At the end of 2008, the Carlsberg Breweries turned off the taps at the Valby brewery, relocating production to Fredericia. From 2009 onwards Brewer Jacobsen’s Carlsberg estate, between the Vesterbro and Valby districts, will undergo radical redevelopment as a new district incorporating a wealth of listed and preservation-worthy buildings and gardens.

**NEW CARLSBERG**

J.C. Jacobsen’s son Carl also became a brewer. He rented his father’s Annex Building (aneksbyggeriet). Soon after, he acquired Bakkegården, the neighbouring property, where he set about building a new brewery in 1880-81. This, among other things, caused the father to terminate his son’s lease and assume sole charge of the original brewery from 1882. Carl’s wife Ottilia wanted the main building at Bakkegården, which was to be their home, to be named Ny Carlsberg (New Carlsberg). The original Carlsberg brewery then came to be known as “Old Carlsberg”. In 1886, the year before the father’s death, father and son were reconciled. The two breweries were merged in 1902 and from 1906 simply named “the Carlsberg Breweries”.

**BREWERY AND MALT HOUSE**

The two-winged, four-storey building is the heart of the New Carlsberg complex. This building is part of the original New Carlsberg, and was designed by Vilhelm Dahlerup. Besides the brewery and malthouse, the building also contained free accommodation for New Carlsberg’s bachelors – the unmarried brewery workers who lived at the factory, in return for which they acted as firewatchers. The building also housed drying floors for the malthouse, and the corner tower was a cistern. The building was later converted and has been used for offices and to house a senior employee. Until 1901, the building also contained the brewing hall.

**ENTRANCE**

The Dipylon Gate (dipylon from Greek, meaning double gate) served as a portal to the New Carlsberg Brewery from the Vesterbro side. It was designed by Vilhelm Dahlerup and was erected in 1892. Dahlerup also designed the Elephant Gate, which was completed in 1901.

**THE WINDING CHIMNEY**

Carl Jacobsen raised this 56 m chimney in close partnership with the architect, Vilhelm Dahlerup, and master builder, P.S. Beckmann, in 1900. The aim was to demonstrate that industrial architecture could also be aesthetically pleasing.
the goods wagons could drive straight into the Ny Tap plant to the roofed loading area of Station Hof. Here the newly invented forklift trucks took care of the loading. Station Hof was later decommissioned and for a period housed a car repair shop.

As of January 2009 and for at least three years on, Ny Tap’s authentic premises will be leased by artists, designers and architects, and alternative and innovative growth enterprises. The building contains a range of interiors from vast, 6,000 m² warehouse spaces to small studios and offices of just 15 m²; in other words, the premises are ideal for a diverse range of networks and enterprises.

MALTHOUSE AND BARLEY SILO
Svenn Eske Kristensen designed the Carlsberg ‘highrise’. It consists of a silo tower and a malthouse wing. At the time of its construction in 1965-67, the top floor of the silo was fitted out as a visitors’ centre, although it was never actually used as such. The malthouse is four storeys high, and the two buildings are separated by a loading dock, where lorries could drive in and deliver grain. The malthouse and silo building was refurbished in 1997 as the Carlsberg headquarters. The bottom 11 storeys are still in use as a malt silo, and the remainder are offices. The loading dock is now the main lobby. The malt-house today contains a conference room, canteen and offices.

THE CARLSBERG BREWERIES
06 MINERAL WATER PLANT (TAP E)
In 1922, the keystone was laid for the ground floor of a new mineral water factory designed by the architect Carl Harild. However, the factory soon proved too small, and was extended several times over in the years that followed. The structure is a reinforced-concrete skeleton.

07 POWERHOUSE
The boiler and power house was built in the period 1923-29 for the sole purpose of concentrating all power production for the whole brewery at a single location. The new powerhouse supplied the brewery with cooling, electrical lighting and power. The machine hall is a separate building. Adjacent to the machine hall is a water tower and the large boiler house with the characteristic steel chimneys. The architect was Carl Harild, and the building is one of the finest examples of Neo-Classicist architecture in Denmark.

08 NY TAP (NEW BOTTLING HALL)
The Ny Tap area was not incorporated into the Carlsberg estate until 1937; until then, the Copenhagen tramways had kept their horses stabled here in the southeastern corner. But Carlsberg management had for some years been keen to connect the bottling operations with the railway. And so, in 1952-55, a new, 33,000 m² bottling hall was established next to the railway, so