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The Perfect Plan

Imagine a perfectly planned, organized and controlled environment. A world of order, beauty and harmony. Welcome to the Öresund region!

A region in which planning has been used as an instrumental tool for the egalitarian ideals of the welfare state, which have evolved through the latter half of the 20th century. An approach which has been tremendously successful in managing and regulating nearly every physical aspect of the environment, creating a thoroughly planned society.

Now, imagine that this society no longer exists, and that all we are left with is its omnipresent (physical) mould.

This region, with no "real" problems, is suddenly confronted with the immense challenge of letting go of old ideals in the face of a new reality.

A reality based on the destabilizing factors of globalization, migration and communication in the broadest sense. The exchange of people, knowledge, goods, lifestyles, etc. poses a challenge to societies everywhere, but not in least to the quite homogeneous Scandinavian countries.

In light of these developments it becomes increasingly difficult to maintain a unifying planning concept.

The Paradox

Critique of this unifying planning concept is far from new. In 1966 Johan Fjord Jensen wrote the following about Albertslund, one of the most carefully planned suburbs of Copenhagen, in the Book *Homo Manipulatus*: "An urban harmony has arisen as the result, spanning from the reasonable placement of social institutions, to the equally well considered traffic measures, down to the smallest design. Even the door signs are kept within the same purist cubistic style as the houses, even the playgrounds are constructed according to architectonic considerations whereby the swings correspond with each other like the lines in a Mondrian painting... Is nothing then at all wrong? Well, yes, the paradox is that nothing is wrong in all of this functional artfulness."

A New Reality

For decades, urban planning has been using regulations and restrictions in an effort to separate nature from urbanity, public from private, living from working - good from bad.

Since 1948 the famous "Finger Plan" has been the

overall guiding principle for urban development of the metropolitan area of Copenhagen. Basically, the "Finger Plan" prescribes urban growth along the main infrastructures around Copenhagen. These infrastructures emanate radially from the historic center of Copenhagen creating urban "fingers" separated by cohesive green areas. The image of the hand imposed on the map is probably nothing more that an easily recognizable description of this plan. But it is also tempting to see it as an image of the planner keeping a firm grip on the city.

Today, the grip has loosened. Nature flourishes in the city and communication (an essential feature of the city) is now possible almost everywhere throughout nature. Meanwhile, public spaces are being invaded and transformed by cell phones, surveillance kits and private bodyguards, the town square is a 28" screen at home and Big Brother captures the most intimate details of your private life. And everywhere utter ugliness and sublime beauty are mixed in intricate new combinations.

In addition to this hybridization of our physical environments, the notion of common interest and long-term perspectives - the backbone of planning - are now rapidly vanishing in a gulf of individual interests. Neighboring towns are competing with each other for the same lucrative taxpayers; politicians are allowing random opinion polls dictate hard decisions and commitments; people settle (voluntarily or involuntarily) in ghettoes or gated communities of like-minded people,

avoiding direct contact with other people; and local citizens team up to protest against any new municipal intervention that might affect the value of their private real estate.

This, combined with the economic uncertainties of globalization and increased mobility powered by expanded infrastructures, creates a completely new set of challenges for the profession of planning. But maybe it also creates a completely new set of opportunities. Maybe the planning of the 21st century does not (only) have to be about regulations and restrictions. Maybe the loss of power of the traditional planner isn't such a bad thing after all.

Maybe it is the beginning of a new future for planning.

The New Generation

A new generation of young architects from the Öresund region is responding to the changing conditions of planning with a great deal of optimism.

Among them are the groups presented here: BLANKSPACE · COPENHAGENOFFICE · EFFEKT · FORCE4 · MUTOPIA · NORD · TESTBEDSTUDIO and UiD. They see the changes as an opportunity to define a different type of planner. They have no problems abandoning the idea of the master planner and the pursuit of creating a unifying vision of the city. To them it

is not a loss of power or influence, but an opportunity to work with a multiplicitous city.

It could be argued that these offices work catalytically rather than synthetically. They are creating new effects and performances by maintaining and mixing disciplinary differences and viewpoints, rather than by unifying them. They seek a multidisciplinary approach in close collaborations with other fields of knowledge. Most of the offices have extended networks including other disciplines; some of them even incorporate the multidisciplinary in their office structure.

The offices share a common understanding of the challenges and potentials of contemporary planning, but use this understanding to create different niches, different interests, which are reflected in the methods and tools presented by them in this publication.

The offices share a common understanding of the challenges and potentials of contemporary planning, but use this understanding to create different niches, different interests, which is reflected in the eight products, or tools, presented by the offices in this publication: IMAGINEERING URBANISM · ACTION PLANNING · VISIONEERING · GREEN SPOTTING · PARTICIPATORY PLANNING · HANDS UP! · BOOK OF IDEAS and PROCESS PLANNING.

One of the challenges they face is large scale planning. How is it possible to create alternatives to the traditional

master plan that fixates future development in a singular image of a specific architectural design? How is it possible to develop a more dynamic, open-ended and process oriented planning? What level of overall coherence should this planning maintain?

The young architects meet this question with both an analytic and practical approach. They create analytic tools capable of processing information from a broad range of fields and of visualizing the overall impact of local interventions, to form an open-ended discussion of possibilities. And they create practical tools capable of adapting a wide variety of typologies, densities and designs without loosing an overall character, to form a more open-ended planning.

Another challenge is the ever expanding range of interest, bureaucracies and technical issues that constantly increases the complexity of planning. Some of the offices create new tools to negotiate this complexity. They develop strategies for involving and activating various users and interests in the planning through scenario games, role-plays and workshops. Others engage specific planning issues like ecology, suburbia or infrastructure to create professional niches in order to explore the potentials of these challenges.

The pragmatic acceptance of the complex mechanisms and structures of the existing world is a common starting point for these offices. A lot of energy and potential is lost in the attempts to circumvent different

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power structures. Why not enter them pragmatically exploring and exploiting local possibilities? That's one of the reasons why these offices do not shy away from engaging "the market", developers, users or bureaucratic structures of planning.

But don't mistake the pragmatic approach for lack of ideals or cynical opportunism. It is driven by a fascination of the possibilities and potentials of a pluralistic globalized world. A world in which planning and architecture still play an important role. But also a world that leaves space for the unplanned, the unorganized and the uncontrolled. And for new ways of planning, organizing and controlling!

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Blankspace is a multidisciplinary office established by the architects MAA Claudia Carbone & Claus Peder Pedersen, the anthropologist Kirsten Marie Raahauge and the artist Ivar Tønsberg. Blankspace mixes architectonic, academic and artistic competences in a broadminded engagement in contemporary urbanism. Our work involves planning projects as well as academic research, exhibitions and education, which situates our physical surroundings in a wider context of understanding.

2005	The Future of the Highway. Study and catalogue of ideas for future urba	
	development related to highways. Danish Road Directorate.	

2004- Ø. Empirical study of Danish islands.

2003 Freeport. Study of the harbour as phenomenon and idea. Danish Arts Foundation.

2003 Århus spaces. Ethnographic installation in Albertslund.

2002 Social housing for birds. Park art in Albertslund. The Municipality of Albertslund.

Parallel commission for a proposal for residential area in Albertslund.

Freja Ejendomme.

2002 Vollsmose+. Park art in Vollsmose, Odense.

2000 Residential area in Bremdal. Architectural competition. 3rd prize.

1999- Hcity - Study of urban development related to infrastructure.

1998 Residential area in Køge. Architectural competition. 3rd prize.

1997 Competition for a new university in Copenhagen. Selected for final stage.

Byer I+II. Tidsskriftet Antropologi 47 & 48. 2005. ISBN: 87-88825-2-29-9

Harbour Shop . 2004. ISBN: 87-989138-9-1

Havnebutikken. 2004. ISBN: 87-989138-8-3

Urban Lifescape – space, lifestyle and consumption. 2004. ISBN 87-7307-687-2

Diversifying Digital Architecture. Feidad Award 2003. 2004. ISBN: 3-7643-7160-9

Monster. 2002. ISBN: 87-983751-1-3

Skulptur i Eventyrhaven og Vollsmose 2002. ISBN: 87-7766-120-6

2000 Far Eastern International Digital Architectural Design Award. 2001.

Lyngby Her og Der. 2001. ISBN: 87-90766-12-1

Et døgn på Rådhuspladsen. 2000. ISBN: 87-90766-06-7

Sted og Transit i Taastrup. 2000. ISBN: 87-90766-09-1 Citta' terzo millenio. 2000. ISBN: 88-208-0416-6

