

I fremtiden skal danmark leve af en mere avanceret ressourceanvendelse, godt design og vedvarende energiudnyttelse – det handler om Reputation Design.

In the future Denmark will live off a more progressive use of resources, good design and sustainable energy – it's called Reputation Design

Vandret og lodret svineproduktion:
Til venstre opstalt og foto af Arkitemas Danish Crown. Til højre: MVRDV's Pig City.
■ Horizontal and vertical pig production:
Left: Elevation and photo of Arkitema's Danish Crown.
Right: MVRDV's Pig City.

“Ænder” i landskabet æstetik og produktionsetik “Ducks” in the landscape Aesthetics and production ethics

Af/by Boris Brorman Jensen



FOTO: ASBJØRN HASLOV

Den 6. maj 2002 blev den hollandske sociologiprofessor og kometpolitiker Pim Fortuyn skudt ned uden for en radiostation i Hilversum. Det var et mord, der rystede Holland og dets politiske frisind, og samtidig en begivenhed, der radikalt kom til at ændre den politiske scene i landet. Pim Fortuyn blev myrdet af en dyreværnsaktivist, som ville 'aktionere' imod Fortuyns vidtgående forslag til reorganisering af det hollandske landbrug. Fortuyn havde offentligt argumenteret for, at den animalske og vegetabiliske produktion, vi kalder for landbrug, skulle systematiseres og omlægges i langt mere rationelle og kompakte anlæg, så Holland kunne frigive noget af sit sparsomme landskab til andre formål. Fortuyn havde bl.a. talt varmt for MVRDV's projekt "Pig City" – en computeranimeret film, der ved hjælp af logistiske øvelser og kliniske kalkuler illustrerer, hvordan hele den hollandske svineproduktion kunne samles og organiseres i 76 produktionstårne med en højde på intet mindre end 622 meter! Prospekterne til de futuristiske svine-skyskrabere med indbygget slagteri, biogasanlæg, affaldsbehandling og foderstofproduktion var tænkt som et muligt fremtidsscenario, bestilt af det hollandske landbrugsministerium, som ganske givet var blevet inspireret af MVRDV's pavillon på EXPO-udstillingen i Hannover, der var det første bygningskompleks, som realiserede nogle af tankerne fra MVRDV's Metacity Datatown projekt.

Drabet på Fortuyn var i høj grad et attentat imod Pig City projektet og selve etikken i Metacity Datatown-programmet. MVRDV's chefideolog Winy Maas kom under politibeskyttelse umiddelbart efter attentatet og har lige siden haft travlt med at forsøre sin radikalt pragmatiske utopi imod en mere saglig kritik. Det paradoxale i den sammenhæng er ikke så meget, at Pig City og Metacity Datatown projekterne faktisk forsøger at løse nogle spørgsmål om dyrevelfærd, økologisk produktion og miljømæssige problemstillinger, paradokset ligger i måden de gør det på. Højhuse til mennesker er som bekendt ikke noget nyt, så hvorfor vækker det egentlig så megen forargelse, når dyrene sendes mod skyerne i de få måneder de lever, inden vi ekspederer dem videre i himlen?

MVRDV eksperimenterer med at slippe fri af den traditionelle repræsentationsæstetik ved at arbejde med arkitekturen som en ren

On May 6, 2002, the Dutch sociology professor and political comet Pim Fortuyn was shot outside a radio station in Hilversum. It was a murder that shocked Holland and its political liberalism, and was an event that radically changed the political scene in the country.

Pim Fortuyn was assassinated by an animal-lover activist, in protest against Fortuyn's far-reaching proposal to reorganize Dutch farming. Fortuyn had publicly argued that animal and vegetable production should be systemized and reorganized in far more rational and compact units so that Holland could liberate some of its scanty landscape for other purposes. Among other suggestions, Fortuyn had warmly supported MVRDV's project "Pig City" – a computer animated film, which by way of logistic exercises and clinical calculations illustrated how the entire Dutch pig breeding industry could be gathered and organized in 76 production towers, with heights up to 622 meters! The prospects for these futuristic pig-skyscrapers with integrated slaughterhouses, bio-gas systems, refuse treatment and feed production were conceived as a possible future scenario, commissioned by the Dutch ministry of agriculture, who no doubt had been inspired by MVRDV's pavilion at the EXPO exhibition in Hannover, which was the first building scheme that realized some of the ideas from MVRDV's Metacity Datatown project.

