

# MASTER ARCHITECTURE



UNSW  
AUSTRALIA

Graduation Projects  
Master of Architecture

Never Stand Still

Built Environment

# STRUCTURE 2015

The Graduation Studio in the Master of Architecture program is an experience that all architecture students look forward to during their education. It is an opportunity to investigate in some depth an architectural proposition which is researched in semester one, and developed as an architectural scheme in semester two. We aim for a broad range of projects, from those grounded in contemporary architectural practice through to more speculative projects.

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Master of Architecture  
Final Year Projects



# PROFESSOR ALEC TZANNES AM

Congratulations to the students who have completed their degree at UNSW Built Environment and now join our alumni community.

This catalogue provides a glimpse into some of the many study themes and projects you have undertaken as part of your academic experience and serves as a record of your graduation class.

We have designed your program of study to reflect advanced contemporary professional practice emphasising the development of leadership skills and innovation, ensuring that as a graduating student you have the best opportunity to be at the forefront of your chosen field of endeavour.

Now that you have graduated, our relationship evolves from student to alumnus, continuing a lifelong engagement of support and involvement (register to join the alumni community at [www.alumni.unsw.edu.au](http://www.alumni.unsw.edu.au)). As you travel the world through your career, you will meet many alumni who have become global leaders through their innovative thinking, acting as catalysts for change in all facets of the built environment professions as well as in other fields of work. As an alumnus we encourage you to keep in touch with UNSW Built Environment. We are always keen to support our graduates and publish their successes throughout our alumni network. Please email us your news and updates at [BEalumni@unsw.edu.au](mailto:BEalumni@unsw.edu.au).

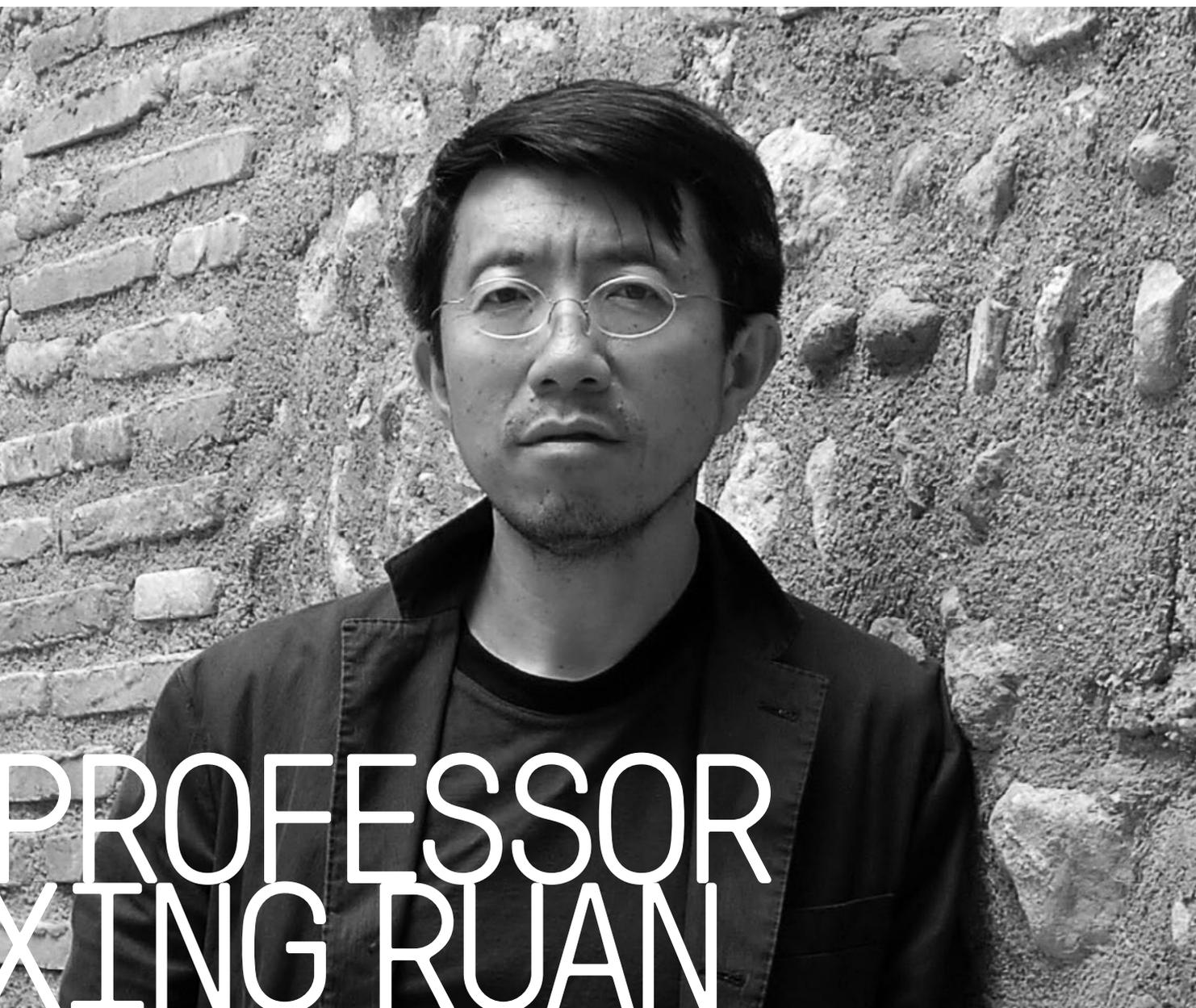
We are also always grateful to our alumni who support our future students with scholarships, prizes, internships and mentoring programmes.

Should you wish to further your education, qualifications and knowledge, UNSW Built Environment Graduate School of Urbanism (AGSU) offers an extensive suite of post professional degrees. AGSU focuses on advanced qualifications in specialised interdisciplinary areas of professional practice and a suite of highly relevant research orientated programs of study. Our commitment to being the leading educators in the design and delivery of more liveable, sustainable cities has underpinned the creation of the AGSU.

As a professional, I also invite you to join our LinkedIn group (UNSW Built Environment) where you will be able to keep in touch and network with your peers, other professionals and UNSW Built Environment.

I wish you a successful and rewarding career.

Professor Alec Tzannes AM  
Dean, UNSW Built Environment



PROFESSOR  
XING RUAN

DIRECTOR OF ARCHITECTURE

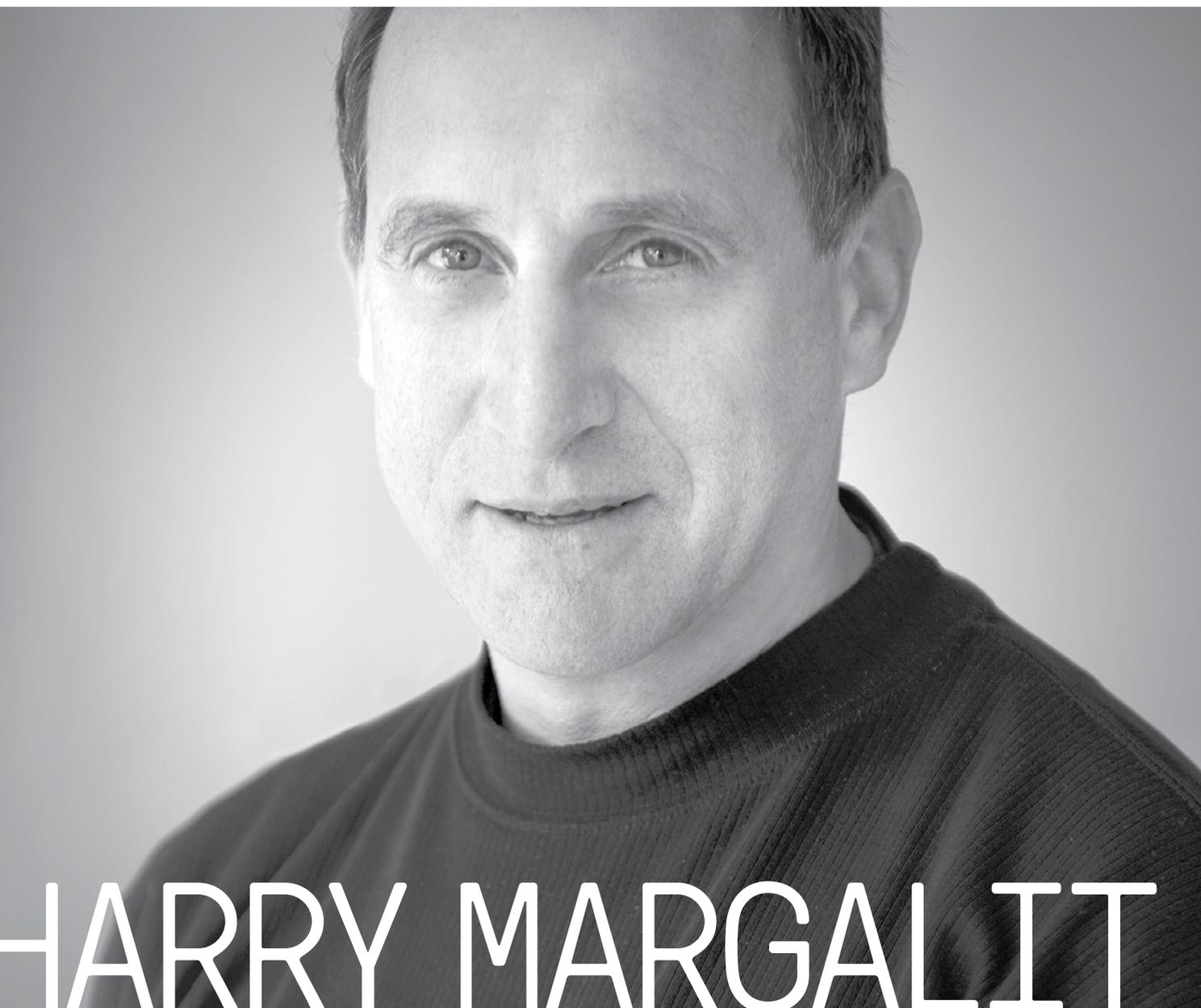
## Aesthetics and Ethics

At the recent celebration of 60 years of architectural education at UNSW, I made an assertion of a significant legacy of UNSW Architecture – that is, aesthetics and ethics have always been intertwined, and indeed inseparable as part of the genetics of UNSW Architecture. For 60 years, the alumni of UNSW Architecture have produced myriad work ranging from city complex to individually crafted houses, and from artistic intervention into our urban life from the vantage point of architecture to beautiful projects built for disadvantaged communities. An underlying thread of these works is sustainability and liveability of architecture and the city – a special quality that makes one aware of lived experience and life. It is in this light that the 2015 graduation studios at UNSW Architecture must be viewed and judged. I therefore feel it necessary to elaborate on this point.

Let us pause for the moment to ask what we actually mean by architecture, and its aesthetics. Consider our daily use of the word 'architecture', for the true meaning may be buried in our subconsciousness. In our age too often we hear the use of this word in politics: 'the architect of a visionary reform', or 'Does the prime minister have the necessary architecture to undertake this visionary reform?' So the way in which this word is used, in the English language at least, suggests that architecture is instrumental – it has some sort of power.

This is not quite the same line when we use the word 'architecture' to describe a building in our age. We mean, rather consciously this time, the aesthetics of a building. A 'starchitect' is someone who is able to come up with a novel form for a building that is different from anything that we have seen before. Differently put, the architect is constantly under pressure to be avant-garde. Subconsciously though, we assume aesthetics is always about something that is appealing to the eye. But surprisingly, the root of aesthetics – 'aesthesia', is not about just beauty and all that; it is to 'feel' and to come to life. This, incidentally, is the true meaning of sustainability and liveability. The opposite of being alive is 'anaesthesia' – the deadening of the senses. Aesthetics, therefore, is more than just vision; it is also instrumental. We ought to be reminded from time to time of the root meaning of aesthetics, hence the necessity of its ethnics.

It is within this particular frame of aesthetics and ethnics that I would like to offer my warmest congratulations to all who have endured the honourable labour required for a graduation studio. All of you inevitably have been challenged in your graduation project to engage with this particular educational ethos at UNSW Architecture. But more than that, I would encourage the reader to approach the work presented by the 2015 graduation catalogue cognisant of its ambitions both aesthetically and ethically.



# HARRY MARGALIT STUDIO CONVENOR

The Graduation Studio in the Master of Architecture program is an experience that all architecture students look forward to during their education. It is an opportunity to investigate in some depth an architectural proposition which is researched in semester one, and developed as an architectural scheme in semester two. We aim for a broad range of projects, from those grounded in contemporary architectural practice through to more speculative projects. This year we have 6 separate parallel studios:

**Tutor:** Mark Szczerbicki

**Project:** Divergent Footprints:

Exploring New Approaches to Urban Infill

**Tutor:** Alison Nobbs

**Project:** Interpreted Dwellings:

Innovations for Suburbia

**Tutor:** Peter Murray

**Project:** Sydney Harbour 'Bays Precinct':

an Urban Architecture of Timber

**Tutor:** Angelo Candalepas

**Project:** Apartment Design in Randwick

**Tutor:** Robert Barnstone

**Project:** Progressive Design Boarding School:

Rooms for Learning

**Tutors:** Harry Margalit, Ted Quinton

**Project:** Unconventional Housing

Each program is set by the tutor, and the studio structure allows their particular concerns to guide the student work. Sites vary from the urban to the suburban, and are part of the faculty's engagement with the problems of Sydney and its region. Thus each studio is an exercise in proposing solutions, in an academic environment, to contemporary issues.

The exhibition should be viewed in this spirit. It is research through speculation, and the ideas contained in its works are intended to provoke discussion, and give glimpses of how the city might unfold and transform. The work has been intensive for both tutors and students, but we hope the results are both informative and seductive.

# 4,762

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Registration  
Board



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[architects.nsw.gov.au](http://architects.nsw.gov.au) @archinsights

On behalf of the graduating class of 2015 in the Master of Architecture program, the students would like to extend their personal gratitude to the many individuals who assisted and supported the successful running of the masters studio and exhibition. The exhibition would not have been possible were it not for the generous sponsorship by private individuals and the following organisations (as of 6 Nov 2015):

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MASTER OF  
ARCHITECTURE  
FINAL YEAR  
PROJECTS

# DIVERGENT FOOTPRINTS:



# EXPLORING NEW APPROACHES TO URBAN INFILL

This studio explored unusual and unexpected solutions to reversing suburban spread through investigating architectural interventions in difficult, left-over and dis-used spaces in the city. Students researched possible approaches to densifying and invigorating their chosen sites. The resultant mappings and analysis, demographic and cultural explorations, and final master plans from the first semester were then articulated into detailed proposals, with the ambition to challenge the accepted norms and stereotypes of minimal dimensions, housing codes and building regulations, leading to an understanding of how increased density can be balanced with a sense of space, beauty and timelessness in architecture.

Each project includes two major components. The first comprises of a dense series of varied and innovative dwelling types ranging from micro-apartments through to boarding houses and re-worked townhouse or terrace house typologies. The second component is a large-scale public intervention, which often includes the adaptive re-use of existing structures, and proposes new programs and uses relevant to each contextual situation.

The resulting projects collated in this publication are a varied mix of spatially and programmatically complex designs, which respond both at an urban planning as well as micro architectural scale.

The students in our studio are to be commended for their ability to look beyond architectural problem-solving and for ambitiously responding to wider-ranging issues, which they personally felt passionate about. Their great work ethic combined with a sense of curiosity and exploration will serve them well in their future professional endeavours.

**Tutor:** Mark Szczerbicki

## Kensington Bowling Club and Randwick Community Nursery Redesign

The Kensington Bowling Club first occupied the site in 1928 and these activities continued until early in 2013 when the club disbanded. Randwick Community Nursery is one of Sydney's leading nurseries for indigenous plants, propagating and selling local provenance plants, and other native and exotic species that are suited to the soils and climate of Eastern Suburbs.

For this project, it is going to redesign the site to be the new communal and educational centre in Kensington. Basically, the western part will include a mixed building with library, café, bookshop and community centre and four apartment blocks. The eastern part will keep the function of nursery and combined with a college of plant science and landscape.

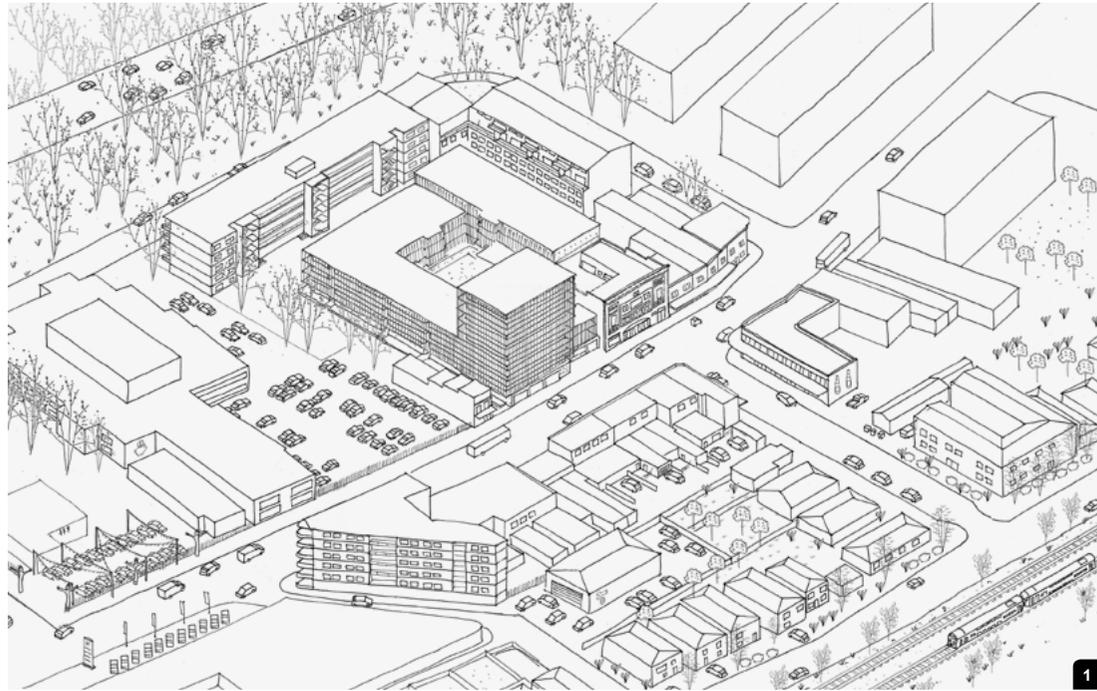
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0421 507 470

**Pictured**

- 1. Library and apartment perspective
- 2. New nursery
- 3. Apartment perspective
- 4. Courtyard in the college





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## Past Forward

### The uncertain future of Homebush Theatre

Sited prominently on Parramatta Road, the abandoned Homebush Theatre is a reflection of the derelict condition of its undesirable surroundings. Its long history of uses – ranging from a respected cinema in the 1920s to an unsuccessful ice-skating rink in the 1980s – exhibits its dependence on the state of Parramatta Road.

With an understanding of numerous proposed developments of Parramatta Road, Past Forward responds to a state of flux and provides a catalyst for change. Through embracing Parramatta Road for what it is, the proposal creates both public and private spaces that animates current conditions and welcomes an uncertain future.

The program is divided into two – permanent affordable housing and transient public use. With an understanding of the growing need for affordable housing and easy access to Sydney’s CBDs, the majority of the site is dedicated to housing key workers and the working poor. The frontage of the existing façade is continued across the site with a living ‘wall’, creating a private open space detached from Parramatta Road.

The cinema is split internally, serving both as a communal space for the residents in the back and publicly accessible space on Parramatta Road. The public portion of the cinema is repurposed for its current context – a private rooftop day care, a secret brothel and a live music venue.

As the future of Parramatta Road is under much contention, Past Forward seeks to reactivate Parramatta Road through the creation of uses that embrace the current conditions and receives future change.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Site axonometric
2. Parramatta Road elevation
3. Section
4. View of residential courtyard

## Glebe Affordable Housing and Community Centre

Glebe is an important area which is undergoing significant changes. However, this fast-paced development continues to receive negative feedbacks from local community. This masterplan aims to reinforce the foundation of the development, by returning the land back to the residents.

