InterSAVE

International Survey of Architectural Values
in the Environment

Ministry of Environment and Energy
The National Forest and Nature Agency
Denmark

Contents

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Preface

This booklet describes a system of evaluating buildings and urban structures from a preservational point of view.

In 1987 the first step was taken in developing a simple and efficient method for making inventories in Denmark. During 2 years all buildings built before 1940 in 6 municipalities of different size and degree of urbanization were described, photographed and evaluated according to printed forms, and a new system of describing and evaluating groups of buildings as part of a geographic and urban structure was developed after a number of experiments.

Since 1990 the system, called SAVE (Survey of Architectural Values in the Environment), has been finished and has proved its usefulness as the methodical foundation. In 1997 there was published 60 municipal atlases, each covering one municipality. In positive figures this has resulted in a register consisting of c. 264.000 buildings and c. 1800 developed structures. An average Danish municipality consists of 5-6000 buildings built before 1940, and with a staff of 4-6 people the whole process will normally take 9 months.

The system has been used on localities in other countries, such as Ireland (Waterford), Poland (Krzeszów), Germany (Stralsund) and Estonia (Kuressare) and has proved applicable under these conditions. Also the UNESCO World Heritage list of monuments is a field where the SAVE-system could be used as a practical way of evaluation.

In the international version of SAVE (InterSAVE) measures have been taken to liberate the system from Danish conditions such as the presence of a Building and Dwelling Register or standardized city maps.

This is obtained by distinguishing between core methods, which are fixed, and the actual procedures which can be modified to satisfy site specific conditions.

In Denmark all data are filed on a database in The State Documentation Centre, which is part of the inter-European network of documentation centres organised by The Council of Europe. The Centre is the organ where information about InterSAVE can be obtained.

Gregers Algreen-Ussing, Professor, Architect M.A.A.
Division of Town Preservation

Opposite:
The decades before and after 1900 witnessed deep changes in society and the way of building. Outside the old town centres new land was taken in for town-developing purposes and new dwelling areas were established. Odensegade 22 in Copenhagen is situated in an area, Østerbro, characterized by spacious dwellings for the bourgeoisie, but all the same the site has been rather extensively utilized, the architect having used the "cul-de-sac" system which gives a maximum of facade turning to the street.
Photo: Sten Lange.

Integrated Conservation

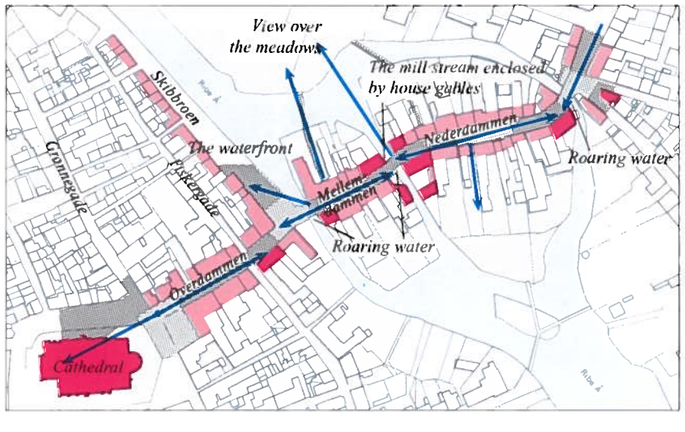
The concept of the architectural heritage has gradually changed during the last 30 years from primarily consisting of outstanding monuments or - at least - individual buildings to a more comprehensive conception of built environments whose most interesting elements may be the bulk of more common buildings, the street pattern or the interaction between buildings and landscape. Of course the monuments which may be part of such built environments add to the value.

The main reason for this change in attitude has been the sudden disappearance of large numbers of "common" buildings in the lifetime of just one generation, owing to bombing, town-renewal or traffic installations. The functional and material value of a building, which for earlier generations acted as a guarantee for its continued existence, ceased to have importance for decisions as to whether it should be preserved or not.

Particularly since the 1960s and 1970s the populations have witnessed changes in the industrial potential and an expansion in the dwelling areas unknown to earlier generations. This gave rise to a movement towards a greater care for the local environments.

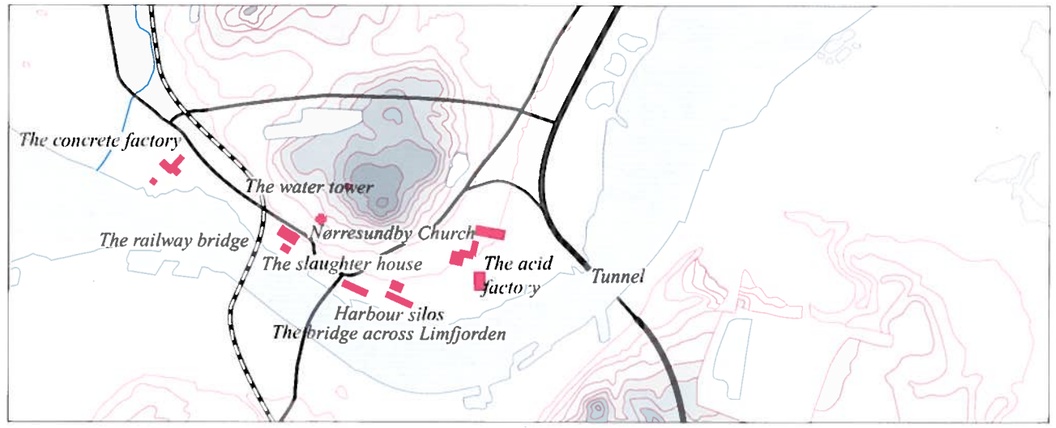
The experience was common all over Western Europe and a major part of the World as a whole, and so was the reaction: a growing appreciation of the more humble architecture and the environmental features in connection with them, which had hitherto been neglected.

The old market place and the medieval church of Nysted.



Ribe - the Dams. The main street is called Upper Dam, Middle Dam and Lower Dam, thus referring to the fact that vital parts are in fact dams over the stream connecting the southern and northern banks across two small islands. The dam is penetrated by three streams for water mills, the sound of which is a characteristic element of the environment. So is the green of the small gardens along the banks of the stream.

1:4000



1:50.000

Developed structure (dominant feature) covering the whole of Nørresundby today. The map shows the interaction between the geographical situation and the street pattern as well as the situation of principal buildings such as the church, the water tower and some of the factories. On the southern side of Limfjorden is situated the twin town of Aalborg of which Nørresundby is now part.

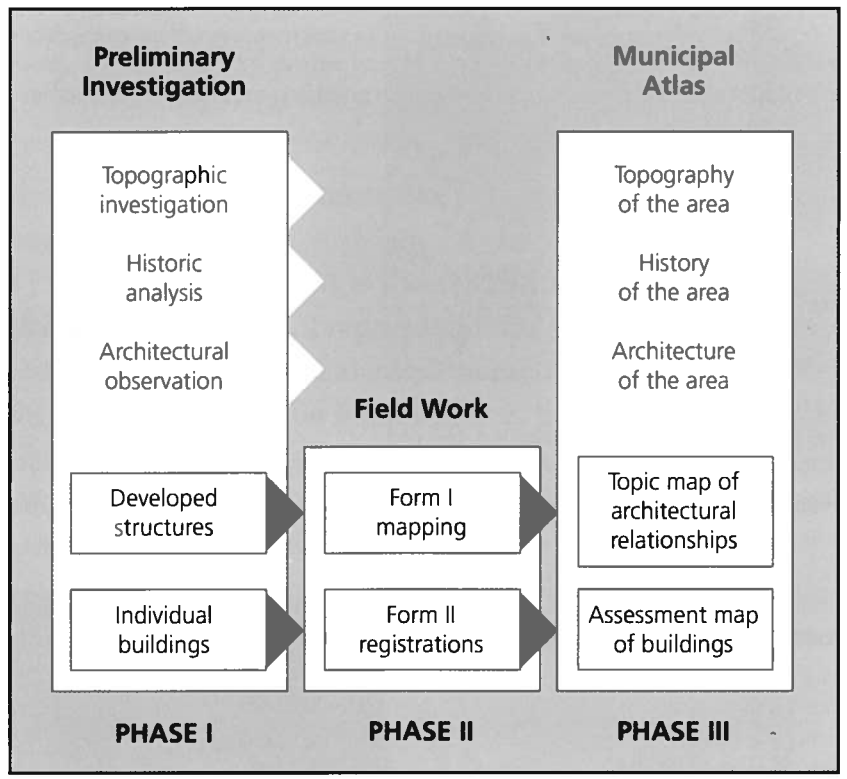
The architectural heritage has gradually become an integral part of the cultural heritage as a whole, and a number of international agreements for the protection of these values have been signed and implemented.

