



THE FUTURE PARK & BEYOND

Wendy Walls & Jillian Walliss (Eds)

This publication is dedicated to the Melbourne School of Design exhibition, events, and communications team who made it possible to run the Future Park Competition and exhibition. With a special thank you to Michele Burder. It has been great working with you all.

The Future Park & Beyond
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CONTENTS

Preface CLAIRE MARTIN National President of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA)

Introduction JILLIAN WALLISS

PART 1: THE COMPETITION

The Brief

The Jury

The Exhibition

The Conference

Media Attention

Why we need 'crazy' ideas for parks WENDY WALLS

PART 2: THE ENTRIES

The Jury Report JACKY BOWRING

The Winners

Back to the Future Park JULIA CZERNIAK

The Finalists

PART 3: THE FUTURE PARK 2.0

The Evolving Future Park JILLIAN WALLISS

Studio: Realising the Gap FIONA JOHNSON

Studio: The Future (Pandemic) Park JILLIAN WALLISS

PART 4: 111 DAYS OF LOCKDOWN

A New Appreciation JILLIAN WALLISS

Media Attention

The People's Park: Why is the opening of Northcote Golf Course to the public so exciting? WENDY WALLS/JILLIAN WALLISS

The People's Park Photo essay

Studio: Designing Microclimates in a Post Pandemic City
WENDY WALLS

Final Word KIRSTEN BAUER



PREFACE

CLAIRE MARTIN

National President of AILA

The Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) leads a dynamic and respected profession: creating great places to support healthy communities and a sustainable planet. In 2019 the theme of our annual International Festival of Landscape Architecture interrogated how we do just that, through the typologies of The Square and The Park and a rich program of events.

A showcase of that program was an international design competition presented by the University of Melbourne, in partnership with AILA, that challenged professional and emerging landscape architects, urban designers, architects, and planners to speculate on new park possibilities for a future Melbourne.

The ideas that emerged through the competition not only addressed Melbourne's rapid population growth, increased density, and a lack of equitable access to public open space, but also created a series of ambitious speculations on the role of the twenty-first-century park, as a complex urban ecosystem, to meet both human and non-human needs; as well as our city's capacity for climate adaption and resilience, and the protection and enhancement of Australia's biodiversity.

I would like to thank and congratulate on behalf of the AILA Board, the Creative Directors, authors, and competition entrants for their contribution to the culture of landscape architecture in Australia and in supporting AILA's communities of practice model. This e-book demonstrates that we understand some of the wicked problems facing our landscapes and have the expertise to help tackle many of them. It reinforces the value at the intersections of practice, and the importance of challenging models of landscape architecture limited to that of a design service industry.

So, what are we all waiting for?

INTRODUCTION

JILLIAN WALLISS

In 2019, Cassandra Chilton, Kirsten Bauer and I were co-creative Directors for AILA's International Festival of Landscape Architecture held in Melbourne's celebrated Federation Square. Curating a Festival takes the better part of a year, a lot of work for just a three-day event. Given this, we challenged ourselves to fold a legacy component into our program that would allow our discussions and impact to extend beyond the immediate Festival audience.

Our Festival theme 'The Square and the Park' aimed to encourage a greater ambition for designed parks and squares in Australian cities. We wanted our explorations of how we conceive, design, fund, construct and manage urban open space to reach beyond landscape architecture, to engage with government, politicians, the community, and other design disciplines.

The international design ideas competition 'The Future Park' formed a major component for achieving this ambition. Run by the University of Melbourne, in partnership with the Australian Institute of Landscape Architecture (AILA), the competition challenged professional and emerging landscape architects, urban designers, architects and planners to speculate on new park possibilities for a future Melbourne.

Other legacy components included The Future Park Forum which acted as an 'academic' recovery day where academics, PhD students and interested practitioners could reflect further on discussions. Three months after the Festival, our special themed edition of *Landscape Architecture Australia The Square and the Park* offered an enduring record of major discussions and ideas that emerged from the Festival, including the jury report for the Future Park Competition.

We had aimed to continue discussions on the future of open space in Melbourne throughout

2020, including documentation of the shortlisted competition entries in a digital publication for wider dissemination. However, the COVID-19 pandemic introduced a new influence on the future of open space which none of us had foreseen. The future envisaged in the competition entries (largely focused on questions of climate change, resilience, and Reconciliation) was now even more uncertain and complex.

As the use and appreciation of outdoor urban spaces grew throughout Melbourne's long lockdown, the priority of open space in our urban development was repeatedly questioned.

A rethinking of the role and form of open space was now critical to wider pandemic related questions of urban density, social isolation, health and work/home relationships.

Beginning with a focus on the Future Park competition, this publication documents this evolving discussion through the inclusion of design work and writing emerging from the Melbourne School of Design during our 2020 COVID academic year.

It offers a collection of design speculations across the urban realm which equally showcases ecological and cultural resilience.

WANTED:

NEW PUBLIC SPACE FOR MELBOURNE

ME

Fourth fastest growing city in the western world, no substantial new parks since the late 1800s

YOU

Must like a warming climate, denser lifestyles, appreciate Indigenous and multi-cultural influences. An engagement with nonhuman inhabitation is desirable.

The Future Park Design Competition

- » AUD\$20,000+ in prizes
- » Students and practitioners are encouraged to participate
- » Open entry; no registration fees required.

Landscape architects, urban designers, architects and planners are challenged to uncover new public space/s for a contemporary Melbourne, Australia.

The competition has two parts:

Find the Space

Restricted to a 10 km radius of Melbourne's city centre, designers must present a rationale for the location and configuration of their proposed public space. Strategies for procuring land such as amalgamation, demolition, repurposing, redefining and re zoning should be considered.

Make the Place

Designers must present the aesthetic, civic and ecological attributes of their scheme, and highlight how these attributes respond to the challenges facing Melbourne in the mid twenty first century.

Presented by the University of Melbourne, in partnership with AILA, The Future Park International Design Competition is running in conjunction with the 2019 International Festival of Landscape Architecture The Square and the Park, to be held in Melbourne in October 2019.

A selection of shortlisted entries will be exhibited at the University of Melbourne and winning designers invited to present their visions as part of the Festival events.

For competition details, visit unimelb.edu.au/be150/futurepark

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PART 1

The Competition

THE BRIEF

In 2018, after decades of rapid urban growth, politicians and planners were slowly beginning to take seriously the absence of new open space for Melbourne. Ten new 'pocket parks' for Brunswick, new open space for South Bank and a Melbourne version of the Highline were just some of the ideas floated. However, the effective provision of open space requires far more than simply setting aside land (often on sites considered 'unbuildable'). Instead, it requires a rigorous engagement with how the design of parks responds to future challenges.

The Future Park competition aimed to raise the ambition for a new era of Melbourne parks, along with enhancing the role of landscape architecture and the public realm in Australian cities. The competition brief challenged professional and emerging designers to consider how parks could shape 2050 Melbourne's urban form, and respond to climate change, Reconciliation, shifting demographics, biodiversity and evolving concepts of publicness and community.

How could parks shape Melbourne's urban form? Where should this new public open space be located, how should it be configured and what is its role? Is a new signature park in the spirit of Seoul's Cheonggyecheon Park (2005) or Moscow's Zaryadye Park (2018) appropriate, or instead smaller sequences of parks? Should parks be designed at ground level or are other spatial locations possible?

Strategically, the competition did not restrict entry to registered landscape architects or those studying within landscape architecture programs. Aiming to inspire an open and dynamic dialogue between built environment disciplines, the broader community, government and the private sector, the single-stage competition was open to established and emerging designers of the built and natural environment disciplines. Victorian high school students were also encouraged to submit proposals within the student category.

The brief was unusual in that it did not nominate a site. Instead, entrants were required to first 'make the space.' Restricted to a 10 km radius of Melbourne's city centre, designers were asked to present a rationale (speculative or other) for the location and configuration of their proposed public open space/s. They were then required to 'design the place' - to present the aesthetic, civic and ecological attributes of their scheme, and highlight how these attributes responded to the challenges facing Melbourne in the mid-twenty-first century.

Submission requirements were not onerous - just 2 x A1 portrait panels with supporting text of 400 words. Panel 1 needed to establish the rationale for the location and configuration of the proposed open space/s, while Panel 2 would highlight the proposed park's role and qualities.



THE JURY

The jury was chosen to maximise the advocacy and impact of the competition: Victorian Government architect Jill Garner was invited for her influence in State government, and to strategically expose and educate a powerful architect to the contemporary debates concerning landscape architecture and open space design; philanthropist and high profile community advocate Susan Alberti was invited to reflect broader community concerns (outside of the design professions); Reuben Hore-Waterhouse represented a new generation of landscape architecture graduates and Mark Skiba was selected for his role on the Victorian Institute of Landscape Architects executive. International perspectives were provided by New Zealand academic Jacky Bowring (who was also the chair of the competition jury) and North American academic Professor Julia Czerniak.



PROFESSOR JACKY BOWRING
(Jury Chair)

As Professor of Landscape Architecture at Lincoln University, Aotearoa New Zealand, Jacky teaches, researches, designs and critiques. Jacky is the author of *A Field Guide to Melancholy* (2008), *Melancholy and the Landscape: Locating Sadness, Memory and Reflection in the Landscape* (2016), and editor of *Landscape Review*. Her most recent book is *Landscape Architecture Criticism*. Jacky worked as a landscape architect in London in the 1990s, and continues to practice as a registered landscape architect. During 2018 she was part of the team designing the memorial landscape for the Pike River Mine Tragedy on the West Coast of the South Island, as well as designing, advising and critiquing responses to the Christchurch earthquakes over the past few years. Jacky has a number of successes in design competitions, including finalist in the Pentagon Memorial (with Room 4.1.3), winner of the Holy Trinity Memorial Garden competition (Auckland), and one of five winners of journal LA+'s international competition to design an island (2017). As a design juror Jacky has judged a range of competitions including the Canterbury Earthquake National Memorial; NZILA National Awards; Australian National Student Design Competition; British Council Student Award; and the Council for Educators in Landscape Architecture Awards. Jacky is also on Christchurch's Urban Design Panel, assessing proposals for the city. She has a PhD and Postgraduate Diploma in Landscape Architecture from Lincoln University, and a BSc(Hons) in Geography from the University of Canterbury.



JILL GARNER,

Jill took the helm of the Office of the Victorian Government Architect in 2015, stepping into the role as a public advocate for architecture and design after more than twenty years in practice. As an architect, her practice - Garner Davis - has received numerous industry awards for delivering sensitive, crafted public and private work. As a design advisor and advocate in government, she strongly promotes the value of contextual, integrated design thinking and a collaborative approach across design disciplines. Jill has taught at both RMIT and Melbourne University in design, theory and contemporary history; she is one of the first graduates of the innovative practice-based Masters by Design at RMIT; she is a past board member and examiner for the Architects Registration Board Victoria; she chairs the national Committee for the Venice Architecture Biennale Committee and she is a Life Fellow of the Australian Institute of Architects.



PROFESSOR JULIA CZERNIAK

Julia Czerniak is associate dean and professor of architecture at Syracuse University where she teaches studios as well as seminars on landscape theory and criticism. Czerniak is educated both as an architect (Princeton University, M. Arch 1992) and landscape architect (Pennsylvania State University, BA 1984) and her research and practice draws on the intersection of these disciplines. Although the techniques, scales and products of her research vary, Czerniak's work focuses on the physical and cultural potentials of urban landscapes. Czerniak's work as a designer is complemented by her work as educator and writer, which in all cases advances design as a way to enable new ways of seeing, imagining, valuing and acting within our challenged anthropocentric environment. She is a prolific writer and has produced influential landscape architecture publications such as *Large Parks* (Princeton Architectural Press) and *Case: Downsview Park Toronto* (Prestel) which focus on contemporary design approaches to public parks and the relationship between landscape and cities. Czerniak lectures and teaches internationally, most recently delivering keynote lectures at the Onassis Foundation in Athens, the *Large Parks in Large Cities* conference in Stockholm and in the *Open Space Summit* in Brussels. She is currently the guest editor of *JoLA 31* (*Journal of European Landscape Architecture*) on *Landscape Criticism* as well as the chief curator of the international conference *Designing WATER*, sponsored by Longwood Gardens and the American Academy in Rome.

THE JURY



MARK SKIBA

Mark is a landscape architect and urban designer with an abiding interest in Melbourne's past, present and future. He has extensive experience in private and public practice in Melbourne and Adelaide, having worked on projects spanning various scales and typologies including city-shaping infrastructure and small-scale design to improve the accessibility and enjoyment of the public realm.

Complementing his formal practice, he is the current Vice President of AILA Victoria and has led submissions on critical issues including Better Apartments and Urban design in the Central City and Southbank. Mark has also tutored in design studios at the University of Melbourne and is co-director of Melbourne Architours – a small group of design professionals who lead tours to share their knowledge about the built environment and generate public discourse about the complex economic and political forces that shape it.

In the age of the Anthropocene and rapid urban intensification, Mark believes that landscape architects must critically engage with global systems theory and champion the public benefit in all facets of city design.



REUBEN HORE-WATERHOUSE

Reuben Hore-Waterhouse is a recent graduate of RMIT's Master of Landscape Architecture program and a member of AILA Fresh. His final project, which focused on the effects of dredging within Port Phillip Bay on local coastal ecologies, was awarded the Jones and Whitehead Excellence in Design Research Award. He is particularly interested in dynamic systems including the development of new documentation methods and resilient design responses. He is currently practising as graduate landscape architect at AECOM, working on the Melbourne's Level Crossing Removal Project.



DR SUSAN ALBERTI

Susan is one of Australia's pre-eminent philanthropists, having donated millions of dollars to medical research and other charitable causes over her successful business career. Sue developed a passion for medical research when her only child, Danielle, was diagnosed with Type 1 diabetes in the 1980s. Danielle tragically died from the complications arising from the chronic disease. It was at that point Sue's lifelong commitment to raise funds for better prevention, treatment and to find a cure for Type 1 diabetes became a dedicated mission. This has subsequently led her to focus on medical research more broadly. In 2018, Susan was named Victorian of the Year and also became the first Parks & Leisure Australia Ambassador. A staunch supporter of Women's AFL, Susan has a strong understanding of the value of grass roots sport, open space and parks in developing healthy and prosperous communities.

On Australia Day 2016, Susan was awarded the Companion of the Order of Australia (AC) Award in recognition of her eminent service to the community, particularly through philanthropic and fundraising support for a range of medical research, education and to young women as a role model and mentor. Susan is Chair of the Susan Alberti Medical Research Foundation, Retired Chair of the St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research Foundation, Director of the Western Health Foundation, Chair of the DANII Foundation, Chair of the Victoria University Foundation, Retired Vice President of the AFL Western Bulldogs Football Club, Director of the

Western Bulldogs Forever Foundation, Retired President of the VFL Footscray Bulldogs, Director of the AFL National Women's League Advisory Group, Director of the National Australia Day Council, Susan is also (Alma Mater) Patron of Siena College Camberwell and Governor of the Siena Philanthropic Society in addition to holding the many honorary philanthropic positions. Susan was also featured on ABC Australia Story 'A League of Their Own' aired on 29 August 2016

THE EXHIBITION

THE FUTURE PARK DESIGN IDEAS COMPETITION

4 October – 1 November 2019 Dulux Gallery
Melbourne School of Design

The jury was instructed to shortlist around 30 entries to reflect a diverse range of design strategies and approaches. A good competition entry was considered one where theory manifests in more tangible outcomes, offering researchers, the design professions, politicians, and the community valuable ideas to debate, analyse and, most importantly, act.

The shortlist of 31 entries formed the basis for a public month-long exhibition held in the Melbourne School of Design's Dulux Gallery. The design of the exhibition was very important. The consistent two A x 1 portrait format combined with a bespoke hanging system which allowed the exhibition to be free of the gallery walls, created a unique spatial and visual experience. The panels were 'spatialised' relative to the city grid, creating a continuity between the different proposals. The major graphic advertising for the exhibition (which overlaid the short-listed schemes on to a map of Melbourne) immediately demonstrated how long-term investment in open space could radically change the city.





THE CONFERENCE

Over 700 people attended the International Festival of Landscape Architecture 'The Square and the Park.' Shortlisted competition entries were projected on to Federation Square's large digital screen throughout the Festival, while the competition winners were announced at the end of day one activities. Directly after the conference, a public lecture at the Melbourne School of Design offered presentations by the jury chair and finalists to an audience of over 300 people, while 60 public and private sector landscape architects and academics attended the Future Park Forum which acted as an 'academic' recovery day featuring short academic papers and presentations.





MEDIA ATTENTION

The competition and associated events generated extensive media coverage for over two months. These include newspaper articles in The Age and The Guardian, television coverage on Channel 10 First at Five and ABC Breakfast; radio interviews with RRR, John Faine and Myf Warhurst along with articles in The Conversation and Foreground. We also received requests from State and Local Governments departments for tours of the exhibition. In a further legacy strategy, the competition jury report and a snapshot of entries were published in the special themed edition of Landscape Architecture Australia 'The Park and The Square' (Feb 2020).

LANDSCAPE

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AUSTRALIA

SQUARE AND THE PARK
FUTURE PARK COMPETITION
STATE OF THE NATION
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WHY WE NEED 'CRAZY' IDEAS FOR NEW CITY PARKS

WENDY WALLS
October 10, 2019

Two seemingly unrelated but important things happened in Melbourne last week. One was a memorial service for [David Yencken](#) AO; the other was the exhibition opening of the [Future Park Design Ideas Competition](#). The connection between the two is that both gave us radical ideas for Melbourne's open space. David Yencken was a visionary man who had a profound impact on Victoria and Melbourne. He was responsible, among many things, for the transformation of [Southbank](#) and co-founding [Merchant Builders](#). But one of his wildest ideas was the 1985 [Greening of Swanston Street](#), when vehicle traffic was closed and a weekend street party was held right in the middle of Melbourne.

As the secretary (chief executive) of the Ministry for Planning and Environment, Yencken had been charged with changing perceptions of the city by rethinking its public spaces. At a time before [pop-up parks](#) and [guerrilla gardening](#), his radical idea demonstrated what was possible for the inner city and sowed the seed of the [idea of closing Swanston Street to traffic](#). The project was not without controversy – it was costly and came in for political criticism as a stunt. But looking back to a time when inner Melbourne was underutilised and dominated by traffic, we can see how that radical idea sparked the imagination about what was possible for the city centre.

This is just what the [Future Park competition](#) needs to achieve. The open competition held by the University of Melbourne and the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects has attracted global interest, with 123 entries from 20 countries.

The brief was simple but provocative. Designers were to find space within 10 kilometres of the city centre and design a future park that responds to the challenges of Melbourne today. The design responses from the 31 shortlisted entries ranged from manufactured lagoons to urban wildlife corridors and street transformation parks that Yencken would be proud of.

The first wave of media coverage on the competition inspired a range of public comments about Melbourne's open space. For example, from the [online comments in The Age](#):



Royal Park is a massive area of underutilised space. Driving down Elliott Av it's just an open wasteland. Grassland and scattered gum trees does not make a welcoming 'park'.

How about bulldozing the eyesore known as Federation Square and putting a park in its place?

These designs forget to include the things that make it a Melbourne park, graffiti, vandalism, weeds and the homeless.

Architects and landscapers rarely, if ever, have a grasp on what will work for people ... they are too busy trying to be creative, and not busy enough trying to make people happy.

What the public comments show us is that there is no single or obvious solution to our parks and public spaces. Some people like it busy, some people like the quiet. Some want European trees and others desire native plantings. It's complicated, and each of these opinions make valid points.

Just like Yencken's Greening of Swanston, there will always be debate about what makes good public space. And that is exactly why we need more radical ideas – some might call them 'crazy' – for our cities.



The Greening of Swanston Street in 1985. Victorian Ministry of Planning

We know the future of our cities will be complicated. Like it or not, there will be more people, a changing climate and increasing pressure on infrastructure and services.

These messy issues are often described as wicked problems. Popular in public policy and management, the term is used to explain problems with debatable cause and effect. Critically, the lack of agreement about wicked problems produces conflicting goals towards resolution.

Obviously, we need science, governance and planning, but finding solutions to wicked problems will also require creativity and collaboration. We need debate and we need ideas that can expand our imagination about what our cities can be. This is why it is so important that the competition entries for the Future Park explore new and outrageous possibilities.

Ideas throughout the shortlisted entries include plans for a new NBN: the National Biodiversity Network, which creates ecological corridors across the country. Others propose transforming schools into parkland; parks designed for bees; designs that return darkness to our urban

landscapes; and sculpting new islands as rising sea levels engulf our coastline.

As design solutions, these ideas reflect the challenges of our world today. While many of these schemes are technically, socially or economically unfeasible, they remind us of the power of thinking outside of the box. Importantly, the competition format puts all of these ideas together in one place for us to think about and discuss.

In Australia, we have a limited culture of 'open design competitions' for either built projects or speculative solutions. But design competitions provide opportunities for new voices and discovering unexpected solutions within these wild ideas. Radical ideas are important and so is having the freedom to voice them. Especially as a way of expanding the discussions we need to have about the challenging future.



PART 2

The Entries

JURY REPORT

JACKY BOWRING

LAA Issue 165 : The Square and The Park

The Future Park International Design Competition (Future Park) was an unusual competition. Unlike iconic park competitions like the 1858 competition for New York's Central Park, the 1982 competition for Paris's Parc de la Villette, the 1999 competition for Toronto's Downsview Park and the 2001 competition for New York's Fresh Kills, Future Park did not have a specific site. And in contrast to ideas competitions that ask for the site to be found or created (like LA Plus journal's call to design an island or International Competitions in Architecture's series of houses for architects), there is a real city (Melbourne) for designers to grapple with. This combination of the unconstrained nature of an 'ideas' competition and the limitations of grounding within place, meant that the entries hovered at the brink of possibility, presenting a wealth of inspiration for the city of Melbourne and beyond.

With over 120 entries from twenty countries, the competition judges faced an incredible variety and volume of ideas, and thanks to my fellow jurors' depth of knowledge, humour and stamina, judging was a rich and rewarding process. The jury included Jill Garner (Victorian Government Architect), Julia Czerniak (associate dean and professor of architecture at Syracuse University, New York), Mark Skiba (GHD), well-known philanthropist Susan Alberti, recent landscape architecture graduate Reuben Hore-Waterhouse, with myself as the jury chair. Our complementary skills, experience, and areas of knowledge led to many interesting debates and discussions, and ultimately to the difficult decision of prize winners.

DESIGN AS CRITIQUE

The Future Park's top three entries all demonstrated how design is a form of critique, as well as the generation of ideas. The winning entry, The Gap, by Marti Fooks, Claire Winsor, Suhaz Vasudeva and Jacqueline Heggli, is remarkable for the way in

which it simultaneously criticizes the nine percent pay disparity between men and women in the state of Victoria, and uses this gap as a spatial driver for the design. Echoing the legacy of green belts and wedges that extends from visions like John Claudius Loudon's 'breathing spaces' for London (1829), The Gap proposes a park of breathtaking size, and offers a valuable vision for the establishment of an 'XL'-scale park in Melbourne.

The two equal second entries also offer insightful critiques of contemporary culture. Parker Model by Alter Atlas Architecture is striking in its graphic audacity – an entry in a park competition that contains no green. Through a persuasive analysis of the overlooked potential of plot ratios, Parker Model is powerful in the way it points out the latent possibilities for park space in Melbourne. While many entries left the 'how?' question hanging, Parker Model provides a tangible answer.

Also in second place, Alexander Breedon's The NBN is a very entertaining entry that questions the lack of a national biodiversity aspiration in Australia. While infrastructure, sport and education all have a national planning framework, a comprehensive approach to plants and animals is lacking. With a tongue-in-cheek narrative and a design language drawing on the 'real' NBN's vocabulary of corridors and nodes, the scheme encourages discussion on the need, not only for national level biodiversity policy, but on the immediate possibilities for addressing this issue at a local scale.

PARK THEMES

Overall, 31 entries were shortlisted for exhibition, including the first and second-placed entries, and seven honourable mentions. A number of themes were evident amongst the shortlisted entries, and in the same way that formalistic manoeuvres characterized the entries for Parc de la Villette, and concepts of indeterminacy and ecological

emergence infused the zeitgeist of Downsview Park and Fresh Kills, these themes are the 'indicator species' of design thinking in 2019.

Infrastructural Potential

The most prevalent theme among the shortlisted entries is the adoption of infrastructural corridors and structures as the armature for parks. As shown by The NBN, above, existing infrastructure is the latent structure for park systems. Resonating with landscape ecology theory, with its language of corridors and networks, entries like Melbourne 2051, Parklanes and From Past to Last (Honourable Mention) draw on blue, green and grey infrastructures to drive park spaces through the city fabric. Some entries placed the infrastructure underground to free up space, as in FuturePark: A Living Network, which buried the rail network, and Non-Place to Place, which built the park space out over the Monash Freeway, realizing an opportunity that had been overlooked in the past.

