



PUBLIC (SUMMER) HOUSING

**HANNAH CONNOLLY
PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

PUBLIC (SUMMER) HOUSING



HANNAH CONNOLLY
SUPERVISOR: NICHOLAS THOMAS LEE
SPATIAL DESIGN, ARCHITECTURE
HEAD OF PROGRAM: PETER THULE KRISTENSEN
THE ROYAL DANISH ACADEMY
ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN, & CONSERVATION
SPRING 2024



PART A: THE SPATIAL PROGRAMME

1	INTRODUCTION	6
2	PROJECT STATEMENT	8
3	BACKGROUND	10
4	THE SITE	18
5	PROJECT FRAMING	54
6	DELIVERABLES & SCHEDULE	56

PART B: THE DANISH SUMMER HOUSE

7	THE IDYLIC SUMMER HOUSE	62
8	THE SUMMER HOUSE VILLAGE	82
9	THE EXCLUSIVE SUMMER HOUSE	106

	WORKS CITED	118
	IMAGES CITED	119

This project proposes a socially and financially accessible holiday village on the site of a disused sawmill in the Gjorslev Forest, Stevns municipality, approximately 40km South of Copenhagen. The holiday village will serve as a place of exchange between visitors; residents of Copenhagen's social housing association, and locals; residents of Stevn's municipality.

I will focus on the architectural and social typology of the Danish holiday village, which has a history of providing affordable holiday accommodations enabled by the welfare system. I will explore how this typology can be applied to the design of a contemporary holiday village, where a mutually beneficial system of exchange between urban tourists and local residents can enable a positive practice in the implementation of tourism sustainability.

This project involves:

- 1. The design of a transformation of the Gjorslev Sawmill, which has been uninhabited since 2022. Currently in disrepair, the transformation will be designed to contain the holiday village's communal programs, as well as updated facilities for timber treatment and carpentry.**
- 2. The design of small timber cabins, designed for disassembly, which will be built on the newly renovated Gjorslev Sawmill and dispersed throughout the Gjorslev Forest.**



Fig. 3. Grounds of the proposed site

PROJECT STATEMENT

In this project, I will explore how the architecture of an accessible holiday village in Gjorslev Forest can foster a mutually beneficial relationship between temporary visitors and local residents in a way that positively impacts existing community frameworks and natural ecosystems.

I will investigate how design and ownership strategies can enable accessible tourism for visitors from low-income urban communities.

A design strategy will be developed that allows active participation from the local community, that includes its forestry and agricultural workers, builders, makers, and educators, at each stage of the project.

I will explore how the design of the holiday village can allow these groups to engage in meaningful exchanges, and work together to establish a new community that benefits both visitors and residents.

The project will investigate design approaches to the social, economic, and environmental sustainability of regional tourism.

QUESTIONS

How can the development of ownership models enable affordability and accessibility in regional tourism?

How can we learn from previous examples of innovations in tourism from a welfare state perspective?

What does a participatory design process that includes the various users of the holiday village, both visitors and locals, look like?

How can the site's historic function as a saw mill be revived and utilized to function as an integral part of the holiday village's program, and the construction and maintenance of its accommodations?

Given the site's positioning in a forest and in a former saw mill, how can timber be sustainably sourced, treated, and used in the design and construction of the project? How will this be expressed?

How can the design of the holiday village enable the gathering a diverse community and encourage meaningful engagements?

How can I engage with the site's unique biodiversity to develop a strategy for socially and environmentally sustainable tourism?

In Forms of Urban Integration: "Social Urbanization" in Comparative Perspective, Anthony Leeds critiques contemporary discussions on urbanism and urbanization for being ethno- and temporocentric, overlooking millennia of diverse urban societies and making flawed generalizations based mainly on capitalist urbanism. It proposes a broader definition of urban societies encompassing various sectors such as rural, mining, and fishing communities. The concept of "social urbanization" is introduced, examining different urban structures, exemplified by medieval and capitalist European societies. The paper argues that rural labor is always "socially urbanized" to conform to dominant class interests, leading to distinct locational behaviors. By studying different models of urban society and social urbanization, it suggests there is room for varied approaches to organizing urban societies.

In Summerlandets Arkitektur: Conceptions of the Good Life, this concept of Urbanization is connected to the concept of people's relationship with nature as recreation, and its social and physical constructions. Farmers, fishermen, and many others live in the country year-round, while urban 'tourists' have a spectator relationship with these places.

In this project, I will examine these relationships, and explore whether the role of the "urban tourist" can involve contributions to existing community frameworks and natural ecosystems.



Fig. 4. Forestry worker Claus Jensen on the grounds of Gjøralslev Sawmill, the proposed site

THE IDYLIC SUMMERHOUSE

This project involves analyzing the historical contexts that have resulted in the current culture surrounding the Danish summerhouse. This involves studying the rise in the concept of leisure and the escape to the countryside, and how these notions developed and continue to influence the importance society places on the holiday retreat in contemporary culture.

Around 1800, influences from ancient notions of idyllic, pastoral life began to emerge in Denmark (Dahlkild, 244). The sensibilities of early 19th century landscapes, influenced by aesthetic concepts of the Romantic era, transformed landscapes into idealized pictures of nature.

These ideas, which manifested on the estates of large manors for royalty and aristocracy, with their notions of the ideal life, gradually permeated into the mainstream. As industrialization progressed and living standards improved, the emerging industrial middle class began to seek refuge from city life during the summer months. Government initiatives promoting leisure and vacation time, coupled with rising disposable incomes, made owning or renting a summer house increasingly accessible to a broader segment of the population.



Fig. 5. Dronninggaard was originally built as a pleasure castle for Queen Sophie Amalie. Here she could hold large parties and rabbit hunts.

THE HOLIDAY VILLAGE

In the 20th century, social development enabled by the Danish welfare state allowed for the institutionalization of holiday benefits. The Labour Market Holiday Foundation (Arbejdsmarkedets Feriefond) was founded under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, with the aim to support holidays for wage earners through attractions and accommodations. Subsequently, enterprises and municipalities began to set up non-profit holiday organizations with the aim of providing low-cost, quality holidays. This led to the emergence of holiday villages in the country's coastal regions, where families could rent a summerhouse that was subsidized by the organization (Hjalager, 2005).

Particularly in the latter half of the twentieth century, these developments allowed the holiday at the summerhouse to be accessible to a majority of the population, regardless of socio-economic status. This historical background has solidified the summer house's position as an integral aspect of Danish culture.

Since the 1990's, due to various factors such as the rise in competition from the private domestic tourism sector and the increased availability of low-cost foreign holidays, the Labour Market Holiday Foundation has shifted its resources from accommodations to attractions (www.aff.dk). While many holiday villages are still in operation today, they are not commonly built and no longer play a dominant role in domestic tourism.

I wish to revisit the original intentions of the holiday in the welfare state, and explore how they could be applied in a contemporary context.



Fig. 6. Kolding City Holiday Centre.

THE EXCLUSIVE SUMMER HOUSE

The Danish summerhouse has undergone a transformation in recent years. As financial prosperity in Denmark has increased, so has the demand for leisure properties, leading to a surge in construction and investment in these retreats. The Danish summerhouse is increasingly regarded as a status symbol and investment opportunity, reflecting the dynamics of a market-driven economy.

Today, 60% of Danes have access to a privately owned summerhouse, and there are over 50 000 summerhouses available on the private rental market (Gustafson 2020). However, many Danish residents do not have the privilege of a family connection to a private summerhouse, or the means to afford a holiday at a rental summerhouse. Families that do not have generational history in Denmark are far less likely to have access to a private summerhouse, and are also less likely to afford to rent a summerhouse for the duration of their holidays. Not only is there a high demand for these rentals amongst Danes, but a high number of international visitors come to Denmark every year to rent these properties, particularly from Germany and the Netherlands. International tourism to Denmark has increased by 30% in the last decade (Jenssen 2022). In 2022, there were 62.7 million overnight stays in Denmark, and 42% of these tourists stayed in a rental summerhouse (Turismen i Danmark, 2023). These factors have caused the Danish summerhouse to be seen as an investment opportunity, and the prices of these accommodations have risen dramatically.

In response to these trajectories, I will explore how architecture can provide alternative holiday practices that are sustainable and accessible.



Fig. 7. Visualization, VE Beach House, Sjaellands Odde, Danielle Siggerud

THE SITE





Fig. 6. Photo of site.



Fig. 7. Photo of site.

The site was chosen for its proximity to Copenhagen and its accessibility via public transportation. It takes 1.5 hours via public transportation from Copenhagen Central Station to the site. It is a one-hour drive, and a three-hour bike ride from central Copenhagen.

The Gjorslev Saw Mill, in Stevns Municipality, stands at the edge of the Gjorslev forest, a short distance from Klippinge Beach. It is surrounded by coastal hiking trails, fruit orchards, and scenic spots. As of 2022, the saw mill has been vacated and it now stands empty and in disrepair. The saw mill and its grounds are owned by the Gjorslev Estate, which manages Denmark's largest medieval castle, built between 1396-1400.

Following a conversation with the Gjorslev estate managers, it was agreed that the saw mill would be a great site for a transformation project. The Stevns Municipality and local actors have speculated possible futures for the saw mill, such as a forest school for young children or lodging for tourists. Though nothing has currently been planned for the site, there is certainly local interest about a conversion project that involves the community.

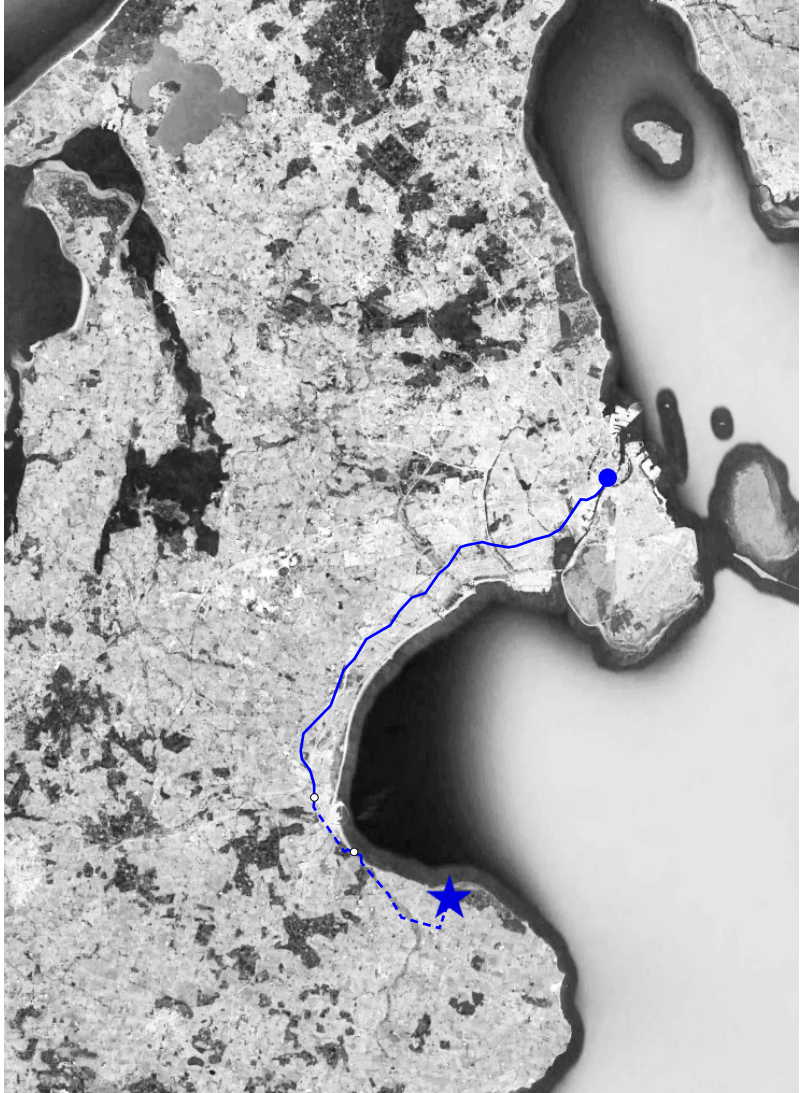


Fig. 9. East coast of Zealand, Denmark
● Copenhagen Central Station
★ Proposed site
— S train line from Copenhagen to Koge
- - - 251/27 Bus route from Koge to site



Køge Sønakke
scenic point

Klippinge Skov Beach

Gjorslev Forest

Residential area

Proposed site

Gjorslev
Castle



Residential area

Klippinge Skov Beach

Køge Sønakke scenic point

Gjorslev Forest

Proposed site

Walking trails

Project boundary



Fig. 12. Aerial view of site



Fig. 13. Gjorslev Savvaerk in construction, 1950



Fig. 14. Gjorslev Savvaerk in construction, 1950

The site, which was built in the 1950's, is a complex of 3 main buildings and some storage shelters for machinery and timber. The buildings are primarily constructed out of wood, with one of the larger workshop buildings constructed out of brick and the large hall is made from a steel framing system. For decades, the site has served as a place where forest workers and wood workers would gather and eat lunch together in the canteen on the site.

This project aims to preserve some of these original programs and the community that served them.

