

**THE CULTIVATION GARDENS OF RINGERIKE-HOLE**  
Pattern and Print along the Pilgrim's Route

# **BINDER 2**

**Abstract**

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# Abstract

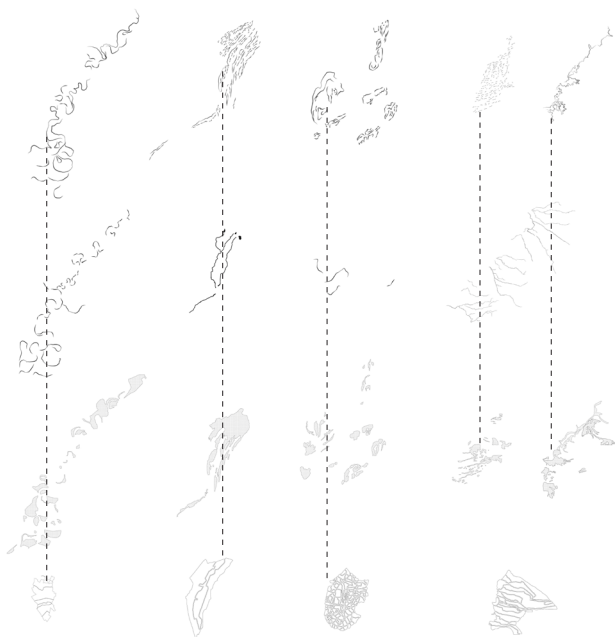
**Source**

Cultural landscapes on the peninsula of Røysehalvøya  
Digitalmuseum (<https://digitaltmuseum.no/021018129542/tyristrand-mot-tyrifjorden-og-roysehalvoya-frognoya/media?slide=0>)



# The Cultivation Gardens of Ringerike-Hole

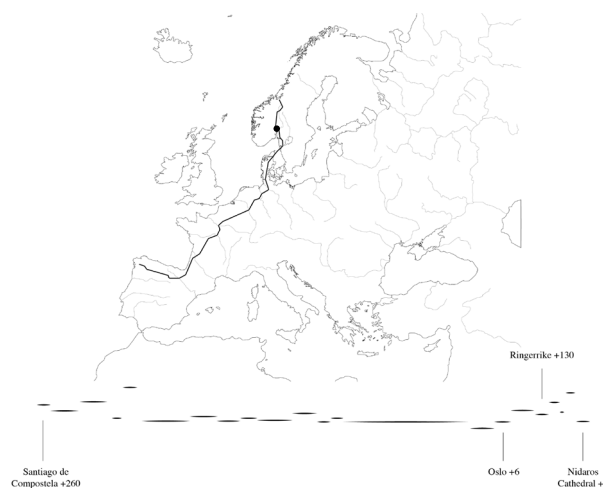
## Pattern and Print along the Pilgrim's Route



Tracings of territorial figures: the Limestone Veil, Mosaic Island, Meander Ghosts, Ravine Hem and Rippling terraces.

The project engages with the geographic area of the clayland valley of Ringerike-Hole to reframe its narrative and revalorise the valley, in particular the areas outside its administrative centre Hønefoss. The valley of Ringerike-Hole is located on a plateau behind the Oslo volcano belt, a sparsely inhabited machine-operated landscape valuable in terms of agriculture, forestry and hydropower. It is characterised by its marine clays, surrounding gneiss mountains, meandering rivers, and vast and softly sloping agricultural fields. Village clusters populate the slopes and river islands. Hill-top churches, ancient ruins and burial mounds shape the cultural landscape. Meanwhile, sunken birch swamps, acres of salad, groves of apples and magnificent long forested ridges inundate the landscape with typologies of green.

The project uses the Gudbrandsdalen Pilgrim's Route, established in the 11th century, which runs through the valley on its way to Nidaros cathedral in Trondheim, to catalyse a sequence of rural projects. The regenerative gardens engage with local farming conditions related to agricultural run-off, soil preservation and biodiversity whilst accumulating in the pilgrim experience - to have a drink, breakfast, rest and contemplate. Indeed, the project suggests that national and global initiatives like the Pilgrim's Route can exceed their programmatic goals, transcending project boundaries to inspire landscape improvement and celebration.



