

Ida Bjallerbæk Pedersen

Cand. arch

Portfolio 2016

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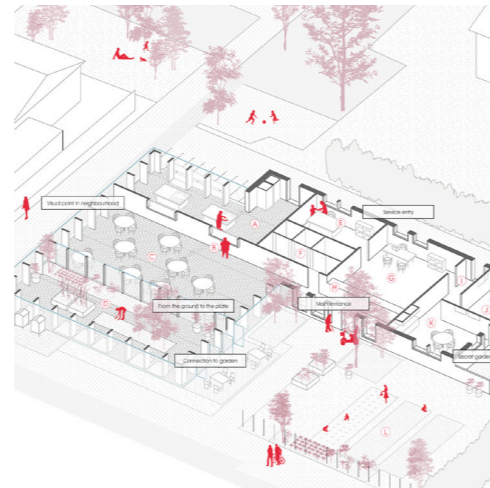
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Back to the village

Revitalization strategy for a Danish village

Location: **Errindlev, Lolland municipality**
 Type: **Masterplan**
 Program: **Revitalization strategy and destination development**

Size: **3.000.000 m² (Village) 135 km² (Catchment area)**
 Chronology: **Thesis project (spring-summer 2016)**
 Tutor: **Morten Kjer Jeppesen (Vandkunsten)**

The countryside of Denmark has been depopulating during the past century and the Cultural heritage of Danish villages is many places threatened with extinction. The population drainage from the smaller settlements, has affected the local market of housing and detail and welfare institutions such as schools and health care facilities are being dismantled and centralised in bigger cities.

Errindlev, on the southern coast of Lolland, is a classical example of the struggling Danish village. This settlement used to be a thriving community with a strong cooperative tradition, but is today fighting for survival.

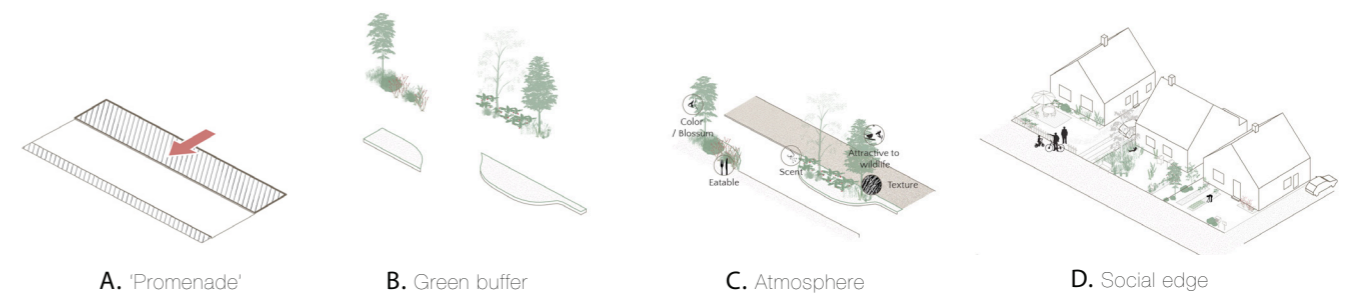
As our society has developed, the village has lost its relation to its original source, the agricultural landscape. The village which gave birth to the cooperative movement is no longer an important driver in our contemporary society and rural municipalities are trying to find new foothold, in tourism- and destination development. In connection to new strategies for tourism the countryside is in need of new organisation and a rediscovery of local identity.

This thesis is a study of future perspectives for the village.



Masterplan for the village and catchment area

The masterplan is based on existing potentials in the local area and works strategically with developing the landscape and the community in the village, as well as infrastructure and buildings.

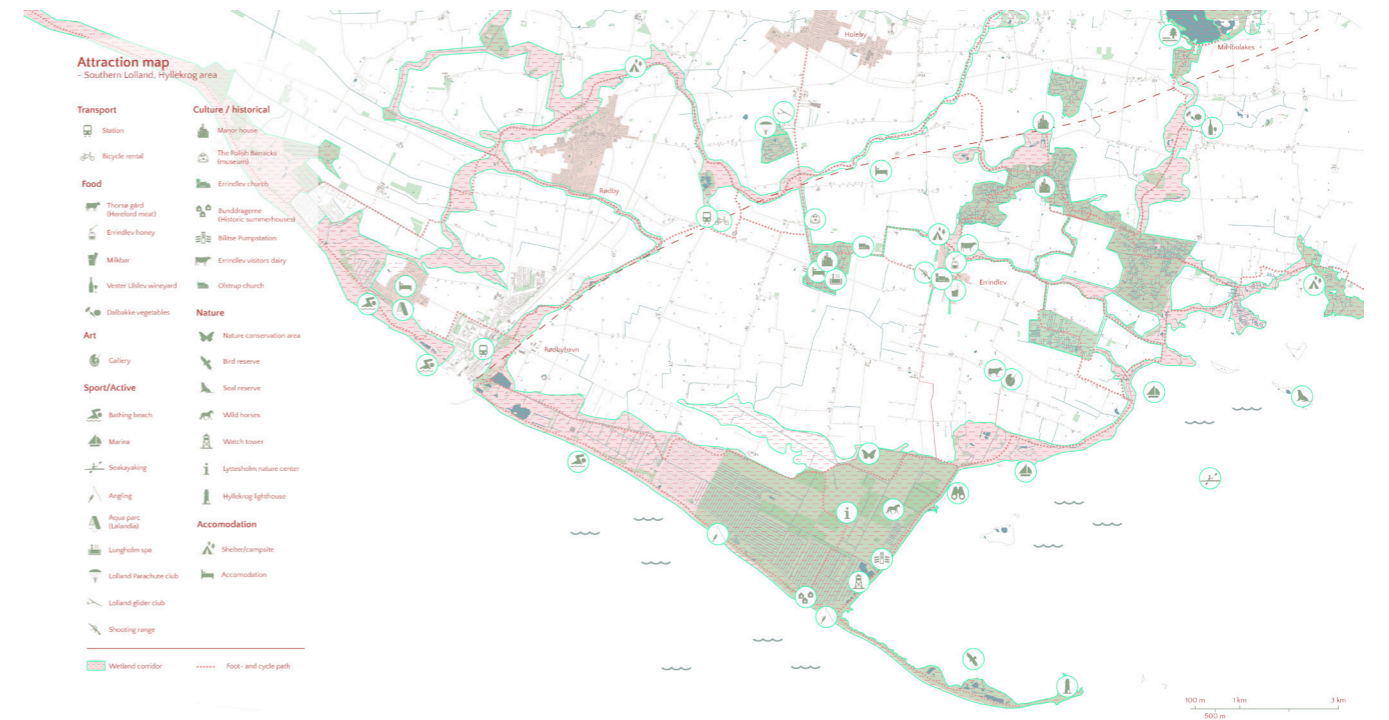
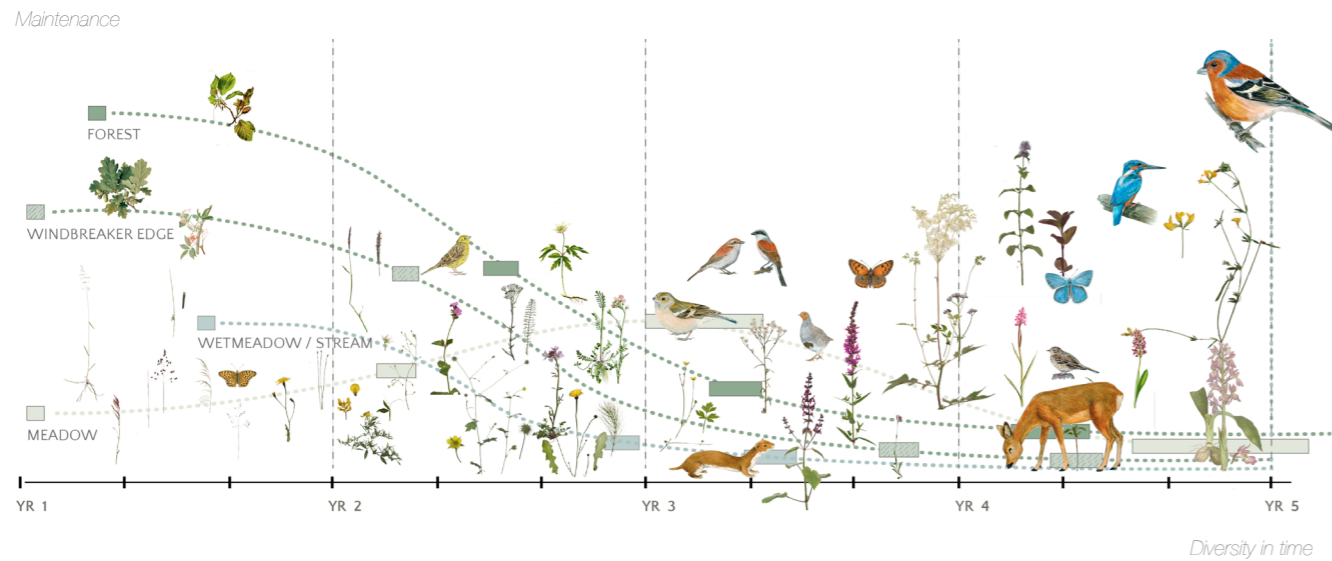


