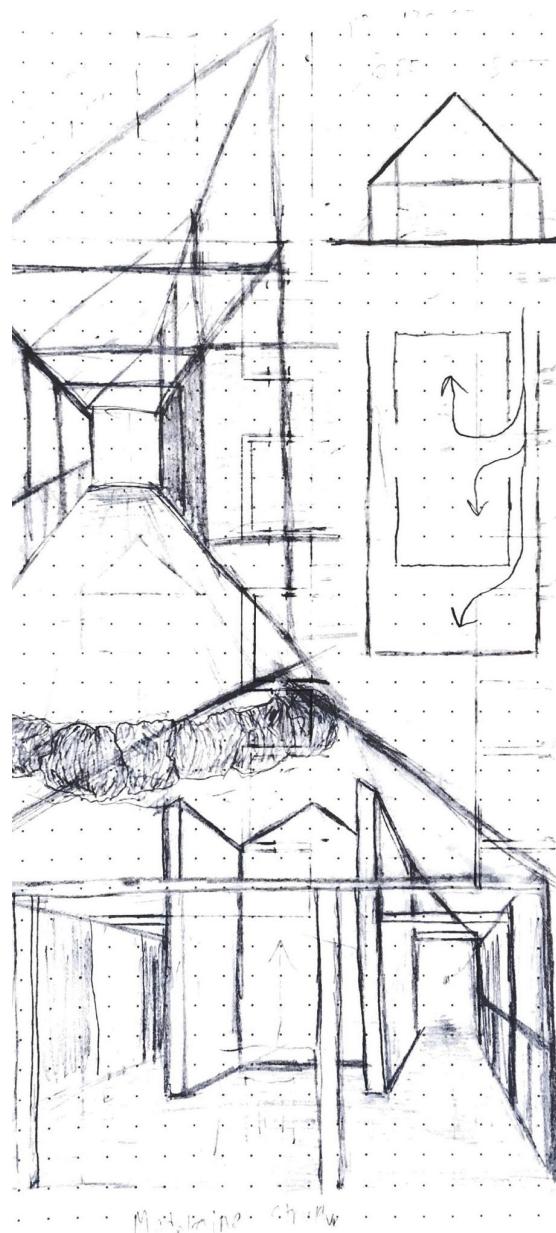


Udvalgte projekter | Portfolio | Oliver Juul Jensen



Oliver Juul Jensen | Cand AARCH MAA



Tekniske kompetancess

Sprog

The diagram consists of four rows, each representing a language. Each row contains a series of circles (dots) representing individual students. The first three rows (Danish, English, German) have 10 circles each, while the fourth row (Polish) has 11 circles.

Sprog	Antal elever
Dansk	10
Engelsk	10
Tysk	10
Polsk	11

I læring

Nyuddannet Cand. Arch MAA med fokus på byplanlægning og sociale boligprojekter. Gennem mit praktik forløb, såvel som min kandidat, har jeg specialiseret mig i en bynær skala.

Som medarbejder drives jeg af at dykke ned i et projekt og skabe det bedste narrativ.
Jeg har erfaring med at arbejde tværfagligt på tværs af forskellige skalatrin - S.M.L og XL.

Mine faglige kompetancer består tildels af planlægning og strukturering af effektiv tidsforbrug, med en bred vifte af tekniske kompetancer.

Som person bidrager jeg med mit gåpåmod og motivation for de projekter jeg arbejder på.
Jeg er observant, empatisk og analytisk i min tilgang til udarbejdelse af et projekt og dets narrativ. Foruden dette er jeg læringsorienteret og nysgerrig på at effektivisere min process.

Uddannelse

2022-2025	Cand. aarch - Studio 1 D - Desirable Densities - Vejleder Rune Bach og Anne Corlin, Adjunct: Jan Gehl	Arkitektskolen Aarhus
2019-2021	Bachelor - Transformation Studio 2/3A - Vejleder Andriette Ahrenkiel	Arkitektskolen Aarhus
2016-2018	STX - Samfundsfag A, Matematik A	Herning Gymnasium

2016-2018 STX - Samfundsfag A, Matematik A Herning Gymnasium

Projekter

2024
RESEDA- OG LUPINVEJ



01

2024
KBH SOUTH



02

2023
EXNERS PLADS



03

2023
LEVELS OF STAY

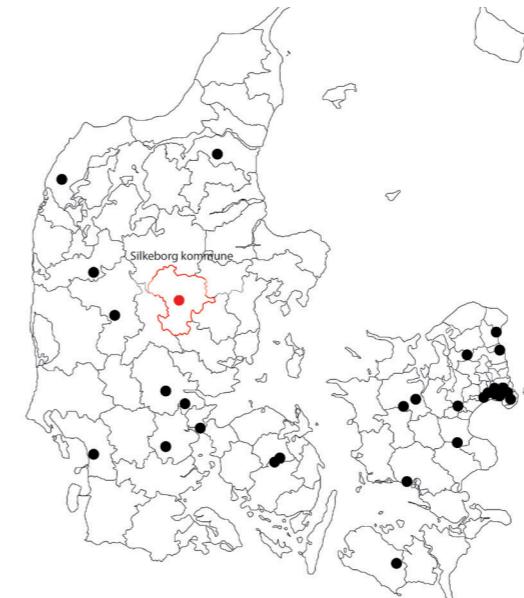


04

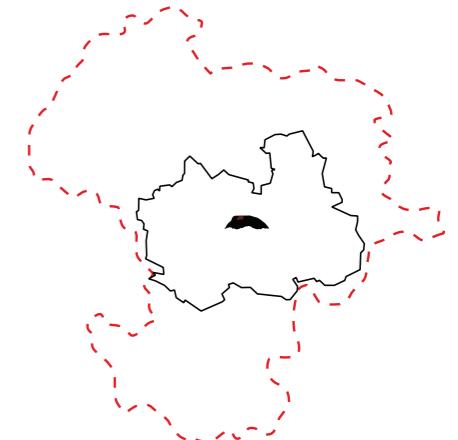
2021
THOMASMINDE



05

Beliggenhed

Forebyggelsesområder i Danmark



Silkeborg Kommune

01**Vedkommende uderum**

Montagecirkulæret fra 1960'erne gjorde det muligt hurtigt at opfylde efterkrigstidens behov for almene boliger. Dog havde denne rationalisering af byggebranchen også negativ effekt.

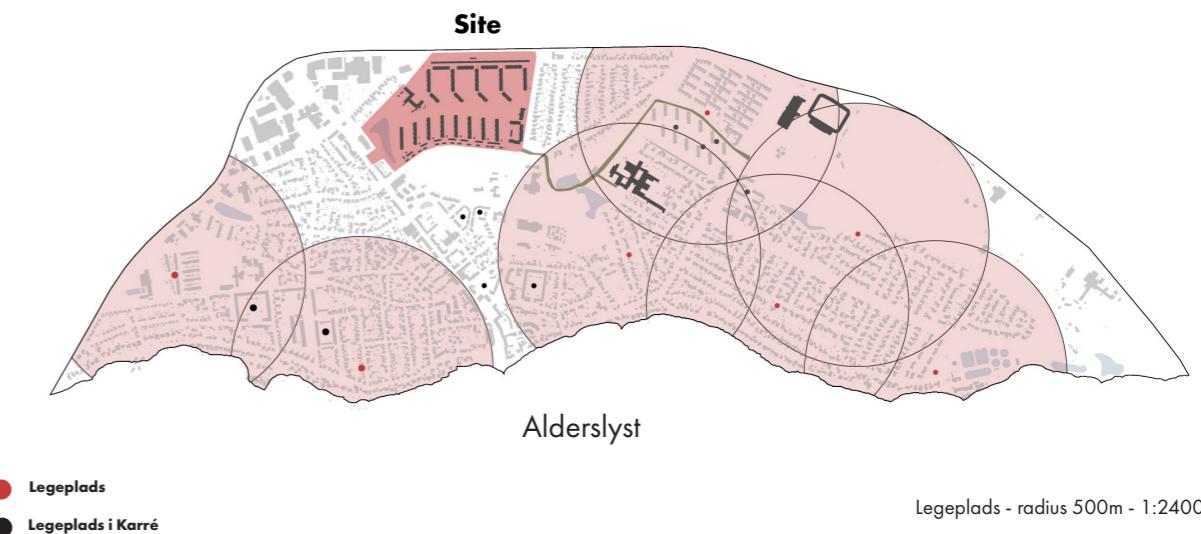
Den formåede ikke at tage højde for den menneskelige skala.

