

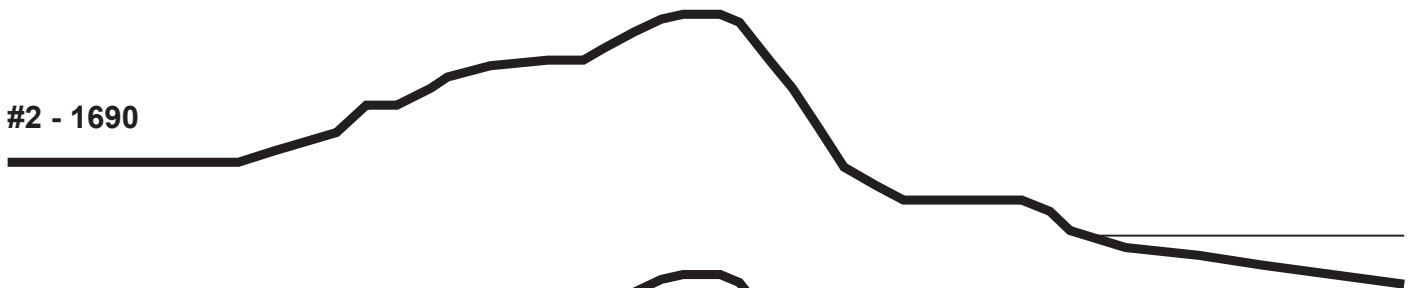
The landscape and the buildings of Christiania has developed over time. While the landscape - the ramparts - is mostly artificial the buildings has a organic character constantly adding new "offshoots"

<b>Title: CRIR Historical layers - Overview</b>	
Time: September 2020	Site:
Who: JB	
Tags: Layers, offshoots, history, buildings	

**#1**



**#2 - 1690**



**#3 - 1900**



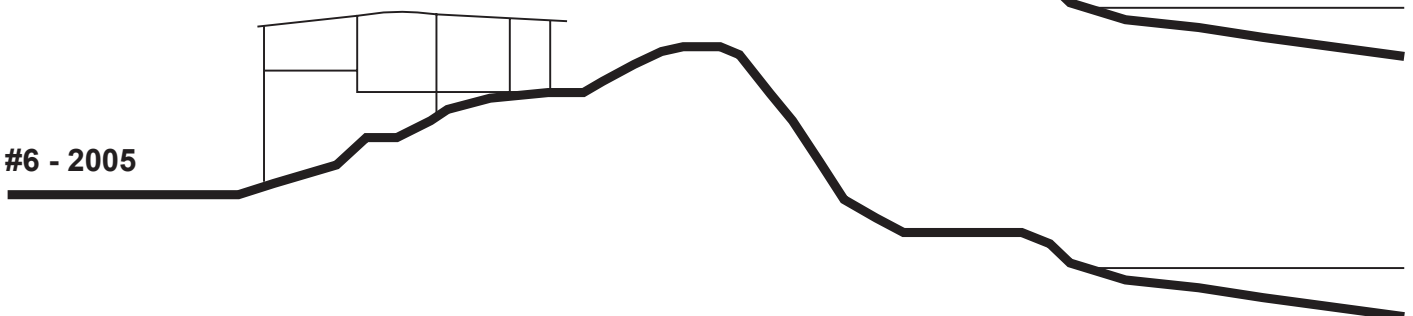
**#4 - 1980**



**#5 - 1985**



**#6 - 2005**



<b>Title: CRIR Historical layers - #1</b>	
Time: September 2020	Site:
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**#1** Where Christiania is today used to be a shallow-watered, marshy area north of Amager and east of the original site of Copenhagen. Many historians believe the town dates to the late Viking Age. The natural harbour and good herring stocks seem to have attracted fishermen and merchants to the area on a seasonal basis from the 11th century and more permanently in the 13th century.



Present day Copenhagen overlayed with the original coastline



## Title: CRIR Historical layers - #2

Time: September 2020

Site:

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**#2** To the east of the city, inspired by Dutch planning, the king developed the district of Christianshavn with canals and ramparts. It was initially intended to be a fortified trading centre but ultimately became part of Copenhagen. Sophie Hedvigs Bastion dates from 1682-92. It contained a gunpowder mill from 1687 to 1750 - The bastion became part of the Bådsmandsstrædes army barracks from 1930.

