

Jag började fundera kring vad fenomenet torg egentligen är och varför någon hade gett denna
ovan nämnda form åt huvudtorget i distriktet.

Vad är egentligen ett torg och vilka funktioner bör finnas här?

Mina resonemang skenade snart iväg och jag är fortfarande inte på något sätt säker. Vad jag dock
kunde sluta mig till var att:

Torget är en nedärvd form där funktionen en gång utgjordes av handels- och mötesplats, men
vem och vad försvarar idag dess existens? Är funktionen sekundär i sammanhanget och utgör
pausen i stadens bebyggelse den enda meningen och det ännu giltiga skälet till behovet av torg
som form och fenomen?

Jag kände mig tvungen att fråga andra om deras förväntningar och inre bilder av torg. Jag ställde
den informella frågan: ”Vad vill du kunna göra och uppleva på ett torg?” till ett tiotal vänner
och bekanta.

Svaret var entydigt: ”Se på folk”

Jag var något förvånad över att ingen verkade ha större förväntningar men förstod snart att det kanske är just detta som är idén med torg – att de fortfarande fungerar som mötesplatser och scen i stadsrummet. Och om nu folk vill se folk så måste jag skapa en attraktionskraft som gör att torgen fungerar för detta ändamål. Ja, det måste ju finnas folk där - för folk att se på!

Efter ovanstående resonemang ställde jag upp tre huvudkriterier som jag trodde kunde ge den eftersökta attraktionskraften.

Dessa var: **Mångfunktionalitet**
 Mindre rum i de större
 Verklig kontakt till vatten

Med dessa resonemang igång började mitt koncept att växa fram.
Det slutgiltigt formulerade konceptet lyder:

The concept Islands in the Ø refers to the layout of Ørestad as a whole, to the layout of the squares in the city district and above all to the design proposed within this entry.

The metaphor of islands shall be understood by terms of spatiality as well as such of functionality. The main idea for all the squares is to create island-like smaller spaces within the outlines of the squares. These smaller spaces provide rooms for seating, lying, outlooks, watching activities and contemplation. There has been a thorough research made in order to make the spaces and equipment as re-definable and multifunctional as possible. Great attention has been paid to the fact that the city district borders on the Kalvebod fælled. The public spaces situated next to the fælled has been treated as connecting fields between urban city life and the more rural landscape. The activity fields can be seen as more conceptual frameworks for a developable solution. Yet they are strongly connected to the main idea and concept for Ørestad south and the theme of islands.

Att arbeta med ett landskapligt begrepp som öar tilltalade mig starkt. Det visade sig även ett det var ett mycket öppet tema som kan läsas och förstås såväl bokstavligt/rumsligt som mera symboliskt/mentalt. Denna bredd hos begreppet påvisas i följande dikt:

*Ingen människa är en ö. Alla är en del av någonting och varje gång en ny människa föds blir jag starkare för jag är en del av mänskligheten... varje människas död förminskar mig, ty jag är innesluten i mänskligheten; och sänd för den skull aldrig bud och fråga för vem klockan klämtar; den klämtar för dig.*¹

- John Donne (1572-1631)

Öars idé är, för mig, starkt förknippad med personligt utvecklade platser. I den slutgiltiga gestaltningen blir resultatet av detta att det finns mindre, mer intima och personligt definierade rum i de från utgångsläget mycket stora. Den mentala betydelsen av mitt tema bör alltså förstås som en möjlighet för individen att finna en skyddszon eller replipunkt².

Dessa båda begrepp förklarar mina intentioner väl och får innebörden att bli bunden till en fysisk plats och att finna en personlig utgångspunkt.
Detta utgör relationen mellan de skapade platserna och det sociala liv som pågår i, kring och mellan desamma.

Koncept – hjälpmedel eller stjälpmedel?

I samband med konceptutvecklingen funderade jag mycket över vilket värde ett koncept har. Hela idén med koncept kan vara vanskelig. Man ser ibland anläggningar där ambitionen verkar ha varit att det byggda resultatet ska tala enbart genom konceptet, men att resultatet istället ter sig som misslyckat. Denna övertro på ett alltför svagt koncept är alltså vanskelig. Det finns dock de arkitekter som arbetar extremt konceptuellt men som nästan aldrig får något byggt. Detta är en riktning som närmar sig konsten och som är av stor nytta och vikt för resterande yrkeskåren och arkitekturen i stort.

Personligen anser jag det givet att konceptet hjälper designprocessen framåt och ger, beroende på konceptets art, mer eller mindre strikta ramar och hållpunkter att förhålla sig till. Konceptet är ett stöd att stämma av mot under arbetets gång för att hålla sig till en bärande idé. Men hur mitt koncept skulle te sig i byggd form är svårare att sia om. Skulle man förstå det? Har det något egenvärde att man förstår det eller finns andra kvaliteter som jag lyckats utveckla tack vare det faktum att jag förhållit mig till ett koncept? Min ambition var den här gången att använda mig av ett så pass öppet koncept att det egentligen inte måste förstås av dem som vistas på platserna.

Utvärdering

Det faktum att det var så många som sju platser som skulle gestaltas var absolut avgörande för mitt resultat. Det gjorde att jag tidigt blev tvungen att skapa en strategi och schemalägga mig själv. Jag insåg tidigt vilken nivå jag var tvungen att lägga mig på och att jag skulle tvingas stänga delar av projektet även om jag inte skulle vara helt nöjd med resultatet. Arbetsgången blev den att jag försökte arbeta fram form och funktion på, oftast, en plats i taget. Idéer som av en eller annan anledning inte kom med på en plats sparades och kunde ibland utvecklas för en annan plats.

Det arbetssätt jag hade och (i den mån man väljer ett sådant) valde kan beskrivas som envist. Det var endast vid ett fåtal tillfällen i början av projektet som jag tillät mig invänta inspiration. Resterande tid sökte jag aktivt lösningar. Detta genom att skissa – våga ta beslut – komma vidare – skissa igen – beslut etc. Detta gav en känsla av att jag verkligen arbetade fram idéerna. Under projektets gång blev detta ett stöd och en trygghet; att veta att ett sådant arbetssätt faktiskt fungerar.

¹ http://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Donne, 2007-04-20

² *Norstedts Plus*, 1997, Uppslagsord: replipunkt; stödjepunkt till vilken trupperna kan dra sig tillbaka vid behov, vanl. överfört om tankemässigt fast el. säker punkt e.d.

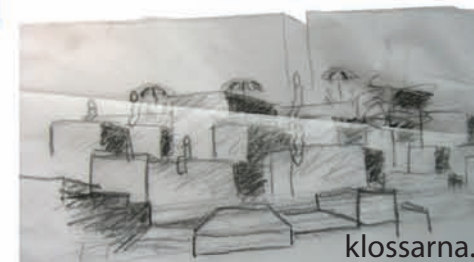
Processen i bild



Inläsning av program och bilagor



grotta under Main square

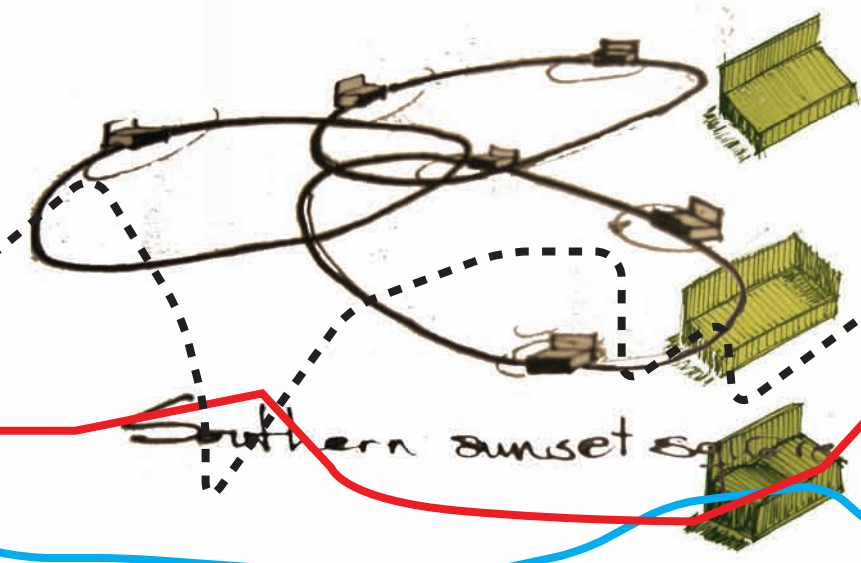


ISLANDS IN THE Ø SOUTH

arbetsintensitet

sömn

form



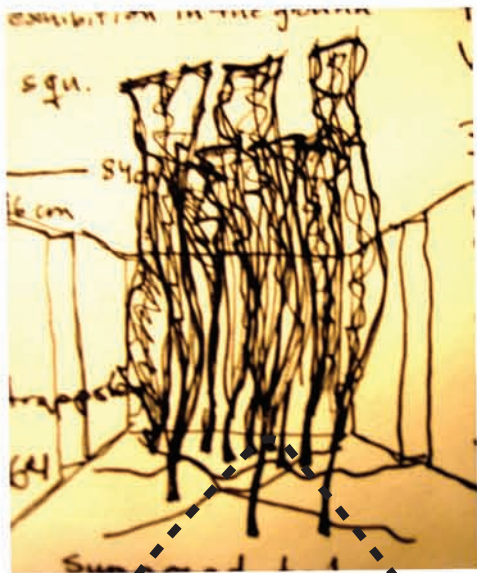
PARK SECTION	WOODED SECTION	CANAL SECTION	
<p>Square H Business square 40 x 30 meters surr. 60-70 comm. 30-40 housing. outdoor space for commercial tenants. Use at diff. times of the day.</p> <p>kanalrummet!</p>	<p>Square G The northern sunset sq. 25 x 30 meters West ← Kalehed common. community space OR more local Wind-weather-direct access to the common.</p>	<p>Square F The southern sunset sq. 55 x 55 meters 20 x 40</p>	<p>Square B The secret sq. 55 x 55 Inside a block rainwater east-west...</p>

frågerunda

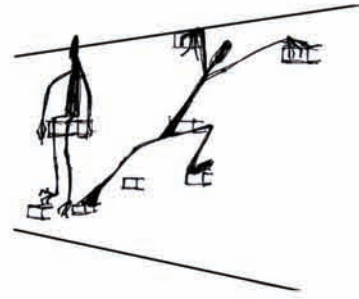
- Question 3**
Square A – Main square:
What height and how many floors do the buildings around this square have?
The gate from the main street to the square that one can see in some model pictures, of what height is that? Is it going from ground floor only (5m) or higher?
- Answer:**
Buildings are about 34 metres high and have nine floors. The height of the gate is approximately 11 metres including ground floor, first floor and second floor. Please see clause 5(2) of the Local Plan.
- Question 4**
Square B – The secret square:
I wonder whether there are any plans or restrictions regarding the buildings around this square.
Will there be any commercial / public activity facing this square or will it be housing only. Also height of ground floor would be of great interest.
- Answer:**
Diagram 4B in the Local Plan contains four marked corners of the square. The building height at these corners must be 18-34 metres. It will be up to site owners to decide what functions will be located around the square, and functions may thus be exclusively commercial, exclusively residential or a mixture of the two. Please see diagram 4A of the Local Plan. The height of the ground floor must be 4 metres. Please see clause 5(5) of the Local Plan.

