



Architectural Policy

For an attractive and vigorous urban environment



Layout: ArkitekturForum and the City of Aalborg - August 2004

***Photo: ArkitekturForum and the City of Aalborg - Schønherr Landskab (Amphitheatre Bundgårdsparken)
Coop Himmelb(l)au (House of Music) - SLA Landscape Architects (Stigsborg area)***

Through its 'Architectural Policy Aalborg' the local authority wishes to apply focus to the quality of our physical surroundings. The aim of this policy is to protect and support Aalborg's unique urban and scenic qualities when urban areas and landscapes are regenerated and new development takes place.

The local authority has a particular responsibility as the planning authority and as a significant building owner/provider of economic support.

In relation to the general public, the local authority also has a particular responsibility as an instigator of debate and influencer of opinion.

However, we are not alone in performing this task. The continuous development of urban and rural areas takes place in a close interaction with a range of different professional stakeholders, investors, technicians, building owners, contractors, etc.

The local authority has therefore taken the initiative of setting up a professional forum, **ArkitekturForum Aalborg**. The initial aim of this forum is to reach a common understanding of the particular values that Aalborg possesses today, and which common vision of the future we as stakeholders within the building and construction sector wish to create for our city and surrounding countryside.

Our vision is presented in this brochure under the following themes:

- Aalborg's identity
- Landscape
- Urban spaces
- Traffic spaces
- The dense city
- The open city
- Architectural quality

We will work with a dynamic Architectural Policy in which ArkitekturForum and the local authority will select new areas of focus for joint activities and efforts.

The aim of this policy is that ArkitekturForum will work in collaboration with the local authority as the promoter of a number of outward-looking activities in order to provide advice and guidance, and to disseminate information on architecture and urban and rural planning.

An example of such an area of focus could be industrial buildings. Activities in relation to the theme can include workshops with invited expert knowledge to provide inspiration for new opportunities for development, combined with public lectures and tours of the city focusing on Aalborg's characteristic industrial tradition – or public debates can be held on relevant areas or buildings that are in the process of being redeveloped.

As an element of Architectural Policy Aalborg, the local authority will also draw up a number of guidelines and examples of good practice that can act as inspiration for the stakeholders – both professional and laymen.

At the same time we will focus on our own routines and business relations in matters that concern the city's buildings and public spaces with the aim of enhancing the municipality's urban and rural qualities.

You can read more about Architectural Policy Aalborg on our website: www.aalborg.dk/arkitektur

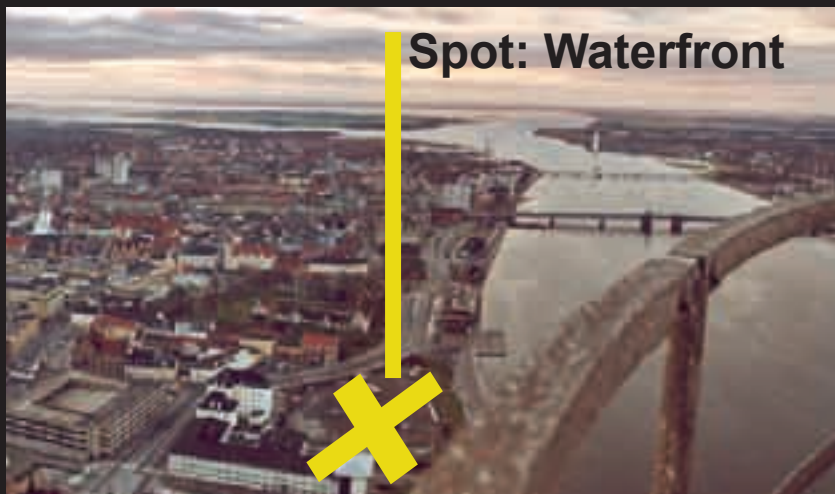
If you have any good ideas or questions with regard to the local authority's architectural policy, you are welcome to contact us at arkitektur@aalborg.dk.

In future, the Architectural Policy logo will be used to promote the Architectural Policy and will be visible in connection with various activities. The logo was chosen as a result of a competition open to the region's architects and students of architecture.



