

Could Jamaican projects inspire the UK's young African Caribbeans
to consider vocations in the Land Based Sector?

**ARCHITECTURE, HORTICULTURE, PLANNING,
URBAN DESIGN AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.**



Paul Anthony Campbell

Visited Jamaica - Nov 17th 2011 until Jan 22nd 2012 (10 weeks)

Contents

Title Page

Contents

Itinerary

Introducing the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust

Who am I?

Context

Why Jamaica

Objectives

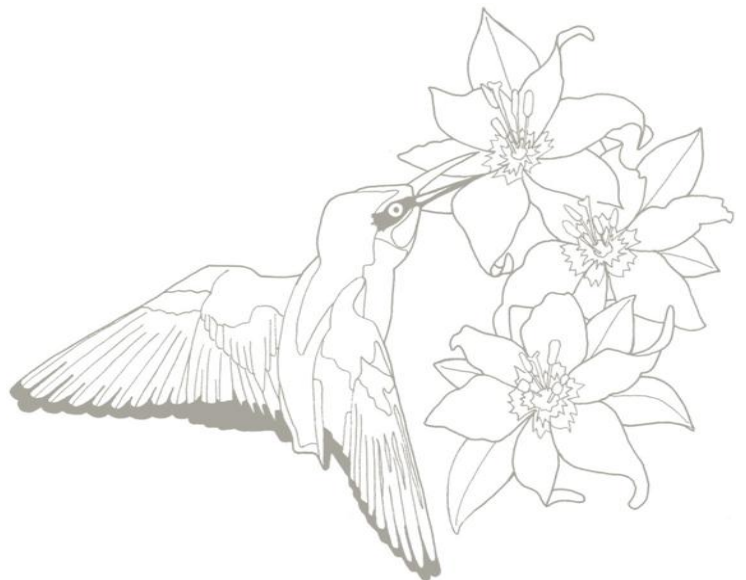
Key Projects:

- Hope Royal Botanic Gardens in Kingston
- The Faculty for the Built Environment at the University of Technology
- The Princes' Foundation for the Built Environments work in Rose Town.

Snapshot of the Kingston Restoration Company

Conclusion and Recommendations

Watch this space



My ten week travel fellowship courtesy of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust set out to research horticulture, urban planning and architecture initiatives in Jamaica. It was my hope that from this experience I could identify projects that would inspire my chosen industry here in the UK and with young African Caribbeans in both countries. This would in turn:



1. Show routes to employment - to help raise ambition and attainment.

The need to help raise educational opportunities and attainment for Black and Ethnic Minority (BAME) groups, in particular African Caribbean boys in the UK. If we can show routes to employment into land based professions we can harness an untapped talent that is needed to keep the UK's future economy vibrant. We need to find and train our talented future black architects, landscapers and horticulturalists. The opportunity for me to work with architects from the Caribbean School of Architecture and showcase their work to the UK could start to assist in this process.



2. Encourage diversity access and opportunity in institutions and higher education organisations.

The key to offering such routes to employment is two-fold; 1) Increasing diversity in institutions and higher education organisations - we need more role models, to help young African Caribbeans see others actually "doing it". 2) Opening up tangible practical training that can progress to employment or further education. Role models are essential in demonstrating opportunities for BAME communities, to enable them to "see themselves" where currently they are hardly represented creatively. Exchanges between the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew & Hope could lead to an exchange of staff expertise and apprenticeships, as well as mutual promotion and more practical ways for young people to gain horticultural skills in both countries.



3. Promote intercultural exchange: to facilitate greater innovation and creativity.

Jamaica and the UK have a history of economic and cultural exchange spanning several centuries. With over one million members of the Jamaican Diaspora living outside the island, there remains an opportunity to utilise this resource for the betterment of both countries. The Princes Foundation for the Built Environment has been present for over a decade in one of Jamaica's poorest neighbourhoods. It is providing opportunities to draw in funding, foster new skills and promote entrepreneurship, which demonstrates the possibility for greater innovation and exchange. My work has identified the potential to link Jamaican student architects from the Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust, with The Princes

Foundation. This would allow the possibility of establishing a Traditional Skills and Urbanism organisation in Jamaica, which would in turn raise the profile of everyone involved.



The Winston Churchill Memorial Trust provides: “Travelling Fellowships to British citizens from all walks of life to travel overseas, to bring back knowledge and best practice for the benefit of others in their UK professions and communities...”

I am one of 4500 individuals that have been awarded a fellowship since the program’s inception in 1966. My award allowed me to fly to Jamaica for ten weeks¹, where I sought to promote the land-based sector for the betterment of the UK's young African Caribbean population. It is my hope that this project will benefit the land based sector in both Jamaica and the UK.



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¹¹ My Winston Churchill Fellowship grant officially awarded me six weeks of travel but I extended my visit to account for the Christmas period and anticipated delays in Jamaican administrative processes or “soon come” attitude, as they say in Jamaica.

Who am I?

My name is Paul-Anthony Campbell, I am a North Londoner, born and bred by parents from the most easterly and westerly parishes in Jamaica; Hanover and Portland. It had been twenty five years since my last visit to Jamaica and as far as I was concerned, I was a tourist with little knowledge of the island. I have studied and worked in the land based sector for the last 20 years, which has included roles in landscape construction, urban design and planning.



I attained my first land based qualification aged 17 at Capel Manor College, where I studied Horticulture and was awarded the College trophy for Student of the Year. While there I learned that when you are at the top of the class lecturers and teachers will bend over backwards to support your progress; I also suspect that the reverse is true. My success at Capel Manor motivated me to continue in study and complete the following courses:

- **National Diploma in Amenity Horticulture at Writtle College, 1995**
- **Bachelor of Arts in Landscape Architecture at Kingston University (London), 1999**
- **Post Graduate Diploma in Landscape Architecture at Leeds Metropolitan University (LMU), 2003**
- **Master of Arts in Urban Environmental Design at LMU, 2006**
- **Master of Science in Spatial Planning at University College London (Bartlett), 2009**

For the last six years I have worked as an urban designer and landscape architect for the Mayor of London. Here are several documents which I worked on in developing the public realm.

- Transport for London's Streetscape Guidance 2009²
- The Mayor's guide for urban trees entitled, 'The Canopy'³
- London Housing Design Guide⁴
- East London Green Grid⁵



I was the lead design coordinator for the creation of Windrush Square (pictured) in Brixton⁶. This celebrated public space is located in the heart of a vibrant Jamaican community and has furthered my interest to promote the land based profession to young African Caribbeans in the UK.

² www.tfl.gov.uk/streetscape

³ www.tdag.org.uk/

⁴ <http://www.london.gov.uk/who-runs-london/mayor/publications/housing/london-housing-design-guide>

⁵ <http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/auu/docs/elgg-primer.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/Environment/Regeneration/FutureLambeth/BrixtonCentralSquareProject.htm>

Elected Advisor

I am also an elected volunteer advisor for the following institutions.