november

december

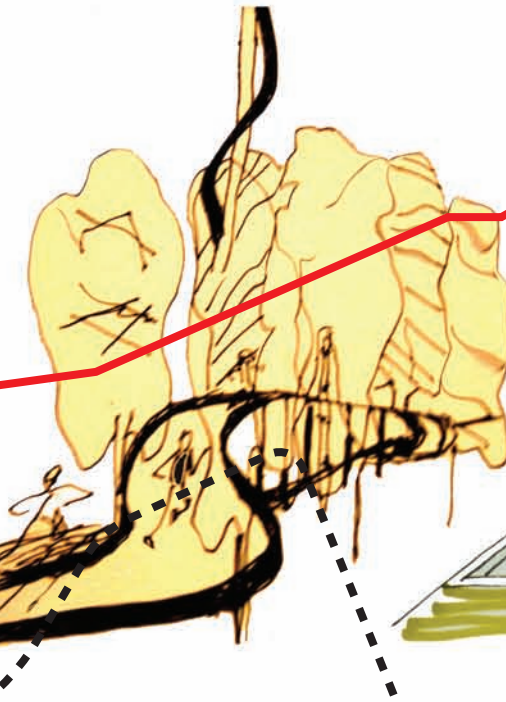
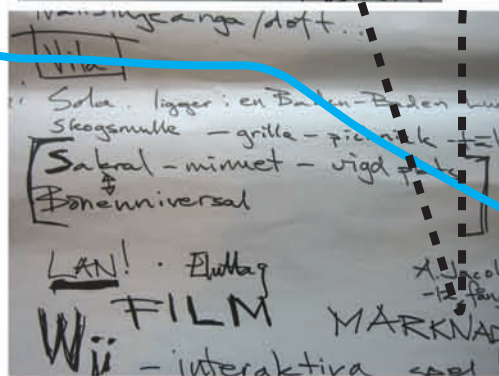
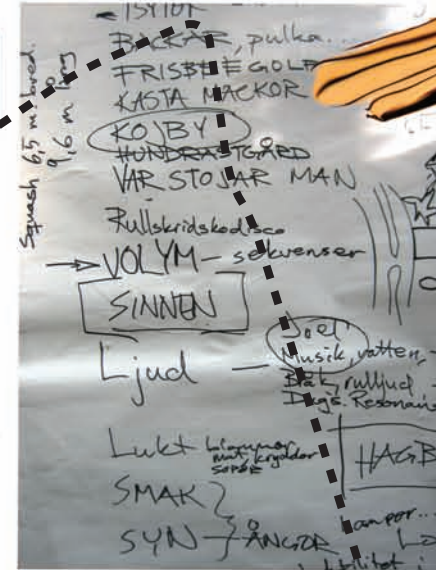


skiss Secret square

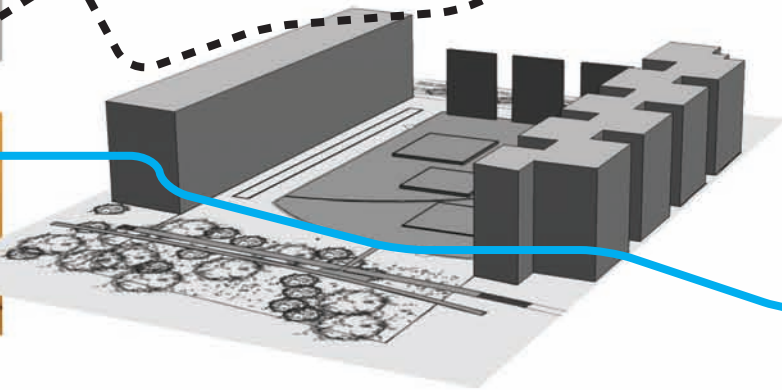
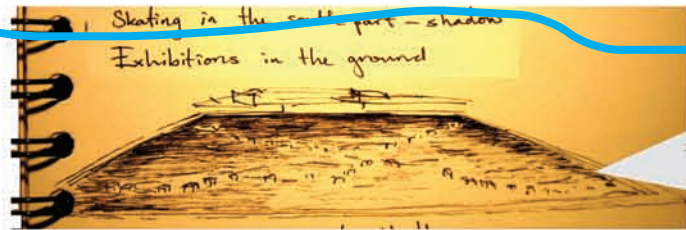
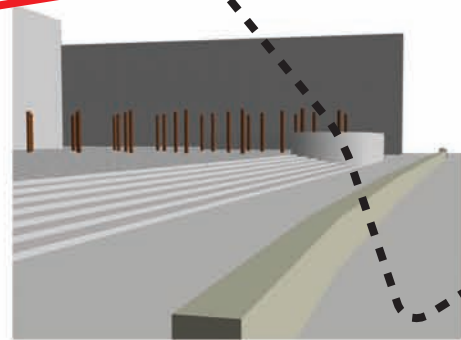


aktivitetsfält i burar?

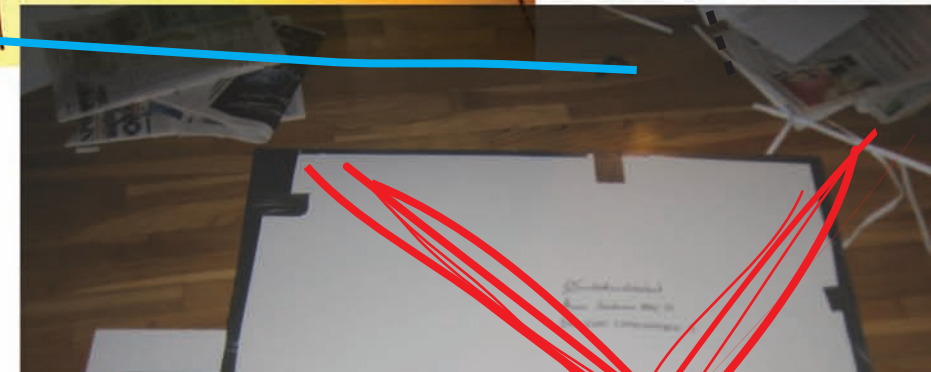
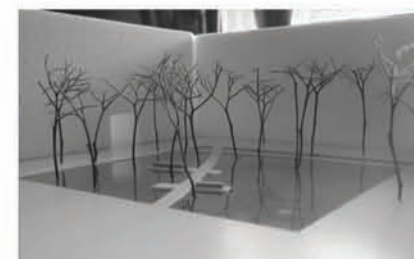
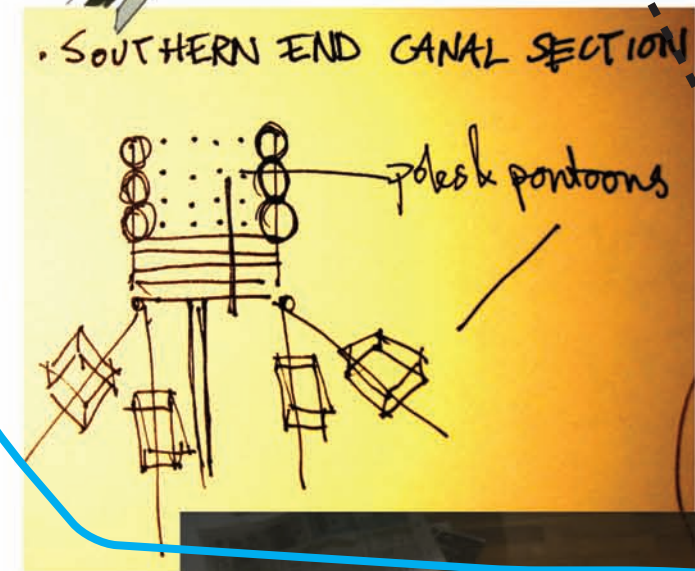
Brainstorm med inbjudna gäster om aktivitetsfälten - spännande idéer men svåra att infoga i förslaget



Beslut om aktivitetsfältens utformning



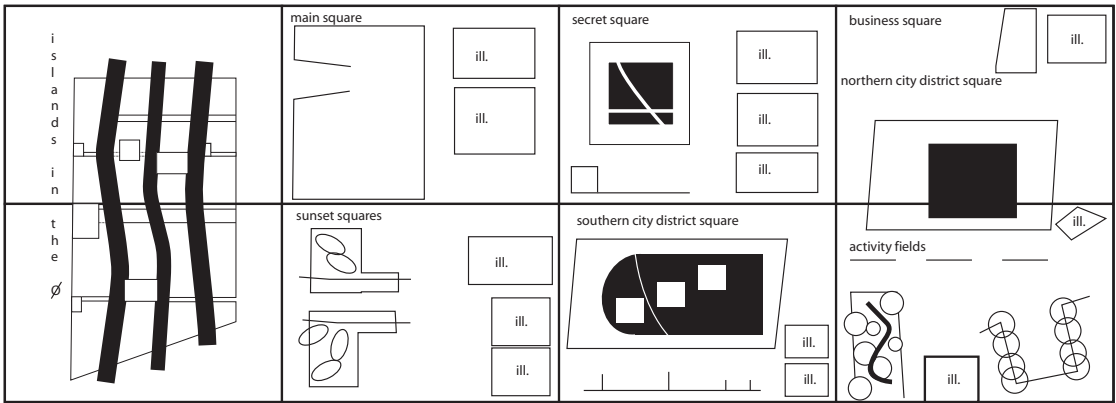
modellbyggen, presentation



Inlämning

Visualisering och presentation

För bästa förståelse av detta avsnitt se även avsnitt *Inlämningsformat, skalor och format*.



(schematisk skiss över inlämnade planscher)

Illustrationer och grafiskt uttryck

Visualiseringsmetod valdes utifrån vad som bäst representerade idéerna samt vilken tidsåtgång de skulle kräva. De valda metoderna utgjordes av fotocollage, modellbygge, 3D-visualisering samt sektionsskisser.

Tidigt beslöt jag mig att arbeta så grafiskt och svartvitt som möjligt med presentationsmaterialet. Dels för en smidig reproducerbarhet till svartvitt, som i tävlingsprogrammet uttryckligen var önskad för de dokument som lämnades in, dels för att det lätt blir störningar i färgåtergivning vid utskrift och mellan olika bildskärmar.

Arbetet blev således även en övning och studie i hur planer och illustrationer görs beskrivande och illustrativa med hjälp av raster och andra mönster. Jag tillät mig även att använda färgerna rött och grönt för olika förstärkningar och markeringar i presentationsmaterialet.

Text

De textbeskrivningar jag gjorde av mina idéer var medvetet korta. Detta för att de i enlighet med programmet skulle finnas med på planscherna. Texterna utgörs av en snabb beskrivning av den aktuella platsens läge, i vissa fall utvecklas de till en tydligare formulerad rumslig analys. Härafter följer kortfattade beskrivningar av den tänkta utrustningen, vegetationen samt den slutgiltiga utformningen av platsen.

Min tro är att korta texter läses i högre utsträckning än längre. Samtidigt blev jag då tvungen att försöka vara mycket medveten om att mina illustrationer skulle väga tungt i kommunicerandet av min gestaltning.

Jag gjorde valet att behålla namngivningen av platserna från tävlingsprogrammet.

En förklaring till detta var att de redan var väl etablerade och därmed gjorde det tydligare och lättare för en jury att läsa mitt förslag. Dessutom tyckte jag inte att något av namnen kändes särskilt angeläget att ändra på för att passa min idé.

Utvärdering

Presentationen och representationen hade jag gärna utfört på ett annat sätt om detta var möjligt. Mycket blev styrt utifrån tävlingsprogrammet, att det blev just planscher var exempelvis ett krav och är ju nästintill givet då det rör sig om tävlingar. Det hade annars varit spännande att arbeta med andra medier såsom film, enbart modeller eller annat.

