



*The architect which has been trained to establish order in the environment entrusted him, to give structure and organisation to materials, colours, forms, buildings and cities, simulataneoulsy finds himself in conflict with a sociological-ideological imperative which regards order as highly suspect.*

Peter Rumpf

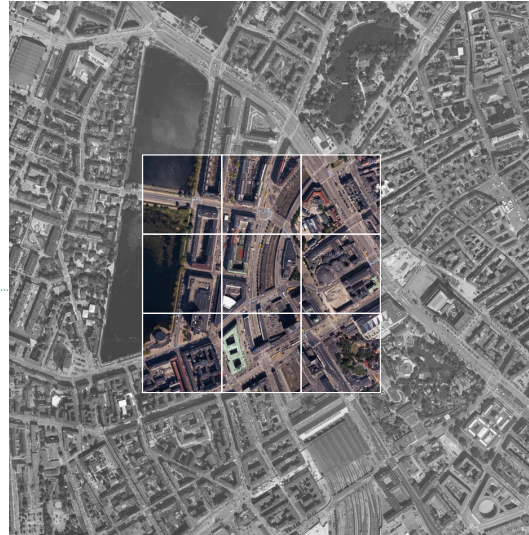


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# CHAPTER //1

## *The Everyday Object*



The notion of sustained identity within the enclave is embedded into both its formal language and the coherence of composition in accordance to the superimposed grid. Jacques Rancière suggests that it is within the 'everyday' perception of the 'aesthetic' that might embody its identity or political significance. For example, the perception of street objects such as a postbox, whose presence in the city not only is part of an underlying infrastructure, but also of a uniform design, reiterates its place in the city as a distinct identity.

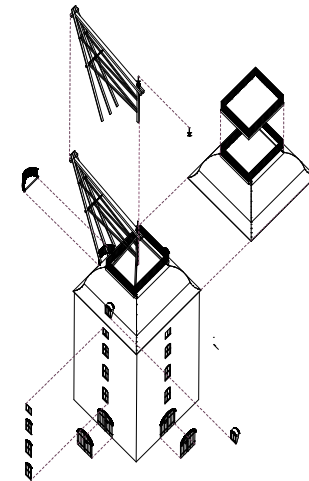
The design of these objects therefore become exclusive to the perimeter of the enclave, and their coherence with the overall architectural language of the enclave establish a common identity. Each object and building therefore become a 'working plane', suggesting that the logic of the enclave at large scale becomes evident in the logic of a small intervention such as a street lamp.



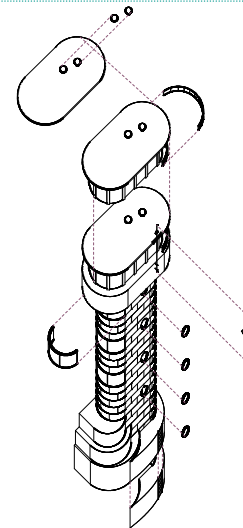


## LONDON AS A PRECEDENT

The identity of the many Boroughs of London can be revealed by the street Bollards, which are unique to each Borough. Originally french war canons that were put into the street, subsequent designs of bollards echo a common language across the city, but have a unique twist that reveals the character of the particular region.



LIFT  
[Masting Crane]



BALANCE  
[Bascule Tower]

## FROM INSTRUMENT TO OBJECT

The design of the street objects is very important to the enclave, as it is with its unique architectural code that sets the character of the objects and the enclave as a uniform body. The use of the residual instruments is therefore key to this code, as the behavioural actions and formal relationships can set up a dialogue within a new architecture that is embedded with its properties. The notion that behaviours of something residual and obsolete can be recontextualised into things that are used on a daily basis and are vital to the city's operation.

The three individual actions that are assigned to each instrument are therefore reassigned to the street object for reappropriation. Each street object therefore has three new borrowed actions that are rooted in one of the residual instruments. The design of the object is then based on the behaviour and formal dialect of the instruments which carry its actions.

Residual Instrument

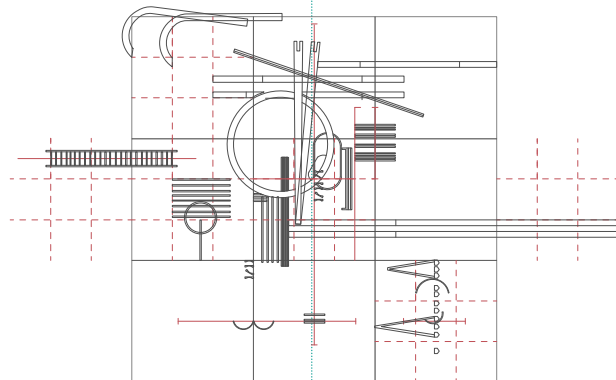
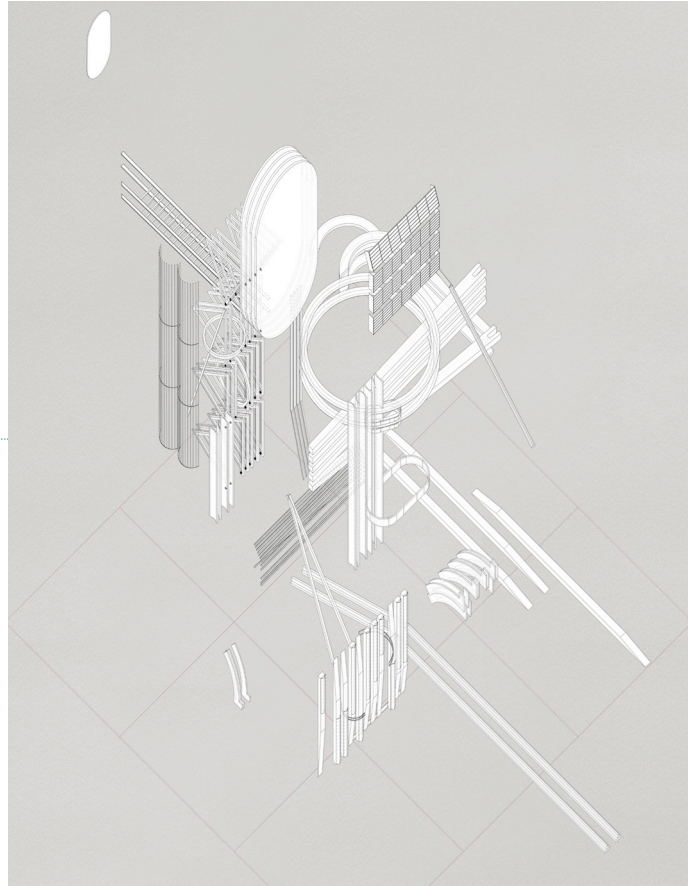
MASTERKRANEN	SLAGTERI	NATIONALBANK	KLAPBRO	DREJESKIVE
Masting Crane	Slaughterhouse	National Bank	Bascule bridge	Train Turntable
Lift	Cut	Print	Observe	Load
Pull	Stable	Control	Suspend	Turn
Place	Pack	Distribute	Balance	Reverse