There are two through site internal streets to facilitate greater connectivity between developments and improve permeability of site layout, one comprise 13m road reserve carrying two-way traffic and two kerbside parking lanes and the other one is for pedestrian access only, connect to the through site link of the Mezzos apartments, which features restaurants and shops, then to the Wentworth Park. The masterplan also continued the Bay Street commercial frontage on ground floor.

Every apartment's living room receives at least 3 hours northern sun in mid-winter from 9am to 3pm. Apartments on ground floor have their own gardens to protect privacy, and adequate open space has been provided to the residents, ensuring good living quality.

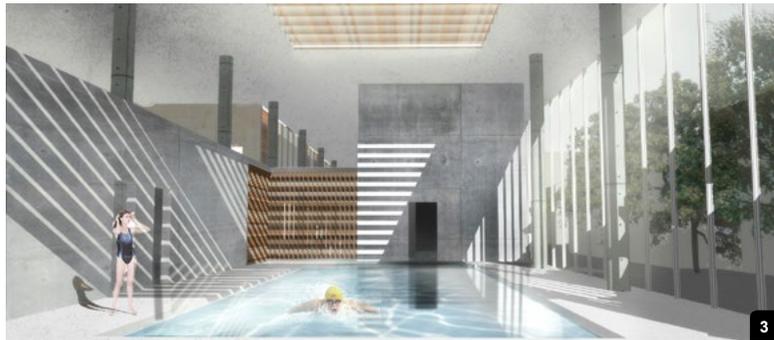
The tenants need to be socially connected to a diverse and supportive community to support their health and wellbeing, as well as opportunities to better their circumstances. According to demographic analysis (23% of people on the public housing waiting list are single parents with children, 60% of public housing tenants are over 60), A child care centre (which compromise day care, after school care weekend care), a therapy centre, and a community centre with a library are proposed to support the significant growth of population of this area in the near future.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Community centre at night
2. Childcare centre
3. Therapy pool
4. Community library section



## Kensington Green Communal Centre

The site is located near Kensington Park, which has been a wasted space for a long time. In the past decades, new development and public improvements have created a high quality medium density centre in this suburb, where walking, cycling and public transport use are promoted, and where a mix of retail, commercial, residential and leisure uses caters primarily for the needs of the local community. In this manner, the site has great potential to become a fully activated area for residents to live and enjoy their lives.

In this design project, the ultimate goal is to bring the site to life, by giving it new identity. The idea of this master planning is to activate and re-identify the site by making it a new green communal centre. In this approach, the idea of 'being green' and 'communicating' will be developed by establishing a series of new facilities and residential apartments, in order to make it a better neighbourhood for local residents. The new centre will have an iconic green display wall as a major component, along the new café book club, scout hall, exhibition space and public outdoor pavilion, which also will response to the new library, gyms and communal rooms on the opposite side of Day Lane. The original nursery will be kept but in a more 'open' and 'transparent' way. The plants will be shown in all the infrastructure listed above in order to create a green communal centre.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Back view from Kensington Park
2. Street view
3. Café and outdoor dining
4. Section cut through café and library



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## The Working Depot

The recent deterioration of the worth of a university degree has been matched by a fall of standards in vocational education. While attending university is obviously a worthy goal, surely some attention must be paid to the vocational training sector.

This project attempts to repurpose the Tempe Tram Shed into an architectural model for higher education. Tying into the industrial traditions of Marrickville and the site's history as a lynchpin of the community, the proposed institution would tie the practical nature of vocational education to the loftier goals and features of the university campus.

This formalisation would primarily be achieved through an ordering of public space and through celebrating the architecture of industry. New buildings are formed in a deferential manner around the heritage structures. A sequence of attractive and activated urban spaces are provided to create a viable town centre for Tempe, and encourage inter- and intra-community relationships. Residential buildings provide varied housing options for students, teachers and locals.

The tram shed itself is given over to the heart of the scheme, the actual training and attainment of practical skills. The general aesthetic and form of the new buildings follow the industrial foundation laid down by the architecture that has come before. However, slight deviations have been made to both accommodate specialist functions and give each residential and commercial district its own identity.

By elevating the unique requirements of a vocational institution, we can reinvigorate a heritage building, a suburb, and perhaps even a whole educational pathway.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Pedestrian Street axonometric
2. Overall plan
3. Apartment perspective
4. Detail section of Tram Shed



**Artists in Residence**

In the heart of Surry Hills, 200 meters away from Sydney's Central Station, the Griffith's Tea building has been vacant for over twenty years. The aim of this project is to transform the former warehouse building to a mixed use residential apartment.

Its significance as an historical heritage building, to some extent, causes the remaining of the pale face brick wall. Timber post and beam system it incorporated determines the main structure.

To reflect on its former use, as its name stated: Coffee and Tea Warehouse building, a specifically-themed museum of coffee and tea culture is being proposed. The museum occupied two floor levels plus a platform and included commercial segments like cafés, open dining space, as well as exhibition hall for promoting coffee and tea culture. Public can access the upper gallery via stairs and lifts from the museum and share the space with the residents and people work in studios.

In the scheme, there are five typical floors accommodating 35 units in total. Single dwellings and two-bedroom apartments are the major dwelling types for typical floors. One additional penthouse located on the roof is to maximise its commercial value as much as possible. Since in the designed program, the gallery can also be accessible by people who would be present their work either from the studios, home offices or workshops. The rooftop also has the potential to be treated for entertainment, such as a bar or a lookout spot.

**Contact**

angela.lz@live.cn

**Pictured**

- 1. Restaurant
- 2. Gallery
- 3. Apartment unit
- 4. Short section



## Newtown Reclaimed

### New people's place in Newtown

The project examines the concept of what makes a good public space through diverse degree of explorations, in terms of what people look for in particular space, what people do, and how is a public space considered as universal for all. The proposed project seeks to adaptively re-determine the potential of Newtown Former Tram Depot's existing structure and location by repurposing the vacant structure.

The project location, Newtown, is a suburb of Sydney's Inner West, located approximately four kilometres southwest of the Sydney CBD, straddling the local government areas of City of Sydney and Marrickville Council. The city is understood through a series of movement, scale, repetition, actions, people, memories and activities, which all together enhance the quality of a street, an urban space, a city.

The proposed scheme retains all of the existing brickwork and steel structure, in order to sustain the industrial quality of the building, but rebuilding the deteriorated corrugated metal roof frame.

The design vision considers the wider community and an immediate relationship with surrounding neighbourhoods – the design vision the space to be an open and public one. In essence our design vision, aspires to provide layers of interactions between the inhabitants, visitors and their surroundings. The landscape condition of the site presents a challenge in terms of achieving equitable access and movement, as it is evident to be varying direction of slopes and at different direction and degree of terrain levels. The strategy is to ensure simplicity in terms of architectural programme distribution across the project site, as well as to reinforce adaptive respond of the architectural and structural scheme with the existing structures.

### Contact

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0416 884 267

### Pictured

1. Main pedestrian link across the project, from Newtown Train Station
2. View of pedestrian link from Angel Street
3. Cross section of proposed scheme
4. Detail section of proposed boarding houses



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4

## The Pyrmont Live-Make Hub

The Pyrmont Live-Make Hub covers two areas separated by Pyrmont Street, namely a three-storey Federation style warehouse building, as well as an existing open-air carpark opposite the warehouse on 82–86 Harris Street. Pyrmont, with its close proximity to the Sydney CBD coupled with its recent blossoming of telecommunication and entertainment industries into the precinct, is of high potential to be developed as a new creative media precinct, further extending its role as a centre of cultural and creative programs to transform the whole of Harris Street into a liveable main street.

The masterplan aims to activate a part, if not the whole of Pyrmont through the introduction of new functions and programs on the selected site, with particular focus on its public character. The main component of The Hub situated on the Harris Street carpark site will provide spaces that address Pyrmont's shortfall in community infrastructures while adding to Pyrmont's residential density. Apart from workshop spaces that encourage communal activities, spaces will also be allocated for pop-up/temporary programs to rejuvenate the area. The primary feature of this make component is its open character which allows for spatial/visual permeability and connectivity.

Meanwhile the subsidiary program of the masterplan, which is the Pyrmont Media School proposed on the opposite warehouse site will house a series of innovative spaces for media-related researches, learning, recording, screening etc. which not only serve its staffs and students but also serves as an open resource for media-enthusiasts out there, encouraging an active engagement with the public.

### Contact

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0470 645 344

### Pictured

1. View from Harris Street
2. Masterplan
3. Ground floor plan
4. Pyrmont Street night view



## The Farm

The Farm is an urban intervention on an industrial site. It is a proposal for an urban farm with residential components. The expression of the architecture is inspired by the patchwork landscape of agricultural farming and the untamed nature of landscape taking over architecture. The site includes facilities for education, research, community programs as well as the production and selling of fresh produce.

The site is located in Alexandria, which is a predominantly industrial area. It was used as a factory for the production of sporting goods for Dunlop Slazenger, until it was abandoned about 20 years ago. Since then, it has become somewhat of an iconic Sydney landmark, with many famous street artists spraying their work here. The industrial heritage and the edgy artwork are both things that I wanted to maintain in the scheme to pay tribute to the site's long history, so a great deal of the bones of existing buildings have been retained.

### Contact

kate.palmer91@hotmail.com

### Pictured

1. The Farm entry perspective
2. Existing roof/natural landscape



1



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3



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## St Peters Triangle

The masterplan proposes adaptive reuse of a large industrial site as a lively community hub. With much of the inner west currently undergoing gentrification it is important to take measures to retain the rich art culture and social diversity of the area. This triangular site is the keystone of a proposed council masterplan for the greater area of St Peters.

The project aims to provide a suburban centre by generating activity through the integration of creative community programs and a new market square. A collection of fine grain live/work artist studios, gallery spaces, retail and public halls define the edges of the public domain. The community focused ground plane is supported by high-density residential dwellings above, designed to maximise efficiency and provide market apartments as well as affordable housing.

The proposal is anchored on two main axes intersecting at the centre of the site, stitching the triangle into the existing urban fabric and creating much needed through site links. The axes divide the site into four key quadrants that are supported by a rich network of secondary laneways. Key buildings along Hutchinson Street will be retained to preserve the industrial character and thriving street art culture of the area. The new built fabric will integrate with the undulating brick façades and aim to reuse the existing structure.

### Contact

rena-wang@live.com  
0410 608 588

### Pictured

1. Axonometric
2. Elevation
3. Site link
4. Artist laneway



1



2



3

4

## Mind the Gap

Mind the Gap is an urban renewal and affordable housing scheme based in Woolloomooloo. The project uses a fragmented, insertion-based approach to reinstall identity and dignity back into a broken urban fabric.

The main constraints and design characteristics of the site are a number of gaps, of physical, social and programmatic nature. The prominent viaduct, which runs from Circular Quay to Kings Cross, cuts the precinct diagonally in its entirety, creating a string of undesirable 'leftover spaces'. The precinct is well known for its high concentration of rough-sleepers, embodying a self-perpetuating kind of stigma that is difficult to shake off. Finally, seemingly every surrounding suburb has a thriving commercial and urban livelihood that is apparently lacking for the area.

Using a pragmatic, bottom-up approach, this project eschews top-down masterplanning ideals by broadening ideas of what public space can be. There is a conceptual openness that is still grounded in the unique context of the site, facilitating multiple interconnections in an area 'left behind' – a gap in the Sydney City. The project also challenged stereotypes of conditions typical to social housing projects, and accommodates the necessary density without compromising spatial qualities and urban livelihood.

This project embodies a deep acceptance of uncertainty by being a series of loose elements that can be adapted over time. It looks at accommodating particular activities which can, in turn, hopefully create a symbiotic relationship between the parts and the whole.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Increasing livelihood in a convoluted site
2. Freeing up the ground plane for rough-sleepers
3. A string of linked, abandoned spaces
4. An elevated streetscape maintains human scale



## See Life

My site is the centre of a large parcel of now vacant located between Young, Mcevoy and Bourke Street in Waterloo, with two existing buildings in the middle of the site. Both of them are heritage buildings and used to be the water pumping station before. The site is located in one of the fastest growing area in Sydney and it is rapidly becoming a vibrant neighbourhood of young families and highly skilled workers by virtue of its exceptional location and transport connections. It is only 4km from Sydney CBD and also 4km from the airport. Its central/important position makes it a vital part of the transformation of Waterloo and Alexandria.

The population in this precinct is 10,657 and the median age is 32. And this site is also one of the most cultural diverse suburb in Sydney with very rich mix of cultural and languages here. So based on this cultural diverse background, and those kind of heritage background, the proposal design is intend to creates a much-needed community hub with a Children Activity Centre inside, especially for young families and children who speaks different languages and have different cultural background to live, to meet, interact and do communicate here to activate this vacant site more.

## Contact

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## Pictured

1. Views of Shop-Top housing
2. Master plan of ground floor
3. Children Activity Centre court view
4. Interior view of spa

# REFLECTION ON INTERPRETED DWELLINGS:



# INNOVATIONS FOR SUBURBIA

The studio considered that in order to increase density there are an alternative models that could be explored. A fundamental questioning of the typology of a dwelling in suburbia, one that both defends and acknowledges the legitimacy of the autonomous house but evolves it to a new model, innovations for suburban living.

The studio sought to demonstrate that a new suburban model of innovative houses can:

- contribute to urban consolidation;
- increase suburban land efficiency;
- maintain many of the appealing and desirable factors of suburbia;
- produce a new streetscape where houses are arranged around a private experience and streets become public and social corridors creating a connected suburban quality;
- consider human orientated planning and the quality of experience in dwellings over economics;
- consider alternate spatial arrangements of a typical dwelling.

The variety of responses showcase exciting alternatives to the very current problem of greenfield suburban development. The proposals respond with a social responsibility. The three separate typologies developed are architectural solutions to the varying specific needs of each community, reminding us that architecture is about people. The repetition and placement of the dwellings proposes a new urban solution that increases density fourfold, innovating suburbia.

The process each student has been through highlights that architecture of relevance requires research and analysis as much as innovation. The act of interpreting this into an architectural response requires an agility to oscillate between the daunting realm of design possibility and to repeatedly test this against the project brief. It has been a great pleasure to be a part of the exploration in this studio, and I wish each student the very best in your unfolding architectural career.

Tutor: Alison Nobbs



## blendblock

blend (v.) to form a harmonious combination; a mix of different things together.

block (n.) a group of buildings bound by four streets; a piece.

blendblock is an architectural proposal that seeks to provide a middle ground between high density apartment living and the traditional detached suburban home. Affordable dwellings with as much attention to detail as bespoke houses.

Opportunities are introduced for strangers to talk to each other as though they were not. Shared facilities encourage chance encounters, where people from all walks of life can spark new connections and conversations. A microcosm of the diverse community of Marrickville.

The transition between public to private takes place in a sequence of in-between spaces. A public green thoroughfare branches off into secondary pathways, which then connect to individual clusters of dwellings. Residents share the enjoyment and responsibility of a communal greenspace that is semi-private. Each dwelling also has its own 'breathing space', a small outdoor nook, open to the sky.

The blendblock dwellings are four times smaller than the typical suburban house, making the site four times more space-efficient. Each structure is interdependent on its neighbour to form a whole. A wall may be concurrently form part of a bedroom on one side, while providing a meditative blank slate to the courtyard next door.

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### Pictured

1. The dwellings are modest in scale
2. Site plan
3. House for a single person



## Stanmore Now!

### Green densification through communal living

The significant and steady increase of property price gradually drive people to live further away from the city or forced them to live in a tiny apartments. This studio aims to give a third option by looking to create a creative innovation in our suburban area.

Stanmore was chosen as it sits strategically in inner suburb area of Sydney. It is an evolving suburb, which tends to get younger and more vibrant in the near future. The idea of the project is to create a new housing typology that can accommodate younger population to be able to live close to the city. In order to achieve this goal affordability immediately comes to mind. To create an affordable dwellings, communal lifestyle and compact efficient dwelling design comes into play.

A compact dwelling design enables the house to be much smaller compared to what the Australian standard allowed us to build these days. Through smart thorough design, these micro houses can still be working wonderfully and indeed comfortable to live in.

Communal living is indeed the key element for this design scheme. The main idea is to merge our little and rather inefficient private side yards, backyards and front yards into a communal yards without sacrificing our privacy. Through this strategy, whole new housing arrangements can be explored, which all of the sudden enables multiple possibility of creating a cluster of dwellings with much greater density without forcing people to live on top of each other.

### Contact

temyka.belgrove@live.com  
0434 581 727

### Pictured

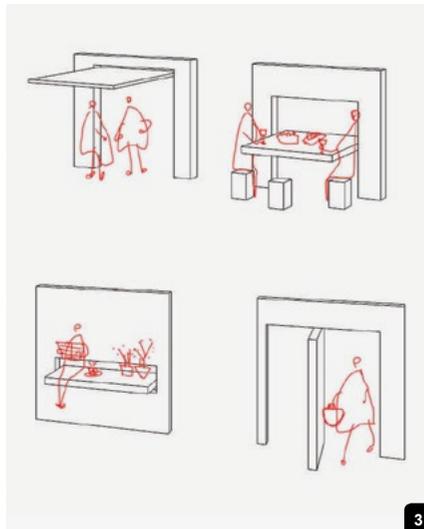
1. Masterplan
2. Main pathway section
3. Young professional house
4. Young family house



1



2



3

## (out)door

Housing is the most effective way of transforming a city, in a good way or a bad way. Even individual housing types do not stand in isolation. In today's world of increasing mobility, changing social systems, flexible new family patterns and a general demand for sustainability, a new kind of housing is needed to match new lifestyles, which proposes new forms of urban and residential life.

This proposal introduces a new model of courtyard living, raising multi-family housing to another level. It is an assembly of scalable, versatile multi-family housing units, offering diverse layers of public, private and semi-private spaces within a shared site, reformulating a way of living that incorporates social networks, where people meet informally and spontaneously in their own homes. Within the group of 5 to 7 houses, the individual character of each one is defined by topography and orientation. The whole scheme avoids hierarchy, by gathering people to bring the sense of community and the feeling of belonging to a familiar neighbourhood – more good for what you call home.

## Contact

rinaychan@gmail.com  
0430 616 817

## Pictured

1. Masterplan
2. Cluster relationship section
3. Activated wall diagram



1



2

## Live Out

The Great Australian Dream of owning a big house on a quarter-acre block has been heavily engraved into the Australian culture and continues to shape the country's housing policy as our cities expansively sprawl through suburbanisation and greenfield developments. As one of the fastest growing suburbs in the greater Western Sydney with great government investments on its infrastructure, Parramatta is a microcosm of the changing Sydney. This project seeks to develop an innovative suburban model, inserting four times the number of current dwellings while still retaining the fundamental great qualities of low-density living.

The main objective of the project is to enhance the users' lifestyles, to encourage users to live and play not only within but beyond the house. It aims to bring emphasis to the community, interweaving accidental social engagement through collective sharing to reduce social isolation.

