



Musi ConTemporary

-a design strategy making Rabalderstræde generator for urban development AD10-URB7



Synopsis

The project 'MusiConTemporary' is a respond to the development plans and the ongoing transformation of the Musicon area in Roskilde.

A proposal for a strategic approach to the transformation of Musicon is presented in a design concept where Rabalderstræde becomes a generator for a processual development of Musicon.

By suggesting 3 phases of testing, transformation and implementation and introducing layers of temporality, the design realises a dynamic and vibrant urban flow-space, which forms a spine in the urban fabric and frames the life and activity evolving at Musicon.

Title page

Title:

MusiConTemporary
-a design strategy,
making Rabalderstræde a generator
for urban development

Theme:

Urban transformation

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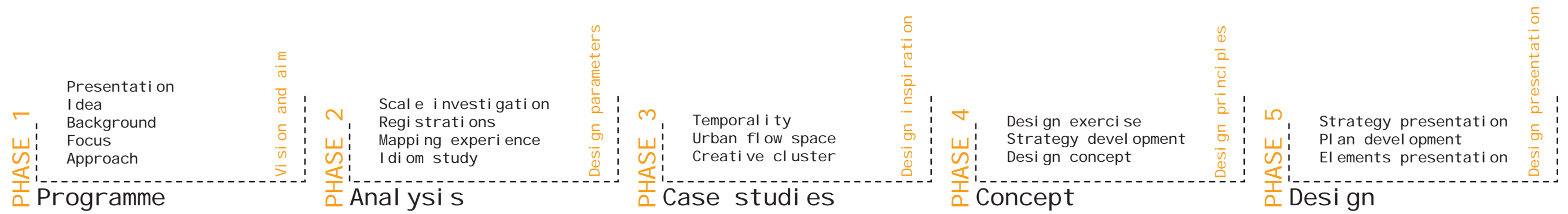
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Colophon

This is a Master's thesis in the Urban Design specialization, at the Master of Science in Engineering, from the institute of Architecture & Design at Aalborg University.

The idea for the project arose in the winter of 2008 during an internship in the Planning department at the Municipality of Roskilde. In the period from September 1st to April 30th I was employed as an intern working with urban development and densification in Roskilde and participated in planning the transformation of the Musicon area in Roskilde.

This project is presented in a report reflecting the iterative process in an attempted linear form. The product of the process is furthermore presented in 3 plan posters omitting details of the prior investigations, analysis and other preparatory work displaying only a design proposal.

Finally a physical model of a scenario in the design proposal will be displayed at the examination together with a poster reflecting a coherent argumentation and illustration of the design process. A presentation of the design strategy in key points will be presented.

... "Do you know where Vimmersvej is?" she repeated. She was supposed to meet her friend in the cafe 'Skrijet' on Vimmersvej, but she had never been to Musicon before. They started just a few months ago on RUC, studying Performance-design. -she rented a room in a small flat in Copenhagen and he had suggested her to move in to his two storey flat with a studio in Musicon. An ideal situation except she wasn't sure about his intentions.

"Just continue down Rabalderstræde and when you get to Søjlepladsen turn right. There is a really tall building you can pass through and behind it you'll see a small passage leading to Barndommens gade. Vimmersvej is the second street on your left!"

She was late even though Musicon was only 10 minutes from the station in Roskilde. It was a place with a strong character she noticed, rushing down Rabalderstræde.

Preface

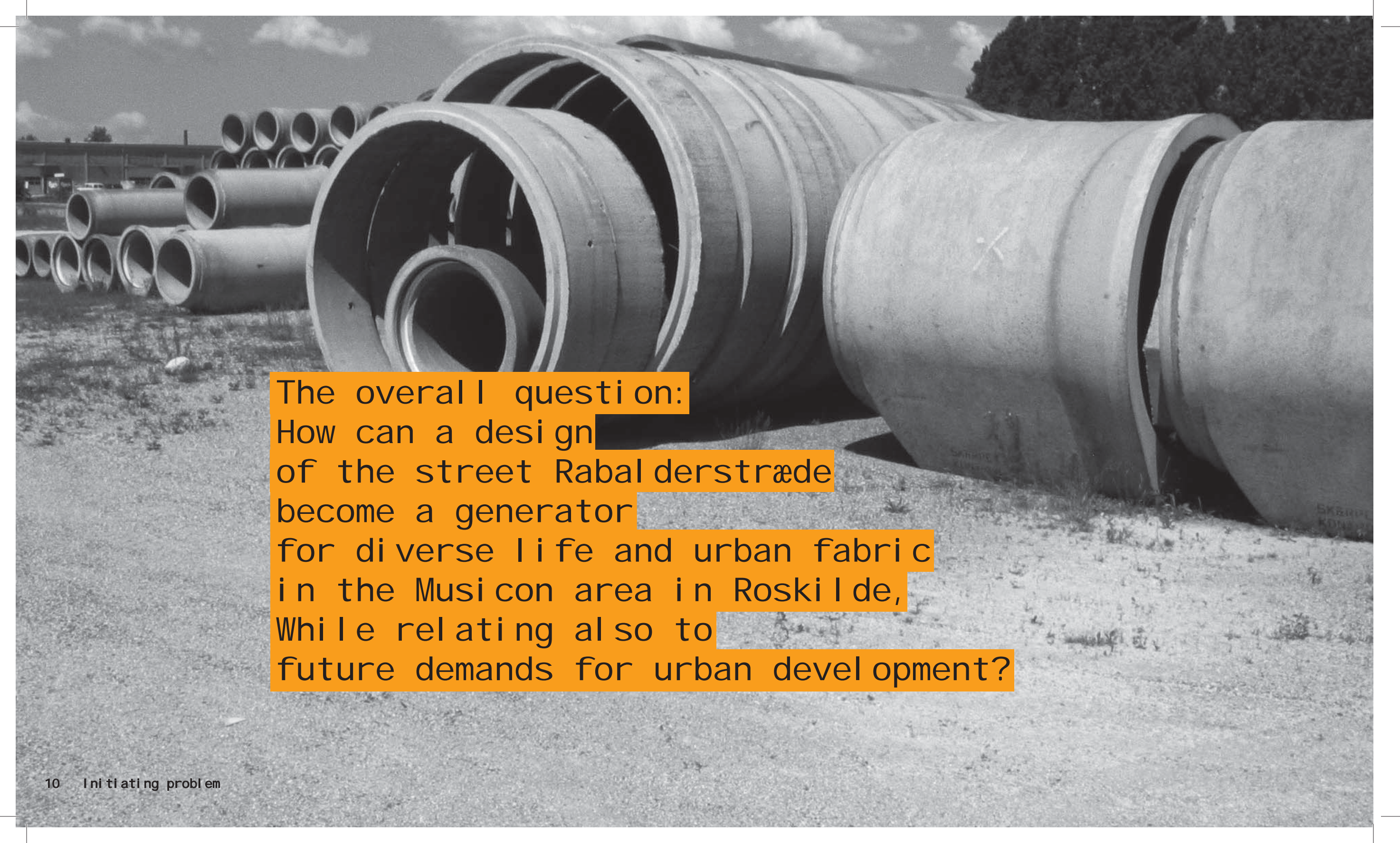
The site of the project is Musicon, an old concrete factory area in the southern part of Roskilde, positioned next to the Holbæk Motorway and the Roskilde Festival area. The site is in the process of being transformed from industrial site into a new creative city part.

The project concentrates on existing challenges concerning urban transformation and the experience economy's impact on urban planning, where local citizens and stakeholders become co-players in the planning process and the individualistic user's perspective on the city cause demands for added value through interaction and experiences in the urban field.

In response the project proposes a strategic approach to the design of a new urban flowspace as a backbone of the area. Creating a generator for a process which adapts to the conditions of the development, and responds to the basis of potential users, ensuring a flexible future development of Musicon.

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A black and white photograph showing a large number of concrete pipes stacked in a yard. In the foreground, several large pipes are lying horizontally, with their circular openings facing the viewer. In the background, more pipes are stacked vertically in neat rows. The ground is a mix of dirt and gravel, and there are some trees and a building visible in the far distance under a cloudy sky.

The overall question:
How can a design
of the street Rabalderstræde
become a generator
for diverse life and urban fabric
in the Musicon area in Roskilde,
While relating also to
future demands for urban development?

Introduction

Urban transformation

In the city of Roskilde a project of urban transformation is carried out to create a framework for the experience economy in the city.

The aim is to develop a new dynamic and innovative city part based on creative values. Planning as little as possible but as much as necessary, the intention of the municipality is to let the actors and stakeholders develop the area.

The area is defined by the remains of an abandoned concrete factory and this is also to have an influence on the atmosphere and physical appearance of the city.

A strategy sets the framework for the development and through experiments and events and from mutual inspiration a new creative urbanity will be envisioned. It is expected that the completion of the built environment is an ongoing process for the next 20-30 years.

Densification

Roskilde is fully built, only a few free spaces can be developed and the municipality wishes to maintain the existing green circle around the city. Therefore Roskilde is forced to think densification because in the near fu-

ture this is the only way to accommodate the needs for new housing as the population increases.

The new creative city part Musicon is not only the last loophole for development in the city, it is also the beginning of a new approach to planning in the Municipality of Roskilde. High density, new demands for architecture and spatial qualities and also a new process for development.

Municipality vision

The vision of Roskilde Municipality for the area is to make a new city-part which will be a counterpart to the city centre in Roskilde. Mixing housing, shopping and creative businesses, Musicon will become a manifold and vivacious urbanity.

Musicon development

There are a number of challenges connected to the development of Musicon and besides from the overall issue of whether it is possible to develop a large area in Roskilde considering the actual context and the economical situation more specific questions can be asked:

- 1: Can the area be developed fast enough to prevent the first movers-in from being subjected as pioneers and feeling like settlers in a deserted area?
- 2: How is it possible to make the street Rabalderstræde a central urban space serving as a spine in the new development?
- 3: How can the history of the area such as the industrial era be implicated as elements of identity in the design?
- 4: Can the given conditions, like surplus soil from building development and collection of surface water in the area become a resource in the design as a spatial quality?

Project idea

The idea is to let the project reflect how to use municipal and private investments in constructive ways such as to create new architectural impressions and experiences and through this utilise the money which are earmarked for investment.

This project will work with a design solution as an approach to answer the above mentioned questions.

Presentation

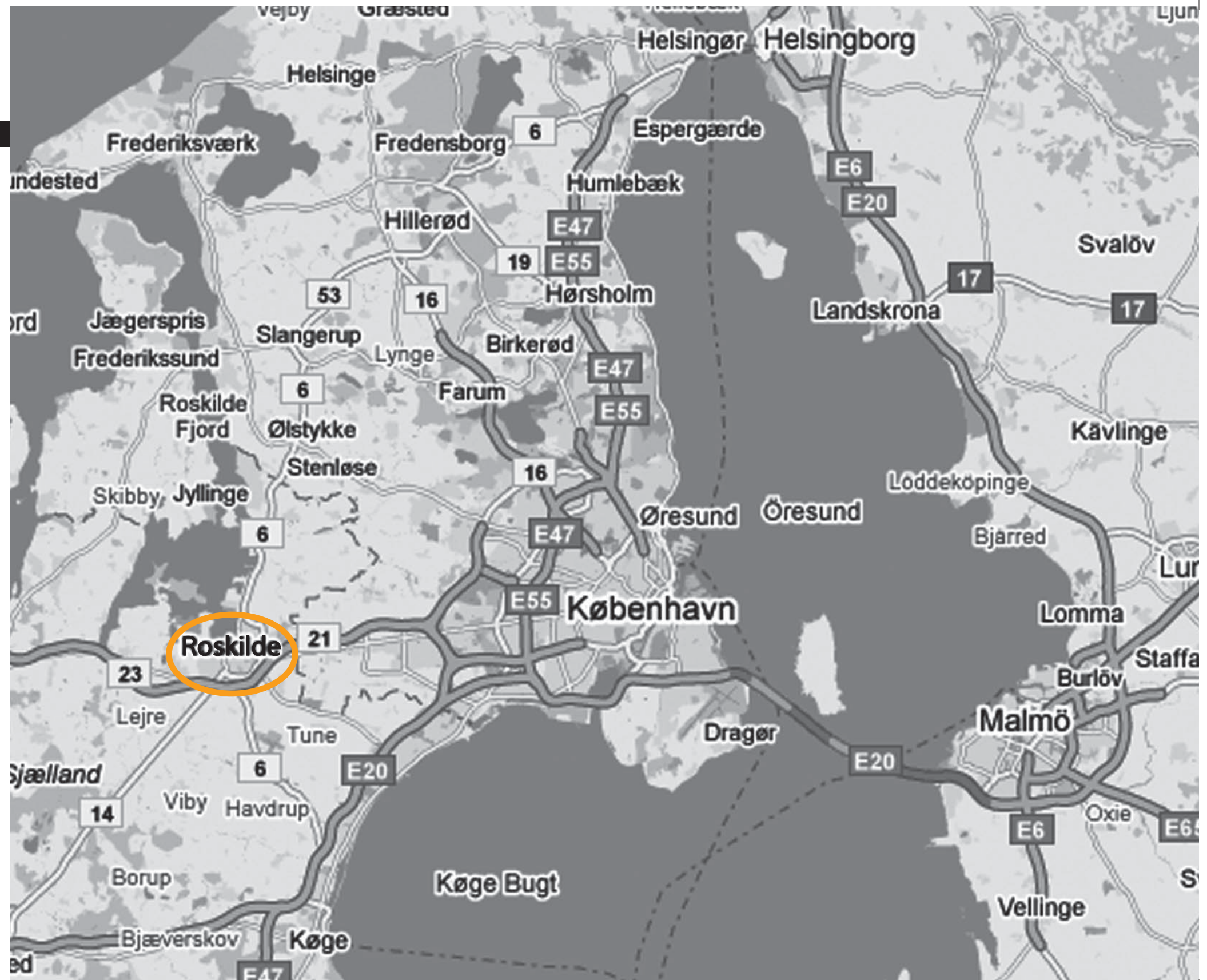
Musicon in Roskilde

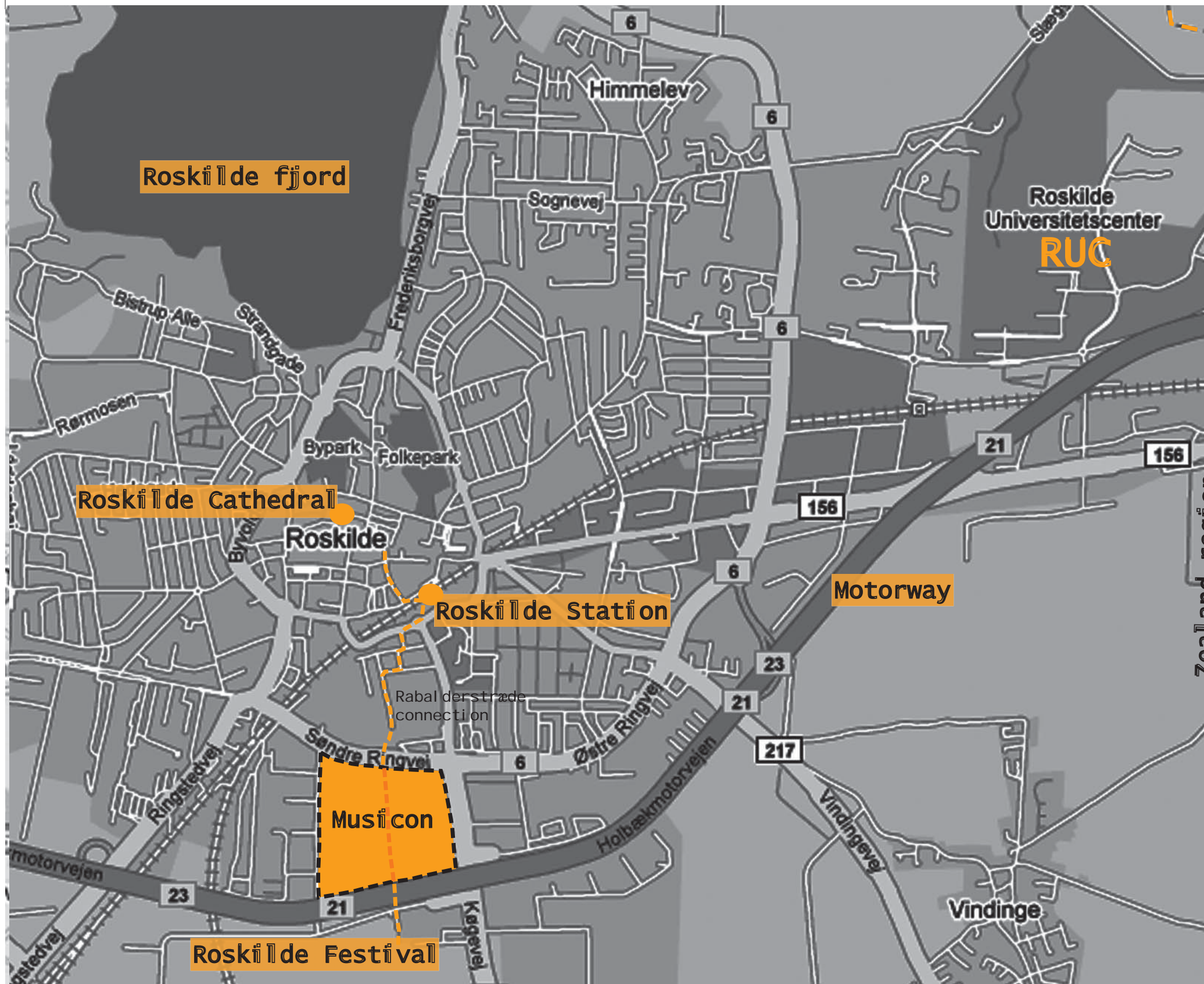
The Musicon area is situated in the city of Roskilde, about 30 kilometres from Copenhagen.

The city of Roskilde is the 10th largest city in Denmark with approximately 45.800 inhabitants and it is one of the eldest in Denmark dating back to the year 980. Here you find the Vikingship museum and the old Roskilde Cathedral. The Cathedral is dominant in the skyline as it is placed on the tallest place in the city on the range of hills above the Roskilde Fjord.

Roskilde is also known internationally in a cultural perspective due to the large Roskilde Festival which holds about 80.000 guests each year expanding the city by twice its size. This phenomenon has a large impact on the city and permeates most activities and events in the municipality.

Furthermore Roskilde is one of only 5 university cities in Denmark. The Roskilde University Center is a strong competitor to the nearby Copenhagen University, but on the other hand the city of Copenhagen is a magnet on the young students who seem to settle in the capital rather than in the city of Roskilde.





The Musicon area

Musicon is located in the southern part of Roskilde right next to the Holbæk-motorway on the opposite side of the Roskilde Festival area. There is about 15 minutes walk to the city centre and the railway station.

Site

Four roads surround and demarcate the Musicon area, to the north it is Søndre Ringvej, south the Holbæk motorway, east it is Køgevej and to the west Maglegårdsvej. Køgevej is one of the main traffical entrances to Roskilde and a new motorway exit is established right by Musicon.

The neighbouring areas consists of minor industrial buildings, educational institutions and liberal businesses in the near context, but there is also apartment buildings and other housing estates near by. To the south west the area is occupied by buildings housing Roskilde Tekniske Skole and the north east corner is rented housing estates.

The area planned for development is the central part of the squared area and is mostly empty brown field but some old industrial buildings from the concrete factory is remaining.



Industrial monuments



Impressions

Passing by Musicon on the motorway reveals almost nothing, actually because there is nothing to see.

But when entering the area on foot or by car the atmosphere of a deserted factory and industrial abrasion hits all your senses -hard.

Sculptural industrial monuments are scattered in the area amongst old production workshops. Besides these volumes the area is dominated by vast open space, almost desert like.

Although it is noticed when entering Musicon that a border of buildings with different programmes surround the area this does not moderate the impact of emptiness.

Vast open space



Sense of place

Concrete, large industrial buildings, concrete, vast open areas, concrete, old rail tracks, concrete and deserted warehouses. The impressions are many, but at the same time both overwhelming and disappointing. There are many interesting aspects but also large areas of emptiness.

The lack of activity and signs of civilisation makes a first impression of the area hopeless and uninteresting, but as you get to investigate the buildings and experience the events and activities taking place in the area impressions of evolving creativity and experimentation appears.

There is a raw atmosphere and yet a homely character at Musicon. But the emptiness strikes the most when moving around in the area, no one comes here for a pleasant walk or a picnic, it is the young boys racing cars and the school kids passing through who makes a small contribution to the life in Musicon.





Impact

It is obvious to generate a new meaning of the area in the minds of the citizens. It is important to establish a connection to the area and a meaningful activity taking up the emptiness both in the physical sense but also in peoples perception.

New life and a vivacious atmosphere is needed to turn around the image of the old Unicon factory in the process of transforming the area into Musicon.

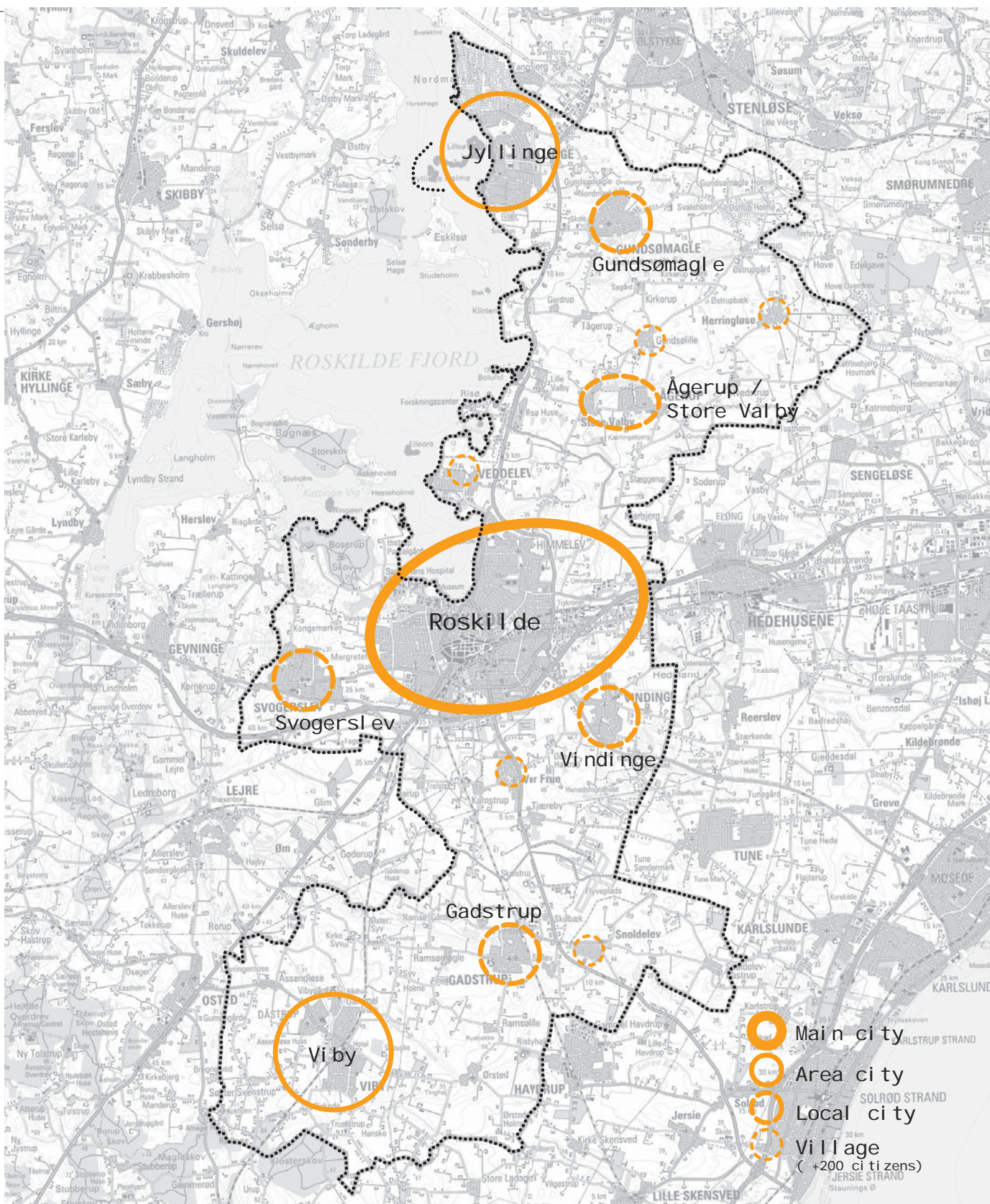
Potentials of the area

There could be a strong quality in establishing a symbiosis between the contextual areas and the new citypart planned on the plot but at the moment the area is a wasteland.

It is important that the area at all times communicates its content and texture and illustrates the activity and creativity intended and already evolving at Musicon.



- conduct development of the area in phases
- development should consider and pay regard to sense of place and the history of the area
- reuse surplus soil and rain water on site and integrate these parameters in the design
- unify and accentuate the public life in the area around a central north-south street by:
 - marking the course of the street visually
 - locate public institutions and other activity with public access along the street
 - realise development of the street through temporary installations transforming in to permanent solutions over time



Background -Musicon through the eyes of Roskilde municipality

Situation -Roskilde municipality

The project Musicon in Roskilde is established through a number of factors. The most important is the ‘arms length principle’ which is decided by the city counsel. This principle has been adopted to ensure the experimental and creative free development of the Musicon area and has resulted in the establishment of the ‘Musicon secretariat’.

It is the Musicon secretariat who decides and plans all development in Musicon and here the day to day running is handled. The formal planning and legal handling is discharged by the municipality in the planning department and other related departments. By leaving all decisions up to the secretariat it keeps political changes and opinions out of the development and secures a steady and clear-cut direction in the progress with an experimental character.

Furthermore there are factors such as the changes in the municipal structure, the future city development in Roskilde and the aspirations of the entrants in the Musicon project.

Roskilde after the municipality reform.

Roskilde is a new municipality established after the municipality reform conducted by the danish government in

2007. This means Roskilde has become a part of the Zealand region as opposed to the earlier connection to the Capital region. Hence Roskilde municipality needs to find a new status in Zealand and the target is to become a liaison between the Zealand region and the Capital region.

The reform meant an enlargement of Roskilde municipality in number of citizens by 45% This entails that city development and densification has become topical issues. It is the previous municipalities Gundsø, Ramsø and Roskilde which has been joined, resulting in a diverse representation of rural areas and cities of different sizes. This has been administrated by deciding a main city, Roskilde and two area-cities, Jyllinge and Vi by. Besides from this five local-cities and five villages ensures a focus on reaching all 80.000 citizens in the municipality.

But it is in the main city Roskilde that densification is already an issue in planning. A decision to preserve a green circle around Roskilde means expansion is not possible and this is where Musicon becomes part of the picture. The large empty area makes a good place for building and densifying the city since the area is close to the city centre and near to both railway and motorway systems.

Entrants and stakeholders

There are a number of parties involved in the Musicon area development. Mostly larger institutions with some capital to invest in the projects but also fiery souls who have a personal interest in the vision behind Musicon have established capital and projects to be part of the Musicon development.

-The '**Roskilde Tekniske Skole**' [RTS] is already placed on the Musicon area and furthermore it is expanding its capacity and have bought some more land for a large building project in the southern part of the area right along the motorway. This ensures a good placement of an educational institution in the area and furthermore the placement makes the building a noise filter towards the motorway, reducing nuisance for all other buildings in the southern part.

-**Roskilde Gruppen** (a group of Roskilde Festival organisations and other festival related initiatives) are already present at Musicon, they use the old buildings for storage and plan to build a new domicile to house their administration. Furthermore they are an active partner for the municipality in the planning of Musicon. Through their many aspects of creative relations and eventmaking the Roskilde Gruppen has a great knowledge and many partners relevant for the municipality and further

more the group is largely represented in the city of Roskilde and have a big influence on the opinions of the citizens.

-**Danmarks Rockmuseum** (a new museum and experience facility about the history of Rock Music) plans to build their house in Musicon. Their vision is to make the museum a beacon and generator for the atmosphere and development of the area. The museum is in a funding stage but will soon have enough capital to realise the building which will contain both displays, soundstudio, cinema, concert hall, library and other facilities for education and research on the history of music and experiences. The secretariat running the funding and planning of the Museum is placed in the Musicon house together with the Musicon secretariat.

-**Incubator 9.30** (a nesting box and office community for new creative businesses) plans to make new office facilities in temporary buildings like rebuild containers or another modular facility. This happens in close collaboration with the incubator firm CAT from Roskilde. The aim is to strengthen the new entrepreneurs in the creative and artistic milieu. Their aim is to establish a close connection with other actors and to use a future neighbourhood common house as part of the 9.30 facilities.

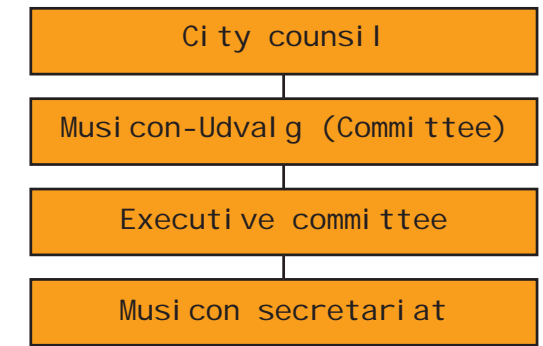
-**Roskilde Højskole** (a new folk school established together with Roskilde Gruppen / Festival) is hoping to establish itself with new facilities in Musicon. Their programme addresses eventmakers and is concerning the industry around the experience economy.

-**Åben Dans** (the new regional theater in Roskilde) wants to establish a house for dance and performance at Musicon. They are already present in the Musicon house running all administration of the theatre group. The dance company will be having a premiere at Musicon in 2009 but not necessarily in their own buildings as the financial part must be established through touring the country.

-**Roskilde E-sport** (computergames and gaming industry) are planning and arranging large gaming events and in the facilities on Musicon they house about 50 stationary computers for members to use in their sparetime every day. If the members increase E-sport will expand their facilities in new premises in Musicon.

-**Boblere** (Ideas and plans still developing into projects) are expanding their numbers all the time, new projects occur every week and the creativity have no limit. Examples of new projects are Skaters, FoodBazar, Wind-Tunnel and a Film Studio.

Organisation



It is the municipality in Roskilde who is in charge of Musicon. But to ensure fast decision-making and dynamic creative solutions an executive committee have been established. They have the primary responsibility for the development of Musicon and the Musicon secretariat handles the day-to-day operations.

The Musicon-udvalg is a §17 committee established as a link between the city council and the executive committee. It consists of the members of the municipal financial committee and a number of representatives from the city's culture- and business community.

2003

2004

2005

Unicon becomes Musicon

The area has a long history, and it has only recently been named Musicon. Earlier it was a garbage dump and the site was a storage area for concrete panels with a factory named Unicon which was the previous name of the plot. It was only when the municipality bought the area after the concrete factory closed down and the plans for a new city part was decided that a new name became important to generate a new image for the site and indicate a new era for the area. The following is an outline of the plans for the Musicon area carried out by the municipality in Roskilde. It is followed up by a presentation of the recent and ongoing work of the Musicon secretariat. The presentation takes into consideration the aspect of time and displays the changing needs and aims of the city council and the different perspectives for the area.

Raw material -gravel pit

Raw material extraction is extensive in the region of Roskilde and the fields to the south of the city are still not fully excavated, but in the municipal 'Planstrategi' from april 2008 it is noted that a solution for keeping all interests in the area whilst the final digging is conducted will be formed in the new municipal plan 2009.

Unicon -concrete factory

The concrete factory have been present in the municipality of Roskilde since the 1950ies and the choice to phase out production in the city made an opening for transforming the area into a new city part which would strengthen the southern part of Roskilde.

Garbage dump

In the eastern part of the area a garbage dump have been filled and this leaves an area with gas formation in the ground which is of high concentrations and there is some danger of explosions if handled. The gas is being monitored and installations to control and rarefy the formations are established.

Municipality in Roskilde buy up the area

The factory sold the area to Roskilde Municipality in 2003 with plans to phase out production in 2 years and then to close down the factory within 8 years. From the beginning of the project the Municipality realised that to make a successful transformation of the area a slow and well-founded process with a span of 20-30 years was necessary to make a strong political vision instead of a fast economical gain.

City development plans

Through studies of other development projects in Europe and case studies with data collection a series of workshops and other planning arrangements are conducted. And from the ideas and prospects of this work a plan is carried out with help from Niras. This plan points to the use of a strong vision for a creative and artistic citypart which is to be built slowly through testing and by influence of different initiators.

2006

2007



Election -new city council

With the introduction of the Municipal reform, suggested by the government in 2002, the municipal -ity election in 2005 which constitutes consolidation committees for the reform execution in 2007, sets the plans for the area to a stop. Work is concentrated on preparing for the constitution of the new municipality.

Strategy

The work with the area is slowly continued, both the planning department and the department of culture are taking interest in the layout of a strategy for the area. The area must become part of the city and to ensure this people in the city are involved in the project. But it is still not a primary task to develop the area and it is taking some time to get the planning and the strategy on track.

Actors and stakeholders

Different actors and stakeholders start to show interest in the area and the vision for the development and some institutions see the area as a possibility to realise new projects. The 'Danmarks Rockmuseum' is one of the leading initiators who cooperate with the municipality to fund their own project whilst supporting the ideas and initiatives of the municipality. It is intended to present the idea of the rock museum as a common house for the city part and to establish this as a central dynamo for the development of the area.

Open house Musicon

In september 2007 a large public workshop and event is officially opening the doors for the public to the newly named area Musicon. This is a combination of a large set up of activities representing future programmes in the area and a public meeting which closes the event letting the citizens question and comment on the plans for the new Musicon area.

Snapshot Musicon -Metopos

As part of the plans for the 'Danmarks Rockmuseum' funding is raised and to support the applications the municipality agrees to make a cooperation on developing a snapshot masterplan representing the plans and visions for the new citypart. This is a task conducted by the planning department, Metopos and ADPT. The product is two snapshots and two masterplans depicting a given moment in the development of the citypart.

Musicon Secretariat

As a result of the municipal merger and the establishment of a new city council in 2007 a decision to establish the Musicon secretariat was made. The secretariat should form the central point of decisionmaking and controlling the development of the Musicon area. The 'strategi og spilleregler' a strategy for the development of Musicon is passed and this is the beginning of the new era for the Musicon area, the actual development can begin.

Point of departure

Recent and future work on Musicon

The Musicon secretariat was established in the beginning of 2008 and the first project was to establish the Musicon-house, an office community facility placed on the Musicon area. This should make a clear connection between the planning and activities going on. The house is an old administrative building used by the concrete factory and it is placed by the main entrance to Musicon. The house demonstrates the main vision for the area, temporality and life generating a certain atmosphere before realising actual physical facilities and buildings suited for the activities.

Furthermore there are already several different professions representing a wide spectre of creative directions in the house setting a scene for the future creative community in the Musicon area.

But there is still a long way to go and many tasks to overcome before the Musicon area is the vibrant citypart which is intended. The following is a presentation of the planning process as it is carried out and a look at the plans for the future.

The Musicon secretariat startup

Besides setting up the new facilities in the Musicon house the secretariat

has established a number of administrative guidelines and systems to ensure a transparency in the actions carried out on Musicon.

A new homepage makes the realization of the area visible and real to all citizens. This ensures an openness and involvement of the public in the process.

A big task is to generate life in the area and to begin with in the old buildings. All buildings must be investigated and secured for use, furthermore renovations to enable use and durability is carried out and the first round of renting out space is completed.

The old buildings are not necessarily expected to be preserved in the future, but for now they make a good representation of volumes and scale on the ground. It is intended that some of the most well preserved buildings can be renovated and put into a shape which enables use and a future amongst new buildings, representing the history and past of the area.

Planning and development activities

To ensure the development of the area there is a lot of pre-planning. This involves both site preparation, environmental investigations, investments and budgets and the simple communication of the project plans and visions.

Hence the Musicon secretariat is busy initiating, maintaining and communicating all the sub-activities to ensure an on-going process. At the same time they are in charge of administrating the contact and communication with entrants and stakeholders. These are a vital part of the development and realisation of the project. It is intended that the stakeholders participate in the physical planning of the area through their projects and all entrant are evaluated and invited by each other to ensure a dynamic network of collaborating forces that will help strengthen the profile of the Musicon area.

Before the Musicon secretariat was established a group of joined forces from different departments in the municipality handled the overall activities regarding planning and development. The focus was to initiate environmental research to determine what could become issues in the planning and also primary investigations and calculations on the site preparation was conducted.

Mainly this will be an ongoing process in the future and the work is continued by the secretariat. The main points of the investigations shows a heavy pollution of gas in the east area due to the former garbage dump. This is a situation which must be handled

and advisors such as Niras are already involved.

Also the state of the environmental situation on the entire area is revealing some surface pollution but mostly it is cases of building material dumping, motorised vehicles affecting soil and a few cisterns and petrol tanks sunk into the ground. All manageable challenges which can be handled as the development of projects is carried out.

Public involvement

As a means of involving the public and to enable the citizens influence on the planning and development of Musicon all sort of public activities, events and meetings are arranged.

The large buildings houses cultural activities and workshops representing the idea and vision of the area and the public is invited to join in. Both concerts, flea markets, art installations and other creative arrangements have been available to the citizens.

In one of the industrial facilities the skaters in Roskilde have found a perfect space to build ramps and set up a club facility. For now this is accepted by the secretariat as it contributes to the intention of life in the area prior to the development.

The secretariat also make a special effort to involve the neighbours in the area to ensure a constructive col-

laboration. Public meetings and workshops have been carried out to generate a dialogue between the public and the municipality and enabling a common understanding and vision for the development of Musicon.

09. 09. 2009

This is the deadline for opening the doors to Musicon for entrepreneurs, actors and stakeholders. By this time all preparations for the development of Musicon must be finished and the plans for the area ready to use.

This means: restoring buildings to enable use and ensuring sale or renting out the facilities.

- Pointing out building spaces, and making plans and decisions for their development.

- Designing the main street Rabalderstræde and initiate the construction of infrastructure.

- Plan and enable temporary activities and attracting events and actors to generate life and atmosphere in Musicon.

The secretariat is handling the realisation of Musicon and are responsible for staying true to the vision and goals for the area, and it is going to be a long and interesting process in the future 20-30 years before the task can be considered fulfilled.



Focus

Delimitation

The Musicon project is a perfect example on the diversity of issues implicated in the field of starting-up a development process. An immediate response to the planning and development strategy of Musicon is a fascination of the approach implemented by the municipality and a desire to grasp the topic of temporality. This bold and unexpected approach to planning is in itself interesting and deserves attention in the matter of discussing contemporary planning.

This project focuses on the development of the area in a strategic approach by using temporality as a transformation factor enabling urban qualities and life to occur prior to a fully developed area.

As focus is on making the central street a generator for the development of the entire Musicon area it would be interesting to see a design proposal which indicates the result of a fully developed area. To ensure the completeness and quality of the project a delimitation is made to focus only on the area in close connection to the central street as the project period is not sufficient time to focus on the entire area.

Contemporary planning should also consider sustainability in development strategies but this is not further implicated in the project as the theme of temporality requires specific skills and extensive time. Ideas for use of surplus soil and surface water collection are presented as simple solutions of sustainable approach in the design.





Vision:

By questioning the use of temporality in planning and exploring it in the context of urban transformation this project aims to take part in the ongoing debate on contemporary planning and urban development in cities in Denmark.

Aim:

Through a strategic approach bound on process the design concept should suggest a new street Rabalderstræde as a generator for the construction of a dynamic masterplan ensuring a flexible future development of the Musicon area in Roskilde.

Approach

As the aim of the project is to ensure a dynamic design solution and attain a flexible development of Musicon the approach to the project should focus on adaptable framework which will enable an intuitive approach to the design strategy.

