

Uppåkra Arkeologiska Center

Prästlönebostället

DIPLOMA FALL 2020

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Existing situation



Prästlönebostället is the name of the farm located just south of the church in Uppåkra. Directly translated, "Prästlönebostället" means "Homestead for the priest's salary", explaining its location and purpose: it was originally constructed to cultivate the surrounding farmland belonging to the church. This function is long gone, and the homestead has changed over the years - first belonging to the church, then to the diocese of Lund, and is now a private property.

The farm has no agricultural activity today, and all buildings but the living quarters are empty. The barn has in periods been rented out to house industrial programs such as a carpenters workshop, and when vacant it has mostly been used for storage.

It is not clear exactly when the homestead was constructed, but it was during the construction of an extension to the farm in the 1930's that the rich archeological past of Uppåkra was discovered. When digging holes for foundations objects were found, and this raised the awareness of the site and started the excavations that continues to this day. This gives Prästlönebostället a connection to archeological findings, which becomes more evident when looking at geophysical scannings of the site, as the farm stands upon the part of the land where the cultural layers are the most intense.

It is emphasized that the diploma program revolves around building a visitors center for Uppåkra, and does not state "transformation of existing structure" as a purpose in itself. Instead, the decision to transform Prästlönebostället should be seen as a consequence of the findings in the site analysis: minimizing building footprint and mediating the history of the site. The reuse of existing buildings fulfils the first one, while the latter is argued for with the farms relation to the archaeological findings, for which are accounted for above.

Incorporating prästlönebostället into the visitors center also relates

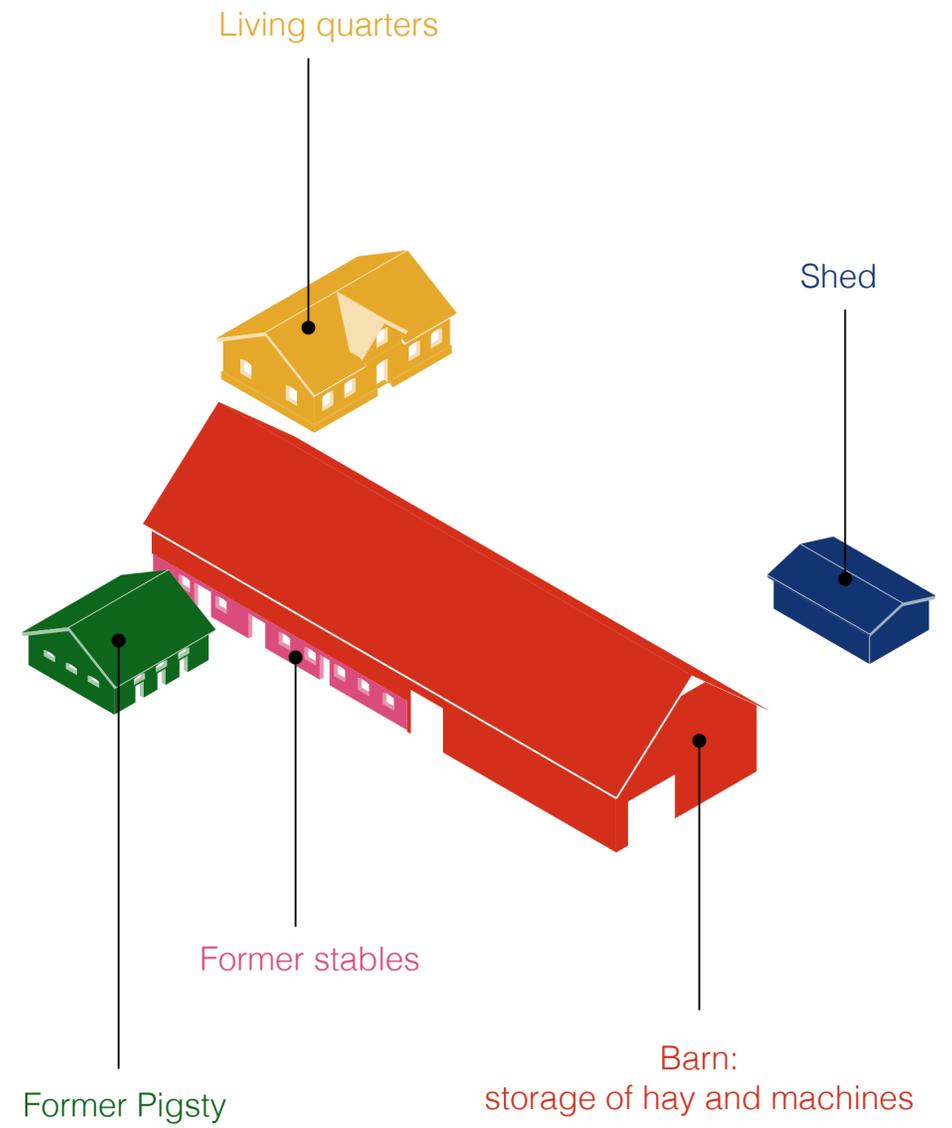
With the thought incorporating Prästlönebostället into the visitors center coming to fruit only about half way in on the diploma semester, this combined with the covid pandemic put restrictions on site visits and communication with local expertise. To make the task of transformation tangible, and to keep the focus on the original program (the visitors center), the barn has been single out for in depth studies, as it is thought to be the building that demonstrates the most architectonic qualities and possibilities for transformation.

Furthermore, the availability of existing construction drawings are limited. Luckily, the studio "Cultural Heritage Buildings" at Lund of University's School of Architecture had made a detailed measurement of the barn in connection with a studio course a few years back, which they kindly shared, and these measurements are the base from which the drawings have been made. Acknowledgements should also be made to Mr. Dromberg, the current owner of Prästlönebostället, who patiently have answered questions about the farm's current and historical conditions.

