

## PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE BUILDING WITH EXTERNAL INSULATION AND CAREFUL RETROFITTING FOR FUTURE RESTORATION

In this course, I have focused on issues concerning conservation requirements and laws for buildings with high cultural and architectural values. There major focus has been made on trying to dissect the legal text the proposed planning regulations for the plot of Lorensberg 21:1 and the conservation requirements q2 for the former Court of Appeal in the West.

**q2**  
 "Building exterior foundation wall, facades and roof shall be preserved so that its cultural and historical qualities, architectural uniqueness and significance in the urban space are not distorted."

Through this zoning description I have questioned whether it is possible to do an exterior facade renovation with additional insulation, without breaking the law and there the question of whether it would be possible to cover the building in a photocopy of itself and then ask if all the architectural uniqueness and significance in the urban have been altered. Especially as the building's strongest archetonic value lies in its relationship to the parkland setting and that it should be observed from a distance and how the building has been observed as a quiet building that not many people notice when they pas by.

In order to understand the law more deeply, I have reviewed **PBL 8 chap. 17§ (2010:900)** "Any alteration of a building or relocation of a building shall be carried out with caution, taking into account the characteristics of the building and the technical, historical, cultural, environmental and artistic values of the building" and **PBL 8 chap. 13§ (2010:900)** "A building that is particularly valuable from a historical, cultural, environmental or artistic point of view may not be distorted." As well as how Boverket suggests to how these laws should be interpreted through the Boverket's building regulations where they are through **BBR (2011:6) 1:2211 CAUTION General guidance**. "In order for a measure to be considered as cautious, it should respect the character of the building in terms of, proportions, form and volume, choice of materials and workmanship, colour scheme, and attention to detail and level of detailing. It should also take into account details that are essential to the character of the building" and **BBR(2011:6) 1:2212 PROHIBITION OF DISTORTION General guidance**. "In determining whether a measure causes distortion, it should be clarified whether the measure alters damages the character of the building or any of its underlying features, cultural value of the building or the area (BFS 2016:6)."

During the course, several different types of options for adaptaion has been discussed where the final project landed in an attempt to preserve the unique expression of the urban environment with a new type of wooden facade that will reimagine the underlying materiality and is constructed with renewable materials that can be dismantled in the future to bring back the original condition of the covered facade.

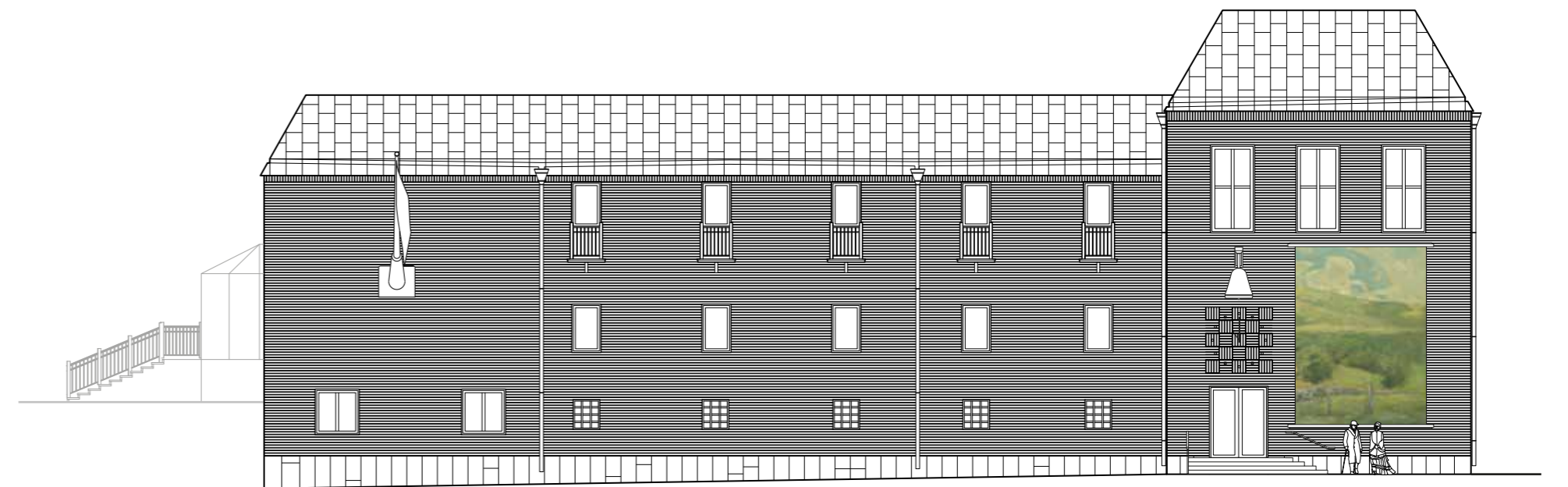
In addition to the new facade, it is also proposed to add new additional insulation to the attic, renovation of the cornices with sludge paint, replacement of the roof when the life of the copper sheet is exhausted. New roofing material is proposed to be aluminium as copper roofs pollute the surrounding environment. The copper that is still user is proposed to be used for sheet metal protection for the new windows in the new exterior facade and to clad the window jambs. When replacing the roof it is also proposed to add solar panels to two south and east sides of the roof on the inside at the courtyard, and it is proposed that a roofing celebration would be held to bring future luck to the building as an absence of this ritual seems to have brought bad luck to the building in the past.

