

**ATLAS OF
ENDELAVE**

Cassin Wong

The island, Endelave

Endelave is a small island situated in Kattegat east of Horsens Fjord. The number of inhabitants on the island is around 180. The island consists of a small village called Endelave By, where most of the residents live. Outside the village, there are farmhouses, where they cultivate animals and agriculture. The most characteristic about Endelave is its nature and wild vegetation, which takes up 1/3 of the island. Nature reserve such as Øvre, on the northern part, is conserved in order to keep the biodiversity. The agricultural land in Øvre are mostly ecological farming.

The nature on the island looks untouched with its wild and diverse plantations. This is especially noticable on Lynger, Lynger Hage and Louiselund, the southeast part, is where the summer house-residents live. The area is also filled with wild vegetation, different flowers, plants and trees.

There are 4 main nature area on Endelave; Øvre, Lynger, Flasken and Kloben. Each area has a significant variety of flowers and plants, which is beneficial for the biodiversity.



Map (part) of Jutland



Øvre, protected nature reserve

Interview with locals on Endelave

How would you describe the infrastructure on Endelave? *Mette: The infrastructure of Endelave is a relic of the history of the agriculture on the island. It is evident to notice how each arable land is attached and connected to each farmhouses - this structure dates back to the history, where "Udskiftningen" took place. In order to streamline the agriculture for the farmers, the arable land was divided between the farmers. Moreover, the farmhouses were moved away from the city to be near the crops.*

Currently, there are Brown Bees on Endelave, how are they cultivated?

There are already Brown Bees on Endelave, however, they are not that viable due to the fact that the beekeepers do not live on the island. They need to be cultivated, taken care of and monitored daily, otherwise they will not repopulate. Just like any other domesticated animals, it is necessary to take care of the Brown Bees and to make an effort, when cultivating animals.

How would you suggest to make the beekeeper workplace keep running?

Lotte: One of the most characteristic and charming thing about living on an island is the island-culture, where locals are volunteers or part-time workers with different types of jobs. If one cannot manage to have a certain profession all year round, he/she can have other part-time jobs. I think, at one time, I had about 8 small jobs on the island. It is normal to help each other out. To have a professional beekeeper who permanently lives on the island can improve the island and its community, since there is a need to implement niche businesses to the island.

Do you have any idea what kind of flowers does the Brown Bee prefer?

Endelave has a variety of plants and wild flowers, which are beneficial for the Brown Bee. Some of them are; clover, heather, hawthorn, willow, crocus, dandelions. Other than wild flowers and plants, the honeybees also need water in order to survive, so it is important to implement that into the bee-farm. The best type of honey is the one, where the bees collect white-clover. And the best thing is when the warm honey is just harvested and extracted.

How is the process of producing / working with honey?

Mette: When dealing with honey, it is important to keep the workspace clean. There is also a need for an extractor-room, which is safe and isolated from bees. The bees have a tendency to steal the honey, if they get access to the harvested honey. When the honey is harvested and extracted into a bucket, it is important to stir the honey, so it does not crystallize. I remember, I needed to stir five buckets for 10 minutes in order to get a great quality honey. The honey must not separate or ferment in this stirring process. However, foam on the surface is a good sign, also smaller crystals in the honey is fine.

What is the primary difference between Brown Bees and common yellow honeybees?

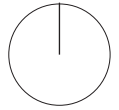
When I was a beekeeper for Brown Bees, I could harvest around 25-30 kg per. beehive. On the other hand, some beekeepers have harvested 35-7 kg from common yellow honeybees.

Other than cultivating, monitoring and processing honey, what else does a beekeeper needs to do?

When keeping bees, one has to do a lot of carpenter work, where the bee frames are made. In order to prepare the frames for the bees, the beekeeper has to place the wax boards inside the frame.

Does Brown Bees hibernate, and how do the beekeeper prepare the bees for that?