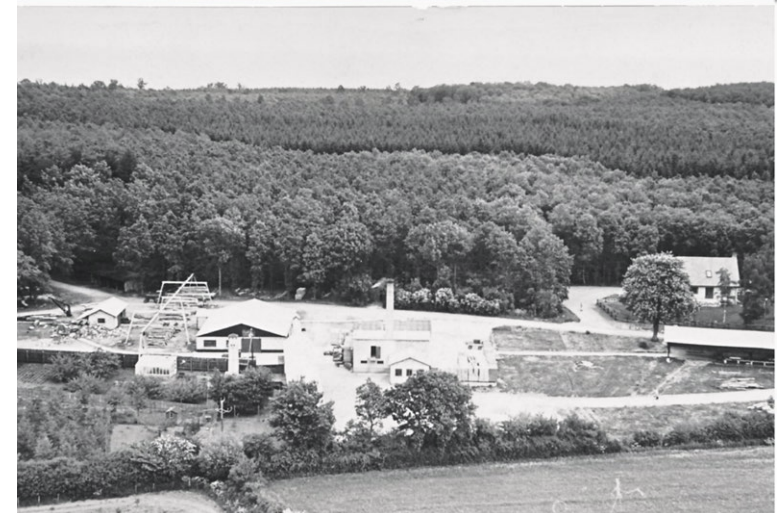


Fig. 15. Gjorslev Savvaerk in construction, 1950



Fig. 16. Gjorslev Savvaerk in construction, 1950



Fig. 17. Gjorslev Savvaerk in construction, 1950



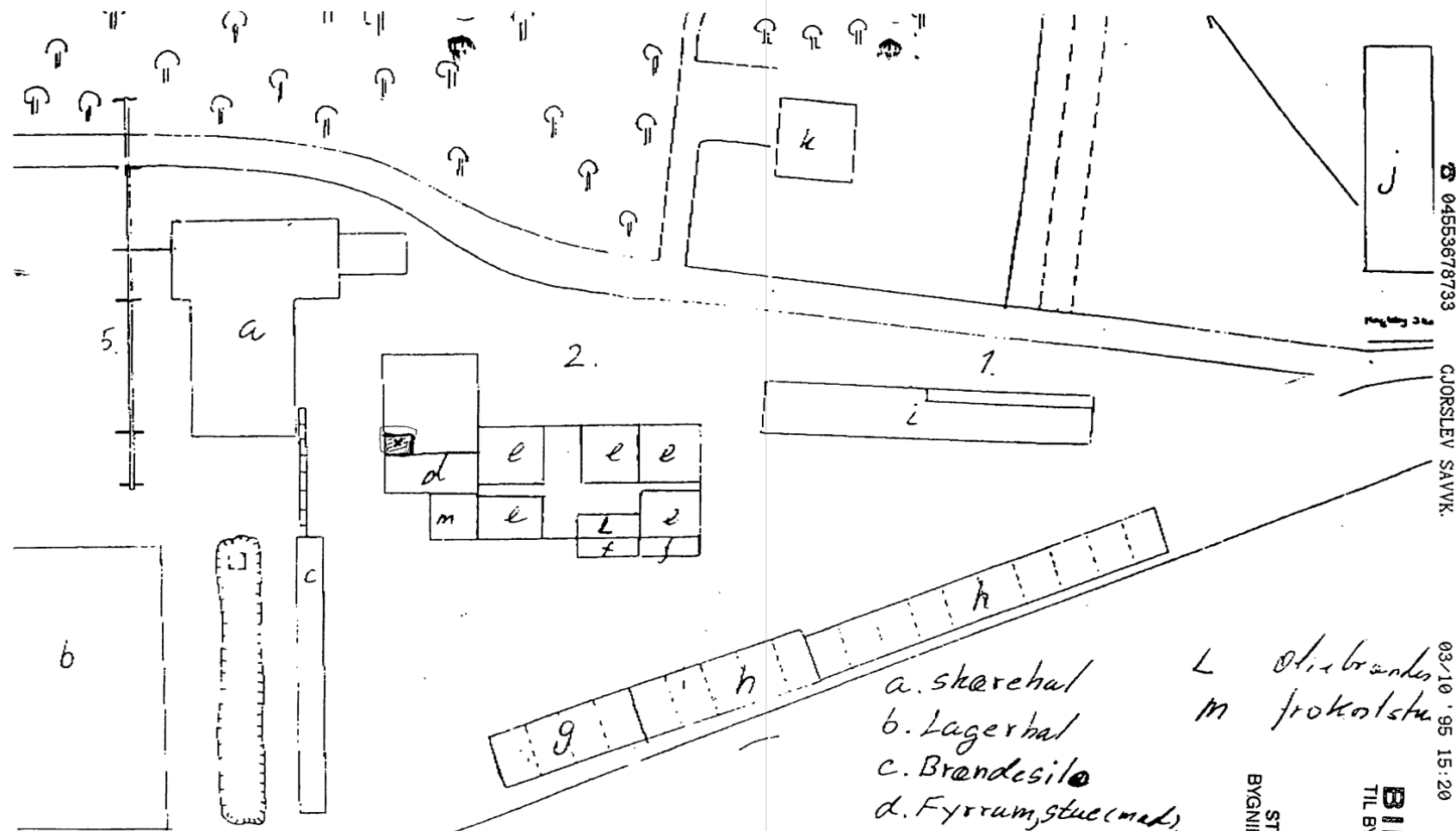
Fig. 18. Gjorslev Savvaerk in construction, 1950



Fig. 19. Gjorslev Savvaerk in construction, 1950



Fig. 20. Gjørslev Savværk in early days of operation, 1950's



Bilag 2.

- 1. Plads nr. 1, Tømmerplads.
- 2. -//- nr. 2, Sprøjteplads.
- 3. -//- nr. 3, lagerplads.
- 4. -//- nr. 4, Brandepl.
- 5. -//- nr. 5, Kørlejl.

- a. skærehal
- b. Lagerhal
- c. Brændesilo
- d. Fyrrum, stue (med)
- e. Tørstuer
- f. Dampkasse
- g. Forærringsanlæg
- h. Halvtæg (lagerpl.)
- i. Langtømmersar
- j. Halvtæg (lagerpl.)
- k. Arb. leder bollo

L oliebrænder
M frokoststue

STEVNS KOMMUNE
BYGNINGSINSPEKTORATET

10 OKT. 1995

BILAG 9501/95
TIL BYGESAG NR.

03.10.95 15:20

P01

04563678733

GJORSLEV SAVVÆK.

Fig. 21. Plan of Gjørsløv Savvæck complex, 1995



Fig. 22. Approach to site



Fig. 23. Main driveway into site



Fig. 24. View of site



Fig. 25. View of site



Fig. 26. Current state of interior of former workshop building



Fig. 27. Claus Jensen, a forestry worker who has worked around Gjorslev Savvaerks for 25 years

The site has been used as a timber mill until 2022. Claus, pictured above, has been a forestry worker in the Gjorslev Forest for 25 years. The Gjorslev saw mill has been a central place for his work and a center for community, where he and his colleagues often join together to eat lunch.



Fig. 28. Claus Jensen at Gjorslev Savvaerks



Fig. 29. Claus Jensen at Gjorslev Savvaerks

Jesper Kloppenborg, a teacher, and Jørn Svendsen, a forestry worker and fisherman, are local residents of Stevns community and have dreamed of building wooden shelters for visitors at the Gjorslev Sawmill. In their scheme, which they started in 2021, Jesper and Jørn build cabins for assembly, and the user purchases these materials and builds it in place. They imagined a collaborative project with Stevns Nature Center, World Heritage Stevns and other local stakeholders, so that these kinds of outdoor accommodations can become a larger part of Stevns' tourism offering.

The Gjorslev forest offers a few species of wood such as larch and red spruce, and the Gjorslev Saw Mill had the facilities for carpentry and building prior to its deactivation. This project plans to continue the history of forestry and wood working on the site, and maintain some facilities for wood working and carpentry, to be used for the construction of small guest houses, and for use by local craftspeople and visitors who wish to learn about forestry and woodworking.



Fig. 30. Jesper Kloppenborg and Jørn Svendsen sitting in the saw mill



Fig. 31. Jesper Kloppenborg at Gjorslev Savværks

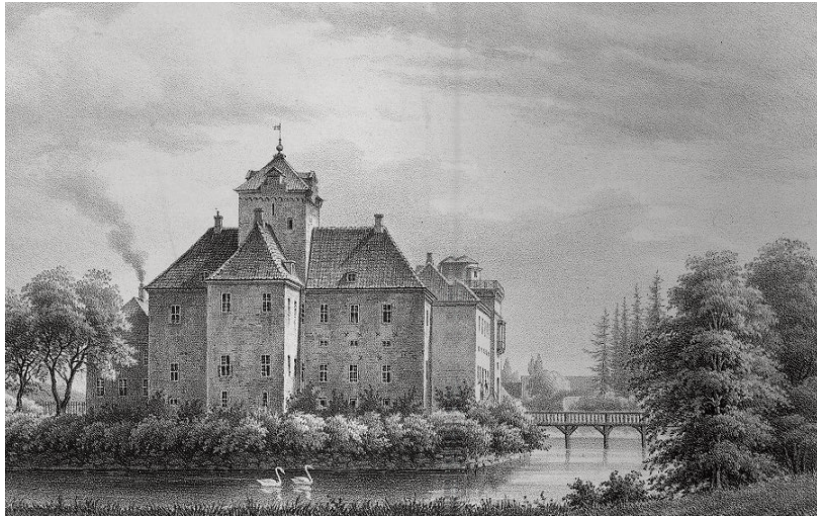


Fig. 32. Prospectus by Ferdinand Richardt, 1854



Fig. 33. View of castle in its current form

The proposed site is under the ownership of Gørslev Gods, an estate containing a cruciform medieval castle. It is located 17 km south-east of Køge, on the Stevns Peninsula, Stevns Municipality. It was built around 1396-1400 by the Roskilde bishop Peder Jensen Lodehat.

In the 18th century, Gørslev first functioned as an equestrian estate for the national cavalry under the Crown's ownership and then as the ancestral home of the Lindencrone family.

In 1793, the Scavenius family took over the estate through four generations, and from 1925 Gørslev has been owned by the Tesdorpf family. Gørslev is the country's largest and best-preserved medieval building, and has been secular since its construction.



Fig. 34. Neighboring apple orchard with small shop and guest lodge

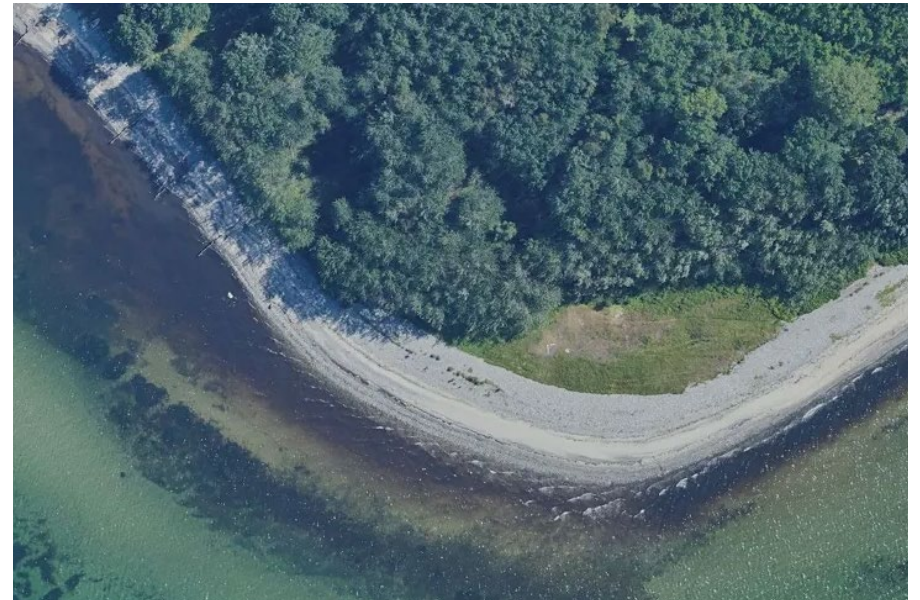


Fig. 35. Koge Sonakke, a popular fishing spot. The reef here is a well known place to catch sea trout



Fig. 36. View of Gjorslev Forest, a small lake in the woods
 Fig. 37. View of Klippinge Skov Beach, a short walk from the site
 Fig. 38. View of Gjorslev Forest, a small pond in the woods
 Fig. 39. View of Gjorslev Forest, a trail through the woods

PROJECT FRAMING

This project will involve the design of a renovation and transformation of the buildings of the disused Gjorslev Saw Mill. It will also involve the design of small timber cabins, which will be placed throughout the Gjorslev Forest.

This renewed complex will include updated wood working facilities, where the small cabins can be constructed. The holiday village's communal facilities will be contained in the renovated buildings of the saw mill, while accommodations will be placed in the forest cabins.

This plan aims to involve a collaboration between the forestry workers who have worked in the Gjorslev Forest for decades, the local craftspeople who have gathered at the saw mill for many years, and visitors, residents of Copenhagen's social housing associations, who wish to enjoy the natural beauty of the forest and the seaside. The design of the small village complex will aim to foster a collaborative and educational environment between the site's various actors.

