

Grøn transformation og bæredygtig byudvikling

22.- 30. september 2012



Rejseteam

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Turen er udarbejdet i samarbejde med Den Danske Ambassade i Canada og teknisk rejsearrangør Peter Grooss, Billetkontoret A/S

En stor tak for udbytterig sparring og udveksling af kontakter skal lyde til:

Jack Renteria, 3XN

Den Canadiske Ambassade i København
v/Ambassadør Peter Lundy og Trade Commissioner Danielle Sabourin

Kai-Uwe Bergmann, BIG
Brent Toderian, TODERIAN UrbanWORKs og tidl. planchef i Vancouver
Gordon Price, City Program, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver
Darcey Buxton, Westbank, Vancouver

Mfl.



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Velkommen til Vancouver

Vancouver er flere gange kåret til *Verdens bedste by* og rangerer som en af verdens miljømæssigt mest bæredygtige metropoler. Det siges, at ingen anden by i verden har så høj livskvalitet som den største by på Canadas vestkyst i delstaten British Columbia: Omgivelserne er naturskønne, den kollektive transport velfungerende, den økologiske bæredygtighed i top, og indbyggerne er venligheden selv.

Vancouver arbejder med transformation på den grønne måde. Eksempelvis er havneområdet *Southeast False Creek* – et ud af tre havneområder, der er under forandring fra tungt industriområde til byområde - i februar 2010 blevet LEED Platinum certificeret og er et forgangseksempel på bæredygtighed i hele Nordamerika.

Vancouver har en aktiv strategi for, hvordan byen bliver den grønneste i verden i 2020. Bl.a. skal alle bygninger, der opføres efter juli 2010, overholde LEED GOLD standarden. Desuden er man ved at udvikle et program for implementering af Eco-Density. Det omfatter, at der arbejdes med parametre for tæthed, design og arealanvendelse i forbindelse med udvikling af et område. Programmets mål er at skabe en bæredygtig, overkommelig og levedygtig by.

Formålet med turen er:

- Førstehåndskendskab til byggebranchen i Vancouver til inspiration, gensidig forståelse og nye idéer
- Skabe netværk både nationalt og internationalt
- Udveksling af viden, idéer og større forståelse for eksisterende udfordringer når der byudvikles



På forhånd tak!

For at få så meget som overhovedet muligt ud af vores besøg i Vancouver er det vigtigt, at vi holder os stramt til tidsplanen og til det program, som vi har udarbejdet i samarbejde med vores værter.

Check in & take off

Udrejse:

22. september
København - Toronto
Toronto - Vancouver

Kl. 12.25-14.50 AC 0883 (lokal tid)
Kl. 17.00-19.00 AC 0115 (lokal tid)

Hjemrejse

29.- 30. september
Vancouver - Toronto
Toronto - København

Kl. 11.30 - 18.55 AC 1176 (lokal tid)
Kl. 20.50 - 10.30 AC 0882 (lokal tid)

Check in & seating:

I checker på forhånd ind på www.aircanada.com eller på automaterne i lufthavnen

Vi er på forhånd seatede som gruppe, så I skal ikke ændre på den, men kun checke ind. I kan efterfølgende bytte indbyrdes i maskinen, så par sidder ved siden af hinanden osv. Det er ikke sikkert, at disse er sammensat korrekt.

Hotel

Vi skal bo på [Comfort Inn Downtown Vancouver](#) i Downtown Vancouver, 654 Nelson Street Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6B 6K4



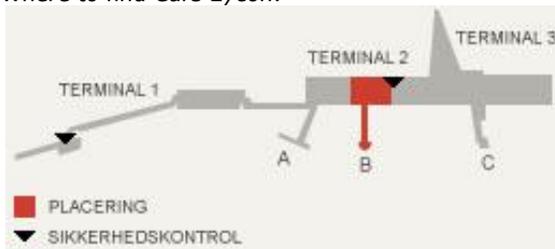
PROGRAM

Saturday, September 22

(local time)

11.00 am Café Eyecon, Kastrup Airport
 "Before takeoff get together" (after check-in and security). Program will be handed out.

Where to find Café Eyecon:



12.25 am Departure Copenhagen

14.50 pm Arrival Toronto

17.00 pm Departure Toronto

18.58 pm Arrival Vancouver
 Luggage pick up

20.00 pm Transport to hotel

20.30 pm Check-in at hotel

21.45 pm We meet in the lobby

22.00 pm Dinner at [Cibo Trattoria](#)
 900 Seymour Street, Vancouver
 (3 min. walk from our hotel)

Sunday, September 23

- 08.00 am Breakfast at the hotel & briefing on today's program
- 08.30 am Lauren and Alexandra meet us at the hotel. They will help us find our way around in Vancouver.
- 09.00 am Bus to Granville Island, 1669 Johnston St.
Right across the Public Market
- 09.30 am Visit at [Granville Island](#) including Granville Island Public Market w. Scott Fraser, Marketing & Communications Officer, Granville Island. Guided tours around the island in 3 small groups.
(Scott Fraser, cell +1 604 209 2685)
- * Read more about Granville Island on page 20*
- 12.00 pm Dinner at [The Sandbar Seafood Restaurant](#)
1535 Johnston Street
Creekhouse #102
Granville Island
- 13.30 pm Bus to Spokes Bike Rental
1798 West Georgia Street
- 14.30 pm Bicycle tour around Vancouver with Brent Toderian, president of [TODERIAN UrbanWORKS](#) and former Director of City Planning for Vancouver
Brent will give us a short introduction to the city by bike
Bicycle drop off at our hotel
(Brent Toderian, cell: +1 604 218 7069)
- 18.00 pm Break
- 20.00 pm We meet in the hotel lobby
- 20.30 pm Dinner at [Steamworks Brewing Company](#)
375 Water Street
Vancouver
(16 min. walk from our hotel)