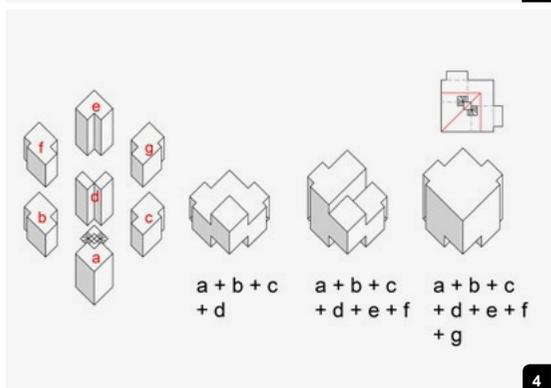
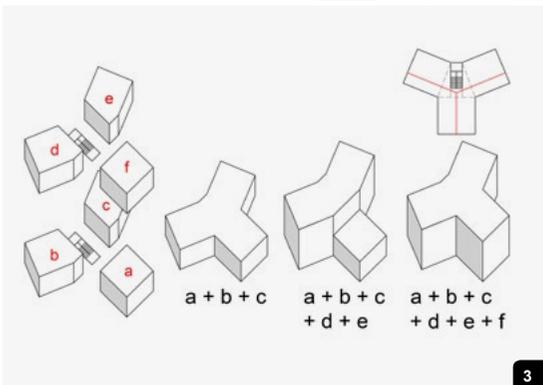
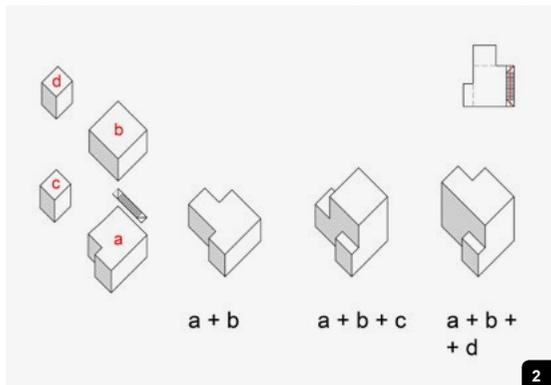
This project introduces the use of vertical layering through screens and openings, to allow the flexibility of enclosing spaces, or opening up to join intermediate spaces. This encourages opportunities for users to interact at a public, collective and private scale. Users are able to interact with neighbours and the greater community throughout their everyday lifestyle, through shared spaces like produce boxes and cooking areas. Through community-based living and shared functions, it offers the opportunity to minimise the footprint required for each household, creating an environmentally conscious effort to develop a sustainable neighbourhood.

## Contact

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0430 142 101

## Pictured

1. Shared collective area for social gathering
2. Subtle transition across spaces through layering



## The Modules

The Modules aims to address the unaffordable housing crisis by providing a highly efficient typology of suburbia housing pattern that not only increases the number of houses on the land, but also preserves the valuable qualities of the detached houses and increases the bonding between the neighbours.

It targets three groups of users whose have completely different living styles that require various levels of privacy and interaction to the public, including young professionals (single/couple), typical families and university students.

In order to enhance the adaptability, prefabricated components are designed to ease the on-site construction, and allow choices of the components to fit any budgets and needs.

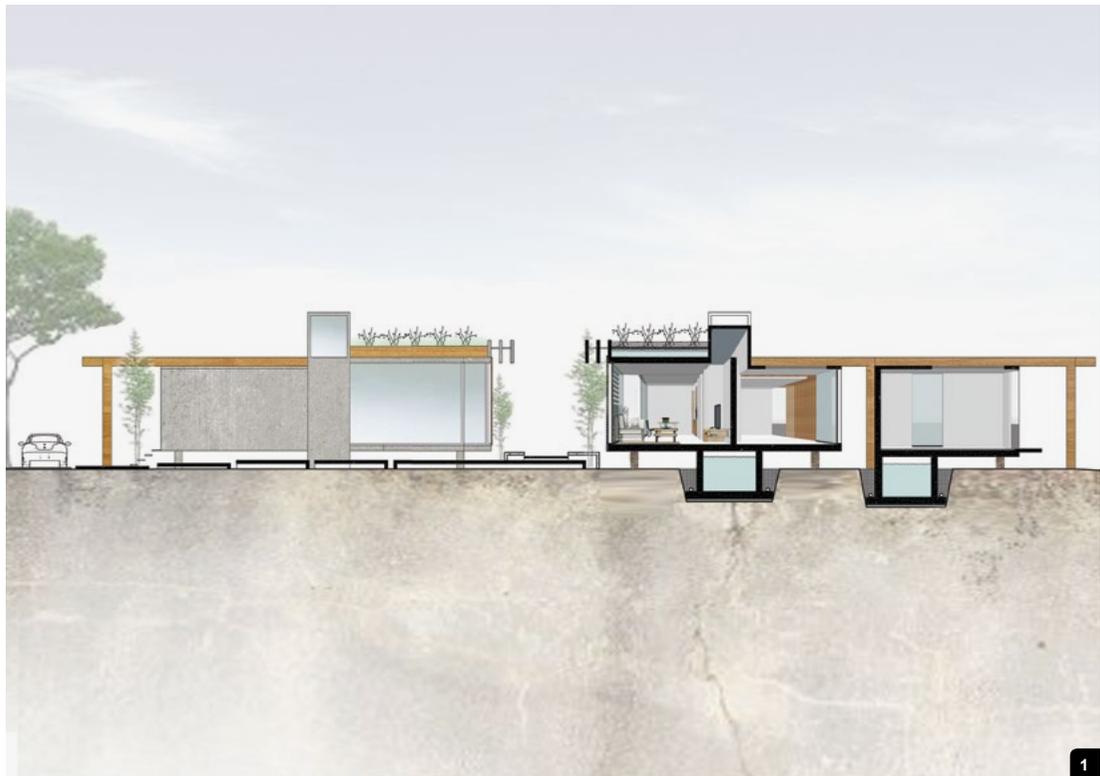
The efficiency, the living quality and the adaptability that the design provides would not only be a solution to unaffordable housing crisis but also a design for the future.

### Contact

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0450 806 619

### Pictured

1. Masterplan
2. Single/couples house modules
3. Family house modules
4. Students house modules



1

## Interpreted Dwellings

### Innovations for suburbia

The identity of the site results from a sensitive interplay between private and public space. On site this sensitive intermediary space exists in two axes. There is a need to establish a corridor to link the west green space and the east commercial zone and accessible lanes are also necessary in the north-south axes. The monofunctional suburban space of the site lacking concepts becomes a less attractive residential settlement, without any creative or well-regulated dimension for identity formation. The goal is to develop and cultivate the spatial qualities of this transition zone, since the place offers the potential for progressive spaces for living and relaxing. To do this, the proposal establishes an open-ended strategy of densification to create an atmosphere with a blended outdoor/indoor spaces and a series of thresholds. The starting point and drive of the concept is the relationship of the wall and the floor, which becomes the new signature of a layering mass visible in the distance. Starting from the configuration of the core wall structure with installed services along the site, spaces of densification as well as indoor/outdoor gardens evolve between the existing houses and configure scale, dimension, and density of the suburban space. The existing location of the parking field is upgraded and extended to the community park. It is a sign, visible from every side, which enables social life as well as retreat.

**What is a Room?**

Wall + Floor + Furniture

Bedroom Livingroom Studying Kitchen

Dining Services

**Individual Dwelling**

Edge Corner

**Dwelling to Dwelling**

**Resident Population in Frenche Forest - Bellevue (SA2)**

Resident Population - Persons - Total (2011)	2006
Resident Age (years)	31.2
Working Age Population (aged 15-64 years)(% of total)	58.8%

**Site Information**

Total Building Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	85
Estimated Floor Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	85
Total Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	2750
Estimated Open Space Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) (20% of total area)	550
Estimated Open Space (m <sup>2</sup> ) (20% of total area)	2000

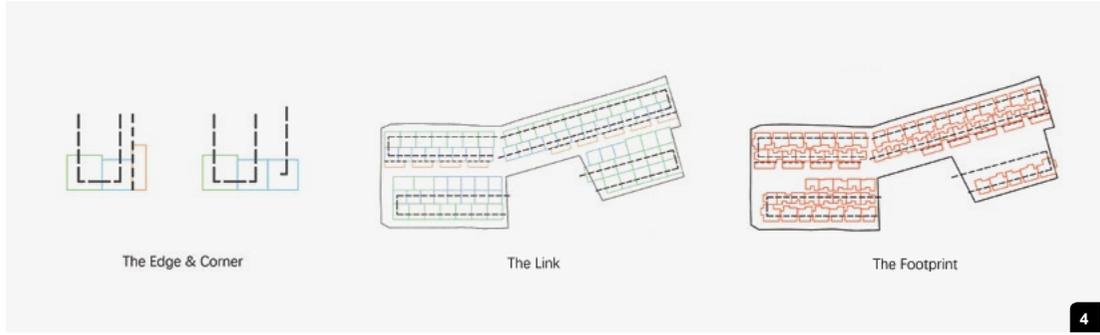
**Families by Type - 2011 Census**

Families by Type	Count	Bedrooms	%	Age	Age
Families by Type - Single families with non-dependent children only (m <sup>2</sup> )	888	23.6	24%	42	1048
Families by Type - Single families with dependent children only (m <sup>2</sup> )	658	2	42%	27	128
Families by Type - One parent families with children under 18 and/or dependent students (m <sup>2</sup> )	258	1	10%	17	128
Families by Type - One parent families with non-dependent children only (m <sup>2</sup> )	88	1	10%	9	88
Families by Type - Other families (m <sup>2</sup> )	88	1	10%	9	88
Families by Type - Total Families (m <sup>2</sup> )	1770				
Families by Type - Average family size (m <sup>2</sup> of persons)	1.2				

Three bedrooms  
Two bedrooms  
One bedroom

2

3



The Edge & Corner

The Link

The Footprint

4

### Contact

[gongxindi@gmail.com](mailto:gongxindi@gmail.com)  
0432 511 514

### Pictured

1. The vision
2. The concept
3. The logic
4. The response



1



2



3



4

## Waverton Hill

The goal of the innovation project for Australian suburban housing is creating a new model or solution for affordable smarter city living, which includes revisiting the necessity of a home, housing solutions that give out to the community and support comfortable living. It is a new home model that experiment the possibly of small houses in an Australian suburban context that promotes communal living, which creates an environment that would support interaction between houses and with facilities such as shared green spaces, barbecue area, laundry building, swimming pool etc.

The project site is located in Waverton, NSW 2060 and is within the control of North Sydney Council. The site is situated 500m away from Waverton train station and a bus stop is available on eastern side of the site. The approach to the site is to create a central semi-private walkway that links the two ends of the site, which becomes the main pedestrian access to all the dwellings. Each of the enclosing streets has a different characteristic and implement different design approach. The scheme includes housing solutions for three user groups, which are: young couples, young families and elderly couples.

The design solutions consider consistent architectural language across all the three typologies. It emphasised three main languages, which are the platform, body and the roof. It is expressed through the use of timber decking, smooth face brick for external walls and timber construction roof.

### Contact

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0450 883 859

### Pictured

1. Masterplan
2. Elderly couple housing model
3. Young family housing model
4. Maturing independent housing model



## An Alternative Ideal

As cities continue to grow and become more urbanised, land becomes more scarce and more valuable. This leaves a decreasing proportion of the population that is able to realise their ideal oversized dream home, making land even more scarce and more unaffordable. Maybe, in order to introduce a change to the system, there is a greater need to reimagine an alternative ideal suburbia. What if a new proposal is strategically situated in order to attract people of influence in our societies, in order for others to follow in their example?

### Contact

wunshin@hotmail.com

0403 831 665

### Pictured

An alternative reality

## Eastwood Residences

The project is about housing innovation in suburbia which will produce dwellings that are affordable, sustainable and adaptable for society. The site is strategically located in Eastwood which promotes Korean culture through a little Korean town near train station. The design proposal aims to create places for neighbours to interact, serve intermediate space between public and private, and enhance a healthy living style through biophilic design. The project also proposes a vibrant laneway to connect East Parade to Young Parade which will create an gathering space for residents and also surrounding communities. Inspired by the traditional Korean house which is called Hanok, the experience of the houses are dominated by the spatial and aesthetic nature of courtyard.

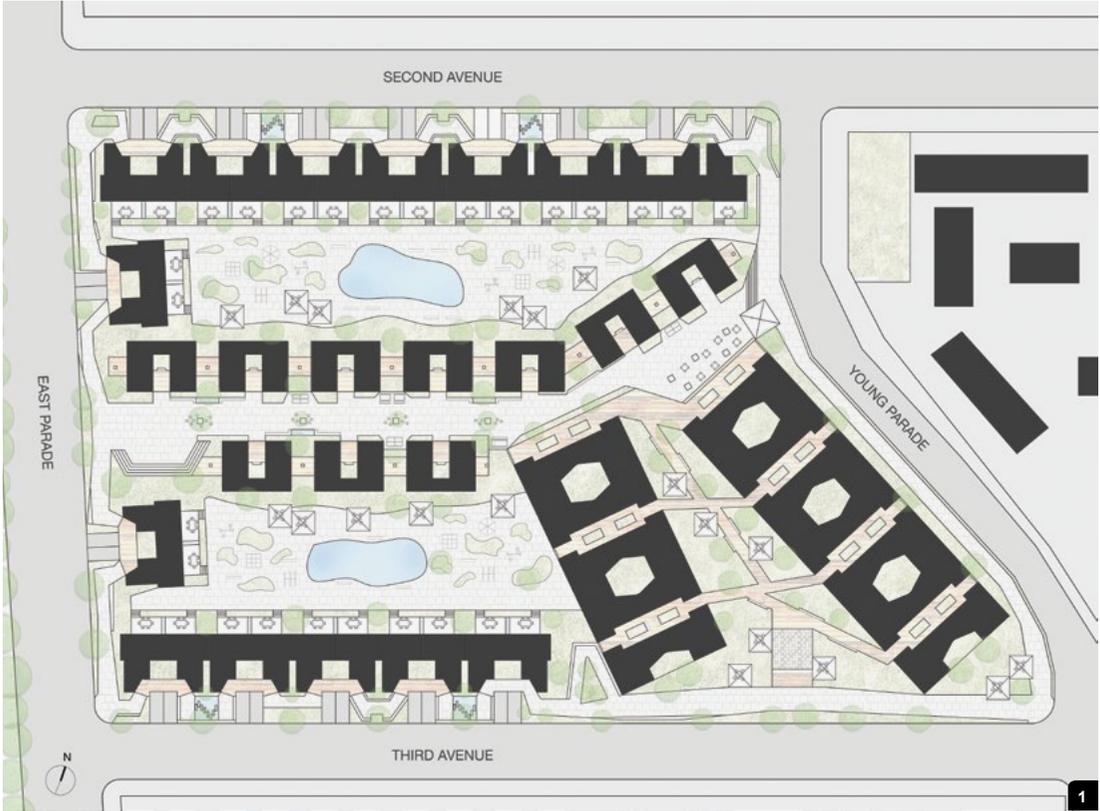
There are three different typologies which all are responded to the demographics of the suburb. The first typology is located facing the new laneway. The dwelling is proposed for student household which will reduce the numbers of lone person household. The second typology is allocated for young family that consists parents with two kids. A shared backyard is provided to accommodate playground, swimming pool and picnic area. The third typology is designed for elderly couple who desires to live in a quiet neighbourhood and embrace a nature living.

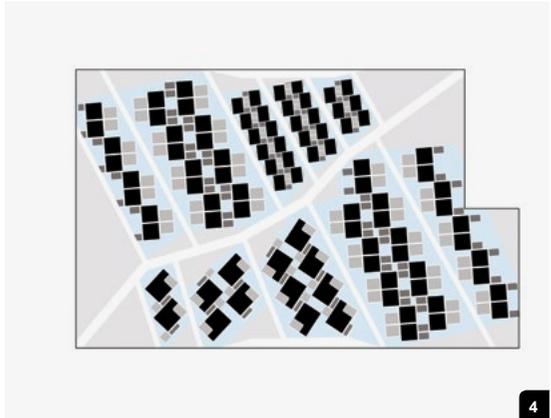
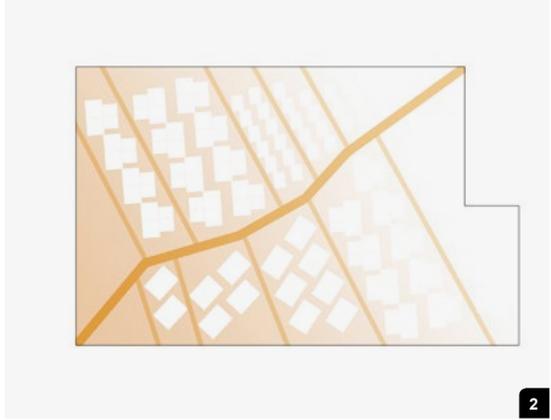
### Contact

glecia.octora@gmail.com  
0430 888 351

### Pictured

1. Masterplan
2. Exterior view of student households
3. Exterior view of young family dwellings
4. Exterior view of elderly couple dwellings





**AAA Housing**

**Adaptable. Accessible. Affordable.**

With rapid population growth and the competition for space in Sydney's suburbs, it has become necessary to develop an unconventional approach to finding a variety of small-scale solutions that respond to specific low to middle income households as opposed to large and oversimplified blanket solutions with an economic, dehumanised outlook.

Notions of community connectivity, legibility of space, connection to nature and a sense of belonging were the key principles and ideals which guided the development of this design. They are intended to support the evolving needs of three distinctive clients who are represented in three varying typologies.

The typologies consist of a middle aged carpenter's studio, duplex and office for young working couples and a large house family which includes the young and old.

External spaces embedded in each dwelling have a variety of operable openings, screens, bi-fold, sliding and pivoting doors which blur the sense of inside and outside whilst enabling varying degrees of privacy or public connection throughout the course of the day.

Embedded throughout the site is a kit of modules including a storage bench seat, produce and planter box and sheltered bike rack which can be rearranged in a variety of ways to enable dwellers to dictate the activities and events that take place in the community.

The resulting design enables a series of spaces adaptive to the changing needs of individuals, the community and the urban life of Campsie through engagement with numerous programs such as a community library, community garden and weekend markets.

**Contact**

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**Pictured**

1. Front elevation of large family typology
2. Insertion: branching and connected pedestrian paths humanise the overall scale of the site
3. Reciprocity: reciprocating programs into the site encourages community gatherings
4. Threshold: external rooms (grey) embedded within dwellings offer an alternative to defined boundaries

# SYDNEY HARBOUR 'BAYS PRECINCT'



The foreshore of Port Jackson and its maritime past provides some of the most exciting redevelopment sites in the Sydney region. The sites for this studio, Blackwattle and Rozelle Bays, form part of the 'Bays Precinct' harbour side redevelopment areas administered by UrbanGrowth NSW.

The studio program took a journey through the design process from the development of core planning/urban design controls for the selected sites; establishment of a client's brief and its translation into spatial form; resolution of basic structural and construction systems; consideration of environmental controls and issues of sustainability; to the fine detailing of the architecture of a public building.

Core to the studio was an exploration of the use of timber as a major architectural material. For all projects, timber was required to form the building structure and construction, and, critically, to define the architectural character of the design proposal.

Evident in the following pages, the program generated an exciting and diverse range of building types and engaging architectural outcomes. Each proposal reflects its author's current focus, interests and skills. Some push the structural game to its limits, others more focussed on fine detail. Some working to highly specialised client briefs, others less specifically defined. For all a better appreciation of timber's potential use in the making of fine architecture

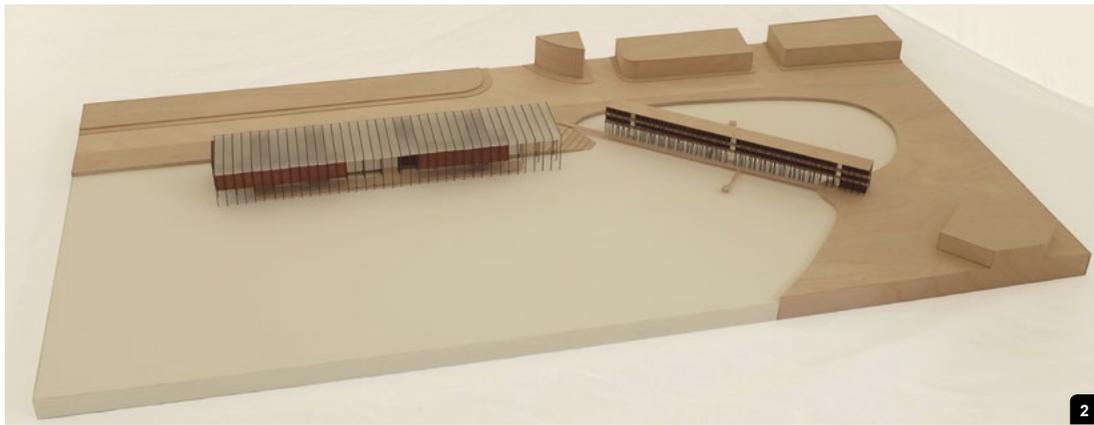
It has been a pleasure working with the group over the year and I hope the experience stands each of you in good stead as you make your way into your professional careers both in Australia and abroad.

