Western Australia is geographically isolated yet profoundly connected to the old and new landscapes of this world. The uniqueness of its natural and cultural landscapes are highlighted and celebrated within the Course and form the basis to the process of inquiry required to understand this place and how to interpret landscapes outside Western Australia.

The Faculty has, over the past two decades continued to cultivate graduates that have a strong ability to grasp conceptual, theoretical and practical concepts of design theory and practice as they apply to real world situations. The impetus on real world situations is pressing as we grapple with the dilemmas of population growth and rapid urbanisation, climate change, post global financial crisis economic rationalism, diminishing potable water resources, an ageing population and the ongoing issue of widespread social inequity.

This year’s catalogue provides an edited overview of the work undertaken over both semesters, including students in the honours stream. In addition I would like to highlight some of the higher level of academic work currently being undertaken by Landscape Architecture students at the Doctorate level. The landscape architecture course at UWA prides itself on the placement of its graduates, with many finding work outside of Western Australia, including other Australian cities and regional areas, Europe, United Kingdom, the United States of America and more recently in Singapore, China and our other Asian neighbours as the Nation’s economic links to these areas continue to grow.

The profession of Landscape Architecture is arguably facing a period of renaissance, with the processes, methodologies and level of inquiry particular to the discipline finding an ever increasing relevance to the formulation of collective solutions regarding the environment, social, economic and cultural systems of our world. It is within this context that students graduating from the Program at the University of Western Australia find themselves equipped to engage in the level of discussions required at the theoretical, conceptual and practical levels, whether that be independently or on multi-disciplinary projects, further cementing them as professionals and future leaders with a global environmental outlook.
Mission Statement

Landscape Architecture is a “profession of the future”. It’s about problem solving in a realm that bridges both art and science. It considers what it means to “dwell in a place” and leave a positive legacy for future generations. Landscape Architects work with both urban and natural systems maintaining values that respect both “place and culture”.

The Master of Landscape Architecture at The University of Western Australia uniquely positions graduates as future global leaders and innovators able to deal with the complexity of nonlinear systems in an increasingly interdisciplinary working environment. Students will develop essential skills in critical thinking, providing them with a firm foundation in the pragmatic, as well as theoretical design.

Through the application of research, analytical thought and creativity through applied “design thinking”, the course and its students work to create compelling visions for the future beyond mainstream thought and praxis. The Program also fosters an in-depth, research-based education in the cultural, theoretical and physical attributes of landscapes with particular focus on issues pertinent to Western Australia and the application of this research in emerging economies in the region
Goals & Objectives

Our objective is to prepare our graduates with a comprehensive education covering all of the global competencies associated with the practice of landscape architecture with a particular focus on experience gained through addressing local examples and issues.

These issues include matters such as;

• developing a broad understanding of our natural and cultural heritage as a basis from which we can make decisions that will help positively shape our future.

• pro-actively planning for the significant projected and aging population increases over the next 40 plus years.

• recognising the associated threats to biodiversity and our special relationship to one of twenty five biodiversity hotspots on the planet.

• addressing the impact of global warming on coastal-based urban form in a predominantly arid environment.

• understanding the threats posed by bushfire especially on peri-urban settlements and the methods that can be employed to offset this threat.

• recognizing the implications associated with the combined effect of diminishing rainfall and underground water resources.

• addressing the challenges posed by the need to reassess our historic settlement patterns so as to meet sustainability objectives necessary to assure a positive future.

• addressing the environmental impact and social issues arising from contemporary mining practices.

• actively contributing to the positive impact that landscape architects can have in dealing with the urban heat island effect.

• acknowledging the manner in which we can learn from the traditional owners of our lands and waters and how this may be engaged with and potentially applied not only in the context of gaining a better understanding of the environment, social and spiritual contexts within which we live, but also of the other cultures with whom we share this place.
small plants: Hibbertia spicata subsp. leptotheca (endangered), Astroloma microca/x (endangered), Erem

annuals: Orchidaceae, Goodoraceae, Asteraceae

Eucalyptus macrocarpa

medium trees: Banksia grandis, B. mori, sp.

wetlands: Pooacea and Stylidium marthinum (endangered)

sand

large shrubs: Melaleuca axillina, Melaleuca sp.

medium shrubs: Grevillea sp, Chamaelaucium sp., Zania sp., Xanthorea sp.

large trees: Eucalyptus marginata, E. foresteri (endangered), Corymbia sp.

weeds: lawn
the crossing of two paths

2. a secret cave entrance

3. stream crossing
KEY

1. Entrances to the school grounds
2. Reception and administration building
3. Library
4. Canteen and undercover area
5. Music and science rooms
6. Kindergarten classroom
7. Pre-primary classroom
8. Years 1 to 7 classrooms
9. Kindergarten playground
10. Proposed playground
11. Oval
13. Peace garden
14. Proposed seating platforms surrounding Moreton Bay Figs
15. Proposed log seating outside library for outdoor reading time and quiet play time.
17. Proposed bike rack. The adjacent entrance provides direct access to bike racks and offers sightlines to the Moreton Bay Figs.
18. Raised planting beds for classroom activities.
19. Proposed wildlife pond and seating area.
20. Proposed shelter and seating area.
22. Teachers' parking areas.
23. Former Pre-primary grounds.
CAR PARK/DROP OFF-PICK UP

- SHALE: Water catchment and drainage of basketball court runoff, planted with native shrubs such as pepper mint, native fennel,虾子, 荸荠 and thinbush.
- PRE-primary OUTDOOR LEARNING: Informal movable log seating.
- PLANT TUNNEL: Archway and tunnel created from native plants such as harden berries and alpaca bush.
- CLIMBING/CRAWL ZONE: Climbing ropes suspended from concrete dividing wall.

