

Country / City UK/London
University / School University of Greenwich
Academic year 2017-2018
Title of the project Island Factories
Authors Mais Kalthoum



PERFORMATIVE NATURE

Barcelona International Landscape Architecture Biennial

September 2018 **Barcelona**

SCHOOL PRIZE

X International Landscape Architecture Biennial

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge -DUOT - UPC

ETSAB- Escola Tècnica Superior

d'Arquitectura de Barcelona

Avenida Diagonal, 649 piso 5

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TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project The Island Factories.....
Authors Mais Kalthoum.....
Title of the course MLA.L. Master of Landscape Architecture.....
Academic year 2017-2018.....
Teaching Staff Ed Wall.....
Department/Section/Program of belonging Architecture and Landscape.....
University/School University of Greenwich.....

Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

Within the next few centuries, humans are no longer tied to the geographical places or economic and social conditions to which they were born and as the rising sea levels threaten island nations and sea-shores around the planet, a new paradigm of living must be envisioned.

In my project, I am rethinking the boundary between land and water and redefining the link between the two. The focus of the project is on the waterfront of the Isle of Dogs in London where new man-made islands will be created. Like cell divisions in the human body, the islands are able to separate from the mainland and form new self-sustainable entities. Any singular entity thus created could be potentially populated, either by a single person, or equally by a large community. They can reconfigure themselves and migrate to new locations across the planet where island nations are struggling with the reality of climate change. In this way, a fluid and sustainable landscape is created.

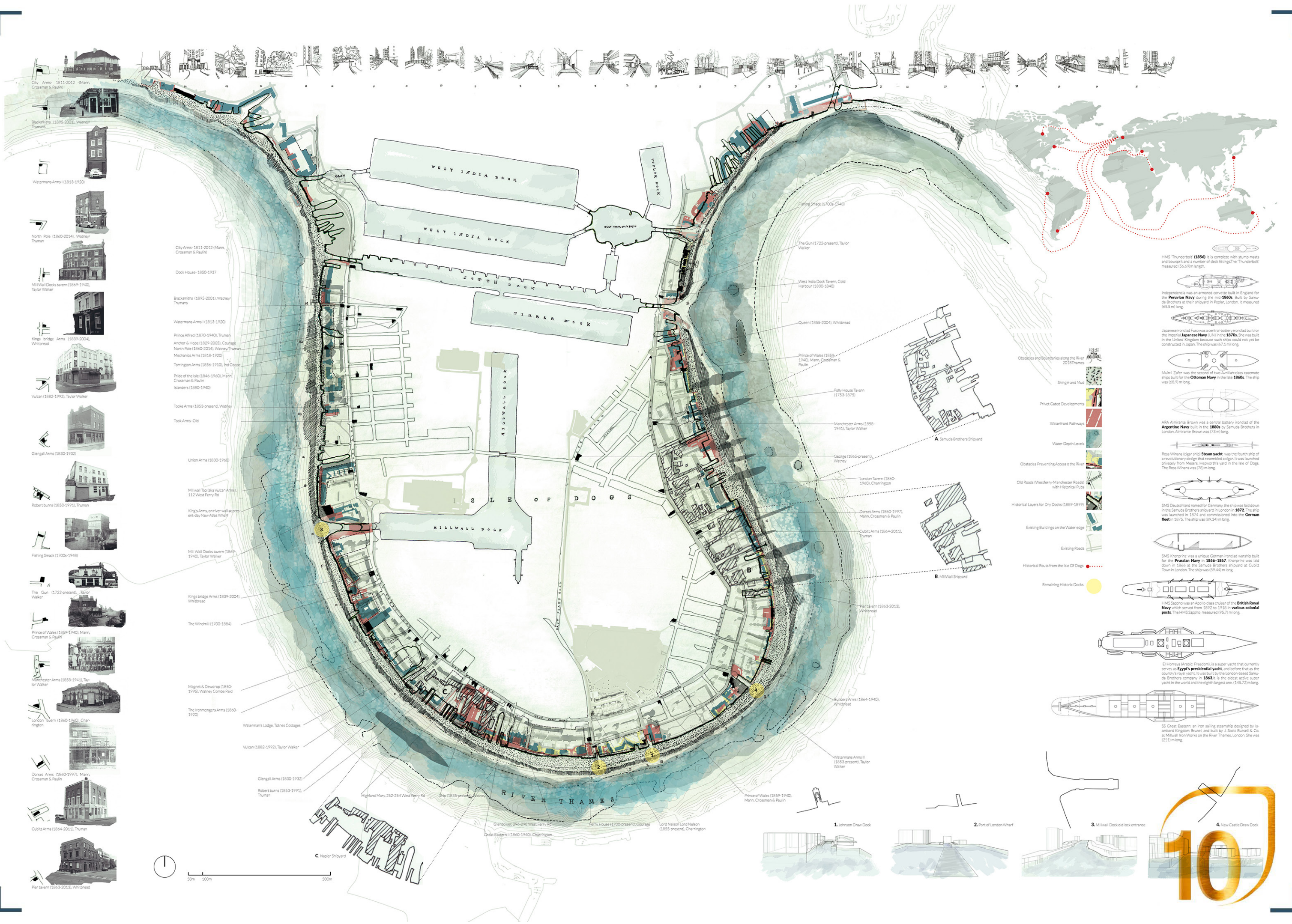
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Consult the web page <http://landscape.coac.net/>