**Tutor:** Peter Murray

# AN URBAN ARCHITECTURE OF TIMBER



1



2

## Blackwattle Bay Research Institute

Blackwattle Bay has played an integral part in the development of Sydney as a city. However over the past decades much of waterfront area around the bays precinct has fallen into disuse as Sydney has slowly transitioned away from being a working harbour. The Blackwattle Bay Research Institute aims to play a part in the revitalisation of the Bays Precinct by introducing a multi use program of research, education and accommodation. The project aims to provide a balance of public and private spaces, with dynamic interface between two establishing a more engaging atmosphere in and around the site.

The building's form and structure draw from the heritage of Sydney's finger wharves, the slender rectilinear frames allowing the buildings to float just above the water while simultaneously providing a sense of enclosure.

The establishment of new areas of mangroves around the structure reintroduces an element of the native habitat contributing to the regeneration of natural ecosystems in and around Sydney Harbour.

### Contact

jhinwood@gmail.com  
0405 735 157

### Pictured

1. View from West Blackwattle Bay
2. 1:500 Model

## The Sydney Heritage Fleet Rozelle Complex

### A reimagination

The Sydney Heritage Fleet Rozelle Workshop exists to foster and preserve the use of traditional techniques in watercraft restoration. The proposal for relocating the workshop to The Crescent is in cohesion with the objectives and core values of the community based non-profit organisation.

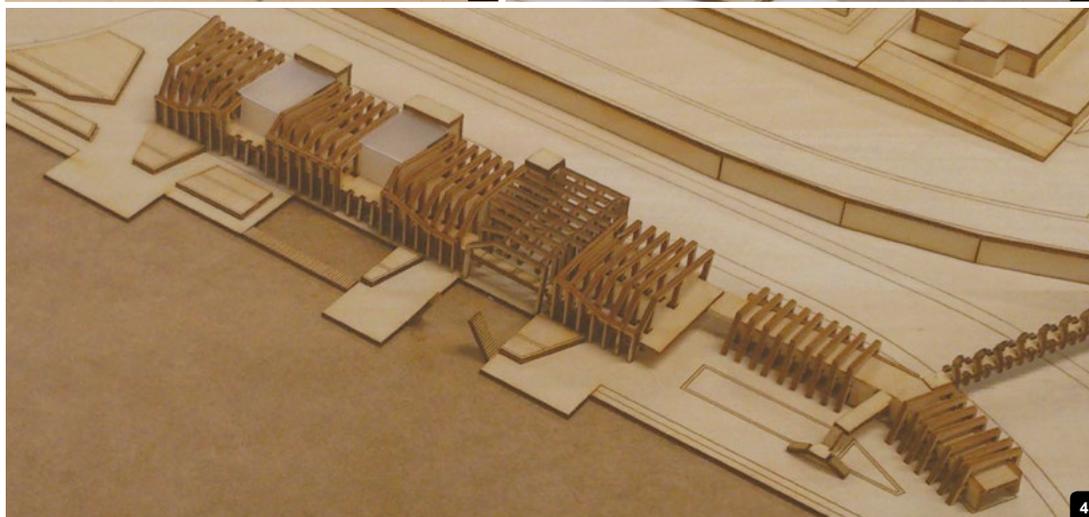
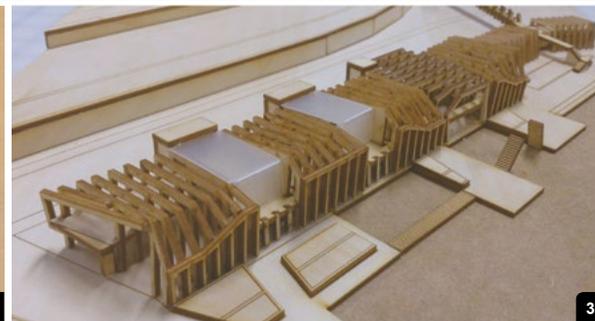
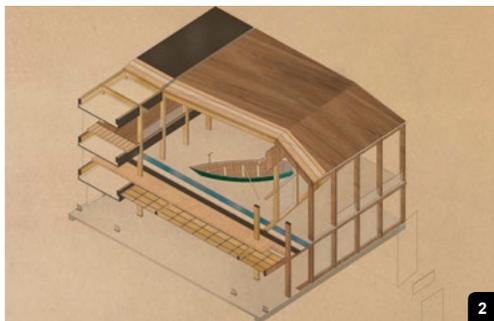
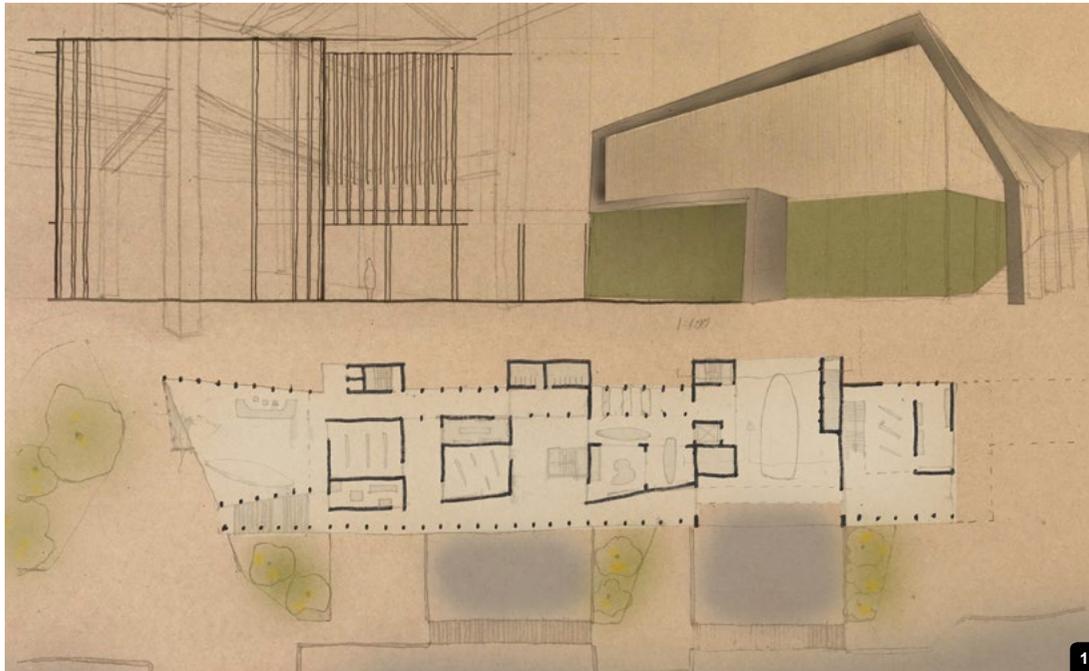
Situated at the junction of major public spaces, breaking the traditional views of restricted restoration zones, the new location provides opportunity to use architecture to facilitate movement and exposure of the organisation. Other than the existing usages as a restoration workshop and berth, a museum and visitor will be placed alongside. The rugged man-made shore line left behind by former industrial entities will be kept with the proposed design build in harmony with it. With an existing slipway, it provides the ideal infrastructure for heritage vessel restoration and the excellent stepping stone for an integrated facility.

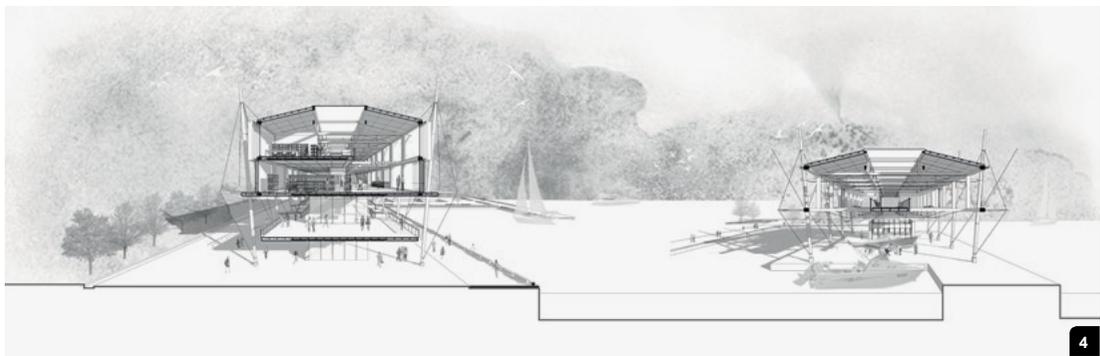
### Contact

[gilbert.ho.architecture@gmail.com](mailto:gilbert.ho.architecture@gmail.com)  
0478 945 614

### Pictured

1. Architectural quality of the complex
2. Axonometric of typical section
3. Working with the shoreline
4. Building as a facilitator





**Rozelle Bay Maritime Education and Maintenance Centre**

Building on the unique history of Rozelle Bay's industrial past, the proposed Maritime Education and Maintenance Centre aims to provide measures and services in recognition to the issues in the maritime industry, as well as maintaining Rozelle Bay's identity as a working harbour.

Creating a public learning environment is an important part of the project. Student learning activities and boat maintenance process are showcased to the community to encourage social interaction. The education and maintenance centre work together to maximise students' learning opportunities and experience.

The main structural idea of the scheme is inspired by the suspension system of sailing ships: the primary wooden round columns act as the masts extending vertically from the deck, while the enclosed space is suspended by tension members, just like the sails. The timber structural members and steel tension members are structurally combined to create a tectonic expression which reflects the industrial and maritime identity of Rozelle Bay.

**Contact**  
 valleungbm@gmail.com

- Pictured**
1. View from urban space to buildings
  2. Site ground plan
  3. Elevation
  4. Sectional perspective

Rozelle Bay Community Centre

Influenced by the development of Sydney harbour, the intent of the proposed Rozelle Bay Community Centre design seeks to provide all visitors with a sense of safety, comfort and community. Engineered timber construction details fuse with modern architectural features to present a unique, contemporary atmosphere.

The site is adjacent to the public square and face to Rozelle Bay foreshore. The design of this building and site is to enhance the pedestrian activity of this area, connecting them to the context of surroundings.

The aim of this design is to bring the city life into and through the building, which is a multi-purpose community space. The concept is to extend the public open space into the community centre.

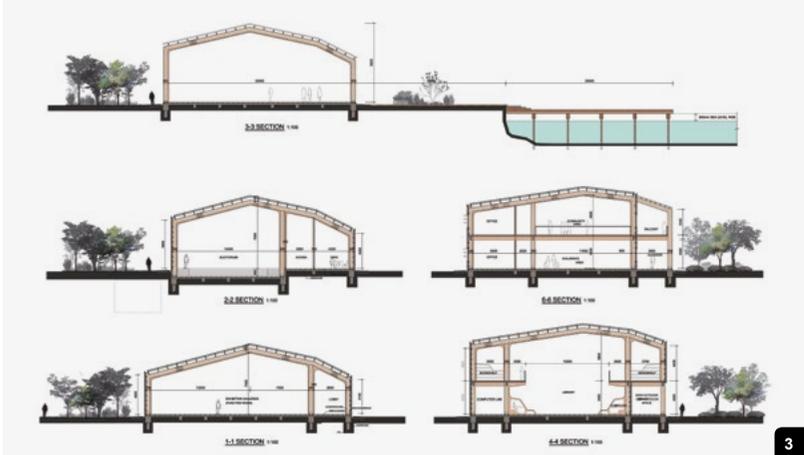
The Rozelle Bay Community Centre comprises exhibition galleries, auditorium, library, children's areas, cafés, meeting places and administration office. All main public functions have been centred into one generous space, allowing the structure to combine furniture and technical devices. This design creates semi-outdoor spaces and uses glazing face to foreshore. Furthermore, the community centre was open and easily accessible from the main square and waterfront. At the main entrance, the ribs form the loggia, which connects the street and waterfront space.

Contact

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0405 210 988

Pictured

- 1. Site plan
- 2. Architectural model
- 3. Portal frame section

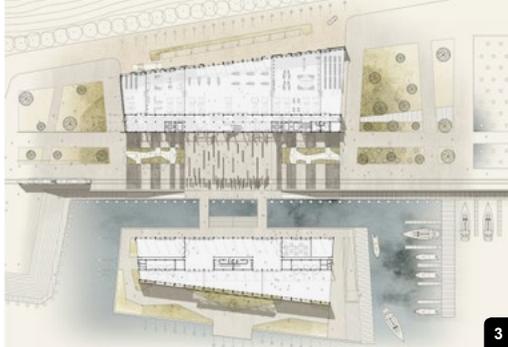




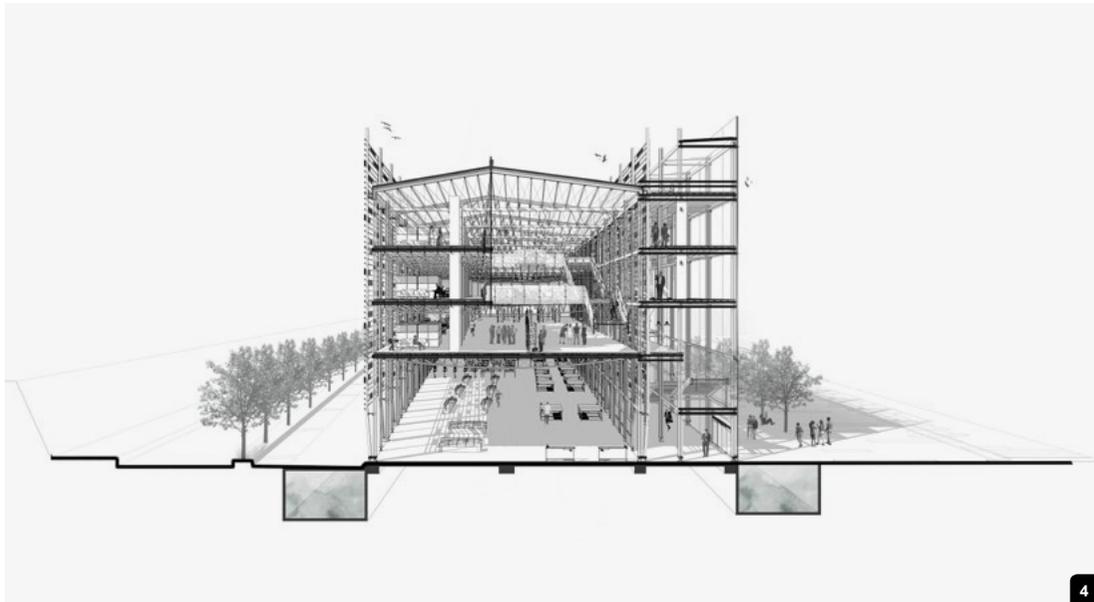
1



2



3



4

## Rozelle Maritime Collaborative Complex

In response to the significant maritime industrial traditions and working harbour of Rozelle Bay, and the maritime workers shortage in Sydney with the budget cuts in the Australian higher education sector, the Rozelle Maritime Institute Complex aims to develop a new way of learning by introducing the concept of 'university-industry research partnerships' into architecture and celebrate the last industrial and timber working harbour within inner Sydney.

The design proposal features a multi-purpose building and a public pavilion. The Rozelle Maritime Collaborative Complex is a combination of learning, research, innovation, affordable offices and workshops, in order to form an interactive production and research cycle for the industry. The learning and research units provide advance vocational studies on naval architecture, boat building and marine-craft under the supervision of practical professions. The affordable office and collaborative workshops are another key milestone of this development, attracting small to medium size local maritime business firms to further expand and promote interest in educating new blood into their firm as well as the industry. Accordingly, the firms are highly recommended to participate in and become part of the partnership program.

The public pavilion caters for the general public as an exhibition space for the maritime industry, creating a public square and a meeting point for the local in Rozelle. The development has a high awareness of the on-site environmental credentials of timber in order to develop and design a series of timber structures that are considered as the psychological and physical benefits by using in educational and office building.

The primary structure makes an extensive use of local sourced glue-laminated timber, where the whole structure is an abstraction of a boat building, manifested as, the fish-bone truss, repetitive structure and the timber connections. With a highly exposed structure and an honesty to the materials, the development tries to recall the past memory of the boat building process and industry.

### Contact

jed-liu@hotmail.com  
0435 949 919

### Pictured

1. Views from Street Mall
2. Level 1 interior renders
3. Site ground plan
4. Sectional perspective

## The Centre for Sustainable Timber

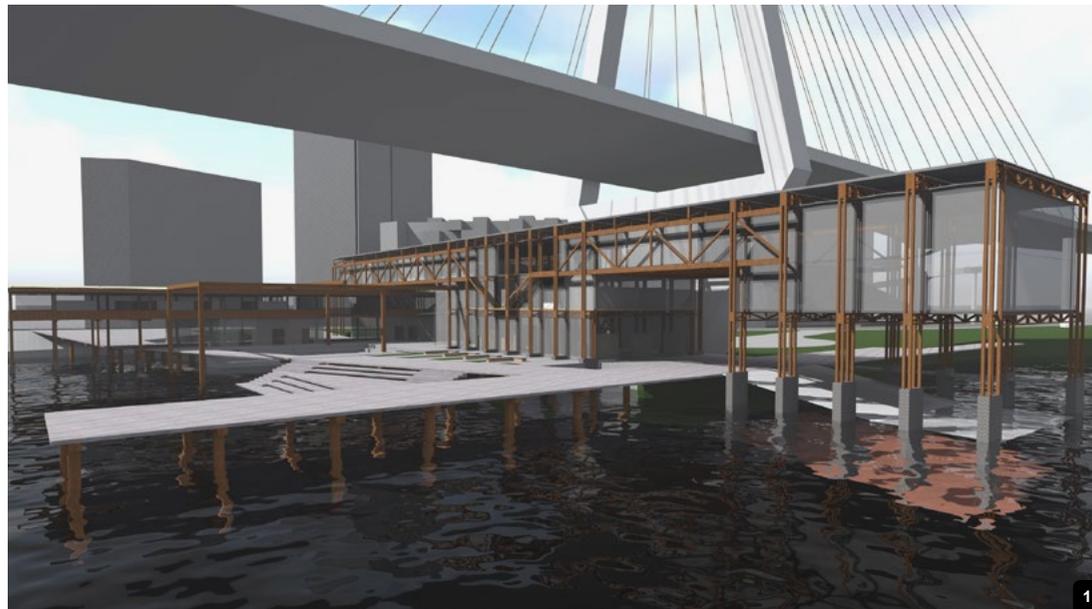
Delivering a theatrical sensory world, The Centre for Sustainable Timber is an exemplar exhibition building providing new civic spaces to strengthen community whilst providing a platform for public timber education. Showcasing the ideology of the tree of life and translating it into a self-sufficient building that occupies the inhabitants and the public with its ability to harness rainwater, generate electricity, manage its waste and grow tree seedlings, whilst housing educational facilities, retail and active public communal areas. Focus has been brought to the foreshore of Blackwattle Bay with the key vitality of keeping the narration of the bay alive with its rich industrial history, as well as bringing a revolutionary and systematic change to its future development. Experimenting with the idea of drama and performance, there is a dialect of revealing and concealing (exhibitionism and spectatorship), in and around the building that constantly drives the viewer in and out. With the ultimate intent to provide a unique theatrical experience where the barrier between, public and private spaces are constantly shifting. The main structural shell that accommodates the units is constructed from timber, whilst the uniquely designed steel joints connect the various members of timber together forming the roof structure – thus joining the whole scheme under one managerial canopy. The building connects the public with the process of tree plantations and timber production, whilst highlighting and emphasising the historical references and key essence of Blackwattle Bay, which were neglected and forgotten.

### Contact

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0409 816 836

### Pictured

1. View from Blackwattle Bay
2. Water seating area
3. Night view
4. View from Bridge Street



1



2



3



4

# APARTMENT DESIGN IN RANDWICK



The project is designed to engage with the core tasks of architecture within a familiar and useful typology.

The proposal includes consideration of a site upon which the tutor has created a design in the past decade. In the first instance, there is a consideration sought, relating to an abstract and more epistemological consideration of the task to hand, including readings and critiques of ideas as disparate as those of Hofstadter, Eliot and Popper. On the other hand, the expectation of the studio is that technical considerations such as SEPP 65 and the BCA are met; as are the rules and codes of the local council as to height and compliance of LEP and density.