Att reproduktionen skulle kunna göras i svartvitt angav också tonen för det uttryck jag valde. Mina val blev således styrda av rationella överväganden där faktorer som spelade in var tidseffektivitet och säkerhet – i den mening att jag ville undvika tekniska problem såsom dålig färgåtergivning strax innan deadline.

Angående tidseffektivitet bör översiktsplanen (skala 1:1000) nämnas. I förhållande till vad denna i slutändan visar lade jag ner alldeles för mycket tid på renritning. Kanske borde jag ha använt mig av det CAD-underlag som fanns och bara förstärkt just de delar där jag faktiskt hade arbetat. Detta vore ett adekvat sätt att presentera på eftersom det karakteriserar dagsläget av planerna för Ørestad syd i stort, det vill säga att bilden av framtiden för vissa delar är fullständigt klar medan den för andra är mycket luddig.

Å andra sidan fanns det även vinster med den tid jag lade ner på renritningen – det var ett sätt att lära känna området, det blev som att göra en lång rundvandring och samtidigt arbeta fram ett råmaterial till presentationsskick.

Som visualiseringsmetod vill jag påstå att de fysiska modellerna tjänade mina syften bäst. Dessa tog något mer tid i anspråk än fotocollagen och 3D-bild/collagen men var överlägsna då det gällde att förstå de platser jag skapat. Utöver förståelsen går det dessutom att få ut hur mycket bildmaterial som helst ur en bra fysisk modell.

Om mer tid hade funnits hade jag gärna byggt dem i en mer detaljerad skala.

Modellerna byggdes i skala 1:200 för Secret square och Southern city district square.

Bänkstrukturen för The sunset squares byggdes i skala 1:20.

Resultatet – de inlämnade planscherna – kan lätt anklagas för att vara trista och stela i sitt uttryck men det är min tro att läsbarheten är förhållandevis hög och att stora delar av förslaget förstås utan stöd av texten. En och samma presentationsstruktur gäller för samtliga av platserna och det finns en del luft kring illustrationer och text trots det ganska trånga utrymmet jag hade att arbeta med. Hade jag haft obegränsat med utrymme hade jag dock lagt ut platserna så som de förhåller sig geografiskt till varandra. Som det nu blev har jag i största möjliga mån gjort detta men vissa avvikelser var nödvändiga.

Jag funderar över huruvida presentationen är säljande eller ej. Det kunde ha varit värdefullt med något mer färg och fler ”eye-catchers”, men å andra sidan tror jag att den förmedlar en trovärdighet till den som oroar sig för att vara lättköpt.

Avslutning

Det är ett mödosamt, många gånger frustrerande och bångstyrigt projekt jag har genomfört. Men i allt detta har det främst varit berikande.

Då jag påbörjade det hela såg jag för mig hur jag kanske skulle lyckas till vissa delar men att jag skulle behöva ta till något som inte var särskilt genomtänkt på slutet för att ”fylla upp”. Det var ju ändå sju platser (utöver stråken) som jag skulle gestalta.

Flera gånger trodde jag att jag inte skulle hinna lämna in och det var väl nära att det också blev så. Men, deadline hölls och med lite distans tycker jag att resultatet är bättre än jag vågade hoppas. Dessutom var syftet med projektet snarare att utsätta mig för det jag nu gjort än att se ett utmärkt resultat.

Jag har lärt mig mycket om min egen förmåga och kapacitet. Det är dock inte alls allt som ryms i detta arbete men destillatet är just de frågeställningar som behandlats i föregående text.

Källor och litteratur

Endast två av källorna i följande förteckning har använts för direkta referenser. Övriga källor har utgjort bakgrund för såväl min gestaltning som mina resonemang.

Elektroniska källor

<http://www.orestad.dk>, 2006-11-01 - 2007-04-20
<http://www.arkitektforeningen.dk>, 2006-11-01 - 2007-04-20
<http://www.arkitekt.se>, 2006-11-01 - 2007-04-20
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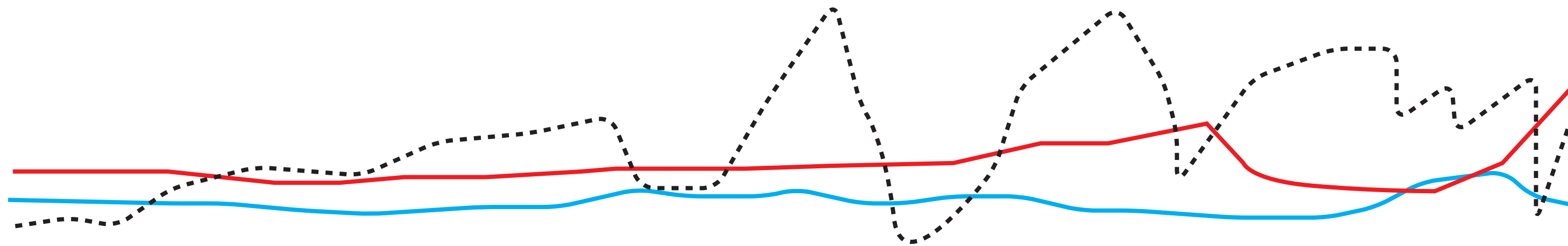
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Rasmussen, Steen Eiler, Cambridge, *Experiencing architecture*, 1964

Webb, Michael, 1990, *The city square*, London

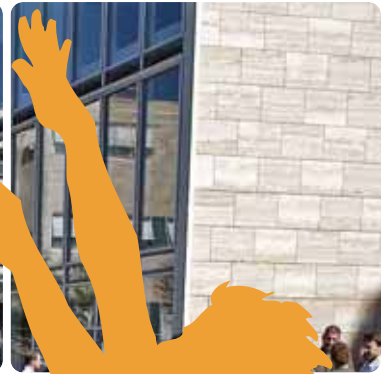
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Bilagor

Härefter följer tävlingsprogrammet som bilaga

Ørestad





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INTRODUCTION

With this competition brief, the Ørestad Development Corporation invites entries for an open, international competition for the design of urban spaces in Ørestad South.

Ørestad South is covered by Local Plan 398 "Ørestad South", the most extensive local plan in Danish history in terms of square metres covered. A total of 1.2 million square metres of residential facilities, commercial facilities and public institutions will emerge in this area in the coming decade, forming a completely new urban area with a central location in the Øresund Region. This urban area will be attractively close to the protected area of Kalvebod Common, just as it will be served by a fast, flexible metro connection to the city centre of Copenhagen and have immediate access to a motorway and the Øresund trains.

We would like to receive entries that can lead to the creation of attractive, unique and functional urban spaces that will form a good setting for the diverse life that will unfold in Ørestad South in the coming years.

A vibrant city district is first and foremost shaped and animated by the people who use it on an everyday basis: at home, at work or in the various public institutions and facilities. For this reason, the new urban spaces must not only be characterised by a high aesthetic quality; they must also be a robust and inspiring setting for everyday life in all its diversity.

The competition for the design of urban spaces in Ørestad South is testimony to our belief that the development of high-quality urban spaces is crucial in making an urban district attractive and viable in the long run.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Jens Kramer Mikkelsen".

Jens Kramer Mikkelsen

CEO, Ørestadsselskabet I/S

(Ørestad Development Corporation)



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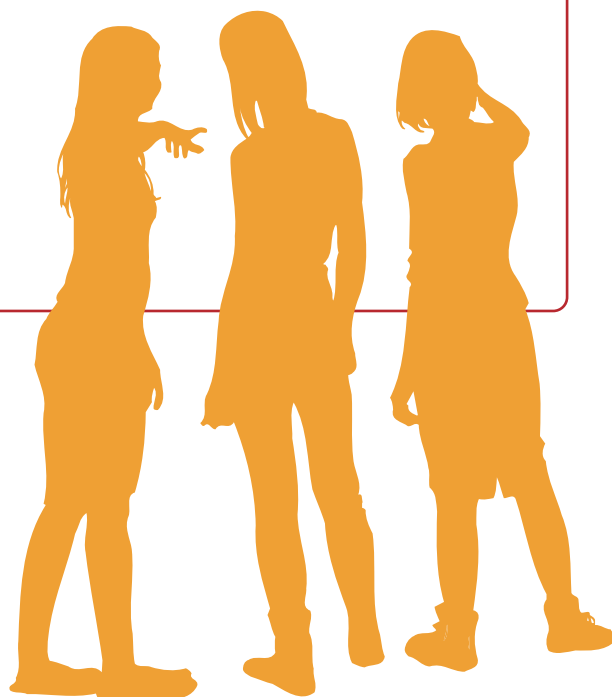
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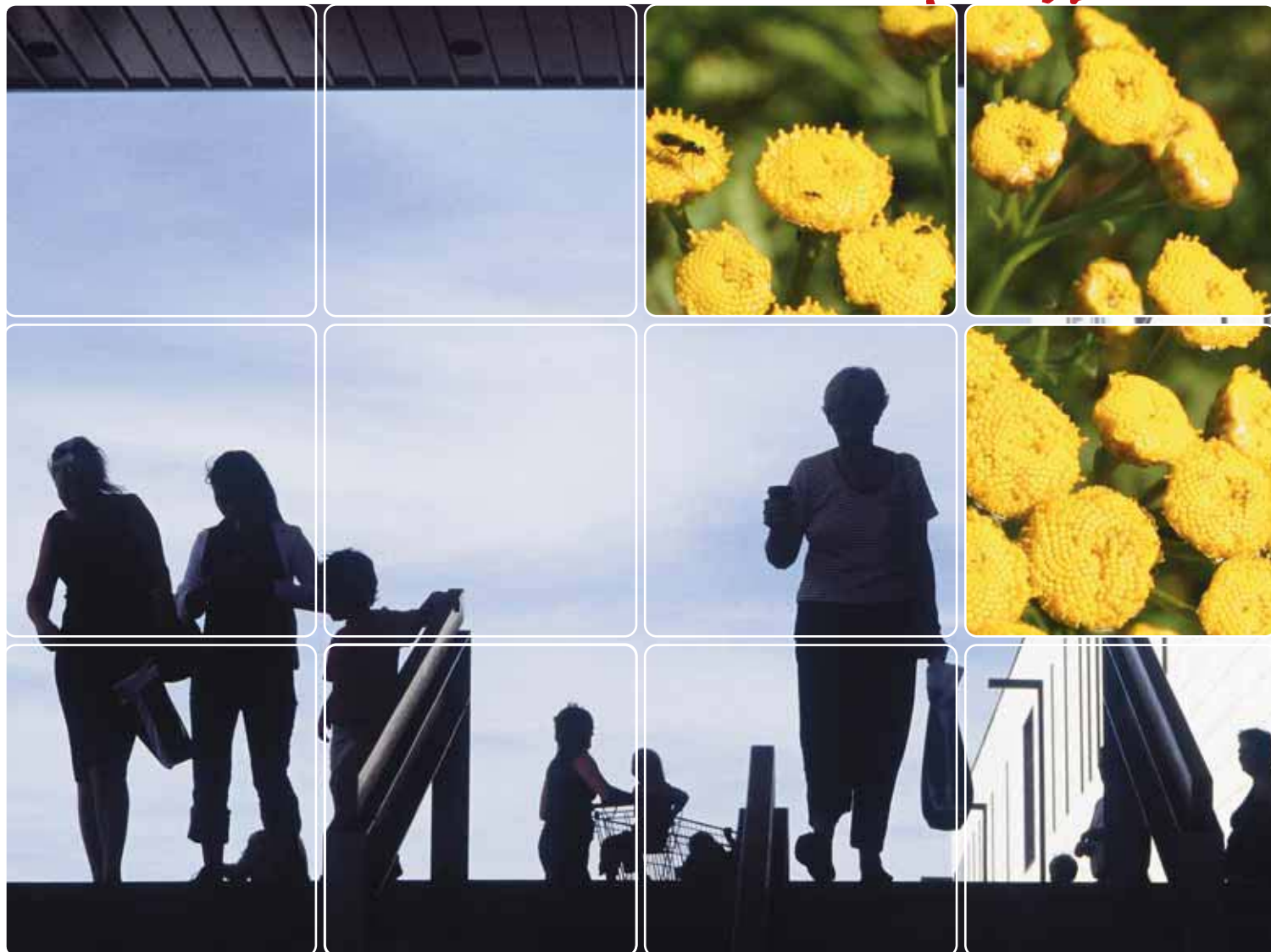
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1.VISION AND AMBITION



1.1 Overall vision

The purpose of developing urban spaces in Ørestad South is to create a vibrant, coherent and cohesive urban district of high architectural quality, possessing outstanding qualities in terms of use and identification for people living in the area and people who come to visit.