HMS 'Thunderbolt' (1854) is complete with stuns and bowsprit and a number of deck fittings. The 'Thunderbolt' measured 150.9m length.

Independencia was an armored corvette built in England for the Peruvian Navy during the mid-1860s. Built by Samuda Brothers at their shipyard in Poplar, London. It measured 65.5 m long.

Japanese ironclad Fusuo was a central-battery ironclad built for the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) in the 1870s. It was built in the United Kingdom because such ships could not yet be constructed in Japan. The ship was 67.1 m long.

Mulvi Zafer was the second of two Amlin-class casemate ships built for the Ottoman Navy in the late 1860s. The ship was 68.9 m long.

ARA Almirante Brown was a central battery ironclad of the Argentine Navy built in the 1880s by Samuda Brothers in London. Almirante Brown was 77.3 m long.

Ross Winans (latter ship) Steam yacht was the fourth ship of a revolutionary design that resembled a clipper. It was launched privately from Messrs. Harcourt's yard in the Isle of Dogs. The Ross Winans was 78 m long.

SM S Deutschland named for Germany, the ship was laid down in the Samuda Brothers shipyard in London in 1872. The ship was launched in 1874 and commissioned into the German fleet in 1875. The ship was 89.34 m long.

SM S Kronprinz was a unique German ironclad warship built for the Prussian Navy in 1866-1867. Kronprinz was laid down in 1866 at the Samuda Brothers shipyard at Cubitt Town in London. The ship was 89.44 m long.

HMS Sappho was an Apollo-class cruiser of the British Royal Navy which served from 1892 to 1918 in various colonial posts. The HMS Sappho measured 95.7 m long.

El Horreya (Arabic: Freedom), is a super yacht that currently serves as Egypt's presidential yacht, and before that as the country's royal yacht. It was built by the London-based Samuda Brothers company in 1863. It is the oldest active super yacht in the world and the eighth largest one (145.72 m long).