This studio has preferred the technical precision of architectural drawing/technique rather than the presentation-driven agenda which is now-familiar in final year. In this way, the drawings need to represent that which is imagined by their author in the context of 2-dimensional representations. This is aimed to offer an abstraction in communicating ideas familiar to architects only.

A position relating to the connection of the buildings to their site has been observed to be a reliable test of thesis as to architecture and this, lastly, is represented in the final decisions made by the students as to siting and landscape juxtapositions.

It has been a challenging year for many of my students and hopefully you have all taken the necessary risks to elevate your work to take you beyond that stage of excellence which you had imagined possible. The standards you set for yourselves for this last assignment will be those that will set the basis for your position toward architecture for your entire career.

I hope that you have exercised the necessary temerity and care for the project, through all the difficulty of knowing it, to not forget that with all love comes anguish, only with sweat comes greatness.

**Tutor:** Angelo Candalepas

## Domicile

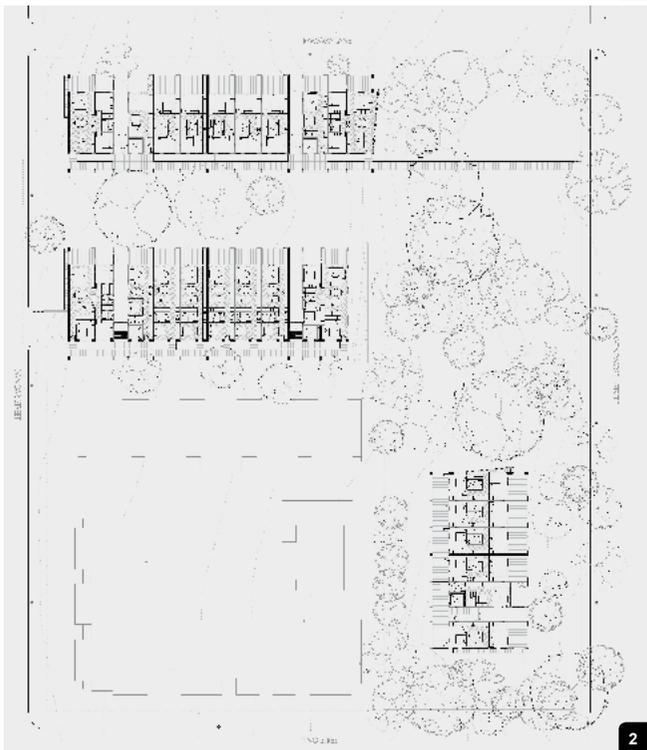
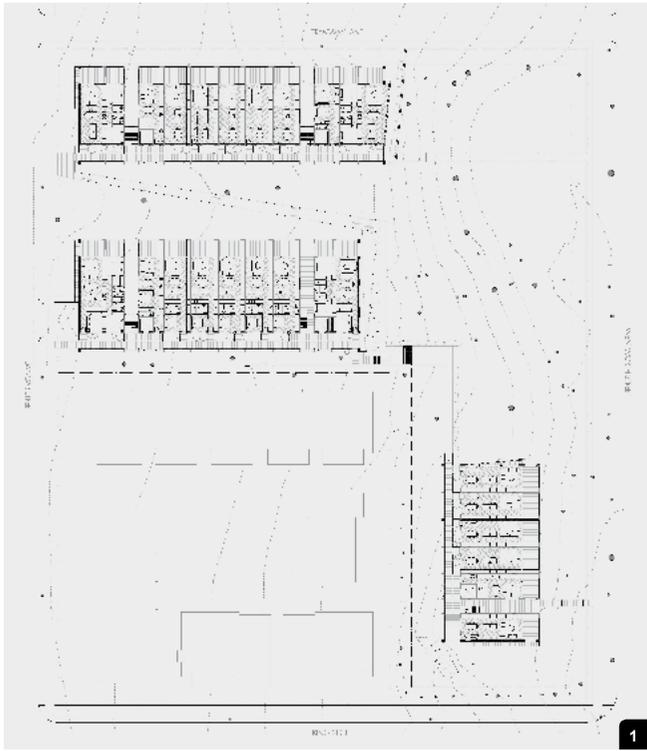
Domicile is a medium density residential flat building design situated in Randwick. The idea for the project is 'home among the trees' connected by a series of open walkways. This idea was inspired by both coastal walks and tree top walks. The key design principle was to maintain as many of the existing trees as possible and enhance the natural landscape by keeping the building form simple creating a contrast to the fluidity of the natural site. Other key factors in the design were to maximise northern light, natural cross ventilation, and maximise amenity within the individual apartment designs.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Figure ground plan
2. Typical floor plan



## Embrace the Nature

The apartment is designed to embrace the nature with a balance of privacy and public, light and shading, nature and man-made. Each apartment has its own court yard and views to the landscape as well as the natural light in at least three direction.

### Contact

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0425 211 014

### Pictured

1. Proposed ground floor
2. Proposed first floor
3. Proposed south elevation



## Dangar Street Apartments

In a L-shaped site in Randwick, this design proposal consists in a block of 72 apartments designed considering primarily the site's existing conditions and its unique characteristics in order to fulfil the brief requirements and also to deliver efficient and meaningful spaces.

The proposed building sits on an existing flat area on the western side, maintaining the large amount of existing trees on the eastern side. By letting most of the existing natural environment 'untouched' it is created an intentional contrast between the natural and the built environments. This clear separation is broken by a pathway that connects linearly the two entries, creating a connection between these spaces and providing several different experiences to the user while walking through.

The units are displayed on the site boundaries creating a large and minimalist courtyard from where the units are accessed. The units have plenty of natural light, cross-ventilation and visual connection to external spaces. There is also a clear distinction between social and intimate spaces, providing to the resident moments of interaction and solitude.

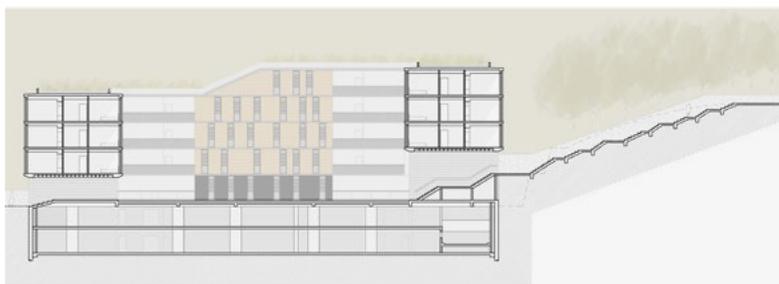
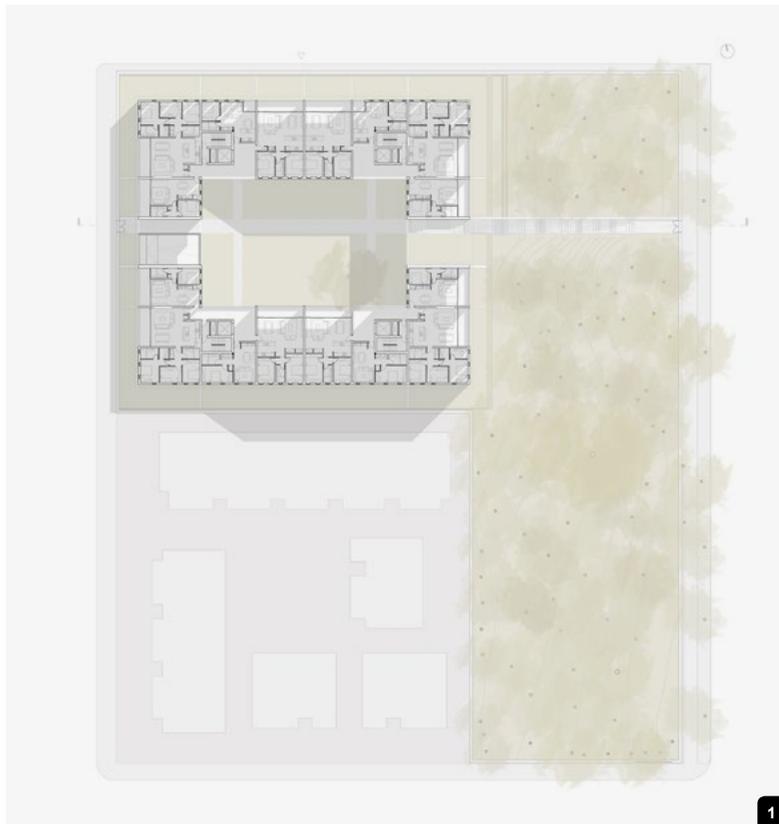
The materials used are majorly concrete, brick, and timber. The overall form composition is based on rhythm and symmetry and the elements are composed following a rigid grid, giving a sense of order and harmony. The external sliding shutters are both a functional and compositional element providing shadow, privacy, and giving a sense of movement to the rhythm of the façade.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Site plan
2. Section
3. Façade



## Wentworth Street Apartments

Situated in the residential neighbourhood of Randwick, NSW, this project provides seventy-five units of different types. Twenty of one-bedroom units are offered for single residents or couples, while thirty-nine two-bedroom units and sixteen three-bedroom units are offered for families of different sizes.

The nature of the site is to be respected as the site is naturally gifted with a sloping landform descending from the east to the west and rich in trees. Meanwhile, the northwest part of the site has been flattened. The contrast between the artificiality and the nature across the site addressed by a gradually descending and changing landscape.

These apartments are designed with architectural order in mind. The repetition of walls with strong presence deliver such a sense. Connection to the ground has also been shown with the boldness of walls.

Central communal space is one of the key elements throughout the scheme. With such a deployment, a sense of community is delivered. Making residents feel at home, no matter indoor or outdoor, is the aim of this project.

### Contact

henrik-lam@hotmail.com  
0433 003 227

### Pictured

1. Figure ground plan
2. Main elevation – Wentworth Street
3. Section 1 – natural landscape
4. Section 2 – artificial landscape



## Centennial Park Apartments

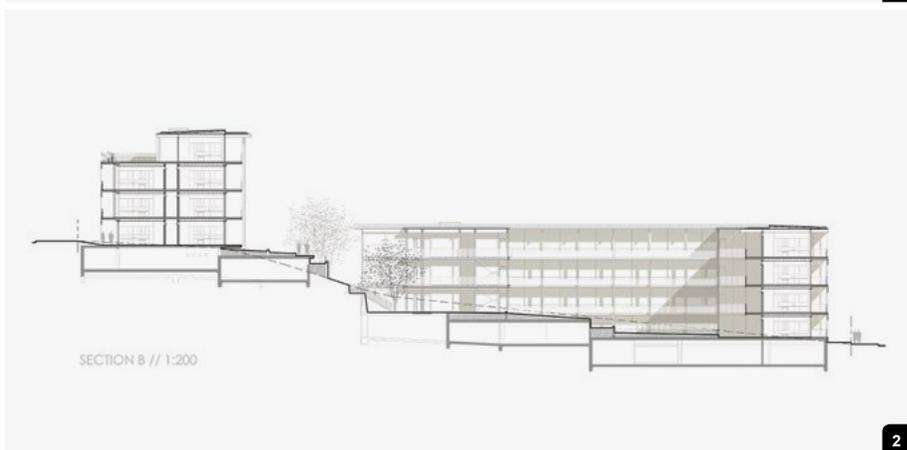
The design of these buildings is primarily concerned with maintaining the integrity of the many significant trees on the site. The existing natural environment distinguishes it from most others in Sydney and is worth celebrating. This factor dictated the master planning of the site as well as the outlook of every apartment. The architectural expression of the building has been rationalised to create a visual hierarchy where the building is a subtle backdrop to the trees. Every effort has been made to create apartments that sit lightly in the landscape.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Figure ground plan
2. Site section



## Medium Density Residential Flat Building in Randwick

Nowadays, housing in multi-unit dwellings is the most popular architectural typology, and this kind of building is rapidly pervaded due to huge urbanisations which occur in every country. This progress leads to issues of lacking natural environment and space for people living in the multi-unit dwellings. And as this concern is the main core, this design tries to maximise surrounding natural environment, preserve it as much as origin, and then reflect it in buildings. So the design can go with its landscape in a subtle way which then connects people with nature and people with people.

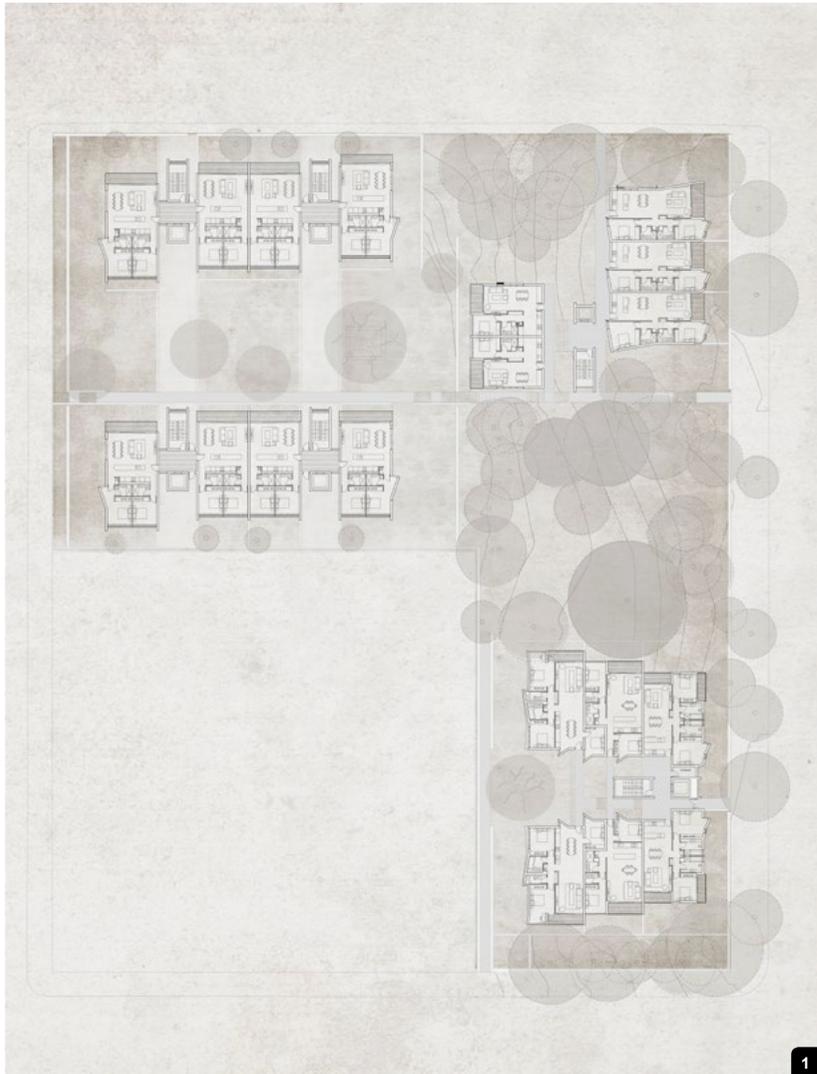
And because housing is a design for people living where they could spend most of their time to live, entertain and rest, the design thus considers carefully about its relaxation and sustainability. Every unit in this multi-unit dwelling has cross ventilation, good daylighting and most of them are north facing or have north facing windows; besides, a huge central garden not only creates a communal space for residents but also enhances private space between units. Moreover, every multi-unit dwelling are designed for commercial, the design thus has determined to hit the market with its efficient size and structure.

### Contact

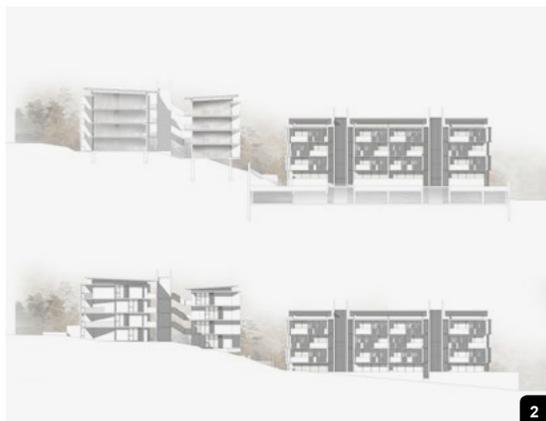
nguyenminhhuy\_tony@yahoo.com  
0435 496 789

### Pictured

1. Ground floor plan
2. North elevation and section
3. View from Dangar Street



1



2



3

## Village Apartments

On a severely sloping site in a quiet residential street in Randwick, with a multitude of trees and potential city views, I decided to create a village scheme.

This aims of this scheme were to create beautiful apartments that all have potential for external city views or internal garden views and access to northern light and quality amenity. The apartments travel up the landscape of the site in clusters with a domestic form, creating the inviting and liveable atmosphere. This is enhanced through the mix of concrete and timber materials proposed as well as the traditional pitched roof. Circulation through the site weaves its way past apartments and down the site, creating a interactive village to live in.

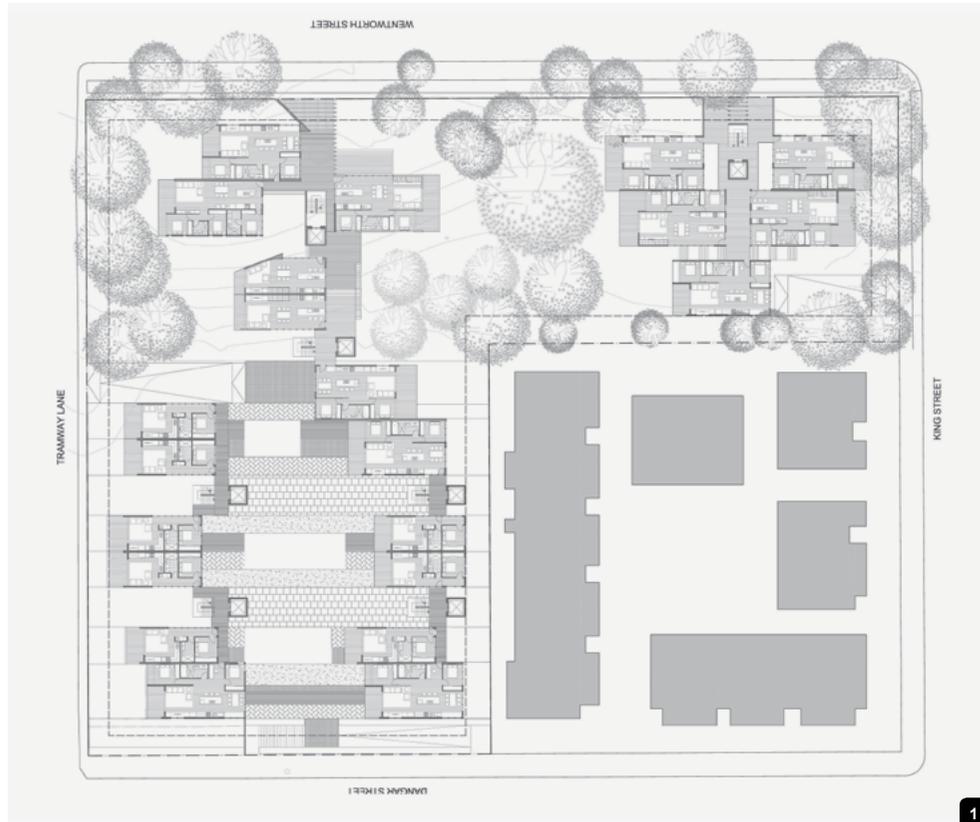
A mix of gardens, courtyards, and private outdoor living areas creates a dialogue between public and private spaces. The existing trees of the eastern end of the site create a luxurious internal garden for the public to relax in, while the stepping form of the western end, with fields of grasses and hard surfaces allows spaces for residents to use for sporting or socialising. Ground floor apartments have private gardens separated by communal herb gardens. Generous balconies and provided to each apartment.

