

composite condition/
constructed condition

Diploma Spring 2023

Helle Holm Søreide

Binder 1



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Diploma spring 2023

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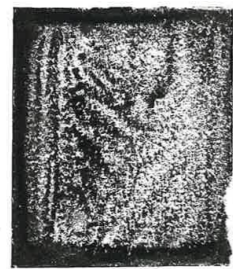
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HUMAN



LANDSCAPE



NON-HUMAN

ORGANISATION OF THE BINDERS

Binder 1 gives a brief introduction to the themes of the project and the landscape at Lista, before presenting the final project. For additional process and background material, see Binder 2.

In the Diploma Exhibition you will find the drawings presented here, as well as three books produced during the Diploma semester:

- A photo book
- A text book
- A model book

(The books are placed as attachments at the end of Binder 2.)

And two books made earlier:

- Learning from Lista (with Helene Aasgaard)
- Returning to Lista (Pre-diploma book)

ABSTRACT

This diploma works within a present condition where architecture and context cannot be separated. An approach where architecture manifests itself as diverse interpretations rather than a common order. A cultural landscape is a palimpsest, brought forth by the overlapping of countless different systems. By reading cultural landscapes as states of constant change, it has encouraged an idea of working with architecture as conditions rather than form.

The starting point for this project is my meeting with the Lista landscape, the humans and non-humans that together create a composite condition. Lista is a large peninsula in Farsund on the South Coast of Norway, full of cultural monuments, where the types of nature are many, varied and vulnerable. It is a place that has fascinated residents, tourists, artists and architects for generations. This was one of the first areas in Norway to be exposed after the last ice age, and therefore has a long history of coexistence. It is a peninsula that shows depth of time due to natural processes parallel to human impact on the landscape.

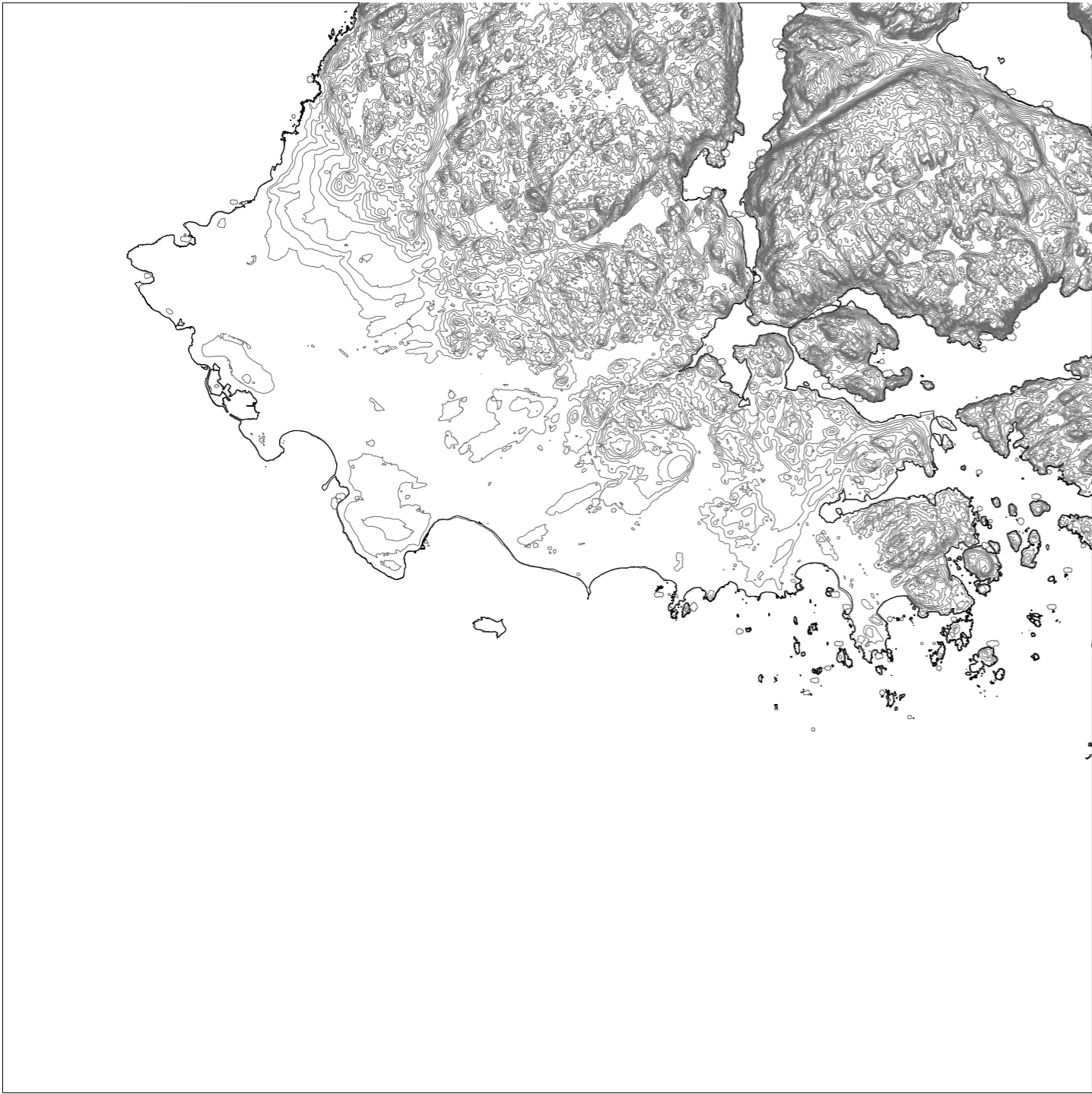
Lista has continuous protected areas along the coast, which is rare in a Norwegian context. The protected areas form a long and narrow strip of land between the sea on one side and intensively farmed agricultural land on the other. The landscape along the Lista beaches has great national and international value and the preservation areas include both land and sea areas. The conservation values are linked to natural and cultural landscapes with geology, flora, fauna, landscape qualities and cultural monuments. Heavy industry is located just outside the protection boundary and the protection areas are vulnerable in relation to emissions and pollution. There are many user interests linked to the areas - large public outdoor interests, agriculture, natural values, business development and tourism. Preservation of the beach areas requires a balance between different forms of use and protection of some very vulnerable natural qualities.

There is a total of 332 different red-listed species registered in Farsund municipality, most of them on the Lista peninsula. Several of them have their main occurrence or only occurrence in Norway on Lista. In order to safeguard the goal of preserving a unique natural and cultural landscape the County Governor of Agder is developing a visitor strategy for the nature preservation areas at Lista. The strategy focuses on paths to channel traffic and rest areas in relation to increased use. In addition to this they are mounting signs along the way to inform the visitors. The problem with the signs and information posters is that they want to capture a fluctuating landscape and place, and pin it to a specific time. Lista's soul is that it is always changing; a landscape that is built layer upon layer and is always evolving. Rather than static signs and information points, I have worked with three architectural interventions that relates to three of the red-listed species. A greenhouse for the Sea Holly, a marking of the territory of the Maritime Mason Bee and a bird observatory. They are all developed to prevent them from disappearing from Lista, to understand them better, and to celebrate our coexistence. In contrast to the signs the architectural interventions interact with and becomes a part of the landscape and its changing character, which can shape and be shaped by the landscape. Framing what the signs fail to do, reflecting the temporal.

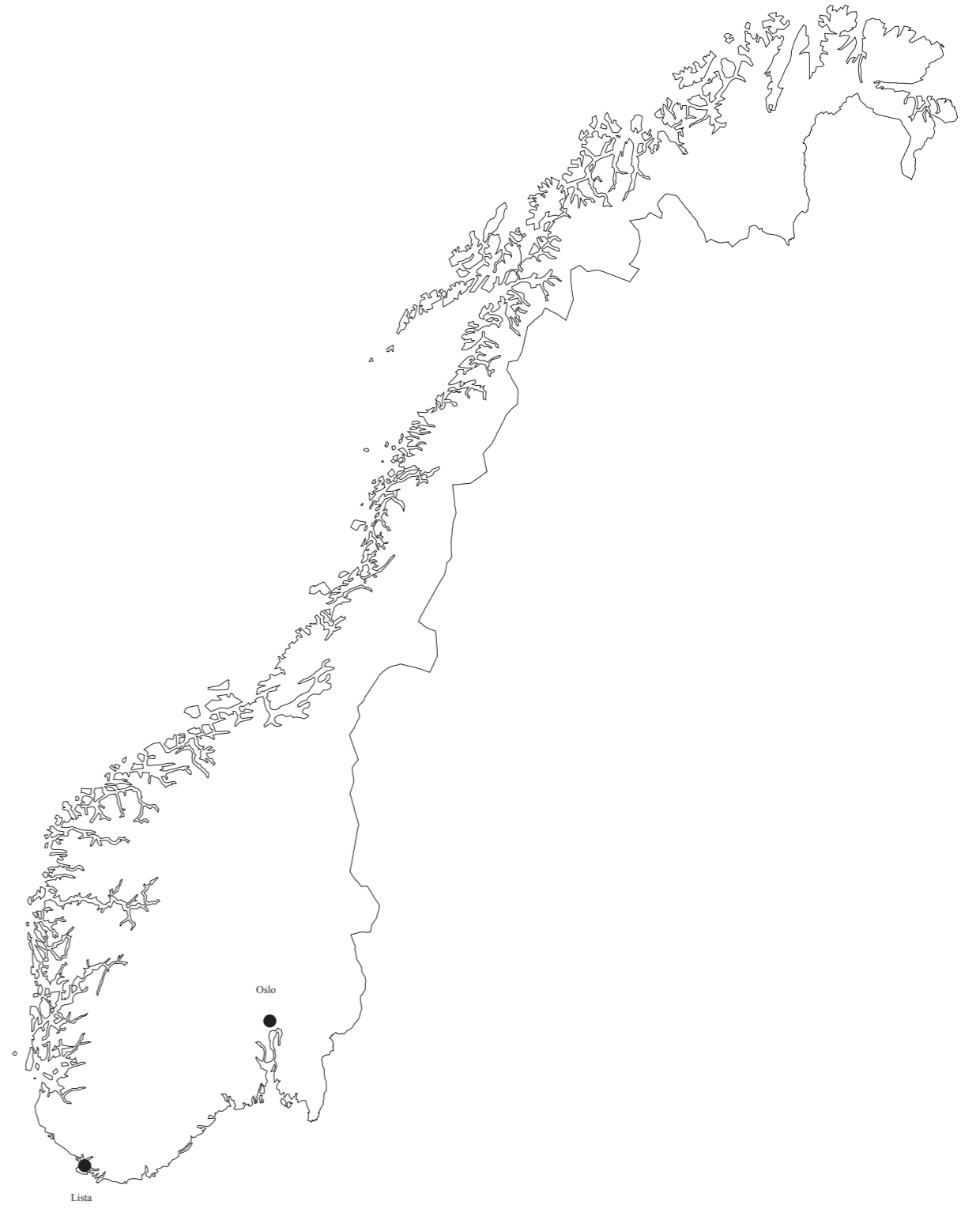
The final project proposal illustrates the usage of this architectural approach. Where the research on Einarsneset plant and animal life preservation area, species, flora and fauna, coexisting with humans, together form the basis of an architectural program. The individual constructed conditions make use of the approach in different ways, without necessarily fusing into a new condition. Instead, they together are constructed conditions emphasizing the composite condition which they are part of. Pointing towards an approach that can inspire other composite conditions.

THESIS

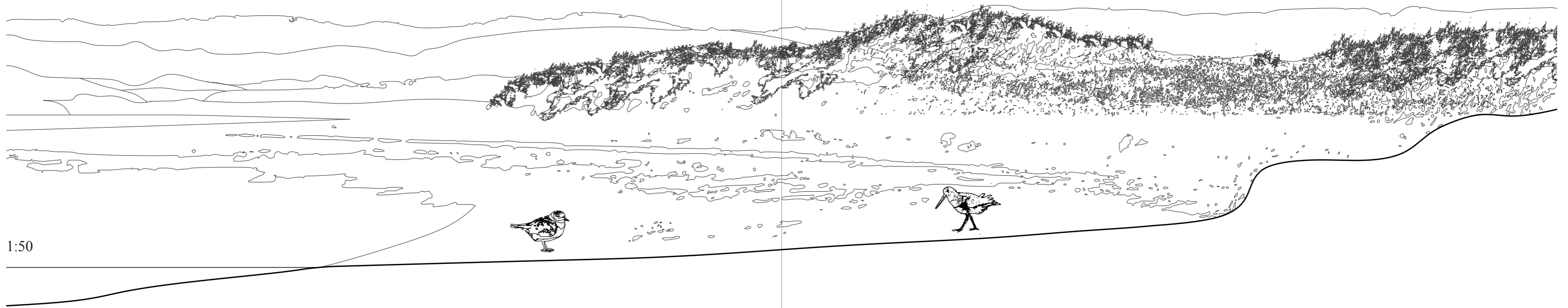
How can architecture make it possible to intervene in and mediate the composite condition at Lista?



