

Atrium

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THE ARCHITECTURE OF ENGAGEMENT
– CREATING COMMUNITIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE,
BUILDING & PLANNING



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

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Dean's Message

THIS ISSUE OF ATRIUM ADDRESSES AN IMPORTANT FACET OF OUR PROFESSIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORLDS – THE MAKING OF COMMUNITIES.

2010 is a significant year for the Faculty. In March of this year, we celebrated the graduation of the first cohort to emerge from the Melbourne School of Design (MSD) and our first intake of Bachelor of Environments students have progressed to their final year of undergraduate studies. As our students progress into their professional careers, we are confident that they have developed a thinking framework that enables them to continue to learn and adapt to evolving workplace environments and to establish themselves as the leaders in their chosen fields.

This issue of *Atrium* addresses an important facet of our professional and educational worlds – the making of communities. It is the habitation of designed and evolved worlds that is the focus of both research and teaching in ABP, at the level of cities, campuses and individual buildings. The theme of this issue is "The architecture of engagement". We illustrate this with a focus on the contributions our alumni have made in designing and realizing communities both in Australia and abroad. Here we profile the contributions of four distinguished graduates who have influenced the way in which people across the world have engaged and developed communities: Alan Choe in Singapore, Bill Mitchell in Boston, Sean Godsell in Melbourne and Hijjas Kasturi in Kuala Lumpur.

We also look at the architecture of communities - how they evolve and considerations in designing them effectively. Dr David Nichols eloquently examines how buildings and communities reflect each other, using the Melbourne suburb of Kew as a historical and modern case study. As David establishes in his article, even as the function of public buildings change over time, they remain vitally important to our urban development and cultural resilience.





We also profile a unique project that seeks to capture those involved in the creation of communities. *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture* had eventuated solely due to the generosity of our supporters. This remarkable publication, due to be released next year, draws together 260 scholars from Australia and overseas to result in the first comprehensive overview of Australian architecture. Edited by Professor Philip Goad and Associate Professor Julie Willis, it will encompass around 1300 entries on all aspects of Australian architecture, including indigenous, colonial, modern and contemporary buildings.

Our lively reunion program continues this year. Last year we met with classes of 1959-61. In this issue, Richard Hansen reflects on the reunion of his BBDlg class of 94, held at the Robin Boyd House in South Yarra. Of the 30 graduates in 1994, 22 were able to attend – a great turn-out given that many now live and work overseas. These reunion events represent a wonderful opportunity to reconnect and reflect on the success of our graduates as the Faculty evolves.

Noel Henderson's occasional address at the Conferring of Degree Ceremony in March offered inspiration to our most recent graduating cohort. Noel shared his insight into the construction industry, where he has worked as a leading builder, contractor and developer over the last 40 years, and highlighted the transformative changes that have occurred over this time. He also reflected on how the Faculty and our educational programs have evolved since the 1960s, an era where building graduates were distrusted because they were perceived as 'over-educated' without site experience. Noel concluded his address by noting that the skills of

our graduates are now highly regarded in Australia and around the world, that their efforts are transforming the delivery of projects and that diverse professional opportunities abound for our new graduates.

Work has now started in the design of our new building under the leadership of John Wardle Architects and Office dA. A consultant team is being marshalled and funding aligned to ensure that the project progresses with the anticipation that we will be moving out of our current facilities next year. While it is in its early stages there is little detail that can be reported but we expect to be highlighting the project in future issues this year as the design emerges.

2010 has so far proven to be a year marked by research achievement for Faculty staff and alumni. Several staff have distinguished themselves with various awards, grants and publications, which are highlighted in our section on achievements in 'From the Faculty'. Considerable media attention has been generated around the world by the forthcoming exhibition in the Australia Pavilion in the 12th Venice Architecture Biennale. Of the 17 projects selected by Creative Directors John Gollings and Ivan Rijavec, three teams are led by members of our Faculty and six consist of our alumni. This is an extraordinary representation for our Faculty in one of the most important events on the international architecture calendar. As part of one of the chosen teams, for the *Fear Free City* project, I am personally looking forward to being in Venice in August and experiencing the energy distinctive to the Biennale.

Our rich event culture continues in 2010, with the Dean's Lecture Series and the ABP Alumni Retrospective Series leading the way. We were delighted to host the Chilean architect Mathias Klotz in March, who spoke about his architectural practice to a capacity audience in the Carrillo Gantner Theatre. In May, we hosted William Cobbett, Manager of the Washington D.C. based organization *Cities Alliance*, who presented an intriguing Dean's lecture on the challenge of scale in a rapidly urbanising world. As part of the ABP Alumni Retrospective Series, we celebrated the work and vision of one of our most successful alumni, Daryl Jackson, when we presented an exhibition of his selected projects in April. The exhibition included a documentary of Professor Philip Goad in conversation with Daryl, and drew a wide range of media and community interest. The next alumnus we will profile in this series will be the architect Peter Ho in September.

To keep in touch with our changing calendar of exhibitions, public lectures, conference and activities, please visit our website: <http://www.msd.unimelb.edu.au/events/> A

ABP Alumni: Cities and Campuses

ALAN CHOE: SINGAPORE

The urban redevelopment authority afforded Mr Choe the opportunity to play a key role in Singapore's urban renewal program, the legacy of which is reflected in the contemporary Singapore masterplan.

Mr Choe was awarded a Bachelor of Architecture degree, a Diploma in Town & Regional Planning from the University of Melbourne and a Fellowship Diploma from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. He is a Fellow Member of the Singapore Institute of Architects, Singapore Institute of Planners and Royal Australian Institute of Architects. He is also a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Royal Town Planning Institute, Royal Australian Planning Institute and the American Planning Association.

Mr Choe was the first architect and town planner to return to Singapore from overseas. He was appointed as the first architect and planner for the newly established Housing and Development Board and helped plan many of the housing estates and public housing in Singapore's public housing program.

He subsequently went on to form the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) in 1964 and became its first general manager to undertake comprehensive urban renewal and redevelopment of Singapore's Central Areas. His role was to clear slums and create a modern and vibrant commercial program. The legacy of his role is reflected in the contemporary Singapore Master Plan. He left URA and became a Senior Partner in one of the largest architectural practices in Singapore.

Mr Choe continues to be a prominent architect and town planner in Singapore. He became the Chairman of the Sentosa Development Corporation (SDC). He was behind the transformation of Sentosa Island, from a British military base into a popular recreation and international tourist destination. His retirement from that position in 2004, marked the end of his 24 year association with Sentosa. He subsequently also formed Sentosa Cove Pte Ltd (SCPL) and became its first Chairman. Sentosa Cove became the first life style waterfront housing and is today the most successful and well known landmark in Singapore.

Mr Choe was named in the Singapore National Day Awards in 2001 and received the Distinguished Service Order. Mr Choe has also been Chairman of Pasir Ris Resort Pte Ltd, a Trustee of NTUC Income and member of the Singapore Tourism Board. He was also a Director of Keppel Land Limited and currently sits on the Board of several listed companies.

He was awarded the Public Administration Medal (Gold) in 1967, the Meritorious Service Medal in 1990, the Distinguished Service Order in 2001, and a Gold Medal from the Singapore Institute of Architects (SIA) in 2004. The SIA Gold Medal award, first introduced in 1998, is the Republic's highest award for architects who have made significant contributions to architecture during their lifetime and is awarded only every two to three years. **A**



OUR ALUMNI HAVE MADE A TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTION IN DESIGNING COMMUNITIES BOTH IN AUSTRALIA AND ABROAD. HERE WE PROFILE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FOUR DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES WHO HAVE INFLUENCED THE WAY IN WHICH PEOPLE ACROSS THE WORLD HAVE ENGAGED AND DEVELOPED COMMUNITIES: ALAN CHOE IN SINGAPORE, BILL MITCHELL IN BOSTON, SEAN GODSELL IN MELBOURNE AND HIJJAS KASTURI IN KUALA LUMPUR.