Street Object

POSTKASSE	Pack	Print	Load
Post Box			
PENGEAUTOMAT	Distribute	Cut	Reverse
Cash Dispenser			
GADELAMPE	Pull	Suspend	Control
Street Lamp			
BÆNK	Place	Stable	Observe
Bench			
CYKELSTATIV	Lift	Balance	Turn
Bicycle Rack			

# CHAPTER //2

*Behavioural Composition*



Using the compositional techniques established with the residual instrument plays - such as symmetry, balance and array, the instrumental behaviours that are assigned to each street object become manifest in its design. Using a combination of composition in plan and the axonometric, each object borrows behaviours and form from the residual instruments in a play on scale context and position. This chapter will outline the design procedure of each street object and the relevancy and significance of their role in the city.

## ACTIONS

*Pack*

*Print*

*Load*

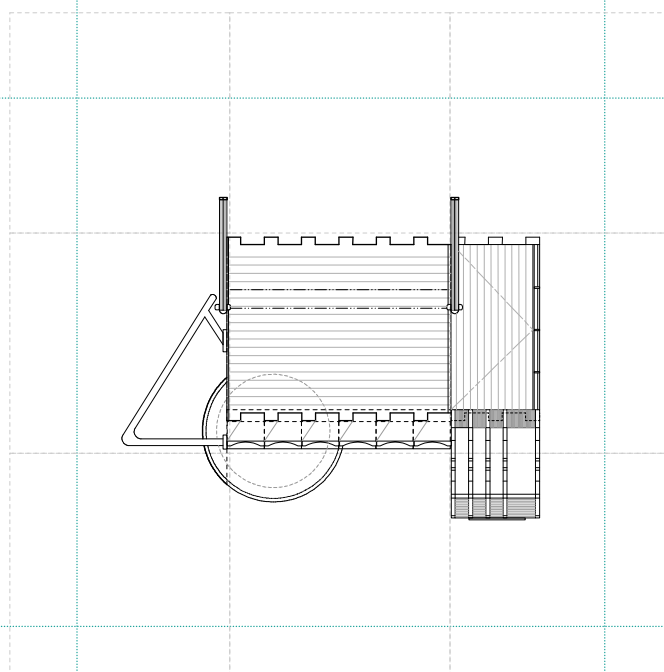
## 1 ~ POSTKASSE

*Post Box*

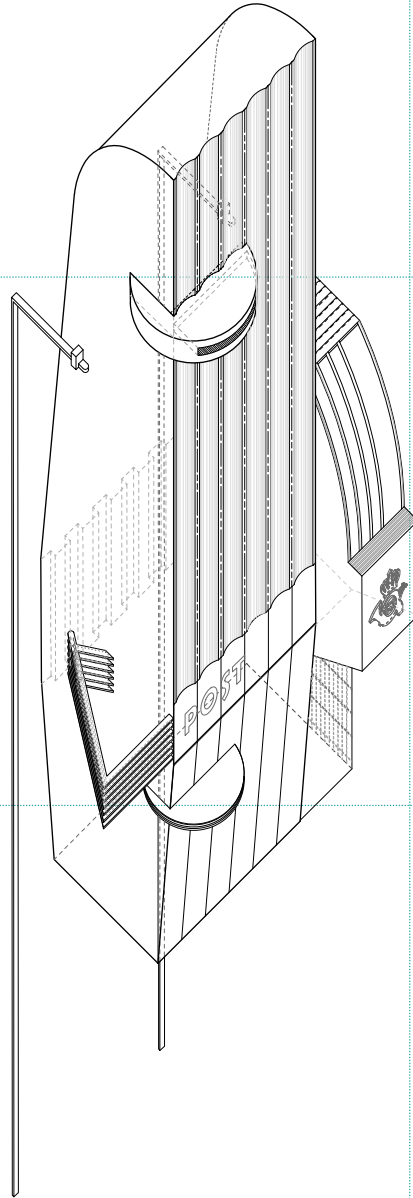
The postbox has an importance in the streetscape as it establishes an infrastructure of communication. The post accumulates in one point from many people, collected and is then redistributed and delivered. It is therefore somewhat of a territorial beacon, its identity not only uniform in the city of Copenhagen but throughout Denmark.







