

The project's proposition is to create a new district that is both dense and variate and offers a maximum of privacy along with multiple references. The urban macrostructure's facade is broken down to human scale. The angular conception of the buildings shapes interesting outer spaces and avoids frontal face-to-face situations.

Starting from the central square, the buildings offer different types of housing: multidirectional flats in the high-rise part, maisonette apartments, end-to-end flats and free standing lofts in the drawn-out part. The cluster of different types of housing units enhances the social mix of the new district.

**Topography**

The 12-storey-high towers are situated near the northern main traffic artery. They mark the entrance to the downtown area and form the center of the new district. The project preserves most of the existing landscape, setting the buildings on top of it. But instead of following the edge of the slope and thus creating a barrier like all the surrounding structures, the new buildings create spaces that allow the access to the valley and the river below. Through the allotment gardens, the natural landscape gradually merges with the city's landscape.

**Building structure and ecology**

Since the four proposed buildings are completely independent from each other, the project facilitates a construction in different stages. The structure of the facade and its cladding are wooden. This is a common local material and should come from sustainable production. The underground parking's structure as well as the slabs are concrete. By providing a heavily insulated and leakproof outer shell, general thermal fluctuation (like heat loss in winter as well as excessive heat in summer) is minimised. The remaining thermal fluctuation is compensated from renewable energy sources: The building's heating is fueled by an underground heat pump. Solar collectors on a roof provide hot water which is collected and stored in the basement. A decentral ventilation provides the housing units with fresh air without heat loss.

Electric power for appliances and other infrastructure is obtained from an outer source. The project does not stipulate the construction of a power station for every single building. Electricity should be mass produced from sustainable sources, like for example a wind power station out in the fjord

**Traffic**

The project favors pedestrian and cycling traffic, offering attractive connections to Kolding's other districts as well as down to the valley. The city's public

transport system will pick up at the central square and thus connect the new district to its network. The motorised traffic is reduced to a minimum: cars are led to underground parking structures at the central square, keeping the whole of the perimeter a pedestrian area.

**Environment**

The allotment gardens are an important part of the new district. They offer a broad platform for social exchange and add to the quality of life of the entire city. They form a natural transition from Kolding's built structure to the floodplain. The richness in species both animal and vegetal is increased.

The existing football fields in the floodplain are renaturalised. The river and its surrounding meadow have a great potential as a very valuable recreational area for the city of Kolding. Therefore, the project proposes to create a network of wooden pontoons to make it accessible without interfering with its ecosystem (temporary flooding). This network of walkways connects the north ridge with the southern one. It also forms a „green wedge“ that crosses the city along the river and connects the floodplain in the west with the city centre as well as with the parc on the shore in the west.





housing phase 3

bar

market

offices

retail

gym

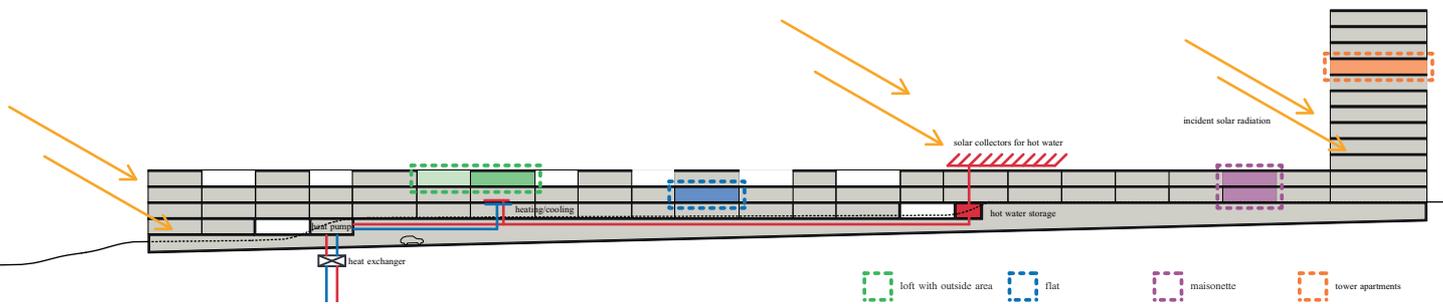
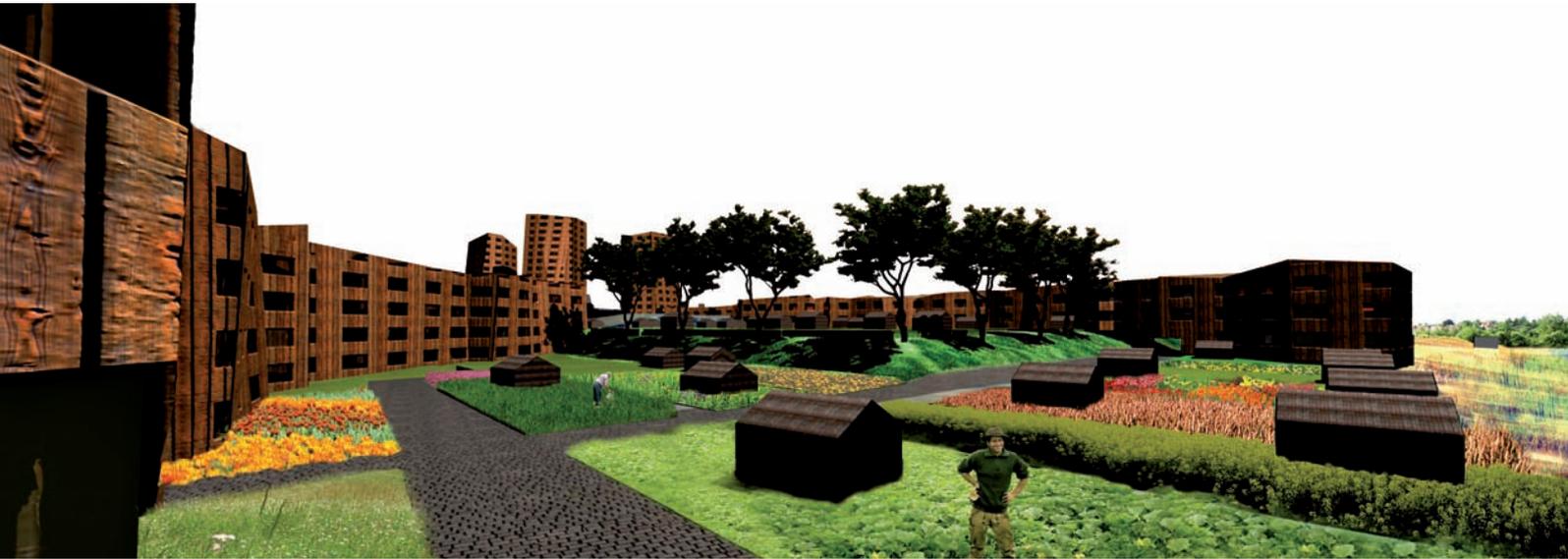
shopping

restaurant

bus stop

housing phase 2

housing phase 1



schematic section and climate diagram 1:500