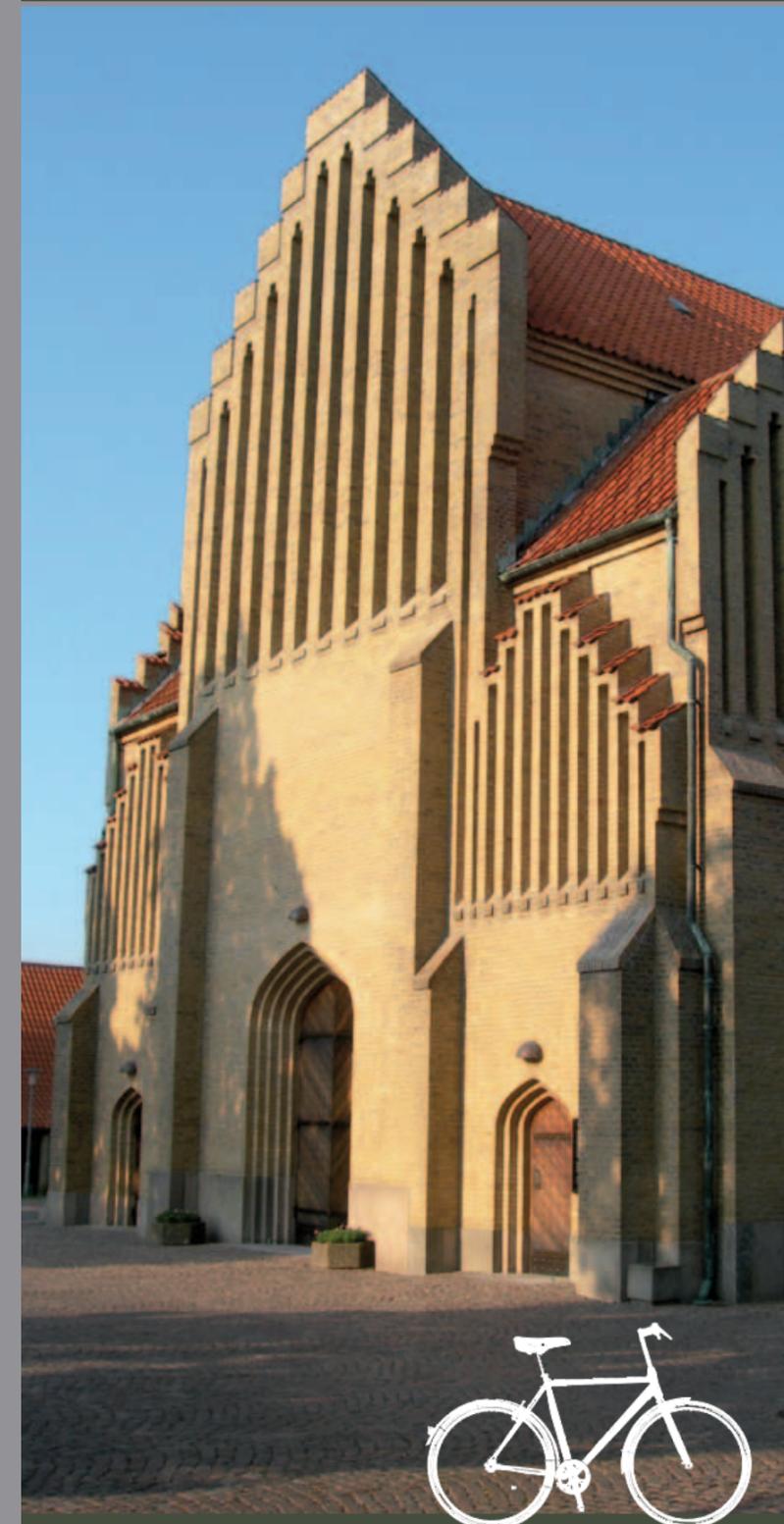


# Through THE NEWER SØNDERBORG

Museum Southern Jutland  
Sønderborg Castle 2007



City Tour – on bicycle

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## 18 The old Lyshøj

The neighbourhood around Lindevang and Højvang was formerly known as Lyshøj. The first building here was the official German marine bordello, built in 1908 following construction of the German naval base in order to control conditions in this branch of military life. In 1922, the municipality began building emergency housing due to a great shortage of dwellings. The first can still be seen along the south side of Lindevang. In 1924-25, terrace houses were built at Højvang/Lindevang with 10 dwellings in each block. These, like the houses on Blomstergade, were designed by architect Wriedt in a pleasing, typically Danish style.

