

MASTERS

DESIGN

RESEARCH

VUW School of Architecture

2013
OCTOBER
REVIEW

Thursday 10th + Friday 11th

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2013 MASTERS DESIGN RESEARCH

The Masters program at Victoria has students from a range of disciplines: Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Building Science and Interior Architecture. We have developed a design research focus in the thesis year, in which 5th year students pursue their theses through iterative design methods. Effectively, this group of students forms a large research engine, with almost 100 person-years of design work that can be directed in useful and interesting ways. This potential has been focused towards wide range of topics put forward by staff members. Under these umbrellas, students have developed individual propositions and modes of design enquiry. The student work in this review represents the 8 month stage of a year-long self-directed study.

The topics are briefly described in the supervisor statements on pages 10-15 of this document. Students'

propositions within these topics follow on from these, each with a dedicated page. The supervisor's abbreviated name appears on this page to locate the student work within a staff topic. The timetable shows where and when each group is being reviewed and who will review the work. There are two seminars which are ostensibly forums to discuss design research. By having them cap off each day, it is hoped that student work can be contextualised in some way or used to draw out broader questions.

Thank you in advance to students, supervisors and visiting scholars for your contribution to a lively design research event.

Simon Twose

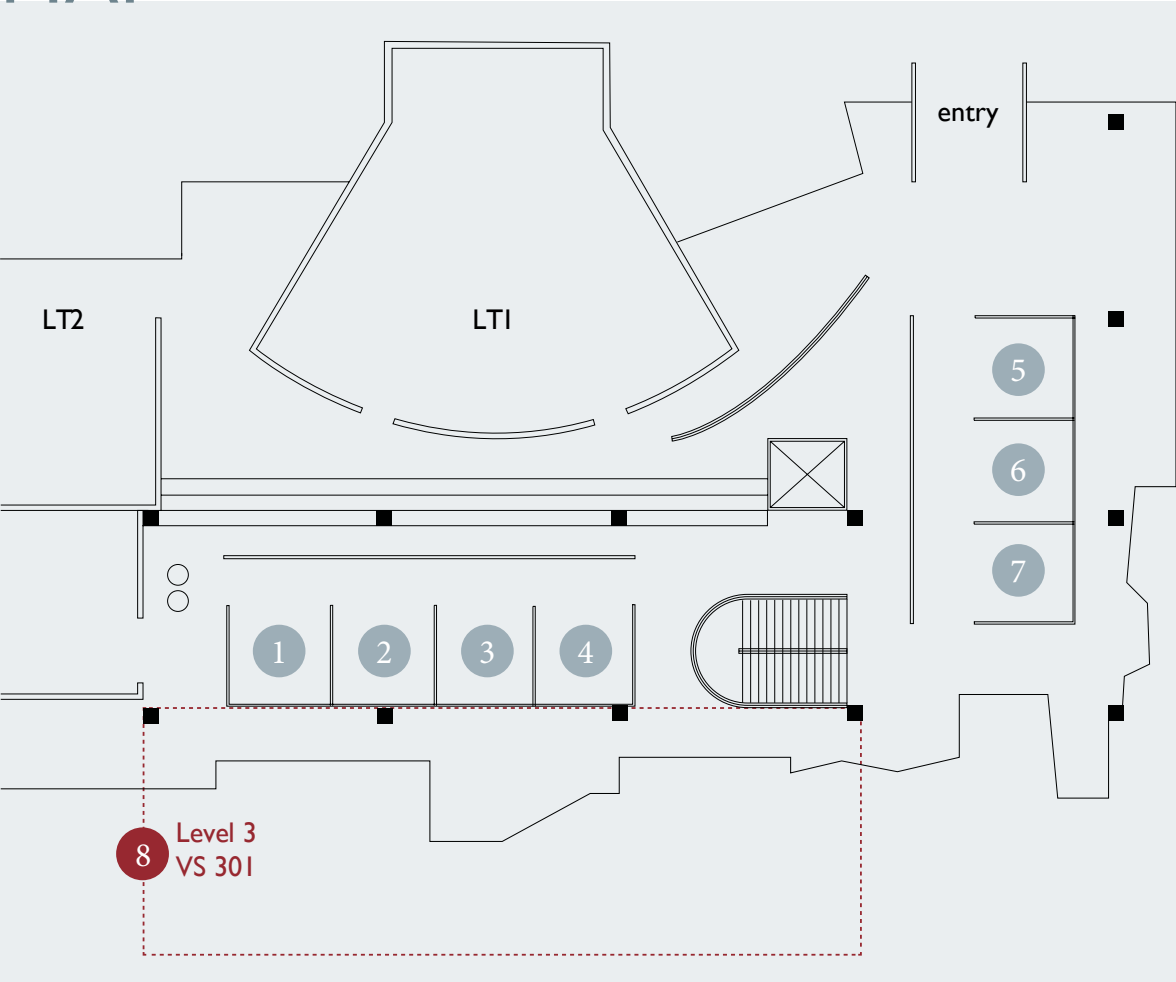
Director of Postgraduate Programmes

REVIEW SCHEDULE

KEY

CMC	Christine McCarthy	MS	Mark Southcombe
CMD	Chris McDonald	NP+ST	Nat Perkins + Simon Twose
CMU	Chris Moller	PA+PCLY	Penny Allan + Peter Connolly
JQM	Jacquie McIntosh	PC	Philippe Campays
DKB	Daniel Brown	PW	Peter Wood
GB	George Baird	SDS	Shenuka deSylva
GM	Guy Marriage	SK	Sam Kebbell
JM+TM	Jules Moloney + Tane Moleta	ST+JS	Simon Twose + Jan Smitheram
KT	Kerstin Thompson		

MAP



DAY ONE REVIEWS Thursday 10 October time slots and reviewers

Review Space

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9.30 - 10.15	KT	Jenner Loving Brand	SDS	Patel Simon	MS	Austin Barrie Clark	NP +ST	Popov Palmer Pelosi	PC	Carley Treadwell Ryan	DKB	Attiwill Daniell	PA+ PCLY	Ware Walker	
10.15 - 11.00	KT	Jenner Loving Brand	SDS	Patel Simon	MS	Austin Barrie Clark	NP +ST	Popov Palmer Pelosi	PC	Carley Treadwell Ryan	DKB	Attiwill Daniell	PA+ PCLY	Ware Walker	

11.00 - 11.30 coffee

11.30 - 12.45	KT	Loving Patel	PW	Clark Jenner	MS	Treadwell Daniell	NP +ST	Ware Palmer Brand	PC	Carley Austin	DKB	Popov Ryan Walker	PA+ PCLY	Simon Attiwill	JM+ TM	Pelosi Barrie
12.45 - 1.00	KT	Loving Patel	PW	Clark Jenner	MS	Treadwell Daniell	NP +ST	Ware Palmer Brand	PC	Carley Austin	DKB	Popov Ryan Walker	PA+ PCLY	Simon Attiwill	JM+ TM	Pelosi Barrie

1.00 - 2.00 lunch

2.00 - 2.45	KT	Attiwill Carley Loving	PW	Clark Treadwell	MS	Ryan Jenner Walker	NP +ST	Palmer Pelosi	JQM	Simon Daniell Brand			PA+ PCLY	Ware Popov Austin	JM+ TM	Barrie Patel
2.45 - 3.30	ST +JS	Attiwill Carley Loving	PW	Clark Treadwell Palmer	MS	Ryan Jenner Walker			JQM	Simon Daniell Brand			PA+ PCLY	Ware Popov Austin	JM+ TM	Barrie Patel Pelosi
3.30 - 4.15	ST +JS	Attiwill Carley Loving	PW	Clark Treadwell Palmer					JQM	Simon Daniell Brand			PA+ PCLY	Ware Popov Austin	JM+ TM	Barrie Patel Pelosi

4.15 - 4.30 coffee

4.30 - 5.30 SEMINAR : Panel discussing design research

6.00 LECTURE : Diverse Practice by Justine Clark + Debbie Ryan

DAY TWO REVIEWS Friday 11 October time slots and reviewers

Review Space	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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9.30 - 10.15	ST +JS	Treadwell Jenner Simon	GM	Palmer Barrie Patel	SK	Daniell Lovering Pelosi	CMC	Carley Austin Popov	PC	Attiwill Clark Ware		
10.15 - 11.00	ST +JS	Treadwell Jenner Simon	GM	Palmer Barrie Patel	SK	Daniell Lovering Pelosi	CMC	Carley Austin Popov	PC	Attiwill Clark Ware		

11.00 - 11.30 coffee

11.30 - 12.45	GB	Treadwell Carley	CMD	Barrie Patel Walker	SK	Lovering Palmer	CMC	Austin Popov	PC	Attiwill Clark		Pelosi Daniell Jenner
12.45 - 1.00	ST +JS	Treadwell Carley	CMD	Barrie Patel Walker	SK	Lovering Palmer	CMC	Austin Popov	PC	Attiwill Clark		Pelosi Daniell Jenner

1.00 - 2.00 lunch

2.00 - 2.45	ST +JS	Attiwill Palmer	CMD	Popov Jenner	SK	Patel Barrie	SDS	Treadwell Simon	CMU	Daniell Clark	DKB	Austin Walker	PA+ PCLY	Ware Pelosi	JM+ TM	Lovering Pelosi
2.45 - 3.30	ST +JS	Attiwill Palmer	CMD	Popov Jenner	SK	Patel Barrie			CMU	Daniell Clark	DKB	Austin Walker	PA+ PCLY	Ware	JM+ TM	Lovering Pelosi
3.30 - 4.15	ST +JS	Attiwill Palmer			SK	Patel Barrie			CMU	Daniell Clark	DKB	Austin Walker Treadwell				

4.15 - 4.30 coffee

4.30 - 5.30 SEMINAR : Panel discussing design research

6.00 LECTURE : Women in Japanese architecture:Thomas Daniell

MASTERS
REVIEWS
LECTURE
SERIES

PUBLIC LECTURES



TOM DANIELL

UNCOMMON GROUND : LAND RECLAMATION AND CASINO CULTURE IN MACAU

Before the Portuguese settled Macau in the mid-sixteenth century, it had a landmass of a little under 3km²; it is now close to 30 km², an increase in size of 1000%. The majority of Macau is now reclaimed land. Each new reclamation project represented an opportunity to reinforce, extend, or contradict the existing identity of Macau, and to project alternative futures. However, in almost every case, the areas intended for housing and public amenities has been annexed by casino and resort developments. This presentation will outline the history of land reclamation in Macau, and examine the resulting urban mosaic.

LT1 12.30pm
Wednesday 9 October
School of Architecture
Victoria University of
Wellington



JUSTINE CLARK + DEBBIE RYAN

DIVERSE PRACTICE

Justine Clark is an architecture editor, writer, critic and researcher. Educated in New Zealand, she has been based in Melbourne since 2000 and was editor of *Architecture Australia* from 2004–2011. Justine is currently editor of the website *Parlour: women, equity, architecture*, and is a researcher in the wider project *Equity and Diversity in the Australian Architecture Profession: women, work, leadership*.

Debbie Ryan is the principal of MCR and has managed the practice for the past 25 years. She has vast experience in commercial, institutional and domestic design. Debbie has singular design abilities, acute sense of composition and extensive product knowledge. These attributes have contributed to MCR's edge in delivering our end products. Debbie's approach is both scientific and intuitive, and conceives designs perfectly meet the requirements of each client and building. Debbie co-leads all projects at MCR with Robert McBride and is a recognized public speaker, critic of design and a continuing contributor to the construction industry.

LT1 6pm
Thursday 10 October
School of Architecture
Victoria University of
Wellington



TOM DANIELL

WOMEN IN JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE

Based in Japan since 1992, Tom Daniell is currently Head of Architecture at the University of St Joseph in Macau, Visiting Associate Professor at the University of Hong Kong, Visiting Fellow at the RMIT

Spatial Information Architecture Lab, Adjunct Professor at Victoria University of Wellington, and director of his own architectural practice.

Widely published, he is a contributing editor for the architecture journals *Mark*, *Volume*, and *Interstices*, and was previously on the editorial board of the *Architectural Institute of Japan Journal*. His books include *FOBA: Buildings* (2005), *After the Crash: Architecture in Post-Bubble Japan* (2008), *Houses and Gardens of Kyoto* (2010), and *Kiyoshi Sey Takeyama + Amorphe* (2011).

A lecture on the work, thought, and influence of prominent women architects in twentieth and twenty-first century Japanese architecture.

LT2 6pm

Friday 11 October

School of Architecture

Victoria University of

Wellington

VISITING SCHOLARS

Suzie Attiwill, *Associate Professor, RMIT*
Mike Austin, *Professor, Unitec*
Andrew Barrie, *Professor, Auckland*
Diane Brand, *Professor University of Auckland*
Rachel Carley, *Senior Lecturer, Unitec*
Justine Clark, *Writer, Senior Research Fellow, Unimelb*
Tom Daniell, *Professor USJ Macau*
Ross Jenner, *Senior Lecturer, Auckland*
Fleur Palmer, *Senior Lecturer, AUT*
Rafik Patel, *Senior Lecturer AUT*
Antony Pelosi, *Senior Lecturer, Massey*
Nickolay Popov, *Lecturer, Unitec*
Diego Ramirez-Lovering, *Head of Architecture, Monash*
Debby Ryan, *Architect, McBride Charles Ryan*
Katrina Simon, *Senior Lecturer, UNSW*
Sarah Treadwell, *Associate Professor, Auckland*
Paul Walker, *Professor, Unimelb*
SueAnne Ware, *Professor, RMIT*

TOPICS + SUPERVISORS



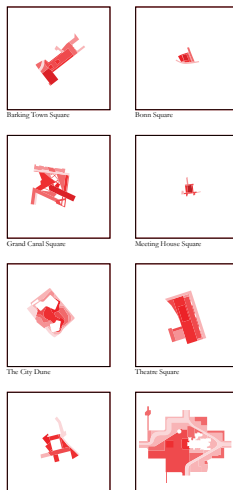
CMC CHRISTINE MCCARTHY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

This design research engages questions related to interventions on archaeological sites, including issues of intangible heritage, historic and contemporary time and space, and design interventions on significant/sacred sites.

MAORI-RELATED PROJECTS

This is an option for students working on Maori-related projects, and is open to all design research topics that students are interested in following.



CMD CHRIS MCDONALD

HABITATIONS: URBAN DESIGN

Research topics question the meaning of 'urbanity' in central city and suburban locations. A premise for the work is that, rather than being 'opposites', urban centres and peripheries emulate one another at crucial moments when building types, space types, activities and meanings are transferred from one zone to the other.

CMU

CHRIS MOLLER

LEARNING A LIVING: INTELLIGENT FABRICATION FOR INNOVATION ENVIRONMENTS

This design research will focus on selected environments to explore their deeper nature, to unlock hidden assets through new forms of fabrication to engage with, respond to or inform specific environmental potentials.



JQM

JACQUIE MCINTOSH

BLUESPACE

The Bluespace group is investigating architectural and urban public space potential at the coastal edge in Wellington, exploring ecological restoration, habitation and business continuity strategies for littoral and on-water communities in response to sea-level rise.



DKB

DANIEL BROWN

THE ARCHITECTURE OF DYSTOPIA

This research challenges our built environment to arrive at new solutions to 21st century problems we are facing. This research implicates narrative, history, time, memory, cultural identity and meaning. It demands that students, as representatives of the new generation, take a strong personal position on what it means to represent this generation.





GB

GEORGE BAIRD

BUILDING DESIGN WITH THE USER IN MIND

How does one design a building that users will perceive to be performing at the highest level?

To answer this, students are required to survey users of the building type they plan to design and demonstrate how the issues raised by the results were taken into account in their proposals.

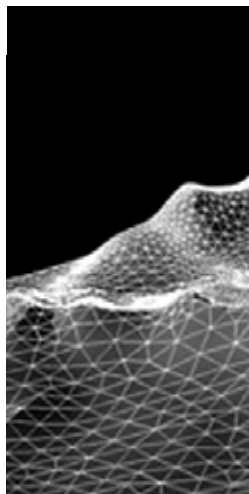


GM

GUY MARRIAGE

FABRICATION: SECTION IN THE CITY

Focussing on buildability of the envelope and the integration of off-site fabrication techniques into the construction network. This research takes First Light House's success as a first step to a more industrial form of building, exploring innovative prefabrication systems for the external skin within the NZ home.



JM+TM

JULES MOLONEY + TANE MOLETA

PARAMETRIC TIMBER

Students will be involved in developing a range of designs that test the limits and possibilities of complex geometry in relation to timber.

EMERGENT REALITIES

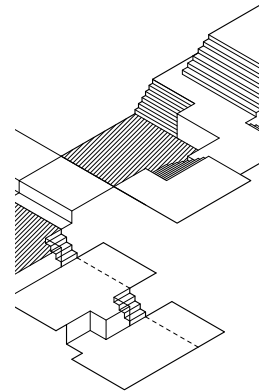
Mixed reality is a generic term based on the taxonomy of Millgram and Kishino, which articulates soft boundaries between fully synthetic digital space and real Environments. Students' research will expand and focus on questions within this field.

KT

KERSTIN THOMPSON

RIGHT HERE : A HOUSING ATLAS FOR NEW ZEALAND

This research will provide the umbrella from which to evaluate existing models and propose new ones for housing in New Zealand with an emphasis on the civic opportunities of private residential development.



MS

MARK SOUTHCOMBE

HOUSING FIELDWORK

This stream proposes that the grain of medium density housing creates a composite 'field aesthetic.' It investigates medium density housing formal and spatial typologies.

The focus of the research is the negotiation between architectural field (integrated population, individual architectural unit), and its immediate and wider spatial-landscape contexts.



NP+ST

NAT PERKINS + SIMON TWOSE

GLAMPING

Department of Conservation (DoC) has highlighted the idea of glamorous camping to strengthen engagements with our landscape. This project develops the potential of this idea in the Ngapotiki Reserve, on the South Wairapa Coast. How architecture mediates landscape conceptions, glamour and natural experience are among the questions being researched.





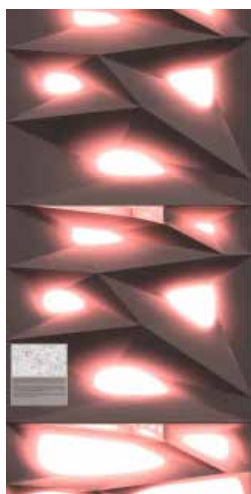
PA+PCLY

PENNY ALLEN + PETER CONNOLLY

AT THE BRINK...

The research focus in the resilience stream is the development of design strategies and tactics for dealing with urban systems in flux.

1. Pre-emptive urbanism: designing for cities under threat (floods, fire, earthquake, sea level rise etc.) in a way that pre-empts collapse and encourages people to manage their own response and recovery.
2. Everyday urbanism: of the kind that typically makes tactical interventions which in turn, then encourage adaptive, resilient behaviours to emerge.



PC

PHILIPPE CAMPAYS

PER-FOR-MANCE

This stream's projects may consider reflective or active pre-emptive performances of space: Intimate and principally sensory-based explorations of architecture in the places of reflection (cemeteries, burials, mausoleums, and general commemorative spaces) or examinations of architecture in the healing process (asylum, incarceration, wellbeing and spiritual buildings). This research stream views architecture foremost as a process that eventually leads to a 'product' (the material manifestation of emotional content, for example).



PW

PETER WOOD

ANALOGUE 2.0 : NEW MANUAL PRACTICES IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

This research focuses on enabling such analogue techniques such as physical modelling, instrumental drafting, and freehand sketching, with a particular emphasis on critiquing the institutional conventions that define these architectural 'views'.

SDS

SHENUKA DE SYLVA

CULTURE & CONTEXT: LIVING ENVIRONMENTS IN FLUX

Reconstruction and redevelopment of housing and entire communities is becoming increasingly common as the impact of natural disaster and migration increases. How might architects contribute to building a culture and context sensitive architecture for communities that are ethnically diverse, culturally unique or economically disadvantaged and in the processes of change?



SK

SAM KEBBELL

HOUSING

As a result of population growth and urbanisation many areas of the world are facing a housing shortage. Against this backdrop, housing is also a basic building block of towns and cities and thus provides a broad platform off which to explore the social and formal possibilities of architectural form.



ST+JS

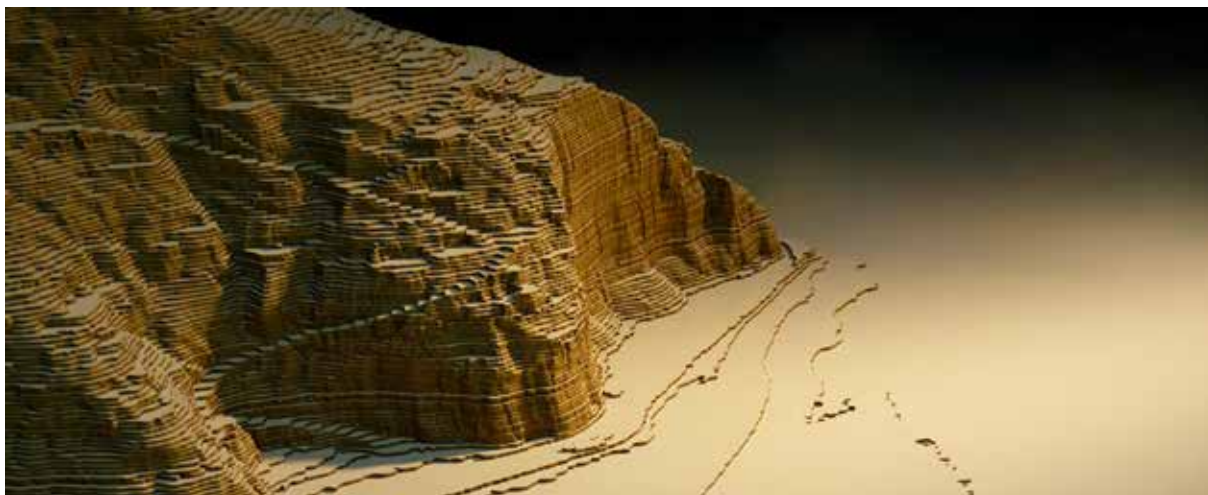
SIMON TWOSE + JAN SMITHERAM

BODY_CITY

This project looks at the city through the lens of the body. Students are developing design methods to understand the various engagements we have with the city in architectural terms. A highly resolved building is the projected result, one that acts as a critical agent in the city.



STUDENT PROFILES



KRISTYN ALDRIDGE *Communicating the multidisciplinary logic of infrastructure*

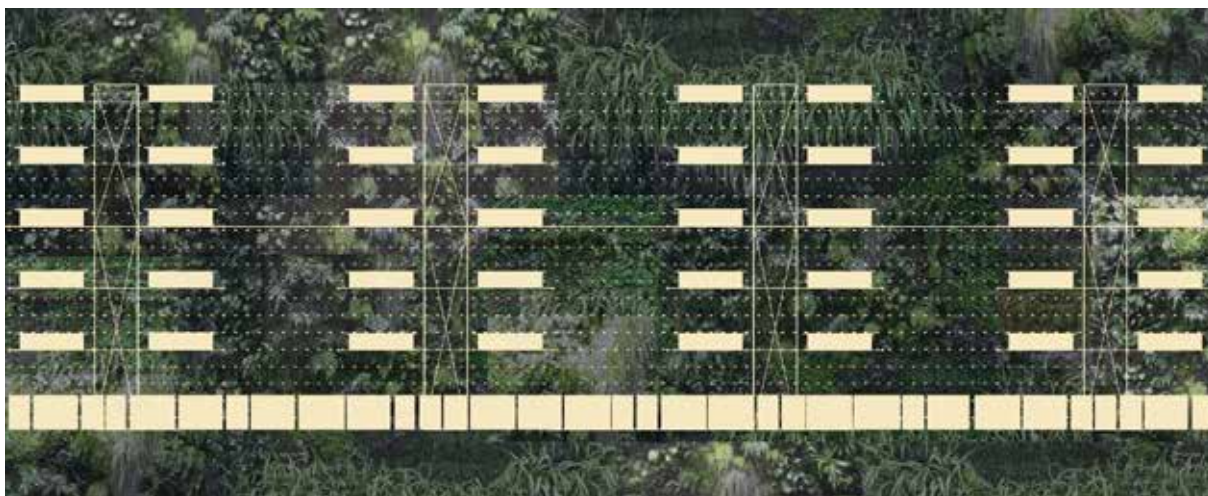
Earthquake activity, coastal erosion and heavy rainfall cause steep landscapes to regress. The suburb of Clifton, located in Canterbury's Port Hills, is an example of a steep landscape significantly regressing due to earthquake activity.

People are drawn to occupy landscapes in regression when they face north, have attractive, territorial views and are well connected to amenities. These factors create land such as Clifton, which frames independent communities and has valuable redevelopment potential.

By designing Clifton to be reoccupied and communicative of the infrastructure required to restabilise the site, the reoccupation can be

communicated as safe. However, the tendency is to restabilise these landscapes with no reoccupation, using geotechnical engineering logic. Alternatively, the landscapes are designed to be reoccupied, but not communicative of the geotechnical infrastructure required to restabilise the site.

The research suggests the design move for regressing landscapes could be generated by evaluating geotechnical engineering methods against regression characteristics and community priorities. Using 'Structure as Ornament' and 'Structure as Form Generator' theories, this move drives the systematic logic of urban design practice and the public logic of architectural practice.





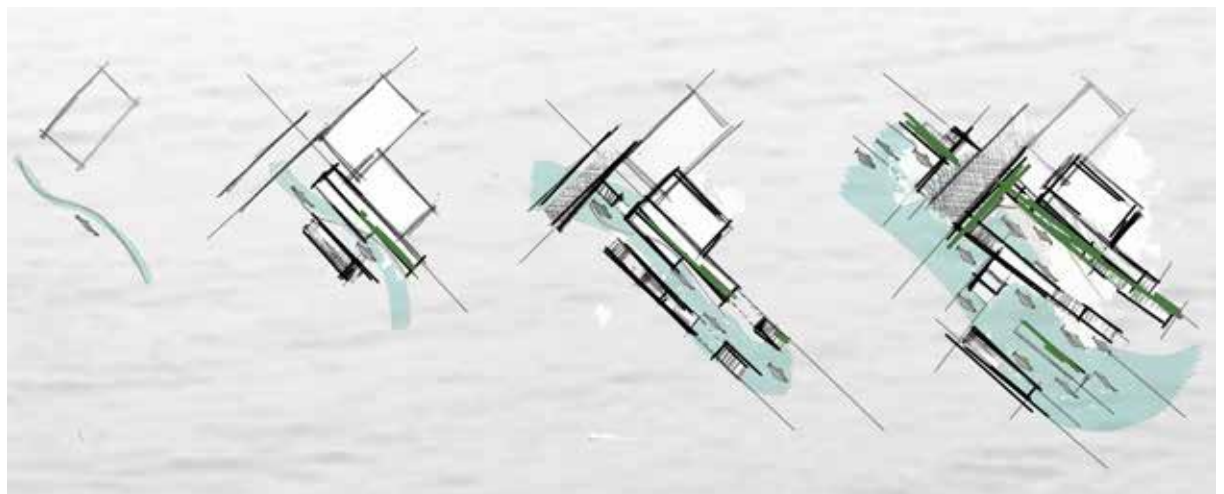
CALLIE ARNOLD

A User interface for Interior Heritage

As stated in the Wellington Heritage Policy, “The continued use of a heritage building is essential to its survival but it should not be at the loss of its historic and architectural integrity”. Based on research of conservation practice it is clear that as little change as possible is allowed to facilitate the occupants needs. The following proposed research is based on the desire to address user satisfaction in heritage buildings with the belief that more consideration should be given to how modern society needs to use them. The final outcome hopes to address the clash between conservation

practice and user desires by exploring possible compromises that retain the buildings authenticity while allowing functional changes. This will be achieved through a comprehensive design process supported by research into modern conservation practice and the collection of occupants requirements in the form of a user survey. It must not be mistaken that this research is in support of gutting a heritage buildings’ interior; this research hopes to support the conservation of interior heritage by increasing the ability to adapt and reuse it.





JADE YU'AN AU MORRIS

Adaptive Landscape Architecture: embracing impermanence and empowering community sustenance

This thesis explores the concept of adaptive landscape architecture as a method for embracing extreme fluctuations in environmental conditions, within water-based communities. The research investigates current practices and vernacular systems to develop more sustainable methods, which respond to the dynamic environment and specific social needs.

The concept is tested through the commune of Kompong Phluk, Cambodia. The people and the landscape of Kompong Phluk are governed by extreme periodic inundation, a phenomena common to many communities of the Tonle Sap Lake. Their way of life and architecture has evolved to work with environmental fluctuations. However, current methods in today's context are proving to be insufficient to community and individual sustenance, and detrimental health and social implications affect the future sustainability of the communities.

The research suggests that design systems can provide a framework for empowering sustenance within a community though food cultivation. The use of adaptable structures that enhance current livelihood practices can test how development can strengthen a community.

