

ATLAS OF COASTAL IDENTITY

STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS
ALONG THE HARBOURLINE OF COPENHAGEN

ORIENTKAJ: A CONTEMPORARY FISH MARKET



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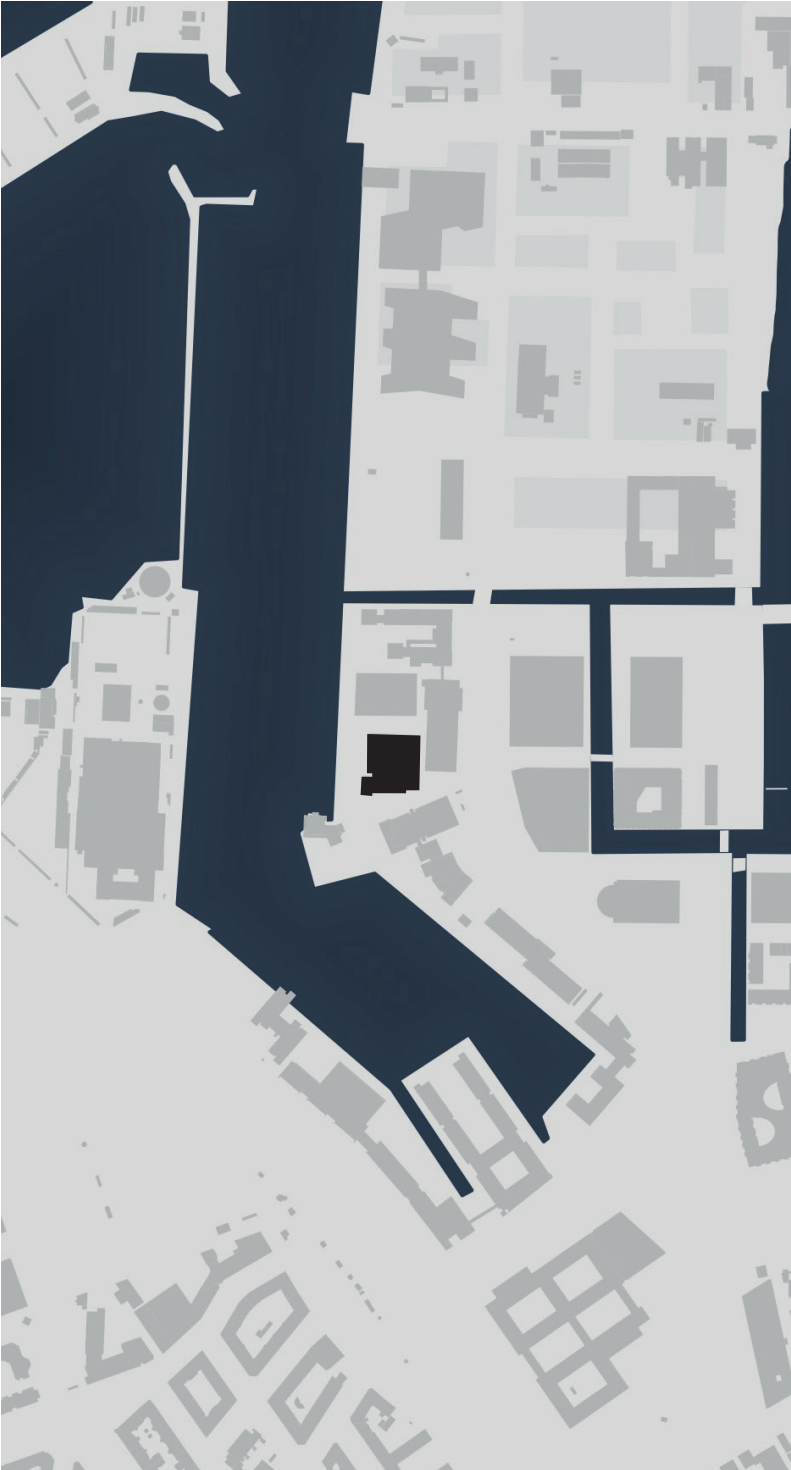
INTRODUCTION

The Atlas of Coastal Identity is an analysis of coastal buildings and structures around the harbour and canals of Copenhagen. It has been a method to explore and learn from the different buildings connected to the harbourline, and has been used as a tool to reference within our project.

The intention of the Atlas is to map out buildings that we think have interesting qualities and that are characteristic to the **coastal identity** of the city. The offset of the study has been to bike and walk around the harbour and canals, as well as taking the harbourbus from north to south to register as many buildings as we wanted.

The book starts in the north of the city and ends in the south. Starting with cases in Nordhavn, then following the harbourbus route, with a few offsets into the smaller canals, before ending all the way south in Sluseholmen.

Each case is represented with a sitemap, technical drawings, a short text and pictures that highlight our point of interest.



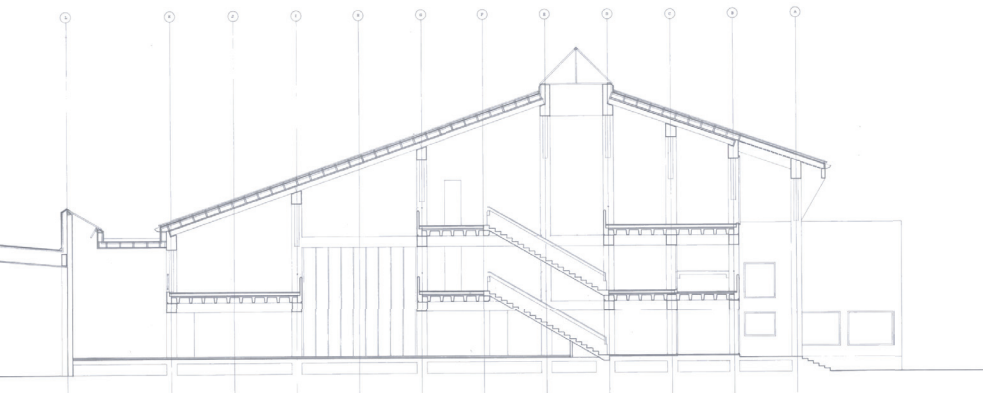
PAUSTIAN HOUSE

1

The building, which is located behind our site, contains the showroom of Paustian furniture. The building is designed by Jørn Utzon, and was completed in 1987.

It is standing on the edge of the harbour, with external concrete pillars which gives the building a temple-like appearance. Inside, the tall, white, fan-topped columns stretch up to the ceiling where they are connected by geometrical archways.

Looking at how the building expresses itself with exposed concrete pillars and a withdrawn glass facade which is reflected by the water. As well as the material choices in interior spaces, colored tiles, concrete and wood are comined in single spatial elements.