Existing situation



Aerial photo of existing buildings



Relation to archaeological findings

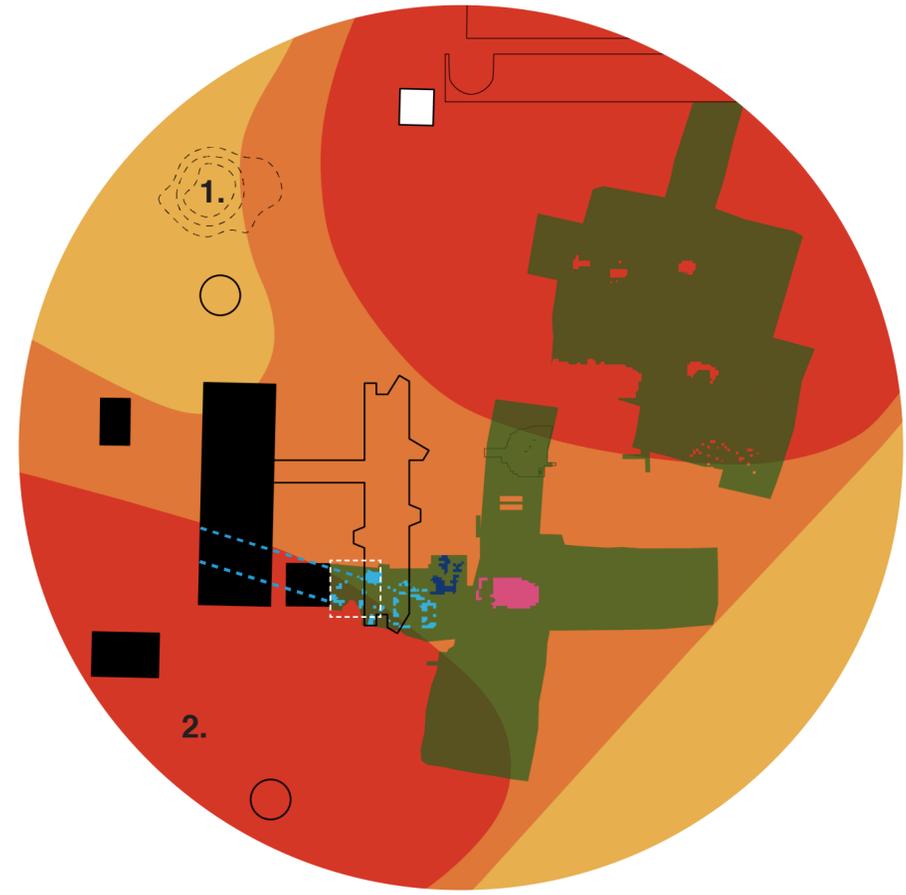


100 m

Depth of cultural layers

● < 0.5 m
 ● > 0.5 m
 ● > 1m
 ■ Prästlönebostället

— Boundary iron age site
 — Boundary medieval age site



50 m

● Excavated areas
 ● The Cult House

● Series of Hall buildings. Parts continuing under building yet to be excavated
 ● House A

1. Storehøj
 2. Lillehøj

 Demolished burial mound
 First Excavations "Vifots Schakt"

Historical situation



Photo of the barn, church and Storehøj from 1934.

Visible traces from Iron age



Storehøj

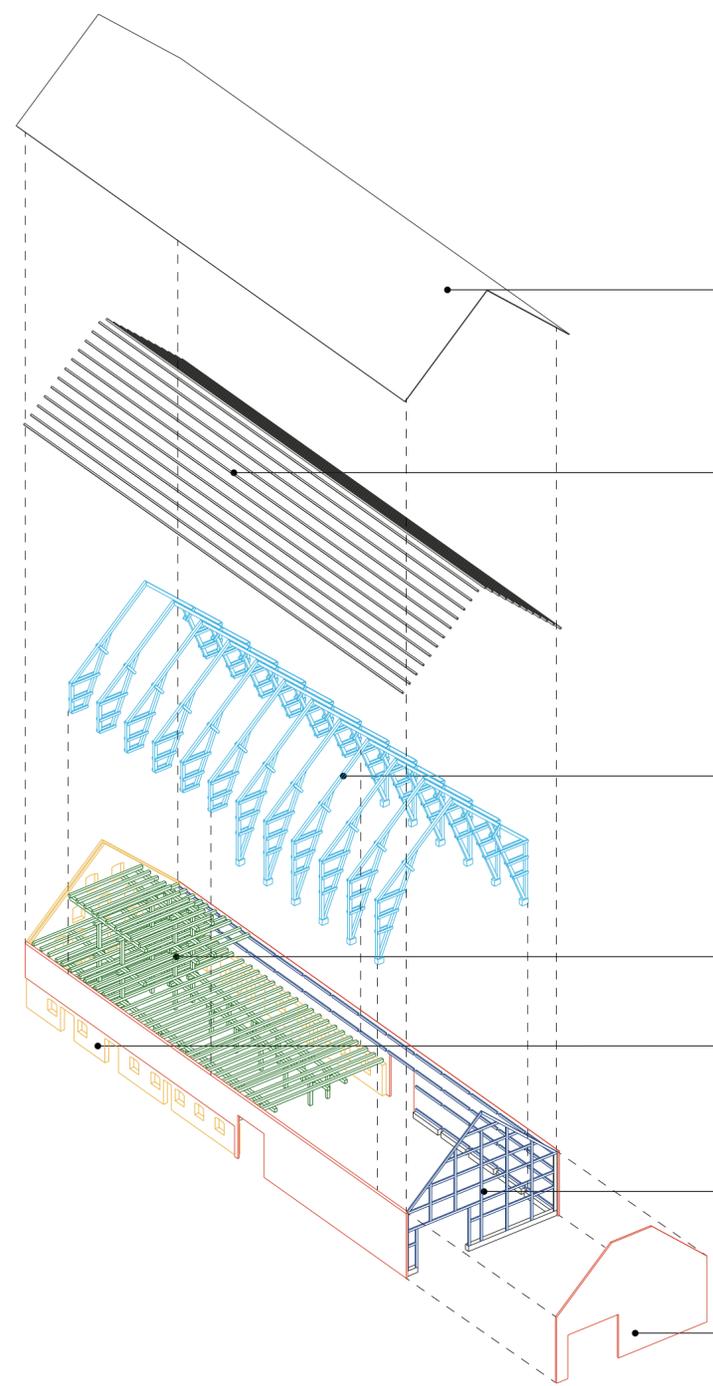


Photo of first archaeological excavations (Vifots Schakt). 1934



Lillehøj

Existing structure



Roof of sinus-profiled cement based sheets

Timber roof battens

Constructive timber frames

Main structure. Spans wall-to-wall, creating an open space.
Frames in northern part lands on concrete floor.
Frames in southern part are cut off and rests on post beam structure and on exterior brick wall