Within The Council of Europe the European Charter of the Architectural Heritage (1975) introduced the term "*integrated conservation*", and the Granada Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985) laid further stress on this aspect and added as its major contribution a definition of the different forms of the architectural heritage. In this connection should also be mentioned The Malta Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992) whose introduction of the conception of "*the anticipatory approach*" is also of interest in connection with the protection of the architectural heritage.

The main tendencies have been 1) a shift in scope from the exclusive protection to a broader conception of the term which should include participation of local residents, 2) an intersectorialisation between culture and environment, and 3) a new interest in the principle of the sustainable development, i.e. a consideration of the economy of the resources used in restoration works compared to the resources used in the building of new houses, which have been outlined in the Danish ReSAVE principles.

InterSAVE

The initial drive for developing a new survey system was the signing in 1985 of the Granada Convention where the term "architectural heritage" was defined more widely than before, especially "groups of buildings", and which imposes the signatories to maintain inventories and prepare appropriate documentation for the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of buildings and sites to be protected.

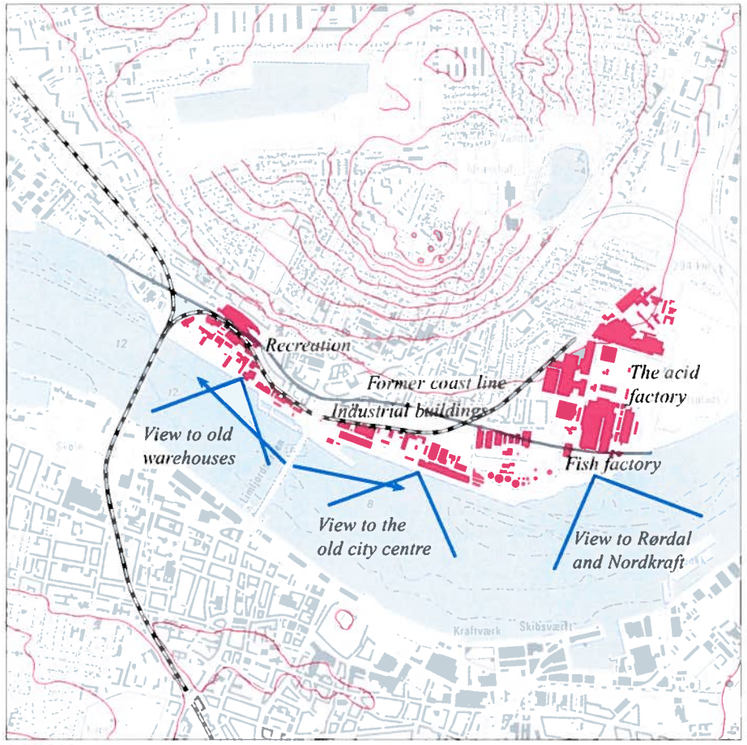


Outline of the phases in SAVE.

That is why the Danish Ministry of Environment and Energy developed the SAVE registration system (**S**urvey of the **A**rchitectural **V**alues in the **E**nvironment).

The system is a fast way of providing a view of the situation of the architectural heritage in an area which is under change. It is not particularly profound, but on the other hand the fabric of the towns is transformed in a more radical and accelerated way than hitherto known, so the time factor does not allow a procedure of long duration. The procedure should be compared to "rescue excavations", known from archaeology.

Opposite:
About 1900 the city of Copenhagen was in need of space for its rapidly growing population and industries. Several neighbouring parishes were annexed and a new era of building activity started. Also areas which had for centuries belonged to the municipality of Copenhagen were utilized for building purposes. The triangle between Enghavevej, Ny Carlsberg Vej and Sønder Boulevard, Vesterbro, was built according to a plan by the town engineer in 1905. The 7 blocks are characterized by good access of light and spacious inner yards. Developed structure on level 2: Building patterns. Example from the Vesterbro atlas. Photo: Hasse Christensen.



1:25.000

North of Limfjorden, on the southern slope towards the coast, is situated the old town of Nørresundby, nowadays hidden behind a "wall" of new industrial buildings, mainly connected with the activities of the much bigger town of Aalborg on the opposite shore. From the Aalborg atlas.

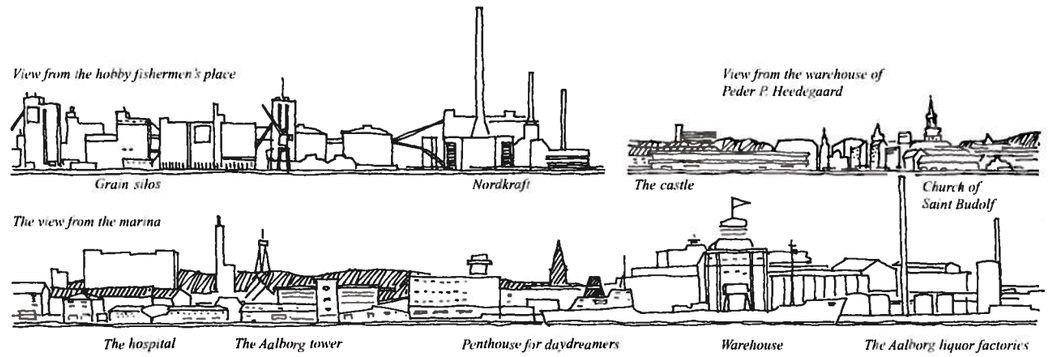
The following principles have been essential in the design of the system:

- Flexibility in relation to local conditions.
- Establishing of working groups involving local political, economic and other localinterests ("NGO´s").
- Fixed method and fixed terms.
- Fixed time and price.

The whole process is divided into 3 phases, and can be carried out in 9 months for an area containing c. 6000 buildings.

Before the project is launched the local and the central authority sign an agreement concerning what either part

The local consultative group is composed by representatives of a number of institutions, public and private, interested in the preservation of the valuable buildings and the appearance of the built environment in general.

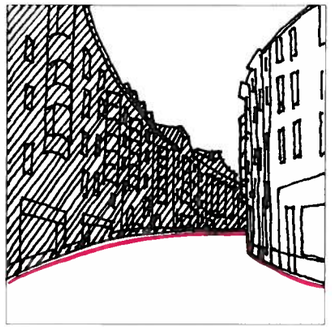


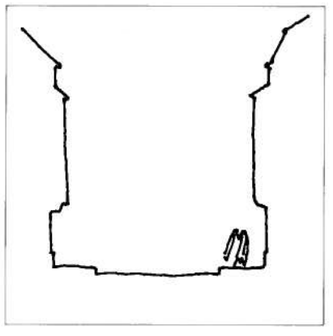
Aalborgs southern waterfront is a building pattern characterized by industrial architecture on the western side of the bridge, connecting the two parts of the town, and the old city centre on the eastern side. The curved outline of Limfjorden gives an ever changing view of the opposite shore and its buildings.

should do. Also what consultant firm should be used to carry out the project.

An important point is the setting up of *a local consultative group* consisting of representatives of the local authority (politicians and technical employees), the central authority, the local museum, the local archive, preservation associations and other interest groups. The consultative group meet about 8 times during the project in order to evaluate the work as well as to give supplementary information.

