

COMMONS OF CARE

Investigating the Wellbeing of Others



Yuncheng Deng | AR3AP131
Public Building Graduation Studio
Public Condenser | Copenhagen
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Photo (inner/outer cover): Philip Montgomery, The New Yorker

COMMONS OF CARE

proposes a new model for collective subjectivity: a place of learning, sharing, and healing.

COMMONS OF CARE

is the creation of new public forms. It bridges various social groups, responding to the vulnerable subset residents of the city: the elderly and the immigrant.

COMMONS OF CARE

poses new questions about the role of public buildings and public space in the reality of incessant privatisation and austerity measures.

COMMONS OF CARE

activates public goods with ethics that challenges status quo, categories of representation, integration, health, social and ethnic power relations.

COMMONS OF CARE

understands that under care and welfare, no one is excluded.

COMMONS

noun

1. Short for *House of Commons*.
2. Land or resources belonging to or affecting the whole of a community.
3. Provisions shared in common; rations and allocation of food.

CARE

noun

1. The provision of what is necessary for the health, welfare, maintenance, and protection of someone or something.
2. Serious attention or consideration applied to doing something correctly or to avoid damage or risk.

verb

1. Feel concern or interest; attach importance to something.
2. (care for) Look after and provide for the needs of.

“The production of the commons, spatially, presents a new notion of sharing, negotiation, and usage; architecture seeks to create new political forces, new ways of acting, and new forms of the local.”¹

“Firstly, care is what hospitals, social workers, educators, psychologists, etc., and, under certain paradigms, artists (particularly in public and participatory projects) provide for their subjects, their patients and/or their audiences. The verb “to care” shares its etymological root (Latin: *curare*) with “to curate”... Thirdly, care is what democratic models of governance provide for their citizen-subjects, thereby instantiating a historically conditioned and consensualised form of civility.”²

¹ Flavien Menu, *New Commons for Europe*, Leipzig: Spector, 2018.

² Andrea Phillips and Markus Miessen, *Caring Culture: Art, Architecture and the Politics of Public Health*, Berlin: Sternberg, 2011.



Departure Center Sjælsmark. Photo: Heine Pedersen, Red Cross

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INTRODUCTION

“Liveability” for Whom?

In the last almost 40 years, Denmark’s ethnic composition changed dramatically. From 5.1 million people in Denmark in 1980 to 5.8 million people today, the growth of the population comes from both immigrants and descendants of immigrants. Most of the new Danes have non-western background. In 1980 there were about 50,000 people with non-western background in Denmark. today there are nearly half a million. This represents an increase from about 1 per cent of the population to approximately 8.5 per cent.¹

Meanwhile, While national welfare strategies with building healthy public programmes such as elderly care and daycare are promoting the importance of “independence” and “integration” at the individual level, future social and architectural initiatives, however, need to consider the disadvantaged (such as the cohort of immigrant residents living in the city) that depends on such accessible and affordable services. The contemporary urban development in Copenhagen can be seen in four major societal transformations, which have been ongoing for the past two decades: increasing levels of debt per household, liveability as a monetisable index, profit-driven speculative urban planning, and an ever-widening gap between housing prices and wages. These four drivers are shaping Copenhagen’s population makeup and social coherence; provoking the creation of a scenario in which only a generation of high income earners can inhabit and use the city.⁵ As Copenhagen gets more expensive and more exclusive, both immigrant and

elderly communities are consequently displaced from the inner city and locked out of its affordances, marked by an existence dominated by inequality and debt.

Using the concept of care as a framework that engages everyone, the project proposes a new Commons of Care in Copenhagen: a new public domain that will revitalise Skydebanehaven park into a learning and recreation centre for immigrant children and children of asylum seekers, a health centre for the elderly with an element of healing, as well as a peaceful meeting place for all visitors. The concept of care legitimises coexistence between multiple communities where accessibility and inclusivity become benchmarks for a renewed definition of liveability in Europe.

1 Economy and Interior Ministry, *One Denmark without Parallel Societies: No Ghettos in 2030*. Copenhagen: Regeringen, 2018, <https://www.regeringen.dk/nyheder/ghettoudspil/> (accessed December 12, 2019).
2 Statistic Denmark, *Population and Population Projections* (2019), <https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/befolkning-og-valg/befolkning-og-befolkningsfremskrivning>.
3 Statistic Denmark, *Population and Population Projection*.
4 Ibid.
5 *The Right to Dwell: Manifesto for an Affordable City* (Copenhagen: KADK, 2017), 5.

Monocle Liveability Ranking, 2019



Top 5 cities

- 01 Zurich
- 02 Tokyo
- 03 Munich
- 04 Copenhagen
- 05 Vienna

Liveability and Unaffordability

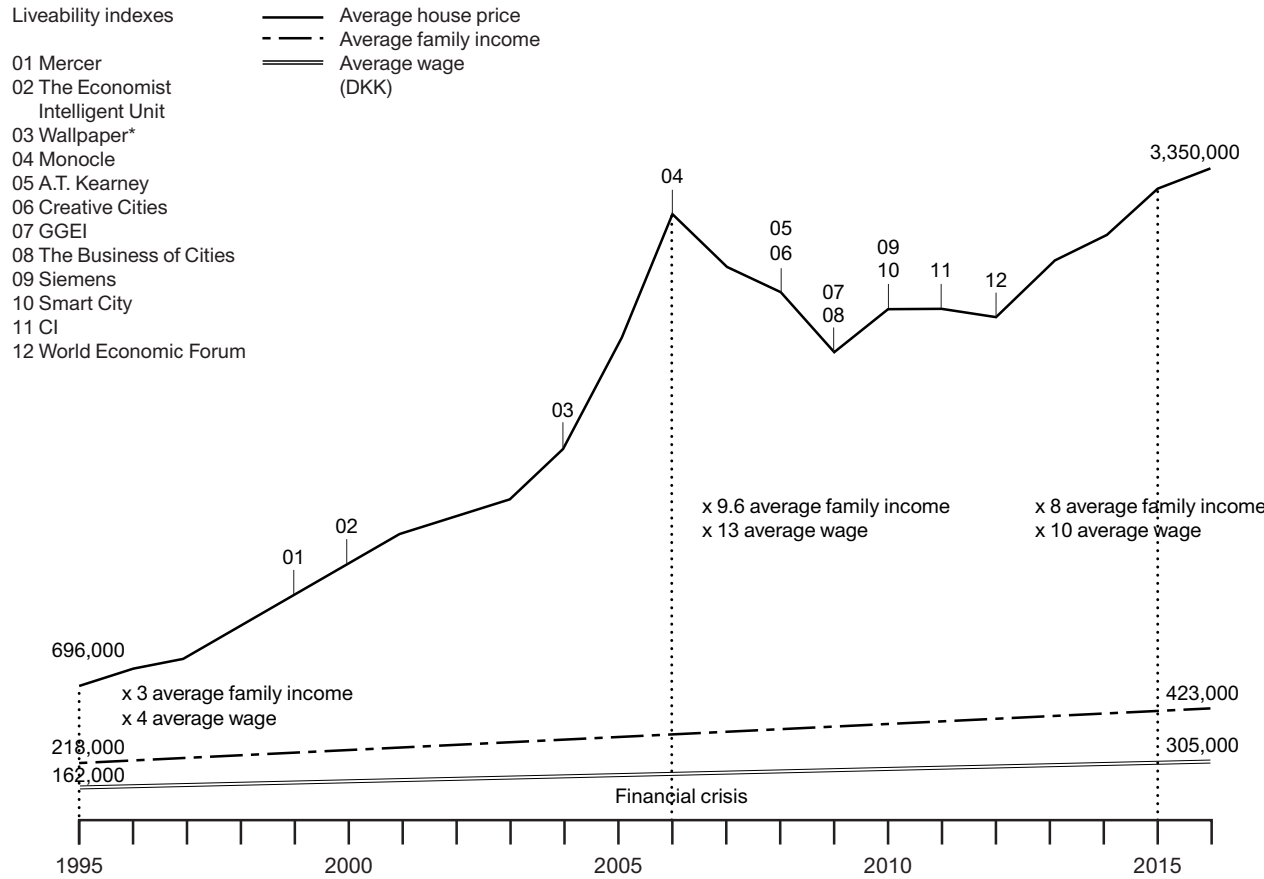


Diagram: Deane Simpson et al., *Atlas of the Copenhagen*, Berlin: Ruby Press, 2018.

INTRODUCTION

The Wellbeing of Others



Behind the high wire fence lies the Departure Centre Sjælsmark, situated in the western part of Allerød Municipality, some 30 km north of Copenhagen with a population just over four thousands. Life in an asylum, home or outpatient center is characterized by uncertainty and concerns, and is incompatible with the framework needed to ensure a safe and dignified upbringing for children. Photo: dr.dk



Residents are free to leave the centre, but according to the Immigration Act they must live at the address. If they want to spend the night outside the center, they must apply for it in advance. Residents are obliged to assist in the performance of necessary tasks such as cleaning. All newly-entered asylum seekers must complete an introduction course including basic Danish language as well as lessons on Danish cultural and social conditions. Photo: Heine Pedersen, Red Cross



The Departure Center Sjælsmark provides health services, care work, and vocational training for asylum seekers. Recent report “Alarming Dissatisfaction in Children at the Exit Center Sjælsmark” by Red Cross concludes that there is serious concern for the children’s physical well-being and mental development in these secluded camps. Photo: Heine Pedersen, Red Cross



Even though kindergarten, club and school services for children are provided under a contract with the Immigration Service, survey results show that children’s psychological well-being is significantly poorer than what is generally seen in age-matched Danish children due to trauma, constant relocation and disconnection with outside world. Photo: Heine Pedersen, Red Cros



The “ghetto” category. Labelled at birth and beginning at the age of 1, “ghetto children” are separated from their families for at least 30 hours a week for compulsory instruction in “Danish values,” including the traditions of Christmas and Easter, and Danish language. Noncompliance results in a deduction of welfare payments and additional penalties. Other Danish citizens are free to choose whether to enroll children in preschool up to the age of six. Photo: Mauricio Lima, The New York Times.



Mjølnerparken, one of Denmark’s “hardest ghettos”: 43% percent of its residents are unemployed, 82% come from “non-Western backgrounds,” 53% have insufficient education and 51% have relatively low earnings. Photo: Mauricio Lima, The New York Times.



December 09, 2019. "OUR HOME IS NOT FOR SALE!" In Aarhus, Slagelse, Copenhagen and Helsingør, residents are in contact with lawyers to investigate the possibility of being tried in court if the ghetto law is in violation of Danish and international law because it discriminates against unemployed people, pensioners and non-western immigrants. A large number of residents are ready to go to court to defend their homes against the ghetto package sales and smears. Photo: Aage Christensen, arbejderen.dk



Demolishing the social housing in urban areas is likely to reinforce an already prevailing trend - the ever-growing difference between the center and the periphery. Photo: Ritzau Scanpix, information.dk/

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THE CONDITIONS
The Wellbeing of Others



THE CONDITIONS

Out of the Ghettos

The term “ghetto” has become a common rhetoric for the everyday Dane as seen in media in years. Despite its echo of Nazi Germany’s separation of Jews, the Danish government continues to use the word “ghetto” to describe particularly vulnerable public housing districts in the nation. The designation is measured on the residents’ income levels, employment status, education levels, criminal convictions and ‘non-Western’ ethnic background. Non-western residents make up the majority of ‘ghetto residents’ at 66.5%.¹ Since 2010, every year, on December 1, the Minister of Transport, Building and Housing publishes a list of ghetto areas in Denmark *ghettolisten*, which in 2019 consists of 28 areas.² As part of the agreement between the government, the Social Democrats, the Danish People’s Party and the Socialist People’s Party, new initiatives and laws have been proactive enforced to fight against “parallel societies” with strict ghetto criteria.³

In 2018, the previous Danish Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen announced his government’s plan to “end the existence of parallel societies and ghettos by 2030”. Since the publication of “One Denmark without Parallel Societies: No Ghettos in 2030” in March 2018, the government has pushed forward various measures to resolve the issue of integration which include policies such as 30 hours of mandatory daycare per week for ‘ghetto children’ starting age 1, lowering social welfare for ghetto residents, restricting new move-in to ghetto areas, incentives for reducing unemployment, and doubling punishment for certain crimes like theft and vandalism in the ghettos, rights for landlords to refuse to rent properties to convicts, etc.⁴ While some proposals like restricting

‘ghetto children’ to their homes after 8 p.m. with electronic ankle bracelets may seem tyrannical, many policies have been criticised for undercutting “equality before law” and for stigmatising immigrants, especially Muslim immigrants.⁵

Ten billion DDK has been granted to demolish and regenerate residential areas between 2019 and 2026.⁶ Many residents, Danish and Non-western origins face housing precarity as their neighbourhood are being marked as ghettos and marketable; initiatives against parallel societies are proposing various “development” plans to reduce social housing to 40% through sales, construction of private housing, demolition, and new business areas.⁷ On the basis that a development plan is not presented to the Ministry or if it is deemed insufficient to the Minister of Housing, the area may consequently be “liquidated” on the market. Such initiatives are driving the marginalised population out of the city where in Inner Copenhagen, liveability carries a price tag where the rich have barricaded themselves to live a “comfortable” living, while the unwanted population is exiled to live and work in the outer districts. The government’s plans to liquidate ghettos by demolishing buildings and further spreading the inhabitants and re-housing them in different areas are becoming reality. Such effort of displacing residents and demolishing housing estates that were once deemed as the epitome of Danish welfare system and architectural heritage is merely an instrument of privatisation for higher income groups. Without social housing, as the most basic form of “commoning”⁷ the socially vulnerable residents’ wellbeing will further be jeopardised since they would be displaced from the diverse life of the city and disconnected from the community they once established.

“All we need to do is stop talking about these residential areas and call them holes on the map of Denmark.”

Aydin Soie “Tingbjerg builds away from the ghetto,” *TV2/Lorry*, Feb 28, 2019

Danish Ghetto Criteria⁹

Vulnerable residential areas meet at least two of the ghetto criteria 1 to 4. A ghetto area is defined as a general residential area with at least 1,000 residents, where the proportion of immigrants and descendants from non-Western countries exceeds 50 per cent and where at least two of the following four criteria are met:

- 1 The proportion of residents aged 18-64 who are unrelated to the labor market or education exceeds 40%. calculated as the average over the past 2 years.
- 2 The proportion of residents convicted of violating the Criminal Code, the Arms Act or the law on recreational drugs is at least 3 times the national average calculated over the past 2 years.
- 3 The proportion of residents aged 30-59 who only have a basic education exceeds 60 per cent. by all residents of the same age group.
- 4 The average gross income for taxpayers aged 15-64 in the area (excluding education applicants) is less than 55 per cent. of the average gross income for the same group in the region.

“Hard Ghetto” Development Plan

Residential areas that have been on the ghetto list for five years (such as Mjølnerparken in outer Nørrebro are characterized as a tough ghetto area). The government’s ghetto plan requires the residential areas on the so-called “hard ghetto list” to reduce the proportion of vulnerable families to 40 percent of the total housing stock by 2030.

While it is possible to reduce the proportion of social housing and vulnerable families by building new housing, for example co-operative, owner- or private rental housing, the goal towards “no more ghetto” can also be achieved by converting existing housing stocks to general youth housing or elderly housing and by adding occupations, for example in the form of municipal workplaces rather than giving free hands to demolish or sell entire housing blocks.

1 Economy and Interior Ministry, *One Denmark without Parallel Societies: No Ghettos in 2030*. Copenhagen: Regeringen, 2018, <https://www.regeringen.dk/nyheder/ghettoudspil/> (accessed December 12, 2019).

2 Lars Løkke Rasmussen, “Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen’s New Year Address 1 January 2018,” Statsministeriet, accessed December 26, 2019, http://stm.dk/_p_14611.html.

3. Ellen Barry and Martin Selsoe Sorensen, “In Denmark, Harsh New Laws for Immigrant ‘Ghettos’” *The New York Times*, July 1, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/01/world/europe/denmark-immigrant-ghettos.html>.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Ministry of Immigration and Integration, *International Migration - Denmark Status*. Copenhagen: Ministry of Immigration and Integration, 2018, <https://uim.dk/publikationer/international-migration-denmark-2/@@download/publication> (accessed December 26, 2019).

7 Jonas Algers and Ösgård Anton, “Denmark’s Shameful Ghetto Plan,” *Jacobin*, December 22, 2019, <https://jacobinmag.com/2019/12/denmark-ghetto-plan-social-democrats-mette-frederiksen>.

8 David Harvey, “The Future of the Commons,” *Radical History Review*, no. 109 (2011): pp. 101-107, <https://doi.org/10.1215/01636545-2010-017>

9 “Ny Ghattoliste,” Transport og Boligministeriet, December 1, 2018, <https://www.trm.dk/nyheder/2018/ny-ghettoliste/>.

THE CONDITIONS

Out of the Ghettos

- ‘Ghettolists 2019’:
- Lundtoftegade, Copenhagen
 - Aldersrogade, Copenhagen
 - Mjølnerparken, Copenhagen
 - Tingbjerg / Utterslevhuse, Copenhagen
 - Bispeparken, Copenhagen
 - Hørgården, Copenhagen
 - Tåstrupgård, Høje-Taastrup
 - Gadehavegård, Høje-Taastrup
 - Accuracy / Sydvej, Helsingør
 - Karlemoseparken, Køge
 - Agervang, Holbæk
 - Ringparken, Slagelse
 - Motalavej, Slagelse
 - Lindholm, Guldborgsund
 - Solbakken, etc., Odense
 - Korslækkeparken East, Odense
 - Vollsmose, Odense
 - Nørager / Søstärenvej and others, Sønderborg
 - Stengårdsvej, Esbjerg
 - Korskærparken, Fredericia
 - Sundparken, Horsens
 - Munkebo, Kolding
 - Skovvejen / Skovparken, Kolding
 - Finland Park, Vejle
 - Resedavej / Nørrevang II, Silkeborg
 - Bispehaven, Aarhus
 - Skovgårdsparken, Aarhus
 - Gellerupparken / Toveshøj Aarhus

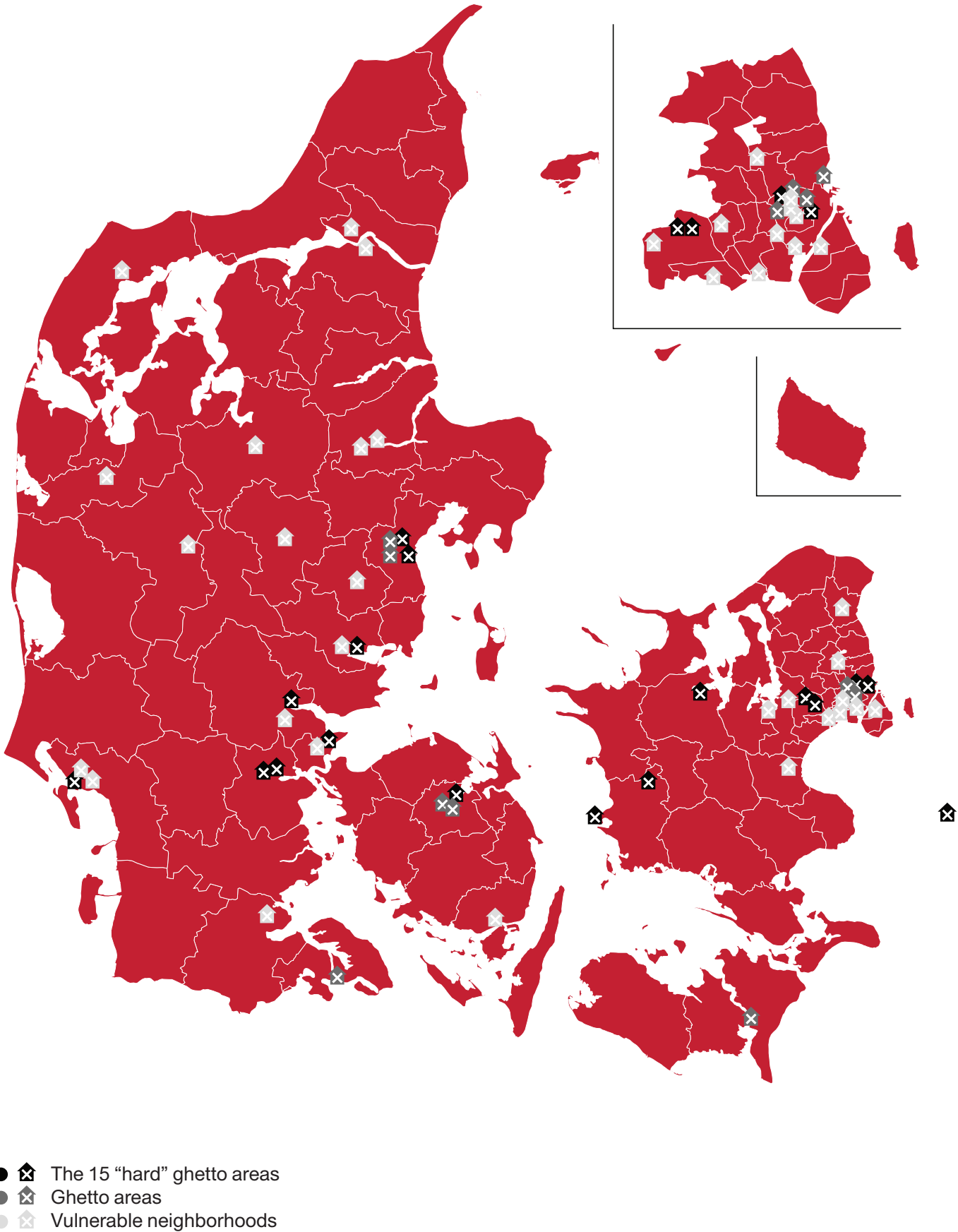
- List of hard ‘ghetto’ areas per December 1, 2019:
- Mjølnerparken
 - Tingbjerg / Utterslevhuse
 - Tåstrupgård
 - Gadehavegård
 - Ager Vang
 - Ringparken, Slagelse
 - Motalavej
 - Vollsmoseindsatsen
 - Stengårdsvej
 - Sundparken
 - Munkebo
 - Skovvejen / Skovparken
 - Finland park
 - Bispehaven
 - Gellerupparken / Toveshøj

As of December 1, 2019, there are 28 residential areas that meet three of the five ghetto criteria against 29 areas in 2018. In the same year, there were 43 vulnerable residential areas. The 15 toughest ghetto areas are spread over 11 municipalities. Copenhagen has the highest concentration of ghetto and hard ghetto areas.¹

¹ “Ny Ghettoliste,” Transport og Boligministeriet, December 1, 2019. <https://www.trm.dk/publikationer/2019/liste-over-ghettoomraader-pr-1-december-2019/>.

- List of vulnerable residential areas per December 1, 2019:
- Lundtoftegade
 - Aldersrogade
 - Mjølnerparken
 - Tingbjerg / Utterslevhuse
 - Bispeparken
 - Hørgården
 - Tåstrupgård
 - Gadehavegård
 - Frugality / Sydvej
 - Karl Moseparken
 - Ager Vang
 - Ringparken,
 - Motalavej
 - Lindholm
 - Højstrupvej district
 - Solbakken
 - Korslække park
 - Kertemindevej kvarteret
 - Vollsmoseindsatsen
 - City Park / Skovparken
 - Noerager / Søstjernevej
 - Præstebakken / Syrenparken
 - Stengårdsvej
 - Hedelund Farm Park
 - Korskærparken
 - Sønderbro
 - Sundparken
 - Munkebo
 - Skovvejen / Skovparken
 - Finland park
 - Glarbjergvej Area
 - Old Jennumparken
 - Resedavej / Nørrevang
 - Bispehaven
 - Skovgårdsparken
 - Gellerupparken / Toveshøj
 - Havrevej
 - Elle wife Bakken
 - Houlkærvænget
 - Løvvangen

Geographical Distribution of Ghetto Areas and Vulnerable Neighborhoods, 2019



“By applying a specific GPS coordinate to a complex layering of social problems, these laws conflate issues of race, wealth, unemployment, criminality and education with built form, and in doing so they designate urban areas and their architecture as central to the problem. Places are conflated with people. The political response to social issues of criminality, unemployment or a lack of diversity therefore often becomes an urban one - demolish the ghetto (or perhaps redevelop and sell, if deemed ‘economically viable’).

This conflation creates a state of exception within the city, justifying punitive politics in which not all are equal before the law and delineating a parallel society through an urban limit. The temptation to demolish becomes ever stronger, in a retelling of that enduring myth that the destruction of an urban area equates to the elimination of its social problems.

This temptation is embedded in the proposed ghetto policies, in their demand that no more than 60% of housing in these areas is public. In some cases this defines demolition as the only remaining option. The question of rehousing, or indeed of holistic measures that might alleviate the root of these problems, becomes an afterthought.”

Benjamin Wells and Francis Naydler “Common Forms,” *medium.works*, 2019



Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen's New Year's Day speech 2018 where he warned that ghettos could “reach out their tentacles onto the streets” and promised to “end the existence of parallel societies and ghettos by 2030”. Source: *statsministeriet*

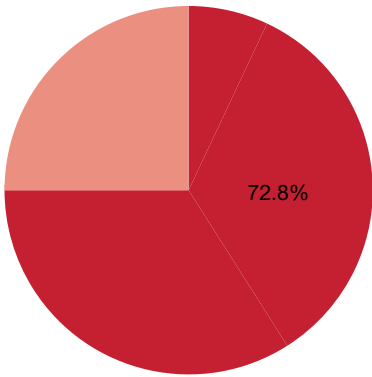
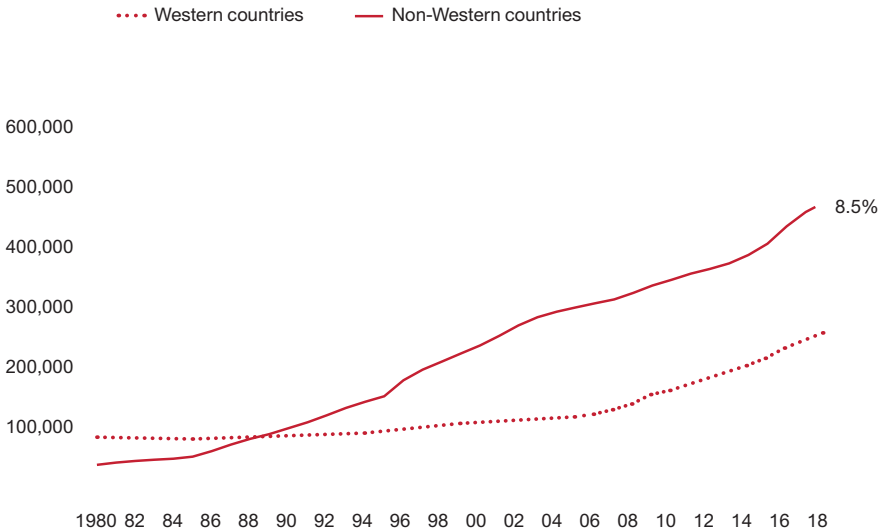
THE CONDITIONS

On Disparity

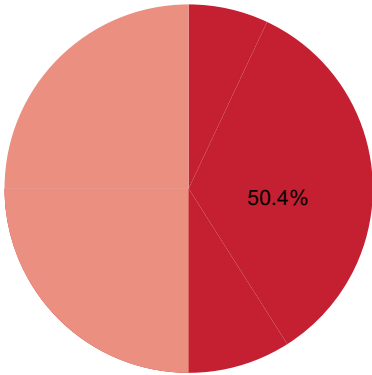
There are significant economic disparities between Danish and non-Western immigrants (22.4% gap). The employment rates are the lowest for refugee and non-Western immigrant women in Denmark. And the next-lowest are among immigrants of non-Western origin.¹ Meanwhile, employment opportunities are a key consideration when asylum seekers are allocated to municipality; distribution of refugees throughout the municipalities is based on an allocation scheme ensuring that refugees are widely settled. The allocation focuses on

“In 1980 there were about 50,000 people with non-Western background. Today (2018), there are nearly half a million, or 8.5% of the population.”

One Denmark without Parallel Societies



Total population



Non-Western immigrants

2018
2017
2016
2015
2014

“Passive the last 4/5 years

Every third non-Western immigrants between 22 and 59 is a long-term liability. These are persons who have neither been in employment or in education in at least four of the past five years.”

One Denmark without Parallel Societies

As the over employment rate in Denmark reached 72.8% in November 2016, 50.4% of non-Western immigrants ages 16-64 years were employed.

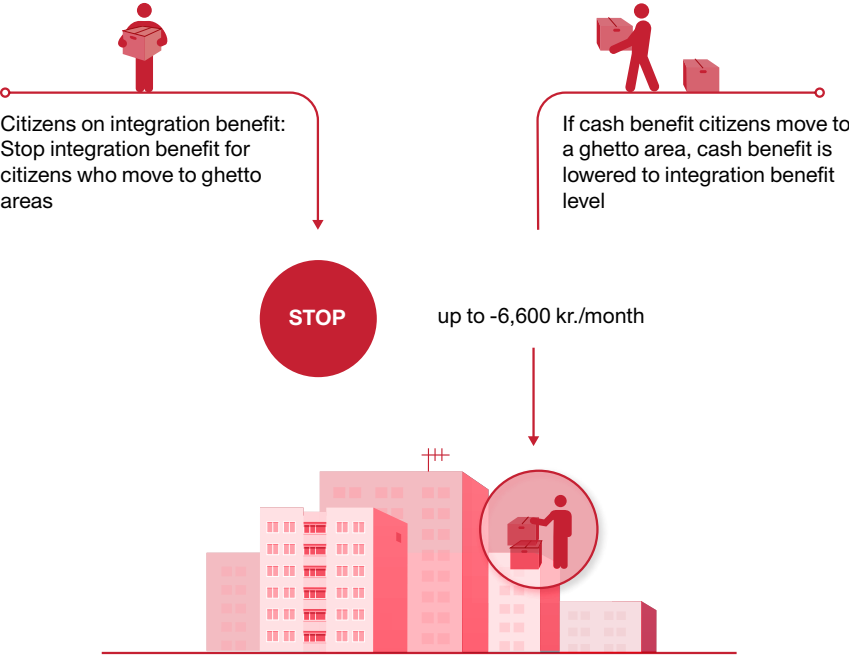
International Migration - Denmark Status.

Diagrams: Economy and Interior Ministry, *One Denmark without Parallel Societies: No Ghettos in 2030*. Copenhagen: Regeringen, 2018, <https://www.regeringen.dk/nyheder/ghettoudspil/> (accessed December 12, 2019).

matching of individual competences and local demands of labour. Asylum seekers have the possibility of taking up ordinary employment in which case the salary is deducted in the allowances they receive through the centre. Once the asylum seeker has been granted residence permit, they must attend an integration program that focuses on Danish language aimed at the labour market.²

Characterised by low-income and insecurity, refugees and immigrants who live in the

vulnerable areas of the city both receive integration benefits aiming at a greater incentive to work and become integrated to the society. Many special initiatives aim at the integration of refugee women. In 2016, 12.5 million DKK was allocated to the integration initiative “Venner Viser Vei” (Friends Leading the Way) that is administered by the Red Cross where women are connected with a voluntary Danish friend from the local area where the refugee is assigned housing to gain better understanding of the Danish language, society, and labour market.³



“Fewer beneficiaries in ghetto areas

Stop for migration of citizens on integration benefits and lower benefits to new immigrants on cash assistance.”

One Denmark without Parallel Societies

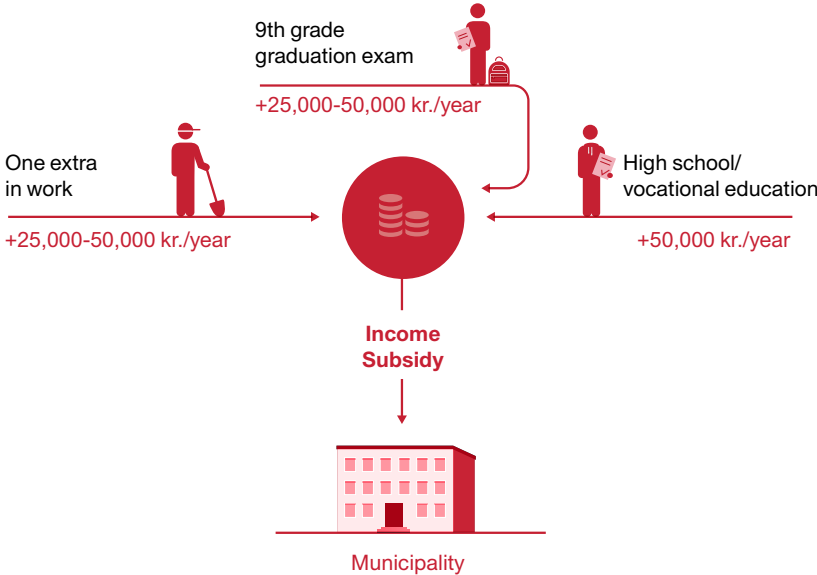
“Municipalities are rewarded for good integration

Significant grants should ensure that non-Western immigrants and descendants come into education and jobs.”

One Denmark without Parallel Societies

1 Ministry of Immigration and Integration, *International Migration - Denmark Status*. Copenhagen: Ministry of Immigration and Integration, 2018, <https://uim.dk/publikationer/international-migration-denmark-2/@@download/publication> (accessed December 26, 2019).

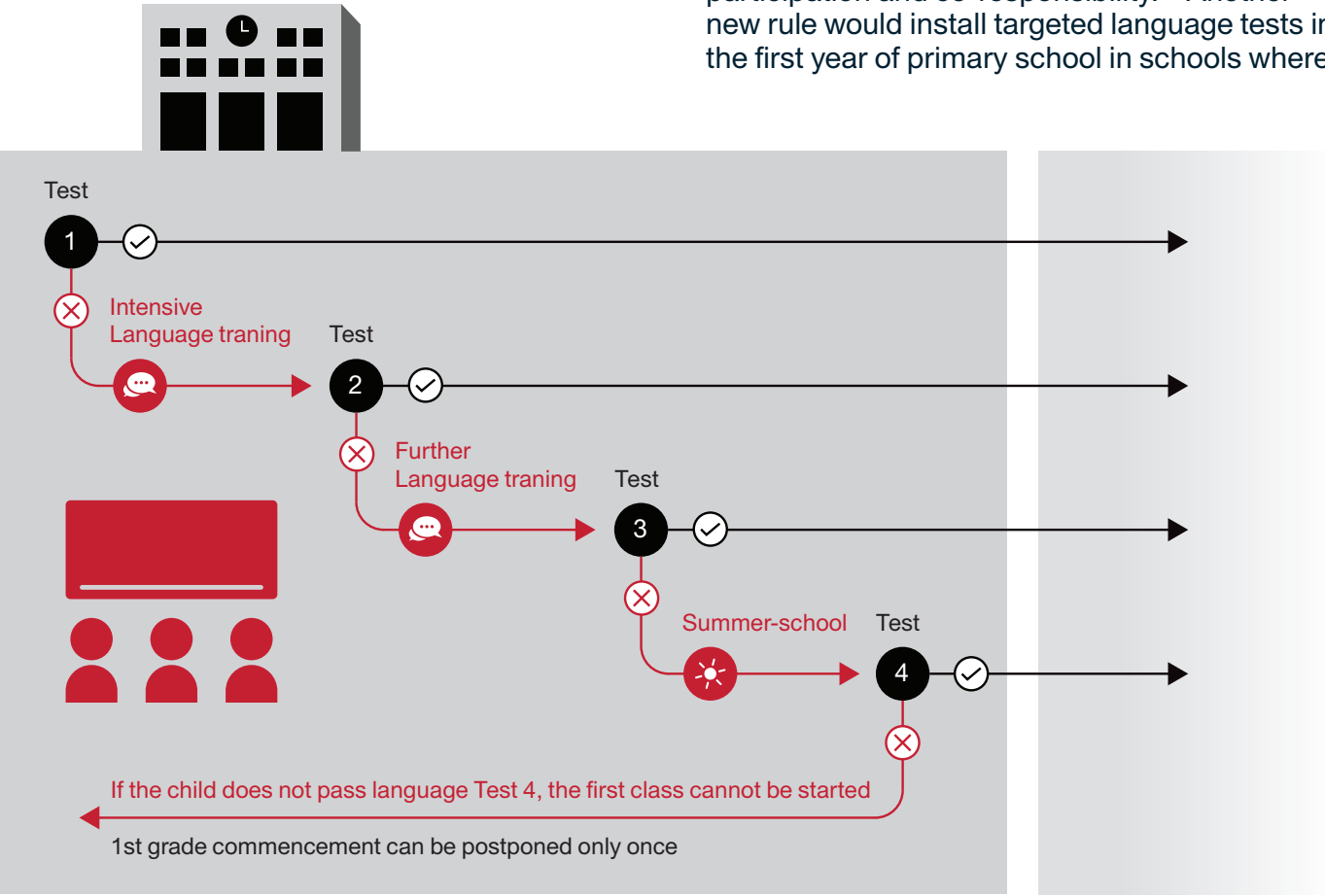
2 Ibid.



3 Ibid.

THE CONDITIONS
On Integration

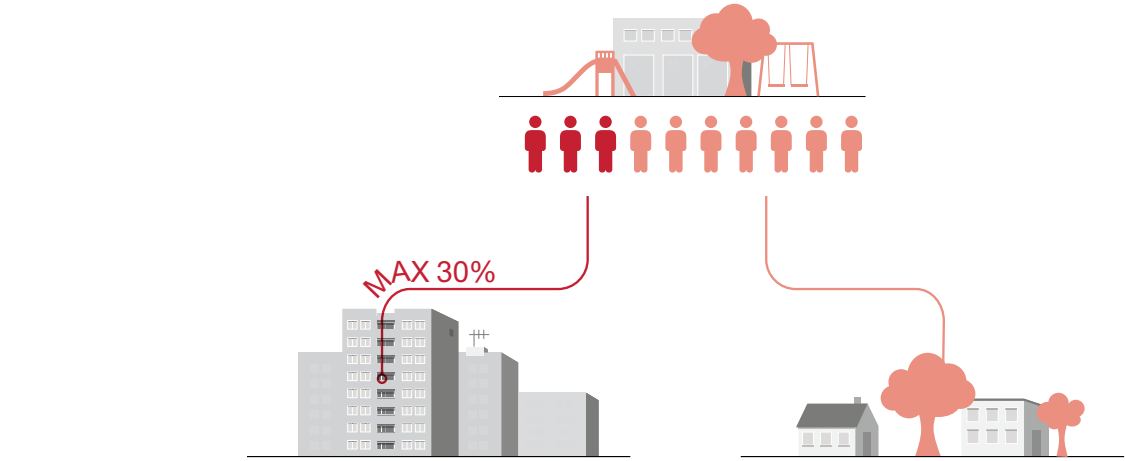
Key to Denmark’s integration plan are early childhood development incentives that help the children of immigrants and refugees integrate into Danish culture and public life. New measures for such as mandatory daycare (for a minimum of 30 hours a week for children over the age of one who live in one of the vulnerable residential areas) include lessons in Danish values “such as gender equality, community, participation and co-responsibility.”¹ Another new rule would install targeted language tests in the first year of primary school in schools where



0. class

1. class

“Better Danish at School Start”: schools with more than 30% children from “ghettos” must complete language tests in the 0. class.

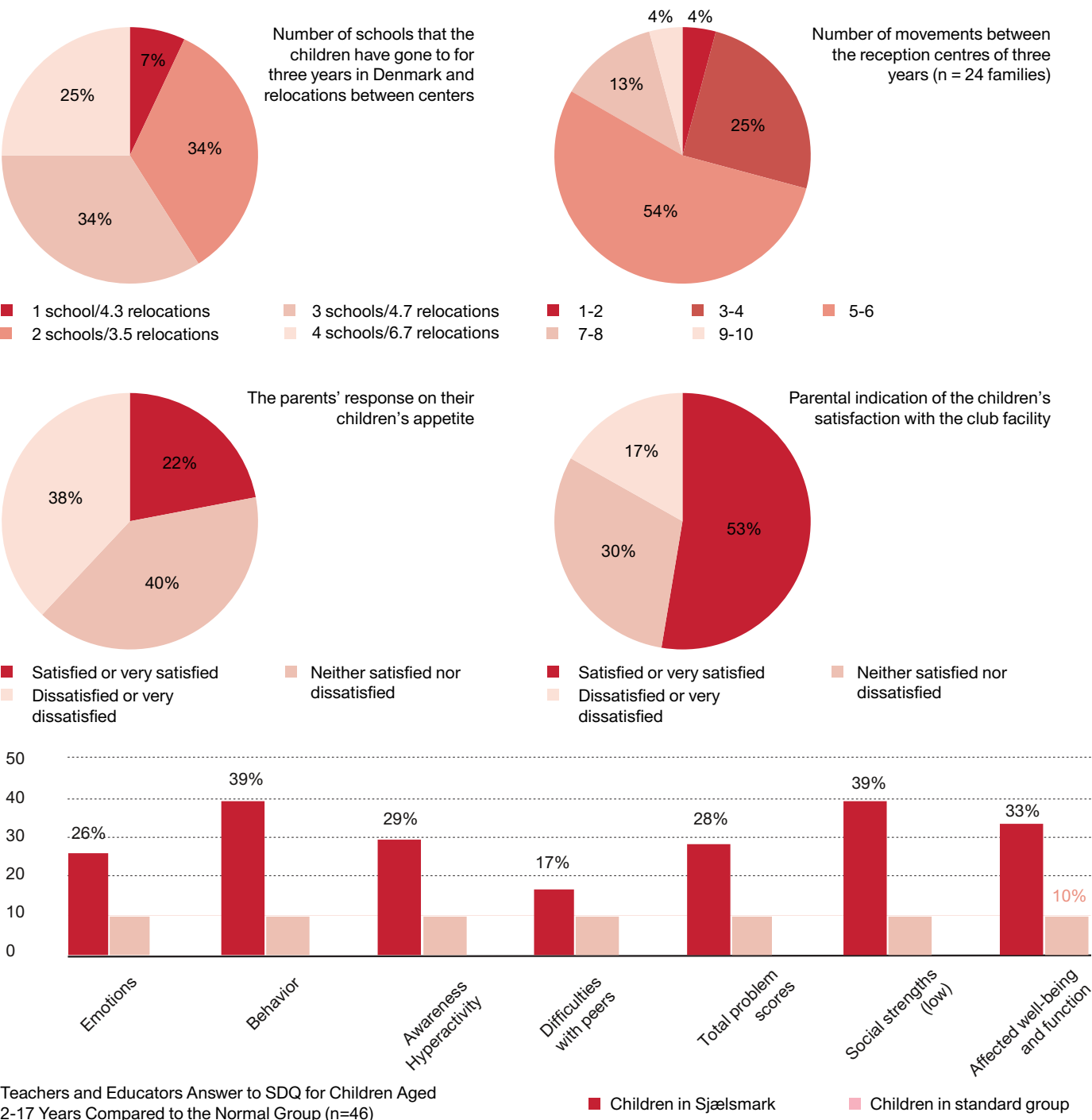


No more than 30% of the children in daycare centres must come from a vulnerable neighbourhood or ghetto

Diagrams: Economy and Interior Ministry, *One Denmark without Parallel Societies: No Ghettos in 2030*. Copenhagen: Regeringen, 2018, <https://www.regeringen.dk/nyheder/ghettoudspil/> (accessed December 12, 2019).

more than 30% of students come from foreign non-western backgrounds, in order to ensure that children are reaching Danish language benchmarks.² Most of the children live on the periphery of the city and are stigmatised from birth from their “ghetto” status yet statistics show that the propotion of female descendants of non-Western origin aged 16-19 years exceed the figure by females of Danish origins with a difference of 4.1% in 2017/2018.³ Outside the city, refugee children face not only social but psychological problems that

is directly related to the constant relocations of asylum centers and their varying conditions where many live isolated from the main society.⁴ These children do not participate in leisure and educational activities on a regular basis and rarely encounter Danish children with limited learning of the Danish culture and language. Meanwhile they are also discouraged from learning their mother-tongue language and disconnected from their own culture.



1 Ministry of Immigration and Integration, *International Migration - Denmark Status*. Copenhagen: Ministry of Immigration and Integration, 2018, <https://uim.dk/publikationer/international-migration-denmark-2/@download/publication> (accessed December 26, 2019).

2 Ibid.

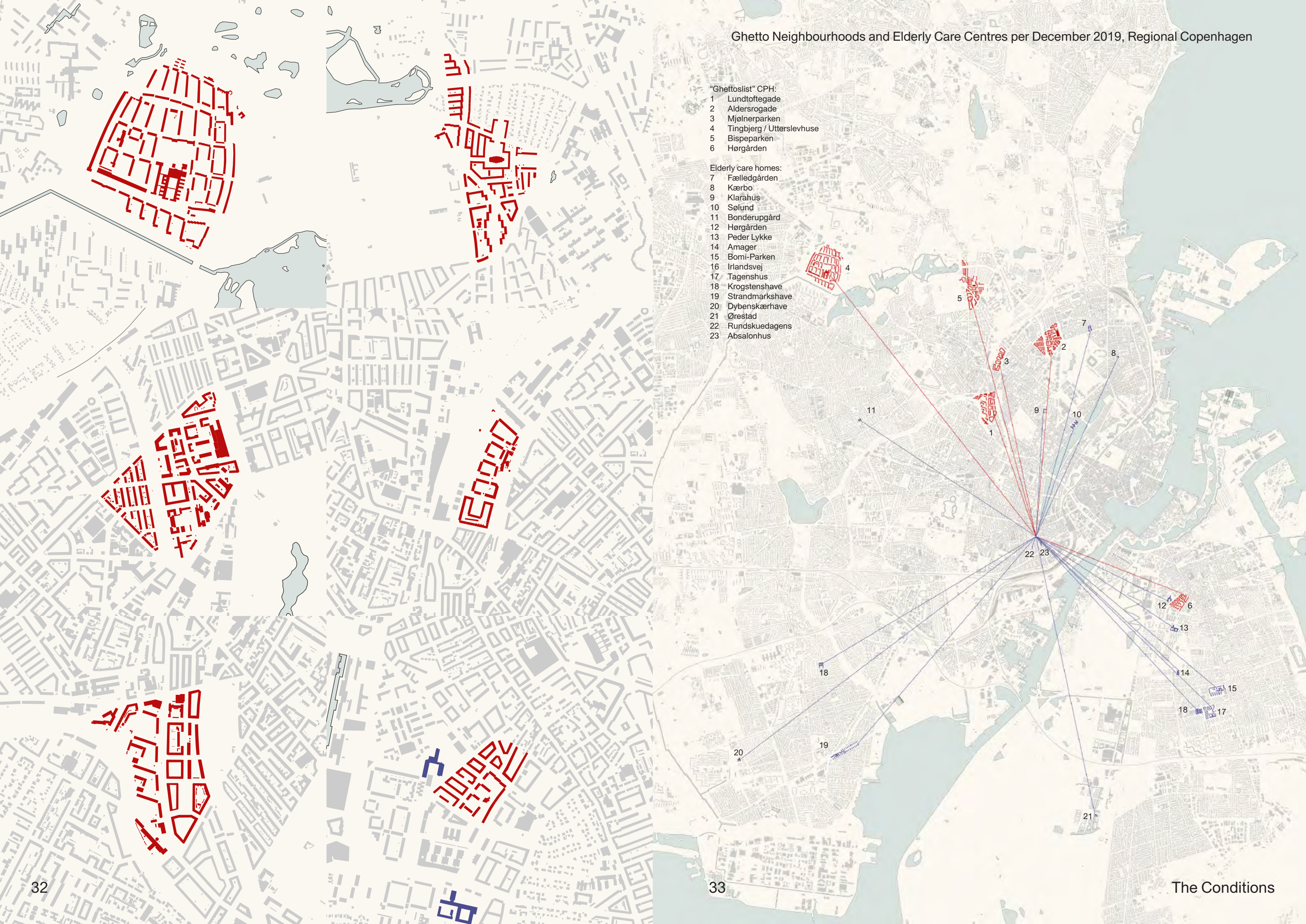
3 Ibid.

4 Røde Kors, *Trivsel hos børn på Udrejsecenter Sjælsmark*, Copenhagen: Røde Kors, 2019, <https://www.rodekors.dk/sjaelsmark> (accessed December 24, 2019).

Ghetto Neighbourhoods and Elderly Care Centres per December 2019, Regional Copenhagen

- "Ghetto"list" CPH:
- 1 Lundtoftegade
 - 2 Aldersrogade
 - 3 Mjølnerparken
 - 4 Tingbjerg / Utterslevhuse
 - 5 Bispeparken
 - 6 Hørgården

- Elderly care homes:
- 7 Fælledgården
 - 8 Kærbo
 - 9 Klarahus
 - 10 Sølund
 - 11 Bonderupgård
 - 12 Hørgården
 - 13 Peder Lykke
 - 14 Amager
 - 15 Bomi-Parken
 - 16 Irlandsvej
 - 17 Tagenshus
 - 18 Krogstenshave
 - 19 Strandmarkshave
 - 20 Dybenskærhave
 - 21 Ørestad
 - 22 Rundskuedagens
 - 23 Absalonhus



Demographic changes are perhaps the biggest challenge to the Nordic welfare model. Because the Nordic welfare model is heavy on services and has a wide range of universal cash benefits, the need for everybody in work is pertinent. With aging populations the need increases for more social and health services. At the same time, there are fewer persons in their working active age who can staff and finance those services.

Olli Kangas and Jon Kvist, *Utopia or dystopia? Well-being in the Nordic welfare states*, Odense, 2012



THE CONDITIONS

A Portrait of Ageing Denmark in Twelve Graphs

In fig. 1, the national forecast of the number of persons aged 0-64 years and person aged 65 years or older (65+ years) is shown.¹ Denmark has a total population of 5.8 million people of which almost 19% are 65 years or older.² In 2040 the total population is expected to be 6.3 million people, of which almost 25 percent will be 65 years or older.³ Additionally, the population of foreign-born people aged

above 60 will increase drastically in the upcoming decades.⁴ The Danish people are generally healthy and live longer than previous generations. Additionally, life expectancy in Denmark has increased from 77.9 years in 2005 to 80.6 years in 2015. Danish women have a higher life expectancy (82.5 years in 2015) than Danish men (78.6 years in 2015).⁵ This forecast reflects a demographic trend. As

life expectancy increases, the elder population grows. Also, the large post-war generation has reached or is getting close to retirement age, which also increases the number of elderly in the population. As life expectancy increases, the need for care and other services will set in at a later stage in people's lives. This means that the increasing life expectancy will not (or only marginally) result in an increasing need

Fig. 1 Population Projections of Total Population, Copenhagen, 2019 vs. 2045

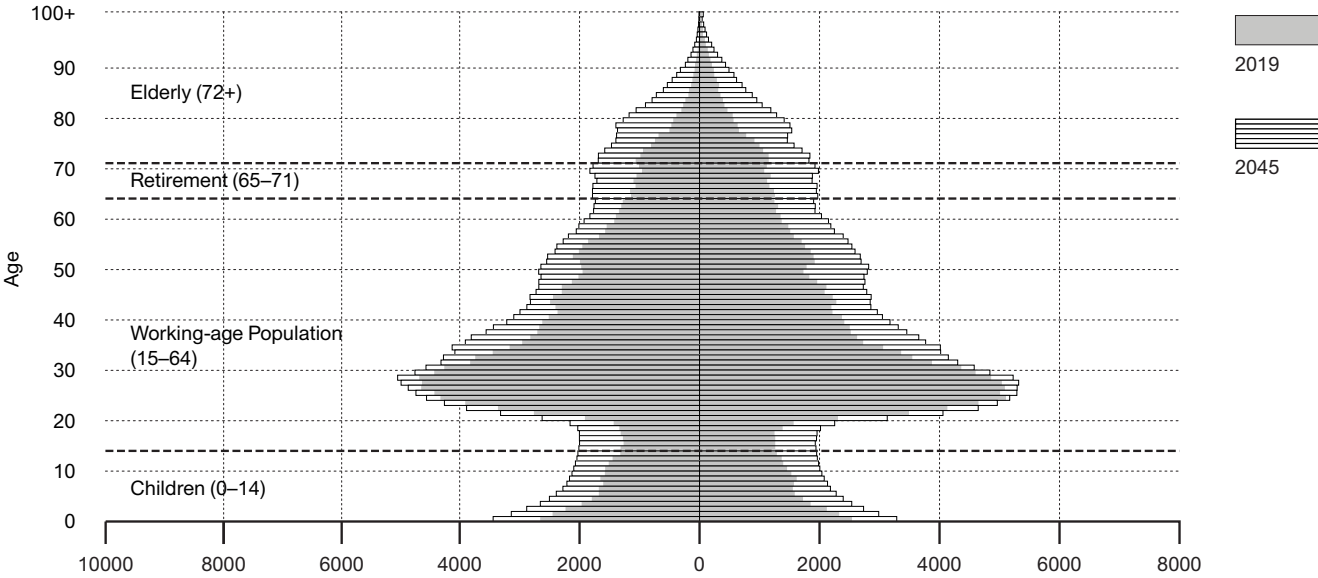


Fig. 2 Population Projections of Non-western Immigrants Denmark, 2019 v.s. 2060

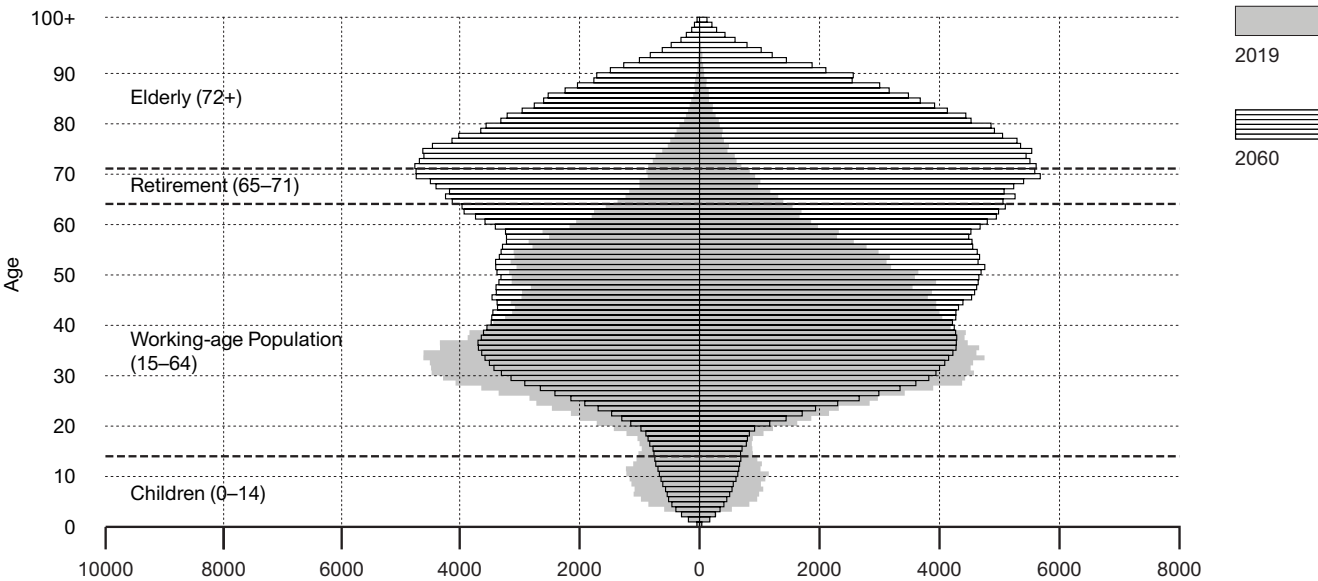


Fig. 3 Life Expectancy for New Born Babies

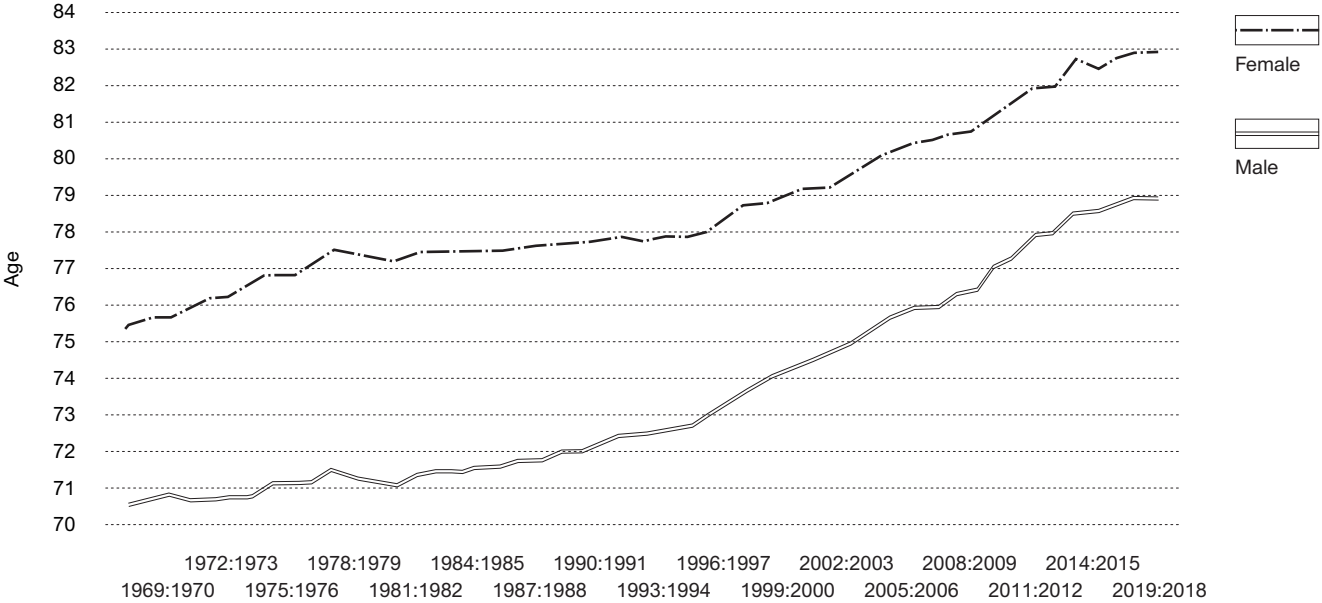
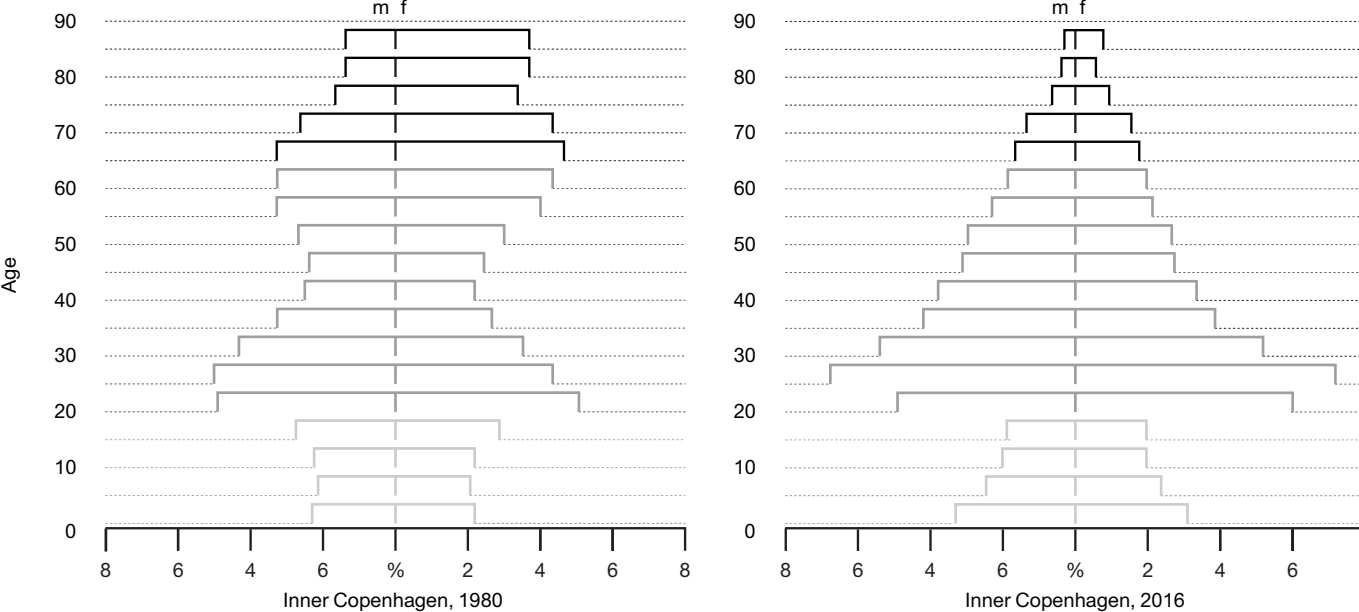


Fig. 4 Population Projections of Total Population, Copenhagen, 1980 vs. 2016

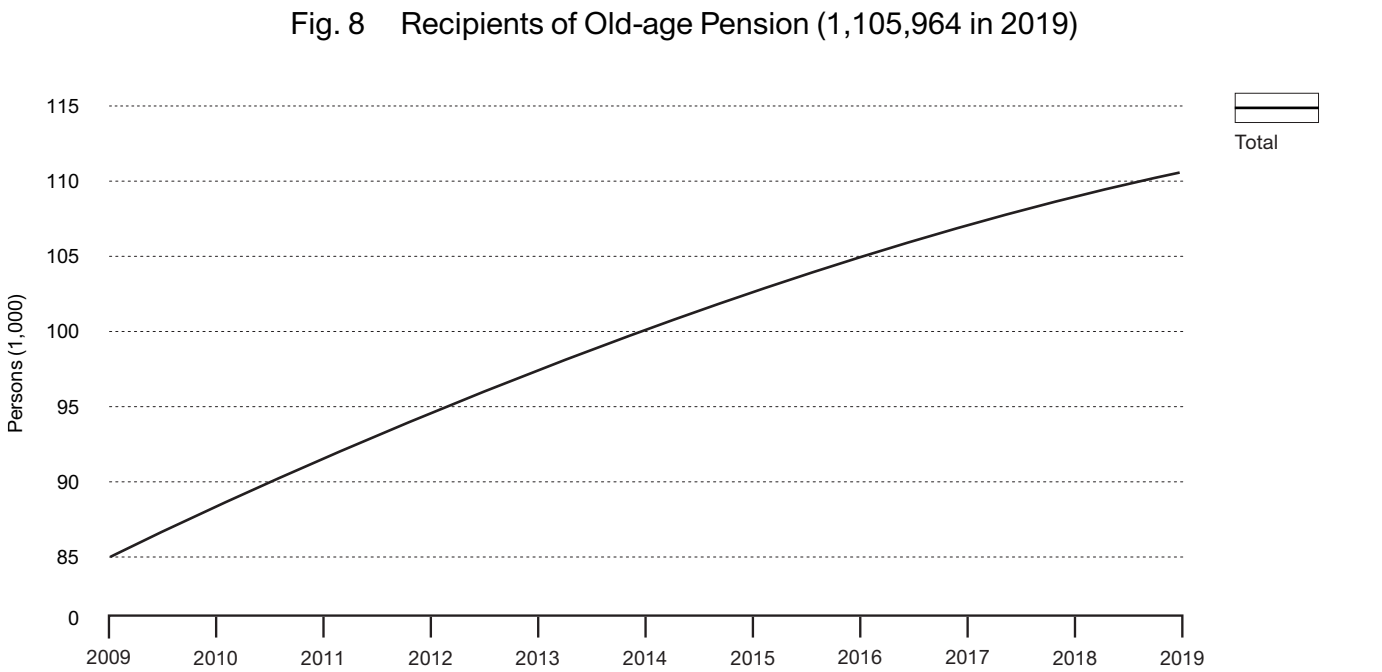
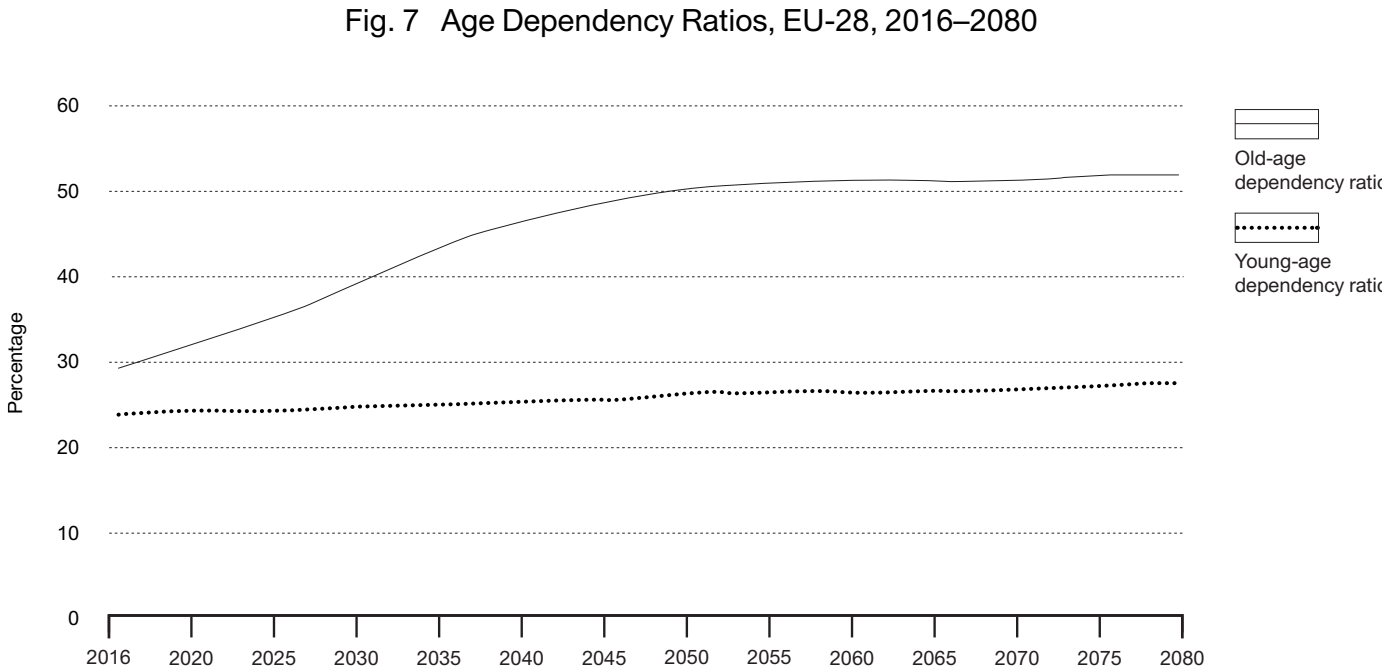
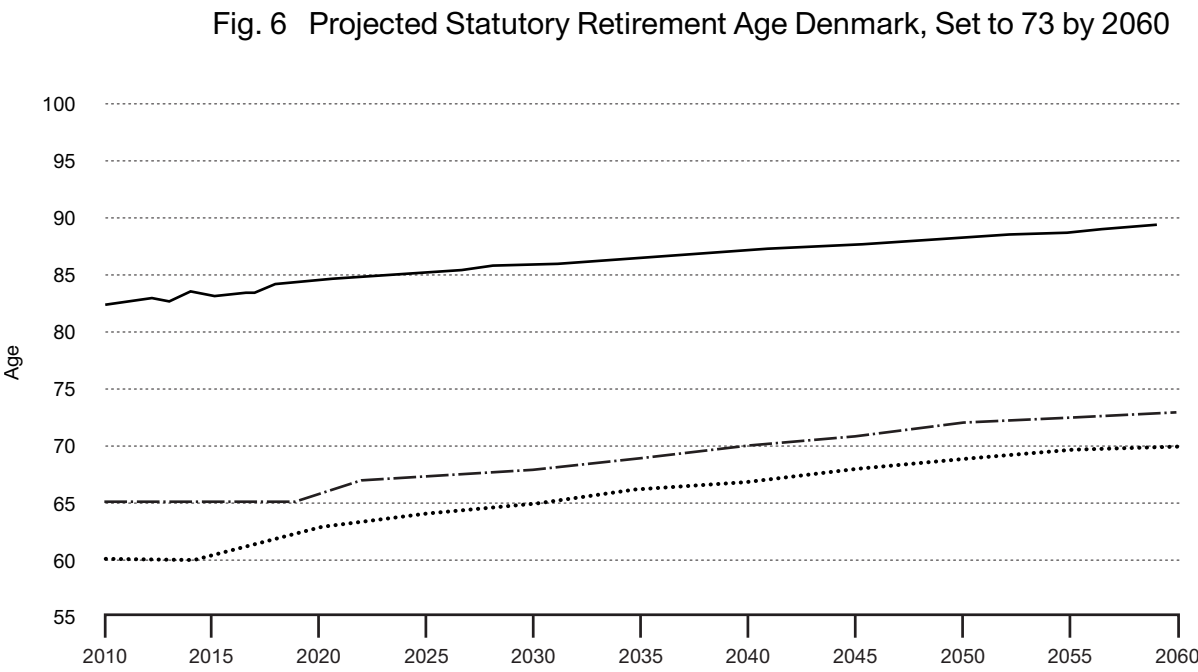
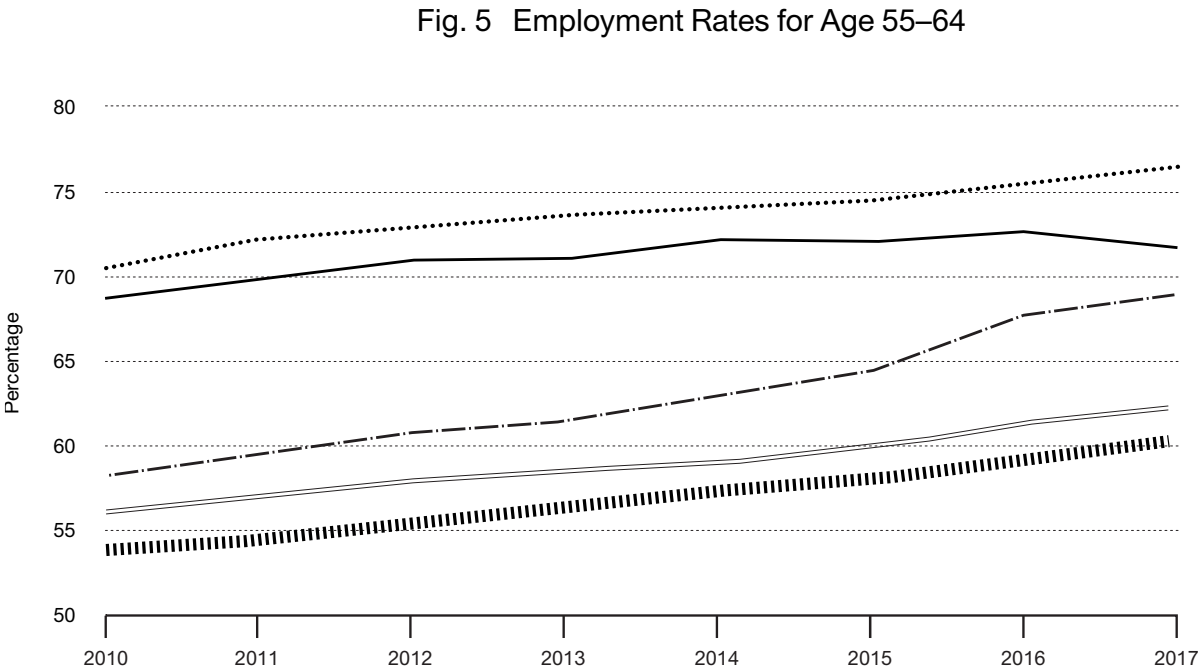


for care or other services on an individual level in the future. However, the aging population entails, that more and more people will receive retirement pension and there will be a larger group of people that might need care or other public services concurrently with their age.⁶ Additionally, national forecast shows that the percentage of the population at working age is neither increasing nor falling while senior

employment rate is still below other Nordic countries (fig. 5).⁷ The described development represents a challenge for the public organisation of the Danish welfare system that consists of universal, public funded benefits and services to the elder population and others in need of help, regardless of their economic situation. Since the Danish welfare system relies almost exclusively on a tax-financed system,

the increasing elder population and stagnant population at working age poses a significant pressure the funding of the Danish welfare system because the workforce must expand to provide for an increasingly larger group of elderly in the coming decades.⁸ About 89,000 Danes today have Alzheimer's or other forms of Dementia. There are 7,700 new

cases of dementia each year and many more live with dementia without being diagnosed. Projections from the National Knowledge Center for Dementia show that there is a huge exponential increase in people with dementia over the next few years.⁹ Thus, by 2040, there are expected to be 350,000 with dementia. Figures from the Elderly Commission in 2012 show that more than 60 percent of nursing



home residents have dementia. The main reason is that life expectancy is constantly increasing. As high age is a risk factor for dementia, more elderly people will have dementia in the future. The increasing number of people living with dementia in later life poses new possibilities for health and social policies that can respond to this population group.¹⁰ Since 2012 and also in the future, the number of dementia sufferers in nursing homes will be

even higher. Since 1987 approximately 250 senior co-housing communities have been established in Denmark and the number of elderly-specific nursing homes and care centers is expanding.¹¹ As the population grows and grows older, the social needs are simultaneously increasing. More students, more families, and more elderly people poses a pressure as social expenditure is not increasing enough to meet the dependency of the ones in need of care.