Stakeholders:

Stevns Nature Center
 World Heritage Stevns
 Stevns Kommune
 Local forestry, fishing, and wood working community
 Arbejdsmarkedets Feriefond
 Non-Profit Housing Providers, Copenhagen
 Municipality
 Gjorslev Gods
 Skovskolen Nødebos



Fig. 40. Photo of site

Old Gjorslev Sawmill:

Kitchen and communal dining hall
Exhibition / performance space
Recreational / education hall] ~800m²

Bathing hall with saunas ~450m²

Wood working and timber treatment facilities] ~800m²
Educational spaces

Storage / utilities

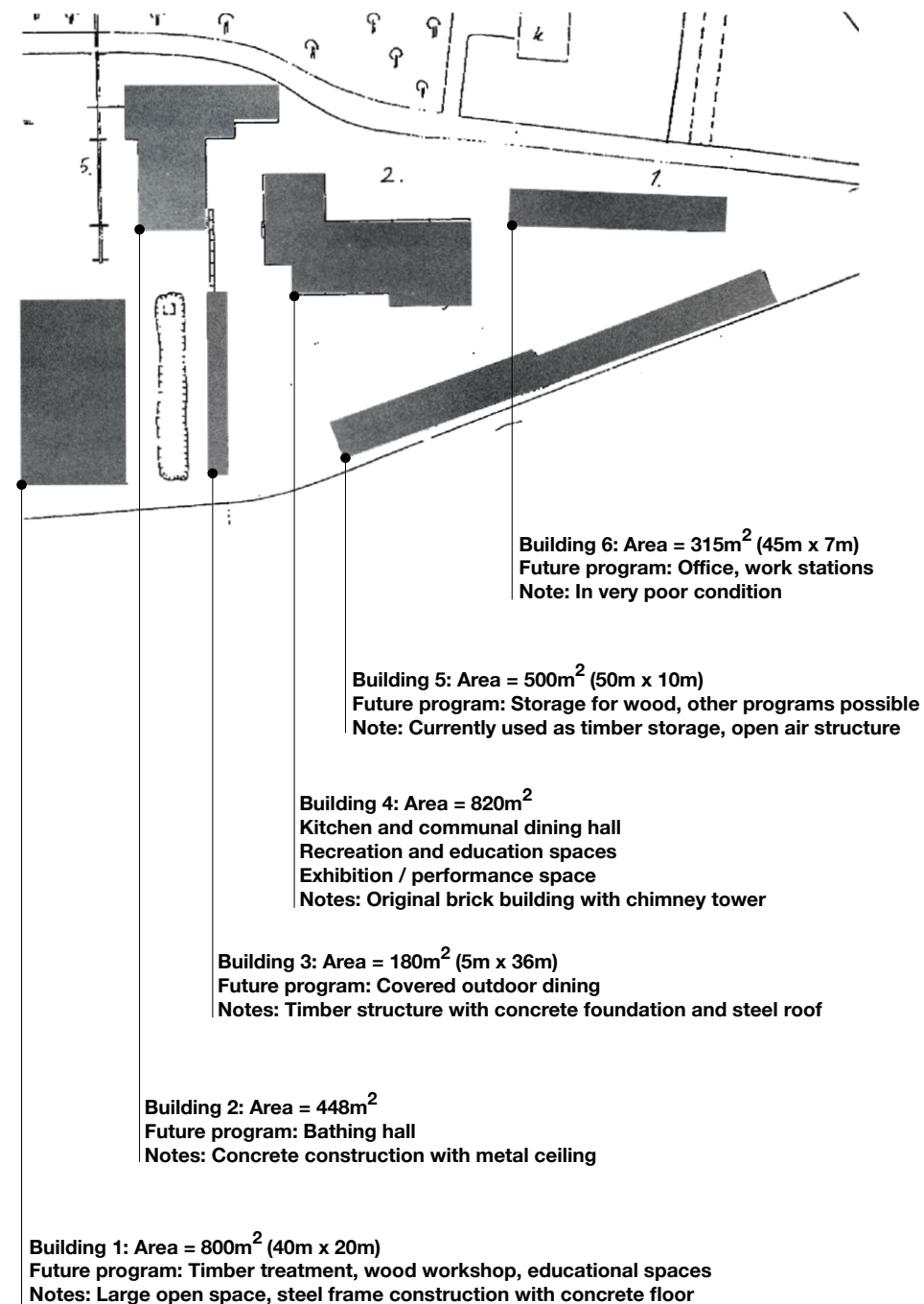
Gsorslev Forest:

A small insulated cabin built from local, sustainably sourced timber, with minimal impact to the ground, and that can be easily dismantled, will be designed.

This cabin prototype will be approximately 25m² and once constructed they will be dispersed throughout the forest.

The plan will be to build around 20 cabins in the beginning. The total number of cabins could grow over time, as more resources become available or as demand grows, but the ecological impact on the forest needs to be considered.

In the winter months, when there may be less demand for tourism, the cabins and facilities could be used by visiting groups, such as students who wish to learn about wood working or forest ecology.



The cabins can be arranged to house up to four guests (1 bed or 2beds). I will explore configuration methods where cabins could be arranged to allow for larger groups to stay together.

On the drawing across, I have shown an example of what the arrangement of cabins in the forest surrounding the saw mill could look like. They would be located near a walking path, and range between a 3 - 10 minute walk from the communal programs on the site of the former saw mill.

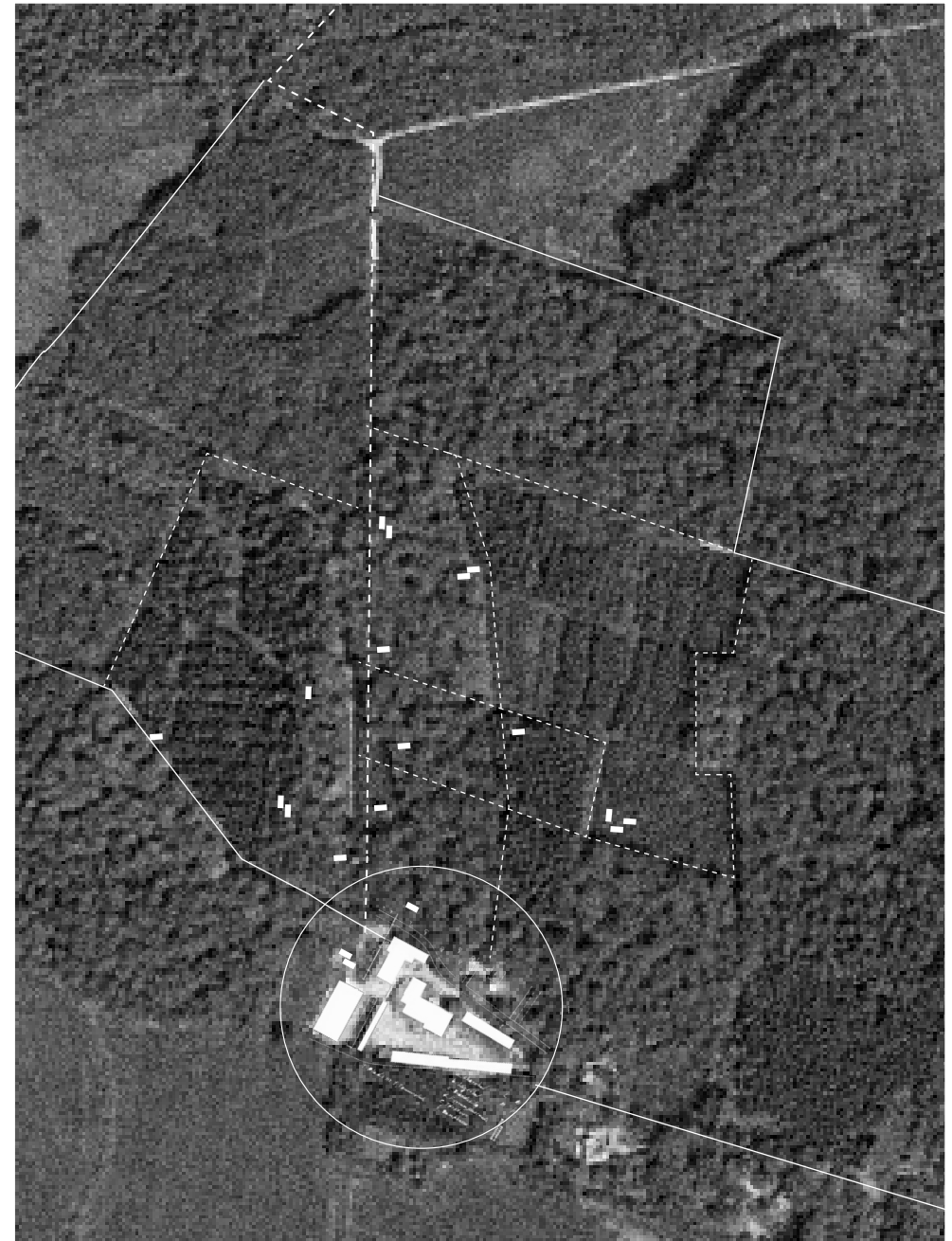
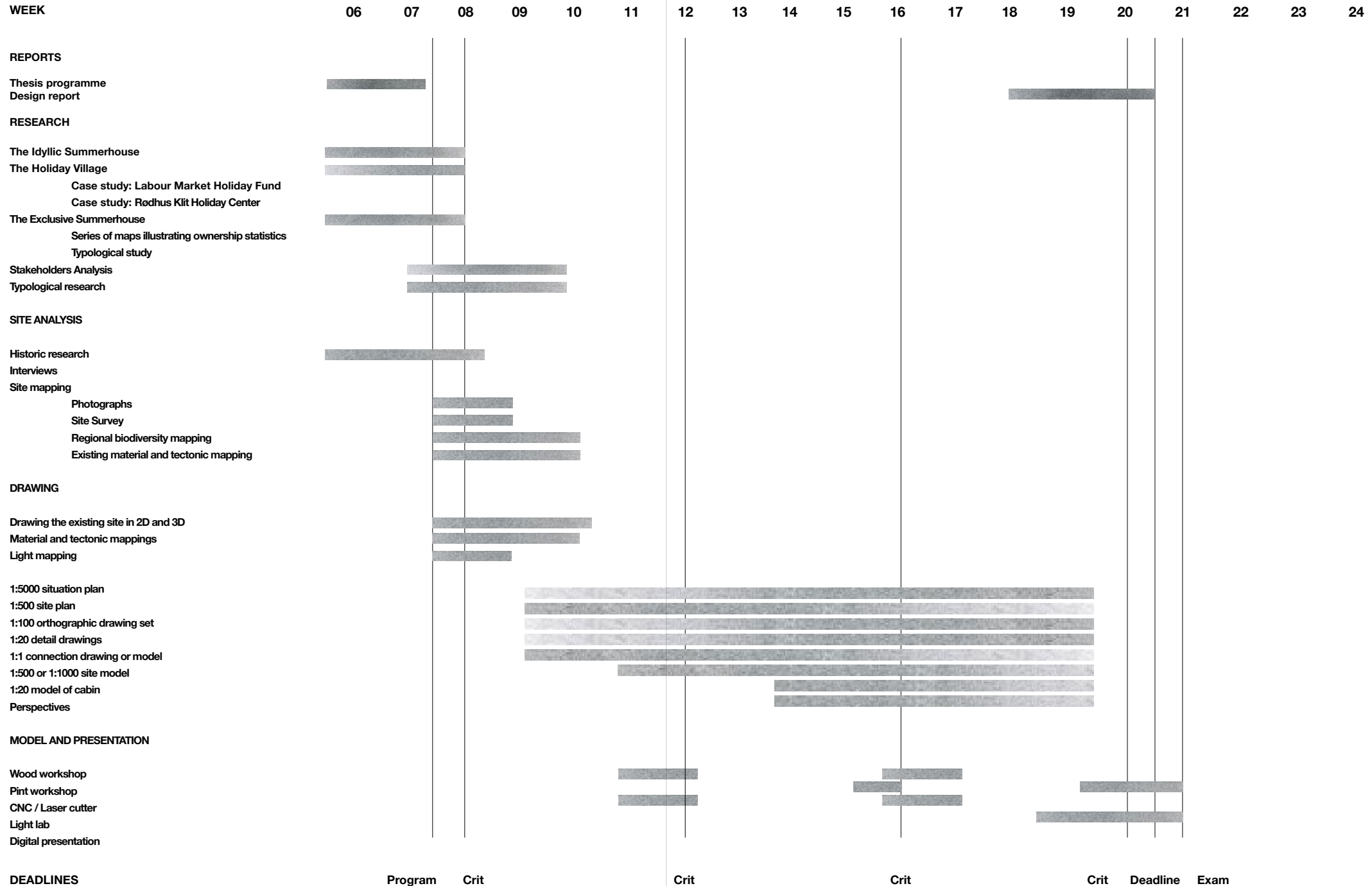


Fig. 42. Project extents map
 Project boundary ———
 Walking trail - - - - -
 Walking trail ■■■



The project will be developed following research on the following categories:

The Idyllic Summerhouse:
The romantic notion of the holiday home and its significance in Danish cultural identity

The Holiday Village:
Accessible domestic tourism enabled by the welfare state

The Exclusive Summerhouse:
Luxury and commercialism in contemporary Danish summerhouse culture



Fig. 43. P.S. Koyet, Roses, Skagen, 1893



Fig. 44. Rodhus Klit holiday centre, 1960



Fig. 45. Luxury summer house rental property, Land Folk, 2024

THE IDYLLIC SUMMERHOUSE

This project involves analyzing the historical contexts that have resulted in the current culture surrounding the Danish summerhouse. This involves studying the rise in the concept of leisure and the escape to the countryside, and how these notions developed and continue to influence the importance society places on the holiday retreat in contemporary culture.

Around 1800, influences from ancient notions of idyllic, pastoral life began to emerge in Denmark (Dahlkild, 244). The sensibilities of early 19th century landscapes, influenced by aesthetic concepts of the Romantic era, transformed landscapes into idealized pictures of nature.

These ideas, which manifested on the estates of large manors for royalty and aristocracy, with their notions of the ideal life, gradually permeated into the mainstream. As industrialization progressed and living standards improved, the emerging industrial middle class began to seek refuge from city life during the summer months. Government initiatives promoting leisure and vacation time, coupled with rising disposable incomes, made owning or renting a summer house increasingly accessible to a broader segment of the population.

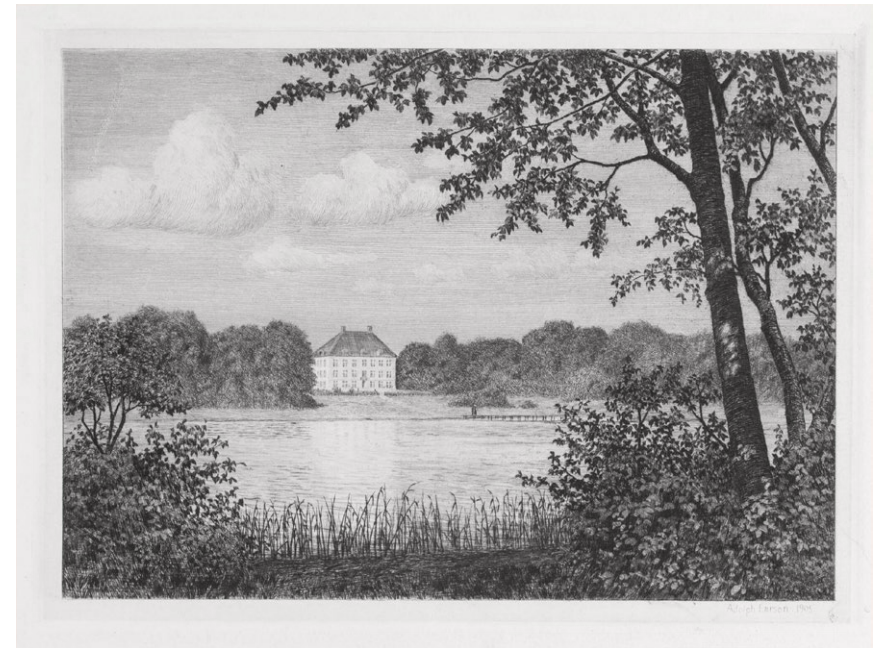


Fig. 44. Dronninggaard was originally built as a pleasure castle for Queen Sophie Amalie. Here she could hold large parties and rabbit hunts.