Udspænding. Arkitekturgalleriet [11]. 1999. ISBN: 87-90668-16-2

www.blankspace.dk

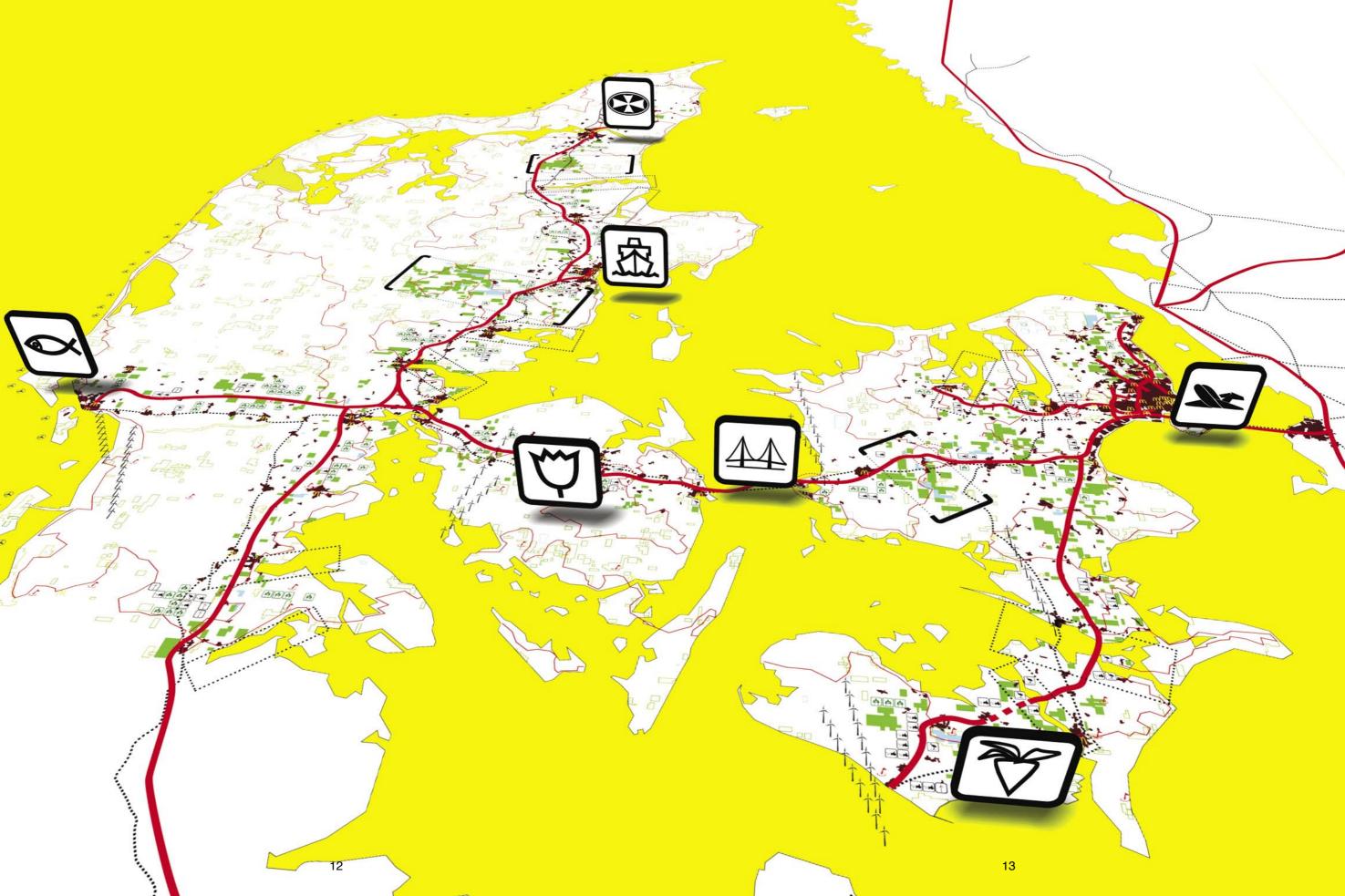
Blankspace

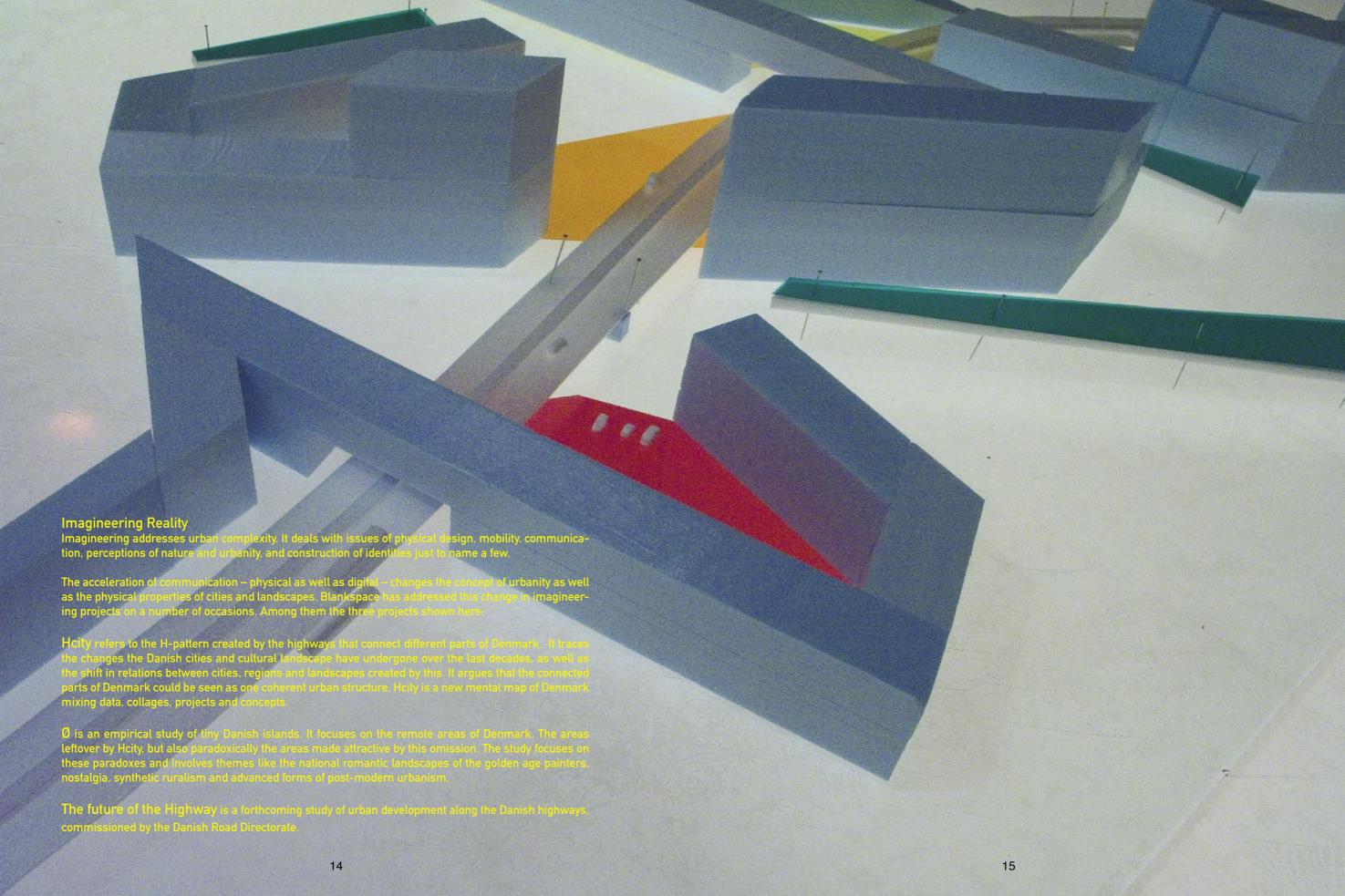
Imagineering Urbanism

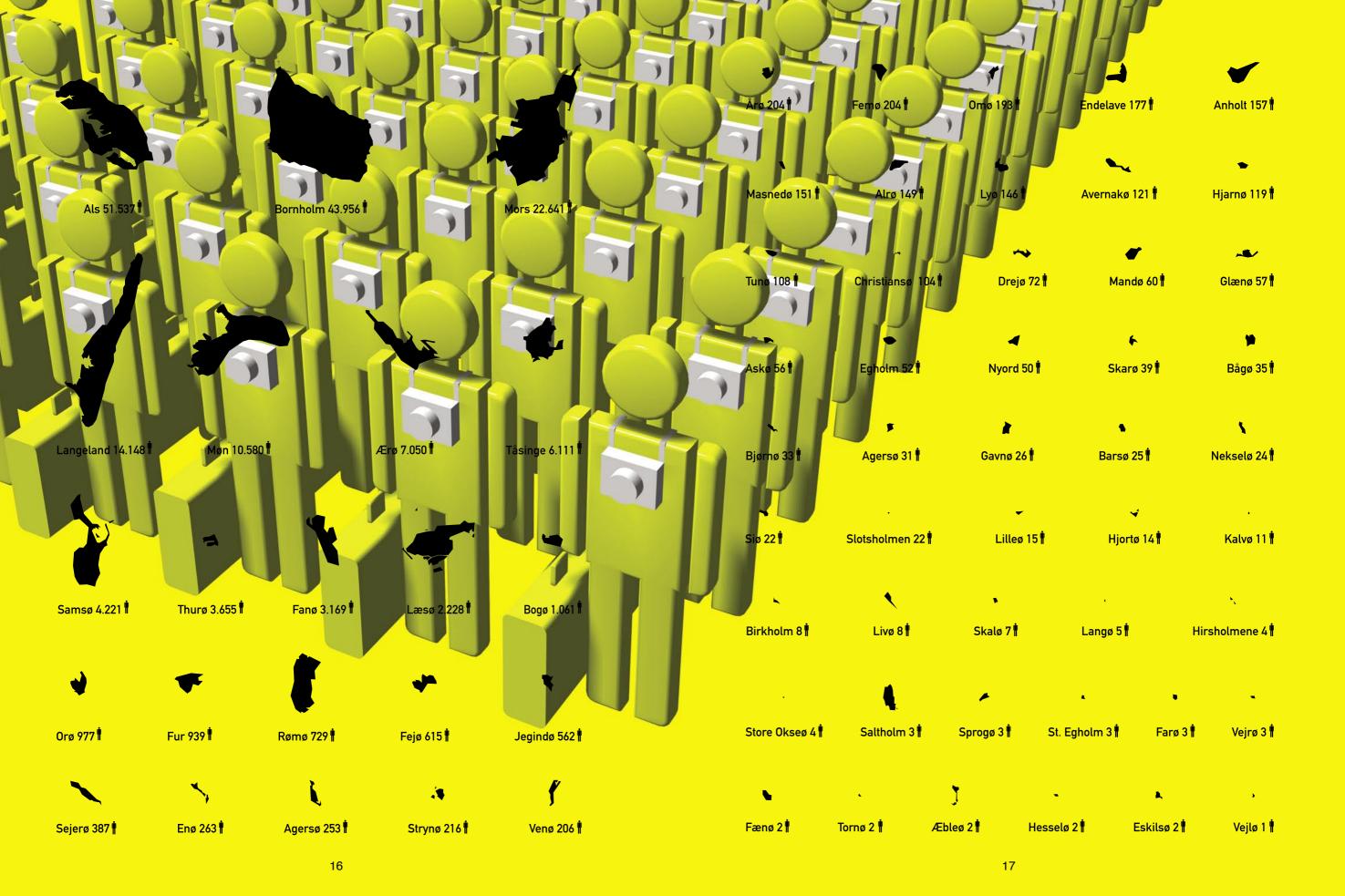


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COPENHAGENOFFICE is an architectonic problem solving practice. Partners are architects m.a.a. Peter Gamborg, Simon Ingvartsen and Tanja Jordan. Through a questioning approach we deal with strategic planning exercises, user participation and dialogue processes often in a multi-disciplinary field. We have a specific interest in the contemporary urban condition we all are part of and the consequential social constructions and hybrids, creating new complex relationships. Our work provides possibilities for new ways of interaction and new forms of communities to develop.

2005	BVL – Danish Road Directory.	Project for the future of	development of the Danish	highways.

- The Autumn Exhibition at Charlottenborg.
- 2004 UN sanitary pavilions/Social Biotype. Proposal in Heerhugoward recreational area, Holland, with artists Superflex.
- 2004 Sorrentovej. Full conversion of a bungalow on Amager, Cph.
- 2004/5 Wall of Free Speech. Building installation at the Town Hall in Lund, S. With artist Åsa Sonjasdottir.
- 2004 South Habour Culture House. Commissioned by and developed in dialogue with the Municipality of Cph. A program and a concrete proposal for a fragmented or decentralized cultural facility.
- 2004 URBANPLANEN. Project developed with residents, etc. for the housing projects on Amager. Cph.
- FLOATS and Interlacing. Two visionary proposals for the Danish harbour areas. Commissioned by the Danish Arts Foundation, Architecture Committee.
- Future University. Commissioned by the SFU. A dialogue process project developed as a part of the research project "Space, Form, Function".
- 2002 Trekroner East. A network of places and spaces. Arranged by UiD and the Municipality of Roskilde on the development of the new town of Trekroner.
- 2000 NhEW PAD. Living in Motion. Exhibition arranged by Vitra Design Museum.
- 1999 NhEW. Solo exhibition at the Danish Architecture Center, Copenhagen.