Visions and goals

In future, competition will increase between major cities – both locally and globally. The aim of the Architectural Policy is to highlight and support that which is unique in the city itself and within the municipality of Aalborg as a whole.



In conjunction with Architectural Policy Aalborg a number of activities will also be launched, including lectures, successive exhibitions and the setting up of display screens featuring information about major construction projects, etc.

Guidelines

Aalborg shall be a vigorous, attractive and exciting city which, with a solid rooting in industrial architecture, shall develop its distinctive and non-traditional urban profile.

Aalborg shall exploit the attractiveness and quality of life resulting from its proximity to the water – the city by the fjord.

Aalborg shall be a lively city, characterised by diversity, variation and social inclusion.

Aalborg shall express itself as a city rich in innovative energy, talent and tolerant urban environments.

Aalborg's historical traces and remnants shall be preserved. The urban landscape's origin as 2 districts around the Limfjord shall continue to make up the backbone of the city's structure, and Aalborg shall continue to be a city made up of many different neighbourhoods. Descriptions of districts and strategies concerning urban spaces shall be drawn up for the different neighbourhoods and the small surrounding towns in relation to their origins and potential, and in relation to the development of different lifestyle patterns.

The city centre shall be bolstered and developed to facilitate a more coherent integration with the harbourfront areas. On both sides of the Limfjord the harbourfronts shall reflect the energy of the city centre and be laid out with publicly accessible urban spaces enabling communal recreational functions for local citizens, as well as facilitating cultural development and various cultural institutions.

The characteristic historical rings that characterise Aalborg and Nørresundby shall be preserved and changes shall be articulated on the basis of the particular context and building style of the area in question. The mediaeval city, market town and the dense blocks of homogeneous buildings shall continue to appear as an unbroken urban mass in the future and as such form the backdrop for the harbourfront's distinctive and unique structures and the recreational area containing the marina, open-sea bathing facility, etc.

Characteristic / of value today

- **Fjord landscape:** Aalborg is the city in the fjord landscape, and the two districts are linked by two striking and characteristic bridges.
- **Mediaeval structure:** The city centre's mediaeval structure bears witness to a city with deep historical roots.
- **Numerous neighbourhoods:** Aalborg consists of numerous neighbourhoods and small towns - both old and new - each with its own identity and unique settings for life in the city.
- **Harbour environment:** Aalborg has a mixed harbour environment that is characterised not only by striking icons from the industrial period, but also the marina, waterfront dwellings, angling on the jetty and the ability to accommodate spectacular events such as the Tall Ships' Race.
- **Elements creating identity:** Aalborg has a number of powerful historical elements in its urban landscape: the Kimbretyr statue, Aalborgtårnet observation tower, the Viking settlement and burial site at Lindholm Høje and the central park at Kildeparken. Important establishments such as the Congress Centre, Museum of Contemporary Art, the football stadium, Aalborg Theatre, the Symphony Orchestra and Jomfru Ane Gade - the famous street consisting exclusively of restaurants and bars - also provide a framework of reference for spiritual and cultural life in North Jutland.
- **From industrial city to knowledge-based city:** Aalborg is an industrial city currently undergoing a process of change to a knowledge-based urban society. Old, characteristic urban industries such as the Eternit factory and Nordkraft combined heat and power plant are being replaced. The demise of these heavy industries and the scars of industrial production in the landscape are opening up new possibilities for land use.
- **International:** Aalborg is currently manifesting itself as an outstanding research centre and university city with considerable international competencies within information and communications technology.



Aalborg's identity

Mediaeval city, the fjord and the energy and vigour of industry



Traces and remnants from industry shall be preserved – the energy and vigour of the industrial city shall be carried over to the urban landscape of the future



Illustrations: top of page: Aalborg harbourfront. Bottom from left: the fjord and the two districts; Aalborgtårnet; concert at Studenterhuset; Kimbrertyren; Vesterbro.

Guidelines

Aalborg's overall scenic feature, the fjord landscape, shall be preserved and the underlying characteristic features shall be enhanced: the major features, the grand scale, the extensive views and perspectives, the flat areas shall be articulated and experienced as flatlands and flat features, and the hills as hills that rise up above the surrounding flat landscape.