The National Trust Gardens and Parks Panel. The National Trust is the largest charity in the UK, recently celebrating its fourth millionth member. The importance of gardens and parks was highlighted by the Trust in a survey which identified that over 70% of members joined the organisation in order to visit its outdoor spaces. For further information contact:

The National Trust, PO Box 39,

Warrington, WA5 7WD.

Tel: 0844 800 1895

<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/>



Lantra Sector Skills Council. Lantra's role concerns "raising skills, backing business, providing training, and enabling workforce development essential to business." For further information contact:

Lantra Head Office, Lantra House, Stoneleigh Park

Coventry, Warwickshire. CV8 2LG

Telephone: 02476 696996

<http://www.lantra.co.uk/>

LANTRA

The Forestry Commission's objectives are to "protect and expand Britain's forests and woodlands and increase their value to society and the environment" The Commission is responsible for delivering the distinct forestry policies of England, Scotland and Wales." For further information contact:

National Office, Forestry Commission. 620 Bristol Business Park,

Coldharbour Lane. Bristol, BS16 1EJ.

Tel: 0117 906 6000

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/>



I am also a mentor with and give advice to the '100 Black Men of London'. We facilitate fortnightly classes over an academic semester for children of African Caribbean heritage aged 10-19 years old. Our life skills programs cover subjects such as self-esteem, drug abuse and family values. For further information contact:

100 Black Men of London.

The Bridge, 12 - 16 Clerkenwell Road, London. EC1M 5PQ

08701214100

<http://www.100bmol.org.uk/>



Since entering the land based profession in 1991 I have been aware of a limited representation from the African Caribbean community in this field. This is despite many black communities having a close connection to the land back in their home countries. I believe this lack of diversity is due to the low profile of the industry generally and African Caribbeans seeking to move away from professions that back home they deem to be of low status. In addition, there are few high profile black role models within this sector who African Caribbeans can identify with. How will young black boys and girls discover these occupations when many careers advisors don't even know they exist?



The academic situation of African Caribbean children in the UK is varied. Girls have consistently achieved better than Caribbean boys such as myself. African Caribbean men in the UK have improved academically in recent league tables but we have a long way to go in tackling broader lifestyle issues which show that:

- **Only eight percent of black African Caribbean men have a university degree**
- **African Caribbeans are over represented in the UK prison system, which has consistently locked up black people quicker and for longer than white people**
- **There are a disproportionately high number of absent fathers, missing from African Caribbean families.**

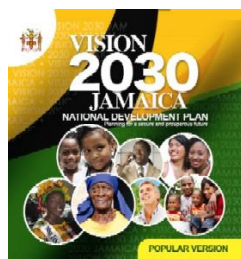
If I had not found the land based professions of horticulture and urban design, statistics show that I would have been twice as likely to have ended up in prison, instead of attaining a degree. It has always been my hope to encourage just one Caribbean boy to choose this career path rather than face a potential life of crime.



Why Jamaica?

Jamaica is the third largest island in the Caribbean after Cuba and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic). It has a population of 2.8 million spread over an area of 4,200 square miles (11,000 square kilometres). Historically, its fertile soils and strategic military importance were irresistible to Great Britain. Jamaica's relationship with the UK stretches back hundreds of years and has defined the fortunes of both islands. Jamaica is currently experiencing a unique wave of inspirational changes. These include:

- The re-election of the first female Prime Minister⁷ in December 2011
- The 50th Anniversary of Independence celebrations this year⁸ (2012)
- The Jamaican Government's '2030 Vision' manifesto, towards becoming a developed nation
- and of course Usain Bolt's appearance at the London Olympics.



The majority African Caribbean population share the island with a historical mix of English, Scottish, Irish, Chinese, East Indians, Jews, Germans and Syrians. This blend is defined by the country's motto, "Out of Many, One People". Thanks to the influence of the Island's unique Rastafarian culture and legendary musician Bob Marley, Jamaica is one of the coolest and most famous countries in the world. This is an incredible



achievement for a nation with such a small population. Rastafarian culture and the Jamaican Patois language have recently become embedded in Britain's media with the national primetime screening of the children's TV series called 'Rasta Mouse'.

In the streets and playgrounds across the UK, young children align themselves to Jamaican culture through language, gestures and phrases. Many British people have visited Notting Hill Carnival at some point during their lives, but while Europe's largest street festival represents the entire Caribbean, it is the Jamaican cuisine, music and flag that the public most frequently recognise. In addition, the sportswear manufacturer PUMA noted an increase in sales for merchandise displaying the Jamaican flag⁹. Therefore, I am confident that the image of land based sector could greatly benefit from its alignment with the Jamaican brand and its ability to influence young children positively.

⁷ Portia Simpson Miller

⁸ Jamaica's Independence Day is August 6th originating in 1962

⁹ Roache, Alicia. Jamaican Gleaner. Fashion from the flag. Published: Sunday, | October 17, 2004

Objectives

My primary objective is to encourage more of the UK's young African Caribbean population into the land based sector. At present few of the land based vocations in which I have worked or studied attract African Caribbeans. From the very beginning of my career, my ambition was to try and change this demographic, one person at a time. By understanding more about the present position of land based organisations in Jamaica I sought to:

- **Show routes to employment - to help raise attainment and ambition**
- **Increase diversity in institutions and higher education organisations and ACCESS to opportunity**
- **Promote intercultural exchange: to facilitate greater innovation and creativity.**

To achieve the above my visit to Jamaica focused on researching three specific organisations within the land based sector to identify if they could become a beacon for UK organisations and communities. They were all located in the capital, Kingston:

- 1. Hope Royal Botanic Gardens**
- 2. The Faculty for the Built Environment at the University of Technology**
- 3. The Princes' Foundation for the Built Environment's work in Rose Town.**

My secondary ambitions were to assist the UK and Jamaica in exchanging experiences and connections between organisations and institutes relating to the built environment:

- Supporting, where possible, organisations and individuals working in the land based sector
- Identifying opportunities and projects that could be developed and delivered
- Promoting urban design and land-based vocational courses to the academic institutes.

Hope Royal Botanic Gardens in Kingston

Introduction

Before arriving in Jamaica, I knew little about Hope Royal Botanic Gardens but one thing I was aware of was the early connection to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. I was keen to build on this past relationship and in doing so to use the opportunity to promote botany, horticulture and landscape practices in both countries. This I believed could stimulate a new symbiotic relationship between these two institutions. Kew are keen to have more black, minority and ethnic representation on their horticultural apprenticeship program and Hope desperately needs more skilled horticulturalists working in its grounds.

History

Hope Royal Botanic Gardens was formerly part of Major Richard Hope's Estate. The Major was one of the key personnel who assisted Great Britain in capturing Jamaica from the Spanish in 1655. After the Major's death, the new owners sold 234 acres of this land which eventually became Hope Gardens today.

Early plans show that the original gardens cultivated plants for commercial and research purposes. Around sixty acres were laid out as a formal garden with the assistance of The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Kew originally helped to establish three botanic gardens in Jamaica, the most important of which was Hope¹⁰. During the first half of the 20th Century the garden grew ornamental plants, ferns, orchids, roses, palms, ginger, tobacco and more. It was not until Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited in 1953 that the garden received its 'Royal' title which it retains today. Later, in 1961, the Zoo was added to the gardens.