Dette afgangsprojekt stiller spørgsmålet:

Hvordan kan man i et alment boligområde fra 1960'erne skabe vedkommende uderum på tværs af naboskaber.

I arbejdet med dette projekt har været guidet af en række værdier, der har været essentielle både tilgangen og for det endelige resultat. De centrale værdier i mit projekt har været menneskelig skala, som skaber intime, trygge rum for beboerne, og fællesskab, hvor sociale relationer er grundlaget for et dynamisk byliv.

For at opnå dette, er forebyggelsesområdet (Reseda- og Lupinvej) bearbejdet i fire skaler - fire forskellige former for naboskab af rumlig karakter i varierende skala: S, M, L og XL.



S, M, L og XL

S - Bolignære omgivelser

Denne skala har fokus på kantzoner - de bolignære og semiprivate/private rum samt overgange i umiddelbar relation til boligen. Her etableres i stor grad private haver med mulighed for at dele med sine nærmeste nabo. Denne skala har stor betydning for at bringe blokkenes liv udenfor. Derudover tilføjes nye mere transparente altaner

M - Gaden

Denne skala har fokus på gaderummet - de semi private uderum, der defineres af en belagt flade og deles med de omkringliggende boliger. Her etableres et rumligt forløb med kvaliteter fra parcelhuskvarterets gademiljø - En belagt flade som er indtagbar og kan huse flere funktioner efter behov.

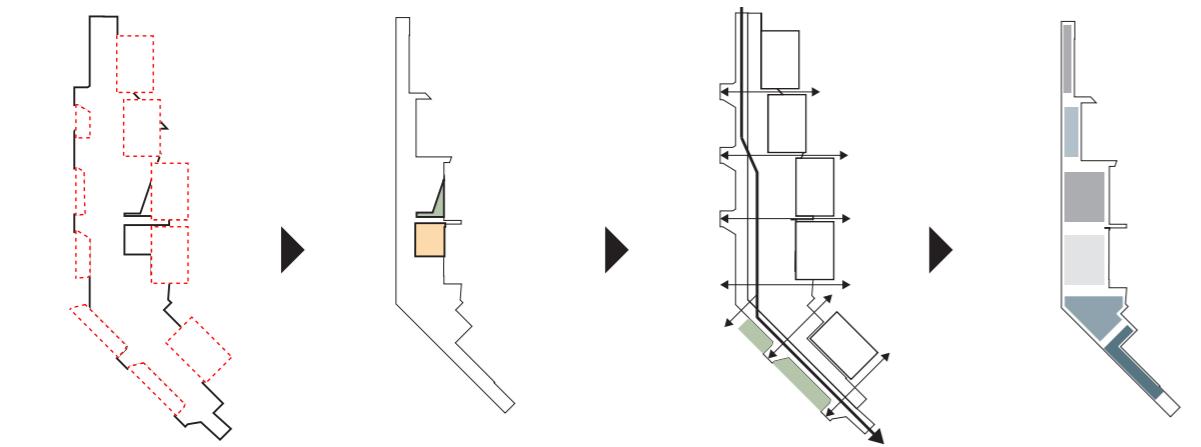
L - Gårdrummet

Denne skala har fokus på det større grønne gårdrum, som danner grundlag for fællesskab af større karakter, da området deles af en større mængde boliger. Den rekreative karakter giver mulighed for at nyde Silkeborgs natur i en bynærkontekst. Udvalgte hjemmehørende planteprofiler er med til at skabe en biodiversitet.

XL - Fælled

Denne skala har fokus på det grønne træk af offentlig karakter, som befinder sig mellem Reseda- og Lupinvej. Her har fælled fokus på at skabe faciliteter i form af aktivitetszoner der tilgodeser Alderslyst såvel som sitets beboer. Fælled er underindelt i flere mindre aktivitetszoner med hver sin aldersgruppe i fokus.



M - Gaden**L - Gårdrummet (N)****Vedkommende kantzoner**

Gaden relaterer sig på ny til bygningerne.

Historiske spor

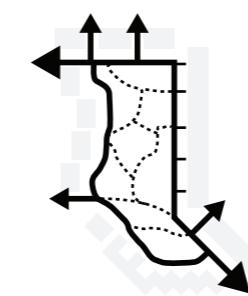
Historiske spor efterlades med ny funktionellitet.

Flow

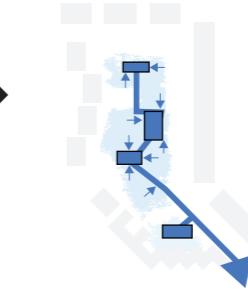
Et tilgængeligt bevægelsesmønster etableres med adgang til grønne arealer.

Multifunktionel gade

Tilbage er en sammenhængende gade, der består af forskellige rumlige skalaer.

**Flow**

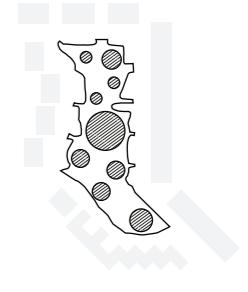
Et bolignært flow forbinder livet i blokkene med gårdrummet.

**Vand**

LAR-løsniger leder regnvand mod fælled

**Landskab**

Et omkapslende landskab skaber et helle med en variation af funktioner.

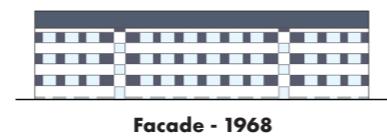
**Ophold**

I det indre gårdrum opstår et helle med en variation af funktioner.

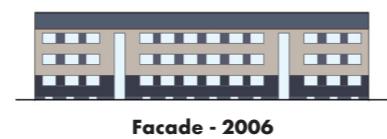
Facadens opbygning

Facaden nyfortolkes i varme materialer, som skaber en visuel forankring, der balancerer bygningens proportioner og lader øjet hvile i gadeplanet.

Ved at bruge en overlægger til at lede vand væk fra den øverste del af facaden, skabes en defineret kant, som forstærker bygningens stue- og førstesal som en del af uderummet.