PAUSTIAN HOUSE

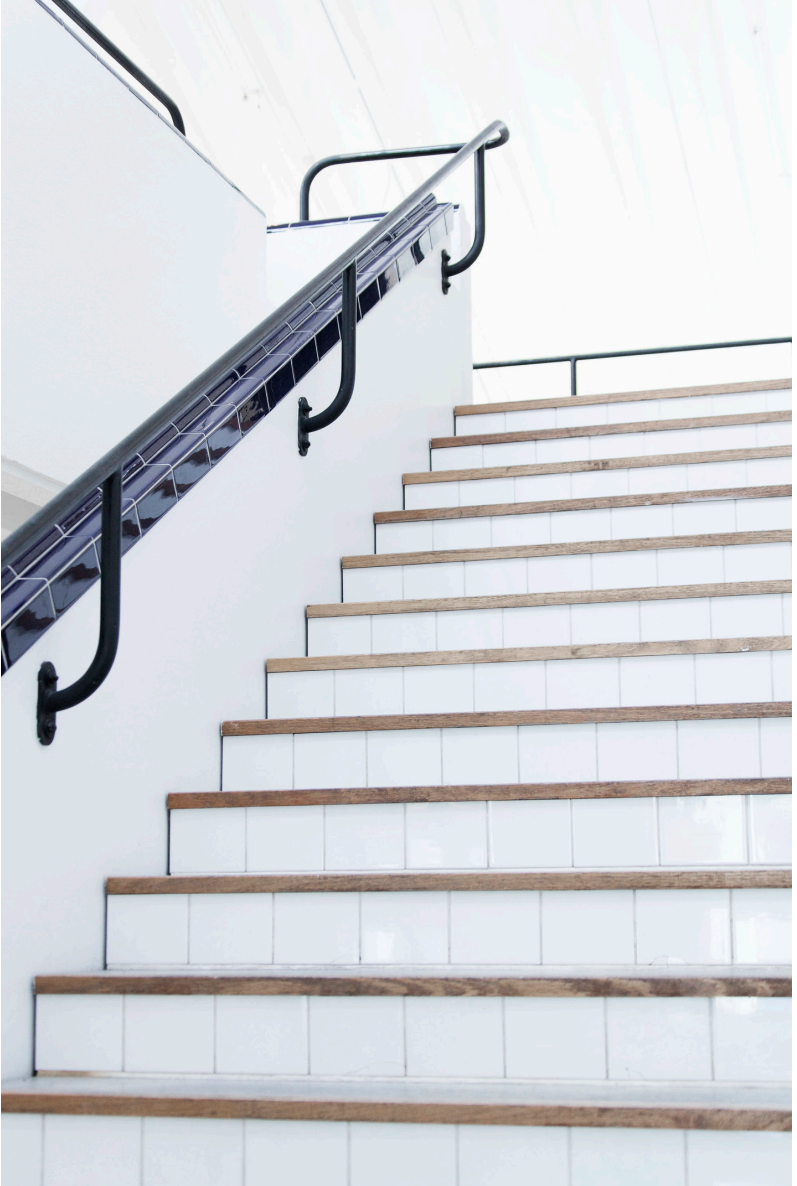




FIG 4 PHOTO: RASMUS HJORTSHØJ COAST

PAUSTIAN HOUSE





MATERIAL CHOICES, STAIRCASES CLAD IN WHITE AND BLUE TILES, WOODEN DETAIL, CONCRETE STEPS

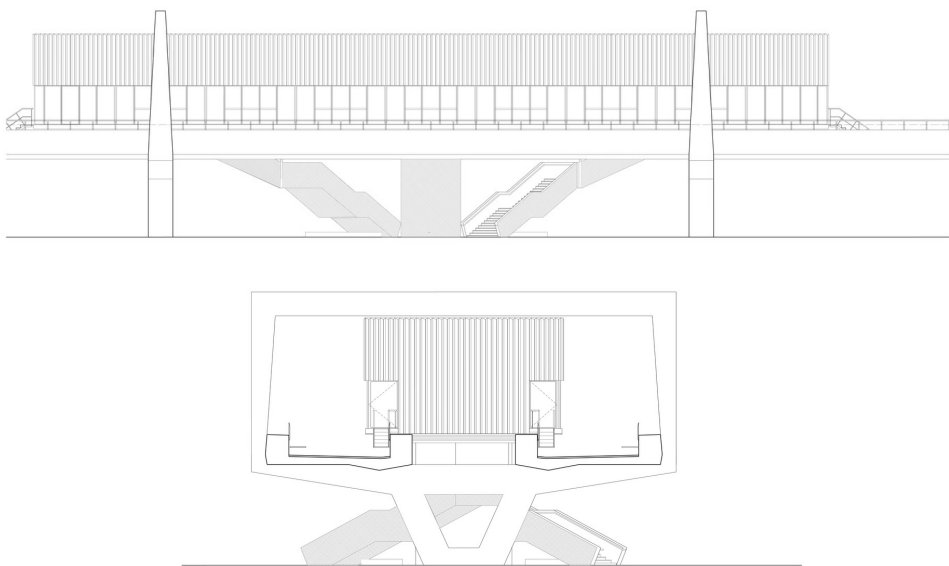


ORIENTKAJ METRO STATION

2

Tracing the outline of a shipping container, the overground Orientkaj Station references the large scale volumes and brutalist features of Nordhavns industrial past. Inside it opens up and reveals more human focused detailing.

Looking at the metro structures ability to be both an alien-looking element but at the same time providing a nod to the industrial past. How it brings a new, but familiar identity to the site. In addition, how the raised volume provides public passage on the ground level.

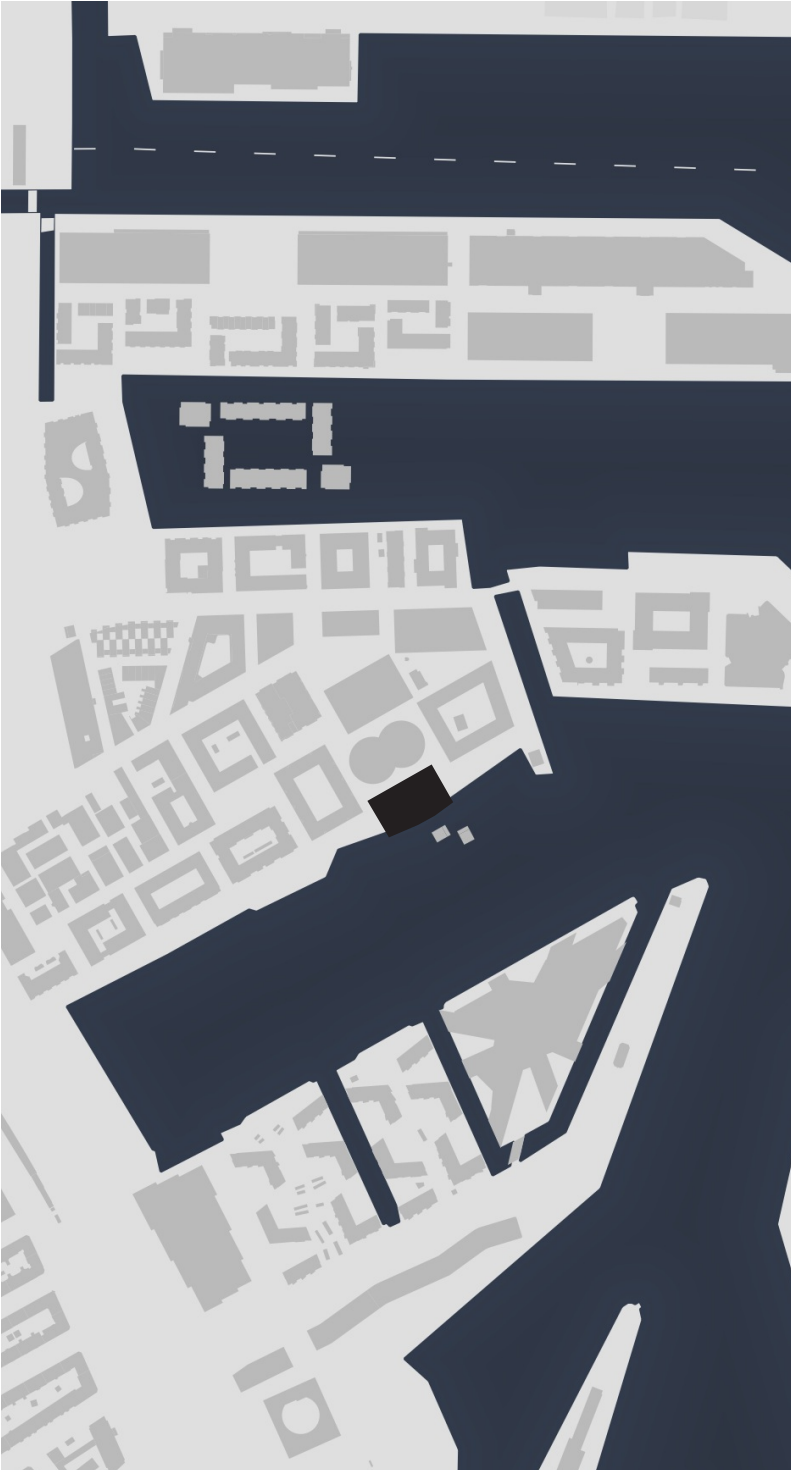


ORIENTKAJ METRO STATION





FIG 8 PHOTO: AUTHORS



GÖTEBORG PLADS

3

Göteborg plads is a large public plaza in Århusgade neighborhood. The composition is established by a continuous surface of large 2×2 meter concrete tiles.

A series of small hills point to the port's history, as the disembarkation point for piles of cement and gravel, as well as functioning as urban furniture for stay and play. Large evergreen trees and shrubs create shelter, shade and division of space.

Looking at how the square steps down towards the water as well as the surprising elements in the urban interior which references the history of the site.