The activity level is lower already over the late summer. In August, the bees begin to hibernate and overwinter. When the bees hibernate, the beekeeper needs to feed them with sugar-water. Once the beekeeper has started to feed the bees, they will no longer go out and harvest honey - so it is important to keep in mind when to start winter-feeding them.



The island, Endelave

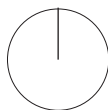
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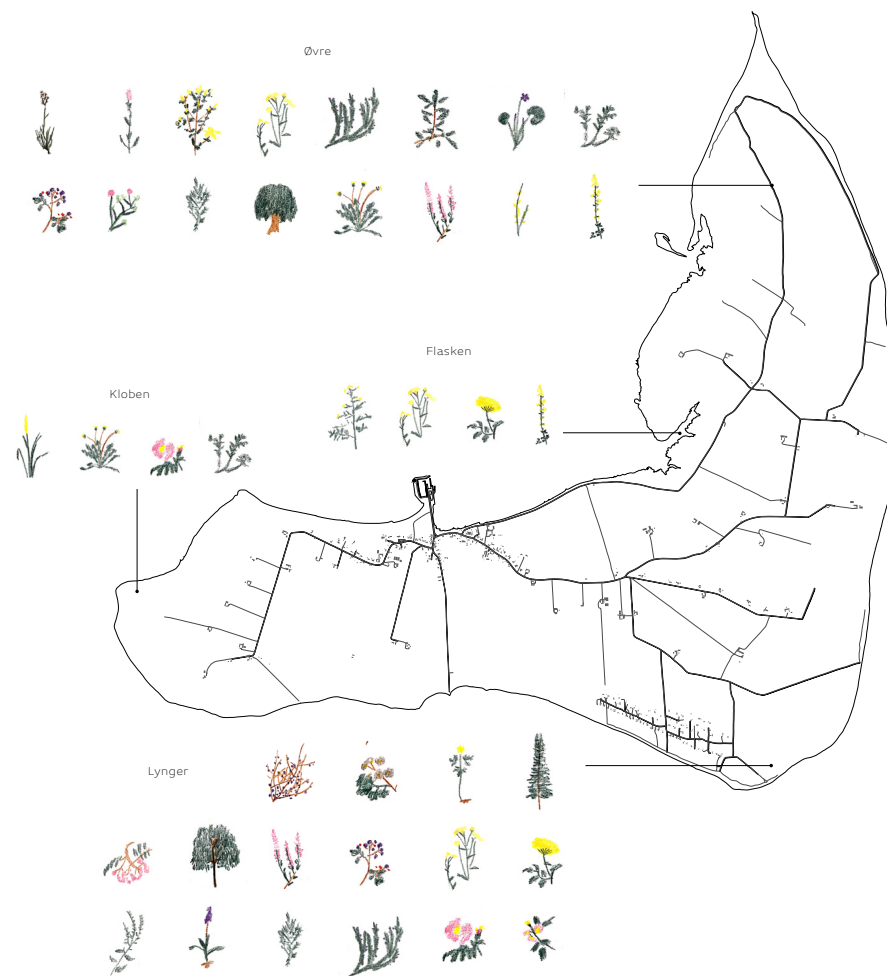
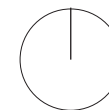
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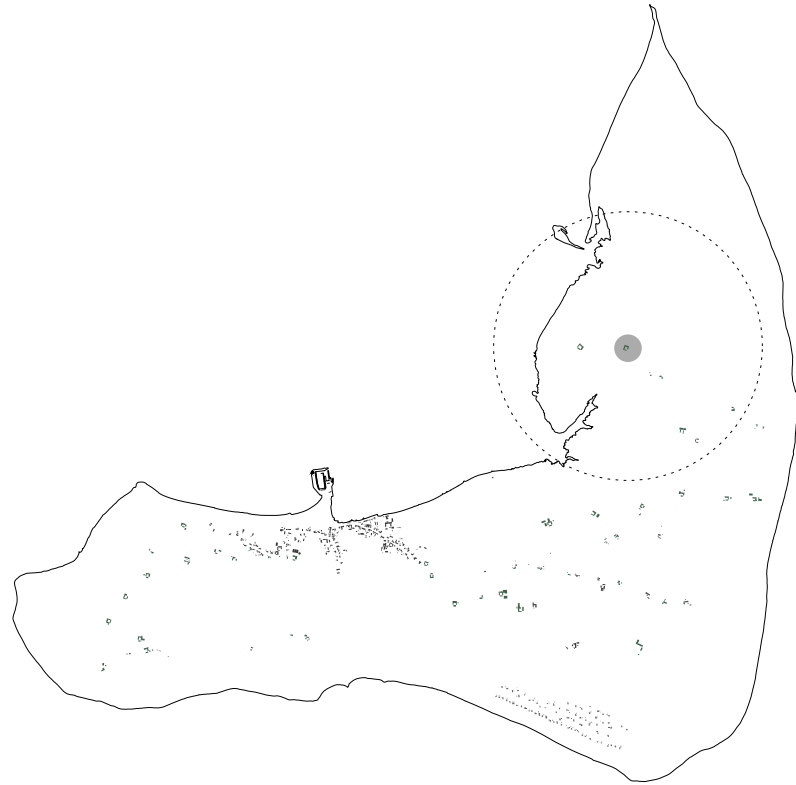
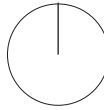
Map of Endelave - Arable land