### Contact

devon.angela.rees@gmail.com  
0430 205 526

### Pictured

1. Ground floor plan of scheme
2. Section showing land form stepping
3. Northern elevation of scheme



## Medium Density Residential Flat Building

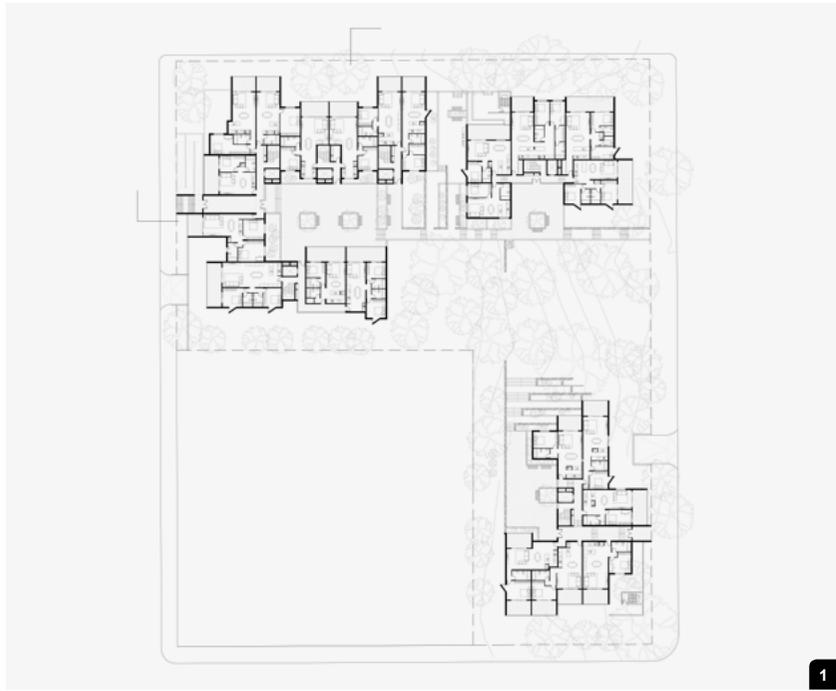
This residential development with 77 apartment units are composed by three separated blocks each occupying one corner of the 'L' shaped site. The orientation has been well considered to maximise the benefit of north sunlight and natural venation. Three common terrace spaces are created through the enclosure of the internal boundary of each blocks and linked by a natural landscape. A concept of shifting between 'urban' and 'natural' spaces is told through the journey and transition between those spaces.

### Contact

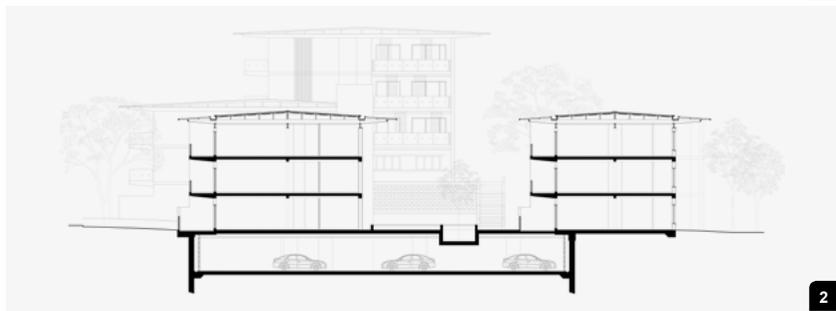
tiansheryl@gmail.com

### Pictured

1. Ground floor plan
2. Cross section
3. Longitudinal section
4. North elevation



1



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3



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## Wentworth Street Apartments

This development is in Randwick, a neighbourhood far removed from the city. The existing site is densely populated with trees and light rays could be seen shining through the canopies. Tranquillity and warmth are subtly portrayed within the site.

The main idea of this project is to provide a retreat where we can escape from the city, abandon our public image from work and embrace our most intimate self together with nature. Our home not only shelters us from external environment but also from the chaotic life outside. It is important to keep us healthy both physically and mentally and a well-designed home will keep us in order.

The apartment design is developed in modular form to maximise planning efficiency. The apartments are orientated to north to take advantage of the winter sun while blocking the summer sun with their deep eaves. All apartments are served by open air corridor that has view towards the landscape and fresh air circulating the space. Each of the apartment blocks has their own distinct characters as they sit differently on the site, each describing different relationship between the built form, the nature and the human interaction. They are integrated into the landscape elegantly with a careful consideration to the existing trees and to the overall composition.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Figure ground plan
2. Section looking up the site
3. Elevation across the site
4. Section showing the significant trees



## Oasis Tree Village

This residential development is located in Randwick which consists 73 apartment units, with two blocks sitting on the flat western side and another two blocks on the sloping eastern side surrounded by existing dense trees. The proposal seeks to provide retreat-like home experience which allows residence to escape from the hectic urban environment.

The apartments design adapt the nature of the site which aims to conceptualise the interactions with the trees and landscape, evoking a sense of forest embracing someone's home. The act of looking out the window of the home to the yard or garden is a poetic and essential experience of home. Apartment should not just be a place for shelter, but the presence of experience sincerity and warmth of a welcoming home is necessary. All the apartments provide stunning view of beautiful landscape and private gardens with 88% of the apartments facing north. Floor plan layout and openings position aim to articulate transparency and openness in order to achieve perpetual visual connections to the landscape, forming an intimate and harmonious relationship with the nature.

The façade differs in density, depending on the interior functions and natural light penetration. Raw material finishes such as off-form concrete, finishing brick, timber cladding and timber screens create natural and respectful atmosphere to the existing site condition. In addition, moveable screens allow resident to further decide on the degree of privacy and sunlight desired.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Ground floor plan
2. North elevation
3. West elevation
4. Section B-B



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## Apartment in Randwick

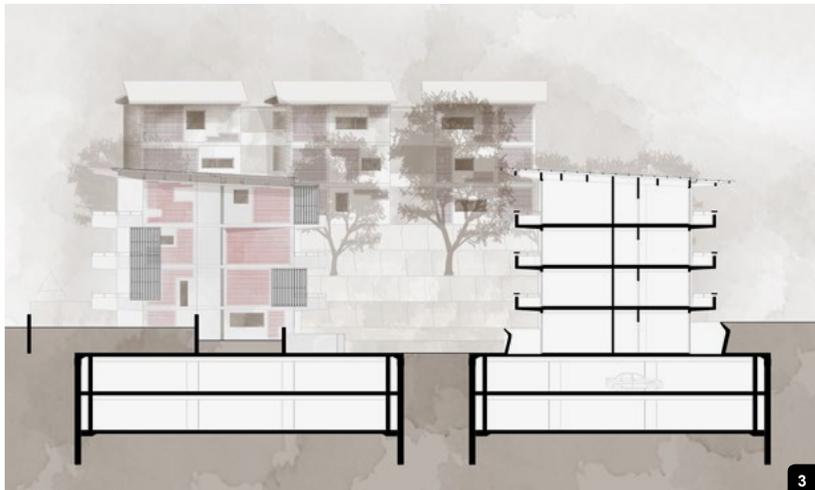
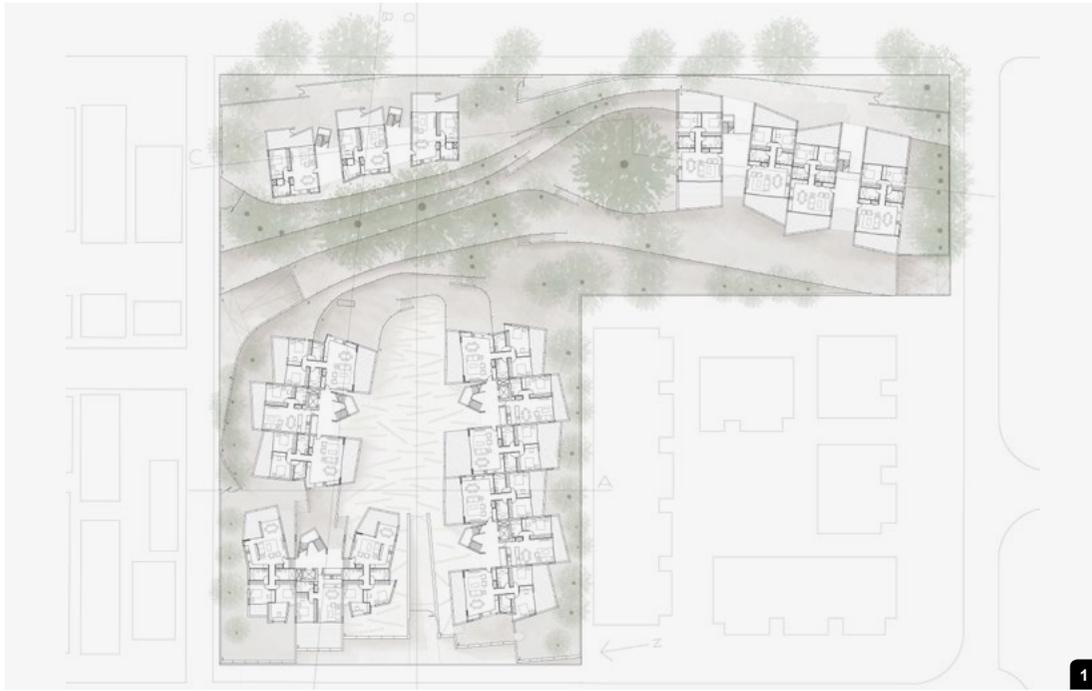
This project is a development of a 73 unit flat building within a brownfield site in Randwick. By examining the potential and constraints within the context and the site, it shows that Randwick has some unique identities but is lacking of energy of life. Therefore, this scheme is aiming to create a space as 'power of life' to provide some excitements for the resident, and 'secret central garden' has become the major architectural idea as driver of the design. With such a beautiful natural landscape in the site, it is better to exaggerate it by something that can illustrate the beauty of itself, but in a subtle way so that resident can enjoy and get excited with the experience given by the level changes and each unique canopy provided by the indigenous trees in the landscape. Apart from that, materiality and art are explored in creating visual enjoyment on the façades of each of the building in term of the relationship of the local context.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Ground plan
2. Cross section
3. Sectional elevation



# PROGRESSIVE DESIGN SCHOOL:



# ROOMS FOR LEARNING

Students will be asked to consider how to use architectural means to investigate a series of conceptual positions and to develop a thesis design investigation that will inform the design of a Progressive Design School and all its facilities. The program will include a variety of architectural types; i.e. campus planning, housing, long span structures, performance space and classroom facilities. The school shops, science labs and performance spaces should be part of the gestalt of the environment, fostering a cross over between the various disciplines whilst keeping an aspect of invention and progressive design paramount. We examine the Schools designed by the Dutch architect Willem Marinus Dudok in Hilversum through the Dutch Expressionist, the Destil movement and the mid-century modern work. This study will serve as a precedent for this problem along with the work of contemporary architects building schools in Europe today. Our study of Dudok the architect and his ideas as they are presented through his work, writings and time, help us position ourselves vis a vis the birth of these early modern movements their accompanying progressive societal investigations, theories and experiments. It will be important to adopt an attitude or position and pursue a research stance to explore in which ways these ideas inform or relate to the architecture of the school today.

**Tutor:** Robert Barnstone

## Annandale Institute of Design

This project seeks to investigate the nature of learning and education through a series of sophisticated architectural analysis and theoretical research. The site of interest, located along The Crescent in North Annandale, Sydney, holds a vast potential in terms of its strategic location and its association with the identity of the place. The project therefore consists of a preliminary master plan that is intended to transform the site into a Progressive Design Boarding School Campus. This master plan aims to develop an environment of an urban campus that would become the new institutional hub in the area. This is achieved through a series of connections made with the surrounding elements, as well as the readaptation of the historical viaduct that frames the border of the site. The school includes a variety of architectural types, which includes classrooms, workshops, performance space, gallery, as well as housing components. The theory of the architectural tectonics and John Dewey's theory of learning become the primary foundation of this exploration, which eventually played a significant contribution to the design of the buildings. The result is the creation of an interactive educational space, one that encourages students to accelerate the development of their creative potentials. The ultimate purpose is to create spaces that could allow students to educate themselves by experiencing the architecture. This is achieved through many different solutions, which include penetrations of various programs, as well as the revealing of the technological and structural solutions of the buildings.

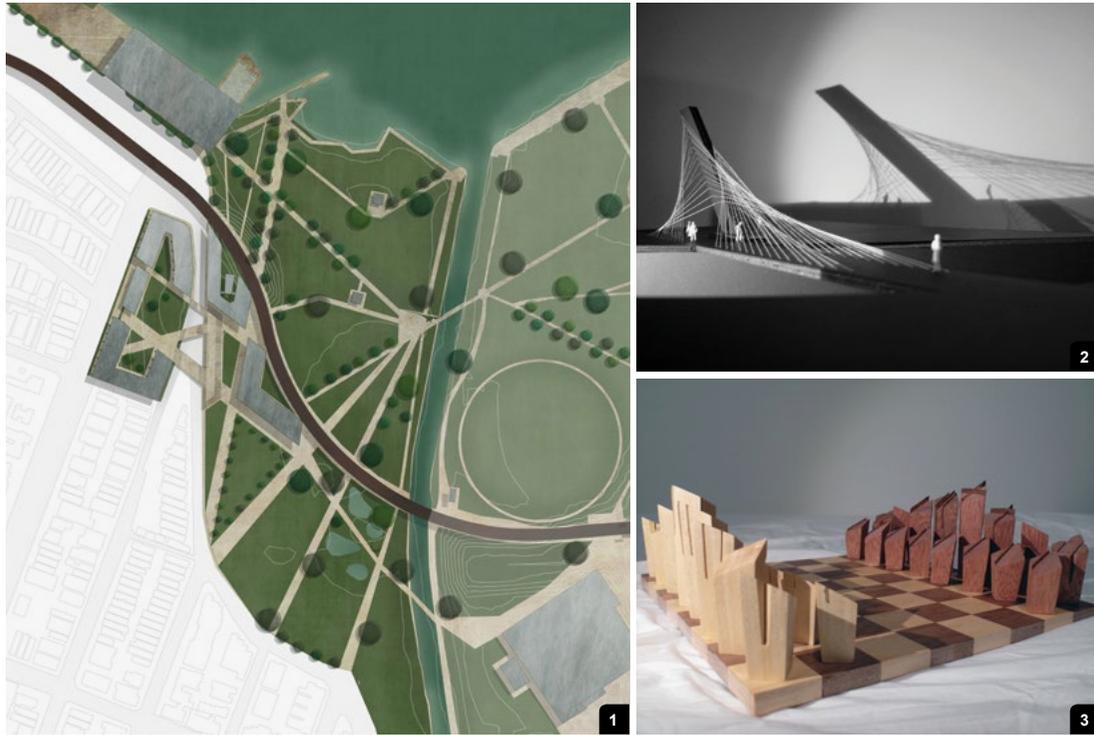
### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Annandale School of Design, exterior
2. Sectional perspective showing spatial relationships
3. Student Housing, exterior
4. Annandale School of Humanities lawn





## Edification

### Academy of Innovation

The education of youth is a process which is arguably inherent to all cultures and societies. Since the dawn of humanity, we have been engaged in acts of learning and more importantly, in acts of teaching our future generations. From the ancient passing on of knowledge through verbal rhetoric to the development of the printing press and digital communications today, we have been constantly concerned with developing systems and spaces of education and learning.

As we continue into the brave new world of a post-industrial environment and against the rapid digital and technological advancement in the 21st century, this proposal recalls the importance of process, experimentation and craft within a technical and design education. This proposal, in American architect Marion Weiss' terms, situates learning within the delicate balance between intuitive discovery and technical rigour demanded of a creative education which promotes and celebrates innovation.

Located in Rozelle Bay, Sydney, the masterplan proposal for the Sydney Academy of Innovation sets out ideas of tectonics which give form to an architecture of multiple facets and layers, recognising that a diverse educational program will inevitably demand a diverse material, structural and spatial articulation. The design intervention examines this notion in greater detail and considers the structural folly as both a point of community convergence and as a landmark of orientation within the urban landscape. Finally, running parallel to the architectural design process was an exercise in technical and vocational skills, involving the creation of a polished timber chess set.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Academy of Innovation masterplan
2. Urban intervention – structural folly
3. Woodworking techniques – chess set
4. Spatial qualities – library

## The Crescent School of Design

### Campus design

The Crescent is located at a suburban area of Annandale where the site sits in between a set of low density residential dwellings and vast area of green space of Bicentennial Park. With the extensive residential development and market place across the previous tram depot, the vast area will become a brand new cultural gathering space with the historical significances happened in the past. The Crescent has a very important role of the site as it plays as a transitional space between all parts of the precinct.

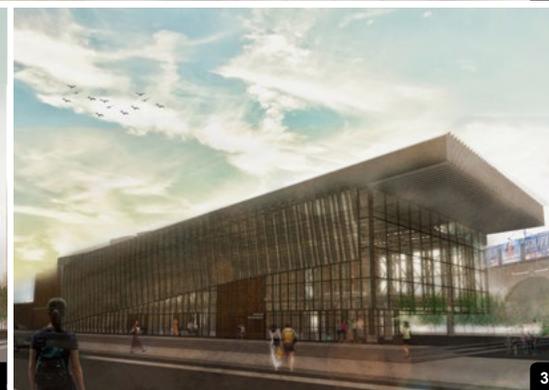
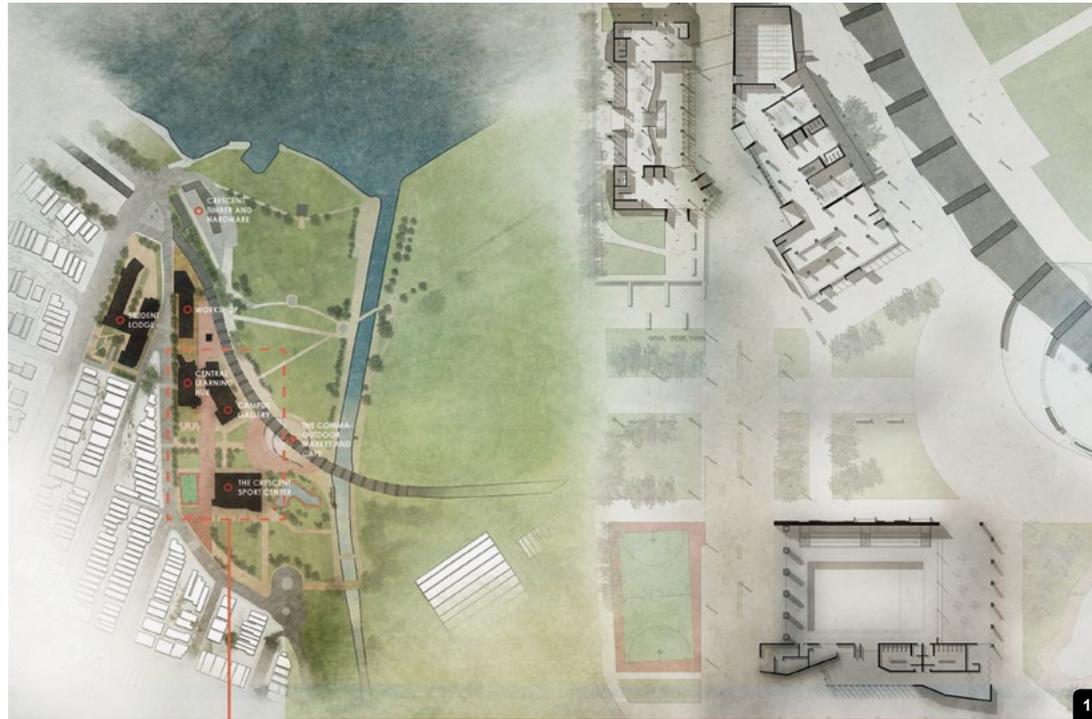
Meanwhile, with the major objectives of self-learning (from the nature to living environment) and peer learning (interaction and collective intelligence), the main principle of the campus buildings focus on bringing multiple groups of users to facilitate ideas exchange. Various styles of structural systems are applied in each building to bring opportunities for self-motivated learning from student's study environments. This idea of communal environment allows contribution to the larger Annandale residential areas, facilitating commercial, cultural, social activities for future design innovation.