1.2 Challenges and ambitions

Detailed fundamental plans have already been prepared for Ørestad South. The objective of this competition is not to change any of those plans, but to add functions and details that give the various urban spaces separate values and identities. The result must be an urban district with

ambitious urban spaces able to cater to a diversity of life phases and lifestyles.

The competition brief was prepared on the basis of previous involvement and an analysis of potential user groups and stakeholders. In this competition, urban space and urban life are regarded as two equal parameters.



Consequently, in our assessment of entries we will focus a great deal on the qualities of the entries, from both from a spatial and a social perspective.

1.3 Vision for urban spaces in the city district

The Ørestad Development Corporation, relevant stakeholders and potential users have contributed to the formulation of the following vision for urban spaces in Ørestad South:

- To create a city district in which urban spaces invite a broad range of people to actively use the spaces of the city because of their layout, materials and activities.
- To create urban spaces that are so flexible and adaptable that they can be used both summer and winter and at all hours of the day and that they are able to cater to and accommodate changing needs and requirements in the future.
- To ensure ease of orientation in all urban spaces and well-considered transitions between public and private zones.
- To ensure that the urban spaces foster and focus urban life, thus creating a basis for activities aimed at the public.
- To create urban spaces that form a good setting for recurrent everyday activities whilst also being able to accommodate events and other temporary functions.
- To create urban spaces that offer both good settings for activities and have distinct aesthetic qualities as a basis for quiet, thoughtful urban life.
- To ensure that the urban spaces attract positive attention to Ørestad South, thus adding to residents' pride in their district and to the formation of a special identity for the city district.



2.COMPETITION ASSIGNMENT



2.1 Outline of the assignment

The actual competition assignment is set out in 2.2 and 2.3 below. The following paragraphs are an outline description of the assignment. The formal requirements applying to the submission of entries appear from 5.6.

Entrants are requested to consider three overall aspects:

a) Urban space plan

Entrants are requested to present proposals for an overall plan of the urban spaces in the planned city district. This overall plan must basically illustrate and describe how the various urban spaces can be designed and laid out so that together they constitute a coherent narrative. The urban space plan must give an overview of the various types of activities and functions

and their locations in the three north-south urban spaces and the seven open squares included in the competition.

b) Nord-south urban spaces

Entrants are requested to present motivated outline proposals for a number of activity fields in the three north-south urban spaces. The proposals must show how the pointed tips of the site to the north and south have special amenity value and will be particularly attractive. The intermediate areas must mainly serve adjacent buildings and could, for example, be used for shared gathering areas, pétanque pitches, flower gardens, etc.

c) Squares

Entrants are requested to present outline proposals for the layout, functions and activities of the seven

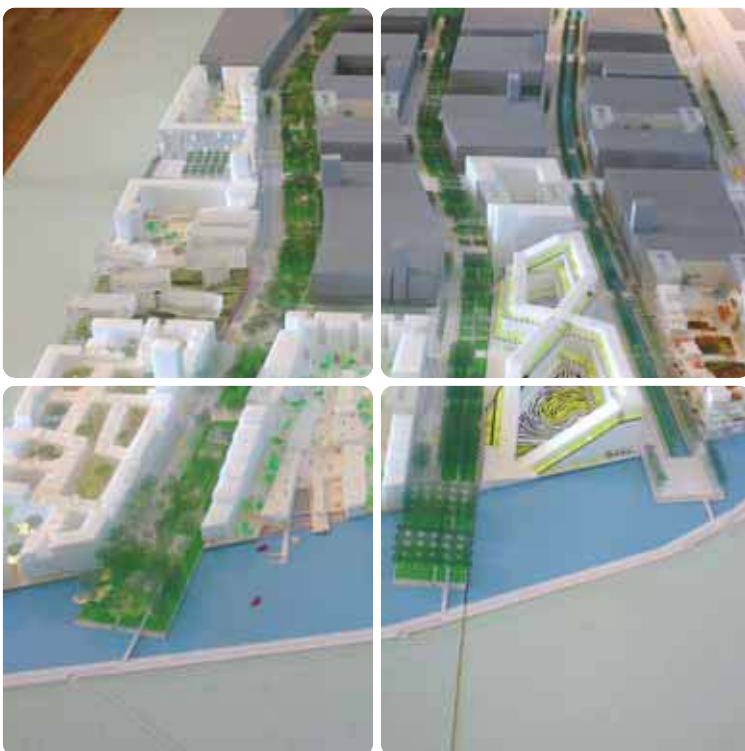
squares in the area. It is crucial that the squares are given different qualities and profiles. Together, the squares must be able to cater to the needs and requirements of a broad range of user groups.

A general requirement in relation to the competition assignment is that entrants should present proposals that live up to the overall vision (see 1.3) and present their responses to the assignment requirements as set out in 2.2 and 2.3 below.

For a), b) and c) it is equally important:

- that the proposals can be realised without exceeding the financial budget (see 4);
- that the proposals create aesthetically distinct urban spaces;
- that the proposals make the area accessible to all users irrespective of any mobility loss on their part;
- that the proposals foster movement and promote health;
- that the proposals pay great attention to the treatment of interfaces between public and private zones;
- that the proposals use the existing plans for the area as a basic structure to which they add layers of layout, function and activity.

*Model photo: the city district with current housing block projects.
See also diagram 5.*



2.2 The assignment – URBAN SPACES

The city district's eastern boundary is Ørestad Boulevard; its southern and western boundaries Kalvebod Common. The district covers a total area of about 500 x 800 metres, or about 400,000 square metres. A total floor area of 750,000 square metres may be constructed in the area: 50% housing and 50% commercial facilities (including public institutions).

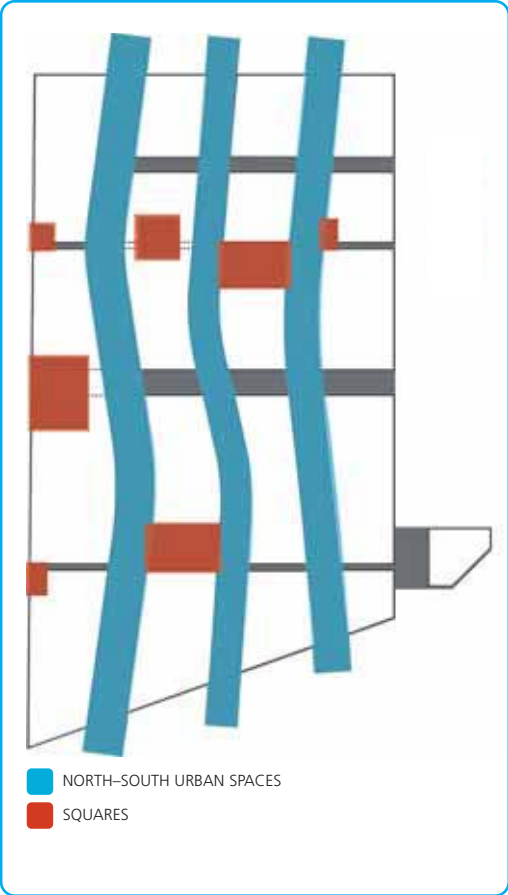


2.2.1 Overall layout of the city district

The intention behind the master plan prepared by ARKKI ApS for the area is to create an urban district with a sharp boundary towards the surrounding landscape: a city district which in terms of infrastructure is linked to the metro line and Ørestad Boulevard, a city district that offers short

western parts of the site. The main street ends in the central square on the western edge of the site towards Kalvebod Common, which unites and concentrates the district's urban functions. The main street is intersected in three places by winding, landscaped urban spaces in the north-south direction, each space with a character of its own. These urban spaces are to ensure a connection between the City Common to the north and the lake area to the south and will, because of their different characters, provide identity to adjacent areas. The site is also oriented towards the sun and the Common, so that the greatest

Diagram 1.
The competition site comprises three north-south urban spaces and seven open squares.
See also Annex 1.



distances to the Common and the metro, and a city district that features great functional and architectural diversity, both on an overall level and in its individual buildings. The city district is organised around the Vestamager Metro Station. The traffic arteries and main urban connections radiate westward from the station, interlinking the northern and

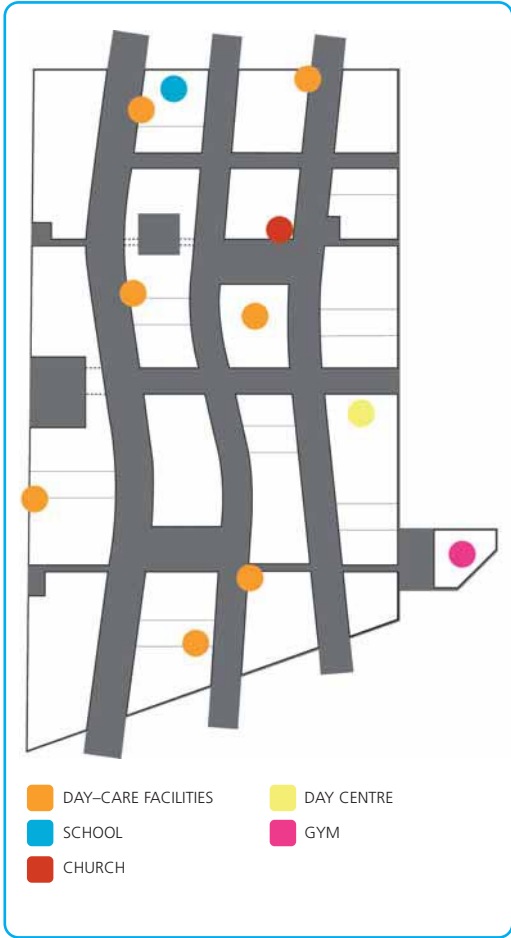
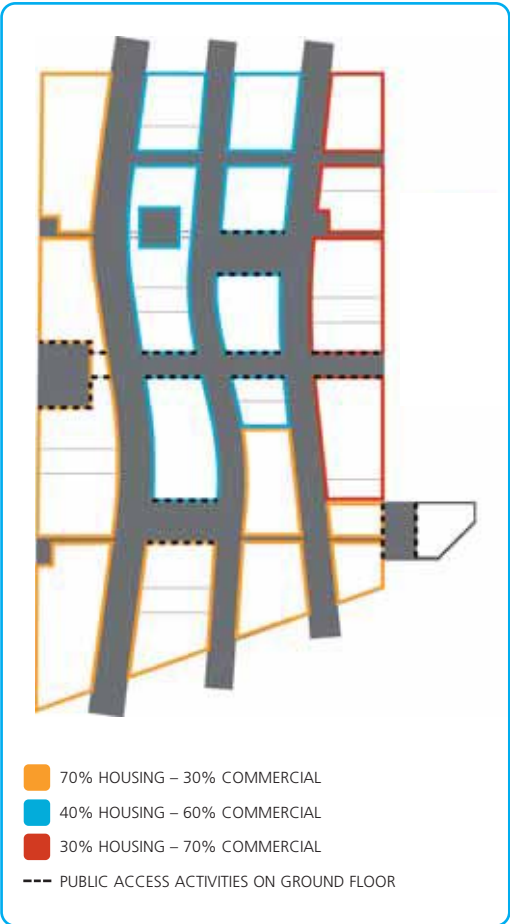


Diagram 2. Anticipated location of schools, day-care facilities, etc.