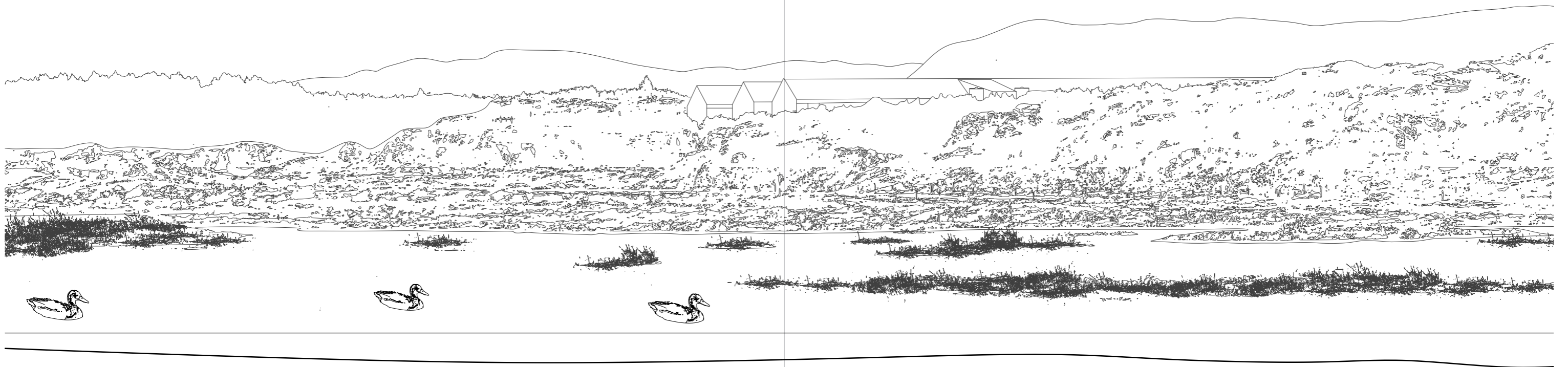
1:80 000 on A3



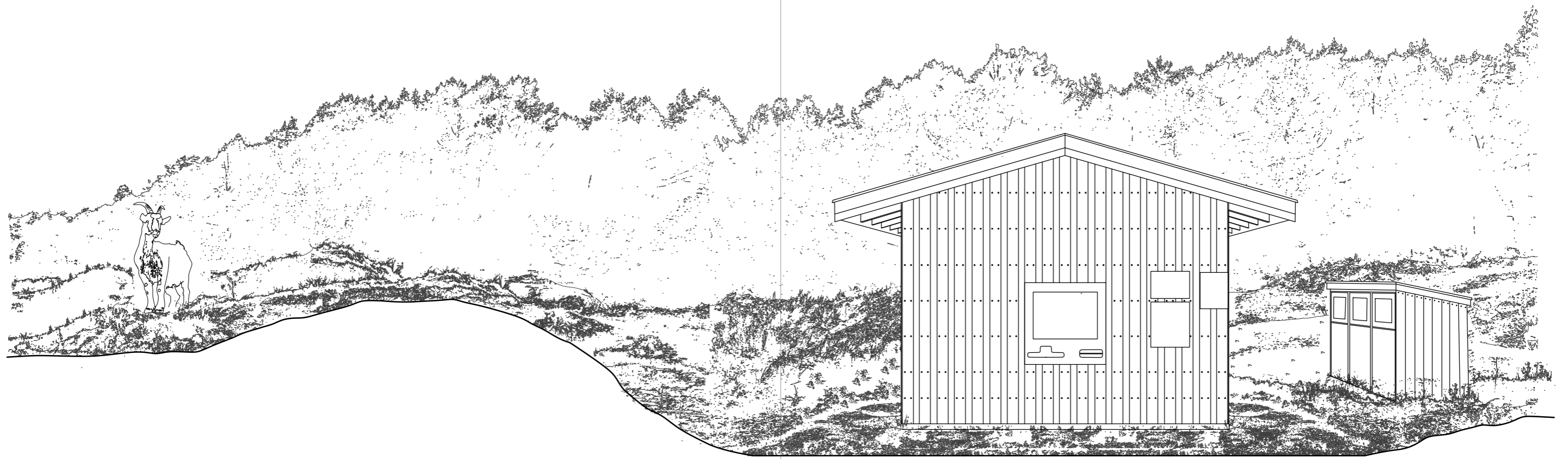
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1:50



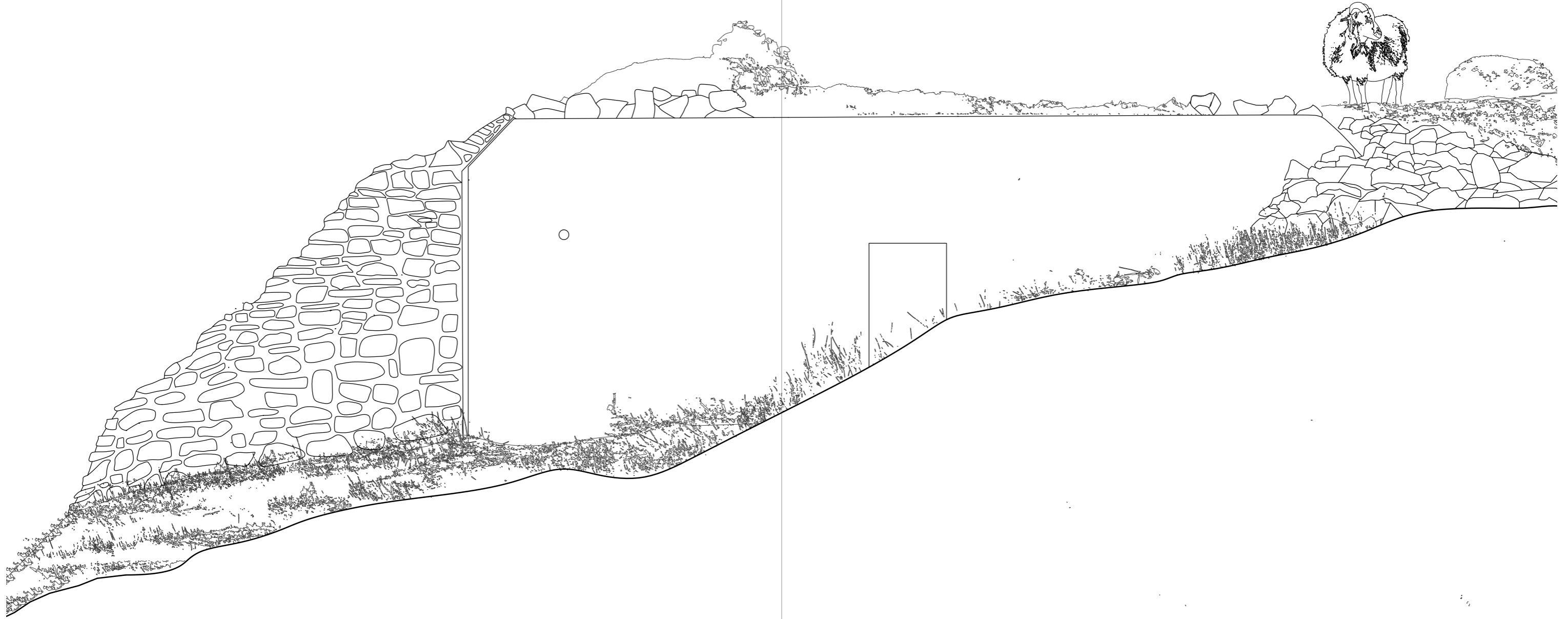
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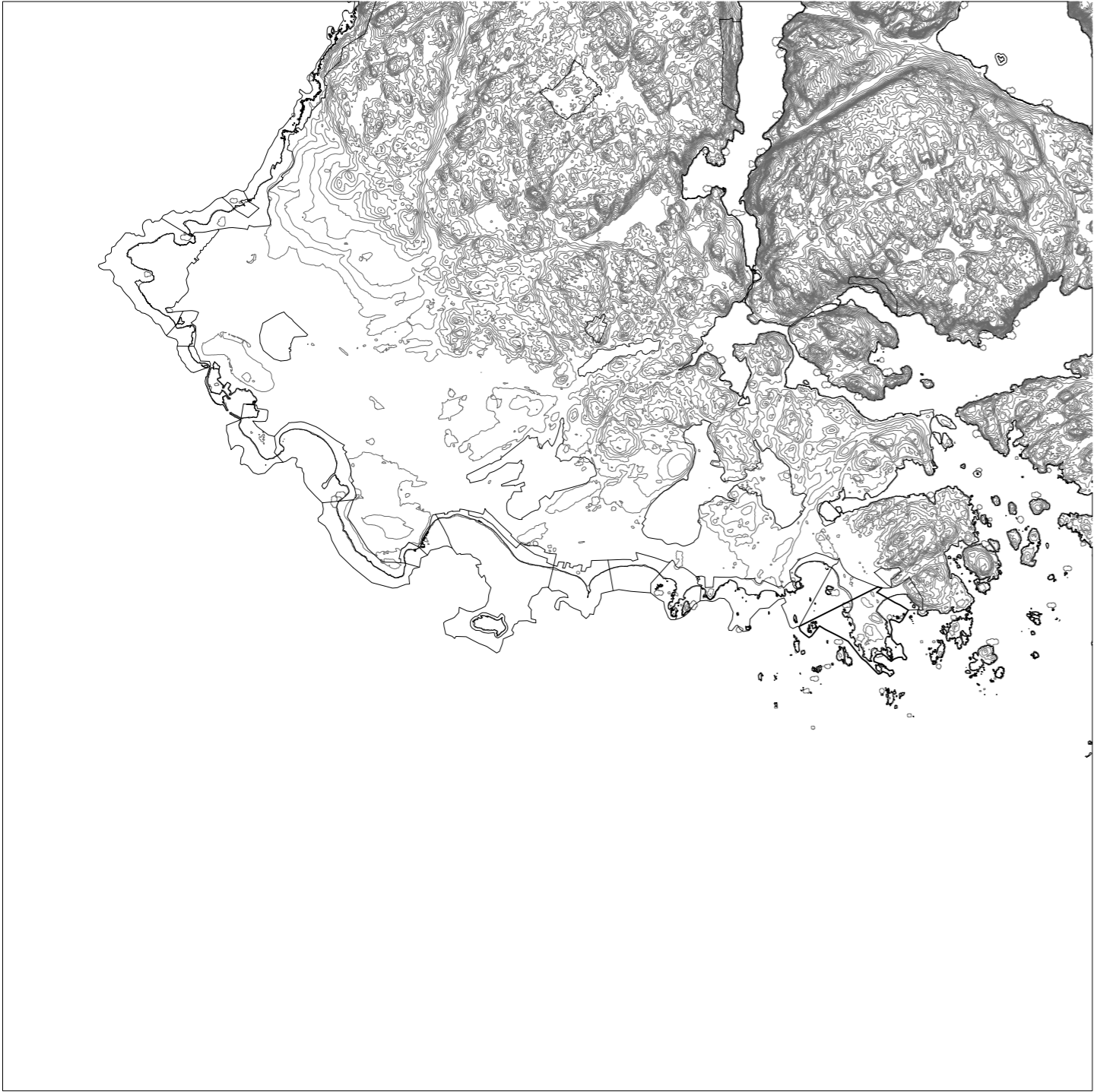
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1:50



