

MASTER'S THESIS CATALOGUE 2023

| Architecture &
| Urban Design



AALBORG UNIVERSITY



ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN MASTER'S THESIS CATALOGUE

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Design	Caroline Berner Nordfalk
Pressyear	2023
Web	create.aau.dk arkitekturogdesign.aau.dk
Facebook	Arkitektur & Design - Aalborg Universitet
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**ARCHITECTURE &
URBAN DESIGN**
Aalborg University

**Master's Thesis Projects
Summer 2023**



**AALBORG
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ARCHITECTURE:

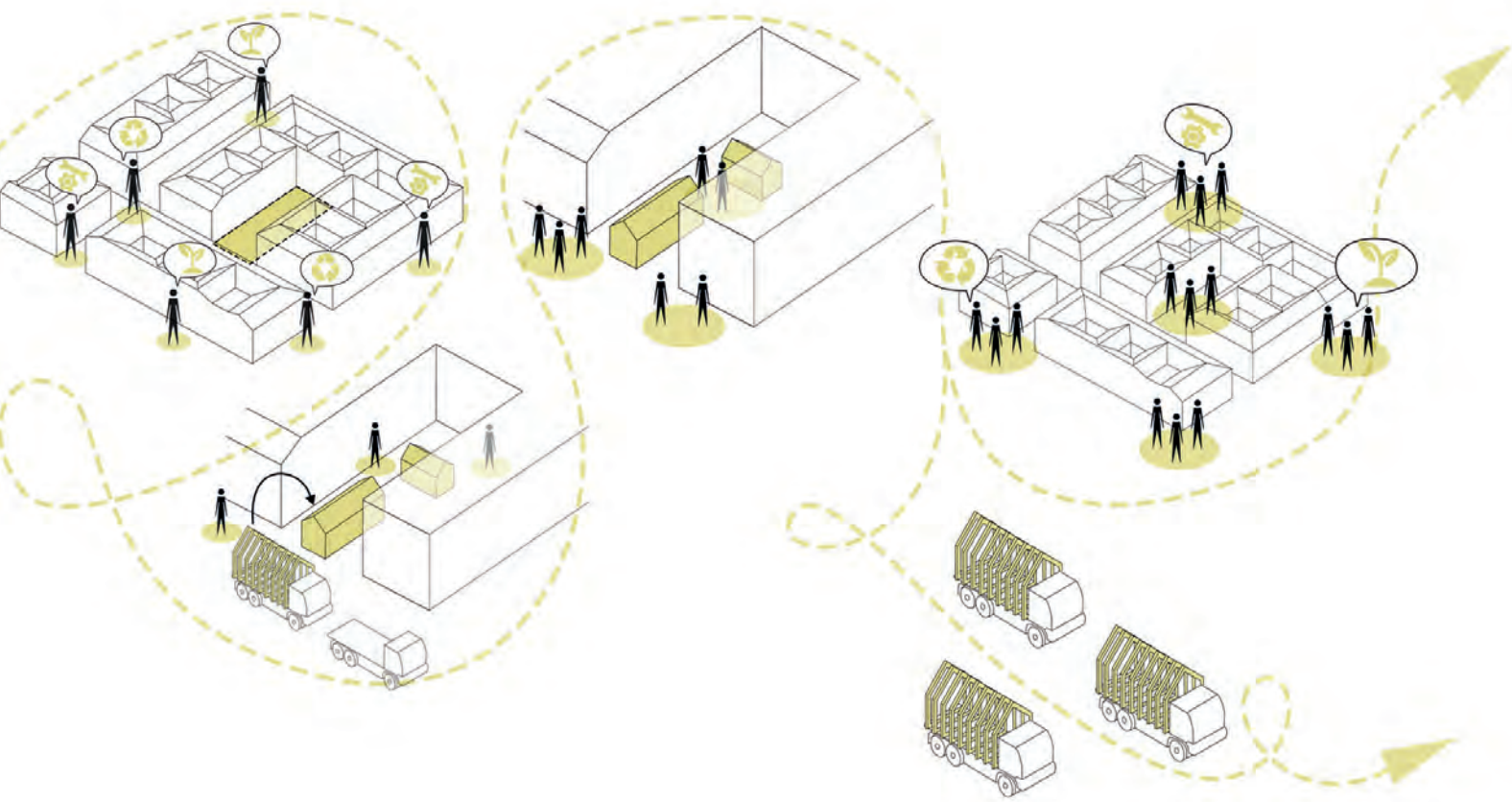




**FILLIN URBAN FARM AND COMMUNITY CENTER/
SUNDPARKEN /
SUBSTATION UTSIRA/
TRANSFORMATION TO SAMSO BEACH HOTEL/
CO-WORKING SPACE FOR MUSICIANS/
A NEW VIKING SHIP MUSEUM IN ROSKILDE/
CREATIVE HARBOUR EXCHANGE/
HJERTEHUSET/
REMINISCENCE/
CHILDREN'S HOSPICE POULSTRUP SØ/
GÅSEBÄCK MARKET TOWER/
DESIGNING HOSPICE FOR FAREWELLS/
SKOVLUND KIRKE/
BADEHOTEL HAVVEJEN/
FROM HOSPITAL TO HOUSING/
REBUILDING UKRAINE/
THE MEADOW/
RESEARCH PAVILLON/
THE NEW VIKING SHIP MUSEUM IN ROSKILDE/
GROBUNDEN/**

FILLin Urban Farm and Community Centre

/ A relocatable urban farm and community centre

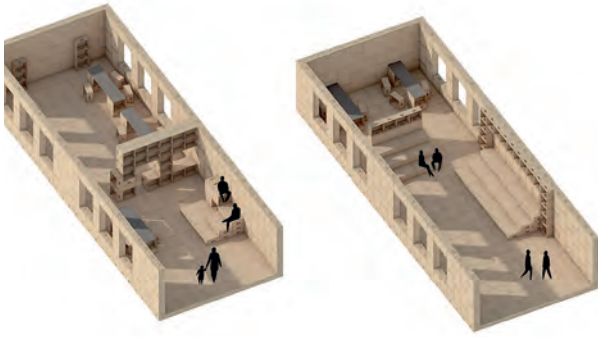


The cycle: The diagram depicts the cyclic process of the FILLin project, starting with the identification of an underutilized vacant lot; the project transforms the space into a temporary hub, fostering community engagement through urban farming initiatives. As the temporary period ends, the FILLin project relocates, leaving behind an empowered urban community.

The project aims to explore architectural solutions that can maximize the potential of urban gardens in terms of community building and urban agriculture.

The planned building is a relocatable urban farm and community centre that can overcome the challenges associated with the temporary land use typically found in urban gardens. By moving from one vacant lot to another, the project aims to create a flexible and adaptable space that can address the evolving needs of the community.

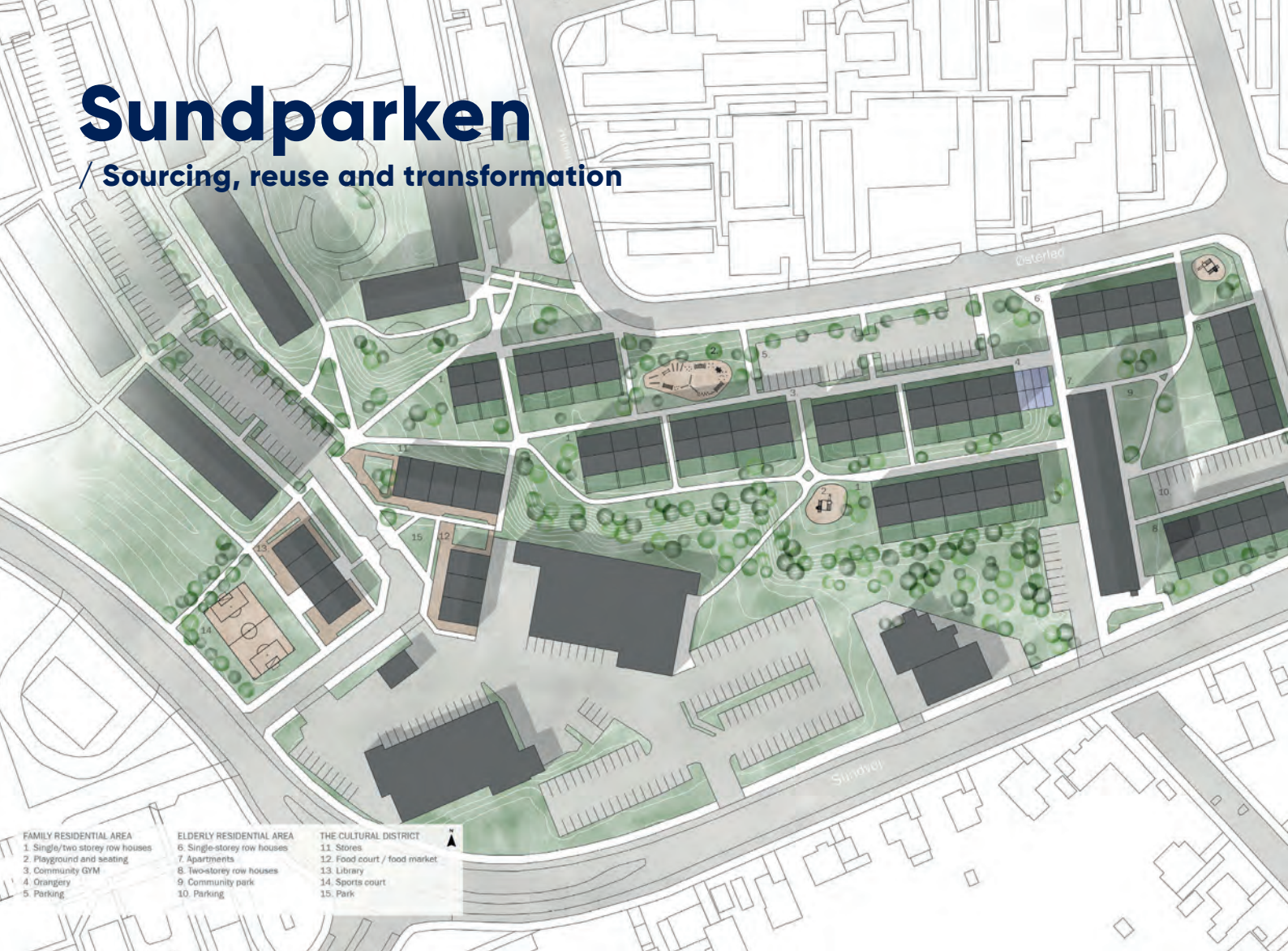
The design approach prioritizes flexibility, allowing the building to respond to changing times, locations, and user demands. The goal was to create a dynamic and sustainable environment that promotes urban agriculture, community engagement, and social cohesion in Budapest.



Visualization: The appearance of the building is greatly influenced by the use of scaffolding elements, which form the main structural components of the building and the vertical farm. These scaffolding elements define the overall aesthetic and contribute to the unique character of the structure.

Sundparken

/ Sourcing, reuse and transformation



Masterplan

The Danish government aims to achieve “A Denmark without parallel societies” by 2030, generating several initiatives to transform these social housing areas to halt negative development, forcing Sundparken to reduce the percentage of social family housing down to 60%. This will require a substantial change to the built environment, resulting in the demolition of several apartment blocks and a great environmental impact.

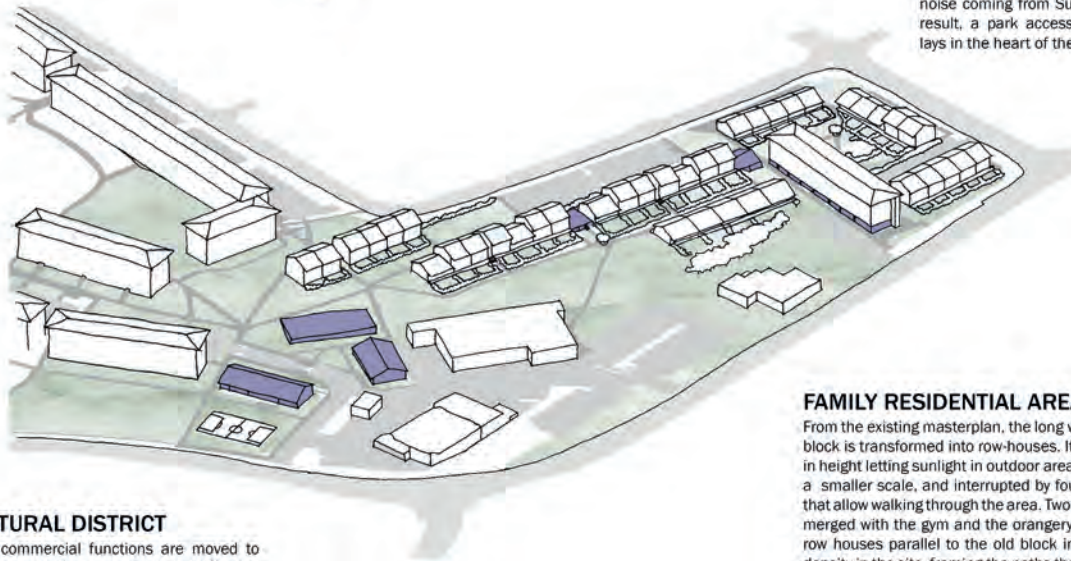
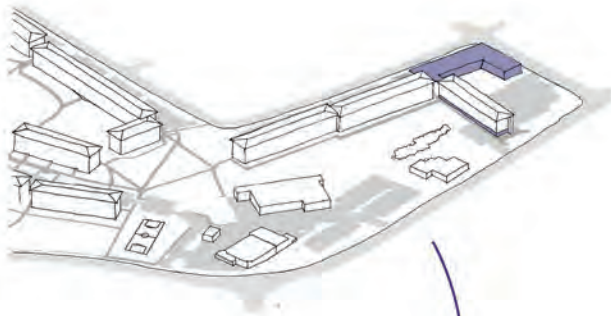
To reduce this impact, the thesis uses Sundparken to develop an environmentally sustainable proposal based on multiple LCA studies that serves as an example of how to approach building transformation by preserving, reusing and reprogramming instead of regular demolition and building new.

The design focuses on the detail of connections and disassembly strategies, analyzing the challenges of the existing concrete element joints and exploring the solutions of design for disassembly within the new construction.

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ELDERLY RESIDENTIAL AREA

The existing block is transformed into elderly apartments and the foundations of Rema are reused for single-storey row houses. Two-storey family houses act as a barrier from the noise coming from Sundvej's car traffic. As a result, a park accessible from every corner lays in the heart of the area.

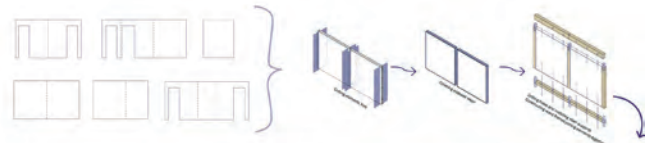
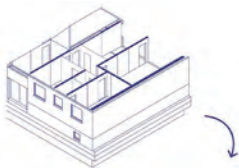
THE CULTURAL DISTRICT

The existing commercial functions are moved to the west corner, creating an active high-traffic and gathering spot together with the sports facility and a library. In this way, the shops are in closer dialogue with the existing supermarkets visited by the residents and neighbours, the sports court brings opportunity for a healthier life and the library stimulates cultural and didactic activities.

