

a+b Journal 2012



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Flavia Marcello
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Introduction

Prof. Hisham Elkadi
Head of School

Architecture and Built Environment

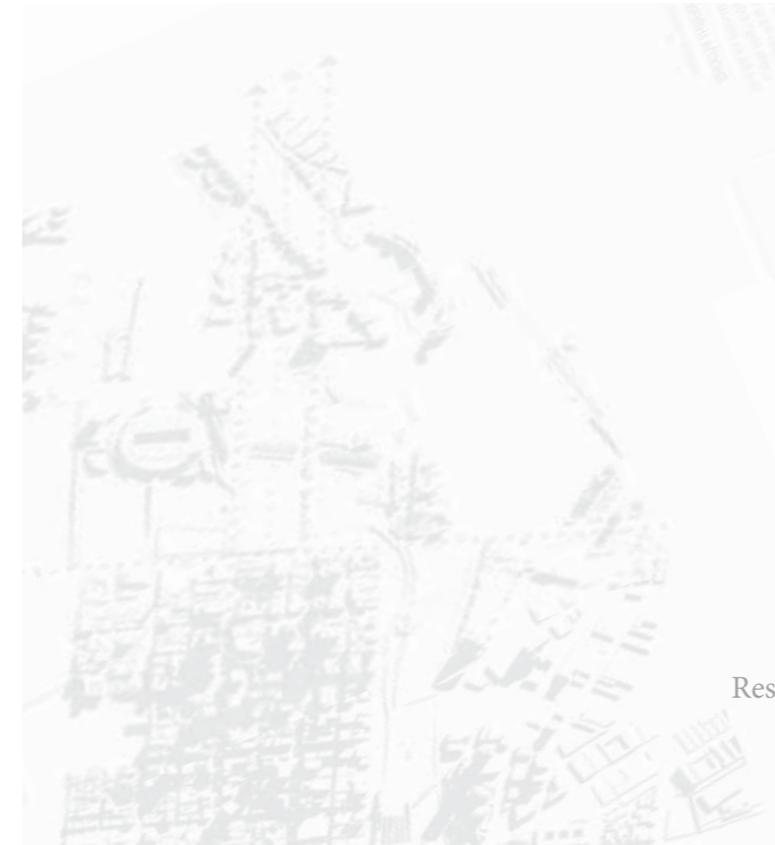
The School of Architecture and Built Environment offers a rich blend of undergraduate and graduate programs enabling students to focus their studies in architecture and built environment fields. The School also acquires a broader perspective from related fields within the wider programs offered in the Faculty of Science, Engineering and Built Environment (where the School resides) and with the Faculty of Arts and Education. The changes in the title of both the Faculty and the School in 2013 highlight the role and direction of the School in advancing a vibrant, multi-disciplinary built environment approach that engages with contemporary societal and ecological challenges.

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The increase in our VTAC first preferences in 2013 is another indicator of our attractiveness as an education provider and relevance to the market and possible growth opportunities. This year the School will commence its innovative Architectural Technology blended program with The Gordon

TAFE. This is a challenging task. Plans for undergraduate planning and landscape programs remain in the pipeline.

This year our students and alumni have outlined their impressive careers with awards and winning competitions. Saifuddin Ahmad, who completed his Bachelor of Architecture at Deakin University in 1982, was elected President of Malaysian Institute of Architects (PAM). Alumni Briony Darcy and Leon Eyck won first place in the single house project and runner-up in the Built Environment Awards 2013. The Melbourne based awards recognize quality design, sustainable building and architectural endeavour.



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Architecture

Prof. Des Smith
Chair of Architecture

“The School is distinctive in its provision of a full portfolio of built environment disciplines, its strong relationship with practice and employability of its graduates who demonstrate a strong technical aptitude. In particular, the School has developed a uniquely balanced and integrated program in which the various curriculum areas feed into, and are evident in, the design studio projects. The School should be acknowledged for the strong emphasis on social and cultural inclusion in design studio projects. There is a strong sense of community that is valued by staff and students alike.” NVP 2012

Thank you National Visiting Panel 2012 (NVP).
I think you got it about right.

Prof. Des Smith

Art & S **O**ciety
B **U**ilding Materials Science
G **R**aphic & Coded Communications

Architecture in Urban Contexts
P **R**oject Documentation

The **C**ity
S **H**ifting Views: The making of Australia's Identity

Urban Ecolog **I**es

Urban Design S **T**udio

Building **E**nvironmental Studies

Construction & Structures

U **T**opian Ideals

S **U**stainable Futures

Built Environment P **R**ofessional Practice

Th **E**sis Preparation

ARchitectural Design & Resolution

Urban Perspectives

Transnationa **L** Mega-Projects

Th **E**sis

Masterclas **S**

Construction Management + Facilities Management

Prof. Anthony Mills
Chair of Construction Management

Construction Management is a challenging and interesting field of study based on the practical skills needed to successfully work in the construction industry. Our students understand the building technology required for a range of buildings, from small, simple residential work to large, wide, tall and complex buildings. They learn about building economics and law, measurement and estimating, planning and project management. They understand the risk associated with property development and construction and, more importantly, they have problem solving and planning skills to minimise those risks. They study beside architecture students and understand the role of design in the development process. Graduates find employment in a range of industry organisations such as contractors, property developers and consulting firms, as well as in property and facilities divisions of companies such as Deakin which carry large property portfolios. The knowledge gained at Deakin University in Construction Management can be carried throughout the world.

Facilities Management is an emerging discipline that centres around the management of existing facilities and the strategic alignment of physical infrastructure to an organisation's core business goals, and the important health and safety needs of its workforce and customers.

Graduates are able to work across traditional professional boundaries, from property investment and development through to space management and workplace logistics, using key project management skills to ensure optimum value for money is attained at all stages of the property life cycle.

Landscape Architecture

Prof. David Jones
Director Landscape Architecture Program

2012 marks a celebratory era for planning and landscape architecture education at Deakin University wherein the new postgraduate degrees will have their first graduates. While planning education has conventionally focused upon strategic policy discussions and socio-economic questions, this planning course places innovation and design as the key driving forces to re-chart planning practice, with the same intellectual threads underpinning the landscape architecture course. The second aspect is the de-silo-ing of built environment education for which the School has taken planning away from a narrow disciplinary inquiry to one that embraces and directly engages in multi-disciplinary discussions and projects that positions planning as an equal partner in idea making and designing. Thus, the School is pursuing a planning education that empowers the planner as a co-designer, co-idea-envisioner and co-decision-maker with allied disciplines and not just a textual author of arguments, principles and rules.

Deakin's Master of Landscape Architecture meets the challenges of an ever-changing urban, regional and rural environment. It has been developed for people who want to practise as landscape architects and have a passion to improve the quality and development of our towns, cityscapes and regional landscapes. The course has a focus on sustainability and its economic, social and environmental underpinnings. Students specialise in project management, public art curatorship and management, cultural heritage, urban design, or change management planning. Distinguishing characteristics of the course include its engagement with ecology, spirit of place, people, Indigenous knowledge and urban design to inform and craft places of renewal, stimulation, healing and respect. The Master of Landscape Architecture has professional accreditation from the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA, aila.org.au). Graduates satisfy the educational requirements for AILA graduate membership as the "first step towards applying for professional recognition as an AILA Registered Landscape Architect."

Planning + Urban Design

Deakin's Master of Planning (Professional) addresses and responds to the emerging issues confronting our cities and regions globally – such as climate change, a low carbon future and demographic shift. Graduates of the course are equipped with the understanding and skills to confidently contribute to creative and relevant solutions. A robust foundation in the fundamentals of urban and regional planning is combined with components that emphasise design, healthy cities and integration across disciplines. Specialisations are available in six key areas: cultural heritage, urban design, healthy cities, public policy and governance, environmental management, and urban change brokering. The course has a strong emphasis on practical implementation using an understanding of urban dynamics and delivery mechanisms to influence quality outcomes to provide graduates with skills to work across diverse sectors of the built environment industry. The Master of Planning (Professional) has professional accreditation from the Planning Institute of Australia (PIA).

Students enrolled in the Master of Urban Design build their skill and knowledge base and take a pathway to influence sustainable urban renewal and innovative, sustainable design solutions for the urban environment. They think strategically and implement elective change management practice and increase professional skills in place-making, advanced integrated design, sustainable urban ecologies, and change-management practices.

Deakin Urban Ecologies (DUE)

School Grants
Dr. Richard Tucker

Congratulations to three researchers in the school, Ms Susan Ang, Dr Flavia Marcello and Dr Richard Tucker who were members of the Design 4 Diversity team that won the 'living with a disability' category of the 2012 Smart Geelong Network Researcher of the Year Award. The team was also Highly Commended for the Researcher of the Year award.

Deakin Urban Ecologies (DUE), the umbrella group for the research programs in the school, investigate the symbiotic relationships between the complex adaptive natural, virtual, human and built environments. The aim is to create a knowledge centre for the development and management of economic, social and environmentally sustainable environments for a productive, innovative and competitive Australian construction industry.

DUE is understood through the three research themes: SocioCultural Ecology, Construction Ecology and Tectonic Ecology. The School undertakes multi-disciplinary research within these themes, and trans-disciplinary research between them, to design, improve, and evaluate emerging, existing and alternative modes of sustainable global and, in particular, regional development. These include: renewable energy, environmental performance modelling, building and urban design, cultural sustainability, community participation methods in design and planning, construction materials and economics, and environmental modification technologies.

A number of the School's researchers are members of VALUE (the Victorian Laboratory of Urban

Ecologies) and the University Strategic Research Centre, CMII – the Centre for Memory, Imagination and Invention. CMII's mission is to demonstrate and enhance the usefulness and the efficacy of humanities, creative arts and social sciences research to cause positive social change, and to improve the social and cultural fabric. The school is also a lead player nationally in the area of research into built environment education.

The School's researchers have over the last two years generated in the region of a million dollars of research income, securing funding for over a dozen grant funded projects. These include a range of nationally competitive Category 1 and Category 2 research grants, government agency funded research, CRC funded projects and various industry consultancy based research projects.

Research in the School supports the needs and aspirations of those most directly affected by development processes: our immediate communities and the environment.

The primary current grant funded projects in the school are:

'Sea Change' Communities: Inter-generational Perception and Sense of Place.

Funded by the Australian Research Council, (ARC).

The aim of this research is to establish a more rigorous method of evaluating the impact of the sea change process on the built and natural environments of coastal settlements. It will assist those communities to implement effective, place-sensitive sustainable planning and associated development practices.

VISION 2

Local Government Funded

Geelong is in a time of transition. With the G21 Regional Growth Plan under development, and various federal laws coming into play in the near future there is scope, and need, for Geelong to become bigger and better than ever. Remember Vision 1? The series of projects that redeveloped the waterfront (among other things) and transformed the area from an industrial and maritime precinct into a vibrant recreational and touristic waterfront? Well, Vision 2 picks up where Vision 1 left off. It is the foundations of a 'conversation' between industry professionals, state and local government, and the local community to focus the central Geelong debate on the question 'wouldn't it be great if...?'

Re-Casting terra nullius blindness: Empowering Indigenous Protocols and Knowledge in Australian University Built Environment Education.

Funded by the Office of Learning and Teaching.

Recent events in Australian history, including recognition of native title by the High Court, have heightened recognition of the rights, interests, needs and aspirations of aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people in Australia and internationally. Despite this, little has changed in Australian built environment professional (architecture, planning, landscape architecture) education to integrate a better understanding of the need for engagement with indigenous knowledge and cultural systems and relevant protocols, as distinct from cultural competency articulation. While aspirations of including a better understanding of indigenous Australians' knowledge and cultural systems are embodied in the agendas of the relevant professional institutes, little attempt has been made to realize this objective. This project seeks to re-dress this deficiency by providing Australian universities with strategies and tools to address practice realities and complexities through nationally applicable cross-discipline educational resources that will aid indigenous and non-indigenous cultural literacy in this context.

Enhancing and Assessing Group and Team Learning in Architecture and Related Design Contexts.

Funded by the Office of Learning and Teaching.

Architects must be able to design as part of a team, yet architecture schools largely neglect this essential professional competency. Thus, this project is: (1) investigating how best to support through teaching and assessment the learning of teamworking skills in architecture and related design disciplines; (2) proposing curricula renewal to include a structured framework for teaching teamworking skills with an associated suite of assessment tools; and (3) developing and documenting best-practice models of assessing individual contributions to teamwork within the emotive and highly subjective learning context of creating architecture. This framework will assist teachers of architecture (and other design and applied arts disciplines) to: develop innovative approaches to collaborative studio-based learning in multi-disciplinary and mono-disciplinary contexts; structure group work and team design within curricula; develop graduate attributes for teamwork; and assess team design in a consistent, transparent and objective manner to support team-working skills and increased learner confidence.



Fine Grain Culture



Univer-City Teaser



Urban Consolidation



Workshop 01



Workshop 02

CURRENT



PROPOSED



Increasing permeability in underutilised laneways - Geelong CBD

CURRENT



PROPOSED



Redevelopment and integration of Green Spine - Malop St

CURRENT



PROPOSED



Left: Concept Masterplan for Malop St. Above; Integration of Green Spine - Johnstone Park

Cultural Ecology Symposium

Dr. Mirjana Lozanovska



The Cultural Ecology Symposium was hosted by Deakin University's School of Architecture + Built Environment at the Geelong Waterfront Campus on 23-24 October 2012. Scholars working across architecture, landscape and performance disciplines but sharing a concern with the issues that define cultural ecology in the twenty-first century contributed to an engaging discussion. Challenging and stimulating comments by Professor Darko Radovic (Keio University, Tokyo, invited as a respondent to presentations) and Professor Marwan Ghandour (Iowa State University, keynote speaker) increased the rigour.

The focus was on the embedded inscriptions of global economies of mobility and diversity of cultures that are written into places, cities, architectures and environments (rural and natural) and the identification of methodologies that can capture their less tangible traces. These fell into a few areas including papers that directly addressed the culture and ecology interface, and sometimes their merging; papers that addressed the tangible and intangible operations that effected a dynamic sequence of cultural translations inscribed in space; and papers that explored artistic creativity as a practice of remaking habitat.

Professor Marwan Ghandour's keynote address on The Evolution of American Midwestern Landscape, presented his research investigating the relationship between the early mapping and surveys of Iowa in the 19th century and the morphology of the contemporary landscape. Drawing on the theories of Pierre Bourdieu, a study of the maps of Iowa between 1830s - 1850s was conducted in order to understand the factors that contributed to the quick transformation of the landscape at the time when Iowa was a native territory to become a state within the American Union and the heartland of industrialized agriculture based on family farming.

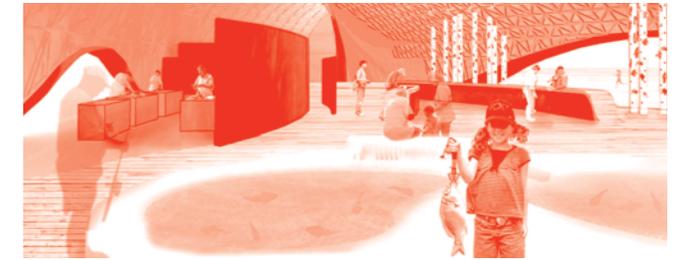
The findings of this historical research became the basis of the AIA funded project, in which a strategy of spatial regeneration for Iowa was developed to address the social, environmental and material waste produced by the demise of family farming and the growing efficiency in industrial agriculture. This prompted discussion on the rigour and creativity of the conceptual framework and method of the research, and how it may be drawn upon for other regional centres like the region around Geelong.

Newport 2050+

Dr Flavia Marcello

Newport 2050+ was a project-centred master class studio run in T2 2012 by Dr Flavia Marcello in collaboration with Ian Woodcock (research fellow in urban design, University of Melbourne) and local architect Tom Bulic. Students worked in groups to look at future development opportunities for Newport, Melbourne, as a hub for the west with new ideas for: the freight lines, a light rail to Williamstown, local agriculture and a public plaza connecting the two sides of a divided town. Students then developed their own projects within the studio's adaptive re-use agenda: the disused flour mills became a sculpture gallery, the railyards became a design school and the site near the power station was transformed into an aquaculture centre. Students worked in the Substation Arts Centre who also hosted an exhibition and public forum on the future of Newport together with Hobson's Bay City Council. The studio was also selected to be part of the Australian Institute of Architects' Melbourne Architecture Annual whose focus was to bring architectural discussion into the public realm.

Photography *Tom Bulic*



Aquaculture centre by *Claire White*

Intercultural Dialogue through Design (iDiDe)

Susan Ang
Coordinator

It was three days before the final presentation and I had unconsciously but with most comfort expressed my opinion towards my group members' idea. Stunned and feeling apologetic about being completely objective to their thought, I wondered whether Saufi and Zern had taken it to heart or if this would affect our seamlessly running group work. In contrast to my thoughts of dramatic endings, they looked up to say, "We hadn't considered that," with a smile. We were from three different universities, three different backgrounds but the design kept us in sync in a peaceful way I could have never imagined. If I had any doubt of practising architecture, iDiDe Thailand simply reinforced that designing collaboratively with a selfless attitude is possible and rewarding worldwide. Working together with other architecture students from King Mongkut University and University Technology MARA Malaysia allowed groups to share and enjoy their design and technical knowledge, their practical experiences, discover helpful resources and make great friends.

Student Reflection.

iDiDe is the School's international collaborative master class design workshop. Initiated in 2010, the intercultural design studio includes a two-week studio program delivered alongside international travel and cultural immersion experiences.

Students from diverse cultural backgrounds collaborate in groups and engage proactively in intercultural dialogue whilst addressing a transcultural themed design program. In iDiDe workshops, Deakin academics and Australian practice professionals work alongside international counterparts.

A highlight for the students is the enthusiastic engagement of industry professionals who give generously of their time, practice resources and mentorship to readily support the iDiDe program.

To date, four iDiDe workshops have been conducted. In 2010 and 2011 iDiDe went to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to work with Malaysian partners, the International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM), University Technology MARA Malaysia (UiTM) and the Malaysian Institute of Architects (PAM).

In January 2013, Deakin hosted iDiDe Australia at the School's waterfront campus and collaborated with a team from the International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM) towards a Museum of Islamic Art for Geelong.

February saw Deakin travel to Bangkok to work with new partner King Mongkutt University of Technology, Thonburi (KMUTT), Thailand, the Association of Siamese Architects (ASA) as well as the University Technology MARA Malaysia (UiTM).

iDiDe exhibition of design outcomes have been exhibited each time at high profile venues such as the National Textile Gallery of Malaysia and the Bangkok Art and Cultural Centre.

In the coming years iDiDe plans to expand our international collaboration to include Indonesia, India, and Sri Lanka.

iDiDe has been nominated as a model of best practice in international mobility. It is endorsed and supported by the Australian Government International Education (AEI) and Education Malaysia Australia (EMA).

South Korea Study Tour

As an international student, the experience of travelling to another country is one of the more enjoyable and exciting opportunities that you can achieve during your education. South Korea was one of the best trips in my entire life. Before my South Korea study tour, I knew a little about this country and that is why I have done some research to become more familiar with this new journey. In terms of architecture, I realized that the Korea Study Tour would be one of the great opportunities that can happen in a student's life. All I know is, Deakin University made my dream come true and I will always be grateful and thankful for this gift and this is something that I will never forget.

Through my trip, I have learnt many things, I have seen many things, and I have discovered many things. People, cultures, foods, customs, traditions, colours, friends, friendship, tiredness, excitement, enjoyment, happiness, hard workers, commitment, buildings, architecture, relations, philosophy, beauty, ugliness, courage, bravery, poor, war, hate, love ... these are the things that I have learnt, seen and discovered in Korea.

Alireza Kazemian



Above: Images of iDiDe

CODE

Vere Longmore
Coordinator

Deakin University's School of Architecture and Built Environment offers all students and staff the opportunity to showcase the diverse profile that is inherent in the School community through a committed celebration of diversity agenda led by the School's International Coordinator, Susan Ang.

CODE stands for Celebration of Diversity in Education. It is about diversity in education as well as education in diversity. Through a cohesive and planned program that looks at celebrating significant cultural events and festivals throughout the year with festive foods, activities, music and performance, CODE has worked to break down cultural barriers in a casual and non-intimidating setting. We believe that exchanging stories of one's homeland in combination with simple events, such as charades work well to promote the integration of international students, academics and local students.

In 2012, we celebrated Nowrouz, EID, Aussie sporting codes, and Diwali. 2013 will see us celebrate Sinhalese New Year, Easter and Orthodox Easter as well. We are a fast growing family and we are looking forward to having many more students and academics attend a CODE event in 2013.



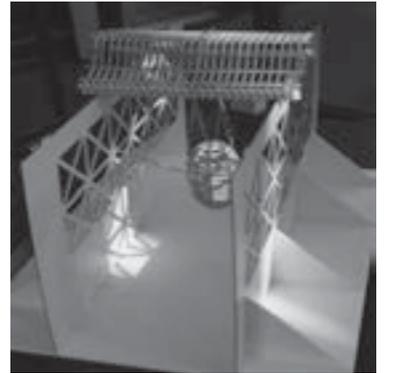
Kids in Design

Black and White City: Childrens' Urban Intervention in the City of Geelong

Dr. Mirjana Lozanovska
Dr. Leilei Xu
Susan Ang

The 2012 project builds on previous models developed for the increased participation and empowering of children in relation to their city through design. The School of Architecture and Built Environment has had two collaborative design projects with schools. In 2000, a co-design project involved first-year architecture students in Deakin and year 3 & 4 children from Wales Street Primary School (in Thornbury) to design an urban structure. In 2011, another co-design project was conducted between twelve architecture students from Deakin and year 5 & 6 students from Roslyn Road Primary School (in Geelong). Both projects were well received by students, teachers, parents and community members.

The 2012 project explored imaginative and realistic dimensions. Its theme was The 'Black and White City' introduced through fiction and film. It was translated by the children's imagination and realised through the architecture students' design skills. Ten Deakin architecture students and thirty Northern Bay students worked in five teams over a five week period. The project aimed to develop an urban intervention of fantasy dimensions to be articulated, detailed and sited in the Geelong city. Architects and Geelong council representatives participated in a design review hosted in the a+b Gallery. Beautifully crafted architectural models inspired the childrens' confidence and vision.



2012 Real Lecture Series

The 2012 REAL Lecture Series saw a range of architects, urban planners, academics, designers and artists visit the Deakin School of Architecture and Building throughout the year. Through each presentation, we were invited not only into the projects of the speaker, but also into their design process, thoughts and theories, as well as their personal experiences within the industry. Each lecture was followed by casual food and drinks that enabled further discussion and networking, not only with the guest speakers, but also with our peers and academic staff. The students of the school would like to thank all of the speakers that participated in series, as your generosity makes Deakin A+B a richer learning environment.

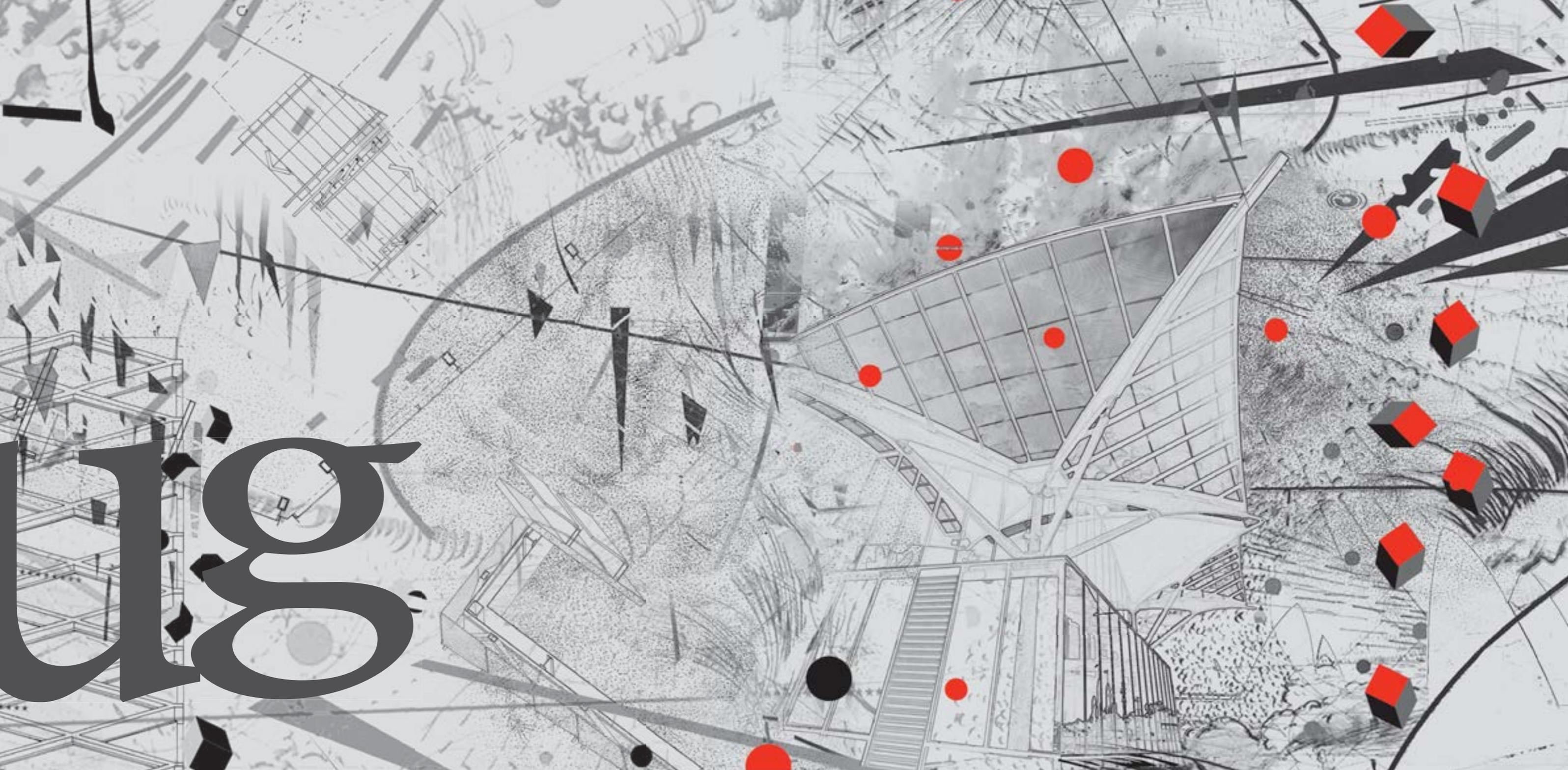
The 2012 REAL Lecture Team



- 20/03/2012 Andrew Maynard of Andrew Maynard Architects
// Non sequitur
- 27/03/2012 Graham Burrows of Jackson Clements Burrows
// Situation and circumstance
- 03/04/2012 Alex Selenitsch
// Spatial images of being
- 17/04/2012 Nick Searle and Suzannah Waldron of Searle x Waldron
// Excursions of scale
- 24/04/2012 Peter Woolard of Studio 101
// The power of ten
- 08/05/2012 Rodney Eggleston of March Studio
// Form, function and a mushroom brioche
- 15/05/2012 Andrew Milward-Bason of Grimshaw
// From first principles
- 10/07/2012 Mike Boon of Mike Boon Architects
// 20 + 2 years in Borneo - A critical response to Architecture
- 17/07/2012 Jose Rodriguez of Re:form + Bella Bower for Ozecture
Summer School
// Form matters & The great room
- 24/07/2012 Kai Chen of Lovell Chen
// Recent projects
- 31/07/2012 Des Smith of Des Smith Architects
// Compendium of works
- 07/08/2012 Christie Petsinis and Tim Wilson of Folk Architects
// Post Occupation
- 14/08/2012 Steven Cortese and David Chandler of Baldasso Cortese
// Light, space and materiality
- 21/08/2012 Jeremy McLeod of Breathe Architecture
// 4 small projects, 4 small ideas
- 28/08/2012 Richard Sommer
// The democratic art of urbanism
- 04/09/2012 Meaghan Dwyer of John Wardle Architects
// A week in practice
- 11/09/2012 Andrew White of Archefusion
// Mercurian Trajectories



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Introduction

Prof. Hisham Elkadi
Head of School

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Space - Matter SRD163

Project 1, 2, and 3

Architecture is a concrete thing made with physical materials and yet it also produces a non-material void or series of voids, and we call this phenomenon – architectural space. Space is the part that is inhabited by people, in which individuals can exist or just be, and in which all the human action and drama take place (no matter how public, private, intimate or secret).

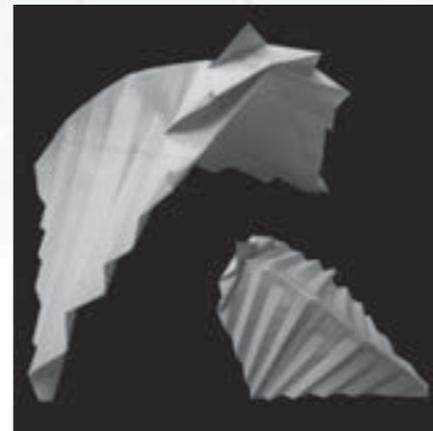
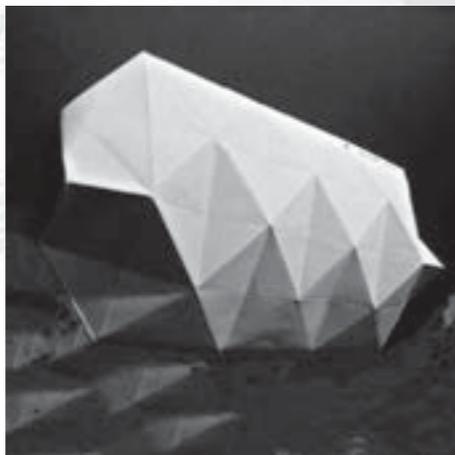
Architecture 1A explores space and matter.

Project 1 (Esquisse) addresses this through learning about the spatial body. Project 2 is a temporary dwelling for three individual persons. A series of tasks develop a design method from the inside outwards, related to spatial relations, ritual, and massing. It culminates in the animation of the wall with openings and fenestration. Project 3 begins with the wall but explored as an ordering mechanism on a public site and urban space. The ceremony and ritual related to the public wall both returns the project to the people and transforms it from the individual to the collective.

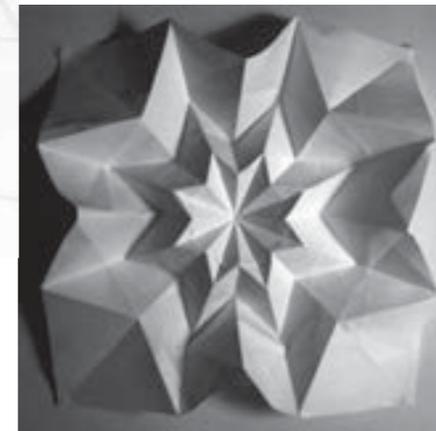
Unit Chair: Dr. Mirjana Lozanovska



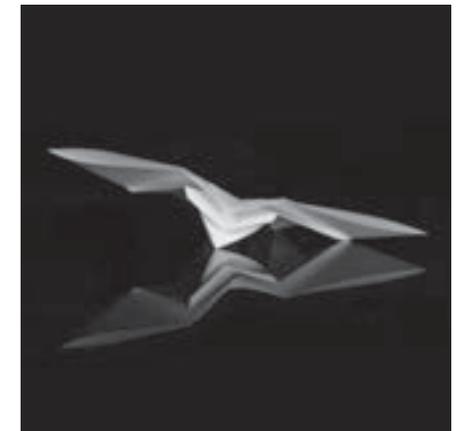
Alireza Kazemian



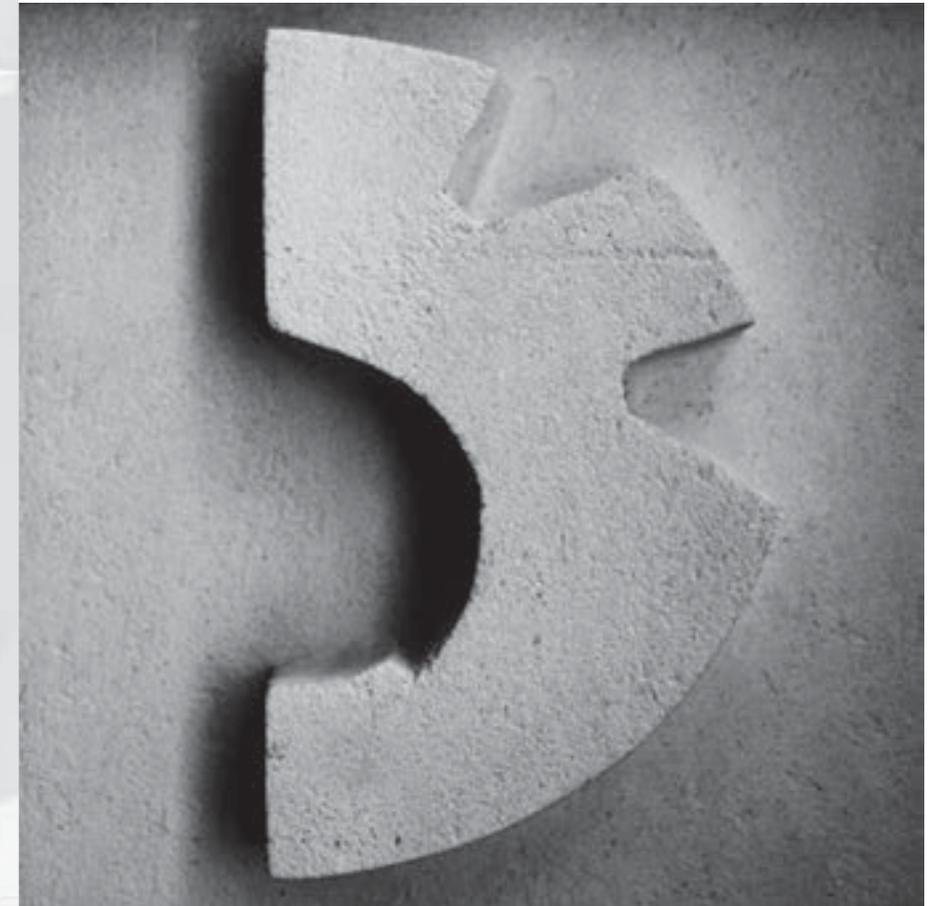
Candace Smith



Paige Collett



Sarah Schofield



Darcy Dunn

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Dr. Astrid Roetzel Stewart Seaton Lucy Warnock



Nicholas Malcher



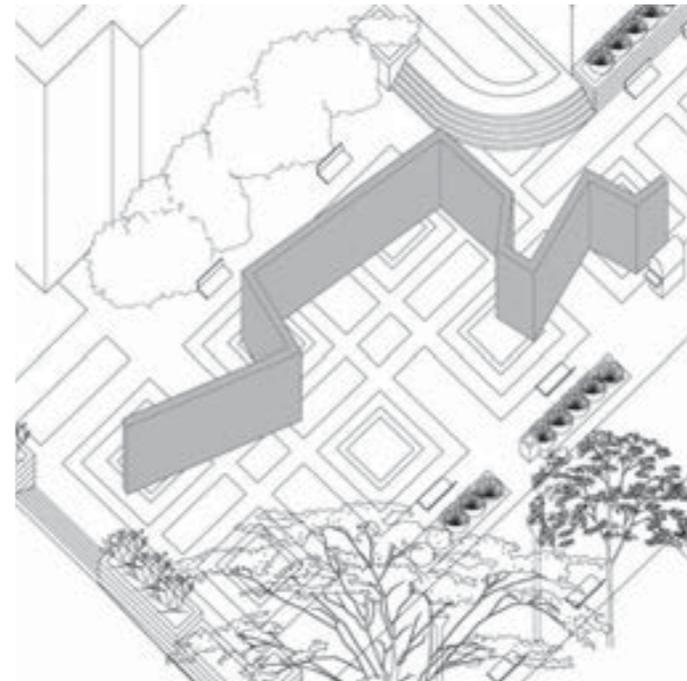
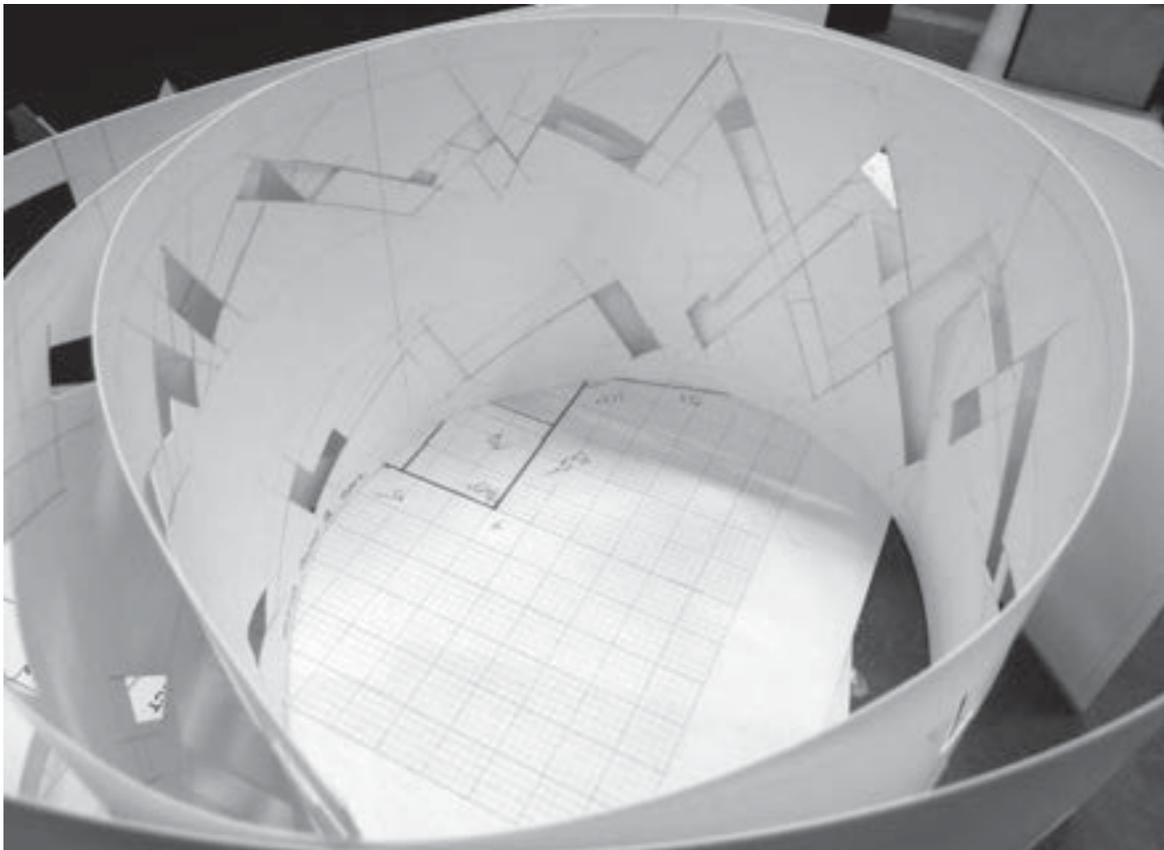
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Farhan Rusman



Timothy Maxwell

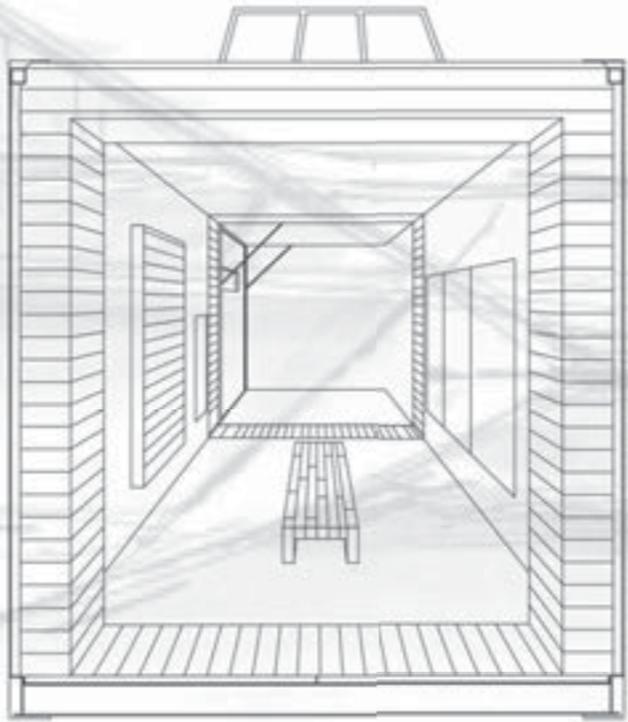


Muhammad Syaqrin Mhd Isa

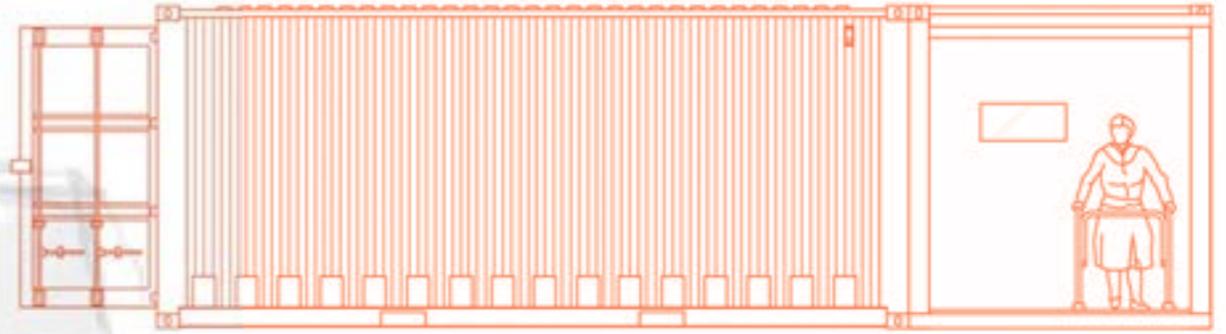
People's Market SRD164

Architectural Design 1B introduces elemental aspects of architectural composition and considers architecture's cultural, social, material and environmental contexts. This year the students of architectural design 1B built on their existing skills by engaging with a real-world client and taking on the sustainability agenda through the re-use and recycling of building materials. They retro-fitted shipping containers as food, retail and art spaces for the People's Market. They were then sent forth to research the work of their future colleagues and captured the essence of Australia's contemporary architects through models, discussions and even a fashion parade. The trimester's work all came together in the design of a museum and archive for the architect they researched.

