EXTENDING THE EDGE

1) Connect Across the Railway

2) Vehicular Transit

3) Pedestrian Gathering

Basic Path

Slippery Edge

Inviting Edge

Sticky Edge

Last year Copenhagen had an average annual precipitation of 613mm (24”). The worst of these events come in the form of cloudbursts - described as more than 15mm (.5") in less than 30 minutes. In 2011 on a particularlly drastic case over 100mm (4”) was measured in one hour.

WATER

RETENTION

INFILTRATION

MITIGATION

CAPTURE

KNIT bosque and allee as THRESHOLD + BRIDGE

INTERCEPT plant beds with a ragged edge

BOSQUE PEDESTRIAN ALLEE

ALLEE STREET

FILTER + ENGAGE

specimen trees and vegetated canopies balance the scale of surrounding space to create

SHELTER

PROSPECT + REFUGE

ANGULAR PLANTERS AND TERRACES HIDE AND REVEAL USING TREE MASSES

Our site is roughly 40,000 square meters. 100mm of rain collected on our site makes 4046 cubic meters. 4046 cubic meters of water is an enormous amount but the volume can be managed through a combination of retention and infiltration.

Two stormwater cisterns are located beneath the site to retain 1354 cubic meters each, the other third of potential stormwater is managed through infiltration and transpiration.

1354m³ = 4046m³

This page is a part of a larger document focusing on urban planning and sustainability, particularly in Copenhagen. The page discusses strategies for managing water, creating inviting edges, and integrating natural elements into urban spaces. It highlights the importance of considering local climate conditions and utilizing natural methods for managing stormwater.
8:00 AM – We watch students and commuters heading out on bike or toward transit. Vendors set up for the daily market beneath the canopy. The East side of the market is the place to go for prepared food, produce, dairy and meat. Catch some cool morning air by the mist fountain.

10:00 AM – We follow the commuters across Nørrebrogade toward the transit hub. The morning rush has slowed, but people are still moving through. This site accesses bus, metro, and train transportation and is accommodated for such. It is defined by raised buildings at the north and south ends of the area. These buildings provide easy access to the metro as well as additional bike parking above and below grade.

2:00 PM – Passing beneath the elevated train tracks we arrive at the promenade. A broad path stretches before us, angling between buildings. Oases of trees and lively building thresholds catch our attention as we walk along. Notice the shops beneath the bridge, incubators for local artisans.

5:00 PM – We head back across Nørrebrogade to the refuge. Located in a space split by two apartment buildings this is the place to go for a quiet walk or picnic. An allee of birch trees edges the park, a soft permeable boundary. Inside we find the sunken play court that doubles as a safety measure for cloud bursts, keeping the residential building safe from water.

9:00 PM – Turning east brings us back to the market. The West side of the market has a strong connection to the promenade and has more local vendors selling arts or crafts. The structure of the canopy comes alive at night with lights. The market is bustling with people from all across Copenhagen.