Facade - 1968



Facade - 2006



Ny Facade - 2024



Ny facade 4 etager



Nye boliger



Horisontal betoning

Katalog af kantzoner



Have - Bolig mod syd



Have - bolig mellem gade og gårdrum



Have - Boligblok



Flad facade



Større gaderum



Indskudt altan



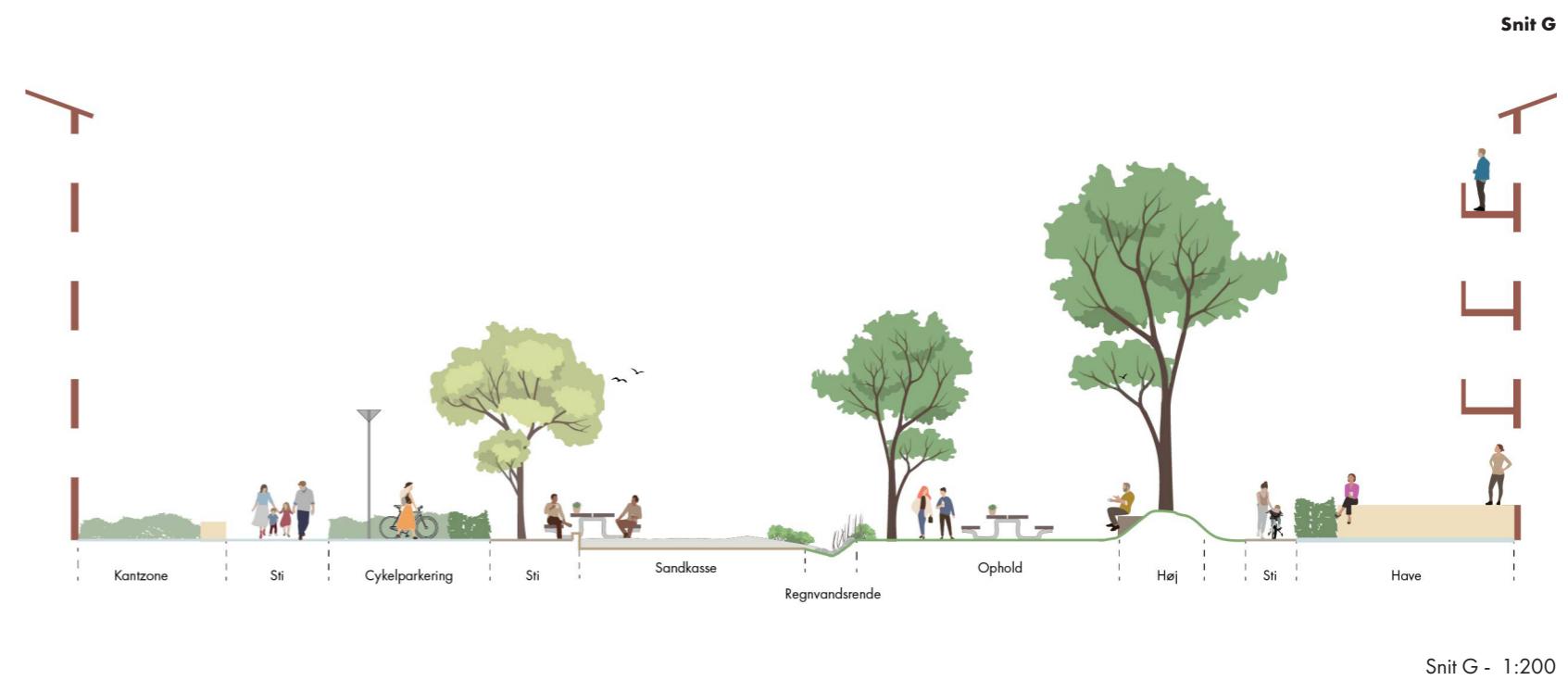
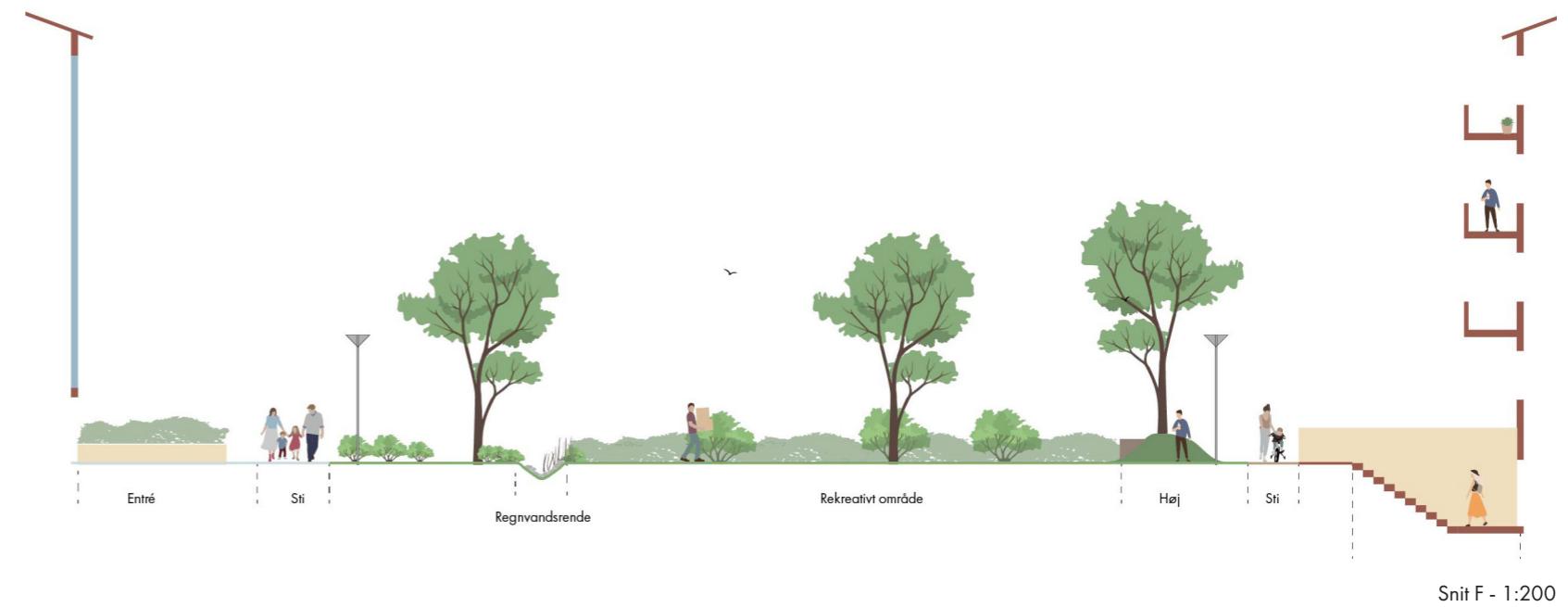
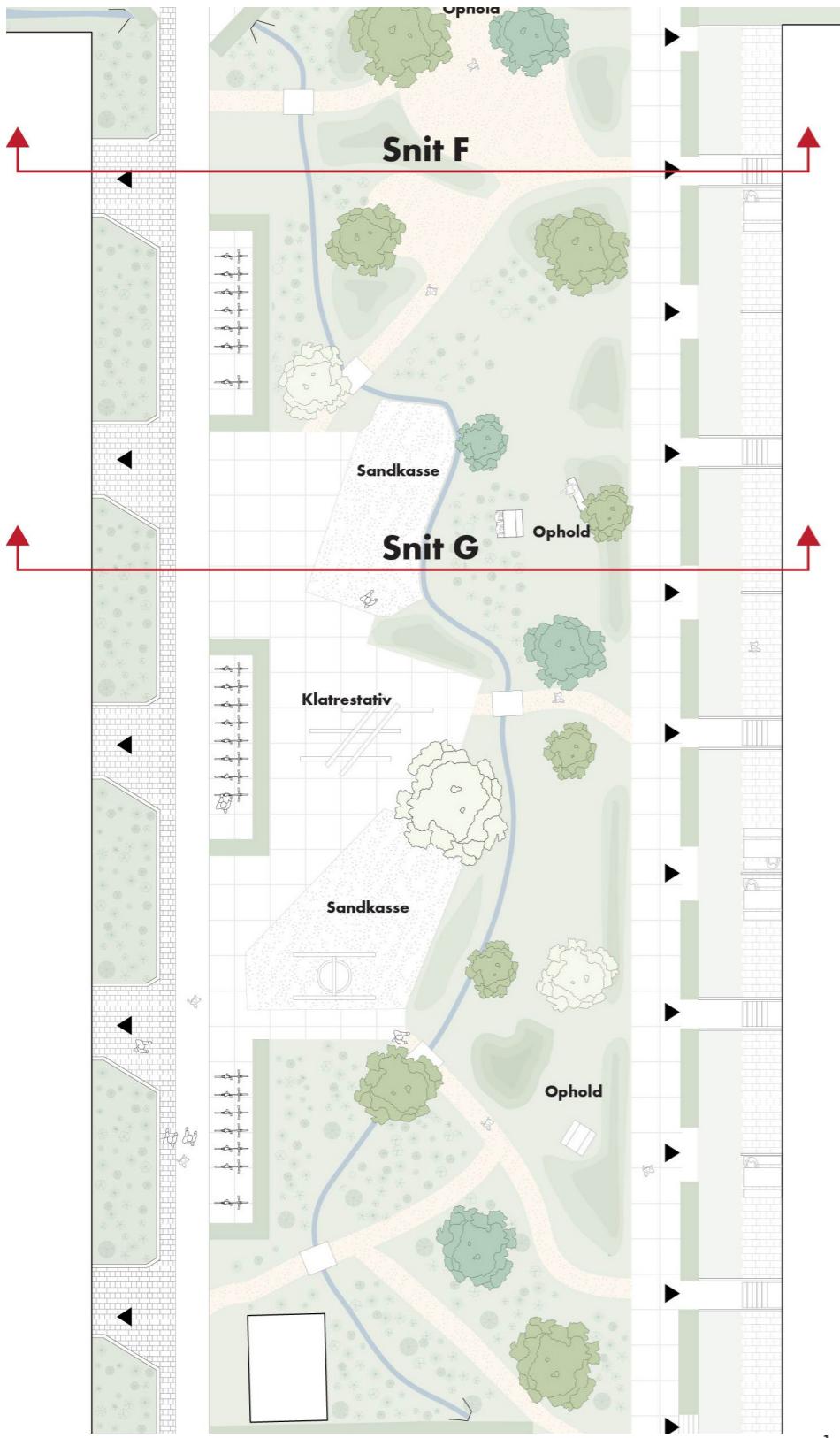
Nuværende med sidekant



Større gaderum



Cykelparkering

L - Gårdrummet (S)



02

KBH South

The new station, KBH South, allows for easy **commute across KBH by train**. One consequence of this is the tracks dividing nature in Valby. This project addresses this issue through the implementation of a new wayfinding syntax, "GPS," which enables people to **commute across valby by foot**, thus considering both internal and external travel within the new KBH South.

