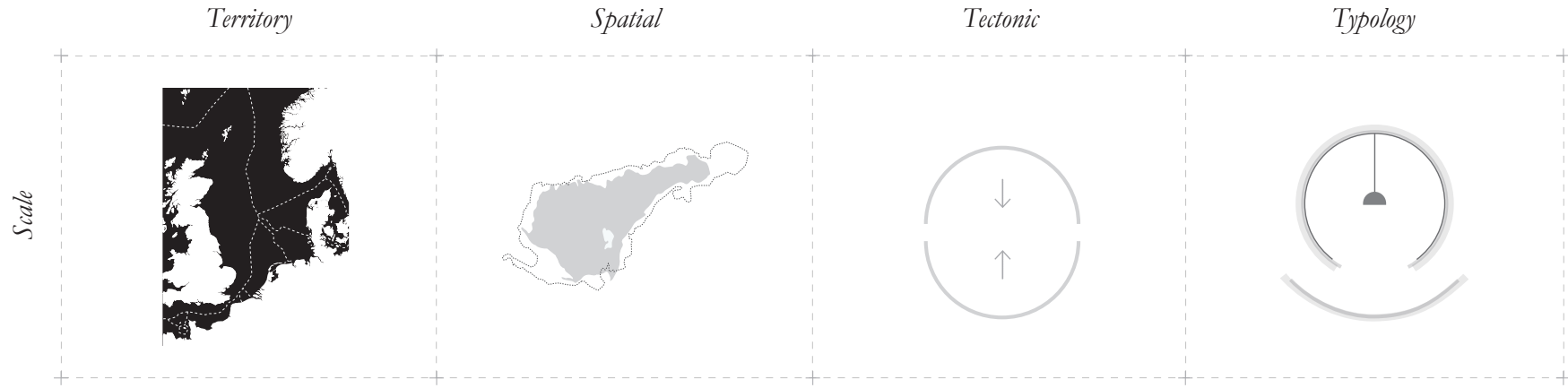


Grey Lines in the Sand

The Nomos of the North Sea; a parliamentary state of exception





North Sea projected 5m sea level rise



EGO vs ECO

Means to rule over or means to be equal



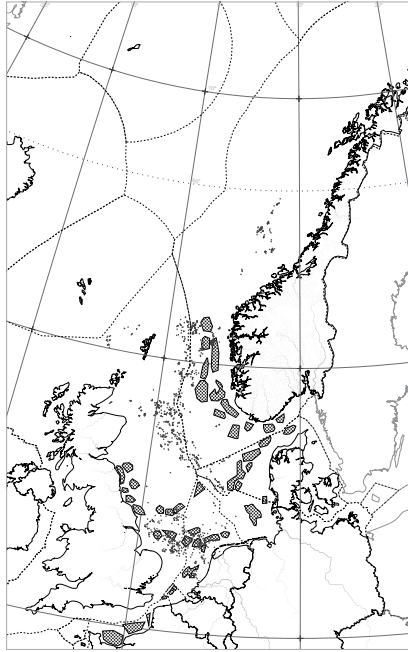
Layer 1
Wind farms and oil platforms

Layer 2
Shipping intensity and urbanisation

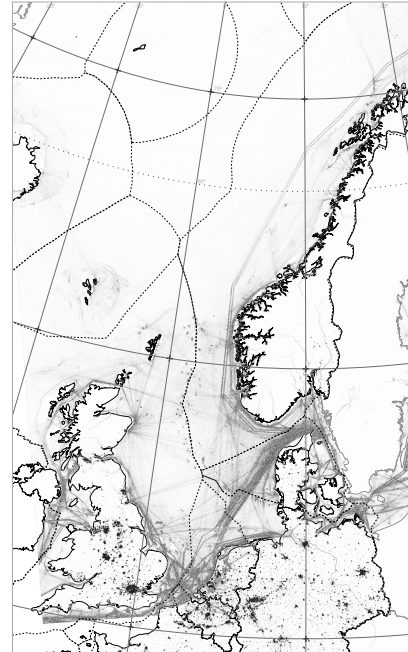
Layer 3
Cod, haddock and ship wrecks

Layer 4
Data cables, oil and gas pipelines and power lines

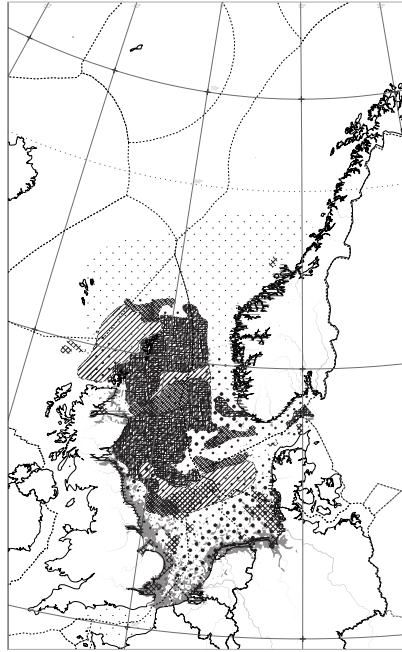
North Sea commons composition



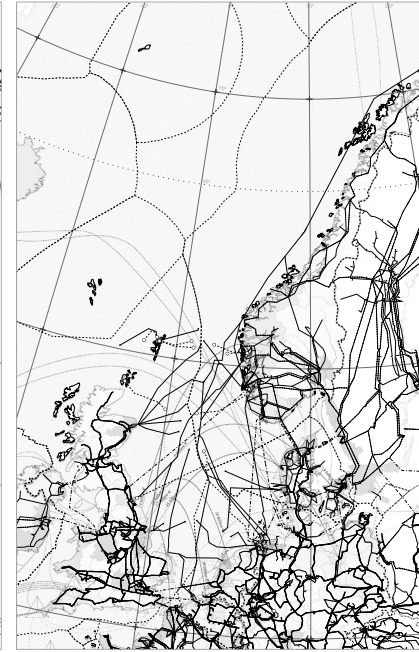
Layer 1
Above the sea



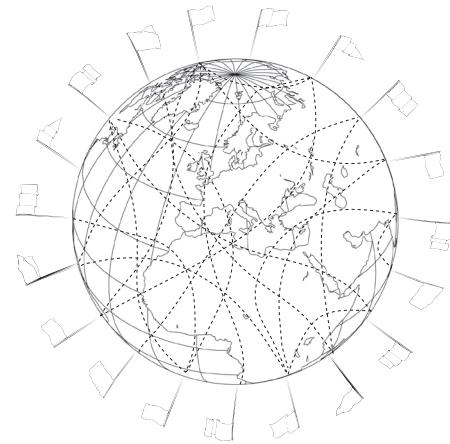
Layer 2
On the sea



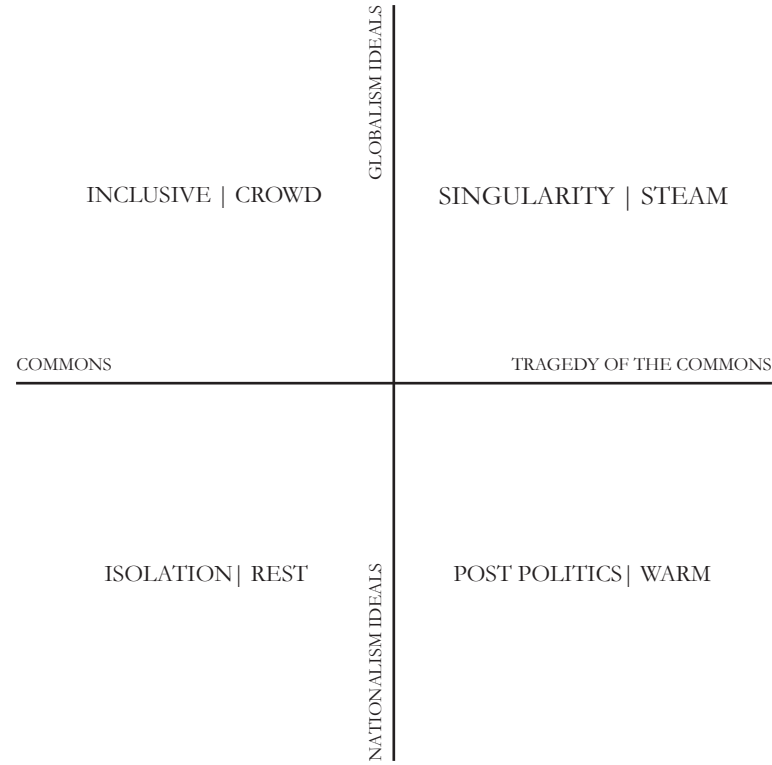
Layer 3
In the sea



Layer 4
On the seabed



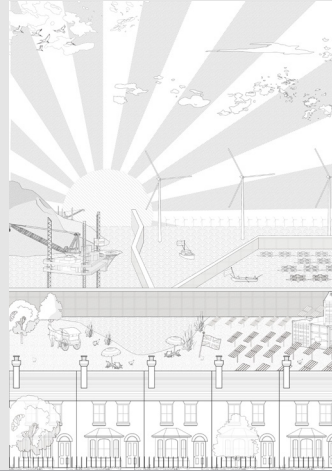
Cosmopolitanism Commons
The two world views



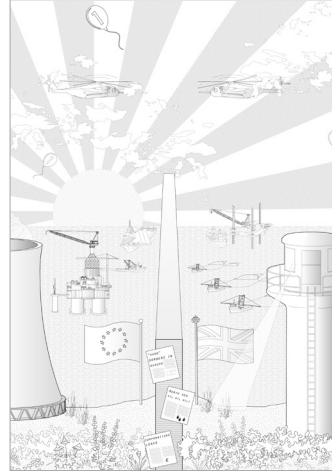
The matrix

Scenario-based planning

INCLUSIVE | CROWD



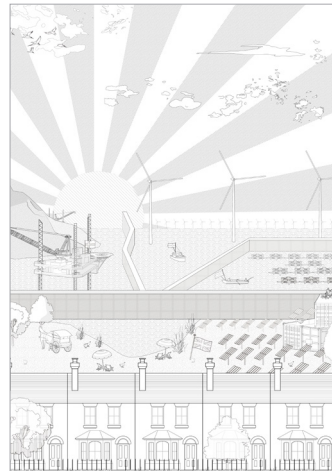
SINGULARITY | STEAM

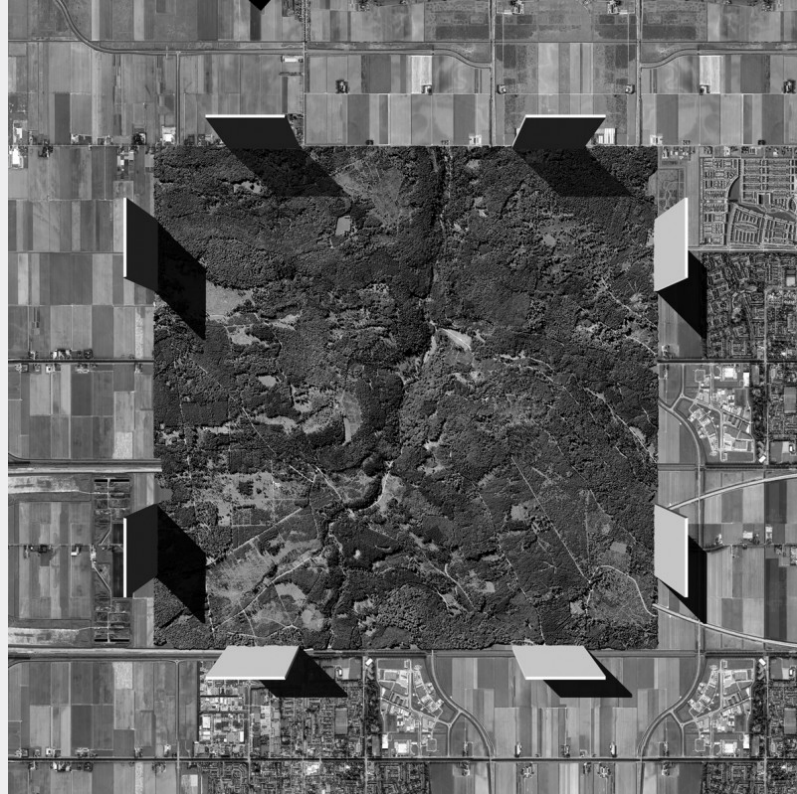


ISOLATION | REST



POST POLITICS | WARM

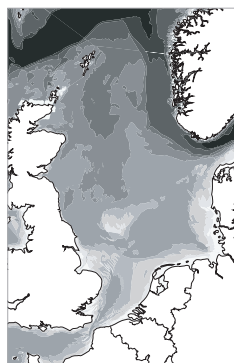




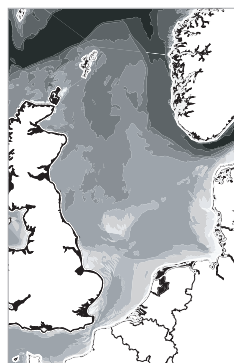
Stop City | Dogma (2007-2008)
State of Exception | Grey Zone

Can we introduce a state of exception at the heart of the North Sea, to prevent the tragedy of the North Sea commons, and to guard the morals of man and future flows of operation, to discuss and decide on the outcome of “internal” disputes?

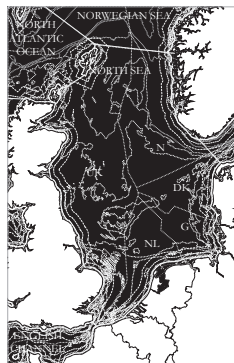
GREY ZONE NE



1609 Hugo Grotius | *Mare Liberum*
The "Grey Area"



1671 National Ordinance Zones
Borderlands & The "Grey Area"



1992 Paris Agreement | EEZ
The Grey Zone

NOMOS OF THE NORTH SEA

Man's desires for territorial claims have always exceeded their current land border. When the earth consists of 70 per cent water, it is not surprising that territorialisation is occurring on the fluid entity. The North Sea has always been a contested territory, with seven coastal countries surrounding it all exhibiting maritime powers. Conflicts have inevitably arisen in the borderlands of the North Sea.

Historically, these borderlands were areas identified along a country's coastal zone, between coastline and the projected nautical border of that nation, an extension of their territorial claim. An unclear "Grey Area" arose between nations' projected nautical borders (in between area between nations), as no one country had territorial claim on this nautical space. In September 1992 the Economic Exclusive Zones (EEZ) were implemented, the North Sea was divided into seven zones, this was to help resolve the "Grey Area" issue. To give clarity over jurisdiction, sovereignty rights and maritime affairs.

Today, the "Grey Area" has evolved into multiple unclear zones in the North Sea, where the "cosmopolitan commons meets national jurisdiction and sovereignty" (Andersson, 2013, p247). Each country adhering different rules for their countrymen, the exchanging of industry rights (e.g. fishing rights in another countries zone) and global networks (e.g. data cables). The North Sea is no longer clearly divided, as was the initial intention. One of the failing of the EEZ is the creation of self-interest amongst coastal nations and industry (private/public). No longer considered as one zone but seven, it has become a complex web of permission, profit and passage for the benefit of man. For too long we have ignored the consequences of our actions at the detriment of nature.

STRENGTHENING THE NORTH SEA COMMONS

To (re)consider the North Sea as a whole, it is important to perceive the North Sea commons as one system (network) also. This is composed of four layers (sub-networks); above the sea, on the sea surface, in the sea and along the seafloor. The layers help to disentangle the North Sea border webs and identify the different elements, objects and lifeforms (human and non-human) or actors collectively interacting and composing the whole system. By considering the North Sea

commons as one system, human stakeholders (public, private and civic) become aware of the whole issue and the importance of an integral development to co-create a better future.

GREY LINES IN THE SAND

The grey zone is an island created in response to the North Sea commons' failures and conflicts which have arisen amongst the seven coastal nation's stakeholders. The island transforms itself into a state of exception at the heart of the North Sea, the act of subverting and converting a piece of land reclamation on Dogger Bank. Is to guard the morals of man, the future flows of operation and to prevent the tragedy of the North Sea commons. It will become a space of neutrality and equality amongst the seven North Sea countries and industries. Changing what is perceived or understood in the human consciousness, denouncing man's political (national) agenda once entered the space, and to only consider the good of the North Sea commons as a result.

The grey zone's role is bringing together different stakeholders (actors) of each North Sea nation, industry and culture. To get them to look only at the interest of the North Sea rather than their own personal agenda. Stakeholders are encouraged to bring to the table complex issues regarding the state and future prosperity of the North Sea. Information is gathered, stored and shared openly and freely amongst those on the island. It will be an (informal) Parliament of the North Sea, not held by a single political boundary, it will resolve internal disputes of the North Sea, raise awareness amongst different sectors and introduce new conversations of concern. This is compiled of six claims; **energy, ecology, extractivism, protein, logistics and migration.**

The grey zone will become a new (unorthodox) platform for conversation, data gathering (stored specimens) and decision making for the future of the North Sea.

Those attending the parliament meetings are asked to ;

1. Sacrifice an aspect of their cultural identity during the conversation process.
2. To look at the matter of concern in regards to the whole system.
3. Work from the common good - not from what has been historically agreed upon - a willingness for change.
4. Stimulate self-organisation - the parliament is not concerned with controlling every

aspect of the whole system by encouraging stakeholders to act on their own.

5. To learn from the future and indicate a directions for change by revising and repositioning the basic values of socio-spatial visions by sensitising and increasing broader parts of society ("projected research").
6. Formulate a trans-border marine-spatial planning which considers the six claims and measures to mitigate their impact on climate change.
7. Time; the sea's fourth dimension stipulates all new problems should be conceived of as temporary, reversible, reusable and/or multipurpose, it should be able to adapt to changing demands or trends.

**7 rules are a culmination of extracted sources; Future Commons 2070 and The North Sea energy lab research*

The Parliament of the North Sea is a "vessel" for formal and informal conversations, opening the dialogue between different stakeholders, an alternative approach to 'typical' decision making progresses accustomed in the seven North Sea country's parliaments, the EU parliament and public/private industries. However, for the method to work, stakeholders have to also sacrifice a proportion of their time, to travel to the island and stay for a short period to help build the relationship between stakeholders and have a meaningful conversation. Many will find the thought of loss of control, the new methods and the unorthodox processes for decision making irrational or inconceivable to make a decision which should or can be implemented.

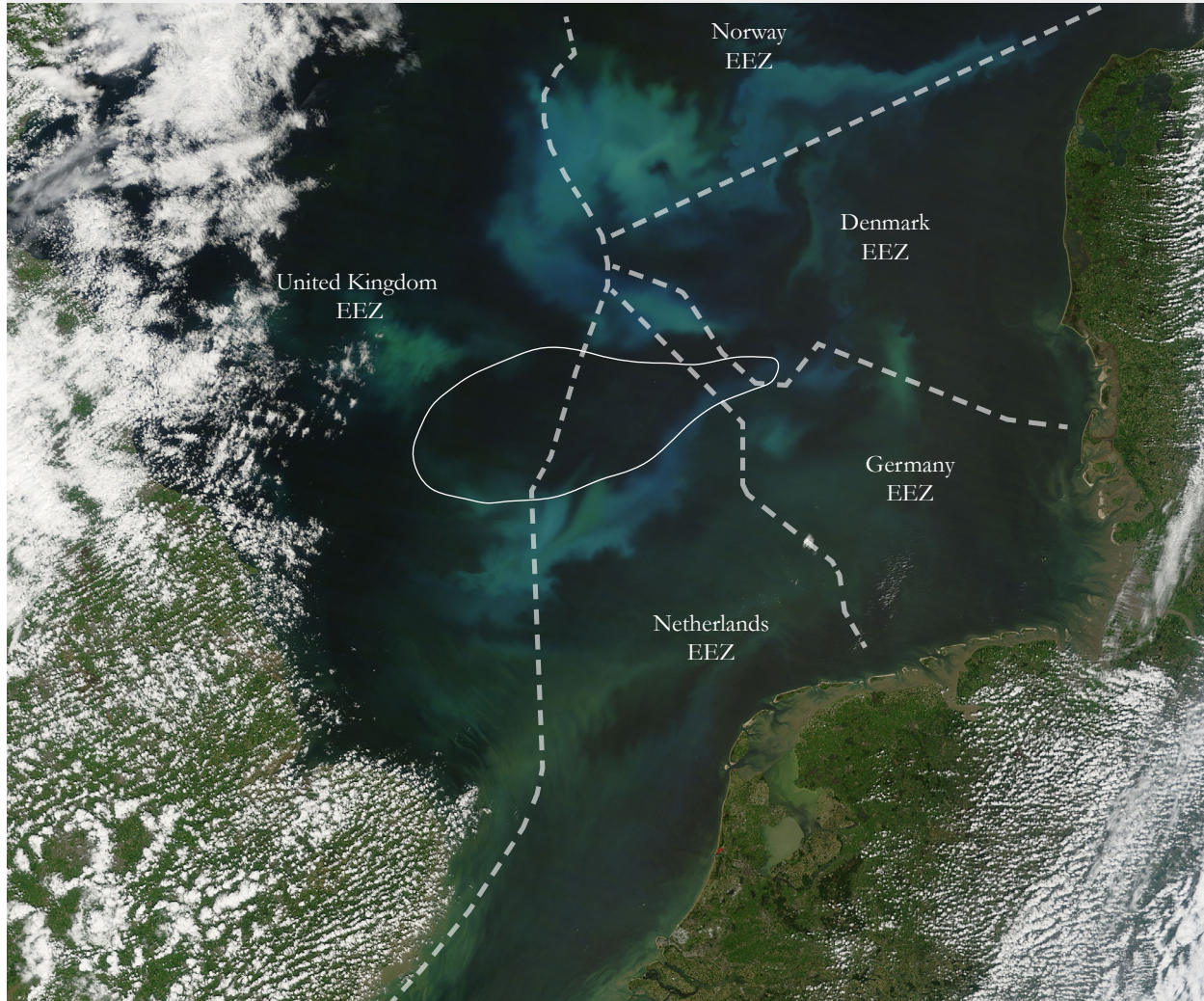
However, the Parliament of the North Sea presents a new way to bring to the table unexplored conversations, creating awareness of the status-quo and understand the problems the North Sea commons it is facing or will be in the future. Each stakeholder in attendance will present a current state of affairs and a vision statement, a tool to co-create their own future and to transfer information for the whole system to become aware of the whole issue and the importance of an integral development.

