

“The 30 Year NOW: A Future for the Lee Valley”

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ABBREVIATIONS:

HS&AB	Harrison Studio & Associates (Britain)
GhB	Greenhouse Britain: Losing Ground, Gaining Wisdom
30YN	The 30 Year NOW: A Future for the Lee Valley
GP	Gunpowder Park
MMU	Manchester Metropolitan University
APG	Architecture practice, headed by John Bignall

PEOPLE:

The Harrisons	Helen Mayer Harrison & Newton Harrison
DH	David Haley
CF	Chris Fremantle
GH	Gabriel Harrison
EW	Eileen Woods

1. Outline Research Process

Context – Greenhouse Britain: Losing Ground, Gaining Wisdom

December 2005

Rome. DH asked Loraine Leeson if she knew of a venue in the London area that would be interested in hosting a lecture and workshop by the Harrisons as part of an investigative tour of the UK to determine the viability of developing Greenhouse Britain (GhB). She immediately contacted John Cockram, who provided details of Gunpowder Park and its Creative Director, Eileen Woods (EW).

March 2006

EW was keen to incorporate such an event into the Gunpowder Park programme and she visited the first GhB event at Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU).

NH and DH toured GP with EW and met other GP associates the day before the GP event to gain a 'feel' of the place, its ecological, artistic and political relevance.

The lecture & workshop Gunpowder Park 28 March 2006, 30+ audience, Good response and questions.

July 2006

As the GhB project developed and was awarded DEFRA funding, GP continued to be a possible main venue.

January 2007

HS&AB applied to GP for BS funding and was successful.

Research / Artwork Proposal

March 2007

The BS/GP relationship to the GhB/HS&AB project was a difficult relationship to determine, but agreement was reached on how the 30YN would be a discrete project that could contribute to GhB. The 30YN would consider research 10 questions – Appendix 1.

Surveying/Researching/Devising

Practice led, action based, desk based, hermeneutic, experiential research *and* ecological process based art.

July 2007

DH & CF toured the Lee Valley from the river's confluence with the Thames to Hertford, taking photographs, talking to residents and noting the different landscape topographies, characteristics and land uses.

DH & GH toured the Lee Valley from Luton to Hackney Wick, as above.

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DH wrote a scoping report on information gathered from the two tours (Appendix 2).
CF conducted literature research.

August 2007

Architects, AGP, were commissioned to map the shapes of the Lee Valley watershed, the planned Thames Gateway development, the Olympic Park and the 5m sea level. AGP were, also, asked to visualize a possible 'vertical town' form of dwelling.

September 2007

Many iterative phone calls were made between The Harrisons, DH, GH, CF and AGP, as a dialogue to digest the gathered information, identify further research needs and devise the form and content of the artwork (dissemination).

Outcomes and Outputs – Research Artworks

Convergent knowledge, dialogical arts research process.

The Harrisons in dialogue with all members of HS&AB and AGP devised the wall hangings and wrote the texts that became the "The 30 Year NOW: A Future for the Lee Valley" report. GH designed the exhibition wall hangings.

October 2007

Workshop One, with DH and CF, to gain further local information became redundant and was abandoned in favor of a follow-up event in early 2008.

November 2007

The exhibition and report, as 'research findings/visionary artwork', were performed by The Harrisons at GP to an invited audience – Appendix 3.

Post Research / Artwork

February 2008

DH & CF conducted a follow-up event at GP, with invited participants, to gather some responses to "The 30 Year NOW: A Future for the Lee Valley" and consider post research/artwork developments - Appendix 4.

Bright Sparks Seminars

CF made presentations on the progress and processes of the 30 Year Now. These took place at Gunpowder Park on 9 March 2007 and 15 November 2007.

Findings

The concept for Gunpowder Park, or rather, the Lee Valley has over these past months clarified. In its simplest form, we suggest that the Lee Valley itself has an interesting if not imperative role to play in the rising of waters. Basically, our research

