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Forside

Studerende i Aarhus Landskabslaboratorium, 2014.
Foto Stefan Darlan Boris

- 149 Landskabsarkitektur og Arkitektskolen Aarhus**
Annemarie Lund
- 150 Landskabsarkitekten er gået op i skala**
Leif Leer Sørensen
- 152 Sven Hansen og Arkitektskolen Aarhus**
Preben Skaarup
- 156 Et kunstnerisk fag – punktum**
Kristine Jensen
- 158 Landskabsuddannelsen på AAA, nu og i fremtiden**
Stefan Darlan Boris og Tom Nielsen
- 162 Om landskab og forskning – Arkitektskolen Aarhus (1965-2015)**
Niels Albertsen og Tom Nielsen
- 164 Biodiversitetens byer – om naturbygning i dansk byplanlægning**
Martin Odgaard
- 166 Landskabsspredning – et kunstnerisk svar på at leve i den antropocene æra**
Marie Markman
- 168 HAV+ – klimatilpasning og vand som potentiale for merværdi i urbane landskaber**
Katrina Wiberg
- 170 Undervisning og praksis**
Preben Skaarup
- 172 Forståelse, overblik og helhedstænkning**
Uffe Wainø
- 174 Resten er arbejde**
Torben Schönherr
- 176 Skala- og scenskift**
Frode Birk Nielsen
- 178 Poetisk overskud**
Line Krath
- 180 Summary**
Pete Avondoglio
- Notestof A62, A64, A66, A68, A70, A71**
- Bogsider A72**

LANDSKABSARKITEKTUR OG ARKITEKTSKOLEN AARHUS

Annemarie Lund

Her i efteråret 2015 er det 50 år siden, at de første studerende kunne begynde en uddannelse på Arkitektskolen Aarhus. I sin artikel pointerer Kristine Jensen, at arkitektskolen i Aarhus helt fra starten i 1965 og i opposition til Kunstakademiets Arkitektskole var stærkt motiveret af praksis: "AAA-skolen var fræk og selvstændig, men alligevel funderet på samme historiske tradition, som Kunstakademiet Arkitektskole og Det Kongelige Akademi blev grundlagt på i 1754".

I LANDSKAB 6-2015 beskrives undervisning og forskning inden for landskabsarkitektur gennem de fem årtier, og fem tidlige landskabsarkitekttegnestuer, hvor Sven Hansen har været inspirator, er beskrevet.

Sven Hansen var en karismatisk figur – som udøvende landskabsarkitekt, som underviser, som redaktør af HAVEKUNST sidst i 1940'erne og som Danmarks ambassadør for havekunsten i udlandet. Hans værker – ofte i samarbejde med tidens store arkitekter – står stadig stærkt; et enkelt, seminarieret i Holbæk, er endda fredet. Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe kaldte Sven Hansen havekunstens *enfant terrible* for den kompromisløse, viljestærke måde, han var landskabsarkitekt på. Der savnes en monografi om Sven Hansen.

Sven Hansen nævnes i alle artikler – og mange gange. Som underviser ved Arkitektskolen Aarhus var han med fra dag 1 som den ene af blot seks lektorer og tre professorer. Preben Skaarup fortæller, at Sven Hansen stillede den allerførste opgave på skolen, en motorvej der skulle lægges smukt i landskabet. "I skal gøre Danmark smukkere" og "landskabet er grundlag for al menneskeskabt virksomhed", var Sven Hansens enkle budskab.

Sven Hansen gik af som professor i 1980. De følgende fire år var I.P. Junggreen-Have en værdsat underviser, hvorefter undervisningen frem til omkring 2000 blev varetaget af tre faste lærere: Preben Skaarup, Leif Johannesen og Ole Mouritsen. Ellen Braae var lektor nogle år i 00'erne. I 2014 blev Tom Nielsen udnævnt til professor, og han underviser nu sammen med lektor Stefan Darlan Boris i by og landskab. "I dag arbejder landskabsarkitekten oftest i en større skala; det handler netop om landskabet og i dag ofte det urbane landskab, og hvordan man får by og landskab til at smelte sammen", siger rektor Torben Nielsen i Leif Leer Sørensen's interview. Dette skalaspring er grunden til, at AAA ikke mere har en egentlig landskabsafdeling, men har samlet uddannelsen af byplan- og landskabsarkitekter i Studio Urban Design | Landscape Architecture.