Changes in transport technology will lead to redundant infrastructure and many competition entries drew on the potential of space freed up by ridesharing and autonomous vehicles. But what about all of the empty car park buildings? Multi Deck Parks proposes repurposing these redundant buildings as park spaces that collect rainwater and offer green space, spaces for food production and activities including outdoor film screenings. New elements added to transport infrastructure create variations on the use of space in the city, like the SHARK (SHare-pARK), which proposes a system of mobile multi-level parks moving like trams, or the new tram system in Exhibition Line. Streets as Parks imagines retaining the rail infrastructure but filling the streets with food production, a vision of future-proofing food supply.

Building Ground

While infrastructure emerges as a latent park network, other opportunities for park space are seen in the creation of space by building ground over existing terrain or into the sea. Winning entry The Gap builds a swathe through the Melbourne's west and Dynon Valley and Pro Tempore also seize upon the possibilities of finding space amongst the transport interchanges and industrial areas in this part of the city. Dynon Valley creates a new landscape, a park setting built around trees and water that becomes home to 61,000 people, making space for Melbourne's rapid population growth. By contrast, Pro Tempore re-imagines the same site as a non-inhabited parkland focused on the remediation of contaminated land, with an aerial path network that provides links between areas of the surrounding city.

Building land into the sea creates space, but unlike reclamation for docklands and industry, Bay Park and Sea Line Park make new land for parks. Bay Park is a recreational island built from fill generated from construction and is carefully placed to serve the needs of Melbourne's largest growth area. As a visionary link across Port Phillip Bay, Sea Line Park is a seven-kilometre multifunctional causeway that includes pedestrian and cycling routes, underwater tunnels and a floating seed bank as a repository for the preservation of vegetation.

Extreme weather and sea level rise

The possibilities of building out into the sea draw attention to the future relationships between Melbourne and its ocean edge. Might a future park be made of water and mud, rather than earth and vegetation? Mud Bourne imagines such a park. Rather than retreating from rising sea levels, the proposal advances toward the emerging landscape of muds and silts. Or could the city be

inverted, to become a wilderness, a green space where only the smallest remnants of its era as an occupied urban area remain? The vision of Parks and Restitution is one of yielding to climate change and proactively making space to recover biodiversity, so the ten-kilometre radius boundary defined by the Future Park competition becomes the edge between a 30,000 hectare wild landscape and the city beyond.

The Future Park competition brief located the scenario thirty years in the future, and Forecasting for 2050 focuses on the heat-related health impacts of what is predicted to be a 1.8 degrees celsius temperature increase from pre-industrial levels in the next three decades. The parks in this entry aim to work with wind and water to modify climate effects and imagine underground spaces as retreats for people, plants and animals.

Ecological Restoration

Alongside speculation on the dramatic changes ahead, restoring ecologies in the city informed several short-listed entries. A Constellation of Streams concentrates on the river as a potential place of small parks. Through a careful study of the river's morphology, areas that could support small, ephemeral parks are located and imagined as places of ecology and recreation. The Ø5KM Park also focuses on Melbourne's Yarra River (Birrarung), developing green infrastructure and using water sensitive urban design to enhance the river's ecology as the core of an encircling park.

The intertwining of ecology and Indigenous understandings of land provides the inspiration for both Country Adrift and Lines No Fires Could Burn (Honourable Mention). Through restoring 25 hectares of wetland along the Yarra River, Country Adrift presents the prospect of enhanced biodiversity, increased water quality and a

spectacular new landscape. Lines No Fires Could Burn returns ecology to the streets of Melbourne, together with rituals and emerging practices which enhance the cultural richness of place.

Culture and History

Attention to the ecology and Indigenous relationships with the land are complemented by an understanding of history. Very few entries focused specifically on history, but Continuous Ground (Honourable Mention) poetically re-organizes elements of the city to bring the Indigenous ground beneath the city into sharp focus and simultaneously activate another part of the city through the relocation of the Queen Victoria Markets. The controversial displacement of one piece of history – the Markets – to honour another, the Aboriginal burial ground, provokes some deep thinking into how parks can be political statements.

Re-orientation

Shuffling the pieces of history is one way of reorientating relationships within the city. Other opportunities for new thinking arise from changing what might be considered the stuff of parks. City of Melbourne Open Sky Strategy turns us towards the night sky and its vulnerability to light pollution. Diurnal rhythms, including night darkness, are vital for all living things, and a park that promotes the reduction of light emissions through driverless cars, light-reducing glass and forms of recreation that celebrate darkness can enhance the well-being of all.

A reorientation towards nature amplifies how parks are often framed in anthropocentric ways, but can parks be just for insects? Plan Bee (Honourable Mention) develops an incremental strategy for bee-friendly spaces in residential gardens and presents a challenging 'messy' aesthetic for spaces in the

city. Suburban gardens are also components of the humorously presented Meta Homes and Gardens, a rethinking of relationships between wilderness, city and gardens that challenges conceptions of land ownership and the divisions of space.

And what of the dead, where might they be accommodated in Melbourne's future city? Bodies could be recomposed into the soil and then located within the network of gardens and parks across the city, as suggested by Revive: Cemetery as Public Space.

School spaces too, present the possibility for a reorientation of thinking about the components of the city. Seeds of Change (Honourable Mention) uses schools to drive thinking about the building of community and the potential of connecting people into the landscape through a personalised seasonal calendar. No longer are 9am-3pm locations limited to the education of children, instead schools become a familiar and welcoming park network.

Changing rules and relationships

The second-placed Parker Model vividly illustrated the possibilities that arise from thinking differently about rules. Quantitative rethinking was also the basis for Forty-five New Squares (Honourable Mention) which demonstrates Melbourne's lack of market squares in comparison with other large cities internationally. The vision of appropriating a range of potential sites to foster food and community as vital elements of a densifying city is a tangible one. Health and well-being is also at the core of Suburb as Park, which seeks to create a more active landscape in response to the chilling statistics around heart disease.

PICTURING PARKS

Design competitions also provide a snapshot of graphic approaches. In the Future Park entries, the 'machinic' imagery of landscape urbanism appears to have melted into a gentler attention to the texture and tones of natural and cultural systems. Many of the entries were notable for the atmosphere they generated, such as the serenity of flooded Melbourne in Mud Bourne or the dystopian bleakness of Pro Tempore. While earlier media coverage of the competition entries misinterpreted a reference to utopian thinking as manifesting frivolous and fantastical ideas, many schemes evoked the utopian imagery of blue skies, blue water, glowing healthy landscapes, and joyful citizens. And where in the past, a helium balloon or even a bird, might have provided graphic garnish for renders, the decoration du jour is the drone, often seen hovering above the imagined parks.

AN EXPANDED FIELD

In challenging entrants to locate a park and then design it, the very definition of what a park is has been called into question. 'Park' invokes visions of substantial green spaces, as much as small insertions into the urban fabric. The breadth of entries ranges from the esoterically philosophical through to the efficiently pragmatic. The drivers for locations and designs presented in the Future Park entries has expanded the field of the thing we call 'park,' and will continue to inspire future discussion and debate. The proposals identify what is holding back the development of parks – the rules, regulations, overlooked possibilities, car-centric values and architecturally dominated urban fabric. The Future Parks competition laid down a challenge to designers and they, in turn, have set out challenges for the public, planners and politicians for how to now realise this richness of ideas.

WINNER

The GAP

Marti Fooks, Claire Winsor, Suhas Vasudeva,
Jacqueline Heggli

The GAP is a new landscape system that cuts through Melbourne's urban form as a response to the world's climate emergency. This green GAP is bold, immediate and likely a contentious addition to the city. To reach a two degrees Celsius warming by 2050 the world will have gone beyond repair. The GAP is an expression of the wound with the intent to repair and create a place to heal.

As early as 1975 there has been a global movement in landscape architecture to reclaim and rejuvenate the urban form such as Berlin Flughaven, The High Line and Singapore Gardens. Time has proven that less structured open space can be more engaging, inviting and well used.

In 2050 Melbourne, as Australia's largest city provides a benchmark reclaim for the world. Landscape architects are at the forefront of this action and planning (since 2019), advocating globally for not only immediate response to climate change but other global issues. In November 2018, women's average weekly ordinary full-time earnings across all industries and occupations was \$1,455.80 compared to men's average weekly ordinary full-time earnings of \$1,695.60.

A 9.3% gap in Victoria.

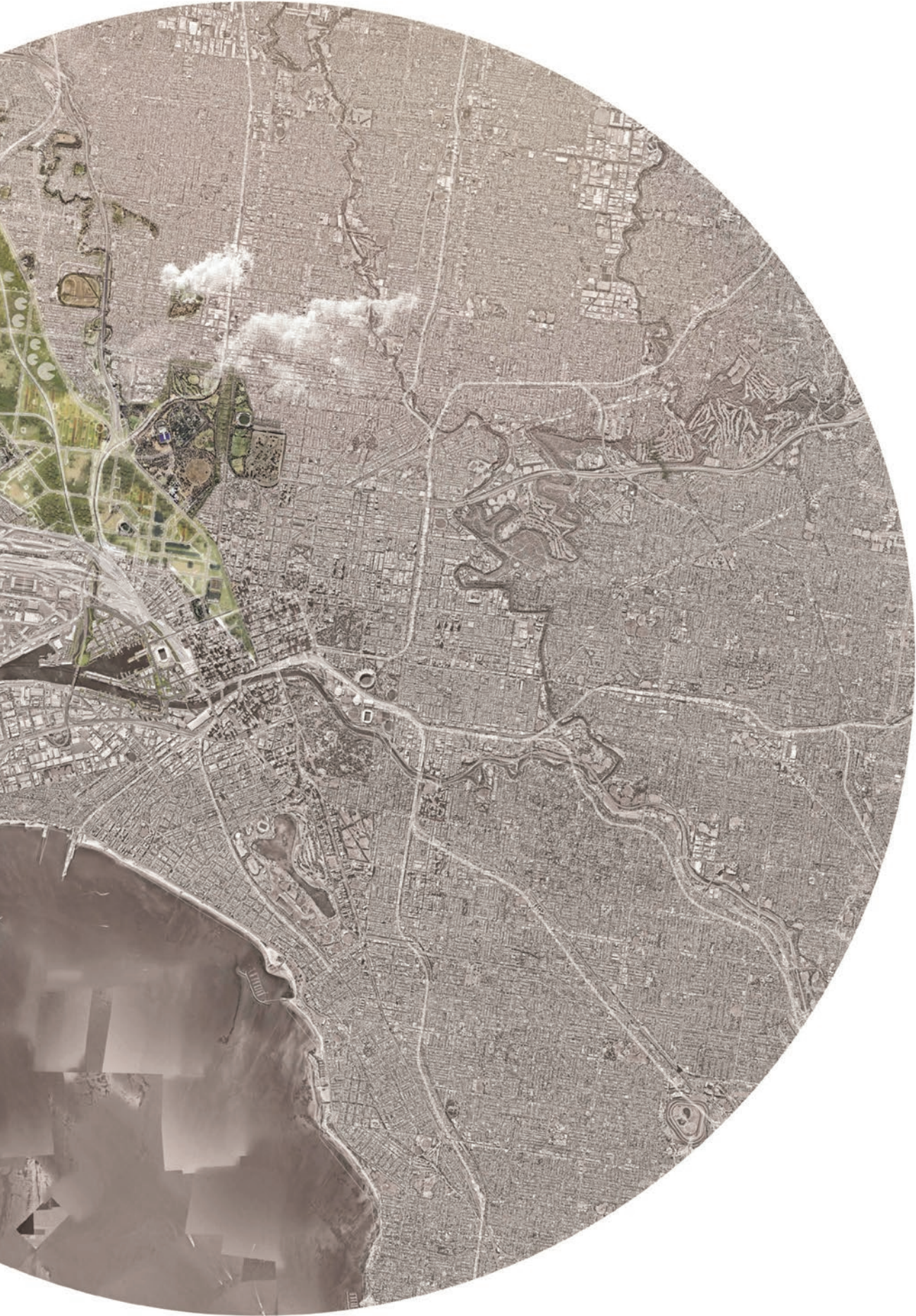
The GAP seeks to restore balance; reclaiming 9.3% at a 10km city radius (a total of 3500 hectares) as park on natural ground, realigning with water patterns and solar movement. The GAP is an insertion that represents a moment in history, an awareness of inequality at a point of no return. The GAP will cut through the 1850 Hoddle grid originally deterring public gatherings with limited open space.

The GAP is not programmed to make profit, nor programmed to include or exclude based on age, race, gender or sexuality. Its success is not reliant on a governance structure to curate events. No government state or local programs will determine the success of the space. The park represents the voice and actions of the predicted 400,000 Melbourne people to lead the occupation of this new landscape.

The GAP represents its surrounding context, something that has become unfamiliar to cities of the future. It is Australian in character; dry, rugged and even bland. A source that represents country and works hard to contribute back the city's clean water, food and energy supply.

A complex land management system will be spearheaded by the indigenous custodians to ensure we are treating this new landscape with care, love and respect.





THE GAP

The GAP is a new landscape system that cuts through Melbourne's urban form as a response to the world's climate emergency. This green GAP is bold, immediate and likely a contentious addition to the city. To reach a two degrees celsius warming by 2050 the world will have gone beyond repair. The GAP is an expression of the wound with the intent to repair and create a place to heal. Globally all cities need to make an immediate and drastic change now.

1.5° WE DECLARE A CLIMATE EMERGENCY

As early as 1975 there has been a global movement in landscape architecture to reclaim and rejuvenate the urban form such as Berlin Flughafen, The High Line and Singapore Gardens. Time has proven that less structured open space can be more engaging, inviting and well used.



In 2020 Melbourne, as Australia's largest city provides a benchmark for the world. As the largest reclaim in history. Landscape architects are the forefront of this action and planning (since 2019), advocating globally for not only immediate response to climate change but other global social issues. In November 2018, women's average weekly ordinary full-time earnings across all industries and occupations was \$1,456.00 compared to men's average weekly ordinary full-time earnings of \$1,605.60.

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The GAP seeks to restore balance, reclaiming 9.3% at a 10km city radius (a total of 3500 hectares) as park on natural ground, realigning with water patterns and solar movement. The GAP is an insertion that represents a moment in history, an awareness of inequality at a point of no return. The GAP will cut through the 1850 Hoddle grid originally deterring public gatherings with limited open space.

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STAGE 1 YEAR 2030

The Metropolitan Strategy Melbourne 2030 has been delivered by the City of Melbourne. Removal of private cars and construction of new arterial transport links.
 - Main underground road connector east west of GAP
 - New rapid bus and train sky link will link the city at its longest length
 - A new tram line will frame the GAP at the 8km out from the city
 - Streets will be converted into water systems and new trees planted adjacent retained and new bike paths.
 The community within the GAP will prepare for change and relocation.



STAGE 2 2035 -2040

First phase of demolition for the GAP will be to dismantle and remove materials for reuse in construction of the new park that retains all existing parks within. Waste product will be used as fill for proposed topography. Construction of the following will commence:
 - Topography built up over rail system and underground road system
 - Destination created at centre of hub including small mixed used areas built within landscape
 - A Wetland system connects the north through Meribroming River to the Elizabeth Street low point.
 - The biodiversity corridor is strengthened along waterways
 - Solar panels installed over 4km² area to the north of the GAP will supply 140000 homes.
 - 8000 trees planted by the community
 - New sustainable connectors for walking, cycling, bus, and train
 - With a 15min walk across the gap at its widest point and pedestrian connectivity is enhanced.

STAGE 3 2050 +

The GAP will disband and transform into a system to heal the urban form and environment. The people of Melbourne inform the program of the GAP through the facilitation of landscape architects. Elements could include: recreation and play, bio pools, urban agriculture, community gardens, walking tracks, landart and culture, open grassland and woodland, views and vistas to the city and parkland.



CONNECTION TO AND CARE FOR COUNTRY

A complex land management system will be spearheaded by the indigenous custodians of the land to ensure we are treating this new landscape with care, love and respect. Understanding and connection to this land will be through the reinterpreted farming and agriculture practices. This may include grow crops of tubers such as yams, grain such as native millet, macadamia nuts, fruits and berries.

Fallen out of the above that landscape character appears dry and rugged. It is a source that represents country and works hard to contribute back the city's clean water, food and energy supply. There are no predominant routes. The GAP advances as the combined user's daily journey.

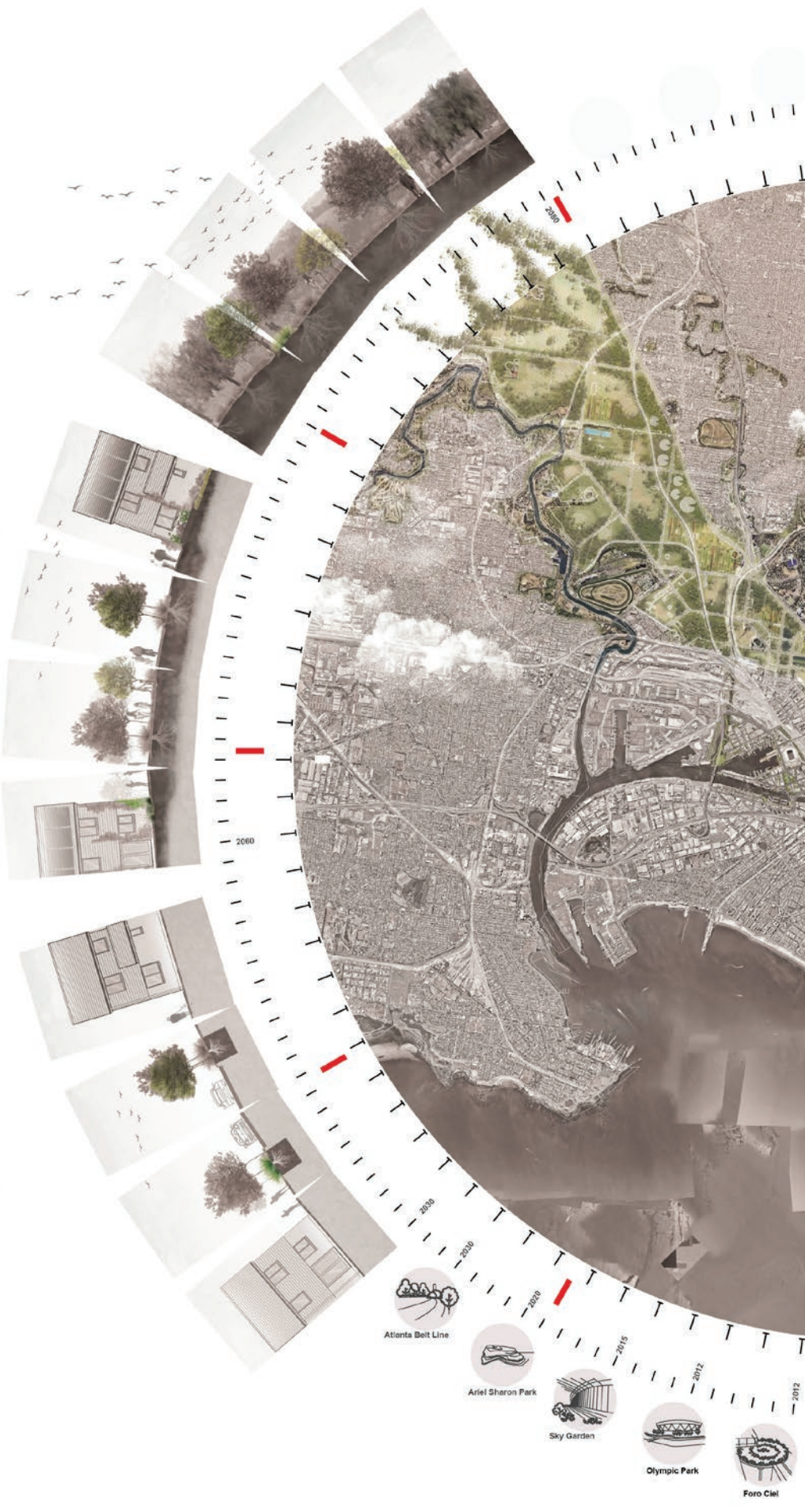
SAFE BUT NOT SURVEILLED.

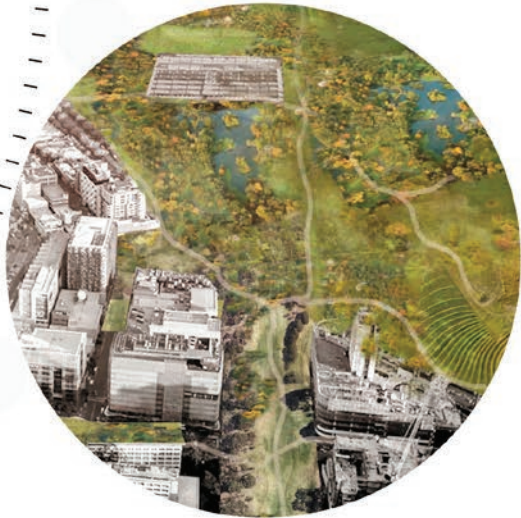
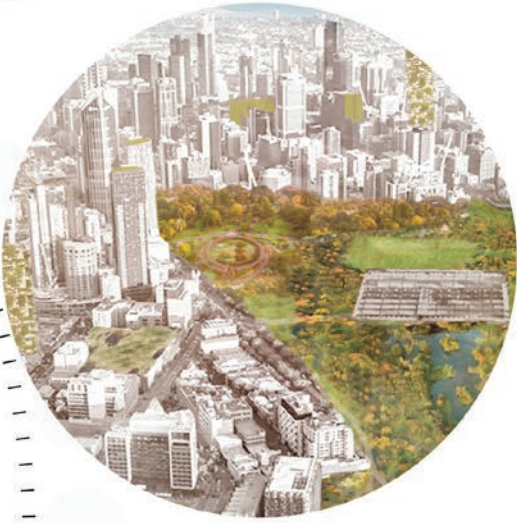
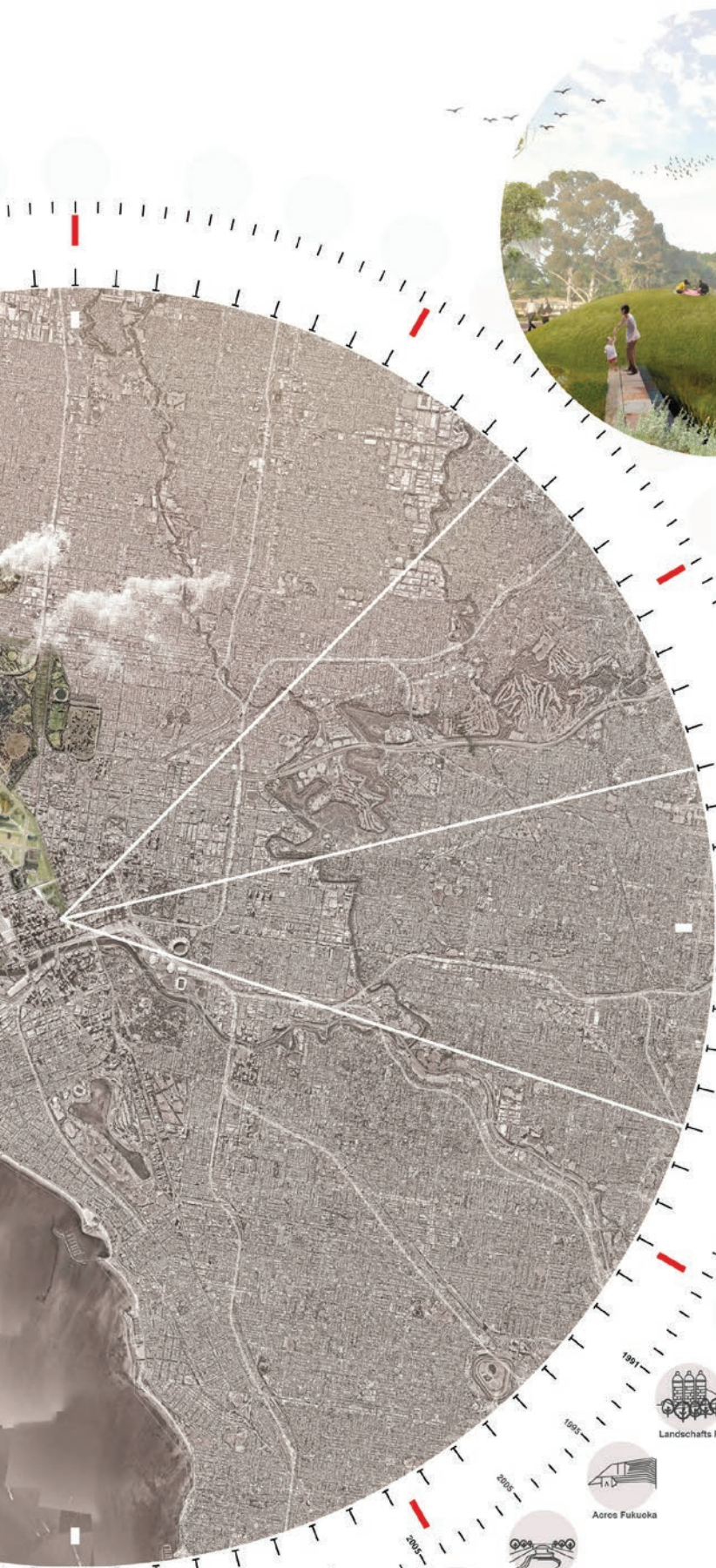
A safer place but not a controlled space. The GAP is not surveyed or monitored. Risk is managed by informal structures. Surveillance and monitoring is minimal allowing minority communities to enjoy refuge.