Fremtidens Universitet. 2003. ISBN: 87-90797-21-3

Harbour Shop. 2004. ISBN: 87-989138-8-3 Living in Motion. 2002. ISBN: 3-931936-35-X

NhEW. Arkitekturgalleriet. 1999. ISBN: 87-90668-18-9

Prefab. 2002. ISBN: 1-58685-132-2

Sydhavnen - Skole, Idræt og kultur. 2004.

http://www.kbhbase.kk.dk/kbhbase/pegasus.nsf/url/sydhavnforanalyse

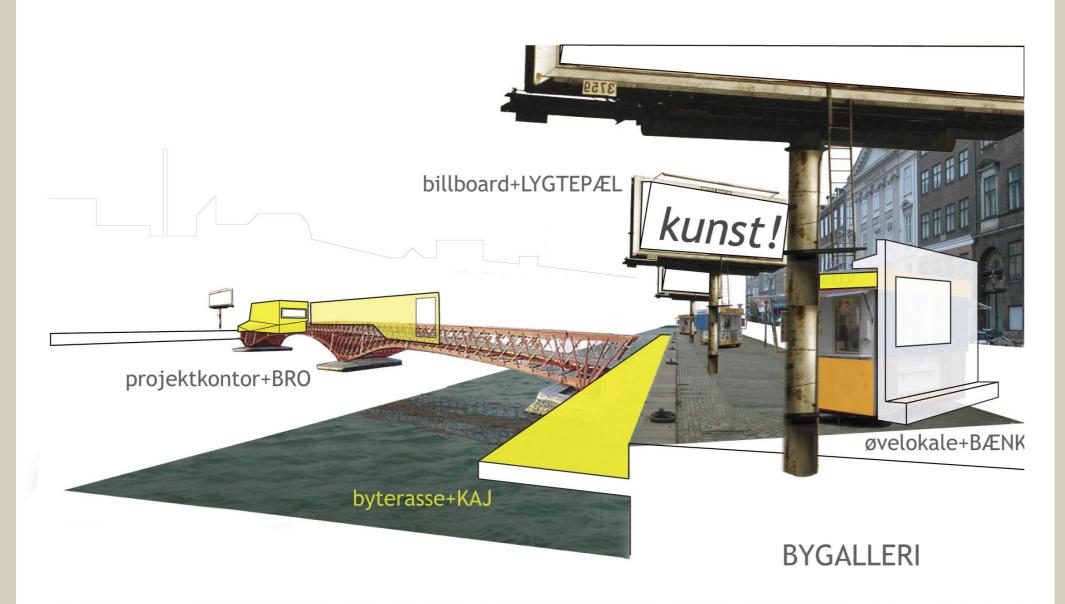
SUPERFLEX/TOOLS/. 2003. ISBN: 3-8228-7743-3

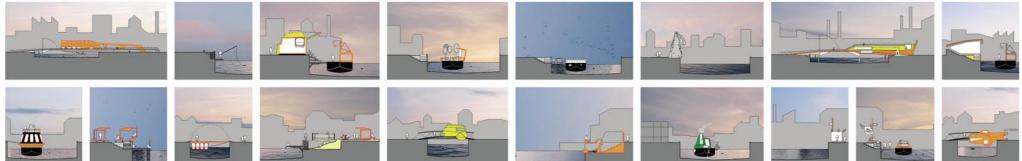
Surface Tension - Problematics of site, 2003. ISBN: 0-9655570-4-9

www.copenhagenoffice.dk

COPENHAGENOFFICE







CULTURE HOUSE SOUTH HARBOUR. 2004/The project is both a program and a concrete proposal for a fragmented or decentralized cultural facility located in the industrial south harbor of Copenhagen. The context for the project is the master plan, which proposes the development of 5000 new dwellings by the Dutch architect Soeters. The Culture House exploits the economy and qualities inherent in Soeters master plan introduces; more waterfront, new bridges, new public spaces etc. The culture house is tied to its location; it operates on a small scale, where people live, incorporated in the everyday life.

The culture house develops a distinct profile through its iconographic buildings that integrates and incorporates the city as part of the culture house i.e. the living bridges, the city gallery etc. as active cultural programs and facilities in the new community. The project is commissioned by and developed in dialogue with the Municipality of Copenhagen.





COPENHAGENOFFICE - ACTION PLANNING!

Cities are cultural phenomena. The issues attached to the city are culturally based; being, politically loaded questions concerning immigration and the formation of ghettos (rich as poor), and questions touching upon a broader cultural discussion, the notion of the good life and the good city.

COPENHAGENOFFICE is working to make these culturally related factors into operational tools by way of architectonic interventions, which relates to the way we understand, and interact with each other and the city. These interventions range from events, temporary projects and projects of varied urban program. They are "actions" which initiate a differentiation on a local level.

- ACTION PLANNING!

The office focuses on strategic planning exercises, user participation and dialogue processes often taking a multi-disciplinary approach.

The experience of COPENHAGENOFFICE is founded in an architectonic questioning and problem solving practice. We have a specific interest in the social and contemporary urban condition that we are part of. And in the global condition, and the hybrids which are creating new complex relationships; - the aspects of the city that cause people to be forever drawn and fascinated by it.



We do not consider the city as a statically determinate dimension, but as an indeterminate, flexible and dynamic condition. Public space produces cultural and opinion-forming spaces. We are interested in these places, spaces and situations where people meet, assemble and reside as individuals and as a community.

The office works with specific problems, cases, as its point of departure. The relationship between small scale actions, where the architectonic interventions on a human scale have implications on a much larger scale for the city as a whole, are particular areas of focus. This approach establishes the basis for other ways of thinking and generating propositions for the contemporary urban condition.

THE PRODUCT: ACTION PLANNING! - Small-scale actions in large-scale context

Architecture is a planning instrument. The city consists of buildings, and these buildings produce more or less usable public spaces. The city is a facilitator of places where people can meet and interact. Our planning tool or "product" acts as an insertion in the city on a small-scale, with implications on much larger city and regional level. We call it ACTION PLANNING! The small insertion introduces a comprehensible relation between the city, its users and residents and the abstract scale of planning. We consider the insertions as actions. In this way a precision, working with the urban context characterized by being indeterminate, is produced.

We are specifically aware of, and interested in, the urban condition, of what seems to be left-over. - The unexploited places, which have no or only temporary use. This being the surplus landscape of the infrastructure, parking areas, redundant industrial areas or an urban district, which is in need of revitalization and is facing new development.

Through ACTION PLANNING! the transformationand exploitation of these areas is being influenced.



FLOATS - Trial & Error / The project describes a series of floating modular constructions, which can be combined in varying constellations.

FLOATS utilize the harbour for recreational public purposes such as clubs, societies, bath houses, public plazas etc. As a consequence an urban space is created on the water. The mobility of the FLOATS makes it possible to attend to different needs at different places and different times of the year in the harbour. The project acts as a catalyst for the unknown potential of the city at any given place. On account of the mobility of the project, the project allocates a new and dynamic way of planning. This temporality and mobility shows possibilities for testing far more radical initiatives than by a well-known and more traditional static planning strategy. The project has been exhibited in harbour cities all over Denmark during the summer 2004 and at the exhibition »Metamorph« at 9th architectural biennale in Venice 2004.





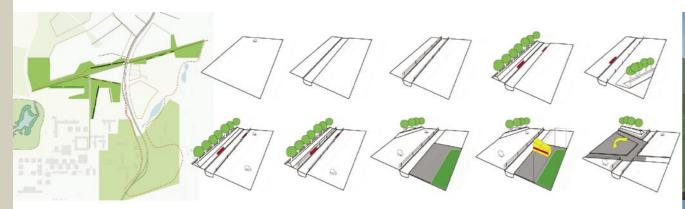
ACTION PLANNING! establishes a meaningful context and has a catalytic effect on the shaping of the individual parts constituting the urban condition. ACTION PLANNING! introduces new ways of interacting in the public space.

ACTION PLANNING! is a term for the method used to develop the actions we operate with in any given context. Actions of a foreseeable scale, a modest economy and which do not require lengthy negotiations in the decision process. — Actions on a small-scale that have an influence on a much larger scale.

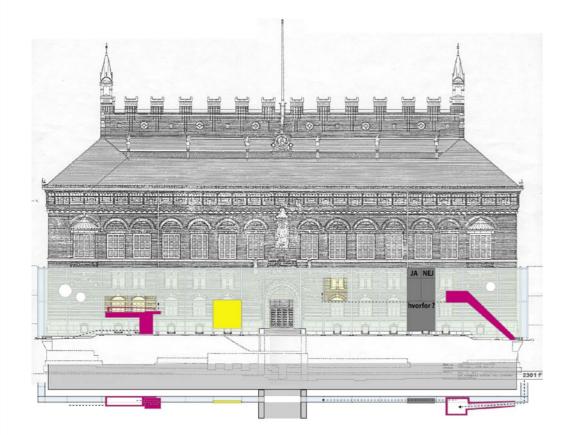
THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEMOCRATY OF OCCAUPANCY.

The feeling of team spirit and solidarity are concepts, which are disappearing from our society. The society of today is based on an individualistic code of practice and a definition and realization of the individual rather than the group. It is much more important to stand out from the crowd, than to feel a sense of belonging. We can even discuss if the need for solidarity still exists. However we do still have a need to meet and to be in a community, rather than part of a community. We are social creatures, who define ourselves through dialogue with others, but we no longer define ourselves through the community.

The planning discussions of the 60s and the 70s were occupied with the development of a social democratic welfare society. The types of communities produced by this code of practice are now in dissolution. On the one hand COPEN-HAGENOFFICE responds in a pragmatic way to the notion of the community as an accumulation of individuals, but at the same time we think that the insertions relating to individual needs must lie in the range between the sole individual and the city, for a new form of community to develop. When we consider these interventions or actions, they are never seen as being isolated, but in relation to the city/urban



Trekroner East / The project "Trekroner East — a network of places and connections" was developed through a workshop arranged by UiD and The municipality of Roskilde. The project has the threshold between RUC (Roskilde University Centre) and Trekroner East (A future housing area) as its site. The area is dormant and has been earmarked for a future extension of RUC. The project suggests and discusses how one can utilize the area for more or less permanent purposes, through an evolution of the landscape, for the duration of the vacuum until RUC is extended.

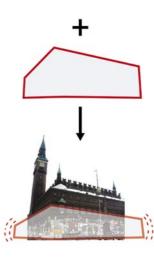


WALL OF FREE SPEECH / The project proposes how the facade of the Town Hall in Copenhagen can be converted into a public forum for democratic debate, reintroducing the original use of the plaza. A 6 m tall translucent screen covers the façade of the building; here everyone has the opportunity to express him or herself. The façade of the Town hall is herby activated as a "Wall of free speech". The project is constructed as a scaffolding construction with a translucent stretched skin, with simple timber construction, from which one can enter the scaffolding space. The project was executed in collaboration with Åsa Sonjasdottir for the exhibition MONUMENT in 2004. In May 2005 it was erected in a modified version in front of the Town hall in Lund, Sweden.





STEMME / SPEECH



condition or in relation to other interventions. Hereby they establish a larger scale.

We believe that the work of the architect is to have and to create stances. Through a pragmatic approach to the political, economical and social interests of the city, we relate actively to the concepts of diversity, accessibility and the right to public spaces. It is in the public space that a society shows its real tolerance.

Through a bottom-up approach we are working with user participation, and are actively involving the future interested parties and citizens resources, as a part of the development of the project. Our insertions/actions can therefore be understood or seen as something others can benefit from. Being tools, with an active character, they can start to make things happen, i.e. The South Habour Culture House, The Urban Plan, Wall of Free Speech.

EFFEKT I/S

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effekt is an interdisciplinary forum run by architects Tue Hesselberg Foged and Sinus Lynge and philosopher Kristoffer Lindhardt Weiss. effekt is a network oriented office with its base in Copenhagen.

2005	parkcity >> Visioneering project for a Newtown in Frederikssund
2004	1morechance >> Development of city concept and design for a new PS2/PC game
2004	exurbia II >> Course - spring 2004 - Copenhagen University Amager
2003	tranzone >> 5 visions for Danish Harbours - Statens Kunstfond
2003	exurbia >> course - fall 2003 - Copenhagen University Amager
2003	lisbjerg/ølsted >> 1. price - International competition for a new urban area
2002	ucc >> Entry in Uppsala Concert - and Congresshouse competition
2001	idios city >> entry in the Surround datahome competition, Japan
2001	'new suburbs' apotheosis - strategy for qualitative urban management
	>> 4. price in the competition
2000	augmented architechture >> price in the competition 'IT and Architechture'

2003	www.transzone.dk
2003	www.effektdata.dk/exurbia
2003	Medlemsblad for Foreningen Dansk Byøkologi nr. 1
	>> LISBJERG - en konkurrence om den nye by af arkitekt Lars Thiis,
	Cubo Arkitekter A/S
2003	Arkitekten nr. 05 marts >> forside, s. 10-17
2003	Information d.15. januar >> Kultur s. 7: Byen flytter på landet
2003	Århus Stifttidende d. 15. januar >> Århus s. 7: Unge vindere former en ny bydel for
	Århus
2001	Arkitekten nr. 15, juni >> Den nye forstad s. 10-13, s. 28
2001	Arkitekten nr. 11, maj >> Informationsteknologi og arkitektur s. 12-13, s. 24

www.effektdata.dk



VISIONEERING



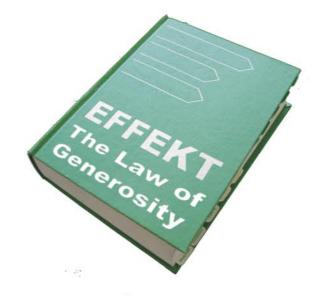
To provide a dynamic and inspiring work environment, central elements in all our projects are innovation, knowledge sharing and exploration of the potentials of new media.