Fortuyn's death was also an assault on the Pig City project and the ethics represented by the Metacity Datatown program. MVRDV's chief ideologue Winy Maas was placed under police protection immediately after the assassination, and has since been busy defending her radical pragmatic utopia against a more objective criticism. The paradox in this context is not so much the fact that the Pig City and Metacity Datatown projects actually attempt to solve a number of questions concerning animal welfare, ecological production and environmental problems, it is more a question of the way this is accomplished. There is nothing new in skyscrapers for humans, so why all the fuss when one suggests sending animals toward the clouds for the few months they live, before we send them onward to heaven?

MVRDV experiments with abandoning the traditional representation aesthetics by working with architecture as a pure pragmatic negotiation mechanism, whose qualities are defined on the basis of the physical structure's efficiency and the effectiveness of the architectural

pragmatic forhandlingsmekanisme, hvis kvaliteter defineres ud fra den fysiske strukturs virkningsgrad og de arkitektoniske rammers effektfuldhed. MVRDV forsøger at slippe fri af de gængse løsningers tyranni og genforhandler konsekvent alle æstetiske standarder, men ender paradoksalt nok i et etisk dilemma. Projekt Datatown og Pig City er, som den hollandske arkitekturhistoriker Hans Ibelings udtrykker det "en utopi uden idealer". Eller sagt på en anden måde: arkitektur er aldrig kun en neutral ramme, en betjenende struktur eller et værdifrit datascape, der slippes altid en fortælling løs. Og det er nok Pig City's største problem. Projektet ignorerer eksempelvis sin egen forhistorie. Man kan ikke bare ændre nogle traditionsbundne produktionstyper totalt og så tro, at den kulturhistoriske selvforståelse forbliver upåvirket. Industrialiseringen skubbede godt nok de fleste husdyr ud af byerne, og selv om alle skinkebasserne i dag bliver dyrket i regulære produktionbygninger, så forstyrres forestillingen om det naturlige alligevel, når den moderne miljøteknologi i en spektakulær åbenbaring forvandler landbruget til et avanceret etagebyggeri, der får Manhattan til at ligne en tæt-lav vision.

Omdømmedesign i Horsens

Arkitema er sluppet langt bedre fra deres opgave med at skabe de organisatoriske og bygningsmæssige rammer for Danish Crown's nye supermoderne svineslagteri ved motorvejsafkørsel 55 lidt nord for Horsens. Anlægget er verdens tredjestørste af sin art og teknologisk set fuldt ud på højde med fremtidsvisionerne i Pig City projektet. Alene det 78.000 kvm store bygningsanlæg ville i datascape modellen være et højhus på mindst 10 etager, hvortil skal lægges yderligere ca. 50 etager til servicearealer, rensningsanlæg og parkering – altså lige omkring halvt så højt som MVRDV's futuristiske tårne. Men i stedet for at vække spektakulær opsigtsværk har andelsbevægelsen og Danish Crown, der er bygherre, i deres samarbejde med Arkitema arbejdet meget bevidst for at rejse et produktionsanlæg, som viser størst mulig hensyn i 'forarbejdningsprocessen' og størst mulig åbenhed omkring de etiske problemstillinger, der sættes i gang, når ca. 4.000.000 levende svin årligt laves om til færdigpakagede fødevarer. Det teknologiske slagtemaskineri har sin egen logistik, så meget af designprocessen har handlet om at til-

framework. MVRDV tries to avoid the tyranny of prevalent solutions and consistently renegotiates all aesthetic standards, but ends up paradoxically in an ethical dilemma. Project Datatown and Pig City, in the eyes of the Dutch architecture historian Hans Ibelings, are "utopias without ideals." Or said in another way: architecture is never a neutral framework – an attending structure in a value-free datascape, there is always a narration to be heard. And this is probably Pig City's greatest problem. The project seems to ignore its own antecedents. One can't simply completely change traditional production methods and think that the cultural historical self-knowledge will not be affected. Given, industrialization forced most farm animals out of the cities, and even though today, all the pigs are cultivated in real production buildings, the notion of what is natural is still disturbed, when modern environmental technology in a spectacular revelation transforms animal husbandry into sophisticated high-rise buildings, that make Manhattan look like a dense/low-rise vision.