Unit Chairs: Susan Ang + Dr. Flavia Marcello



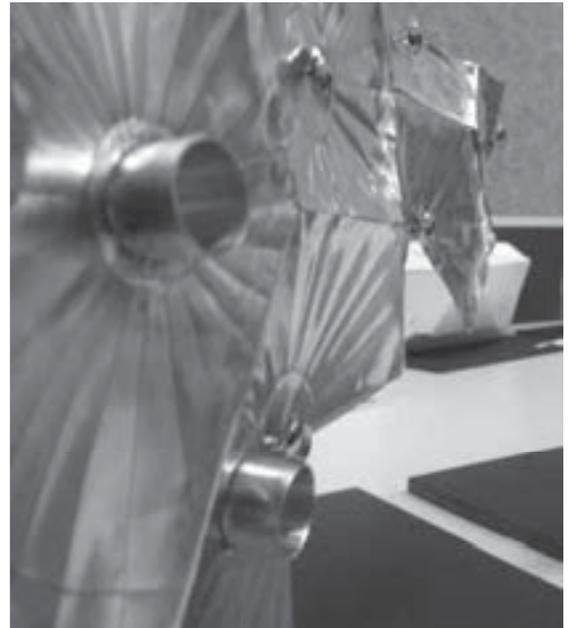
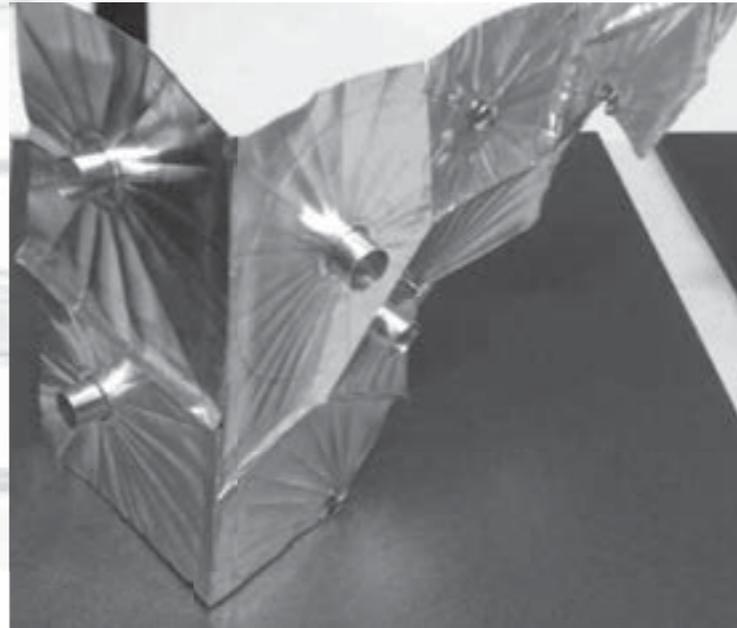
Samuel Luxton



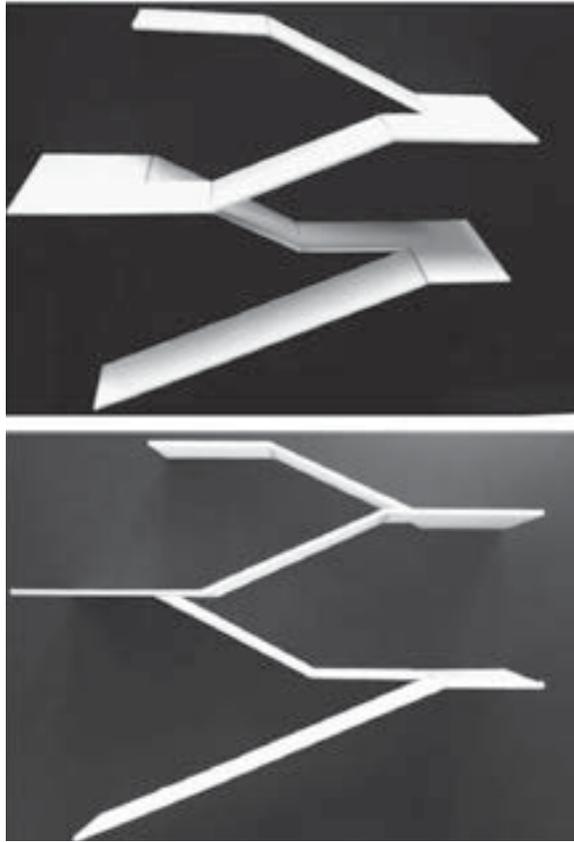
Samuel Luxton



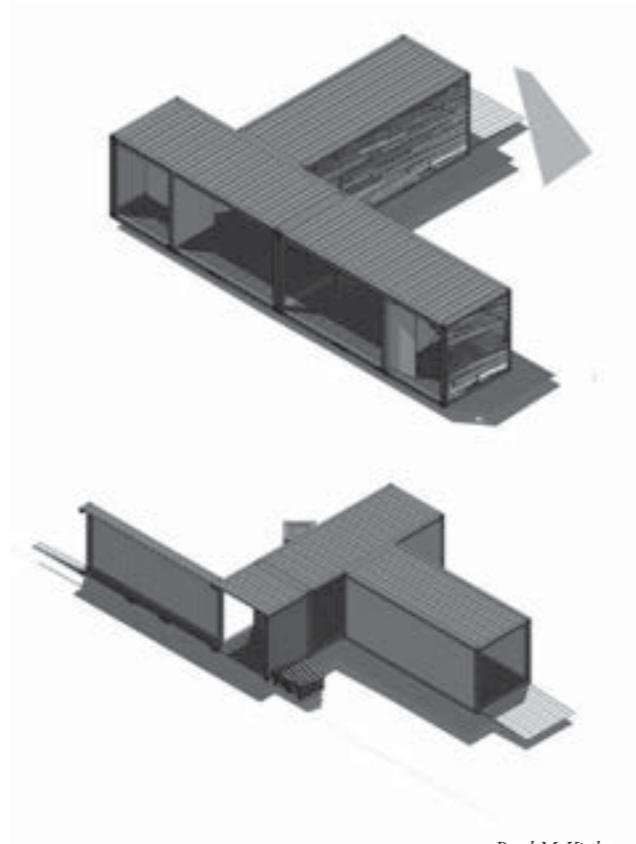
Jessica Betteridge



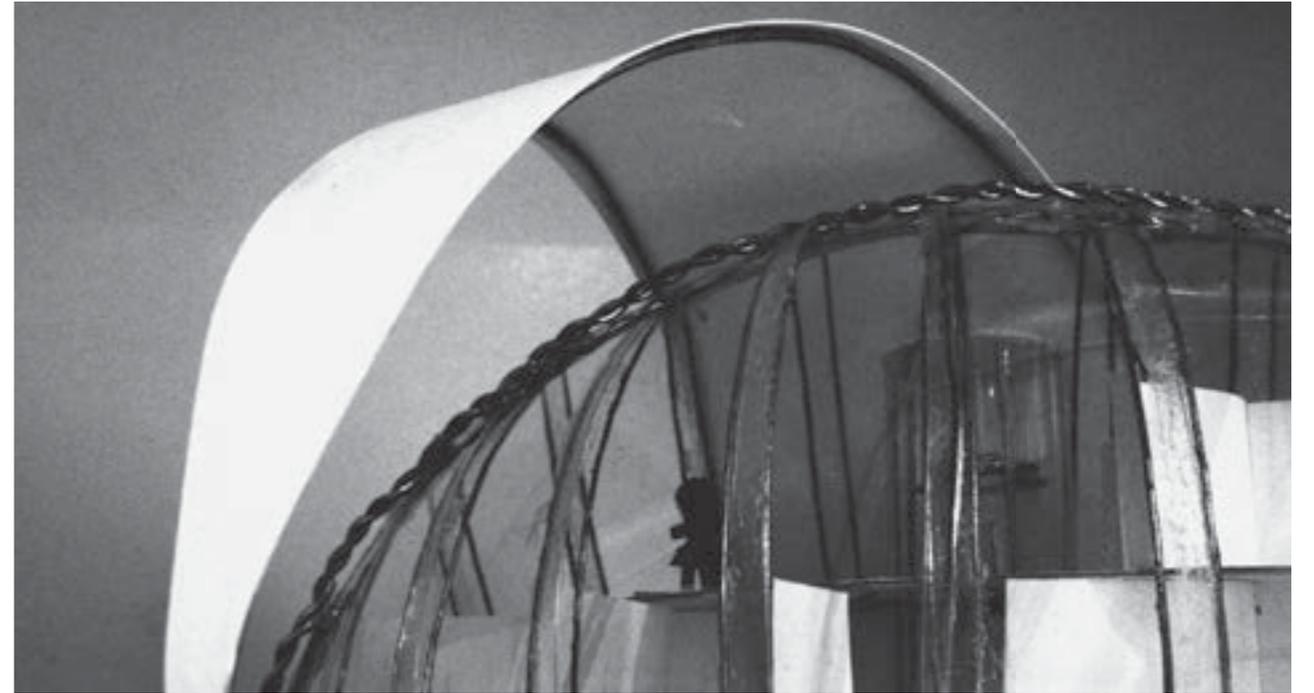
Damon Berghan-Carrick



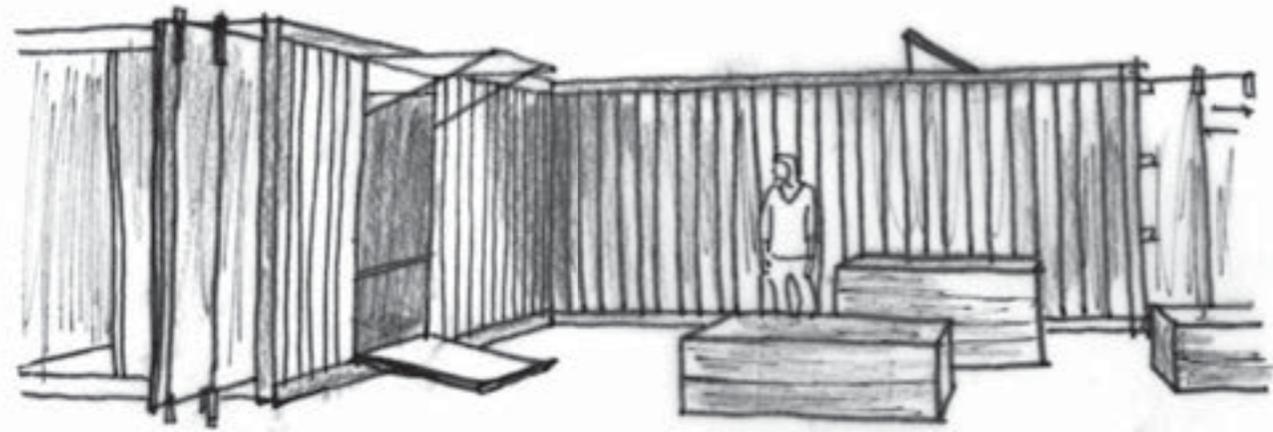
Bush, Minge & Morgnate



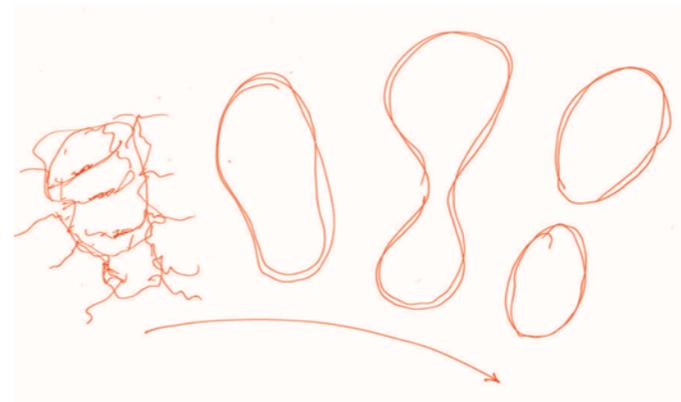
Brad McKinley



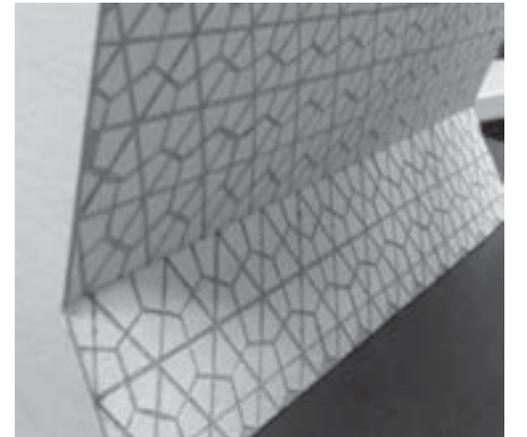
Chloe Moorcroft



Samuel Luxton



Harrison Jes



Damon Berghan-Carrick

Graphic + Coded Communication SRC163

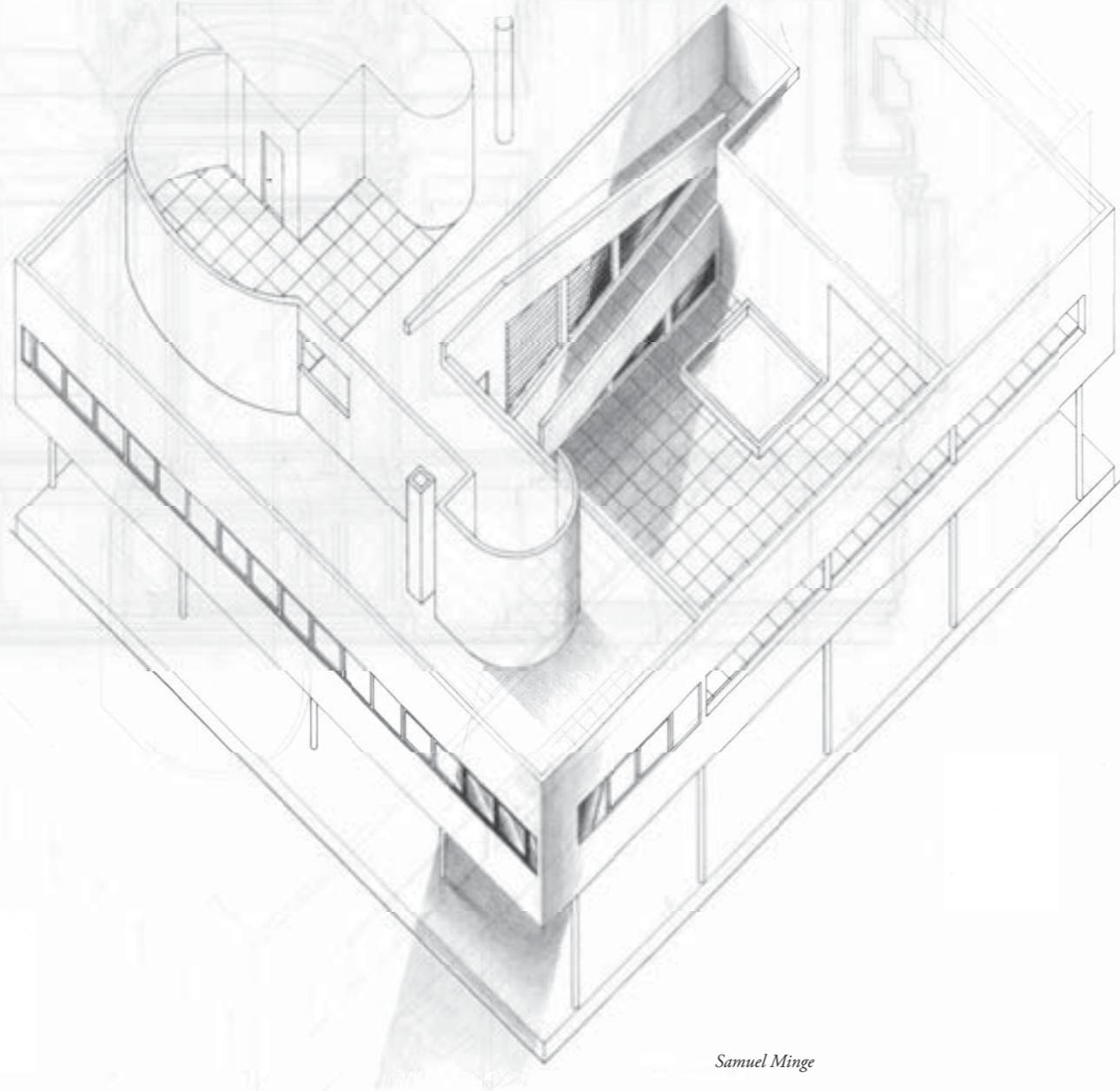
This unit provides a compendium of core architectural graphic communication and representation techniques. It reflects upon historic and contemporary drawing practice employed by the architectural profession. It actively reinforces drawing as the primary instrument of investigation and expression for architectural ideas.

Students were challenged to engage with the full process of architectural communication through a structured formative skill development syllabus. This involved lessons in conventions of scale, geometry, spatial measurement, projection, and axonometric.

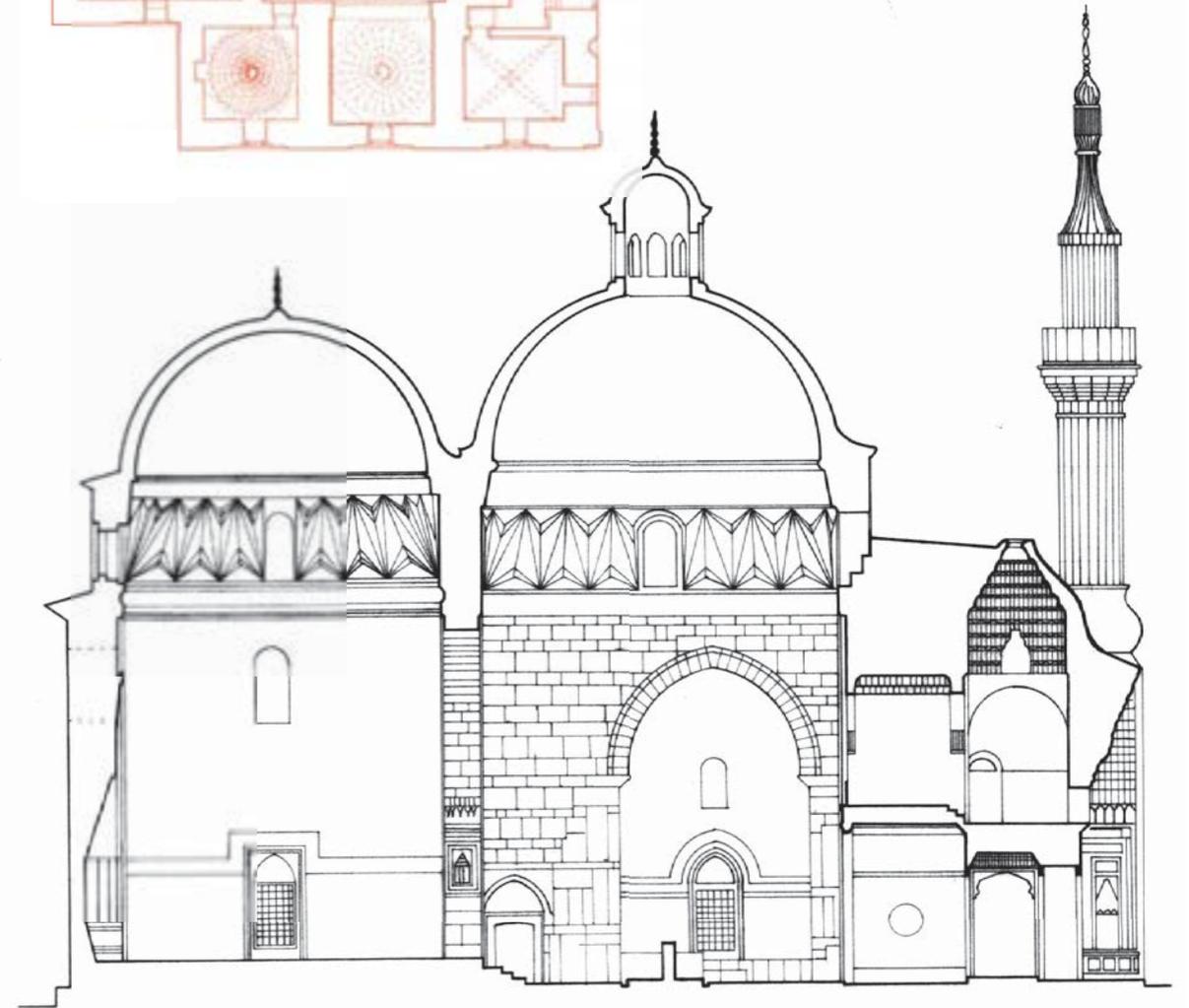
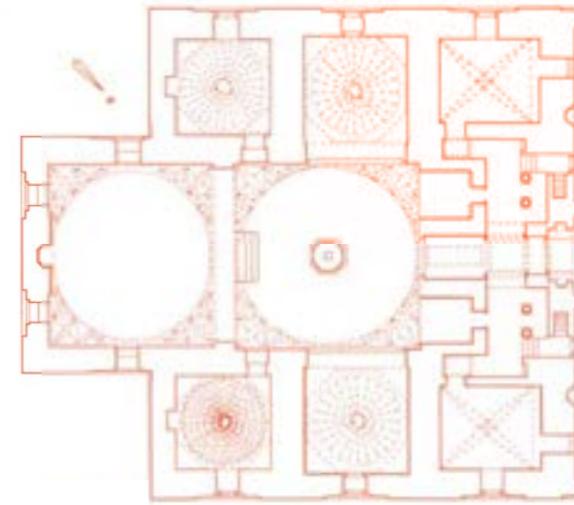
Students were able to appreciate that architecture cannot divorce itself from drawing, no matter how impressive technology gets. American architect, Michael Graves is just one of many architects who notes that "Drawings are not just end products: they are part of the thought process of architectural design. Drawings express the interaction of our minds, eyes and hands."

Indeed whilst the unit deals with both hand and digital techniques, students were most enamored by the manual drawing component.

Unir Chair: Susan Ang



Samuel Mingé



Samuel Mingé



Jackson Pavlovsky



Samuel Burleigh



Ahmad Rusman

Computer Aided Modelling SRC221

SRC221 explores visual communication through the use of digital platforms. Using sections of an existing built form from the Deakin Waterfront building, students visualise their space with realistic intentions through the Bentley Microstation software. Learning is found through workshop exercises to understand the different tooling, functions and processes that can be experienced in operating a 3D digital medium. Fundamental to this, students must be able to model the geometry of the building and visualise the spatial qualities (light, view angle, materiality). The fundamental objective is for students to think about how they wish people to perceive their space through the processes and communication they use out of the digital environment.

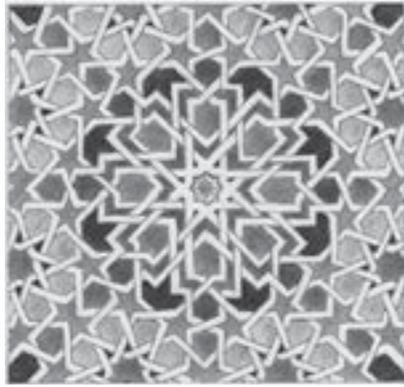
Unit Chair: Michael Sharman



Mahour Tabernejad



Daniel Polbrat

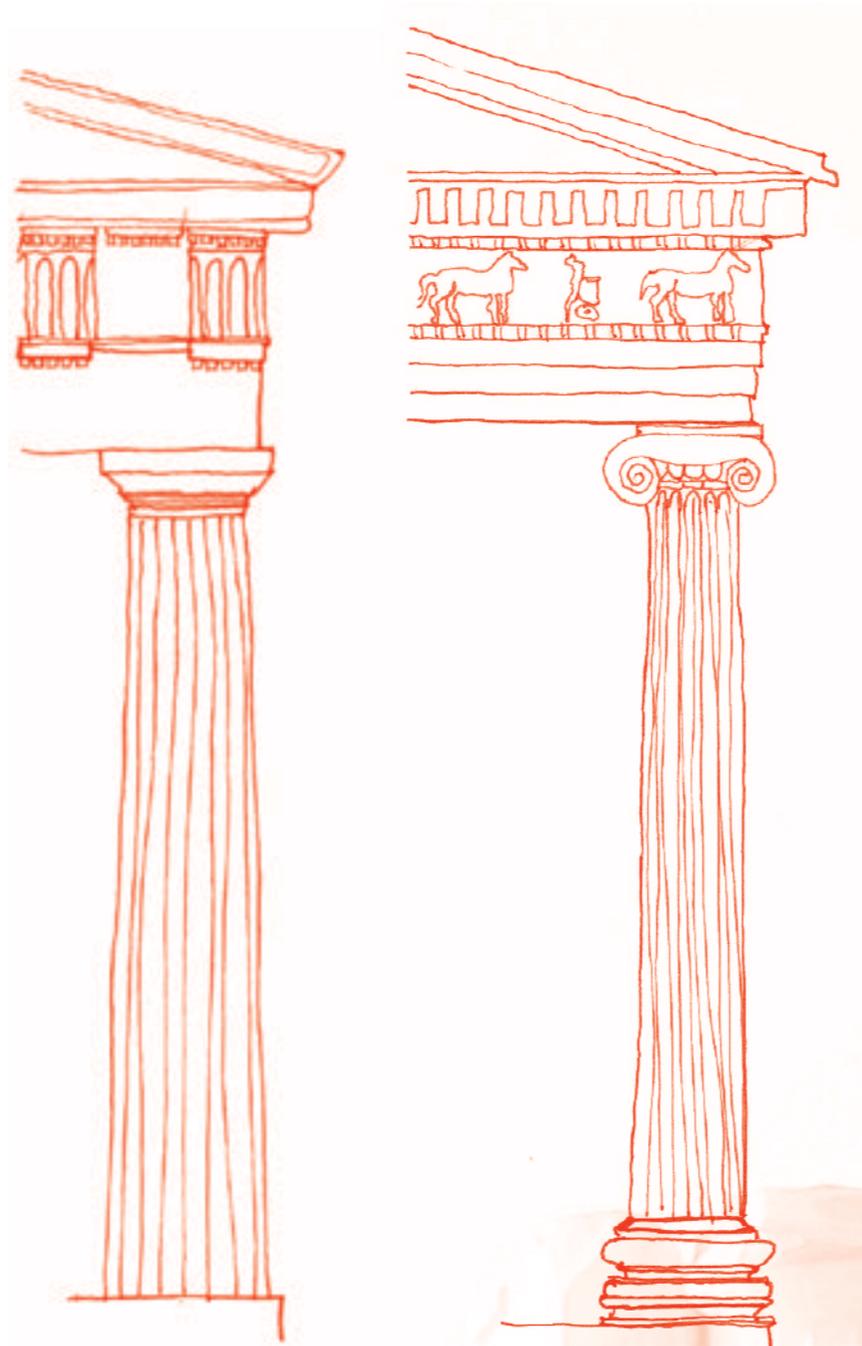


Art + Society SRA143

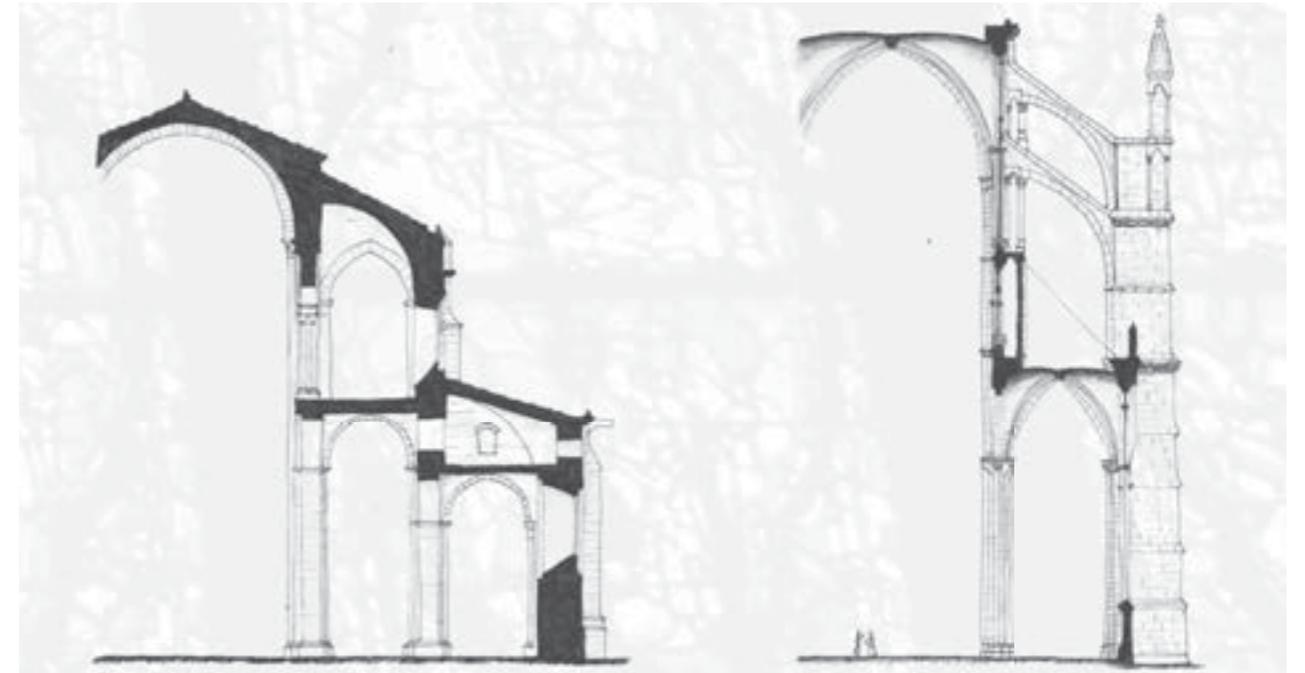
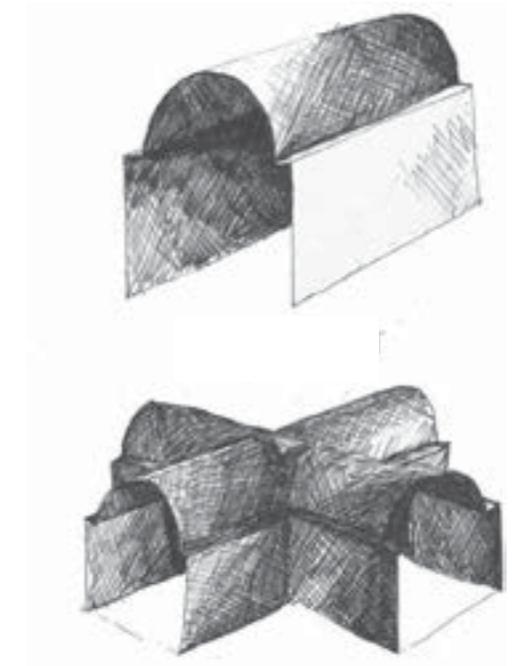
The unit, Art and Society, is a study of early civilizations through a survey of their art and architecture. It makes the cultural connections necessary for developing an intelligent approach to understanding architecture, for developing respect for the richness and high seriousness of architecture over the ages, and for understanding something of the importance of both difference and similarity in cultural expressions made through art and architecture.

This unit focuses upon the history and theory of architecture, painting and sculpture. It considers developments of form, technique and iconography deriving from different cultures and includes: the beginnings of building in the landscape, early settlements and monuments for ritual celebration, expressions of order, authority and power, figurative, symbolic and abstract representation, space and sacred geometry, conventions and innovations affecting style, canons of beauty and idealism, anthropomorphism, secularism and sensuality, patterns of appropriation.