"Honest accounts are more productive as they raise questions and open up opportunities for debate. It is a misconception that failure ought to carry only negative associations, translate as embarrassment and have no utility. Instead it should force us to redefine value (...) change can only occur through combat or collapse"

- Keller Easterling, Form follows failures; (architecture review March 2019 issue extract)



NASA Satellite Image
Phytoplankton bloom in North Sea and Baltic Sea 250m



NASA Satellite Image
Phytoplankton bloom in North Sea and Baltic Sea 250m

Can we (re)reclaim a piece of land for nature and culture from the current situation, to create a state of exception in the grey zone?



Tombeau d'un roi maure | Alberto Savinio (1929)

1



2



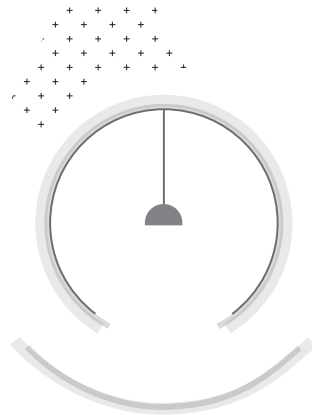
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4



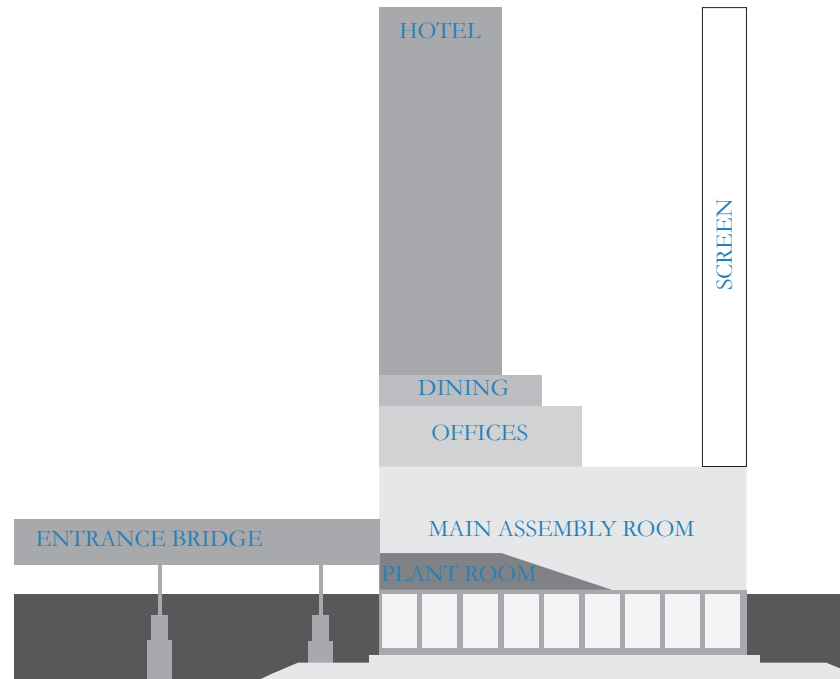
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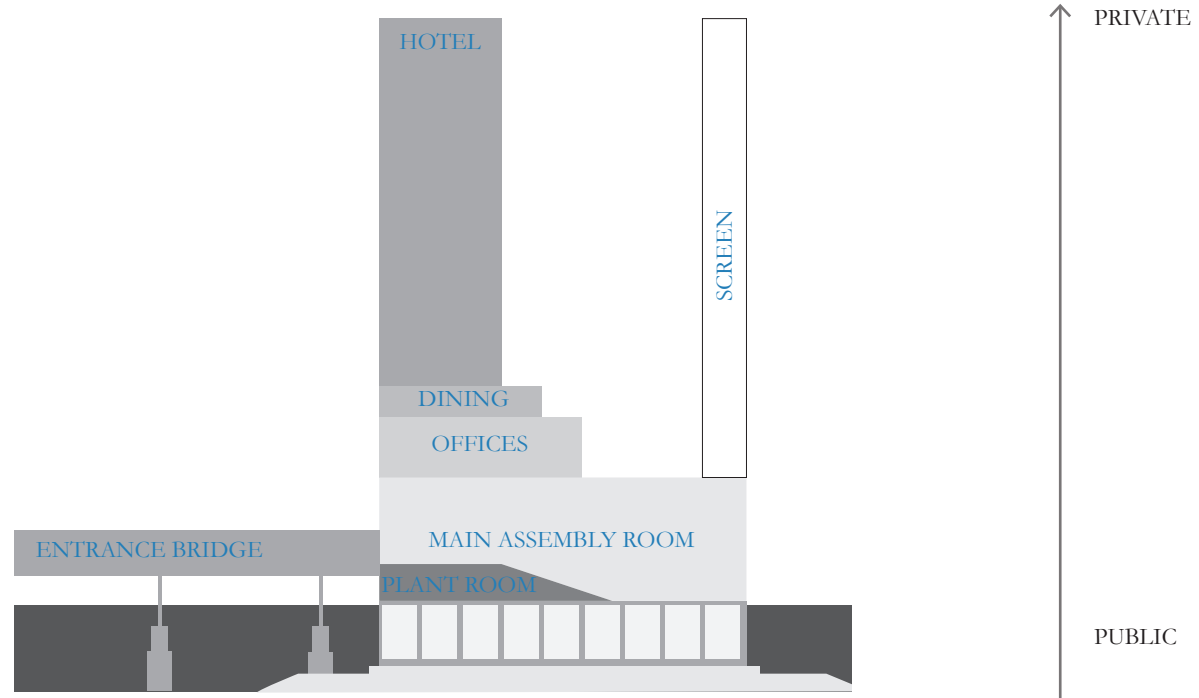
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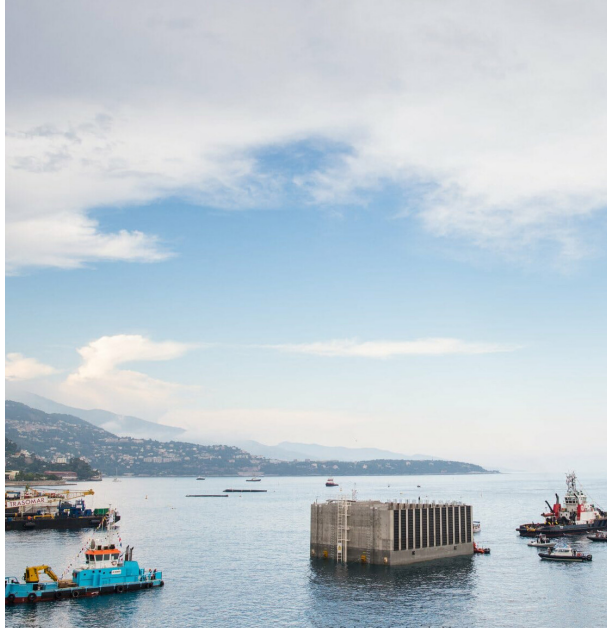


Programme

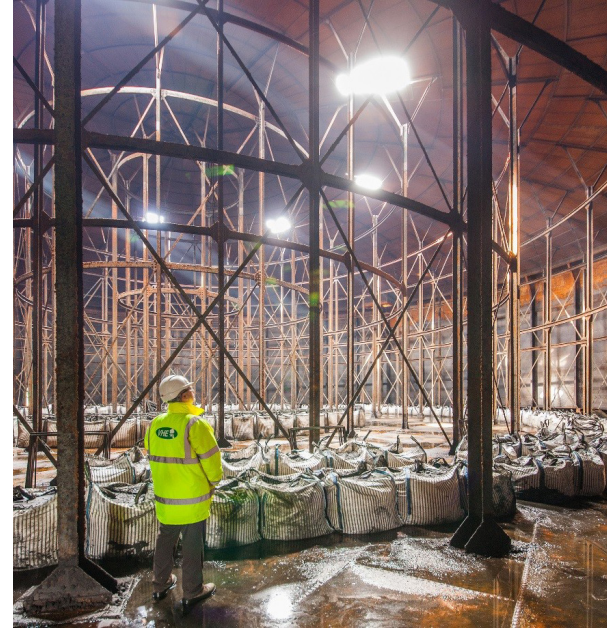


Programme

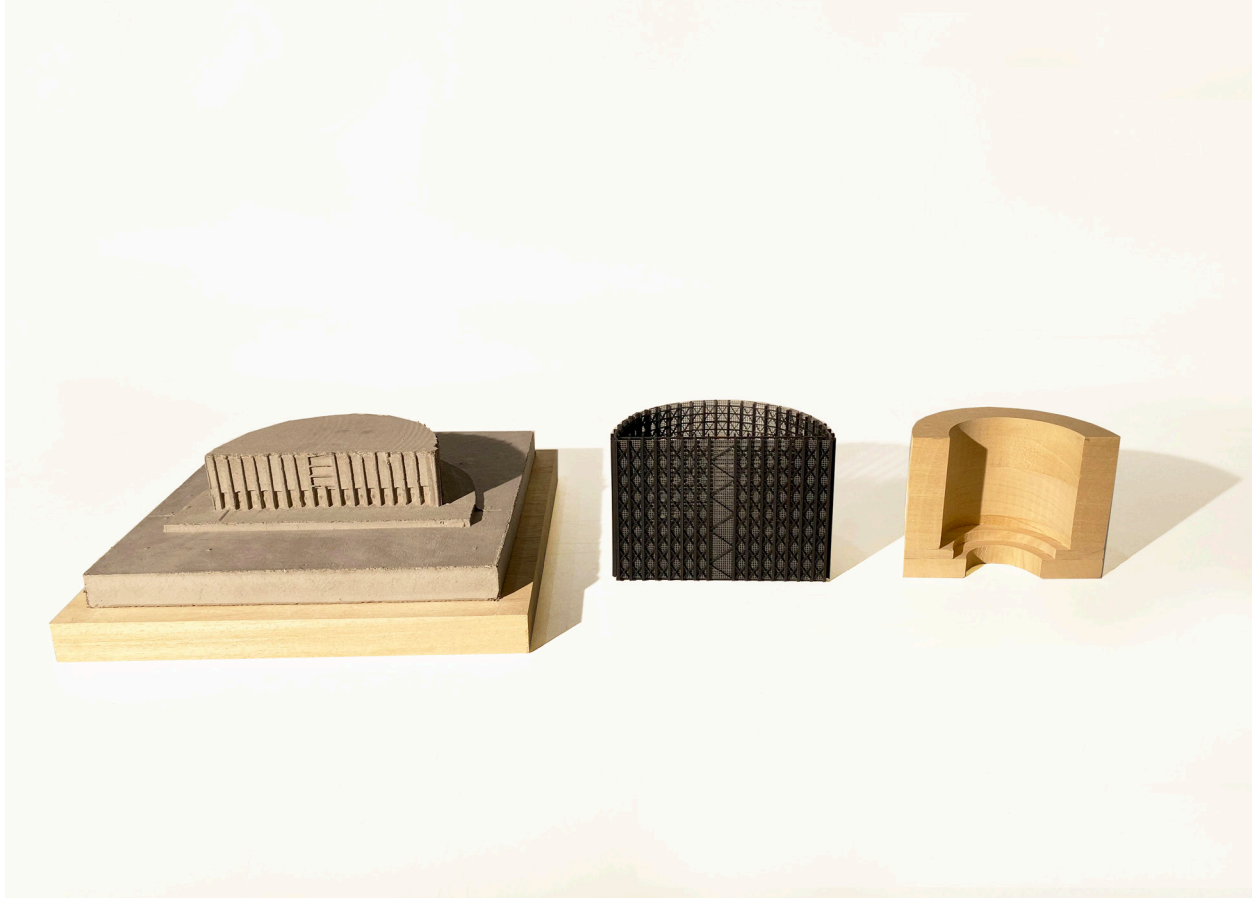


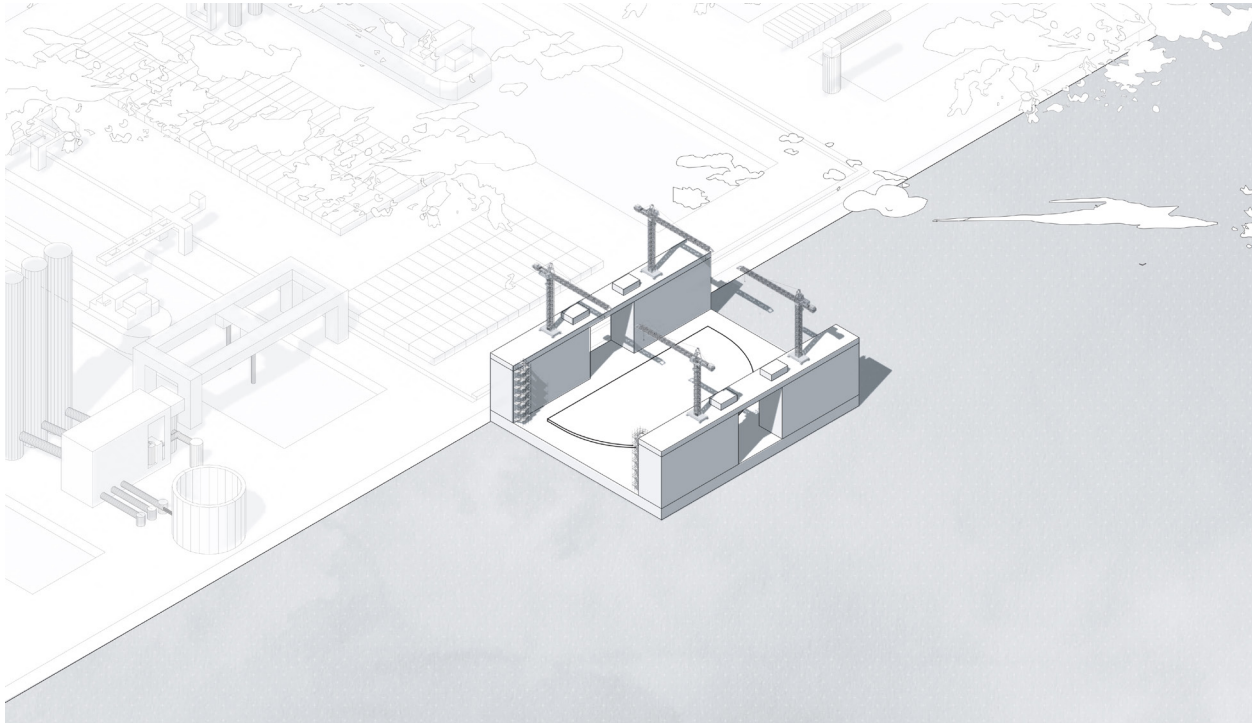


Caisson box | Monaco construction

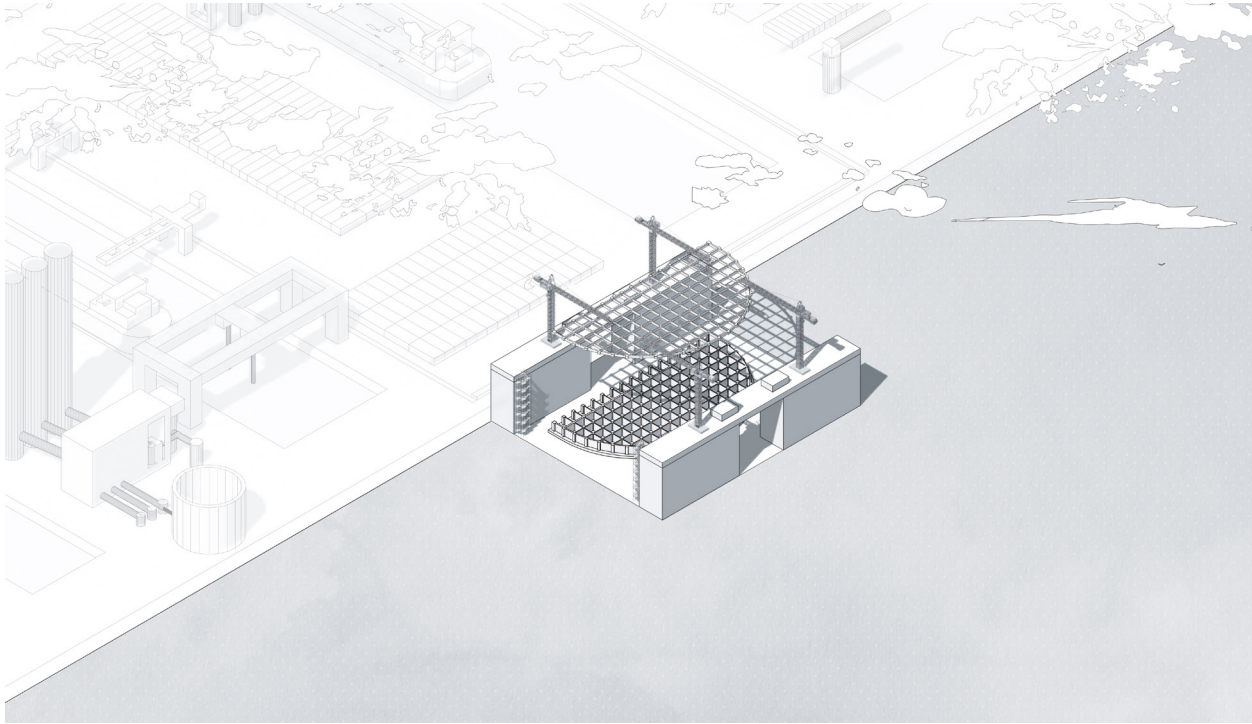


Gas holder structure | Oval, London

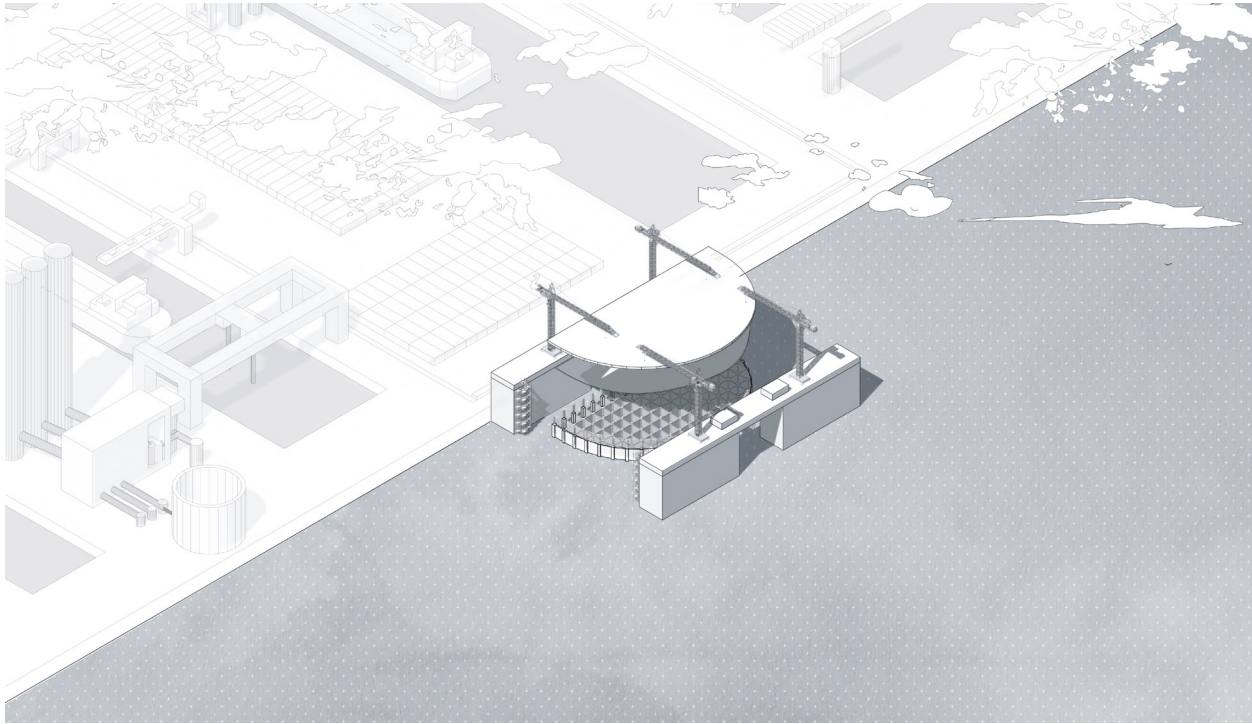




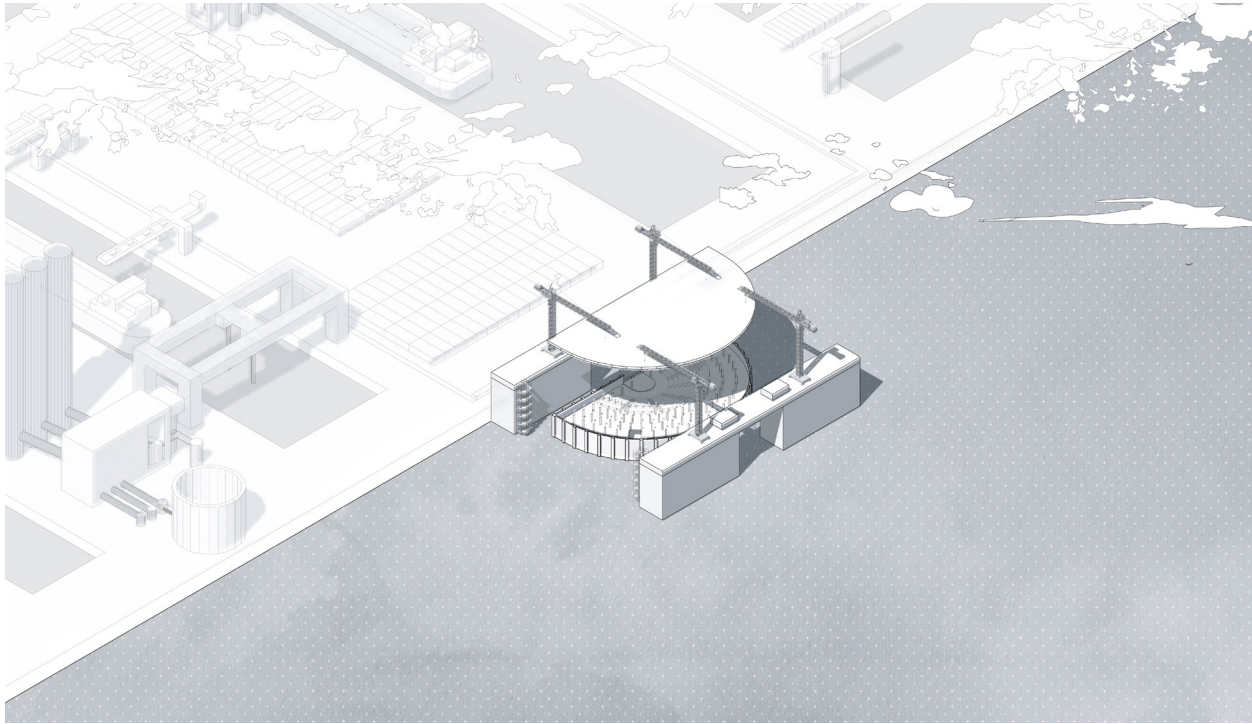
Connecting the floating dock to the harbour - *a raft with steel rods for the caisson box floor*



