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.
node 2 *inward*

The experience of node 2 is opposed and contrasted to the experience of node 1. Here, the WWII tunnels are the most prominent historical feature and create a sense of inwardness when leaving the open space on the surface to the claustrophobic nature of the tunnels. The design aims to exaggerate that contrast by drawing out the inwardsness of the tunnel entrance.
20 NOV to 08 DEC
ALVA End of Year Exhibition
Cullity Gallery - UWA Nedlands Campus
ALVA

End of Year Exhibition

Cullity Gallery

Nedlands Campus UWA

20 Nov - 8 Dec
4000 square meters
- 200 leaf per m²
- Repeatable pattern
- 0.16 polyester: bitumen
- 15% days per year
- 24 hours per day
- 0.003000 GW = 3000
- 121 MWh per year
A new commercial centre and transit hub cascades down the hill and sprawls into an expansive recreation reserve. The new building is simply built over the train lines, taking advantage of the natural topography, providing great views for new apartments on the upper floors and a convenient link between the river and ocean. Shifting curving avenues adjacent to the railway lines creates a transport corridor, more easily crossed by pedestrians and cyclists and establishes an expansive foreshore reserve.

The dune reserve is extended (Min 65m), a recreation reserve (min 80m wide). Amenities include bicycle and surf doc beach, snorkeling, an RSL, volleyball skatepark, shelters, BBQs, cafes, bust retention basin, it features caretta caretta wave shelters to protect from the Fre.

Local endemic vegetation is used to create a wide variety of suited for different weather conditions.

**DUNE RESERVE**

Local native coastal plants are used to rehabilitate the dune system. The dune reserve has been extended in some areas, to reach a minimum setback of 60m, designing for the 100 year storm and rising sea levels. Erosion control is the number one priority. The plants chosen have proven successful in dune conservation in the local area. Ground covers spread to minimize wind erosion, while spinifex and grasses establish dune root systems below. All these plants are highly wind and salt tolerant. The Acacia retinifolia grows the tallest and hangs over the fence line, proving wind shelter to walkers and cyclists on the footpath behind the dunes.
HADE ANALYSIS

21 JUNE 9 AM
21 SEPTEMBER 9 AM
21 MARCH 9 AM

21 JUNE 12 PM
21 SEPTEMBER 12 PM
21 MARCH 12 PM

21 JUNE 3 PM
21 SEPTEMBER 3 PM
21 MARCH 3 PM

21 JUNE 3 PM
21 MARCH 3 PM

N

student work | Maryam Berenji
The aim of this project is to analyse, assess and then visualise the extent of the effects of the State Bushfire Planning Policy 3.7 for the Shire of Mundaring. The Shire has identified the need to visualise effects of SPP 3.7 so that they can begin to direct local policy and recommendations without compromising community safety, landscape ecology, biodiversity and environmental assets.

The bushfire planning policy implications are complex – by using design tools and spatial visualisation techniques to visualise potential outcomes and effects of the proposed policy, planners, policy makers, landowners, developers, bushfire management and environmental teams will be enabled to communicate for the best possible outcomes for all stakeholders. Key Document Release Bushfire threat is a serious planning issue in Western Australia and in order to tackle the increased risk the state has released three key documents, and created the Office of Bushfire Risk Management. The Office of Bushfire Risk Management is preparing a State bushfire-prone area map that, when released, will underpin the application of the following documents:

- State Planning Policy 3.7 Planning for Bushfire Risk Management (2nd Draft is with WA Bushfire Accreditation Stakeholder Group as at October 2015)
- Planning for Bushfire Risk Management Guidelines (Draft - same status as above)
- Planning and Development (Bushfire Risk Management) Regulations

Whilst these documents refer to different stages of the planning process they work together to collectively achieve the objective of reducing bush fire risk in Western Australia. The SPP 3.7, the guidelines and regulations will directly impact many Western Australian land owners. The extent of the impact is, at present not understood by local government and local residents alike.