WATER PUMP TROUGH AND BUILD YOUR OWN SANDPIT
- HAND PUMP WATER OUTLET, WITH WATER CHANNEL ON THE TOP OF 100mm HIGH RAMMED EARTH WALL.
- POOL ISOLATED FRAME AS BASE STRUCTURE FOR KIDS TO BUILD THEIR OWN SPACES.

WATER TANK
- Supplies the water hand pump from rainwater catchment from the pre-primary roof.

BUILD YOUR OWN ZONE
- Free play construction area from upper school.
- Wood used solely from an existing structure for kids to build their own spaces.
- Shelter-like space created by boardering granite rocks and shrubs.

ROPE: LOGS AND TUNNEL COURSE
- Balancing course
- FOUR MOUND TURRETS: Connected by rope bridges, logs and ladders.
- Vertical poles to create fort structures.
- QUIET ZONE: Informal log seating
- ROPE NETTING ON HODSHEPPED SLOPE.
ECOLOGY

HABITAT

MOBILITY

LIVEABILITY

WILD LIFE CORRIDORS + REGIONAL MOVEMENT

RESTORE + RECONSTRUCTED BUSHLAND

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

WATER

WASTE

TRANSPORT

MINIMAL INTERSTATE + INTERNATIONAL IMPORTS

ORGANIC WASTE (WASTE + LABOUR

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE WITHIN EACH URBAN BLOCK PROVIDES OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY-BASED URBAN AGRICULTURE TO DEVELOP THE DIFFERING TYPLOGIES OF THIS OPEN SPACE ALLOWS FOR DIFFERENT SCALES OF PRODUCTION TO BE ACCOMMODATED.

MARKET GARDENS / RURAL BLOCKS

FARMLAND IN THE ADJACENT SWAN VALLEY REGION IS PROTECTED AND ENHANCED TO ACCOMMODATE MEDIUM SCALE FARMING AND PRODUCTION WHILST ALSO PRESERVING THE AREA'S RURAL SENSE OF PLACE.

LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION

STRATEGIC SITES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED FOR HIGH INTENSITY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO PROVIDE A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE REGION'S FRESH PRODUCE.

INORGANIC WASTE

INCLUDES OF URBAN BYPRODUCTS SUCH AS RECYCLABLES AND INDUSTRIAL BYPRODUCTS SUCH AS METALS AND CHEMICALS. THE SCHEME SEeks TO MAXIMISE REUSE THROUGH A LARGE SCALE COMPOSTING NETWORK, WITH THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT TO BENEFIT BOTH THE URBAN LANDSCAPE AND SURROUNDING AGRICULTURAL ZONES.

ORGANIC WASTE

INCLUDES OF URBAN BYPRODUCTS SUCH AS FOOD WASTE AND AGRICULTURAL OUTGROWS, THE SCHEME SEeks TO MAXIMISE REUSE THROUGH A LARGE SCALE COMPOSTING NETWORK, WITH THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT TO BENEFIT BOTH THE URBAN LANDSCAPE AND SURROUNDING AGRICULTURAL ZONES.

WASTE WATER

GREY AND BLACK WATER IS TREATED IN A SPECIALLY ENCLOSED FACILITY SOUTH OF PENDRIDGE EXTRACTS WATER FOR RELIEF AND RETURN TO THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND BENEFITS BOTH THE URBAN LANDSCAPE AND SURROUNDING AGRICULTURAL ZONES.

REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY IS PRIORITISED BY ACCOUNTING FOR THE PLANNED FUTURE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION NETWORK. THE VOLARY CAR SQUARE IS CONNECTED TO A NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST CONNECTING TO A VIVID WiFi NIELD STREET ALIGNMENT IS PRESERVED TO CONNECT WITH ELLENBROOK.

PUBLIC TRANSIT IS PROVIDED THROUGH A NORTH- SOUTH LIGHT RAIL LINE THROUGH THE CENTRE OF THE SITE, WHILST EAST-WEST BUS ROUTES EXTEND THE NETWORKS RANGE TO THE EAST AND WEST. LIGHT RAIL STATIONS POSITIONED EVERY 1.5 KILOMETRES ENSURE A 10 MINUTE WALKING DISTANCE IS MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT.
PLANTING STRATEGY

The plant palette is chosen from the parkland woodland and mallee woodland plant associations that once existed across the Bassendean dunes.

The gardens amongst the pine trees are raised in beds set out from freshly steeped with undulating edges as a reference to the ancient Bassendean dune system. The raised beds also reduce competition with the pine tree roots as well as providing quiet avenues to read and study. Plant species are chosen for their tolerance to shade and grown in sections to reinforce the undulating form.

New stands of Phoe pine are planted to replace the existing pines as they die out.
student work | Effie Cooke
CREATIVE QUARTER COLLABORATIVE CULTURE

PROJECT CONTEXT

TheGreater Curtin Masterplan encomasses the Bentley campus of Curtin University, an area of 114ha south-east of Perth CBD. The Greater Curtin Masterplan provides spatial strategies to support Curtin University’s vision. The aspirations set by the Western Australian Government’s Strategic Plan for Perth and Peel, Directions 2031 and beyond.

THE GOAL OF THE GREATER CURTIN MASTERPLAN IS TO SET IN PLACE A VISION AND SUPPORTING STRATEGIES TO GUIDE THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CURRENT UNIVERSITY FROM AN ISOLATED SUBURBAN CAMPUS INTO A MAJOR NODE OF ACTIVITY.

'-speaker’s corner is the heart of the creative quarter and the hub of arts and communication. the vision is to bring creativity out from behind the walls of the buildings and into the public realm. performance, exhibition, installation and speech will be the fun and essence of the space.'

Problem solving

In order to realise the vision of the place activation plan, this project has been approached as a problem solving exercise. An analysis of the constraining limitations within the site have guided the design process, providing a framework for converting problems into opportunities, bringing the creative quarter vision to life.