indicates that there is a growing consensus that, within a hundred years or less, the waters will rise approximately 5 metres, or 16 feet. Under these conditions, given the potential further incursion through storm surge, we don't believe that flood control defenses will be sufficient to save the presently planned Gateway project, which is somewhat below the Lea River's entry into the Thames estuary. With this in mind, we propose marking the 5-metre line in the Lea Valley drainbasin map and moving and looking at what we call, ironically, the upward movement of planning. the upward movement of planning, rather ironically, is meant to echo another work in our Greenhouse Britain project, entitled, "the upward movement of people." Basically, we are proposing a transformation of the east side of the Lea Valley, above the 5-metre mark, which is sparsely populated. The transformation is such that ecologically designed high-rise communities with relatively small footprints will be dispersed through this area, accommodating as much as possible of the housing that was originally planned for the Gateway. They would be dispersed in such a way that they were figures within a densely forested field. In fact, Gunpowder Park itself, in our concept, would be embedded in a dense forest surround. Of course, in that kind of a context, Gunpowder Park would probably turn into a high-use site, as opposed to its present isolation. The idea of the intense foresting has 3 purposes;

1. To enhance and intensify the bio-diversity holdings of the greater London community. The particular value here is the introduction of ecological redundancy within the forest context.
 2. A growing forest sequesters approximately 2 tonnes an acre, sometimes more, of carbon. Thus the overall community would start out with much greater carbon advantages than your typical high-rise communities ever do. Moreover, the forest floor over time becomes a carbon sink as well as evolving a rich bio-diversity network.
 3. The Lea Valley reservoirs gives London approximately 10% of its water. Forest floor purifies water. The root structures set up the sponge phenomenon in the land thus eliminating runoff and releasing waters more slowly into streams and reservoirs. at present, the research is being done by the Harrison Studio Britain and others. Both image and text should be finished by November. Finally, the concept here also includes a 100-metres of land reserved as parkland at the 5-metre level. The reason for reserving these lands is not only the possibility for a quite interesting trans-basin park, but were the waters to rise 5 metres, this is the site that would permit a 5-metre dike, protecting the region from waters for a considerable time in the future. Thus, the Lee Valley and hence, our Gunpowder Park proposal where the rising of waters is concerned, is to withdraw and then defend.
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Team Evaluation

Wallace Heim has carried out an external evaluation of the DEFRA project, funded from DEFRA funds. The contribution of the Bright Sparks project to the DEFRA project is covered in her report.

Regarding the Bright Sparks project, *The 30 Year Now: A Future for the Lee Valley*:

This project provided Harrison Studio & Associates Britain with a good opportunity to gain useful information and thereby to develop one of three scenarios for adapting to sea level rise. The Lee Valley's strategic relationship to Britain's capital provide a particularly poignant narrative to critique current housing, farming and water resources policy, while envisioning opportunities for diverse possibilities. To this extent *The 30 Year Now* met all our aims and objectives including:

1. Influencing an audience beyond the traditional art community
2. Networking Art and Action groups
3. Demonstrating that art has a voice in the cultural debate
4. Inserting a utopian vision into the political debate through the marriage of artistic vision and scientific research.

Gunpowder Park were extremely good hosts and project collaborators. This project should help Gunpowder Park to re-evaluate its own relationship to and strategic siting within the Lee Valley watershed.

We were surprised at the lack of connection there seems to be with Thames Water, the primary organisation affecting the geophysical nature of the park's future. This provides Gunpowder Park with great opportunities to develop its remit beyond that which it currently enjoys. Some potential ideas were expressed at each stage of this project.

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Budget and Actual

Heading	Detail	Budget	Actual
Fees	Research & Development, writing, facilitating	£6,000.00	£4777.61
Travel	Within UK and Lee Valley locality	£500.00	£905.70
Subsistence	During research and development, and during workshops	£1,500.00	£715.39
Event costs	Catering, documentation	£500.00	£663.37
Ancillary visual materials	Maps and aerial photography	£500.00	1566.82
Production costs	Production of work for exhibition	£1,000.00	£1371.11
TOTAL		£10,000.00	£10000.00

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

The Proposal

The 30-Year NOW: A Future For The Lee Valley

The Harrison Studio and Associates, within the context of the project entitled, "Greenhouse Britain," wishes to submit a proposal for a Bright Sparks Research and Development Award*.

The Harrison Studio & Associates (Britain) is composed of the artists, Helen Mayer Harrison and Newton Harrison. Its "on the ground" associates are; the artist David Haley, who is collaborating in this work, and the cultural historian and project manager, Chris Fremantle. The propositions that follow and the forms that are suggested emerge, in part, from the Harrisons and Associates series of lectures, "Greenhouse Britain: Losing Ground, Gaining Wisdom" and in part from the long history the Harrison Studio has with the subject matter of Global Warming.