POST BOX  
Plan



POST BOX  
Axonometric

## ACTIONS

*Distribute*

*Cut*

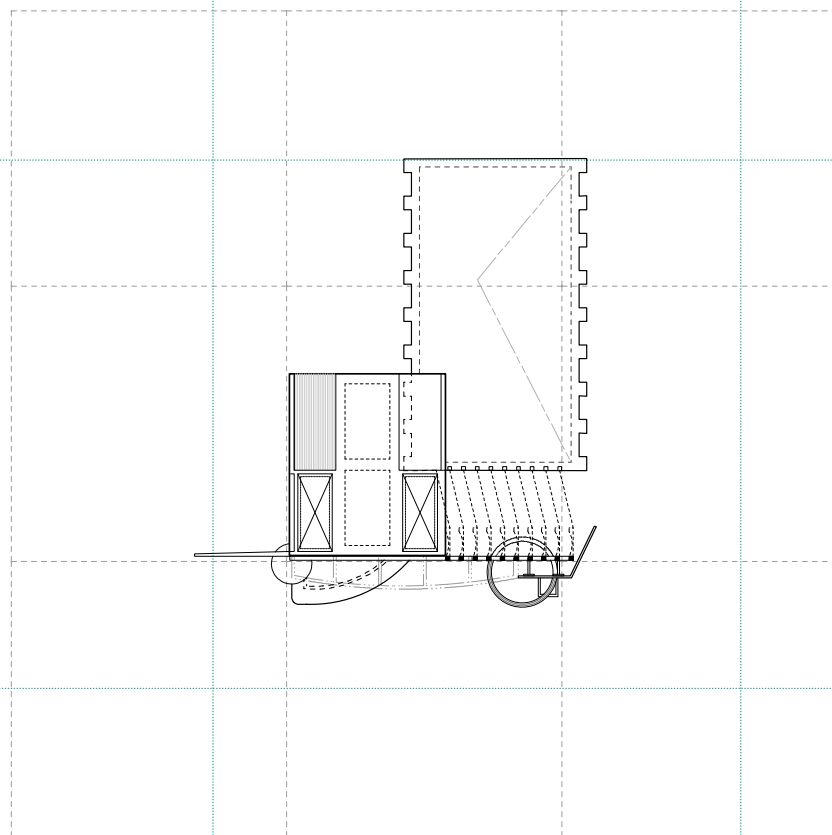
*Reverse*

## 2 ~ PENGEAUTOMAT

*Cash Machine*

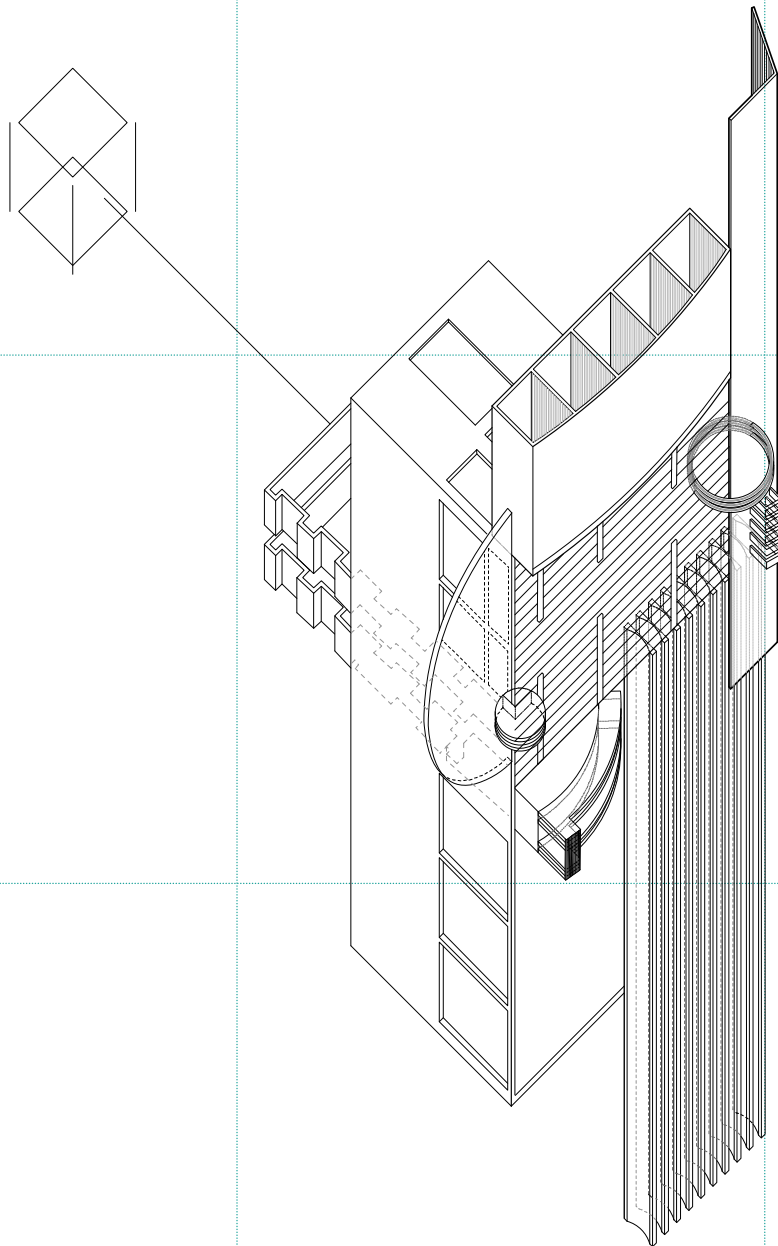
Whilst cash machines are not designed specifically to an area or region, they are unique to the bank to which it belongs to - making it a territorial beacon that operates outside of municipality and location. Their presence in the city is vital to day to day operations and dictate a lot of how the city is organised.