Monday, September 24

- 08.00 am Breakfast at the hotel & briefing on today's program
- 09.00 am Skytrain to Vancouver City Hall with Lauren and Alexandra
City Hall, 453 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, Committee Room 1
- 9.30 am Urban Planning - Meeting with City of Vancouver's City Planning Staff
- Scott Hein, Senior Urban Designer at City of Vancouver, will tell us about: urban design and planning, implementation of green building initiatives in planning programmes, rejuvenation of downtown Vancouver, planning for the Olympics, South East False Creek etc.
(Scott Hein, cell Tlf. +1 604 873 7003)
- 10.30 am Tour of Olympic Village
with Rachel Moscovich, Sustainable Development Planner at City of Vancouver and Scott Hein, Senior Urban Designer, who will take us on a walk around the Olympic Village
(Rachel Moscovich, cell Tlf. +1 604 871 6288)
- 12.30 pm Lunch in Creekside Community Center , 1 Athletes Way
with Rachel Moscovich & Scot Hein
- 14.00 pm Greenest City Plan - Meeting with City of Vancouver's Sustainability Group at Creekside Community Center
- Rachel Moscovich, Sustainable Development Planner at City of Vancouver and Mark Hartman, Green Building Program Manager, City of Vancouver will tell us about Vancouver's [Greenest City Plan](#) and [Green City Policies](#)
(Rachel Moscovich, cell Tlf. +1 604 871 6288)
- 15.30 pm Walk or Skytrain to TELUS Garden
768 Seymour Street
(The Presentation Centre for the development)

(Monday, September 24)

16.30 pm Visit at TELUS Garden with Rhiannon Maberley, Westbank
Introduction to the project and to Westbank
Tour at the site and a view at the construction activity (There is not an actual building there yet)
(Rhiannon Maberley, cell +1 604 512 1579)

** Read more about TELUS Garden and Westbank on page 20*



(Foto, The Globe and Mail: TELUS Garden)

18.30 pm Walk back to hotel

19.00 pm Break

20.15 pm We meet in the hotel lobby

20.30 pm Dinner at [Kirin](#)
1172 Alberni Street.
(15 min. walk from our hotel)

Tuesday, September 25

08.00 am Breakfast at the hotel & briefing on today's program

8.45 am Walk to Vancouver Public Library
Central Library
350 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 6B1

Lauren and Alexandra will join us

09.00 am Visit at the Vancouver Public Library
Jean Kavanagh, Manager, Marketing & Communications will give us a tour – including a visit at the roof if the weather allows it.
(Jean Kavanagh, cell: +1 604 612 4059)

** Read more about Vancouver Public Library Square on page 21*



(Foto, Brian Wolk, Vancouver Public Library)

10.30 am Bus from Vancouver Public Library
To The University of British Columbia (UBC), Vancouver Campus
2329 West Mall, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1Z4

11.00 am Visit at UBC – Meeting with University Architect, Gerry McGeough
Meeting point: the Bio-Energy Demonstration Building, 2337 Lower Mall
(Gerry McGeough, cell: +1 604 312 4255)

A tour around the UBC campus

** Read more about UBC on page 21*

13.00 pm Lunch, Picnic near the Buchanan 'A' Building.

(Tuesday, September 25)

- 13.45 pm Walk to Museum of Anthropology
6393 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver
- 14.00 pm Visit at [Museum of Anthropology](#) (MOA)
Get ready to begin the tour at the museum at exactly 14.30 pm
(Bookings Coordinator, Tel: 604-822-3825 or MOA; Tel: 604 822-5087)
- 14.30 pm Guided tour at MOA

** Read more about MOA on page 22*



(Foto, Tripadvisor.dk: Museum of Modern Anthropology)

- 16.30 pm Bus to Richmond Olympic Oval
6111 River Road
Richmond, BC V7C 0A2
Meeting point: The Oval Lobby
- 17.00 pm Visit at [The Richmond Olympic Oval](#)
Tour with Denise Tambellini and Amy Livingston.
Denise will tell us about the facility's architecture, technical requirements
and sustainability features.
(Denise Tambellini, cell: +1 604 340 9373)
(Amy Livingston, cell: +1 604 247 4679)

** Read more about Richmond Olympic Oval on page 22*

- 19.00 pm Bus back to hotel
- 19.30 pm Break
- 20.15 pm We meet in the hotel lobby
- 20.30 pm Dinner at [Joe Forte's](#)
777 Thurlow Street
(12 min. walk from our hotel)

Wednesday, September 26

07:30 am Breakfast at the hotel & briefing on today's program

08.15 am Downtown Eastside (DTES): Vancouver's most challenging neighborhood!

A visit in Vancouver also includes seeing what is not functioning well in the city. Downtown Eastside is the city's poorest neighborhood where malnutrition, addiction, homelessness and other harsh signs of poverty are showing.

Brent Toderian will meet with us at the hotel and take us on a tour in the area. He will also present us to the city's strategies on how to fight poverty and homelessness.
(Brent Toderian, cell: +1 604 218 7069)

11.00 am Lunch on your own in Gastown. Make sure to be ready to meet again at 12.30 pm.

12.30 pm We meet again at the Steam Clock, 305 Water Street, Gastown.

We walk together to Woodward's, 128 West Cordova Street. Meeting point at Woodward's: at the drive aisle entrance just up from 128 West Cordova Street. There is a large 'W' sign in a glass box, and it is the first driveway on your right after Cambie Street. It's referred to as the Plaza, but it does not have an address marker.

13.00 pm Visit at Woodward's with Rhiannon Maberley from Westbank
(Rhiannon Maberley, cell +1 604 893 1742)

** Read more about Woodward's on page 22*



(Foto, Westbank: Woodward's)

15.00 pm Walk back to hotel

(Wednesday, September 26)

15.00 pm The rest of the day we have made room for you to explore the city on your own.