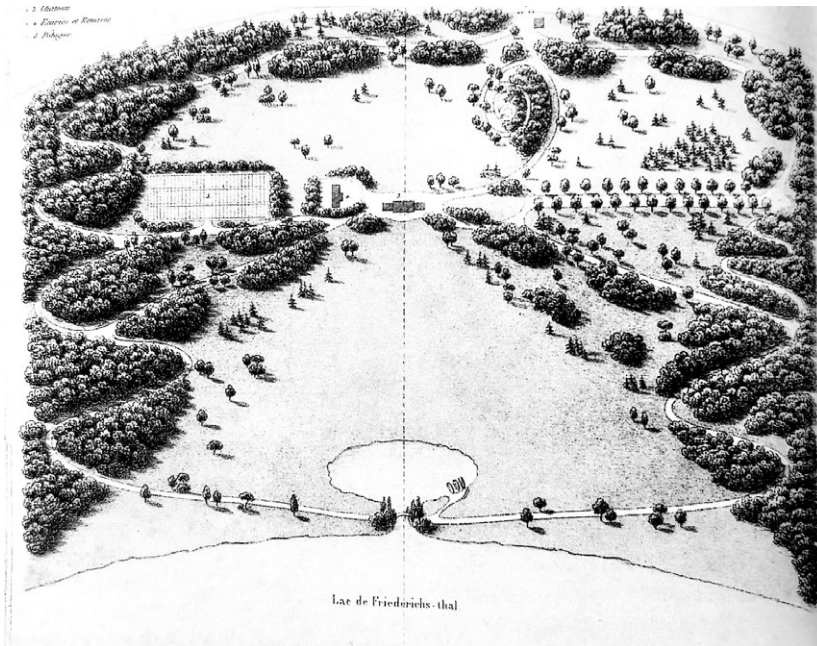


Fig. 45. Ramee's plan for Sophienholm's garden with the central axis down towards the artificial inlet with bridge, 1839

Sophienholm by Bagsværd Sø is an early example of bourgeois summer architecture in Denmark. It was built in 1768-1769 as a villa with a south facing garden that stretched down to the lake. Its gardens are an example of the European style influenced by ancient notions of a past idyllic, pastoral life (Floryan, 33-55).

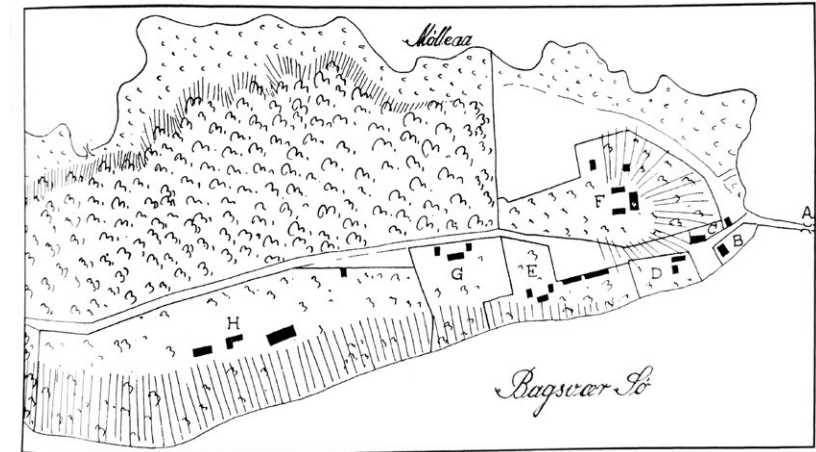


Fig. 46. Map of the country houses around Bagsværd Sø

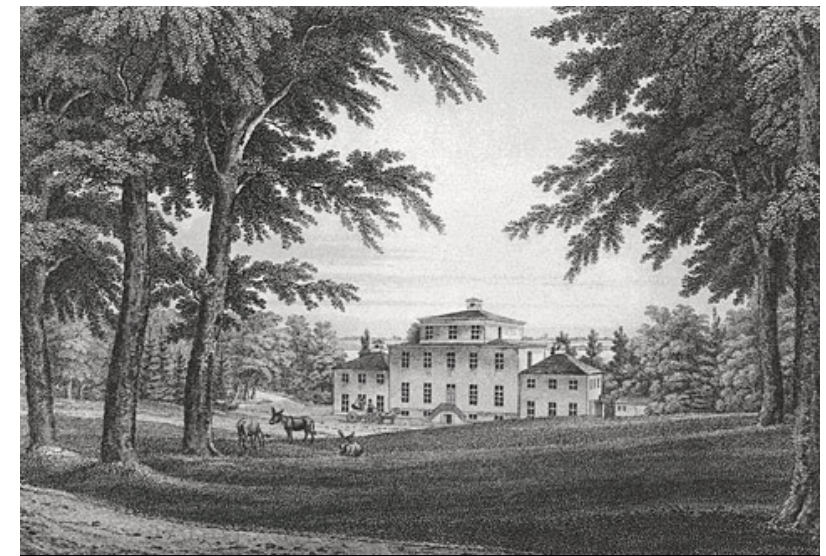


Fig. 47. Sophienholm, Bagsværd Sø, 1824

Towards the end of the 1800s, Horneby Sand was a well-grown plantation owned by the state forestry service. In 1886, the state began selling plots of land for summer house development. The plots were located at the junction between the plantation and the dune.

The first summer houses were built by the bourgeoisie for their own use and had different designs and styles, but most were large two-storey houses with room for servants. In 1892, the Copenhagen superior court prosecutor and chancellor Harald Christian Plockross (1826-1913) bought as many as seven plots of the first summer house subdivision and built a series of summer villas in collaboration with the architect Andreas Clemmensen (1852-1928). Several of these were inspired by the architecture of the Italian countryside and especially the houses of the Amalfi Coast. They were sold to relatives and acquaintances of Plockross.



Fig. 48. Painting of Hornbæk Strand "Summer excursion to the beach", Carl Carlsen, 1894



Fig. 49. Marie Kroyer in the garden, Skagen, 1895



Fig. 50. Painting of summerhouse by Carl Carlsen, 1899



Fig. 52. Painting of summerhouse by Carl Carlsen, 1899

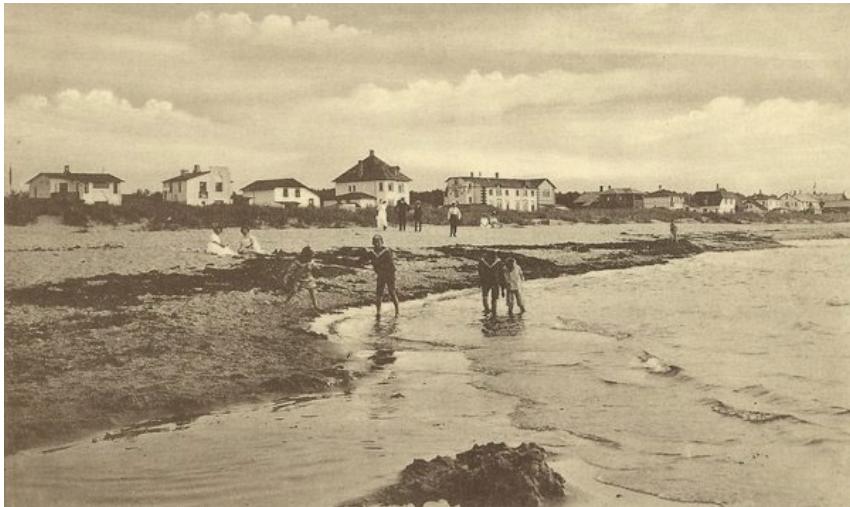


Fig. 53. Kystvej 14, 16 and 18 - three of Clemmensen's and Plockross' Italian-inspired summer villas



Fig. 54. "Villa Dagminne", Skagen 1902



Fig. 55. Frederikke Tuxen in summer residence "Villa Dagminne", Skagen, Laurits Tuxen from his private photo album 1902-27.



Fig. 56. Villa Dagminne, Skagen. Vibeke Kroger, Yvonne Tuxen, Nina Tuxen.

In 1841, Icelandic-Danish physician Jón Hjaltalin studied spas in Germany. In 1844, he acquired a corner of the deer park from Christian VIII and obtained permission to build Denmark's first spa at the site.

The facility was located on the edge of the forest along Strandvejen, with a main building built in 1866, spa house, concert hall, several cottages and bathing establishments. With the exception of the later main building, all houses were designed by Gottlieb Bindesbøll in a picturesque, rural design. Like many other of Bindesbøll's houses, these have been called "styleless" because they do not imitate historical styles, but point towards functionalism.

In 1937, most of the buildings were demolished, but the four remaining buildings from Bindesbøll's hand, including Røde and Gule Cottage, were protected in 1978.

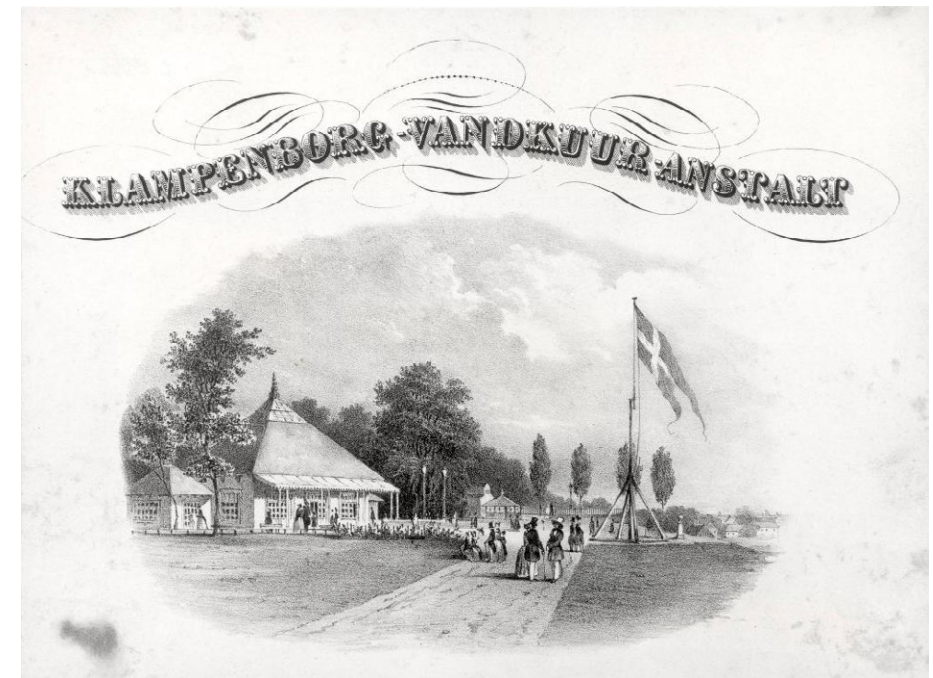


Fig. 57. Klampenborg Vandkuranstalt, cottagepark, 1985

The bourgeois summer house culture spread from the 1890s and the following decades. Most often as individual summer villas on Zealand and on the west coast of Jutland, but in some places as summer house areas, for example at Fanø Bad.

At the beginning of the 20th century, workers, artisans and white-collar workers also began to take part in the cottage culture. Cottages and small gazebos were built near the biggest cities, particularly Copenhagen. The new summer house areas had a leg in both the workers' allotment garden culture and in the bourgeoisie's recreation and nature worship. Gazebo owners in Hvidovre spent both time growing vegetables and bathing at Hvidovre's shores. In Hvidovre, over 2,700 gazebos sprang up between 1911 and 1920.



Fig. 58. A family at their gazebo summer house



Fig. 59. Gazebo summer house in Hvidovre, in front of a potato field

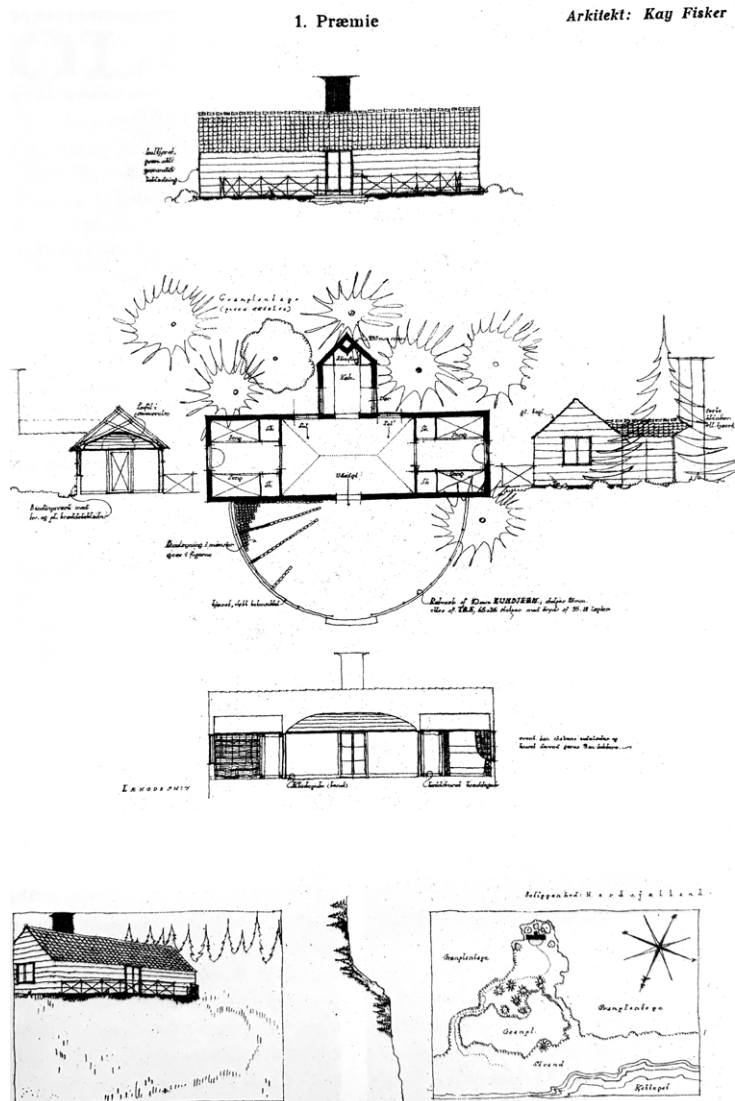
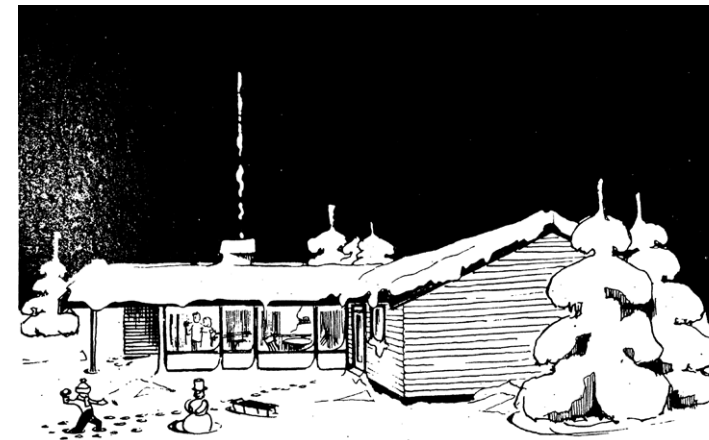


Fig. 60. Winning entry for Politekens 1917 summerhouse competition



Dejlige feriedage hele året...