The pilgrimage through Europe

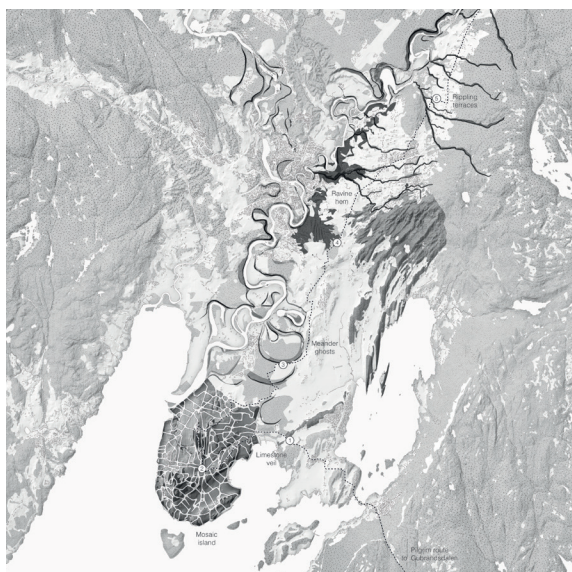
The project is a response to the current conflicting pressures of urbanisation through the expansion of the greater Oslo region. Moreover, the more prevalent exhaustive agricultural practices deplete local soil and water conditions, whilst compromising scale, identity and history within the valley.

During the project I approached the valley with different methods:

- landscape and urbanism tools such as tracing historical cartography, aerial imagery and pattern mapping
- exploring the route with walks, photography and documentation of site atmospheres, materiality and spatiality
- creating abstractions and translations of site spatial conditions by sketching on photos and making prints
- using formal and material site findings by transplanting and adapting abstractions onto three sites
- working with volumetric and spatial foam models in varied scales to inform planting and usage

The project works primarily on two scales: by proposing a guiding image to describe the territorial patterns as characters in the valley with specific ecological and spatial qualities. The project identifies five characters to point out landscape entities that should be preserved and developed for the valley to become more biodiverse and water-sensitive:

- Limestone veil
- Mosaic island
- Meander ghosts
- Ravine hem
- Rippling terraces

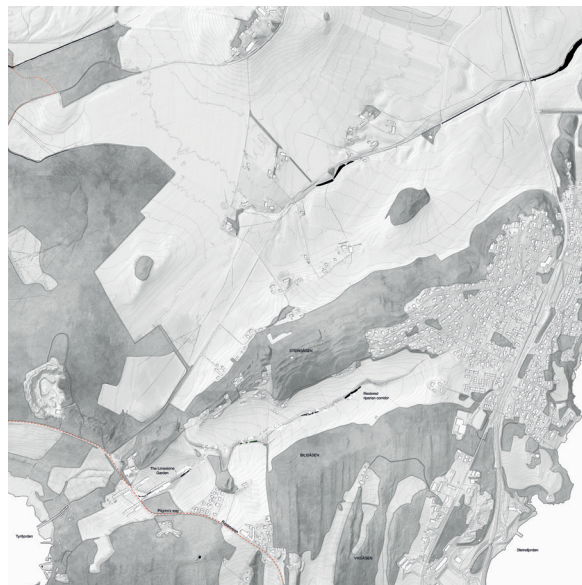


Guiding image 1:50 000 (A1)

The second scale addresses the spatial qualities of each territorial character. From the Limestone Veil,

the Mosaic Island and the Meander Ghosts, the roughness of the limestone, multiplicity of fences and thickets of birches are reinterpreted through print-making. These conditions are then used to inform the atmospheres of the gardens themselves, the first three encounters of the pilgrim's way.

### The Limestone Veil - Ridge Garden



Siteplan 1:5000 (A1)

Intense internal folding of the Cambro-Silurian limestone bedrock has created forested cuestas which appear like islands on the vast plains of Ring-erike-Hole. The first intervention proposes that their direction, exposed edges and the stratified rock are underlined by repeating the forest edge and highlighting a creek running parallel to the forested ridges.

Transplanting patterns of the layered limestone, the experience of passing through these



The Limestone Veil, 1:1000

## THE CULTIVATION GARDENS OF RINGERIKE-HOLE Pattern and Print along the Pilgrim's Route



The Pilgrim's Fountain, model 1:50

occasionally opening and obscuring formations is intensified by a repetition of the forest ridge typology which shelters and filters water. The pattern of limestone ridges is aligned with the existing forest edge and drainage falls, trading off a grain field edge from the local farmer in exchange for treating the agricultural run-off before entering Tyrifjord. The process of the folding bedrock and stepped layers of rock appear in the garden at a variety of heights - water, planters, canopies, limestone retaining walls and blocks to walk along, a trout to lead drinkable water to the pilgrim.