¹⁰ The other three Jamaican botanical gardens that are linked to Kew are Bath, Castleton and Cinchona, located at different elevations and in differing climatic regions on the island.

The Nature Preservation Foundation (NPF) currently has responsibility for Hope's management and development of the grounds. The Government provides a limited maintenance budget for the upkeep of the gardens. This has led to a slow deterioration from its formal/former glory as the capital city's number one recreational space. Today Hope is on the brink of a major transformation and I was very fortunate to be invited to join the review panel to advise on the new Masterplan for the garden.

Bring Back the Hope

Visiting Hope Gardens has allowed me to appreciate my progression through the land based sector at a deeper level. During my fellowship I was asked a personal but pertinent question regarding my career path. One student inquired, "How did you end up with a Masters in planning when you originally started in horticulture?" My response was thus: Jamaica, and specifically Hope Gardens, demonstrates the synergy between horticulture, landscape architecture and urban planning. Hope is prone to flash floods and the blistering sun, like much of Jamaica and needs to be tamed with the use of shading features to provide comfort for visitors. Changes to the land form and the location and choice of planting can determine how effective any built environment project will be. Essentially there is a direct correlation between horticulture and planning when you start to look at the details and the need to address climatic challenges, which are magnified in a country such as Jamaica. Ideally, the design of buildings, the layout of housing estates and the creation of public spaces need to be determined by practitioners with a broad range of skills. Whilst the impact of weather and climate are different in the UK, much could be learnt from a closer working relationship with land based and built environment professions in both countries.



It became evident throughout my trip that well-considered planting could greatly impact the quality of people's environments for far less investment than the cost of other construction interventions. I am referring mostly to trees which can provide shade, stabilise the ground, produce food and reduce pollutants amongst other things; but also to be considered are the use of land form, appreciation of prevailing winds, rainfall and shadow paths that can make a significant difference to how a place feels. It is shame that Hope Garden currently does not have the funding to investigate and develop programmes in these areas for the benefit of Jamaican economy and construction industry.

Research could be undertaken to optimise the right species of plants that are grown in towns, cities and residential settings across the country. I met with a leading conservationist and Kew graduate, Andreas Oberli



(pictured) who helped establish the plant nursery at Hope Gardens. Andreas's in-depth knowledge of Jamaican Flora highlighted the greater untapped potential of the island's plants. He spoke of new species still being found and the threat to existing habitats from urban sprawl. He also spoke about Jamaica's significant virgin 'bush', Jamaican word for forest, which incredibly has had almost no scientific

study. This is the type of project a botanical garden such as Hope, would, could and should be undertaking.

Kew's Great Plant Hunt Campaign has created an initiative where schools and colleges can dovetail botany with related subjects on the national curriculum in the UK. This in turn could create mini botanists from thousands of school children as they seek to discover and identify plants in their area. If applied in Jamaica the results could be profound due to the incredible plant diversity and the possibility of new species being discovered by budding young scientists.





Another significant player in the Jamaican plant world, who I met with on several occasions, is Dr Sylvia Mitchell (Pictured). Sylvia is Head of the Medicinal Plant Research Group at the Biotechnology Centre, University of The West Indies. I had the pleasure of visiting her laboratories and seeing the techniques that she is developing to regulate medicinal properties in specific plant species. Her scientific reports for the international community helped raise the profile of fruit such as Noni (*Morinda citrifolia*) - pictured, which is scientifically proven to have palpable health benefits. Her research also highlights the multitude of benefits from plants used in traditional 'root' drinks and bush medicines used in Jamaica today, that could benefit the world tomorrow. Once again Hope Gardens could play a role in this narrative, if this was the direction in which the Nature Preservation Foundation sought to develop the garden.



Masterplan

One of the major catalysts for changes to the garden came not from the public sector but from private companies speculating on how they could create their legacy during the country's 50th Anniversary of Independence celebrations in 2012. I met with Elizabeth Newman of Portico Architects who had been procured by Pan Caribbean and Gore Developments to create a Masterplan to guide future investment at Hope, (Elizabeth is pictured centre, standing with me to her right sitting and Sylvia Mitchell to her left, all pouring over the latest plans).

The Masterplan was eventually signed off by the NPF board during my visit in January. As well as advising through this formal process, I worked informally with Portico Architects, providing them with an independent critique of their work. (Pictured: Elizabeth and I working on the Masterplan at the office of Portico Architects)



One of the strategies that will ensure the garden's survival is the creation of a covered events area. The permanent canopy roof at Emancipation Park (pictured), in Kingston attracts thousands of dollars in hiring fees from organisations wanting to utilise a space shaded from the sun. A similar space is earmarked for Hope and could become a primary feature and revenue source if well designed and planned.



Conclusion

It is truly an exciting time for Hope Royal Botanic Gardens, with so many real changes afoot within the grounds and surrounding area. It seems as if there is a gap in the botanical market for Jamaica to undertake further research of its flora in its many distinct habitats. It should be feasible that a team from Kew and Hope, assisted by young botanical recruits from both countries, could contribute to this work.

This may be especially pertinent when the island and the world, is at risk of losing many of its endemic species. Jamaica has the fifth highest percentage of endemic flora among the world's islands. It has 3,003 species of flowering plants, of which 830 (28%) are endemic. With such a vast range of plant habitats spanning the island from sub tropical, tropical and temperate, Jamaica is truly a jewel in the crown of the plant kingdom.

Hope's role in providing plant material and urban solutions linked to the built environment could provide real innovation to our urban environments. This is in addition to health and food production, which is still unrealised, as evident from my conversations with Sylvia Mitchell at the University of the West Indies. Progressing this as part of an intercultural exchange with organisations such as Kew, could benefit all parties.

Kew's Great Plant Hunt allows young people to become botanists in their schools and neighbourhoods and could be a valuable addition to the academic curriculum both in the UK and Jamaica. It is also possible that Jamaica devises its own program for engaging young minds. Jamaica could be the place where landscapes, plants and urbanism come together creating a new 'biosphere of urbanism'. That is to say, a greater understanding of how plants can be brought into architecture and the built environment to improve our quality of living. Jamaica is ripe for this type of crossover intervention with a few changes in how the academic, government and private sector organisations currently work. At Hope the private sector approached the Garden's management committee with their masterplan ambition. This could be reversed so that Hope, in conjunction with the University of Technology and/or the University of The West Indies, becomes part of a new development package funded by the private sector for the betterment of the country and business.

Whatever the program, it is how people are engaged that is the crucial factor in determining the long term investment could aid the island. Attracting young talent and international links to countries such as the UK can only assist in providing the rich cross fertilisation ground for solutions. Sir Ken Robinson (pictured), is an author, speaker and international advisor on education in the arts to government, non-profits, education, and arts bodies. He was Professor of Arts Education at the University of Warwick and was knighted in 2003 for services to education. He emphasises the importance of teamwork and collaboration in his presentation to the Royal Society of Arts Animate, entitled 'Changing the Education Paradigm'¹¹. During this presentation Sir Ken stated that,



“Most great learning happens in groups... collaboration is the stuff of growth.”