Unit Chair: Dr. Ursula de Jong



Andrew Conte



Sophie Whittakers

Tectonic Design + Making SRD263

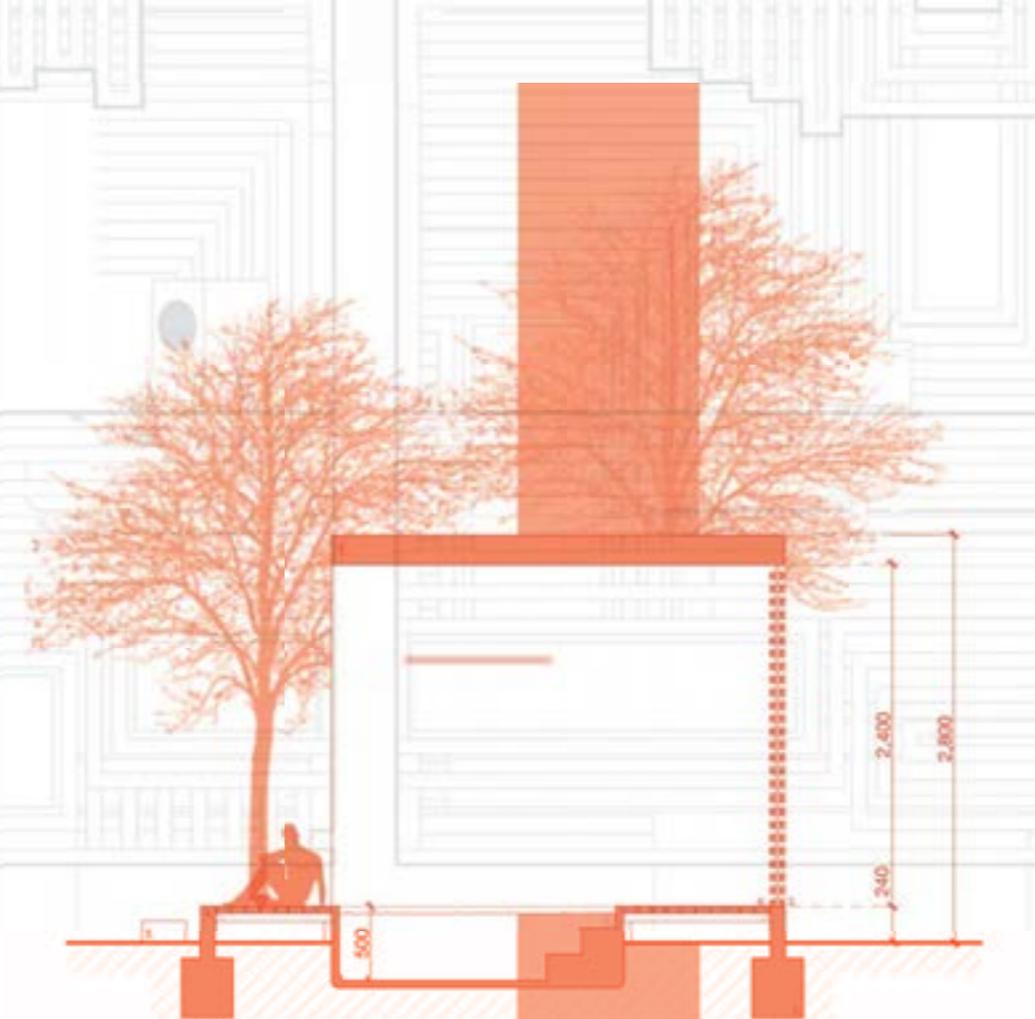
Architecture 2A is a design studio in four phases that explores the tectonic quality of architecture through design and prototype fabrication.

Individual conceptual design initially links context and function with spatial composition and encourages visual exploration of materiality, degree of enclosure and construction influence for real or imagined sites.

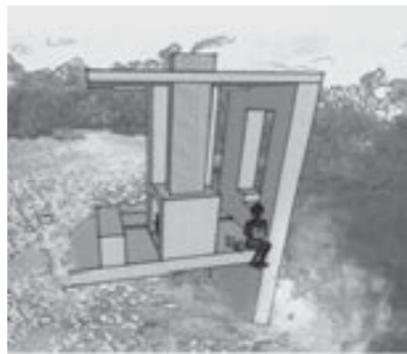
Subsequent design development emphasizes composition and construction refinement with resolution at 1:20 scale. This phase expects real concern for the transition 'from idea to building' through commitment to architectural fabric, structural systems and material selections.

The third and largest phase is group fabrication of selected designs, with critical review of material application and detail to allow model assembly at 1:5 scale. Material sourcing and cost become influential factors in the design resolution along with collective time management and effective decision-making.

The final phase is a reflective exercise on the knowledge gained in previous phases and seeks increased appreciation of the impact of 'tectonic thinking' in the sensible refinement of conceptual design.



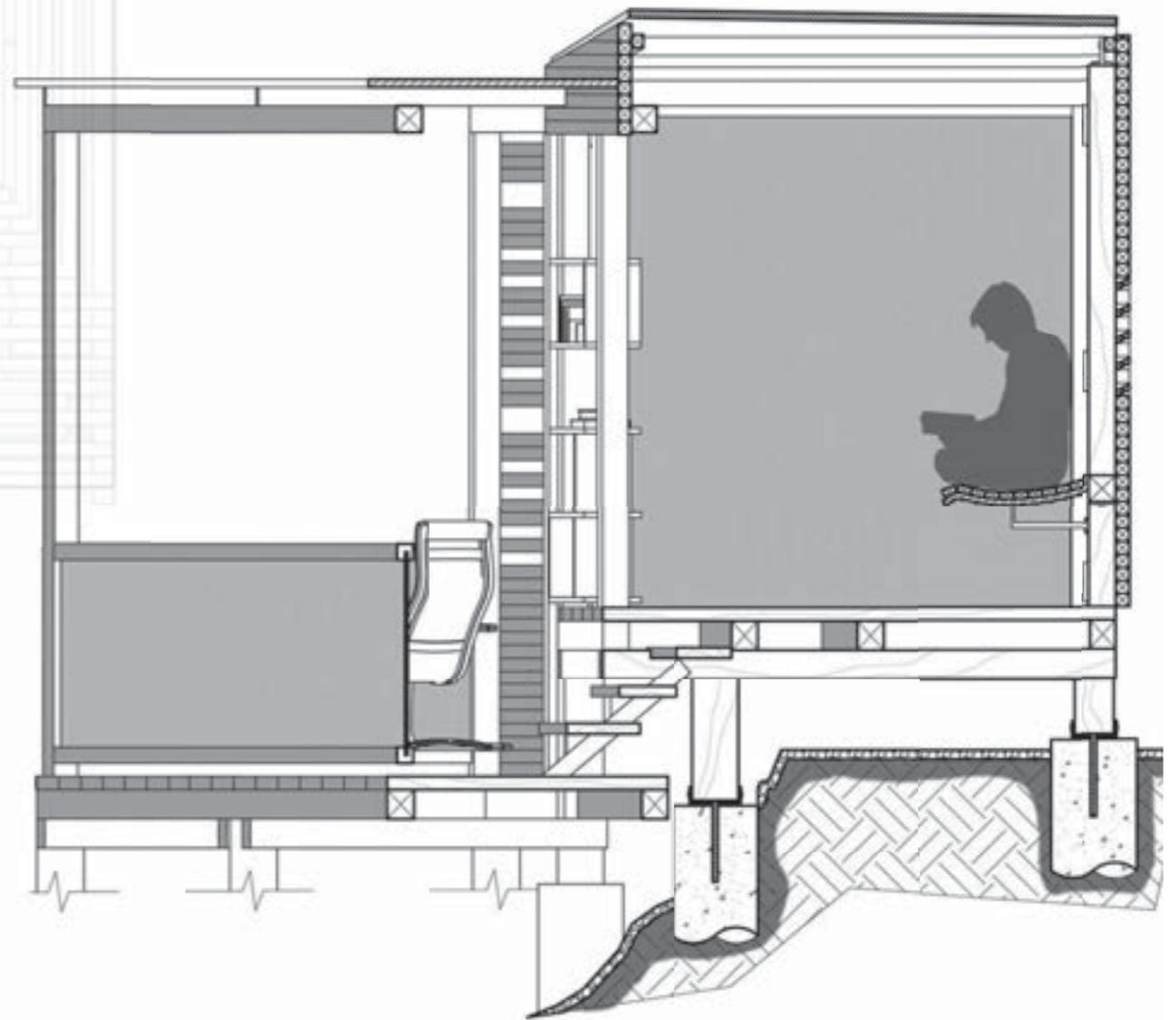
Vincent Massara



Sarah Langlands

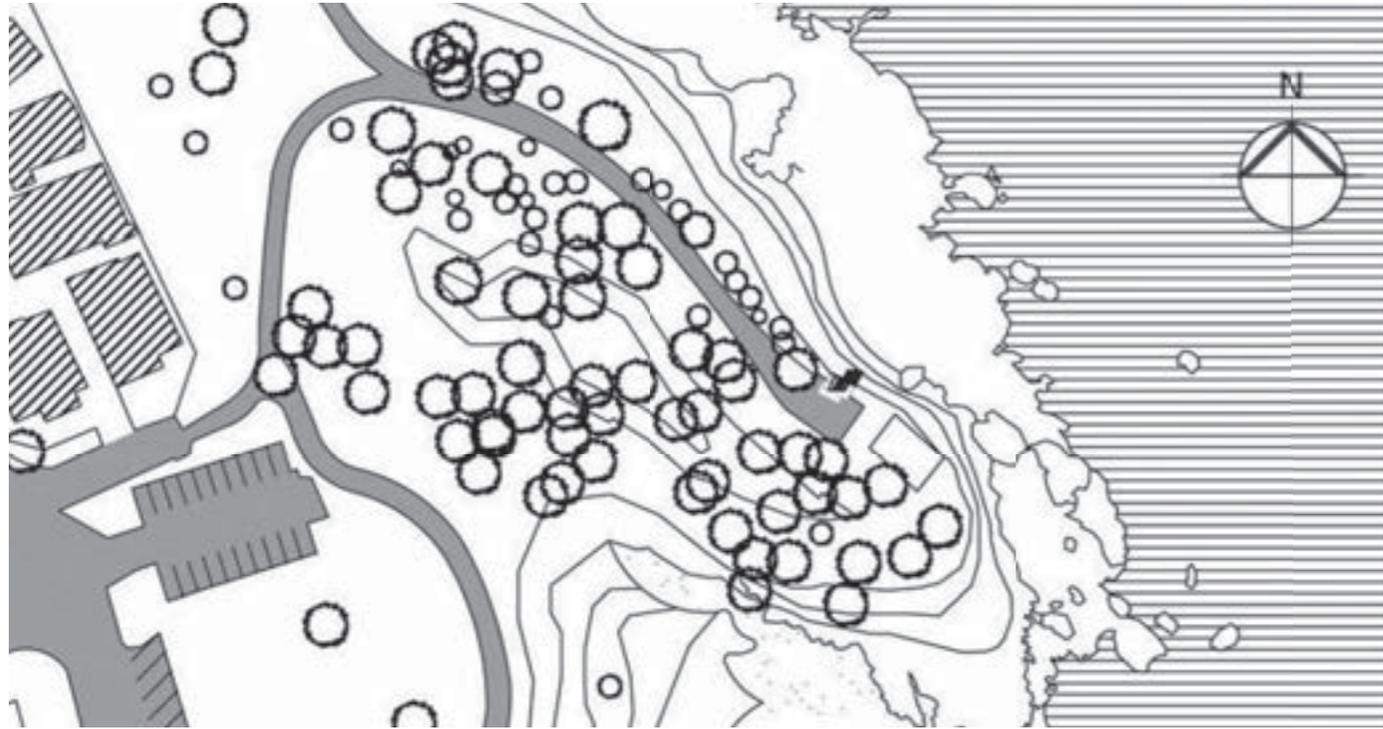


Sarah Langlands

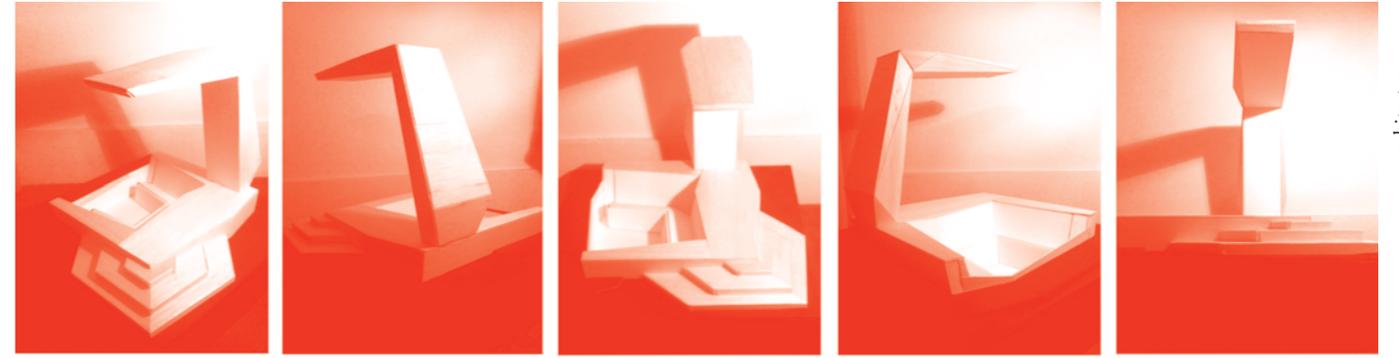


Arshadul Ibad Mohd Faudzi

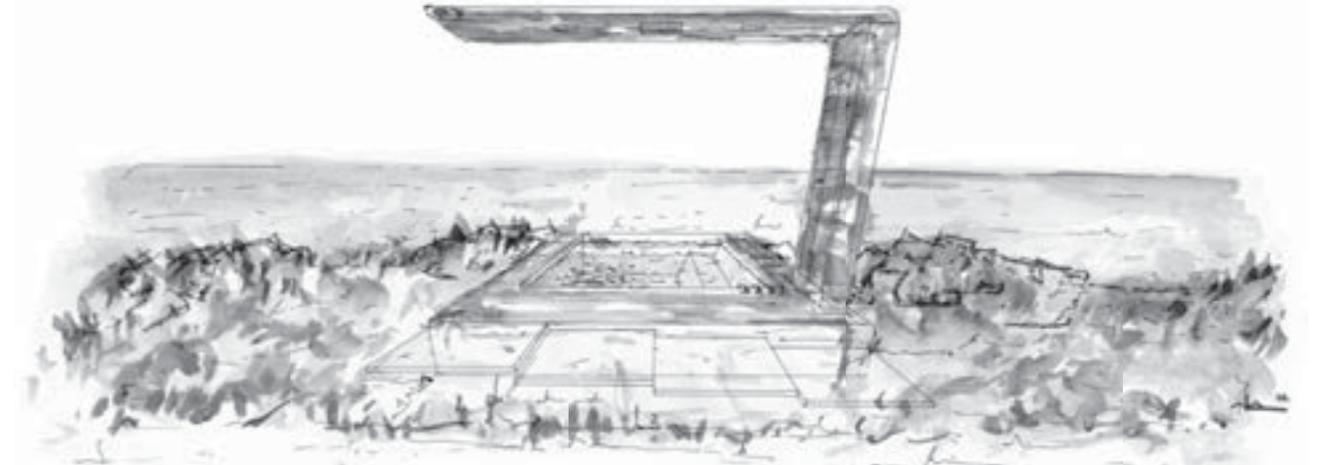
Unit Chair: James Coulson



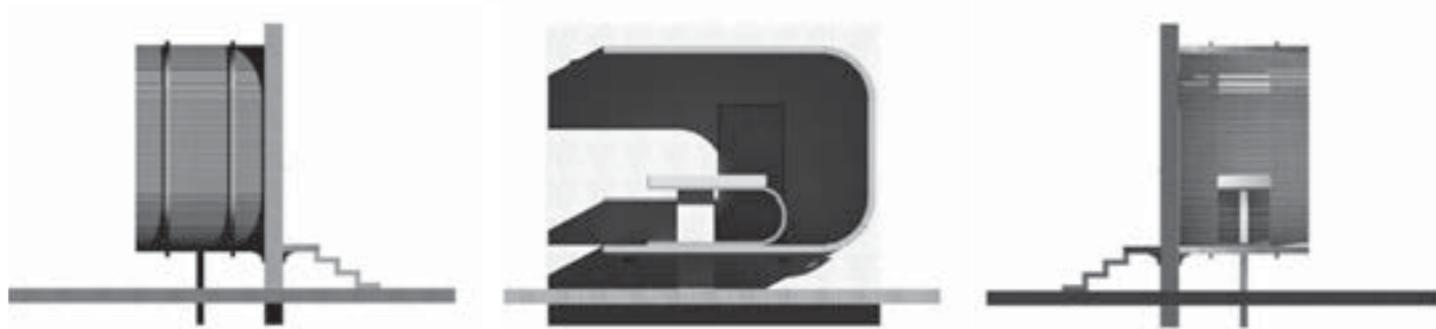
Arshadul Ibad Mohd Faudzi



Luke Mahon



Luke Mahon



Jake Mortlock



Tom Reisacher

Minima Domus SRD264

Project 1: Minima

“Design a self-contained, demountable and relocatable living capsule for one person. The living space must cater for a sleeping space, a study or work space, a cooking and eating space, a shower and a toilet.”

In this project students analyse how the dimensions of the human body relate ergonomically to constructed space, and how objects of everyday use; structure, define and order design.

Project 2: Eco-Domus

Design teams are asked to demonstrate a new concept for a sustainable live/work environment in the major climate zones of Australia. The three major climate zones are hot-humid (tropical, Northern Australia), hot-dry (desert, Central Australia) and temperate (Southern Australia). In Domus, students extend their Minima project to design a shared live/work environment that can accommodate the three to five people of their design team in one of the three climatic zones. Each house must be fully autonomous.

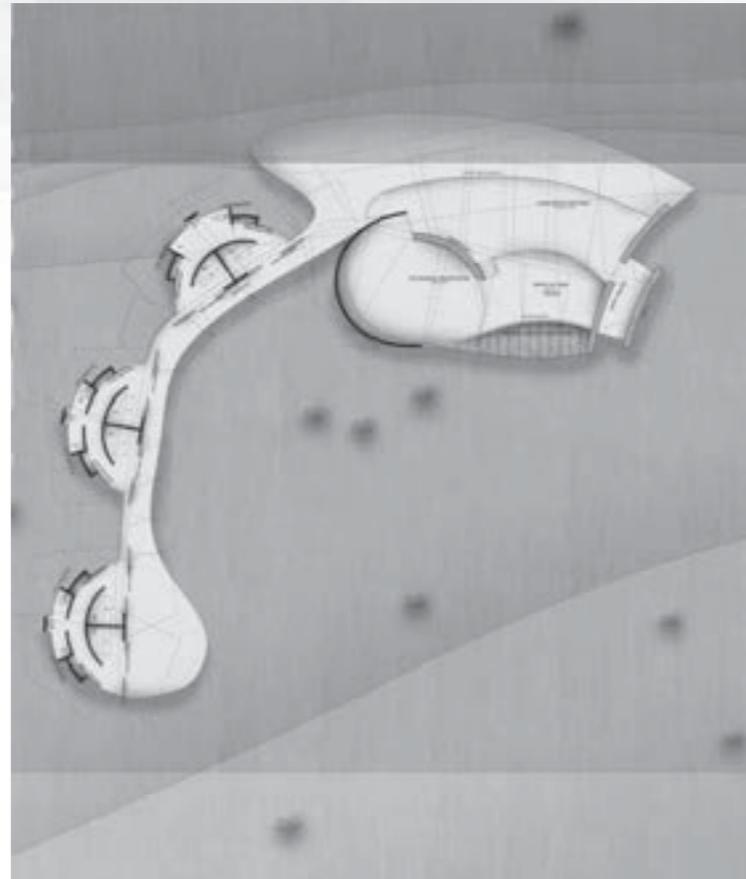
Project 3: Test & Refine

The third project is a further exercise in collaborative design requiring teamwork in the testing and refining of Eco-Domus. In this project, teams are required to apply to the design studio the knowledge of Building Environmental Studies 1 (SRT257). Test & Refine represents a unique opportunity all too rare in design education – the chance to improve on a design once you have learned in a final review where you may have gone wrong.

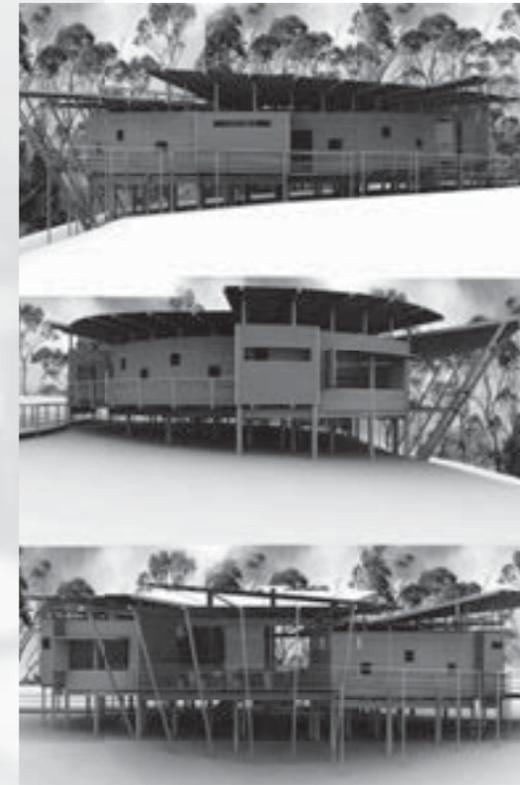
Unit Chair: Dr. Richard Tucker



Daniel Kosmetschke, James Lane, Jake Martlock, Malissa Phey, Candace Smith



Cameron Williams, Michael De Fazio, Nick Babalis, Sonny Do, Tom Reisacher, William Jamieson



Daniel Kosmetschke, James Lane, Jake Martlock, Malissa Phey, Candace Smith



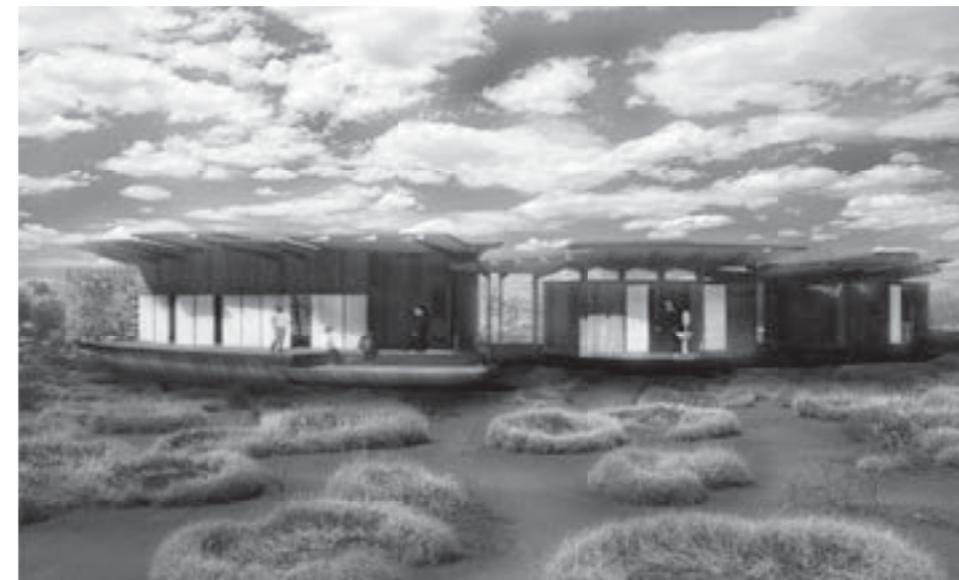
Battersea 2.1



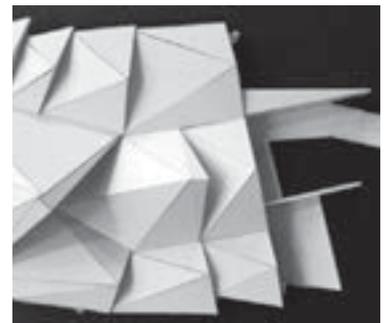
Battersea 2.1



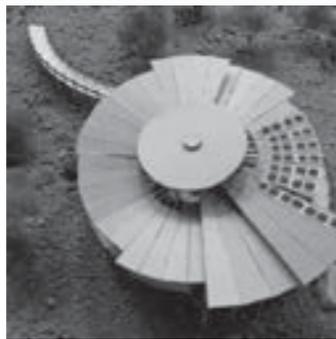
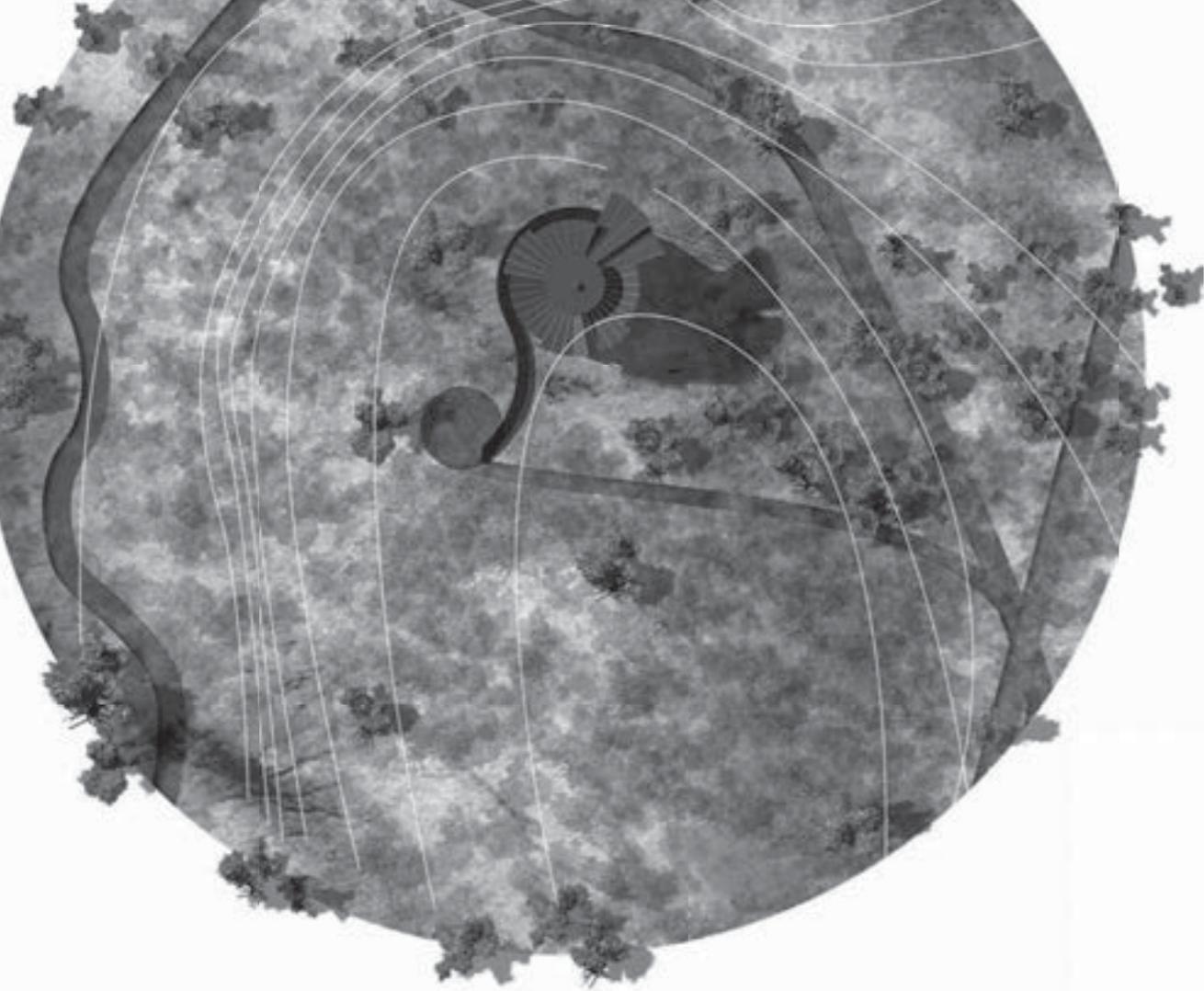
Six Seasons



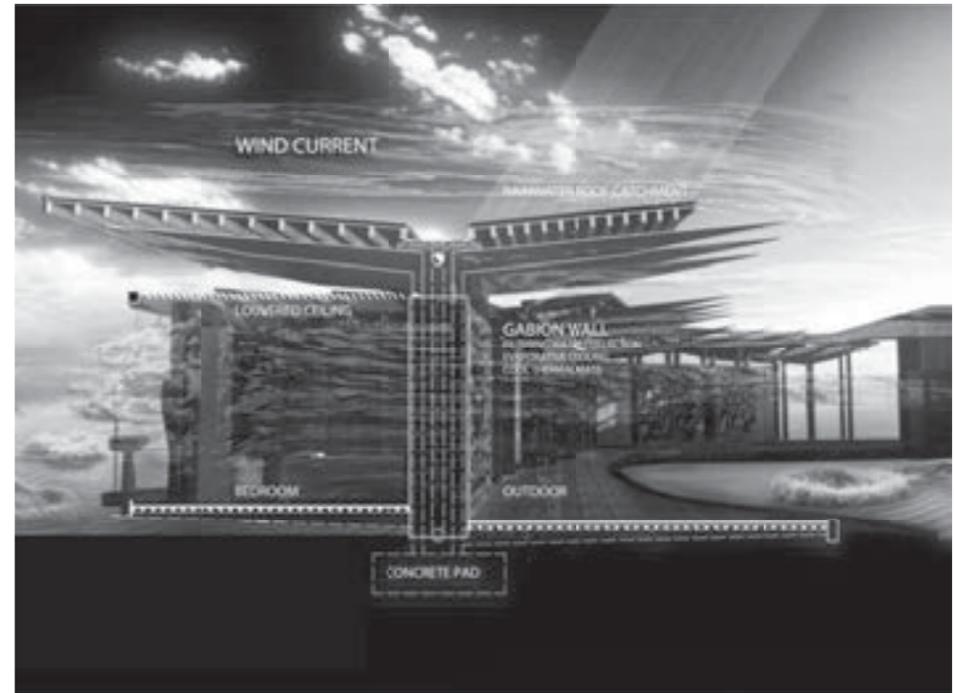
C. Williams, M. De Fazio, N. Babalis, S. Do, T. Reisacher, W. Jamieson



Sangath 3.6



Daniel Kosmetschke, James Lane, Jake Martlock, Malissa Phey, Candace Smith



C. Williams, M. De Fazio, N. Babalis, S. Do, T. Reisacher, W. Jamieson



C. Williams, M. De Fazio, N. Babalis, S. Do, T. Reisacher, W. Jamieson

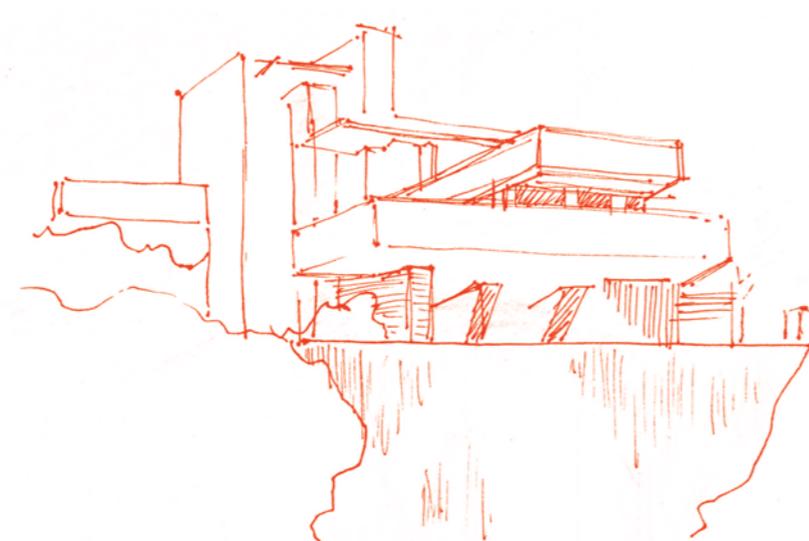


Utopian Ideals SRA215

Utopian ideals have in one way or other characterised our modern world since the mid-eighteenth century, as changing views of history led to shifting theoretical and philosophical frameworks, and extraordinary technological changes spurred architects into action and reaction. Art and architecture are studied in the contexts of the diverse, rich, and multifaceted developments, which have informed style and content. Modern architecture and meaning are examined, and modern movement ideas evaluated via the critical reactions to modernism.

Architecture is a professional discipline that embodies all creative fields concerning the design of our physical environment, whether residential, cultural, commercial or industrial. Graduates in architecture help to create outstanding, productive and sustainable places for living and working. In order to do so however it is critical to explore and understand some of the challenges creative people have put before us.

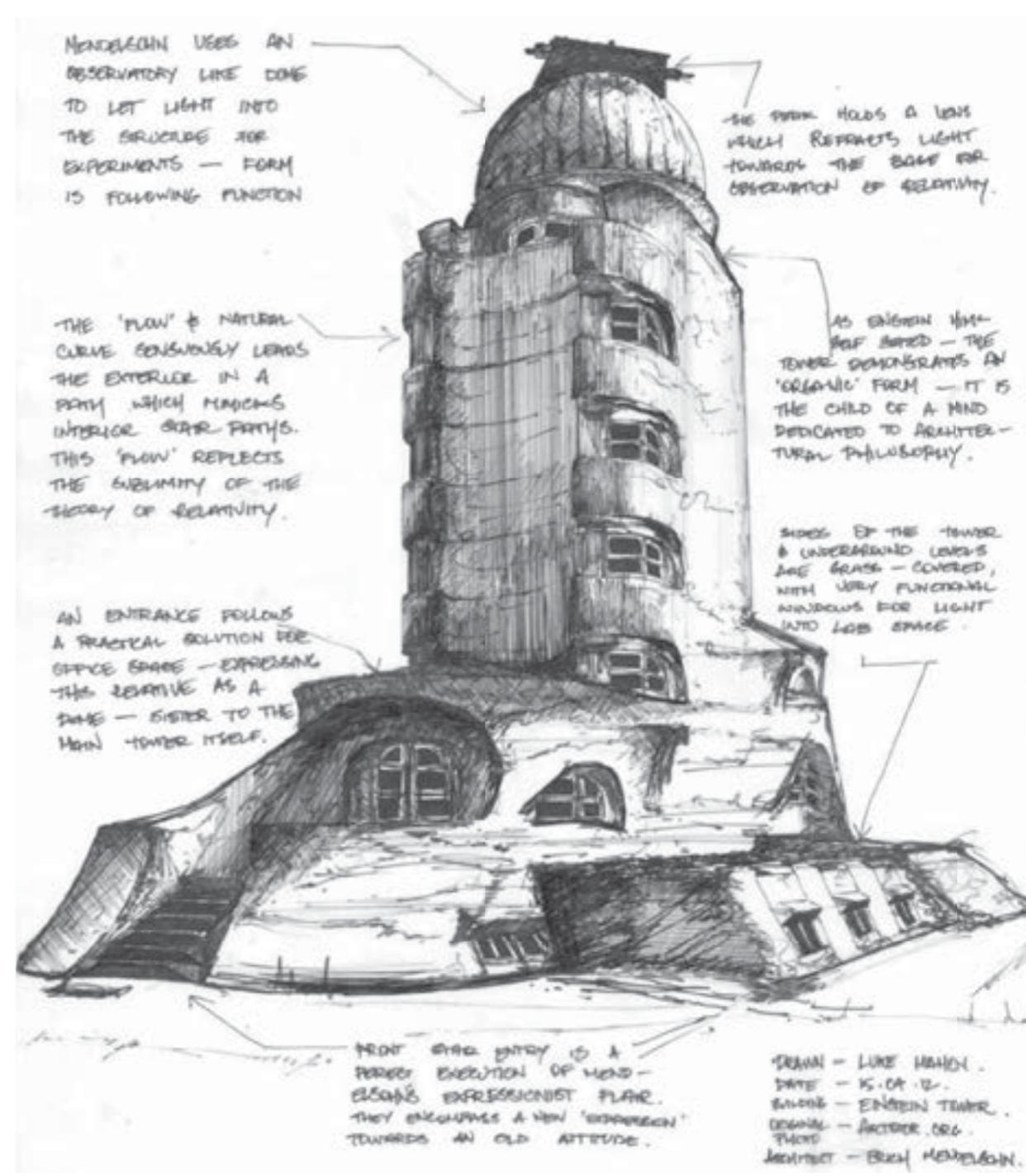
Unit Chair: Dr. Ursula de Jong



Kylie Dixon



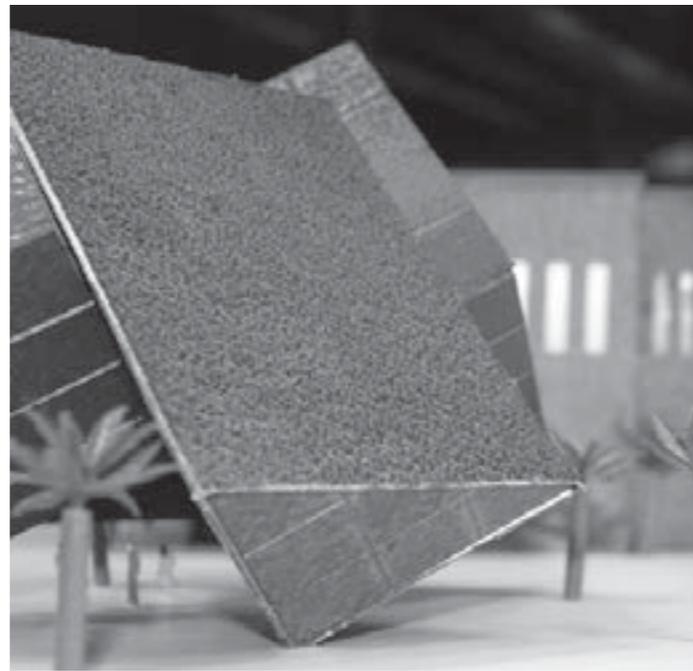
Mark McKinlay



Luke Mahon



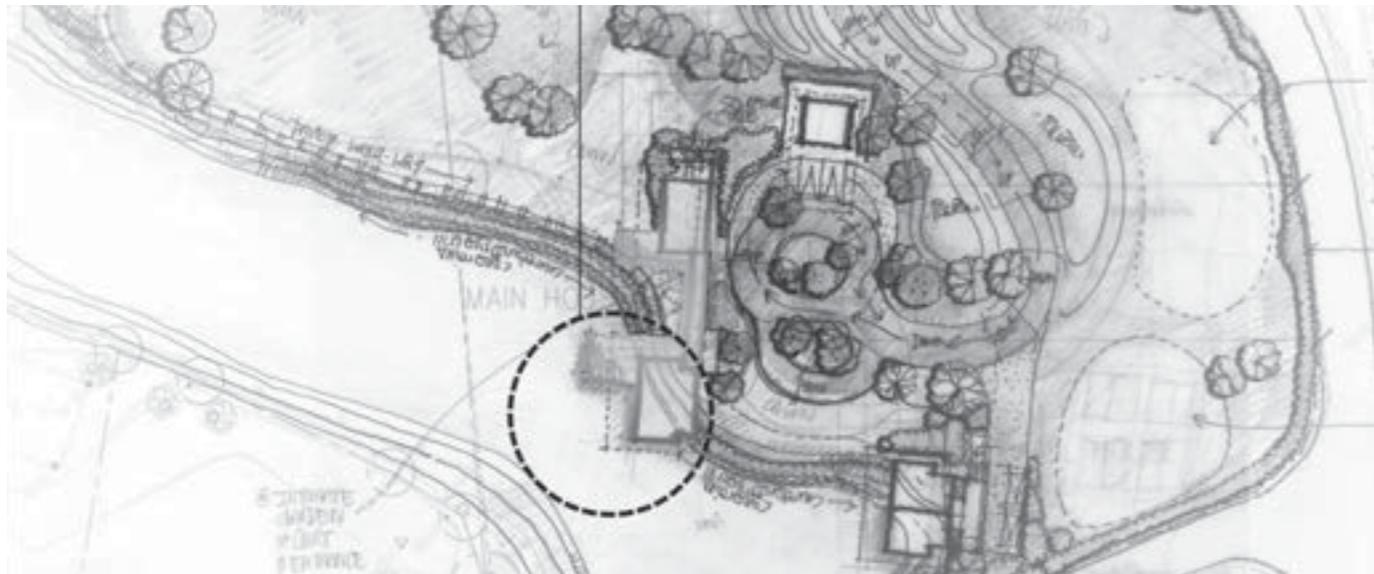
Hannah Lee



Justin Pisani



Andrew Brouwer



Clifford See

Austral-Asian Architecture SRA224

SRA224 Austral-Asian Architecture investigates the social, material and symbolic role of architecture in traditional, changing, and contemporary Australasian and Southeast Asian societies, developing an understanding of their social and philosophical underpinnings and an appreciation of their creativity. The unit covers indigenous and vernacular traditions and cultures, the influence of Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam, the effects of colonialism and imperialism, the relationship between architecture and postcolonial identity, and prospects for the future in terms of ecology, population growth and globalisation.