Et SKARRIDSØ hus er rummeligt og vel-disponeret samt gennemisoleret overalt — en betingelse for familietrivsel indendøre på kolde dage.

Et SKARRIDSØ hus er gedigen kvalitet i materialer og forarbejdning, med et minimum af vedligeholdelse og lang levetid.

Et SKARRIDSØ hus er ødselt udstyret med moderne komfort og primitiv charme — lækkert elementkøkken med stål-vask, garderober, senge og køjer, hel-årsbadeværelse, træbeklædte lofter og væg-ge, overdækkede solterrasser, udendørs læ-pladser o.s.v.

Et SKARRIDSØ hus er der plads til på ethvert budget — De bestemmer selv Deres udbetaling, og de månedlige ydelser

det første år behøver ikke at være større end 2-3000 kr. Skarridsø ordner naturligvis alle ansøgninger og tilladelser og sikrer Dem samtidig de mest fordelagtige lån.

Ring og få tilsendt farvebrochure eller besøg en af udstillingspladserne og få en uforbindende orientering om alle forhold i forbindelse med Deres fritidshus.

SKARRIDSØ huse

Udstillingen åben alle dage 10-17.

KØBENHAVN: Nordre Ringvej, Glostrup tlf. (01) 96 55 25 (Fabriksparken mellem Jyllingevej og hovedvej 1).

Skanderborg: 5 km syd for byen på hovedvej 10 tlf. 05-63 58 11 Tølstup nr. 155 og 165.

I. Theilgaard A/S.

Se endvidere siderne 406-410

Fig. 61. Advertisement for Skarridsø type houses with possibility for year-round holidays, 1969

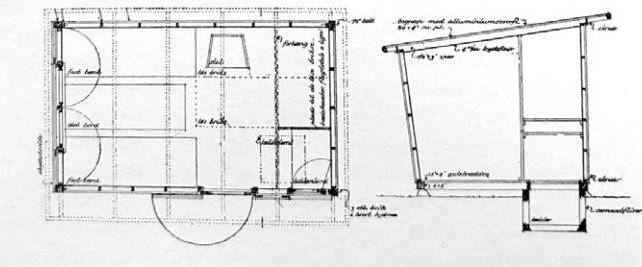
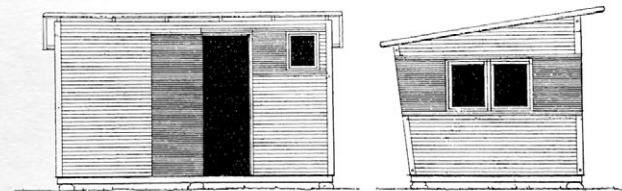
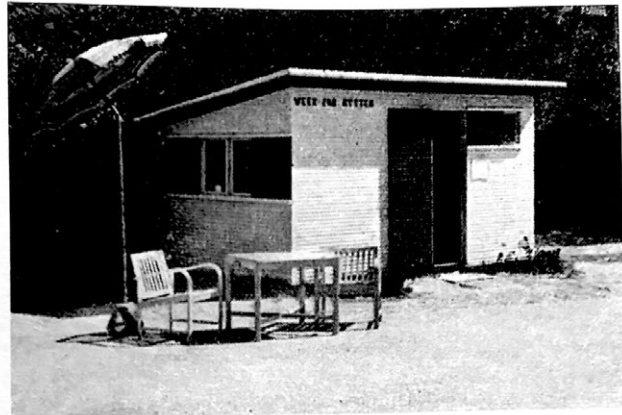


Fig. 62. Week-end cabin, Oscar E. Kjer, 1937



Fig. 63. A typical summer house from Skarridso Sawmill is on a block wagon on its way to its planned destination in the 1950s summer house landscape

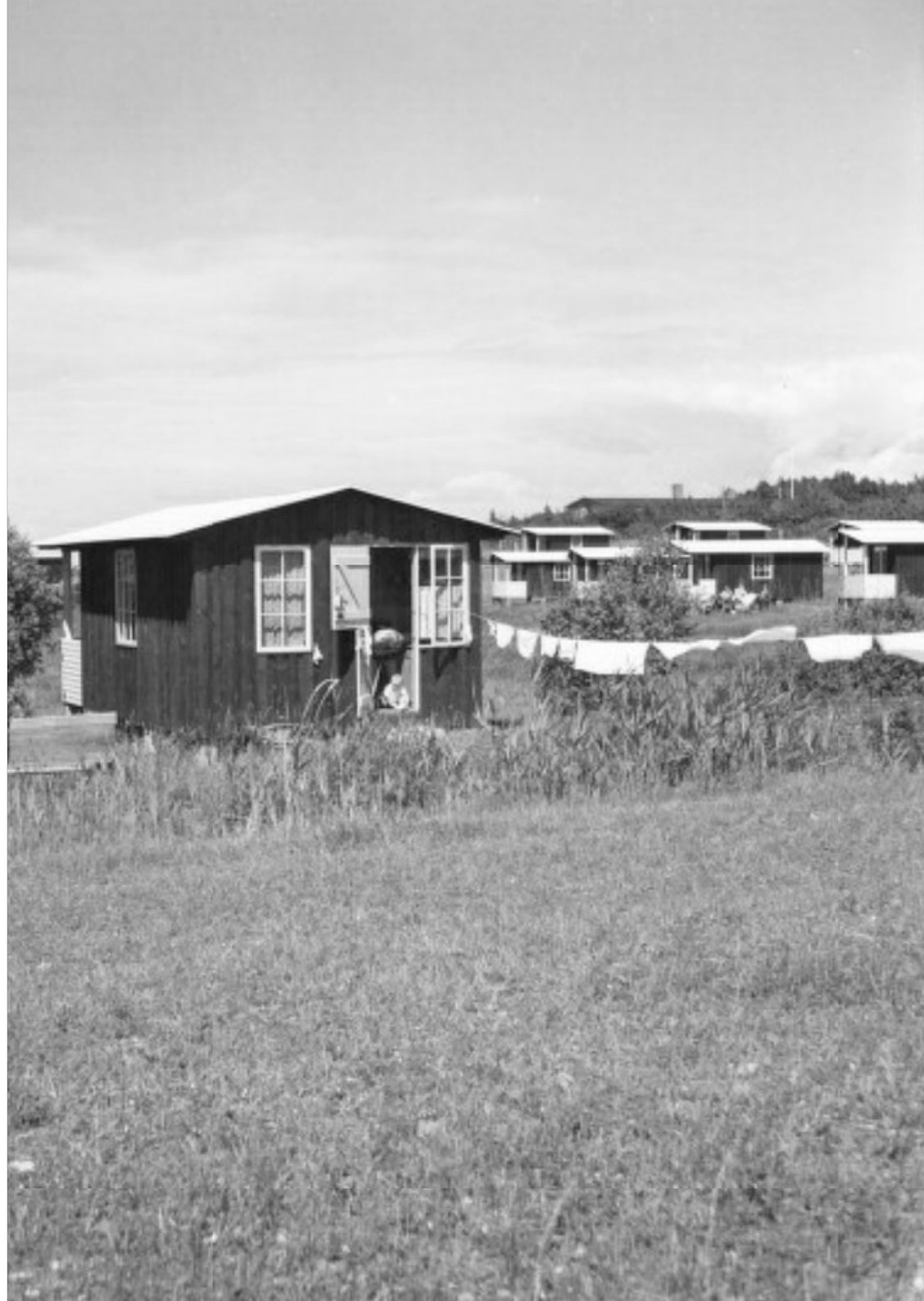
THE HOLIDAY VILLAGE

In the 20th century, social development enabled by the Danish welfare state allowed for the institutionalization of holiday benefits. The Labour Market Holiday Foundation (Arbejdsmarkedets Feriefond) was founded under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, with the aim to support holidays for wage earners through attractions and accommodations. Subsequently, enterprises and municipalities began to set up non-profit holiday organizations with the aim of providing low-cost, quality holidays. This led to the emergence of holiday villages in the country's coastal regions, where families could rent a summerhouse that was subsidized by the organization (Hjalager, 2005).

Particularly in the latter half of the twentieth century, these developments allowed the holiday at the summerhouse to be accessible to a majority of the population, regardless of socio-economic status. This historical background has solidified the summer house's position as an integral aspect of Danish culture.

Since the 1990's, due to various factors such as the rise in competition from the private domestic tourism sector and the increased availability of low-cost foreign holidays, the Labour Market Holiday Foundation has shifted its resources from accommodations to attractions (www.aff.dk). While many holiday villages are still in operation today, they are not commonly built and no longer play a dominant role in domestic tourism.

I wish to revisit the original intentions of the holiday in the welfare state, and explore how they could be applied in a contemporary context.





64

65

66

67

68

69

The reduction in working hours increased the time for leisure activities. This led to the establishment of many clubs and associations. Commercial leisure flourished

1919
The International Labour Organization is founded.

Denmark introduces eight-hour work day and a week-end

Through the establishment of the Labour Market Holiday Fund, the government institutionalizes the financing of holiday benefits.

1938
Denmark introduces Holidays Act: Workers receive the right to 2 weeks paid holiday

Holiday villages, funded by the Labour Market Holiday Fund, are built in various coastal regions around Denmark and provide low-cost accommodations

1953
The Holiday Act is revised, introducing a 3-week holiday

Following Denmark's entrance into the EU, foreign buyers are forbidden from purchasing a summer house in Denmark

1974
The Holiday Act is revised, introducing a 4-week holiday

1977
A law is enacted that forbids building seafront properties

1979
In response to the rise in low-cost package holidays in the private sector, Denmark built Mellieha Holiday Center in Malta

Hotel and restaurant association claim holiday centers distort competition. The Labour Market Holiday Foundation stops support for new facilities.

1980's
The financial situation of the holiday centers worsen, with economic recessions and competition from the private sector

1990's
The Labour Market Holiday Foundation withdraws from the accommodation market and shifts resources to attractions

Liberal & right wing political forces work to repeal the Holiday Act and reallocate its funding.

2002
Commercial tourism providers complain about competition from subsidized cafes, restaurants, hostels.

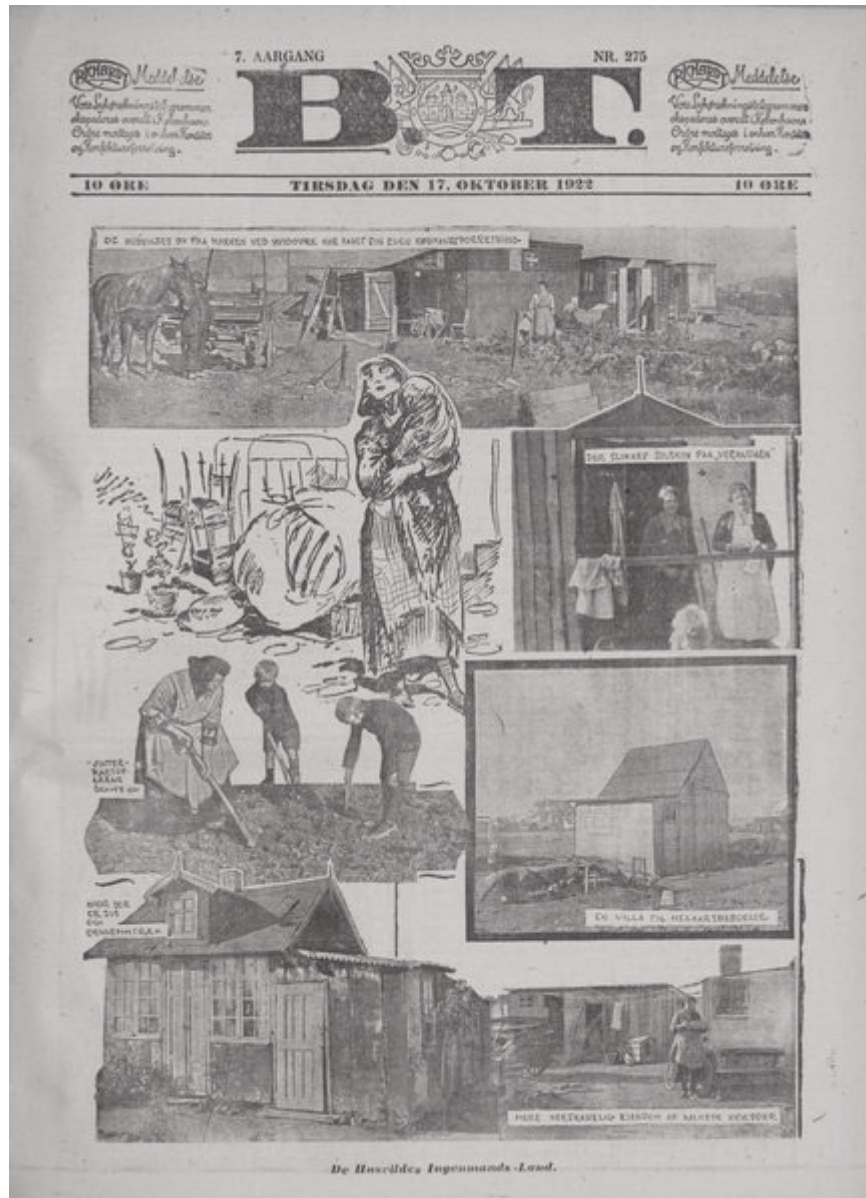


Fig. 70. The front page of BT on 17 October 1922 was used to report on the illegal gazebo settlements in Hvidovre

