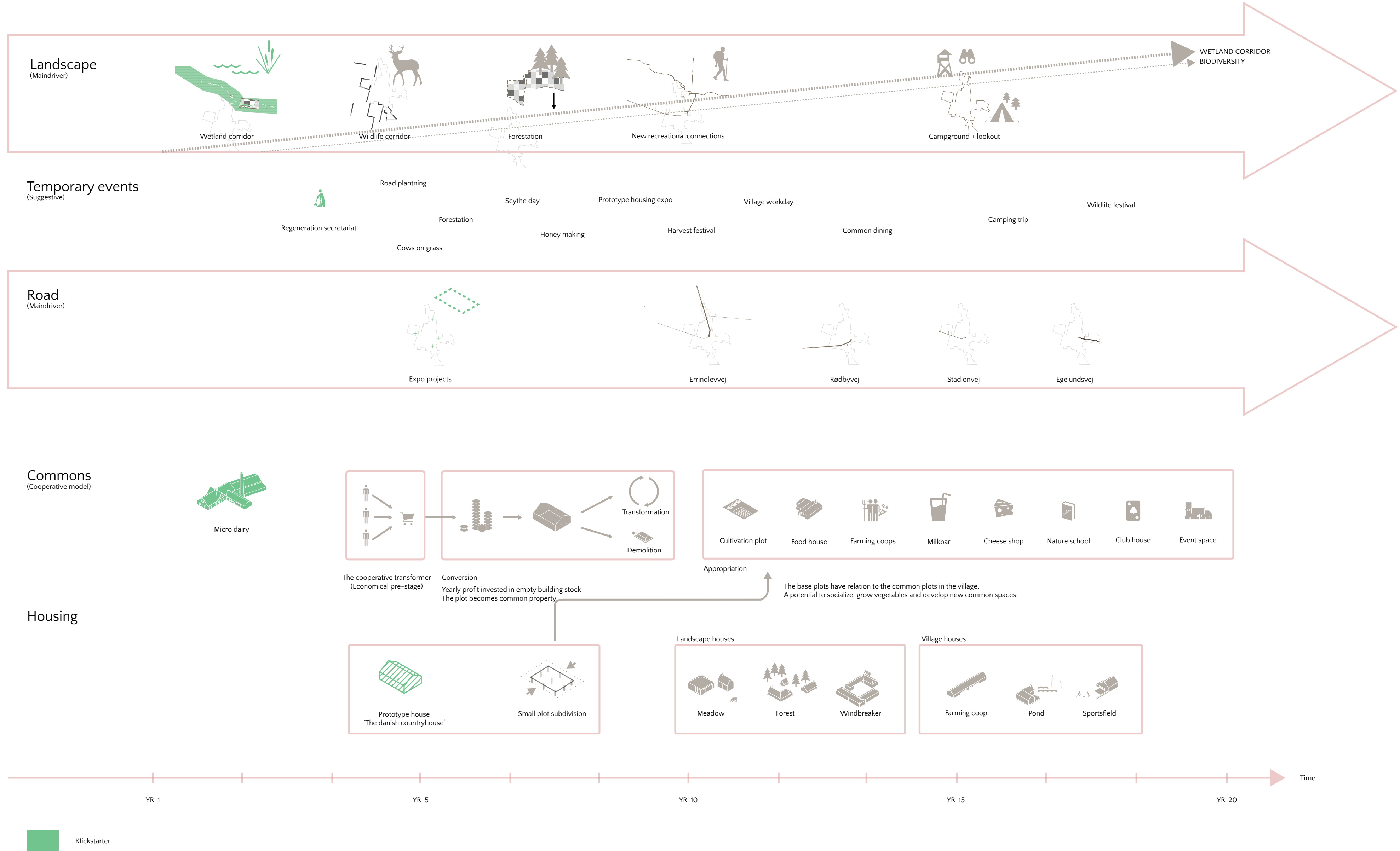




The micro dairy

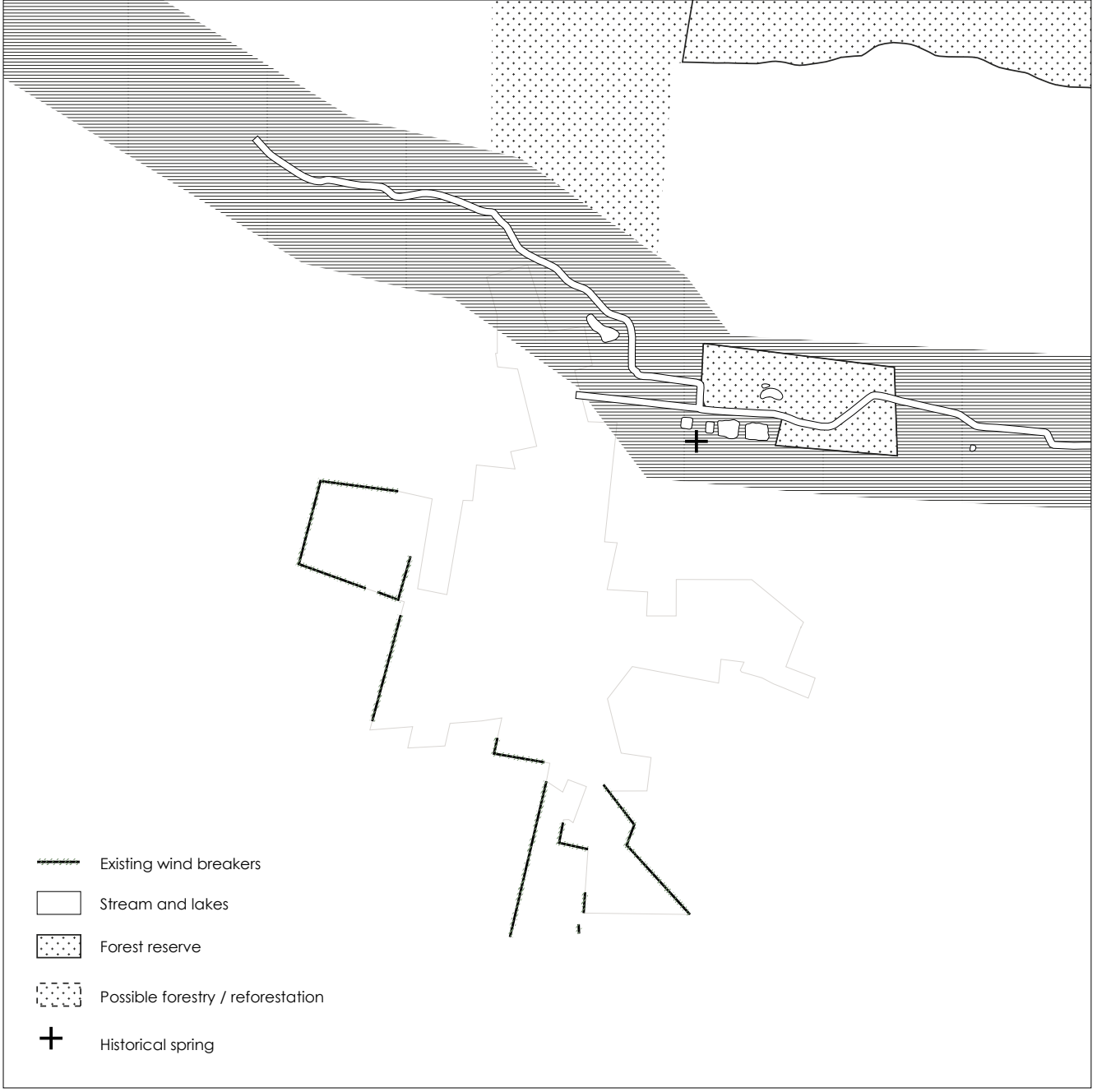
Process



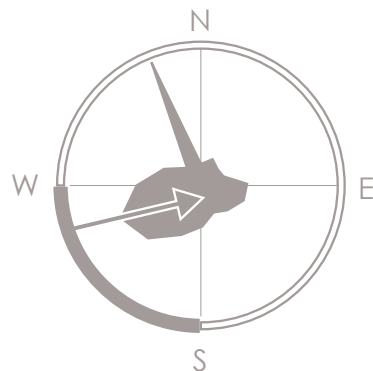


The meadow

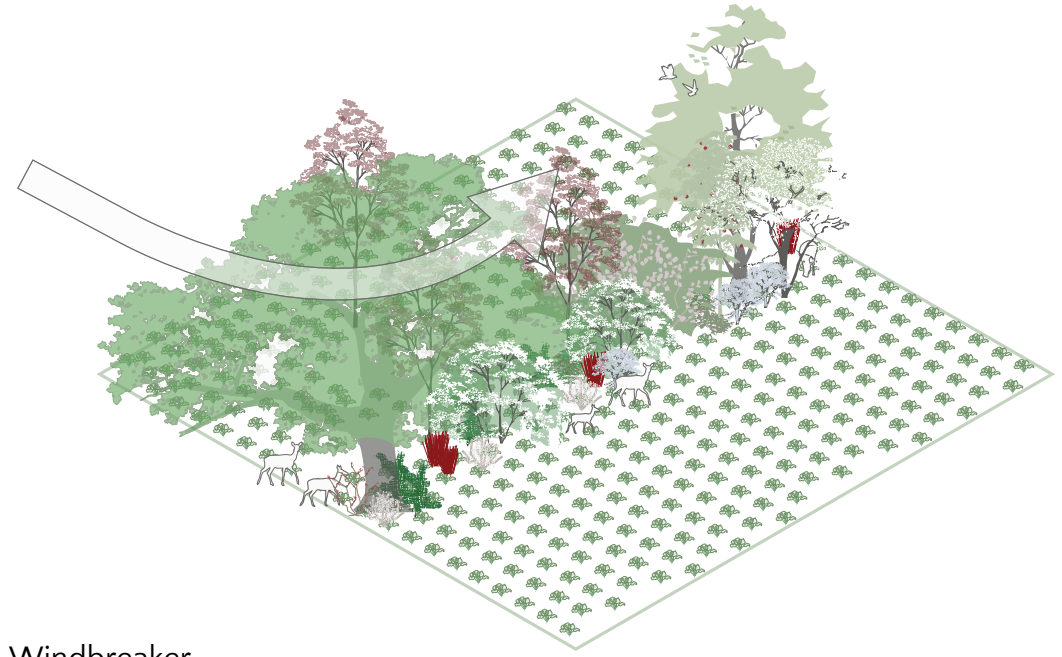
Landscape



Enhanced naturetypes



Dominant wind direction from west



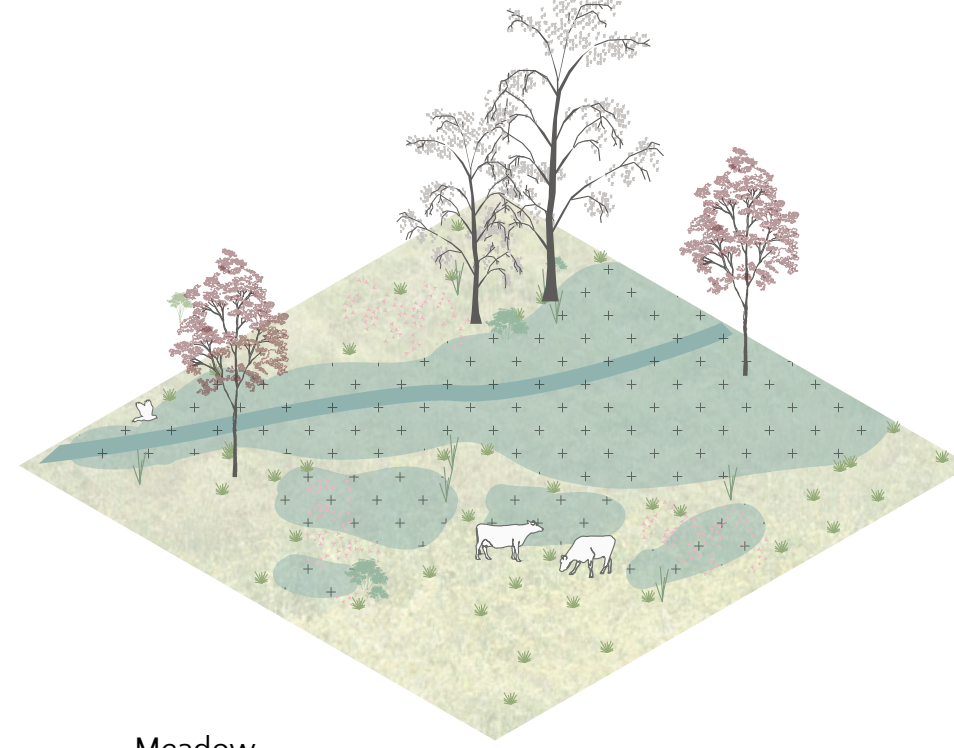
Windbreaker

The existing windbreakers are developed and strengthened through the plantation of wildlife friendly vegetation. (E.g. Oak, Blackthorn, Dogwood etc.) This creates new corridors for the wildlife in the area, enhancing biodiversity and recreational value in the area.