HIJJAS KASTURI: MARA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Hijjas Kasturi studied at the University of Adelaide and the University of Melbourne (Bachelor of Architecture, 1965, Graduate Diploma of Town and Regional Planning, 1966). He returned to Singapore in 1966, and then moved to Malaysia in 1967, where he founded the School of Art and Architecture at MARA Institute of Technology. He went into partnership in 1969, and then formed the practice Hijjas Kasturi Associates (HKAS) in 1997.

Characterised by the major concerns of architecture, town planning and building, in addition to the arts-oriented influences of industrial, graphic and textile design, and fine arts, the practice of HKAS has a unique vision.

Major buildings in Kuala Lumpur such as Menara Maybank (1989), Tabung Haji (1986), Putrajaya Convention Centre (2003) and the 4G11 Tower (2008), currently being built in Putrajaya, are examples of the influential buildings designed by HKAS.

Hijjas Kasturi's work is recognised internationally. In 1998 he received the Tokyo Creation Award and in 2001 the Malaysian Architect's Institute Gold Medal. He was also awarded an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Malaya in 2005 and from the University of Melbourne in 2008.

In addition to being a member of the Malaysian Institute of Architects and Malaysian Institute of Planning, Hijjas acts as an external examiner for several schools of Architecture Malaysia and he has been invited to teach in several universities in Malaysia and abroad. The practice has won many awards for its work including that for the Kuching Civic Centre by the Association of Engineers, California, USA (1989); ASEAN Award (1990), in recognition of work in the visual arts (architecture); the 12th Tokyo Creation Award by the Tokyo Fashion Association, Japan (1998); and the Pertubuhan Arkitek Malaysia (Malaysian Institute of Architects) 2000 Excellence Award for the Securities

Commission Building, Kuala Lumpur. In 2001, Hijjas received the PAM Gold Medal Award from the Malaysian Institute of Architects (PAM).

Hijjas Kasturi has made a significant and lasting artistic, environmental, technological and professional contribution to architecture and identity in Malaysia. He is a fitting ambassador for the success of the Colombo Plan and its education of the future leaders of the professions in Asia, and the University of Melbourne's proud role in that endeavour. **A**



ABP Alumni: Cities & Campuses

BILL MITCHELL:
MIT AND SMART CITIES

Bill Mitchell, (BArch (Hons) 1968), and Professor of Architecture, Media Arts and Sciences at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA.

As a former Head of Architecture & Urban Design at the University of California (Los Angeles), former Director of the Design Studies Program at the Graduate School of Design, Harvard, and former Dean of the School of Planning at MIT, Professor Mitchell has an international reputation as one of the most prolific researchers, writers, thinkers and institutional leaders in the fields of urban design, architecture, sociology and mobile information systems.

Professor Mitchell coordinated MIT's billion-dollar campus architecture and urban planning redevelopment to build state-of-the-art facilities for emerging areas of research, to support residential and community life, and to revitalize the physical campus.

Originally from Melbourne, Professor Mitchell completed a Bachelor of Architecture (Honours) at the University of Melbourne in 1968, and subsequently completed a Master of Environment Design at Yale, and a Master of Arts at Cambridge. He holds honorary doctorates from both the University of Melbourne and the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

Professor Mitchell is the head of the Smart Cities research group at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). The group focuses on using new technologies to enhance urban design and transport systems.

Smart Cities research is particularly concerned with the emerging roles of networked intelligence in fabrication and construction, urban mobility, building design and intelligently responsive operation, and public space.

The group explores the new forms and functions of cities in the digital electronic era. It suggests design and planning directions for the future and focuses on creating innovative ways to change how we live in urban areas through, in part, the application of new technologies that enable urban energy efficiency and sustainability, and enhance opportunity, equity, and cultural creativity. **A**



SEAN GODSELL: RMIT DESIGN HUB

Sean Godsell was born in Melbourne in 1960. He graduated with First Class Honours from the University of Melbourne in 1984. After traveling in Japan and Europe he worked in London from 1986 to 1988 for Sir Denys Lasdun, before returning to Melbourne in 1989 and joined The Hassell Group. In 1994 he formed Godsell Associates Pty Ltd Architects.

In July 2002 the influential English design magazine *wallpaper* listed him as one of ten people destined to 'change the way we live'. He was the only Australian and the only architect in the group.

In July 2003 Sean received a Citation from the President of the American Institute of Architects for his work for the homeless. His Future Shack prototype was exhibited from May to October 2004 at the Smithsonian Institute's Cooper Hewitt Design Museum in New York.

Sean has received numerous local and international awards. In 2006 he received the Victorian Premier's Design Award and the RAlA Robin Boyd Award and in 2007 he received the Capochin residential architecture award in Italy and a Chicago Athenaeum award in the USA – all for St Andrew's Beach House. In 2008 he was a finalist in the *wallpaper* International Design Awards and a recipient of his second AIA Record Houses Award for Excellence in the USA for Glenburn House. In 2008, noted architectural historian and Professor of Architecture at Columbia University Kenneth Frampton nominated him for the inaugural BSI Swiss Architecture Award for architects under the age of 50 and his work was exhibited as part of the Milan Triennale and the Venice Biennale.

He is currently working on projects in China and Australia and his first major building, the RMIT University Design Hub, a post graduate research centre for design, is currently under construction in Melbourne.

The Design Hub will provide accommodation in one building for a diverse range of design research and postgraduate education. The Hub will provide a collegial research base where post graduates in fields such as fabric and fashion design will work alongside those involved in architecture, aeronautical engineering, industrial design, landscape architecture, and urban design. **A**

The Architecture of Community

DR DAVID NICHOLS,
LECTURER IN URBAN PLANNING
HUB, HALL AND HABITAT

How do community and the built environment reflect each other? Our cities and towns are rich with evidence of attempts to build, and then to celebrate, community spirit: buildings and spaces designed to create, reflect or reinforce the nature and strength of social grouping. Many of these continue to function to different degrees of effectiveness; some, like small-scale health or education buildings, have pragmatic uses with defined parameters. Others – such as halls available for group booking – are multi-purpose. But the ways that community and the built environment have interacted over time give us insight into architectural developments and conceptions of the architect's (or builder's) role, and the changing perceptions of government, governance, democracy and duty.

The present-day rhetoric of community is not substantially removed from that of a century ago; for many Australians, this rhetoric has clearly reflected reality in many ways. But the built environment record of community buildings shows the many permutations the notion has gone through since European colonisation. Australia's community buildings come from a number of diverse sources: most commonly created and commissioned by local government, or built by residents themselves. The community may also lobby local government either for a facility or merely the land to build it on – frequently,

through much of the 20th century, volunteer labour of local residents would then create an amenity which might then also be run on a voluntary basis.

The Melbourne suburb of Kew is perhaps not an intuitive choice to look for a variety of perspectives on the idea of 'community' as it relates to buildings and networks. With all due respect to this middle-ring, middle-class suburb, there is perhaps a pervading understanding of middle-class suburbs that they are generally comprised of upstanding – and rarely outstanding – individuals who look to their own hearth for contentment, rather than to forming bonds with their neighbours – whether it be for mutual betterment or social activity. Whether this is true or not (the truth no doubt resides in examination not of people or a class per se, but of ages and life stages) what is undeniable is that Kew provides the researcher on community and its impact on the built environment with a large number of unusual examples of specific community building types – and types of community. Kew citizens' scramble, over a century, for a purpose-built town hall and civic centre was surely part of the reason behind the creation of so many other ad hoc community places; the slow expansion of a suburb at the whim of transport planners and wider economic fluctuations may be another.¹

How would people of Kew meet, communicate, rally or be entertained en masse in the early 20th century? As well as the small publicly available space at their Town Hall – a reconfigured Mechanics Institute building of 1860 – Kew citizens at the turn of the last century were able to use the city's Recreation Hall, another 'second hand' building built in 1880, acquired by Kew in 1917 from a firm which had operated it as a private leisure centre. Like many such amenities, the Recreation Hall often hosted money spinning 'nights' such as the New Vogue Ballroom, in the late 1930s.²

