TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	Distant Storytelling
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Title of the course	Research Master of Landscape Architecture
Academic year	2020
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Department/Section/Program of belonging	Landscape Architecture Program / School of Architecture
University/School	University of Technology Sydney

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

Site: Deception Island in Antarctica

Antarctica's biologically isolated history has been contested by the emerging presence of kelp. Southward, climate change has weakened ocean current barriers, allowing 'foreign' matter to wash onto its grounds. Scientists have coined this as an 'invasion', utilising language that induces fear of the unknown, the Other and the stray. As such, drifting kelp is a product of the Anthropocene and its voyage through the Antarctic ocean currents reflect the broader issues affecting our world.

With escalating concern over the climate, science investigates distant sites where clues can be found about the future of the planet. These records and predictions come from close observations of territorial shifts, material transformations and multi-species encounters. This research focuses on the way that information is translated, shared and distributed.

Traditionally the discipline of landscape architecture has followed the long-favoured style of storytelling where a central human figure dominates the narrative. Through the lens of radical care practices, this research uses the narration practices of science fiction, speculative fabulation and scientific facts together with archival and mapped data to disrupt traditional narratives and unpack the ecological and socio-political material tales that tie the geographical region with the rest of the world.

Aware of the challenges of a remote site and the difficulties of understanding landscapes and life intimately without proximity, 'distant storytelling' speculates on how a practice of care can reconfigure histories and 'draw out' multispecies encounters by creating a social space of affectual and/or embodied experience.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AGAIN

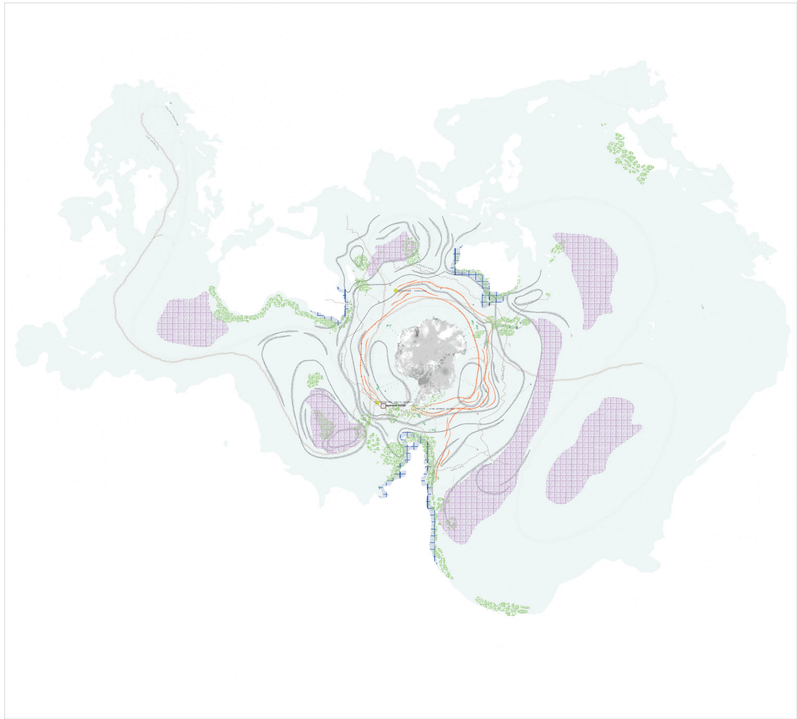
11th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

Barcelona September 2020

SCHOOL PRIZE

KELP

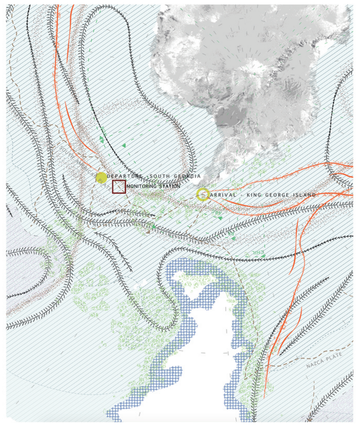
PHYSICAL AND MATERIAL FORCES INFLUENCING KELPS JOURNEY TO ANTARCTICA



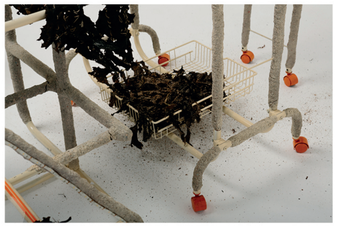
KELP FORESTS
SEA URCHIN BARRENS
SEA TEMPERATURES
GLOBAL GYRE SPOTS
KELP'S JOURNEY TO ANTARCTICA
CURRENTS
LAND CLAIM IN ANTARCTICA
TECTONIC PLATES