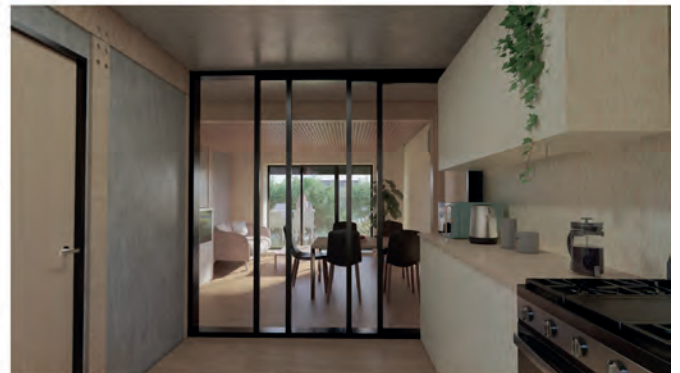
FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AREA

From the existing masterplan, the long west-to-east block is transformed into row-houses. It is reduced in height letting sunlight in outdoor areas, adopting a smaller scale, and interrupted by four openings that allow walking through the area. Two of them are merged with the gym and the orangery. Additional row houses parallel to the old block increase the density in the site, framing the paths that go across culminating in the green areas.

Comparison between current masterplan in Sundparken Syd and the design proposal. Presentation of the three new areas.



CONSTRUCTION TYPE 1: PRESERVED ROW HOUSE
Preservation and reuse of foundation, basement and structure.



CONSTRUCTION TYPE 2: DID ROW HOUSE
Design for disassembly of reused blocks and elements.

Interior visualizations comparing the materiality in a row house preserving the structure and reusing the elements designed for disassembly.

Substation Utsira

/ Regaining awareness of the subordinate



The architecture exhibits and communicates the production of renewable energy. Different architectural effects guide the visitor's attention respectively towards the function of the Substation and the surrounding nature.

A Substation is a vital organ in distributing energy - yet it has received a subordinate place within society.

The land-based Substation at Utsira challenges its stance by turning its functions inside out. A pathway reaches out in the landscape and invites the visitors on a journey of electricity and wind.

The project marks a new cultural chapter for the people of Utsira; as they are giving up their free horizon, the building aims at giving back to society and nature.

Constructed from raw stone, the facade is a continuation of the rocky terrain, and may be inhabited by the island's many birds as a nesting spot. Stone has been the predominant building material for centuries.

By merging vernacular knowledge and contemporary technology the elements can be reused numerous times, creating a building with a conscious environmental impact.

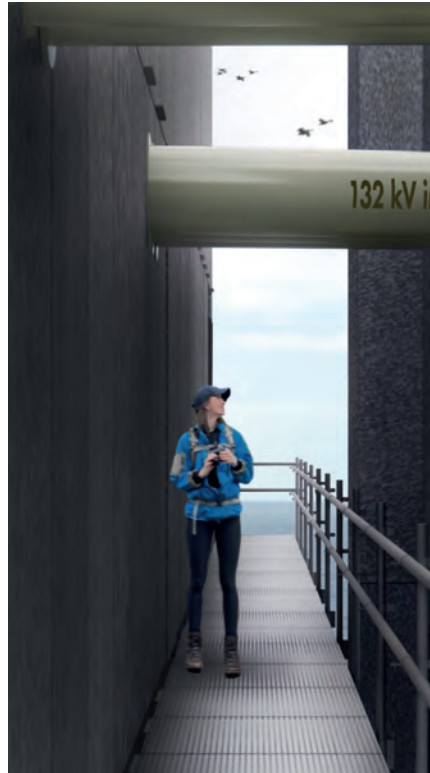
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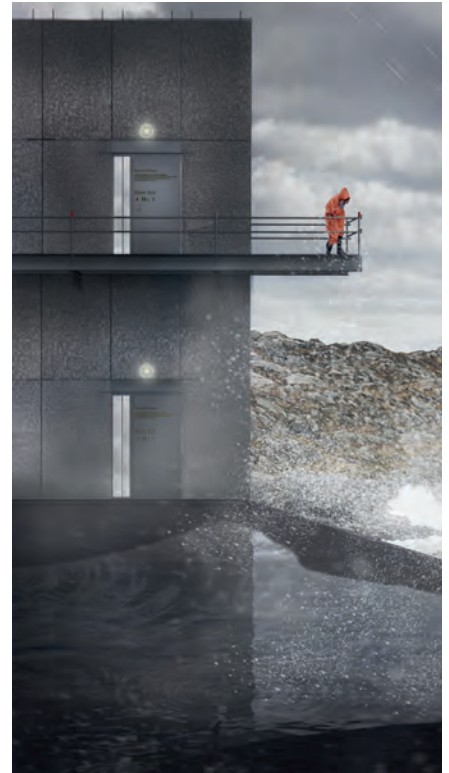
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The architecture exhibits and communicates the production of renewable energy.



The visible pipes and technical components of the Substation are exhibited in the flow of the walkway.



The walkway extends above the sea, and frames the powerful North Sea, where floating wind turbines harvest energy.



The visitors are invited inside. A rest area is established in connection with the control room of the Substation, offering the visitors a break before hiking further into the landscape of Utsira.

Transformation to Samsø Beach Hotel



The restaurant is placed in one of the former factory halls, where the existing gate is transformed into a window, with a view towards the coast.

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The focus in the thesis project is to transform a former cement factory into a beach hotel that emphasizes Samsø's cultural heritage and traditional rural architecture. The existing building is a collage of various development stages, with the oldest sections in a deteriorating state and in need of renovation. The project aims to reuse existing materials to reduce global warming potential to express the building's history and preserve its original character, while incorporating new materials to highlight the meeting between the original and new materials. The thesis examines the building envelope assemblies and details to optimize them according to current standards. By focusing on cultural heritage, atmospheric and materialistic potentials, the project seeks to optimize material selection and programming of the transformation into an aesthetically appealing and sustainable beach hotel. In addition, the total CO2 equivalent will be calculated and compared to the same building constructed from all new materials.



Envelope + elevation



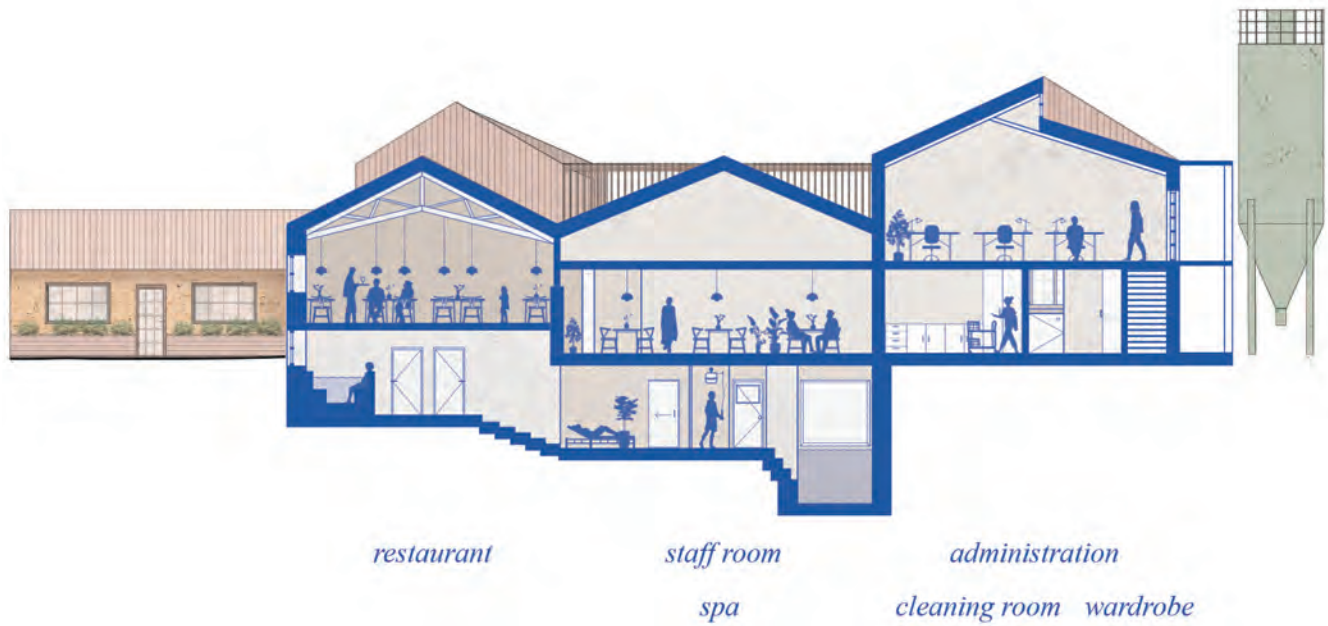
Hot tub



Rendering from the coast



Masterplan with floor plan



Section a-aa



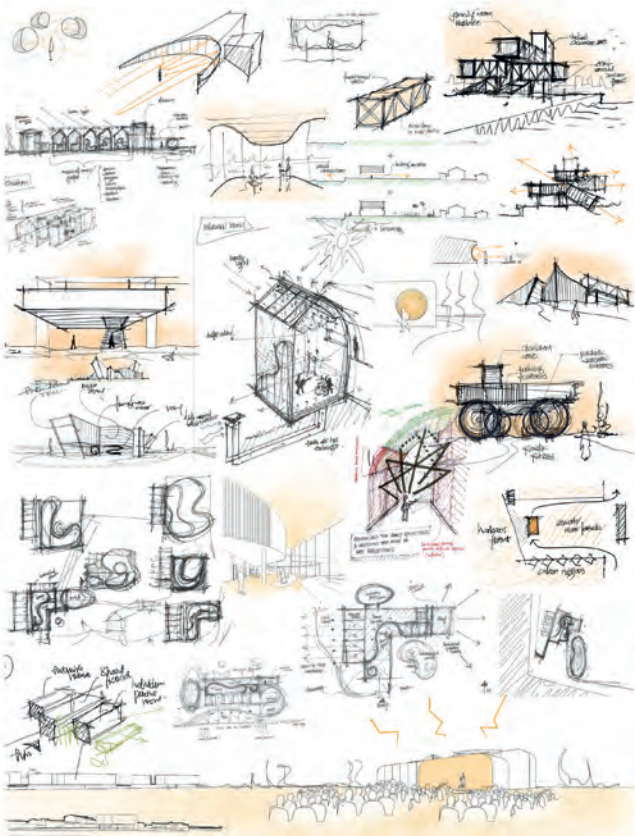
Co-working Space for Musicians



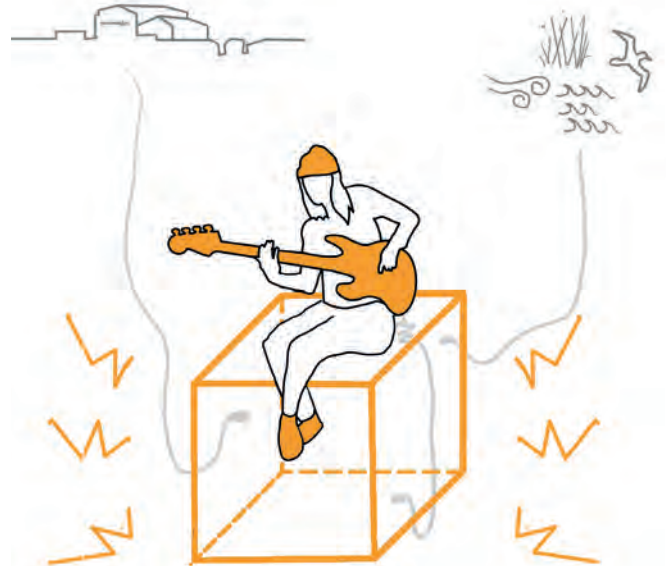
The building sits delicately between the threshold of the water, land and sky. With the iconic B&W halls looming at its backdrop, it comes across as an integral part of its context. The western facade with four parabolic acoustic mirrors faces the waters, accentuating the soundscape of the harbour to its passer-by.

The project is an experimental and theoretical exploration within the realms of acoustics and aural architecture, by creating a “Co-working space for musicians” at Refshaleøen in Copenhagen. In recent years, this former industrial district island has become one of city’s most bustling areas while being a significant hub of creativity. The project thereby intends to explore different site potentials and add to the cultural identity of Refshaleøen, while also addressing to a problem at the same time. Studies have been conducted to identify musician’s needs, problems/issues and generate potentials to reinforce their creative process and assist them in achieving their goals. The project addresses the problem of lack of proper workspaces with community building opportunities during the writing, composing, production and distribution process of a commercial/ non-commercial music product. The focus of the project is to explore acoustics and aural considerations in an integrated design project, so as to achieve a richer, satisfying and user oriented indoor and built environment. It involves communicating the artistic, social and emotional aspects of the project by focusing on the aural aspects, in addition to the visual and utilitarian ones.

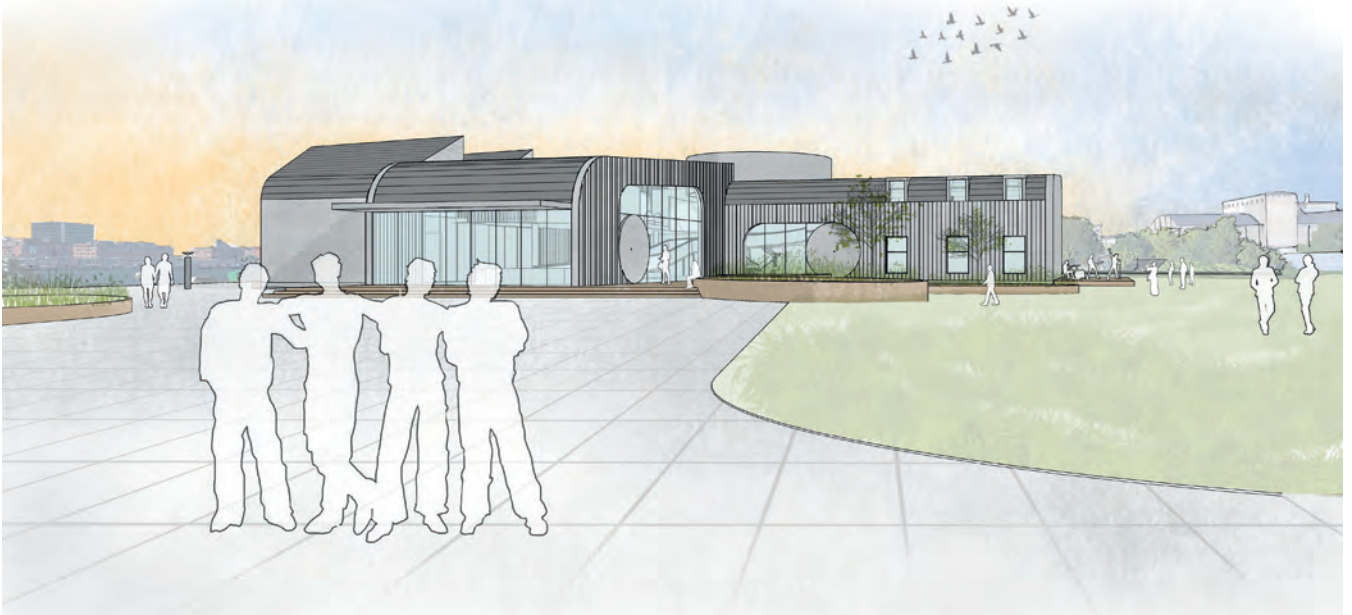
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An iterative process consisting of intensive sketching to try out various design solutions until a state of coherence and cohesion is being achieved in accordance with the project potentials and problems.