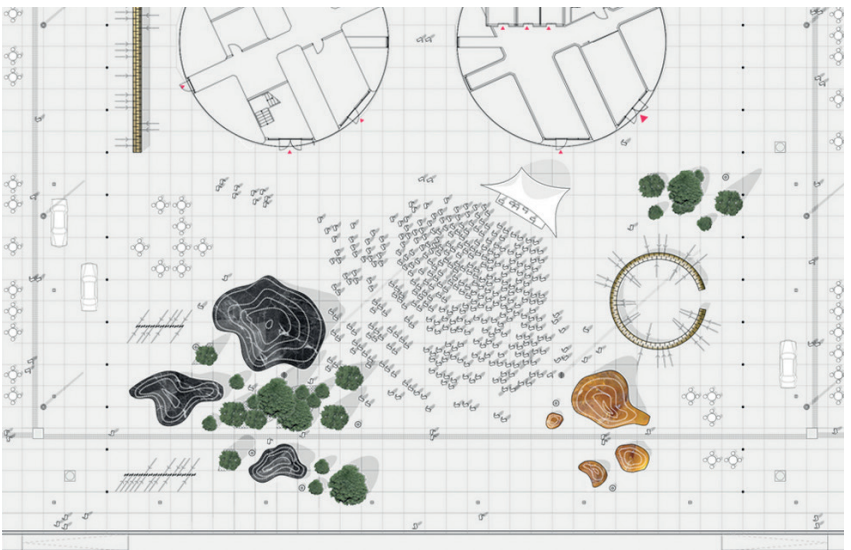
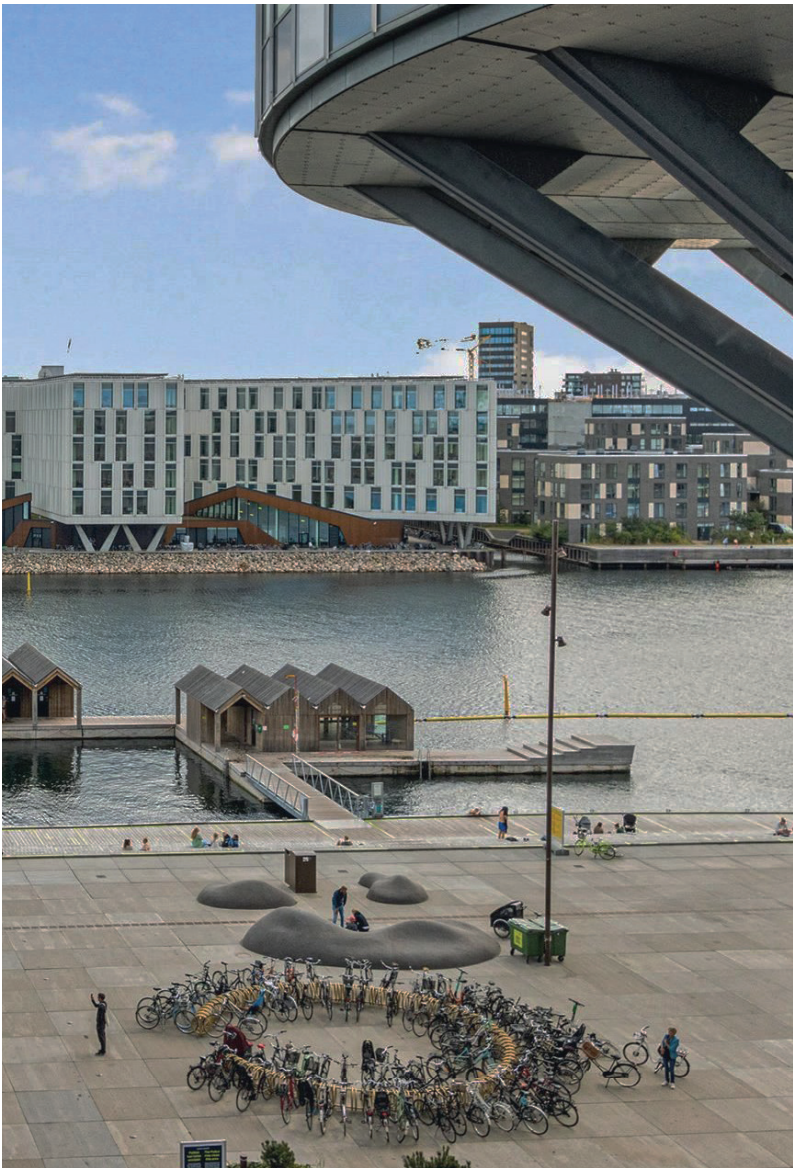


FIG 9 PLAN DRAWING: SLETH

GÖTEBORG PLADS



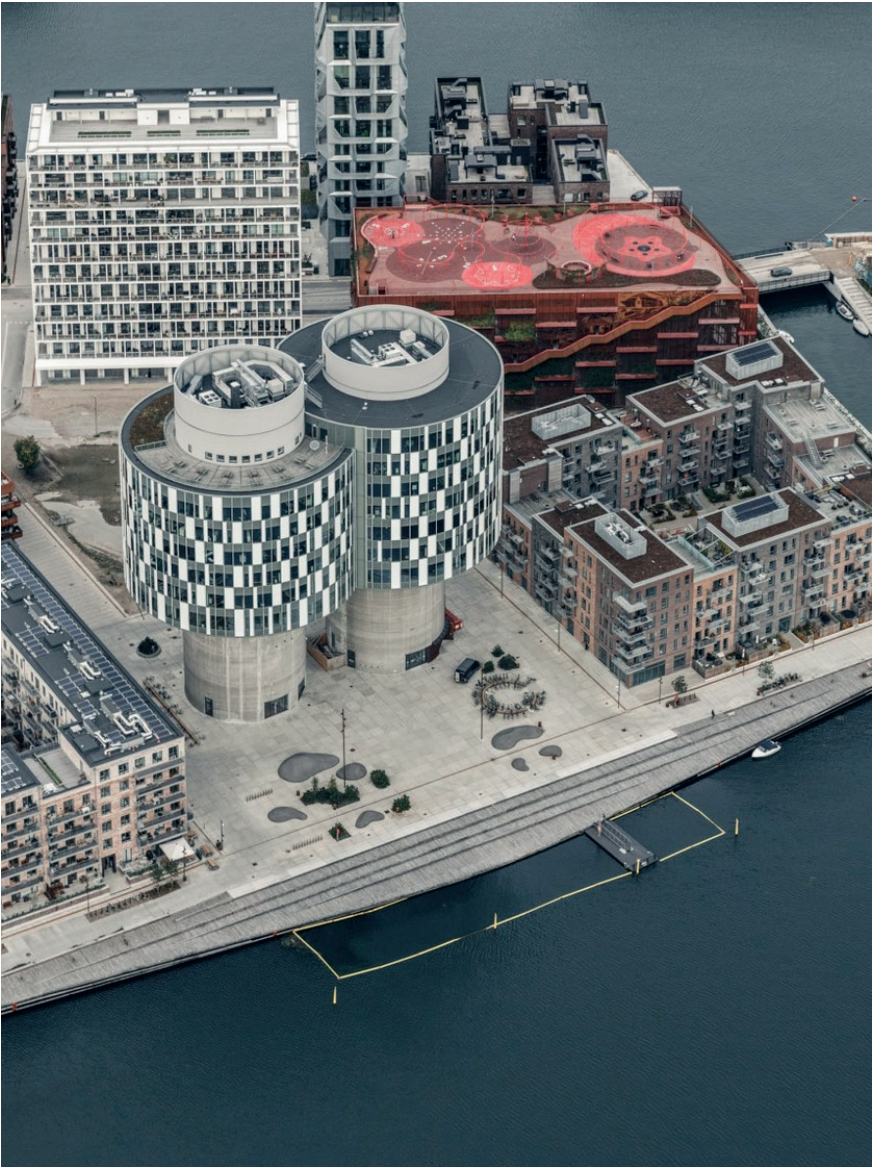
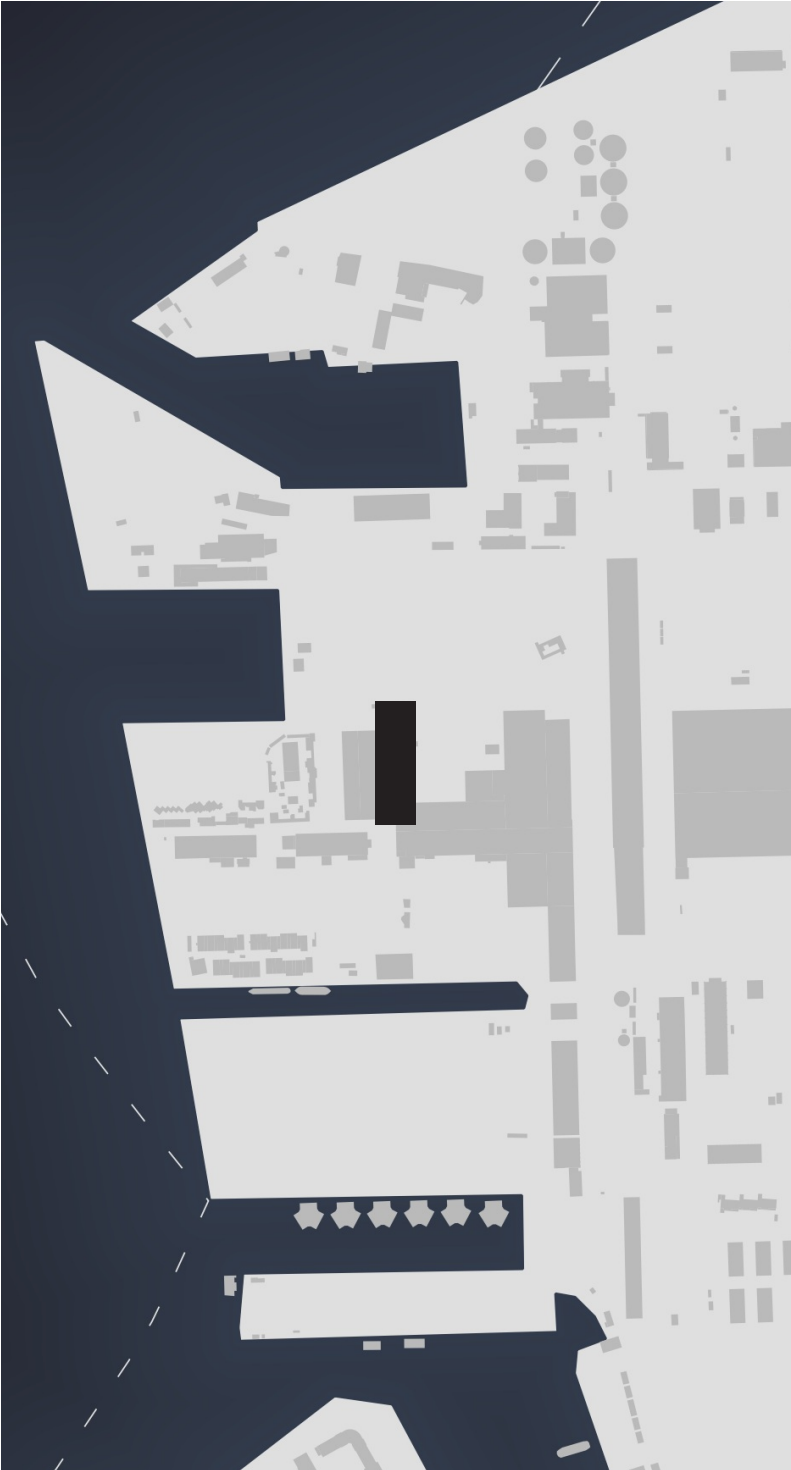