A conscious strategy for planting vegetation and establishing built-up areas in the flat landscape shall be drawn up – including details, e.g. road profiles should be low-lying in order not to break up the flatness of the surface. In the open landscape, care should be taken with regard to planting vegetation and forest such that the landscape's particular qualities are preserved (windbreaks, meadowlands, etc.).

The Aalborg area's characteristic domed hills shall be highlighted and their particular character enhanced, regardless of whether they are covered in forest (Hammer Bakker, Lundby Krat) or located in urban areas such as Skansebakken, Møllebakken and Sorthøj.

The chalk pits' particular dramatic character as scars in the landscape shall be preserved and enhanced as unique recreational parks.

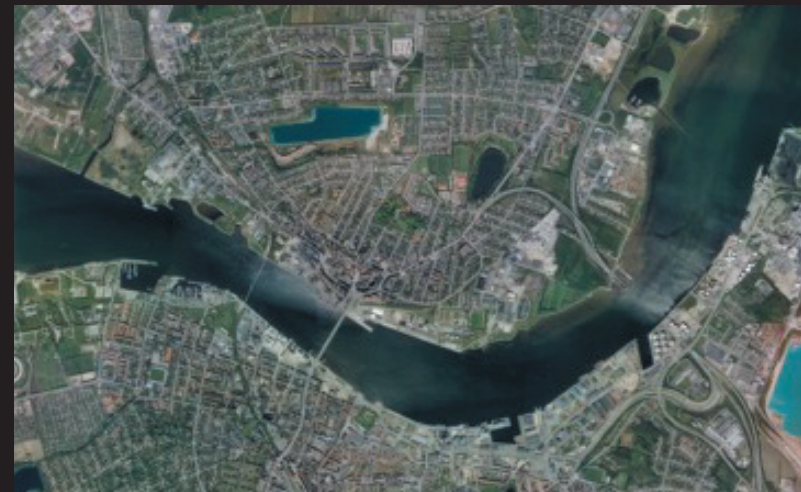
Accessibility to the fjord shall be improved and, based on the particular landscape in question, a number of differentiated recreational niches are to be developed.

Focus shall be concentrated on the interface between built-up areas and the surrounding countryside – the interaction between rural and urban areas shall be brought to the fore.

Landscape contexts shall be enhanced and applied everywhere so that nature becomes a visible element – in the form of vegetation or as a metaphor; this also applies in the densely built-up areas of the city where green areas offer health benefits and cultural-political perspectives.

Characteristic / of value today

- **Limfjord:** In terms of the landscape, Aalborg has a unique location on the banks of the Limfjord where the fjord meets the city and countryside. Aalborg possesses unique topographical possibilities in the distinctive character of the landscape – the juxtaposition of the extensive fjord, the large low-lying areas of meadowland and the domed hills.
- **The fjord's contrasting urban landscape:** From the west the flat landscape extends all the way into Aalborg's city centre, thus providing a magnificent view from the compact city centre to the green hinterland. Towards the east, heavy industries have been established along the banks of the fjord. Culminating in the centre of Aalborg and Nørresundby, the contrast between the industrial landscape and common land creates an architectonic and sculpturally unique spark.
- **Flatlands:** The extensive flat landscapes and the meandering course of the fjord create great attractive perspectives towards the city.
- **Hills:** The dome-shaped hills resemble islands in the flat landscape and emphasise the significance of the overall features of the landscape for development. The striking hills create a contrast to the built-up areas. The south side of Nørresundby, in particular, is ideal for residential housing due to the way it faces towards the light.
- **Stream delta:** Traces of the original stream delta can still be found in the urban landscape. Of particular character today is Østerådalen and its interface with the city boundary.
- **Chalk pits:** The extraction of raw materials has resulted in chalk pits that resemble large characteristic scars in the landscape.
- **Windbreaks:** South of the fjord the open landscape is characterised by numerous attractive windbreaks consisting of Swedish Whitebeam, which bear witness to the strength of the prevailing western wind.