The design of the building is inspired by the phenomena of sound. It is an extension to the dreams and aspirations of a musician, an extension to the music instrument and an extension to the cultural identity of Refshaleøen. It offers an **elaborate, comprehensive and flexible platform to its users** and acts as a catalyst for the cultural activities taking place around the building site.



A New Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde



Exhibition of the Viking Ships from above when entering the large exhibition space

This thesis is a response to the architectural competition for the new Viking Ship Museum. Issued due to threatening rising water levels, the competition will ensure a climate-resilient design to maintain a part of the world's cultural heritage, the five Skuldelev ships.

The thesis focuses on both transformation of the existing and the creation of a new Viking Ship Museum, seen as an opportunity to retain the unique values of the place and allow for an expansion and renewal of the museum's narratives and dissemination activities. Altering the existing means that transformation is undeniably a part of this design, hence both new and old is co-dependent on the outcome and cannot be observed separately. Faithful to the *raison d'être* of the existing, the architecture's intention is to reflect the exhibited and contribute to a cohesive universe and dissemination concept, built on the three narratives of Vikings, ships and the museum's work with underwater cultural heritage.

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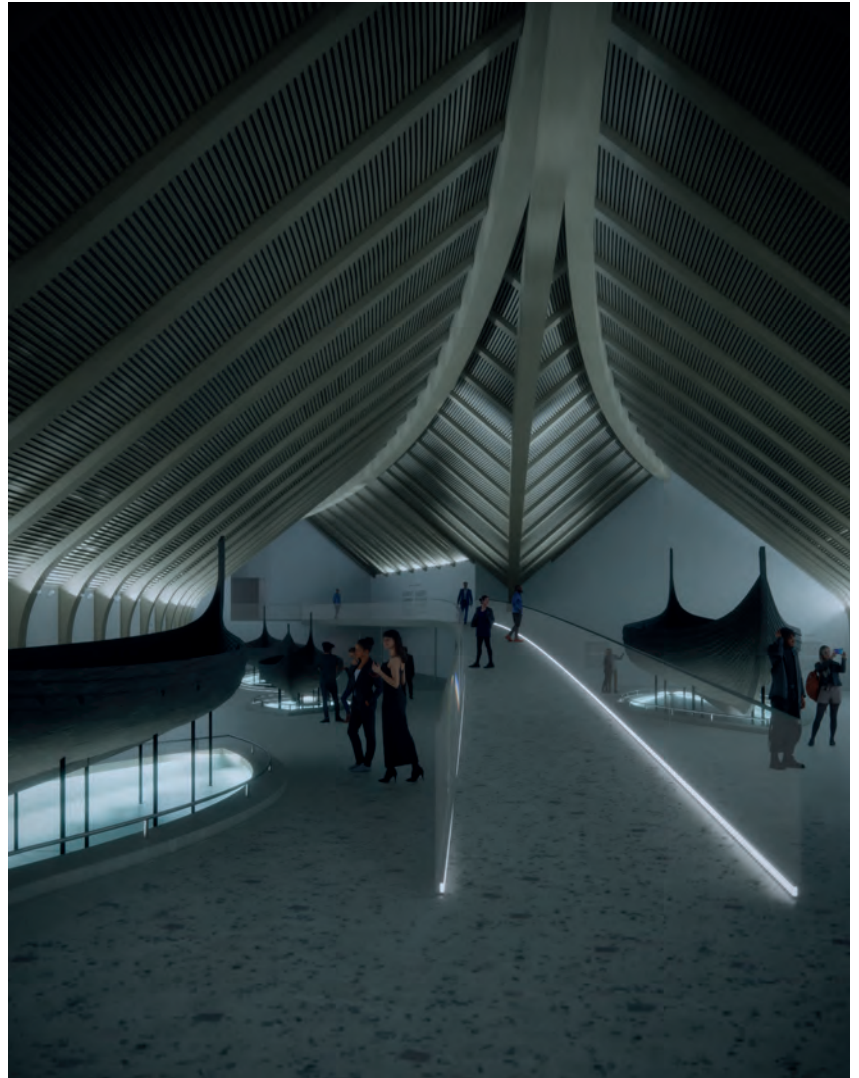
Exhibition of the Viking Age from 800-1050 AD



Dissemination in the Viking Age exhibition



A new café towards Roskilde's active fjord repurposing the existing museum



Exhibition of the Viking Ships from the bottom of the ramp; ready to be explored



Sections through the building

Creative harbour exchange

/ Adaptive reuse of an industrial heritage building



Granary hall with a café and a retail area

Many cities face the issue of buildings in industrial areas getting abandoned and left to deteriorate. At the same time the need for space is rising, and many central areas, such as harbor fronts, are being modernized. With most of the plots being transformed to new developments, the historical industrial architecture is often doomed for demolition, even though it presents a lot of material and historical value in its structure.

This master thesis proposes an adaptive reuse design embracing the industrial heritage of a harbour building, while utilizing Building Information Modelling (BIM) tools. The object of the adaptation is a warehouse at Havnegade 16 in the Odense harbor, historically used as a granary. While the city is planning to reactivate its old harbor with a new master plan for the area, many of the old industrial buildings still remain there with no repurposing plan, with the old granary being one of them. The design developed in this thesis transforms the granary into a multifunctional public building with a focus on creative and cultural functions. The adaptation embraces the industrial heritage of the site, while orientating its design towards the new vision for the harbour area.

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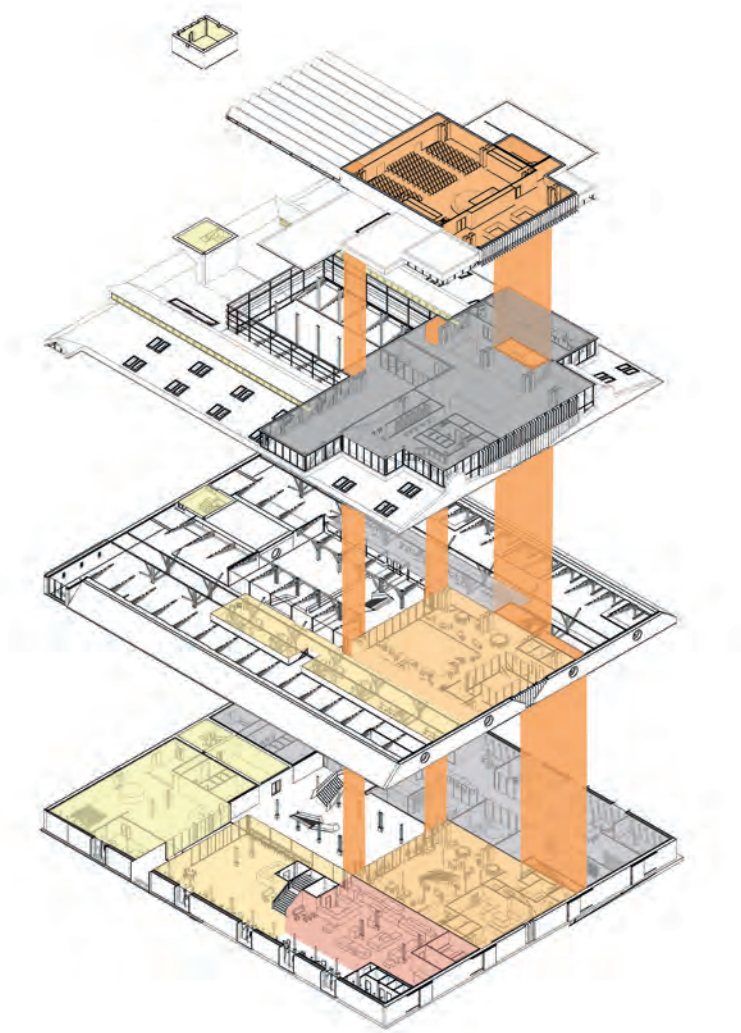
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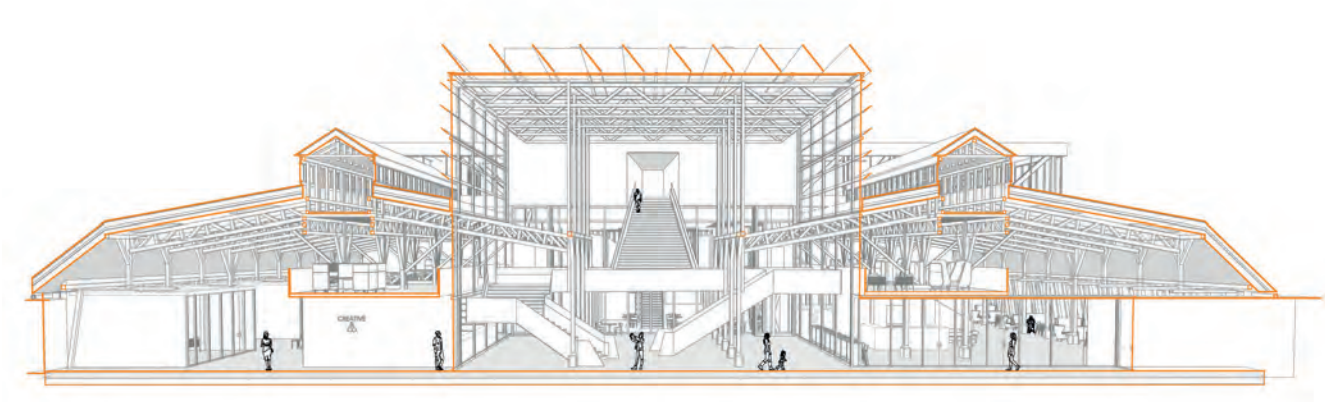
Courtyard visual showcasing the stairs running up to a cultural centre



Night view of the building from the plaza



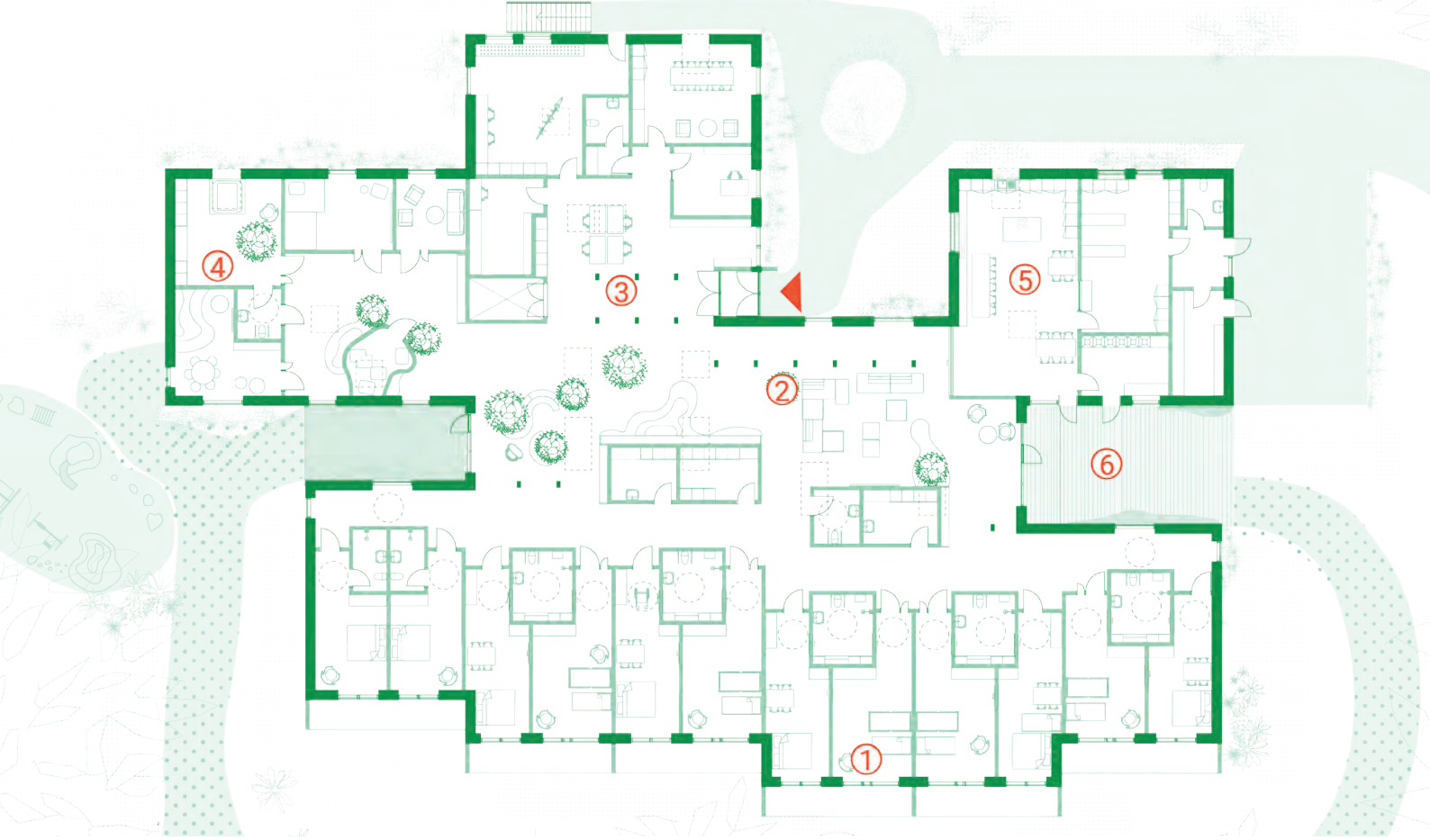
Exploded view of building levels with different zones marked



Building section through its courtyard showcasing two halls

Hjertehuset

/ A living community for ill children and their families



A plan, illustrated with sketches to illustrate the functions and life in the children's hospice.

This thesis enlightens the Danish healthcare system with a new user-focused children's hospice in Northern Denmark that acts as a living community for (terminally) ill children and their families. The design will address the importance of a building with a low CO2 emission through LCA.

The vision of the thesis is based on Healing Architecture and its defined parameters as Nature, Design for play, and Materiality. Hjertehuset should act as a home to the families and encourage a close relationship between all users of the hospice.

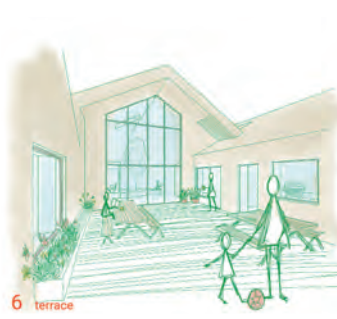
The building volumes recall a sense of familiarity through the pitched roof and indicate different functions. The Heartroom is the core of the building and addresses the living room of a family house, a place where life happens and other functions unfold from as a kitchen, office, treatment area and family apartments.

Hjertehuset offers stability, calmness, and care for the entire family through community living.