While buildings such as the Recreation Hall served as Kew's social and community centre, those in other areas of the suburb saw the potential for new networks and, perhaps, new local government. From the 1920s and long into the 20th century, the East Kew Progress Association aspired to the construction of a hall for concerts, dances and meetings, to be funded on an ongoing basis by shops at ground level, built on a block it had acquired.³ Its honorary secretary, Mr Bland, referring to the wealth of the region's residents, predicted 'there should be no real difficulty in raising enough money to build a modern hall for Kew people', adding that 'the best way to get this done was to tackle the job in the true Australian spirit and do it themselves.'⁴ The 1930s Depression damped the EKPA's initial surge and

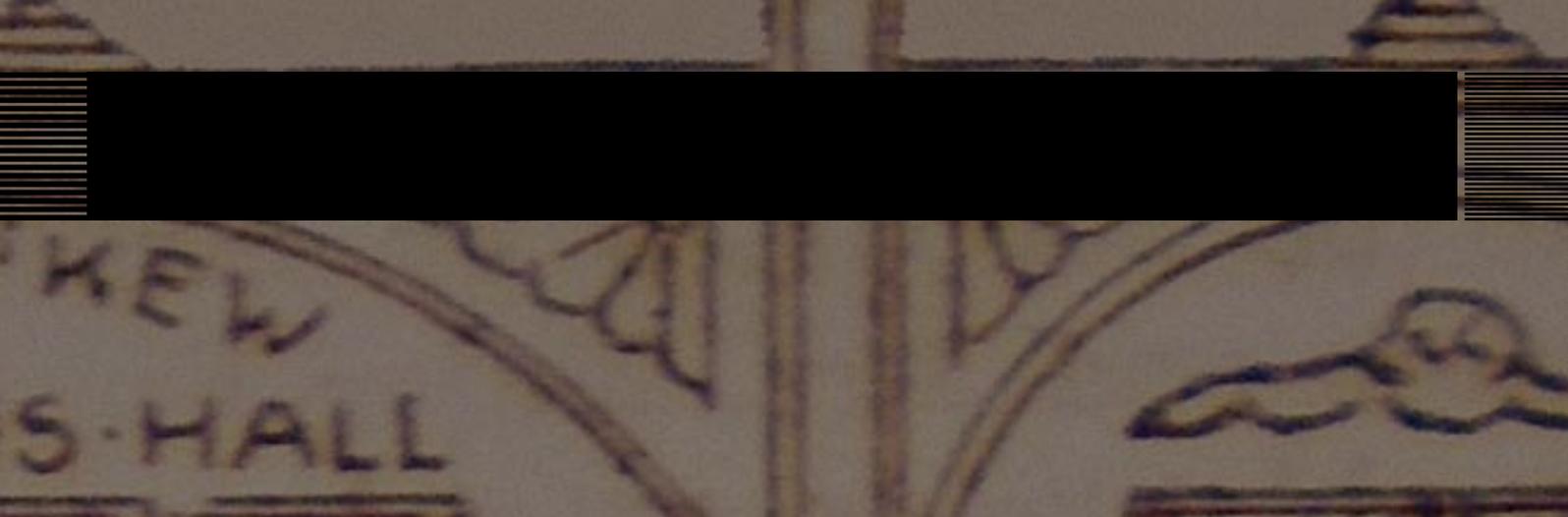
1. See David Nichols and Hannah Lewi, 'The Kew Club: the modernist mythology of a middle-ring suburb' in *Panorama to Paradise: SAHANZ Conference proceedings* Adelaide, September 2007

2. See for instance 'New Vogue Ballroom: Kew Recreation Hall' *Kew Advertiser* 27 May 1937 p.3

3. 'East Kew progres [sic] hall' *Kew Advertiser* 12 May 1927 p.1

4. 'East Kew Progress Association: Successful euchre party and dance' *Kew Advertiser* 26 May 1927 p.1

5. 'Social Events: Kindergarten Dance' *Melbourne Argus* 4 July 1925 p.34



BUILDINGS AND SPACES DESIGNED TO CREATE, REFLECT OR REINFORCE THE NATURE AND STRENGTH OF SOCIAL GROUPING.

subsequent events saw this section of Kew more properly incorporated into the suburban area.

The council of the City of Kew were hardly shirkers when it came to providing a network of structures germane to the ideal of supporting health, welfare and social development at a local level – and also, by extension, contributing to wider Australian society. Local engineer Roland Chipperfield designed infant welfare centres, kindergartens and sports pavilions across his small patch of Melbourne. Facilities such as kindergartens, clearly seen as important components of community life after and before the First World War, were often also the products of local voluntary campaigns. In mid-1925 the Free Kindergarten Union, based in Kew, engaged the Wang Wang orchestra to play for a ‘Kindergarten Dance’ at Hawthorn Town Hall raising money for a Kindergarten Holiday Home.⁵

The postwar era saw a conception of community encouraged by Federal government hoping to harness a wartime spirit of collectivism. It was somewhat similar to Mr Bland’s idea of self-sufficiency and ‘spirit’, reinforced by former Premier Albert Dunstan when he opened a Kew kindergarten in 1948; Dunstan spoke against people who ‘lean upon the government, and let them provide kindergartens... That spirit would get

us nowhere, and it was only when the community pulled together that we would accomplish anything’.⁶ A group calling itself the ‘Kew Civic and Community Centres Movement’ lobbied the council for one central and three smaller Civic Centres, the larger one ‘to be built on a commanding central site’ including administrative offices, halls for cultural activities, club rooms, library, youth centre, ‘health’, and a café, the smaller to incorporate kindergartens and infant welfare centres, leisure halls and junior and adult libraries, and adult education facilities. Notable architect John Scarborough was commissioned to prepare designs for these buildings.⁷ None of these plans came to fruition.

When Kew Civic Centre, designed by A. C. Leith and Bartlett, was opened in 1960, the Q Club – a jazz, and later rock, venue of the 1960s and early 70s – continued the practice, now largely unknown, of councils providing alcohol-free music and dance events for youth; a public service that also happened to be lucrative. Here a wider sense of community was embraced, and the building became a hub for youth, not just in Kew but across Melbourne. Most certainly Kew youth were in the council’s minds – not least because of fear of antisocial activities of bored young Kewites, and also anxiety over what Kew’s youth might grow up to be.

It is easy to imagine that these examples from a bygone era represent a time when entertainment and social activities required more exertion, and identity was far more closely related to locality and environment than it is in the 21st century. Kew itself was absorbed into the City of Boroondara in 1994, and the civic centre building so long fought for is now the local library. Voluntary activity in Australian communities is less connected to the enlightened self-interest of, for instance, weekend working-bee construction of public buildings than it was in the post-war period, and most of these functions have devolved to government and/or professionals.

Yet as much as public buildings’ function may change over time, their importance in urban development and in cultural resilience cannot be denied. The Federal government – and many State equivalents – are seemingly once again convinced of the importance, value and power of the very local. The architecture of local community is intrinsically bound up in the networks and local manifestations of broader ideals. **A**

Community: Building Modern Australia, edited by Hannah Lewi and David Nichols, will be published by University of NSW Press later this year.

6. Melbourne *Argus*, 29 April 1948 p.5

7. W D Vaughan, *Kew's Civic Century Kew*: W D Vaughan 1960 p.38





Occasional Address

NOEL HENDERSON - CONFERRING
OF DEGREE CEREMONY 10 MARCH 2010
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Tonight we see the formal recognition of the years of Academic study, and most Architecture Building and Planning graduates will be looking to work, or are already working, in the property and construction industry. I have been working for 40 years now as a builder, contractor, developer and client.

My focus has always been on the future, but history is a great teacher and understanding the past, and in particular, the modern era of the last 40 years of the building industry helps to shape the way forward.

There have been significant changes over this period. At this University in the mid 1960s there were 150 students in the first year of Architecture Building and Planning and 7 were enrolled for Building. The faculty had moved at the end of 1963 from a prefabricated building to a half-finished building, where it is still located. The students raised significant donations of materials and money to help finish this building.