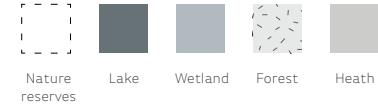
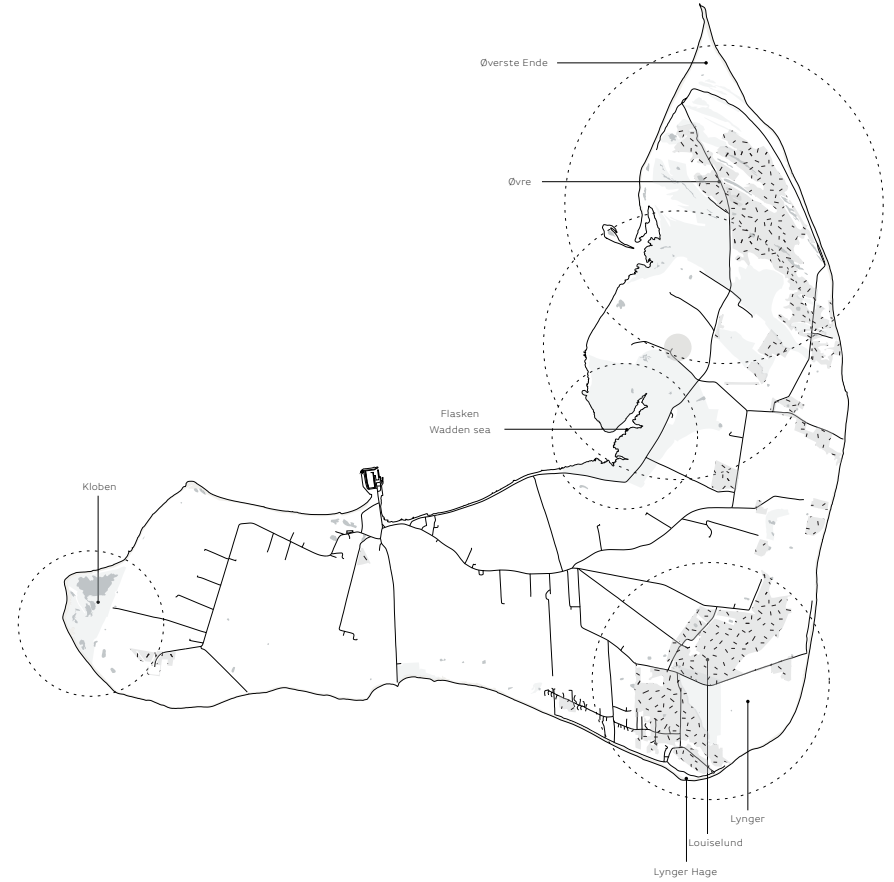
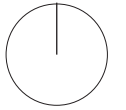
Map of Endelave - Registration of flora