1: Analysis of urban context

By combining various analytical methods it is an aim to obtain an understanding of the areas physical and architectural state and extract a spatial perception of Musicon.

This will form an understanding of the area and its urban character as it is perceived by the users and visitors. Also it will provide some physical restrictions and spatial informations on the condition and appearance of the area forming design parameters to shape the programmatic and architectural concept.

2: Studies starting from the sence of place

Investigations of idioms in the Musicon area with focus on the experience of ambience and atmosphere in Musicon, suggests modes of expression and physical characteristics to interpret and carry in to the design of Musicon.

3: Case studies

A study of similar case projects analyses methods of process and strategies and extract parameters of architectural and spatial qualities whilst collecting knowledge on programmes, functions and architecture.

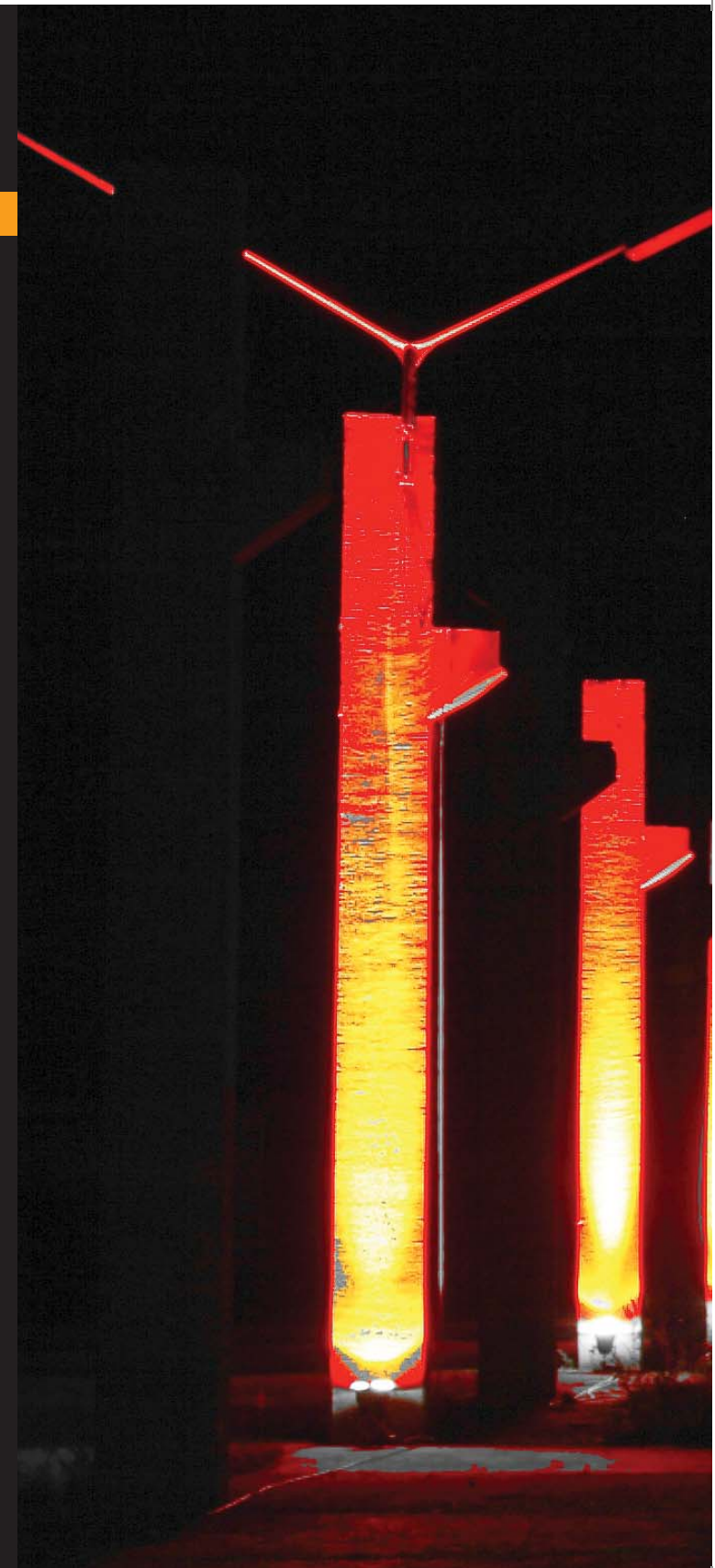
The studies gather knowledge on the projects main subjects: temporality, creative cluster and urban flow space and outlines a basis of design guides to be integrated in the design concept.

4: Design exercise

By conducting a design exercise based on the knowledge of the analysis and the design parameters, experiences and conclusions will form a design concept and point out the direction of the design strategy.

5: Design strategy

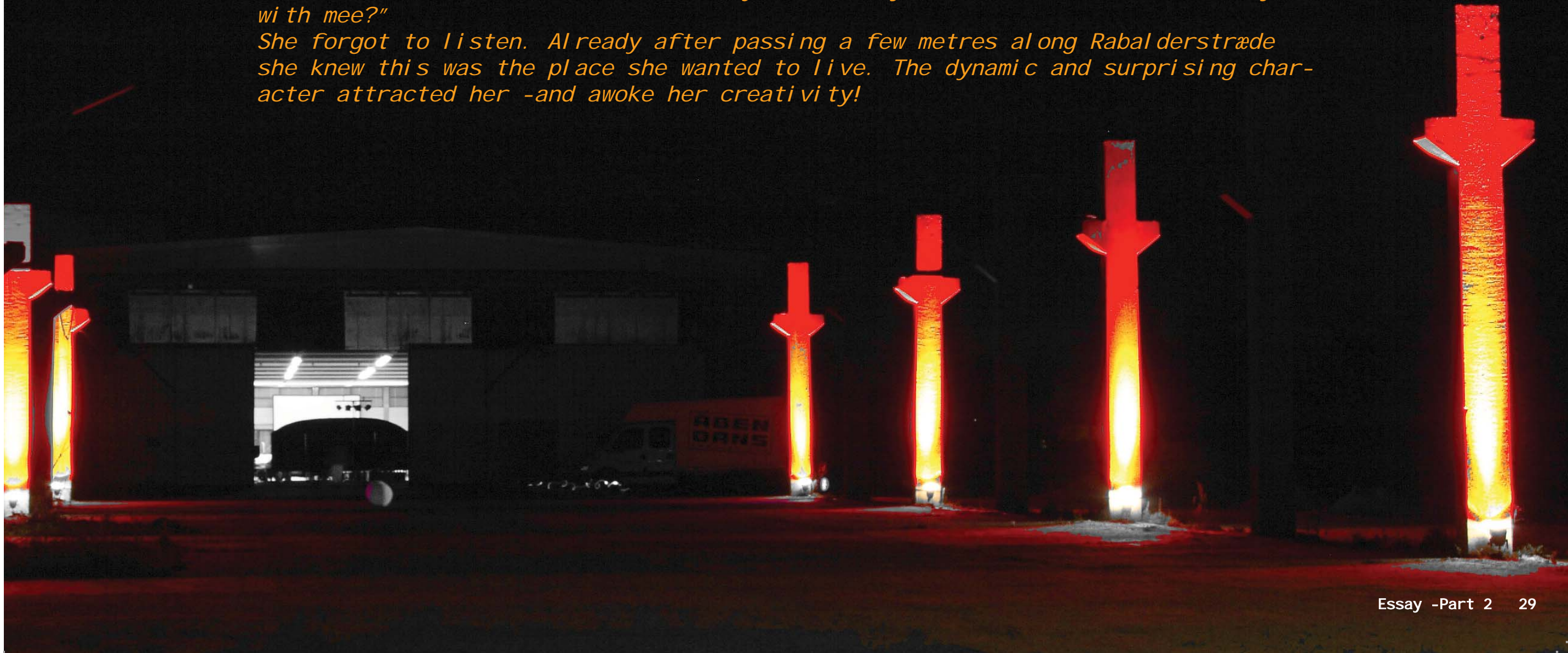
The design solution is presented as a strategic process for a development of Musicon by suggesting a design concept based on the above mentioned analysis, investigations and studies.

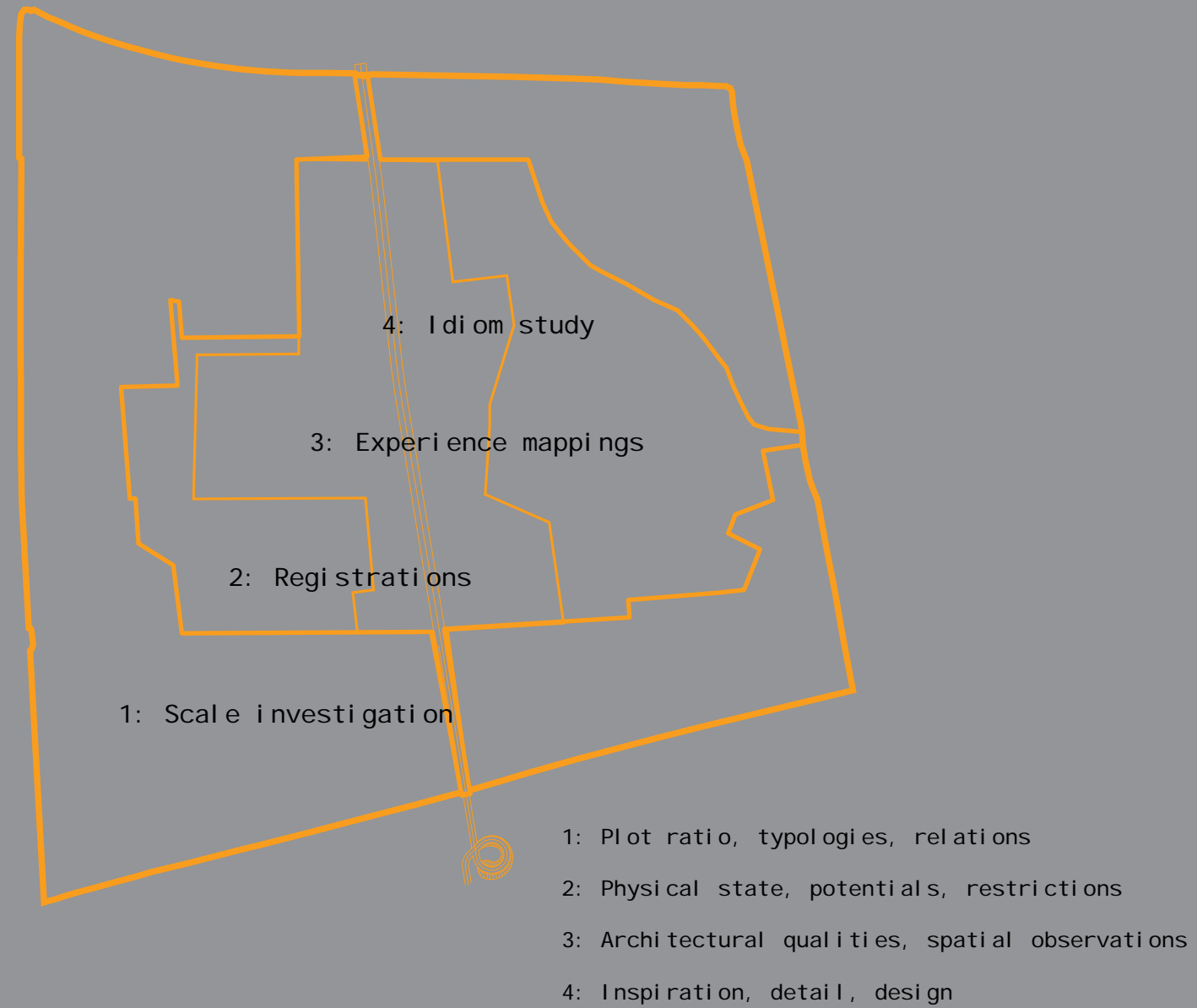


'Skriget' was placed behind some old industrial workshop buildings, but it was a very interesting and modern building with coloured glass facades and a grid of overdimensioned steel beams.

The people in the cafe caught her attention time and time again, so many different types and their modes of expression was an inspiration... "...and if you want the room on the first floor I can just move my bed down...? -hallooo are you with mee?"

She forgot to listen. Already after passing a few metres along Rabalderstræde she knew this was the place she wanted to live. The dynamic and surprising character attracted her -and awoke her creativity!





Introduction analysis

The analysis is an introduction to the physical and architectural conditions of the Musicon area and an investigation of the parameters influencing the design.

By conducting registrations based on both architectural - and landscape analytical methods the aim of the analysis is to depict the observations in diagrammatic mappings reviewing the information in design parameters.

The vision of the analysis is to generate a new method for analysing urban transformation areas in relation to the intention of a strategic processual approach to the design.

There are three main approaches in the following analytic material:

- mapping based on factual registrations which are summarised in conclusive diagrams
- a diagrammatic approach to urban spatial investigations describing observations on physical architectural character
- an experience based architectural analysis having a subjective and interpretive approach

The diagramme to the left illustrates the layout of the analysis.

Facts

Area size: 500.000 m²

Development area: 200.000 m²

Existing buildings: 15.000 m²

Expected plot ratio: 100%

Planned building heights: 3-8 storeys

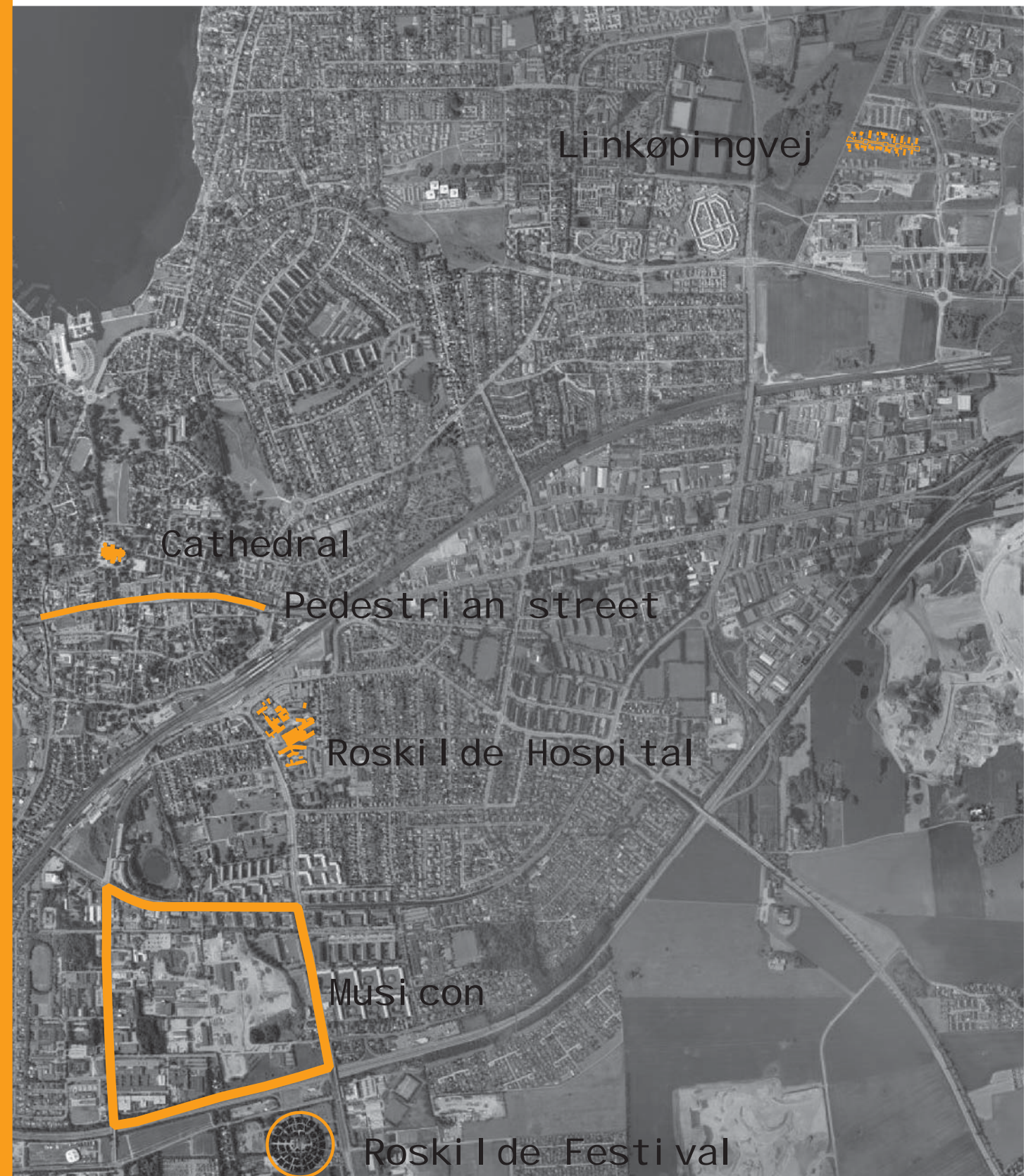
Musicon area size

As an introduction to the Musicon area and to investigate the spatial capacities and demarcation of the area a scale investigation is executed. This investigation is based on the scale by measures and volumes already well known in Roskilde leading to a relation between the Musicon area and the existing city in terms of scale and size.

It is interesting to make an illustration of the areas proportions both as an independent unit and also as a comparison to known elements of the city it is related to and becoming a part of.

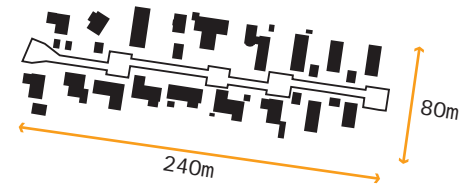
The use of volumes and areas from the city of Roskilde makes a direct connection to the context in which the Musicon area is placed, but it also poses some questions as to how much the Musicon area should follow or differ from the existing spatial scale in Roskilde.

The investigations looks at the scale of the Musicon area by representing the built-up area with known buildings and areas from Roskilde which will suggest size and plot ratio at Musicon. Also the relation between the city centre of Roskilde and this new counterpart Musicon is depicted and reveals scale and capacity differences.



Trekroner, Linkøpingvej

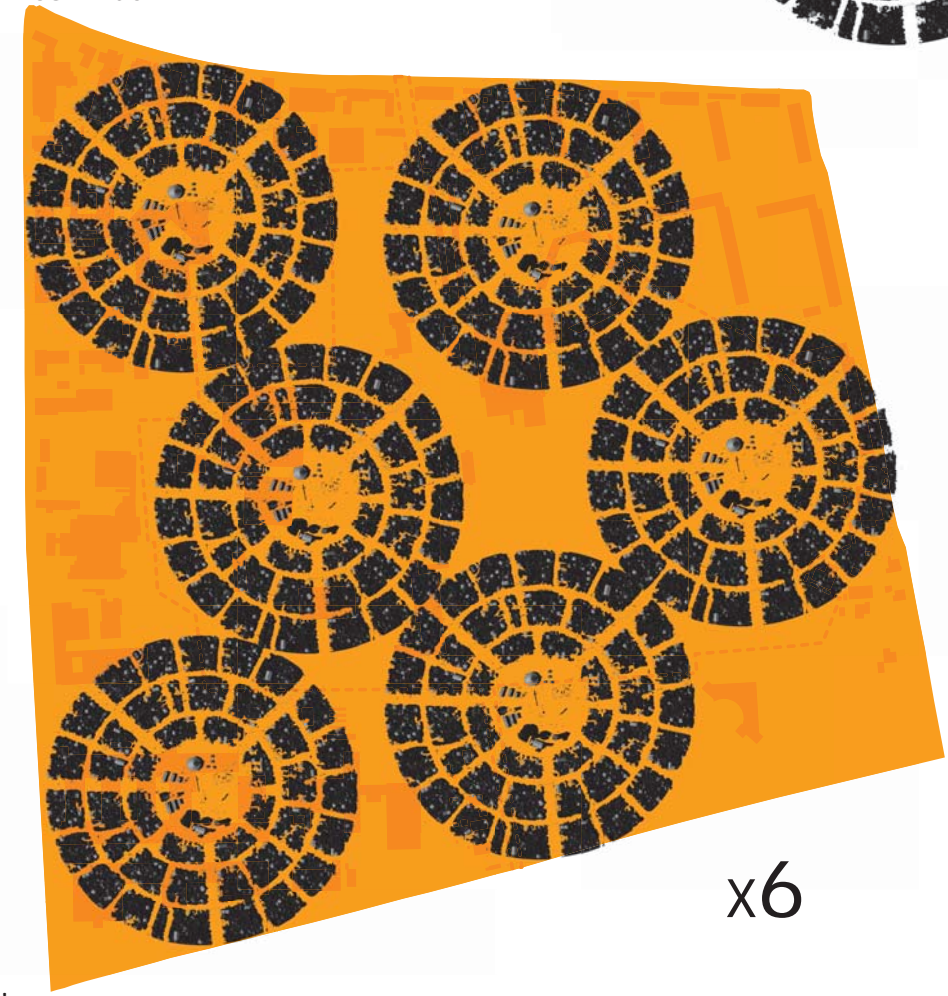
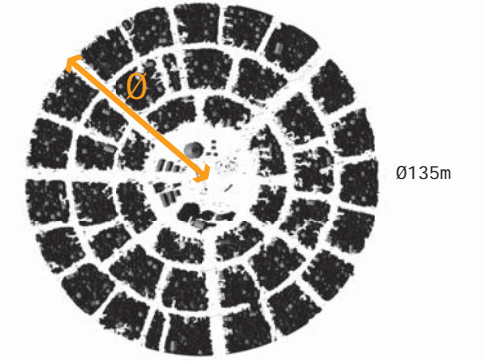
-A newly developed single-family house neighbourhood in the eastern part of Roskilde.



Information:
17 houses with private gardens and a shared road.
Plot ratio as in most single family house areas is about 30% which is a low density.

Roskilde Festival circle tent area

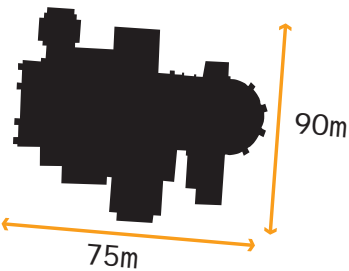
-A part of the well known camping area at the Roskilde Festival which is situated next to the Musicon area in the south of Roskilde.



Information:
Approximately 40 fields of camping spaces with each about 100 tents holding in average 2-4 persons.
This means an unbelievable density and a plot ratio of about 200%.

Roskilde Cathedral

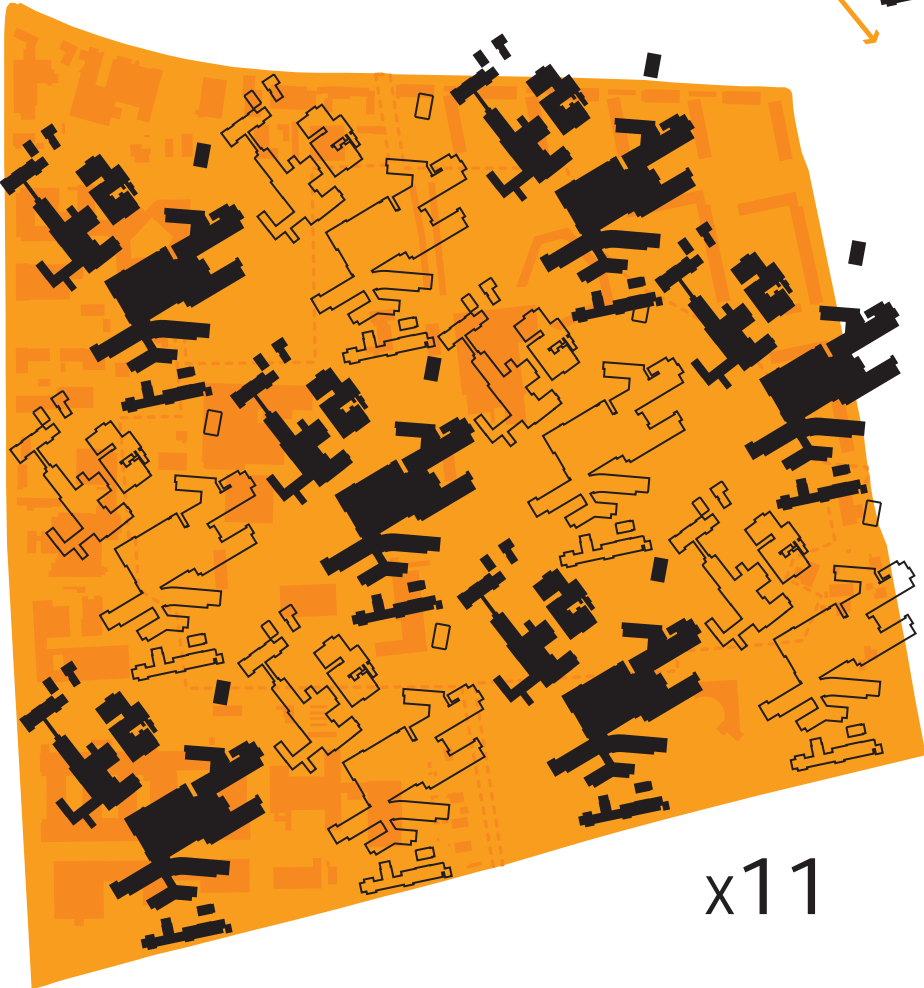
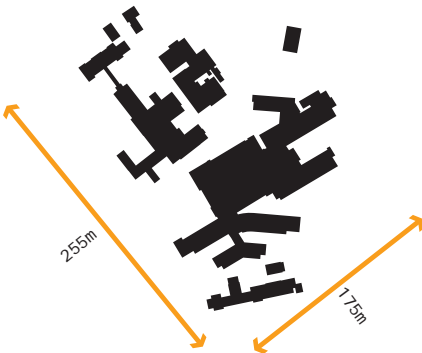
-The well known cathedral with the two towers placed in the centre of the city of Roskilde.



Information:
A large church build with a number of chapels. The church currently accommodates up to xx persons. Plot ratio in the church square is about 50%.

Roskilde Hospital

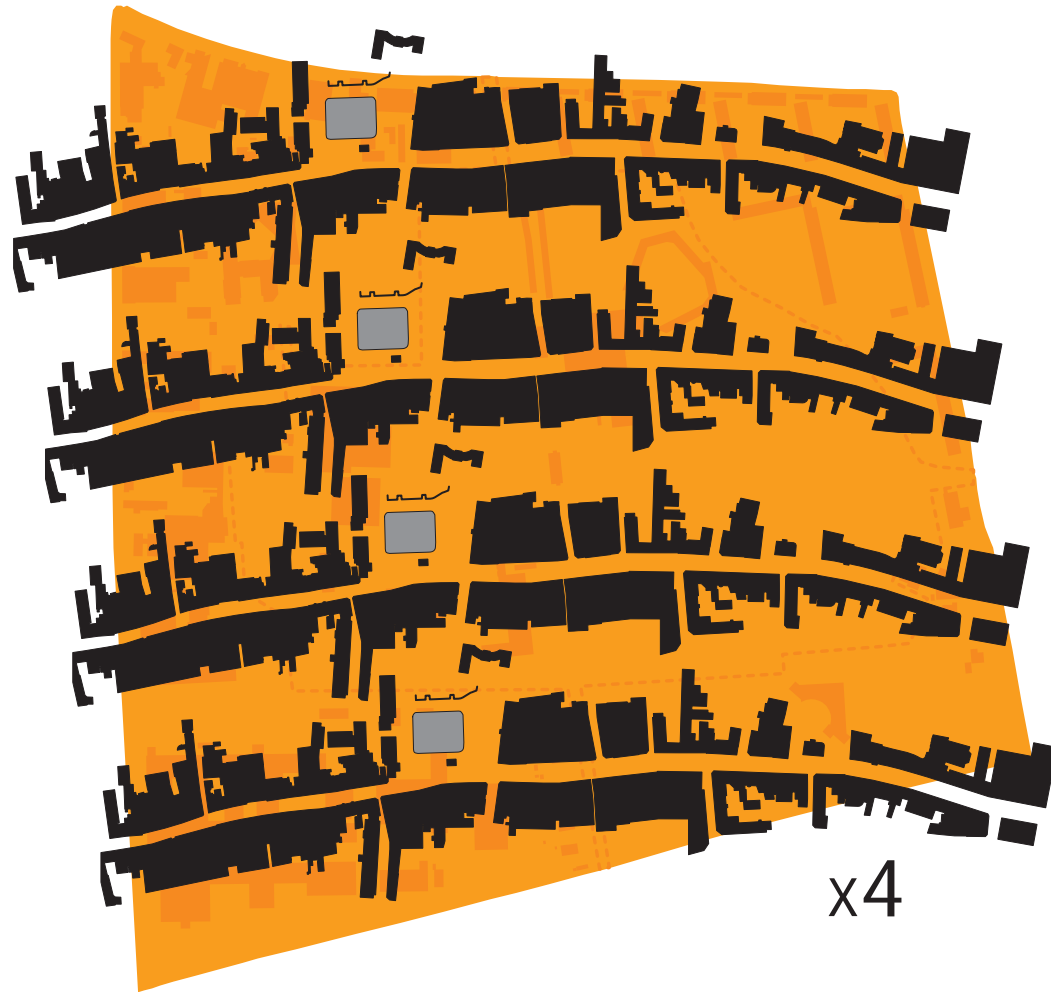
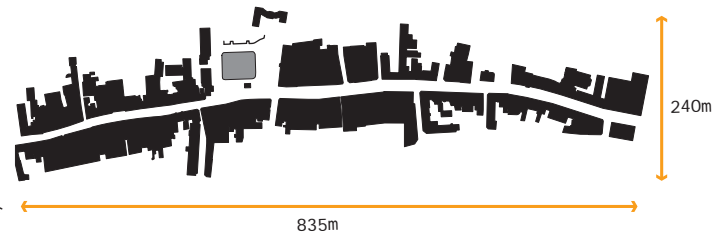
-The hospital is situated close to the city centre and consists of both old two-three storey buildings and a new 10 storey building.



Information:
8 buildings of varying sizes and height which approximately holds up to 10 storeys.
The plot ratio is about 85% and the density is experienced as reasonable because of the variation in heights.

Roskilde City Centre

-The city centre in Roskilde consist of two connected pedestrian streets and a large square for markets and event.



Information:

The pedestrian street is about 2 kilometres and has an average width of 15 meters. The space is surrounded by buildings holding both private housing and retailing.

Plot ratio is about 50% and the small scale buildings makes density seem low.

Recapitulation

The five different exercises makes a clear illustration of the Musicon areas size and reflects the scale in relation to the city of Roskilde. It is interesting to see how different building typologies and volumes makes a different impression of the proportions.

Musicon is intended to be a counterpart to the city centre in Roskilde and by its size it will have the capacity to become more dense and the build-up area is going to have an important impact in this relation.

In the city centre the buildings are only 2-3 storeys and the character of the build environment is small scale and cosy medieval atmosphere. In Musicon the architecture is planned to be modern and hefty, and the character of the place experimenting. Also the building heights in Musicon will be about 3-8 storeys which is all higher than most of the buildings in the city centre.

As the intended plot ratio of the Musicon area is 100% it is obvious that the built-up area will consist of typologies which have a small footprint on the ground and with several storeys. Large volumes and single-family houses with gardens which generate a low density will not be a part of the masterplan.

Musicon registrations

The purpose of this analysis of the Musicon area is to determine if there are any physical and architectural elements and existing plans and restrictions which will affect the design of Rabalderstræde.

In the investigations all public plans and knowledge conducted by the municipality in Roskilde is taken into consideration and is registered in the maps. In addition my own registrations and assessments of what is experienced on site are registered as well. If some existing plans and knowledge from the municipality is not consistent with the physical conditions of the site the registrations reflects the actual physical appearance.

The future plans for the Musicon area are depicted in the maps and registrations and this will to some extent signify a reflection of the development process intended by the municipality and the Musicon secretariat. Through this the evaluation and conclusion of the analysis will to some extent be focused on the approach. This is consistent with the intended project approach which comply with the development plans for the Musicon area.

4 different maps are framed within the topics of Connections, Volumes, Green structures and Restrictions. They both depict the existing conditions, expected changes and future plans.

As a delimitation it is only the Musicon area pointed out by the municipality which is registered in the maps as the analysis is not to determine any further relations between the surrounding areas and the Musicon area. Though the context is to some extent depicted to signify the awareness of the surroundings. Mainly this is interesting in the relation of connections and the understanding of access to the area which has an impact on the use of the area, hence the livelihood of Rabalderstræde.

Connections

The purpose of the map is to determine the accessibility to the area and to chart the future infrastructure which will supply Rabalderstræde and connect Musicon both internally and with the surroundings.

The registrations indicate Rabalderstræde as the only north-south road in Musicon and with 4 access roads connecting the area and the surroundings. The remaining infrastructure of the area is not planned and will be carried out as the development of the area needs it.

Mainly the intention is to generate as little car traffic as possible in Musicon hence the few access roads which will in time be connected to large parking facilities covering the parking needs of the entire area.

A new motorway acces is constructed in the eastern south corner which will supply both Musicon and the city of Roskilde. This means a construction of a new acces road in the east side to Køgevej leaving only one entrance on this side of the area.





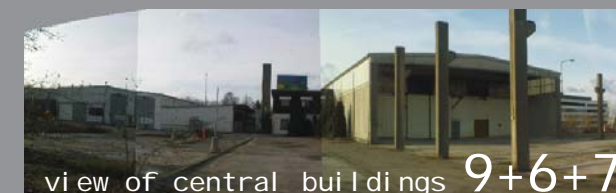
Volumes

The purpose of the map is to determine the appearance, position and size of the physical structures in Musicon both the surrounding existing buildings and the volumes in the plot with relation to Rabalderstræde planned for conservation or demolition.

The registrations indicate a mixed representation of buildings in Musicon. The north east corner consists of housing blocks with a height of up to 5 storeys as the tallest buildings in the area. The west side of the area is build-up with 1-3 storey buildings with a more industrial character shielding of the central area of Musicon also to the north and south.

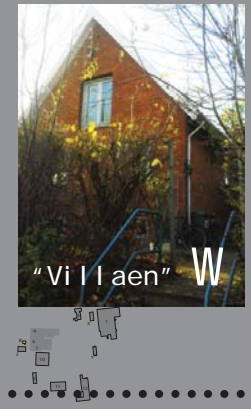
The only open area towards the surroundings is the south east corner and here the area is planned for development by Roskilde Tekniske Skole.

A few new buildings are already planned and also some of the existing factory buildings are being conserved marking the centre of Musicon. The old factory buildings are all in a state where they need a lot of reconstruction and repairs to become useful, but they are all reflecting the history of the area and will be an important part of Musicon in the future. They all have a close proximity to Rabalderstræde.

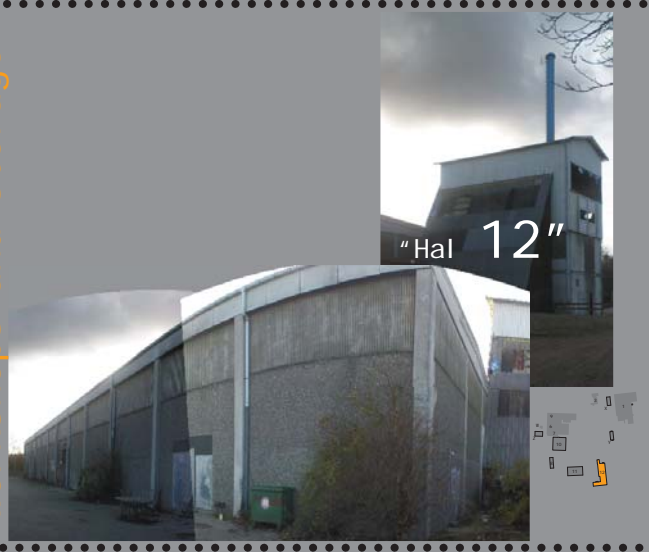


view of central buildings 9+6+7

Heated buildings



Workshops and storage



Office and production





Green structures

The purpose of the map is to determine the appearance of green structures and valuable nature resources in the area and to chart the future plans for the nature in Musicon and its relations to the development of Rabalderstræde.

The registrations indicate only a few interesting nature elements mainly deriving from the future plans of development. The forest area at the south-west corner will be preserved and the large pit is intended to contain the surface water of the area transforming it into a small lake. The contaminated gas area will be covered by excess soil and planted to form a large park area.

The scattered planting belt are of no value and though they are mostly along the line of Rabalderstræde they will be abolished. Some large trees and planting belts along the edge of the area and by the forest will be retained and some might be extended further in the future.

There are no other concrete plans for the planting of green structures and nature development on Musicon which means the design of Rabalderstræde is free to implement and develop green structures and nature elements.

Restrictions

The purpose of the map is to determine what environmental restrictions and legal fixations are present in Musicon. In terms of both planning restrictions and developmentplans as well as actual polution restrainings.

The registrations indicate the municipal plans for a division of Musicon in part areas for development at different stages. This reflects the areas in the north east planned for new youth housing, the southern area sold to RTS, a large area containing the polluted gas area and the central area intended as a free zone for creative and temporary projects.

Many of the part areas connects with Rabalderstræde and will have a direct impact on the development of the edges and volumes along Rabalderstræde.

The restrictions in terms of noise nuisance from the motorway does not affect the development area and the few areas of pollution are not in contact with Rabalderstræde. A gas area leaves a large part unable for development in 20-50 years but the design of a park on top of the polluted area will have a positive impact on Musicon. As the area is an abandoned concrete factory there is an overall contamination from truck transport and a lot of concrete residue left in the ground all over.



Recapitulation

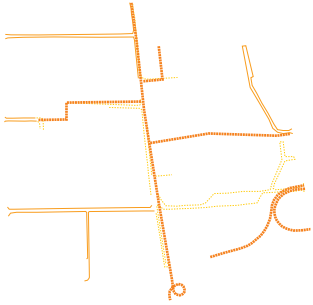
Some remains from old roads and an existing road will be cancelled, but the traces and straight lines forming connections will be kept in the new plan for the infrastructure in Musicon. A significant north south going road becomes the backbone and east west roads make up the connections to the surroundings.

Most surrounding buildings are 2-3 storeys and a few reach 5 storeys but the existing industrial buildings in the area are 1½ storeys. A few new buildings are planned and some old will be torn down, but the workshops from the concrete factory form a central area of industrial buildings and marks the centre of Musicon.

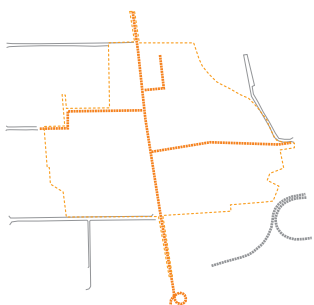
Poor planting belts along the old infrastructure shaping green traces are deleted to be reconstructed elsewhere, but some large trees in the periphery marks a green structure. Two significant green areas, the existing forest and the new gas park form the nature outline together with a new surface water basin in Musicon.

Pollution is mainly concentrated around the gas area and a few other restrictions are influencing the Musicon area. The partition of the area in part areas have the biggest influence on Musicon and will determine the future development of the area and also affect the area of Rabalderstræde in terms of build-up context and character.