1 : 40000

FAID AIMAD



Interspecies relations promoting non-hierarchical alliances can be achieved through a series of embodied haptic exchanges which fracture colonial perceptions of the pristine and the unknown.
The pairing of a (new) treaty with forms of physical encounter can establish a foundation on which interspecies relationships can be reassessed.



Cartographic depections of Deception Island

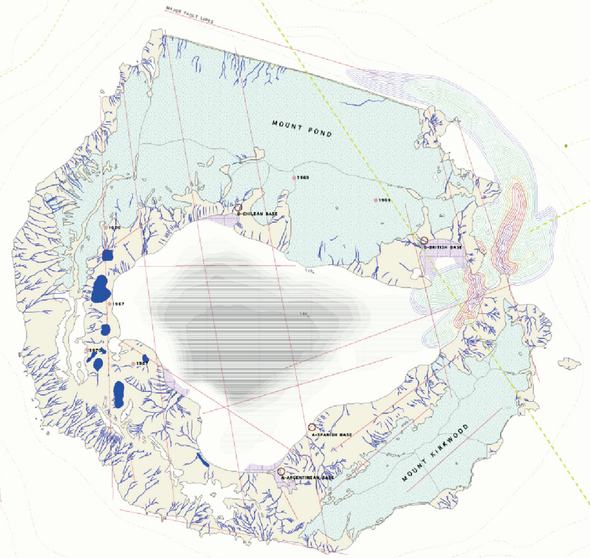
8000 BCE Mesolithic/Epipaleolithic	The volcanic eruption that transformed its shape into a caldera allowing the centre to be flooded
1641±13	Eruption Taphra layer AP-7
1800	Eruption in sole camera bay (near cremin bay)
1820	First visited by sealers, named by an American under Nathanel palmer (the name was given on the ice can be easily missed from the sea) https://www.newengandhistoricalsociety.com/nathanel-palmer-connecticut-mariner-discovers-antarctica-in-1820/
1827±2	NE side caldera bay (Pendulum Cove)
1829	Under the leadership of Henry Foster, the expedition utilised pendulum and magnetic observations and experiments and the a beach was named Pendulum Cove https://discoveryantarctica.org.uk/articles/antarctica_timeline/activity.php
1839	Eruption Crater Lake - Mount Kirkwood area
1842	February Eruption C caldera rim (Flanks of Mt Kirkwood)
1906	Hektor whaling station was built on Whalers bay as a Kristhus Andresen a Norwegian captain
1908	A cemetery was built on Whalers bay
1912±1	Eruption DM part of island
1913	During this year, it was reported that 3,000 rotting whale carcasses were across the harbour
1921	The water in the island reached temperatures that were able to strip the paint off the hulls of the boat
1931	The Hektor station closes, as whale oil prices plummet
1940	January In an attempt to have a good position amongst the German presence in the northern part of the peninsula the British decided to establish a military station named the Base D, Top Secret Operation of a team called Leopard, a construction team was dropped from a plane earlier, known they launch the Coast Hug and begin "Operation Tabarin" which now includes a station owned by the British Antarctic Survey
1944	February The Britain remove the Argentine flag and atomat claim once again The British Royal Navy set up a scientific British base in the abandoned whaling station buildings
1967	4 December Eruption North side (Telefon Bay, Table I) Deposition of 1.5 cm layer of ash The British base is destroyed
1968	The British base is reopened
1969	23 February Eruption West side of Mount Pond A Lahar (Mudslide) occurred The British base is destroyed once more The cemetery is partly destroyed (Comprising of 31 graves and a memorial)
1970	12 August Eruption NE of Telefon Bay
1971±40	Eruption SE side of caldera bay (Kroner Lake)
1972	29 September Uncertain eruption
1987	23 July Uncertain eruption
1992	The British Antarctic survey carried out a partial clean up of hazardous and non-hazardous waste
2004	The British Antarctic survey carried out another clean up of their base, removing wreckage
2005	Argentina, Chile, Norway, Spain, the US and the UK together declared this island as an Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) under the Protocol for Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. "The ASMA incorporates existing, gazetted Antarctic Specially Protected Area and Historic Site and Monument designations and provides the first coherent strategy for managing the interaction between science and tourism and the island as a whole."
2007	One of the most visited sites in the Antarctic, following this year there was approximately 23,000 visitors
2008	Since 1991 the number occupied rooms on the island have declined by about 30%