The new outer facade is wodden planks that have been pressed to recreate the brick texture that exists today. This will create more life in the facade. This differens will also over time recreate the color shifting that exists between the brick and the joint. By the pressed part of the planks will get a darker shade with age. The insulation consists of hemp boards up to 310mm standing on a foam glass plinth and sitting between a raised wall of wooden joists. This insulation is calculated to give a U-value of 0.125 instead of the current value of around 1. New windows will help insulate and are proposed to be reused when dismantling the external extension facade.

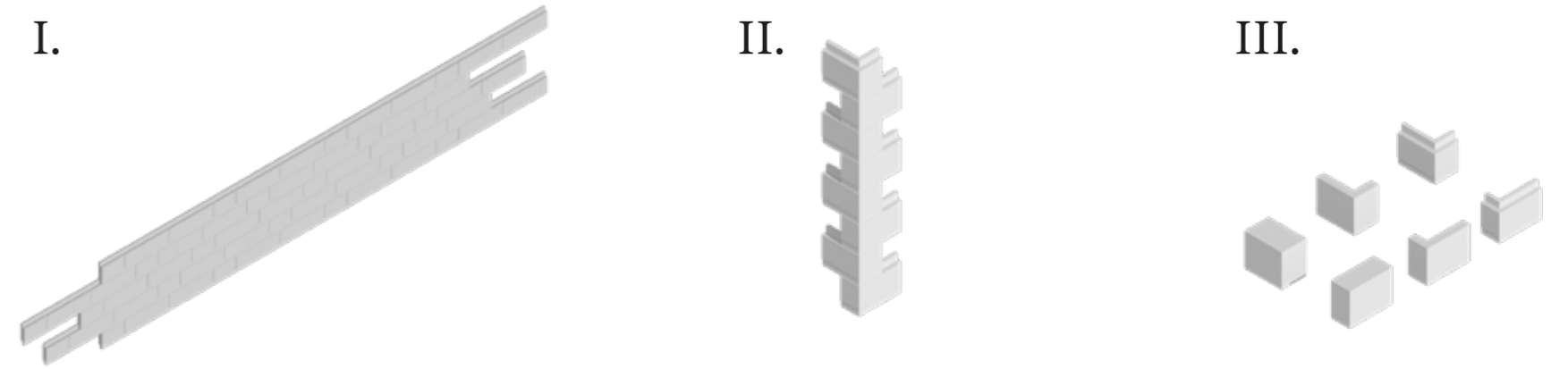
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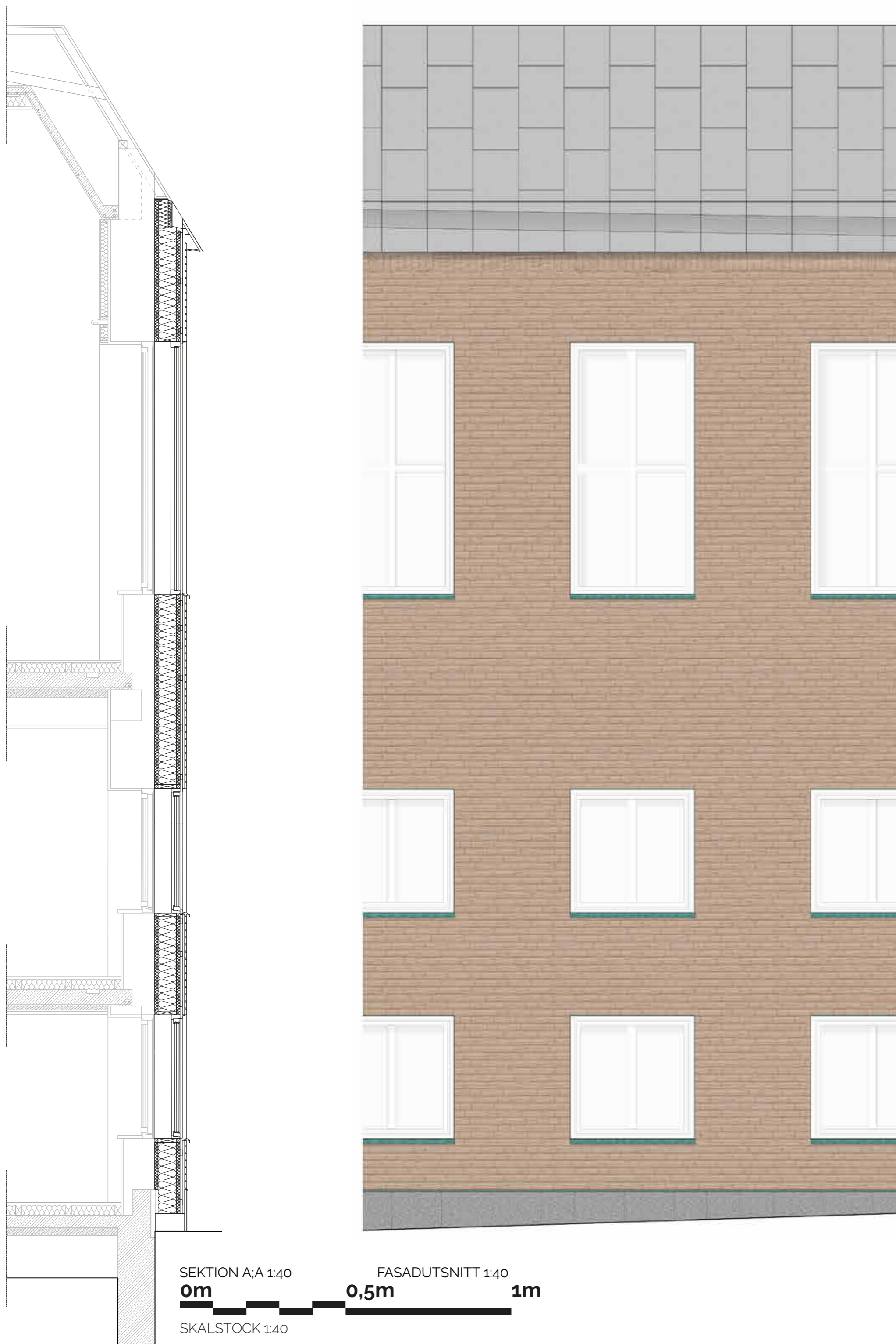