Map of Endelave - Cultivated land



Map of Endelave - Nature areas



Infrastructure and organization

Originally, all 42 farms were centralized in the village, Endelave By, while sharing the lands and fields. However, in the 18th century, a new distribution and organization of the island occurred, meaning that the farmers could now buy their own piece of land and move their farms to where the fields were situated as this was more efficient. A dilution of the village was to be seen, but some farms also stayed, as their arable land was near them. Today, it is possible to see a few half-timbered farmhouses with colorful compositions present in the village.

When walking through Endelave By, I see lots of different building types, details, materials and colors. The buildings are in some way quite individual but at the same time hold a memory of the past - which is significant about this island.



Form study of farmhouses on Endelave

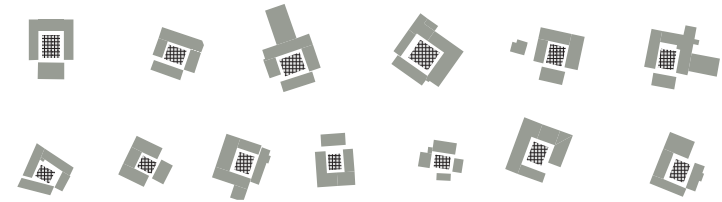
Building history, tectonic details, color scheme

As I walk around in Endelave By, I notice the variation of building schemes, materials and tectonic details. Each and one of them have their own characteristics and do not resemble one another, however, looking at the city from a far, I notice that despite their differences, they do relate to each other. Maybe it is because of the patina, the decay, the history and past as well as the height and typology in form of dwellings? Or maybe it is the same type of windows, hereby the Dannebrog and typical stable window that can be seen almost on every facade?

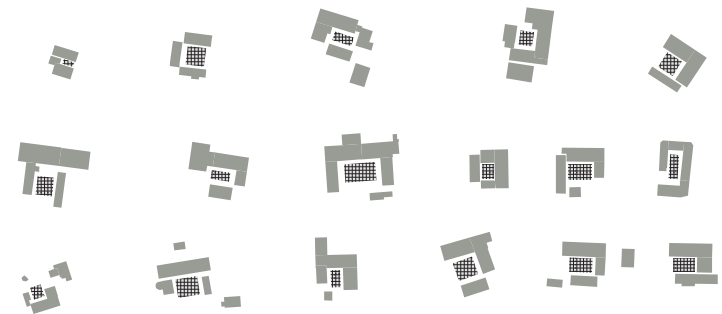
I notice that some houses are made of red bricks, while others are polished and painted in a white or yellow color. Some have tile roofs in red, grey or black, while a few of the houses have thatched roofs.

As I look down the street in Endelave By, I observe the colors of the buildings. For me it is most evident to see colors such as brown, red, yellow and white in combination with more vibrant colors such as turquoise and green represented in the window frames, doors and columns.