1:80 000 on A3

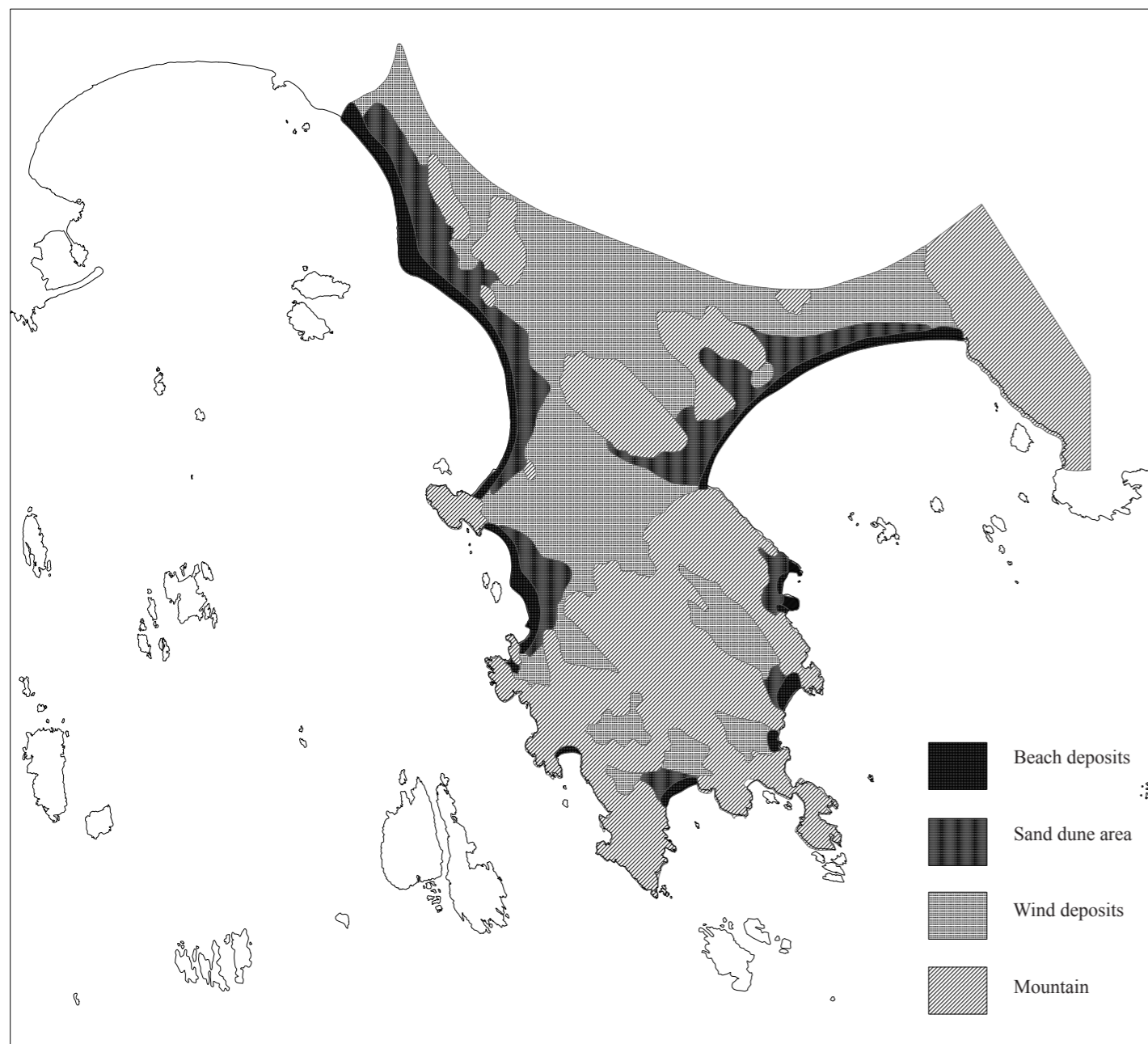


preservation areas



Plant and animal life preservation area





1:10 000 on A3



1956



2023



This collage speculates on how Lista might look in the future if the strategy of the County Governor of Agder is continued. Is there an alternative?





The Maritime Mason Bee

A marking of the territory

The Birds

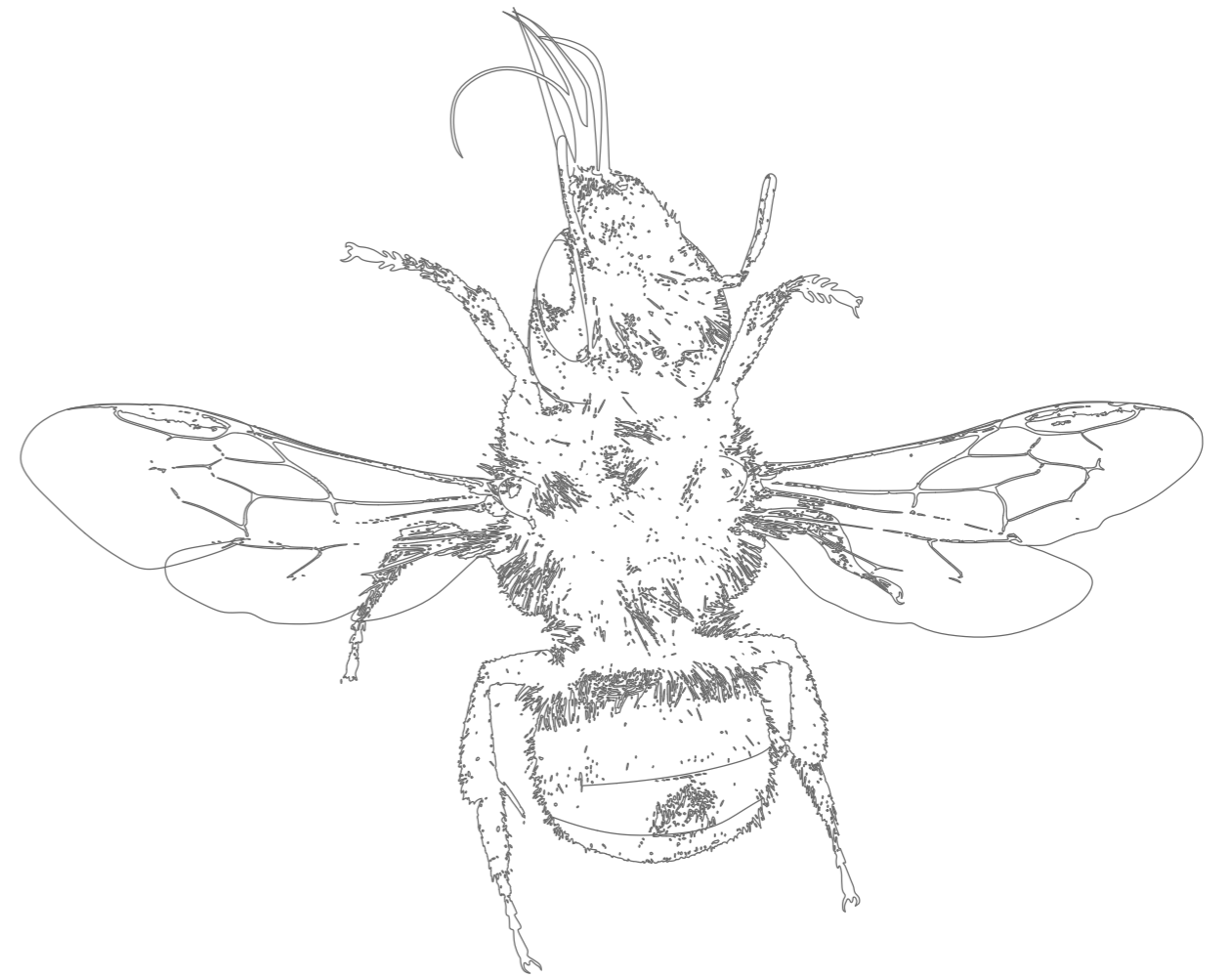
An observatory

The Sea Holly

A Greenhouse

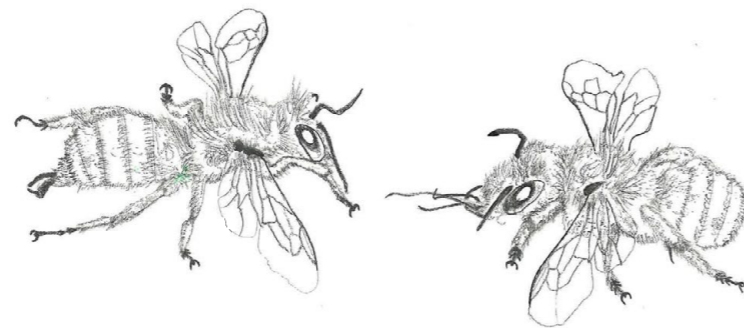
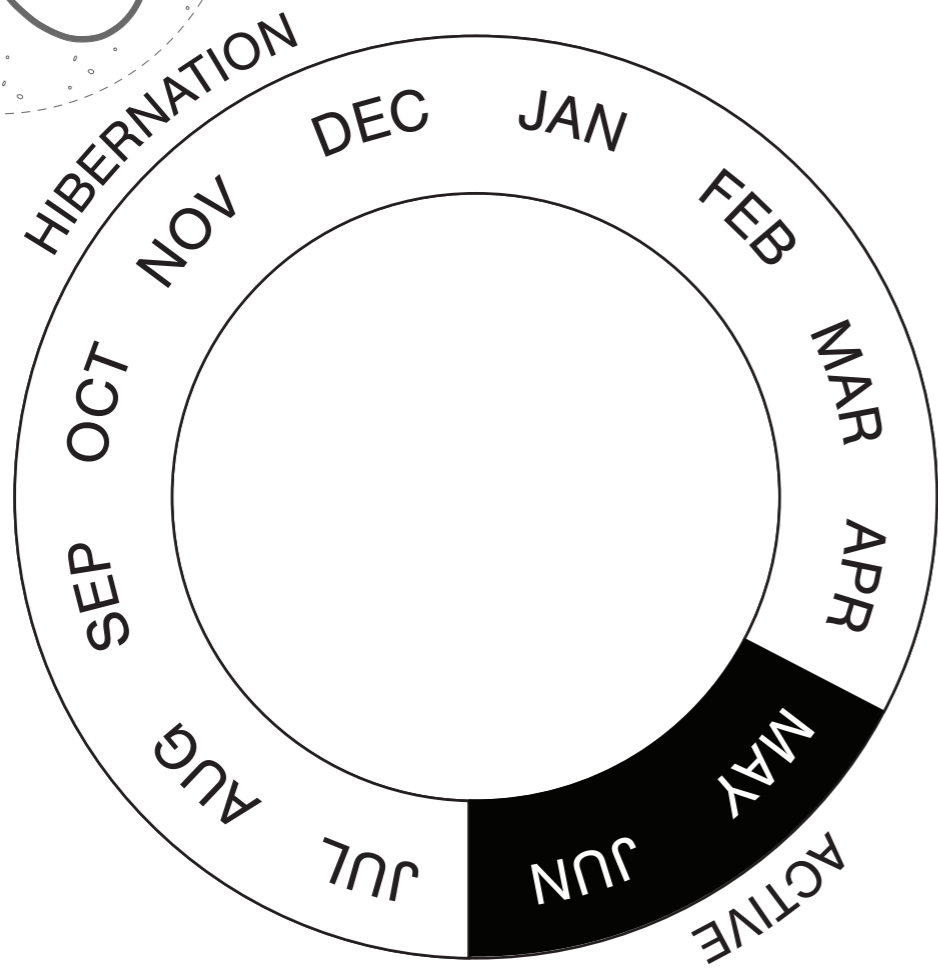
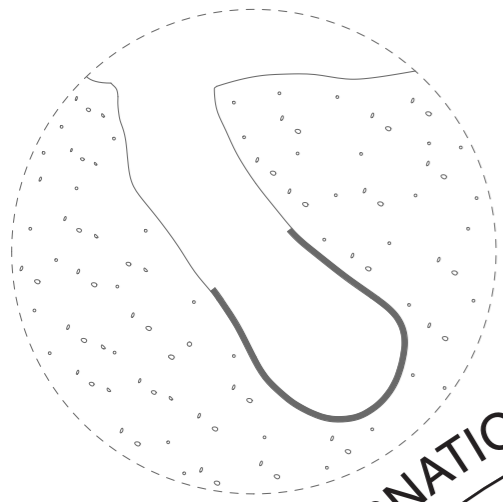






The Maritime Mason Bee

A marking of the territory



Date of discovery: 8. May 2008
Finds/collects: Oddvar Hanssen
Discovery type: Covered find
Quantity: 1
Sex:
Activity: Unknown

Date of discovery: 10 May 2016
Finds/collects: Frode Ødegaard
Discovery type: Human observation
Quantity: 6
Sex: F
Activity: Unknown

Date of discovery: 10 May 2016
Finds/collects: Frode Ødegaard
Discovery type: Human observation
Quantity: 2
Sex: M
Activity: Unknown



Plants she collects nectar from



Date of discovery: 25 May 2020
Finds/collects: Kjell Mjølunes|Inge Flesjå
Discovery type: Human observation
Quantity: 5
Sex: F
Activity: Reproduction

Building material to mason the nests in the sand



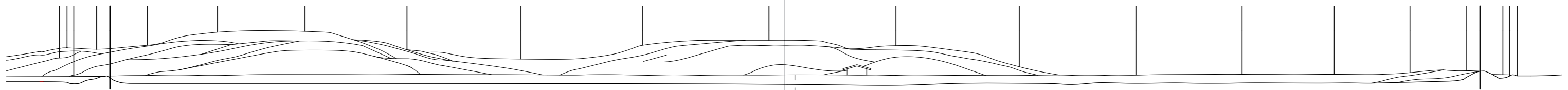
Date of discovery: 5 June 2022
Finds/collects: Per Kristian Slagsvold
Discovery type: Human observation
Quantity: 10
Sex: F
Activity: Reproduction

To mark the territory of the Maritime Mason Bee, aluminium poles are placed in a circle at 150 metres distance from her home, reflecting her maximum flight range.