## 19 Brewer Petersen's Workers' Housing



The south end of Kærvej was known as Arnkielstrasse during the German occupation of Southern Jutland, not to be confused with the present Arnkielgade, built 1935-37. Sønderborg Export Brewery, established in 1853 but greatly expanded about 1900, was located on Rønhave Plads. When a proposal for municipal workers' housing in 1894 was not acted upon, brewery owner Petersen began to build dwellings for his own workers. First came a long "barracks" with 12 small apartments (the site of the present Child- and Youth Centre on Kærvej). In 1906-07, the brewery built Kærvej 27 – 27a-b and Kærvej 31-31b as housing for its office staff and factory workers.

## Rønhave Plads

Finally, we cross the "diversionary road" Lerbjerg from 1977 and end our tour on Rønhave Plads.

## 14 Lavbrinkevej

This street is named after a former farm, owned until 1954 by Ulkebøl Parish. Along the southern end lie small houses built by a local "social" building society. At the northern end, we see the suburb built 1908-10 outside the city boundaries along Augustenborg Landevej (now Alsgade) with small side roads such as Fællesstræde and Humlehøjvej.

## 15 Alsbo

At the crossing Ringgade-Alsgade lies one of the city's largest public housing blocks, "Alsbo", a multi-storey apartment block built 1948-49. This was the first "untraditional" housing in the city (non-brick) with cement supporting construction and gas-concrete facades. The neighbourhood behind, "Grønnegården", at the corner of Skriver- and Borgmesterløkken was built 1957-59 by the two building societies in co-operation.



## 16 Kærvej

Along Ringgade north of Alsgade (built 1946), we cross the old country road Damgade and approach Kærvej, which was the main road to the Kær peninsula before Arnkielgade was constructed. If you are becoming tired, you can shorten the route by following Kærvej toward the city centre to No. 18 on the route. If we proceed north along Kærvej, we see results of the second part of "The South Jutland Plan" from the 1960s. In order to "renovate" the neighbourhood, the former cement facades were replaced in post-modern style 2005-06.

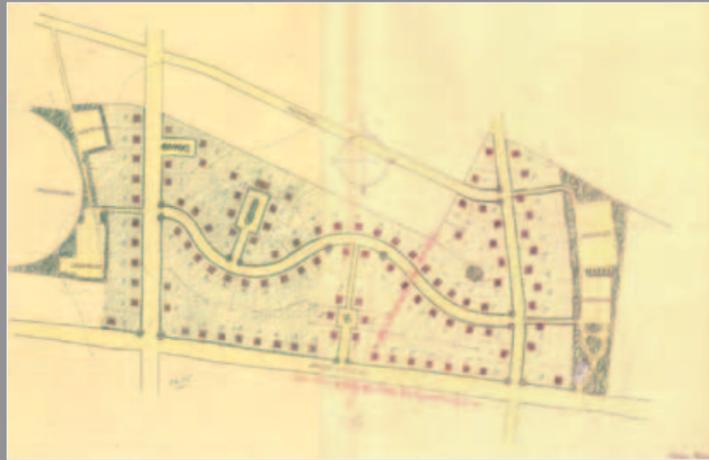
## 17 Modern Industrial Architecture on Elholm

If you are interested in modern industrial construction, take a look at Elholm where there are many fine, modern buildings; for example, Elholm 4, "Danimex" (architects Clausen & Weber, Svenborg), Elholm 8, housing several of the city's clothing firms, and Elholm 25, "Intown" fashion (architect Hansson/director Bjarne Rasmussen).