Reputation design in Horsens

Arkitema was more successful in solving the task of creating the organizational and physical framework for Danish Crown's new super-modern slaughterhouse at highway exit 55 just north of Horsens. The scheme is the third largest in the world of this type and technologically is completely in keeping with the future visions in the Pig City project. The 78,000 m² building scheme alone, in the datascape model would be a high-rise building of at least 10 stories, to which one must add an additional 50 stories for service areas, cleaning systems and parking – in other words about half as high as MVRDV's futuristic towers. But instead of arising spectacular attention, the co-operative movement and Danish Crown, who is the client, in their collaboration with Arkitema, worked very consciously to build a production complex, which offered the greatest possible consideration to the 'production process' and the greatest possible openness to the ethical problems created when ca. 4,000,000 living pigs are annually transformed to packaged foodstuffs. The technological slaughter machinery has its own logistics, so much of the design process dealt with adapting the technological know-how to the environmental and ethical requirements.



FOTO: BORIS BRORMAN JENSEN

DANISH CROWN OG ARKITEMA HAR VIRKELIG ARBEJDET MED ISCENESÆTTELSE OG FORMIDLING AF DEN ANIMALSKE PRODUKTIONSFORS INDUSTRIELLE VIRKELIGHED, OG DET ER FOR MIG AT SE LYKKEDES AT SKABE ET DESIGN SOM FORTJENER ET GODT OMDØMME. DANISH CROWN AND ARKITEMA HAVE REALLY WORKED WITH THE ORCHESTRATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION METHOD'S INDUSTRIAL REALITY, AND IN MY EYES THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN CREATING A DESIGN, WHICH DESERVES A GOOD REPUTATION.

passe den teknologiske knowhow til nogle miljømæssige og etiske fordringer.

Der går mindre end en time, fra gris'en bliver kuldioxid-bedøvet og møder blodrobotten, som suger livet ud af den, til den hænger på parade i anlæggets kølehus. De første par minutter drejer det sig selvfølgelig om at behandle og aflive grisene så 'humant' som overhovedet muligt, men der er hele vejen igennem fokus på hygiejne, miljøhensyn og medarbejdertrivsel. Mange af kravene er fastsat ved lovgivningen, men projektet går et godt stykke videre end de fastsatte krav, dels for at fremme kødkvaliteten og fastholde medarbejdernes loyalitet, dels for at opbygge virksomhedens omdømme. Det sidste kalder man for "Reputation Design", og det er denne etiske ambition, som gør slagteriet ved Horsens til et interessant stykke produktionsarkitektur. Spørgsmål om fødevarekvalitet og dyreethik er i dag er så politisk sprængfarlige emner, at fødevareindustrien ganske enkelt er nødt til at tilstræbe gennemsigtighed, åbenhed og andre åbenlyse selvovervågningsmekanismer allerede i projekteringsfasen. I Horsens har Arkitema løst dette image-problem ret subtilt. Det er ikke til at se det, hvis man ikke lige ved det, men anlægget er bygget op som et stort lineært panoptisk 'visitor center' som Foucault ville have ønsket at analysere.

Set i forbifart fra motorvej E45 ligner anlægget et hvilket som helst andet produktionsanlæg bortset fra, at det er på størrelse med et mindre industriområde. Nogle skorstene stikker op fra en ½ kilometer lang hvid bygningskrop, der ligger tungt på sit eget landskabs-podium. På klos hold udfylder anlægget det meste af horisonten. Facadeskærmen er meget nøgternt udformet, og de enkelte bygningsdele springer først tydeligt frem, når man står på grunden. En rød portbygning og en glasbeklædt reception fungerer som blikfang i virvaret af hvide bokse, men man skal indenfor i anlægget for at se byggeriets egentlige kvaliteter.

Den indre rygrad i slagteriet er en ca. 400 meter lang besøgsgang, hvorfra de tusindvis af årligt besøgende kan følge det meste af arbejdsgangen. Administration, kantiner og kontorområder på den ene side af korridoren og hele slagteprocessen på den anden. Centralt placerede glaspartier giver indblik i det avancerede slagsystem, helt fra grisene ankommer i opsamlingsstalden, til de i vakuumpakket form transportereres væk med lastbil. Slagtehallerne er effektivt afskærmet udadtil, fordi solens ultraviolette stråler fordærver kødet, men der er gode visuelle forbindelser internt i bygningen og mange velfungerende lysgårde, som reflekterer dagslys ind i anlæggets forskellige sektioner. Fra den gennemgående besøgsgangs store vinduespartier kan man frit overskue det meste af slagteprocessen, flere af laboratorierne, de