In the following the text will describe the core methods, while the span of procedures is shown in the illustrations.





The streets can be compared to rooms whose walls are the buildings on either side. In cities where the buildings form continuous rows, this conception is very clear. The experience of standing in a narrow street is quite different from a broad one. The slightly curved Holbergsgade in Aalborg gives a special effect, a kind of curiosity for new experiences ahead.

Phase I. The Preliminary Investigation

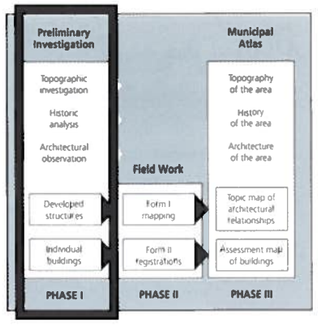
In this phase the consultant collects and adapts available information on the topographical, historical and architectural characteristics of the municipal region. He also carries out some preliminary registrations in order to verify the general information collected.

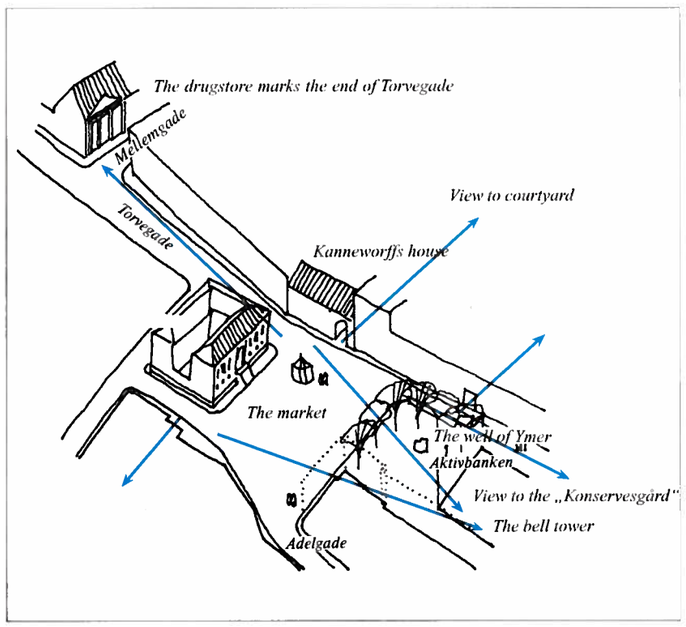
This information is presented in a report under headings corresponding to the headings in the final product, the preservational atlas.

An important element is a tentative list of the developed structures described in the following chapter.

In an appendix is presented maps covering the whole area of the municipality preferably in the following scales: 1:4000 for town centres, 1:8000 for other urban areas and villages, and 1:25.000 for open land areas. On the maps all existing buildings are indicated. The scale of the maps should be related to local routines and maps used in the local planning procedure.

The report is presented to the local group for final approval as a programme for the following process and as a tool for the registrars, i.e. the staff of the consultant.





The developed structure: An example of selected urban elements showing the visual correlations between the architectural elements of the Faaborg town square. From the Faaborg atlas.

Phase II. The Field Work

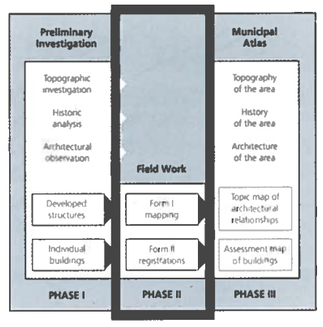
In this phase the architectural features are described in two different ways: 1) Developed structures and 2) Individual buildings. For both there is a form with blanks to be filled out.

1. Developed structures are coherent entities (townscapes) and are evaluated as such. They can comprise anything from a few buildings to entire streets, squares, districts and even whole towns. The basic considerations are architectural, historical and topographical criteria.

Developed structures are divided into 3 categories:
a) Dominant architectural features, b) Building patterns and c) Selected urban elements.

Dominant architectural features are more comprehensive spatial relations with structural implications for the town and its surroundings, e.g. town profiles, town fronts, major streets, dominant buildings, monuments, squares and parks.

Building patterns may be characteristic quarters, gridnets, areas characterized by their cadastral system, building regulations, e.g. the pattern of streets, squares, blocks, buildings and gardens.



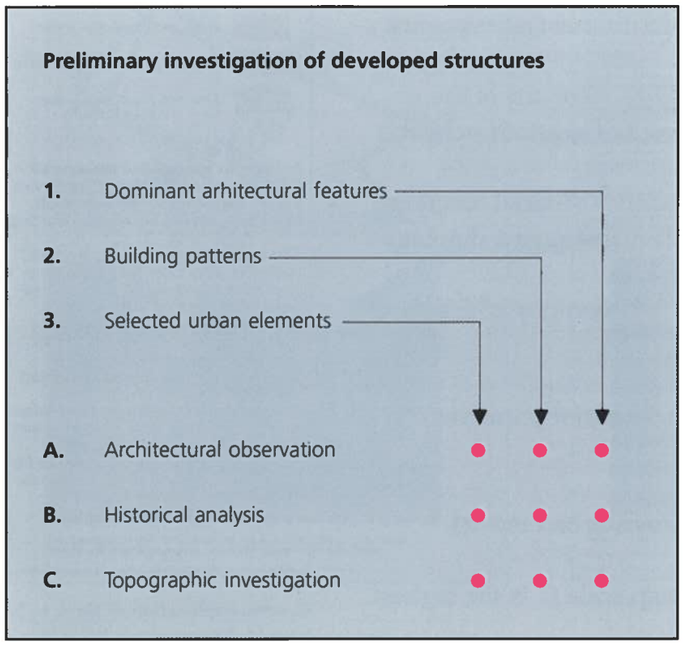
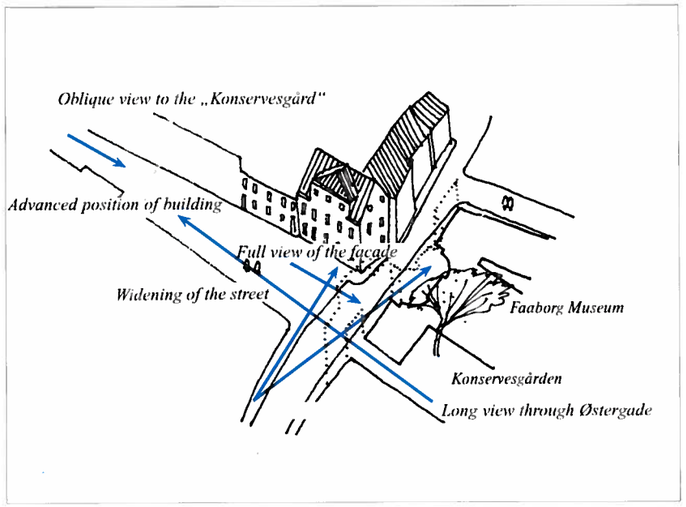


Diagram showing the work process connected with developed structures. The main aspect is the architectural observation. The three levels: Dominant architectural features, Building patterns and Selected urban elements are qualified by Architectural observation, Historical analysis and Topographic investigation.



Selected urban elements are urban architectural details of special interest, such as street spaces, squares, parks, avenues, special types of buildings and facades.

2. ***Individual buildings*** are identified by existing national identification systems. Basic information such as age, materials, number of storeys and square meters as well as a more detailed description is given in a number of blanks with room for a code indication.

The most important part of the description form is the evaluation, which is composed of 5 different assessments:

- architectural value (proportions, harmony of the composition, outstanding work of a certain architect)
- cultural-historical value (evidence of social functions, evidence of evolution in craftsmanship or technology)
- environmental value (degree of harmony with the environment)
- originality (degree of original exterior preserved, possibility of rehabilitation)
- technical state (whether in good or bad repair).