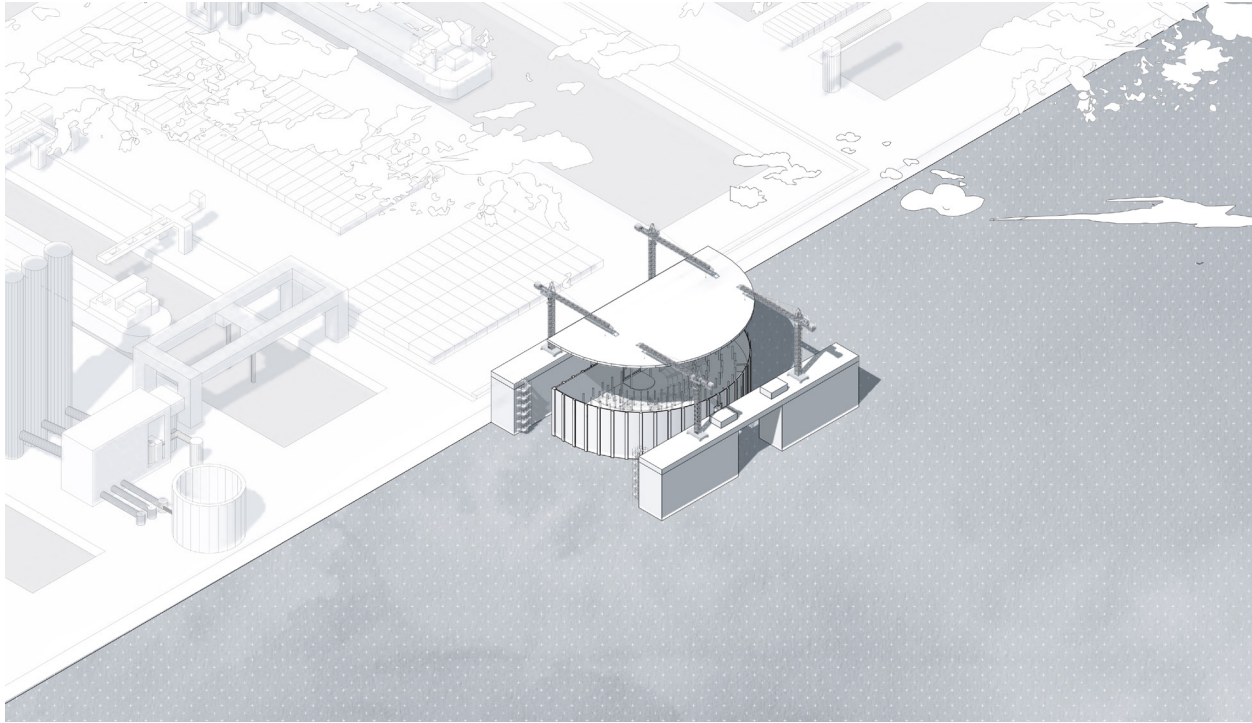
First ten metres - *wall are constructed using sliding form work under the weight of the box the dock is lowered*



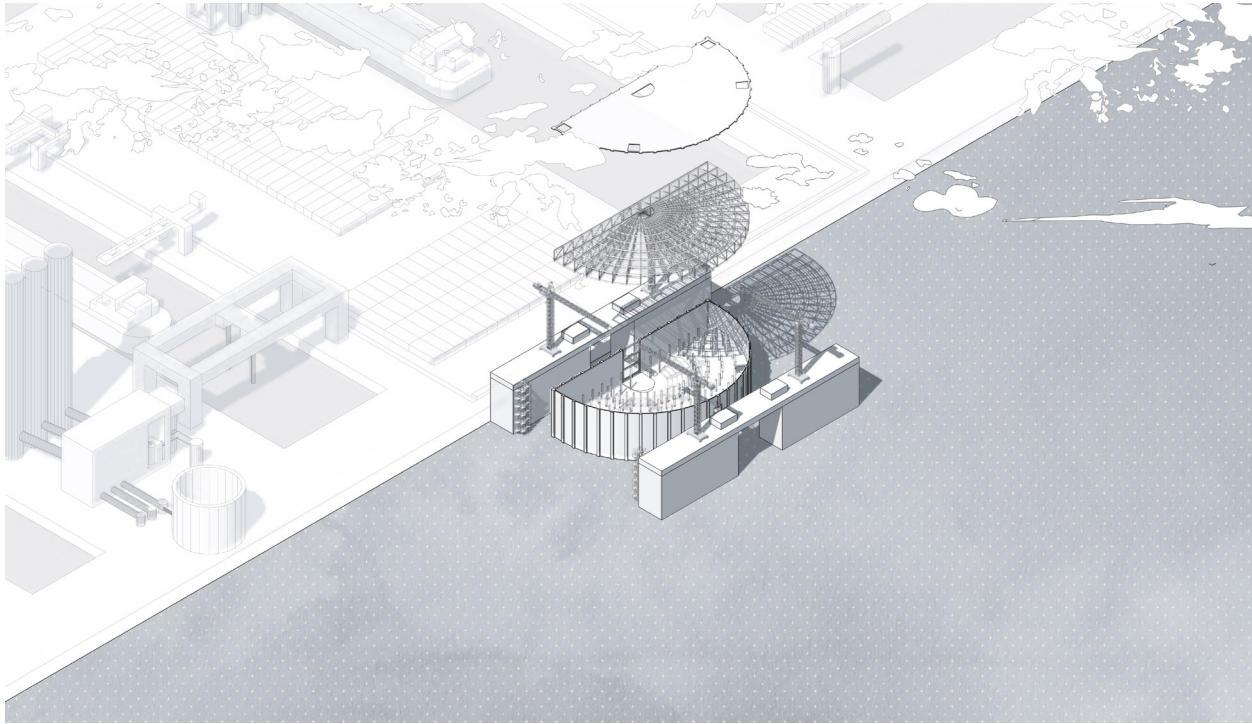
The water foundations - *a concrete floor is added onto the caisson box onto the water compartment foundation*



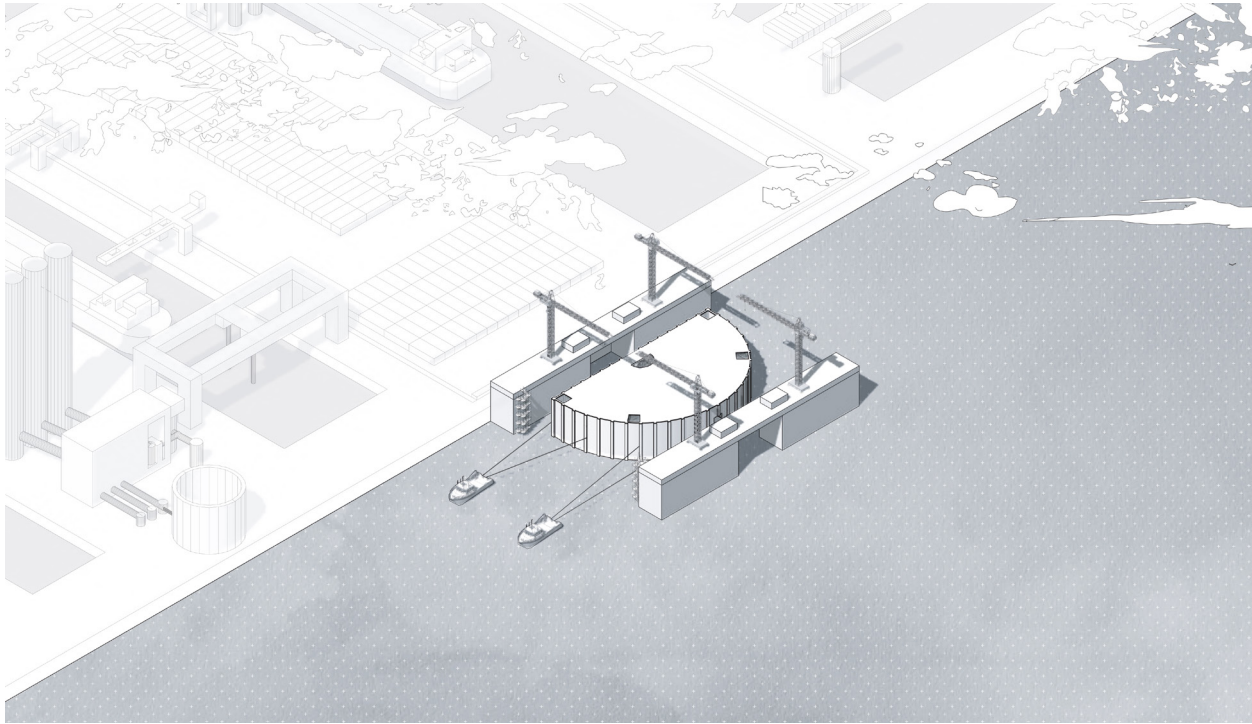
Assembling the assembly room - *the concrete assembly stair and columns are constructed**



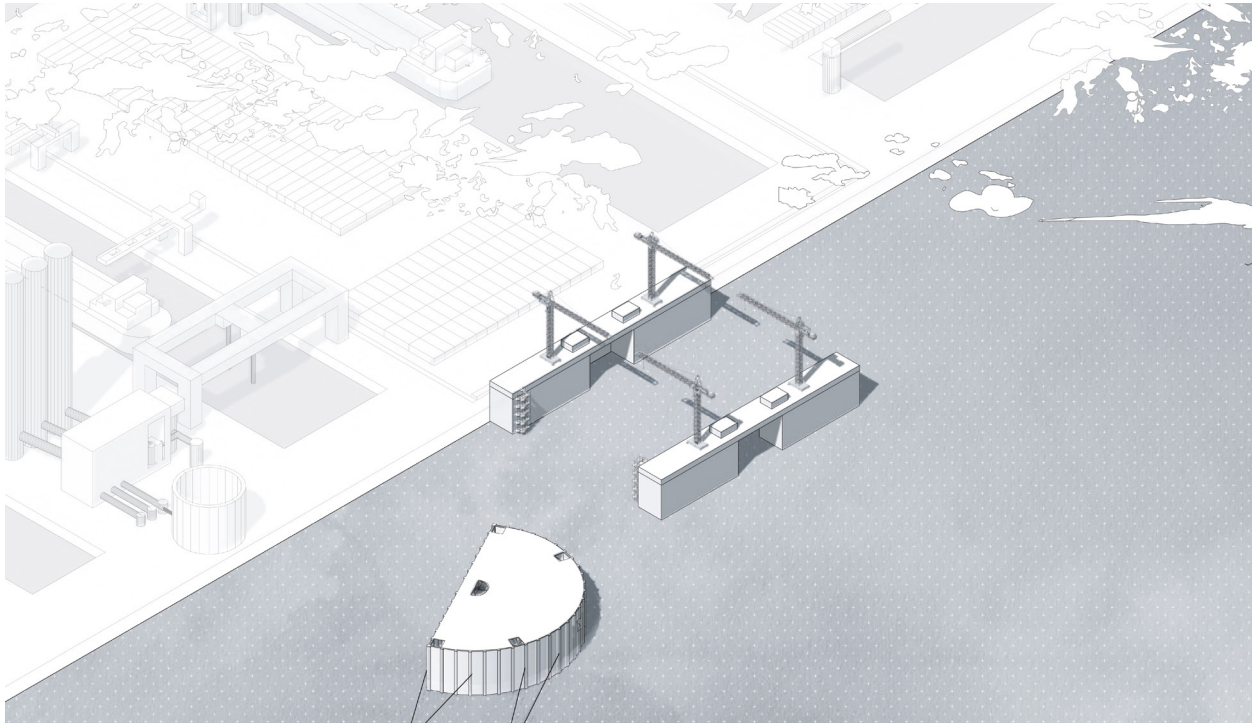
The Assembly Room - *Completion of the concrete load bearing structure*



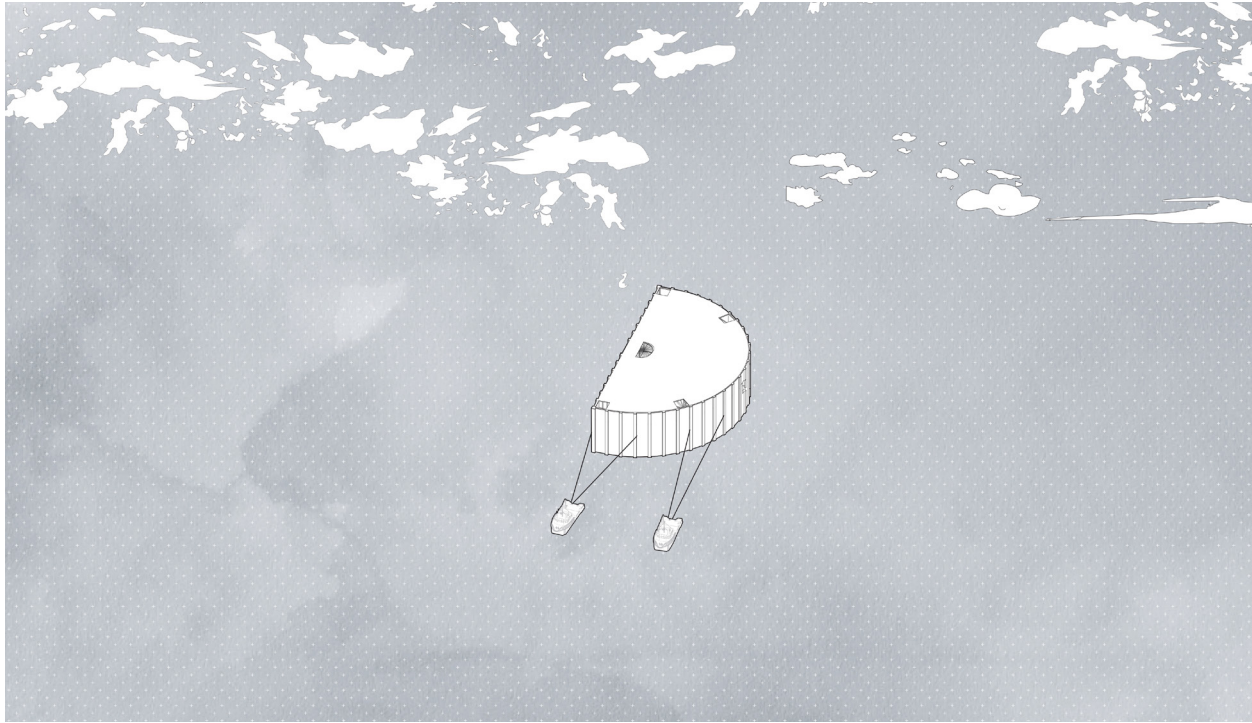
Floor - Ceiling - the steel truss is lowered into the caisson box*



The Assembly Room - *Completion of the concrete load bearing structure*



Floor - Ceiling - the steel truss is lowered into the caisson box*



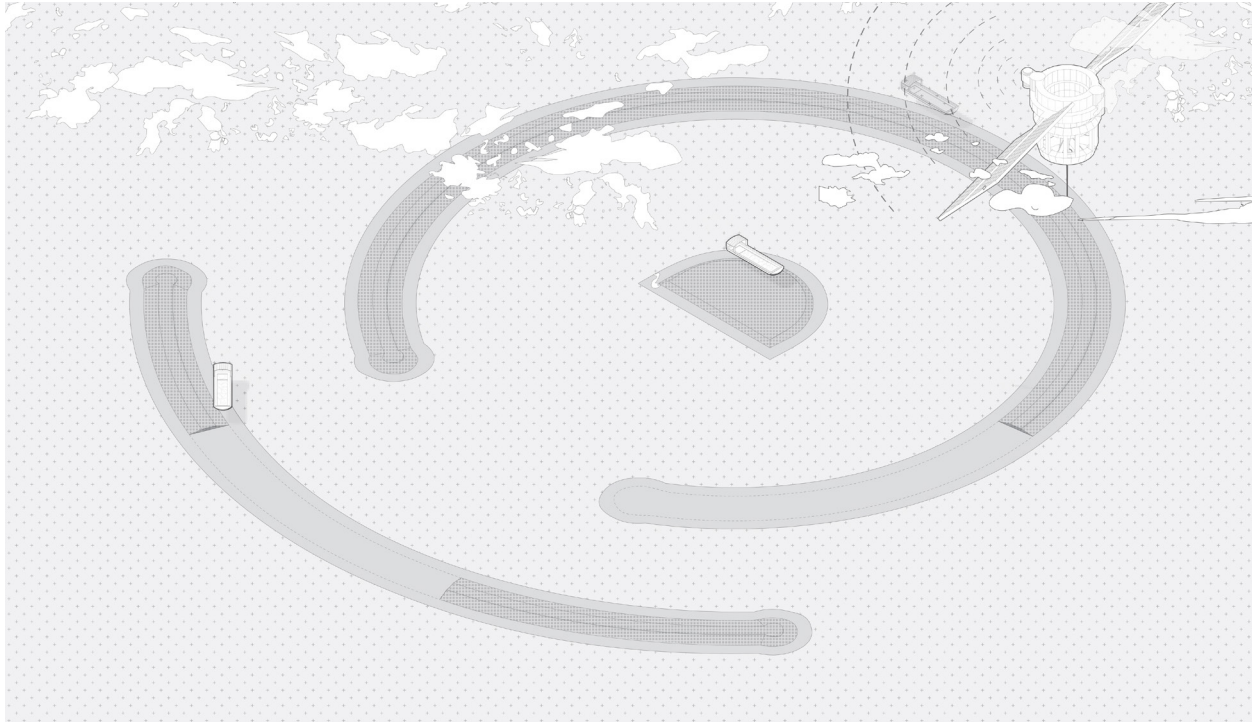
The journey to Dogger Bank



Step 1 - Removal of old sand using GPS



Step 2 - New Sand is added using GPS



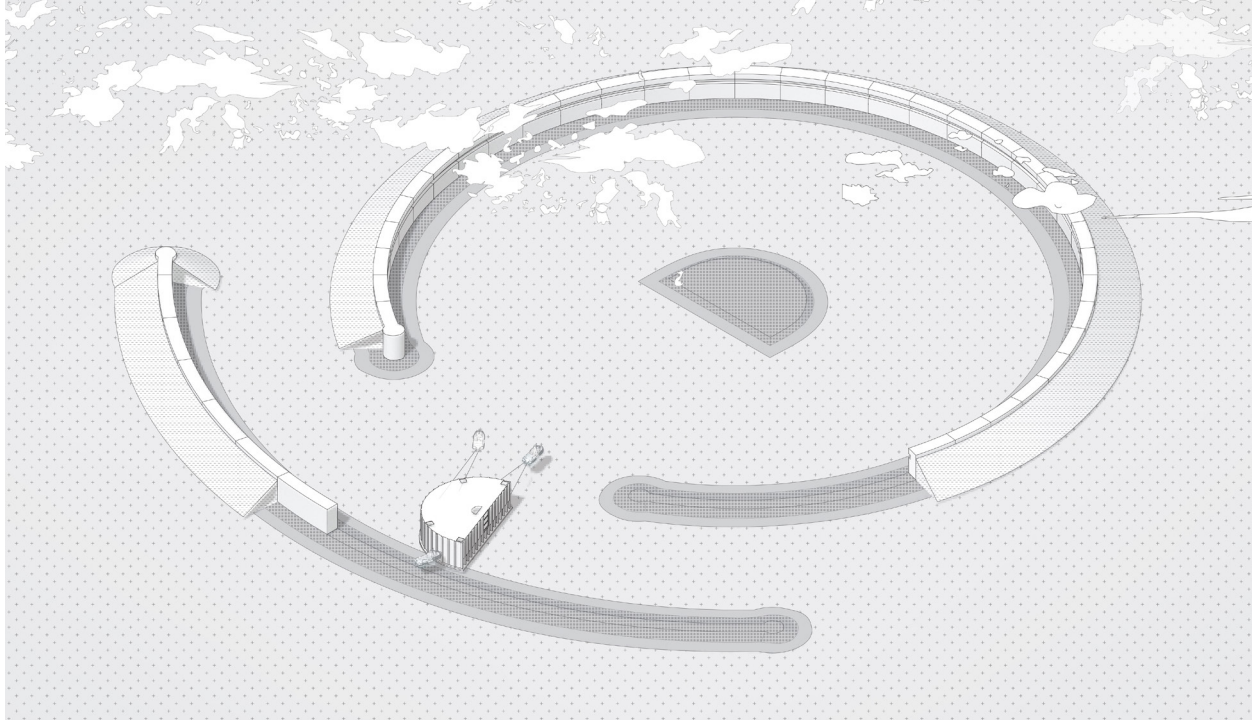
Step 3 -New rock foundation layer added using GPS