It takes less than an hour from the minute the pig is anaesthetized with carbon dioxide and meets the blood robot, which sucks the life out of it, until it hangs lined up in cold storage. The first few minutes of course, concern treating and killing the pig as 'humanely' as possible, but throughout the entire process, focus is placed on hygiene, environmental consideration and employee well-being. Many of the requirements are determined by law, but the project goes several steps further than the given requirements, partly to improve meat quality and to maintain the employees' loyalty, and partly to build up the company's reputation. The latter is called "Reputation Design," and it is this ethical ambition, which makes the slaughterhouse in Horsens an interesting work of production architecture. Today, the question of foodstuff quality and animal ethics is a politically explosive topic, and the foodstuff industry is obliged to consider transparency, openness and other obvious methods of self control already in the design phase. In Horsens, Arkitema has solved this image problem in a quite subtle fashion. It is not obvious if one does not know about it, but the scheme is organized as a large, linear panoptical 'visitor center' that Foucault would have loved to have analyzed.

Seen in passing on highway E45, the scheme resembles any other production facility except for the fact that it has the size of a small industrial quarter. A few smokestacks rise for a half-kilometer long white building, which lies heavily on its own landscape podium. Close up, the scheme fills out most of the horizon. The facade screen has an extremely subdued design, and the individual building parts are not evident before one is on the site. A red gate building and a glass-sided reception area serve as eye catchers in the confusion of white boxes, but one must enter the scheme to understand its real qualities.

The inner spine in the slaughterhouse is a ca. 400 meter long visitors' corridor, from which the thousands of annual visitors can follow most of the work process. The administration, canteens and office areas are on one side of the corridor and the entire slaughter process on the other. Centrally located areas of glass offer a view of the advanced slaughter system, from the moment the pigs arrive at the receiving stable, until they are vacuum-packed and driven off in trucks. The slaughter halls are effectively screened outward, as the sun's ultraviolet rays can spoil the meat, but there are good visual connections inside the building and many effective light courts, which distribute and reflect daylight into the different areas of the scheme. From the through-going visitor corridor's large windows, one can easily observe most of the slaughter process, several of the laboratories, the central personnel facilities, the internal garden and most of the administration facilities. Strangely enough, a visit to this slaughterhouse is a very sober and not very macabre experience. A

centrale personalefaciliteter, de interne haveanlæg og store dele af administrationsfaciliteterne. Det er underligt nok en meget sober og meget lidt makaber oplevelse at besøge slagteriet. Et koldt kunstlys strømmer ud fra slagtehallerne gennem et tykt lag glas opsat i kraftige blanke stålrammer, der holder lugt og lyde ude. På væggen ved siden af glaspartiene hænger beskrivende plancher, som forklarer begivenhedernes gang. Man står som besøgende overfor en næsten ubegribelig massedød og millioner af liter blod, men der er ingen spektakulær kynisme at spore. Døde kroppe glider tavst forbi akvarievinduerne som et teknologisk cirkus. Scenariet minder lidt om en folke-oplysnings-version af Daimen Hirsts installation "Away from the flock." Of course one cannot see everything from the visitors' corridor. The main events are selected and the architectural effects are carefully orchestrated, but the slaughterhouse appears extremely transparent in behind the outer defenses. In a way, one is looking at a mountain of dead bodies, but there are no skeletons in the closet. Danish Crown og Arkitema have really worked with the orchestration and presentation of the livestock production method's industrial reality, and in my eyes they have succeeded in creating a design, which deserves a good reputation.

Synergidesign.dk

Slagteriet i Horsens lugter eller forurener ikke meget i forhold til sin størrelse, og både vand- og elforbrug er langt bedre end de generelle normer. Spild og svineri er reduceret mest muligt, og slagteriet udnytter stort set alt ved grisene, selv kropsvarmen fra de slagtede dyr indgår i energiregnskabet. Denne ambition om at udnytte og recirkulere restprodukter og affald var paradoksalt nok også et væsentligt aspekt ved både Pig City og Metacity Datatown projekterne. MVRDV's utopi virker nok moderne på en chokerende måde, men projekternes ideer til, hvordan affald fra en type drift kan udnyttes som ressource for en anden, er i virkeligheden ret usofistikerede. I Metacity Datatown blev affaldsbjergene fra den virtuelle millionby brugt som gasreserve og rekreativt landskab. MVRDV lover oven i købet hvid sne på toppen, hvis vi sviner længe nok, men denne lidt overspillede eller spekulativt naive tilgang til det, man kunne kalde synergidesign, er for længst overhalet af virkeligheden. Danmark har i mere end 100 år brugt affald som en vigtig energikilde, og nutidens affaldsforbrændingsanlæg er et interessant studie i, hvordan den gode gamle losseplads langsomt er blevet kultiveret og moderniseret til noget i retning af monumentale energikatedraler. Overskudslandskaber af opfyldningsjord udnyttet som rekreative arealer er ikke noget nyt, tænk blot på f.eks. Amager Fælled, Stige Ø losseplads ved Odense eller projekt Hasle Bakker ved Gellerup i Århus, men regulære lossepladser af dagrenovation, containerværk og småt brandbart og dynger af organaffald fra hospitaler og dyreklinikker har mig bekendt aldrig været æstetiseret som en del af