Up to the 1960s the traditional training for builders was a trade course in carpentry and then learning in various roles working on building sites and in the builder's office.

The early building graduates were initially distrusted because they did not have what was perceived to be 'site experience'. But things quickly changed. High-rise construction, created demands for improved performance by builders, and we should remember that in the early 60s the tallest building in Melbourne was the ICI building which was enormous at 20 stories. The tallest building is now over 80 stories. The ICI building also brought new technology to the industry because it was the first major building with a glass curtain wall facade.



At the same time there were other changes occurring as the industry saw the emergence of the BLF.

During the 70s there was clearly a need for much tighter control and management of building projects. This created roles for the increasing number of building graduates but also led to much more sophistication in the way building projects were planned and carried out. Critical path planning became an essential tool to monitor the day-to-day activities, in fact planning hour-by-hour activities on projects.

One of the great strengths of the building industry is that it has been able to adapt and evolve. Builders on commercial projects started to look at alternative forms of construction. Pre-cast concrete started to be used during the early 1980s and now we see most of the vertical elements of buildings being constructed using pre-cast concrete and indeed a number of buildings where pre-cast concrete has been used both as floor system and for the vertical cores and walls. This innovation by the building industry, particularly in Melbourne, enabled the industry to remain productive.

The first major use of grey panels or tilt-up panels was at the Safeway Warehouse at Mulgrave and involved an energetic young engineer from New Zealand who in a visit to the United States had seen these panels. This was in the mid 1960s. By the late 1960s a group of three students from this University were given a unique opportunity to design and construct a major commercial project, the Preston Market. I was one of those three students and the outcome that we achieved was very different from the earlier markets of Melbourne and showcased new methods of construction.

In some respects the project was built backwards. We built the car park first and used the time while the earthworks and car park were being carried out to design and document the building

in detail. We then constructed the pre-cast concrete walls onsite using the car park as the casting bed and then erected the panels directly to the perimeter of the buildings.

We had designed a three-dimensional space frame roof structure which gave column free space to each of the buildings and large sections were built on the ground then lifted into position. This provided a very quick construction time and allowed the developer to open well ahead of his scheduled date. It also gave us the opportunity to employ a number of fellow students in a range of roles on the project, which injected a level of energy that ensured success.

After that, delivering challenging buildings became a personal focus and involved projects such as the Trade Union Training College at Wodonga, the Concert Hall at the Victorian Arts Centre, Republic Tower, Federation Square and Wembley Stadium, and some of the pioneering public private partnership work in Australia. The great challenge for builders is not only to build projects, but is to build organisations and project teams that can manage and deliver projects.

Then, reorganise the project teams at the completion of a project and move to new projects. This is a great skill, and not all get this right which is why at times there is significant movement of people in the industry and this applies equally to Architects and Builders. Continuity is difficult in an industry that rises and falls so sharply with the economy.

To grow a business you first need to grow the people and have the people that are capable of growing. This is why in 1984 I set up a graduate programme linked to Melbourne University. In over 25 years more than 100 graduates have been employed through this programme. Some still work with me and many others now either run their own business, are directors of large construction companies

or operate in related sectors such as funds management and development. Many have also had the opportunity to work throughout Australia and New Zealand and overseas, in the Middle East and the UK – including a team of graduates that were moved to the UK in 2004 to work on the two largest projects in London – Wembley Stadium and White City Shopping Centre.

My relationship with the Faculty continues today - in my current business we have 15 graduates in our programme, ten are from the Faculty, as well as 14 other alumni.

Each year the graduate team is encouraged to undertake a community service project and raise the necessary funds for the project. There have been many significant projects but one that stands out, was the challenge to renovate and restore the house at Balibo in East Timor. Two years of planning and organisation, generous donations of building materials and shipping containers, resulted in the famous ruin of a house being converted into a new community centre. The message for graduates after this was clear – detailed planning, organisation, teamwork and focus on the task is the key to achieving the desired outcome – no matter where the project is located.

In recent years there has been a growing focus on environmental issues as they relate to buildings. We are at the beginning of this journey and graduates have an exciting task in front of them to design and construct smarter and more sensitive buildings and cities. In our Engineering business we are involved in the renewable energy industry as we have formed a joint venture with a Spanish company to design and construct precast concrete towers for wind farms. Steel towers have been used to date, but we believe precast concrete will be faster to manufacture and use less energy in the process.



The skills and disciplines developed by graduates should not be seen as restricting them to the construction industry. As an example, I have used the core skills of project management, cost control and financial planning to build a large agricultural business. Some years ago we established and developed a super-fine merino stud. The house and farm complex was designed by some old student friends – Denton Corker Marshall. When the farm complex was designed in 1996 we did not set out to build an iconic building. But a clear brief based on what we did not want, together with the extraordinary site for the house, and the strong relationship between the architect, the clients and of course the builder has resulted in a breathtaking outcome that has received international recognition in a number of publications on the top 100 houses of the 20th century.

Graduates, you are about to build a career in what I think is a most totally engaging and challenging industry. An industry where builders will have the opportunity

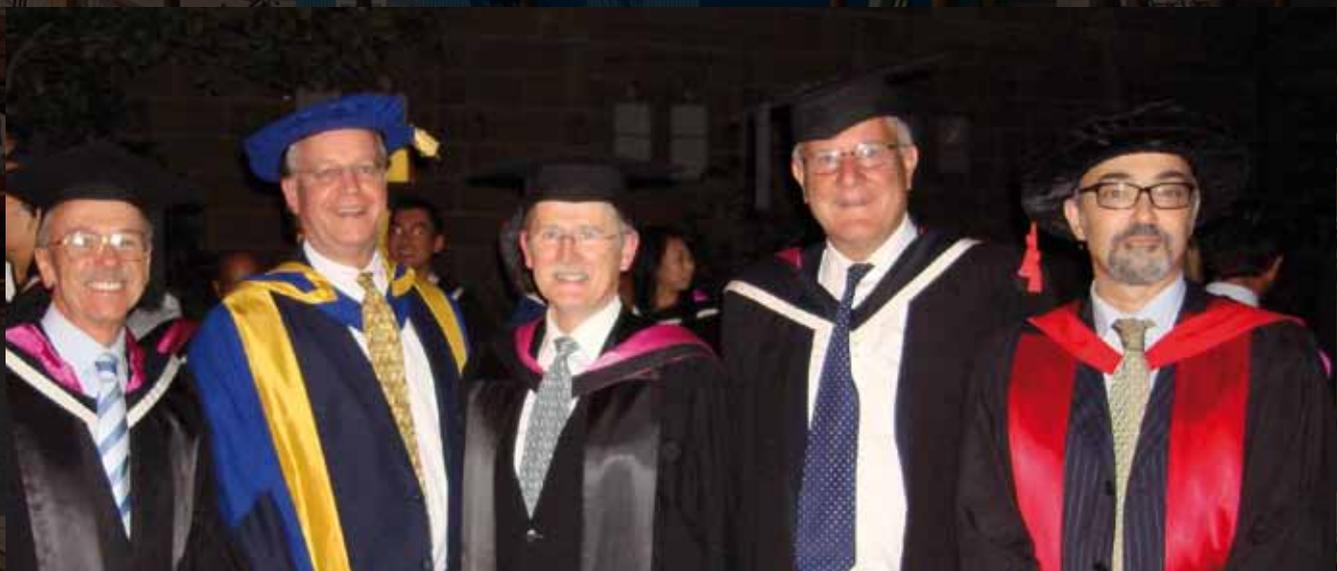
to work with some of the great architects in Australia, and in some cases the great architects of the world, as we see more international design competitions for major projects in Australia. Look around you tonight, some of the future great architects maybe sitting with you.

Australia has a stable economy, and stable politics and this will present some of the big challenges in the future for architects, builders and planners as population increase accelerates. In Melbourne we are certainly seeing population increase at the moment, and the outcome, when this is not planned, results in chaos on the roads and the public transport system, and an ever spreading city with housing that is becoming unaffordable.