For the evaluations is used a 9-step scale (1 is the highest step).

The developed structure:Another example of selected urban elements showing the visual correlations between the buildings and the main street where it ends right in front of the Faaborg Art Museum. From the Faaborg atlas.

Explanation of Signs

Developed structures

- *Dominant building*
- *Space-defining building*
- *Level curves*
- *Line of sight*
- *View*
- *Singular tree / Row of trees*
- *Forest / Hedge / Scrub*
- *Road / Street / Square*
- *Railway*
- *Water*

Buildings

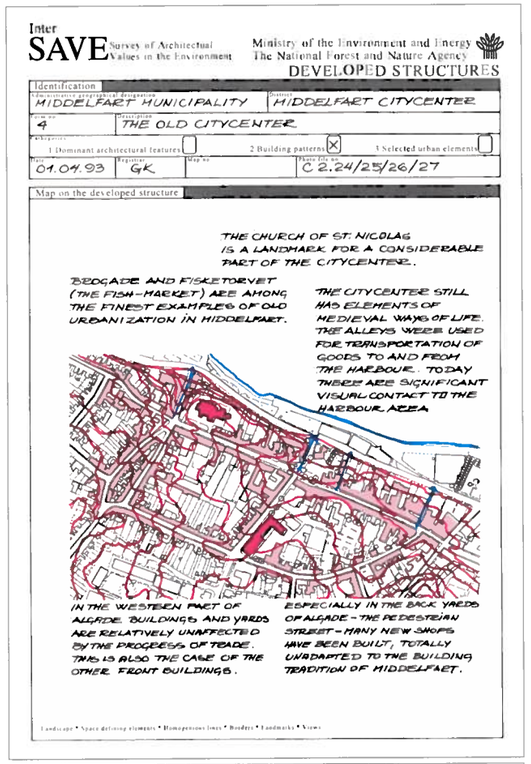
- *Listed building / Church*
- *High preservational value*
- *Medium preservational value*
- *Low preservational value*

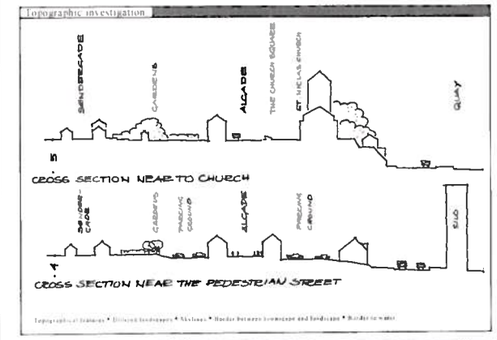
In this atlas you will find two separate kinds of evaluations. Hence they may not always come out with the same result when being applied on the same building.

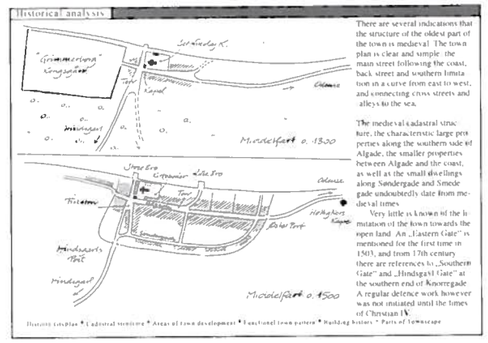
One evaluation concerns the developed structures. It includes the total environment or certain elements in the environment. The other evaluation concerns individual buildings. Both evaluations use two red colours, a light and a dark.

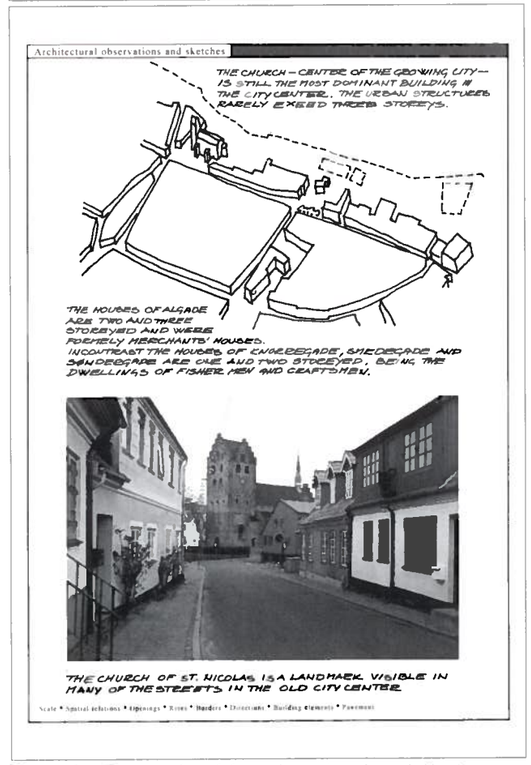
Buildings may be dominant as elements in a developed structure, but are not always of high value from the individual buildings' point of view. Hence you may find buildings marked in red in a developed structures' map, but not in the individual buildings' map. The opposite situation may also occur.

General explanation of signs to be used in the preservational atlas.


Inter SAVE Survey of Architectural Values in the Environment
Ministry of the Environment and Energy
The National Forest and Nature Agency
DEVELOPED STRUCTURES
Identification
MIDDELFART MUNICIPALITY | MIDDELFART CITYCENTER
4 | THE OLD CITYCENTER
1 Dominant architectural features | 2 Building patterns | 3 Selected urban elements
01.04.93 | GK | C 2.24/25/26/27
Map on the developed structure
THE CHURCH OF ST. NICOLAS IS A LANDMARK FOR A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE CITYCENTERE.
BEDGADE AND FISKETORVET (THE FISH-MARKET) ARE AMONG THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF OLD URBANIZATION IN MIDDELFART.
THE CITYCENTER STILL HAS ELEMENTS OF MEDIEVAL WAYS OF LIFE. THE ALLEYS WERE USED FOR TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS TO AND FROM THE HARBOUR. TODAY THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT VISUAL CONTACT TO THE HARBOUR AREA.
IN THE WESTERN PART OF ALGADE, BUILDINGS AND YARDS ARE RELATIVELY UNAFFECTED BY THE PROGRESS OF TRADE. THIS IS ALSO THE CASE OF THE OTHER FRONT BUILDINGS.
ESPECIALLY IN THE BACK YARDS OF ALGADE - THE PEDESTRIAN STREET - MANY NEW SHOPS HAVE BEEN BUILT, TOTALLY UNADAPTED TO THE BUILDING TRADITION OF MIDDELFART.

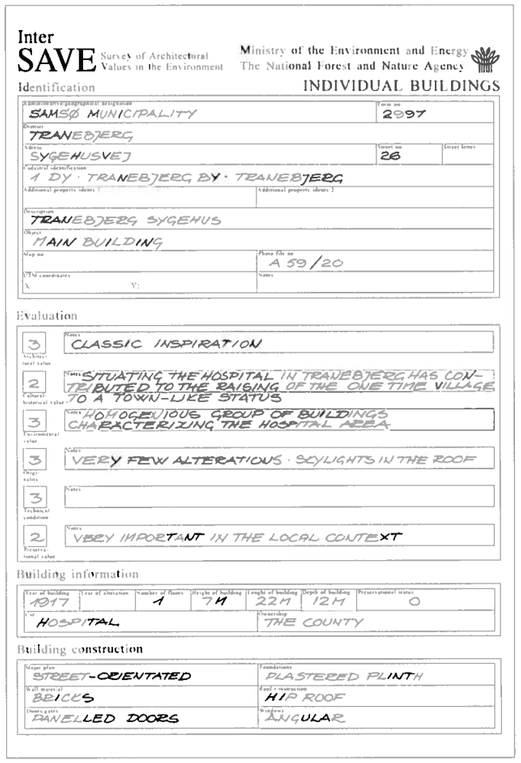

Topographic investigation
CROSS SECTION NEAR TO CHURCH
CROSS SECTION NEAR THE PEDESTRIAN STREET