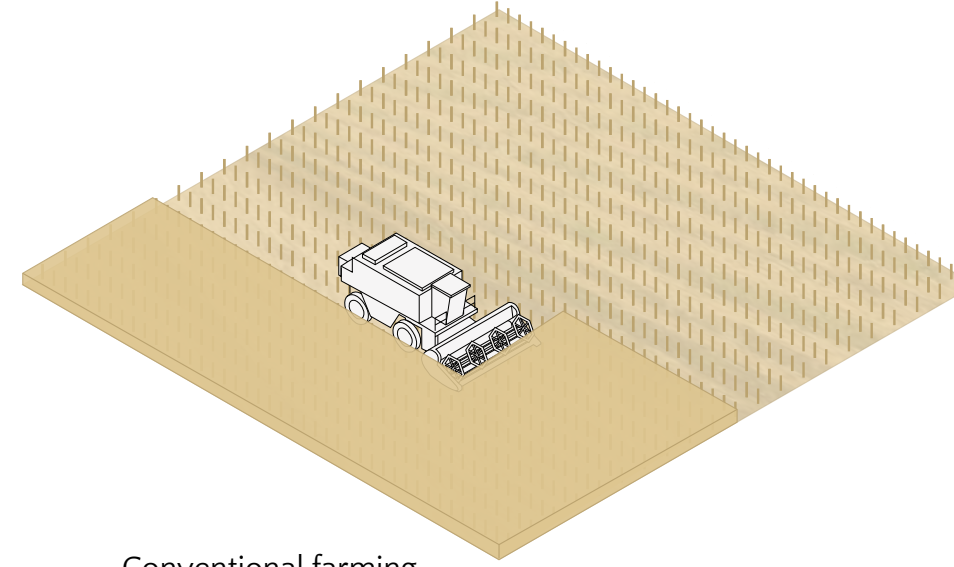
Forest

The forest north of the village is extended towards the village. The farmland is today used for christmas tree farming and could be developed for being a mix between productive landscape, recreation and living zone.



Meadow

North/East of the village is a low-lying area, which has lower value for intensive farming. A stream runs through this area, towards the sea. Due to the intensive farming the greater area which surrounds the village, is suffering from poor water quality and is very vulnerable as a Natura 2000 catchment area. A nature restoration, which transforms the area into a wetland meadow will mean higher water quality, cleaned naturally on the meadow, before running to the sea. The large number of streams is used as recreational routes and reconnects residents and visitors to the landscape attractions in the area.



Conventional farming

The fields surrounding the village produces rape, wheat and white beet. The farmland offers long open landscape views and transforms the view during the seasons.



