OVERFLOW
overflow

london / 2008
One of the key ideas underlying ALICE’s approach to teaching design is a constant discourse between a conceptual framework of an architectural idea and its translation into an actual project. While projects are usually developed with typical architectural drawings and models to represent a given proposal, we are presently exploring the potential of expanding the project scale into a one-to-one condition. The intention is that the structural constraints present at this scale as well as the potential physical and spatial impact will encourage synthetic thinking and a holistic approach to design issues.

In the academic year 2007/2008 a series of explorations of gravity formed the beginning of the semester. The students first produced a physical construct declaring gravity at work. This initial artifact was then subjected to a process of analysis, reevaluation and reinterpretation in 3-D software, physical models and architectural drawings, and was finally transformed into a proposal for a site-interactive installation or ‘pavilion’ for the London Festival of Architecture held in June 2008. At the end of the first semester, these proposals were entered in an internal, juried competition, resulting in a team of twelve students who would further develop the design and bring it to completion.

To realize a construction of a pavilion or an installation in a remote city with a second year design class is an experiment. The basic idea behind it was to expose students to processes in architectural production, from conception, to planning, to realization, to the ultimate removal of the architectural artifact—thus, the full life cycle of an object.

At the same time, such a project calls into question the position and the viewpoint of the designer. Here, the architect is not just a creator, he is also a craftsman, a producer, an engineer, a manager, etc. Thus the designer is not only acting from without or above—from a top-view position or a bird’s eye perspective so to speak—but also from within. The employment of digital and physical tools, in combination with the actual building of a one-to-one structure, presents a framework of multiple reference frames for the maker of the design, while at the same time transgressing these frames. This altered position of the designer-architect implies understanding architectural design as an emergent process.
The London Festival of Architecture is a biannual event, which propagates the city as a stage for architectural and social interventions. The National Architecture Student Festival forms part of the biennale and proposes a platform for schools to present projects in the very heart of the City of London. For further information refer to www.lfa2008.org

In the spring term 2008 the ALICE pavilion team designed Overflow as a large-scale archi-tectonic artifact interacting with the tidal movements at the Thames River.

Overflow has been erected on the Southwark Walkway in front of Tate Modern. It has been assembled on June 18th and 19th and staged as an ephemeral event on June 20th/22nd.

Overflow was awarded the prize for ‘Signposting’ and won first prize as the festival’s ‘Best Overall Project’ by on the final jury of the NASF.

In fall 2008 ALICE presented a documentation and an installation on Overflow at the Venice Architecture Biennale 2008 as part of the exhibition in the Swiss Pavilion.
Overflow was originally designed for Tower Bridge Plaza. This site was strategically chosen in order to investigate how a natural force such as the tidal movement occurring in the Thames could be amplified and extended over the land in the form of a spatial screen continuously transforming the perception of the iconic London Sky-line and its presence from the plaza.

The development of the final project was accompanied by a large number of study models, structural tests, mock-ups, and a field trip to the site in London.
Building study models at EPFL

Testing material and structural systems
Simulation of the tidal movement and its impact on structural systems

Test of structural systems
Testing a first styrofoam mock-up: moving with the tide in the river Thames at the embankment of Tower Bridge Plaza in London, March 26th, 2008.
Testing a first styrofoam mock-up at Tower Bridge Plaza in London
The structure is based on the idea of a radial grid. The geometry implies constantly changing viewpoints, as well as porosity in gradient conditions and in motion, caused by the impact of the tidal forces. It is specifically designed for passerby movements. The porosity of the structure will enhance the awareness of the view filtered from behind, implementing a direct awareness of the urban setting.

Conceptuel drawing, Ideas of porosity, light and changing perception were introduced into the installation.
The demand for space was generously met at ECAL in Renens. Production of the structure at ECAL + EPFL Lab. Final structure at ECAL + EPFL Lab.
Section and topview of the installation in low tide condition

Section and topview of the installation in high tide condition
The final proposal for Overflow was test-assembled in Renens near the workshop facilities at ECAL on a football field on 6th June, 2008. It is a structure of 9 by 15 meters expansion. Conceived as a flexible post-tensioned polystyrene structure, fastened along the embankment parapet as a hinge, it is to pivot according to the tidal amplitudes in the Thames River.
Test assembly on a football field in Renens near the ECAL + EPFL lab.
The installation was finally mounted in Southwark at the South Bank of the Thames river in front of Tate Modern. Its spatial structure behaves as a tectonic overflow, from water to land. Although the Thames has largely influenced through times the development of the urban fabric of London, a personal and physical connection to the river is still restricted today by an imposing embankment. This buffer zone absorbs twice a day an almost unnoticeable level change of water of over six meters, mainly vertically along its retaining walls. The proposed installation attempts to first accentuate our awareness of the tidal phenomenon and then transfer it into a physical experience expanding from a vertical to a horizontal spatial configuration over the embankment walkway.
The stacks with the disassembled members properly placed at the river walkway on June 18th, 2008.

Assembled structure

The mounting was staged as a public event. About 50 passerby helped to lift Overflow into place and to shift it into its calculated position.
Overflow at high tide

Overflow at low tide
Overflow at low tide
Overflow at medium tide
Overflow at high tide
Overflow at medium tide
Overflow at low tide meeting the urban scale, view towards St. Paul’s Cathedral

Overflow at low tide, view from river bed
This page contains the acknowledgments section of a document. It lists individuals and groups involved in various capacities, including students, teaching teams, pavilion groups, and special thanks to various organizations and individuals. The text also mentions contributions to the booklet, concept, and design. At the bottom, there is a note for additional support.