1 "Population and Population Projections," *Statistics Denmark*, 2019, <https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/befolkning-og-valg/befolkning-og-befolkningsfremskrivning>

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 "Population and Population Projections," *Statistics Denmark*, 2019, <https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/befolkning-og-valg/befolkning-og-befolkningsfremskrivning>

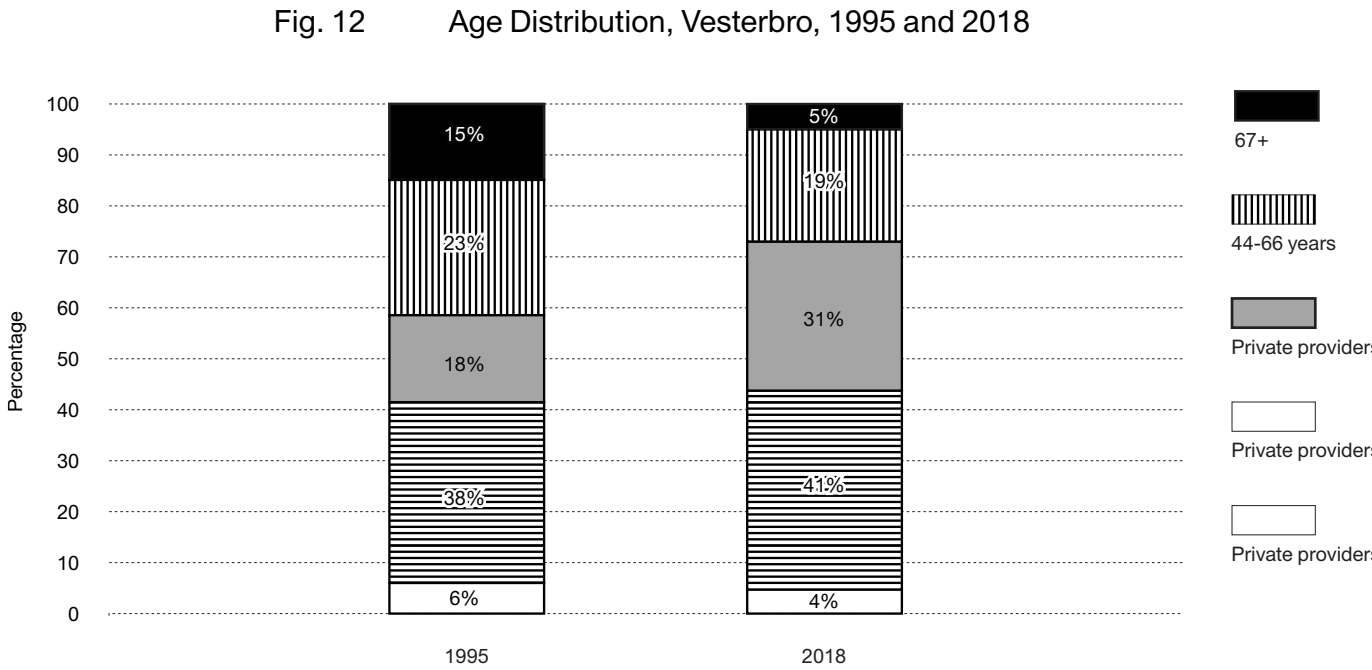
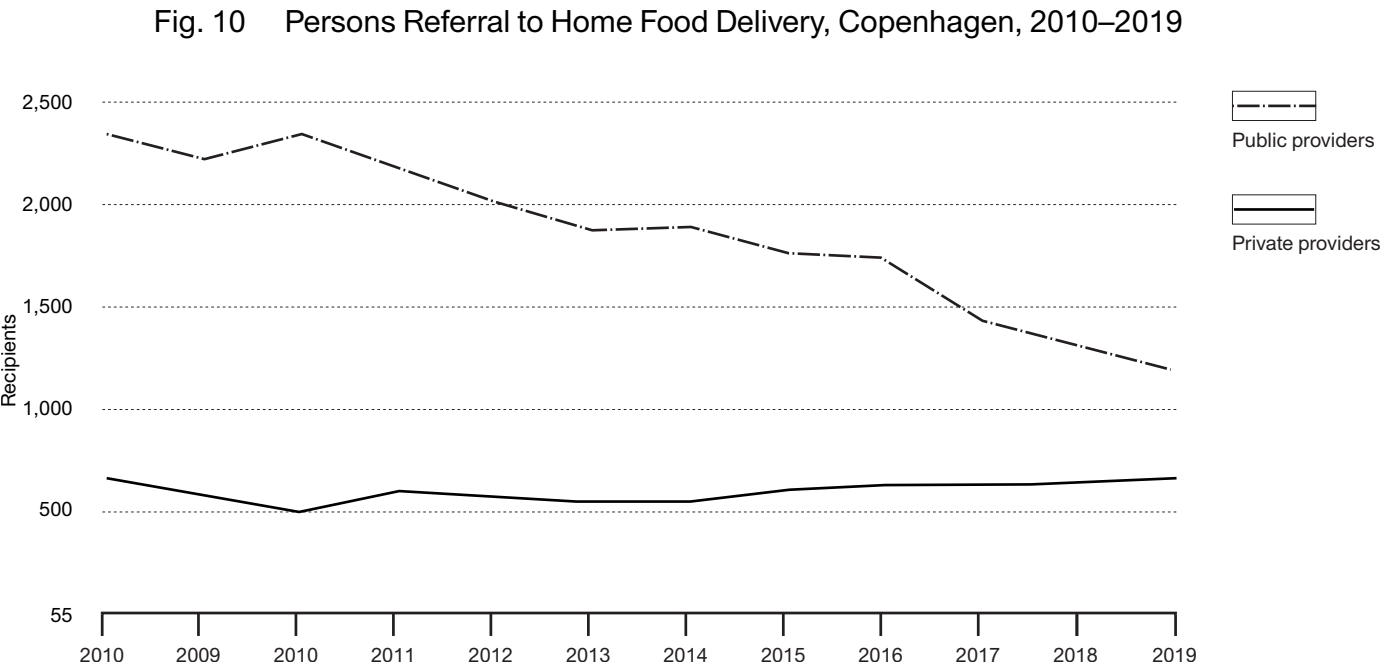
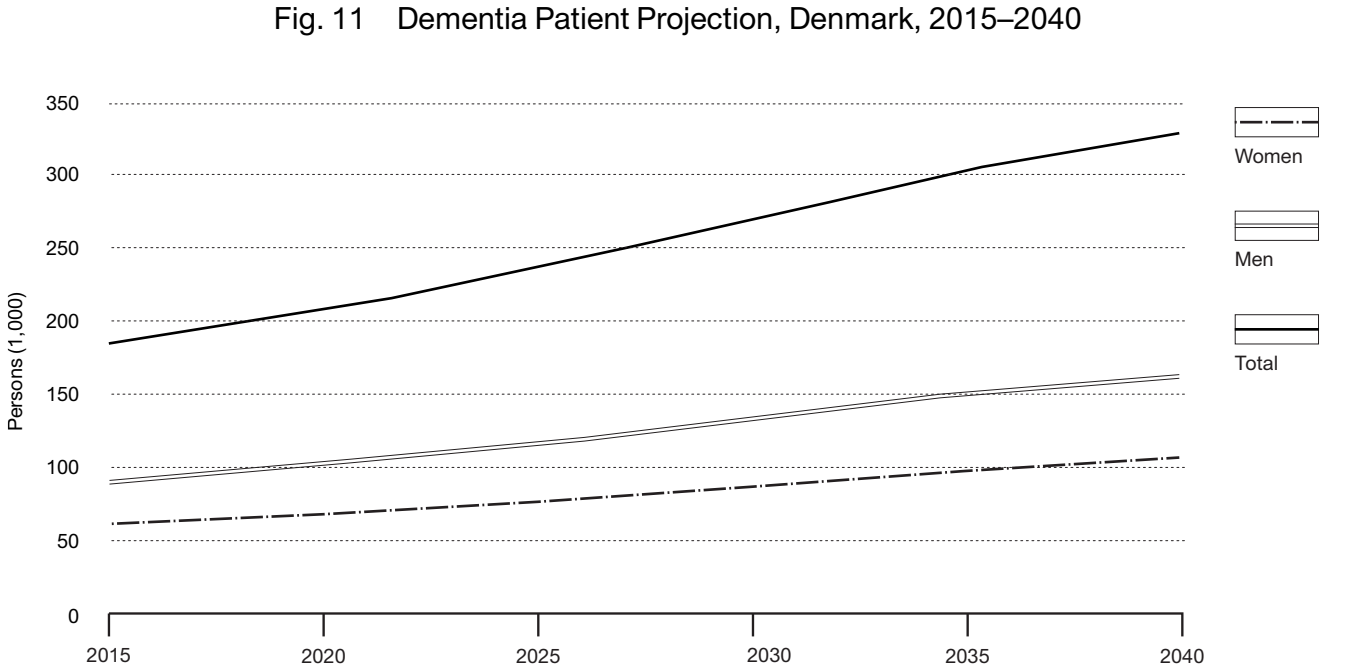
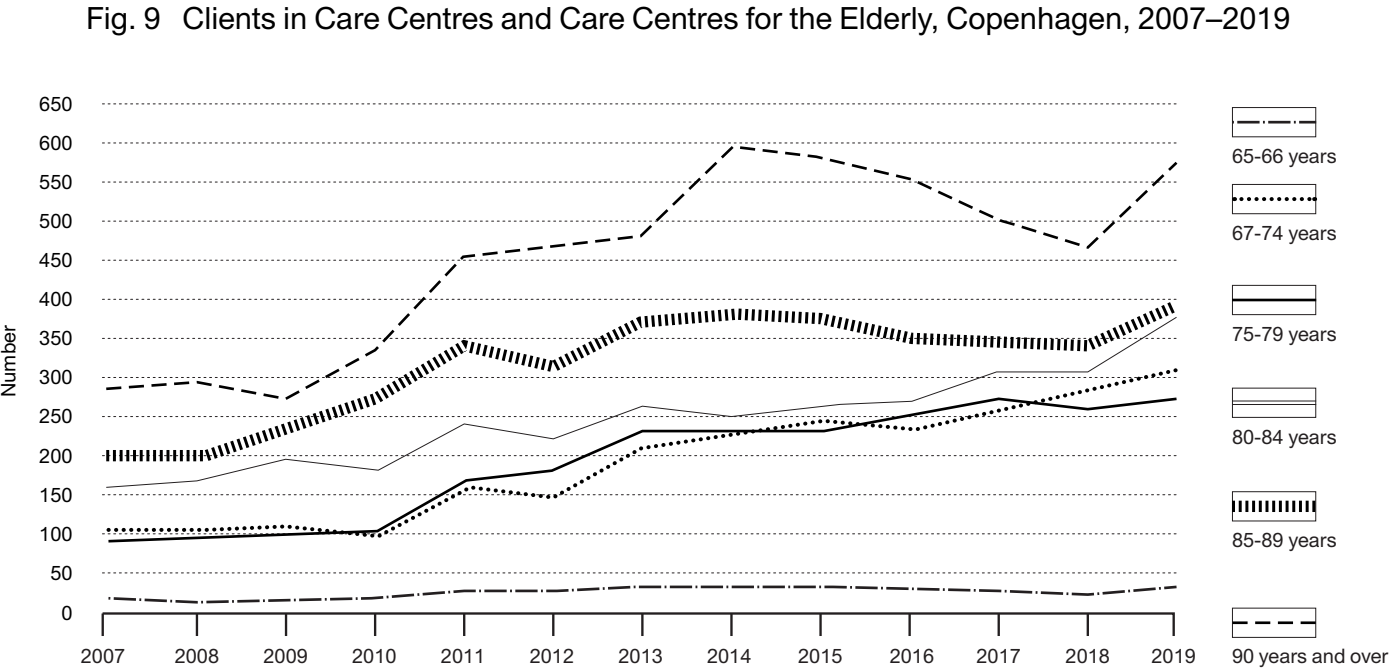
7 "Denmark Economic Snapshot," *OECD*, January 15, 2019, <http://www.oecd.org/economy/denmark-economic-snapshot/>

8 Ministry of Health, *Denmark's National Follow-up to the UNECE Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) of the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) from 2012-2016*, Copenhagen: Ministry of Health, March 2017, https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/pau/age/country_rpts/2017/DNK_-_National_Report.pdf (accessed December 15, 2019).

9 "Flere Får Demens," *aeldresagen*, accessed December 29, 2019, <https://www.aeldresagen.dk/viden-og-raadgivning/helbred/demens/fakta/flere-faar-demens>

10 Ministry of Health *Denmark's National Follow-up to the UNECE Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) of the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) from 2012-2016*.

11 Max Pedersen, "Senior Co-Housing Communities in Denmark," *Journal of Housing for the Elderly*, January 2015, pp. 126-145, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02763893.2015.989770>.



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THE AMBITION
Commons of Care



THE AMBITION

Commons of Care

The project proposes a new Commons of Care in Copenhagen that will create a link between immigrants, refugees, seniors and the rest of the population in the Danish society.

As a connective node, the new Commons will be located not in the periphery of the city, but in the centrally located historic park of Skydebanehaven, which has been under-utilised.

Spaces of commoning can be distinguished from the dichotomy of public and private spaces that already exist in the city. Public space has always been associated to the governing body that authorises, regulates, and surveils its use. In contrast, common space is developed as a common ground, as a site of commonality, and as an “area of negotiation or of collective endeavors created out of necessity.”¹ Common space is to remain open and thus permanently inviting newcomers. “Common space is always *in the making*. If common space is circumscribed by conditions that define exclusive owners or users, then it will, in the best case, devolve into a limited public space or will be contained and privatised within an exclusionary community.”²

The Commons of Care—which emancipates itself from the social boundaries of elderly care and daycare centres—will be a place where immigrant children, senior residents, and the dominant inhabitants of the

neighbourhood interact through everyday activities of learning and sharing.

The Commons should be a place of cultural transition for the immigrants and a meeting point for the elderly: a transformative place where immigrants will be given time to gradually adapt to their new host society, out of the institutional settings of asylum centres. Similarly, the elderly will be equally engaged out of their settings of isolation. Furthermore, the necessity of care applies to everyone in the city from the youth to the elderly.

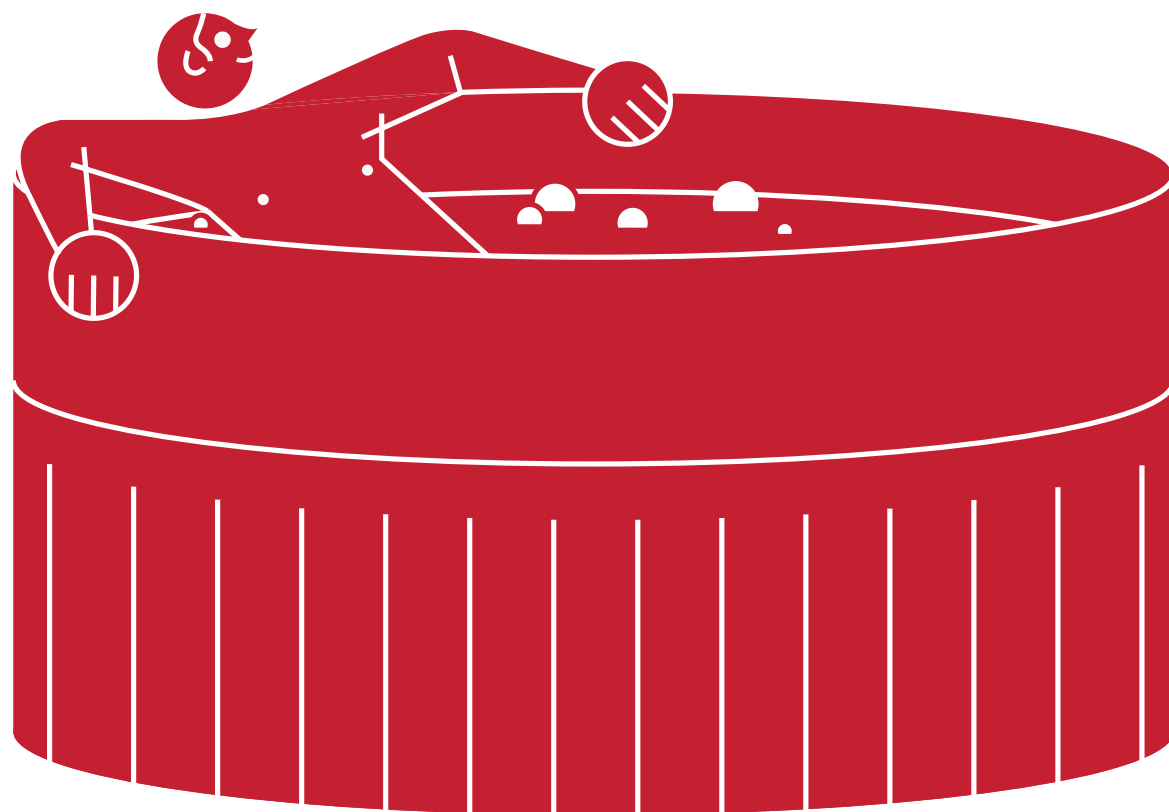
The project is guided by four principles (**Cure, Curate, Collectivity, Connectivity**) that suggest multiple interventions for realising the aspiration for a Commons of Care. My research question asks how care can be adapted as a property of a building that engages with the marginalised others. I approach with this problem by exploring the multivalent forms of care that will address the multiplicity of use. The concept of care not only considers a redefinition of “liveability” on the basis of interdependence, inclusivity and accessibility, but also raises questions regarding the democratic accountability and legitimacy of health and social care for the multitude; questions that are also socio-political, in the sense of querying the absence of elderly population in the status quo, and ethical, in the sense of responsiveness to the Other who is overlooked, marginalised, repressed.

¹ Stavros Stavrides, “Common Space: the City as Commons”, *ARCH+ An Atlas of Commoning: Places of Collective Production*, Stuttgart: Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen e.V., Summer 2018.
² Ibid.

Maintaining liveability, via
CARE, providing
CURE, and
CURATING activities,
for new forms of
COLLECTIVITIES
that promote
CONNECTIVITY.



Maintaining liveability, via
CARE, providing
CURE, and
CURATING activities,
for new forms of
COLLECTIVITIES
that promote
CONNECTIVITY.



Maintaining liveability, via
CARE, providing

Guided by the principle that welfare ties
to wellbeing and excludes no one.

CURATING activities,
for new forms of
COLLECTIVITIES
that promote
CONNECTIVITY.



Maintaining liveability, via
CARE, providing
CURE, and
SUPPORTING activities,
for new forms of
COLLECTIVITIES
that promote
CONNECTIVITY.

Provides relief for the those in need.
Cure offers a support network.



Maintaining liveability, via
CARE, providing
CURE, and
CURATING activities,

The verb “to care” derives from the Latin ‘*curare*’ which is inscribed etymologically in the word “to curate”.
Curate the material (architecture) and the immaterial (social relations, events, encounters, etc.) as an ethical practice.

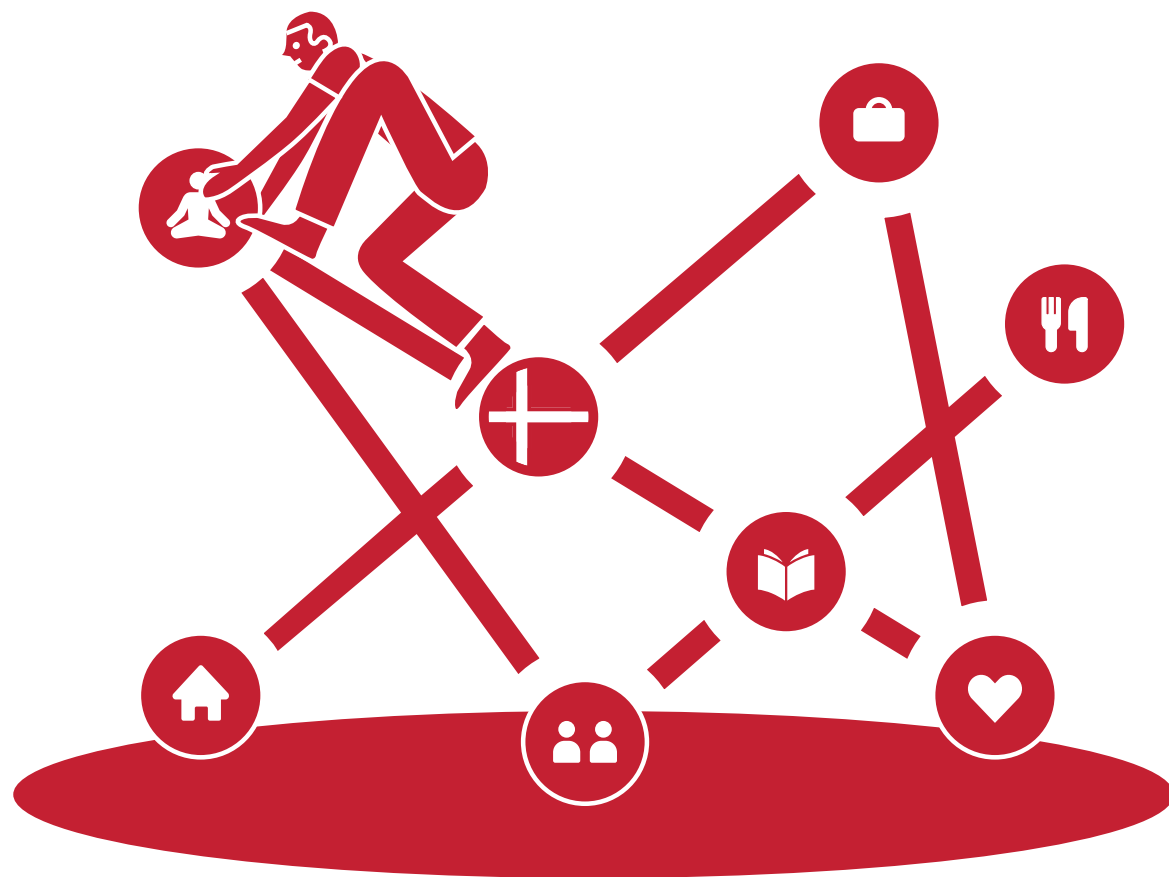
that promote
CONNECTIVITY.



Maintaining liveability, via
CARE, providing
CURE, and
CURATING activities,
for new forms of
COLLECTIVITIES

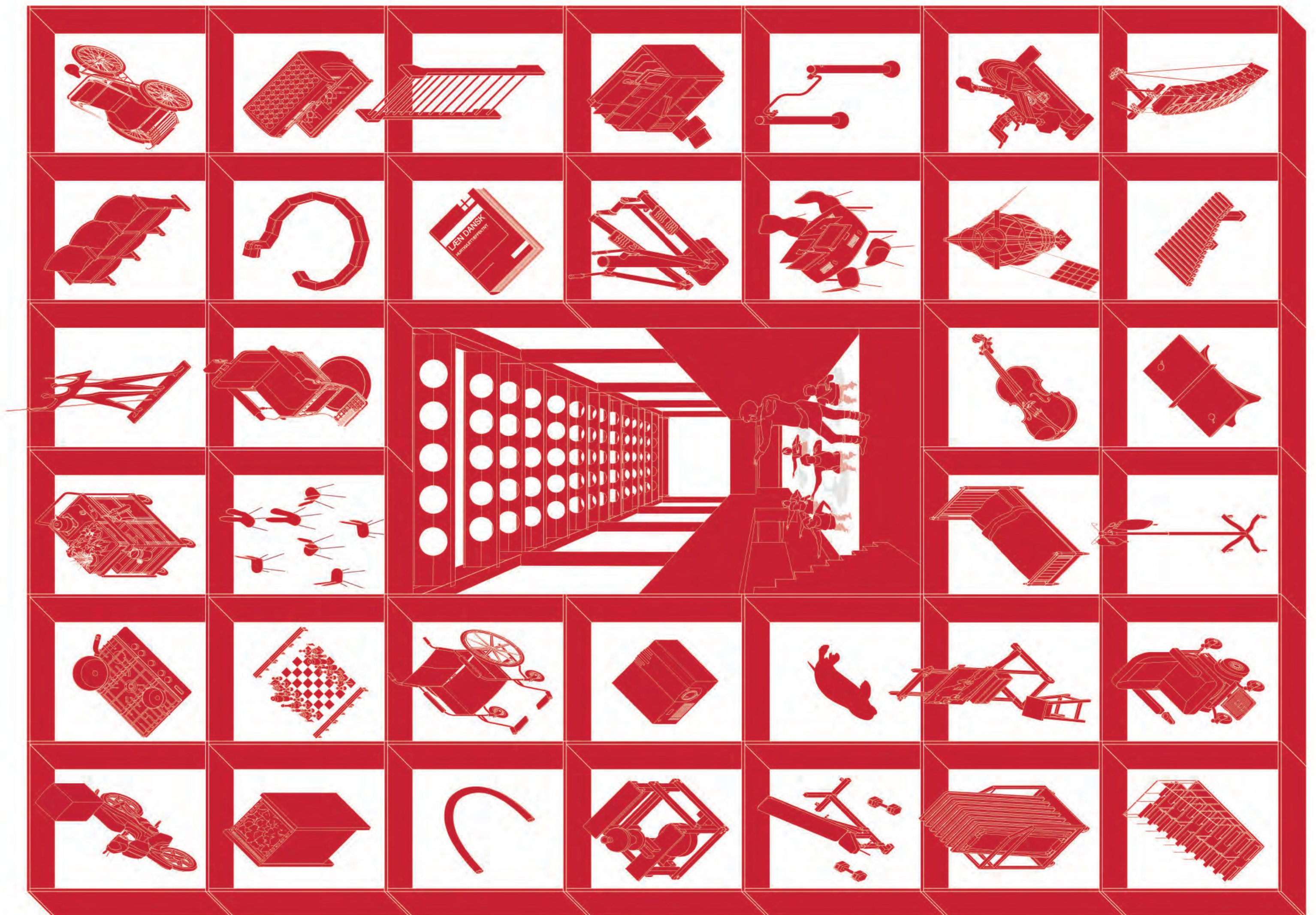
Cure and curation come within a collaborative
framework of shared identity: assemblage,
togetherness, solidarity, belonging.

CONNECTIVITY.



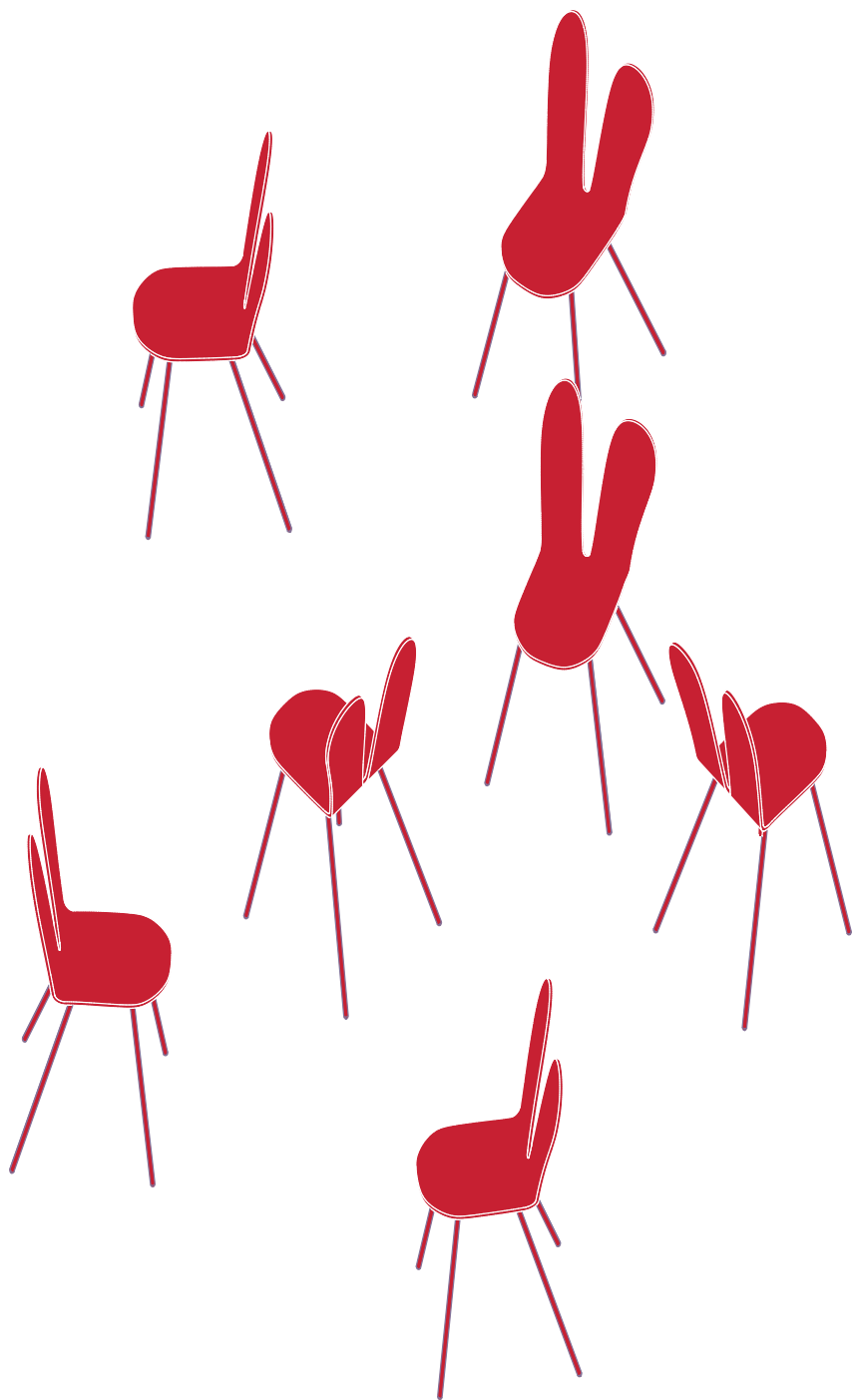
Maintaining liveability, via CARE, providing CURE, and CURATING activities, for new forms of COLLECTIVITIES that promote CONNECTIVITY.

Offer new opportunities in the city that connect to people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalised.



THE AMBITION
Manifesto: Care, Itemised

Item #1
Dementia café/memory café



CURE

In many parts of the country, volunteers organise café meetings for families with Alzheimer’s disease, or other forms of dementia. The meetings often take place in collaboration with the municipality’s dementia coordinator or head of a day care center. The activities in the dementia café vary from place to place.

Remembrance groups:in remembrance groups, people take up various topics, such as storytelling about their past in school. Stories activate dialogues and generate empathy amongst one another.

Exercise: the café also offers the possibility of physical activity. In many, for example, tandem bikes and bike rides provide fun exercise for both people with dementia and relatives.

Singing and being together: singing is strongly linked to memories from one’s life. In café meetings one can sing along and take part in the company of others.¹

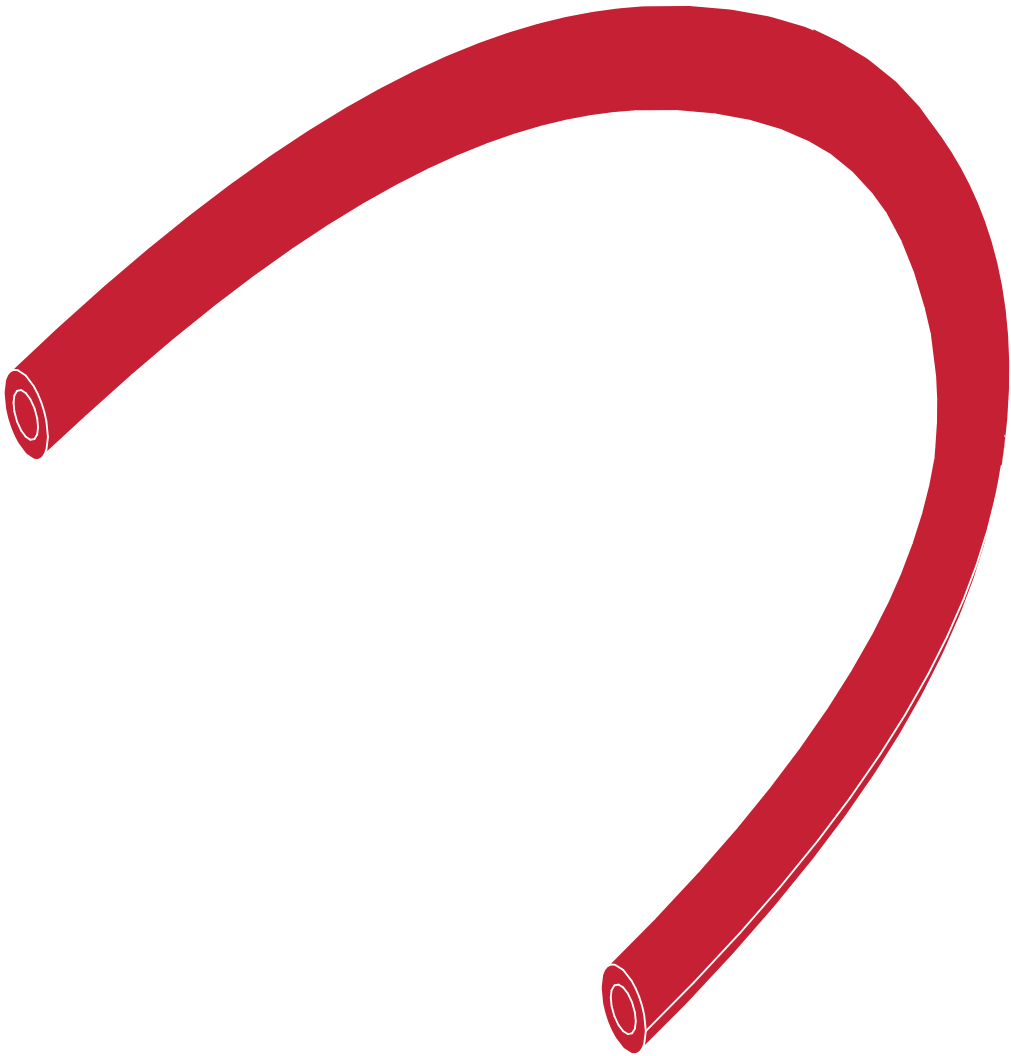
1 “Demens: Livet Med Alzheimer Og Andre Former for Demens,” aeldresagen, accessed January 3, 2020, <https://www.aeldresagen.dk/viden-og-raadgivning/helbred/demens>



THE AMBITION
Manifesto: Care, Itemised

Item #2
Low-impact workout

Aquafitness is an ideal form of exercise for seniors because it offers a thorough but low-impact workout. Exercising in water reduces the strain on your tendons and joints, so seniors can keep fit without feeling limited by pre-existing pain or injuries.



CURE

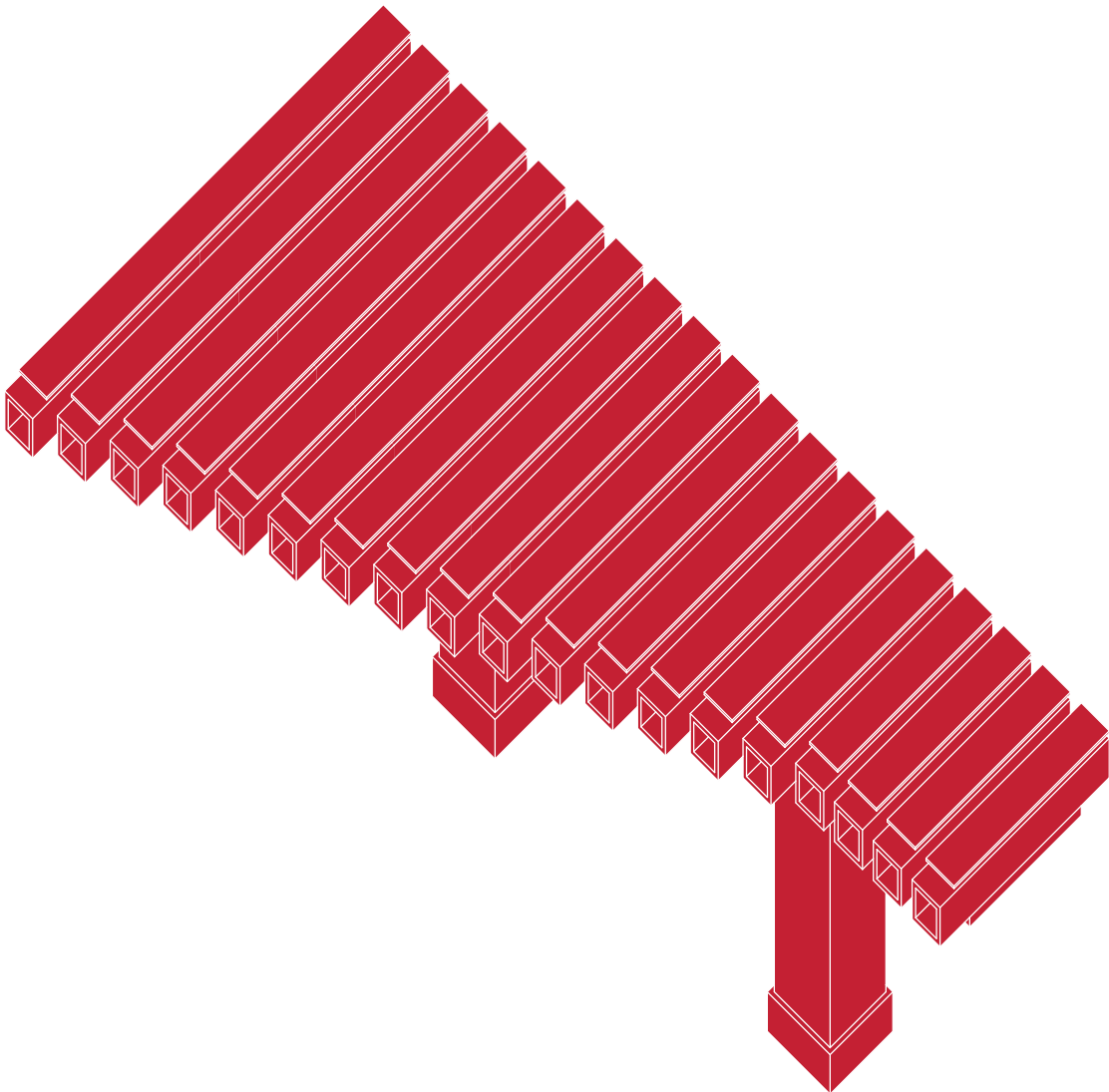


THE AMBITION
Manifesto: Care, Itemised

Item #3
Stimulating plays

The Sansa-Rimba is a fun, colourful, and stimulating teaching and music resource that be incorporated into the commons as part of an interactive landscape feature. This outdoor musical instrument is an unique combination of two African instruments; the Sansa (thumb-piano) and a Marimba (xylophone).¹

1 "Sansa-Rimba," Percussion Play, accessed November 10, 2019, <https://www.percussionplay.com/sansa-rimba/>



CURE



THE AMBITION
Manifesto: Care, Itemised

Item #4
Paro therapeutic robot seal

Paro is an interactive therapeutic robot seal designed to stimulate patients with Dementia, Alzheimer’s, and other cognition disorders. Designed by Takanori Shibata of the Intelligent System Research Institute of Japan’s AIST beginning in 1993, Paro was first exhibited to the public in late 2001. Paro provides an illusion of a relationship, and those who find human

relationships challenging may turn to robots for companionship instead. Like pet therapy without the pet, Paro may hold benefits for patients who are allergic, and even those who are not. It need not be fed or cleaned up after, it does not bite, and it may, in some cases, offer an alternative to medication, a standard recourse in reducing depression and dementia.¹

1 “PARO Therapeutic Robot,” Paro Robots, accessed November 22, 2019, <http://www.parorobots.com>.

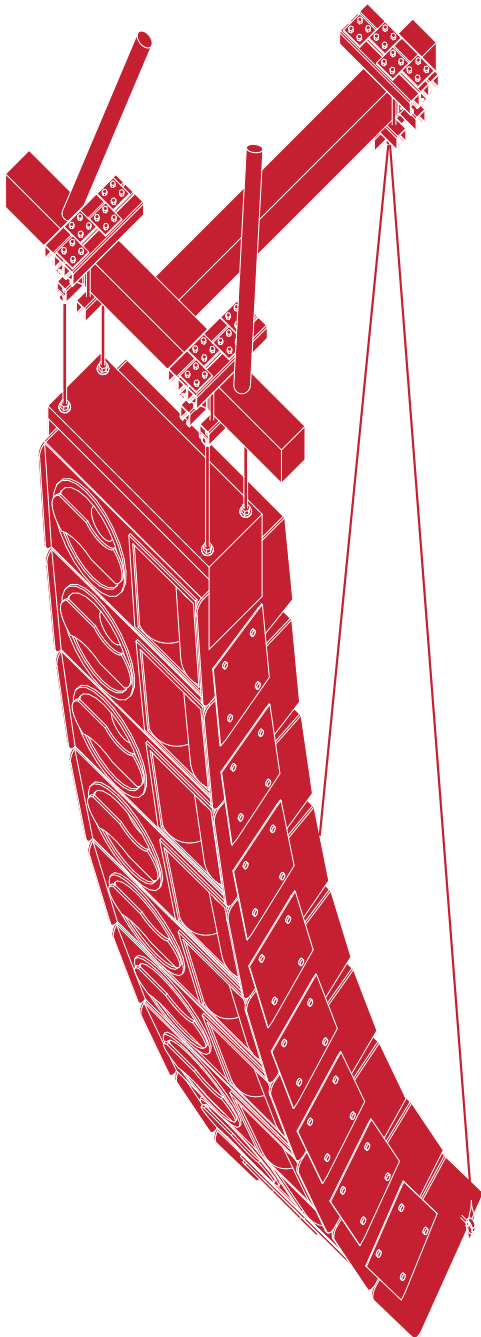
2 Christopher Schuetze, “Take a Look at These Unusual Strategies for Fighting Dementia,” *The New York Times*, August 22, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/22/world/europe/dementia-care-treatment-symptoms-signs.html>



CURE

THE AMBITION
Manifesto: Care, Itemised

Item #5
Deep listening



CURATION

ChillOut Night (*ChillOut i Natkirken*) at the Church of Our Lady in Copenhagen is a free monthly event of experimental electronic music. As a communal experience, music and meditation might posit potential salves for relaxation and healing. For example, Pauline Oliveros’ Deep Listening practice encourages a heightened sense of consciousness of sound

to open up human dynamics of attention. Oliveros said that her meditations had a goal of ‘expanded consciousness’ and ‘humanitarian purposes; specifically healing.’¹

1 Kerry O’Brien, “Listening as Activism: The ‘Sonic Meditations’ of Pauline Oliveros,” *The New Yorker*, December 9, 2016, <https://www.newyorker.com/culture/culture-desk/listening-as-activism-the-sonic-meditations-of-pauline-oliveros>

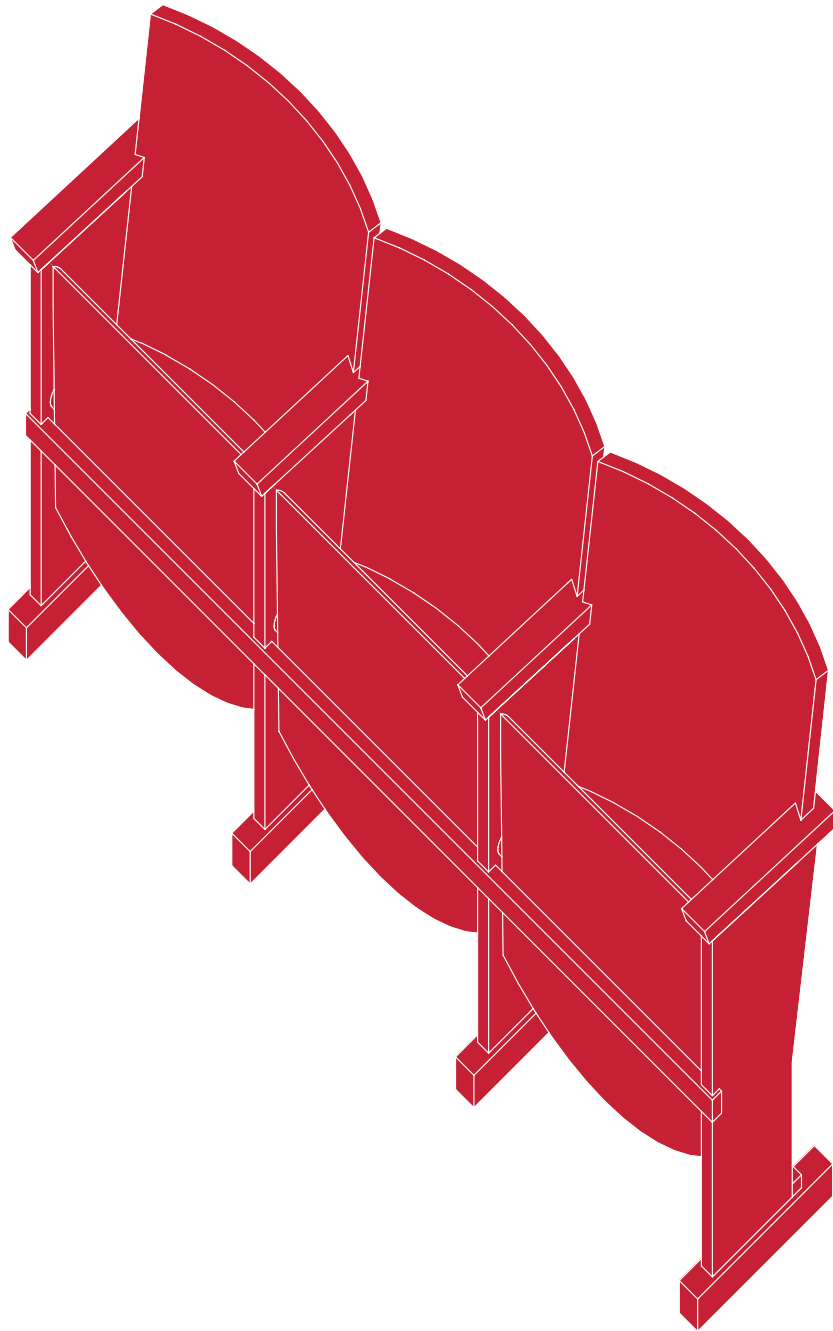


THE AMBITION
Manifesto: Care, Itemised

Item #6
Movie night

Film events (screenings and festivals) contribute to a diverse calendar of cultural events and programmes in the Commons, which will also help to establish an appropriate uses and activities during night-time that enhances the existing local evening dynamics in Vesterbro.

The Commons can also collaborate with the Vester Vov Vov in adjacent for future indoor and outdoor special screenings for children and elderly people.



CURATION



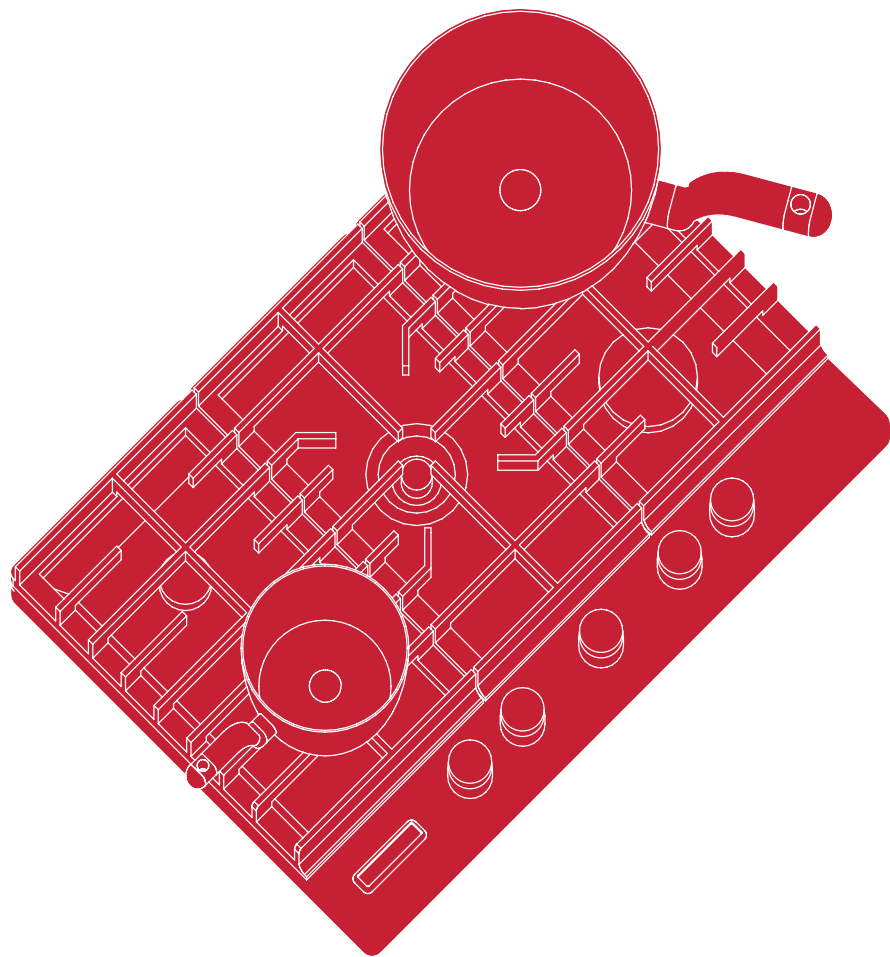
THE AMBITION
Manifesto: Care, Itemised

Item #7
Food programme

Sisters’ Cuisine Food Club is a multicultural food project operated by refugee and asylum-seeking women from Trampoline House, a community center for refugees in Copenhagen. The club hosts public food events and cooking workshops with the goal of gathering people together with food, and creating awareness about the plight of refugee women and refugee children.¹

The Commons will operate a multi-level food programme that includes events, restaurant, workshops and delivery service whereby the elderly in care centres and asylum seekers can all enjoy food outside their institutional settings and afford a second kitchen, home, and community inside the park.

¹ “Sisters’ Cuisine Food Club ,” Trampoline House, accessed January 5, 2020, <https://www.trampolinehouse.dk/food-club>.

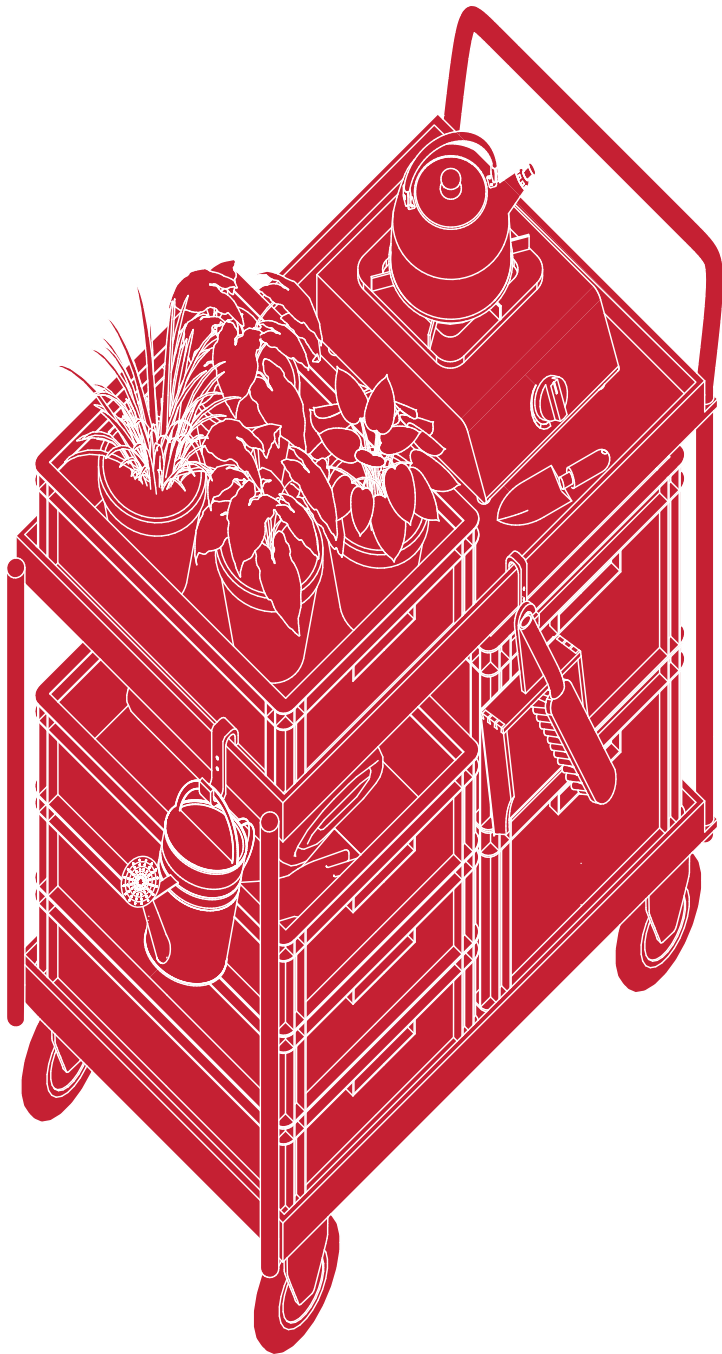


COLLECTIVITY

THE AMBITION
Manifesto: Care, Itemised

Item #8
Horticultural, cross-cultural learning

Residents at Mjølnerparken in Copenhagen (a “severe ghetto” neighbourhood in Copenhagen) taking part in a project to plant fruit and herbs.

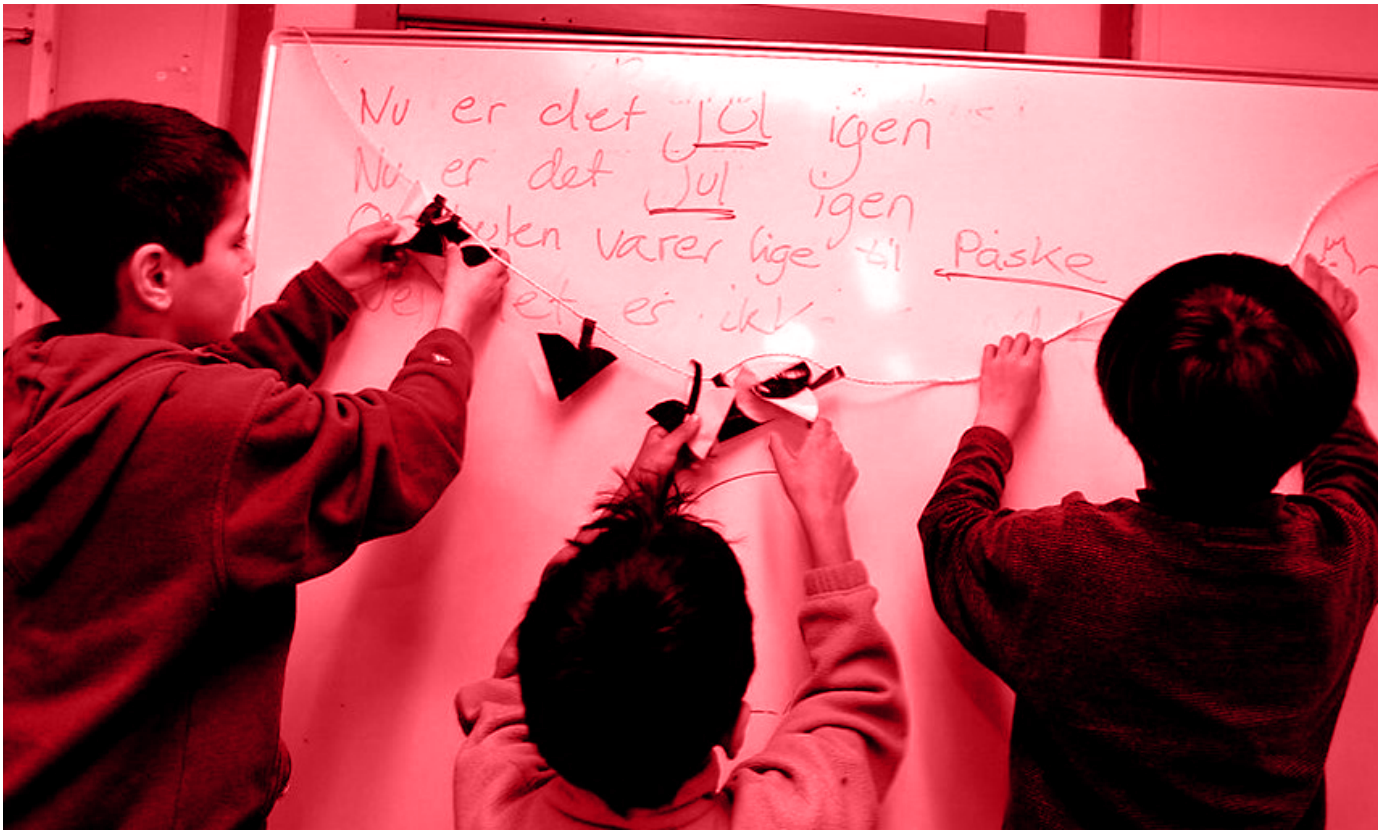


COLLECTIVITY

THE AMBITION
Manifesto: Care, Itemised

Item #9
'Danish' daycare

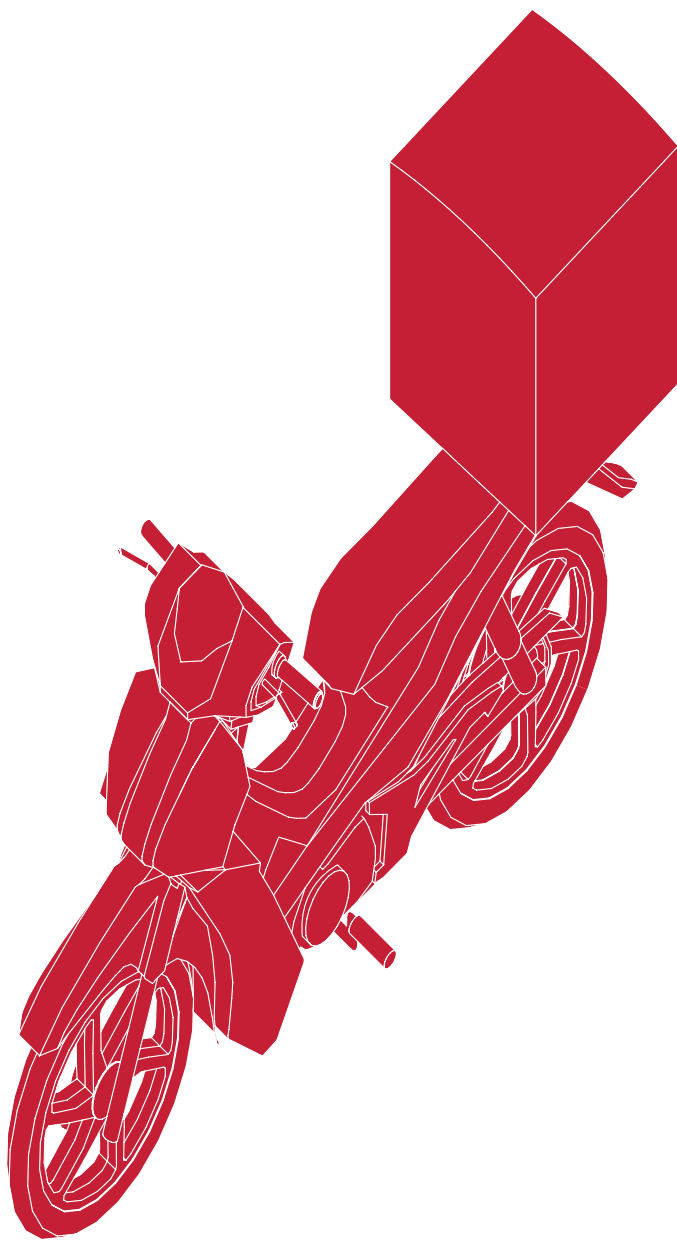
Key to Denmark's integration plan are early childhood development incentives that help the children of immigrants integrate into Danish culture and public life. Integration should happen in the heart of the city where coexistence and connection with the Danish society is utmost important. The Commons' will grant the immigrant and refugee children access to art, culture, and education and offer support for families.