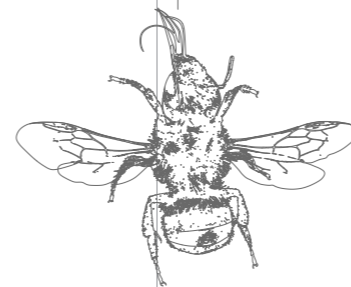
The poles are produced at the aluminium plant located directly outside the preservation area, an example of the composite condition of the site.

Together they create a new horizon with a height of 15 metres above sea level, contrasting the undulating landscape it sits in.

Plants she collects near from are planted in concentric circles inside the perimeter of the poles, improving her habitat.

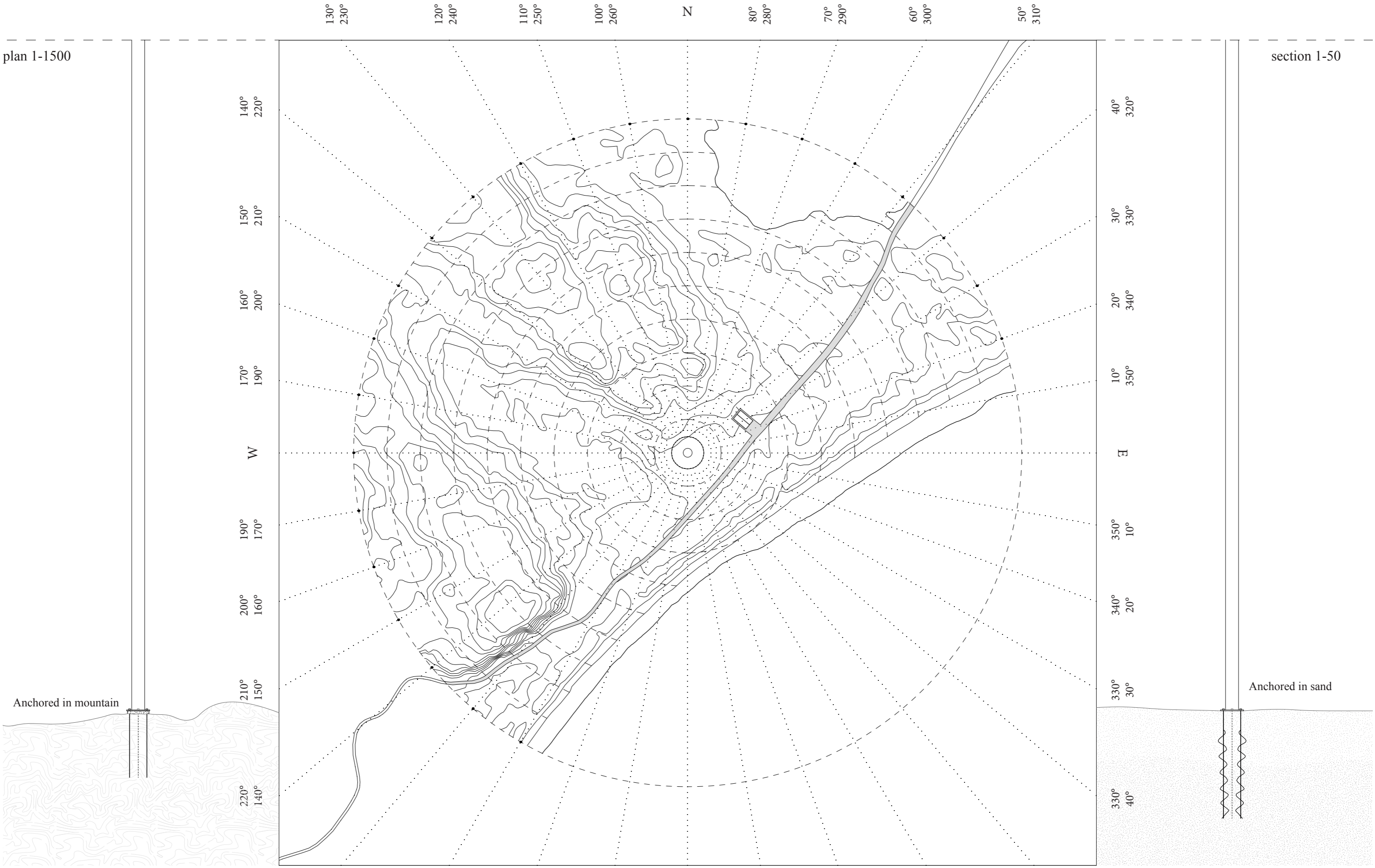


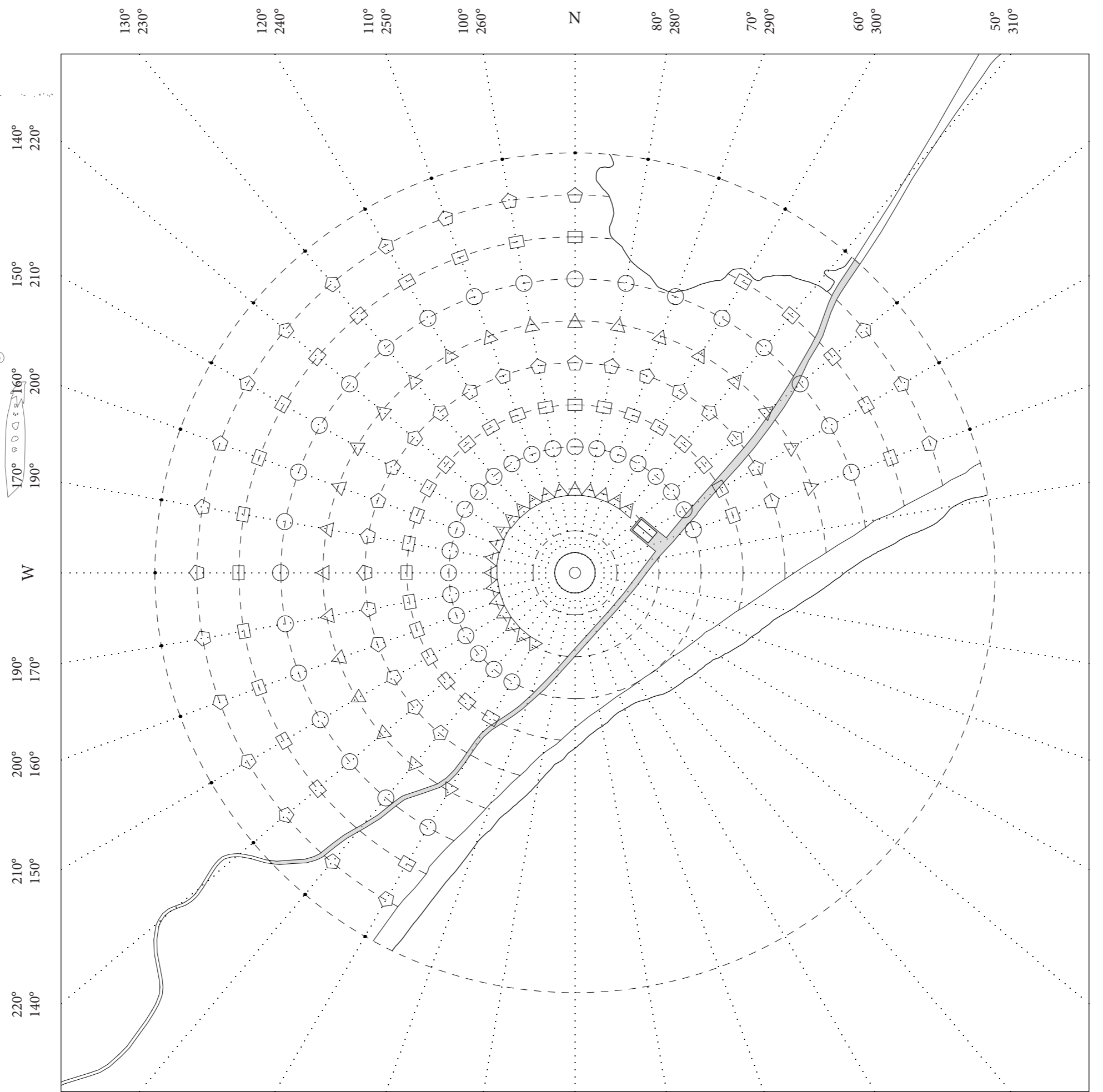
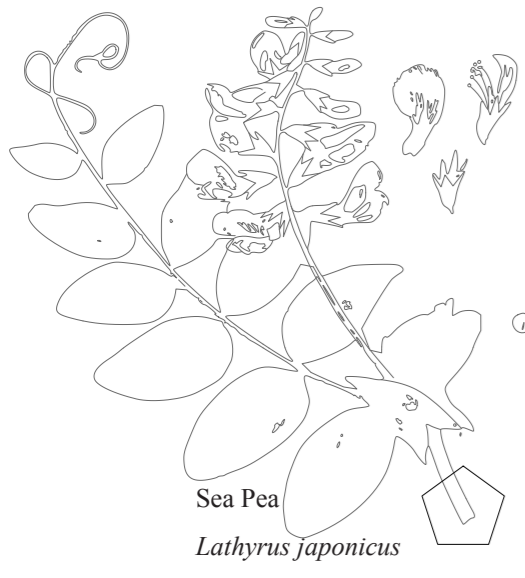
Section 1-800