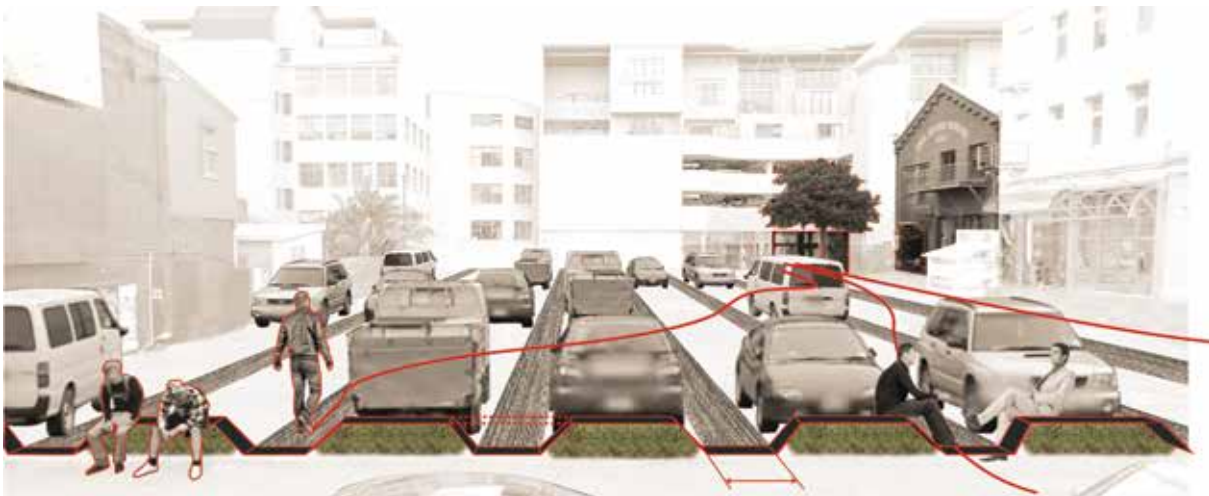
MATTHEW BANGS

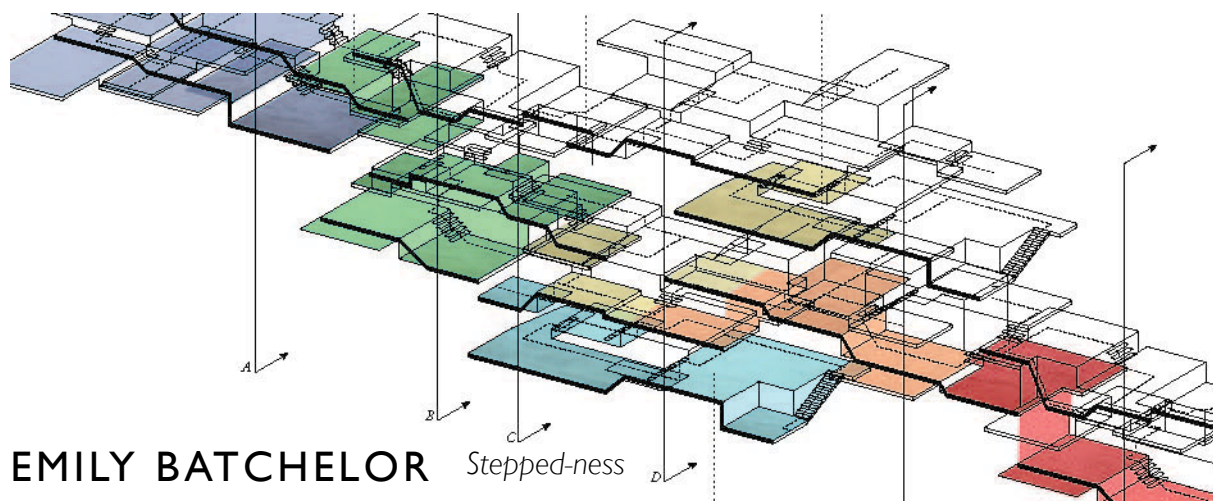
*Loose Space Lexicon:
Increasing Latency in Tight Urban Spaces*



Urban design tends to be deterministic focused on predicting uses of space based on predetermined behaviours. Tight space is the result of this way of thinking; overly programmed space that can only afford one type of movement, one way of thinking, one way of being. However in looking through the lens of the individual transgressions of this tightness surface, appropriations of the fabric loosen the space.

This transgression is rich within Wellington's network of tight open space car parks that make up around ten percent of the study area: the suburb of Te Aro. This thesis aims to assess the impact of light and small moves within these spaces and how they can increase the potential for the site to accommodate a greater diversity of appropriations.





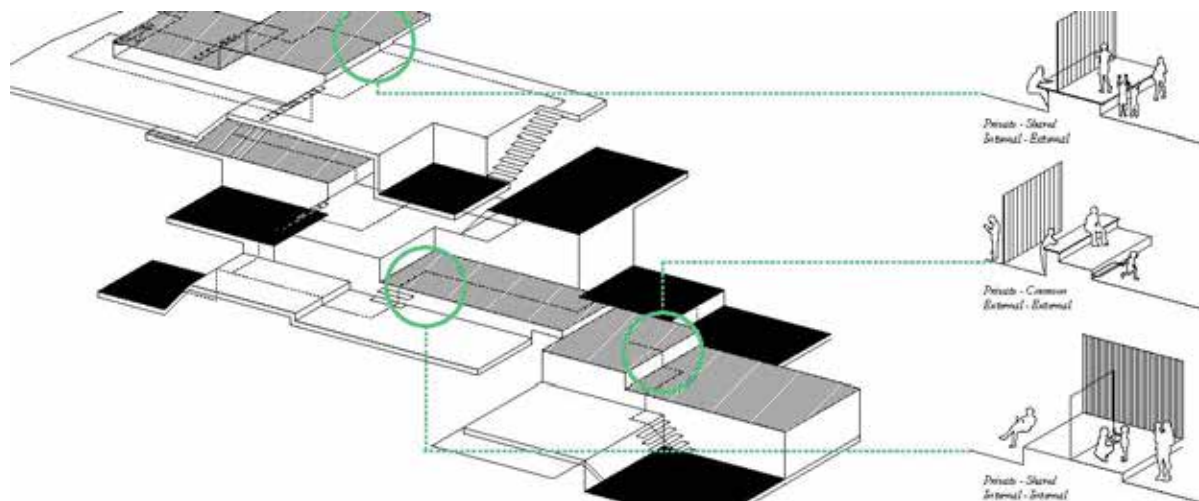
Stepped-ness in Architecture investigates a new form of medium density housing, where the site is organised according to different conditions of public, common, shared and private spaces. Stepped-ness is used as a technique for controlling relations at a range of scales and intimacies - from urban to interior - and as a tool for creating continuity of public to private, inside to outside and building to landscape. As a result, circulation and dwelling become integrated as part of a stepped morphology in which higher density living is able to accommodate both a desire for privacy and a connection to neighbours.

The typical detached New Zealand house reinforces the nuclear family as unit and precludes the extended family. Local models of medium density housing replicate

these conventions and continue to deliver autonomous and identifiably singular buildings defined by lot and footprint size.

Challenging these conventions, the architectural hardware of this proposal allows boundaries to be redefined according to the preferred size and configuration of a variety of household types. The identity of 'home' is less determined by size, and more by relations – within the household and between dwelling and public realm.

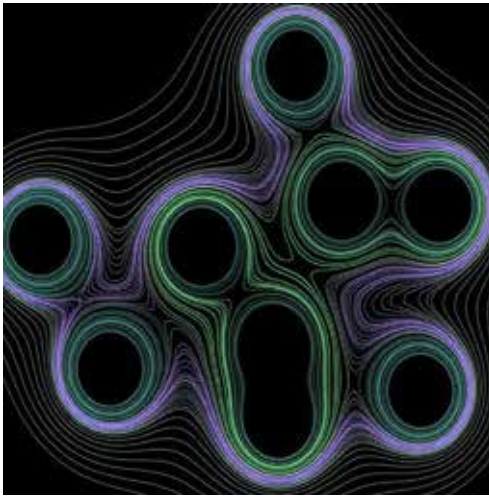
Designed to both transport and accommodate us, the stair's behaviour in the breakdown of vertical and horizontal space drives this design, and forms new relations between households.



FRANO BAŽALO

[*Responsive Network*]

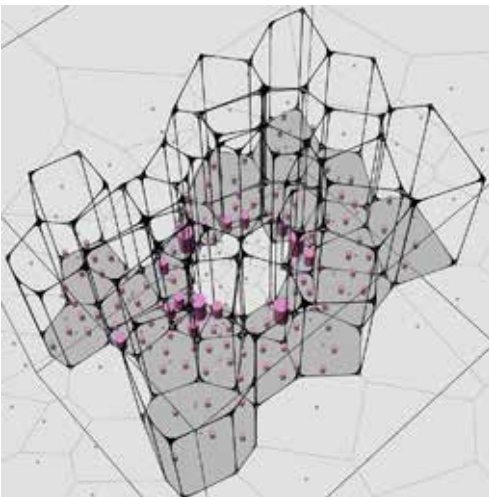
Parametric Organisation and Optimisation



This project focuses on optimisation through parametric and algorithmic logic. A re-parameterised Wellington Public Transport system based on real-time route calculations has provided a situation to explore elements of architectural optimisation using parametric tools.

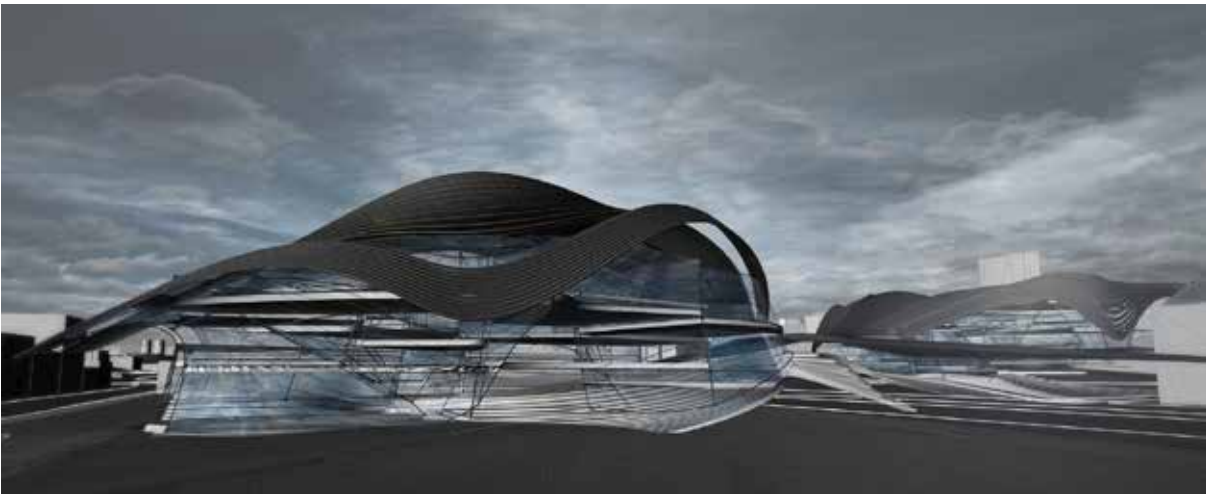
The brief was to create an overriding logic that is capable of defining the architecture to support this re-defined transportation system. Much of the focus was exploring the potential to optimise the process in defining unique and site-specific outcomes while responding to the simple equation of supply and demand.

In order to optimise this propagation of architecture, an in-depth exploration into voronoi divisions were undertaken as a way to plan, organise and divide space similar to the logic in which soap bubbles are packed, organised and altered. Using a physics simulation, cells representing architectural programme can be arranged and optimised based on given parameters and rules. A further study into the dynamics of metaballs was explored to further optimise this space planning logic, re-parameterising cell boundaries based on the initial target sizes.



This focus of optimisation is continued through to form and structure by following the form-finding logic based on techniques developed by Antoni Gaudí & Frei Otto. The physics simulation self organises the voronoi-metaball defined boundary into a catenary surface, in which is aligned with the structural vectors allowing for minimal structural depths.

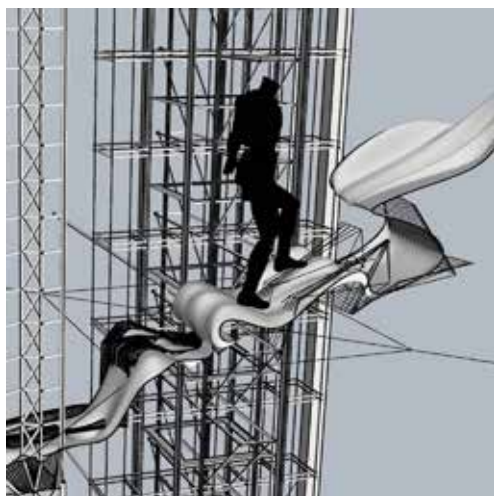
This goal of optimisation will also be continued through to fabrication and construction. This will allow for the propagation and distribution of modular components creating an architecture as dynamic as the transportation system it serves.





ASHLEY BENCK

Bio-Body Reactor



Donna Haraway defines a cyborg as a hybrid creature, composed of organism and machine. The cyborg as a composition challenges the relationship between organic and inorganic material. This thesis questions how the cyborg can be used as a catalyst to reengage the body with architecture. The method utilises an iterative design process which uses three key areas to explore this proposition; precedent, site and programme. Theorist Donna Haraway and Marcos Cruz will be used to guide this field of enquiry into an architectural form. The site of Wellington city, NZ, will be explored in terms of rethinking existing parts as industrial mechanisms that contribute to the cities programmatic response to energy generation. Finally, the program acknowledges and accentuates the current condition of the city as a macro entity and prepares it for the future. On a micro scale this structure will be cross-programmed with domestic living to challenge the cyborgs relationship in different dimensions. The design method concentrates on a process of fluxuation between the analogue and digital, micro and marco, body and machine. Within these shifting scales the body will interact through remote responsiveness in which the actions of the body are informing the building and vice versa. The conclusion of this investigation is a duality between industrial, rigorous, ordered structure with a moveable responsive surface to achieve architecture that engages the human through the cyborgian body.

BRIAN BERG

Simplifying And Integrating Embodied Energy Assessment For Early Design Stage Analysis

This research is simplifying the calculation of Embodied Energy (EE) for commercial office buildings. The result is the improved integration of EE calculations into the early design stages of the building design process. This is to enable feasibility tests of design solutions for lowering energy and Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) for maximum effect for minimum project cost (refer image 3).

The research methodology proposes Building Information

Models (BIM) will make calculating building material quantities easier simplifying EE calculations. A case study building is testing how complex a BIM model needs to be to calculate material quantities detailed enough for an EE assessment result at concept stage that can be trusted. The aim is to calculate highly detailed material quantities from a very simple performance sketch BIM model (refer images 1 and 2).

Various BIM models of the case study building were constructed. These decrease in complexity, reflective of the changing detail of a building's design throughout the different stages of the design process.

The outcome of this research is the development of an EE reference building for New Zealand commercial offices. The conclusions drawn from this research will determine the detail required for an EE assessment that can be integrated into other building performance assessment methodologies.

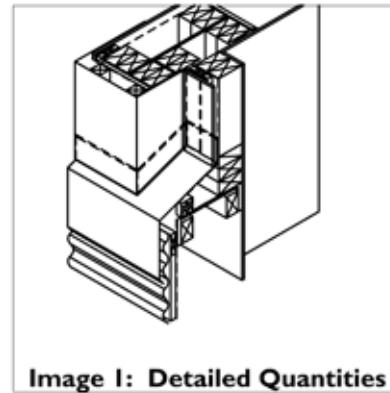


Image 1: Detailed Quantities

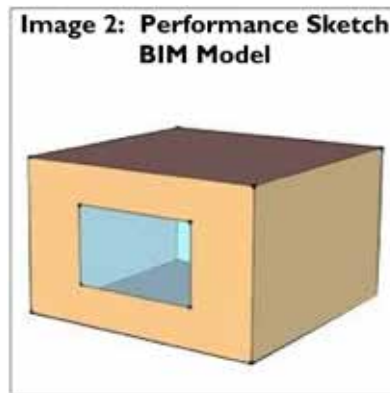
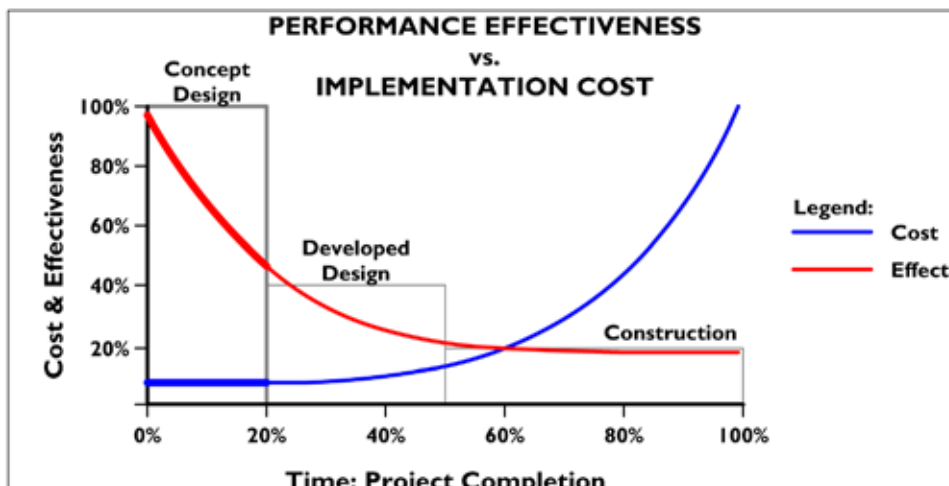
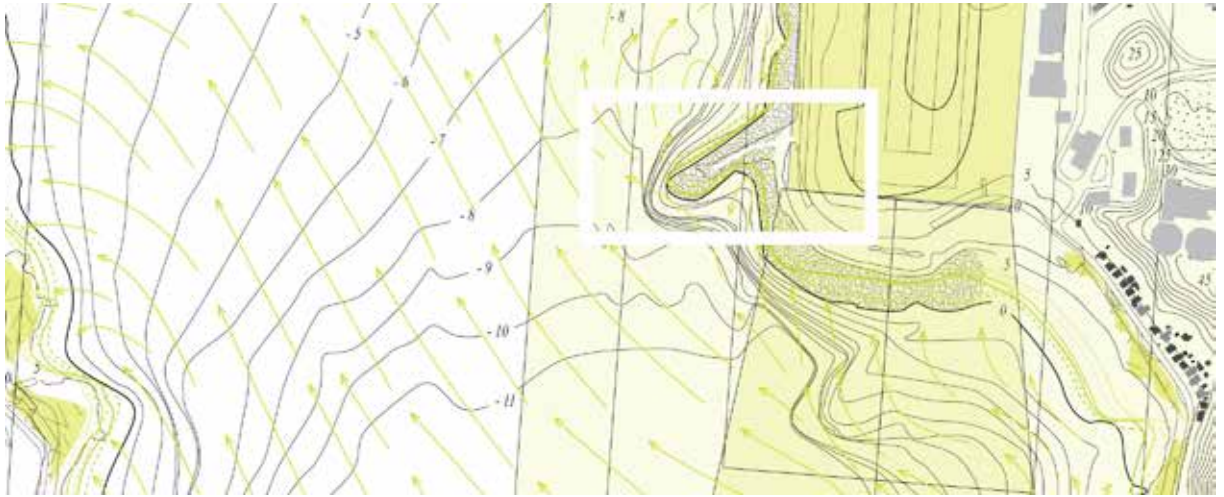


Image 2: Performance Sketch BIM Model





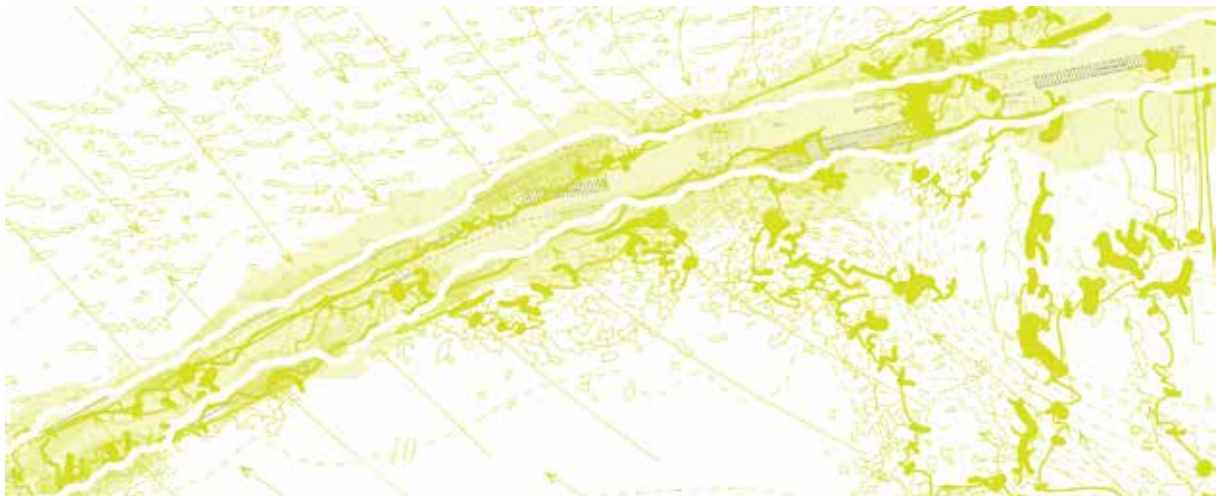
KATE BEVIN

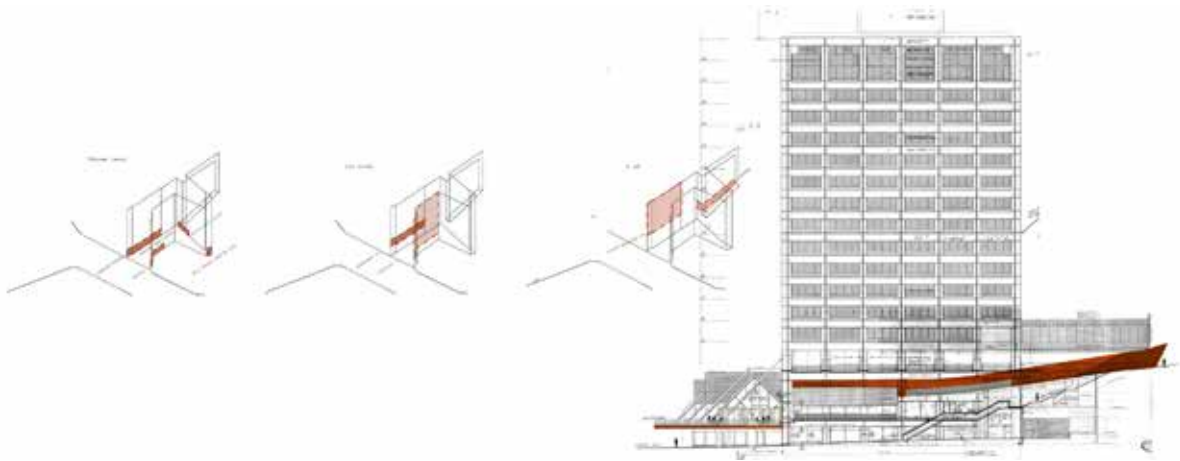
Staying Afloat

For millions of people around the world, the consequences of climate change will become increasingly evident and increasingly devastating...climate change requires us to fundamentally reconsider where and how we live as a society; it demands that we reinvent infrastructure and architectural design to meet the more variable conditions we may face in the future.

– Bergdoll in Rising Currents, 2011

A majority of New Zealand's urban development and infrastructure is located in coastal areas, making it vulnerable to climate change and any of the resulting coastal hazards such as coastal erosion, inundation, and sea-level rise (MfE 2008). As an island nation not only do we dwell by the sea, we rely upon it for survival. It is our traditional source of sustenance, our desired source of recreation, our provider of industry. How do I design coastal architecture that protects critical infrastructure and access to local food resources, in the wake of climate change?





VINCENT BILLETT

Form Follows Function: A Ludic Investigation

Modern landscape architecture in the CBD context is often focussed around efficiency and often doesn't prioritise establishing culture and social aspects of these spaces, or tap into the social potential that busy CBD buildings and spaces offer. The austerity of these spaces demands a particular type of public interaction, which is disconnected and absent from engagement.

Farmers lane is a bizarre void created and defined by the functions of the surrounding buildings. Human occupation seems an afterthought, materialising in a staircase tacked on to a façade and connecting to the terrace through a narrow gap in the buildings. This has given the site a unique ludic experience which is what I

intend to enhance through design.

How can landscape architecture modify what people expect civic behaviour to encompass, and facilitate enchantment of banal urban sub-spaces?

The strategy is opportunistic insertion of social and economic functions into redundant spaces across the site which operate together creating one place, enchanting and activating farmers lane. The idea is to introduce spectacle, participation and events into the everyday mundane urban functions of the CBD, and use the unique qualities of the site to create a ludic sense of place, and an experience to snap.



MARGOT BOWEN

Testing Depth

The aim of this thesis is to address both New Zealand's need for greater density and the lack of investment in relationships between the public and private realms. This is realised by testing Kris Scheerlinck's doctoral thesis theory on "Depth Configurations" as a design strategy. His conclusions on territory permeability and proximity are used to correct a deficiency in New Zealand's apartments and better the public domain.

Understanding depth configurations, different ways of arranging the space between public and private realms and the effects, informs the first section of this thesis.

His interpretation of N. J. Habraken, B. Hillier, J. Hanson, J. Jacobs, K. Lynch, G. Deleuze, F. Guattari and other theorists' writings on the topics of territory, boundaries, proximity and permeability present different aspects of depth. These are interpreted design objectives and strategies in the second section.

A design proposal, an apartment building on Adelaide road, provides the base for applying Scheerlinck's theories in the final section. Aldo van Eyck, a 'humanist rebel', architect and member of the group Team 10, is used as an architectural guide. His work and approach to design sets a clear aim for the relationship between the realms.

As a result of creating quality depth configurations shared space has a renewed importance and there is a greater acknowledgement of the public realm.

DEPTH CONFIGURATIONS



TERRITORY



PERMEABILITY



PROXIMITY

SAMUEL PETER BROWN

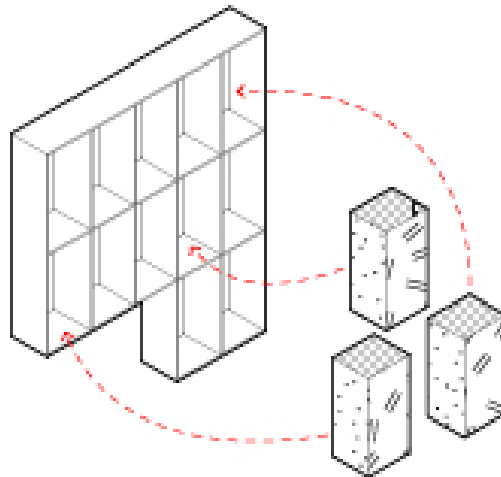
Process + Product:

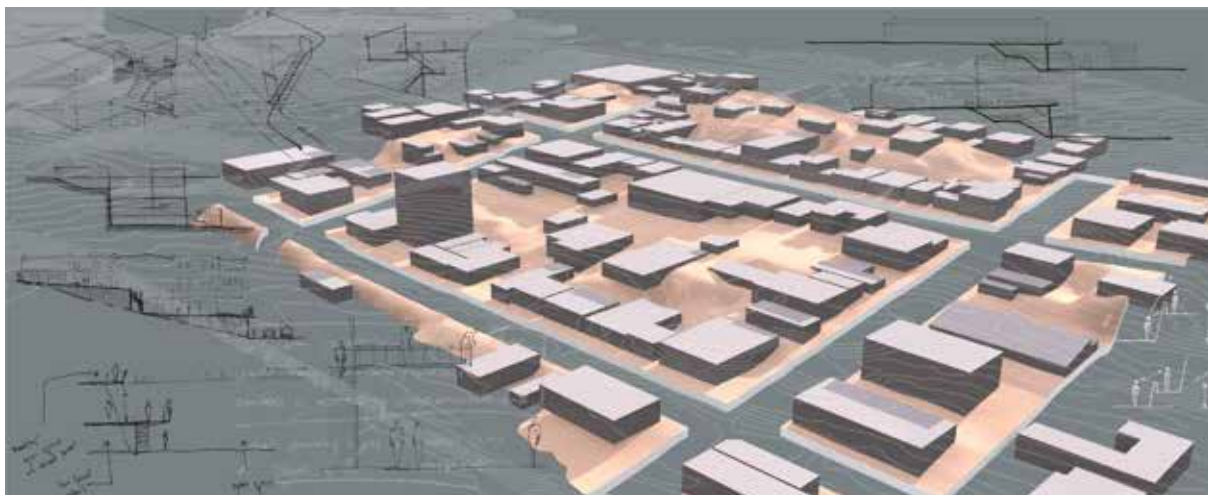
The condition of low-cost housing in Thailand

The low-income housing situation in Bangkok, Thailand has many facets; layers upon which societies reside, side by side, and in many cases literally underneath one another. The proximity of living lends itself to a multitude of social, environmental, economic and ultimately architectural, issues.