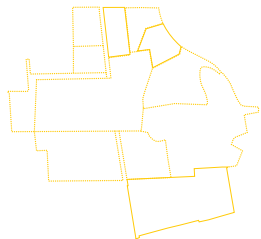
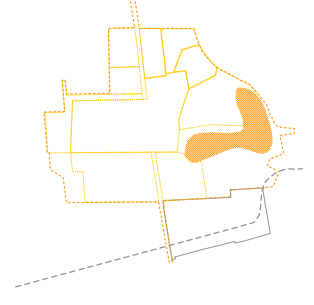
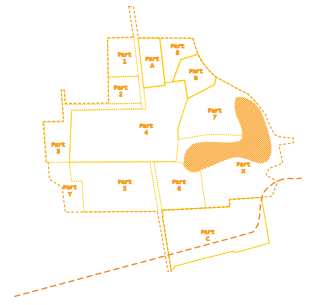
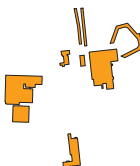
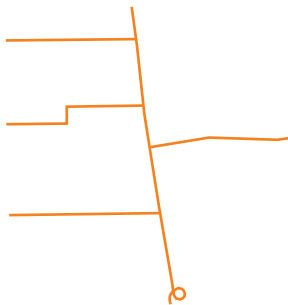
Facts



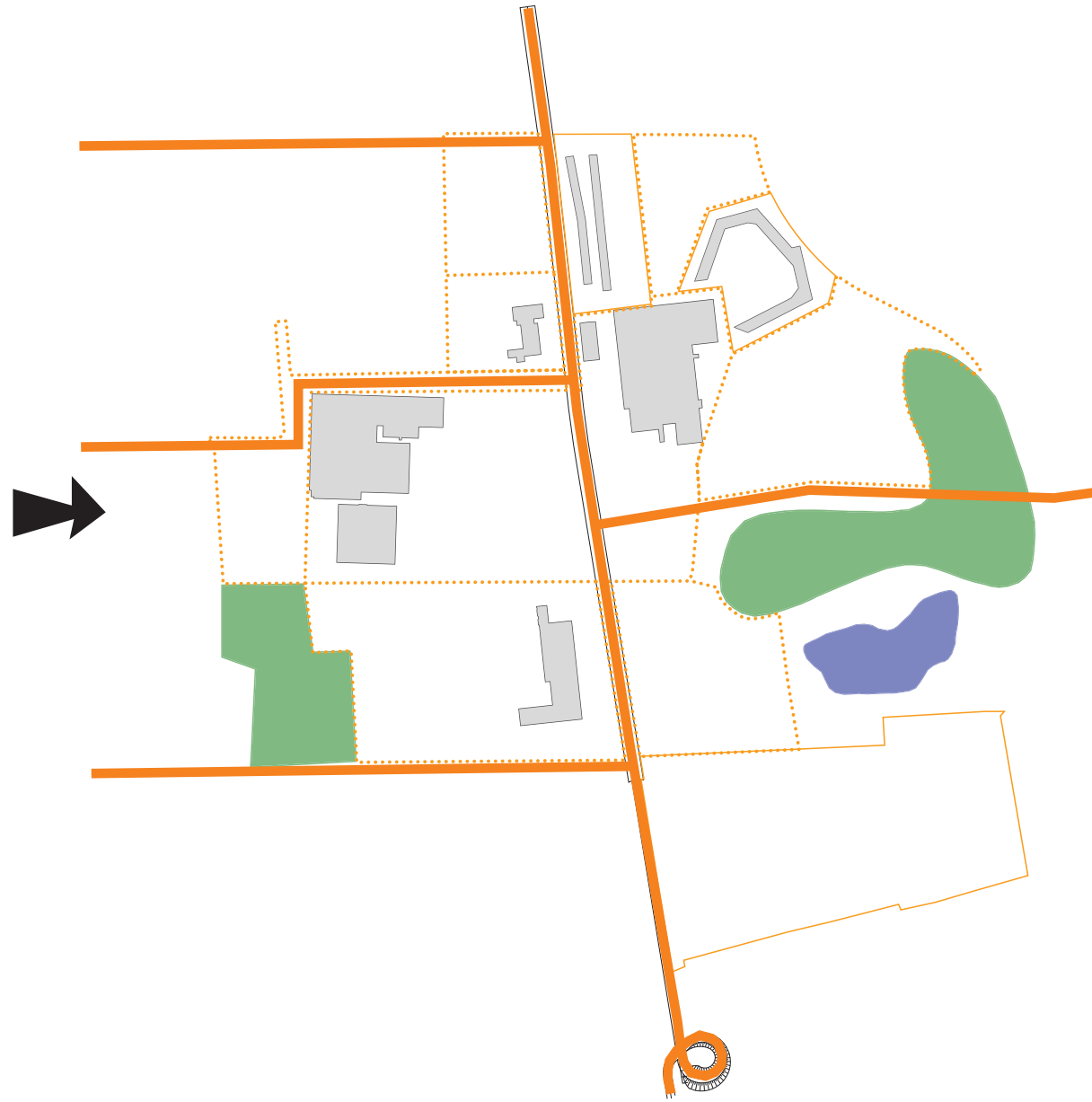
Audit



Draft



Design basis



Recap

This concluding map recapitulates the registrations of the Musicon area and shows the important and noticeable conditions in the area which will affect the design of Rabalderstræde.

Rabalderstræde forms the backbone of the area and together with three roads facing west and one facing east they shape the main infrastructure. The development of Musicon is structured in part areas which will control the build up. The central part of the area is dominated by old industrial buildings testifying to the history of Musicon. Some green structures, a small forest, a park and a water basin will form the main nature characteristics in musicon.

Rabalderstræde mappings

To define the current state of the street Rabalderstræde and clarify the future character and physical shape these mappings are executed as an investigation of the conditions along Rabalderstræde.

The investigation does not consider the fact that the official plans for Rabalderstræde actually move the course of the street but simply analyses the actual state. As Rabalderstræde is not to be fully developed right away this reflects the genuine conditions to be handled in the design process.

As the registrations reveal an approach inspired by the mental maps and wayfinding elements of Kevin Lynch and the serial vision approach of Gordon Cullen this should be clarified. The mappings are not strictly methodological but as an inspiration the maps are conducted as a motion through the street and described as a serial vision through the wayfinding elements. This results in a subjective registration of some objective elements and helps depict at the same time the experience of the user but in a form of stock phrases. Hence the analysis is methodological and refers to recognisable elements bound on the perception of the individual.

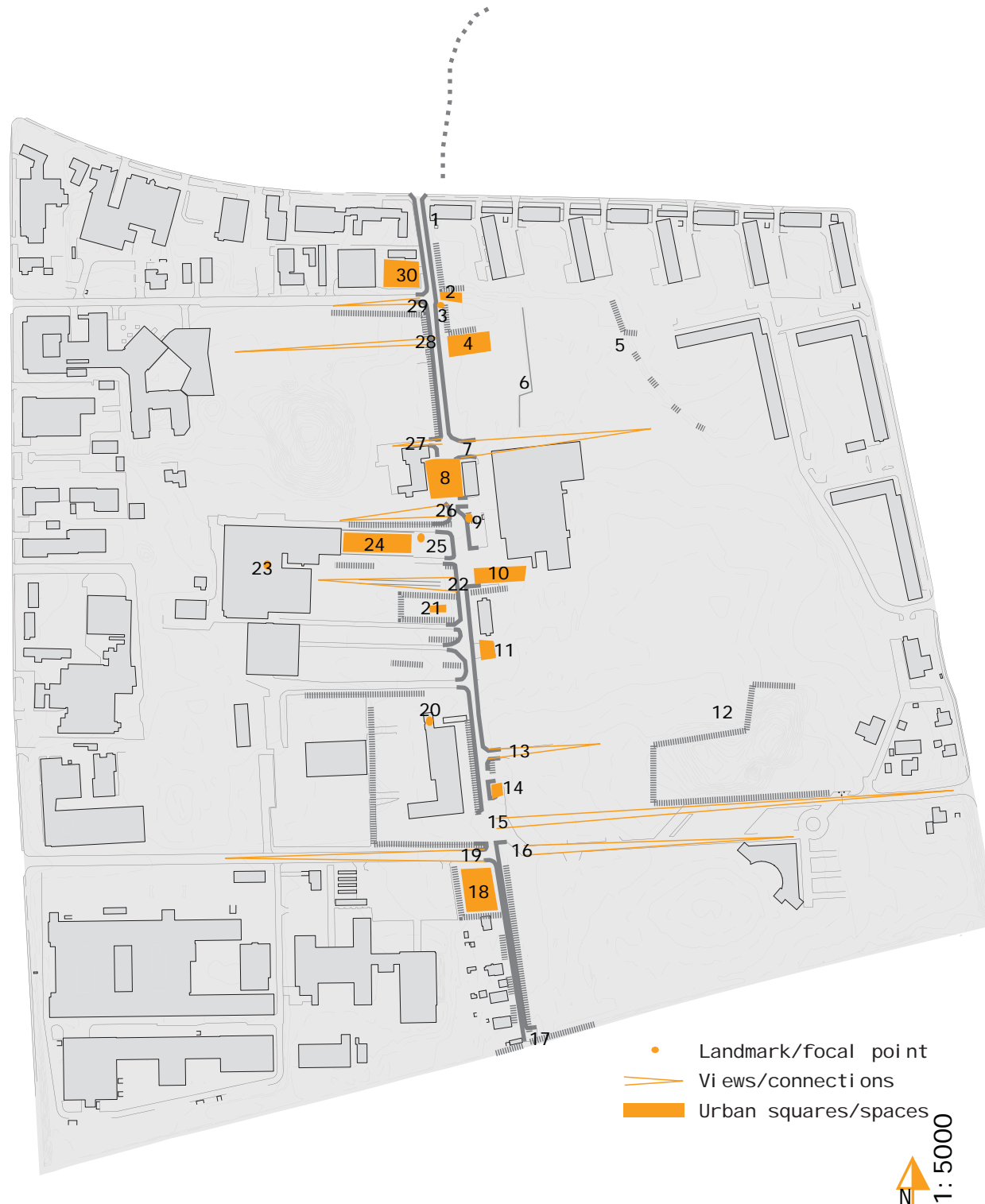
3 maps are depicting the investigations. The first is a rendering of the motion through Rabalderstræde and depicts landmarks, focal points, connections and defined squares. The second map is depicting the rhythm of the experience perceived when moving along the street, the fluctuation refers to the variation and shifts in the surroundings. The final map is a delineation of the experienced delimitation of the visual and physical space connected to Rabalderstræde.

Finally the maps are interpreted in diagrammatic form and a series of new diagrams are generated to reflect the conclusions in a revised form to be used in the design process.

Presentation of the course

Rabalderstræde runs through the centre of Musicon and is the primary connection to the rest of the city of Roskilde. The street follows the path of the old Kamstrup sti which is a historical line in the landscape arisen before the concrete factory was placed in the area. This was the path connection to the church in the old days. The intention is to make Rabalderstræde the lifeblood of the Musicon area and by its central position and connections both across the motorway to the Festival area and in the north to the city centre it has the potential. It is intended to make Rabalderstræde a new urban space in Musicon and the life and atmosphere of the street should affect the entire Musicon area. A number of existing buildings and the remarkable column square already connects to the course and is the initial indication of the new urban space.





Visual elements

The purpose of the map is to render the experienced urban space when moving along the course. The map depicts registered elements such as landmarks, focal points, connections and views and defined urban squares and spaces.

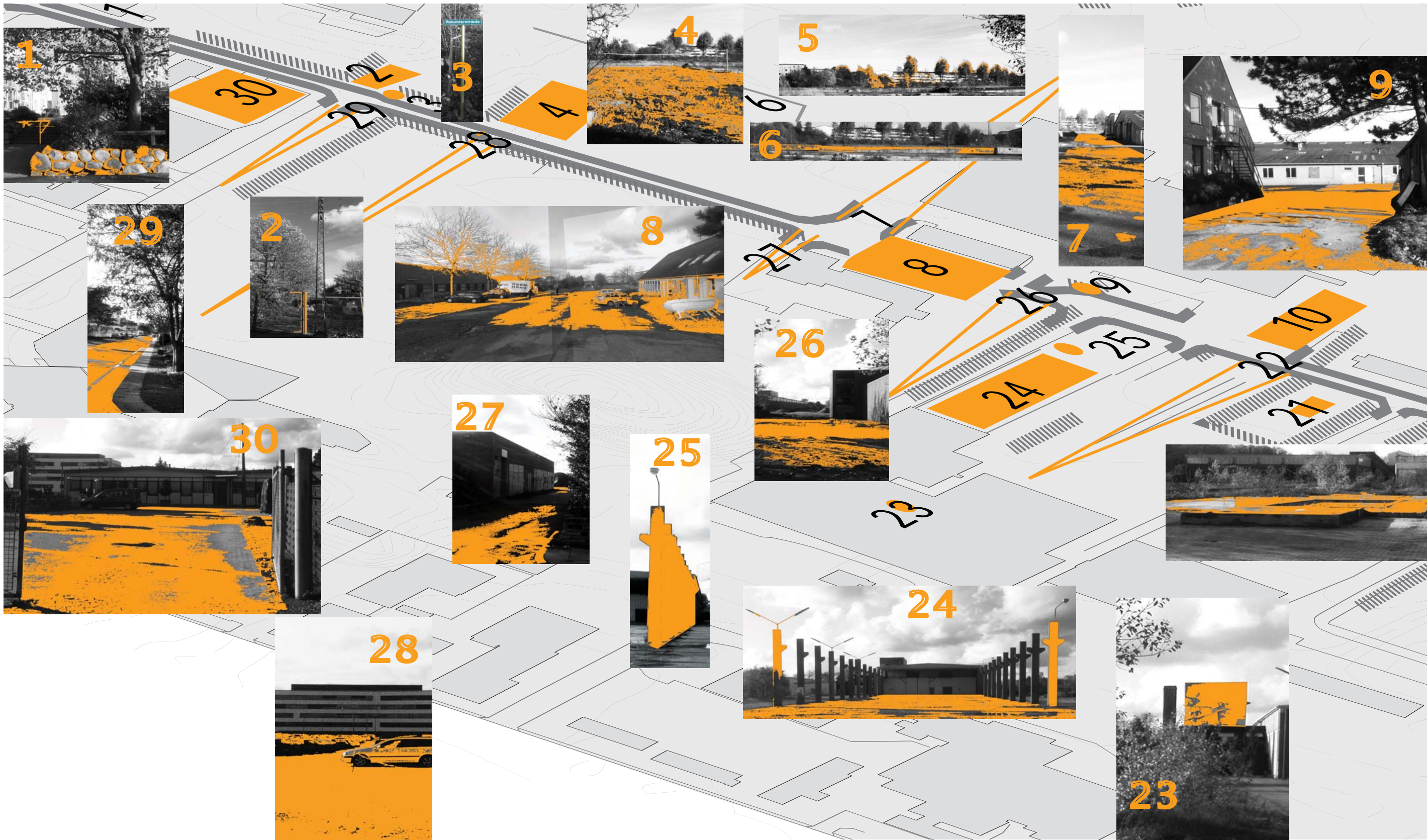
As you move along the course it is visible though the paving is not indicating a connected route. Scattered series of asphalt and paving stones makes the delimitation of the course and it is almost possible to make a view from the one end to the other.

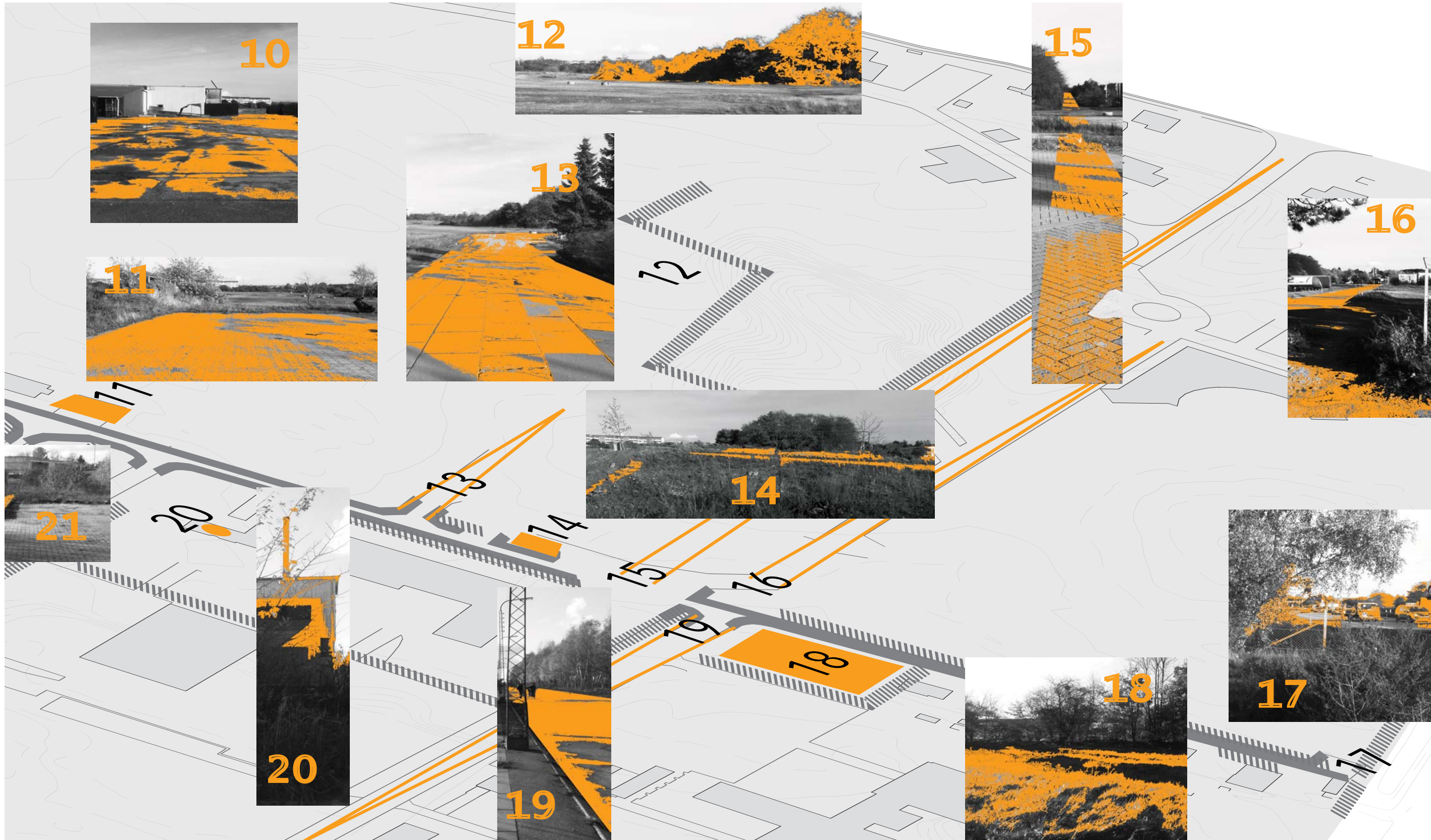
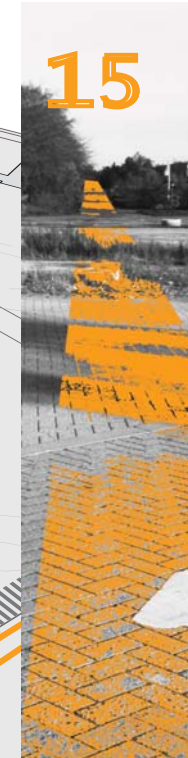
Old roads and paths makes an experience of connections and open views to the surrounding area. Some squares are marked by a different paving or a concrete construction elevated above ground level. Most of the squares are directly connected to the street but some are appearing in the terrain on the sides of the street.

A few landmarks are visible as you come closer to them, and serves as indicators of the existing physical structures of the area. The nodal points of intersecting roads and structures serves as focal points and though they are mostly experienced as you pass by they help serve as indicators of directions.

22 view along existing traces









Rythm

The purpose of the map is to depict the pulse of the experienced shifts in the surroundings when moving along Rabalderstræde. The fluctuation depicts the character and extent of the change in the surroundings.

Though the area is actually deserted and empty you still sense a certain character in the settings close to Rabalderstræde. The existing buildings and elements of former sites combined with the scattered planting belts mainly concentrated along the streets creates a scenery of volumes, squares and spaces which changes as you move along the course.

The large fluctuations occur when there is a sudden remarkable change which affects the atmosphere like the view towards køgevej which makes the scale of the open area evident and another remarkable change of atmosphere occurs when entering the area between the Musicon house and the Laboratory this is an entirely different scale and feeling.

Other changes are passing corners, open areas, new plantings, defined surfaces and restrained views.

Spatial and visual delimitation

The purpose of the map is to depict the area which is by visual or spatial boundaries delimited as the Rabalderstræde area. The registration is performed moving along the street and all edges, and boundaries of views are marked as a delimitation.

A large quantity of the edges and delimitations in the area are actually plantings along adges and the rest is building volumes and physical barriers.

The visual perception of the borders of the Rabalderstræde area can be defined in two ways. There is an unclear and disjointed visual border along the street made up by the building volumes and plantings in the proximity. The other are the lines of view and the openings which lets the eye go as far as possible, this is a biased delimitation.

The line in the map therefor reflects the visual border everywhere it exists and makes an average judgement of the delimitation in the areas of roads and lines of sight.



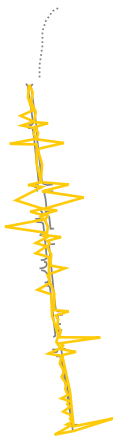
Recapitulation

A mixture of old surfaces and roads to demolished buildings form a sequence of squares and connections. These are characteristic for the experience of the walk along Rabalderstræde. To enhance the impression of a characteristic visual rythm which will affect the experience of spatial variation along the line these elements should be carried into the design. The visual elements can be strengthened by adjusting the order of appearance and by replacement or erasure, adapting to the future scenario of a developed Musicon.

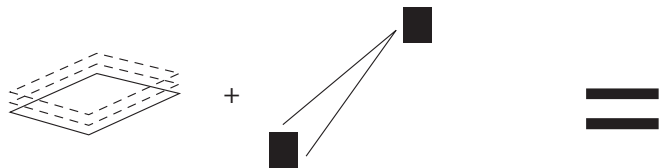
Variations of buildings, plantings, open spaces and views bring about an experince of a pulse according to the character of the change. This rythm of experience and change of character is relevant to designing an urban space of flow along Rabalderstræde. To ensure an interesting flow along the street Rabalderstræde the rythm should be interpreted through the pulse and changes into a new rythm which becom users to experience the street and pass along through the complete area of Musicon.

As Rabalderstræde is not visually a connected and demarcated area the edges and views registered along the line are percieved as the edges of the space. This results in fluctuations of the regarded area and an unclear delimitation. To accentuate Rabalderstræde as an urban space in the design a clearly defined area should be pointed out by interpreting the edges and views present and by adapting to future prospects for Musicon.

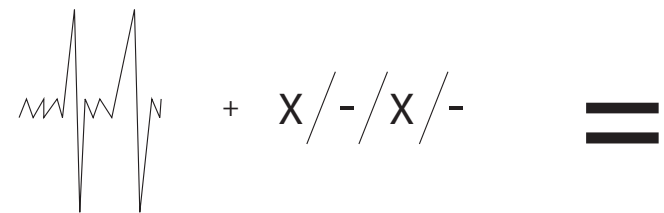
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Audit



Spaces and conneti ons are el ements form-
ing experi ence along Rabal derstræde

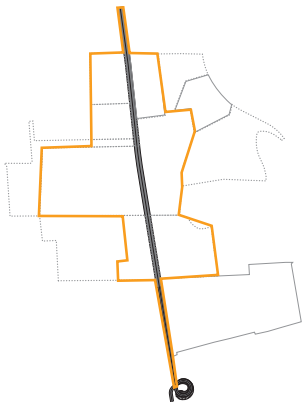
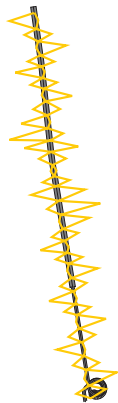
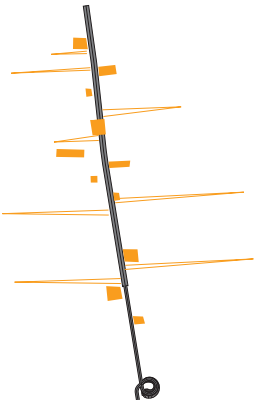


Pul se and changes are el ements formi ng
rythm in the flow along Rabal derstræde

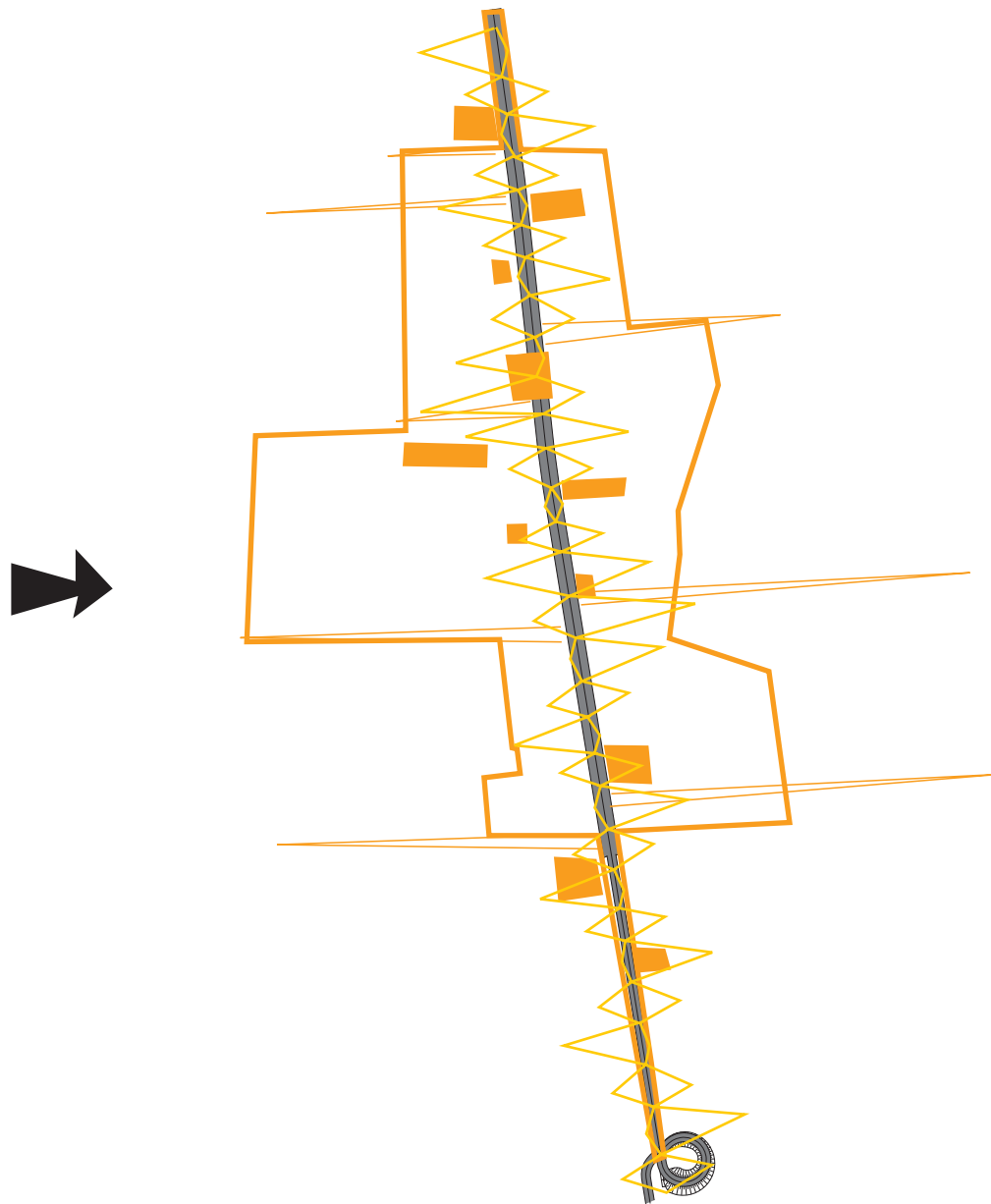


Edges and v iews are el ements defini ng
the urban space along Rabal derstræde

Draft



Design basis



Recap

This concluding map recapitulates the registrations of Rabalderstræde and delineates an interpretation of the important factors of experience, perceived when moving along the existing Rabalderstræde.

These characteristics will form the basis of the design for Rabalderstræde and help determine the area which will be affected. Furthermore the elements of the diagramme such as experience, rythm and urban space will be parameters in the design of Rabalderstræde.

Idiom study

To get an impression of the idioms and characters permeating Musicon and testifying to the history of the area, a review of the visual elements is conducted. The intention is to study different groups of characteristics and make an assessment of the significance of their mode of expression in relation to the reference of the area's history.

Four different groups are observed as characteristic and are reviewed individually. The groups are patterns, traces, elements and characters. These represent the visual remains from the concrete factory Unicon. It is both old pavements, facings and covers as well as modules from the production of concrete and characteristic shapes from buildings, machines and other industrial elements.

The patterns are all selected from the pavings in the area which consist of concrete slabs in different sizes and shapes. They represent the story of the factory in their material as well as by the fact that they were produced on site. Furthermore their industrial look and durability is an interesting capacity. Some old buildings and a lot of machinery have been torn down and only harmless parts are remaining and make traces in the ground. These traces have a characteristic mode of expression and drag parallel lines across the plot and refer to the industry.

The production of concrete elements for buildings, sewers and other construction parts is still visible in the area. All lighting installations have been erected with concrete columns, trees have been planted in concrete tubes, walls and edges are built up by concrete blocks. There are many leftovers from the time of the concrete factory.

Also there are a number of characters representing the history and function of the area which will be present also in the future development. These are materials, construction parts, signs, and parts from the old buildings.

It is pictures from visits and walks in the Musicon area which forms the basis of the review and the impressions and observations are described for each group. A final recapitulation of design parameters makes a compilation of the idioms of relevance and with leverage to the design of Rabalderstræde.

Patterns

There is a large range of concrete slabs for pavings and many of them are represented in the Musicon area. When walking along Rabalderstrøde the street itself is paved in some areas with these slabs and along the line some small spaces are created by the characteristic paving. The patterns form different characters and suggests different use.

The simple paving of rectangles in staggered lines have a formal and chaste expression and though different materials and sizes are introduced the expression is subtle. The lines nevertheless signals movement and makes the perspective elongated.

When the paving is criss-crossed and different sizes and curves are introduced the expression becomes more dynamic as a pattern but the perspective disappears and makes a more static impression of the area. The patterns are more artistic and compose interesting atmospheres.

Another expression is achieved when using a simple repeated structure but with a characteristic shape. This reflects the industrial production and the modern development. The patterns can shape a distinct atmospheres and underline the function and character of a space.



Rectangles in staggered lines - movement and elongated perspective



Curves and criss-cross - dynamic patterns and places of atmosphere



Repeated structures and characteristic shapes - character of space



Characteristic parallel traces in the ground - rails and foundations



Comprehensible spaces in the wast open area - edges and levels



Alternating experiences in the area - fixations and surfaces

Traces

The concrete industry uses heavy machinery and large equipment to handle the prefabricated elements and large concrete products. Often the factory itself is constructed by prefab elements and furthermore the structures in connection with the factory are related to the concrete production.

Parallel lines in the ground leads to the central road from the large production workshops, some are rails and others are just foundations. These characteristic traces in the ground make up some rather long narrow spaces in the ground.

Other foundations and delimitations in the area are made up from concrete slabs and some are cast directly on the surface. This creates levels and forms spaces within the space and makes the vast open areas more comprehensible.

Traces from old fixations and surfaces are visible all over the area. They form small sculptures and make interesting patterns and diverse materials in the surface. Their different appearance set different conceptions and relates to situations with a certain atmosphere which makes the experience of the area alternating.

Elements

As a result of the production and the routines and movement patterns in connection to the concrete factory different elements in the Musicon area signify the characteristics associated with this industry.

Simple light fittings are raised on concrete piles and the columns for an extension of a production building. The sockets and fittings are evidently results of industrial mass production and even though they vary in size and shape and have the exact expression and sets the authentic atmosphere in Musicon. Furthermore they reflect their function such as illuminating a working space, casting light on the road and light up a parking space in front of buildings.

The use of the concrete products as different elements of ornamentation to decorate the area has a significant almost primitive reflection of the character in the area and the history. But at the same time some of the simple installations have a functional use which justifies their expression.

Large concrete blocks used for barricades and as counterweights come in many shapes and sizes. Their function is obvious but they have a certain aesthetics which make them interesting.



Simple light fittings mounted on different elements - functional



Concrete elements as decorations in the area - functional ornamentation



Concrete blocks as counterweights and road blocks - simple aesthetics



Elements of industrial activity -spatial sense and character



Significant materials and surfaces - rough atmosphere



Signs, signals and shapes - communication characteristics

Characters

Besides from the industrial buildings in the area there are some characters which are interesting and have characterful expressions. This applies to both materials, graphics, constructions, colours, and details in surfaces etc.

Left machines and tools and storage facilities, pallets and containers are characteristic for the historical industry in the area. They also create spatial qualities and sets an atmosphere in Musicon.

In addition to the concrete which is present everywhere in the area there are also some other significant materials. The steel wire and rusty steel has a strong connection to the character in Musicon and also building bricks made from glass and the light yellow brick are strongly represented. Steel plates of different character with curves, rivets and chains are setting the rough but still differentiated atmosphere.

Signs are of different design, colour and character but they are interesting to be inspired from when it comes to shapes, signatures, communication and characteristics for the design and planning at Musicon.

1: Materials

Concrete is already heavily represented and therefore materials should be chosen carefully in this regard, with an aim to accentuate the expression of the materials. Different textures in contrast and collision with concrete can be introduced.

2: Symmetry

The industrial production and its industrial products visible in many places in Musicon suggest an approach to the design based on symmetry and repetition. Significant elements and the rhythm of the flow can be accentuated through the use of this parameter.

3: Industrial elements

As mentioned the production has left its mark on Musicon and to honour the history of the area the use of industrial elements in the design of Rabalderstræde will accentuate this quality and bring out a significant and practical character.

4: Signs and signals

The remains of containers, concrete elements and signs from the concrete industry have significant colours and a diagrammatic approach to signaling a message. This instant and remarkable way of signing and signaling use and intentions should be transferred into the design of Rabalderstræde.

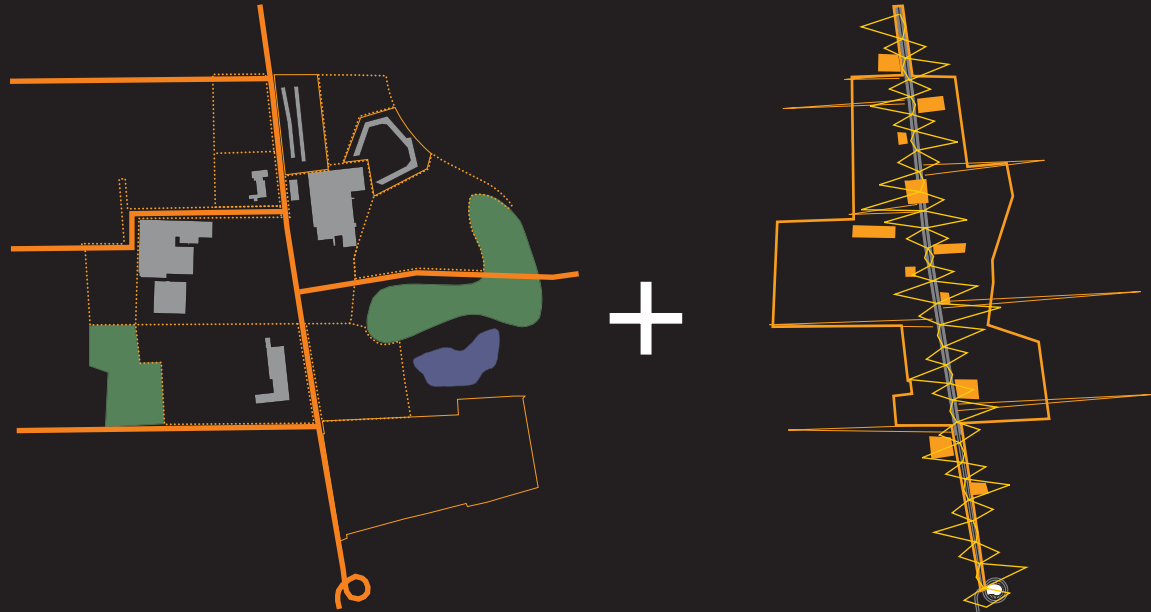
5: Reuse foundations

Many traces of old buildings and production installations are still visible in the ground in Musicon, some rise as platforms and many of the rails are still present. To capture the character of the former Musicon these traces should be reused and respected by accentuating their presence in a new interpretation when designing Rabalderstræde.

Recapitulation

When looking at a map of the area it seems as if Musicon has not got much to offer in terms of spatial character, intense details and colourful images. There are vast open spaces and only a few old industrial buildings in the area intended for development. But taking a walk in the area, looking at what is still present, it is a quite different impression revealing itself. There are many characteristic traces and patterns hidden in the remains and the characters and elements from the industrial activity contribute further to this completely different view on Musicon.

Concrete is the predominant element in Musicon both in its physical character but also as a reference in other elements like production equipment. Concrete is a component in buildings, paving, structures, machines and furniture. In second place comes industrial production in the shape of both typologies, signs and traces. The idioms and modes of expression found in the visual investigation make up parameters for the design. To make an overview of characteristic parameters which will affect and help the design of Rabalderstræde design guides are summed up.



Analysis conclusion

By looking at both the entire Musicon area and zooming in on the street Rabalderstræde has given an indept understanding of the conditions and demands in the area. The mappings have reesulted in two concluding diagrams depicting important physical components of Musicon and characteristic elements of experience along Rabalderstræde. Together these form important design parameters shaping and restricting the design of Rabalderstræde as a generator for the development of Musicon.

The two diagrams form an outline of the development area for the Rabalderstræde design, therefor the maps are merged and adjusted to compose a final diagram. This final diagram concludes the analysis of Musicon and recapitulates the knowledge derived from the mappings, outlining design parameters to be used in the process of generating the design concept.

The main idea of the project is to make a design proposal which accentuates the process of the area. The concept should embrace this idea and with a strong design concept and a strategic approach the design sollution will accomplish this.

Design Parameters

1: City life and urban space

- programming and functions along Rabalderstræde will support and attract life and activity and contribute to the development.
- activities in the area should have both temporary and permanent character ensuring a flexible structure adapting to needs and demands of the users.
- the streets in Musicon should be regarded not as traffical spaces but as surfaces of mobility and flow, hence contributing to the generation of an urban flow space.
- housing and business should be mixed in all areas of Musicon securing diverse life and changing use and activity all hours.

2: Squares and connections

- Rabalderstræde is the central street in Musicon and connections in the area attaches to the street as nerves to a spine.
- visual connections from Rabalderstræde helps navigation and understanding of the areas correlation.
- Rabalderstræde is a public flow space and it is in connection to the street that main public areas are placed
- Rabalderstræde needs demarcation and the entrances to the area should be enhanced to ensure attention
- Areas in connection to Rabalderstræde have not yet been developed but should be linked to the street with high transparency and urban spaces to act as transition zones.

3: Green structures

- Existing green areas are maintained and form the basis of the green structure in Musicon.
- The gap in the south of Musicon forms a new surface water basin and all canals for surface water connects to the new lake.
- Green structures should be spread all over Musicon and connect across and along Rabalderstræde to ensure recreational qualities.
- surplus soil from building sites and development can contribute to a new landscape along Rabalderstræde.

4: Paving/facing

- using original concrete slabs and pavings helps to communicate the history of the Musicon area
- the industrial character of concrete materials and other elements helps setting a raw atmosphere
- materials and patterns finds inspiration in the industrial production and its expressions, Rabalderstræde design should incorporate this and rethink expressions to obtain contrasts

5: Lights

- existing lighting in Musicon is sparse and scattered but the simple light fittings have an interesting expression to reuse in Rabalderstræde.
- Lights should accentuate and intensify the experience of Rabalderstræde and underline the varying elements along the line.