Valby is separated into small urban islands, as the train tracks function as a local divider. Each of these islands has its own local identity. The "GPS" takes each of these individual areas into consideration for its architectural implementation, thus becoming local anchor points rather than foreign objects placed into the city.

SYNTAX OF WAYFINDING



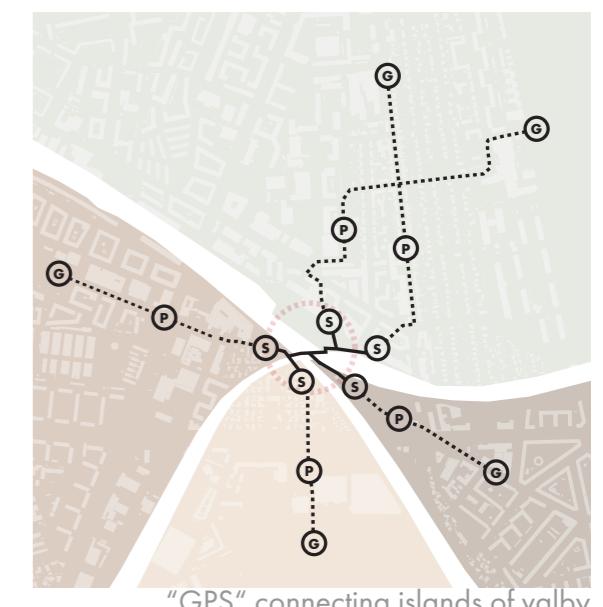
A means of entrance or exit



A track specially constructed for a particular use



An open place or area formed at the meeting of the two or more streets



Gate

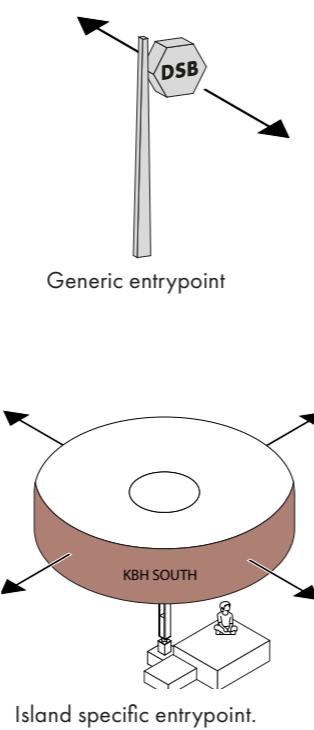
A new **multidirectional gate** provides for a more prominent wayfinding anchor point.

The newly established gates are constructed with materials that match the identity of the islands in which they are located, thus creating relevant local gates:

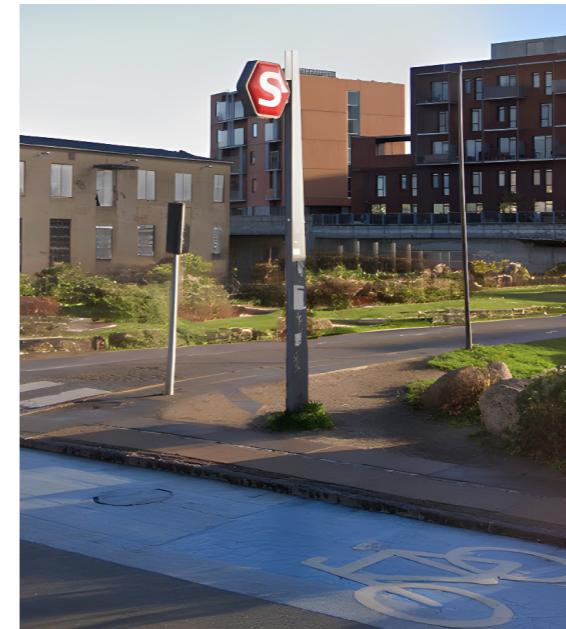
Svenskerhusene - Red painted Wood

Industrikvarteret - Corten steel

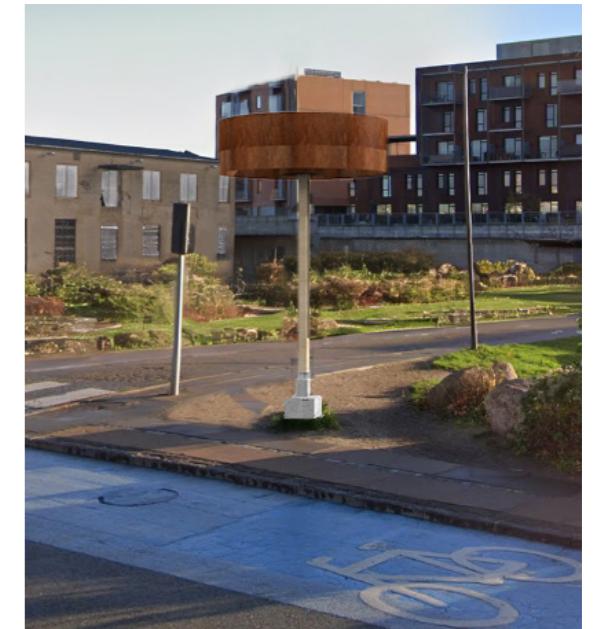
Grøntorvet - Brick



A means of an exit or entrance



Existing - 2 directional Gate

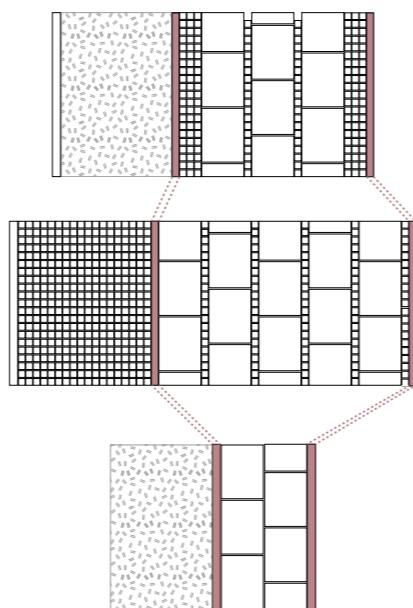


New - 360 degree Gate - Urban furniture

Path

A city consists of a large variety of architecture, each with its own diverse traits.

Based on the study of the existing pavements spreading out into different areas of Valby, **the project proposes a common denominator**. — a single architectural language easily applicable to the preexisting pavements. This creates the presence of KBH South as a connector in Valby's urban life: **A Red granite border** leading towards the station.



A track specifically constructed for a particular use



New - Path integrated into existing pavement



Station Square C allows for stays in its inner courtyard and bike parking in its outer perimeter.

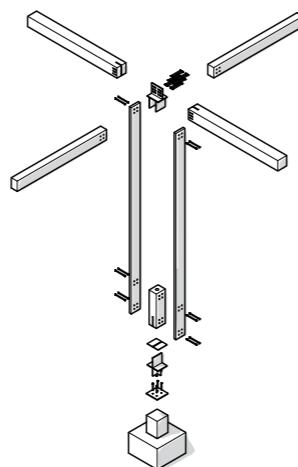
The square is the primary access point for travelers arriving south of the train tracks, allowing them to use the Køge Bugt Line.

Its unique location functions as an entry point to Grønstorvet, positioning it as a great communal alternative to Valby Station.