Historical analysis
There are several indications that the structure of the oldest part of the town is medieval. The town plan is clear and simple: the main street following the coast, back street and southern limitation in a curve from east to west, and connecting cross streets and alleys to the sea.
The medieval cadastral structure, the characteristic large properties between Algade and the coast, as well as the small dwellings along Søndergade and Smedegade undoubtedly date from medieval times.
Very little is known of the limitation of the town towards the open land. An „Eastern Gate" is mentioned for the first time in 1503, and from 17th century there are references to „Southern Gate" and „Hindsgavl Gate" at the southern end of Knorregade. A regular defence work however was not initiated until the times of Christian IV.
Middelfart o. 1500
Middelfart o. 1800


Architectural observations and sketches
THE CHURCH – CENTRE OF THE GROWING CITY – IS STILL THE MOST DOMINANT BUILDING IN THE CITY CENTER. THE URBAN STRUCTURES RARELY EXCEED THREE STOREYS.
THE HOUSES OF ALGADE ARE TWO AND THREE STOREYED AND WERE FORMERLY MERCHANTS' HOUSES. IN CONTRAST THE HOUSES OF CHARLESGADE, SMEDEGADE AND SØNDERGADE ARE ONE AND TWO STOREYED, BEING THE DWELLINGS OF FISHER MEN AND CRAFTSMEN.
THE CHURCH OF ST. NICOLAS IS A LANDMARK VISIBLE IN MANY OF THE STREETS IN THE OLD CITY CENTER.


Architectural evaluation
The medieval city centre
The narrow streets and the many varying squares indicate the high age of the town.
Even though the development and the precise dimension of the original town are not known with any certainty before the renaissance, many features in the town plan correspond with similar features in the other medieval towns of Fyn. This indicates that the structure of the city centre is original – cited around the solid massive of the Church of Saint Nicholas, a building containing elements from the 13th century.
The oblong shape and logical structure of the medieval town form a characteristic building pattern. The town plan is clear and easily understood.
Algade, the main street, is oriented east-west with a deviation to the north of a few degrees. In the course of the street the Square, the Church Square and the Fish market are 3 characteristic spatial formations. Because of the sloping ground towards the north the big houses are situated along the southern side of Algade.
The northern side of the street has mostly smaller houses with nicely terraced gardens and a magnificent view to the Lillebælt. The huge Church of Saint Nicolas which is situated near the coast is in conflict with this structure. Far above the Lillebælt it constitutes a landmark and gives identity to Middelfart. At the back border of the big properties of Algade Søndergade was situated in a characteristic curve from east to west as an access for goods and cattle. Not much has been left of the buildings of the side streets and alleys. Viewing the harbour however one understands their functions as a connection to the coast where the ships loaded and unloaded their goods. Quiet and symmetrical lines characterize the structure of the smoothly sloped area, whereas the steeper slope at Kongebroskoven has inspired a very delicate fan shaped system of small streets. The small houses, originally inhabited by craftsmen and fishermen, are well fit to absorb the level differences.
Algade 32, 34 and 36 are fine examples of 2-3 storeyed houses built in brick and with well preserved shop interiors.
The numerous disharmonious shop facades and the very new houses constitute a problem. The scale is unadapted and very dominant. From an architectural point of view the buildings are rigid and without rhythm, details, materiality and the identification necessary for buildings in a historic area. Accessibility, i.e. parking grounds are necessary, if the industry and trade of Middelfart should survive. However, the many examples of brutal alterations of the medieval town structure visualize that a high price has been paid for the possibility of getting near the shops in your car. Generally speaking the Danish provincial towns are without architectural and visionary solutions to the clash between the huge constructions of modern times and the historic way of building.
LONG VIEW THROUGH BEDGADE OVER THE PIER, THE BELT AND JUTLAND

Example of a completed form for a developed structure.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Ministry of the Environment and Energy
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INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS
Identification
SAMSØ MUNICIPALITY
2997
TRANEBJERG
SYGEHUSVEJ
26
A DY · TRANEBJERG, BY · TRANEBJERG
TRANEBJERG SYGEHUS
MAIN BUILDING
A 59/20
Evaluation
CLASSIC INSPIRATION
SITUATING THE HOSPITAL IN TRANEBJERG HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE RAISING OF THE ONE TIME VILLAGE TO A TOWN-LIKE STATUS
HOMOGENIOUS GROUP OF BUILDINGS CHARACTERIZING THE HOSPITAL AREA
VERY FEW ALTERATIONS · SKYLIGHTS IN THE ROOF
VERY IMPORTANT IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT
Building information
1917
1
7 M
22 M
12 M
0
HOSPITAL
THE COUNTY
Building construction
STREET-ORIENTATED
PLASTERED PLINTH
BRICKS
HIP ROOF
PANELLED DOORS
ANGULAR
Building materials and details
TILE
PLASTER
FRONTESPICE
FRAMING OF WINDOWS, DOORS AND GATEWAY
CLASSICISM
Additional information
PART OF STRUCTURE
DETACHED
VILLAGE
COURTYARD
PAEC
Notes
Locational Diagram
Date 15.09.91
Registrar KD

Example of a completed building registration form.

For properties with a number of buildings a general lay-out of their position is drawn.

Lastly one or two photographs are taken. The whole procedure can normally be carried out in 10-20 minutes.

The evaluation of the preservation value of an individual building is difficult, since most people have their personal opinion about architecture. So a common standard is needed. That is why the registrars should be given a short training (1 week) in how to evaluate buildings. Registrars should be professionals, architects, art historians or people from the region with some experience in building registration, preferably familiar with the regional or local building tradition.

It would be useful, if a selection of different types of local architecture together with a short commentary is procured.

The results of the field work are directly applicable in the local administration, planning and allocation of building permissions. Also it provides a platform for preventive maintenance.

	Model A: Minimum technical and logistic provisions. Registration carried out with pencil on blank paper forms.	**Model B:** Simple stand alone computers. Good maps present showing buildings. Photo labs available.	**Model C:** Integrated computing. Relating to existing databases. GIS. Digital storage of images.
Identification of objects	Address, district, cadastra, coordinates, marking on map, or on a situational sketch, internal number.	Datastructures reflecting existing identifications. Should be coordinated with other registrations (using the same addresses etc.)	As in B. Identifications inherited from existing databases covering buildings or land use. Geocoding on digital maps.
Preservational evaluation of buildings	Blank paper forms with appropriate fields. Description by text, codes, or a thesaurus.	Datastructure reflecting paper form. Stand alone database program (text).	Datastructure as i B. Digital storage of images. Relation to existing databases. Presentation of data in GIS systems.
Description of buildings	Blank paper forms with appropriate fields. Codes and descriptions.	Datastructure reflecting paper form. Stand alone database program (text).	As in B.
Photo	Polaroid photo pasted to the paper form on location.	Photofile or storage of photos with paper forms. Photofile index is part of the database.	Photos are scanned and included in the database.
Situational sketch	Produced on location marking registration objects and photo stands. The importance of the situational sketch increases with the absence of good maps.	As in A. Preprinted forms may be prepared with cutouts of a map showing buildings.	Situational plan is scanned and included in the database, or is replaced by geocoding in a digital map.
Developed structures	Mapped and described in text and supported by photos and handdrawn sketches.	As in A.	As in A. Text, maps and rastergrafics are stored electronically.

Flexibility in the application of the InterSAVE-system

Above is illustrated how various procedures can be applied as a consequence of different local conditions. The actual procedures in a given case may differ from the mentioned models depending on the local preconditions. The following conditions must be considered :

Which technological level (computing hardware and software, photo)?

What is known about the buildings prior to the registration and how is this knowledge available?

How are buildings identified in local/regional routines?

Which maps are available and used for existing planning purposes?