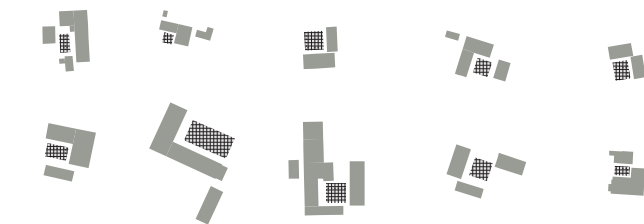
O shaped - Enclosed courtyard



U shaped - Semi enclosed courtyard



L shaped - Open courtyard



T shaped - Courtyard on both sides



Building tectonics
Endelave











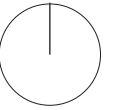


Nature reserve
Øvre





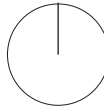




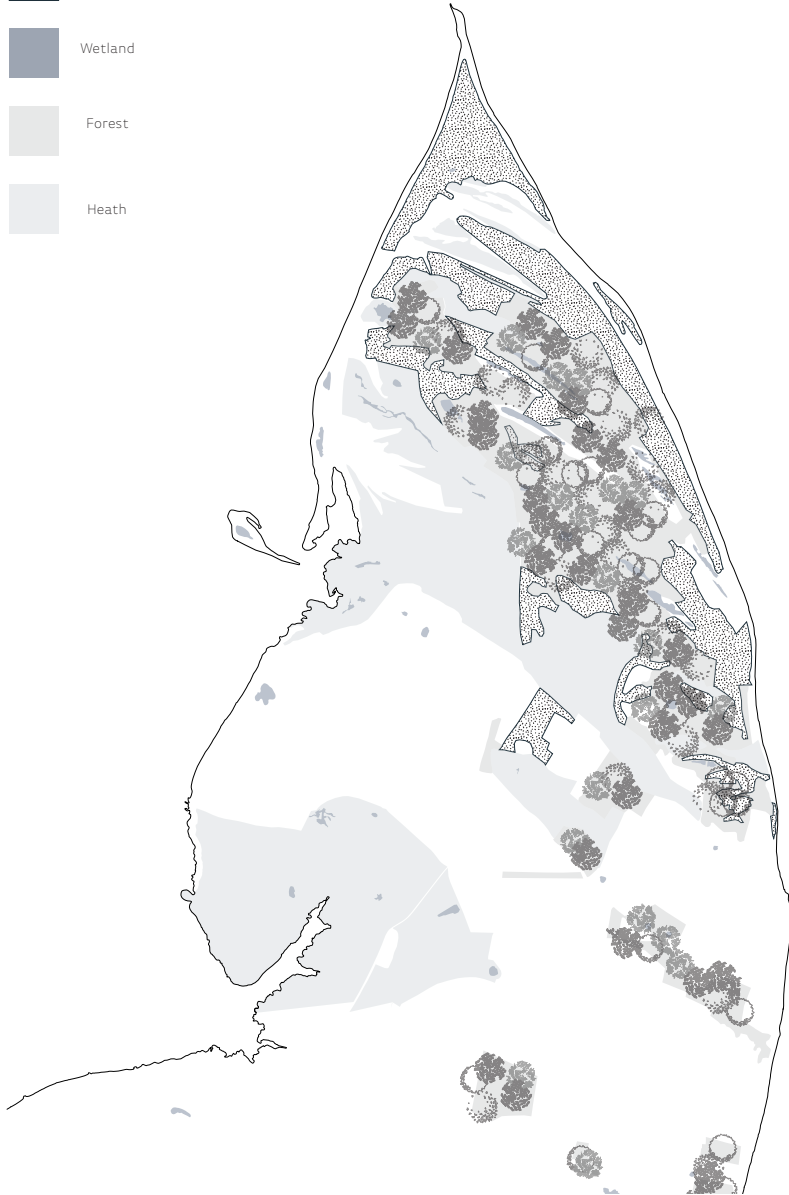
Øvre, protected nature reserve



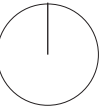
Map of Øvre - Nature areas



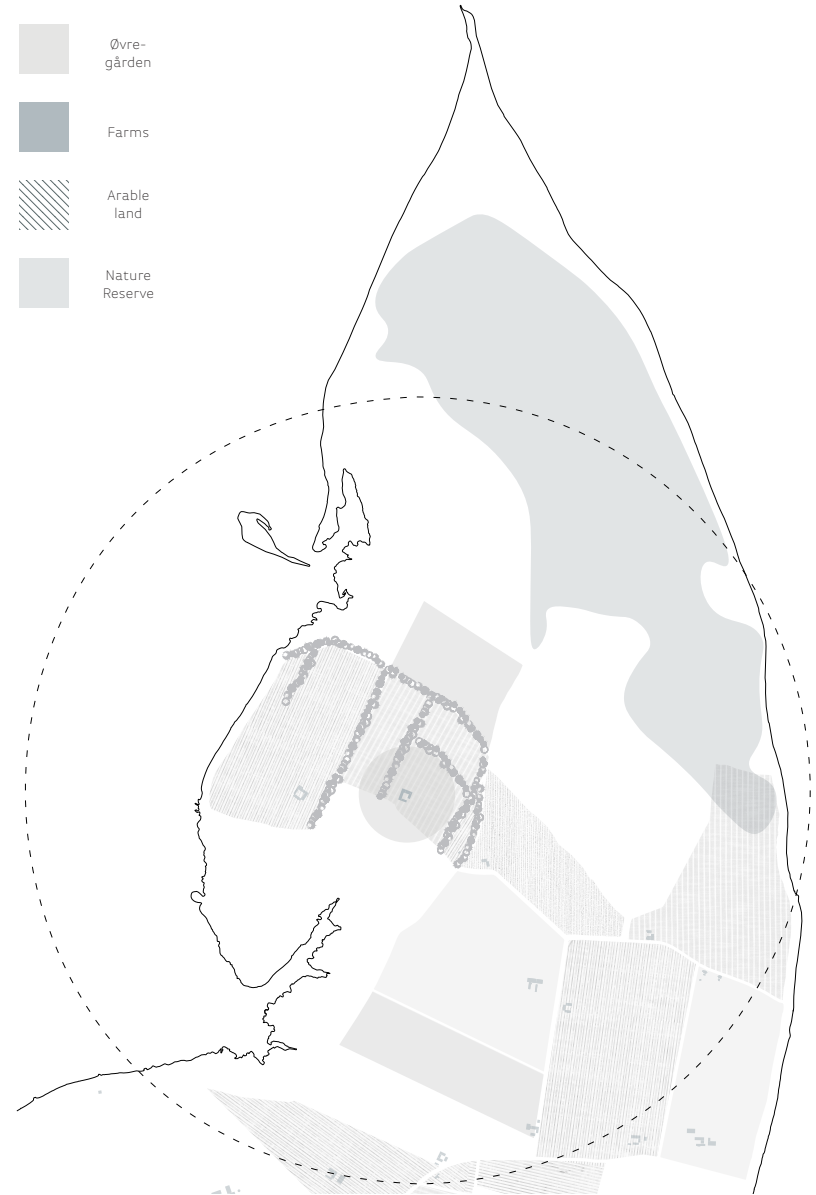
- Lake
- Wetland
- Forest
- Heath



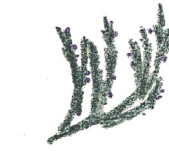
Map of Øvre - Cultivated land



- Bee radius 2 km
- Øvre-gården
- Farms
- Arable land
- Nature Reserve



Flora on Øvre



Crowberry

Height: 10 - 30 cm
Season: March - May
Fruit: Berry



Grey Willow

Height: 6 m
Season: April - May



Marsh Violet

Height: 3 - 8 cm
Season: May - June



Sea Sandwort

Height: 20 cm
Season: June - Aug.

Øvre

Øvre is a heathland in the northernmost part of Endelave.

In the old days, farmers used the area for grazing cattle, horses, sheep and geese. Today, the 300 acre land is a protected nature reserve to maintain biodiversity of animals, insects and plants.

In the beginning, Øvre was a heather-covered heathland with long, narrow lakes and Mayflower, Blackberry bushes, Sorbus trees and Dwarf Birches. Later, Hedeselskabet, whose main purpose is to fertilize the Jutland heath, began to plant Bog Pine, which has since spread over a large area by self-seeding. However, in recent years, Birch trees has been slowly dominating the area and displacing the Bog Pine.



Dandelion

Height: 15 - 50 cm
Season: April - Oct.



Heather

Height: 15 - 75 cm
Season: July - Sept.



Scotch Broom

Height: 50 - 200 cm
Season: May - June



Yellow Bedstraw

Height: 10 - 60 cm
Season: June - Aug.



