Birdland – Fågelstation och Naturum på Lista

Birdland – Ornithological station and Visitor Centre at Lista

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For thousands of years the migratory birds have travelled across the earth in the same directions and return to the same places generation through generation. They navigate by the magnetic field of the earth, star constellations, polarized light and through a visual memory of the geographical landmarks in the countryside. After they have made their journey across open sea they need places for resting. Thousands of birds gather on places rich on food and replenishment. Lista is the first stop after the long distance over the North Sea. The cultural landscape with its past, grazing land and farmland makes, together with the dunes and beaches and wetlands an ideal place for the migratory birds. Many species of birds finds it list good areas for both shelter, rest and food. The area around Lista is the most stein richest areas in Norway. More than 500 species are registered here. Hundreds of thousands of migratory birds passes Lista each spring and autumn.

Lista Bird Observatory has been in operation since 1989. The Bird Observatory's main task is to identify the existence and development of bird populations and to collect quantitative data on bird migration over time and in a strategically located at the threshold for several migration birds. Later local as well as state efforts on the biodiversity at Lista shows a growing interest and understanding of the importance of conservation and registration of migratory birds. Despite this the lack of space and appropriate locations makes it difficult to manage the daily operations at the Bird Observatory. It is situated in a small area in Lista Lighthouse village with only a few rooms to serve both accommodation and living space as well as office, ringing laboratory and storage. This makes it impossible to generate research on site and to apprehend the capacity of the site when it comes to the numbers and the diversity of birds.

This project answers to the need of appropriate locations for the Bird Observatory. It creates conditions for a national and an international research and a platform for the Norwegian Ornithological Society. It also gives space for environmental education and information where the architecture emphasizes the landscape as well as the bird and wildlife. Local residents and occasional visitors are given rooms for recreation and meeting places and the project connects to a Norwegian culture of experience tourism. It underline the Bird Observatory's significance and creates a local and regional center for birdwatching. The architecture creates a focus and an awareness of the surrounding landscape and alludes to a tradition of vistas but in the same time it offers the visitors to enter and explore the nature.

Just were the Skagerrak waters has turned into the North Sea you sense the small thin line of land between the sea and land. The cultural landscape defines the physical landscape of Lista. The geographical form along the coast, sand dunes, streams and bays, enable nature to be in peace. The Lista Lighthouse village reach out towards the coast and become a breakwater towards the North Sea. The coast line from the Lista Lighthouse village to the Lista Lighthouse reaches out as an outpost towards the North Sea. On Lista the sea is the most dominant feature that creates the identity of the place.

Lista Lighthouse Geographic Range of Visibility: 21 Nautical Miles

The landscape by Lista Lighthouse reaches out as an outpost in the sea. Around the peninsula there is no archipelago that takes on the forces of the sea. In the ground offing the ocean currents are strong and it is barely possible to build a connection between the land and sea. The Lista Lighthouse village is the only point where the landscape stops. The land reach out towards the North Sea, the sea make the village a part of the sea. The Lista Lighthouse village is a point where the land is open towards the sea. The connection between the land and sea creates a unique landscape feature that gives the identity of the place.

The landscape by Lista Lighthouse is a strong foundation for a platform for the Bird Observatory. The Lista Lighthouse village is a unique and special place for the Bird Observatory. The unique landscape feature by Lista Lighthouse gives the identity of the place. The Lista Lighthouse village is the only point where the landscape reach out towards the North Sea. The Lista Lighthouse village is a point where the land is open towards the sea. The connection between the land and sea creates a unique landscape feature that gives the identity of the place.

All of the houses are in exposed in situ cast concrete with different amount of insulation, an adaption to a flexible program were the functions follows the changes of seasons and different demands of heating. Some of the houses are in direct contact with the stone wall, some are in direct contact with the ocean, others are more isolated and surrounded by vegetation. The Lista Lighthouse village is a platform for the Bird Observatory. It is a unique and special place for the Bird Observatory. The Lista Lighthouse village is a point where the land is open towards the sea. The connection between the land and sea creates a unique landscape feature that gives the identity of the place.

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Seven people can stay at the former Bird station house, the little cottage in the end of the village. The other house contains kitchen, living room and guest rooms for visiting scientists and birdwatchers.

Special thanks to: Margrethe Wold, Albert Burgas Riera and Jesper Renck
1. Lighthouse
2. Lighthouse machine house
3. Ornithological station
4. Information and bookshop
5. Exhibition house
6. Temporary covering to beaker (summer season)
7. Shelker
8. Warming house
9. Washout tower
10. Lighthouse
11. Art gallery
12. Staff accommodation for the ornithological station
13. Staff accommodation for the ornithological station
14. Staff accommodation
15. Exhibition room for museum on the ornithological station
16. Storage
17. Shelter
18. Observation station
19. DIS Lighthouse foundation
20. DIS Lighthouse foundation
21. Stables

Siteplan 1:1000
The fundamental goal of bird ringing has always been to record the age, sex, wing length, fat deposits, and body mass of captured species as a way of monitoring, year to year, how avian populations are faring in the wild. But bird ringing research has many possible uses, including:

- Behavioral and migratory research
- Environmental education*
- Understanding how to conserve the land and environments in which these migrating species live and breed.