### The Mosaic Island - Linear Fruiticum



Siteplan 1:5000 (A1)

The pilgrim's route passes through two cultural heritage areas in Ringerike-Hole. Located on an undulating chalky half-island, Røysehalvøya is defined

by a mosaic of various shaped and sized fields of fruit, vegetable and crops. Steep ravines and cobbly hills influence the general web of plotlines, imposed parallel or perpendicular to slopes.



Mosaic Island, 1:1000

Lines of ownership and order are central in shaping the spatial experience of agricultural areas. Manifesting in hedges, ditches, tree alleys and embankments they become a means of transport for water, people and other species. Widespread land consolidation due to improved farming machinery and pressure to produce food more effectively, however, has upscaled fields and caused a disappearance of visible field boundaries.

The project proposes to restore the visibility of plot lines through the reconstruction of field margins, hedges and tree corridors. This experience of passing through a mosaic of partially enclosed rooms is intensified on a sunny slope in form of the second encounter on the pilgrim's way, the Linear Fruiticum, located by a hospital and small neighbourhood.

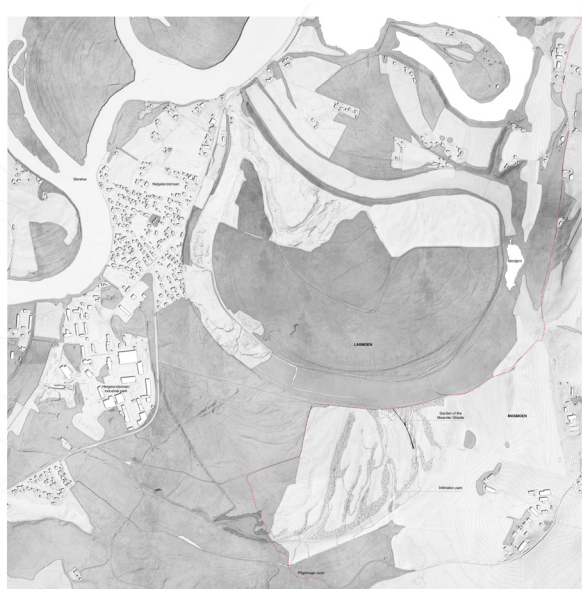


The Fruiticum Plaza, model 1:50

This garden invites one to pick from a network of fruit trees and berry bushes planted around clover

fields. The pilgrim's square is a sheltered place to enjoy the picked fruits, an agora for locals to experience the spring blossom or autumn harvest. The healing space for patients from the hospital at the top of the hill to relish in the morning sun.

**The Meander Ghosts - Reedy Bends**



Siteplan 1:5000 (A1)

The slowly and powerfully moving Storelva erodes and deposits onto a gently sloping, soft bed of river clays occupied by farms, fields and wetlands. As the river continues to meander, its 'ghosts' manifest in the soil and water: small river hooks, river terraces, radial flood patterns and ring-shaped swamps and forests.

Though 25% of the delta is occupied by farmland, the infiltration capacity of the dense clay is poorly benefited. Therefore, by following the flood patterns



Reedy Bends, 1:1000

of a vast field next to Helgeland's village, the cultivation pattern on a convex field bends into a sanctuary of marsh beds, willow and alder meadows and raised platforms.

Integrated into today's straight lines of bright green and deep purple cabbages, the Reedy Bends will collect and hold the water which today floods and destroys. The repeating radial bends amplify and draw attention to the deep-time movement still visible in today's terrain. High grasses offer a place of seclusion and contemplation for the pilgrim whilst the autumn reed harvest may become an attraction and event for locals and visitors.

**Conclusion**



The Pilgrim's Pier, model 1:50

As the population of Ringerike-Hole is predicted to increase from 30,000 to 40,000 by 2030 and sprawling urbanisation threatens soil health, local ecosystems and to renders new neighbourhoods similar, the project stresses that landscape patterns hold the strength to organise and inspire unexpected spatial conditions. The project extracts material from the site and utilizes extensive research to conceive a strategic landscape project. In developing the method of collection, abstraction, transplant, and translation models and drawings becomes sequential parts of an iteration process, thus making the process the project.