Unit Chair: Dr. David Beynon



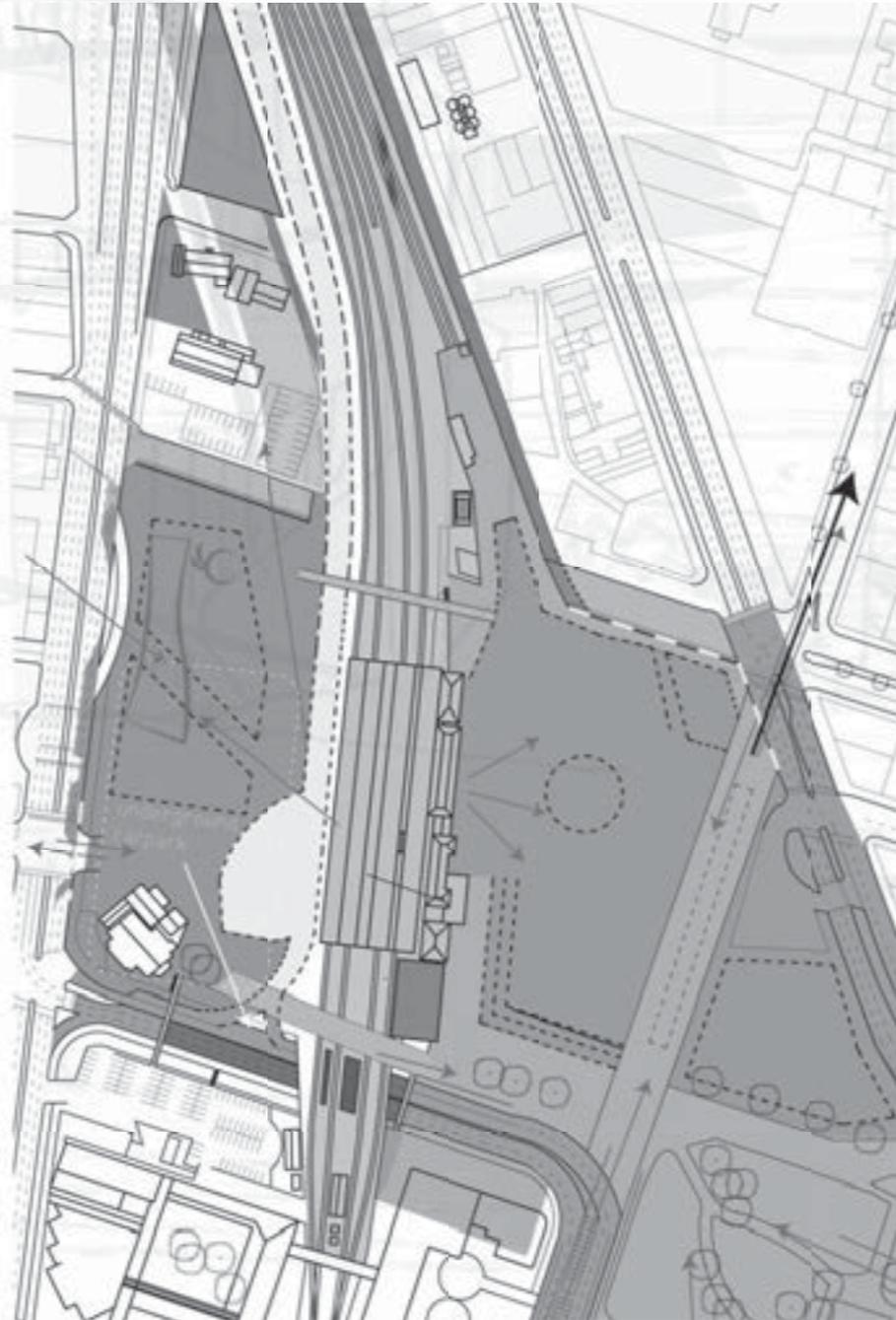
Revitalising Geelong SRD363

Architecture, by its very nature, must constantly engage in its surroundings. As architects it is our responsibility to ensure we design buildings that can engage in this conversation, whilst continuing to be boldly innovative in seeking to contribute positively to the discipline.

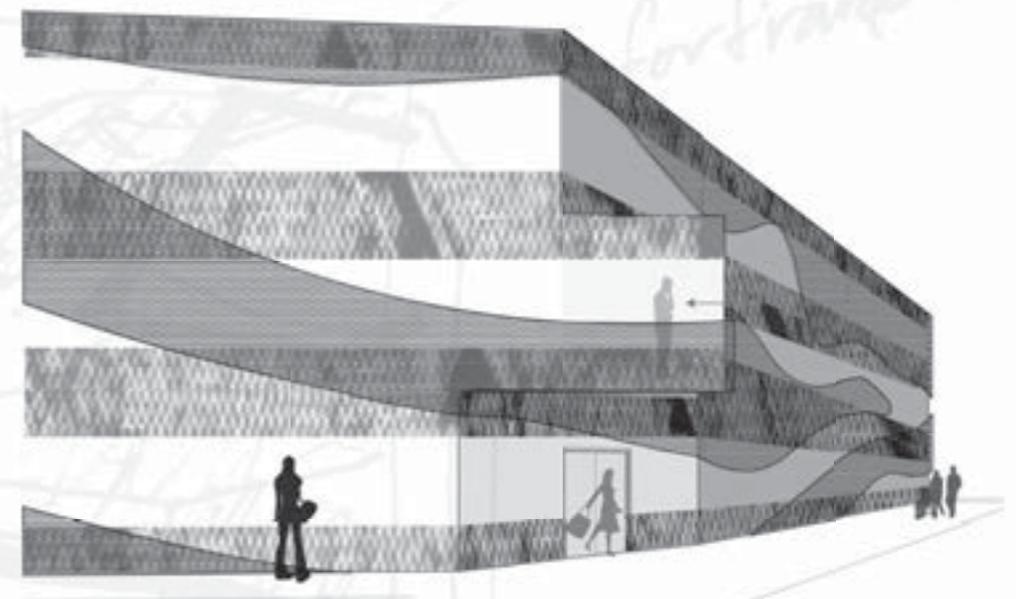
This design studio carried a central focus on the relationships between spaces and built form in the city by challenging students to engage with the complex context and brief.

This unit is studio-based and uses a project type or precinct as a study venue to interrogate and appreciate site planning and the design formulation of an architectural and/or landscape architectural response. It involves a mixture of individual and team interrogations and investigations that inform and underpins an individual response. Theory, practice, standards, statutory and strategic instruments, and various policies are used as filters to examine, test and review the evolution of this response.

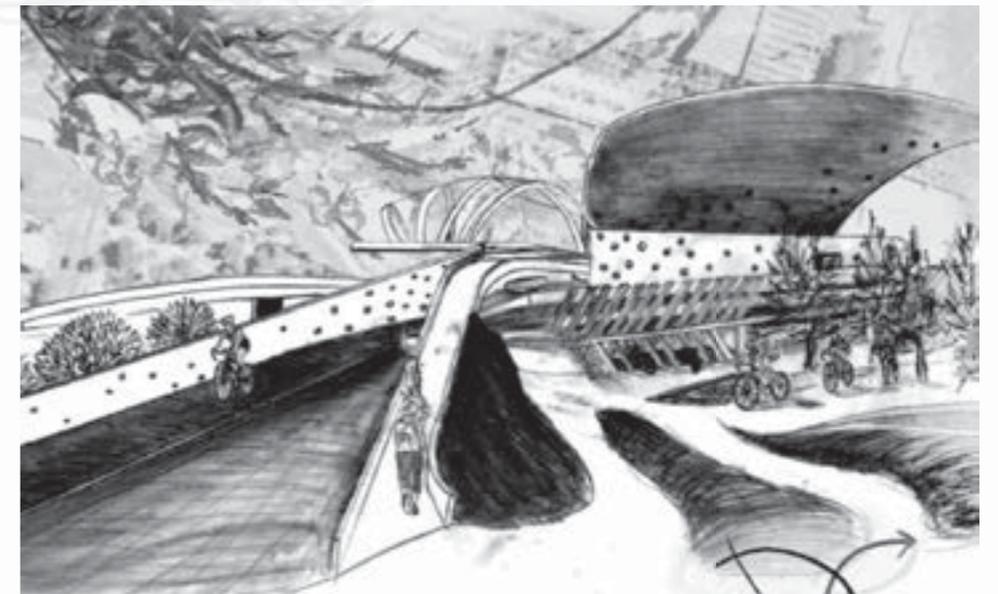
Unit Chair: Prof. David Jones



Temyka Belgrove



Olivia Stafford



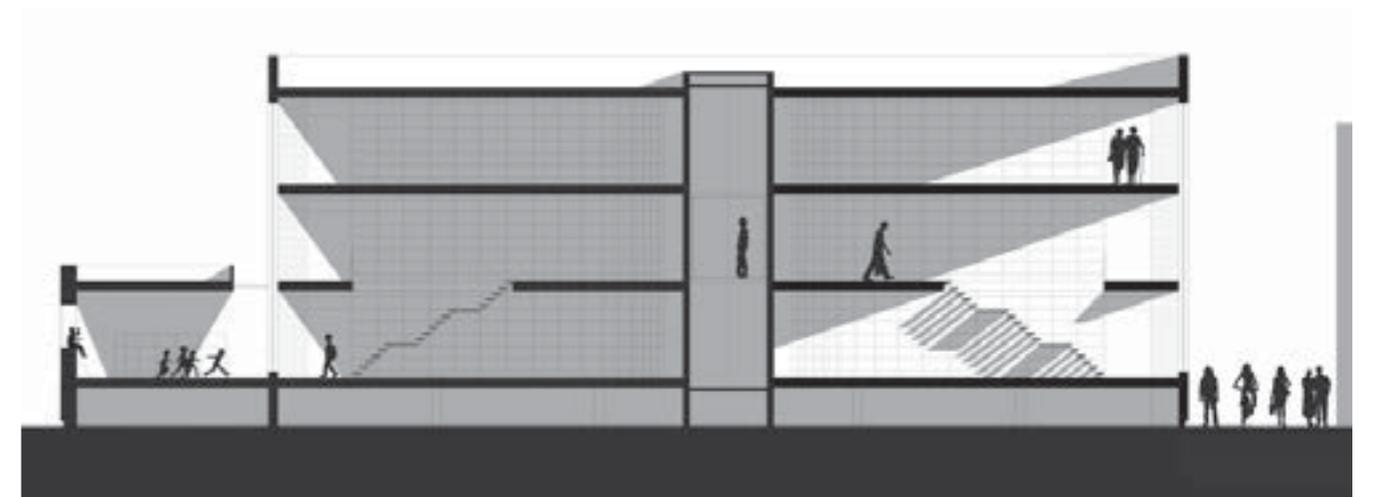
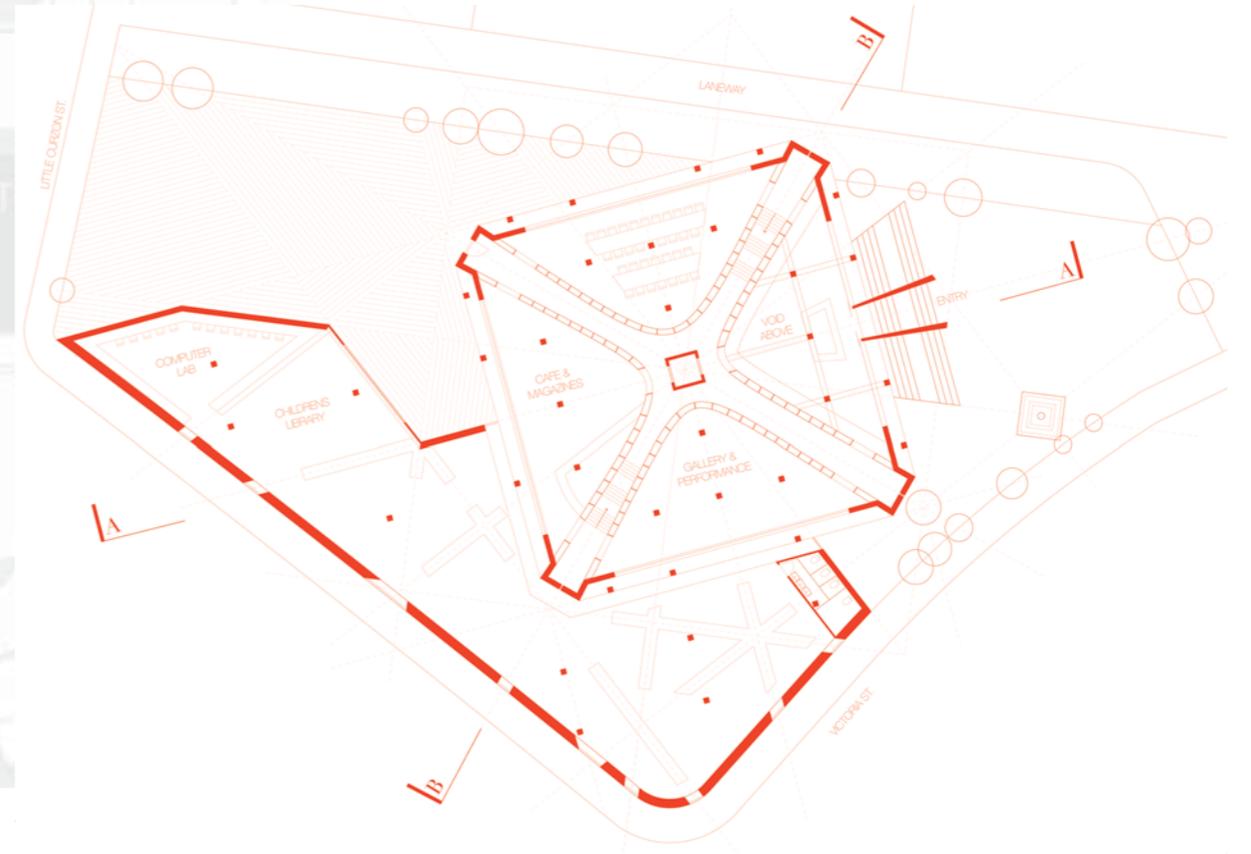
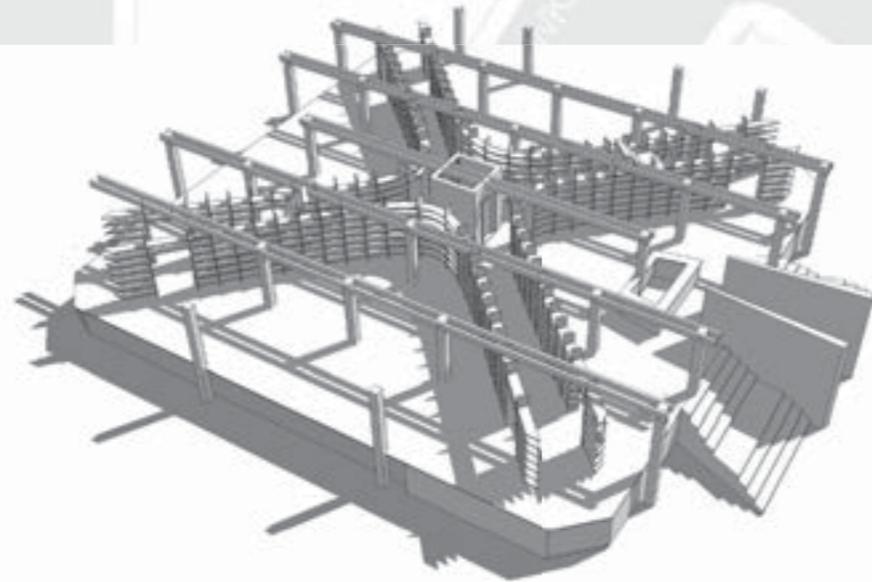
Emily von Moger

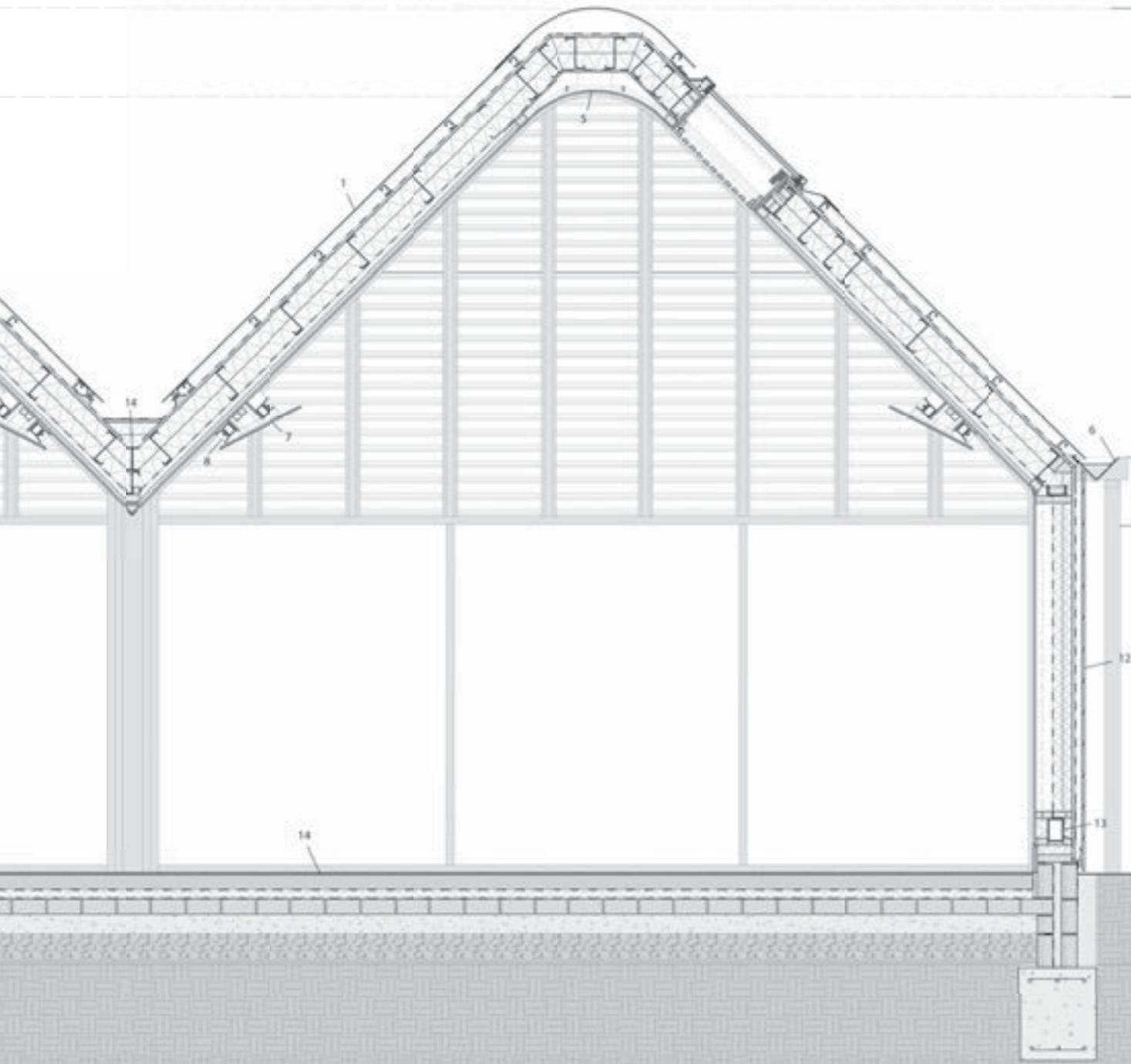
North Melbourne Library SRD364

SRD364 is a studio-based course. It comprises a project that will present you with opportunities to experiment with and develop your design sensibilities working in the studio. Studio is a central component in the education of an architect. It is your place of doing design and the place where students spend much of their time during their architectural education. No architect works in isolation – architecture is a collaborative enterprise. Working co-operatively and collaboratively is the culture of design practice, so studio is much like the architect's workplace. Hence this way of working necessarily requires you to initiate and maintain an intelligent and dynamic dialogue with the design staff and, more importantly, your peers (other students).

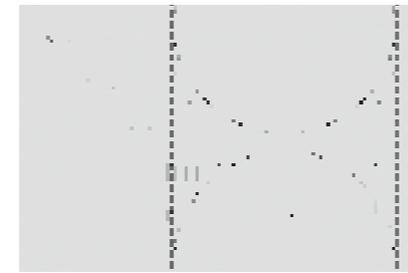
This unit emphasises ethical responsibilities in relation to institutions and society in the making of architecture. Issues including the relationship between public and private realms, community involvement, civic space and representation are considered in the generation and realisation of architecture. Issues of sustainability in design and within society are also used as the ethical basis for some of the design projects.

Unit Chairs: Dr. John Rollo + Prof. Des Smith





Cecilie Schei



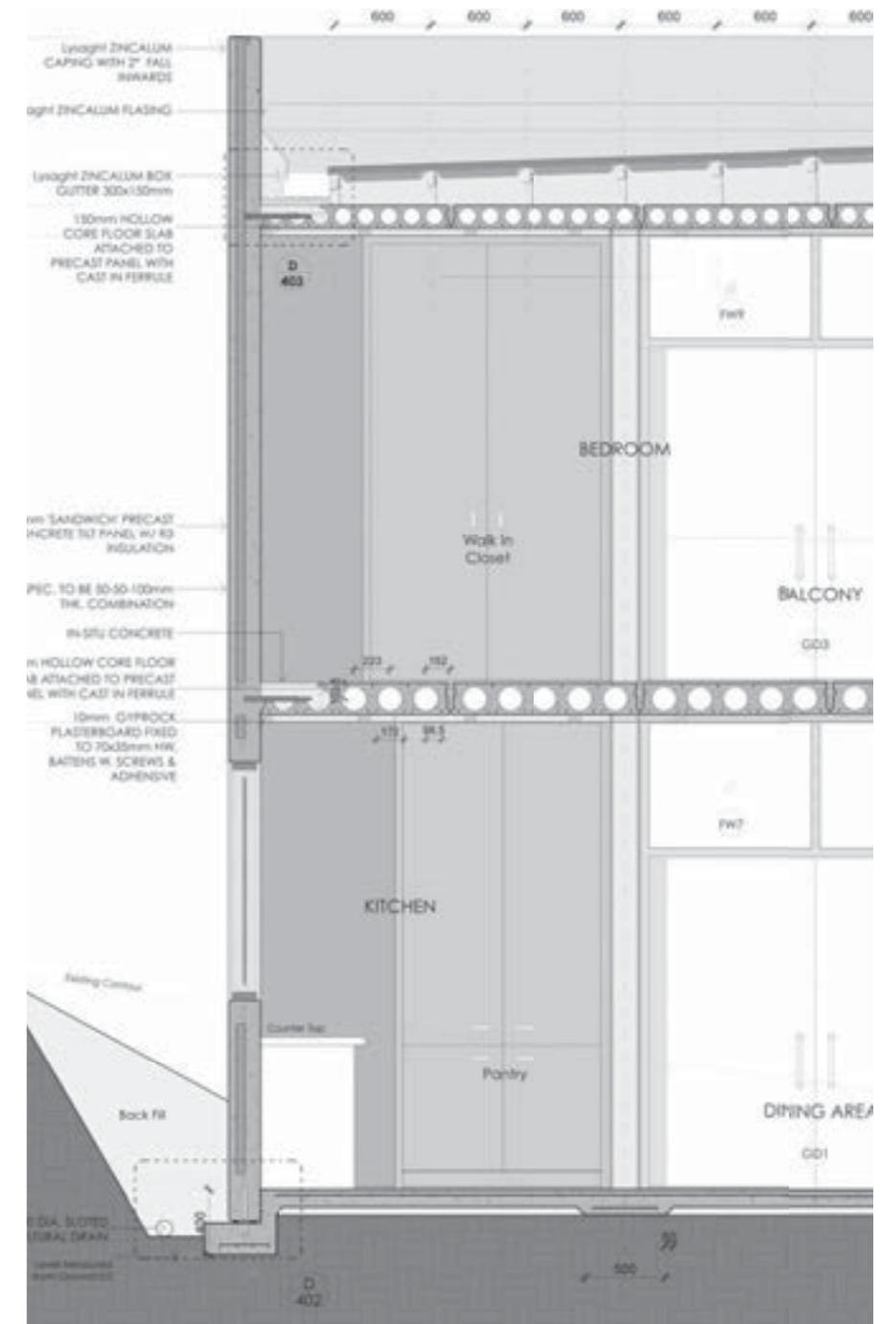
Project Documentation SRC362

Initial engagement with the concept of 'project specific information' occurs through research into existing architectural projects expressed in detail. Concern for accurate construction knowledge for the complete architectural fabric is revealed in a carefully considered 'slice' as a measured drawing @ 1:10 scale.

This depiction of available knowledge is uncommon in practice because of the limitations on the 'level of detail' possible in one view. However as a learning tool it promotes resolution of both the detail elements and the 'whole' building in one communication and elevates architectural fabric as holistic spatial enclosure, structure and surface articulation rather than as fragmented details referenced from general drawings.

The concern for tectonic integrity, as distinct from assembling standard details from potentially unrelated sources, is then explored through a common schematic design with selectively varied construction technologies. A more complete documentation process of collective research and decision-making, assembled into a project file, is complemented with individual working drawings and specification data sheet production.

Unit Chair: James Coulson



Periodicals & Journals

Vanessa Whitem

MIMAR – low income housing using traditional technologies in the developing world: 11 years of reporting 1981-1992

Mimar was a journal founded in 1981. At that time there was no international architectural journal for the regular dissemination of ideas about architecture from Asia and Africa. The magazines and images that dominated the marketplace came from North America, Western Europe and Japan. The term “Mimar” means master builder in a number of Asian languages.

In Mimar there were a plethora of articles related to vernacular architecture. The articles could be categorized into the following general groups:

The first category was documentation of vernacular or traditional building methods, plans and technologies, for example, “The Malay House” four typical regional houses with measured drawings.

The second group discussed adoption of vernacular building methods by modern architects designing new structures, for example, “The New Traditionalists” designing in the Hassan Fathy tradition.

Thirdly, there were a number of scholarly articles participating in the debate regarding how to go about finding the best mix of imported expertise and local skills, local technology and imported materials.

For example, “Technology and image: architects’ roles” in the first issue of Mimar in which Brian Taylor introduced this theme.

The fourth category of articles was reports on low-income housing projects, particularly with contributions by architects or with architectural design.



Megan Jones



Contemporary Architecture SRA323

Contemporary Architecture looks critically at architecture after 1968, as a period that was formed by a strong theoretical drive. The chaotic period of 1968 is contrasted between the strikes of the western world and the political revolutions and protests that demanded independence from colonial regimes in other parts of the world. It asks how architecture staged these transitions and transformations, and further into the present day.

Architectural and urban projects of both the west and east (or occidental and oriental) are interpreted as *existing in the same world*. Given the discrepancy that so much of the material available is about the west or how occidental forces shape the orient, the unit invites students to address projects in the orient and to develop critical material for discussion. It investigates the conditions and factors that result in the evident differentiation. Contemporary Architecture is structured thematically rather than chronologically, exploring a series of issues, movements, and ideas relevant to the discipline and its practice.



Megan Jones



Boden Davies

Unit Chair: Dr. Mirjana Lozanovska

Construction + Structures 1

SRT151

Construction and Structures 1 provides an introduction to construction technology through an examination of the design and construction techniques of domestic scale buildings. Construction topics include foundations and footings, floor systems, timber framing, residential envelope systems for walls and roofs, fenestration, and plumbing and drainage. Structural topics include live and dead loads and the mechanics of simple structural elements. This unit also includes an introduction to Australian structural and construction codes.

Unit Chair: Dr. Linda Osman

Roof Systems

Trussed roofing has become more common than conventional roofing as it is cheaper and easier to construct as it is pre-fabricated with a factory and transported to the site, where conventional roofing frames built on site require more labor and costs. Trussed roofing uses a series of triangles created and can be separated into the top chord, bottom chord and the web. The loads run from the top chords, through the web and down into the framing system as seen in figure 7.

Figure 8 - Truss joining

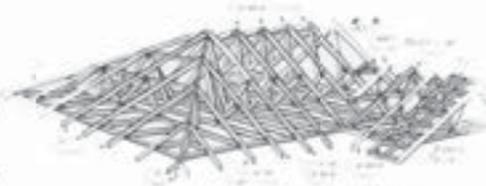
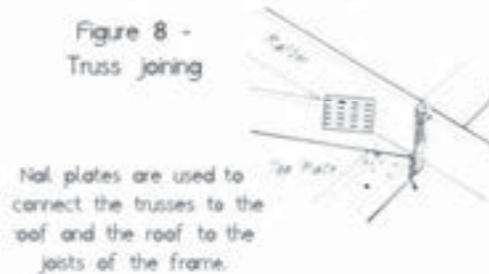
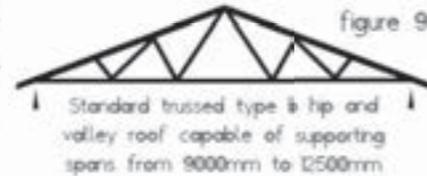


Figure 9 - trussed Hip and Valley

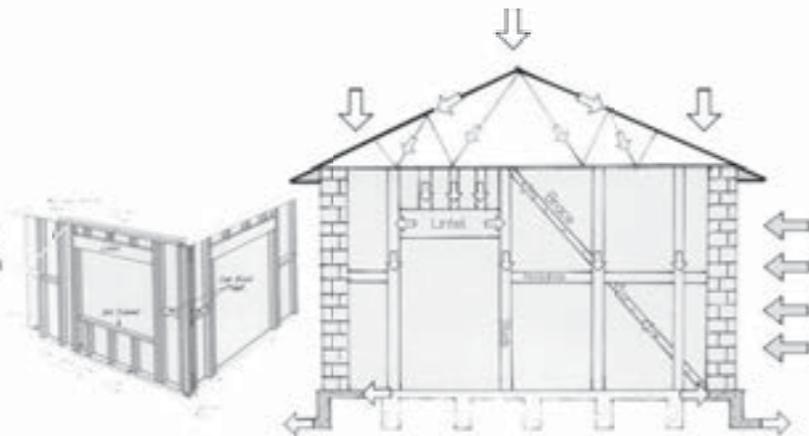
This house makes use of a hip and valley roof roofing system. This is commonly seen used with brick veneer houses as they are economic to construct, have one height walls, a continuous gutter and valley, added to cover multi rooms.



Super-Structure Framing Systems

Figure 6 - Skeletal linear framing system

Sheet bracing made out of plywood is used within the frame to give the frame greater strength to lateral forces such as wind on one of the weaker sides of the house i.e. the bathroom. Sheet bracing is often used within brick veneer structures, which are hidden by the cladding. Metal bracings, most likely type B would also be used to give extra strength to the frame.



The skeletal linear timber frame has been prefabricated from treated pine and transferred onto site. The frame is created through a series of studs and noggings, being held by the bottom and top plates of the frame as seen in figure 6. The noggings help give the frame lateral force and prevent the studs from twisting and warping. Lintels are placed in the frame above the windows and doors to direct the loads away towards the studs avoid the weak points collapsing.

Scott Kermeeen

Super-Structure

Roof

The roof for this building is a hip and valley roof and the system used to construct it are roof trusses. The trusses are triangular frame manufactured off site and then lifted onto the wall and fixed in place on the top plate as seen in figure 7, so that the apex of each truss creates the ridgeline of the roof, then tied or braced together. The trusses are made up of a top chord and a bottom chord and webs they are held together with gang nails. As this roof is a hip and valley roof different types of trusses are used to give the desired shape including truncated trusses, truncated girders, hip and jack trusses and creeper trusses as shown in figure 8.

Trusses are a popular choice in residential building as they are lightweight, they can be made to cover long spans, the webs distribute load, the load is placed on the outer walls of the frame so lighter weight timber can be used internally, they are manufactured off site allowing for fast erection and quality control compared to conventional roofing which is labour intensive and requires the carpenter to cut each individual piece.

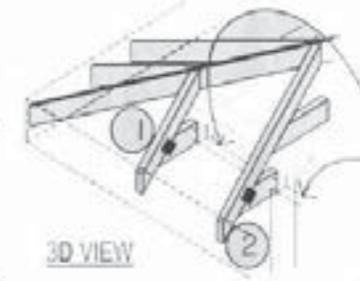
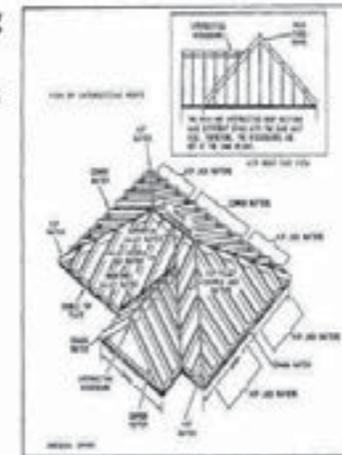


Figure 7: Truss Sitting on top plate



Source :constructionmanuals.tpub.com

Figure 8 : Types of trusses and where they fit.

Sarah Niddrie



Building Materials Sciences SRT153

Building Materials Science introduces students to the properties of materials used in a wide range of building applications. Topics include the chemical and physical properties and the procedures for selection of appropriate materials and their uses in buildings. Materials studied include timber, concrete, metals, stone and ceramics, plastics and glass. The environmental significance of materials is considered within the framework of sustainability and embodied energy. Site visits are made to see the processes involved from logging to timber framework; and also concrete manufacture.