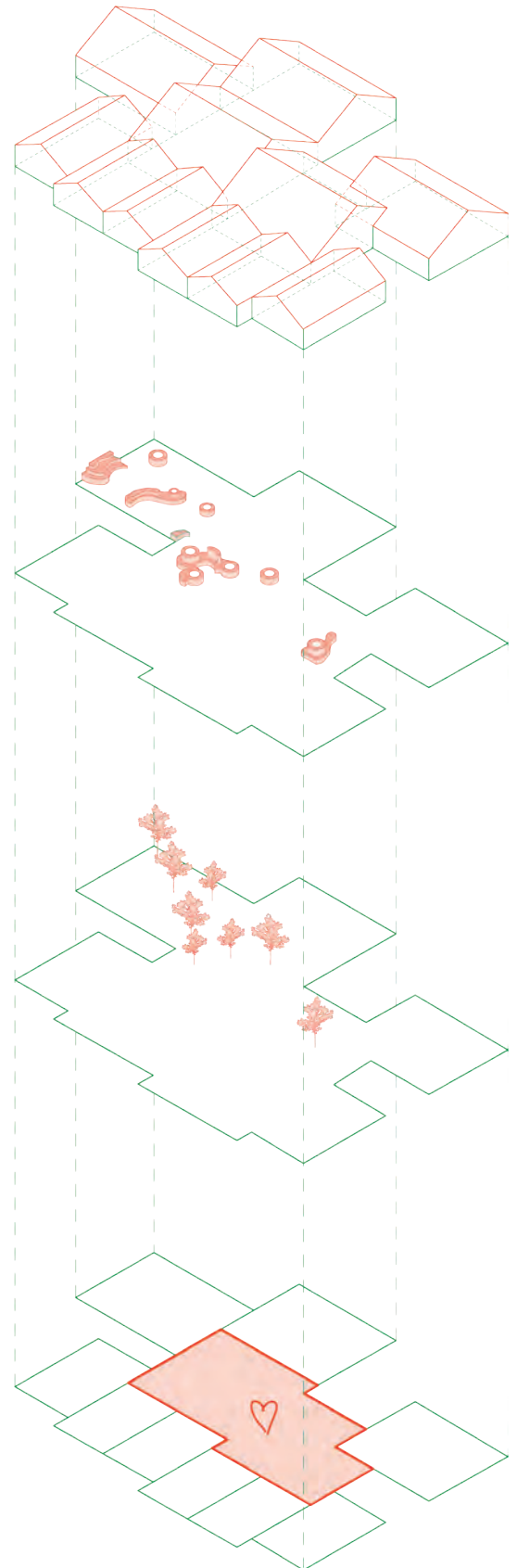
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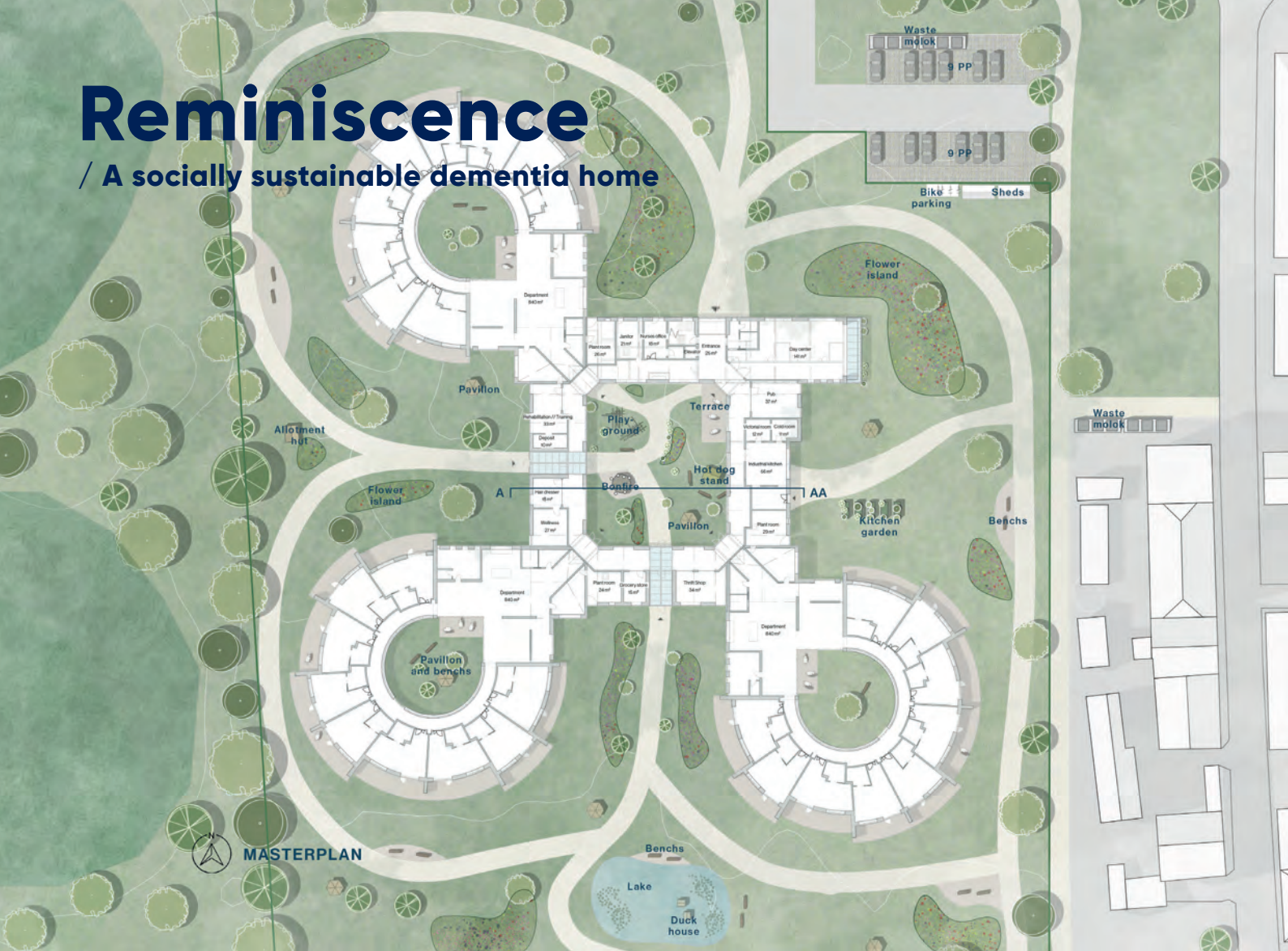
The entrance is placed in a pocket of the building in the north and is approached by a path through nature. A close relationship with the interior is made through several windows opening up towards north.



The layers of the design: the Heartroom as the core of the building

Reminiscence

/ A socially sustainable dementia home



Functions are placed to ensure that corridors lead to shared spaces within Cluster or the Town Square, promoting social connectivity

It is estimated that 64-80 % of the elderly living in care centres in Denmark have some type of dementia diagnosis, but far from most care facilities are designed for these people. Therefore, this master thesis has developed a care centre that challenges the frames of traditional institutions and considers each user's unique needs and preferences rather than simply addressing their disease's requirements.

With a user-centred and socially sustainable approach to architecture, the design adopts the concept of a 'Dementia Village' to ensure autonomy in a homely and safe environment and promote inclusion for the users within the local community of Aabenraa. The design focuses on providing easy wayfinding throughout the building by utilising spatial sequencing for intuitive navigation, which accommodates varying degrees of social interaction and privacy by articulating public, semi-public, and private zones. Furthermore, the design embraces Aabenraa's identity by integrating local materials and architectural details, making the design harmoniously merge with the cityscape and creates an intermediate link between nature and the city.

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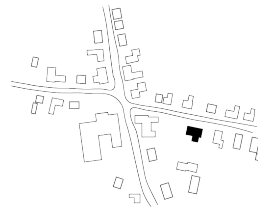
Common House



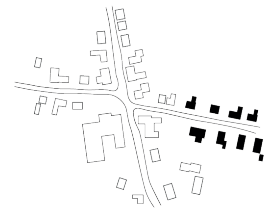
Apartment



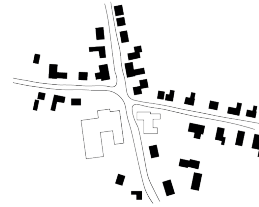
Torvet



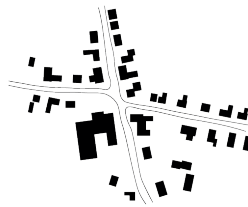
The House
Individuality and Privacy



The Neighbourhood
Familiarity and Belonging



The Community
Fellowship and Inclusivity

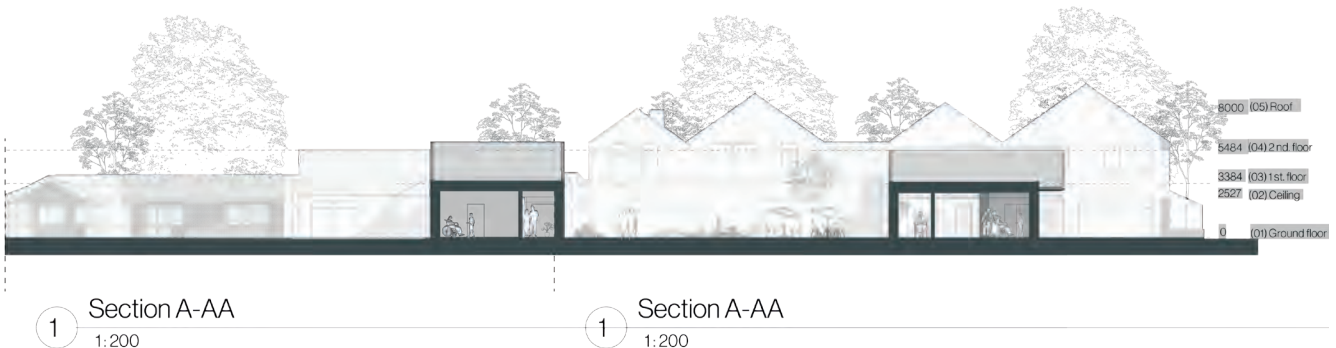


The Town
Facilities and Autonomy



'A Town within The City'

The project aims to promote a sense of belonging and community, establishing a 'town within a city'. The village is designed in a circular layout, assisting wayfinding and fostering a familiar urban atmosphere within a safe environment



intimate, small-town environment within the care centre, in close connection to nature

Children's hospice Poulstrup Sø



View from the lake

The project aims to design a hospice for children who suffering from life-limiting or threatening illness at the age of 0 to 18 years old by focusing on healing and palliative architecture. The hospice is going to support six families. The Children's Hospice will serve as a center where the families accommodate to acquire the care and assistance they need while undergoing palliative care. The purpose of the hospice is to create a place that can give more support to the children and their families. Nurses and specialists offer support for the children's physical and mental health which they and their families might be struggling with, during the difficult situation caused by the child's illness. The goal is to improve the quality of life and wellbeing for families while addressing the requirements of the staff.

The site is located at the breath-taking Poulstrup Sø, Aalborg, Denmark.

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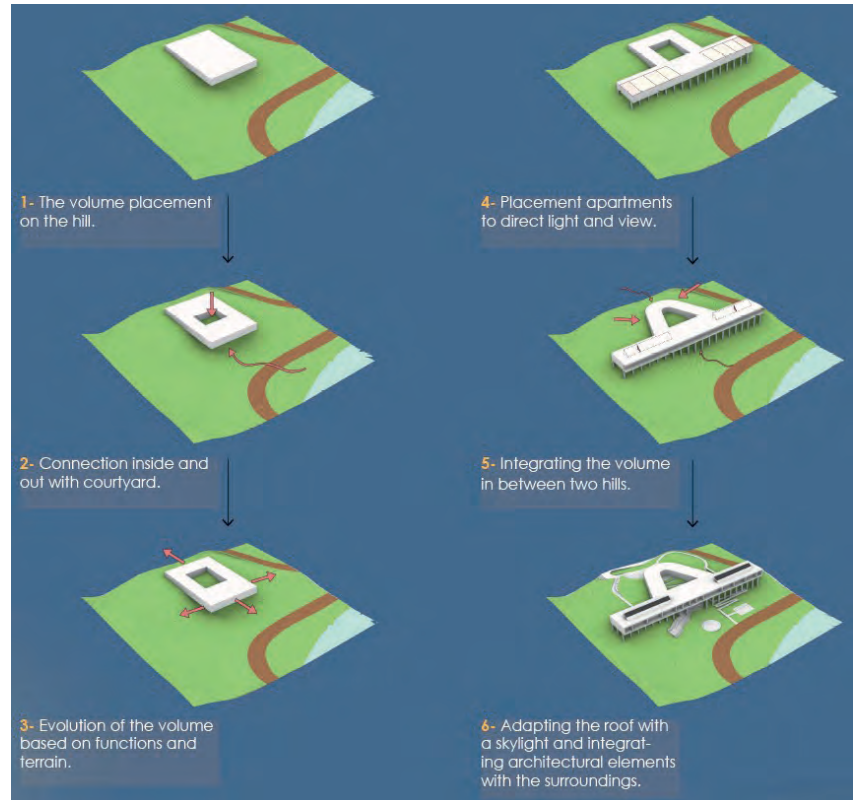
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Chapel entrance



Kitchen showing construction



Concept



Sections through the building

Gåsebäck Market Tower

/ An Investigation of a
Sustainable Timber Skyscraper



Market Tower aerial view
- seen from the existing bridge
towards west

This master thesis is located in Gåsebäck, Helsingborg and integrates the concept of landmark and node in a skyscraper. Provides better infrastructure to the neighbourhood and surrounding areas, creates a cultural gathering point and promotes social interaction between inhabitants.

The investigation work discusses the potential of using timber instead of traditional materials for multi-storey structures - concrete and steel - reducing the environmental impact of the construction industry and helping to promote the use of bio-based materials in building design. In this particular case, it is a strategy that addresses not only environmental challenges but also, social and economical. The project proposes building in height, living closer and sharing more as an answer to the rapid demographic growth of the city. Moreover, this allows to release space on the ground level, which is used to create new urban areas.

The Market Tower is a statement for the regeneration of an industrial district, a market of ideas, knowledge and interactions.