We work within the framework of the global megatrend Experience Economy. This means focus on culture and experience strategies for cities and regions, and includes collaborations between culture, business and education on city scale level.

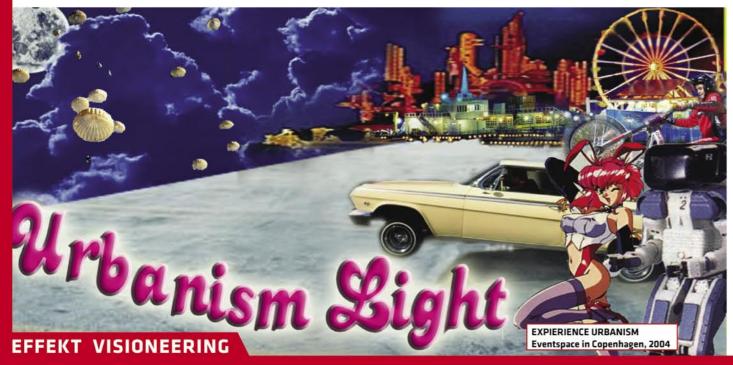
WE CALL IT VISIONEERING

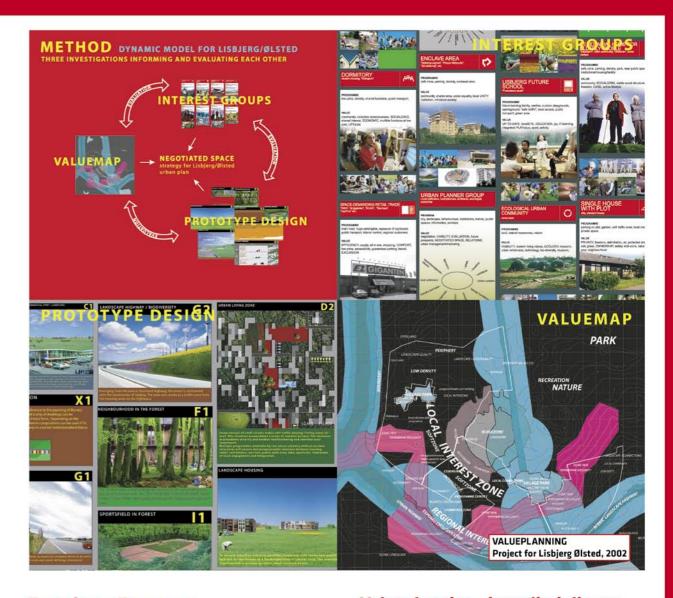
Visioneering holds two central themes. One is the megatrend experience economy. The other Valueplanning.

The two combined makes up a method for city development using know how from different activities such as research and development, business and culture.



The act of sharing [knowledge, ideas, experience and interest] is the core of our method in any project.





Experience Economy: It is a Megatrend!

There is great potential in providing experiences. When it comes to attracting new business and new citizens, one of the crucial competition parameters will be the creative and divers city space. Society as a hole is more and more in to experiences and events. We consume culture and entertainment like never before. We seek out experiences that are unique and in contrast to our everyday lives. In the city space we are inspired. The city space is like a stage where we display our identity and let everyone know who we are.

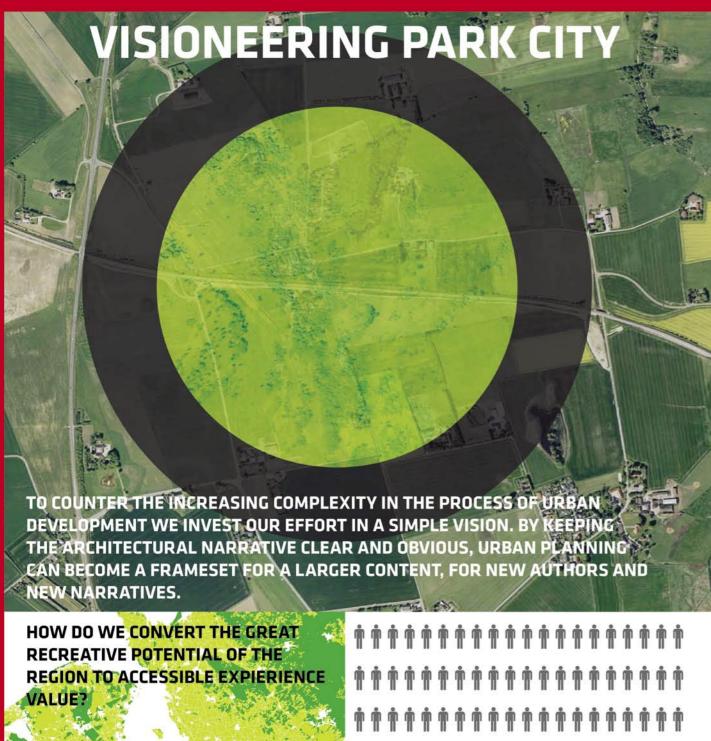
This means that more attention should be given to culture as a growth engine on city scale level. And that city development has an unexploited and valuable resource in the experience economy megatrend.

Valueplanning - interdisciplinary innovation platform

As a way of coping with the above mentioned challenges, we promote city planning which is open, communicative, reflecting, and constantly asking questions.

Growth depends on our ability to share new ideas and knowledge. EFFEKT does is it through an innovation platform for collaboration and design. Architecture and planning could be inspired by the professionalism and procedures of other disciplines. Combining the skills from different disciplines means making better strategies that scope a greater variety of issues and challenges of a new age

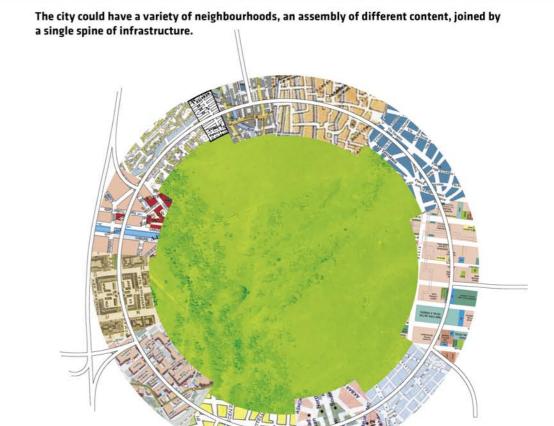
EFFEKT VISIONEERING



HOW DO WE CONVERT THE GREAT
RECREATIVE POTENTIAL OF THE
REGION TO ACCESSIBLE EXPIERIENCE
VALUE?

The Øresund region is a low density region. It is a green

Nevertheless 93% of the



THE PARK CITY SUGGESTS A NEW ORGANISATION OF SUBURBAN SPRAWL.
A SIMPLE VISION TO CREATE A DENSELY BUILT ZONE WITH A COMMON GREEN SPACE IN THE MIDDLE.



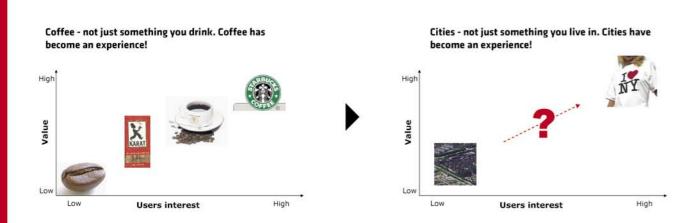
PARK CITY ORGANIZATION

PARK CITY VISION

and open landscape.

region with 89% of the entire area committed to forest

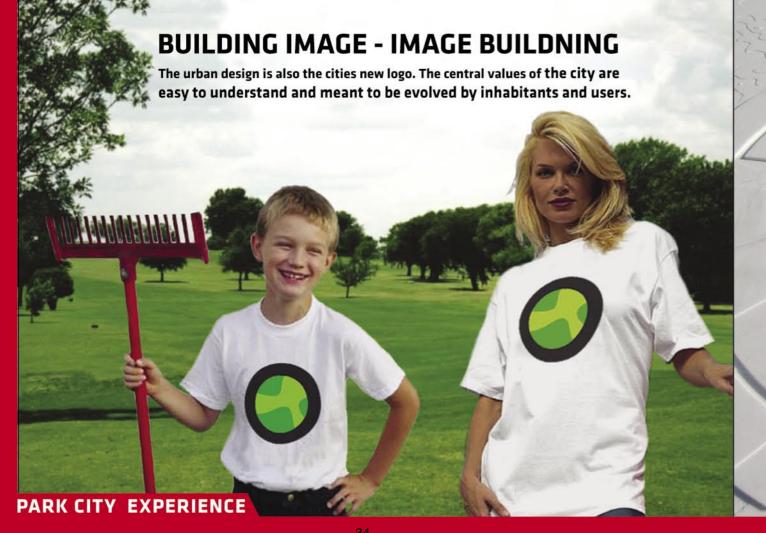
HOW TO INTEGRATE EXPERIENCE VALUE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEWTOWN? CITIES ARE NO LONGER JUST ACCOMMODATION. THEY ARE EXPERIENCES AND MINDSETS.



SUPER NATURE - A NEW SETTING



BY TURNING UP NATURE AND LANDSCAPE PARKCITY CREATES ITS OWN ATTRACTION, A NEW URBAN SETTING. IT IS A SUPERNATURE INSIDE THE CITY, A SUBLIME ARTIFICIAL LANDSCAPE FOR RECREATION AND LEISURE.





OPEN-END DESIGN

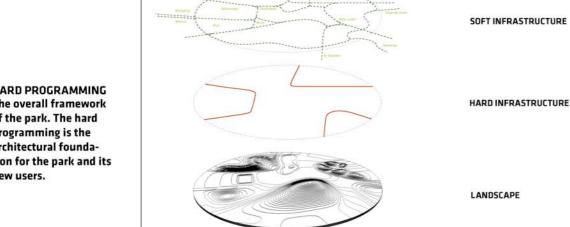
Worst case scenario: The Park remains beautiful landscaped park! In best case The Park is invaded by new users, cultures and activities. It develops into a new recreational urbanism. A regional leisurescape.

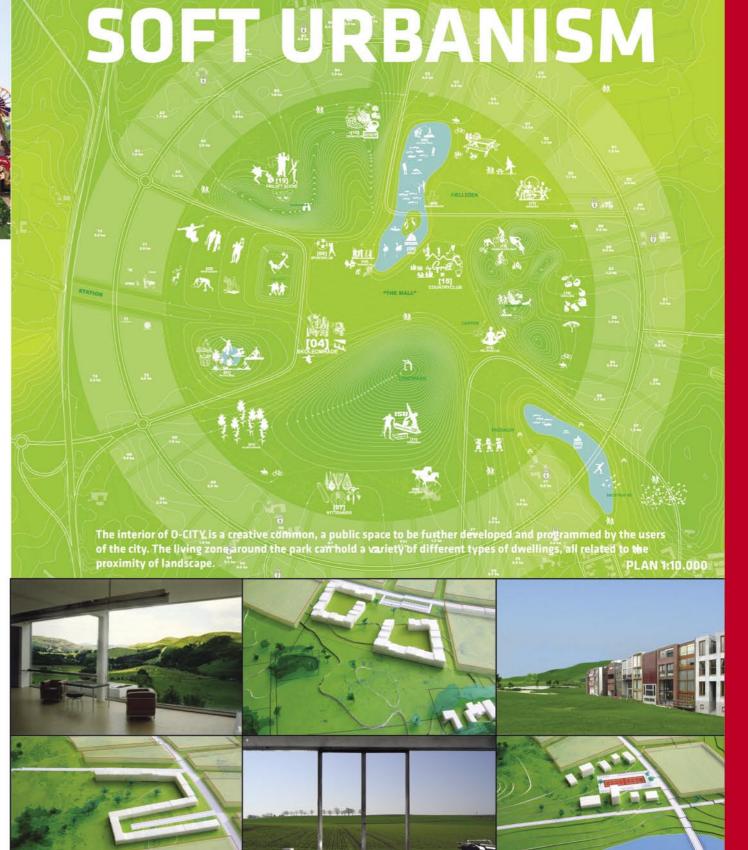


SOFT PROGRAMMING The parkdesign anticipates new content, new ideas, new users and new narratives. Programmes that can only be developed over time and gain value through process and integration of

AUTONOMOUS PATHS MAIN ATTRACTIONS CITIZEN PROGRAMME PLANTING STRATEGY

HARD PROGRAMMING The overall framework of the park. The hard programming is the architectural foundation for the park and its new users.