The idea of housing design as a process not just a product, also referred to as 'cooked' architecture, is widely promoted throughout the writings, research and housing schemes focused towards low-income housing endeavours. From a western perspective, this notion of involving the community in developing and building their homes is rarely acknowledged, yet the benefits of involving the future inhabitants in the design process seem clear.

There is little question over the fact that the communities that work through this process become stronger, both socially and economically, however, the quality of housing is still at a very low level, despite its obvious improvement from the previous low-cost housing conditions. Therefore, an architecture has been developed through a method of critical community interviews and workshops, as well as multiple design iterations focused on current and traditional architectural modes. One that is affordable and low-cost; touches upon the existing context lightly; and primarily provides a positive social scenario, through community involved construction and living.





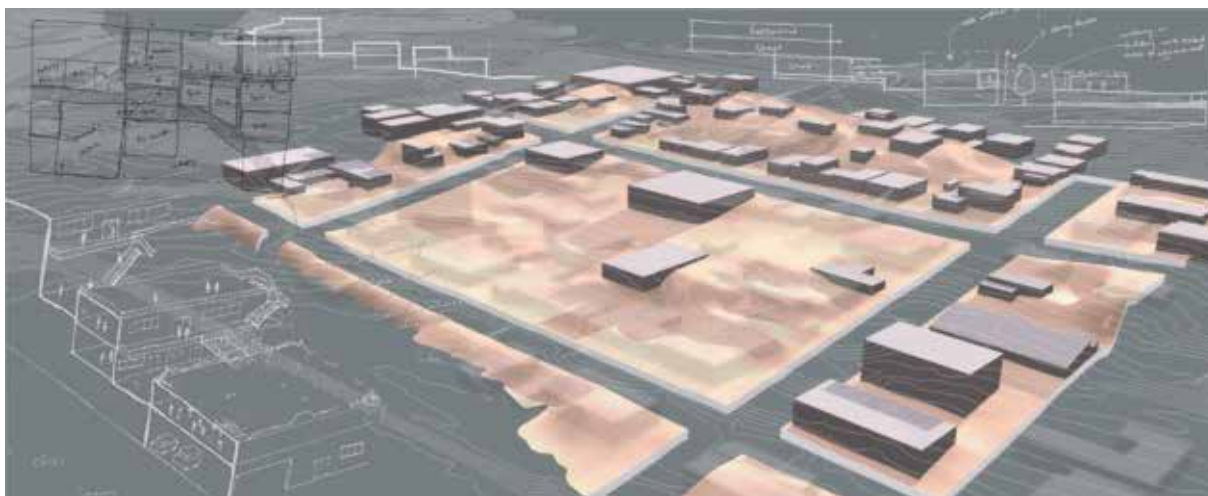
MYREN BURNETT

At The Edge: Pedestrian-Driven Infrastructure In A Steep Urban Environment

Steep, urban sites present a unique series of design challenges. They are often romanticized, treated as picturesque, sensual spaces. This can result in a disconnect from the social and economic aspects of their environment, and be detrimental to the abilities of the space for facilitating everyday activities of a modern, urban community. Designed movement through steep sites often removes pedestrians from active environments in favour of moving them rapidly from one flat space to another, with little regard for their experience along the way, and limited access to amenities.

Lyttelton is a small, harbour town near Christchurch, built on a steep hillside. Its CBD was badly damaged in the 2011 earthquakes, with most of its buildings now demolished.

The case-study proposes a redevelopment plan for Lyttelton CBD, prioritising pedestrian experience and facilitating movement throughout the central urban block, activating previously underutilised land for development. Integration of indoor and outdoor spaces and layering across multiple levels create a new typology of public life, based on variety and intensity of experience.





HAMISH BYRNE

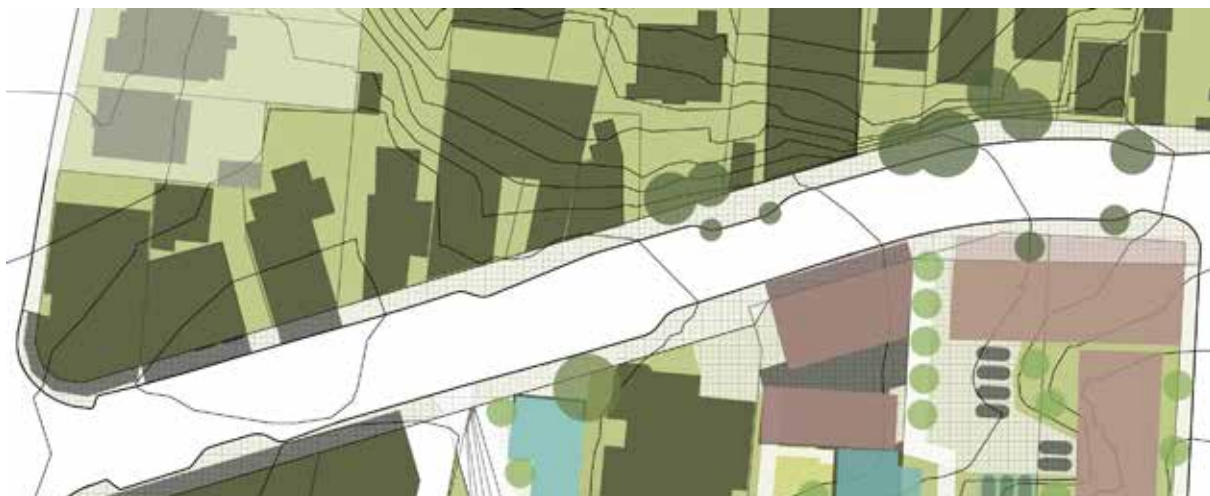
Architecture of Limits: Classical Planning and Medium Density

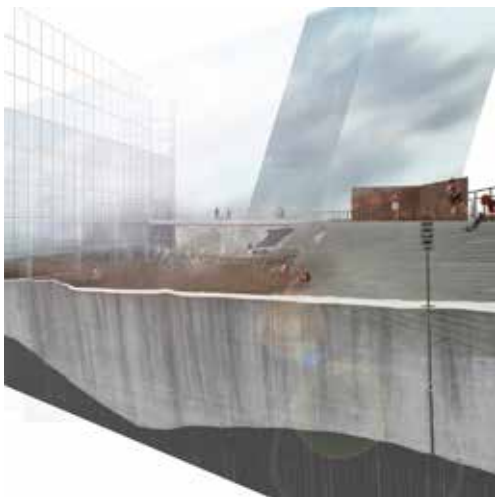
The focus of this research is the planning of medium-density housing. Specifically, how classical principles of residential design can shape contemporary housing and persuade New Zealanders of the merits of good design and density. A secondary research theme about new urbanism will address the wider context of housing, local character, and establish a framework for the sensitive redevelopment of Brooklyn village.

The research will emphasise the role of classical planning in constructing a public to private gradient and the advantages spatial differentiation has over open plan

living. While an open plan is not without benefits, it has become a default response and is often thoughtlessly applied. Well-designed classical floor plans can offer greater flexibility to use and users. Taking the best of both arrangements can then provide what people have come to expect and what they have forgotten.

This research is driven by the idea an apartment can function like a great home. It combines my personal interest in historic houses with current concerns about density and the value of design.





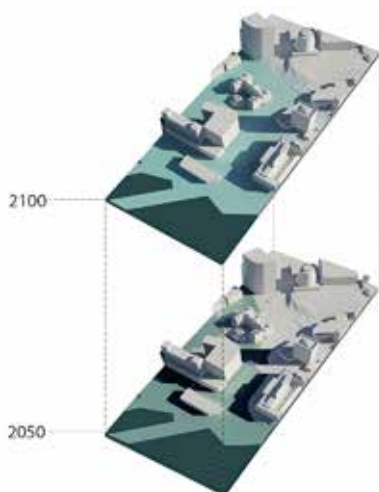
TARA-LEE CARDEN

City of Flux: Liberating the concrete terrain

As occupants of an island nation, New Zealanders' share a strong affinity towards water. In order to envision a vital urban future for New Zealand's coastal cities, the temporality of our cities relationship to the sea forces us to confront the transitory quality of our place within it.

It can be argued that with accelerated sea-level rise globally architectural solution for low-lying regions need to react to the extensive change in environmental conditions. At present over more than half the world's population dwell in cities, with many of the most densely populated lying on the ocean periphery. New Zealand with its vast coastline will be particularly vulnerable to the predicted one and a half, to two meter rise in sea-level during the following Century (Beavan et al., 2010). The imminent threat of the encroaching ocean within the high value property precinct of Wellington's central business district provides an opportunity to engage with the dynamic transition between operations on land, towards functions during aquatic fluctuation.

The design component of this research will be to modify a section of the existing urban fabric to accommodate, prepare and adapt for flooding. The objective of this design investigation will be to place the programme as a hinge between sea and land.





GRETA CHRISTENSEN

The Delta Blues Soundscape

Throughout the world extreme weather events and rising sea levels threaten to all but wipe out economically vulnerable communities that reside on increasingly marginal land. The resilience of these communities' currently stems not from storm defence, but rather the social-infrastructure established through their cultural rituals, collective experience and environmental understanding.

New Orleans African American population has long found a real sense of community connection and

identity through the music of the Second-line parades that move in flux with the Mississippi delta. This thesis proposes that by accommodating New Orleans liquid-geography in a way that celebrates local music culture, the connection between people and their environment can become evident in flood infrastructure. By considering people as active participants in the re-navigating of dynamic landscapes, after flooding and on an everyday basis, the design interventions explore ways to evolve alongside them.



MICHAEL CHU

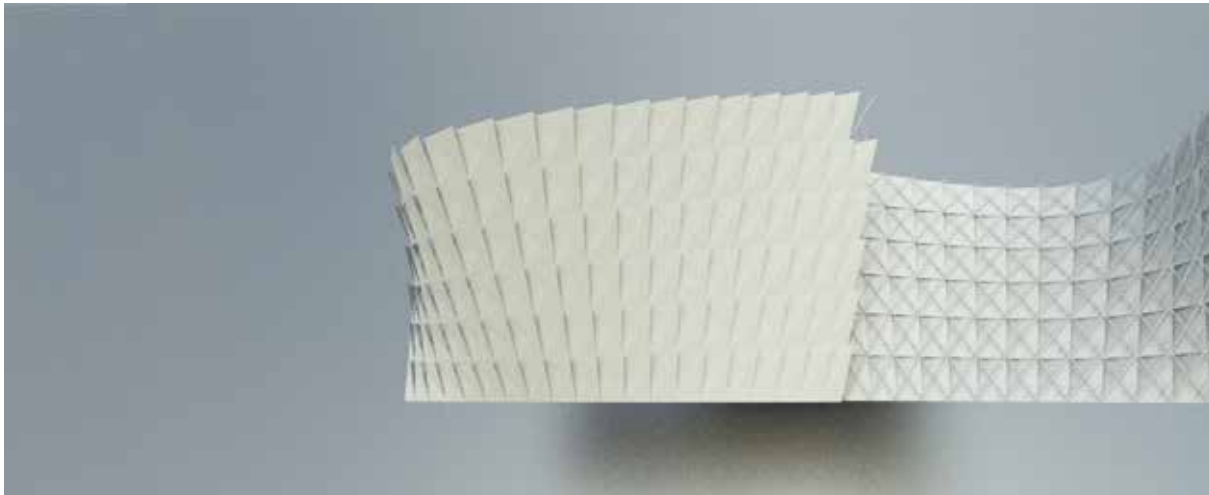
Markers of Time: Discovering the real Sea of Trees

Mount Fuji, the embodiment of nature in traditional Japanese thought, was in July 2013 officially recognised as a cultural heritage site by UNESCO. As a result, 320,000 visitors are expected to visit the area this summer, a large increase from previous years. The selected site includes a portion of the notorious forest known as Aokigahara Jukai (Sea of Trees) – branded in the media as a place of death and haunting, the 35km² terrain has a diverse geomorphological history.

Tourism in the area is conflicted between promoting the sacred nature of the landscape and developing further amenity for visitors. As a design challenge, this thesis explores ways of engaging with the stigmatised forest through interventions across the landscape that invite visitors to engage and understand the places they occupy.

Markers of Time analyses the spatial methods of traditional Japanese Gardens, and their contemporary reinterpretation by the architect Tadao Ando, as case-studies. These examples of Japanese design are chosen for their ability to manipulate visitor experience through space and the elements of nature. However, the sheer visceral experience that is the Sea of Trees warrants a deeper manipulation of landscape at a larger scale to re-engage visitors with site's spiritual and physical connection to Mount Fuji.





ALLAN CLAYTON

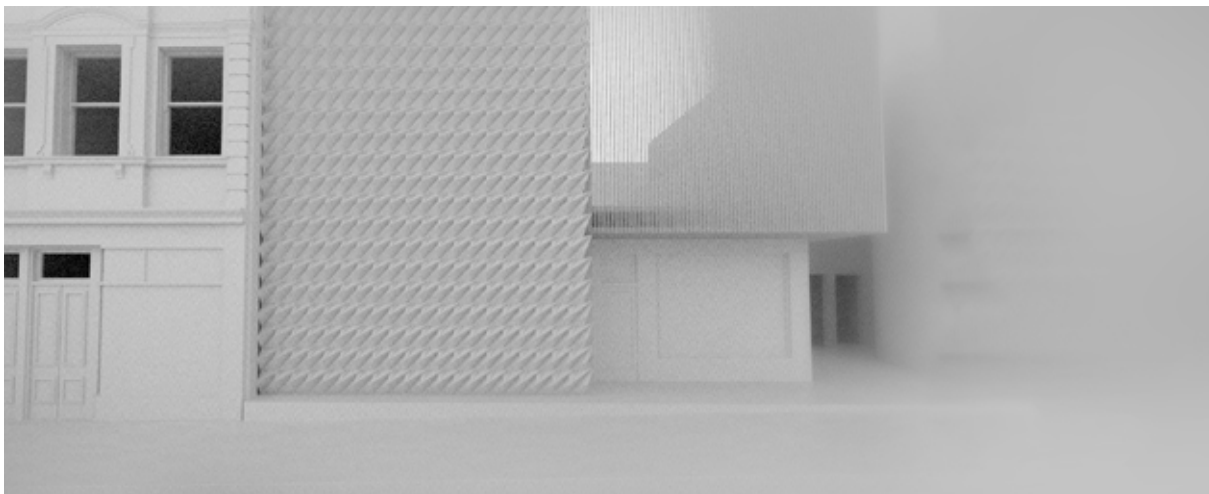
Parametric Kinetics

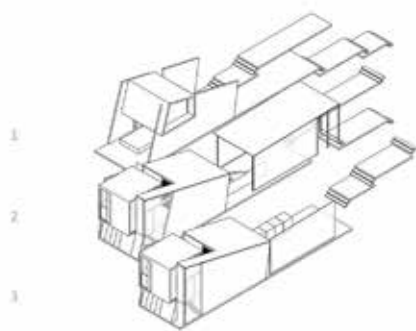
Kinetic facades tend to be categorized either as systems of environmental modulation or systems for the communication of media. This thesis will develop a facade which transcends this typological divide, by leveraging parametric modelling tools to design kinetics for the dual purpose of composing surface pattern and controlling light.

The conceptual unification of media and environmental control in a façade system is well timed -the potential for

architecture to deliver intelligent environmental control is an increasingly common topic within architectural discourse; and the technologies involved with the design and production of kinetic facades allow for considered design integration of the two types.

This research proposes that a kinetic façade can be an intelligent interface between people, information and environment.





evolution of small dwelling



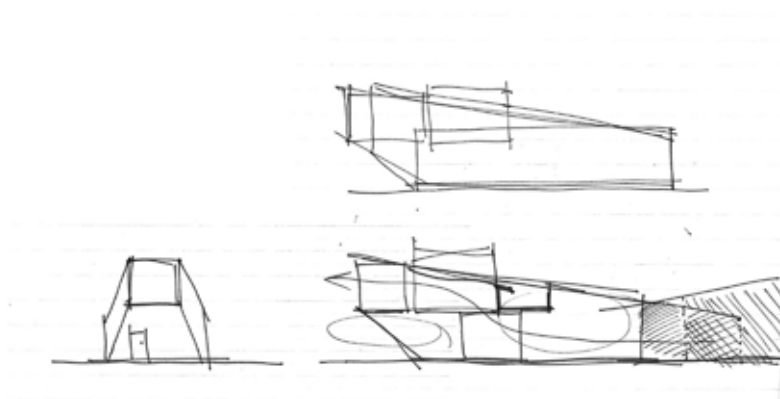
CHLOE COLES

Humane Co-house

Inner city apartment blocks lack individuality, connection to outdoor contexts and a sense of community. Houses in outer suburbs may provide these but high prices and available housing stock currently make buying a suburban home difficult for young people, particularly in Wellington. There is potential for fringe suburbs neighbouring the inner city to accommodate more dwellings that first-home-owners can realistically own. Quality and affordability of housing are topical issues, and it is acknowledged that significant change and improvement of housing strategies is needed.

The aim of this research is to design a new medium density housing typology, located in a Wellington fringe suburb. In order to achieve this at a high medium density, the research will explore whether a humane living environment can be achieved with some level of communal living.

The research will define humane by identifying spatial qualities that provide comfort and familiarity for occupants. It will question whether these can be applied to a medium-density scheme to produce a typology that gives many different occupants a positive, meaningful perception of their home as well as their community.





AMY COLLINGBOURNE

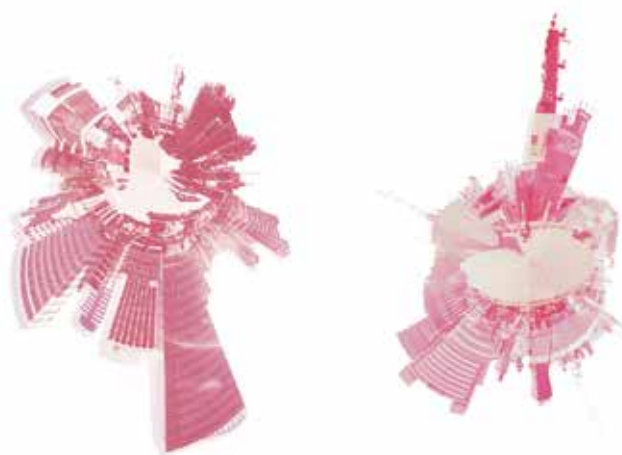
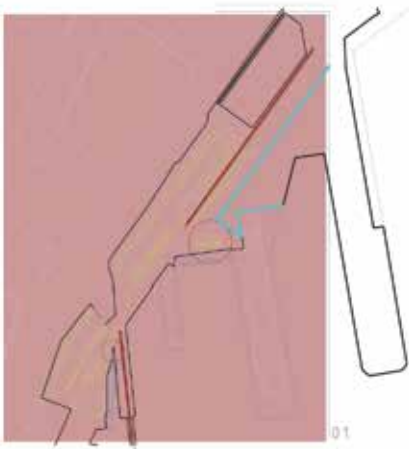
*Manipulating Idiosyncrasy:
Infrastructure and public space on
Wellington's waterfront*

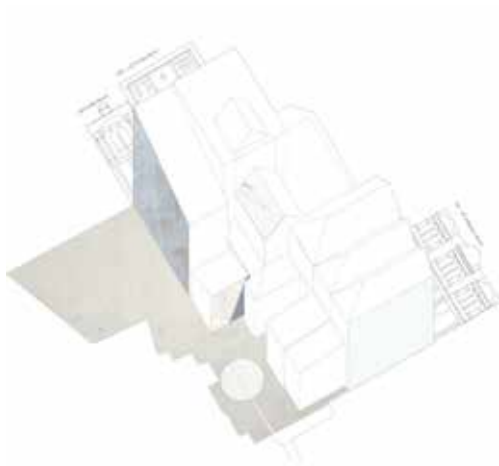
Waterfronts, rich environments of overlapping and intersecting infrastructure, experience and activity, were historically solely working environments. Today waterfronts are coveted public spaces, yet their design often results in the site's complexity and heterogeneous spatiality being neglected or even eliminated.

In Wellington, a large section of waterfront directly adjacent to the port is under increasing scrutiny as council, developers and the public engage in a battle to extend the reach of the postcard perfect waterfront experience whilst installing office buildings along its periphery. An increase in projected cruise ship visitors

has also drawn attention to port activities and the Waterloo Quay footpath the tourists follow to reach the city.

This thesis explores what can be enabled through a series of interventions within the existing infrastructural and public space networks. It seeks to determine what kinds of landscape architecture practice are best suited to manipulate the spatial intricacies of this particular urban environment and draw attention to the particular 'gaps' in the system that generate precious moments of idiosyncrasy.





OLIVIA COLLINSON

Home Bound: Investigating how the Housemuseum challenges boundaries of domesticity.



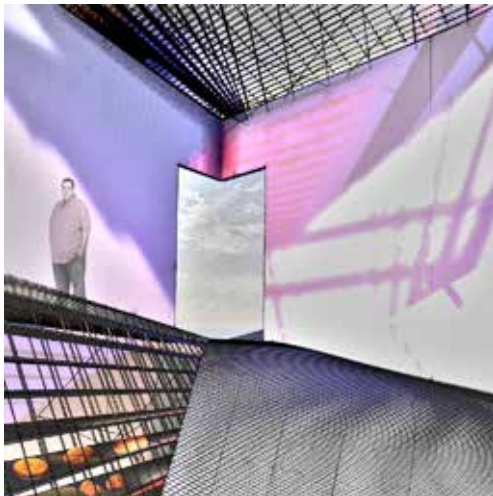
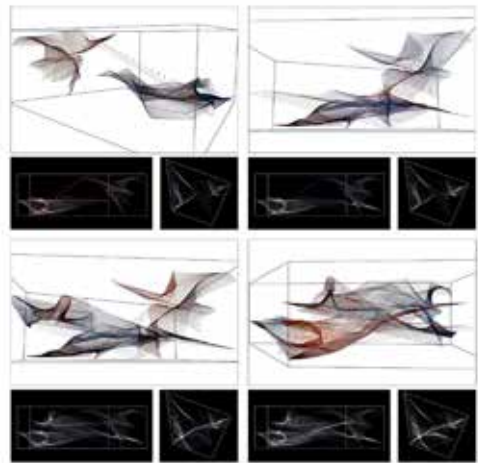
The Housemuseum typology has been recognised as an increasingly significant construct, providing a necessary medium between often objectively opposed domestic and institutional ideologies. Practices associated with everyday life reflect the anti-static nature of domestic space - operations at odds with traditional archival practice. This thesis investigates how the Housemuseum typology challenges boundaries of domesticity through the use of performative tactics. This is researched through the design of a public film archive embedded with domestic programme.

Within the methodology of design-based research, Michel de Certeau's text 'The Practice of Everyday Life' frames the critical research of this thesis. Certeau argues that the built form of the city operates as a 'strategic', bounded entity, whilst 'tactics' operate through temporal means to critique strategic norms.

A critical literature review establishes a contextual investigation of social, spatial, visual and temporal boundaries of domesticity. This review engages Beatriz Colomina's critical, historical analysis of domestic space and Katarina Bonnevier's performative inquiry of space.

An analysis of key case studies extracts possible design tactics for modifying 'bounded' domestic programmes. Straddling two heritage buildings, with frontages on Cuba and Ghuznee Street, Wellington, this Housemuseum is highly tensioned between the domestic and the institutional, the protected and the presented, the heritage and the addition.





TOBY COXON

Affecting Desire

Following recent ontological shifts within the social sciences, discourse within architectural and geographical circles has sought an understanding of space and the built environment through the lived experience of the body. The movement, however, has been critiqued in terms of an outlook that is mainly theoretical with a lack of applicability to practicing architecture. This thesis explores the notion of affect as a strategic approach to design, to overcome limitations of conventional design processes, and reconsider everyday spaces to engage the body at a visceral level.

Through a Deleuzian framework, the relationship between space and the body is understood through the lense of affect as privileging time and sensation through movement. This thesis attempts to foreground these variables within experimental design processes, in an attempt to privilege the experiencing body within the design outcome. Moving imagery is used to engage with time and sensation in a pre-spatial mode, to overcome usual architectural assumptions and limitation which privilege spatial containment over time and sensation. The moving image then translates to space through digital processes, and becomes a diagrammatic driver for the multiple imperatives of the design including program, movement, form, and with a particular focus on the intangible conditions of space. The processual privileging of embodied experience affords the designer a more direct interaction with the affective registers of the body through the medium of space, and translates into an architectural outcome that encompasses a considered and fully designed experience.

ALEXANDRA DAVIES

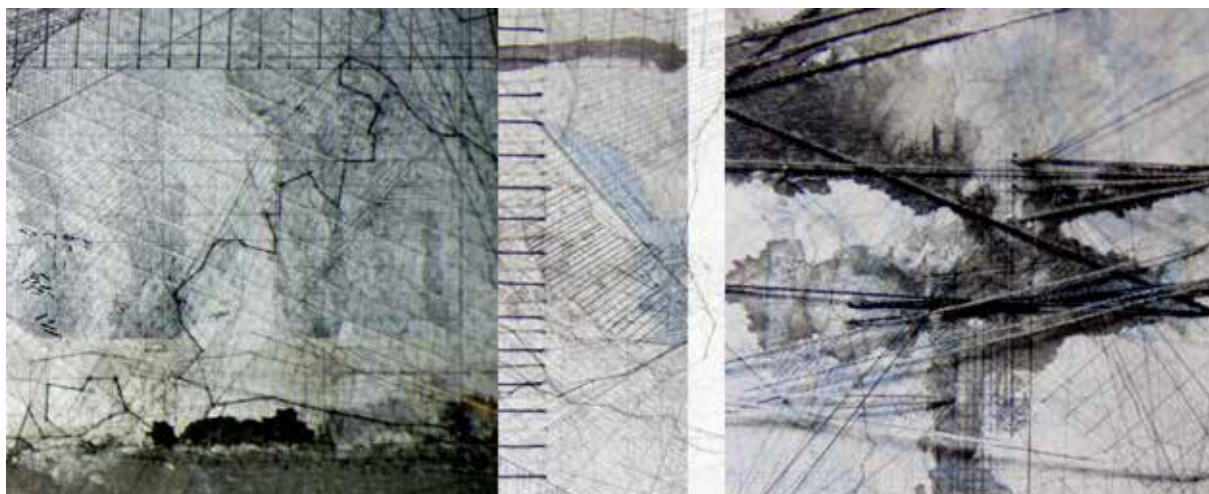
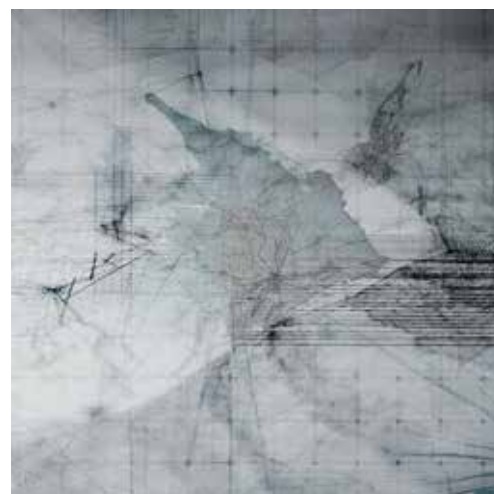
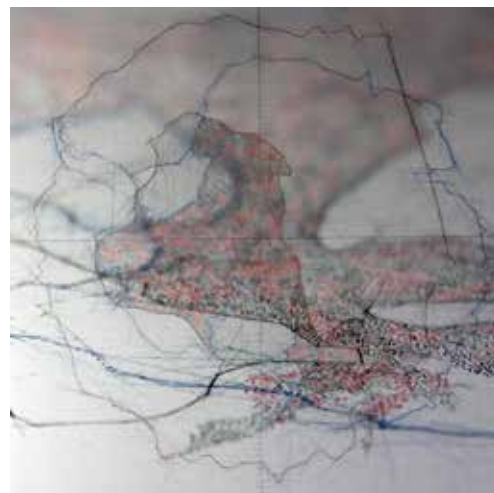
Deception Island

Unfamiliar, undetermined and unconquered; the southernmost continent of Antarctica has long been a place of intrigue; and

Whalers Bay on Deception Island is no different. Located in the South Shetland Islands, off the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, Deception Island is one of the only volcanic calderas in the world in which a vessel can sail into.

Occupied sporadically over the last century by wildlife, whalers, scientists and tourists, the island's history encompasses natural, scientific, historic, educational, and aesthetic values. Whalers Bay is a derelict relic of human and geological violence. The decaying buildings spread over the shoreline of the bay are ghostly remnants of the bays past and manifestations of the deep political, environmental and economic roots. The site is essentially a memorial to our lost and unreasonable claim over the earth we occupy. It is a devastating example of our perceived dominance over a resource we will never control, but will always inhabit.

