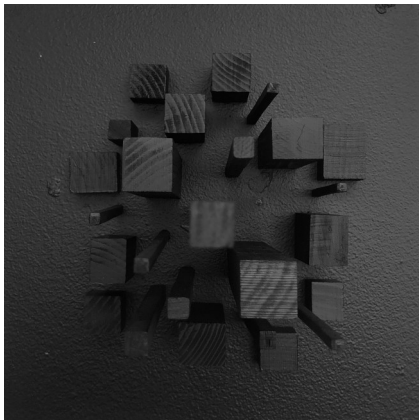


DIPLOMA PROGRAM

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TO BUILD A HOME

An investigation of how to create a sustainable residential area in a new suburban structure while preserving the heritage of the existing land

APP: André Fontes
DAV: Hedvig Skjerdingsstad

Context

In my diploma I want to investigate how we can create a sustainable residential area in a new suburban structure, while preserving the heritage of the existing land.

Research done in relation to the social anthropology essay shows that Norwegians desire to create a space to control and master. A place for individuality, security and freedom. Home is our safe space. But this space is also designed in a way that makes us live in isolating boxes. This exacerbates a pre-existing problem with mental health and loneliness, in addition to neglect our responsibility as individuals to take care of our planet. A problem that leaves wounds in our society, as much as it erodes the ground we walk on and the atmosphere above us.

what // where // why // how

The proposal intends to create a new suburban typology where the dwellings and programs are designed in a flexible and adaptable way, making them easy to transform into several units or/ and functions. The arrangement is presented in a structure that creates micro communities; places to live where the residents share space and resources, and in collaboration through these common interests, evolve relationships. Where they live independently, without sacrificing their relation to their fellow peers. A structure that preserves the cultural identity and heritage of the site, and introduces new elements providing the place with social life.

what // where // why // how

Hystadgardane is located at Stord, an island at the West coast of Norway, midway between the cities of Bergen and Stavanger. An area with steep slopes and forested hills, that used to be a farmland. This place is a pause. A pause located in between the mass of industry and the surrounding residential areas. It is something different. A rural land, a cultural heritage, one of few still left. Left almost untouched, with the traces of our ancestors still present.

Stord commune is considering the site of Hystadgardane as a potential site for developing a new residential area. A proposal suggesting 300 dwellings on site. A mass of something new, neglecting the already existing and its value; the area's ability to produce forestry and agriculture, cultivate food and sustain bio-diversity. Important questions have been raised regarding this development, but this cultural landscape is also in danger of vanishing in other ways. Our claiming of space as humans makes the rain acidic and the air polluted. By leaving the landscape as is, and letting nature grow further and take over results in extinction of species, leads to challenges with surface water and drainage, and thus alter the nature's cycle.

Due to the site's history and the national concerns in altering a cultivated land into settlement in our contemporary world, where we face challenges with self-sufficiency and huge amounts of food waste, I find this site interesting for drawing out a sustainable project.

what // where // why // how

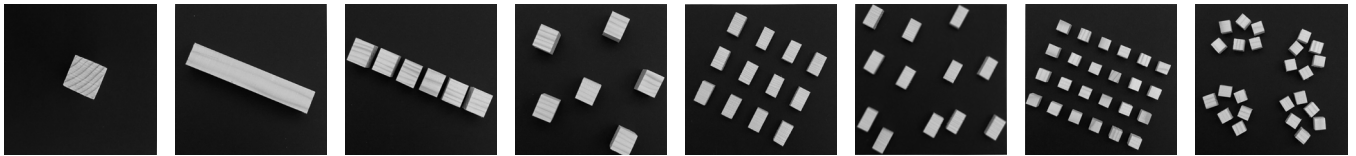
When the development for Hystadgardane, proposed by the commune, is completed, Stord will have enough housing for approximately 80 years to come. The demand is not currently enough to justify this amount of new dwellings and the cultural landscape cannot hold this amount without destruction. Hence my proposal is a balancing act between the demand for dwellings, the landscape and its cultural heritage, and the developers. With the goal to build a home for humans equally with other species already inhabiting the land, where they can co-exist. To create density in a new way, while preserving the landscape. And with a structure that connects new micro communities with the entire local community already existing on the island.