The road which runs through the village, is today very wide and oversized compared to the amount of traffic. Asphalt dominates more than 50% of the streetscape. The road is widened for pedestrians and cyclists and new green chicanes reduce car speed and gives reason to make a stop in the village or as a resident use the front yard for social activities. The road becomes the social backbone in the village, as it once used to be.



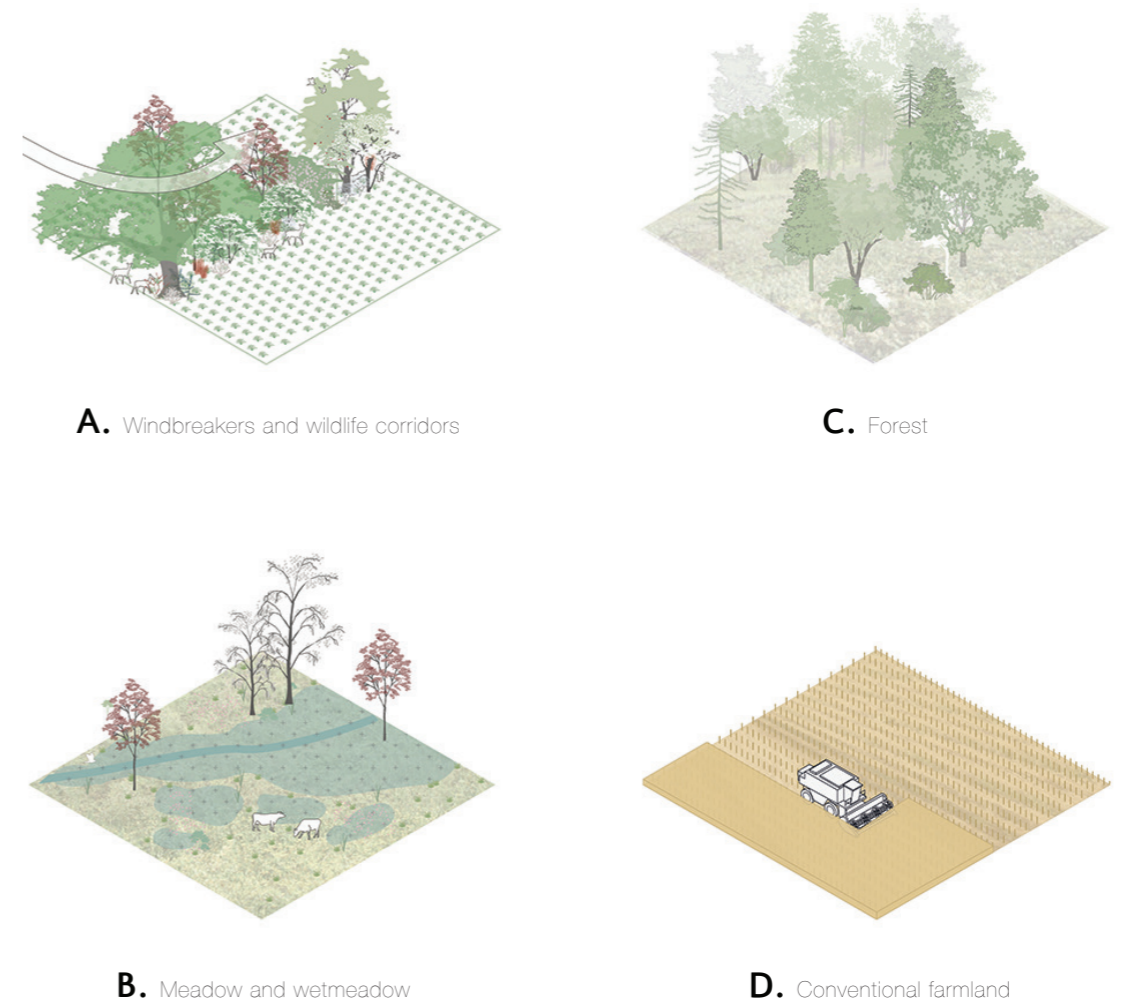
Landscape strategy

The landscape is the greatest potential in the local area. With surrounding manor house forests, nature conservation areas and small streams there is great potential to develop a new wetland corridor, which will both improve water quality and connect attractions in the area. Below is a diagram showing the evolution of the landscape over time, as well as the minimization of maintenance costs.