Problem

Lack of permeability, access and wayfinding through site

Most buildings face backwards into the site

Faculties operate in isolation from each other

Lack of permeability between buildings and landscape

Lacks general cohesive identity

Solution

Application of the urban grid

Turn the back doors into the front doors

Create external areas for collaboration

Open up suitable building facades

Look to the pines for harnessing identity

Design approach diagrams

Existing pines plantation

Historical Collier Park pine plantation grid

Varied collaboration zones

Draw activities out of the buildings

Apply multiple layers

existing site model

Site model shadow study

21ST JUNE 9AM
10AM
11AM
12 NOON
1PM

21ST DECEMBER 9AM
10AM
11AM
12 NOON
1PM

21ST JUNE 9AM
SPRING
FLOWERING PLANTS IN SPRING BRING COLOUR AND FRAGRANCE TO THE STREET SPACE AND ENHANCE THE APPEARANCE OF THE GREEN STRUCTURE AFTER WINTER. THESE PLANTS HAVE A RANGE OF SHOWY AND SUITABLE FLOWERS IN RIDICULOUS SHADES AND WHITE. THE FLOWERS ALSO ATTRACT BIRD LIFE AND INSECTS TO THE STREETSCAPE.

FEATURED PLANT SPECIES
MITCHELLIA SERRENSI
LONGVITRINA UFASANSKII
HYDRANGEA AMONALI
BIOCHACA CAMPSII

SUMMER
ALL OF THE VINES HAVE LEAFY GREEN APPEARANCE IN SUMMER AND PROVIDE A THICK GREEN STRUCTURE TO SHADE THE STREET AND LOWER SURFACE AND AIR TEMPERATURES IN SUMMER. SOME SPECIES ALSO FLOWERS INTO SUMMER AND PROVIDE FRAGRANCE ON THE STREET. THE GREEN FOLIAGE WILL ALSO FILTER CO2 EMISSIONS AND PURIFY AIR QUALITY.

FEATURED PLANT SPECIES
MITCHELLIA SERRENSI
BIOCHACA CAMPSII
HYDRANGEA AMONALI
PANTHENODOSUS QUINQUETOLA
LONCEA SEMPERVITAMS
BIOCHACA VILLOSA

FALL
THE DECIDUOUS PLANTS CHOOSE PREVIEW A RANGE OF FALL COLOURS, LIGHT YELLOW TO DEEP RED. THE FALLING LEAVES FILTER IN SUNLIGHT TO WARM THE SHARED STRUCTURE AS TEMPERATURES BEGIN TO COOL. SOME EVERGREEN SPECIES MAINTAIN THE GREEN APPEARANCE OF THE STRUCTURE.

FEATURED PLANT SPECIES
HYDRANGEA AMONALI
LONCEA SEMPERVITAMS
PANTHENODOSUS QUINQUETOLA
BIOCHACA VILLOSA

WINTER
THE SPECIES THAT ARE DECIDUAL DIE AWAY IN WINTER BUT HAVE ATTRACTIVE WOODY BRANCHES THAT MAINTAIN VIZUAL APPEAL. THROUGHOUT WINTER, ADDING COLOUR. THE VINES THAT DIE BACK IN WINTER ALLOW NATURAL LIGHT TO FILTER IN AND THE ARTIFICIAL LIGHT OF THE STRUCTURE TO ENHANCE THE STREET. AS THE DAYS BECOME SHORTER AND DARKER, SOME EVERGREEN VINES MAINTAIN THE OVERALL APPEARANCE OF THE GREEN STRUCTURE.

FEATURED PLANT SPECIES
MITCHELLIA SERRENSI
PANTHENODOSUS QUINQUETOLA
HYDRANGEA AMONALI
BIOCHACA CAMPSII
FROM THE VISION 42 INITIATIVE - GROWS A GREENWAY ON 42ND
CEREMONIAL APPROACH TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

INSPIRED BY THE UNITED NATIONS LOGO, THE ENTRY ARBOUR IS INTENDED TO HAVE A PROPORTIONAL IMPACT ON THE ENTRY TO THE EAST PARK FROM KILDARE STREET AS POSSIBLE, WHILE STILL CREATING A FORMAL ENTRY. THIS DESIGN ASSUMES THAT THE PROPOSAL FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS GOES AHEAD AND ATTEMPTS TO LINK THE TWO BUILDINGS WHILE STILL PROMOTING THE THEMES OF NATIVE PLANTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT.
In September 1977 a modest publication entitled Die Stadt in der Stadt - Berlin (City in the City - Berlin) subtitled ‘An urban design concept for the future development of Berlin’ was published by Oswald Mathais Ungers. It outlined his manifesto - a radical one - in which the shrinking population of Cold War Berlin would be consolidated around ‘amplified’ architectural fragments of the city - islands. The existing urban fabric, surplus to requirement in Ungers’ new ‘city within the city’ would be discarded allowing natural and agricultural landscapes to reclaim the void created by their demolition.

The urban archipelago as outlined by Ungers serves as an apposite mechanism, both to describe the ways in which urban areas actually function and to shed light on how they should be conceived. Our local context - Perth - is dominated by the metropolitan condition, in which the explosive growth of sub-urban phenomena has led to a singular blurring of the distinction between the city and its surrounding landscapes. This supposed new urban form - that of the archipelago - borrowed from physical geography, presents itself as a metaform capable of translating and structuring the formless, fragmented, diffuse and dispersed city into a defined and united entity. The archipelago trope - ‘many and yet one simultaneously’ - conveys the promise of a new dialectic between our city and its metropolitan territory.

