



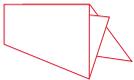
25 FANTASTIC INDUSTRIES

EXPLORING

04 CARLSBERG 'OUR CITY'

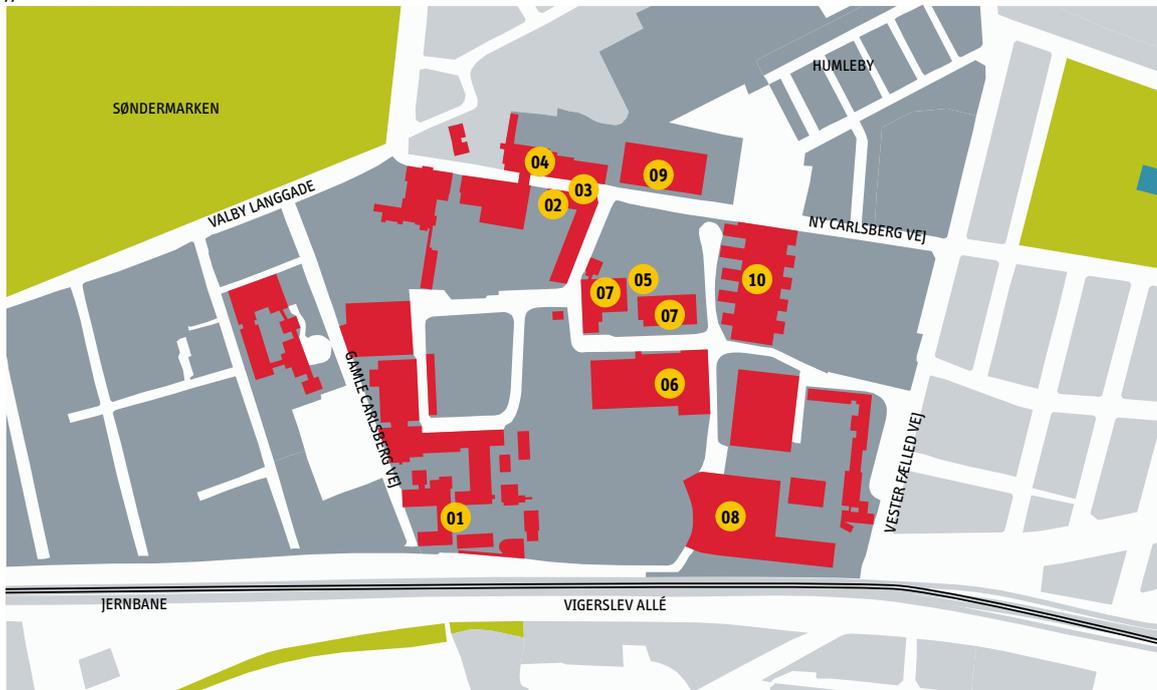
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At the end of 2008, the Carlsberg Breweries turned off the taps at the Valby brewery, relocating production to Fredericia. From 2009 onwards Brewer Jacobsen's Carlsberg estate, between the Vesterbro and Valby districts, will undergo radical redevelopment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



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// CARLSBERG 'OUR CITY'



CARLSBERG
NY CARLSBERGVEJ 100
1760 COPENHAGEN V

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OLD CARLSBERG

J.C. Jacobsen, master brewer, had enjoyed so much success brewing bottom-fermented beer at his father's brewery in Brolæggerstræde since 1826 that by 1847 the premises had become cramped and outdated. Meanwhile, Zealand's first railway was being built to connect Copenhagen with Roskilde, and when the railway company began laying tracks near Valby Hill, the young brewer jumped on the bandwagon and based his brewery there. But the rural setting of Valby also had two other advantages: the abundant space for future expansion, and Valby Hill itself, which would be ideal for excavating cellars for the new type of bottom-fermented and cold-stored beer we now know as lager.

01 THE BREWERY

The J.C. Jacobsen brewery – the old Carlsberg brewery – in Valby set itself apart from contemporary factories with its architectural design. The earliest buildings of the first Carlsberg brewery were completed in 1847, but burned down just twenty years later. In 1867, the entire complex was rebuilt, this time using iron for the supporting structures. This is the complex which by and large has survived to this day. The brewery is reminiscent of a Danish manor house in its layout, with housing for the brewery workers and production buildings leading up to the main building, the brewer's villa. The Late-Classical buildings were designed jointly by N.S. Nebelong and J.C. Jacobsen himself.

NEW CARLSBERG

J.C. Jacobsen's son Carl also became a brewer. He rented his father's Annex Building (anneksbyggeriet). 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“.

02 BREWERY AND MALTHOUSE

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.

03 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.

04 BREWHOUSE

The brewhouse is from 1901 and was designed by the architect Vilhelm Klein. The facade of the building is decorated in the style of an Italian Renaissance palace. This was where Carlsberg beer was brewed from 1901 until 2008.

05 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.



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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-Classical 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

the goods waggons 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.

09 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 malthouse today contains a conference room, canteen and offices.

RELATED SITES:

On redevelopment of the Carlsberg estate
www.voresby.com

Carlsberg website
www.carlsberg.dk

10 TAP H BOTTLING HALL

Tap H was a single-storey bottling hall, built at some distance from the railway, since by the time of its construction in 1984, the brewery had started transporting beer by lorry rather than train. The staff rooms and other facilities were placed in side wings to the bottling plant, separated by green areas. In 2009, Tap H reopened as concert hall and arts and culture centre. The former 100 m-long bottling hall can accommodate a standing audience of 6,000 and a seated one of 4,500.