Sight lines are managed by subtle cues in topography, as you near the centre of the GAP the landmarks increase. A digital profile system is setup once those entering into the gap, monitoring space movements within.

ACQUISITION AND GOVERNANCE

Aligned to the GAP project will be the implementation of new structure plans across the city focusing on sustainable medium density development along the existing train network and next a new circular route. Private properties removed as part of the GAP project will be offset into this new development.





- 2010 Brooklyn Grange
- 2009 The High Line
- 2008 Freshkills Park
- 2008 Tempelhofer, Berlin
- 2005 Parking Day
- 2005 Cheonggyecheon
- 1997 Acros Fukuoka
- 1991 Landschafts Park

The Future Park Design Ideas Competition
 Presented by the University of Melbourne, in partnership with Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA)
 Team: Mari Fooks, Claire Winsor, Suhan Vasudeva, Jacqueline Hogg
 A1 PANE1 [1/2]

RUNNER UP

The NBN

(National Biodiversity Network)

Alexander Breedon

Not so long ago, in a parallel universe not too far away, best friends Tony Abbott and Malcolm Turnbull were ready for their big announcement. Having recently won the 2013 election both Tony and Malcolm were positively ecstatic and couldn't wait to spill the beans at their first press conference.

Tony:

'We're here today to announce the coalition's plan to ensure that Australians get much faster, much better, much more affordable access to biodiversity and ecosystem services in the years ahead.'

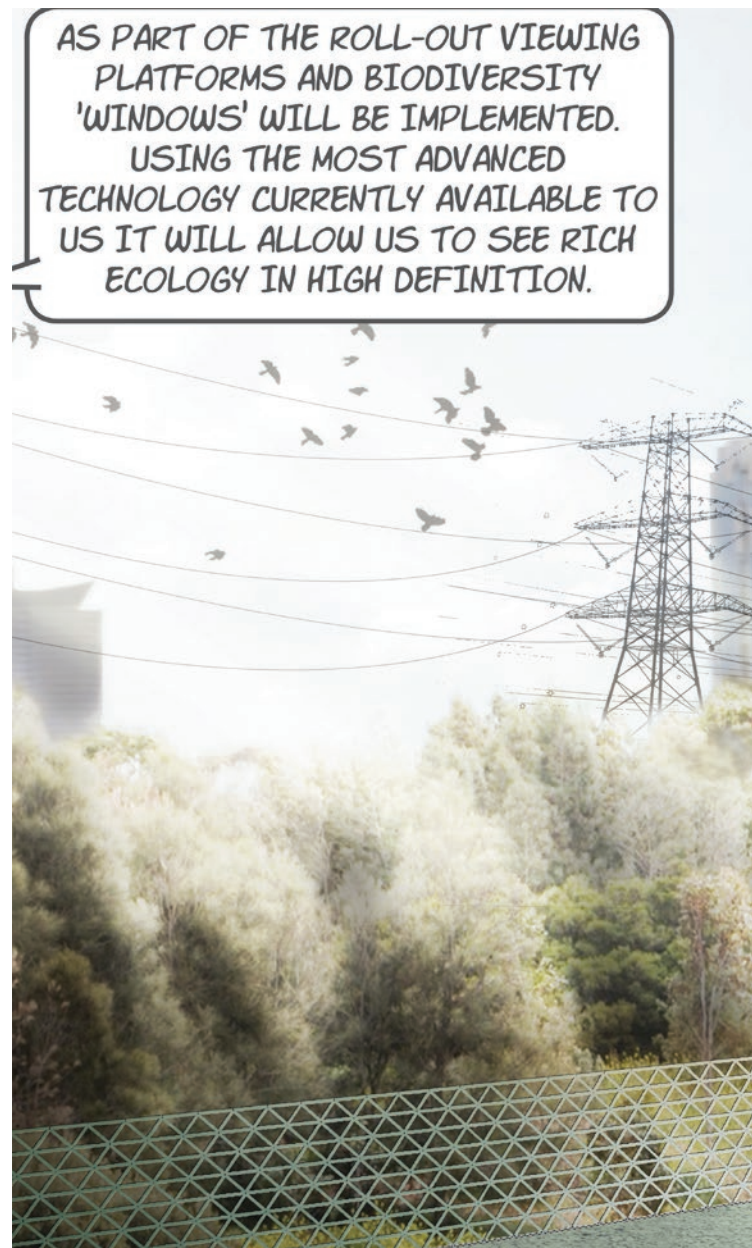
'Our modern lives are absolutely unimaginable without access to nature. I couldn't do my job without it. Teachers, nurses, business people and families all rely on nature for their health and wellbeing. But millions of Australians struggle to get access to the bush every day. It's important that they receive better quality biodiversity than they are currently getting.'

'We believe in a National Biodiversity Network and we will deliver it faster and more affordably than the Labor party possibly can!'

The NBN (National Biodiversity Network) is a vision for an ecological project of continental reach and significance. Outrageously bold at over 60,000km, it brings forward the question 'Why is biodiversity not a national aspiration?', while everything else seems to be... Roads, telecommunications, politics, broadband, freight, trains, security, sport, education all have significant national planning, policy and implementation. So why not add plants and animals to the list?

The NBN starts big. By focusing on less desirable linear infrastructure, such as transmission line corridors and pipelines, that stretches tens of thousands of kilometres around the continent there are almost countless opportunities to implement significant ecological corridor projects. The project then looks at the Victorian, Melbourne and Future Park scales to show how the NBN would manifest.

Finally, the design looks at ecological connections, expanding the notion of community & inclusivity, sport and our appreciation of 'nature'.





HEY!
WHAT IS THIS MALCOM?!
GREEN STUFF IS OUR THANG!

THE NBN!

NOT SO LONG AGO, IN A PARALLEL UNIVERSE NOT TOO FAR AWAY, BEST FRIENDS TONY ABBOTT AND MALCOLM TURNBULL WERE READY FOR THEIR BIG ANNOUNCEMENT.

HAVING RECENTLY WON THE 2013 ELECTION BOTH TONY AND MALCOLM WERE POSITIVELY ECSTATIC AND COULDN'T WAIT TO SPILL THE BEANS AT THEIR FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE.

Live Sydney

WE'RE HERE TODAY TO ANNOUNCE THE COALITION'S PLAN TO ENSURE THAT AUSTRALIANS

GET MUCH FASTER, MUCH BETTER, MUCH MORE AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE YEARS AHEAD.

Biodiversity Plan
The Opposition is announcing details of its plan for a national biodiversity network

Live Sydney

OUR MODERN LIVES ARE ABSOLUTELY UNIMAGINABLE WITHOUT ACCESS TO NATURE.

TEACHERS, NURSES, BUSINESS PEOPLE AND FAMILIES ALL RELY ON NATURE FOR THEIR HEALTH AND WELLBEING

I COULDN'T DO MY JOB WITHOUT IT

Biodiversity Plan
The Opposition is announcing details of its plan for a national biodiversity network

BUT MILLIONS OF AUSTRALIANS STRUGGLE TO GET ACCESS TO THE BUSH EVERY DAY. IT'S IMPORTANT THAT THEY RECEIVE BETTER QUALITY BIODIVERSITY THAN THEY ARE CURRENTLY GETTING

Live Sydney

WE BELIEVE IN A NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY NETWORK

AND WE WILL DELIVER IT FASTER AND MORE AFFORDABLY THAN THE LABOR PARTY POSSIBLY CAN!

Biodiversity Plan
Abbott: Under the Coalition, by 2020 there will be minimum 100m access to new nature

I AM VERY PROUD OF THIS POLICY AND I AM CONFIDENT IT WILL GIVE AUSTRALIANS WHAT THEY NEED.

Biodiversity Plan
Abbott: Under the Coalition, by 2020 there will be minimum 100m access to new nature

Live Sydney

NOW TO MY GOOD MATE MALCOLM FOR MORE.

THANKS MATE.

GOOD ON YA MATE.

NO WORRIES MATE.

I'VE GOT YA BACK MATE.

AH, OK MATE.

Biodiversity Plan
Abbott: Under the Coalition, by 2020 there will be minimum 100m access to new nature

TO DELIVER THIS PROJECT FASTER AND MORE AFFORDABLY WE'VE DONE THE HARD ANALYSIS; DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE OF MARKETS AROUND THE WORLD, AND ARE HERE TODAY PRESENTING A PLAN CONSIDERED INDUSTRY BEST PRACTICE.

Live Sydney

KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF THIS PROJECT BEING ON TIME AND ON BUDGET IS FINDING EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE, PARTICULARLY LINEAR INFRASTRUCTURE

AND USING THEM TO BUILD NEW CONNECTIONS THAT DELIVER BIODIVERSITY STRAIGHT TO EVERY AUSTRALIAN HOME

Biodiversity Plan
Turnbull: The biodiversity c

Live Sydney

WITH MALCOLM LEADING THIS POLICY I'M CONFIDENT IN THE YEARS TO COME THAT HE IS GOING TO BECOME 'MR BIODIVERSITY'

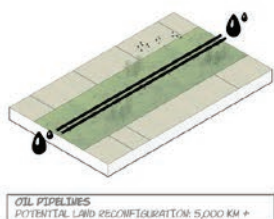
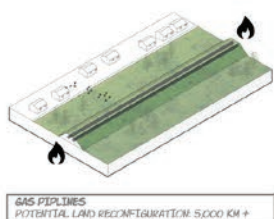
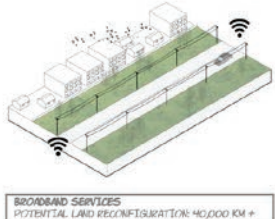
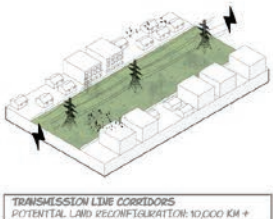
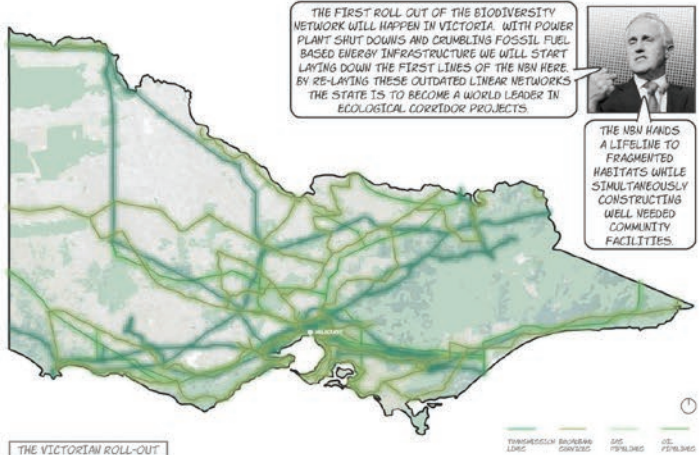
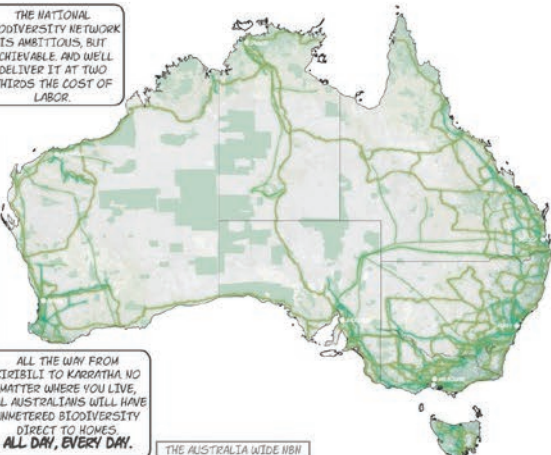
AND I BELIEVE OUR GOVERNMENT CAN FINALLY BRING AUSTRALIA INTO A NEW ECOLOGICAL ERA

Biodiversity Plan
The Opposition is announcing details of its plan for a national biodiversity network

THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY NETWORK IS AMBITIOUS, BUT ACHIEVABLE AND WE'LL DELIVER IT AT TWO THIRDS THE COST OF LABOR.

IT IS THE LARGEST GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT EVER UNDERTAKEN IN AUSTRALIA, POSSIBLY THE WORLD! AT MORE THAN 60,000 KM IN LENGTH THE NEW NBN WILL BE THE NATION'S LONGEST NATIONAL PARK. THIS IS 20 TIMES LONGER THAN THE RABBIT PROOF FENCE.

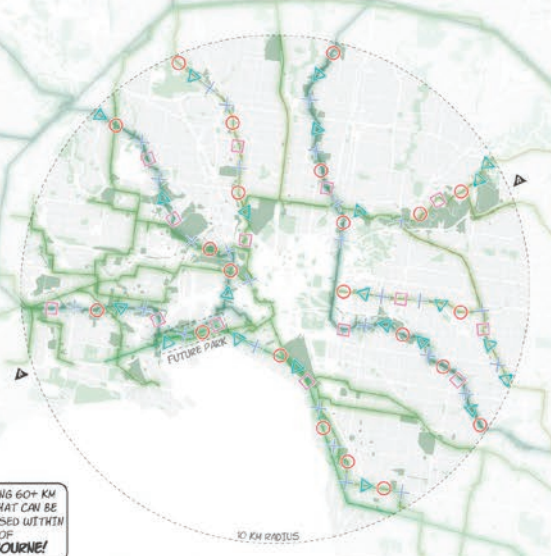
ALL THE WAY FROM KIRIBILI TO KARRATHA NO MATTER WHERE YOU LIVE, ALL AUSTRALIANS WILL HAVE UNLIMITED BIODIVERSITY DIRECT TO HOMES ALL DAY, EVERY DAY.



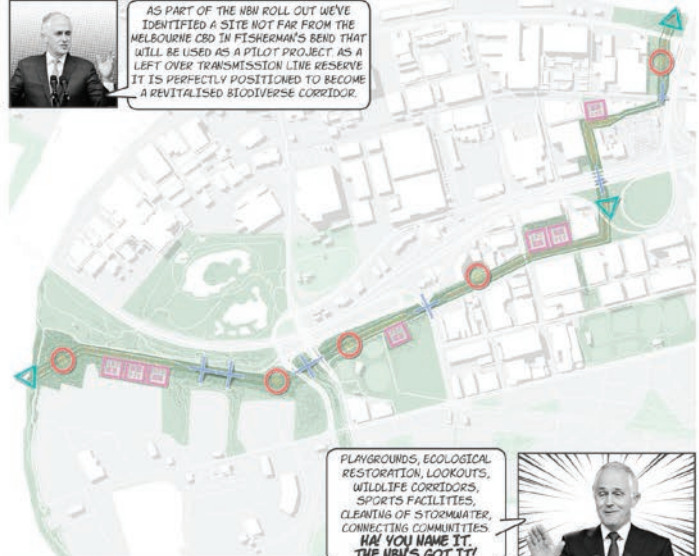
WE'VE IDENTIFIED A NUMBER OF LINEAR INFRASTRUCTURE TYPOLOGIES THAT CAN BE PLUGGED IN AND METRED DIRECTLY TO PEOPLE'S DOORSTEP. BEING OVERLOOKED AND UNDERUSED THESE LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES ARE KEY TO A SUCCESSFUL NBN ROLL-OUT.

AS A COST EFFECTIVE BUSINESS DECISION, LOOKING AT CATCHMENT AREAS, TAXABLE INCOME, EXISTING DERELICT LINEAR INFRASTRUCTURE, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA'S FASTEST GROWING CITY IS THE PERFECT STARTING POINT FOR THE NBN ROLL-OUT.

THERE IS A STAGGERING 60+ KM OF POTENTIAL LAND THAT CAN BE RECONFIGURED AND REUSED WITHIN 10 KM RADIIUS OF MARVELOUS MELBOURNE!



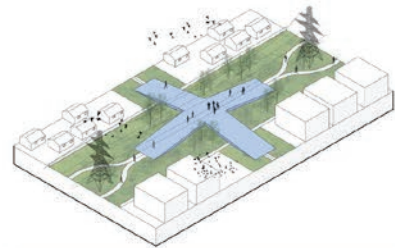
AS PART OF THE NBN ROLL OUT WE'VE IDENTIFIED A SITE NOT FAR FROM THE MELBOURNE CBD IN FISHERMAN'S BEND THAT WILL BE USED AS A PILOT PROJECT. AS A LEFT OVER TRANSMISSION LINE RESERVE IT IS PERFECTLY POSITIONED TO BECOME A REVITALISED BIODIVERSE CORRIDOR.



IF ONE TAKES A 10KM CROSS SECTION THROUGH ONE OF THE NBN'S CORRIDORS YOU WILL SEE A RAFT OF CULTURES, INDIGENOUS MATTIONS, ECOLOGIES AND LANDSCAPE TYPES THAT WILL BE WIRED UP AND THEN EXPANDED INTO THE BROADER BIODIVERSITY NETWORK.

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY NETWORK

CONNECTED STRAIGHT STRAIGHT TO EVERY HOME



THE VALUE OF CONNECTED GREEN NETWORKS IN EDWARD TYPHOON'S URBAN ECOLOGY SCIENCE OF CITIES HE HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF A GREEN NETWORK'S 'CONNECTIONS' IF IT IS TO SUCCEED ECOLOGICALLY. CONNECTING DISPARATE GREEN SPACES THROUGH A NUMBER OF LINEAR NETWORKS SUCH AS GREENWAYS, GREENBELTS, URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARIES, PARKWAYS, BRIDGES AS WELL AS POWERLINE CORRIDORS AND PIPELINE CORRIDORS IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT. POWERLINE CORRIDORS, IF MANAGED CORRECTLY CAN IMPROVE BIRD AND PLANT MOVEMENT AND EVEN LARGER FAUNA SUCH AS BEARS, MOOSE, KANGAROOS ETC.



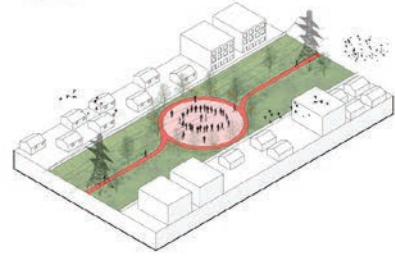
AS 'MR BIODIVERSITY' IT IS MY PERSONAL MISSION TO RESTORE INDIGENOUS CULTURAL ECOLOGIES, SAVE ENDEMIC FLORA, FAUNA AND CONNECT THEM INTO THE BROADER NBN NETWORK.

CRITICAL CONNECTIONS AND RELINKING FRACTURED HABITAT IS ESSENTIAL TO CREATING A STRONG BIODIVERSITY NETWORK. WE WILL MAKE WILDLIFE BRIDGES, RE-WILD PREVIOUSLY DESOLATE MANG-CULTURES, CREATE BEE CORRIDORS AND BUTTERFLY HIGHWAYS!

AHHHHHHH. QUE?



COMMUNITY FIBRE-NODES



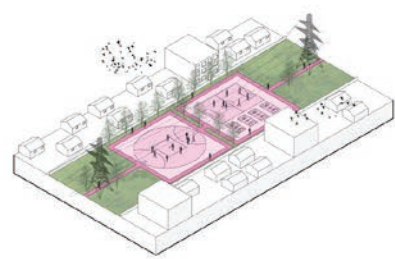
THE NEED FOR 'INCLUSIVE URBANISM' MATSUDA RECENTLY UNDERSTANDING THE COMPLEXITY OF INCLUSIVE PUBLIC SPACE DESIGN IS A DECEPTIVELY SIMPLE INSIGHT INTO OUR NEED FOR MORE OPENNESS IN URBAN DESIGN. SHE STATES THAT THE COMBINATION OF 'GROWTH, AGING AND DIVERSIFICATION OF THE WORLD POPULATION, SOCIAL DIVISION COULD REPRESENT ONE OF THE MAJOR CHALLENGES TO BE ADDRESSED'. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT OUR URBAN SPACES AND INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT THESE NEW CULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES.



WE BELIEVE IN NOT ONLY CREATING SPACES FOR PLANTS AND ANIMALS BUT ALSO CREATING COMMUNITY ASSETS. BRINGING A GRAND MIXTURE OF PEOPLE AND CULTURES TOGETHER IN SPACES OF OPENNESS AND ACCEPTANCE.



PLUG IN AND PLAY ECOLOGY



SPORT: THE LIFE BLOOD OF AUSTRALIA? AS DONALD HORNE FAMOUSLY WROTE IN 'THE LUCKY COUNTRY', "SPORT TO MANY AUSTRALIANS IS LIFE AND THE REST IS SHADOWS". THERE IS A GRAND NATIONAL NARRATIVE OF US BEING SPORT AND FITNESS CRAZY AND AS 'TODDNEY AND TAYLOR STATE "NATIONAL SPORT PARTICIPATION DATA DOES GIVE SOME CREDIBILITY TO THIS 'SPORTING AUSSIE' IMAGE". HAVING SAID THAT, FORBES MAGAZINE STATES THAT WE'RE ONLY THE 9TH MOST ACTIVE NATION ON THE PLANET WITH CHINA TOPPING THE CHARTS. IS THIS THEN CALL FOR EVEN MORE SPORTING FACILITIES?!

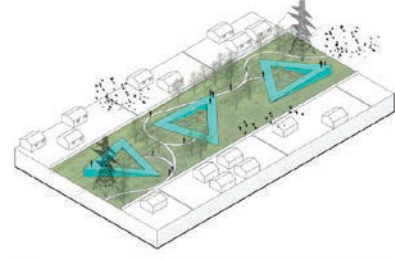


RECREATIONAL FACILITIES SUCH AS SPORTS FIELDS AND PLAYGROUNDS COUPLED WITH RESTORATIVE DESIGN PRINCIPLES WILL CREATE A KIND OF 'PLUG IN AND PLAY' ECOLOGY WITH ACCESS FOR ALL!

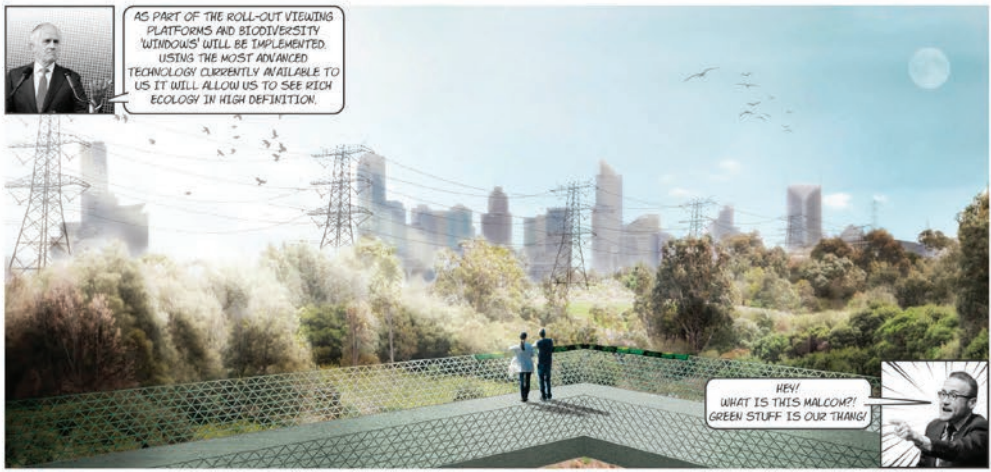
'M WHAT WAS THAT MATE? ALL I HEARD WAS B.L.A. B.L.A. B.L.A.



HIGH DEFINITION BIOMES



SEEING REAL LANDSCAPES CANTRELL AND HOLZMAN IN THEIR BOOK 'RESPONSIVE LANDSCAPES' WHEN TALKING ABOUT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN OUR PROFESSION STATE THAT "THE LANDSCAPES THAT WE CAN BEGIN TO IMAGINE, EVOLVE WITH A LIFE OF THEIR OWN, A SYNTHESIS BETWEEN THE BIOLOGICAL, MECHANICAL, AND COMPUTATIONAL." HOW AND HOW OUR EXPERIENCE OF 'NATURE' IS MEDIATED THROUGH A DEVICE, THROUGH A SCREEN OF A SCREEN OF A SCREEN BUT WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE HUMBLE VIEWING PLATFORM?