Unit Chair: Dr. Priya Rajagopalan



Technology Projects 2 SRT259

Technology Projects 2 is a unit which provides basic knowledge of the Australian construction industry, including the regulatory requirements, the construction standards and the parties involved from design development through to occupancy.

It covers both the residential sector and low rise commercial sector. Industry professionals deliver lectures that focus on key roles and responsibilities and processes. Site visits are an integral part of the unit.

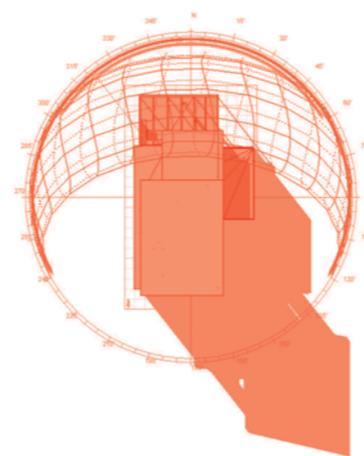
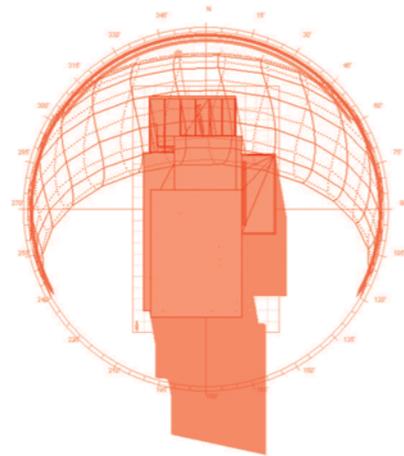
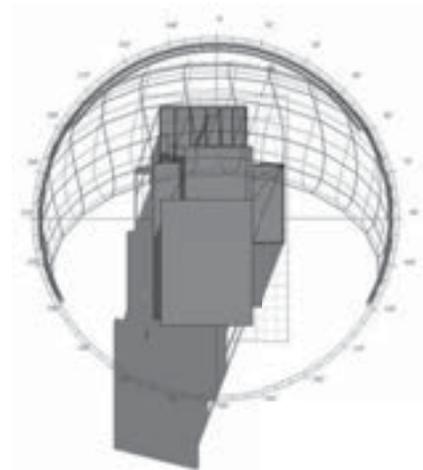
Unit Chair: Linda Tivendale

Figure 3.5C

Suitability for Retrofitting Property

The suitability for retrofitting property is illustrated by Figure 3.5C above. This map is produced by the data from Figure 3.5A and Figure 3.5B. Most of the area shown in this map, has the high rate in the suitability in retrofitting their property. Figure 3.5D is focusing on the Moyne region, and from there, we can observe that almost 60% of the area in Moyne categorised as highly suitable, around 25% with moderate suitability, and about 15% categorised as unsuitable. Suitability for retrofitting in the Port Fairy site can be observed from Figure 3.5E. From here, we can see that only around 10% of Port Fairy area that is being categorised as unsuitable to do the retrofitting to their dwelling, which the Port Fairy Beach house also being located in this area. Hence, if some retrofitting activity need to be done to this house, we need to consider the cost, which the low cost and appropriate quality are really suitable.

Arshadul Ibad Mohd Faudzi



Sophie Whittakers

Building Environmental Studies 1 SRT257

Building Environmental Studies (SRT257) teaches students of the various built environment professions to learn how to make decisions together to create buildings with low environmental impact. The unit teaches and assesses resource efficient design and construction skills in multidisciplinary team learning contexts. For a trimester-long project, teams are asked to analyse and improve upon houses designed by local built environment professionals. They are taught the use of a number of modelling tools to analyse performance, some of which are analogue (drawing shadow diagrams, the use of psychometric charts, water demand and supply calculations, embodied energy and water calculations, physical modelling, the use of fluid mapping tables, ASHREA Heat Loss and Heat Gain calculations, and thermal mass to window ratio rules of thumb), and some of which are digital (Ecotect, simple computational fluid dynamics software). Students collaborate in the digital workspace of a wiki to produce 3 stages of design report. In the first two stages, students are individually assessed on the particular tasks that they have chosen to complete. With the thermal performance data from Report 2, in the third stage teams then work in collaboration to re-design the house to make improvements to its environmental performance and to quantify and illustrate these changes.

The unit dovetails with the studio unit Design 2B, which requires students to design their own sustainable dwellings. The two timetables interlock so that teaching and assessment inform knowledge exchange between design and theory.

Unit Chair: Dr. Richard Tucker

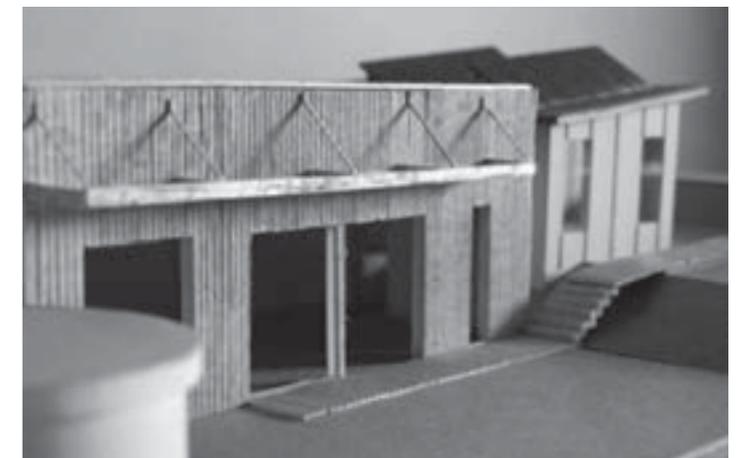
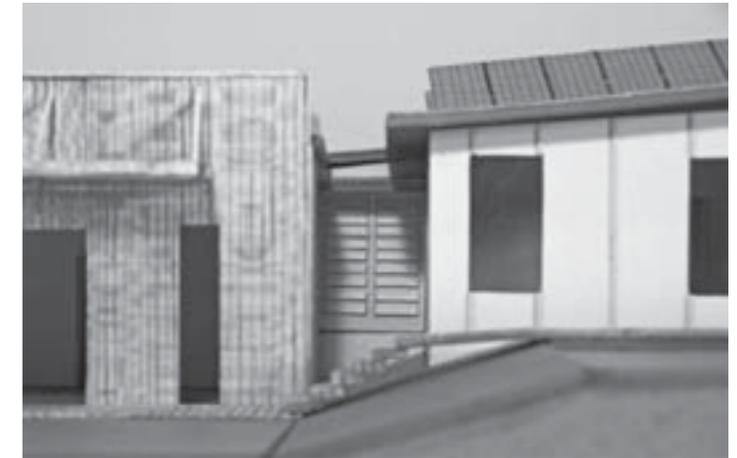
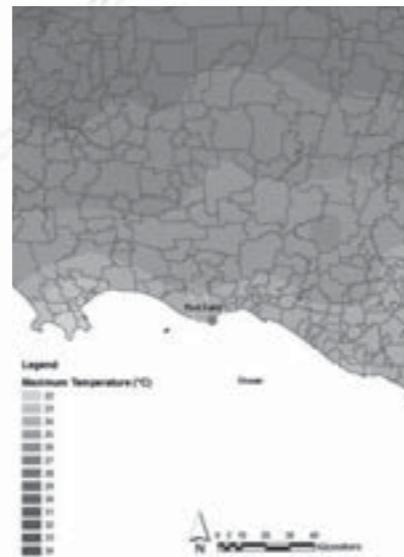


Figure 3.1A
Summer Maximum Temperature 1956



Figure 3.1B
Summer Maximum Temperature 2006



Maps in Figure 3.1A and Figure 3.1B depict the maximum temperatures during summer over 50 years.

The changes in maximum temperature between 1956 and 2006 are clearly shown in these figures. The Legends represent the maximum temperature (°C) data for the whole state of Victoria, showing that the maximum temperature has been increasing.

The highest temperature during summer in 2006 has increased by 3°C within 50 years, which is from 31°C rises to 34°C.

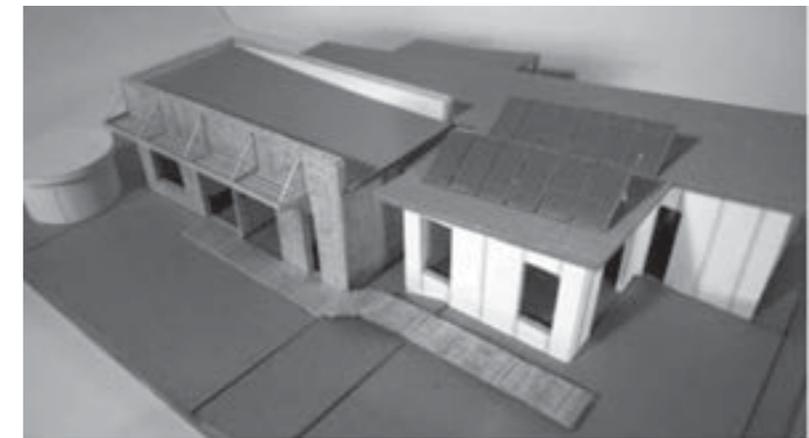
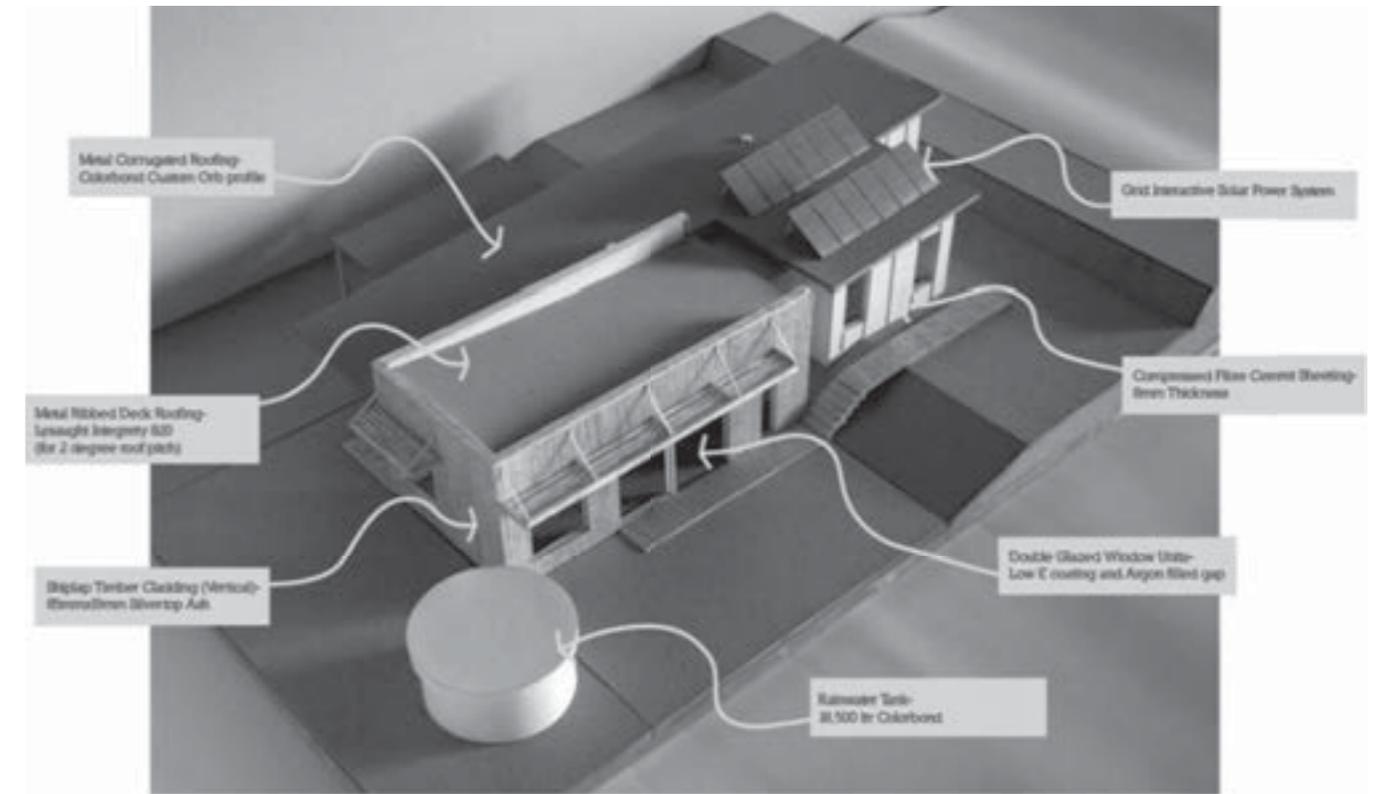
Two maps above only focusing the surrounding area of the Port Fairy Beach House, and only show a range of between 21°C - 27°C in 1956 and a range between 22°C - 28°C.

Most of the area being increases in temperature by 1°C within that 50 year period, which also affected the location of the Port Fairy house, getting hotter from 23°C to 24°C.

The change in maximum temperature is more clearly heading towards the ocean, towards south-east direction. Passive cooling designs need to be considered as a respond to this maximum temperature change.

The ventilations, thermal mass of the materials, shades, etc are really important to be employed in houses. Moreover, reducing the usage of air-conditioner also can help to counteract this issue, by reducing the Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emission. Another suggestion is by planting more trees around the house area.

Arshadul Ibad Mohd Faudzi





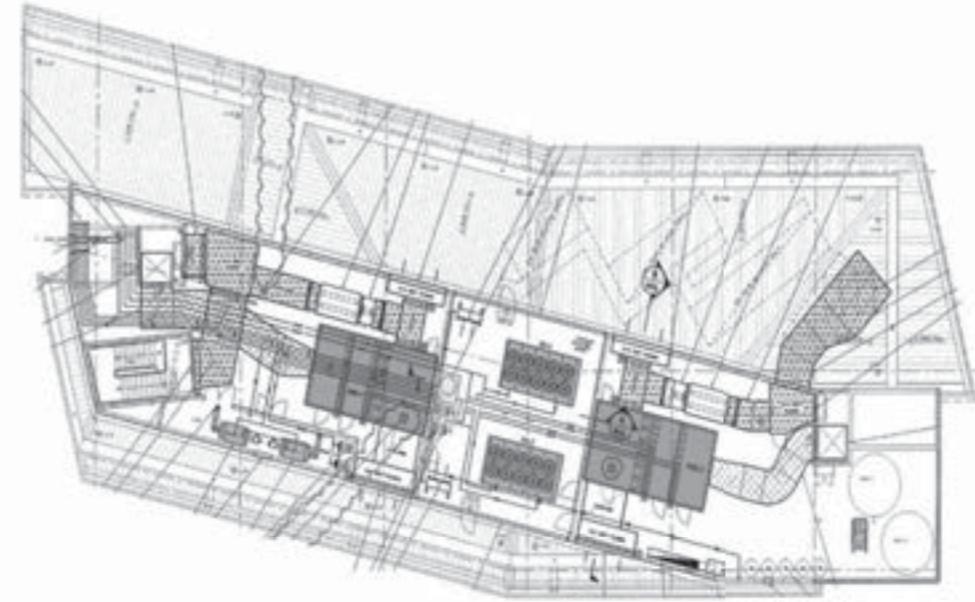
Project Management 3 SRM381

Project Management 3 integrates the knowledge gained in Project Management 1 and 2 and applies the theory to a real life project.

In 2012, this project was the new accommodation building at the Burwood Campus of Deakin University. Students gained an understanding of the problem solving and negotiation skills required to ensure successful project delivery and to meet client requirements. Students had firsthand experience of the range of tools and techniques that a project management team uses to deliver a project on time and on budget.

As well, they gained knowledge of benchmark performance and innovation in project management for construction activities.

Unit Chair: Prof. Anthony Mills



Group 16

-  AHU
-  Chilled water storage tanks
-  Boilers
-  Chillers/condenser units



Building Environmental Services SRT358

This unit is taught to all undergraduate students enrolled in Architecture and Construction Management. The intention is to explore and understand the services used in commercial buildings in Australia. Most importantly is to get this information 'hands on' through a major project-based assignment. Students work in groups of 4-7 investigating a real building and engage with the building managers, consultants and architects. The outcome is to learn and discover the real area and volume occupied by these services. Students begin to realize where these 'hidden rooms' in a project are located as well as how they function. Ultimately, students start to notice and understand the importance of building services planning towards the procurement of sustainable building.

Unit Chair: Dr. Mark Luther

The main components which make up the HVAC system are the Air Handling Unit, the Chilled water storage tanks and pumps, the boilers and the chillers/condenser units.

All of these components are located on the top level of the building.

The AHU's and Boilers are located internally in rooms on the top level of the building. The Chilled water storage tank and pumps and the chillers/condenser units are located externally in the open air.

The corresponding image shows the floor plan of the highest level of the Hume City Council building and the location of the main HVAC components.

Group 16

ECONOMIC	SOCIO	ENVIRONMENTAL
(+) Cost Saving to Client of \$224K	(+) Site time reduced	(+) Reduced Materials being used from deletion of mechanical
(-) Trades people have reduced work	(+) Injury Risk Time Reduced	(+) Reduced Waste from cutting penetrations through ceilings reduced
	(+) Retail business can commence sooner	(+) 210 less mechanical fans save fossil fuels
	(+) Project finished earlier for investors	
	(+) Investors Saves money on maintenance through body corporate costs	

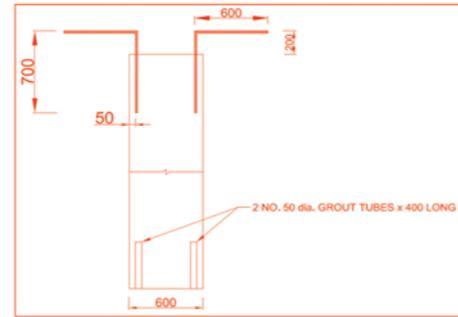
Shell Group 3

Built Environment Integrated Project SRV599

SRV599 is the capstone Unit for the Bachelor of Construction Management and these are the final assignments submitted for many students.

This unit develops competency in integration of knowledge and skills expected of a “work ready”, Construction Management degree graduate. Integration of discipline relevant knowledge and processes employed in the creation of built environment is applied in evaluation of an authentic, large-scale building project. The methodologies of Value Management (VM), Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) and Building Information Modelling (BIM) are applied in evaluation of proposed design and construction methodologies of a building project. Through an authentic project, students work in collaborative, multidisciplinary environment aiming at recommending value added alternatives to the proposed design and construction method.

Unit Chair: Dr. Adam Krezel



Structure Group 3

Facade FAST Diagram



Facade Group 3



Fig. 1 Proposed area for Value Management

Conclusion

The alternatives displayed above have been thoroughly investigated to ensure they meet the structural needs and other functions performed by their original system. The information and specifications of the alternative systems have been provided for potential decisions changes and their costs are just estimates. Given the estimates, the results from the life cycle cost analyses as depicted in the tables and graphs above show that all of the alternative systems, “cladding alternative 2” ranks significantly higher than the existing system and all of the other alternative systems. Despite Balustrade Alternative producing significantly more CO2 than the existing system it

contained substantially less embodied water and around 50% less embodied energy making it the second most preferred option when looking at the life cycle of each alternative. As “glazing alternative 3” demonstrated marginal to no difference when compared with the existing system it ranks third. Glazing alternative 1 contained more embodied energy, embodied water and produced more CO2 than its existing system making it the least preferred of all the alternatives. Based on the assessment completed, Glazing Alternative 1: Slab to Slab glazing in lieu of curtain wall has been identified as the most viable alternative solution. It is evident that the alternative glazing system

is considerably less expensive than the original curtain wall glazed system. The alternative solution provides the same performance qualities and function as the original. The major time benefit for this solution is that it can commence installation once the slab over has been installed and cured. Therefore the installation of the system can occur in conjunction with the completion of the structure, minimizing the construction time. Taking into account the cost savings, environmental impact and construction periods, this solution is deemed to be the most beneficial of all the alternative options.

Facade Group 3

pg



P O S T G R A D U A T E

P O S T G R A D U A T E

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Introduction

Prof. Hisham Elkadi

Head of School

Architecture and Built Environment

The School of Architecture and Built Environment offers a rich blend of undergraduate and graduate programs enabling students to focus their studies in architecture and built environment fields. The School also acquires a broader perspective from related fields within the wider programs offered in the Faculty of Science, Engineering and Built Environment (where the School resides) and with the Faculty of Arts and Education. The changes in the title of both the Faculty and the School in 2013 highlight the role and direction of the School in advancing a vibrant, multi-disciplinary built environment approach that engages with contemporary societal and ecological challenges.

In 2012, the School achieved significant gains in both teaching and research with excellent improvements in external research income, increases in quality as well as quantity of publications, excellent outcomes from all external professional accreditation bodies' scrutiny, particularly the five year visit by the Architecture National Visiting Panel, external examination for architecture. The excellent reviews in the Australian Graduate Survey (AGS 2012) further demonstrate the success of the staff in maintaining high standards and levels of engagement with our student population, while simultaneously improving the School research profile. The national survey puts the School in the top three at Deakin who performed significantly better than the Victorian and National average.

The increase in our VTAC first preferences in 2013 is another indicator of our attractiveness as an education provider and relevance to the market and possible growth opportunities. This year the School will commence its innovative Architectural Technology blended program with The Gordon

TAFE. This is a challenging task. Plans for undergraduate planning and landscape programs remain in the pipeline.

This year our students and alumni have outlined their impressive careers with awards and winning competitions. Saifuddin Ahmad, who completed his Bachelor of Architecture at Deakin University in 1982, was elected President of Malaysian Institute of Architects (PAM). Alumni Briony Darcy and Leon Eyck won first place in the single house project and runner-up in the Built Environment Awards 2013. The Melbourne based awards recognize quality design, sustainable building and architectural endeavour.

CONTENTS

Master of Planning p.06

Master of Urban Design p.08

Master of Construction p.10

Master of Architecture p.10

Planning Processes + Practice SRP781

This unit provides a robust understanding of the fundamentals and techniques of spatial 'plan-making' from neighbourhood to regional scales for a variety of purposes, along with the preparation and administration of land use management tools. It outlines strategic planning processes for gathering a diversity of information, identifying often conflicting objectives and aspirations for land use, engaging with stakeholders and community interests to articulate and reconcile priorities, then devise options that aim to resolve a shared future that can achieve political and community acceptance. The unit then explores the underlying principles and mechanisms utilised in the assessment and regulation of land use. These include procedures requiring approval for the development of land or changes of use, assessing and balancing conflicting personal or societal objectives, resolution of disputes, review of decisions through appeal mechanisms, and reserve provisions enabling executive government to manage major or priority projects.

Unit Chair: Prof. David Jones

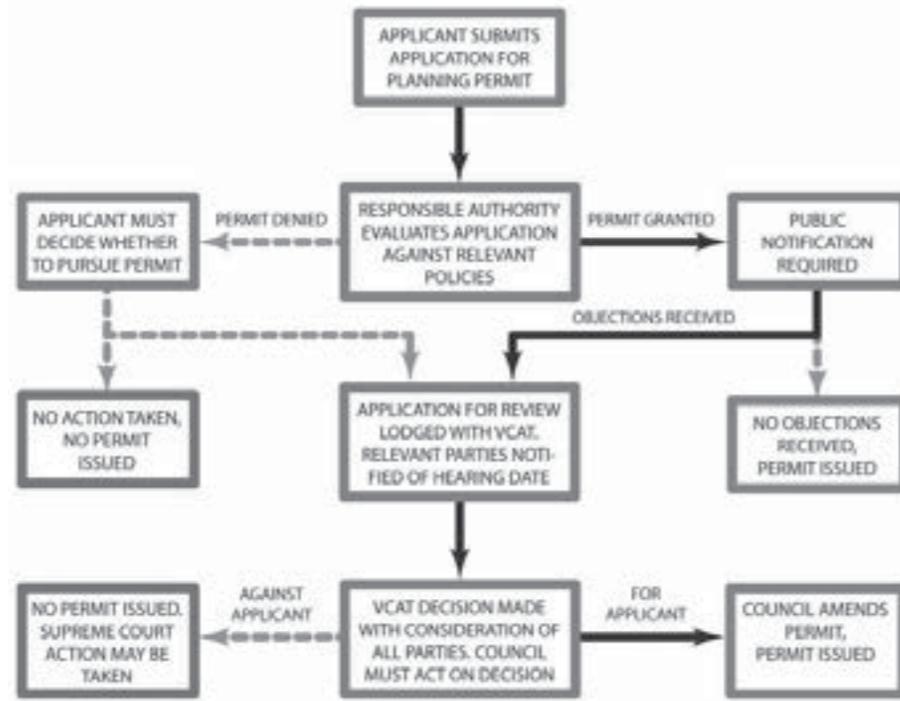


FIGURE 1: FLOWCHART OF PERMIT APPLICATION PROCESS
 — denotes process of chosen case study
 - - - other possible avenues to an outcome

Bowie Backwell

Thesis SRR717

Peter Grose A Melbourne Airport Railway: An Investigation of Tullamarine Public Transport

Supervisor: Prof. David Jones

Many large cities around the world have embraced multiple modes of train and bus transport to link urban areas with their primary airport. These are often affordable and well-used public transport networks. Melbourne, Australia is an early colonial city founded in 1835 with over 4 million inhabitants - but is still without a permanent public transport mechanism for travel to its main airport (despite long standing public support). Maintained by powerful corporate interests, road infrastructure currently has a clear and well-entrenched monopoly on this route, making dedicated airport train infrastructure difficult to build and hard to justify financially. Since 1999, Victorian state

governments appear to have largely surrendered interest in creating an airport rail line, or other public transport improvements.

This paper discusses central issues of airport public transport, and explores how a well-designed, well administered, and thoroughly coordinated light or heavy rail infrastructure to The Melbourne Airport might become achievable. Background investigations undertaken into the limited transport options reveal its political and corporate origins. Similar-city precedents recognize some potential transport alternatives. Then planning, financial, accessibility issues are compared in different public transport modes to reveal possible future methods of creating better public transport to the Tullamarine airport.

This brief investigation has revealed small and large opportunities for improvement are possible and necessary. Small improvements can be easily made, such as a timetable improvements or dedicated lanes for the Skybus. Even computer controlled priority traffic lights for trams and buses would help.

However, heavy rail and rapid-rail services will require considerable capital expenditure from both private and public sectors. Whatever method is chosen, demand for its use will only increase as local and visitor populations of globally mobile individuals increase.

With the geographical isolation of Tullamarine Airport, the increasing passenger numbers expected, and the almost certain gridlock facing Citylink within 9 years, alternatives must be found soon. Rail is initially expensive, however precedents show trains can be an obvious and necessary choice, particularly with large populations and high densities. They have a remarkable ability to take large number of cars off the road, they can transport many people quickly and on time – and make a robust civic asset. Patronage of airport rail has normally always exceeded expectations.

Several basic factors will affect the success of public transport infrastructure to Tullamarine;

- Cooperation across all levels of government. Sharing of information and resources.
- Excellent coordination with suburban and regional public transport networks to ensure passenger numbers and convenience is maximized. This can often be achieved with little or no cost.
- Effective utilization of private investment funds to enable construction.
- Public ownership and operation wherever possible.

Connections to the city's airports are becoming critical (Eddington 2008). Further work on this issue is necessary to avoid a forthcoming land-based transport crisis on the airport route. For Melbourne to continue as a modern, world class city, all aspects of its transport network will need be 'sorted out', including this one.

Urban Dynamics + Change SRP 782

This unit provides a comprehensive overview of the economic, social, political and environmental influences upon the evolution, form and dynamics of settlement and cities, which combine to make each urban place distinctive. It provides a foundation in geographic and economic theories that explain the form and distribution of settlement and uses, with particular attention to the forces that can influence urban change or may be harnessed toward pursuing preferred future forms. Particular attention is given to understanding influences including the economics of land development, the relationship between transport (public and private) and land use, investment by public and private sectors, and the influence of creativity, wealth distribution and civic identity upon the form, character, prosperity and equity of cities. This unit has particular relevance for addressing emerging scenarios as contemporary society recognises the prospect of low carbon future, climate change, oil supply vulnerability and demographic changes including ageing and migration.

Unit Chair: Prof. David Jones

Option	Dwelling type	Number	Total Value
Option 1	Apartment	36	\$15,480,000
	Semi-detached	0	
	Detached	0	
Option 1 Value			\$15,480,000
Option 2	Apartment	12	\$5,160,000
	Semi-detached	10	\$6,550,000
	Detached	1	\$705,000
Option 2 value			\$12,415,000

Option	Potential Cost	Potential Income	Profit/loss
Option 1	\$15,590,400	\$15,480,000	+\$110,400
Option 2	\$12,118,400	\$12,415,000	+\$296,600

Development Opportunities - Julie Nicholls



The site is positioned across two 'precincts' as outlined in the Moreland Neighbourhood Character Guidelines with both precincts located within designated Residential Character Areas. The heritage significance of Precinct 75 is attributed to 'consistent housing and streetscape'.
- Julie Nicholls

	Constraints	Opportunities
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident opposition and lobbying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong political and policy support for urban renewal Changing planning priorities at the policy level Potential Public-Private Partnership
Approvals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoning Heritage Overlay Neighbourhood Character 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased housing provision Better or higher use of land Protection of heritage values
Access & Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of permeability of site Possible traffic issues at peak times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three street frontages Proximate to activity centre Proximate to transport and other infrastructure
Socio-cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local community and business perceptions and fears (e.g. property values, density, rents) Anti-development opposition in the locality Planning/Development fatigue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and business support for renewal and revitalisation Strong sense of local identity and heritage

Issues Assessment- Linda Carroli

Urban Ecologies SRA760

Sustainability is a concept pursued by governments and communities worldwide. However, not enough is known about how human and ecological patterns emerge from the interactions between socioeconomic and biophysical processes. In response, this unit studies coupled human-natural systems with a focus on a broad critical analysis of the contemporary architectural, social, economic and ecological challenges that shape built environments, considering various strategies for forming new or regenerating existing urban forms and relationships. It integrates architecture with biotic forms, urban patterns, ecological principles, and urban landscape with natural habitat. Within a multidisciplinary approach, students will apply theories and methods from environmental and social science, combining quantitative and qualitative techniques and spatial computation.

Unit Chair: Prof. Hisham Elkadi



South Geelong Brownfield Redevelopment - Silver Group



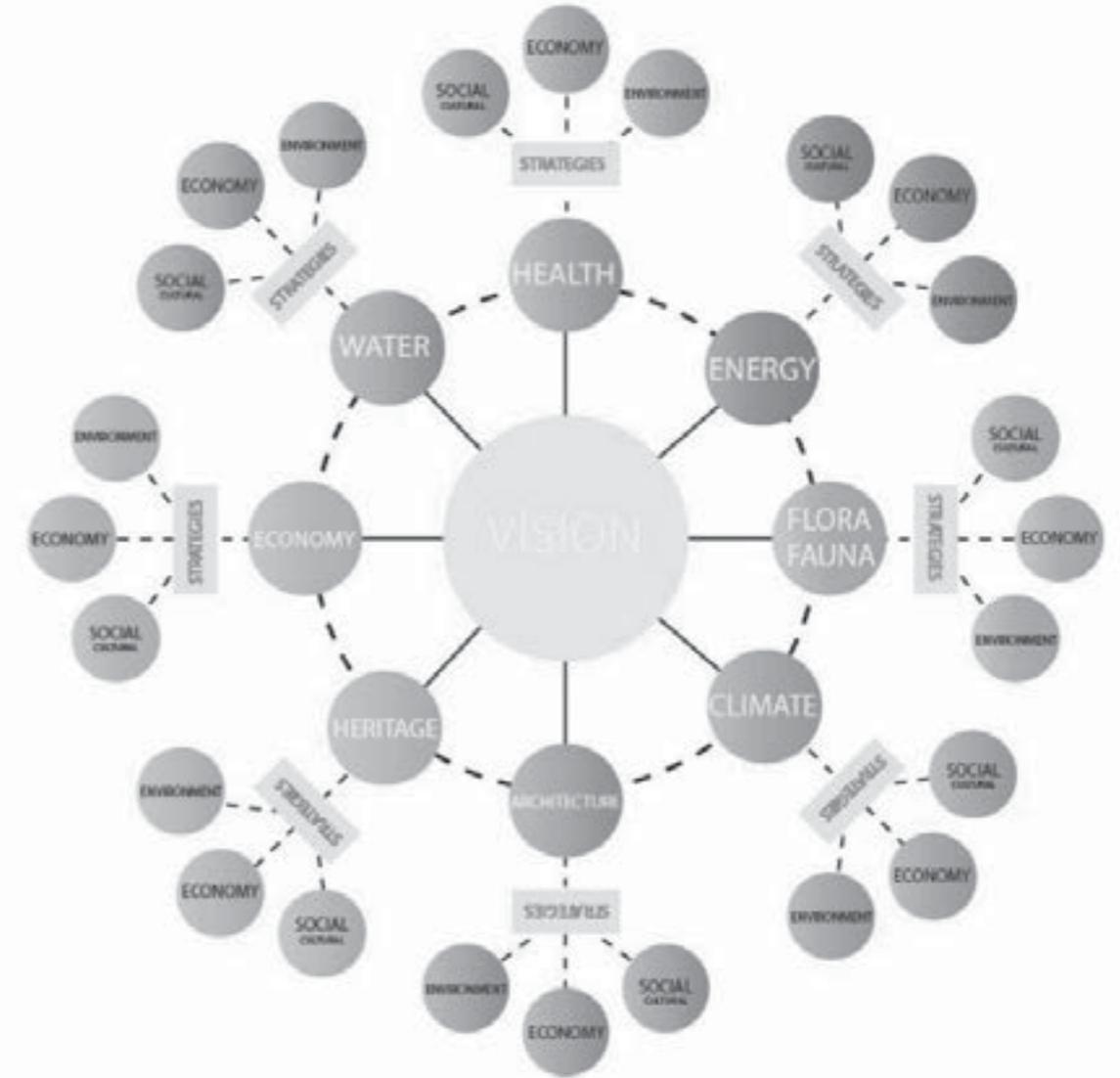
Two case studies in the evaluation of stormwater quality in Torquay- Group 5



Typical generous and permeable lots in established Torquay



Medium density subdivision increases pressure on urban stormwater catchment



Vision Diagram - Lemon Group.