Suggestions for where to go and what to see (thank you Lauren & Alexandra)

- Stanley Park:**
- Vancouver Aquarium (at least 1.5-2 hours)
 - Go for a beautiful walk throughout Stanley Park or do your own bicycle tour of Stanley Park. End off cruising Denman Street (outside of Stanley Park), which is known for its international food cuisine.
 - Horse-drawn carriage or train ride (15min)
 - Lionsgate bridge, which lies just on the outskirts of Stanley Park, is a massive suspension bridge that connects downtown Vancouver with West Vancouver
- Chinatown:**
- Stroll down the streets to take in this unique area of Vancouver.
 - Visit the Dr Sun Yet-Sen Classical Chinese Garden and the various Chinese markets and tea shops.
 - If one is looking for an appetizer before dinner, one should try some authentic chinese cuisine, such as dim-sum! Really well known in this area.
- Gastown**
- Stroll down Water Street in Gastown for its funky shops, tourist shops and restaurants. Cordova Street in Gastown is a little more 'rundown', but has great antique and vintage shops.
 - Waterfront Station (Historical building that is the transport hub for downtown Vancouver)
 - Art galleries: Throughout Gastown there is a number of fantastic individual art galleries. You can't miss them strolling through the street. "Hills Native Art Gallery" is one to check out and also the Vancouver Art Gallery-about a 15min walk from Gastown.
- Hockey**
- According to some people, you can't visit Canada without seeing a game of hockey. If you agree, there is a game on this evening at 19.00 pm in Rogers Arena in Vancouver:
Preseason: Vancouver Canucks vs. San Jose Sharks
The Vancouver Canucks are members of the National Hockey League (NHL). They play their home games at Rogers Arena, formerly known as General Motors Place, which has a capacity of 18,860.
Read more and buy tickets [here](#)

(Wednesday, September 26)

Evening on your own – e.g. in Gastown:

Suggestions for restaurants and bars in Gastown

- Start the evening off admiring the famous whistling Steam clock in Gastown
- Alibi Room: A massive selection of all sorts of beer-considered a 'modern tavern'
- Salt Tasting Room: meat, cheese, condiments and wine!
- 6 acres: known for its cozy atmosphere and tapas.
- L'Abattoir: fantastic food in a beautiful setting
- Boneta restaurant
- Charles Bar at the Woodwards building: a great place to grab a drink after dinner



Foto: Gastown, Steam Clock

Other places to spend the evening:

- Yaletown
- Granville Street (near our hotel)
- Commercial Drive ("The Drive") – a laid back neighborhood. It is Vancouver's bohemian culture pot and home to a community of artists, hippies, musicians, activists, vegans, punks and immigrants.

Thursday, September 27

Day trip to Whistler Mountain

07.30 am Early breakfast

08.00 am Bus departure from hotel to Whistler
In the bus we will be accompanied by a guide who will tell us about the great nature we will see on our way on the "[Sea to Sky Highway](#)" to Whistler – e.g. [Stanley Park](#), [Howe Sound](#), [Shannon Falls](#) etc.



(Foto, Chris Cheadle /Getty Images: Sea to Sky Highway)

8.30 am Visit at Gleneagle Community Centre,
6262 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, BC V7W 2S5, Canada

Tour with Project architect David Shone, Patkau Architects Inc.
Meeting point: The parking lot directly adjacent to the Centre.
(David Shone, cell: +1 604 785 8955)

** Read more about Gleneagles Community Center on page 23*

10.00 am Bus to Shannon Falls

11.00 am Visit at Shannon Falls

12.00 pm Bus to Whistler

(Thursday, September 27)

- 13.00 pm Lunch at [Squamish Lilwat Cultural Center](#)
4584 Blackcomb Way, Whistler, BC Canada
- Here Sharon Fugman, Legal services Manager at Whistler, will meet with us and give a presentation about Whistler and the transformation as a result of the Olympics.
Sharon played a key Olympics Operations role during Games preparations.
(Sharon Fugman, cell: +1 604 935 8116)
- 14.00 pm [Whistler](#)
A short walk in Whistler city together with Sharon Fugman. Including Whistler Olympic Plaza
- * Read more about Whistler and Cheakamus Crossing on page 23*
- 14.45 pm Bus to Cheakamus Crossing – the former Athletes Village built for the Olympics
- 15.00 pm A short visit Cheakamus Crossing with Sharon Fugman and Ted Battiston, Manager of Special Projects with a focus on Energy Management at Whistler.
- 16.00 pm Bus to Hadaway House
3801 Sunridge Place, Whistler BC
- 16.30 pm Visit at [Hadaway House](#) with Project architect Lawrence Grigg
(Lawrence Grigg, cell: +1 778 230 9850)
- * Read more about Hadaway House on page 23*
- 17.30 pm Bus to The Salmon House, 2229 Folkestone Way
- 19.00 pm Dinner at [The Salmon House](#)
- 21.30 pm Bus back to hotel

Friday, September 28

- 08:00 am Breakfast at the hotel & briefing on today's program
- 09.15 am Walk to Vancouver Convention Center with Lauren and Alexandra, West Hall, 1055 Canada Place
- 10.00 am Visit at [Vancouver Convention Centre](#)
 Tour with Jinny Wu, Communications manager, accompanied by Craig Lehto, Assistant General Manager and Mike Garcia, Engineering Services Manager. The tours focus will be on sustainability.
 Meeting point: the lobby in VCC (off Burrard Street)
 (Jinny Wu, cell: +1 604 349 7143)

* *Read more about Vancouver Convention Centre on page 23*



- 11.30 am Walk to the Yaletown Brew Pub, 1111 Mainland Street
- 12.00 pm Lunch at Yaletown Brew Pub with Michael Gordon, Senior Central Area Planner, City of Vancouver and Adjunct Professor, School of Community and Regional Planning and Peter Ladner, Fellow at Simon Fraser University Centre for Dialogue and Author to *The Urban Food Revolution: Changing The Way We Feed Cities*.
 (Michael Gordon, cell: +1 604 762 1176)
 (Peter Ladner, cell: +1 604 760 1445)

(Friday, September 28)

During lunch we will have table discussions about city planning and urban agriculture.