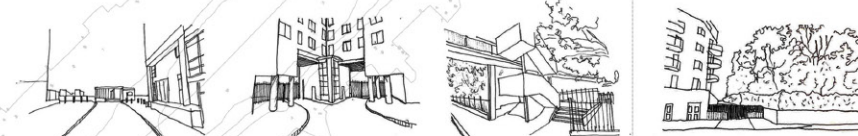
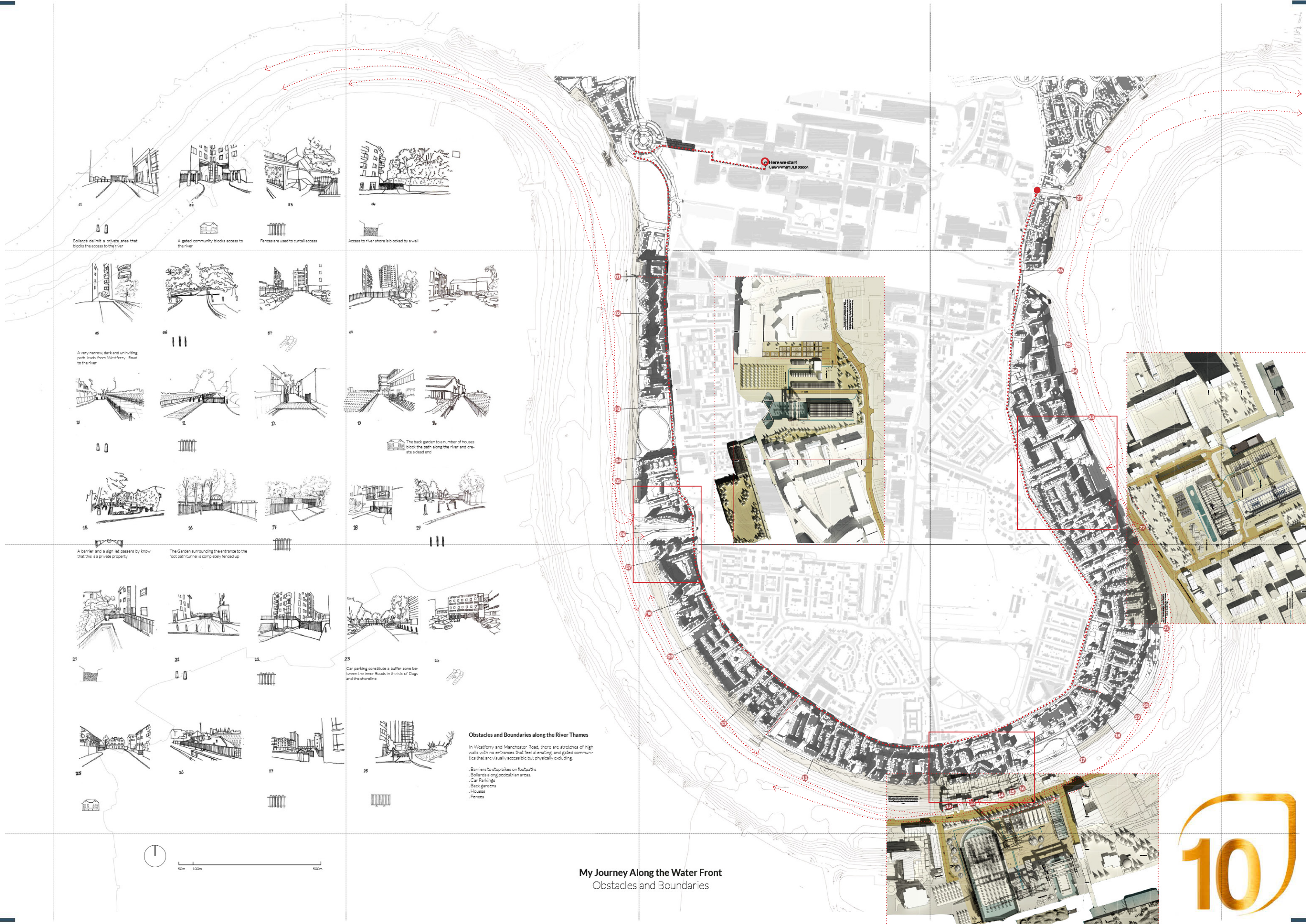
SS Great Eastern an iron sailing steamship designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, and built by J. Scott Russell & Co. at Millwall Iron Works on the River Thames, London. She was 211 m long.