Areaplan

The area strategy is based on the municipality's current ambitions for the landscape and has been developed by looking at the catchment areas potentials, such as: streams, habitats, forests, water quality and attractions. Attractions and landscapetypes in the area are strengthened through a recreative route, primarily running along existing streams. By creating a new wetland corridor the water quality in the streams and the fjord is remarkably improved and biodiversity is strengthened. Furthermore it creates a new strong connection, that improves the landscape experience for both tourists and permanent residents. Below is a diagram which shows the different landscape types.





Isometric drawing of the village street, the dairy and the meeting with the landscape.

Building strategy

The building strategy is both focusing on existing empty buildings in the village and new development in the landscape. The strategy aims to strengthen the community, which already thrives in the village today and at the same time give new residents possibility to settle in closer relation to the landscape. The empty buildings, such as the dairy and the old smith, can be developed as cooperative lots, where local residents themselves handle maintenance. The buildings are in good condition and are extremely relevant to the cultural history of Denmark. They could be developed to be a destination for tourists or schoolkids, or could give room for social activities internally in the village. Where the houses are in very bad condition, they should be demolished and could, as an example, be replaced by green common areas, used for growing or micro cooperative farming. The building strategy is to a high extent based on the assumption, that new initiatives will emerge from the development of the surrounding landscape and the transformation of the road.



