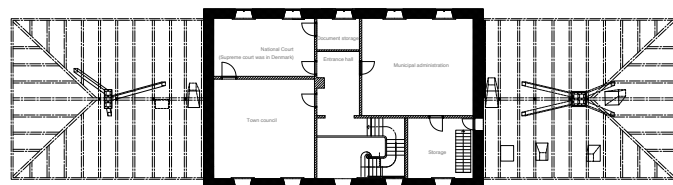
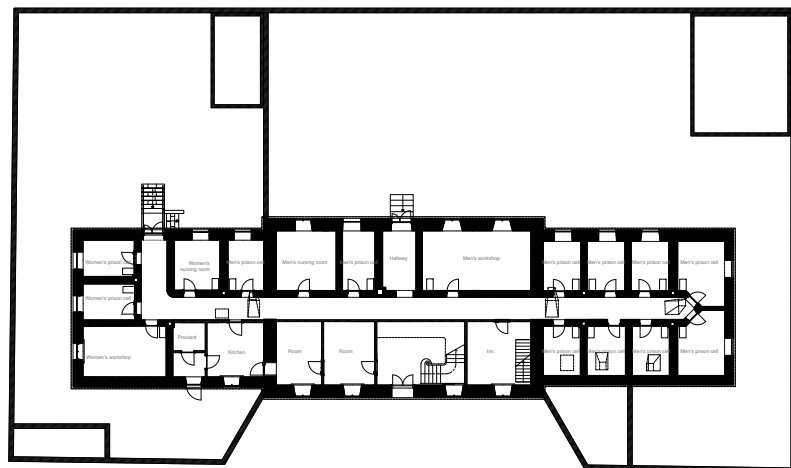
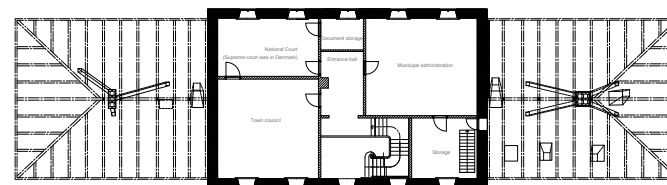
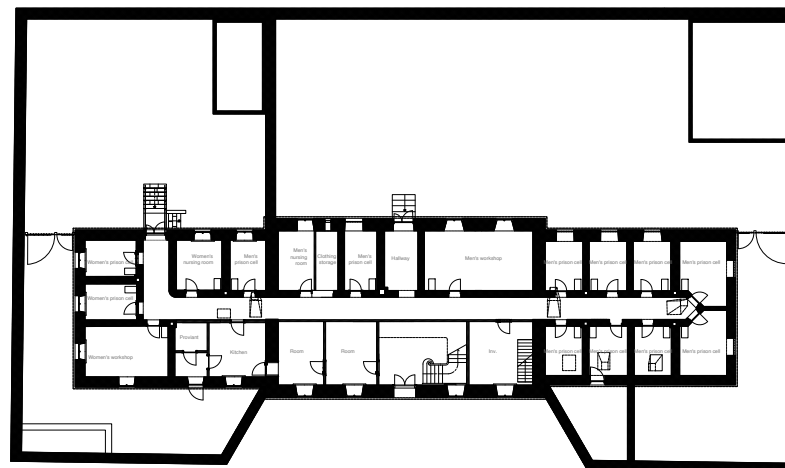


Extra materiale



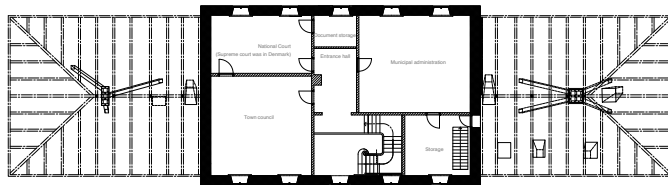
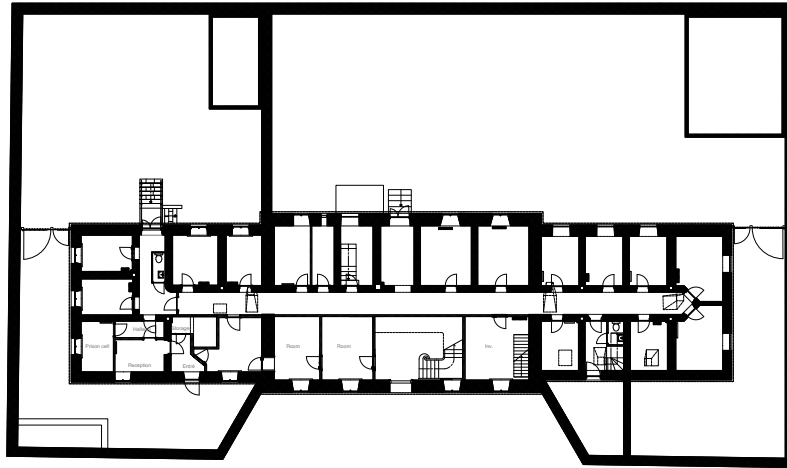
1872

Original plan drawings. The town council and National Court were on the 1st floor, in the rooms towards north. The entré hall was bigger than it is now. The prison yard was originally divided into a men and women section, with outhouses. The building was heated with ovens that burned mostly peat. The oven was filled with it from the hallways. The walls around the building were made of wood.



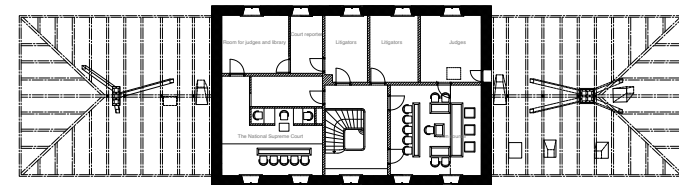
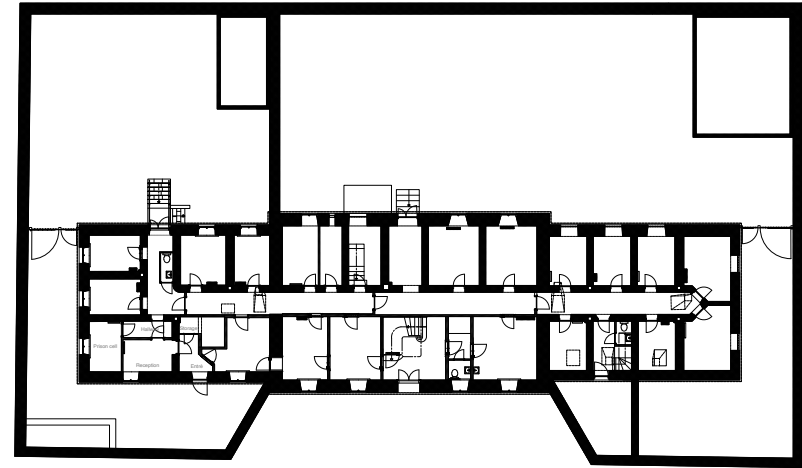
1893-97

Wooden fence ripped down and stone walls put up. 2,8m in height, and sometimes later on heightened (after 1959 at least). New window in south-west corner where the women's workshop was originally. New doors on the south side of the east wing where it was once a prison cell with a ceiling window. Originally there had been small cast iron windows in all the prison cells but the women's cells got new windows that were bigger wooden windows, with 6 window panes, and prison bars. A new clothing storage was added to the room that was the men's nursing room with a small window to the south facade.