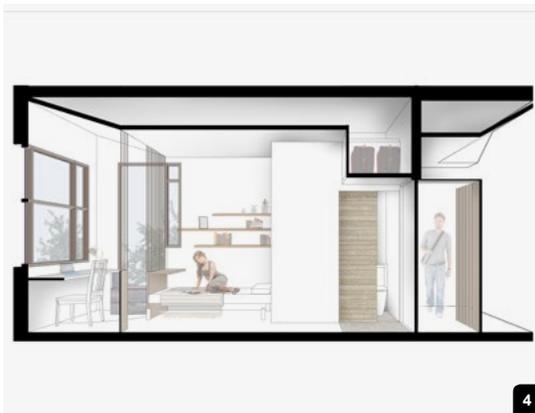
### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Masterplan of The Crescent Campus
2. Central learning hub
3. Design workshop
4. Accommodation – student lodge





## Learning from the Immediate

In a society that so values the production of new thought, technologies or research, should it not be that spaces of education afford the ability for unique thought? Standardisation can limit this: rote learning so often restricts individual thought or the desire to experience beyond what is scripted in a course outline. This school challenges contemporary notions that our experience of the world, and thus what we learn, results from scripted equations, technologies, or sentences. Rather it is founded on the notions of phenomenology: our experience of the world is ever-present, before we even begin to reflect upon it. We make sense first through our inhabitation of, and emotional response to, our surroundings and only then do we attempt to quantify these experiences. Learning therefore occurs through the unique experiences and memories ascribed to specific places. This project aims to be an institution in which unique thought is fostered through the built environment. Rather than buildings being mere containers in which one learns, they become spaces from which one can learn: to re-establish one's immediate experience, so often clouded by modern 'busyness'. This project reveals and celebrates temporal qualities as a means from which to learn. The memories held within materiality, the reference to natural cycles in the play of light against a wall, the understanding of process in the touch of a hand-carved timber post are but a few of the plethora of possibilities space can impart upon a student to afford unique experiences and therefore unique thoughts.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Learning spaces: individual and forum spaces
2. The campus
3. The celebration of the written word
4. Typical unit



## Learning from the Land

### School of Environmental Permaculture Education

Considering the growing human impact on the earth's ecosystem, nature cannot be understood as an object that without accounting for the influence of humanity. Since the modern era, human being saw themselves as the governor of the earth, who selfishly put their own benefits as the primary over other being. Ecosystems have been seriously damaged by human activities. The revenge of nature became obvious and severe in recent decades. And this revenge has directly impacted Australian residents. Rising sea levels brought by climate change, underuse of alternative renewable energy, disconnection from the service provided by ecosystem, the extinction crisis led by the loss of biodiversity are challenges that Australia is facing now. These issues will grow increasingly in the future. How can we get prepared to take the future challenges? How can we develop the environmental awareness over young generation? How can the education system help develop a sustainability perspective over students? How can built environment contribute to this trend?

The school of Environmental Permaculture Education will offer the society a solution to achieve a sustainable future by providing a series teaching, crafting, farming and living architectures and facilities for students to experiment and learn.

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### Pictured

1. Masterplan
2. Experimental field by the salt marsh
3. The living façade with planting tubes
4. The indoor courtyard



## Embedded Presence

### School of Sustainable Design

More than any other time, humanity is being transformed by our innovative capacity and our destructive power. With challenges revolving around energy, resources and waste, a school of sustainable design can serve a crucial role in reinvigorating education and innovation.

The school is sited on The Crescent, an underdeveloped but significant area at the junction of Annandale, Rozelle Bay and recreational parklands. The serpentine viaduct is a monumental reminder of the area's historic legacy, while adjacent buildings form barriers to the park and harbour.

My design seeks to sustainably revitalise the built and natural environments of the site, for students and local residents. Apart from new green and public spaces, the proposal introduces: a small museum, student housing, workshops/classrooms, and a community library.

Rather than adding dominating objects to the site, the scheme seeks to link architecture with landscape. Larger buildings like the workshops and library become embedded into the landscape itself, creating new paths, steps, terraces and depressions. The decluttered experience of moving towards the bay highlights the continuity of the viaduct and creates connections between the park and residential areas.

The library's only visible façade, facing out onto the square and viaduct, serves as a twisting media screen that broadcasts moving digital images far and wide. Small pods that protrude from the workshop's accessible roof deck allow passers-by to view down into individual workshops, while an ephemeral pavilion provides quiet and serene exhibition spaces adjacent to a salt marsh reserve.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Community library and square
2. Workshop pods
3. Museum pavilion
4. Student housing

## Progressive Design Boarding School

The Rozelle Bay Progressive Design Boarding School is a reflection of the larger community at microcosmic level, which aims to share its public facilities with the local neighbourhood, since the school is seen as the central point in the community organisation. The campus is separated into three zones based on students' experience; Personal Zone, Activity Zone and Learning Zone. In terms of planning the programs, the Learning Zone is divided into the three modes of education; instruction, study and action.

Moreover, the design concept of learning and teaching containers within the natural landscape of the site is a dominant feature that is demonstrated in the design of the school campus. The configuration of these containers allows for passageways and corridors to become interesting spaces for interaction and collaboration, which are the essential means of modern teaching methods. These passageways and 'in between' spaces are characterised by the use of appropriate materials, where light and transparency become important elements of the design.

The attention is focused on the connection of spaces; on the segments between inside and outside, and one room to the next, as well as movement through different spaces. Buildings are sliced into segments where appropriate to further enhance this connection and set in motion a process of discovery during users' experience as they move through the buildings, where exterior becomes the interior, and the interior becomes the exterior. This symbolises the students' growth at school and represents their stages of life.

### Contact

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0450 758 600

### Pictured

1. Library corridor
2. Interaction Zone
3. Break-out space

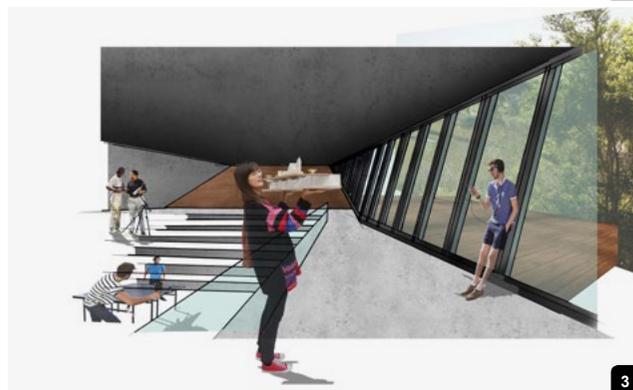




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## Embodication

### Progressive design boarding school

Posed with the challenge to reconsider, assess and make tangible the symbiotic relationship between education and architecture, Embodication presents an architecture for a progressive design boarding school sited at The Crescent, Annandale NSW. This project is the accumulation of works involving research and design through three scales – the intermediate, the micro and the urban.

The research component informed the agenda towards education which centres around embodied learning, self-learning and the provision for new learning modes and experiences. This agenda provided the framework to explore intermediate-scaled and micro-scaled designs as well as anticipate an architecture that enhances spatial awareness and affords social experiences.

The design experimentation at an intermediate scale solidified as a landscape proposal which encapsulates sensory experience as a mode of learning – filtering and exposing users to the micro-habitat located on the site. As a distillation of the landscape proposal, the micro scale design resulted in a bench with an integrated table. This furniture design afforded a closer examination of the sense of touch through material choice and manipulation of surfaces to involve folding planes.

From this two design experimentations, the architecture anticipated through Embodication explores spatial awareness and social experiences at an urban scale. The masterplan generates a series of sectional scenarios – landscape framed, building as a landform, resonance with context and built form as a social experience – as the medium to visualise the relationship between education and architecture as a platform for curiosity, discovery and incidental meetings.

### Contact

luen.samonte@gmail.com

### Pictured

1. Masterplan – groundscape
2. Landscape framed – lecture theatre
3. Building as a landform – digital classrooms
4. Built form as a social experience – housing



## Sustainable School

A school in the 21st century must be sustainable in every way possible; including teaching the students how this sustainability occurs. The new School of Innovation promotes sustainable learning by exposing every element of sustainability possible. As a student walks along the classroom walkways, they see water falling from the roof onto steel rods, allowing the water to fall along the wires down to the ground. They then see canals taking the water to a main stormwater pod. A re-established wetland filters the water through a reed bed system also allowing the natural ecosystems of fish and mangroves to thrive. The water is then re-used throughout the school to try and create closed loop systems. Other conventional systems such as photovoltaic arrays have been brought to light by using new technologies of semi-transparent photovoltaics as the library roofing system, allowing students to question what they are and why. A black wall facing North is beyond logic for most students due to the heat in summer, making them ask why is it black. Learning building systems such as Trombe walls is what the school is about. To engage the students' minds and challenge their thoughts leads to greater innovations. My school is not about just calling themselves sustainable, but actually teaching how this sustainability occurs through moments of joy.

### Pictured

1. School site plan
2. Classroom walkway
3. Courtyard view to classrooms
4. Re-established wetlands/learning hub

# UNCONVENTIONAL HOUSING



This studio is about unconventional housing – the various options that have emerged in recent years to house Australians in ways that are outside the conventional housing market. Many of these options start out as temporary, but over time become converted to permanent dwellings. The starting point is the mobile home in the caravan park, the original temporary arrangement that has become an important part of aged housing. These dwellings start out as holiday accommodation, and over time evolve into permanent villages with a clear structure and service infrastructure. They are sociable, and often well located in scenic places.

We are also interested in accommodating groups not always catered for by the housing market – students, low income folk, temporary workers in remote places and the elderly. Thus the studio is about the combination of unconventional sites, program and users. Together they provide a matrix of investigation into genuine choice in a changing, and increasingly unaffordable, housing market.

The pursuit of architecture involves understanding relationships as well as materials. Legal constraints affect design profoundly, as do the norms of social interaction. Working with these in design is a reminder that architecture is more than form, and buildings serve to accommodate social relations.

**Tutors:** Harry Margalit, Ted Quinton



## Suburban Village

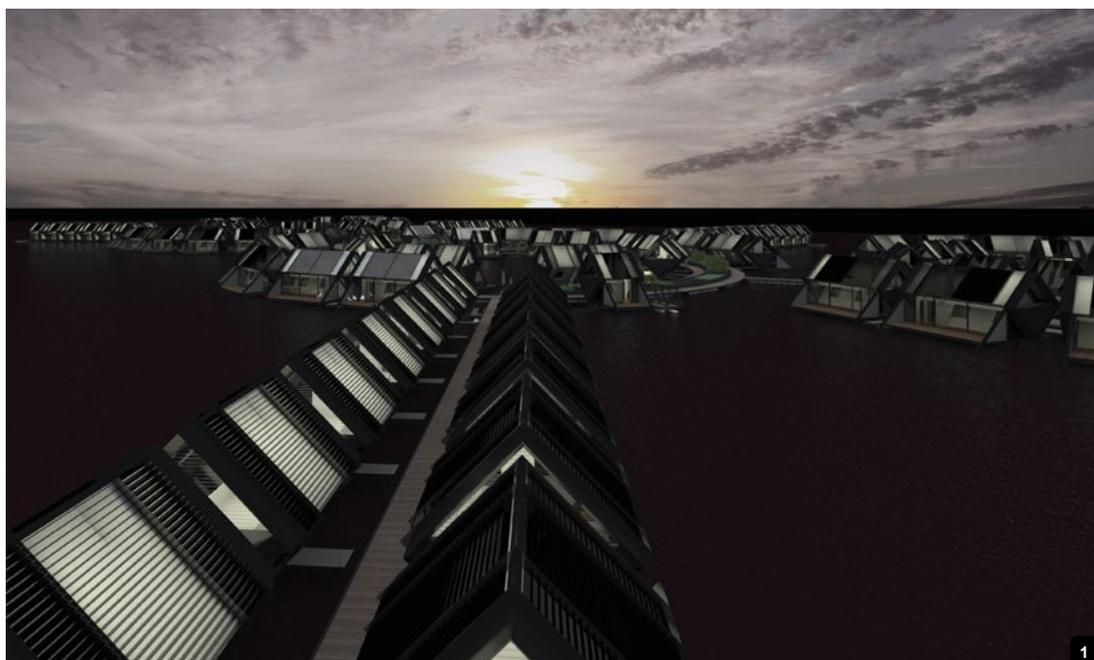
The traditional idea of achieving the Australian Dream is to own a house in a suburb, with space more than one needs. The mortgage of a typical suburban house will take up approximately 30% of a person's income for 30 years. Then one starts purchasing items for the house they own and pays for regular maintenance. In this new model of suburban living, the ownership of a house unit is no longer the deal. Embracing the nostalgia of productive small towns and villages, the sharing spirit found in communities like the Kibbutz: one lets go of the typical housing ownership and owns only space that is needed for private activities while sharing spaces and items communally. In return, the village offers an inclusive lifestyle of establishing new human connections and interactions in an active, healthy and nature-oriented environment, with opportunities for small-scale economic production. The masterplan features on site housing, caravan parks, commercial zones, leisure, and farming areas. Housing that is human-scaled with a focus on streets, with multiple communal zones encourages more ground plane, horizontal movement and activity. Housing with little focus on boundaries or 'personal land' breaks the mental barrier of ownership. In this cooperative housing scheme, the inhabitant owns only a room, while paying a nominal fee and being personally involved in the upkeep of the village. A housing unit is essentially one big house, with many rooms. Modular in construction, both Type A and Type B units will save time and cost by prefabrication.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Masterplan
2. Type A street
3. Type B prefab construction
4. Type B housing



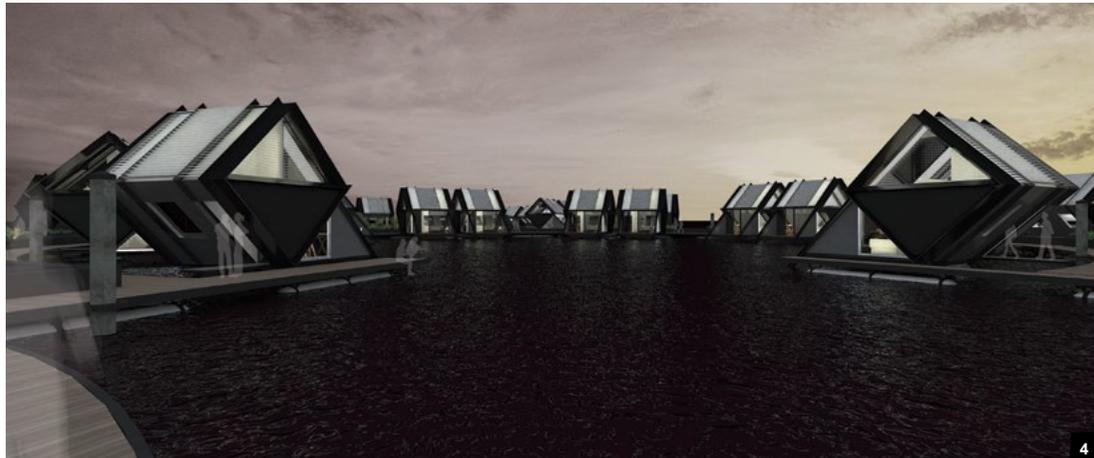
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## Marine Housing System

The Marine Housing System (MHS) is a modular residential floating system that explores the potential of the waterway as habitat. As a response to lifestyle choice, pressures of urban sprawl, rising sea levels and community displacement, the MHS offers a compact and unconventional mode of maritime living. It strives to provide accommodation in beautiful and delicate environments and increase its accessibility. It is a system that may be applied to a broad range of housing demographics including singles; families; down-sizers; retirees and students. It may also be applicable to eco-living, holiday, education or research accommodation.

The MHS is designed to be adaptable to a range of waterways from remote to urban environments. It is a flexible network of infrastructure and residential modules that are programmed to allow community expansion and contraction. The modules are constructed remotely and floated in to site before being docked to the system. It offers a range of module sizes including: studio (6x4.5m), 1 bed compact (9x4.5m), 1 bed standard (9x6m) and 2.5 + bed (9x9m) modules. Essential site facilities such as solar power, sewerage treatment and water storage are located on shore and are connected throughout the network of jetty modules. Amenity modules also service the residents including café, office, store, toilet, laundry, barbecue, shelter zones and recreational facilities.

The trial system is located amongst the small isolated communities of North Arm Cove, Port Stephens in a picturesque and environmentally sensitive calm water bay. It addresses poor services and infrastructure, and a lack of alternative and compact living options in the area. It is a 4-ring configuration consisting of 190 residential dwellings and capacity to house 488 people.

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### Pictured

1. Marine Housing System module layout
2. Standard 9x6m residential module deck/interior
3. Typical module section
4. Modules docked on the inner 'ring'



## Polymer Regeneration

This studio explores the idea of unconventional housing. 'Unconventional' to me meant something that was done differently, against the norm – or not the norm, yet.

Ocean plastic pollution has been a worldwide problem since the existence of humanity. The SEA (Sustainable Entrepreneurship Award) winner proposed a new invention to clean the Earth's ocean of plastic pollution in the most sustainable and effective way – and also cheaper and faster than conventional method. My proposal betters that process by proposing the meaningful use of the collected plastic. Not only using it for oil and fuel production, but also using the plastic to 3D-print houses, creating communities.

As there is a forecast of doubling population in both Sydney and Melbourne, a housing crisis is evident. Where can we build when there is not enough land close to the CBD? The water. The site selection was based off a diagram sourced from the extensive feasibility study of The Ocean Cleanup. Hobson's Bay that is currently an under-used shipyard. Its piers have a high historical significance as this port was once a busy industrial site in building ships. The 19 hectare site has potential to be redeveloped into a new suburb, with both floating and on-land houses. The masterplanning involves drawing the existing piers inland and pushing out further into the water. From these undulating lengths of piers, narrower and more private piers branch out to individual tenancies, where unique and high-personalised 'plastic pods' dock.

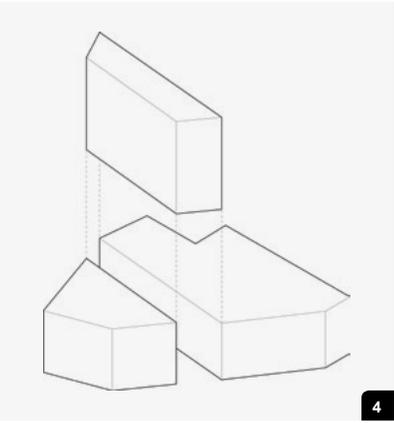
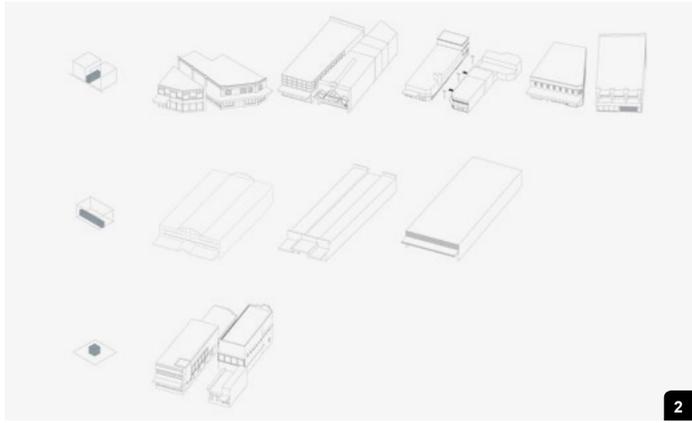
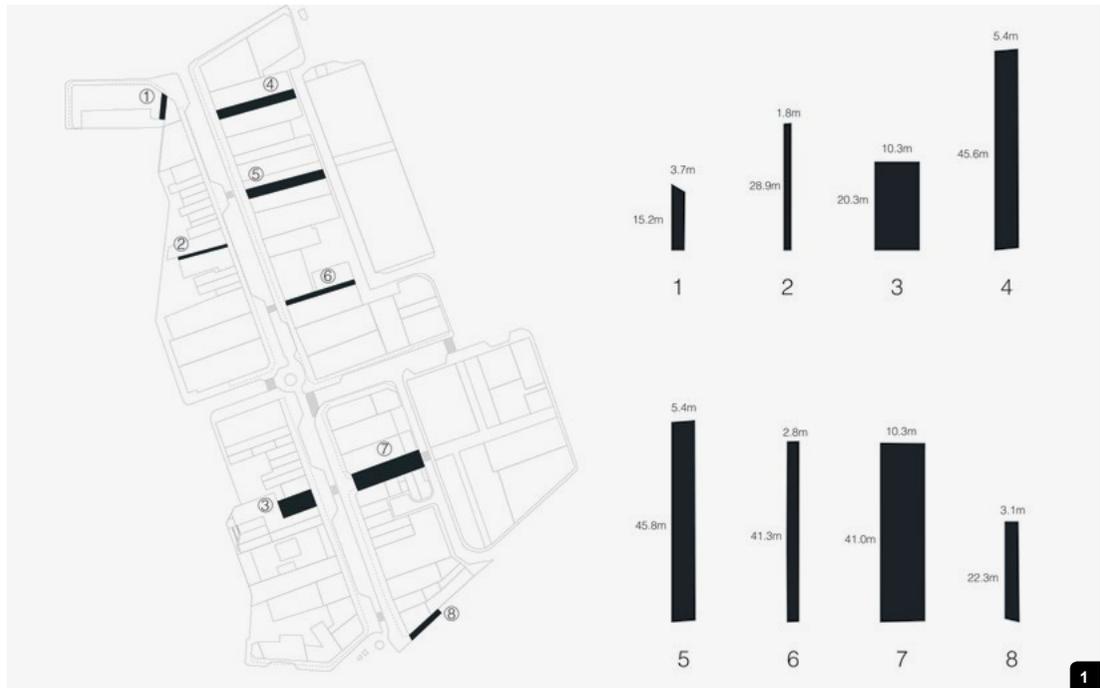
This is the beginning of a large-scale application of 3D-printing.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Section, a filmmaker's pod
2. Masterplan, Hobson's Bay
3. Elevation, a retail kiosk



## Made in Fairfield

Cultural buildings are critical mediators between the identity of a migrant group and the way they relate to both their places of origin and the new. Architecture possesses the capacity to represent specific identities of a population and challenge our understanding of place in relation to inter-culturalism. The urban form can exhibit the dexterity necessary to allow these new formations to emerge.