CONNECTIVITY

THE AMBITION
Manifesto: Care, Itemised

Item #10
Veiller Sur Mes Parents (“Watch Over My Parents”)



CONNECTIVITY

“For your peace of mind, I watch over your parents”

For no more than forty euros a month, some senior citizens receive home visits from their weekly mail carriers through a subscription called *Veiller Sur Mes Parents* (Watch Over My Parents).¹

A similar scenario can be envisioned where collective kitchen/care programmes of the Commons can deliver food to elderly people in isolated areas and inform them about events and gatherings at the Commons.

1 Zoey Poll, “In France, Elder Care Comes with the Mail,” The New Yorker, October 9, 2019, <https://www.newyorker.com/culture/annals-of-inquiry/in-france-elder-care-comes-with-the-mail>



“Pour votre tranquillité, je veille sur celle de vos parents.”

SI SERVICES À LA PERSONNE

Veiller sur mes parents s'appuie sur le réseau des facteurs de La Poste, pour rassurer et apporter de la tranquillité aux enfants comme aux parents :

- Visite hebdomadaire suivie d'un compte rendu⁽¹⁾,
- Service de téléassistance opéré par Europ Téléassistance,
- Mise en relation avec une plate-forme d'assistance petit dépannage⁽²⁾,
- Forfait mensuel sans engagement⁽³⁾.

Découvrez toutes les formules à La Poste sur www.laposte.fr/veillersurmesparents ou appelez le :

01 41 85 97 91 Service gratuit • prix appel

OFFRE DE LANCEMENT⁽⁴⁾

VEILLE 1 : 1 VISITE

39,90€ TTC

19,90€ TTC⁽⁵⁾
(16,58€ HT)

9,95€ TTC (8,29€ HT)
après crédit d'impôt⁽⁶⁾

(1) L'acceptation des démarches, pour l'heure et l'adresse, l'assistance, les visites sont opérées par La Poste. (2) Pour les petits dépannages de la vie quotidienne, la plate-forme d'assistance donne à nos parents les coordonnées de professionnels à contacter. Les frais de petit dépannage ne sont pas inclus dans le tarif mensuel de l'abonnement. (3) Contrat en 12 mois sans engagement, avec paiement des frais de livraison si celui-ci survient dans les 10 jours suivant la livraison, par l'intermédiaire du service général de La Poste. Le montant TTC de l'abonnement annuel est payable par prélèvement mensuel, pour la souscription par téléphone, ou une fois par carte bancaire. Le service hebdomadaire de la Poste est réservé aux abonnés de l'abonnement. (4) Offre de lancement valable jusqu'au 31 décembre 2017. (5) Tarif TTC de lancement, après un taux de TVA en vigueur de 20 %, une exonération d'impôt sur le revenu, et applicable jusqu'au 31 décembre 2017. À partir du 1^{er} janvier 2018, le tarif de l'abonnement est celui de la grille tarifaire en vigueur. (6) L'offre Veiller sur mes parents est éligible au crédit d'impôt applicable aux services à la personne, dans les conditions définies par la législation en vigueur. L'avantage fiscal est les bénéficiaires recevraient chaque

Veiller sur mes parents
Une entreprise du Groupe La Poste

THE AMBITION

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THE SITE
Vesterbro, Copenhagen



THE SITE

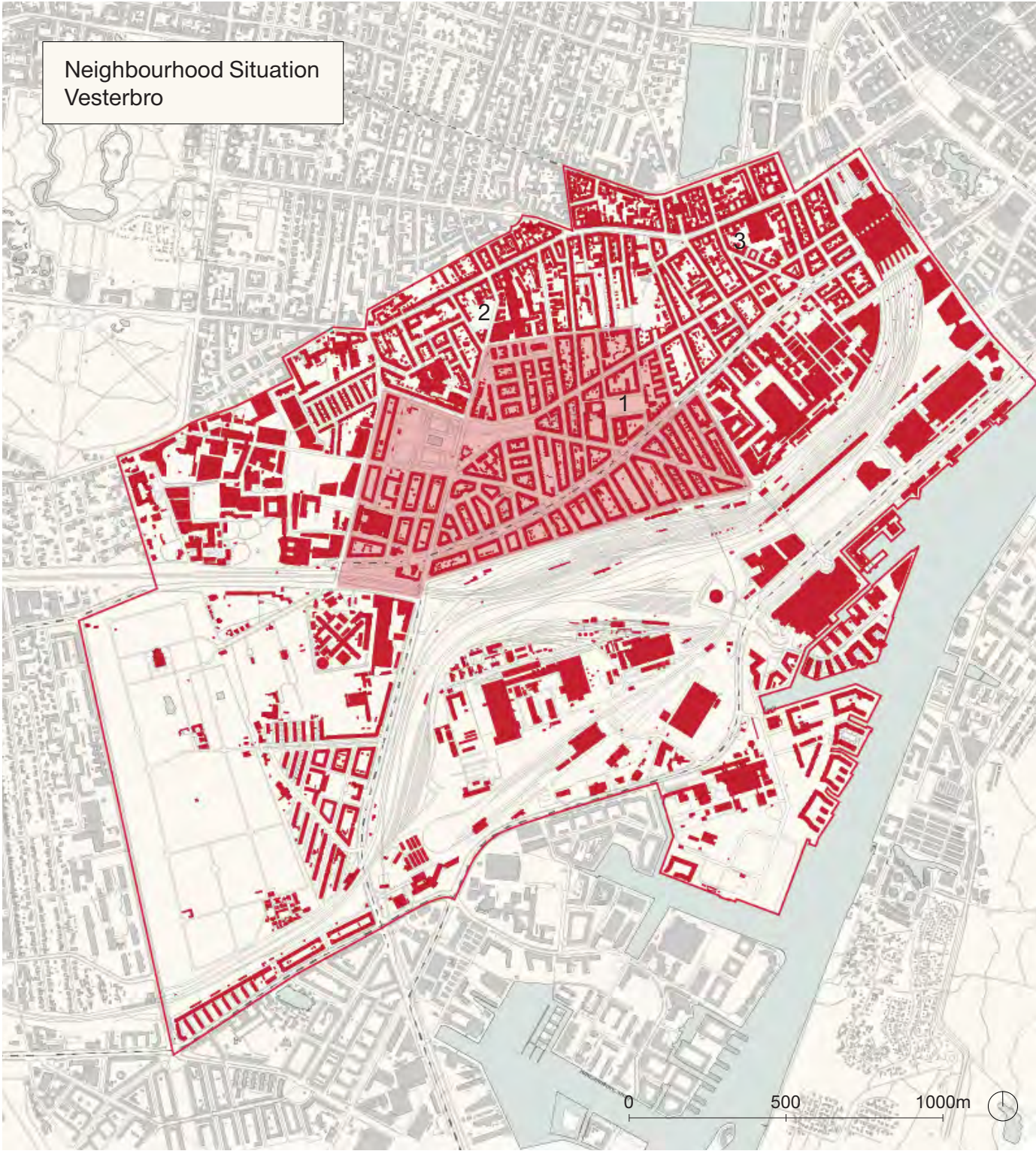
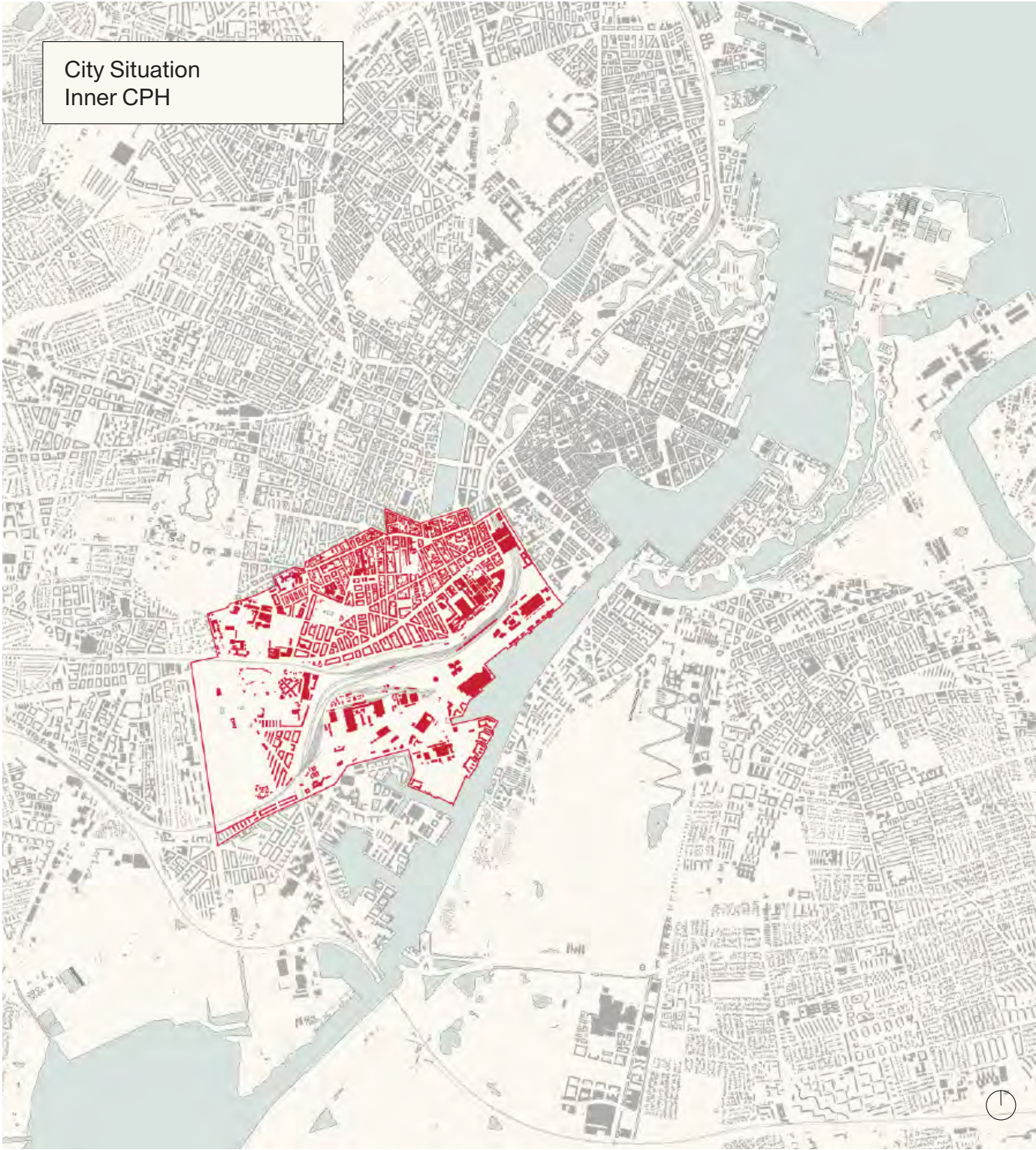
History of Development

Vesterbro is situated in southwest Copenhagen. The area is demarcated by the Vasbygade and the Sydhavnen harbour district to the south. The neighbourhood first emerged during the mid-nineteenth century where industrialisation and urban migration characterised the area after the abolishment of the ramparts. Previously an affordable working-class district, Vesterbro has been historically associated with housing congestion, social issues, drugs, and prostitution. In the 1990s, the municipality of Copenhagen enacted urban renewal initiatives in the densest

areas in Vesterbro such as Hedebygade and Inner Vesterbro. Presently, besides predominant closed block courtyard housing, the district consists of small lots of parks, shops, cafés, schools and church. While prostitution and drug trade still have a “limited presence”, gentrification and property price increasing have displaced the more vulnerable inhabitants, namely the immigrants and the elderly people, and introduced students and young families to the neighbourhood.¹

¹ Deane Simpson et al., *Atlas of the Copenhagen*, Berlin: Ruby Press, 2018.

- Legend
- 1 Central Vesterbro
 - 2 Urban Renewal Neighbourhood Hedebygade
 - 3 Urban Renewal Inner Vesterbro



THE SITE

Character Areas

Dominant Features

Vesterbro’s historical development has created a number of distinctive buildings along with residential, commercial, infrastructural, and institutional areas that form the urban texture. Divided in three parts on the following pages, character areas highlight the dominant features, development patterns, and a number of public realms within Vesterbro.

Central Station

Examples of dominant monuments can be found along the railways on the east of the site. There, three large public buildings demarcate the entrance to Vesterbro - the Central Station. Central Post Office and Postgiro building separates Vesterbro from the harbour.

Copenhagen Central Post Building

Built from 1898 to 1912, the building is located on Tietgensgade behind the Central Station. It was originally built as a headquarter for the Danish Post and Telegraph Company, which now houses Post Danmark.

Carlsberg’s Round Silo

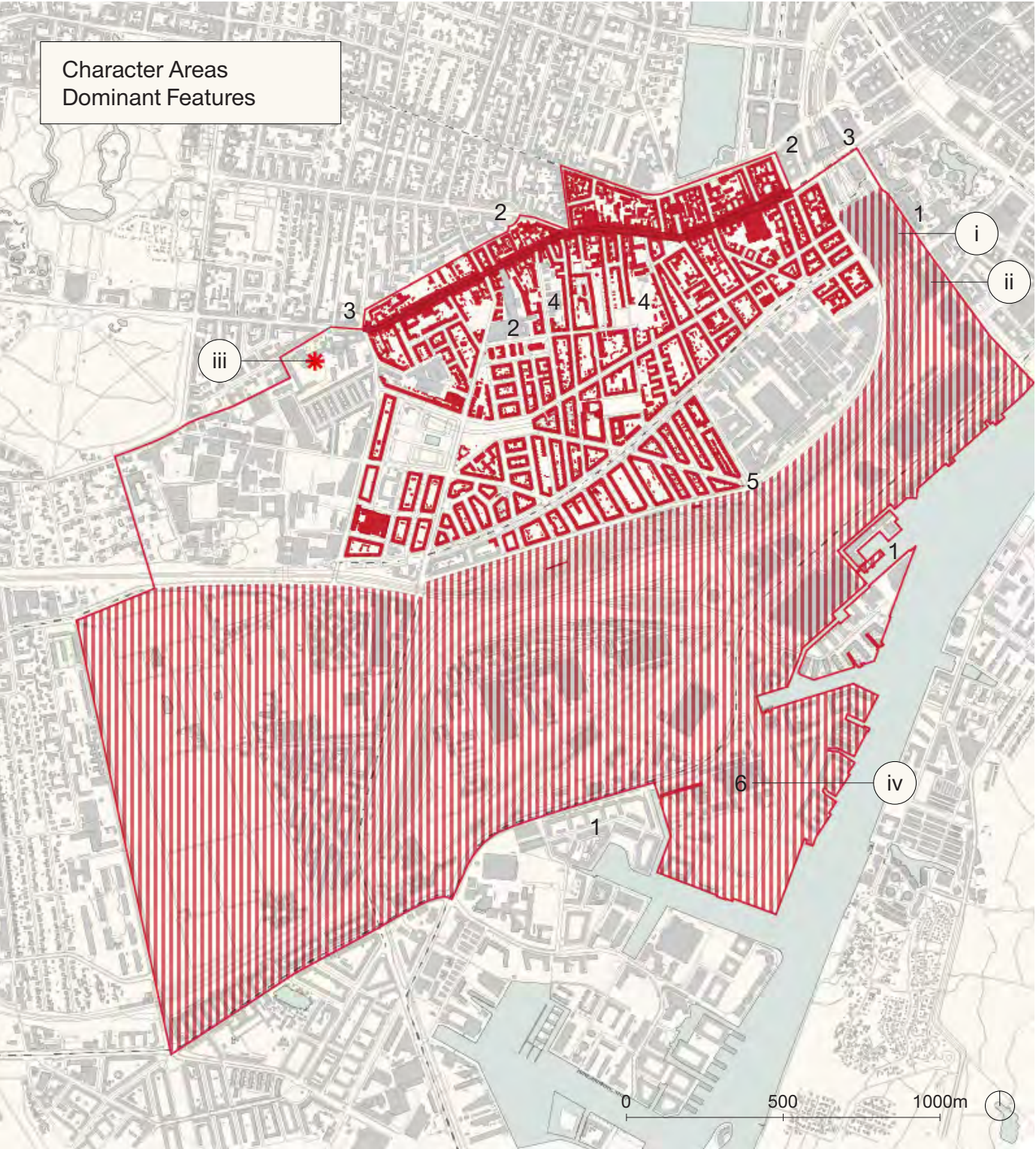
An example of industrial buildings with great dominance in the city skyline is Carlsberg’s round silo, which can be observed from many of the city’s streets - Vesterbrogade, Dybbølsgade and Lyrskovgade.

H. C. Ørsted Power Station

Built between 1916 and 1920, H. C. Ørsted Power Station is a natural gas heat and power station located at Enghave Brygge. The large building’s sihouette can often be seen.

- Legend

1 The Vesterbro districted is bounded by large public facilities
2 Vesterbro’s “vessel” network of residential megablocks
3 Vesterbrogade as the main route to the city center
4 Urban formation in the area between Viktoriagade and Valdemarsgade
5 The rooflines along Ingerslevsgade
6 H. C. Ørsted Power Station



THE SITE

Character Areas

Development Patterns

Development patterns are defined as overall structures in the building stock. It's all about the pattern. which buildings, roads and squares form together.¹ Examples include the Skydebanehaven (Shooting Range Garden). The Meatpacking District villages, the area of the Black Horse. The map on the opposite page shows an overview of the designated building patterns.

1 Bydelsatlas Vesterbro: Bevaringsværdier i Bydel Og Bygninger 1991 (Copenhagen: Miljøministeriet. Planstyrelsen , 1991))



Housing between Sønder Boulevard, Dybbølsgade and Ingerslevsgade

The development contains 12 plots of differing sizes. Housing blocks have large green courtyards. Building began around the turn of the 20th century on raised terrain, established in connection with the removal of the railway where Sønder Boulevard is located today.



Carlsberg Quarter

In the 2007 masterplan by C.F. Møller, 15 percent of the Carlsberg Quarter consisted of listed and preserved buildings, most of which transformed into modern offices and hotels or venues for cultural programmes and 50 percent allocated to of housing, while 30 percent dedicated for businesses.



Meatpacking District

Copenhagen’s trendy Meatpacking District is home to various restaurants, bars and markets. The Meatpacking District currently hosts a wide range of cultural activities, restaurants, offices, and meat industries and is under the protection of Danish industrial heritage.



Housing around Valdemarsgade

Especially on the south side of Vesterbrogade - on the stretch from Viktoriagade to Valdemarsgade - the original land structure is reflected in the cityscape. There were long and narrow beach plots facing the shore.

- Legend

1 Skydebanehaven

2 Housing around Valdemarsgade

3 The Black Horse Quarter

4 Humleby (“Hops Town”) housing

5 Sønder Boulevard housing

6 Carlsbergs Quarter

7 Western Prison

8 The Brown Meat Village

9 The White Meat Village

10 Copenhagen Central Station

11 DSB’s Central Workshops



THE SITE

Character Areas

Selected Public Realms

The wider Vesterbro area is made up of several unique leisure areas. These areas are distinguished by the nature of the public realm. Vesterbrogade is a main artery street connecting Frederiksberg to the west and Inner City to the east with a lot of restaurants and shops. After shop closing hours, the concentration of activity in the wider area shifts from Vesterbrogade in the daytime to the Meatpacking district at night.

Market on Istedgade

The north and south edge of the site are defined by retailed streets; Vesterbrogade and Istedgade.

Enghaveparken

Skydebanehaven, Enghaveparken, and Litauen Plad provide leisure and sports amenities in the centre of the area.

Sønder Boulevard towards the centre, looking across to Absalon church on the south side

Along Sønder Boulevard there is a linear park with various facilities for sports and other activities. It runs from Halmtorvet next to Copenhagen Central Station in the north east to the Carlsberg district in the southwest.

Dannebrogsgade looking north towards Otto Krabbes Plades

Vesterbro is predominantly composed of residential streets that are the vessels of the urban fabric, conforming to streets and plots.

- Legend

1

Vesrerbrors Torv

2

Skydebanehaven

3

Istedgade/Enghave Plads

4

Litauens Plads

5

Oehlenschlægersgade

6

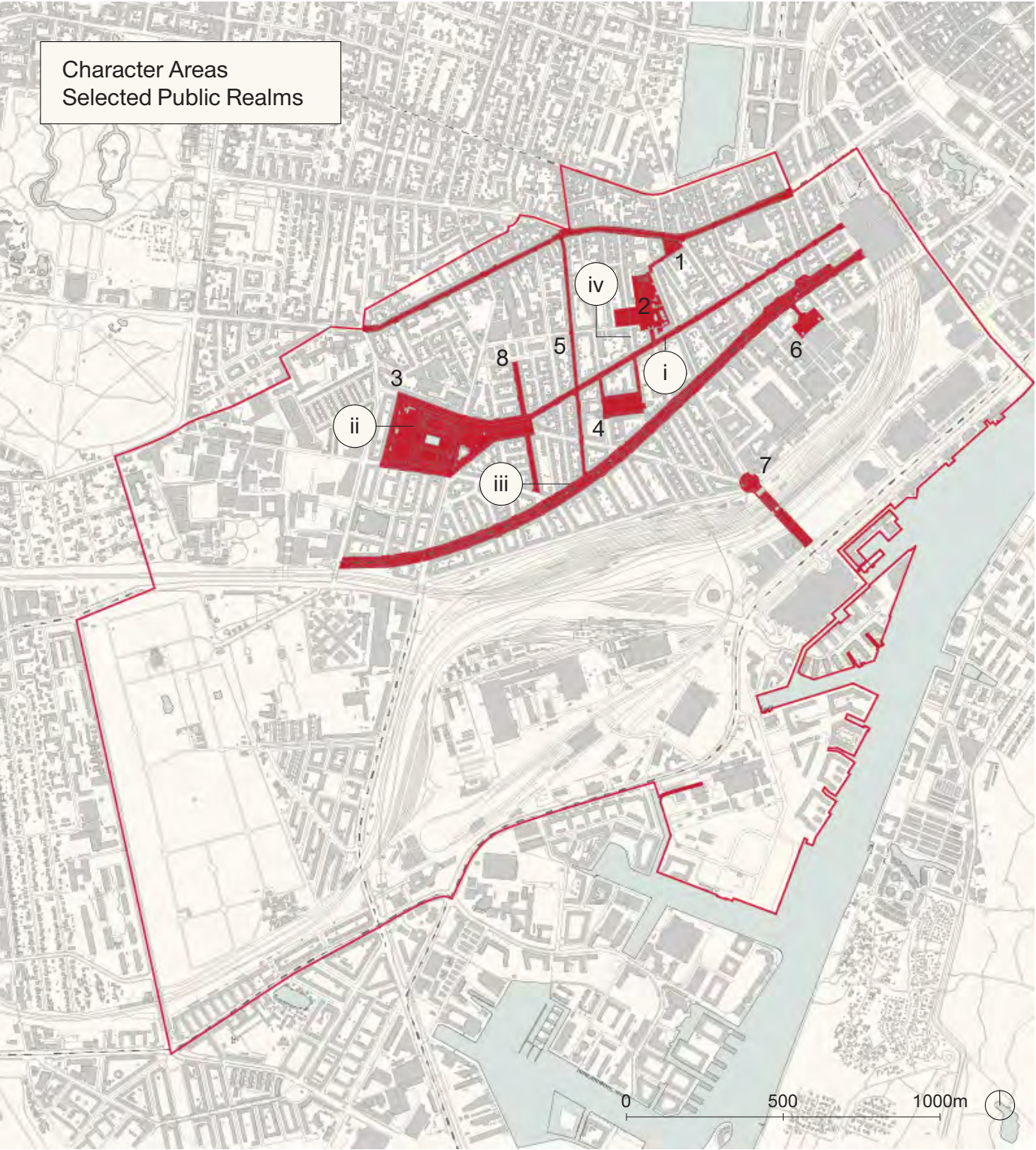
Forecourt of Brown Meat Village

7

Dybbøls Bridge

8

Flensborggade



THE SITE

Character Areas

“Vessel” Structure

The fabric Vesterbro is made up of vessels of large housing blocks. The block typically consists of very densely built, long and narrow apartments with private backyards. The apartments are mostly in four to five floors with high basement.

1 Bydelsatlas Vesterbro: Bevaringsværdier i Bydel Og Bygninger 1991 (Copenhagen: Miljøministeriet. Planstyrelsen , 1991

2 Ibid.



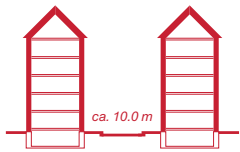
Aerial view from the south towards Skydebanehaven

The streets are very narrow, determined by the minimum requirements of the then zoning law. For the sake of the owners’ income from renting, it was important that a building came to accommodate as many of the apartment buildings as possible.



View from Oehlenschlægersgade

As characterised in the buildings in Skydebanegade, many blocks were built according to the street patterns. The vessel buildings in the older part of Vesterbro towards the north were mainly built in the period from 1850 to ca. 1910.¹



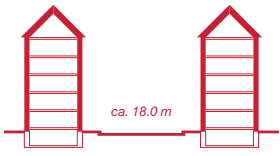
Satellite view of Alsgade

In the newer part of Vesterbro's residential areas, the development of the reading pattern changed where open courtyards and wide streets dominated the space.



View from Alsgade

The changed street width was due to, among other things, new zoning laws but there was also a change of attitude (as there had been much criticism of) the countless exploitation in the oldest part of Vesterbro. The houses in the newer part of Vesterbro were also mainly built in four to five floors with a high basement.²

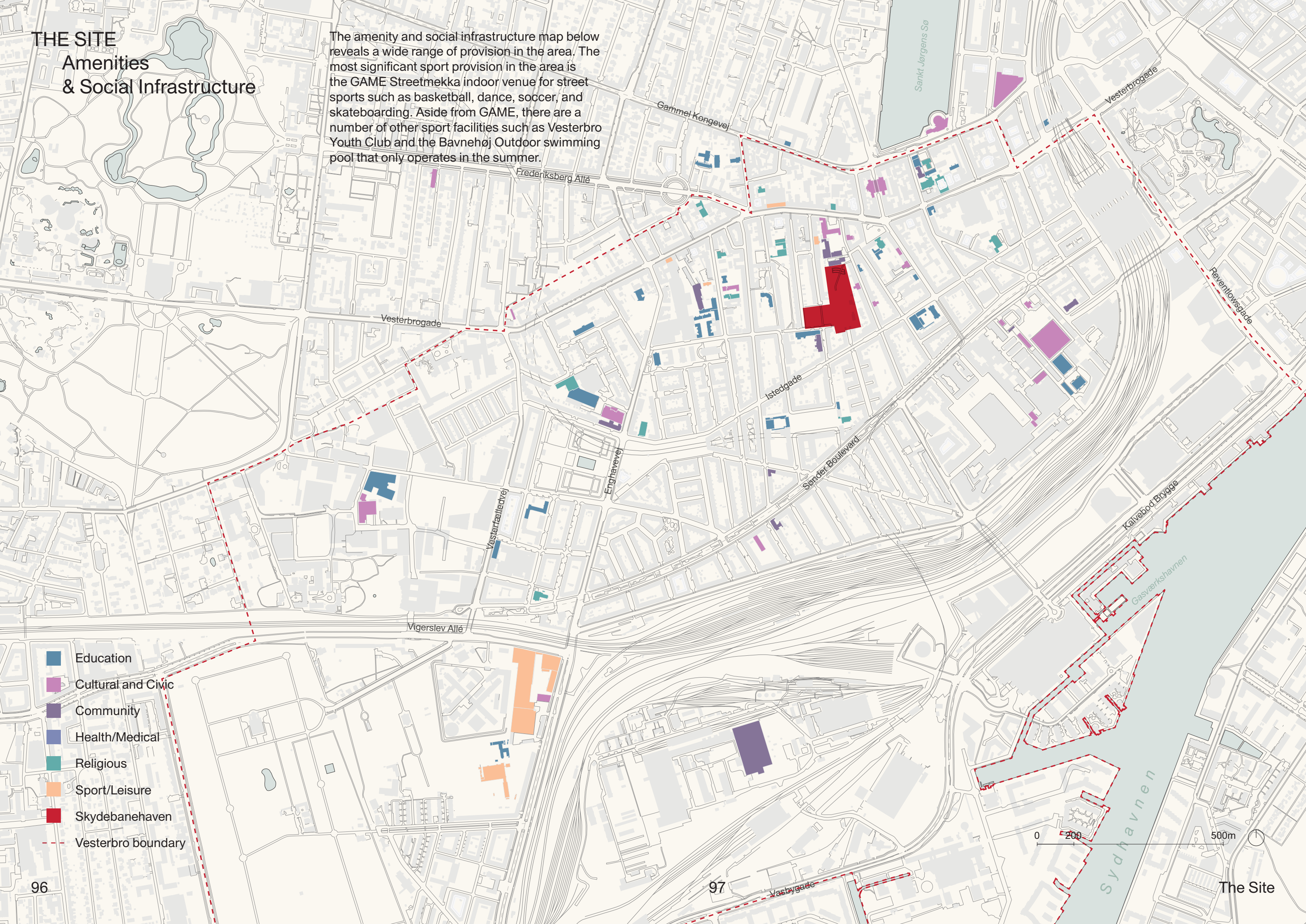


- Legend
- 1 Oehlenschlægersgade
 - 2 Skydebanehaven
 - 3 Dannebrogsgade
 - 4 Alsgade



THE SITE
Amenities
& Social Infrastructure

The amenity and social infrastructure map below reveals a wide range of provision in the area. The most significant sport provision in the area is the GAME Streetmekka indoor venue for street sports such as basketball, dance, soccer, and skateboarding. Aside from GAME, there are a number of other sport facilities such as Vesterbro Youth Club and the Bavnehøj Outdoor swimming pool that only operates in the summer.



THE SITE

Amenities & Social Infrastructure

Churches and mosques in the areas contribute greatly towards community cohesion. There exists a large number of churches in Vesterbro with five mosques in the Vesterbro area. Most religious buildings have multifunctional uses such as community halls and dining halls.

For a number of years there has been a shortage of leisure places on Vesterbro. The area is densely built, which means that the existing institutions have had difficulty expanding. Many recent projects tackle this issue through clever methods of adaptive reuse and infill as illustrated in some of the project below.

Most recreation spaces are dedicated for children with private multifunctional halls attached to nearby schools and preschools. Going forward, it will be necessary to undertake more public multifunctional halls and playspaces to meet existing needs for older age groups.



Leisure House Vestervang

In connection with the urban renewal, a municipal land became vacant on the corner of Dannebrogsgade and Lithuania's Square, and it was decided to build a new institution. According to the local plan, heights had to be built so that more children could be accommodated. Leisure House Vestervang now offers after school programs for kids with a large roof terrace/



Vesterbro Ungdomsgård (Vesterbro Youth Club)

Vesterbro Ungdomsgård is a youth club, located in Vesterbro, Copenhagen. When the youth club was first established in 1958, Vesterbro was known to be a working class area, with bodegas on every corner. In this context, Vesterbro Ungdomsgård acted as a space for young people to escape their daily lives.



Muslim Cultural Institute (Ghulam Mustafa)

The Muslim Cultural Institute (MCI) was first founded in the late 1970s, when a group of Pakistani guest workers gathered to establish a place where they could pray and hold various events. The large hall of 1000m² is one of the largest praying rooms in Denmark. Included is an almost as large basement, an area for women of approximately 300m², and in addition good room for washing and toilet facilities, kitchen, office, library and rooms for the imams.



GAME Streetmekka

A 2,200m² indoor venue for street sports and street culture. The activities include Street basketball, parkour, dance, street soccer, street art, beat production, and DJ'ing. The rehabilitated laboratory building situated at Eternitten from 1963 reflects the industrial history of the neighbourhood with its open and distinctive character.



Vester Vov Vov Cinema

Situated on Absalonsgade, adjacent to Skydebanehaven park, Vester Vov Vov cinema opened in 1975 and is the oldest art cinema in Denmark. The building was originally built in 1897 as a Roman bath house, then became a tea room, before it was converted into a paint works. The Vester Vov Vov was originally a single screen seating 66. It was run by a collective of ten film students. In 1988 a second screen was opened in the basement with seating for 71. There is a bright airy cafe in the foyer, which is decorated with vintage film posters and old cinema projectors.



Det Ny Teater (The New Theatre)

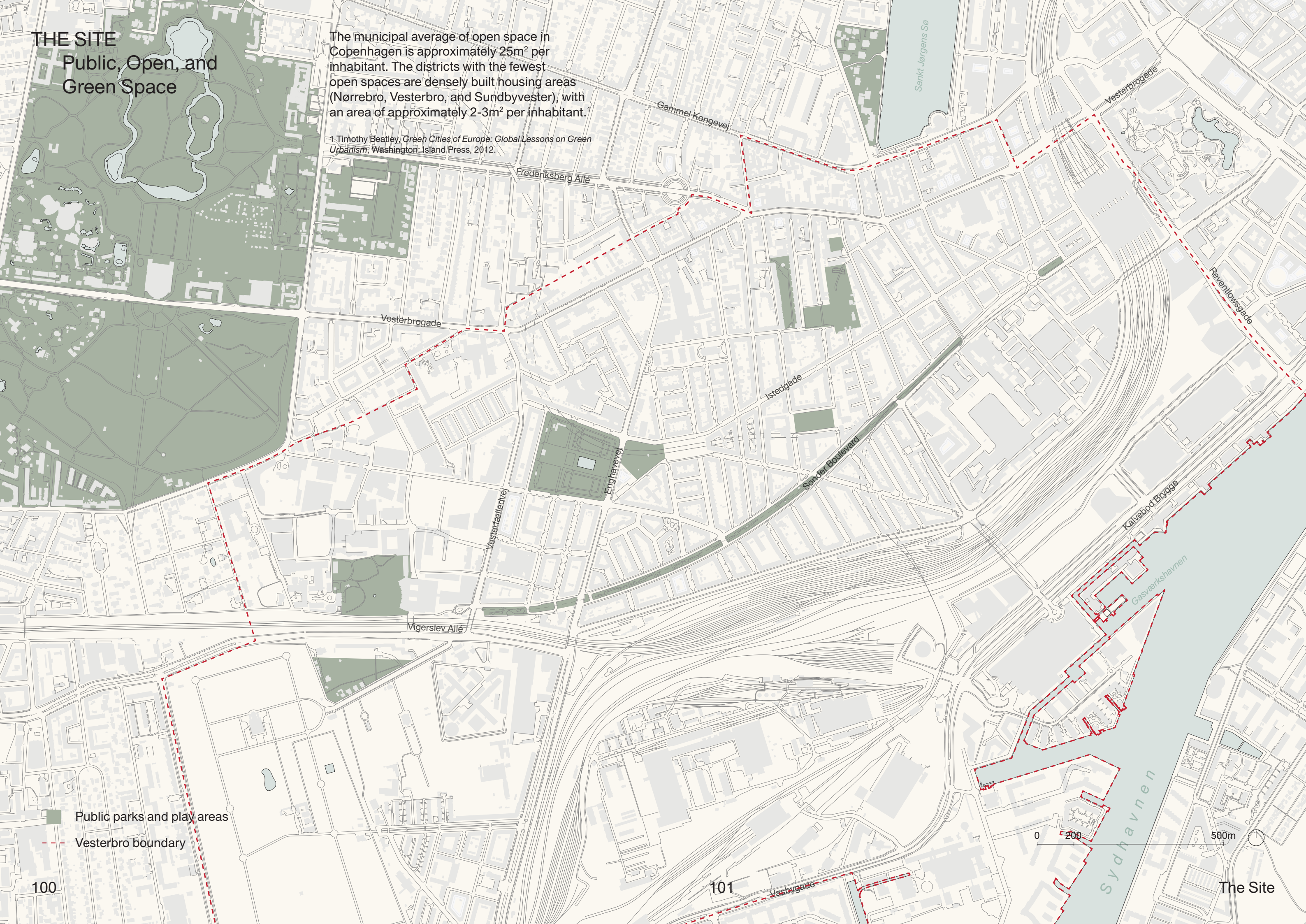
Det Ny Teater is an established theatre in Copenhagen, Denmark, first opened in 1908. It is based in a building which spans a passage between Vesterbrogade and Gammel Kongevej in Copenhagen's theatre district on the border between Vesterbro and Frederiksberg. With more than 12,000 m² it is one of Denmark's largest theaters.

THE SITE

Public, Open, and Green Space

The municipal average of open space in Copenhagen is approximately 25m² per inhabitant. The districts with the fewest open spaces are densely built housing areas (Nørrebro, Vesterbro, and Sundbyvester), with an area of approximately 2-3m² per inhabitant.¹

¹ Timothy Beatley, *Green Cities of Europe: Global Lessons on Green Urbanism*, Washington: Island Press, 2012.



Public parks and play areas

Vesterbro boundary

100

101

0 200 500m

The Site

THE SITE
Skydebanehaven



THE SITE

Skydebanehaven

The Skydebanehaven Shooting Range is bounded by Vesterbrogade, Absalonsgade, Dannebrogsgade and Sønder Boulevard. The shooting range was originally stretched from Vesterbrogade to Kalvebod Beach. In connection with the establishment of Istedgade, the southern part was sold off in 1886 and the plan was completed with the impressive shooting range wall. Designed by architect L. Knudsen in Gothic style, the S-shaped blocks

between Istedgade and Sønder Boulevard were first built in the 1890s.

The site now houses the Vesterbro Youth Club and the Copenhagen City Museum (one of the few buildings from the 18th century). The shooting range contains one of the most used recreational areas in the Vesterbro while the wall is a striking and surprising feature of Vesterbro's cityscape that shelters one of

the district's rare green open spaces. The interior of the park is divided into two levels - a garden and a paved section with ball courts and playground equipments. At the southern end the monumental shooting range wall delimits the space. From the gate entrance of the wall towards Vesterbrogade, tree canopies and greenery create the appearance of an oasis.

a) Continuation
b) Preservation
c) Size and orientation
d) Adjacency to schools
e) Adjacency to care centres
f) Access to public transport



THE SITE

Skydebanehaven

Skydebanehaven presents a unique opportunity for Vesterbro to meet the recreational demands of all dwellers, and to create exciting green spaces for tourists, guests, and future citizens with the following factors:

a) Continuation	The park doesn't have a presence on the street; its entrance is not clearly demarcated from the corner of Absalongade and Vesterbrogade. The Commons should open up a new a threshold towards adjacent Vesterbro square.
b) Preservation	The Vesterbro Youth Club has a very unique building composed of CLT timber structure. With its current use as a multipurpose sportshall and auditorium, preservation is vital where both gains and constraints are presented.
c) Size and orientation	The large open site measuring at 18,000m ² can offer the opportunity to create a open structure for a new Commons where its orientation allows for improved access to both the park and the street.
d) Adjacency to schools	The park is situated in the center of various schools in the area. Vesterbro's tight-knit urban fabric, the municipality has been seeking for new infill projects that can provide extracurricular activity spaces for children.
e) Adjacency to care centres	The park is adjacent to two elderly care centres in the areas, Roundabout Care Centre and Absalonhus Care Centre. Acknowledging the elderly citizen as a participant; create shared experiences that are tied with everyday life.
f) Access to public transport	The park is framed in between two major streets with buses (bus 7A, bus 93N on Vesterbrogade, bus 23 on Istedgade) to Central Station and adjacent neighbourhoods such as Frederiksberg and Inner City.

- Legend
- 1

Skydebanehaven
- 2

Saxo Park
- 3

Vesterbros Square
- 4

Vesterbro Youth Club



THE SITE
Skydebanehaven



Skydebanehaven park, approaching towards the shooting range gate at the south



Further south of the site, gardens and a paved area with ball courts and playground equipments

THE SITE

Skydebanehaven



The open square of Vesterbros Torv (Vesterbro Square), approaching from Eskildsgade looking east



Skydebanehaven and Vesterbro Ungdomsgård (Vesterbro Youth Club), view from Eskildsgade looking west

THE SITE

Skydebanehaven



Vesterbro Ungdomsgård (Vesterbro Youth Club) and open playfield, view from Absalonsgade looking south



Interior view of the Vesterbro Youth Club's airy, spacious sports hall

THE SITE

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APPENDICES

Living through Care

A

Roundabout Care Centre

1 or 2-room flats

Vesterbro, 37 homes

8865–9034kr./mo + 3865kr./mo max service fee

Living area 65–67m²

Care centre for food enthusiasts

Theme dinners, horticultural field trips to to organic farms, films and programs focusing on food are shown i.e. *Babette’s Feast* and *Eating with Price*

B

Absalonhus Care Centre

2-room flats

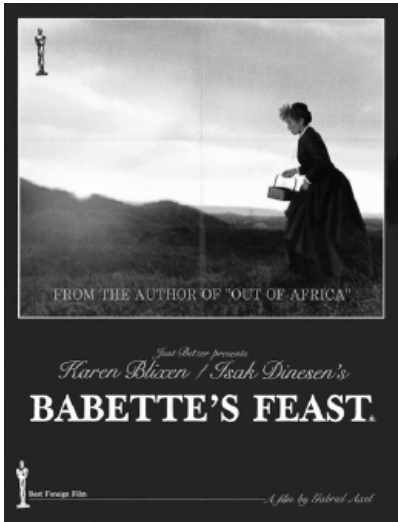
Vesterbro, 48 homes

8005kr./mo + 3757kr./mo max service fee

Living area 69m²

Care centre with special focus on physical health

“Cycling Without Age” bike tours, organised bus trips, gym facilities with visits from occupational therapists and a physical therapist visits from Vesterbro Training Center three times a week



C Bonderupgård Care Centre
1 or 2-room flats

Vanløse, 58 homes
6443–8481kr./mo + 3612kr./mo max service fee
Living area 45–60m²
One of Copenhagen’s five dementia care centers with departments offering special help and support to people with diagnosis, animals provide the framework for a sense of homeliness for the residents: canaries, budgies, chickens, parrots, rabbits, guinea pigs and dogs



D Sølund Care Centre
2-room flats

Nørrebro, 150 homes
Rent calculated based on 10% of income + 3811kr./mo max service fee
Living area 46–70m²
Care centre with special focus on music
Since 2014, the centre was appointed to profile nursing homes with a focus on music: music-cure, community songs, music café with live music, other activities can range from dining club, wellness, gymnastics team, dementia groups, men’s club, computer workshop and creative sewing workshop with sewing machine



E The Castle
Single room flats

Nørrebro, 111 homes
4787–6047kr./mo + 3811kr./mo max service fee
Living area 55–72m²
Care centre with special focus on LGBTQ
Located in the atmospheric green area “De Gamles By” on Nørrebro, the centre was appointed to profile nursing homes with a focus a rainbow profile in 2014: staff at the Castle has undergone a LGBT competency course, which helps to create a good and safe everyday life for all residents



F Hørgården Care Centre
1 or 2-room flats

Amager, 110 regular homes, 48 rehabilitation homes
Rent calculated based on 10% of income + 3811kr./mo
max service fee
Living area 48–84m²
Care centre with special focus on sport and play
Implemented daily activities include Summer and
Winter Olympics events, training focus weeks, senior
dance, duo cycling, games with a general “competitive
mentality” that residences experience, which awakens
their motivations for an active life



G Ørestad Care Centre
2-room flats

Vesterbro, 114 homes
7434–9379kr./mo + 3757kr./mo max service fee
Living area 67–88m²
Care centre with special focus on art and culture
Designed by JJW Architects, flexible unit planning, part
of the district of Ørestad, close connection with local
shopping centres, cinema, cafés and restaurants that
contributes to the quality of life of the residences.



H Peder Lykke Centre
Single room flats

Amager, 152 homes
Rent calculated based on 10% of income + 3865kr./mo
max service fee
Living area 22–36.6m²
Care centre with special focus on ethnic diversity
Ethnic Resource Team is based at the Peder Lykke
Center and offers both citizens with a different ethnic
background than Danish
Amenities include day college, library, hairdressing
salon, medical clinic, and mini market



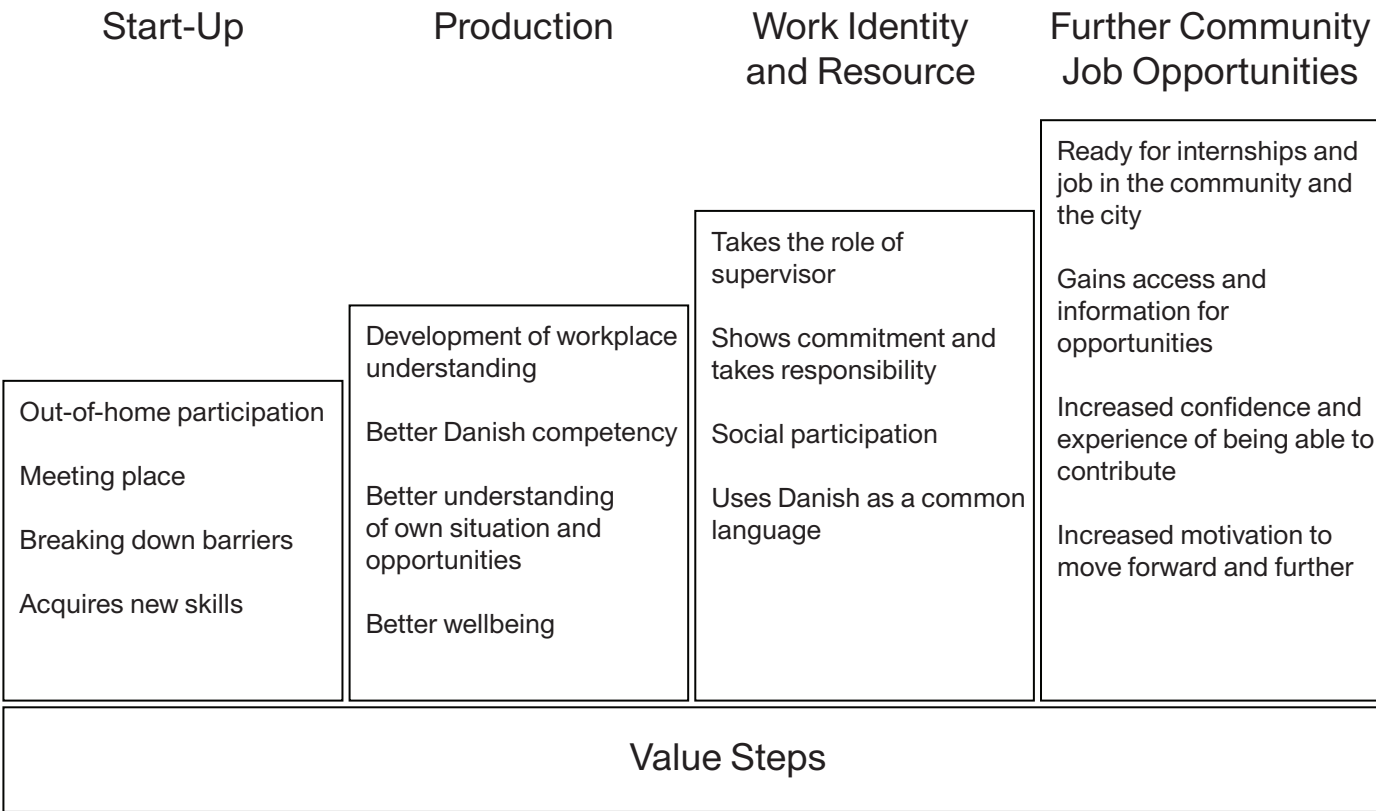
APPENDICES

In Line with the World

In Line with the World is a multicultural collaboration project for women who are not in employment, where culture, crafts and design are the axis of revolution. The project was started in 2010 by the KEA-Copenhagen Business Academy, the Danish Red Cross and the Danish Fashion & Textile. In line with the world’s mission is to create access to culture-based handwork techniques in Denmark. Through a network of creative refugee and immigrant women, in line with the world, they want to create a breeding ground for Danish designers to choose to produce parts of their collections in Denmark rather than abroad. The network is made up of women who are

in a particularly vulnerable situation, but who through the network can be employed and have better living conditions. Collaboration is initiated with In line with the world, Dialog Vesterbro (AAB sections 60 and 61) and Project Sultana under the Settlement in order to support the continued work on the core efforts towards women. A knowledge and production network is being developed around multicultural handicrafts. Central to this network is the establishment of a shop in the side street / Saxogade environment, which involves both a workshop for the women and the sale of their products. The store will operate as a social economy enterprise. For the most recent state and municipality joint report

of “Quarter Plan Area Renewal Centrale Vesterbro 2011–2017”, the success criteria states that in 2014. at least 20 women with other ethnicities background than Danish and residing in Central Vesterbro participated in the project and that five out of the women have become economically independent since 2016. The project was granted with a priority funding of DKK 550,000.



Sustainable Production:

The project works with small and large companies who want to recycle their own discarded textiles and sells products such as bags, bags, pen houses etc. online and in-store. Sewing and repair tasks are also offered for private customers.

Revenue from the workshop’s production goes to being able to continuously employ people in flex jobs or small jobs after completing an internship.

Tasks:

The most important prerequisite for participation is interest, motivation and desire to learn about sustainable production. The tasks can be adapted to the individual’s abilities, interests and considerations. Examples of tasks include:

- Sorting materials
- Cutting and cutting fabric
- Sewing preparation
- Sewing and repair
- Embroidery
- Other handwork techniques : weaving, crocheting, knitting, braiding, knitting
- Cleaning and cleaning
- Purchasing, making coffee, washing and helping with practical things
- Office work, webshop, sales
- Hostess in connection with visits and guided tours





APPENDICES

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Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences

Graduation Plan: All tracks

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

Personal information	
Name	Yuncheng Deng
Student number	4892852

Studio	
Name / Theme	Public Buildings / Public Condenser: The Hague-Copenhagen
Teachers / tutors	Main mentor: Paul Kuitenbrouwer (Architecture) Second mentor: Gilbert Koskamp (Building Technology)
Argumentation of choice of the studio	The graduation studio of Public Building offers a unique opportunity of thinking outside of the normative discourse of monofunctional buildings by engaging with the theme of “multiplicity” in the urban context; the concept of multiplicity not only forms the point of departure for various mixed-use programmes, it also reflects how these architectural interventions can forge urban collectivity towards a more inclusive society and offer empathy of individuals to place and to others. Working previously in improving living conditions for the urban poor in Dhaka, I aim to articulate the precise meaning of multiplicity through research and design in order to pronounce my own positions and approaches in questioning the status quo of the city in a European context.

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Commons of Care: Investigating the Wellbeing of Others
Goal	
Location:	Skydebanehaven, Vesterbro, Copenhagen, Denmark
The posed problem,	Witnessing the rise of ethno-nationalism and neoliberalisation in Denmark, my thesis topic problematises segregation within the increasingly homogenised urban context of Vesterbro, Copenhagen. It specifically examines the divide that holds a hegemonic function in the displacement of the elderly and the “ghettoisation” of immigrant populations. I am concerned with how this duo of subjectivities may be rendered invisible by the incessant liberalisation of the housing market, urban renewal processes, and austerity measures, and thus may become victims of discrimination and diminishment. As Copenhagen gets more expensive and more exclusive, the marginalised multitude is consequently displaced from

	the inner city and locked out of its affordances, marked by an existence dominated by inequality and debt.
research questions and	Care—How can the concept of care be conceptualised and actualised in forms of inclusive, intergenerational and multicultural programmes?
design assignment in which these result.	<p>Using the concept of care as a framework that engages everyone, the project proposes a new Commons of Care in Copenhagen: a new public domain that will revitalise Skydebanehaven park into a learning and recreation centre for immigrant children and young asylum seekers, a health centre for the elderly with an element of healing, as well as a peaceful meeting place for all visitors. The concept of care legitimises coexistence between multiple communities where accessibility and inclusivity become benchmarks for a renewed definition of liveability in Europe.</p> <p>Through a series of acute observations on the social exclusivity of Vesterbro, the architectural proposition of a place of interdependence delves into challenging the status quo of “independence” and “individuality” through its novel, defamiliarising and experimental sociospatial interventions. By juxtaposing different programmes, the mixed-use development can enhance the future identity of the Vesterbro district as a diverse, lively and engaging destination for residents and visitors alike.</p> <p>Care is used as an element to provide a framework that concern the marginalised multitude in the city, namely the elderly and the immigrant. The design is guided by four principles (cure, curation, collectivity, connectivity) that suggest multiple interventions for realising the aspiration for a Place of Interdependence.</p>

Process

Method description

The epistemology framework of praxeology and phenomenology is the approach I chose to address the gentrification of Vesterbro and establish connections between vicissitudes of cultures, environments, and human activities. Methodologically, this project employs an explorative approach based predominantly on empirical findings and theoretical trajectories on the concepts of care, interdependence, and empathy; tools and methods involving framing the sociospatial and organisational aspects of care include: interviews with local residents, caretakers, and immigrant residents in the so-called “ghetto” areas of the city; online research; site documentation including drawings, sketches, and photography; collection of demographics and employment data; and care centre surveys. Precedents of interdependence and wellbeing of

others are deconstructed via diagrams and collages that seek to graft the deep-seated practices of care invisible to the public. This is synthesised into a public architectural proposal in the neighbourhood of Vesterbro intended to expand the definition of liveability based on representation and inclusivity.

Literature and general practical preference

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Reflection

The project addresses how care can be adapted as a property of a public building that engages with the marginalised others by illuminating how narratives of subjective individual and collective wellbeing unfold in the context of urban regeneration; multiple demographics will be addressed in multiple forms of care. The concept of care not only considers a *redefinition* of "liveability" and "sustainability" on the basis of interdependence, inclusivity and accessibility, but also raises questions regarding the democratic accountability and legitimacy of health and social care for the multitude; questions that are also socio-political, in the sense of querying the absence of elderly population in the status quo, and ethical, in the sense of responsiveness to the Other who is overlooked, excluded, repressed. As a whole, the thesis will weave together themes of ageing, multiculturalism, and collectivity to argue the significance of social inclusion in public buildings and to capture the interplay between care and culture.

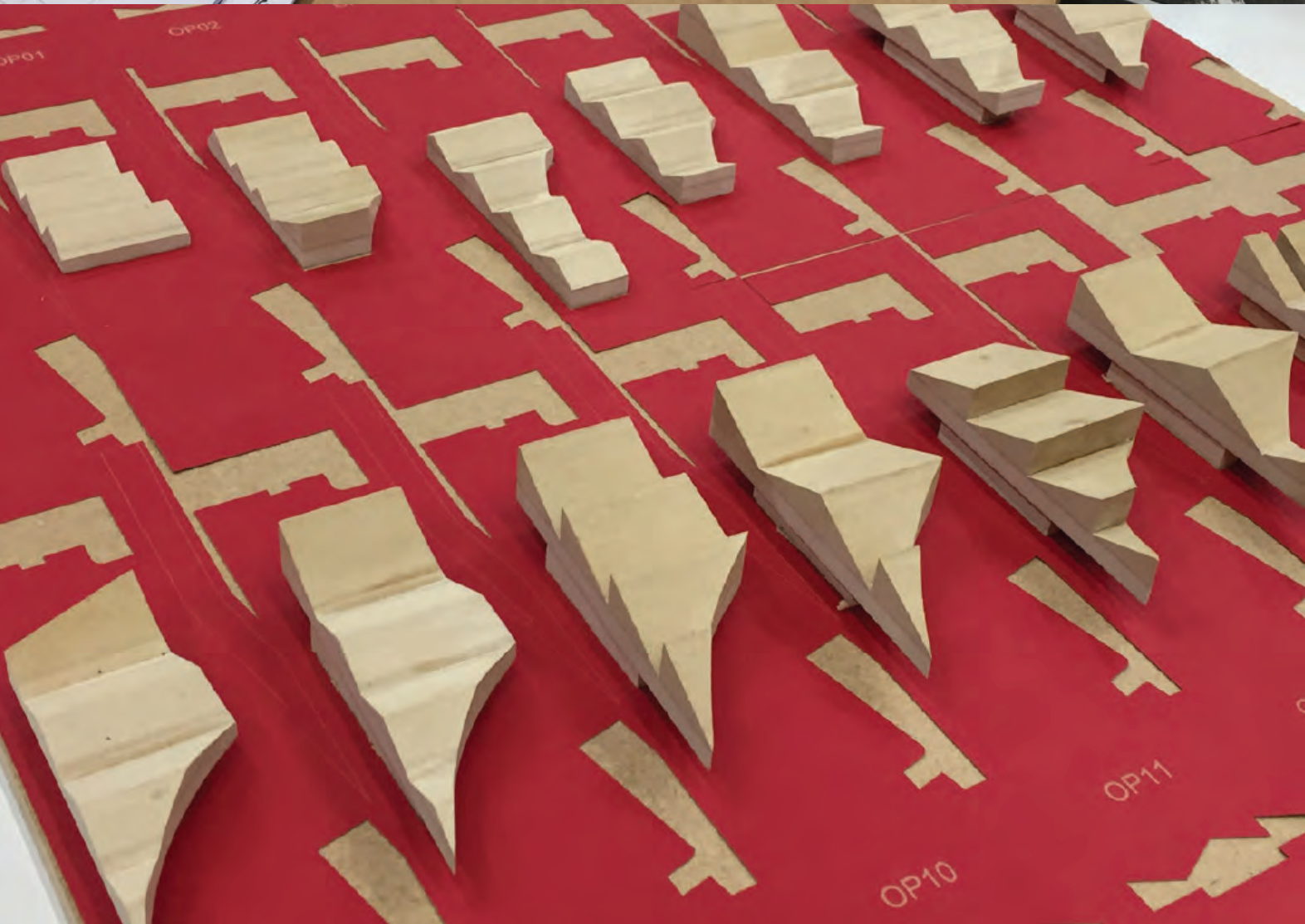
Time planning

See next page "Graduation plan calendar"

MSc3												MSc4																					
November				December				January				February				March				April				May				June					
Week	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Studyweek	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	Holiday	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10		3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.10	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.10	
NAR																																	
object																																	
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brief																																	
del																																	
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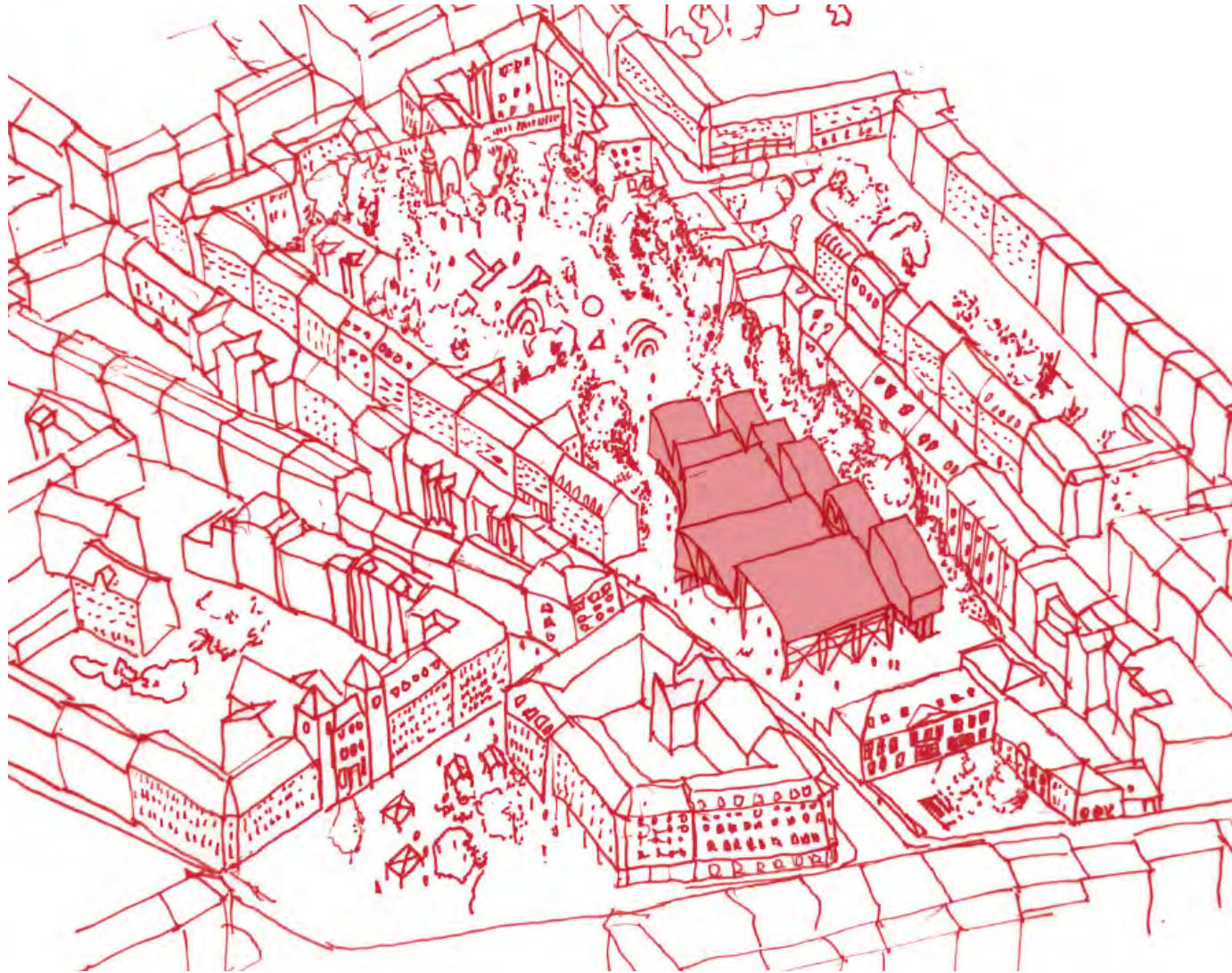
PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

Multiplicity of Form, P2



PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

Approaching the Commons, P2



Aerial
View from Vesterbrogade N/E

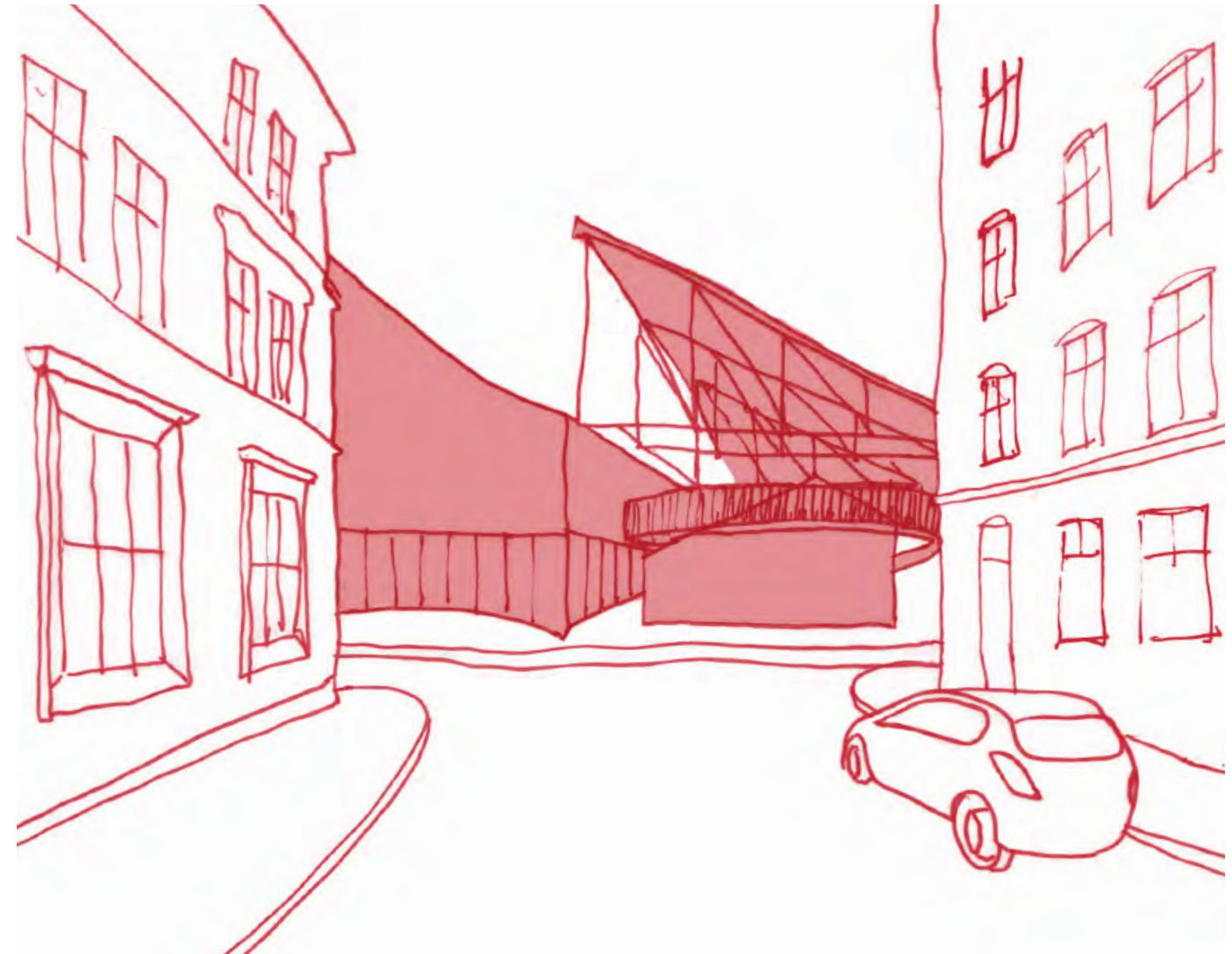


Perspective
Approaching the site from Vestebrogade

PROCESS DOCUMENTATION
Approaching the Commons, P2



Perspective
Absalonsgade



Perspective
Approaching the site from Svendsgade

PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

Divisions

CURE (CU)
CU.01_POOL
CU.02_SOUND CHAMBER
CU.03_1 SAUNA + 1 STEAM ROOM (COMBINED WITH SWIMMING POOL)
CU.04_EXISTING SPORTS HALL
CU.05_UNISEX DRESSING ROOMS (10 STALLS) WITH LOCKERS
CU.06_FITNESS STUDIO
CU.07_SPINNING (FOR 12 BIKES + COACH)
CU.08_CHANGING ROOMS WITH SHOWERS AND TOILETS
CU.09_LOUNGE
CU.10_RUNNING TRACK
CU.11_EXT PLAYGROUND

CURATE (CR)
CR.01_2 MOVIE BLACK BOXES (80 PEOPLE EA.)
CR.02_PROJECTION ROOM
CR.03_ART GALLERY
CR.04_BOOKSTORE
CR.05_EXHIBITION HALL

COLLECTIVITY (CO)
CO.01_RESTAURANT/ COMMUNAL KITCHENS/DINING HALL
C0.02_PREP KITCHEN/ BAKERY
CO.03_MULTI- PURPOSE ROOM
CO.04_INDOOR CAFÉ
CO.05_LIBRARY/ READING ROOM
CO.06_CHESS
CO.07_SALON
CO.08_BIKE REPAIR STATION
CO.09_OUTDOOR MARKET
CO.10_OUTDOOR CAFÉ
CO.11_ROOF GARDEN

CONNECTIVITY (CN)
CN.01_CLASSROOM
CN.02_COMPUTER LAB
CN.03_DAYCARE
CN.04_ARTS AND CRAFTS WORKSHOPS
CN.05_AUDITORIUM

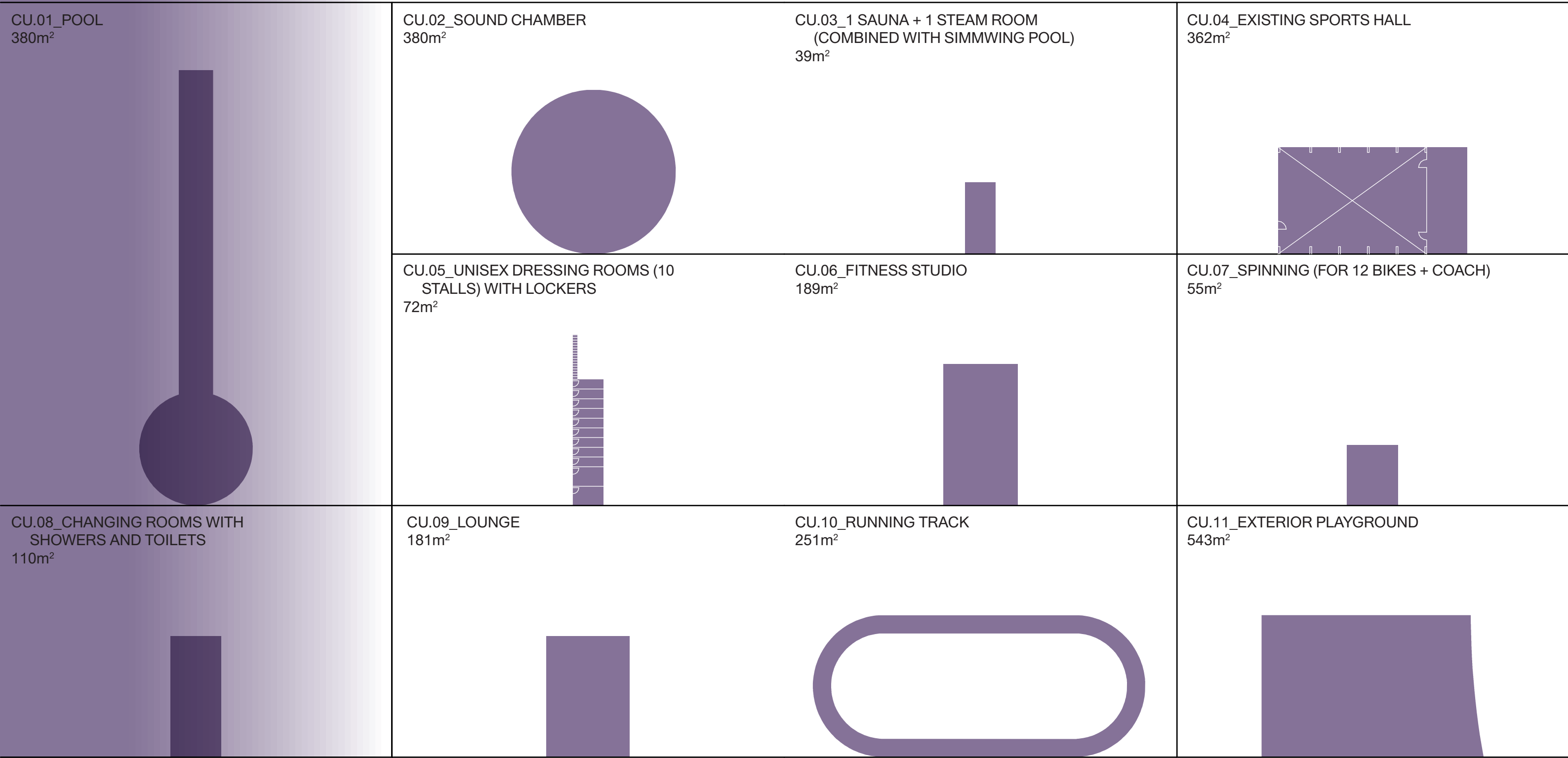
ANCILLARY (AC)
AC.01_ELEVATORS AND EGRESS STAIRS
AC.02_TOILETS
AC.03_UNIVERSAL TOILETS
AC.04_ADMIN OFFICE
AC.05_ADMIN KITCHEN
AC.06_MEETING ROOM
AC.07_RECEPTION AND TICKETS
AC.08_AV/FURNITURE STORAGE
AC.09_GENERAL BIKE STORAGE
AC.10_”CYCLING WITHOUT AGE” DROPOFF AND PARKING
AC.11_DELIVEROO PARKING

TECHNICAL SPACE (TS)
TS.01_LOADING AREA
TS.02_GARBAGE AREA
TS.03_MECHANICAL ROOM
TS.04_ELECTRICAL ROOM
TS.05_MECHANICAL UNITS

PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

Divisions

CURE (CU)	CU.07_SPINNING (FOR 12 BIKES + COACH)	GROSS AREA/VOLUME	0110m
CU.01_POOL	CU.08_CHANGING ROOMS WITH SHOWERS AND TOILETS	8271/49060= <u>0.17</u>	
CU.02_SOUND CHAMBER	CU.09_LOUNGE	CURE (CU)	
CU.03_1 SAUNA + 1 STEAM ROOM (COMBINED WITH SWIMMING POOL)	CU.10_RUNNING TRACK	PROGRAMME AREA:	
CU.04_EXISTING SPORTS HALL	CU.11_EXT PLAYGROUND	<u>2,562m²</u>	
CU.05_UNISEX DRESSING ROOMS (10 STALLS) WITH LOCKERS			
CU.06_FITNESS STUDIO			



PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

Divisions

- CURATE (CR)
- CR.01_2 MOVIE BLACK BOXES (80 PEOPLE EA.)
- CR.02_PROJECTION ROOM
- CR.03_ART GALLERY
- CR.04_BOOKSTORE
- CR.05_EXHIBITION HALL

GROSS AREA/VOLUME

8271/49060=0.17

CURATE (CR)

PROGRAMME AREA:

528m²

01 10m

CR.01_2 MOVIE BLACK BOXES (80 PEOPLE EA.)