Diagram 3.
Mix of housing and commercial facilities.



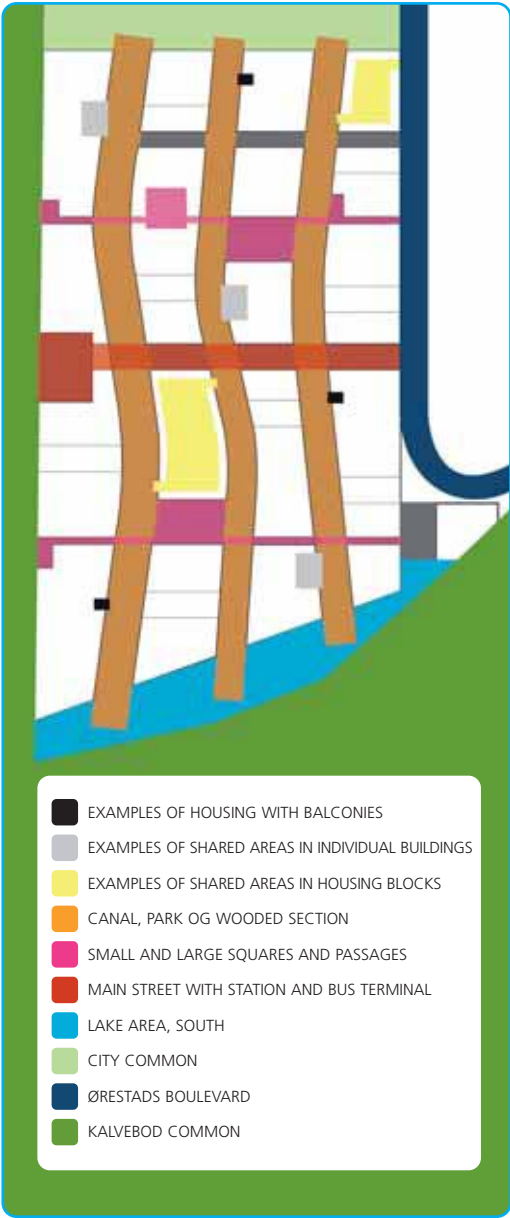
density of housing facilities will be to the south and west, where the recreational qualities are highest. The site's commercial facilities will mainly be located to the east along Ørestad Boulevard and close to the metro.

2.2.2 Hierarchy of urban spaces

The space of a city can be described as a hierarchy ranging from a small scale with a great deal of privacy to large-scale spaces with a great deal of public character.

The smallest units are the private housing units with balconies, followed by various communal rooms in buildings and housing blocks. The next

Diagram 4.
The hierarchy of urban spaces: from the smallest private spaces to the large surrounding, communal spaces.



level in the hierarchy are the three north-south urban spaces to which the public has access, but which are primarily recreational, park-like areas for local residents and commercial facilities. Next in line are the small squares and passages of the site. The two large squares are the main open spaces in the northern and southern part of the

site respectively. The ground floors of the north and south facades facing these squares will have a ceiling height of five metres and will be reserved for activities aimed at the general public, e.g. cafés, restaurants and a library.

Next are the urban main roads and traffic arteries, running from the Vestamager Metro Station in the east to the main square of the site in the far west. The ground floors of the buildings along the main road and on the main square are intended to accommodate the communal urban functions in the area, i.e. shops and services, and will have a ceiling height of five metres. Finally, the competition site borders a number of clearly different areas: the lakes to the south and Ørestad Boulevard to the east; the City Common

to the north, where major sports or culture facilities may be located; and finally Kalvebod Common to the south and west. These areas are to varying degrees oriented both towards the rest of Ørestad and the rest of the Øresund Region.

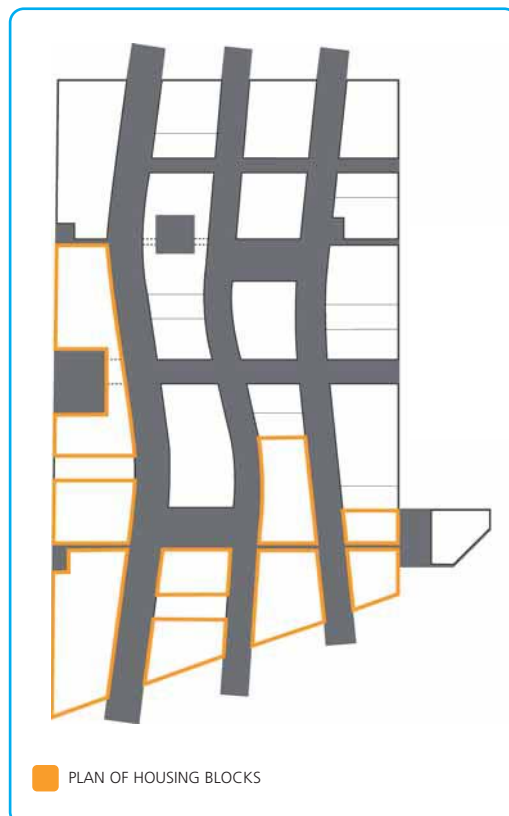
2.2.3 The three north-south urban spaces: What is the assignment?

The city district is intersected in the north-south direction by three broad, winding urban spaces: the Canal Section, the Park Section and the Wooded Section. In terms of traffic, they function as local streets and include canal/rainwater canals for the take-up and reuse of rainwater from roofs, etc. These sections must form the framework of park-like activities and contribute to creating landscape qualities and recreational value for adjacent buildings. Because of their different nature, these spaces will give surrounding buildings identity, and because of their expanse, they will ensure connection between the city common to the north and the lake area to the south (see also section 4[4] of the local plan). The pointed ends to the north and south stretch into the lake area and the City Common and thus possess special amenity value. For the same reason, they require particular attention in terms of their functions and specific layout.

The Canal Section

The easternmost of the north-south urban space forms the setting for the main canal running from north to south through all of Ørestad. Formed after the pattern of the Christianshavn district in Copenhagen and Amsterdam in the

Diagram 5.
Building zones for which
plans for housing blocks
exist. See also Annex 4.





Netherlands, the canal is part of a classic urban space with a local street to the west and a speed-reducing street offering opportunities for play and relaxation to the east, and lines of trees along the edge of the canal. The Canal Section stands out as a clearly defined space with limited possibilities of addition only. It is intended as a place for classic promenade life. It will not be possible for boats to sail under the bridges. The canal space is 42.4 metres wide in total. A section of the Canal Section is included in drawing AF-2-70-905 in Annex 02c.

The Park Section

The east side of the street in the middle section of the three north-south sections will be planted according to a geometrically rigid planting plan (see Annex 7). One of the main features of the master plan is that functions which are communal to the buildings along the Park Section, such as pétanque pitches or caged courts for ball games, may be located in various activity zones in this section, while facilities requiring a greater degree of security and intimacy (play areas for small children, etc) are located inside the courtyards. In the Park Section, the activity fields must stretch from the local street to the west to the facade to the east. Entrants are requested to present proposals for the location of a motivated number of activity fields and for their layout and design. The planting structure outlined in the master plan and the position of the path must be maintained. In the Park Section, the rainwater canal may go under or through the activity fields, and its east-west position may be changed at certain points in connection with activity fields (see drawing SK-IB-2-343.C, Annex 3). The total

width of the Park Section is 39.5 metres. A section of the Park Section is included in Annex 02b as drawing AF-2-70-904.

The Wooded Section

The westernmost of the north-south urban spaces will be planted so that it will look like a wood (see Annex 7). As in the Park Section, the main feature here is that outdoor activities that can be shared by the buildings along the urban space must be located in activity fields. In the Wooded Section, the size of the activity fields proposed must be such that they do not reach the facades to the east and the local street to the west, but instead are small or large islands of activity surrounded on all sides by the wooded landscape. The position of the rainwater canal and the path must remain unchanged, but it will be relatively easy to cover and interrupt them in connection with the activity fields (see Annex 3, drawing SK-IB-2-343.C). The total width of the Wooded Section is 49.4 metres. A section of the Wooded Section is included in drawing AF-2-70-903 of Annex 02a.

Southern ends

The southern ends of north-south urban spaces are particularly attractive because of their location in the lake area and their orientation towards the south. Entrants are requested to present proposals for activities and layouts that make the most of the special recreational qualities. Each of the southern tips ends in stairs leading down to the water. In the lake area there will always be a 'fairway' that is at least two metres wide, while the free height under bridges will be at least 0.9 m and the water depth at least 0.9 m.



Northern ends

The northern ends of north-south urban spaces are particularly attractive because they project out into the Urban Common, are close to the sports facilities that are likely to be established on the Common, and are oriented towards the evening sun. Entrants are requested to present proposals for activities and layouts that make the most of this special location. The Fælledparken Common in central Copenhagen is the reference point for this area.

North-south urban spaces: Assignment summary

Entrants are requested to present proposals for the location, content and layout of a motivated number of activity fields in the Park Section and Wooded Section, as well as proposals for possible use of the Canal Section's street and the canal's eastern edge. Entrants should pay particular attention to the northern and southern end areas of the site because of their particular locations and recreational qualities.

2.2.4 The seven squares: What is the assignment?

The seven squares will be important nodal points for life in the future city district. Spatially, they are linked to the north-south urban spaces and to the two east-west passages of the site. The squares should generally be laid out and used so they are provided with individual characteristics to ensure that, together, they reflect the diversity of life stages and lifestyles that characterises the city district. Compared with the north-south spaces, the squares may be treated more freely and, with the exception of the crossfields between

squares and north-south urban spaces, need not comply with an already existing planting plan, rainwater canals or paths. However, it is crucial that entries build upon the existing plans and utilise the hierarchy of urban spaces outlined above (see 2.2.2).

Square H: The Business Square

This square is about 40 x 30 metres and located in the north-eastern corner of the site. It borders the canal in the Canal Section and will be surrounded by mixed-use buildings (60-70 per cent commercial facilities and 30-40 per cent housing). Entrants are requested to present proposals that cater to possible wishes of future commercial tenants to have outdoor space at their disposal and take into account that it should be possible to use the square for different purposes at different times of the day.

Square G: The Northern Sunset Square

This square is about 25 x 30 metres and one of two small squares facing west and directly bordering on Kalvebod Common. The square may either be laid out so that it is a point of attraction for the entire city district, or it may be laid out to serve more local purposes. Entrants are requested to present proposals that take into account the square's exposed position in relation to wind and weather, as well as seasonal changes and the direct access to the Common from the square. It should be noted that an animal fence has been installed eight metres from building facades. Access to the common takes place to the west along one of the five paths in the city district that go through the fence and across a cattle grid (see section 4(4) of the local plan).