FIG 11 PHOTO: SLETH



THE METAL FACTORY

4

Burmeister & Wain shipyard is a former military- and industrial area on Refshaleøen. It was once the largest workplace in Denmark and employed more than 10.000 people. B&W was established in 1843, but after bankruptcies the shipyard closed in 1996.

Part of the shipyard was a warehouse for the metal factory / pladeværkstedet which included Skabelonloftet where full size templates were made in metal, based on the ship drawings. A job that required plenty of space.

Looking at the patchwork of materials and openings of the large rough halls, intended for heavy duty operations.



THE METAL FACTORY





THE METAL FACTORY

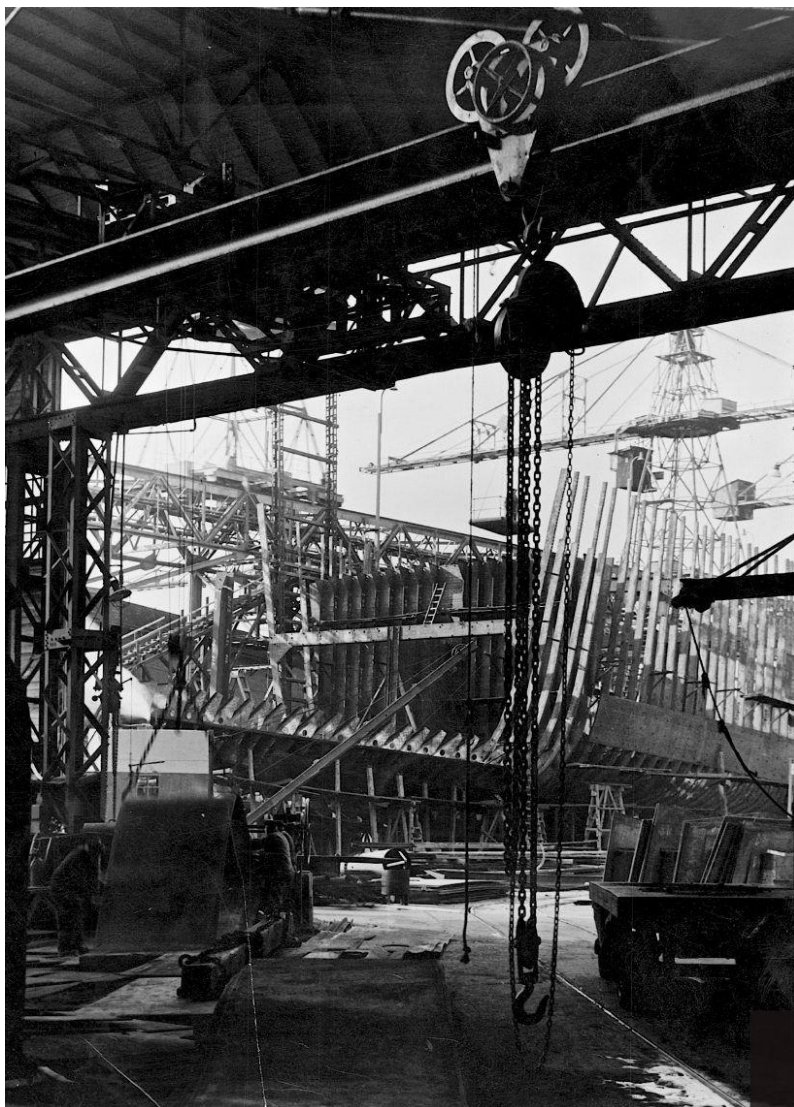




FIG 15 PHOTO: DANSK DYNAMIT



LA BANCHINA

5

A cafe, restaurant and wine bar in a remarkably small building that was a gatehouse to the old ship yard. The small restaurant provides seating for 16 guests. It is at the land side of one of the large docks, and from the bar there is a view across the harbour to Kastellet, Langelinie Quay and Nordhavn.

There is a small garden area with a sauna, and a mobile quay. The mobile quay invites visitor to enjoy their food and drinks close to the water. The harbour location means it can be approached by boat, bike, the harbour bus and the 9A bus.

Looking at the popular summer hangout and its ability to create a seasonal and intimate space in an uncomplicated and small scale. Having a public, but at the same time personal atmosphere.

LA BANCHINA





FIG 18 PHOTO: REFSHALEOEN.DK



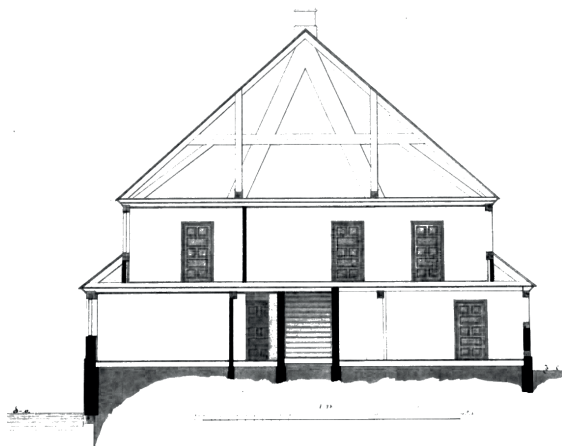
SPANTELOFTET

6

Spanteloftet, a two-storey half-timbered house, built in 1742 as part of the military wharf. When constructed, the building had two different purposes. The bottom floor was a chaloup shed: an open pillared floor with heavy ceiling beams. Here the chaloups hung as they did on board the ships. A chaloup is a rowing boat that was used when rowing from the quay out to the larger unanchored ships.

The upper floor was the coffered ceiling: one large column-free room, where the floor was a "drawing sheet". The frames for large wooden ships were drawn in full size on the floor.

Looking at the playful construction and permeable facade created through niches and passages in close connection to the waterfront.



SPANTELOFTET



34 FIG 20 PHOTO: THE DANISH AGENCY FOR CULTURE

FIG 21 PHOTO: AUTHORS



FIG 22 PHOTO: AUTHORS



THE GUN BOAT SHEDS

7

The gun boat sheds built around 1802, appear as coastal buildings with their traditional forms. The repeated volumes appear as different buildings on the outside but are in fact connected and inside they appear as one big room.

Looking at the sloping floorplan towards the water, intended for easy transport of boats to the water. Constructed to endure water, as the small height difference between building and water puts the building in frequent risk of floods.