Post and beam (skeleton) structure

Stacked to create levels
Receives timber frames in southern part

Brick wall

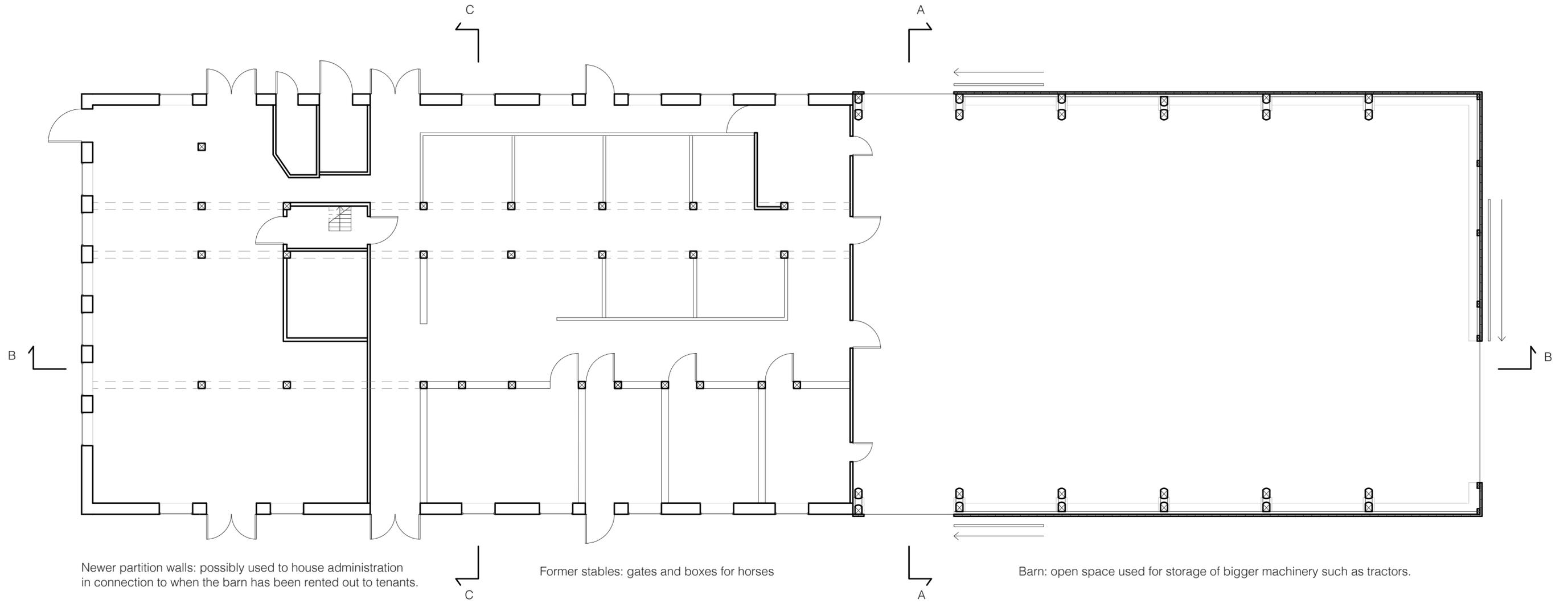
Stiffening timber frames

Stabilizes main structure

Cladding

Wooden panels mounted on timber frame.
Facade carries no load.

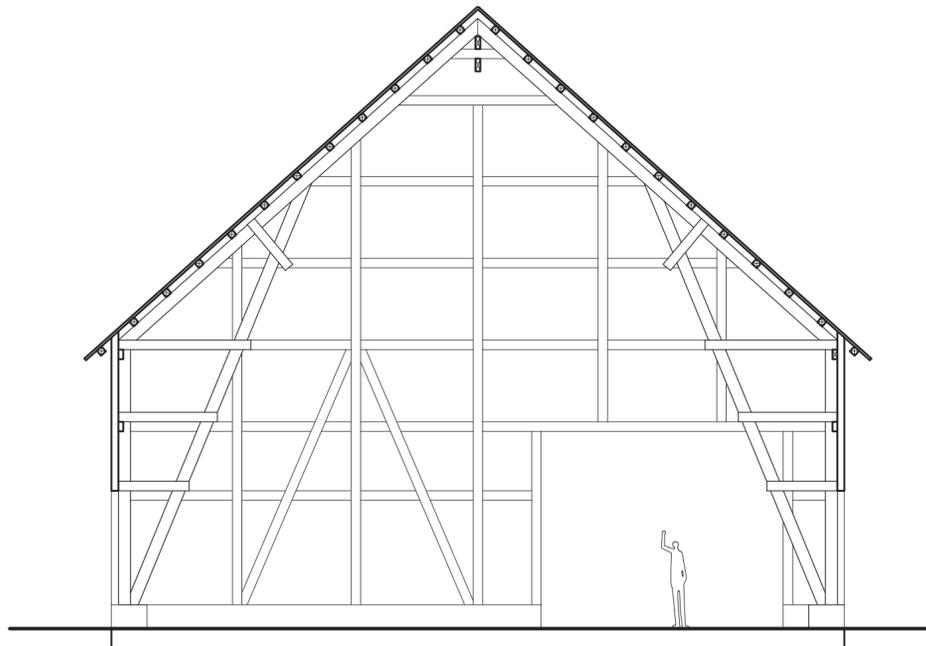
Plan



1 m 5 m 10 m



Section A - A

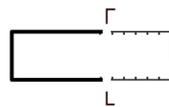


Section through the northern part of the building. The span of the structure creates a big, open space with the character of a hall.