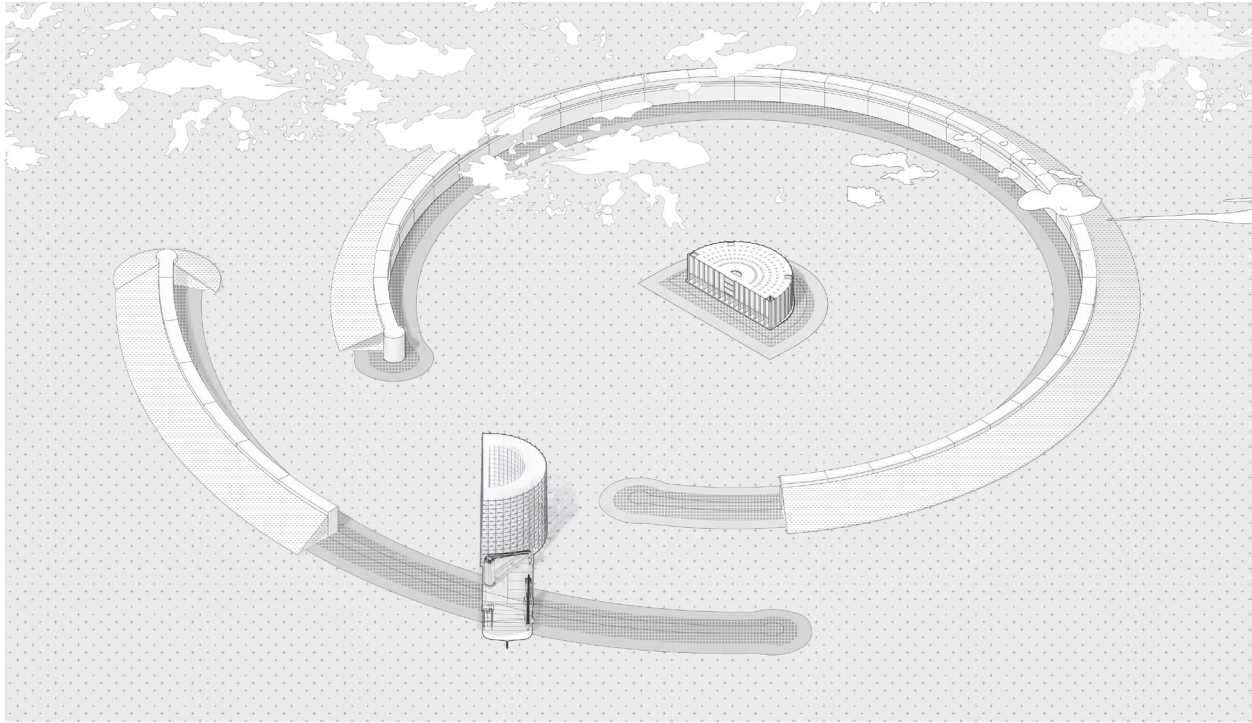
Step 4 - The rock foundation is “flattened” using robots guided by GPS



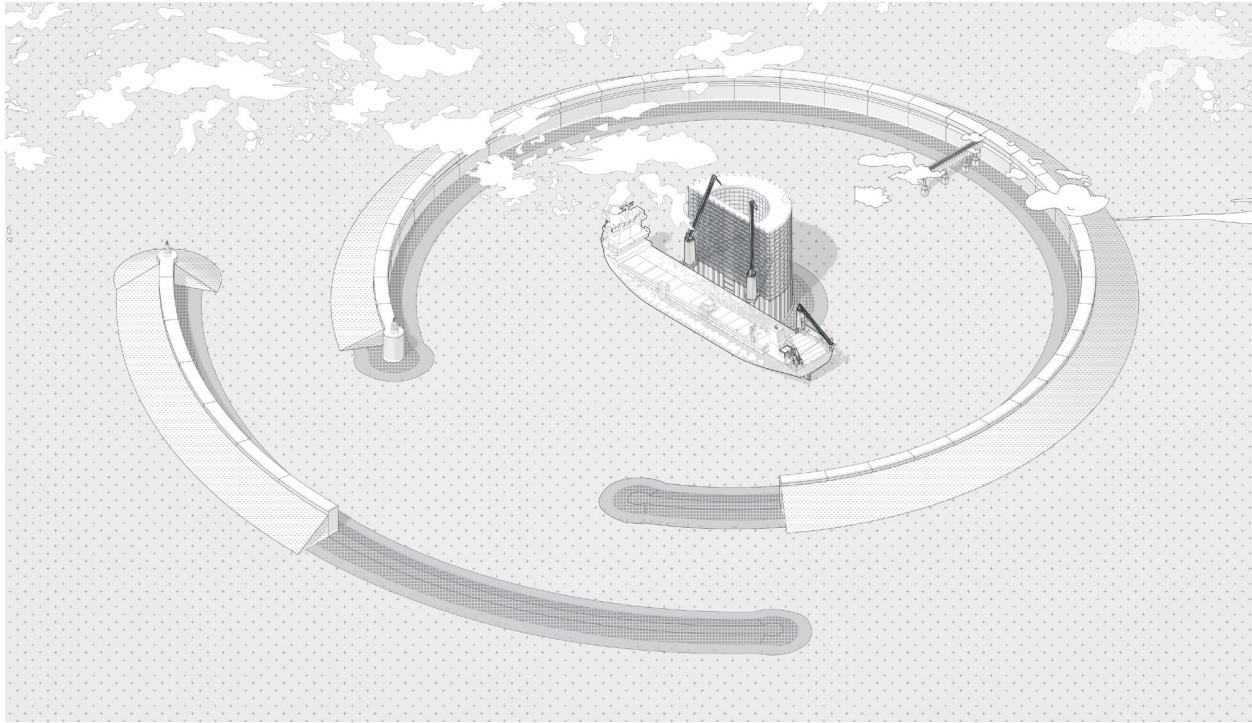
Step 5 - The Harbour, caisson box are arranged and recycled concrete protection ring is assembled



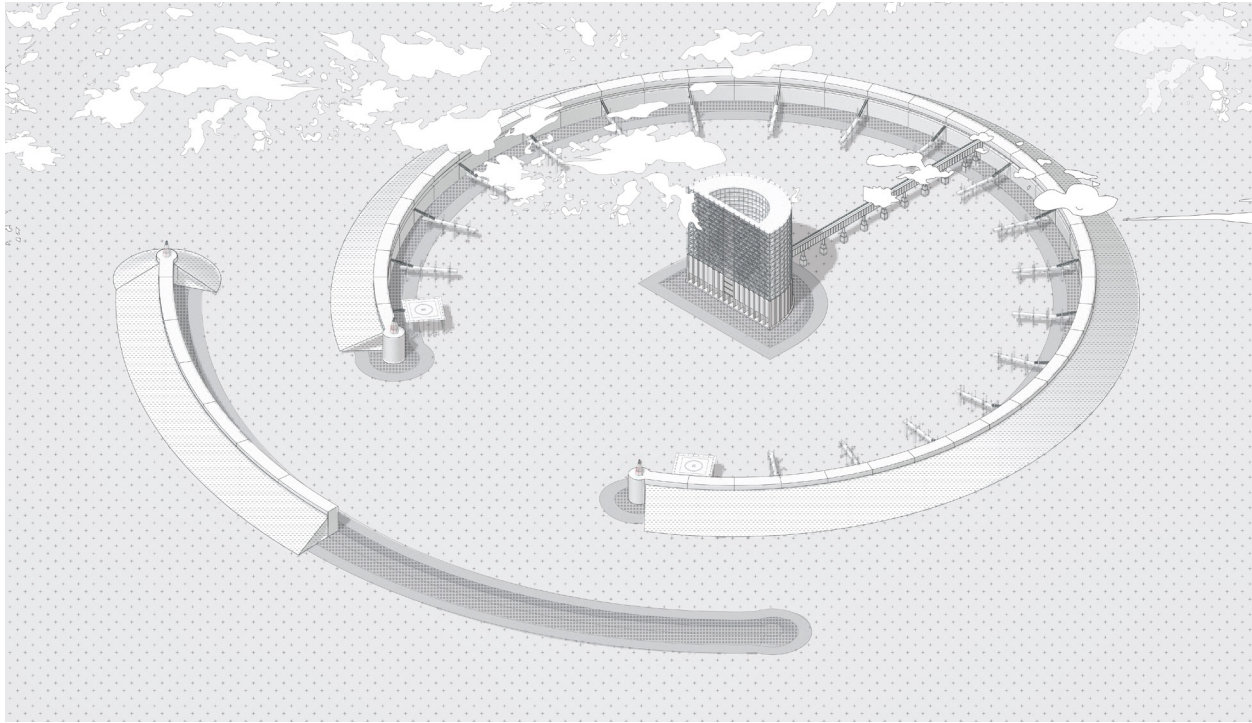
Step 6 - The caisson box arrives



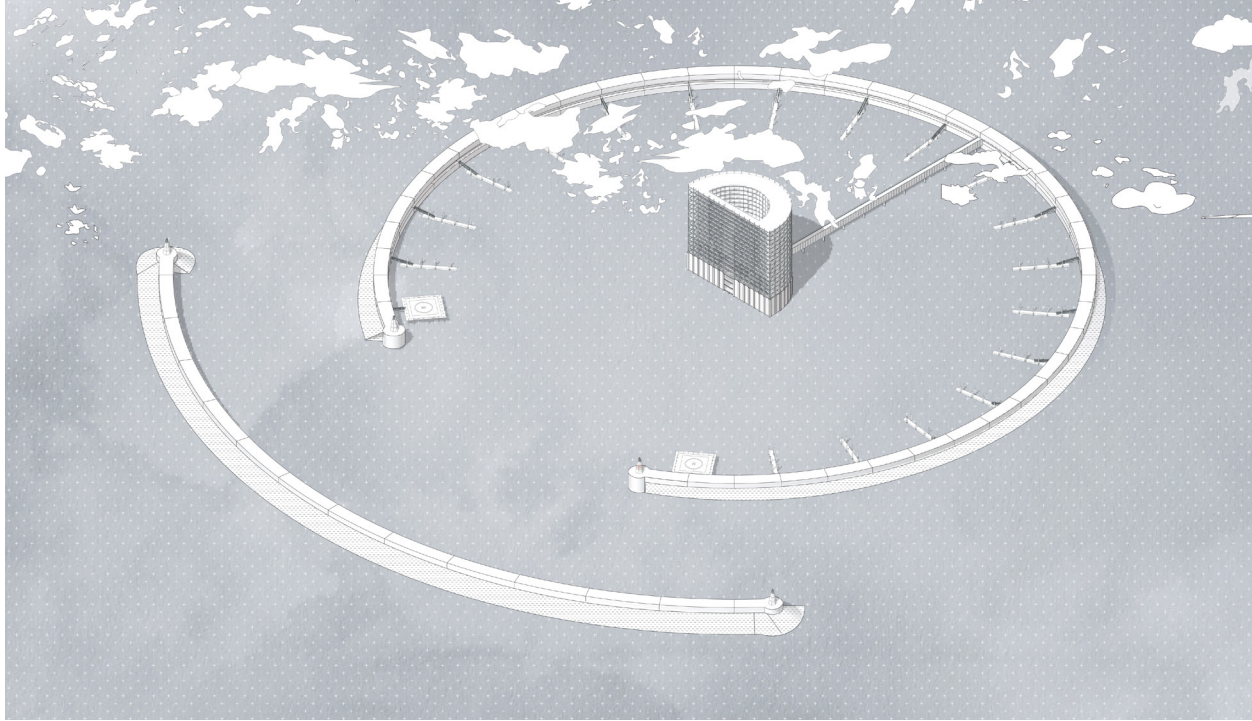
Step 7 - The main caisson box is placed, the steels structure is brought by a heavy lift ship



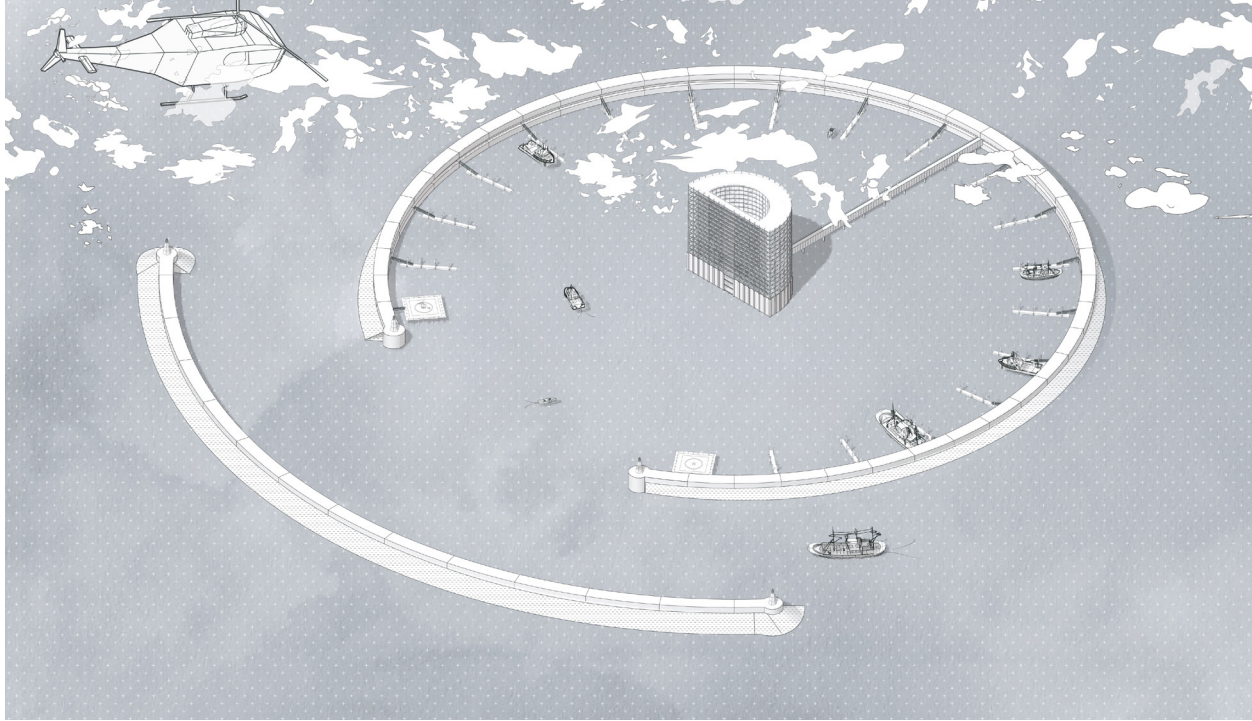
Step 8 - The steel structure is lifted onto the caisson box



Step 9 - The harbour

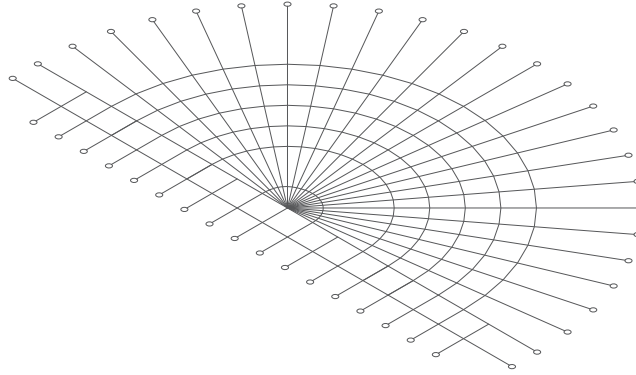


Step 10 - The water

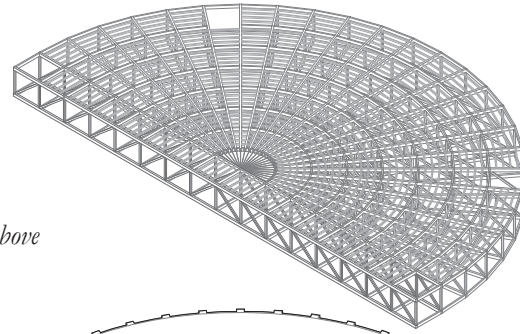


Step 11 - Arrival

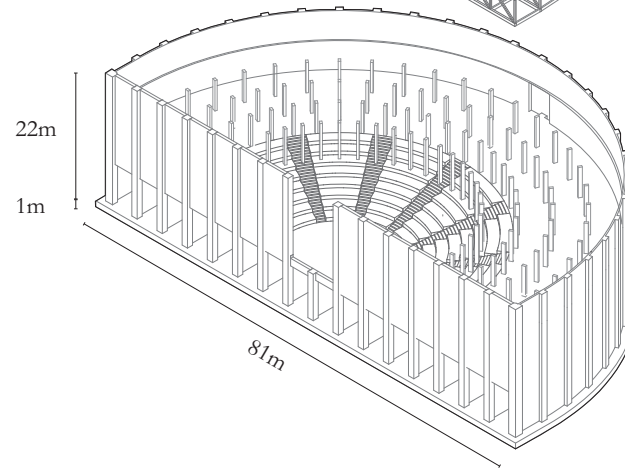
Structure axis



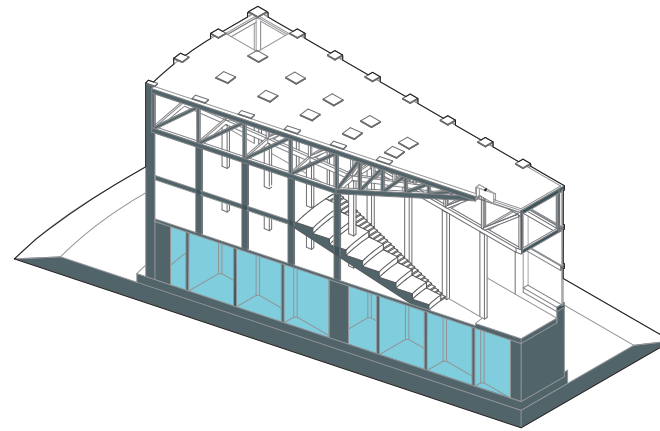
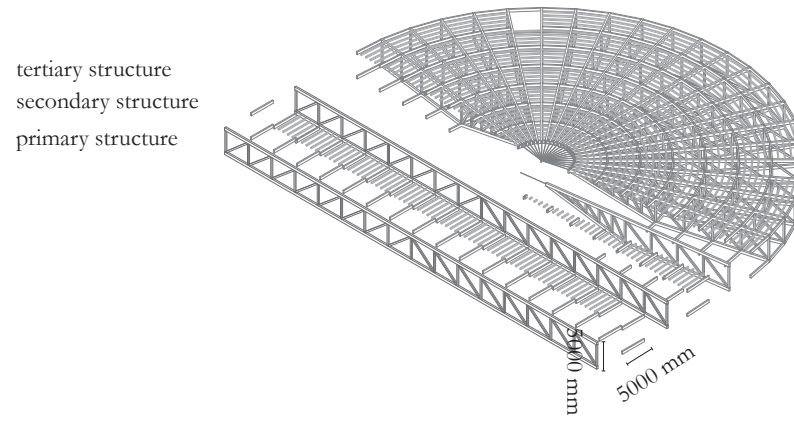
Assembly truss
Ceiling | Floor to steel structure above