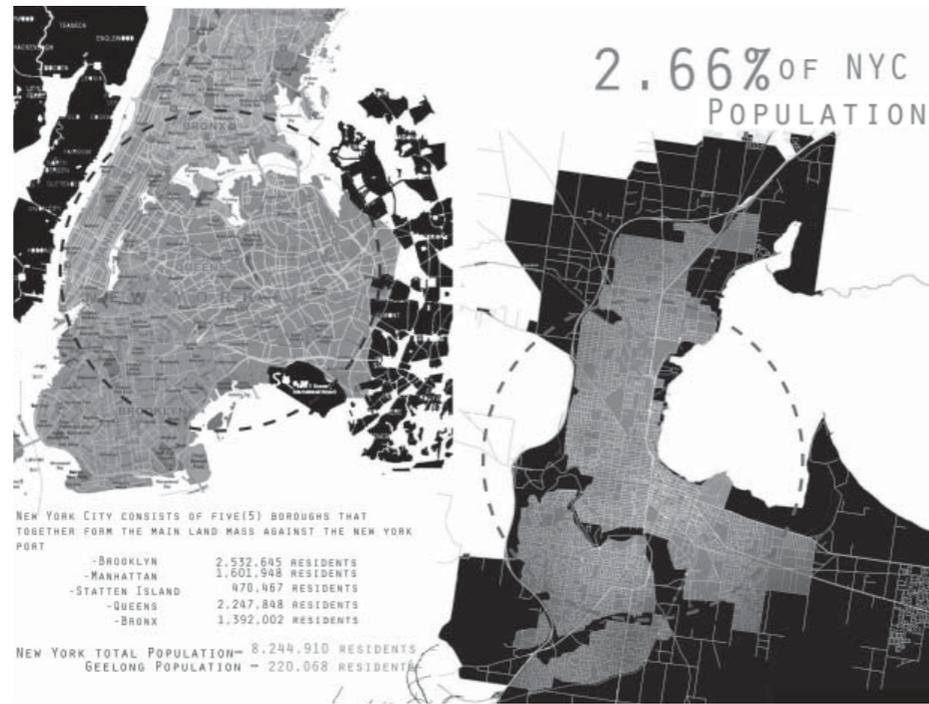
Geelong 1988



Geelong 2009



Geelong expected 2040



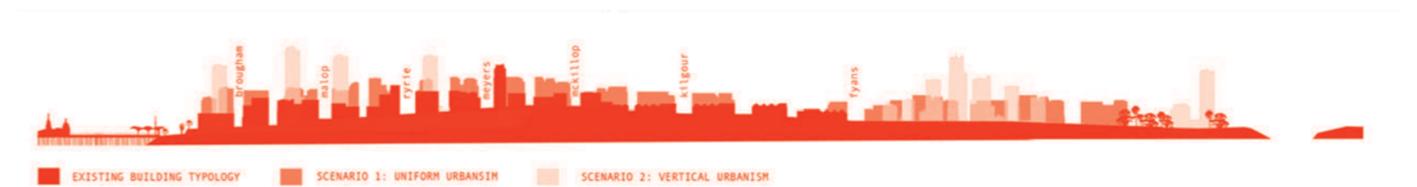
Proposal for Geelong- Mustard Group



Algae Biofuel Plant Geelong - Lime Group



Proposal for brownfield urban redevelopment of Corio - Silver Group



Proposal for brownfield urban redevelopment in South Geelong: homogenous height vs vertical - Silver Group

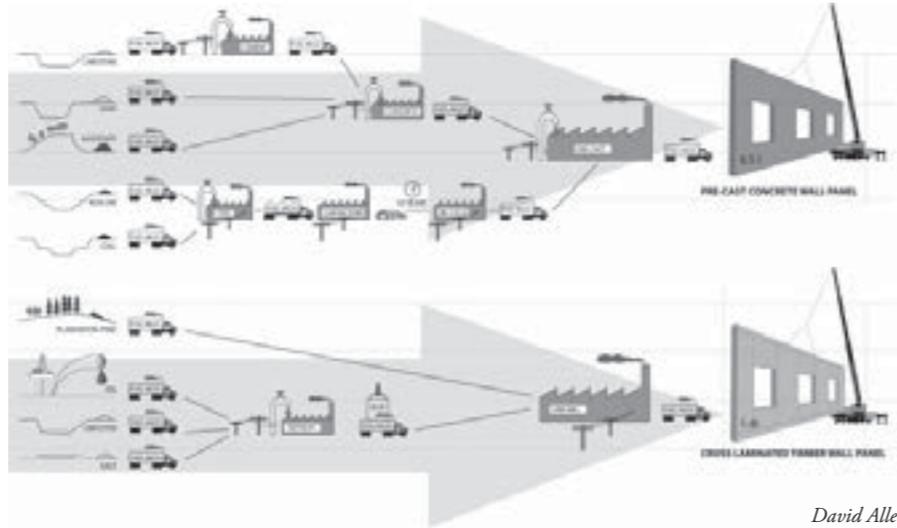
Sustainable Futures SRT750

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has identified a large climate change mitigation potential related to the building sector, and a variety of rating and evaluation schemes, guidelines and recommendations, each with a different focus and intention have emerged. "Green" is in fashion, however there is no universal definition of a sustainable building, and it is becoming more and more difficult to differentiate between green building and green washing. SRT750 invites you to critically evaluate approaches to sustainability in architecture, in order for you to develop your own concept and understanding of sustainability. The design-integration of structure, envelope, services and fit-out are considered holistically from the perspective of architectural merit, resource sustainability as well as occupant comfort, and strategies for evaluation are discussed

Unit Chair: Dr. Astrid Roetzel



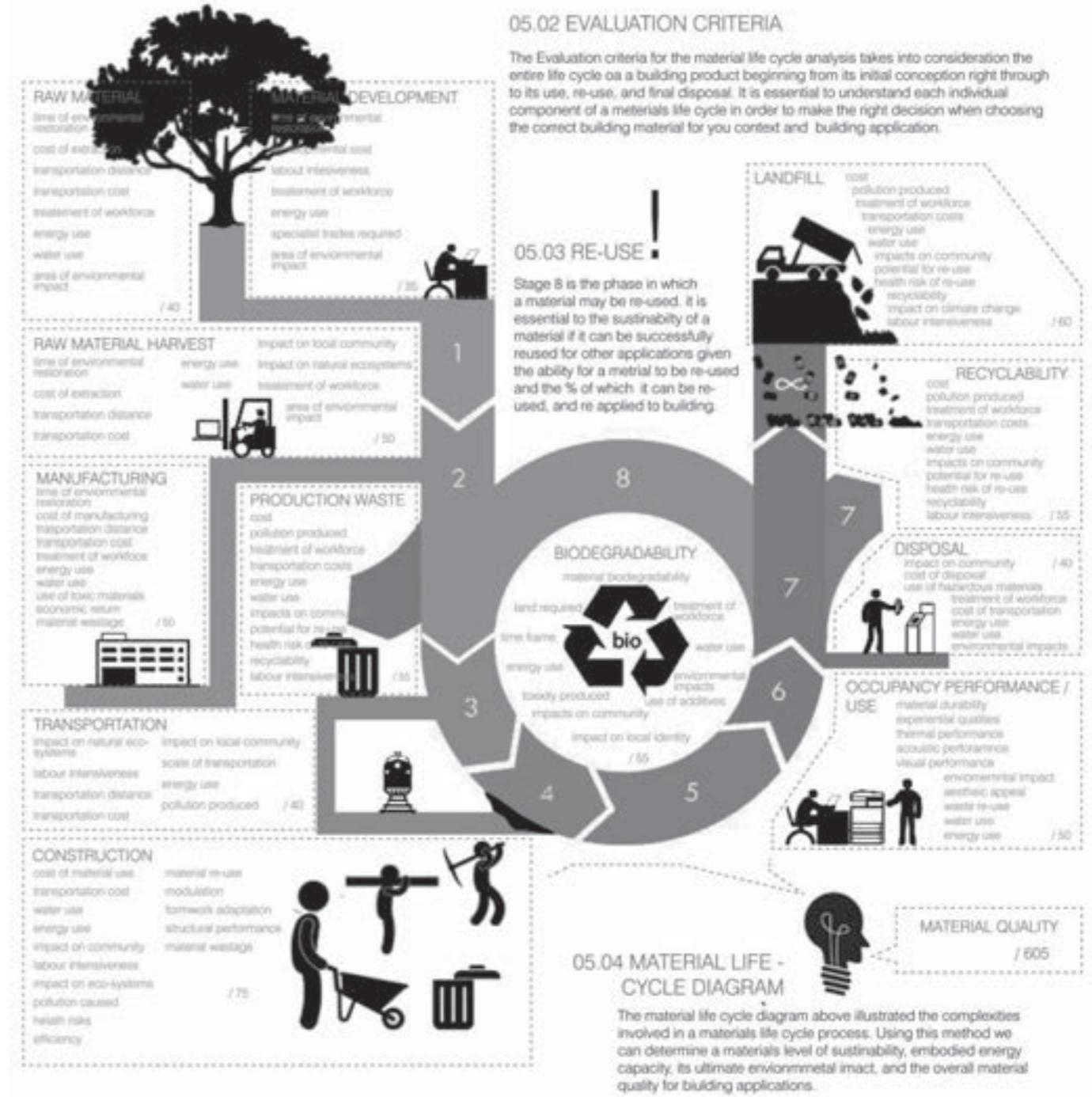
Nur Melati Zamri



David Allen

Generation Method	Useable Capacity	Project Cost	Payback	Best Suited Area	
Wind Onshore VAWT	1,564,118 GWh/y	\$3,000,000 1.5MW VAWT	9-5yrs 1.5MW VAWT	Along the Great Ocean Road.	8 ✓
Photovoltaics Solar small scale	698,656 GWh/y	\$1 per W or \$3000 for a 3kw System	14-18 years @ 75% export, \$0.23c/kWh	Top North of victoria.	10 ✓
Geothermal Hot rock	50,141 GWh/y	2.5-8 million per MW of electrical capacity	3-5yrs 1.5MW VAWT	Western side of the state, and parts of the Latrobe valley	13 ✓
Hydro	7,438 GWh/y	\$175 million 180MW	10-25 years	Few site left, best option is to maximise efficiency	12 ✓
Biomass	9,294 GWh/y	\$million M/W #	3-8 years	Small scale farm or waste processing plant.	7 ✓
Wave	7,438 GWh/y	\$3million 1MW	3-5 years	50m off the shore on G.O.R.	4 ✗
Tidal	39 GWh/y	\$820million 240MW	7-15 years	The Beach Great Ocean Road.	3 ✗
Natural Gas Shale gas	7.0 TCF	\$1.1-1.2 Billion US 300MW	5-7 years	Western side of the state, and parts of the Latrobe valley	9 ✓
Coal (seam Brown & Black)	430 BT (estimated)	\$500million 1,600MW	14-21 years	None	1 ✗
Nuclear	N/A	\$4 Billion US 1,100MW	1-2.4 years (enhanced uranium)	Close to water away from people	2 ✗

Joel Rickard



05.04 MATERIAL LIFE - CYCLE DIAGRAM

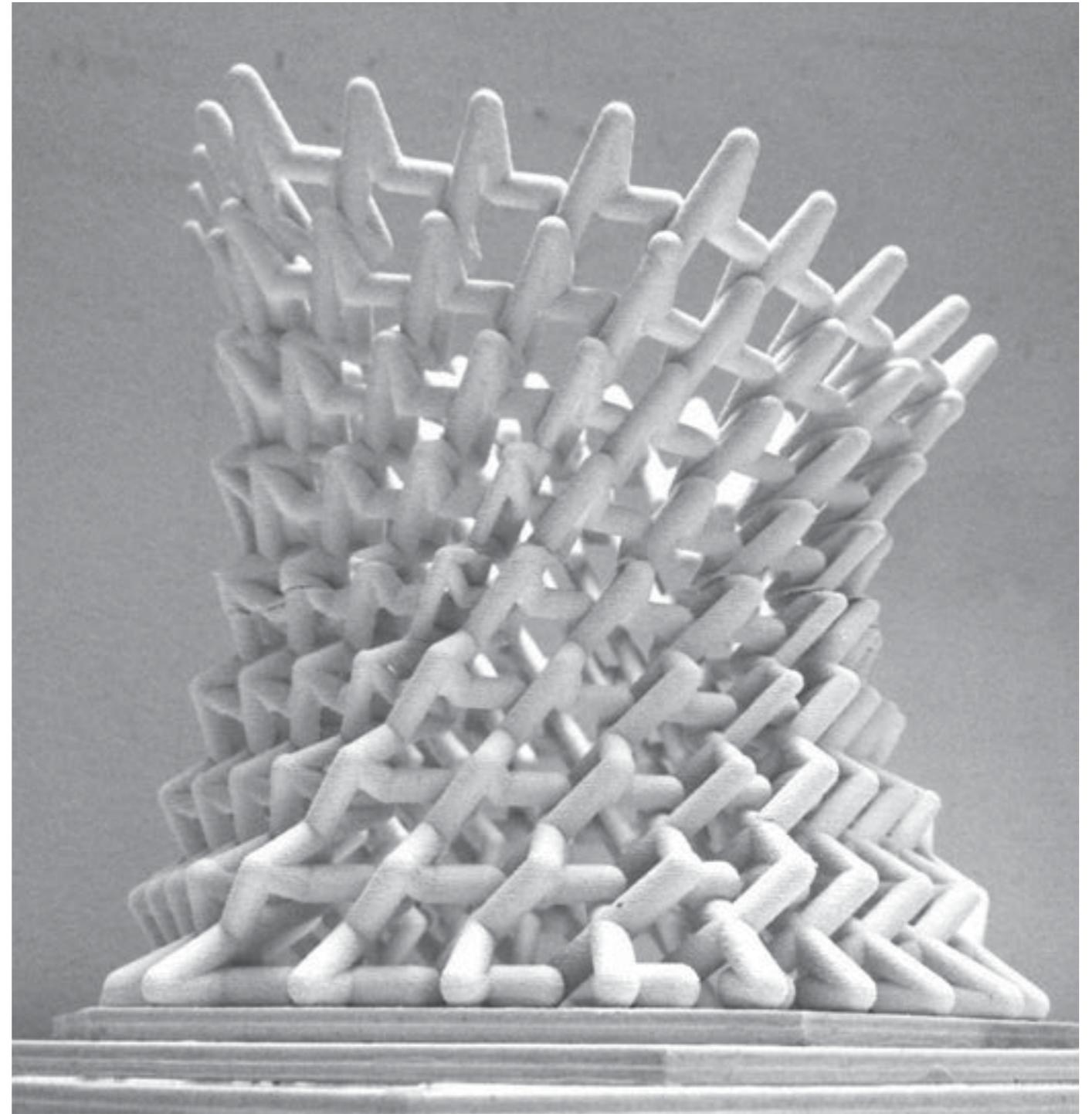
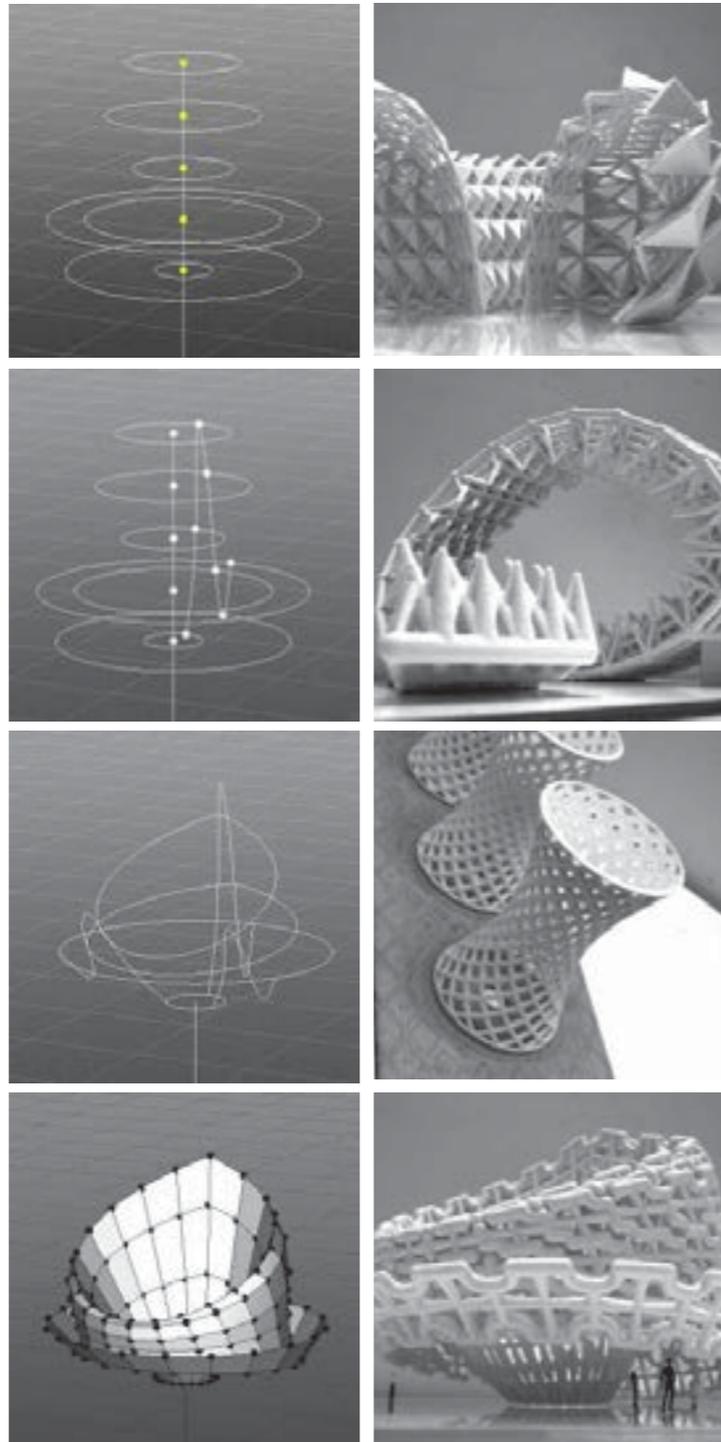
The material life cycle diagram above illustrated the complexities involved in a materials life cycle process. Using this method we can determine a materials level of sustainability, embodied energy capacity, its ultimate environmental impact, and the overall material quality for building applications.

Parametric Modelling SRC722

Digital and physical prototyping methods play a central role in emerging and current theories of design within architecture. SRC722 explores such methods through the development and tooling of digital parametric modelling through to physical fabrication and construction of prototype architecture. Exploration through 'digital to physical' projects is set around topics of mathematical and geometric descriptions, fabrication planning research, as well as spatial and design perspectives relative to conceptual and real world architecture. physical prototypes through the use of rapid-prototyping machines, such as laser cutting weave-able paper surface models, and 3D printing scaled prototypes. The aim of this is to equip students with fundamental skills and knowledge concerning the theory, design and practice of digital architecture.

Unit Chair: Michael Sharman

*Right column: Kang Gao. Left column from top:
Siti Syazwani Samsudin; Chris Underwood;
Perri Taffs; Kang Goa.*



Architectural Design In Urban Contexts - SRD763

SRD763 takes the study of design into an urban/suburban context with an existing, defined architectural and spatial character project briefs to retro-fit a single building with a degree of programmatic complexity as to strongly connect with 'neighbours' which may have not been previously considered as 'the site'. Moreover, students are expected to engage with and design the space between the buildings as well.

Both the retro-fit buildings and the greater design proposals will involve a mix of public, commercial and residential programs. To achieve the integral richness proper to urban architecture you will need to consider: the client's needs/ desires, environmental issues, community, urban space; as well as public, urban and transport infrastructures. An analysis of historic and cultural precedents is fundamental to the formulation of schemes. This is what making architecture in urban contexts is really about.

Unit Chair: Prof. Des Smith + Dr Flavia Marcello



Plug In Social Hub- Albert Fraval

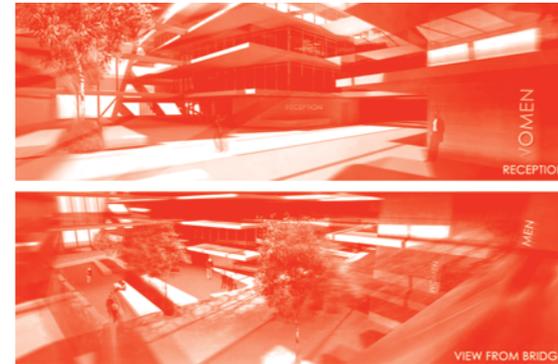


Donkey Wheel House- Konstantinos Iakovidis





Ericsson Building- Dustin Cashmore



THE FORM THEN BEGAN TO BE CUT THROUGH TO ALLOW ACCESS AND PROVIDE VISUAL ACCESS TO HERITAGE FACADES



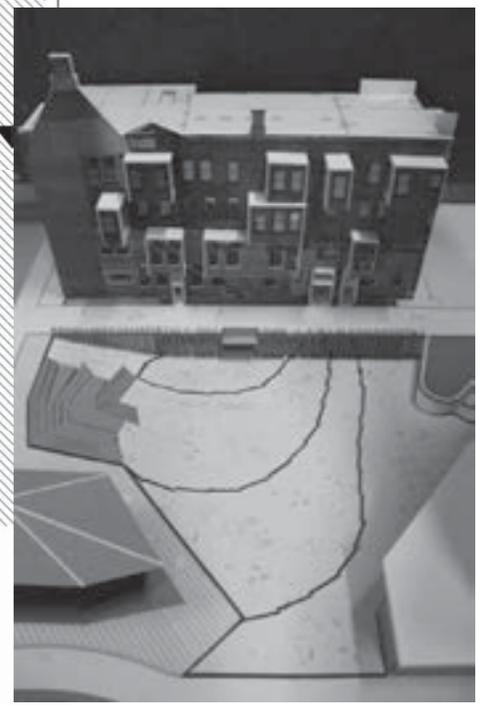
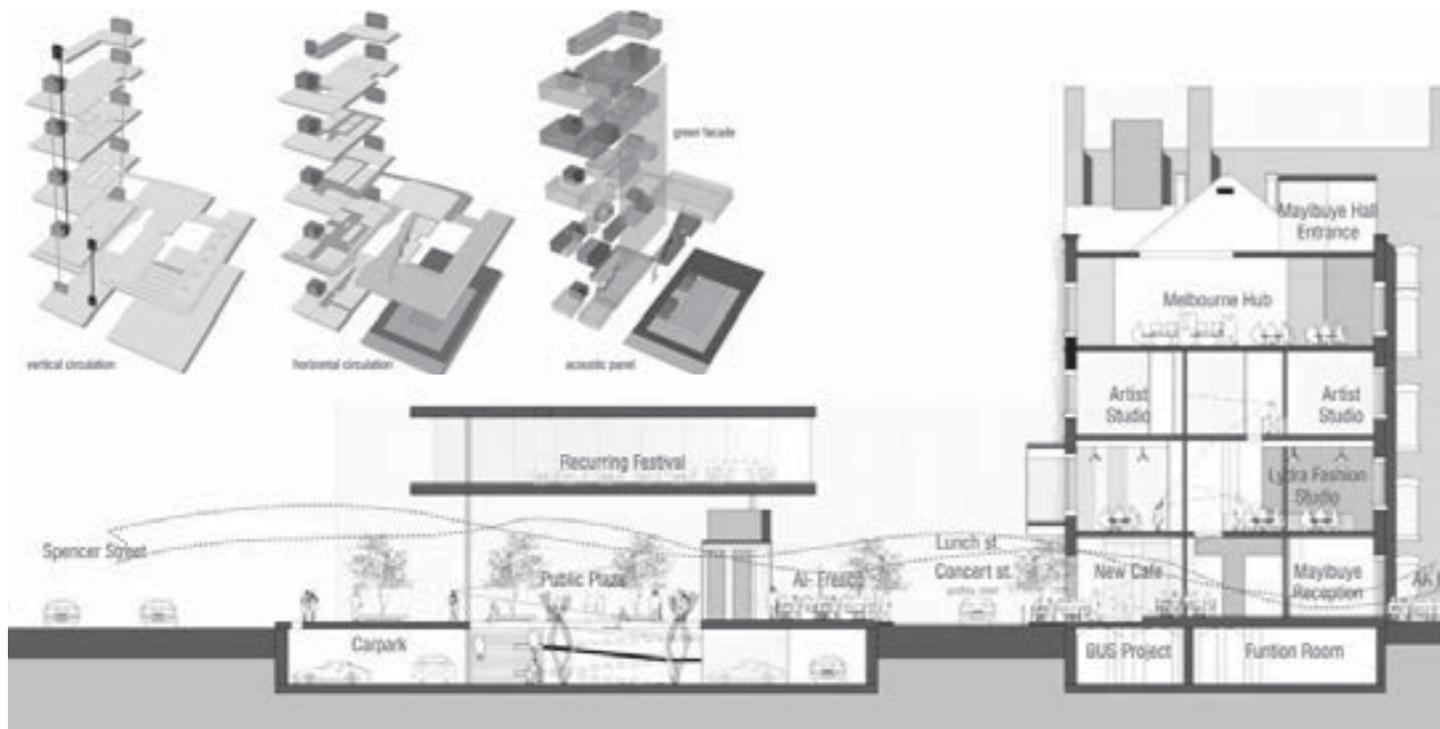
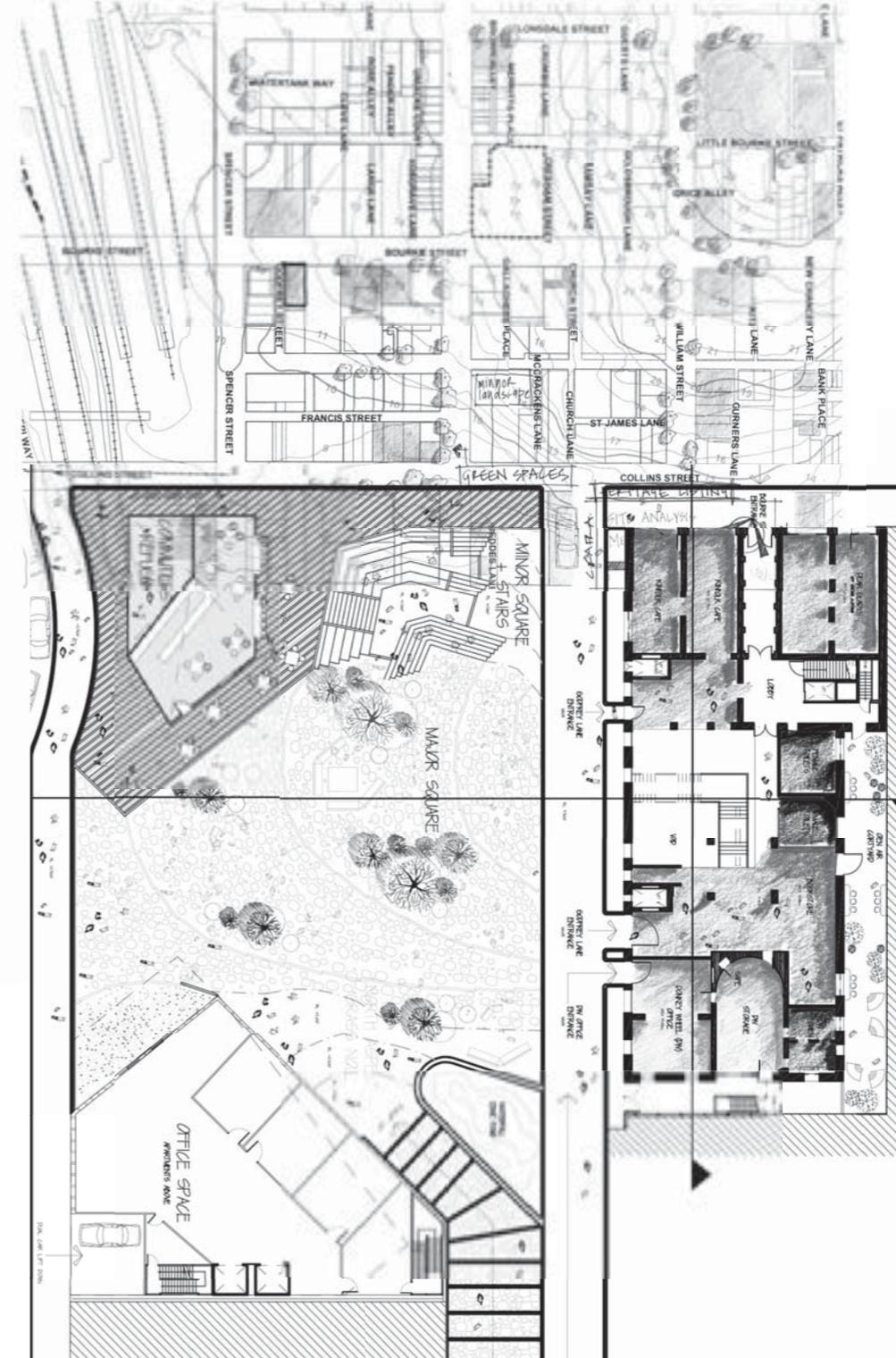
WHICH CREATED AN ENTRY THAT ADDRESSED THE CORNER, AS WELL AS CREATING AN INTERESTING INTERNAL STREET; PROVIDING NEW LINKS THROUGH TO MALOP



Carlton Hotel Geelong- William Thiessen



Ericsson Building- Brendan Marcello



Donkey Wheel House- Nur Melati Zamri

Donkey Wheel House- Celeste Cafra 23

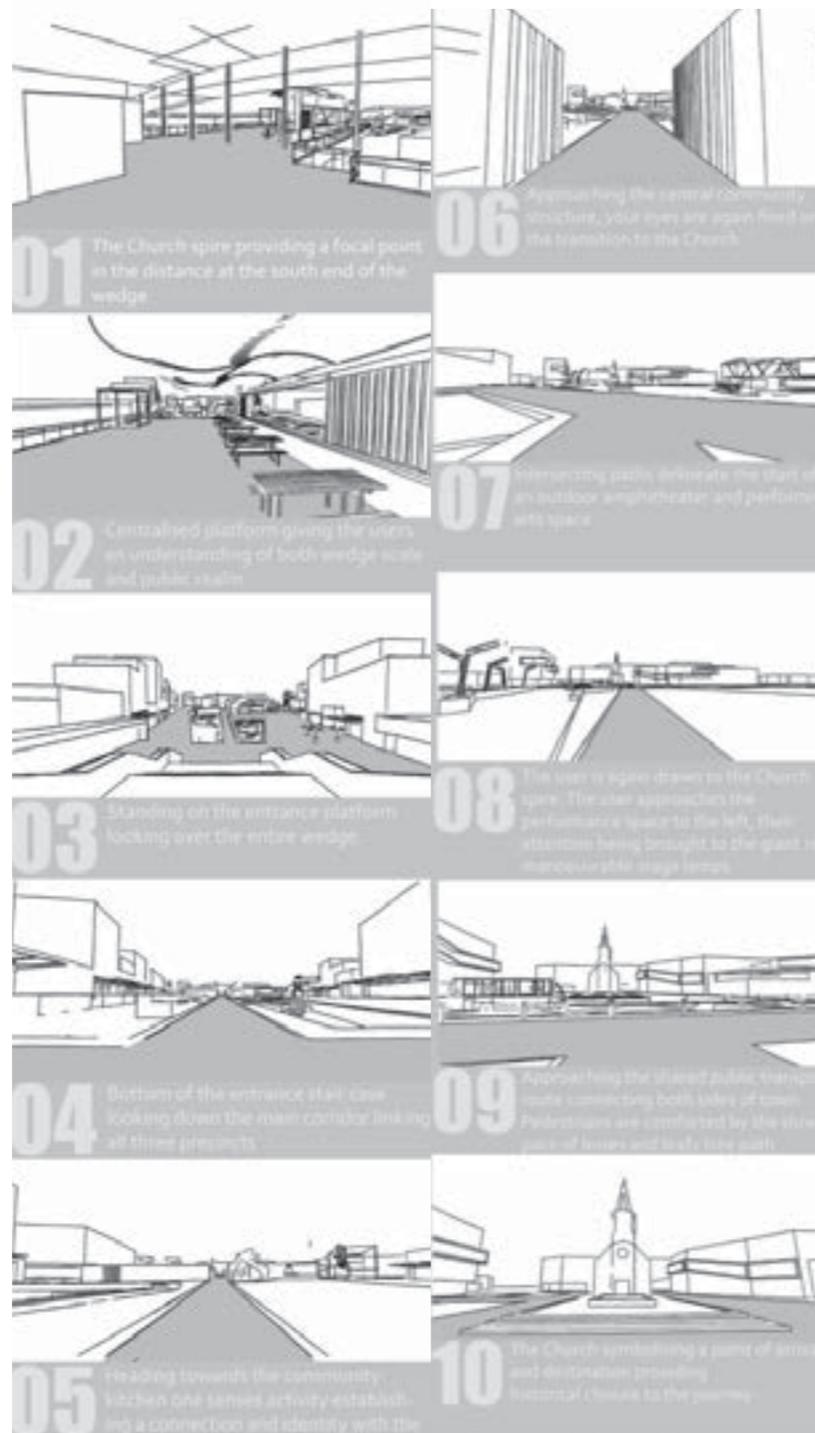
Urban Design Studio SRD764

This unit allows students to work on high profile strategic planning and design issues in three areas critical to the future growth of Australia's urban environment: Metropolitan Urbanism, Urbanism on the periphery and Regional Urbanism. The aim of the subject is to analyse the existing fabric or specific precincts in transition; identify the artificial and natural boundaries which shape or limit their place setting; and develop a range of sustainable generic urban design strategies that resolve areas of discontinuity and open up options for stimulating urban regeneration.

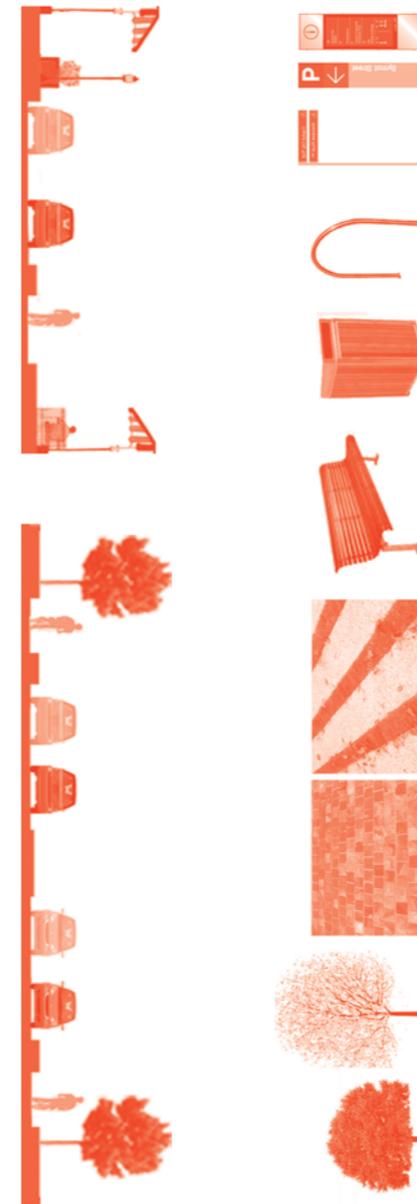
Unit Chair: Yolanda Esteban



Tremayne Kaiser, Albert Fraval, William Thiessen



Rachael Boor, Bart Curnow, Holly Slater



Stage 1: Consolidating the Town Centre
Time frame: 5 Years

Stage 2: City North Precinct
Time frame: 10 Years

Stage 4: River-side Precinct
Time frame: 20 Years



Werribee Urban Heart Surgery - Sophie Gill, Jennifer Yong, Claire Grant



Werribee Urban Master Plan



**SPORTS + RECREATION PRECINCT
 FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM**

WERRIBEE SWIMMING CENTRE
 DEVELOPMENT

WERRIBEE FOOTBALL OVAL
 DEVELOPMENT

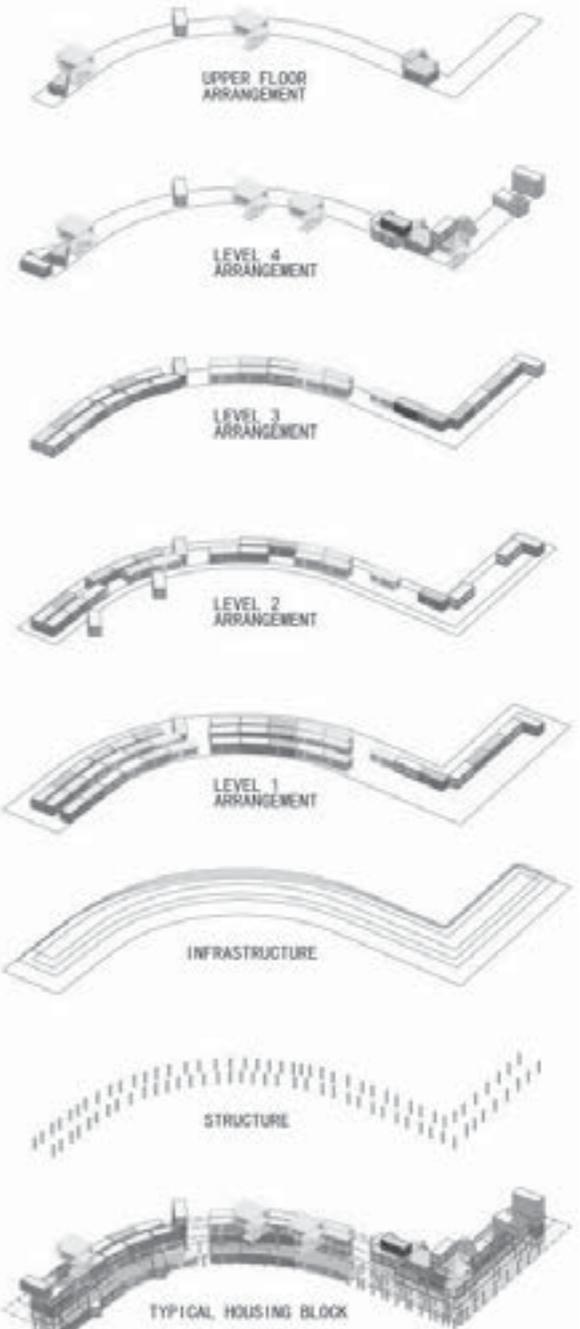
OUTDOOR PUBLIC USE TENNIS +
 BASKETBALL COURTS