During the 2014 public comment period for these draft documents the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects ‘response paper’ outlined serious concerns about the SPP 3.7 Planning for Bushfire Risk Management and the impacts on urban and peri-urban areas. These concerns are supported by Environmental Officers at the Shire of Mundaring and Bushfire Planning Consultants who are witnessing and managing the ongoing tension between the environment, vegetation and safety of the community. The Shire of Mundaring is on the eastern fringe of Perth and the majority of the Local Government Area is classified as peri-urban. It has the most remnant native vegetation of any LGA in the Perth Metropolitan area with over 70% remaining and 15% of this is privately owned.
Local Natural Areas have been identified by the Shire of Mundaring as containing environmental assets and habitat. All these areas have been assigned a category depending upon the zoning they fall under. Where Local Natural Areas occur in suburban areas most of the identified LNA will be lost due to clearing for development or for protection and or hazard reduction zones to reduce bushfire hazard.

Mundaring is the largest of the village settlements within the Shire of Mundaring. The shire has maintained the village style atmosphere and settlements which originally grew along the rail lines have remained. Town planning schemes have consciously evolved to maintain the village style settlements at the same time facilitating and supporting growth and development of the area. Great Eastern Highway directs Shire of Mundaring and carries in excess of 20,000 vehicles per day.

Large areas of the Shire are prone to bushfires due to terrain, vegetation and climate. The majority of the shire is gazetted as moderate or extreme bushfire risk. The area within 25m of a building should be managed to minimize immediate risk to that building. The clearing of trees or native vegetation within this 25m Building Protection Zone (BPZ) does not require planning approval unless it impacts on a watercourse. Planning approval is required for any native vegetation removal in any other circumstance within the shire.
SHIRE OF MUNDARING: DEFINING THE PROBLEM

Bushfire Risk

- The majority of developed land within the Shire of Mundaring is classified as Extreme bushfire risk.
- The majority of areas marked for future development are classified as Extreme bushfire risk.
- Any potential development closer than 100 metres to an area of vegetation greater than 1 hectare regardless of previous development history is, under the SPP 3.7 classified as Extreme Bushfire Risk.
- Compliance with AS3959-2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas is applicable to Extreme and Moderate rated areas.
- To reduce heat exposure threshold (BAL Rating) a calculated minimum separation distance is required from classified vegetation to the building.
- A rating of BAL F or BAL 40 results in non-compliance and development will not be approved. In many instances in order to achieve a lower BAL rating vegetation removal is carried out.
USING NORTH STONEVILLE AS A TEST SITE TO RETHINK PLANNING

Testing the idea of individual development areas situated between large areas of POS and remnant native vegetation linked with roads situated within BAL FL and BAL 40 Zones.
Masterplan: All Layers indicative BAL Overlay

TOTAL YIELDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Area</td>
<td>533 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Area Roads and Retained Vegetation</td>
<td>415 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Area Used For Development</td>
<td>118 hectares</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No development is in an area rated higher than BAL 12.6

As of October 2015 building in an BAL 12.6 rated area the increased cost for compliance is approx $10000 - $12000 for an average build.
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
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 2015...
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 offering 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.

Jeremy Flynn | Adjunct Senior Lecturer

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.

Tom Griffiths | Sessional Lecturer

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.

Shea Hatch | Sessional Lecturer
Sara has been a sessional staff member at UWA since 2008 coordinating ALVA landscape design studio units and lecturing in history and theory in the Bachelor of Landscape Architecture and Masters of Urban Design at AUDRC (Australian Urban Design Research Centre) levels. Sara is a Registered Landscape Architect and current WA Chapter President of AILA (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects). She has previously practiced in Copenhagen with Jeppe Aagaard Andersen and with the Department of Parks and Wildlife in Perth. She is currently completing a PhD in landscape architecture focusing on the potential of the peri-urban landscape to better inform Perth’s urban growth.

Sara Padgett Kjaersgaard | Sessional Lecturer

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 to 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
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.

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.

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.

Andrew Thomas | Sessional Lecturer

Paul Verity | Sessional Lecturer

Christopher Vernon | Associate Professor