Pick which table you want to join:

Table 1: 'The Urban ag'. Here Peter Ladner will focus the discussion on: urban agriculture, food policy, economic dev., homelessness and affordable housing.

Table 2: 'City planning table' Here Michael Gordon will focus the discussion on: the evolution of planning waterfront areas, integrating green building strategies, economic development and homelessness and affordable housing.

- 13.30 pm Walking tour in Yaletown with Michael Gordon and Peter Ladner
Focusing on transformation of the city areas Old Yaletown,
New Yaletown and Granville Street.
We will also visit a recent urban agriculture installation.
- 15.30 pm Sailing tour of False Creek basin with Michael Gordon and Peter Ladner
focusing on "Five eras of Brownfield development."
The trip starts at the foot of Davie Street, The False Creek Ferries
stop in Yaletown.
- 16.30 pm Walk back to hotel
- 16.30 pm Break
- 20.00 pm We meet in the hotel lobby
- 20.30 pm "Bye, bye Vancouver" dinner at [Raincity Grill](#)
1193 Denman Street, Vancouver
(22 min. walk from our hotel)

Saturday, September 29

- 08:00 am Breakfast at the hotel
- 08.30 am Check out from hotel
- 09.30 am Bus transfer from hotel to airport
- 11.30 am Departure from Vancouver
- 18.50 pm Arrival Toronto
- 20.50 pm Departure Toronto

Sunday, September 30

- 10.30 am Arrival Copenhagen, Kastrup Airport

More about places and buildings in Vancouver

About Granville Island

Granville Island is an urban planning success story, analyzed and copied worldwide. Transforming it from a derelict industrial park to a thriving market and entertainment destination, the Island's planners have carefully and affectionately guided its growth. Granville Island, which sits on land owned by the federal government, is managed by the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. It was developed in 1972 with the Granville Island Trust formed to oversee its creation. Today it attracts throngs of locals and tourists to its shops, market, community activities and cultural offerings.

The Granville Island Public Market is Vancouver's hub of epicurean delight. The Public Market provides the very best of fresh food for the expert chef, as well as those who love to eat!

About TELUS Garden and Westbank (Developer)

With architecture by Vancouver-based firm Henriquez Partners Architects, TELUS Garden will transform and revitalize the Robson block with this development, which consists of a new, 428 unit residential tower and a 22 storey office tower as well as an upgrade of the existing TELUS facilities. There will also be retail units as well. This development takes up almost an entire City block.

TELUS Garden will offer a spectrum of homes from affordable one-bedrooms to luxurious Signature Suites and Penthouses. The project promises to set new standards for sustainability within the City of Vancouver Green Capital strategy, targeting Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum and Gold certification. The development will feature its own energy district utility plant that will recover heat from the existing TELUS building on site as well as rooftop solar collection. With these innovations, the developers anticipate the building will use up to 80 percent less energy than a standard building of the same size. In addition, rainwater will be collected for commodes and irrigation, and there will be electric car charging stations and ample bicycle storage.

About Westbank (developer) Westbank was established in 1992 and with over \$12 billion of projects completed or under development. Westbank is active across Canada in a diversity of product types from luxury condominiums, rental apartment office, commercial, retail, hotel, non-market housing and industrial.

Westbank's primary focus is on large mixed use projects involving highly complex entitlement processes. Westbank is best known for being the leading luxury residential developer in Canada, along with being the owner/developer of the finest hotels in Canada. Some of its best known projects include Shangri-la Vancouver, Shangri-la Toronto, Fairmont Pacific Rim and the Woodward's Redevelopment project.

<http://www.westbankcorp.com/>

(More about places and buildings in Vancouver)

About TELUS (Building owner): TELUS is a leading national telecommunications company in Canada, with \$10.5 billion of annual revenue and 12.7 million customer connections including 7.4 million wireless subscribers, 3.5 million wireline network access lines and 1.3 million Internet subscribers and more than 550,000 TELUS TV customers. Led since 2000 by President and CEO, Darren Entwistle, TELUS provides a wide range of communications products and services including wireless, data, Internet protocol (IP), voice, television, entertainment and video. For more information about TELUS, please visit telus.com.

TELUS Community Investment: In support of their philosophy to give where they live, TELUS, their team members and retirees will, by year-end 2011, have contributed \$245 million to charitable and not-for-profit organizations and volunteered 4.1 million hours of service to local communities since 2000. Ten TELUS Community Boards across Canada lead TELUS' local philanthropic initiatives. TELUS was honoured to be named the most outstanding philanthropic corporation globally for 2010 by the Association of Fundraising Professionals, becoming the first Canadian company to receive this prestigious international recognition.

About Vancouver Library Square

The Vancouver Public Library, designed by Moshe Safdie, attracted worldwide attention when it was completed in 1995. Consolidating Vancouver's Central Public Library, Federal Office Tower, and retail and service facilities, the Library Square occupies a city block in the eastward expansion of downtown Vancouver. The building's exterior is often said to resemble a Roman Colosseum.

The library design is the result of an exceptionally rare competition process in which both expert and public opinion was included in the adjudication process. officially opened in May 1995.

