



Forpladsen ved Nordvest Bibliotek og Kulturhus, København. Foto Jens Lindhe

LANDSKAB 7 2017

Ansv. redaktør

Annemarie Lund, landskabsarkitekt MDL
Akademisk Arkitektforening,
Åbenrå 34
1124 København K
Telefon +45 26 21 06 33
landskab@landskabsarkitekter.dk
www.landskabsarkitekter.dk

Redaktionsudvalg

Jacob Fischer (fmd.), Philip Dahlerup Christensen, Ulrik Kuggas,
Liv Oustrup, Lulu Salto Stephensen, Anne Dahl Refshauge (suppleant).
Nordisk repræsentation: Malin Blomqvist, Finland; Ulla R. Pedersen, Island;
Ingebjørg Finnebråten og Anne Tibballs, Norge; Sabina Richter, Sverige

Korrektur

Tilde Tvedt

Annoncer

DG Media as, Havneholmen 33, DK-1561 København V
Casper Sindet Jacobsen. Telefon: +45 33 70 76 38, +45 29 25 04 07
casper.j@dgmedia.dk
Lars Schau Nielsen. Telefon +45 33 70 76 65, +45 26 27 54 75
lars.n@dgmedia.dk
www.dgmedia.dk

Abonnementspriser 2017

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

Abonnement

Receptionen, Akademisk Arkitektforening
Telefon: +45 30 85 90 00
reception@arkitektforeningen.dk

Udgiver

LANDSKAB udgives af Danske Landskabsarkitekter, DL,
Peter Bangs Vej 30, DK-2000 Frederiksberg, tel. +45 33 32 23 54
www.landskabsarkitekter.dk
i samarbejde med Akademisk Arkitektforening

Reproduktion og tryk

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

Forside

Løvenborg. Foto Jacob Fischer

173 Herlighedsværdier

Annemarie Lund

176 Ni herregårdshaver, seks år og tre fortællinger

Jacob Fischer

178 Clausholm

Jacob Fischer

182 Tirsbæk

Jacob Fischer

188 Løvenborg

Jacob Fischer

194 Dansk Landskabspris 2017

Pawel Antoni Lange

199 In memoriam, Mogens Nielsen

Peter Thorsen

200 Summary

Pete Avondoglio

Notestof A83, A85, A86, A88, A89, A90, A91, A92

HERLIGHEDSVÆRDIER

Annemarie Lund

Hvordan kan man sikre – eller i hvert tilfælde være med til at fremme – at landskabelige herlighedsværdier bevares? Et hav af artikler har gennem årene endevendt og belyst problematikken. F.eks. drejede hele LANDSKAB 5/6-1993 sig (med udgangspunkt i Firenzechartret) om bevaringsværdige haveanlæg – bredt forstået. En gruppe særligt kyndige, Lulu Salto Stephensen, Sven-Ingvar Andersson, Kirsten Lund-Anderesen m.fl., skrev om beskyttelse og bevaring, det være sig gennem rekonstruktion, restaurering, renovering eller fri fornyelse. En liste opregnede de 112 anlæg, som arbejdsgruppen efter måneders, eller nok snarere års diskussion, havde udvalgt. Listen var opdelt i 14 kategorier: bondehaver, byhaver, byparker, etagehushaver, herregårdshaver, institutionshaver, kirkegårde, præstegårdshaver, kolonihaver, lysthaver, rækkehushaver, slotshaver, villahaver samt restgruppen andre haver.

Det er mere end 25 år siden, og de bevaringsproblemer, der blev beskrevet, er stadig gældende. Og det dengang truende forfald er mange steder ikke blevet meget mindre. En del af listens emner er da også siden gået til, andre renoveret eller fornyet, og enkelte er blevet fredet. I de kommende år vil mange anlæg, f.eks. ved skoler, universiteter og hospitaler, undergå forandringer, bl.a. på grund af krav om nye funktioner, mere bebyggelse eller behov for udskiftninger af udlevede plantninger. Hvert enkelt sted vil behøve sin egen løsning.

Visse anlæg vil få gavn af, at Bygningsfredningsloven, der i foråret 2018 har eksisteret 100 år, gennem årene er blevet udvidet og suppleret, så det også er muligt af frede bygningsnære omgivelser som gårdspladser o.l. samt selvstændige landskabsarkitektoniske værker.