I would call this 'showcasing and sharing', the early steps for which changes in consciousness are made, as new audiences are engaged.

¹¹ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=endscreen&NR=1&v=zDZFcdGpL4U>

Introduction

One of my objectives was simply to investigate relationships with Jamaican academic institutes. However, when I came across the Faculty for the Built Environment at the University of Technology, it became my ambition to work with students there, in the hope that their efforts could become a beacon to African Caribbean children in the UK.

As recent reports in the Guardian stated, 50 percent of young black boys of working age in the UK are currently unemployed¹². Therefore, there is a huge amount of untapped talent not entering the work place. If harnessed correctly these young people could add to the economic cogs of recovery for Britain. And whilst I am under no illusion that the land based sector will provide all of the answers, I am confident it can assist with some of the solutions.



Context

The University of Technology is home to the Caribbean School of Architecture, which sits within the Faculty of the Built Environment (FBE). I wanted to investigate if the school would consider developing academic courses in horticulture, landscape architecture and urban design. As it transpired, two of these proposals were already being considered. The Faculty recently procured a landscape architect to deliver a landscape module and in addition, the school is developing an urban design program for students. According to the head of Faculty, Dr Carol Archer (pictured), even if UTECH fully develops a landscape architecture and urban design module, the numbers of students enrolling on such courses is simply not enough to service all of the choices. Therefore, even in Jamaica there is a shortage of students entering and completing land based courses.



At present courses in horticulture are not provided by the school and it is probably not the natural home for these studies. I would personally like to see a horticultural program developed at Hope Royal Botanic Gardens alongside botany. However, as this tropical paradise starts to embrace some of the sustainable design principles being engaged across the world, I believe the island could excel in the adoption of plant related solutions simply because the environment for cultivation there is favourable. Moreover, developing such courses now means that Jamaica can benefit from the vast existing knowledge worldwide. The former Jamaican High Commissioner (pictured) in the UK¹³ who I interviewed last year, thought that it was incredulous that a country which relies on tourism and agriculture does not have a more comprehensive suite of land-based courses on offer. I agree.



As I walked the streets of Jamaica, it was evident to see that funding for the public realm was limited with numerous buildings of historical importance crumbling away in the towns and cities across the country. Jamaica does have a heritage agency but it doesn't have the power, policies or planning prowess to challenge unfavourable decisions. When so many people are simply trying to survive, saving old buildings is far from their consciousness.

¹² Ball, James et al. Guardian. Half UK's Young Black Men Out of Work. Saturday 10.03.12

¹³ Anthony Johnson (pictured)

Even less considered are pavements which seem low on the Government's agenda. They are often uneven, rarely maintained, full of dangerous obstacles and incomplete. One might ask 'why?' A lecturer at the University of Technology had an answer, "Because people in Government don't use pavements."

The construction material of choice for everything in Jamaica seems to be concrete, (as is typical for many developing countries), but which is potentially disastrous when used in poorly designed buildings. Not only is it well documented that concrete absorbs the sun's rays during the day and gives out heat during the night; in a country prone to earthquakes, concrete is simply a killer. Whilst there are a number of well designed habitations, the majority of people are living in concrete dwellings (pictured), which is either, too hot or need constant air conditioning. *This*, is the real 'Concrete Jungle' as sung by Bob Marley.



Following correspondence and meetings with Dr Carol Archer, I delivered an urban design master-class for the architecture students. The Head of the Caribbean School of Architecture, Mark Taylor (pictured standing in-front of a student group), was also an inspirational find during my visit. As mentioned previously, most urban practitioners would deem it suitable to be experienced across a range of disciplines in order to make informed



decisions. Mark has this range. His account of the downtown dockside area of Kingston proved wonderful listening as he moved through subjects related to arboriculture, transportation, marine biology, architecture, heritage and planning. I think the real gift in urban design is not that you need a huge depth in any of the specialism (although this helps), but you appreciate that someone else does. Moreover, you have the wisdom and awareness to seek out these people and invite them to the conversation.

Can anyone name two black UK designers from the built environment or design profession at any time in history?¹⁴ Unlikely. This point was not missed by Doreen Lawrence (pictured), of the Stephen Lawrence Trust, who I met before my fellowship last year. She highlighted that she had never been in a room filled with black architects before travelling to Jamaica. Her organisation funded bursaries to Jamaican Architectural students to assist them in completing their studies. More recently (2011), the Trust awarded grants to UK landscape architecture students from low socio-economic backgrounds to assist their degree studies in England. It is my ambition to work with the former bursary students from the Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust based in Jamaica to set up an International Network for Traditional Building Architecture and Urbanism organisation in Jamaica, know as an INTBAU.



The INTBAU program¹⁵ would allow Jamaica to establish a satellite organisation linked to the Princes Foundation for the Built Environment. It could champion conservation projects for some of the many wonderful buildings which have fallen into disrepair in the country, whilst promoting urbanism and the traditional skills needed to maintain historic structures. It could also seek to create new buildings using these

¹⁴ One point each for naming either Zaha Hadid, David Adjaye or Oswald Boateng and minus five if you didn't name any of them.

¹⁵ <http://www.intbau.org/>

same skills and push forward the sustainability agenda which can sometimes support heritage issues. It could provide training and jobs for the economy as well as attracting funding under the Prince's name.

Finding work for young people is always challenging but the Caribbean School of Architecture (CSA) has developed relationships with government organisations such as the Urban Development Corporation (UDC) to ensure internships and, ultimately jobs are available. These (types of) opportunities are crucial and allow students to see a progressive route through their studies. More routes are needed for all young people to become aware of and be inspired by. This important process of career development and job attainment is severely missing in the UK, not just for the land based sector but for many vocational courses. Whilst the modest uptake of CSA students into the UDC is slow, it is a change in the right direction, which over the long term could in fact be a stealth move by the Faculty to change central governance.



Nearing the end of my visit I was fortunate enough to meet Chief Architect, Patrick Stanigar from the Urban Development Corporation. His organisation had delivered the 2030 vision document for Jamaica and was responsible for numerous urban interventions on the island. When we met, Patrick had come armed with a document they had produced regarding downtown residential developments in Kingston. The 'Yard Transformation Program' looked at areas such as Rose Town and Trench Town; the latter

being the former home of Bob Marley and the former being the location where Prince Charles's Foundation is currently working. The document demonstrated in graphical terms an idea which I had been purporting since my arrival. That idea is that regeneration is a slow process. Effective change takes time and needs to be flexible in its nature, as opposed to single-minded wholesale clearance. This document was a timely addition to the literature I took away with me, as it is my ambition to create a project in downtown areas of Kingston working with students from the Caribbean School of Architecture in the future.



Conclusion

Developing effective partnerships with schools and young people, by working with organisations outside of academia, would be a useful start point for Jamaica's institutes. If I, as one man, can see the synergies between the wonderful work of the Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust and the Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment, then imagine what an entire team could identify. Our young people in Jamaica and the UK have a great deal to gain from their cultural exchanges, as do the faculties and institutes themselves. I will continue to work to make such exchanges feasible because for once, time and technology are on our side.