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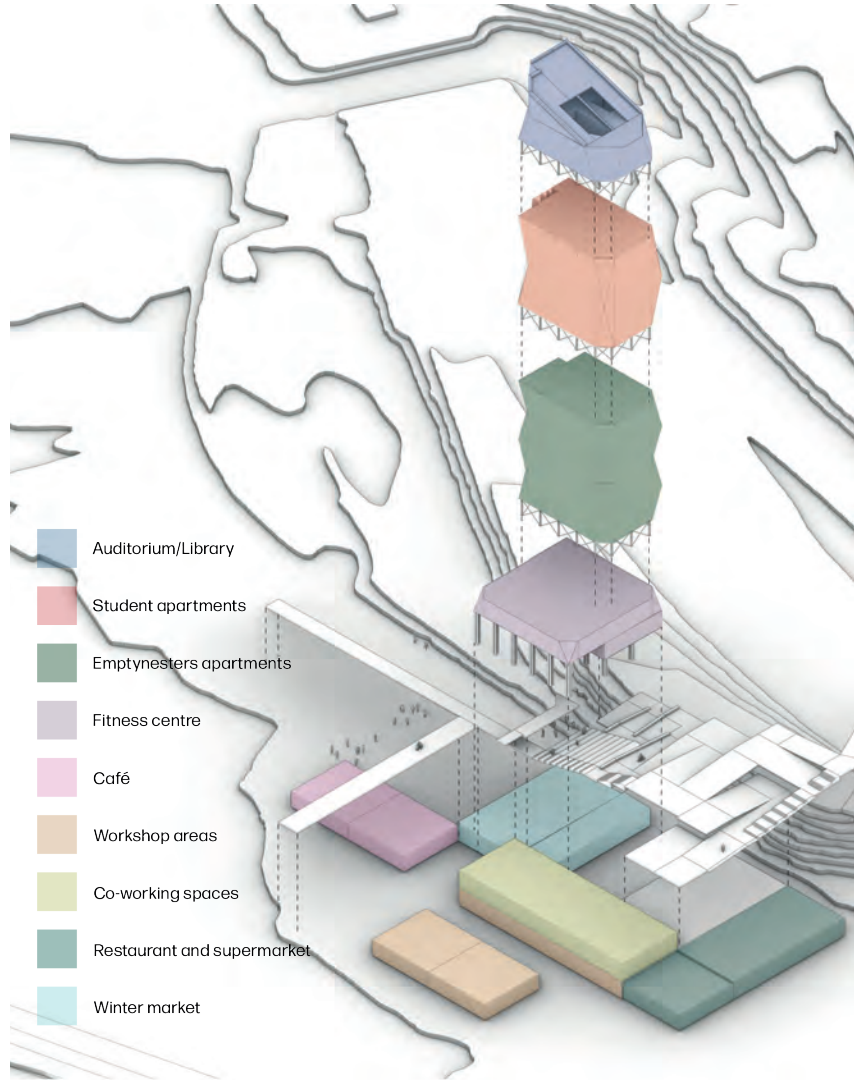
Library and auditorium



Students' common room



Emptynesters' apartment with view towards Närlunda



Function diagram



Grand staircase meeting the winter market

Designing Hospice for Farewells

/ Enhancing End-of-Life Experience



The hospice can be seen from the other side of the lake, where patients and relatives can enjoy a walk at the existing paths in the forest. This way they can enjoy the local outdoor life close to the facility.

"How do you design for saying goodbye?"

This project delves into designing a hospice that prioritizes the highest quality of life for patients in their final stages. Investigating barrier-free design, healing architecture, and biophilic design, it aims to create spaces that remove obstacles and improve the user experience.

By understanding the unique circumstances of hospice patients and their relatives, the project emphasizes bringing users together, fostering shared experiences and support. Finding the ideal location and designing a building that promotes social interaction are essential for enhancing the well-being of those suffering from terminal illnesses and their families.

Motivated by the growing need for specialized palliative care institutions, this socially relevant project seeks to create a future hospice that provide secure and dignified environments for farewells. By integrating natural surroundings, connection, comfort, and professional support, the design aims to enhance the well-being of both patients and their relatives.

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When arriving at Hospice Vejlbø, one is met by a warm and welcoming environment



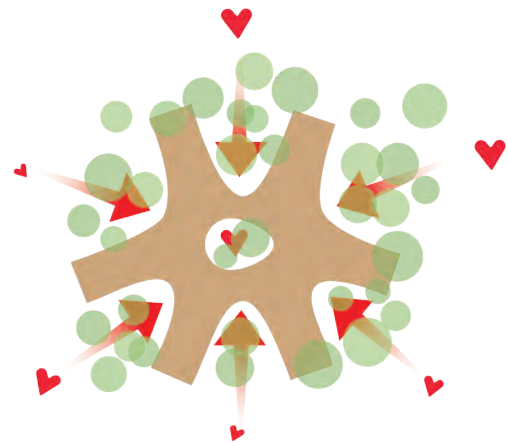
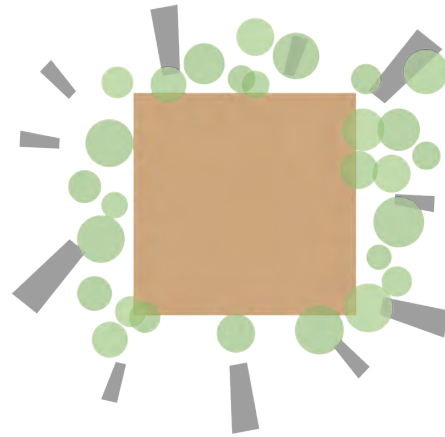
When entering the hospice, one is met by a reception



The corridors are clad with wooden panels, to give the sense of warmth and give the sensation of being in a homely setting



The bedrooms have a small living room and individual bathrooms



The concept of the building is to invite the surrounding nature inside in all parts of the building

Skovlund Kirke

/ Church in Gl. Rye – Skanderborg



The church room seen from the entrance. The acoustic design solution in the ceiling is experienced as an open structure from that direction.

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This thesis introduces the architectural design of Skovlund Kirke, a biogenic church situated in Gl. Rye, Denmark. The fundamental objective of this research is to propose an innovative approach to church architecture that challenges conventional construction practices by utilizing biogenic building materials with low carbon emissions. By doing so, it aims to contribute to the ongoing transition towards sustainable practices in the building sector and promote environmentally conscious architectural solutions. Additionally, the thesis explores the historical evolution of the church's role, seeking to define its contemporary purpose and identify the essential elements necessary to cultivate a diverse and vibrant church life within a secularized society.

Today, a church is a multifaceted structure that must cater to various functions and serve as a focal point for the community, all while preserving its mystical and awe-inspiring ambiance. The design of Skovlund Kirke endeavours to strike a balance between maintaining the spiritual atmosphere intrinsic to a church and accommodating versatile layouts to facilitate broader utilization.



The church room seen from the altar



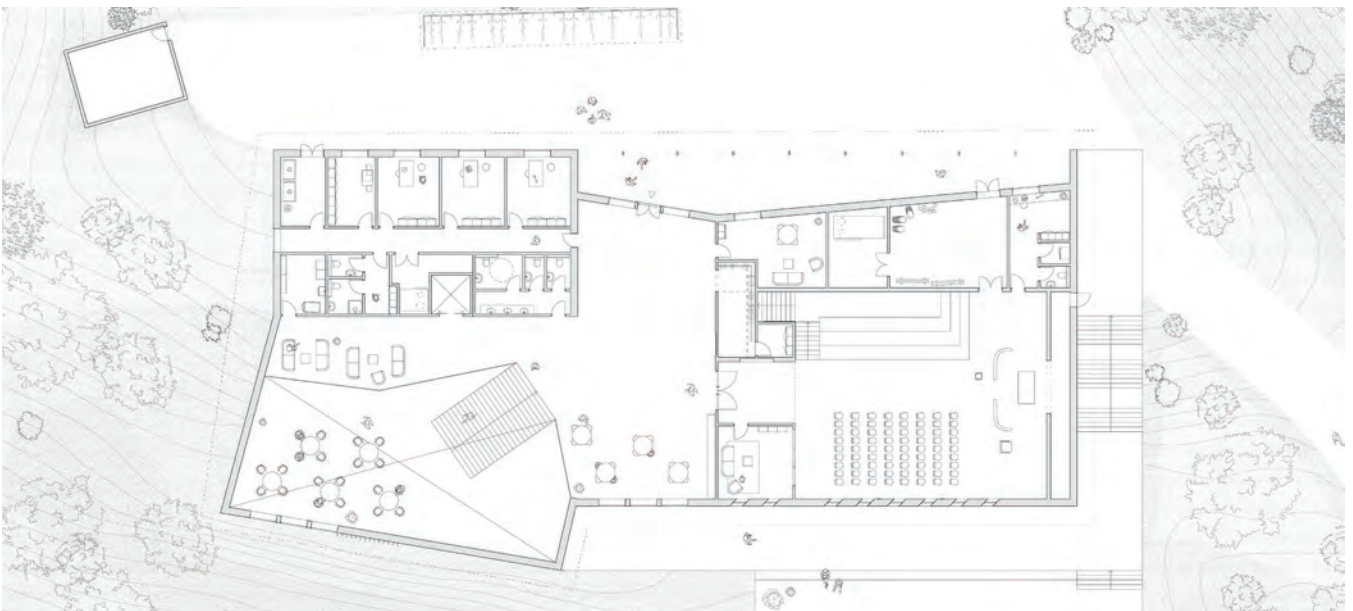
The lounge/bar area



The large staircase from the lounge area



An elevation of the south façade: The façade is divided in two horizontal parts, with different wood cladding profiles, and wooden slats to create balance between the two levels.



The plan layout of the ground floor

Badehotel Havvejen

/ A renovation and transformation project



*Approaching Badehotel Havvejen
from the beach*

This project focuses on the architectural transformation of an existing 114-year-old cement factory on the Danish Island Samsø into a new beach hotel, integrating Samsø's culinary heritage, tourism, and sustainable identity whilst emphasising the historical context and purpose of beach hotels and the ways of transforming buildings.

The design process outlines the various aspects and challenges associated with, specifically, repurposing an industrial site into a hospitality function while simultaneously highlighting the originality of the existing building's industrial identity, analysing the design considerations, structural modifications, and spatial reconfigurations required for the conversion to a beach hotel.

Additionally, focusing on the Life Cycle Assessment as a technical aspect that outlines the sustainable goal for the transformation project. These design key points frame a design proposal that revives the historical identity of a beach hotel, honouring the original building, and highly brings guests and users closer to the nature.

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Combined guest rooms



Private terrace from a hotel room



Lounge area in the evening



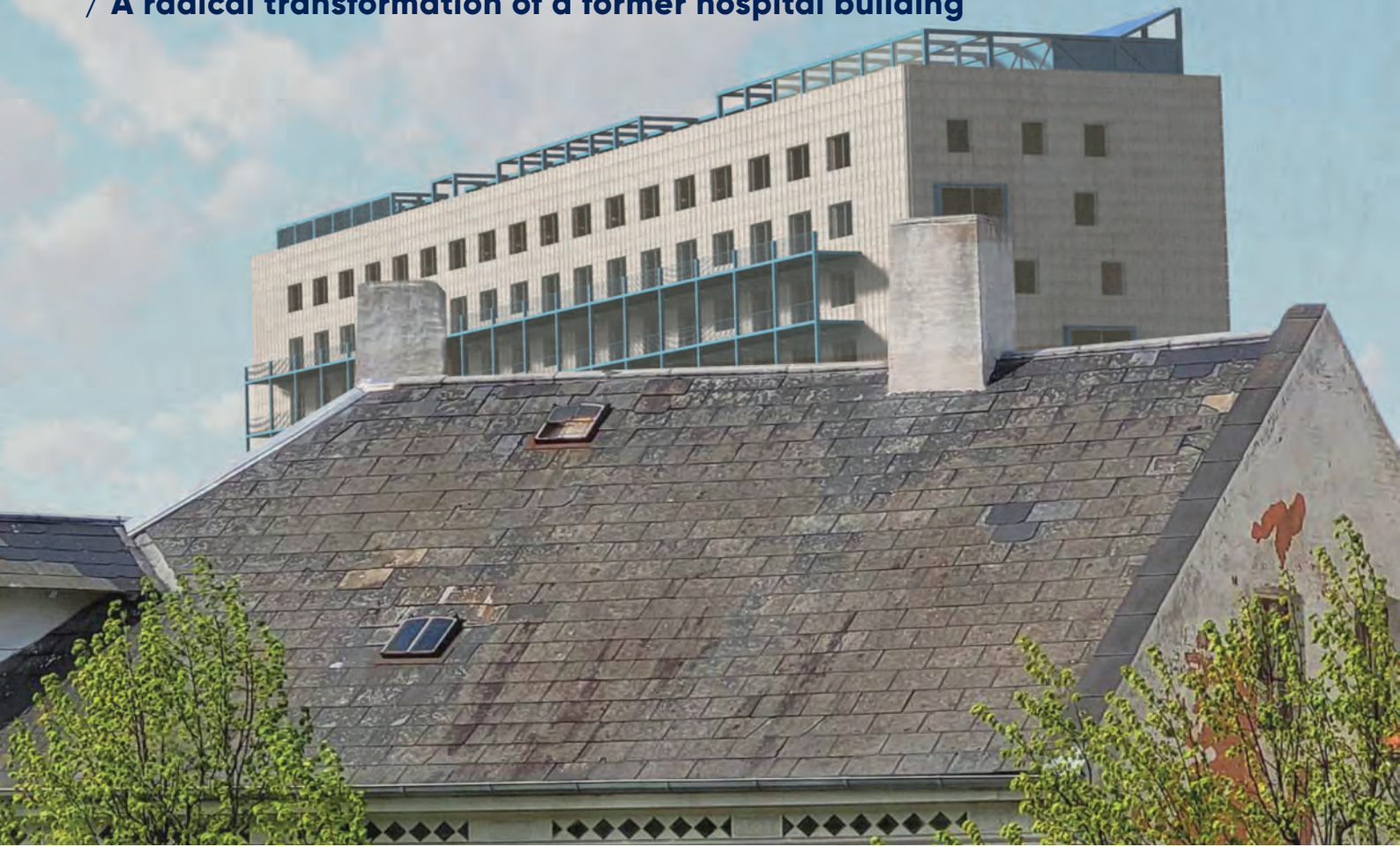
Indoor restaurant dining area and service kitchen



Outdoor restaurant dining area

From Hospital to Housing

/ A radical transformation of a former hospital building



*Transformed hospital building
observed from the city centre*

In 2007, a national structural reform led to the consolidation of the Danish hospital system, leaving some former local hospital buildings empty of functions. This situation prompts a need for a strategy to address the abandoned building mass. Given the challenges posed by global population growth and limited resources, the project argues for a shift in focus towards the potential of existing buildings, distancing itself from the contemporary developer-driven construction sector.

Focussing on a specific hospital building in the city Aalborg, the project aims to explore how the buildings formerly used as hospitals can be transformed into a new housing typology. Augmenting, that changing family structures necessitate a reconsideration of how we design and inhabit spaces, the project relies on ideas of co-habitation. Housing units of different layouts with a varying degree of shared facilities are offered to prompt a diversified and inclusive residential construction.