PARK CITY USEABILITY

PARK CITY USEABILITY

Studio Force4

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Force4 is a young interdisciplinary design and architecture studio. We are two architects and two designers working with idea and project development within the field of design > architecture > urban planning. We focus on the interaction between architecture, society and user. Our work basically deals with sustainability and interaction of human experiences and values.

We work in a forum of interdisciplinary cooperation - using experts and user interaction to create sustainable, comprehensive solutions. Giving analysis and research our top priority, we see our work as a search for innovative, professional as well as also personal progress.

2005	Exhibition of a 1:1 model of a housing unit, BOASE, The Royal Academy of Fine Arts,
	School of Architecture, CPH
2005	Networkliving, Interdisciplinary research and study project on new ways of living,
	Supported by the Danish Arts Foundation, the Danielsens Foundation,
	Byfornyelsespuljen, 2004-2005
2004	Invited competition – new city center for Grindsted Municipality, DK
2004	Works of 250 years, Anniversary of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, CPH
2003	Dissimile, exhibition at the Staatliche Kunsthalle, Baden Baden
	New Housing, public exhibition in Bergen City, Norway
2003	2nd prize: Idea competition - Urban planning: The Future City, Lisbjerg, Århus, DK
2002	The Finsen Grant of Honour
2002	European Ways, Exhibition at The Louvre, Paris, F
	Next, The 8th International Architecture Exhibition, La Biennale di Venezia, Venice
	CopenhagenX, International Building Exhibition, CPH
	Design of the 20th Century - Utopia & Reality, The Permanent Exhibition, The Danish
	Museum of Arts & Crafts, CPH
2001	The Danish Design Award – The Vision Prize, Danish Design Centre, CPH
	Future Home Exhibition, The Royal Academy of Fine Arts, CPH
2001	1st Prize: Idea competition: The Home of the Future, DK

Force4 has held numerous seminars and workshops, in addition having published articles on our work nationally as well as internationally.

www.force4.dk



Green Spotting
"We invite to rethink
- and spot urban (consumption-)
cycles as an innovation
tool for sustainable
urban development."



Workshop Model / Teamwork

Real innovation is a question of teamwork. The workshop model offers interdisciplinary cooperation. Extracts of working methods and group interaction are meant to motivate participants to seek and test new ways of handling diverse knowledge.

A dynamic working method supports a meeting between different professional and academic fields and consists of several steps, most of them as hands-on tasks.

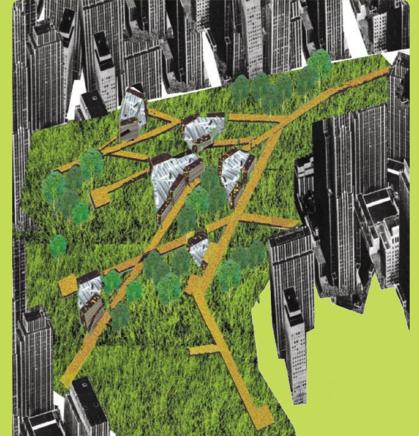
Specific steps are picked out and tested in workshops. The point where a group forms a sum of knowledge – later used as inspiration for planning and development – is where everybody acquires a common commitment and understanding of the project.

Sustainability – both social and ecological - is the thematic filter that Force4 adds onto our method in most projects. This happens by using consumption of the city as a starting point to seek potential in a sustainable interpretation of urban space, network and use of resources. Sustainability becomes a way of looking – a tool among many others - to create better urban experiences and content.



"In Denmark there are more than 14.000 contaminated sites."





"Phytoremedation as a structuring urban element - adding a green landmark and sustainable identity to a city district."

New accessibility / Urban-water-jungle

Dirty lakes in the inner city zone — with only little oxygen and only few places for fishes to spawn - is a problem not only for Copenhagen - but in general. A way to solve the problem in a low cost and natural way is to add various kinds of vivid water plants — many of them with great aesthetic and special qualities. Such facts are easy to transform into architecture: A downside water environment is improved by adding a new kind of city space.



44



45

"Sustainable installations as rallying ground for social "urban activity"

Green Spotting

"Sustainability as an innovation tool for rban development"

Sustainability as a structuring element

How do you create a new compact city structure containing several elements of sustainability put together in a new way? A city structure characterised by greenhouses? "Green links" can function as common-houses in the inner courtyards of the city. The links create a recurrent green theme throughout the city, establishing an alternative initiative regarding energy and environment. The greenhouses can become an important asset, functionally combining the different elements of the city. They are a uniquely designed proposal reflecting an environmental mentality, that involves alternative use of energy through the recycling of wastewater.



A rushpond can be integrated in a park or along a footway.



MUTOPIA

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info@mutopia.dk

MUTOPIA is an interdisciplinary architectural office, founded in 2002 by the architects Kristina Adsersen and Serban Cornea.

MUTOPIA develops urban planning and architecture projects focused on the user. Focus on the user – both functionally and emotionally, is the common denominator for all MUTOPIA's projects, which we call User Focused Design.

User Focused Design bases the planning process upon the user's competences. MUTOPIA maps the user's knowledge and needs, which are being visualized and debated by means of workshops, polls and interactive dialog-based computer technology.

- 2005: TPS Temporary Public Spaces. Ørestad Nord, project under development.
- 2005: Life Nerve. New infrastructure and activity fields in the Urban Plan area, project under development.
- 2004: Webtool + Human resource. Fused Space international competition for innovative applications for new technology in the public domain.

 Nomination.
- 2004: Participatory planning process for the Municipality of Roskilde.

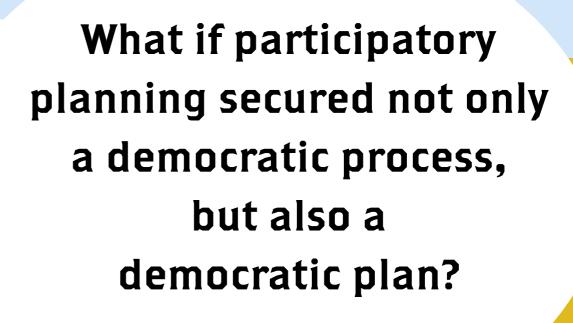
 Development of public spaces at Trekroner East by means of interactive 3d and scenario games computer technology "Playcer".
- 2004: Playspace. Development of "Playspace", an internet-based scenario game in collaboration with Danish Center of Architecture, Copenhagen.
- 2004: Workshop URBAN U2. Re-thinking and re-shaping the public spaces of the Urban Plan area in collaboration with residents and experts. Copenhagen.
- 2004: Housing at Lyngby-Taarbæk. Competition for 200 dwellings at Lyngby-Taarbæk. Park your car on the roof top, and enjoy the view on your way home!
- 2003: Playcer. Development of "Playcer", an interactive software which enables the visualization and discussion of ideas regarding future urban environments.
- 2002: GEM The Great Egyptian Museum. International competition, Cairo. Published.

www.mutopia.dk

MUTOPIA

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING





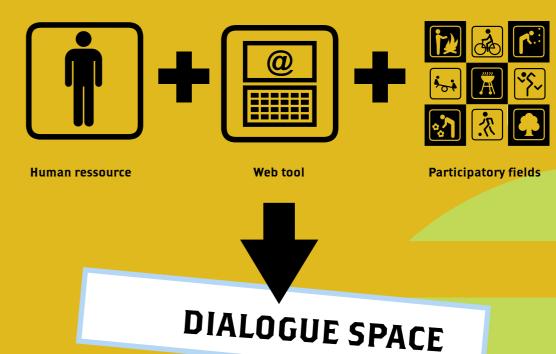


Credits

The urban renewal and development process of the Urban Plan area has been started by the Partnership, which is a commitment between the Municipality of Copenhagen, FB, KSB and Fællesadministrationen 3B, local residents, institutions and associations.

Team

Serban Cornea, Kristina Adsersen
Jesper Kort, Anne Marie Tommerup, Martin Birch,
GHB Landskab, Fie Sahl, visualization: VTI and tred.



The gallery is both a virtual point of

encounter for all of the different parties interested

in discussing the future of





DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

In January 2004, MUTOPIA was invited to lead the Workshop for Public Spaces for the Urban Plan on Amager, where new strategies of structuring the public spaces of the entire area were sought out in collaboration with the local residents. The workshop was part of a larger initiative regarding the development of the Urban Plan residentialarea through participatory planning.

Coherence and difference turned out to be the key words of the Public Space Workshop, thereby expressing a wish for collectivity, but not at the expense of the single group or individual.

PLAYCER

In response to the increasing need for participation in the process of planning of the urban realm, like the one met during the process of outlining the contours of the "Life Nerve" project, MUTOPIA has developed Playcer, a scenario game which enables the visualization and discussion of ideas regarding future urban environments.

Building up scenarios raises the possibility of creating numbers of collaged worlds - never whole answers to the intricate complexity of the future of the public urban realm, but rather incomplete compound gaily colored and surprising possible worlds. Surprising – and thereby suitable as vehicles for turning intentions, reflections and desires into life.