We envision the Lee Valley, which is the site of Gunpowder Park, as a potential "Greenhouse Britain" site. When we speak about the Lee Valley, we are envisioning the whole Lee Valley Drain Basin as a single and singular ecological entity. We will set out to understand it simultaneously as biotope, cultural landscape and sculptural form.

We also envision, and in due course we will elaborate on, a series of *Greenhouse Britain* sites, for which the Lee Valley exploration, if granted, would become a working model. They would be the sites. like the Lee Valley, that are most vulnerable. They, like the Lee Valley, will undergo great stress and dislocation of people, infrastructure and industry were the waters to rise significantly. Each of these sites would have a site-particular version of the concept laid out in this proposal. Essentially, the concepts are reflected in the questions, "What are the terms and costs of defence?" and "What are the terms and costs of withdrawal?" and "What does the 5-meter mark look like in the environment?"

At present, we are assuming that the government is moving toward accepting the probability of rapid ocean rise. We suggest that the existing plans for greenhouse emissions control will be insufficient to keep temperature rise under control. In this context, the rising ocean becomes a form determinant. By "form determinant", we mean, the ocean will determine much of the new form, the culture, industry and many other elements of civilization. There is another piece of this picture that we wish to give voice to. That is up until this present rising of the world oceans, the creators of Western civilization have held and enacted the belief that all limitations in the physical world, particularly in the ecological world are there to be used and overcome. We think that the rising ocean is an opportunity for transformation, but it is

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exactly the reverse of a new frontier to overcome from civilization's perspective. Now, from the ocean's perspective, its boundary *is* perhaps a continuing, evolving transforming new frontier. Therefore, assuming a rapid rise of waters, even for a modest 5 meters in 100 years, there are apparently no models of precedence, no information, design, nor planning on the table, with the exception of ocean defences. It is the intention of our Lee Valley investigation to begin generating the thinking, the design, perhaps the new belief structure, and perhaps even indicating new economic structures that may be necessary outcomes in response to the rising ocean level. Therefore, we see the Lee Valley Drain Basin as an opportunity to explore the following questions:

1. Using the 5, 10 and 15-meter marks, how many people might need to move to high ground?
2. What might new green habitat be like for the displaced people?
3. How would endangered means of production move to high ground?
4. Where would the amount of energy necessary to do so come from when low ground power plants become dysfunctional from flooding?
5. How will an endless array of truncated road and railroad systems be accommodated?
6. There appear to be no plans in place to increase the productivity of oceans in an ecologically appropriate manner as a substitute for decreased productivity of lands. Are the Lee Valley low lands good sites for this?
7. We see an array of disparities emerging from this situation. The distance between the rich and the poor is the obvious one, and from that flow food, shelter, medical care, education and work. Can opportunity be found within the Lee Valley to address these issues? In which case, a potential catastrophe could lead to a possibly more egalitarian system.
8. How, in this new situation, could endangered ecosystems be protected and enhanced?

We in the Harrison Studio believe that Britain is at the intersection of 3 histories. There is the history of empire, its beginnings, its growth, its high point at the Industrial Revolution and its contraction from the 1930s to the 1970s to its present consensual relationship to so many of its former, now independent, colonies. While, part-by-part, we imagine this contraction can be seen as stressful and in a few cases, violent, seen as a continuum, we in the Studio perceive this withdrawal, this re-forming of self, as it were, as graceful. It is in this sense that we believe that deeply embedded in the zeitgeist of the country is the knowledge or understanding of how to yield terrain.

The second history is imbedded in the British people's ability to unify and mobilize when they are threatened by invasion. We see a partial metaphor here, a possible resemblance between the disasters. Although, obviously without purpose or plan, the world oceans could be imagined as attacking the isle of Britain, and we do see the need for the country to mobilize with the same integrity, vitality, cooperation, depth of purpose and "all-in-it-togetherness" that typified the war years and the reconstruction thereafter.

The third history that we see is one that this proposed work of art seeks to co-join with. It is the new history that is coming into being in a 30-year Now with a growing understanding of the urgency embedded in a 30-year moment.

Thus, if we are funded, it is our intention to investigate and bring forth, in a word/image format, a new cultural narrative, and in some senses, new metaphors that are intended to act as the guiding metaphors for the sequential redesign of the Lee Valley and its drain basin, as the waters rise. And, of course, we see this work as a beginning point for our larger "Greenhouse Britain" enterprise¹.