Now is the perfect time to embrace international correspondence as everything can be delivered at the click of a button. But it will still be the low tech reality that delivers the most impact when young people meet and see for themselves, first hand, the possibilities out there. Our job as supporters of this ambition is to assist and facilitate the transition.

I believe young people are the back bone of any society moving forwards and therefore their development is central to the growth of Jamaica and the UK economy. The opportunities and possibilities are already there but it is the processes which I believe are holding back our young people. They simply do not have exposure to the right programs or people that currently exist within their city or region. Designers offer creativity, innovation, solutions and free thinking to society's issues, but it seems we haven't quite been creative enough in signposting the possibilities to a wider audience and especially young people.

Since my return, the head of the Caribbean School Architecture (Mark Taylor) has agreed for me to assist the school in delivering a social housing and or community building program with the students. This is a wonderful opportunity and I look forward to rising to the challenge and delivering this ambition.

The stage is set, the actors are ready, the curtain is poised, but who will be our audience?

Introduction

It was over a decade ago when I first learnt about His Royal Highness (HRH) the Prince of Wales's work in Rose Town, Kingston Jamaica. My mum and dad had told me how rough this part of the country was and it seemed incongruous that the Prince would undertake this incredible challenge. I looked on, as a budding urban designer, with bewilderment but also admiration at the insurmountable challenge that lay ahead of HRH and his organisation.

A noticeable trait in Jamaicans who have left the island for the UK is that they rarely have a good word to say about their homeland. My view of Jamaica over the years has been tainted with this small minded negativity. Even my parents purported the same doom and gloom. In truth, this attitude is a global phenomenon which sells papers and fuels our media; essentially bad news travels well and sells well. As a designer I soon grew tired of the repeated problems spouted about Jamaica and wanted to know about the solutions. If Prince Charles's Foundation was part of that solution, then I wanted to learn from their experiences.

History

"The Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment (PFBE) is an educational charity which seeks to improve the quality of people's lives by teaching and practising ecological ways of planning, designing and building for sustainable development with a primary focus on urban areas. When these principles are applied, the expected outcomes include: improvements in public health, livelier and safer streets, more affordable lifestyles for families and individuals and the increase rather than decrease in the value of neighbourhoods and communities over time. To carry out its mandate the Foundation focuses on four core areas of activity which include:

- *An education programme*
- *Policy and research*
- *Projects and practice*
- *Design theory and networks"*¹⁶



In 2000 HRH Prince Charles visited some of Jamaica's most deprived and notorious neighbourhoods in Downtown Kingston; one of these areas was Rose Town. The PFBE partnered with the Kingston Restoration Company to conceptualise and implement the Construction Assistance, Skills Transfer and Learning the Environment (CASTLE) project. The project's goal was to bring about:

- Renovation of former church and its conversion into a Community Library
- Expansion and renovation of the Rose Town Community Centre and implementation of Capacity Building programmes (education, skills training, other)
- Training of Community Residents in Housing Restoration techniques and applications to be applied to the renewal of the old housing stock of the community Infrastructure Development and Environmental Projects

I was fortunate enough to meet the HRH advisor for the Caribbean region, Hooper Brookes who is based in the US. He liaises on all Caribbean projects such as the Rose Town scheme. I met him in London last year, before my visit, and he provide me with an overview of the Foundation's work in Jamaica. More importantly, he provided contacts for Jamaicans who are working in the Rose Town area.

¹⁶ <http://www.princes-foundation.org/what-we-do/projects/jm/rosetown-jamaica-neighbourhood-regeneration>

I made several trips to Trench and Rose Town with a guide and learned the nature and character of the place through direct observation. The nearby Tivoli Gardens is the location of numerous politically motivated murders and was where the drug Baron, Christopher Duddy Coke, recently fought with the National Guard as the United States sought to extradite him to America. One must not forget the territorial nature of Jamaica; it's geographical links to politics, and politicians linked with drugs and violence; a fact which is openly acknowledged but rarely discussed in formal arenas.



Paradoxically, Trench Town and Rose Town formed some of the earliest 'planned' developments in Jamaica which we would call master-planning today. According to a report written by local Architect Christopher Stone; a Government agency called the Central Housing Authority parcelled up 200 acres of land in the 1930's which eventually became Trench Town. Similar divisions and developments were created for the surrounding areas of Boys Town, Joy town and Rose Town. Incredibly, I was unable to appreciate this formal design layout on my first visit as the vision of the original masterplan has been lost over time through the random expansion of new dwellings.

Prince Charles' Foundation has been trying to establish who lives in Rose Town today, as the demographics and layouts for the area are simply unknown. Their chartered surveys identified that 95% of inhabitants in Rose Town are unregistered i.e., they are squatters. The irony of this situation is that before the 1930's development the land was inhabited by squatters who used 'found' materials to make their abodes. To understand more closely the work of the Foundation, I met up with a leading Jamaican Architect, Ann Hodges, who had designed buildings in Rose Town on behalf of the Foundation and has an extensive knowledge of the area.



Ann treated me to a guided tour of Rose Town in her car and then went on to explain the work of the Foundation. Whilst driving around I could feel the edginess of the local population, as poverty beckoned at every door and kids and youths on the street stared suspiciously at the 'strangers' prowling through their 'hood'. Much credit to Ann local people greeted her fondly, which made me feel at ease. I never feel comfortable as a professional (or tourist), visiting impoverished areas with western views, camera lenses and first world perspectives. This can create the goldfish bowl effect which eventually defines these people's lives; those inside or outside of abject poverty.

Ann pointed out the Community Centre and Rose Town Benevolent Society building created with assistance from the Princes Foundation. I saw the new classroom and library but what I really came to see was the masterplans that determined the overall aspirations for the area.

We stopped at the Foundation's offices and met one of the key personnel working on the ground for the Foundation, Angela Schultz. She is the public face of the Foundation's work in Rose Town and is leading on a multitude of programs. Who would have thought glazed pottery would be one of the gems of the

Foundation's work in the area, or that this ceramic-ware was being sold in a swanky art shop in New York. Now that's what I call exposure.



Whilst touring in Ann's car I was introduced to one of the young men who had been trained by the Foundation to undertake traditional building renovations such as carpentry and masonry work. He was bright and animated but noted the lack of employment for him to apply his skills. Hopefully the emerging masterplan which I would soon see would provide this future ambition for him and others.

Finally we sat and looked over the masterplans (below). These had been created following a charrette delivered by DZG architects in 2008. It was the kind of drawing that I myself would have produced in the past. Equally, the new layout looked somewhat like a traditional British townscape. My immediate thought was that it seemed a little formal, against the organic backdrop and higgledy-piggledy home-made dwellings that made up the majority of Rose Town. But in truth a great deal of Jamaican housing plans [old and new] are identical blocks of detached units, which can be clearly seen to the south-east of the plan.