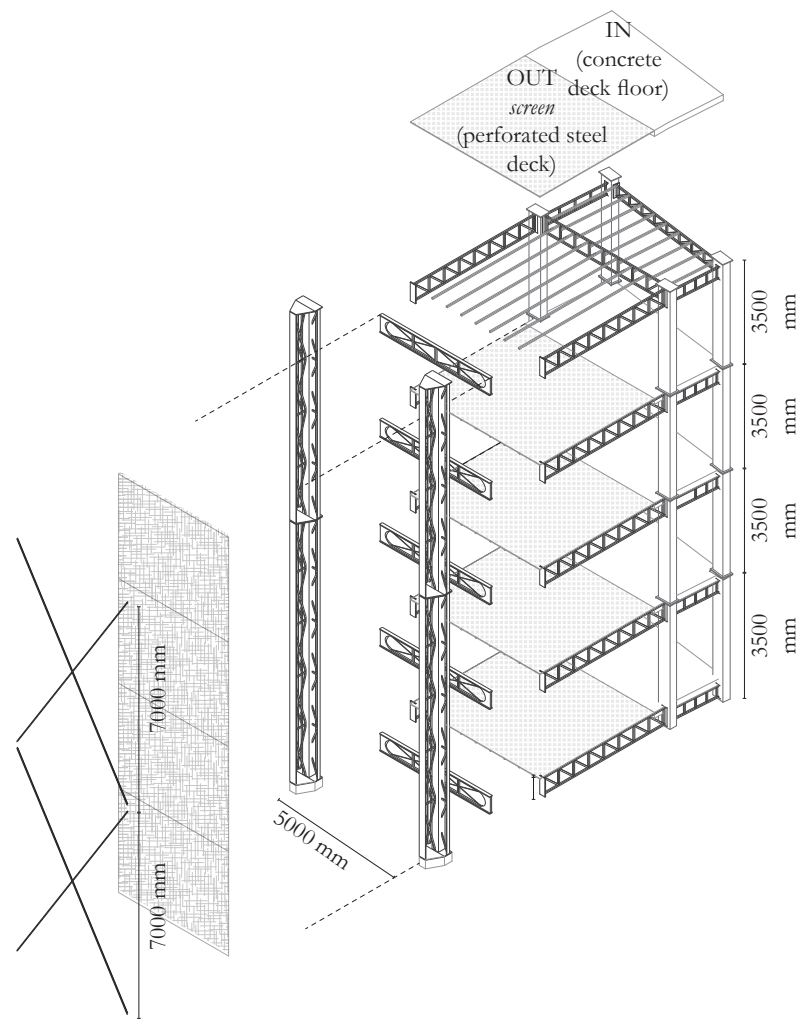
Caisson box



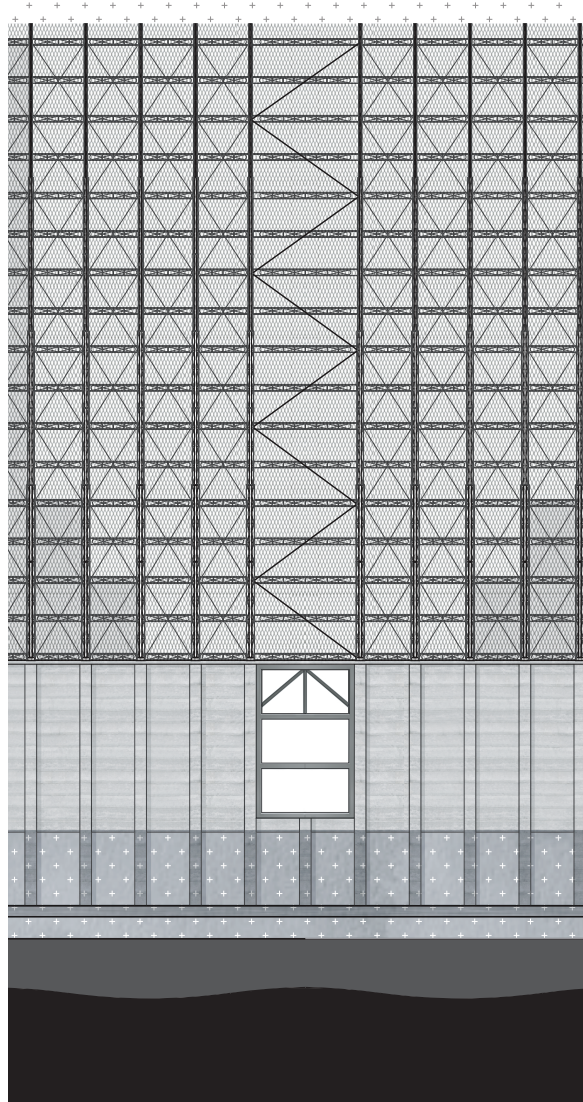
Structure



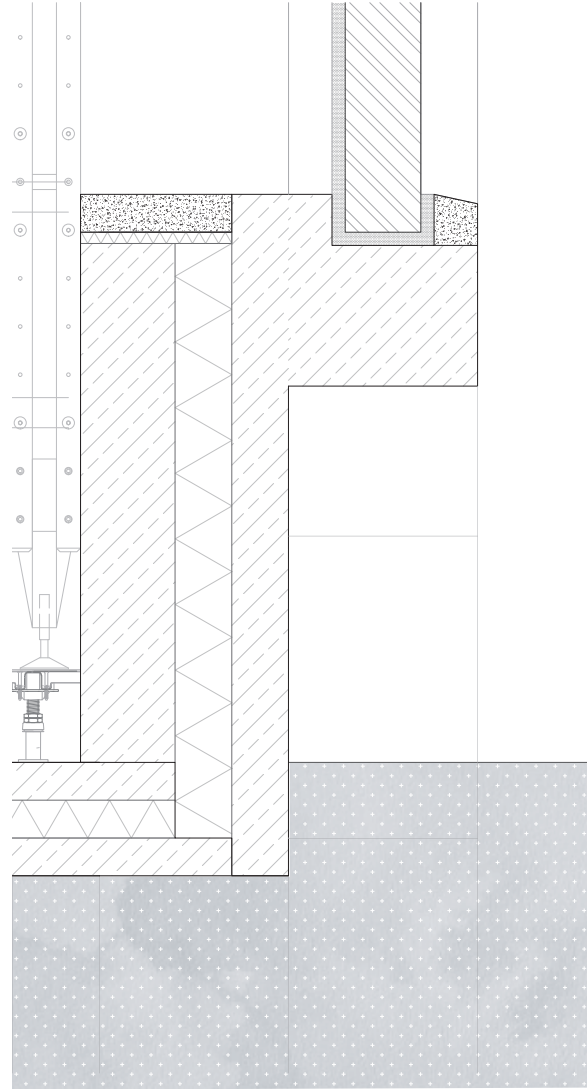
Structure segment

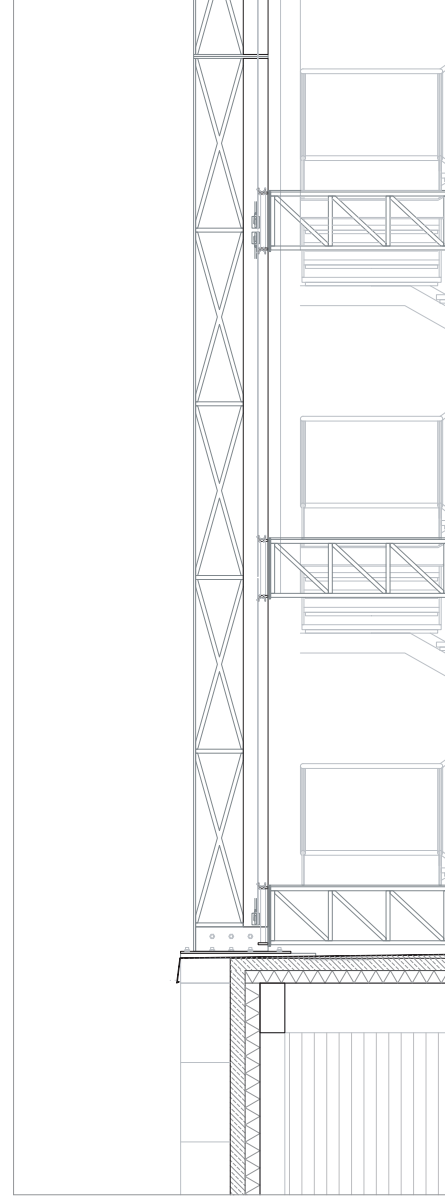
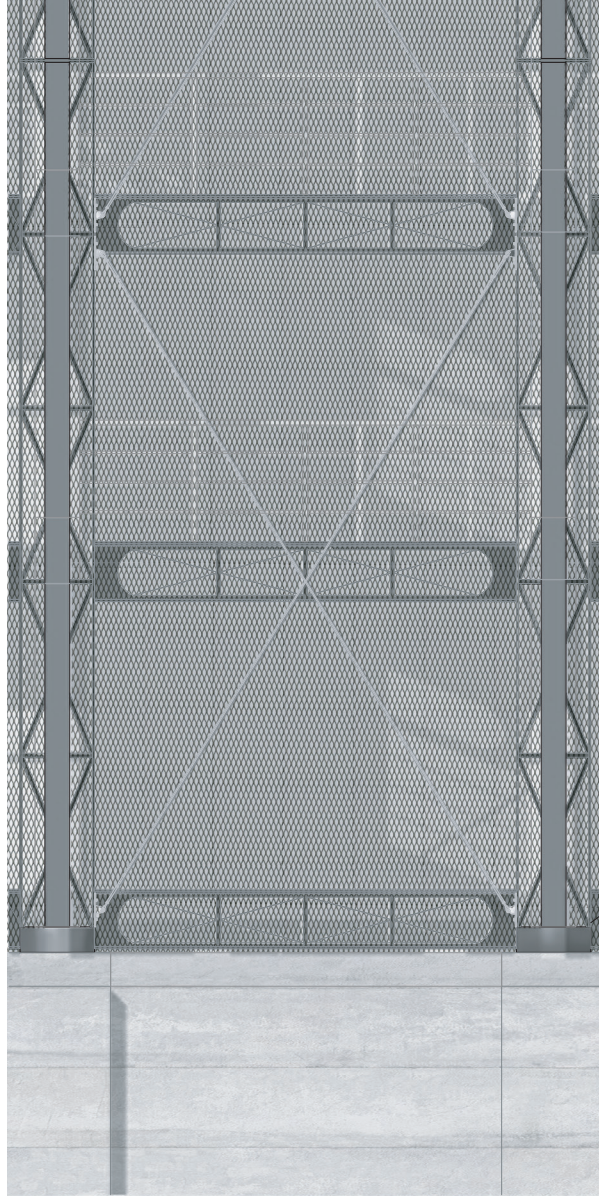


Structure

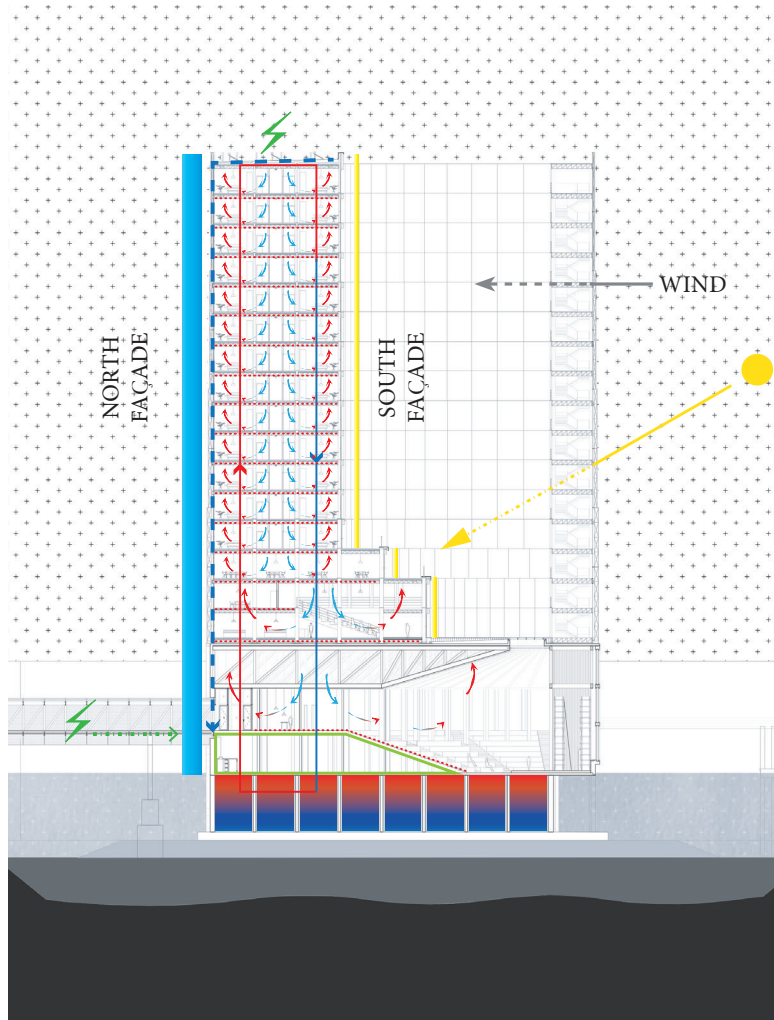


Assembly room window

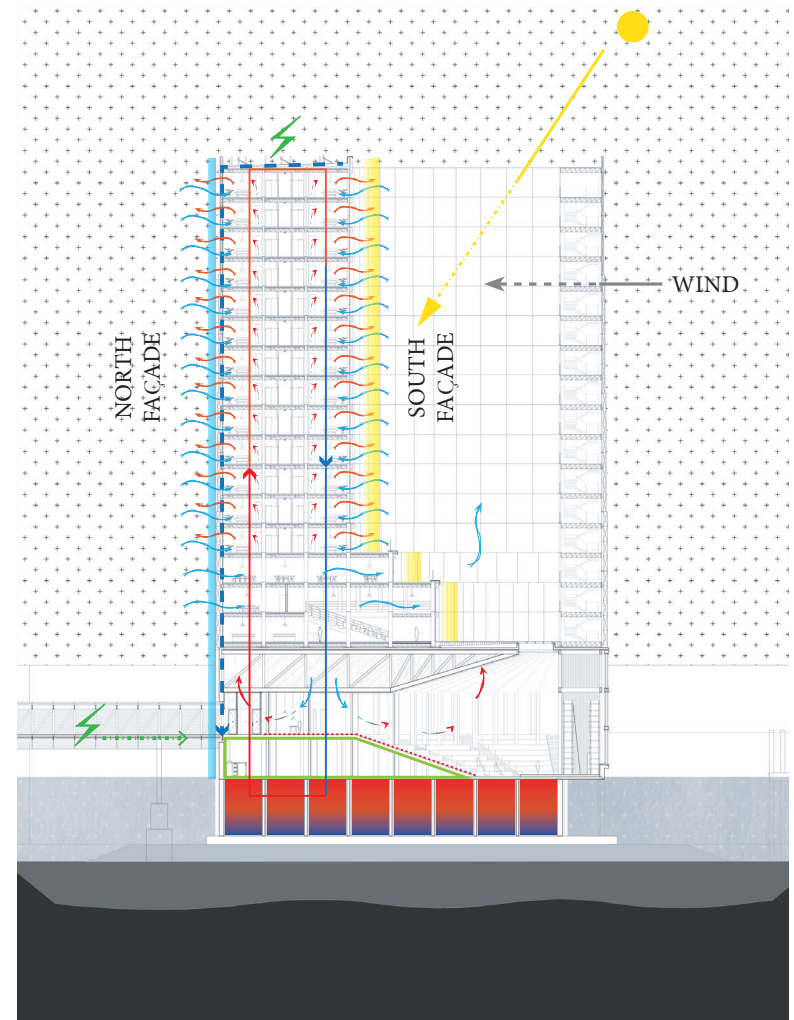




Visual permeability - Solid | void



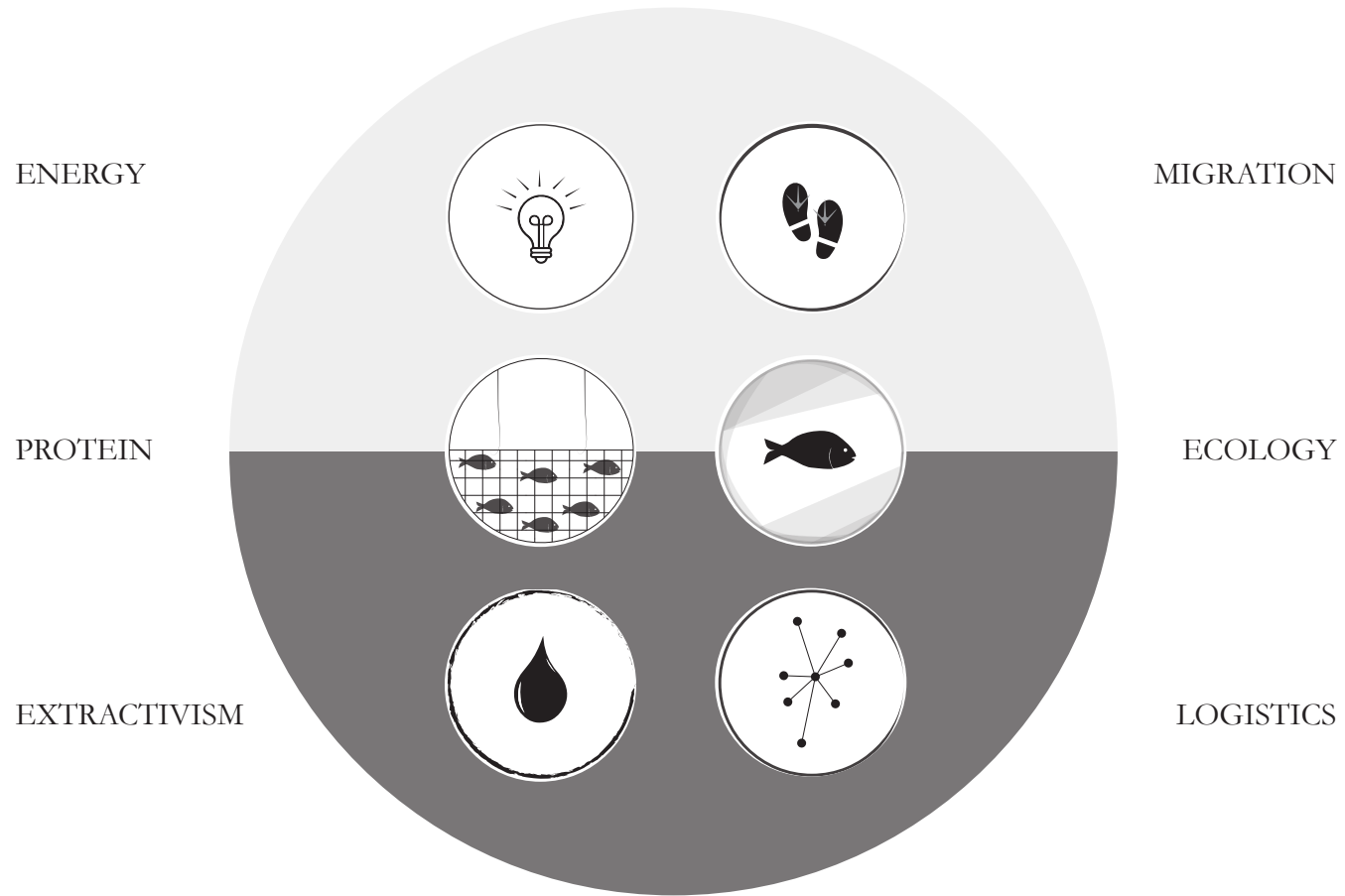
Winter



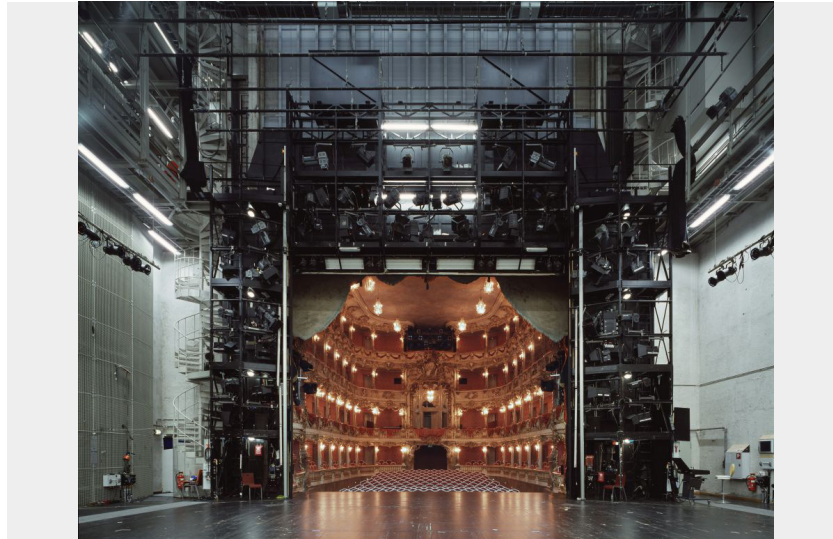
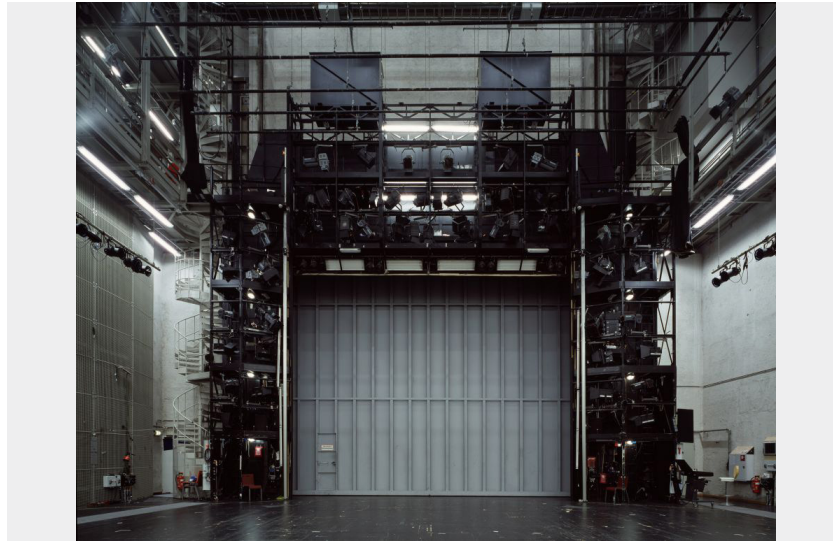
Summer