what // where // why // how

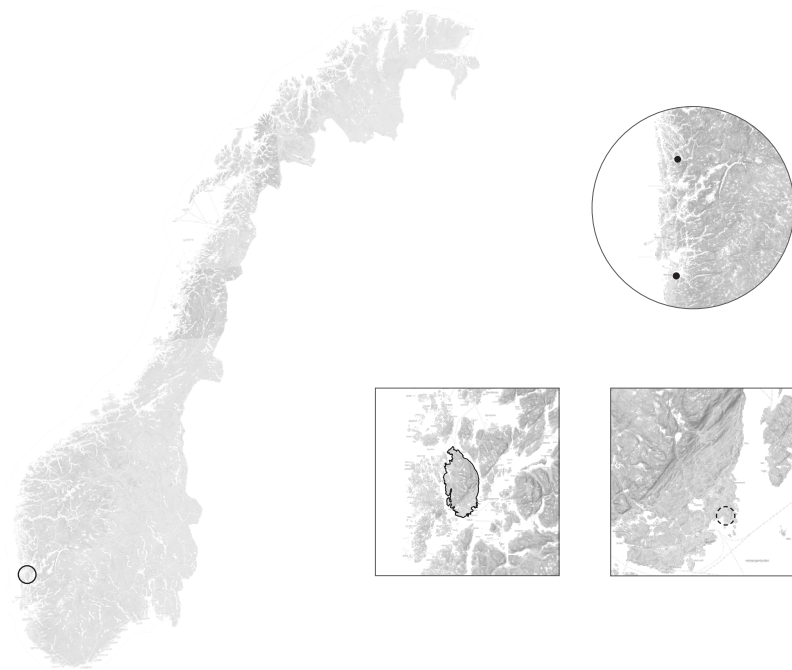
To create a proposal I have looked back to look forward, by researching how Norwegians have lived and their way of life. Our ancestors were farmers living in common farms, “fellestun/klyngetun”. It was a livelihood between equal users, where they collaborated, shared resources and cared for each other. Klyngetunet was not only an architectural structure based on typography and economics, but a structure that created a closeness between people. Due to the density and the common elements within the clusters.

Klyngetunet occurred at a time when the population was increasing and the land resources were under pressure. These obstructions are somewhat the same we face today. It was an answer at that time, and worked for several centuries.

I believe that in an attempt to preserve the cultural heritage at Hystadgardane, human interaction with the landscape may be the solution, if the interaction benefits both the humans and the landscape. To create a new suburban typology on site, with inspiration from the social structure and the components within the tun, where the life for humans can strengthen the bio-diversity and preserve the sustainability.

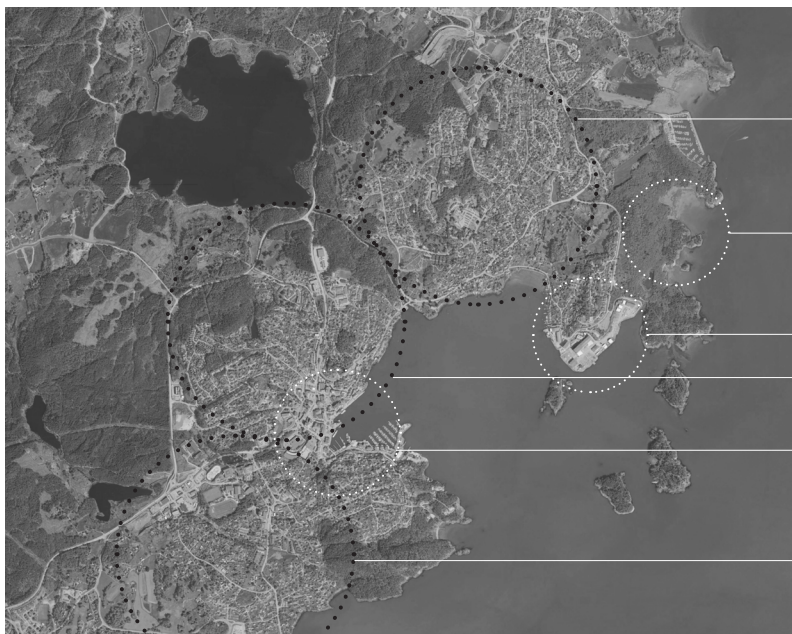


Let us care for space, its resources and its wealth, that belongs to all of us as commoners. Let us not forget what a privilege it is to have the opportunity to claim our own space.