Methodology

Harrison Studio and Associates (Britain) will hold two workshops at Gunpowder Park to develop a new discrete piece of work, **The 30-Year NOW: A Future For The Lee Valley**.

Members of HS&AB will work with Gunpowder Park and its Advisors to agree the programme and participants appropriate to each of the workshops.

HS&AB will lead and facilitate the programme, undertaking research and development prior to the workshops and evaluating following.

Proposed Programme

April – November 2007

Three to four research visits by HS&AB to Lee Valley and Gunpowder Park (April – May)

Two workshops facilitated by HS&AB (late May – June)

¹ "Greenhouse Britain" has received the DEFRA grant toward research and producing a model. The DEFRA grant is not sufficient to support research, drain basin by drain basin. Therefore, the Research and Development Award offered by Bright Sparks would be a significant and felicitous beginning place that would permit the "Greenhouse Britain" project to take its first, more material form.

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Production of the work (November 2007)

Indicative Budget Elements

Fees	Research & Development, writing, facilitating	6000
Travel	Within UK and Lee Valley locality	500
Subsistence	During research and development, and during workshops	1500
Event costs	Catering, documentation	500
Ancillary visual materials	Maps and aerial photography	500
Production costs	Production of work for exhibition	1000

APPENDIX 2

Lee Valley Survey: 12 / 13 July 2007

Notes towards Workshop One Summary

Things we noticed now seem obvious. Think of a river not as a discrete channel, but as a dynamic, complex pattern of interconnected, interdependent elements in time, space and life.

Like cultural development, we travelled upstream. Energy and water flow downstream to be lost in culture (non-equilibrium thermodynamics).

The River Lea rises in what is now the town of Luton, flows East to a confluence of three tributaries at Hertford, turns right at the small town of Ware, to flow South where it soon joined by the River Stort to become a steep-sided, wide, flat-bottomed valley of complex pattern of water elements that have been greatly modified over the past 250 years (Industrial Revolution) to provide many resources and perform many functions, both in situ and further a field. The patchwork corridor, continues as stream, navigation and flood relief channel through the valley to join the River Thames at Blackwall, just upstream from the Thames Barrier.

The River Lea must be (have been) tidal, at least as far as Tidal Mill. The Lea Valley is a figure within the Thames Valley watershed. Since the 1920s this area has supported waves of migration from London – ‘Garden Cities’ and ‘New Towns’ – relief from the slums of London, hope for the future.

The Lea tells many stories of the past. In this work, it now becomes many stories for the future. In this manner, it is the source of many questions. Eight of these prompt an axis that will generate narratives to weave a matrix of understanding – a whole system of knowledge becoming – a **30-year Now**.

Some of the functions, resources and features of the Lea Valley

- Power station – pylons carrying power downstream.
- Mills for corn now supporting tourism history.
- Fields of wheat to the East, giving way to urban development from the West bank.
- Market garden agriculture – greenhouses of soft fruits and beans.
- The new suburbia from the old suburbia to industrial brute, to urban chic.
- Bulrushes, reeds, lilies, rich grasses, nettles and berries, trees of many varieties and buddleia and more buddleia.
- 10% of London’s water is provided by King George’s Reservoir. Sheep graze the reservoir sides to keep the grass short, so that faults in the walls may be detected.
- Sailing on the reservoirs, boat trips on the river, barges on the navigation,

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horses in the fields.

- Navigation, railways, roads, motorways.
- The London Waste Eco Park – incinerator, land fill, wood reprocessing.
- Sand martins, coots, moorhens, mallards, swans. A kingfisher!
- The Olympic Park.
- Gravity

Workshop One

To Workshop One, we wish to invite a small group of experts (12) who will address the questions by creating narratives for the **30-year Now** of the Lea Valley.

Day One will be spent travelling from its source in Luton to its confluence with the Thames at Blackwall. This will include a luxury site-seeing coach journey and lunch on a narrow boat. Evening meal and accommodation will be at the XXX Hotel. Day Two will be spent drawing out the narratives at Gunpowder Park, ending with lunch at 1.00 PM.