Building on Ungers’ quasi-scholastic process set forth in Die Stadt in der Stadt PERTH ARCHIPELAGO utilises our city as the testing ground for this alternative model of urbanism. Where Ungers consolidated a shrinking metropolitan population into areas identified and selected upon their pure architectural merit PERTH ARCHIPELAGO conversely consolidates an expanding metropolitan population into areas identified and selected upon their pure landscape merit. Perth’s predicted population increase offers a clear and unique opportunity to identify those parts of the metropolitan region that can be altered, manipulated and intensified to create a complete and functional future city - a liberated plain of enclaves spatially disengaged but connected - floating in an amplified lagoon of hyper productive agricultural and performative natural landscapes.
Ameliorating Agriculture: Cultivating Biodiversity | Christie Stewart

The connection I have with my home, both the rugged breakaway to the east and the farmland to the west, prompted research into connection to place, spirituality and what it means to belong to where you’re from. As the health of the farmer is linked to the health of the land, for me this project became about the two sides of home: ‘the hills’, and ‘the farm’. The hills are the biodiverse, geologically ancient, powerfully seductive formation of rock and bush that draw your consciousness down into deep time. The farm is broadacre agriculture, 5,300 hectares of wheat, lupins, barley, canola and chickpeas, and is both our everyday life and our livelihood.

Following an investigation of the problems associated with the health of both the ecological and agricultural systems, an intensive series of maps was generated to analyse the vegetation complex, hydrology, salinity, geology and agricultural processes and practises at both the farm scale and within the Wongan-Ballidu region. The analysis of water use efficiency yield mapping technology and controlled traffic systems within broadacre agriculture generated a series of concepts that, when combined with the McHargian analysis, attempted to address these problems while providing a framework for the integration of revegetation into the agricultural systems; ameliorating the agricultural system whilst cultivating biodiversity.

Christie was winner of the 2014 Hassell Travelling Scholarship and the Landscape Architecture Australia (LAA) and Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) Landscape Student Prize for WA.
Salinity in the Mortlock River

Farmland against Wongan Hills
Fragment of remnant vegetation

Salmon Gums in the Wongan Hills
Water use efficiency yield mapping (2011)
Agricultural soil and controlled traffic mapping
Grow Landscape: slow + grow + shift | Caine Holdsworth

This project explores the impacts of sea level rise and the associated erosion on the Perth coast, with a detailed focus upon the iconic City Beach area as a site to test strategies through research and design. The project utilises sea level rise as a catalyst for change, and proposes landscape infrastructure strategies that mitigate the effects of erosion on the coast, whilst growing biodiversity and ecological connection, and continuing to provide amenity and access to the beach.

Moreover the project seeks in the face of rising sea levels and the inevitable shoreline loss of how we can continue to occupy these shifting sands.
THE OBSERVATION

Whilst in summary the grassed areas may seem relatively pleasant, in winter storms bring large volumes of sand covering the sand to 20cm in places.

THE TESTING

A series of models forms were developed to test how sand was channelled and captured. The forms were regularly photographed and then analysed to understand sand forms and movement. Analysis allowed the speculation of a variety of forms that are able to capture and calm wind.

THE ANALYSIS

When sand blows against permeable objects, some forms against the shear wind, while most is red felt on the leeward, or sheltered side. Permeable objects cause natural disturbances in the sand which in turn forms a more scaled shape of dune, with a sharper profile on the windward side, and a shallower profile on the lee side.

STARTING

When sand is blown against solid objects, the form will change how it is captured and channelled. As the form begins to fill, it will then reach a point where the wind will start to spill over the top edge. With an stabilising element, such as plants that “anchor” the soil, the sand will continue to spill over the top edge.
DUNE FENCES
slow + grow + shift

THE RATIONALE
Growing a dune system as landscape infrastructure ensures a resilient, low cost system, that is able to provide a piece of natural amenity and biodiversity within an urban environment, whilst being adaptable and effective in mitigating the effects of changes in sea level.

THE COST
"...ecological barriers...are cost effective when compared over the long term compared to engineered solutions... and can significantly reduce the risk of coastal erosion..."

THE UNCERTAINTY
The gap between research, design, and application, coupled with the complexity of predicting changes to offshore conditions means that the dune system, being highly mobile, resilient, and adaptable is capable of responding to real changes in sea level.

THE BIODIVERSITY
The linking of City Beach with the northern and southern dunes would provide an uninterrupted stretch of 1km, the largest within the Perth metropolitan area.

THE NATURAL AMENITY
Restoring the coastal areas to provide natural amenity to 85% of Perth residents means the coast offers a place to experience the natural environment...

THE PRECEDENTS
The current erosion fences as site are not permeable, hence sand builds up on the windward side until such time as they collapse or break under the weight.

Permeable fences, such as those used at the North Carolina coast, USA, allow windborne sand forming small dunes behind the fence.

Creating permeable fences, protected by the prevailing winds means it forming more naturally occurring dune forms, which in turn become more resistant to the force of wind.

Sequence and positioning of dune fences to grow landscape over time, where a succession of fences are installed in a series to capture sand and plants.

The dune fences are an innovative, sustainable, and low cost approach that could also be used after storm events to stabilize parts of the foredune, to capture sand and allow for reclamation with visible species such as Spinifex sp. and Casuarina. New dunes can be formed to protect the beach, allowing erosion.

Summer after the fences are installed the dune has been shifted seaward with the further acting to capture more sand it becomes a larger source of sand to protect the beach from minor storms, with these "smaller dunes closed off on the beach... can also be rebuilt again much faster..."

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THE SUSTAINABILITY
Unleashing local species that are planted as pioneer and windbreak species, such as Acacias and Casuarina species, but can also be harvested in the reclamation of the dune fences, so further grow the dune system and biodiversity. The Acacias are primarily established by local organizations such as "Gardeners", but also by local community groups and individuals to give a sense of local ownership in managing the dunes.
**DUNE PARKS**
slow + grow + shift

**THE PROBLEM**
With little protection from strong winds in summer on the beach or directly behind most rocks, it is under two hours and as summer arrives.