Playcer enables a programming

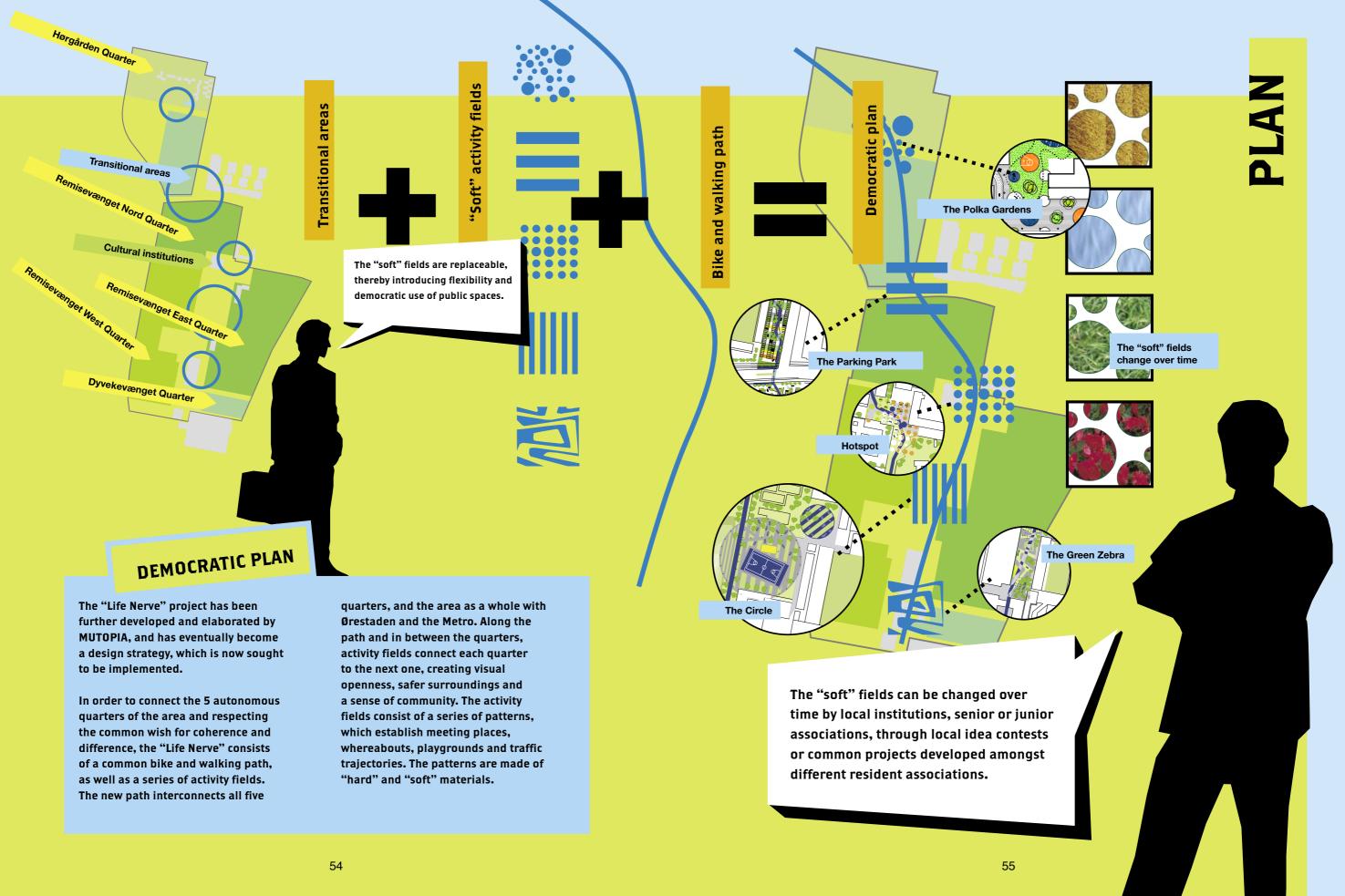
of development areas at an early

stage of the planning process.



Playcer enables the user to play with - and life in order to turn them into as many possible scenarios









Tulip scenario - local institutions

DIALOGUE SPACE

The flexibility of the plan meets different demands, while at the same time allowing for the different residents and interest groups to constantly and actively transform the public spaces according to changing needs and wishes, practically also after the implementation of the design. New usage and habitual practices can find their place and expression in this participatory plan, whereby new types of public spaces constantly arise.

The "Life Nerve" project is an attempt of implementing a planning strategy which equates process to the end result: the urban plan. This equality expresses an attempt to introduce democratic participation – not only as an occasional practice for the "Tordenskjold soldiers" or the usual crowd at start-up meetings, but rather as an opportunity to negotiate, reorganize and reshape the common surroundings on an ongoing basis.

n field scenario

The democratic plan achieved in the

future transformations of the public

again as an open forum for debating

Urban Plan area enables further

space, where Playcer can be used

new development scenarios.

NORD

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nord@nord.dk

NORD is a design practice working in the interchanged field of architecture, urban and landscape planning, and process and participatory design.

NORD started up 3 years ago and currently employs 10 professionals with multidisciplinary backgrounds and international working experiences.

- [2005] New multiarena in Ordrup. SKUB, Gentofte Municipality.
- [2005] Oilism. Exhibition project. With Sørlandets Kunstmuseum and AHO, Oslo.
- [2005] Shell institution. Research project. SKUB, Gentofte Municipality.
- [2004] Urban pavilion. Invited competition. Copenhagen Municipality.
- [2004] Nørremarken. Urban development for social housing area. Vejle Municipality.
- [2004] Skovshoved School. Regeneration of School. SKUB, Gentofte Municipality.
- [2004] Skovgård School. Regeneration of School. SKUB, Gentofte Municipality.
- [2004] Schools in Ørestaden. Department for Culture, Cph. Municipality.
- [2004] BYX. Educational project for primary schools in Copenhagen focusing on urban development. Copenhagen Municipality.
- [2004] Too Perfect Seven New Denmarks. Exhibition for the Venice Biennale.

 Danish Centre for Architecture and the Danish Ministry for Culture.
- [2004] New housing area at Nr. Bjert. Invited competition. Kolding Municipality.
- [2004] Kalmar Artmuseum. Open idea competition. Kalmar Municipality.
- [2004] Green profile in Beder Malling Ajstrup. Identity and strategy. Arhus Municipality.
- [2004] The big Mermaid. Culture strategy for Copenhagen Southern harbor area. Copenhagen Municipality.
- [2004] New identity for "Urbanplanen".
 - Participatory planning for social housing area on Amager, Copenhagen.
- [2003] New town in Lisbjerg. Open idea competition. Arhus Municipality. Awarded.
- [2003] Europan 7. International competition. Europan.
- [2003] Bornholms Museum. Open idea competition. Bornholm Art Museum.
- [2003] Revitalization of the social housing area "Gyldenrisparken".

 Participatory planning for social housing area. Lejerbo, Amager.
- [2003] Sønderport. Visions for 29 acre postindustrial area near Roskilde. Roskilde Municipality.
- [2002] Delta Park. "Better Cityscapes" at Trekroner. Roskilde Municipality.

www.nord-web.dk

















HANDS UP!

Hands up! - what is your motivation and how can we use it? This title serves as the demonstration of a "tool-kit" of strategies for using different sets of motivation in participatory design projects. Hands up! indicates that different tools are needed in different situations and that each of them creates a unique dialogue in every project. It serves as a multi-functional strategy that can be adjusted to any situation at any time according to specific needs and motivations.

Participatory design has become a mantra of our time; however it is not a magic buzzword that solves all problems. Instead participatory design strategies are fostered by a range of different motivations, which in the end have implications for and are decisive to the final product. In any design process the final result is affected by a range of decisions taken throughout the process, but in the case of participatory design these choices and motivations are of even greater importance to the end result. It is therefore essential that the motivations of a project are made clear from the outset in order to ensure that the product meets the initial motives.

The relation of participatory design to democratic processes is also a dogma that needs to be confronted. Participatory design is seldom representative and is more often carried forward by a range of different interests, which all strive to "highjack" the project to serve a specific agenda. Whether you are the client, the architect or the user it is therefore important to make clear from the outset what the common goal is.

Participatory design is only one choice among many and no process is ever the same. But in a situation where no general roadmap seems possible, one can use the actual motives and interests of the involved parties to drive the process forward. This, together with the understanding that your participatory design does not cover all fronts simultaneously, will provide you with the navigational instruments to safely "land" a participatory design at a useful product. Beforehand, however, it is necessary to clarify what are different kinds of motivations that often partake in a participatory design process.

Conflict Management as Motivation

Different interests can both reinforce and destroy a participatory engagement and has in that sense both the potential for success and for failure. The challenge is therefore to use the opposing extremes productively in a process of negotiation trying to make them enrich each other.

NORD was involved in the development of "bedre byrum" (improved city spaces) in the small town of Trekroner, near Roskilde. Conflicting interests between the municipality and the local citizens were used as the offset for the whole process, as the conflicts became the base of a better understanding of

the "opponent's" standpoint. By making the conflicts visible, the base for an open debate was created. From this point, a productive negotiation took place and a mutual frame of reference was established in which the product evolved.



Specialized Design as **Motivation**

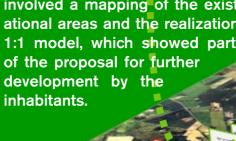
A project, which demands a tailormade design to meet the needs of the user, raises the demands for a mutual understanding of the relation between form, function and users.

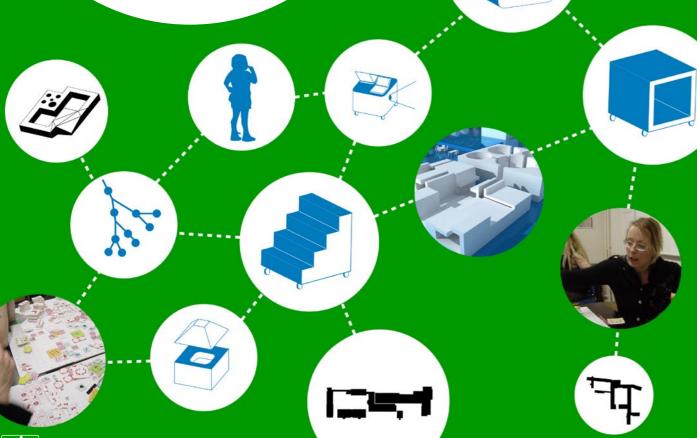




Community building and creation of ownership are often the initial driving motivations connected to participatory design. The creation of a common base is important to securing the success of a proposed design. In the longer term this can also help secure the maintenance of the project and the satisfaction of its users.

NORD has, in collaboration with inhabitants of the villages of Beder, Malling and Ajstrup, initiated the development-strategy the "Green Thread". The strategy defines a recreational master plan for the future development of the areas around the three villages. By developing the strategy in collaboration with representatives from each of the three villages, the sense of community in the area is strengthened. In this case, the process involved a mapping of the existing recreational areas and the realization of a





Change as Motivation

Just do it! In some cases the motivation for user participation is simply the need for something new to happen. The addition of new projects can partake in the process of breaking a negative development, while at the same time making the users feel heard and respected for the problems they are facing on a daily basis.

NORD is involved in a development project in Nørremarken, in Vejle, a worn down social housing area from the 60's. Here the chosen strategy is to create a visionary plan for the development of the area. The plan, accompanied by a set of concrete ideas, was presented to the public at an early stage in order to stimulate a debate. Next step was to cultivate a productive engagement where local agents partook in both the conceptual framework and the actual design development. The project is to result in a visionary plan for the area and the creation of a concrete pilot project within a short period. The pilot project will add new values to the area as well as be a symbol of the new.



Democracy as Motivation



Participatory

design does not guarantee a representational democratic project. Local citizens are often involved in planning processes under false pretenses. as they are being told that they will be heard and their opinions will be represented in the final project. They often do not, and this makes the whole participatory idea flop. Instead it should be made clear from the start, that the inhabitants – the people that are best aware of the problems and desires of a local community - are being used to inform the process in a mutual educational process taking place between architects, public authorities and citizens.

NORD was involved

in participatory processes in relation

to the regeneration of the social housing estate, Gyldenrisparken, on Amager, Copenhagen. The inhabitants helped develop a range of both pragmatic and visionary ideas that were used as the offset for the rest of the process.

A large scale model of the estate created a common physical platform used for presenting ideas and suggestions. The ideas were developed during workshops organized by NORD and with the participation of local citizens and public authorities.



Politics as Motivation

Political agendas often play a crucial role in processes where participatory design strategies are used in order to gain interdisciplinary benefits for the proposed project. The development of a fixed set of objectives, values and visions can be used to raise urgent points to a larger political agenda.

66

NORD participated in the development of Copenhagen's harbor area of Sydhavn with the project the "Great Mermaid". With the offset in the current political agendas for development of the harbor area in Copenhagen, a new set of development strategies for "self-motivated growth" and other "bottomup" developments were proposed. These were developed with the involvement of different parts of the municipality who all ended up adding values to the project.

Dialogue as Motivation

The strengthening of the communication and dialogue between groups of citizens and the municipality is often a strong motivational factor when a specific area is undergoing changes. Often involved local citizens acquire the role of "ambassadors" in the exchange of ideas between two opposing fronts. This involvement is both valuable and worth using in developing a new and more productive dialogue between groups which do not trust or even respect each other.



urban bicycleroute

In 2004 NORD facilitated a project for the Urban Plan in Copenhagen where a focus group of local inhabitants, the municipality and representatives of the housing corporation were put together to develop new ideas for identity development and communication for the whole area.





secret path











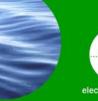


playground route



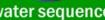




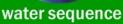














testbedstudio

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WITH KATARINA RUNDGREN, NIELS DE BRUIN

Testbedstudio architects are an established Swedish consulting agency within the fields of architecture and urban design based in Malmö and Stockholm. With an analytical approach that combines innovative ideas with pragmatic solutions, situations that today are problematic are turned into something positive. We call it the Aikido-way.