1. Johnson Draw Dock

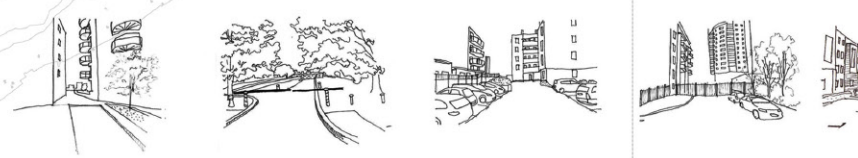
2. Part of London Wharf

3. Millwall Dock old lock entrance

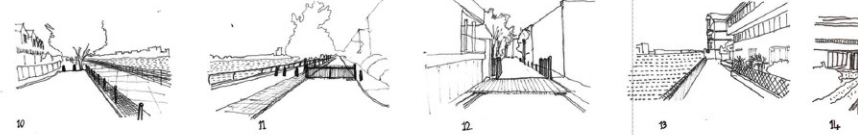
4. New Castle Draw Dock



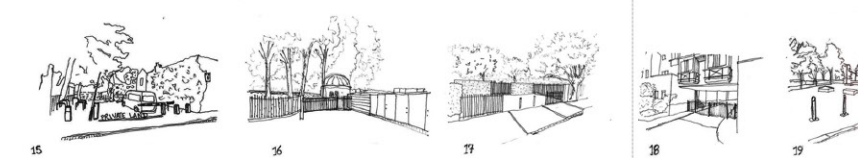
Bollards delimit a private area that blocks the access to the river
A gated community blocks access to the river
Fences are used to curtail access
Access to river shore is blocked by a wall



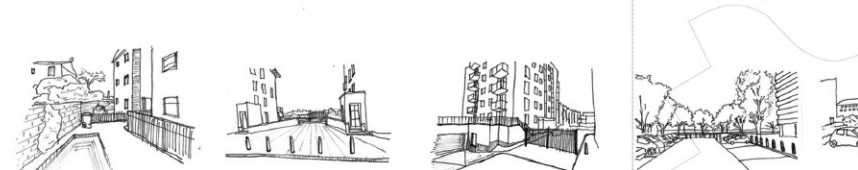
A very narrow, dark and uninviting path leads from Westferry Road to the river



The back garden to a number of houses block the path along the river and create a dead end



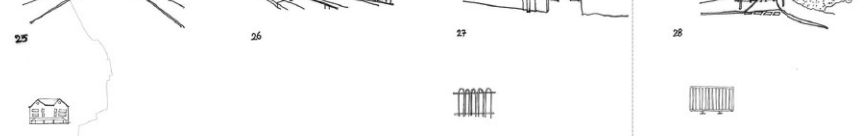
A barrier and a sign let passers by know that this is a private property



The Garden surrounding the entrance to the foot path tunnel is completely fenced up