**THE OPPORTUNITY**
Use of dune form and planting to provide shaded and sheltered places move away from pure use of the site.

**THE DESIGN**
A range of spaces are offered to the site from open and from enclosed to exposed optimising multiple options for usage at various times of the year.

**THE PAVILIONS**
The "pop-up" pavilions are light-weight, functional uses that can be used for both social and commercial enterprises. Designed to be easily assembled and moved, the pavilions provide the coastal area with year round opportunities for attraction and community use.

**THE METHOD**
From the original sensing models, the channel and capture tanks for the following forms were derived. It is important to ensure that the sand is distributed evenly and prevents it spilling over the top.

**DUNE PARKS PERSPECTIVES**
The Dune Parks accommodate a range of uses and facilities, from open and active spaces to more sheltered and intimate areas. The "sand catching" mechanism acts as a rainwater harvesting system, with plants and trees helping to slow water runoff and provide sheltered areas while growing the dune.
THE AMENITY & BIODIVERSITY

The increase of macrophyte and megabenthos within kelp forests can stimulate the growth of benthic communities. The kelp forests act as a natural nursery for many marine species, providing shelter and food for juvenile fish and invertebrates. This biologically rich area is a vital component of the local marine ecosystem.

This area has been designated as a marine protected area, which has led to a significant increase in the biodiversity of the region. The protected area has become a haven for a wide variety of marine species, including many endangered and threatened species. The restoration of the kelp forests has not only benefited the ecosystem but has also attracted an increased number of visitors, who come to enjoy the natural beauty of the area.

"Zoning strategies and marine reserves, which have not been widely implemented in sandy beaches, could be a key tool for biodiversity conservation."

Source: Nature Conservation Act 1995, New Zealand
Rural Revitalisation - The Dalwallinu Narrative | Rebecca McGregor

The Dalwallinu Narrative focuses on the design of a process rather than a physical outcome. Using the theory of landscape narratives as a model to meaningfully engage with the wheat belt town of Dalwallinu, the project investigates opportunities for rural revitalisation and resilience through an open-ended methodology of community design. The resulting interactive presentation explores the rich and complex narratives of people and place in the past, present and future to address the social, economic and environmental imperative of the place.

Outcomes:
- Site Analysis; including site context & existing conditions, socio-economic, ecological and movement profiles and understanding the unique Dalwallinu character;
- Process: An inclusive methodology of a community driven design process;
- Past: An exploration into the unique narratives of the past;
- Present: The current needs and concerns of the local community explored through community workshops and informal activities; and,
- Future: Opportunities for revitalisation including future growth, streetscape improvements, improved connectivity, sustainability initiatives & actions for resilience.

The interactive narrative can be viewed in full at the following web address:

http://becmgregor.wix.com/landscapeportfolio
rural revitalisation
the dalwallinu narrative
theory site process past present future

old wall
First wall built in 1909 by the Eilson brothers, Albert and Frederick. They were not convinced that it was in the right spot, for quality and quantity and were to be given right. The brick ball up around the wall was never built. Storm and other long straight timbers which grew close to the wall and not government standard.

rural revitalisation
the dalwallinu narrative
theory site process past present future

What if you had the chance to make one small change to the place you love...
My one small change to Dalwallinu is...

previous study
what if...
workshop 1.0
workshop 2.0
transect walk
THE GREEN URBANISM THEORY
A SUSTAINABLE FRAMEWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN SPACES

Contemporary cities today face tremendous challenges, from the impact of urbanisation to global climate change. The unprecedented expansion of urban development has led to the degradation of the traditional urban fabric that underlies the social aspect of the city. As a result of this change, the public realms of cities are severely affected. In order to prevent further deterioration, it is important to reflect the decline in sustainability and eco-friendliness of the cities around the world. Following from the dissertation, this design project aims to relate the theory of Green Urbanism to the public realm so that such an understanding can be obtained. Selected for its sustainability-oriented philosophy and its focus on uniting people with the environment, Green Urbanism provides new perspectives in the search for site-specific solutions for urban renewal and environmental degradation.

Through the research of the Green Urbanism theory, the design project will provide valuable insights regarding the sustainability of the urban environment. It intends to present the Green Urbanism Theory as a viable framework which, if implemented effectively, will strengthen the role and resiliency of urban spaces and enable them to withstand the many complex issues that arise as a result of rapid urbanisation and climate change.
Green Urbanism - A sustainable framework for the development of urban spaces in Perth | Yi Ling Pang

Contemporary cities today have to face tremendous challenges, from the impact of urbanisation to global climate change. The unprecedented explosion of urban developments has led to the deterioration of the traditional urban fabric that unifies the social aspect of a city. As a result of this change, the public realms of cities are severely affected. In order to prevent further deterioration, it is important to reflect upon the decline in sustainability and eco-friendliness of the cities around the world.

This project was completed in two parts, part one a dissertation and part two a design project, both focusing on the urban spaces of Perth’s CBD. The design project aims to relate the theory of Green Urbanism to the public realm so that such an understanding can be obtained. Selected for its sustainability-oriented philosophy and its focus on unifying people with the environment, Green Urbanism provides new perspectives in the search for site-specific solutions for urban renewal and environmental degradation. Further, the design project seeks to explore the application of Green Urbanism to Perth’s CBD and the role and resiliency of urban spaces that will enable them to withstand the many complex issues that arise as a result of rapid urbanisation and climate change.
The relationship between site characteristics and climate conditions encompasses a multitude of definitions and design implications. A deep understanding of this complex relationship would enable a better integration of the Green Urbanism theory. Green Urbanism aims to harmonize urban development with specific site characteristics and factors, taking advantage of each location in a way that is appropriate to its cultural, historical, social, geographic, economic, environmental, and political settings. Green Urbanism acknowledges the interlink between climate and site context, guiding the design of public spaces towards those that are adaptable and responsive.
The proposed Landscape Master Plan for the "Western Australian Pedestrian Avenue" will define a sustainable framework for the development of urban spaces in the City Centre.