6: Buildings

- existing industrial buildings form the central part of Musicon and the buildings accommodate public programmes reflecting the history of transformation in Musicon.
- density will be high in Musicon with a plot ratio about 100% and the buildings can be up to 8 storeys high.
- preferably all buildings have green areas and public spaces incorporated and all ground levels have public access.
- the architecture in Musicon should be hefty and have a diverse expression, whilst referring to the municipalitys part area descriptions.

7: Temporality

- flexible and adaptable programmes and installations ensures activities and attracts people by reflecting the life of the users.
- testing programmes and functions gives opportunity to adjust the profile of Rabalderstræde as it develops.

Design Inspiration

Studies of 9 different case projects are conducted in order to gain some principal knowledge on the approach and relevant topics concerning the main themes of this project.

The cases have been chosen by their country of origin and by the scale and the relevance of the design-concept compared to the context of this project. In the three categories representing main themes of the problem, temporality, creative cluster and urban flow space both an international, a european and a danish case is chosen.

The exploration of the cases are based on different topics within the themes to bring some system in to the studies. Each project is individually researched and described extracting the essences of the strengths and methodological approaches in the cases.

Hereafter the three cases in a theme are recapitulated to extract some principles of concern within the theme. The aim is to point out relevant guides in order to form parameters in a new method for the planning of an area.

As a final conclusion on the studies a short summary points out the principles and approaches which will be attended further on in the project.

As an introduction to the three themes some short descriptions of each theme and the chosen cases are presented. This leads to the review of all the cases by an individual presentation and finally the design ideas are presented as a small catalogue to be used in the design exercise.

Presentation of themes for cases

Temporality

A main theme in the Musicon project both within the plans of the municipality in Roskilde and in this project is temporality. This is a fairly new notion in the context of planning and urban development though the act of introducing temporality in sites prospected for development have been used by sub cultures and associations for a long time.

It is clear that this approach enables and facilitates new approaches to planning and opens up the processes of developing sites in close collaboration with the public.

In the Musicon project temporality is intended to be used as an instrument to test what is going to be developed in the area. The intent at present is to question the use of temporality in planning and explore it in the context of urban development.

To facilitate this the three cases chosen each have different perspectives on the use of temporality.

The first case, **Toronto Quay** uses temporality to test the overall idea of the final design bringing some temporary 1:1 activities into the public space to observe the use and attitude of the public.

The second case, **Stadtumbauturm** is a temporary installation which is the focal point for a dialogue between the planners, designers and users of an area. The installation provides information about development plans and act as a co-player by envisioning activity on the site.

The third case, **The Roskilde Festival** is itself a temporary development and is planned to be just an instant urbanity of dwellers, events, music and cultural activities depicting the ultimate temporality.

Creative cluster

Musicon is intended to be a new creative city part in Roskilde. A place for musicians, artists, actors, game industries and other contributors of culture. The creative cluster is a notion introduced by Richard Florida in his description of the creative class. This defines one of the tendencies in cities today which suggests a concentration of well educated and academic people in the cities with growth and what attracts these people are the diversity in cultural activities and the intermixture of functions, dwellings and work.

Roskilde wants part in this development just like many other cities in both Denmark and the rest of the world. Musicon is a contribution to the city's aim for generating an attractive environment for the creative class and the hope is to gain growth through investing in the development of a new creative cluster in Roskilde.

The chosen cases represents different examples of creative clusters developed and planned in diverse contexts.

Westergas fabriek is the first case and this is an abandoned gas factory and a large open area planned for transformation into a recreational park and facilities for cultural activities.

The second case, **Delft schieovers** is concerning the transformation of an old industrial site into a new city part in close connection to the university of Delft enabled by a new train station and a bridge crossing the canal.

Birk centerpark, the third case actually is initiated by the creative and cultural contributors themselves and their energy has entailed a development of an entire area consisting of creative businesses.

Urban flow space

The intention is to make the main street in Musicon into a space of energy and a generator for life and development on the site. Rabalderstræde is an north-south axis in Musicon and with its central position it will have great significance in the area.

The street Rabalderstræde is not supposed to be just a street for traffic but is expected to become an urban space with a dynamic character facilitating both flow and daily life.

With the situation of society today and the mobility of people both in their sparetime and in relation to job transport sets transport issues and traffic on the list of problems to tackle in the development of a new city part. In Musicon the intention is to collect all cars in central parking facilities leaving the streets open for other programmes besides traffic.

Hence the projects chosen displays different interpretations of the mobility space and suggests urban spaces combining flow and other programmes.

The first case, **Shanghai carpet** is a strip interconnecting buildings in a campus area and generating a central urban hub in the area by introducing both flow space and surfaces of friction.

The Luxury village case is a pedestrian area designed with a specific character to accommodate the flow and pause of the people shopping. The space connects a number of buildings and functions all part of a luxury shopping and hotel area.

The third case, **Prags Boulevard** has a different character being a traffical segment programmed and designed with facilities and elements creating a sense of urbanity and introducing surfaces of public programme along the street.

Toronto Quay

By: West8
- 2006 ongoing
At: Queens Quay Boulevard,
Toronto, Canada.



Description

The plan for this project is a new masterplan for a redesign of the quay area in Toronto. But furthermore the project introduces a 1:1 mock up, testing some of the design ideas. A temporary installation of a picnic area, some gates to the test area and a flower bed is introduced in the project area and helps to investigate the users response to the intended plans for bicycle space and other urban qualities.

Stadtumbauturm

By: Raumlabor
- 2006
At: Neu-Schmellwitz,
Cottbus, Germany.



Description

As an approach to generate discussion on the development of a large area involving the public this project suggests a tower placed on site. In the tower plans for the transformation is presented and connected to the overview obtained from the height. This enables understanding of the planning and involves the users and public in the process and generates an open communication platform whilst representing activity on site.

Roskilde Festival

By: Foreningen Roskilde Festival - 2008 continuous
At: Dyrskuepladsen,
Roskilde, Denmark.



Description

Roskilde Festival is a temporary event which is repeated every year. The festival is based on music and commercial experiences and the number of visitors reaches more than 100.000 persons during the 5 day event. An entire city is established and demolished in one week and all sorts of urban facilities are created in empty fields. The planning takes about 1,5 years meaning each event is planned even before the previous is conducted.



Interesting elements

- When the installations are a representation of the final design it is possible to insinuate qualities and surplus value in the project.
- Use of the installations and the attention to the project makes the final design able to accomplish changes in an area because the idea is already accepted in the mind of the users.
- Temporality can itself be a representation of the shifting character and userdefined expression in a final design solution.



Relation to Rabalderstræde design

- The gates representing a theme, like in this case bicycles, will be a suitable introduction to the Musicon area. Gates will indicate the entrance to the area and represent the intentions or ongoing work in Musicon.
- Demarcation of the area which will be transformed by introducing a temporary layer of activity and derive a visible spatial delimitation can help concentrate the focus in Musicon and enhance the qualities in the new area.

Interesting elements

- Temporary installations can be initiated by the municipality and then attract the public to take over the activities and this brings a new perspective on the area.
- Temporary installations and activities are projects dedicated to involving the public. They can attract the attention of a variety of public actors and also the public can themselves initiate temporary activities which supports or suggests an idea of new use in an area.



Relation to Rabalderstræde design

- Introducing pavilions in the musicon area which represent both user initiated activity and also communicate the plans for the area will generate activity in the area and help attract the users and inhabitants in Roskilde. Furthermore the pavilions will indicate more activity than the ongoing restoration of the old industrial buildings which are invisible to the public.



Interesting elements

- Events can brand an area or even a whole city if the execution is successful and have an impact on the participants and spectators because it initiates good publicity.
- The success and completion of temporary events, structure and planning of the entire event is demanded. And large scale events have everything structured into the smallest detail.
- To ensure participation of the public in temporary events the information and communication of the activity must be official and well structured.

Relation to Rabalderstræde design

- Making a structured plan for the holding of public events and ensuring the right content of the events can strengthen the public awareness of the Musicon area.
- It is necessary to have an agenda for the events in connection to the design of Rabalderstræde and plan events to present and support the process.



Westergasfabriek

By: Westerpark District Council and MAB - 1990 ongoing
At: Westergasfabriek Gasworks, Amsterdam, Netherlands.



Description

The former gas production facility was empty for a long time before the place was transformed. Residents in the neighbourhood have been invited to participate in the planning process and all activities have had a public character to ensure a user driven development. It has been a long process and it still is as the transformation and development of the area is not completed yet.

Delft Schieoevers

By: Urhahn Urban Design - 2008 ongoing
At: Blauw Area, Schie canal Delft, Netherlands.

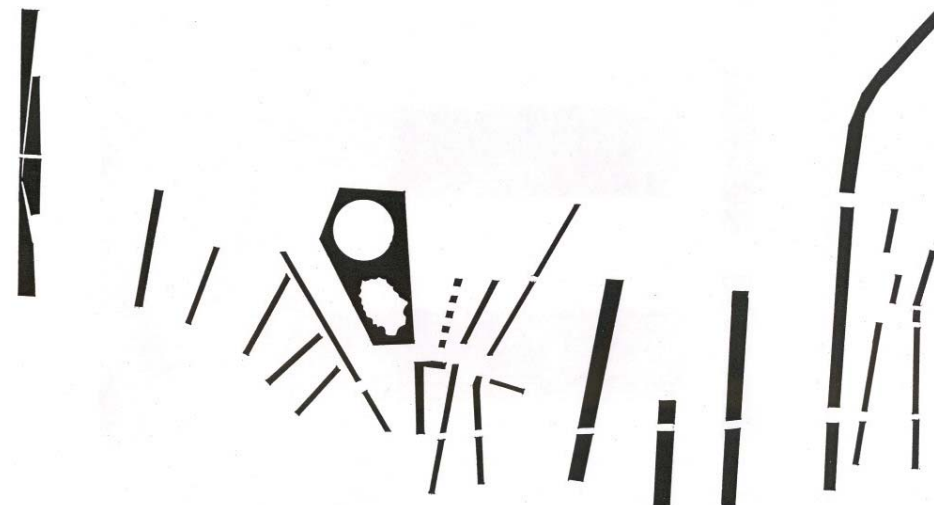


Description

The area is a former industrial site and still there are some large storage buildings in the area. The intention is to make a slow transformation of these buildings using their capacity to introduce new activity in the area and in time make a new urban area in the small strip between the university of Delft and a future train station. Some investments in new infrastructure and a bridge across the canal is intended to initiate use of the area.

Birk Centerpark

By: Municipality of Herning - 1940 ongoing
At: Birk, Herning, Denmark.



Description

Birk centerpark is an industrial area in the outskirts of Herning. The area is home to a museum which was the former textile factory of Angli. The owner had a great interest in architecture and art which has resulted in the area's creative and artistic shaping. Also programmes and functions in the area have a certain creative character and the landscape and architecture is distinct.

Interesting elements

- Making a transformation succes in an area which transforms slowly and along with the needs of the users demands patience and a structured approach which does not decide and dictate but lead and support the process.
- A project of transformation can become a social integration factor which strengthens and enhances the quality of life amongst the involved and active individuals in neighbouring areas.



Relation to Rabalderstræde design

- involving the neighbours and locals in the development process and ensure an open communication with possibility for users as well as actors to influence the project.
- let the development take its time and not be affected by commercial developers and investors as this will kill the authenticity of the development and ensure the preservation of existing buildings and historical references.



Interesting elements

- Enhancing qualities and important factors little by little and using the immediate potentials of an area can ensure a realisation of a great project which actually is enhancing the life and activity in an area.
- Few but qualitative investments in an area can affect a long term improvement of an abandoned and unattractive area.

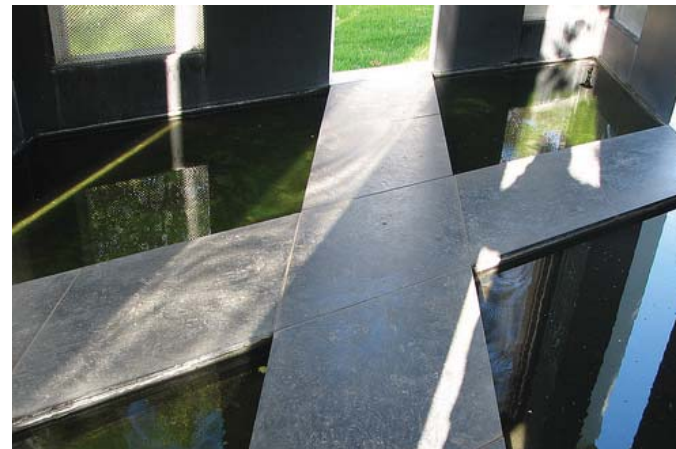


Relation to Rabalderstræde design

- slow transformation of industrial buildings and other historical references in order to create a new identity and history of the place.
- create a process and communicate intentions for development of the area as a narrative which people can identify and relate to.

Interesting elements

- creative intentions and artistic actors can accomplish a significant environment and define a future character of a place simply by their intentions and persistent nature.
- complete masterplans and architectural guidelines can attain a beautiful environment but not necessarily attract users and people to generate life and activity in an area.



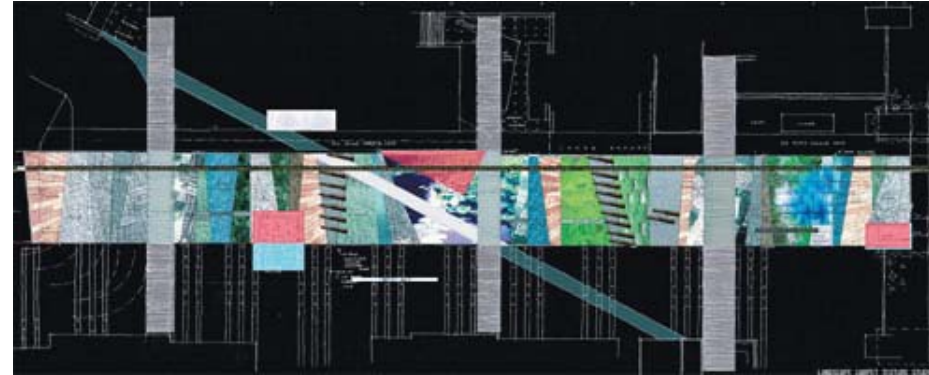
Relation to Rabalderstræde design

- life before buildings, identity and perception in the minds of the users are more important than a finished and perfected plan.
- programmes and activities addressing the users and inviting people to use the area are factors in displaying the activity and transformation of the area.



Shanghai Carpet

By: Tom Leader Studio
- 2006 realised
At: Shanghai Yang Pu University City Hub, Shanghai, China.



Description

A connection hub in a university area in Shanghai have been designed as a carpet of "jump-cutting series of textures ranging from the richness of a traditional chinese garden to the urban street quality of Shanghai" as the designer puts it. The plaza is an important link between public transportation facilities and binds together history and development using digital installations.

Luxury Village

By: West8
- 2004 realised
At: Barvikha,
Moscow, Russia

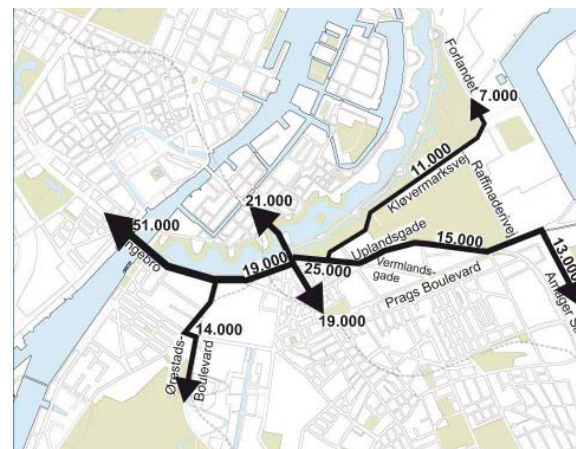


Description

In a newly developed luxury shopping area a flow scape is designed to connect and complement the single stores in the area. The design introduces a pattern of dynamic flow in the paving and elements for seating and planting along the line. The simple shape of the element is repeated in both paving and furniture and sets a simple but luxurious and detailed scenery.

Prags Boulevard

By: Kristine Jensens Tegnestue
- 2005 realised
At: Prags Boulevard,
Copenhagen S, Denmark.



Description

Along a traffical road in an old working class neighbourhood a new flowscape of activity squares and a modern division and layout of the road and pedestrian areas is introduced. This creates a new active space of mobility with room for pause and stationary activities and the many spaces of activity area flexible with focus on both neighbours and visitors in the area.

Interesting elements

- creative use of materials and a strong concept for the layout of an area is just as important as expensive solutions.
- Introducing new digital effects and elements of interactive character can set a new dimension for the areas ability to adapt to the needs and demand of the users.



Relation to Rabalderstræde design

- chose materials which supports and reflects the history of the area but also suggests a future development and change of the identity of the area.
- introduce elements of interactive character to make the space relate to the users and not just frame the interaction between users, peoples relation to the area strengthens the life and use of the space.

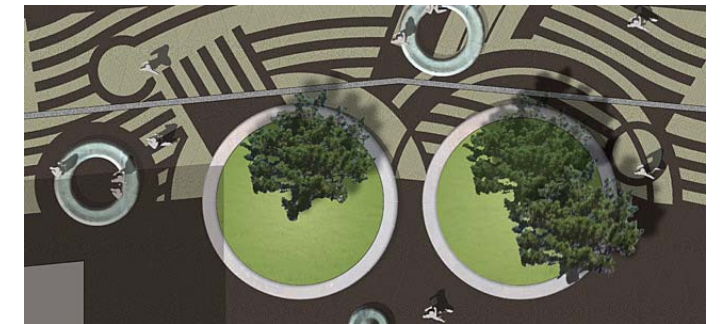


Interesting elements

- Simple elements repeated for different use can have a strong impact on the connection and dynamic expression of an space.
- Introducing patterns and materials which reflects and dictates the movement on a surface can influence the use and character of a space.

Relation to Rabalderstræde design

- the paving should be interesting and characteristic and help dictate the use and the character of the space.
- urban furniture can be simple but it is important to have a human scale indicating the urban character of the area



Interesting elements

- Introducing new connections and ways of thinking mobility space can lead to new uses and expressions in a flow space.
- combining activity and programmes with a flow surface and elements of identity helps to brand an area and makes a recognisable and comprehensible identity which attracts more users and life because it insures people of the intentions in the space.

Relation to Rabalderstræde design

- characteristic elements which relates to the narrative of the area will make the space easily identified and create an awareness in the minds of the users.
- programming the surface and introducing areas of activity and programmatic identity will communicate the intentions of the space and establish a dynamic space with a mix use and life.

Temporality

- 1: City gates introducing the Musicon area
- 2: Demarcation of the line Rabalderstræde
- 3: Introduce pavillions
- 4: Structured plan for events
- 5: Activities to support and present process

Creative cluster

- 1: Involving local users to influence development
- 2: Preservation and development of existing buildings
- 3: Slow transformation to create new history
- 4: Narrative process to attain relations in public
- 5: Programmes and activities addressing the users

Urban flow space

- 1: Materials should reflect history and create identity
- 2: Interactive elements relating space to users
- 3: Characteristic paving characterise the space
- 4: Urban furniture communicates scale of the space
- 5: Programming surface to attain mix use

Recapitulation

The design guides derived from the case studies form a small catalogue of ideas to introduce and develop in the design proposal. Some ideas are more physical related and some are intentional and relates to process and the design strategy for the area. The guides are used in the design exercise which is a process of developing the design concept and strategy. Also the visual inspiration from the cases is used in the design of the Rabalderstræde area.



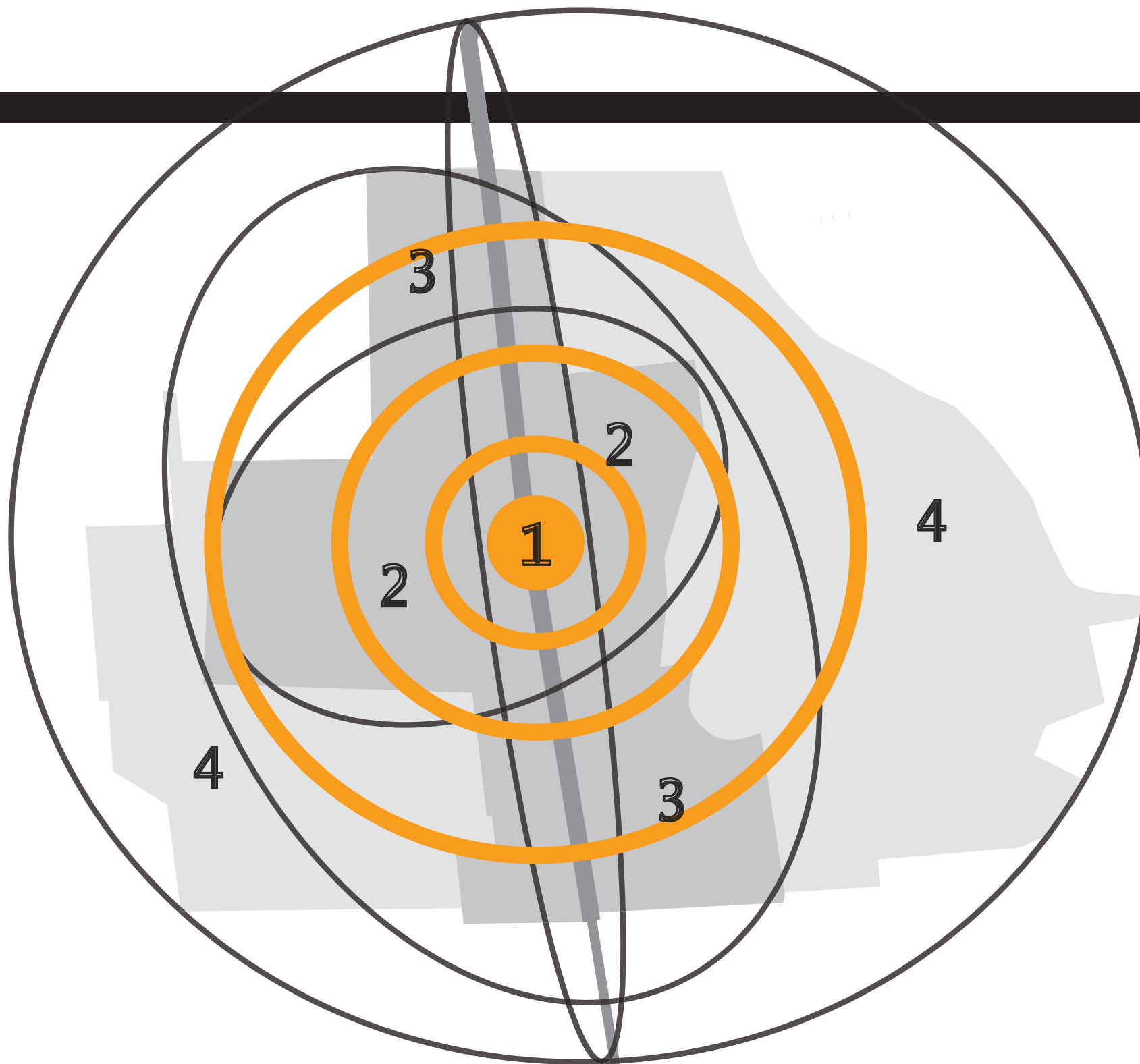
"The apartment was amazing, placed in one of the old storage buildings in shambles of stacked containers, self build facades and remains from the earlier concrete factory. The spirit of Musicon was ended creative and inspiring just as she had noticed when she ran down Rabalderstræde."



Design concept

Design principles

- ③ Create an urban flow space which communicate the intentions and character of the Musicon area and becomes a generator for the further development.
- ③ Make dynamic programming and frame vivacious atmosphere to attain a public space reflecting the process of the area.
- ③ Introduce dynamos of strong public functions and installations for flexible use to attract and demarcate the transformation and activity in Musicon.
- ③ Integrate historical references like old industrial buildings and traces in the design and use as the point of departure for the mode of expression.
- ③ Make the central part of the Musicon area 'Frizonen' the social hub of the neighbourhood by planning temporary events, public functions and experimenting installations.
- ③ Create an identity in the design of Rabalderstræde which is significant and guides the future planning and design of the Musicon area whilst sustaining a manifold and adaptable urban fabric.
- ③ Communicate the focus on public interaction and the importance of pedestrians and soft transportation by scaling the urban furniture and cityscape.



The development of Musicon will be generated by the activation of Rabalderstræde. Gradually through different phases the area is affected by the progress in the central spine.

Users



Inhabitants

People living at Musicon are students and young families seeking extraordinary activity and characteristic atmosphere in their surroundings. Creative people of all kinds also live in Musicon, as this is a place of innovative and dynamic culture.



Employees

Most employees in Musicon have a more or less creative background as they work in experience based and cultural businesses and some are foreigners, all seeking exciting and challenging jobs in a progressive environment.



Local citizens

The local citizens of Roskilde have no personal connection to Musicon, but they will use the area and its facilities. They consider Musicon more like an amusement park than an actual city part, but they are attracted by the events.



Visitors

From all over Denmark and the world people will come to experience Musicon and participate in arrangements and events, in connection to Roskilde Festival a large number of guests will be present as temporary inhabitants at Musicon.



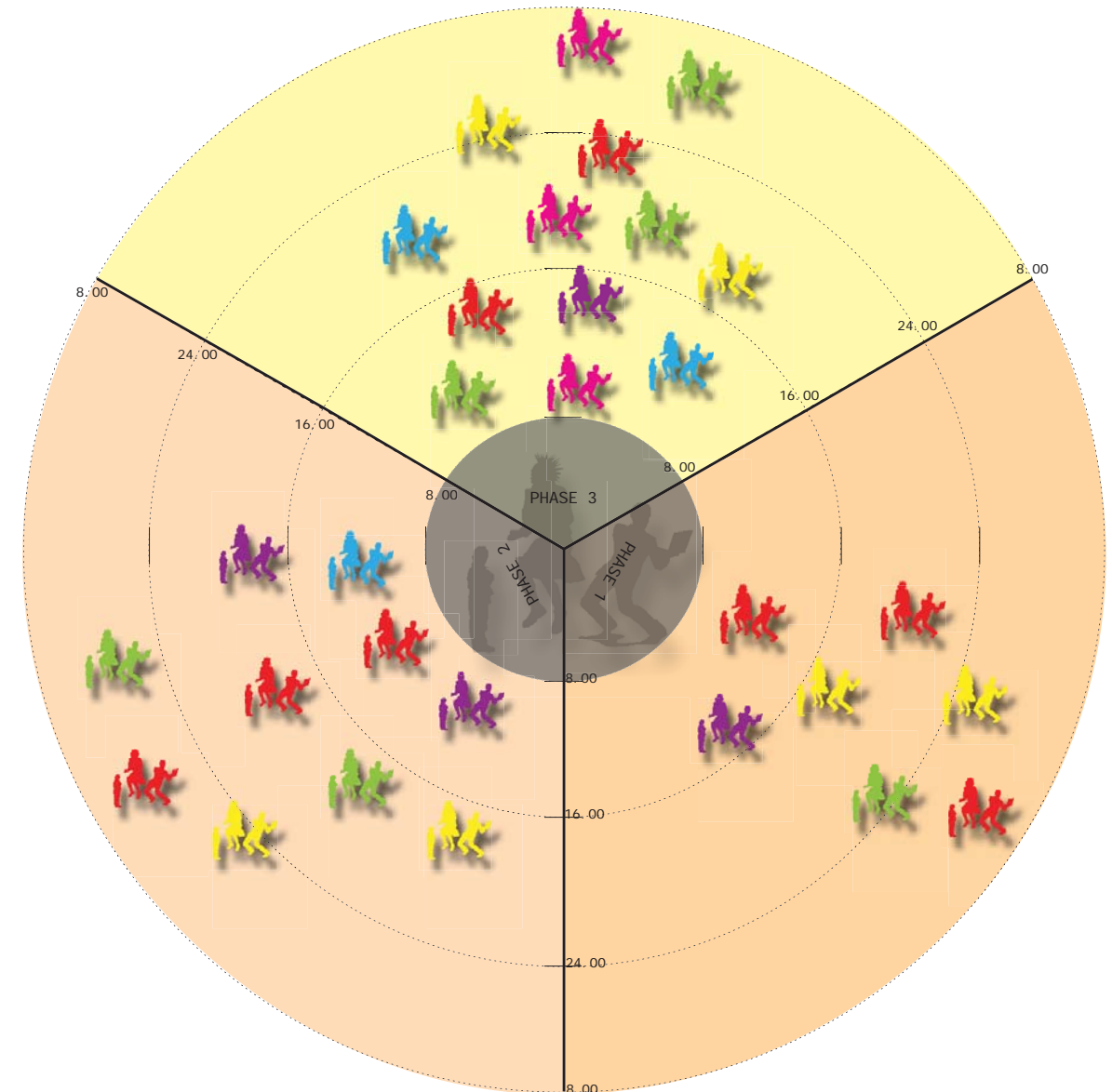
Stakeholders

This group will not be permanently present at Musicon, but still they have a large part in development of the area and will influence activity and the physical appearance and therefore be important co-players in the community.



Actors

The initiators in the development and realisation of Musicon are the actors who contribute with ideas, visions, programmes and buildings creating activities and life in Musicon, they are present at all times mending their projects.



The diagram displays the activity and use of Musicon based on 6 primary user-groups. These groups are not specific but an estimated average character and behaviour to depict the 24-7-365 character of the Musicon area, hence the profile to regard when designing and developing Rabalderstræde.

Spatial disposition

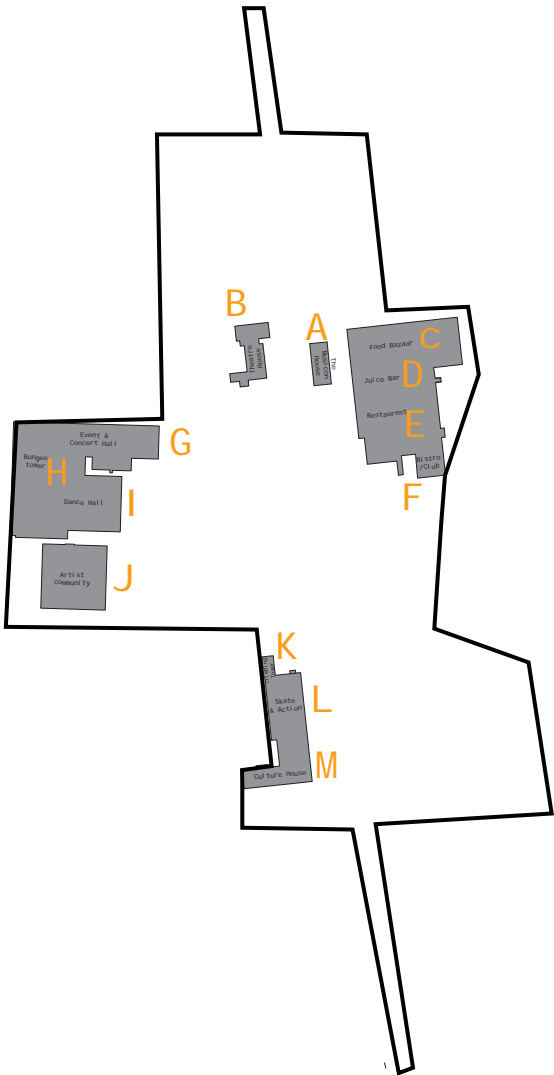
The spatial disposition of Musicon is based on the existing and future buildings and their expected needs and demands. Besides from the build environment it is important to expect other urban qualities as well, such as green structures, public spaces activity areas and event spaces.

The area is expected to facilitate a number of different activities and and events and also places for installations area necessary. This will be a demand even when Musicon is build out and therefor the Rabalderstræde development must reflect these qualities.

In the existing buildings a number of programmes have been planned and are expected to be facilitating the dynamos and also occur early in the process to bring the building into play in the process.

Programmes in existing buildings:

- A Musicon house
- B Theatre house
- C Food Bazaar
- D Juice bar
- E Restaurant
- F Bistro/Club
- G Event hall
- H Bungee Tower
- I Dance hall
- J Artist community
- K Climbing Tower
- L Skate & Action
- M Culture house



Area facts:	
Development area	93. 000m2
Rabalderstræde	8. 376m2
Existing buildings	15. 000m2
Plot ratio	
Phase 1	16%
Phase 2	35%
Phase 3	90%

Dynamos:	
Danmarks Rock Museum	3. 500m2
Høj skolen	5. 000m2
Incubator 9.30	2. 000m2
Roskilde Gruppen	4. 000m2
E-sport	800m2
E-library	250m2
Musicon bikes	150m2
Vindtunnel	1. 600m2
Film studios, production	7. 000m2
Neighbourhood house	3. 000m2
Orangerie	600m2
Activity cafe	500m2
Planned youth housing	4. 500m2

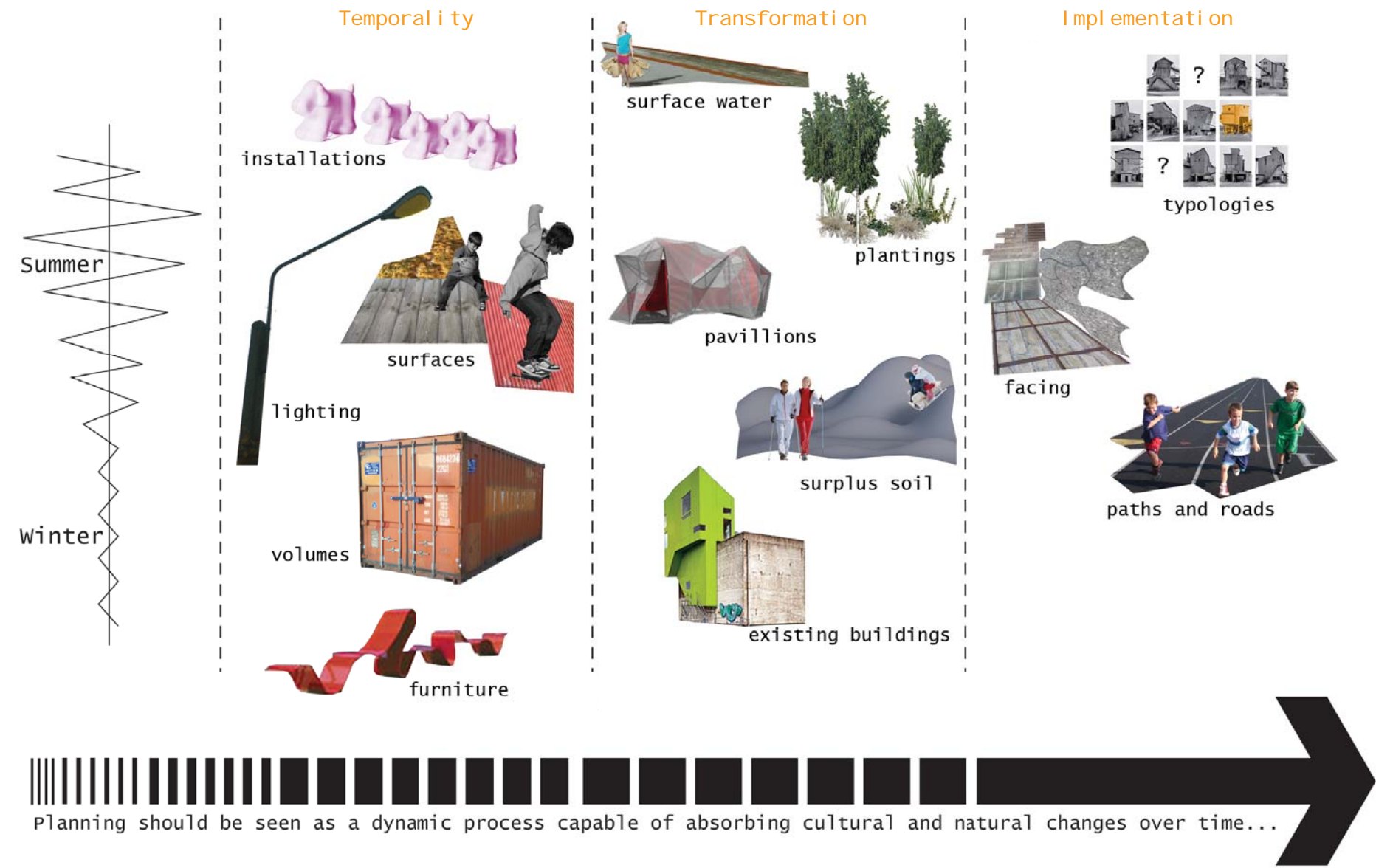
Part areas:	
Part area 1	14. 500m2
Part area 2	3. 000m2
Part area 6	15. 000m2

Strategy

The strategic approach in the design focuses on process, making time a factor in the design development. To ensure an adaption to the needs and demands of the users as the area develops, the design must progress slowly but evolve quickly.

In three phases; temporality, transformation and implementation, different elements in the design are introduced and can be realised as needed. This way the elements in the design relates to the cultural and natural changes demanding flexibility and a dynamic solution.

Also the strategy includes the season changes and ensures the right elements are introduced at the right time. This ensures use and visibility and can also be introduced strategically to generate activity and attraction around certain elements.



Time as a factor

Framework

Concentrate

Ensuring a strong representation of programmes and volumes along Rabalderstræde generates activity and life and demarcates the urban space.

To visually enhance the development of Musicon all development activities should be conducted in close proximity of the line. Activity and density are parameters in visual communication without words and displays the intentions and progress in the Musicon area.

Invite

Placing attractors and dynamos of public character and function along Rabalderstræde will attract people and the representation of users generates interaction in the urban space.

By making access to Rabalderstræde easy and attractive, the users will be encouraged to pass through the Musicon area and experience the potential in Musicon.

Integrate

Introducing functions and spaces of a character which addresses different activities and categories of people will enhance a manifold and vivacious urban space.

A focus on integrating programmes in public spaces and facilitating meetings between different user-groups helps to ensure use of Rabalderstræde in all times of the day and in many ways. This can have a knock-on effect on the development of the Musicon area.

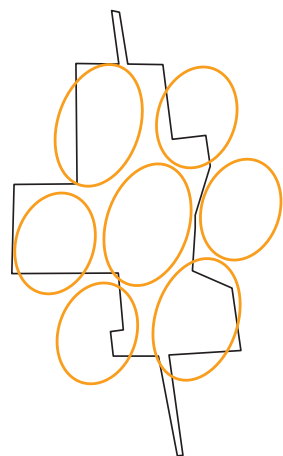
Narrate

Shaping the urban space along Rabalderstræde to enhance the character of the place and intensify the experience when moving along the street will create an intense and surprising cityscape.

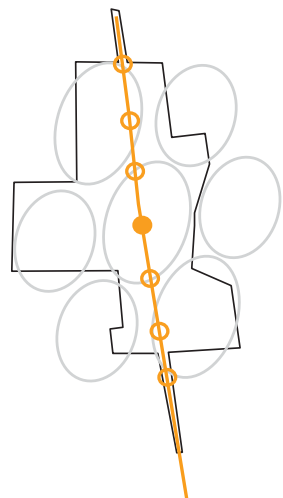
By reflecting the process of the Musicon area in the shaping of Rabalderstræde will make a strong identity of the flow space.

Architectural qualities

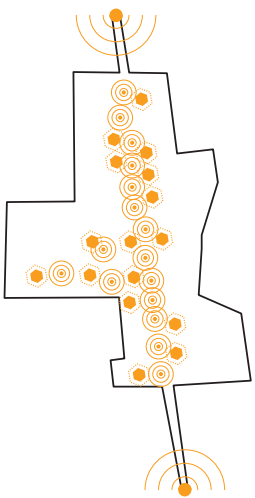
The Musicon area is divided into zones of different programmes and architectural qualities. This makes the area mixed in regards to both programmes and the experienced space and as a strong quality the character of the area vary within the zones and between the zones but at the same time there is a relation between the areas.