Invites to Workshop One:

- 1 Carlo Lorenzi or Mandy Rudd, London Wildlife Trust
- 2 Community representatives
- 3 John Bignell
- 4 Thames Water
- 5 Hydrologist
- 6 Geologist / palaeo-botonist
- 7 Tesco Regional Manager
- 8 Market Garden Farmer
- 9 Olympic Park Director
- 10 GLA
- 11 Power Industry
- 12 Eileen

Resources:

Model/drawing of Lea Valley/Thames Valley elevations and cross sections.

Possible dates:

October (15) 16, 17 or (29) 30, 31

Conclusion

This workshop did not take place as its need was superceded through analysis of the research gathered 12/13 July and by the contribution of John Bignall (APG Architects). It was, therefore, felt that strategically, an event post- Proposal Presentation would be more useful as a way of gaining feedback.

APPENDIX 3

The 30 Year NOW: A Future for the Lea Valley –

Report & Performance –

This research report, previously supplied, is the result of the investigation into the initial questions we set ourselves. It is both an art work and a research report. One of the problems with non-linear, creative arts processes is that it can defy some scientific models of research methodologies – ref. VARELLA, F., et al (1991) *The Embodied Mind: Cognitive Science and Human Experience*. MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts..

APPENDIX 4

Follow-up Workshop: 'There's no such thing as a free lunch'

Invitation & Initial Questions

I am writing to invite you to the next Harrison Studio & Associates (Britain) workshop in association with the Bright Sparks programme at Gunpowder Park. This workshop will be an opportunity to reflect on the work 'On The Lee Valley Basin and the London Gateway Project' developed by Helen Mayer Harrison and Newton Harrison / Harrison Studio & Associates (Britain)

This will take place from 10.30am to 15.30pm on Tuesday 19th February 2008 at Gunpowder Park (programme below). Please let me know if you are able to attend.

The purpose and focus of the workshop is:

- * What are the futures of the Lee Valley?
- * How has 'On The Lee Valley Basin and the London Gateway Project' by Helen Mayer Harrison and Newton Harrison / Harrison Studio & Associates (Britain) affected your thinking?
- * What do you see as the Lee Valley's relationship to the London Region?
- * What questions do you have about climate change?
- * How would you like to live in a eco-mega-tower?

Please bring or send your questions to this follow-up meeting of the Harrison Studio's proposals for the futures of the Lee Valley.

Your questions will contribute directly to this follow-up and hopefully to the futures of the Lee Valley... and beyond. The event will be recorded and contribute to the final project report.

The 'On The Lee Valley Basin and the London Gateway Project' document is attached.

Initial Response – Tomas Remiarez

What are the futures of the Lee Valley?

How has 'On The Lee Valley Basin and the London Gateway Project' by Helen Mayer Harrison and Newton Harrison / Harrison Studio Associates (Britain)

affected your thinking?

Amidst the general "head in the sand" attitude to climate change and its effects it is inspiring to see someone come up with a bold vision for tackling these challenges. Even though I do not entirely agree with your vision, I see it as a great step from nothing, and a good starting point for further exploration of the possible futures for the Lea valley and other watersheds.

What do you see as the Lee Valley's relationship to the London Region?

Historically, the Lea Valley has provided a considerable amount of food and a large part of the drinking water for the population of London. (See OrganicLea's Lea Valley Food Growing Puzzle) It also continues to be a green corridor in a densely built up area. I believe it makes sense to build upon this legacy, and incorporate an extensive element of food growing in plans for the future of the watershed. Large scale afforestation is likely to have a positive impact on the water quality and regularity of flow and is therefore to be welcomed.

What questions do you have about climate change?

How can we get people to take it seriously?

How can we empower each other to meet this challenge creatively and cooperatively?

How can we use this crisis point to address issues of social justice, locally and globally?

Jed: Can we create a trusting and cooperative society from within of a society of individualized & predatory relations? Which are the nuclei of this transition, and how can we encourage their expansion?

How would you like to live in a eco-mega-tower?

I wouldn't if I had the choice, being by nature a ground dwelling and nomadic being. I could imagine incorporating it into my migration though. If space on the island got tight, such mega-towers might become necessary. They would only be viable if they provide space for work (including industry), leisure and reflection as well housing. Current and emerging technology should make them largely self-sufficient in energy production. A lot of consideration would have to go into **their internal social set-up and relationships with nearby earthbound settlements and other tower communities. Self-governed, externally controlled, or something in between? This for me is the vital question in regard to the towers, but in fact to any emerging new settlements.**

Report on Follow-Up Meeting

A good little event of 10 people, most of whom were not at the November presentation, but meant that we could have proper conversation. They included two Permaculture friends of Jamie, two artists from Landscape & Art, an artist and an artist/academic John Cockram and also Bright Spark awardee (friend of Loraine Leeson), Adriana and Eileen.

