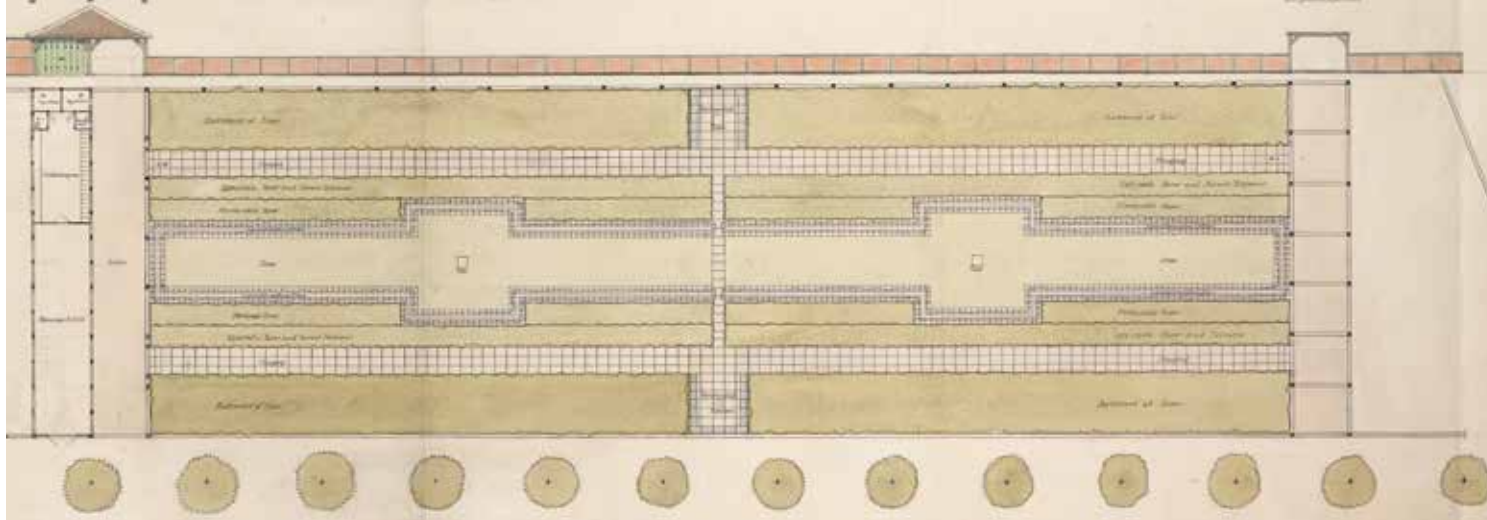




Rosenhaven i Hellerup Strandpark. Plan 1917, G.N. Brandt og Edvard Thomsen

LANDSKAB 8 2018

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BALLADEN OM BIRK – OG ANDRE FREDNINGSPROBLEMATIKKER

Annemarie Lund

I 1917 blev den første naturfredningslov vedtaget og i 1918 den første bygningsfredningslov. Hvis man får at vide, at en dansk have, park, landskab eller anden landskabsarkitektur er fredet, så er det som regel efter en af disse love. Søerne i København og voldparkerne med Ørstedsparken, Botanisk Have og Østre Anlæg er fredet efter Naturfredningsloven. Bygningsfredningsloven kunne i mange år udelukkende bruges, når der var tilhørende fredede bygninger. Det blev så omgivelserfredninger. Eksempler er skulpturparken i Birk og solplænen ved Kildeskovshallen i Gentofte – ikke hele haveanlægget (der dog ligger i fredsskov). Fra 2010 har man efter Bygningsfredningsloven kunnet frede selvstændige landskabsarkitektoniske værker, et eksempel herpå er De geometriske haver i Herning.

Men selv om fredning lyder fredeligt, er det ikke uden problemer. For landskabsarkitektur er dynamisk, og uden en udviklings- eller driftsplan går det ikke. Flere omgivelserfredninger har da også efterfølgende fået en sådan, det gælder bl.a. Sven Hansens anlæg ved seminariet i Holbæk og C.Th.'s landskab omkring Atelierhusene ved Utterslev Mose.

Skulpturparken i Birk blev i 1995 fredet som en del af Angli V-fredningen, der omfatter bygningen, den indre gård, popPELLunden og parkeringspladsen, men uden beskrivelse af, hvad man især fandt bevaringsværdigt ved omgivelserne. I 2016 blev der igangsat en renovering, fordi svellevæggen var ved at falde sammen. Slots- og Kulturstyrelsen blev ikke kontaktet før efter udførelsen, dvs. den procedure, der er for ændringer, ikke blev overholdt. Og der skal indhentes tilladelse.