CASH DISPENSER  
Plan





CASH DISPENSER  
Axonometric

## ACTIONS

*Pull*

*Suspend*

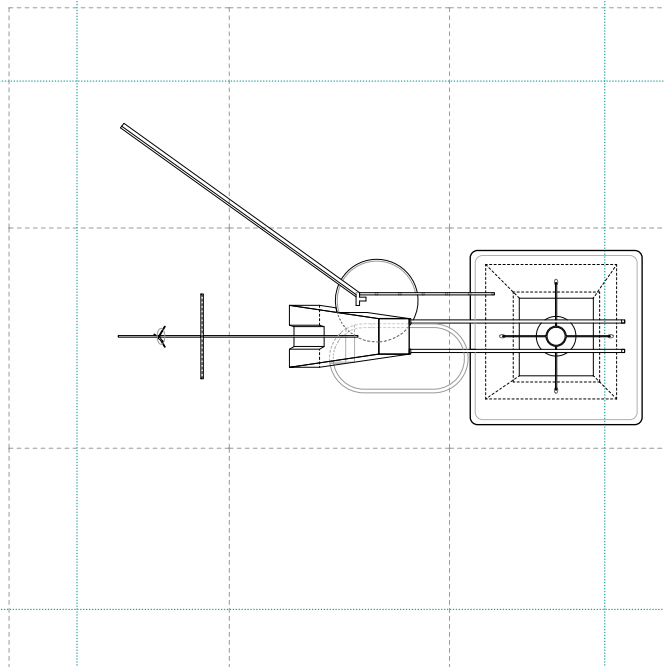
*Control*

## 3 ~ GADELAMPE

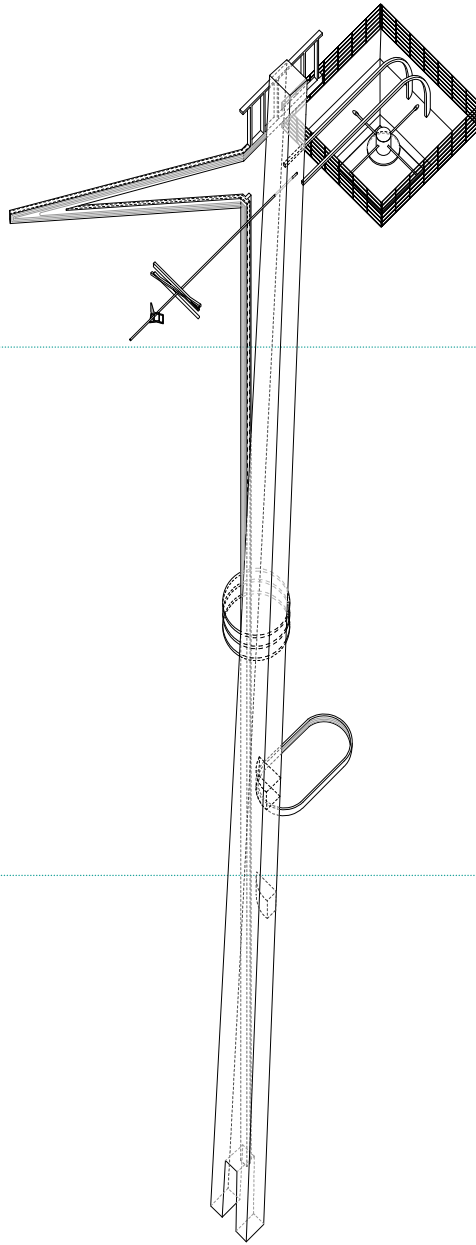
*Street Lamp*

The Copenhagen street lamps are distinct in their design, having been used for the last 30 years. They hang from a network of cables and are more or less uniform throughout the city. The original lamps however are due to be replaced with LED carbon free lights in 2014.