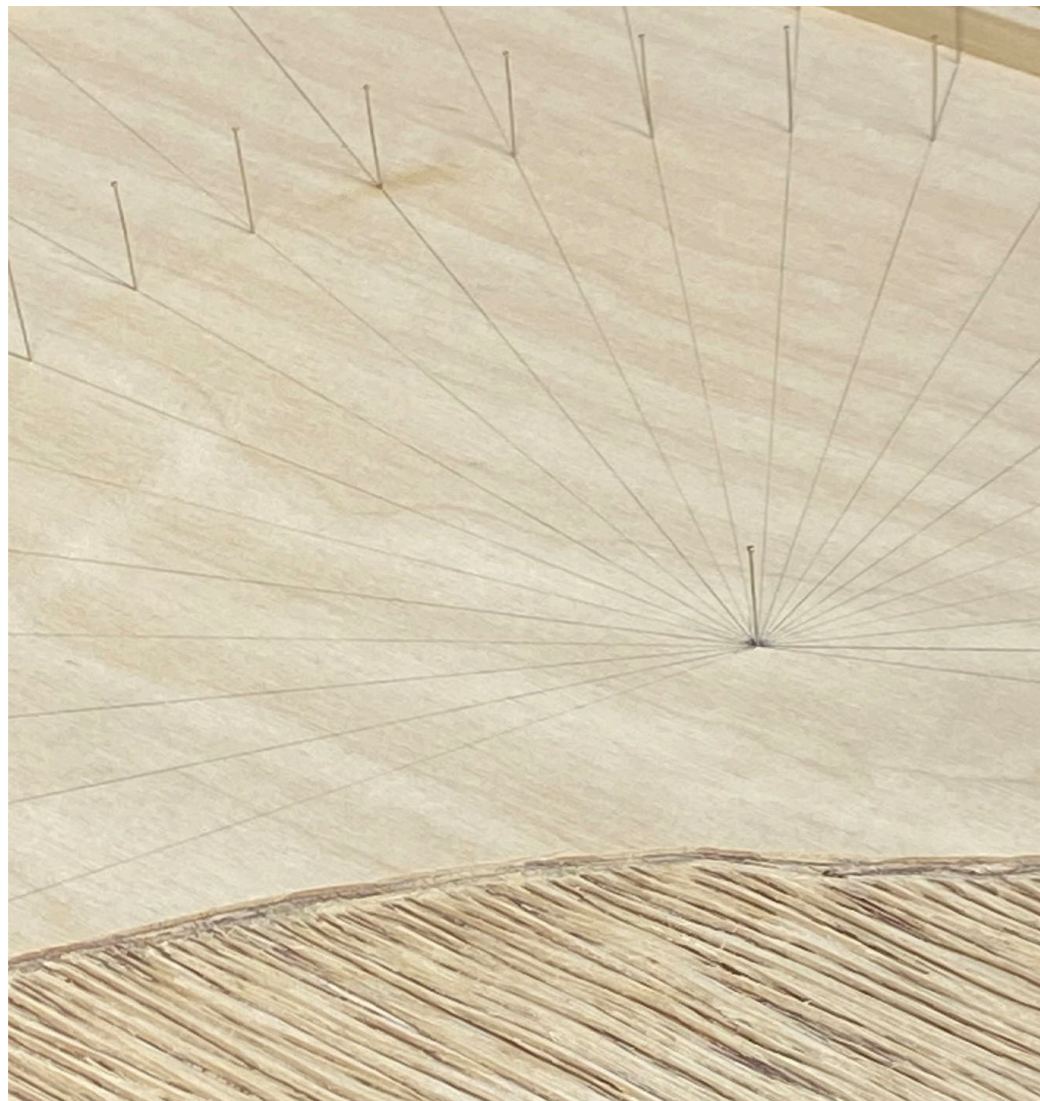
plan 1-1500

section 1-50









model 1-800



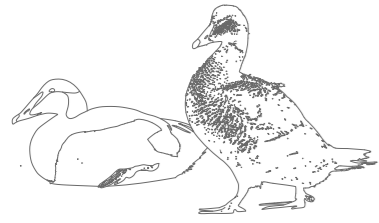


model of a nest

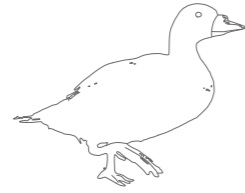


The Birds
An observatory

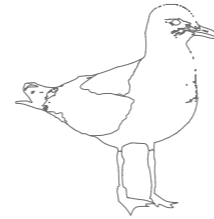
This overview shows some of the 180 bird species that can be seen from the bird observatory.



Ærfugl
Common Eider
Somateria mollissima



Svartand
Common Scoter
Melanitta nigra



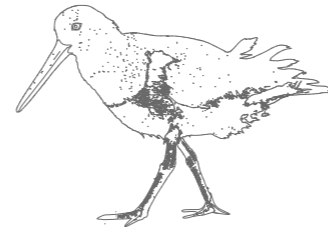
Gråmåke
European Herring Gull
Larus argentatus



Havelle
Long-tailed Duck
Clangula hyemalis



Gråstrupedykker
Red-necked Grebe
Podiceps grisegena



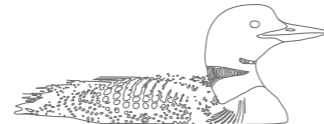
Tjeld
Eurasian Oystercatcher
Haematopus ostralegus



Vandrefalk
Peregrine Falcon
Falco peregrinus



Horndykker
Slavonian Grebe
Podiceps auritus



Islom
Common Loon
Gavia immer



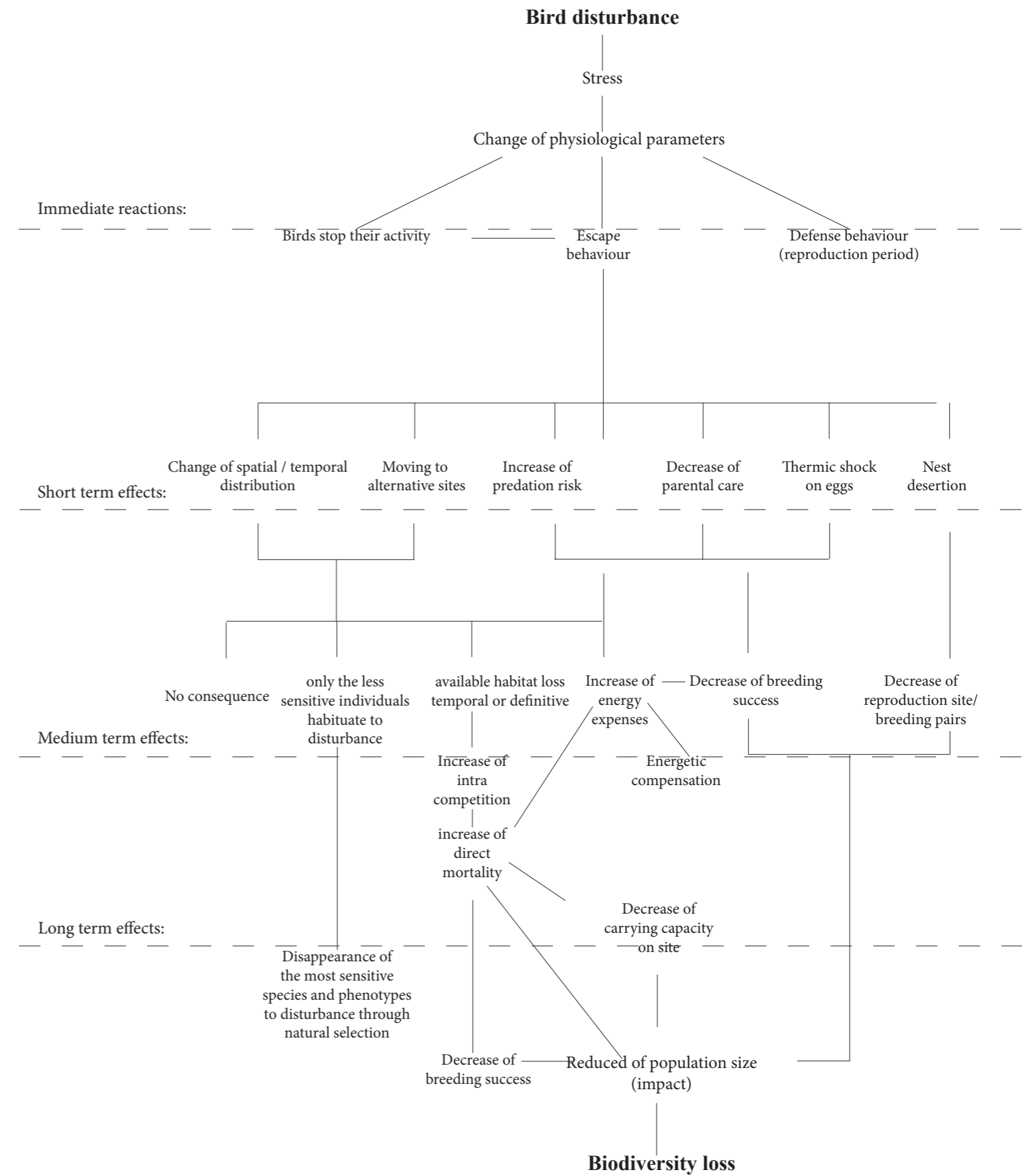
Fjellerke
Shore Lark
Eremophila alpestris