Stream



Forest

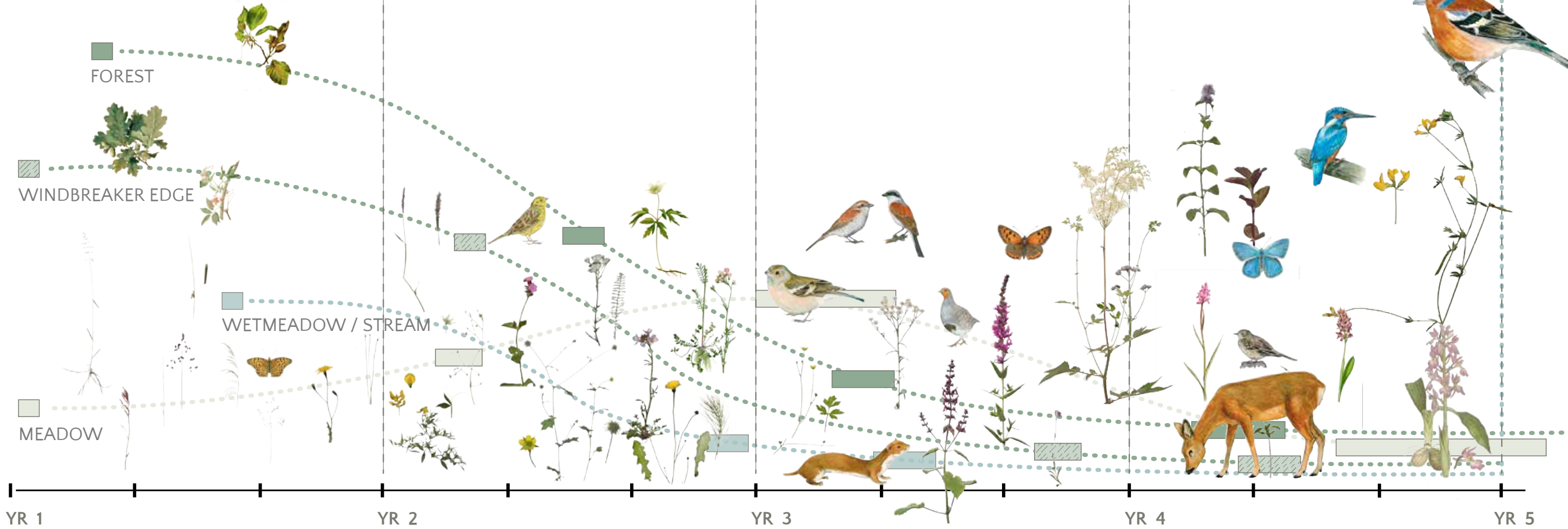


Meadow



Field

Maintenance

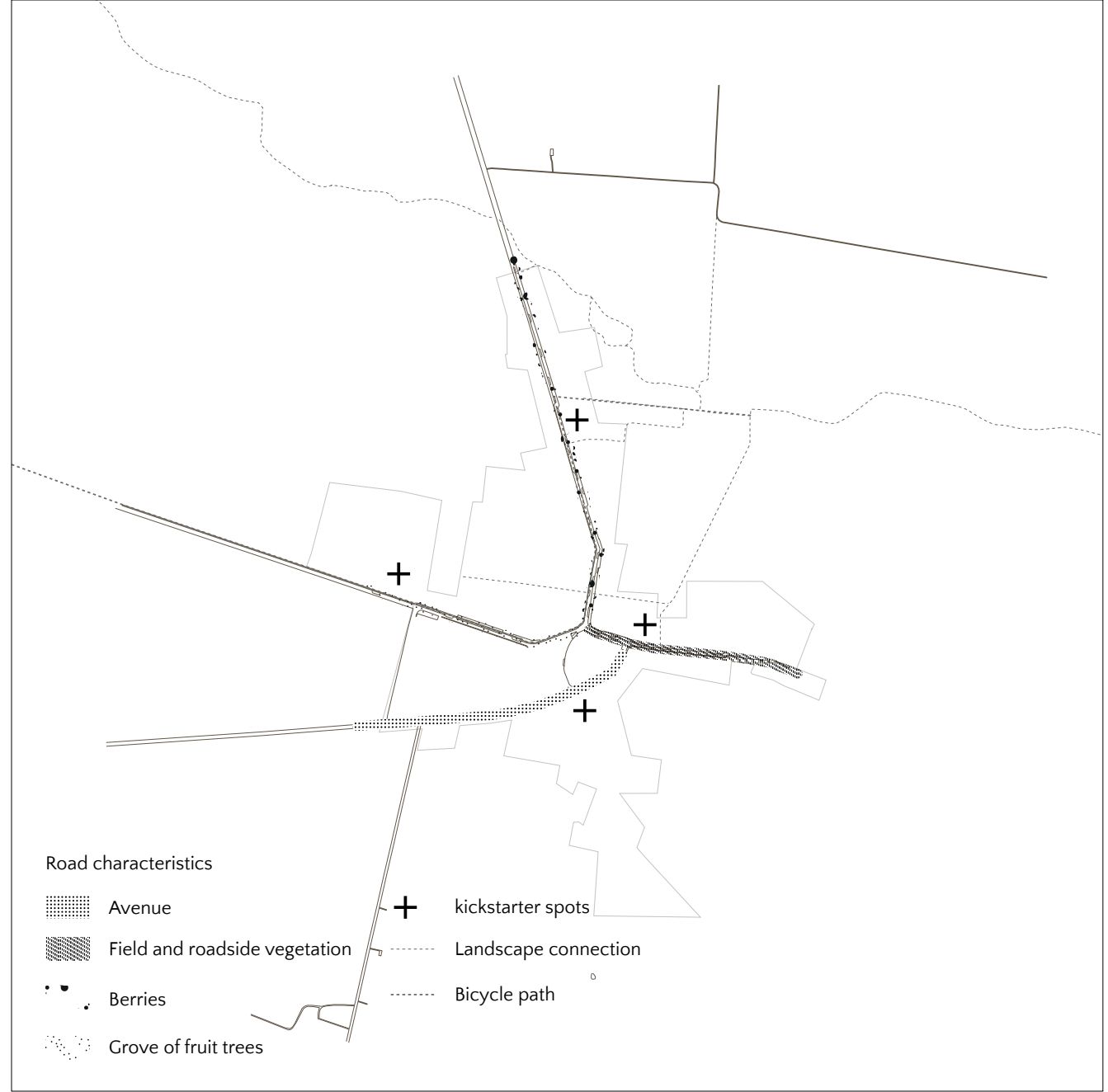


Biodiversity



The road

Road



The French neighbourhood
Tübingen



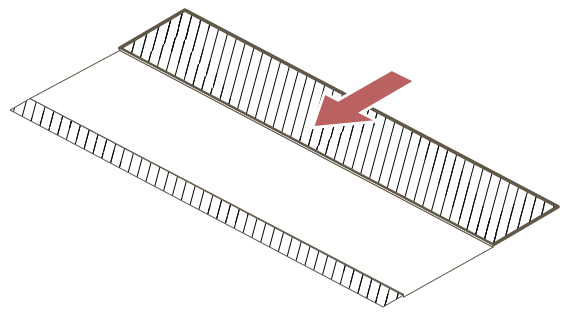
Kartoffelrækkerne
København



Pavement
Svendborg

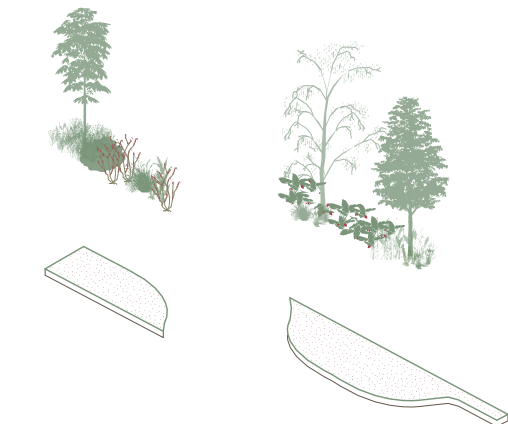


Temporary frontyard kitchen
Gitte Juul



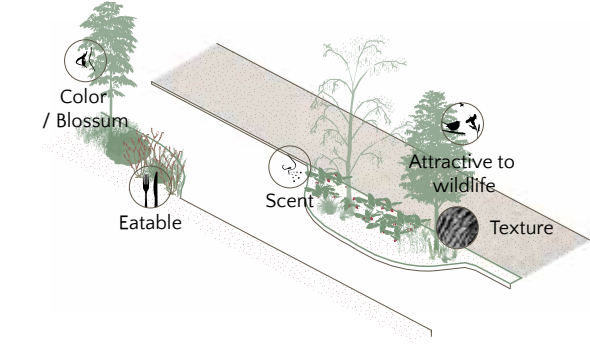
Soft space / promenade