Photo of the northern part of the barn. Taken from the second floor.

| 1 m | 5 m | 10 m



Section B - B

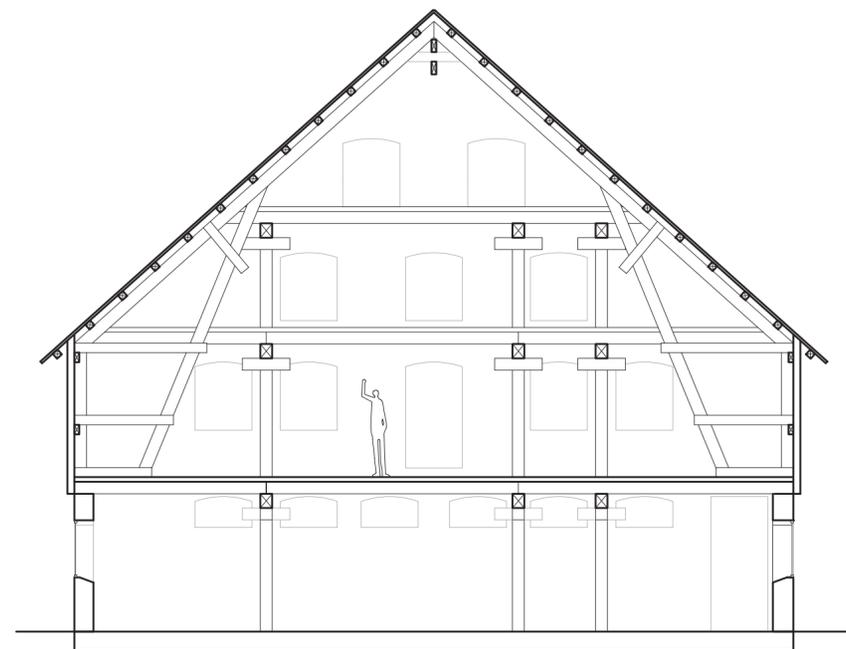


Long section through the middle of the barn showing the difference in character between northern and southern part of the building. Northern part expresses a clear, constructive logic, where the structure creates a big open space. Southern part has the same basic structure, but merged with a secondary post and beam system in order to achieve more levels. This disrupts the logic and hampers the potential of having a big, continuous space of unusual height and volume that lies in the structure.

1 m 5 m 10 m



Section C-C



Short section through the southern part of the building. This part has a somewhat more entangled character, and does not express the same spacious character as the northern part. Note that the same timber frames are used in both the southern and northern part, but here they have been cut off and merged with a secondary constructive system.

1 m 5 m 10 m



Photo of the third floor in the southern part. Note the big dimension of the timber construction.



Photo of the former stables in the southern part,

Elevation of Northern Facade

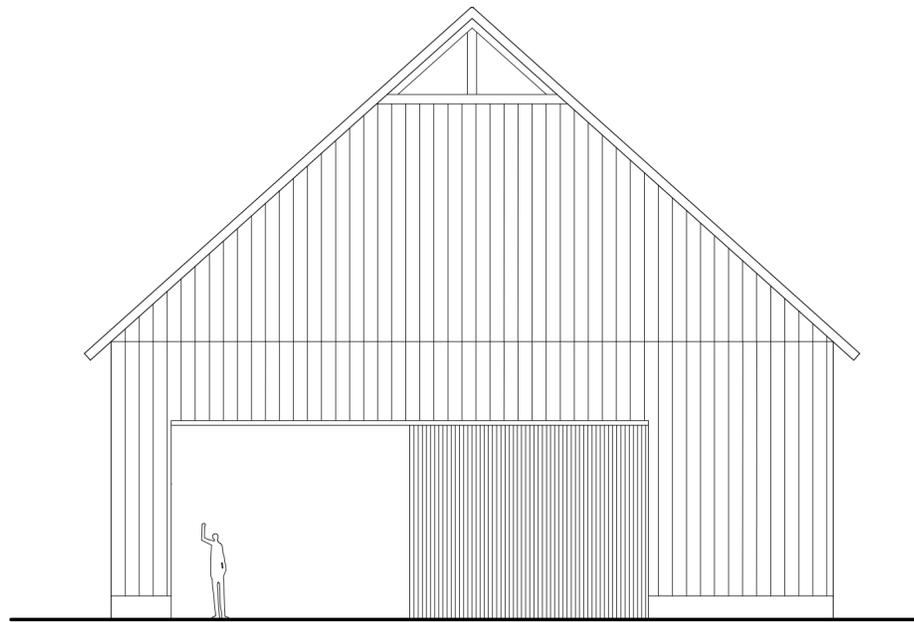
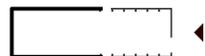
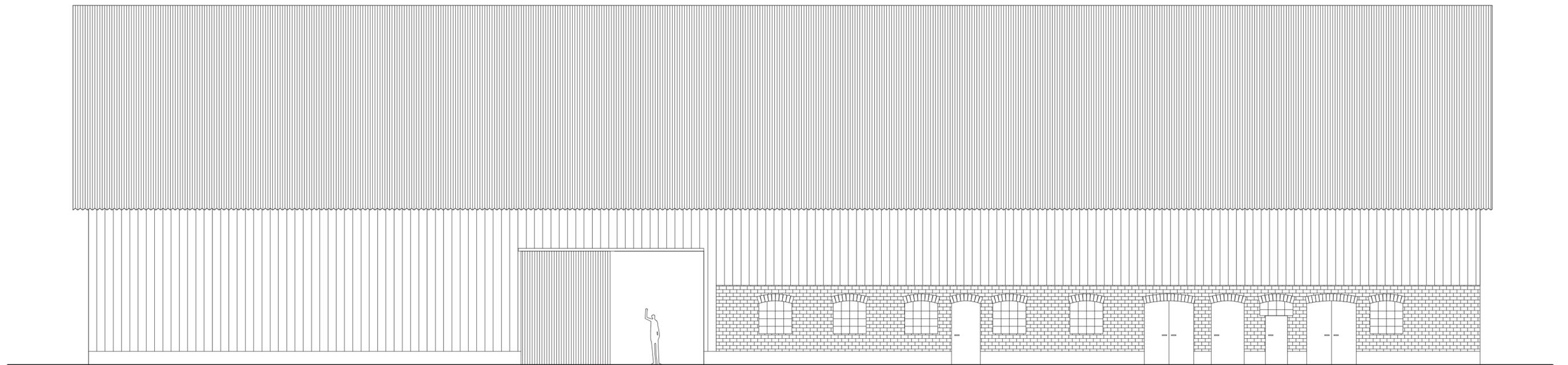