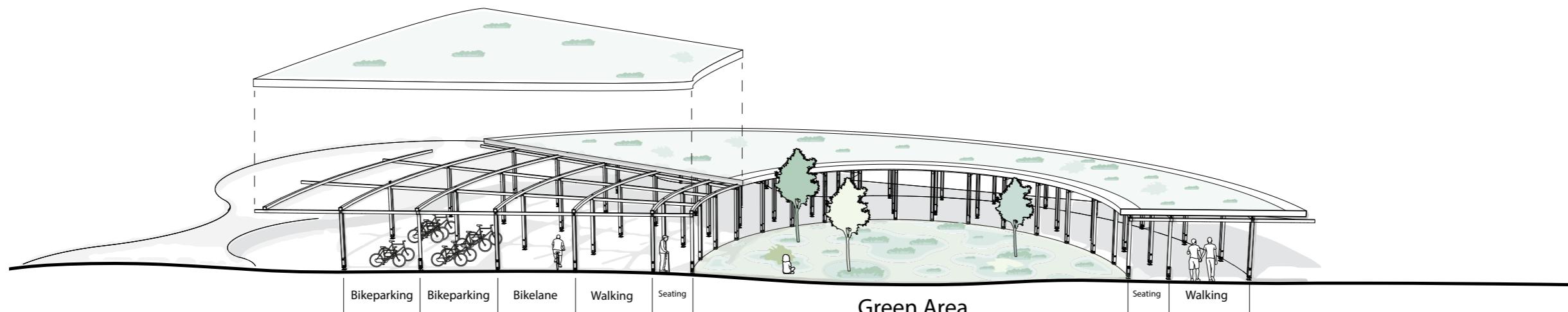
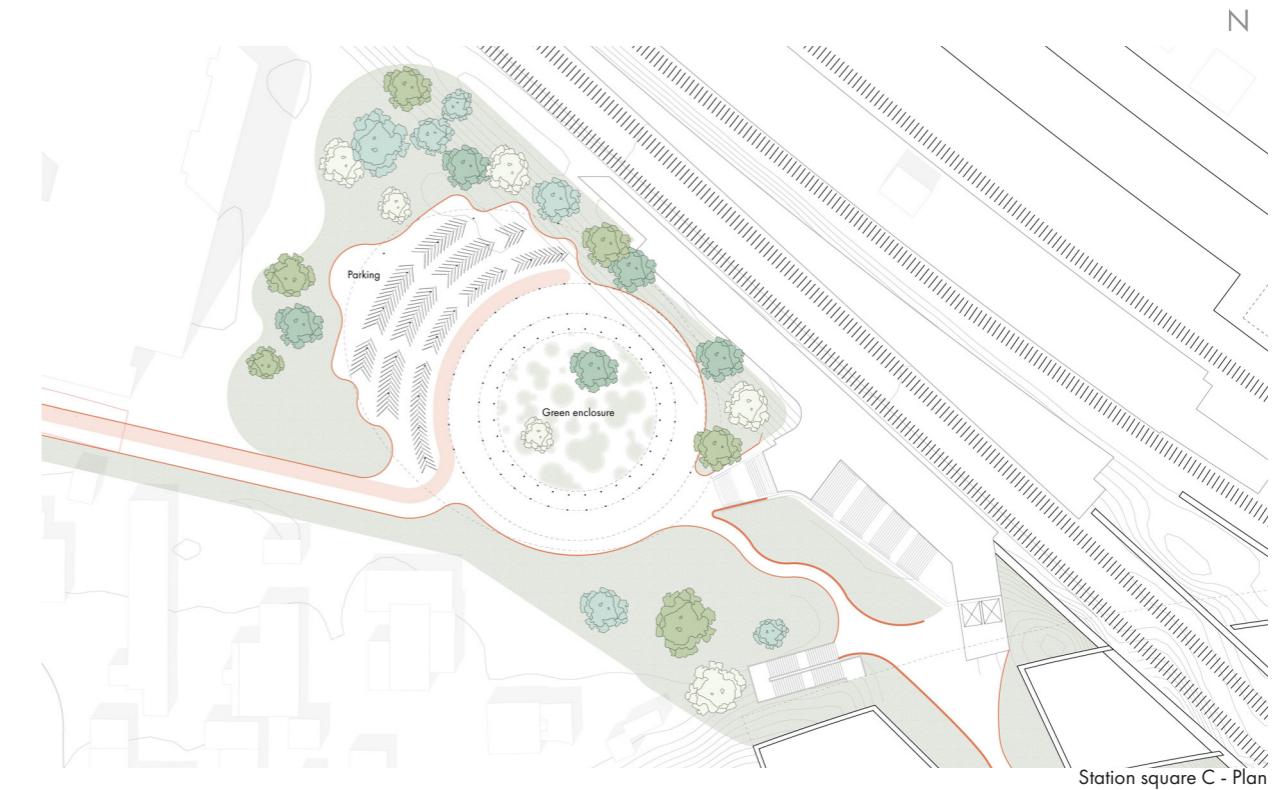
Estimated use and parking spots:

8,000 travelers daily

230 bike parking spots by 2035



Beam construction



SECTION - Station Square C

03

A neighborhood square

The most important value of a space is its users.

That is exactly why this design proposal has been developed based on the immediate neighbors of Exner's Square—a square that can create a new, more public entrance to Aarhus K.

The square is designed based on the neighbors' wishes for facilities, as well as their need for spacious areas for social gatherings. The square also meets each neighbor-

boring building in a unique way to invite its inhabitants to use the space.

This approach has been developed through interviews with stakeholders, meetings with Aarhus Kommune, and visits to Aarhus Municipality's Material Bank.

Thus, the materials used are based on existing, available resources.

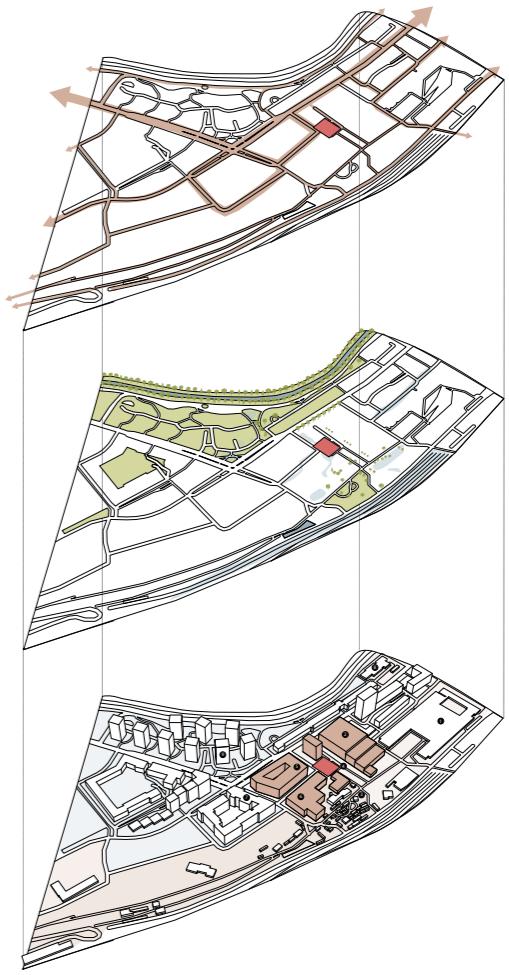
The result is three zones, with edge zones adapted to create a common space for public life.

Context

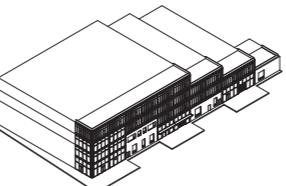
Mobility

Vegetation and waterflow

Private and public



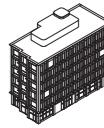
Active Neighbours



Aarch



A-huset

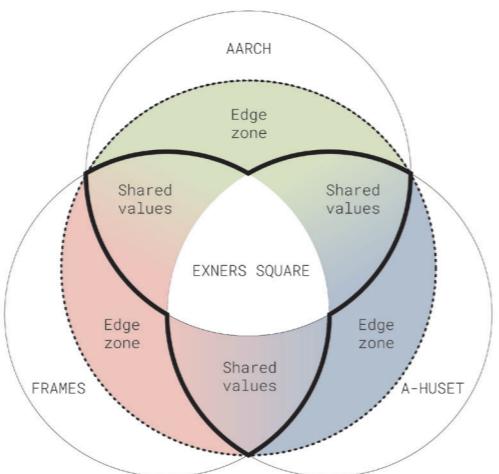


Frames

Development filosofy

Based on talks with the immediate neighbors of Exner's Square, a philosophy for how the neighbors' wishes can coexist within the square has been established. This philosophy informs the process through which the square has been developed.