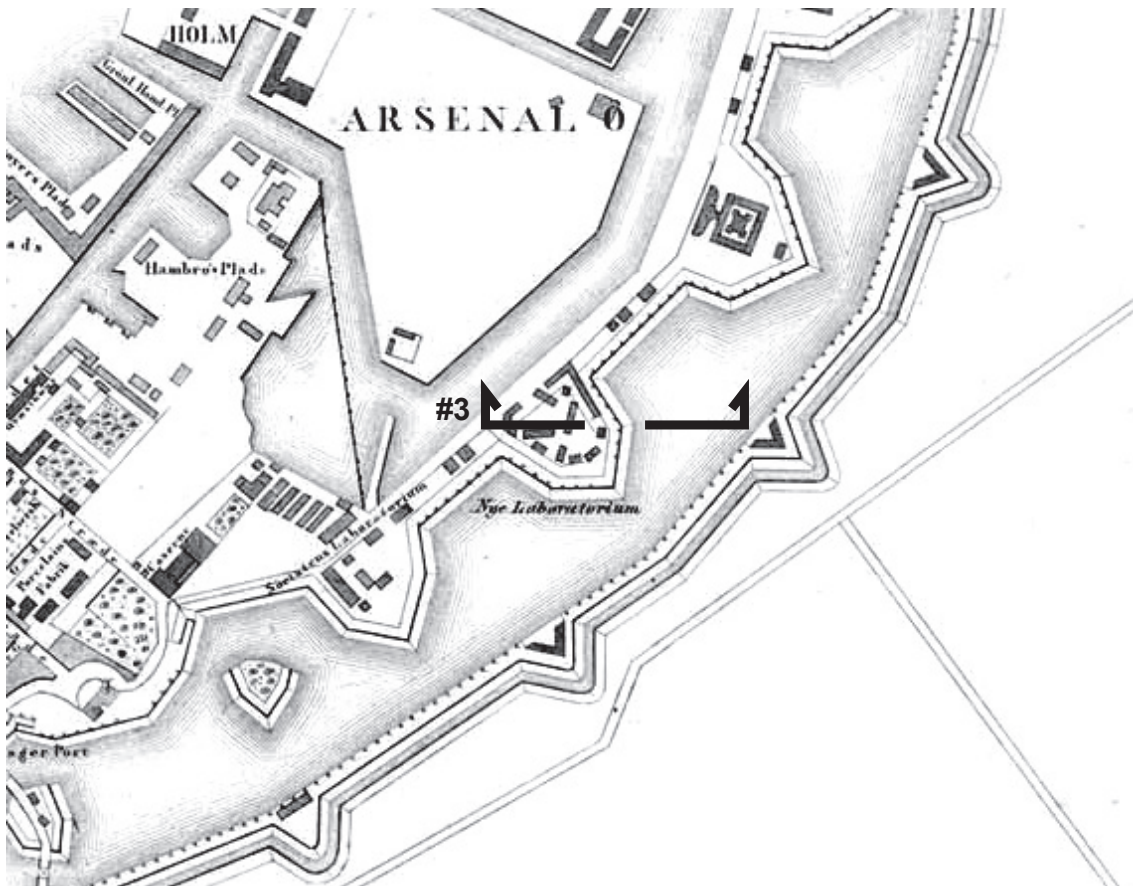


Copenhagen in 1858 where the ramparts surrounding the city still intact

<b>Title: CRIR Historical layers - #3</b>	
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Tags: Layers, offshoots, history, buildings	

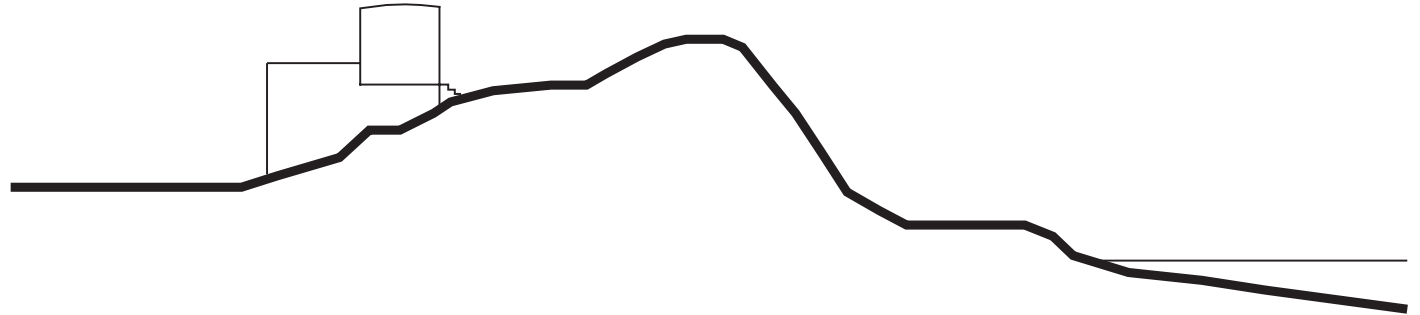


**#3** In the 1860's the Army's Laboratory moved into Sophie Hedvig's Bastion - developing and producing grenades, rockets, cannonballs etc. The facility is built with many individual buildings, each with its own function that should minimize the risk element in the handling and storage of hazardous substances. To this day the soil is often contaminated as a result. The base of the CRIR house is a concrete wall surrounding a shed in which experiments with explosives could take place.