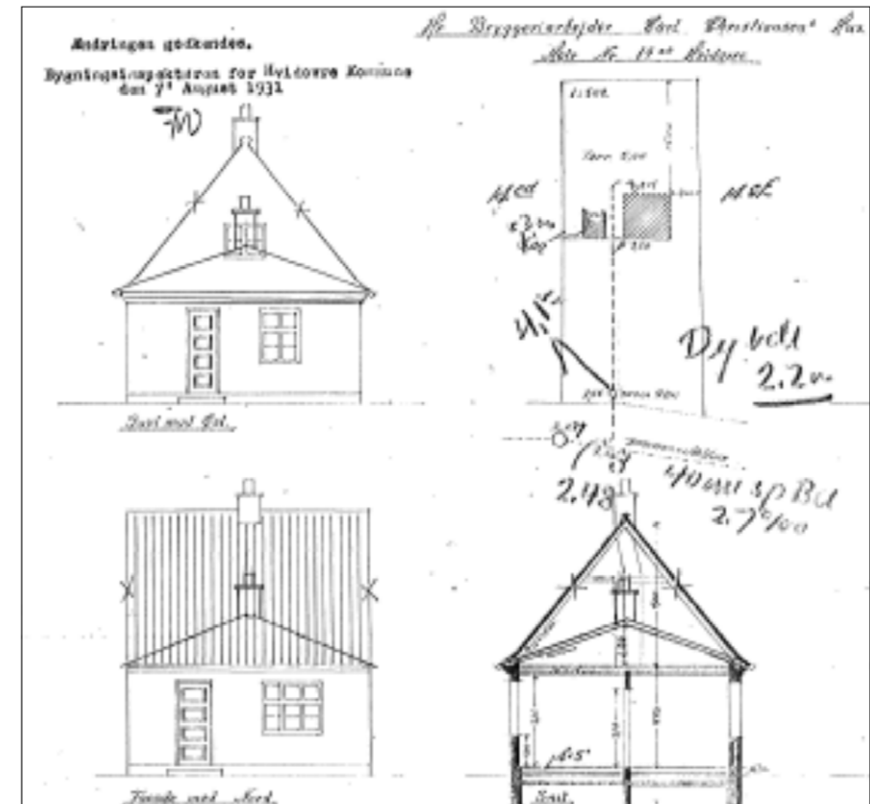


Fig. 73. Garden house on Risbjerggårds Alle 48. Converted into an all-year house in 1927 by architect E. Dahl-Andersen for brewery worker C. Christiansen.



Fig. 74. Andersen Mærinus, summer cottages, 1942

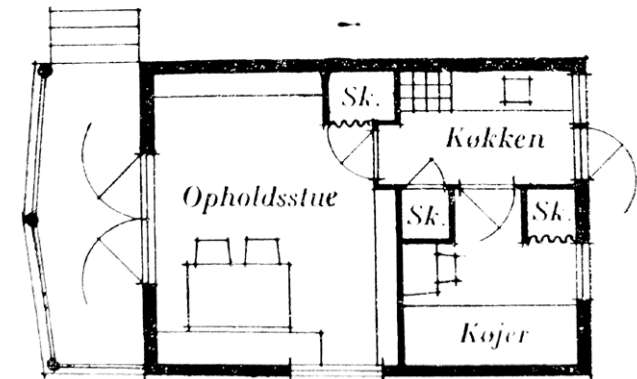
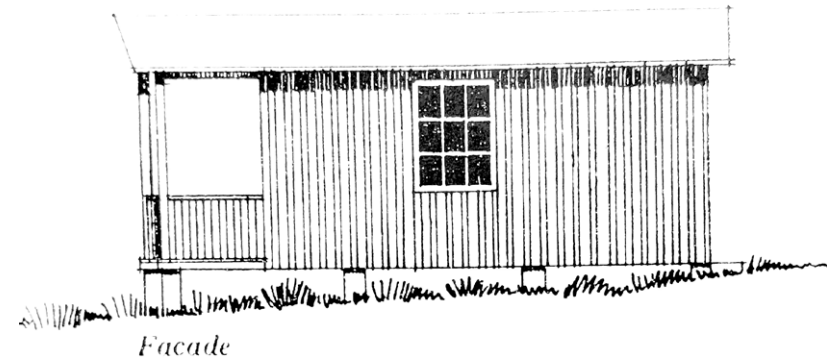


Fig. 75. Andersen Mærinus, summer cottage plan and elevation



Fig. 76. Rodhus Klit holiday center, 1959



Fig. 77. Rodhus Klit Holiday Village, 1961



Fig. 78. Rodhus Klit Holiday Village swimming pool

In the first half of the twentieth century, the reduction in working hours increased the time for leisure activities. This led to the establishment of many clubs and associations. Commercial leisure flourished.

The bourgeois had its own playgrounds and holiday rituals (Bailey, 1978; Veblen, 1973), and some of these were also considered appropriate for the working class, such as fresh air and sea baths. However, many bourgeois activities, such as eating well, riding, and hunting, were not partaken by the working class. Generally, the activities offered by the new organizational leisure and holiday providers were meant to make the working class people physically, mentally and morally fit, perhaps as compensation for poor working conditions (Rosenzweig, 1994; Wilensky, 1960).

In the 1920's, as people became more mobile, a regular camping movement began to mobilize. Some organizations began to establish rural campsites for children and families from the urban slums. Some youth hostels began to open up in connection with popular walking and bicycle routes (Jorgensen, 1990).



Fig. 79. The Heckscher family is at camp near Rosvig, 1932

The Labour Market Holiday foundation supported holidays for wage earners by providing activities and accommodations. Shortly after the establishment of the Holiday Act in 1938, Dansk Folkeferie, or Danish Folk Holiday, was established as a co-op by various labour unions. In 1946, Danish Housewife Holiday was established, providing holidays for single mothers and their children. Both organizations are still in operation.

Unions, enterprises and municipalities soon set up their own non-profit holiday organizations for the purpose of providing members/employees with cheaper and better holidays than those offered by the market. One of the most common means of ensuring this was by buying or building summer cottages for rent to members, a form of holiday which is still very popular (Hjalager, p.50).

Shortly after its establishment, Danish Folk Holiday built a number of summer cottages along a section of the west coast of Jutland. It was an instant success, and members queued up to rent a cottage for two weeks. The cottages were simple but functional, with two bedrooms, a small kitchen and a living room.

Another resort was established in 1942 near Gedser, south of Copenhagen. The spatial organization of the cottage resorts reflected the fact that users wanted to – and were expected to by the labour movement – socialize with each other; there was not much privacy, but plenty of space for communal activities. At the time, the resort idea based on self-catering was completely new in Denmark. It fitted the social circumstances of the typical users well; eating at restaurants was often not an option (Lind, 1998).



Fig. 80. Danish Folk Holiday Town, Mazielyst, 1938

In the 1960's, working class ideologies shifted due to economic growth. Subsequently, Danish Folk Holiday adjusted its products. The emphasis of socializing during the holiday was toned down, as the desire for relaxation among closer family circles grew. The organization also decided that the working class should not be excluded from enjoying good Danish design and architecture. Accommodations shifted from simple cottages to spacious houses with modern facilities.

This can be seen in the Rødhus Klit resort. Built in 1960, it embodies many characteristics of the Danish Folk Holiday village. Brick houses were built among dunes, resembling the typology of a fishing village. Over time, these homes were updated to include modern technical facilities, allowing for year-round inhabitation (Hjalager, p.51).

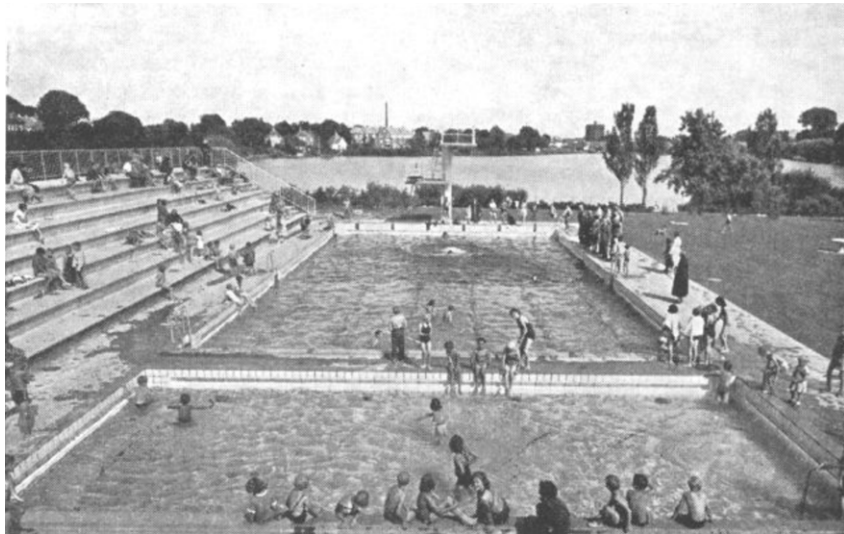
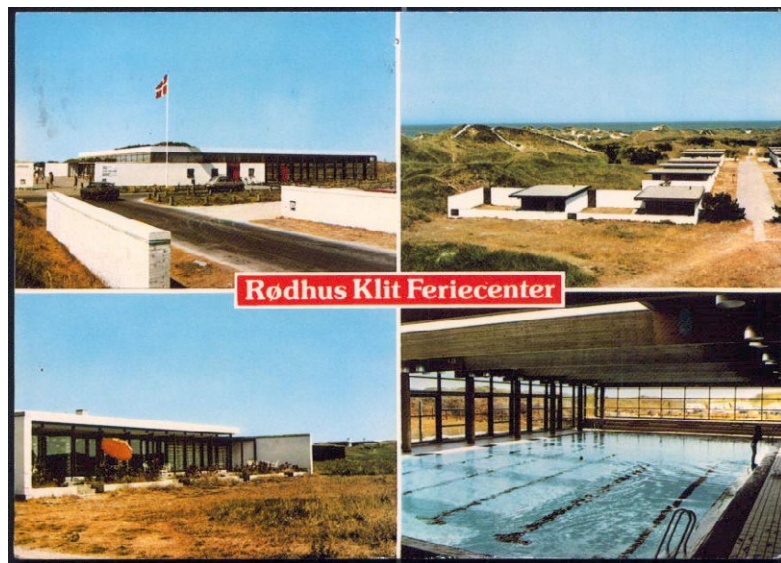


Fig. 81. Kolding open-air bath, 1956



Fig. 82. Holiday village near Gilleleje with summer houses for rent and communal restaurant (with the two gables furthest away), built in 1941-42 for the Danish People's Holiday of archt. Marinus Andersen and Viggo Sten Møller.



Rødhus Klit Feriecenter

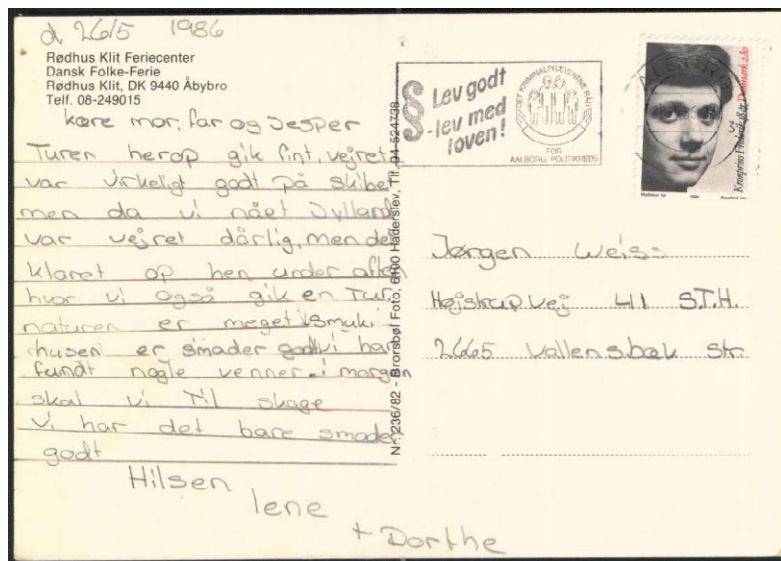


Fig. 82. A post card sent from Rødhus Klit Feriecenter, written by Jørgen Weiss, 1986



Fig. 83. Kolding City Holiday Centre

Although privacy increased, the resorts still contained communal facilities. First came swimming pools, which in some resorts grew into advanced aqua entertainment facilities. Other facilities were added or established in the neighborhood, e.g., sporting complexes. In most local areas, Danish Folk Holiday and the resorts enjoyed a respect that increased the organization's negotiating power vis-a-vis local authorities. The clear political connection to the Social Democratic Party also came in useful regarding plans for expansion, etc. (Lind, 1998).



Fig. 84. Musholm Holiday Center, bathroom towers

One of the beneficiaries of the Labour Market Holiday Foundation was the Muscular Atrophy Association. In 1998, they built a holiday center for people with various disabilities. It had sea-swimming facilities with lifts and playgrounds for children in wheel chairs. The apartment bathrooms were built inside large concrete towers filled with the work of recognized artists, as a way to bring enjoyment to the disabled, for whom bathing can be a tiresome task.

In the 1990's and 2000's, Commercial tourism providers complained about competition from subsidized cafes, restaurants, hostels, prompting pressure from the Competition Authority to withdraw support for these facilities. Liberal and right wing political forces attempted to repeal the Holiday Act and reallocate its funding. The competition from the private sector, including budget-friendly holiday packages, put the holiday centers under financial strain, leading the Labour Market Holiday Foundation to discontinue the creation and maintenance of the centers. They shifted their priorities from accommodations to the attractions market. They decided that progress in a modern welfare society not only depended on built environments and entertainment facilities, but also on an emphasis on education and knowledge sharing (Gallie & Esping-Andersen, 2002).