On the meadow



By the sportsfields

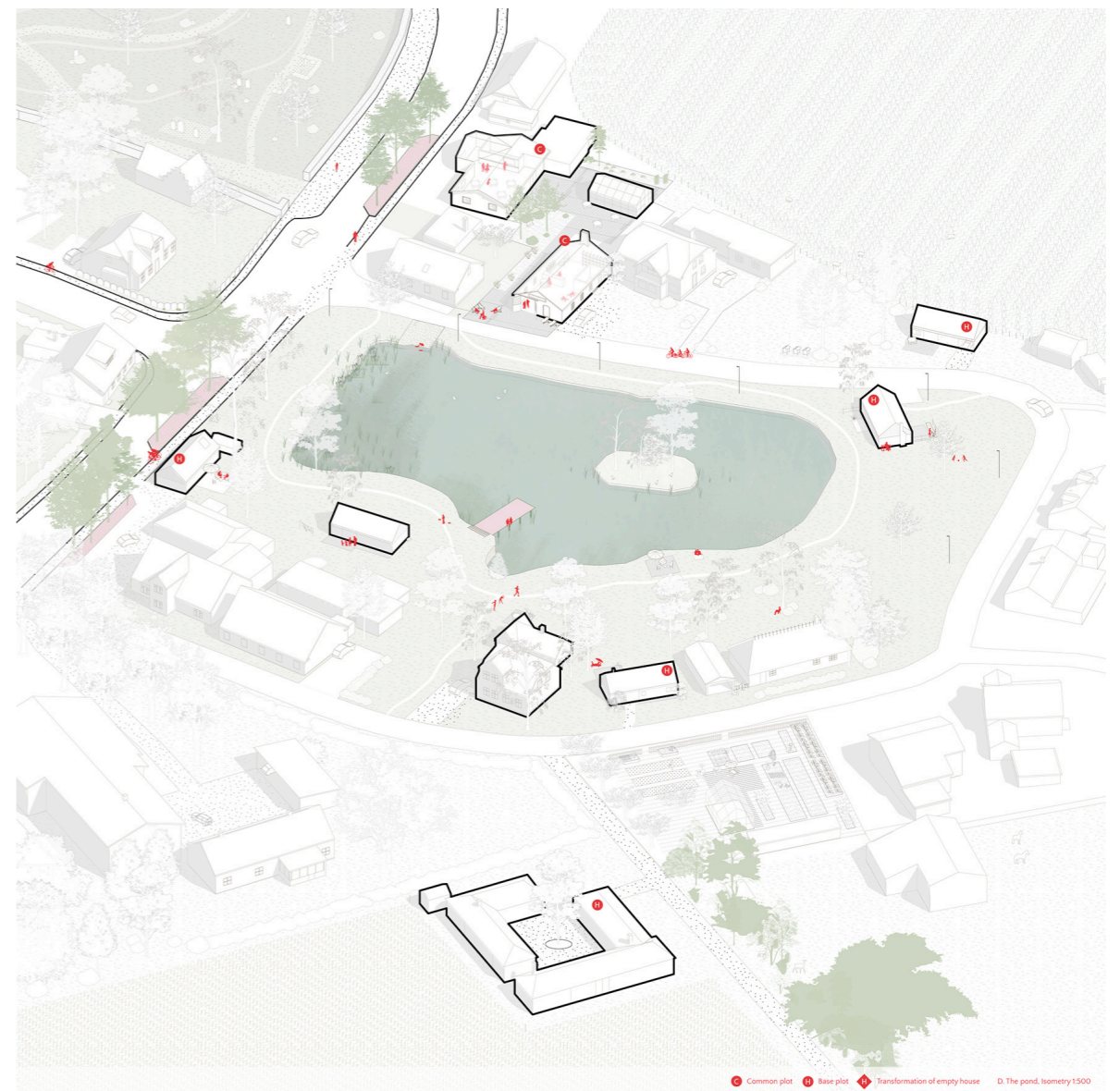


By the windbreaker

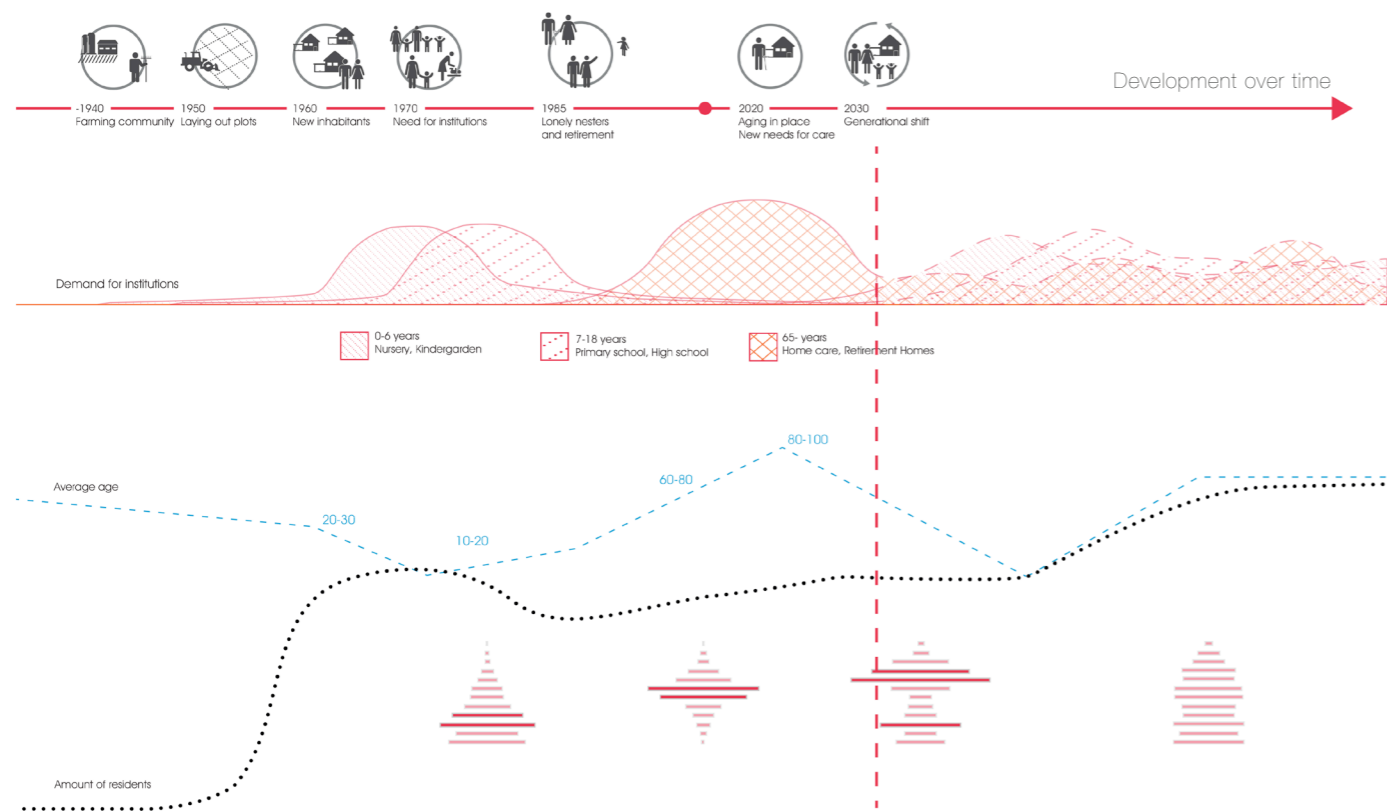


In the forest

During the past 50 years standard houses have been the main development in the village. The standard houses do not relate to the surrounding landscape or local building identity and are today, less attractive for newcomers. If there should come momentum to build new in the future, it is suggested to allocate base plots, where everything outside the house foundation is common. The baseplots are based upon local conditions and relate to specific local landscape situations, such as the meadow, the forest, the sportsfields etc. Furthermore a group of design principles will ensure local identity and make sure that new development does not disturb landscape views.



Isometric drawing of the pond, the smith and new buildings by the pond.



Upcycling the suburban dream

An urban strategy for aging communities

Location: Herstedvester, Albertslund municipality
 Type: Strategy, concept development and transformation
 Program: Planning strategies for areas with naturally occurring retirement communities

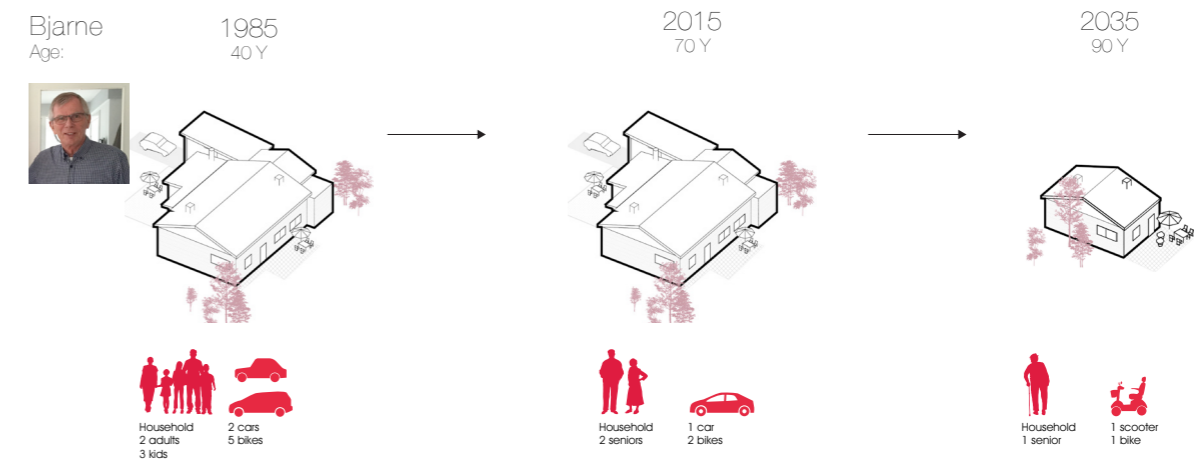
Size: 900.000 m² (Primary scale) 700 m² (Zoom in)
 Chronology: 2. semester, Master's (spring/summer 2015)
 Tutor: Jan Loerakker (Gottlieb/Paludan)
 Team: Abbi Kusch, Sofia Priisholm, Ida B. Pedersen

The project was exhibited at Beijing design week, 2015.