Landscape

Unique scenic, geological and historical conditions



An architectural policy shall ensure that the landscape is constantly taken into account – it is the existence of the landscape that is the absolutely fundamental quality of Aalborg



Illustrations: top of page: view of the verdant Hasseris district. Bottom from left: the amphitheatre at Bundgårdsparken, Aalborg East; the Limfjord's characteristic winding path; Lindholm Høje.

Guidelines

A strategy for urban spaces shall be drawn up that focuses on a range of visual, functional, recreational, cultural and social aspects. The cultural policy is particularly important in relation to promoting the city and for creating good conditions for a democratic urban culture in a tolerant city.

In order to retain and attract new life in public spaces, collaboration must take place across traditional sectors. Activities such as all-round sport and cultural events in new urban spaces shall provide new opportunities for public life and community that also contain socio-political and health perspectives.

In terms of physical design, attention must be turned to multifunctional urban spaces with great potential for temporary use with regard to either planned or spontaneous activities such as the harbour bathing facility, the skating rink, etc. Tolerant public spaces display openness to all layers of society, and give modern citizens the chance to use the areas for an endless range of activities.

A strategy on urban spaces shall cover both densely built-up areas and the more open areas of the city, as well as loosen up the hierarchy between the city centre and the suburbs/hinterland. The strategy shall also relate to the new commercial areas' potential as a new type of public meeting area.

Vehicle traffic has created new junctions that shall be used actively to extend the city's public spaces both in the city centre and the suburbs.

In the densely populated areas of the city, more life and greater potential for spending time at the harbourfront must be promoted whilst at the same time respecting the harbour area's existing qualities. Attractive urban spaces shall be created in connection with the city behind and new attractions related to the water shall be established.

Materials, surfacing and urban furniture in public spaces shall be of high quality and contribute to improving the visual environment.

Characteristic / of value today

- **Limfjord:** Reminiscent of a great river, the Limfjord cuts through Aalborg and Nørresundby and creates a unique open space in the centre of the city.
- **Harbourscape:** The harbour contains enormous potential urban qualities in the centre of the densely built-up city, and offers quite unique urban spaces adjacent to the fjord.
- **The bridges:** The bridges boast a particular wealth of experience – a view over the water featuring ships and associated activities and a magnificent view of the city and the surrounding landscape.
- **Diverse activities:** The city's public spaces are used for a wealth of different activities related to consumption, social/cultural stimulation and leisure: shopping, representation, markets, parking, games, exhibitions, carnival, concerts, skaters, relaxing, football, bathing, rowing, angling...
- **Green areas:** Vegetation and topography are used in many areas as a fundamental element in the configuration of the city's recreational and active urban spaces.
- **New types of urban space:** Aalborg's public spaces are currently being supplemented by a new type of semi-public urban space in the large shopping centres that are located like satellites in the urban landscape. These new urban spaces have considerable importance in local citizens' everyday lives.
- **Everyday life:** It is in the suburbs, surrounding towns and villages that the majority of people go about their day-to-day business – many of the urban spaces here have great social qualities that must be incorporated into any future development.



Urban spaces

Tolerant spaces in interesting urban and cultural environments



In the ongoing competition between cities, focus is being applied to the city's public spaces – the face that the city presents to visitors, configured with room for the attractions of life in the city, and with a good framework for a democratic urban culture



Illustrations: top of page: Østerågade; culture night in Aalborg. Bottom from left: Harbour atmosphere at the Tall Ships' Race; Østerågade; indoor square in City Syd shopping centre; Louise Plads; Mølle Plads.

Guidelines

Aalborg shall exploit its infrastructure and the infrastructural junctions to create a particular form of eventful architecture and urban space whilst taking into account different types of road-users and designed in such a manner that the traffic flows on the city's and the landscape's terms.

The infrastructure must be adapted to the city and the landscape. The challenge lies in creating cohesion between infrastructure, urban and rural spaces, and creating original and functional infrastructural solutions that benefit both the traffic and the surroundings.

The city's different types of traffic spaces shall in general be infused with more aspects in relation to usage and experience so that their interaction with the buildings and structures in the surrounding district is improved. This can be achieved through a very deliberate choice of vegetation, physical cross section, construction materials, lighting and other urban furniture.