244m²

CR.02_PROJECTION ROOM

63m²

CR.03_ART GALLERY

50m²

CR.04_BOOKSTORE

70m²

CR.05_EXHIBITION HALL

101m²

PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

Divisions

- COLLECTIVITY (CO)
- CO.01_RESTAURANT/COMMUNAL
KITCHENS/DINING HALL
CO.02_PREP KITCHEN/BAKERY
CO.03_MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM
CO.04_INDOOR CAFÉ
- CO.05_LIBRARY/READING ROOM
CO.06_CHESS ZONE
CO.07_SALON
CO.08_BIKE REPAIR STATION
CO.09_OUTDOOR MARKET
CO.10_OUTDOOR CAFÉ
CO.11_ROOF GARDEN

GROSS AREA/VOLUME
8271/49060=0.17

COLLECTIVITY (CO)
PROGRAMME AREA:
1871m²

0110m

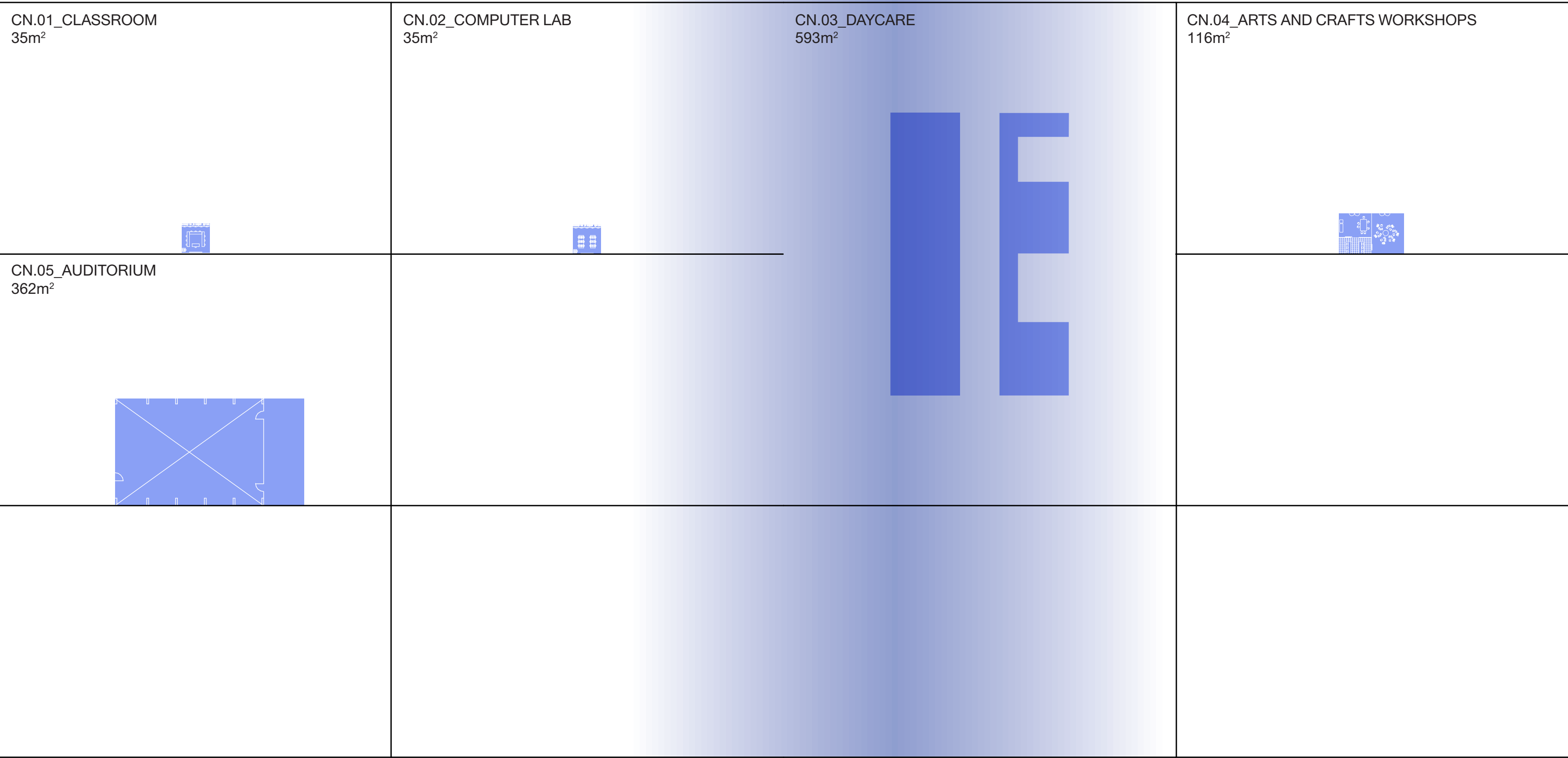


CONNECTIVITY (CN)

CN.01_CLASSROOM
CN.02_COMPUTER LAB
CN.03_DAYCARE
CN.04_ARTS AND CRAFTS WORKSHOPS
CN.05_AUDITORIUM

GROSS AREA/VOLUME
8271/49060=0.17

CONNECTIVITY (CN)
PROGRAMME AREA:
1141m²



PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

Divisions

- ANCILLARY (AC)
- AC.01_ELEVATORS AND EGRESS STAIRS
- AC.02_TOILETS
- AC.03_ADMIN OFFICE
- AC.04_MEETING ROOM
- AC.05_RECEPTION AND TICKETS
- AC.06_AV/FURNITURE STORAGE
- AC.07_GENERAL BIKE STORAGE
- AC.08_”CYCLING WITHOUT AGE” DROPOFF AND PARKING
- AC.09_DELIVEROO PARKING

GROSS AREA/VOLUME

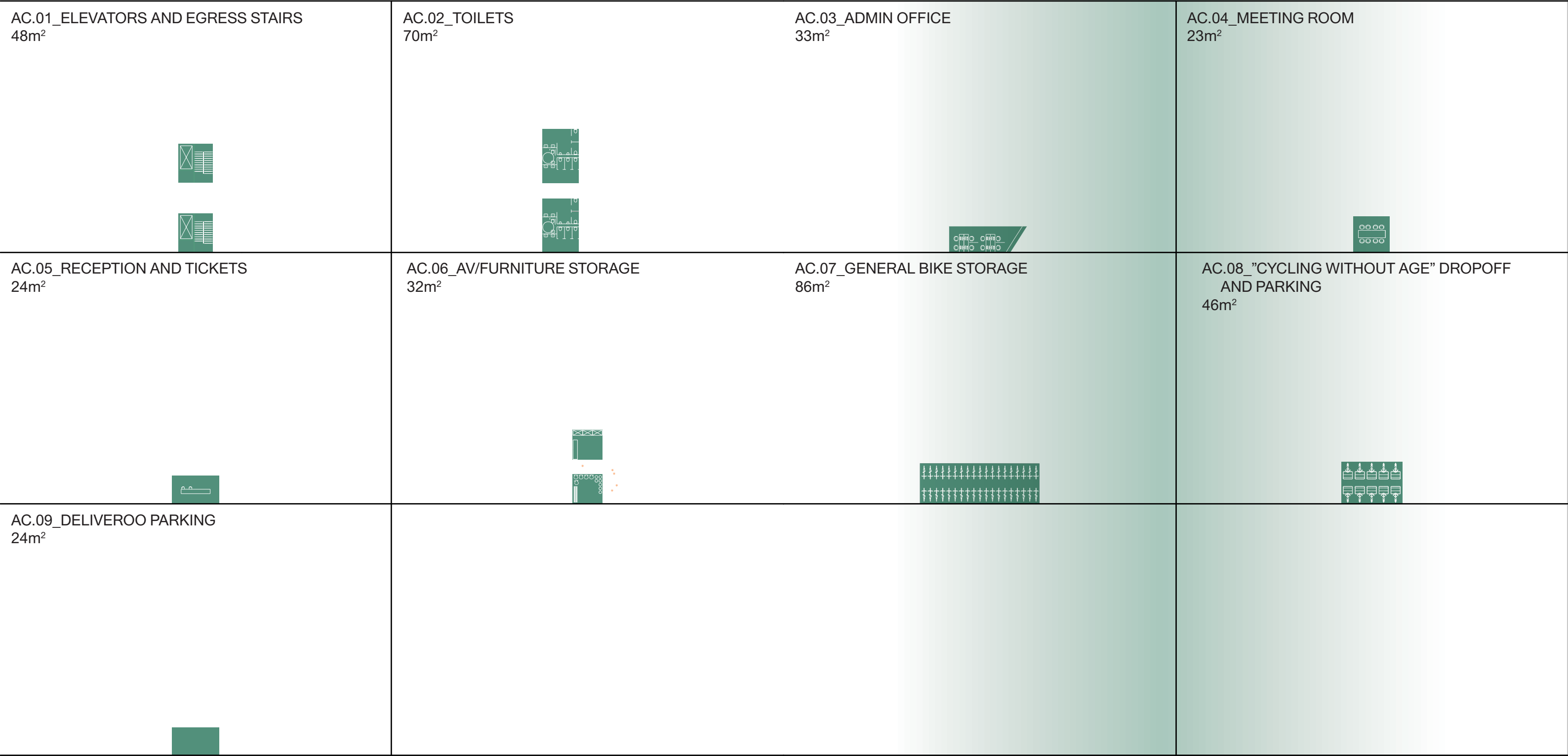
8271/49060=0.17

ANCILLARY (AC)

PROGRAMME AREA:

386m²

0110m



PROCESS DOCUMENTATION






Divisions

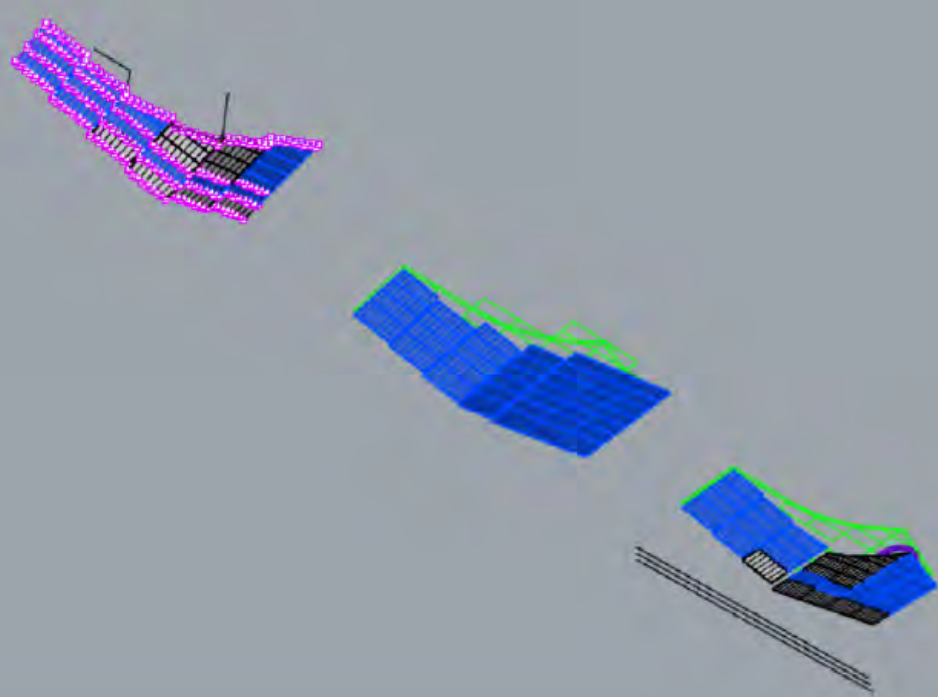
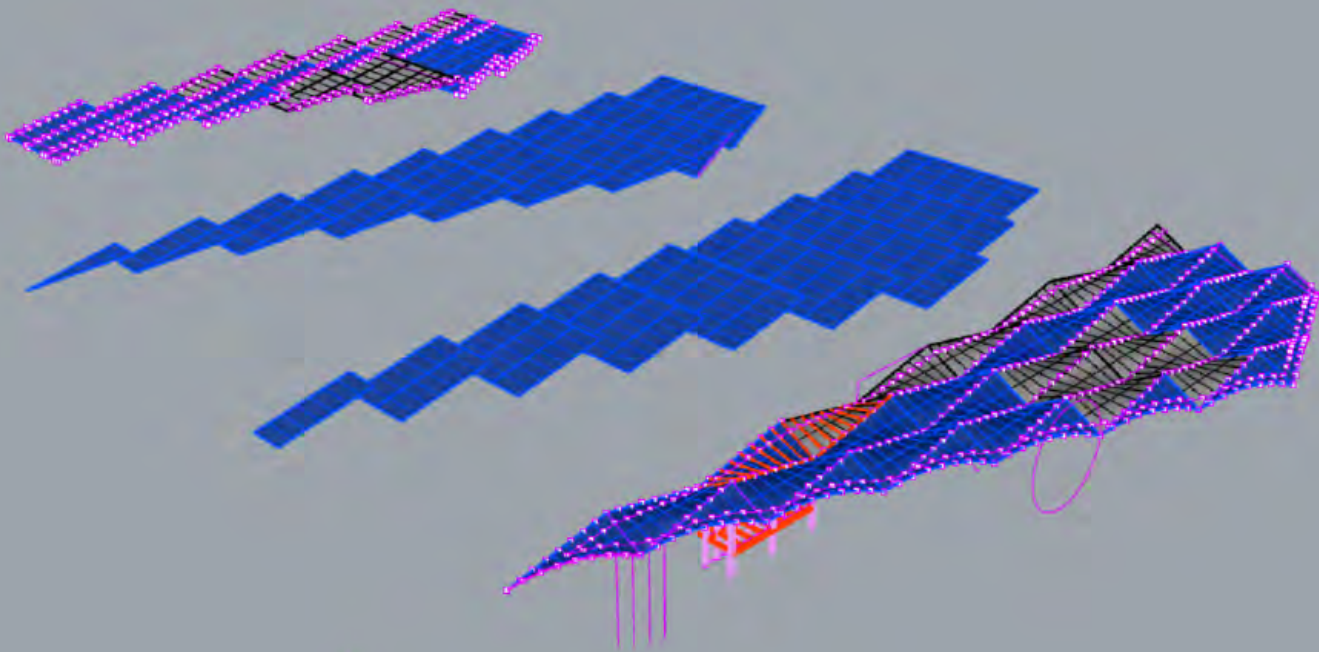
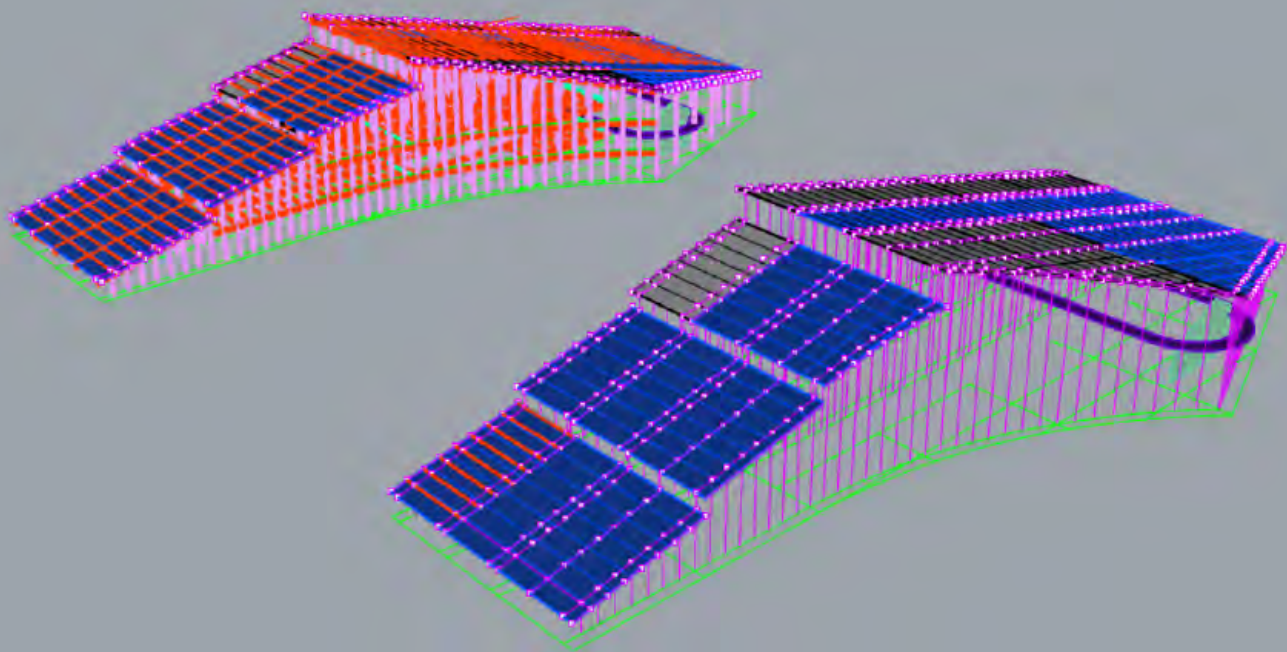
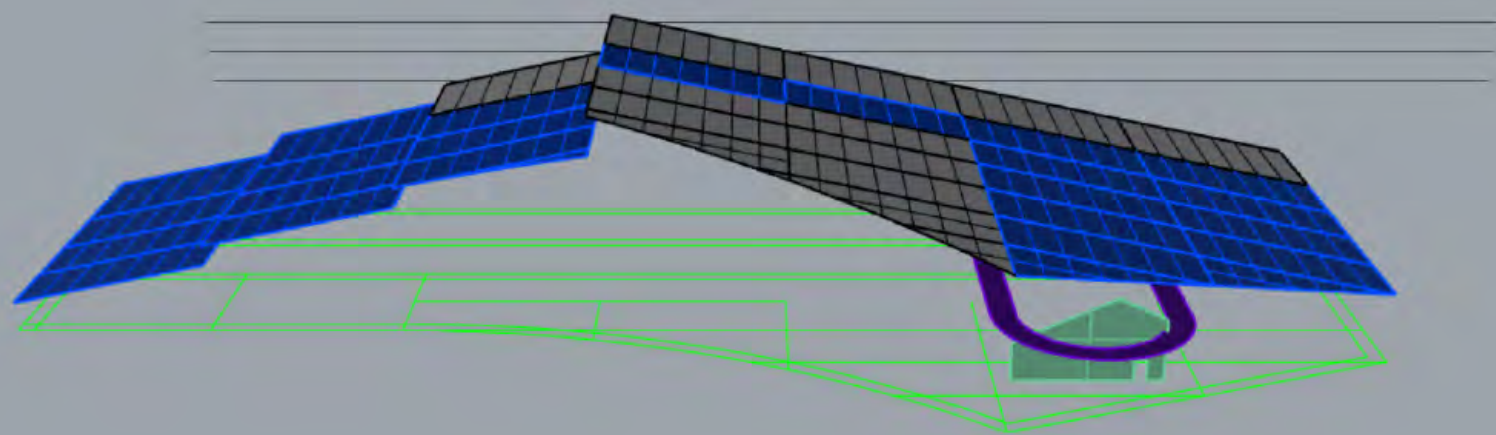
- TECHNICAL SPACE (TS)
- TS.01_LOADING AREA
 - TS.02_GARBAGE AREA
 - TS.03_MECHANICAL ROOM
 - TS.04_ELECTRICAL ROOM
 - TS.05_MECHANICAL UNITS

GROSS AREA/VOLUME
8271/49060=0.17

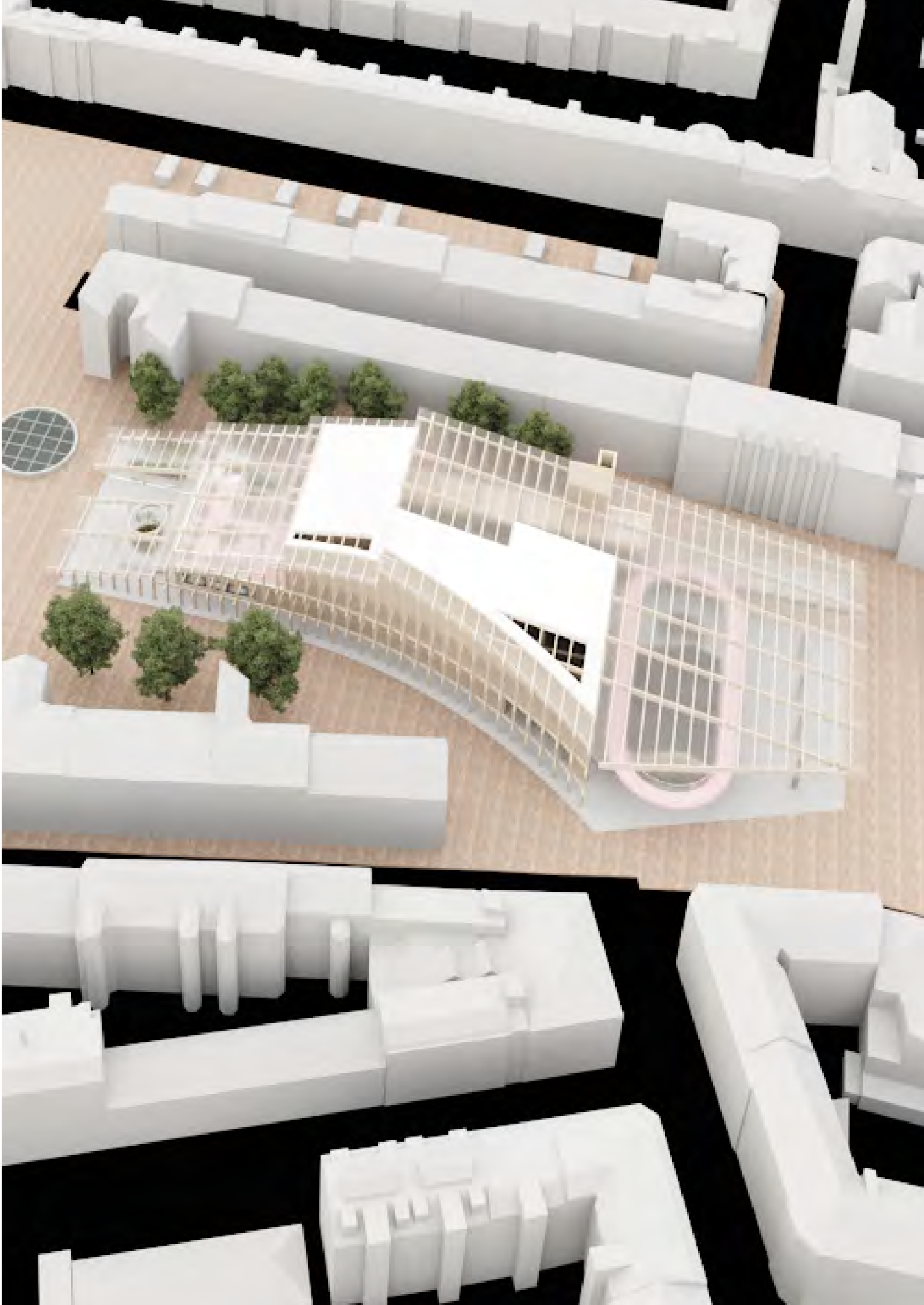
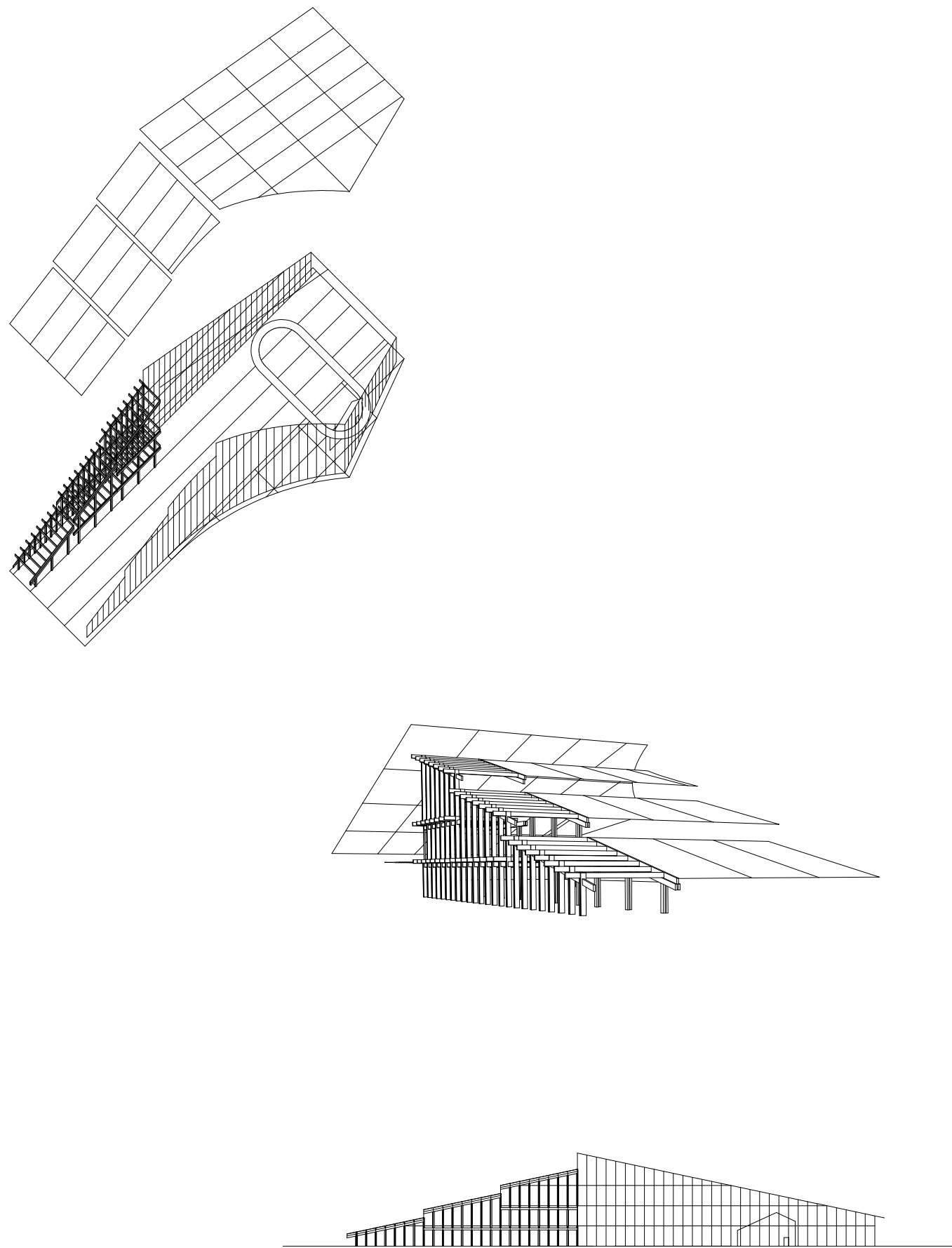
TECHNICAL SPACE (TS)
PROGRAMME AREA:
216m²

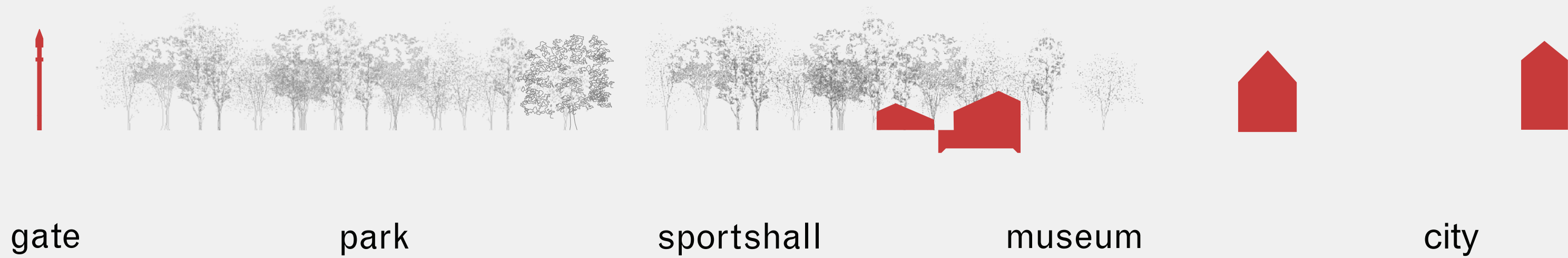
01 10m

<div>TS.01_LOADING AREA</div> <div>36m²</div> <div></div>	<div>TS.02_GARBAGE AREA</div> <div>36m²</div> <div></div>	<div>TS.03_MECHANICAL ROOM</div> <div>36m²</div> <div></div>	<div>TS.04_ELECTRICAL ROOM</div> <div>36m²</div> <div></div>
<div>TS.05_MECHANICAL UNITS</div> <div>72m²</div> <div></div>			



PROCESS DOCUMENTATION
Roof Studies, P3





key factors



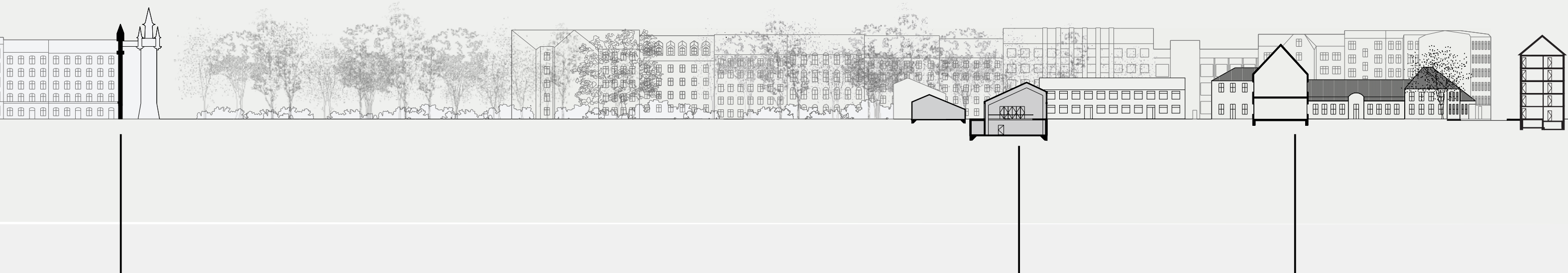
relationships

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Site Elements

PUBLIC

CONDENSER



Skydebanehaven Gate



Existing Vesterbro Youth Club



Former Copenhagen Museum

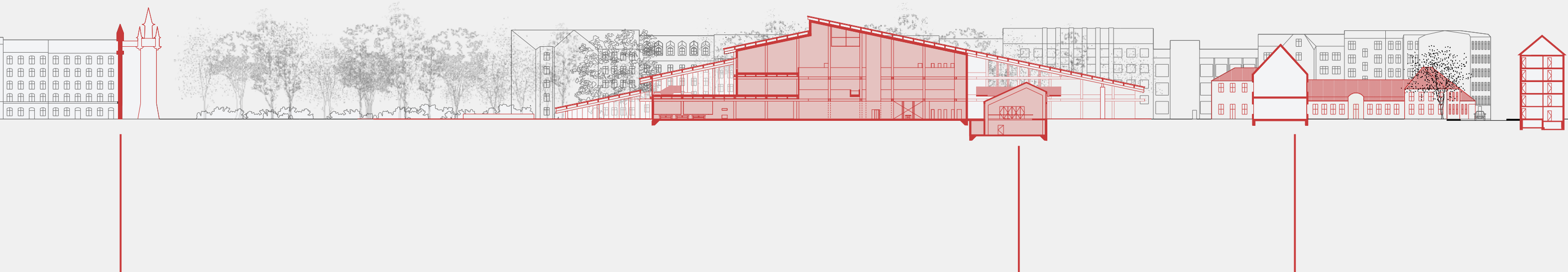
preserve

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Site Elements

PUBLIC

CONDENSER



Skydebanehaven Gate



Existing Vesterbro Youth Club



Former Copenhagen Museum

PRESERVER

ENHANCER

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

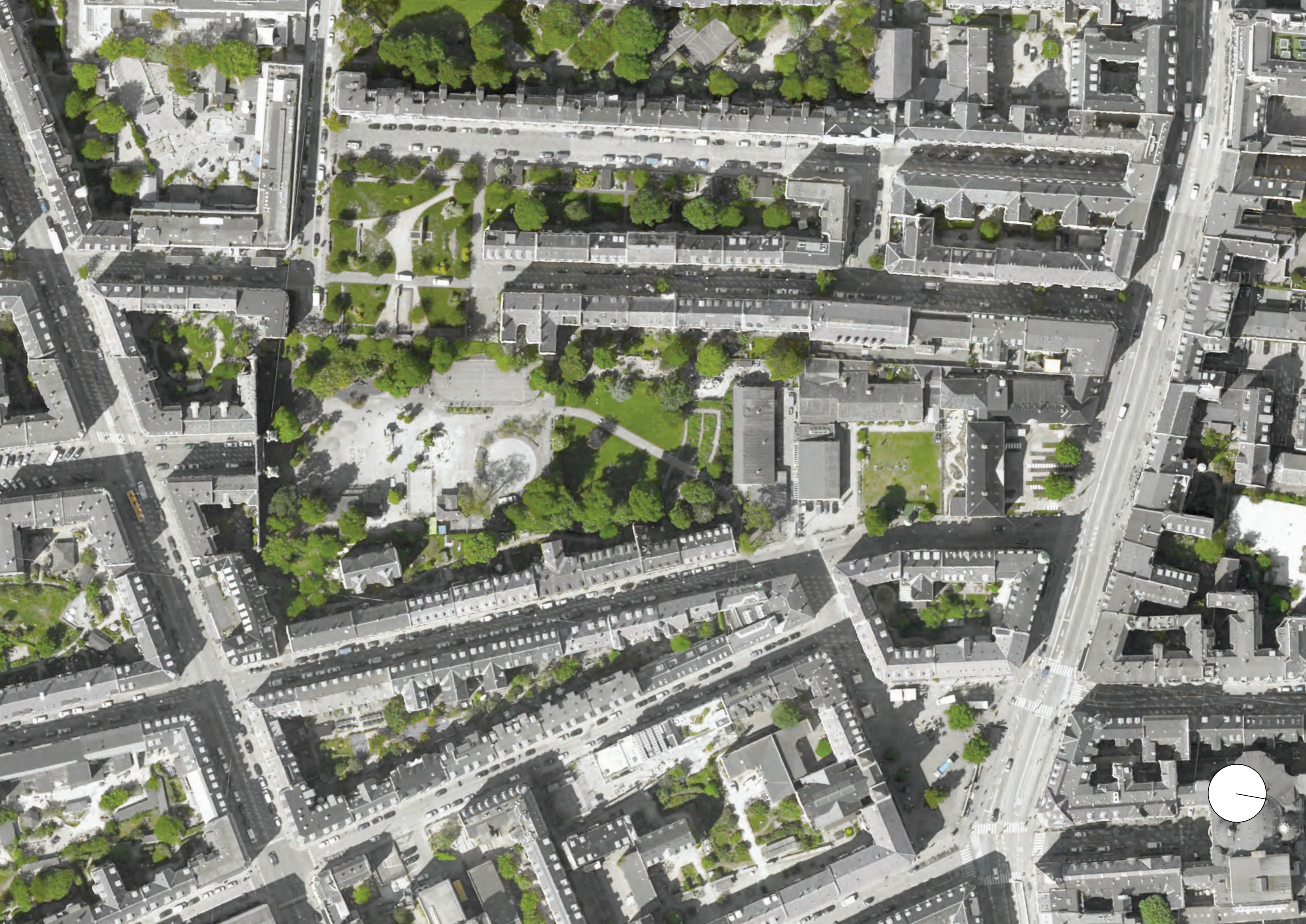
Ensemble: Site Elements

An ensemble where two conditions coexist:

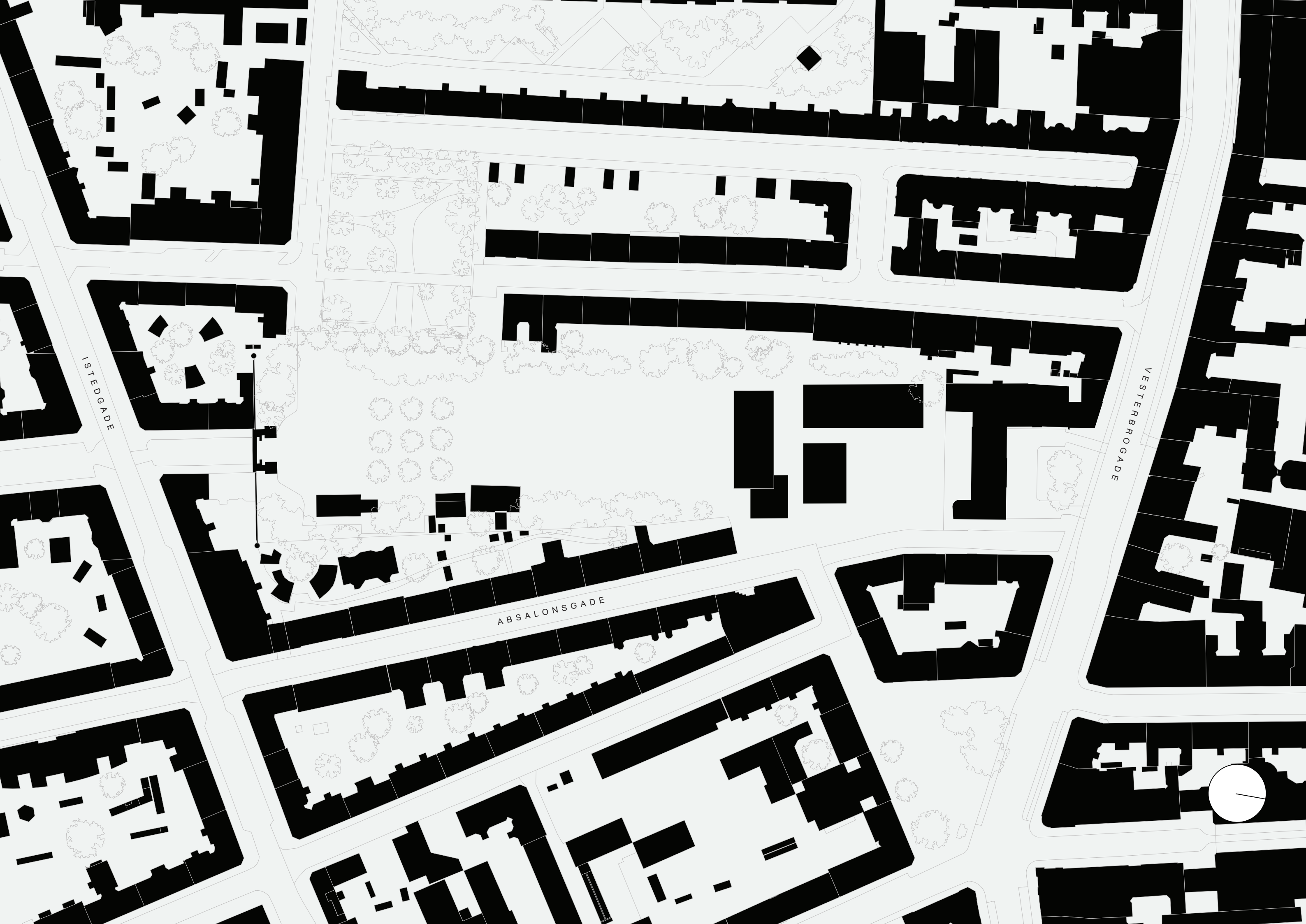
1) Preservation (park, existing sportshall)

2) and the creation of a new commons which, although separate, confront each other in a state of permanent interaction





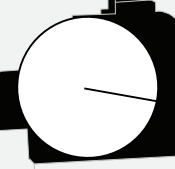




ISTEDGADE

ABSALENGADE

VESTERBROGADE

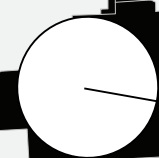




ISTEDGADE

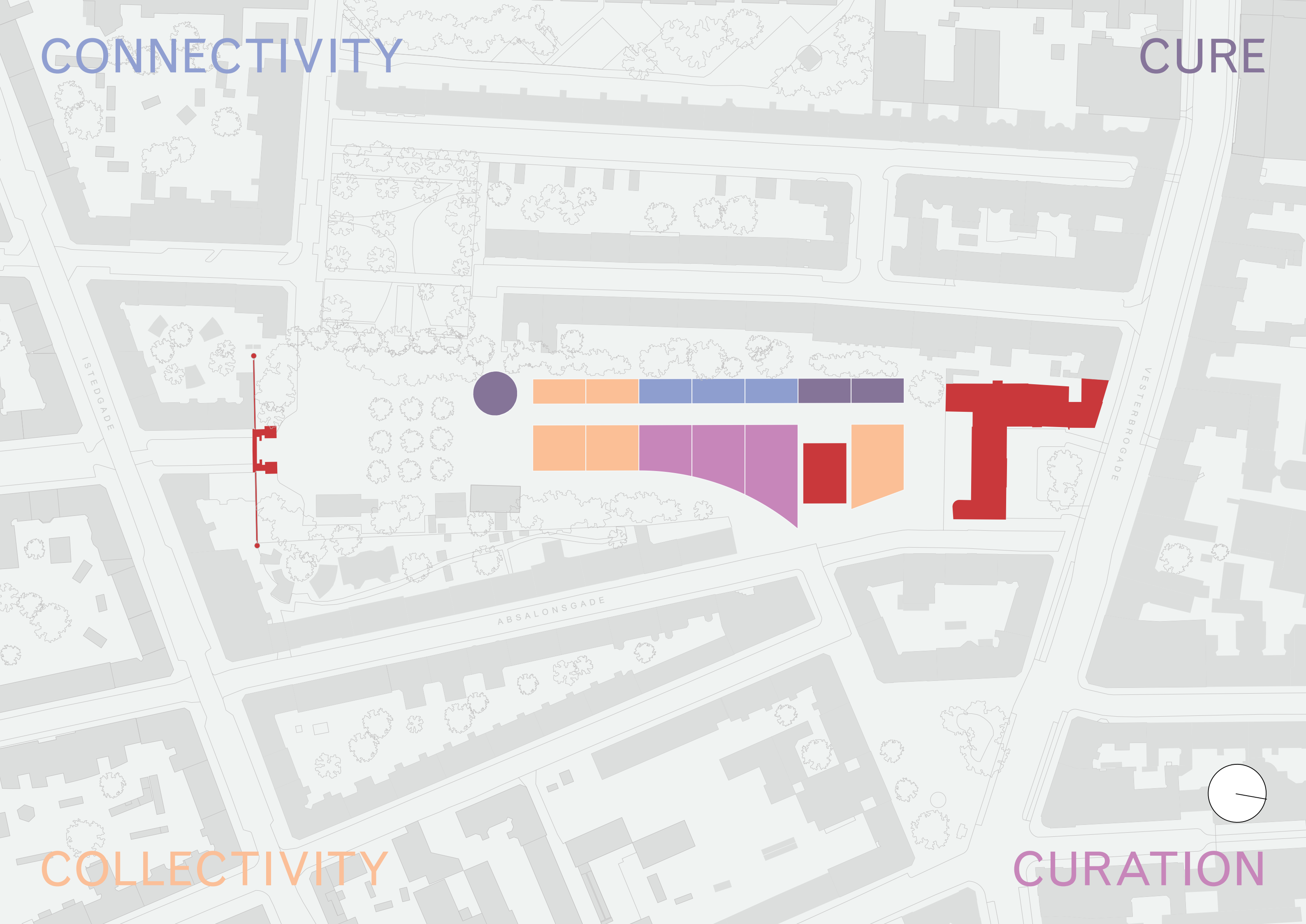
VESTERBROGADE

ABSALONSGADE



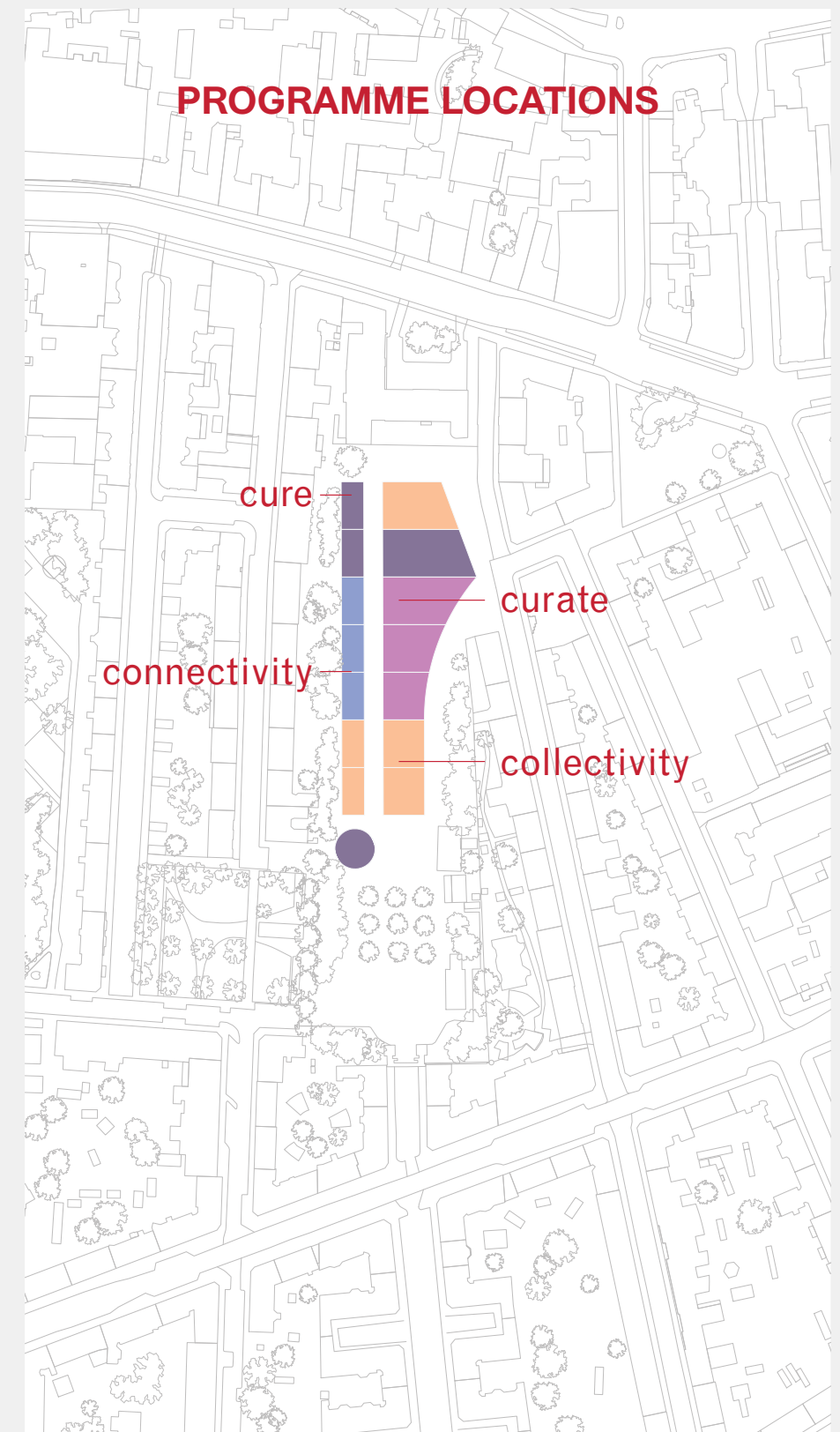
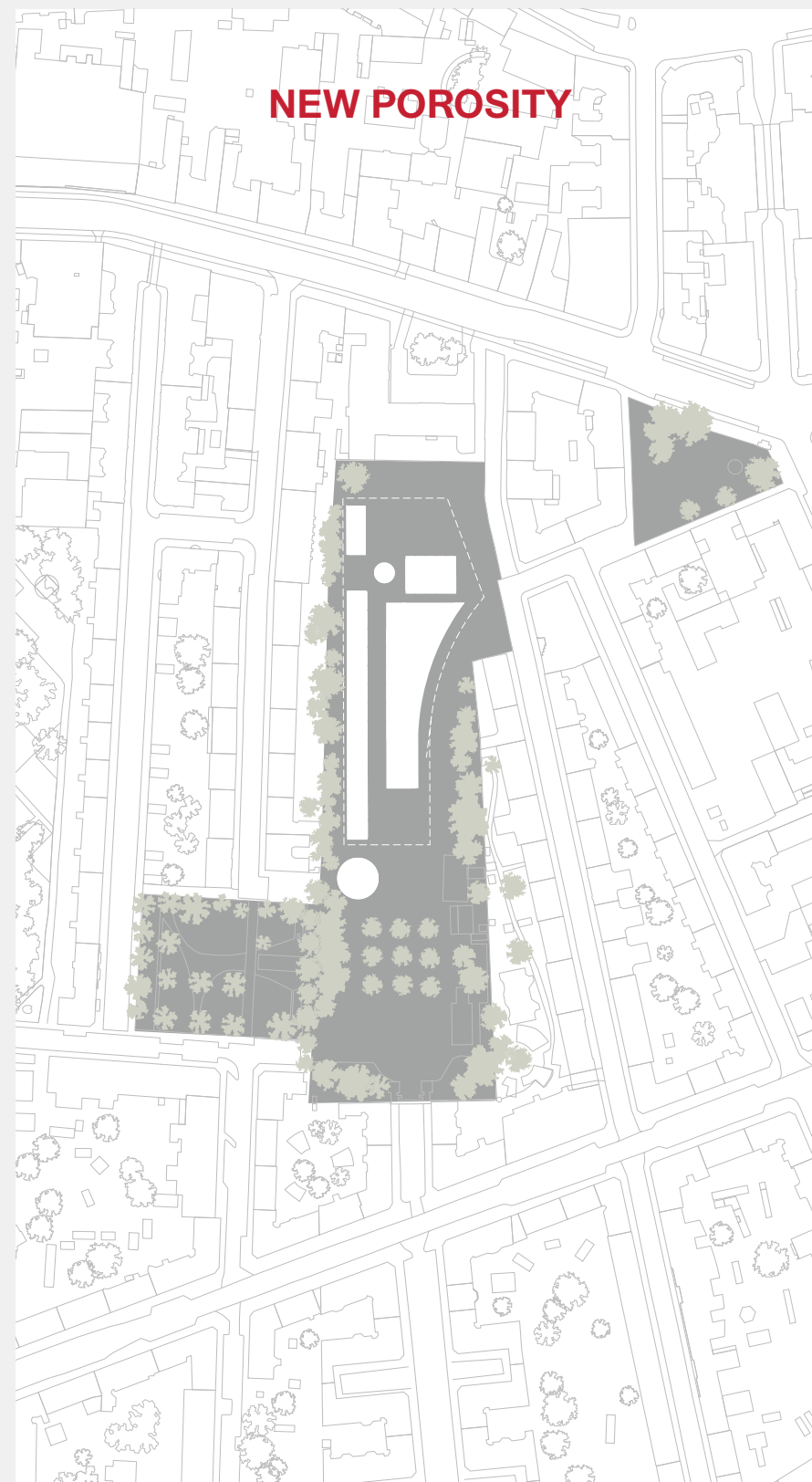
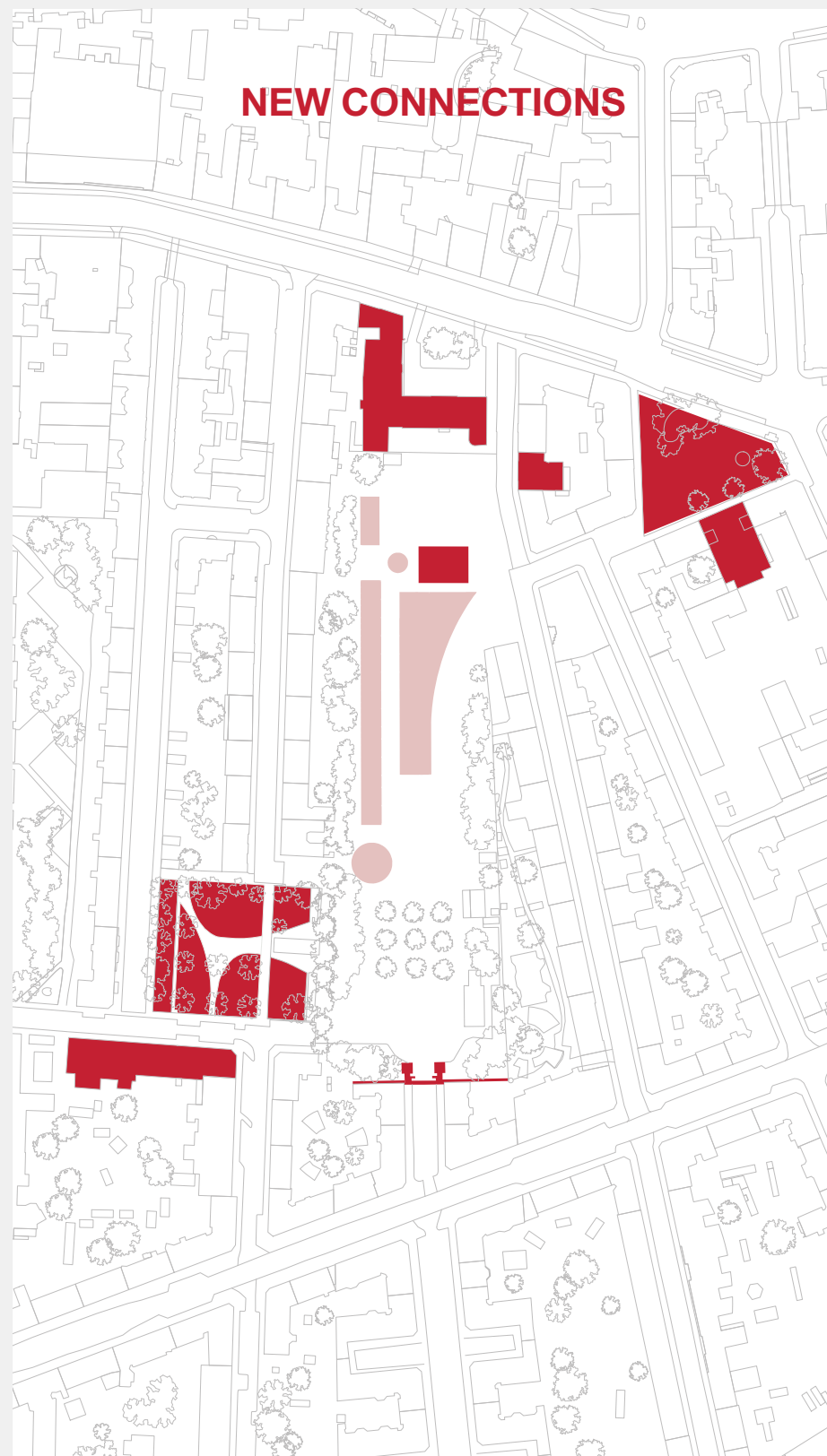
CONNECTIVITY