Interesting feedback on those who took the proposal literally and those who understood the strategy of provoking diverse proposals. This suggested that the Lee Valley work needs to be further contextualized back to Greenhouse Britain.

Touched on the need to explore:

current and future belief systems
credibility - conceptual / tangible
intransigence of institutions - possible subversions
influence planning
art as utopian, utilitarian, Modernist, Bauhaus concerns
the 'reading' of the work
design solutions versus evolving ('growing') futures processes
art as provocation
realities of collapse / revolution / resilience
tipping points / transformation
developing a structure to hold the dialogue
How big is here, how long is now, who is here now?
Cuba as a model of community power, and sustainable food production

Then on the ground actions:

means of coping with being migrants - dwelling without foundations - fluid structures
- Buckminster Fuller - **flexible planning & fluid architecture**
land ownership - non-ownership - rethinking land use - 'people's planning' - look at 'LAMAS' website
suburban dystopia
construct an eco-hamlet in Gunpowder Park (hole problem looks like it can be remedied)
grow a Permaculture orchard, smallholding
consider Gunpowder Park as a source of food - scavenging / seeing (knowing) food
distribute the 30 Year Now to the whole of the Lee Valley District Council workforce - with permission from the CEO or as subversive act

Need to consider:

the Culture of people - lifestyle - belief systems
how does 'grace' play out?
the need for continuing energy to re-invent, as the dominant culture appropriates the

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new language

Other Outcomes:

Quote of the day from Eileen - '... a thought outcome' = an idea

DH/CF invitation to talk at Permaculture Convergence Event 5/6 September

DH/CF invitation to talk at Landscape & Art event in Cumbria 18, 19 April

APPENDIX 5

Workshop Attendees / Participants

30 NOVEMBER

Kate Smith, DEFRA, UK

Tricia Watts, Curator, EcoArtSpace, USA

Joaquin Vila, artist, Spain

Dr. Tim Collins, Professor School of Art and Design, Univ of Wolverhampton,

Reiko Goto, artist

Sara Mark, LDA, UK

Zoe Crosse, artist, UK

Dr. Wallace Heim

Jon Hughes, Deputy Editor, Ecologist

Rob Cairns, Environmental Design, Lee Valley Regional Authority, UK

John Cockram, artist, UK

19 FEBRUARY

Jeff Higley

Tomas Remiarz + Organic Lea

Tam Giles

Michael Pinsky

John Cockram, artist, UK

APPENDIX 6

Partnerships

DEFRA - The Bright Sparks project was a discrete piece of work which contributed to GREENHOUSE BRITAIN: Losing Ground, Gaining Wisdom.

Manchester Metropolitan University – DH is employed as a Research Fellow and Course Leader Art as Environment at MMU. MMU provides DH with a platform for research. DH noted that this included research time and financial support for travel.

APG Architects – worked with Helen Mayer Harrison and Newton Harrison on developing watershed map of Lee Valley, mapping reforestation of the watershed, conceiving of Eco Mega Tower

Lee Valley Park Authority – provided access to initial GIS data as well as participation in workshops.

Landscape & Art Network – in addition to attending workshops, published article on 30 Year NOW.

Greenhouse Britain Partners – contributing to overall work.

Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research – worked with Helen Mayer Harrison and Newton Harrison on island-wide understanding of sea level rise and impact of storm surges.

Sheffield University Landscape Department – hosted charette developing The Upward Movement of People.

Futuresedge.info – contributed up to date information on policy and practice relating to environment and climate change. Provided networking to Permaculture community in particular.

Exhibition venues:

The 30 Year Now work has been incorporated into the Greenhouse Britain touring exhibition and has been shown at:

London Wildlife Trust annual conference and AGM at the London Development Agency's Palestra Building

The Centre for Contemporary Art and the Natural World, Exeter with additional support from the Environment Agency.

Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery, with additional support from Arts Council West Midlands

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Manchester Metropolitan University

Knowle West Media Centre, Bristol, with additional support from the Arnolfini and
Arts Council South West

And is scheduled to be shown at

The Greater London Authority's City Hall building.