GUN BOAT SHEDS



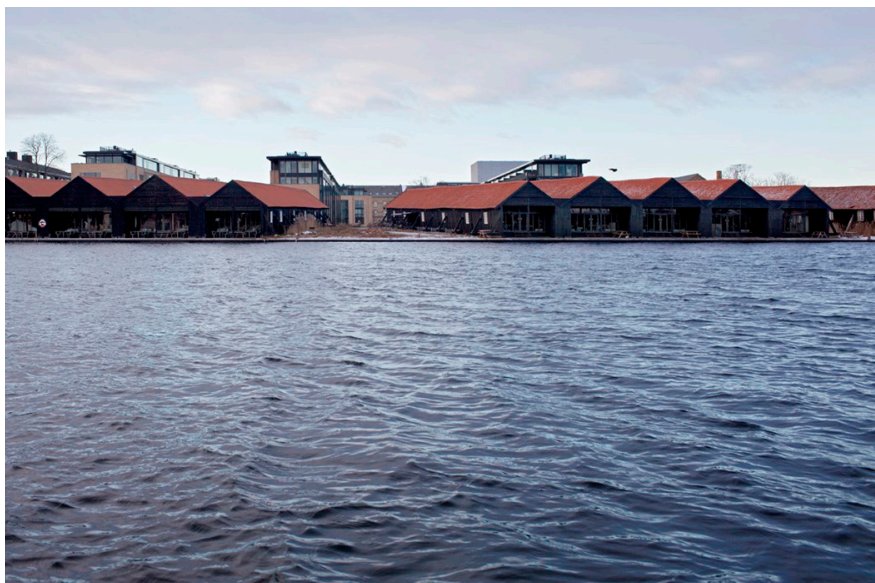


FIG 25 PHOTO: ASBJØRN KAASGAARD SAMUELSEN
FIG 26 PHOTO: AUTHORS
FIG 27 PHOTO: BGB A.S

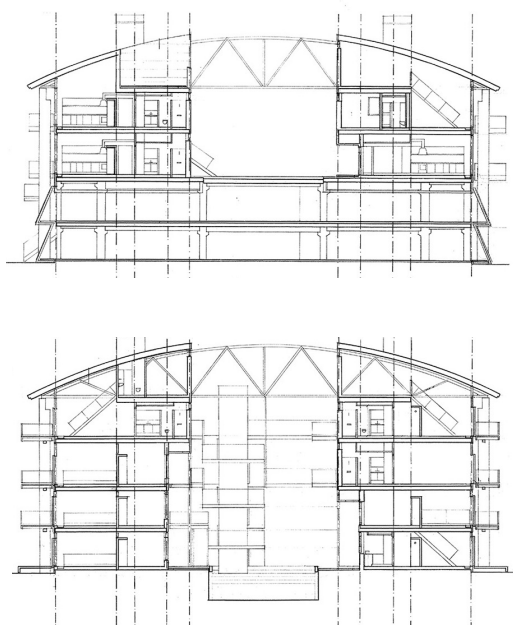


TORPEDOHALLEN

8

Torpedohallen is a transformation of a former industrial boathall where housing units have been placed within the original construction.

Looking at the building transformations ability to keep a close connection to the water by letting it float into a closed canal in the common space of the building.



TORPEDOHALLEN





FIG 30 PHOTO: AUTHORS

FIG 31 PHOTO: VANDKUNSTEN

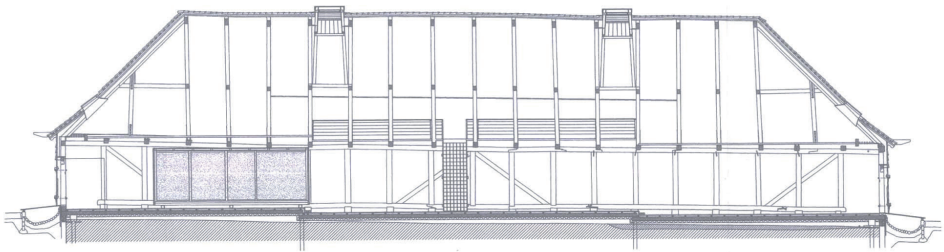


MASTESKURENE

9

This row of buildings was originally built as storage units for ship parts, they have since then been transformed into offices.

Looking at the way light is allowed to enter the building through thoughtfully placed openings within the original construction.



MASTESKURENE







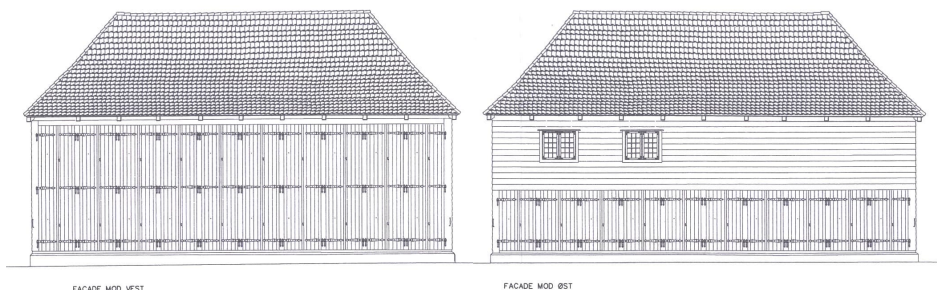
MÆRSEHUSET

10

Originally, the building housed the navy's "mærser" - mast baskets. The building was renovated in 2009 and the architects were respectful the original design.

Mærsehuset's characteristic horizontal panel and the falu-red mud color have been retained. The many doorways on the courtyard side have been refined and rebuilt with thermal glass doors behind the wooden gates in connection with the insulation of the building.

Looking at the facade by the water side where an openable two-storey facade has been created, to open up and generously light the rooms and its ability to have a closed facade during hard weather.



MÆRSEHUSET





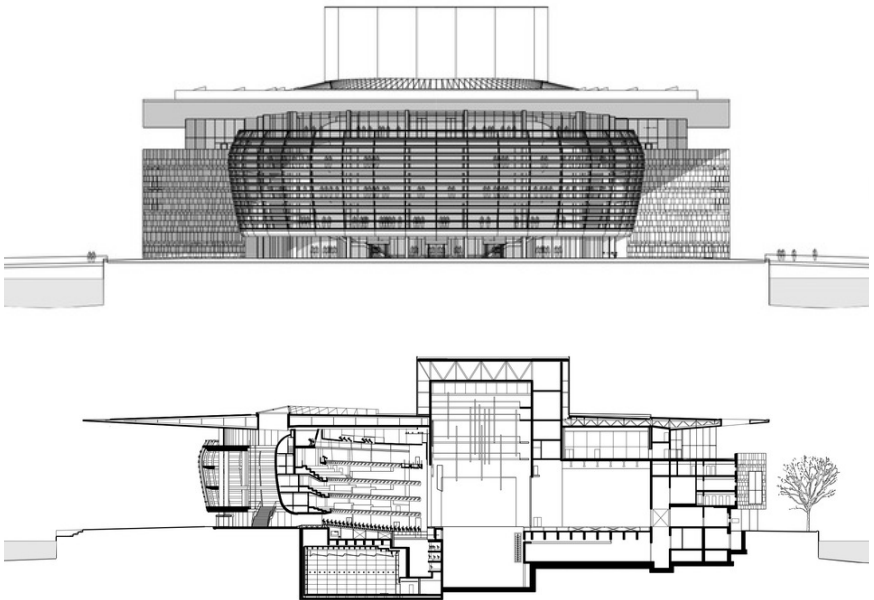


THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

11

The Opera is located in Copenhagen just opposite the main castle Amalienborg, home of the Danish royal family, at the shore of the harbour. The Opera House is built in alignment with Amalienborg and Marmorkirken.

Looking at how the facade opens up towards the harbour, creating views and communication with the rest of the city. The facade becoming a face from the sea.



THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE



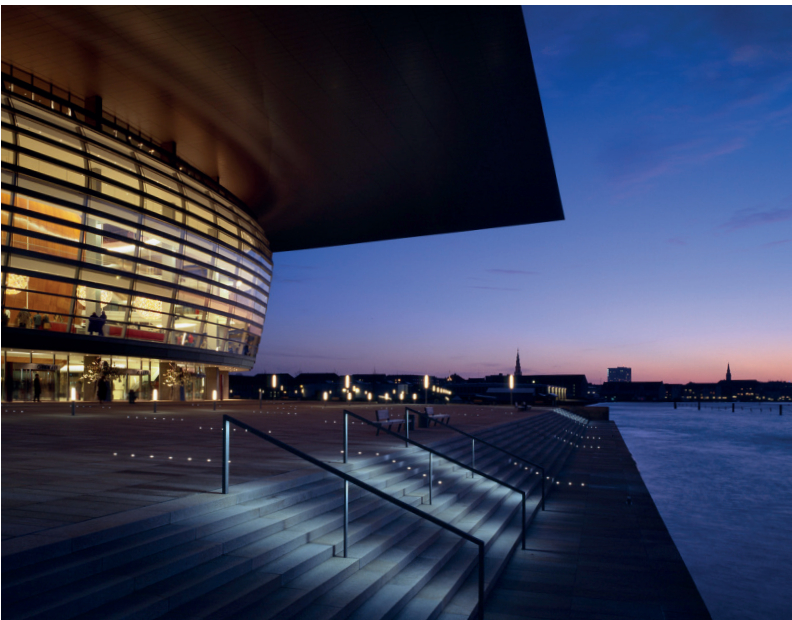
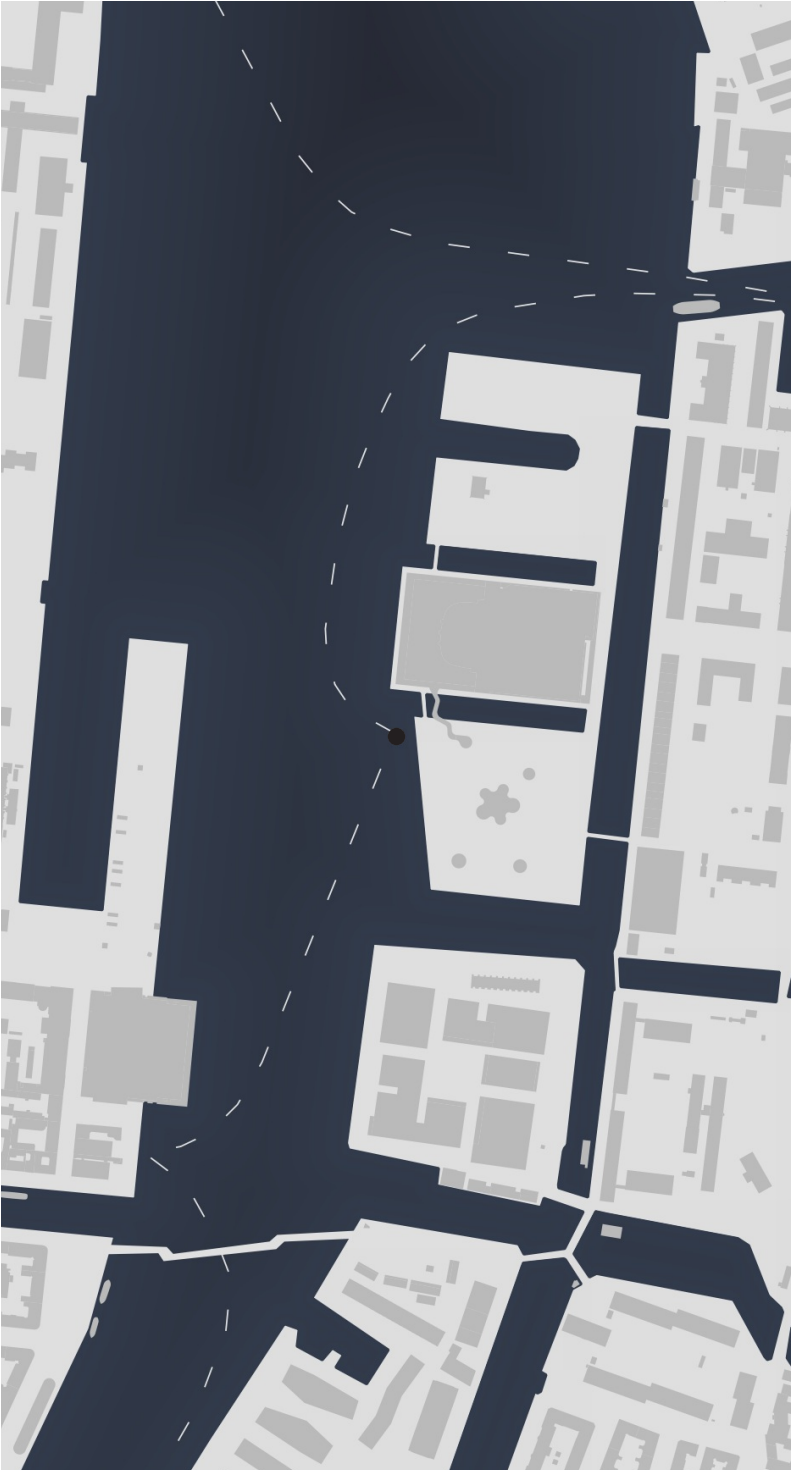