Argentina

Argentina
"In addition to using effective occupation, Chile and Argentina used arguments based on historical treaties and geographical contiguity in staking their claims, but these arguments had little international legal currency on the time."

Socio-political history of Deception Island

D E C E P T I O N I S L A N D



ICE FEATURE CATCHMENT

OCEAN DEPTH

ROCK OUTCROP

RESIDUAL VELOCITY

THERMAL ANOMOLIES

AN SEISMIC IN A BRITISH RANGE-FREQUENCY TRANSMITTING ANTENNA
MILLET & MIRAM

REFRACTION SEISMIC PROFILES

TRACK LINES

fluids

flows

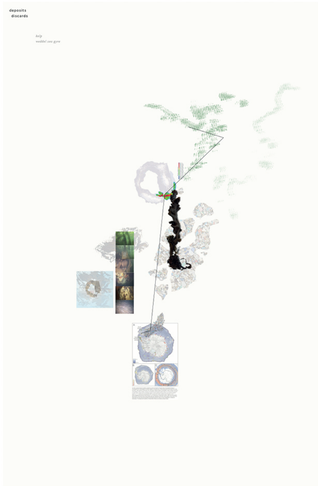
The ice has created a crevice called a melt stream, which becomes the penguins highway.

Surrounding this lay their nests where through their guano they create a pink path that feeds nutrients to the ice. Native moss blooms from the combination of the two.

This is where they flow.

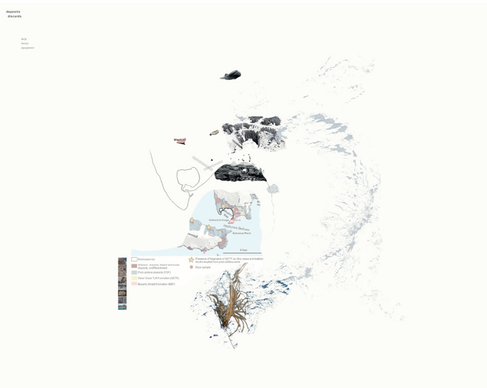
deposits

discards



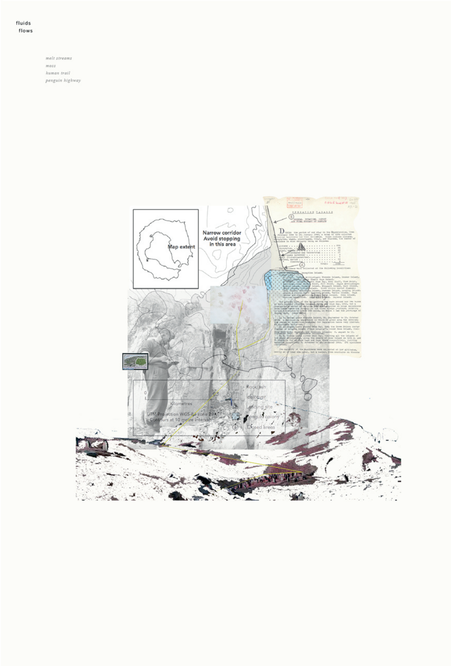
Kelp's displacement from Southern seas, carrying molluscs, waste and fear