The infrastructural backbone connecting the village. Different functions/programs are overlapping/mixing together in this space. Soft space for pedestrians, bicyclists and social activities. The transformation affects the surrounding houses - giving back the residents their front yard.



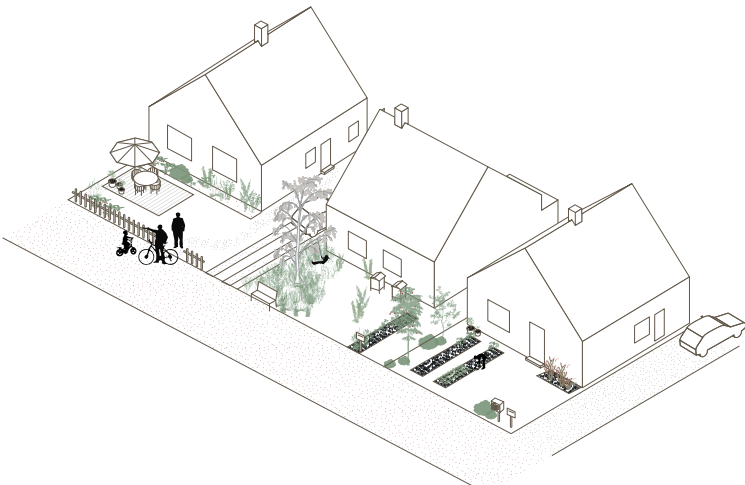
Green buffer

Road chicanes are part of reducing the speed in the village and gives back the houses the quality of their front yard. (A part of what is today decreasing the value of the houses.)