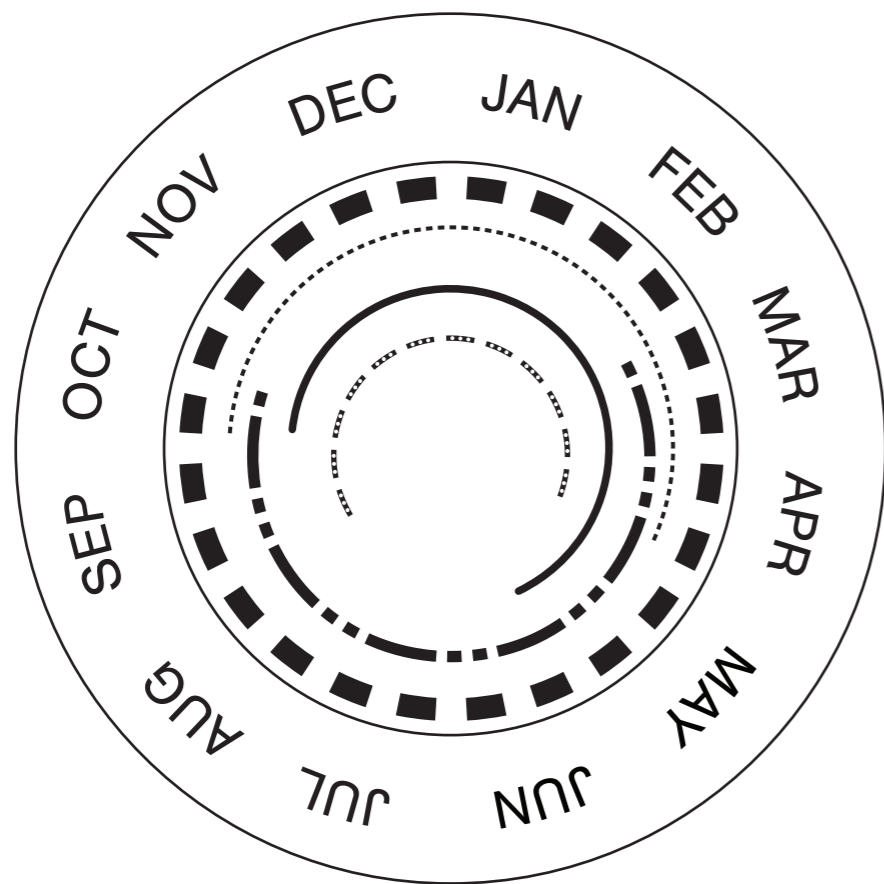


Skjærpiplerke
Rock Pipit
Anthus petrosus

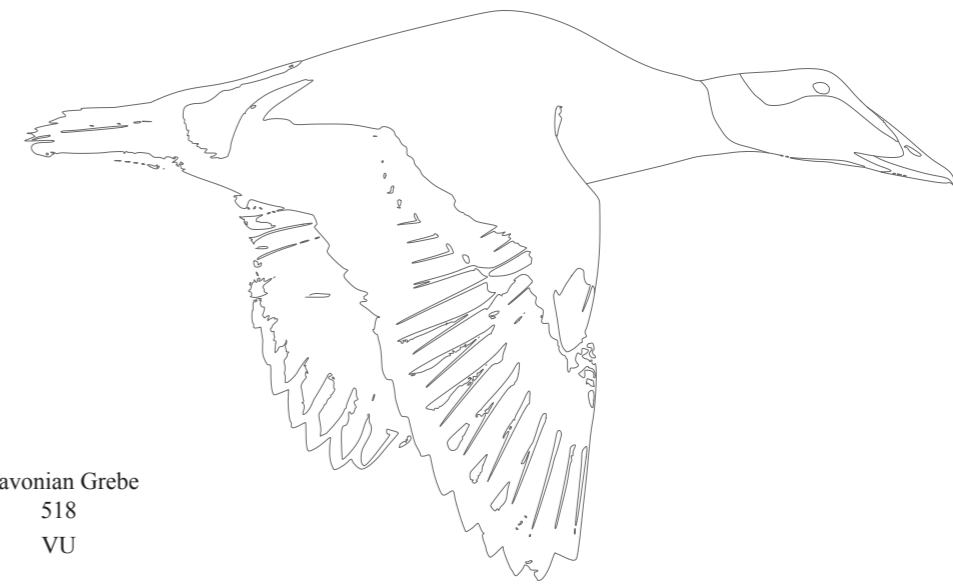


Sandlo
Common Ringed Plover
Charadrius hiaticula

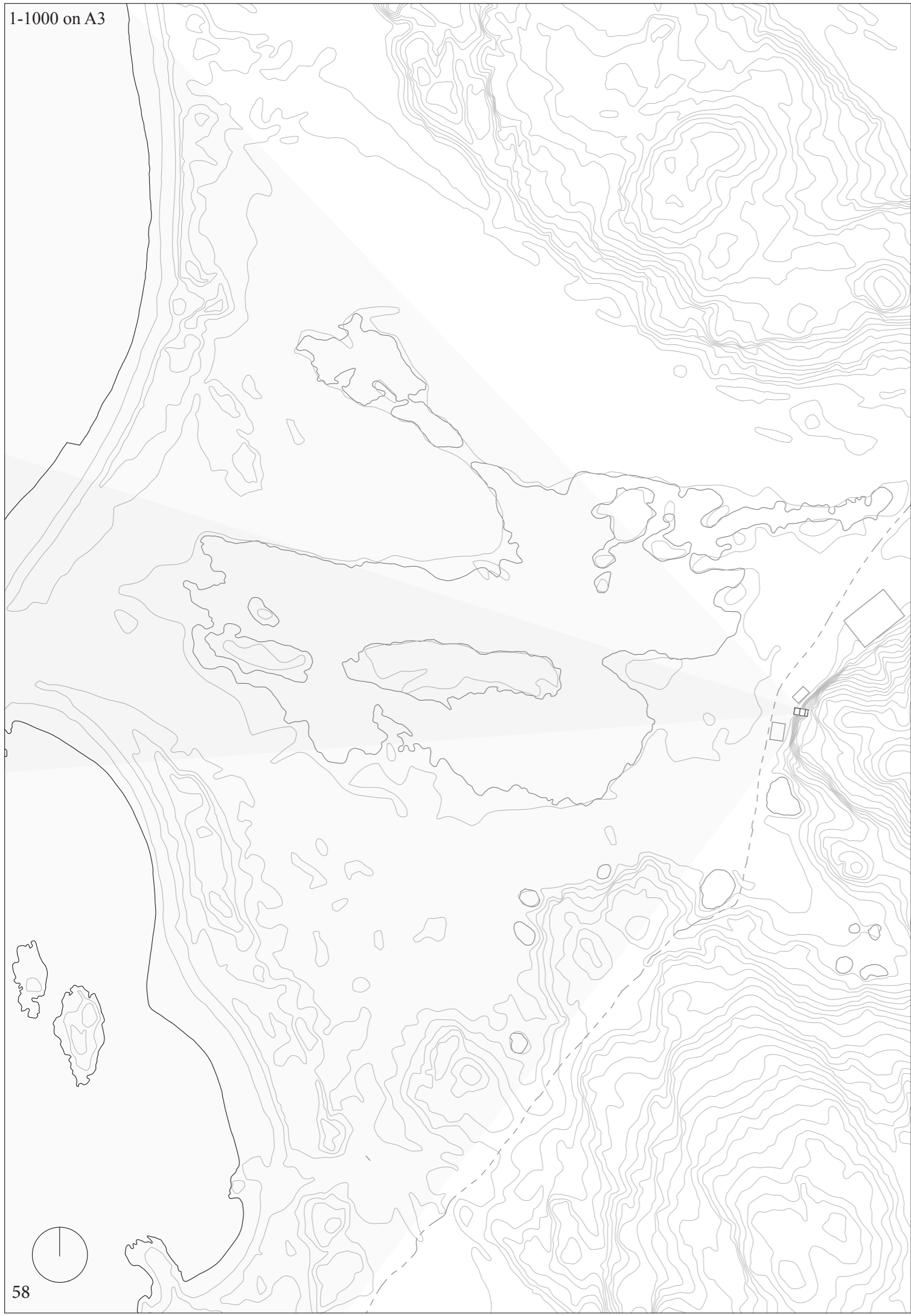




- EUROPEAN HERRING GULL
GRÅMÅKE
- ROCK PIPIT
SKJÆRPIPLERKE
- COMMON EIDER
ÆRFUGL
- PEREGRINE FALCON
VANDREFALK
- ⋯ LONG-TAILED DUCK
HAVELLE
- ⋯ RED-NECKED GREBE
GRÅSTRUPEDYKKER
- ⋯ COMMON SCOTER
SVARTAND
- ⋯ SHORE LARK
FJELLERKE
- COMMON RINGED PLOVER
SANDLO
- EURASIAN OYSTERCATCHER
TJELD
- COMMON LOON
ISLOM
- ⋯ SLAVONIAN GREBE
HORNDYKKER



Name	Common Eider	European Herring Gull	Long-tailed duck	Common Scoter	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Slavonian Grebe
Number of observations	1646	803	599	533	510	518
Red list	VU	VU	NT	VU	NT	VU

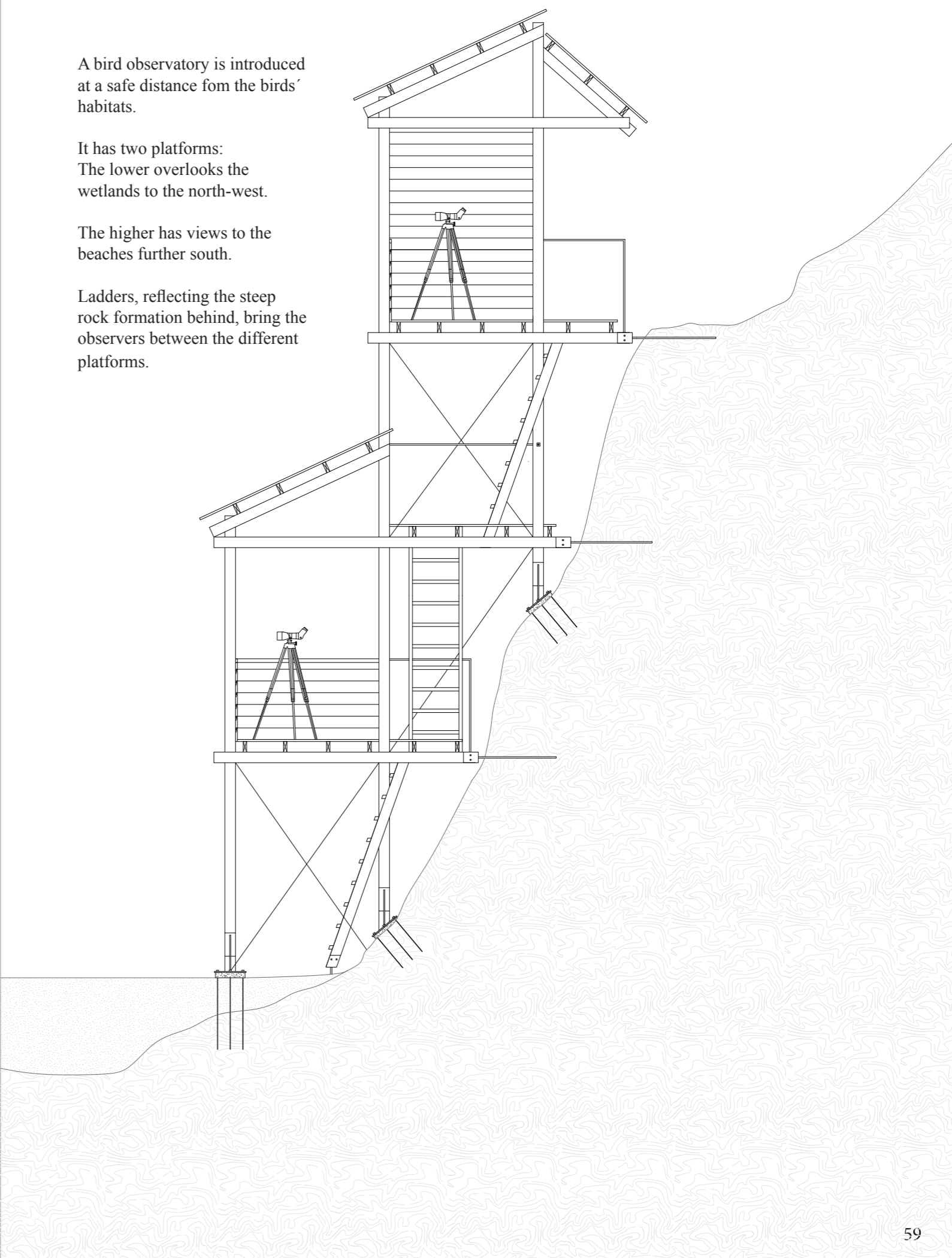


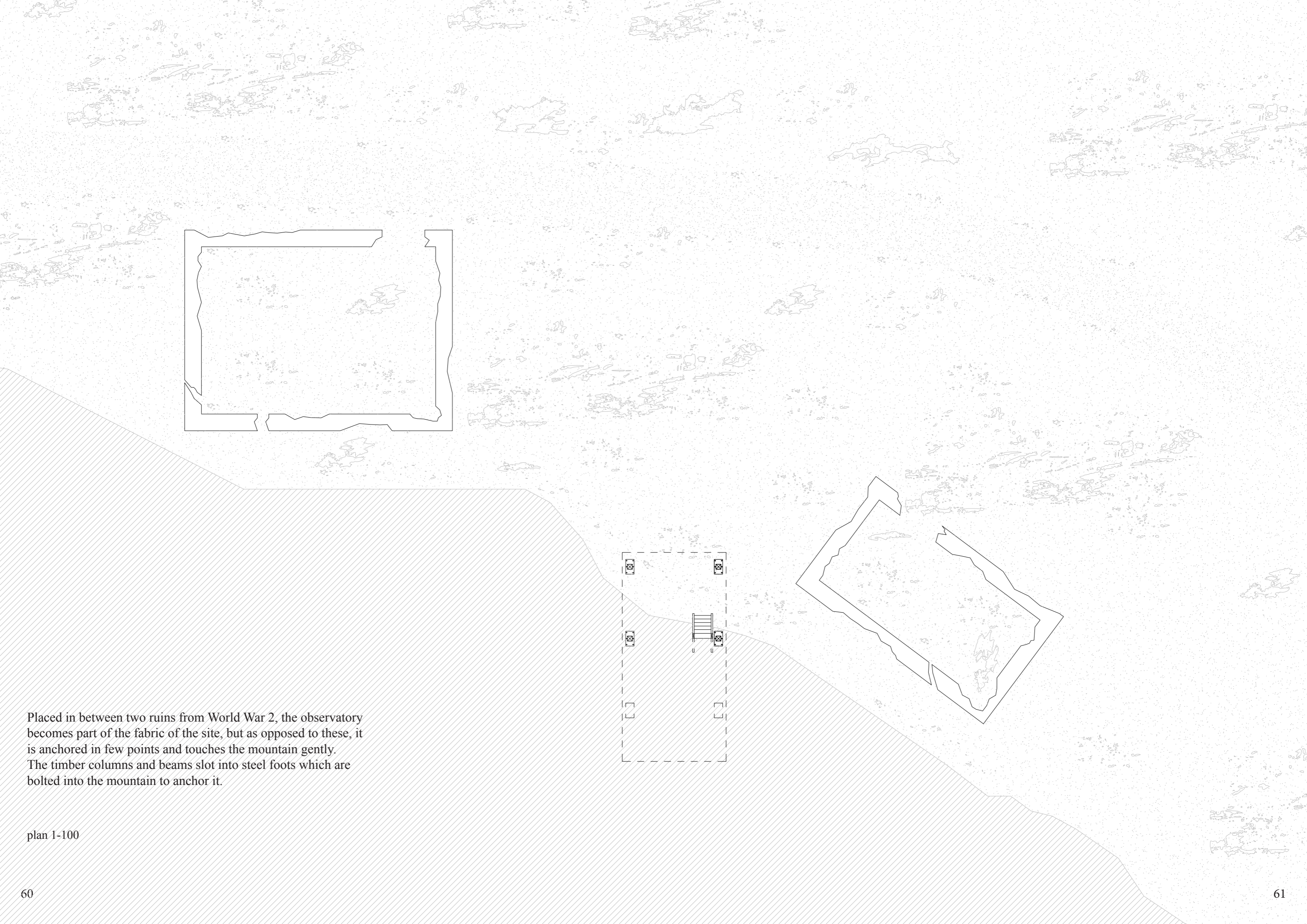
A bird observatory is introduced at a safe distance from the birds' habitats.

It has two platforms:
The lower overlooks the wetlands to the north-west.

The higher has views to the beaches further south.

Ladders, reflecting the steep rock formation behind, bring the observers between the different platforms.