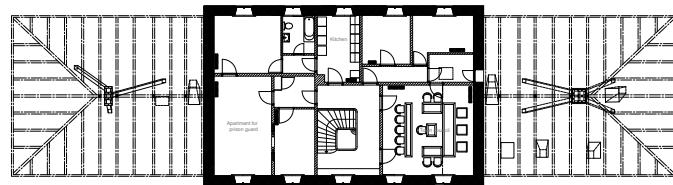
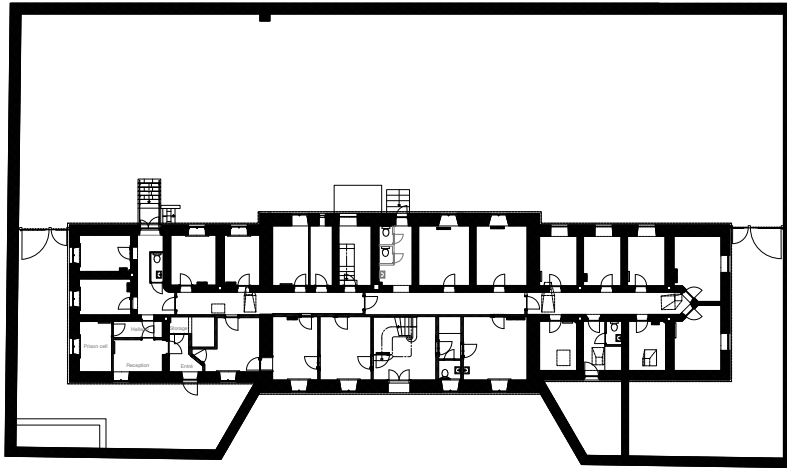
1911

Central heating was added to the building in 1911, instead of the peat driven ovens. One of the prison cells in the middle of the south side was turned into a furnace room. The floor was lowered about 2 meters in that room to fit the central boiler. Outside the room, against the north facade, was built a coal storage that was dug down so that its floor matched the height of the furnace room. There was made a door in between. The men's workshop was divided into two parts that became prison cells. The women's workshop was also divided into two parts, one became a prison cell while the other became a visitation room



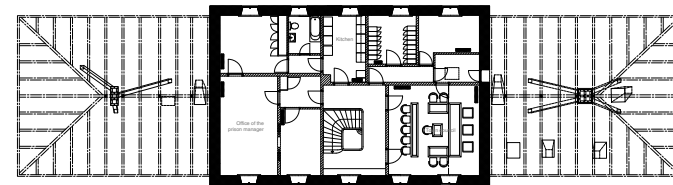
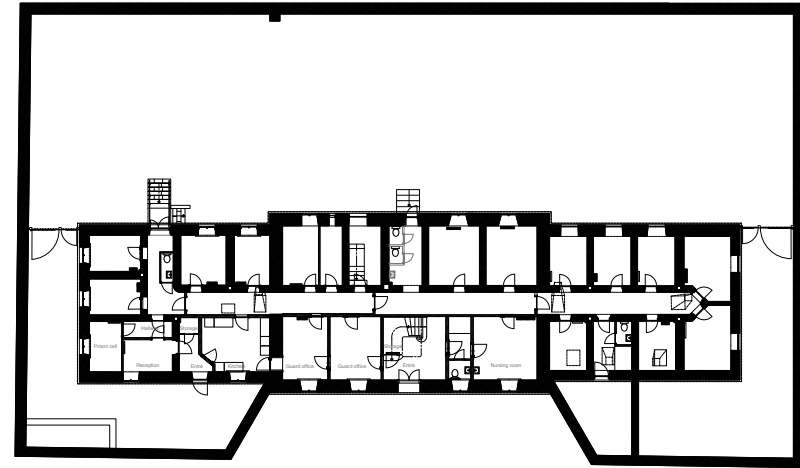
1920

The room divisions on the 1st floor changed tremendously when the newly established National Supreme Court moved in. The entré hall got smaller on both floors and a new staircase came instead of the old one, and it was rotated by 90 degrees. The south windows on the 1st floor were enlarged.



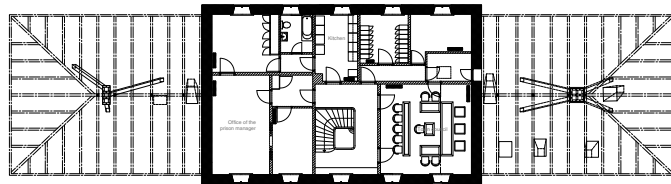
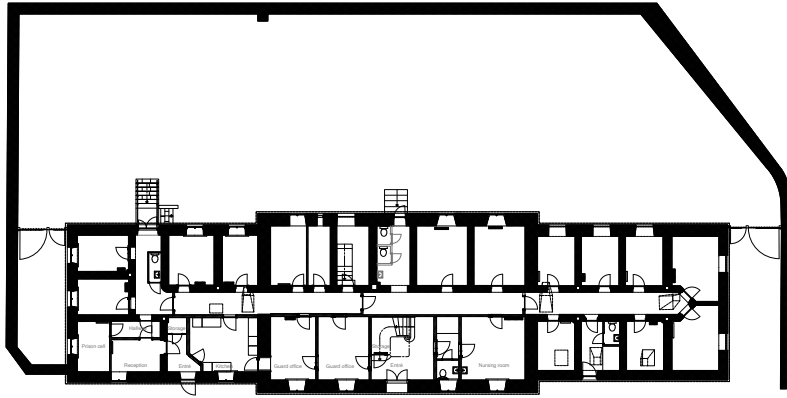
1954

After the National Supreme Court moved into a new building on Lindargata in 1954 an apartment for a prison guard was made on the 1st floor and later it was used as an office for the prison.



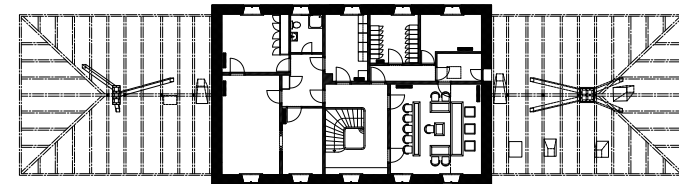
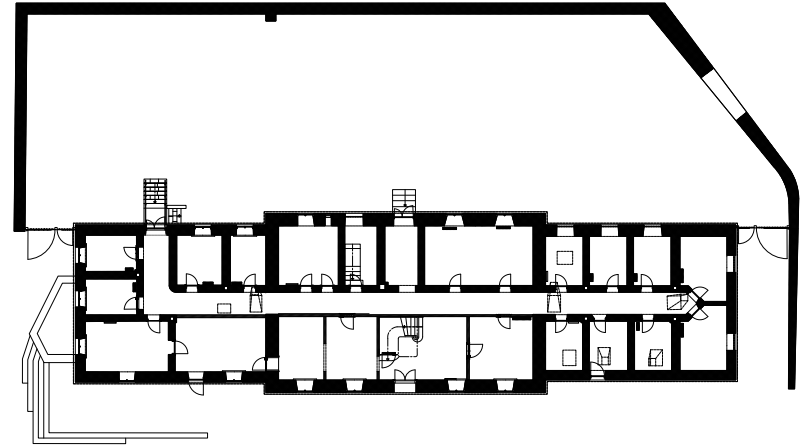
1973-8

new closets on 1st floor. Change in room layout in west corner of ground floor. Around 1960 the roof tiles were replaced. The main building got new roof tiles that were more square than the original tongue shaped tiles, while the wings got corrugated iron.