STREET LAMP  
Plan



STREET LAMP  
Axonometric

## ACTIONS

*Place*

*Stable*

*Observe*

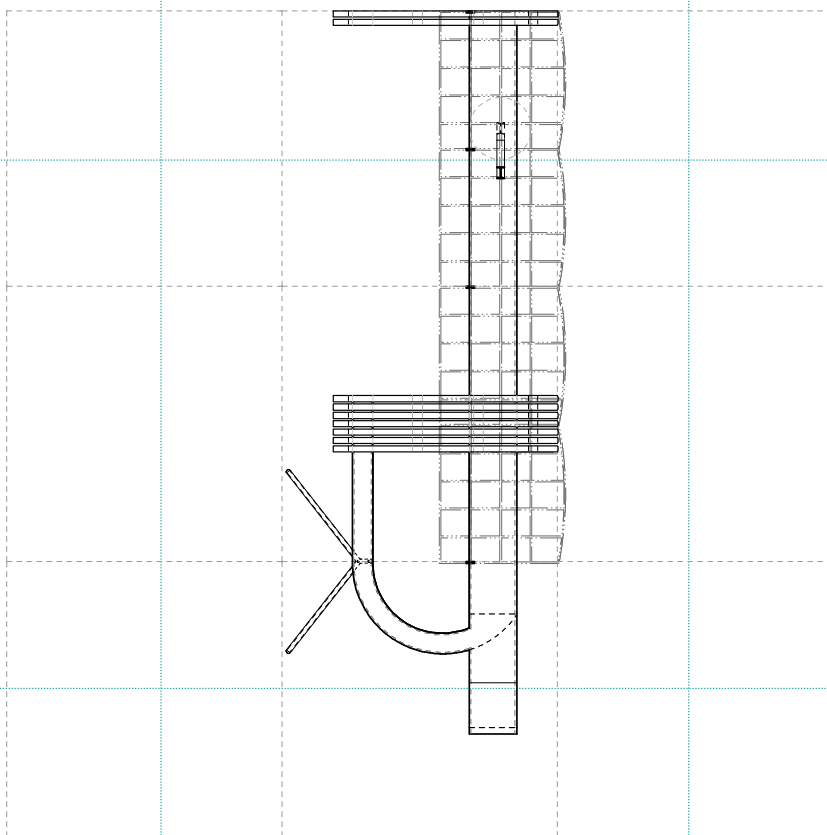
## 4 ~ BÆNK

*Street Bench*

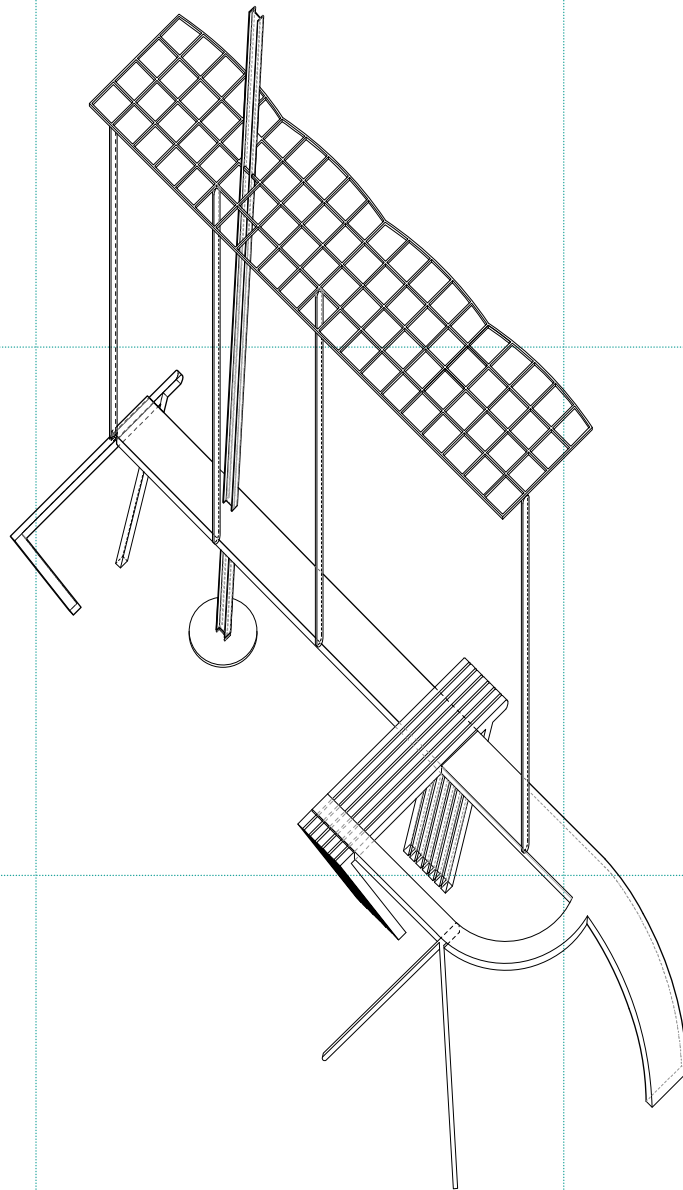
Street benches in the city often define places of observation or recreation, and become integrated into the location's identity. The uniformity and design of the benches give the city its consistency and identity, whilst the size, capacity and frequency dictate the number of people expected to use them in any given area.