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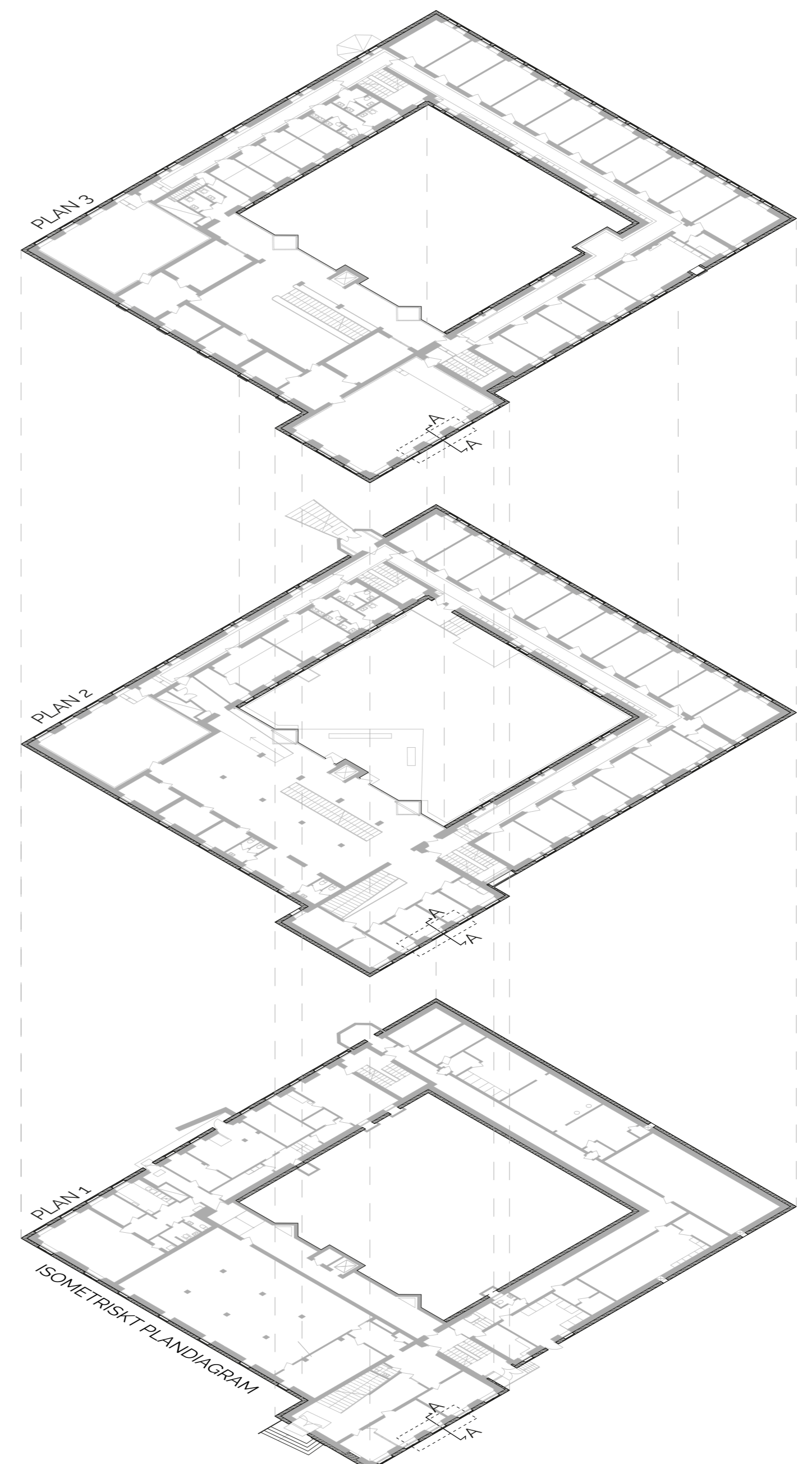
FASAD OLOF WIJKSGATAN 1:200



I. Facade planks with pattern grovs  
 II. Illustration of corner joints  
 III. Machine preparation of corner pieces



SEKTION A:A 1:40 FASADUTSNITT 1:40  
 0m 0,5m 1m  
 SKALSTOCK 1:40



ISOMETRISK PLANDIAGRAM