RACECOURSE ACTIVATION +
 REJUVINATION

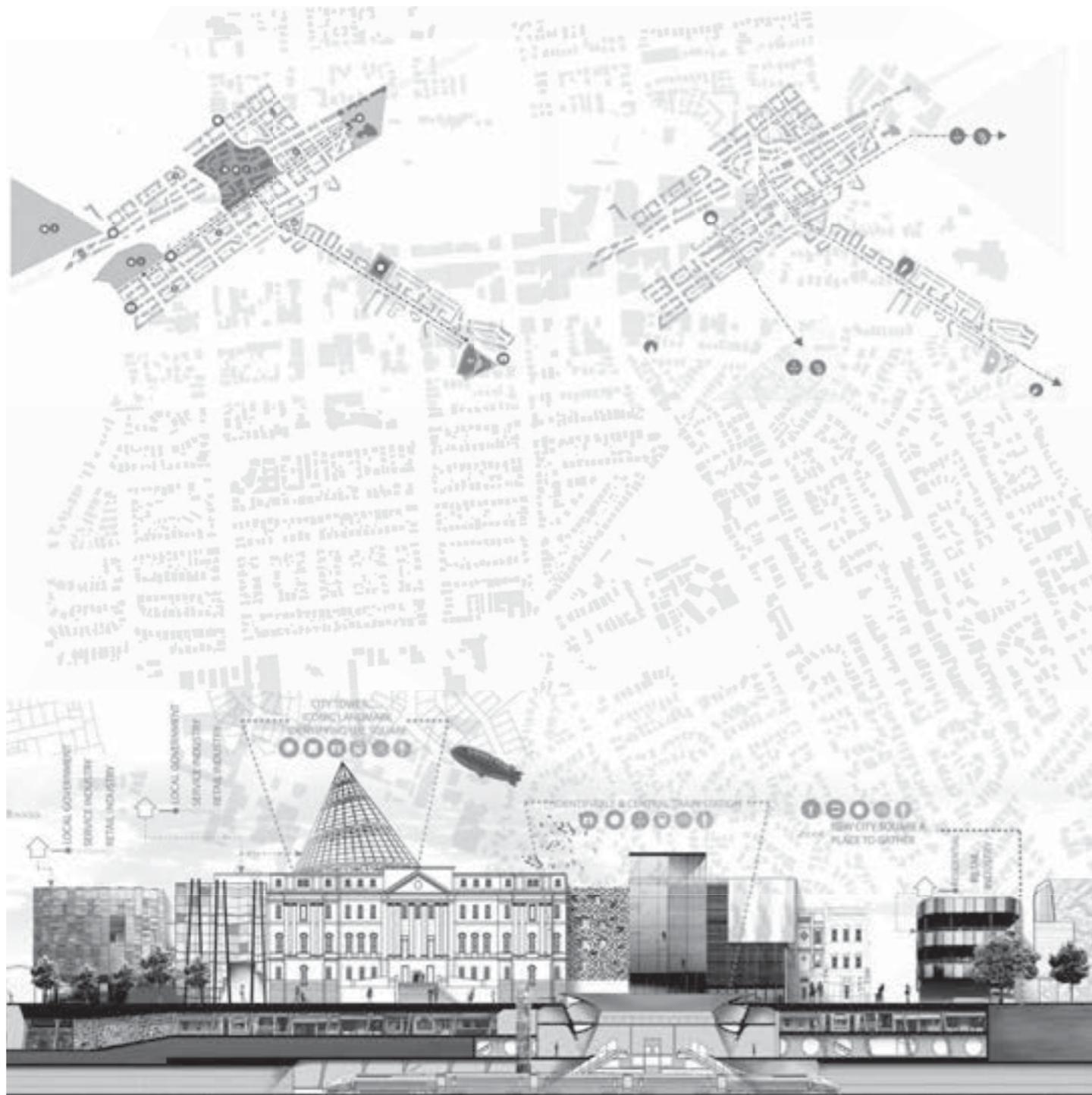
GREEN MOUNDS / DEVELOPING
 NATURAL LANDSCAPES

FOOTBRIDGES / IMPROVED
 CONNECTIVITY

LARGE AREA ECOLOGICAL
 REJUVINATION + DEVELOPMENT



this page and opposite: Isaac Mortimer, Brendan Marcello, Konstantinos Iakovidis 27



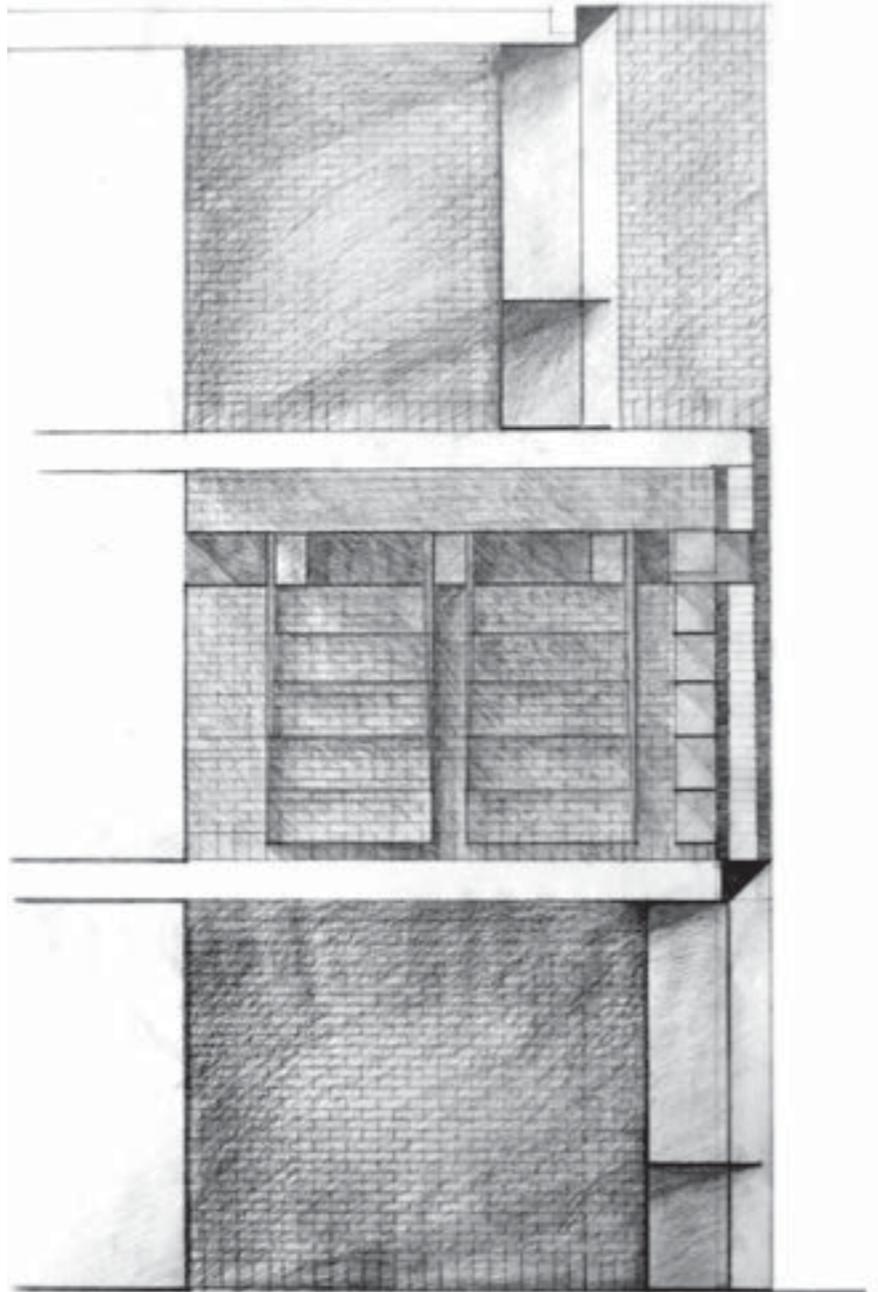
- CONNECT
- Icon: Person with backpack
 - Icon: Person with suitcase
 - Icon: Person with bicycle
 - Icon: Person with stroller
- GATHER
- Icon: Group of people
 - Icon: Person with plus sign
 - Icon: Person with minus sign
 - Icon: Person with plus sign in circle
 - Icon: Person with minus sign in circle
- FEED
- Icon: Knife and fork
 - Icon: Water drop
 - Icon: Flame
 - Icon: Plus sign
 - Icon: Plus sign in circle
 - Icon: Plus sign in square
 - Icon: Plus sign in circle
 - Icon: Plus sign in square

MARKET ROAD

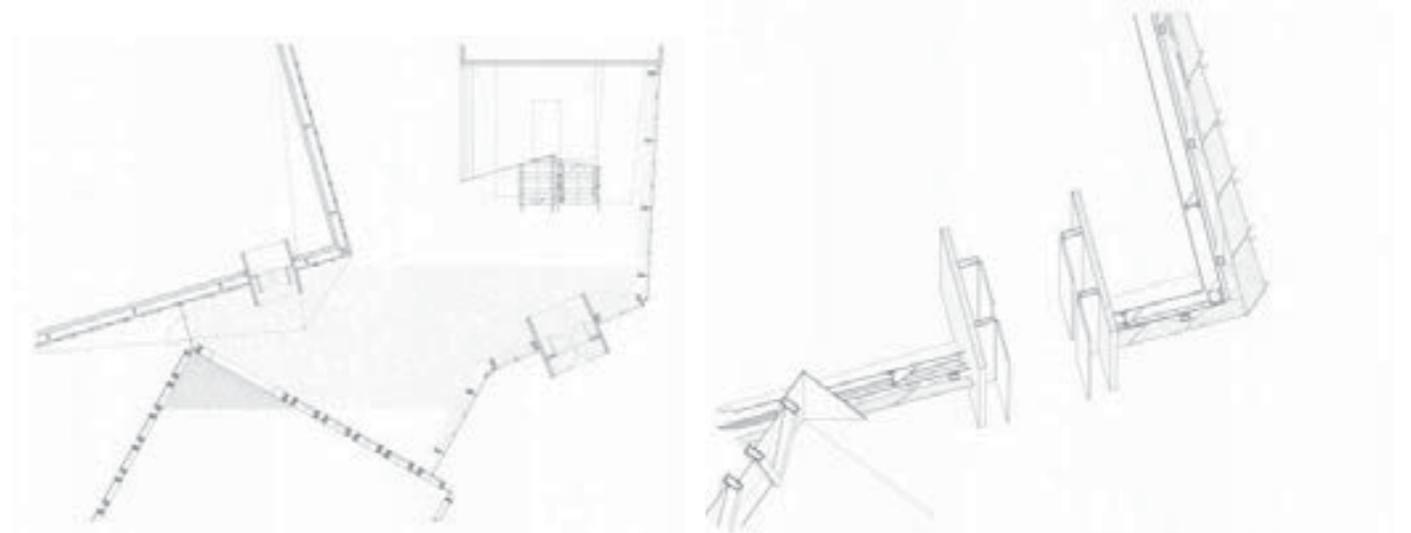
Architectural Design Resolution - SRD765

This unit investigates architectural design as a discipline of philosophic intention essentially coupled with compositional, structural, and material development. The projects undertaken will be structured to allow students to move quickly to a position where the designs may be studied as architectural design development. Designs will be analysed and the design potentials developed with reference to the works of selected architects, with investigation into compositional and material methods, and design intentions. Designs will then be developed to a considerable level of resolution such that significant parts of the scheme are understood for their philosophic and material qualities. This will involve progressive investigation and production with parts of the scheme studied and developed at a scale of 1:20.

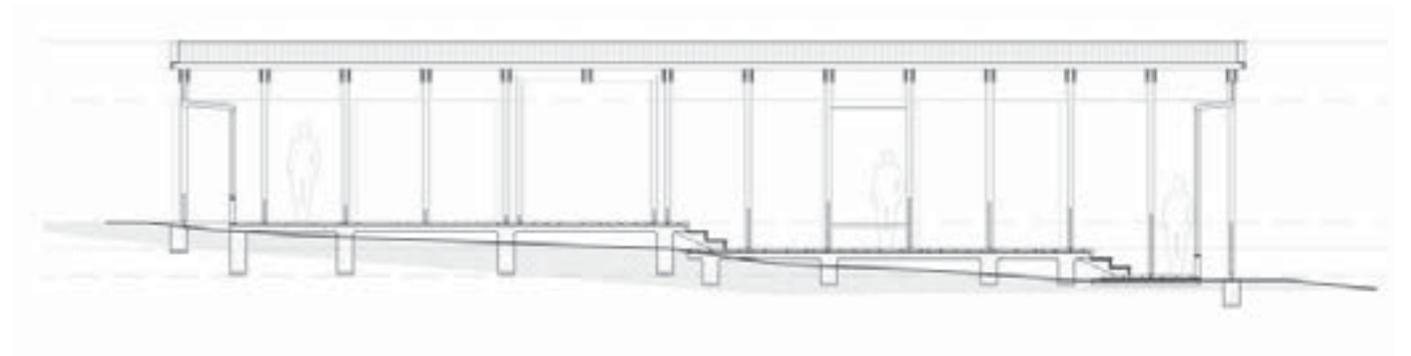
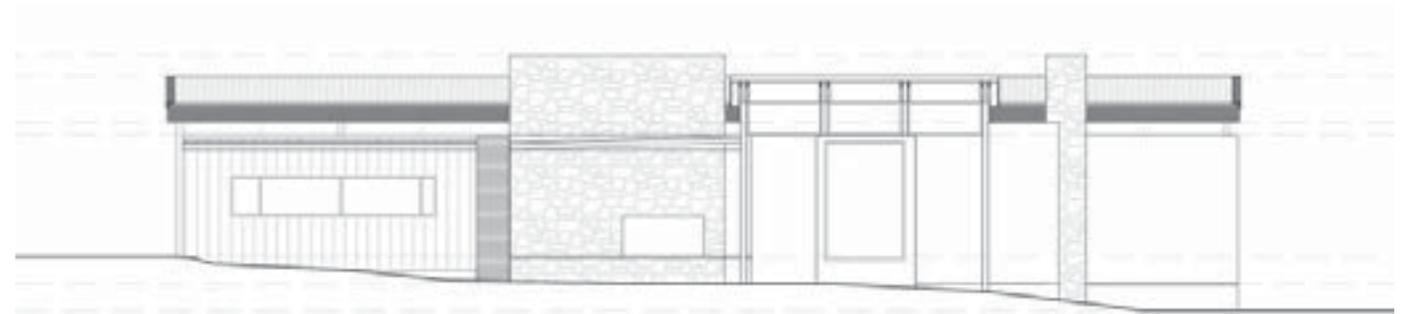
Unit Chair: Prof. Des Smith



Kate Woodman



Jason Cope

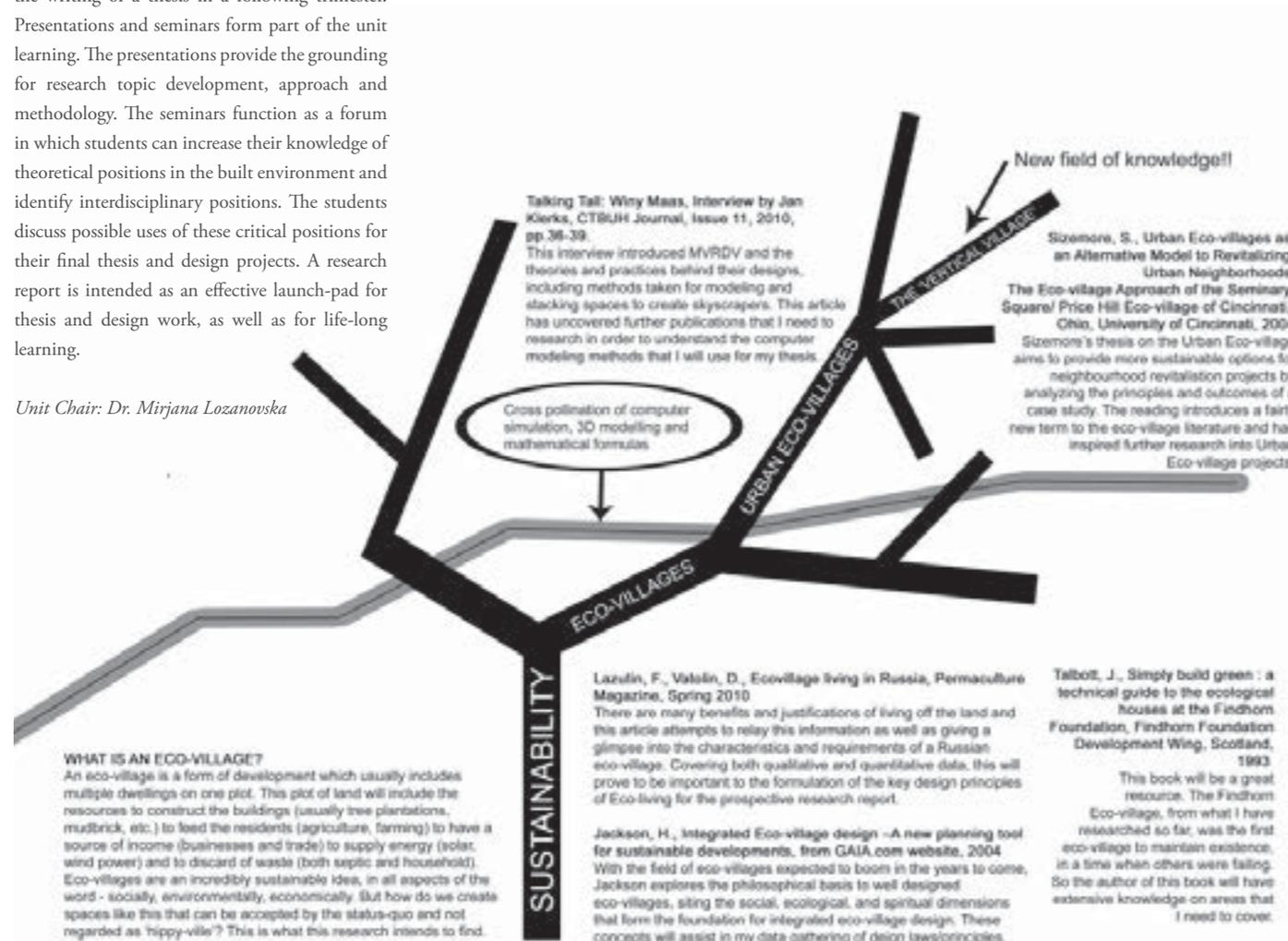


Rachel Carew 31

Research Methods SRR782

This unit aims to help students select a viable thesis topic and leads them towards research and the writing of a thesis in a following trimester. Presentations and seminars form part of the unit learning. The presentations provide the grounding for research topic development, approach and methodology. The seminars function as a forum in which students can increase their knowledge of theoretical positions in the built environment and identify interdisciplinary positions. The students discuss possible uses of these critical positions for their final thesis and design projects. A research report is intended as an effective launch-pad for thesis and design work, as well as for life-long learning.

Unit Chair: Dr. Mirjana Lozanovska



Jandi Vagg

Trans-National Mega Projects SRA743

The notion of place is associated with traditional urban contexts or authentically constructed sites that appear traditional. Recent architectural practices emerging from global contexts and global economies put this notion of place into question. Architects engage in projects outside their national and cultural boundaries. While this is not new, and while some of the most exciting urban and architectural designs have resulted from these exchanges, the current practices present some crucial differences to precedents. There are many more trans-national practices, the projects are invariably large and equivalent to traditional city scale urbanism, and they operate in a global (cultural and financial) economy. Geo-cultural boundaries defining place and places are being re-examined through current trans-national contracts. This unit seeks to first, investigate what constitutes trans-national mega projects, and second, to identify and examine their scope, premise, objective and effects.

Unit Chair: Dr. Mirjana Lozanovska

William Thiessen The Accountability of NGOs in Disaster Relief: The Lack of Accountability Shown by NGOs in Banda Aceh, Post 2004 Tsunami

This paper addresses the lack of accountability that Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) showed during their aid relief efforts after the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami that devastated Banda Aceh. The study uncovers where and to what extent the NGOs lacked accountability in Aceh, through analysing their efforts based on four characteristics of accountability: upward, downward, horizontal and functional. Through this analysis it was found that the NGOs failed to be accountable for their actions in all four of the categories. Since their questionable efforts in Aceh, NGOs have vowed to become more accountable, this paper analyses their promises and considers how they will improve the way in which aid relief is carried out in the future.

Holly Slater Human Use vs Natural Dynamics: An Analysis of the Ecological Effects of Land Reclamation

This paper explores the ecological perspective of land reclamation in an era marked by globalisation as global capitalism continues to show devastating environmental effects in all corners of the world. The environmental position of land reclamation contrasts with a dominant theme in western culture, people can do what they like with the land, and what grows and lives there. Humankind views nature as a commodity; is there for humans to exploit. The Hong Kong International Airport land reclamation project will be used as a model to illustrate the impact of human development on the environment. The paper will bring forth the fundamental ecological argument regarding globalisation, capitalism and the economy in order to discover the true price of land reclamation. This is explored through the understanding of the 'Chaos Theory' and Deep Ecology.

Architecture Thesis SRR711

Unit Chair: Dr. Ursula de Jong

Alexander Ostojic Smaller Dwellings in Australia: Can they be achieved through a Revised Energy Rating System.

Supervisor: Dr. Mark Luther

Can a very large house be considered an energy efficient house? The size of the average Australian house today is much larger than in the 1950s and Australian houses are quite large compared to standard house sizes in the US and Europe. While house size has been growing, the thermal performance of new houses in Australia has vastly improved over the years due to government regulations. The primary aim of energy ratings for new houses is to decrease the energy required for heating and cooling purposes, however the rating scheme does not really consider the size of the house even though larger volumes will require more energy for space heating when compared to smaller houses of similar construction.

Is the rating scheme actually achieving its aim of reducing energy consumption for new houses? This paper analyses the trend of increasing house sizes in Australia as well as changes to household composition, discusses how the energy rating of a new house is determined and provides an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the current rating scheme. This paper will discuss how possible changes to the rating scheme could be used to decrease energy consumption of new houses.

Roshani de Silva Symbiotic Architecture: Integrating the Human Factor into the Holistic Understanding of Sustainability.

Supervisor: Dr. Astrid Roetzel

Considering the prevailing zeitgeist of sustainability and ecological concern, the definition of the term sustainability is one that is sufficiently vague. Although the preliminary definition of sustainable development in the Brundtland Report; 'that which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs', was effective in its initial attempts to capture the world's attention, it is now obsolete. Critical analysis of this report brings forward a number of factors that should be considered within its scope in order to be truly sustainable. Even the more precise definitions in the form of rating schemes fail to take the human parameter into consideration.

Consider the term symbiosis as defining the mutually beneficial relationship between different

functions, aspects or species. The relationship that exists between humans and nature is somewhat parasitic and this comes as an inescapable consequence of progression. It could be said that in today's context economic interests tend to be more powerful than ecological, with economy driving technology. Yet it is this process that generates pollution and foments political and territorial disputes (Porteous 2002). How then do we transform this relationship into a symbiotic one?

Using a number of literary sources with sustainable design and architectural phenomenology as their foundation, this thesis uses Integral Theory, drawing on the writings of Ken Wilber and Mark DeKay to categorise the literature and justify the importance of the human experience factor in the holistic view of sustainable architecture. The literature critiques modern practices and identifies factors contributing toward the success of sustainable building. It then explores the implications of a unified approach to sustainable design using Integral Theory.

The literature categorised under this method is then used to analyse the relationships that exist between the objective, right hand side and the subjective, left hand side value spheres in order to answer the following research questions. What are the relationships and influences that exist between the objective and the subjective, and why are they significant? Are the factors that contribute towards one particular side more important than the other? Is it possible to design buildings that not only perform physically but experientially and are well integrated into the cultural realm? The results of this analysis are then used to formulate the definition of Symbiotic Architecture as a holistic view of sustainable design inclusive of human experiential factor.

Jessica Williamson Time and Grime: Designing for the Occupation of Modern Industrial Ruins

Supervisor: Dr. Mirjana Lozanovska

Increased land prices, technological advancement and movement towards a service driven economy has forced industrial production out of urban locations and left large historic buildings vacant. In this state, these buildings are often deemed undesirable. Their stigma is to render their context aesthetically and spiritually ugly, while more prosaically, wasting valuable, inner suburban land. These buildings often encounter developers' total demolition or historians' complete preservation. This paper devises an intermediary architectural sensibility to allow industrial ruins to continue with a revised and relevant purpose while sustaining their intrinsic characteristics of time and grime.

Insofar, architectural industrial re-use has been a submission to the modern paradigm of sanitization. Yet, time constructs a dirtiness upon these ruins from their period of industry and subsequent abandonment which is the antithesis to pure. This dirt is expressive of past use and recent disuse and can become communicative in a ruin's onward continuation. A study of the grunge, the grime and the timeworn nature of industrial architecture will consider how these elements can contribute to expression. This paper provides an exploration of the theories already derived on dirt, age and the sensory quality these elements can establish.

This exploration has informed the architectural model and design sensibility for re-use that allows the recognition and negotiation of time and its physical affect, dirt. This paper specifically explores The Carlton and United Breweries Malt Stores in Swanston Street, Melbourne, which provides a model of industrial ruin through which to explore a specific circumstance of dirt, time and industrial history. The proposed design philosophy is an intersection between an urban design theory on deindustrialized zones and a cultural theory on the manner with which to approach marks of time in the material of architecture.

Brandon Gardiner James Turrell's Light Installations: Interdisciplinary Applications of Architectonics as Conduits for Perception.

Supervisor: Dr. Flavia Marcello

Prominent American architect Lebbeus Woods theorises the current level of disconnect across Architecture and the Visual Arts as having resulted in each discipline being able to more directly influence each other than perhaps everbefore.¹ Author Nicoletta Trasi believes that this influence is so great at present there is a growing trend in '...art moving towards architecture and architecture towards art'.²

Questioning these notions as initial impetus, the paper aims to address interdisciplinary potential for architectural application within the visual arts, electing to explore the practice of internationally

recognised contemporary artist James Turrell as one of the foremost proponents of light art.

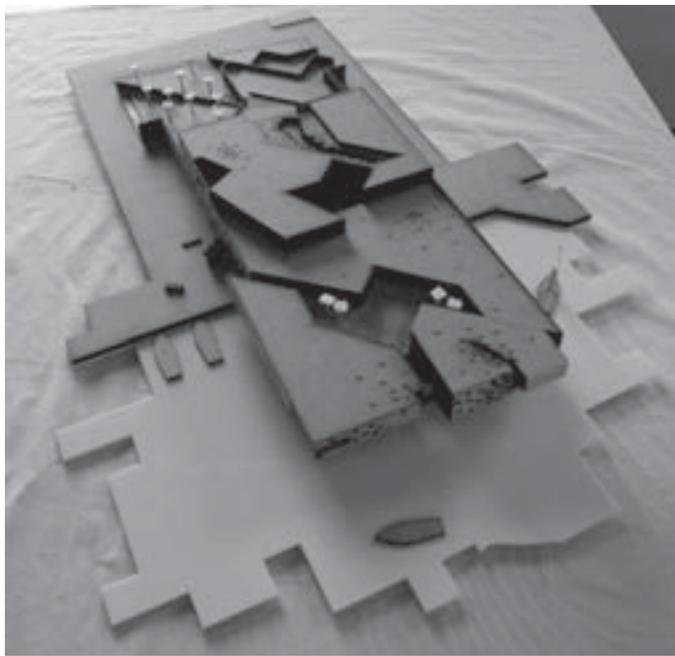
Specific attention has been paid to investigating the underlying significance of architectural instruments³ featured throughout much of Turrell's practice and how this affords a perceptual experience of light as an ephemeral phenomena to create image, form, define space and even predispose physiological response. The paper reasons architecture itself as being critical to the framework, whether that be adopted in a deceptively silent role or one which acts to immediately reference archaic archetypes. As an architectural device, the later does much to continue the dialogue of light in architecture, to conjure undertones of reverence in a rapid contraction of history, culture and time.

Artist statements, interviews, gallery publications, biographies and authorised primary sources have been used to attain accurate insights into the methodologies of Turrell's practice, one which seemingly applies as much to architecture as perhaps astronomy and psychology. An attempt has not been made to quantify the relationship of Architecture and the Visual Arts but rather illustrate the potential to which a high degree of complementary dialogue can exist between respective disciplines and the capacity for the visual arts to act as precedent for architectural exploration.

1. Lebbeus Woods, 'Art to Architecture', in Lebbeus Woods Wordpress, 5 March 2009, updated 25 June 2012, viewed 27 June 2012.

2. Nicoletta Trasi, 'Interdisciplinary Architecture: Art/Architecture/Landscape; Intersections,' AD: Interdisciplinary Architecture, John Wiley & Sons Ltd Publishing, Chichester, 2001.

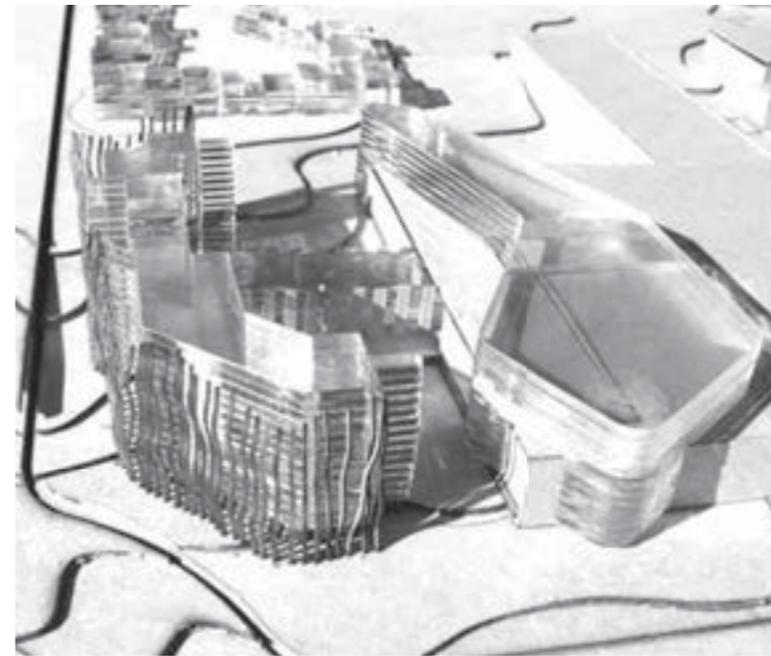
3. James Turrell: Passageways, videorecording, C. A. Productions avec la participation de la Delegation aux arts plastiques Editions du Centre Pompidou, Paris, 2006



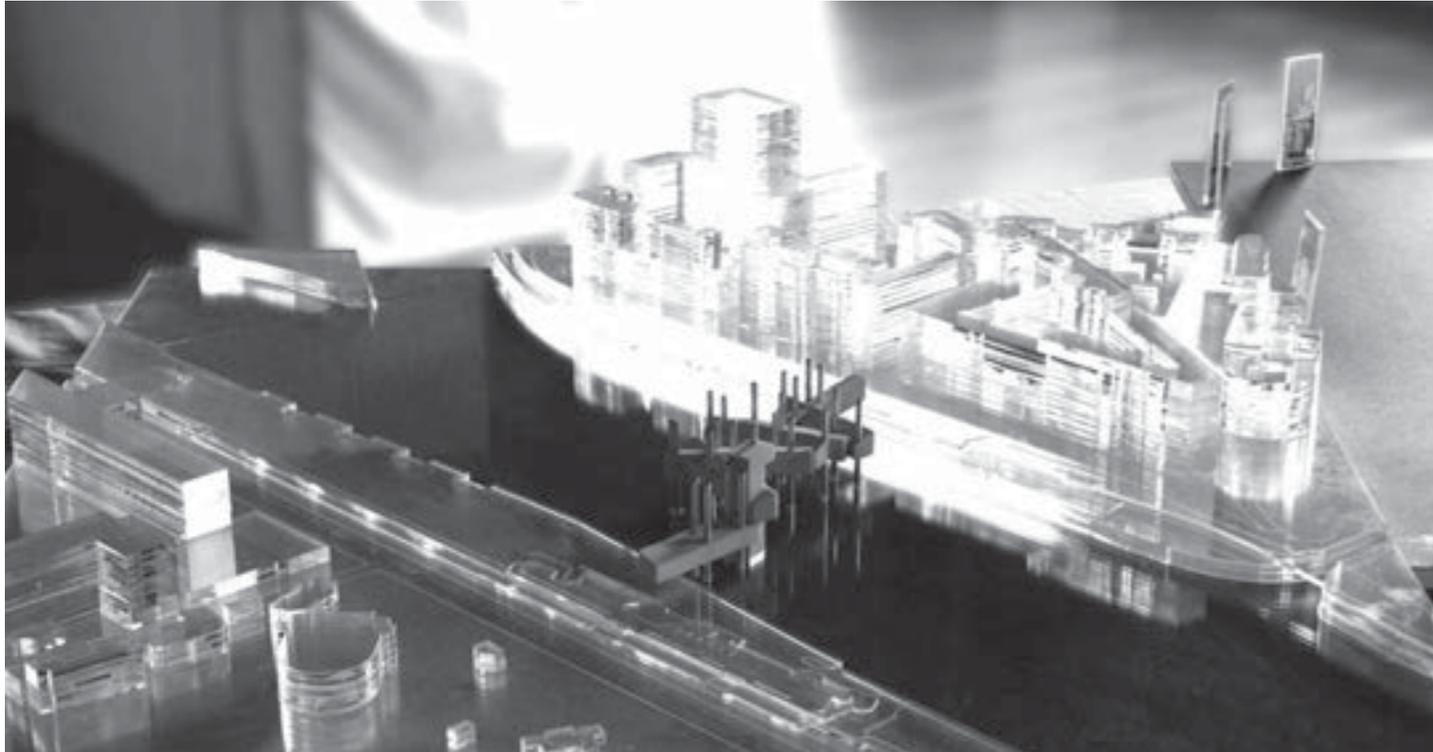
Natalie Harasemcuk



Matt Pope



Peter Scott



Jason Cope



Celeste Cafra



James Russell 37

Architecture Design Masterclass SRD766

Unit Chair: Prof. Des Smith

Jason Cope Bridge of Icons

Supervisor: Prof. Des Smith

The proposal to design a new contemporary bridge over the River Seine should suggest a fresh contemporary story of the bridge form in Paris. The River Seine divides Paris into two very distinct areas: the Right Bank and the Left Bank. The proposal challenges the existing notions of bridges that are possible in Paris while being aesthetically pleasing to visitors, with the expected sensibility and romance that is Paris.

Strong influences of Baroque architecture found throughout Paris have begged the question as to whether this architectural philosophy surrounding it can be interpreted to fit within the twenty-first century context. The primitive ideals of the Baroque explore a synthesis of dynamism with systemisation, expressing the notion of opposite forces working together to form a holistic unity.

Paris is extensively recognised as a city of many grand architectural landmarks. This project aims to promote the awareness of such iconic landmarks by creating strong architectural links to a selection of six local landmarks. This project aims to integrate this ideal through a concept of what may be understood as the fusion of two.

Jessica Williamson Melbourne Museum of Design

Supervisor: Prof. Des Smith

The state of the existing conditions have inspired a retention and study of urban dirt and grime, which has allowed dirt to be considered expressive matter that is intrinsic to the quality and aesthetic of the heritage building. The intervention aims to be a sensitive insertion, that does not 'impose an incongruous sense of order or cleanliness' upon the dirty and time affected fabric of this light industrial building.

This building's functional conversion into a 'Design Museum', intends for the sensuality and mystery of the abandoned building to be experienced via a playful course through the existing fabric that embodies the creative nature of design and allows display and education of the subject's objects and its principles. The intervention aims to create a type of funhouse for the slightly skew-whiff and unexpected by sitting at the junction between order and disorder to maintain the sensuality and relative freedom of the ruin of the existing building while displaying partial obedience to the central axis as set out by its highly ordered and symmetrical existing front facade.

Celeste Cafra Agencia

Supervisor: Dr. Mirjana Lozanovska

Agency

1. [mass noun] action or intervention producing a particular effect: canals carved by the agency of running water.

2. [count noun] a thing or person that acts to agency moulding the values of the public.

produce a particular result: film as an agency moulding the values of the public.

synonyms: action, activity, effect, influence, means, vehicle, mechanism, route, channel, mode, technique

This architectural project aims to define and scope a project for an architectural intervention in Guimarães, Portugal, delivering a final building whose program consists of public baths and a water purification plant. Using a competition brief that addresses four existing washhouses as an emblem of tradition and domesticity, a fifth vacant site has been proposed for an architectural intervention with respect to the existing washhouses.

Chloe Antonio Rocks and Water Grampians Bathhouse

Supervisor: Prof. Des Smith

The design of the bathhouse is centered on creating a dialogue with place and drawing upon ideas explored in the thesis. To understand the Grampians, one must be exposed to all the sensory

properties of place - to hear the creaking limbs and the flowing creek, to smell the gums, to feel the rocks and to listen to the constant echo of native wildlife.

The architecture enhances the human experience of place, in approaching the threshold, bathers move from inside to outside, enriching the sensory experience. Angles and levels within the bathhouse come from points and axes in the landscape, revealing the place to those who engage with the building.

Handcrafted from local materials, the bathhouse will feel very natural and will merge into the surrounding landscape. With a sandstone rock wall, bathers are able to touch, see and interact with the rocks of the mountains. The bathhouse is designed to site harmoniously within the landscape, belonging to the place.

Kate Woodman Australian Pavilion for the Venice Biennale

Supervisor: Dr. David Beynon

Australia has had a complicated relationship with its identity typified by a constant struggle to be distinct and sophisticated and exotic over banal. Europe has long been the benchmark from which these things are measured. The proposed Australian pavilion scheme for the Venice Biennale explores and embraces the complexity of the Australian national identity.