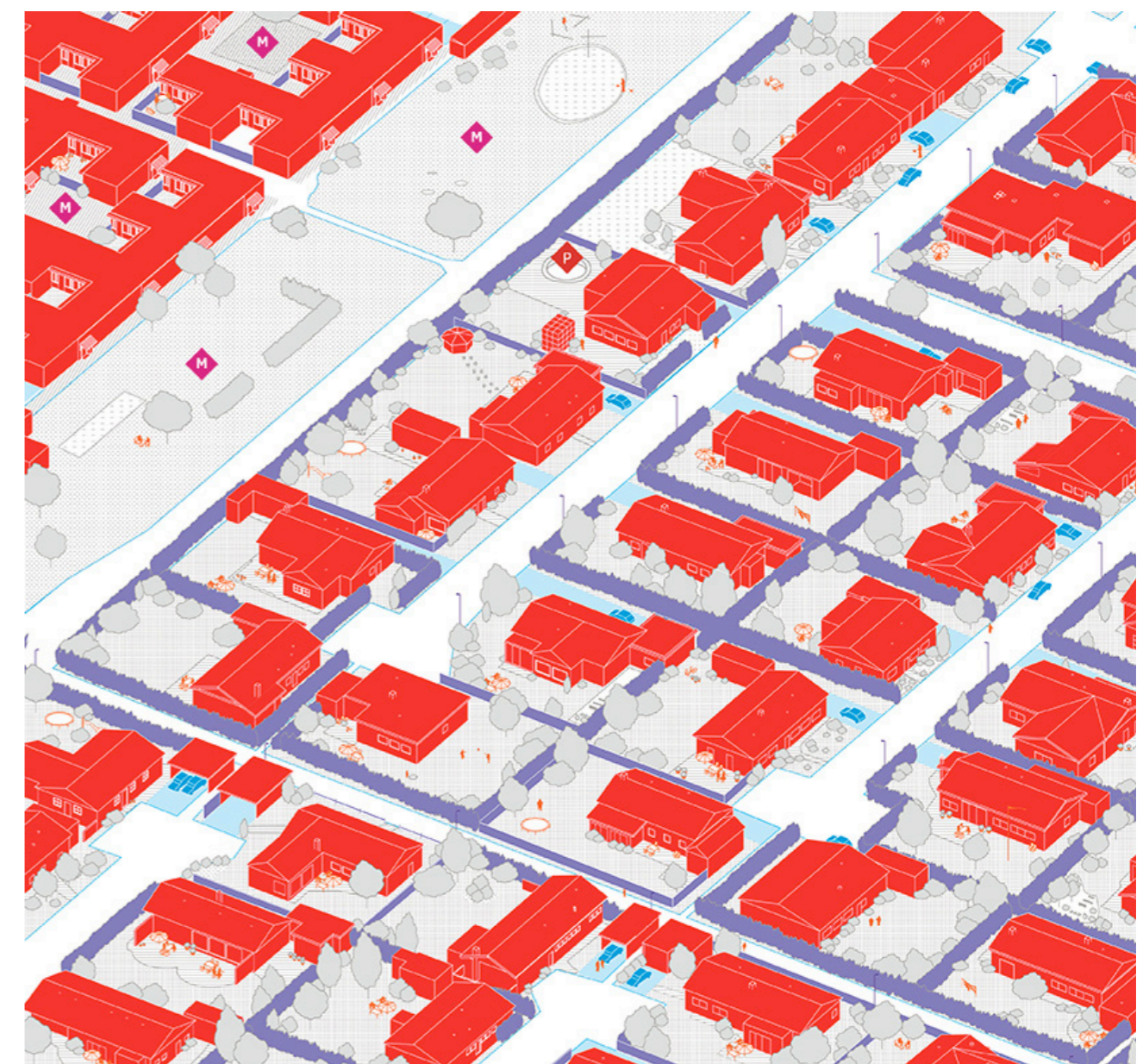
Albertslund West was zoned in 1960, as part of the finger plan. The collected data (eg. maps, demographic studies and interviews) suggests that many of the elderly people who live in the area today, built their house at that time, nurtured their children and are now growing old in the same neighbourhood. Thus many of the residents have a very strong attachment to the area. The area has naturally become a retirement community, with a high density of elderly single family house owners. This phenomenon, which is occurring both in Denmark and internationally, will in the future put pressure on the municipalities and the healthcare system.

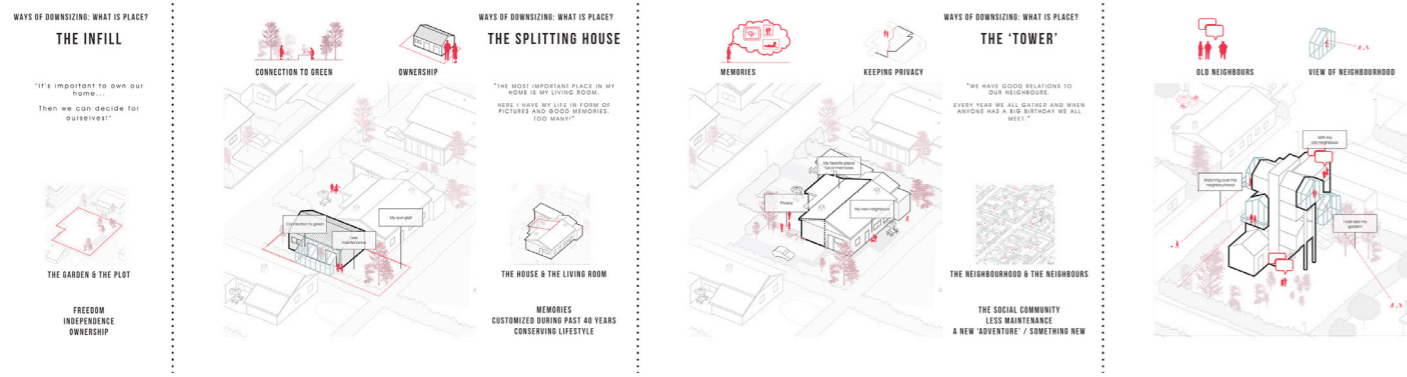
Through our research we could conclude three main challenges for the municipality in the future:

- 1. Rising demand**
 The rising amount of seniors creates a higher demand for homecare, especially in the neighbourhood in Albertslund west, with an extraordinary dense population of elderly.
- 2. Travel time**
 The homehelper has 5 minutes of transport scheduled between each resident, but usually spends more driving around. The structure of the single family house neighbourhood extends travel time even more.
- 3. New tasks**
 Today patients are sent home faster from the new superhospitals and therefore the assignments in homecare, have changed from being relational care to sickcare. This means that the seniors now have to be able to do much more by themselves and that they don't have the same kind of social contact to the homehelper.