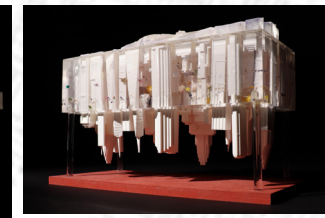
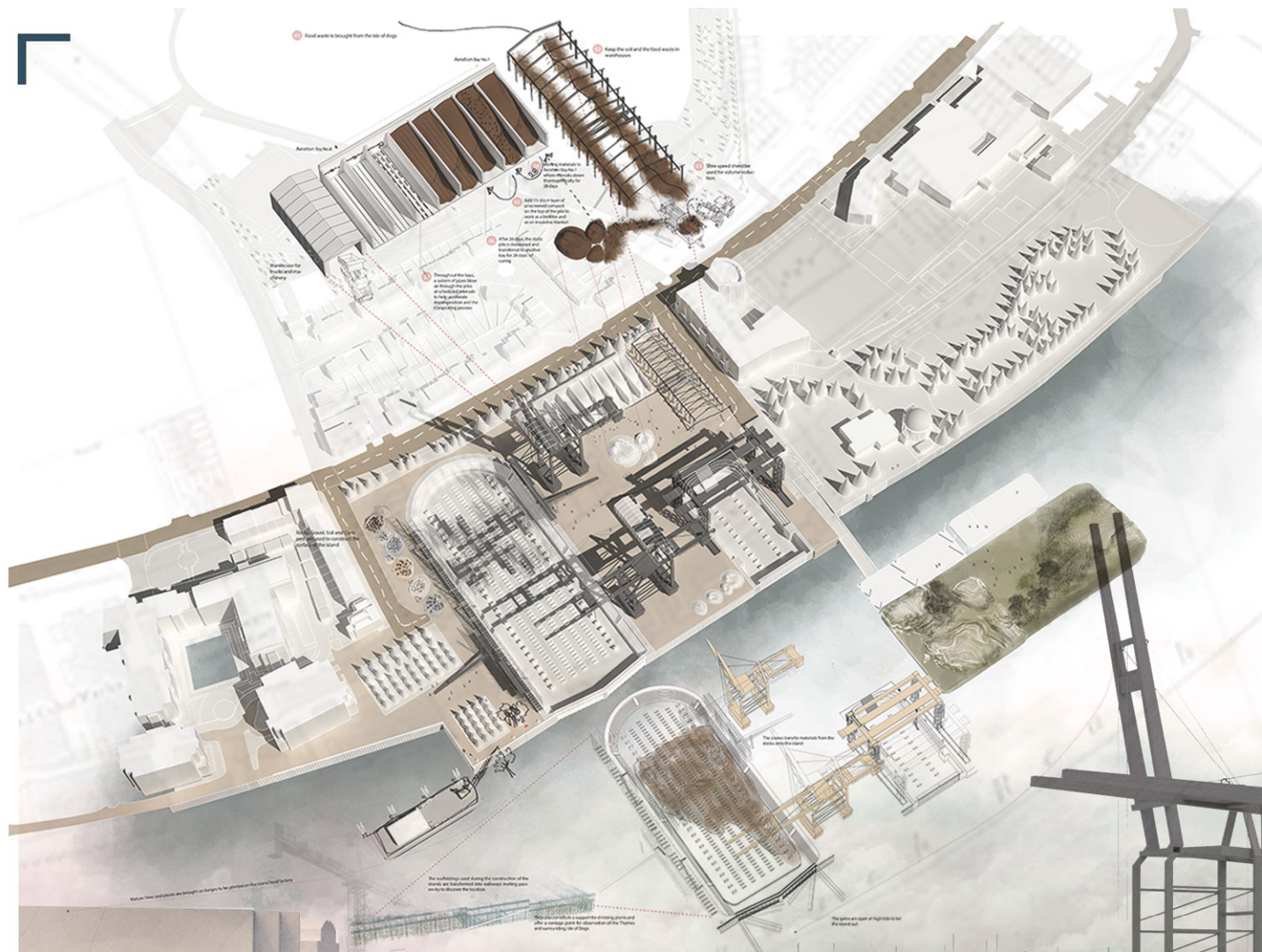
Car parking constitute a buffer zone between the inner roads in the Isle of Dogs and the shoreline



Barriers to stop bikes on footpaths
Bollards along pedestrian areas
Car Parkings
Back gardens
Houses
Fences

Obstacles and Boundaries along the River Thames
In Westferry and Manchester Road, there are stretches of high walls with no entrances that feel alienating and gated communities that are visually accessible but physically excluding.

My Journey Along the Water Front Obstacles and Boundaries



Flowers; in my model, the flowers represent the food human beings need to survive (food production factory in isle of dogs)
 Sand; my choice of sand indicates the use of compost, rocks and soil in the creation of leisure islands.
 Plastic particles; I have used plastic particles to symbolise the process of recycling plastic and its integral role in the building of houses and other constructional aspects of the Living Islands



Factory Type B- Soil and Compost Production



Leisure islands are built using rocks, gravel, soil and compost. The adjacent factory processes these materials. Materials are stored in different piles which are moved using on site trucks, bulldozers, and cranes. Food waste is brought from the isle of dogs and shredded and added to compost heaps in eight aeration bays. These bays are used to produce compost following a three phases process. First, the shredded food waste is left to rot in the first bay for 28 days before being moved to next one for curing (another 28 days) and the third for maturing (another 28 days).

Leisure Islands
 View- Island Type B

Leisure islands create a new space for entertainment and gathering. They offer a place for interaction, meditation and enjoyment of nature