” S O M M A R Ø Y O ” S T O R D

The ”summer” island Stord, is an island between Bergen and Stavanger, at the West coast of Norway. A suburban village, where most of the inhabitants live in private villas or row houses. While the city center is becoming more and more urban with the development of huge apartment blocks and businesses. But this place used to be farmland. Already in the Stone Age when the first inhabitants settled here. Agriculture was the livelihood for several centuries. When the new laws of agriculture made by the state took place in 1821 this changed. And with the industrial revolution, the way of life was altered. Stord experienced wealth, being a logistics hub for marine and automotive transportation, as well as new industries being established. The black gold, the oil industry, was a huge contributor in the development of Stord becoming a more urban village, moving away from its previous rural identity. Today the cultural heritage and the small traces left of it, is about to vanish for good.



1. the residential area of Hystad
2. the green recreational area of Hystadmarkjo
3. ”Leirvik Sveis”, one of Stord’s largest industries
4. the residential area of Leirvik
5. Stord city center ”Leirvik”, also called ”Vikjo” (as in harbor)
6. the residential area of Sponavikjo and Bjelland



1.

Dwellings on Stord
2010



Employed inhabitants on Stord
divided into industries 2010



2.

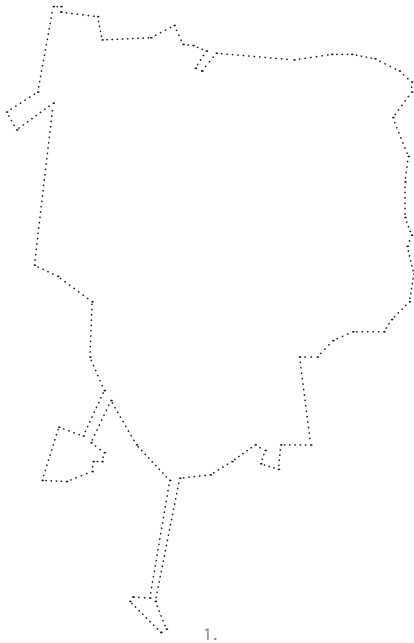
Stord has developed as a typical suburban village, trying to fit a urban pattern of a city. The city center is providing businesses and apartment blocks, where the infrastructure of the roads are leading out to the surrounding residential villa areas. A strategy based on developing settlement areas in accordance with the infrastructure, forcing people to live in constant movement to be able to provide a livelihood.

Each house is placed in the center of a private estate, a border that shuts out the outside society. The estate are designed around the roads circling them in. The void of the road is also the only common and public area found in these places.

The public programs such as culture, leisure and activity is placed in the outskirts of the settlement, in addition to the city center.

1. the suburban typology - "the spider"
2. the land use - "the boarders"





H Y S T A D G A R D A N E

Hystadgardane is most likely one of the oldest farms on Stord. It was a central area already in the Bronze Age. Its location has good sun conditions for agriculture and the sea was close by. In the Middle Ages the farm was divided into several smaller farms, and functioned as a common tun, "klyngetun". In 1821 the farm was equally used by eight users/families, had over 40 buildings on site and 53 residents living there. Due to the new laws in agriculture (jordskifteloven 1821) and the industrial revolution, the farm and land was transformed into modern farming, and the typology that had function for several centuries vanished.

1. Hystadgardane area

2. vegetational conditions on site

3. cultural heritage on site



Even though there is no agricultural activity on Hystadgardane today, the rural atmosphere is still strong and the site is left almost untouched. This place is a pause. A pause from the rigid surrounding residential areas and the mass of industry. The farm with its steep slopes and forested hills, this cultural landscape, one of few still left, holds traces of our ancestors that are still present.

In 2013 Vestland district decided together with Stord commune to consider the site of Hystadgardane as a potential site for development for a residential area. The local community has engaged a lot in this site being transformed into settlement due to the fact that the proposal suggest 300 dwellings on site, a number that the land cannot sustain. A mass of something new, neglecting the already existing and its value; the areas ability to produce forestry and agriculture, cultivate food and sustain bio-diversity. Important questions has been raised regarding this development, but this cultural landscape is also in danger of destruction in other ways, by leaving it as is, and letting the nature grow further and take over.

aerial photo from 2010

FOUR WALLS AND A ROOF IS NOT
ENOUGH FOR HUMANS TO THRIVE

- norsk arkitektur historie

K L Y N G E T U N E T

Klyngetunet occurred at a time when the population was increasing, which affected the pressure on the land resources. This resulted in farmlands being divided between several users, and the "fellestun" emerged. The tun looked like a small village with its houses, surrounded with fields and resources from the fjord or sea all the way up to the forest and mountains. The residents lived as commoners sharing resources and the tun operated as the web connecting this social and economic community.