The main bulk of development (in pink), was to occupy the eastern edge and the 'no-man's land' that divided the north and south areas of the rival political groups. This was a significant intervention of built form in what today is simply wasteland. As mentioned in the previous section, the head of the Urban Development



Corporation had given me a housing development strategy for small holdings such as those found in Rose Town. This document was more of what I had expected would be needed given the current situation. But credit must be given to the Foundation who recently secured a further two million pounds from USAID¹⁷ for Rose Town to install roads, water and other essential infrastructure. This level of funding is still needed to raise the basic built fabric to a minimum standard. The other components of regeneration which are less tangible to deliver are economic and social renewal.

Separate to the work of the Foundation, I made contact with two gentlemen Rory King and Michael Absalom who are undertaking real 'grass roots' work in the area. They have asked for my assistance in setting up a '100 Black Men of Trench Town' program in Kingston, as they are aware that I mentor and advise with the 100 Black Men of London. I believe this to be one of the most important elements to address in areas such as Rose Town, as the family structure and wellbeing of all children is affected by what fathers do or don't do. I will assist them where I can, but this is one of the greatest challenges to initiate and sustain as it relies on men being reliable, responsible and cogent. It was whilst in Michael's office, where he works as a Justice of the Peace, that I was reminded about the real issues in deprived communities. I was introduced to a local Rastafarian who illustrated the depth of the problems in Rose Town. He relayed to me a recent incident regarding a family living in terrible unsanitary conditions that recently had a new three-piece bathroom suite installed. Whilst they were grateful for the suite, the family didn't wait long before they removed and sold the items. This defining sound bite is the primary challenge of regeneration that practitioners must acknowledge. To make development sustainable, improvement requires not only built infrastructure, but a change in the mindset of the inhabitants. This ambition is much easier to write than it is to deliver in practice.



SRB
SINGLE
REGENERATION
BUDGET

In the UK, billions were invested over the last twenty years and have done little to improve the long term prosperity of the deprived communities they funded. This was the conclusion of the Single Regeneration Budget Evaluation report.¹⁸ One of the UK's longest and most comprehensive regeneration grants programs.

¹⁷ www.usaid.gov/USAID is the government agency providing U.S. economic and humanitarian assistance worldwide for more than 40 years.

¹⁸ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/regeneration/pdf/381519.pdf>

Conclusion

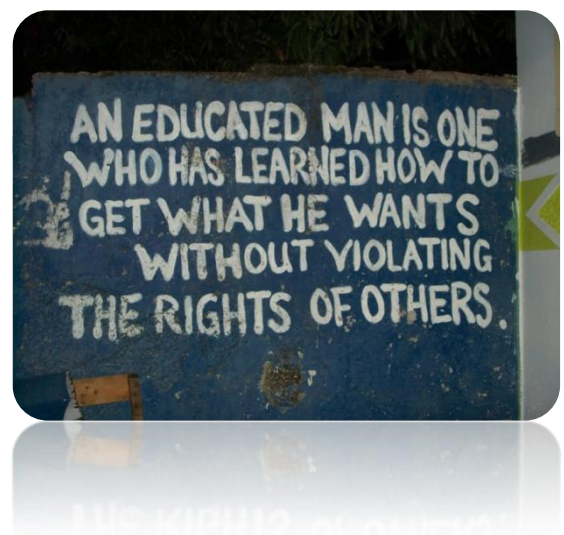
His Royal Highness brings much needed gravitas and attention to the troubled streets of Rose Town and his mere name alone is able to draw in funding. During my visit I came across detractors of the Prince's work, who were concerned that using the Foundation would not prove value for money or create any real change. I think it's too early to say anything for such a challenging area but the Foundation can already cite a number of achievements to date:

- **Creation of a new Library**
- **Development of the Rose Town Benevolent Society**
- **Training of a dozen local people with building skills**
- **Continuous administrative support for local residents**

Ultimately the Foundation will not achieve real change on their own and have already partnered with long term stakeholders such as the University of Technology, the Falmouth Restoration Trust and the Kingston Restoration Company. Regeneration is a team game, and Rory King and Michael Absalom are two out of hundreds of small teams trying to assist their communities. The Foundation would do well to engage these groups and individuals in *addition* to delivering on their own program.

My professional view of the Foundation's masterplan is that it will only achieve limited success if delivered over a short period. Lots of new shiny housing being erected could elicit the opposite effect in an already divided community. More potent is the Foundation's work in providing skills to young people to construct and maintain buildings in their area and supporting new businesses in bringing their wares to market. These are valuable and worthy successes that should be applauded. In regards to future changes in housing, I recommend looking to the work of Patrick Stanigar of the UDC and take the slow road to change whenever possible.

The Princes Foundation for the Built Environment has invested their time and resources into Rose Town. Their legacy is now gathering pace but their true success will be defined by time and the tangible objectives which they and the community have set out to achieve; the latter group being the most important. We wait patiently in anticipation.



“The KRC was formed in response to the dramatic economic and social deterioration of the downtown area of Kingston in the mid 1970s and early 1980s. This deterioration was a consequence of the numerous fires and riots that plagued the city, as a result of which many businesses migrated from the area. As a result the Inner Kingston Development Project was born. This was a ten year urban economic and physical development initiative, which began in July 1986. It was designed to revitalize Kingston, Jamaica’s downtown core and provide work space for economic growth and job generation. The two principal implementing agencies were the Kingston Restoration Company Limited and the Urban Development Corporation, the primary developmental parastatal organization of the Government of Jamaica with USAID being the funding agency. The goal of the project was to reverse the negative economic trends and disinvestment that had been occurring downtown since the mid 1970s and contributed to Jamaica’s need for increased private investment and employment opportunities.”



The chart below demonstrates that the majority of KRC’s targets were achieved but also identifies where in a least one instance they failed. Having the confidence to show these failures is a commendable principle in the role of regeneration. One of the outputs that has not been listed but was explained to me by KRC’s Executive



Director, Morin Seymour (pictured), this was the establishment of a police station in downtown Kingston. Morin was forced to buy and develop a police station, which today is one of the most successful services in the country as the crime in the area had been unabated. The very idea, that you need to support the development of a police station, highlights great pragmatism but also the significant problems which I think many would have considered insurmountable.