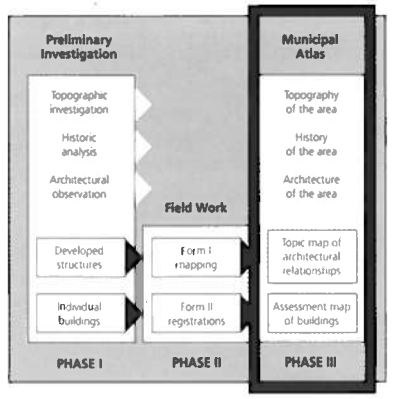
Who conducts the project - international organisations, the central authority, the technical staff in the municipality or private consultants?

What is the purpose of the registration? (National and local criteria. Preconditions for integrating preservation causes).

Phase III. The Preservational Atlas

The work ends with the publication of a preservational atlas which is an illustrated summary of the preliminary investigation and the mapping and registration field work.

The purpose of an atlas is to make the most important results readily accessible to the local community, creating in this way a common point of reference for the local authorities and the local population.

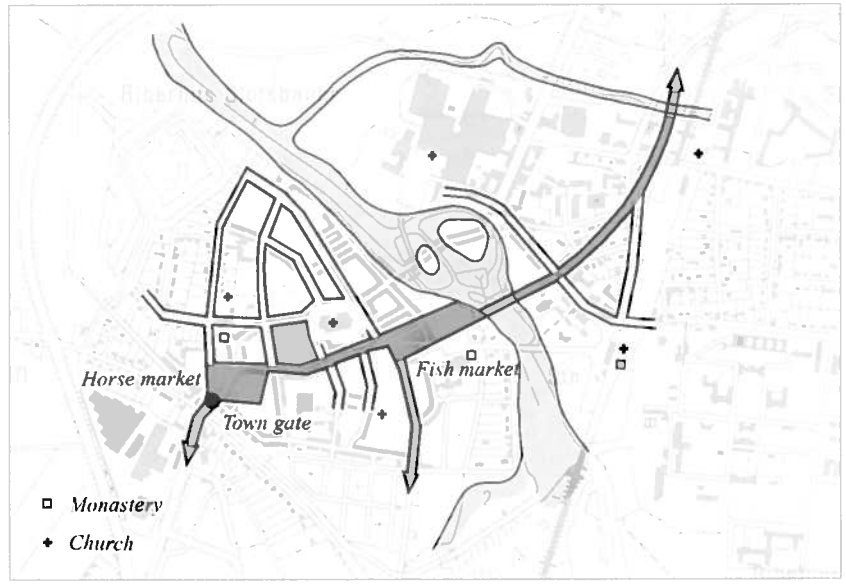


An atlas will normally consist of the following elements:

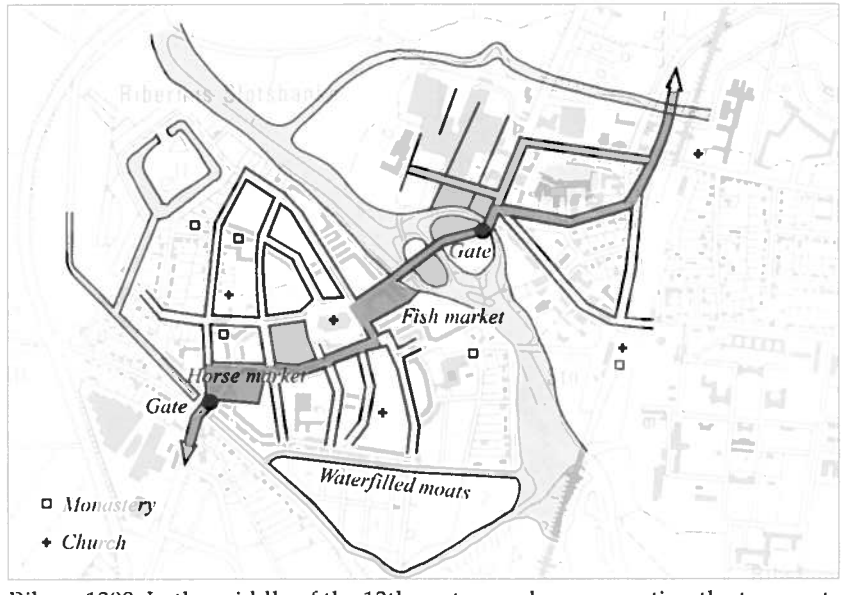
1. A *foreword* which states the common aims of the central authority and the local authority in presenting the material to the public, that is to say for preservational planning purposes.
2. A *topographic description* of the municipality and the natural conditions on which the historical development was structured.
3. A review of the *historical development* of the town structure.
4. A review of the *characteristics of the local architecture.*
5. A cartographic presentation of the *developed structures* with explanatory text, and with the qualities to be safeguarded.
6. A cartographic presentation of the registered *invidual buildings*, indicated with colours as belonging to one of 3 categories: high value, medium value, low value.
7. A *final summary* of the main architectural values in the municipality, and why the local authorities should give priority to these values in the future planning and building control activities.

The atlas should be printed in 3 colours on good quality paper and maintain a size of 35 x 27 cm. It should normally contain 40-64 pages according to the size of the area chosen. The atlas should be available to the public at a moderate price or free.

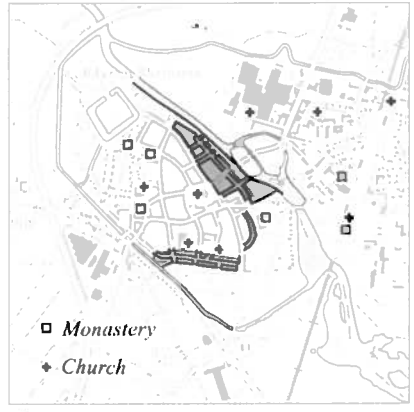
One of the elements of the preservational atlas is a brief review of the historical development of the town structure, illustrated by maps and old pictures. This example illustrates the growth of Ribe, Denmarks oldest town. From the Ribe atlas.



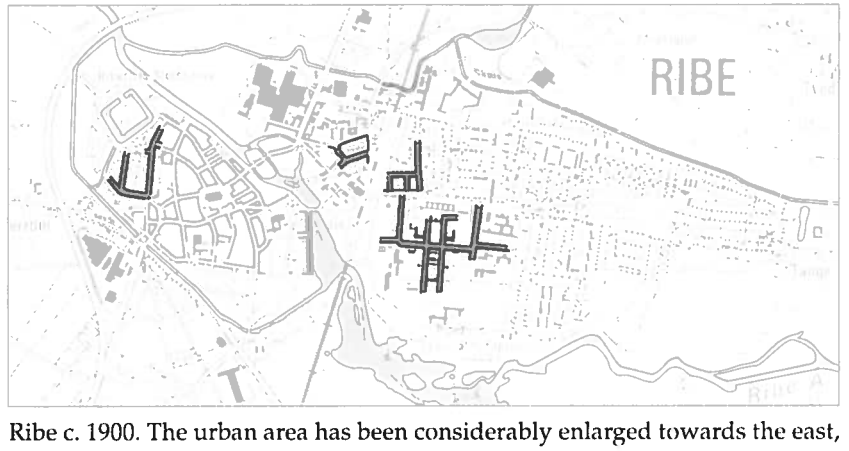
Ribe in southern Jutland c. 1230. Archaeological excavations have shown that in the 8th century the town was situated north of the stream, later on a new congregation of buildings south of the stream became the most important part. Of the medieval churches only the cathedral still remains.



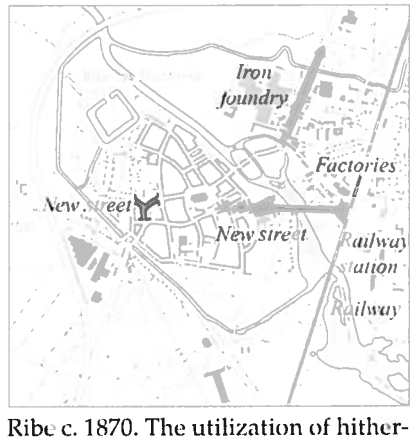
Ribe c. 1300. In the middle of the 13th century a dam connecting the two parts of the town was established. This altered the course of the main street. Around 1300 a defensive system of moats and earthworks in connection with the castle was established.