Andre anlæg er blevet hjulpet af det initiativ til bevarelse af herregårdshaver, som Realdania tog i 2007, og som dette nummer overvejende handler om. Udover de ni haverrenoveringer – ved Bregentved, Clausholm, Engelsholm, Holstenhuus, Knuthenborg, Løvenborg, Sanderumgaard, Søholt og Tirsbæk – har initiativet affødt stor interesse og igangsat endnu flere haverrenoveringer.

Herregårdsinitiativet sigtede bl.a. mod at belyse de udfordringer, disse haver står overfor. Og, som Jacob Fischer skriver: 'afsøge nye veje for restaurering, istandsættelse og målrettet pleje og drift; skabe debat om metoder til bevaring af historiske haver, der både respekterer kulturværdierne og er bæredygtige i forhold til ejernes ressourcer og skabe offentlig interesse for kulturværdierne i de historiske haver'.

For hver af de ni haver skulle den tilknyttede landskabsarkitekt udarbejde en helhedsplan med et 100-års perspektiv, specifikke delprojekter, en plejeplan for fremtidig drift og vedligehold samt en formidling af havens historie og projektets indhold. Af de ni beskrives haverne ved Clausholm, Tirsbæk og Løvenborg.

Landskabelige herlighedsværdier er altid under udvikling eller i afvikling. Med al respekt for bevaring kan der dog også være en tendens til at forhale og forlænge langt ud over, hvad der er fornuftigt. Ikke kun set i forhold til elementer som alléer og øvrige plantningers livslængde, men i selve bevaringstanken. Det kan være fastlåsende at holde sig for tæt på fortidens planer, og det vil nok være befriende og givende undertiden at forholde sig mere nyskabende. *AL*

LANDSKAB 5/6-1993 kan downloades fra www.landskabsarkitekter.dk/magasin

Herregårdshaver – eksempler på bevaringsstrategier kan downloades fra www.fremtidensherregård.dk

SUMMARY

Nine manor gardens, six years and three stories, p. 174

Jacob Fischer

Manor gardens are an integrated part of the cultural milieu that makes up Denmark's cultural heritage. Denmark has relatively few, yet important gardens with architectural and culture historic merits that are of interest as cultural heritage and therefore can be deemed as inalienable. The future of the manor gardens is seriously threatened by disrepair. A condition that does not directly wipe them off the map, but threatens to depreciate and simplify them to such a degree that they lose their historical and architectural value.

Therefore, in 2007 Realdania took the initiative to preserve the Danish manor gardens. The purpose being to arouse an interest for historical manor gardens and shed light on the challenges that the gardens face now and in the near future. The initiative has focused on preserving the most essential garden historic cultural values by: revealing the possibilities of bringing the manor gardens into the future by seeking new methods of restoration, renovation and goal-oriented care and operation; instigating debates on methods of preserving historical gardens that respect the cultural values and are sustainable in relation to the owners' resources as well as to create a public interest for the cultural merits of the historical gardens. Nine manor gardens were selected to partake in the project as demonstration gardens. The gardens were chosen so that the geographic location, age, condition and style offered a broad representation of the ca. 770 manor gardens that still exist in Denmark.

The project for the manor gardens has had a budget of 65 million kroner for the financing of consultancies and up to 100 percent of the construction costs in the nine gardens. The garden owners have accepted contractual obligations for exemplary care for a period of at least 15 years as well as opening the gardens to the public. In the individual gardens, the landscape architect should produce solutions for four partial projects: A comprehensive plan for the garden with a 100-year perspective, partial projects, which should be realized within the project phase, care plans for the future operation and maintenance of the garden as well as a presentation of the gardens' history and the scope of the project.