Photo of Prästlönebostället taken from the north

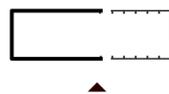
1 m 5 m 10 m



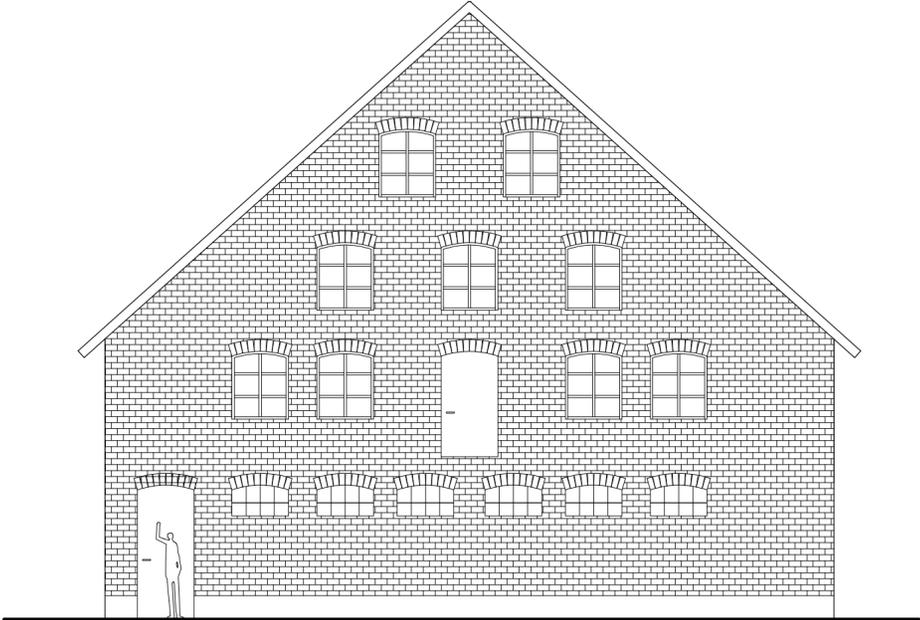
Elevation of Western Facade



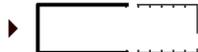
1 m 5 m 10 m



Elevation of Southern Facade

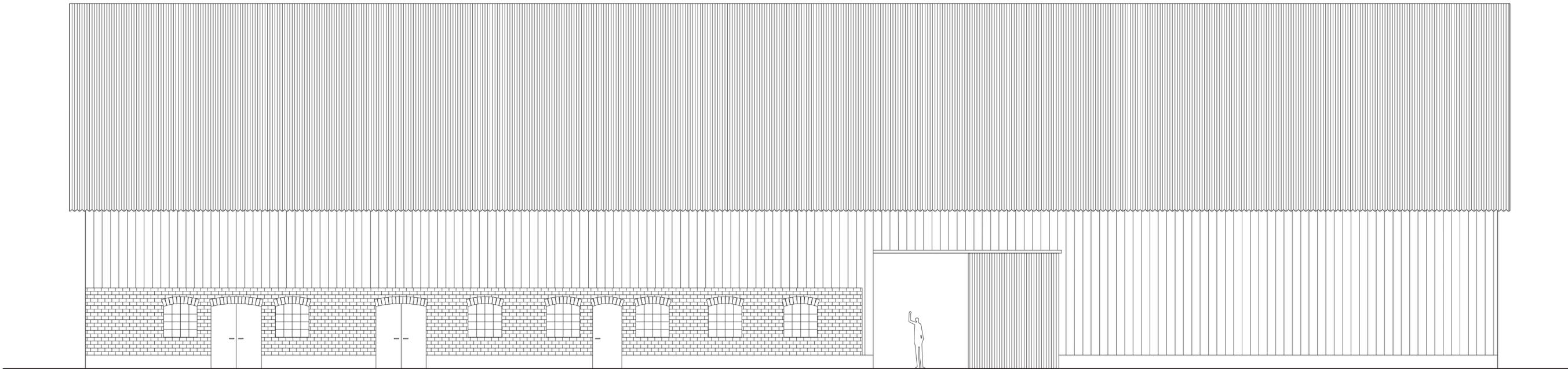


1 m 5 m 10 m



Birdseye photo of Prästlönebostället taken from the south

Elevation of Eastern Facade

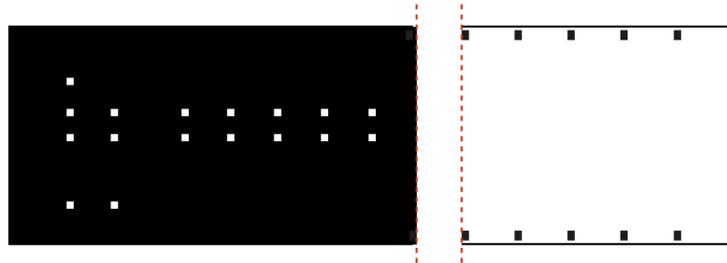


1 m 5 m 10 m



Analysis

Experienced structure and character of existing state

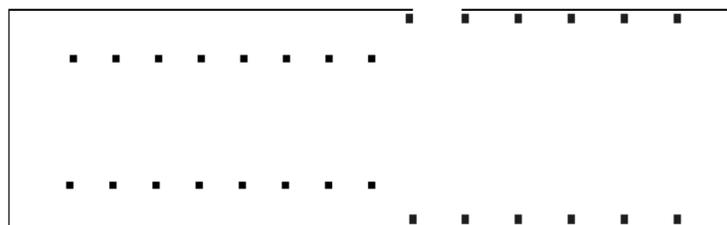


The two big apertures (one located to the east and the other to the west) creates a corridor effecting separating the barn into a northern and a southern part. The separation is further enhanced as each part, even though operating within the same system, expresses it's own character and logic.

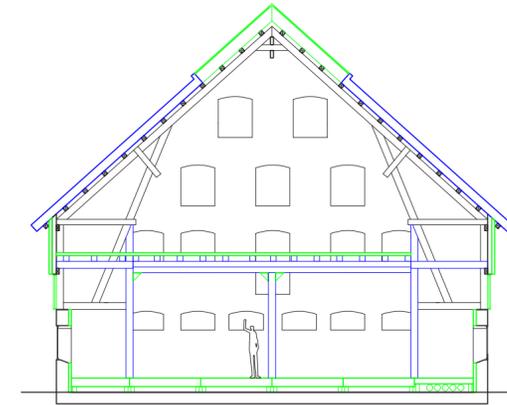
The northern part expresses a clear constructive logic, where the timber frames creates a big open space under their span. It has the character of a hall - an easily perceived big, open, continuous space. As one's eyes is drawn up to the big height of the room, the timber construction itself becomes exhibited. The space is dark, as there are few windows.