FIG 39 PHOTOS: HENNING LARSEN TEGNESTUE



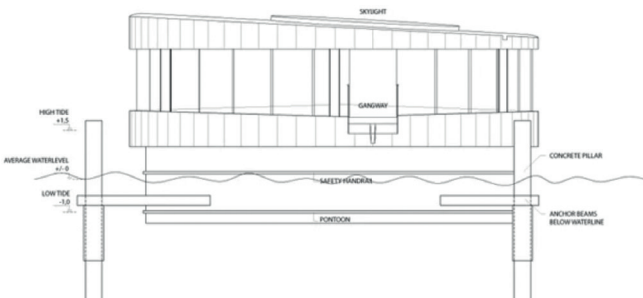
THE OPERA PAVILLION

12

The circular pavilion was built in 2011, and is located at the harbor bus landing place. With space for two harbor buses, it helps to ensure easy transit and a waiting area with benches for audience and passengers. The pavilion can hold 200 waiting passengers.

The facade and roof are clad in copper, a reference to the bridge houses on Knippelsbro and Langebro. Railings and signs are in brass, and a bench in oak and brass is fitted along the curved wall of the pavilion.

Looking at the construction of piles and leveling of platform.



THE OPERA PAVILLION





FIG 42 PHOTOS: C.F. MÖLLER ARCHITECTS
FIG 43 PHOTOS: AUTHORS

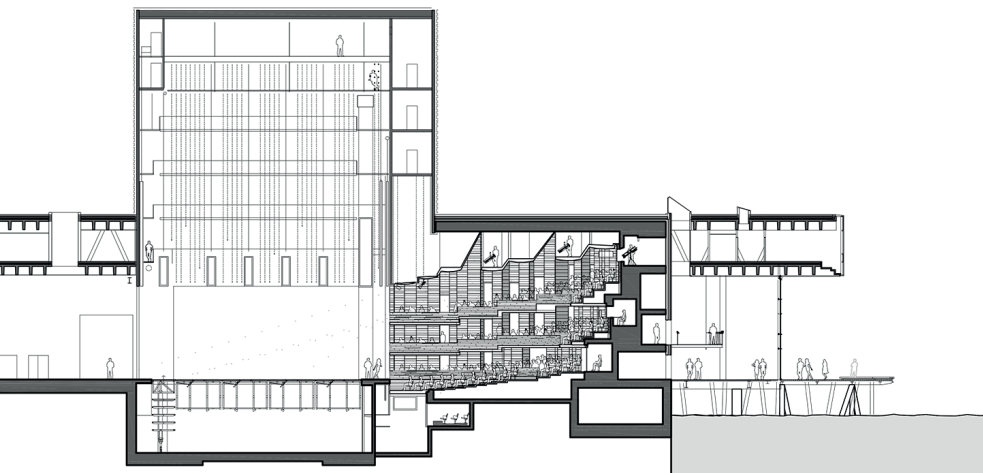


THE ROYAL PLAYHOUSE

13

The playhouse is partly placed on piles into the harbour, in close proximity and in relation to the opera house. The building consists of three compositional elements, a public oak-clad promenade floating on thin columns over the water. A scene building, echoes the material character of the harbour front with brickwork and copper-clad tower. An expansive, unifying roof level containing personnel facilities and views in all directions through nuances of green glass.

Looking at the playful piles, and the dock as a seamless continuation of the street dressing the building in a public promenade.



THE ROYAL PLAYHOUSE



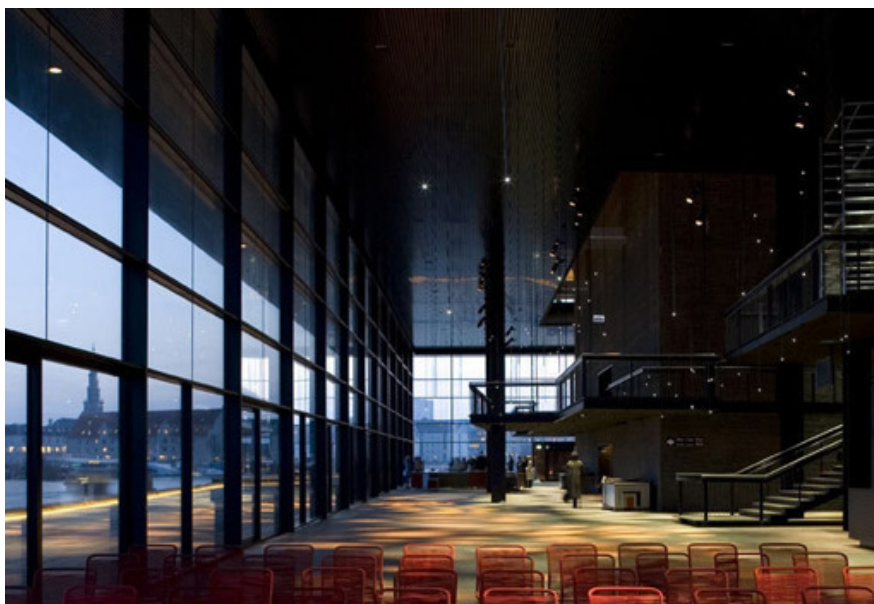


FIG 46 PHOTOS: AUTHORS

FIG 47 PHOTOS: LUNDGAARD TRANBERG



NYHAVN

14

Nyhavn used to be the the tradeport and backside of the city, the port has since then transformed and the facades have turned into an iconic image of the city.

Looking at the colorful facades and the parallell streetlife created by the wide promenade with outdoor cafes and public pathways creating an intersection of social interactions.