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Elevation zoom on balconies



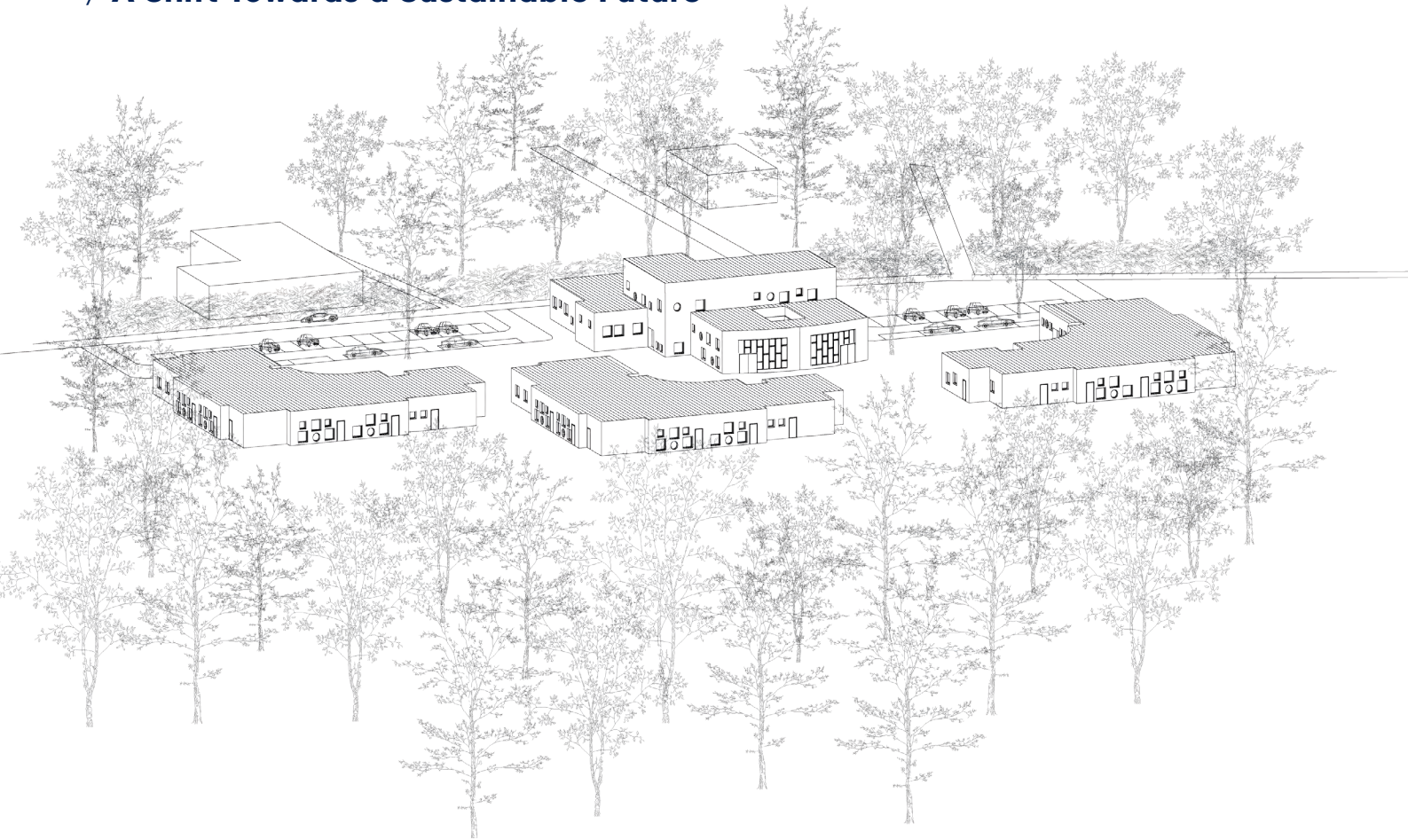
Elevation zoom on balcony access.



Kitchen on entrance level in small apartment

Rebuilding Ukraine

/ A Shift Towards a Sustainable Future



Design teaser: A Little Sprout Kindergarten is an architecturally intriguing structure with three clusters and a common house.

If architecture aims to improve quality of life, then why are architects often neglecting those who need it the most?

The objective is to address the needs that arise in a post-disaster context and contribute to shaping a new identity for Ukraine through the concept of Building Back Better. With an emphasis on environmental and social sustainability that addresses the topics; of recycling war debris and creating physical nurturing environments for children to process their trauma

A Little Sprout Kindergarten is an architecturally intriguing structure with three clusters and a common house. Its blue concrete exterior, and dynamic shapes blend thoughtfully with the surrounding lush forest area. The facade exhibits small staircases and displacements, altering one's perception of the structure. Overall, A Little Sprout Kindergarten is unique and new, bringing Ukraine in a direction for the future.

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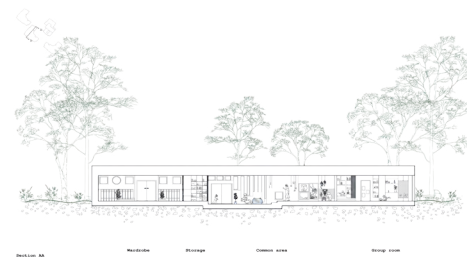
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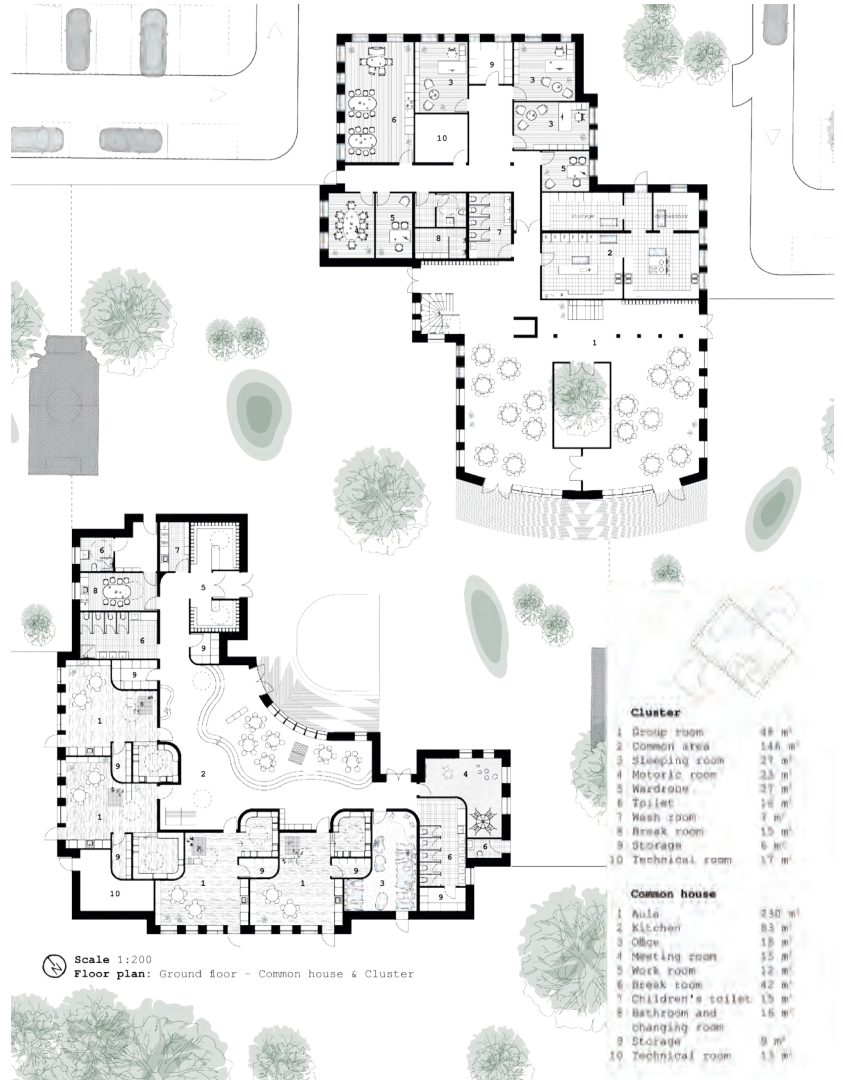
Aula render



Elevation cluster



Section BB



Plan Cluster



Arrival render: Arrival at the kindergarten

The Meadow

/ A children's hospice



View of the entrance

Saying goodbye to loved ones requires the best conditions, both for the person who is about to leave this world and for those close to them. The Meadow creates a Temporary HOME full of life, relief, and play for the children and their relatives. The hospice will allow the patients and families to create unforgettable, perhaps the last, memories together. The meadow provides both daycare as well as facilitates overnight stays for people who need extra care and relief.

The site of the children's hospice is located outside the city of Holstebro in Denmark, surrounded by trees and a lake, and is sheltered from the city.

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The building itself is constructed of a modular building system, focusing on design for disassembly. The modular approach has resulted in a lower GWP than conventional buildings in Denmark and has the potential to reduce the GWP for future buildings even more.



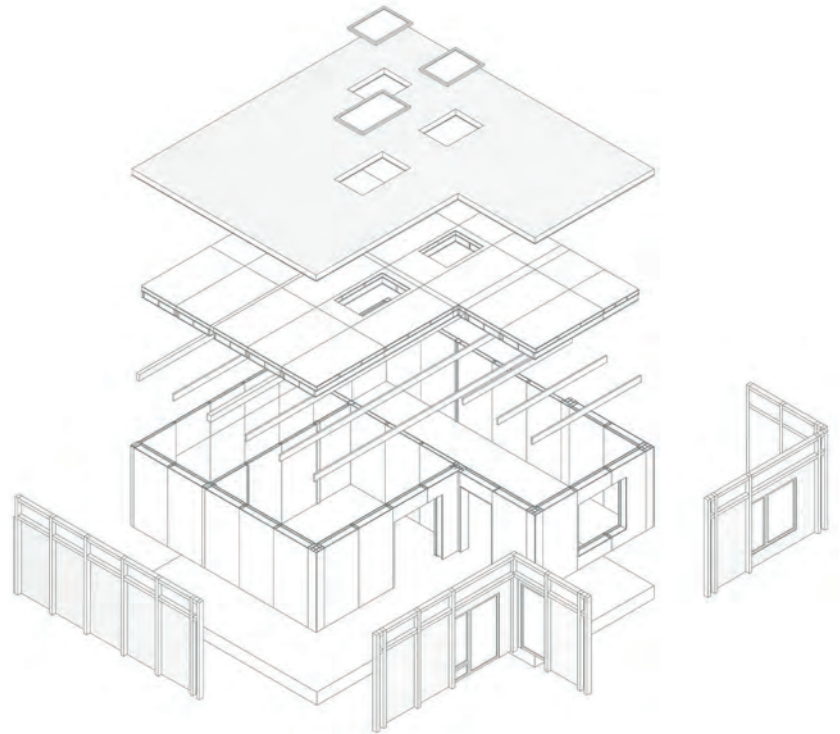
Aula render



Patient room render



Kitchen render



Design for dissassembly



Masterplan

Research Pavillon

/ Designing with waste wood



*The project concludes in a demonstrator
- a building to showcase the potentials of using reclaimed timber in new buildings*

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The thesis demonstrates, using the termination of the Danish mink industry as a case, how to employ waste wood and how it can be done while complying with current regulations.

Through mapping of available material from mink barns and current procedures for testing, documenting, and grading materials for construction we are demonstrating how discarded structures that have outlived their use contain an abundance of resources, like the mink farms, where the wood still has potential for reuse and to be reclaimed as timber.

A research pavilion is generated through a material-oriented design process that exploits material as a method for sustainable design, where characteristics and properties, structure and atmosphere are allowed to develop while optimizing material use in architecture. Demonstrating that reclaimed timber can be used as feedstock for glue laminated timber and what steps are necessary to integrate it into the established practice.



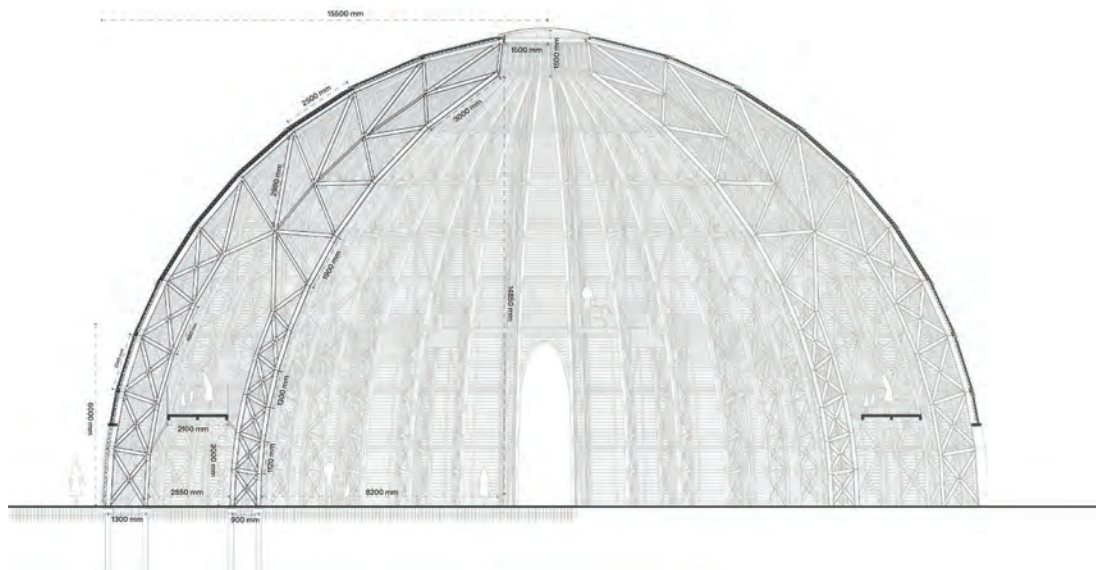
The visitors view changes following the platforms



The monumental atmosphere shaped by the 32 truss frames



Structure and scale in an urban context.



Section through the building showing the frame and platforms

The New Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde

/ A new representation of the historical viking age



The new museum meets the urban environment through a clear entrypoint, where a water canal surrounds the eastern part of the building.

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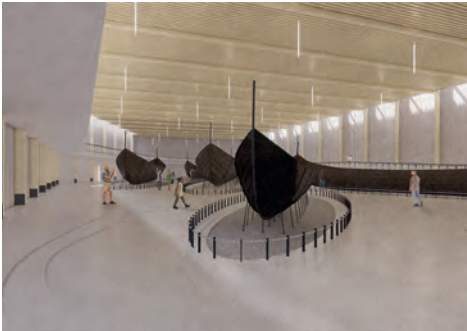
The New Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde is designed with focus on preserving the ships and ensuring the indoor comfort for visitors. This is achieved by examining in-depth indoor climate conditions such as lighting, illumination hours, ventilation and temperature as well as acoustic, atmospheric, thermal, and visual comfort for the visitors. In order to create a unique and experimental experience for the visitors, a variety of atmospheres, interactive facilities and exhibitions have been integrated.

The different exhibitions offer a variety of informative and entertaining layout for all ages, where people can learn about the ships, the evolution of them and the Viking age. Additionally, an archaeological exhibition supplied by a workshop encourages experiencing materiality and physical activities.

Furthermore, a big open courtyard for the museum is implemented to encourage movement and to ensure outdoor comfort. The courtyard offers a place for exhibitions, outdoor activities and events throughout the year to encourage people to be a part of the storytelling of Viking history.



The courtyard



The Viking Ship Hall



An exhibition at the new museum

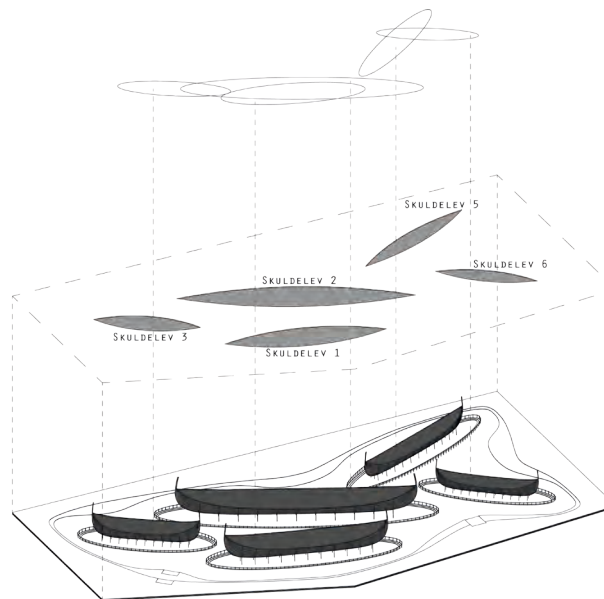


The new museum is placed to the west, creating a triangular connection between the existing museum, the island and the new museum.