This work aims to generate experimental interventions on the site through investigating the chaotic relationship between humanity and the planet we occupy. The work observes and explores ideas of climate change and its representation through design.

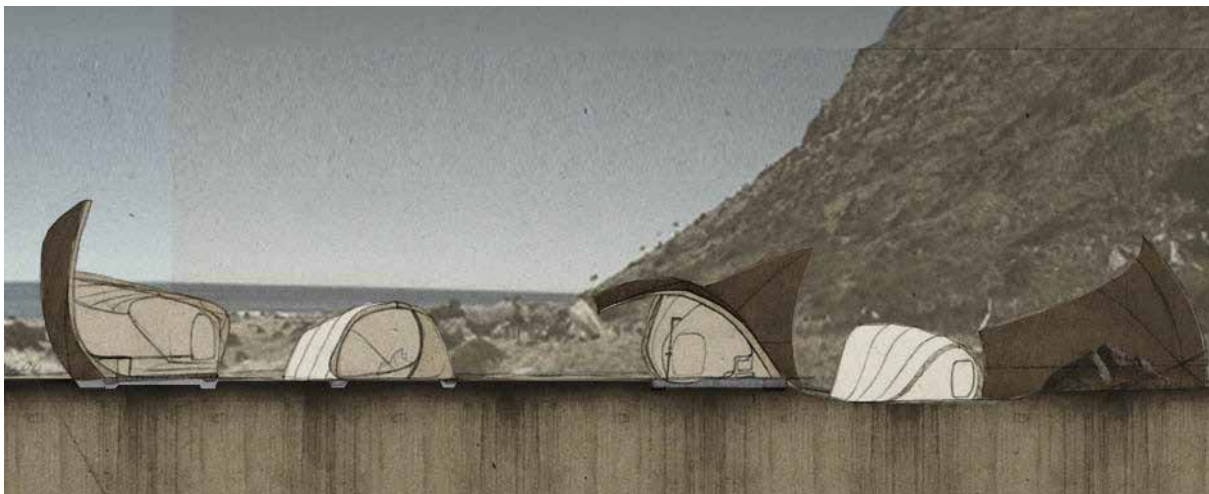
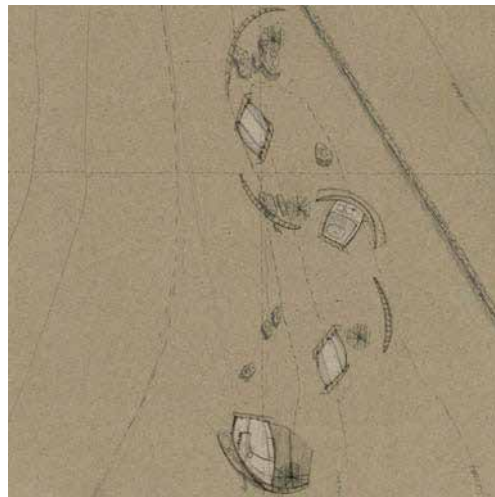
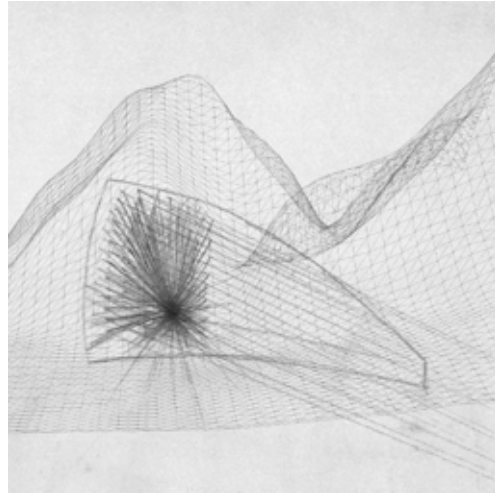


POLLYANNA DAWES

Architecture of the Sonorous

This project utilises architecture as an extension of our auditory perception. The design operates as a lens or device that brings sonic aspects of site and occupation into focus by enhancing our sensory abilities to heighten the engagement of architecture, site and occupant. By countering familiar expectations of how landscape is understood it must be re-evaluated, forcing a more conscious awareness of what is being experienced.

In Western society sight has historically been regarded as the privileged sense. The Renaissance introduced artistic devices that have aided in shaping the way we relate to landscape and through painting's positioning of the spectator indoors we have become accustomed to viewing landscape from the inside. Architecture therefore has also been treated as a frame through which we view landscape, becoming spectators of rather than participants with our surroundings and accustoming the observer to a separation from landscape. Rather than presenting the view of landscape this design engages with its surroundings through manipulating the site's soundscape, reintroducing auditory awareness to experiences of landscape and architecture. By prioritising sound over vision the project investigates how sonic considerations can invite participatory engagement between occupant and site, shifting architecture from a frame through which landscape is viewed to a framework within which landscape is experienced.



HANNAH DIACK

COOK EAT LIVE

There are many glamorous aspects to the tramping/camping culture in New Zealand. However, the principle glamour lies in the ritual of cooking, eating and gathering. It is these moments prior to, during and following meals that various people gather together, play cards, chat, tell stories and meet new people that are fundamental to the overall experience of tramping or camping. Central to these events is the dining table which acts as a mediator for connectivity and communication.

In the context of tramping/camping it is this surface that unites various people. This strong sense of community is critical to the Maori culture. Both dining (whare kai) and the entertainment (whare tapere) serve the needs of the community and have a strong symbiotic relationship.

Tracing right back to basics, food and drink relies heavily on the relationship between sky and ground. Drawing from key concepts of traditional and modern Maori architecture, the connection between Ranginui (Sky Father) and Papatuanuku (Earth Mother) is highly influential across the entire scheme.

The architecture functions not to shelter from the sky and the ground but to strongly and intentionally exist as an intermediary between the two.

This thesis is a study towards a community based dining and entertainment pavilion that grants visitors a sophisticated occupation within the gnarly South Wairarapa Coast whilst maintaining fundamental aspects of the existing tramping/camping culture.



BRAD DOBSON

Architecture of the Sonorous

The focus of this thesis is to develop a design for the current dystopian landscape in the Forgotten World that re-awakens the landscape on natural, cultural, historical and personal levels.

The design will take inspiration and theory from the sense of place and mnemonic architecture fields of thought. New Zealand has many abandoned rural landscapes and towns that were once thriving pioneering settlements in the early 1900s. Many different factors, including economic movements and the technological age, have lead to the abandonment of towns and landscapes and the historical memories that were created there.

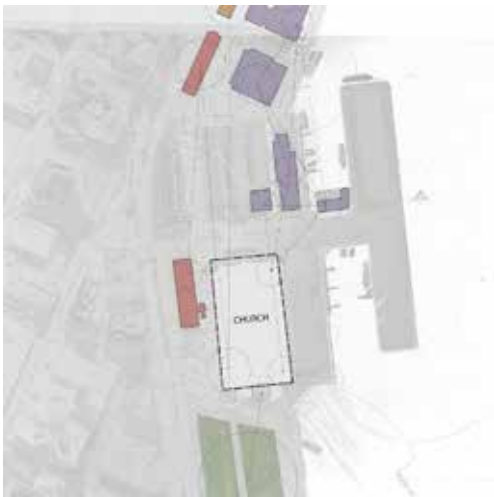
While these landscapes and towns have a dystopian element to them they tend to be situated within the native New Zealand bush. This combination means that the dystopian qualities have the potential to become mystical and intriguing. It is possible to draw tourists away from the main city centres of New Zealand to this type of area and to create an experience within the area that captivates and educates tourists about early, rural, native New Zealand.

The intended outcome of this thesis is a surreal environment that is designed around 'place' holders. The environment will have the ability to connect people deeper to a 'place' and to the narratives that have already been established in the existing context. The aim of the design is to uncover and test the powers of rural dystopias and use these features to showcase the narrative of 'place'. Therefore the design has developed around, and negotiated the land of the Forgotten World to become an appropriate method to achieve this goal.

Consideration of both existing ventures, infrastructure and towns and natural features are all analysed for their influence and role in the prospected design. The Forgotten World site was chosen because of its inherent magic and cultural triumphs and betrayal resulting in a clear dystopia. Close to the heart of this thesis is my personal involvement with the site. Through having a brother who works as a shepherd within the site, I have grown to know a lot about the importance and the magic of the site, which is commonly referred to as the Forgotten World.

Overall the research suggests that the Forgotten World area, with its current dystopian state and its future potential for a designed space, is a landscape that people will be able to engage with and feel a connection to 'place' about.





GERARD DOMBROSKI

A Few Words to Church Builders

Church architecture throughout history has intensified realms of the sacred and the secular through treatment of form, scale, light, spatial hierarchy, and Decor. The building has become separate from all that is not church as the church has moved away from being the centrepiece of society. A lot of society perceives the CHURCH (body of people) and God no longer relevant. The evangelical church believes "The presence of God and the influence of Christ are present in everyday life of our world, not just in some 'religious' realm that was somehow distinct from the secular"(J Robinson).

This thesis focuses on the threshold of the church. It proposes the expression of the values of the CHURCH (body of people) through architectural form with the insertion of secular program, linking the Secular and sacred environments.

A qualitative and quantitative analysis of Arise church informs an iterative design process testing church envelopes. Secular program is visually and programmatically anchored in the walls of the church, promoting inclusion of those outside the church, blurring the boundary.

Through redefining the wall of the church this thesis aims to create an architecture that would physically engage in the sharing of the gospel.



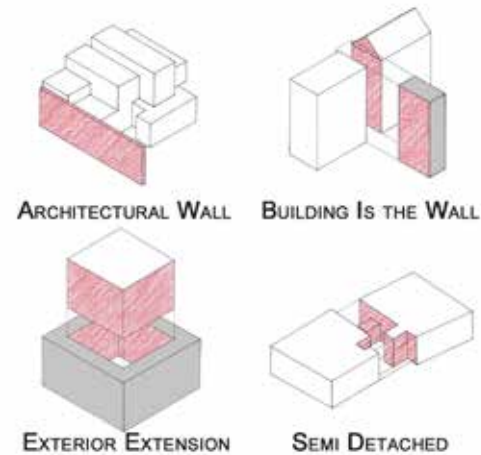
HATTY EBERLEIN

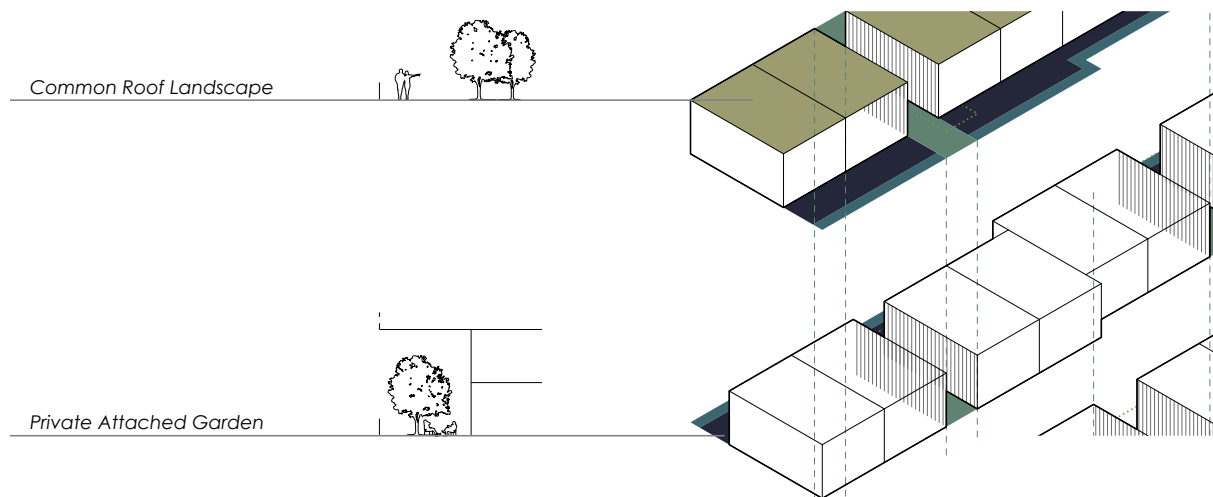
Reinventing the Party Wall for Quality City Living

Worldwide it has been recognised that there is a need for an increase in density and quality to enhance the built environment, improve economy and preserve natural resources.

This requires smarter designs that can concurrently increase city density and result in a high quality, sound home while still remaining affordable. With more than 70% of New Zealand's population living in urban areas, the need for a successful higher density strategy is becoming increasingly important to prevent the negative connotation being connected with inner city residential living.

The party wall is an underutilised building element that is rarely exploited to its full potential in New Zealand due to structural and legal complications. The party wall was introduced in the 16th century to increase density but quickly became associated with poor quality housing, lacking privacy and legal complications. Across the world the party wall is once again gaining popularity and being utilised more creatively and successfully to achieve a variety of other benefits. These strategies are yet to be exploited in New Zealand yet there is no reason why they cannot be utilised in high quality homes. This research aims to reinvent the party wall as a strategy for increasing the density of inner city residential dwellings while improving the quality of the built environment.





ANNABEL FRASER

Sub(vert.)Urbanity

New Zealanders continue to reject higher density housing as a way of living. The detached house in the suburbs remains the preferred housing of choice for most.

This proposal overcomes attributes detrimental to the desirability of higher density living, as identified by the Centre for Housing Research Aotearoa. This inner city housing proposal, in central Wellington, incorporates these attributes, with additional design considerations, to offer an alternative model for living; one that provides housing choice structured through an integrated vision for landscape.

Key considerations include creating high levels of amenity: landscape, solar access, privacy, a vertical neighbourhood, and balancing collective and private amenity.

The proposal provides a range of housing types – apartments, maisonettes, terraces – to accommodate household diversity targeting various stages of the family life stage cycle.

As an inner city proposal it demonstrates how the perceived loss of private amenity afforded by the suburbs can be offset by the facility rich city. Just as these dwellings draw from the surrounding city, so too the project gives back to the public realm



AMBER GRAY

Intoxicating Impressions

'The quality of architecture does not lie in the sense of reality that it expresses, but quite reverse, in its capacity for awakening our imagination.'

- Juhani Pallasmaa

Our orientation of the world is constructed through a shared physical relationship as well as our imagination, a mental orientation. Our imagination starts as a liminal engagement with the world, before we share a perceived rational (science). It is the imagination that this thesis tries to engage with testing architecture as a tool for enhancing the metaphysical and immaterial qualities of space and process, experiencing a sense of beauty of the intangible beyond the physical reality.

Impressionist painting explores the idea of this depth of experience, suspending fleeting moments of space within a representation, fleeting moments that extend in the inhabitant and atmosphere that is immaterial within a site. Light and blurring of boundaries are qualities that are tested within architectural design creating a stronger relationship with ephemerality, heightening the use of imagination, and provoking an appreciation of the intangible and immaterial aspects of space and processes.

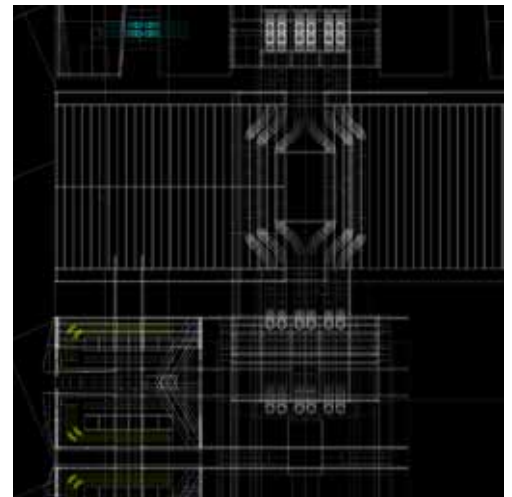
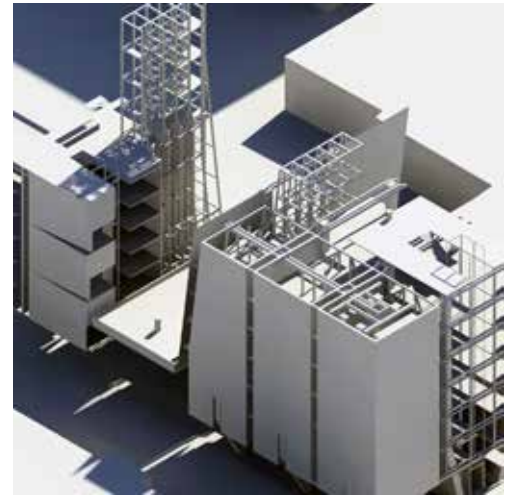
A winery has been tested as it establishes a desired dialogue between a scientific reality and artistic imagination, neither more important than the other. Our experience of the space where wine is created and experienced within, from site (terroir) to bottling, should reflect and engage with this appreciation of the intangible aspects; inhabitants painting their own personal orientation and relationship to the process and spaces. This research suspends the inhabitant relationship within a liminal space, a sensory threshold, where the inhabitant is unable to fully relate to purely physical tangible science; but must relying on their imagination to inform their relationship with the entirety of winemaking.



HAYDEN GRINDELL

Data Space: Reframing occupation and the city

Data centres are the core infrastructure of digital networks, housing sensitive and immaterial information streams. These unoccupied maximum security infrastructures are typically isolated from population centres in response to operational constraints counter to that of occupied urban conditions. This research investigates how imbedding data infrastructure in the city might act as an architectural catalyst for the design of occupied space in urban contexts. It argues that greater integration of data infrastructure with the city can offset problematic technological inefficiencies and facilitate complex compositions of urban programs. First, this research delineates site specific formal vocabulary and organisational strategies for urban data infrastructures. It then explores the integration of data infrastructure within urban Wellington by interrogating the proximity of fundamental data centre operations to a catalogue of existing urban programs including medium density housing and weekly marketplace. The method of testing involved iterative digital modelling which occurred concurrently with a typological studies and literature analysis. The outcome of this process is a complex building that makes legible the potential formal, spatial, and technological overlaps between this emerging infrastructure and traditional occupied space. This thesis concludes that digital exchange of information can be transformed into a tangible resource that constructs occupied spaces of the city and enhances the urban condition.





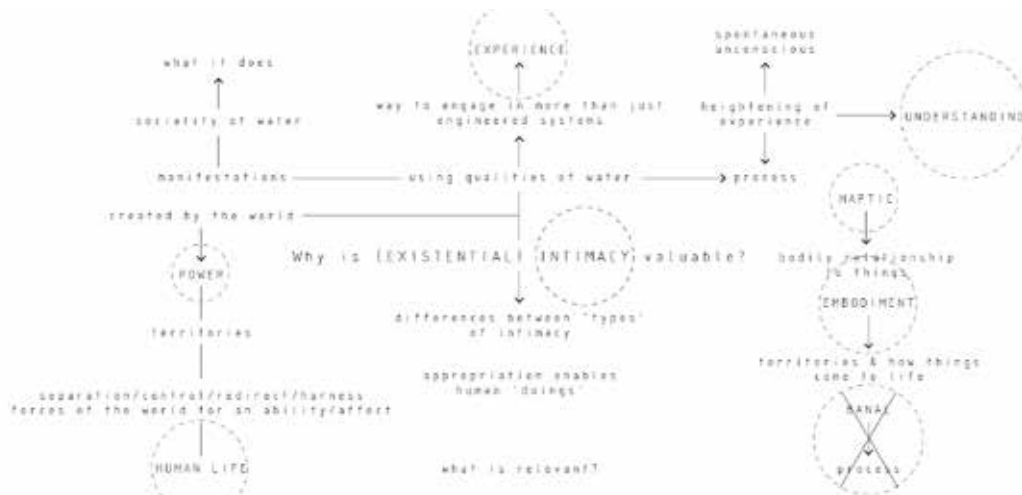
MICHELLE HALL

Field of Intimacy

It is my belief that Interior Architecture cannot be bound by the confines of a building, that we can have interior experiences within the landscape.

This research explores what happens when notions of “existential intimacy” are applied within the landscape. I have defined “existential intimacy” to describe the haptic bodily experience of a space through which one gains an understanding of something bigger than themselves (whether it be a system, process, or just being more aware and connected with their direct surroundings). Water becomes an important device for existential intimacy to occur, enhancing the ability to engage with larger systems.

By applying existential intimacy to the Wellington context of Mount Victoria I am engaging with stormwater systems in the city to create a field of intimacy connecting with water detention to allow more intensified experiential inhabitation of the green belt. Designing with a focus on existential intimacy, an expansiveness across scales is created, meaning that the design cannot lose context or detail, but is forced to engage with both to create spaces which are both functional (in an engineered sense) and experiential.

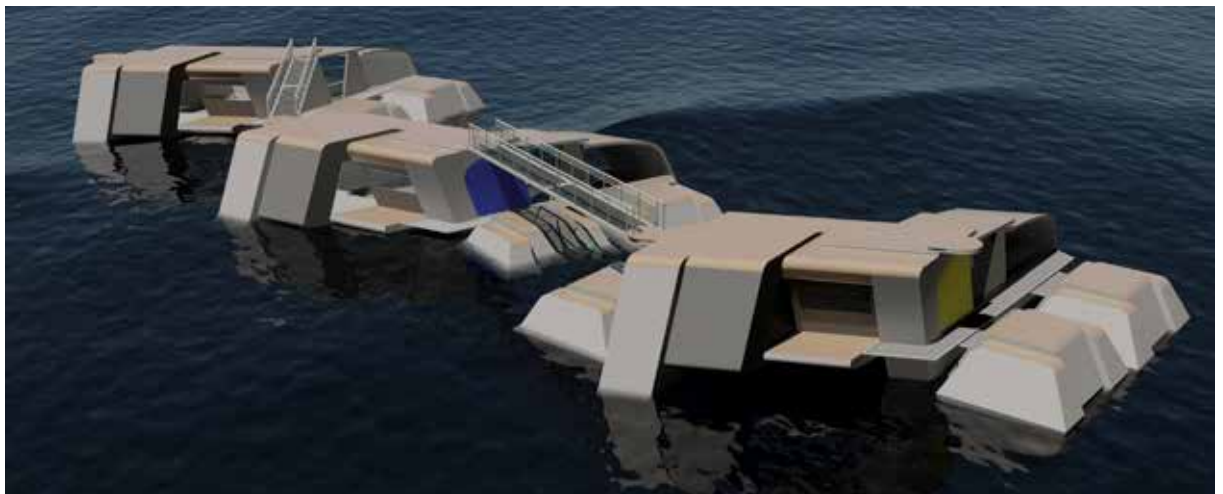
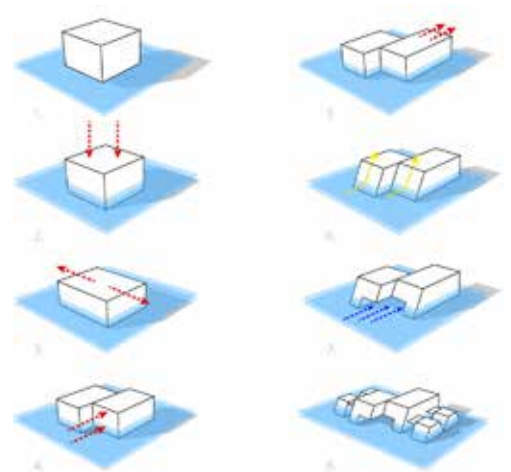


MICHAEL HATCH

Ocean Inhabitation in the Face of Sea Level Rise

The Wellington City Council recently identified that sea levels in the New Zealand's capital city could rise by as much as two metres by the end of the century as a direct result of climate change. Over 15,000 Wellington residents currently live in homes less than two metres above sea level and are consequently a serious risk of inundation. My thesis therefore addresses the question, 'How can a design provide for dwelling in the coastal city littoral zone in response to the encroaching pressures of climate change.

With the selected focus area of the suburb of Kilbirnie, a solution has been designed in the form of an amphibious residential community which will float with the ocean environment once the existing suburb is inundated. Unlike previous examples of amphibious or floating communities which commonly occupy sheltered deltaic environments, my resolved design provides for sea level rise to be accommodated in an unpredictable and extreme coastal environment through the re-appropriation of marine technology into an architectural solution which focuses on durability, stability, adaptability and the relationship between the resident and their new and ever-changing littoral environment.





ANTONY HEMBROW

The Ruins of Eloquence



An architectural narrative that explores a new digest in discovering lost or broken history through the medium of mixed reality. The interior architecture unlocks the expression of history and time through the digital world encompassed within a destructive and industrialised architectural dialogue. The inhabitant of the building is history itself and the architectural program is dictated by the past and present of Canterbury's rich history.

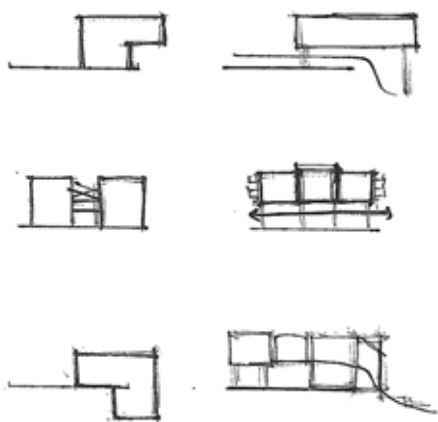
The project serves to explore the renovation possibilities of the Canterbury provincial chambers building in its destructed state to produce a memorial museum for the Christchurch earthquake. The initial design seeks to mummify the building in its raw state and then develop a narrative through the spaces with the design intervention kept at a required minimum with concentrated eloquence.





ELLEN HICKMAN

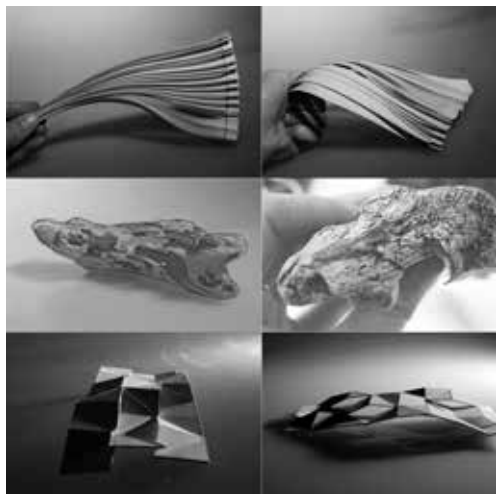
The interface between nature and the built environment



This thesis explores the transitional space between the formal man-made geometries of architecture and the natural environment.

Through the analysis of Seaview, Gracefield the industrial and commercial hub of the Wellington region, it was found that the industrial typology had a limited relationship to the surrounding natural environment. This limited interaction disconnects and neglects the space in-between, causing an opportunity to be missed.

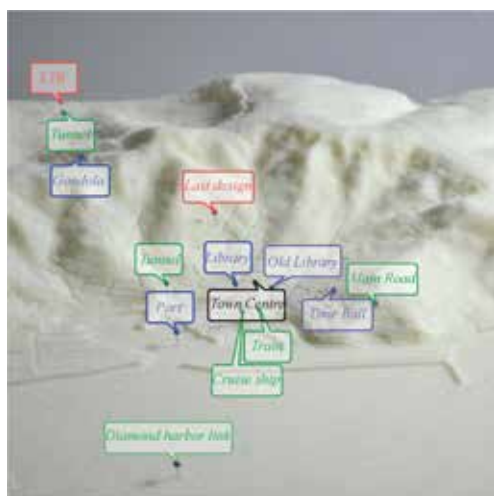
This thesis argues that the interface between the built and natural environment is vital for facilitating an active and responsive environment. This interface will be explored through the design of an innovation center, located on the Seaview marina pier. The focus will be breaking down the barriers between the linear components of the built and the complex natural geometry of driftwood developing a hybridity between the two.





IAN HOPKINS

Nothing is Lost Till it is Forgotten



This thesis will create a library in Lyttelton on a new designated site better suits the proposed city plan. The research is concerned with the lost built environment of Peter Bevan that had previously helped to identify Christchurch city's architectural fabric. The architecture will utilise its wider urban context and its prior spatial syntax, in order to establish an engaging architecture that is rich in meaning and talks to a variety of different demographic groups. This thesis also aims to establish an architectural history of Peter Bevan, by creating a city library that is informed by the works of Peter Bevan and tells a narrative of the architectural works.

Architecture is subjective and how we read architecture is totally dependent on a number of factors such as who and what we are. The research will also focus on the concept that there is a place in present architectural canon to allow for misinterpretation of a building so that the building story evolves and the history has both factual and fictional elements.

This thesis investigates through the process of stripping back designated structures that are deemed as qualitative spatial forms that Peter Bevan designed that add to the public's narrative of Christchurch environment. By continually analysing, replicating and abstracting these through traditional architectural techniques such as modeling and drawing, a three dimensional understanding of the historical chosen structures within the chosen urban context will be established.

The outcome will reinvent a past built environment in order to create something that allows the reading of stories which enrich the architecture in the rebuilding of a city, post earthquake, whilst meeting the specific needs of the Christchurch city library of past and present.

THANE HOUSTON-STEVENS

Body/Less

In contemporary writing the emergence of the affective body is seen as a way to challenge the limits of understanding the body as a text. Through design, this thesis interrogates the contemporary discourse of an affective body as not just incidental but central to understanding the body's spatial relationship. This research addresses the question: how might a spatialisation of the affective body impact architecture? Consequently, the textual body is engaged as a departure point.