As a starting point, the original structure and character of streets and roads must be enhanced and preserved, including the interaction with surrounding buildings and distinctive vegetation.

There is a particular need to visually emphasise or add special identifying elements, such as highlighting a particularly striking facade structure, type of boulevard vegetation or similar, on major approach roads to the city.

A third Limfjord crossing and its access roads shall be adapted to the existing urban and rural context, and significant barrier effects – both visual and functional – must be avoided.

The local traffic flow across the fjord should be enhanced to benefit regular road-users and as a way of linking the two halves of the city together.

Characteristic / of value today

- **Vesterbro:** In regional terms, a unique and attractive street with major city character lined with modernist buildings, and including the stretch over the bridge that binds Nørresundby and Aalborg together. The statue of the bull (Kimbrertryr) stands as a powerful landmark both in relation to history and the location. The original neon advertising signs are characteristic in the urban scene.
- **Boulevarden:** The attractive winding street lined with imposing buildings has great spatial qualities and contains many beautiful details and materials. In the renovated part of the street, a particular green and pleasant intimacy has been achieved.
- **The narrow mediaeval streets:** Many narrow streets and alleys dating back to the Middle Ages are well-preserved and possess a condensed and eventful charm of their own.
- **The bridges:** The bridges are unique to the city and make up powerful images of Aalborg/Nørresundby. At the same time, they are an expression of the city's particular traffic conditions where the bottleneck caused by the natural barrier provides eventful movement across the fjord. The fjord itself is also the scene of lively traffic, primarily freight ships and pleasure craft.
- **Local railway service:** The new stations have given the town new public meeting spaces – and new views of the city when travelling within the city.
- **Approach roads:** The approach roads generally lack qualities in relation to their location, e.g. the qualities that particular points of identification or the establishment of vegetation can give. In many places there is a need for a scale adaptation of the traffic spaces with particular consideration of pedestrians and cyclists and which can convey both better security and visual experiences on the way to work, institutions, etc.
- **Cars:** Problems are often caused when ever-broader streams of cars have to make their way through the city. The motorway network, in particular, creates great barriers in the urban landscape.



Traffic spaces

Spaces for transit and movement



The infrastructure shall be adapted to the city and the landscape



Illustrations: top of page: atmospheric picture of the railway bridge. Bottom from left: Jyllandsgade; overtaking on Hobrovej; motorway tunnel; the new local railway station in the west of the city.

Guidelines

The historical city, the mediaeval city, shall be preserved and protected, whilst commercialisation shall be restricted.

The special scale and building structure of the harbour shall be preserved and stand as a striking contrast to the homogeneous backdrop of the city.

Selected industrial buildings and industrial areas shall be preserved as icons for the city and be reconfigured for cultural, residential and business purposes.

New points of concentration and density shall be incorporated into the city that can act as both landmarks and places of gathering.

In selected areas this increasing density is to be used as a strategy to enhance the urban character and as a way of saving resources. Experiments shall be carried out with new densely built-up areas in new urban structures and uses.

The dense city shall combine all of life's functions: living, working, consuming, etc., and traffic in the city centre shall flow on the city's and the residents' terms.

The green spaces shall be highlighted as a contrasting element in the densely populated urban districts.

Characteristic / of value today

- **Big city character:** Aalborg has several examples of areas with big city qualities, e.g. the modernist street Vesterbro - Vesterbrogade, Boulevarden's imposing curves and buildings, Borgergade's hectic density.
- **The mediaeval city:** The core of the city has retained its dense and labyrinth-like streets dating back to the Middle Ages. The historical and characteristic development towards the fjord can still be seen in the urban landscape in the form of alleys that originally provided access to water in the streams, and traces of the original delta of the stream.
- **Block areas:** The built-up areas are characterised by an attractive homogeneity in terms of building mass and street structure. This is particularly marked in the "Ø-gadekvarter" neighbourhood, but also both the west of the city and Nørresundby have preserved good areas that have retained their particular character.
- **Buildings at the harbour:** Particularly striking is the industrial period's string of huge, stand-alone buildings and structures that mark the edge of the city out towards the fjord.
- **Integrated city boundary:** The boundary of the city centre at Prinsensgade and Jyllandsgade is powerful as it meets the open Østerådal and the railway cuttings.
- **Characteristic context 'exploded':** In the densely built-up areas of the city in particular, there are more and more examples of the characteristic context of the area being "exploded" as new buildings spring up – in relation to scale, density, materials, colours and levels of detail.
- **Green areas in the dense city:** The densely populated areas of the city have many fine green retreats in the form of parks and green yards enclosed within blocks of housing.