2002

Skólavörðustígurinn was redesigned and in that connection the garden walls around the wings ripped down.



2023

The building is being restored after many decades of negligence. The windows, stone walls and chimneys are being restored. New outdoor stairs were built towards the street. The future usage of the building is uncertain.



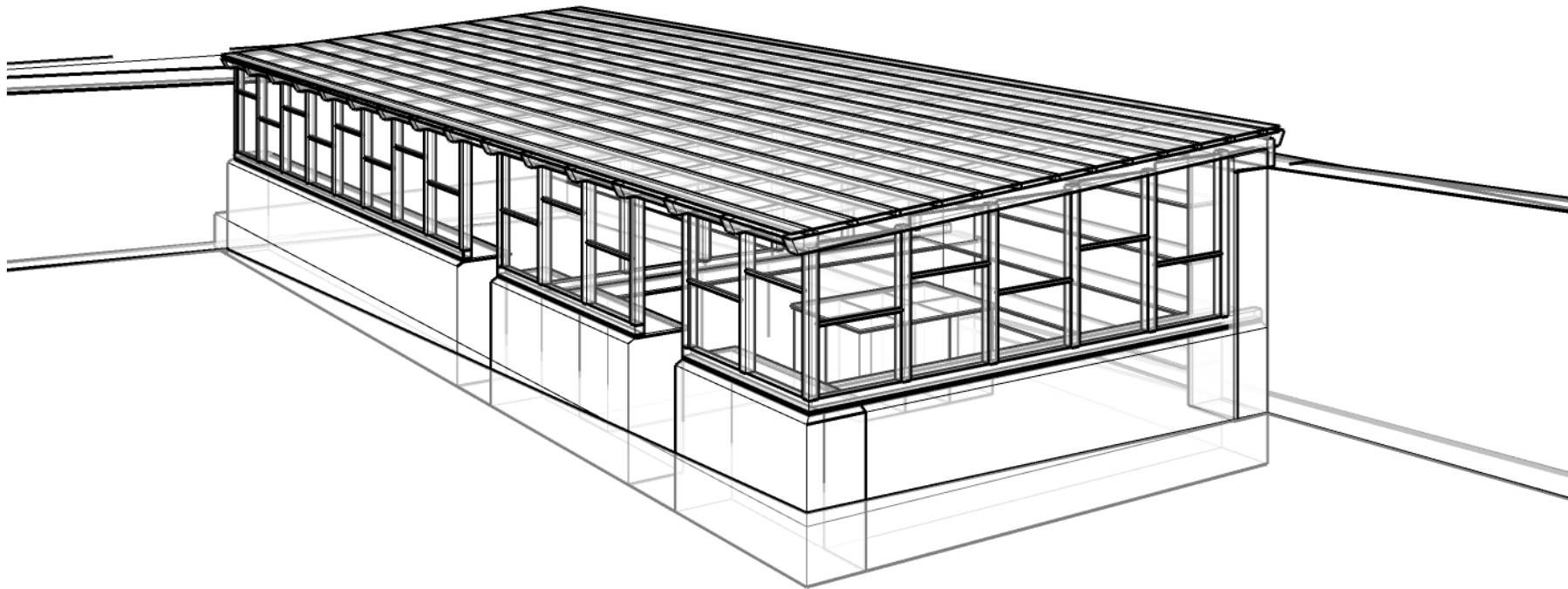
Før og efter: Haven



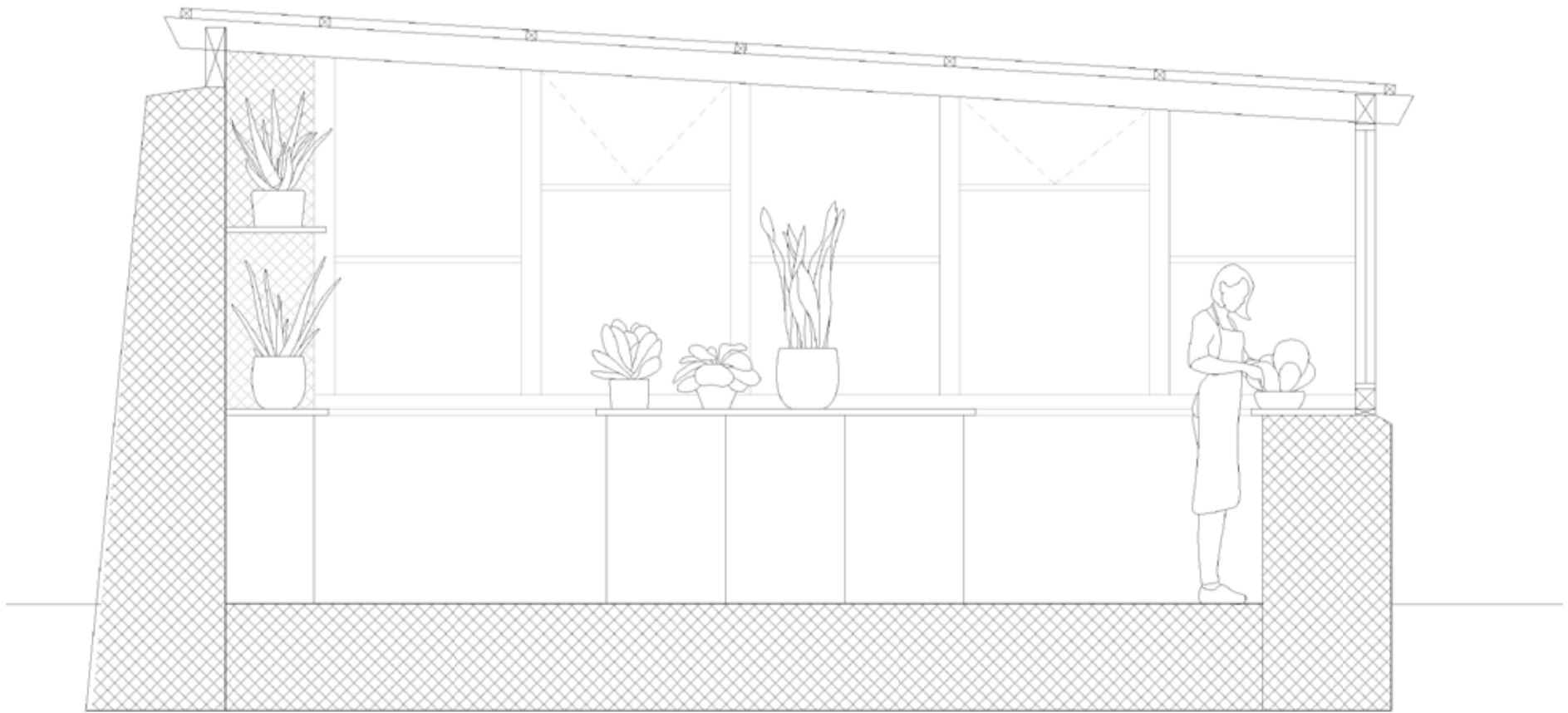
Før og efter: Hovedentréen som er fredet



Før og efter: Et værelse



Væksthus aksonometri



Væksthus: Snit

Procesarbejde



Model



Model



1:5 Opstalt, process og eksperimenter med vægfarver, vægpaneler, stuk mm



1:5 Opstalt, process og eksperimenter med vægfarver, vægpaneler, stuk mm



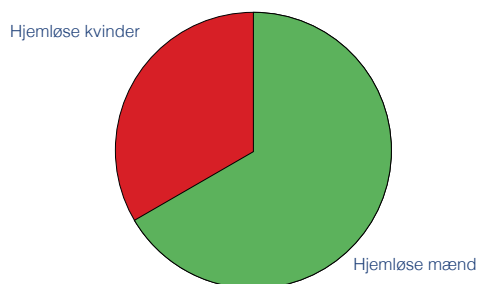
1:5 Opstalt, process og eksperimenter med vægfarver, vægpaneler, stuk mm

Hjemløse kvinder i Reykjavík

Der er et presserende behov for flere ressourcer til udsatte i Island. Antallet af hjemløse har været stigende i løbet af de seneste årti. Antallet af hjemløse var fordoblet mellem 2012 og 2017. i 2017 var der 349 personer registreret som hjemløse i Reykjavík og i 2021 var der omkring 300. Alkoholproblemer og misbrug af andre stoffer betragtes som hovedårsagen til, at folk bliver hjemløse i Island, hvor den næsthøypigste årsag er psykiske problemer (Pórisdóttir 2021) (Ómarsdóttir 2021) (Stefánsdóttir 2019).