Gotham Chamber Opera | Hans Dieter Schaal

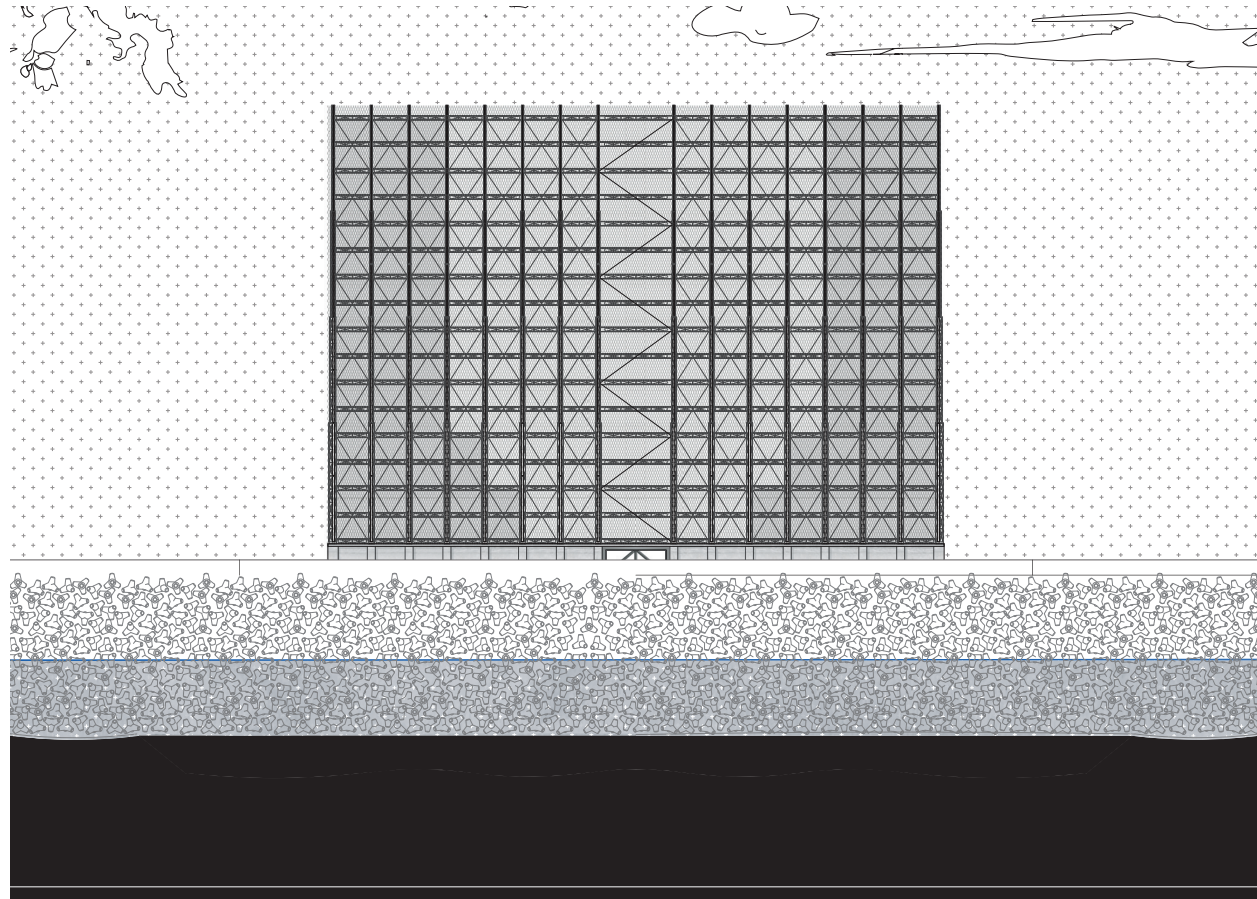


The fourth wall

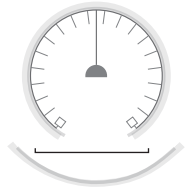
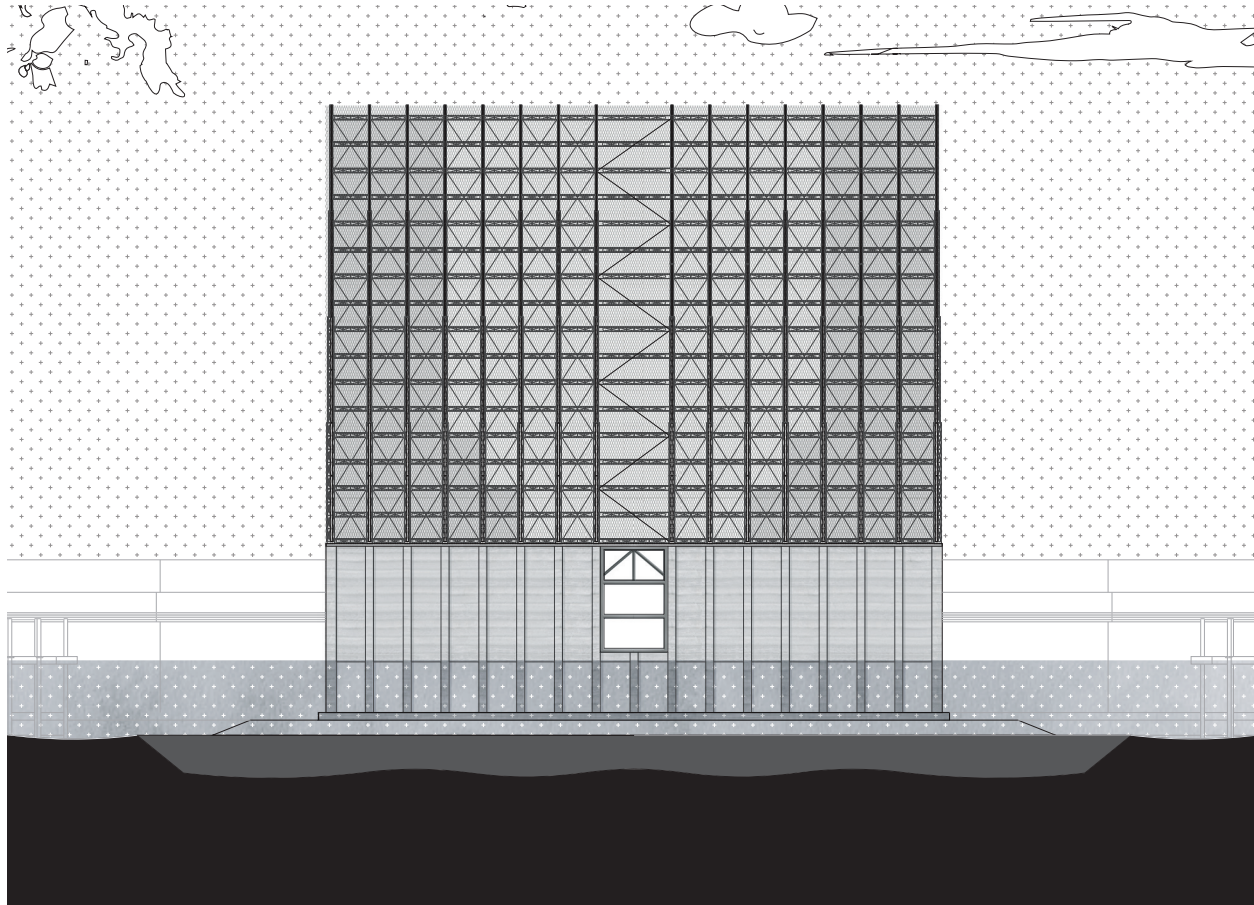


Cuvillié Theatre, Munich, 2013, Photograph by Klaus Frahn

The fourth wall

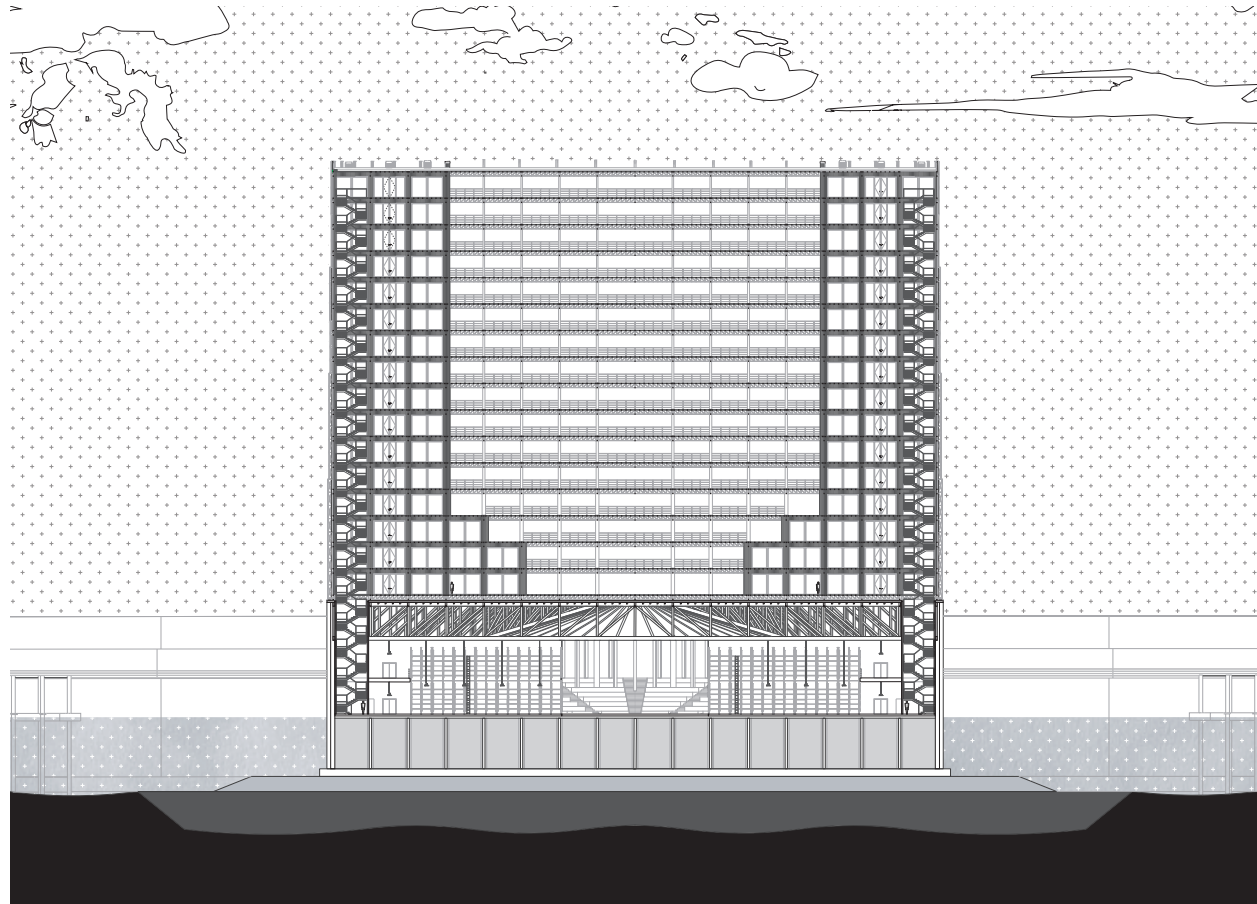


South elevation - before the breakwater

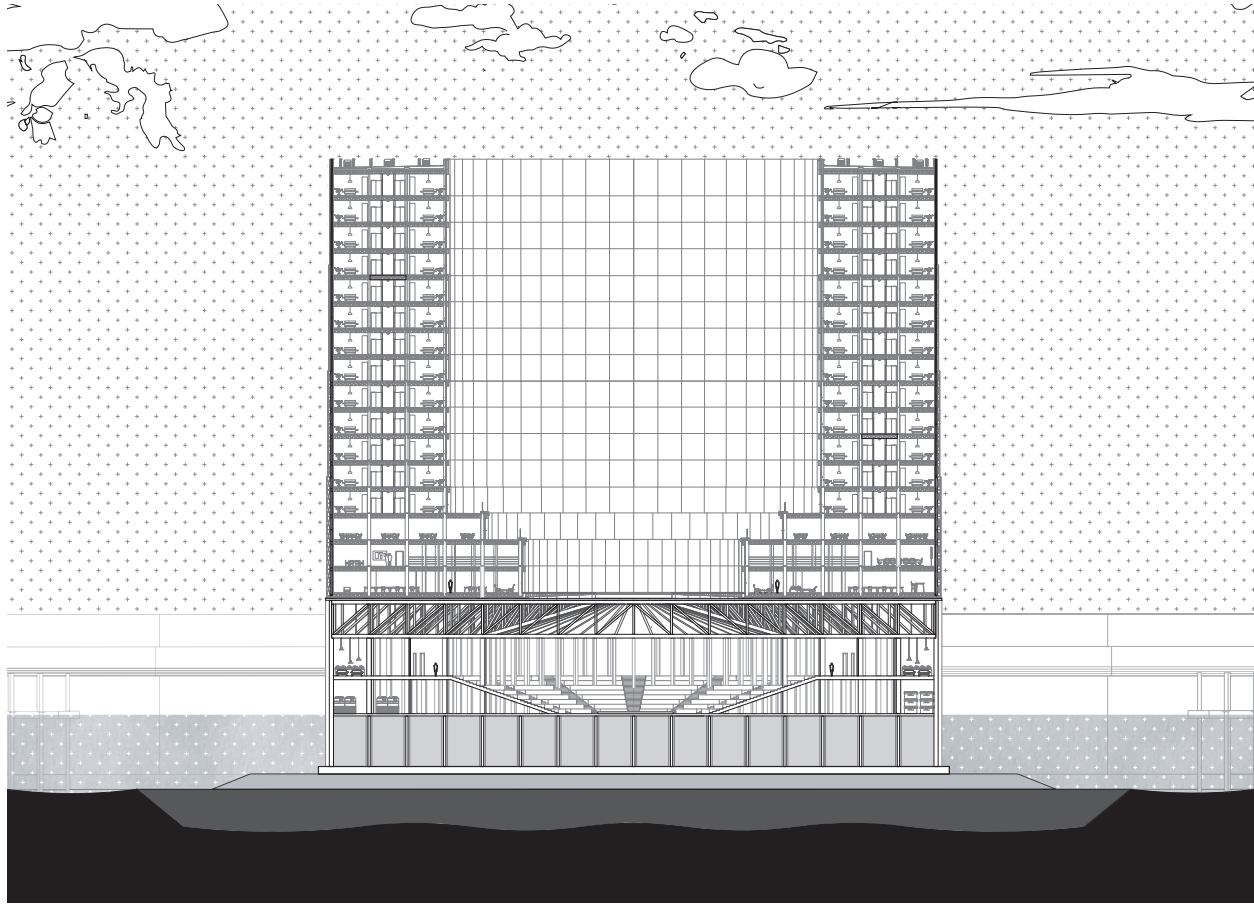


South elevation - after the breakwater

The fourth wall



South section - the fourth wall



South section - stage?