CURE



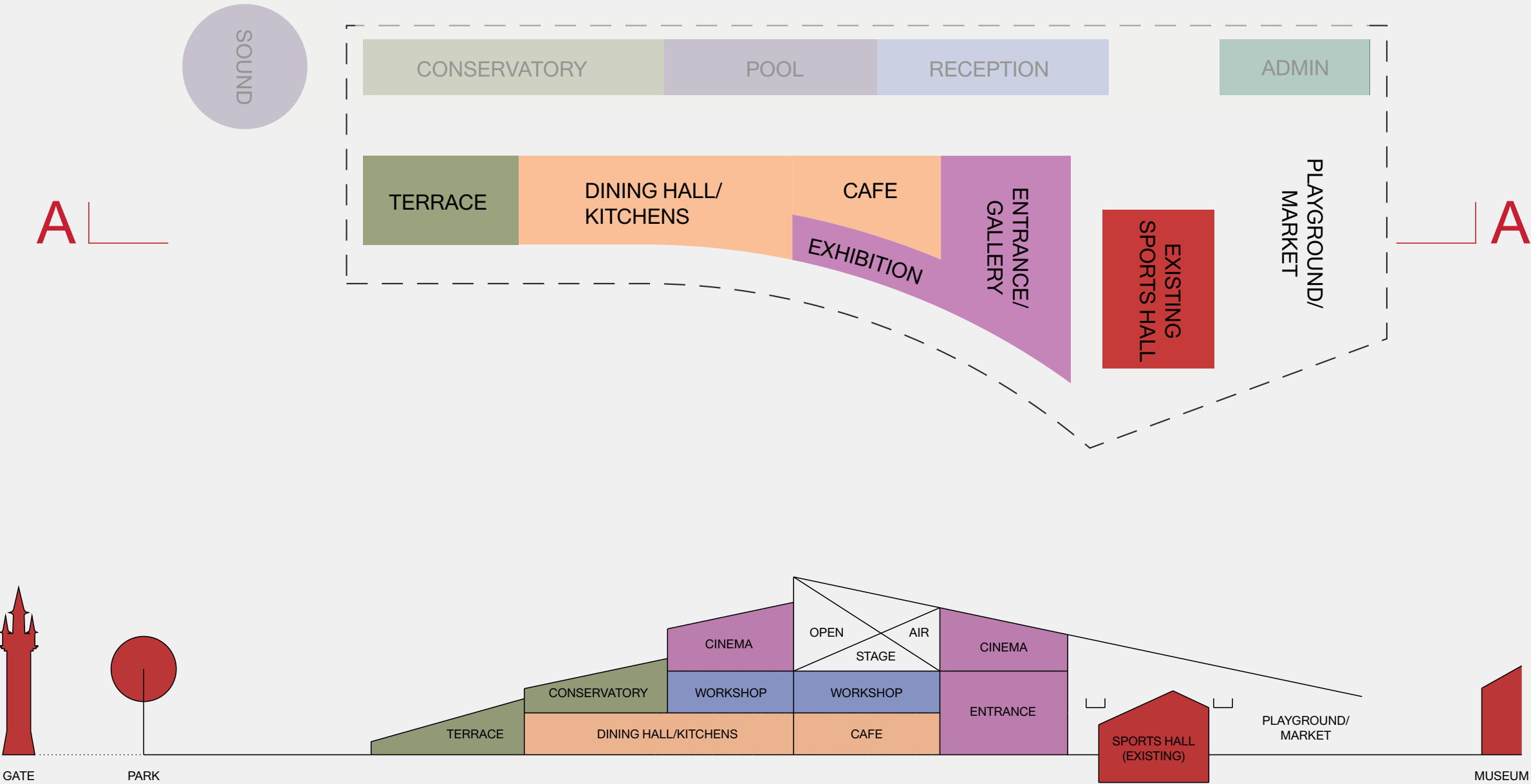
COLLECTIVITY

CURATION



DIMENSIONS

PREDETERMINED



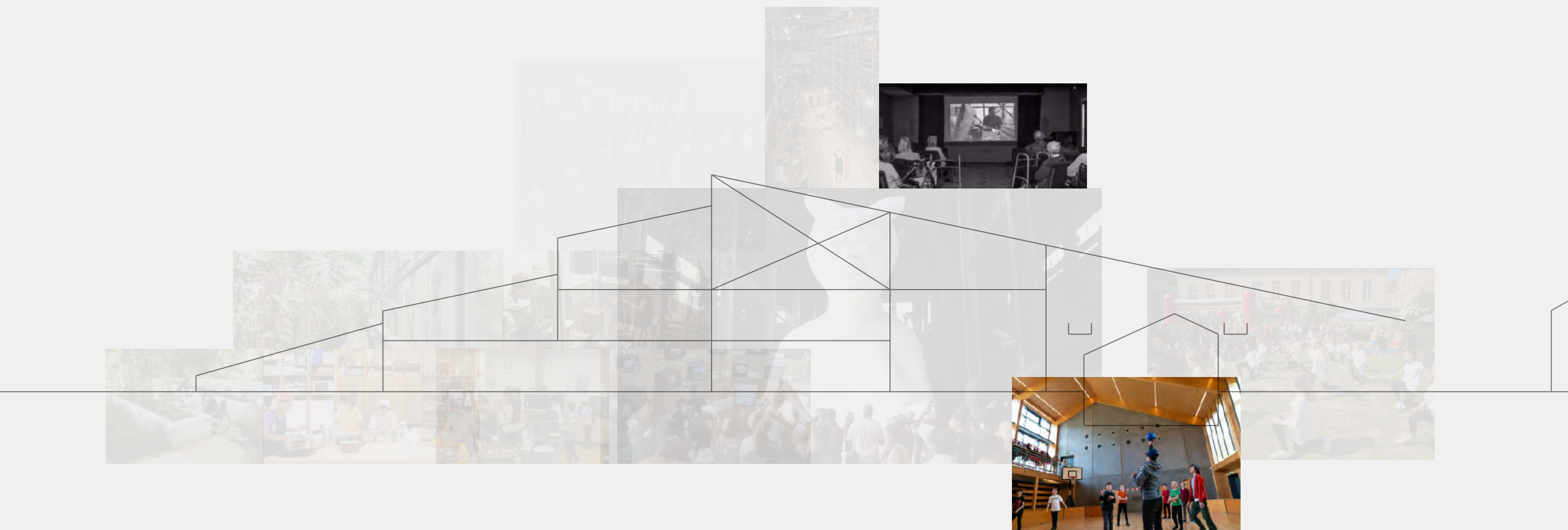
block A

BY

EXISTING

USERS

PRODUCERS



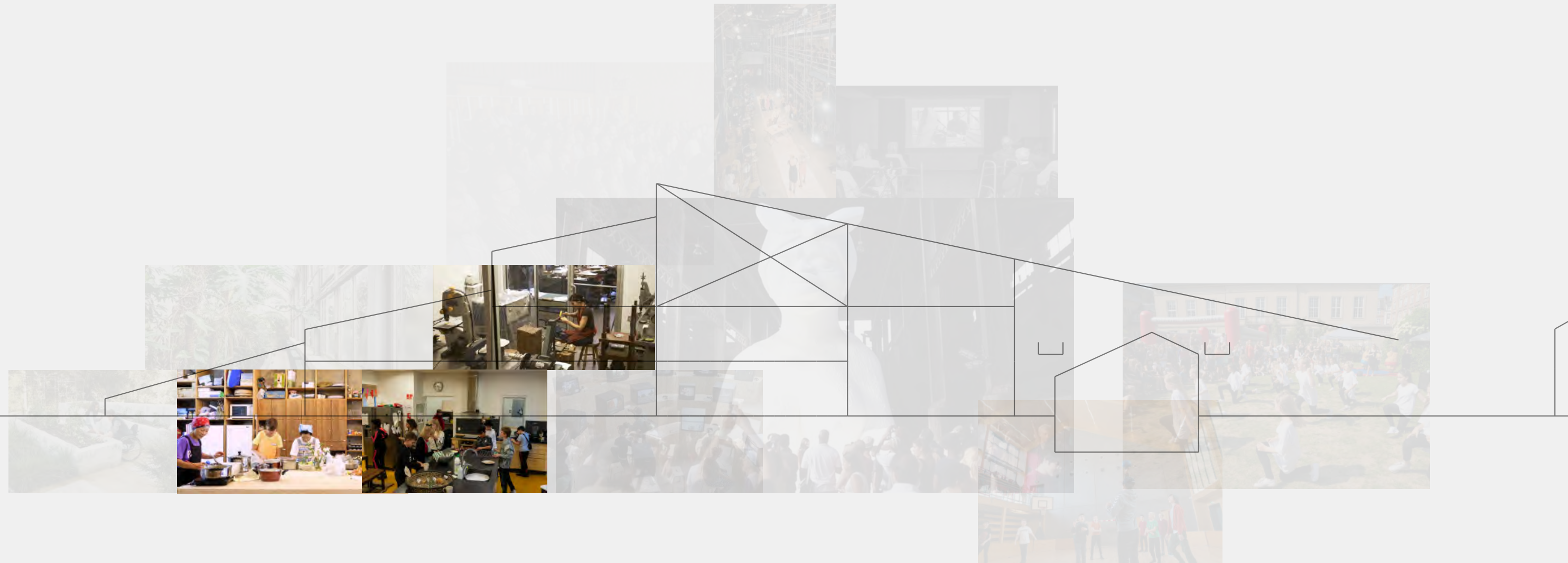
block A

VISITORS

WANDERERS

USERS

PRODUCERS



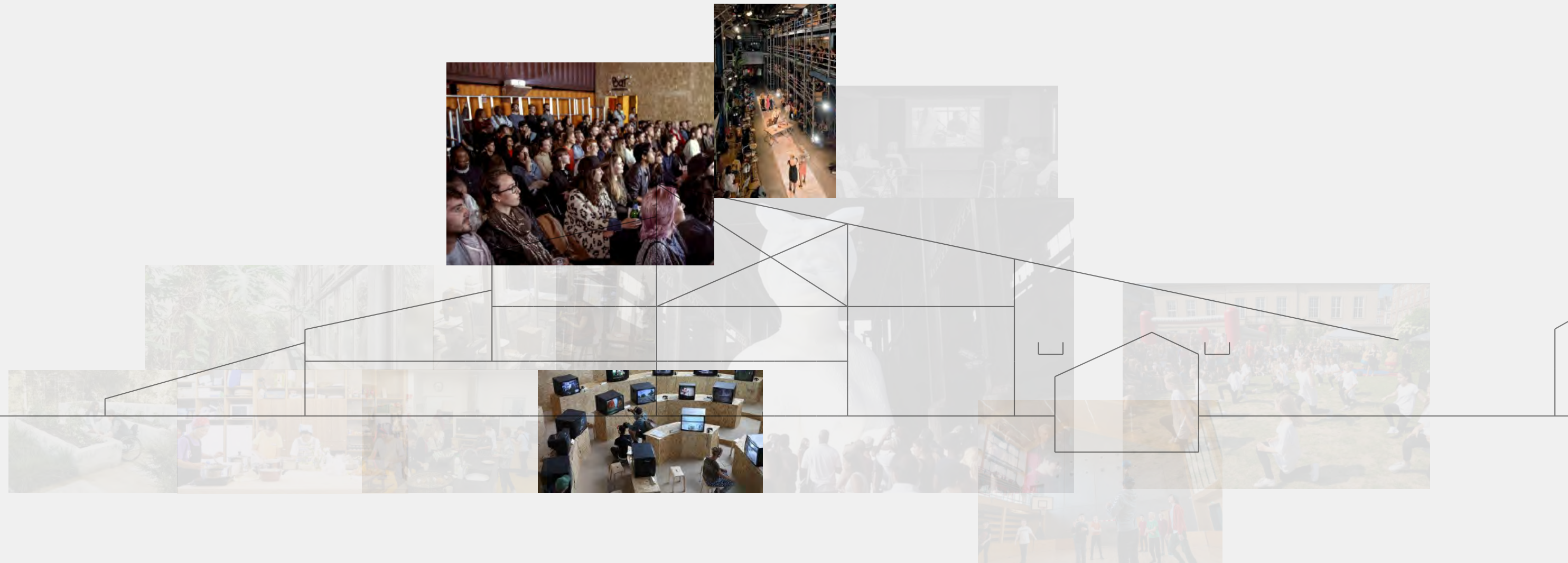
block A

VISITORS

WANDERERS

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Schematic Block A



block A

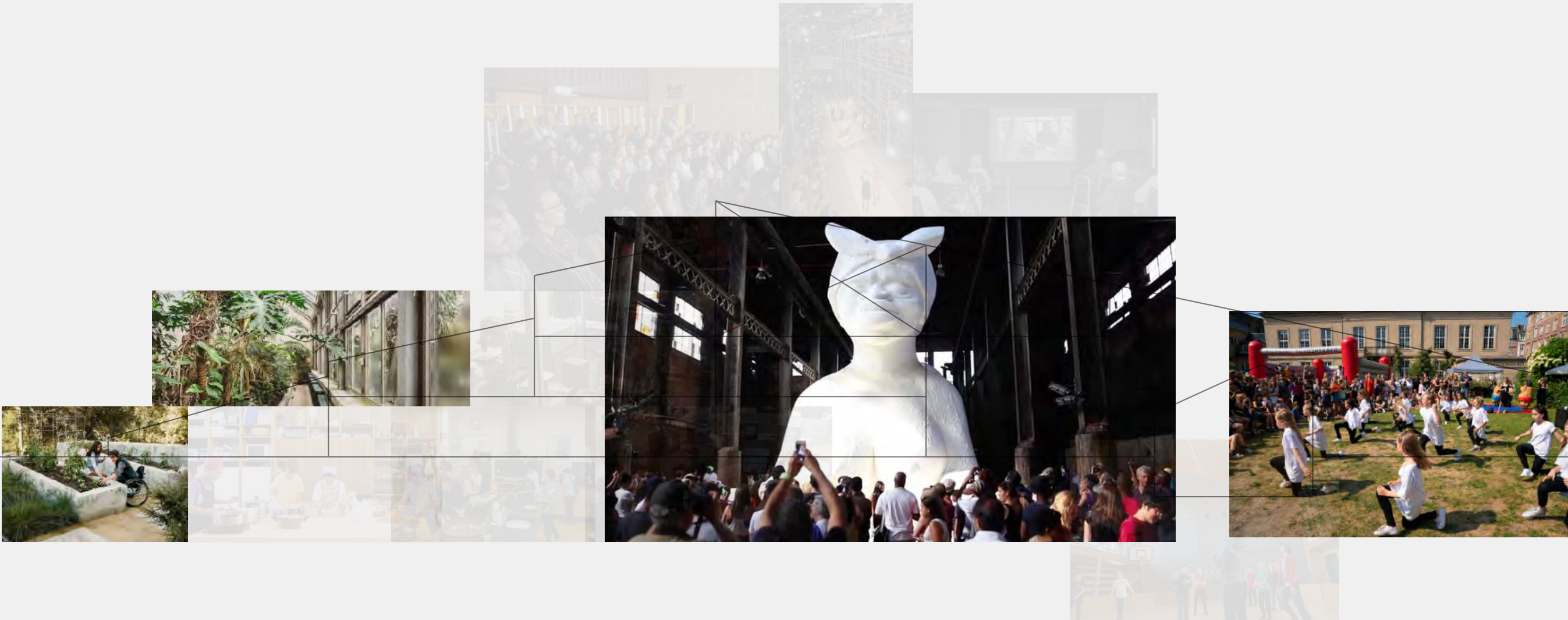
VISITORS

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Schematic Block A

USERS

PRODUCERS



block A

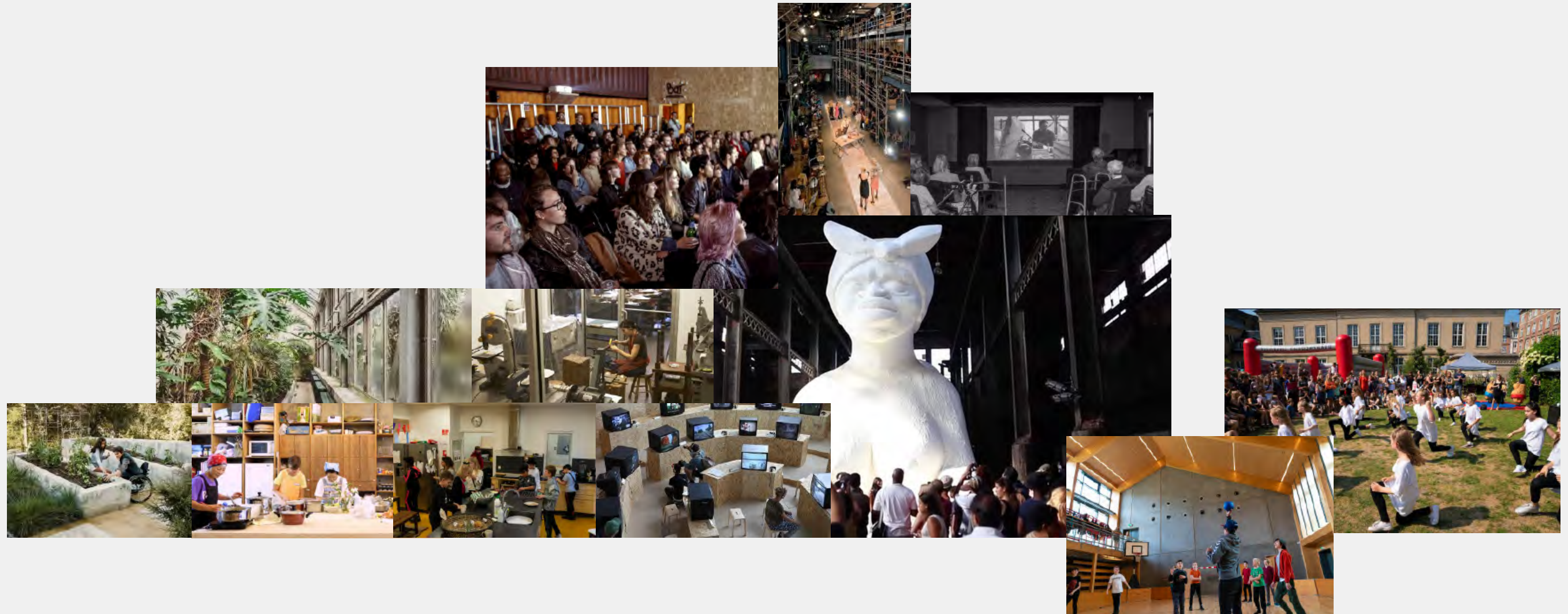
VISITORS

WANDERERS

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Schematic Block A

USERS

PRODUCERS



block A

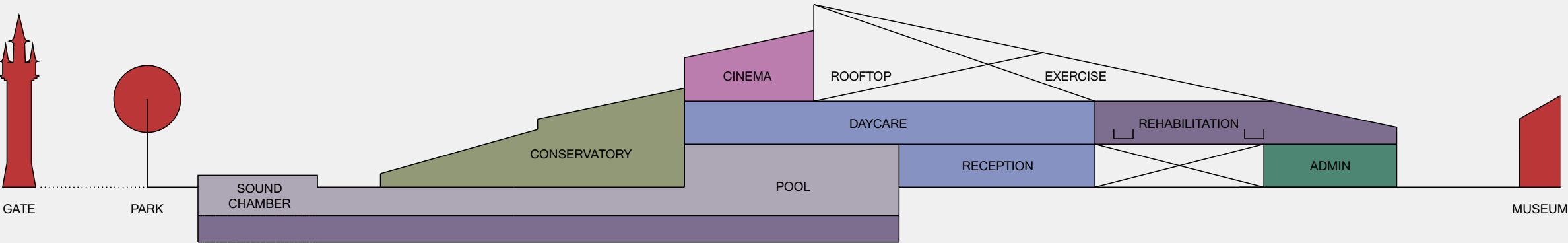
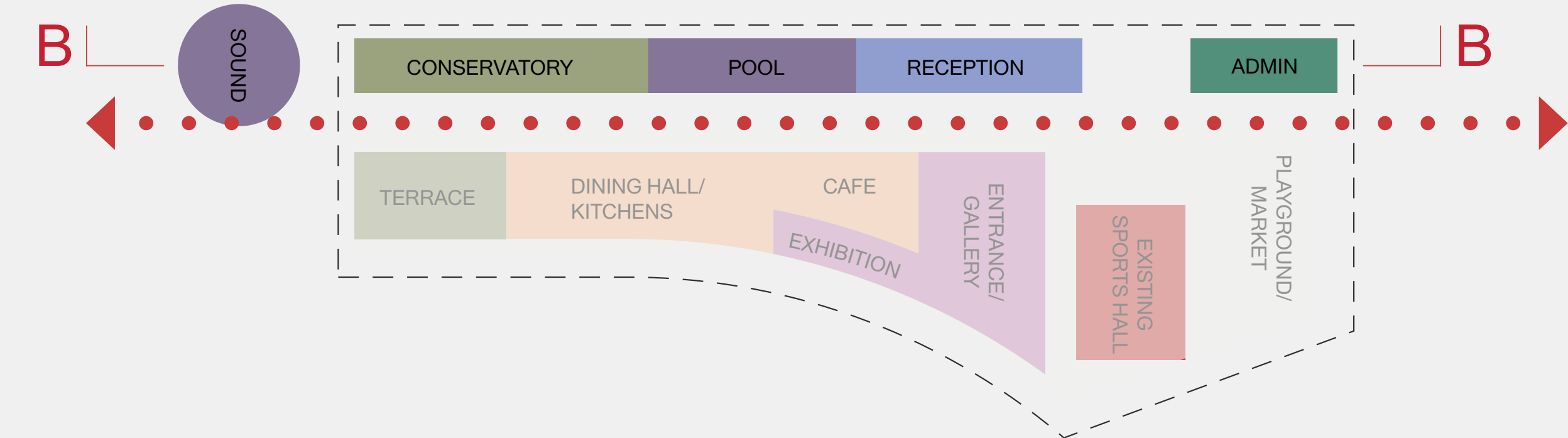
VISITORS

WANDERERS

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Schematic Block A

URBAN ROOF

BISECTED BY



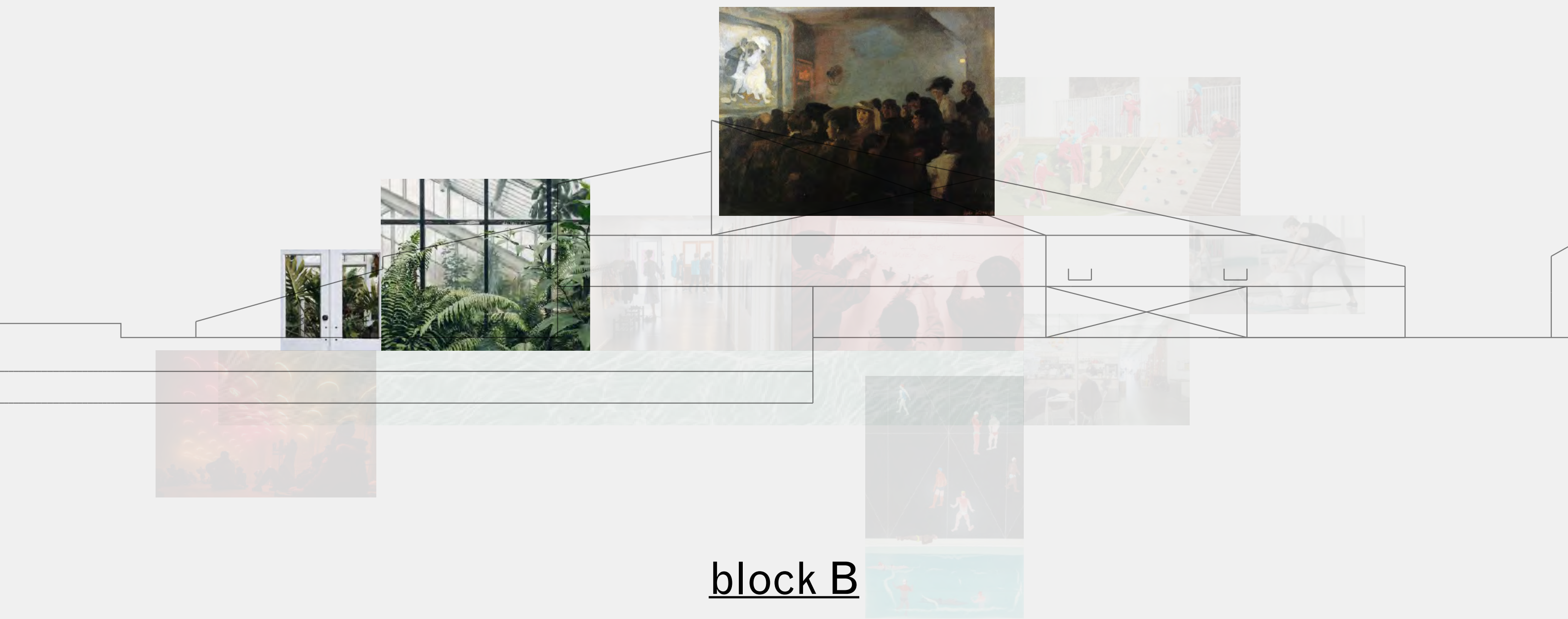
block B

BY

◀ . . . ▶
PASSAGE

INTERCONNECTED

VOLUMES



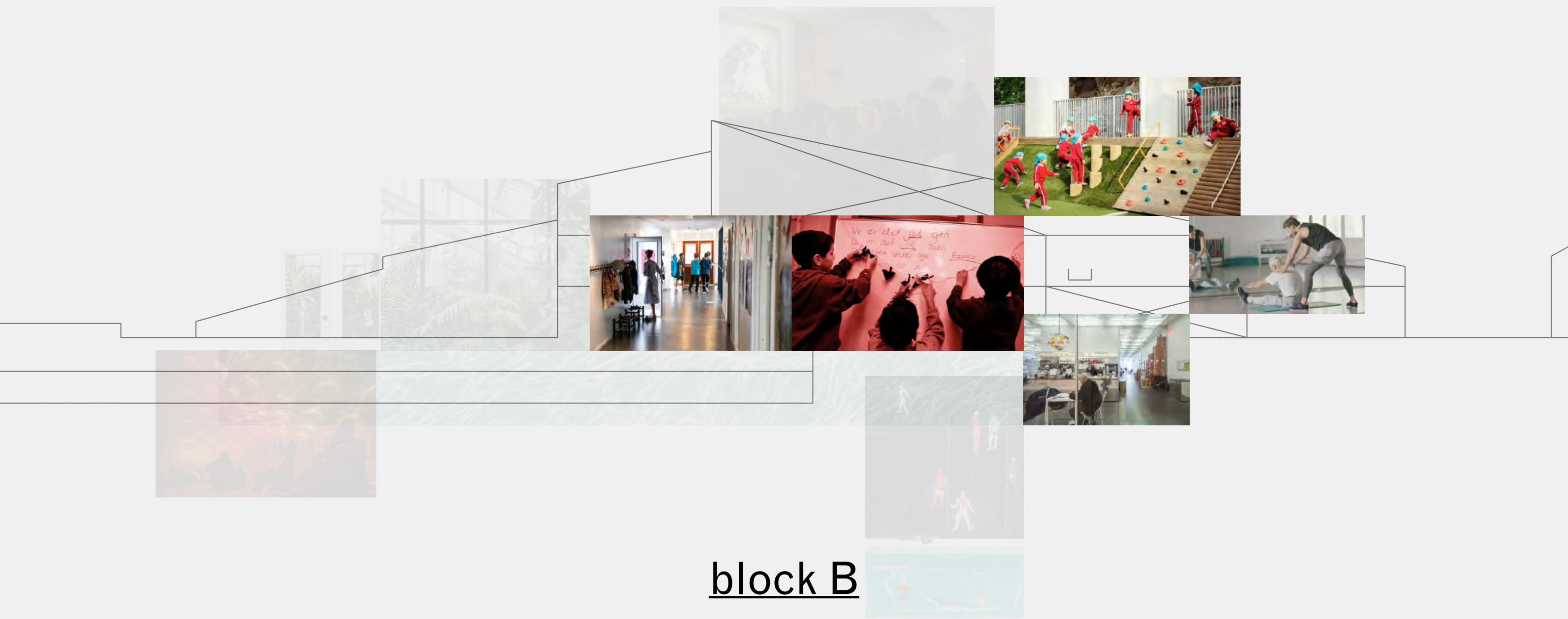
block B

PEOPLE

TIMES

INTERCONNECTED

VOLUMES



block B

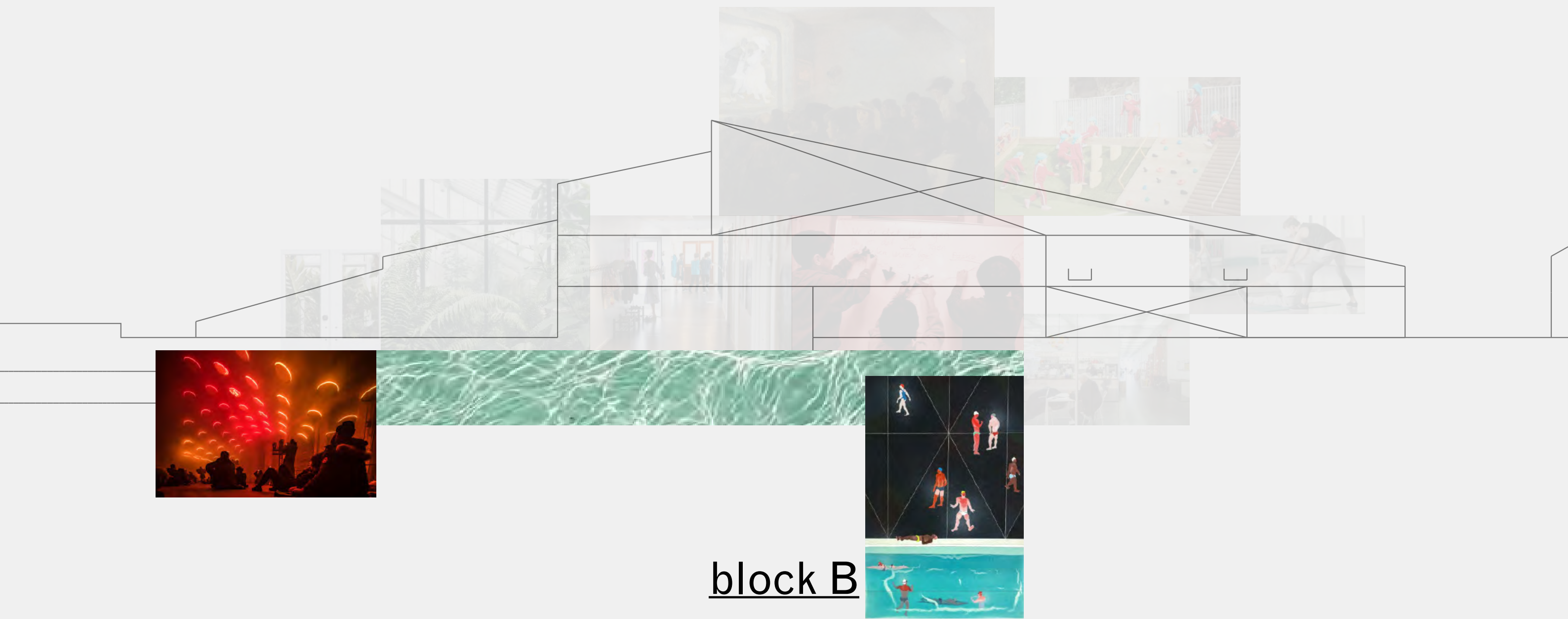
PEOPLE

TIMES

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Schematic Block B

INTERCONNECTED

VOLUMES



block B

PEOPLE

TIMES

INTERCONNECTED

VOLUMES



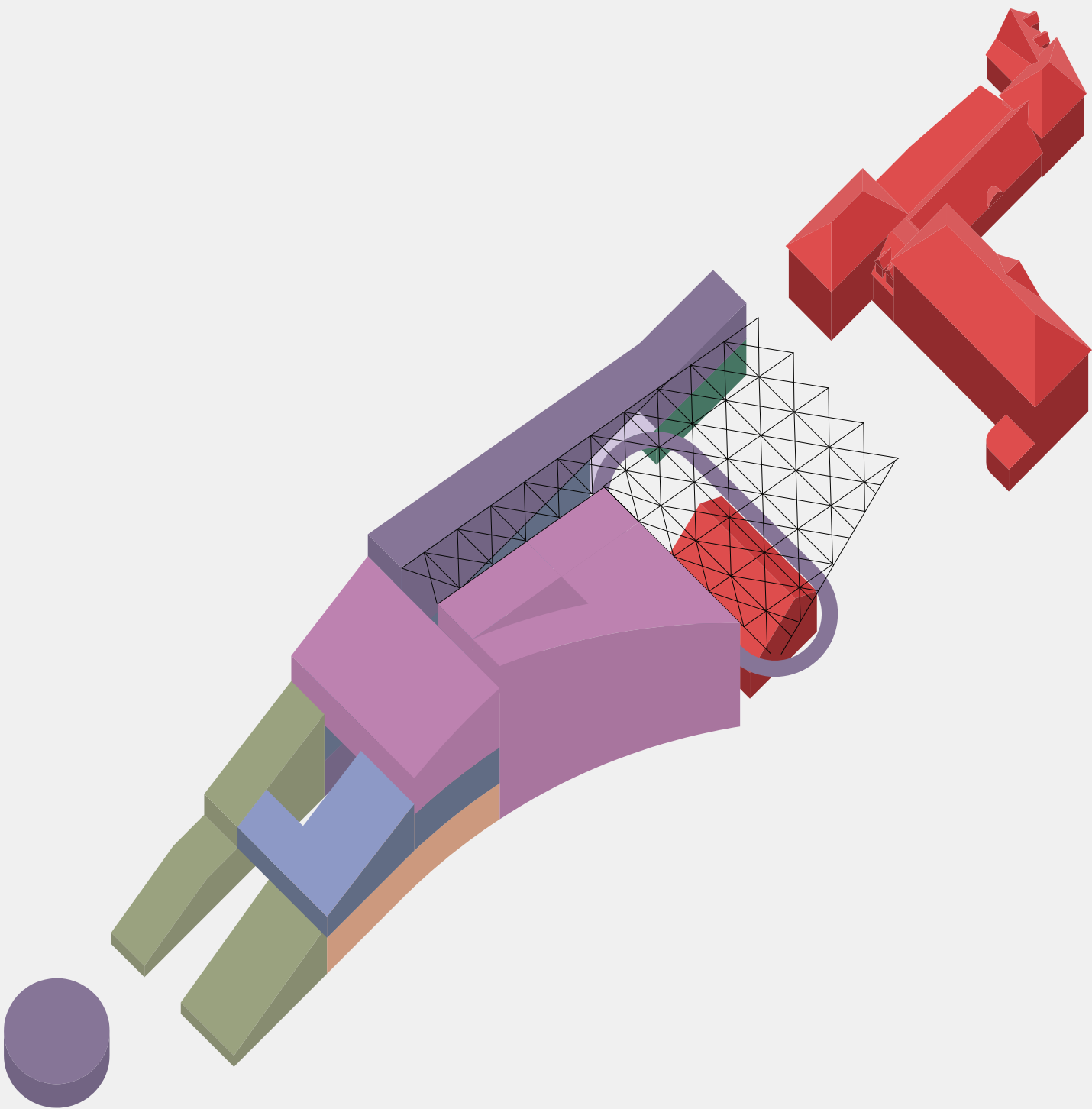
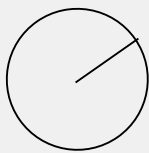
block B

PEOPLE

TIMES

CONNECTIVITY

CURE



overview

COLLECTIVITY

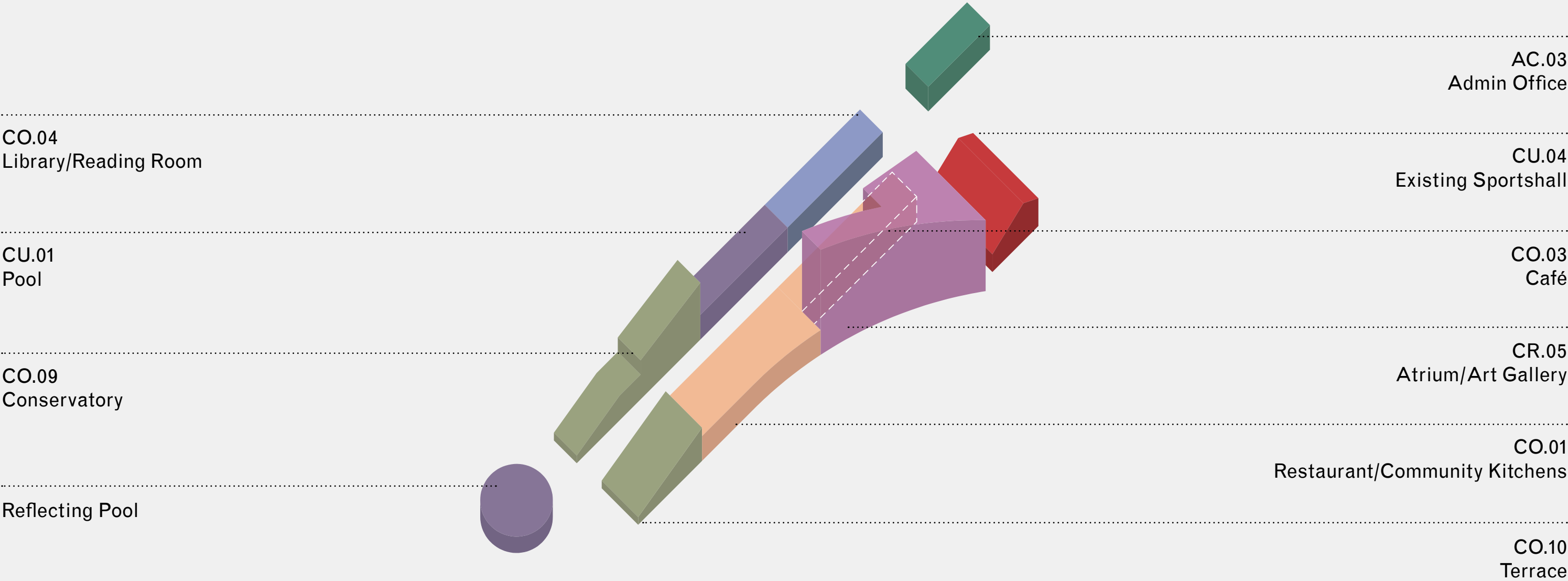
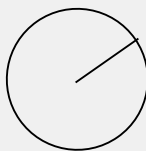
CURATION

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Axo: Building in Context



CONNECTIVITY

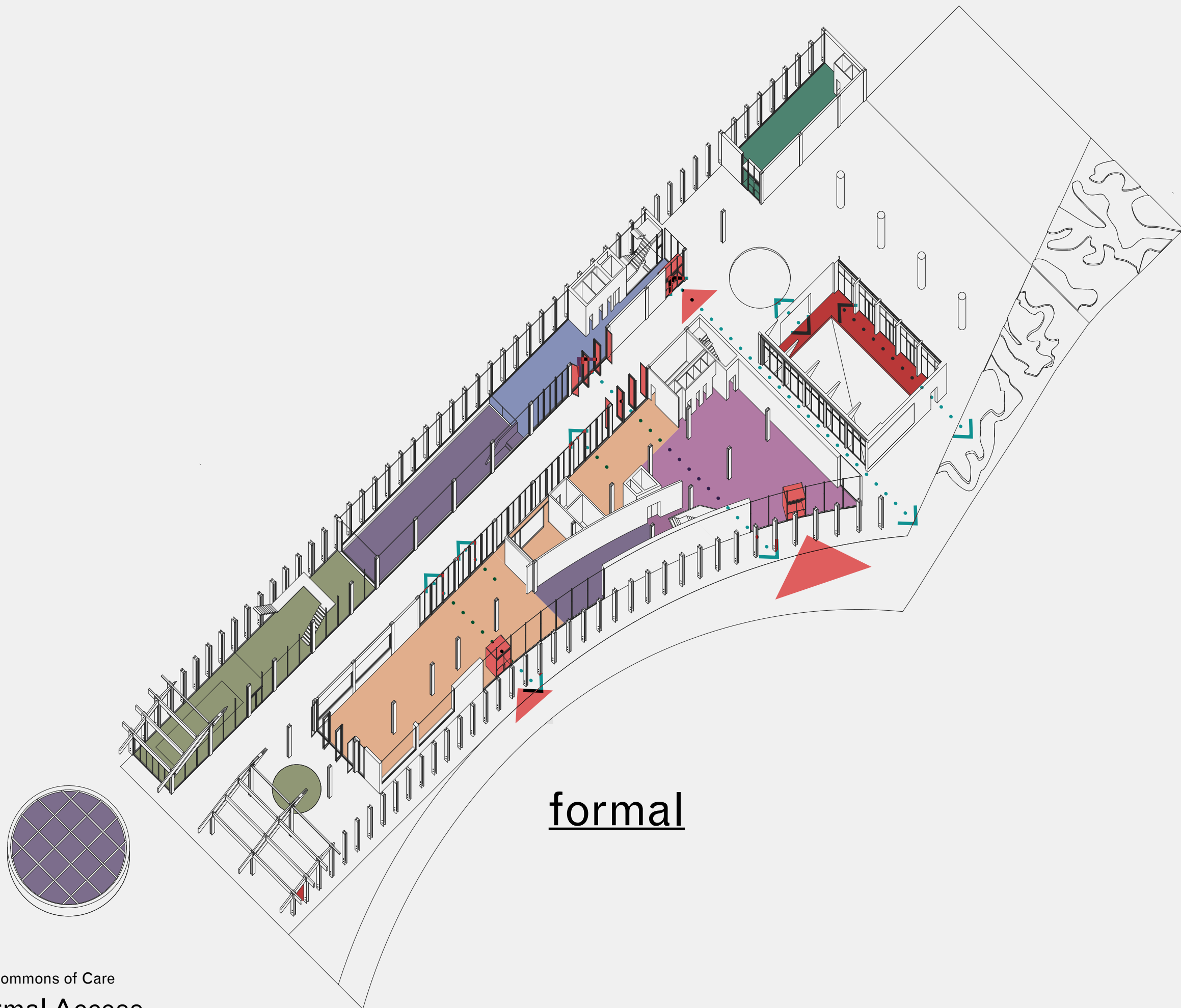
CURE



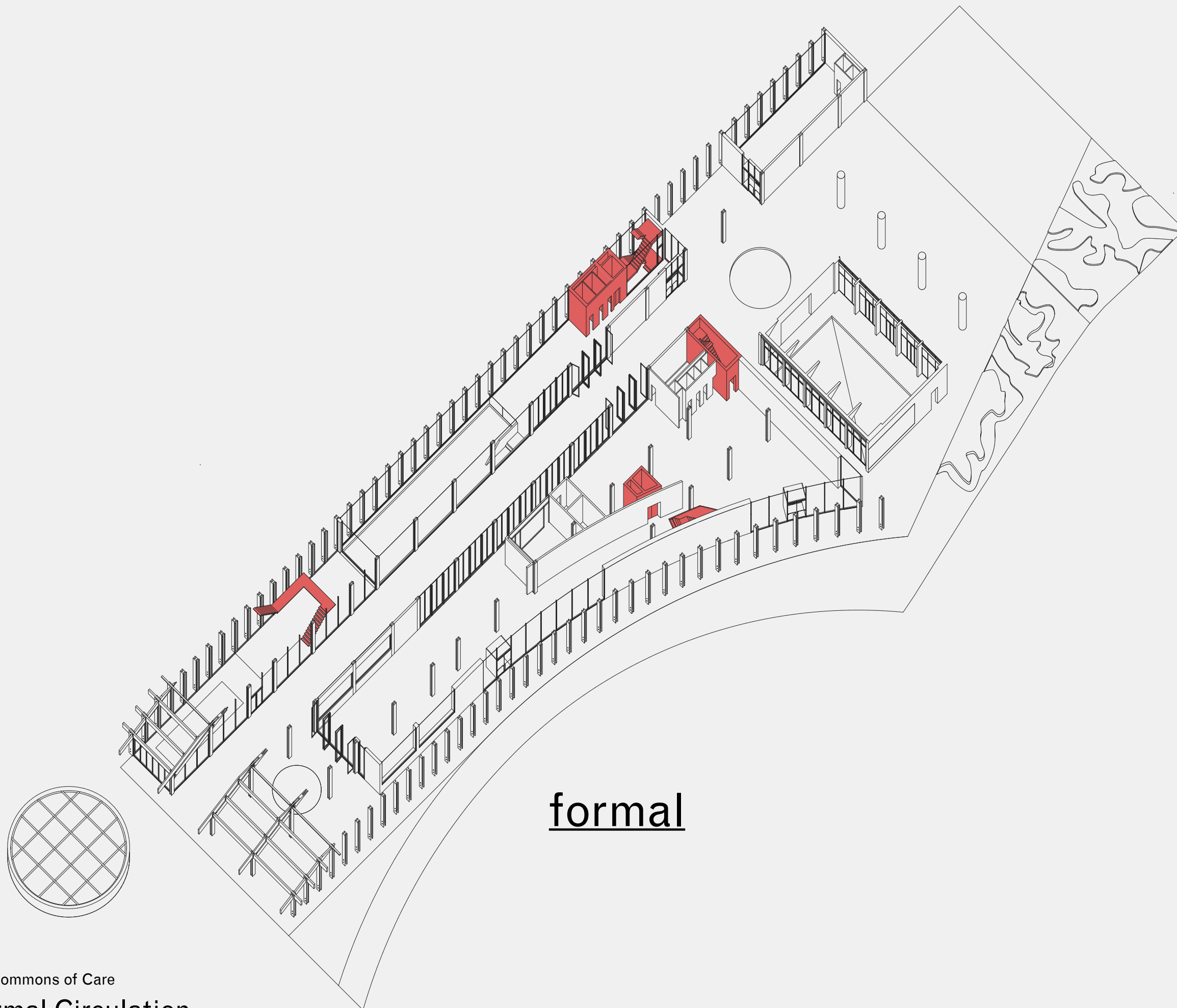
diversity of vol.+pro.

COLLECTIVITY

CURATION



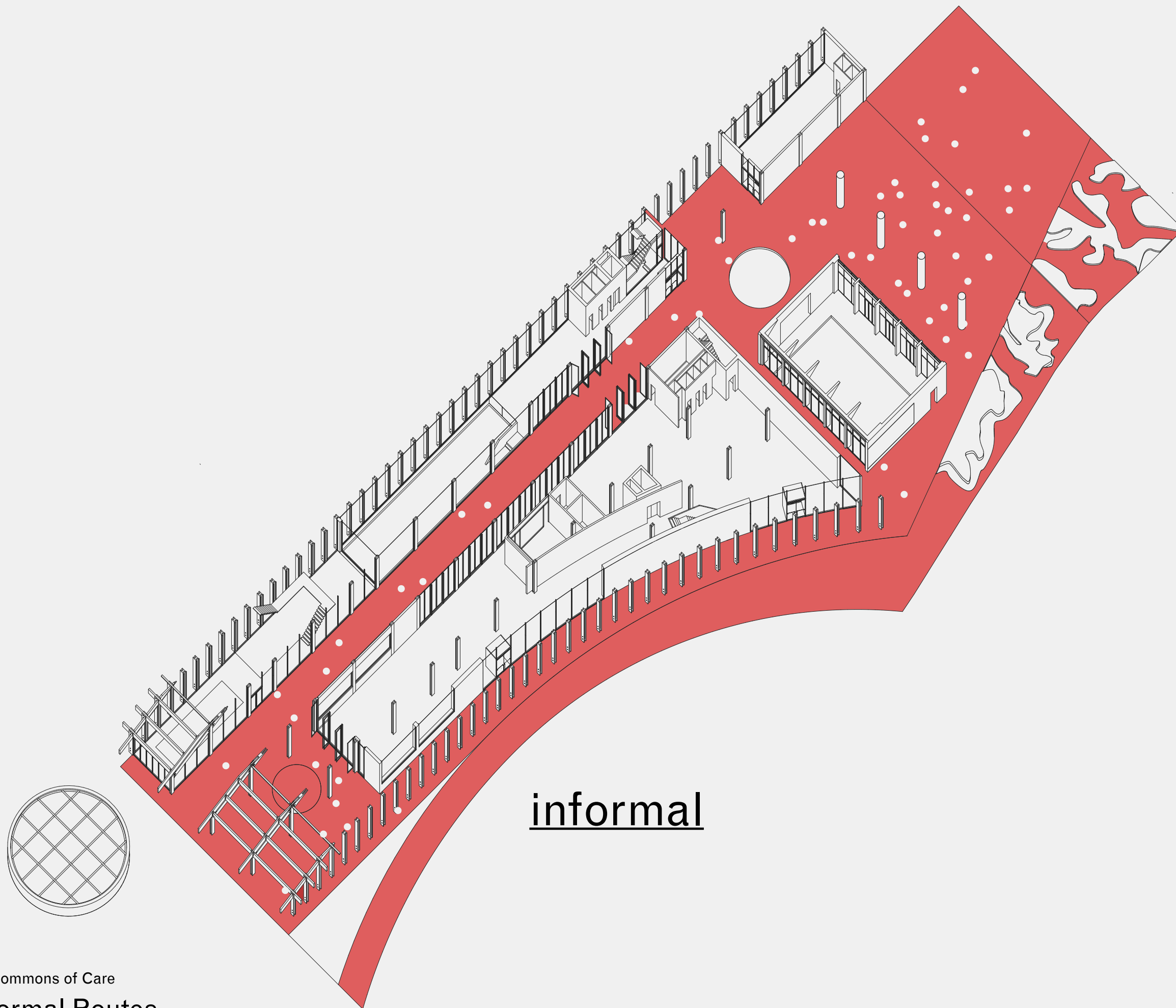
Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Level G: Formal Access



formal

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Level G: Formal Circulation



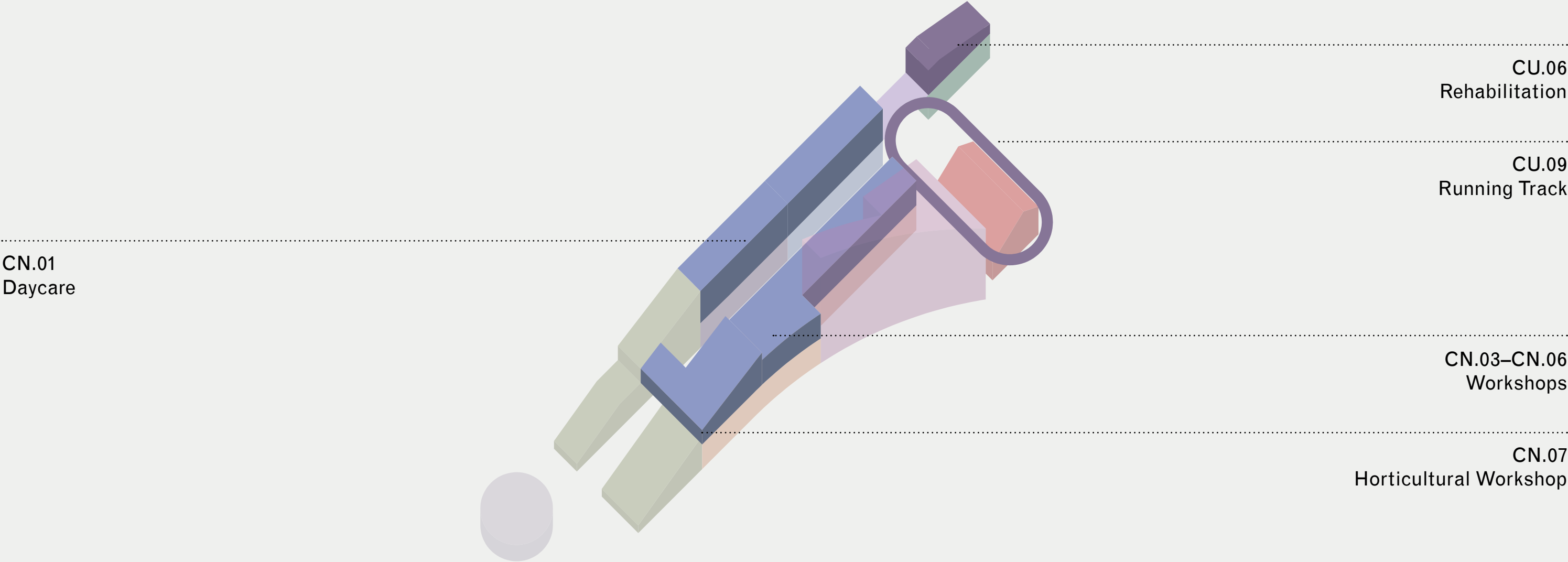
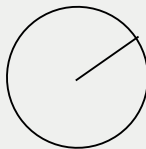
informal

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Level G: Informal Routes

CONNECTIVITY

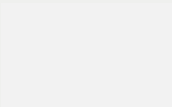
CURE

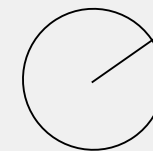
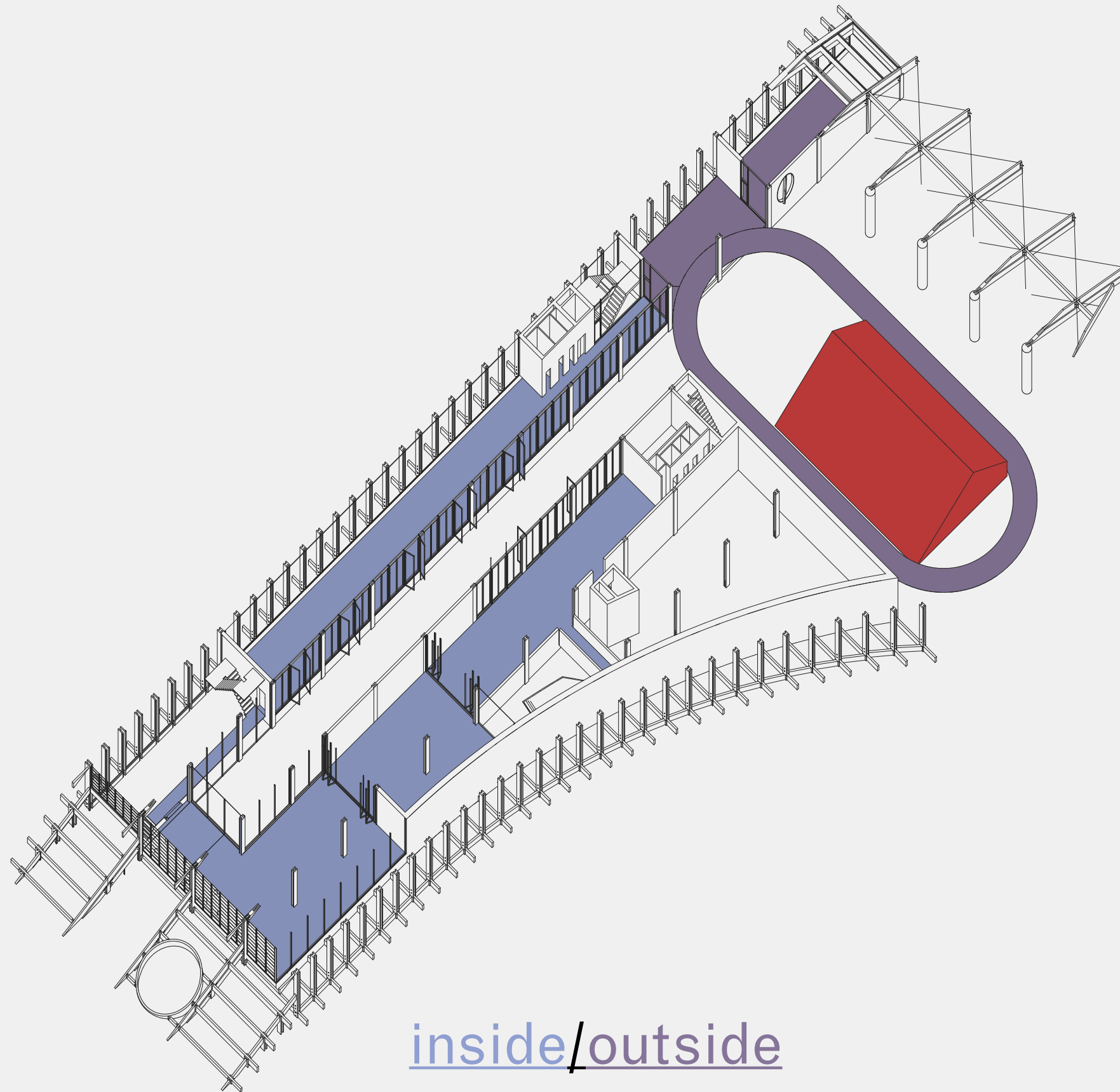


learning + healing

COLLECTIVITY

CURATION

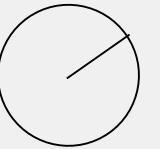
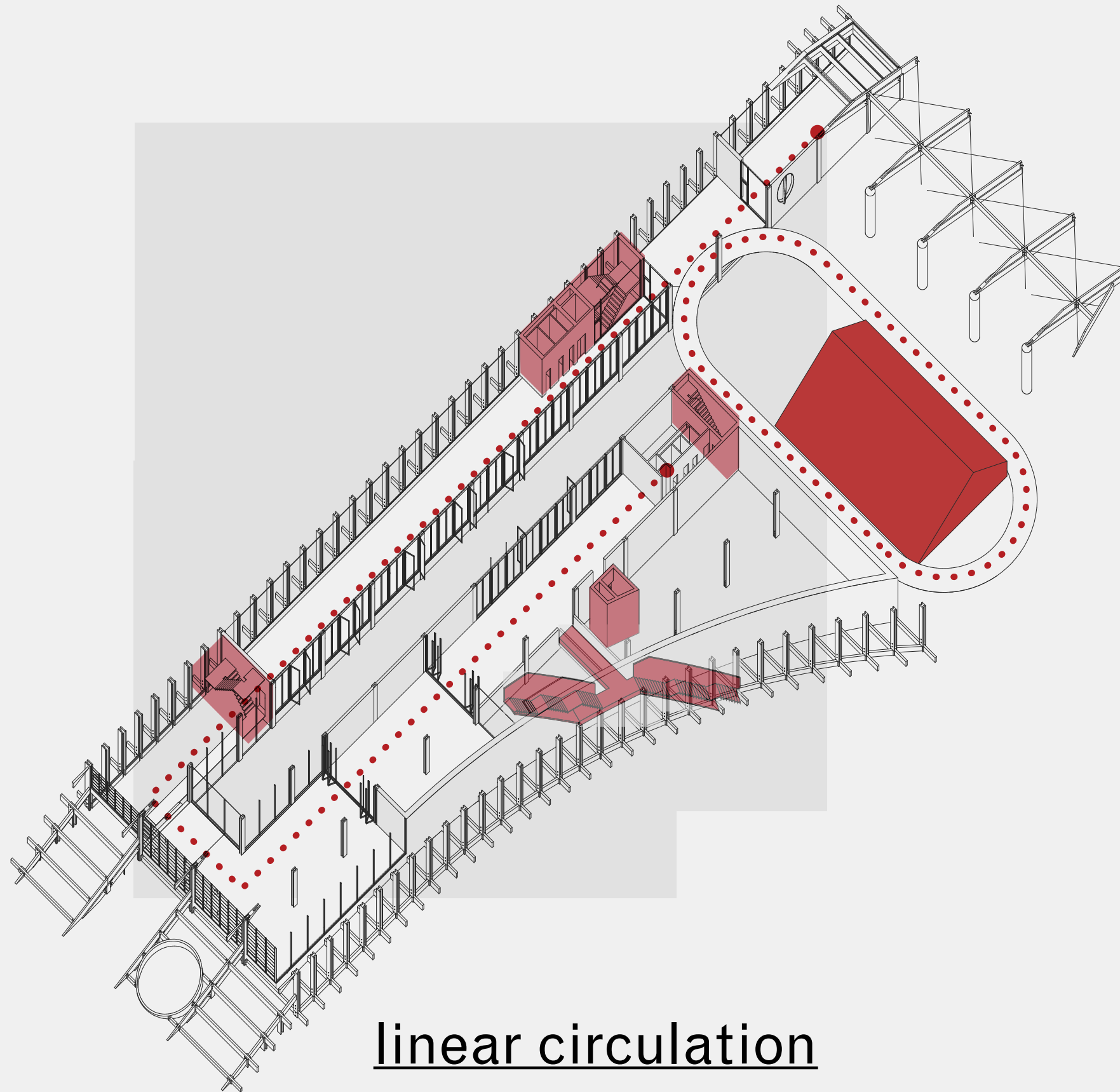




inside/outside

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

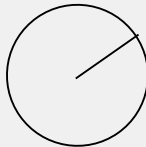
Level +1: Inside/Outside



linear circulation

CONNECTIVITY

CURE

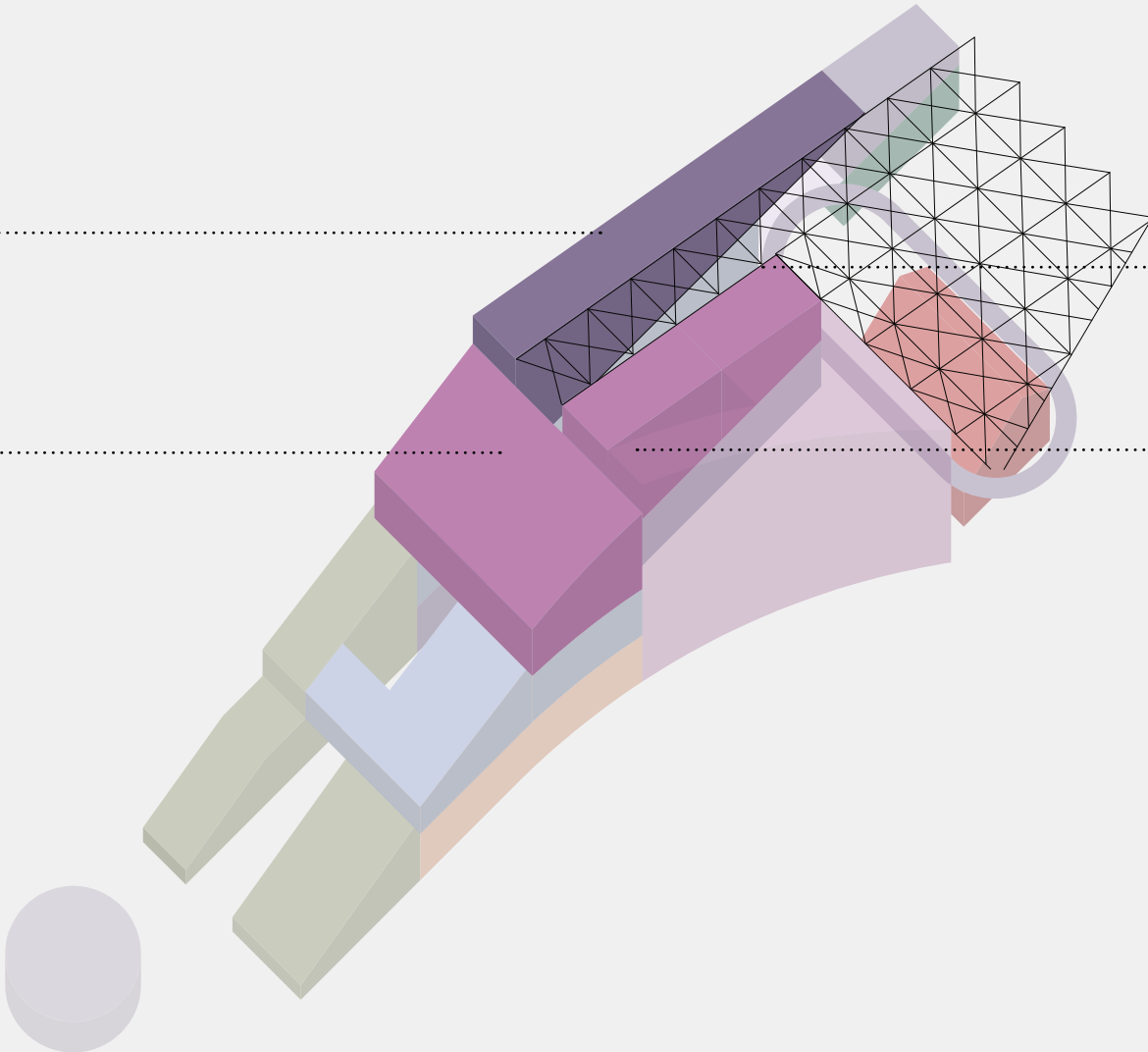


CN.08
Rooftop Exercise/Splash Park

CR.02
Kino II

CR.01
Large Exhibition/Kino I

CR.03
Open-Air Stage

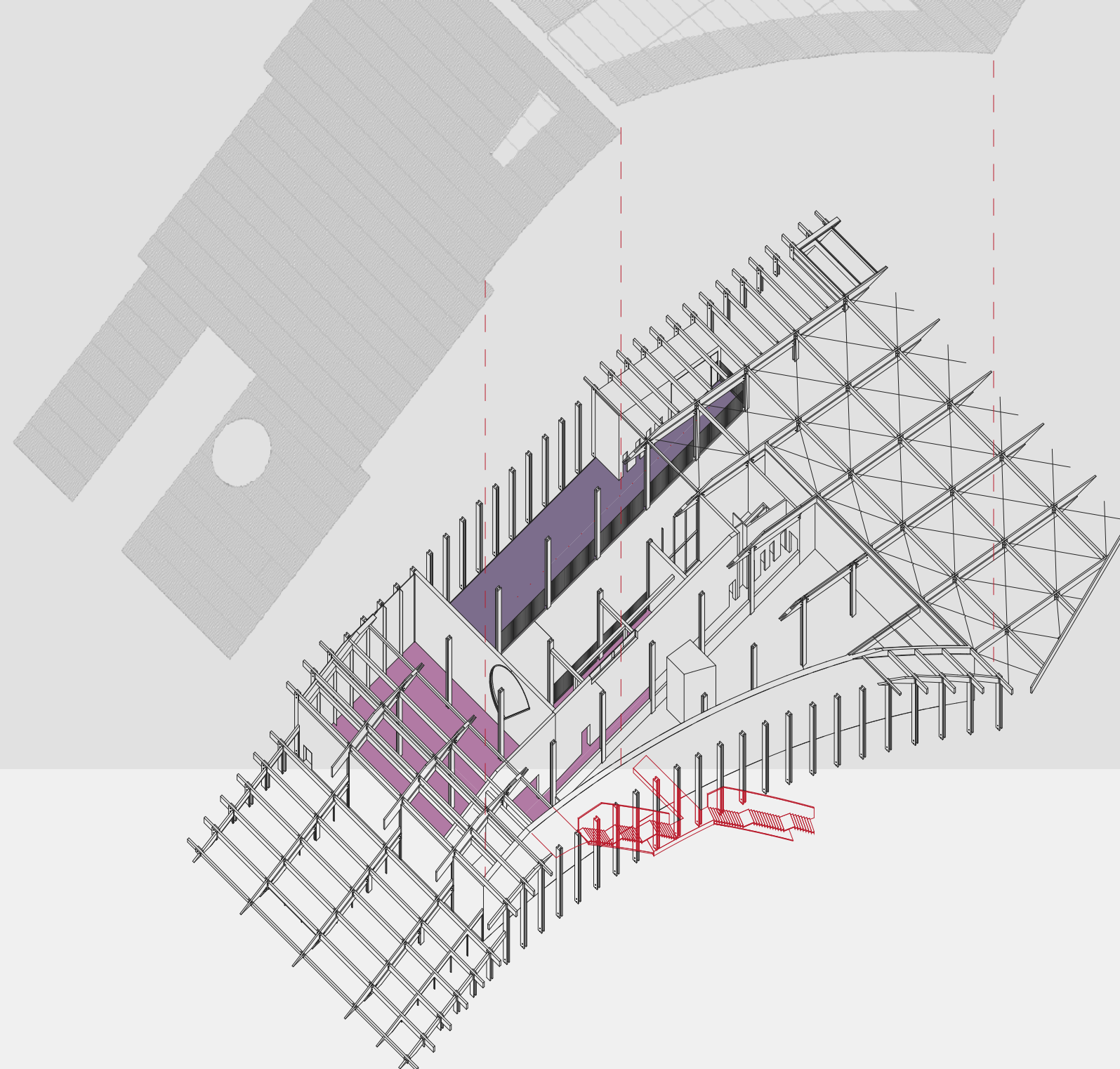


the zenith

COLLECTIVITY

CURATION

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Level +2: Programmes and Placements