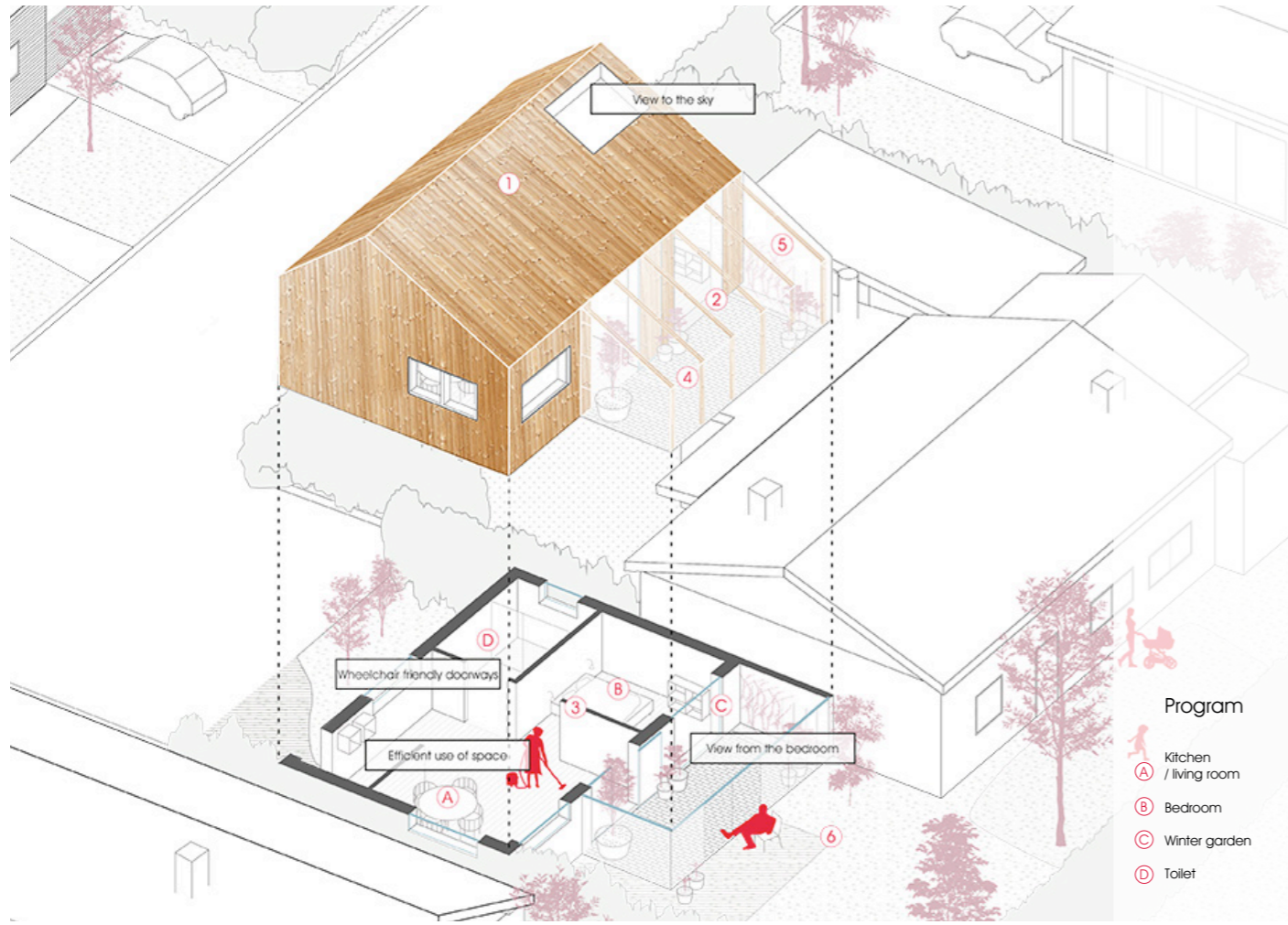


Structural analysis
 New needs in the neighbourhood





Prototypes: The infill, the division house and the tower



Prototype for the infill

New prototypes in the suburban neighbourhood

Through interviews with the local residents we found some basic values that they prioritize to preserve through their old age. This analysis of the residents dreams and wishes for the future has been part of defining three different prototypes, which are suggestions to how the municipality can solve its future challenges while still maintaining the life quality for the elderly.

- The Infill is based upon freedom, independence and ownership. This prototype suggests that the elderly stay in their plot, but downsizes to a smaller unit. In this way they are freed from their worries about maintenance and economy.

- The division house makes it possible for the elderly to stay in their home and at the same time makes it possible for a young family to buy a house. In time the elderly can release space, while the family might need more. The burden of maintenance is removed from the elderly and the prototypes could generate new relations between generations, who could benefit from each other.

- 'The tower' focuses on maintaining and strengthening the neighbourhood community and minimize the burden of maintenance for the elderly. It also minimizes costs in homecare, since more tasks can be concentrated in one place.

Selected interviews / Values - analysis of local residents



“ The owners are now in the situation that maintenance of the house and garden is becoming too much of a burden. They would like an easier residence.. ”

The wish is an apartment with an elevator or a little one-level townhouse with easy access to shopping and public transportation, preferably in the local area. This is currently lacking in Albertslund.

Børge Strandfelt, real estate
Has been working in the area since 1963



Freedom, independence and Ownership

"It's important to own our home...then we can decide for ourselves!"



Conserving lifestyle and Memories

"The most important place in my home is my living room. Here I have my life in form of pictures and good memories. Too many!"



The social community, the neighbours and the curiosity...

"We have good relations to our neighbours. Every year we all gather and when anyone has a big birthday we all meet. But it's not everywhere it happens."



Customized living

"We had a discussion years ago, as to whether we should move to something smaller and then ended up instead spending money on renovating our house, so we stay here until we die."



The green suburban life

"We have everything here... We have to walk for just 10 minutes and then we're out in the woods. We don't feel we're so close to Copenhagen"



Above is an extract of sustainable building materials. Upcycle, recycle and organic materials having a high degree of recovery and a positive impact on the building's total CO² footprint.



'Livsstykke'

Future perspectives for sustainable social housing

Location: Seest, Kolding municipality
 Client: Lejerbo
 Program: Sustainable social housing

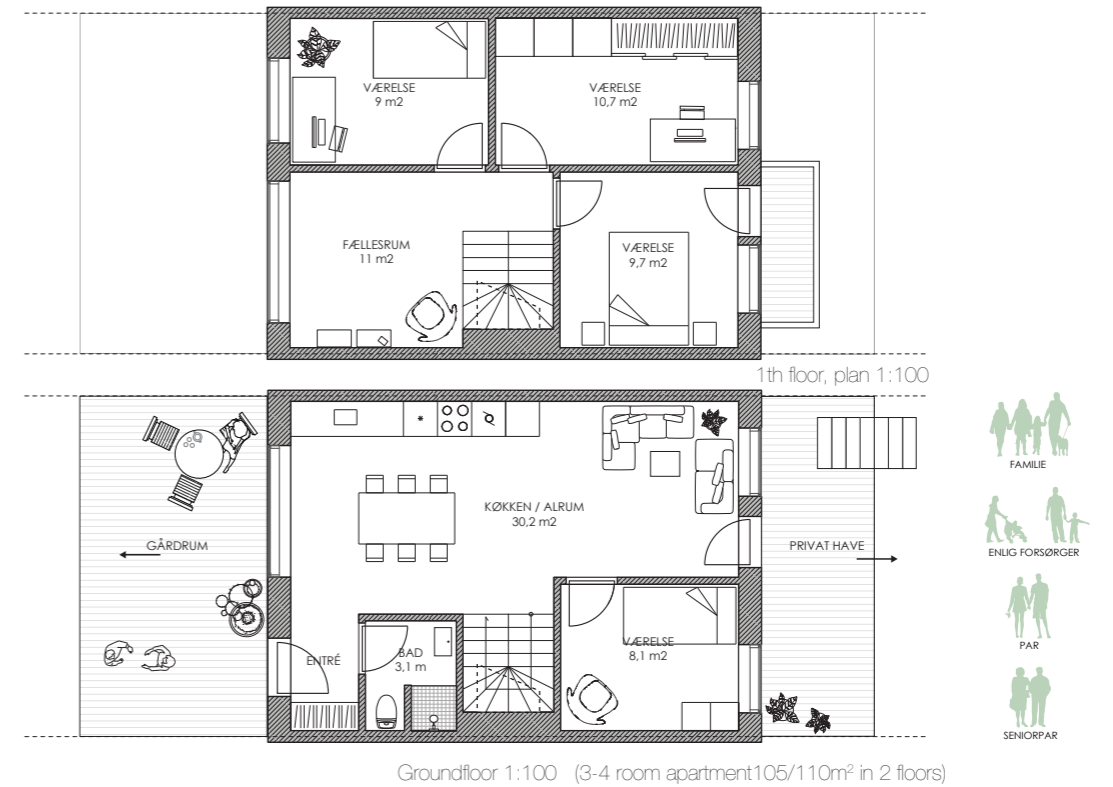
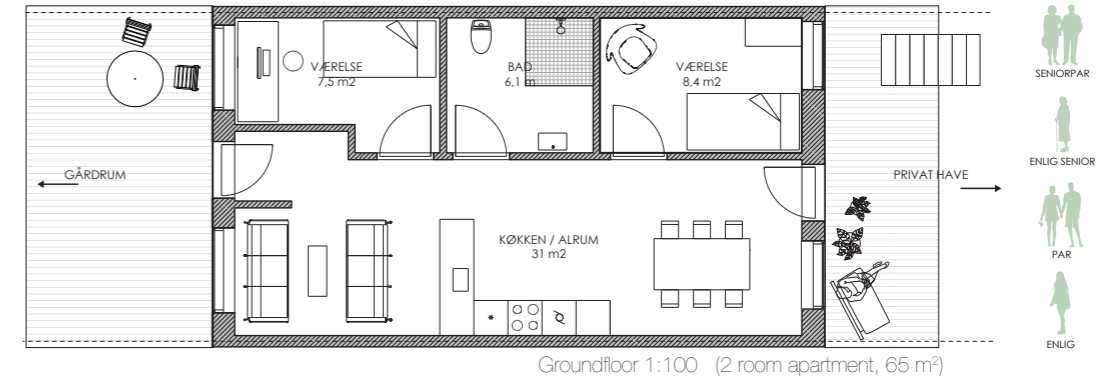
Size: 3.525 m² (Housing) 65.000 m² (Development plan)
 Status: 1. prize, open competition (ended, 2014)
 Team: Lendager arkitekter, COWI, Archimed