AS PART OF THE ROLL-OUT VIEWING PLATFORMS AND BIODIVERSITY 'WINDOWS' WILL BE IMPLEMENTED. USING THE MOST ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TO US IT WILL ALLOW US TO SEE RICH ECOLOGY IN HIGH DEFINITION.

HEY! WHAT IS THIS MALCOM? GREEN STUFF IS OUR THANG!



Parker Model

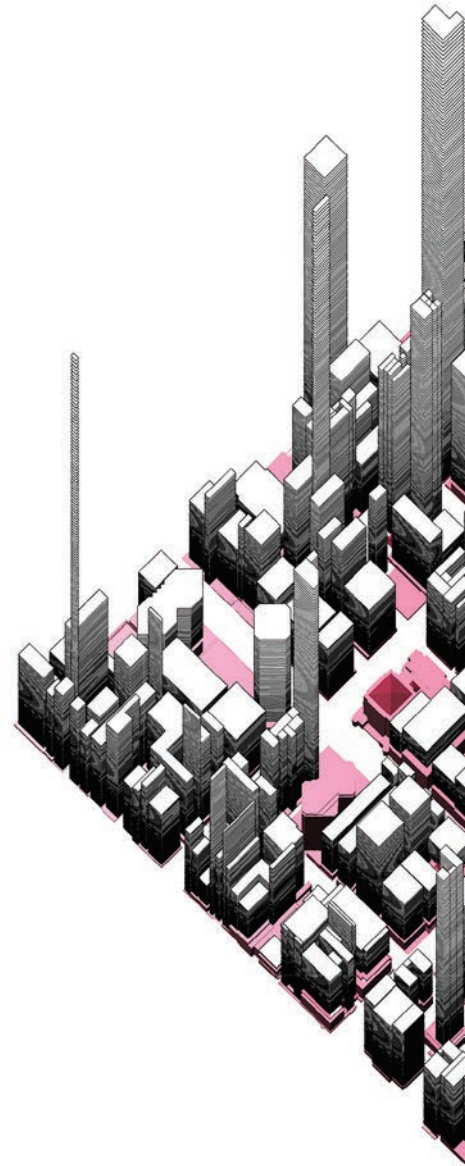
Alter Atlas Architecture: Steven Chu, Nikola Sormaz, Kate Johnson, Alessandro Antoci

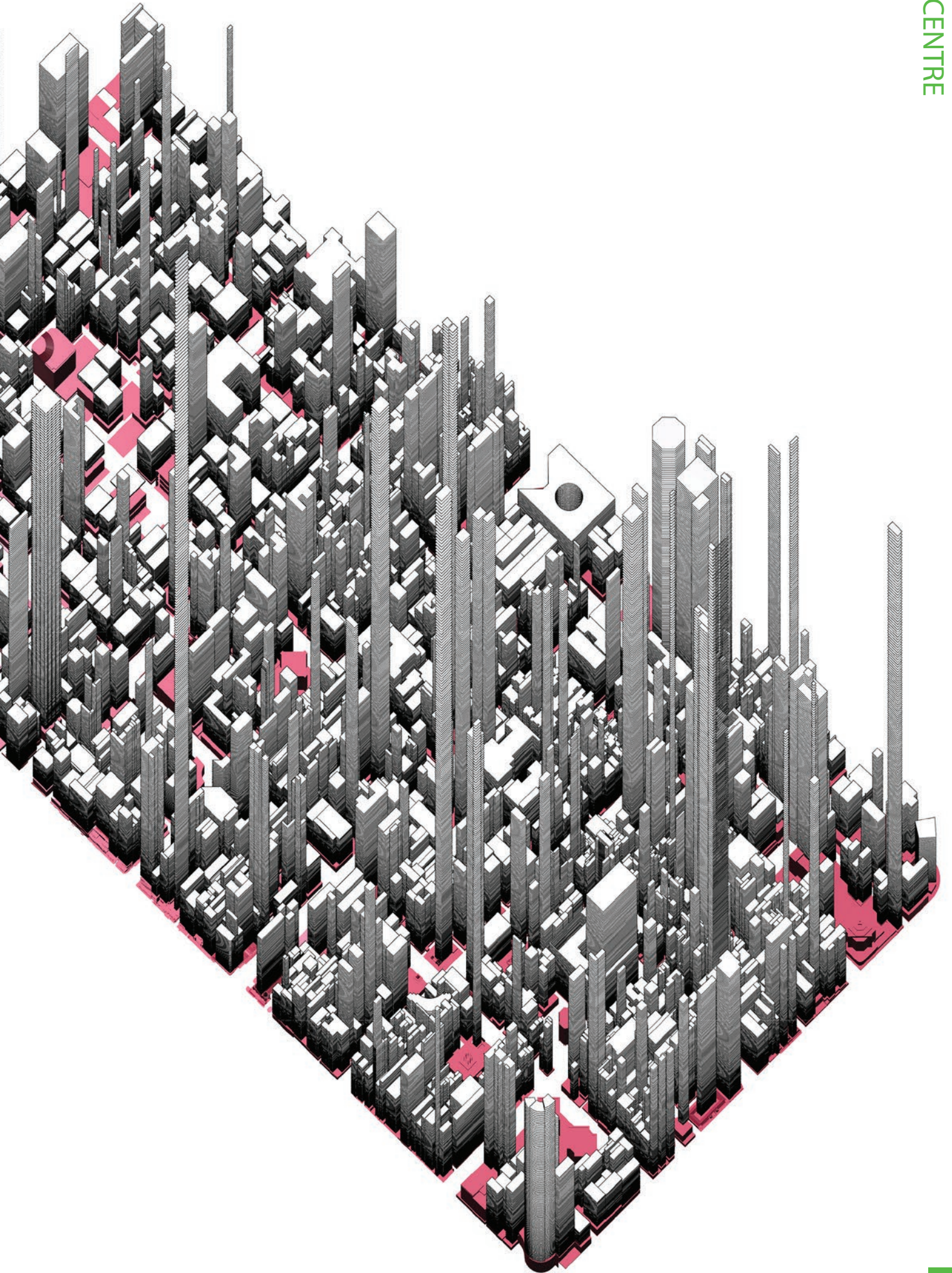
A Model for Optimal Park Yield & A Wishful Recommendation for Grossly Unethical Developers. (Apprehensive apologies to the few ethical developers already earnestly installing rooftop gardens, even if it's only for show.)

The Parker Model is a proposition based on a feasibility study using existing (or non-existing?) planning controls to develop the maximum area of parks and public amenity for the City of Melbourne. By using the contentious plot-ratio-based development method, we sought to realise the undeveloped potential of the existing buildings in the City of Melbourne. This 'development potential' is then socialistically manifested and visualised as new public parkland, rising into the skies. Most importantly, based on recent precedent, we seek to justify an arbitrarily higher plot ratio of 38:1 because of the significant amount of public amenity introduced by our development (100%) and dare we say to the planning minister 'because of how great it will look'.

New towers will be built every day, not for owner-occupiers or investors, but for the public, local and foreign. Redefining the now over-wrung idea of 'parks in the sky', we imagine a future where nature, climate change and public amenities are placed as the top priority in our governmental budgets and on the forefront of our esteemed developers' minds. The Parker Model achieves 38,959,641 sqm (or 3859 hectares) of new parkland in the Melbourne CBD without the need for any new technology, while improving air quality, maintaining urban density, significantly reducing, if not eliminating, the urban heat island effect and providing scope to scale with all future developments within or outside the City of Melbourne.

It is an ambitious model, intended to immediately reassure through rhythm and repetition. It is, for us, a feasible model. It presents us with deep questions about consumption and necessity. It is 3859 hectares of new parks, above and beyond most of us, for the fastest growing city in the fastest-growing state in Australia.





Parker Model

A Model for Optimal Park Yield & A Wishful Recommendation for Grossly Unethical Developers. (Apprehensive apologies to the few ethical developers already earnestly installing rooftop gardens, even if it's only for show.)

The Parker Model is a proposition based on a conceptual feasibility study using existing (or non-existing?) planning controls to develop the maximum area of parks and public amenity for the City of Melbourne.

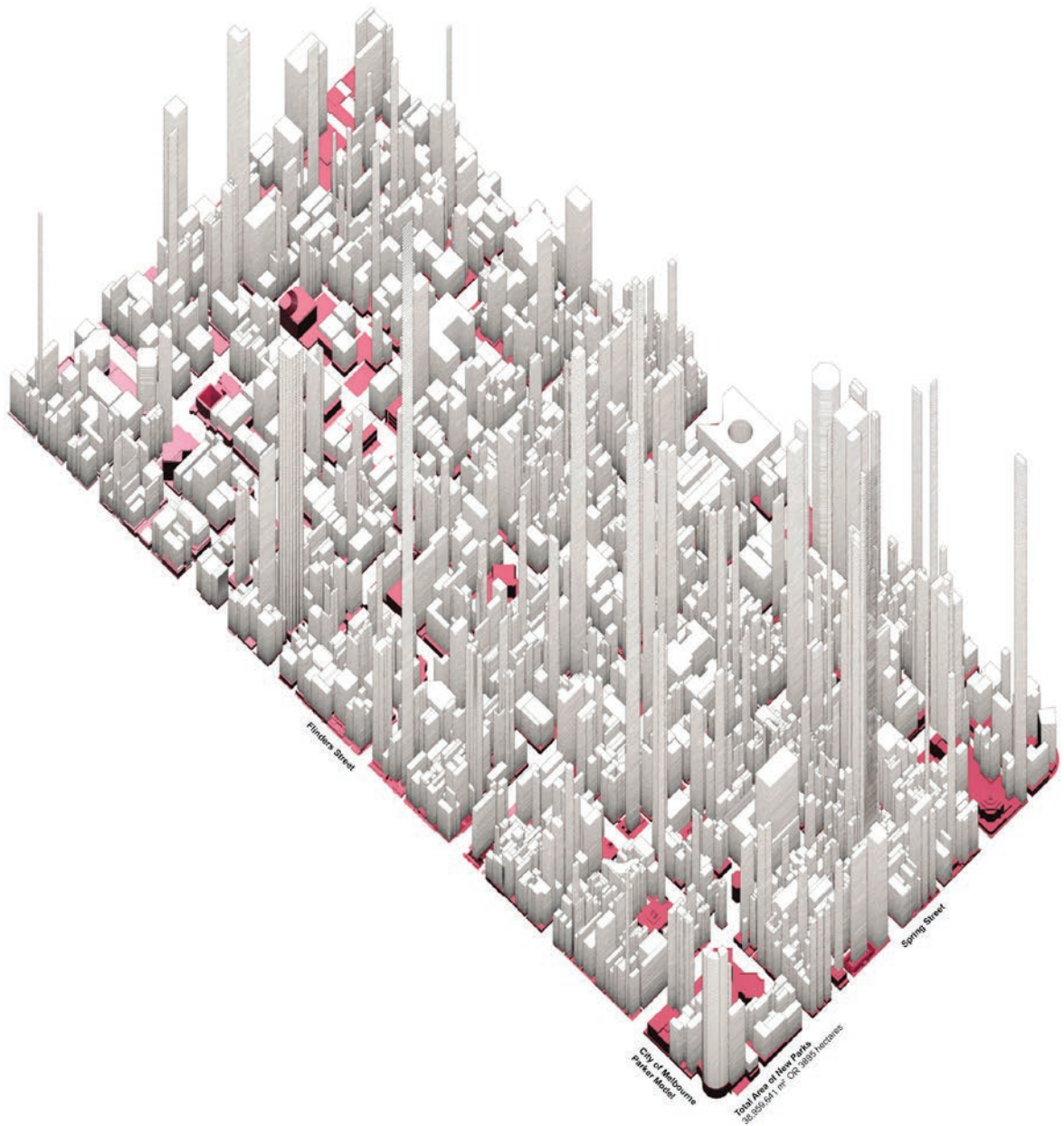
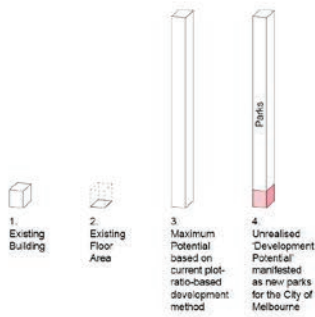
By using the contentious plot-ratio-based development method, we sought to realise the undeveloped potential of the existing buildings in the City of Melbourne. This 'development potential' is then socially manifested and visualised as new public parkland, rising into the skies. Most importantly, based on recent precedent, we seek to justify an arbitrarily higher plot ratio of 38:1 because of the significant amount of public amenity introduced by our development (100%) and dare we say to the planning minister(s) 'because of how great it will look'.

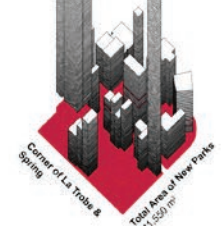
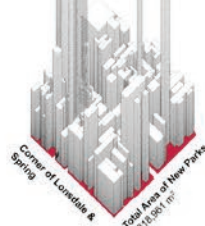
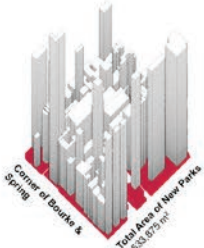
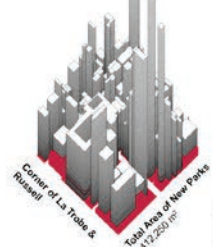
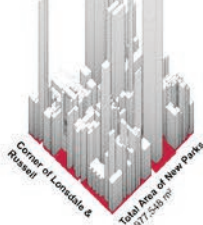
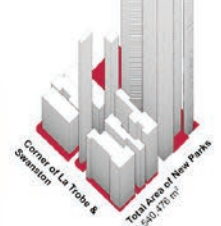
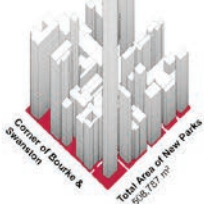
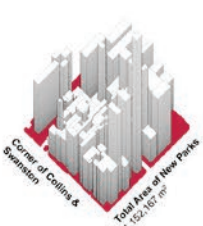
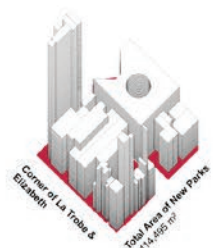
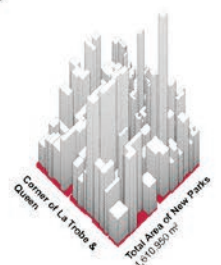
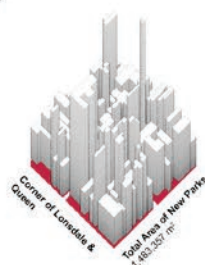
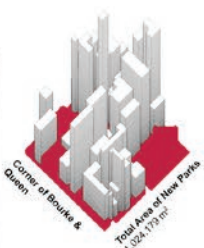
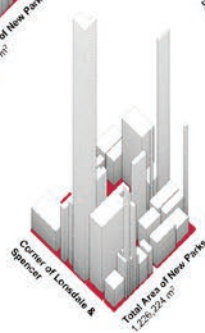
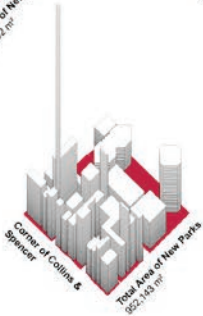
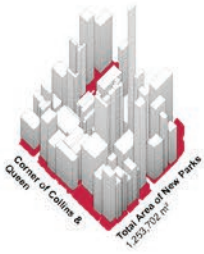
New towers will be built every day, not for owner-occupiers or investors, but for the public, local and foreign. Redefining the now over-worn idea of 'parks in the sky', we imagine a future where nature, climate change and public amenities are placed as top priority in our governmental budgets and on the forefront of our esteemed developers' minds.

The Parker Model achieves 38,959,641 square metres (or 3859 hectares) of new parkland in the Melbourne CBD without the need for any new technology, while improving air quality, maintaining urban density, significantly reducing, if not eliminating, the urban heat island effect and providing scope to scale with all future developments within or outside the City of Melbourne.

It is an ambitious model, intended to immediately reassure through rhythm and repetition. It is, for us, a feasible model.

The Parker Model presents us with deep questions about consumption and necessity. It is 3859 hectares of new parks, above and beyond most of us, for the fastest growing city in the fastest growing state in Australia.





BACK TO THE FUTURE PARK

JULIA CZERNIAK

October 2019

More than 700 landscape architects, architects, planners, and community members gathered in Melbourne at the International Festival of Landscape Architecture to discuss the vibrant opportunities and pressing challenges facing the landscape discipline and the profession worldwide. My talk focused on innovations in contemporary park design in the United States, which range from the use of performance feedback in refining design strategies, to new ways in which design teams engage both communities and policy makers, to the increasing inclusion—even foregrounding—of non-human species, or what I call the valuing of 'other populations' in park design. Driving these innovations here in the US, however, are issues that most countries confront and with which design must interface: too much or too little water, waste in endless forms, and the alarming loss of biodiversity. In fact, a highlight of this festival was the biodiversity die-in that delegates participated in during an afternoon break—a powerful sign of protest against the impacts of urban development.

A day earlier I had the pleasure of joining a distinguished jury to judge a design ideas competition focused on 'The Future Park.' An open brief generated exciting schemes, and those permeated not only envisioned a park that interfaced with the most pressing global concerns but also problematized the political, economic, and social issues around making them. Little did we know what our own future held: a new world order brought about by a global pandemic. The selections we made back then make even more sense now.

The NBN & Pandemics

One of the winning schemes, the National Biodiversity Network, asks a simple question, to politicians but also to each of us: 'Why is biodiversity not a national aspiration?' This question foregrounds the relationship between seeing, representing,

valuing, and acting upon spatial possibilities. Sure, the linear infrastructural corridors that crisscross all of our nations distribute power, goods, and services; provide recreation space; and enable mobility. But their audience is actually more singular: us. The NBN repurposes 60,000km of what the designers call 'less desirable infrastructure' in service of the needs of flora and fauna, the critical value of which landscape ecologist Richard Forman has been preaching for decades. Are we not listening?

Recent research on the relationship between biodiversity loss and possible pandemics reinforces the import of this provocative scheme for a future park. If a paper titled 'COVID-19 is Possibly a Consequence of the Anthropogenic Biodiversity Crisis and Climate Changes' does not grab your attention—and train it on how habitat destruction, the main driver of decreasing biodiversity, will bring wild animals closer to humans and livestock and thereby may increase the risk for transspecies transmission of viral diseases, I am not sure what will. This research is nothing short of alarming, and proposals like the NBN's cannot be dismissed as political satire. If the future park takes different forms, shapes, and scales, it can weave together fragmented metropolitan mosaics and foreground other populations that have just as much value in this world as we humans do. Our lives, literally, may depend on this.

The Parker Model & Access

Many urban dwellers spent far too much time indoors during the pandemic. Their apartments and buildings had no balconies, no rooftop or private gardens, no terraces—not even a view. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, articles in the popular press have reignited discussions about the link between access to green space and income. Years of research have indeed shown the relationship between such access and mental and emotional health.

The brilliance of the second winning proposal, The Parker Model, is its proposition to develop the maximum area for parks and public amenities in Melbourne—the fastest growing Australian city—through policy changes to plot-ratio-based development. It envisions more than 3,800ha of new parks on various surfaces and in various configuration, block by block, throughout the city. The scheme recognizes that innovation needs to be multidisciplinary in order to facilitate change. For our discipline this requires not only design (to envision), but also policy changes (to enable) and clever resourcing (to fund). Collaborations with local politicians, not-for-profits, institutions, and the development community will be instrumental to the success of any future parks.

While increasing access to parks and other forms of outdoor space has preoccupied many of us for quite some time, its discussion in the context of a pandemic has taken on greater urgency. Only the uncompromising realignment of design, policy and real estate development can begin to address such unequal access.

The GAP & Inequity

The final winner of the ideas competition proposes a radical cut through the city, in order to return 3,500ha of landscape back to the country. The proposal also references a second urban gap, or inequity—the gap in annual income between men and women in Victoria. The scheme anticipates, sadly, that by 2050 our planet will have surpassed a 2.0°C warming above preindustrial levels. In this context, the project's bold slice constitutes an action to heal and repair, embracing the image of a park as reflective of place (here dry, rugged, even bland) and as fundamental to the future city's clean water, food, and energy supply. Perhaps most importantly, the custodians of this future park are envisioned as Indigenous, the designer optimistically embracing the increased interest in valuing Indigenous knowledge and community.

The GAP's bold vision suggests that building future parks may just mean unbuilding our cities, together with initiating broad land use changes that catalyzes rethinking development patterns and lifestyles. This 'shrinking by design' approach has certainly engaged designers, planners, and developers, especially where land has been ravaged repeatedly by natural disasters. Some of this repurposed ground has even given rise to widely used parks. Proposing such an approach on land whose value is not in question may seem downright radical, but what—after all—is a futuring competition for, if not this?

March 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic has taught us that responses to crises can happen quickly and—despite enormous challenges—catalyze change. What better moment to seize our collective will, imagination, and energy to rethink this most popular of landscape types: the park. Looking back to these provocative winning schemes gives us a new appreciation for their tremendous merit for imagining the future. Who could have known how prescient our choices would be?

[i] H. F. Lorentzen, T. Benfield, S. Stisen & C. Rahbek (2020). COVID-19 is Possibly a Consequence of the Anthropogenic Biodiversity Crisis and Climate Changes. *Danish Medical Journal*, 67(5), [A205025]. <https://ugeskriftet.dk/dmj/covid-19-possibly-consequence-anthropogenic-biodiversity-crisis-and-climate-changes>.

[ii] Bryan Lufkin, 17 June 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200617-the-luxury-and-privilege-of-a-balcony-or-yard-during-covid>

[iii] Moving Out of Harm's Way Proves Advantageous and Gives Rise to Widely Used Park, <https://www.fema.gov/case-study/moving-out-harms-way-proves-advantageous-and-gives-rise-widely-used-park>

THE FINALISTS

CONTINUOUS GROUND

REVIVE: CEMETERY AS PUBLIC SPACE

STREETS AS PARKS

THE NBN

PLAN BEE

MELBOURNE 2051

MELBOURNE DYNON VALLEY 2050

PRO TEMPORE

SEEDS OF CHANGE

FORECASTING FOR 2050

FORTY-FIVE NEW SQUARES

PARKER MODEL

PARKS & RESTITUTION

META HOMES AND GARDENS

MELBOURNE FROM PAST TO LAST

NON-PLACE > PLACE

SEA LINE PARK
COUNTRY ADRIFT
MELBOURNE PARKLANES MASTERPARK
FOR MARVELLOUS MELBOURNE
A CONSTELLATION OF STREAMS
SUBURB AS PARK
THE GAP
FUTURE PARK COMPETITION_
EXHIBITION LINE

BAY PARK
Ø5KM PARK
SHARK (SHARE-PARK) SYSTEM
FUTUREPARK: A LIVING NETWORK
MULTI DECK PARKS
LINES NO FIRE COULD BURN
CITY OF MELBOURNE OPEN SKY STRATEGY
MUD BOURNE

Forecasting for 2050

By 2050, Melbourne's weather will be more extreme due to climate change. Temperatures will rise 1.8°C from pre-industrial levels and annual heat-related deaths will quadruple. Rainfall will decrease throughout winter and spring and likely increase in summer, potentially coming in extreme events. In response, we propose a park that focuses on adaptation to, protection from and manipulation of the changing climate.

Our park physically moves through its adjustable landforms - fragments of landscape that constantly optimise spaces for different weather conditions, meaning users will be comfortable even in severe conditions. Located in Brunswick, our park is in high-rise residential development zones that will accommodate the suburb's doubling population and therefore increasing the urban heat island effect. It integrates into a greater urban network, spreading cooling effects beyond the boundaries of the park when it's hot, and can also be systematically repeated on a larger scale throughout the suburbs of Melbourne.

Through endless combinations of adjustable landform positions, as well as static topography, the park blocks Melbourne's warmer northerly winds whilst also catching the cooler southerly ones in summer and pushing these out into surrounding streets — particularly those on an east-west axis, as they receive the most sun exposure. In colder weather, the adjustable landforms stay up to become a protective buffer from winds.

Terraces will strategically collect rainfall to help alleviate flooding, as well as utilising water as another cooling device — rainfall is directed down our adjustable landforms, where it is collected in the underground beneath the east wing of the park. Water circulates through waterfalls in the warmer months since moving water has the greatest cooling results.

The underground offers a protected zone all year round and a microhabitat respite for fauna and particularly flora. Vegetation is an essential element of mitigating the urban heat island effect through shading, evaporation, and evapotranspiration. Our tree placement emphasises the wind channel effect in certain conditions, whilst still offering protection in others. More, than ever, parks must act as an integrated part of the city system and be responsive to environmental conditions if we want to maintain our cities' liveability in a rapidly changing climate.





FORECASTING FOR 2050

UTILISING EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS TO REDESIGN OUR URBAN SPACES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTION



In 2050, Melbourne weather will be more extreme due to climate change. Temperatures will have risen 1.8°C from pre-industrial levels.