This thesis extends from the historical lineage of Spinoza, Nietzsche and Deleuze to define a theoretical position that supports an intensified engagement of the affective body. An exploration of the dynamic forces inherent with the affective body directs this thesis toward critical experimentation and embodied architectural production. The works of Diller + Scofidio, Jane and Louise Wilson, and SANAA are examined as case studies to identify a space that is activated through the medium of the body. The powerful aspect of understanding the affective body in architecture is given prominence through a design-led investigation.

A design method is established through a series of three experiments by recording human and nonhuman affects that are present within a site, applying a methodology of moving imagery. Using this method the physicality of the body is engaged as a generative tool for design. This research finds that by constructing a reciprocal relationship between body and space there is scope to further reinforce nonrepresentational characteristics inherent with the affective body. While the emergence of the affective body extends architectural practice and theoretical discourse it is arguable whether such a focus will achieve the paradigm shift associated with the textual body.



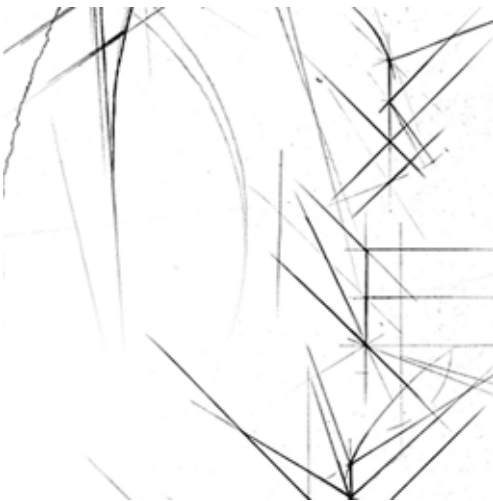
BRETT HULLEY

The Absurdist Liberation: Creativity as Methodology

It is easy to recognise meaning in architecture once it has been explained, and yes, some observers will even realise that the semi-circular path of the Villa Savoye's driveway is exactly the turning radius of a 1927 Citroën automobile. However of those few that do, even fewer will recognise this as a glorification of the industrial phenomena of the automobile, more specifically the Modern western life. The intended meaning has been undeniably lost.

A similar phenomenon was identified by a number of post-war existential philosophers. That any human can experience, with our limited perception, true meaning within the apparent meaninglessness of our universe began to be questioned. Absurdism arose from the identification of the paradoxical act of an individual's attempt to interpret meaning or truth within a meaningless existence. The similarities are already, I hope, apparent. As individuals seek meaning in their existence, they seek meaning in their architecture. And both are undeniably Absurd acts.

So then, the question of architecture, and existence also, must be asked. How can their importance be validated? The clues to a solution lay in the discussions of Absurdism; and it is the findings and explanations of Albert Camus that will pave the beginnings of the path to the legitimisation of creativity as methodology.



VIKRAM JAYAWANT

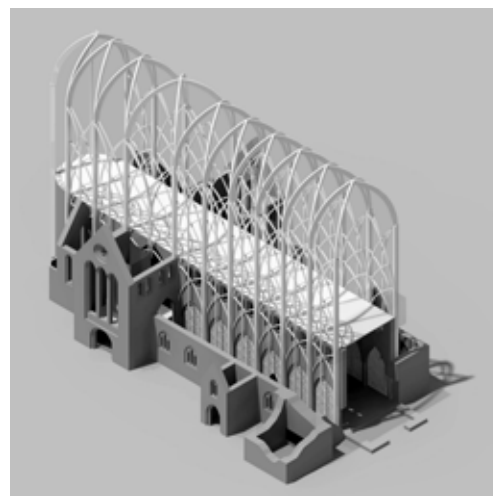
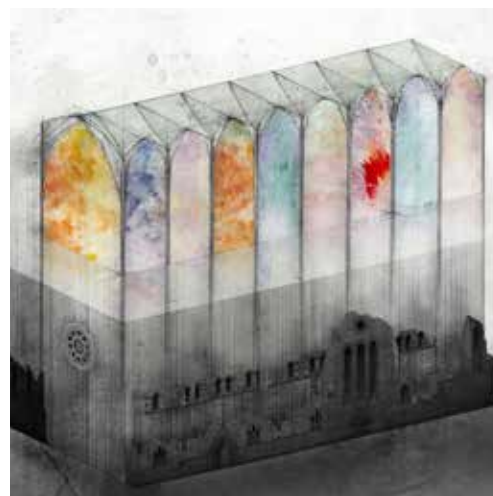
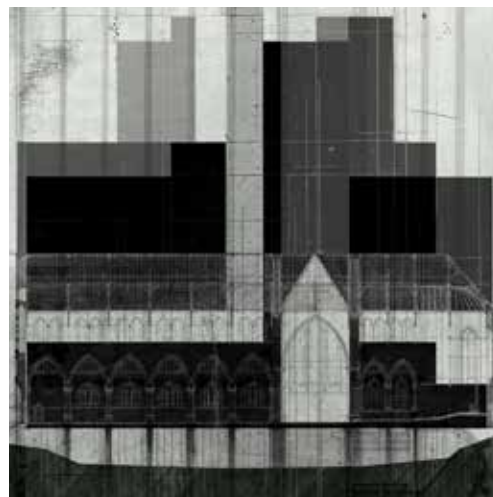
Rehabilitating the Ruin

'To be permanent is contrary to existence. Things are forever changing.'

Buildings are a canvas for time. Their continual evolution, through use, damage, repairs and re-builds, leaves traces of actions and events. These markings of environment collate as residual deposits and the subsequent 'merged' building acts as narrative memory, maximising the historic value of a building and animating a built artefact into 'living history' that is able to be inhabited and experienced. A buildings story is only appropriately told when its traces are appreciated as historically significant.

Common debate in the preservation of historic architecture has drawn a distinction between the preservation of buildings in 'froze-in-time' states and the conversation of imaginatively adapted buildings 'in the environment'. The former, a 'museum' preservation of buildings, halts the progress of a buildings narrative through time. Treated as a fixed structure these buildings are unable to respond to the surrounding social, cultural and environmental stimulus that is shifting exponentially.

This thesis aims to determine a strategy to rehabilitate a specific piece of damaged historical architecture, focusing on the Christchurch Cathedral. Severely damaged in the earthquakes, the Cathedral, like so much historic architecture in Christchurch, has been scheduled for demolition. Recent debate of the reconstruction of the Cathedral has resulting in three primary solutions: a recreation of original, a re-interpretation with modern materials and a new, re-imagined architecture. All disregard any retention of the existing ruins and therefore neglect the buildings historical narrative. The envisioned design for this thesis will consider the retention and engagement of the existing cathedral ruins, whilst allowing it to respond to contemporary social needs.





STEVEN JAYCOCK

Achieving healthy, sustainable, affordable, medium density eco-homes.

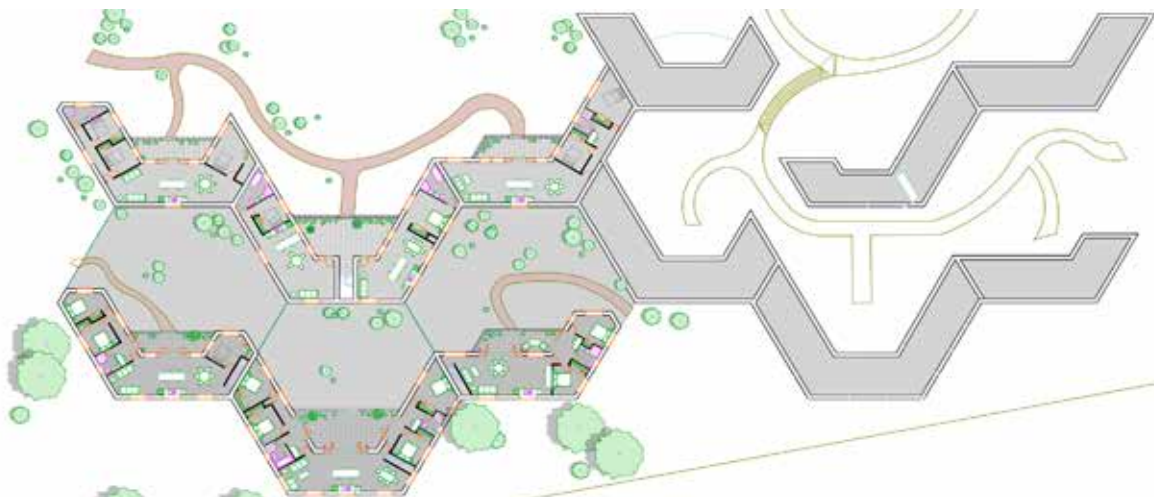
New Zealand has a housing shortage. Many homes are unhealthy and of poor quality. Leaky homes and natural disasters have put pressure on the building industry, destroying housing and diverting resources into maintenance rather than new projects.

Land prices have pushed the traditional freestanding house on freehold land beyond the reach of many, especially property close to work and amenities.

Sick Building Syndrome, a result of toxic chemicals, unsecured fibrous products, fungi and moulds within homes is increasingly being identified as causing health problems for occupants and can no longer be ignored.

By choosing inexpensive natural building materials, which are historically proven and still in use globally, healthy affordable homes can be built. By adopting zero lot design, party walls and tiered levels, medium density housing with useful outdoor space, privacy and good access to sunlight can be realised.

Addressing these issues as a whole and by taking full advantage of the versatility of natural building materials by creatively integrating them with suitable modern materials and systems, a new typology will emerge with its own set of unique discernible features.

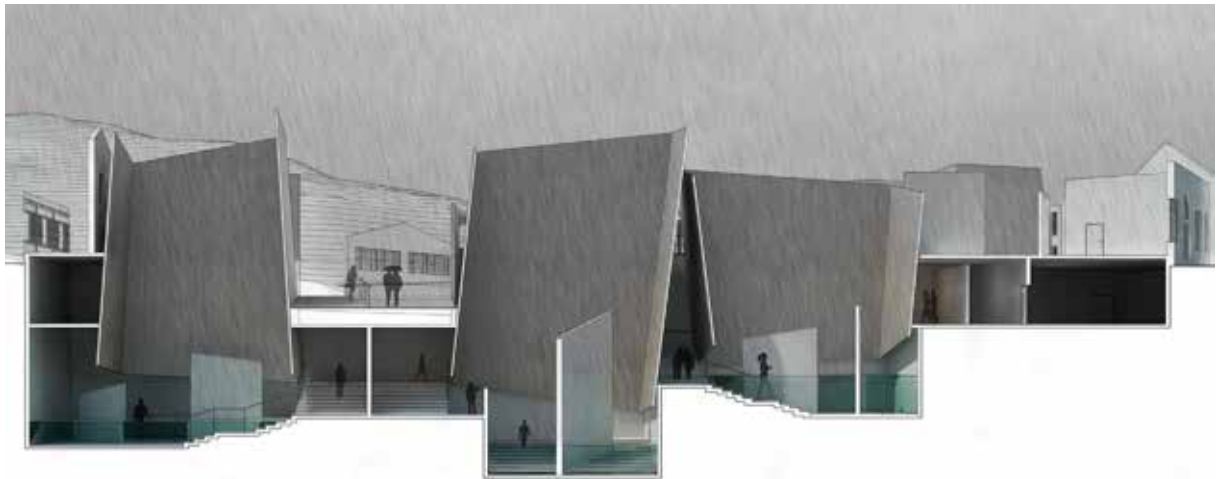


JASPER KEATS

Activating Intangible Heritage

Laurajane Smith argues that traditional approaches to heritage tend to conform to ideas of preservation; privileging tangible and physical connections between past and present. This thesis explores heritage as an experience that can be facilitated by, but not limited to these physical remains; proposing an approach in which intangible characteristics are privileged.

This alternative approach to heritage employs themes of memory, performance and intangibility in order to establish a means of architectural intervention. Within this multi-sensory approach to heritage, reminiscence is achieved by formalising a historical narrative of space, visually evoking feelings in regard to memory. The site of this investigation is the Fever Hospital in Mount Victoria, Wellington, an abandoned heritage building purpose built as an isolation hospital in 1919. Through multiple architectural interventions, this thesis designs the integration of this neglected, forgotten, and isolated site as a significant element of the city. Historical narrative is engaged as a tool to distil intangible conditions and preserve the sites heritage value that would not otherwise be considered. This architectural investigation uses iterative design and critical reflection to test ideas of form, scale, and program, the result being a mixed-use public space that layers and bears witness to immaterial qualities of the sites history within a public domain.





AMBROSE KELLY

Level Ground

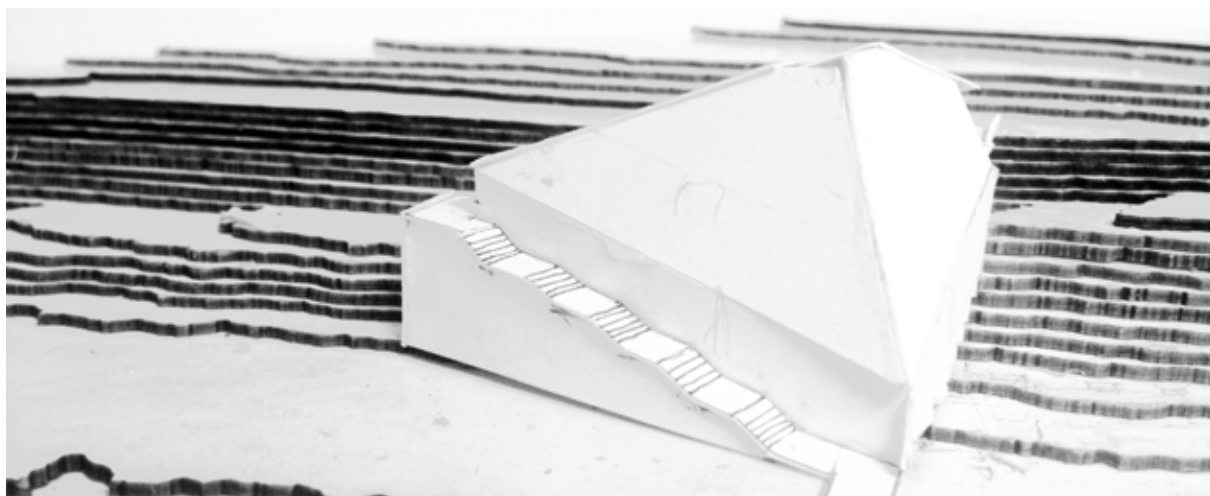
This thesis proposes a reconsideration of the public house as critical agent, situated within the Wakatipu Basin, Central Otago, New Zealand.

Subject to intense development pressure, the region's settlement patterns have been driven by a complex series of relationships which have stratified society through land values, and zonation.

Nowhere is this more clearly evidenced than the relationship between Lake Hayes, and Lake Hayes Estate, where only a small isthmus of glacial moraine divides two distinct groups of people

Building off the tension inherent in this proximity the scheme explores the formal qualities of distortion. This serves to couple together the two discrete groups, whilst providing a connection, otherwise missing, within a local network of trails.

Emergent within this process is the notion of the 'unfamiliar' in order to establish a neutral territory. This is evidenced through the employment of distortion as a formal strategy.

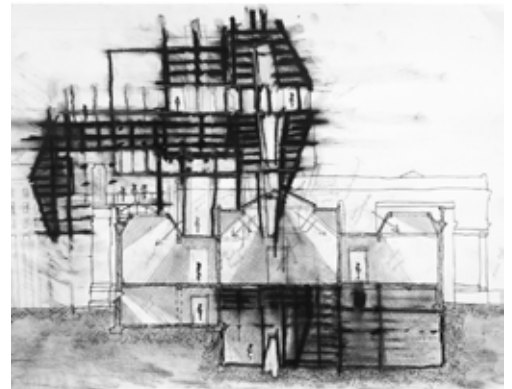


JASPER KELLY

Drawn In: The Intimacy of the Hand Drawn Image & Design for the Robert McDougall Drawing Institution

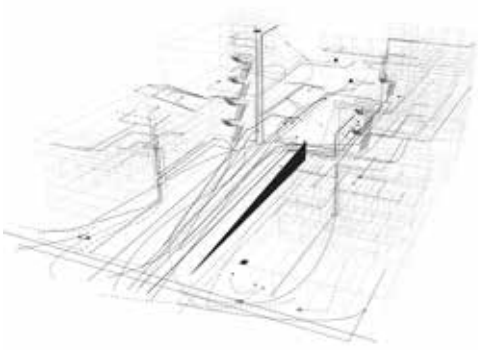
The intimate nature of hand drawn imagery has the potential to truly affect the viewer. In doing so, it can evoke a greater appreciation and understanding of built and un-built architecture. A similar connection occurs when inhabiting a hand crafted historic building; the Robert McDougall Art Gallery, in Christchurch, evokes such a sense. The intimacy of this site relates to the building's design, construction, and accumulated cultural history, which it physically embodies through the signs of use and age. In response, my research focuses on the documentation and development of the McDougall through the emotive nature of hand drawing. The result of this research is to reveal the role manual practice as an intimate engagement, one that is essential for the crafting of an architectural design.

Based on the McDougall's history as gallery, as well as a place of public learning, the final outcome of the design is a school of drawing. This programme reinforces the goals of the project, as well as the history of the space. To achieve this outcome, different modes and methods of drawing were implemented. Based on the rigour of these drawing studies, a set of hand-crafted architectural models had coalesced. Each stage was driven by an emotive and embodied procedure in order to maintain focus on the affective nature of analogue production. The resulting artefacts are more thoroughly aligned with the emotive aspects of architectural space, making them a mode of production that is both an analogy for, and image of, an intimate architectural outcome.



KATE KERR

Hybrid architecture and the interrelations of urban program



The increasing occupation of city centers suggests the need for housing and public architecture to be more intensive in response to pressure on the surrounding urban context. Hybrid architecture is a means to achieve this density while simultaneously creating diverse, livable and sustainable environments. Hybrid architecture generates a multiplicity of interactions between users and program, creating architecture of urbanity.



This thesis examines how interrelations between residential, commercial and public functions can create a programmatic dialogue within the building – leading to new events, actions and relations. A large-scale intervention on Courtney Place will engage the architectural strategies of interface, circulation and void to produce an intensive integration of program stimulating new ways in which urban life can occur.

The convergence of multiple interfaces can define physical parameters, social interactions and communication. The treatment of interfaces can determine the presence of programmatic boundaries influencing user awareness of other functions and the degree of physical and visual connection.

Circulation serves as a physical link between functional elements within hybrid architecture dictating pedestrian movement through the building. Circulation will be examined in terms of proximity to functions, movement trajectories and its role as an extension of program.

The subtraction of ‘void’ is explored as a means to develop programmatic thresholds and establish strong visual connectivity.

The investigation of these architectural strategies will develop an outcome which heightens user awareness of divergent programs, encourages user interactions, redefines programmatic boundaries and serves as a vibrant extension of the surrounding urban environment.



MATTHEW KING

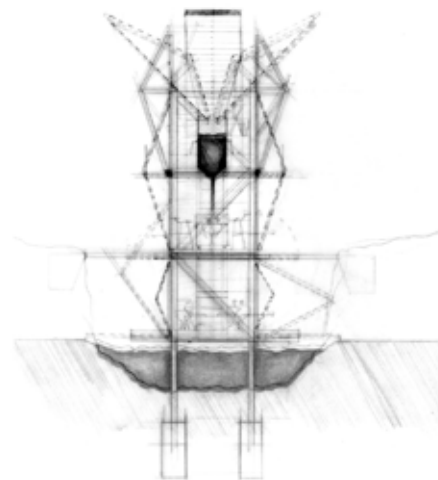
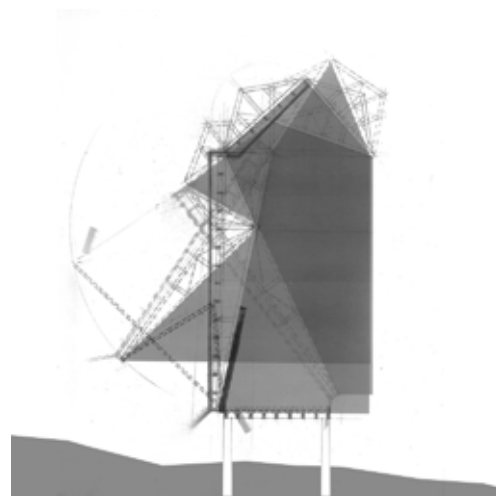
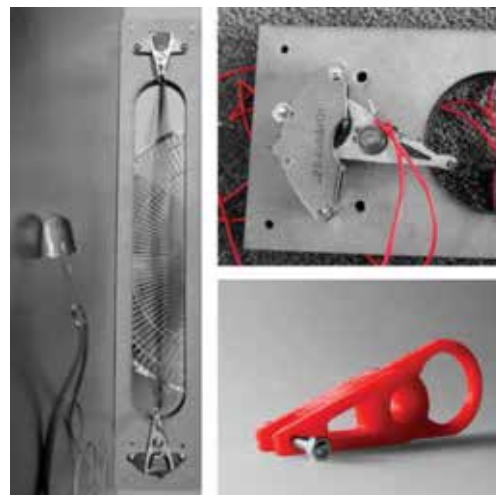
An Essay on the practical

“Only common things happen when common sense prevails
(Ngo, 2006, p. 6)”.

This thesis tests the potential for the practical and pleasurable to be joined through considering architecture as a device.

The thesis functions as a testing ground, a trial run at small scale architecture that creates pleasure in the undertaking of everyday actions. The site where the design will be tested is that of Ngapotiki on the South Wairarapa Coast of Wellington. The site is very remote and resources are hard to come by, therefore resource collection will be part of the everyday experience generated. Resources will be provided through the use of innovative mechanisms, these devices will manipulate existing constructional elements to harness the natural elements of: wind, water and fire. Furthermore, archetypes such as; the roof, the wall and floor will be re-considered to enhance encounters between users and the surrounding environment.

Since the designs are primarily conceived around practical notions such as: transportability and resource collection common methods of occupation become problematic. Rather than being a negative this conflict sets this form of dwelling apart from that of traditional camping and in doing so provides glamour.



JORDAN KUITI

*Amplifying public life on the waterfront
through multi modal transport*

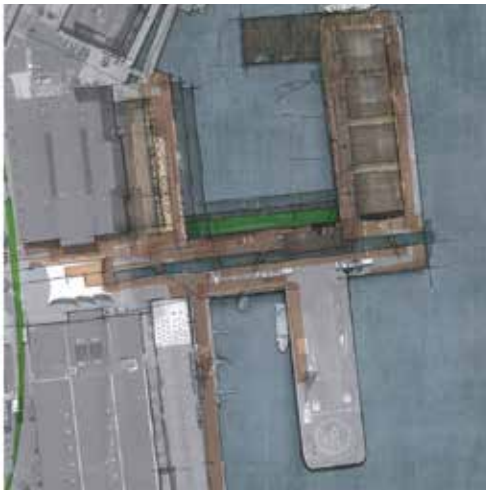


When designing infrastructure - transport infrastructure in particular - there is often little significance given to the public aspects of the project. This results in transport infrastructure that is designed to get people from A to B as fast as possible for the least amount of money, yet often impacts negatively on the public life of the city. This means that public spaces around the infrastructure are often designed as an afterthought.

Instead of the functional aspects of transport infrastructure being the only driver, a more holistic approach should be utilized, which takes into account the potential to generate public life.

Due to the topography of the Wellington City, the growth of the CBD is extremely restricted - as is the potential to widen the road that links to the rest of the country. The motorway is already congested at peak hour times and has been an ineffective connection during a disaster. This potential for disconnection stunts growth at the harbour edge, as people are reluctant to live on the other side of the harbour.

This research project seeks to utilize the ability of a ferry transport system to generate public life and facilitate development at the edge; establishing Wellington's identity as a harbour city.





VINEETH KUMAR

Informal City

According to statistics, almost 1000 people move into Bangalore every day. This roughly translates to a requirement for 250 homes and a school per day, and a hostel every second day. The IT sector alone is a primary contributor to this flow of people and which manifests in temporary and informal patterns of settlement. The bloating of Bangalore's population is putting heavy pressure on its space, resources and infrastructure. Hence the city is in desperate need of a system which can respond to this explosion of population.

The primary aim of this proposal - Informal City - is to address the housing needs created by this population flow. The project proposes a strategy for generating

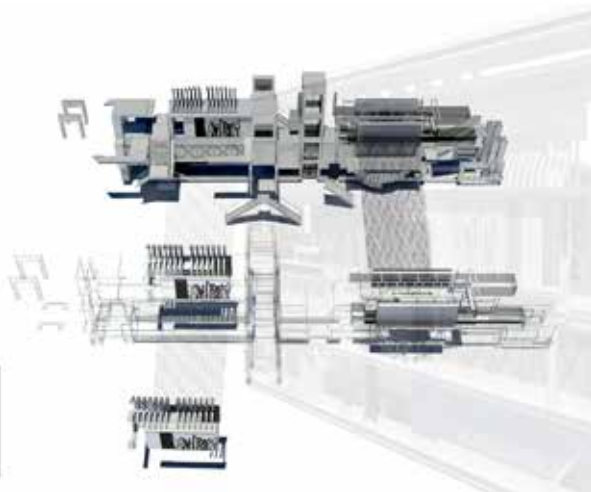
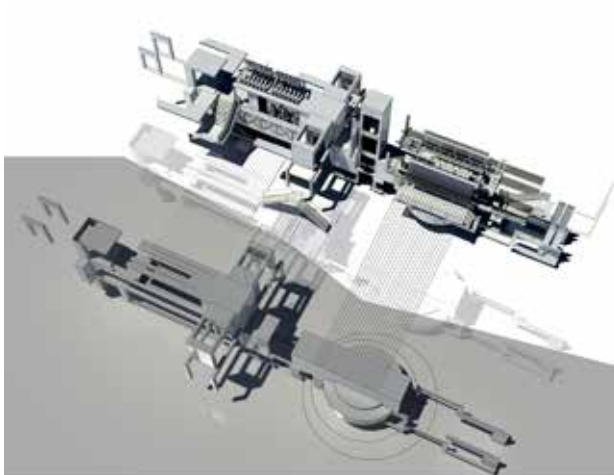
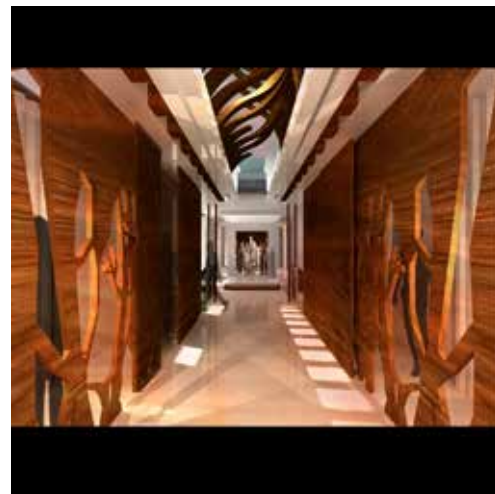
high density settlements within the city in ways which learn from and adapt existing informal settlements. An alternative to more conventional models of urban renewal this strategy seeks to integrate with the surrounding conditions - in terms of scale, grain and use – and foster incremental development. It aims to find and establish an optimum urban as well as architectural framework: one which is flexible enough to develop according to the needs and preferences of the existing residents of the informal settlements and which includes work and live zones for the migrant population. Informal city provides a model for integrating formal and informal typologies in ways responsive to the broader physical and economic context.

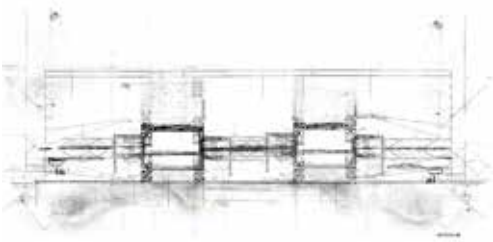
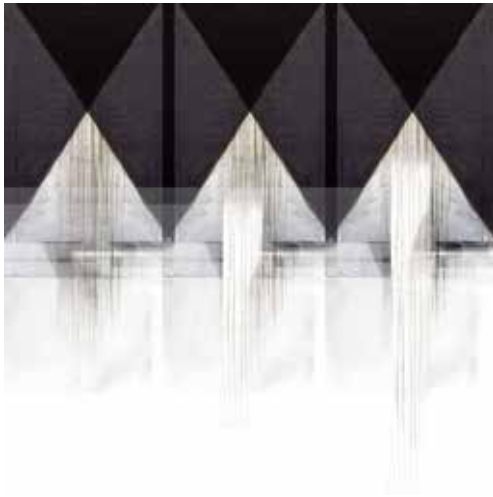


TOBY LAING

A GHOUL OF A GAOL: Spatial Choreography for Human Transition

For decades various correctional departments throughout the world have faced ongoing problems in successfully deterring convicts from returning to a life of crime. In New Zealand alone the modern statistic for recidivism is one in three. However, prison and home seem to be placed on completely opposite ends of the living quality spectrum, based on very traditional societal beliefs, which include a complete separation of criminals from law-abiding citizens for the purpose of creating a supposedly safer community. What needs to exist is a clear and constructed median point architecturally designed to introduce an appropriate median point between prison and home. This median point will become a physical centre purely based on positive transition conducted over a period of 50 days for each inmate who is eligible to leave prison or by court order on parole. Through this we can test the negative connotations of prison living against appropriate design principles for rehabilitation. By the end of this process criminals will have had an opportunity to be calmed, healed, eased back into society and prepared for re-entering home life. These design principles will be improved upon through the address of notions of authority, the renegotiation of public and private space, developing upon spatial appropriation and creating more opportunity for physical movement.