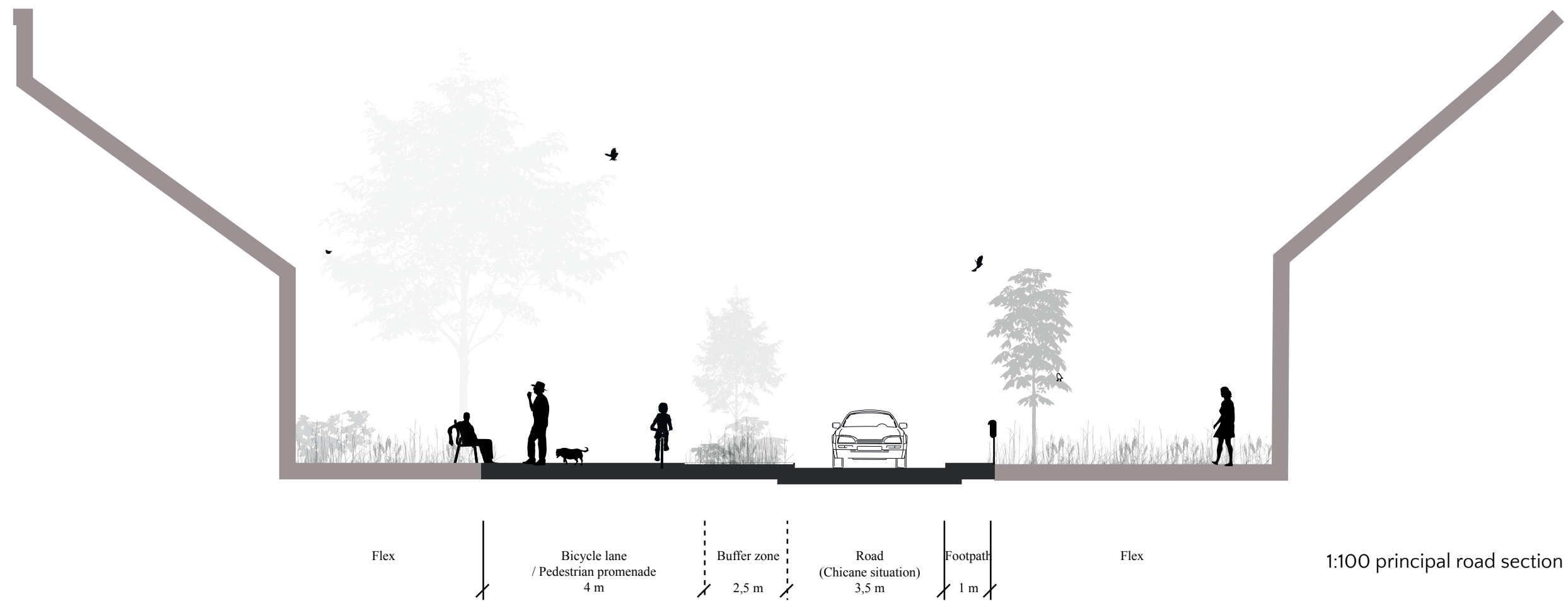
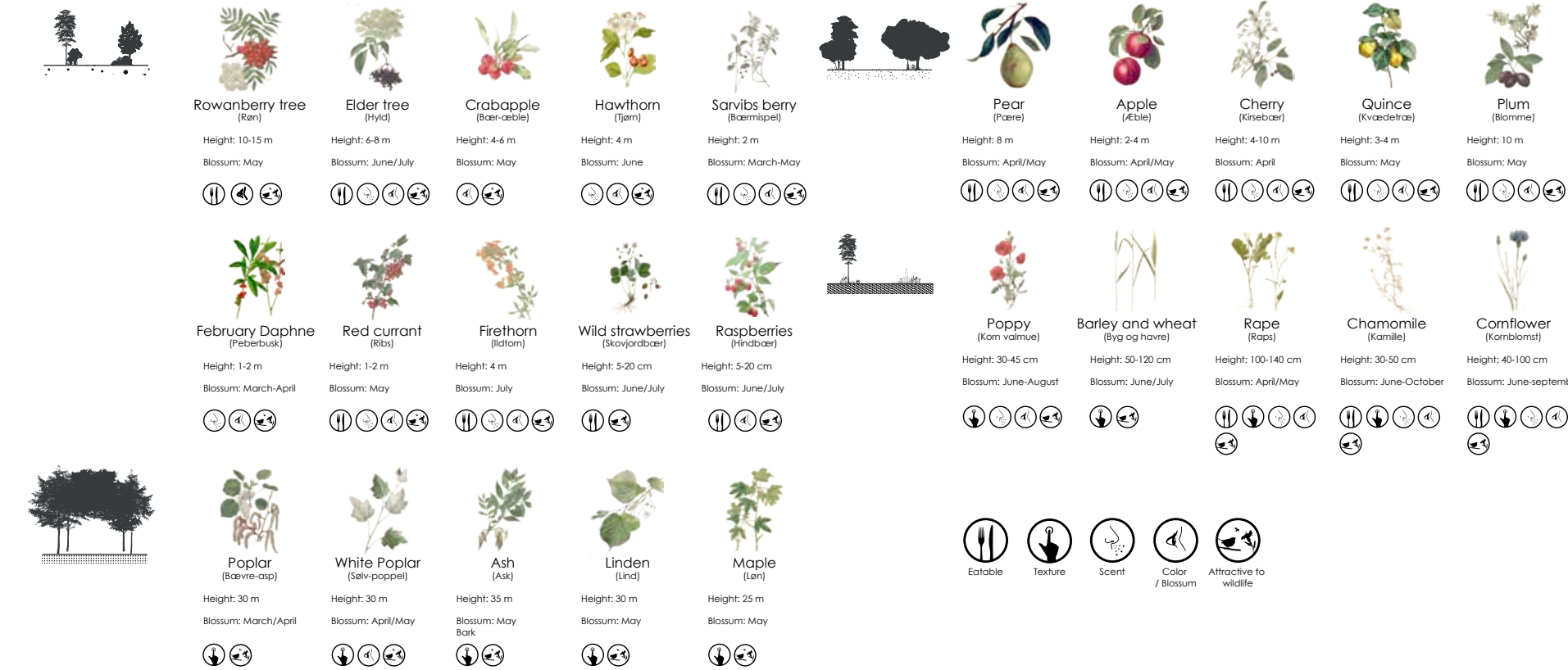
Atmosphere