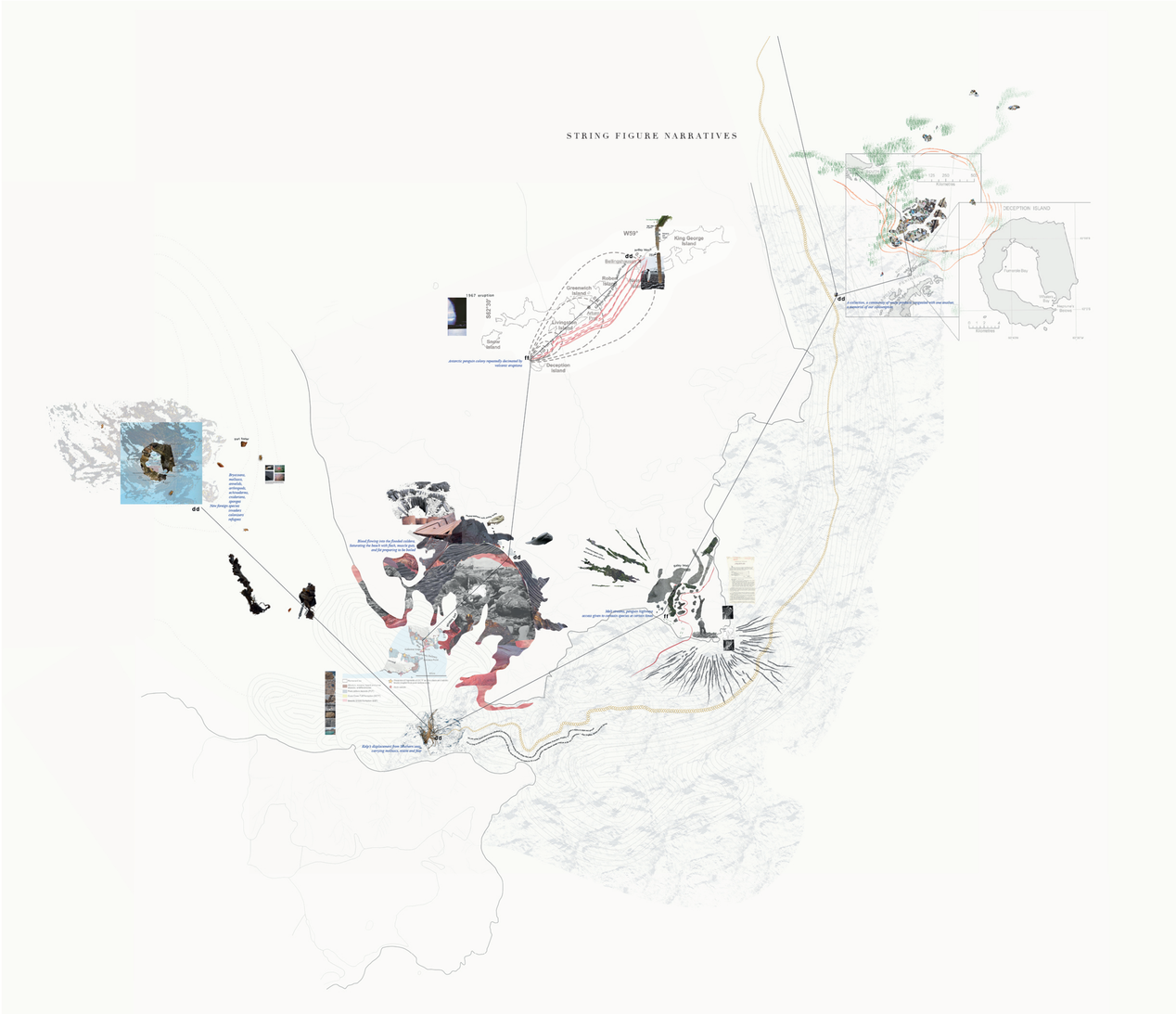
The effects of such agents and their passengers on ecosystems is limited and will become a subject to monitor



Human activity on the site has been concentrated in Whalers bay, this where the whaling activity was carried out.
Wells were built to extract water for the fat boiling processes, stations and a cemetery were built to house the people during the time of extraction and warfare.

A popular tourist attraction the ground is scattered with whale bones and shards of equipment as a reminder of the conquering of the site



Bailey head has the largest colony of Chinstrap penguins yet there do not appear to be present in scientific data , the size of the colony is the only concern

Through findings of visitor maps the trails across the headland can be uncovered.