Melbourne has forged a reputation for innovative design and innovative construction techniques. There is a new design hub now being built down the road at RMIT, and a new architecture school established at Monash.

But more importantly, there has been an international competition for a new Faculty building at this university and this should ensure that the Faculty maintains its exceptionally high standards and reputation.

The skills of graduates from the Faculty have been seen in Australia and around the world so there will be no shortage of opportunity. But, the important thing is that at all stages in your career you don't let go of the culture and discipline that you have developed, and the relationships you have established, at this University. This has provided you with the essentials to start and continue on a professional path to a challenging career in an ever-changing and demanding world. I wish you all good luck. **A**



L-R: Associate Professor Peter Ashford, Professor Thomas Kvan, Noel Henderson, Associate Professor Peter Williams, Professor Paolo Tombesi.

2010 Venice Architecture Biennale

The Faculty of Architecture Building and Planning will be well represented at the 12th Venice Architecture Biennale.

Three Faculty projects will help represent Australia at the 2010 Venice Architecture Biennale, the world's most important architecture event.

The Australian Institute of Architecture announced in March the list of 17 teams who will exhibit as part of the Australian Pavilion's 'NOW + WHEN Australian Urbanism' exhibition at the Venice Biennale starting in August.

The three successful projects led by Faculty staff are:

- » **Symbiotic City** (Steve Whitford with James Brearley, BAU Brearley Architects & Urbanists)
- » **Mould City** (Dr Peter Raisbeck, Nicola Dovey and Simon Wollan, as part of Colony Collective)
- » **The Fear Free City** (Associate Professor Justyna Karakiewicz, Professor Tom Kvan with Steve Hatzellis, WSH Architects)

ABP alumni feature strongly in 12th Venice Architecture Biennale

A number of our alumni are also involved in the teams selected to exhibit their projects at the 12th Venice Architecture Biennale. We congratulate you on this prestigious achievement:

- » **Peter Corrigan** (with Michael Spooner) for **A City of Hope**

The successful proposals were chosen from a shortlist of 24, selected from 129 proposals submitted to the competition, run by the 2010 Venice Architecture Biennale Creative Directors, John Gollings and Ivan Rijavec.

The 'NOW + WHEN Australian Urbanism' exhibition will feature six Australian urban and anti-urban regions as they are 'now' and then represent 17 futuristic urban environments which pose an imagined 'when' in 2050 and beyond. Visit the AIA website for details of all the winning teams and projects: www.architecture.com.au.

The Venice Architecture Biennale was inaugurated in 1980 and is now held every two years, alternating with the Art Biennale. Thousands of the world's leading architects and city planners and over 52,000 people visited the Australian Pavilion in 2008 and similar numbers are expected this year.

The 12th Venice Architecture Biennale dates are:

Vernissage:
26, 27, 28 August 2010

Exhibition:
29 August – 28 November 2010

- » **Fiona Dunin, Alex Peck, Andrew Simpson, Martina Johnson** (with Peck Dunin Simpson Architects, Third Skin, Eckersley Garden Architecture, Angus McIntyre, Tim Kreger) for **-41 + 41**.
- » **Jocelyn Chiew and Eli Giannini** (with McGauran Giannini Soon (MGS), Bild + Dyskors, Material Thinking, Catherine Ranger, Bild - Ben Milbourne, Dyskors - Edmund Carter, Material Thinking - Paul Carter) for **Loop-Pool/Saturation City**

Symbiotic City

STEVE WHITFORD AND
JAMES BREARLEY
ARCHITECTS + URBANISTS

New Scientist, February 2009, presented a 2099 world climate map in which most of Australia's existing cities sit within newly formed deserts. Symbiotic City seeks to bring awareness of such pending realities of climate change. It further seeks to provide a zero-climate-impact model for city design. The project challenges the conventional Australian planning wisdom of large-scale land-use zoning, centralized and low density. This design proposes continuous networks of land-use to enable a city rich in super-adjacency providing fertile environments for synergies between city functions.

Symbiotic City consists of a network of high-density urbanity overlaid with a rural network. The resulting city has a tartan like texture of pure urban areas (or cells), pure rural cells, and cells which are a hybrid of rural and urban. Each network band is approximately 1.8 x 1.8km. The rural network harnesses renewable power, treats all waste, and grows food for the city. 90% of the city's power is generated via wind channeled through the rural network. This eco-polis comprises rich architectural imagery made coherent through consistent solar controlled building envelopes. The overlapping networks of program provide arrays of hybrid zones, providing the city with vital flexibility for a sustainable future.

The city is situated on an Australian surf coast where tidal and wave power stations provide a backdrop to ongoing Australian beach culture – a place for humorous references to the traditional great outdoors. This extraordinary eco-polis, a green oasis sitting in the desert provides a rich dialectic image. **A**



Fear Free City

JUSTYNA KARAKIEWICZ,
TOM KVAN AND
STEVE HATZELLIS

Michael Sorkin (in *Local Code*) asserts that "...freedom, pleasure, convenience, beauty, commerce and production are the reasons for the city... participation in these attributes is a fundamental civic right and must ever be refined through the filter of consent". Why is it we escape the freedom of the city and head for the suburbs where our families become prisoners of our dreams, isolated by the car from community involvement into zones of privatization and disengagement?

From the popular press, you might conclude that we fear the city, its crime and antisocial behavior. In search of safe and affordable living, we flee, moving further from the centre, thus spending much of our free time commuting. We search for space, but we end up with a tiny hardscape garden barely enough for a barbeque and a few potted plants. We fear climate change, knowing that this lifestyle is unsustainable without drastic revision. We shower more efficiently, compete with our neighbors by reducing water consumption to a minimum, and watch our precious garden die. We know that this is not enough so we blame government (or the rest of the world); we all carry on in fear of the future. Each day we open the Pandora's box in which someone has forgotten to put hope.

This project seeks to flush away fear and reveal the many opportunities for a rewarding, sustainable city. The proposal starts with NOW: 7 Desperate Dreams followed by THEN: 7 Desiring Dreams, which lead us to develop the foundation where dreams become reality in the FEAR FREE CITY. **A**



Mould City

PETER RAISBECK, NICOLA DOVEY
AND SIMON WOLLAN
(AS PART OF COLONY COLLECTIVE)

Mould City is an urban system which reconfigures the relationship between humans and shelter. In 2050 Australian suburbs and cities will require a new energy system which will require a new language of urbanism. Mould City proposes that the garlands of the Vitruvian primitive hut have been given a new life of the physicality of inanimate materials. Mould City is a response to the current urban situation. A situation in which carbon production is choking the earth's cities and suburbs. In response to this situation, Mould City reconsiders the Australian suburbs and city of 2050 as a family of sensual experiences which reverberate with the seasons, the moon and the sun.

Mould is an integrated, interacting systems of environs. The mould is introduced on the outskirts of the suburbs. It was designed to grow in the new environment on the suburbs existing infrastructure. Mould colonies form and reform. Along with shelter, the mould provides food. As words, mould urbanism evokes both the intricacies of slime mould and those vessels which give form to plastic material. The mould grows across over and through the old infrastructure of the city. The mould is an urban architecture which needs direct solar energy. It changes and responds to the sun's orientation during the seasons. It waxes and wanes with the moon. It spreads across the suburbs and is sensitive to the energy levels of its inhabitants. It is like a foam that aerates itself when happiness abounds. Pores will form in the mould so it can breathe. Water vessels and reservoirs will form in the mould both as heat sinks

and as replenishment. Mould factories will produce new products. The mould will adapt to the seasonal and diurnal cycles of its inhabitants. It will be the setting for new rituals and harvest festivals.