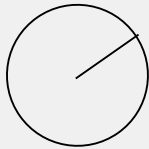
big box + open air

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Level +2: Inside/Outside

CONNECTIVITY

CURE



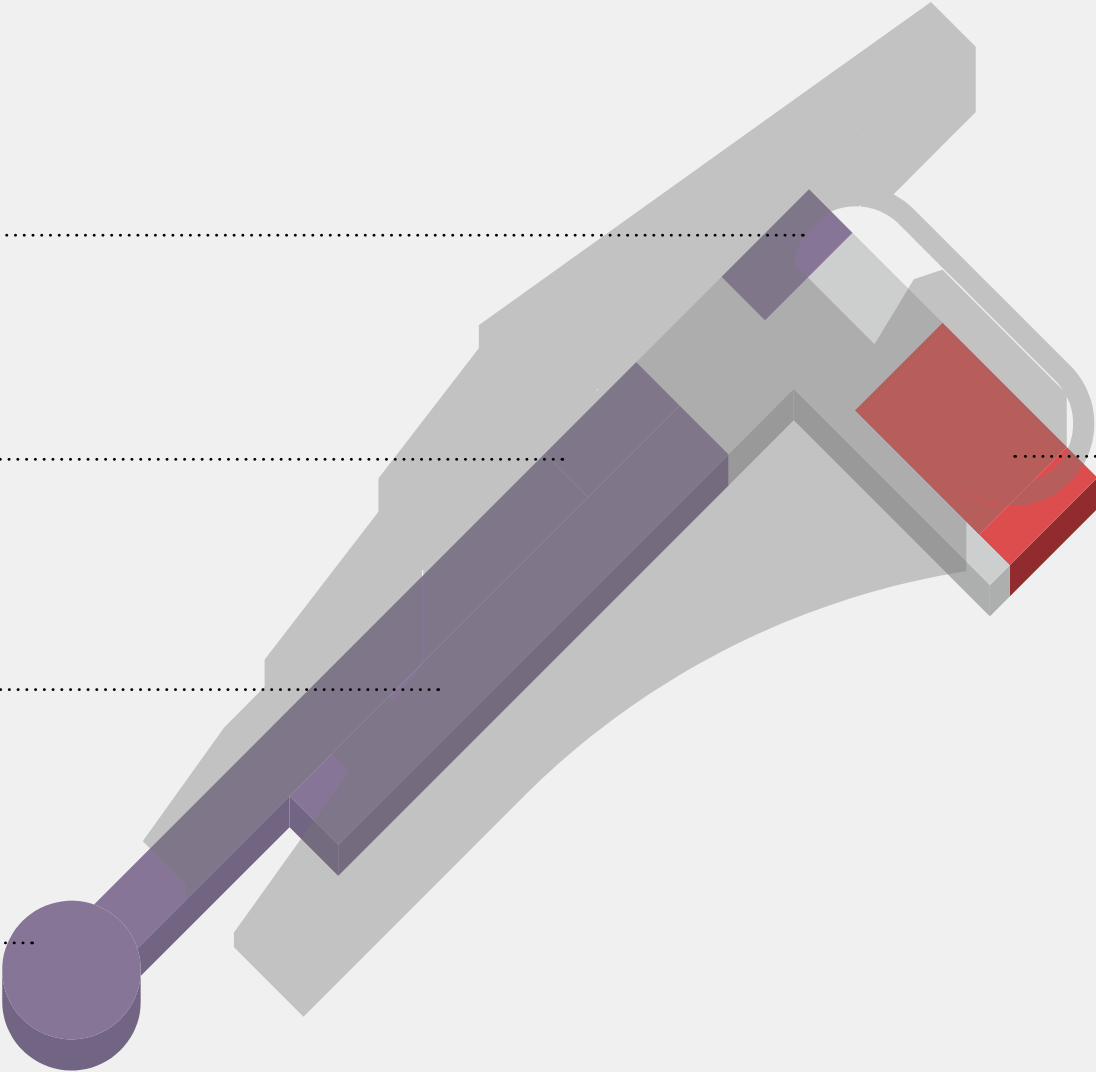
CU.08
Sportshall Changing Rooms

CU.01
Pool

CU.05
Pool Dressing Stalls

CU.02
Sound Chamber

CU.04
Existing Sportshall

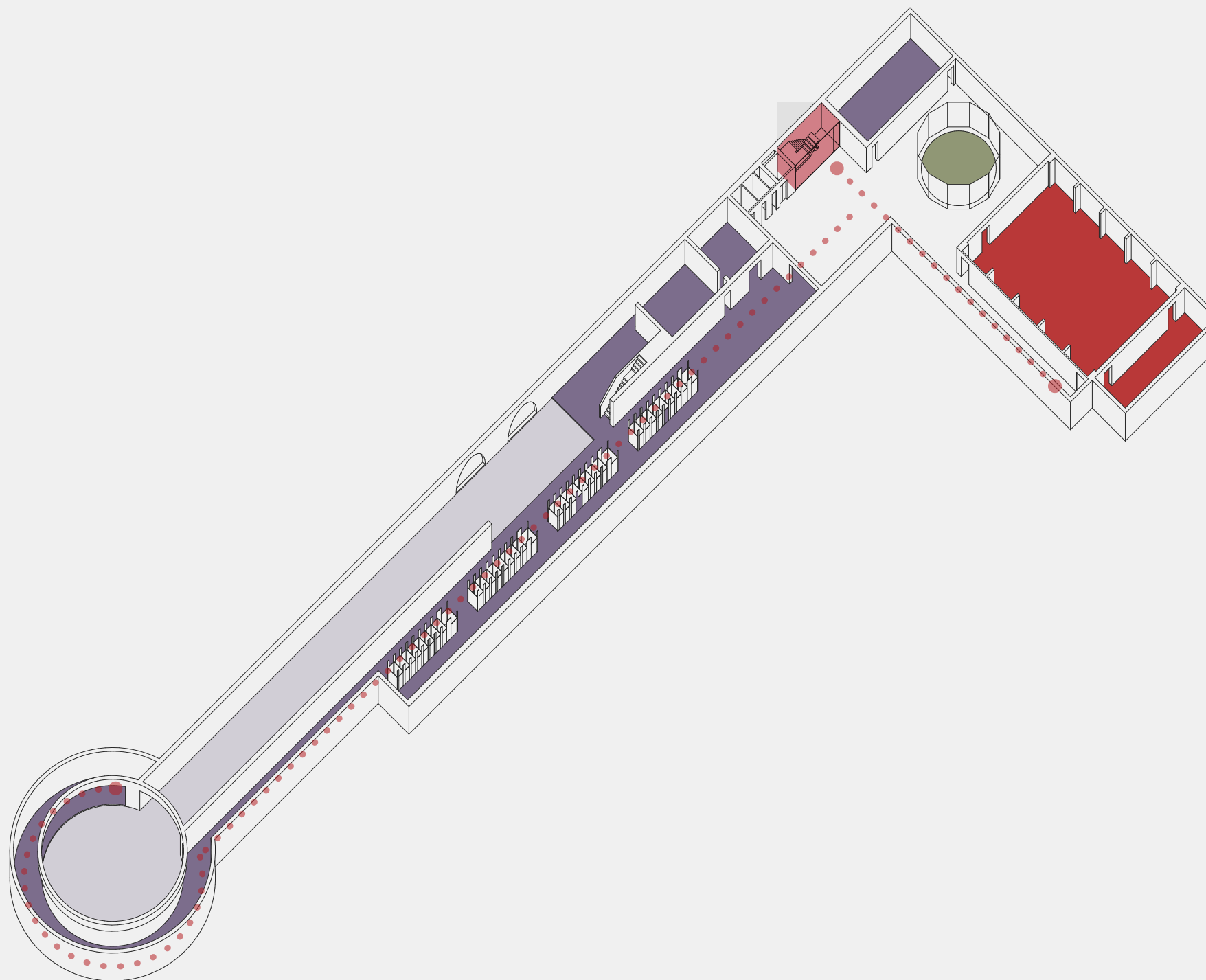


as above, so below

COLLECTIVITY

CURATION

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Level -1: Programmes and Placements



axial relationships

OLD

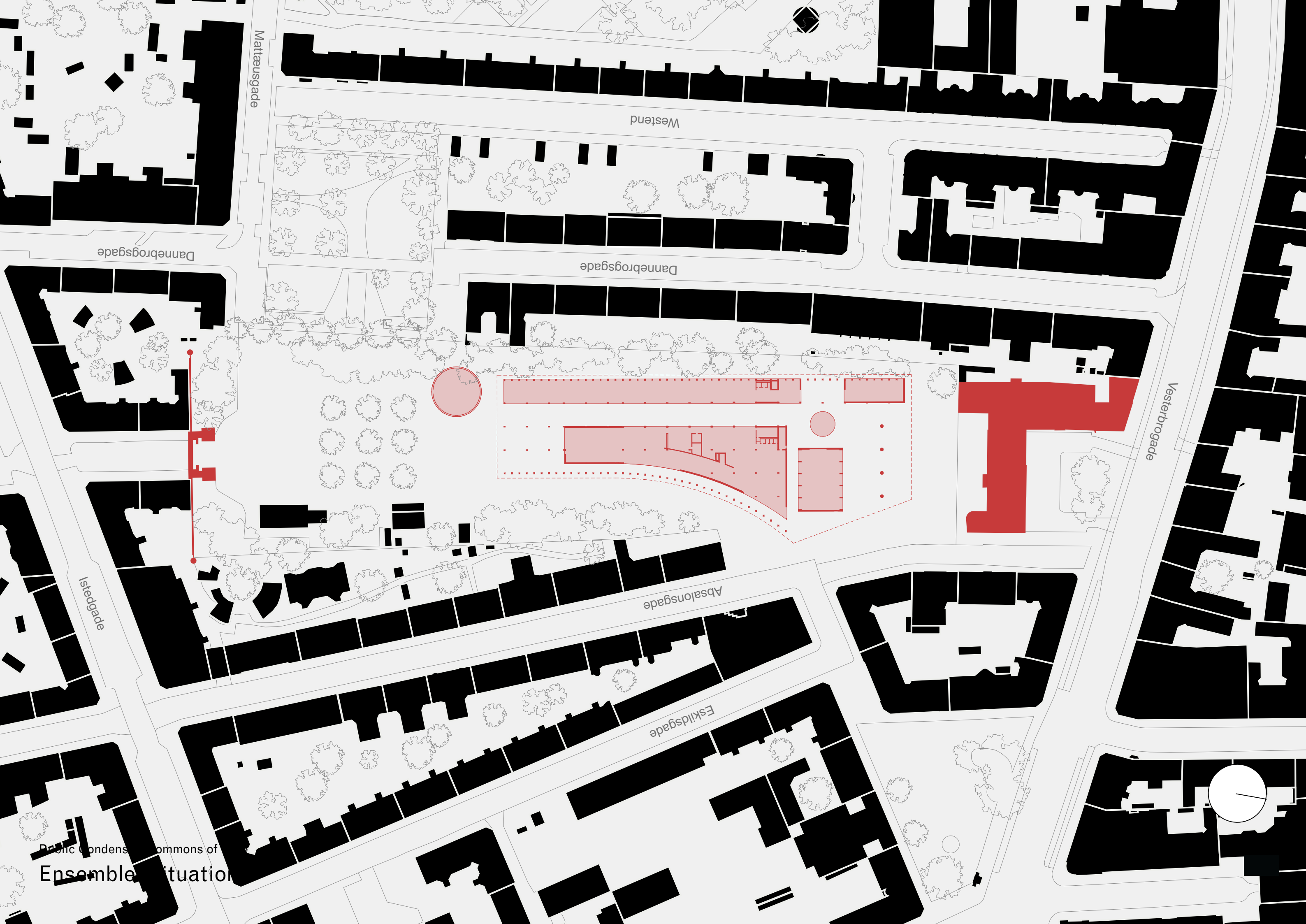
PARK

NEW

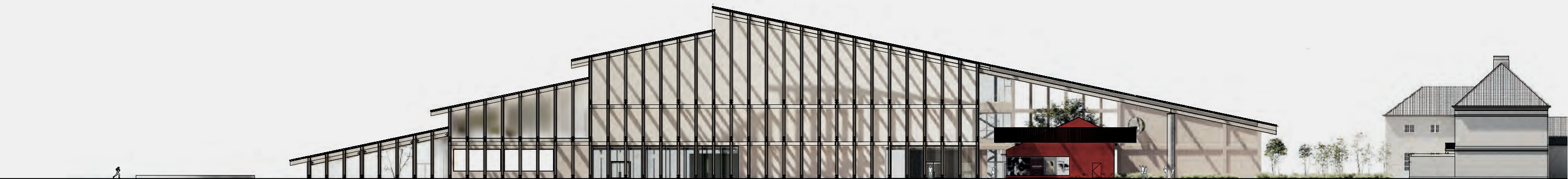
PUBLICNESS

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Aerial: Looking South





Public Commons of
Ensemble Situation



urban roof

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: East Elevation



current

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Approach from Svendsgade (Existing)



preservation

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

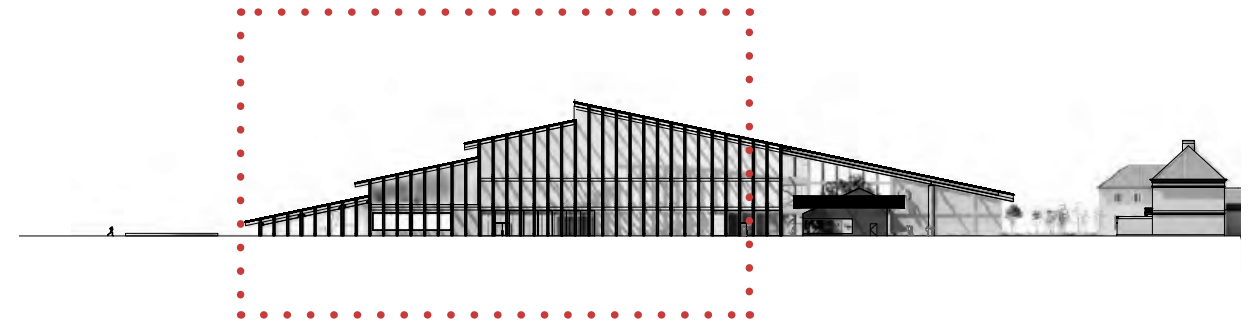
Ensemble: Approach from Svendsgade (Existing)



preservation

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Approach from Svendsgade (Proposed)



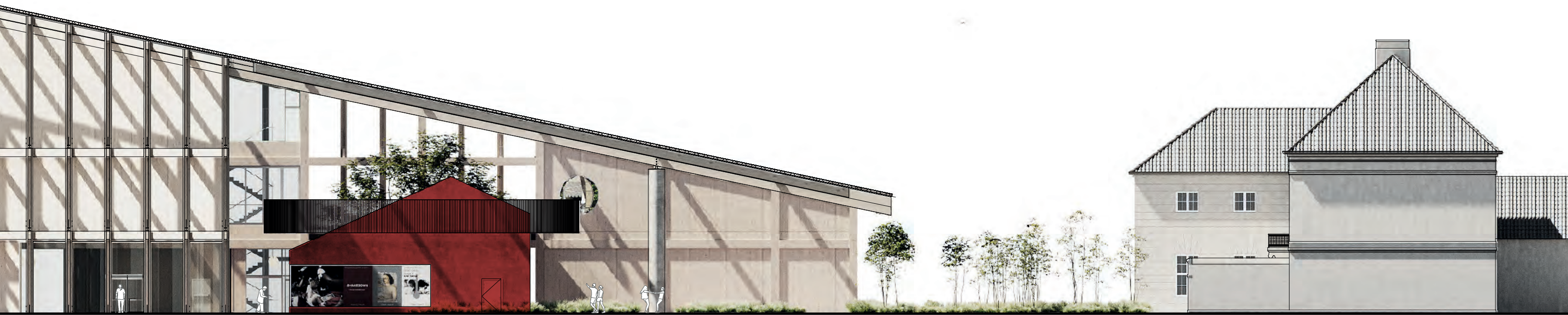
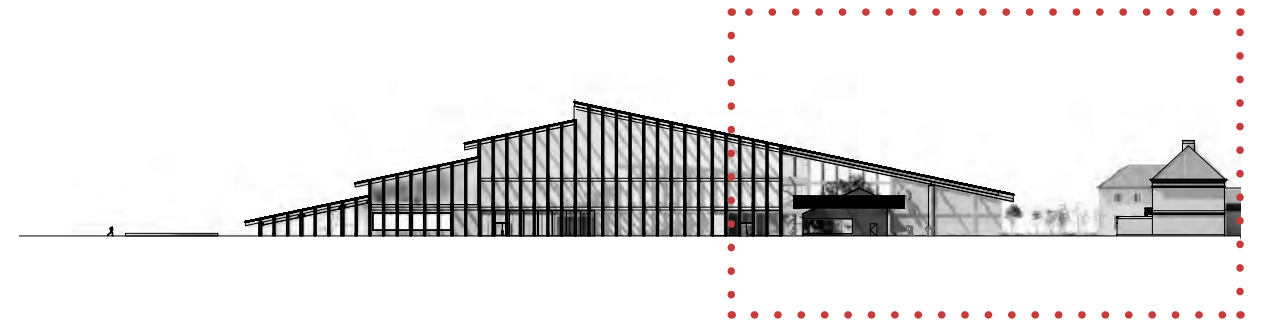
insertion

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
East Elevation, Zoom-in



Public Condenser: Commons of Care

View: East Façade, View South



separation

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
East Elevation, Zoom-in



Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Absalonsgade (Existing)



definition

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Absalonsgade (Proposed)



separation

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

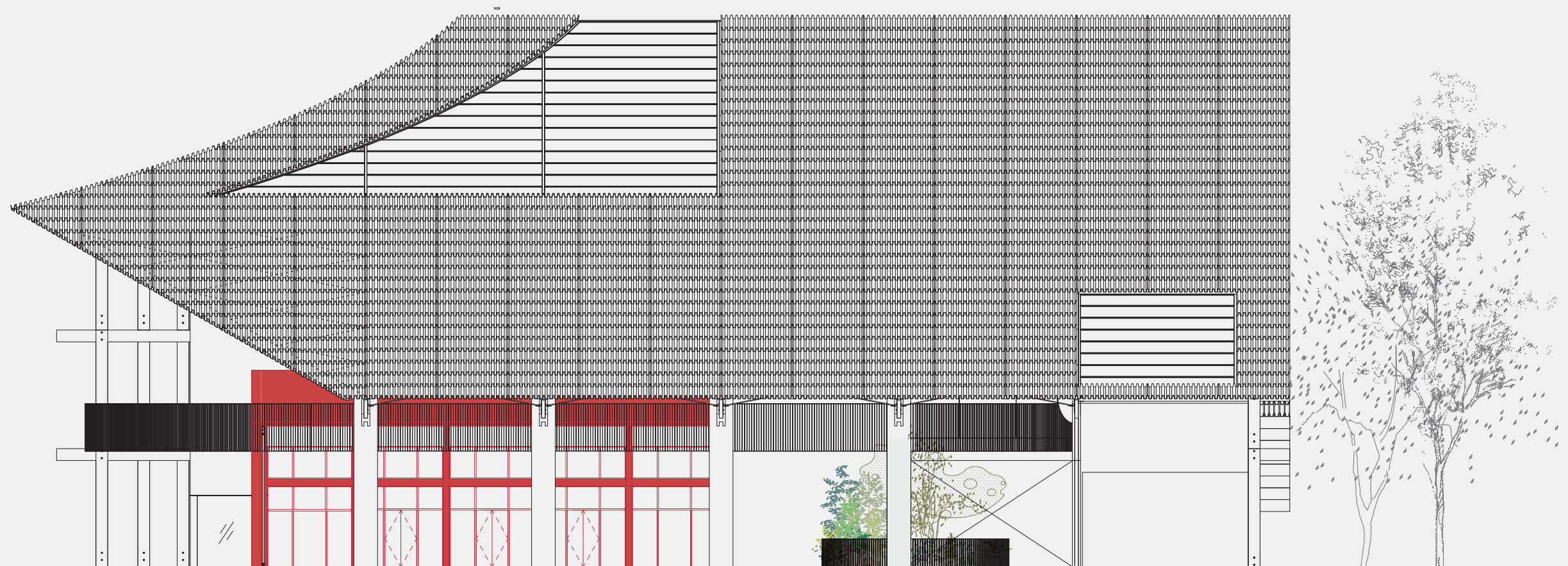
Ensemble: New Public Square



confrontation

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Existing Vesterbro Ungdomsgård Sportshall



path to park

existing sportshall

passage

new square

urban roof

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

North Elevation, Museum Side



permanent interaction

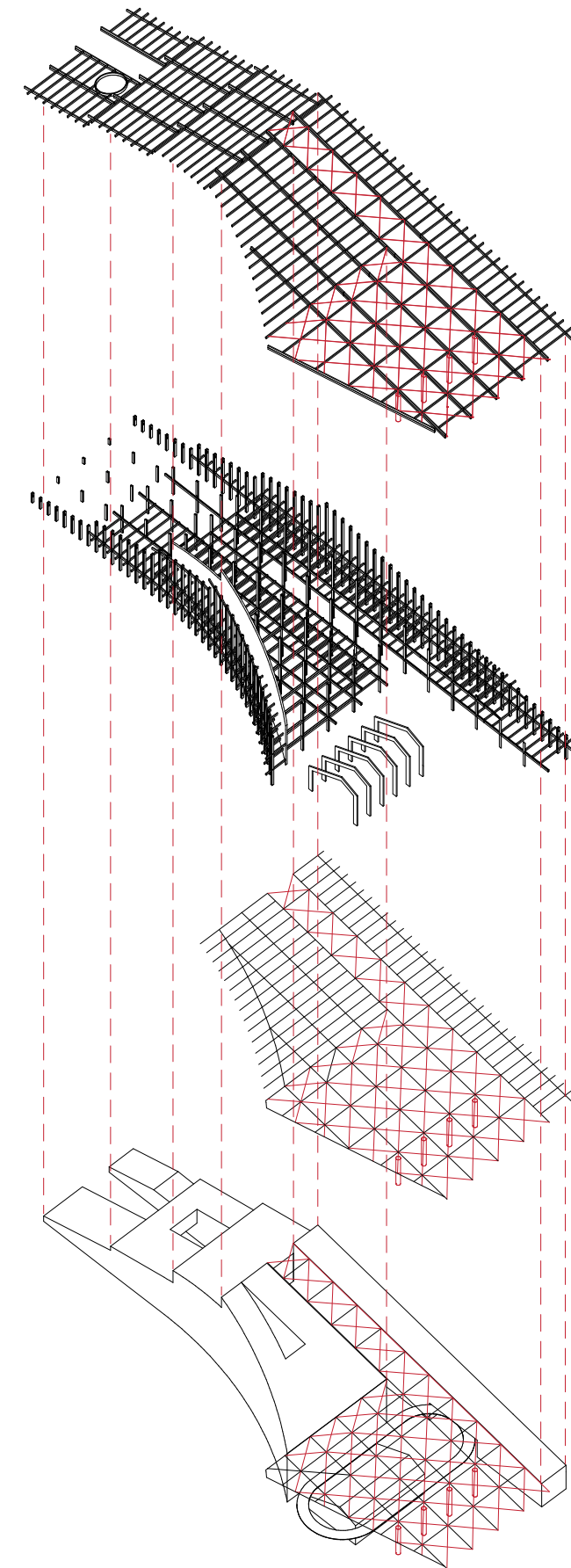
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

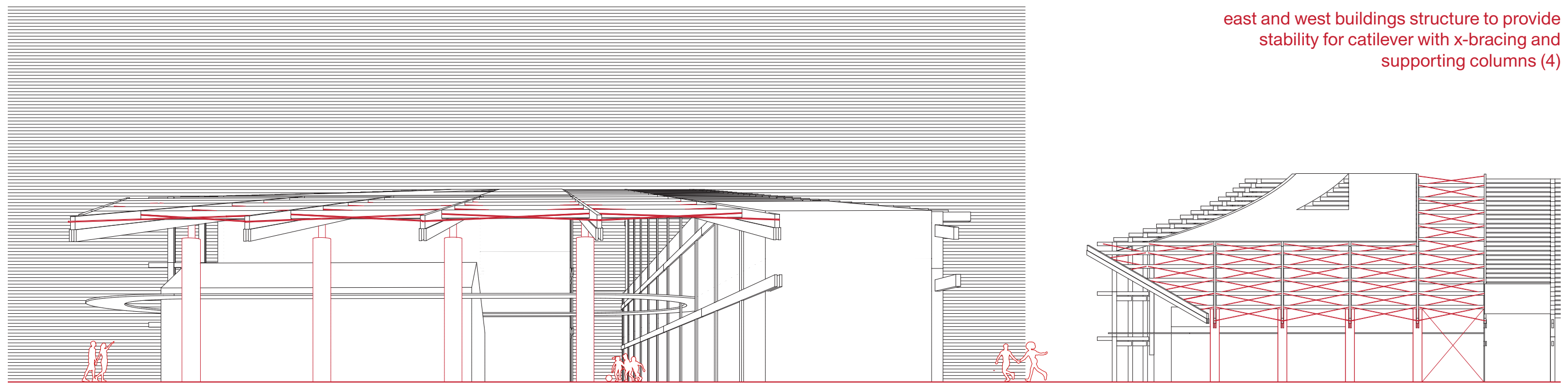
Ensemble: Looking Back Towards Vesterbrogade

Facing the enormous challenges from shifting demographics, the demand to reduce dependence on commodities, a changing climate, and the need to create environment conducive to the improvement of human well-being, buildings need to address such urgent issues. Presently, buildings use 30 to 40% of global energy and contribute to approximately one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions. Facing climate change and material scarcity, the 21st-century challenge of sustainability involves two important tasks:

- 1) The reduction of environmental footprint of buildings and cities.
- 2) A circular economy in which commodities are recycled, remanufactured, and returned to the marketplace.

A building's materialisation, construction, operation, and maintenance have direct and dire impact on the environment. The position of the Commons suggests possible means to reduce the emissions associated with a building's structure, climate, and building fabric.





east and west buildings structure to provide
stability for catilever with x-bracing and
supporting columns (4)

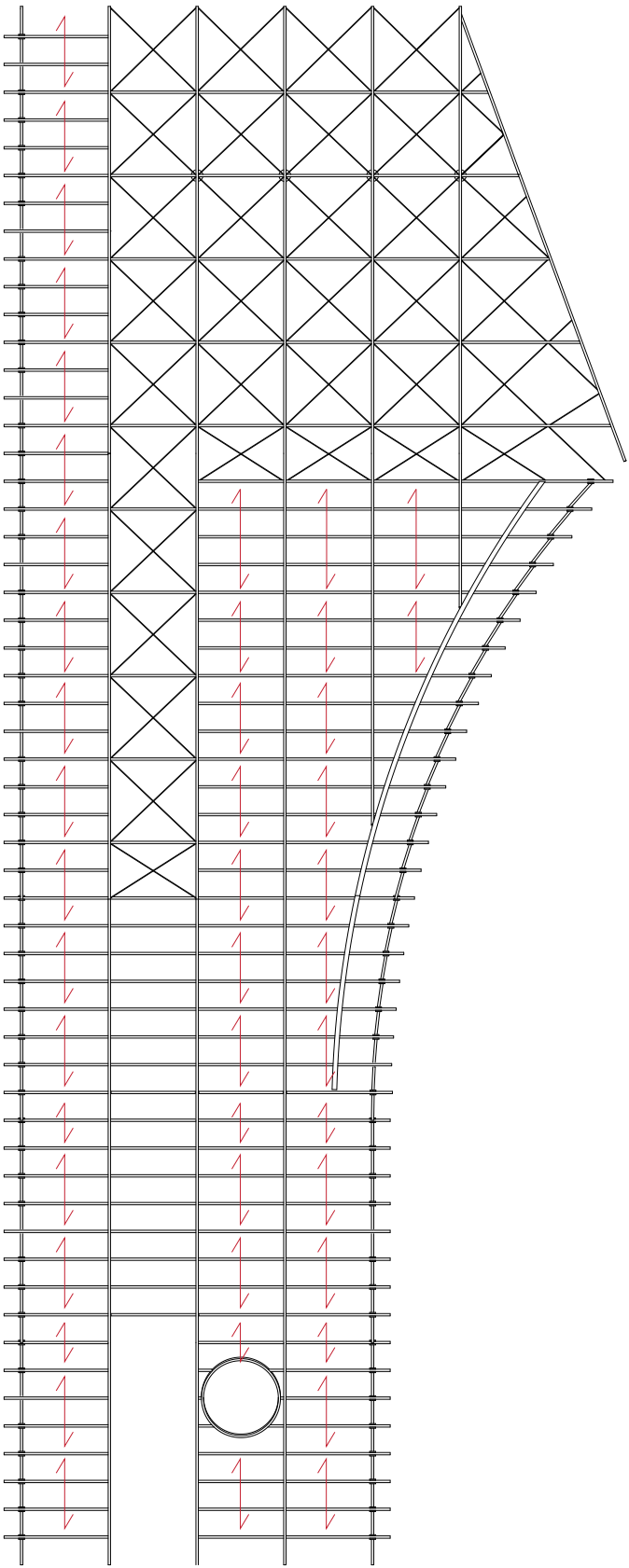
non-load bearing cantilevered roof canopy

stability

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Roof Structure

In light of its environmental advantages, the Commons of Care suggests the adoption of CLT construction as the primarily structure for the public condenser in Copenhagen. Timber, as a renewable substance, both carries and conveys a meaning of multiplicity of nature.



FINAL DESIGN

Structure

Section-Active Glulam System

STRUCTURAL PERFORMANCE
due to the cross-laminating of layers, CLT exhibits relatively high in-plane and out-of-plane strength. The strength and crosslamination make CLT capable of a twoway span, similar to reinforced concrete.

CO² REDUCTION
CLT and wood construction materials in lieu of steel and concrete can result in lower CO² and other greenhouse gas emissions when considering the whole material life cycle.

ENERGY EFFICIENT ASSEMBLIES
when coordinated with climate and ventilation strategies, CLT systems can help provide maximum energy efficiency, reduce operational costs, and are best suited to colder climates.

EASE OF ASSEMBLY
because CLT panels offer a high level of prefabrication, CLT as a relatively lightweight system can reduce construction time by approximately 20% when compared to cast-in-place concrete systems.

RENEWABLE/RECYCLABLE RESOURCE
as a renewable source of material, CLT also could be easily separated, reused, recycled or incinerated to produce energy.

AESTHETIC
exposing the natural wood finish of CLT in an interior space showcases the natural beauty of wood and is conducive to the wellbeing of the users.

COMPONENTS AND DENOMINATIONS

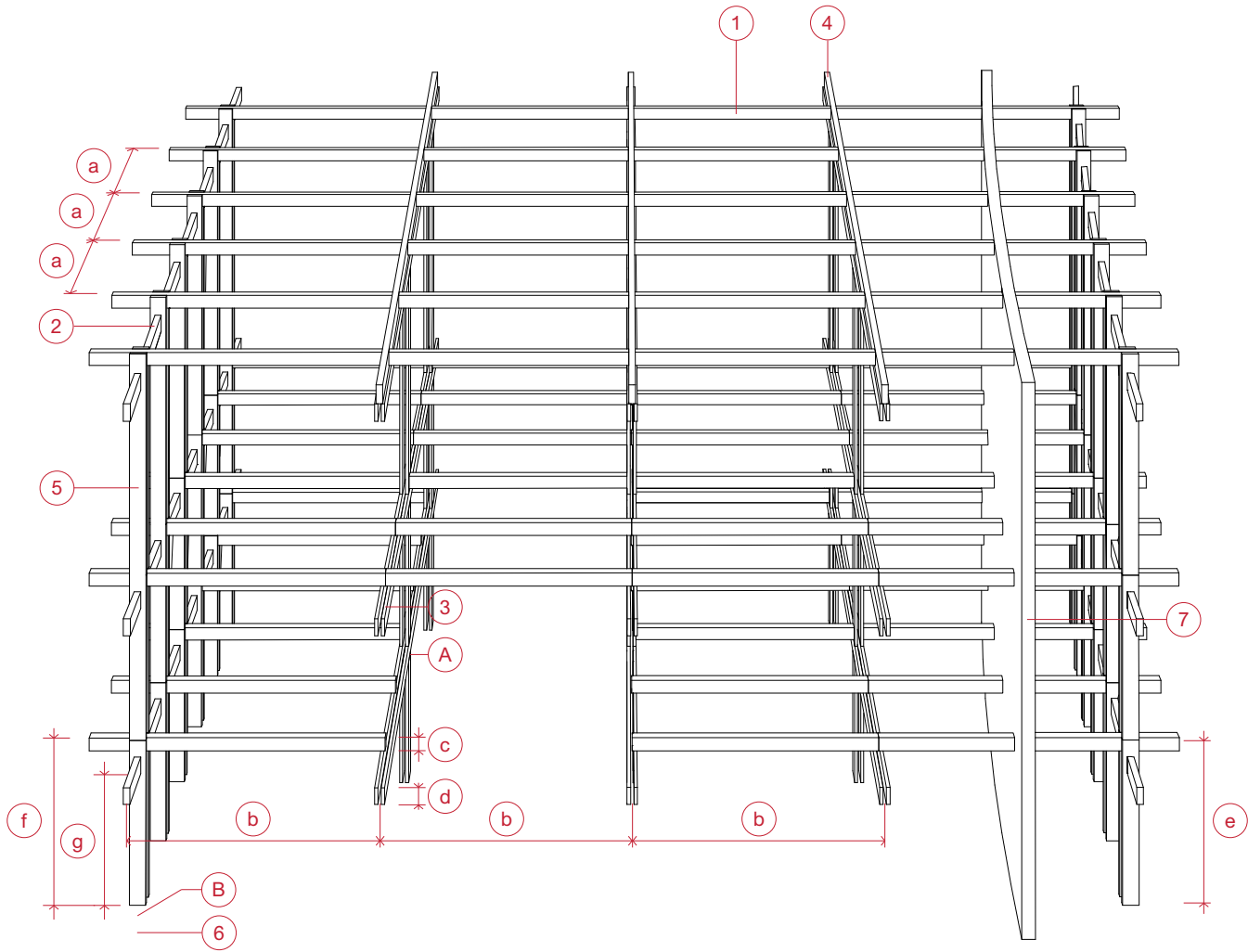
- 1 beam
- 2 spandrel beam
- 3 girder
- 4 rafter
- 5 column, support
- 6 foundation, footing
- 7 stability wall

TOPOGRAPHICAL SYSTEM POINTS

- A point of support, bearing point
- B base point

BEAM SYSTEM DIMENSIONS

- a beam span 2380mm
- b girder span 7500mm
- c beam depth 400mm
- d girder depth 500mm
- e column height 5000mm
- f eaves height 5000mm
- g clear height 4000mm



FINAL DESIGN

Climate

Zone-divided Functions

Zone-division as energy and climate concept:
Divided into three thermal zones, the Commons can be used flexibly throughout the years. As an efficient solar collector, the glass house utilises the greenhouse effect of polycarbonate. The Commons will manifest in physical form the diverse nature of its climate elements that follow the three principles of **REDUCE-RENEW-ADAPT** in order to achieve optimum comfort level while reinforcing the importance of sustainability.

REDUCE - reduce energy consumption by:

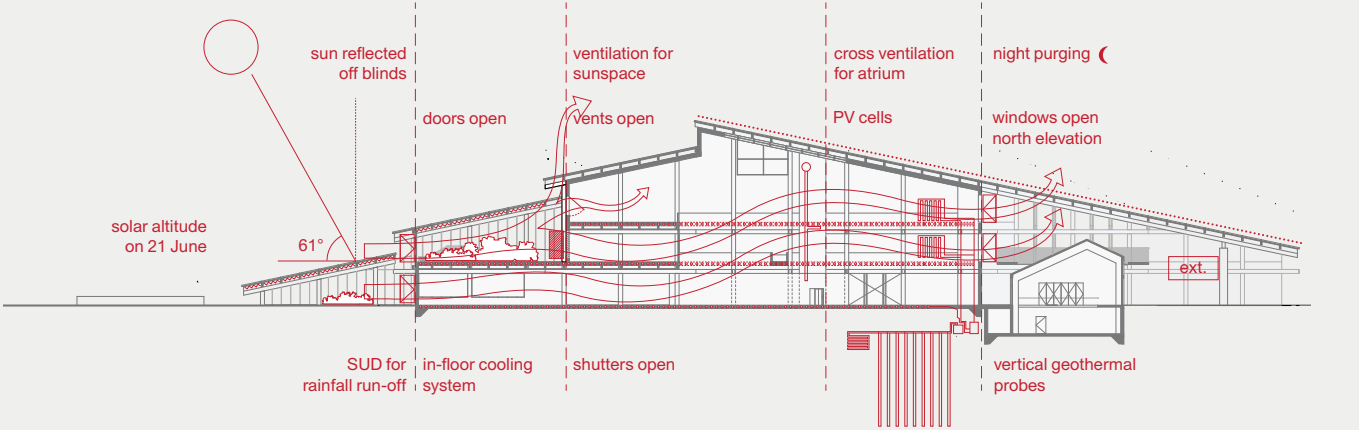
- additional insulation
- increased quality of fenestration (low-E argon windows)
- application of low temperature heating and cooling distribution (radiant floor)
- rainwater collection
- task-based LED lighting levels

RENEW - apply renewable energy via:

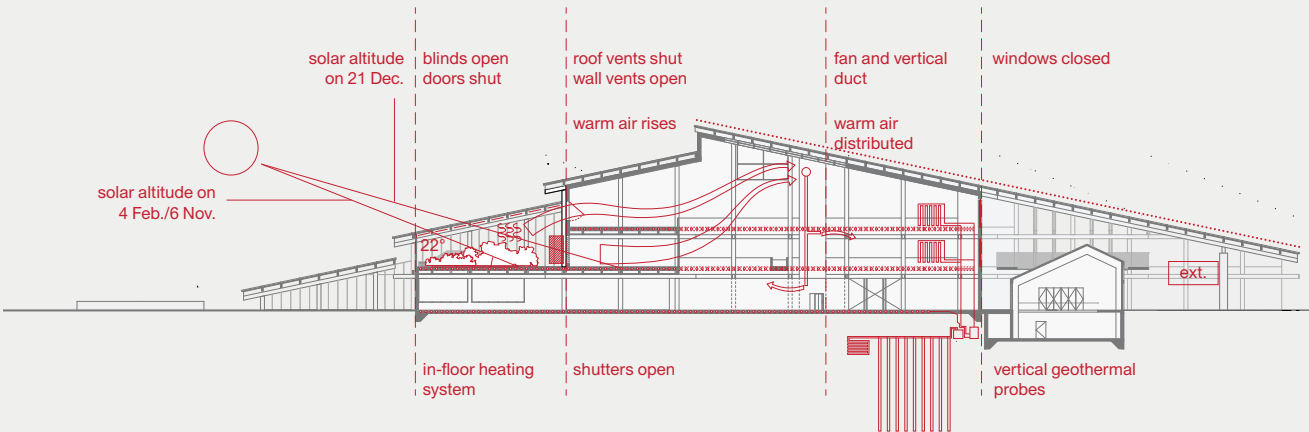
- PV cells
- mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR)
- geothermal heat pump

ADAPT - allow passive systems through:

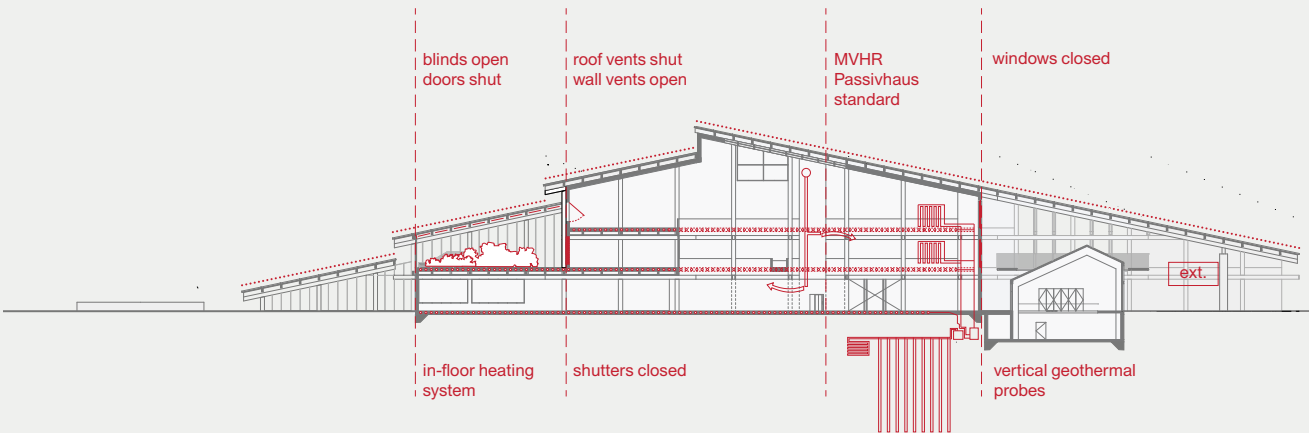
- sustainable drainage system (SUD)
- irrigation via green roof and bioswale
- night purging
- daylight presence sensors
- thermal mass



summer: cooling
25°C < occupied hours



heating season: with sun
maintain 20°C +/- 2°C



heating season: no sun
maintain 20°C +/- 2°C

FINAL DESIGN

Building Fabric

Façade and Roof

As the building fabric (façade and roof) forms an interface between inside and outside, its construction influence many aspects of its performance, experience of occupants, and energy efficiency. Underlying the zero-energy concept, which also includes user-induced energy consumption, is the passive house concept and a photovoltaic system to integrate in the large roof surfaces to ensure an adequate energy production off-grid. The configuration of the slopes of the roofs provides the opportunity for the installation of solar photovoltaic PV cells whilst natural light reduce the demand for artificial lighting use. Operable full height windows and shutters allow ventilation and shading as desired by the users.

PREFABRICATION

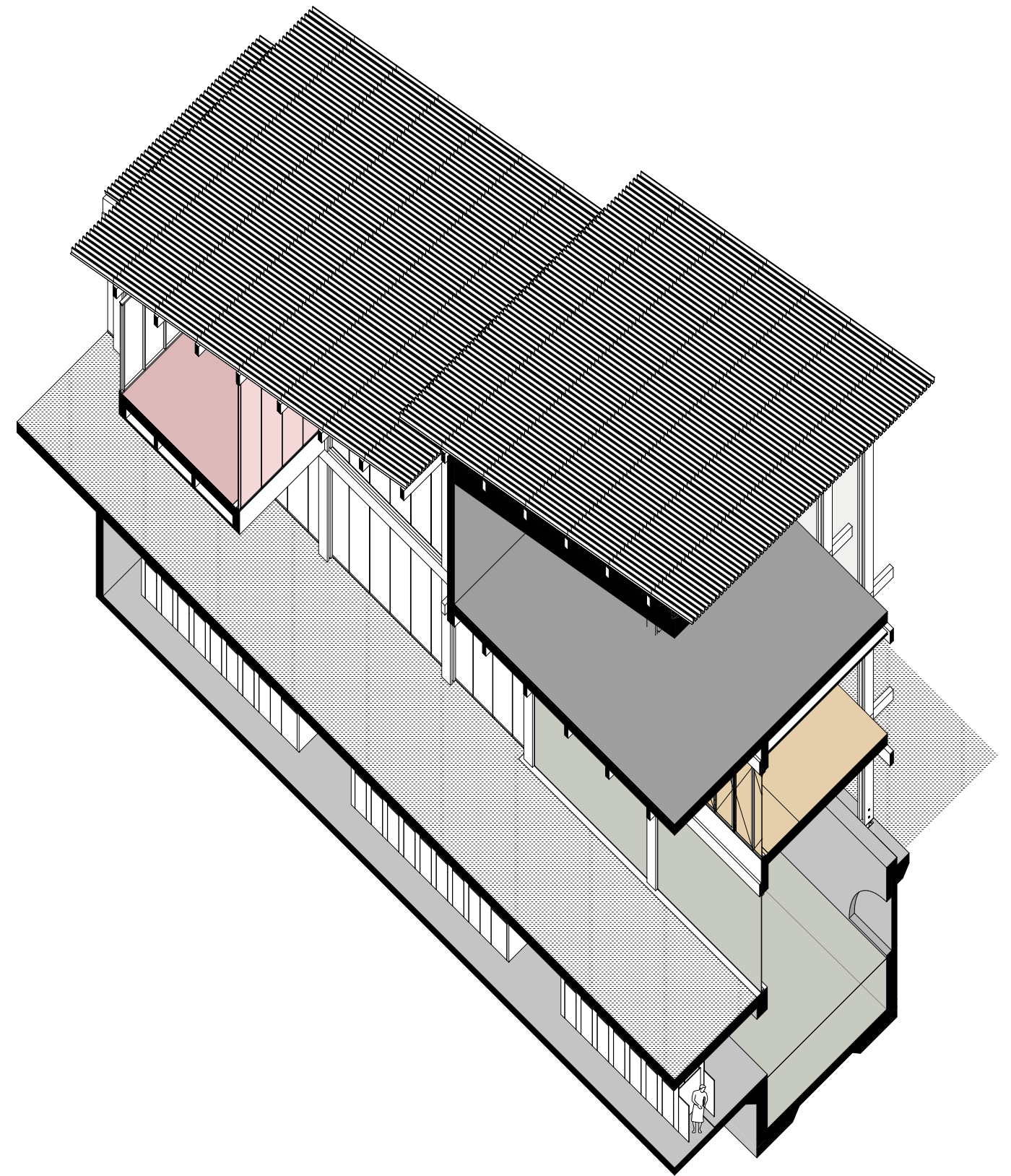
lightweight prefabricated glulam and CLT elements provide thermal insulation values while offset installation costs.

RAINSCREEN CONSTRUCTION

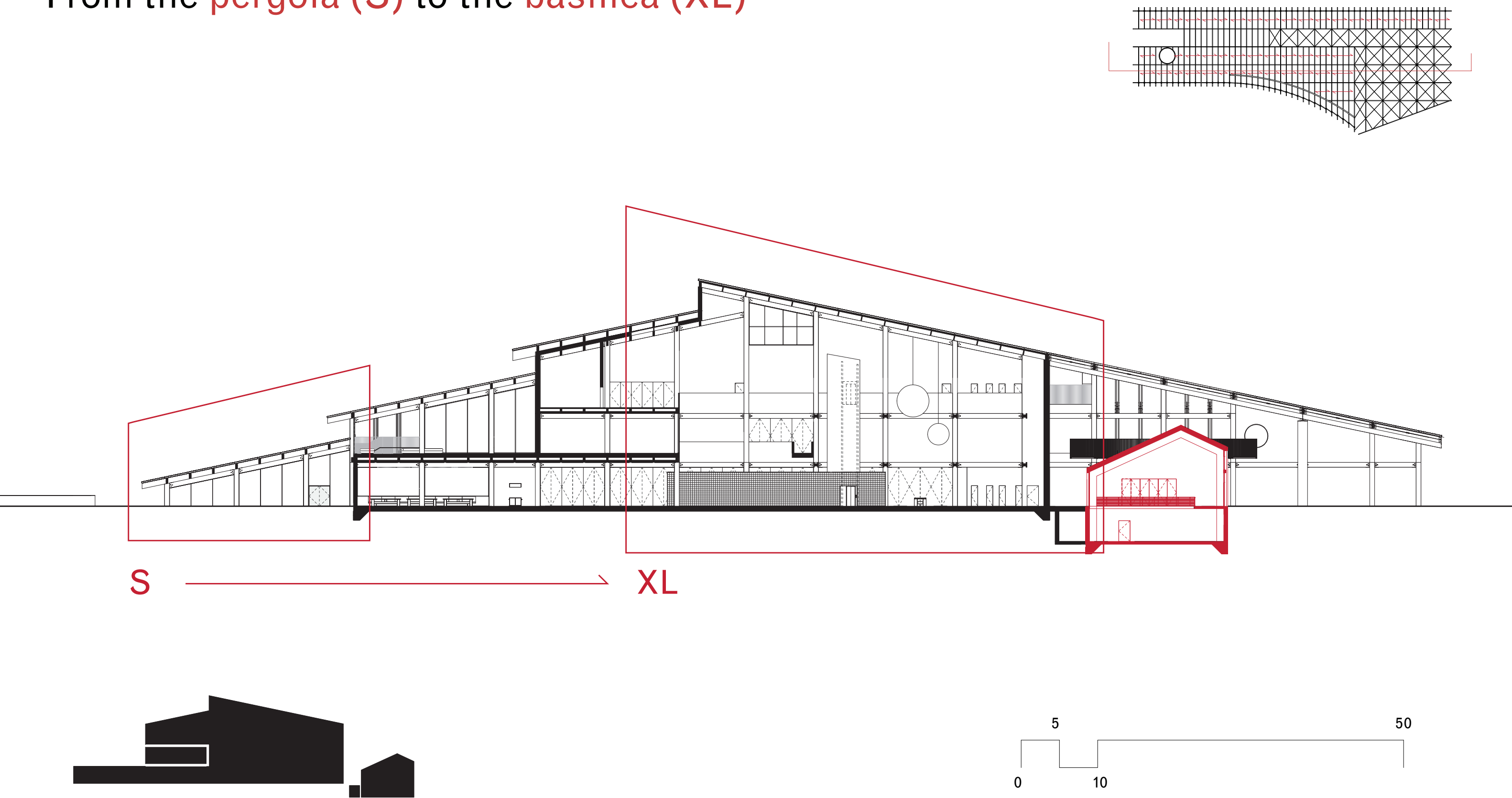
vertical cladding with rear ventilation layer ensure protection from weather while the polyfunctionality of structure, air-tightness, vapour barrier, and insulation are integrated in exterior facing walls that run the full height of the building on the east side.

STANDARDISED WINDOWS

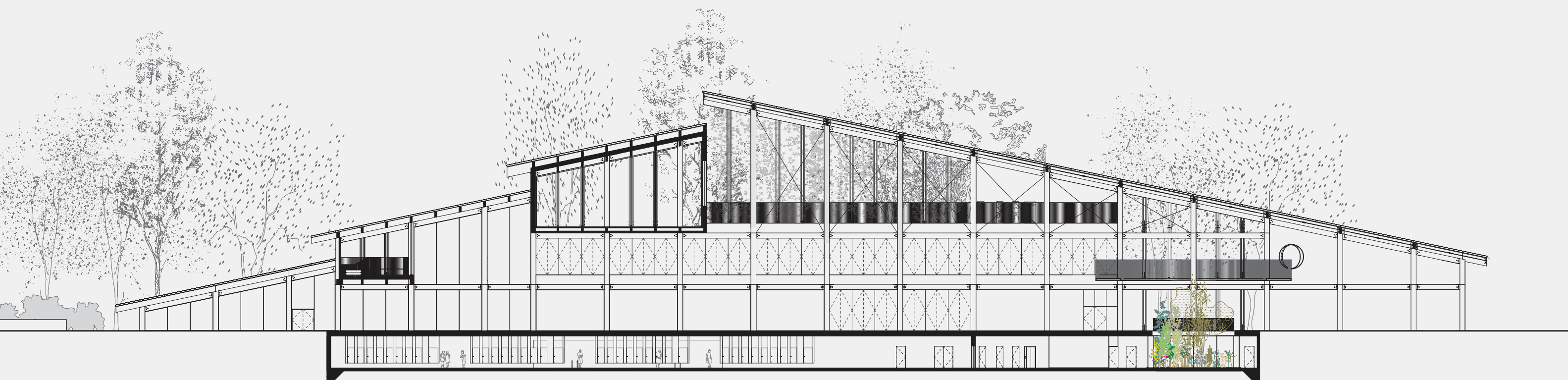
low-E argon-filled double glazing units (OKALUX) provide visibility and supreme thermal insulation
solar control glass to minimise excess solar gain
standardized sizing ensures recyclability and contributes to circular economy



From the pergola (S) to the basilica (XL)



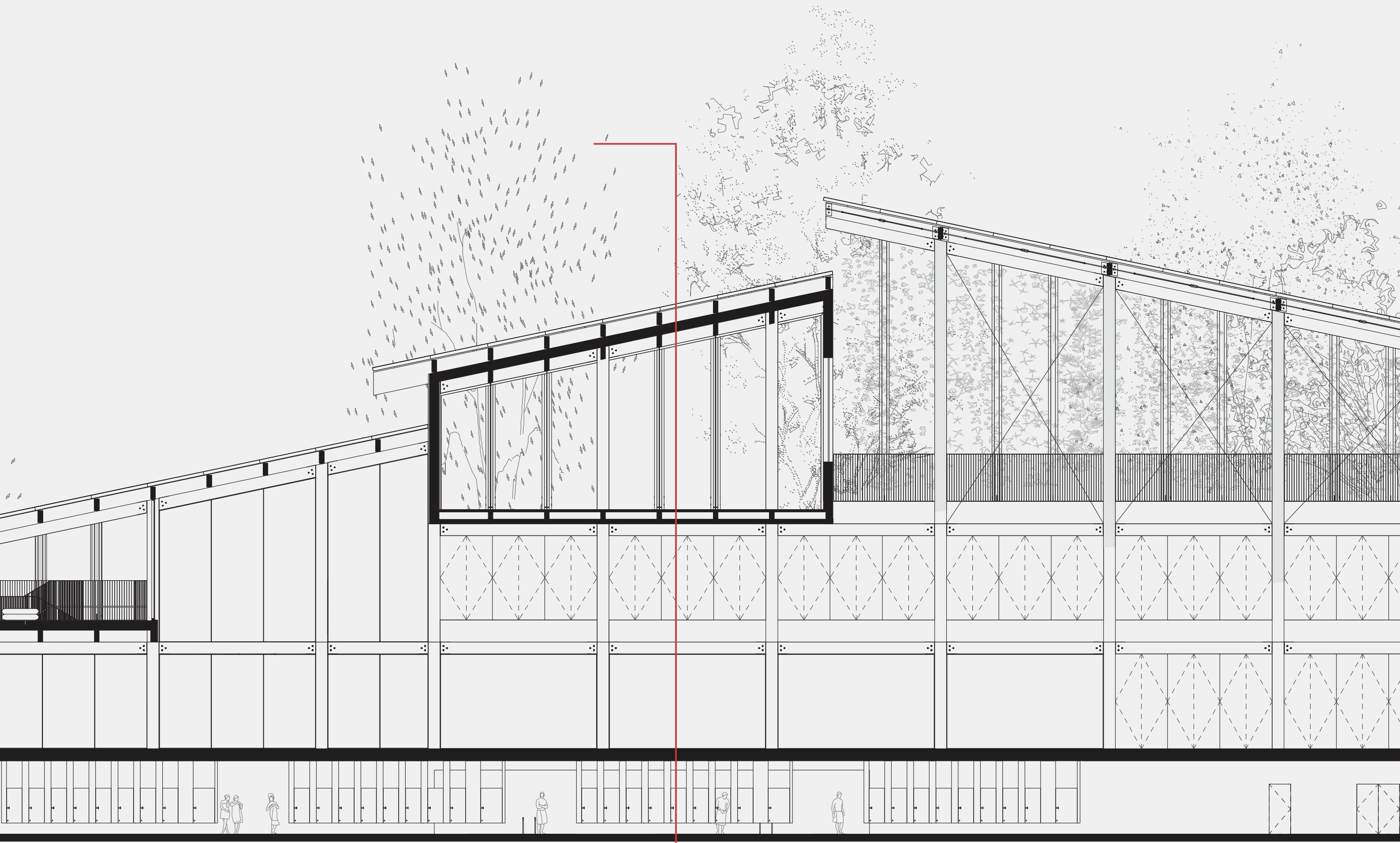
Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Longitudinal Section: Through Atrium



proportional clarity suit to programmes

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Longitudinal Section Through Passage



Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Ensemble: Fragment

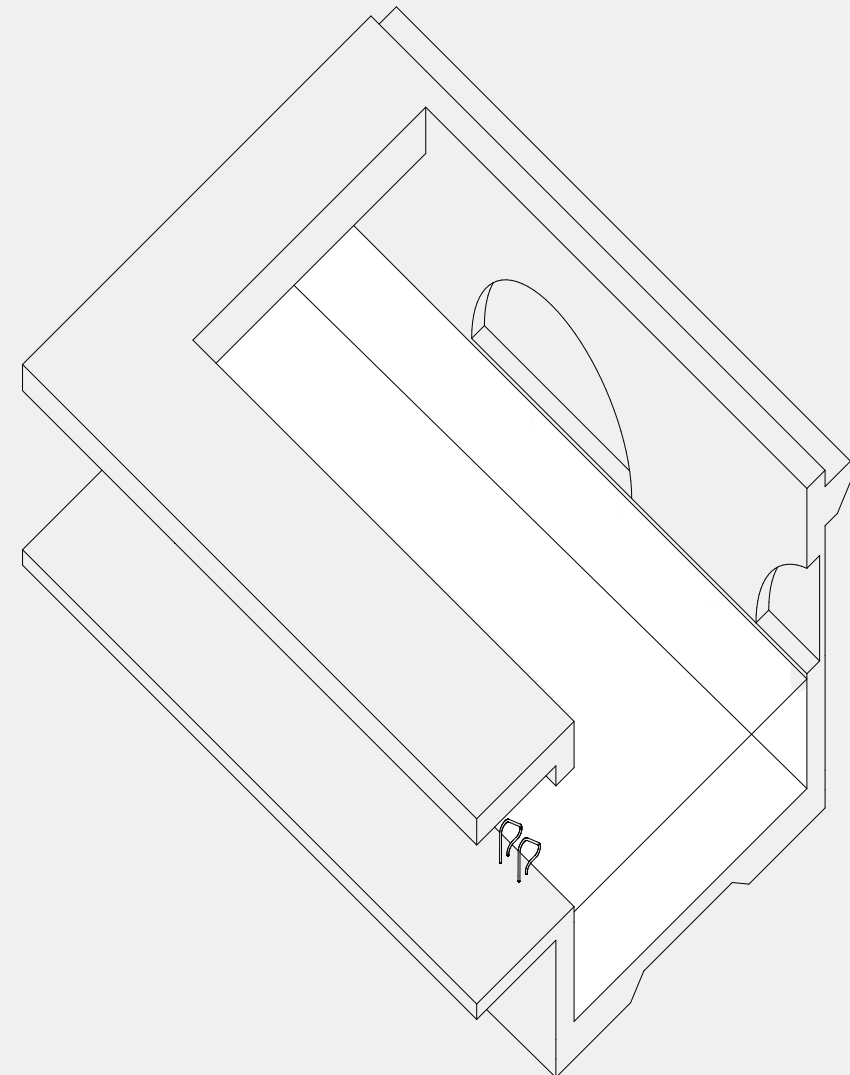
The creation of a solid base maximises the volume of the long basement pool that provides contrasting spatial qualities to the light weight timber construction above. Owing to its high thermal mass and the evaporative cooling effect of water, a microclimate occurs interseasonally.

-1



'Caravaggio', film still
Derek Jarman
1986

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Ensemble: Solid Base

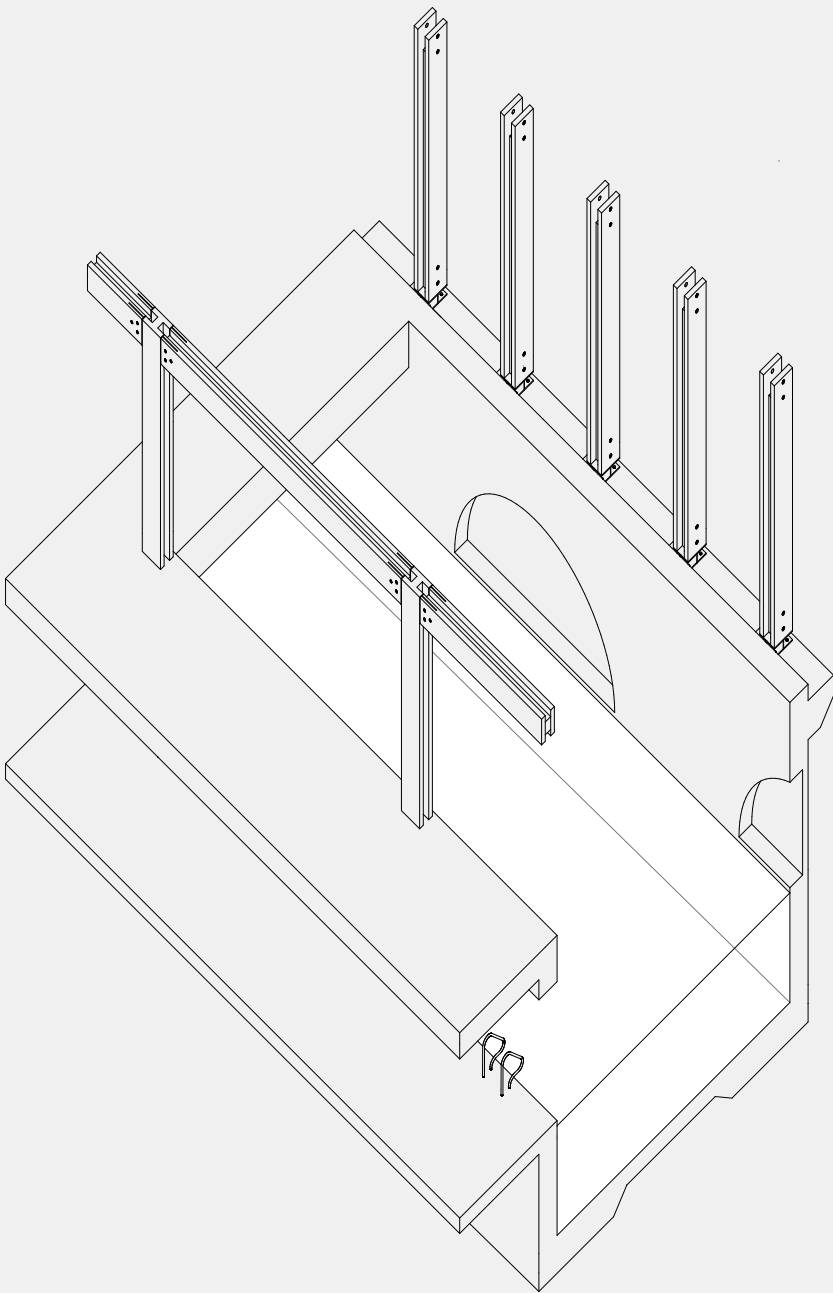


Standardisation improves efficiency on several levels from transportation to construction. Prefabricated glulam elements make up the complete skeleton of the Commons.

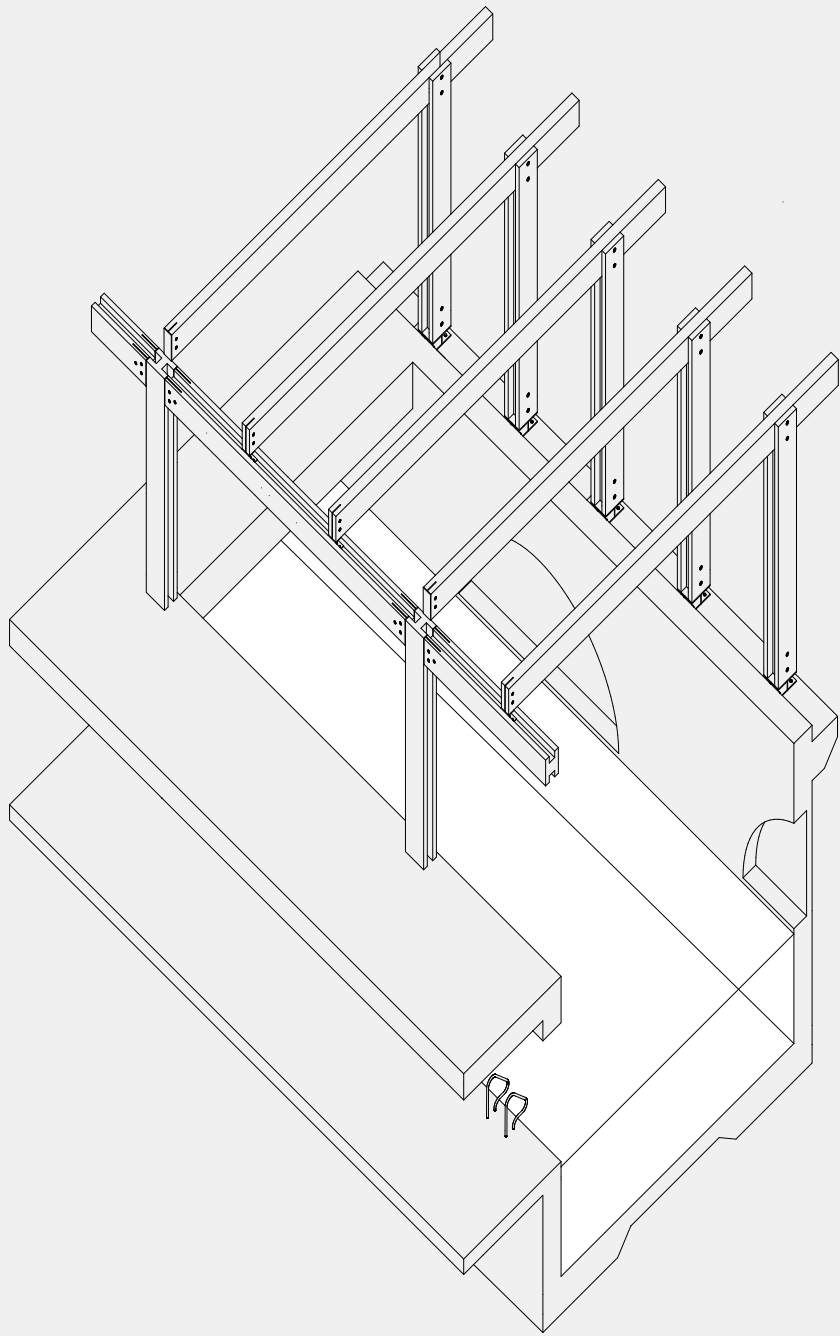
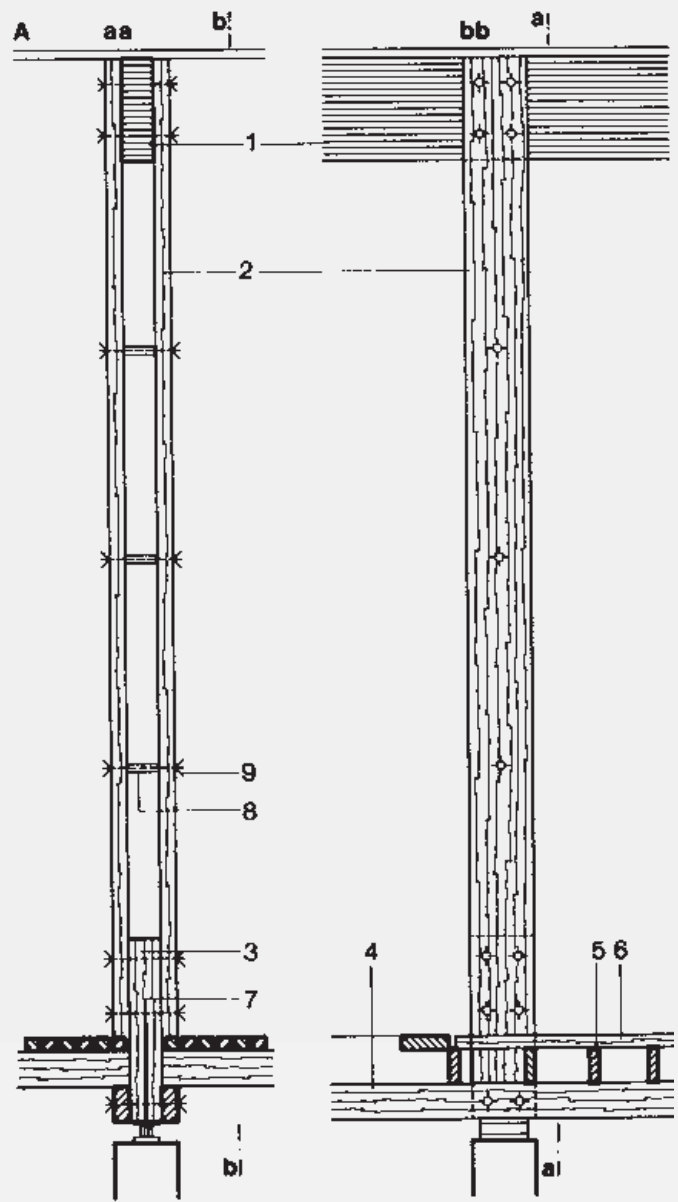


Youth Village
R. Schweitzer
Cieux, France
1985

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Ensemble: Prefabricated Elements



H-profiled linear members secured by metal components allow the reduction of materials and construction time. “Keys”, “slots”, and “knife plates” are part of the vocabulary of such components.