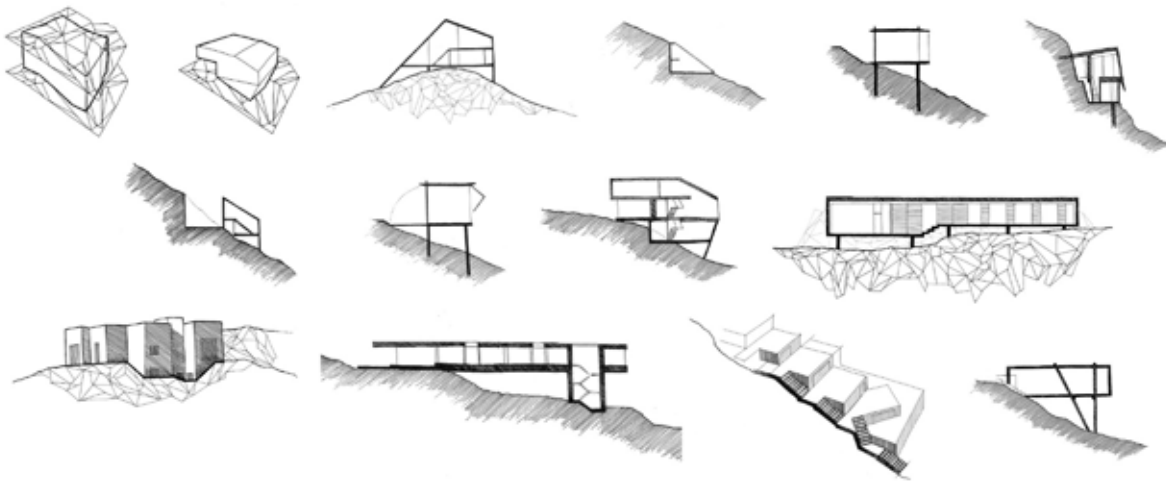
SIGOURNEY LOVELL

Light in the Realm of Darkness

The main intention for this design research is to develop a programme in central New York City that enables the re-establishment of a lost site transcending into a meaningful place, an architectural performance that will acknowledge mortality through revitalising a void space into a spiritual sanctuary. The underground sacred repository, located in the hub of an urban population will both embrace the community, nurturing communication between the living and deceased.

The programmatic response is due to cemetery closures as lack of space for the living let alone space to bury the dead in large urban areas is both increasing and concerning. Research will be navigated through the use of an abandoned underground subway station providing a rich infrastructural environment for inhabitation. A transformation of this space will translate the intangibles through a phenomenological experience of two natural elements, light and water, transcending into an architectural form and insightfully deliver a multi sensory experience. Architecture will be more than an art form challenging and igniting sensory perceptions.

Overall the research suggests that relocation and reinterpretation of the traditional burial site to a contemporary designed urban space in order to house artifacts and connect the living to the dead is feasible. A space strategically located invites and connects people to their past, translating a new approach to a repository, as the lost site accrues a valuable archive transcending an architectural performance into the “underworld”. An opportunity to reconnect the living and the land of oblivion that is incessantly remembered.



MONIQUE MACKENZIE *Adaptive manufactured housing for hillsides*

Wellington's topography offers a challenging canvas for architects, engineers and builders alike. These hill sites provide an envelope of technical constraints the architect must work within, resulting in designs individually catered to fit specific sites. At the opposite end of the scale sits factory manufactured housing, characterised by standardization and limited design options. My aim is to utilise the benefits of prefabrication, namely a higher quality of construction finish and controlled cost management, and amalgamate this with customised hill house designs.

To achieve this, I have developed a panelised

prefabricated system which can be applied to conceptual masses within Revit. This system contains identity data which allows potential designs to be quickly quantified producing fast cost estimations. The target market is housing for double income couples with no children between the ages of 25 to 35. The aim for this system of prefabrication is to generate houses which are affordable, widening the scope of people accessing architecturally designed homes.

The design work presented explores how a selected typology can be modified to create a cluster of houses which interrelate.



KENDRA MANNING

Indigenous Heritage in Cities:

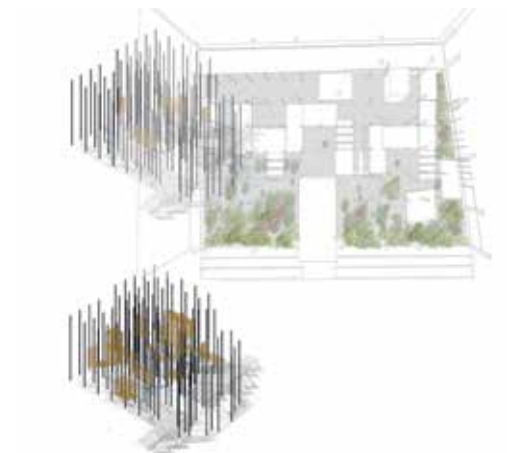
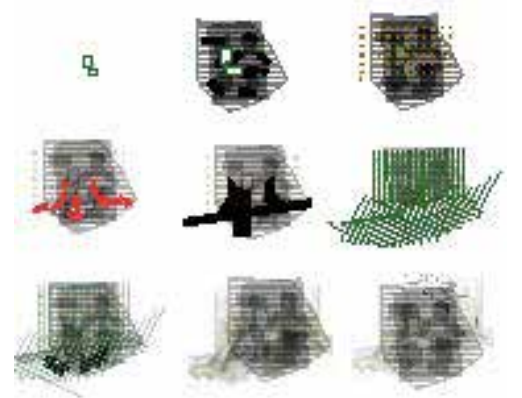
In 2011 it was predicted that the world's urban population would increase 72% by 2050. Due to this rapid urbanisation, cities will experience an increase in infrastructural development.

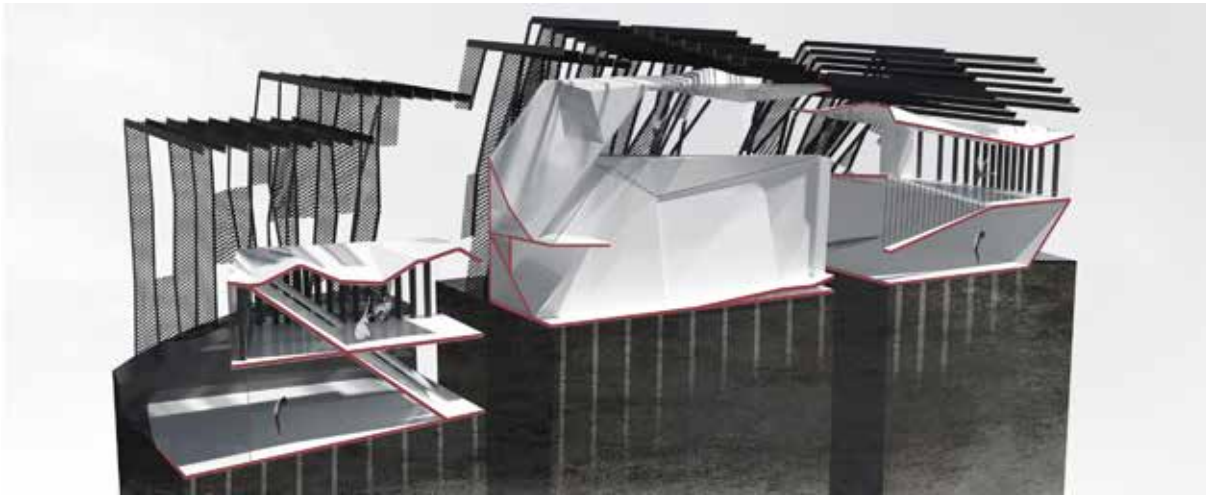
It is this type of construction that has captured heritage practitioners' attention with the prospect of uncovering crucial archaeological material.

In post-colonial countries indigenous landscapes are being physically and spiritually 'unearthed' at urban construction sites. This was the case in 2005, where during the development of an inner city apartment block, three punga whare (houses) were unearthed. The whare are the only known physical trace, the Taranaki whanui's Te Aro pa (village), which stood from 1835 to 1902 in what is now the city of Wellington, New Zealand.

Today they lie under glass in a visitors centre gallery.

Indigenous heritage sites such as Te Aro pa have enabled a critique of historically dominant Western heritage practices typified by the work of Australian anthropologist Laura-Jane Smith. This paper will elaborate on Smith's research through a landscape and urban design lens by exploring what aesthetics Western heritage practices have used to interpret and present indigenous heritage landscapes. These norms will then be questioned as to their effect on the public interpretation of culture within urban environments. This will be used to inform a design exploration of the contemporary indigenous heritage landscape surrounding the Te Aro pa remains.





MATTHEW MCFETRIDGE

Parametric Atmospheres

While there has been significant research in parametric approaches to design during the last 50 years, recent interest in the parametric has released a lot of information surrounding generative, procedural and algorithmic relationships: focusing primarily on complex geometry. I think there is an opportunity to explore the complex relationships of parametrics at a much more refined scale through the use of material, surface and light to design atmosphere.

Parametric Atmospheres is the investigation into material, surface and light as the generator for designed

atmosphere in a School of Contemporary Dance. The articulation of atmosphere as a complex network of relationships delineated by material and surface, aligned to volumetric qualities of Peter Zumthor and Tadao Ando's buildings, allow designed conditions of digital parametric space. I am proposing a system which will be applied through a detailed design of a School of Contemporary Dance whose success will be tested against a narrative of its habitation.



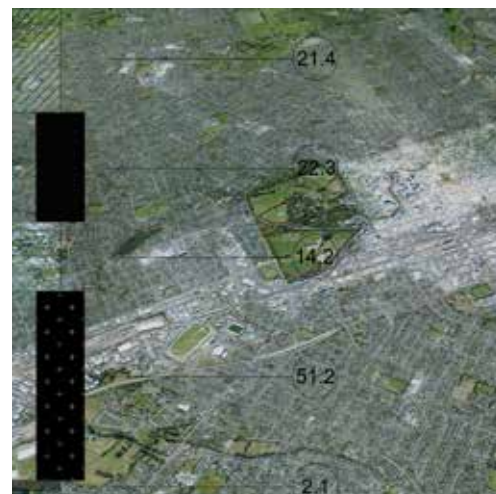
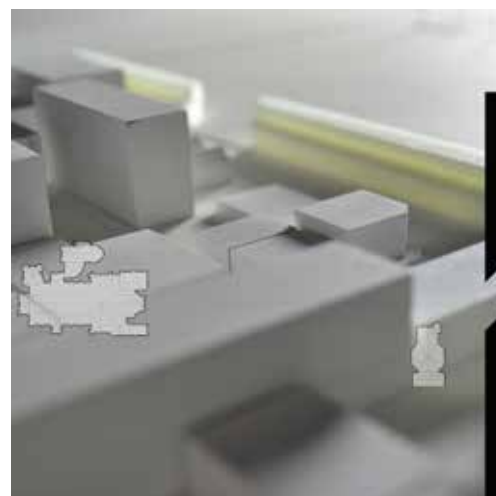
HAMISH MCLACHLAN

BLUR TYPOLOGY

This thesis explores ways of achieving urban intensity in Christchurch. It distinguishes between discussions around density which tend to be around quantity figures rather than quality of built form. The proposal defines a new edge typology which blurs the adjacent territories (roads and parks) into a collective territory. It provides a way to increase a sense of urbanity and maximise the interface between the public and private realm.

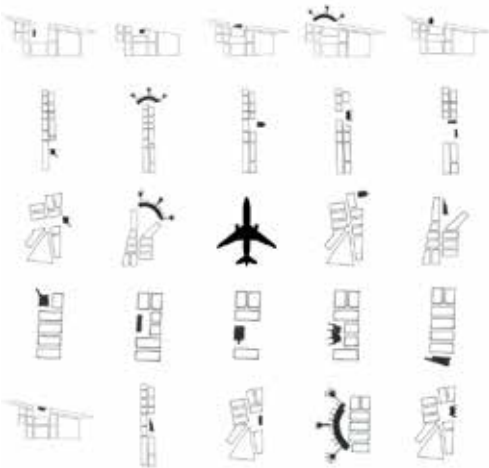
The project articulates a middle ground between the central CBD and the inner suburbs. It introduces a typology to mediate between the scale and morphology of these two conditions; the verticality and density of the CBD and the horizontal sprawl of the houses and suburbs. This manifests as a thin and continuous band, three stories in volume. What starts as a generic building envelope can be differentiated in section through a number of variables adapted to different idiosyncratic conditions. The resulting diversity of spaces opens up and multiplies opportunities for a diverse range of uses and types of occupations. Suitable for city in transition, the project operates as a catalyst that redefines the adjacent public realm and delimits a city block to create a semblance of completion for a city in flux.

The proposal deploys a context specific urban strategy manifested as 'background building' as a tool for rebuilding the fabric of the city. This is in reaction to an over reliance in bespoke individual solutions. This allows the edge organisation of the building to be flexible both in use and in planning stages to encourage a multitude of programme.



LUKE MELHOP

Landside Synthesis



The rapid development of commercial aviation has produced the contemporary airport in its wake: a synthesis of culture, consumerism and infrastructure. While airports have remained for the most part in peripheral locations, they have developed to a scale and complexity comparable with that of the city/town centre. Isolated, internalized, “edge cities”. This thesis investigates how a regional-sized international airport could be integrated into the heart of a town centre, resulting in a hybrid urban form. Investigation scrutinizes the airport and town centre as separate entities, determining inherent programmatic qualities, overall form, existing relationships to transportation networks as well as determining where within each environment, the hybrid can occur.

The Queenstown International Airport is the fourth busiest in NZ and is an important link in the NZ tourism chain, feeding not only Queenstown itself but the various other resort towns of the greater Central Otago area. In line with the overall population increase of the Queenstown-Lakes District, passenger traffic through the airport will increase, resulting in the perpetual expansion of the airport. This positive economic climate due to Central Otago’s ever-prospering tourism industry, impacts the resident and transient growth providing the grounds for a new town centre in the region.

The physical design output of this thesis takes the form of an overall a macro masterplan, contextualizing the town centre in relation to the existing built regions of the Wakatipu Basin, with the design of a new international airport at a detailed scale, investigating the implications of the program of the airport synthesizing with the inner workings of a New Urbanist Town Centre

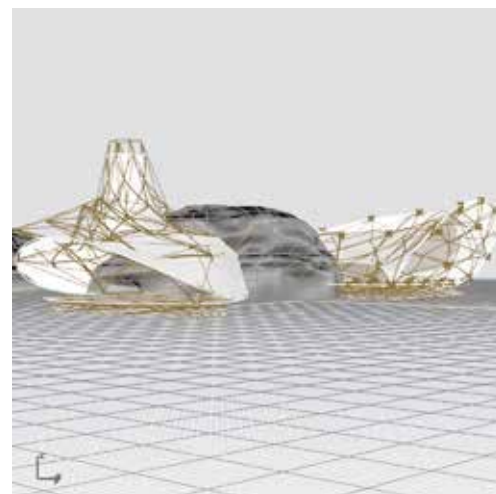
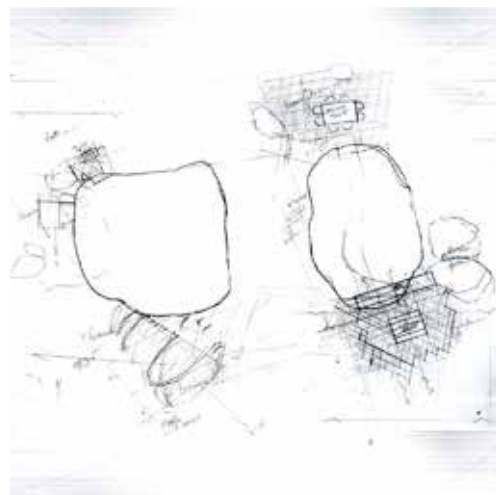
BRONWYN PHILLIPPS

An Affective Awareness

One of the most captivating qualities of the New Zealand wilderness is its temporality; season's, weather, night and day, are all multiple interconnected systems that are in flux. These temporal systems are intricately connected and determine the feel of the environment. A component of how we understand these temporal conditions is affect. Traditionally architecture is designed to resist this temporality. This limited interaction between interior and exterior also removes environmental conditions that can have positive impact. This resistance of the uncontrollable environment limits the potential for architecture to relate to its constantly changing context.

This thesis argues that non-static architecture creates a stronger connection between people, architecture and the natural environment. The success of the architecture to emphasise this connection is analysed through the lens of affect as a preconscious reaction which counters the social and cultural expectations of space. The study of affect provides a framework of understanding to inform the active designing.

A fluid semi-permanent (architectural) form is proposed through the design of a woven structural system that is transformed by the weather conditions and the occupants. The programme is designed to maximise the non-static potential for movement and create a constant forced interaction with the natural. The interplay between uncontrollable and controllable provides a challenging context that heightens the inhabitant's awareness of the relationship between people, architecture, and wilderness.





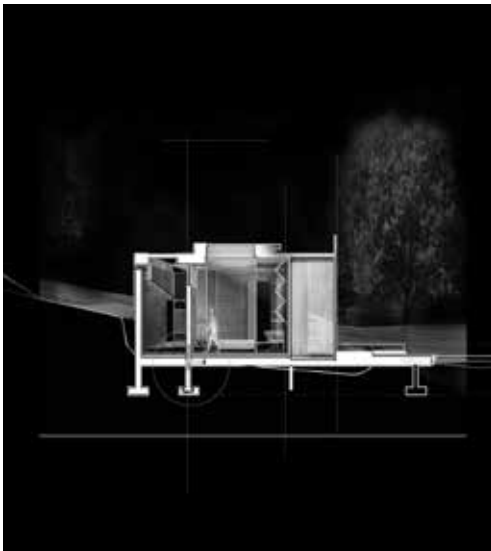
RACHAEL PICOT

The Intangibility of Architecture

According to 'The Group Architect's' leader Bill Wilson, there is a lack of understanding of foreign design principles, denying any psychological or spiritual connection within New Zealand's interpretation of modernism- 'Auckland grows. [But there is] something missing. That something is an art and architecture of our own within which we remain infantile, and the voice of our nationhood, unheard' (The Architectural Group 2). This is due largely to the imitation of modernist styles for aesthetic value rather than theoretical grounding (Walker 43).

This thesis aims to redefine a national vernacular through the reinterpretation of Japanese principles within the contextual and historic considerations of Auckland City. Japan's 'The Bunriha' architects is utilised for their ability to manifest a vernacular spirit alongside the influences of European architectural modernism. The research aims to define 'The Bunriha's' design methodologies and appropriate them for a contemporary New Zealand setting. This is proposed to be acculturated with Auckland's 'The Group' architects in order to introduce experientiality within a domestic space and thus, strengthen the relationship between inhabitant and home.

The research led design follows a series of architectural strategies, each responding to six design theories of shadow, reflection, permeability, materiality, interior/exterior relationship and construction. The first three are derived from the intangible considerations of Japan's 'The Bunriha', while the following three respond to the tangible functions of 'The Group'. This is intended to transcend the preconceptions of a contemporary home through the reconsideration of space as an intangible entity.





LOUISE PIETERS

Cutting Perpendicular

Seventy five percent of New Zealanders live within ten kilometres of the coastline. The desire to live close to the water has resulted in the building of roads and housing that spread parallel to the coast. This inadvertently sets up a barrier, blocking engagement with the water. As these coastal settlements continue to grow, the layers of infrastructure make the situation progressively worse.

Papamoa is a coastal suburb located in the western Bay of Plenty that exemplifies these characteristics. It has

developed rapidly over the past three decades evolving from a holiday destination to an urban settlement, feeding nearby Tauranga city and Mount Maunganui.

This thesis investigates how a perpendicular development might be inserted into this existing fabric with potential consequences for how coastlines get developed in the future. The perpendicular cuts a transect that re-enables not only engagement with the coastline, but penetrability through all sub-conditions: social ecological and cultural.





KAREN-LIZE PIKE

The Other Interior

Interior architecture is a discipline that deals with the in-between. 'Inside' and 'outside' are wrongly defined as opposing states. For the inside and outside are not as distinct as we have come to believe. They are not opposites; they are intertwined, collapsing into one another. Outside is an odd place. As you can never be completely outside, to be outside something means to be inside something else. At once outside a building, you are still inside the confines of the city...the cities interior.

The interstitial is a site for experimentation of the threshold between public and private, light and shadow, presence and absence, sacred and secular, legal and illegal. Interstitial spaces are often over-looked and unappreciated. The aim is not to sterilise, instead this research endeavours to reveal the inherent interiority and sacral conditions of these cast-aside sites. Reclaiming them as interior spaces of the city, inverting interior Architecture from the contained, to the container.

These sites are the facilitators of interaction and social intersections. They are meeting place, market place and connection space. They are the other interior.

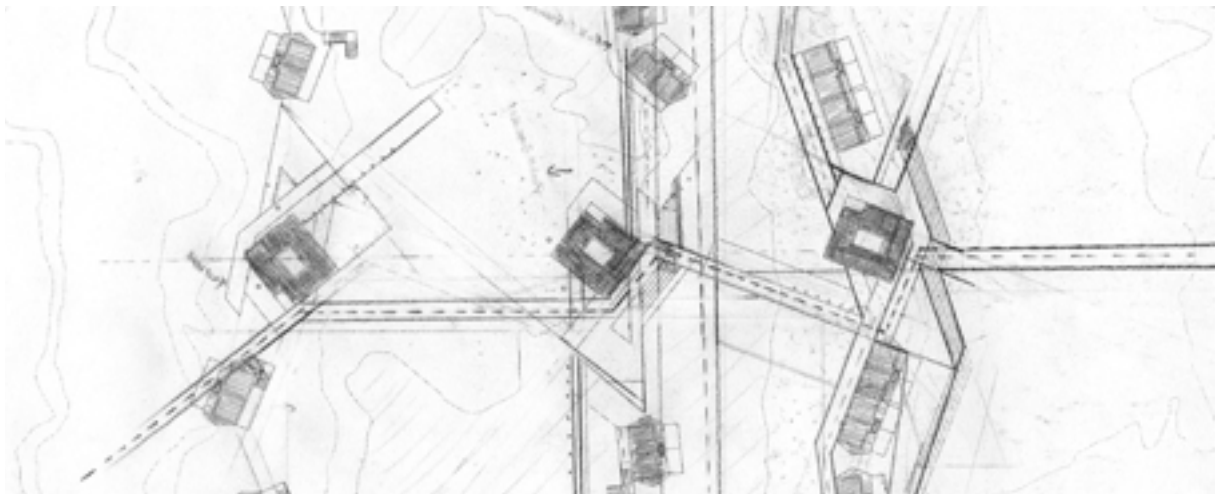


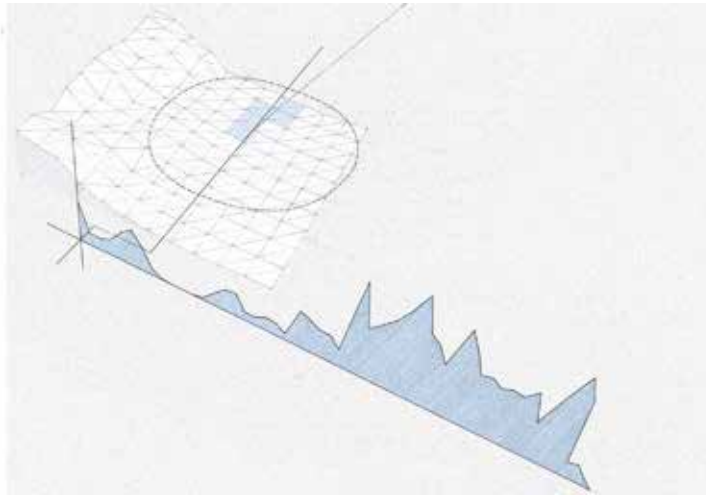
ALIESHA PILE

How can architectural permanence operate as a resilience strategy?

Traditionally, permanence is defined as a static condition whereby architecture is rooted in a fixed location and its ability to endure the effects of time are based on its own formal mass, material strength and soundness of construction producing stability and continuity within the built environment. In this conventional wisdom, architecture is composed of stable geometrical systems, is stable in what it represents and is materially stable in its response to the elements. Therefore having the onus of fixity in time, form and process. Reviewing the idea of permanence relative to resilience; architect Shadi Nazarian suggests that, “our conception of permanence is intimately linked to our conception of both time and matter which instigates a series of perceptual shifts with regard to space and temporality” (Touw, 2006).

The effect of temporality on the value and manifestation of permanence as a resilience strategy focuses on broadening the scope of permanence from its traditional Vitruvian definition to allow for more flexible and dynamic approaches toward achieving permanence responsive to temporal environments. Framing permanence as a continuum of qualities from core to sacrificial, enables a building to maintain integrity of place and yet alter its form and potentially its function. Taken together, permanence within an environment of flux implies rigidity, mass, solidity and history; however the extents of permanence can equally imply flexibility, adaptability and the future.



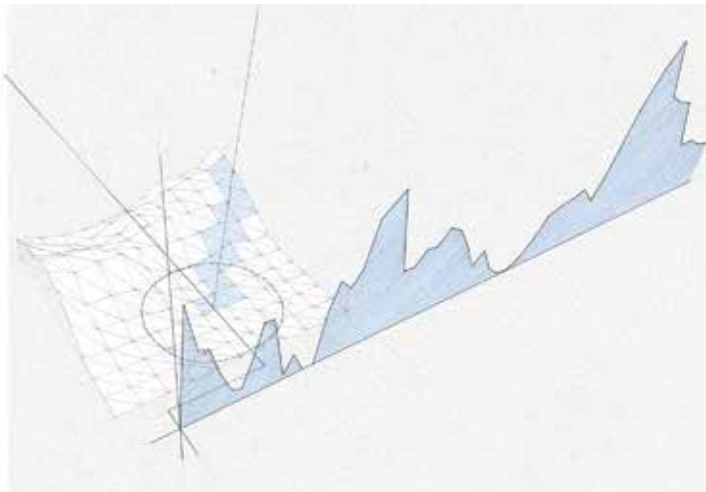


BEDE ROBERTSON

Intangible Architectures

The traditional post office is a confusing and lost character within our urban fabric. Once a central part of New Zealand towns, it is now ignored those it once served, a stagnant figure as communities struggle to figure out what role it still holds. Though it is a relic of an older way of doing thing, in many ways it can be, and still is, useful. Yet the needs of the community have slowly but surely shifted away from the functions the post office traditionally provided. So the question remains – what function does the post office hold in a modern context of wireless communication?

This thesis explores the wider context of the post office, examining the underlying network of the postal service. Through mapping data related to this intangible architecture it analyses shifts that have occurred between the postal service and the wireless network. These shifts begin to describe what a modern post office at the Herd Street offices might look like.

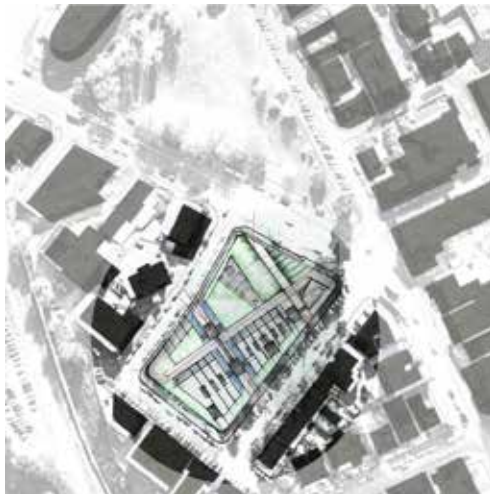


JORDAN ROBINSON

In High Demand; timber prefabrication in the city

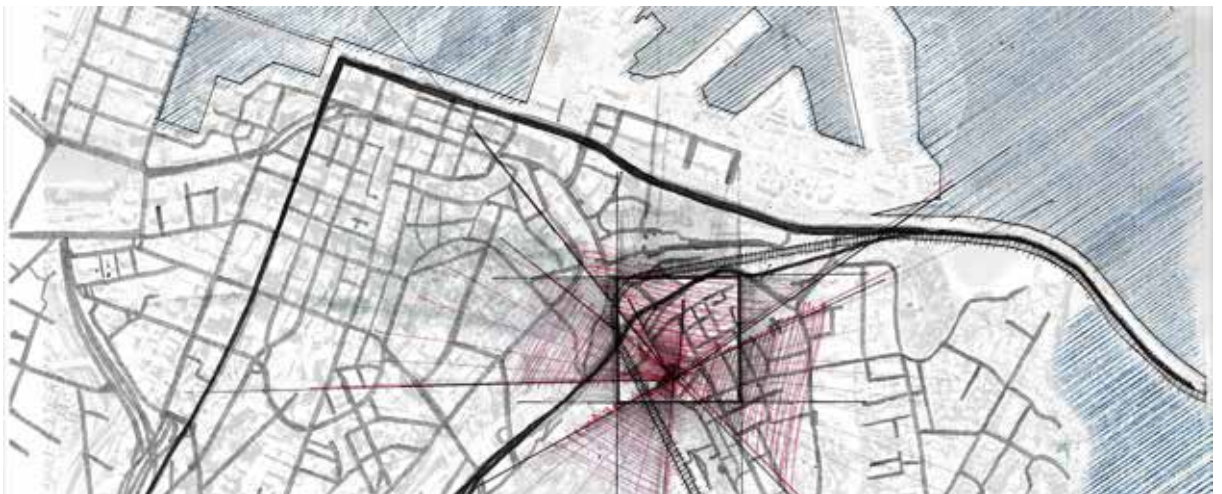


Auckland's demand for housing, created as a result of population growth and Unitary Plan provisions for urban intensification, has developed at such a rate that the building sector has failed to produce quality buildings in a timely manner. This highlights the inefficient nature of current construction practices and the mounting need for change. Prefabrication, despite playing a minor role in current building practices, offers opportunities to construct at greater efficiency with less reliance on skilled labour. Architecturally, prefabrication in the domestic context is criticised as cheap construction, lacking site engagement and individuality of design.