About The University of British Columbia (UBC)

[The University of British Columbia's Vancouver campus](#) is a spectacular location that is a 'must-see' for any visitor to the city. The campus is home to more than 37,000 undergraduate and 9,000 graduate students. More than 400 hectares in size, the stunning campus is surrounded by forest on three sides and ocean on the fourth. The campus has been located on this site for most of its [100-year history](#); a location that is the traditional territory of the [Musqueam people](#).

The Vancouver campus is home to some outstanding facilities, including The Arthur Erickson designed [Museum of Anthropology](#) — Canada's largest teaching museum.



(More about places and buildings in Vancouver)

About Museum of Anthropology

Vancouver's Museum of Anthropology, is located in a spectacular building by Arthur Erickson overlooking mountains and sea - its collections, exhibitions and programs renowned for giving insight into the cultures of indigenous peoples around the world.

About the Richmond Olympic Oval

Winner of the Institution of Structural Engineers top award for Sports or Leisure Structures. Home to long track speed skating during the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, the Oval offers an inspiring environment for all ages and skill levels to progress towards their own personal podiums.

The Oval was built to qualify the [Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design](#) Scale (LEED) Silver certification; for example, the Oval's refrigeration plant is designed to heat other areas of the building through the utilization of what is otherwise waste heat from cooling the ice surface.

About Woodward's

The Woodward's building, located in the 100 block of West Hastings in Vancouver, combines market and non-market housing, along with commercial/retail and institutional arts space, all of which are designed to be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. It is part of a larger effort to revitalize one of Vancouver's historic neighbourhoods with the addition of up to 6,000 students and faculty, residents, shoppers, office and other workers.

Woodward's is considered one of the largest mixed-use projects in the history of Vancouver, and its multifaceted program demonstrates the many elements necessary for a healthy, live able neighborhood. Constructed in 1903, the now-demolished Woodward's was once a premiere shopping destination and the "W" sign atop the building a distinctive landmark in the Vancouver skyline. Henriquez Partners Architects assembled a project team, including developer Westbank Projects/Peterson Investment Group and community advisor PHS Community Services.

(More about places and buildings in Vancouver)

About The Gleneagles Community Center

The Gleneagles Community Centre combines innovative green design with commonsense to provide a communal recreation facility for the citizens of West Vancouver, in British Columbia. Program components include a gymnasium, multipurpose room, a fitness center, and childcare area. The architect organized these elements on three levels of a building that occupies a sloping site. This provides all major indoor rooms direct access to complimentary outdoor spaces (read more [here](#)).

About Whistler & Cheakamus Crossing

Whistler is a city and skiing area in British Columbia. The city has 9.965 inhabitants and almost 2 million visitors per year. Whistler was the host Mountain Resort for the 2010 Olympic Winter Games in 2010. In 2004 Cheakamus Crossing was an active garbage dump – today it is Whistler's newest neighbourhood. As the official Olympic Athletes Village for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, Cheakamus Crossing played host to the world's best athletes. After the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, Cheakamus Crossing now provides affordable and environmentally-sustainable housing.

About Hadaway House

A snow-country house owned by Martin and Susan Hadaway. The house is located on a northwest slope overlooking a panoramic view of Whistler Valley and has been awarded with the "Canadian Architect's" 2008 Award of Excellence.

About the Vancouver Convention Centre

An award-winning facility built on the original Pier B-C on Vancouver's Waterfront and first served as the Canada Pavilion for the World's Fair Expo in 1986. A living roof, seawater heating and cooling, on-site water treatment and fish habitat built into the foundation of the West Building make it one of the "greenest" convention centres in the world.

Kompendie: Deltageres bidrag

Nikolaj Thymark om Cradle to Cradle i Vancouver

Til jer der ikke helt ved hvad Cradle to Cradle er, så handler det om at designe og producere på en sådan måde at materialer og næringsstoffer bliver i et biologiske eller teknisk kredsløb uden at de forringes. Det betyder at affaldsmængderne kan mindskes, da affaldet nu bliver en ressource som kan komme tilbage i det biologiske eller tekniske kredsløb.

Det er bl.a. en af de ting som Metro Vancouver arbejder med i en økonomisk strategi om "Zero Waste".

Metro Vancouver er et forsyningsselskab men kommunale opgaver som drikkevand, kloakering, affaldshåndtering og beredskabstjenester i Vancouver. De har en innovativ fremtidsplanlægning om "Zero Waste" hvor de bl.a. bruger Cradle to Cradle som et værktøj.

I Vancouver har de også en nonprofit forskningsgruppe ved navn One Earth som arbejder bredt med de bæredygtige værdier.

One Earth er en nonprofit forskningsgruppe med base i Vancouver. De har fokus på at omdanne produktions- og forbrugsmønstre i retning af langsigtet bæredygtighed, hvilket også er en grundtanke i Cradle to Cradle.

Carsten Lang-Jensen om canadisk film og musik

Vidste du....

At Jimi Hendrix boede meget i Vancouver, bl.a. hos sin bedstemor i sin barndom, og at byen har viet et museum - Jimi Hendrix Shrine - til ham i bedstemoderens tidligere restaurant, som han også brugte som øvelokale ... måske en slags rocking dinner.

At de første 5 sæsoner af X-Files er optaget i Vancouver.

At byen af skattemæssige grunde er flittigt anvendt til optagelser af amerikanske film

At Seth Rogen, komiker (Superbad, The Green Hornet, Paul), er født i byen.

At Howard Hughes søgte tilflugt fra de amerikanske skattemyndigheder på byens berømte hotel Bayshore i et halvt år 1972. Manageren meddelte Hughes at der ikke var ledige værelser, hvortil Hughes svarede, "så køber jeg hotellet". Det havde han gjort før, så han fik et penthouse-værelse, mens paparazzierne hangglidede forbi hans vinduer for at få et foto af ham ...