The architecture of the mould allows a new realm of sensual experiences to come into play for its inhabitants. Smell, sight touch and taste and thermal experiences are all. The mould is a living organism of the community nursed by the sun. It nurtures life and offers protection to all within its realm. The mould helps its inhabitants to release new energies which reverberate within it. This promotes bio development instead of techno degeneration. Mould City bridges the gulf that divides an urbanism based on digital diatoms from one based on radical community politics. Colony is a collective of architects who produce utopian vision in response to today's climate crisis. Our inspiration is the architecture of the 60s mashed with the suburbs of Corrigan. Our inspiration is Yona Friedman, Archigram, Superstudio and Archizoom. **A**



The Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture

A UNIQUE AND AMBITIOUS PUBLICATION IN THE MAKING
LOUISA RAGAS

A unique and exciting publishing project is currently underway within the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning. The *Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture*. This publication is being compiled and edited by Professor Philip Goad and Associate Professor Julie Willis, with assistance from Research Fellow Dr Kim Torney and will be published by Cambridge University Press in 2011. This ambitious project draws together scholars from across Australia and overseas to result in the first collection of its type on Australian architecture.

The *Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture* will embrace all Australian architecture to the present day, including indigenous, colonial, modern and contemporary buildings. To underpin the truly national scope of this project, the editors established a national advisory board with coordinators appointed for each state. Members of the board include academics, architectural historians and heritage professionals. Management of the project is based at the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning (ABP).

Around 260 scholars and practitioners have contributed their expertise by drafting entries for the Encyclopaedia. Many of these are from our own Faculty including, Miles Lewis, Scott Drake, Hannah Lewi, Peter Raisbeck, Paul Walker, Andrew Saniga, Denham Groves, Andrew Hutson, Clare Newton, Philip Goad and Julie Willis. Two of the most interesting entries are on Aboriginal architecture and Torres Strait Island architecture, both by Professor Paul Memmott from the University of Queensland.

The breadth of the publication is significant: there will be around 1300 entries across a broad range of subjects. There is a strong emphasis on biographical entries (individuals and firms), including major architects and firms, as well as entries discussing the professions of engineering, construction, planning and landscape architecture, as they relate to the design of the built environment. There are also entries for major buildings, movements, styles, building materials and building types, technical developments and materials, as well as related issues such as building regulations, urban design and environmental architecture.

The *Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture* is envisaged as a general reference work, and individual entries will be accessible to a secondary school pupil as well as the specialist reader. The aim of the project is to make factual information conveniently available to the reader, as well as provide critical insights into the context in which the architect(s) practised and the context in which building was designed, constructed and received, both professionally and publicly.

Overall, the *Encyclopaedia* will be the only one of its kind in Australia and it will become the standard reference tool on Australian architecture for experts, students and the general community.

This project has been made possible by the generous support of Lovell Chen Architects & Heritage Consultants and Lorenz and Manola Grollo, Equiset, Grollo Group. A



Image captions:

1. Detail of the Australia window, Sydney Town Hall, designed by Lucien Henry (Photograph by Greg Piper)

2. Launceston Holy Trinity, Tasmania, architect Alexander North (Photograph by John Maidment)

3. The Ether Building at Moorilla, designed by Rosevear Architects
→



MSD Summer Research Internships

SUPPORTING TALENTED STUDENTS TO
DEVELOP AND PUBLISH INNOVATIVE RESEARCH
LOUISA RAGAS

The Melbourne School of Design (MSD), the graduate school within the Faculty of Architecture Building and Planning, is committed to creating opportunities for its students to extend their research and writing talents and make an impact in communities beyond the University of Melbourne. It is one of the factors that distinguishes the Melbourne School of Design, its teaching program, knowledge transfer and research activities.

The MSD Summer Research Internships program launched this summer embodies this spirit of engagement and student development. It encourages high-achieving students across all MSD disciplines – architecture; urban design; urban planning; landscape architecture; property; construction management – to extend, refine and publish research that they may have worked on within a specific subject. The program was specifically devised to encourage coursework students to publish their original research, with flow-through benefits back to both the student and the Faculty. Developing and publishing their research boosts the student's scholarship score employability, and by connection increases the Faculty's publication profile.

MSD students who had completed a 25-point research project as part of their coursework were eligible to apply for the summer internship program in late 2009. Eight applications were received and assessed by a panel of Faculty academics – Professor Kim Dovey, Professor Philip Goad, Professor Bharat Dave, Associate Professor Julie Willis and Associate Professor Paul Walker. Following this competitive application process, four 8-week internships were offered and three were taken up: by Christina Collier and Matthew Ford, both Master of Urban Planning students, and by Allison Stout, a Master of Architecture student.

Each of the successful students had demonstrated an aptitude for research and proposed 'current' topics they were passionate about – topics which were innovative, in-depth and had the potential to be published in high-profile, refereed journals. The three interns were each paid a bursary of \$500 per week and were given office space to write up their research projects, to bring them to a publishable standard, with the support of their supervisors.

Allison Stout chose to refine her research project on indigenous housing and community engagement – a topic borne out of her experience working with indigenous communities in the Northern Territory, Southwest Victoria and most recently Papua New Guinea. Her paper, *'Giving voice to indigenous housing: a case study of design consultation with 'top end' fringe communities'*, identifies ways to negotiate different avenues of imagination across cultural divides. It outlines the consultative process employed in a MSD project to renovate a derelict house in a town camp community near Darwin. The paper discusses the renovation project conducted in 2009, and reflects on the collaborative and creative problem-solving process that occurred during three-month consultation and ten-day renovation periods.

'During my studies, my passion for sustainable and socially aware design became focused on Indigenous Housing and Architecture after completing a design studio during my second year at the University of Melbourne,' Allison says. 'The studio was Dr David O'Brien's first attempt to work with Indigenous Australians after doing similar work in Indonesia.'

For Allison being a MSD Summer Research Intern had numerous benefits. 'It gives the hard work put into writing a research paper a sense of realization,' she says. 'Being a part of another

aspect of academia has been extremely interesting and eye-opening. Also, being able to let future employers know that I am most likely going to be published is an added bonus that has assured an interview everywhere I've applied thus far.' Allison also praises her supervisor Dr David O'Brien for making the experience 'fantastic' and acting as her mentor throughout the process.

Allison, who aims to specialize in Indigenous Architecture, is currently working as a research assistant at the University of Melbourne and has just started her own design practice. 'I do hope to continue this sort of work as it has become a lifelong passion and pursuit,' she says.

Christine Collier, another of the successful Interns, concurs with Allison's positive view of the internship program. Her paper *'Urban Planning Regulations for Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) in Victoria: Beyond Building Controls'* explores the current and potential ability of urban planning assessment mechanisms to achieve ecologically sustainable buildings, using the Victorian planning system as a case study.

'Being a recipient of the internship has given me more confidence in my abilities. I worked closely my supervisor, Dr Alan March, who guided me through the process and assisted in refining my arguments and improving my writing skills. This was fundamental to successfully turning my thesis into an article,' Christine says. 'The internship also gave me a better understanding of the nature of research and of the wider research community. The opportunity to interact with research students at the faculty gave me a glimpse of what it's like to be an academic researcher and has prompted me to seriously consider undertaking a PhD.'

Creating viable and ecologically sensitive cities through the inclusions of ESD principles in planning controls has long been an interest of Christine's. 'My particular interest in the nexus between building and planning regulation stems from my undergraduate studies and professional experience in the field of construction management. This experience exposed me to the scant regard conventional building practices have for the natural environment and prompted me to pursue a career which would allow me to influence the environmental performance of buildings from the outset. ESD in the built environment is definitely a research area I'm interested in pursuing further in the future.'

The MSD Summer Research Internship program is just another way the MSD is supporting students to extend their research passions and impact their own futures. To set up and fund the program, 'Strategic Initiative Funding' was secured from the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning. The aim, however, is for the internship program to be self-sufficient through external support.

Giving opportunity:

If you are interested in supporting the MSD Summer Research Internship program and furthering the careers of high-achieving MSD students, please contact Theo Gouskos - tgouskos@unimelb.edu.au or phone: 03 8344 1191. **A**



MSD Summer Research Interns
Christine Collier and Allison Stout

We're in this together

Throughout its history, the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning has received the generous support of alumni and friends who donate each year to provide scholarships for our students and support our teaching and research staff.