Heat-related deaths will reach 1,149 per year, quadrupling in amount from today. Typical summers will have days reaching over 50°C.

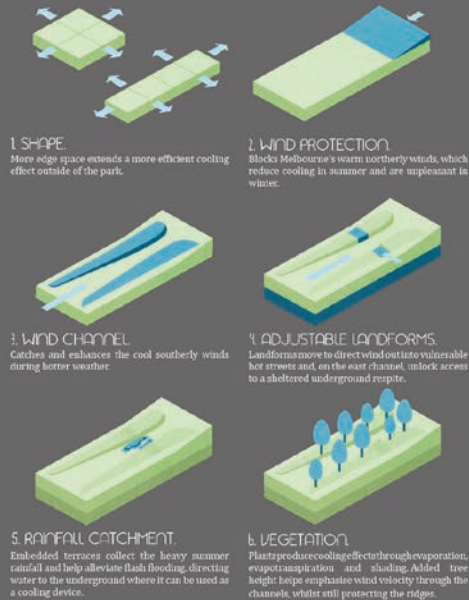


Annual rainfall will decrease over winter and spring, and increase throughout summer instead, potentially causing severe flash flooding.

The park physically shifts to respond to its surrounding climate, constantly optimising different areas in different conditions, and offering protection from the speculated harsh weather.



DESIGN MOVES

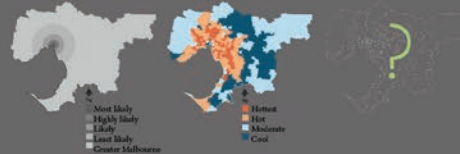


LOCATION: BRUNSWICK



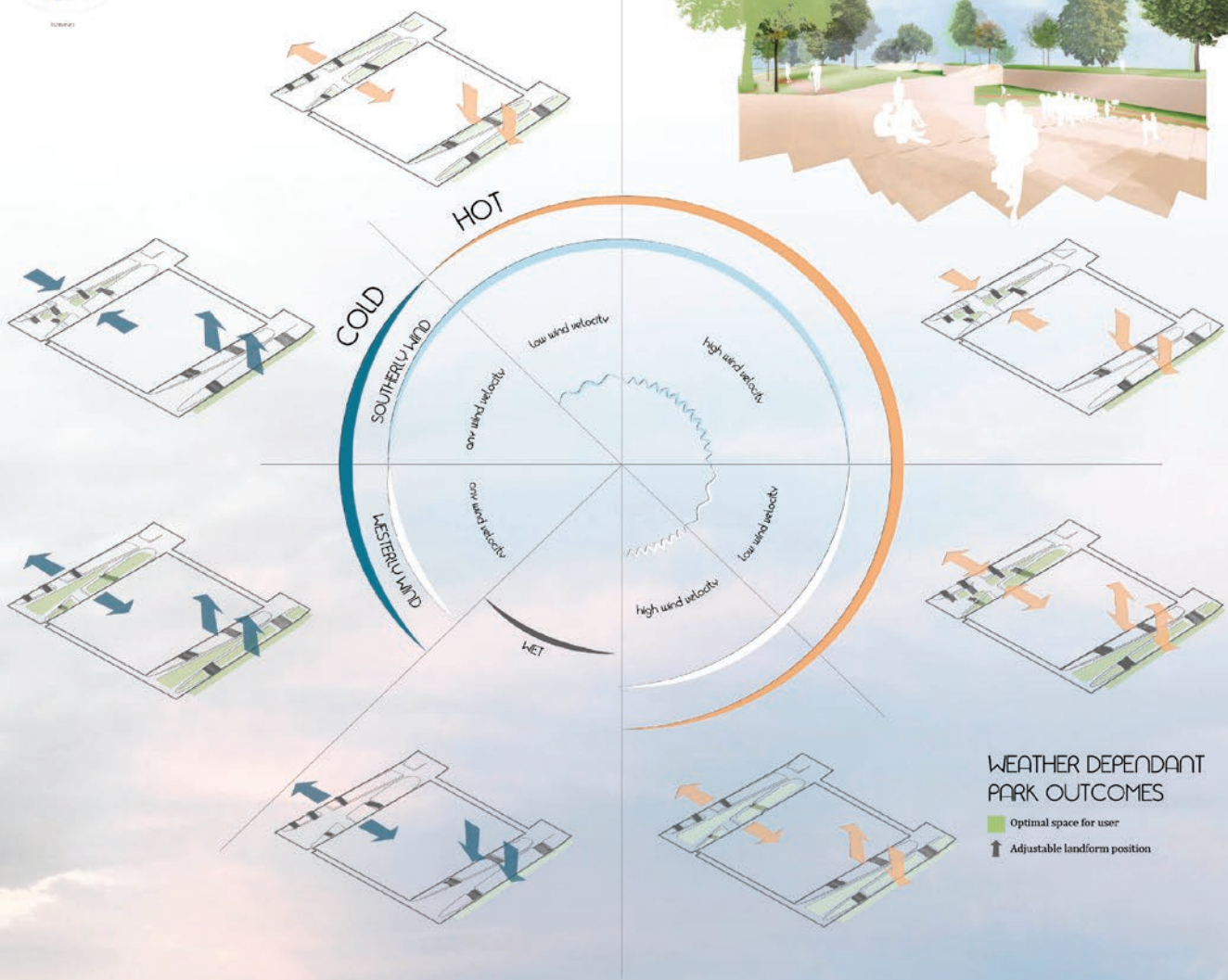
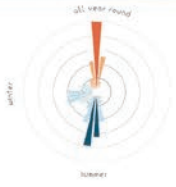
The park is located based on speculated high-rise residential developments in Brunswick, which were established by considering both current industrial zones and the lowest population density. These developments, combined with the speculated increased urban heat island effect across the suburb, pinpoints the area where 2050 residents will be most in need of protection from the climate.

POTENTIAL: MELBOURNE



This park design can be replicated in other suburbs of Melbourne — most effectively within the inner rings of the city, where developments will be forced into vertical growth and therefore produce a bigger urban heat island effect.





FuturePark: A Living Network

A proposal to harness our rail corridors to create a distributed green network of natural systems and open spaces throughout our city(ies) and lay the foundation for greater density, better connectivity, and happier, healthier communities.

Growing Well: Our population is growing, and we will need to live more densely to avoid urban sprawl. FuturePark facilitates greater density whilst allowing connection to nature and each other - a platform for better health, wellbeing and access to services, amenities, and opportunity.

If we didn't have cities, we wouldn't need parks: Our parks provide respite from our constructed environment offering space to play, exercise, relax; space for food grown locally; lungs of the city, biodiversity networks, reduced heat island effect; a biotope collecting, slowing, filtering, storing, and reusing water; and reinstatement of our endangered landscape.

Opportunity for a better outcome: Rail corridors take up a significant footprint of our cities but only achieve one outcome while eroding the quality of adjacent spaces - noise, hard environment, poor safety - 'a non-space

More than one million square meters: By placing the rail underground, we can utilise this network of connected space to enhance our lives and provide a movement network based on walking + riding + rail.

Bringing the park to the people: A distributed network of green space allows equitable access to these benefits. Nodal spaces would evolve along these corridors, some planned, others community-led and organically evolving.

Capturing Value: A connected green network creates opportunities for adjacent land along these corridors - greater densities, active edges, connectivity, enhanced quality of life. FuturePark uses public land as a catalyst for positive change - the consequent uplift in the value of adjacent land can be captured through the planning system to fund this infrastructure investment.

Health and wellbeing - happier cities: Distributing a natural environment throughout our cities enhances our physical and mental health. The reduced cost to our healthcare system over a single generation subsidises this infrastructure.

Level crossing removal: reduces accidents and increases productivity by more efficient movement through our city.





A LIVING NETWORK

A proposal to harness our rail corridors to create a distributed green network of natural systems and open spaces throughout our city(ies) and lay the foundation for greater density, better connectivity, and happier, healthier communities.



GROWING WELL

Our population is growing and we will need to live more densely to avoid endless urban sprawl. FuturePark facilitates the greater density whilst allowing us to remain connected to nature and to each other - a platform for better health, wellbeing and access to services, amenities, and opportunity.

IF WE DIDN'T HAVE CITIES, WE WOULDN'T NEED PARKS

Our parks provide a number of key functions:

- respite from our constructed environment - key to health & wellbeing
- space to play, recreate, exercise, relax
- growing food locally within our communities
- parks are lungs of the city, provide biodiversity networks, reduce heat island effect
- a biotope collecting, slowing, filtering, storing, and reusing water
- reinstating our native and endangered landscape

OPPORTUNITY FOR A BETTER OUTCOME

Rail corridors take up a significant footprint of our cities but only achieve one outcome, while eroding from the quality of adjacent spaces - noise, hard environment, poor safety, "a non-space"

MORE THAN ONE MILLION SQUARE METERS

By placing the rail underground, we can utilise this network of connected space to enhance our lives, to create healthier and happier communities and provide a movement network based on walking + riding + rail, reducing our reliance on the car.

BRINGING THE PARK TO THE PEOPLE

A distributed network of green space allows all of us to access these benefits. Nodal spaces would evolve along these corridors, some planned, others community led and organically evolving.

CAPTURING VALUE

A connected green network creates opportunities for adjacent land along these corridors - greater densities, active edges, connectivity, enhanced quality of life. By contrast, elevated rail creates noise, diminished outlook, overshadowing.

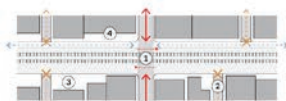
FuturePark uses public land as a catalyst for positive change - the consequent uplift in the value of adjacent land can be captured through the planning system to fund this infrastructure investment.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING - HAPPIER CITIES

Distributing a natural environment throughout our cities enhances our physical and mental health. The reduced cost to our healthcare system over a single generation would also subsidise this infrastructure.

LEVEL CROSSING REMOVAL

Removing level crossings reduces accidents and increases productivity through more efficient movement through our city. FuturePark delivers these outcomes together with the benefits of a distributed natural network and enhanced land values.



Current



5-10 Years



50 Years

CURRENT:

- 1- LEVEL CROSSING SHARED INTERSECTION
- 2- BROKEN STREET ACCESS ACROSS TRAIN TRACKS
- 3- UNDERUTILISED HARD SPACE
- 4- BACK DOORS: NO ENGAGEMENT WITH CORRIDOR

5-10 YEARS:

- 1- CUT & COVER TO RAIL: NEW NETWORK OF OPEN SPACE
- 2- LEVEL CROSSING REMOVAL: NEW SHARED SLOWDOWN SURFACE
- 3- INCREMENTAL RE-OCCUPATION OF UNOCCUPIED PRIVATE SPACES
- 4- NEW PUBLIC / PRIVATE ENGAGEMENT ALONGS THE CORRIDOR POTENTIAL FOR SMALL SCALE, SEMI-PRIVATE GARDEN SPACES
- 5- RECONNECTED NETWORKS ACROSS THE CORRIDOR
- 6- NEW BIKE AND PEDESTRIAN CORRIDOR DIRECTLY LINKING TO CBD
- 7- WATER COLLECTED FROM THE LANDSCAPE WITH INCREMENTAL BIOTOPES TO SLOW & FILTER WATER

50 YEARS

- 1- PARK-SIDE AMENITY DRIVES DENSER MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RECREATIONAL & PLAY SPACE
- 2- OPPORTUNITY FOR PRODUCTIVE COMMUNITY GARDENS
- 3- MORE EXTENSIVE OPEN SPACE & BI-CYCLE NETWORK
- 4- FULL COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL ENGAGEMENT WITH THE CORRIDOR



Scale 1:2500

1. Hope Street Precinct



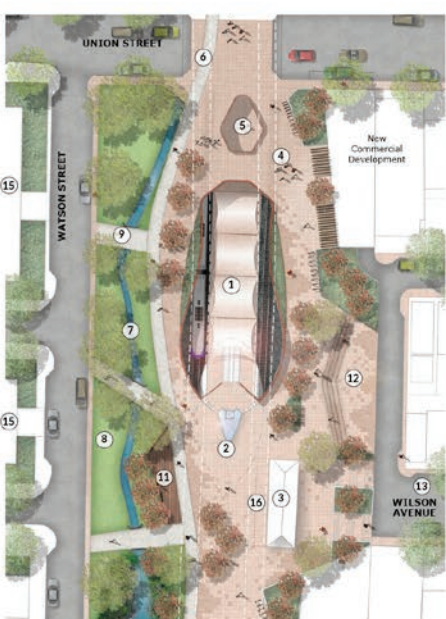
- 1 Provide traffic calming measures at roads to increase pedestrian safety and movement
- 2 Opportunity to extend outdoor dining area associated with Cafe
- 3 Covered decking providing protected gathering and sitting zone
- 4 Public plaza offering space for programmed events
- 5 Opportunity to integrate urban farming and productive gardens associated with the Cafe
- 6 Upfield corridor with shared bike path
- 7 Plaza with opportunity for stage and performance space
- 8 Water course utilising WSUD principles to capture and filter stormwater from around the station and immediate neighbourhood and local streets
- 9 Private open-space with terrace associated with the proposed Residential Development
- 10 Pedestrian connections created east-west
- 11 Potential for local community use such as allotment gardens associated with the proposed Residential Development
- 12 Public open space with seating and canopy
- 13 Underground rail using cut and cover construction shown dashed - see construction sequence diagrams

2. Dawson Street Precinct



- 1 Upfield corridor with shared bike path
- 2 Phoenix Street previously split by rail corridor, reconnected as landscaped pedestrian and cycle lateral connection into Sydney Road and adjacent neighbourhood
- 3 Water course utilising WSUD principles to capture and filter stormwater from around the station and immediate neighbourhood and local streets
- 4 Biotope incorporating WSUD principles to filter stormwater within a complete ecosystem. This creates important habitat value and opportunity to teach the community about natural systems through interpretive signage
- 5 Local nodes associated with proposed residential development
- 6 Potential for local community use such as allotment gardens
- 7 Fitness node with raised decking offering flexible seating options. Opportunity to incorporate exercise equipment and programmed fitness events
- 8 Residential development of former Victorian police site
- 9 New University building as an extension of campus to south
- 10 Landscaped pedestrian movement network feeds into green corridor
- 11 Existing light industrial land converted into mixed use development
- 12 Existing supermarket with new residential development and green roof over. New townhouses at ground level provide active edge to public realm.
- 13 Arbours with climbing planting and seating provide passive space around junction
- 14 Underground rail using cut and cover construction shown dashed - see construction sequence diagrams

3. Jewell Station Precinct



- 1 New station below ground with voids to ground plan open to the sky
- 2 Station entry with canopy over
- 3 Original station building retained and converted into community centre
- 4 Plaza space around void to station
- 5 Smaller void to station below
- 6 New shared Upfield Bike path
- 7 Water course utilising WSUD principles to capture and filter stormwater from around the station and immediate neighbourhood and local streets
- 8 Green corridor with new and retained existing indigenous trees and planting
- 9 Lateral connections into local street network with bridging over water course
- 10 Biotope incorporating WSUD principles to filter stormwater within a complete ecosystem. This creates important habitat value and opportunity to teach the community about natural systems through interpretive signage
- 11 Seating area set into landscape
- 12 Local node beside residential neighbourhood
- 13 Connection through to Sydney Road
- 14 New residential development around station precinct currently under construction
- 15 Future development of existing residential properties creating higher density catalysed by new connectivity and amenity of underground rail and replacing this with a green corridor and active public realm
- 16 Underground rail using cut and cover construction shown dashed - see construction sequence diagrams

Phase construction sequence for underground rail



Melbourne Dynon Valley 2050

We respectfully acknowledge the Boon Wurrung and Woiwurrung (Wurundjeri) peoples of the Kulin Nation, who are the traditional custodians of the lands in which the City of Melbourne local government area is situated. We acknowledge that Aboriginal cultures continue to strengthen and enrich our community.

Dynon Valley is a new part of Melbourne. It has grown from an idea of the landscape as the foundation for urbanism, built on an integrated place-based approach to natural systems - water, energy, flora and fauna habitat - and recognises that humans share this place with many other living things. Why here?

Melbourne is growing westward but is disconnected from its green system. Greening the railway spine creates green spaces with local and regional impacts. A new urban area, home to 61,000 people, leverages 110 hectares of green space and 30,000 new trees to connect across waterways; through the CBD, Flemington and metropolitan Melbourne.

A park in the 21st century will acknowledge green infrastructure as a city-wide system that is not just for people, but provide connectivity for water, animal and plant communities. It will provide for ecology, restoration and rewilding; celebrate the culture of Melbourne and embrace solutions that merge built form with landscape for production and recreation.

The park will acknowledge this place in many ways. Ecological – An understanding of the original ecosystem overlaid with a productive landscape; a place of refuge for fauna and people. An urban forest and waterway from Moonee Ponds Creek to the Maribyrnong River. Aboriginal – An ecologically restorative and balanced environment that maximises strong physiological, cultural and spiritual connection with nature. Social – A new transit line and a web of active transport create easy accessibility within the city. The all-season multi-use landscape and topography of ridgelines and valleys encourages activity and provides viewing platforms for engagement. Functional – The park and its neighbourhoods have a legible structure that provides a hierarchy of multifunctional places integrated into the everyday life of Melbourne. Sustainable – The biorhythms of the park support a carbon-neutral outcome with recycled water and biomass loops that reach into the surrounding neighbourhoods with interconnected urban farms.

Where Melbourne is growing... Dynon Valley







Acknowledgement of Country
 We respectfully acknowledge the Boon Wurrung and Woiwurrung (Wurundjari) peoples of the Kulin Nation, who are the traditional custodians of the lands in which the City of Melbourne local government area is situated. We acknowledge that Aboriginal cultures continue to strengthen and enrich our community.

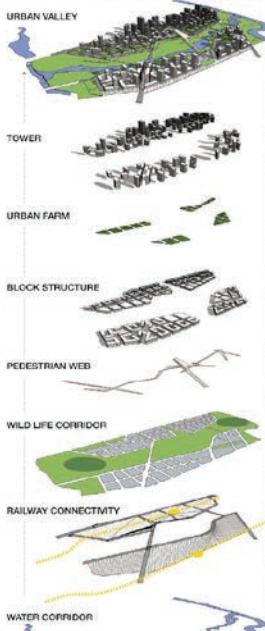
MELBOURNE DYNON VALLEY 2050

Dynon Valley is a new part of Melbourne:
 It has grown from an idea of the landscape as the foundation for urbanism, built on an integrated place based approach to natural systems - water, energy, flora and fauna habitat - and recognises that humans share this place with many other living things.

- A park in the 21st century will:**
- Acknowledge that green infrastructure is a **system** across the city
 - Recognise that green networks are not just for people, but provide **connectivity for water, animal and plant communities**
 - Provide for restoration and **rewilding**.
 - Celebrate the culture of Melbourne and its **'4 Seasons in 1 Day'** narrative
 - Embrace solutions that **merges built form with landscape** for production and recreation
 - Ecology and the city is a **singular three dimensional eco-system**

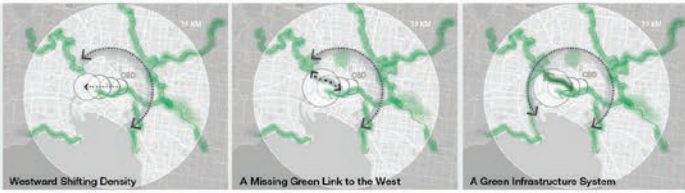
- The park will acknowledge this place in many ways:**
- Ecological** - An understanding of the original ecosystem overlaid with a productive landscape; a place of refuge for fauna and people. An urban forest and waterway stretching from Moonee Ponds Creek to the Maribyrnong River.
 - Aboriginal** - An ecologically restorative and balanced environment that maximizes strong physiological, cultural and spiritual connection with nature.
 - Social** - A new transit line and a web of active transport make this place easily accessible within the city. The all season multi-use landscape, a topography of ridgelines and valleys, encourages activity and provides viewing platforms for engagement.

- Functional** - The park and its neighbourhoods have a legible structure that provides a hierarchy of multifunctional places integrated into the everyday life of Melbourne.
- Sustainable** - The biorhythms of the park will support a carbon neutral outcome with a recycled water and biomass loop that reaches into the surrounding neighbourhoods with interconnected urban farms.



Why here?

- Melbourne is growing westward
- it is disconnected from its western green system
- The missing link fulfills the interconnections
- Provide a green network that links the metropolitan area



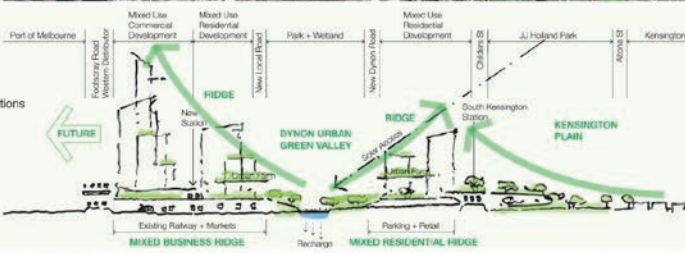
Missing Link

- Greening the railway spine from Richmond to Footscray
- Connecting Melbourne to:
 - o Yarra River
 - o Moonee Ponds Creek
 - o Maribyrnong River
- Creating green spaces with local and regional impacts
- Provide a new part of Melbourne - Dynon Valley



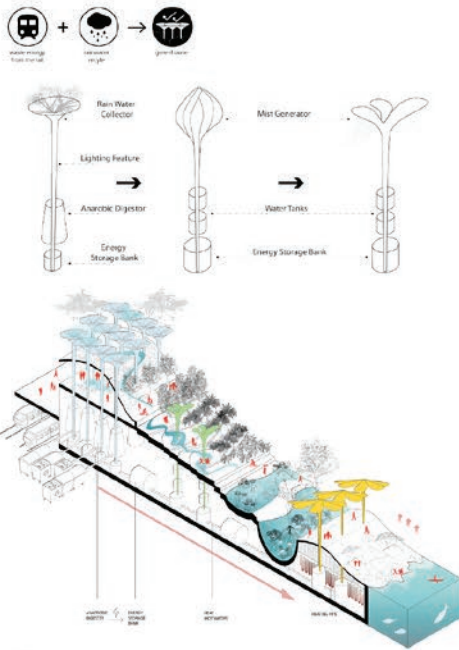
Dynon Valley

- Home to 61,000 people
- 110 hectares of green space
- 12 hectares of urban farm
- 7 hectares of public plazas
- 37 hectares of the grained circulations
- 30,000 new trees
- Connecting:
 - o across waterways
 - o through the city
 - o the CBD and Flemington
 - o metropolitan Melbourne

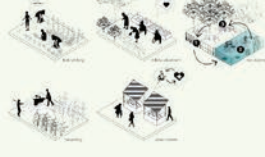


Where Melbourne is growing... Dynon Valley

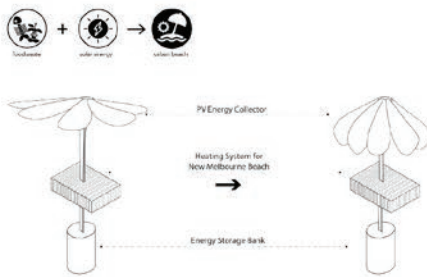
Spring



- **Environment/atmosphere: THE FOREST ... 'rejuvenation and regrowth'**
- Create the perfect micro climate for edible plants utilizing rain water, mist generation and climate controlled greenhouses and market spaces
- Generate fuel, heat and electricity entirely with green waste from the park via an on-site biomass boiler. Harvest rainwater, store and reuse
- Encourage fast and healthy year-round growing of bush food, botanicals and heirloom vegetation utilizing recycled irrigation within a shading system
- Celebrate spring through resident participation in the seasonal cycle of the urban farm and forest through active engagement with nature



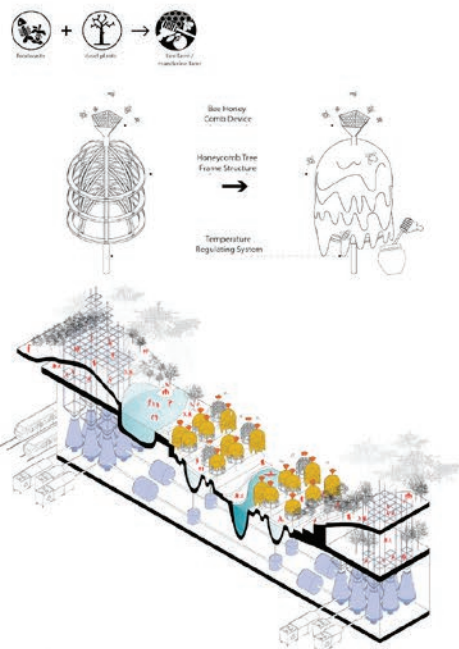
Summer



- **Environment/atmosphere: THE BEACH ... 'a place in the sun'**
- Create a whimsical feeling for summer with flower-like infrastructure that functions as solar energy collectors, waterfall and cooling misting system along the beach
- Generate energy from food waste and renewable sources creating an all-year-round environment
- Define the beach as a summer place with interpretive art such as solar flowers, beach huts and waves
- Celebrate community, where swimming, kayaking, beach volleyball, picnics and nature play can occur. Incorporate cool urban furniture as seating, play elements and gathering spaces



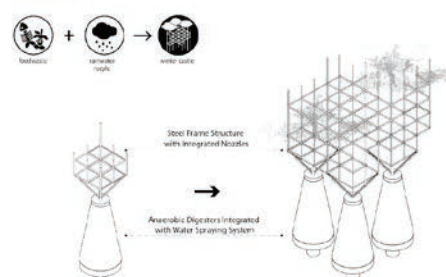
Autumn



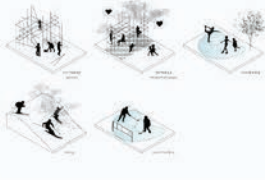
- **Environment/atmosphere: A GOLDEN BOULEVARD ... 'bees, citrus and people'**
- Create a boulevard of honey glazed trees that promote sustainability and builds community
- Generate nourishment through composting green waste for the support of the urban farm, the apiary and citrus orchard
- Educate the public in pollination, food cycle and sustainable procurement practices
- Celebrate social interaction through the creation of a local economy that showcases the benefits of generating sustainable production



Winter



- **Environment/atmosphere: WINTER FROST ... 'morning mist in the valley'**
- Create 'winter castle' environment with misting and freezing of water garden
- Generate misting systems generated from rainwater and biogas from recycling food waste in underground anaerobic digesters
- Build a winter village around a modular steel frame structure, with integrated misting, to provide an active festive neighborhood
- Celebrate program of winter activities - night markets, ice skating, skiing and ice hockey and community imagined 'winter castle'



Plan Bee

The public park is currently the main way for urban dwellers and society to get involved with civic activities, social engagements, cultural integration and urban ecology. However, as the conflict between public space and unlimited urbanisation will be more and more intense in the future, the problem is how to develop new parks within the existing remnant spatial fragments in the urban area.