Please note that a plan of housing blocks has already been prepared in relation to this square (see Annex 4a).

Square F: The Southern Sunset Square

This square is about 20 x 40 metres, but otherwise similar to the Northern Sunset Square.

Please note that two plans exist for the building structure around this square (see Annexes 4b and 4c).

Square B: The Secret Square

This square is about 55 x 55 metres. Its name derives from its location in the middle of a block of buildings and the fact that it is accessed through gates to the east and west. Entrants are requested to present proposals based on a creative approach to this special location and to consider how the rainwater running through the square from west to east can be used in relation to the layout and use of the square (see Annex 3, drawing SK-IB-2-343.C).

Square D: The Northern City District Square

This square is about 115 x 60 metres and one of the site's two large squares. The square is intended as a place to gather various activities and institutions related to the northern part of the city district. It is possible to locate noisy activities and activities requiring a great deal of space here. The ground floors towards the facades in the northern and southern buildings are five metres high and reserved for facilities aimed at the public. The church of the city district will probably be located along this square. To the west, the trees and rainwater canal of the Park Section must cross the paving of the square.

Entrants should consider how the rainwater running across the square from west to east can be used in connection with the layout and use of the square (see Annex 3, drawing SK-IB-2-343.C).

Square C: The Southern City District Square

This square is about 125 x 60 metres and the southernmost of the site's two large squares. To the west, the trees and rainwater canal of the Wooded Section must cross the paving of the square. Otherwise the square is to have the same type of functions as the Northern City District Square. Entrants should consider how the rainwater running across the square from west to east can be used in connection with the layout and use of the square (see Annex 3, Drawing SK-IB-2-343.C). Please note there are plans for the building structure around this square (see Annexes 4b, 4c, 4d and 4e).

Square A: Main Square

This square is about 95 x 75 metres and borders the Common where the district and traffic arteries end. Together with the main street (which is not part of the competition), the square is to be a uniting element for the future city district as a whole, as well as the central place of access to the Common towards the west. The ground floors in the buildings around the square are five metres high and intended for facilities aimed at the public. The first floor and all floors above contain housing units. Entrants are requested to present proposals that explicitly relate to the exposed position of the square in terms of westerly winds. The proposed layout and activities must also reflect that this is the central square



for the entire city district. Please note that a plan exists for the building structure around this square (see Annex 4a) and that an animal fence has been installed eight metres from the building zone. Access to the Common takes place along one of the five paths in the district across a cattle grid in an opening in the fence (see section 4(4) of the local plan, Annex 5). Service vehicles must be able to access the ground floors via the square as in squares C and D and as described in section 4(4) of the local plan.

Seven plus one. Square E

The city district has an eighth square, which, just like the main street, is not included in this competition. The square has already been constructed and features a central sculpture by Hein Heinsen. It functions as an access gate to Kalvebod Common to the south. A wellness centre will be built in building zone 10 to the east of the square.

Squares: Assignment summary

Entrants are requested to present outline proposals for the individual squares including organisation, layout, the position of functions and a description of activities (possibly including a proposal for planting, which must take its starting point in Annex 7, and a proposal for the use of rainwater). Each square must have a profile of its own and thus appeal to different user groups.

2.2.5 Specification of the background of the competition assignment

Entrants are generally requested only to submit proposals that respect the existing plans. Reasons must be provided for any deviations proposed.

North-south urban spaces

A special requirement applying to the north-south urban spaces is that the current planting structure and the location of infrastructure must be respected. In the Park Section and the Wooded Section entrants may suggest covering the rainwater canal at certain points in connection with the establishment of activity fields, and the canal in the Park Section may be moved in stages to the east or west. It should be noted that entrants are requested to present motivated proposals for a number of activity fields in the north-south urban spaces and should thus disregard the activity fields outlined in the annexes to the competition brief.

Squares

The squares are open to a more free interpretation than the north-south spaces. They must be laid out with due consideration of their connection with the two east-west passages in the city district, just as the proposals for organisation and functions must reflect the existing hierarchy of public levels and activities (see diagram 4).

Crossfields

In the crossfields between the north-south urban spaces and the squares, the planting, path and rainwater canal must continue across the paved areas of the squares.

Schools and day-care facilities

Diagram 2 shows the location of schools and day-care facilities that will or will probably be established in the area. Entrants are requested to take them into account in their proposals for the layout and organisation of the squares and the



activities to take place there.

Stages

The city district will be developed in stages. In parts of the competition site, the layout of urban spaces must therefore relate to already existing plans for blocks of buildings, including access roads, special ground floor functions, etc, whilst future plans for buildings in other areas will have to relate to the design and layout of the urban spaces (see diagram 5). The plans for blocks of buildings are in Annex 4.



2.3 Competition assignment: CITY LIFE

In connection with the preparation of this competition brief, the Ørestad Development Corporation commissioned a survey of potential user groups in Ørestad South and held a meeting on visions for the area with the participation of relevant stakeholders. The principal conclusions of both the meeting on visions and the user survey have been translated into five challenges set out in 2.3.3 below. As part of their entries, entrants are requested to specifically illustrate and explain how their entries address these important challenges (see item 7 under 5.6).

2.3.1 Why a meeting on visions and a user survey?

The rationale behind the vision to obtain statements from stakeholders and an understanding of potential user groups and incorporate both into the competition brief is a relatively trivial, yet fundamental experience: city districts that attract people who basically lead identical lives and share the same values are generally homogeneous and void of life. Conversely, city districts that

are vibrant and diverse are generally characterised by a diversity of functions, ambiances and activities that attract a broad palette of users.

The meeting of visions was attended by representatives of developers and investors behind building projects in Ørestad South, interest organisations in the fields of culture and sport, and representatives of local and central government. The visions relating to urban spaces were discussed on the basis of the following themes: nature and the environment, culture and events, sport and physical activity, and recreation and shopping.

Representatives of residents (young people, families with children and people aged 50+), representatives of business and commerce (administrative organisations and customer-oriented businesses) and representatives of schools and day-care facilities (staff and users) were involved in the user research. The following sections outline the wishes of the seven individual user groups with regard to urban spaces. The purpose of this information is not to give entrants specific instructions about the design of urban spaces but to provide them with an understanding of the very different values and wishes of the various user groups in relation to the urban spaces.

2.3.2 Different user groups, different wishes

A. Residents in general: Not in my backyard

A general dilemma applying to all age groups is that city life and city activities are some of the qualities people see in a city district. On the other hand, their homes and immediate surroundings should be quiet, safe and secure. "I would like to have an amphitheatre in my neigh-



bourhood, only I don't want to live next to it."

A1. Young people: It should not cost anything to hang out

Young people want places where they can be on their own without being supervised. Those places must have open programmes they can invade, redefine and take ownership of. They want informal meeting places and places where they can gather to socialise, have barbecues and look at other people. *"Good places are places where you can just hang out without having to pay for a latte or a cola".*

A2. Families with children: For children and adults alike

Families with children want urban spaces that function as continuations of their safe and secure homes, whilst also providing good challenges and experiences both for children and adults. They want intimate, secret spaces of a comprehensible scale for the youngest children and robust facilities for sports and physical activity for older children. The spaces must cater to the needs of children and adults alike. *"I have spent a great many hours sitting on a sandbox bench that was much too low for me".*

B. Day-care facilities and schools in general: Play, learning and freedom

Users and employees of schools and day-care facilities agree that it must be possible to use urban spaces in city districts actively, both as laboratories in an educational context and recreationally.

B1. Employees: The spaces should be stimulating

The employees want to include the surroundings in children's and young people's playing and learning. Therefore, the urban spaces must be challenging and stimulating: balance, aromas and materials for the youngest children; outdoor kitchens, multipurpose stages and covered workshop areas for the older children. *"And don't forget WCs and rooms where people can smoke".*

B2. Users: No fusspots

Older students in lower and upper secondary schools welcome a new approach to the use of urban spaces for educational purposes, but they are mainly interested in how those spaces are used outside school hours. They want places of their own, places where they need not show a lot of consideration for other people. They want to feel free and away from home. *"There must be child- and family-free areas".*

C. Business and commerce in general: New combinations

The business and commerce stakeholders agree in requiring both staff and customer access to the spaces. The urban spaces must be linked with the rest of the city. They also want to be able to offer their customers and staff recreational facilities in attractive, pleasant surroundings. Relaxation must be possible.

C1. Administrative trades: Relaxation and connection

The administrative trades would like to have urban spaces featuring experimental combinations of work functions and recreational facilities, e.g. a combined café/company cafeteria that is open to everyone and has wireless LAN, printers





and casual, open-air meeting areas. Activities in urban spaces during working hours must be compatible with a calm, respectable working environment. *"Urban spaces are part of the business card we give our customers".*

C2. Retail businesses and other trades oriented towards the public: Water pipes and royal porcelain. The customer-oriented businesses focused first and foremost on the ability to attract a sufficient number of customers. This is possible if something unique is offered: a spectacular view and/or the creation of a special attractions by uniting and combining several activities and commercial services, e.g. a sail on the 'Ørestad dinghy' combined with giant telescopes, a skating rink in the wintertime and huge windshields on which advertisements, films, etc can be projected. *"Synergy could create a destination".*

2.3.3 Five special challenges

- **City life round the clock**

Entrants are requested to present proposals that show how city life can be created day and night by using the fact that different groups of people use the urban spaces at different times: schools during the day, retail staff in lunch breaks, young people outside school hours, families with children at weekends, etc.

- **Balance between quietness and activity**

Entrants are requested to present proposals that provide a creative response to the basic dilemma that wishes for city life and activity are often contrary to requirements of quiet and peaceful surroundings near one's home and workplace.

- **Ease of overview of secret places?**

Entrants are requested to present proposals that provide a creative response to the disparity between the secure, well-organised urban spaces that older users want, the opposite wishes of young people for secret, self-defined spaces and the wishes of families with children to have a bit of both.