cool artificial light streams out of the slaughtering halls through the thick layers of glass mounted in heavy, polished steel frames, which screen off the sounds and smells. On the wall next to these windows, there are descriptive panels that explain what is happening. As a visitor, one faces an almost incomprehensible mass death and millions of liters of blood, but there is no sense of spectacular cynicism. Dead bodies glide silently by the aquarium windows like a techno-anatomic circus. The scene can remind one of a public information version of Daimen Hirst's installation "Away from the flock." Of course one cannot see everything from the visitors' corridor. The main events are selected and the architectural effects are carefully orchestrated, but the slaughterhouse appears extremely transparent in behind the outer defenses. In a way, one is looking at a mountain of dead bodies, but there are no skeletons in the closet. Danish Crown og Arkitema have really worked with the orchestration and presentation of the livestock production method's industrial reality, and in my eyes they have succeeded in creating a design, which deserves a good reputation.

Synergy-design.dk

The slaughterhouse in Horsens does not smell or pollute very much in relation to its size, and both water and electricity consumption are far below the common standards. Waste and filth have been reduced as much as possible and the slaughterhouse utilizes almost everything from the pigs, and even the body heat from the slaughtered animals is employed in the energy balance. The ambition to utilize and recycle residual products and waste was quite paradoxically also an important aspect in both the Pig City and Metacity Datatown projects. MVRDV's utopia works well in a modern way, but the projects' ideas about how waste from one type of production can be utilized as a resource in another, is in reality quite unsophisticated. In Metacity Datatown the mountains of waste from the virtual million city were used as a gas reserve and recreational landscape. MVRDV even promised white snow on top, if we created enough refuse, but this somewhat overplayed or speculatively naive approach to what one could call 'synergy design' has long since been overtaken by reality. For more than a century, Denmark has utilized refuse as an important source of energy, and today's refuse incineration facilities offer an interesting study into how the good old garbage dumps have gradually been cultivated and modernized into what could be considered monumental energy cathedrals. Surplus landscapes of landfill, used as recreational areas are not new, we have examples like Amager Fælled, Stige Ø refuse dump near Odense or the Hasle Bakker project at Gellerup in Århus, however, regular refuse dumps of domestic garbage, dumpster loads of combustible refuse and piles of organ waste from hospitals and animal clinics, to my knowledge, have never been aestheticized as part of the Danish cultural landscape. Thus it can



Friis & Moltkes forbrændingsanlæg L90, opført 2002 i Esbjerg. Anlæggets hovedform har visse ligheder med Arkitekgruppen Aarhus' (i dag Arkitema) Silkeborg Kraftvarmeværk fra 1996 (se ARKITEKTUR DK 7/1996). ■ Friis & Moltke's refuse disposal plant L90, built in 2002 in Esbjerg. The scheme's primary form has similarities to Arkitekgruppen Aarhus' (now Arkitema) Silkeborg District Heating Plant from 1996 (see ARKITEKTUR DK 7/1996).

det danske kulturlandskab. Det er derfor udtryk for en forholdsvis lykkelig moderniseringsproces, at bortskaffelse af dette skarn er blevet til en væsentlig energikilde i Danmark, samtidig med at disse affaldsforbrændingsanlæg på det seneste har fået en forholdsvis markant arkitektonisk betydning i den moderne by.