Within the fields of urban planning we have developed analysis and design strategies for a series of themes such as Open Community — community planning for target group adapted housing areas, Shared Space — shared instead of separated public space, Triple-Helix — innovation environments and urban development.

2005	Municipality of Kungälv —contracted for two year period as urban designers.
2005	Centre for Sustainable City Development — renovation of office building into
	new centre for sustainable urban development.
2005	Minc Innovation Lab — design for innovation environment.
2005	Norra Vram Vårdhem – Design of building for elderly people with the
	diagnosis of dementia.
2005	Vodafone — Shop Experience and Store Design Observations. Analysis of
	Vodafone's new retail concept in Sweden. Tuning of store design with focus
	on customer shop experience.
2005	BRF MAJ - design of rowhouse neighborhood at Gyllins Trädgårdar, Malmö
2004	The Lyngby Village Green — award winning urban design project in open
2001	architecture competition in Copenhagen.
2004	"100 SEK architecture" exhibition about investment in architecture at SOC
2004	in Stockholm
2004	"The last dwelling " — visionary design project about the future of
	cemeteries in an urban context. The project exhibited at Form/Design Center
2004	in Malmö, at national TV and several conferenses. Centre of Hjärup — urban design and development strategy for the center of
2004	Hjärup, Municipality of Staffanstorp, Sweden
2004	Medeon — Strategic plan and reconstruction of existing science park and
2004	office buildings to stimulate incubation of start-up companies within the
	field of biomedicine.
2003	Kärrstorpshemmet - Design of building for elderly people with the diagnosis
	of dementia
2003	The future of Hjärup — invited competition for a general plan for
	development in Hjärup, Municipality of Staffanstorp, Sweden
2002	Minc - Malmö Incubator for Entrepreneurship, conversion of office building
	into new facility for incubation of start-up companies.
2002	Kids in Space - exhibition about architecture and urban design for
	children. Exhibition shown at Danish Architecture Center, Copenhagen and
	FormDesign Center, Malmö
2001	The Telia pavilion — design and construction of exhibition and pavilion for
	the national telecom company at BoO1, the European housing expo in Malmö
2001	The Vikingsberg Museum of art - strategic plan for the development of the
	Vikingsberg Museum of Art.
2000	Transite — exhibition about urban design at the Danish Architecture Center,
	Copenhagen

Testbedstudio - interview and office presentation in Arkitektur #4 2002
Transite - strategies for urban landscapes, exhibition catalogue,
ISBN 87-90668-27-8
Vadâ Stad - architecture and urban design for children, ISBN 91-89080-89-0
Shrinking Cities - article about Urban Decline in Europe, Arkitektur #2 2005

www.testbedstudio.com

testbedstudio

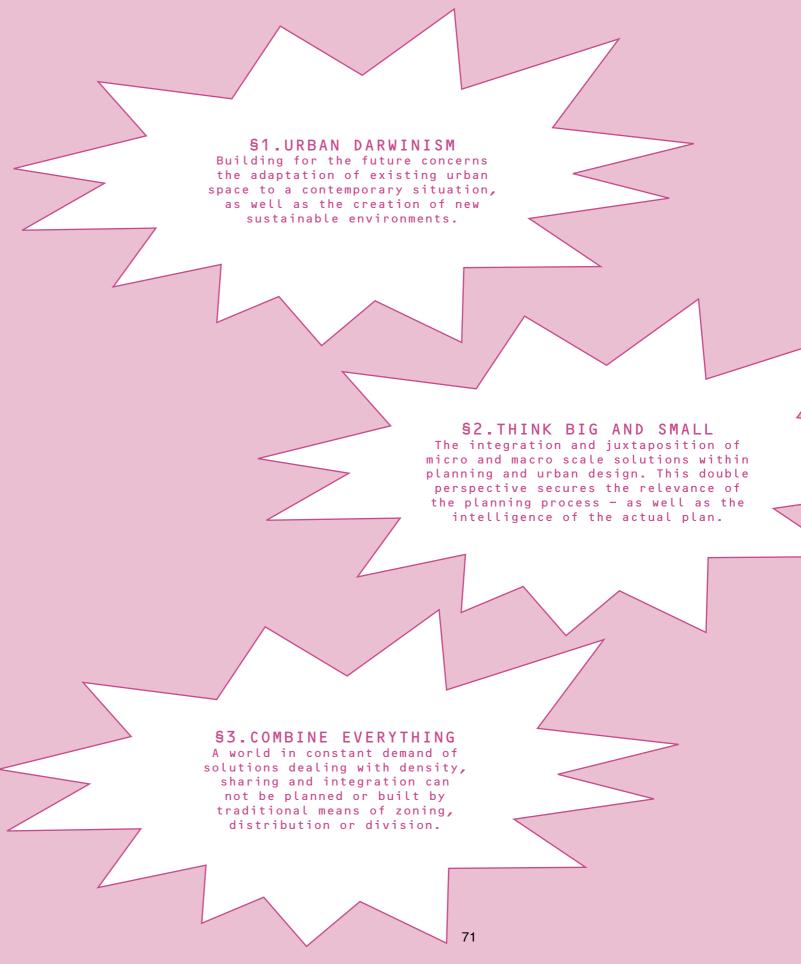
BOOK OF IDEAS

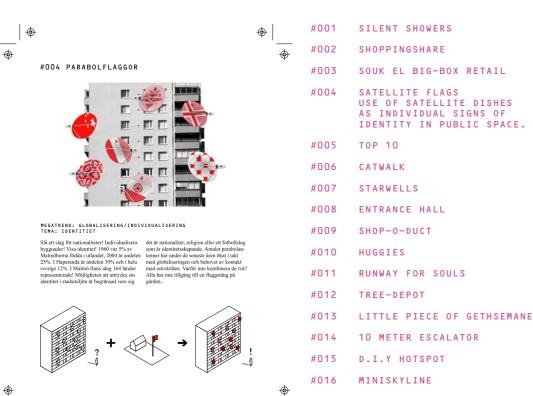
BOOK OF IDEAS

100 IDEAS FOR URBAN IMPROVEMENT
Testbedstudios Book of Ideas is
a collection of 100 ready-touse ideas for urban improvement.
The ideas show a series of urban
interventions addressing some
of the challenges the city and
society are facing today. The
ideas are launched from a series
of megatrends that have changed
and will continue to change the
way we live and our demands on
the built environment.

AGENDA FOR URBAN PLANNING

The 100 ideas take the existing megatrends presented later on as a point of departure. We are also trying to imagine a planning situation that operates according to the following paragraphs:







BIG-BOX/BABY-BOX

AGGRESSION INHIBI
PERSIAN CARPET PI

ELECTRIC FORES

ROADHUMPHILL

TIME-SHARE

POLL-SQUARE

#021 THE ACTING GAME

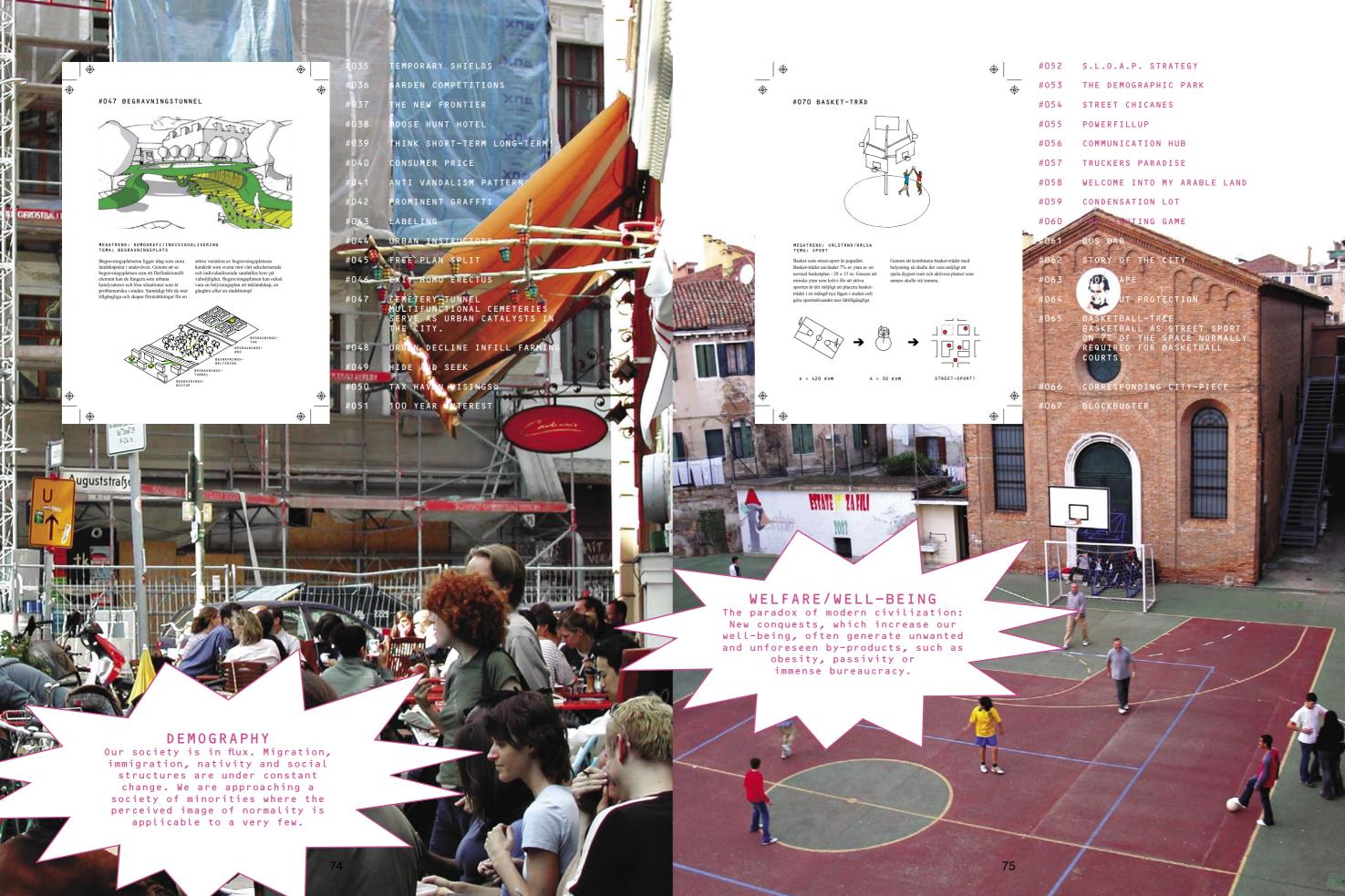
#018 BIG-BOX/BABY-BOX

MEGATREND: KOMMERSIALISERING TEMA: SHOPPING

De storskaliga köpcentraområden som växer upp runt vårn ståder kännetikknas av enorma parkeringsybre och en enstidg, efferstart ytter miljö. Baby-boxen gör att aktivitet och kommers kan flyta ut i och skapa kvaliett i kommers kan flyta ut i och skapa kvaliett i sinnetia kommers kan flyta ut i och skapa kvaliett i sinnetia kommers kan flyta ut i och skapa kvaliett i sinnetia kommers kan flyta ut i och skapa kvaliett i sinnetia kvaliet i sinnetia k

BRINGING ACTIVITY AND DIVERSITY TO PARKING LOTS

IN COMMERCIAL OUTLET ARE





UiD (un-identified)

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info@uid.dk

UiD is a networking urban practice founded in 1997 and run by the architects Henrik Valeur (DK) and Fredrik Fritzson (S). We offer innovative concepts and strategies for the development of complex and dynamic urban environments. We are inspired by new knowledge and new technologies able to support a diversity of lifestyles. Furthermore we believe that civilization is driven not so much by what is being achieved as by what is being envisioned. Thus our work primarily aims at expanding the scope of our imagination.