A North Sea nation state harbour



Leaving the nation state harbour



The Grey zone

From nation to state of exception



First viewing of the state of exception, the Parliament

From nation to state of exception



Towards the harbour entrance

From nation to state of exception

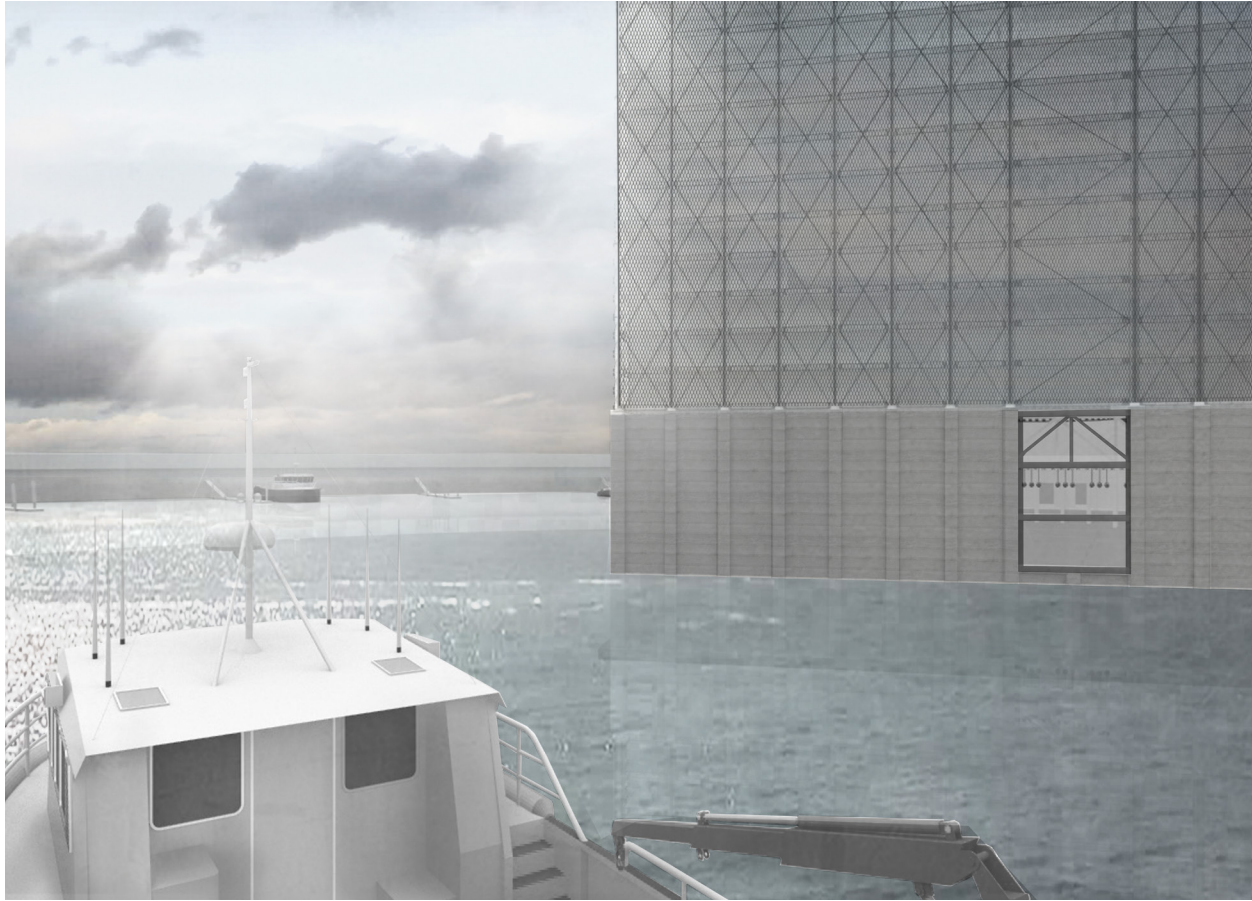


Entering the state of exception

From nation to state of exception

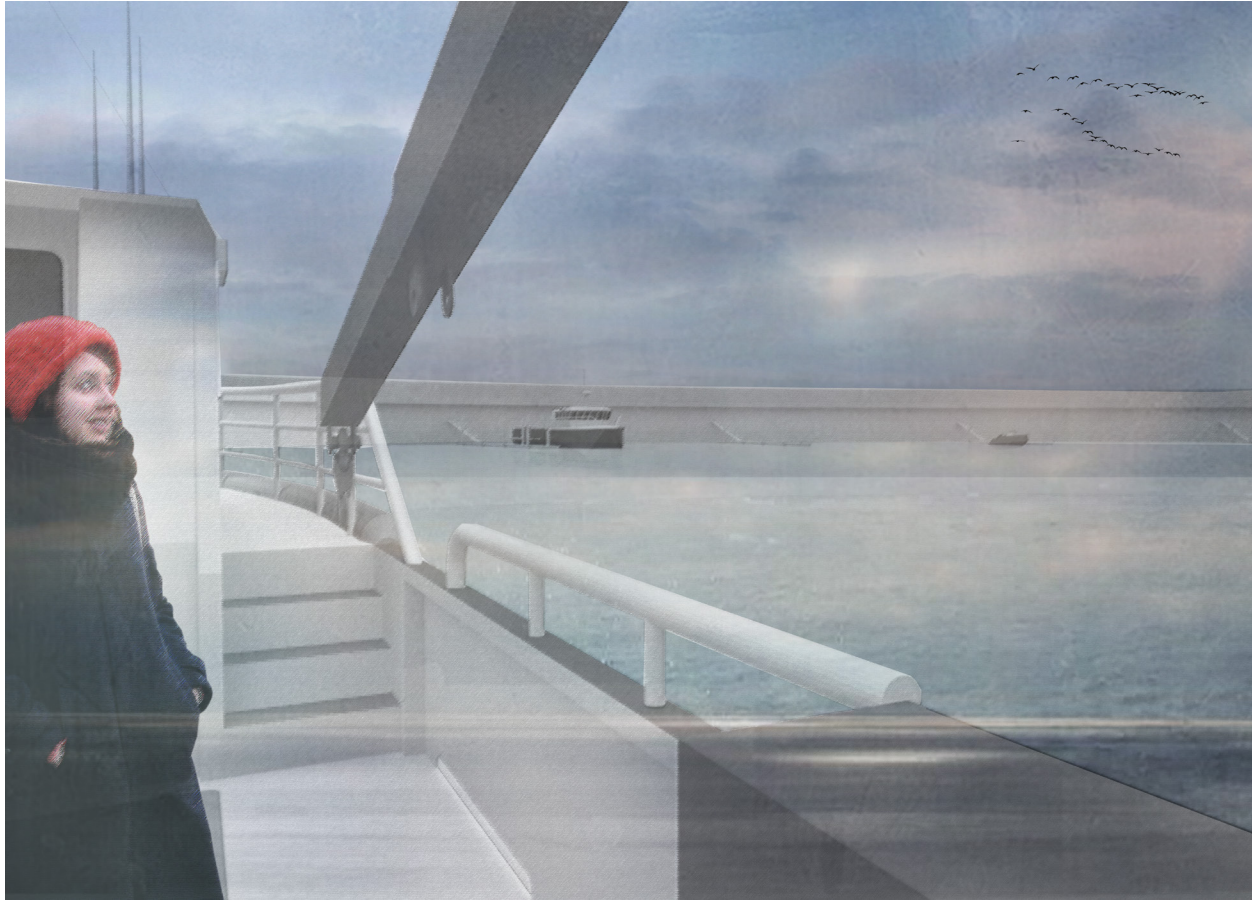


The Parliament

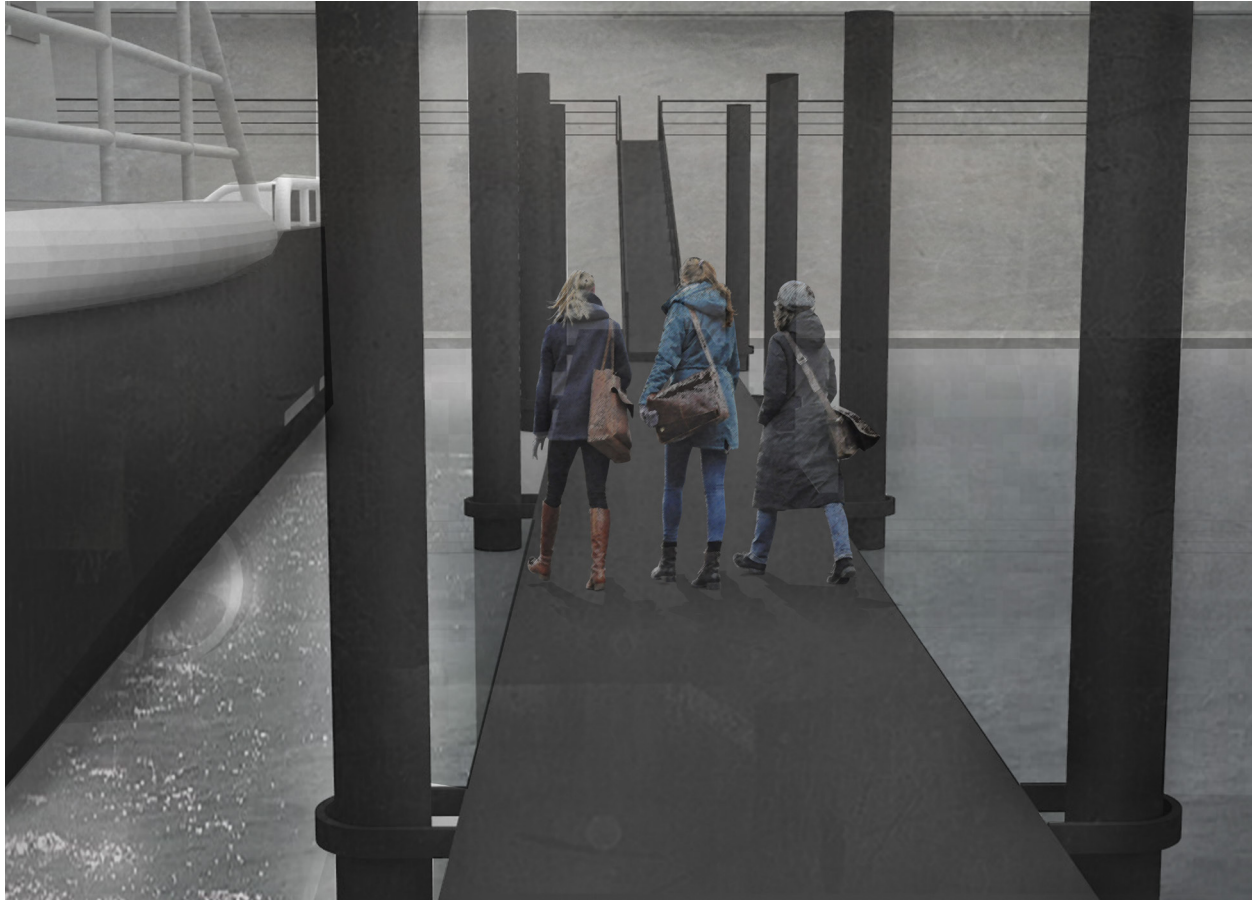


Finding a space in the harbour

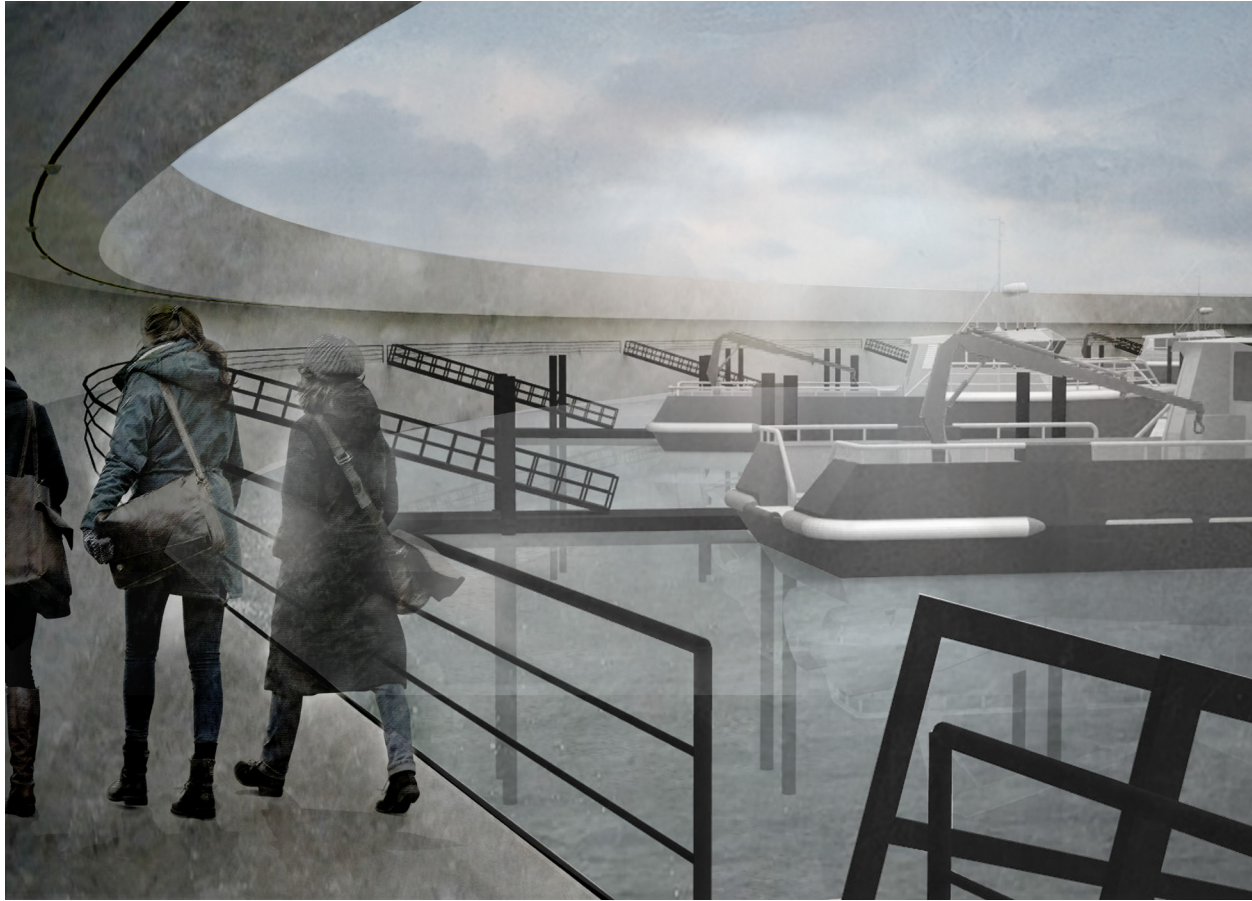
From nation to state of exception



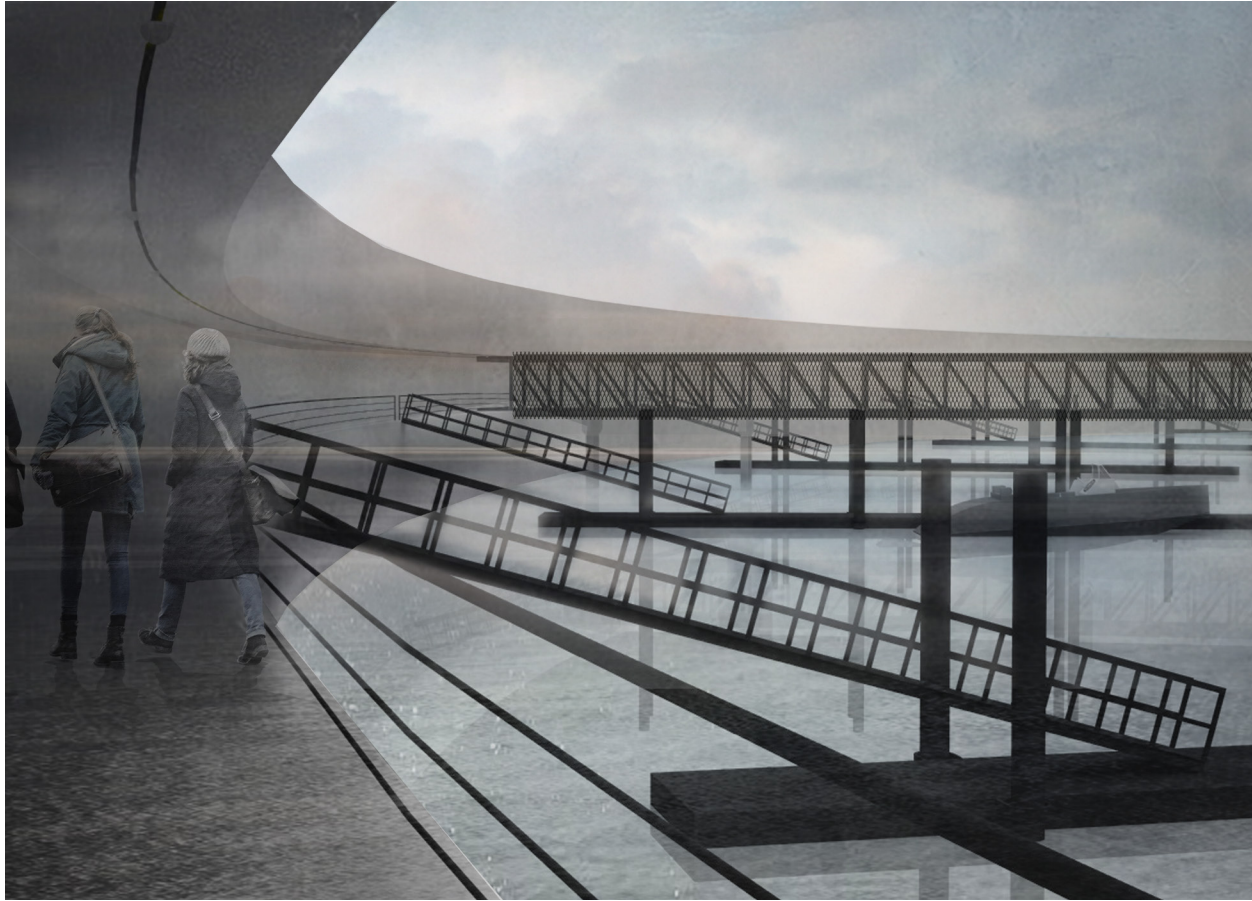
Looking back at the building



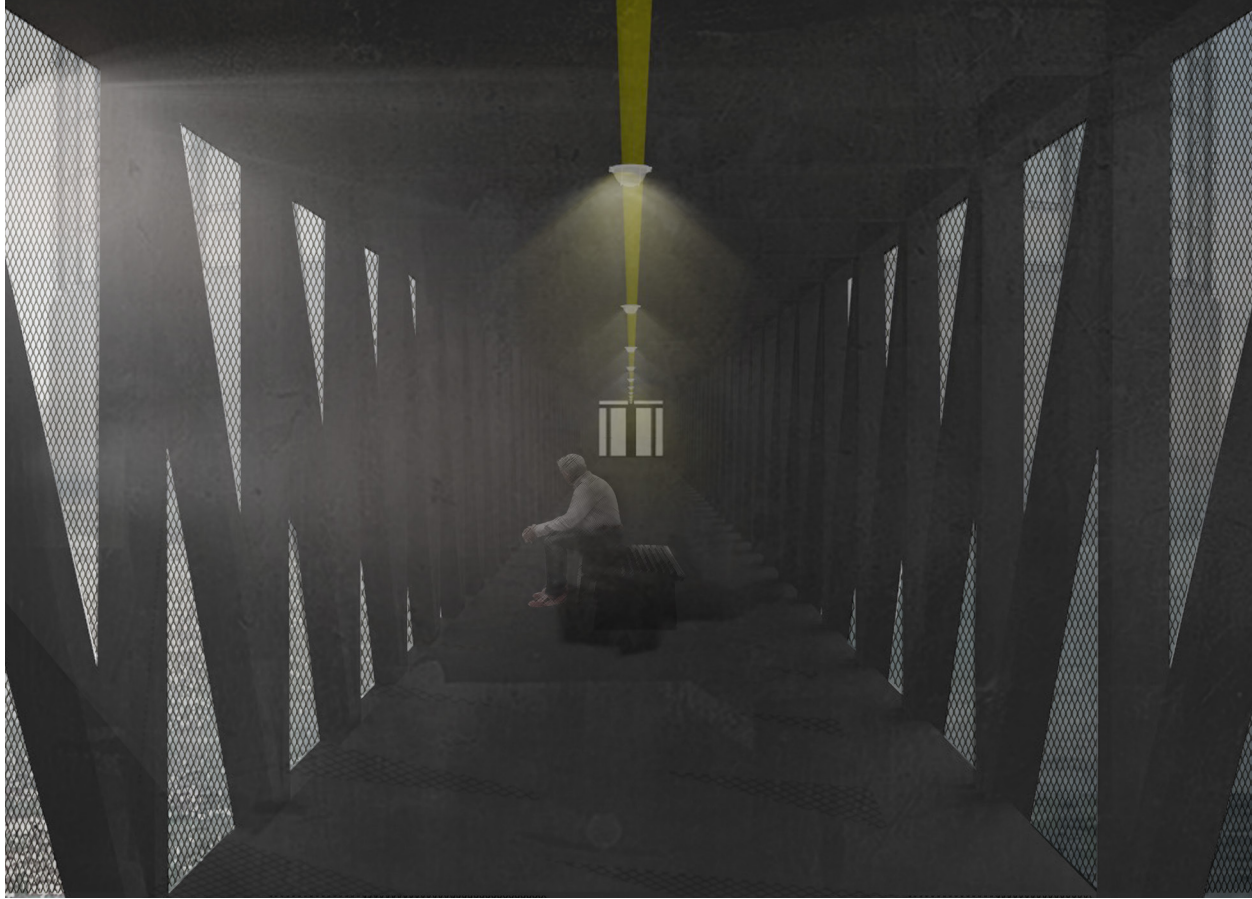
Docking in the harbour



Walking around the harbour caisson box edge



Seeing the bridge entrance



Walking through the bridge



Entrance foyer



“The Street” main circulation corridor in the caisson box



Waiting to enter the main assembly room

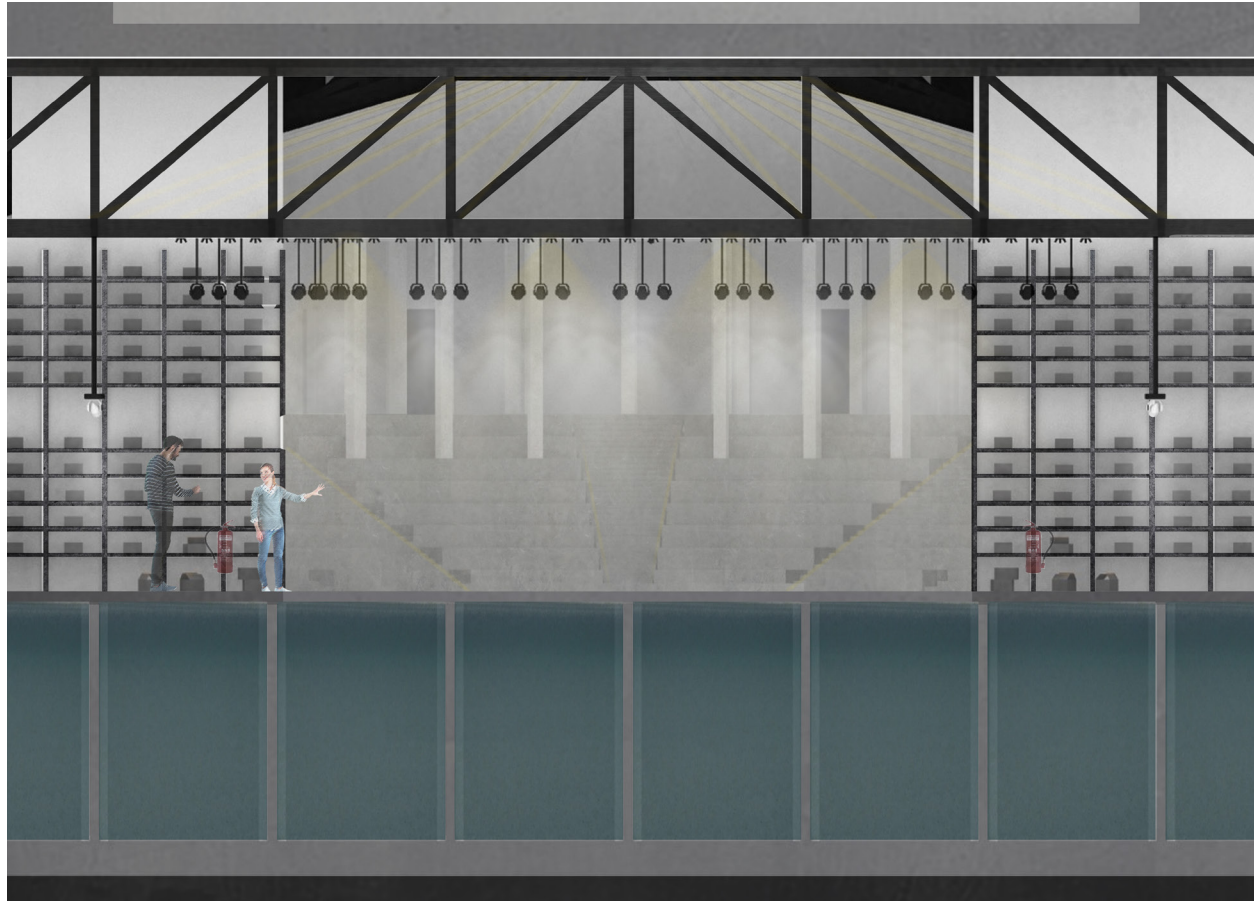


Looking out onto the North Sea, curtain open



Parliament in session, curtain closed

From nation to state of exception



The fourth wall



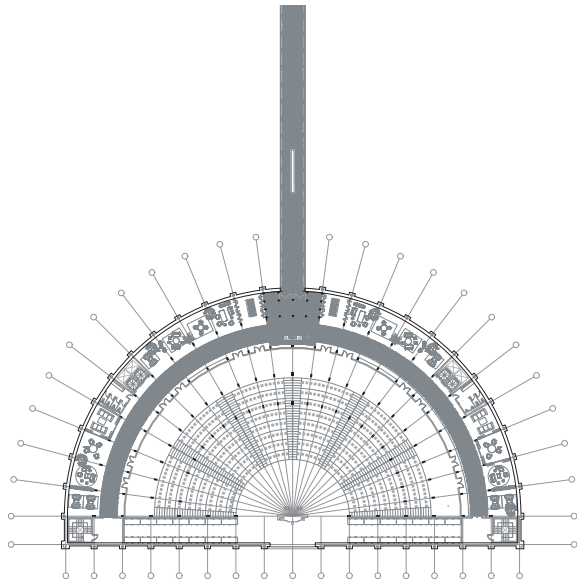
Informal conversation spaces, the open plan offices



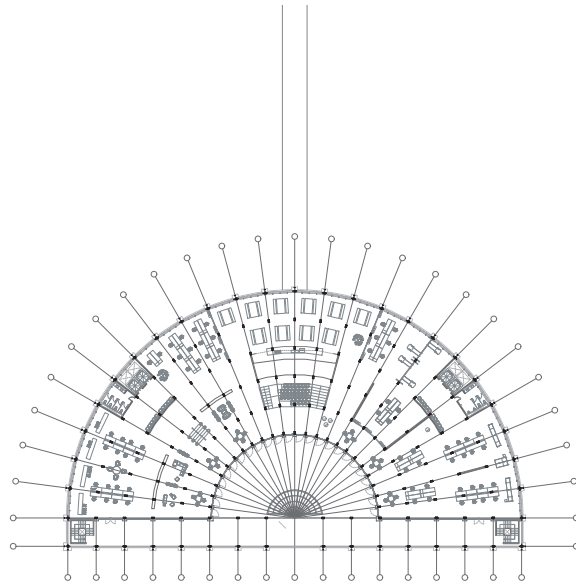
Informal conversation spaces, the closed spaces



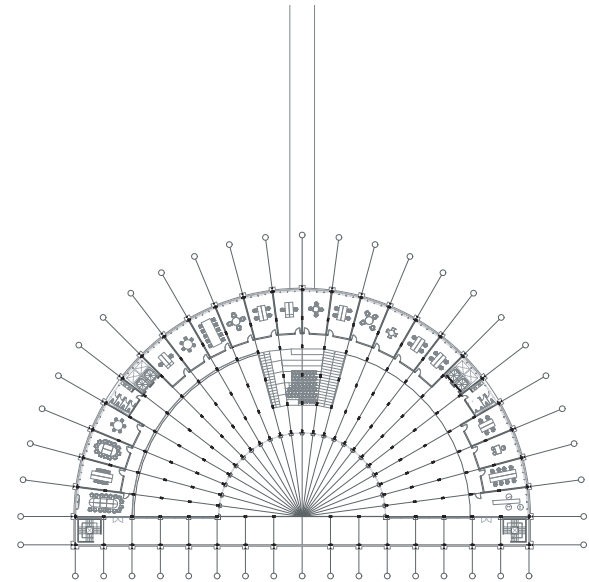
Inner courtyard, looking towards the screen and North Sea