Moreover, crises such as climate change, population boom, economic downtown and ecological degradation, push us to seek an alternative to shape our future parks.

This design explores the potentials of current Melbourne suburb parks to seek a future park proposal for this highly used and problematic site. The first idea questions whether the human organism is the only user of the future parks, bringing other organisms to the park to speculate on the future urban ecology story.

The second idea is to make budget-friendly parks to satisfy maintenance regimes. The third idea dissolves the boundary between public and private spaces, to explore the possibilities of making public space within private space. Combined these three ideas demonstrate a new concept for parks with low maintenance, diverse organism usage and decentralised spaces as a reply to the challenges in the future.





STREETSCAPE



PLANTS PALETTE



PLANTS LEGEND

- Primary species:**
- Themeda triandra* Kangaroo Grass Poaceae
- Secondary species:**
- Hardenbergia violacea* Mini Ha Ha Fabaceae
 - Convolvulus sabatius* no common name Convolvulaceae
 - Callistemon citrinus* Crimson Bottlebrush Myrtaceae
 - Banksia marginata* Silver Banksia Proteaceae
- Trees**
- Melaleuca linarifolia* Snow in Summer Myrtaceae
 - Callistemon salignus* Willow Bottlebrush Myrtaceae
 - Banksia integrifolia* Coast Banksia Proteaceae

BEE'S FRIENDLY GARDENS PROTOTYPE

Plan A

Volunteering give the garden to the streetscapes. The maintenance will be taken charge by the local city council.

Rates Reduction: 12.5%

No maintenance, for residents who lack of management ability.

For people who do not want their garden spaces, but want to pay less residential rates.

Key Species: Same with the streetscape



Plan B

Planting some bee's friendly species for bees. The selected plants will be offered by local city council.

Rates Reduction: 6.25%

Medium maintenance, for residents who can do average maintenance for plants.

For those people want to maintain their current garden situation, but have some interest in bees protection.

Key Species: *Lavandula x alardi*, *Convolvulus sabatius*

No Pesticides / Insecticide



Plan C

Creating a bee's habitat. Including bee's nest area, bee's friendly plants and clear water sources. The total fees will be full shared by the local council.

Rates Reduction: 50%

High maintenance, residents who have the ability to do maintenance for plants.

For those people who have a strong interest in bees protection and want cooperate to create a bee habitat.

Key Species: *Salvia sclarea*, *Abutilon x grandiflora*, *Westringia fruticosa*, *Lavandula x alardi*, *Phlegmarion sabbatum*, *Convolvulus sabatius*

No Pesticides / Insecticide



SECTION DD'



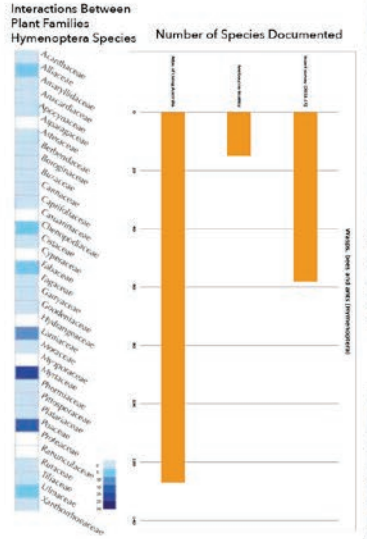
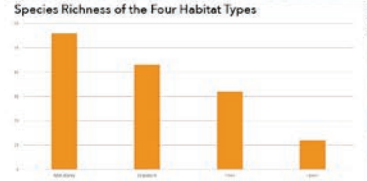
PANORAMA OF STREETSCAPE



PLAN BEE



JUSTIFICATION
 In Melbourne, most of the bees we see are European honey bees. They were introduced to Australia for its economic benefits. Blue banded bees is a native solitary native bees that distribute in Victoria, Australia. They have a unique and important kind of pollination skill called "Buzz Pollination". These bees fly near the flowers, and vibrate the flowers, making the pollen shoot out of little capsules. Some wildflowers, such as Solanum and Hibbertia, require Buzz Pollination to produce seeds, however, there are only few species have this skills. Their living space are squeezing by other bees competitors and human activities. It is worth to protect these types of native bees for this ecological function. Creating habitats in 3 different sites for blue-banded bees is the core of this design.



- BEE'S NEEDS**
- Food Source
 - Water Source
 - Resting Area
 - Safe Nesting Area
 - No Pesticides /Insecticide
 - Dry, shade area
 - Clay Soil
 - Eroding Bank
 - 300m Foraging Range
 - Flowers From Oct to Apr

PANORAMA
 Scenario: In 2029, after 10 years since the temporary park has been established, the blooming flowers has attracted abundant numbers of blue banded bees to establish habitat.

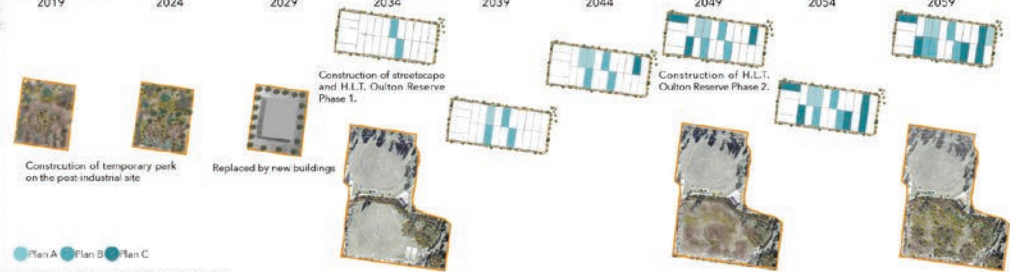


"The nature does not seek to make a connection with us. Animals and plants do what they can to survive. If that means taking over a quarry or a dump, so be it. We should not judge this as 'unnatural'. If we are surprised, it only shows that our picture of nature is faulty."
 -Tim Low, The new nature, p.35

DESIGN STATEMENT

The public park is currently the main form for urban dwellers and the society to get involved with civic activities, social engagements, cultural integration and urban ecology development. However, as the conflict between the public space and unlimited urbanization will be more and more intense in the future, the problem is how to develop new parks within the existing remnant spatial fragments in the urban area. Moreover, crises such as climate change, population boom, economic downturn and ecological degradation, pushing us to seek an alternative to shape our future parks. This design explores the potentials of current Melbourne suburb parks in order to seek a future park proposal for this highly used and problematic site. The first idea of this design is about questioning whether the human organism is the only users of the future parks, by bringing other organisms to the future parks to speculate the future urban ecology story. Moreover, the second idea is to make budget friendly parks to satisfy less maintenance regimes. The third idea is how to dissolve the boundary between public and private spaces, to explore the possibilities of making public space within the private space. Combined with these three ideas, this design wants to demonstrate the new concept of parks with low maintenance, across organisms usage and decentralized public spaces to reply to the challenges in the future.

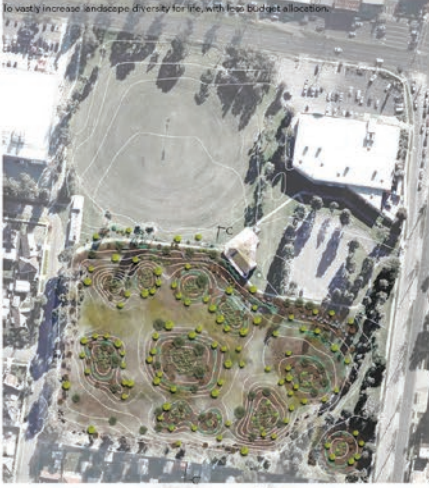
DESIGN SCHEDULE



POST-INDUSTRIAL SITE



H.L.T. OULTON RESERVE



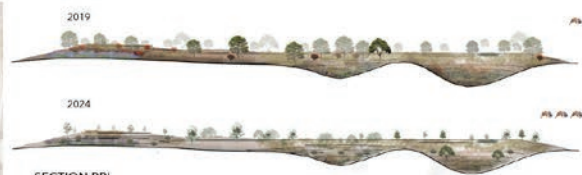
STREETSCAPE



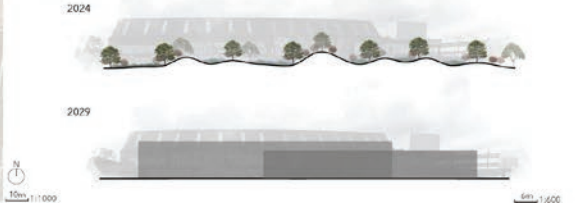
BEES SCENARIOS



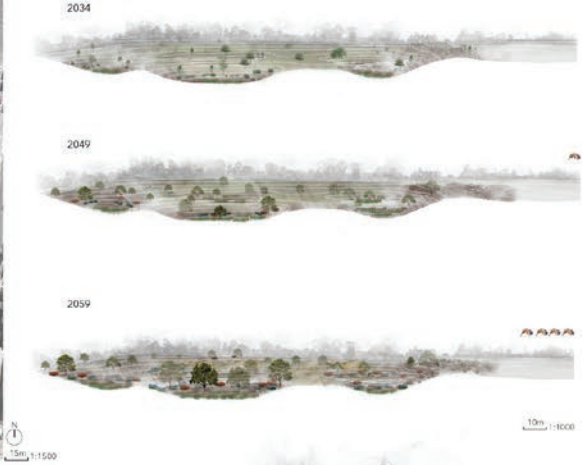
SECTION AA'



SECTION BB'



SECTION CC'



POST-INDUSTRIAL SITE, 2029

Scenario: In 2029, after 10 years since the temporary park has been established, the blooming flowers has attracted abundant numbers of blue banded bees to establish habitat.

H.L.T. OULTON RESERVE, 2059

Scenario: In 2059, after the rain, a blue-banded bee is foraging on the Lily of the Nile (Agapanthus praecox subsp. orientalis) in



Seeds of Change

This project acknowledges the traditional owners of the land on which this project is based and the team pay our respects to the elders past present and emerging. Our future park vision is based upon a mindset of acceptance and sharing.

The future park is a place that fosters - a culture of custodianship and does through a symbiotic schools concept that:

Gives Hope - Despite Australia being a wealthy, developed country, many aspects of the health and wellbeing of our young people have been declining. Purposeful partnerships will prioritise and co-locate new parkland around existing and future primary schools. Doing so gives the future electorate confidence that the government cares for their wellbeing.

Is a Journey, Not a Destination - School sites are no longer envisaged as 9:00 am to 3:30 pm settings for the exclusive purpose of schooling, but as valuable assets that support programs and services for individuals, families and community groups. Co-locating new parkland around existing and future primary schools will increase quality space for all.

Is Common Ground - Everyone's birth month relates to a seasonal calendar that references a native tree or woody shrub that grows in the park. When born, everyone receives a book about their calendar and season that describes their connection, contribution and place - visitors and immigrants receive their book easily. At primary school, children receive a packet of seeds and through school-based initiatives will grow the seeds into trees that are transplanted to parkland. Planting and caring for the seeds empowers children to care for the environment. These future custodians value their park and education because they have a true sense of place and common ground.

The project provides Metropolitan case studies that evidence a problem and provide a solution. The solution includes reclaiming space for the future park and school by aligning with state, local council and stakeholder strategy by fulfilling the following initiatives:

1. Urban Forest Strategy and biodiversity strategy, reclaiming road reserve
2. Integrated Transport Strategy, reclaiming asphalt
3. Open space Strategy, reclaiming land parcels and
4. Increasing waterway health, revealing and reclaiming ecologically significant places of memory.

<https://pursuit.unimelb.edu.au/articles/the-next-generation-of-australian-schools>





Ceci Lathrop, Mo Ritchie, Carl Shepherd, Naomi Barun, Anthony Corbett, Sarah Bridges, Derrick Lim Wei, Jonathan Daly

seeds of change

a culture of custodianship through symbiotic schools that,

This project acknowledges the traditional owners of the land on which this project is based and the team pay our respects to the elders, past, present and emerging

1 give hope

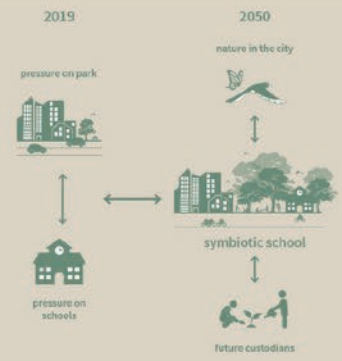
Despite Australia being a wealthy, developed country, many aspects of the health and wellbeing of our young people have been declining. Purposeful partnerships and research will make more of what is there by prioritising and co-locating new parkland around existing and future primary schools. Doing so gives the future electorate confidence that the government cares for their wellbeing.



¹ The Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth (ARACY)

2 are a journey not a destination

Schools are no longer envisaged as 9:00am to 3:00pm settings for the exclusive purpose of schooling, but are valuable assets that can support a range of programs and services for individuals, families and community groups. Prioritising and co-locating new parkland around existing and future primary schools will increase quality space for all.



¹ https://www.vic.gov.au/urban-forest-possibilities-and-water-schools

3 are common ground

Everyone's birth month relates to a seasonal calendar that references a meteorological reality that grows in the parks. It can be anyone, anyone, anyone, a book about their calendar and season that describes their connection, construction and place - visitors and residents receive their book with:



are planted by it's people

All primary school children receive a packet of seeds and through school-based initiatives with partners plant and grow the seeds. This initiative empowers children to care for the environment and understand their position and contribution to the future.

These future custodians visit their park and education because they have a true sense of place and common ground.



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10km radius melbourne

the problem

To accommodate forecast primary school population growth and allow the future electorate to thrive, additional quality unencumbered open space is required in their local community.



Unencumbered open space and connection to nature is important to childhood development and the local community because "access to and use of parks and open space is linked to physical, social and mental health benefits, and is increasingly important for current generations growing up in a world with more structured 'play', smaller backyards, higher density housing and rising levels of sedentary behaviour, childhood obesity and depression."

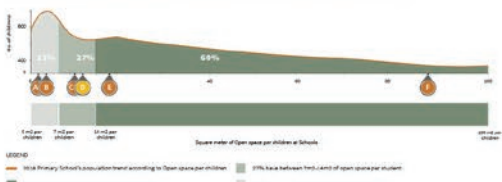
- The Victorian Government mandates that early childhood educational facility should provide at least 7 square metres of unencumbered open space per child
- Our analysis highlights that 18% of Metropolitan Primary schools provide less than 7 square metres¹
- In addition 17% of schools provide less than 14 square metres
- These schools - 1, due to the average forecast population increase in primary schools of 2.2% and 2. The limited space available for future schools - are at risk of falling below 7 square metres
- North Melbourne Primary School is one such school that currently provides 12 square metres per child but by 2041 could provide as little as 3 square metres per child

¹ The Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth (ARACY)

Existing green corridors and Primary Schools



Analysis problem identification | Actual unencumbered open space per child



Analysis actual unencumbered open space per child | Metropolitan case studies



¹ This sum includes not including the enclosed in Footnote Box that is bordered by the school.

Data source | Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA, 2017), State Government of Victoria, 2019 - Victoria State Schools Building Floor Area 2013, d Database | Property.com and Urban Buildings Floor areas were not available for extraction, all figures are best guess estimates and are projected to 2041.



al case study
th melbourne

solution

ject proposes that the future school as a place
ort and the park as a place of connection have a
ic relationship and thus are mutually enhanced
an compromised under future planning and
ressures.

unknown currently for schools with limited
"borrow" space in adjacent existing parks. A
ic school suggests no net loss of parkland to
and provides at least the equivalent open space to

mediate the forecast primary school population
tain at least 7 square metres per future custodian
rate that North Melbourne Primary school
an additional 3, 316m² or a 38% increase in
bered open space.

5,832 square meters required for the North
e symbiotic school is reclaimed by aligning with
cal council and stakeholder strategy by fulfilling
wing initiatives:

Urban Forest Strategy, and biodiversity
strategy **reclaiming road reserve**

Integrated Transport Strategy, **reclaiming
asphalt**

Open space Strategy, **reclaiming land
parcels and**

Increasing waterway health and **reclaiming
ecologically significant places of memory**

June 1855



A landscape with Indigenous and native species is a landscape of memory that is connected to country and will envisage a pre-European natural landscape. Topography, original waterways and native vegetation should be celebrated.

The case study, North Melbourne Primary School site is exemplar of how this could be reconnected to country. It is located on the banks of an urbanised buried creek, that can be heard flowing in storm drains when it rains and for a prolonged time thereafter. Originally the creek flowed into the West Melbourne Swamp component of the chain of Ponds (Moonee Ponds Creeks) salt marsh system. The future park expands

opportunities to engage with this place of memory by revealing and rehabilitating the remnant creek and salt marsh ecology. Doing so, will begin to provide a genuine sense of place and connection between the Indigenous communities and post-colonial communities that share country.

park vision
north melbourne
symbiotic primary
school

the benefits
111,500 future
custodians

Our future park vision is based upon a mindset of acceptance and sharing and is transferable to all primary schools, even those with high open space ratio per future custodian. Sharing works towards an equitable and just community that is:

- + Reconciliatory
- + Connected to place
- + Physically healthy
- + Mentally healthy
- + Social
- + Prosperous
- + Wise
- + Adaptive
- + Content and
- + Rivaled



the future park in melbourne offers a visual and cultural connection to place, by "redefining our relationship with the ecosystem we inhabit"¹⁷



you may have trusted community, and the green you love to be your own local park and you feel included, you understand that your actions impact others and take responsibility and are respectful of all you connect in the park on the way home from your work or studies.



you are responsible for others in your community. The park is a sanctuary to you and others, life challenges and obstacles, you feel connected and supported when you are present and appreciate the responsibility it carries. You understand your presence.



others are responsible for you, you trust your community but your connection through your calendar in your park, you feel positive about your contribution in the park and a better without you.

¹⁷ Living Future Institute Australia

Continuous Ground

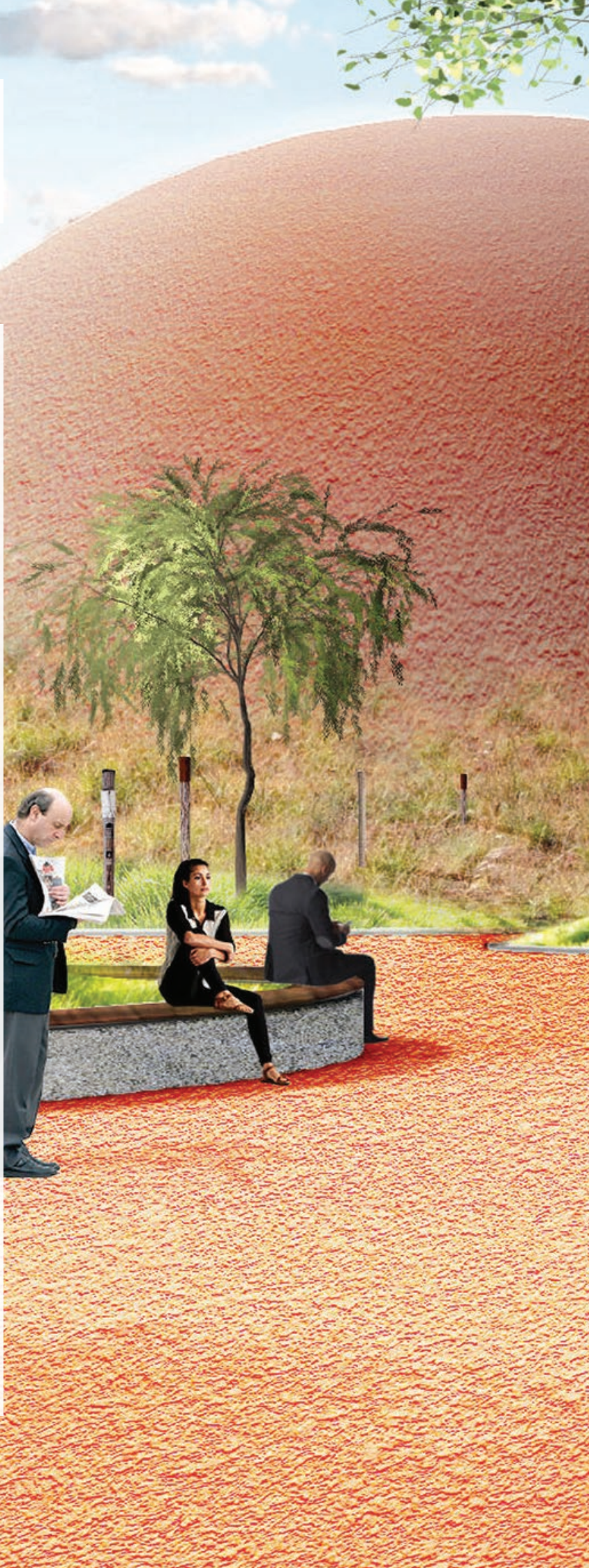
A park is not an isolated place. Instead, it is a connection to a continuous ground, an unbroken series of planes linked through space and time. This continuous ground runs everywhere: below buildings, under asphalt, and beneath the concrete. A park is not an added amenity. Rather, it is the absence of construction. In the urban extents of Melbourne, building a park begins with unbuilding the city, reconciling with the past, and opening new directions forward.