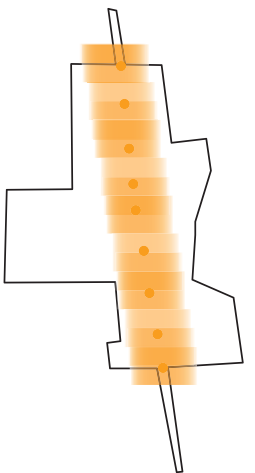
Zones
The zones in Musicon are defined as areas which have an architectural and programmatic relation and are physically connected. The central zone is primarily public interests and this relates well to the intention of a central pulse and center of energy for the Musicon area. This depicts the public central Fri zone as the central liaison between all functions and programmes in the Musicon area. The relations between the zones are defined as mutual dependent characters and constellations which fulfill the aim of multifunctional and mixed areas.



Nodes
The nodes of intersection between the zones are pointers of high intensity points along Rabalderstræde and reflects the interrelated Musicon area in nerve centres which holds the values and identity of the different characters in the area. The nodes are guides for the structure of Rabalderstræde, both in regards to architecture and spatial structure as well as in the programmatic layout and the rhythm of the flow along Rabalderstræde.



Dynamos
The dynamos are distributed in the Fri zone as they are part of the initiating, experimenting and changeable development expected to generate the further development of the Musicon area. They are programmatic points of energy and will attract and emit users and people to the area resulting in a flow along Rabalderstræde. The dynamos are pioneer actors establishing the network of actors and stakeholders to develop Musicon.



Focal points
The focal points are related to the intersections and connections of views and roads on Rabalderstræde and represent areas of change in the experience when moving along the street. Also the focal points are evenly distributed along the street and in the identified zones of the area. When moving along Rabalderstræde it is only possible to focus until a certain distance and the focal points have a distribution which almost covers each other. This strengthens the experience of the flow along Rabalderstræde and emphasises the rhythm as small stretches in the relatively long space.

Programmi ng

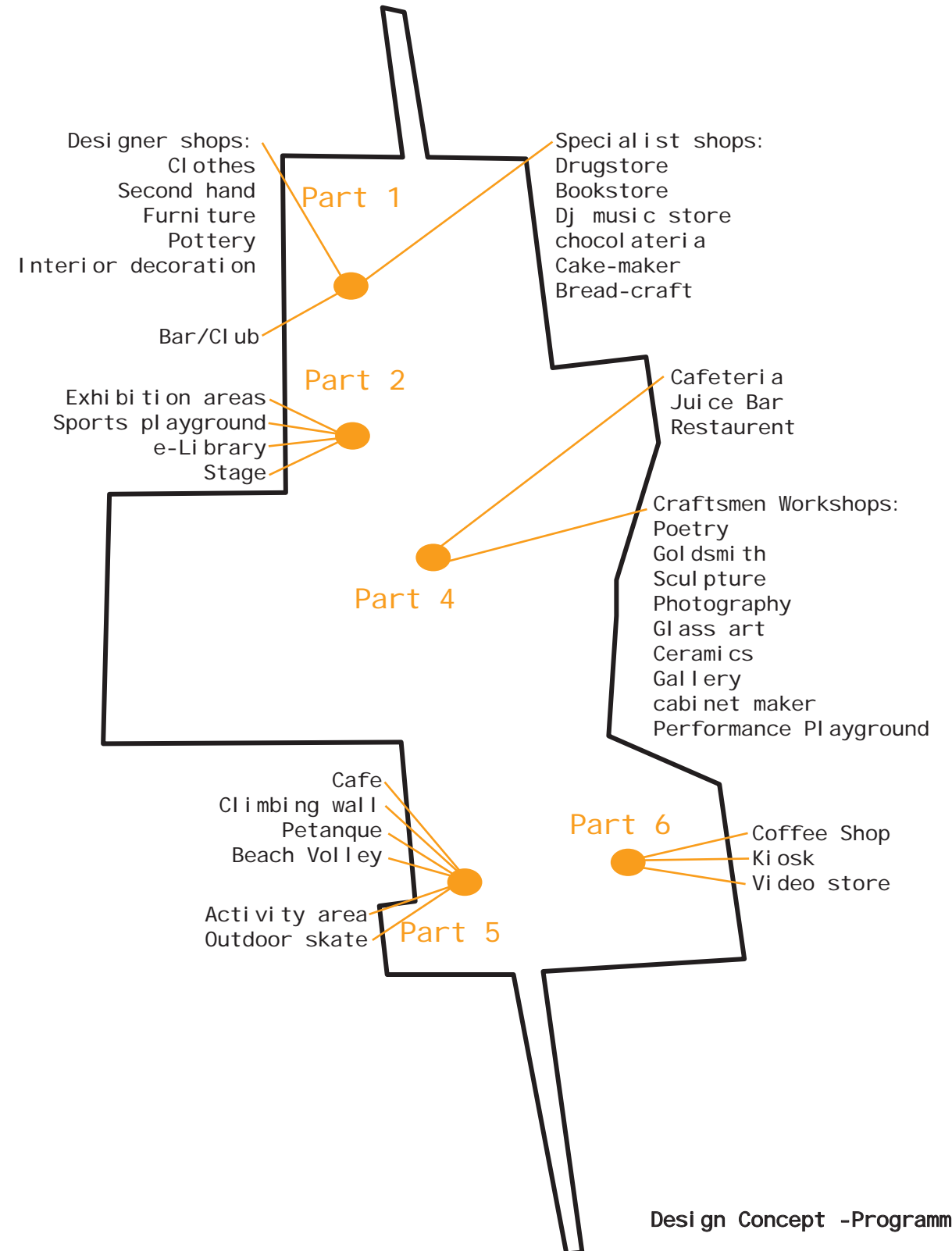
The programmes of the Musicon area are chosen by their ability to strengthen and reflect the vision of the area. All programmes placed in the context of Rabalderstræde will indicate the character of the surroundings which affects the shaping and atmosphere of the street. Primarily there are three categories of programmes in the development of Rabalderstræde.

The first is the programming of the existing buildings in Musicon. These are the indicators of the character of the area and will be the pioneering programmatic dynamos.

The second is the programming of the part areas. This is merely a thematic indication of the intended programming and functions in the part area and will be deciding the new programmes occurring as the development is initiated.

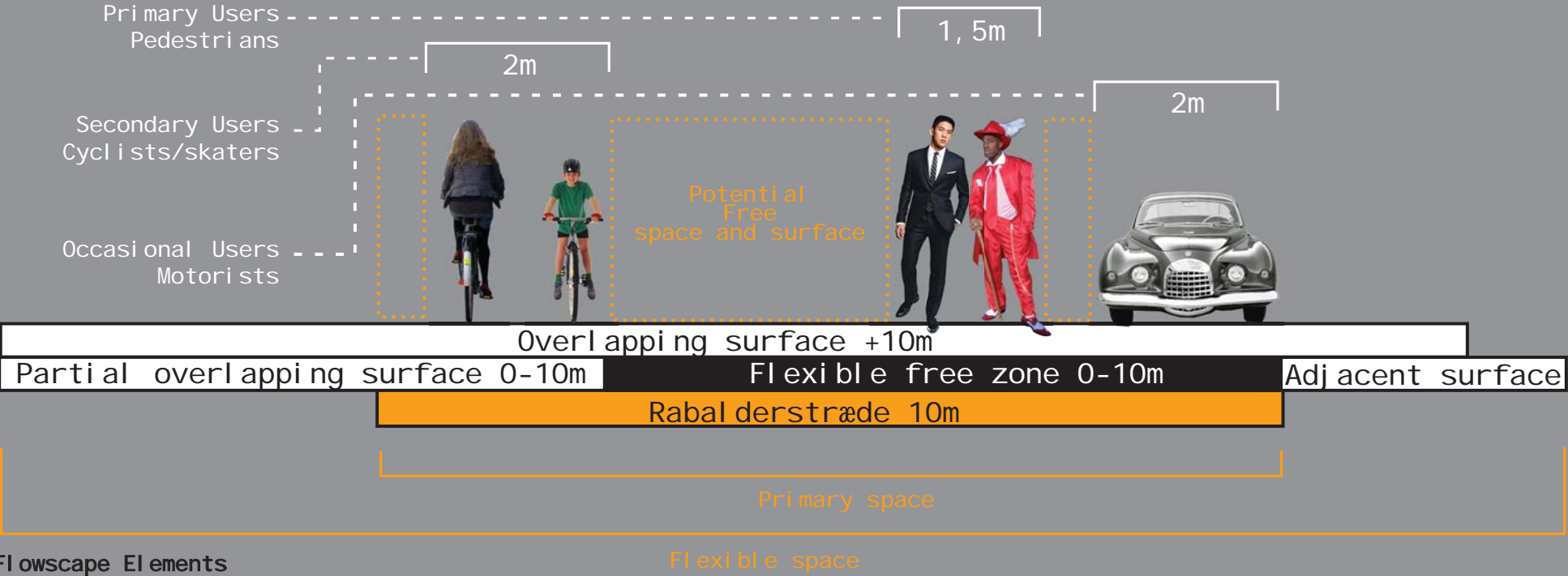
Third there are some programmes already identified as the dynamos in the development. Programmatic attractors and emitters are necessary to open up the Musicon area to the public and generate life in the urban space. The dynamos are points of energy and the connected programmes will generate identity of the place.

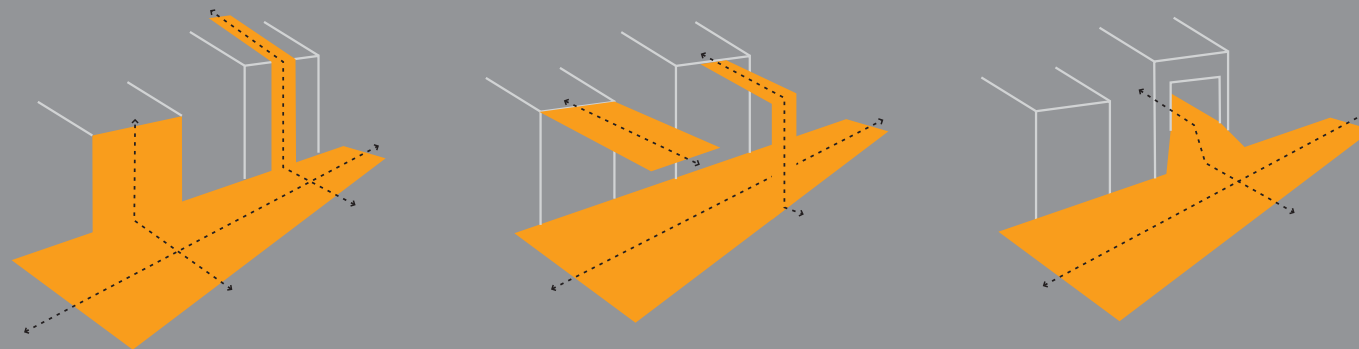
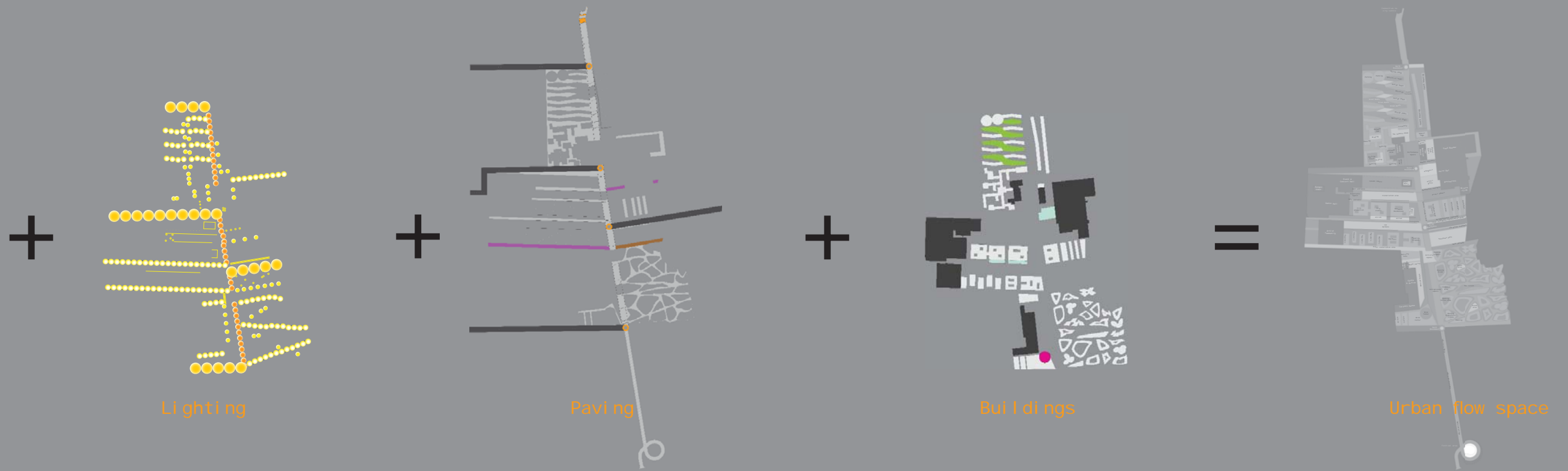
An overall aspect in the programming of the development area is to predict the needs and demands occurring in the development process. It is important to meet the conditions of both the actors and the users and visitors in the area. When settlers move in to Musicon they must be able to lead their daily lives here and the programming must oblige this need but with the right timing. If the programmes are introduced too soon there will be no users to keep the businesses running and if it is too late the programmes will be overseen by the users. By carefully planning and designing the area to strengthen the character of the programmatic intentions the more the development will adapt to the programmatic needs.



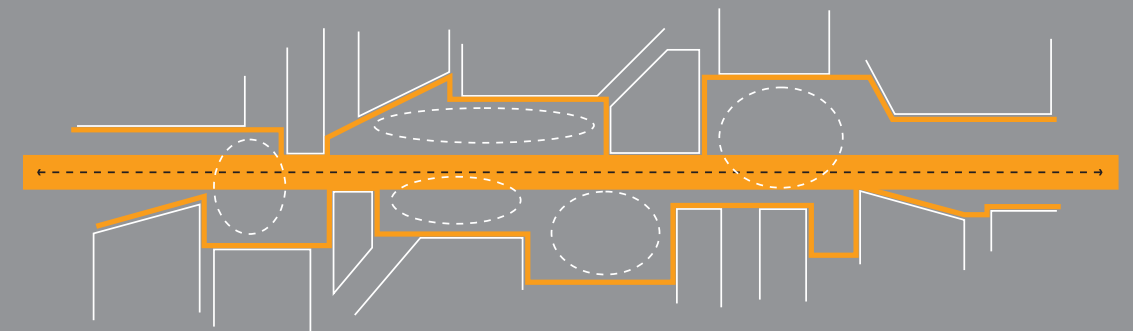
Flowscape Elements

The build-up of the surface forming the flowscape along Rabalderstræde is considered as layers. There is an awareness towards the users of the surface, ensuring focus on soft transportation in a shared space of no physical division. The scale of the urban furniture indicates the character of the flow space and also some facing elements regulates the traffic. This ensures an urban flow space adaptable for any use at any time.





The flow surface is not perceived as a single 2 dimensional stretch through Rabalderstræde, but is approached as a 3 dimensional flowscape consisting of added layers. All facades and edges along Rabalderstræde, as well as the space above the street are part of the flow scape and also the public spaces inside buildings are connected in a surface of flow and experience.



Rabalderstræde is demarcated as a line through Musicon and visibly this forms the primary space. But as the edges and transitions shifts and makes a more lively scenery, the flow scape emerges and the urban flow space along Rabalderstræde is shaped as a series of spaces, volumes and surfaces.

Design proposal

In the following pages the design solution is presented along with a specific detailing of the different elements in the plans. The design proposal is presented in 3 phases: temporality, transformation and implementation. A 1:1000 version of the plans area attached the report.

Phase 1 Temporality

In the first phase a number of temporary installations are introduced as elements of spatial intervention. Demarcating the flow space along Rabalderstræde and establishing an spatial illustration of the future development. Temporary surfaces encourages different use of the flow space and helps to reflect the stretch of the flow space. Volumes along Rabalderstræde delimitates the flow space and intensifies the activity along the line securing and boosting the use of the flow space together with temporary installations. The installations generates visual activity and change in the area and indicates transformation to the users in the area.

Phase 2 Transformation

Second phase is a transformation of the area and its existing character. Maintaining the experimenting character of the temporary installations some permanent elements are introduced as indicators of change and development. The existing buildings have been restored and are ready for use at this point and this means a transformation of the facades in the buildings. The new elements have a character of recreational urban textures and introduces a new scale in the area indicating a new visible change of character. Water and green structures are permanent interventions and they will shape the future structure of the flow space whilst adding a human scale and atmosphere.

Phase 3 Implementation

The third phase is not to be considered a final stage in the development process, but it is a turning point in the physical appearance of the area. As the activity and character of the flowspace has been enhanced in the first phases now it is time to implement the inhabitants and permanent users of the area. Implementation means introducing an independent urban life in the context of the urban flowspace which is existing not on behalf of inhabitants but merely by the activity and use of visitors and employees. This is the first step in making the Rabalderstræde development area into an inhabited citypart and realising the development of the Musicon area.



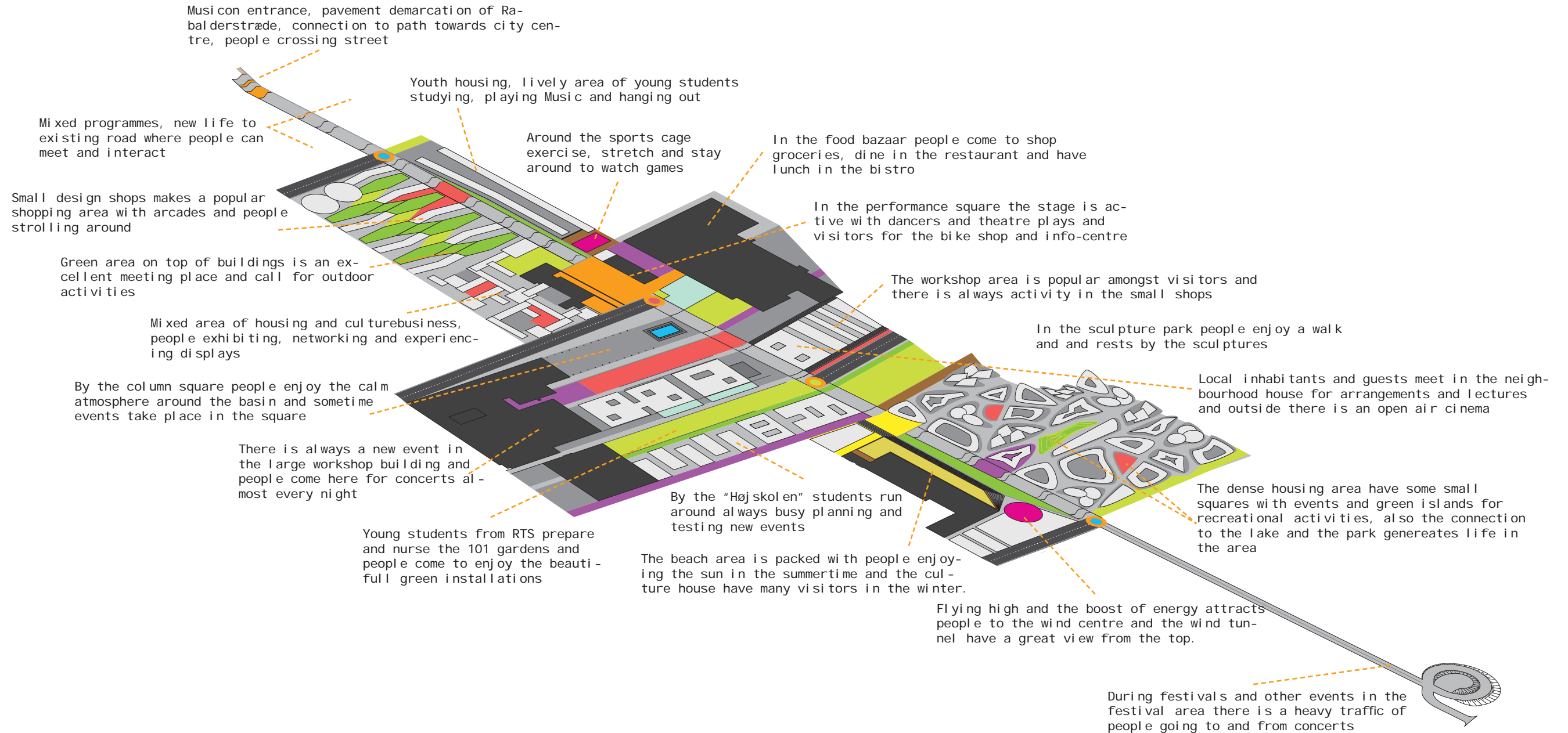


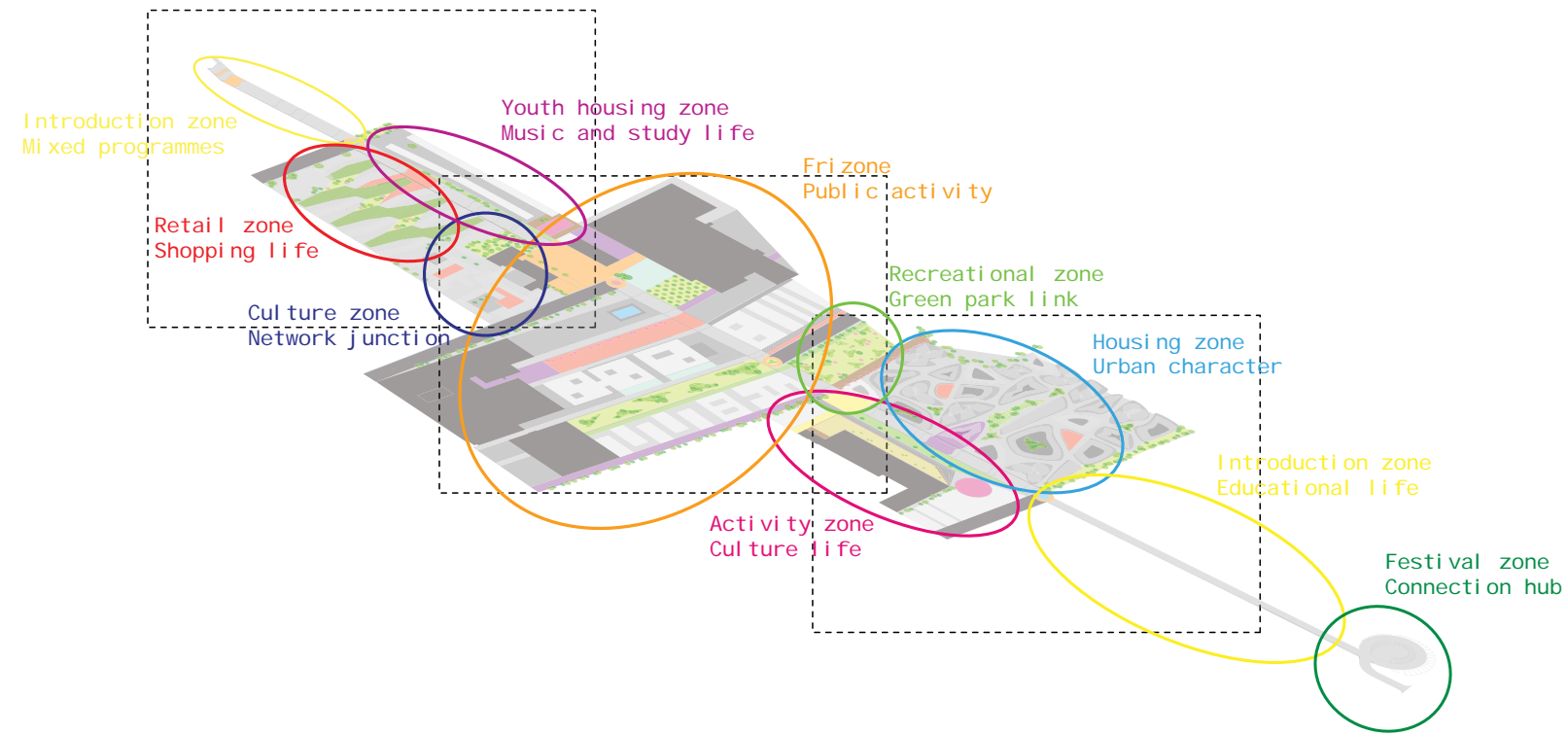
Phase 2
Transformation
N 1:5000



Phase 3
Implementation
N 1:5000

Ci tyl i fe





Introduction zone

Exhibition
Demarcation
Activity
Transit
Mobility



Shopping life

Designershops
Cafes
Strolling
Recreation
Activity



Music & study life

Morning rush
Afternoon hang-out
Evening singing and playing
Reading



Network junction life

Exhibitions
Meetings
Worklife
Creation
Networking



Public activity life

Events
Pause
Evening activity
Visitors
Nerve centre



Park life

Recreation
Summer sunshine
Winter romance
Breaks
Play



Culture life

Activity
Happenings
Sports
Leisure
Skate
Movies



Urban housing life

Living
Pendling
Hanging out
Daily life

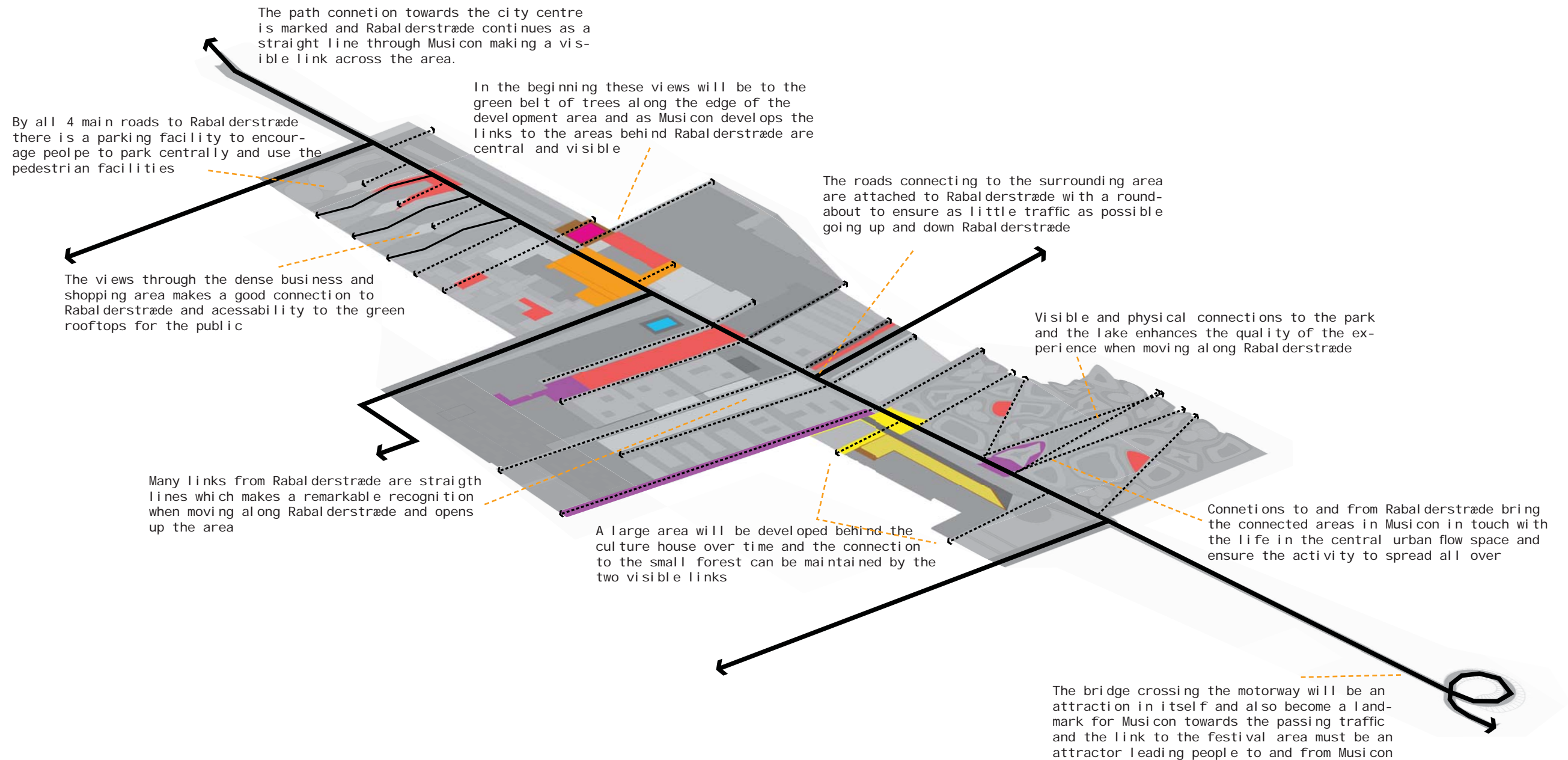


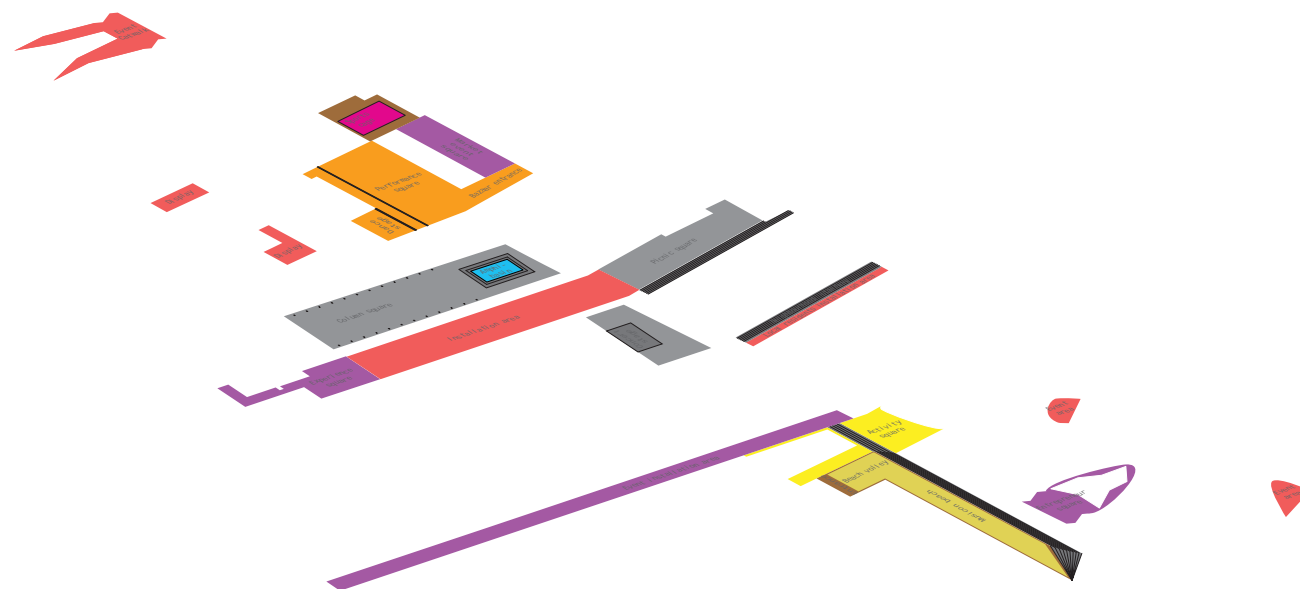
Connection hub

Subculture
Installations
Activity
Party
Hanging out
Experience



Squares and connections





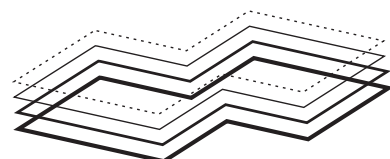
Series of spaces

The squares are attached to Rabalderstræde as additional space along the line and makes a new rhythm and spatial character of the stretch forming an interesting series of urban space along Rabalderstræde.

The different urban spaces along Rabalderstræde are to some extent reflected both vertically and horizontally and ensures an equal valuation of the street and the flow along the area. Primarily there are four types of urban spaces connected to Rabalderstræde.

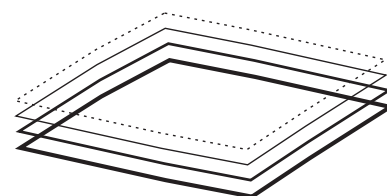
Recreational -passive

The recreational space transforms the street of Rabalderstræde into a space of passive recreation.



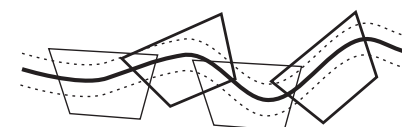
Leisure -active

Leisure spaces are areas of adaptable surfaces for spontaneous activity occurring in the field of flow along Rabalderstræde.



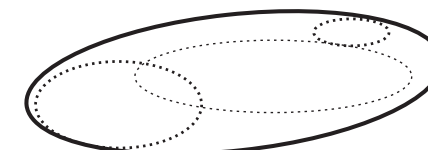
Urban sequence -shopping

Urban sequence is a diverted part of Rabalderstræde which leads the flow into the surrounding areas and helps generate spreading of the activity and energy from Rabalderstræde.



Event surface -installations

The event surfaces, marking spaces intended for planned events, exhibitions and installations.



Detailing the 'Musicon Plads'

The 'Musicon Plads' is one of the first squares to be designed and realised as the urban space is situated by the Musicon administration building 'Musicon Huset'. As all communication and administration is conducted here it makes the house the face of Musicon and the square in front of the house is a good place to communicate and reflect the transformation and development of Rabalderstræde and Musicon.

The square crosses Rabalderstræde and forms an independent urban space which frames an area in front of the Musicon house in connection with the Theatre house and the Theatre wood. The space is a performance square intended as an active leisure space with installations and elements encouraging spontaneous use and interaction between users and visitors in the Musicon area.

Paving the space with orange rubber granulate imbedded with red circles indicating spaces in the space for different activity and use accentuates the coherence of the Musicon Plads and demarcates the square in the flow space.

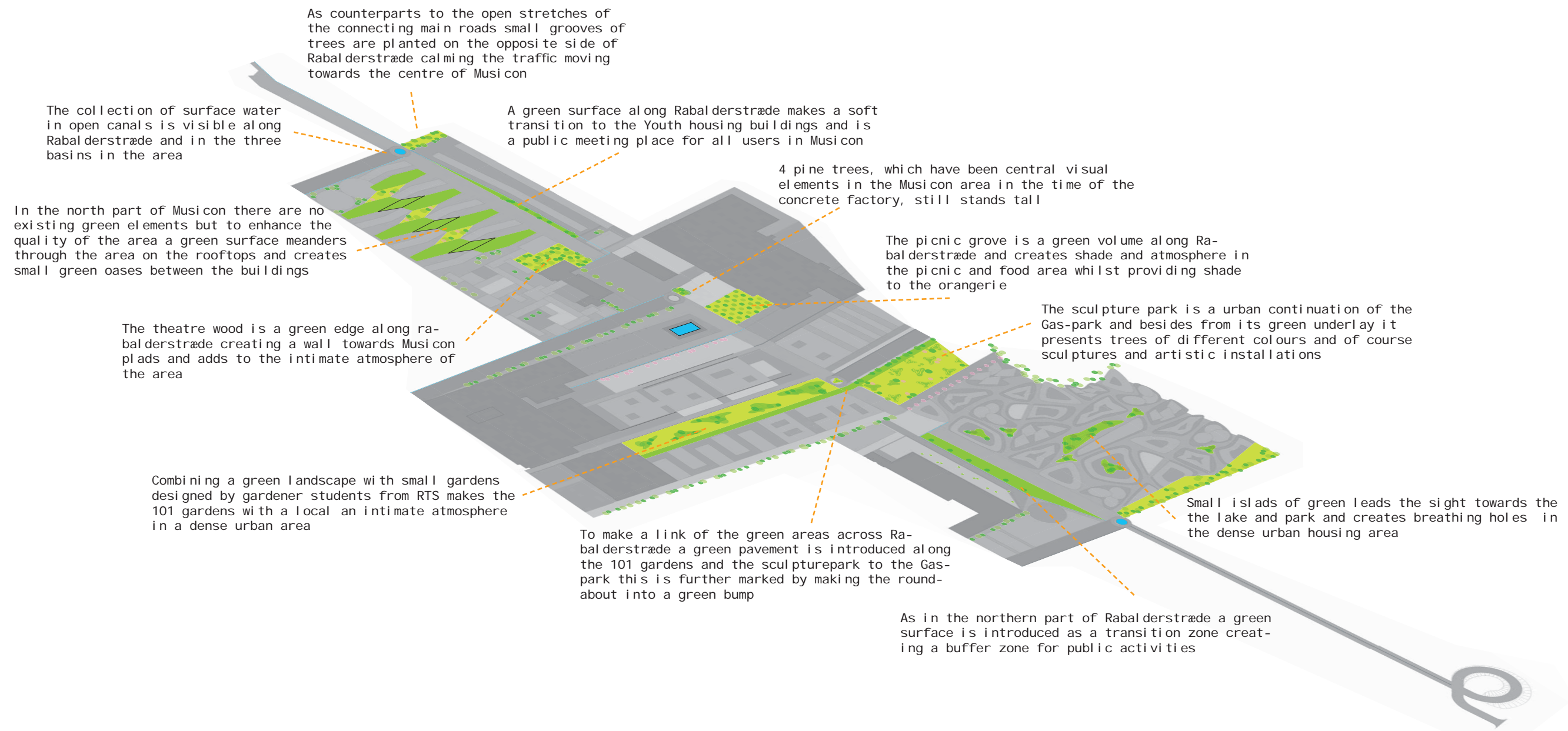
A levelling of the stage area raises a part of the square in front of the Theatre house and creates a local space around the building. The stage addresses the entire space and can be used by the visitors in the area as well as the actors and dancers from the Theatre House.

Some mobile flagpoles are introduced in the square to demarcate the route of Rabalderstræde and make a minimal delimitation of the traffical space in the square. Furthermore the flagpoles make some life when the pennants flap in the wind and become a landmark for the square.

In front of the theatre house some existing atmosphere lights are reused and the four trees are preserved as they have a soothing effect in the active urban space. Additionally up-lights are introduced around the paving circles to generate lighting all over the square and make an effectful nighttime expression. In the Musicon house the entrance is lit by orange light all hours of the day.



Green structures





Green structures represented all over Musi con will add recreational quality to the urban flow space

Surface water collection in open canals will have a positive effect on the character of the urban space



Surface water collection

Making the surface water collection visible in the urban space emphasises the spatial qualities and creates an intimate atmosphere. Also it brings awareness to environmental issues and makes it part of the users everyday life.

Plantings

The plantings in the area will primarily be trees in an urban setting and it is important to use the green and natural element to create breathing holes and natural recreational spaces.