Assembly room



Informal office

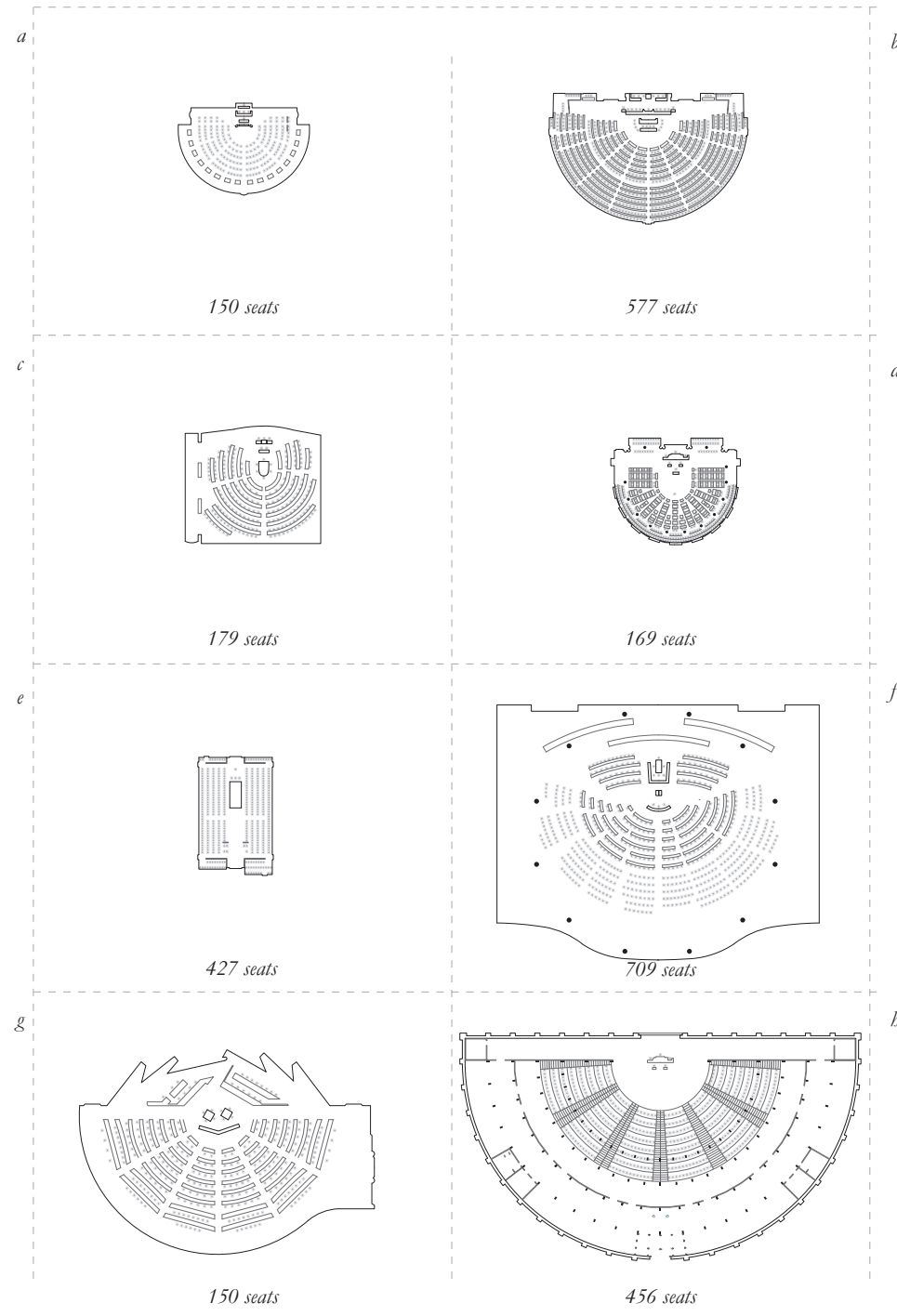


Formal office

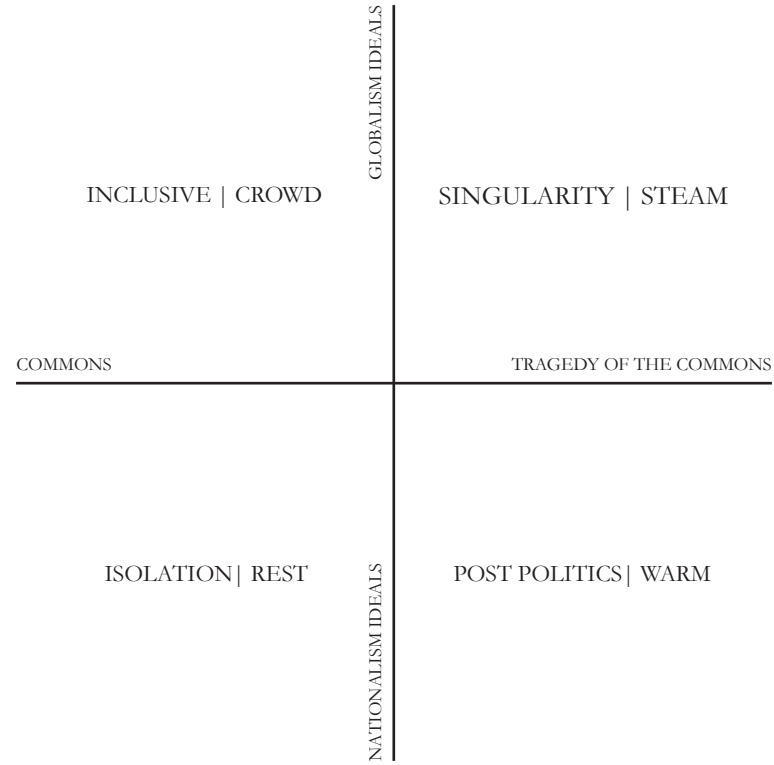
Plan comparison

Speaking architecture reflection

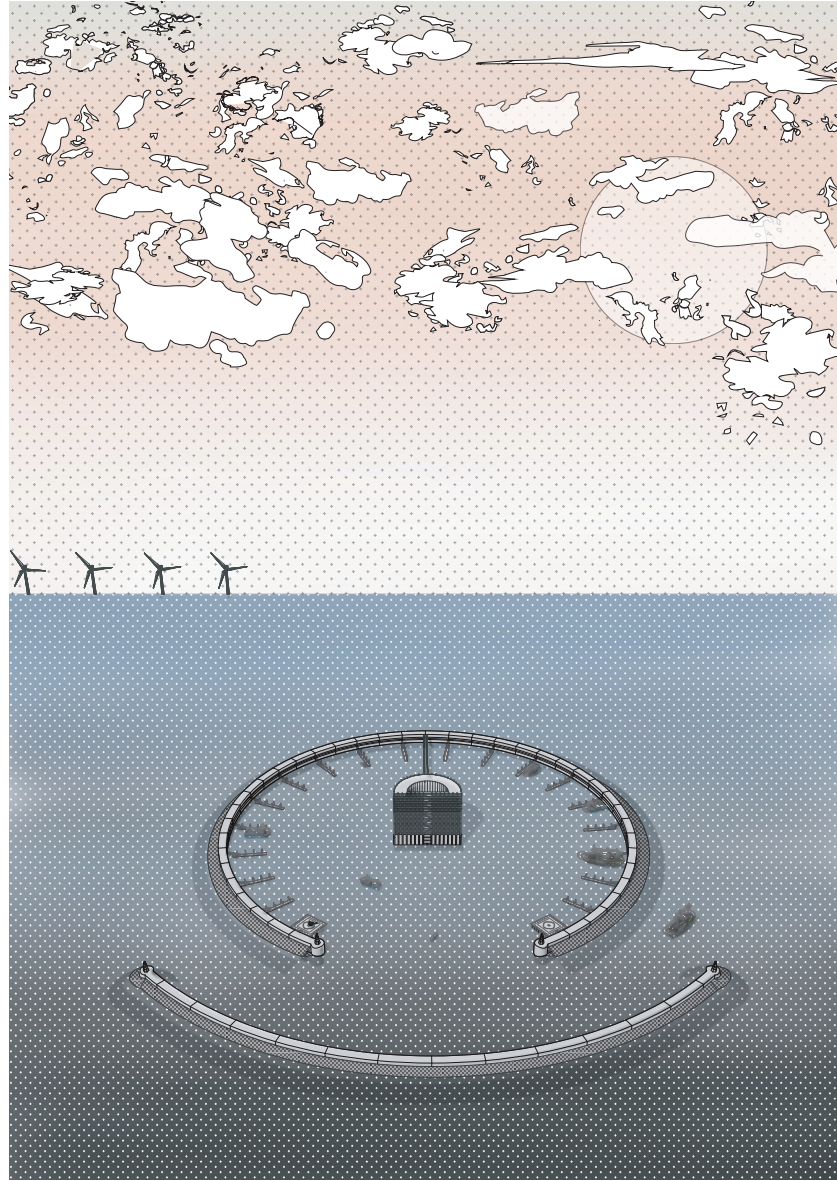
- a Belgium (1823)
 - b France (1837)
 - c Denmark (1849)
 - d Norway (1866)
 - e United Kingdom (1876)
 - f Germany (1894, 1999)
 - g Netherlands (1992)
 - h North Sea Parliament (2019)
- *Arranged in constructed timeline*



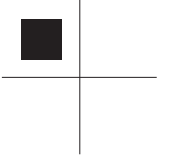
Architecture scenario-based planning

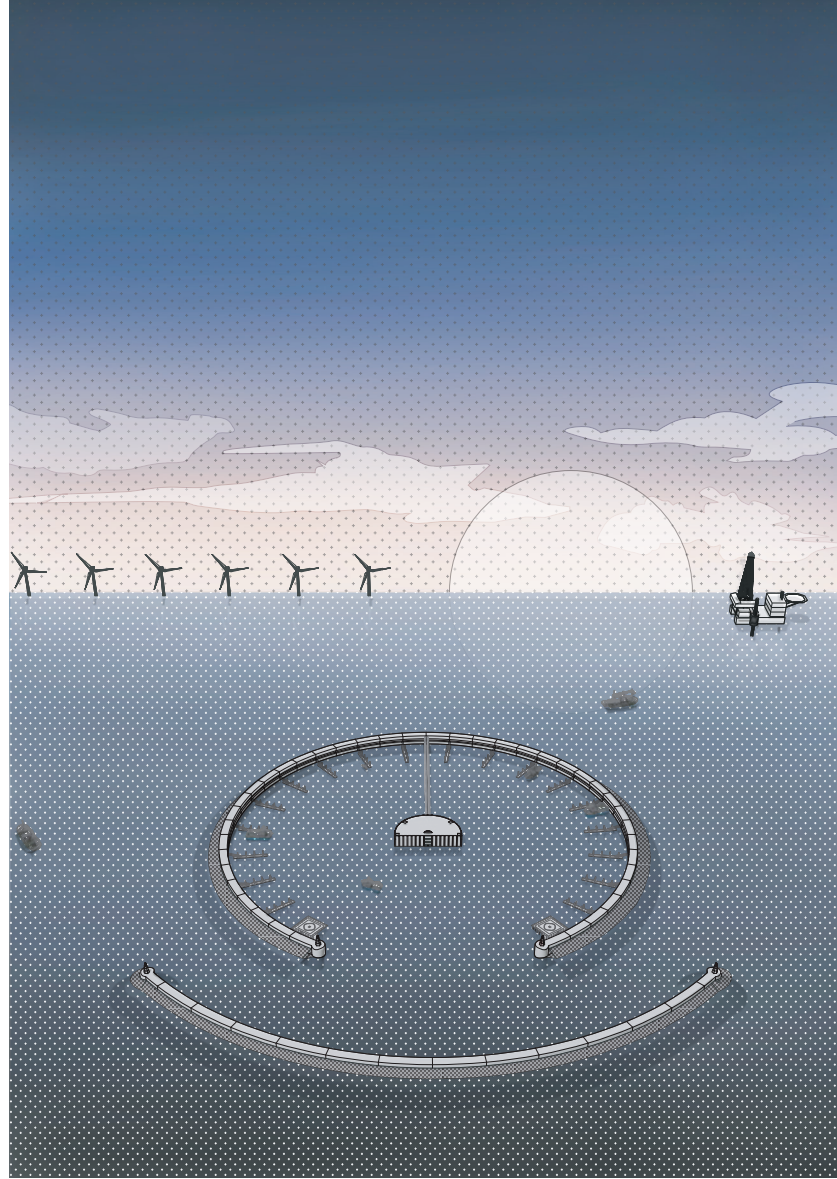


The matrix

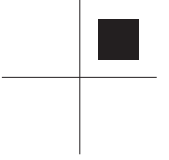


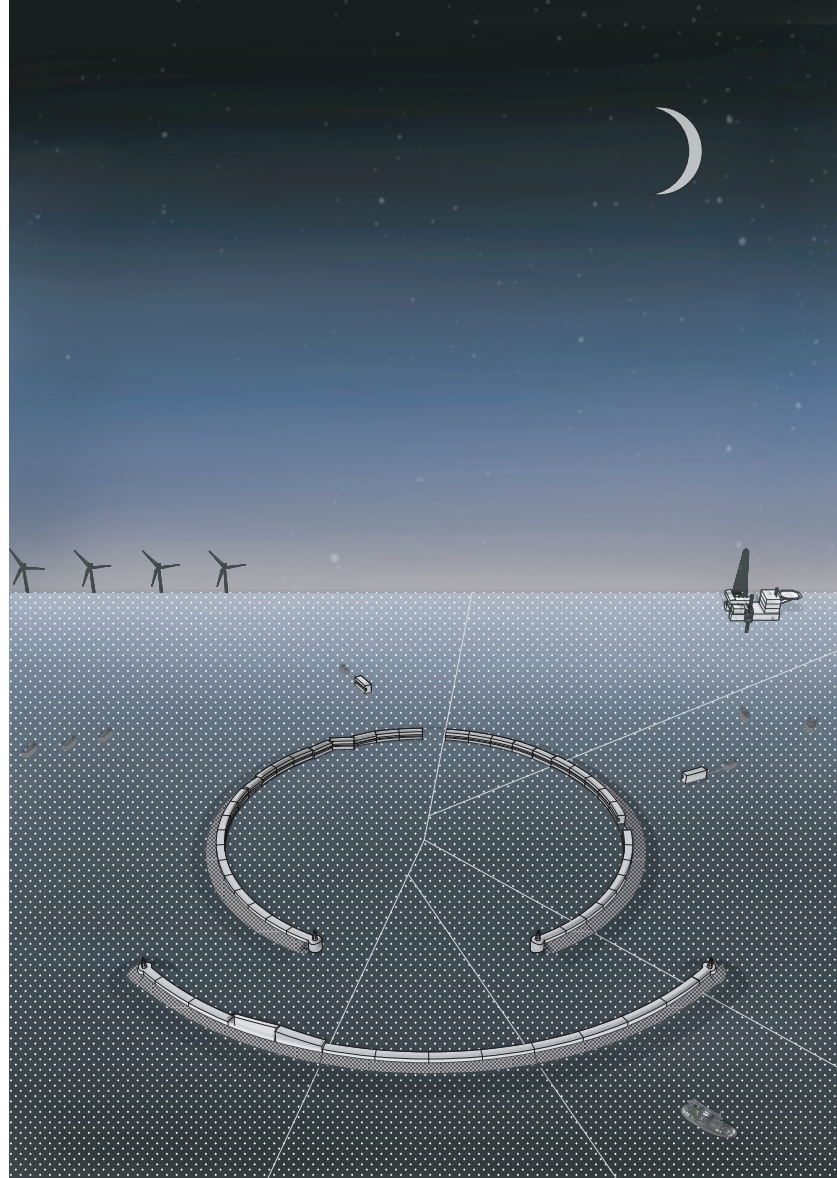
Inclusive



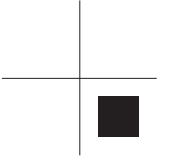


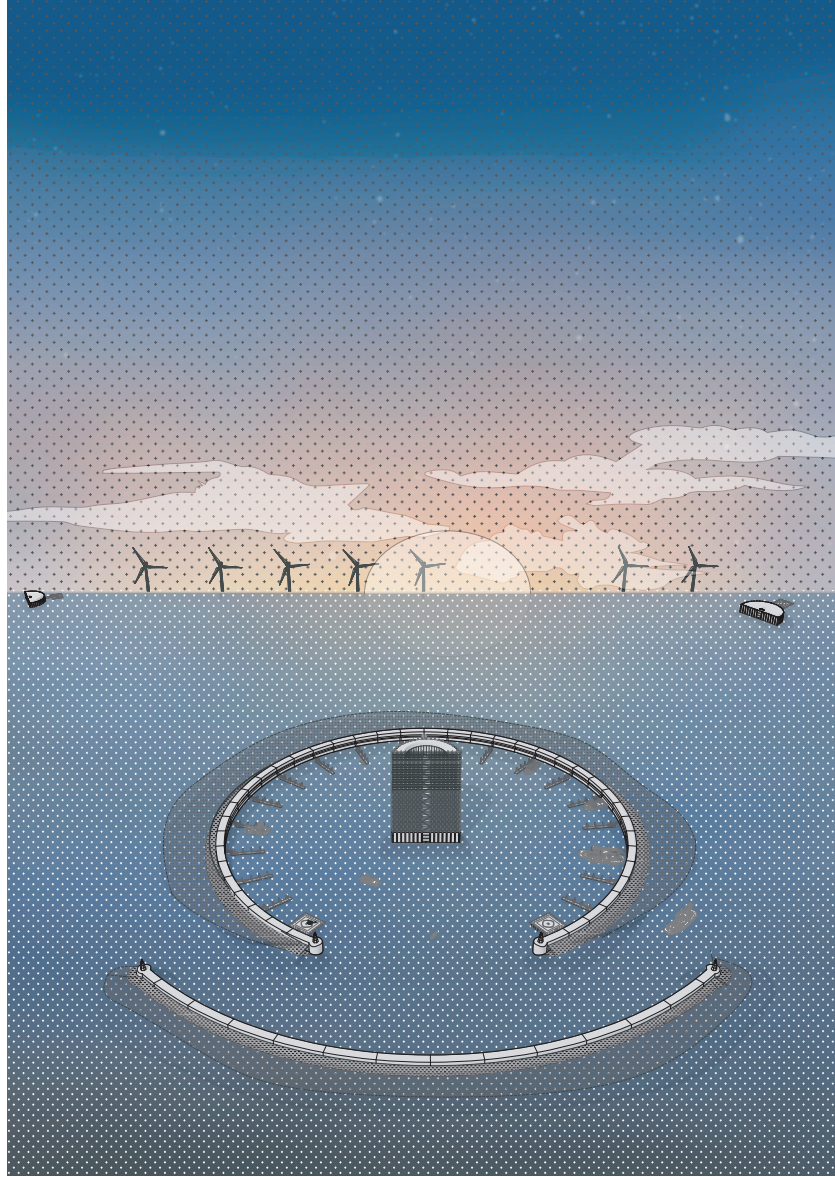
Singularity



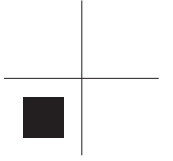


Post-politics





Isolation

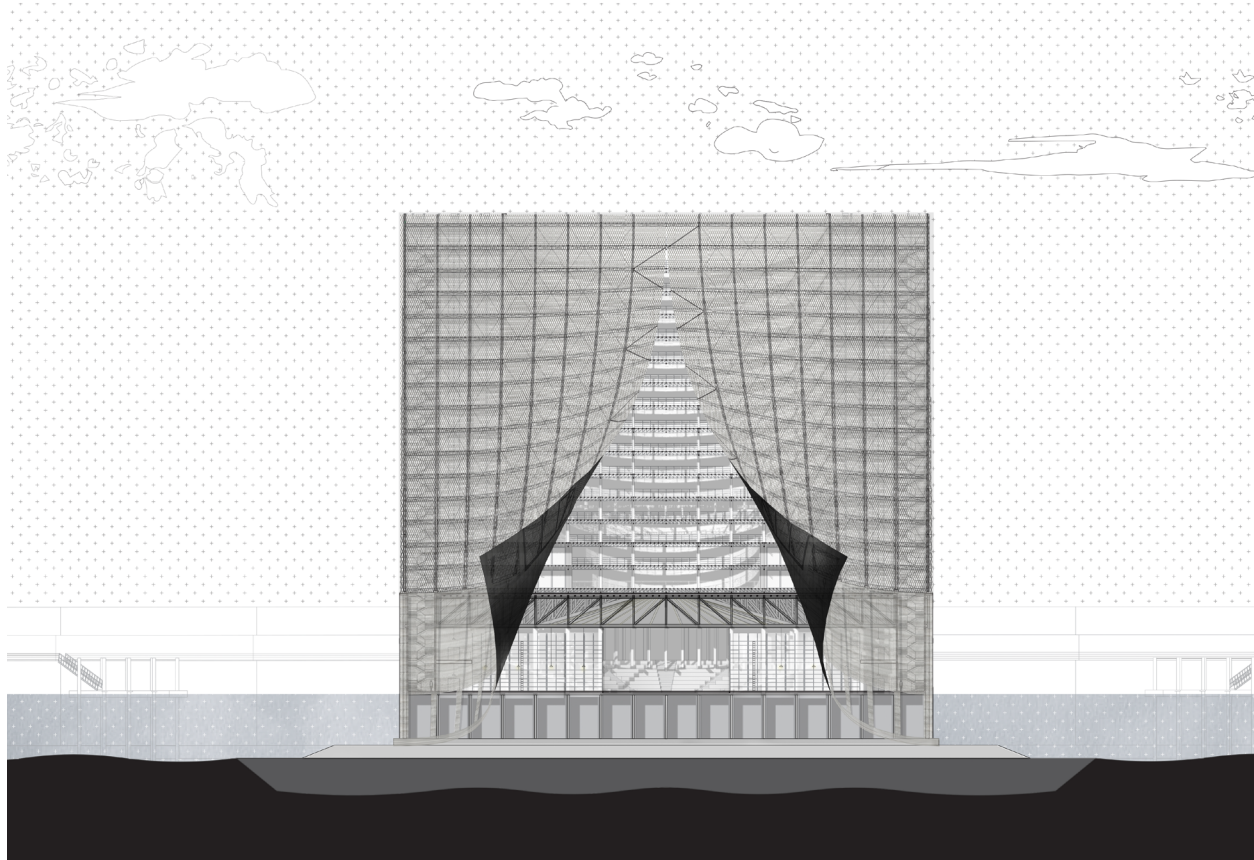




Another Time | Antony Gormley (2017)



The Rubicon: the figures in place on the seabed | Jason de Caires Taylor



Thank you

End