The southern part operates within the same constructive system as the northern part, but the logic seems to have been lost. If the northern part is perceived as one, unambiguous space, the southern part has a more complex character with a mix of different levels and room sizes. Here, the clear rhythm of the timber frames is disrupted, and the open space created by the structure is lost, as it is merged with a secondary post-beam system carrying the inserted floors. The southern part bears marks from being changed and adapted to alternate uses over its lifetime. Its past function as a stable can be traced in the gates and open boxes (for horses), while later added partition walls seems to have lost its original purpose. This gives the southern part an entangled character - a sequence of spaces that does not make sense in relation to each other. The southern part is lighter than the northern, as the brick walls are enriched with windows. However, this is somewhat dampened by variations in levels and partition walls. The daylight is not evenly distributed. The height of the floors vary, but are insufficient to accommodate the standards of a modern program with demands on a climatic shell supported by technical infrastructure.

Experienced structure and character of transformed state



Interventions



A new built-up floor is added on top of the existing concrete floor, leaving a gap in between. The new floor consists of 180 cm CLT elements that also provide heat insulation. The reason of adding a new floor floating above the existing is to avoid having to excavate the entire footprint of the barn, which would have to been done if the existing floor was to be removed. By adding a new floor above the existing barn floor, extensive, new foundation work is avoided. The void between the floors is utilized for technical infrastructure, again preventing work in the ground.

If necessary, the brick walls will get an insulating and easily removable layer on the inside. The inner surface should be rendered to maintain the masonry character. While the wooden cladding also is re insulated, the wooden panels are preserved and re-used, keeping the expression of the materials in the facade.

Two continuous bands of windows are added, stretching the full length of each side of the barn. They add daylight to the spaces along the brick walls. A continuous skylight along the ridge of the barn provides generous daylight to the café, exhibitions and loft areas. It also binds together the northern and southern parts of the barn.

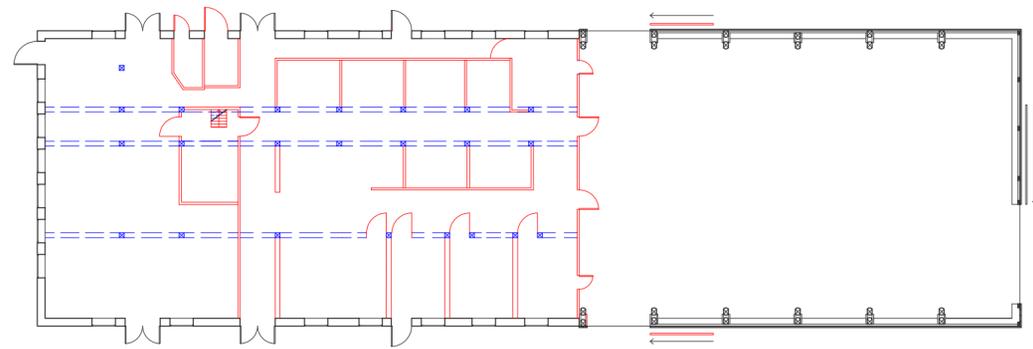
Northern Part:

The timber frames are kept as they are. They span over a big, open space that contain the main entrance, café and temporary exhibitions. The modular steel skeleton of the new, external buildings are used as framework here. A vestibule is added to the entrance in order to create a sheltered arrival to the visitors center

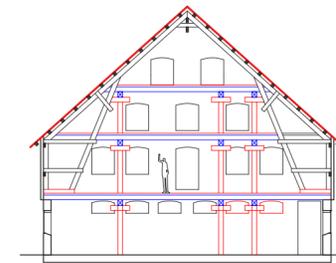
Southern part:

The timber structure of the southern part of the barn is reused and transformed to follow the rhythm and modularity found in the frames of the open, northern part. This creates a new basic state of the barn. A secondary inner structure of beams and columns is also reusing the existing wooden components. It carries a floor that allows for a generous, flexible space to be established above the main work spaces. Any internal changes are reversible. If the central, secondary structure and internal walls are removed, the barn will constitute a single space for flexible, future use. It may also allow for excavations below the barn floor.