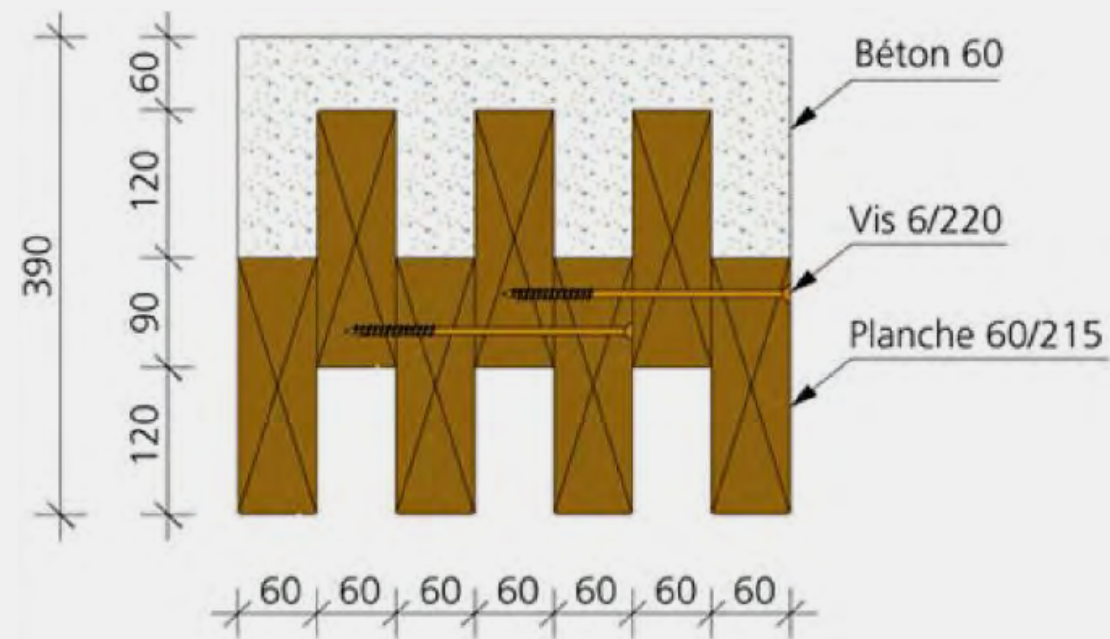


Youth Village
R. Schweitzer
Cieux, France
1985

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
Ensemble: H-Profile

All building components, including the floor structure, are prefabricated. The construction process is perceptible in the building's appearance, with its deliberately expressed materiality and well-proportioned façade.

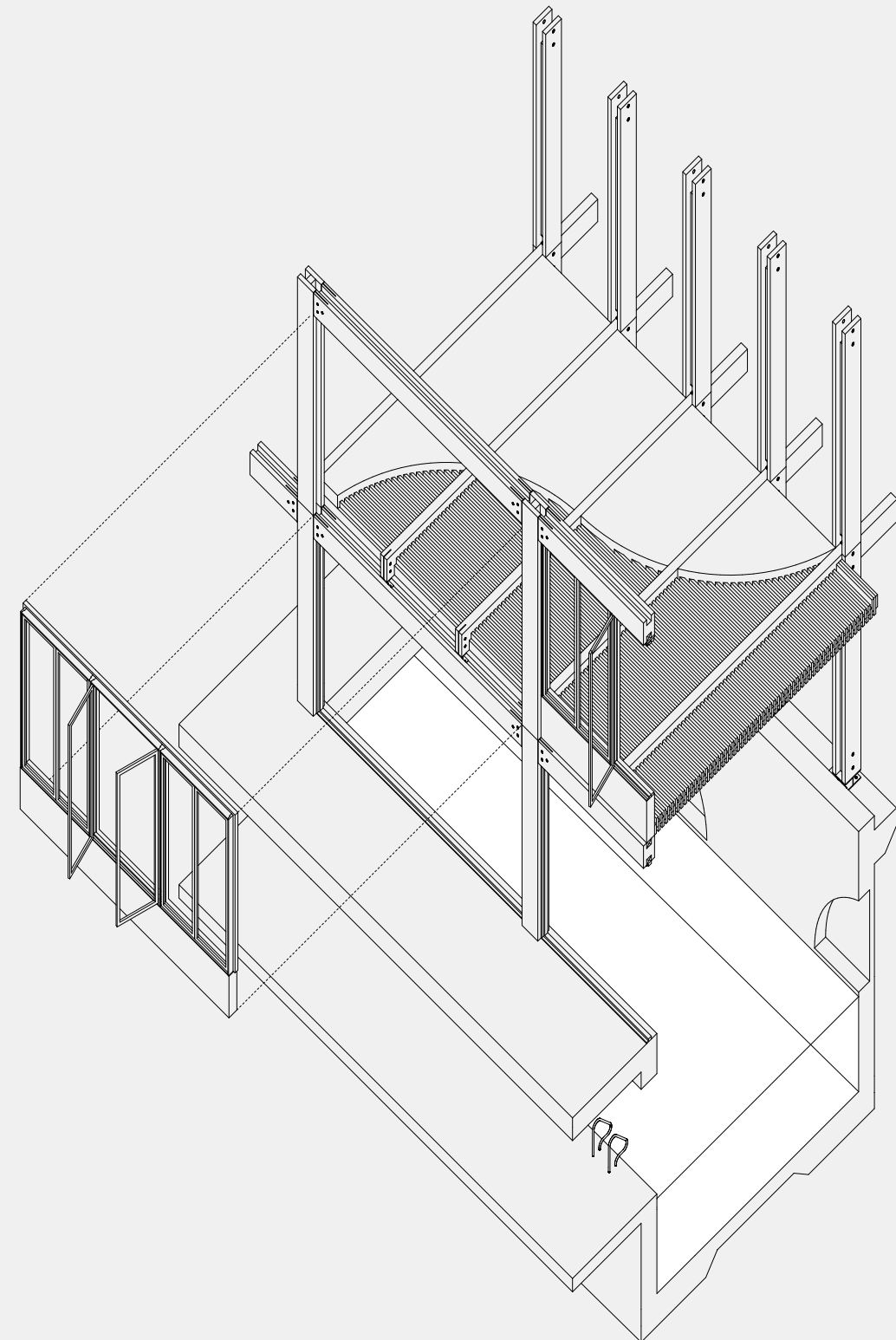
+1



Wood and concrete hybrid floor system

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Hybrid Floor



Two materials, wood and glass, enable verticality and view; the importance of western glazed façade as a lightweight construction is emphasised by the tall laminated glass fins that give an illusion of impossible lightness.

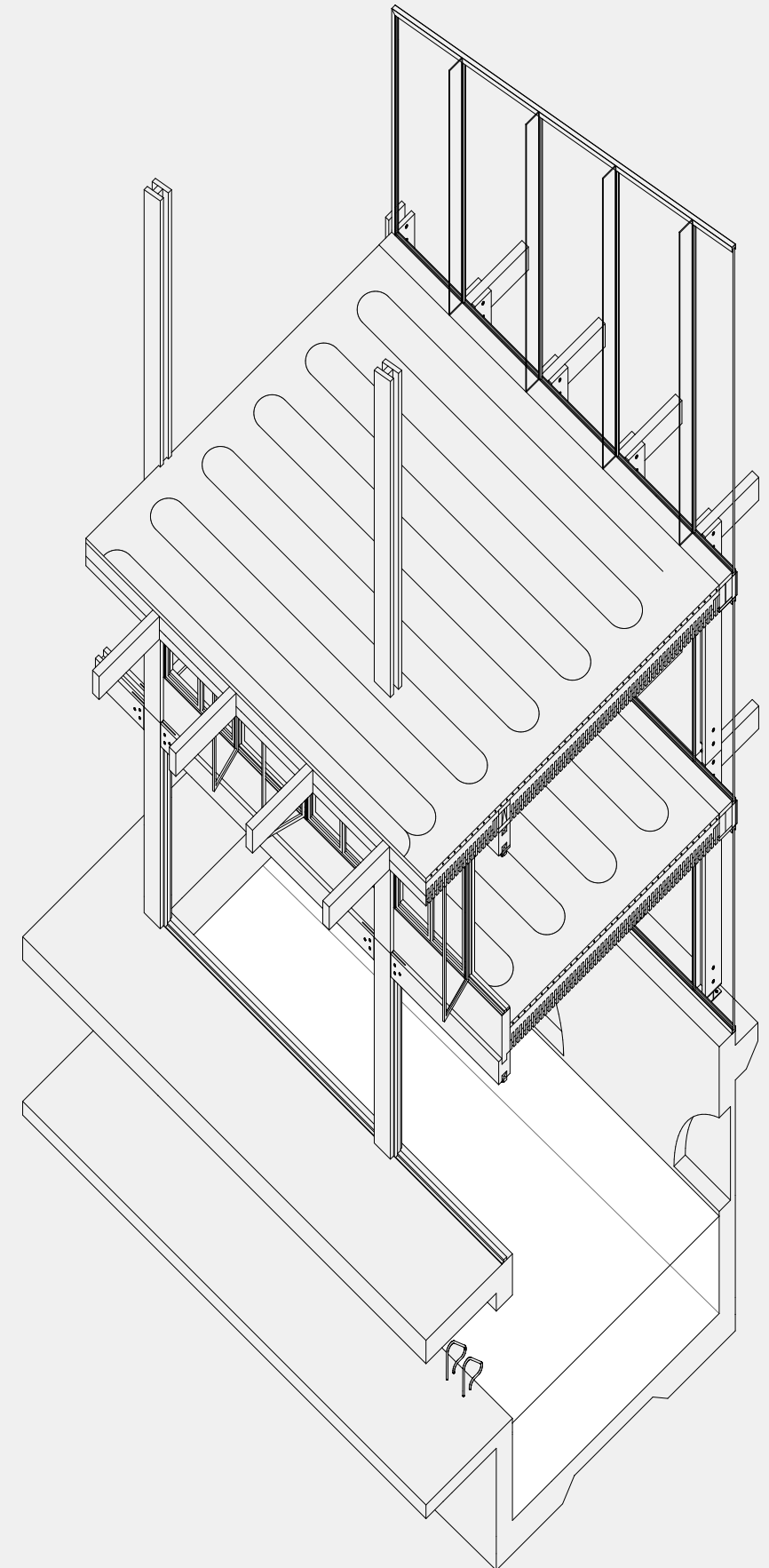
+1



Junko Fukutake Hall
SANAA
Okayama, Japan
2010-2013

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Glazing



Finally, the double layered roof consisting of polycarbonate and insulated metal panels ensures protection and aesthetic clarity. The dimensioned timber structure is counterpoised by a thin, transparent, fuzzy film.

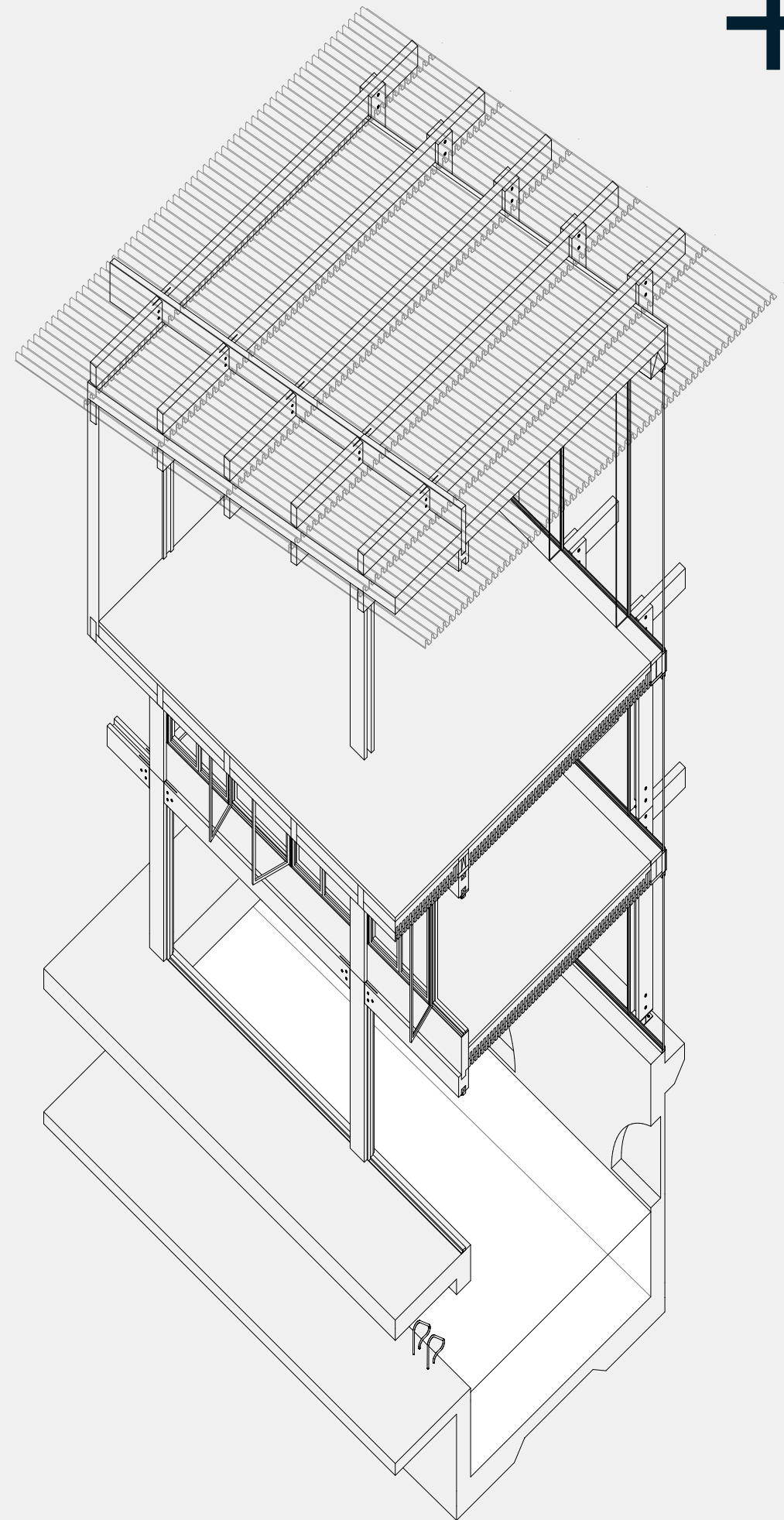
+2



Viggsö
Arrhov Frick
Värmdö NV, Sweden
2016

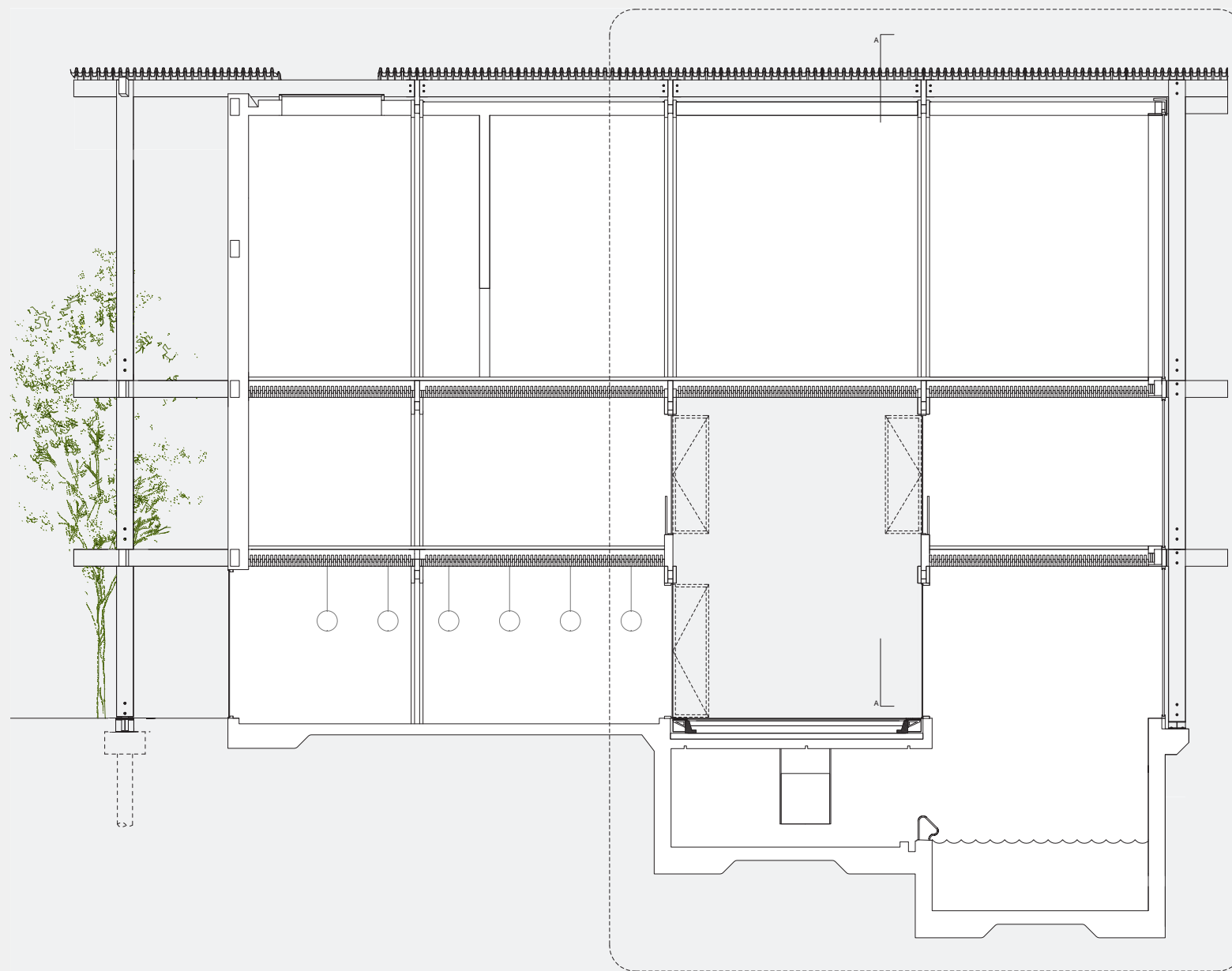
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Double-layered Roof





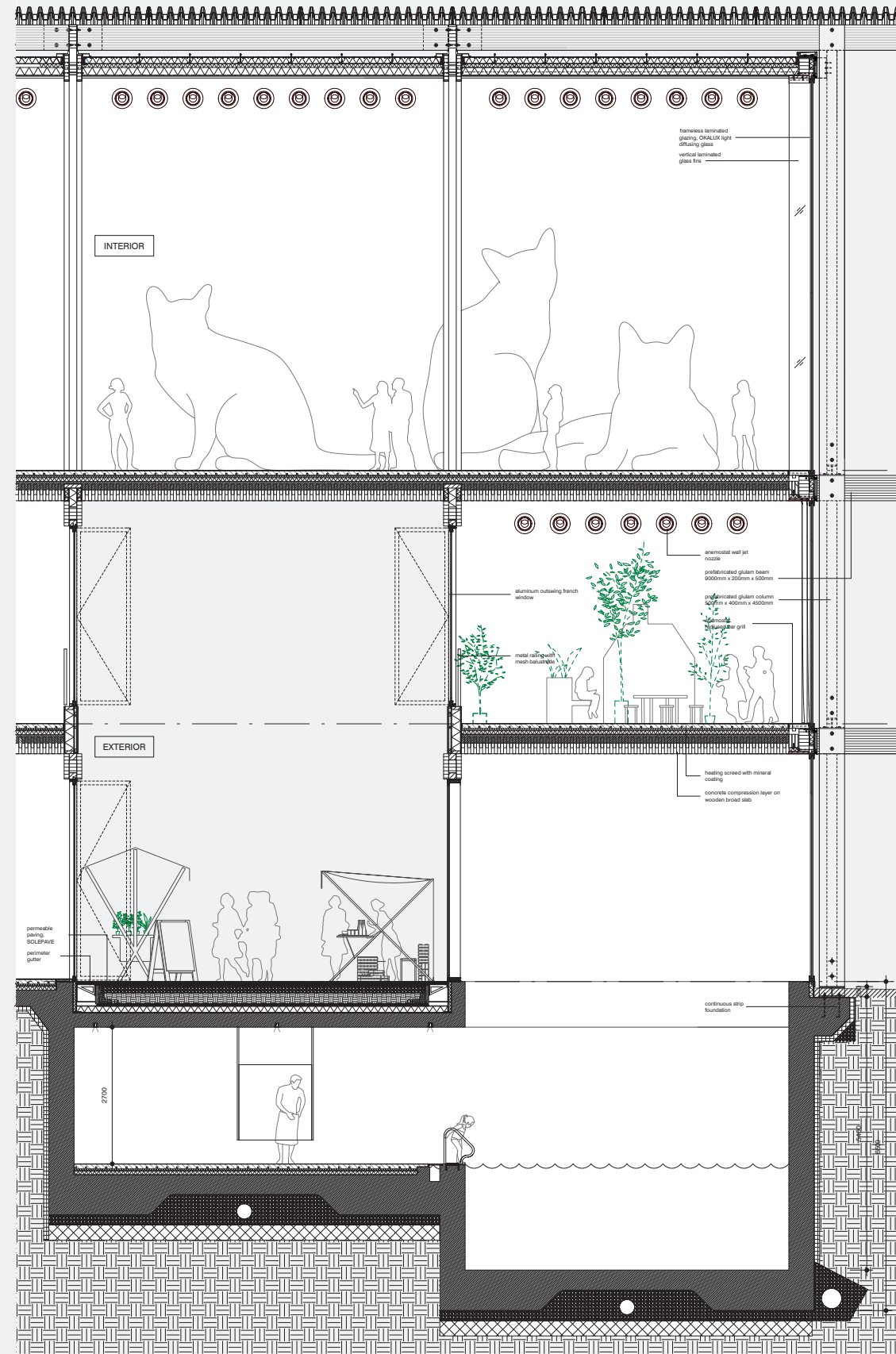
Public Condenser: Commons of Care
View: Through Passage



cut through passage

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Cross Section



interconnections

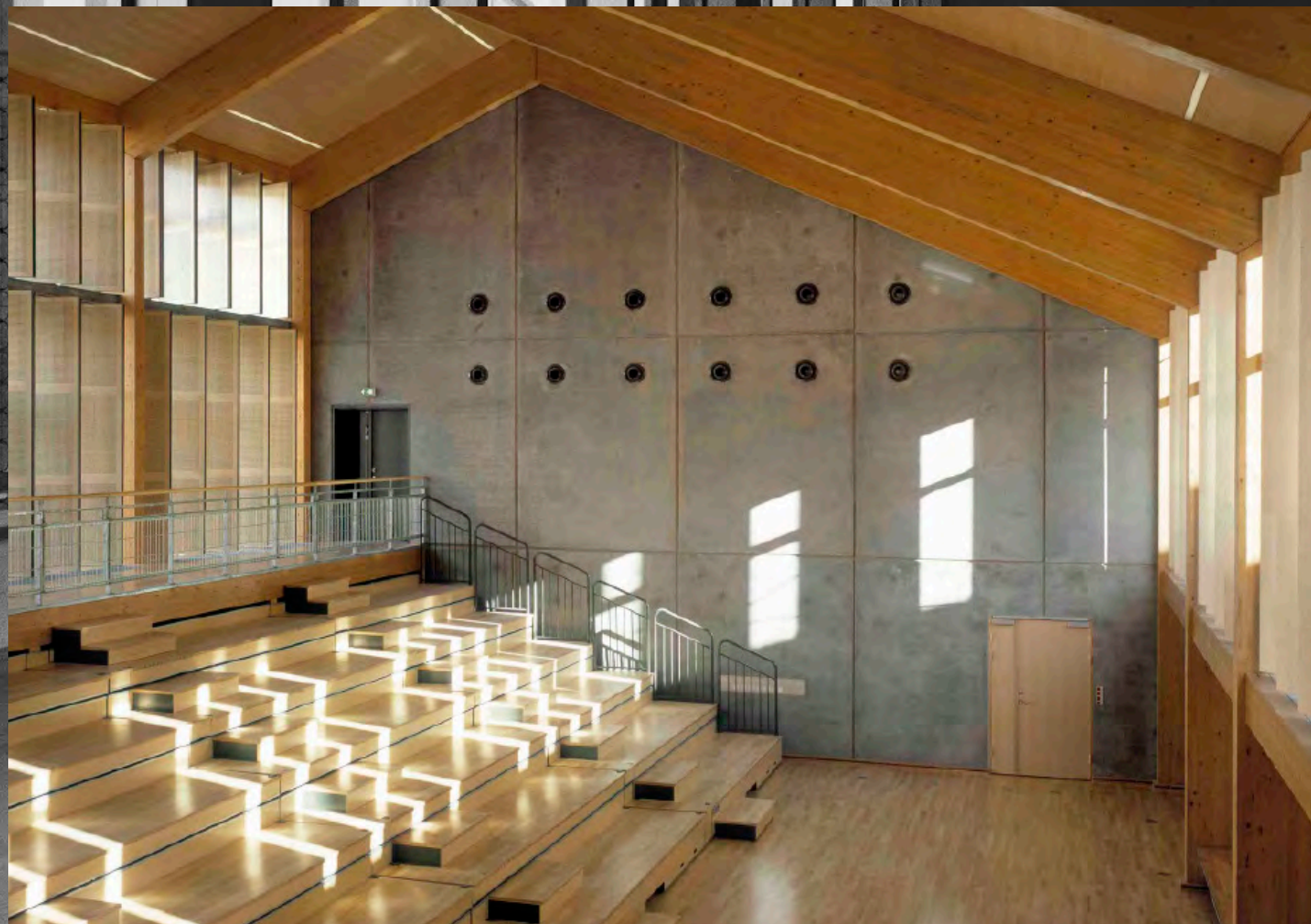
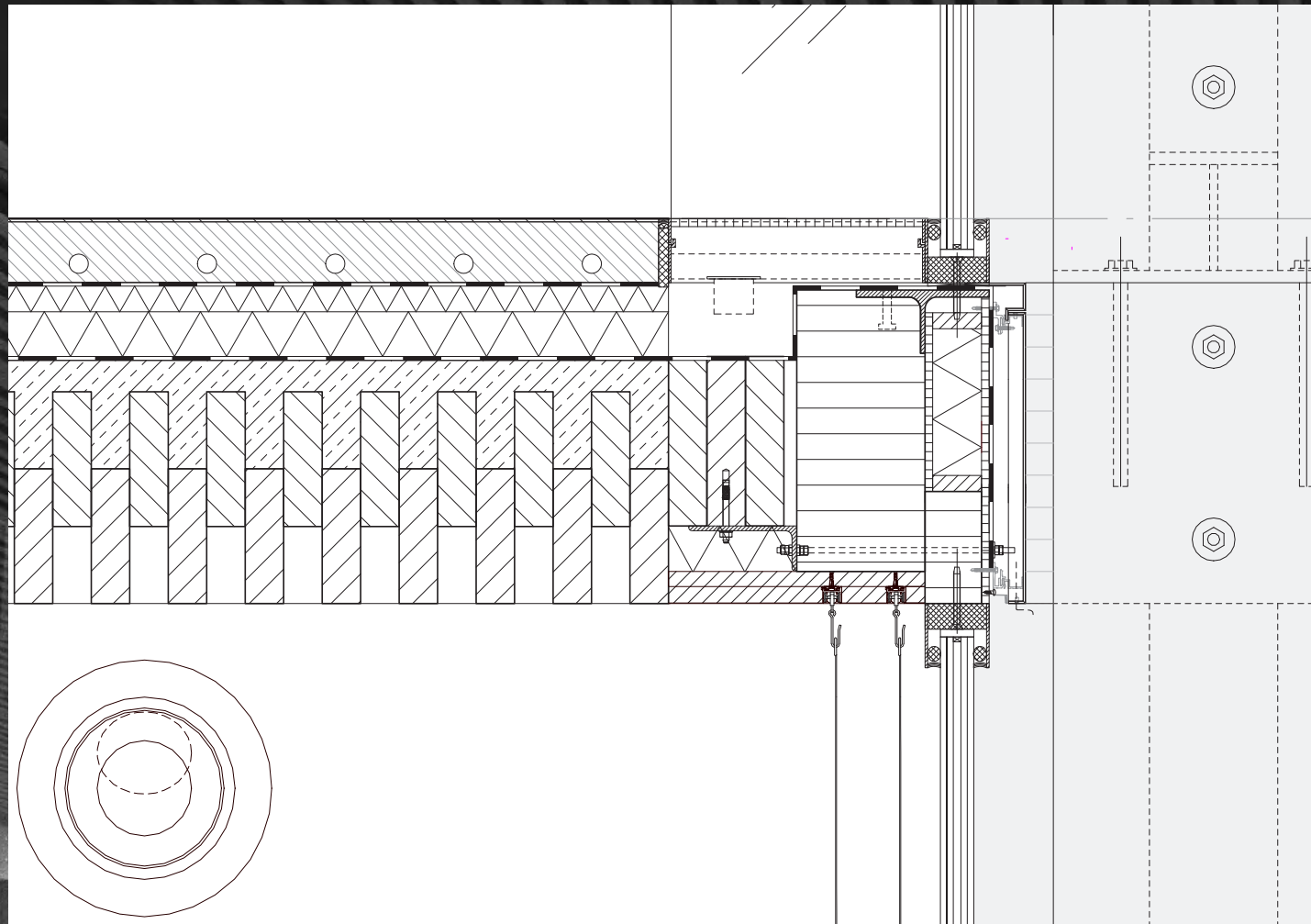
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

Ensemble: Cross Section, Zoom-in

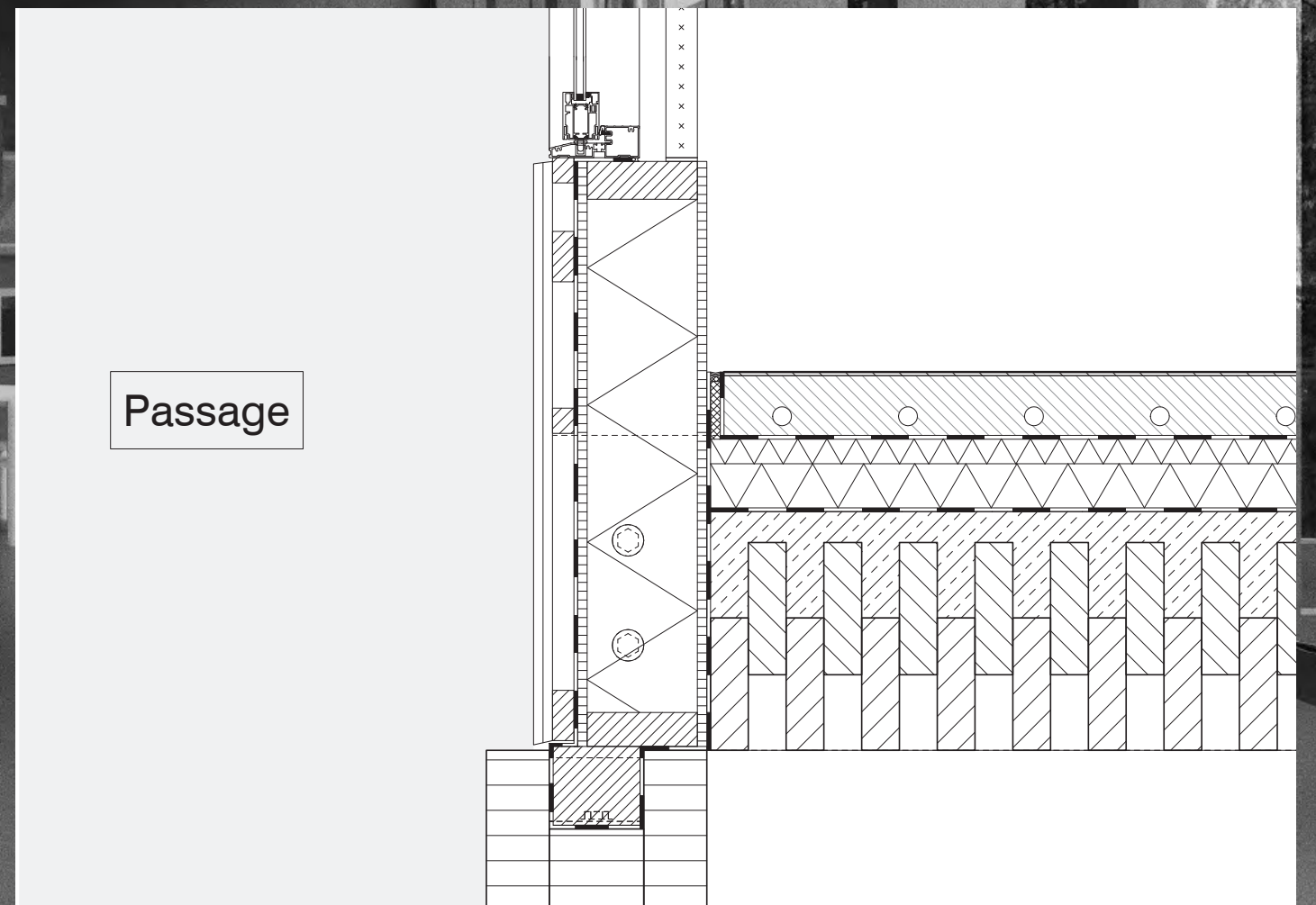
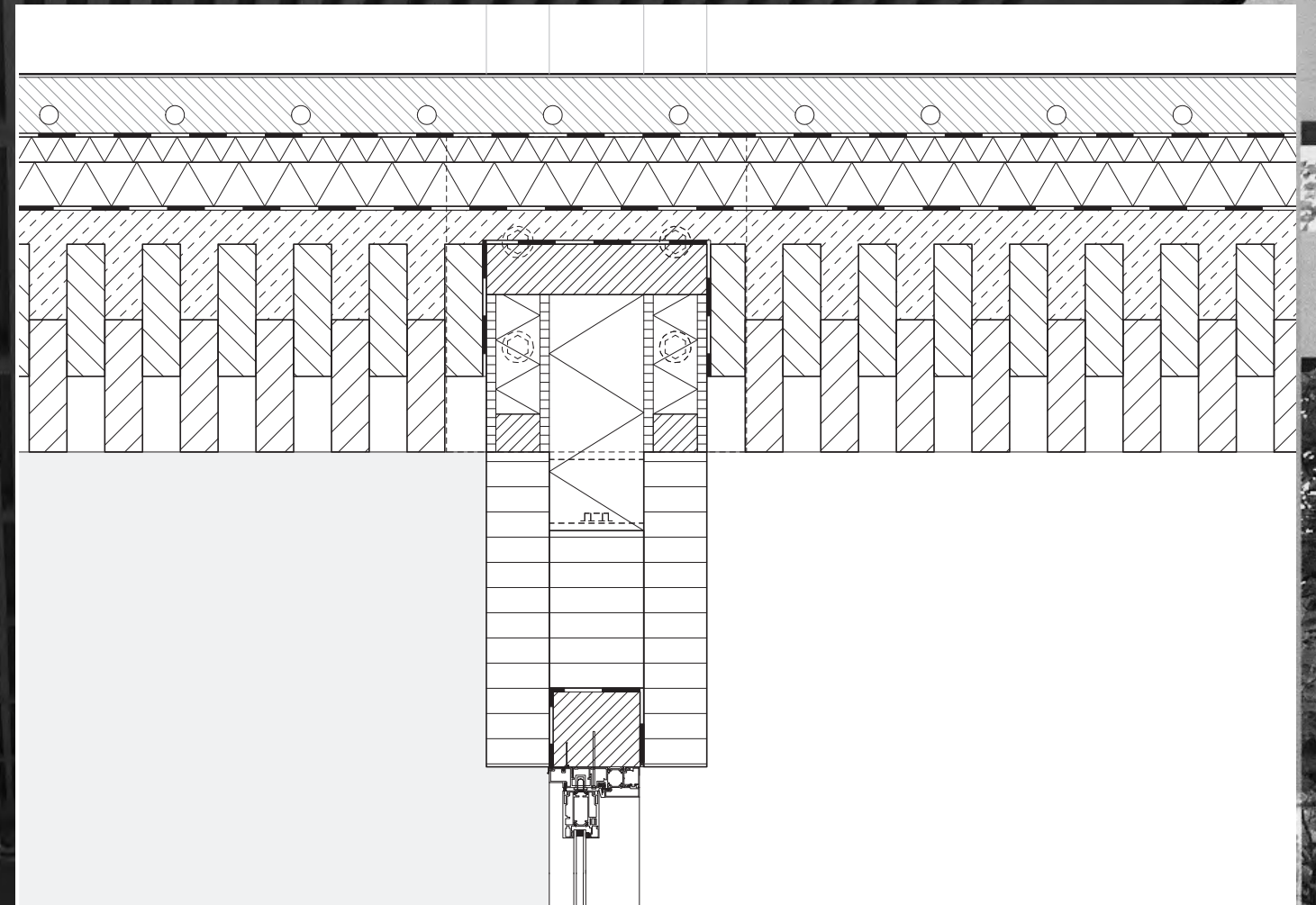
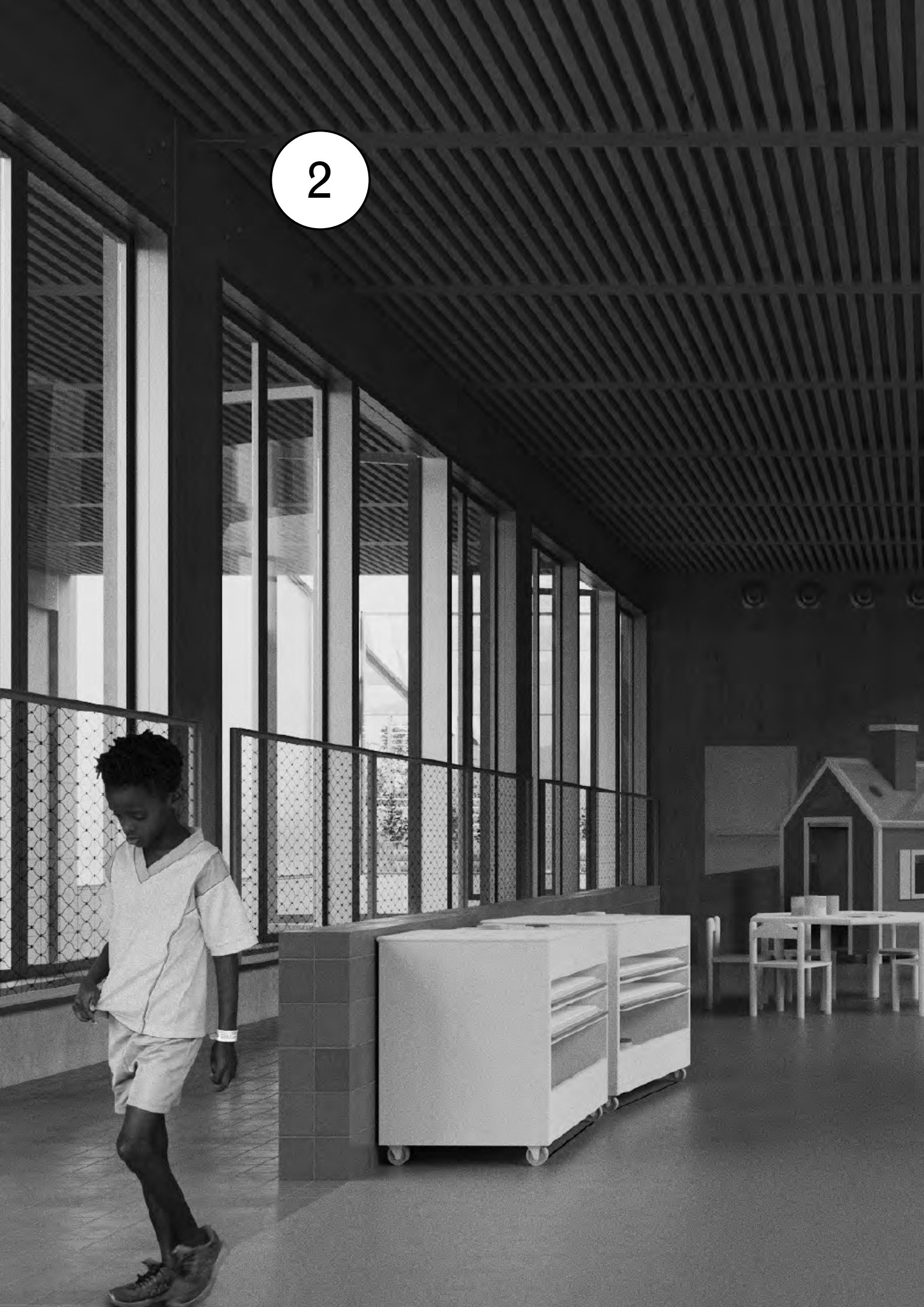


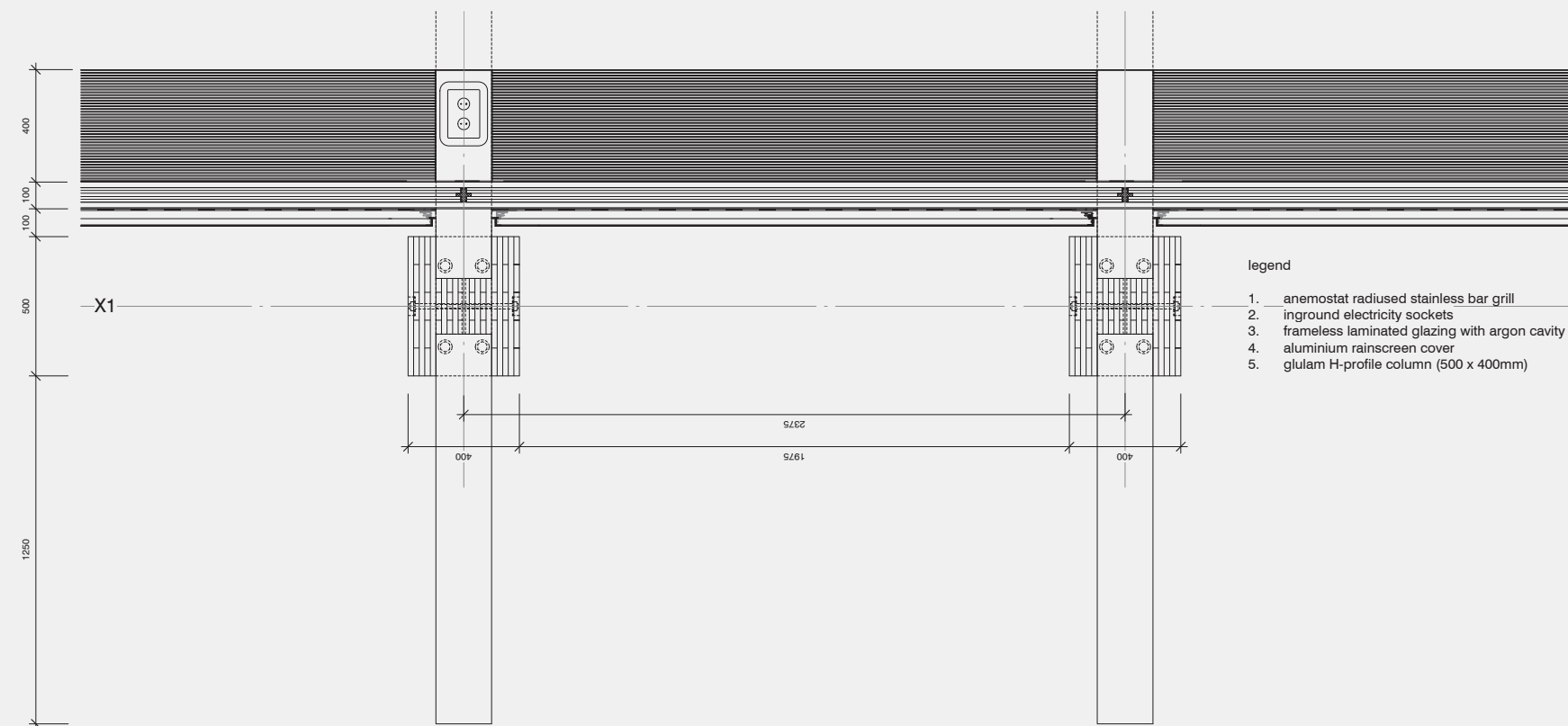
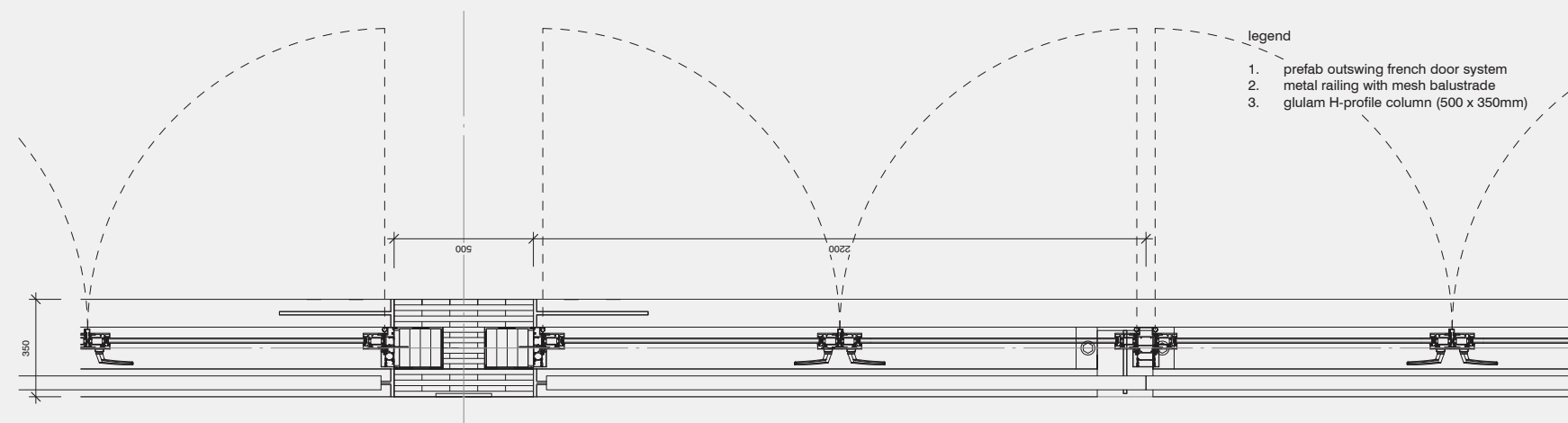
2

1



2





Public Condenser: Commons of Care

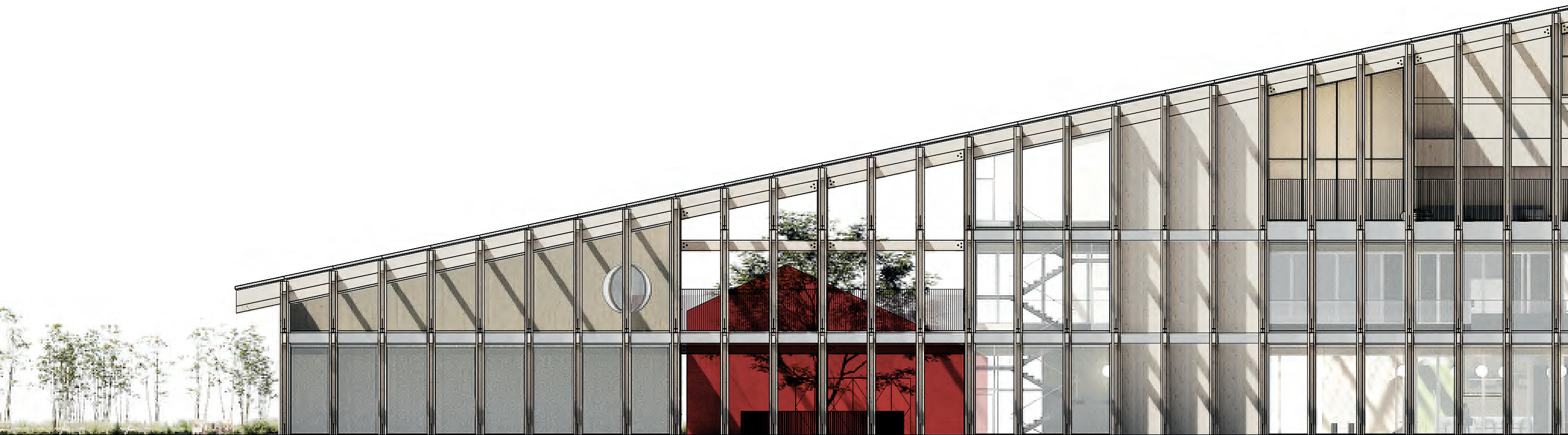
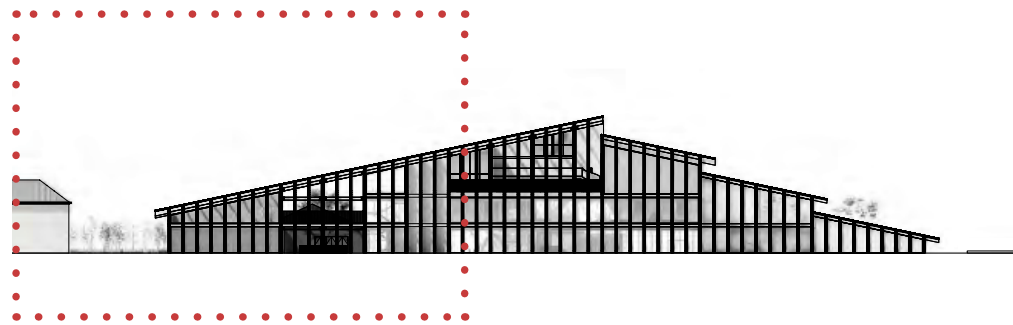
Ensemble: Detail, Horizontal Section Through Daycare



repetition interrupted by voids

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

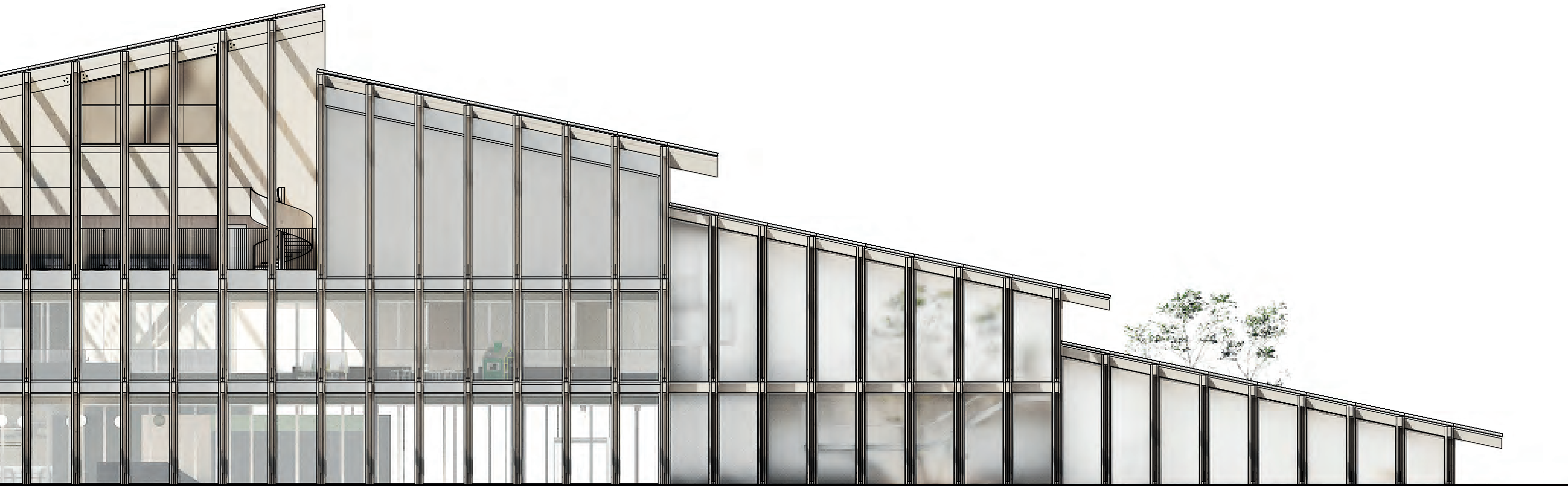
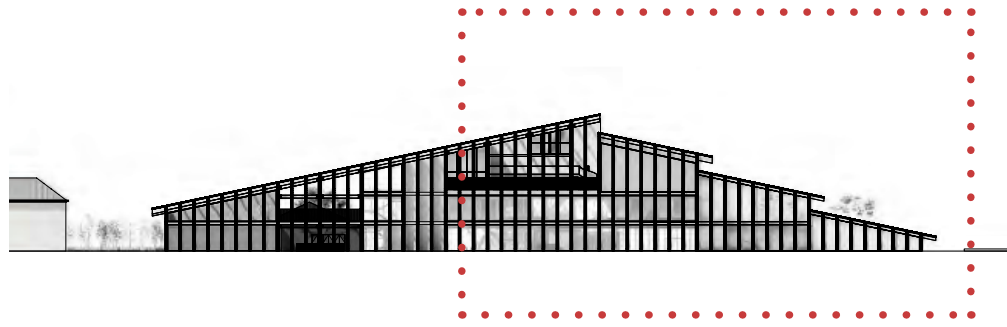
West Elevation



view onto existing

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

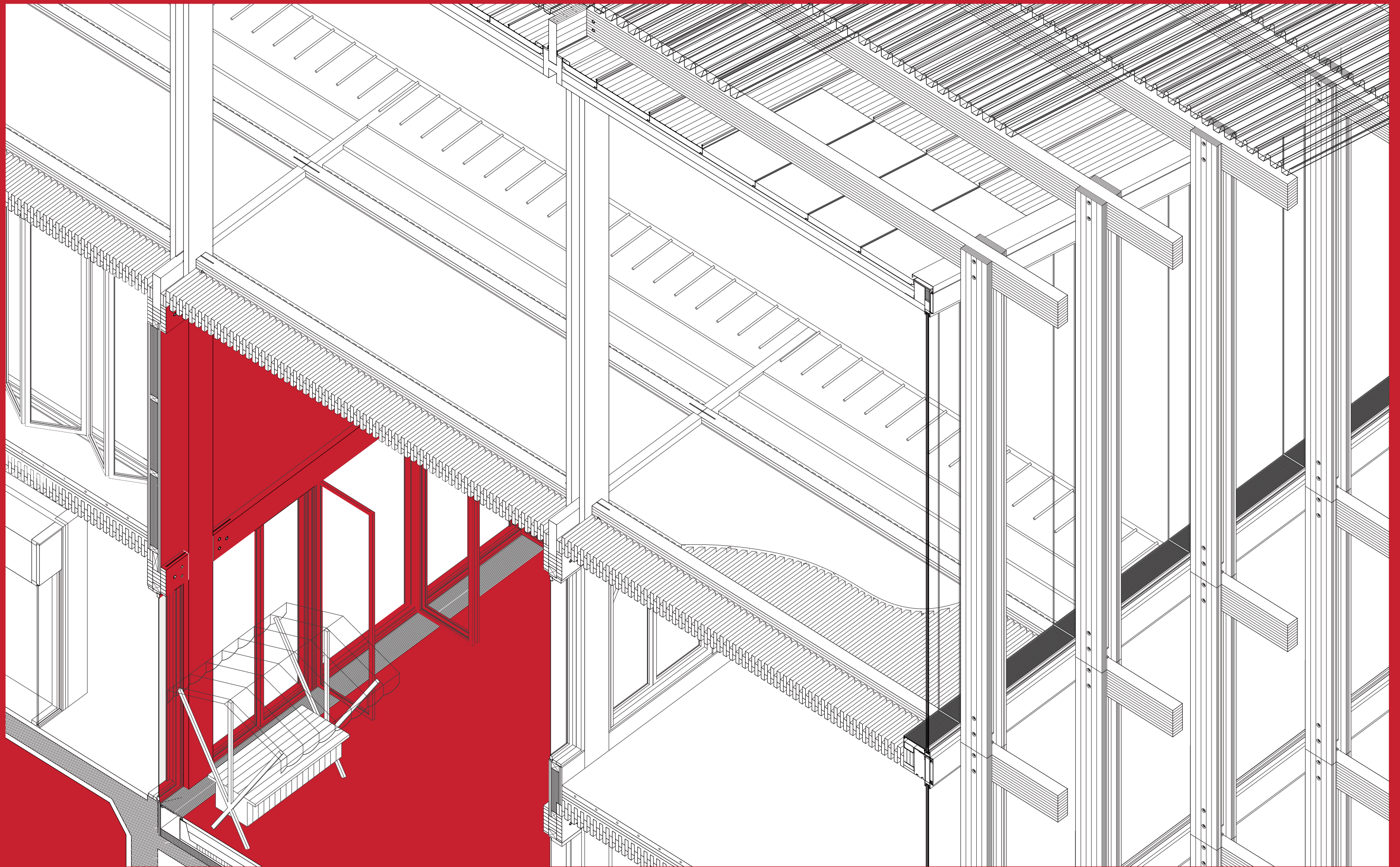
West Elevation, Zoom-in



transparent >> translucent >> open

Public Condenser: Commons of Care

West Elevation, Zoom-in



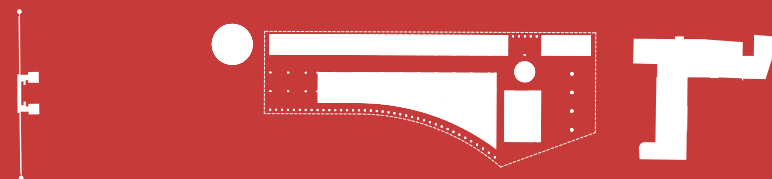
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

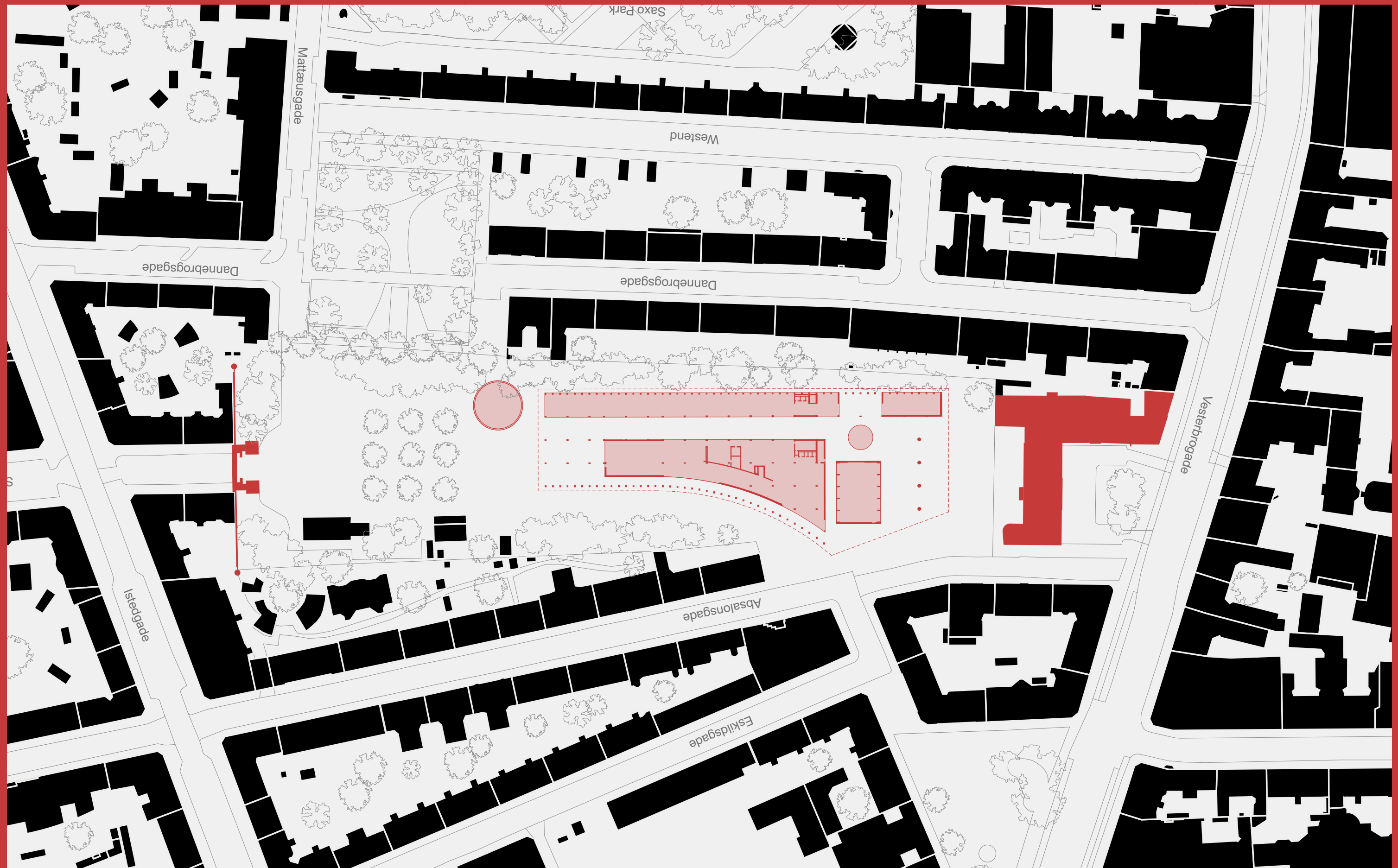
Isometric Façade Detail

Sequential Paths

SP-I New Publicness

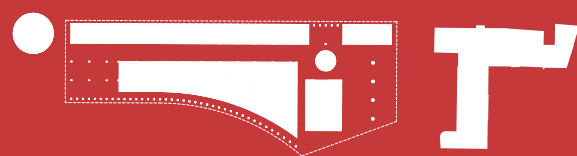
Common space is to remain open and
thus permanently inviting newcomers





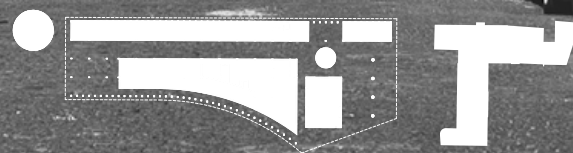
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-I New Publicness: Site Plan





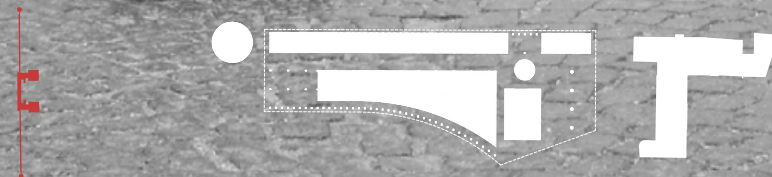
Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-I New Publicness: The Wall