Many holiday centers in Denmark are still in operation, though a number of them have been sold to the private tourism sector or have been converted to permanent housing. Many companies offer access to holiday homes to their employees at a subsidized rate.

This project argues that the gradual withdraw of subsidized holiday accommodations has resulted in a situation where many Danish residents no longer have the opportunity to access and enjoy the benefits of a holiday spent at the famous Danish summerhouse. Today, the concept of the Danish summerhouse is tied to the cultural identity of the country, and this cultural status was enabled by a historic effort by welfare institutions and labour-market organizations which have dealt with unmanageable competition from the private sector.

I will revisit the typology of the holiday village, while exploring the idea that knowledge sharing is a crucial component of progress in the innovation of the welfare society (Gallie & Esping- Andersen, 2002). The potential for education and the exchange of ideas between actors and stakeholders will play an important role in this project, through programs and spatial arrangements that encourage learning and sharing.



Fig. 85. Rodhus Klit Holiday Village, 1961

THE EXCLUSIVE SUMMER HOUSE

The Danish summerhouse has undergone a transformation in recent years. As financial prosperity in Denmark has increased, so has the demand for leisure properties, leading to a surge in construction and investment in these retreats. The Danish summerhouse is increasingly regarded as a status symbol and investment opportunity, reflecting the dynamics of a market-driven economy.

Today, 60% of Danes have access to a privately owned summerhouse, and there are over 50 000 summerhouses available on the private rental market (Gustafson 2020). However, many Danish residents do not have the privilege of a family connection to a private summerhouse, or the means to afford a holiday at a rental summerhouse. Families that do not have generational history in Denmark are far less likely to have access to a private summerhouse, and are also less likely to afford to rent a summerhouse for the duration of their holidays. Not only is there a high demand for these rentals amongst Danes, but a high number of international visitors come to Denmark every year to rent these properties, particularly from Germany and the Netherlands. International tourism to Denmark has increased by 30% in the last decade (Jenssen 2022). In 2022, there were 62.7 million overnight stays in Denmark, and 42% of these tourists stayed in a rental summerhouse (Turismen i Danmark, 2023). These factors have caused the Danish summerhouse to be seen as an investment opportunity, and the prices of these accommodations have risen dramatically.

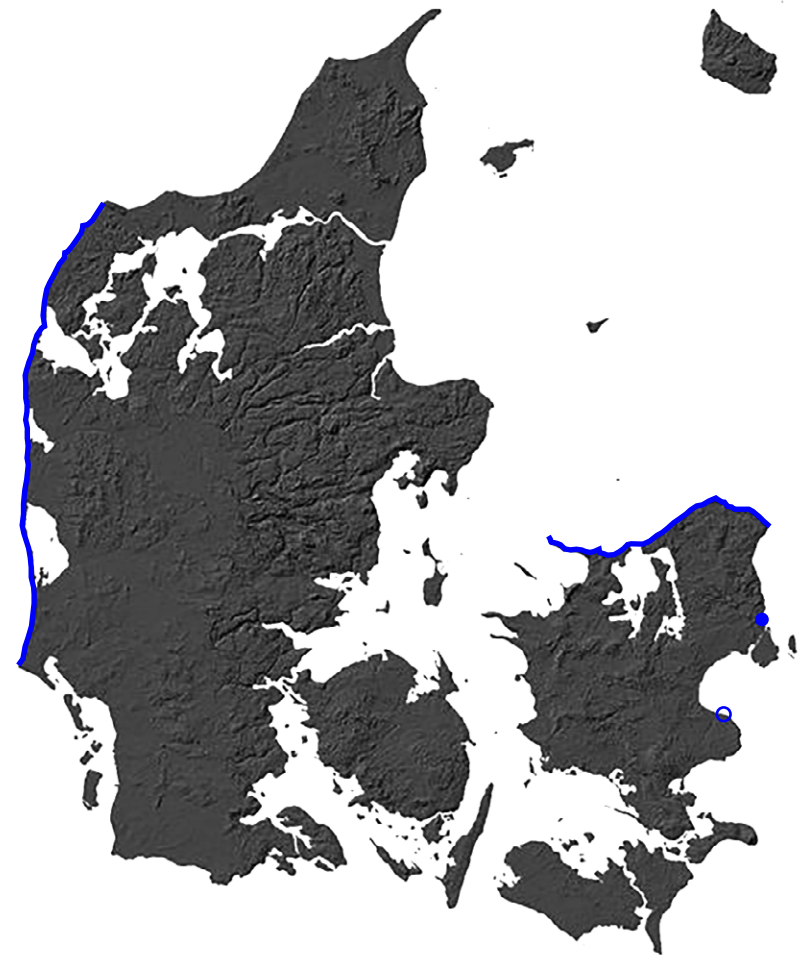
In response to these trajectories, I will explore how architecture can provide alternative holiday practices that are sustainable and accessible.



Fig. 86. Visualization, VE Beach House, Sjællands Odde, Danielle Siggerud

Most summer houses are located along Zealand's northern Kattegat coast and Jutland's west coast. Many Danish summerhouses are built in areas specifically designated for this typology. 98% of Danish summerhouses are less than 2.5km from the coast line.

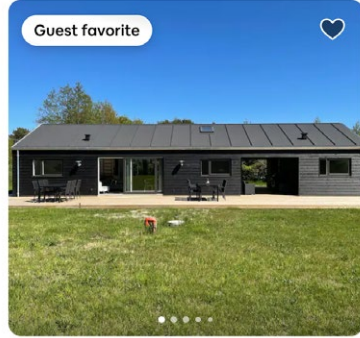
On average, the Danish summerhouse is about half the size of a regular home, and is typically made of wood. Many Danish summerhouses were built in the 1960's and 70's, occurring at the same time as the growth of the suburbs. Owners of single family suburban homes are overrepresented in summer house ownership, accounting for 75% (Bech-Danielsen).



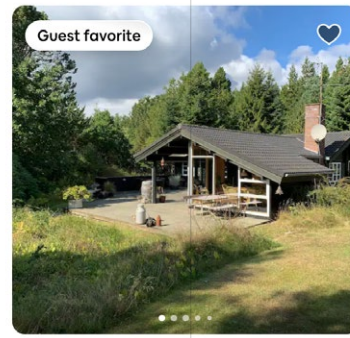
Map of Denmark
 — Coastline with high proportion of summerhouses
 ● Copenhagen
 ○ Proposed site



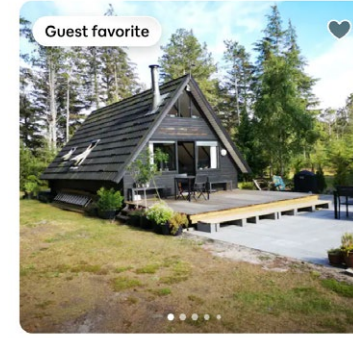
Skagen ★ 5.0 (4)
 Summer cottage close to beach
 5 beds
 4,926 kr DKK night · [14,778 kr DKK total](#)



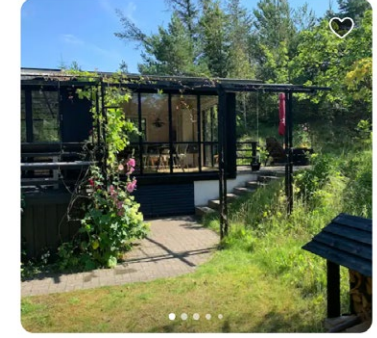
Ålbæk ★ 4.95 (44)
 New quality summer house close to beach an...
 9 beds
 3,479 kr DKK night · 10,435 kr DKK total



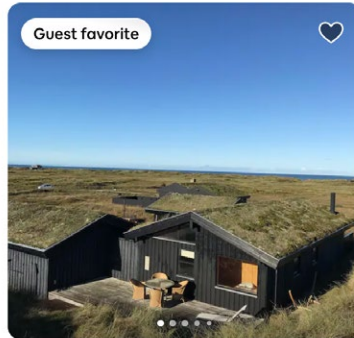
Lyngså ★ 5.0 (14)
 Scenic beamed house on large undisturbed...
 7 beds
 1,177 kr DKK night · [3,529 kr DKK total](#)



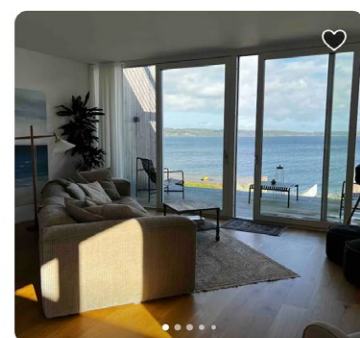
Ålbæk ★ 4.96 (75)
 Idyllic forest-summer house only 22 km from...
 2 double beds
 883 kr DKK night · [2,647 kr DKK total](#)



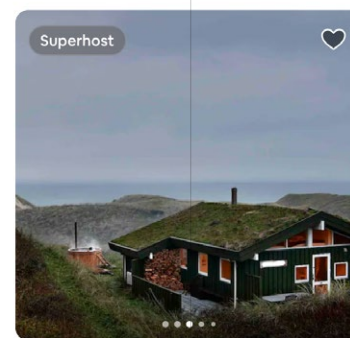
Blokhus
 Liebgården forest house - Block house, dune...
 4 beds
 1,765 kr DKK night · [5,294 kr DKK total](#)



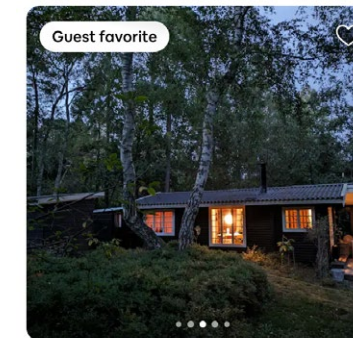
Cabin in Pandrup ★ 4.89 (9)
 Wonderful summer house with a view, sauna...
 1,765 kr DKK night · [3,529 kr DKK total](#)



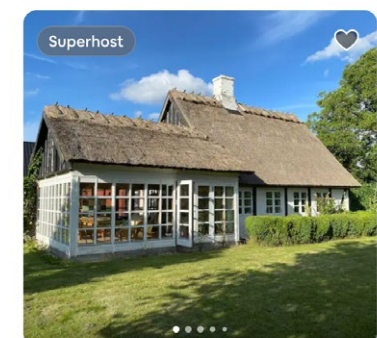
Home in Børkop ★ 4.83 (12)
 Waterfront Airbnb Escape
 3 beds
 2,736 kr DKK night · [5,471 kr DKK total](#)



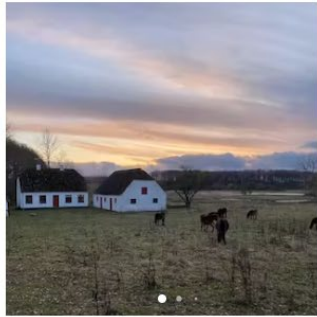
Cottage in Hirtshals ★ 4.88 (334)
 Cosy cabin on the beach with breathtaking...
 3 beds
 4,136 kr DKK night · [8,271 kr DKK total](#)



Cabin in Stege ★ 4.92 (13)
 Authentic cabin in the middle of the woods
 3 beds
 1,294 kr DKK night · [2,588 kr DKK total](#)



Home in Klippinge ★ 4.83 (18)
 The Fish House at Stevns.
 2 double beds
 1,236 kr DKK night · [2,471 kr DKK total](#)



Experience cattle and wild horses at Lundstedet with...
Rudkøbing, Denmark · 4 guests
€117/night (18–23 February)



Enjoy the scenic dune landscape from a traditional...
Skagen, Denmark · 8 guests
€452/night (16–21 February)



Modern exclusivity in the 60s summer house at Dyngby...
Odder, Denmark · 8 guests
€348/night (19–24 February)



Authentic summer house surrounded by nature
Fur, Denmark · 6 guests
€187/night (18–23 February)



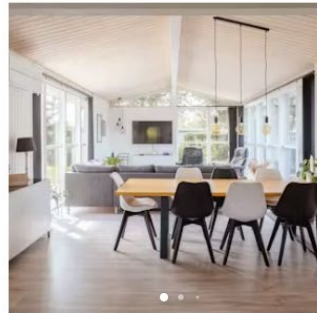
Feel the gentle pulse of nature in charming farmhouse on Als
Sydals, Denmark · 6 guests
€223/night (16–21 February)



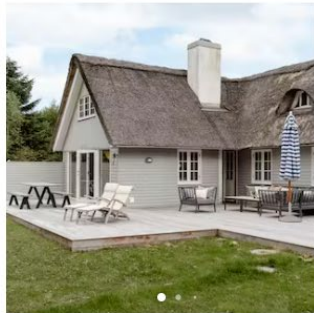
Nordic architecture with room for the whole family
Norsminde, Denmark · 10 guests
€382/night (17–23 February)



Be at one with nature - outside as well as inside
Skagen, Denmark · 6 guests
€263/night (18–23 February)



Lovely summer house for the whole family
Hadsund, Denmark · 10 guests
€193/night (20–25 February)



Thatched gem in the middle of the most stunning nature
Fjerritslev, Denmark · 6 guests
€319/night (16–21 February)



Architect-designed gem on the coast of Bornholm
Vang, Denmark · 6 guests
€324/night (16–21 February)



Architecturally designed house with small private lake
Ebeltoft, Denmark · 6 guests
€389/night (16–21 February)



Live in an architect-designed house with a view of Sejerø...
Kalundborg, Denmark · 7 guests
€251/night (1–6 May)



Inside Helena Christensen's breathtaking Danish Summer House



Vogue Scandinavia
15.9K subscribers

Subscribe



WEB-EXCLUSIVE HOME TOUR

This Modernist Wooden Beach House Is Perched on the Northern Tip of the Danish Coast