Steen Høyer, har som konsulent for Midtjysk Skole- og Kulturfond, der er bygherre, tegnet renoveringsforslaget. I sin artikel fremlægger han sit syn på sagen. Han skriver, at hans forslag bevarer og styrker de bærende værdier og samtidig muliggør ændringer i relation til nye vilkår. Han mener, at skulpturparkens cirkulære skovlysning er den egentlige hovedaktør. Steen Høyer fremfører, at ”projektet er et renoveringsforslag, hvor det arkitektoniske ekstrakt bliver styrket, men hvor historien ikke er afgørende.” Og han har vurderet, at ”de bærende fredningsværdier, der primært skal styrkes, det er kontrasten mellem skovlysnin-gen og den præcise kant med aha-grav. Dybest set ville det samlede anlæg være bedst med det tomme rum.”

Her hopper logikken af. Man kan mene, hvad man vil om Sørensen projekt, men man bliver nødt til at respektere, at når noget er fredet efter loven, skal man agere efter de regler. Altså både søge om tilladelse og få det, inden man starter. Renoveringsforslaget har erstattet svellevæg med den lidt lavere stål kant, fjernet aha-graven, ændret terrænet, flyttet stien, anlagt nye ramper og trapper og ønsker at reducere antallet af hækrum fra 36 til 24. Kulturministeren har efterfølgende afgjort, at cortenstål kanten kan få lov at blive. Her som i flere andre sager, synes fredningssystemet at blive undermineret.

At jeg så som privatperson synes, at den store lysning nu fremstår ganske smuk, er ikke relevant.

I artiklen om Vestbad, indviet 1958, beskrives en respekterende tilgang til fredning, nemlig rekonstruktionen af friluftsbadet med tilhørende udearealer. Vestbad blev fredet 2014 og beskrives af Jacob Fischer som ”ét samlet og meget overbevisende værk af høj arkitektonisk kvalitet med Sørensens sædvanlige insi-steren på en poetisk fortælling.”

Et andet badeanlæg, Kildeskovshallen i Gentofte Kommune, har en omgivelserfredning, men nu ønsker kommunen at udbygge for anden gang. For at bevare helheden mellem svømmehallerne og Agnete Muusfeldt smukke anlæg har Landsforeningen for Bygnings- og Landskabskultur indsendt forslag om, at hele det omgivende grønne anlæg fredes. Man skulle også tro, at den vandlidende grund i sig selv er et argument imod yderligere bebyggelse.

Rosenhaven i Hellerup Strandpark, etableret 1912 til 1918, er helt nødvendigt, som der redegøres for i artiklen, beplantningsmæssigt fornyet i 2018. Hellerup Strandpark blev fredet i 2015 som selvstændigt landskabsarkitektonisk værk, men beslutningen blev anket til kulturministeren, som omstødte denne fredning ’grundet fejl i sagsbehandlingen’. Gentofte Kommune mente i øvrigt, at kommunen selv kunne passe godt nok på parken. Man kan dog være urolig for, hvad et planlagt klimasikringsprojekt her vil betyde. Men måske kan det blive løftestang for, at den oprindelige, smukke forsækning i staudehavens midterplæne genetableres. Her samler der sig vand ved skybrud.

Fredning af haver og landskaber er langt fra uproblematisk, heller ikke når de lovmæssige spilleregler respekteres. Fredning af haver og landskaber kræver efterfølgende særlig omhu i form af udviklings- eller driftsplaner, faglige tilsyn og opfølgende indsatser. *AL*

SUMMARY

Preservation listing, p. 218

Liv Oustrup

In Denmark, gardens, parks and landscapes can be listed for preservation according to the Protection of Nature Act or the Preservation of Buildings Act as listing of surroundings or independent works of landscape architecture. In addition there are also possibilities for ensuring elements, schemes or nature areas through other bodies of law, including the Forestry Act, the Museum Act (ancient monuments, earth and stone walls and embankments) or the Planning Act (implementation of zone laws, or municipal and local plan systems). There exist regulations that can be compared to preservation listings in the Protection of Nature Act (such as § 3-protection, protection lines laid out around forest and scenic areas or the protection of coasts), just as EU-legislation concerning Natura 2000 and habitat areas can also be described as a kind of preservation listing.

While we today have more than 9,000 listed buildings, there are only a few listed independent works of landscape architecture: The square east of Vor Frue Kirke, Kalundborg. Vitus Bering park with sculpture, Horsens. The geometrical gardens, Herning. The Parterre Garden in Tivoli and most recently Frederiksberg Allé in Copenhagen.

C.Th. and listing, p. 224

Liv Oustrup

In 1995 the sculpture park was listed as part of the Angli V-listing together with the building, the inner courtyard, the poplar grove and the parking lot. There is no existing description of why the sculpture park is included or what is worthy of preservation in terms of form and function of the area. But when one looks at the general plan and reads C.Th.'s description, there is no doubt that this is a complete work; building with surroundings, ornamentation and the individual sculptures are conceived - and belong - together. In 2016, a renovation of the sculpture park was started. The conservation authorities were not contacted until it was completed.