In the early 1960s a student appeal committee comprising Robert Peck (chairman), Margaret Suchestow and Miles Lewis in association with Prof. B.B.Lewis (Dean of Architecture), L.U.Simon (Director of Building) and Rai Rahni wrote:

'The School of Architecture and Building at the University of Melbourne is appealing for support to complete its building. There have been appeals in the past, and the response has been generous. The building exists in spite of governmental indifference, and solely because the building industry has loyally donated brick by brick, the bulk of the materials needed.'

We are asking for more than this. The School has emerged as a leader in the British Commonwealth, and locally as a centre for building, architecture, and the arts. To maintain these functions the School MUST have research and testing laboratories, postgraduate facilities exhibitions spaces, and a library capable of serving the industry. The School WILL have these because 700 students are asking, and will continue to ask, for help from every source. This appeal concerns the whole business community. The building industry is vital to the economy of the country, and is as desperately in need of trained architects and builders as it is of adequate research and testing. We firmly believe that this project should be shouldered by every company, every foundation, and every individual capable of helping in any way. We are not merely struggling for existence; we are planning to make this School the best in the world'.

Today the Faculty of ABP is embarking on its next stage of evolution. Although the times have changed, our vision to create one of the world's leading architectural and design centres remains the same. In their call to action at the time the students and staff asked that the community to invest in their future. Such foresight ensured there was capacity to educate generations of students, many of whom are distinguished graduates, leaders throughout all of our professions. Once again, we are at a definitive moment and ask you to continue the tradition of investing in the future generation of graduates from our Faculty. **A**

YES! I want to support the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, University of Melbourne through my gift of:

Here is my single gift of:

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1994 Reunion

RICHARD HANSON
(BPD (BLDG) 1992, BBLDG 1994,
MBA 2004)

The 1994 Bachelor of Building graduates held a reunion on the 18th November 2009 to celebrate 15 years since the completion of studies, as well as to acquaint themselves with old friends and to engage with the ongoing changes at the University. The night was hosted by Professor Thomas Kvan, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, and it was his very generous support which enabled the function to be held in the stunning surrounds of the Robin Boyd House in Walsh St, South Yarra.

Of the 30 or so graduates from that year, 22 were able to attend, which is remarkable given that quite a number are now living and working overseas. Also, there was the current head of the Property and Construction Department, Paolo Tombesi, and Peter Williams, the former head of the Bachelor of Building program and personal friend to many of the year group.

The group was given a tour of the house and garden prior to dinner, which included a talk on the history of the house and Robin Boyd's architectural philosophies. We were blessed with a balmy November night, which allowed the dinner to be held in the central garden courtyard and certainly added to the special feeling of the night.

Professor Kvan welcomed the guests, and gave an insight into the changes occurring at the University, particularly with regard to the Melbourne Model and the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning. He also mentioned the exciting proposed new building to house the Faculty, and the design progress which has been achieved so far. Paolo Tombesi gave insights into the current development of the curriculum and other recent achievements.

Peter Williams gave a warm and heartfelt speech which was appreciated by all. He also encouraged the year group to develop a culture of giving back to the

University, and he publicly made a personal commitment to this culture by announcing his signing up to the Dean's Circle there and then! A number of others also subsequently made significant contributions to the new building fund, including other new Dean's Circle members.

I gave a vote of thanks on behalf of the year group to Professor Kvan and his generous hospitality. We will long remember this special night. It was a great opportunity to catch up with old friends and 15 years of news. It was also great to hear of the continuing strength of the Construction and Property programs which all of the attendees benefitted so much from, and which we to wish to continue to see prosper. Many also noted their willingness to contribute to the programs with the further development of close links with industry, to assist with making the courses as relevant and practical as possible. **A**

From the Faculty

EXHIBITIONS, LECTURES AND EXPEDITIONS

Catherin Bull and **Kim Dovey** recently took part in the Prime Minister's National Summit for the Future of Australian Urban Centres and Cities. They were 'expert contributors' in the Designing the City working group, led by Pru Sanderson (CEO of VicUrban).

Paul Walker participated in the 2009 World Architecture Festival (WAF) late last year, as a representative of *Architecture New Zealand*, the New Zealand media partner of WAF. Paul published a piece on the WAF in the Jan/Feb 2010 edition of *Architecture Australia*.

Philip Goad was guest speaker at and opened the exhibition *Wilson Hall: Centre and Symbol of the University in the Leigh Scott Gallery in the Baillieu Library in March*. The exhibition, which documents the Reed and Barnes Gothic Revival design, as well as the modern Wilson Hall, has been curated by the Conservation Program within the Cultural Collections of the University Library and is on show until 17 May 2010.

Also in March, **Philip Goad** was guest speaker at an event held at the Robin Boyd House, South Yarra. This was the first event for bequest donors as part of the University of Melbourne's Heritage Society calendar, an initiative of the University's Advancement Office.

Jianfei Zhu travelled to Nanjing, China in early April to present in a workshop 'Words, Drawings and Translations in Architecture' at Southeast University (31 March – 4 April). It was the first event in a six-year long project titled 'AS Contemporary Architecture Theory Forum', jointly organized by the AA School of Architecture, Southeast University, and SMAG (Shanghai Modern Architecture Group).

Strewh: That's Heritage!, coordinated by Andrew Saniga and Hannah Lewi, was the first ABP exhibition for 2010, held in the Wunderlich Gallery in February.

This photographic exhibition, held in association with the *Green Fields, Brown Fields, New Fields* Australasian Urban History/Planning History Conference, presented images of heritage sites, and challenged our perceptions what defines 'heritage'.

The exhibition **WOOD/cardboard: furniture, prototypes, models, by Hamish Hill and Alex Selenitsch 1992-2010** ran in the Wunderlich Gallery from 22 March to 16 April. Hamish Hill and Alex Selenitsch have taught a furniture elective at the Faculty of Architecture Building and Planning since 1992, and their creative interaction in the workshop extends over the same period. That interaction formed the subject of the exhibition, which brought together individual and collaborative works.

The first event in the **2010 Dean's Lecture Series** saw the prominent Chilean architect **Mathias Klotz** travel from Santiago to Melbourne to present a fascinating lecture to a capacity local audience. The lecture gave us a very personal insight into his architectural practice and vision. Mathias has achieved international recognition for his residential, commercial and public architecture. His work encompasses a concern for the environment, local history and culture and a strong sense of place. In May, we hosted William Cobbett, Manager of Cities Alliance (Washington D.C.) who presented an intriguing Dean's lecture on the challenge of scale in a rapidly urbanising world.

The Faculty also hosted **Erika Esau**, Visiting Fellow from the School of Humanities at The Australian National University, in March. Erika presented a free public lecture on the architecture connections between Australian and Californian house design based upon research for her new book *Images of the Pacific Rim: Australia and California 1850-1935*. This intriguing lecture drew a large audience passionate about architectural heritage and design.

The first exhibition in our **ABP Alumni Retrospective Series** for 2010, profiles the practice and vision of one our most prominent graduate architects – **Daryl Jackson**. The exhibition entitled **ARCHITECTURE: A cultural confluence of change: structure / form / programme / expression** was presented in the Wunderlich Gallery from 19 to 30 April. Established in 1965, Jackson Architecture is an international practice with offices in Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra, Brisbane, London, Vietnam and China. The practice encompasses a range of experience and expertise including schools and universities; libraries; sports arenas and recreational spaces; commercial offices; hospitals; hotels; and airports. Major projects include: Etihad Stadium, the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, Wesley College, the MCG's Southern Stand, the University of Ballarat, and the Australian Film, Television & Radio School. The ABP Alumni Retrospective Series is intended to highlight the extraordinary range and contribution to the urban environment of alumni from all professional programs within the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, both recent and past. As Professor Philip Goad noted:

'The exhibition shows the diversity of Jackson's practice and the extent of his collaborative reach, and the international and national presence of his work. Above all, it shows his ongoing commitment to an idea of the city as a place that is vital, in flux but cognizant of its past, resilient and robust, and as a place where buildings, their spaces and the spaces between are microcosms of the world of propinquity and all the social structures that coalesce as the city of today.' **A**



CONGRATULATIONS

Three projects from the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning have been selected as finalists to exhibit in the Australian Pavilion at the 2010 Venice Architecture Biennale, the world's most important architecture event. The winning ABP projects are:

- » Symbiotic City (**Steve Whitford** with James Brearley, BAU Brearley Architects & Urbanists)
- » Mould City (**Peter Raisbeck, Nicola Dovey** and **Simon Wollan**, as part of Colony Collective)
- » The Fear Free City (**Justyna Karakiewicz, Tom Kvan** with Steve Hatzellis, WSH Architects)

For full details of this significant achievement for our Faculty, read the Venice Biennale story on page 14.