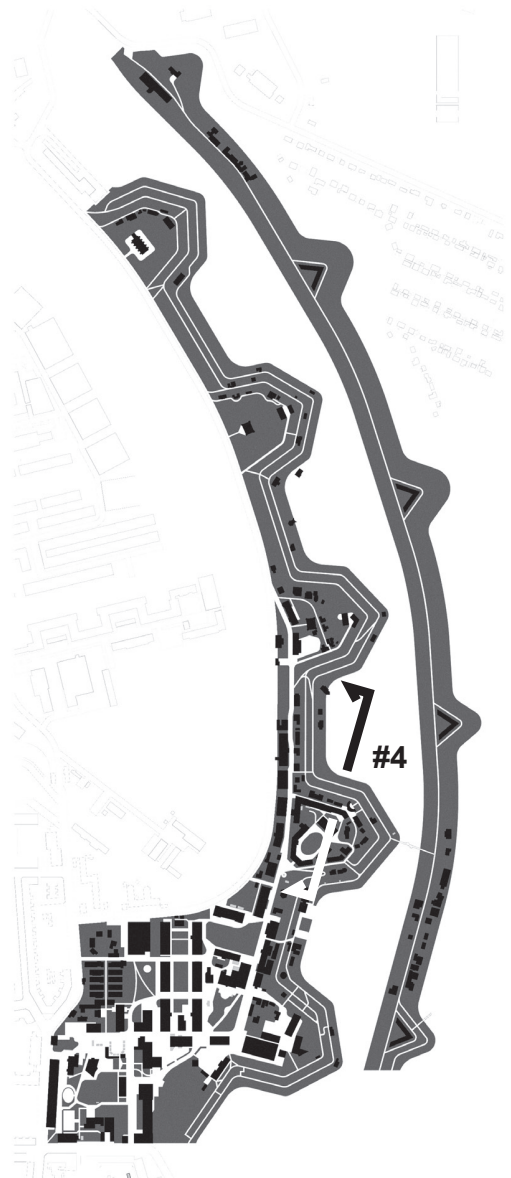


Copenhagen in 1858 Zoom in on Sophie Hedvigs bastion that became “Mælkebøtten”

<b>Title: CRIR Historical layers - #4</b>	
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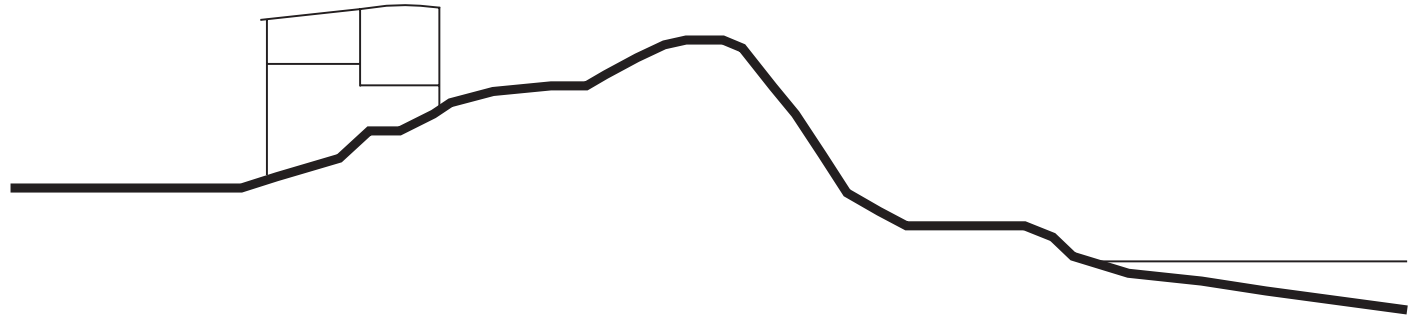
**#4** The house in Grønnegade - CRIR residence today - was build by Helle and Jan in 1980. The structure came from a van for moving furniture that was lifted up on the existing concrete walls (that used to protect the explosive experiments) The home was accessed with small stairs from the upper part of the rampart.