The dense city

Mediaeval city, regional functionalism and block areas



The dense city is the concentrated image of the diverse and creative life that our city has to offer when competing against other cities in terms of attracting residents, tourism and business enterprises



Illustrations: top of page: concert under the Limfjord bridge; descent to the Museum basement. Bottom from left: Hjelmerstald; green yard, Brandstrupsgade; Ø-gadekvarteret; model photo of the House of Music; Obels Kanal; Gammeltorv.

Guidelines

Local building traditions and the characteristic architectonic expression of the different buildings and built-up areas shall be enhanced.

The landscape shall be supported and distinctive green elements shall be respected as the central element in the open city's spatial character and quality.

New buildings on areas of new development shall take into account the landscape context of which they are a part.

Contemporary architecture shall also be represented in the suburbs, surrounding towns and villages in an interaction with the existing built-up environments.

New areas of density and points of concentration shall be incorporated into the built-up area that can act as landmarks and places of gathering for the different urban districts. In areas that are already regarded as being developed, an assessment must be made of whether the buildings have the desired design, quality and social inclusion in relation to their use.

Local residents must be involved in the presentation of new opportunities for development and renewal of neighbourhoods of small detached houses characteristic of the 60s and 70s.

It must be possible to take up residence in areas where there is room for individual development (do-it-yourself culture).

Characteristic / of value today

- **Green qualities:** In the open city there are many distinctive green qualities, for example on Skansebakken, in Hassers Villaby, Rotunden, Præstemarken and in Aalborg East.
- **Secure conditions and social inclusion:** The open city has great qualities in relation to recreation and day-to-day life (home/neighbourhood). In the open city there is room for everyone – including “alternative” houses for “alternative” individuals.
- **Villages worthy of preservation:** Several villages have preserved their original building structures. The village church has a value as a fixed point in the surrounding landscape.
- **Anonymous building practices:** In many places there is a tendency for anonymity to spread. This can be seen in the form of apparently uniform residential neighbourhoods without particular local characteristics in the buildings due to the fact that design, materials and details are standard solutions.
- **Mono-functionality:** There is a tendency for whole districts to be planned and developed for a single type of use – residential or business.
- **Few public meeting places:** The public spaces often act as areas of traffic flow, and are not suitable as collective meeting places.
- **The interface between built-up areas and the landscape:** In many places the transition between the built-up area and the landscape is executed in a random manner or without adequate consideration.



The open city

Suburb and village – the settings for everyday life



In the open city the landscape plays a central role in relation to creating visual and spatial qualities



Illustrations: top of page: proposal for new development in the Stigsborg area. Bottom from left: Marina Fjordpark; church dike, Nørholm; dwellings in green areas, Aalborg East; Svenstrup; model of the university park, Aalborg East.

Guidelines

With an understanding of the influence of architecture on its surroundings, a holistic approach must be taken in relation to the physical and cultural context.

New materials and technologies provide new possibilities – new architecture shall express the world today, interpreted in relation to the surroundings. Choices of materials, details and construction make up key elements.

Aalborg's tradition for boldness in architecture shall be further developed and enhanced. Inspiration shall come from both national and global sources, yet at the same time be rooted locally.

The character and identity of the location shall be enhanced and communicated, including different districts' characteristic integrity, contrasts, materials and details. There is a need to treat the different districts and villages according to different ideals and guidelines based on each district's profile.

There must be room for the unique and distinctive structures, but as stand-alone structures incorporated into an underlying holistic framework.