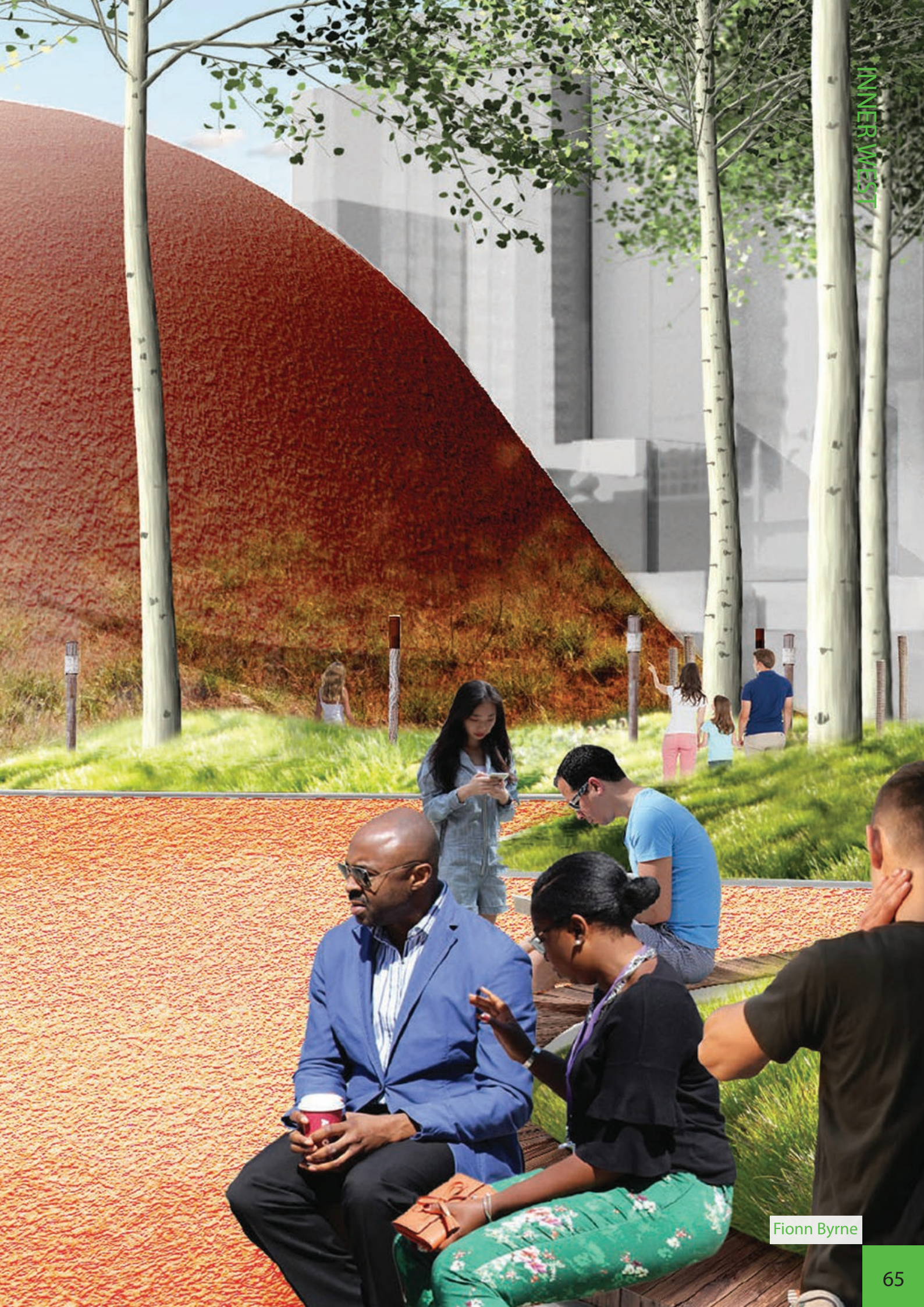
This proposal calls for the creation of two reciprocal landscapes.

Queen Victoria Market is to be disassembled and moved to create a new open space. The market is to be relocated to the Moonee Creek Community, comprised of E-Gate and the lands to its west. The market is currently built over the graves of Melbourne's first residents. Moving the market will release the ground and respectfully acknowledge both those who were and those who remain buried on site. A burial mound will be lifted to remind busy locals of their debt to the past and responsibility to future generations.

Once the market is removed, the new opened space and adjacent Flagstaff Gardens will be combined into a continuous landscape that draws aesthetic inspiration from Indigenous art. Circuitous meanderings envelop the park goes into contemplative recesses, only to open out into larger gathering spaces. From Burial Hill, the highest point in Flagstaff Gardens, you could at one point see distant views of the bay. As the city grew, however, views were turned inward. This proposal calls for the construction of a massive rubble Memorial Boulder as a site of collective introspection.

Finally, the new Port Market Wetland Park and Moonee Creek Community are designed to preserve a connection to the ground while accommodating a growing population. The wetland park references Batman's Swamp and supports a salt marsh habitat, accepting both rising floodwaters and stormwater. The restored marsh is encircled by the relocated market, and beyond, a new development model of housing interspersed with ample green space. Here urban agriculture is the first strategy to connect local citizens with the ground, linking their future to the past and growing a healthy community.





Fionn Byrne

Action 1

"Adaptive reuse" (convert) "New Victoria Markets"
Place of the Old Melbourne Cemetery, East, July, 2007

PLAN OF THE OLD MELBOURNE CEMETERY

"The substitution of character or previous orders"
Libby Potter, in Planning in Indigenous Australia, 2008

Disposition and Terra Nullius
(Tara's) Formerly, Terra Nullius
Libby Potter

Introduction
To avoid all doubt, that the spot of national Australia which you have marked as the site of the proposed market and the site of the proposed market is the site of the proposed market and the site of the proposed market.

"Historic sheds will be dismantled and taken away"
Queen Victoria Market Precinct Strategy, City of Melbourne, 2016

THE HISTORIC SHEDS ON THE SITE, AS THEY WILL BE COMPLETELY DEMANTLED AND TAKEN AWAY FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Move the Market

With time and historic, converting the Queen Victoria Market must be moved. An ideal location is the E-Gate development area. The proposed market can be expanded and integrated to the rest of the area community.

Action 2

Margaret Tucker touching the memorial rock
E-Gate, Melbourne, May 1988/1989, 1992

Grave of a Woodcut man at Gobebery Hill
CE Jones, 1917

"Pressure builds for a national keeping place"
East Today, The Guardian, 2018

Pressure builds for a national keeping place for Indigenous remains
Paul Daily

The Guardian

Commemorate the Past

The City of Melbourne has a duty to maintain the patchy ground. Two have been proposed, a ring place around the memorial monument and a memorial border along the main path in the Flagstaff Gardens.

Action 3

Proposed reclamation of Alderman's Swamp
E-Gate Commission on the Low Lying Land in the West, 2011

"Incorporate local flood events within the open space"
E-Gate Planning, Development and Design Guidelines, 2011

"The creek is a vital asset that needs restoring"
Moonee Pond Creek Strategic Development Plan, 2009

Re-visit the Swamp

Revisiting history needs to be revisited. To provide a new vision for an urban swamp situated at the corner of East new market ring. This language will provide a new vision with providing open space that is for leisure and recreation.

Action 4

West Gate Interceptor / Tunnel Project
West Melbourne Structure Plan, City of Melbourne, 2007

View from Flagstaff Hill, West Melbourne, in 1841
The Australian Gardener with Tree and Fossil, 1861

Miller's Sound
Foghorn on Island, 1879

Strengthen Connections

Historical evidence, new transportation infrastructure, and the proposed reclamation of Alderman's Swamp. The Western Melbourne is an ideal location for a new development. The market needs to be placed for the benefit from easy access.

Action 5

"well being is enhanced through green space"
Growing Green, City of Melbourne, 2003

Growing Green

"Food can foster cultural and social connections"
Food City, City of Melbourne, 2012

FOOD CITY

The Land
Foghorn on Island

Cultivate Community

The City of Melbourne has a duty to maintain the patchy ground. Two have been proposed, a ring place around the memorial monument and a memorial border along the main path in the Flagstaff Gardens.

Continuous Ground

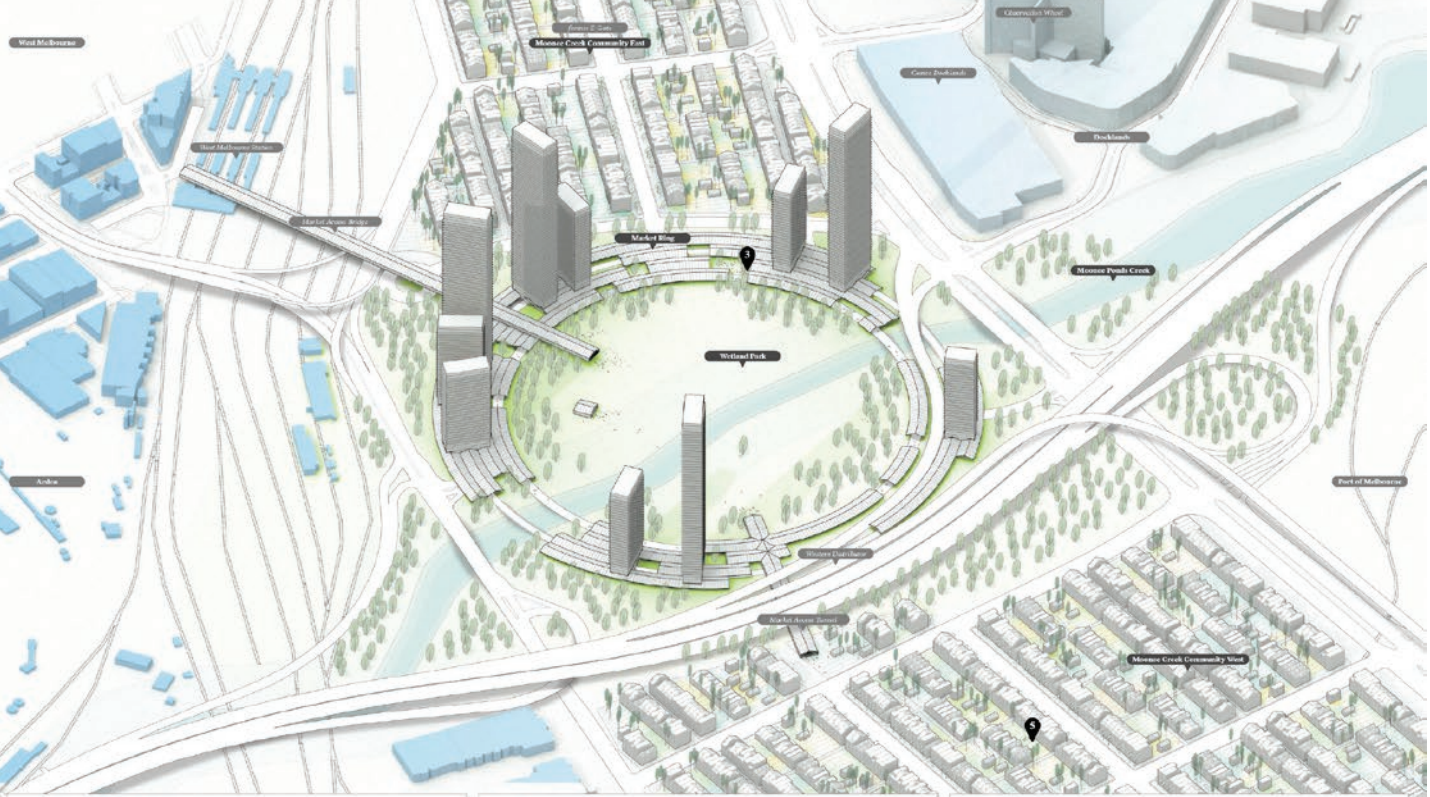
A park is not an isolated place. Instead, it is a connector to a continuous ground, an unbroken series of places linked through space and time. This continuous ground runs everywhere under the city below buildings, under asphalt, and beneath concrete. A park is not an added amenity. Rather, it is the absence of construction. In the urban context of Melbourne, building a park in the future begins with dismantling the city, reconnecting with the past, and opening new directions forward.

This proposal calls for the creation of two reciprocal landscapes. The Queen Victoria Market site is to be dismantled and moved to create a new open space in the city. The market is to be relocated to the Moonee Creek Community, comprised of E-Gate and the lands to its west.

The market is currently built over the graves of Melbourne's first residents. This proposal asks that the entire market be moved, releasing the ground and respectfully acknowledging both those who were and those who remain buried on site. A burial mound will be lifted to remain a local of their debt to the past and responsibility to future generations.

Once the market is removed, this proposal seeks to combine the newly opened site and the adjacent Flagstaff Gardens into a continuous landscape that draws aesthetic inspiration from local Aboriginal art. Creatively reimagining the landscape park area into contemplative spaces, only to open into large gathering spaces. From Burial Hill, the highest point in Flagstaff Gardens, you could see the distant views of the bay. As the city grows however, views were turned inward. This proposal completes the cycle and calls for the construction of a massive rubble Memorial Border as a site of collective introspection.

Finally, the new Port Market Wetland Park and Moonee Creek Community are developed to preserve a connection to the ground while accommodating a growing population. The wetland park is a natural habitat, accepting both rising floodwaters and swimmers. The natural marsh is connected by the newly reconnected market and beyond, a new model of development proposes that housing is interspersed with ample green space. Here where agriculture an opportunity to reach and work the soil, is the first strategy to connect local settlers with the ground, linking their future to the past and growing a healthy community.



P2 The Port Market Ring
Proposed integrated development of E-Gate, F-Gate, and Moonee Pond Creek

Detail Plan 1:5000

The site shown in this plan is the proposed development of E-Gate, F-Gate and Moonee Pond Creek. The site is shown in red. The site is shown in red. The site is shown in red.

3 Re-visit the Swamp
Proposed Port Market Wetland Park

Strolling around the #PortMarketRing and the #MooneePondCreekSaltMarsh
The site shown in this plan is the proposed development of E-Gate, F-Gate and Moonee Pond Creek. The site is shown in red. The site is shown in red.

5 Cultivating Community
Proposed Development of Moonee Creek Community West

Neighbourhood #UrbanAgriculture as the foundation of community
The site shown in this plan is the proposed development of E-Gate, F-Gate and Moonee Pond Creek. The site is shown in red. The site is shown in red.

Pro Tempore

Pro Tempore, seeks to expand Melbourne's ecological notions through the curation of performative spontaneous ecologies and post-industrial landscape, within a contemporary urban framework; further positioning a discourse into ecological value systems and anthropogenic influence.

E-gate was once identified and zoned for major residential development, to be Melbourne's newest metropolitan suburb. However it now stands as a dormant and contaminated post-industrial site, bought out by Transurban to construct new highways as an extension of their West Gate Tunnel Project. More than 80% of the site will remain unused, with all plans for residential development and urban renewal voided.

It is our position that E-gate retains the potential to provide Melbourne with a new large scale public space - designed with ambitions for the future, but reconciles the past. We seek to construct this site through sustainable methods, that build on existing and resilient ecologies, whilst creating public space that both cater for but also challenges the public.

Through the utilisation of non-invasive phytoremediation, we will be able to establish a dynamic site that is actively decontaminating the ground plane, incrementally offering more green space to the public in an increasingly densifying area. Furthermore, in working with hyper-accumulating species, we are in turn establishing greater biodiversity and ecological resilience within the region, protecting against future volatility in the climate.

Over a four-phase, 50 year process, the site will be comprehensively remediated of all contaminants, to comply with NEPM HIL-C public open space standards. Concurrent to this process, there is a separate phased expansion for the above-ground path network, intent on establishing new urban connections and exhibiting the remediation process. This timeline is also inclusive of the Transurban highway development, with which all phases are in accordance.

We believe that the future of metropolitan park typologies is in dynamic systems which celebrate the ephemeral nature of our urban ecologies - Pro Tempore seeks to exemplify this approach through creating a process rather than a static design.



Daniel Ichallalene, Alish Cook



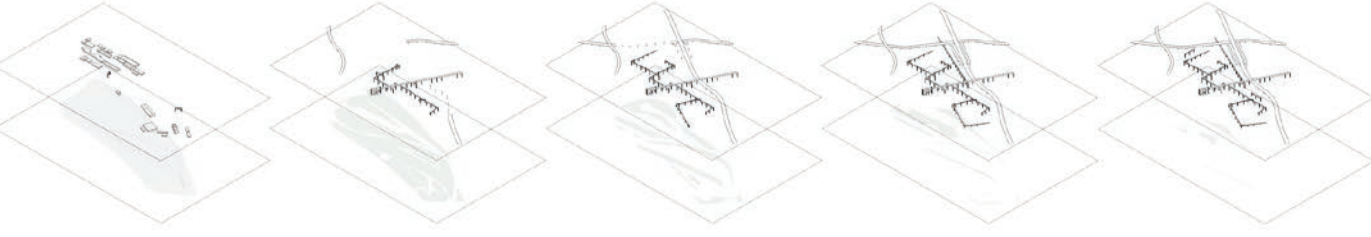
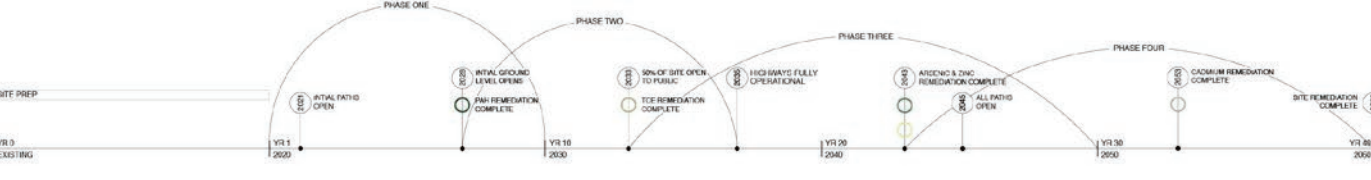
MASTER PLAN LEGEND: SURROUNDING VEHICLE NETWORK, VEHICLE ACCESS ON SITE, ACCESS TO STD GROUND PLANE, BRG PEDESTRIAN GROUND WITH, PHASED PLANNING BOUNDARIES, PAIR LINES, NATIVE PLANTING, NATIVE GROWTH. PHASE 3 JAN 2018 N O 1200

EXISTING CONDITIONS	EXTRAPOLATED CONTAMINATION	REMEDIATION PHASING

CONTAMINANTS	SOURCE	LOCATION ON SITE	NEAR HLC PUBLIC OPEN SPACE THRESHOLDS	EXTRAPOLATED CONCENTRATIONS (AIR)	ESTIMATED REMEDIATION TIME
TCE	Engine deposits + industrial solvent	Two main entrance drives	15 mg/kg	40 mg/kg	2 YRS
PAH	Petroleum, industrial fuels and animal	Along street corridors such as roads and alleys	300 mg/kg (total PAHs)	400 mg/kg	8 YRS
ZNC (Zn)	Galvanized steel + leaching of other heavy metals	Along asphalt and surrounding large structures	100 mg/kg	300 mg/kg	10 YRS
ARSENIC (As)	Leaching of metal tanks + present in street drains	Steel pavements along street corridors	100 mg/kg	110 mg/kg	10 YRS
CHROMIUM (Cr)	Industrial paints, metal coatings and pigments	Surrounding large structures and street equipment infrastructure	50 mg/kg	500 mg/kg	10 YRS
LEAD (Pb)	Pet 1900s fuel and paints	Widespread location and surrounding older buildings	500 mg/kg	500 mg/kg	10 YRS

CONTAMINATION LEGEND
CONTAMINANTS: TCE, PAH, ZINC (Zn), ARSENIC (As), CHROMIUM (Cr), LEAD (Pb)
PHASES: PHASE 1: 2020-2023, PHASE 2: 2023-2025, PHASE 3: 2025-2025, PHASE 4: 2040-2050
% OF SITE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: $N \leq 5$
REMEDIATION BAR: MPR HLC Threshold, Estimated max contamination levels, All values in mg/kg, Remediation compliant with MPR

MAP LEGEND
TRANS-URBAN HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT, WATERWAYS, SUBURB BOUNDARIES, MOORE POONDS CREEK TRAIL
KEY LANDMARKS: MELBOURNE TOWN SHOPPING DISTRICT, MANVEL STADIUM, MELBOURNE STADIUM, BLACKSHAW GARDENS, NEWQUAY WATERFRONT
TRANSIT: NORTH MELB STN, SOUTHERN CROSS STN, FLAGSTAFF CTR, TRAM ROUTES 36, 38, 74, 78, 84

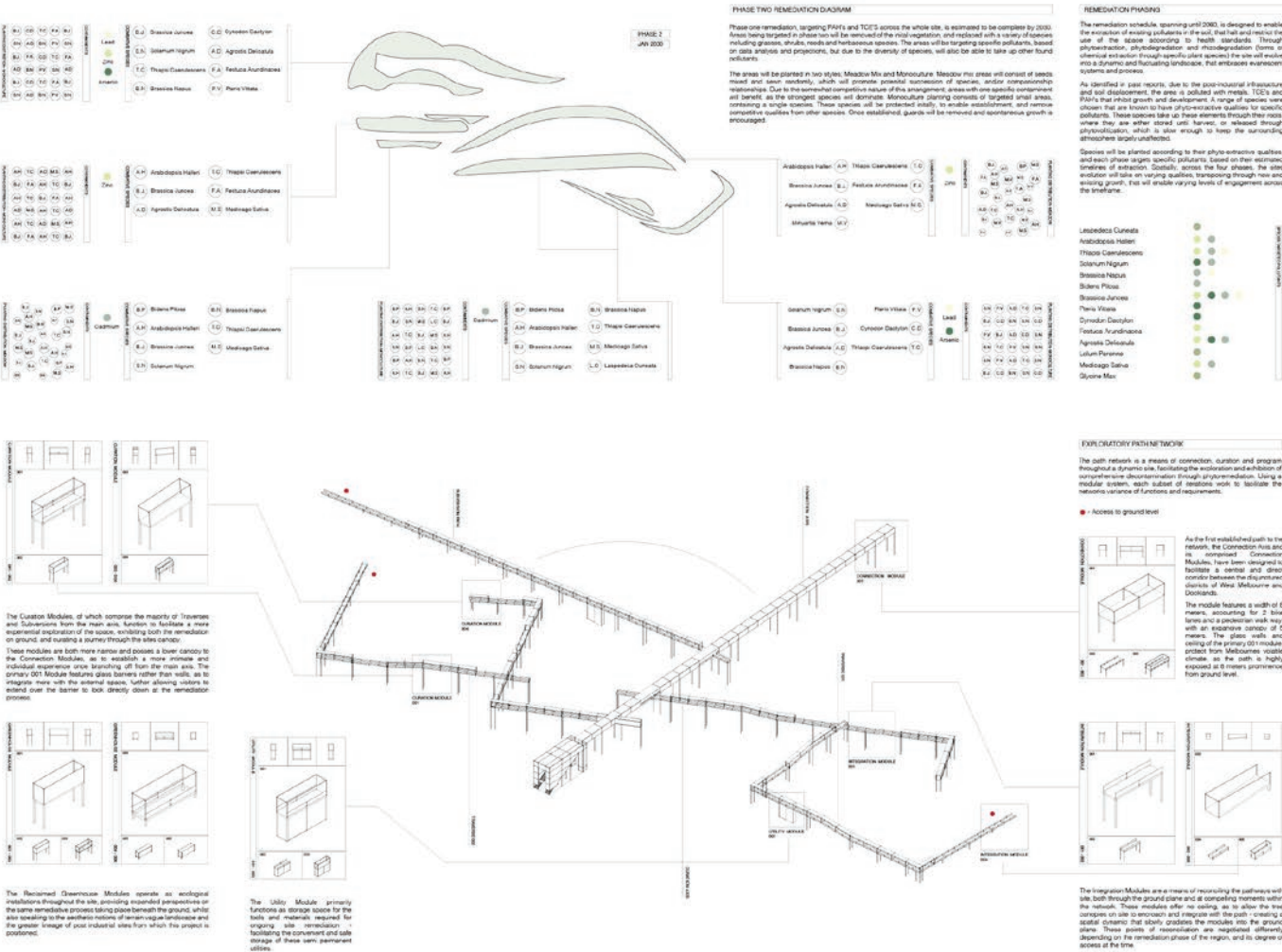


Phase	TCE	PAH	Zn	As	Cr	Pb	Nd
1	15	300	100	100	50	500	500
2	15	300	100	100	50	500	500
3	15	300	100	100	50	500	500
4	15	300	100	100	50	500	500



Pro Tempore

A post industrial public space, exhibiting the remediative process, as a means of expanding Melbourne's ecological notions.



Melbourne 2051

It is expected that by 2051 Melbourne will have a population of 7.7 million (Plan Melbourne, 2014). Our sprawling population is restricting opportunities to consolidate existing services and infrastructure to provide the desirable 20-minute walking city.

The vacancy that exists between east Federation Square and Richmond railway link is re-imagined as 180,000 square meters of space for future generations. For 160 years this space has served public transport only. Now is the time to provide a landmark piece that is integrated with its surroundings and a park offers the platform to do just that.

Melbourne 2051 represents a speculative park that provides resilience while planning for future city growth through hedonistic sustainable design. Learning from the environment, a fundamental blueprint is established that ensures any identified change over time can seamlessly integrate into the park. Architectural designs and services are procured in a way that the urban footprint heals and feeds the park and its environment, so the space can in turn give back to the public creating a closed-loop system.

The 1.7km link from the City to Richmond represents several contextual changes. The CBD to park relationship in the west leads to the MCG and Melbourne Olympic Park precinct with Yarra Park, Goschs Paddock and Richmond Station in the east. Melbourne 2051 acknowledges these relationships and challenges us to interrogate what these spaces could be in the future. It represents a 32-year vision with considerable collaboration required by several key stakeholders including The City of Melbourne, MCC, Melbourne Olympic Park and MTR Corporation (Metro Trains) to deliver a thoughtful urban park over time.