AS FOUND AT EXCAVATION SITE

MODIFIED TO FIT VISITORS

ADDING HISTORICAL ATMOSPHERE



The Viking Ships are presented in the same way as they were found at the excavation site, enhancing the storytelling of them.

Grobunden



Arrival up to Grobunden: When arriving up the stairs to Grobunden, visitors are met by a lively urban plaza, with community gardens, playgrounds, flowerbeds, seating areas, and the welcoming main entrance.

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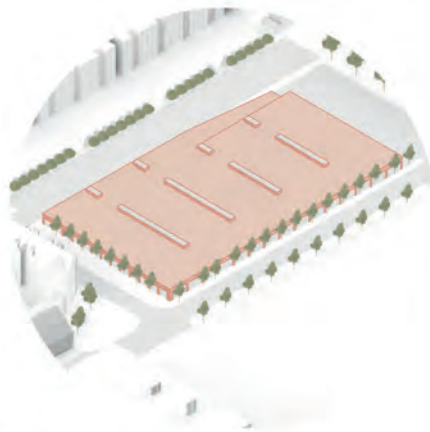
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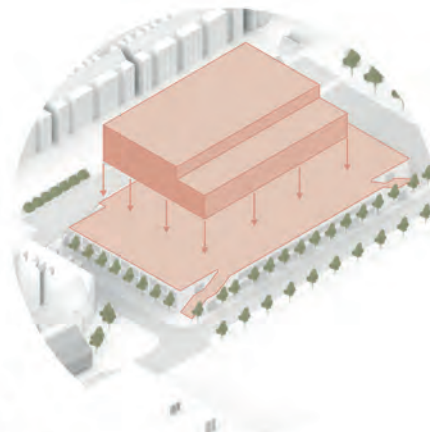
Due to a continuously growing population and an increasing rate of urbanization our natural resources are under pressure as our untouched land is being utilized for agricultural purposes to feed us. The thesis explores the following problem statement of:

"How can urban cultivation methods be integrated in existing cityscapes, to support food security for the rising population in the cities, and act as a new catalyst for a social- and food literate typology?"

This thesis represents an innovative resilient smart solution to food security, through its incorporated urban farms of hydroponics, mushrooms, and microgreens the center ensures year-round crop yields through these sustainable and climate-controlled productions. By utilizing gaps within the urban fabric as residual public space, Grobunden has transformed the parking space of Sauers Plads creating a multifunctional catalyst. Through its food related programs, the center cultivates food literacy, by providing educational opportunities for visitors to learn about urban farming methods and food culture.



1. Unresolved Potential



2. Planting a Seed



3. Progression of Growth



4. Created Life

Concept



The Appearance of Grobunden: The appearance of Grobunden translates the typology through its green cladding and vertical wooden slats which are slightly camouflaged by the vegetation growing on it. The simplicity expresses the floors on the inside and the vertical slats emphasis the verticality of the building. The material contrast of the green stucco cladding and the wooden slats supports a lighter appearance to the else compact building. The green facades on the parking structures facade contributes to a relation between the new and the old.

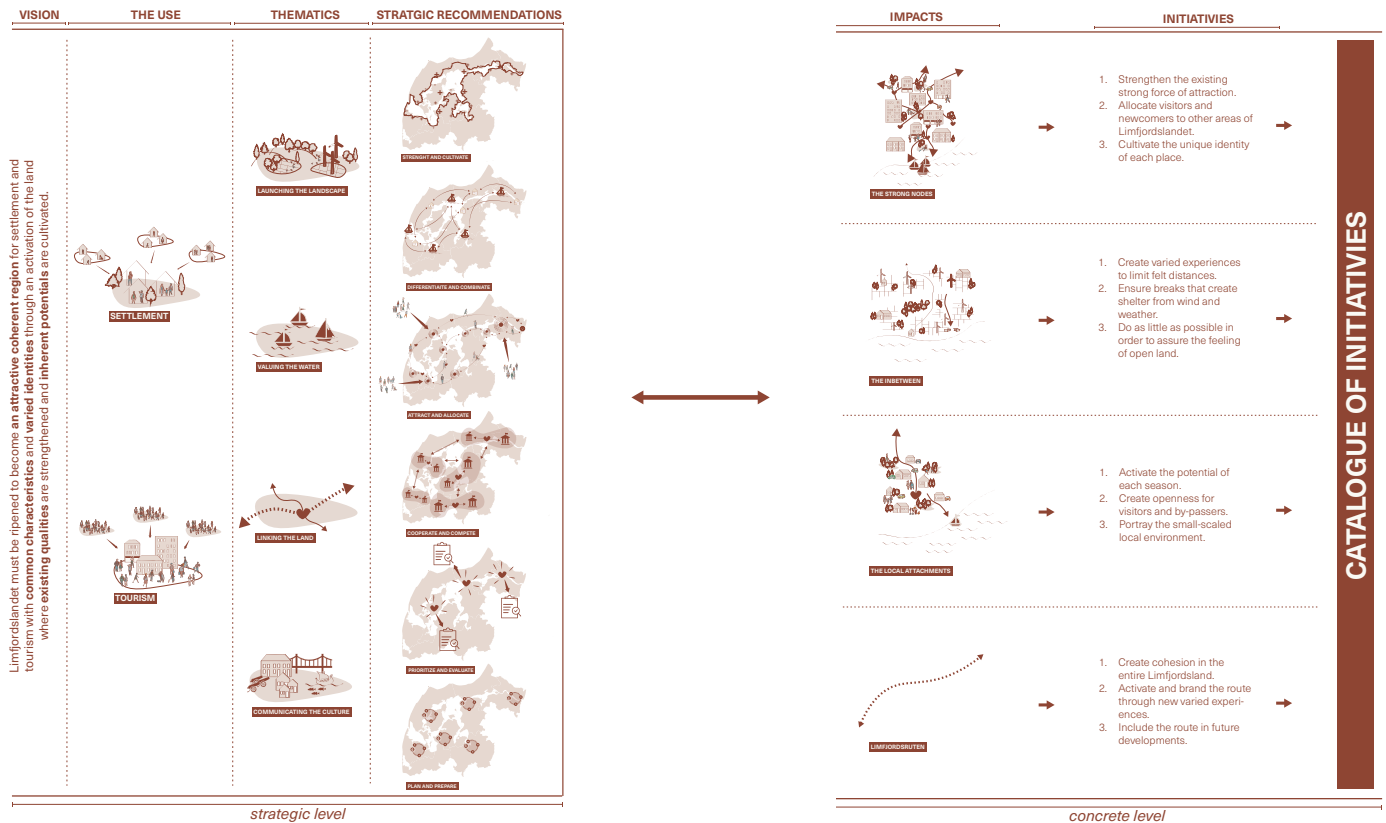
URBAN DESIGN:



A red-tinted photograph of a coastal landscape. In the foreground, there's a dark, textured surface, possibly a beach or a pier. In the middle ground, a large, light-colored concrete structure, resembling a breakwater or a pier, extends into the water. The background shows a calm sea and a distant, hazy horizon. The overall mood is serene and industrial.

**TOWARDS A NEW REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE/
FOR EVER, FOR EVERYONE/
COMMUNITY OF RESSOURCES/
SØKJÆR/
POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION/
POST-INDUSTRIAL PORT REDEVELOPMENT/
TAMPAH HILLS/**

Towards a new regional perspective



Summarised Coastland Strategy for Limfjordsregionen: The coastland strategy sets the scene for the future development of Limfjordsregionen and operates on two different levels: a strategic level and a concrete level.

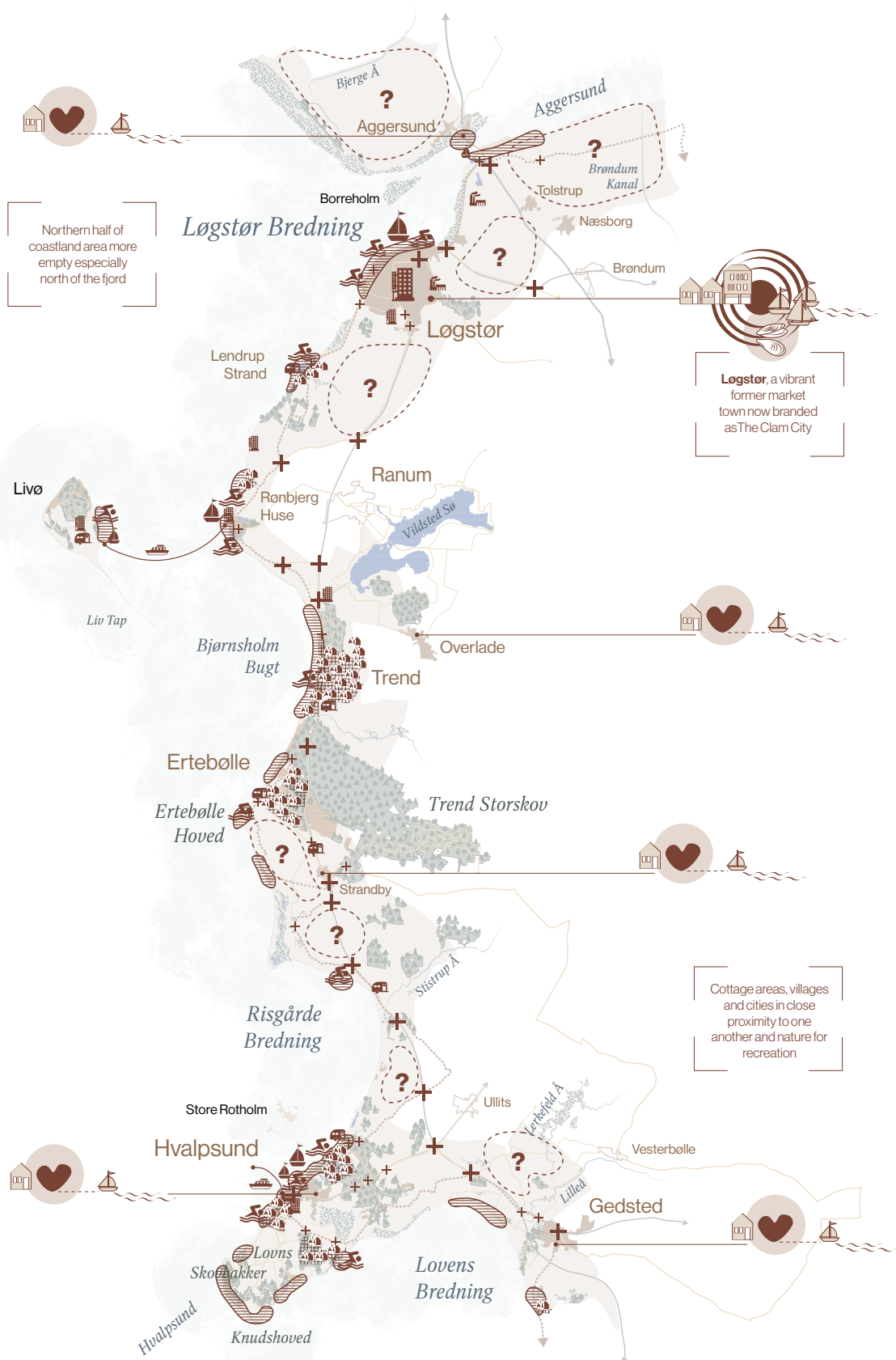
This thesis concerns an investigation of spatial planning in Denmark focussing on a curiosity towards the regional level in between the levels of statutory planning and across geographically defined territories. In a world of ever increasing urbanisation and climate change, a multitude of challenges are surpassing the bounds of the urban fabric, calling for solutions that just like the threats look beyond borders.

In the context of Denmark, the structural reform of the National Planning Act in 2007 has left a disfigured image of the regions that today remain with little to no directive or planning power. This thesis argues that unsolved potentials are to be found within this gap and aims to formulate a new regional perspective. The thesis states, through a coastland strategy, that regions should not only be planned but also designed and furthermore that the designing should include 'spatial imaginaries' of potential futures of common narratives.

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Coastal zone in Vesthimmerland Kommune: The ≈3 km coastal zone around Limfjorden is in the project the main area of analysis and exemplified potential interventions and is referred to as Limfjordslandet and has been analysed within all ten municipalities to illustrate its present elements and possible future. It is to act as the catalyst of collaborations within Limfjordsregionen.

For Ever, For Everyone

/ Towards Robust Urban Spaces in Vågsbunnen



Master Plan with Design Zones:
The masterplan shows the design for allmenningen. The allmenning has been divided into six separate designs, that each has its own challenges and design solutions.

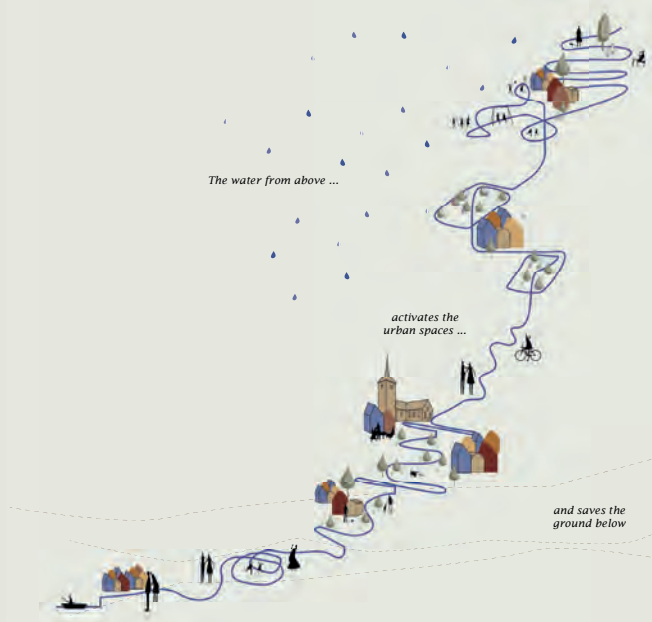
This thesis project aims to investigate how to make robust urban spaces in a cultural environment. Today cities are facing huge challenges with climate changes and changing needs within the cities themselves. Simultaneously, many cities also have a deep-rooted history. The purpose is thus to figure out how to find the balance between the need for sustainable, robust cities and the need to preserve important cultural heritage. Through the cultural heritage discourse 'The Climate Paradigm', the project works with cultural heritage and robustification in a dynamic way, aiming at creating value for the future through physical and social sustainability.

The result is a design of the urban space in Vågsbunnen called 'allmenningen'. Allmenningen is a historic structure and consists of various smaller urban spaces with different characteristics. The design focuses on the physical robustification, through the design objectives preservation, adaptation, and addition. Especially rainwater management and adaptation have been important to mitigate climate change, but also to ensure survival of important cultural heritage above and below ground.

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Design Concept: The water from above activates the urban spaces and saves the ground below.