Characteristic greenery and new pavement changes the experience of moving through the village. From being a homogenous 'practical' asphalt road to an aesthetic 'landscape' experience with flora that affects the senses, such as the scent of flowers, blossoming trees and humming with activity from birds and insects. a new setting mood/backdrop, in closer connection to the landscape



Social edge zone

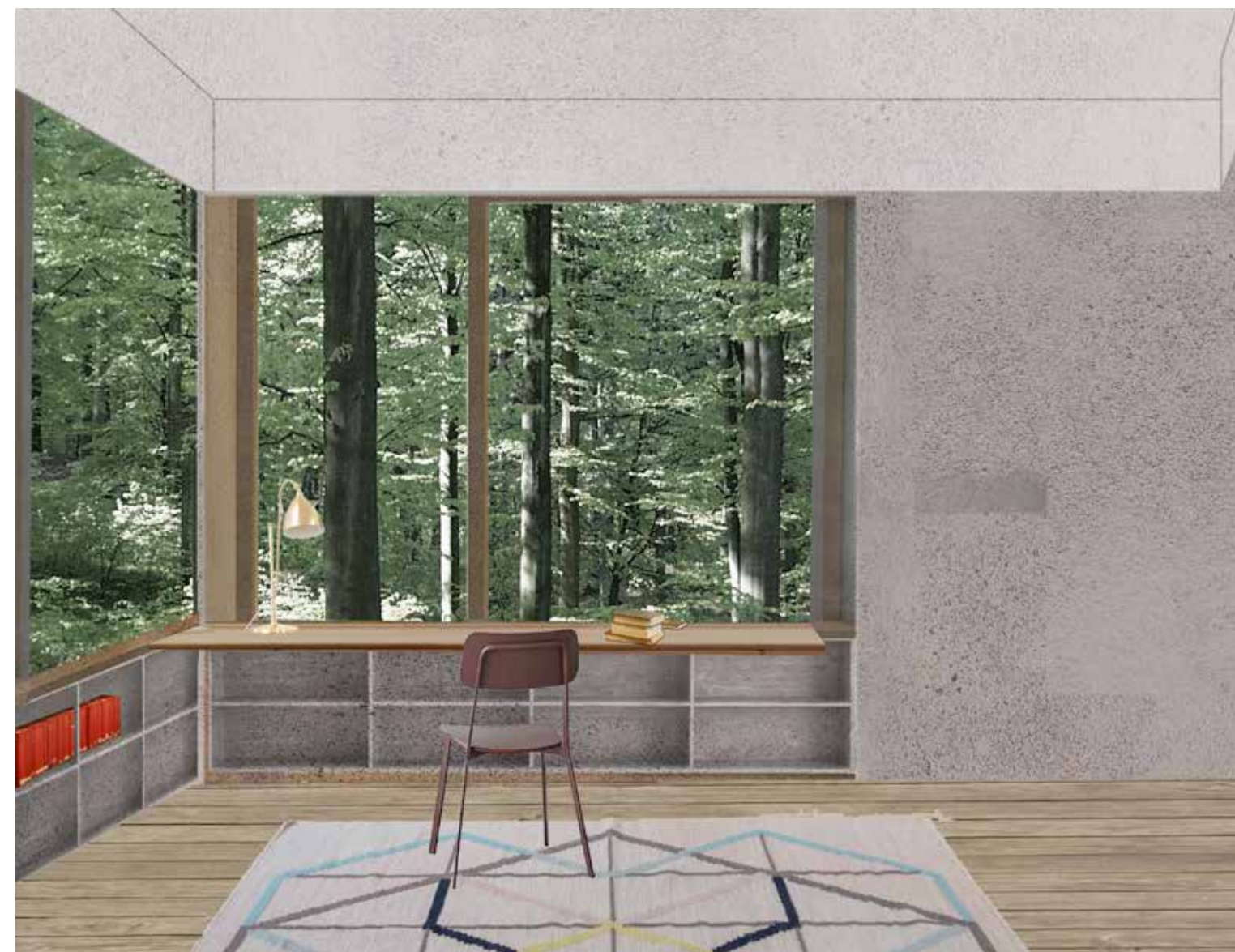
Meeting places and social life Through the intervention the road becomes more safe and intimate, this might lead to a more diverse use of the front yard. Currently the front yard is mainly a buffer between the house and the road, in the future of the villages the front yard might become a more social space, strengthening community and creating new meeting points between the everyday life residents and the tourists.