The key objective is to transform a historic and sustainable public space where people and the urban environment are equally considered.

The six selected principles of Green Urbanism outlined in the dissertation:
1. Physical characteristics of the site and urban context
2. Water
3. Landscape and Biodiversity
4. Liveability and Healthy communities
5. Increasing green spaces
6. Preserving cultural heritage and creating a sense of place
will be worked throughout the design of the pedestrian corridor.

Connecting from Central Park between Hay and William Street, the site aims to capture and redefine the City Centre Brookfield Place, The Esplanade and Perth Convention Centre into an interconnected public space that encourages people to cross and experience the entirety of the pedestrian corridor leading up towards Elizabeth Quay and the Swan River.

The Western Australian Pedestrian Avenue will provide a dynamic and interactive recreational and environmental precinct to the City Centre. Equipped with key elements such as paseos, activity zones, community gardens, and vibrant open spaces are programmed throughout, so that all users can enjoy and experience their own recreational experience.

The pedestrian avenue will be home to living environmental systems and will house the capacity to treat stormwater and surface run-off, affecting the urban catchment. This area is designed to accommodate the needs and potable water demands.

Inspired by the Tower Place walkway in London, the existing space between 5 and 50 Mill St will be transformed into a semi-enclosed urban plaza, clad with vertical gardens above and green roofs and 30cm high and to protect the space from rain and wind. This will provide a platform for the display and exhibition of indigenous and modern art and performances.

Connecting between the commercial office buildings along the Swan River, a pedestrian link bridge will be widened to include indigenous artwork, sculptures and seating areas.

This is potential to connect the link bridge at the podium level with the existing road verge along William Street. A new pedestrian street will be designed to improve the pedestrian street and water sensitive urban design treatment will be applied to enhance the sustainability features of the area.

The Western Australian Pedestrian Avenue will establish a significant destination and strengthen the role and resiliency of the urban spaces within the City Centre.
Green Infrastructure: Planning a national green network for Australia | Simon Kilbane

This research-by-design PhD attempts to spatially articulate national biodiversity conservation and policy targets through increasing protected area representation and maximising ecological connectivity. The idea of a National Green Network is more than habitat restoration to protect the Australian gene pool against climate change. As well as protecting biodiversity the system has other synergistic benefits. It creates recreational greenways and cultural corridors that can be related to indigenous culture. Through agro forestry, such a system sequesters carbon and could help regional landscapes deal with salinity and water security. This new green infrastructure is proposed across the full suite of Australia’s existing land-uses, explored from continental to local scales, highlighting the complexity in attempting to articulate policy targets for biodiversity protection. It explores the nexus between Landscape Ecology and Landscape Architecture and is an exploration of the potentials of these two disciplines to maximise ecological and cultural resilience in a changing world.

Student | Simon Kilbane | simonkilbane@gmail.com
Supervisors | Richard Weller, Richard Hobbs
A Contemporary Pilgrimage: Following cultural landscapes of distance through the practice of Art-Walking

This research stands at the nexus of a cultural collaborative and conciliatory approach to landscape in following an Indigenous pathway, the Caterpillar Dreaming, through Perth City to as far as the wheat belt town of Whyalcatchem. The project looks at what it means to be working, walking and representing the West Australian landscape through the lens of the Caterpillar, considering the collaborative distance between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal, the distance between historic pasts and distances of landscape. The project uses the practices of Art-Walking, conciliatory theory, and phenomenology to facilitate a respectful dialogic process with these distances, and a mapping of the Caterpillar pathway.

Student | Ailsa Grieve | ailsa.gps@gmail.com
Supervisors | Grant Revell, Tijana Vujosevic
New Forms of Public Open Space in the City of Jeddah: Urban Design Scenarios for increasing the provision of POS to enhance the Urban Health of a rapidly growing Saudi Arabian Metropolis.

With 3.4 million people Jeddah is Saudi Arabia's second largest city. According to the World Health Organisation 36.5 per cent of Saudi Arabians are obese and this is particularly so in the car dominated city of Jeddah. Currently, the amount of POS provided in Jeddah is less than 2 square meters per person and less than 1 square meters per person in more than half of Jeddah’s planned residential districts. This provision is less than the World Health Organization’s recommendation of 9 square meters per person. Presently in Jeddah there is virtually no passive, active or pedestrian friendly public space.

Therefore, this research concerns itself with ways of increasing the provision of POS in Jeddah. The research develops three urban design scenarios. The preferred scenario that emerges from the research is intended to be both practical and culturally appropriate. The research seeks to demonstrate ways in which landscape architects can improve the physical and ecological health of contemporary Saudi Arabian cities.

Student | Nawaf Alhajaj | alhajaj_nawaf@yahoo.com
Supervisors | Richard Weller, Nigel Westbrook
Learning from the Edge: reimagining Perth's peri-urban landscape

Can a re-evaluation of the peri-urban landscape meet the current demands for suburban growth whilst increasing the provisioning services of this zone for the city? Perth is one of the most isolated Cities in the world and the site of Australia's fastest growing urban population. By 2056, the population is expected to increase from 1.6 million to 3.2 million people, with planning policies directing 53% of this growth to new greenfield development in the peri-urban zone of the city (ABS 2012).

The peri-urban defies simple categorisation, neither exclusively urban, suburban nor rural, but something comprised of all these conditions whilst constantly been created and recreated by the processes of urbanisation. The transformation of this territory responds to both resistances and continuities within the urban field, creating occlusions and temporary or permanent points of interruption in the flows across the edge of the city.