¹⁹ From the KRC website profile, http://www.kingstonrestoration.com/index.php?option=com_k2&view=latest&layout=latest&Itemid=59

INNER KINGSTON DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PHASE I AND II PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY AND ACHIEVEMENTS	
Project Indicators	Results Achieved as at January 1994
I. General	
1. Private investment 4 times level of KRC investment	Private investment 2.25 times level of KRC investment
2. Increase in Inner Kingston land values and rents in real terms	No data available
3. Downtown Plan developed and adopted by UDC	Plan completed; not yet adopted by UDC
4. Occupancy rates at Oceana and Convention Center increased	Oceana closed
5. 3,500 jobs created in project area	4,614 jobs created
II. Kingston Restoration Company	
1. 324,500 square feet of factory space refurbished	166,000 square feet completed
2. 71,500 square feet of commercial space refurbished	75,500 square feet completed
3. Three Strategic Projects under development completed (Phase II)	One project under development
4. 100,000 square feet of business space refurbished by others with KRC financial assistance	255,200 square feet completed
5. 125 YESS participants	160 participants
6. 35,500 annual health clinic visits	30,000 annual health clinic visits
7. 2,500 jobs created in KRC developments	2,361 jobs created
III. Urban Development Corporation	
1. Transportation terminal facilities completed	Rural Bus Terminal completed
2. Pumping station and Harbour Street Tunnel Sewer completed	Pumping station and sewer expected to be completed December 31, 1994
3. Traffic signals installed at four intersections	Traffic signals completed at 12 intersections

In my opinion the KRC are one of the success stories for regeneration worldwide. Their conditions are extreme but their resolve to help the community is consistent. This is one of the organisations that the UK market would benefit from emulating. Below are some of KRC characteristics I have noted of merit:

Longevity and Leadership

After thirty three years of service in downtown Kingston, they have survived where numerous others have failed. Mr Seymour has a staunch and stoic presence within the company, which is backed up by the Chair Mr Maurice Facey; another great figure in Urban Regeneration. Their presence and reputation alone would be enough to drive most projects, and Mr Seymour's effective leadership is acknowledged by his wall of accolades.

Consistency and Financial Transparency

All too often similar programs in the UK are closed down just at the point when the community and key organisations are making headway. Many schemes only run for a parliamentary term at best. Since the KRC was founded much has changed but the Company continues to deliver against its development targets.

Its funding sources range from international aid to private investments and they continue to balance the books, year in year out. The KRC have taken the unusual step for a Jamaican organisation to be transparent about their finances. Last year the Government could not find the road on which twenty five million U.S. dollars had been spent. LET ME REPEAT THAT AGAIN; Last year, the Jamaican government, could not find neither the twenty five million U.S. dollars, nor the road on which the money had been spent. Unfortunately, these sort of financial irregularities occur all too often in Jamaica.



Economic Viability

Projects delivered and supported by the KRC have been developed with a robust economic strategy. Whilst this may seem obvious, numerous UK organisations typically funded by public sector grants soon fail, close or struggle when their core funding is reduced or cut. How were they allowed to be created with such an unsustainable business model?

The KRC demonstrates that one of the components for longevity depends on your business model and how you acquire and manage your projects. One must remember that it was The Princes Foundation who sought to work with the KRC and drew up a Memorandum of Understanding to deliver projects together in Rose Town. It could even be described that the Kingston Restoration Company was the Foundation for the Princes Foundation in Jamaica.

For further information please visit: <http://www.kingstonrestoration.com/>

Conclusion and Recommendations

Could Jamaican projects inspire the UK's young African
Caribbeans to consider vocations in the Land Based Sector?



Despite significant sums of money being pumped into UK regeneration and education, the riots last year reminded us that all is far from perfect on our island. African Caribbean children need fresh impetus to guide them away from activities of social unrest.

Hope Royal Botanical Gardens



Hope Royal Botanic Gardens is on the road to recovery, with the possibility of becoming an international platform related to botany and horticulture. The climatic environment in which the garden exists provides the opportunity to explore a range plant and architectural solutions for buildings, food and medicine. Jamaica's plants are one of the country's greatest assets and the most logical place to champion their cause is Hope Gardens. The priority for Hope currently is to ensure it achieves a yearly revenue stream that would safeguard the future development of the grounds and infrastructure. Once that has been resolved through the work of the Masterplan, the following recommendations could be considered for Hope, which in return could benefit the UK.

Recommendations:

- Return to the practice of teaching, researching, educating, and preserving Jamaican plants
- Clarify the risk to rare or unclassified plant species on the island. Such an endeavour could attract international aid as the task is of global importance. Following on from this, develop a Botanical research team linked to Kew and the University of the West Indies to undertake the long term identification and preservation of plants. This new team should form a consortium that could be run like a private business. The business should be part funded by Government, international grants and private business. The aims of the consortium could be to preserve, protect, research, develop, promote and create commercial products for market. A percentage of staff which makes up this organisation should come from academic institutes and organisation in Jamaica and abroad. This last point is the *primary* focus and should be the only element progressed if a similar organisation currently exists in Jamaica
- Hope could consider developing or supporting botanical and horticultural courses in the Capital. This should be undertaken with other academic institutes in Kingston
- Hope to re-establish communications with Kew regarding the adoption of their Great Plant Hunt initiative for schools and explore other partnering activities.

Caribbean School of Architecture Students and Institutes

Jamaica has a vibrant collective of talented students who can articulate their voice. If the University of Technology's Built Environment Faculty is successful in developing its urban design and landscape architecture module, then the school will soon have a broader team of built environment specialists. Jamaican students could demonstrate these new career paths to the UK's African Caribbean's youth who need to see people who look like them achieving in these professions. The two ambitions could benefit each other if coordinated effectively. The UK's diaspora could have a stronger role in assisting the Caribbean but support from the Jamaican Government will be needed for a significant enhancement in UK /Jamaican collaborations. The challenge will always be in ensuring a wider



audience of African Caribbeans internationally are aware of the changes. A great deal of work has already been achieved in Jamaica and the UK, but exposure of its successes is less evident.

Recommendations:

- The Caribbean School of Architecture should continue to expose the students to the work of international professionals
- Students and schools should be encouraged to enter international competitions
- Government agencies such as the Urban Development Corporation could manage international competitions for key sites, which could be sponsored by the private sector and international grants
- Collaborations such as with the Prince's Foundation and their INTBAU program could be supported by organisations such as the Rotary Club and the public sector
- In addition to the INTBAU program, the CSA could create its own sustainability and development organisation to promote new ways of building. This should also include new ways of delivering large scale schemes, streetscapes and townscapes
- CSA should extract parts of the 2030 Vision document and proceed to create designs and development solutions for the UDC and Government
- Funding should be sourced from the private development sector to invest in and promote the built environment and land based professions.
- More overlap between Landscape Architecture, Urban Design and Architecture could take place in the development of the taught modules. They should not be delivered in isolation.
- UK design schools should seek to create academic projects in developing countries such as Jamaica to assist in their growth and introduce live sites to students.

The Princes Foundation for the Built Environment's work in Rose Town



The Foundation has been undertaking regenerative work in Kingston for well over a decade. Their interventions have been varied and include amongst other things, supporting pottery makers, training local people in carpentry and procuring Chartered Surveyors to progress the Rose Town Masterplan. The Foundation is working at the 'grass roots' to ensure this troubled spot with a history of political violence is transformed. They are working on multiple levels to assist the community and one can say with some certainty that considerably less would be happening in the area if they were not there. Their efforts to understand the demographics and the built fabric are commendable, as too is the improvement of sanitation and access routes - essential components for any community. Their very presence has meant that people like me travel half way around the world to see their intervention, and hopefully people reading my report will continue to explore this subject. But what I would really like see is how the work of the Urban Development Corporation dovetails with the Masterplan as the two approaches are currently at the ends of housing development and master planning.