Throughout the pavilion's sequence the building proposes the expected image and then the reality of its construction becomes more apparent. Behind

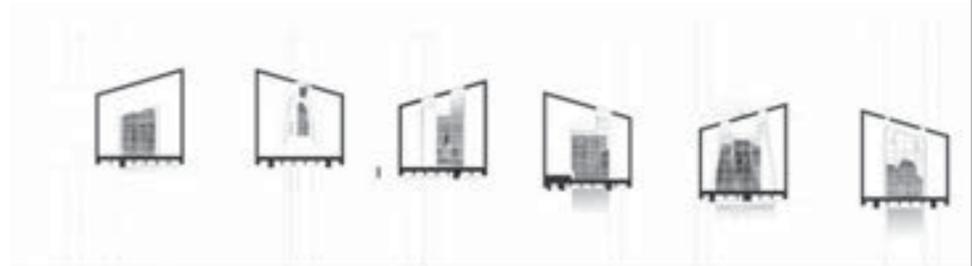
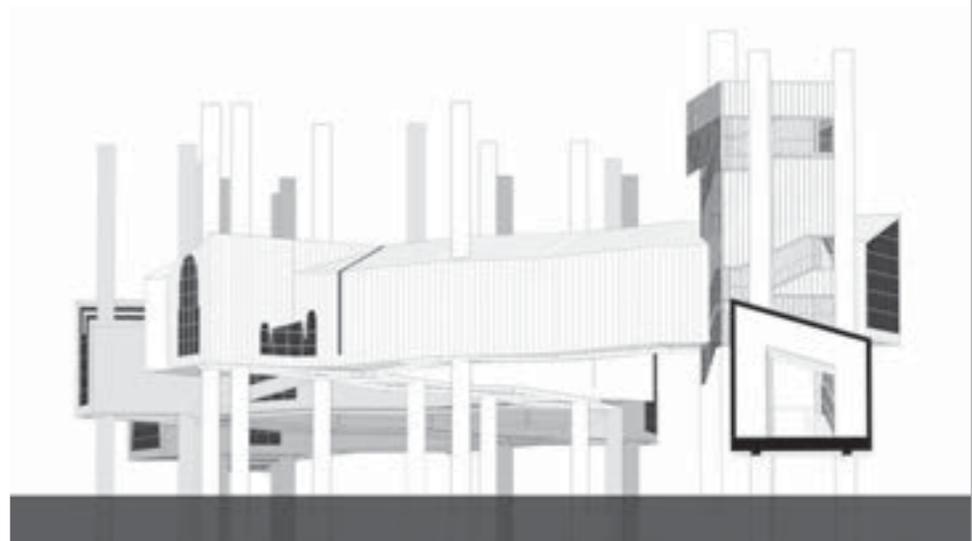
the image of the Australian outback is many people living in suburbia. The rear façade represents a liberation from these expectations and the diversity of Australia. The Australian pavilion does not intend to dictate a single vision of the nation it intends to offer complexity to facilitate a range of readings. In this way, the experience of the Australian pavilion may perhaps reveal more about the viewers own interpretation of national identity than about the designers vision.

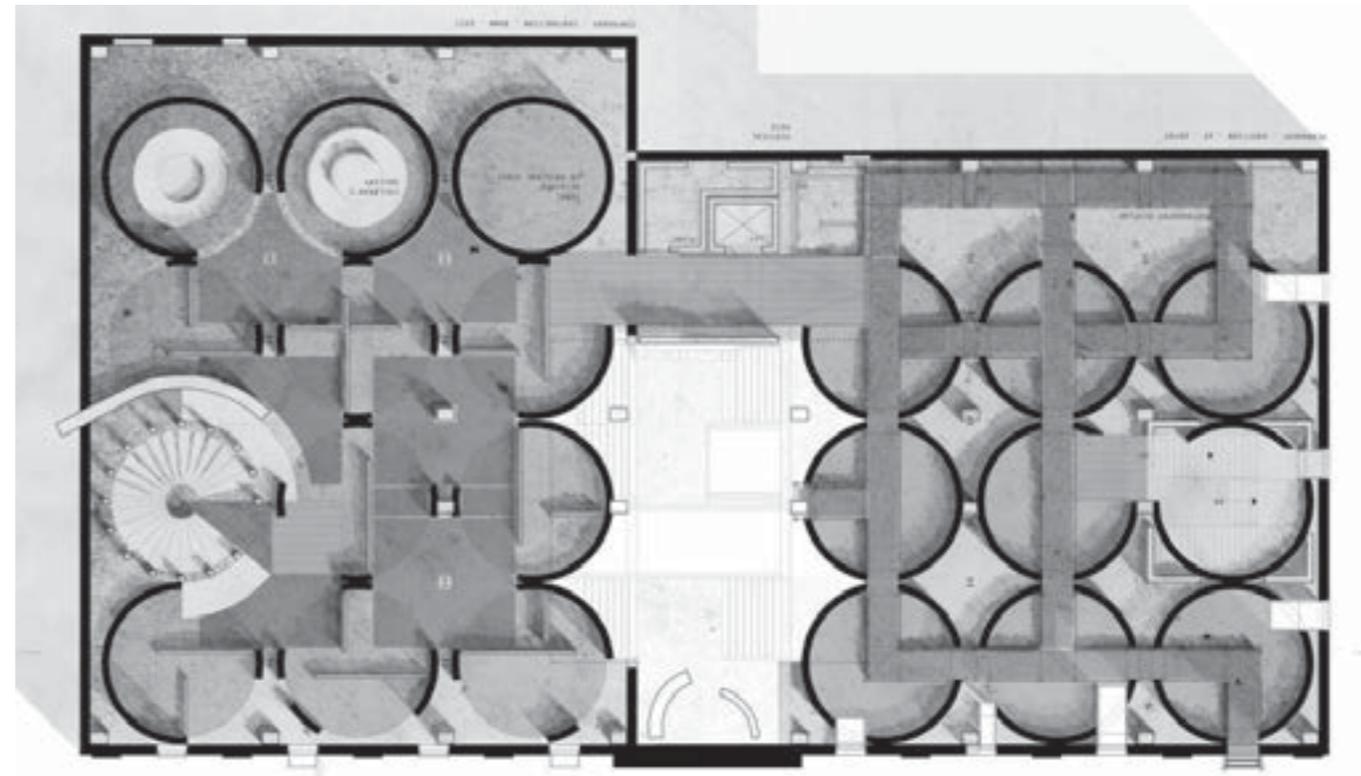
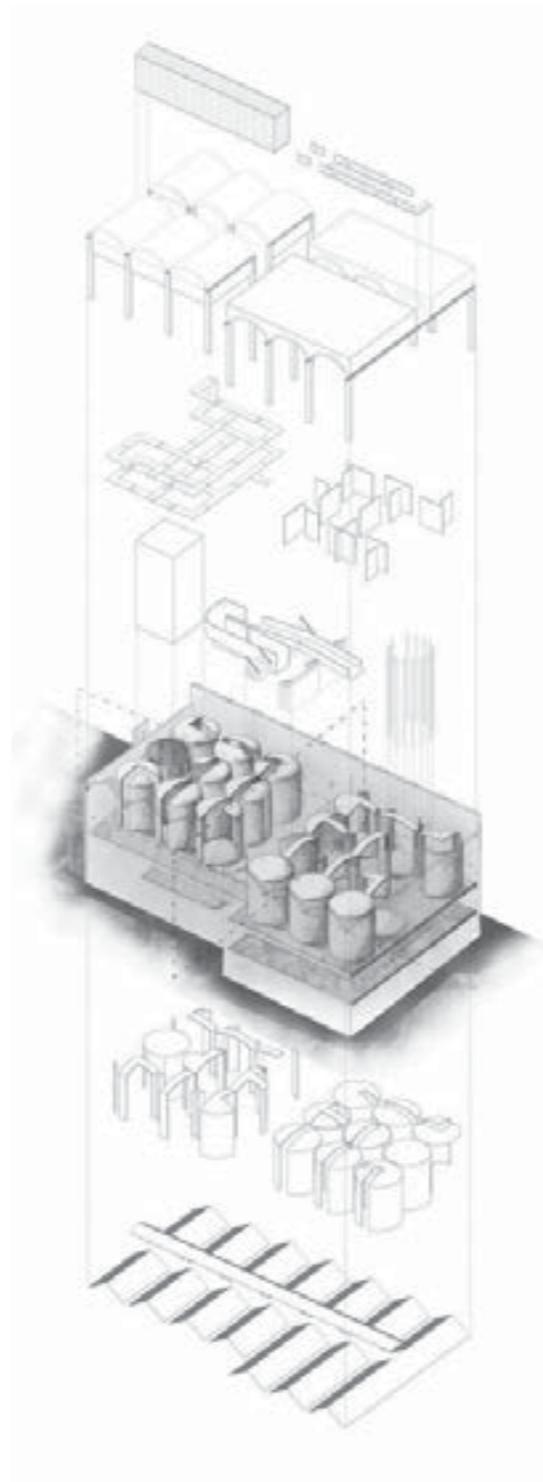
Brandon Gardiner Dark Adaptation

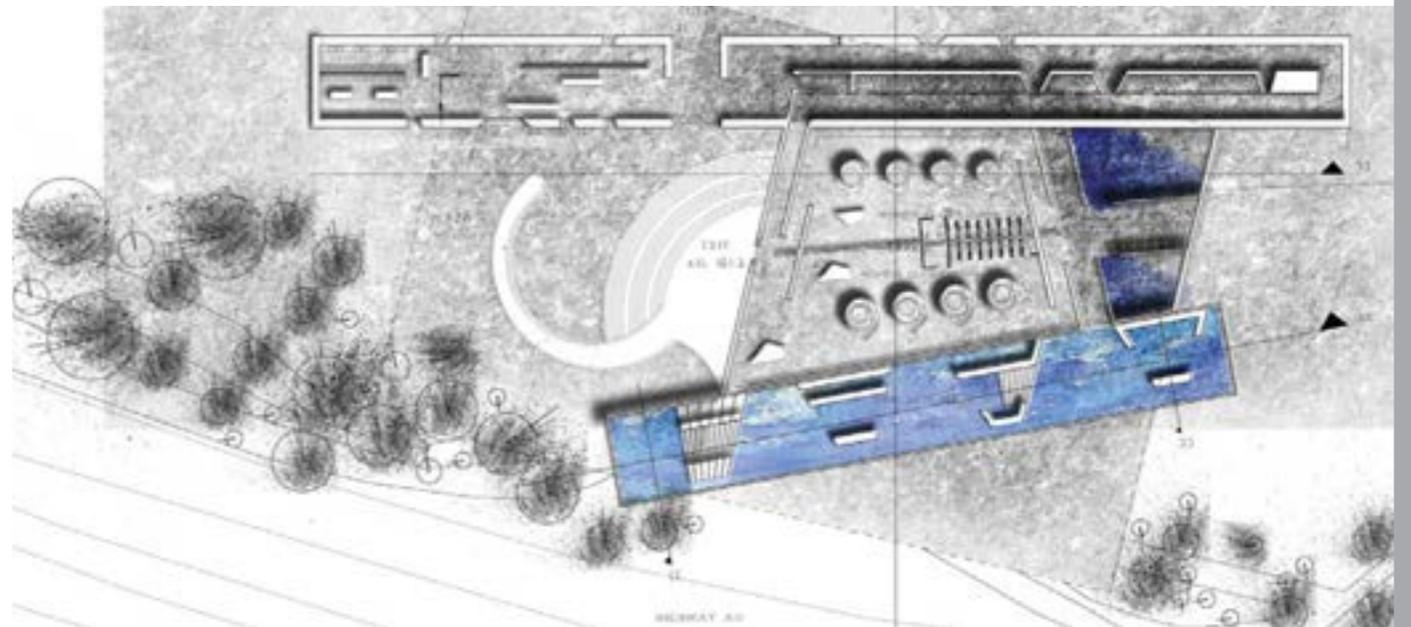
Supervisor: Dr. Flavia Marcello

The project proposal aims to holistically address Newport's contextual concerns through the integrated design of long term sustainable urban planning, reconfiguring of transit modules and the adaptive reuse of existing culturally significant built form in light of increased gentrification pressures.

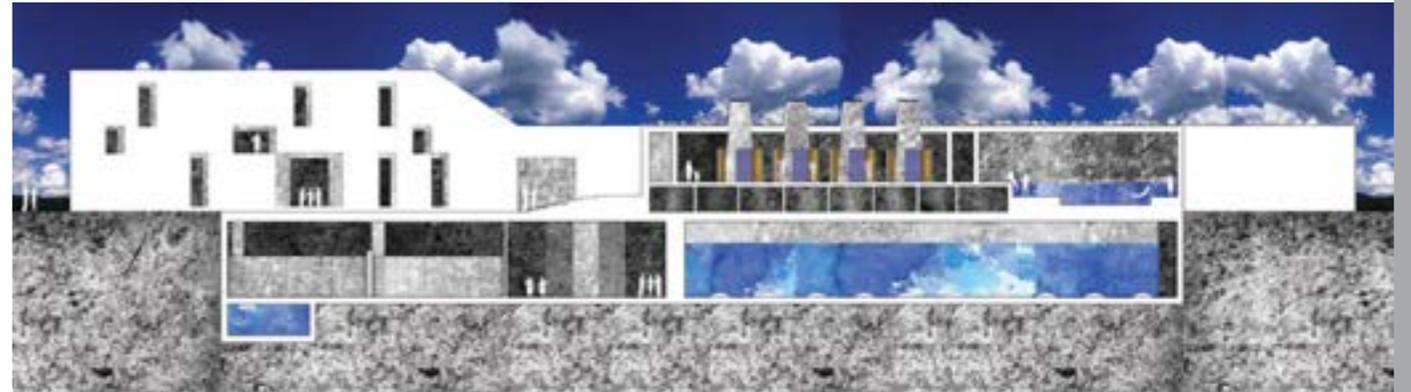
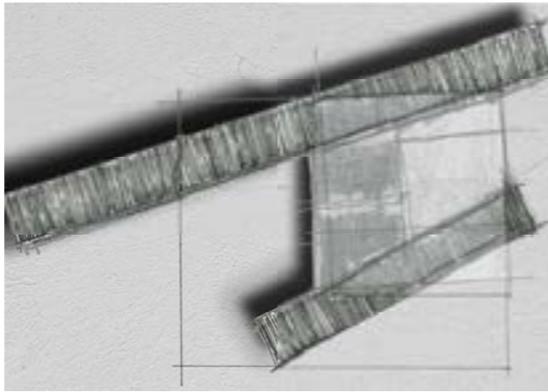
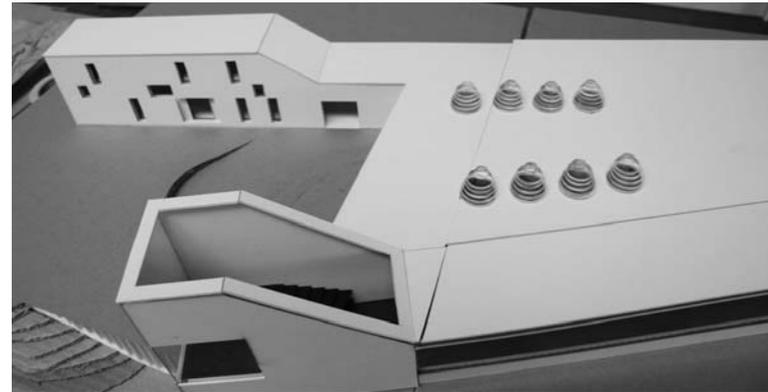
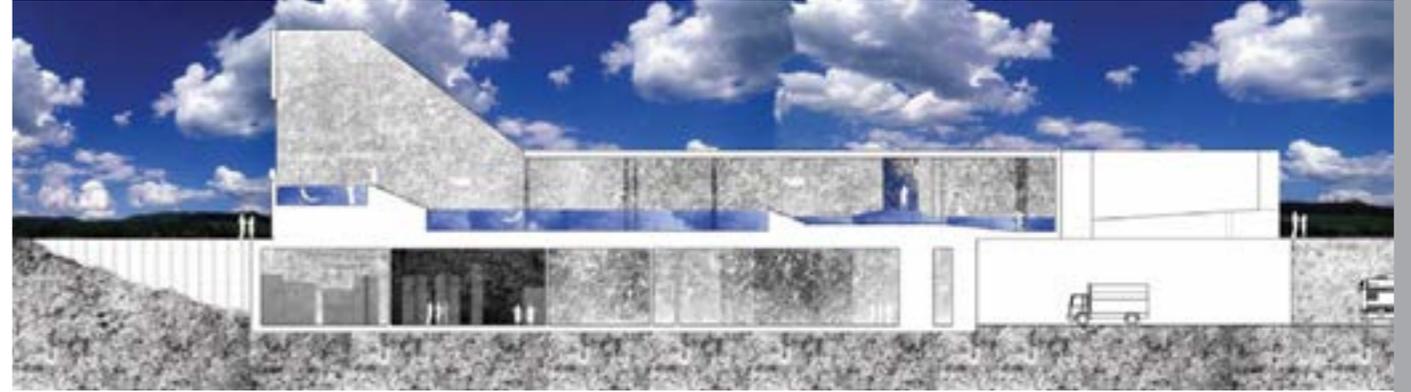
The architectural proposal aims to provide Melbourne's western districts with a 'gateway project', building upon Hobson's Bay City Council's long term ambitions for a greater arts and culture precinct through the mutually beneficial provision of an annexed, permanent contemporary sculpture gallery administered bilaterally with the NGV's strategic access program. Housed within the now defunct Newport Flour Mill, this contemporary collection acts to celebrate the industrial attributes of the existing building through juxtaposition; specifically highlighting historical narrative and the Mill's manifold of light and space experienced perceptually through *dark adaptation*.







Celeste Cafra

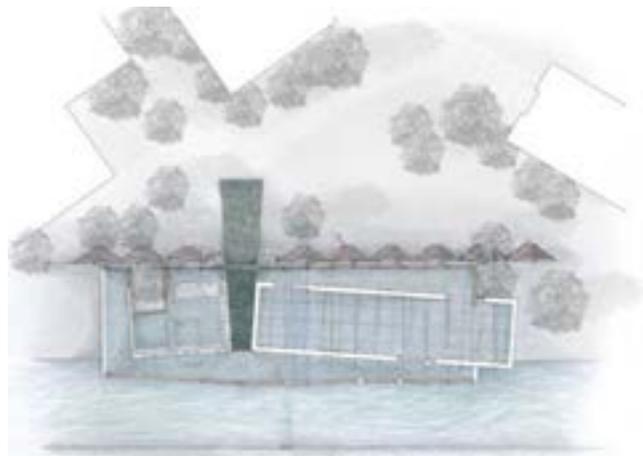
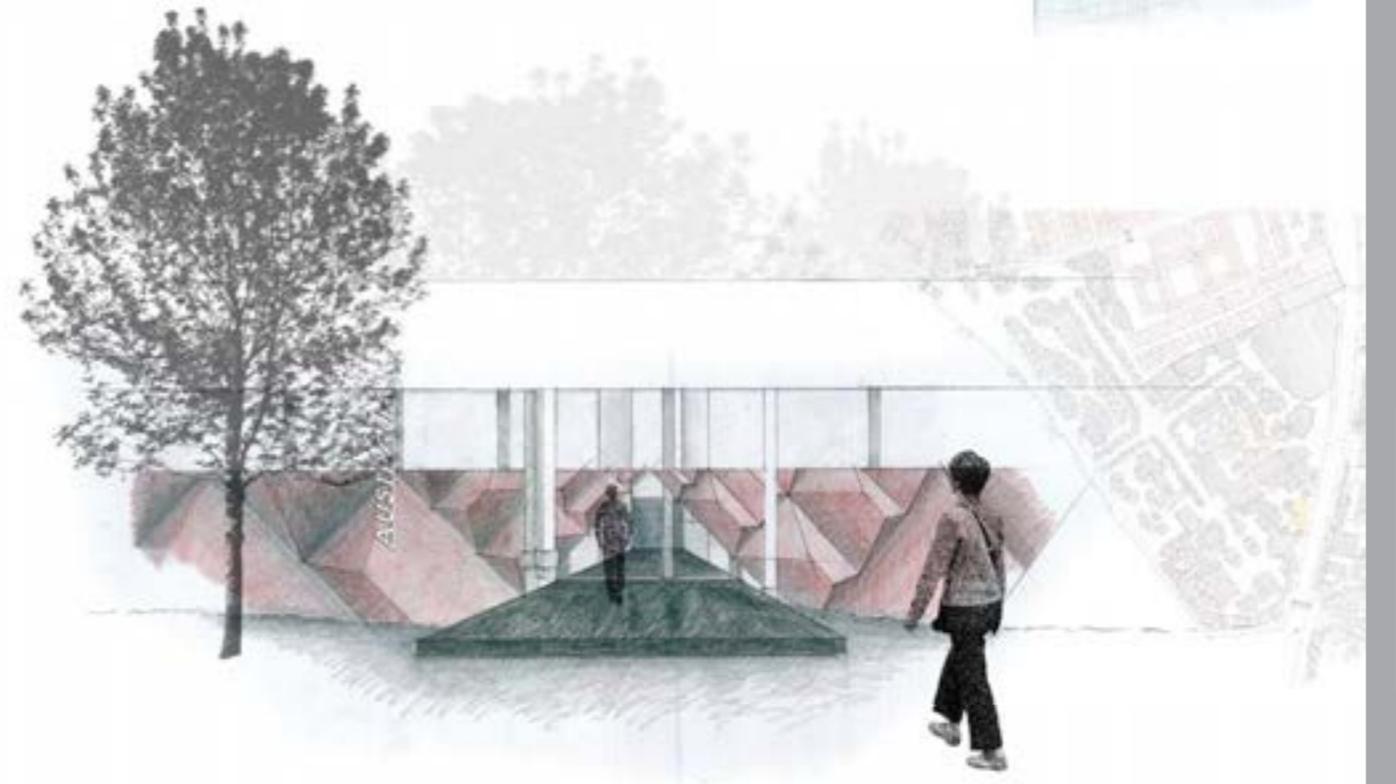
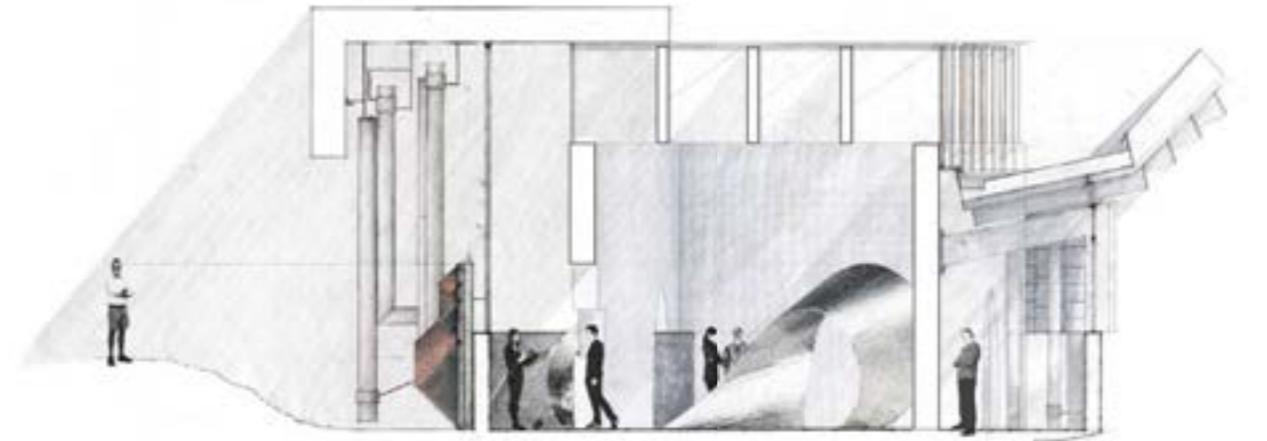


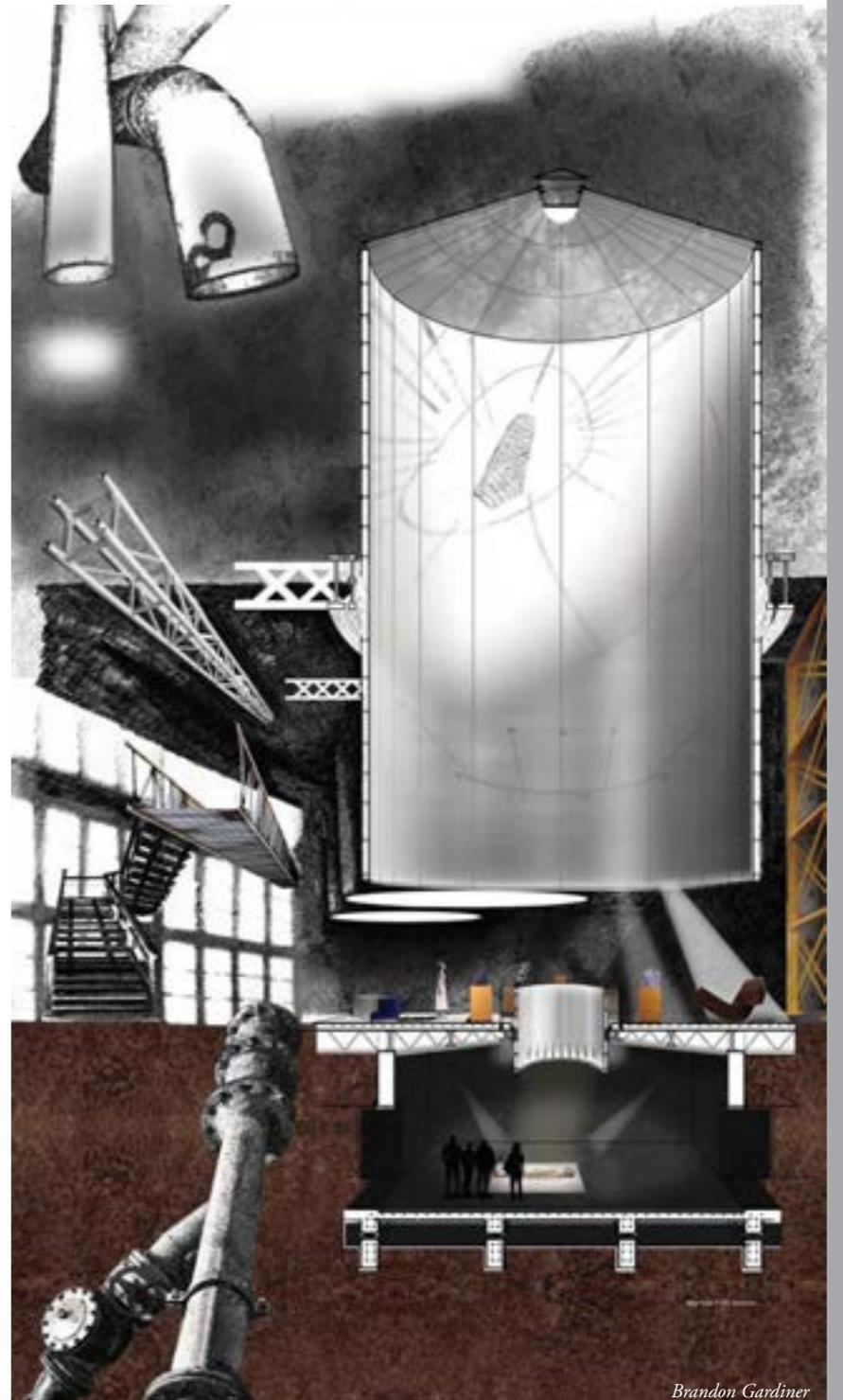
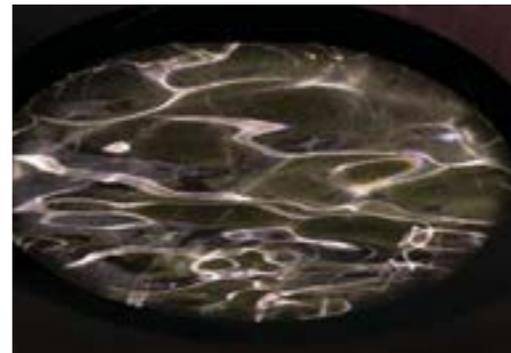
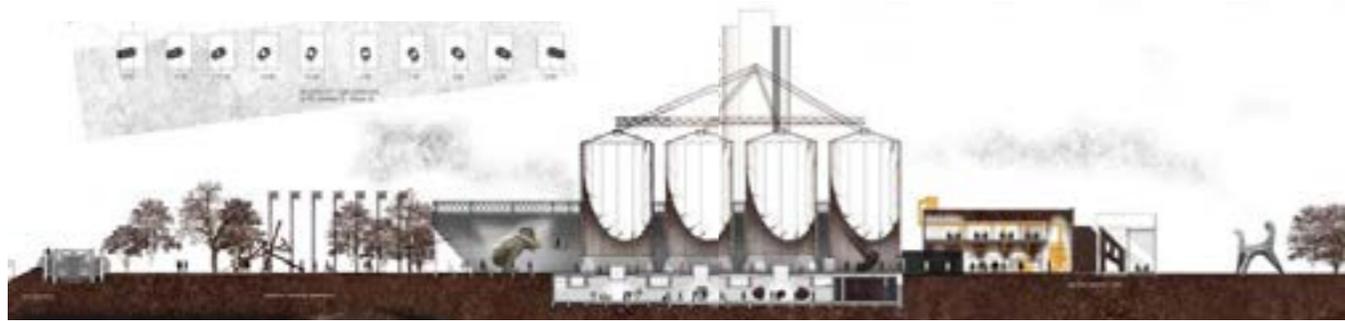
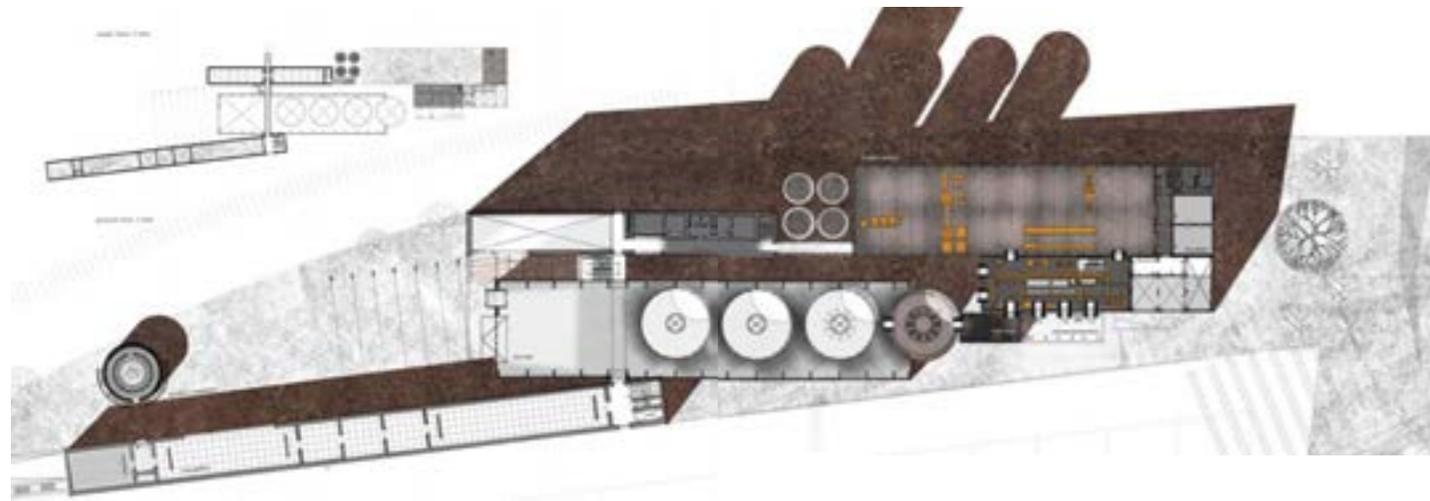


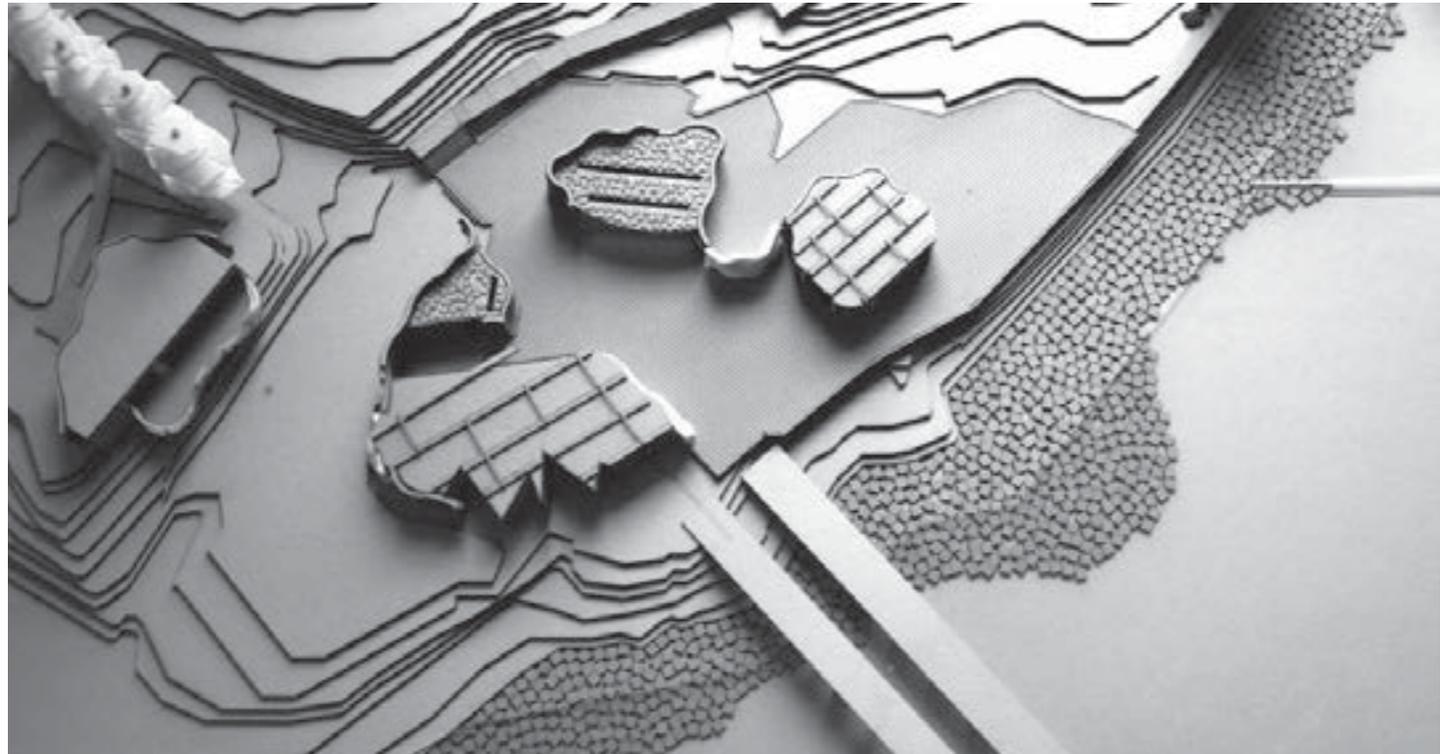
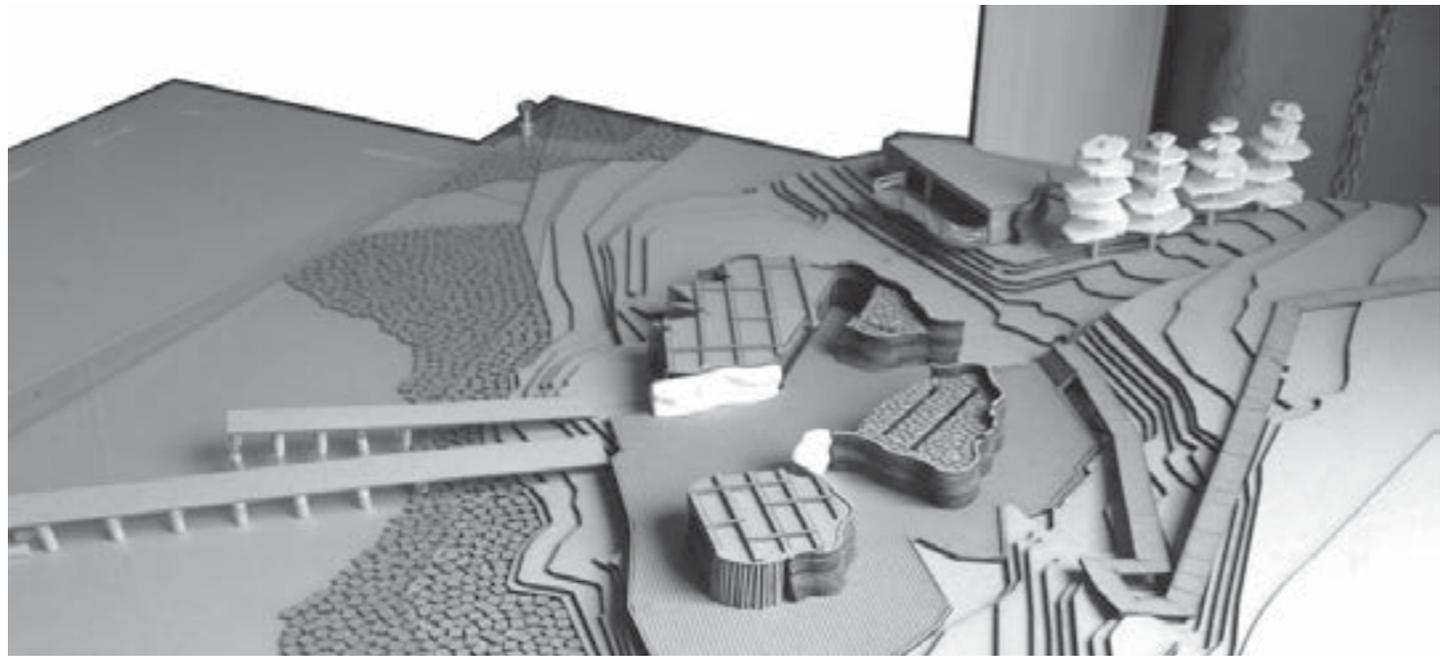
SECTION main baths

As you pass through the heavy walk, the bathhouse will open up to the landscape and the other walls will be lighter – different – drawing upon the contrast of the mountain landform









Eleanor Taylor