STREET BENCH  
Plan



STREET BENCH  
Axonometric

## ACTIONS

*Lift*

*Balance*

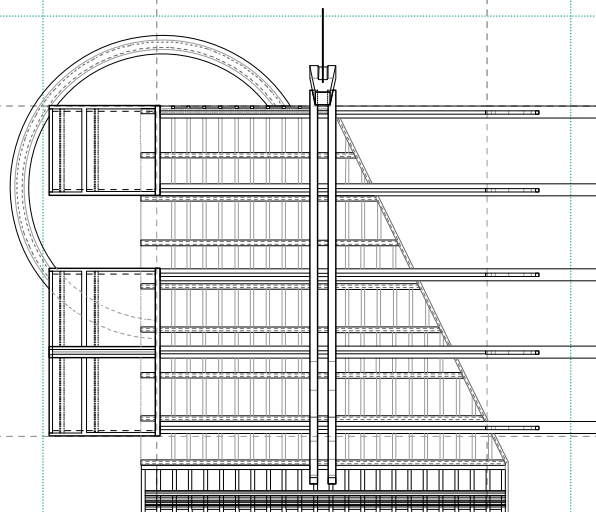
*Turn*

## 5 ~ CYKELSTATIV

*Bicycle stand*

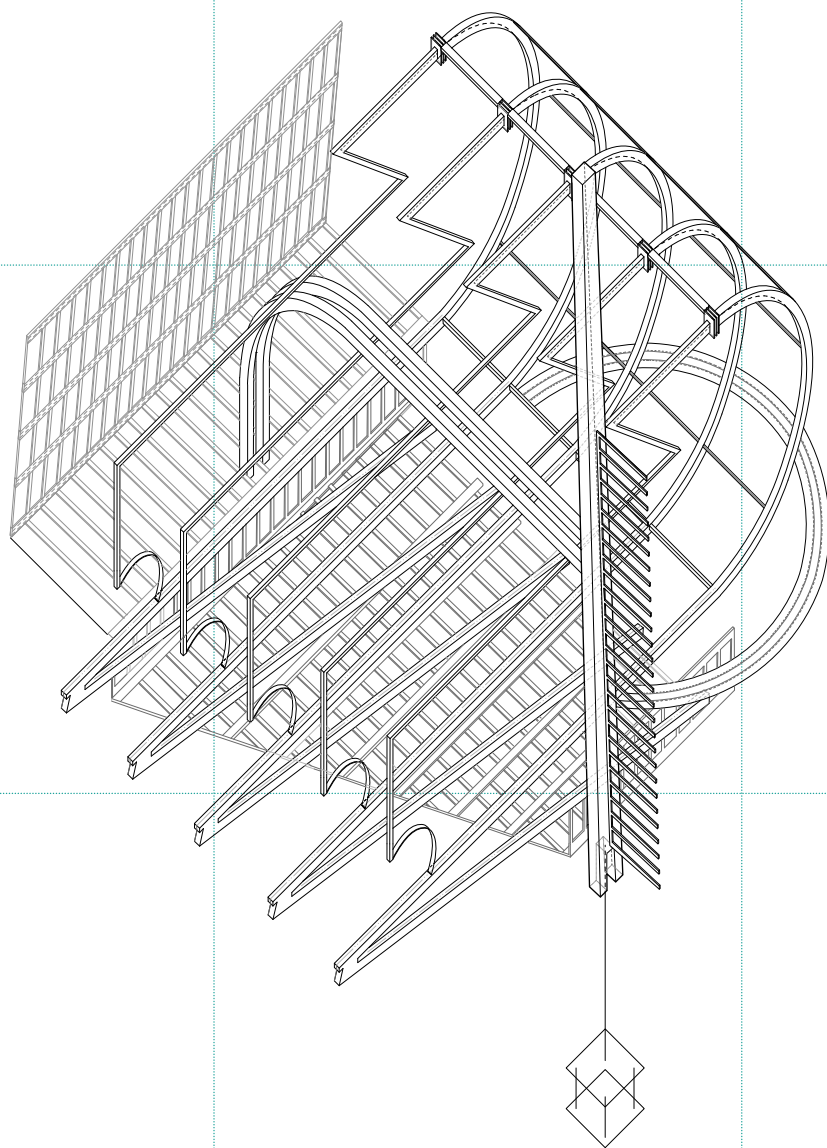
Copenhagen is a city famous for cycling and the growing presence of cyclists in the streetscape. The result of this phenomena means a high demand for cycle parking and storage, as the streets are often littered with bicycles that are secured to makeshift stands.





BICYCLE STAND  
Plan





BICYCLE STAND  
Axonometric

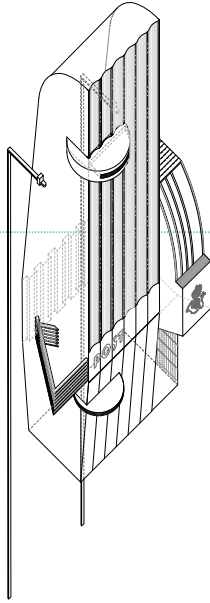
# CHAPTER //3

*A curated Infrastructure*



## REPOSITIONING THE STREETSCAPE

The location of the designed street object relates to the idea of service distribution and using the 9 square grid as way of enforcing an organisation logic and infrastructure that obeys not the layout and form of the existing city but that of the imposed grid. The street objects are distributed across the entire enclave evenly as each of the nine squares that make it up is assigned one of the objects. The attitude of the positioning of each object varies (see above) but they are all aligned to the nine square grid, be it from a smaller grid within each square. The positions of these new objects replace the identity of the former objects and become touchstones for the surrounding area - for example, a new bench indicates the site for new public space. Each street object is also tied to an anchor building, such as the post office, and the relationship between the object and the anchor is reflected in the design procedure. The method of distributing the objects evenly across the enclave references both the egalitarian economic society as well as historical planning. The Cerda grid in Barcelona for example is a tactic for a potentially infinite city where services are distributed at set intervals. This exists in a form in Copenhagen today as new offices built have to be within a certain distance from a metro station. The notion of the infinite in the nine square grid is however not about expansion, but about contraction, as each square of the grid can contain its own smaller scale nine square grid.