This research explores the application of landscape architectural design as a tool for uncovering and communicating the embedded and intrinsic values of the peri-urban. It utilises speculative design methodologies and scenario planning to develop new techniques to map, interpret and encapsulate the edge. By carefully studying the peri-urban condition, with respect to its complexities and richness, this research reveals its diverse socio-ecological and cultural qualities. These qualities, projected against the current model for city expansion, positions the peri-urban as a valuable hybridised landscape type that could yield important new development typologies whilst functioning as a symbiotic filter for future growth of the city at its edges.

Student | Sara Padgett Kjaersgaard | sarapadgett@hotmail.com
Supervisors | Richard Weller, Nigel Westbrook, Julian Bolleter
Where to for water sensitivity? The role of landscape architectural design research in achieving water sensitive cities in Australia?

This research explores the role of design research to develop the vision of water sensitive cities in Australia. It investigates how landscape architecture can expand on what water sensitive cities could mean on poetic as well as pragmatic levels. Reconsidering the connections between how we design cities and how we use water is ultimately its aim.

On a fundamental level water sensitive urban design seeks to reinstate a balance between natural hydrological systems and human engineered ones. Now water sensitive urban design has grown to encompass a whole-of-city vision, encapsulated by the idea of a ‘water sensitive city,’ but is does so based on its attention to the system of stormwater. This research argues that a realisation of these ambitions must engage with and challenge the underlying reasons why a desensitised relationship to water exists in urban environments and demonstrates how the discipline of landscape architecture can provide tools to do this.

Student | Josephine Neldner | josephine.neldner@gmail.com
Supervisors | Richard Weller, Carolyn Oldham, Geoffrey London
Sustainable Suburbia? Testing emerging environmental parameters in contemporary suburban Australia

The ability to adapt residential lifestyle to environmental flux, population growth and resource scarcity while maintaining economic growth and prosperity through innovation and environmental rejuvenation of the region are now central to all design professions. These challenges will reshape the spatial and physical form of residential environments in Australia and challenge the cultural and social norms that currently constitute modern suburban living.

This thesis examines the potential for Landscape Architecture to integrate emerging environmental parameters into residential environments. The overarching aim being to positively reinforcing the relationships between urban metabolism and endemic regional systems through the transfer, up cycling and redistribution of resources locally and to the region. Emerging environmental parameters drawn from areas of health, food, water, waste, energy, and transportation form the basis for the construction of a series of design parameters. The parameters (design rules) represent a form of maximizing sustainability in each field. These ideal, hypothetical, sustainability parameters are applied to a conventional, contemporary suburban site to force its morphology into different configurations. The resultant new forms are then measured and compared to the orthodox original. This process enables an empirical and critical examination of ‘sustainability’ in relation to suburban development. By initially isolating individual parameters, the thesis can identify the complexity and latent contradictions that are often concealed in the discourse and practice of sustainability. The design process involves analysing both the beneficial and adverse aspects of the interaction of various parameters, ultimately enabling their construction together with an urban and social program, to create potentially new ‘sustainable’ residential models.

Student | Paul Verity | ptverity@yahoo.com.au
Supervisors | Richard Weller, Tinka Sack, Dr Julia Alessandrini
The False Mirror René Magritte, 1928
out and about in 2014...
LANDSCAPE
Tony Blackwell is Winthrop Professor of Landscape Architecture at UWA, a Registered Landscape Architect and Urban Designer, and Director of award winning landscape architecture firm Blackwell and Associates in Perth. Tony has extensive experience working collaboratively with communities and allied professionals and has represented the profession and the Institute on numerous design panels and taskforces in Perth including the WAPC Central Perth Planning Committee. Tony is also highly active with the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) and currently sits on the National Education Committee and the Constitution Review Working Committee. Tony’s long held dedication to and advocacy for the profession of landscape architecture is recognised by his Fellow status of the AILA

Jeremy Flynn is a Senior Landscape Architect at the Department of Parks and Wildlife. Jeremy has complemented his professional practice with an ongoing involvement in academic teaching in landscape design studios and technology units. His practice centres around master planning and detailed site design for recreation sites within national park and conservation area settings, providing a useful background for landscape design studios with a bioregional focus. He has an active interest and applied knowledge of materials and construction offers students exposure to current local construction projects. Jeremy’s coordination of this year’s 4th year design studio was based around an international design competition in New York. 4th year student Paul Boyle succeeded in winning the student prize for The Vision42 Project competition.

Tom Griffiths graduated from the University of Western Australia in 2002. Since graduating he has practiced as a landscape architect locally with Donaldson + Warn, Architects on projects throughout Perth including the Bali Memorial and Kings Park Elevated Walkway and Richard Weller on a range of international competitions. In 2007 he relocated to London to work in the studios of Martha Schwartz Partners and Vogt Landscape. In both of these practices he was responsible for leading large groups of landscape architects on a diverse range of high-profile, complex projects in the Middle East and United Kingdom including the London 2012 Athletes Village, Tate Modern with Herzog de Meuron and Portland House with David Chipperfield Architects. He has recently returned to Western Australia and is currently practicing with AECOM.

Shea Hatch is a AILA Registered Landscape Architect who previously worked for Plan E. She spent 2014 working towards her Masters in Public Health at UWA, a move which has broadened her understanding and application of design and the function of public open space. With this she has also taken up a position with Nature Play WA and has started her own consultancy service, ‘Fit Landscape’ working towards designing healthier public spaces.
Christina is a practicing AILA Registered Landscape Architect with a passion for the Australian landscape and designing with plants. 2014 was the first year she coordinated the Plant and Land Systems unit. Christina was able to complement this teaching role with her new landscape design business ‘banksia & lime LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT’. Her business focuses on domestic and community garden design and utilises her knowledge of Western Australian plants, productive gardens and designing for community. As an inspiring start for the business, Philippa Munckton and I designed a concept plan for the North Perth Community Garden Public Open Space that was very well received.