The project "Livsstykke" in Seest, Denmark won in the first phase and qualified for the second phase of the competition future sustainable social housing. The competition seeks new answers to how social housing can meet the demands of the future. New ways of integrating sustainable solutions with the values and economical restrictions of social housing.

"In its entirety the proposal is, in many ways, a unique, original and value-driven project that in a very thought out manner challenges our ideas of the future of social housing." Livsstykke is planned with a wish to create informal and formal meetings where communities can arise and thrive.

In the jury report "Livsstykke" is praised for being a "coherent and original proposal for a low-rise high density residential project based on broadly founded analysis and a strong vision of sustainable social housing, both aware of tradition as well as being contemporary".

I was part of the project from the beginning phase and was involved in the process from research, concept development, building layout, sketching, sustainable development and finally creating presentation material. I designed the floor plans, material diagrams and the cluster plan which you find in the following page.





“ A coherent and original proposal for a low-rise high density residential project based on a broadly founded analysis and a strong vision of sustainable social housing, both aware of tradition as well as being contemporary ”

Excerpt from jury reflection

ELBIL LADESTATION
DELEBILER
HAYTORN
SOLBÆR
PARKERING
AFFALDSSTATION
ELBIL LADESTATION
BILVASK
DELEBILER
CYKELPARKERING
NYTTEHAVER
VASKEHUSET
VASKERI
KULTURHUSET
GROVKØKKEN
NYTTEHAVER
TØRRESTATIVER
REGNVANDS-FORSINKELSE
FELLES URTER
REDSKABSSKUR
LAR
DRIVHUS
KOMPOST
VÆRKØKKEN
BISTADER
RESSOURCEHUSET
DELESTATION
VÆRKSTEDET
BEBOER BYGGEPLADS
HØNSEHUS
VILDE BÆR
SUNDHEDSHUSET
NYTTEHAVER
VÆRKSTEDS OVERDÆKNING
AKTIVITETSFLADE
GYNGE
SANDKASSE
HOVEDVEJ
HAYTORN
SKOV JORDBÆR
AFFALDSSTATION
CYKELPARKERING
VENDEPLADS
BRANDVEJ
UDSIGTSPUNKT



The courtyard

Dormitory for innovation and entrepreneurship

Student housing in a new urban area

Location: **Amager fælled**, Copenhagen municipality
 Type: **Housing**
 Program: **Dormitory + public workshops**

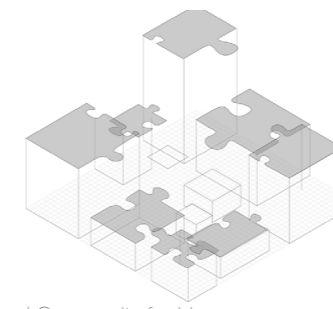
Size: **6.835 m²**
 Chronology: **Bachelor project** (spring/summer 2013)
 Tutor: **Arne Cermak Nielsen** (Hasløv & Kjærsgaard/BVCA)

The dormitory for innovation and entrepreneurship is based on a masterplan for the new Amager fælled neighbourhood in Copenhagen. The new urban area will be dense and has sustainable and social ambitions, which has been part of informing the design of the buildings. The project aims to use the typology of the dorm as a driver for an inspiring hub for students with special interest in entrepreneurship and creative skills. The ambition is to create a place that opens up to the city and gives room for new communities and social activities. The dorm has been design with three spaces in mind:

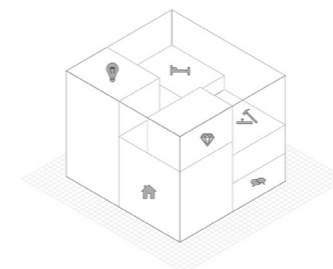
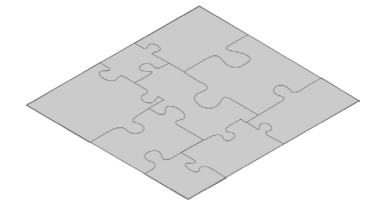
- The public spaces allow for the display of new projects and ideas. Workshops on the groundfloor allows for an open flow between inside and outside, creating a physical meeting between residents and visitors.

- The internal connections on first floor give room community and the life between the residents. This is where kitchens, living rooms and common roof terraces are. The kitchen are internally connected through the roof terraces, which can be used for barbecuing, reading, parties or gardening.

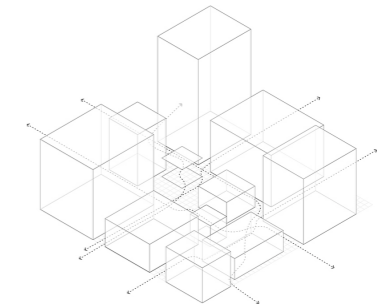
- The residents' rooms allows the residents to withdraw, without disturbances such as noise or smells from the common spaces. The rooms are economical and functional, but all has a big window which offers a place to sit and contemplate and a generous view of the city.