### Object placement

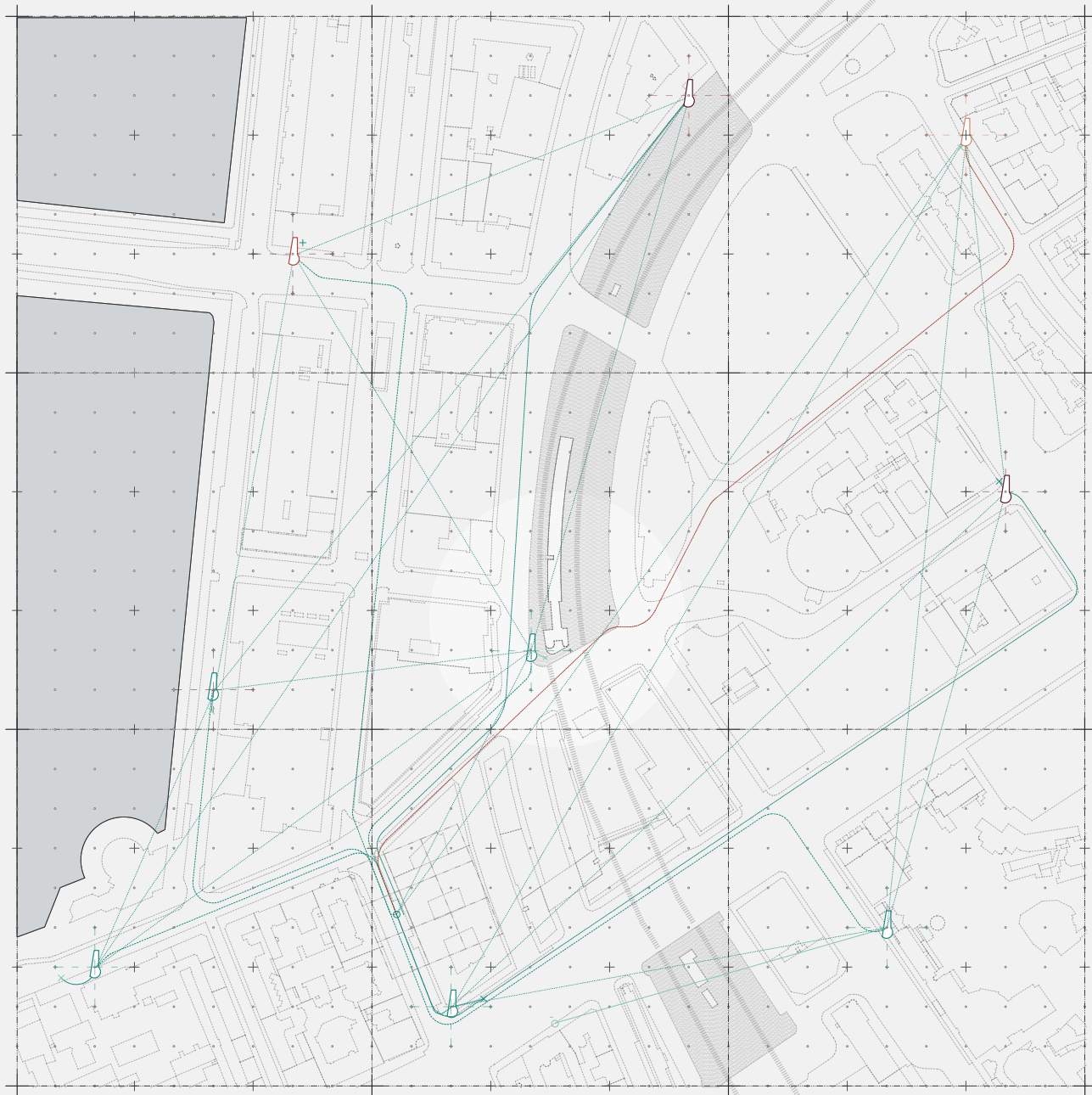
Each new Postbox replaces an existing box, repositioning it to align with nine square grid. In cases where there are no boxes in a given square, one is shifted from a neighbouring square and positioned on a point within the grid.

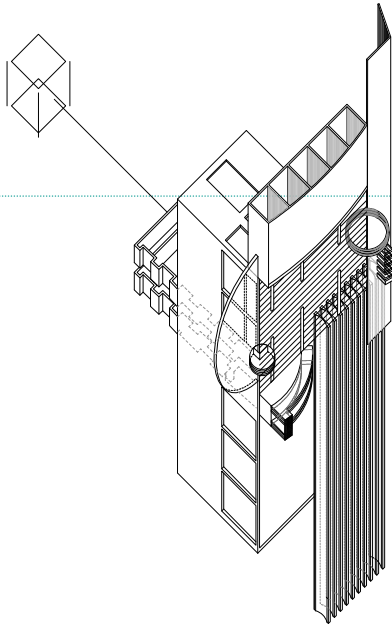
## 1 ~ POSTKASSE

### *The Postal Network*

### Infrastructure

As each postbox is placed within one of the nine squares, they each serve the subdivided areas in equal fashion, regardless of population or density. The collection and delivery is however contained to the street network, that connects each postbox to a postal centre that sorts through mail and items.





### Object placement

Each new Cash dispenser replaces an existing machine, repositioning it to align with nine square grid. Each machine is independant of specific banks or buildings and are instead free objects that are either embedded into the city fabric or isolate in the streetscape.

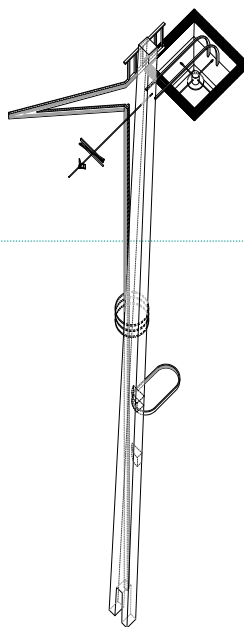
## 2 ~ PENGAEAUTOMAT

### *The Money Network*

### Infrastructure

The Cash dispensers are not only exclusive as objects themselves but in the cash that they dispense, which is exclusive to the enclave. To be so, they need to be connected to a specific source vault and printworks, to distribute cash as a physical embodiment of this identity.





#### Object placement

New Street Lamps are placed at street borders, taking position at a subsquare in the grid. These do not replace existing all street lamps, instead becoming anchor points in street lighting for each of the nine squares.

### 3 ~ GADELAMPE

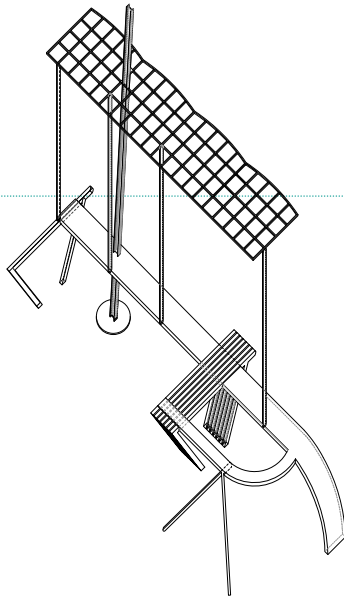
#### *The Lighting Infrastructure*

#### Infrastructure

Each 'anchor' street lamp initiates a vertical or horizontal branch that bears multiple lamps regardless of the topography or positioning of buildings. This then mediates with the alignment of existing street lamps to form a network of interconnected and overlapping lighting.







#### Object placement

Street Benches are placed at found void spaces, within each of the nine square grid. They are placed at points along this grid and indicate new public space.