Aalborg's historical origins shall be preserved in the urban landscape; as a settlement around the fjord, as a mediaeval city and as an industrial city. At the same time, in terms of spatial and architectonic expression, focus shall consciously be applied to the development of a contemporary knowledge-based city. Historical urban qualities shall be reinforced, at the same time as contemporary and dynamic urban development is promoted.

The quality of use shall be incorporated into the architecture. Good architecture creates good settings for people's everyday lives - relaxation, work, spending time together, love, sleep, rest, activity, sport ...

Characteristic / of value today

- **Grand scale:** One of Aalborg's building blocks is its grand scale: the wide Limfjord, the industrial landscape's huge proportions with industrial icons as great monoliths in the urban landscape.
- **Characteristic landscape features:** The fjord, tidal meadows and the dome-shaped hills make up the topographical conditions.
- **Great swathes through the city and landscape:** Chalk pits and the results of the establishment of new streets are seen in certain areas as violent and dramatic in the urban landscape.
- **Distinctive buildings:** Aalborg has a string of distinctive buildings that represent different eras – Budolfi Church, Aalborghus Castle, the distinctive townhouse style of Jens Bangs Stenhus, Aalborgtårnet observation tower, Aalvar Aalto's art museum.
- **Historical integrated wholes:** The Aalborg area contains unique, integrated built-up units – Vesterbro's regional functionalism, Hasseris Villaby, the university area, Øgadekvarteret, and well preserved villages such as Tostrup, Nørholm, Voldsted, etc.
- **Rich in contrast:** Aalborg has many contrasts in terms of buildings: vulgar and beautiful, tall and small, dense and diffuse.
- **Characteristic context 'exploded':** There are many examples of the characteristic context of the area being "exploded" as new buildings spring up – in relation to scale, density, materials, colours and levels of detail.



Architectural quality

Beauty, usefulness and durability



Architectural quality is based on a respect for the whole and the detail in built-up areas, buildings and spaces



Illustrations: top of page: interior of Aalborg Airport. Bottom from left: Museum of contemporary art; urban furniture; interior of the local tax and customs authority; facade on Posseltsvej; ornamental brickwork; new dwellings on Vesterbro.

ArkitekturForum Aalborg

ArkitekturForum Aalborg is a new consulting professional forum that applies its focus to architecture and urban regeneration in Aalborg. ArkitekturForum aims to disseminate knowledge and new methods, and involve local citizens in the professional debate in order to create focus and consciousness with regard to quality in urban regeneration and our physical surroundings. **ArkitekturForum Aalborg will regularly hold different professional activities in relation to the general public and special interest groups**, e.g. workshops, exhibitions, lectures and display screens on location – at building sites and in areas of urban regeneration.

We will utilise new means and methods in the debate, e.g. 3D urban models, exhibition huts, debate and knowledge forum on the Internet, innovative methods of dialogue for stakeholders concerning urban development, collaboration with TV media, etc.

ArkitekturForum was formally founded in the spring of 2004 and is currently represented by a committee that consists of: Bo Pehrson (Danish National Association for Building), Palle Hurwitz (Danish Council of Practising Architects - PAR), Eva Møller Sørensen (Architects' Association of Denmark), Andreas Meier (Foreningen for Bygnings- og Landskabskultur), Trine Skammelsen and Boris Bromann Jensen (Architecture & Design, Aalborg University) and representatives for the City of Aalborg: alderman Henrik Thomsen, city architect Knud Tranholm and Bodil V. Henningsen (secretary).

You can contact ArkitekturForum at arkitektur@aalborg.dk or by contacting the committee.

Keep up to date with ArkitekturForum's programme of events at

www.aalborg.dk/arkitektur

The following organisations and institutions are represented in ArkitekturForum:

Aalborg Historical Museum

Danish National Association for Building

PAR - Danish Council of Practising Architects

FAB – The Danish Association of Town Planners

AA – Architects' Association of Denmark

Fabrik

The Association of Danish Landscape Architects

IDA - The Danish Society of Engineers

Aalborg Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Foreningen for Havnefronten

Aalborg Commercial Council

Foreningen for Bygnings- og Landskabskultur

Nørresundby Erhvervsforening

Aalborg City

Aalborg University - Architecture & Design

City of Aalborg – Technical Department.



ArkitekturFORUM