I AAA's tidlige år var forskningen ikke formaliseret, Niels Albertsen og Tom Nielsen fremhæver dog publikationer som Nils Ole Lunds *Teoridannelser i arkitekturen*, 1970 og Sven Hansens *Eksempler på landskabs- og havekunst, et udvalg af egne arbejder*, 1980 som eksempler på tidlig forskning. Også Ole Mouritsen og Søren Bisgaard forskede i 1970'erne i landskabsområdet. Senere har ikke mindst skolens ph.d.-studerende stået for en stor del af skolens landskabs- og landskabsurbanismeforskning – med afhandlinger fra Kristine Jensen i 1996, Ellen Braae og Jonna Majgaard Krarup i 2003, Rune Bach, Thomas Juel Clemmesen, Anne Tietjen og Stefan Darlan Boris i perioden 2008-10. Tre af de seneste ph.d.-projekter, to afsluttede (Martin Odgaards og Marie Markmans) og et igangværende (Katrina Wibergs) beskrives kort i hver sin artikel.

Hvis man læser teksterne grundigt, vil man bemærke, at der er divergerende meninger:

– Om hvorvidt den store landskabsskala egentlig er noget nyt, som rektor Torben Nielsen fremhæver, mens Torben Schönherr husker, "Men landskabet trak mest, skalaen, dette den ene dag at planlægge hele Danmark, eller en by, for næste dag at tegne på en trappesten til en kirke."

– Og om det er godt at samle uddannelsen af byplan- og landskabsarkitekter. Preben Skaarup er ikke overbevist: "På arkitektskolerne eksisterer en misforstået opfattelse af, at landskabs- og havekunst og byplanlægning er nærtliggende arbejdsområder, som med fordel kan slås sammen på én afdeling eller et institut. For landskabsarkitektuddannelsen har det betydet større afstand mellem uddannelse og praksis."

– Om der stadig er mange egentlige havekunstopgaver i den lille og mindre skala. Rektor Torben Nielsen tvivler, men er åben for at uddanne landskabsarkitekter med en højere grad af faglig specialisering, end det sker i dag ved AAA. I tegnestueartiklerne ses trods alt en del eksempler i mindre skala.

Sven Hansen arbejdede med en meget tæt forbindelse mellem uddannelse og praksis; utallige studerende var igennem hans tegnestue – i måneder eller år. Hvad denne til dels mesterlærelignede uddannelse har betydet, fremgår bl.a. af de fem tegnestueartikler. Gennem tiden er nogle landskabstegnestuer er vokset fra små til store firmaer, og store arkitektfirmaer har etableret landskabsafdelinger.

Hvilke tegnestuer, der tidligt opstod fra Sven Hansen/Arkitektskolen Aarhus, og hvordan de har delt sig og udkrystalliseret nye tegnestuer er søgt illustreret på modstående side. At Stadsgartnerens kontor i Aarhus, med Ole Skou Rasmussen som leder gennem mange år, lige skyder sig ind fra venstre, markerer blot, at landskabsarkitektur og drift heraf i offentligt regi er en overordentlig vigtig del af faget. AL

SUMMARY

The landscape architect has gone up in scale, p. 150

Leif Leer Sørensen

Rector Torben Nielsen, Aarhus School of Architecture, takes stock of the landscape program and looks to the future. To him it is an artistic and holistic approach to the problem and the ability to produce proposals for solutions that no one expected, that which is characteristic of the architect – in this case the landscape architect. And thus it deals with the ability to give a physical answer to today's social challenges. The concept 'landscape' has changed. When the Architect School was founded in 1965, and originally Sven Hansen and later Junggreen Have were responsible for the program, it dealt primarily with landscape architecture on a highly detailed level at a comparatively small scale. Today, landscape architects most often work at a larger scale; primarily with the landscape itself and often the urban landscape, and how one can get cities and landscape to coalesce. According to Torben Nielsen, this increase in scale is the reason that the Aarhus School of Architecture no longer has a real landscape department. The education of city planning and landscape architects is gathered today in the Studio Urban Design | Landscape Architecture.

Sven Hansen at AAA, p. 152

Preben Skaarup

Sven Hansen was there from the very beginning. As senior lecturer in landscape architecture he was one of the six lecturers and three professors that should start the program at the Aarhus School of Architecture. In October 1965, in new rooms still smelling of wet paint, when the school opened, it was decided that Sven Hansen should present the very first problem. A highway problem, which for many years was the first problem the new students faced when they arrived at the school. In 1968, it was quite an overwhelming experience to be sent out into the landscape to find out where a highway could be placed with respect to the landscape. When we returned to the school, Sven gave lectures on the Danish landscape. Rich in nuances and scarce in contrast. He showed beautiful slides of fjords and straits that cut their way in between soft hills and forest under a sky with high clouds. Full of optimism and belief in progress in relation to the major changes that were occurring in the landscape.