Í Reykjavík findes der allerede 3 herberger, 2 til mænd med 45 pladser og 1 for kvinder med 12 pladser. De lukker fra kl 10-17 hver dag, også om vinteren, medmindre det er usædvanligt koldt eller stormfuldt, koldere end -10 grader. Herbergerne er overfyldte med langt over 100 % udnyttelse. Fremmødet på herbergerne er højt, og uden for dem står folk i kø før åbningstiden til de få ledige pladser. Mange kan ikke nå det og er nødt til at gå. Folk tyr ofte til desperate tiltag som f.eks såsom at sove i bilkældre. På grund af de høje fremmøde kommer der nogle gange flere madrasser på gulvet, eller folk må sove på sofaer (Velferðarsvið Reykjavíkurborgar, Reykjavíks velfærdsafdeling 2018) (Magnúsdóttir 2019).

Under sådanne forhold er det svært at sikre gæsternes og personalets sikkerhed. Selvfølgelig skal der lægges mere vægt på at finde permanente boliger til hjemløse, men tilstanden i dag viser at der er helt klart også behov for flere herberger, især for kvinder som er særligt sårbare i denne situation. Vold i hjemmet er steget i de sidste år, og som følge heraf er kvinder ofte afhængige af misbrugere til sin bolig. Kvinder, der er hjemløse, kæmper ofte med misbrugsproblemer og lever under meget usikre forhold, udsat for vold, alvorlig, farlig og kronisk vold med svære stresssymptomer og PTSD (Ómarsdóttir 2021).



Kildefortegnelse

Elektroniske kilder

Magnúsdóttir, Erla Dóra. 2019. Heimilisleysi á Íslandi – Brýn þörf á úrræðum: „Við erum gleymdir hér og óttumst framtíðina“. Oktober. Accessed February 10, 2023. <https://www.dv.is/frettir/2019/10/13/heimilisleysi-a-islandi/>.

Ómarsdóttir, Kristín. 2021. Heimilisleysi Er Lýðheilsuvandamál. Des 13. <https://heilsuseigla.com/2021/12/heimilisleysi-er-lydheilsuvandamal/>.

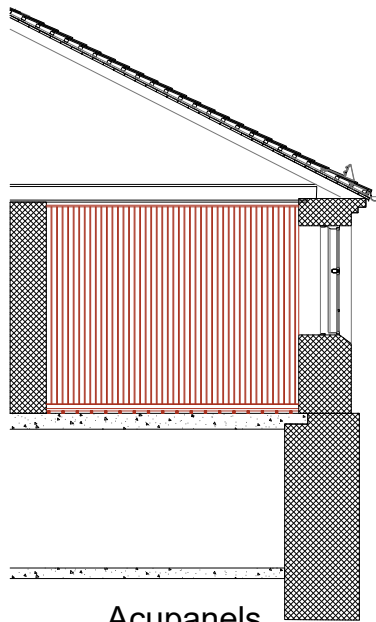
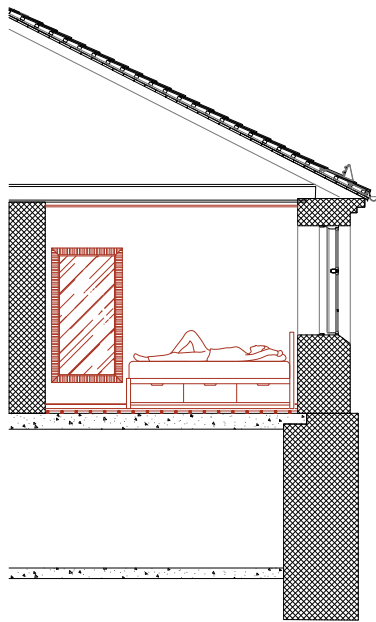
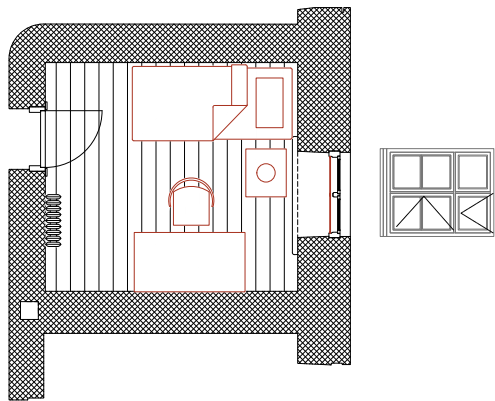
Stefánsdóttir, Birna. 2019. Heimilislausum fjölgaði um 95 prósent í Reykjavík á fimm árum. Jan 24. <https://kjarninn.is/frettir/2019-01-23-heimilislausum-fjolgadi-um-95-prosent-i-reykjavik-fimm-arum/>.

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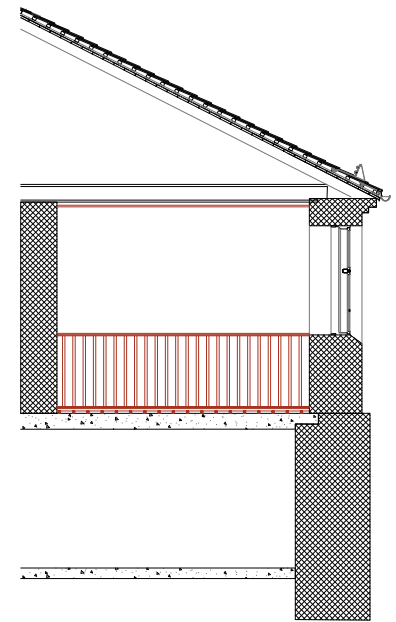
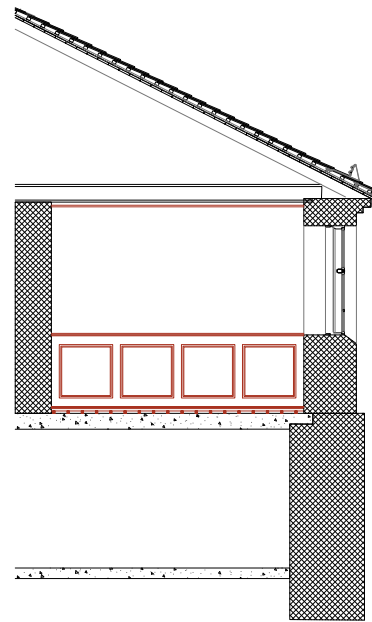
Rapporter

Smáradóttir, Hanna Rún. 2014. Staða heimilislausra mæðra á Íslandi í dag. Vandamál, úrræði og þjónusta. Félagsvísindasvið Háskóla Íslands, Reykjavík: Háskólaprent. <https://skemman.is/bitstream/1946/17876/1/Hanna%20R%c3%ban%20Sm%c3%a1rad%c3%b3ttir-%20BA-ritger%c3%b0%20f%c3%a9lagsr%c3%a1%c3%b0gj%c3%b6f%20-pdf.pdf>.