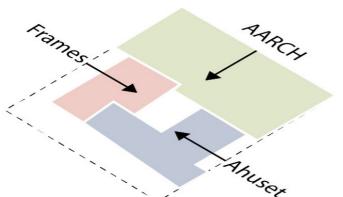
Frames' edge zone requires flexible seating, while A-huset needs a more open front to engage a broader Aarhus audience. Aarch's edge zone combines seating and exhibition space. This philosophy connects the zones, ensuring a seamless functional transition.



Transformation process

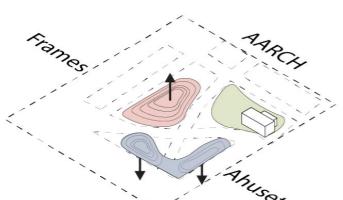
1

The Neighbours values push onto the square



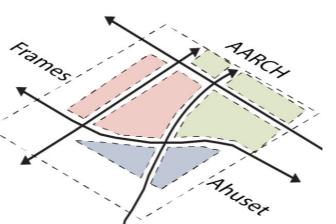
3

Level facilitating neighbours needs.



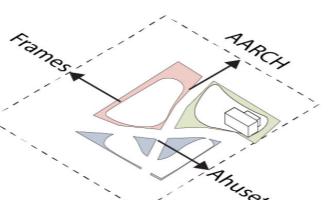
2

Flow orchestrates the zones

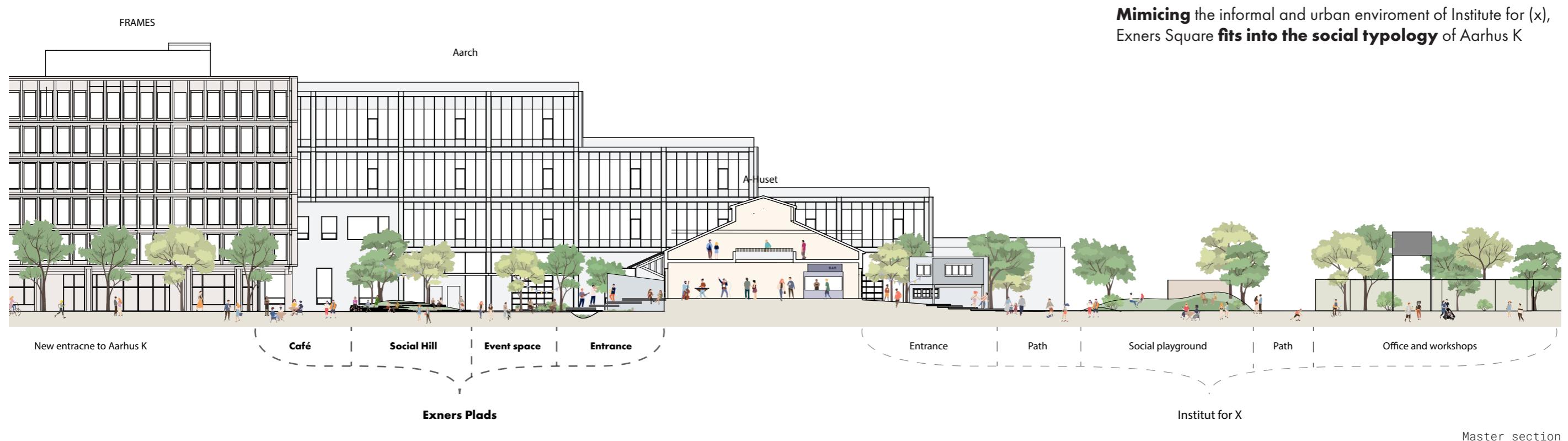


4

Zones programed based on their origin



Social typology





Rendering - Wooden structure

04

Levels of stay

A Warm Wedge – Connecting Students and Knowledge Across Floors

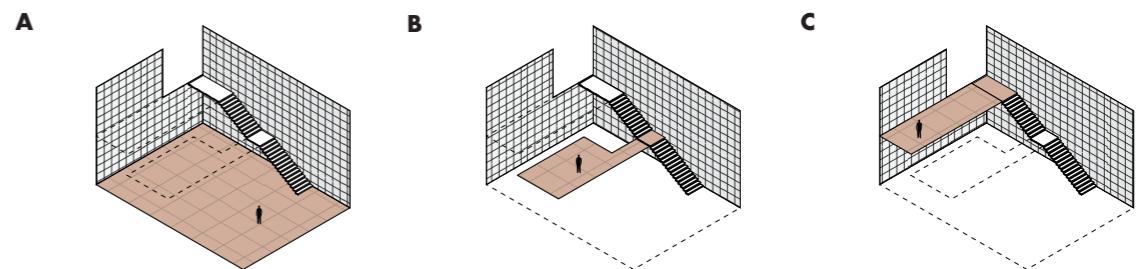
As a contribution to the competition "Warm Spaces" issued by Arkitektskolen Aarhus, "Levels of Stay" seeks to establish a hierarchy throughout the school's monotone project rooms, which are of a "badminton court"-scale.

Currently, these project rooms are used daily – either as a means of connection across floors and units or as a last resort when no other room is available for workshops.

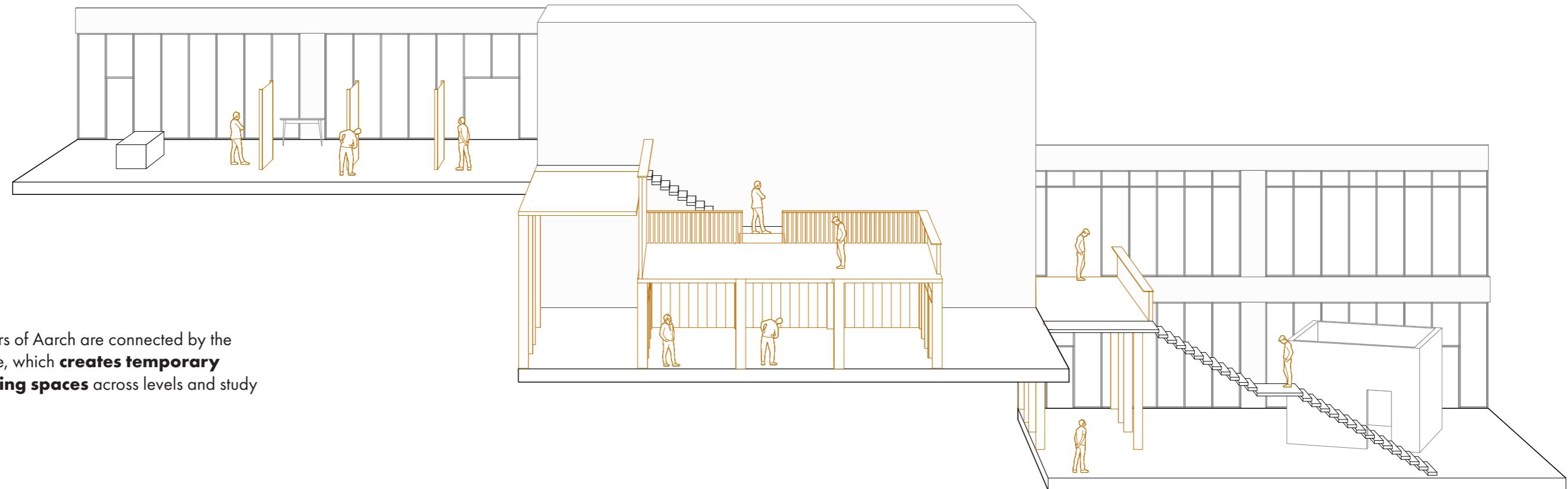
This creates tension between passersby and ongoing workshops. Additionally, the school lacks warm spaces to occupy. Inspired by the existing wood library at the school and its niches, this project uses the same materiality to create warmth.

This project suggests decreasing the "badminton court scale" present in the project rooms by subdividing them into three spatial atmospheres, each catering to different uses – A, B, and C.

