

PRESIDENT Colin Amery.
PATRON S K Misra.

THE LUTYENS TRUST

To protect and promote the spirit and substance of the work of Sir Edwin Lutyens OM

A Study Tour of Denmark

Friday 14 – Wednesday 19 September 2018

The Lutyens Trust invite you to come on a 5 day tour to Denmark to look at Arts & Crafts & Neo-Classical Architecture undertaken between 1890-1939, paralleling Sir Edwin's work and looking at the influence of English architectural movements in Denmark during that period.

The Theme

With the arrival of Historicism in the second half of the century, special importance was attached to high standards of craftsmanship and proper use of materials. Vilhelm Dahlerup was one of the most productive 19th-century architects. Perhaps more than anyone else, he contributed to the way Copenhagen appears today, his most important buildings include Copenhagen's Hotel D'Angleterre (1875) and the Ny Carlsberg Glyptoteque (1897) which we shall be seeing. Ferdinand Meldahl, also a proponent of Historicism, completed the reconstruction of Frederiksborg Palace after the fire in 1859, where we shall see the royal apartments.

Martin Nyrop was one of the main proponents of the National Romantic style. The main aim was to use distinctive Nordic motifs from the distant past, as is clearly demonstrated in Copenhagen City Hall which we shall visit. Another participant in the National Romanticism movement was Hack Kampmann who designed the Aarhus Theatre in the Art Nouveau, which we will visit.

The "Bedre Byggeskik-bevægelsen" or "Better construction style" movement was established in 1915. However, as early as 1907, academic architects had established "Tegnehjælpen", where affordable advice was given to builders and especially builders. The contemporary building industry had, in the opinion of the movement, revealed so much ignorance of the quality and tradition of the builders that there was a need for expert guidance. Good, classic proportions, correct details and honesty in the choice of building materials were the message. Certainly, English ideas about the arts and crafts movement and garden city became consistent with the "Better construction style" and led to the fine Copenhagen suburbs that we will see on the garden city tour day.

"Nybarok" or "neo-baroque" is often used as an architectural description in Denmark in the period of 1905 to 1920, where the national romantic interest in genuine regional materials and mass effects was combined with inspiration from the 17th and 17th century Baroque. It was coexistent with, and often part of "Better Construction style". We will see this work on the country house day and on the garden city visit day.

Many of the architects who practiced in the Nordic Classical style made pilgrimages to northern Italy to study Italian vernacular architecture, with close cultural links at that time between the Nordic countries and Germany, an important source came from German critics of Art Nouveau, in particular Hermann Muthesius – who had been a promoter of the English Arts and Crafts movement and Sir Edwin's work.

Early twentieth Century Neoclassicism or increasingly Nordic Classicism continued to thrive at the beginning of the century until about 1930 as can be seen in Hack Kampmann's police headquarters (1924), which we will visit. Its development was no isolated phenomenon, drawing on existing classical traditions in the Nordic countries, and from new ideas being pursued in German-speaking cultures, it can thus be characterised as a combination of direct and indirect influences from vernacular architecture (Nordic, Italian and German) and eighteenth century Neoclassicism.

1930 is usually considered the end point of Nordic Classicism because that was the year of the Stockholm Exhibition, designed mostly by Gunnar Asplund and Sigurd Lewerentz, when a more purist Modernism was unveiled as a model for a modern society. However, key buildings continued to be built in the classical style after that. During this period there was an intense cultural exchange among the Nordic countries (many architects worked in more than one), but also considerable development in the architect's sphere of activity, from consultant to the bourgeoisie to town planner concerned with infrastructure, dwelling and public services.

A resurgence in interest in Nordic Classicism, especially in its most classical form, arose in the late 1970s and early 1980s at the height of postmodernism around the same time as Sir Edwin Lutyens was "re-discovered", when critics, historians and architecture teachers were looking for historical precedents for the architecture of such architects as Michael Graves, Leon Krier and Robert Stern.

The Itinerary

The tour will consist of five days.

One day will be spent exploring five Danish country houses of the early twentieth century outside Stockholm, one day will be given to Copenhagen late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in the city and half a day to the twentieth century garden city suburbs of Copenhagen. On to Aarhus we will be given a personalised tour by the Architecture School. This will be followed with a day as the guests of Agency for Culture and Palaces. Finally we will return to the Capital for the conclusion to our tour.

The Price

Breakfast and lunches are included as well as a reception given at the British embassy in Copenhagen. Details of the buildings on the tour are in the attached documents.

Price: £998 per person (double occupancy)

£1360 per person (single occupancy)

Includes: Half-board accommodation; tour guides;
coach transfers and entrances.

Excludes: flights; airport transfers; evening meals;
travel insurance; wi-fi; and gratuities.

BOOK NOW

www.lutyenstrust.org.uk/events-page