- **Balance between the permanent and the temporary**

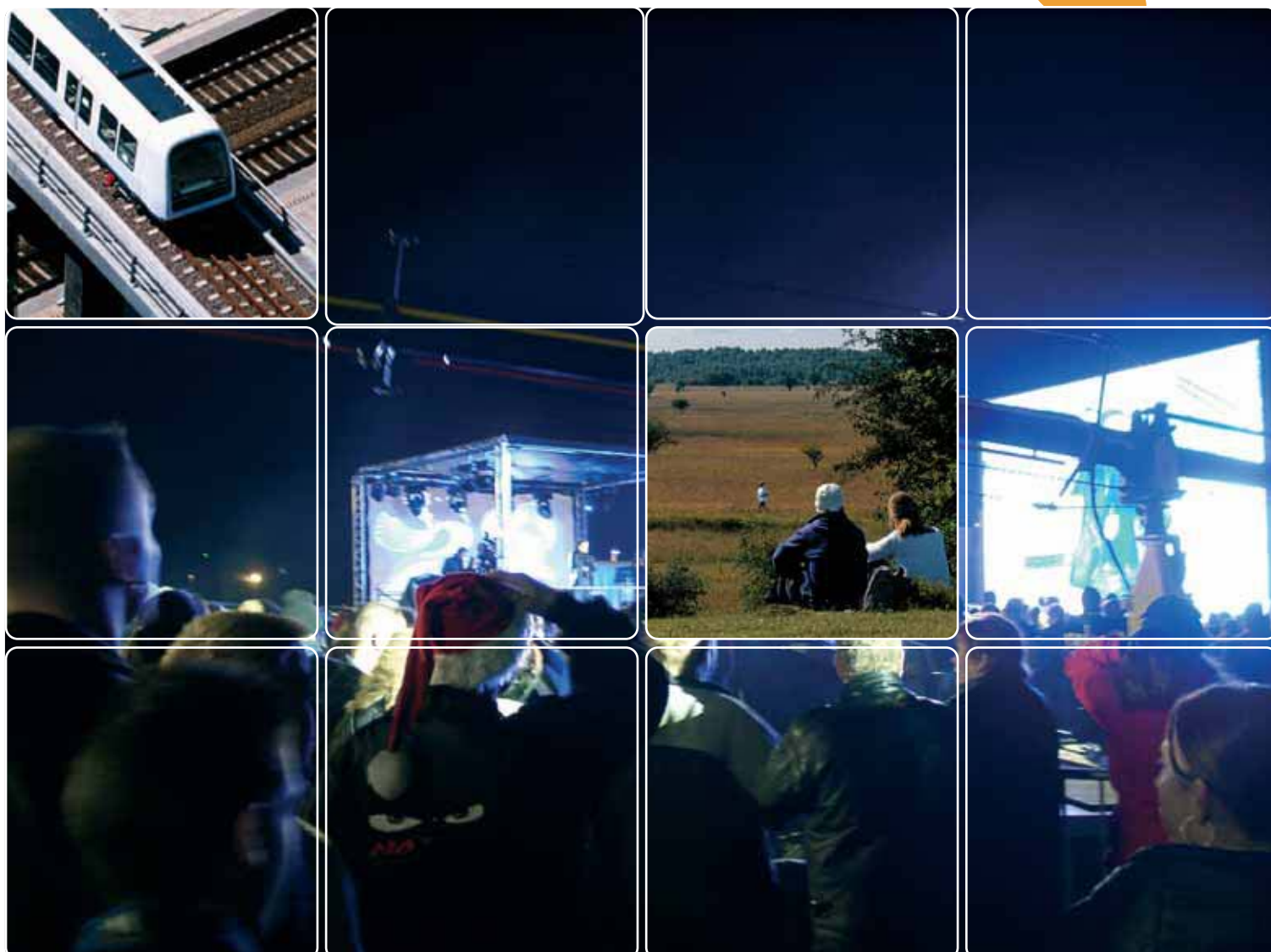
Entrants are requested to present proposals that provide a creative response to the dilemma between, on one hand, creating a clear, functional framework that works from the very beginning and, on the other hand, providing room for future residents' own initiatives and catering to the requirements of flexibility and change.

- **Urban versus recreational centre**

Entrants are requested to present proposals that provide a creative response to the dilemma between, on one hand, a centralised structure of the city district with city functions gathered in the central street and on the central square and, on the other hand, the fact that several of the user groups locate the recreational qualities and the most attractive spaces at the southern ends of the north-south urban spaces.



3.BACKGROUND INFORMATION



3.1 The architectural and urban planning concept governing the development of Ørestad South

It appears from Local Plan 398 "Ørestad South" that the location between the protected area of Kalvebod Common and the Metro must be used to develop Ørestad South into an attractive, integrated urban area. Through an equal mix of residential and commercial facilities, optimum condi-

tions for multifunctional use should be created to support and promote diverse urban life, counteract monotony in built-up areas and ensure safe and lively surroundings in the district as such and within the individual units made up by the predefined sub-areas. The proportion of housing units will be greatest where buildings offer views of green areas and lowest close to highly trafficked streets, but all 'blocks' will be based on mixed



use. The vast majority of housing units will be large ones suitable for families, since there is still a shortage of this type of housing unit in Copenhagen. However, because of the number of housing units in question (4500) and the solitary location of the district, it will be possible to construct about 500 smaller units, including units in student halls. By using car parks for slow traffic across the area and by providing passage through all blocks of buildings, the number of actual roads and paths will be reduced.

The Local Plan also sets out a hierarchy of urban spaces that offer various options for gathering as well as commercial, cultural and recreational activities. Along the central street, shops, restaurants and other functions oriented towards the public have priority, although cultural, social and recreational functions that will foster and promote a varied, vibrant environment may also be fitted in. A total of eight open squares must function as local gathering areas, each of them servicing a local area. The three green north-south urban spaces, each of which will have an individual layout and individual characteristics, are intended to be used for play and other physical activities as well as recreational activities in park-like, relaxed surroundings. The Urban Common between the competition site and the city district to the north of it provides room for more space-demanding activities such as ball games on lawns the size of a football pitch and may be used by the school and football clubs, tennis clubs and the like, whilst the lake area to the south should serve the same purposes as the lakes in inner city Copenhagen (Peblinge Lake, etc), albeit on a

smaller scale. Kalvebod Common to the west and south supplements the city spaces by providing possibilities for walks, bicycle rides, jogging, etc.

In addition, the north-south spaces must feature a number of small activity fields integrated into the transitional zones between open areas and building facades which, because of their favourable location in relation to entrances, sunlight, protection against the winds, etc may stimulate activity and gathering. The distribution of space between public, semi-public and private urban spaces must support the unfolding of urban life. Particular attention must be paid to transitions between private and public urban spaces. Guidelines for the size, location and exterior appearance of the buildings will ensure variations in buildings and a contemporary architecture. Parking must primarily be in multi-storey car parks and other parking facilities so that roads, squares and other open areas are to a great extent kept free of parking, which ensures dual use of car parks because of the equal mix of commercial and residential facilities. Construction in the area must be based on environmentally sustainable principles, with an emphasis on urban density and urban ecology (see Annex 5).

The Ørestad Development Corporation expects the development of Ørestad South to be completed within the next ten years.

The last city district to be developed in Ørestad is the Amager Common district, which according to the municipal plan can be initiated in 2017.



4 . BUDGET



The financial aspect is one of the three main aspects of the competition (see the assessment criteria in 5.10). It should be noted that failure to respect the financial guidelines applying to this competition assignment means that the objective of this competition has not been met.

The framework budget is stated in million Danish kroner (2006 level) exclusive of VAT, and exclusive of design, planning and supervision.

North-south urban spaces

1. The Canal Section, activity fields: DKK 1 m
2. The Park Section, activity fields: DKK 3.5 m
3. The Wooded Section, activity fields: DKK 3.5 m

The open squares

1. The Business Square: DKK 1 m
2. The Northern Sunset Square: DKK 1 m
3. The Southern Sunset Square: DKK 1 m
4. The Secret Square: DKK 5.5 m
5. The Northern City District Square: DKK 8 m
6. The Southern City District Square: DKK 8 m
7. The Main Square: DKK 11 m

Total: DKK 43.5 million

This budget is invariable and must be complied with in competition entries.

The budget covers the following services:

- Total construction costs from underside of pavement and up, or the last ten centimetres if gravel is used.
- Street furniture, planting, installations, bedding and special structures under paving that are necessary to realise the project proposed.

The competition promoter reserves the right to ask a firm of quantity surveyors to make an estimate of the construction costs of the individual competition entries.

Entries which the jury believes cannot be realised without exceeding the budget will be declared non-compliant and will not be accepted for further assessment.





5. COMPETITION REGULATIONS



5.1 Competition promoter and competition type

The promoter of the competition is Ørestadsselskabet I/S (Ørestad Development Corporation). The competition is an open design competition organised in accordance with Council Directive 2004/18/EC (The Public Procurement Directive).

The competition languages are Danish and

English. The contract, negotiation and working language in connection with the realisation of the assignments will be Danish.

5.2 Participation

The competition is open to everyone, but is in particular aimed at architects, including landscape architects, who are encouraged to work with ethnologists, anthropologists, sociologists,

human geographers and representatives of other disciplines with competencies that are relevant to provide a response to the brief's requirement of focusing on urban life.

The Ørestad Development Corporation expects everyone who decide to submit an entry to be willing and able to assume the consultancy, design and planning assignments that are put out for tender by this competition. In this respect, reference is made to 5.13 of this brief.

The following are excluded from participation:

- All persons, enterprises and organisations who have participated in the organisation of the competition or who have contributed significantly to the formulation of the competition brief.
- Representatives or employees of the competition promoter.
- Employees, business associates or employees of any member of the jury or adviser to the jury.
- Persons who are close relatives of or have a close familial relationship with a member of the jury or an adviser to the jury.
- Enterprises that are wholly or partly owned by persons who are close relatives of or have a close familial relationship with a member of the jury or an adviser to the jury.

Any person who is in some way or other involved in the preparation of a competition entry must be informed of the above rules. In case of doubt, contact the competition secretary immediately.

5.3 Competition secretary

Jesper Kock, architect MAA
Competition Secretariat, Architects' Association of Denmark (AA)
Strandgade 27 A, DK-1401 Copenhagen K
E-mail: konkurrencer@aa-dk.dk

5.4 Competition documents

The competition documents comprise this brief and the annexes listed below as well as subsequent questions and answers (see 5.5), any corrigenda and other notices to the participants.

- 01 Digital site map with indication of the competition site, infrastructure, canals, building zones, car parks, levels, etc. Drawing SK-IB-2-342.C. Dated 28.9.2006.
Extract of plans of the individual open squares and selected extracts of plans of the north-south urban spaces must be taken from the digital site map.
- 02 Sections of north-south urban spaces
 - 02a The Wooded Section. Drawing AF-2-70-903. Dated 20.12.2005
 - 02b The Park Section. Drawing AF-2-70-904. Dated 20.12.2005
 - 02c The Canal Section. Drawing AF-2-70-905. Dated 20.12.2005
- 03 Rainwater canals. Drawing SK-IB-2-343.C. Dated 28.9.2006
- 04 Plans of housing blocks. Ground floor and possibly elevation and/or perspective drawing.
 - 04a Building zones 2.1 and 2.2
 - 04b Building zone 3.1, T-husene
 - 04c Building zone 3.2 and 3.3, Frikvarteret
 - 04d Building zone 4, Arkitektgruppen

- 04e Building zone 5, BIGHOUSE
- 04f Building zone 6, Stævnén
- 05 Local Plan 398, Ørestad South
- 06 Extract of "Design manual for Ørestad".
- 07 Planting plan: "Planting Plan, Ørestad South"
by Jeppe Aagaard Andersen, landscape architect.

The annexes are only available in digital form and can be obtained from the Competition Secretariat against payment of a fee of DKK 200. Participants who are not based in Denmark must pay a supplementary fee of DKK 30. These sums are not refundable, and the annexes cannot be obtained by telephone or personal application.

The fee must be paid into the following account:
5033 132 7267

Jyske Bank, Kongens Nytorv Erhvervsafdeling
Store Kongensgade 1, DK-1264 Copenhagen K

International payments must be made by electronic bank transfer to the above account using the following codes:

SWIFT-BIC: JYBADKKK

IBAN: DK7450330001327267

As recipient, please write:

AA – Competition Secretariat

"Byrum Ørestad Syd"

Strandgade 27 A, DK-1401 Copenhagen K

The name, e-mail address and postal address of the entrant must be stated very clearly in connection with payment of the fee, which will also serve as registration for participation in the com-

petition. It is important that all the information listed is provided so as to avoid any doubt as to where the competition material is to be sent.

In connection with certain forms of payment, it is not possible to provide the information requested above. If this is the case, please send an e-mail with name, e-mail address and postal address to the Competition Secretariat, together with information about the place and date of payment.

Once your request has been received it will take up to five days to deliver the material.

5.5 Queries

Questions concerning the competition must be submitted in writing to the competition secretary (preferably by e-mail). The questions, which must be in Danish or English, will be retyped and submitted anonymously to the competition promoter.