1:100 principal road section



On the field, by the windbreaker



In the forest

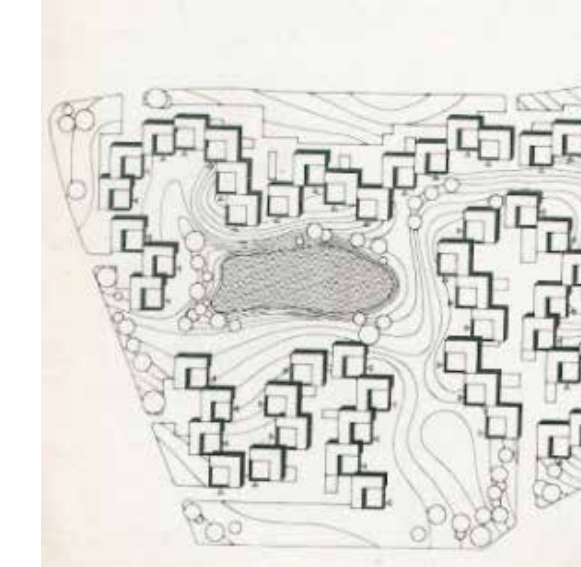


By the playing fields



Morning on the meadow

Built



Baseplots
Kingohusene, Jørn Utzon



Common identity
Skagen

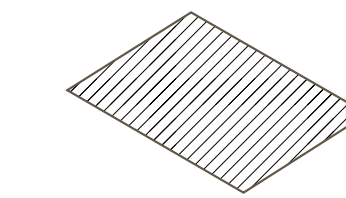


Local building traditions
Den grønne trempe



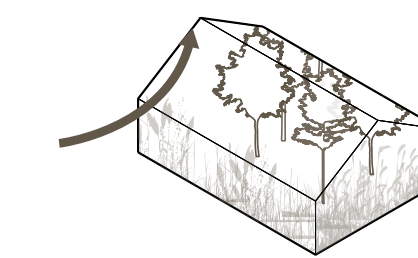
Local building traditions
'At kalke over stok og sten'

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT REGULATION



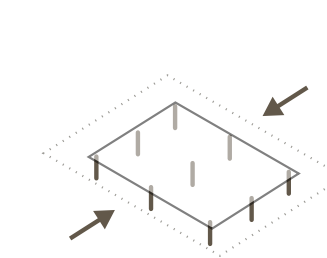
Base plot

The future residents only own the base of their house.
The surrounding areas and green spaces are common.



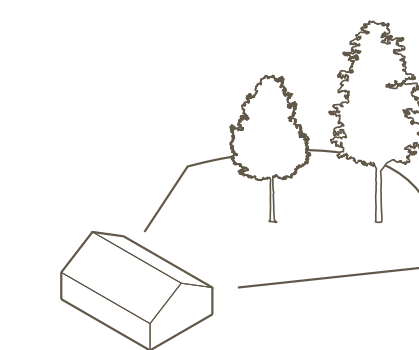
SITE SPECIFIC

The built should respond to the landscape
and the specificities of the site.
Local needs, construction materials and
reflect local tradition.



MINIMAL FOOTPRINT

Small subdivisions, with
column foundations.



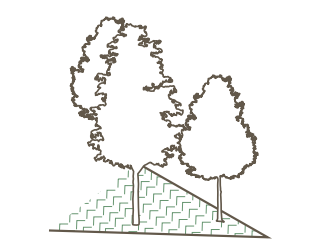
PRESERVE LANDSCAPE VIEWS

For existing and future development.



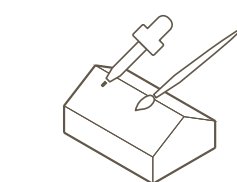
COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBOURLINESS

The future development should respond
to the tradition of the common.
The layout of the houses and the village should aim
to strengthen the existing community.



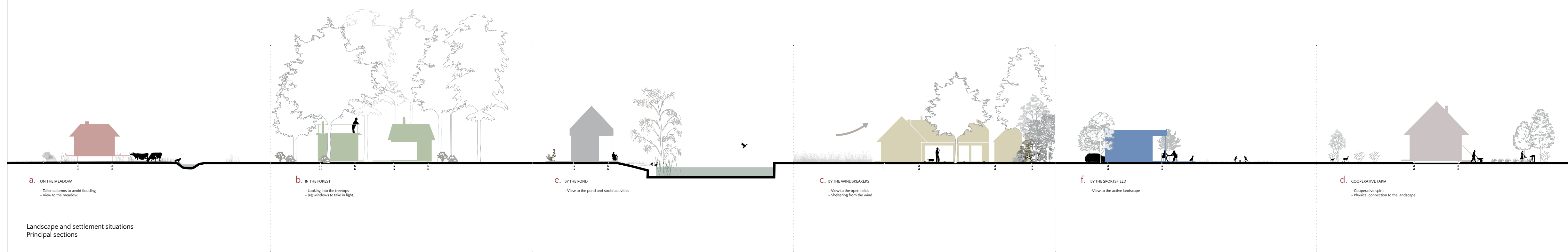
MAINTAIN VILLAGE STRUCTURE

The village should maintain its
existing structure, with green wedges
and houses in direct connection to
the surrounding landscape.



COMMON IDENTITY

New development should be inspired
and reinterpret local building traditions.
And over time aim to build a stronger
local building identity.



Landscape and settlement situations
Principal sections