FIG 48 FACADE DRAWING: ALFRED JØRGENSEN

NYHAVN



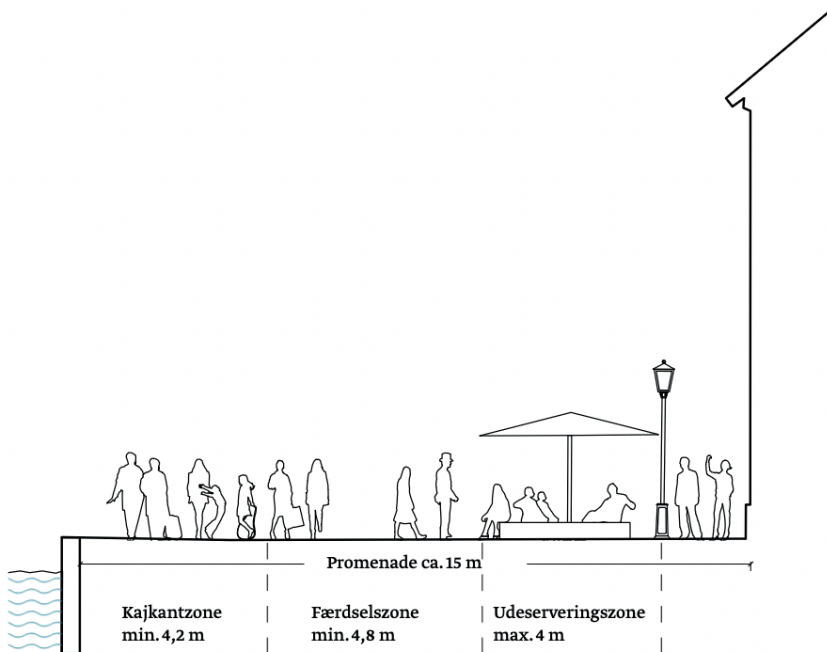


FIG 50 SECTION DRAWING: COPENHAGEN MUNICIPALITY, LOCAL PLAN

NYHAVN



ELEVATOR INTEGRATED IN PATCHWORK OF COBBLE STONES, PROVIDING ACCESS TO PUBLIC TOILETS.



FIG 52 PHOTO: AUTHORS



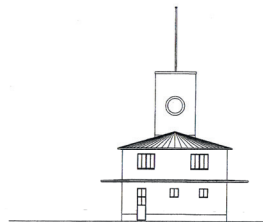
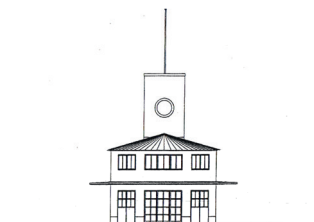
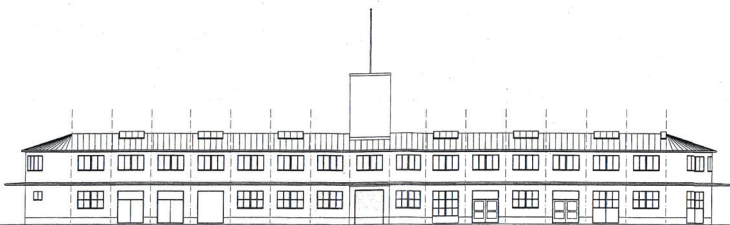
GAMMELHOLM TOLDKAMMER

15

Originally built as a customs house in 1947, today in a partially rebuilt state, contains three restaurants and a venue for jazz music. For a shorter period the building functioned as a terminal for Øresund boats.

The 65 meter long and 10 meter wide building with rounded gables, surrounded by a canopy, and with a central clock tower that appears in a moderate Art Déco style. The house is located with the gables in a north-south direction along the quayside in Havnegade.

Looking at the human scale and details on the facade of the long two-storey building.



GAMMELHOLM TOLDKAMMER



THE 1970'S, TERMINAL FOR ØRESUND BOATS.



FIG 56 PHOTO: AUTHORS



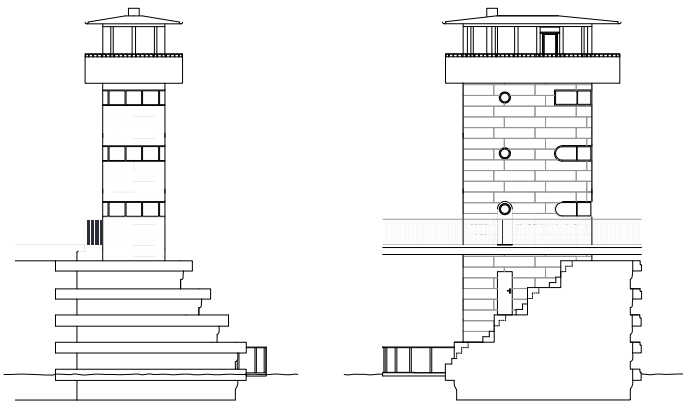
KNIPPELSBRO TOWERS

16

Situated on each side of Knippelsbro, the functionalist five-story bridge tower reflects the enthusiasm for technology, machines and large ships at the time. Built in 1937 at the B&W shipyard, it consists of an iron construction, clad with wood and then copper. Barge cranes were used to insert them into the concrete foundations that were cast for the purpose.

Originally containing guard rooms, boiler rooms and operating rooms. 13.5 meters above the water is a balcony with windows all the way around intended for managing operations of the drawbridge. Today, the bridge is controlled remotely and the towers are used for other purposes, one is used as a restaurant.

Looking at the openings and views created by the building. Round windows referencing portholes in ships.



KNIPPELSBRO TOWERS





FIG 59 PHOTO: AUTHORS



HOLMENS CHURCH

17

The site originally housed a blacksmith's shop, but in 1619 Christian IV commissioned its reconstruction into a church for the Danish Navy. Built in the shape of a cross, a small copper tower rises from the middle, in Renaissance style.

The chapel is situated alongside the canal between the bridges that join Slotsholmen. The church is one of the few to have survived the great fires in the history of Copenhagen. It has been well preserved and stands as it was originally designed. Today, it functions as a common public church.

Looking at the chapel building that rises up from the water.

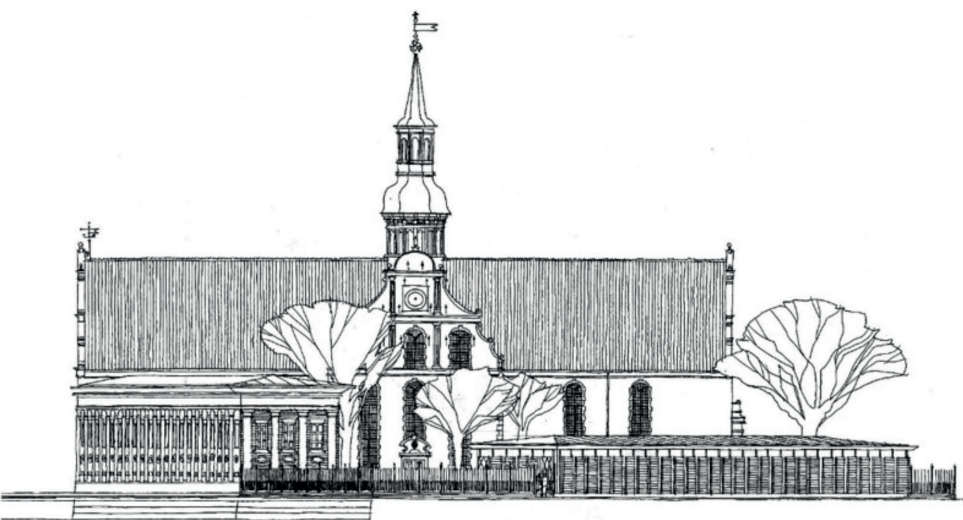
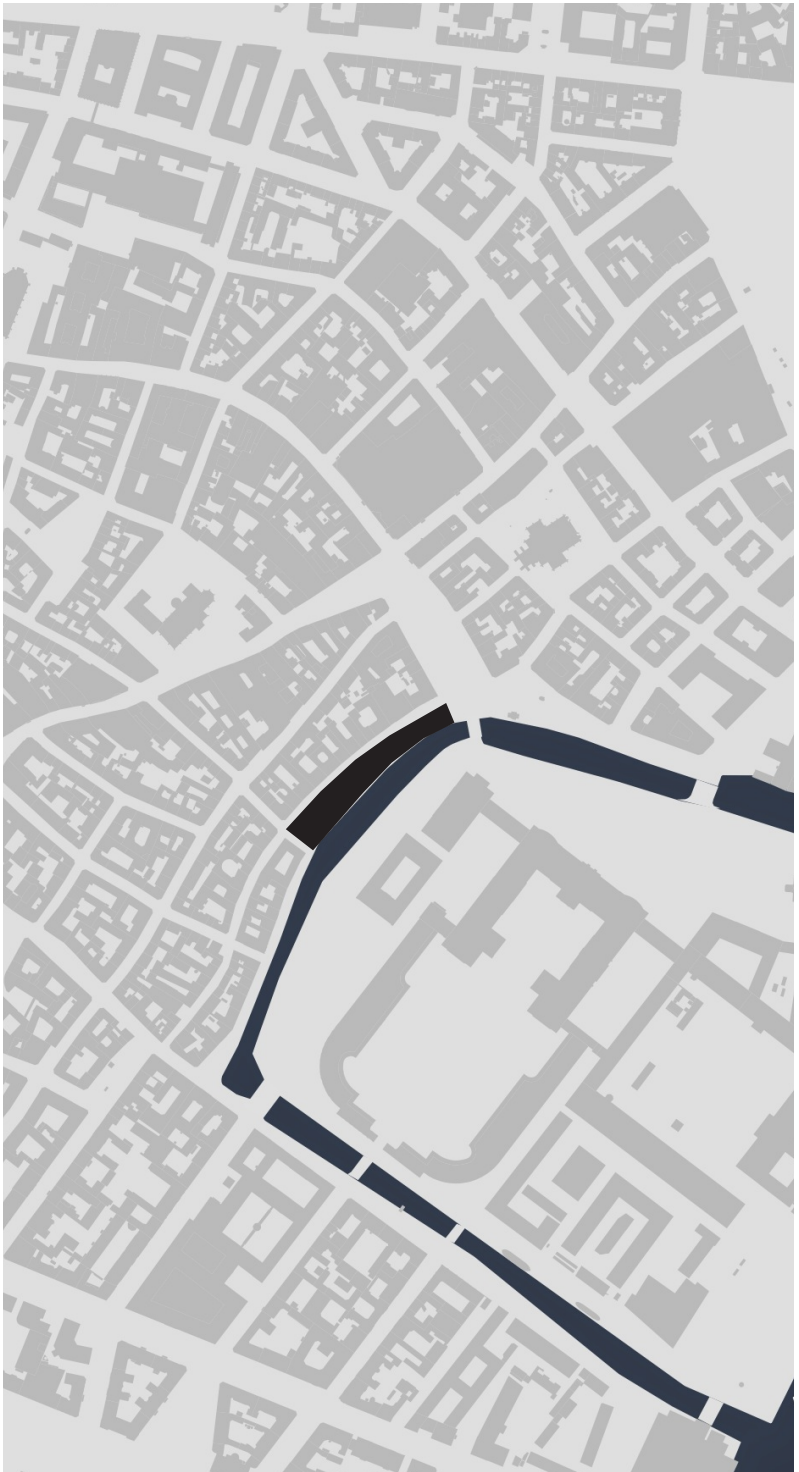