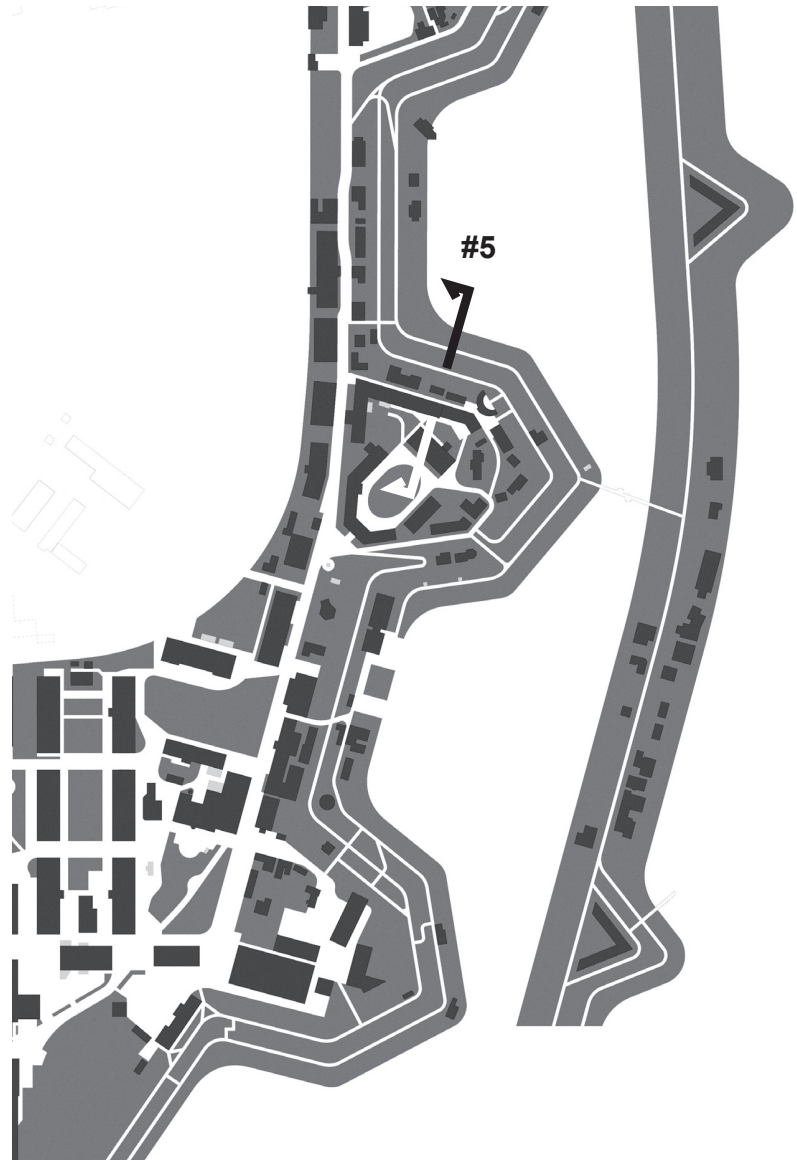
Present day Christiania



<b>Title: CRIR Historical layers - #5</b>	
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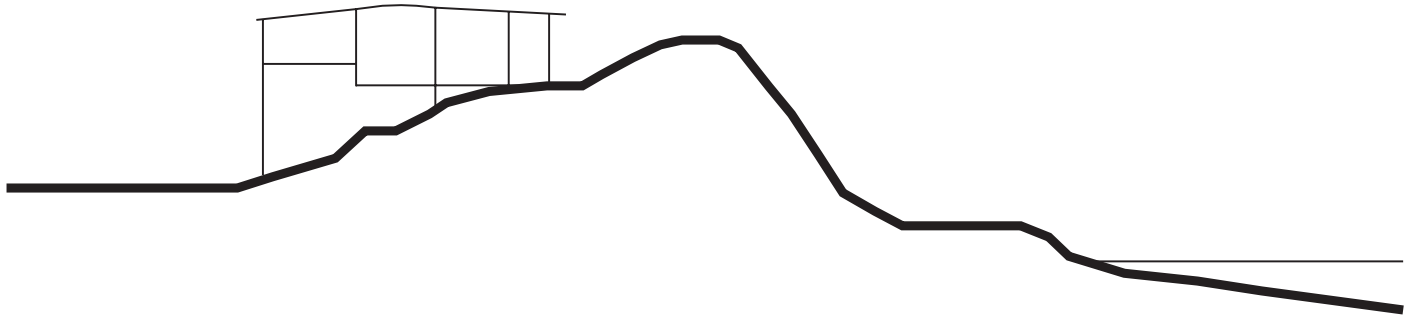


**#5** In 1982 Ralf moved in and turned the still open part of the concrete structure into a terrassa. A kitchen was also added to the structure.

