

KANNIKEGÅRDEN

RIBA International Prize 2018

MEMBERSHIP

Name

Lene Tranberg

Organisation

Akademisk Arkitektforening

Membership number

3960

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name

Kannikegården

Address

Torvet 13, 6760 Ribe, Denmark

Gross internal area

1.079 m², including 270 m² non-heated space under building for ruin and 809 m² Parish Centre. Site area 624 m².

Contract value

20,6 m. DKR = Building Costs

Competition date

September 2012

Occupation date

December 2015

CONTACT DETAILS

Architect practice name

Lundgaard & Tranberg Architects A/S

Practice address

Pilestræde 10, 3rd floor, 1112 Copenhagen, Denmark

Project director/architect name

Lene Tranberg

Project director/architect address

Pilestræde 10, 3rd floor, 1112 Copenhagen, Denmark

Project director/architect email

lt@ltarkitekter.dk

Client name

Ribe Parish Council

Parish Council Chairman

Tage Rosenstand

Client address

Torvet 15, 6760 Ribe, Denmark

Client email

e_rosenstand@hotmail.com

Contractor name

Jorton A/S

Contractor address

Brolæggervej 13, 6710 Esbjerg, Denmark

Contractor email

aarhus@jorton.dk

KEY CONSULTANTS

Engineer name

Oesten

Engineer address

Skibbroen 22, 6200 Aabenraa, Denmark

Contact person

Henrik Laursen, hl@oia.dk

Landscape architect name

Schønherr A/S (in collaboration with Lundgaard & Tranberg Architects)

Landscape address

Klosterport 4x, 1st floor, 8000 Aarhus, Denmark

Contact person

Lars Nybye Michel, LNS@schonherr.dk

PHOTOGRAPHER

Photographer name

Anders Sune Berg

Photographer email

anders@anderssuneberg.com

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Kannikegården is in Ribe, Denmark's best preserved medieval city, located on the main square, just across the city cathedral. The simple brick clad volume hovers above the city floor to expose an open ground floor with a 1000-year-old brick ruin integrated within. The ruin as well as the modern cladding convey stories of cultural and historical heritage.

Kannikegården houses functions for the parochial church council and the staff at the church. At the same time, it functions as a hospitable setting for public events for the town's citizens.

Archaeological excavations on site have uncovered remains of Denmark's oldest Christian cemetery from 800 A.D., originating from the transition period from the Viking to the Christian ages. Most visible however, is a listed brick ruin from the Augustine Canon's monastery dating back to the 1100s. The ruin is integrated into an exhibition space designed to communicate the many cultural historic layers of the location. The brick ruin, its original function as a refectory of the ancient monastery, is a distant ancestor of the new building. Furthermore, the new building tells a story of the use of masonry through a period of 1000 years.

The length of the building is located along the square with a scale and roof pitch following the neighbouring buildings on the square. The main volume consists of a simple steel frame enveloped by lightweight prefabricated façade elements. The volume rests on in-situ cast columns that grow out from an in-situ concrete base on the ground floor above the preserved archaeological findings, where glass facades ensure an open cross section through the building. The volume is covered with specially developed façade tiles in reddish brown shades comparable to the city's and region's characteristic, brick houses - but as a more contemporary interpretation due to the hovering tectonics of the building.

SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

The sustainable features of the building are directly related to its function as a museum and the interior climate required for artworks. The artworks have stringent requirements and require a very stable environment with regards to temperature and humidity.

The massive building envelope is extensively insulated with very few openings and the thermally insulated window units ensure a low level of thermal transmission from interior to exterior. Almost half of the new exhibition spaces are placed underground, where considerably less energy is required to condition the spaces. A combination of radiant flooring in the larger spaces and radiators in the smaller office spaces provide an effective and stable baseline thermal environment and supplemental heating and cooling via ventilation ensures that the strict requirements for temperature are met.

Because the building was first occupied at the end of 2015, performance figures are not yet available.

The façade tiles are mounted on a simple wood batten underlay, and can easily be dismantled for reuse, if the underlying roof construction needs replacement.