FIG 62 PHOTO: AUTHOR



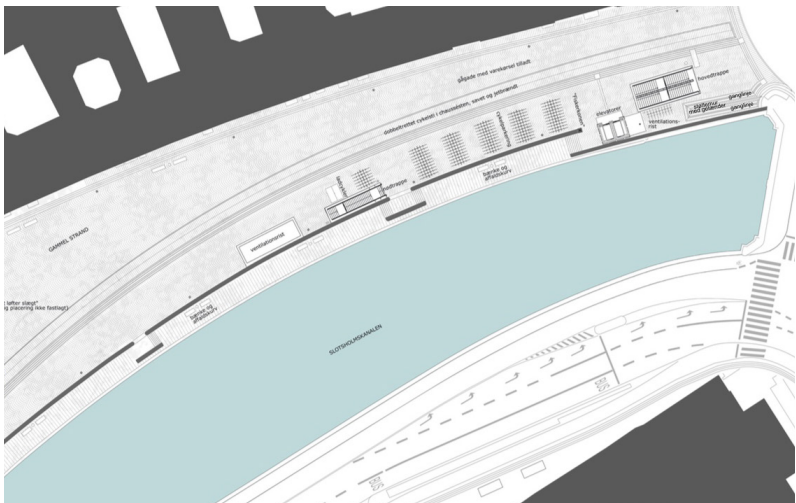
GAMMEL STRAND

18

Gammel Strand was in the city's earliest years the coastline and goods were received here from all over the world. It was the site of a fish market, a lively and noisy element of city, until the 1950s, when the sale was moved to Fisketorvet in Sydhavnen.

Today, the granite statue of one of the famous wives is visible between the re-establishment of the square, sandwiched between the quayside and the subway elevator.

Looking at the stairs leading down to the water, the lower level creating a closer connection to the canal and the influence of the tidal range.



GAMMEL STRAND





FIG 65 PHOTO: LAURA STAMER

FIG 66 PHOTO: AUTHORS

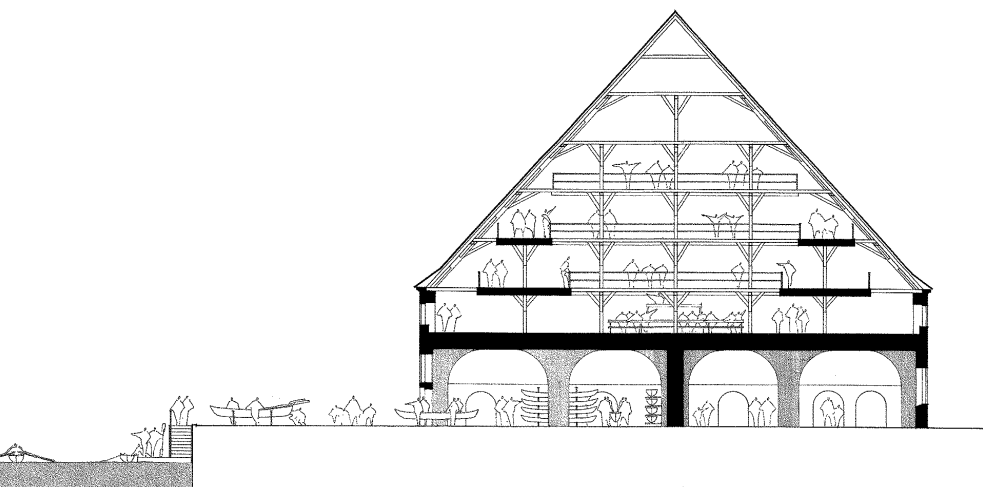


CHRISTIAN IVS BREW HOUSE

19

The tall red brick building facing the canal was built around 1608. It was originally constructed as a corner bastion, as part of Christian IV's fortification of the city and is now partly in use for the Kings Lapidarium, an archive and exhibition space containing copies of historic plaster sculptures.

Looking at the large surface of the roof and the contrast between the large roof with smaller light openings.



CHRISTIAN IV BREW HOUSE







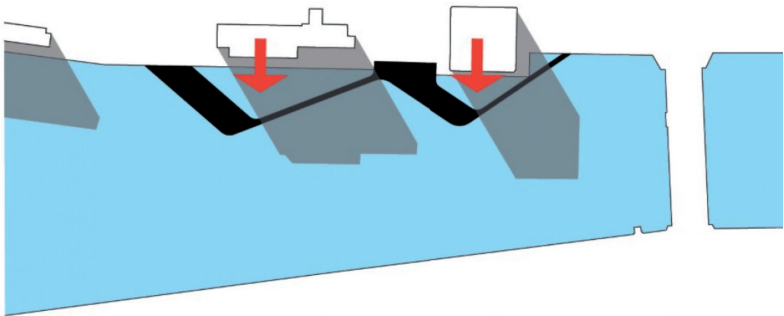
KALVEBOD WAVES

20

Kalvebod Brygge is a controversial stretch along the harbor where large and dominating office domiciles occupy the harbourline. The buildings were built before Copenhagen had begun to discuss an architectural strategy which valued more recreational spaces along the harbourline.

Kalvebod Waves is the winning proposal of an open competition in 2013 to create an urban recreational area to create life and openness into the area.

Looking at the popular recreational space ability to engage and attract people, as well as the approach to softening of the harbourline.



KALVEBOD WAVES





FIG 72 PHOTO: AUTHORS



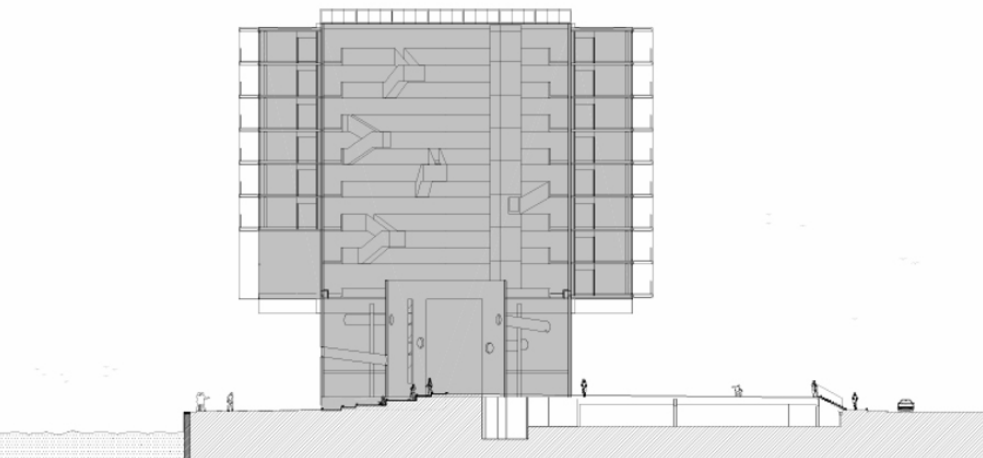
THE SEED SILO

21

The structure consist of a two round concrete silos and was used to store seeds.

The silos has been transformed into a residential building and the apartments are placed outside hanging onto the concrete silo.

Looking at the contrast between the rough, defined construction and the lighter glass facade



THE SEED SILO





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- GUN BOAT SHEDS
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- TORPEDOHALLEN - VANDKUNSTEN
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- KNIPPESBRO BRIDGE TOWERS - KAJ GOTLOB
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[HTTP://JDSA.EU/KAL/](http://jdsa.eu/kal/)

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