- 2005 UIA05. Paper, seminar and video on Regional Urbanization at the UIA2005 Congress. Istanbul.
- 2005 200% TENSTA. Competition on collective house and sports-center in Tensta, Stockholm. Honorable mention.
- 2004 Awarded the Nykredit Encouragement Prize.
- 2004 NEXT? Group exhibition on Future Housing at Form/Design Center, Malmö.
- 2004 CHECK-IN Öresund. Solo exhibition and conference on the Öresund Region at the Danish Architecture Center, Copenhagen.
- 2003 Undercover. International group exhibition on sound/art in social space at the Museum of Contemporary Art, Roskilde.
- 2002 3KR. Process-consultants for the Municipality of Roskilde on the development of the new town of Trekroner.
- 2001 Sim.CoMa. Course for the international cultural event "The Evening School" at the Gallery Signal, Malmö.
- 2000 HPFi. Competition with PUSH and Mike Heim on the Future Art Institution for Hotel Pro Forma, Copenhagen. Invited.
- 1999 '99. Solo exhibition with invited international architects at the Danish Architecture Center, Copenhagen.
- 1998 Flex-bo. Competition on flexible housing in the Örestad, Copenhagen. Honorable mention.
- 1997 U97. Competition on a new university in Copenhagen. Selected for final stage.

Overblik - Kunsten og den nye by, 2003, ISBN 87-88563-61-8 The Evening School, 2001, ISBN 87-985889-1-5 '99, 1999, ISBN 87-90668-14-6

www.vid.dk



PROCESS PLANNING







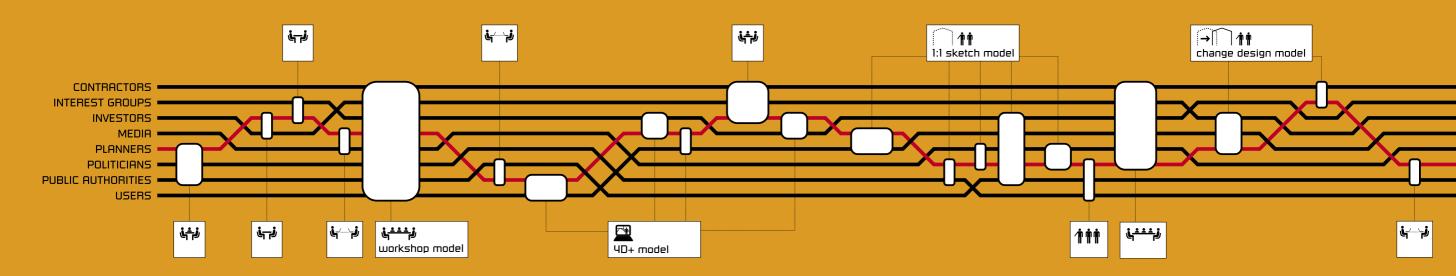


Parallel Processing

We offer instruments for establishing planning processes that engage all of the parties involved throughout the entire sequence. The objective of parallel processing is not only to democratize the planning process, but also to let mutual understanding and inspiration generate results, which are more than the sum of the individual interests.

Serial Processing Serial Proces

Parallel Processing



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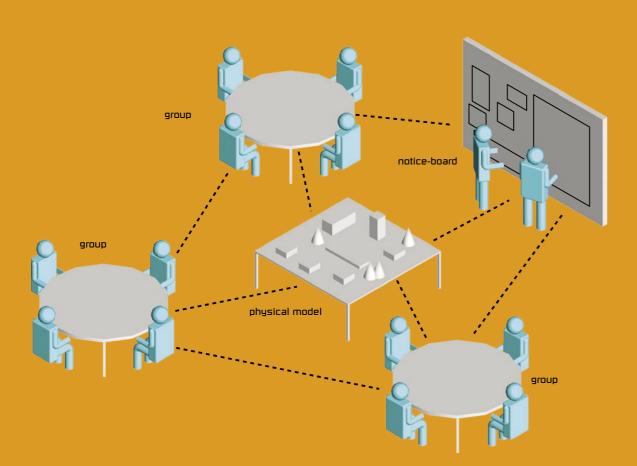


Workshop Model

Many diverging and often opposing interests seek to influence the planning process. This manifests itself most often in the form of conflicts, which can make it difficult to come to an agreement on anything other than the lowest common denominator. But conflicts can also be essential for the development of new ideas!

The workshop model may provide the parties involved with a better understanding of one another's viewpoints and motives. And in this way create the basis for a flexible planning sequence, where one actively makes use of the diversity and the engagement to create plans with a greater wealth of ideas than can be generated by a single actor alone.

"When connected into a swarm, small thoughts become smart." Kevin Kelly



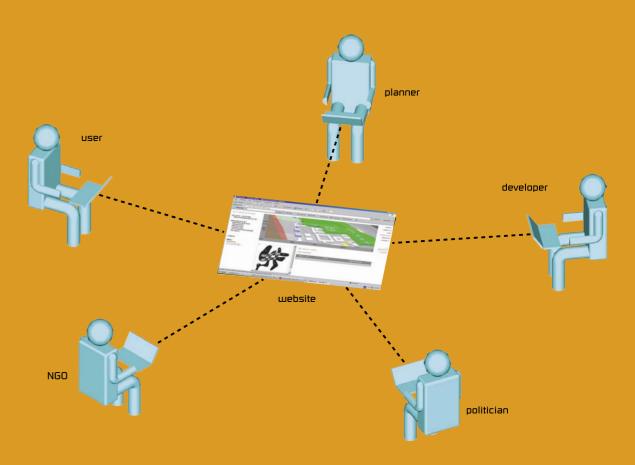


4D+ Model

Technological development plays a decisive role in the design of our physical environment and in how we use it. Whereas the car democratized access to this environment, the internet will democratize the processes themselves which form the environment.

The 4D+ model is a digital tool, which can be placed on a website for a specific urban development project. In addition to relevant information concerning the project, the site includes a 3D model, which is updated (4D) on a continual basis with new proposals. This gives everyone the opportunity to follow the planning process live. The model also includes a discussion forum (+), which allows for a direct dialog between planners, users and other interested parties.

"The digital revolution, like the agricultural and industrial revolutions before it, opens up new possibilities for urban form and organization and creates powerful pressure for change." William J. Mitchell





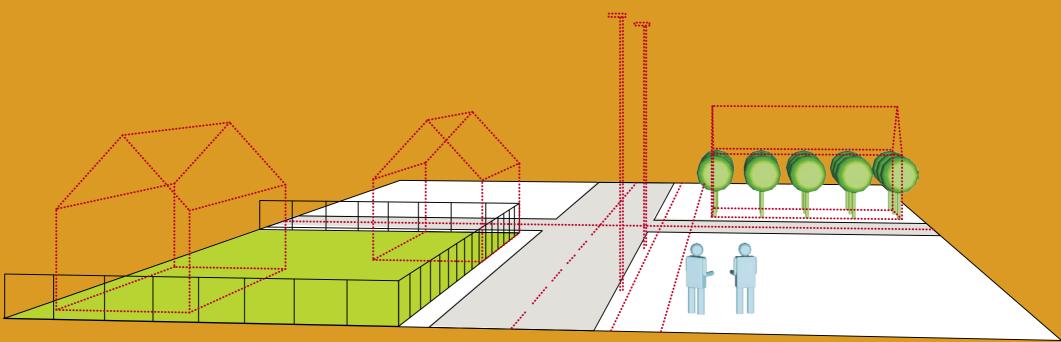
1:1 Sketch Model

New forms of collaboration may generate new solutions. But making use of previously untried solutions can often involve significant and costly risk. When making such a decision at a desk the tendency is to play it safe, making the usual choices to avoid risk.

A full scale 1:1 sketch model offers a cost effective way of testing new solutions in real life and at the same time gives quite a concrete impression of the structure in a new area of urban development, prior to its realization. Thus creating a tangible point of departure for a dialog and a qualified basis for decisions.

Instead of constructing a new road in stages, of fully paved and elaborated segments, the entire road can be laid out as a simple dirt road structuring the landscape of the future urban development area. Various solutions in terms of lighting, paving and security can be tested concurrently and the road can be gradually upgraded to the required standard, step by step as new residents move in. Plants and hedges can in the same way be used to delineate future building sites prior to their construction. In this way a model is created that all can step into.

"Evolution is like a dance. It's not going anywhere, it's simply exploring a space of possibilities." Brian Goodwin





Change Design Model

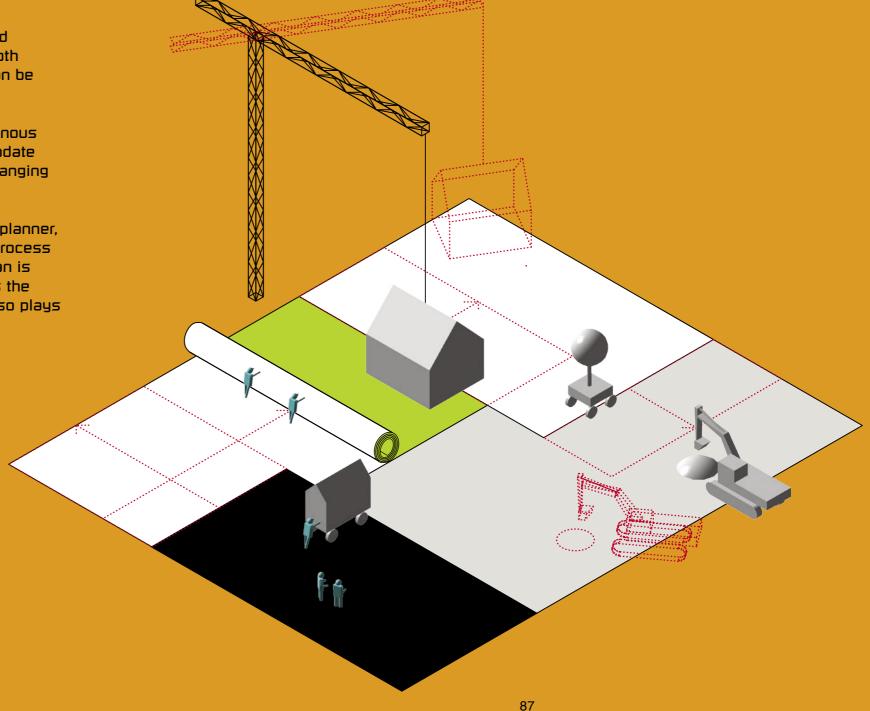
Regardless of the basis upon which decisions are made regarding the design of the physical environment, these decisions still have to be made. But this does not mean that everything has to be decided beforehand. It would be a great advantage if the environment was designed so that it easily could be altered.

The Change Design model is a physical structure where the form and the spatial configuration not only enable, but also trigger changes both in program and use. Where the spatial delimitations and expanse can be changed and where elements can be added, removed or replaced.

A city park is a public space, but the general public is not a homogenous mass with the same needs. A park should thus be able to accommodate many different needs. But it should also be able to adapt itself to changing needs as well as provoke new.

The planning of a park scheme is not alone the responsibility of the planner, it also involves the users and other stakeholders. But the planning process does not stop with its realization. Or, rather, the realization of the plan is itself an ongoing process, which requires continuous planning. Thus the planner not only takes on a new role in the planning process, but also plays an active part in the ongoing process of realization.

"It is about creating change before it creates you." Michael Eisner



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