The establishment of nationally based CLT and LVL manufacturing facilities, coupled with New Zealand's favourable conditions for renewable timber growth, allows the international advances of engineered timber products to be utilised on New Zealand shores. These materials present a number of possibilities for prefabricated construction, allowing a greater degree of design flexibility, construction efficiency, and reduced reliance on skilled labour.

This research seeks to develop a model for prefabricated high-density developments by engaging advances in prefabricated timber construction, whilst maintaining responsiveness to site, uniqueness of design and planning provisions.



PETER ROZECKI-LEWIS

Can Heritage Fabric add value to our Urban Environments?

This thesis proposes to investigate how the adaptive reuse and repurposing of Heritage Fabric can offer a long term model for development that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable whilst at the same time adding value to our urban environments.

The ever increasing demand for commercial development with a general deterioration of inner city buildings has meant that urban sprawl has occurred in many developed cities. City boundaries extend and rather than restructure or re-purpose existing areas, developers look to build on green sites. The implications for a city, with the dispersal of activities mean that these nodes of activity are widely dispersed and not linked. Through the adaptive reuse of existing infrastructure and buildings it is hoped that there will be better links and continuity in the context of urban environments

To determine the viability of this proposition, it will be explored through the selection and repurposing of a number of Heritage buildings and sites within Dunedin's Warehouse Precinct as a viable alternative, and of greater value, than the proposed new 27 storey waterfront hotel development currently being planned for the city.

The lessons learnt through this research would be applicable to other sites and are not limited to the Warehouse Precinct.





ALEX SAWICKA-RITCHIE

Tall House

Tall House looks at reconnecting the high-rise to the street. In a global climate where people are moving from the country to the city, more and more of us will be living in multi-storey apartment buildings. This shift is explored through the local context of Plimmer's Steps in Wellington. While the city is by no means a mega-city (or even a big city by global comparison), the region's land formation has restricted the current urban sprawl meaning that high-rise buildings are the most efficient use of space in a city which has an increasing urban residential population.

The taller the apartment building, the more disconnection there is from the ground plane, and therefore the street. Jane Jacobs, author of *Death and Life of Great American Cities* argues that "streets... provide safety and... bring together people who do not know each other in an intimate, private social fashion". Therefore with a rising urban population the need for vibrant street life becomes increasingly important to the wellbeing of both inhabitants and city. This thesis formally investigates the problems discussed by elevating the street off the ground plane and up through the high-rise, and in doing so creating a three dimensional city.





JESSICA SCHEURICH

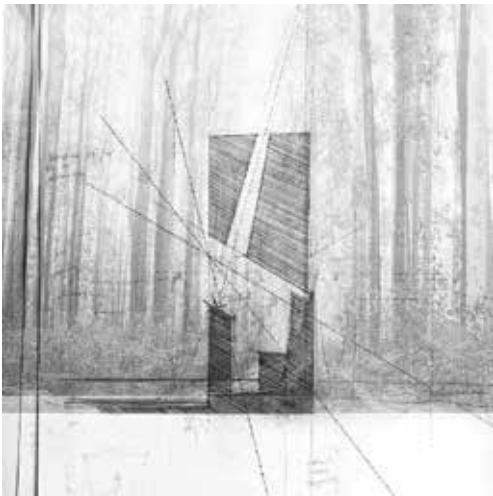
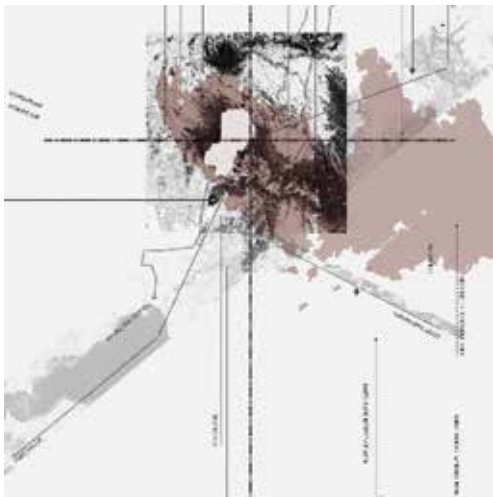
Digital Streetscape

Mobile technology is rapidly changing our world, how we interact with one another and our built environment. This thesis investigates how we can integrate mobile technology more urbanistically.

There is a tendency for design of this kind to be a short-term artistic gesture and not interact with its surrounding environment. This thesis argues that the ability of a design to outwardly impact its environment should be considered; rather than it acting as a momentary, disposable, implementation. It examines how design can reinvigorate a space and be absorbed into a city's everyday routine becoming permanent and valuable.

This thesis plays on our dependency on mobile devices, exploring how the devices overlap with the urban environment through a streetscape intervention. Testing the design of a recharge station across different sites will investigate the design's ability to be adapted into different city environments. These stations will be developed with the intention of creating social hotspots that would have a positive outward effect to its built surroundings. Ultimately this will allow us to be digitally and physically connected with society and our city.





THOMAS SEEAR-BUDD

Ruins of Landscape: A Cistercian Monastery in the Mountain Ash

On a portion of sacred Aboriginal land, formerly the resting place of Coranderrk Station, lies Tarrawarra Abbey, Australia's solitary Cistercian monastery. Established in 1954, Tarrawarra Abbey represented an opportunity for a community to emerge that encouraged interaction and collaboration between European and Aboriginal peoples. However instead, the historical discourse and relationship between Tarrawarra's monks and Victoria's Aboriginal people reflects a broader narrative of Australia's past. Aboriginal histories, their perceptions of the natural world, strategies for managing and caring for the land and, dispossession are treated as marginal and often invisible elements within a European history, architecture and life. With the eradication of Aboriginal people from their position as protectors and guardians of their environment, combined with a changing climate, areas of Victoria's landscape are now under serious threat as firestorms continue to plague its most valuable forests.

On February 7, 2009, the most destructive firestorm in Australia's history ripped through Victoria. With no Aboriginal influence on the landscape to control fuel, 'Black Saturday' as it became known, executed centuries old mountain ash trees, forcing them into a compromised state, a landscape trap. Consequently the surviving stands of mountain ash and vulnerable stands of recent re-growth need protecting.

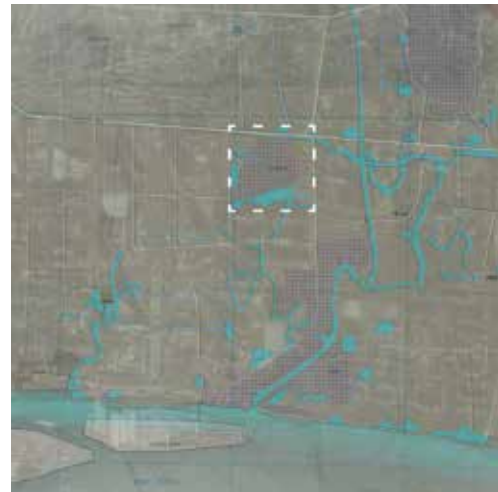
This thesis addresses how universal and sensory-based Aboriginal perspectives on the relationship between people, architecture and landscape can drive the design of a 'new' and reinterpreted Cistercian monastery. Through this process the monastery will become an architectural scar, a symbol of healing. Thus the monastery and its community will not only contribute to the protection of Kinglake National Park's injured mountain ash forest, and heritage stone water structures, but also assist in the mending of a torn relationship between two cultures.

PAGGY SHEN

In the name of progress: China's Vanishing Villages.

The pace and severity of China's current urbanisation is unprecedented. The country's landscape is going through an extreme transformation, where towers now sprout from fields of rice paddies and lush hillsides. Across the country bulldozers are levelling rural villages of traditional communities and transforming these into a phenomenon labelled 'Urban Villages.' These are created when the traditional village is enveloped by the rapid outward expansion of China's cities. Once were the characteristic urban fabric of a Chinese city, with mazes of narrow streets and traditional courtyard houses, now has transformed into sprawling, gridded mega-cities of identical skyscrapers and gated high-rises.

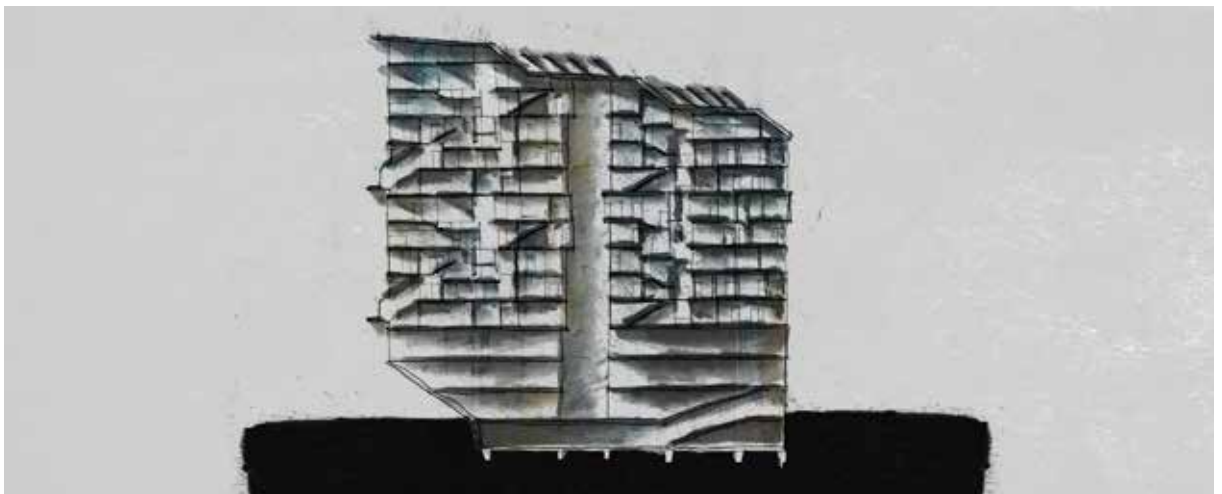
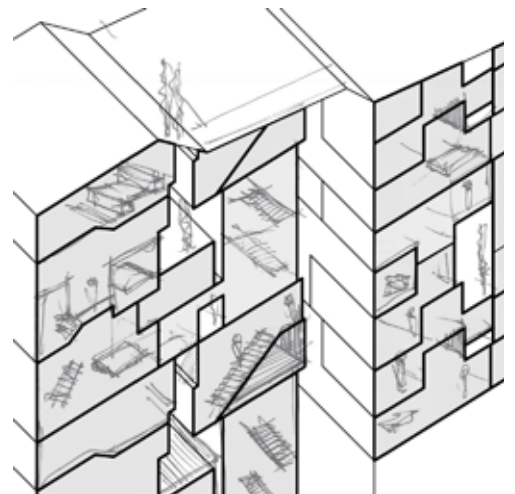
As the city boundaries face a transformation into modernisation, the interface between the expanding city and these villages is blurring, and with it the cultural heritage of China. This research explores the notion of redesigning these patches of fragmented areas into performative urban landscapes. Imperative to this is the integration of green infrastructure and (urban) agriculture into the city fabric, which can help to revitalise the deteriorating landscape as a result of urbanisation. More specifically, the outcome of this research is to redefine these urban villages, employing Xian Village to test this, through an ecological design approach that provides a way of urban storm water management to reveal a sense of community and aid in the restoration of the relationship between people and their local environment.



JARED SHEPHERD

Interlocking: The Phenomenological Apartment

New Zealand faces the need for more housing over the coming decades due to increasing population and a decreasing household size. An existing response is a trend of higher density apartment buildings within our inner cities. However these small standardized apartments have created a negative view toward urban apartments, being described as 'shoe-boxes'. Can urban inner-city higher density housing be better designed? This becomes the focus of this research in regards to quality of space in small apartments. A critique of existing 'shoe-box' apartments is developed, proving they lack spatial quality, have lost the crucial connection with the dweller and are largely irrelevant to its site. Phenomenology is introduced as a key theory to help develop a grounding in specificity and re-install the notion of bodily experience in space. This theoretical position, based on Steven Holl's architectural interpretation of phenomenology, with a bodily emphasis, is applied through four strategies to integrate a spatial experience. Typologically, interlocking apartments provide a precedent, where by their very nature, the interlocking produces an interesting relationship between spaces. This precedent analysis provides eleven strategies which are coupled with the approaches from Holl, and applied to the design. The resulting design is a successful mixed-use urban solution, with a focus on the outcome of interlocking apartments.



CHARLOTTE STEWART

A line of best fit:

re-stitching earthquake prone buildings in Wellington

There are 626 earthquake prone buildings in Wellington which require strengthening within the next decade. This accounts to a significant proportion of Wellington's built heritage.

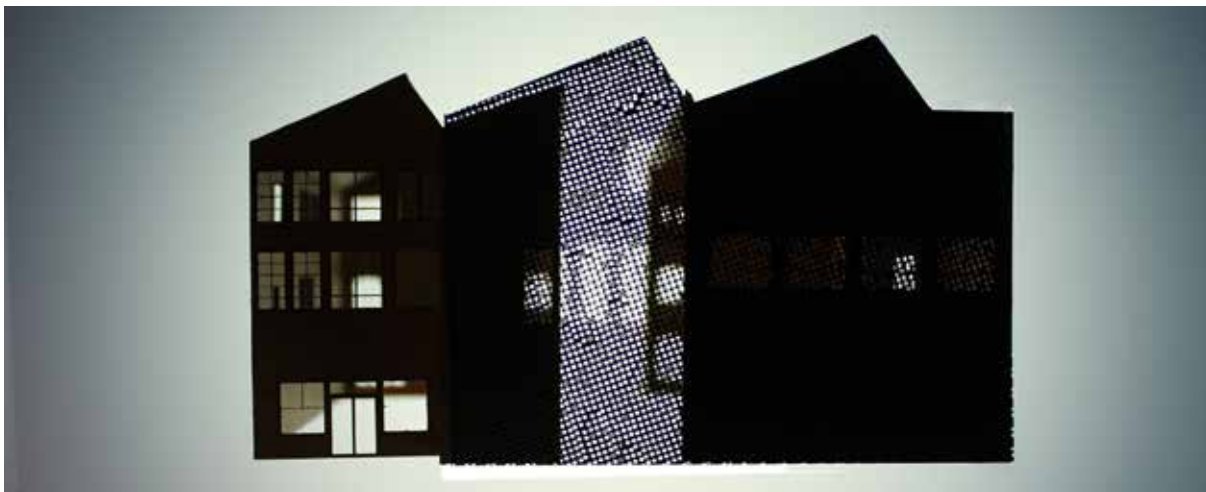
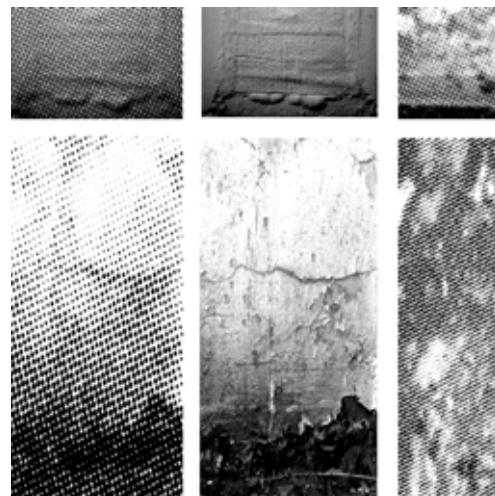
The pragmatic requirements of seismic strengthening often produce a standardised and poorly considered visual aesthetic.

Heavy and abrasive members tend to disrupt the delicacy and subtle beauty of a building's heritage fabric. This thesis is propositioning a strengthening method which engages with the existing buildings and subsequently creates public space within the city.

The scheme implements a pedestrian arcade between Marion Street and Taranaki Street, Te Aro, Wellington. The arcade strengthens two earthquake prone buildings and connects a gap in the city's pedestrian network. Inserting a void into the Aspro

Building and Cathie Factory opens up spaces which would otherwise remain private, revealing the interior of a mixed-use development to pedestrians: a furniture factory and associated offices, retail and housing.

An iterative design process has tested concepts of surface and layering in architecture. Patterns have been generated and combined in a structural manner to produce a surface which envelops the void and strengthens the existing buildings. This patterning has visually and physically blurred the boundaries; creating differences and allowing continuities between inside and outside, private and public, old and new.



THOMAS STRANGE

The First Move:

A processing centre on the far side of paradise

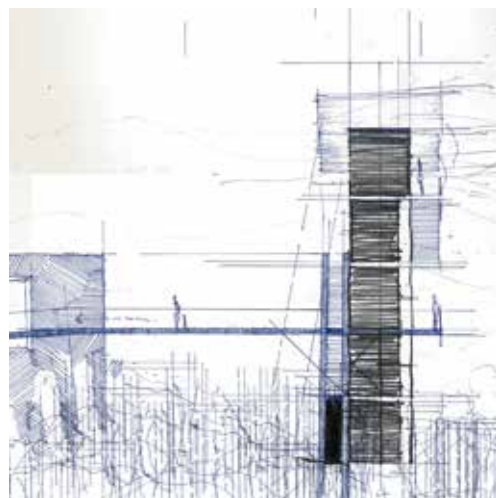
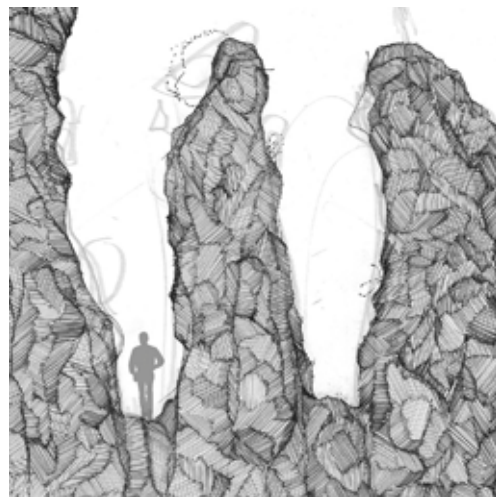
The repercussions of strip-mining for nearly a century has left the tiny Central Pacific island of Nauru in a dire state.

Unsustainable in terms of their economical, political and environmental situation, the island nation of 10,000 people has been compelled to host one of Australia's offshore asylum seeker processing centres to an effort to afford their livelihood.

Modelled on America's Guantanamo detention centre, the prison-like processing centre offers detainees an existence of oblivion stretching over an unknown, but typically two to five year period. Countless organisations have come forward claiming the processing centre breaches human rights.

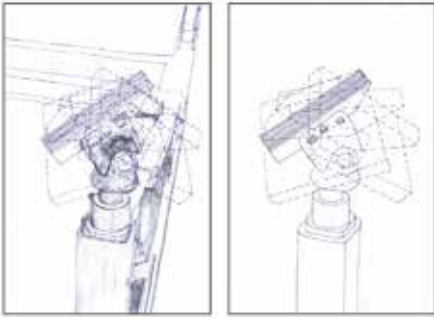
This research will employ the current processing centre on Nauru and re-interpret this typology to positively influence both Nauru's unfortunate situation, and the traumatic experience of being held in the current processing centre. The proposed centre is acknowledged that it is imperative for the prosperous future of Nauru and therefore proposes the transition to become an 'open' centre, where detainees are free to leave the centre to carry out everyday life. This will result in the fusion of the transitory asylum community with the local, stabilised community. Theoretically this research plays on the binary opposition of the specific site and universal narrative.

Site specificity is argued as an imperative to the architecture due to the specific relevance of the isolation of Nauru and its unusual moon-like mined landscape. This, positioned in comparison to the universality of the program, demands the processing centre to reflect the transitory population whose background, religion, age and family unit cannot be predicted.



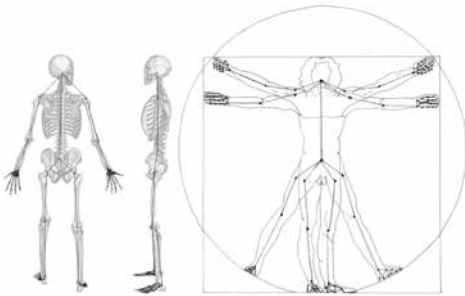
DARNI STRUIJCK

Prosthetic Architecture: an architecture of freedom



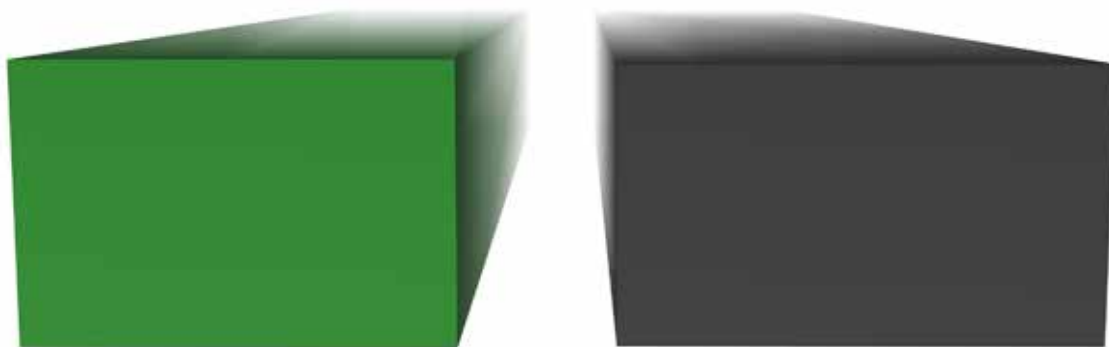
Prosthetics are mechanisms that supplement natural capability; they are enabling devices. Prosthetics are introduced when the body is in some way deficient, defective or insufficient. Current architectural conditions are deficient in terms of mobility and accessibility for those impaired, especially those in wheelchairs. Prosthetic architecture, then, is a mechanism, a technological extension of the human body that enables better mobility and accessibility for all users, hence liberating man.

In a post-human context, there is a call for the return of the body analogy where the body is re-inscribed as a referent and figurative inspiration in the design of architecture. Today, the conventional body is a model of the fragmentary; a body that is distorted, broken which no longer serves to centre or stabilize architecture like the Vitruvian man did.



The Prosthetic Man is the model of the fragmentary (half-man, half-machine) and challenges the ideal Vitruvian Man. The fragmented body depends on foreign objects to transform it by reconstituting the body through: propping the body on supporting limbs; transforming its limits; and extending and convoluting its borders. The juxtaposition between the Prosthetic Man and the Vitruvian Man, body and machine through the analysis of movement, presents architecture as the transformative symbol. The prosthetic architecture (an innovation centre constructed from prefabricated technologies) transforms thus creating different spaces at different times of the day, enhancing social interaction amongst users to stimulate learning and exchange.





JOSEPH STURM

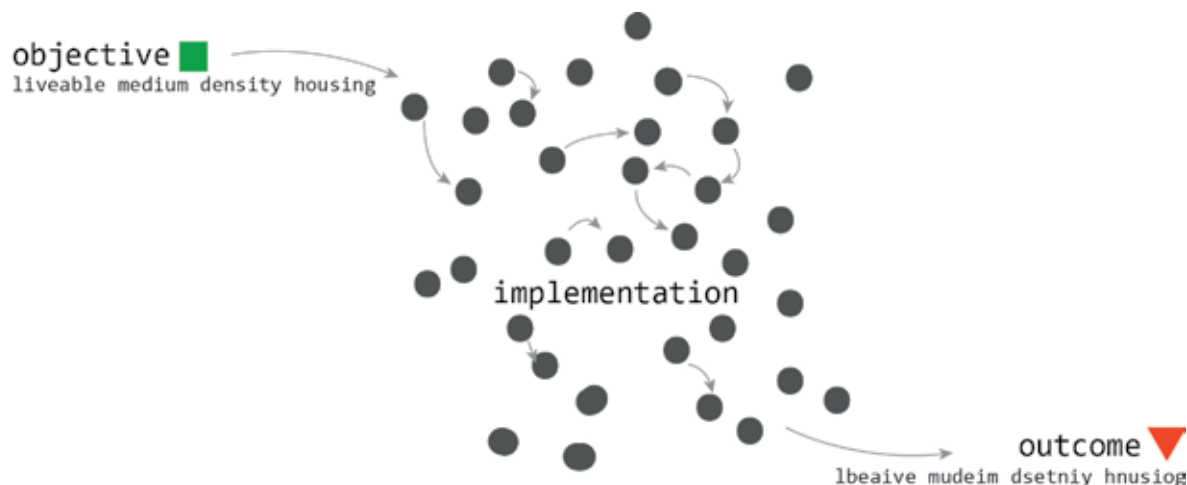
*Closing the gaps:
Implementing Planning Success for medium density housing*

The Wellington City District Plan has a vision that encourages housing intensification. The issues identified, and the objectives, policies and rules identify medium density housing as a solution to support it. The plan's objectives intend that outcomes meet requirements for liveability.

This research investigates the success of implementation of the district plan. It explores the relationship between housing density, liveability, and typology. Increased housing density is related to thresholds at which certain facilities, services and forms of transport become viable. Properly implemented, this increases liveability and

provides ecological, social and economic benefits.

Ongoing research shows success in planning is best defined by its outcomes. From case studies of approved medium density housing the findings of this thesis suggest failed outcomes caused by implementation issues. Using a recognised case study assessment method, it is determined that the requirements of the district plan's objectives are not being met. For implementation to improve, the district plan must be rewritten and reformatted to clearly communicate rules and guidelines to designers and developers. Links to a small number of explicit objectives must be strong.



BEN SUTHERLAND

Fabrication Efficiency

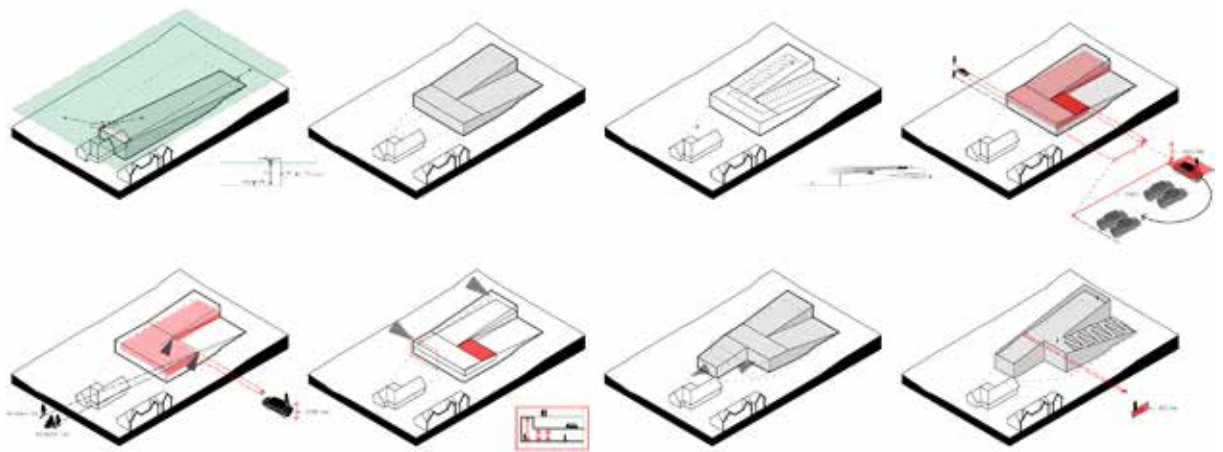


For the past century, as the New Zealand economy has become more sophisticated and globalised, the construction industry has been dominated by the traditional method of construction. Although traditional methods provide New Zealanders with custom buildings that can adapt to multiple terrains, or be built in almost any size or shape, constraints from the traditional method produce an uneconomical and inefficient system that is governed by one rule: $Q \text{ (quality)} \times T \text{ (time)} = S \text{ (scope)} \times C \text{ (cost)}$. This rule exemplifies the most important variable – quality, time, scope, or cost – while sacrifices the integrity of the following. Want a faster construction schedule? Then give up quality, spend more money, or reduce the scope of work. Want higher quality build? Then increase the budget proportional to the scope and potentially increase the time of construction.