Christina Nicholson | Sessional Lecturer

Michael spent 2014 coordinating the 4th year Landscape Detail Studio with Tom Griffiths whilst continuing in his role as Senior Landscape Architect at Place Laboratory. Michael saw this as an opportunity to re-engage with academic life and share his experience of practice eight years since he graduated from UWA. Michael says ‘It was rewarding to see students full of great talent and strong ideas and realise that some things never change like the ability to accomplish an astonishing amount of work during folio week.’

Michael Rowlands | Sessional Lecturer

Tinka Sack is Associate Professor in landscape architecture at the University of Western Australia and is a practicing landscape architect. Built works include the University of Sydney Public Domain Camperdown Campus completed in 2010, a collaboration with Danish landscape architect, Jeppe Aagaard Andersen and Sydney-based Turf Design. Sack’s current research focuses on the landscapes and ecosystems of Western Australia and proposes autochthonous aesthetic strategies in the creation of culturally relevant and functionally resilient novel ecosystems within WA. Sack is also editing a book with landscape architects, architects, engineers and economists entitled Privileging Landscape: Urban Design Solutions for a Biological Hotspot. An award-winning teacher, Sack most recently received an UWA Improving Student Learning Grant to further develop the UWA Plant Database App.

Tinka Sack | Associate Professor
Christopher Vernon is an Associate Professor and Graduate Research Coordinator (GRC) in the Faculty of Architecture, Landscape and Visual Arts at the University of Western Australia. There, he teaches design and the history and theory of landscape architecture. Vernon is a leading authority on the lives and works of Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin, widely lecturing and publishing on the subject. More broadly, his research focusses upon architecture and landscape as collective expressions of identity, especially within the context of designed national capitals such as Canberra, New Delhi and Brasilia.

Andrew Thomas is an AILA Registered Landscape Architect and Director at Four Landscape Studio and specialises in educational landscapes. He works in multi disciplinary teams and has a focus on landscape elements that aid educational outcomes. Andrew has taught the Professional Documents unit within the Faculty of Architecture, Landscape and Visual Arts at the University of Western Australia for the past four years.

Since 2010 Paul Verity has been a sessional staff member and Ph.D. candidate in the Faculty of Architecture, Landscape and Visual Arts at the University of Western Australia. There, he teaches design and theory in landscape architecture with a focus on an integrated approach to urban and regional systems. For the past fifteen years, Paul has worked as an Urban Designer and Landscape Architect throughout the Oceania region. His work is multidisciplinary at various scales with an emphasis on integrating a local to regional approach to design.

Christopher Vernon is an Associate Professor and Graduate Research Coordinator (GRC) in the Faculty of Architecture, Landscape and Visual Arts at the University of Western Australia. There, he teaches design and the history and theory of landscape architecture. Vernon is a leading authority on the lives and works of Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin, widely lecturing and publishing on the subject. More broadly, his research focusses upon architecture and landscape as collective expressions of identity, especially within the context of designed national capitals such as Canberra, New Delhi and Brasilia.
Publications


Sack, T, 2014, "A Room with a View" Landscape Australia (144), pp40-46

Vernon, C 2014, "Daniel Burnham and Australia's Federal Capital, 1893-1912", in "Planning Perspectives; An international journal of history planning and the environment", 29(40), pp501-524


Presentations


Christopher Vernon 'Walter Burley Griffin, the Oak Park Studio's Landscape Architect', Frank Lloyd Wright Trust, Unity Temple, Oak Park, 9 January 2014.


**Outreach and Extension**

Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) & LA at UWA collaborated with great success on the PARKing Day initiative in the Perth CBD.

AILA & LA continued to maintain close ties with AILA monthly meetings held in the Board Room of the Faculty of Architecture, Landscape and Visual Arts at UWA.

UWA landscape students participated in a Design Master Class titled ‘Yanchep Master Class’ conducted by Stefanos Polyzoides involving architecture students from UWA and planning students from Curtin University, April 2014.

Tony Blackwell attended the inaugural Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) Academic Leaders Forum in Melbourne in May 2014 and was elected onto the AILA National Accreditation Forum working group which is charged with reviewing AILA’s National Accreditation Process.

Tony Blackwell successfully oversaw the re-working of the new Masters Course for approval by the UWA Academic Council (Sep 2014) which also achieved full recognition, i.e. Accreditation, by AILA, November, 2014.

Tony Blackwell spent time in Singapore, Malaysia and China on behalf of ALVA reviewing other courses of landscape architecture with a view to establishing various partnerships between these courses and UWA in future.

Sessional Staff Member and PhD Student Sara Padgett Kjaersgaard held the position of Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, WA Chapter President throughout 2014.
Awards and Accomplishments

Associate Professor Christopher Vernon was one of four lecturers in the Faculty noted as consistently recording the highest SURF results.

Associate Professor Christopher Vernon was appointed, with architects Conrad Gargett Riddel Ancher Mortlock Woolley, to work on the Conservation Management Plan for Parliament House in Canberra.

Associate Professor Christopher Vernon won the Vice-Chancellor's Mid-Career Research Award

Associate Professor Tinka Sack Received a CATL grant -, Improving Student Learning Grant, ‘The WA Plant Database App,’ $3,000

Students

Fourth Year LACH4403 Design Studio student Paul Boyle won the student category of the international ‘Vision 42 Project’ for revitalisation a light rail corridor along 42nd Street New York.

Fourth Year Honours student Christie Stewart won the WA Landscape Architecture Australia (LAA) and Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) WA Prize.

Fourth Year Honours student Christie Stewart also won the national Hassell Travelling Scholarship.