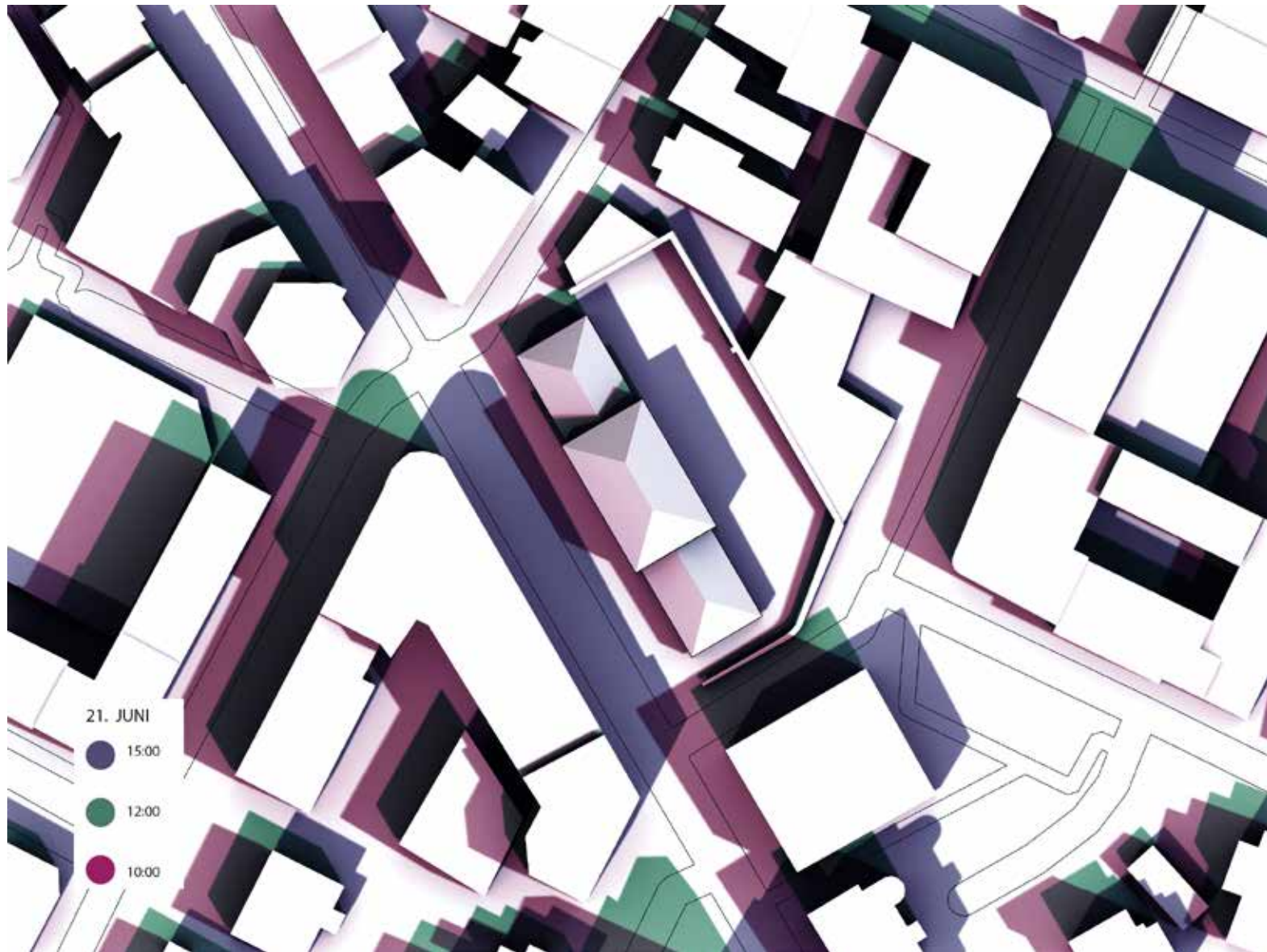
Velferðarsvið Reykjavíkurborgar, Reykjavíks velfærdsafdeling. 2018. "Stefna í málefnum heimilislausra með miklar og flóknaðar þjónustuparir 2019–2025." Reykjavík. https://reykjavik.is/sites/default/files/ymis_skjol/skjol_utgefild_efni/stefna_i_malefnum_heimilislausra_2019-2025_10.10.pdf.