Wavy Hair-Grass

Height: 25 - 27 cm
Season: June - July



Red Sorrel

Height: 10 - 30 cm
Season: June - Aug.



Hypericum Perforatum

Height: 40 - 60 cm
Season: July - Aug.



Yarrow

Height: 15 - 50 cm
Season: July - Sept.



Rubus

Height: 20 m
Season: June - Sept.
Fruit: Berry



Strawberry Clover

Height: 10 - 25 cm
Season: July - Aug.



Herbaceous Seepweed

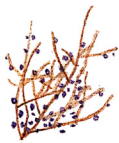
Height: 5 - 50 cm
Season: July - Sept.



Willow

Height: 1 - 6 m
Season: April - May.

Flora on Lynger



Blackthorn
Height: 3 m
Season: April - May
Fruit: Berry



Hawthorn
Height: 8 m
Season: May - June



Wood Anemone
Height: 10 - 25 cm
Season: April - May



Pine
Height: 30 m
Season: May - June



Rowan
Height: 8 - 10 m
Season: May - June
Fruit: Berry



Birch
Height: 25 - 30 m
Season: May



Apple Rose
Height: 0.5 - 1.5 m
Season: June - July



Early Spring Orchid
Height: 10 - 45 cm
Season: June - Aug.
Fruit: Red Rose hip



Sea Beet
Height: 40 - 100 cm
Season: June - Aug.



Early Spring Orchid
Height: 10 - 45 cm
Season: June - Aug.



Herbaceous Seepweed
Height: 5 - 50 cm
Season: July - Sept.



Crowberry
Height: 10 - 30 cm
Season: March - May
Fruit: Berry



Heather
Height: 15 - 75 cm
Season: July - Sept.



Rubus
Height: 20 m
Season: June - Sept.
Fruit: Berry



Yarrow
Height: 15 - 50 cm
Season: July - Sept.



Elderflower
Height: 6 - 8 m
Season: June - July

Lynger

The first thing I noticed was the scenery in relation to the coast, when walking towards the untouched landscape.

The accumulation of plants that are allowed to grow, however and wherever they want, animals such as wild rabbits run freely but subtly and digs holes, which can be seen everywhere, shows that Lynger is a lush nature area with a wild and diverse flora and fauna.

There is an intention of preserving and appreciating the existing nature by allowing it to grow but at the same time maintaining it. As I followed the trails along the coastline, I ended up in the forest area with a range of tall trees that surrounded me as I walked through the routed path.

Flora on Kloben



Sand Ryegrass

Height: 90 - 120 cm
Season: June - July



Dandelion

Height: 15 - 50 cm
Season: April - Oct.



Apple Rose

Height: 0.5 - 1.5 m
Season: June - July



Grey Willow

Height: 20 cm
Season: June - Aug.

Flora on Flasken



Sea Wormwood

Height: 15 - 60 m
Season: April - Nov.



Yarrow

Height: 15 - 50 cm
Season: July - Sept.



Elderflower

Height: 6 - 8 m
Season: June - July



Yellow Bedstraw

Height: 10 - 60 cm
Season: June - Aug.