Architect Mathias Brockdorff created an ideal home for himself and his family



WORKS CITED

- Aarhus Universitet: Department of Culture and Society. (n.d.). *Sommerhusenes Historie, 1886*. Denmarks Historien.
- Bailey, P. (1978) *Leisure and class in Victorian England* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul)
- Dahlkild, N. (2018). *Sommerlandets Arkitektur: Drømmen om det gode Liv*. Museum Tusulanums Forlag.
- Gallie, D. & Esping-Andersen, G. (2002) *Why We Need a New Welfare State* (New York: Oxford University Press)
- Gustafson, E. (2020, May 6). *Danish Summer House Rules*. The International. <https://www.the-intl.com/post/danish-summer-house-rules>
- Historie*. Arbejdsmarkedets Feriefond. (2022, September 16). <https://aff.dk/om-fonden/historie/>
- Hjalager, A.-M. (2011). Case Study 4: Labour Market Holiday Fund, Denmark. In *Social Tourism in Europe: Theory and Practice* (Vol. 52, Ser. Aspects of Tourism, pp. 69–72). essay, Channel View Publications.
- Hjalager, A. (2005). Innovation in tourism from a Welfare State Perspective. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 5(1), 46–62. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15022250510014282>
- Leeds, A. (1979). Forms of Urban Integration: “Social Urbanization” in Comparative Perspective. *Urban Anthropology*, 8(3/4), 227–247. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40552882>
- Rosenzweig, R. (1994) *Eight Hours for What we Will. Workers and leisure in an industrial city 1870–1920* (Cambridge, Mass: Cambridge University Press).
- Wilensky, P. H. (1960) *Work, careers and social integration, International Social Science Journal*, 12, pp. 543–560.
- Woudstra, J. (1995). Danish Landscape Design in the Modern Era (1920-1970). *Garden History*, 23(2), 222–241. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1587079>

IMAGES CITED

- Fig. 1. Clark, T. (1989). *The Package Holiday*. [Picture]. <https://www.standard.co.uk/lifestyle/es-magazine-2024-wanderlist-travel-caribbean-safari-tiktok-cruise-package-holiday-b1134518.html>
- Fig. 2. Shore, S. (2024). Ice Cream Cone. [Picture].
- Fig. 3. Connolly, H. (2024). Photo of Site. [Picture].
- Fig. 4. Nielson, E. (2017). The Dream Job. [Picture]. <https://www.sn.dk/stevns-kommune/billeder-droemmejobbet-helt-ude-i-gjorslevs-skove/>
- Fig. 5. Larsen, A. (1905). Parti ved Dronninggaard. [Drawing]. <https://open.smk.dk/en/artwork/image/KKS5805>
- Fig. 6. Arbejdsmarkedets Feriefond: Arsberetning (1998). P.127-131.
- Fig. 7. Siggerud, D. VE Beach House. (2023). <https://daniellesiggerud.com/projects/lc-summer-house/>
- Fig. 8. Fig. 3. Connolly, H. (2024). Photo of Site. [Picture].
- Fig. 10. Google Earth Pro. (n.d.). [Aerial view of The Site] (2006). Retrieved 10.02.24.
- Fig. 11. Google Earth Pro. (n.d.). [Aerial view of The Site] (2006). Retrieved 10.02.24.
- Fig. 12. Google Earth Pro. (2006). [Aerial view of The Site] . Retrieved 10.02.24.
- Fig. 13. Unknown. (1955). Gjorslev Sawmill. [Picture]. Stevn's Local History Archive.
- Fig. 14. Unknown. (1955). Gjorslev Sawmill. [Picture]. Stevn's Local History Archive.
- Fig. 15. Unknown. (1955). Gjorslev Sawmill. [Picture]. Stevn's Local History Archive.
- Fig. 16. Unknown. (1955). Gjorslev Sawmill. [Picture]. Stevn's Local History Archive.
- Fig. 17. Unknown. (1955). Gjorslev Sawmill. [Picture]. Stevn's Local History Archive.
- Fig. 18. Unknown. (1955). Gjorslev Sawmill. [Picture]. Stevn's Local History Archive.
- Fig. 19. Unknown. (1955). Gjorslev Sawmill. [Picture]. Stevn's Local History Archive.
- Fig. 20. Unknown. (1955). Gjorslev Sawmill. [Picture]. Stevn's Local History Archive.
- Fig. 21. Stevns Commune. (1995). Gjorslev Sawmill Plan. Stevns Municipality.
- Fig. 22. Google Maps. (2006). [View of The Site] . Retrieved 10.02.24.

Fig. 23. Google Maps. (2006). [View of The Site] . Retrieved 10.02.24.

Fig. 24. Google Maps. (2006). [View of The Site] . Retrieved 10.02.24.

Fig. 25. Google Maps. (2006). [View of The Site] . Retrieved 10.02.24.

Fig. 26. Gjorslev Gods. (2018). [Picture]. <https://www.facebook.com/100071345667269/posts/1035495229960431/>

Fig. 27. Nielson, E. (2017). The Dream Job. [Picture]. <https://www.sn.dk/stevns-kommune/billeder-droemmejob-bet-helt-ude-i-gjorslevs-skove/>

Fig. 28. Nielson, E. (2017). The Dream Job. [Picture]. <https://www.sn.dk/stevns-kommune/billeder-droemmejob-bet-helt-ude-i-gjorslevs-skove/>

Fig. 29. Nielson, E. (2017). The Dream Job. [Picture]. <https://www.sn.dk/stevns-kommune/billeder-droemmejob-bet-helt-ude-i-gjorslevs-skove/>

Fig. 30. Slavensky, C. (2021). Sheltereventyr i skovens dybe, stille ro. [Picture].

Fig. 31. Slavensky, C. (2021). Sheltereventyr i skovens dybe, stille ro. [Picture].

Fig. 32. Richardt, F. (1854). Prospectus. [Drawing].

Fig. 33. Gjorslev Gods. Danmarks største middelalderslot. [Image].

<https://gjorslev.dk/>

Fig. 34. Google Maps. (2019). [View of The Site] . Retrieved 19.02.24.

Fig. 35. Fishing in Denmark. (2024). <https://fishingindenmark.info/en/fishing-spots/koege-aa>

Fig. 36. Gjorslev Gods. [Image]. <https://gjorslev.dk/>

Fig. 37. Thaarup, K. (2023). [Image]. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/>

Fig. 38. Nielsen, E. (2013). <https://www.sn.dk/stevns-kommune/dn-katastrofe-med-kabelstation-i-magleby-skov/>

Fig. 39. Fig. 36. Gjorslev Gods. [Image]. <https://gjorslev.dk/>

Fig. 40. Google Maps. (2019). [View of The Site] . Retrieved 19.02.24.

Fig. 41. Krøyer, P. (1893). [Painting]. <https://skagenskunstmuseer.dk/en/works/roses/>

Fig. 42. Larsen, A. (1959). Rødhusholidaycenter. [Image]. <https://www.kb.dk/danmarksetfralufften/images/lufffo/2011/maj/lufffoto/object1833332>

Fig. 43. Land-Folk. (2024). Holiday House for Rent Amidst Dunes. https://landfolk.com/da?utm_source=google&utm_medium=cp-c&utm_content=brand&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiA8sauBhB3EiwAruTRJidJLyfFbOYinSfO-cu3SciMIP6dK54Uq5n00z7tSUa2f-

Fig. 44. Larsen, A. (1905). Parti ved Dronninggaard. [Drawing]. <https://open.smk.dk/en/artwork/image/KKS5805>

Fig. 45. Ibid., p. 142

Fig. 46. Arkitektur DK, 2001: 2, p.141

Fig. 47. Dirckinck-Holmfieeld, K. Akitekternes Sommerhuse. Kbh. (2006). op.cit., p.30-31.

Fig.48. Carlsen, C. (1894). Summer Excursion to the Beach. [Painting].

Fig. 49. Krøyer, P. Marie in the Garden. (1895). [Painting]. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marie_in_the_garden

Fig. 50. Carlsen, C. (1894). A day out at the beach of Hornbæk, Denmark. [Painting]. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Carl_Carlsen_-_Sommerudflugt_til_stranden,_Hornb%C3%A6k_-_1894.png

Fig. 52. Fig.48. Carlsen, C. (1894). Inside in Summer. [Painting].

Fig. 53. Clemmensen, Andreas. (1974). Kystvej 14, 16 and 18. [Photo].

Fig. 54. Tuxen, Laurits. (1902-1927). Villa Dagminne. <https://www.danculture.dk/2011/05/livet-i-villa-dagminne-arbejde-fest-jagt-og-afslapning-i-laurits-og-frederikke-tuxens-atelier-og-sommerbolig-i-skagen/>

Fig. 55. Tuxen, Laurits. (1902-1927). Villa Dagminne. <https://www.danculture.dk/2011/05/>

livet-i-villa-dagminne-arbejde-fest-jagt-og-afslapning-i-laurits-og-frederikke-tuxens-atelier-og-sommerbolig-i-skagen/

Fig. 56. Tuxen, Laurits. (1902-1927). Villa Dagminne. <https://www.danculture.dk/2011/05/livet-i-villa-dagminne-arbejde-fest-jagt-og-afslapning-i-laurits-og-frederikke-tuxens-atelier-og-sommerbolig-i-skagen/>

Fig. 57. Advertisement for Klampenborg Spa. (1860). [Drawing]. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cottageparken>

Fig.58. Siirtolapuutarhaelämä Tanskassa (City Farmer, 2001) https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Man,_kvinna,_pojke_och_hund_fram%C3%B6r_stuga._Kolonitr%C3%A4dg%C3%A5rd_i_Eriksdalslunden,_Stockholm_-_Nordiska_Museet_-_NMA.0048571.jpg

Fig. 59. Siirtolapuutarhaelämä, T. (2012). Urban Garden House. [Image].

Fig. 60. Winning Entry for Politekens summerhouse competition (1917). [Drawing]. Sommerlandets Arkitektur.

Fig. 61. Advertisement for Skarriidse type houses with possibility for year-round holidays. (1969). [Drawing]. Sommerlandets Arkitektur.

Fig. 62. Hytten, O. (1937). Weekend Cabin. [Image]. Sommerlandets Arkitektur.

Fig. 63. Summerhouse from Skarriidse Sawmill. (1950). <https://dan->

Fig. 64. Billeder fra Stilling Feriecenter “Jyllands Perle” (1959). <https://stillinglokalhistorie.dk/Billeder/feriecentret/feriecentret.html>

Fig. 65. Larsen, A. (1959). Rødhush Klitvej 101 - Rødhush Klit Holiday Center. [Image]. <https://www.kb.dk/danmarksetfralufften/images/luftfo/2011/maj/luftfoto/object1833332>

Fig. 66. Larsen, A. (1959). Rødhush Klitvej 101 - Rødhush Klit Holiday Center. [Image]. <https://www.kb.dk/danmarksetfralufften/images/luftfo/2011/maj/luftfoto/object1833332>

Fig. 67. Larsen, A. (1959). Rødhush Klitvej 101 - Rødhush Klit Holiday Center. [Image]. <https://www.kb.dk/danmarksetfralufften/images/luftfo/2011/maj/luftfoto/object1833332>

Fig. 68. Larsen, E. (1970). Jernbanearbejder Christian “Kesse” Larsen boede i en lejlighed i et alment boligbyggeri i Frederikshavn. [Image]. <https://www.arbejdermuseet.dk/en/12-kopi/>

Fig. 69. Danland Sæby Søbad (2002). [Image]. <https://www.toppenafdanmark.dk/en/danland-saeb-by-sobad>

Fig. 70. Fig. 70. The front page of BT. (1922). [Image]. Sommerlandets Arkitektur.

Fig. 73. Andersen, E. (1927). Garden house on Risbjerggards Alle 4 [Image].

Fig. 74. Marinus, Andersen. (1942). Summer Cottages. Sommerlandets

Arkitektur.

Fig. 75. Marinus, Andersen. (1942). Summer Cottages. Sommerlandets Arkitektur.

Fig. 76. Larsen, A. (1959). Rødhush Klitvej 101 - Rødhush Klit Holiday Center. [Image]. <https://www.kb.dk/danmarksetfralufften/images/luftfo/2011/maj/luftfoto/object1833332>

Fig. 77. Larsen, A. (1959). Rødhush Klitvej 101 - Rødhush Klit Holiday Center. [Image]. <https://www.kb.dk/danmarksetfralufften/images/luftfo/2011/maj/luftfoto/object1833332>

Fig. 78. Larsen, A. (1959). Rødhush Klitvej 101 - Rødhush Klit Holiday Center. [Image]. <https://www.kb.dk/danmarksetfralufften/images/luftfo/2011/maj/luftfoto/object1833332>

Fig. 79. Fig. 79. The Heckscher family is at camp near Rorvig. (1932). [Film]. Danish Film Institute.

Fig. 80. Danish Folk Holiday Town. (1938). Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism, Vol. 5, No. 1, 46–62, 2005

Fig. 81. Open Air Bath. (1956). Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism, Vol. 5, No. 1, 46–62, 2005

Fig. 82. Holiday village near Gilleleje. (1942). Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism, Vol. 5, No. 1, 46–62, 2005

Fig. 83. Weiss, J. (1986). A post card sent from Rodhus Klit Fe-

Fig. 84. Musholm Holiday Center. (1998). [Image]. Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism, Vol. 5, No. 1, 46–62, 2005

Fig. 85. Fig. 78. Larsen, A. (1959). Rødhush Klitvej 101 - Rødhush Klit Holiday Center. [Image]. <https://www.kb.dk/danmarksetfralufften/images/luftfo/2011/maj/luftfoto/object1833332>

Fig. 86. Siggerud, D. VE Beach House. (2023). <https://daniellesiggerud.com/projects/lc-summer-house/>

Fig. 87. Airbnb. (2024). Summerhouses for rent. [Screenshot]. www.airbnb.com

Fig. 88. Land Folk. (2024). Summerhouses for rent. [Screenshot]. www.landfolk.dk

Fig. 89. Vogue Scandinavia. (2021). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xuJMQW_Hfto

Fig. 90. Whitlock, S. (2021). Modernist Beach House Perched on the Danish Coast. [Image]. <https://www.architecturaldigest.com/story/this-modernist-wooden-beach-house-is-perched-on-the-northern-tip-of-the-danish-coast>

Fig. 91. Clark, T. (1989). *The Package Holiday*. [Picture]. <https://www.standard.co.uk/lifestyle/es-magazine-2024-wanderlist-travel-caribbean-safari-tiktok-cruise-package-holiday-b1134518.html>