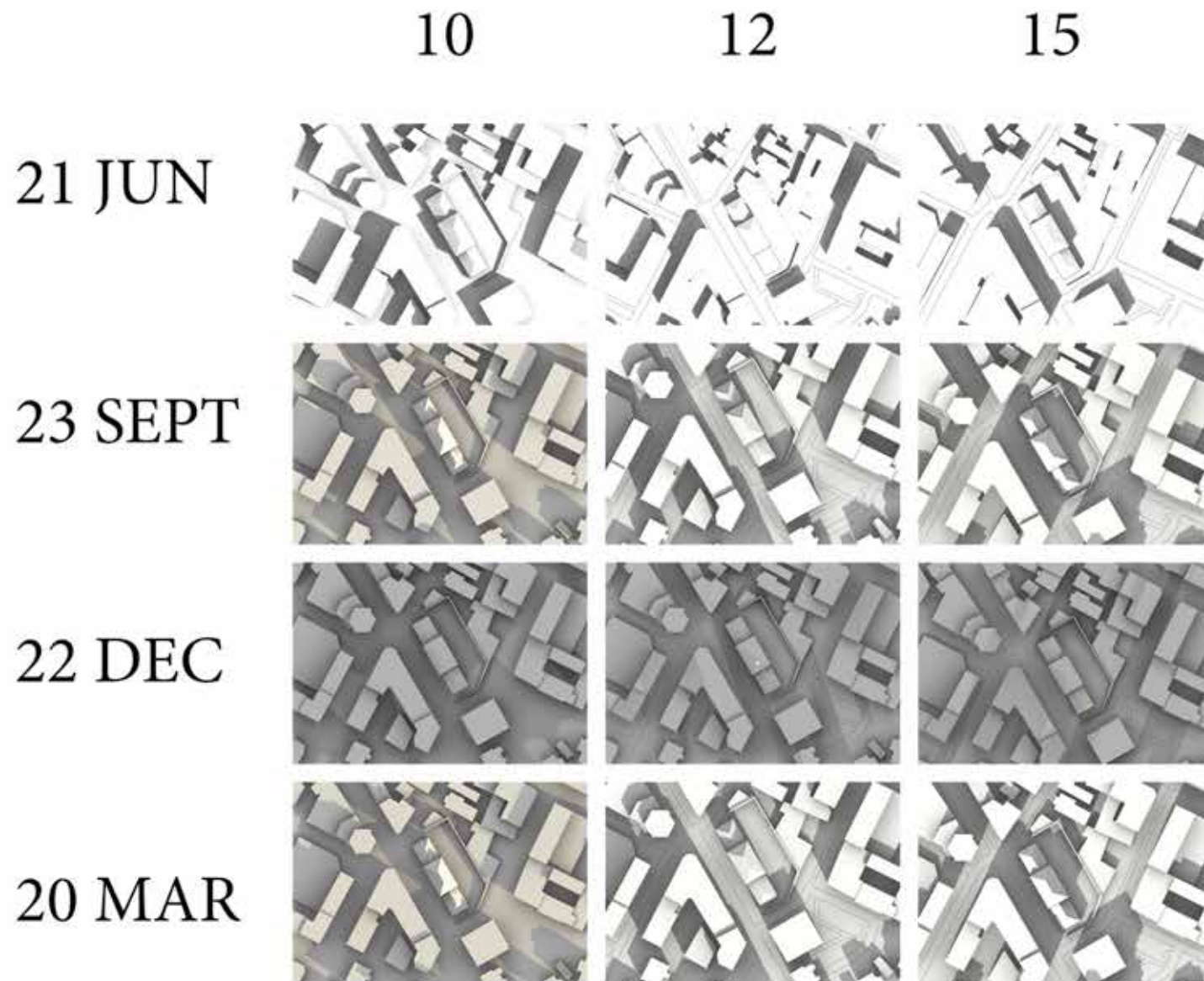
Acupaneler



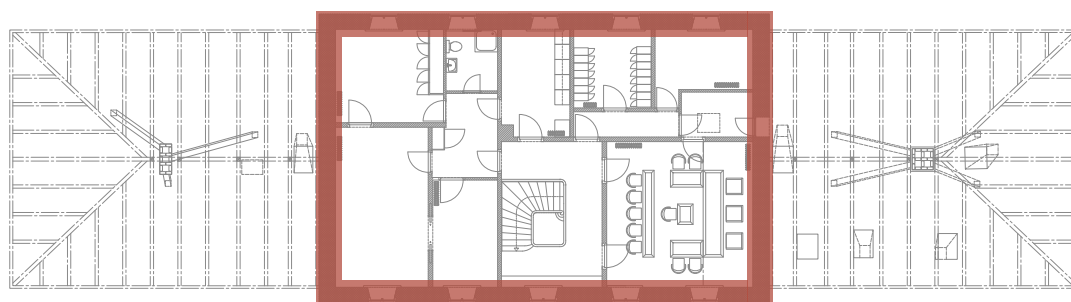
Skitseserier på forskellige vægpaneleringer for værelser i stueetage. Paneler som ligner brystningspanelene på første sal blev valgt.



Sollys-studier: Diagram af lyset på 3 forskellige tidspunkter på døgnet midt om sommaren



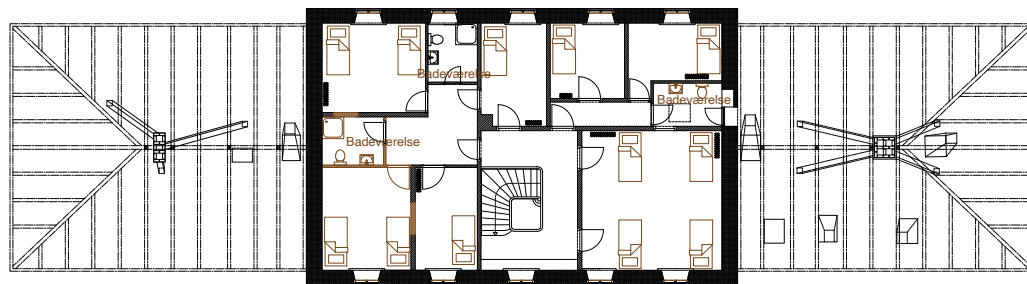
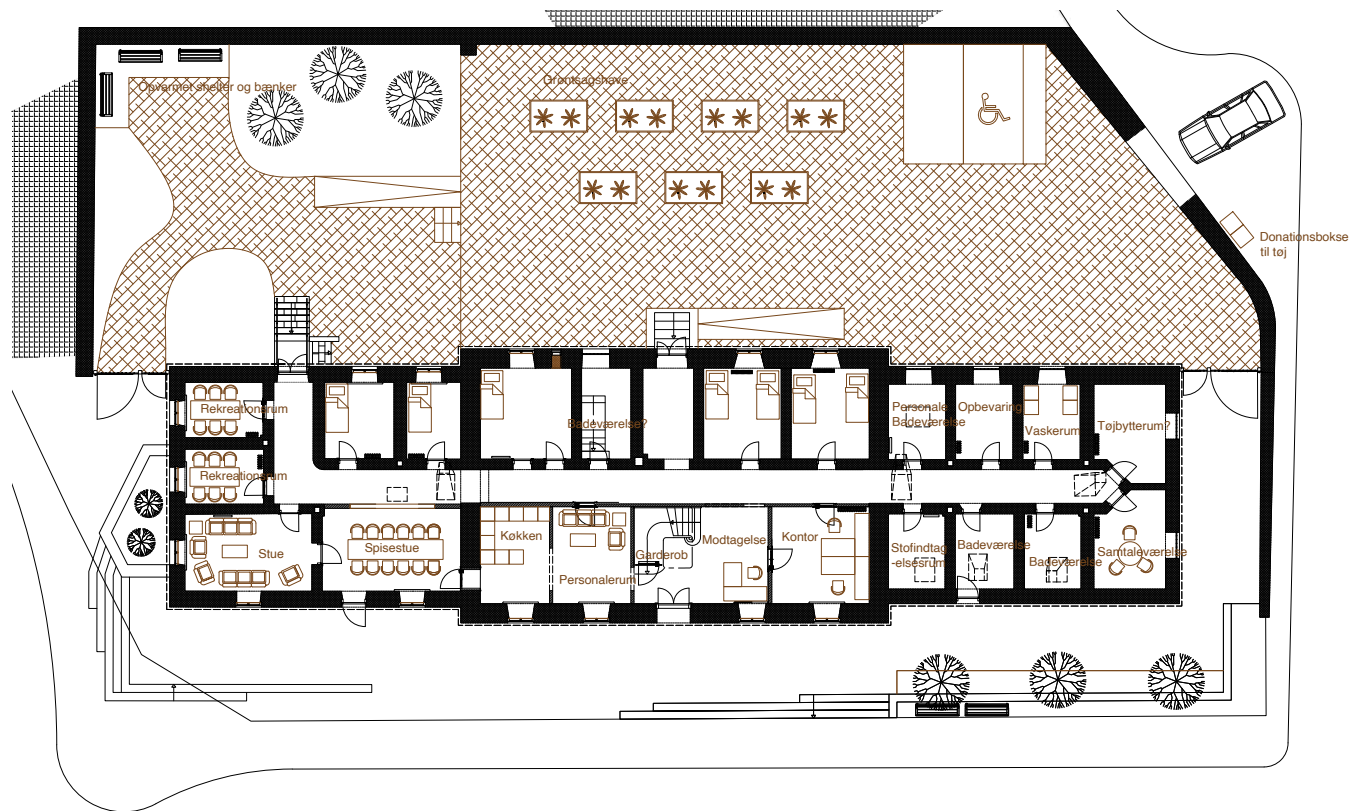
Sollys-studier: 4 tider på året, 3 tidspunkter om døgnet