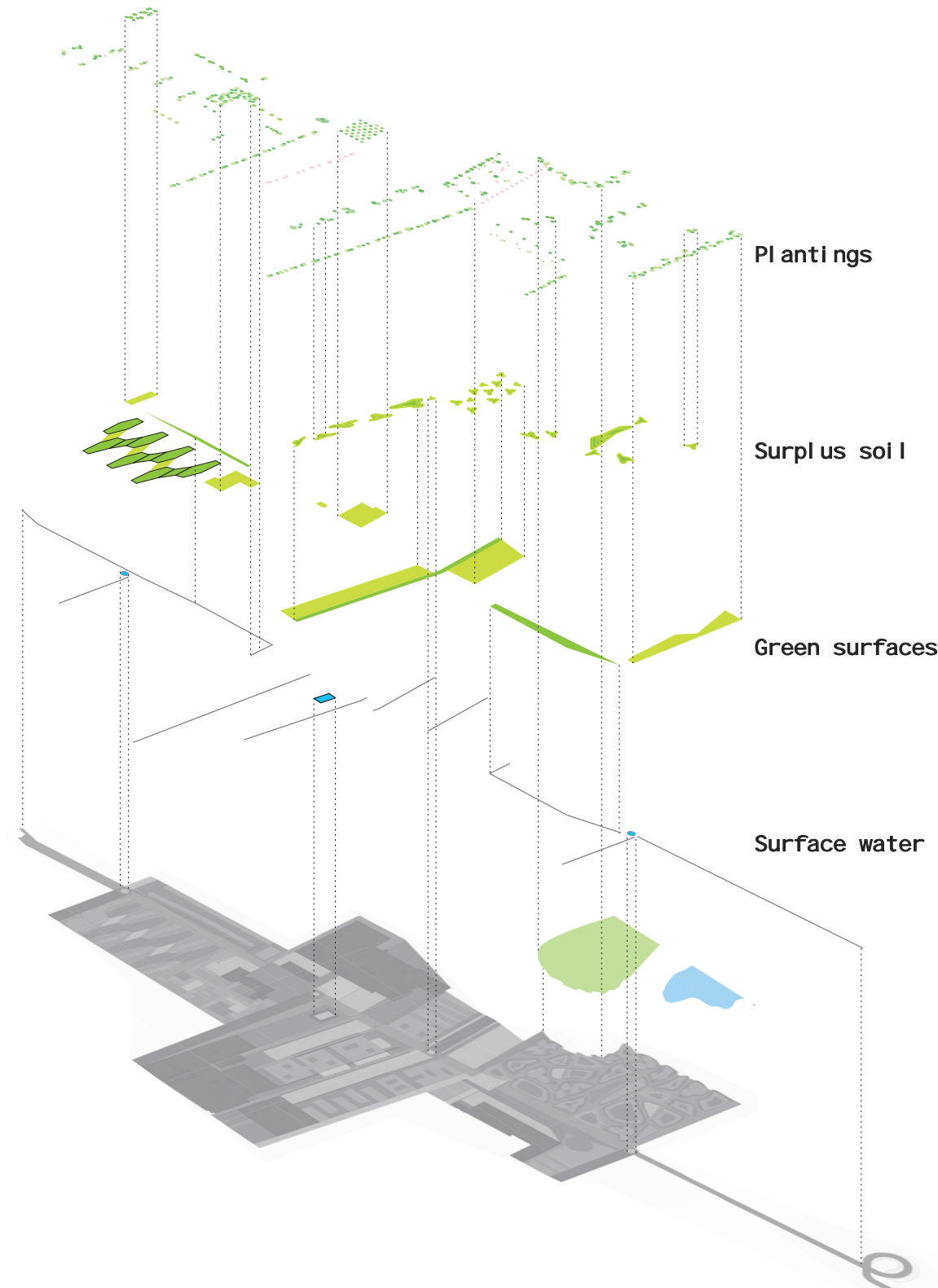
Surplus soil

Reusing surplus soil from development projects in the area it is possible to shape a new landscape in the flat terrain and obtain some new spatial qualities.

Green surfaces

Different types of soft green materials are introduced in the area to bring out a certain character in a space and to accentuate the green structures moving through and along the space of Rabalderstræde.





Green structure

The green structure in the urban space along Rabalderstræde consists of several layers all contributing to the character and experience in the area. The green structures makes connections both through and along the flow space and makes the street of Rabalderstræde part of the space instead of just crossing through the area.

The water accentuates the flow along Rabalderstræde and connects the central public area Frizonen with the flow by leading streams of water into the surface. The green surfaces introduces a soft recreational layer in the urban space and creates a connection of the green structure. Surplus soil landscape structures shapes areas of recreational space and introduces a different geometry in the urban flow space. The plantings make a spatial representation of the connections in the flow space and represent a calming element in the urban space.

Seasons

The qualities of the green structures are many, indicators of the seasons and reflects the time of year. This has a relevance to the urban space as this will influence the experience of the space which changes over time and involves the space in the process of change and adaptability during the development process.



Summer



Fall



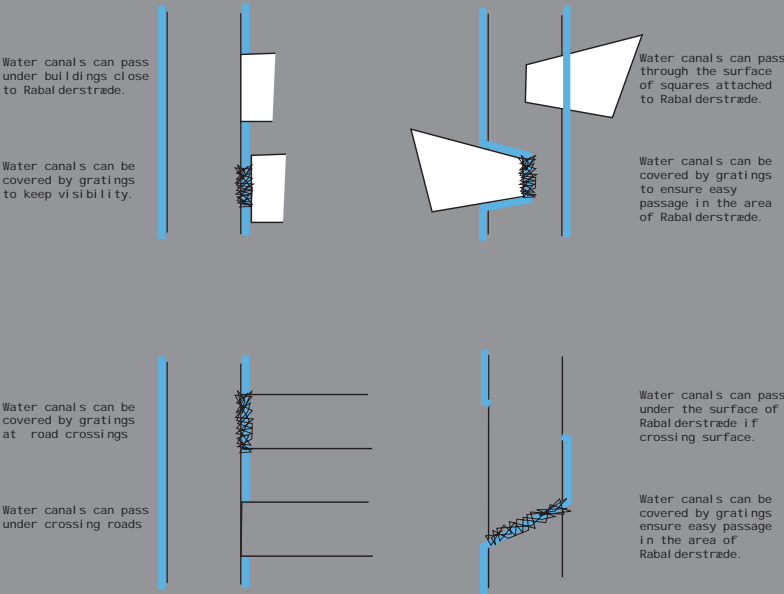
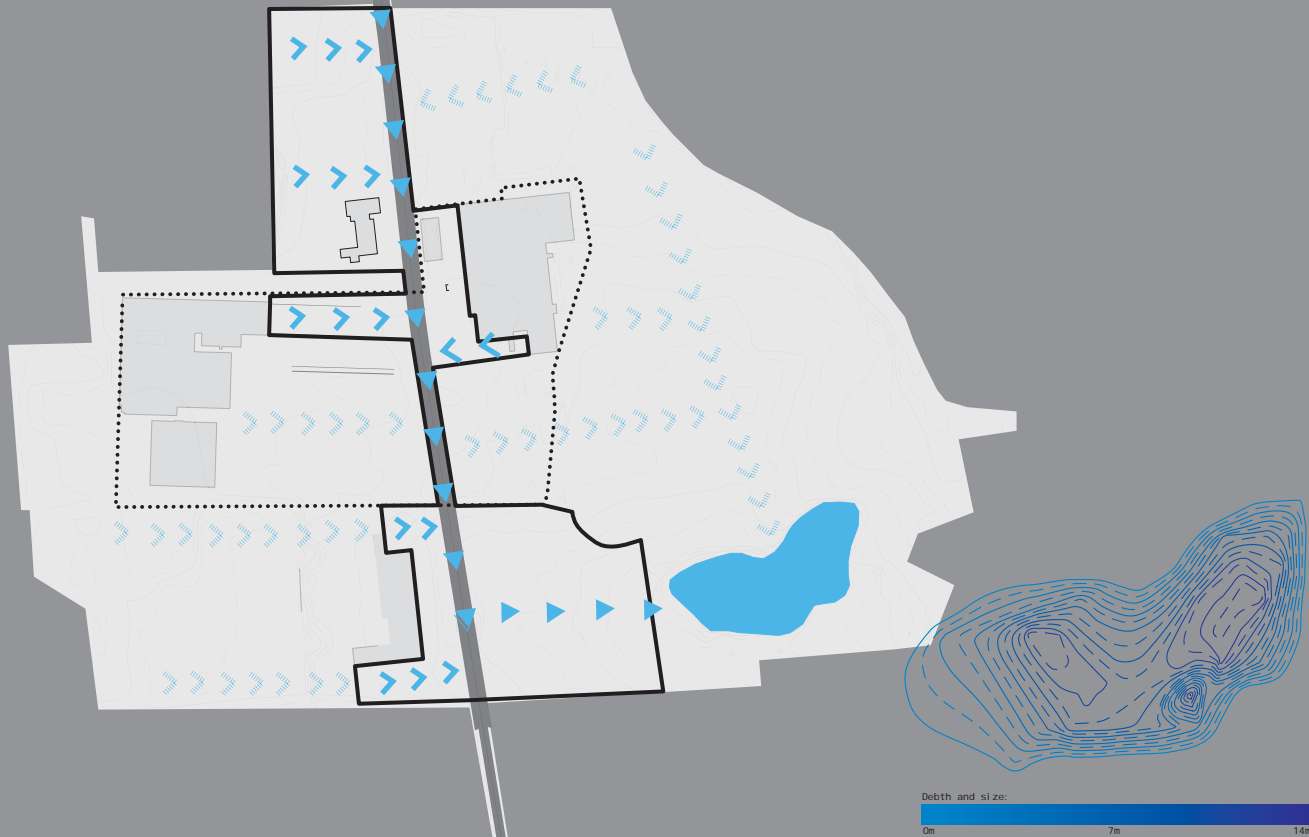
Winter



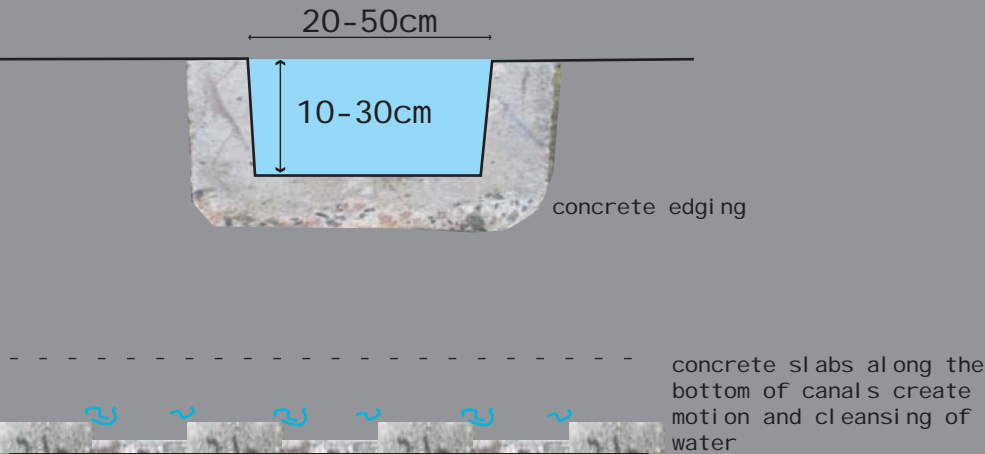
Spring

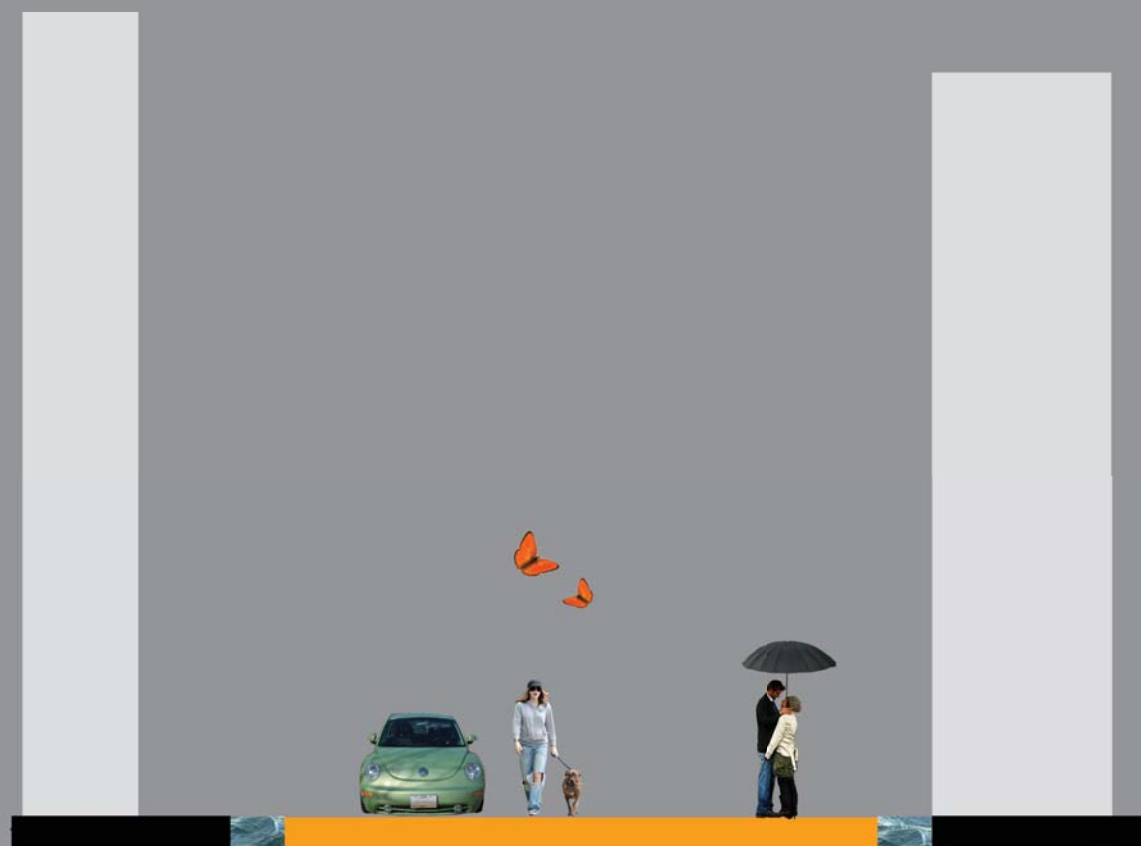
Surface water collection

The introduction of surface water collection will bring an entirely new dimension to the Musicon area, and also it will impact the physical appearance of Rabalderstræde and make it seem more planned and final. Though the area is not developed fully and might not have a lot of build-up area, it is expected that the development will speed up after this point and a lot of impermeable surface area will occur. Keeping with the intentions of the strategy, the introduction of water canals and water collection basins could be done interim as they become needed but instead a more ecological approach is implied. A well built and fully developable system capable of absorbing and adjusting to changes in the area is introduced.



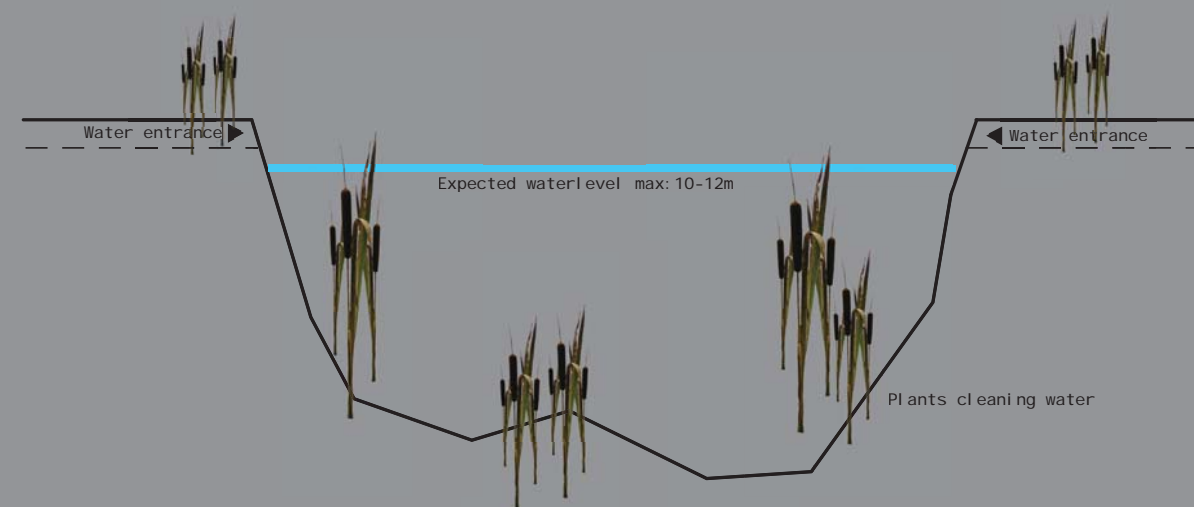
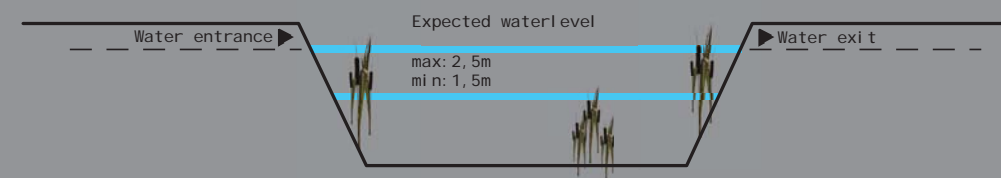
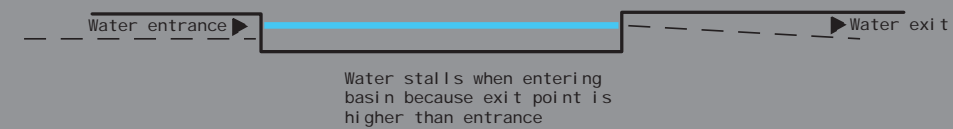
It is a system consisting of three elements which is introduced in the area. The natural pit in the south part of Musicon is the main collection basin as the surface tilts slightly towards this area. Some small water collection basins might also be applied as the capacity demand encreases, this will allow a presense of a water basin also in the north part of Musicon. The third element is the channels and mirrior basins which lead the water through the area and makes recreational qualities in the space.



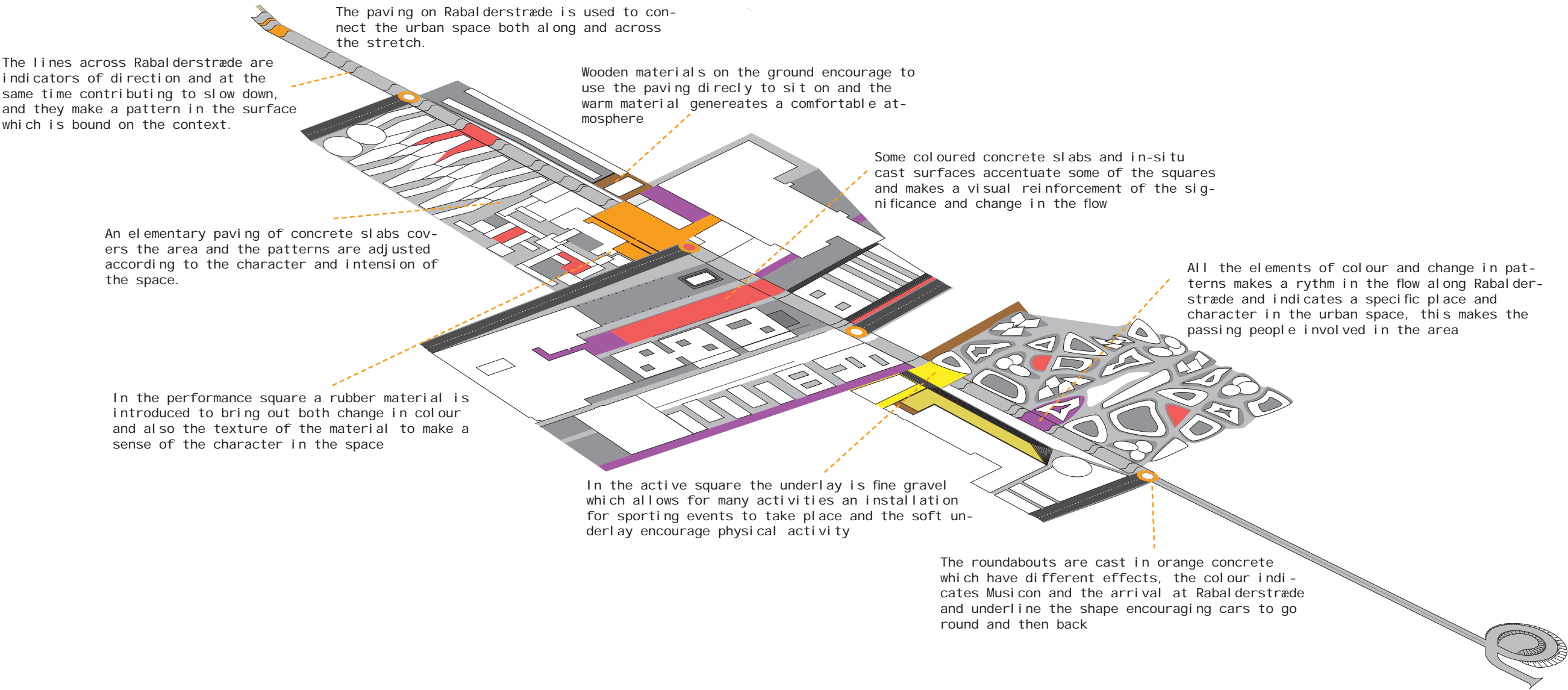


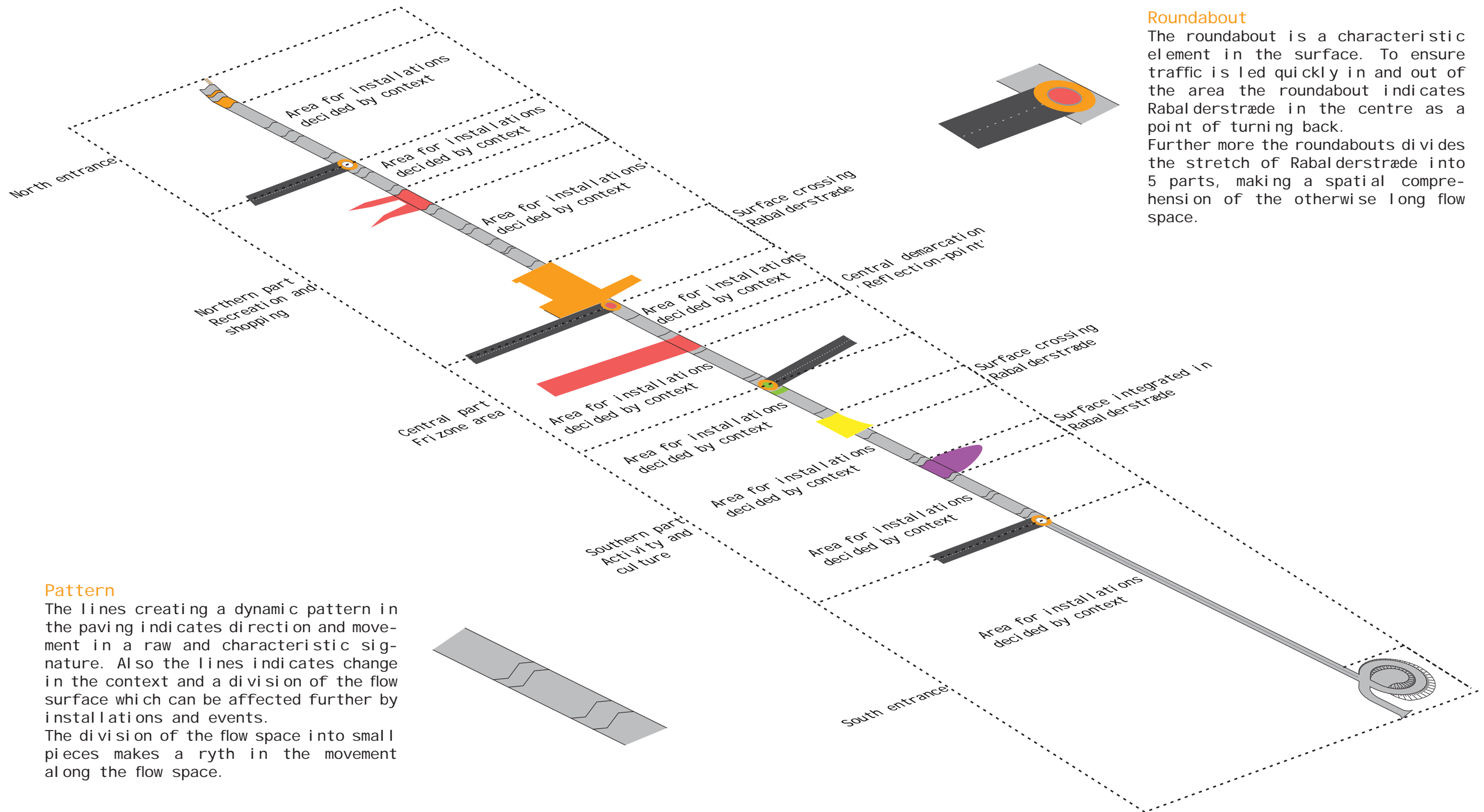
The calculation of expected water levels in the collection basin is based on a fully developed area which covers 93.000m² of impermeable surface.

10000m² impermeable area needs 250m³ basin for surface water collection. Hence the Rabalderstræde development needs:
 $250\text{m}^3 \times 93.000\text{m}^2 / 10.000\text{m}^2 = 2325\text{m}^3$ water basin



Paving





Roundabout

The roundabout is a characteristic element in the surface. To ensure traffic is led quickly in and out of the area the roundabout indicates Rabalderstræde in the centre as a point of turning back. Furthermore the roundabouts divide the stretch of Rabalderstræde into 5 parts, making a spatial comprehension of the otherwise long flow space.

Pattern

The lines creating a dynamic pattern in the paving indicates direction and movement in a raw and characteristic signature. Also the lines indicate change in the context and a division of the flow surface which can be affected further by installations and events. The division of the flow space into small pieces makes a rhythm in the movement along the flow space.



Cast concrete

Surfaces made from cast concrete can be textured by making small grooves in patterns which can collect rain water and make a reflective surface, and when the sun is shining it makes patterns of light and shadow.

Sand/Gravel /Wood

These materials have a certain maritime character which indicates at the same time roughness and durability as well as detail and texture. The material are used to make some exclusive surfaces and characteristic areas standing out in the urban environment.



Coloured concrete

Coloured concrete have endless possibilities when it comes to patterns and colours but also it is in-situ cast and can be textured. The colours help to demarcate a certain function and characterise the space.

Rubber paving

Rubber paving is the same material as used on runnec tracks and have a soft bouncing texture which sets a certain atmosphere in the space and have a characteristic impact on the expression and shaping of the surface.



Concrete slabs

Different concrete slabs are used to characterise the different part areas and spaces in the area. This makes an even and smooth shift from one area to another but at the same time a visual indication of the character of the space is indicated through the patterns.



Concrete slabs

-Rabalderstræde flow

In the Rabalderstræde surface the slabs have an imprinted circle this makes long lines moving along the stretch but at the same time the pattern indicates space and character of place, suggesting pause and inspires to look around and experience the space.



Concrete slabs

-Fri zone area

Different sized squares in a dynamic pattern indicates activity and supports the public character of the Fri-zone area. The squares does not make a linear pattern but instead an artistic pattern indicating stay.



Concrete slabs

-paths and connections

The paths and connections are underlined by the paving which are long rectangles indicating movement and direction. The small scale slabs makes a detailed pattern which ensures some character in the link spaces.

Concrete slabs -part area 2

The networking and exchange character intended in part area 2 is repeated in the paving structure. Crosses with a distinct character indicates connection and reaches in all directions.



Concrete slabs -part area 1

In part area 1 the flow along the buildings is interfered by the paving pattern which at the same time imitates the bending of the building structures and makes a characteristic pattern.



Concrete slabs -part area 6

The smooth pattern of the surface in part area 6 underlines the structure of the buildings and indicates a peaceful atmosphere. Curves are characteristic in this part area and can brand the housing area.



Lighting

Existing light fittings are reused and replaced as needed and helps to keep the authentic character of the area whilst lighting up Rabalderstræde

To make a playful flow along Rabalderstræde characteristic lighting fittings are introduced shedding a secure and remarkable light and encourage use at all times

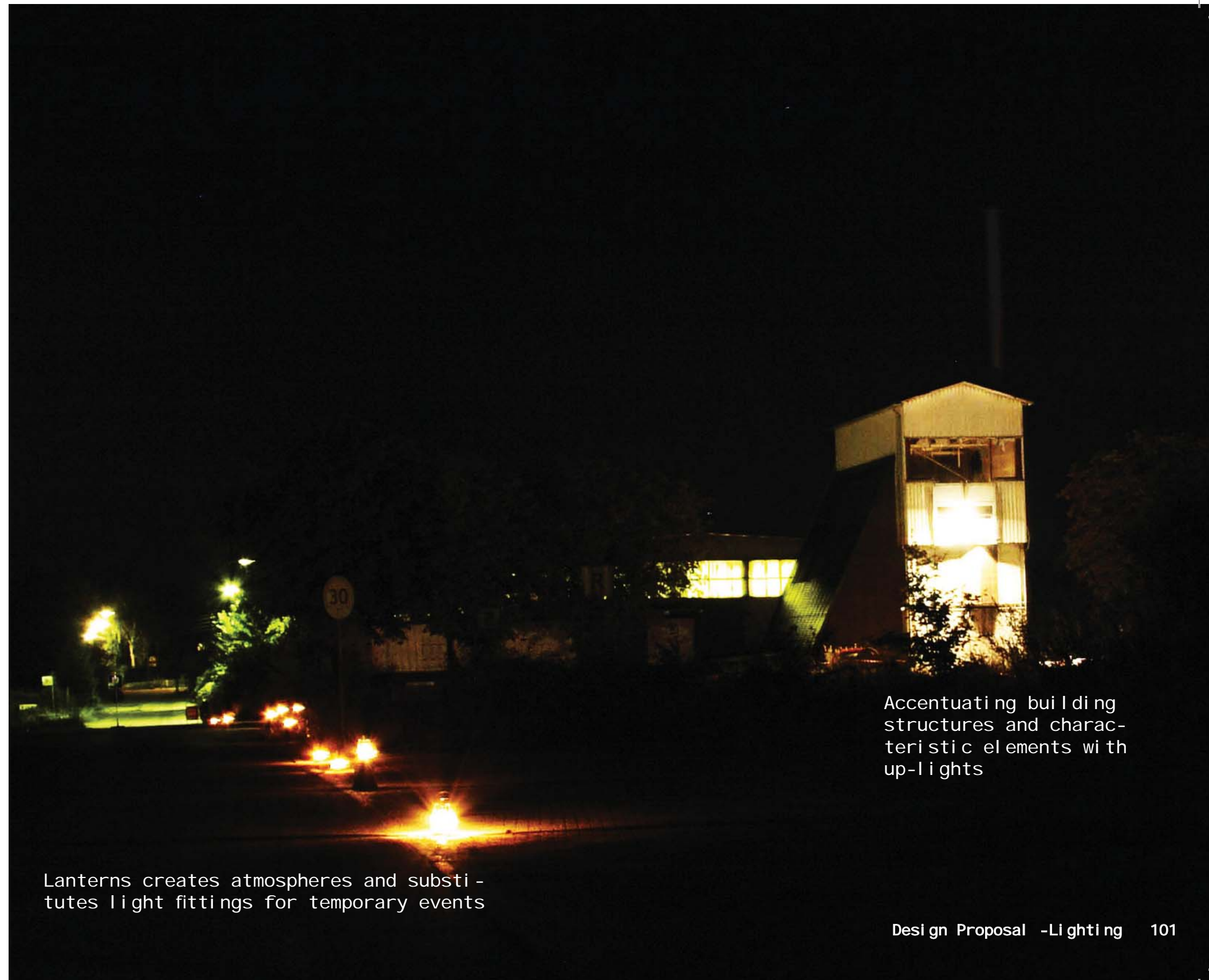
Security lighting along the paths and roads linking the area is necessary to ensure use and indicate safe passage

The connection roads have direction lighting to demarcate direction and enable easy driving in the area

Uplights by the columns and some trees and also along the significant concrete traces in the ground accentuates the characteristic elements in the area

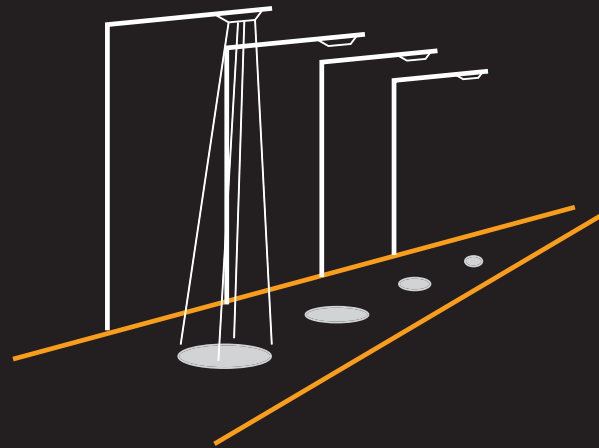
To accentuate some of the squares and spaces along Rabalderstræde lights of atmosphere are introduced accentuating spatial qualities

As buildings are raised in the area their ground floors will have some lit up facades generating a friendly mood around the buildings



Accentuating building structures and characteristic elements with up-lights

Lanterns creates atmospheres and substitutes light fittings for temporary events

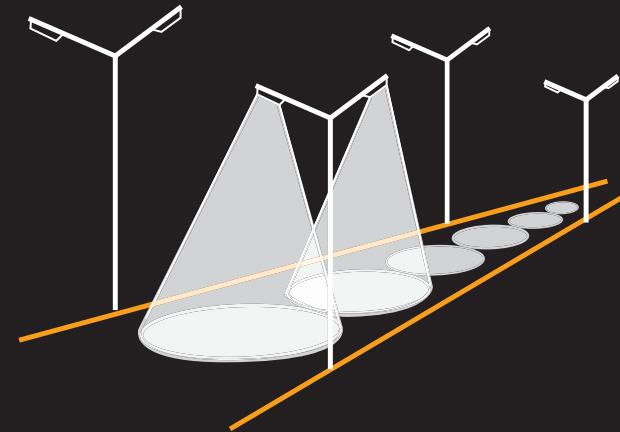


Direction Lighting

Along the main roads the existing light fittings are used to demarcate direction and indicate the lines leading in and out of the area. This also ensures a secure lighting of the traffical space.

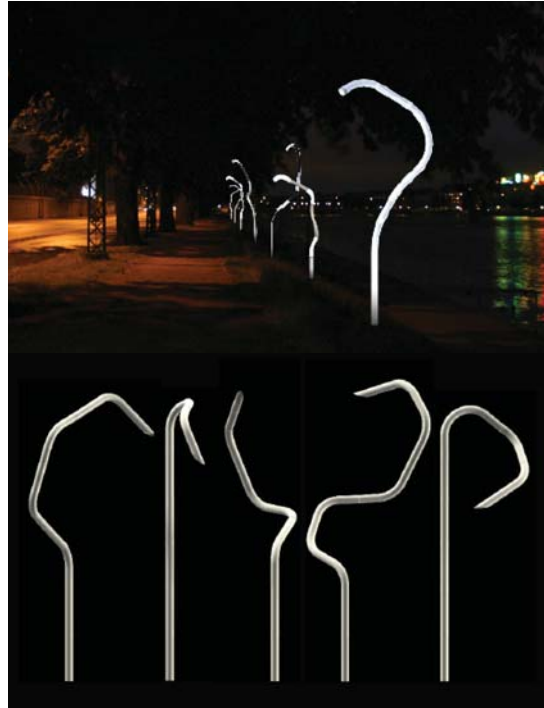
Security Lighting

The paths and connections in the area are lit by light fittings which ensures connected cones of light. This creates a security when moving around in the area and also it visually enhances the links in the area.

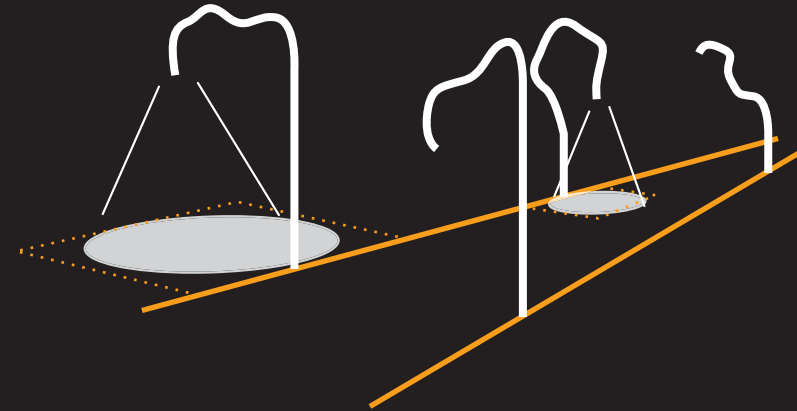


Atmosphere Lighting

Different light fittings can be installed to create a certain atmosphere in squares and to accentuate spaces. Also barrels of fire and lanterns can be used to underline the character of a place.



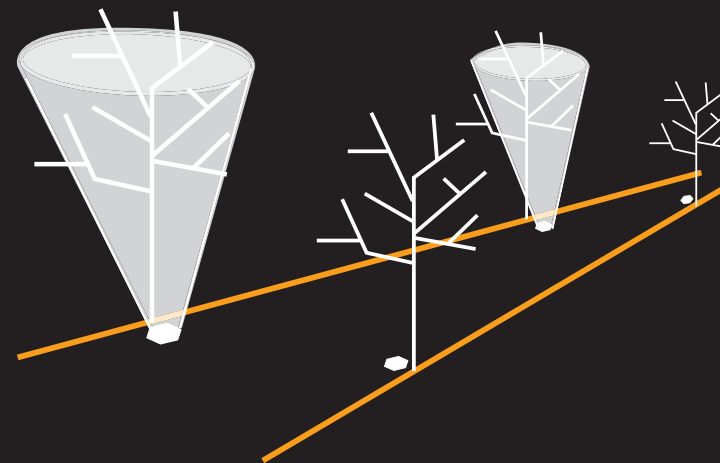
Light fitting by JDS architectes,
'Alphabet city lights - LMP'



Character lighting

Along Rabalderstræde a demarcation of the flow space and the street is attained by introducing a new light fitting which is characteristic and easy to identify.

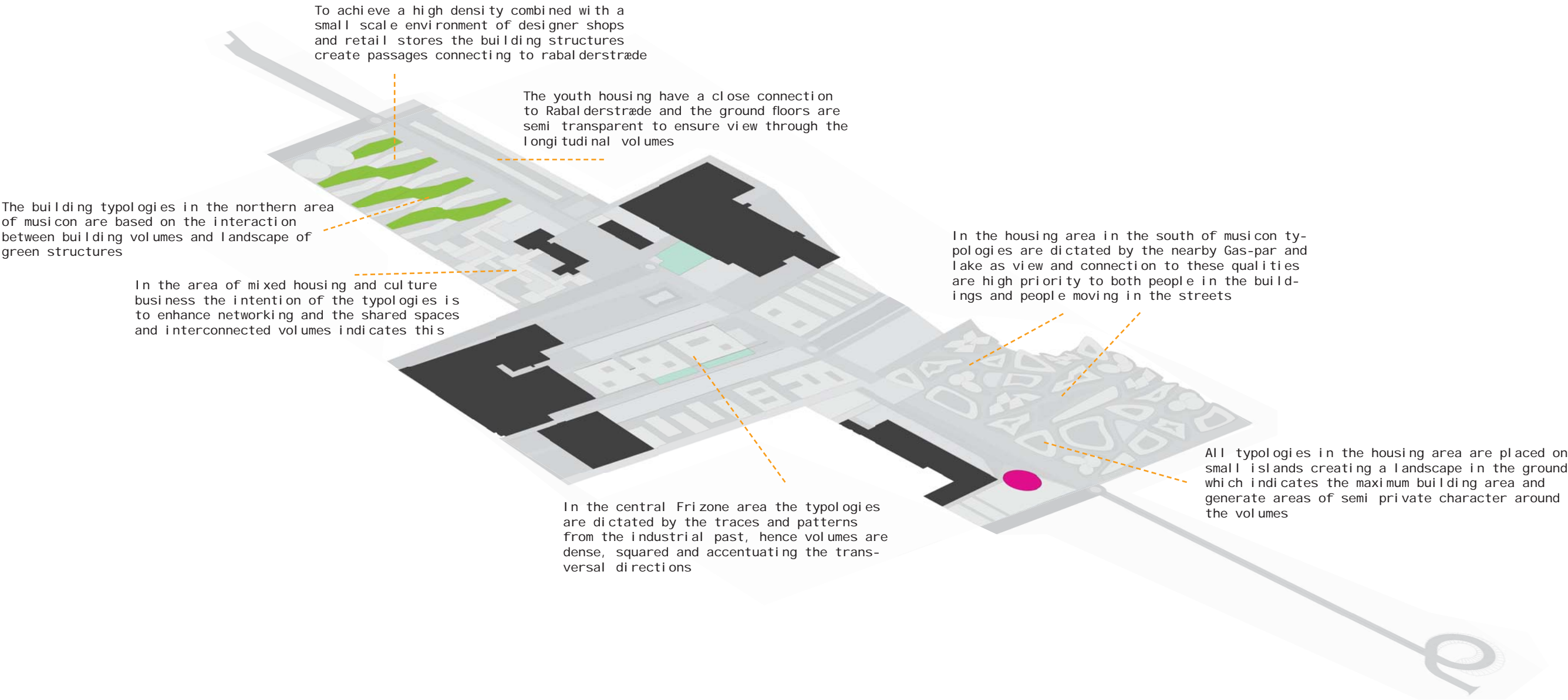
The light fittings are transformable and can point in many directions and the scale is relating to the flow of people along the street.