Recommendations:

- Continued development of the Masterplan in conjunction with the Urban Development Corporation
- Encouragement of international and national students to design elements of the area
- Continuation of programs that train more local people with building skills. Even if they cannot immediately use them in Rose Town, they can always be applied elsewhere.
- Greater participation with grass roots activists and organisations to impact people on a more individual, family and neighbourhood basis
- Campaigns to bring greater international aid for social and economic longitudinal projects (15 years +)

Final Thoughts:

My report asked the question, “Could Jamaican projects inspire the UK’s young African Caribbean’s to consider vocations in the Land Based Sector?” I believe my research and recommendations define this to be true. There are an abundance of opportunities to deliver this ambition. The timing is as good as any. Jamaica has been energised with their first elected female Prime Minister, vision document and Olympic hopes. The UK also needs new positive initiatives to engage distracted teenagers and direct them on a fresh path.

Exchanges between the two countries are already occurring. Organisations such as the Princess Foundation and the Kinston Restoration Company have proved that partnerships can work. In addition, schools such as the Faulty for the Built Environment continuously invite international representatives to their studios to share world views. Let us work together to build on these existing networks and maximise the exposure of positive news events from both shores.

Whilst the media will continue to focus on the negative aspects of the world, we can still bring fresh hope to people in a real and visible way. My work with the 100 Black Men of London continually reminds me that we can make meaningful changes to people’s lives if we are willing to invest a little of our time; money is only a small part of the solution.

I have worked in the land base sector for twenty years and it has always provided me with a rich and rewarding experience. But more recently, I remembered the pleasure of returning to a tree that I planted twenty years ago and seeing how it had grown. Sometimes it’s the simple things that make the biggest difference in people’s lives and especially the young. I think that within the vocation relating to the environment, landscape and construction industries are the hopes of many children, who may at some point progress to build our future communities.

An old Greek proverb states...

“A society grows rich,
when old men plant trees,
whose shade they will never sit under.”

I still believe this is true today.



Watch this Space

What	Tours to Kew and the Chelsea Physic Gardens for members of the African Caribbean Community and the general public
Why	To promote educational and heritage links with the Caribbean and these incredible gardens which few black people currently visit. Many of the Jamaican Diaspora in the UK is not aware of the links between these places and their homelands. Such visits will also provide the opportunity to promote the horticultural sector to this audience.
How	Coaches will be chartered to pick up members of the public who have signed up for the tour from key locations in the capital. They will be given a personalised guided tour of the gardens and talk from horticultural experts as part of this day trip. Children's session will be more interactive
When	Earliest - Summer 2013
Where	Kew and the Chelsea Physic Garden London
Status	All the key parties agree in principle with the ambition and funding is to be sought

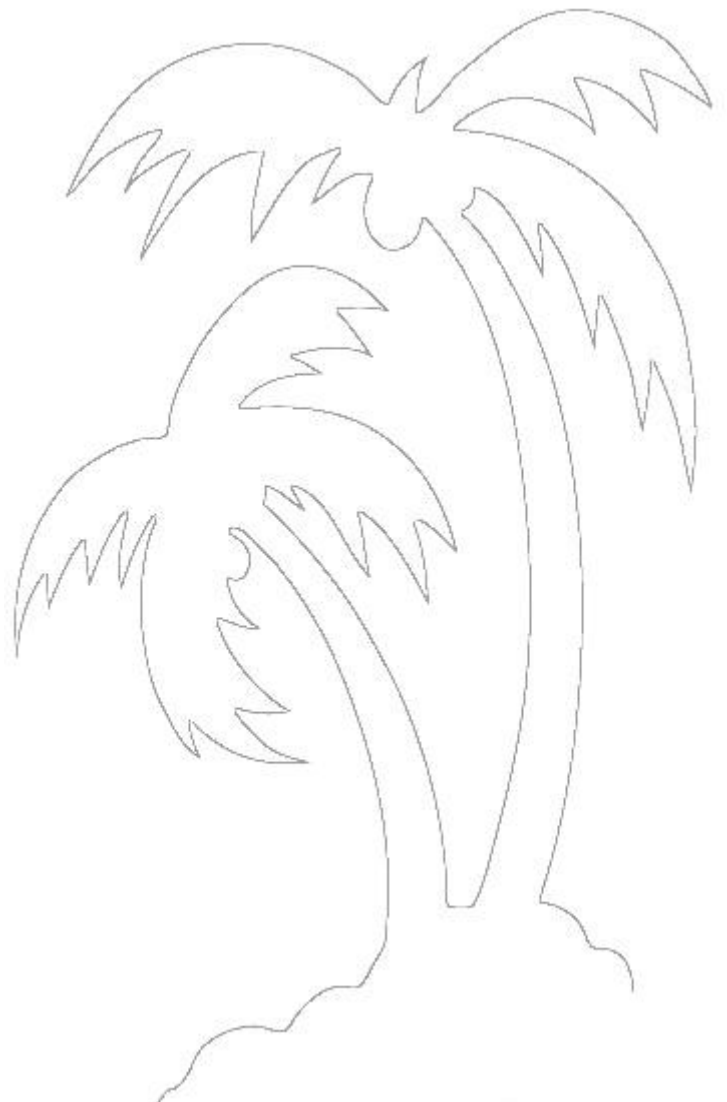
What	Jamaicas first garden design and construction entry to the Chelsea Flower Show. Previous entries have been flower arrangements rather than garden
Why	Raise the profile of Jamaica and its Flora. Jamaica has never won a Gold Medal at Chelsea despite several attempts and so it is long overdue
How	This is the first time a bespoke team has been assembled to win a Gold medal at Chelsea for Jamaica. A range of promotional and educational events will also be created.
When	May 2013
Where	The Chelsea Flower Show
Status	Currently seeking funding for the program and the gardens delivery in 2013

What	Launch of the country's first hemp concrete garden and promotion of hemp oil/seeds for health
Why	Education for the African Caribbean community around sustainable construction and health, contrasting with the stereotypical view of cannabis. Few of the country's population are aware of this leading sustainable material and its use in architectural construction. Conversely the African Caribbean population know too much about illegal cannabis and little around its nutrient value
How	High profile launch in the gardens where people can network and learn about other events and organisations promoting sustainable construction and well being
When	Earliest - Autumn 2013
Where	London Bridge, in the shadow of The Shard
Status	Funding being sought from June 2012

What	Jamaican Architecture students competition to design a social housing unit in Trench Town
Why	Raise the students' profiles and assist one of the most deprived parts of Jamaica
How	The competition will be managed by Paul Campbell and the Building Trust in partnership with Jamaican Institutes such as the University of Technology and the Kinston Restoration Company (neither organisation have been formally approached but they are aware of my interest in a competition)
When	Earliest - Spring 2014
Where	Trench Town or Rose Town, Kingston Jamaica
Status	Conceptual idea with the Building Trust - http://buildingtrustinternational.org/index.html

To be continued...

Thank You,
For sharing my Winston Churchill Fellowship Experience.



Paul Anthony Campbell
Jamaica - Nov 17th 2011 - Jan 22nd 2012