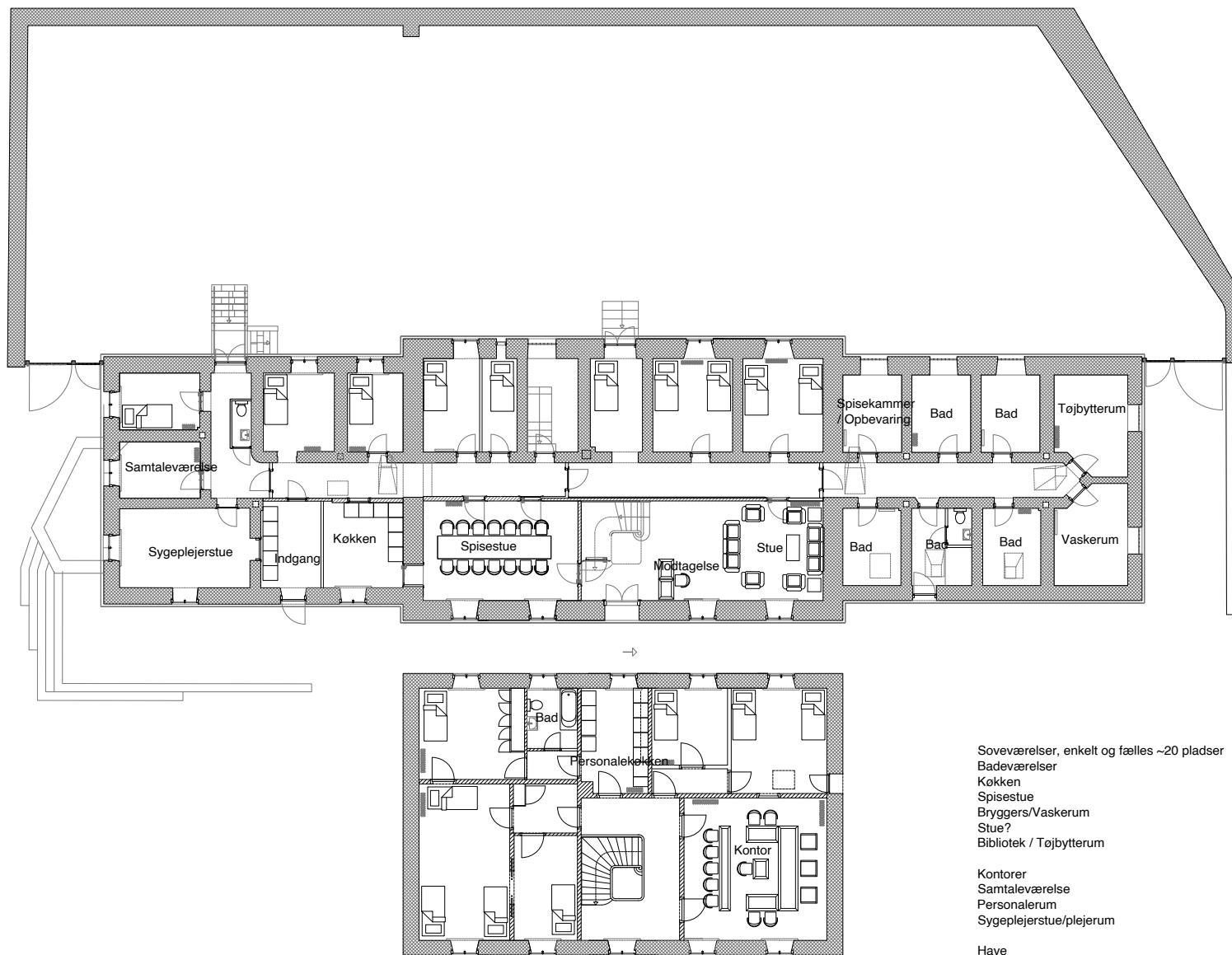
En del af mit process har været at finde ud af hvad jeg kan ændre og hvaå jeg ikke kan ændre. Jeg fik undersøgt hvilke vægges er bærende, sammen med en ingeniør som har undersøgt bygningen i forhold til det nuværende restaureringsarbejde. De vægges som er markeret røde er helt sikkert bærende. Andre vægges kan muligvis være bærende men ikke lige så kritiske så længe som man fjerner ikke alt for meget. Alligevel, så var det en del af min Transsformations holdning og Bæredygtighedsstrategi at prøve at ændre så lidt som muligt på væggesne. På grund af fredningen og miljøet.

Bærende vægges

Det markeret rødt er helt sikker bærende



Planskitse: Tidligere i processen



Planskitse: Tidligere i processen. Meget lille ændringer i bygningen



Blóðberg

Thymus praecox
Arctic Thyme

Bruges som krydderi og te.
Bruges også i katerske oler,
sæber osv.



Rífsber

Ribes rubrum
Raspberry

Bær. Marmelade, gelé og saft



Hvít rífsber

Ribes glandulosum
Whitecurrant

Bær. Marmelade, gelé og saft



Krækiber

Empetrum nigrum
Crowberry

Bær. saft



Rabarbari

Rheum rhabarbarum
Rhubarb

Marmelade og risbarbersucc



Jarðarber

Fragaria
Strawberry

Bær. Marmelade



Villijarðarber

Fragaria vesca
Alpine strawberry

Bær. Marmelade



Sólber

Ribes nigrum
Blackcurrants

Bær. Marmelade, gelé og saft

1 til 1,5 m høj busk



Bláber

Vaccinium uliginosum
Blueberries

Bær. Marmelade



Alaskalúpína

Lupinus rootkatisis
Lupine

Reddig plante. 30-90 cm



Birki (Ilmbjörk)

Betula pubescens
Birch

De unge blade kan tørres og bruges
i te

For det meste et ret lille træ, 0,5-12 m



Garðagullregn

Laburnum x watereri
Golden rain



Reyniviður

Sorbus aucuparia
Mountain-ash

For det meste et ret lille træ,
op til 15 m



Loðviðir

Salix lanata
Woolly willow

Temmelig lille busk, op til 4 m



Dill / Sólselja

Anethum graveolens
Dill

Krydderi

Reddig urt. 10-30 cm

Undersøgelser for energiforberedringer

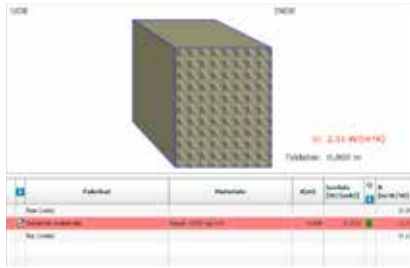
1. **Polyurethane foam:** Polyurethane (PU) and Polyisocyanurate (PIR) - PU and PIR are closed-cell foam insulation materials with excellent thermal performance. They are not produced locally but are commonly used in Iceland for various applications, such as insulation for roofs, walls, and floors. Polyurethane foam is a synthetic insulation material that is used to fill gaps and spaces in walls, floors, and roofs. It is known for its high thermal resistance and moisture resistance.
2. **Expanded polystyrene (EPS) foam:** EPS foam is a lightweight, rigid foam insulation material commonly used for insulation in walls, floors, and roofs. It is not produced locally but is widely used in Iceland. It is used for insulation boards and blocks. It is a good thermal insulator and has high resistance to moisture.
3. **Extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam:** XPS foam is a dense and rigid insulation material that is used for insulation boards and blocks. It is a good thermal insulator and has high compressive strength. It has higher compressive strength and better water resistance compared to EPS. It is also not produced locally but is commonly used in Iceland.
4. **Aerogel:** Aerogel is a lightweight and highly insulating material made of silica. It is known for its high thermal resistance and low density, making it an effective insulation material for walls, roofs, and floors.
5. **Sheep's wool** is locally produced. It is a traditional insulation material in Iceland and is widely used in new and old buildings. It is locally sourced and renewable, making it an eco-friendly insulation option. It has excellent thermal and moisture-regulating properties.
6. **Cellulose insulation** is made from recycled paper and wood fibers, treated with fire retardants. It is an eco-friendly option with good thermal and sound insulation properties. It is popular in Iceland, as it is an affordable and sustainable option.
7. The **glass wool and mineral wool** used in Iceland's building industry are primarily imported from other countries. These insulation materials are not produced locally in Iceland due to the lack of raw materials and manufacturing facilities. Icelandic construction companies typically import these insulation materials from European countries such as Denmark, Germany, and the United Kingdom. These materials are transported to Iceland by sea or air freight and are readily available from building supply companies and distributors.
8. **Stone wool (mineral wool)** - locally produced. Rockwool is a popular insulation material made from volcanic rock, which is abundant in Iceland. It is environmentally friendly, non-combustible, and has excellent thermal and sound insulation properties. Company that produces stone wool: <https://steinull.is/>
9. **Wood fiber insulation** Wood fiber insulation is a natural, renewable, and biodegradable insulation material made from wood fibers. Although it is not produced locally in Iceland, it is used in some construction projects.