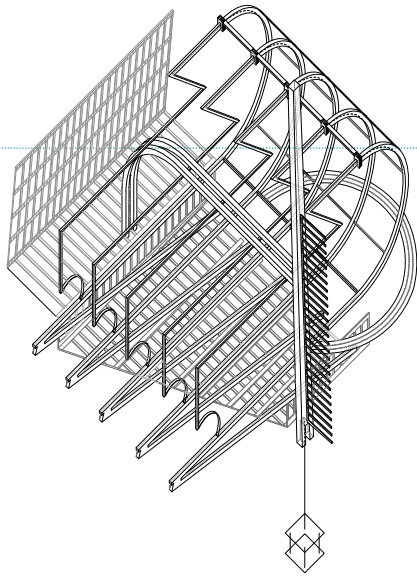
## 4 ~ BÆNK

### *Public Space*

#### Infrastructure

New public spaces are introduced with the initiation of these benches, creating a territory that although anchored to the nine square grid, is not fixed in form by either the grid or the topography of the existing city. They form their own language independent of these two systems, allowing both the grid and the city to be emphasised as such.





### Object placement

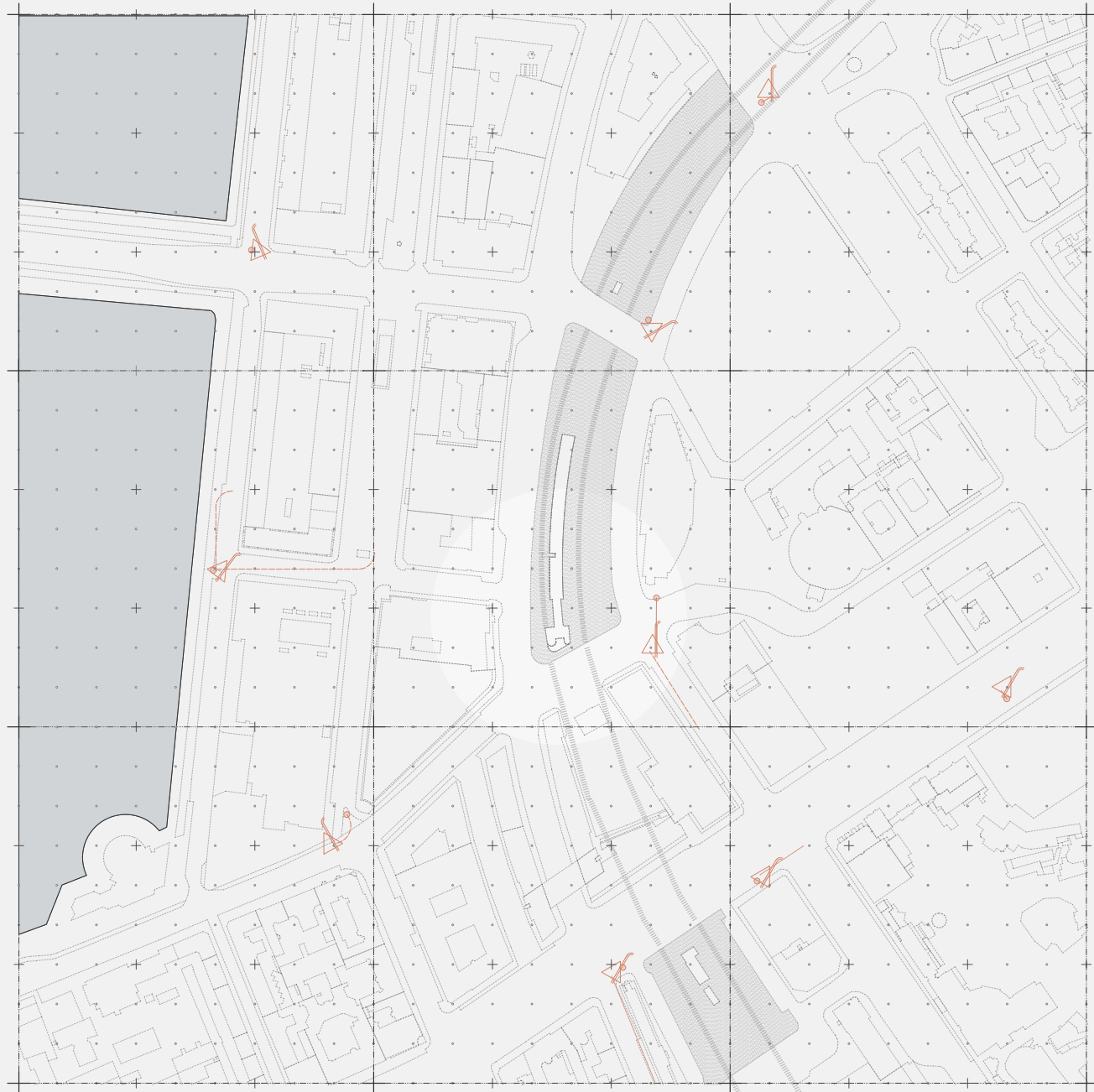
The new bicycle racks are placed on street junctions, interruptin the current flow of traffic, and providing cyclist direct access to storage. Each one realigns existing bicycle stands to the grid, although the scale of each one is variant to the context.

## 5 ~ CYKELSTATIV

### *Cycle Network*

### Infrastructure

The existing cycling infrastructure is expected to expand due to Copenhagen government policy and the enclave allows this development to extend into the new municipality. The introduction of the bicycle stands are inidicative of new cycling centres of which they are connected to.



## $\Delta \sim$ COMPOSITE

### Infrastructures

The simultaneity of these overlapping infrastructures emphasises the superimposition of the nine square grid and how they relate to each other. These inevitably establish a coherent identity of the enclave that expresses the identity of the city at large in small scale archipelagos.