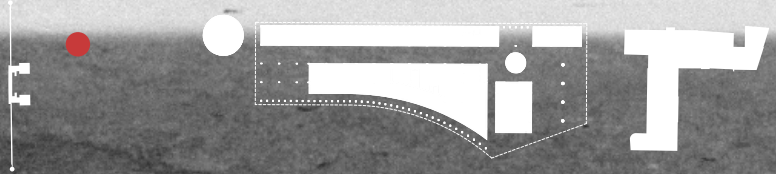
OFFENTLIG
LÆGEPLADS

Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-I New Publicness: The Gate



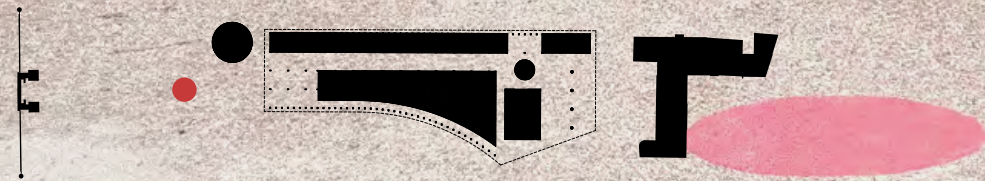


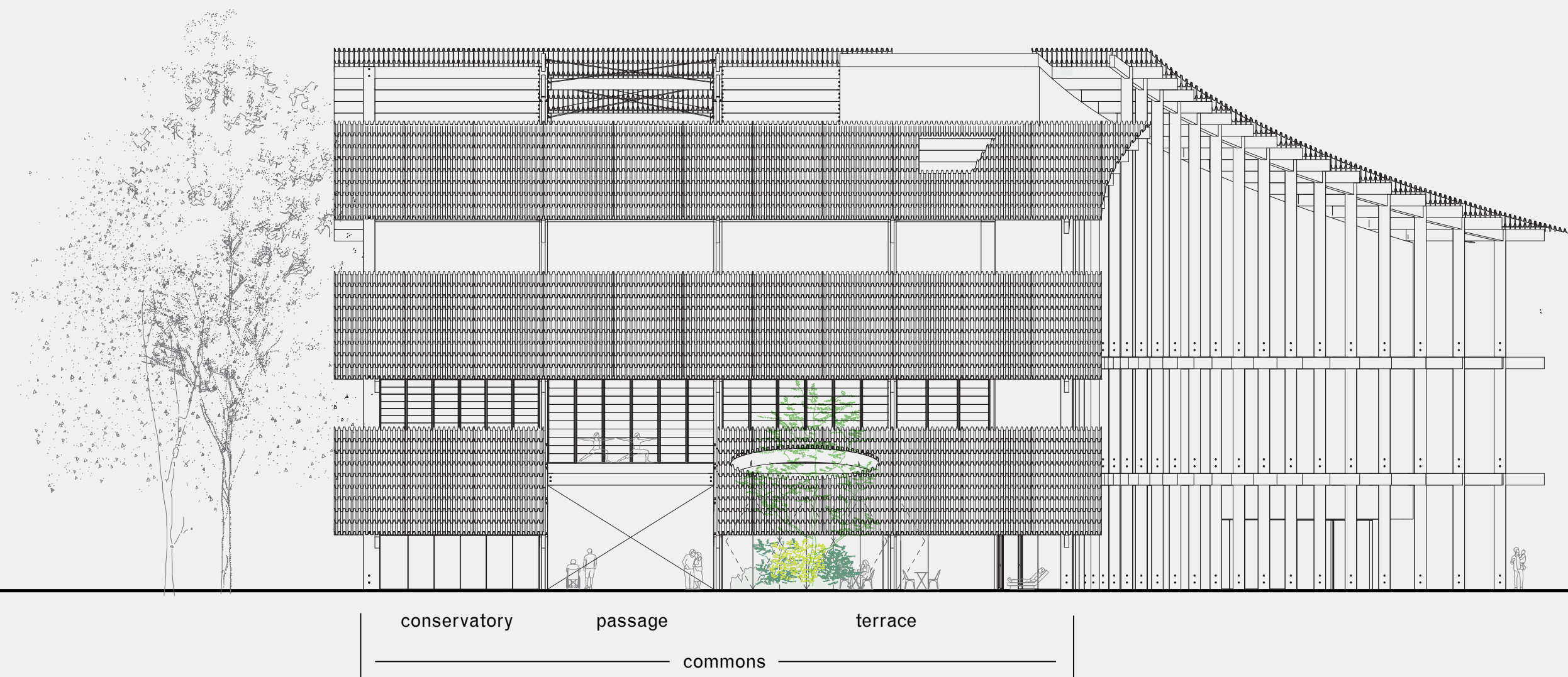
Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-I New Publicness: The Park



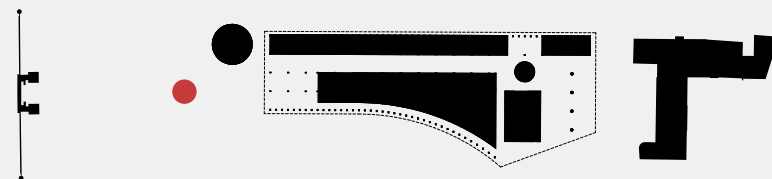


Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-I New Publicness: The Commons



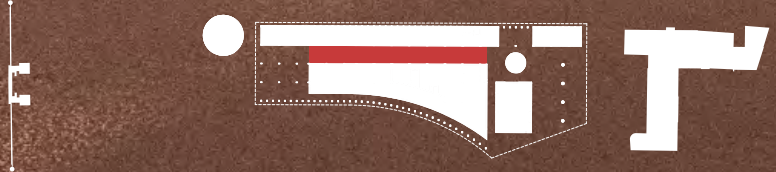


Public Condenser: Commons of Care
South Elevation





Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-I New Publicness: The In-Between

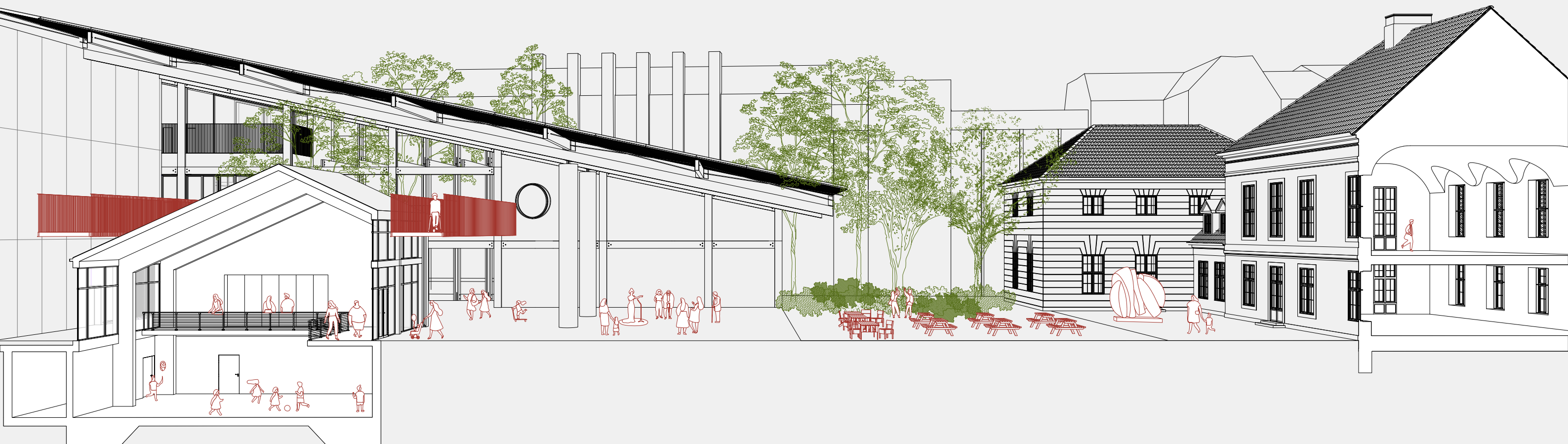




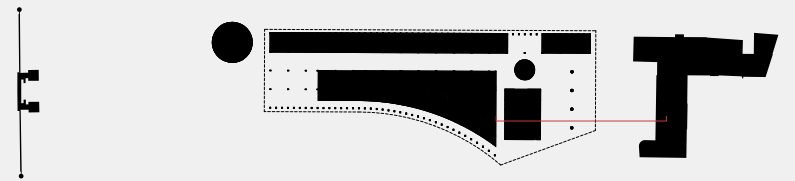
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-I New Publicness: The Square



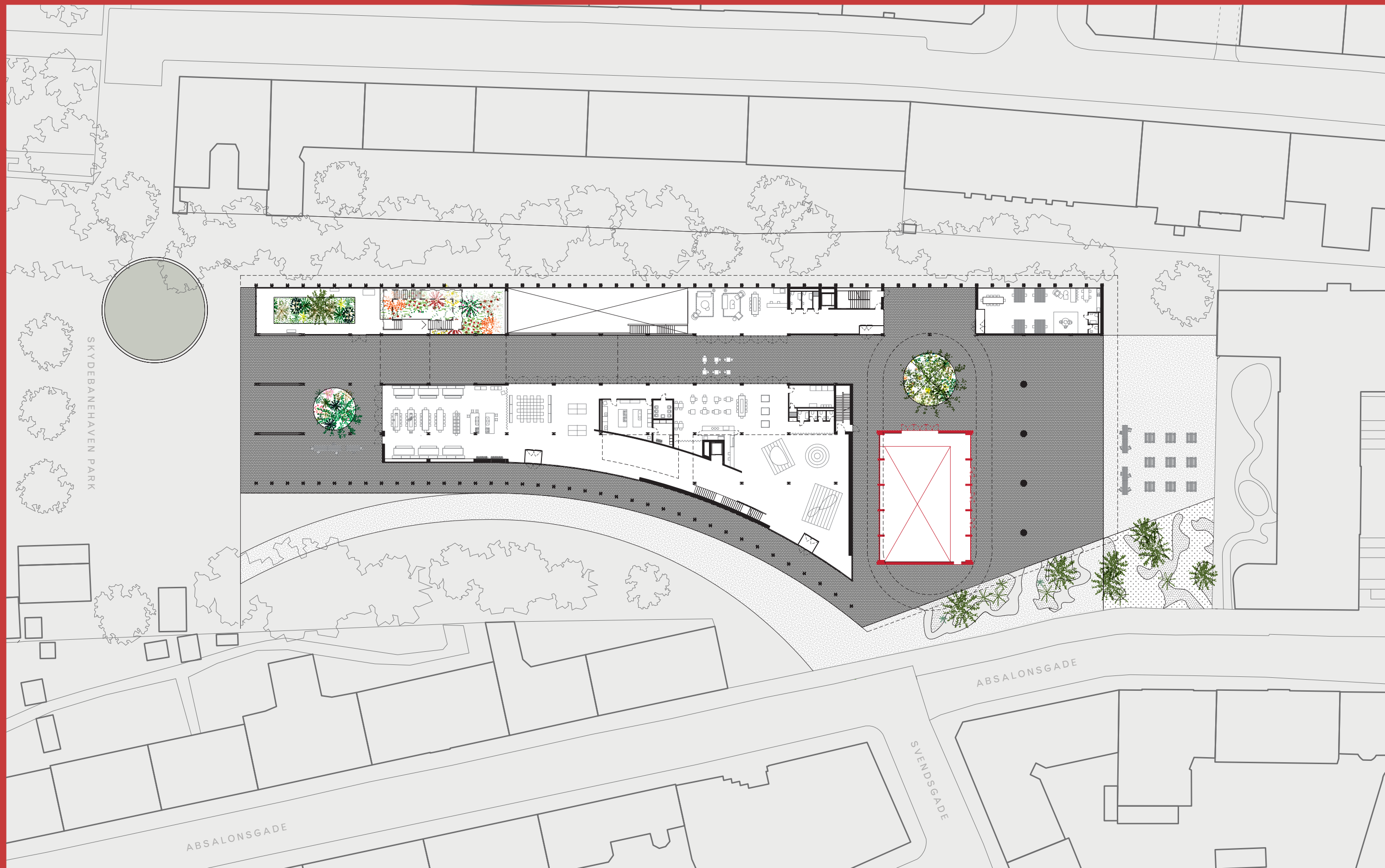


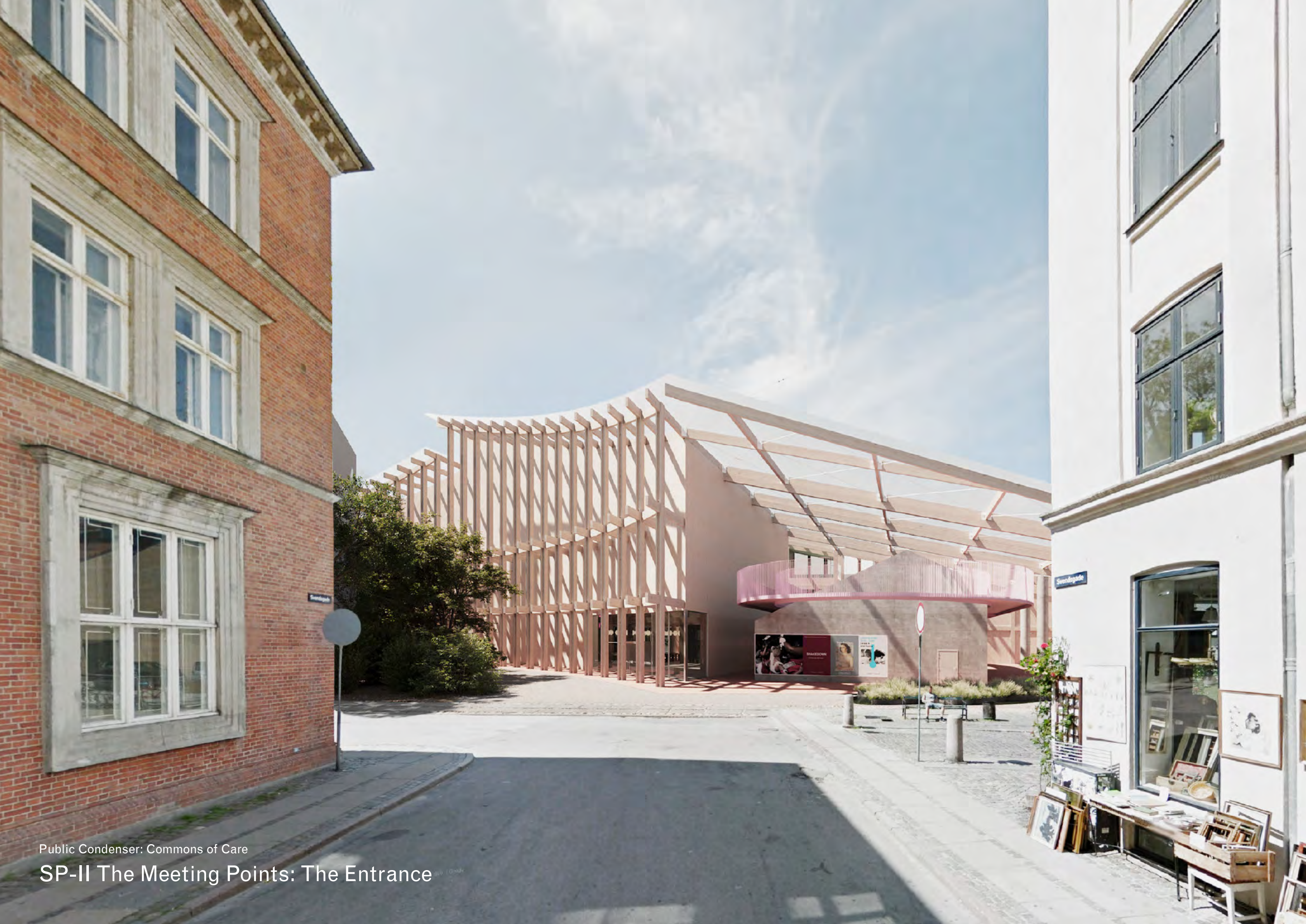
Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-I New Publicness



SP-II The Meeting Points

The Meeting Points emancipate themselves from the social boundaries of elderly care and daycare centres as a meeting place for sharing.





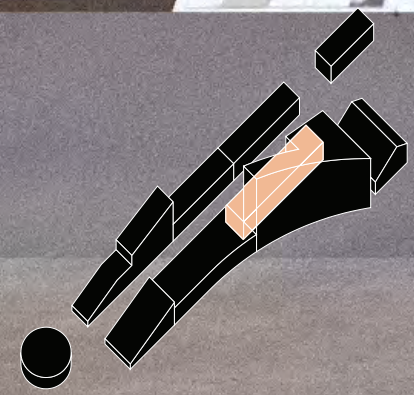
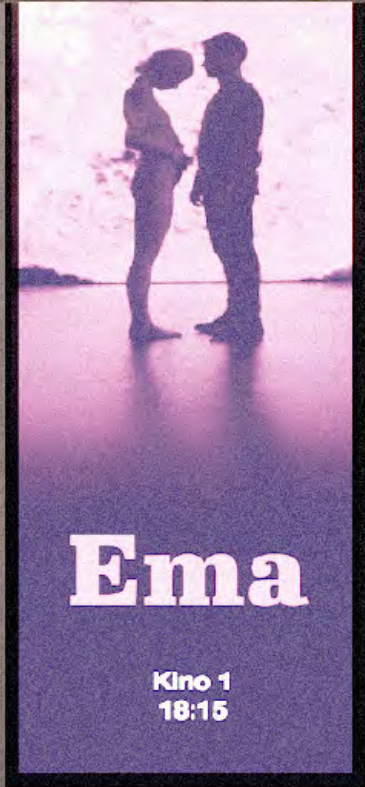
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-II The Meeting Points: The Entrance



Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-II The Meeting Points: The Atrium

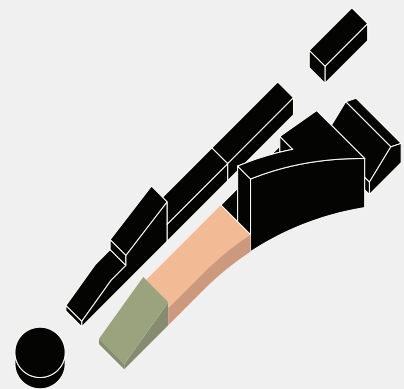


Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-II The Meeting Points: The Café



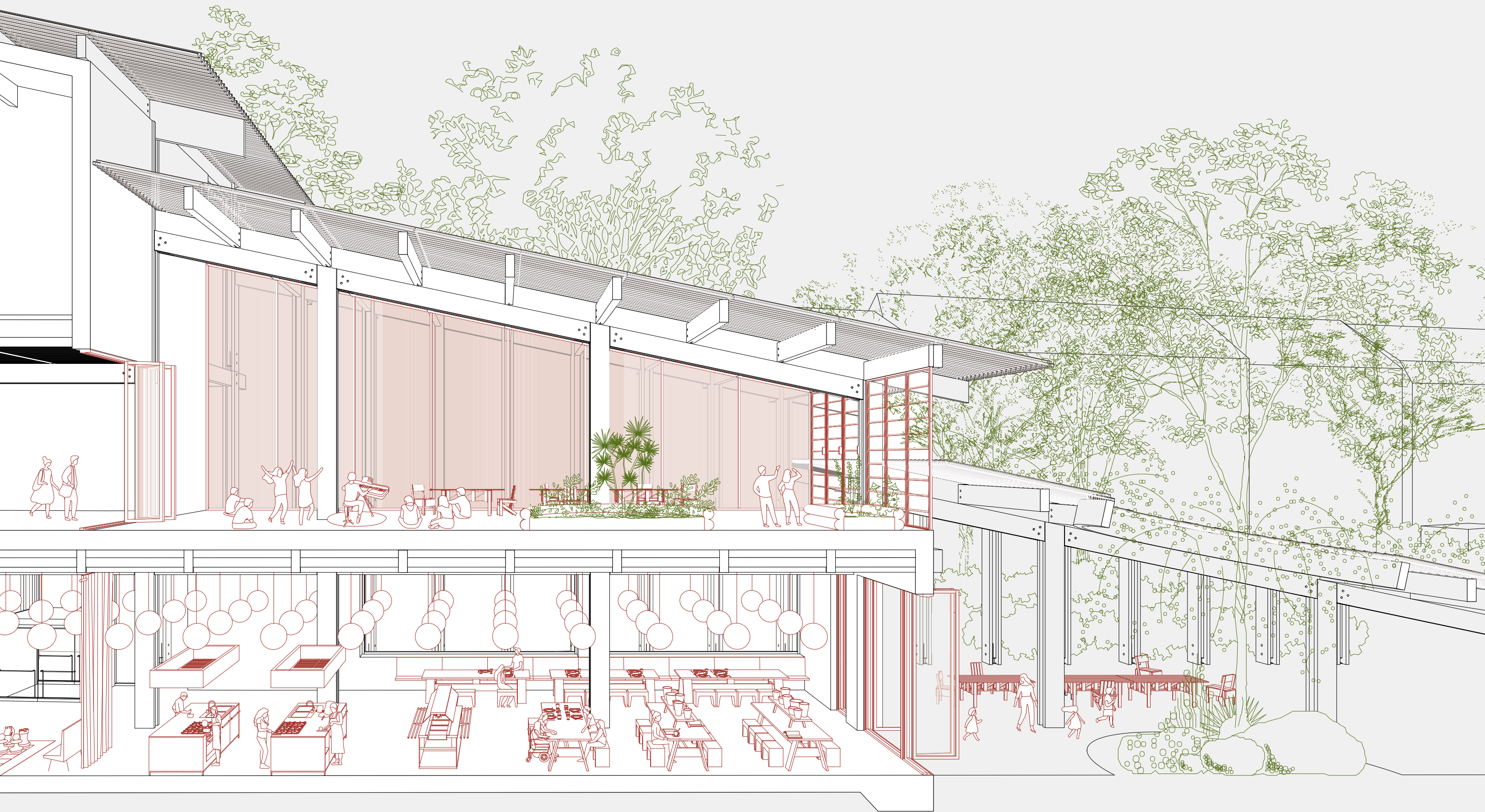
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-II The Meeting Points: New Path to Park

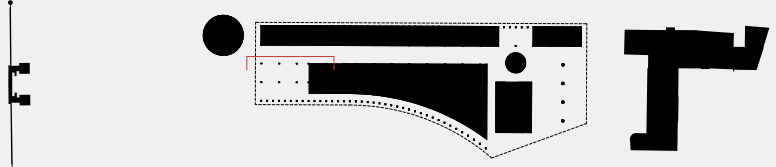


Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-II The Meeting Points: The Dining Hall

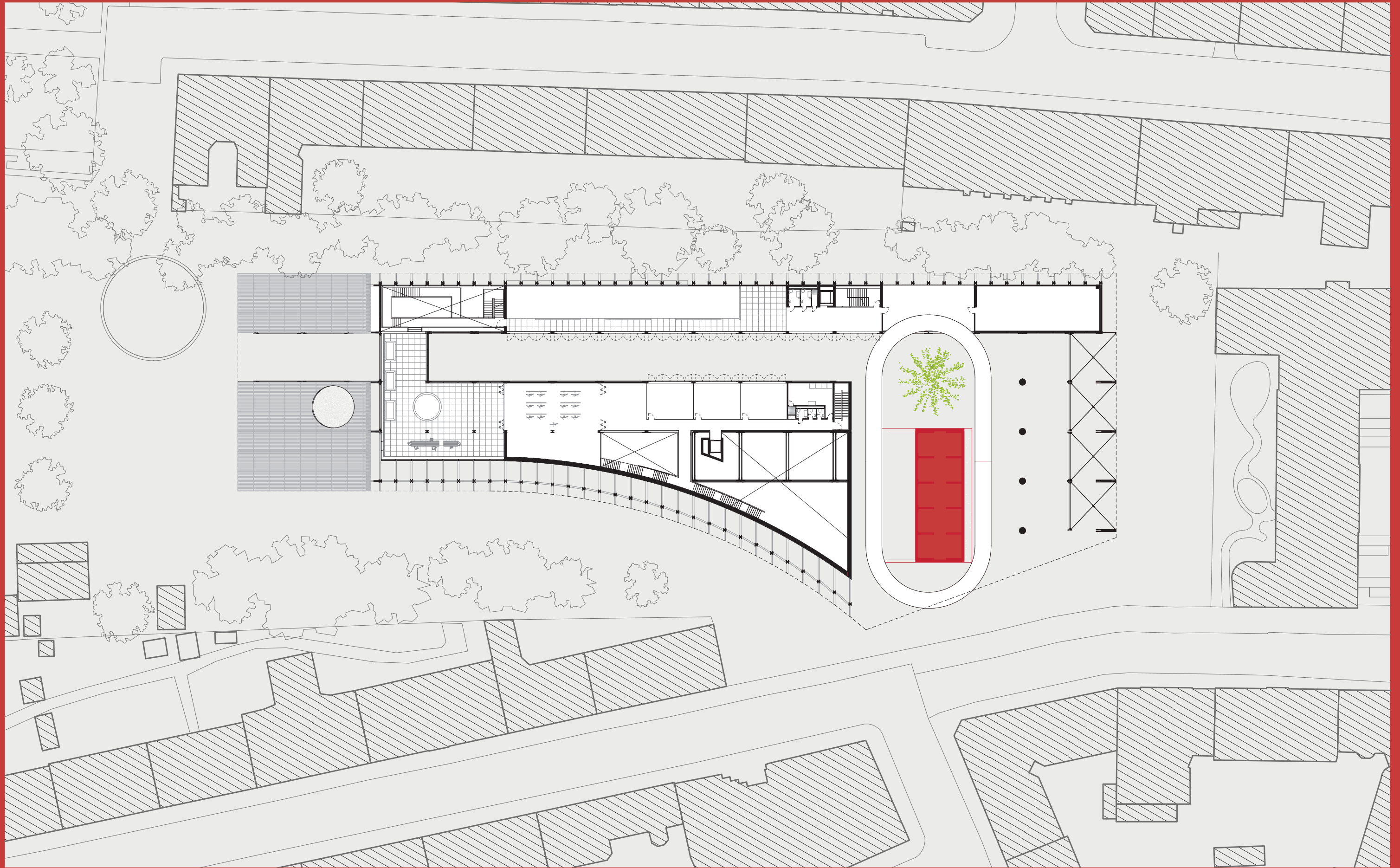


Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-II The Meeting Points



SP-III The Transformative Zones

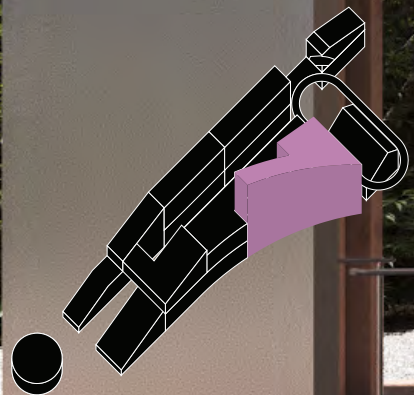
The transformative zone is a place where migrant youths will be given time to gradually adapt to their new host society, out of the institutional settings of asylum centres. Similarly, the elderly will be equally engaged out of their settings of isolation.



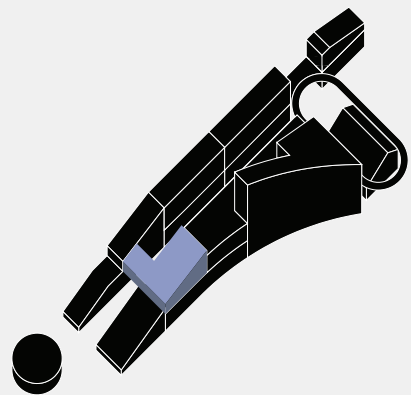
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-III The Transformative Zones: Floor +1





Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-III The Transformative Zones: The Stairs



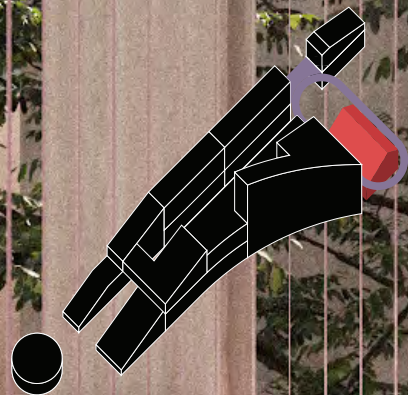
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-III The Transformative Zones: Horticulture = Cross-Cultural



Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-III The Transformative Zones: Daycare/After School Care



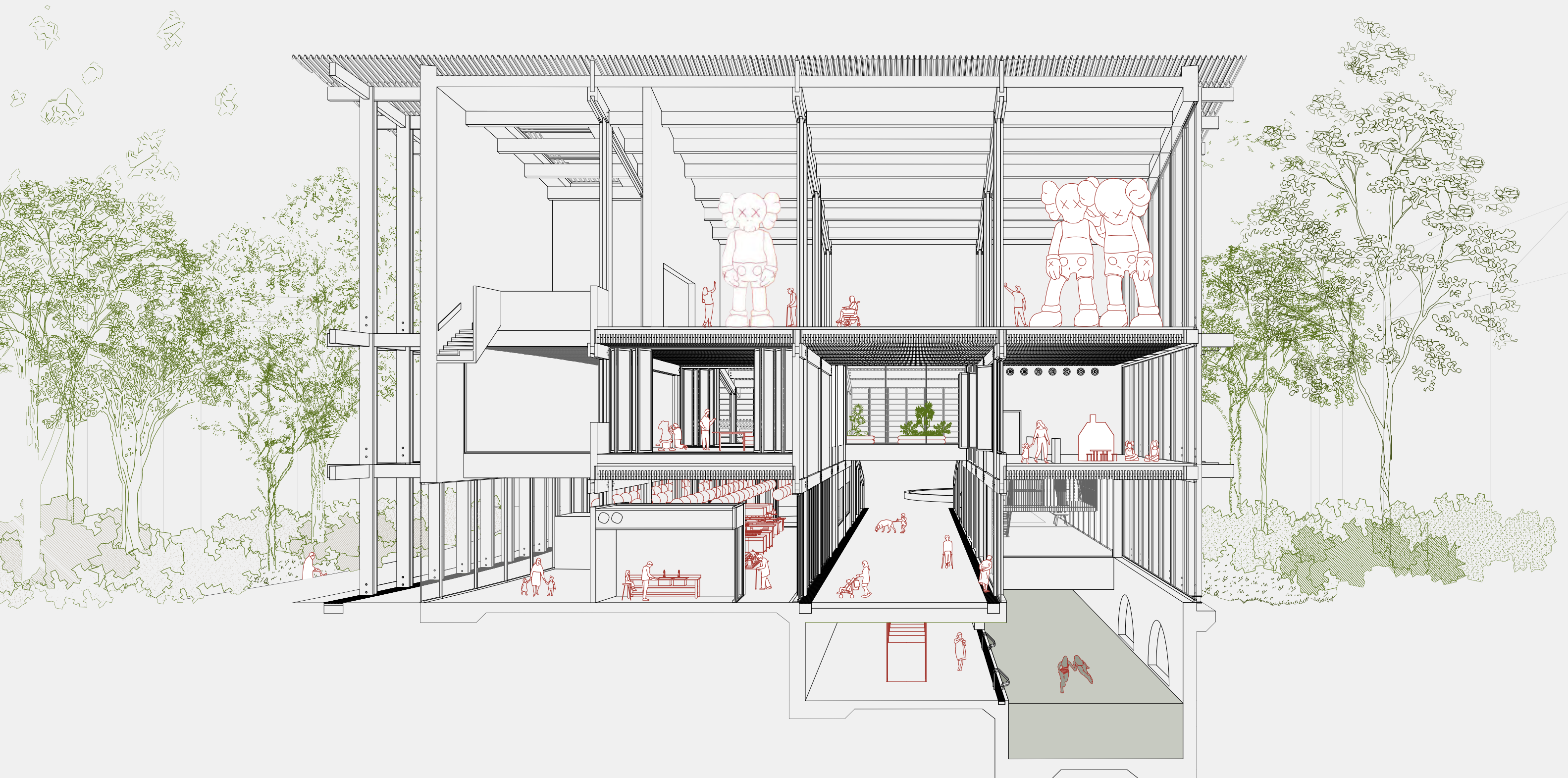
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-III The Transformative Zones: The Running Track



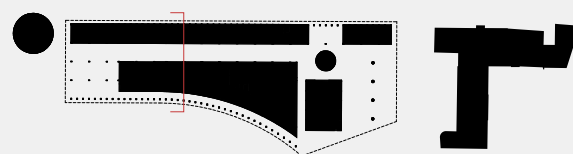
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-III The Transformative Zones: The Rehabilitation Room



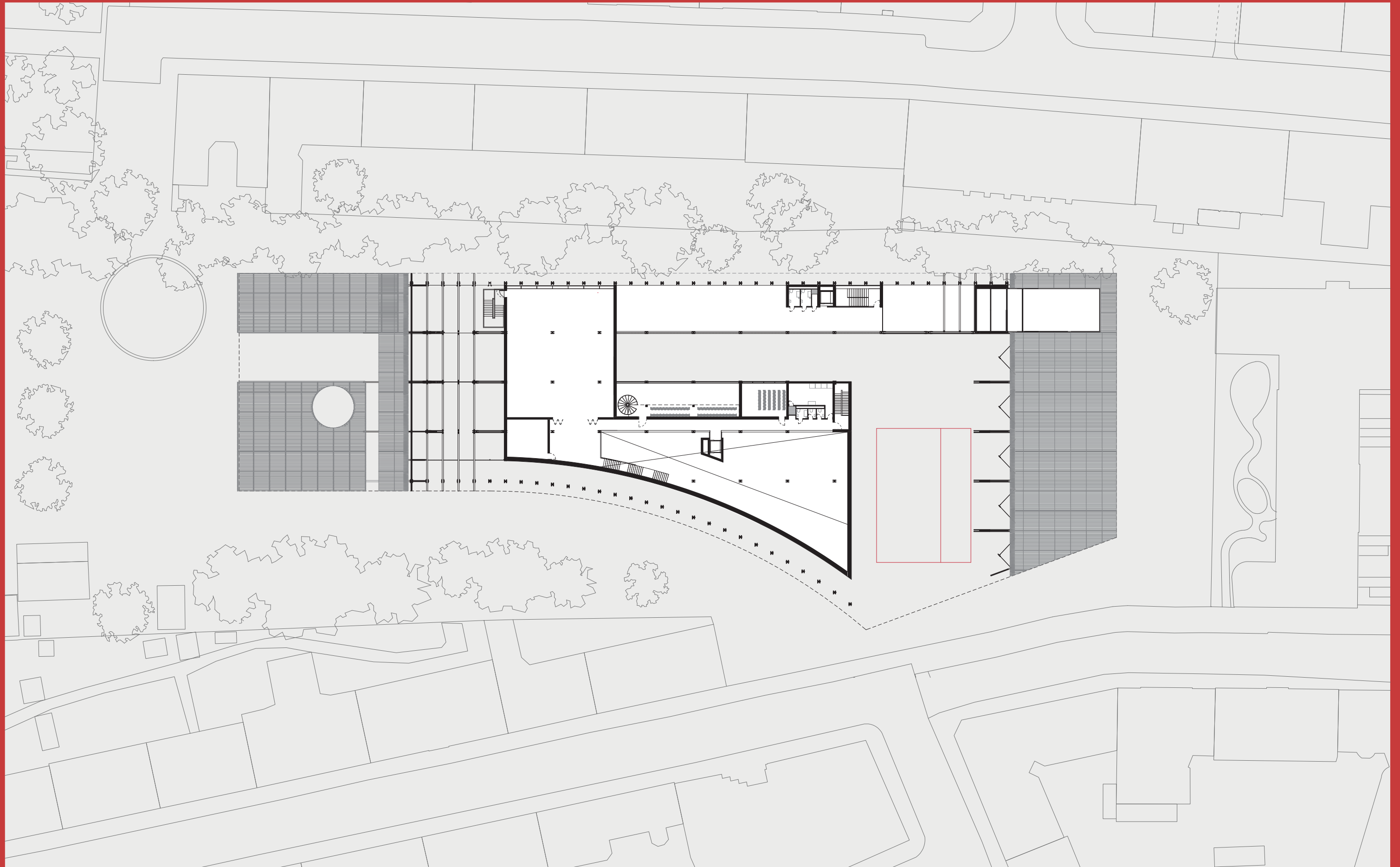
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-III The Transformative Zones



SP-IV The Elevated Experience

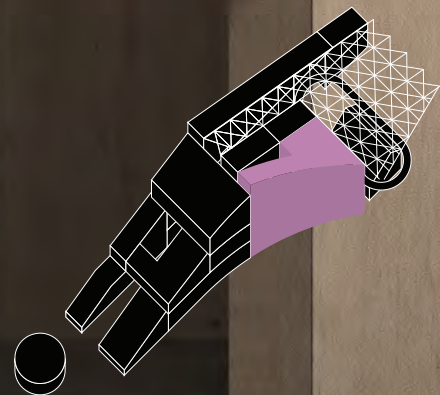
The Commons of Care embraces the idea that care, culture, and caring culture are deeply useful and necessary as well as attractive and engaging.



Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-IV The Elevated Experience: Floor +2

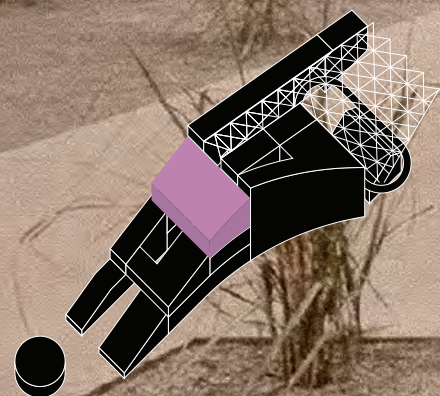




Public Condenser: Commons of Care

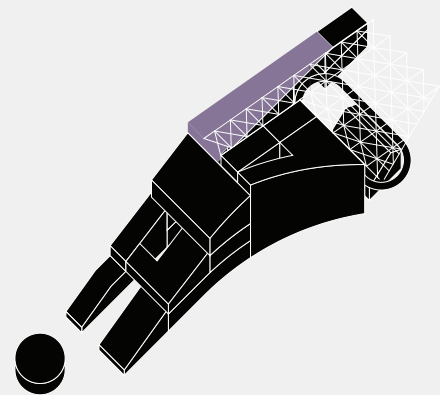
SP-IV The Elevated Experience: The Ascend

Exhibition: From Here to Ear, Céleste Boursier-Mougenot



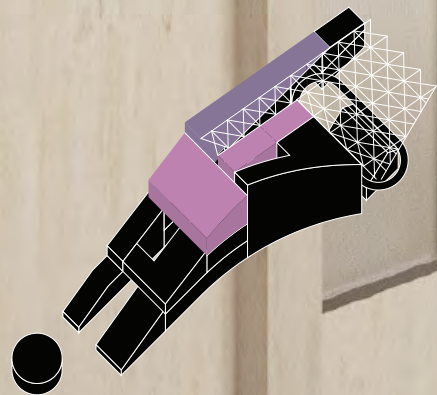
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-IV The Elevated Experience: The Zenithal Hall



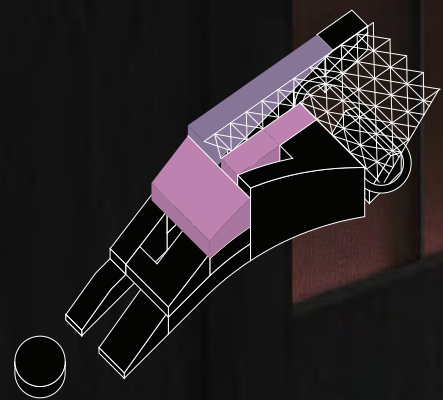
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-IV The Elevated Experience: Rooftop Exercise/Splashpark



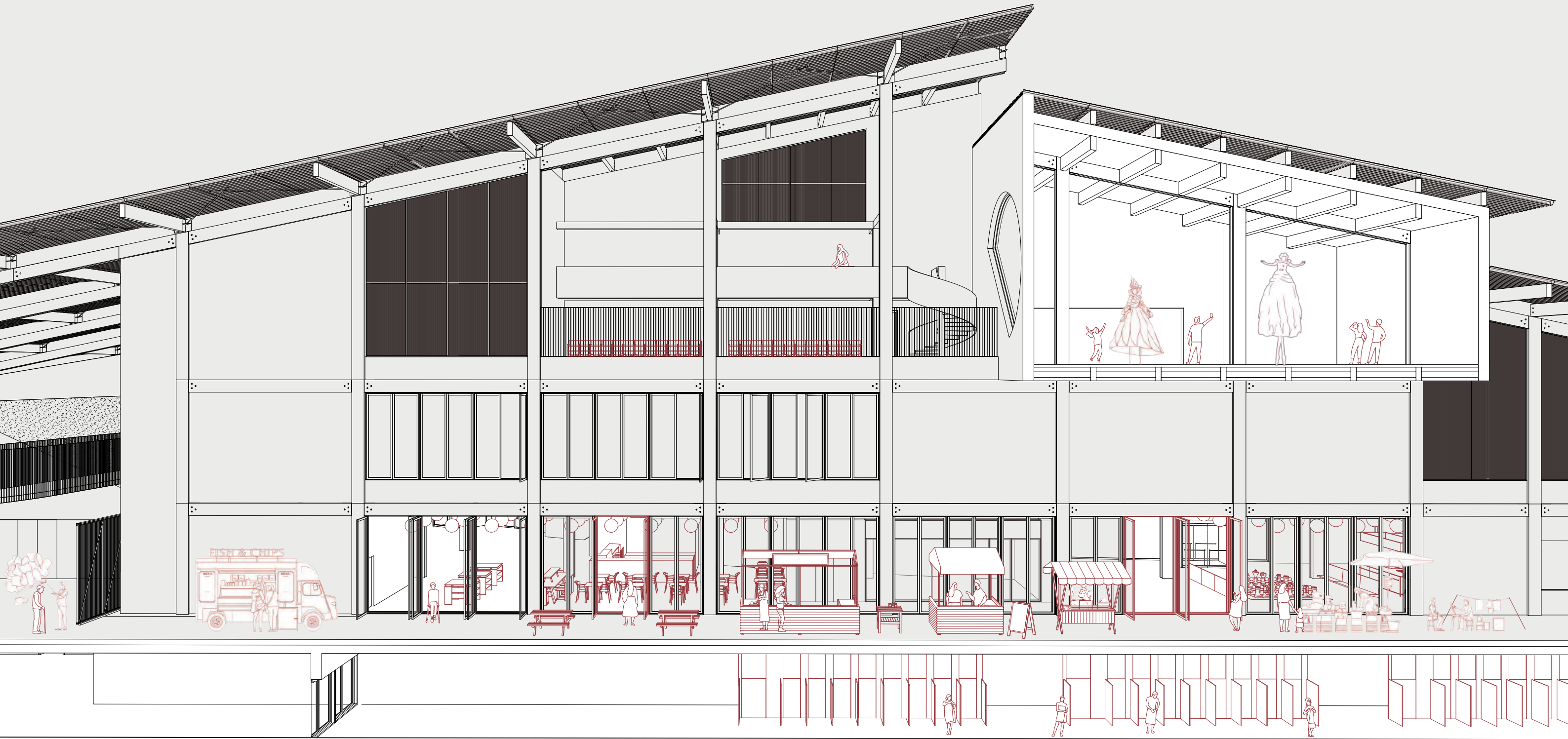
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-IV The Elevated Experience: The Passage (Day)



Public Condenser: Commons of Care

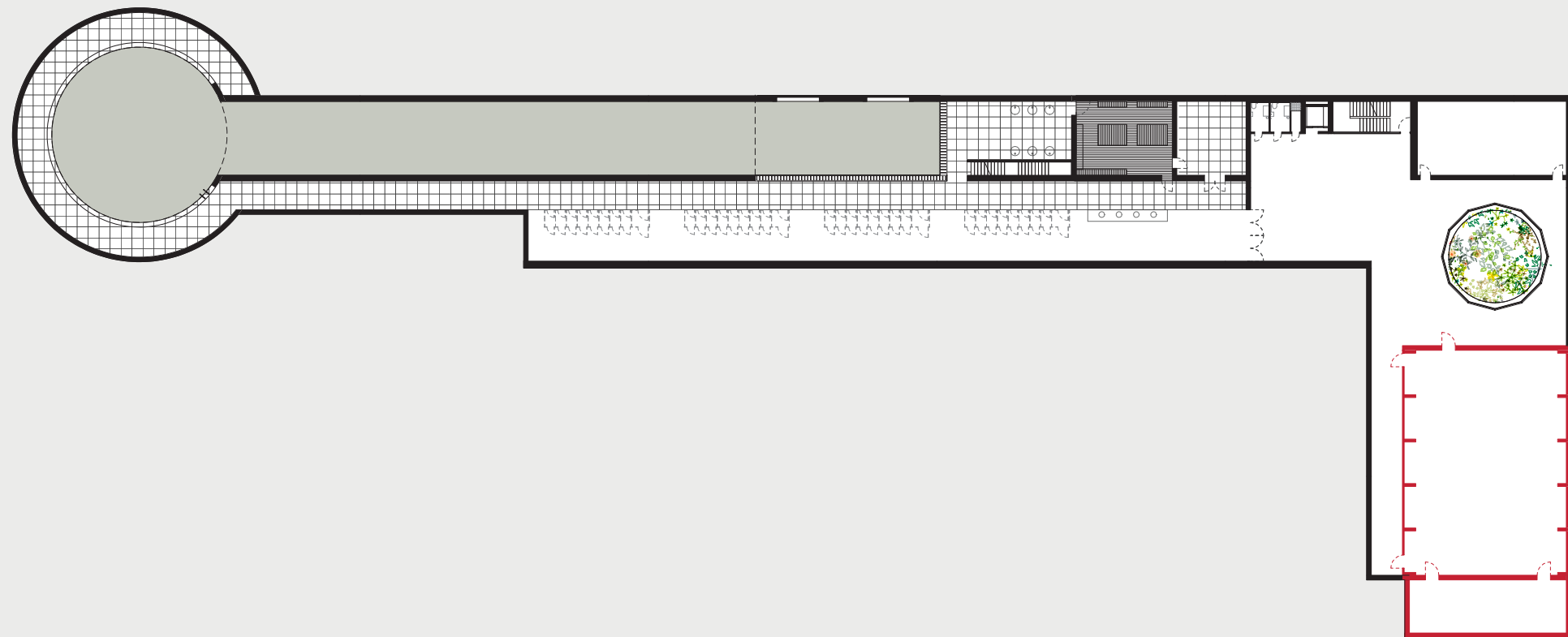
SP-IV The Elevated Experience: Night



SP-V As Above, So Below

Contrasts and oppositions define the
Commons at axis points.

above, below
park, city
new, old
old, young
tall, low
horizontal, vertical
angled, flat
wide, narrow
long, short
light, dark
open, enclosed
active, passive
day night





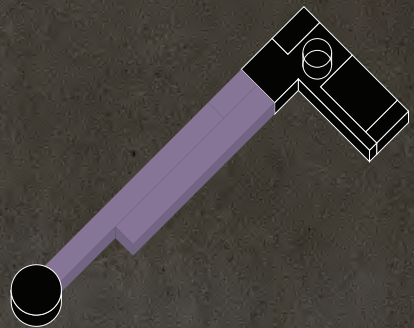
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-V As Above, So Below: The North Entrance, Block B



Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-V As Above, So Below: The Axis



Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-V As Above, So Below: The Pool



Public Condenser: Commons of Care
SP-V As Above, So Below: The Pool



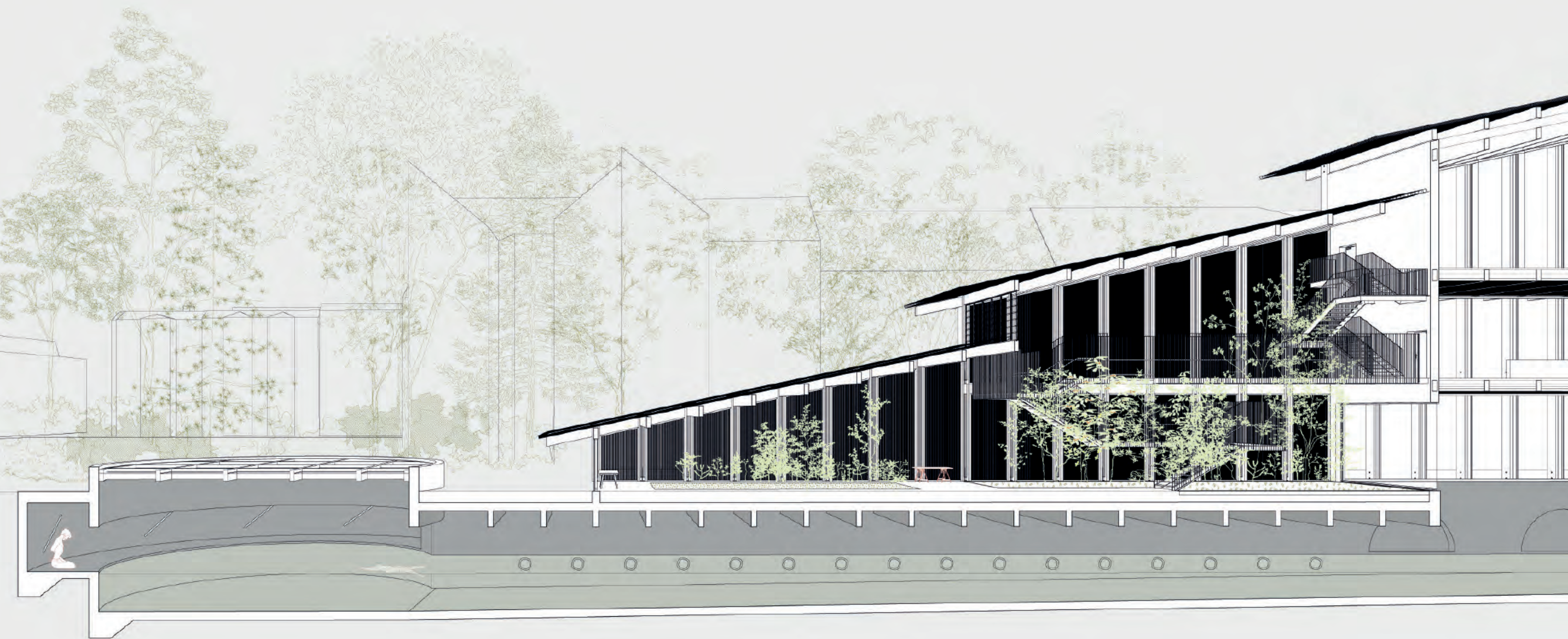
Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-V As Above, So Below: The Listening Wheel



Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-V As Above, So Below: The Conservatory



Public Condenser: Commons of Care

SP-V As Above, So Below

GRADUATION REFLECTION

Yuncheng Deng

AR3AP131 Public Building

Public Condenser - Copenhagen

TU Delft, Fall 2019



This reflection accompanies the graduation project for a public condenser in Copenhagen, Denmark, situated in Skydebanehaven Park in the Vesterbro district. As part of the chair of Public Building, the project “Commons of Care” plays on the two aspects of everyday life that concern the public as participants: commons and care, material and immaterial, goods and services. Implicit in the title is an acceptance that forms of care (day cares and elderly care centres) are common goods. Care as a resilient urban marker provides a framework that concerns the marginalised multitude of the city, namely the immigrant youth (“newcomers”) and the elderly population (“late-lifers”) in the city. The design is guided by four principles (cure, curation, collectivity, connectivity) that suggest multiple interventions for realising the aspiration for a public condenser (fig. 1). Multiple forms of care and culture are omnipresent in the city and lend themselves for expansion and change. The aim of the graduation project is to reshape liveability, via care, providing cure, and curating activities, for new forms of collectivities that promote connectivity and diversity. By challenging the incessant privatisation of public space, the Commons of Care can offer a grounded setting in which the rituals of our daily life are enhanced whereby our sense of our place in an increasingly confusing world is heightened.

Research and design are interconnected. Probing into the crisis of care, and of the projected consequences that describe the failure of the capitalist regime in response to social reproduction and the burgeoning elderly population, the following research questions were introduced:

What message does the Commons of Care convey? Why is the concept of sharing of vital importance to the participants who depend on it?

Part of the answer, it seems, is that the Commons is an attempt by various bottom-up initiatives to represent the search for an alternative, self-determined community beyond the influence of market and state. Imbued with the vision of a Commons of Care, the goal of the architectural project seeks to maximise the contact, connection, and coexistence of its users to the diversity of a place. While society’s rallying-cry for “independency” have become both personal and national interests, the failure to provide care bear a greater responsibility for new models of commoning. Care thus becomes a central framework that runs throughout the commons. The design question is consequently conceived based on the furthering research on care:

How can the concept of care be conceptualised and actualised in forms of inclusive, intergenerational and multicultural programmes?

Multiple forms of care will inform multiple forms of future-use: an architectural ensemble, an urban ensemble, an ensemble of learning, an ensemble of recreation, an ensemble of cultures, an ensemble of goods, an ensemble of people in commonality. The implementation of my research-methodological approach allows me to add value to the design I synthesise and critically reflect my hypothesis and challenge normative beliefs of neoliberal wellbeing.

fig.1 Forms of care



2

The relationship between the graduation topic, the studio topic, the master track, and the master programme.

The chair of Public Building within the faculty of Architecture concerns with the definition of the public as a collective entity of people, places and experiences whereby public programmes can add positive stimuli to the city. While my previous contribution to the chairs of Dutch Housing and Global Housing has offered answers to similar questions of public/private for different parts of the world and typologies primarily focusing on housing, little has been delved into that addresses the emerging importance of multifunctional buildings. The Commons of Care aligns itself with the theme of the chair of Public Building of “multiplicity” since the outcome of the project is contingent upon designing socio-spatial interventions that serve the marginalised multitude in the city. In its entirety, the graduation project weaves together themes of identity, ageing, art, sustainability, and social equity to argue the significance of Commons in contemporary Denmark and to capture the interplay between care(s) and culture(s). Through practice-led research and designs heuristics, the graduation project adheres to these fundamental principles for the sake of social inclusivity and interdependence, thereby ensuring the architectural, technological, and cultural values it aims to promote.

3

Elaboration on research method and approach in relation to the graduation studio methodical line of inquiry, reflecting thereby upon the scientific relevance of the work.

The main position of graduation project was followed by an explorative approach based on empirical data and theoretical trajectories carried out on the subjectivities of elderly and the immigrant. In parallel to literature readings and extended research within gerontological, migration, and feminist discourses, an analysis was conducted using a praxeological methodology combining quantitative approaches as well as qualitative ones. Tools and methods involving framing the sociospatial and organisational aspects of the care included: online research; timelines; site documentation including drawings, sketches, and photography; news articles; collection of demographics and employment data; and care centre surveys. The Manifesto as the outcome of Tutorial Research Methods attempted to explore the performative aspects of the architecture for the Commons of Care (fig. 2). Titled "Care, Itemised" and conceived as a catalogue, the specific "care" aspects (namely the deep-seated practices of elderly and child care) predominated my thinking throughout my design process. These Manifesto "items" as banal everyday objects become representative of the contemporary care experience; of time and place. Thus, these objects of care also come to represent the power relations within the society at large. Through further analysis, I was able to intervene in them by making them public and implementing the various elements into the architectural design of the Commons. Testing through iterations of plans, sections, diagrams, sketches (fig. 3), 3d models (fig. 4), physical models (fig. 5), and finally 3d visualisations helped to generate questions and discussions with the tutors in regards to the practical, aesthetic, and technical aspects of the building.

fig.2 Manifesto "Care, Itemsed"

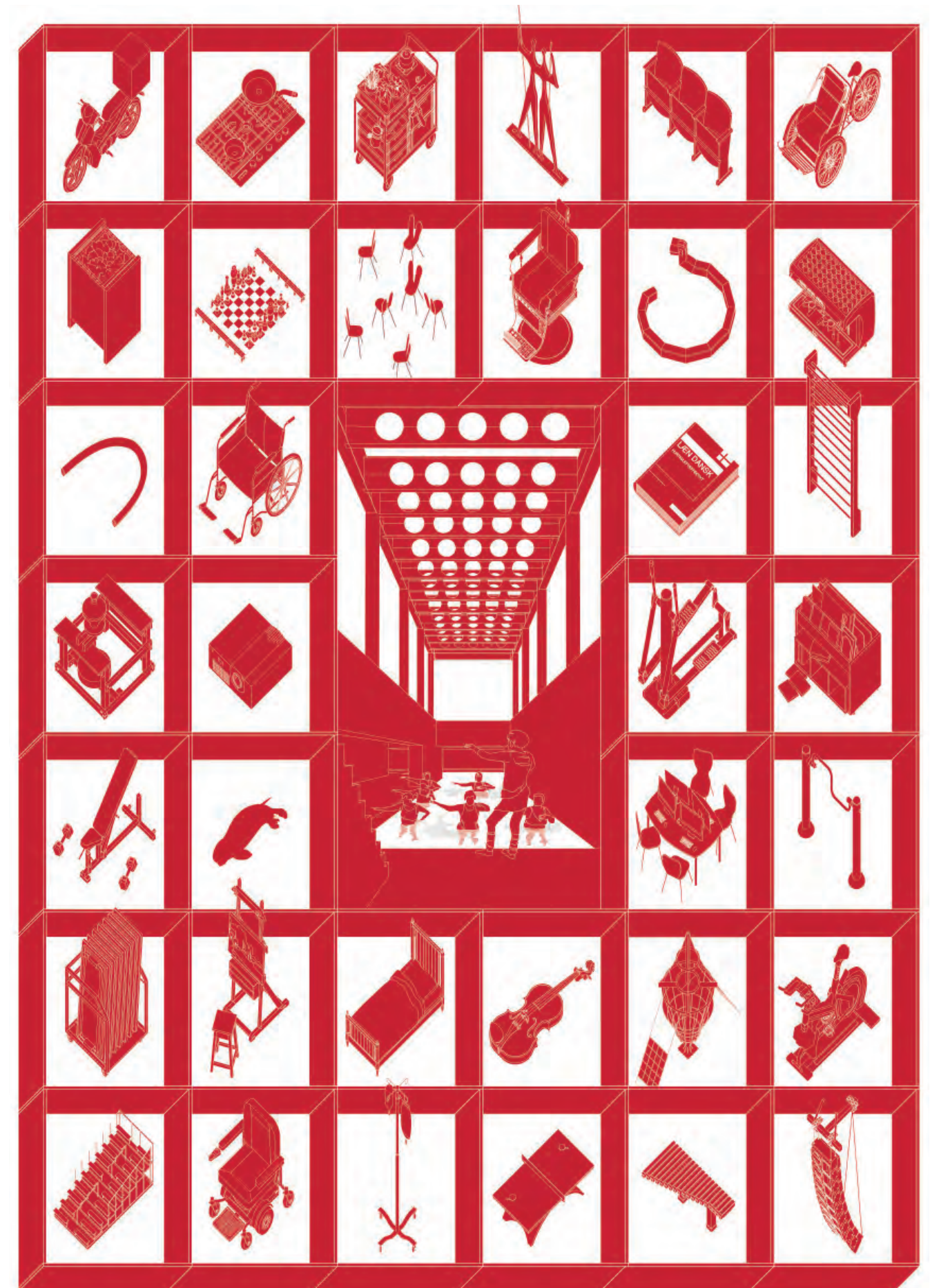


fig.3 Sketches “Approaching the Site”, P2



fig.4 3D perspective, P2



fig.5 Physical model studies, P2





4

Elaboration on the relationship between the graduation project and the wider social, professional, and scientific framework, touching upon the transferability of the project results.

As aforementioned, the project for the Commons of Care in Vesterbro, Copenhagen operates on the theme of multiplicity on social, architectural, and scientific levels that challenges the status quo. A multifunctional project is essentially anti-functional in nature; its value, contra to a lot of monofunctional buildings, is very exciting and inviting whereby time becomes the primary driver of design rather than space. The perspective on multiplicity in architecture will engender progressive discourse around equality and accessibility for different groups of people for different purposes. For example, by reintroducing the elderly population in a primarily neoliberal, homogenous working-age context helps to promote a strong social mix towards a future-proof intergenerational community where ageing becomes a shared quality and a shared process. The graduation project explores new means of addressing city, connection, people, and power not merely by establishing foundational elements inside a traditional 19th-century park, but by exposing social relations and civic experiences (experimental ideas such as communal dining, deep-listening, and the filmic experience) of which are imbued with therapeutic and democratic agendas. The architectural project describes the “caring experiences” as sometimes involuntary, but that they can also be created through methods of meditation, floating, participating in cooking, language-learning, eating, films, craft, sickness, emotional pain, grief, reading, exercise, dementia café, singing, music, and experiences of collective euphoria, amongst other activities, that push the threshold of a state of locality.

1 Horticultural workshop | Collectivity

2 Cafe | Connectivity

3 Large exhibition hall/cinema | Curate

4 Underground pool/listening wheel | Cure



1



2



3



4

Discuss the ethical issues and dilemmas you may have encountered in doing the research, elaborating the design and potential application of the results in practice.

The research-design process took on an ethical stance from the beginning: the Commons should be a place of cultural transition for the immigrants and a meeting point for the elderly: a transformative place where immigrants will be given time to gradually adapt to their new host society, out of the institutional settings of asylum centres. Similarly, the elderly will be equally engaged out of their settings of isolation. Furthermore, the necessity of care applies to everyone in the city from the youth to the elderly.

Preservation was a starting point in the design process. My idea with regard to the publicness of the park was to make the buildings lie as much as possible along the west side, thereby demolishing some defunct buildings and preserving the deciduousness of the green space and the existing multipurpose sports hall (cross-laminated timber structure) for the Vesterbro Youthclub (Vesterbro Ungdomsgård, 2005, RIA Arkitekter) that should not be demolished (fig. 6); while the head of the building focuses on the park space (fig. 7), the remainder of the body is interrupted two times: once by an outdoor playground and once by the existing sports hall. Although the building appears unified in terms of its grid façade, the north and south ends behave unilaterally; one faces to the street and the city, one faces to the park in completely different ways. The dimensions of the buildings are partly determined by the existing sports hall, which defines the entrance, and partly by the proposed construction of a cinema, an exhibition space, a communal kitchen and dining hall, a after school day care, a rehabilitation centre, an outdoor playground, and a botanical conservatory. The result is an ensemble of buildings between existing elements (thus conditions) and the new Commons of Care, housed under one roof.

From an analytical stand point, the building breaks away from tradition not only in terms of its intergenerational and multicultural use(s), but also in terms of its construction. Precast concrete has become the traditional model of construction in Denmark where approximately 90–95% of new constructions employed such system in 2016. Paradoxically, in 2009, Copenhagen announced plans to be the first carbon-neutral city by 2025. A building's materialisation, construction, operation, and maintenance have direct and dire impact on the environment as buildings use thirty to forty per cent of global energy and contribute to approximately one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions. Meanwhile, facing the enormous challenges from shifting demographics, the demand to reduce dependence on commodities, material scarcity, a changing climate, and the need to create environment conducive to the improvement of human well-being, architects need to address such urgent issues.

The position of the Commons suggests possible means to reduce the emissions associated with a building's structure, climate, and building fabric and challenges the status quo construction method in Denmark. In light of its environmental advantages, the Commons of Care adopts CLT construction as the primarily structure—timber, as a renewable substance (fig.8), both carries and conveys a meaning of multiplicity of nature. The clear organisation of the visible skeleton construction makes it possible to react flexibly to multiple public programmes now and in the future. Supports, beams, and joists or rafters made of white-glazed glued laminated timber, create a sense of unity across all of the buildings housed under one roof. By means of passive systems and energy-efficient heat and ventilation technologies, it is possible to achieve durability, sustainability, comfort, and aesthetic in the building ensemble. The potential of the graduation project opens renewed debates about ethnic equality, social inclusion, and building ecology that will overturn traditional preconception about

privacy, wellbeing and liveability. Ethics and aesthetics become one where attitude assumes form; in consideration of the role of the architect as researcher, material objects are the results of an ethical position.

fig.8 BT axonometric

Systems
Finally, the double layered roof consisting of polycarbonate and insulated metal panels ensures protection and aesthetic clarity. The dimensioned timber structure is counterpoised by a thin, transparent, fuzzy film.

Axonometric

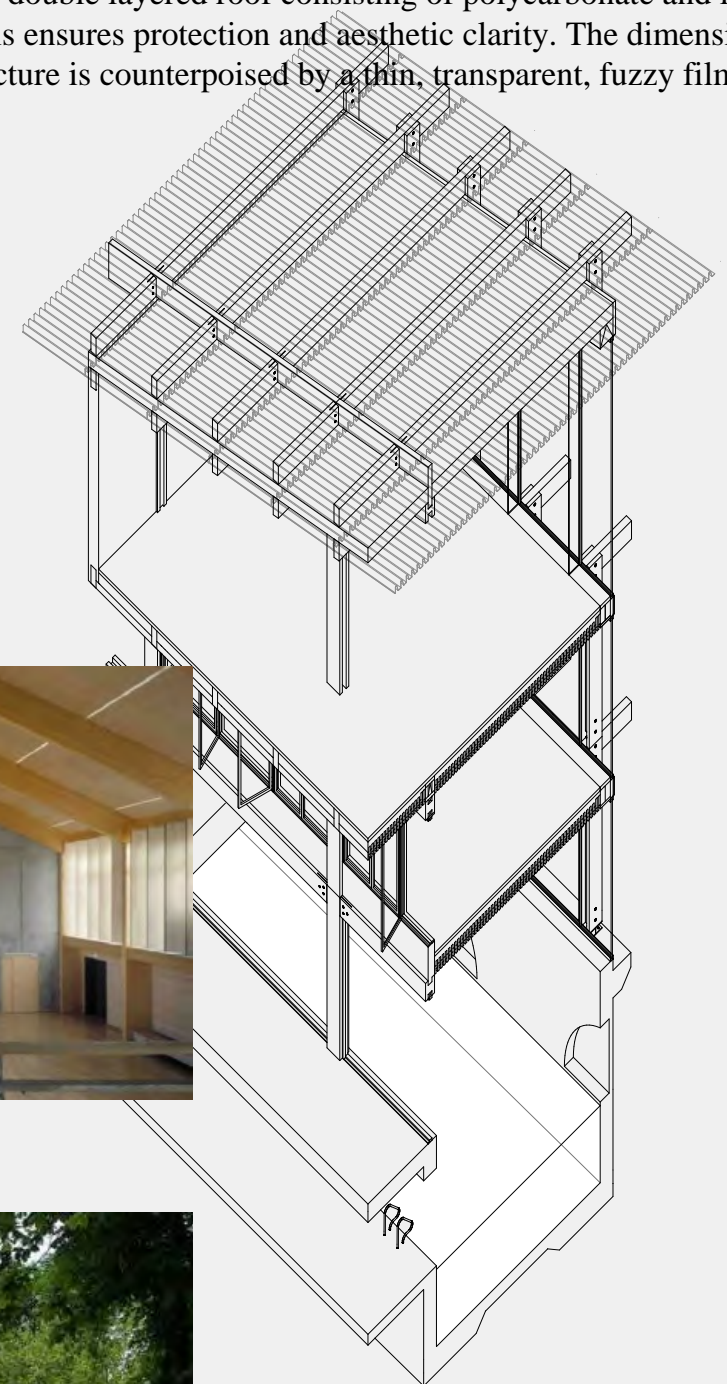


fig.6



fig.7