In addition, this method of construction requires multiple independent industries to collaborate in order to get the job done. This often results in numerous uncertainties such as hidden costs and unpredictable timing that all contribute to a collective of expenditures and inefficiencies.

This thesis explores how modern fabrication methods can be utilised to increase the efficiency of the construction process while maintaining a high quality, low cost product that is personalised to the client's requirements.





LOGAN SWNEY

A Measured Approach

This thesis proposes a mixed use – Farmers market and accommodation – development situated in Wanaka, Otago, New Zealand

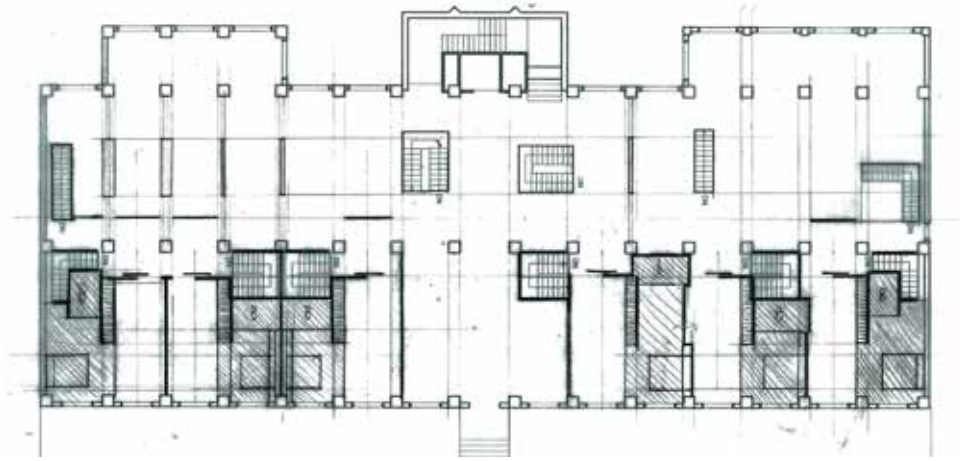
The project employs a research through design methodology, exploring formal solutions to the inherent disconnect between landscape and Big Box Retail. The building comprises of two terraced roofs sloping in opposing directions. The inhabitable roof surface is integral to the form of the building, which houses a large open marketplace, vehicle parking, and 'lodge style' seasonal accommodation.

In response to the culture of place, and the assets

of site, the building employs the formal gesture of a switchback. This form provides pedestrian (wheelchair inclusive) access to a height where the user is able to orient oneself – both visually and spatially - within the surrounding landscape. This public surface serves as a destination for the existing civic walkway.

Through an iterative process the scheme has tested the possibilities of occupying the switchback. Emergent within this process, and the resulting scheme, is the architectural issue of 'wholeness' - A product of the complex interplay of relationships between given parameters in order to achieve the singular.





KEN TAKIZAWA

Suburban interior

Public buildings are empty half the time. Apartment buildings are empty half the time. Why not put them together?

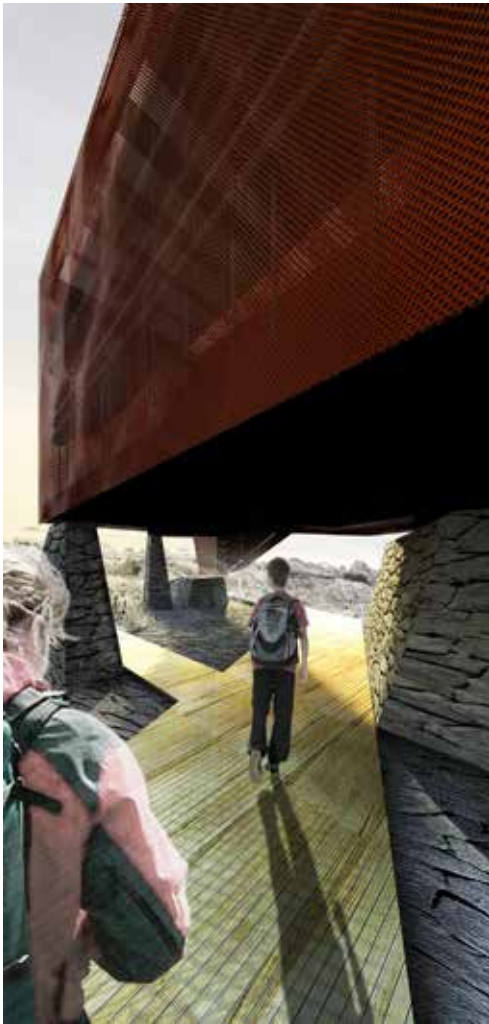
This thesis was inspired by Gary Chang's apartment in Hong Kong. Only 32m², his apartment inspired the subject for a potential time sharing, temporal inhabitation and merged inhabitations of our buildings. Notably public and residential buildings that are very distinct mean of inhabitation, there is an opportunity to merge both the public and residential amenities in one shell.

There are two very distinct residential types, apartment buildings and suburb houses. In a time of rising population and demand for more density in our built environment, apartment buildings would seem the way to go to house the increasing population. However there is a negative perception in living in apartment buildings.

Through design, this thesis will explore ways to improve and promote denser dwellings and disengage the negative perception of apartment buildings that has caused the resistance of many New Zealanders to adopt denser ways of living.



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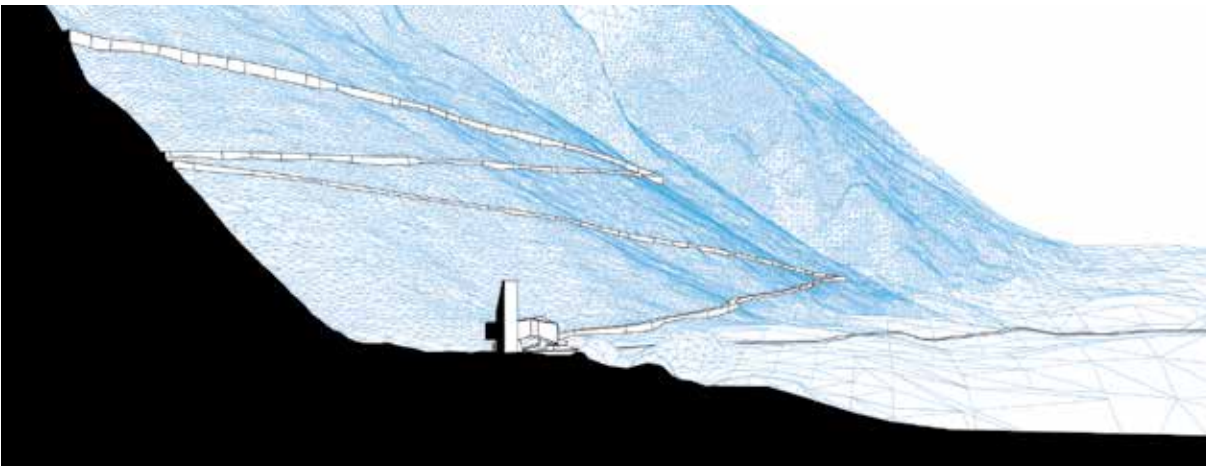


HENRY VELVIN

Ground Cover: The Architecture of System Based Ecological Conservation

As the effects of climate change increase and global population continues to grow, initiatives aimed at the restoration and preservation of many native ecosystems are not only becoming increasingly important, but increasingly difficult to fund. As seemingly more pressing issues occupy the hearts and minds of many, the fragile ecosystems that provide a diversity of life to all corners of the planet, go by the wayside. A fundamental part of the problem is low public ecological literacy; many people, particularly in urban environments are not afforded the opportunity to learn about the importance of their local unique and endangered ecologies. Wellington, however, is uniquely fortunate in its proximity to rich natural environments. Thus, this thesis explores the possibility of integrating a system of structures into the landscape at Nga Potiki reserve (South Wairarapa) which, through both their architecture, and programme, actively advance the restoration and invigoration of the sites ecologies. In addition, the structures provide habitation and importantly the opportunity for visitors to engage with the forces that drive natural ecologies.

With many traditional conservation approaches becoming outdated and inefficient this project takes a critical look at the role of architecture in facilitating forward-thinking, system based conservation methods, aimed at high levels of self-organization. Through the consolidation of architecture with landscape conservation and landscape architecture, new approaches to the treatment of New Zealand's natural environments will be explored.



JAE WARRANDER

Engaged Scale

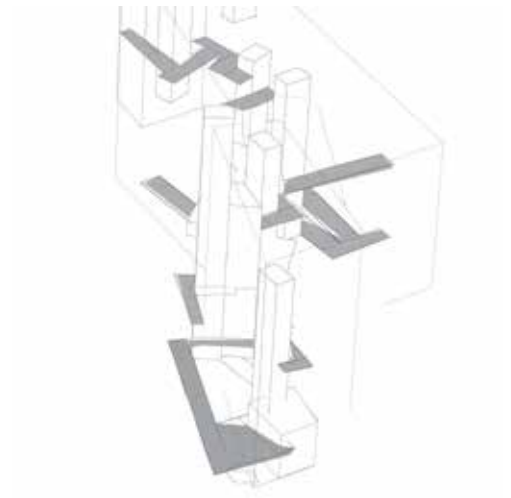
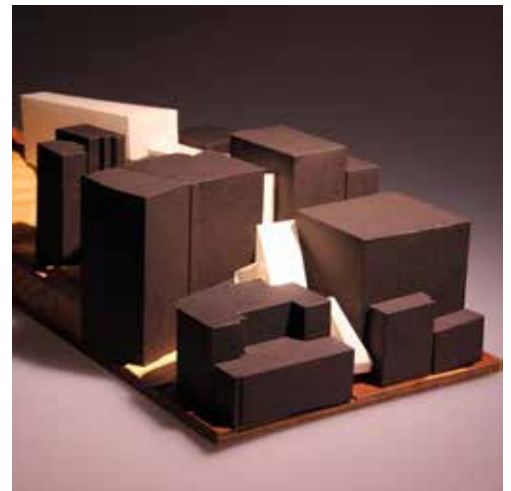
This thesis employs physical and parametric based design methods to explore the effects 'shifts in architectural scale' can have on the body and as a result its performative relationship with the city. It seeks to stimulate and investigate a new way of understanding how changes in spatial scale can facilitate connections and alter modes of bodily travel through space.

The design process began with the production of a 1:1 scale model exploring the relationship between scaled joint connections and the body. Through this process of physical testing the joint connection was understood as a critical hinge in facilitating the investigation of shifting scales. Scale is body relative as well as contextually responsive so it becomes the critical agent in bringing relative conditions together.

Step two was to assess how the joint connection could engage the body at an urban scale allowing the joint to become an inhabitable architectural and spatial condition as a result body travel became the first programmatic requirement. The body travel acts to assess how shifting scales might perform at varying speeds.

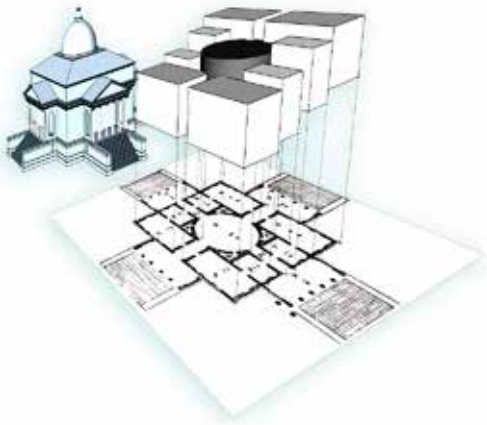
Step three considered how travelling bodies are manipulated as they shift through constructed space at varying speeds. To further test the design it has been contextualised within Wellington's CBD to engage new connections within this existing framework. Following this a series of further designed spaces look at a variety of spatial manipulations, detailing out how multiple scales can exist within the same spatial condition.

As the architectural designs test how bodies respond to a multiplicity of interconnected scales, we begin to understand the relationship bodies have to cities, resulting in a set of critical architectural conditions that prompt dynamic, body engaging and connective environments.



MARK WARREN

If I Lived My Life Again'



'If I Lived My Life Again' explores how the design of residential architecture can evoke the life experience, and character of its occupants. This research challenges the discipline of architecture to produce residential design, which is both site and persona specific. This thesis address's the preponderance of site and persona neutral house design - whereby the architecture fails to relate to its site or convey anything of the qualities of its occupiers - by creating a design that not only responds to and enhances the site within which it sits, but also conveys the life experience and persona of its occupants.

Whilst modern architectural building systems and technologies provide for a wide palette of residential design variants, this thesis investigates how site and dweller qualities can be successfully combined.

Winston Churchill, along with his country estate at Chartwell in Kent, play the role of 'client and 'site' for the purposes of this thesis.

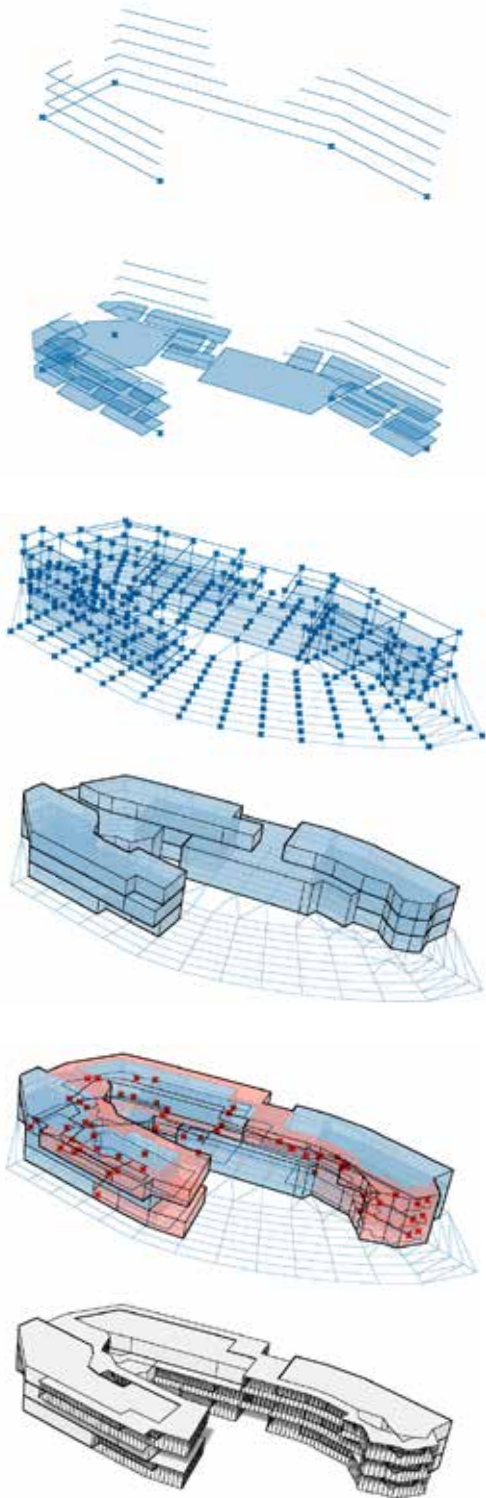
The classic nine square grid ordering system is incorporated as a design driver.

The qualities of 'home' are also addressed, with the phenomenological nature of residential architecture illustrated as a tangible feature able to enhance the quality of the 'dwelling' experience.



CHRISTOPHER WELCH

Selective Interference



Parametric design tools and visual programming languages are fast becoming an important part of the architect's design process. The barrier for entry into the medium is lowering while at the same time the power of the tools is increasing. However, these programs are generally used in the pursuit of an aesthetic condition, focusing on prescribed envelopes and surfaces designed to augment traditional, designer defined massing and space planning. The purpose of my research is to use these emerging tools to explore more complex architectural issues related to space planning and massing, bringing these elements together to generate an architecture out of which the programme and aesthetic are derived by the architect and the computer in equal measure.

The thesis is framed around the development of a mid-size, urban sited secondary school in order to generate creative friction within the research process. A secondary school raises a number of complex design issues, both quantitative and qualitative, that need to be solved: complex programme, spatial requirements, urban context, circulation, light, surface, and others besides. For the building to work both functionally and aesthetically, the parametric framework needs to be sophisticated enough to facilitate the interaction and interconnection of these complex systems.

This approach to space planning and form-finding treats specific parametric strategies as a means to an end rather than an all-encompassing philosophy, bringing varied and disparate techniques together in a controlled way with a focus on producing coherent results. The research is not focused on a particular problem-solving approach, but on integrating and exploring the combination and layering of different digital techniques, both procedural and manual, to produce functional, engaging architectural form.

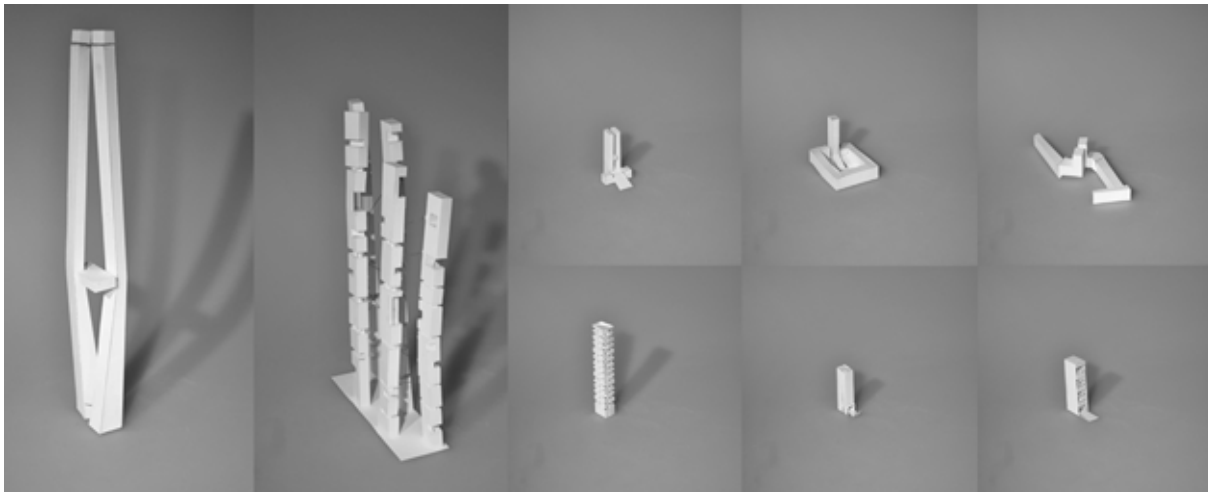
JORLE WIESEN

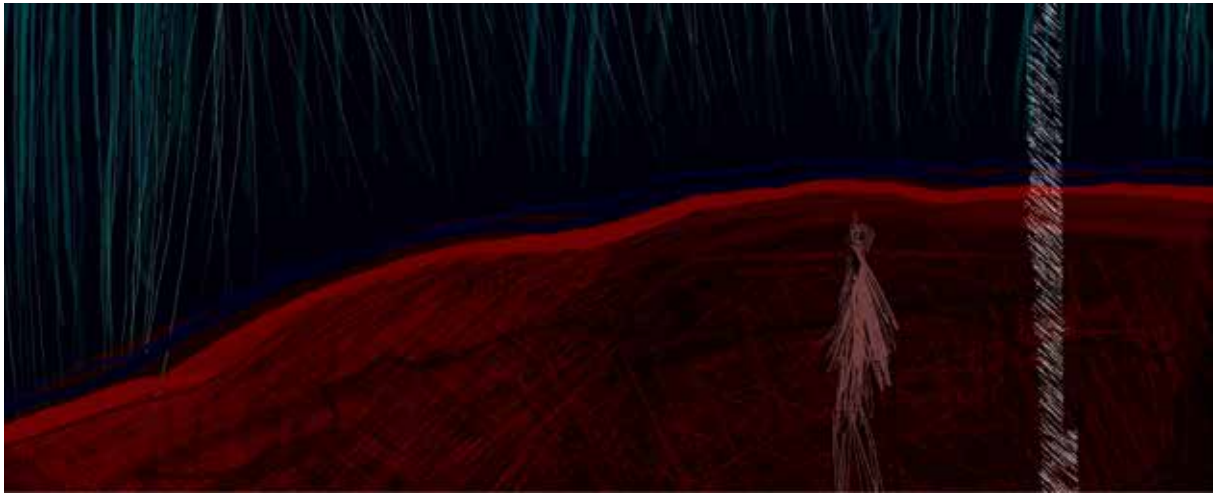
Wrong Side of the Tracks

This thesis is a response to the planned rebuild of Christchurch following the Feb 2011 earthquake. The rebuild proposal calls for the creation of a “diverse and dense central hub”, thus exploring the introduction of social housing to the CBD.

The proposal comprises of three social housing towers which condense the proposed low-rise housing from an 11000m² footprint to combined footprint of 1500m². The result is an expansion of the publically available green space along the proposed eastern frame of the city. Formerly this project explores a way of challenging the suburban sprawl of Christchurch and questions the notion of a low-rise CBD.

Siting the project on the Worchester Street axis brings the tower and it's socially marginalised occupants to the forefront of the city. The undulating towers form acts as continuation of the axis from the horizontal into the vertical. Public space is slid up the vertical axis as a continuation of the parkland amongst which the project sits. This explores connectivity between the private vertical space and the public horizontal.





TERI WIKIRIWHI

Maori narratives are often handed down from generation to generation through stories, art, carving, song and myth. Architecture too can provide a platform whereby the culture is presented and retained for future generations. Maori architecture is much more than the carved pole or the iconic whare form. Those forms embody a spirit, philosophies and values vital to the culture.

Many contemporary architectural responses show a decorative or westernised representation of Maori culture. Misinterpretation can have a huge impact on how Maori philosophies are sustained and this can

SETTING THE STAGE

Architecture that expresses the stories of our past

also impact on our identity and society as a whole. Consequently there is a need for professionals who can achieve a multi-layered design outcome.

This research project will attempt to establish a means by where architecture can tell a narrative which is fundamentally responsive to Maori culture. The final design is a series of interventions which would, through the metaphor of “the guide”, lead one through a historical site, unravelling its rich history and the many myths and legends which have helped to shape the landscape. By anthropomorphising the architecture, it becomes both the storyteller as well as a character.

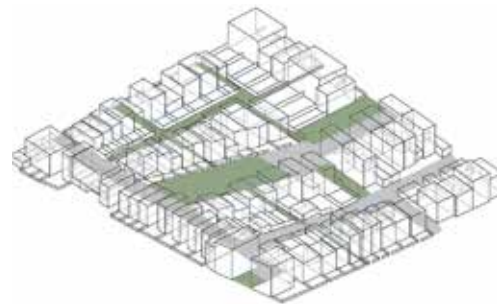


BRETT WINES

The New Eastside:

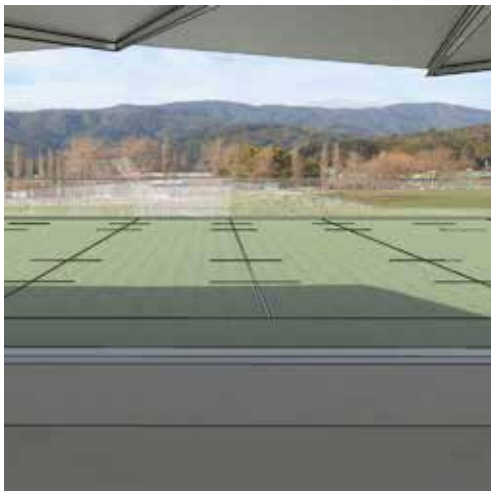
Creating Affordable Medium Density Communities

At the conclusion of these 2010 and 2011 Canterbury earthquakes more than 5100 homes had been deemed unsafe for habitation. The land and buildings of these homes have been labelled “red zoned” and are too badly damaged for remediation. These homes are destined for demolition. To assist the red zone population, central government has offered to ‘buy out’ home owners at the Governmental Value (GV) that were last reviewed in 2007. This has however created a capital gap between the 2007 property value and increasing present day values. This has caused many residents to relocate to the far North and Western extremities of Christchurch and even further to neighbouring towns. The aim of this thesis is to use medium density design to rehouse the displaced populations of the Eastern red zones within East Christchurch which will enable communities to redevelop, offer affordable housing options and densify Christchurch’s ever expanding suburban condition. Designing to the needs of the Eastside culture allows a transition to be made from a low density mode of living to a medium density mode that traditionally places restrictions on housing and urban form. A range of housing types and urban spaces allows a variety of flexible dwellings and social areas that satisfy the needs and desires of the populations of East Christchurch.

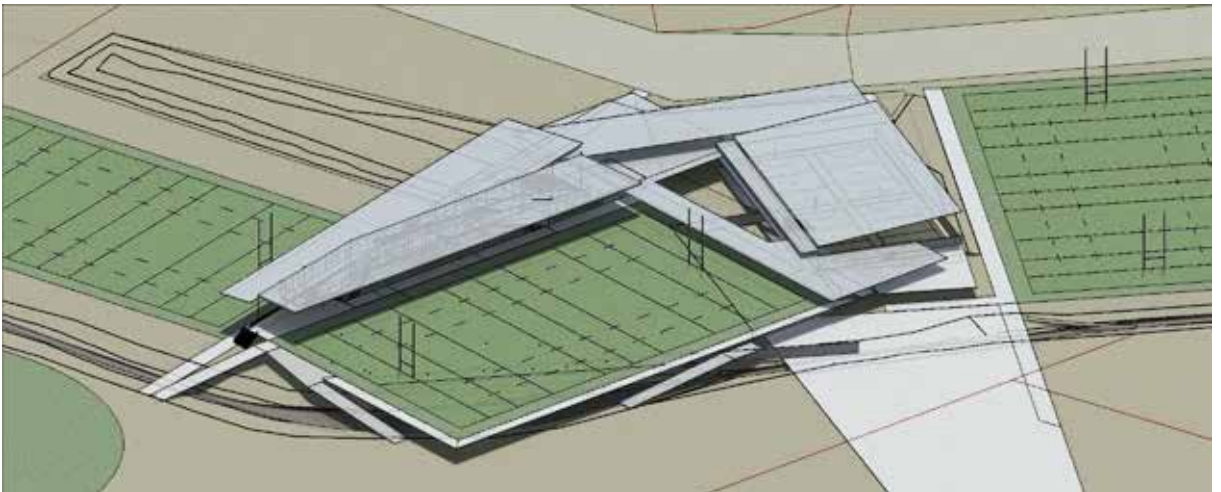


DAWID WOJASZ

Ricky Stadium



The Hutt City Council is currently planning to encourage the development of 2000 'low cost' houses in Wainuiomata, increasing the local population by 35%, to help generate growth in Lower Hutt. Mass immigration combined with an increasingly diverse society has the potential to further erode a sense of community already weakened by the decline of traditional sources community identity, notably Wainuiomata's Sports Clubs, Schools, and Churches. This thesis reconsiders architecture's relationship with sport and how it can help to enhance a sense of local community identity. It questions, how an architecture derived from the formal and spatial qualities of a sports field can facilitate a range of programs and activities? This project has emerged from a close analysis of relationships and links within the Wainuiomata community. Strong aspects of the community revealed in this contextual analysis inform the brief for a building with the potential to form a new type community centre in Wainuiomata. The resulting design is a sport and education facility defined by overlapping surfaces which create a dialogue between sports field as a formal condition and a range of programs. Architecture, in this role, acts as a connector for a diverse range of community groups facilitating social interaction and enhancing local community.



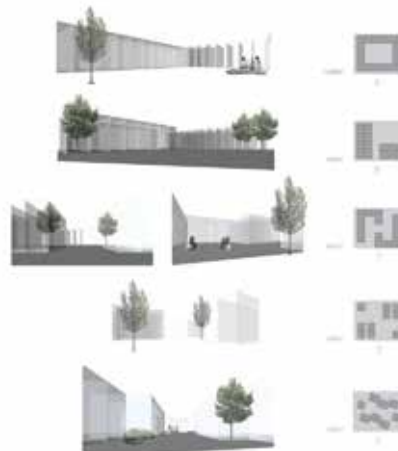
DUAN ZHAO

Urban Village

Low density detached housing does not provide a sustainable solution to address future housing needs and control suburban sprawl. Recent statistics show there is a strong central city living trend in Wellington. Medium density housing is becoming increasingly important as an alternative housing type. However, there are some common issues of this type of housing: missing connection between public and private space, few signs of life and caring, no sense of place.

The focus of the thesis is a critique of the lack of personal space in medium density housing. Based on a critical literature review, the research led design investigates whether high quality personal space can be created by adopting the close-gain perimeter block with shared courtyard typology on a selected site in Wellington city. The research also aims to find out how to make this typology viable and respond to local needs.

The outcome of the research is to define a people-oriented medium density housing which will reveal a sense of self and increase quality of life. The findings and conclusion will assist in the creation of places that people feel connected to and spaces people will remember with pride.





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