Placed in between two ruins from World War 2, the observatory becomes part of the fabric of the site, but as opposed to these, it is anchored in few points and touches the mountain gently. The timber columns and beams slot into steel feet which are bolted into the mountain to anchor it.

plan 1-100







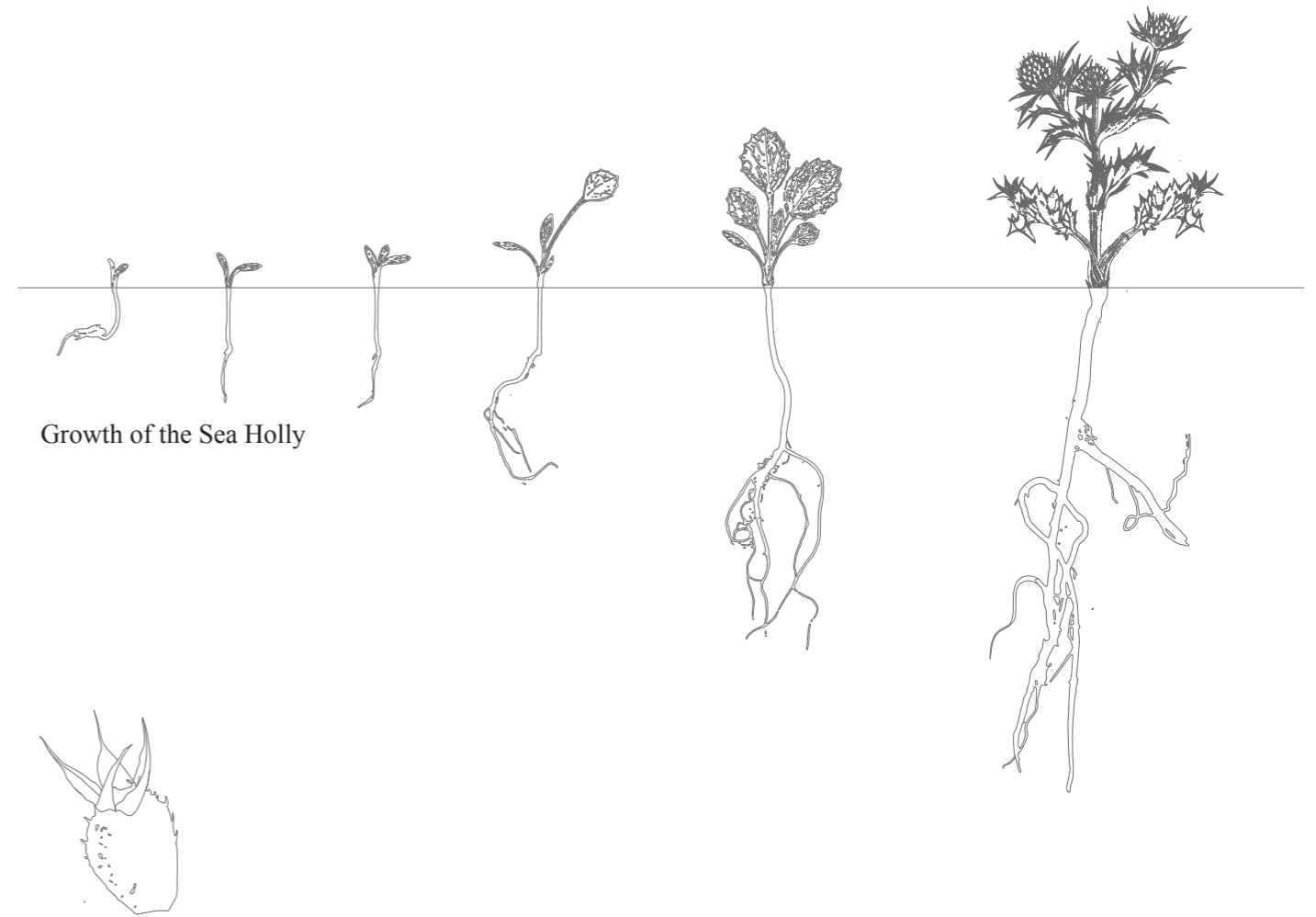
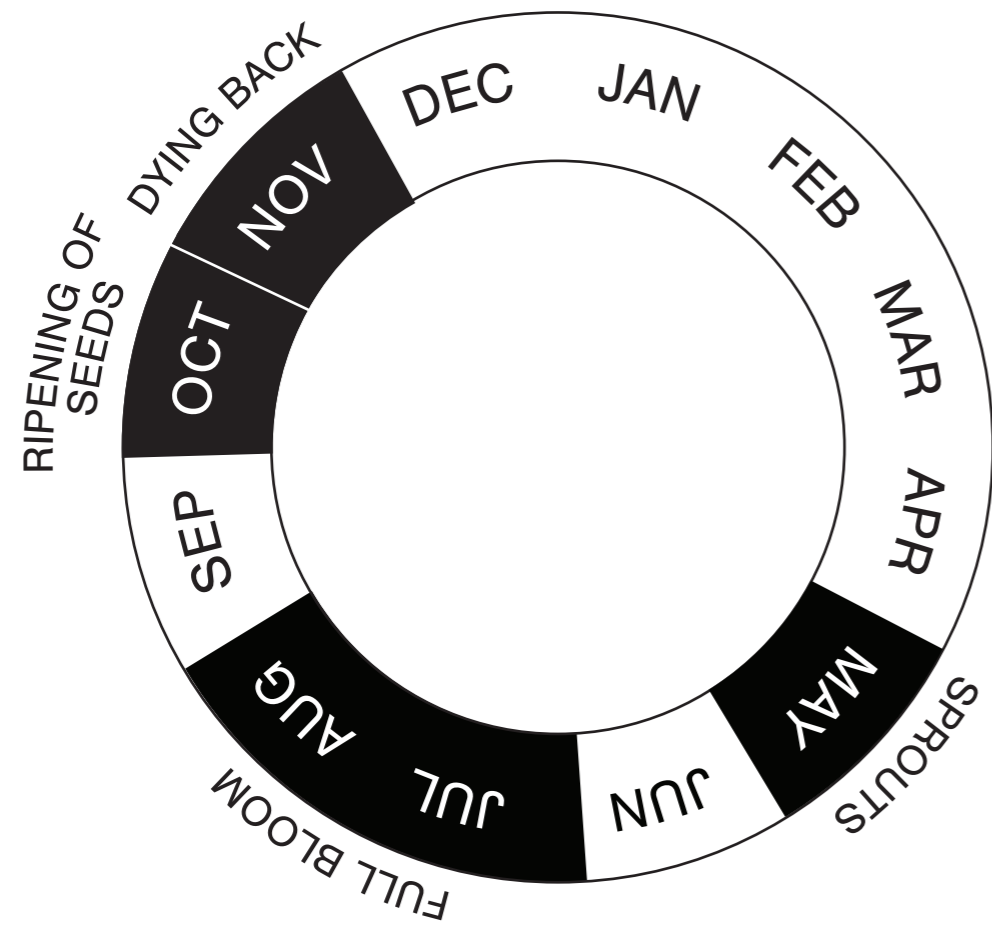
model 1-25





The Sea Holly

A Greenhouse



Growth of the Sea Holly

Attempts to increase the population at Lista

Year of planting: 2011
Quantity: 120

Survival rate: after 1 year 67,5%
after 3 years 6,7%
after 5 years 3,3%

Year of planting: 2012
Quantity: 707

Survival rate: after 1 year 20,1%
after 3 years 5,7%
after 5 years 4,4%

Year of planting: 2013
Quantity: 75

Survival rate: after 1 year 54,7%
after 3 years 33,3%
after 5 years 29,3%

Year of planting: 2015
Quantity: 97

Survival rate: after 1 year 26,8%
after 3 years 12,4%
after 5 years 6,2%

Year of planting: 2017
Quantity: 54

Survival rate: after 1 year 22,2%
after 3 years no data
after 5 years no data

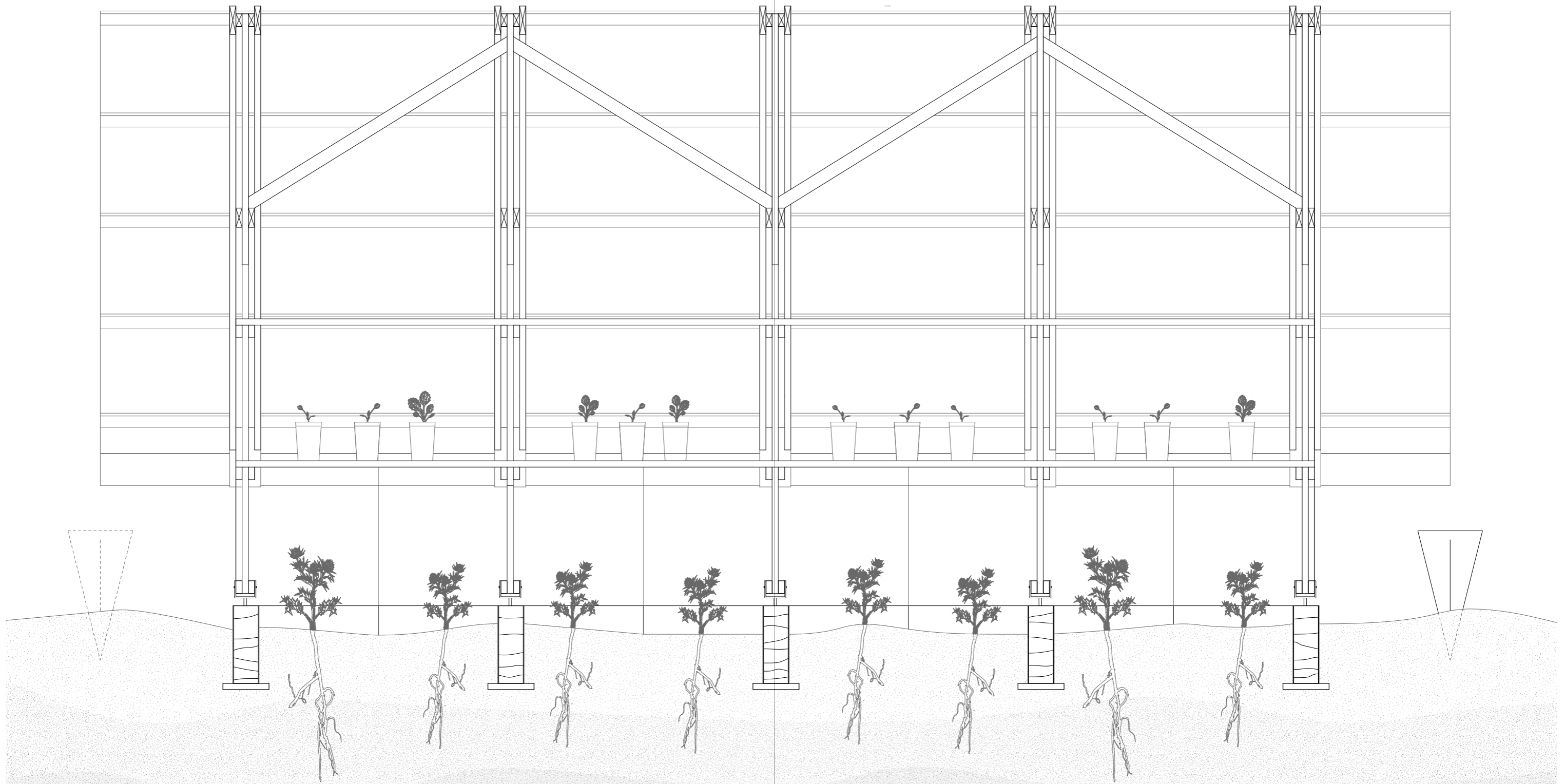
Year of planting: 2020
Quantity: 154

Survival rate: no data

A greenhouse is introduced to increase the likelihood of survival for newly planted Sea Hollies.

The greenhouse consists of five timber frames fixed to a foundation of rammed earth lined with geo-textile. The facade, roof, and gutter is made of natural fiber-reinforced polymer composites. Water buckets at either end collect rain to water the plants inside.