Ribe c. 1500. The urban area has been slightly widened and more intensely utilized, which has caused the abolition of the secondary market places.

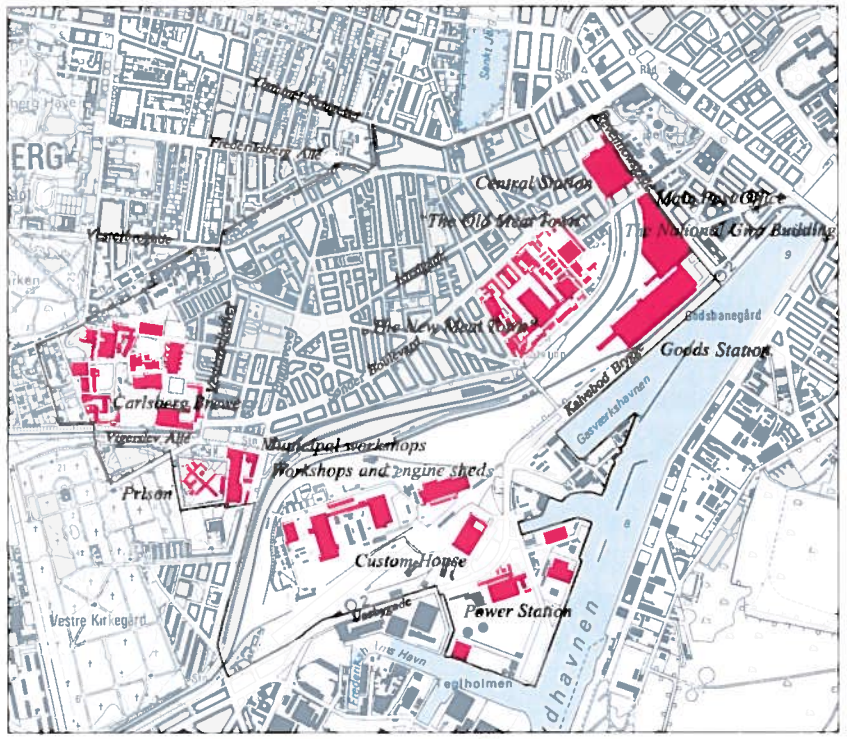


Ribe c. 1900. The urban area has been considerably enlarged towards the east, mainly with small houses and villas.



Ribe c. 1870. The utilization of hitherto open areas has been continued. In the 19th century a few new streets was established, most important the street to the railway station c. 1870.

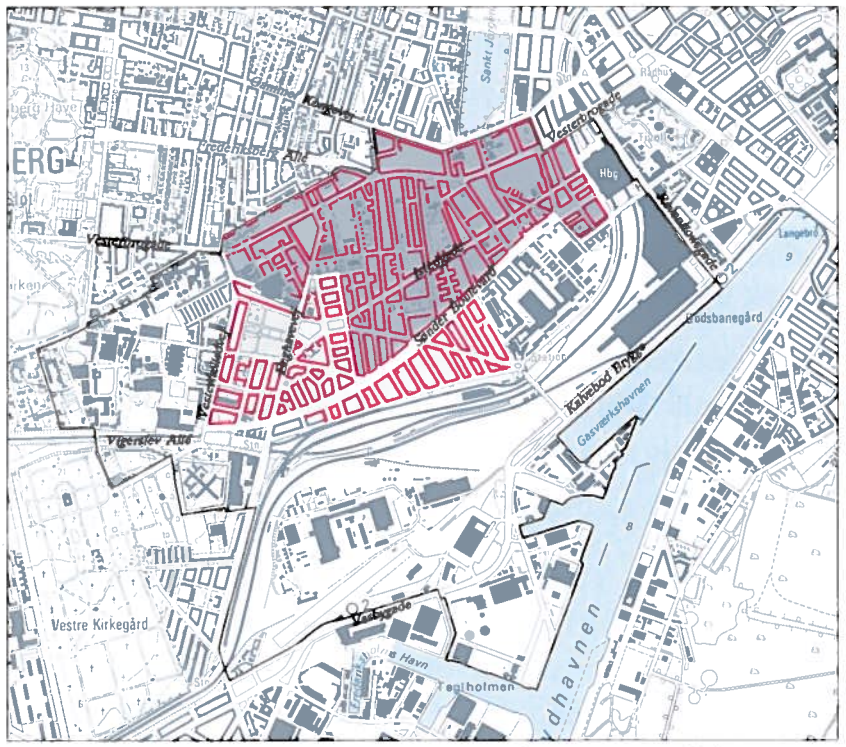
Examples of developed structures of different size and character. All examples are taken from Danish documentation material and would of course be entirely different if taken from the architectural heritage of another country.



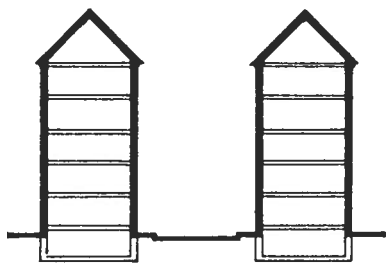
One of the Dominant architectural features in the Vesterbro atlas: the public institutional buildings. Photos of two of the more remarkable ones, the Central Station and the Main Post Office.

The Central Station seen from the station approach. Photo: Jørgen Munch.

The Main Post Office. Photo: Jørgen Munch.

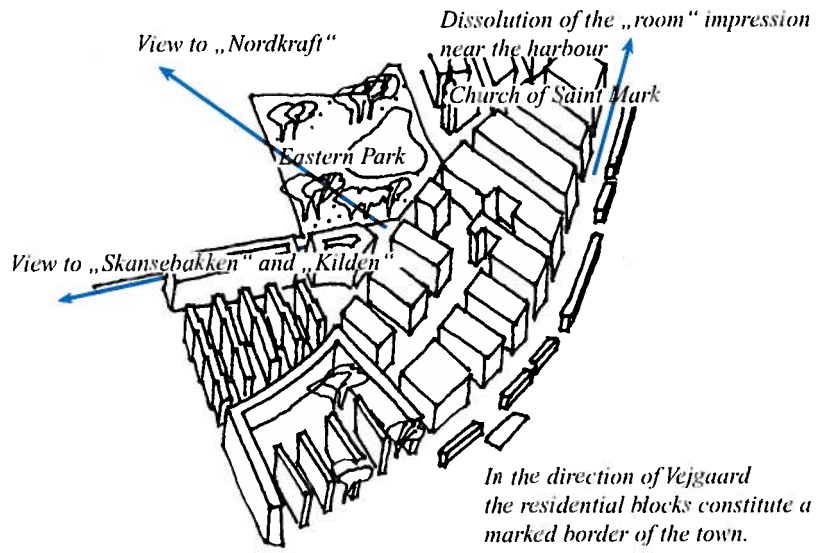


Map of the Copenhagen suburb Vesterbro showing the block buildings, one of the dominant features.

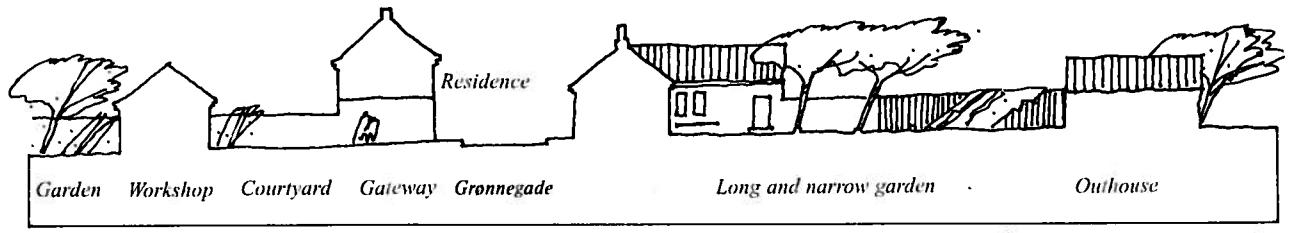


Sectional view of Oehlenschlägersgade.