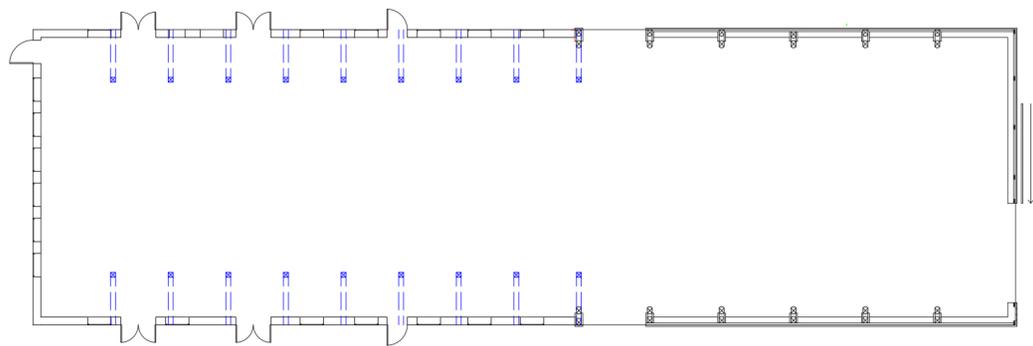
Refurbishment plan



Refurbishment section



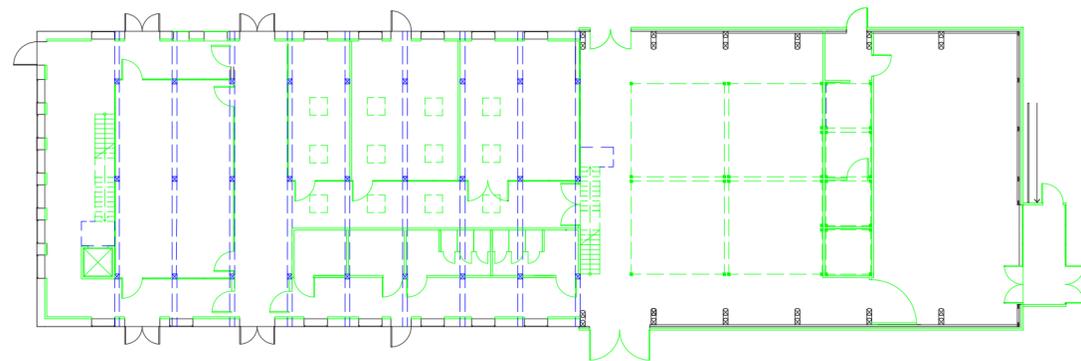
Re-organizing structure



Re-organizing structure



Additions to accomodate program



Additions (reused materials) to accomodate program



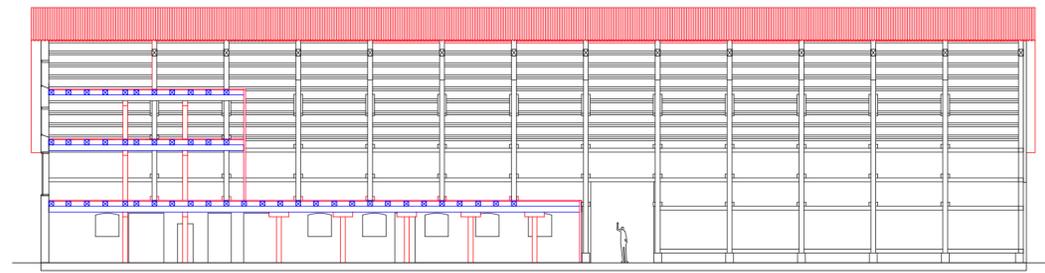
1 5 10 m

1 5 10 m

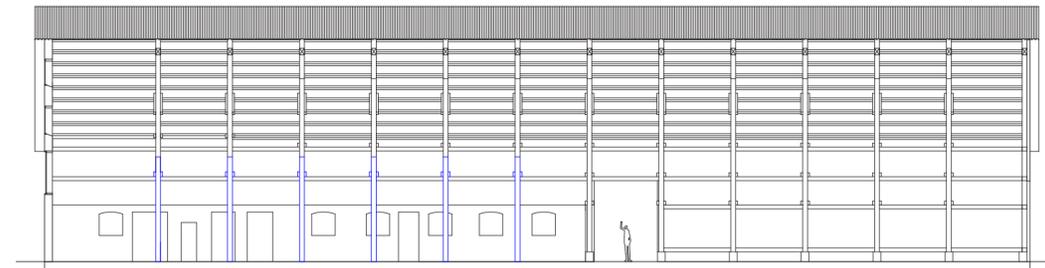
— Removed (to be reused elsewhere)
 — Preserved
 - - - Reused
 — Addition