Lidt udenfor Århus på toppen af Lisbjerg bakke ligger Århus Kommunes nymoderniserede forbrændingsanlæg, som Friis & Moltke har lavet de arkitektoniske rammer om. Bygningen står som et 'landmark' for bilisterneude på motorvejen, der snor sig vest om byen. Men for det lokale fodfolk, som kæmper sig op ad Randersvej og videre ud mod Skejbyplanen, er den glasgrønne bygning uden tvil den nordvestlige forstads absolute 'stadtkrone'. Værket har næsten samme udskæring som Den Sorte Diamant. Et stort forstykke med affaldssilo og forbrændingsdel og et mindre bagstykke med et avanceret røggasrensningsanlæg, der er adskilt af en kløft, hvorfra en spinkel skorsten stikker op. Adgangen er kontrolleret, og anlægget er hegnet ind, fordi affaldet skal vejes, men Lisbjerg forbrænding er ligesom de fleste forbrændingsanlæg i Danmark noget af et til-løbsstykke. Man skal dog ind i anlægget, hvis man vil se, hvordan det virker. Anlægget i Lisbjerg har noget, der minder om en regulær skoletjeneste, og hele affaldsbehandlingsprocessen er blevet en del af det moderne folkeoplysningsprojekt. Processen med at lave affald om til energi, vandamp, kuldioxid og opfyldningsslagger er så teknisk kompliceret, at det nærmeste man kommer en funktionelt afdelt arkitektonisk tematik for disse moderne affaldsudnyttelses-anlæg er servicearealernes haveplan, variationerne i den ydre rammes metaforiske referencer og materialevalg. Anlæggene der vises her i bladet, er ikke decidederede eksempler på et symbiotisk samspil mellem ingenørkunst og arkitektur. Arkitekterne iscenesætter først og fremmest en ramme omkring maskineriet.

Foruroligende "ænder" i landskabet?

Robert Venturi sagde engang, at de fleste superstrukturer er "ænder", og jeg tror, det er vigtigt ikke bare at tænke disse produktionsmaskiner som et ethvert andet "dekoreret skur", for alene størrelsen på selve forbrændingsoven gør, at disse højteknologiske recirkulationsmonumenter må tænkes som skulpturelle toppunkter i landskabet. Uanset hvordan det gøres, så er det vigtigt, at det gøres godt, for disse moderne lossepladser er med deres gode omdømme med til at bane vejen for fremtidens energilandskaber. Det gælder om at undgå en gentagelse af de landskabelige og planlægningsmæssige fejl, der første til en alt for stor folkelig modstand overfor de danske vindmøller. Det er jo i vid udstrækning en mere avanceret ressourceanvendelse, godt design og en mere vedvarende energiudnyttelse Danmark skal leve af i fremtiden.

be considered a comparatively successful process of modernization, when the removal of this refuse has become an important source of energy in Denmark, and that the refuse incineration facilities in recent years have had a distinctive architectural importance for the modern city.

Just outside of Århus, on top of Lisbjerg hill, lies Århus Municipality's recently modernized refuse disposal plant, which Friis & Moltke designed the architectural framework for. The building stands like a 'landmark' for motorists passing out on the highway that winds its way west of the city. But for local pedestrians, who struggle up Randersvej and onward toward Skejbyplanen, the bottle-green building is without a doubt the northwest suburb's absolute "town jewel." The scheme has almost the same incision as the Black Diamond in Copenhagen. A large front with a refuse silo and incineration complex and a smaller back with an advanced flue-gas cleaning system, which is separated by an incision, from which a narrow smokestack rises upwards. All access is controlled and the scheme is fenced-in, because the refuse must be weighed, but Lisbjerg refuse disposal, like most waste incineration facilities in Denmark, is somewhat of an attraction. However, one must enter the building if one is to see how it functions. The scheme in Lisbjerg has what seems similar to a regular school service, and the entire waste treatment process has become part of the modern public information project. The process of converting refuse to energy, steam, carbon dioxide and fill cinders is so technically complicated that the closest one can come to a functionally derived architectural theme for these modern refuse recycling facilities are the service areas' garden plans, variations of the outer housing's metaphorical references and choice of materials. The schemes reviewed in this issue are not distinct examples of a symbiotic interplay between engineering design and architecture. The architects primarily orchestrate a housing around the machinery.

Disquieting 'ducks' in the landscape?

Robert Venturi once said that most superstructures are 'ducks,' and I feel it is important not just to consider these production machines as another 'decorated shed,' because the size of the incinerators alone implies that these high-technological recycling monuments must be considered as sculptural high points in the landscape. Regardless of how it is done, it is important that it is done well, as these modern refuse dumps, with their good reputations are paving the way for future energy landscapes. It is important to avoid a repetition of the planning and landscape mistake that led to the massive popular resistance to the Danish windmills. To a great extent, it is the more progressive use of resources, good design and sustainable energy that Denmark must live off in the future.