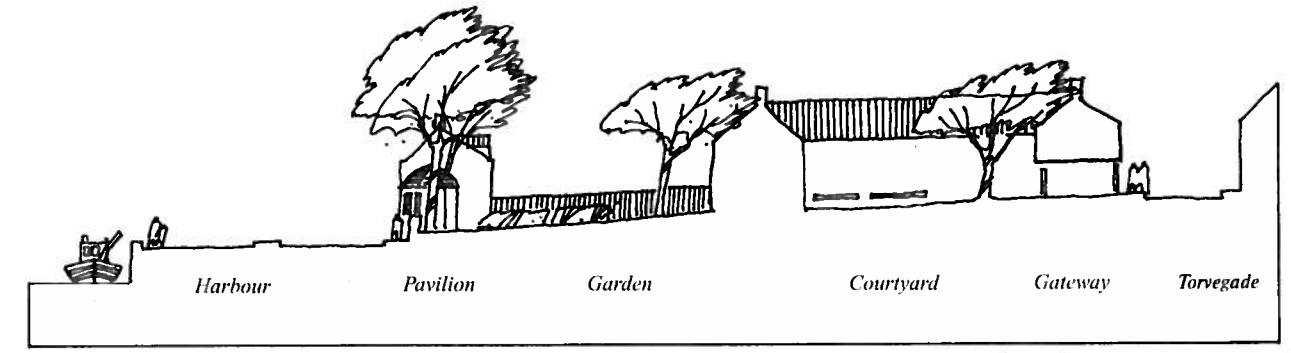
Oehlenschlägersgade seen towards the north. Photo: Jørgen Munch.



The developed structure: example of a Selected urban element taken from the Aalborg atlas, the dwelling area around Sjællandsgade, showing the different ideals of building blocks of flats from 1900 to 1950. The curved main street is very har-moniously composed of the differ-ent types of buildings and has a pleasant opening to a park.



Sectional view of rows of small dwellings

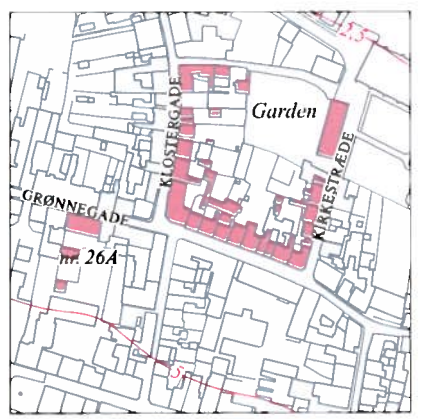


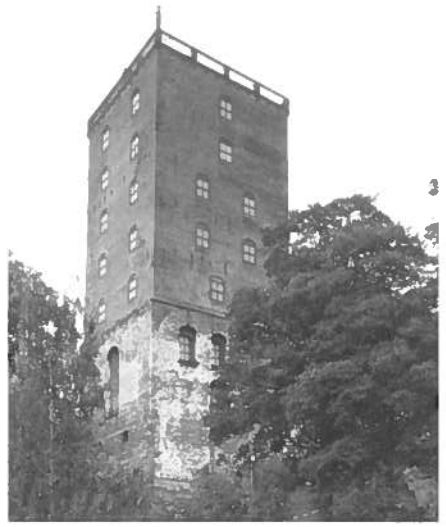
Sectional view of merchants property

The developed structure: two examples of Building patterns in the medieval part of Faaborg, showing the characteristic sloping ground, the one- or two storied houses and the gardens in between.

Right:
Map of Faaborg with indication of characteristic rows of small dwellings.

Left:
Map of Faaborg with indication of the old merchants' properties.





The tower of the ancient castle Koldinghus. The castle was destroyed by fire in 1808 and has been left a ruin until 20 years ago a very considerable restoration was carried out. The majestic „Giants' Tower" dominates the town. Example from the Kolding atlas.

The water mill of Kaleko near Faaborg. Half timbered building from the 17th century with thatched roof, characteristic of the small farm houses in the island of Fyn. The building is now a museum, and the mill wheel is still in use. Example from the Faaborg atlas.

The manor house of Stensballegård, near Horsens in Jutland. The main building was erected 1692 by the architect Ernst Brandenburger in a very simple baroque style. The estate dates back to medieval times. Example from the Horsens atlas.

Surrounded by the huge system of railway trails a small, village-like area of workshops and dwellings for the employees of the railway company is situated near the Central Station of Copenhagen. The houses are designed by the architects of the company and of high architectural standard. Unofficially they are called „China Town" because of their yellow colour. Example from the Vesterbro atlas. Photo: Jørgen Munch.

Examples of buildings from different times and of different style and functions. All examples are taken from Danish documentation material and would of course be entirely different if taken from the architectural heritage of another country.

After half a century of different architectural movements, inspired in different ways by historical styles, but all of them characterized by abundant decoration, a new movement („Bedre Byggeskik") inspired by more simple buildings from the national past was taking over from the beginning of the 20th century. The buildings, mostly small farm houses and small villas, are easily recognized by simple and harmonious proportions, nationally produced materials of good quality and delicate workmanship. Lundehusvej 5, built 1928. Example from the Bispebjerg atlas. Photo: Sten Lange.

The big residential block was an innovation introduced in the beginning of the 1920's. This building on Frederiksborgvej/Frederikssundsvej from 1940 demonstrates the fully developed bay-balcony principle. Example from the Bispebjerg atlas. Photo: Sten Lange.

From around 1930 the scene was taken over by functionalism, which was to dominate Danish architecture for the next 50 years. Bomhusvej 7 A, built 1934, is an example of the not very numerous group of functionalistic dwellings for one family. Example from the Bispebjerg atlas. Photo: Sten Lange.

The very strict functionalistic architecture of the Kødbyen ("The Meat Town") erected 1931-34 by the city architect of Copenhagen for the wholesale meat companies. New hygiene regulations constitute a threat to the future use of the buildings. Example from the Vesterbro atlas. Photo: Jørgen Munch.

Grundtvigs Church, Bispebjerg, Copenhagen. Situated on the top of a hill in the northern area of Copenhagen the church named after the religious poet and founder of the folk high school is visible from many spots within a wide range. The church was built 1921-40, and the architect, P.V.Jensen Klint, also designed the smaller houses of the surrounding residential area, and the whole architectural ensemble gives a very homogeneous impression. Photo: Sten Lange.

Map showing the valuation of individual buildings of the medieval town of Nysted. The main street follows the curves. Example from the Nysted atlas.
Brown: Listed buildings;
Red: High value;
Pink: Medium value;
Grey: Low value.

1:4000

Map showing the valuation of individual buildings in a rural district. The parish of Haastrup (the village itself is shown on a separate map). Example from the Faaborg atlas.
Brown: Listed buildings;
Red: High value;
Pink: Medium value;
Grey: Low value.

1:30.000

Integrated Conservation - Implementation

On the previous pages the process of evaluating the architectural and other values in the built environment of a certain area has been described. The next step is how to carry out protective measures according to these results.

As the different national states have different law systems nothing definite can be said of this very important question.

In some countries the protecting measures will be listing, in others planning will be the answer or a combination of both. The body responsible for the implementation of whatever measures are carried out may be central or local.

As it may have appeared the InterSAVE-system is developed under the premise that the most appropriate instrument would be planning regulations and that the local authority should be responsible for the implementation. In that way the protective measures can be carried out in a comparatively simple way and their fulfilment can be supervised at close.

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