Jan Brandis om det canadiske køkken

Den canadiske gastronomi ligner ved første øjekast, det man kan opleve i USA – store saftige bøffer med kartofler af en slags og mixed salat.

Dog finder man i øst nogle fantastiske østers og hummere, som regnes for nogle af de bedste i verden.

Mod vest Pacific kan man på nogle restauranter få østers, som beskriver Stillehavet som en "sø". En platte med japanske, australske, etc. og selvfølgelig canadiske østers. De smager himmelsk og er meget forskellige i størrelse og smag.

Når man er i British Columbia kan man også opleve spisekort, hvor der kan forekomme 3-4 forskellige laksearter i forskellige udskæringer - meget anderledes end vi er vant til. Jeg kan bl.a. stærkt anbefale den meget smagfulde Sockeye Salmon. På denne årstid skal den til at formere sig og søger tilbage gennem floder, åer og bække for at gyde samme sted, som den kom til verden 4-5 år tidligere. Når dette er gjort går den til grunde. Der er så mange, at det i de store årgange ligner snedriver langs floder og søer – Bjørne, ulve og fugle synes det er et pragtfuldt måltid.

Der er mange steder i Canada, hvor man dyrker grøntsager og vin.

Mod vest bør man notere sig Okanagan Valley, som er Canadas største vindistrikt og bugner af frugt og grønt – et sandt spisekammer. Husk også de søde vine fra Niagara – helt i topklasse.

Typiske canadiske måltider:

En start på dagen kunne være pandekager med ahornsirup efterfulgt af Æg Benedict – ikke kalorielet, men det smager. Frokost: Caesar salat. Aften: Bøf eller laks

Marianne Brandis om indiansk vævning:

De indianske væve er opretstående til vævning af tæpper. De er lavet af grene fra træer i deres nærområde.

Tæpperne laves som billedvævning, gobelinvævning. De vævede mønstre relaterer sig til familie- og stammeforhold. Mønstrene i tæpperne kan også have stor åndelig betydning.

En anden type væv er båndvævene, der let kan tages med overalt (som et strikkesøj) Trådene, der væves over, fæstnes om et træ eller et andet fikspunkt i den ene ende og om livet på væveren i den anden ende.

Også her har mønstrene stor rituel betydning og forskellige bånd til forskellige anledninger.

Nogle bånd bruges til bæltter andre som pandebånd.

Materialerne, der bruges, er hvad man kan skaffe i området: uld fra dyrene og i Vancouver-området også bark fra træerne.

Thomas Snog om Arthur Erickson

Arthur Erickson (14. juni 1924-20. maj 2009) er Canadas svar på Utzon. Begge er inspireret af Frank Lloyd og naturens former. Ligesom Utzon fik han sit gennembrug ved at vinde en international konkurrence i 1963 – det store Simon Fraser University i Burnaby, British Columbia. Det blev starten på en imponerende produktion af byggerier med meget forskellige udtryk.



Arthur Erickson er en lidenskabelig fortæller for kulturel bevidsthed med fokus på menneskelige og naturlige miljøer. Hans bygninger er meget alsidige og er skabt med dyb respekt for konteksten, og ofte med en dramatiske brug af rum og lys.

Arthur Erickson har modtaget en række anerkendelser for sit arbejde – bla. fra American Institute of Architects, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the French Academie d'Architecture.

Nedenfor kan du læse en af hans forelæsninger. Den giver et indblik i hans syn på arkitekturen såvel som på samfundet.

Speech to McGill University School of Architecture, October 21, 2000

My mentor, Frank Lloyd stimulated, through exhibitions of his early work in Europe, the nascent germination of modernism. At the same time, through the confluence of the new space/time theories of Einstein and the discovery of African primitive art, the Cubist movement was inspired to deconstruct their subjects. In the analytical and disective approach of science, they interpreted space and form as the simultaneity of the space/time continuum. The expression of space/time into its four dimensions became the aesthetic thrust of modernism, the most profound revolution in the observation of objects since the Renaissance and the discovery of perspective.

The simultaneity of perception was depicted by cubists in the multifaceted portrayal of an object's significant aspects, both inside and out. All critical information was compacted to a flat plane in two-dimensions as in primitive art.

The x-ray vision of art had a similar consequence in architecture. Wright, then Mies and Le Corbusier led the campaign to burst apart traditional orthogonal volumes reassembling them with all planes detached and exposed to allow the free flow of space unimpeded from inside to outside. Forthright practicality, with a minimum of parts was a characteristic sought mimicking the honest aesthetic of the machine. The house became a "machine to live in." Truth to materials, to form, to space, to technics, to purpose were the qualities that were the rallying cry of modernism. Style was eschewed as Victorian eclecticism. In the ridding of all superfluous embellishments, honesty was the goal. But, the public's objection to the meagerness of the "functional aesthetic" eventually became modernism undoing. Over time architects and builders misinterpreted simplicity as plainness, lack of detail for crudity, modesty for cheapness, structural veracity as a boring "grid". Builders eventually took advantage of the look of modernism to build cheaply and carelessly, exhibiting their cynical view of a passing fashion.

So it was no surprise that the reaction to the bareness of ill conceived modernist buildings was to revert in the 80's to a revival of historicism in the guise of "post-modernism". That sad caper influenced nearly everyone in the building trade because it appealed to the public taste for antique references. That Dark Age is thankfully over but cultural insecurity is always there, hidden in the basement of our psyches - ready to spring out whenever brave confidence falters. It lingers in the gated communities where make-believe has become an adult panacea. It lingers with the developers who promote kitsch because it sells. It lingers with the newly rich and the establishment who need to consolidate social standing with class accepted standards. It lingers in every shopping centre, multiplex, restaurant, Vegas casino where illusion is needed to disguise the emptiness within. The tragedy is that these forays into wonderland are transgressions of history, couched in the past, in denial of the present. They are false, delusionary and worse, not imaginative at all. Make-believe is taking over the built environment as the influence of Disnification spreads to our urban cores. Even worse, design is seen as entertainment and "entertainment" is becoming the goal of too much of our design, our museums and shopping centres. The problem is that the delusion of entertainment lacks a purpose other than to enchant and is devoid of meaning. It may amuse us for a bit, but after the initial hit we are left with the dark feeling of desolation.