Øvregården Plan and elevations

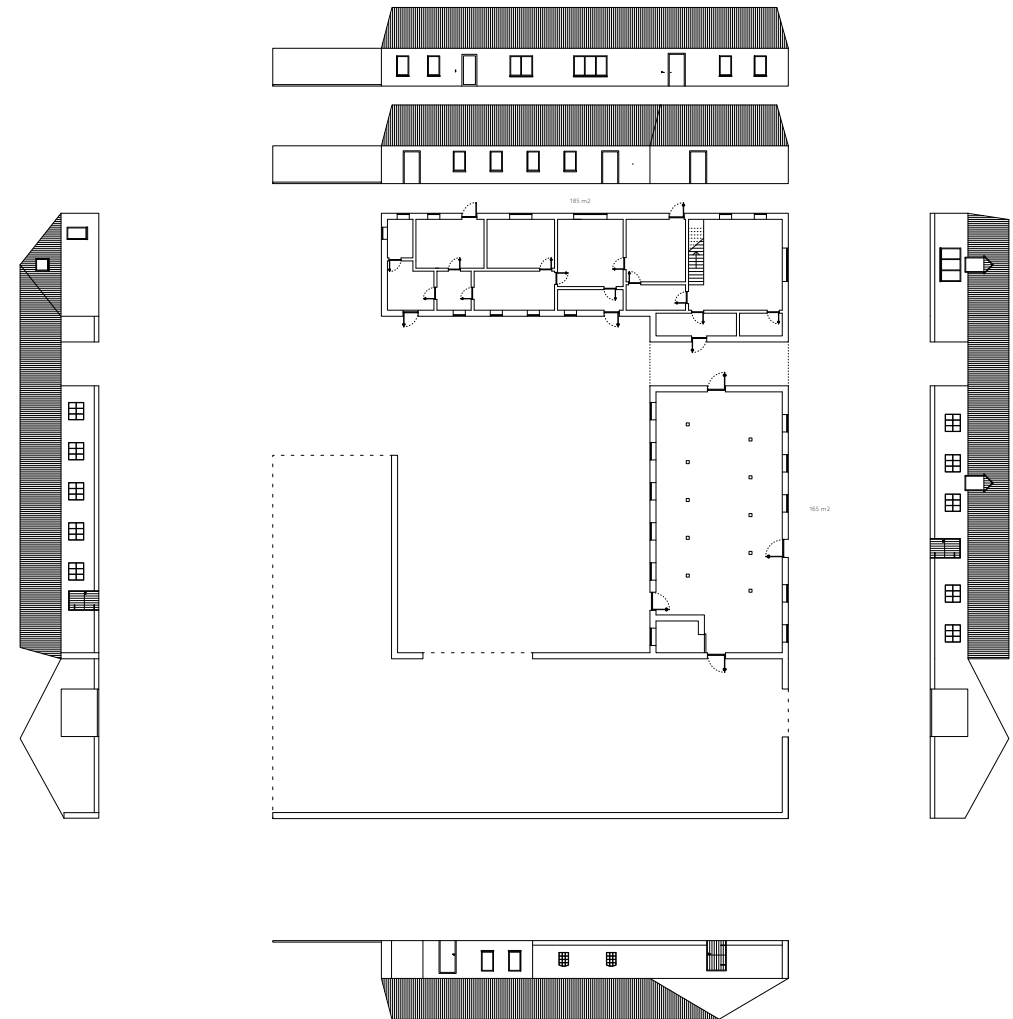
Øvregården, a derelict farmhouse

Øvregården is a derelict farmhouse. Currently, it is owned by an elder couple, who rarely use it as a part of their ceramic studio. The farmhouse consists of a dwelling, a barn used for storage and the rest are ruined, where some part of the walls and smaller windows are remained but the roof is taken off.

There are some potentials of the existing farmhouse, which can be re-used, for instance the foundation as a footprint and starting point for building a new intervention on the site. However, it is also evident to see that the construction is self-built and does not hold many architectural qualities to restore.

On the other hand, the quality of this area is its proximity to the nature reserve on Øvre, which is beneficial for the bees. The area with its large piece of agricultural land can be redesigned to appropriate the bees, beekeeper and the surrounding.

Moreover, the farming in this area is ecological, meaning that they are free from pesticides, which is important in terms of the bees viability. In return, the Brown Bees can contribute with their pollination of crops.





Øvregården
Field, view

Relic
Traces
Collage of past and present
Discovery
Decay
Restoration
Rythm
Pattern
Palimpsest
Color
Materiality
Bricolage

Interrelationship
(between human and animal)
Scale
Duality
Threshold
Apertures
Dimensions
Adaption
Purpose
Awareness
Lighting
Proportions

Details, materiality, patina, decay, collage



Apertures, scales, dimensions, proportions, views, thresholds