You should make Denmark more beautiful was Sven Hansen's simple message.

In the second year of study, Sven Hansen again appeared, this time as responsible for the entire academic year. Sven Hansen's teaching at the architect school was to a high degree practice oriented, based on his own work as landscape architect. Sven Hansen collaborated with some of the best Danish architects. Together with them he won important architectural competitions, had his own office from

1945 and solved major commissions throughout the country. He achieved international acclaim including visiting professorships at American universities as well as a fellowship from Harvard. He served as a consultant for UNESCO, when Abu Simpel was to be moved, and produced a wonderful, well conceived proposal for an amphitheater, which preserved the temples on their site down in the coming Lake Nasser.

An artistic profession – Period, p. 156

Kristine Jensen

From its very start in 1965, the Aarhus School of Architecture was practice oriented and strongly motivated by practice as opposed to the strongly academic school in Copenhagen, The Royal Academy of Architecture. The AAA school was audacious and independent, but still was founded on the same historical tradition, as the Royal Academy of Fine Art and Architecture that was founded in 1754. This implies an artistically defined architecture tradition, which is a salient feature of the Danish architectural tradition.

Landscape architecture was part of the AAA school's professional area, and with Sven Hansen at the head of the table, the education respected the Danish tradition that Steen Eiler Rasmussen and G.N. Brandt founded back in the 1930's at the Royal Academy. From this, the special Danish tradition, which is unique in an international context, where landscape architects are trained at architecture schools in an artistically based practice and project oriented method as opposed to a scientific horticulture oriented approach.

Landscape education at AAA – now and in the future, p. 158

Stefan Darlan Borís and Tom Nielsen

After 50 years, landscape architects are still being trained at the Aarhus School of Architecture. Today, the education is based on a 2-year specialized master's program. But also the bachelor program uses landscape architecture as a basis for parts of the fundamental education in architecture. The actual and more specialized education of landscape architects is via the master's program. It is internationally accredited by IFLA (which Sven Hansen was co-founder of). The program is offered by Studio Urban Design | Landscape Architecture, and as is apparent from the name, it is a master's program that is not exclusively defined by a focus on landscape architecture, but works in the overlapping areas of Urban Design and Landscape, as well as planning and design. The intention of placing the education of future landscape architects in this context is to give the students an insight in the professional area that we basically understand as belonging to the open space that lies between and outside buildings, and which is never developed or dominated by a single profession or a single perspective, but in fact can be considered to be

the organizational and spatially most complex of the fields that architects work with. This profile and direction, which the landscape architecture program has been given at AAA during the last ten years is inspired by the development in practice, where landscape architects since the 00's to an increasing degree have begun dominating that which is traditionally considered to be city planning and city building. But the decision to 'hybridize' or 'graft' the landscape education with urban studies is also inspired by the theoretical development of the profession in the area of landscape urbanism and the recognition that the overriding context for landscape architecture as well as city planning is a 'total landscape,' whose character basically is hybrid; both wild and cultivated, both built and open, both old and new.

On landscape and research – The Aarhus School of Architecture (1965-2015), p. 162
Niels Albertsen and Tom Nielsen

At the start of the architecture school in 1965 there was no research in a formal sense. The school was primarily an educational institution. But writing, research and publication still took place. Nils Ole Lund's *Teoridannelser i arkitekturen* was published in 1970. Sven Hansen (1910-89), who was employed as senior lecturer at the school in 1965, and later became professor in landscape architecture (1976-80), was primarily a practicing and teaching architect, but he also expressed himself in writing about his own work and landscape architectural principles and evaluations, such as *Eksempler på landskabs- og havekunst, et udvalg af egne arbejder* (1980). More formalized research took place in the late 1970's based on the awarding of research fellowships for recently graduated architects and some of the school's teachers on the basis of individual applications and commitment. In 1988 the Aarhus School of Architecture was given the right to award licentiates (from 1994 Ph.D. degrees). In 2003 the architect school established the Institute for Urban and Landscape design, which together with the department of Forest & Landscape at KVL and the Institute for Geography at Copenhagen University and with financing from Realdania established CSB as a multi-institutional and cross-disciplinary research center. As far as landscape is concerned, CSB placed emphasis on investigating how the concept of landscape, the planning and architecture could be understood and find relevance in relation to what one called 'the boundless city', that is to say, urban formations where the boundary between city and landscape is indistinct and in a state of dissolution. Later Ph.D. research has widened the urban landscape perspective out to more comprehensive views of nature, which implicate biodiversity, climate change and the concept of the anthropocene as a new geological epoch fundamentally influenced by human activity.

Pete Avondoglio