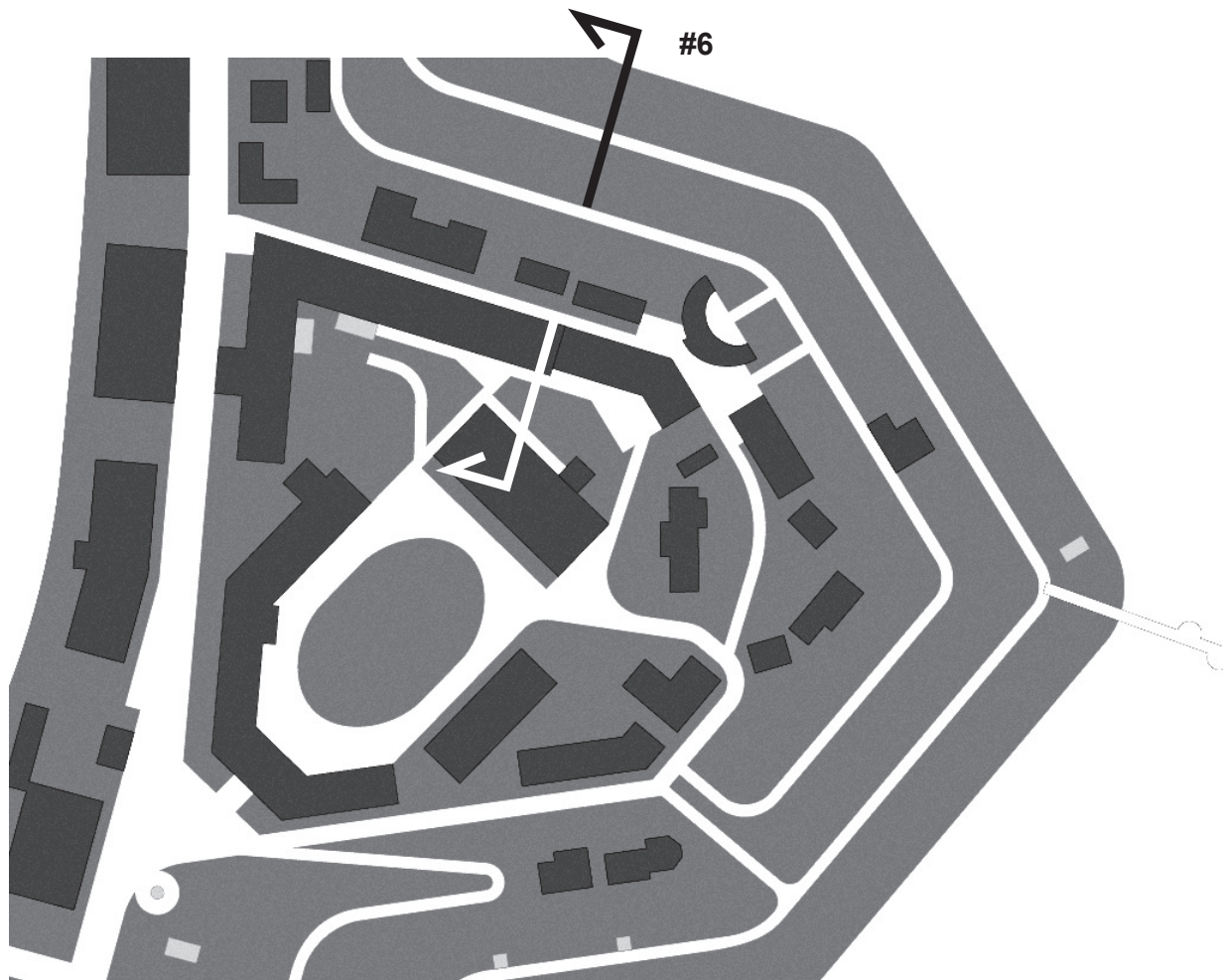


Present day Christiania detail

<b>Title: CRIR Historical layers - #6</b>	
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**#6** In 2005 Bathroom and bedroom was added “Den grønne hal” for Johan, who was ill with cancer. In 2006 the lower part of the concrete structure was turned into a heat central for the nearby buildings in “Mælkebøtten” In CRIR started using the building in 2009.



Present day Christiania - Mælkebøtten and CRIR house