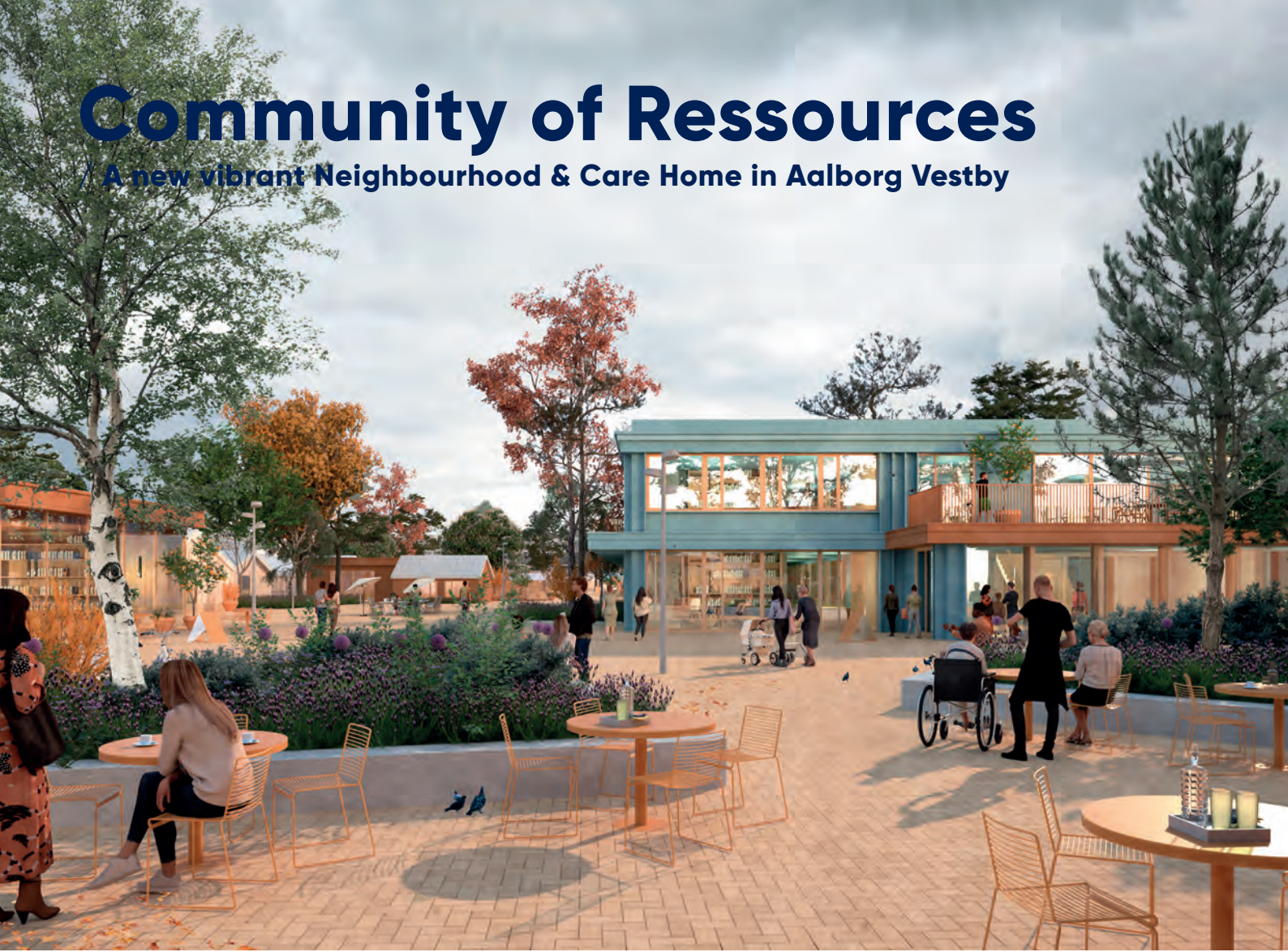
The Sinking District: One of the biggest challenges in Vågsbunnen is that the district is sinking. The archaeological cultural heritage in the ground has due to sinking groundwater levels started to decay and decompress, giving foundational challenges to both buildings and urban spaces.



Visualisation of Design: Rain Gardens

Community of Ressources

/ A new vibrant Neighbourhood & Care Home in Aalborg Vestby



Spatial render of Bytorvet with the care home in focus

– An urban space for all residents of Ressourcefællesskabet and Aalborg Vestby to enjoy, meet, eat, and work out.

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Ressourcefællesskabet presents a new perspective on the aging society through a design proposal of a new neighbourhood including an elder care home and kindergarten that are located in the outskirts of Aalborg Vestby.

The project tries to shed light on how urban design can contribute to the planning and designing of elder care homes in the cities to create a physical framework that optimizes valuable interactions, meetings, thrive, and community life. With a focus on strong indoor and outdoor relationships the boundaries between urban design and architecture are challenged to embrace connections across plot edges. The project consists of an elder care home and a kindergarten which are built together to create shared indoor and outdoor spaces to enhance intergenerational interaction in everyday informal- and pre-planned settings. Beside the combined institution, Ressourcefællesskabet consists of a mixed settlement of public facilities, green recreational areas, senior communities, and family housing to secure optimized use and function.



Masterplan of Ressourcefællesskabet

Søkjær

/ A recreative nature-based community and residential area



This thesis challenges traditional zoning in Denmark to meet the EU's Biodiversity Strategy 2030 agreement that Denmark has committed to. The site is in the sub-urban of Grenaa on Djursland. The site is currently used for agricultural purposes. The project presents a development plan for the site with nature as the base zone. The strategy for the development plan is divided into 3 parts:

- Define
- Recreation
- Adapter

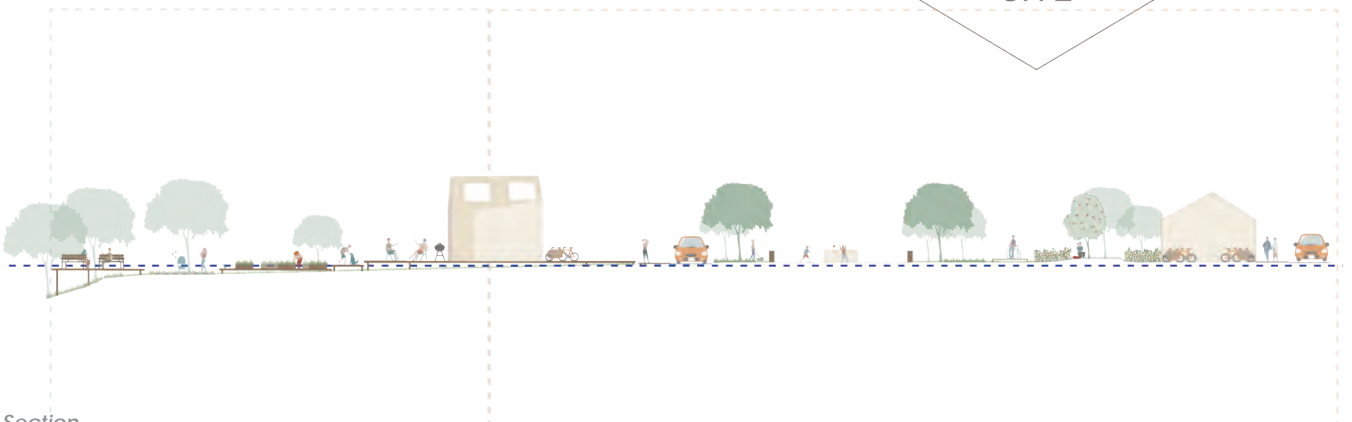
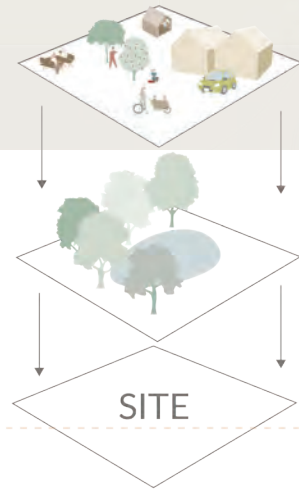
The planning of the area starts with an analysis of the area and the surrounding values to define the project. Nature is recreated via the analyzer of the landscape's history and the landscape today. In the next phase, buildings, and agriculture slide onto the site and are adapted to the recreation habitats and their values. The area is bound together by a path network around Kragssø, as a common gravitational point of Søkjær.



Situation plan



Masterplan



Section

Post-conflict reconstruction

/ Re_Building Mykolaiv



The new street typology that consists of new urban furniture, active facades, new pavement and more vegetation.

This thesis explores the intersection of urban design, post-conflict reconstruction, building back better, and livability, with a specific focus on the city of Mykolaiv in Ukraine. It investigates innovative approaches to enhance the urban fabric and quality of life in post-conflict Mykolaiv through new neighbourhood and street typologies. By analyzing theoretical frameworks and case studies, the research addresses the challenges and opportunities of rebuilding Mykolaiv after conflict, considering socio-cultural, economic, and environmental factors. Emphasizing post-conflict reconstruction as a guiding principle, the thesis aims to create sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban development in Mykolaiv. It explores pedestrian-friendly infrastructure, efficient transportation systems, and integration of green spaces to create vibrant, safe, and livable urban environments. The findings contribute to the discourse on post-conflict reconstruction and urban design, offering practical recommendations and innovative solutions for Mykolaiv's architects, urban planners, and policymakers, promoting the well-being and livability of the city's communities.

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A neighbourhood typology in detail



The new courtyard, that functions as a place for the neighbors to meet and as an expansion of the private gardens



A street typology in detail

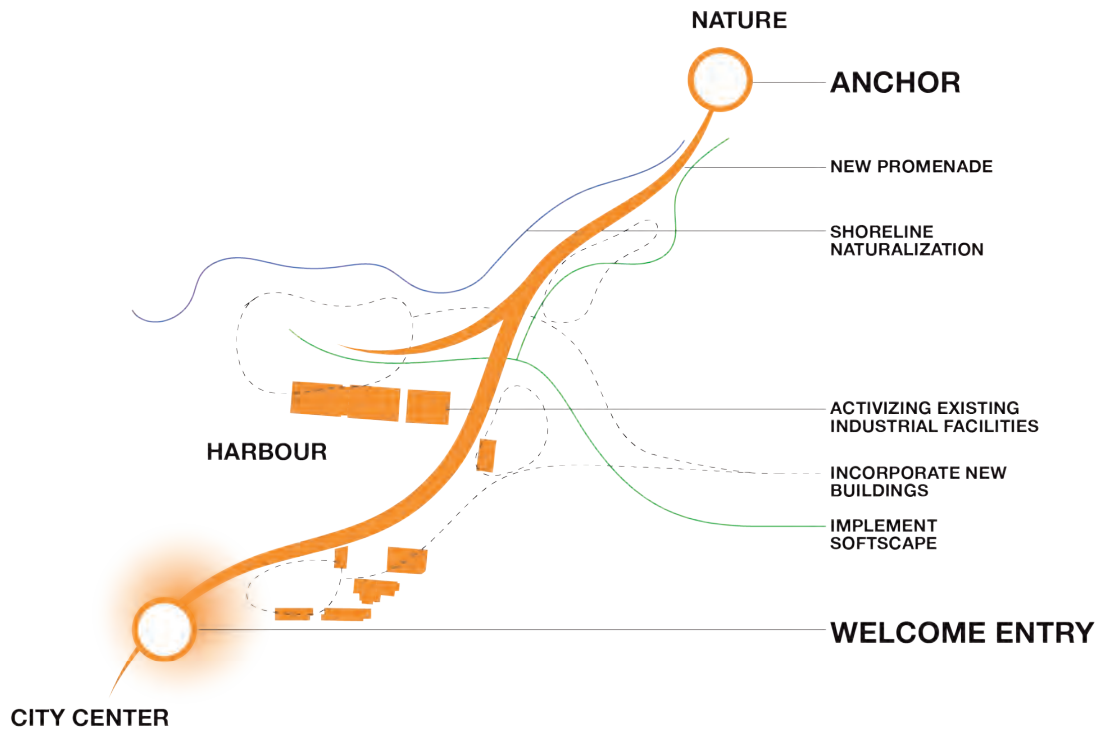
POST-INDUSTRIAL PORT REDEVELOPMENT



Proposed masterplan

In this project "Post-industrial port redevelopment", a suggestion of relinking the port to city and nature is presented. Creating a pedestrian promenade along the shoreline from the city to nature, this hereby also extends the experience of the harbour and provides a linkage to the surrounded areas. Struer Havn has the opportunity to be transformed from former - and current - industrial purposes to future everyday life, living and work streams. The masterplan is a development where people can thrive, where life is lived, but also where a quiet everyday life unfolds.

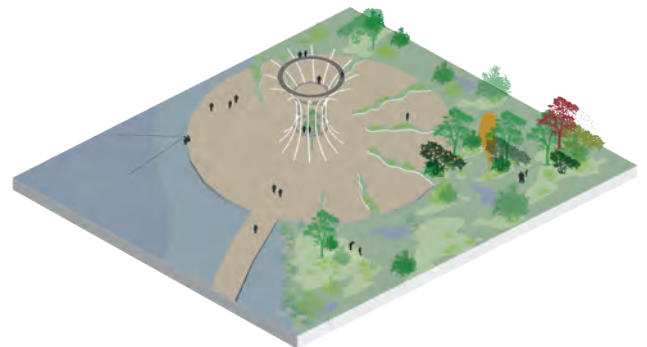
Taking the chance to propose an innovative solution, this project gives an opportunity to give back a multifunctional and inspiring harbour that collects us together and invites to have a conversation with the water and land, invites to move around, stay and live. This is the environment of the place that Struer harbour could be.



Approach: Besides the main development of the promenade, different approaches are introduced that can be a strategy for the future development in the harbour area.



Welcome zone



Sound tower



Daily event A



Daily event B

Tampah Hills

/ A sustainable urban development



Masterplan: Tampah hills is a new urban development with a unique destination in the lush and dense nature habitat and white sand beaches. The Tampah hills development features the Tampah Hills Villas, the Seaside Collective, the co-working space and the beach front area.

This Master thesis, A sustainable urban development, discusses and gives the ability to extend the existing structure of the development design of a new urban village at the southern part of Lombok, Indonesia. The construction of the Tampah Hills development began in 2018 and has developed over time, started being a smaller village project and has now expanded into a 120-hectare big resort.

Tampah Hills started with a vision of creating a sustainable society for investors, entrepreneurs, and creatives to live and network in paradise surroundings, in tune with nature and the local community. The motivation of during this Tampah Hills project is to make an innovation center where the future focus will be green energy, culture, sustainability, to create and develop companies within different fields, creative hub, co-living, and mixed functions. The vision has been and is to create a society as role model for future sustainability and modern society culture, where the following points are keywords for the development: Location, development, and sustainability.

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Road profile: Road profile safety as a design inter-vention is established to prevent local actions such as elevated roads to limit the speed of hard road users and furthermore is creates an awareness of the changing traffic conditions.



Social life and place identity: In the context of urban design, place identity mainly concerns the physical image and people perception with emphasis on the degree of people-place association and the depth of meanings.



Water securing: Climate change increases the challenges of rising sea levels, storm surges, changing rainfall, rising groundwater, and higher temperatures, including in Tampah, which consists of a long stretch of coastline.



Tampah Hills beach view







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