## 10 Havebyen (The Garden Town)

The neighbourhood around Midtkobbøl was designed in 1945 by architect Holger Mundt, in the style of English garden towns, with winding streets and small squares with lawns. The land was sold as garden plots, with the stipulation that houses must be constructed within 10 years. Plans denoted which houses should have yellow/red brick and high/low roofs. In 2007, the municipality approved regulations ensuring that the original neighbourhood plan is upheld.



## 11 Rojumvej

At Violvej-Lavendelvej, we are again surrounded by building society terrace houses (1950-51). The properties on the eastern side of Rojumvej were divided into allotment garden plots in 1934 but later changed to housing lots. The Sønderborg allotments were issued on short leases and were often expropriated for building sites.

## 12 Kløvermarken



At Grundtvigs Allé, we cross Fiskerstien north of Rojumvej. This is the old footpath from Sønderborg to Høruphav. We now come to a newer housing development: The apartment blocks on Kløvermarken were, along with the apartments on Kærvej, the city's first industrialized "assembly line" buildings, constructed jointly by the building societies under the "South Jutland Plan" begun in 1961. The large Kløvermark School (1967, designed by architect Juhler) is also found in the neighbourhood.

## 13 Humlehaven/Hørmarken

If we make a detour on Sundsmarkvej, we see the small houses built 1959-60 by "Sønderborg Independent Building Society". Following plans by architect Carl G. Neumann, the members worked evenings and weekends to build the houses, which were distributed by lot to the members. The Society also built houses on Vissingsgade on the Sundeved side of Als Sound.



## THROUGH THE NEWER SØNDERBORG

This city tour leads through the newer Sønderborg, from “The New Town” 1908-10 to our present-day housing and commercial buildings. The tour is quite lengthy; use a bicycle – or walk the route in stages.

Large parts of the newer Sønderborg are built on municipal land. In 1860, the city purchased farmland belonging to Sønderborg Castle, thereby acquiring most of the land between present-day Kongevej and Sønderskoven (the South Forest), as well as easing the planning of street placement.

The first city plan was produced 1904-06 by architect Schlicting from Flensburg in connection with the construction of the German navy’s marine base, which led to a doubling of the city’s population. Schlicting was influenced by city planner Camillo Sitte’s ideas of “the picturesque city” and the English “garden cities”. The streets were designed in curves and interlacings, with bends and small squares such as those seen in “The New Town” and around Ahlmannsvej.

The next city plan was approved in 1928 following an architectural competition won by Kai Gottlob. This plan was completely different, influenced by neoclassic ideas of straight streets, lines of sight and symmetry, and included the major roads Ringridervej, Sønder Landevej and Arnkilgade as well as the two radial roads, Ringgade and Grundtvigs Allé.

The third city plan, “The Framework Plan” from 1946, was a consequence of Denmark’s first laws on city planning 1938. This time, the task was not so much planning beautiful streets as producing a functional division of the new residential areas, industrial areas and public institutions. At the same time, the city was expanding into neighbouring municipalities. In 1949, Sønderborg incorporated all of Sundsmark from Ulkebøl parish and, in 1951, part of Dybbøl parish.

In 1976, Sønderborg received its first municipal plan, the main points of which were the establishment of parking areas and the creation of a “diversionary road” in the city centre as well as the new, large housing and industrial areas to the north, where the new bypass road and Als Sound bridge were opened in 1981.



### 1 Nystaden (The new Town)

The tour begins at the corner of Goethesgade and Kongevej at “the hospital park”, where the city’s hospital was located from 1894 until it was demolished after closing in 1973.

The area between Goethesgade and Hilmar Finsensgade was established in the 1906 city plan as a “workers’ colony” for the town’s growing blue collar popu-



lation, constructed by private firms of carpenters and bricklayers. “The New Town” was divided into blocks of apartments and low dwellings, mainly semi-detached houses for 4 families in Art Nouveau or Swiss style. Streets were named after German authors - Goethe, Schiller, Uhland, Hebbel and Lessing. Only Goethe’s name was retained after Denmark regained Southern Jutland in 1920.

Construction continued in the neighbourhood known as “The New Town” after 1920. Oehlschlæggersgade 14 was built by the Workers’ Union in an attempt to ease the great housing shortage and unemployment of the 1920s.