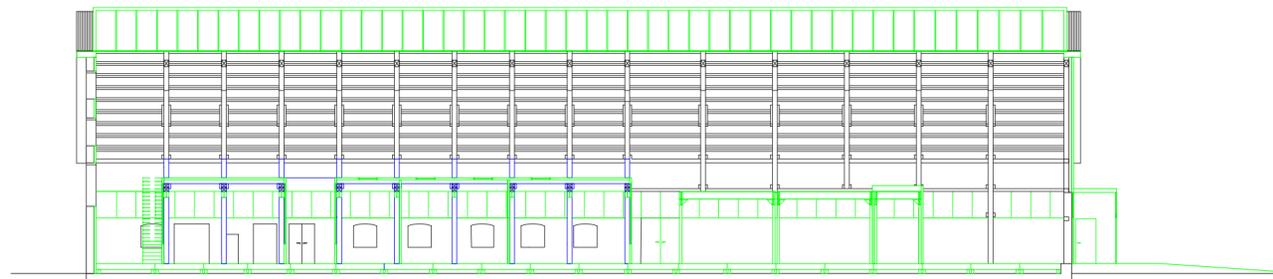
Refurbishment Section



Re-organizing structure, utilizing existing timber columns and beams



Additions to accommodate program

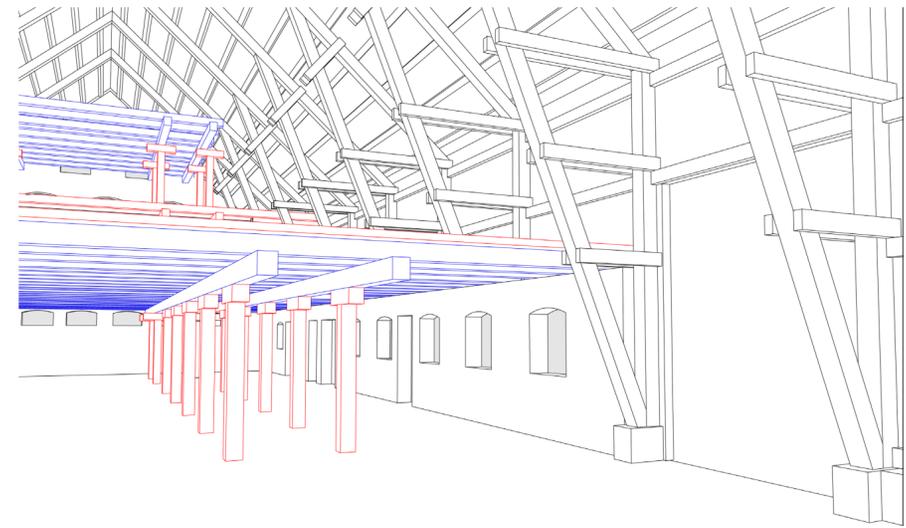


1 5 10 m

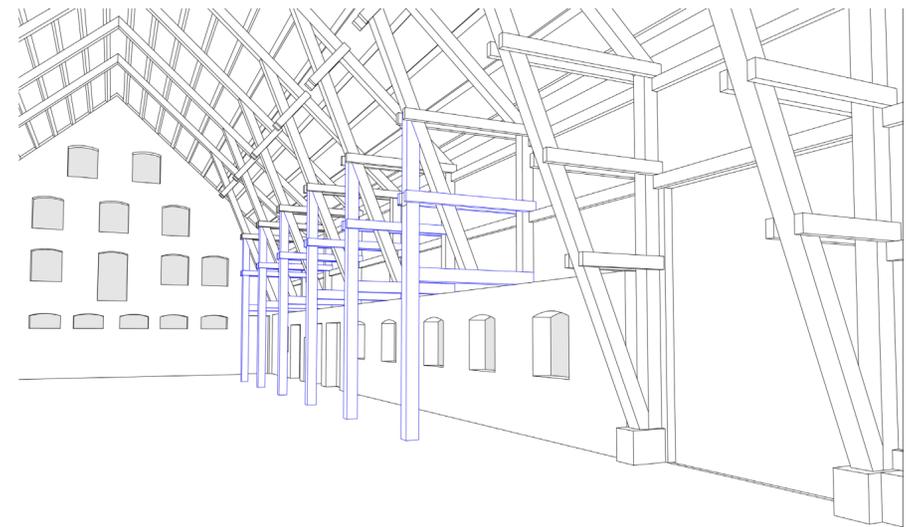


— Removed (to be reused elsewhere)
 — Preserved
 — Reused
 — Addition

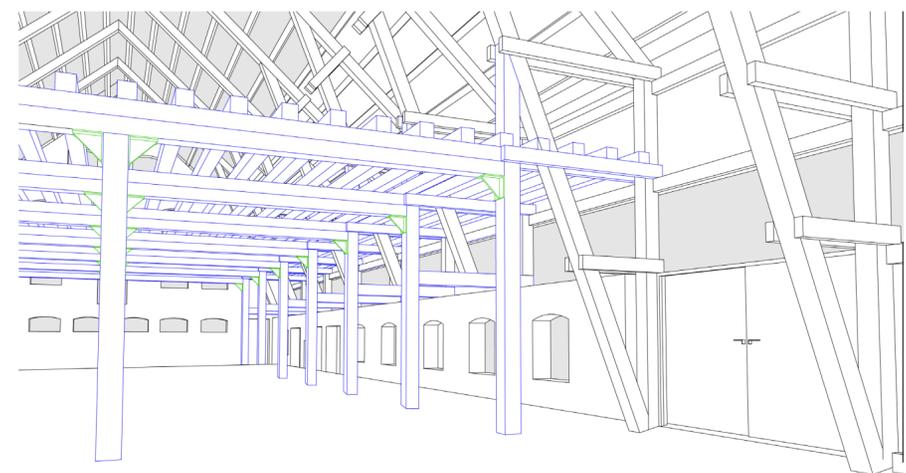
Existing structure



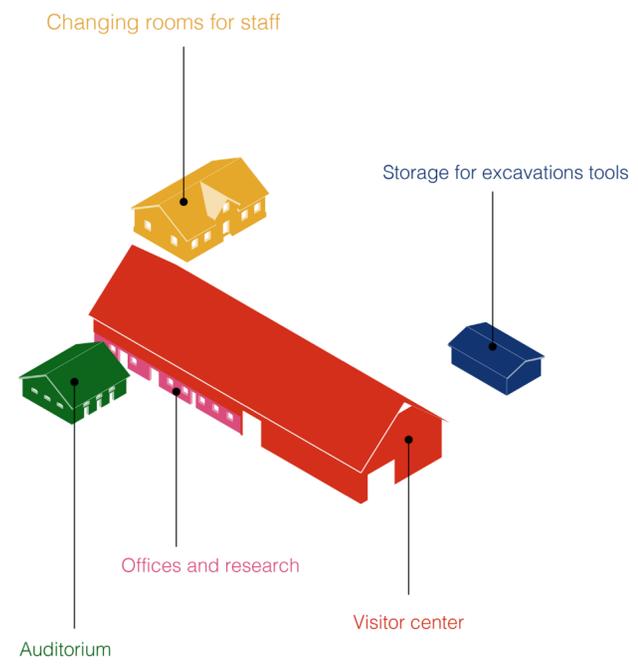
Reorganized structure, reusing existing timber components



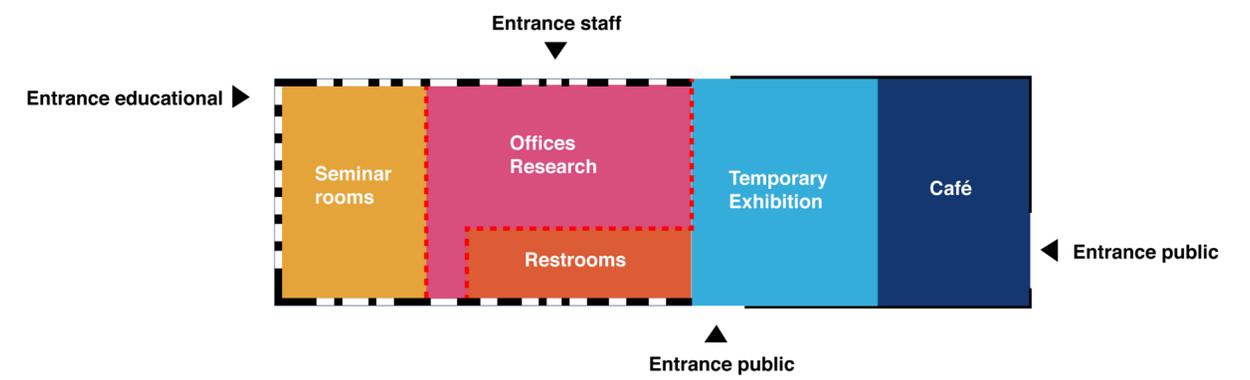
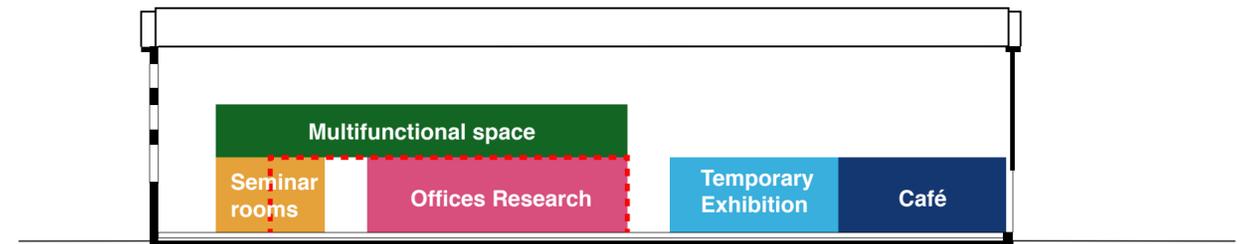
Internal, secondary structure to accommodate program.



New program Prästlönebostället



New program barn



--- Limit between front and back of house