The three repos



Meetings inbetween



The floors of Aarch are connected by the staircase, which **creates temporary gathering spaces** across levels and study units.

Axo - Gatherings

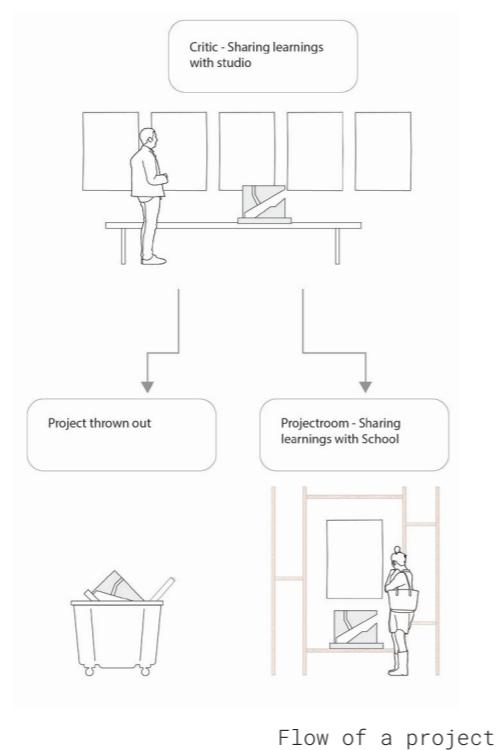
Through teachers, students, and the environment, we acquire knowledge. Unfortunately, the environment for sharing knowledge is lacking at AARCH.

A project culminates in the final critique—a project that conveys the duality of a material, the integration of sustainability in our work, a section displaying edge zones, and much more. Too often, this culmination is all there is to it.

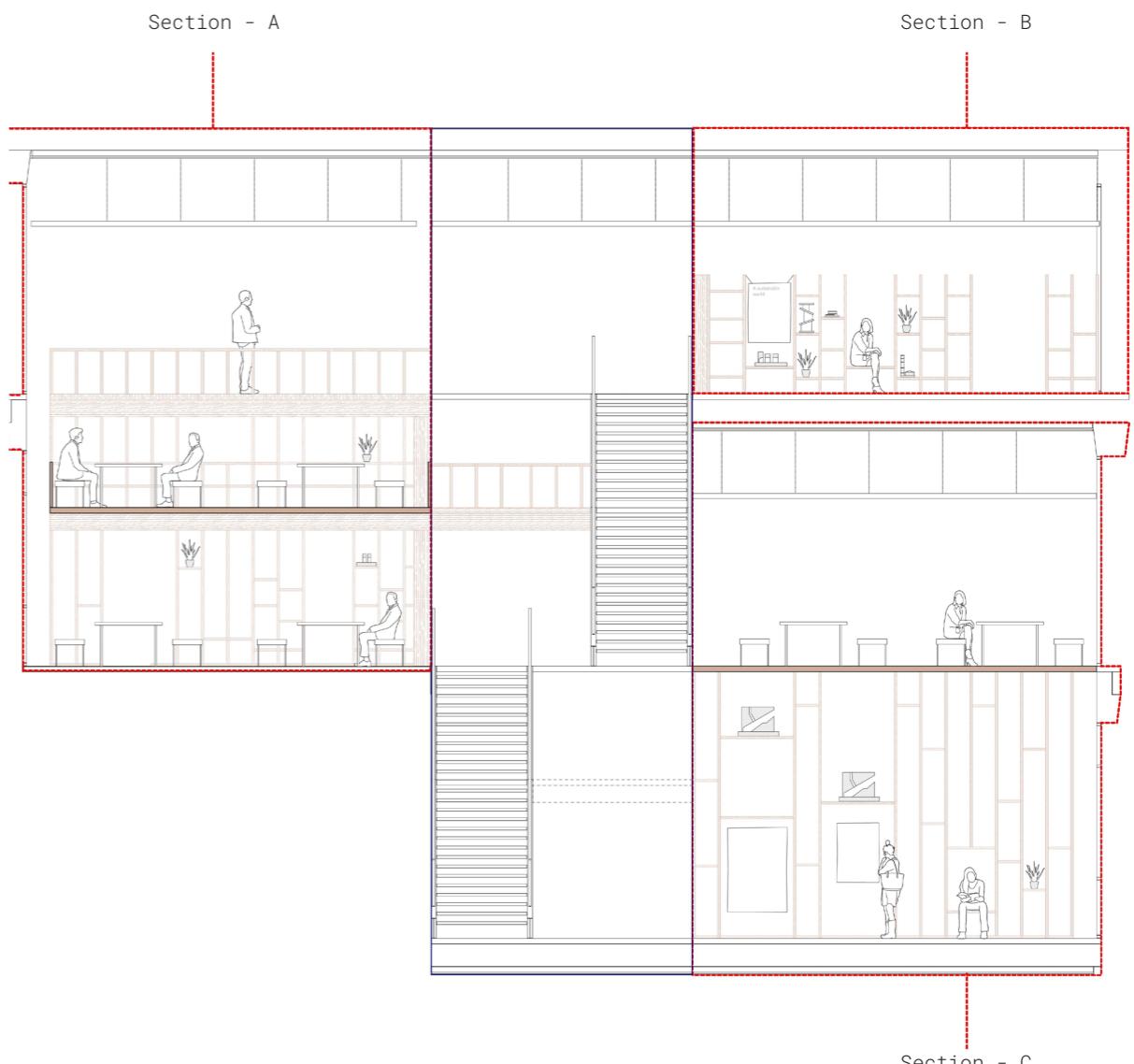
The projects lifecycle is at its end.

Models are thrown into the garbage, and a new project begins.

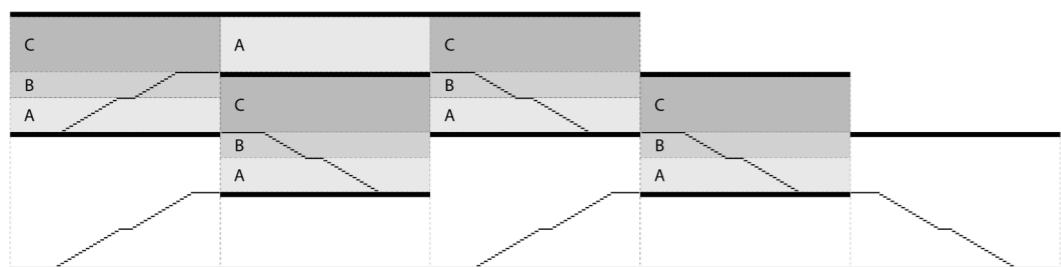
By creating spaces for students to inhabit with their work, the knowledge from one project doesn't end up in the garbage. **The projects may now continue to inspire**



An enclosing cabinet of curiosities, acting as **a connector between studios.** Distributing knowledge across the floors.



The backbone of the architectural school and the denominator - the stairs



Section - Segregation of levels

Combined section - Exhibition creating space

05**Thomasminde**

Placeret i de fredelige Nordbybakker på Samsø ligger Thomasminde, en firlænget gård, der har brug for en grundig transformation. Det er en solrig dag, og vores blik leder efter læ i parken. Vi tænker ikke over det, men her er det naturens beskyttende atmosfære, vi søger. Vores underbevidste behov for sikkerhed bliver opfyldt gennem interaktionen mellem os og naturens mangfoldighed.