### 2 Blomstergade (Flower Street)

The fine, small red brick houses on southern Blomstergade were built in 1924 from plans by city architect Wriedt. After city council elections in 1922, the social democratic mayor, Johan Jacobsen, initiated emergency housing construction for the working class, resulting in the Blomstergade houses, built by the municipality but soon after sold to those who had expressed interest in inhabiting them – including the mayor himself.



### 3 Christianskirken (King Christian X's church)

In the city plan of 1928, space was denoted for a church on the hill where two parallel lines – Ringgade south and Ringgade north – meet in two avenues. The beautiful neoclassical cemetery was established in the 1930s, while the church had to wait until 1947-57, designed by architect Kaare Klint, son of P.V. Jensen Klint, architect of Grundtvig’s Church in Copenhagen. The two churches are very similar, both built in attractive yellow brick and inspired by the architecture of old Danish village churches.



### 4 The Neighbourhood Around Christianskirken

As a result of the new laws on state support to the housing industry, two new building societies were established in Sønderborg: Sønderborg Co-operative Building Society 1938 and The Building Society of 6.12.1942. The co-operative building society stemmed from the working class and used Carl Storgård as architect. “1942” was more middle class and used architect Mogens Meyling. The neighbourhood around King Christian X’s Church became the city’s first large public housing area. In 1940-42, the co-operative building society constructed the “closes” north of the church, the first example in Sønderborg of terrace houses divided by small paths. The terrace house area across from the church built by “1942” was begun in 1946, while the two corner properties on Store and Lille Ringbo at Rojumvej were built by the co-operative building society in 1943.



1. Nystaden, 2. Blomstergade, 3. Christianskirken (Christian X's Church), 4. The neighbourhood around Christianskirken, 5. Parkgade and Ørstedsgade, 6. Sundquistgade, 7. Ringgade, 8. -tofterne, 9. Grundtvigs Allé, 10. Havebyen, 11. Rojumvej, 12. Kløvermarken, 13. Humlehaven/Hormarken, 14. Lavbrinkevej, 15. Alsbo, 16. Kærvej, 17. Modern industrial architecture on Elholm, 18. The old Lyshøj, 19. Brewer Petersen's Workers' housing

### 5 Parkgade and Ørstedsgade

are villa roads, planned 1924-25 and lined with red brick houses. The southern end of Parkgade also has a number of bungalows, small houses with almost flat roofs which became fashionable during the functionalist period in the 1930s.

### 6 Sundquistgade

was originally planned as an exclusive villa neighbourhood. However, in 1939-40, the co-operative building society constructed its first terrace houses Rylen, Hjejlen and Viben for “families with many children and low income”. This was a provocation which led to many protests. At the same time, architect Holger Mundt built the beautiful terrace houses, no. 32-38.



### 7 Ringgade

Part of the city’s first subsidised housing is located here. On Hertug Hans Vej (no. 31a-39b) one sees small houses built 1908-09 by the city’s first workers’ building association, Sønderburger



Bauverein. Between Hertug Hans Vej and Sundquistgade lie “1942’s” first terrace houses from 1944-47, and along Ringgade north of Ringridervej, we see the co-operative building society’s 3-storey apartment blocks, built in 1946 as “relief dwellings” following the housing shortage after World War II.

### 8 -tofterne (the paddocks)

All of the small streets between Ringridervej and Ørstedsgade are lined with linked and terrace houses. These beautiful English-inspired dwellings were designed by Carl Storgård and constructed by the co-operative building society 1952-53. Unfortunately, most of the original windows have been replaced.



### 9 Grundtvigs Allé

In the neighbourhood around Ringridervej, Grundtvigs Allé and Sønder Landevej, it was decided to build apartments and villas along the main streets, with linked or terrace houses on the side streets. The small, red “chain” houses along Sønder Landevej east of Grundtvigs Allé were built by “1942” around 1948, and were known as “the police houses” because many policemen and their



families lived there. A number of public institutions were located in the neighbourhood, including the former Craftsmen’s School on Sønder Landevej (1939), the Commercial College (1964-74 by architect J-J. Barué) and Sønderskov School (1956), an example of the modern single-story schools built after World War II, designed in Danish “functional” style by state architect Juhler.