During the nineteenth-century many zoological expeditions around the world was undertaken. The English counted as true science and field studies were considered inferior through much of the nineteenth-century. In 1901 Robert Ridgway wrote in the introduction to The Birds of North and Middle America that:

The actual ringing moment can be utilized for environmental education*. Thus, given at certain bird stations in the U.S., Sweden and Lithuania opportunity for the general public to comply with the ringing. Meanwhile, the number of people who participate in bird ringing has increased, and many are interested in learning more about the importance of nature conservation. The number of people participating in bird ringing has increased, and many are interested in learning more about the importance of nature conservation.

Bird ringing

Engaging in bird ringing is a consequence of a lifelong interest in birds. Compiling data from studies of avian migration is the result of a lifelong interest in birds. The letters are often collected by bird watchers who are interested in bird ringing, and the data are often collected by bird watchers who are interested in the bird's movements and behavior. For example, a bird watcher might collect data on the age, sex, and migration patterns of a species of bird. These data can then be used to understand the behavior of the species and to help conservation efforts.

From the first deployment of the mist nets, about a half hour before sunrise, to the close of the banding day, the nets are checked every 30 to 40 minutes as conditions allow. The nets themselves are designed for the safe capture of birds, large and small, and each bird is placed in a small drawstring bag for its trip to the banding station. Once in the lab, birds are identified to species, ringed (or reprocessed if they had been banded previously), and examined for injuries or signs of disease. The whole process of collecting data for each captured bird takes less than a minute, after which the bird is promptly released to freedom.

The fundamental goal of bird ringing has always been to record the age, sex, wing length, body mass, and other factors that can be recorded about the bird. The data are then used to understand the behavior of the species and to help conservation efforts.

Bird conservation and birdwatching in numbers

Conservation

- BirdLife is the world’s largest nature conservation Partnership. BirdLife has more than 13 million members and supporters.
- The BirdLife Partnership employs 7,400 staff with a combined budget of US$ 539 million.

Birdwatching

- In Europe, bird ringing has increased over the past decade, with more than 200,000 birdwatchers involved in ringing activities.

* Environmental education is a learning process that increases people's knowledge and awareness about the environment and empowers them to make informed decisions and take responsible action (UNESCO, Tbilisi Declaration, 1978).
The area around Lista is the most avian richest area in Norway. Over 300 bird species have been observed here. Great variety of habitats makes the area important both as a resting, wintering and nesting area. To provide the needed space and facilities for the bird protection area there are plans for a new parking lot, information space for the bird protection area, a boardwalk, information panel to be built. To develop the work at the Bird Observatory the work needs larger and more appropriate locations. The area constitutes a special type of nature and holds a special scientific value and educational significance.

Both at the beaches at Østhassel and the waters at Hanangervannet there are plans to strengthen the importance of the birdlife at Lista. Close to Østhassel rescue station and Museum there will be a new parking lot to give more space for the bird protection area. At Hanangervannet a new birdwatching tower with weather board and a very well stabilized construction will be built.

Outside Østhassel there are plans for an information center for the area. Østhassel rescue station and Museum has been in operation since 1989. The collected material constitutes unique time series for the presence of a large number of bird species in Norway.

In 2009 the municipalities along the southern Norwegian coast initiated the project "Sørnorsk kystnatur" (Nature along the southern coast). The aim of this project is to create meeting places for the coastal nature and culture. The municipalities are working together to create a network of cultural and nature experiences that can be used by both locals and tourists. The network includes museums, bird observatories, cultural heritage sites and natural experiences.

As a part of the project the municipality of Farsund has founded Kyststien (Coastal Nature Trail). Using and expanding existing museums and natural experiences are spread out. Among them is Lista Lighthouse village and the Bird Observatory.

To develop the nature trails the work needs larger and more appropriate locations. One of the project's objectives is to improve the experience of the visitors. The project aims to create a network of cultural and nature experiences that can be used by both locals and tourists. The network includes museums, bird observatories, cultural heritage sites and natural experiences.
1. Sink and storage
2. Children's lab
3. Warming house

Plans, sections and facades 1:200
1 Staff accommodation bedrooms
2 Staff accommodation kitchen and living room
3 Staff accommodation top floor guestrooms
4 Net plan

Plans, sections and facades 1:200