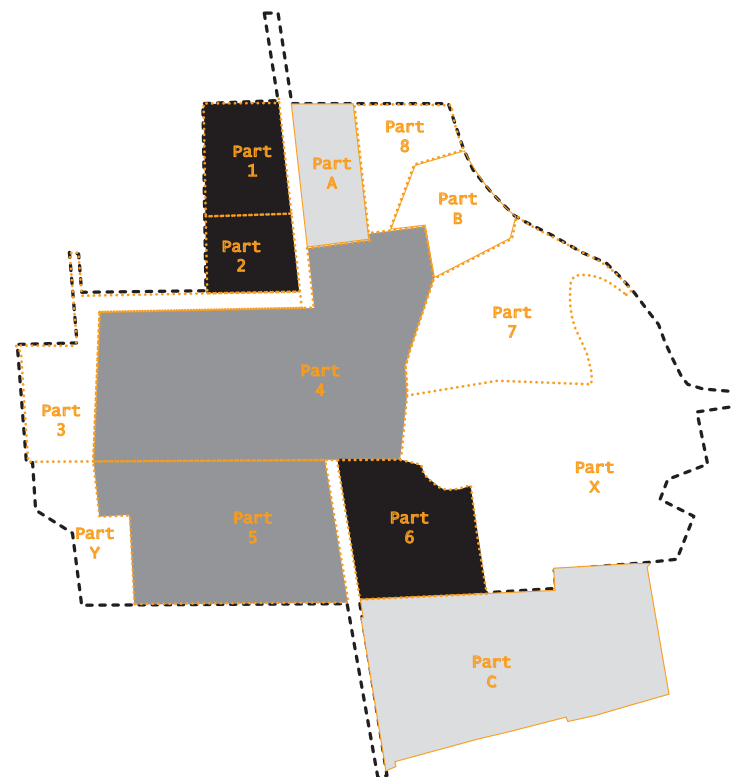


Up-lights

As an effectfull lighting of a place uplights are introduced to enhance certain characters in the space. Lighting eg. trees from below makes a spatial and sculptural display of the object and along stairs and elements a more intimate space occurs.

Bui l di ng typol ogi es

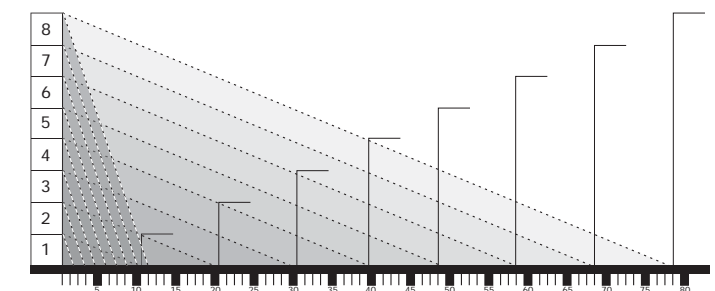




Typology development

The typologies in Musicon will be significantly different from the buildings in the central part of Roskilde. A higher density and also the architectural expression will be more experimenting. The buildings will be taller but still the view to the Cathedral towers will be maintained though Musicon will probably in time get its own skyline landmarks.

Development of typologies is executed in three part areas, 1 and 2 and 6 as these are directly connected to Rabalderstræde. (A detailed process description is placed in the appendix)
In the development wind and sun have been shaping elements along with demands and restrictions stated by the municipality.





Open facades

Inviting and involving the people who are passing the buildings and ensuring a vivid atmosphere in the street level increases the quality of the space. The open facades provides light and life all hours of the day if the programmes are planned to accomodate this.

Accessible rooftops

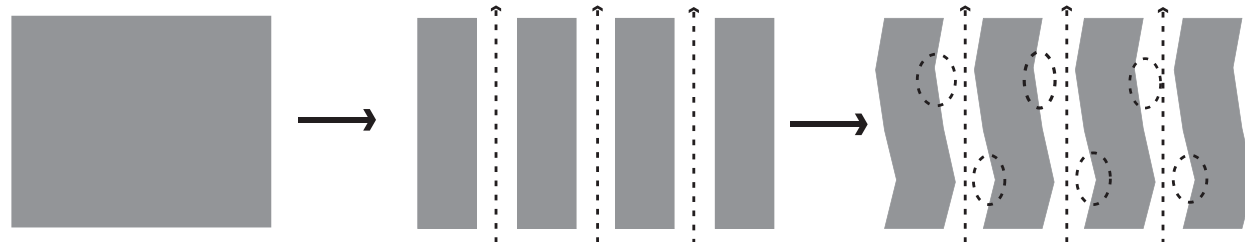
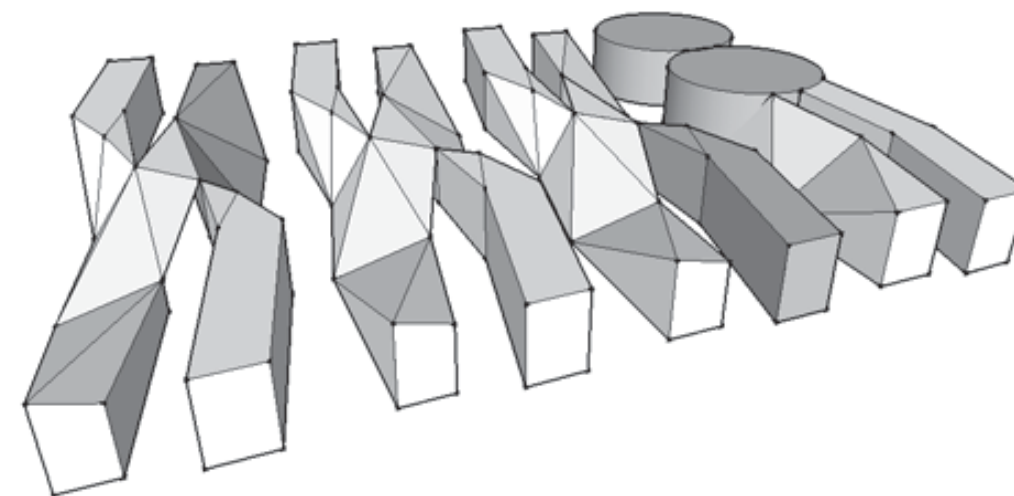
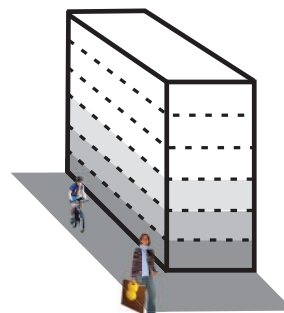
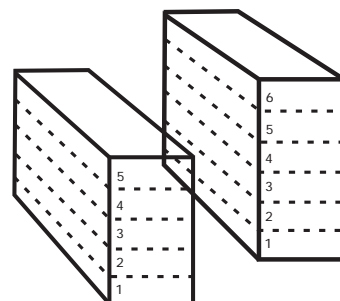
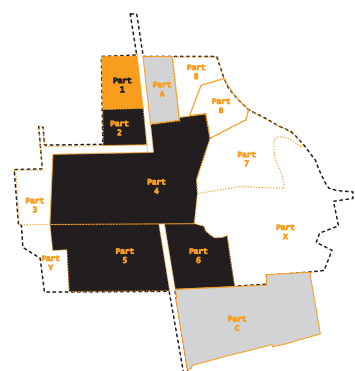
If the density is high a demand for extensive use of the urban space is necessary. To implicate the rooftops in the public urban space brings extra square metres to the free open space and also the quality of light and the overview of the area is an addition to the quality of the area.

Individual expression

The materials and the expression on the facades should be individual. The shaping of the buildings can be experimental and should reflect the dynamic and innovative development process. The characteristic buildings will contribute to the manifold expression in Musicon.

Green structures

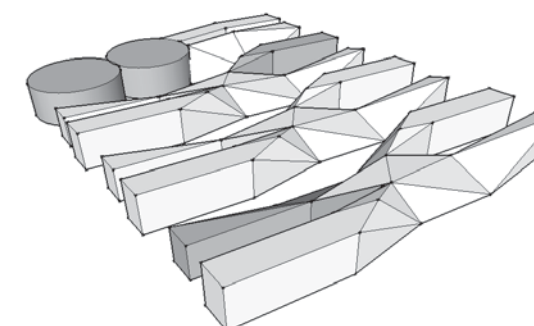
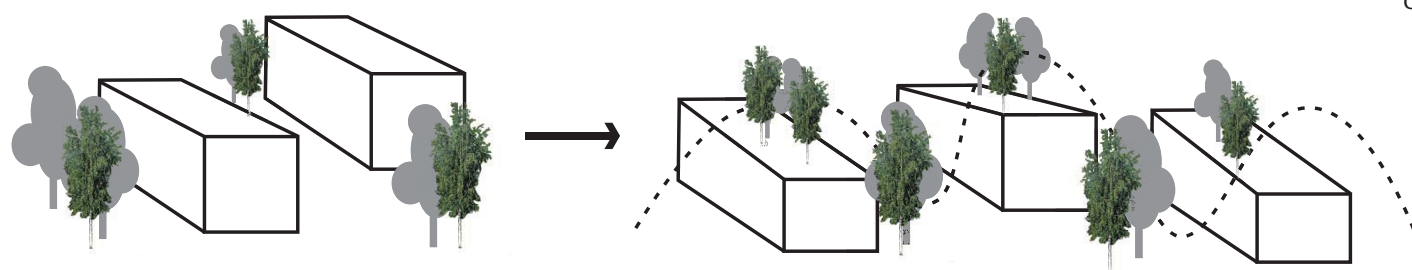
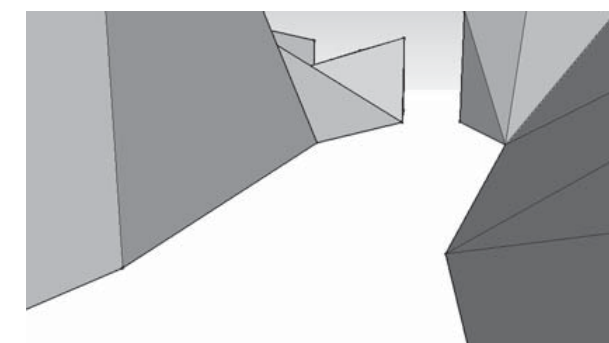
To ensure green structures is represented all over Musicon and to generate qualitative urban space it is a principle to incorporate green structures in the building typologies. The green oases adds quality to the urban life and sets a certain atmosphere in the urban space.

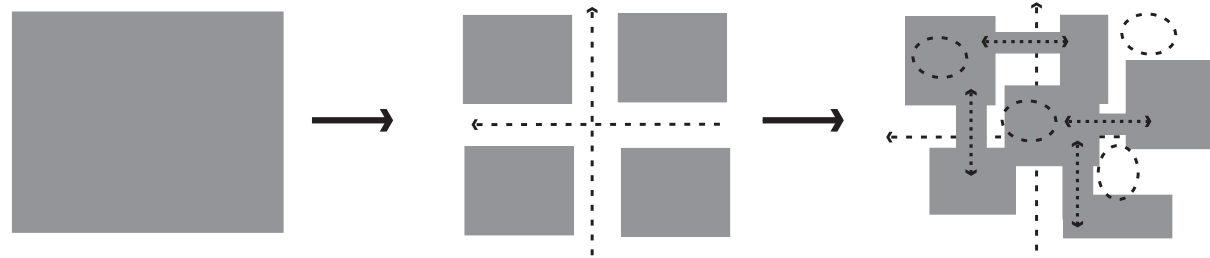
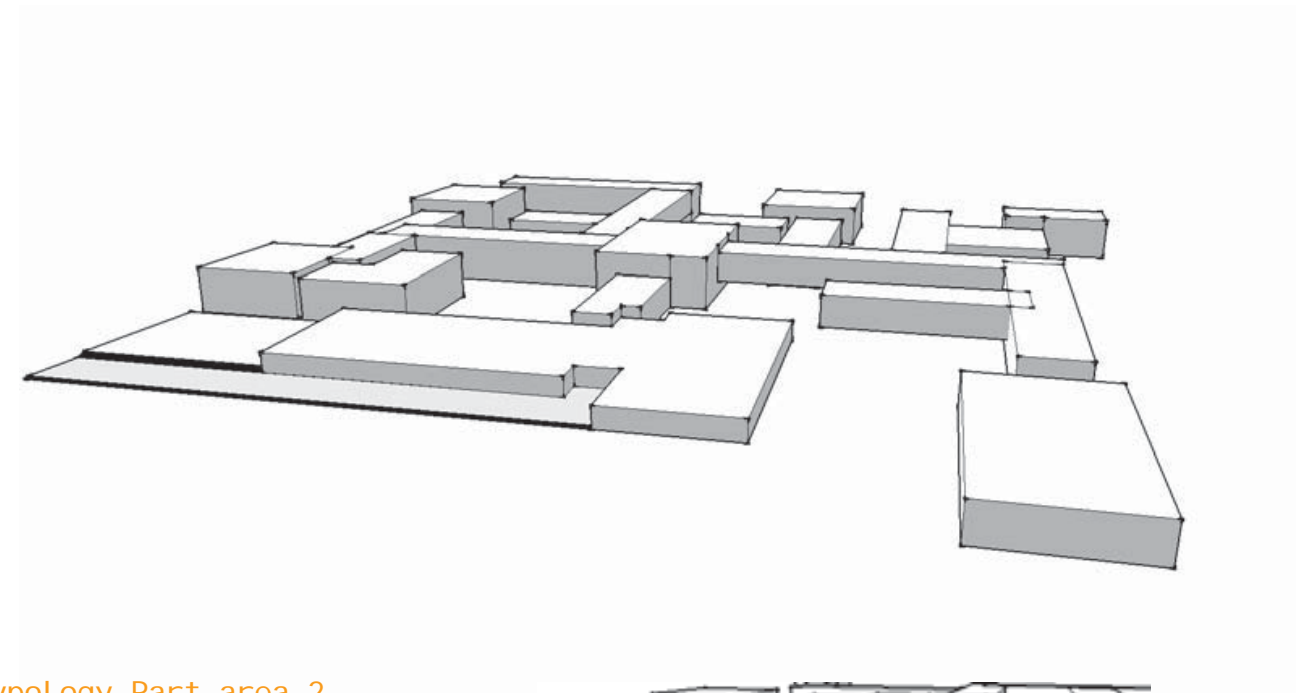
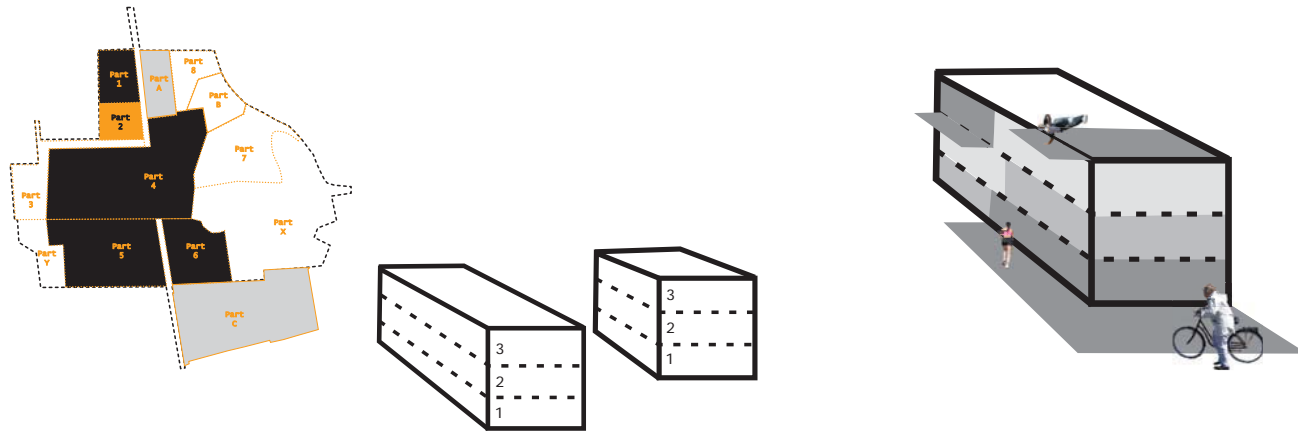


Typology Part area 1

The aim in the typology development for part area 1 is to make an integration of a green structure in the building structure. Also visual connections should link the behind area to Rabalderstræde and the footprint should accommodate small urban spaces and sequences which are ideal for establishing a pulsating shopping life.

The green structure is folded over the buildings and shaping the volumes to create rooftop spaces and green surfaces in street level which are all accessible to the public.

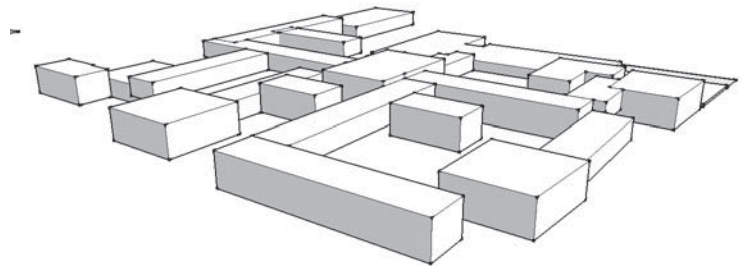
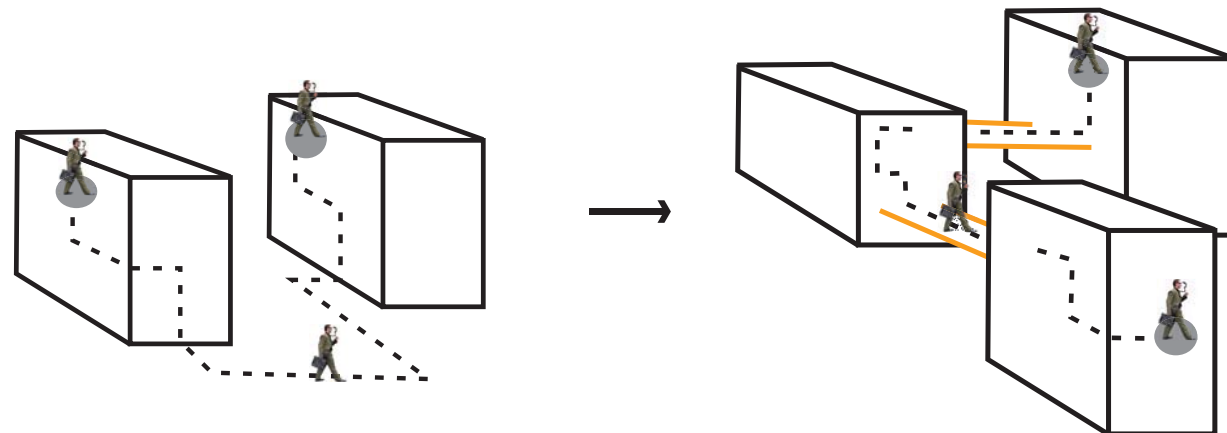
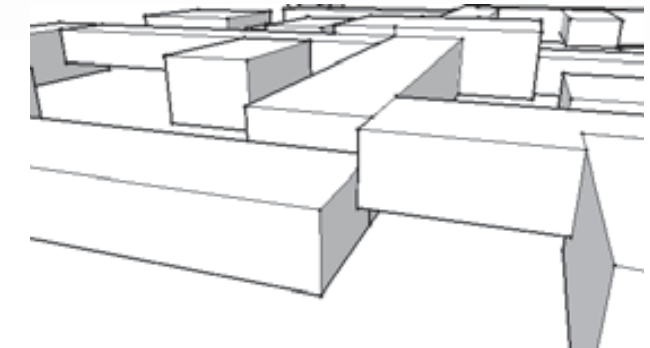


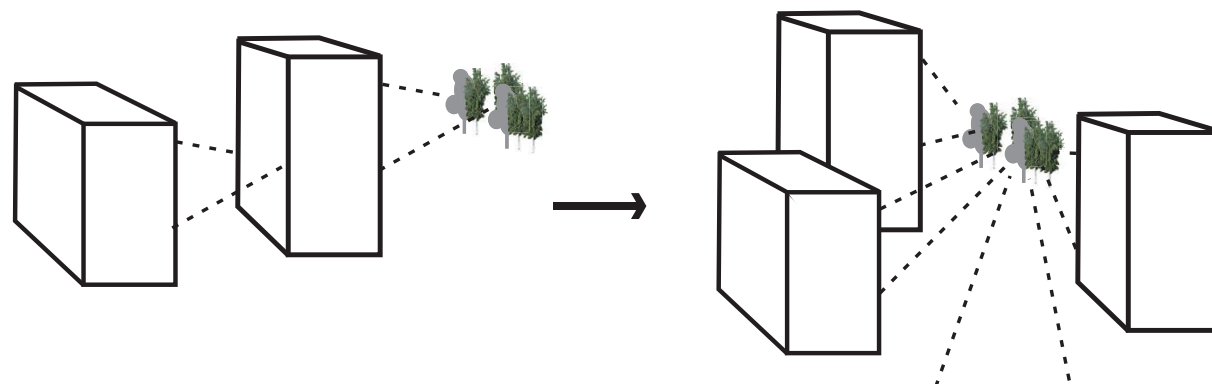
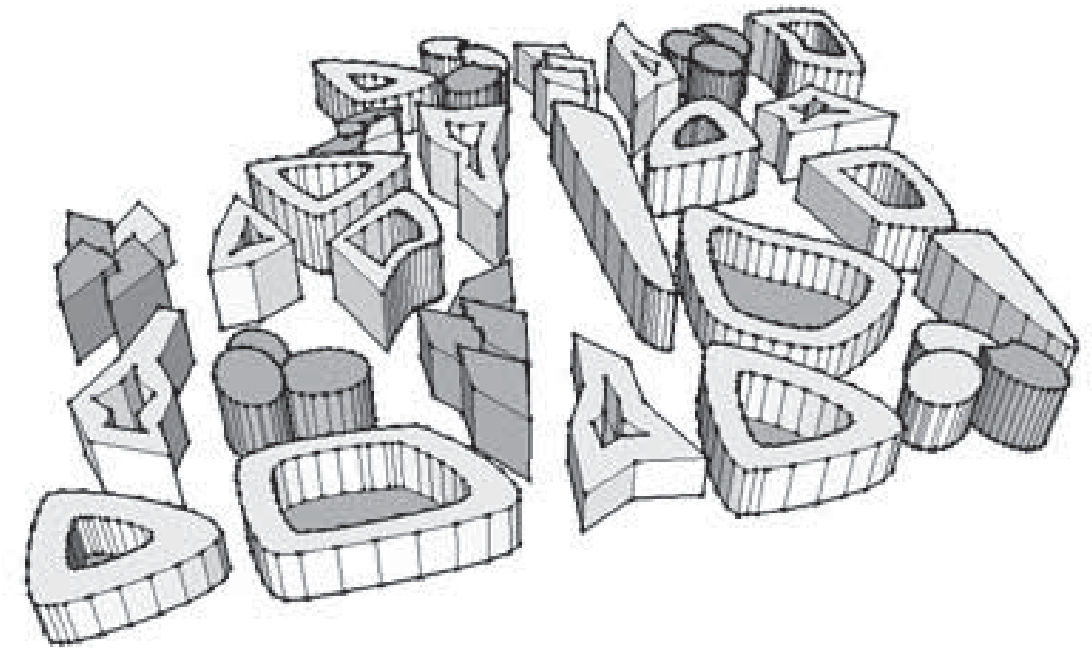
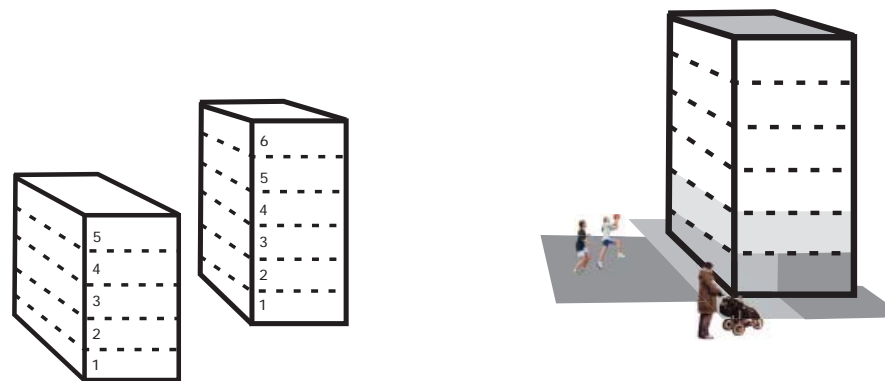
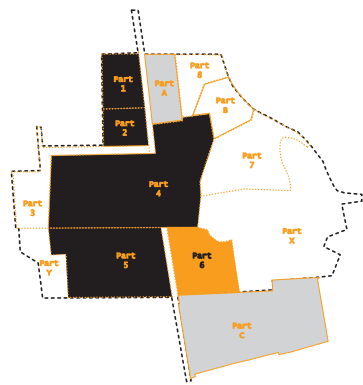


Typology Part area 2

In part area 2 networking and shared spaces are determining the character of the typologies together with the existing building which have a characteristic architectural expression.

All building volumes are interconnected and some of the volumes are raised above ground to ensure easy passage around the buildings. The typology indicates shared facilities and public spaces even inside the buildings.

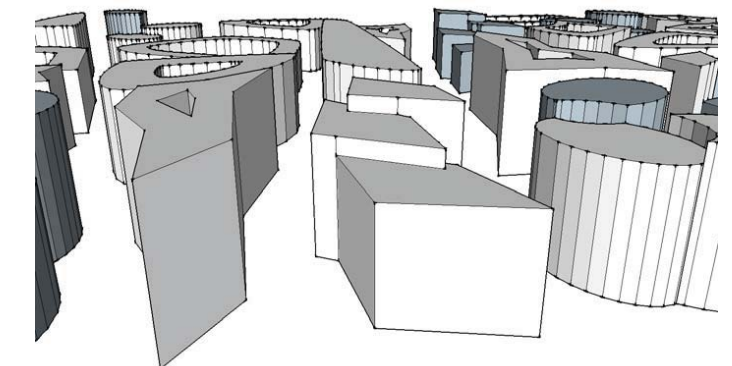
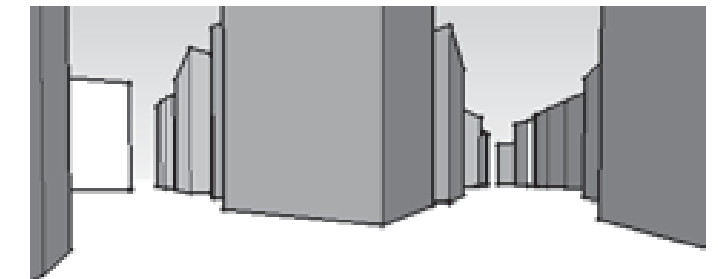




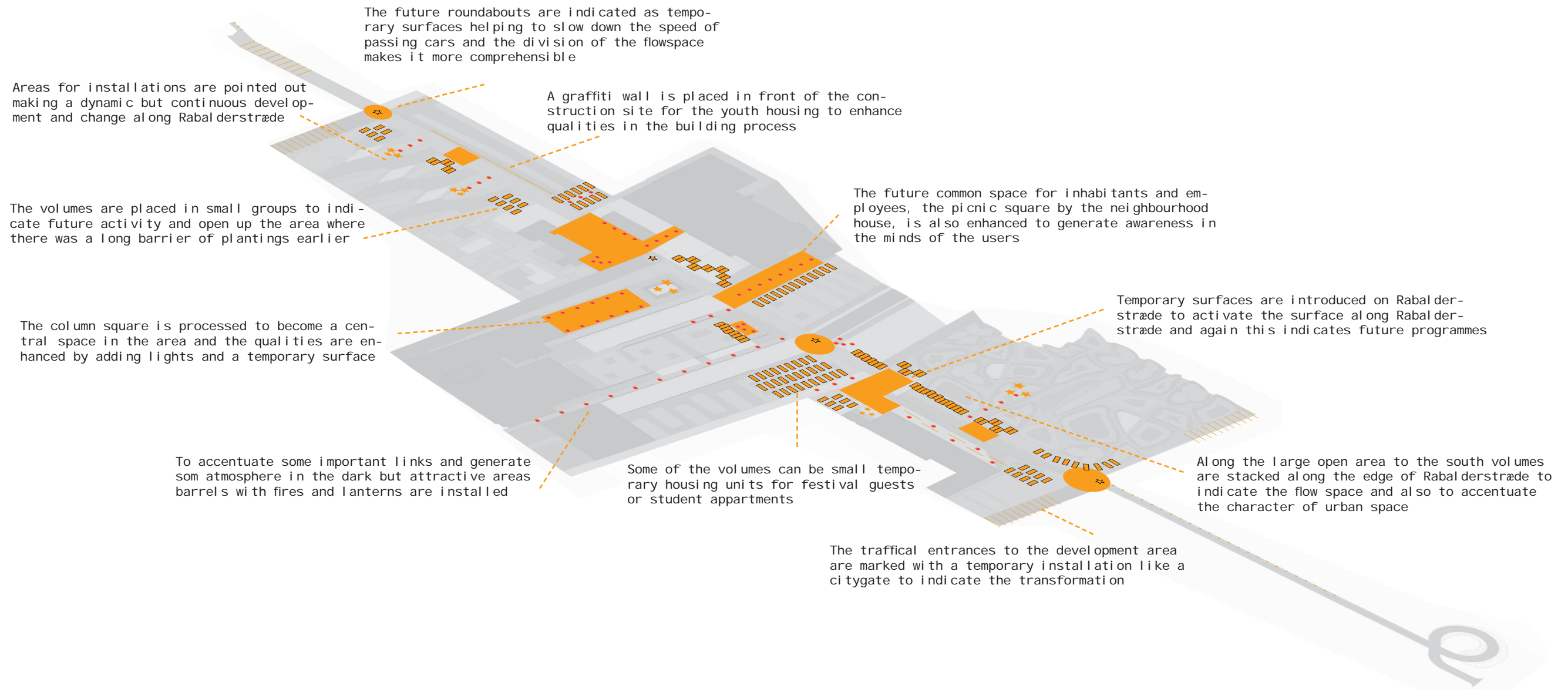
Typology Part area 6

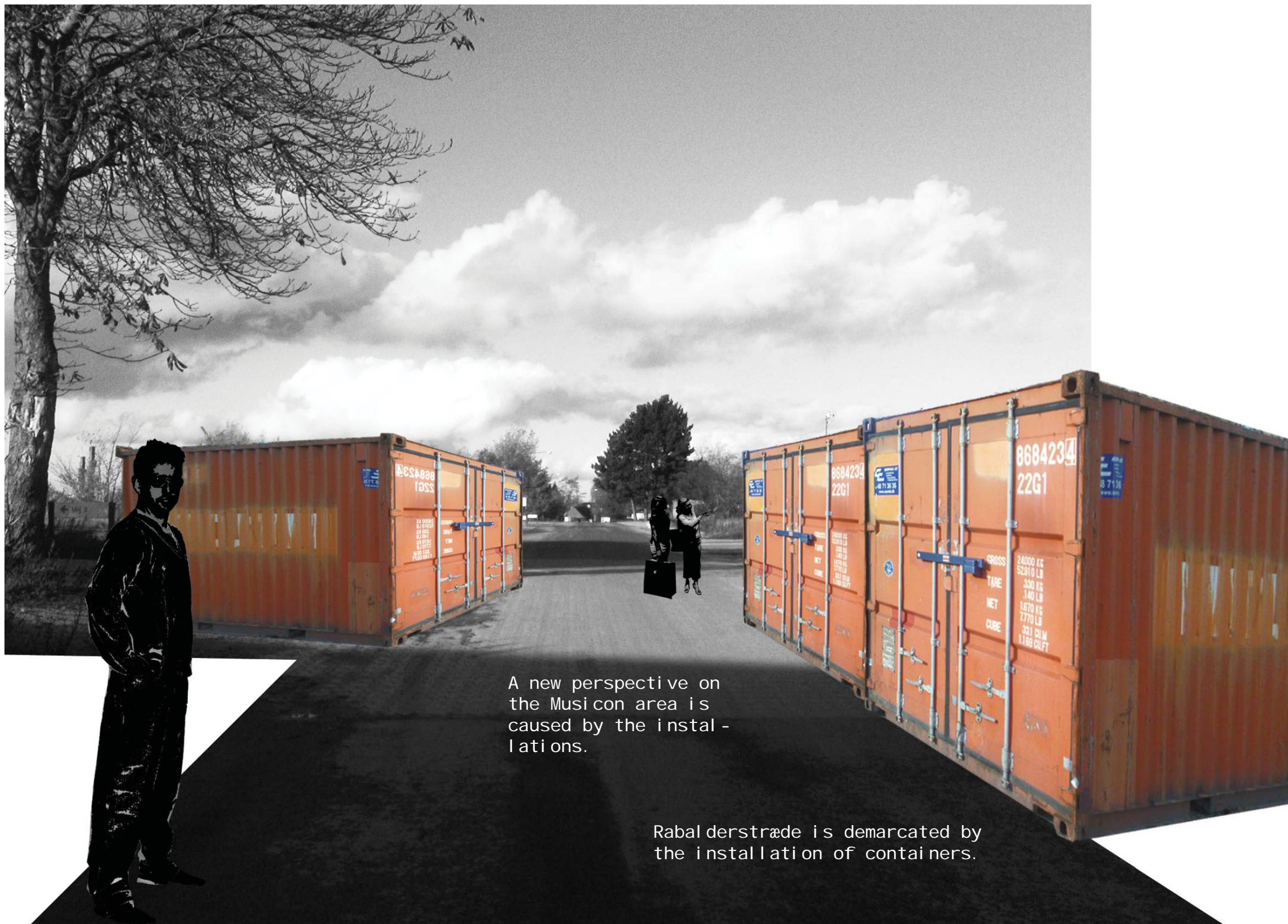
The area is intended primarily for housing and with the close connection to the future Gas-park and the surface water basin all the primary elements for quality housing is present.

The idea for the typologies is to ensure variation in heights and shapes to generate views and connections between the building structures and allow access to the recreational areas from Rabalderstræde.



Temporary installations





A new perspective on the Musicon area is caused by the installations.

Rabalderstræde is demarcated by the installation of containers.

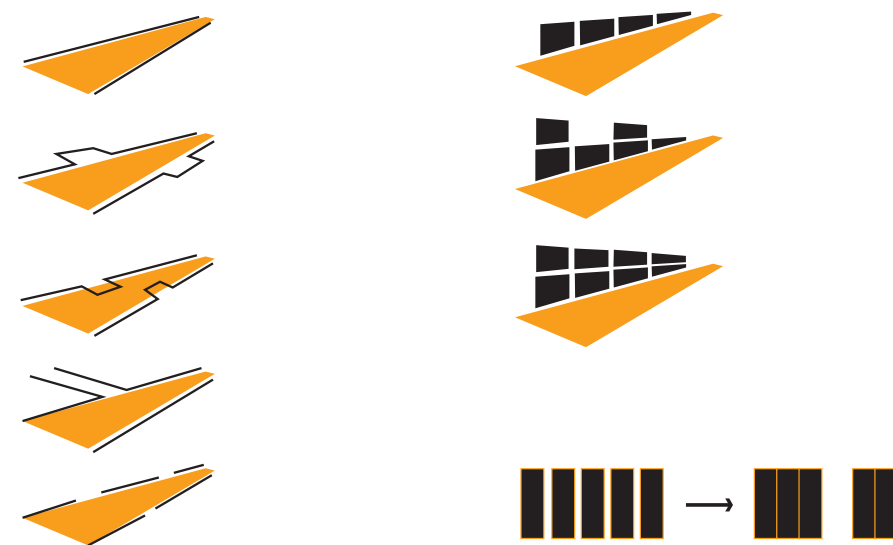


Temporary volumes

It is necessary to introduce more density and volumes in the Musicon area to indicate the transformation of the area and demarcate Rabalderstræde as an actual urban space. Temporary volumes like containers, concrete homes and other mobile volumes can be used either just as physical indicators but also as temporary installations of functions like housing, offices, studios event shops etc.



There is a vast open area along Rabalderstræde and this has a negative impact on the impression of the stretch as a future urban space



There are many ways to just place temporary volumes but if it is done with some structured principles it can generate spatial value and become a generator for the development



The intention is to use volumes to demarcate Rabalderstræde and imitate future development and density along the urban space.



Sand activity

Sand activity of course include sand. This activity can be especially attractive in the sunny summerdays but also a perfect alternative on a cooler day offering an element which in urban surroundings in the flow space will have a different social character.



Local gardens

To enhance the connection to the area for local neighbours they are invited to establish small gardens in the area to make use of the vast open space and to create visible activity in the area.



Ball play surface

The ball play activity surface has a dimension and character which is in accordance with street ballplay tracks. There might be lines and marks suggesting the activity but furthermore the surfaces are attractive for all sorts of gatherings. The different materials can have different alluring effects and can differentiate the use.

Temporary surfaces

The temporary surfaces are to be seen as programmatic interfaces that allows the users of the flow space to schedule and plan events on the flow surface. They function as surfaces capable of absorbing impulsive activities and creates a dynamic space. They can be passed and not even noticed by the users of the flow space but sometimes they will be spots for events and interaction attracting numerous people.



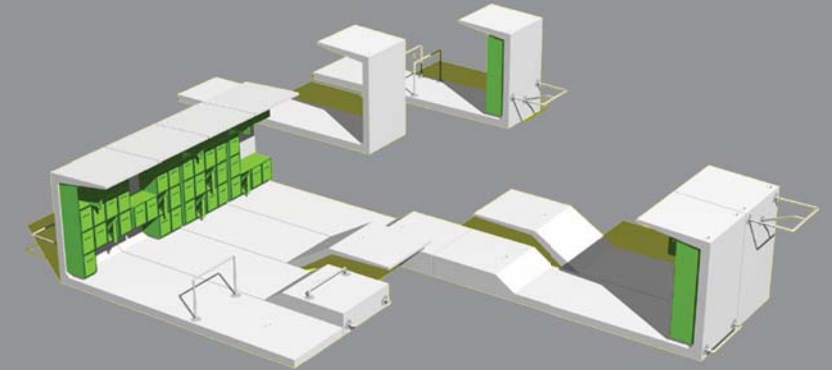
Mega-games surface

The mega-games activity is a surface added different elements for games and play. It is also a multifunctional surface which can be occupied in many different ways. Here it is obvious to engage in interaction in order to realise the activity hence the mega games activity is a strong element in the exchange between users of the flow space.



City gates

Temporary installations to enhance and demarcate the entrance to Musicon. The citygates can be all sorts of installations referring to or reflecting the activity in the area.