Der er opstået en meget alvorlig situation med hensyn til varmforsyningsproblemer i Island. Vandreserverne i de geotermiske områder er faldende i hele landet.

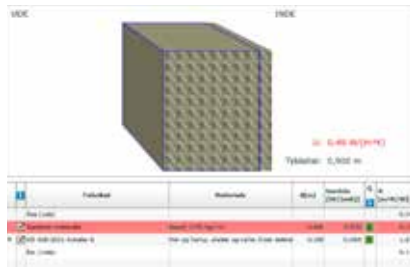
Efterspørgsel vokser hurtigt. Øget befolkningstilvækst er primært årsagen men også voksende industri. Omkring 60 % af al energi brugt i Island vil være varmt vand til opvarmning, bad og andet personligt forbrug. Forbrugsmønstret er under forandring. Vi vælger at være i større huse. Flere og flere vælger at bo alene, familier skrumper. Det betyder flere kvadratmeter per indbygger, der skal varmes op. Der skal isolere huse endnu mere.

Varmeværkernes energi i Reykjavik er næsten fuldt udnyttet. Langvarig mangel på varmt vand er sandsynligt på årets koldeste dage på grund af en kraftig stigning i vandefterspørgslen. Under kuldeperioden sidste vinter måtte svømmehaller i Reykjavík blandt andet lukkes. Og det var diskuteret at det er mulighed for rationering af varmt vand på årets koldeste dage.

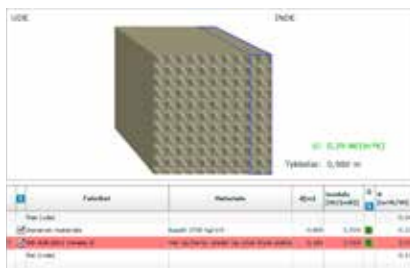
Men Reykjavik er stadig bedre stillet end andre steder, hvor der er kapacitet til at forbedre situationen med nye borer og lignende. Det kan dog tage lang tid at arbejde alt op. Det tager mange år at udforske nye områder, åbne nye områder, udføre borer og lignende.



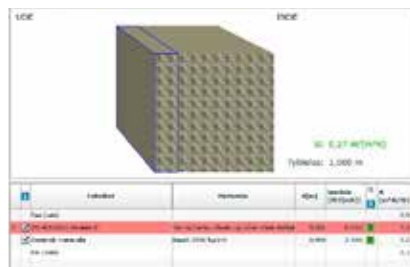
Stenvæggene uden efterisolering U: 2,51 W/m²K



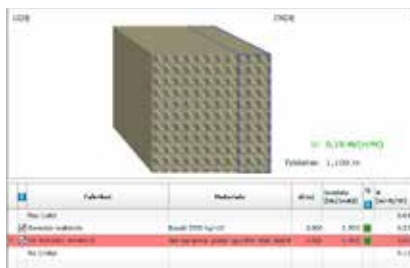
Stenvæggene med 100mm hempcrete isolering U: 0,48 W/m²K



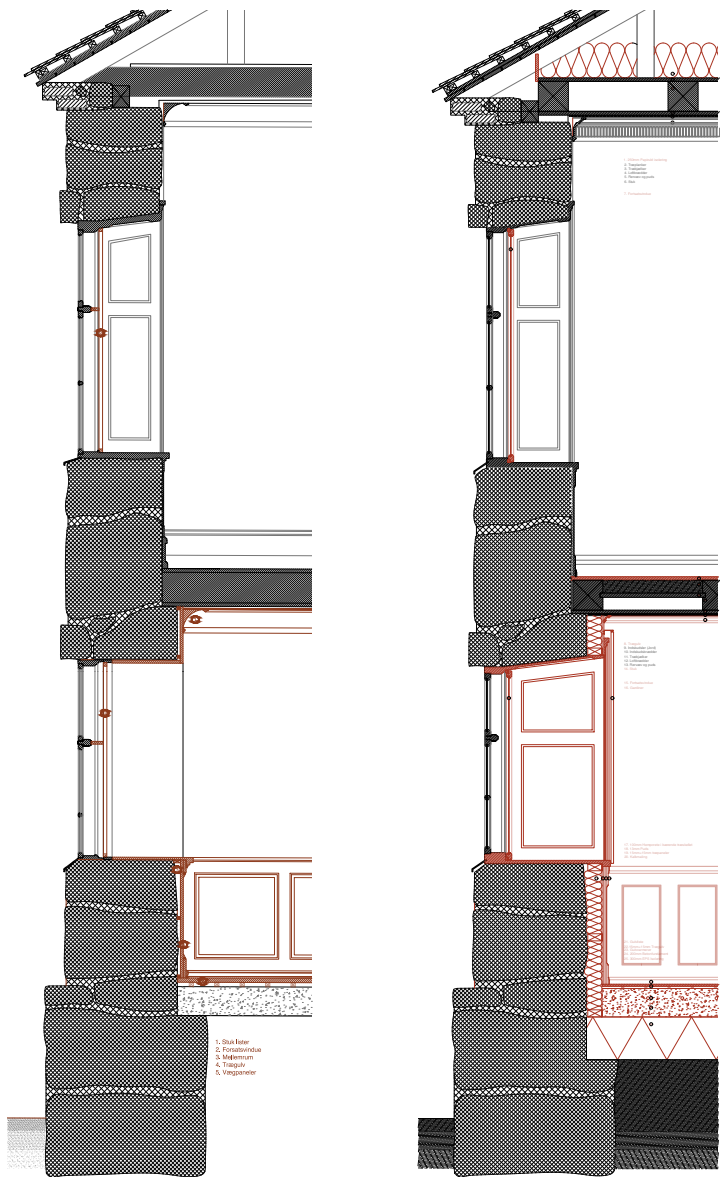
Stenvæggene med 180mm hempcrete isolering U: 0,29 W/m²K



Stenvæggene med 200mm hempcrete isolering U: 0,27 W/m²K



Stenvæggene med 300mm hempcrete isolering U: 0,19 W/m²K



1:5 snit uden efterisolering. 1:5 snit med delvis efterisolering

Belægning referencer



Reference: Belægning i samme type sten Hegningarhúsið er bygget i, Reykjavík



Reference: Dimitris Pikionis Landscaping of the Archaeological Site around the Acropolis and Filopappou Hill

Fotos frå stedet