The tun held many valuable qualities regarding the collaboration of a given space. It was crucial for the residents to collaborate in the labor and take care of the place, to survive and secure a livelihood. This common sense of duty, provided a livable place and presence for everyone. The density within the tun, also created social relations between the residents. Living physically so close, seeing each other every day, created a strong social relation as well. 9/10 Norwegians lived in fellestun in the Middle Ages. But this way of life vanished with the industrial revolution and the when the new laws in agriculture altered the structure of the tun. From the comprehensive scene of production, as commoners sharing resources, the farmer was left to live alone in a private tun. The web connecting the social micro community was no longer available, and the social relation was lost.

This private way of life, which unfortunately is the norm in our society today, gives freedom to the individuals, but it also makes us loose our fellow peers in social relations and makes us neglect our common sense of duty to take care of the land lived upon. The social and common service of duty is components within a tun, that our contemporary society can benefit from. By extract and re-create the details, transitions and gradients that lies within a tun, and its social structure, one can create places where the residents benefits from living dense.



1. illustration Havratunet
2. photo Havratunet
3. illustration Norske gardstun
4. illustration

JANUARY

week 1
portfolio
week 2
reading
week 3
social anthropology essay
week 4
concept model and presentation

APRIL

week 13
reflections / writing work shop /
concept models
week 14
reference projects / context mo-
dels / urban vision /master plan
week 15
principles / diploma program
week 16
master plan / principles / pre-
sentation

FEBRUARY

week 5
research / writing work shop
week 6
research / situating the diploma
week 7
situating the diploma / site
analysis
week 8
site analysis

MAY

week 17
reflections / urban vision /case
study visit
week 18
the flu
week 19
projecting / DAV week
week 20
projecting / DAV week / models
week 21
projecting / models

MARCH

week 9
presentation
week 10
covid week
week 11
site analysis / situation explora-
tion / case study
week 12
reflections / urban vision / site
visit

JUNE

week 22
projecting / exhibition work
week 23
projecting / exhibition work
week 24
exhibition work
week 25
exhibition work
week 26
exam

WORK EXPERIENCE

2014 - 2019	:	Studinekoret Sirenene - <i>Singer</i>
2016 - 2017	:	Studinekoret Sirenene - <i>Board member</i>
2017 - d.d	:	TAPAS - <i>Singer</i>
2017 - d.d	:	Frida Nygård Music - <i>Musician</i>
2016 - 2017	:	Jk Arkitektur - <i>Intern</i>
2019 - d.d	:	Nobel As - <i>Sales advisor</i>

EDUCATION

2012 - 2013	:	Music - <i>Toneheim Folkehøgskule</i>
2013 - 2015	:	Interior Design - <i>Norges Kreative Høyskole</i>
2015 - 2016	:	Art History - <i>University of Bergen</i>
2016 - 2017	:	Internship - <i>Jk. Arkitektur</i>
2017 - 2020	:	Architecture - <i>Bergen School of Architecture</i>
2020 - 2021	:	Landscape Architecture - <i>The Oslo School of Architecture and Design</i>
2021 - d.d	:	Architecture - <i>Bergen School of Architecture</i>

TECHNICAL SKILLS : beginner intermediate advanced

ArchiCAD	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
AutoCAD	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
Rhino	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
QGIS	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
Illustrator	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
InDesign	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
Photoshop	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
Lightroom	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>

autumn 2020

EDGE LANDSCAPE

The Green Passage

AHO master course / landscape architecture

teacher: Karin Helms

spring 2021

MAKE DO:WATER DO

Clear(ing) forest

AHO master course / landscape architecture

teacher: Sabine Muller

autumn 2021

COMPLEX CONTEXT

Symbiosis of lines (in collaboration with Karine Tollefsen)

BAS master course / architecture

teacher: André Fontes, Tom Chamberlain

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- [17] N.O Østrem, (2005), "Stord frå steinalder til oljealder"; 1720-1900
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