The Achilles Heel of the Americas was the lack of cultural confidence typical of new settlers everywhere. Although the innovative spirit was America's strongest attribute, transforming everything into a brave new world, there lingered an insecurity about the arts. Therefore, it was easier to revert to old-world visions and the presumed suitability of historic styles from the beginning. This fostered the make-believe world - architecture as fancy dress which lived alongside that fresh innovative innocence. No wonder the film industry started in the desert in California where, like all desert dwellers, they dream their buildings, rather than design them. The great dream merchant Disney was a success because make-believe was what everyone seemed to need in a spiritually empty land. From the time of the Industrial Barons, historicism was an American phenomena - a fantasy later adopted by the aspiring middle class and eventually exported to the emerging third world to the new culturally unsure like China, abandoning their values to seek those of the commercially triumphant America.

We settled this continent without art. So it was easy for us to give it up, or to treat it as an imported luxury, not a necessity. Our culture, our civilization is the outcome of practicality, which meant to the settler, working hard to overcome the temptations of pleasure - good Quaker values. The rational mercantile approach, dealing with shortcuts to materialistic gain supported the inventive spirit but avoided the creative one which could divert the simple goal of gain. That suspicion of the arts is so entrenched that there is great difficulty in gaining acceptance of the cost of the irrational, intuitive world of the arts.

Rationalism is the enemy of art though necessary as a basis for architecture. But the heart, not the head, must be the guide. The obsession with performance left no room for the development of the intuitive or spiritual impact of space and form other than the aesthetic of the machine itself. North American Puritanism, characteristic of New England settler values, could be blamed for this minimalizing for utilitarian purposes alone.



Practicality, the elimination of the "non essentials" began the long descent of art and architecture into bottom line management. Materialism has never been so ominous as now in North America as management and not the artist takes over.

There is no end to mechanization's ability to completely substitute the unreal for the real - "virtual" reality for reality - the robot pet for the live one. There is no limit to the prediction of Hollywood productions which ominously presage a future that is a manifestation of what subconsciously we desire. Does an architecture to assuage the spirit have a place in all this? Unfortunately we are no longer the interpreters of our culture's myths but the followers of that dubious client, the developer, who has little patience with the art of architecture, the fine detail and obscure promise, which can upset his financial activity. Are we not the whores of big business, selling our product for their commercial lust? Today's developer is a poor substitute for the committed entrepreneur of the last century for whom the work of architecture represented a chance to celebrate the worth of his enterprise. Profit and bottom line, the contemporary mantra of business, eliminates the critical detail, the very source of architectural expression. Having been exposed to the post-modernist disdain for authentic techniques, the developer/builder is accustomed to stage set methods. Dryvit can simulate anything.

In the Po Mo period, a change that signaled the questionable new direction to architecture was the shift from the modernist concern with space to the preoccupation with surface. Space is and has always been the spiritual dimension of architecture. It is not the physical statement of the structure so much as what it contains that moves us. Modernism released us from the constraints of everything that had gone before with a euphoric sense of freedom. Post- Modernism reverted to surface, the face of the container, the palette for the decorator. After 1980, you never heard reference to space again. Surface, the most convincing evidence of the descent into materialism became the focus of design, space the essence of architectural expression at its highest level, disappeared.

With production alone as the goal, industry in North America was dominated by the assembly line, standardization for mass consumption. Industry rejects isolated and unique demands for their product. Thus, compared to industry in Europe or Japan, where industry was based on a craft tradition, we are sadly behind. There, industry is organized to relate intimately to professional demand. Vignoly told me that after his Tokyo Forum experience, he was spoilt for building in the Western Hemisphere.

Specialization was another consequence of our misplaced rational approach. Nowhere has specialization penetrated so deeply into the building professions as North America. Fostered by our unfortunate university systems, our engineering studies for structural, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, lighting and acoustics foster independent specialists, each in a world of his own. In those countries with centuries of a craft tradition behind their building methods the relationships behind all skills is paramount. Building is seen as a craft, and techniques tightly coordinated under the direction of the architect. Nearly all of the advances in structural and aesthetic innovation is coming from abroad. The new architecture of transparency and lightness comes from Japan and Europe. Industry and building codes - curtail that same approach here. Besides the inflexibility of industry, we are stymied by regulations, limited choice and the threat of litigation. Neither professional consultants nor industry itself provide the research which encourage those innovative techniques which takes architecture forward in Europe and Japan.

There is no greater pleasure than working with a firm like Arup or Coop Himmenblau who amalgamate all the professional skills with an in-house research arm and are largely responsible for the abundance of remarkable buildings arising outside this continent. "God is in the details", Mies said meaning that the details are the very source of expression in architecture. But we are caught in a vice between art and the bottom line.

Whenever we witness art in a building, we are aware of an energy contained by it. The intensity of that energy reflects the intensity of the creative act, the degree of devotion invested in the work, that is communicated immediately to the viewer. Creation is the bestower of life. Vitality is radiated from exceptional art and architecture. Beauty - a word much avoided in this late mechanistic era, conveys an inexplicable sense of harmony and wholeness. A thing of Beauty is not pretty, nor perfect, nor flashy - but restrained, often odd, tough, indefinable - it touches a higher sense than the emotions alone. Out of the most ordinary circumstance a transcendental experience is distilled. Though lacking in cerebral challenge, since it is beyond the limits of the brain it gives its viewers a sense of highest fulfillment.