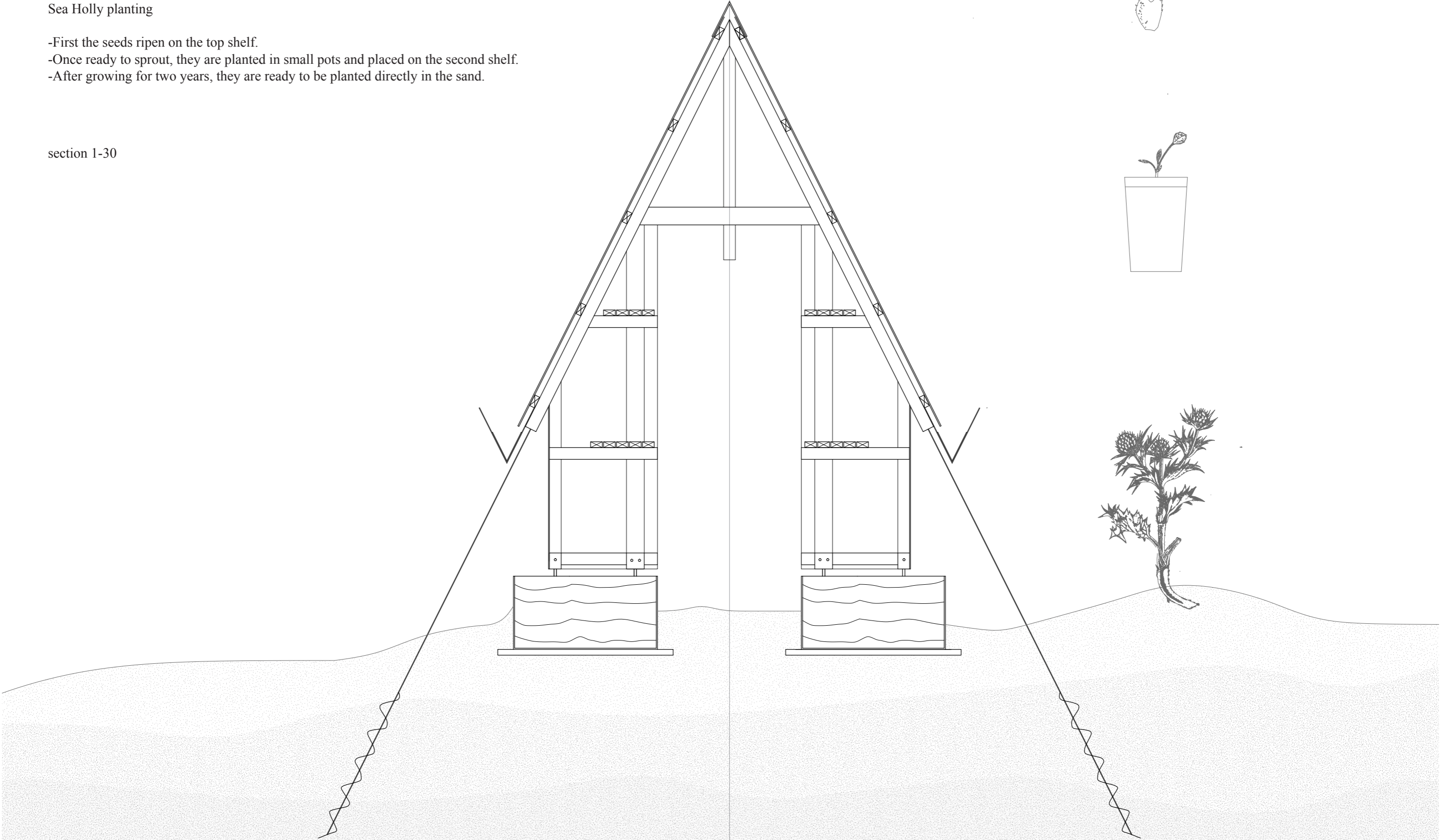
section 1-30



Both greenhouse and water buckets are fixed in the sanddunes using spears with drilled piles. The greenhouse has three levels, corresponding to the three stages of Sea Holly planting

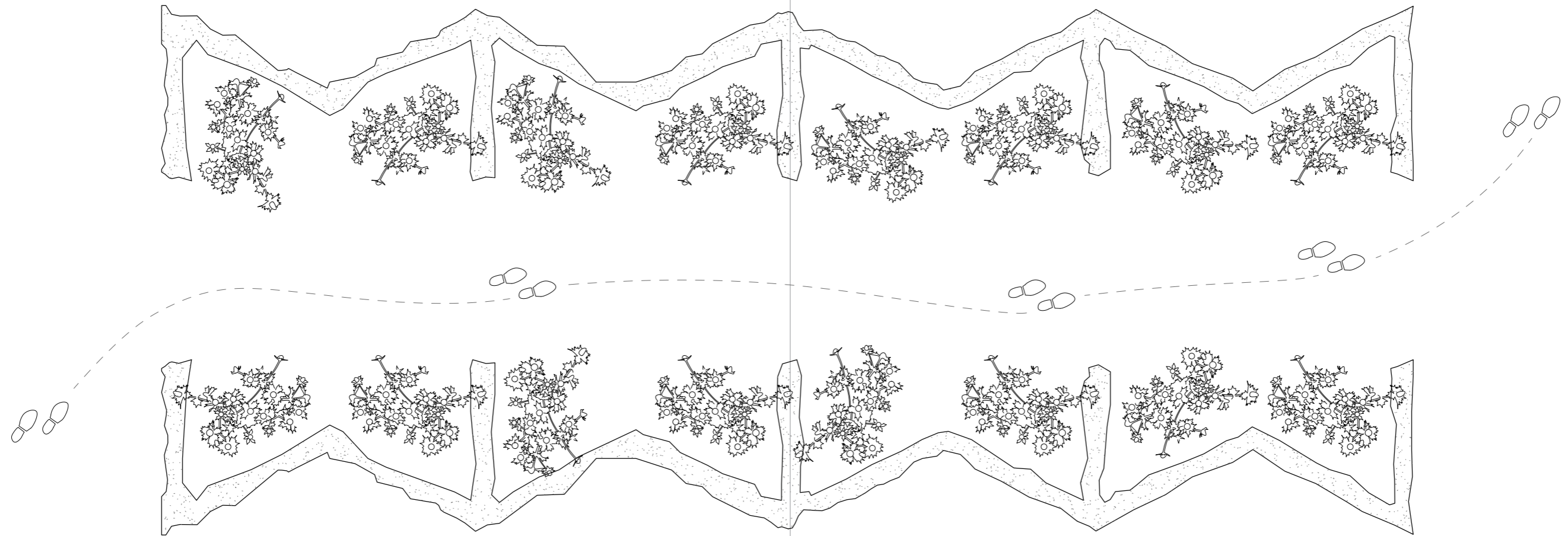
- First the seeds ripen on the top shelf.
- Once ready to sprout, they are planted in small pots and placed on the second shelf.
- After growing for two years, they are ready to be planted directly in the sand.

section 1-30

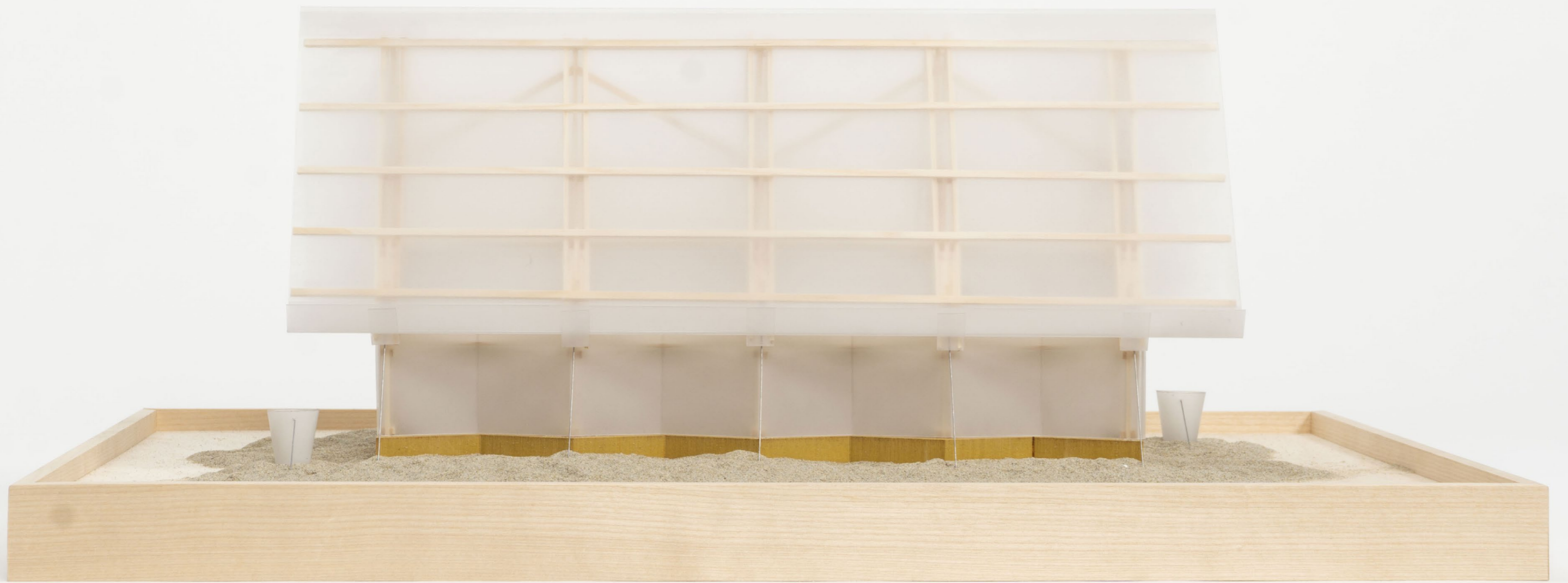


After five years, the Sea Hollies have outgrown the need for the greenhouse, and the timber frames, facades, roof, and gutters are demounted and moved to a new location where the cycle is repeated.

By this time, the roots have anchored the Sea Hollies, while the foundations of the house start to decompose. Slowly the remains of the house disappear, and the Sea Hollies take over.

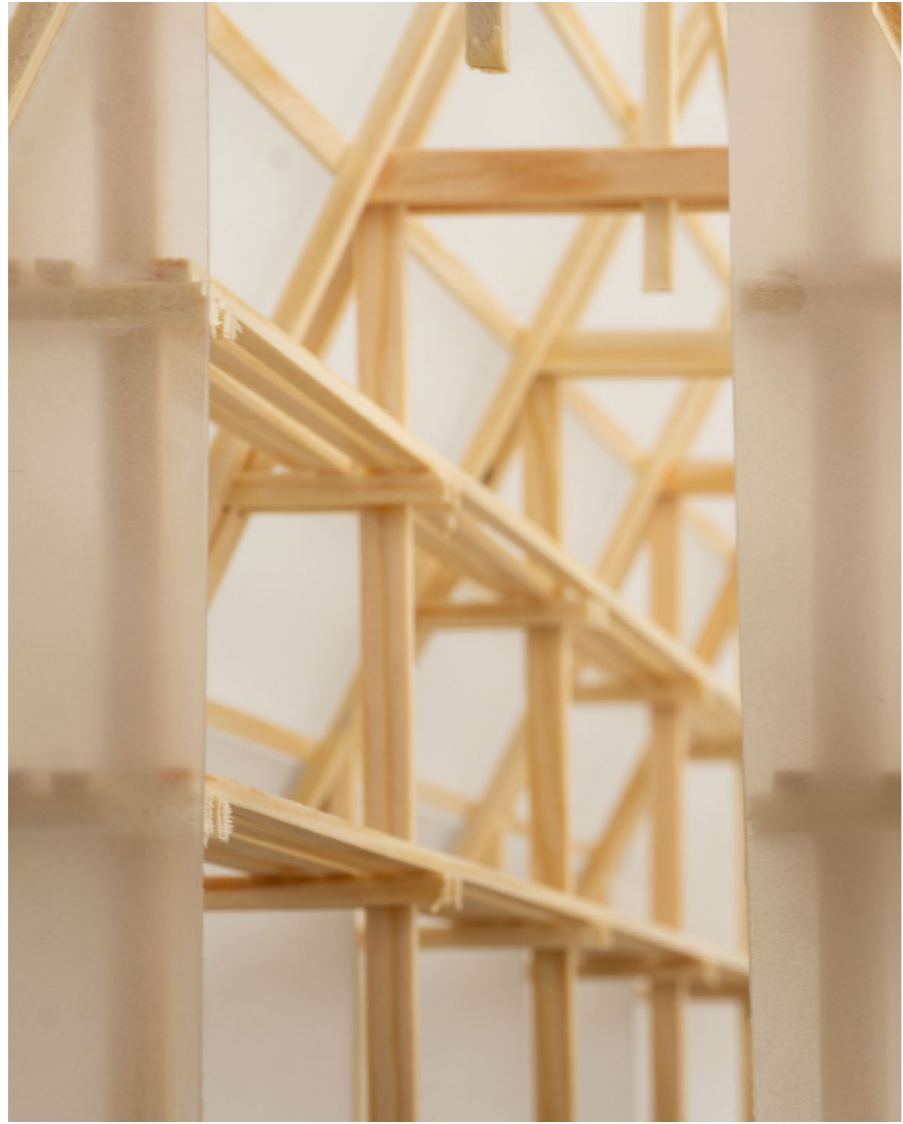


plan 1-30





model 1-25



model 1-25



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