The Sculpture park in Birk, p. 226

Steen Høyer

The debate concerning the renovation proposal primarily deals with the differences between reconstructing and maintaining the original scheme as opposed to preserving and reinforcing the principal values as well as offering the possibility of changes in relation to new conditions. This is a delicate balance.

C.Th. Sørensen's sketch for the round Angli V building was one of the first efforts in the development of the place. But it is difficult

to place a round building on an open field, thus the idea of a forest as a support to the building scheme is natural. A scheme that relates to a grove or a forest is a classic, cultural landscape solution. In the middle of an oak forest, C.Th. created a large circular clearing, which can be seen as a negation of the circular building. If one sees Carl-Henning Pedersen and Else Alfelt's Museums as positive impressions of Angli court's interior, then a clear play of circular spaces arises, where the large forest clearing becomes the real leading actor, and where the interplay between the figures is the greatest quality.

The project for the restoration of the sculpture park is a renovation proposal where the architectural extract is reinforced, but where the history is not decisive. It began with a renovation of the edge by the aha-hollow, a renovation of the sculptures that belong to the museum, and the activation of the clearing in connection with temporary exhibitions. The proposal replaced the old railway ties with steel, and the hedged spaces were reduced from 36 to 24 in order to achieve a greater flexibility, variation and dynamic.

Open-air swimming pool, Vestbad, p. 230

Jacob Fischer

It was the visionary and socially oriented professor and landscape architect C.Th. Sørensen who was commissioned to design the park and the comprehensive plan for Vestbad, which opened in 1958. The swimming scheme with the two pools was designed by Rødovre's municipal architect Børge T. Lorentzen. In 2014, GHB Landscape Architects were asked to produce a proposal for the revitalization of the existing outdoor areas as well as the activation of the zone along the swimming hall's large glass facade from 1970. At the same time the scheme was listed. A reconstruction should be taken seriously and literally. Vestbad is a work - a unified and very convincing work of high architectural quality with Sørensen's usual insistence for a poetic narration. A narration, in which the landscape's terrain is formed by the function, and the building elements become part of a harmonious symbiosis.

The rose garden at Hellerup Strandpark, p. 236

Jane Schul

Hellerup Strandpark as a work, lies in the early stages of G.N. Brandts career as a landscape architect. It was created in the period between 1912 and 1918, The perennial garden as the first and the rose garden as the last. With the proposal for the renewal of the rose garden we have ensured the long-term health of the plants, the operating economy

and the rose garden's aesthetic appearance. The plant beds are subdivided, so that half of the area is covered by other plants than roses; here Christmas roses/lenten roses. Thereby achieving a lengthening of the season as well as the possibility of letting the two plant beds exchange places with the 7-10 year period, when we must renew the roses.

In 2014, the National Society for Building and landscape architecture recommended Hellerup Strandpark for listing. In 2015, the Agency for Culture and Palaces decided to list Hellerup Strandpark as an independent work of landscape architecture motivated by the architectural and culture historical values. The decision was appealed to the Ministry of Culture in December 2015. Due to a mistake in the administrative procedure, the Ministry of Culture rescinded the listing in July 2016. As of this writing it is uncertain if the listing case will be reopened.

Saxhóll Crater. walking trail, p. 240

Thrainn Hauksson

Saxhóll Crater is located in the Snæfellsnes National Park, an area on the Snæfellsnes peninsula located west of Borgarfjörður in Western Iceland. Snæfellsnes has earned the title "Iceland in Miniature" because of the diversity of land forms and wildlife in the area, including the Snæfellsjökull glacier. The National Park is about 200 kilometers from the city of Reykjavik, and is largely considered to be a day-trip destination.

The Saxhóll Crater Walking Trail is a project pioneered by Landslag ehf. in 2014-2016 for the Environment Agency of Iceland. The staircase wraps around the crater. The staircase is built over a beaten walking path that had become largely unsafe due to heavy foot traffic.

The new structure is made of rusted steel, which blends into the hues of the surrounding lava rock and polar vegetation. It is entirely removable as it does not employ cast concrete footings, but is installed directly into the hillside. The integrity of the structure creates a safe and pleasant experience for travelers, with a gradient that varies from 1:2.5 to 1:4, which is conducive to light walking, and features a resting area halfway up the hillside.

The view from the top of the crater overlooks Snæfellsnes National Park, with notable views of Snæfellsjökull and the Atlantic Ocean. It aims to nurture, through a maximally positive experience, a reverence for nature through the respectful observation of Iceland's natural wonders.

The Saxhóll Crater Walking Trail was honored with the Rosa Barba International Landscape Award 2018.

Pete Avondoglio