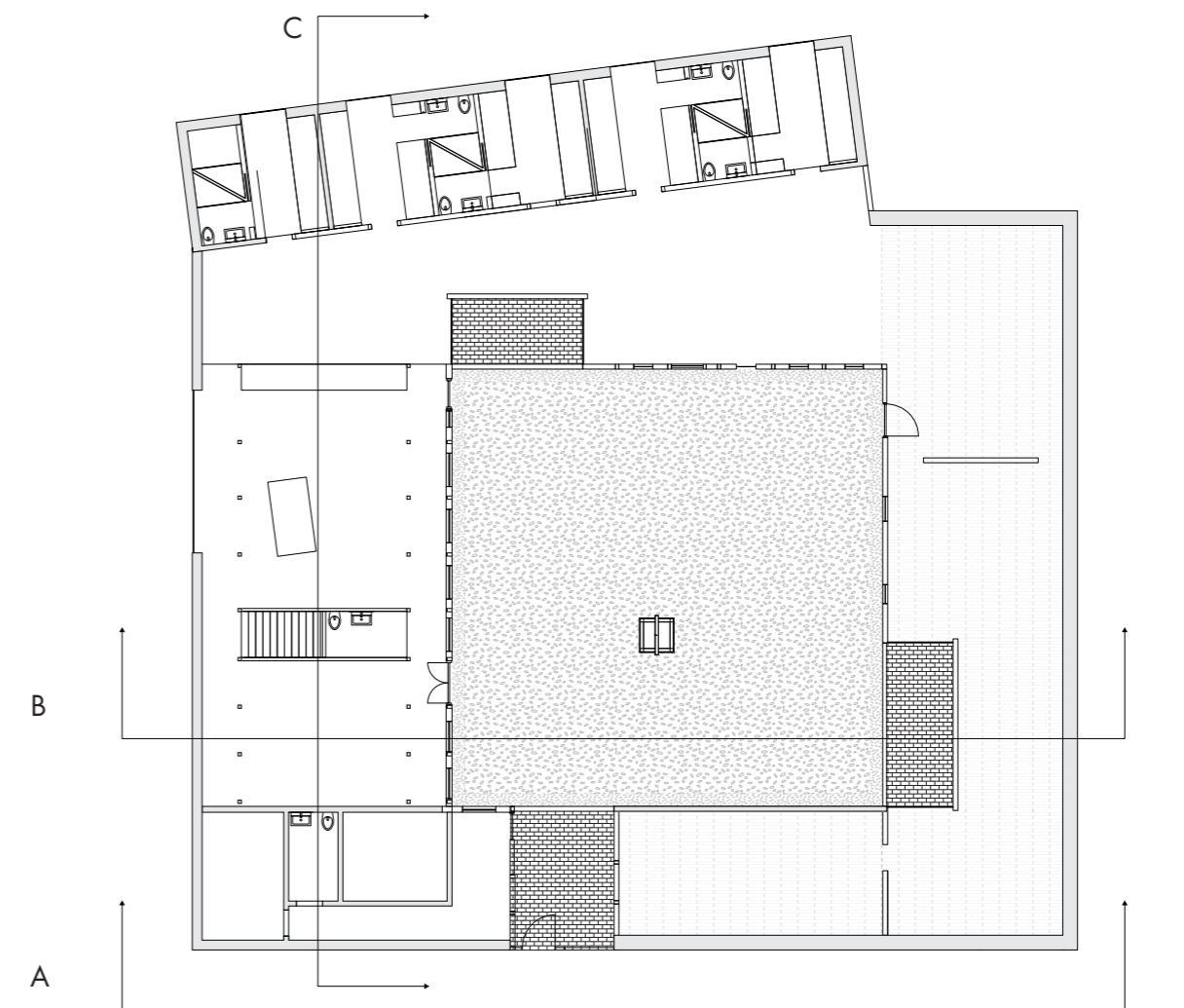
Ligesom Thomasminde har skiftet funktion på grund af tidens skiften og vores indus-

trialisering af landbruget, har vores forhold til naturen også ændret sig. Hvor naturen tidligere var helt oppe under neglene på os, er den nu distanceret fra os.

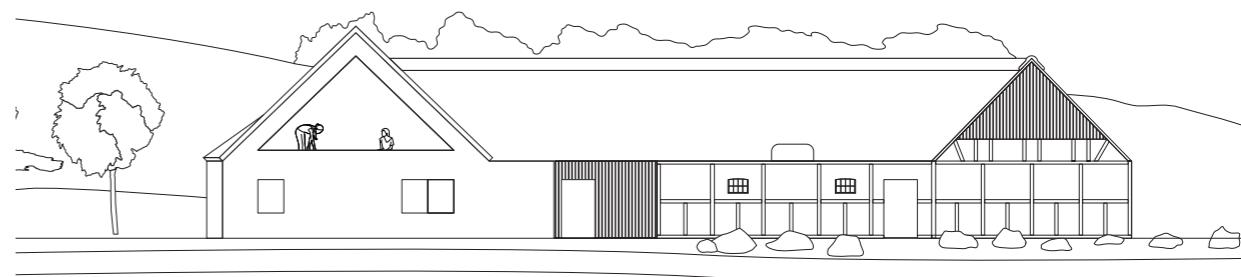
Vi opfostres i byernes sociale kontekst, og det tætteste, vi kommer på naturen, er grønne områder. Måske er det på grund af denne distancering fra naturen, at vi trives – idet vi kommer tilbage til rødderne?

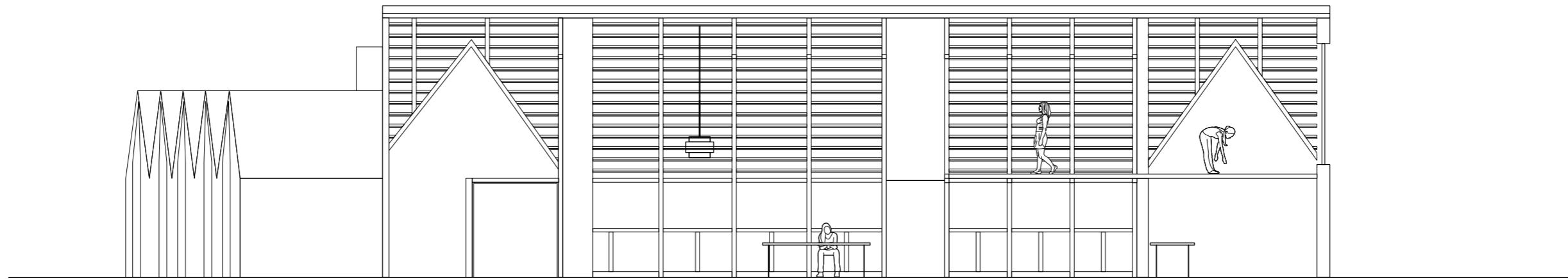
Ved at fjerne denne distancering og anvende naturens elementer, der allerede findes omkring os, skabes et krisecenter.

Tidsramme: 3 måneder

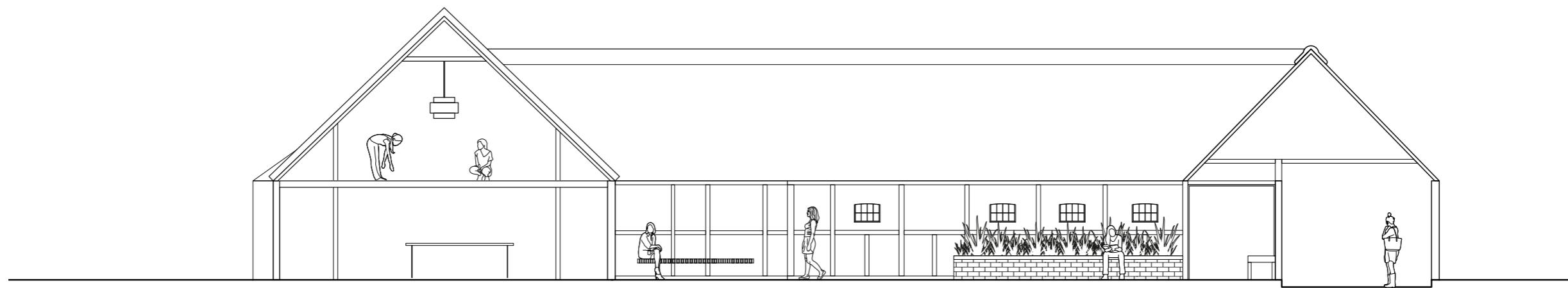


Opstalt A





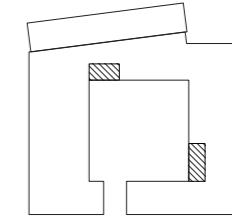
Snit - C



Snit - B



Rendering - Niche



Hvor sindet i byen konstant skal tage stilling,
blomstrer det ude over bakkerne på Samsø.
Dette fredens sted, dette læ, er, hvad jeg
tilstræber at skabe.

Ved at etablere side-nicher, skudt ind under
tagfladen, bidrages der med naturligt lys til
det indre rum og skaber en blød overgang
mellem ude og inde.