How do we deal with such a quality - one that is indescribable. It can't be a goal, for that requires a tactic, a plan and procedure - all mental processes. One cannot strive for it. Only when inspired to go beyond consciousness by some extraordinary insight does it manifest unexpectedly. Nor looking back can you tell how or why it happened. This is the moment in all art when reason is abandoned and reverie and inspiration assert themselves. Inspiration in Science may have to do with ideas but not in Art. In art it is in the senses that are instinctively responsive to the medium of expression. No amount of thought can ever reveal what comes unexpectedly. Picasso said "I don't seek - I find." Archimedes also found it in the "Eureka" experience in his bath, the basis of "specific gravity". It is the mystery of the creative act that something other than our conscious self takes over. The artist himself is loath to acknowledge it for he likes to seem totally responsible for his work. Often to cover himself he begins to explain it, after the fact, to make it appear as if it were a reasonable process.

Architecture doesn't come from theory. You don't think your way through a building. There is entirely too much cant clogging the communication of architectural criticism. You have to see a building to comprehend it. Photographs cannot convey the experience, nor film. What we are seeing in magazines are too often surface intellectual arguments in steel or concrete - not architecture.

We seem today to have lost sight of the original goal of architecture that is - to ennoble the place and the people who use it. It is a gift we have as architects to be able to do that. Architecture, today is only tentatively expressive of the human spirit, having been tempted from its mission by the love of mechanization - the obsession with the machine aesthetic in Europe, or the influence in America of Disney through the reduction of architecture to entertainment.

Great buildings that move the spirit have always been rare. In every case they are unique, poetic, products of the heart, of sensibility and with a freshness of view, which shows us the way and reminds us of our mission to inspire. They are honest, simple and stirring. They reinforce the way of architecture - the quiet voice that underlies it and has guided it from the beginning.

Fun facts about Vancouver

- Vancouver is named after Captain Vancouver, a morose sounding fellow who must have explored the area in a rainy summer. He hated the place.
- Vancouver is Canada's third largest city; Toronto and Montreal are bigger.
- The population of greater Vancouver is approximately 2.1 million. A resident of Vancouver is called a Vancouverite.
- In 1886 Vancouver was almost completely destroyed by fire. Only 16 days earlier was Vancouver's first fire department formed and they had not yet purchased a fire truck.
- Vancouver is the birthplace of the one of the world's largest environmental organizations: Greenpeace (born in 1971).
- Vancouver ranks third in the world as the best city to live in – for quality of life.
- Vancouver aka Hollywood North, is second only to Los Angeles in TV production and third in North America for Feature Film production. That means there are occasionally high profile movie stars floating around. Lions Gate, Paramount and Bridge Studios have set up shop here.
- Vancouver has the fourth largest cruise ship terminal in the world. Cruise ships begin sailing in April. October 4th is the last cruise of the year in 2011. Most of the cruises head for Alaska.
- 35% of Vancouver's population is foreign born. It has the highest proportion of Asians in any North American city. Try a visit to China Town.
- Vancouver has played host to the 2010 Winter Olympics and the Expo'86 World Fair.
- Three professional major league sports team call Vancouver home – the Vancouver Canucks for hockey, the BC Lions for football and the Vancouver Whitecaps for soccer.
- Vancouver – along with Victoria – has the mildest climate in Canada – though one of the rainiest. In an average year, Vancouver will see some sort of rainfall on 165 days in the year.
- The best time to visit Vancouver is in the summer. It's typically sunny and in fact often suffers from drought. The winter is dark, rainy and dreary.

(Fun facts about Vancouver)

- Vancouver is probably the only place in the world where it is possible to ski, play golf and go sailing, all in the same day
- There are three ski hills within a short drive of downtown Vancouver – Grouse Mountain, Cypress Mountain and Mount Seymour.
- Vancouver’s Kitsilano salt water pool holds the title of Canada’s longest pool, measuring 137.5 meters. This outdoor pool maintains a constant temperature of 25C so you will always be comfortable under the grimmest of outdoor conditions.
- Vancouver has the highest real estate prices in Canada. The average price of a detached home in April 2011 was \$1,204,587. Actually according to some, and depending on how you measure it, prices are higher than in London or New York City.
- There are no freeways in downtown Vancouver.
- The Lion’s Gate Bridge, a suspension bridge over the Burrard Inlet, connecting the City of Vancouver to the north-shore communities of North and West Vancouver is 5,890 feet long. It opened to traffic on November 14, 1938. The bridge can be a traffic nightmare. Fortunately you can bike or walk over it, in dedicated lanes.
- Famous people who were born or have lived much of their life in Vancouver include Bryan Adams, Michael Buble, Pamela Anderson, Jason Priestly, Margaret Trudeau, Joe Sakic, David Suzuki, Sarah McLachlan, Michael J. Fox, Raymond Burr, Douglas Coupland, Arthur Erickson and Nat Bailey.
- Granville Island is Vancouver’s famous public market. It is open 7 days a week from 9am until 7pm.
- Dolphins and whales are occasionally sighted in the waters close to the city. Last year there were two whale sightings in False Creek and numerous dolphin pod sightings in Howe Sound.
- Stanley Park is a 1001 acre urban park, bordering the city. It is 10% bigger than New York City’s Central Park. A 5.5 mile path circles the seawall. It’s extensively used by walkers, runners, cyclists and roller bladers.
- The Vancouver Aquarium in Stanley Park ranks in the top 5 around the world.
- Tax on almost everything except food is 12%. Some things like gasoline have tax on tax.

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* Møder os i Vancouver

** senere afrejse

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