Congratulations to **Anna Hurlimann, Clare Mouat** and **David Nichols** for a very successful outcome of the *10th Australasian Urban History, Planning History* conference held in the Faculty in February.

Congratulations to **Alan March**, whose paper 'Institutional Impediments to Planning Professionalism in Victoria, Australia' was selected by the Global Planning Education Association Network's International Board as a 'Global Best' paper for the period 2007-9. The paper will be republished in *Dialogues in Urban and Regional Planning Volume 4* in 2011.

Congratulations to **Tony Arnel** (alumnus), Victorian Building Commissioner, on being awarded the Australian Institute of Architects Inaugural Leadership in Sustainability Prize. This is a wonderful recognition of Tony's contribution to policy development in the area, and is reflected in the increase in the standards of sustainable building practice.

Several of our recent MSD graduates have distinguished themselves by being awarded major architecture prizes. **Fiona Lew** won the BlueScope Steel Glen Murcutt Student Prize for her indigenous housing project, announced at the inaugural Australian **Achievement in Architecture Awards (AAA)** in March; and **Daria Leikina** won the Bates Smart/University of Melbourne prize. **A**

KEY EVENTS COMING UP

DEAN'S LECTURE SERIES 2010

Jane Wernick (Jane Wernick Associates, Consulting Engineers, London)
Engineering Delight - collaborations on projects to make you smile

3 August, 2010, 7pm
Carrillo Gantner Theatre
Basement, Sidney Myer Asia Centre
The University of Melbourne
For full details visit: www.msd.unimelb.edu.au/events/deans-lectures/wernick

CONFERENCE

AUBEA 2010
Construction Management(s)
Australasian Universities Building Education Association 35th Annual Conference

14-16 July, 2010
Faculty of Architecture,
Building and Planning,
The University of Melbourne

For full details visit the MSD website - www.msd.unimelb.edu.au/events/conferences/aubea2010/

GRANT SUCCESS

Carolyn Whitzman secured an Australian Development Research Award with the Nossal Institute on Global Health: 'Improving access for people with disabilities through inclusive infrastructure development in rural and urban PNG' (2010-2013). Carolyn will be working with **Jennifer Day** on this important research.

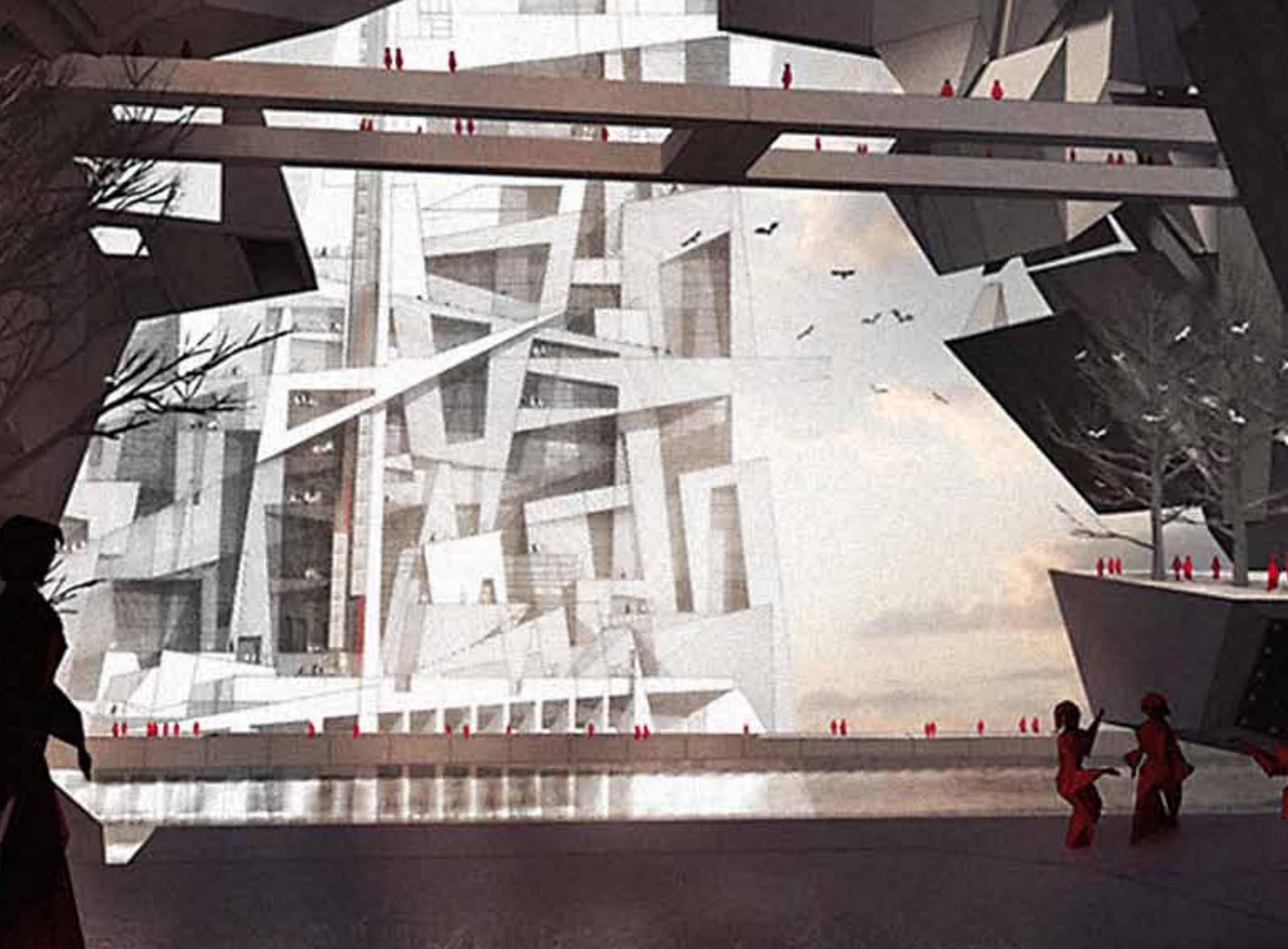
Sun Sheng Han was recently successful in an international grant application to the Asia Pacific Network for Climate Change Research (March 2010) on a two year project entitled 'The impact of spatial parameters on GHG emission: a comparative study between cities in China and India'. He will lead an international team of researchers from China and India to work on the project in 2010-2012.

BOOKS

Qinghua Guo's book *The mingqi Pottery Buildings of Han Dynasty China 206 BC-AD 220: Architectural Representations and Represented Architecture* was published in March by Sussex Academic Press. In this fascinating publication, Qinghua examines a particular type of *mingqi* - pottery buildings unearthed in China.

Dr Muharem (Harry) Karamujic launched his book *The Determination of Home Loan Interest Rates and an Empirical Assessment of their Cyclicity and Seasonality* on 24 March. Harry is a Senior Lecturer in Property and Finance in the Faculty and worked with the National Bank of Australia before becoming an academic.

EYES 2009, featuring a collection of innovative projects and research by students and staff in the Faculty, was launched in March. This year the EYES publication is a set of three books based on three distinct themes: Communities, Cities, Global. Copies of EYES 2009 are available through the University of Melbourne bookshop.



Atrium

13 | 2010

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