Clausholm, p. 178

Jacob Fischer

Clausholm Slot with its stables and park is one of the first and most characteristic baroque schemes in Denmark. The baroque garden's Italian inspired terrace scheme was designed by N. Tessin the younger in 1693 and established on a steeply sloping site. The original plans for water cascades were not realized at the time for technical reasons. However in

1976, they were finally established using modern technology, when C.Th. Sørensen was responsible for the new version in the form of a narrow brook. The most distinctive elements in the Clausholm gardens are the terrace scheme with the cascades and avenues as well as the moat. The garden narrates a story of water's many forms of expression. The course of the water begins in the forest with a woodland lake. From here it flows in a brook to the carp ponds and on down to the palace lake. Therefore at Clausholm the focus has been placed on the re-creation of the former water cascades in the baroque scheme, just as the entire park's water system has been renovated. The foundations for the castle mounds' edges have been reinforced and reestablished as well as the stone walls. In order to re-create the symmetry, linden trees were planted on both sides of the palace islet, just as there are new linden trees in front of the palace on the edges of the moat along the palace's main axis.

Tirsbæk, 182

Jacob Fischer

The garden at the Tirsbæk Estate was established as a renaissance garden in 1745. The main building was built on an islet and separated from the garden by a moat. The garden is surrounded by a high fieldstone wall and contains animals, an orchard and ornamental garden as well as a terrace scheme and vineyard. The principal elements in the garden are the terrace scheme, the vineyard and the stone wall and moat.

The focus here was to add elements to the garden with a contemporary form language that can refer to, and provide images of, the former renaissance garden. The idea being to reinforce and draw attention to the original garden from 1745 by dividing the scheme in three parts with an ornamental garden, an orchard and a deer park. In the orchard, ca. 300 apple trees were scattered on both sides of the hedge-lined main axis. The stone wall around the entire scheme was reestablished in the areas where it had collapsed. In addition, excavations were made along the base of walls, as it became evident that 1/2-1 meter of the wall in the course of time had been covered by soil and decayed leaves. The revealing of the base of the wall and its renovation have implied that the wall is again 2 1/2-3 meter high all the way around the garden. Today, the garden appears as a very fine mosaic between old rudiments, reconstructions and new additions.

Løvenborg, p. 188

Jacob Fischer

The baroque gardens at Løvenborg Manor were established in 1757 by Johan Scherg. The Palace and the garden lie on separate islets in the moat. However, the terrain conditions have not allowed an axial connection between the

palace and the garden. The garden is bordered along the lake by a linden avenue and consists of a tall system of pruned linden hedges with niches and dome-shapes. In 1840-50 part of the gardens were altered by H.A. Flindt in a scenic style. In this area there is a tea pavilion lying among large oaks. Avenues of whitebeam and linden stretch out into the landscape.

The principal elements in the garden at Løvenborg are the location of the garden on a separate islet, the intact linden avenues and the linden hedges as well as the tea pavilion.

The renovation has focused on ensuring that the garden should again appear as a water garden. The edges of the moats and ponds have been clarified, the views to the smooth water have been re-created, just as new water surfaces have been established. The former garden with hedges and divisions in various size spaces has also been reestablished. More hedges have been added, while the old and large hedges were preserved.

Danish Landscape Award 2017, p. 194

Pawel Antoni Lange

Lindevangsparken, The arrival square at Nordvest Library and Cultural Center and Vestre Fjordpark were selected as the three finalists, who competed for the Danish Landscape Award 2017. The three finalists each in their own way contribute to their local areas, especially as social added value, for the good of the local citizens. Environmental measures such as local drainage of rainwater are included in all three projects.

Lindevangsparken was motivated as a finalist with the following words: "The Lindevangsparken project with its content of creating renewal, increasing opportunities for movement and complying with climate changes can be considered equivalent to similar contemporary park and urban space renovations: the project differs however by preserving the recognizable structure of the local area and the merits of the vegetation in the original scheme."

The choice of Vestre Fjordpark was motivated with the words "that a robust and multi functional platform was created for active outdoor life. The users' needs of being active in nature are reinforced in an exemplary fashion – with simple and robust means."

The arrival square at Nordvest Library and cultural center – the winner of the Danish Landscape Award 2017 – was among other reasons chosen as a finalist, due to the fact that "in a very fine way it serves as a multi functional urban space, which both offers opportunities for leisure and activity areas and is a modern scheme that emphasizes classic virtues."

The Danish Landscape Award honors landscape architectural works or persons, whose projects serve as an inspiration for the general development of the landscape profession.

Pete Avondoglio