The questions must reach the Competition Secretariat by 7 December 2006 at the latest.

Questions and answers will be uploaded to the competition website at www.orestad.dk/byrum and to the website of the Competition Secretariat (www.arkitektforeningen.dk) within about two weeks after the final date for submission of questions. Entrants are generally advised to read the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on the Competition Secretariat website.

5.6 Required drawings and other material

1. General plan of urban spaces, 1:1000

Plan of urban spaces (scale 1:1000), which illustrates the overall concept of the entry and makes it easy to understand the proposal as a whole and its various elements.

2. Organisation of north-south urban spaces, 1:200

Typical details of the Wooded Section and the Park Section and of the southern end of the Canal Section (scale 1:200), possibly combined with sections, elevations and other types of visualisation on a larger scale, which together show the location of the activity fields, their size, content and layout in relation to the predetermined planting and infrastructure.

3. Organisation of open squares, 1:200

Plans (1:200) and possibly sections, elevations and other visualisations of a larger scale, which together show the design, layout, function, activities and transitional zones of the squares, including planting, the position of paths, landscaping and lighting.

4. Any characteristic extracts and part elements

Extracts of plans/sections of the entrant's own choice and possibly proposals for special street and park furniture.

5. Spatial illustrations

Perspectives, model photos, photo montages, etc illustrating the urban spaces, including the types of activities proposed, possibly in relation to particular user groups, night and day rhythms and seasons.

6. Explanatory text

A brief written account explaining how the entry meets the criteria presented in this brief (see section 2). It must be possible to assess the cost of the project on the basis of the general description of the entry. The explanatory text must be mounted on the boards.

Furthermore, five copies of the explanatory text should be submitted in A3 booklet form containing selected illustrations taken from the boards, including the urban space plan. The graphic quality of the illustrations must be such that they can be reproduced in the jury's report and in black and white. It must be possible to differentiate coloured areas in black/white reproductions.

Only descriptions and illustrations mounted on the boards should be included in the booklets.

7. Special account

A special account with a maximum length of three A4 pages explaining how the entry meets the five key challenges to city life set out in 2.3.3 of this brief. The account must be a separate section in the booklet submitted (see 6 above).

8. Identification sheet

An opaque sealed envelope containing an A4 identification sheet with the entrant's name, address and telephone numbers (office/home), as well as the identification number chosen. If several people have contributed to the entry, the identification sheet must also state the names of those who have copyright to the entry and those who were involved in the preparation of the

entry as members of the design team, consultants or advisers with no share in the copyright.

Entrants who wish to have their entries returned to them after they have been displayed must state this very clearly on the identification sheet.

The word 'Navneseddel' and the identification number chosen must be written on the front of the envelope.

Please note that no drawing or other material in excess of the material listed above will be included in the jury's assessment.

Entries must remain within the following dimensions: 1.2 m (height) x 3.6 m (length). Entrants are requested not to use boards with a size of less than 0.5 m².

Models will not be accepted.

5.7 General requirements

Entries must be anonymous, and no entry or part of an entry may have been publicised before this competition.

All parts of an entry must be clearly marked with a five-digit identification number chosen at random by the entrant.

Drawings, other illustrations and the explanatory text must be submitted in the form of boards mounted on thick cardboard and provided with a schematic illustration of the order in which they are to be displayed. Material must not be submit-

ted in roll form, folded or mounted in hard boards.

All texts, including texts on drawings, must be in Danish or English.

Entrants should only submit a copy of the original entry, as no compensation will be paid for damaged or lost material submitted in this competition.

5.8 Submission of entries

Entries must be handed in to a post office or express delivery service by 14 February 2007 at the latest and addressed to:

Ørestadsselskabet, Arne Jacobsens Allé 17, DK-2300 Copenhagen S

Entries may not be handed in personally.

The package must be clearly marked: "Byrum og byliv Ørestad Syd – Konkurrence" or "Urban spaces and urban life in Ørestad South – competition".

Whether an entry has been submitted to a post office or an express delivery service, a copy of the date-stamped receipt for the submission must be sent to the competition secretary **by registered mail immediately after the submission**. On the receipt, the five-digit identification number chosen by the entrant must be indicated as sender together with a telephone number which may be used to contact the sender if, for example, the envelope with the identification sheet is mis-

sing in the entry received. It must not be possible to tell from the telephone number who the entrant is.

Entries must be submitted to a post office or an express delivery service by 14 February 2007 and must reach the above address by 21 February 2007 in order to be accepted for assessment. It is the responsibility of each entrant to choose a despatch mode that will ensure compliance with both deadlines.

5.9 Jury

The entries will be assessed by a jury composed of:

1. Jens Kramer Mikkelsen, CEO, Ørestad Development Corporation (chair)
2. Monica Thon, architect, member of Copenhagen City Council
3. Julien de Smedt, architect, appointed by the Architects' Association of Denmark (AA)
4. Malene Hauxner, professor dr. agro, landscape architect MDL, appointed by the Association of Danish Landscape Architects (DL) and the Architects' Association of Denmark (AA)
5. Torben Schønherr, landscape architect MDL MAA Torben Schønherr, appointed by the Association of Danish Landscape Architects (DL) and the Architects' Association of Denmark (AA)
6. Hein Heinsen, professor, sculptor
7. Allan Kjær Andersen, principal, Ørestad Upper Secondary School
8. Henrik Dahl, sociologist

The following people will be advisers to the jury:

- a. Kirsten Ledgaard, project manager, Ørestad Development Corporation
- b. Kresten Bloch, head of urban planning, Ørestad Development Corporation
- c. Jon Pape, deputy director, urban planning manager, Road & Park, City of Copenhagen (substitute: Rune Christiansen, head of section, Urban Planning Office, Road & Park)
- d. Jan Christiansen, city architect, Plan & Architecture, City of Copenhagen
- e. Rita Justesen, architect, Plan & Architecture, City of Copenhagen
- f. A user panel composed of representatives of the seven user groups: Lisbeth Maria Hansen, Morten Vest, Erik Hey, Lotte Højholt, Morten Brejl Borup, Moussa Jonsson and Sten Larsen. (Carlberg & Christensen will act as secretary to the user panel).
- g. Berith Mavromatis, architect MAA, Hasløv & Kjærsgaard
- h. Søren Brøndum, project manager, Rambøll Danmark
- i. Nicolai Carlberg, ethnologist, Carlberg & Christensen

The jury will be entitled to call in additional experts as advisers, provided that the jury is in agreement about this.

The jury's report will not contain separate reviews of all entries.

5.10 Assessment criteria

Entries will be assessed on the basis of the architectural, urban planning and functional responses they provide to the wishes and requirements laid down in this competition brief.

Emphasis will also be placed on the social and cultural qualities of the proposals submitted. This includes an assessment of the ability of the proposals to foster and further rich and diverse urban life.

Emphasis will furthermore be placed on the possibility of realising the proposals without exceeding the budget applying to the project (see section 4 of this brief).

5.11 Selection of winning entry/entries and prizes

As stated in 5.6 of this competition brief, entrants are requested to submit entries that cover all aspects of the competition assignment:

the master plan, the north-south urban spaces and the seven squares.

The jury may decide to select one or more entries presenting a response to the entire assignment (master plan, north-south urban spaces and the seven squares) as the winning entry or entries (Situation A).

In addition to the prizes awarded in relation to Situation A, the jury may also select various elements of individual entries as winning entries and award prizes to such entries (Situation B).

As an alternative to Situation A or Situation B, the jury may decide only to select elements of individual entries as the winning entries and award prizes to such entries (Situation C).

If the jury decides to select one or more winning entries and award prizes to them as described in Situation B or Situation C, the following applies to the elements for which prizes may be awarded:

The elements for which prizes can be awarded in Situation B and Situation C are:

- 1 The master plan, the three north-south urban spaces and one of the large squares (e.g. the main square).
- 2 One of the large squares + one of the small sunset squares.
- 3 One of the large squares + one of the small sunset squares.



4 One of the large squares + the small business square.

When selecting winning entries in Situation B or Situation C and when awarding prizes, the jury may combine the above units at its discretion, i.e. it may combine two or more units. The jury will not select more than three combinations of units as winners.

No matter whether the jury decides to select a winning entry/winning entries as set out for Situation A, Situation B or Situation C, no more than three winning entries may be selected and awarded prizes.

A sum of DKK 750,000 has been set aside as prize money. Of this sum, a first prize of at least DKK 150,000 will be awarded. If more than one first prize is awarded, different prize amounts may be awarded. The remaining sum will be awarded at the discretion of the jury. No prize or purchase will amount to less than DKK 20,000 per entry.

5.12 Announcement of result

The assessment of entries is scheduled for completion by the end of April 2007. The competition result will subsequently be publicised in a press release, on www.orestad.dk/byrum and on the Competition Secretariat's website (www.arkitektforeningen.dk). Entrants whose entry has been awarded a prize or has been purchased will be notified directly.

5.13 Commission

Any service contract awarded on the basis of this

design competition will go to the winner, or one or more of the winners, of the competition. One or more agreements on the provision of consultancy services will be made on the basis of ABR 89 (General Conditions for Consultancy Services). The agreement will be made using a form prepared by the Danish Association of Consulting Engineers, the Danish Council of Practising Architects and the Danish Association of Architectural Firms, and the services to be provided and the fee to be paid will be described for the relevant disciplines.

The consultancy services will comprise further treatment of the winning entry/winning entries up to and including the preliminary design, ad hoc advice as a design consultant in connection with the detailed design (which will be carried out by a firm of engineers) and possibly follow-up in connection with the realisation of the project.

The contract will be awarded following negotiations in accordance with Article 31(3) of the Public Procurement Directive. These negotiations will include negotiations concerning adaptation of the project on the basis of the remarks made by the jury. If the Ørestad Development Corporation finds that a winning entrant does not have the experience and/or capacity to perform the assignment, such winning entrant may be required to cooperate with a more experienced firm. The experienced firm in question will act as a subconsultant of the winning entrant and must be approved by the Ørestad Development Corporation before the contract is signed.

If the project is discontinued before a contract has been signed with the winning entrant(s), or if the winning entrant(s) is/are not commissioned to perform the services within two years after the conclusion of the competition, a compensation equivalent to the first prize received will be payable. If the winning entrant is subsequently entrusted with the job, the compensation sum paid will be considered part payment of the entrant's fee as a consultant.

5.14 Rights

The competition promoter will acquire ownership of the entries that have been awarded prizes or purchased. However, the copyright to an entry will always remain with the entrant.

An entrant to whom a contract is awarded must accept that the contract concerns only part of the entrant's proposal (see 5.11) and that this part will be used as part of a whole in combination with elements from one or more other entries.

Winning entrants commissioned to perform the services will be entitled to use ideas and concepts illustrated in the other entries that have been awarded prizes or purchased.

The competition promoter, the Architects' Association of Denmark and third parties will be entitled to publicise the entries submitted in newspapers, magazines, electronic media, etc and to display them in exhibitions. The names of the entrants will be mentioned in connection with such publication.

5.15 Insurance

Entries will not be insured, since entrants are expected to keep the original versions of the material submitted in the competition.

5.16 Return of entries

Entries will only be returned to entrants if return is specifically requested on the identification sheet submitted.

If such a request has been made, entries will be returned within four months of the announcement of the competition result. Entrants should not expect booklets with explanatory texts and illustrations will not be returned.

5.17 Approval of the brief

This competition brief has been approved by the members of the jury. The competition is conducted in accordance with the AA competition rules of 5 December 2003.

Copenhagen, October 2007

Ørestad