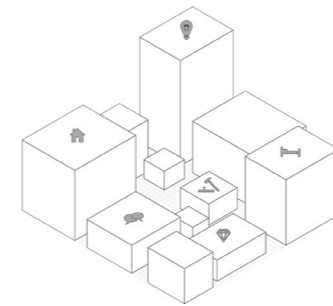
/ Community for ideas



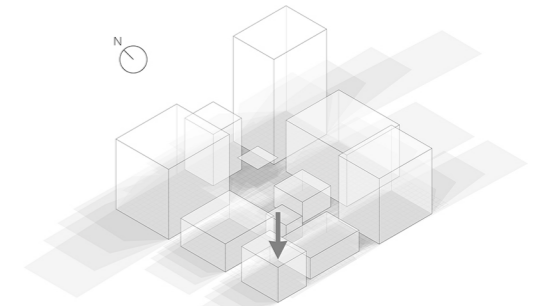
/ One dormitory



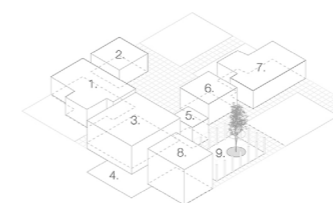
/ Passages



/ Functions - minicity

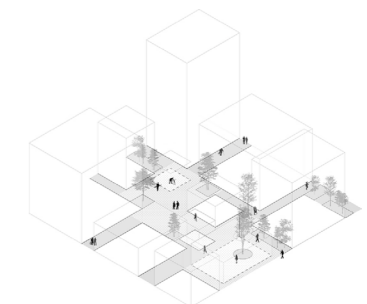


/ Light

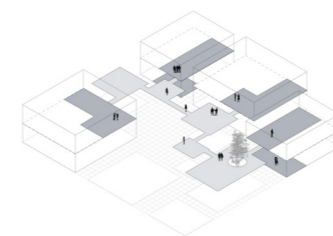


/ Public spaces

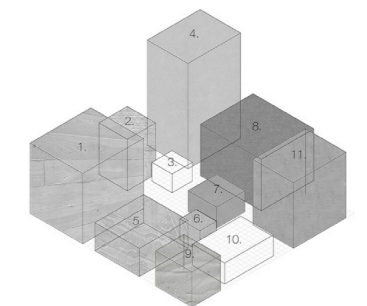
1. Wood workshop
2. Graphic workshop
3. Event space / assembly hall
4. Digital workshop
5. Textile workshop
6. Metal workshop
7. Material library
8. Reception and meeting rooms
9. Exhibition



/ Courtyard

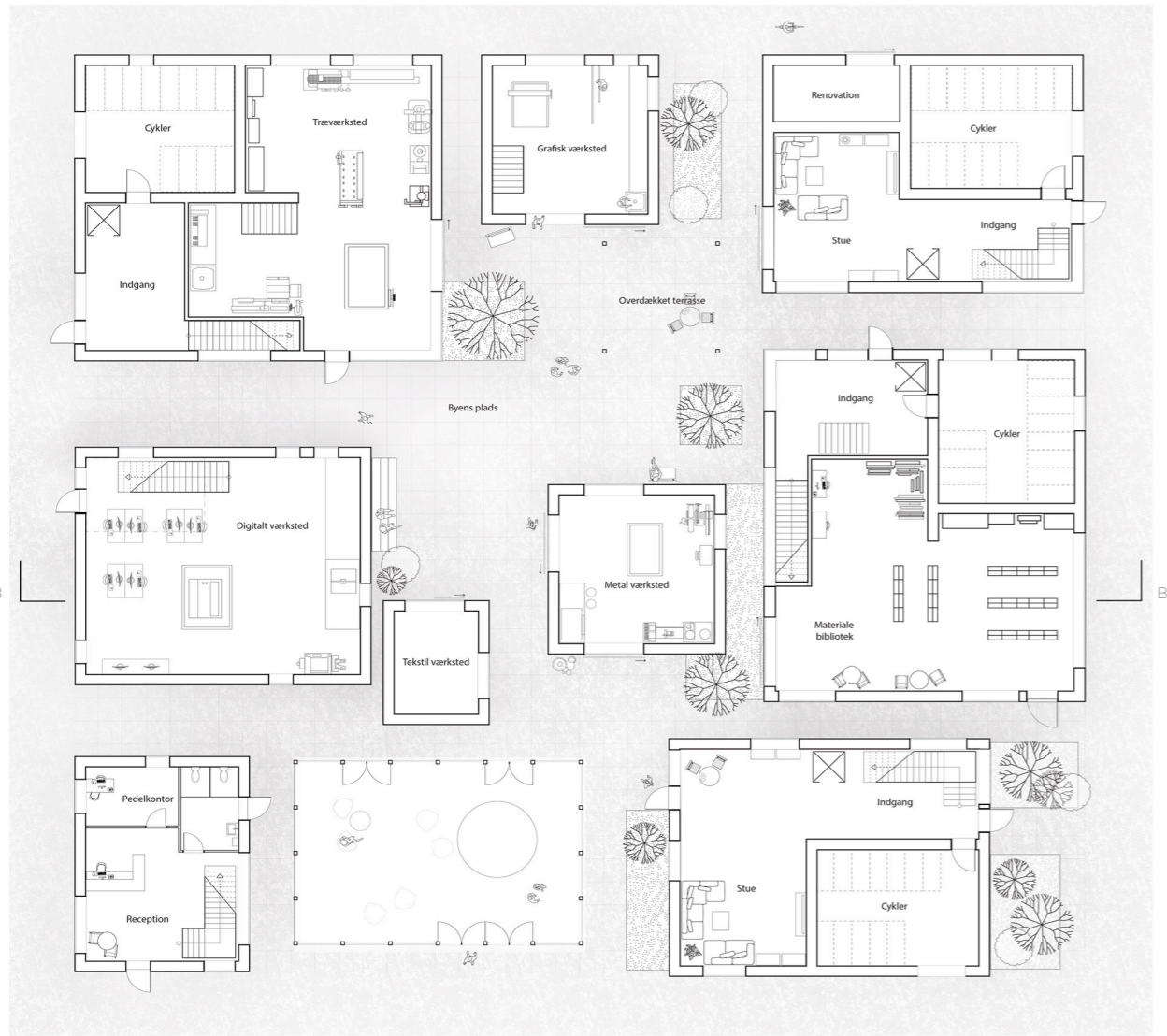


/ Internal flow
Kitchens and roof terraces



/ Materiality
Homogeneity and signalling

1. Timber battens
2. Graphic concrete texture
3. Pavillion
4. Coloured concrete
5. Texture with circuit boards
6. Fabric formwork
7. Metal texture in concrete
8. Rough stone texture
9. Meeting rooms + reception
10. Pavillion
11. Coloured concrete



Urban life
Groundfloor



Internal connections
1th floor



Section BB



Section CC

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