What is of importance to the urban fabric of Fairfield is making use of every element of the existing footprint. The urban by-product which includes, walls, rooftops, gaps between property boundaries, footpaths and arcades are utilised by developing a second role for each element. Through resourcefulness and out of necessity, functions are discovered through propositions of use and eventually form cross-categorical hybrids. The hybrid of urban ecology reveals the porosity and fluidity of Fairfield in its ability to adapt to changing social conditions.

Made in Fairfield is a program that provides opportunities for the expression and production of culture. It showcases the artistry of migrants groups by creating hybrid structures that provide spaces for retail and services relating to the textiles industry. The insertion of volumes suspended above laneways, arcades and plazas, create warehouse spaces for the manufacturing of garments, and the open ground plane retains existing thoroughfares while creating retail spaces akin to the Asian street market culture.

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### Pictured

1. Ware Street Precinct interstitial spaces
2. Urban by-product types
3. Suspended volume
4. Insertion concept

Home Away From Home

Home Away From Home: a mining project is a proposal that seeks to make use of the vacant land near the mine to holistically address the pressing issue of sudden boom of single mans into the town. These hardworking men were not usually given a well living condition as well as well socialisation network. In the eyes of the locals, FIFO miners might be seen as intruders who creates problems such as housing issues, safety issues and environmental issues. They are not welcomed in the existing town, There, they tried to live in a mine camp, but the existing camp condition can be really bad for their health and the standard of living is surprisingly low. This is never acceptable as the miners are those who spend most of the time in the camp, work the longest hours in a day, are separated from their beloved family and friends...

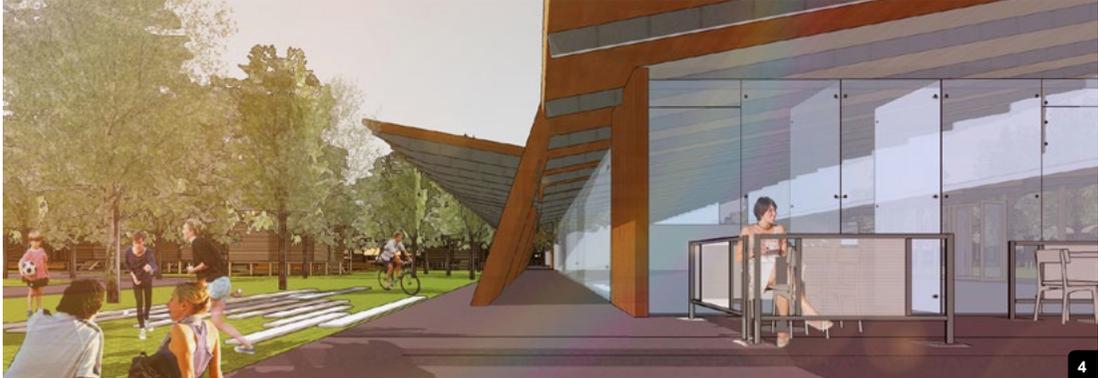
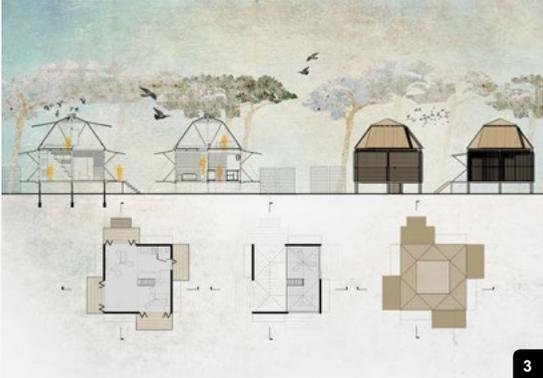
There is a call for a healthier model of work camp, workforce health.

Contact

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Pictured

- 1. Mining village masterplan
- 2. Sectional perspective
- 3. Typical two people shared-house
- 4. View to community building

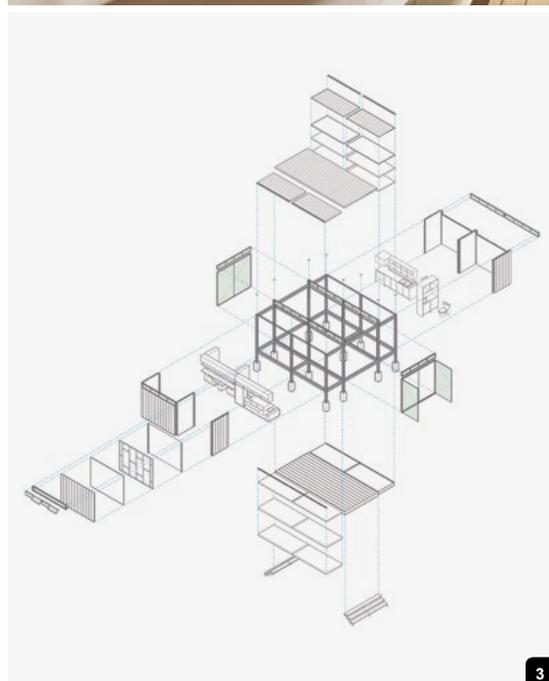




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## Cara-stay

Cara-stay addresses the loss of major caravan sites for long term tenants living in the low income bracket. These sites are likely to be non-scenic park land that are redeveloped into low to medium density houses.

Previously known as Shangri-La Caravan Park in Tuncurry, the selected site demonstrates a lost caravan park due to lack of profitability, location away from desired natural settings, and disconnection with the wider community.

Cara-stay's main objective is to preserve the valuable characteristics and culture of residential park life that is almost lost in today's urban lifestyle.

The project deals with the potential of prefabrication in affordability of construction, minimalist lifestyles in architectural planning, the benefits of shared facilities to promote of interactions between households and the community, as well as providing a source of profitability for park owners. This includes:

1. Minimised residential unit increases number of units on site overall (from 170 to 224) for profits to owner and encourages minimised lifestyle, with reduced costs of living to suit needs of long term low income households in caravan parks.
2. Residential edge to match existing adjacent property use perimeter and central areas connected via single main driveway to maximise pedestrian friendly zones.
3. Internalised open shared space return the value of caravan parks in the natural setting to the residential area
4. Provision of a variety of shared facilities with potential to implement rental system for external users and events, increasing profitability of the site.

## Contact

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## Pictured

1. Open yards in subcommunities
2. Adaptable open area, compact utility rooms
3. Prefabricated components for construction
4. Proposed Cara-stay masterplan, Tuncurry



## Village Green

"We need to start creating neighbourhoods rather than subdivisions."

Stephen M Wheeler

Located in Sydney's North West growth area, the 28 hectare greenfield site of Village Green is designed to encourage social interaction and to foster a sense of community.

The site on Alex Avenue, is divided into three land use zones; the town centre is commercial comprising retail, commercial and high density apartments. The remaining zones are residential, medium density terraces and low density co-housing clusters.

A neighbourhood designed where public space and amenities are shared, will result in a focus on the sharing of common values and goals.

A holistic approach to sustainable design on a walkable site, Village Green is designed on a human scale where interactions with nature are encouraged through site specific landscaping and the placement of houses in clearings along the natural contours of the site whilst taking advantage of the north facing aspect.

A tree planting scheme is designed to reestablish the original growth patterns of The Cumberland Plains to further establish the feeling of place and to encourage the connection of The Village with nature.

The Village Green development is designed to emulate villages of the past where neighbourly interactions are encouraged; groupings of houses around a common garden and community building will help foster a strong sense of community. The communal areas are neither private like a home, nor public like a park or roadside, rather they are spaces to be shared by the community creating a sense of ownership, belonging and place.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Village Green housing cluster
2. Site plan
3. Prefabricated house elevation and section



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## Studio for Students

### Tiny urban living

Housing in Sydney has illustrated the dilemma of density and the need for creating pleasant places to live in. Within the sector of housing for students, there has been a lack of individual residential living facilities for the students who just arrived in Sydney and wish to cope up to the new urban setting.

60% of the world's population is expected to be living in cities by 2030. In particular, as Australia is a country of migrants, 54% among them are international students, with the preference of living around universities within the cities. The site is situated in close proximity to UNSW. The design proposal presents the potential to get multiplied as a model on possible sites around universities for future opportunities.

### Issues

- Scarcity of urban land
- Preference for urban living

### Aim

- The proposal is to have a design scheme for Urban Housing with focus on,
- Immediate response towards imminent and rising need
- Create a scope to use it as a model for upcoming opportunities
- Initiatives on social change-greater sense of community
- Re-interprets affordability
- Prefabrication and fast construction system

### Concept: Unconventional

- Individual Studios-no sharing
- Miniaturisation of living

### Concept: Social Inclusivity

- Community engagement, yet individual apartments
- Socially responsible

### Concept: Sustainability

- Maximum use of natural resources and sustainable materials
- Universal accessibility
- Short commute to work

### Concept: Economics

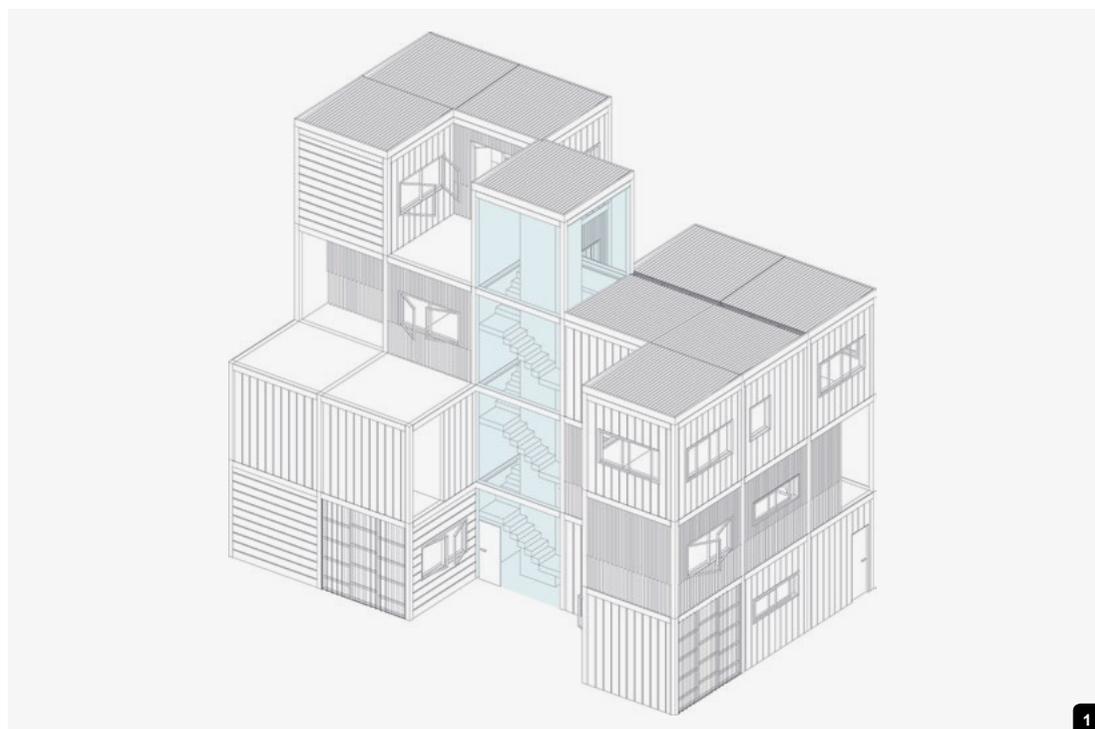
- Prefabricated press box construction – 30% savings
- Higher density in urban areas

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### Pictured

1. Sectional perspective
2. Section through the north block
3. Ground floor plan
4. Elevation from Gardeners Road

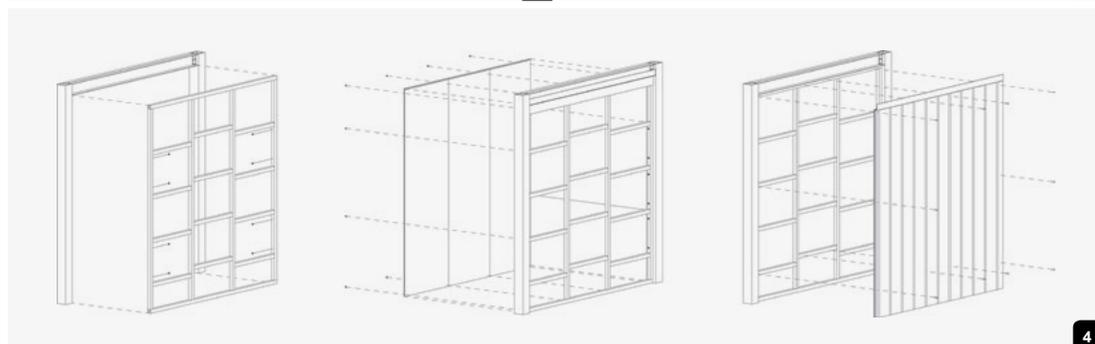


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## Cube<sup>x</sup>

Cube<sup>x</sup> is architecture without architects. It gives the dweller the opportunity to design and build their own home by providing a simple system of construction and a catalogue of different wall modules. Dwellers first purchase a combination of 3m x 3m plot sizes depending on their needs and then make a selection of wall modules to articulate that space. In this case the architect assumes the responsibility of a facilitator, rather than defining the built spaces, he/she lays down the architectural guidelines (e.g. setbacks, modular system) that will allow the development to function properly as a whole. The architect makes the limitations and dwellers create within those limitations. It is a project that strives for flexibility and freedom in the built form without falling into anarchy.

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### Pictured

1. Example of 8 apartment permutation
2. Structural grid system
3. Example of community permutation
4. Instructions for building wall module



## The Collective Community

The Australian housing is in shortage due to the raising of mortgage, low income households who are renting are no longer able to support themselves along with the tightening eligibility criteria.

The idea of conventional social housing is to connect people to the wider community, a sense of belonging through incorporation of similar aspects such as meeting the changing needs of occupants across their lifetime. However, current housing norm does not abide and lacks the services required to create a community that is responsive to the needs.

The project approach is to support issues of liveability and to create a community with the sense of belonging, by understanding and implementing spaces where a wider broad of people can socially interact. That is, separating common greens into different usages and defining the spaces in such a way that does not impede onto the spaces occupied by tenants of the site. As a whole, the tenants are in actual fact strangers placed into a large space where each individual will ultimately interact with one another. It is a community space, a space where everyone gathers.

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### Pictured

1. Masterplan
2. Section through two housing types
3. Entry to public spaces
4. Community Hall lobby space

## Reimagining the Kingscliff Caravan Park

To address the issue of housing market dominated by oversized detached houses and high density apartments which do not entirely accommodate the Australian housing preferences, this project aims to redevelop the Kingscliff Beach Holiday Park into a low density mix of residential units with the caravanning program being kept on beach front side of the site as an unconventional housing alternative. The program is designed to have the first row of residents sharing kitchen facilities with the caravanners whereas the last two row of houses would have their own kitchen and live in a more private style.

The houses are humbly sized to achieve affordability for the targeted group of retiring baby boomers. They are intimately arranged to optimise the spatial efficiency of the site. Despite such intimacy and the essence of shared spaces strongly emphasised throughout the scheme, every houses still has the quality of 'refuge' achieved through the peripheral intermediate spaces, allowing each to enjoy their own contact with ground and proximity to sea. The intermediate spaces are wrapped around with lightweight components of perforated metal screening, operable louver and elevated wall that control visual penetration, filter natural light and allow sea breezes to cool the house.

### Contact

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### Pictured

1. Aerial view
2. Masterplan
3. Sectional perspective
4. Typical unit floor plan

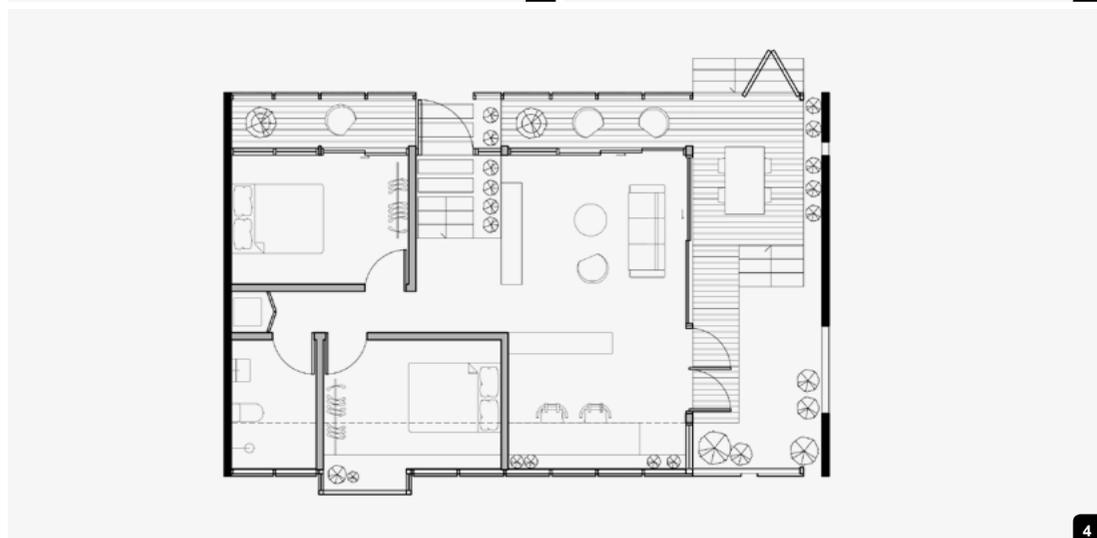


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It is within this particular frame of aesthetics and ethnics that I would like to offer my warmest congratulations to all who have endured the honourable labour required for a graduation studio. All of you inevitably have been challenged in your graduation project to engage with this particular educational ethos at UNSW Architecture.

DESIGN BY: Equilibrium Design  
[equilibriumdesign.com.au](http://equilibriumdesign.com.au)



AUSTRALIAN MADE



FOREST MANAGEMENT



RENEWABLE ENERGY



ELEMENTAL



ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS



CERTIFICATION



OF

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