Activity installations

To activate the use of the area some temporary installations for exercising, running, bicycling etc can be installed. These can initiate an active use of the area as a sports and training capacity.

Graffiti elements

Temporary installations leveled at graffiti artists to ensure the paintings are only occurring where they are wanted and not as vandalism in the area. They can be artistic sculptures and the changing paintings makes a dynamic expression.



Artist installations

The area can be used for art exhibitions both relevant to the areas activities and also random exhibitions needing large space or addressing alternative spectators.



Temporary Lighting

There is not a lot of light in the large area and to enhance the quality of and the development of Rabalderstræde it is necessary to make the area accessible at all times of the day and the year.

Lights are an important issue in accordance to security and simply use. The existing light fittings should be maintained and used to shed light where they are present but the large areas with no light and the attractive spaces along Rabalderstræde can be enhanced and improved by introducing temporary lighting possibilities.

Artistic lighting for events and special occasions are not at cheap or simple installation but they can be usefull events attracting people to Rabalderstræde and also they can enhance certain qualities.

Lanterns or barrels with fire are cheap and easy to install end they call for no adminintration as people can ignite them themselves and if a certain place or route is in need of attention the installations can be easily moved around.



Bringing the users into Musicon is a primary target in the development and will add to the experienced quality of the area.

Simple reconstruction and installations of temporary character can attract the neighbours and invite new users at Musicon



Reflection

The overall essence in the Musicon project is the intention to maintain a slow process in the development of the area and to ensure high quality architecture through introducing the right projects and investments.

This strategic design proposal seeks to pursue and support this idea by proposing a processual approach where time is a factor in the design solution.

Development strategy

The city council in Roskilde has established an arm's length principle which ensures a creative and experimenting development process without the interference of political opinions and battles. But the strategy for the development is politically decided and described in the published folder "Strategi og spilleregler".

The document sketches the process of the development of Musicon as a game with players, rules and a gameboard. The players are the inhabitants, the politicians and the citizens in Roskilde. The rules are the principles for the development of the area and the gameboard is the site Musicon.

As an addition to the municipal development strategy the MusiConTemporary project seek to come up with a design solution which introduces elements of change and dynamic framework to make

the central street Rabalderstræde a generator for development of the Musicon.

Experience economy

The procedure and the concept of Musicon are new to the Municipality of Roskilde. The approach is based on cultural planning in the context of the experience economy. Experience is a key word if cities and city parts in the future wants to assert themselves and become the framework for the city- and culture life which unfolds at the moment and to attract the creative class. It is no longer enough for cities to think along concepts of tourism and events. The urban space is to be conceived as a whole, accommodating potential of experiences in many levels, for different social groups, both physically, socially and aesthetically.

A search for experiences and immediate satisfaction is occurring amongst the population. There is an emphasis on pleasure and people use cultural consumption to assert themselves. This tendency counts for a large group of the population, the middle class of the welfare society and those who are socially well positioned in society. It is no longer a question of consumption, but more about self realization and the ability to unfold. As a result

of this tendency more and higher demands for access to cultural and aesthetic experiences in the city and not least the urban spaces occur. Culture is no longer restricted to the museum visitors and tourists, it is becoming a part of our everyday lives and it is in high demand.

It is necessary to generate added value in the city life. The citizens need more opportunities to participate in the planning and organization of the cultural activities in the city. If the inhabitants can participate in artistic and cultural arrangements with a possibility to express themselves aesthetically the city will appear more dynamic and full of experiences.

Planning and temporality

The challenge in meeting the needs of the citizens is incorporated in the strategy for the planning of Musicon. It is the actors and inhabitants own resources which are the leading forces in the creation of an authentic and unique city part. There is no recipe for the perfect masterplan to develop the creative city, and therefore it is in the local environment the demands and competencies should be found. The unique in the planning of the Musicon area is the opportunities for expression in the place and the space. Here there is room for testing cre-

ative projects and it is possible to create artistic platforms and informal meetings between artists and creative persons. The possibility to establish cheap tenancies opens boundaries for user-driven projects and activities.

The question is: how is it possible to plan for user-driven activities when the actors are unknown and hence the future projects undefined? The temporary planning have many advantages and interesting perspectives but public authorities have a lot of challenges when relating to chaotic and spontaneous conditions which are the usual circumstances connected to creative activities.

The MusiConTemporary design solution is a strategy which uses temporality as one of more parameters to suggest how development and planning of the Musicon area can be realised according to the aims and aspirations of Roskilde Municipality and the Musicon secretariat. The concept is to transform the street Rabalderstræde into a generator for the urban development by introducing layers of spatial and architectural qualities as well as programmatic and recreational elements supported by temporary activities and installations which can be controlled and affected by the users.



By developing a new approach with 3 timebased scenarios which forms a development strategy and replacing a masterplan solution, the project imposes this approach can be applied to the entire area.

Introducing a new idea - mental site development - the design strategy suggests a phase bound site preparation, but not in its classical sense with development phases connected to geographical position. Instead a strategic approach bound on process is developed, ensuring an iterative development which exploits preparatory initiatives to accommodate the transformation of industrial sites over time. This is relevant in times of economy deviation and anticipate stagnation and can be prolonged and adapted to the situation by the use of temporality.

The design concept suggests a catalogue of temporary programmes and preparatory initiatives as ideas but these can easily be changed and replaced in the process as the actors and stakeholders define the needed functions. Hence the approach is adaptable to other areas and sites as a general development approach with open parameters to fill in. In this case the parameters have been creative cluster and cultural planning and the concept for the urban flow space is directed towards this intention for the programming of the Musicon area.

The design solution presents a case with a startingpoint in the concrete architectural context and in relation to the actual actors and stakeholders present. It is a scenario on how the development process of the Musicon area can be executed and what this will result in.

Also it is a comment to the idea of developing a large empty site in Roskilde and attempting to generate urban fabric around a street which will have no obvious users the initiating years. But the MusiConTemporary design proposal seeks to answer this through a strategic process which ensures activity and life in the area making the flow space along Rabalderstræde a generator for urban development.

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Chapt. 10 - Musicon: Nye toner på gammel beton
Chapt. 12 - Musicon: Musicon skal øge Roskildes kreative klasse
Chapt. 14 - Kulturklummen: Der er flere, der spiller musik, end der spiller fodbold
Chapt. 16 – Indtryk: Kunsten at udvikle en by
Chapt. 28 – Spot: Roskilde er en bitch, der bare fucker dig op
Volume, June 2008
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Bogense Bogtrykkeri ApS

Velkommen på Rabalderstræde – Musicon; en kreativ, musik bydel på vej i Roskilde
Musikon-sekretariatet
2008
Changing Metropolis – Introducing artistic and cultural actions in city making
Peter Schultz Jørgensen
Municipality of Roskilde

De urbane pionerer
Martin Schwegmann
Weekendavisen nr. 6 2008
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Miljøministeriet
By- og Landskabsstyrelsen

Denmark in the Culture and Experience Economy – 5 new steps
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Schul tz Grafisk

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Pl ayscapes – bevægel sesi nstall ationer i by- og l andskabsrum
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Josep Ramoneda, Director of the CCCB

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Websi tes

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Takti l . dk
Bauhaus-dessau. de/kol eg/serveci ty
Roski l de. dk
Musi con. dk



Typology study

To get an impression of the typologies and the intended build-up area in Musicon which has been planned and described by the Musicon-secretariat, a study of the plans and descriptions is conducted. Musicon is divided into part-areas which illustrates areas of different significance and geographical conditions. The areas in connection with Rabalderstræde are considered of relevance to the project and furthermore a selection is made from the outline of the project area.

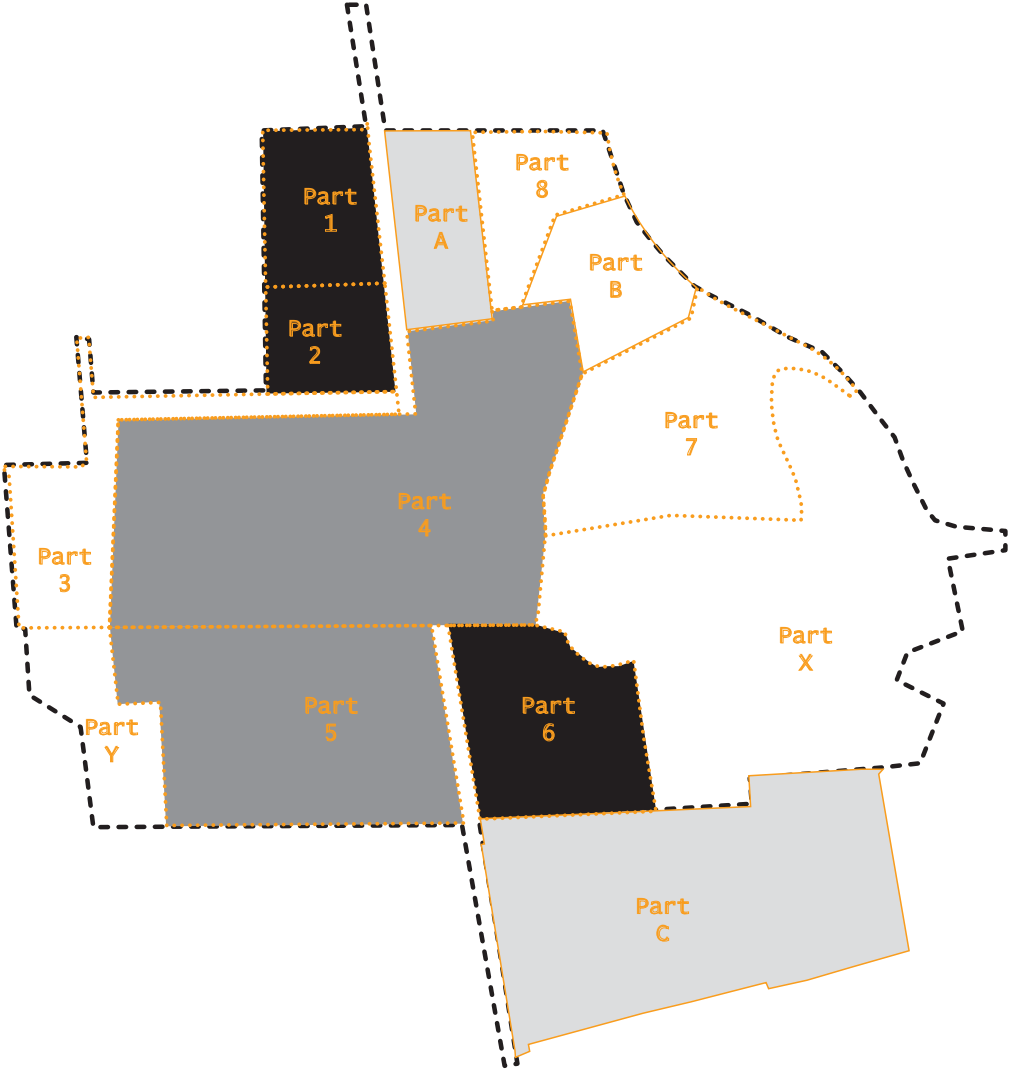
The study is a practical investigation where principal models illustrate the described typologies in density and building heights. On behalf of these models observations of the intended character in the described part areas are carried out and references for the typologies are selected and described.

The map shows the part areas as they are planned and their numbers refers to the material of the municipality. There are 3 areas of high interest to the design of Rabalderstræde and those are part area 1, 2 and 6. These are all within the outline for the project area and furthermore they are all in connection with Rabalderstræde.

Part area 4 and 5 are also interesting because they have the same connection to Rabalderstræde, but they are not completely within the suggested project area and therefor only investigated by the principal models to give an idea of building heights and density in these areas. Typologies will not be developed and only the near by areas to Rabalderstræde will be explored in the design.

The part areas A and C are also connected to Rabalderstræde but these areas have already been planned for development and the part area C is bought by the Roskilde Tekniske Skole and plans for an expansion are being carried out.

In the schemes all information and decisions made by the municipality are represented. They describe the intended programmes of each part area and also an estimated plot ratio and floor space calculations. Furthermore it is noted who and how the development should be carried out and all these informations together are the basis for making observations on the character of the part areas. This is the background for choosing references of typologies and making a description of the build-up area.



Part area 1
-retail, parking and business

Size Plot ratio	7.655 m2 134% / 184% inc. P
Permanent use	Business floor space 8.250 Retail floor space 2.000 Parking floor space 3.922
Development	Retailing and business
Buildings	5-6 storeys

Part area 2
-culture business, exhibition and housing

Size Plot ratio	5.867 m2 50%
Permanent use	Culture business floor space 1.390 Housing floor space 1.250
Development	Curator and local cultural institutions
Buildings	Max 3 storeys

Part area 6
-close to the park (gas area)

Size Plot ratio	13.822 m2 108%
Permanent use	Business floor space 3.479 Housing floor space 11.458
Development	Private investor
Buildings	Max 5-6 storeys

Part area 4
-Frizone (free zone) area

Size Plot ratio	47.132 m2 80-100%
Permanent use incl: Museum DK-rock and Musi con admin.	Existing buildings floor space 13.788 Culture retail floor space 15.053 Business floor space 9.025
Development	investor + municipality + entrants
Buildings	5-6 storeys, few 8

Part area 5
-North of RTS

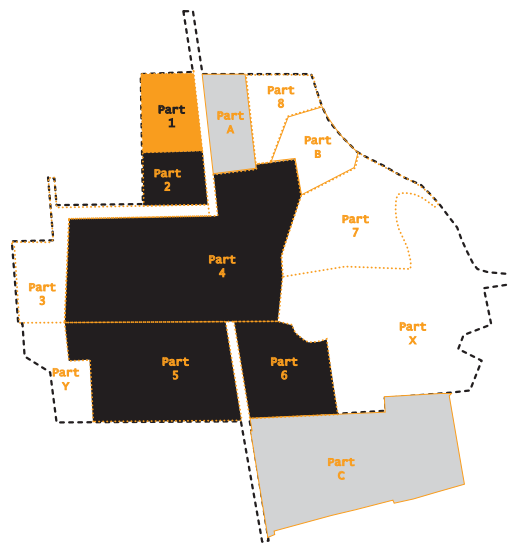
Size Plot ratio	26.389 m2 111% / 163% inc. P
Permanent use	Business floor space 19.205 Housing floor space 7.250 Cultural activity floor space 2.847 Parking floorspace 13.953
Development	Large investor
Buildings	Max 8 storeys

Part area A+C
-areas sold or already planned

A	C
Youth housing 100 units	RTS Roskilde Tekniske Skole
Plans existing building start 2009	Plans developing building start 2012
3 storeys	4 storeys

Part area 1

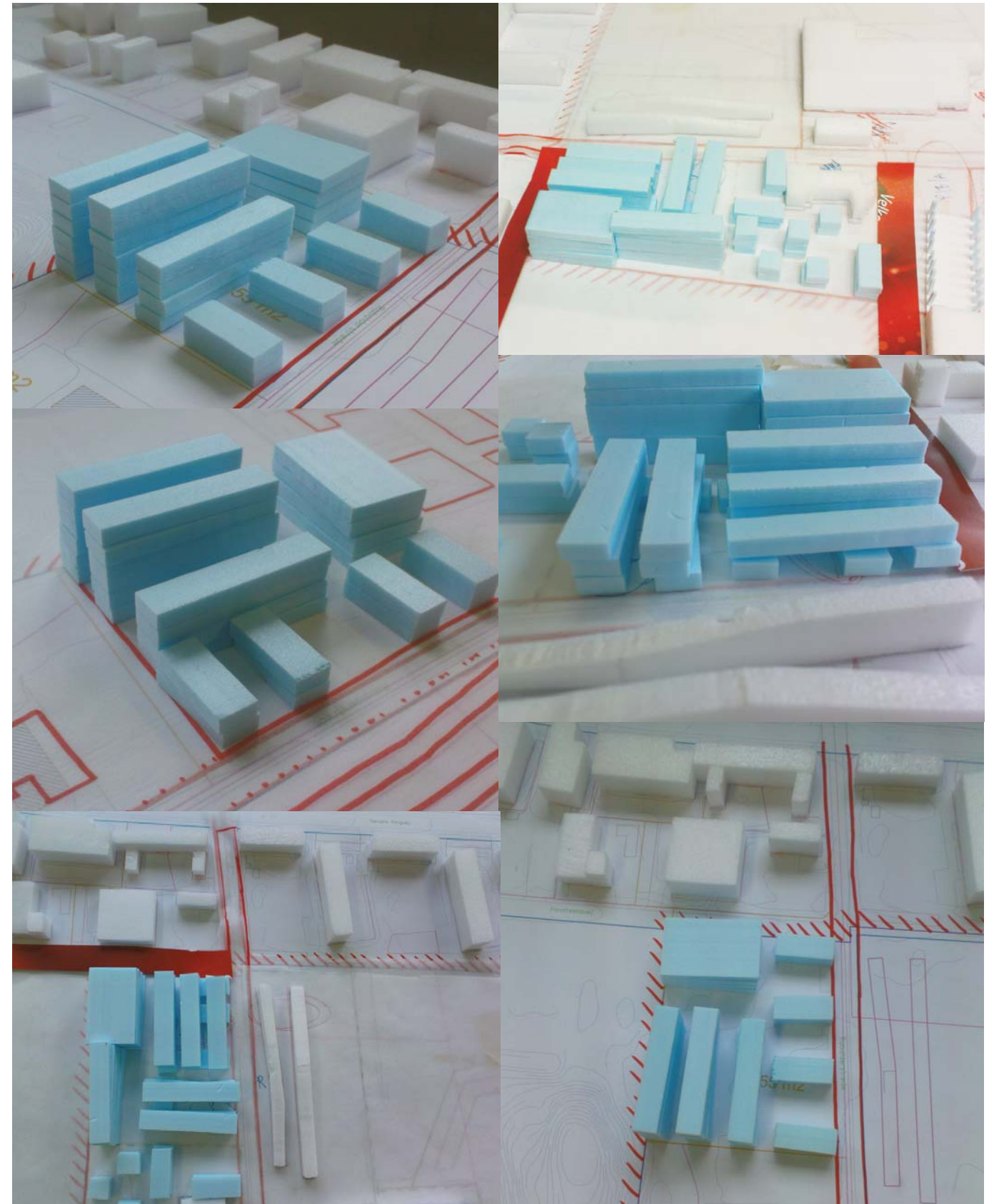
Combining buildings and landscape



The study of the parameters for part area 1 indicates an area of massive density which because of its placement by the entrance to the Musicon area will demand a distinctive architecture.

Parking is a part of this area because it is placed next to two main entrance roads and this will be a good place to catch some of the traffic instead of bringing it further into the area. Since the parking facilities area also representing the arrival at Musicon the placement and not least the mode of expression is of high importance. It is an intention to make Musicon a city part full of life and activity and the placement of retail in connection with the entrances ensures an open and inviting atmosphere. The public programme opens the area and makes it accessible, hence it will be beneficial to incorporate typologies which hold mixed programmes and have open facades in the bottom.

Building heights of 5-6 storeys calls for an architecture of a light and vivacious expression. As this area has no connection to the existing green structures it could be interesting to bring this element into the typologies and play with a combination of building and landscape which also expresses public access and a refreshing new attitude towards business areas, since this programme is also largely represented in the area.



Observations:

dense - significant - far from nature and green elements - representing the character of Musicon - involving the public - mixed use and programmes

Guides:

- Variation in heights
- Open structure towards Rabalderstræde
- Parking facing traffic
- interesting alleys and small streets through the buildings
- Green rooftops incorporated in public space



Steven Hall - T-Husene
Ørestad, Copenhagen, Denmark.



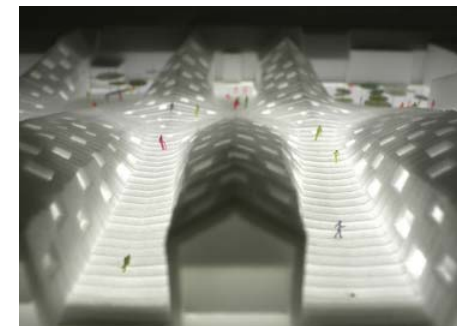
BIG - Hambrosgade
Kalvebod Brygge,
Copenhagen, Denmark



Cebra - Magnetten
Malmö, Sweden

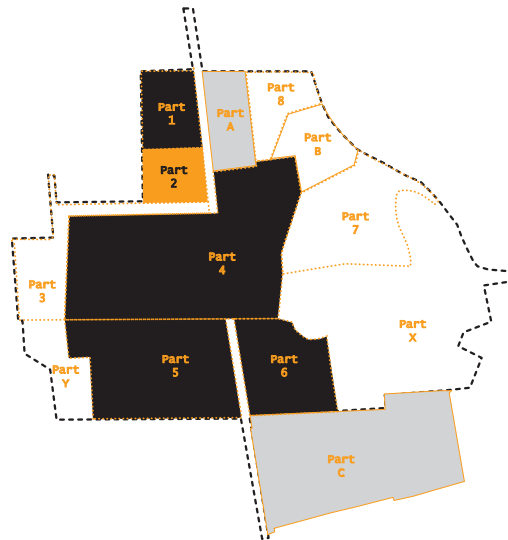
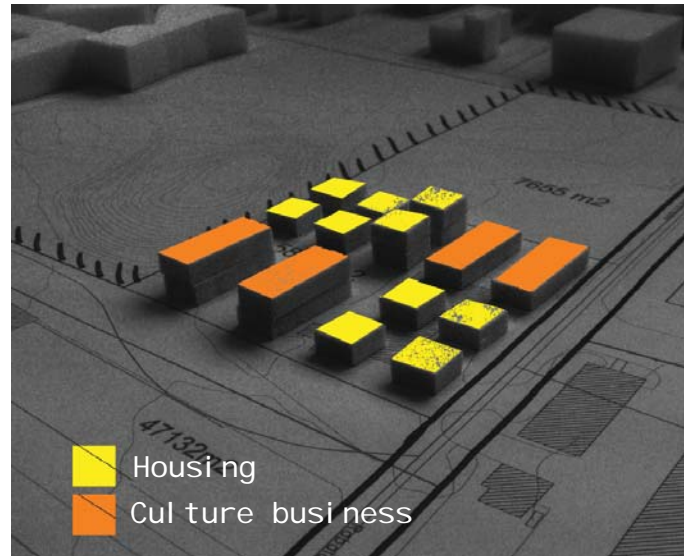


BIG - Sorø
Sorø, Denmark



Part area 2

Connections through open levels and shared spaces



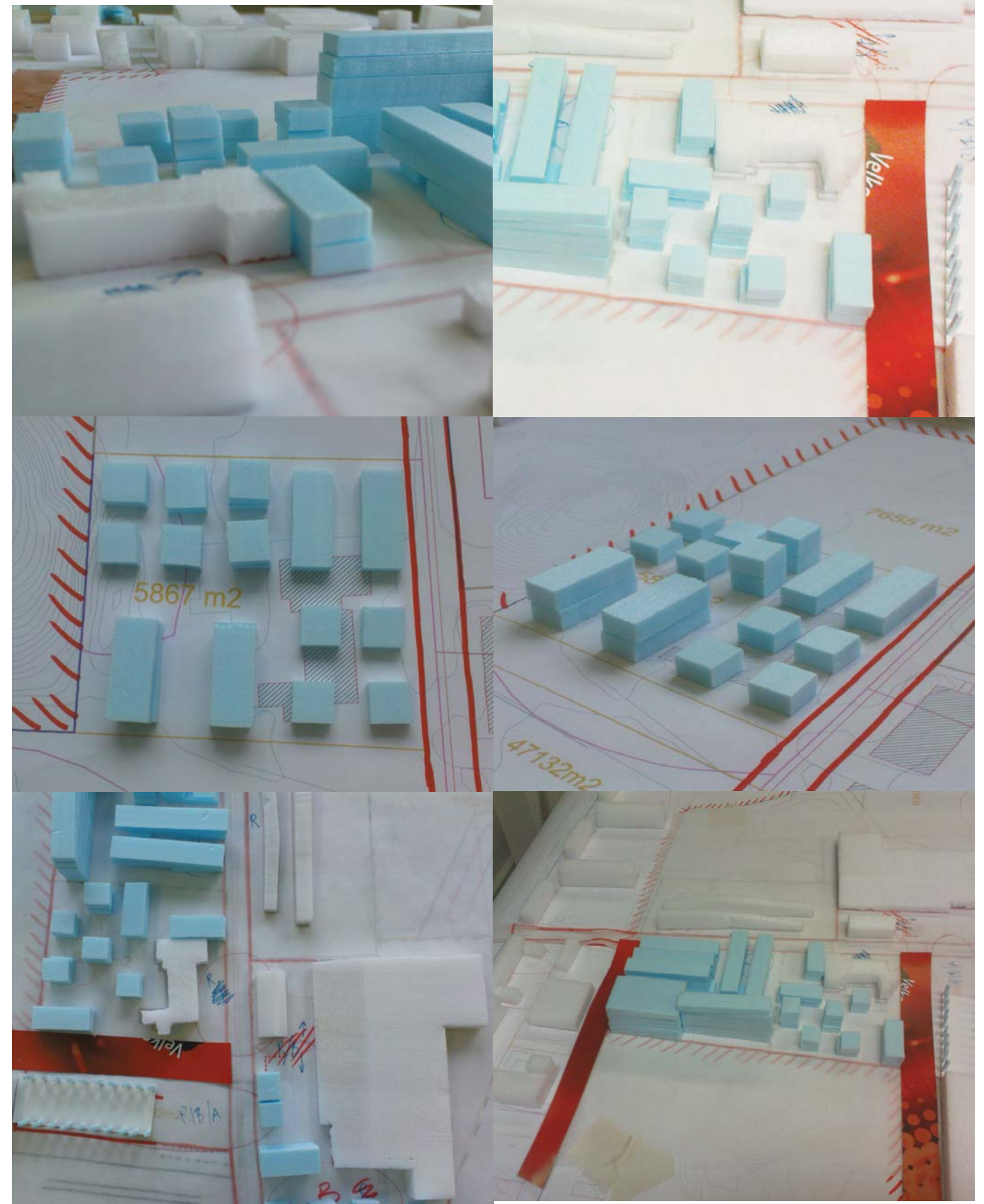
In part area 2 the programmes and parameters indicate an area of highly creative and connected activity with a strong community sense.

A combination of culture business and housing could easily be interpreted as a new typology providing possibilities for home working spaces and different network facilities for sharing practical installations and professional equipment.

These programmes do not directly address the public but the parameter of exhibition points towards a character of networking and combined private-semi-private facilities which suggests a new attitude towards public space as shared space and public domain.

The housing typologies should be considered in close association with the suggested character of the area and also the users are of great importance.

Creative actors using networks and shared facilities are open minded and in search of new experiences. To enhance their personalities the typologies should reflect them and use the idea of exhibition both in the public areas and also in the private housing and furthermore enhance the possibilities of new meetings and connections.



Observations:

Sharing - network - unity
- recognition - transparency - face towards the public - invite - intrigue



MVRDV - WoZoCo
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

MVRDV - Borneo Dutch Houses
Amsterdam, The Netherlands



Lundgaard & Tranberg
- Tietgenkollegiet Ørestad Nord,
Copenhagen, Denmark

Steven Holl - Linked Hybrid
Beijing, China

Guides:

- connected buildings
- shared spaces
- open offices
- public domain
- express unity
- multiple entrances
- significant expression
- exhibition oriented



MVRDV - Si Iodam
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

MVRDV - CCA, Cancer Centre
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

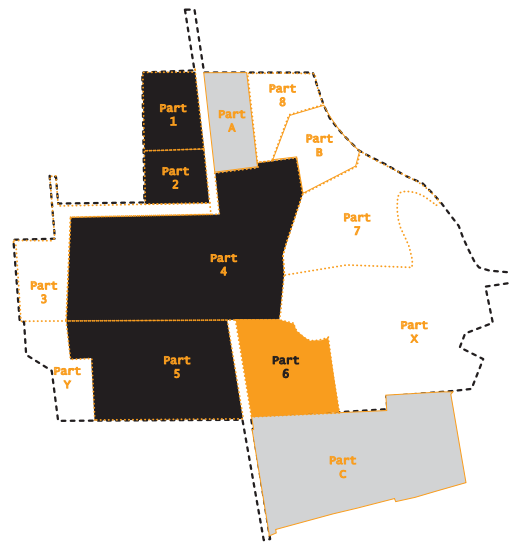
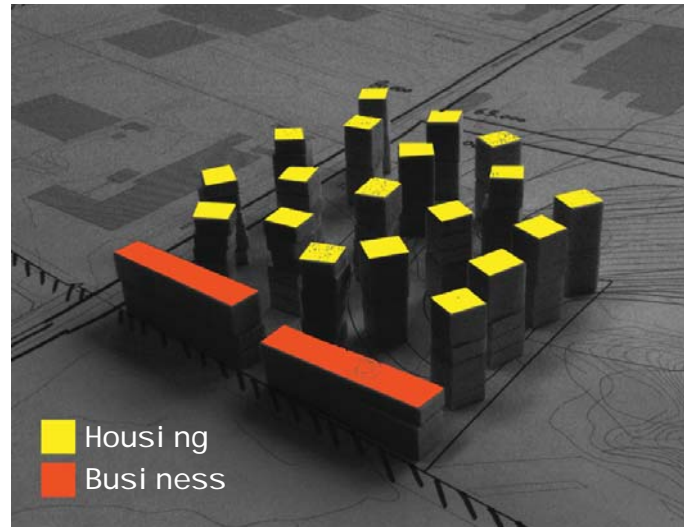


Egeraat - Hambrosgade
Copenhagen, Denmark

Egeraat - ING Head Office
Budapest, Hungary

Part area 6

Creating views and access to nature by wringing and shifting volumes

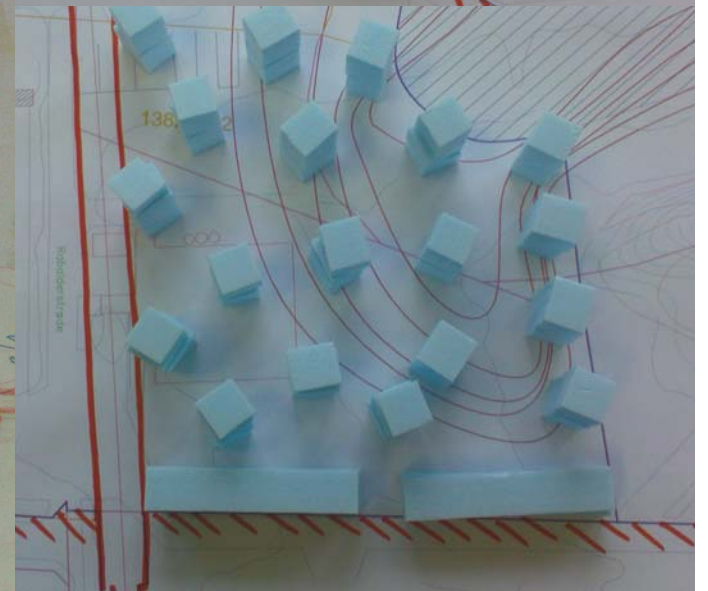
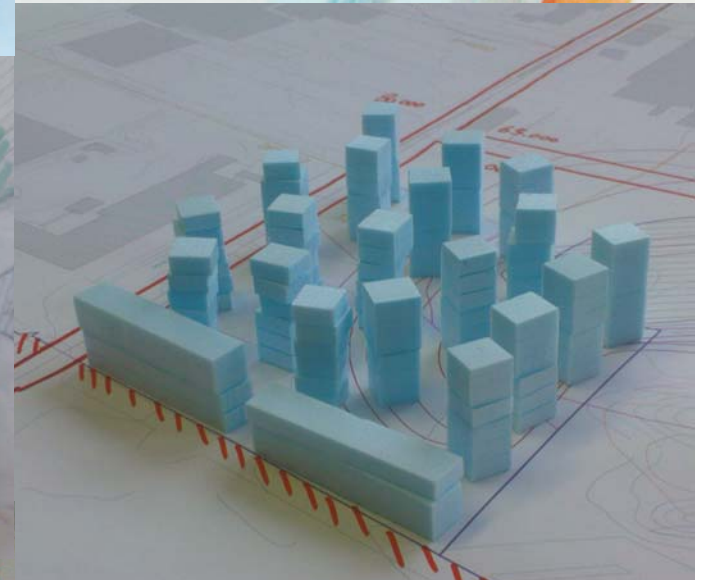


This area is mainly programmed for housing with just a few squaremeters intended for business. The position of the area is in close connection to the existing green structures as the gas park and the surface water basin is near by.

Mainly this indicates the need for quality housing with both view to the nature elements and nearness to the pulsating city life. The small amount of business can be a transition from the Roskilde Tekniske Skole to the housing area but also used to introduce functions such as supermarket etc to service the great amount of people in the area.

With the intended height of the buildings the possibility to create an interesting typology which uses both the view to surroundings and the public life in Rabalderstræde. Furthermore it will be possible to create views in between and under the buildings from Rabalderstræde to green areas.

The typologies should be wringing and shifting in shape to accommodate the demands for view, accessibility, light, and space both in the living areas as well as on ground.



Observations:

- dense - close to nature
- views important - relations between buildings
- interesting expressions to reflect inhabitants
- wide usergroup - urban but with recreational qualities

Guides:

- wringing volumes
- differing shapes
- optimised views
- good light conditions
- diverse expression



Egeraat - Chicago Hotel
Rotterdam, The Netherlands



BIG - Marina del Este Hotel
Marina del Este, Spain



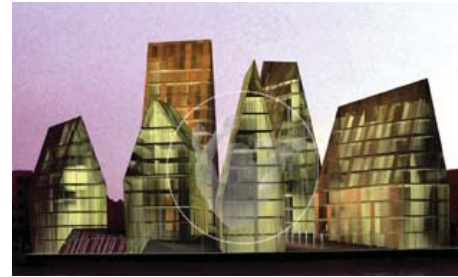
Lundgaard & Tranberg - Havneholmen
Copenhagen, Denmark



Lundgaard & Tranberg - Fyrtårnet
Frihavnen, Copenhagen, Denmark



Cebra - Isbjerg
Aarhus Harbour, Denmark



Egeraat - Krøyers Plads
Copenhagen, Denmark

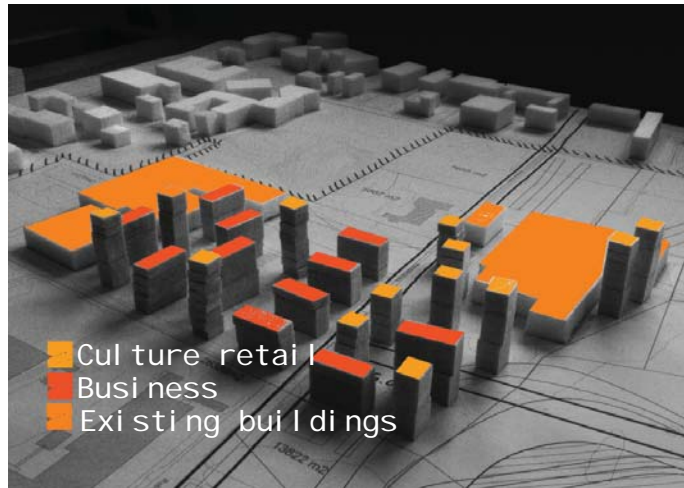


BIG - Stretch Metal Housing
Holbæk, Denmark



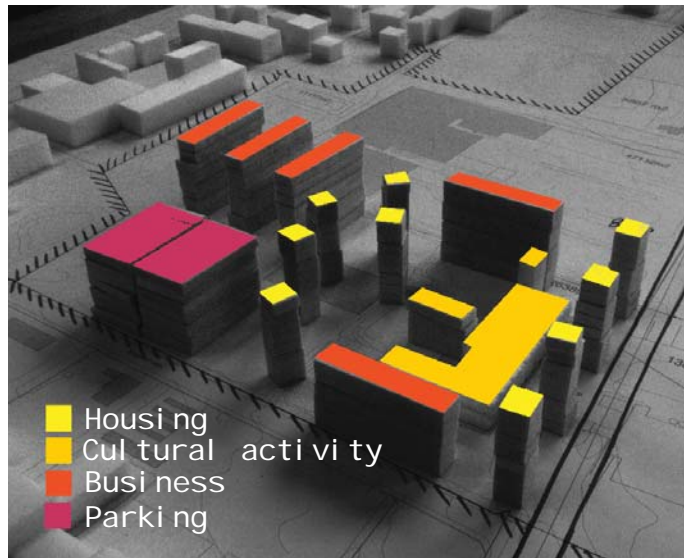
BIG - First Hotel
Stockholm, Sweden

Part area 4 and 5 + A and C



The two part areas 4 and 5 mostly covers the area in Musicon which holds existing buildings and traces of the old concrete factory. Here building heights rises up to 8 storeys and the programmes are diverse and mixed.

In part area 4, the Frizone area, it is the large industrial buildings which make up the physical identity of the area. These are relatively low and have a large footprint on the area in comparison to the plot ratio. The new buildings must relate in some extent to the existing but these will have remarkably more storeys.



Part area 5 is placed next to the existing Roskilde Tekniske Skole and to the west there is the small forest which marks the edge of the area. The programmes contains both housing, business and cultural activities and furthermore a large parking facility. An old industrial building will provide a perfect space for the cultural activities and is already in use by skaters etc.

Again the parking is incorporated in an area with close connection to main entrances and the central street Rabalderstræde ensuring plenty of parking spaces in vicinity of the central part of the city.



In the remaining two areas, A and C the projects for new development are at different stages. But both areas are sold for private investors to develop.

In part area A new youth housing is planned and the project is already drawn and projected. The buildings will be risen in 2009 and the intention of the architect is an open and interesting building which creates a public space towards Rabalderstræde.

In part area C, Roskilde Tekniske Skole have plans to build out the entire area with new facilities for their students and the project is not drawn yet, but since the leaders of the school are very interested in the Musicon project the new development will meet all the intentions of the area.

When designing Rabalderstræde it is nice to know what the intentions are for the areas and also to reflect what the parameters suggests in terms of density and the character of the areas based on the intended programmes. But in the design the areas will not be fully developed in terms of buildings and typologies.

Recapitulation

The intention for the typologies and the architectural expression at Musicon is described in the "Strategier og spilleregler" catalogue. Here it says: "Choice of materials and constructions should reflect the history of the area as a place with industrial production. This means use of concrete surfaces, iron constructions and metal plates. Focus must be on 'hefty architecture' which matches concrete. It is possible to use glass and powerful colours as a contrast to the raw concrete. Besides green elements should be integrated into the buildings." This is also reflected in the descriptions of the part areas and the chosen typology references more or less fulfil these intentions.

An overall impression of the presented descriptions and interpretations of the typologies is an architectural expression of a modern, experimental and innovative character. It is a combination of the modern industrial materials, experimenting typologies and constellations with an innovative use of conditions, restrictions and demands in a creative urban environment.

The architectural expression will set the atmosphere of Musicon and should reflect as well as challenge the users and inhabitants in the area. Important is it to notice that the typologies themselves should not compete but instead complement each other. A certain homogeneity is required in order to derive an interesting but also tasteful architectural expression. With the high density and vivacious atmosphere intended in Musicon the architecture should consider the life of the people in between the buildings and at the same time encourage the activity and behaviour to evolve and explode.

The buildings will be an inspiration to the venture unfolding at Musicon and as the development is a process the life in the area will also be an inspiration for the future buildings at Musicon.

The represented typologies for the three main part areas in the design have different character reflecting different aims and intentions of the part areas. This should be a focus in the design of Rabalderstræde as the typologies surrounding the street will have a great impact on the character and the life in the area. But also the activities introduced in the different areas should reflect the future intentions of the part areas to attain a natural and suitable interpretation of the development in the area.