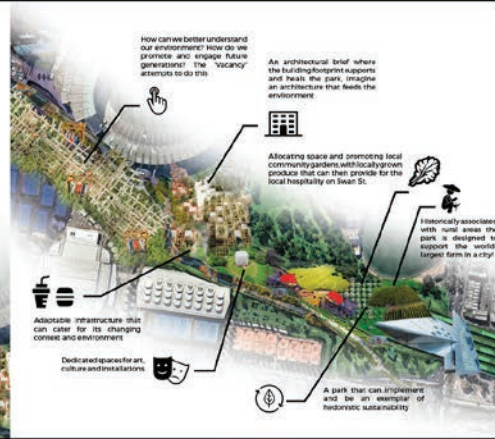
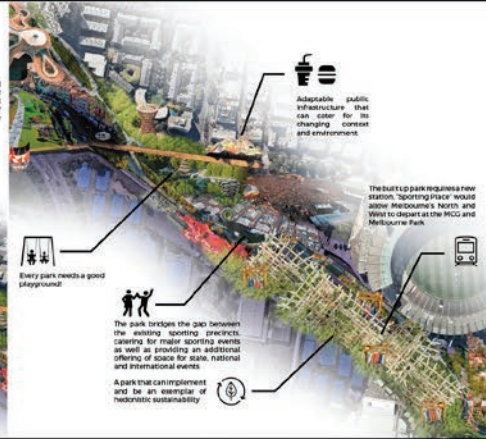
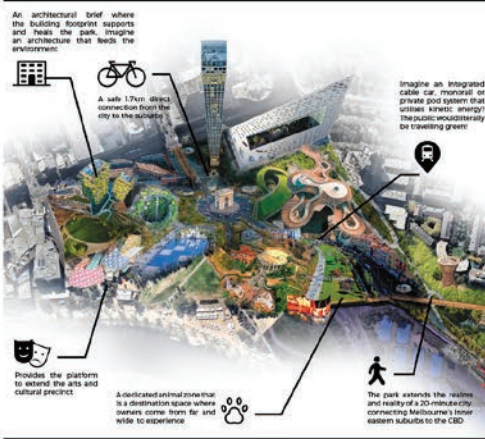
Melbourne 2051 provides the capacity to meet the needs of the contemporary city. The project would not only stitch together the parks north and south of the train line, break down the physical barriers and bring the isolated urban trails together, but provide a context to engage, educate and connect. Through the 'portals' within Melbourne 2051, the park can provide the space to over time adapt to the movement and needs of society and its surrounds.

Melbourne 2051 represents a vacancy, an opportunity to create a park of purpose for the City of Melbourne.

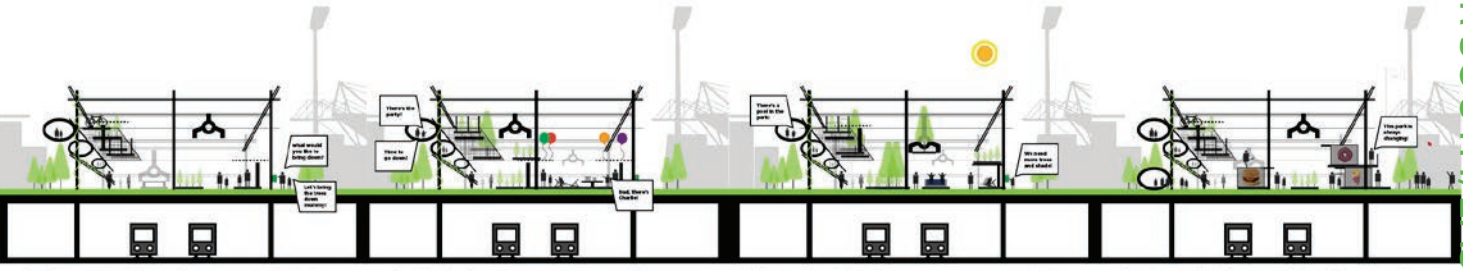




MELBOURNE 2051



“If architecture was to heal and feed the environment what would it look like?”

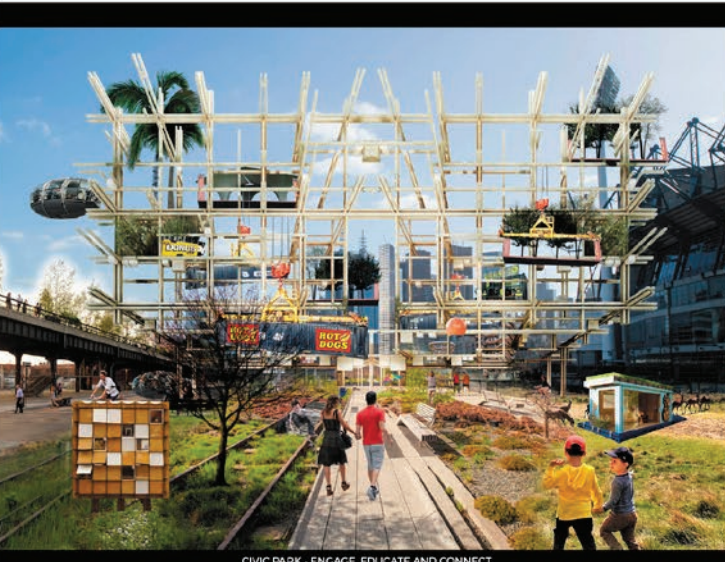


Could it engage and educate future generations by housing urban and environmental systems that are readily available for use?

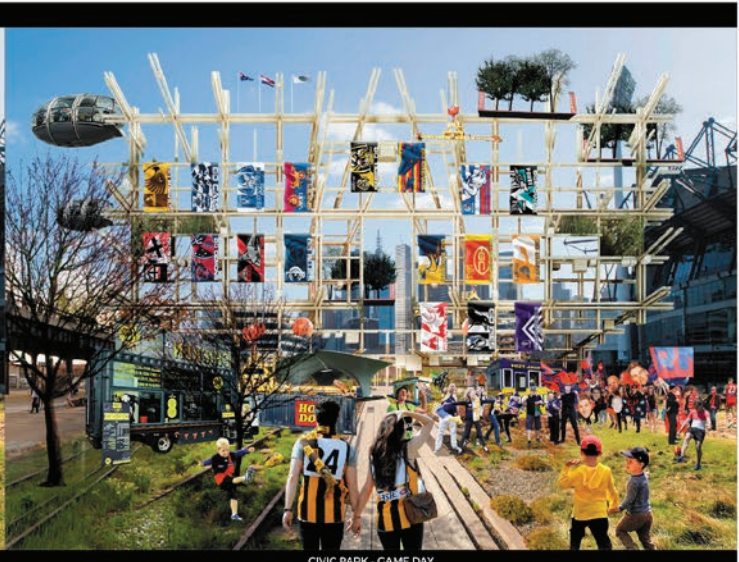
Provide a platform to capture and connect public transport infrastructure whilst catering for change of use and movement over time?

Plug into the existing built environment to capture and utilise environmental management systems for the environment as well as the public domain.

Function as a Park, Precinct and Event Day space without compromise.



CIVIC PARK - ENGAGE, EDUCATE AND CONNECT



CIVIC PARK - GAME DAY



MELBOURNE 2051 - AN OPPORTUNITY TO TRULY CREATE A PARK OF PURPOSE FOR THE CITY OF MELBOURNE

Park As Suburb

'Every 28 minutes, someone in Australia dies from heart disease',[1] with one of the largest contributors being physical inactivity. On a global scale, it is the fourth leading risk factor for mortality.[2] This statistic demands a call to arms. As designers of the public realm, it is our responsibility to ensure there is adequate and accessible amenity within urban environments.

Parks and urban planning both have origins in public health. Future urban parks will play an integral role in addressing health concerns by supporting active lifestyles. Our design focuses on Collingwood as a testing ground for the creation of a healthy, active neighbourhood. Despite gentrification within Collingwood, there remain high levels of social disadvantage. Reducing these inequities can help to achieve increases in physical activity. With rapid population growth and increasing density, Collingwood's already limited open space is becoming increasingly constrained.

Our strategy embraces an interdisciplinary design philosophy informed by Healthy Active by Design[3], a program that outlines the evidence and connections between health and the built environment. We have reversed the traditional notion and typology of 'park in the suburb', to 'park as suburb'. Transforming Collingwood into an interconnected parkland allows for new links to the existing landscape and community assets such as the Yarra River and Victoria Park, and capitalises on the potential for streets and roads to provide much needed open space. The additional benefits – increased mental wellbeing, improved community cohesion, economic rewards, and ecological benefits – are numerous.

Our concept explores three key moves:

1. A network of interconnected open spaces of varying sizes and program;
2. A permeable ground plane that creates new open space in constrained locations, and connects with existing open spaces; and
3. Ecological corridors that unite communities and extend environmental assets

This strategy illustrates an approach to future open space that is transferrable across urban contexts. It is strengthened by its foundation in evidence-based design and calls for a new parkland typology that stimulates and fosters active and healthy communities.

[1] Blueprint for an Active Australia. 3rd ed. Melbourne: National Heart Foundation of Australia, 2019

[2] Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health. World Health Organisation, webpage 2019. <<https://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/pa/en/>>

[3] <http://www.healthyactivebydesign.com.au/>



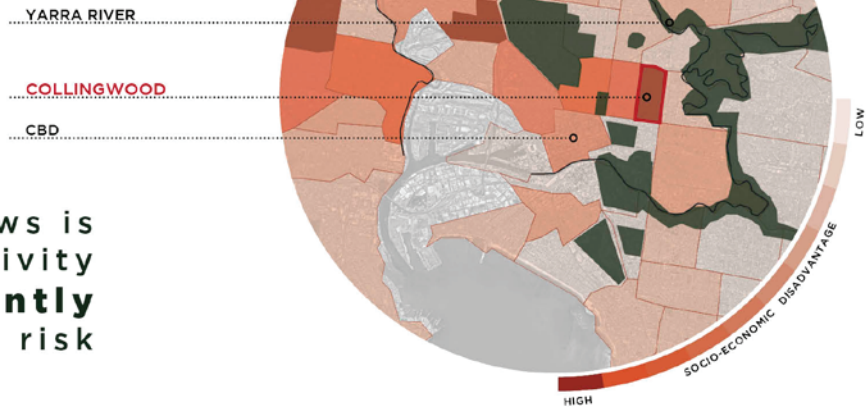


Keith Brown; Naomi Gilbert; Laura Oakley;
Trevor Shilton; Stephen Horan; Gabriel Moczar;
Tom Roberts; Shimon Regev; Kurt Cole;
Matthew Mackay; Chloe Street

PARK AS SUBURB SUBURB IN SUBURB

**EVERY 28 MINUTES
SOMEONE IN
AUSTRALIA DIES
FROM HEART
DISEASE**

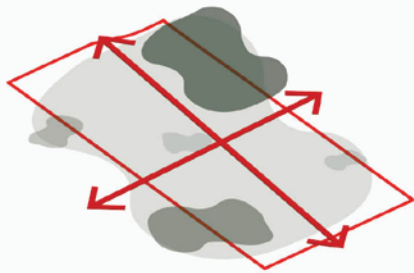
The good news is
that physical activity
can **significantly**
reduce this risk



3 KEY STRATEGIC MOVES TO REIMAGINE COLLINGWOOD

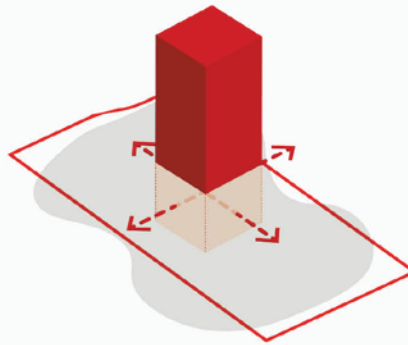
NETWORK

A network of interconnected open spaces of varying sizes and program



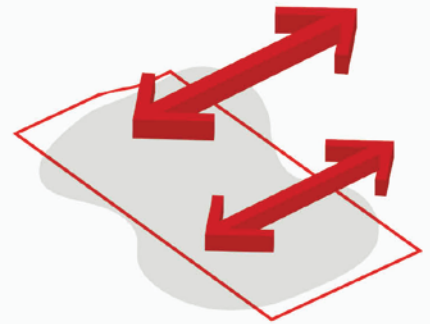
PERMEABILITY

Permeable ground plane and buildings that create opportunities for new open space

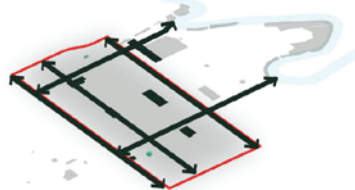


ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

Ecological corridors that unite communities and extend environmental assets

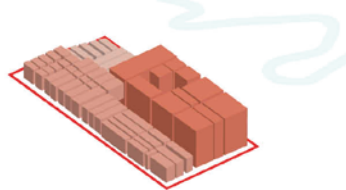


A GUIDING SET OF PRINCIPLES TO PROMOTE HEALTHY LIVING



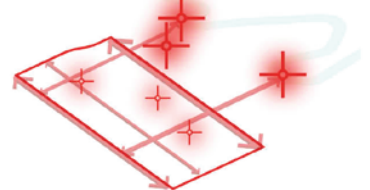
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

A network of walkable, appealing and public open spaces to help meet recreational, play and social needs



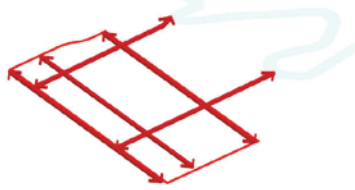
BUILDINGS

Buildings that encourage physical activity, and housing density and diversity to support infrastructure and connect neighbourhoods



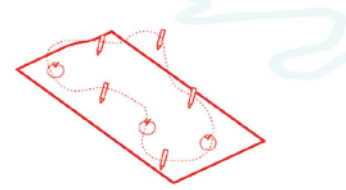
DESTINATIONS

Compact mixed-use neighbourhoods that forge vibrant and active neighbourhoods



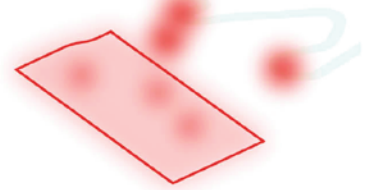
MOVEMENT NETWORKS

Safe and convenient travel via accessible, integrated and connected walking, cycling and public transport routes



COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Co-located and integrated facilities, and the availability of and access to healthy food outlets to support communities



SENSE OF PLACE

Highlighting local stories and history, and responding to the local climate to create a sense of community



COLLINGWOOD 2050

COLLINGWOOD 2019

Revive: Cemetery as Public Space

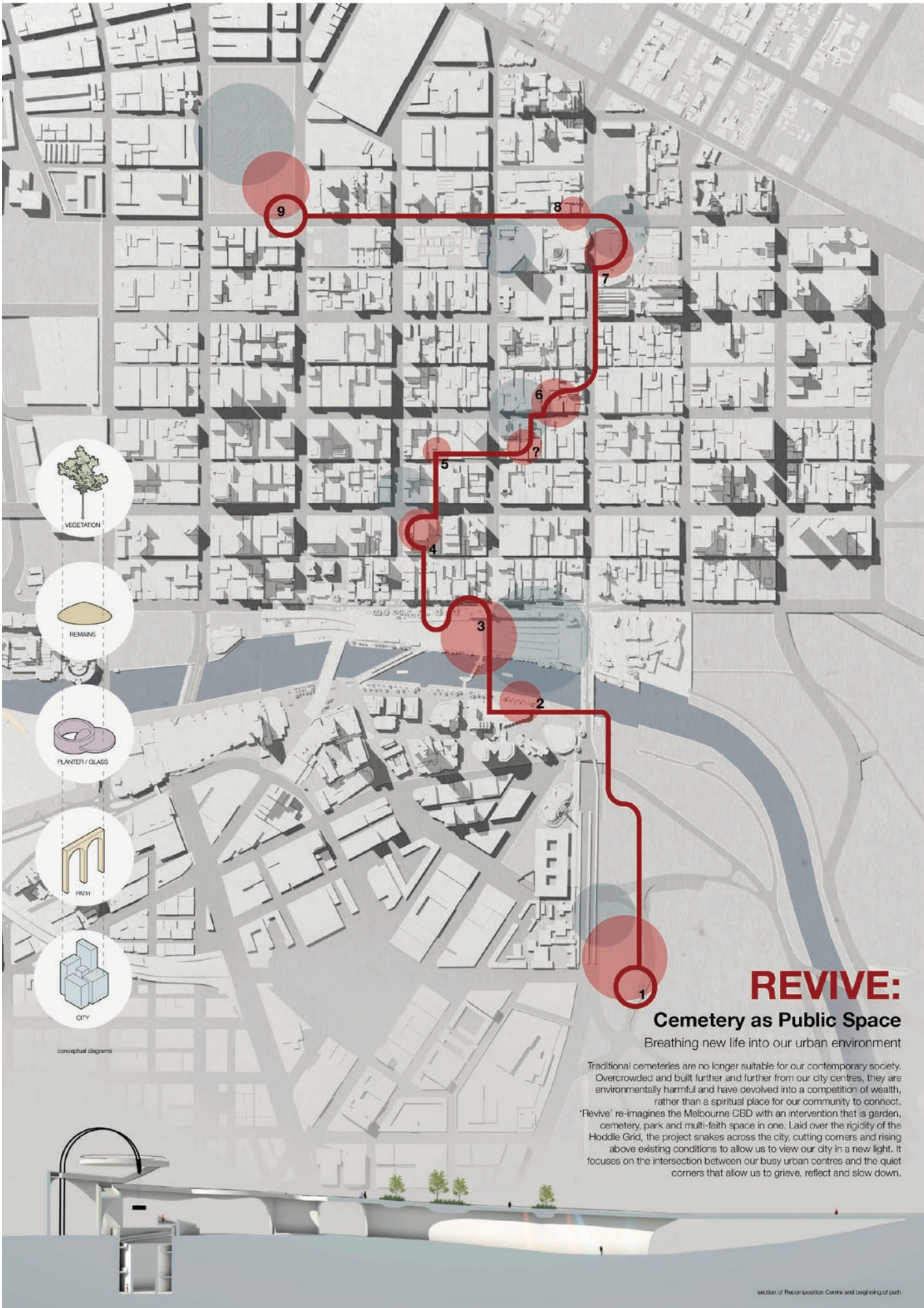
Traditional cemeteries are no longer suitable for our contemporary society. Overcrowded and environmentally harmful, they have devolved into a competition of wealth, rather than a spiritual place for our community to connect.

'Revive' re-imagines the Melbourne CBD with an intervention that is garden, cemetery, park and multi-faith space in one. Laid over the Hoddle Grid, the project snakes across the city, cutting corners and rising above existing conditions to allow us to view our city in a new light. Identified by winding concrete bridges, circular planters and coloured glass, the intervention becomes a green link between the Royal Botanic Gardens and Flagstaff Gardens through the vegetation created by recomposed remains. When elevated, the light shining through the bridge's coloured glass creates a kaleidoscopic effect on the pavement below, acting as a civic and poetic gesture for the visitors on the path, as well as the people going about their daily lives below.

The journey begins at a Recomposition Centre, where the body is decomposed into soil. When the soil is ready, the visitor takes it across the Melbourne CBD, looking for a place for it to call home. The journey takes the visitor into the Yarra, across Bourke Street Mall, into laneways, through the Royal Arcade, twisting and transforming in response to each area. Moving from pocket parks, to colonial-era public buildings, the journey ends at Flagstaff Gardens, where the visitor joins back into the natural landscape.

'Revive' explores the idea of transition and parallels, from life to death, public to private, urban to green. Our take on the physicality of mourning merges cemetery and park, creating a beautiful, revived space as a result of death. It encourages visitors to view the passing of loved ones as a transition from one space to another, a journey that references the journey created by these bridges across our city. As space not only to grieve, but also for general reflection and contemplation, it becomes a community space one step removed from the urgency of daily life, but close enough to always be present. These become spaces of solace—spaces to remember, mourn, and make sense of intangible emotion.





REVIVE:

Cemetery as Public Space

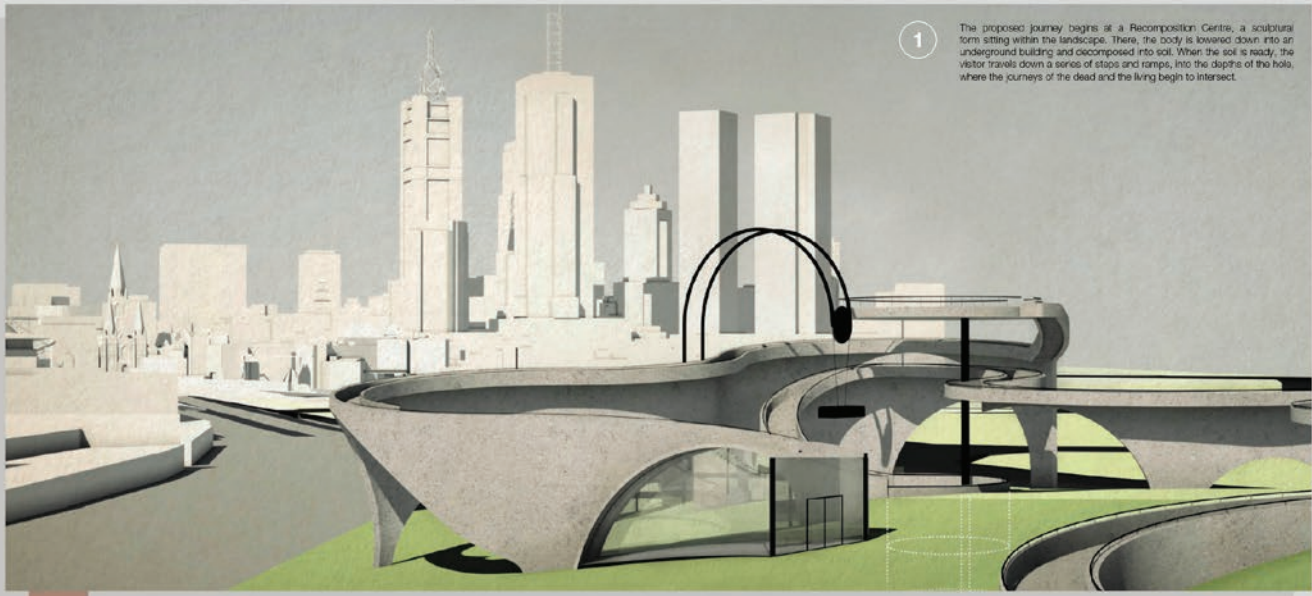
Breathing new life into our urban environment

Traditional cemeteries are no longer suitable for our contemporary society. Overcrowded and built further and further from our city centres, they are environmentally harmful and have devolved into a competition of wealth, rather than a spiritual place for our community to connect. 'Revive' re-imagines the Melbourne CBD with an intervention that is garden, cemetery, park and multi-faith space in one. Laid over the rigidity of the Hoddle Grid, the project snakes across the city, cutting corners and rising above existing conditions to allow us to view our city in a new light. It focuses on the intersection between our busy urban centres and the quiet corners that allow us to grieve, reflect and slow down.

- VEGETATION
- REMAINS
- PLANTER / GLASS
- PATH
- CITY

conceptual diagrams

section of Recomposition Centre and beginning of path



1 The proposed journey begins at a Reconstruction Centre, a sculptural form sitting within the landscape. There, the body is lowered down into an underground building and decomposed into soil. When the soil is ready, the visitor travels down a series of steps and ramps, into the depths of the hole, where the journeys of the dead and the living begin to intersect.



2 The journey takes the visitor across the Yarra, where water becomes a way to submerge, cleanse, and find a quiet moment within the cacophony of Southbank and Flinders Street Station.



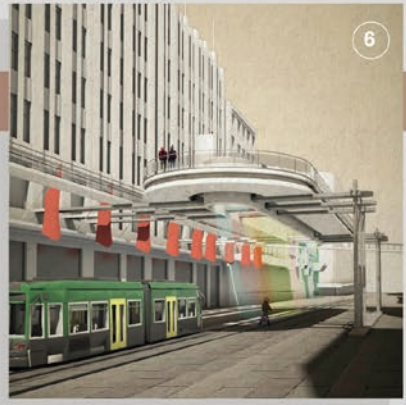
3 It moves across the train tracks, moulding itself to the industrial context it sits within.



4 Sometimes, the path widens, creating a green oasis between concrete towers.



5 It winds through arcades, where a kaleidoscopic light show dances on the floor.



6 A look-out area about Bourke Street connects daily life to a sacred space.



To respond to the numerous construction sites across Melbourne, a modular system allows the path to be unbroken when the city's landscape inevitably changes.



7 An intersection at Hardware Lane becomes a small pocket park.



8 A soaring and bold gesture at the State Library creates a public space that continually engages with the built landscape.



9 The journey ends at Flagstaff Gardens, where it quietly peters out and the visitor joins back into the natural landscape.



City of Melbourne Open Sky Strategy

Who stole Melbourne's night sky?

A public space that is endangered from being destroyed completely; Melbourne's night sky is an open space that we believe will become of increasing importance to the social, environmental and biological requirements of Melbourne within the next 10 years. It is well known that the ebb and flow of our night skies regulates of natural systems, the moderation of humans biochemistry and not the least the marking of important phases (seasonal, planting or agricultural).

With growing debate and findings around the importance of screen downtime, biophilic design and connection to natural systems, could identify a number of open spaces that should be protected by light pollution become a new way of strategy, design and urban land management?



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Abraham's and Egan Reserve, and Merri Creek

Mooney Valley Racecourse and Queens Park

Pipemaker's Park, Footscray Park and Maribyrnong River

Dobson Reserve, Shepherd Gardens and Johnson Reserve

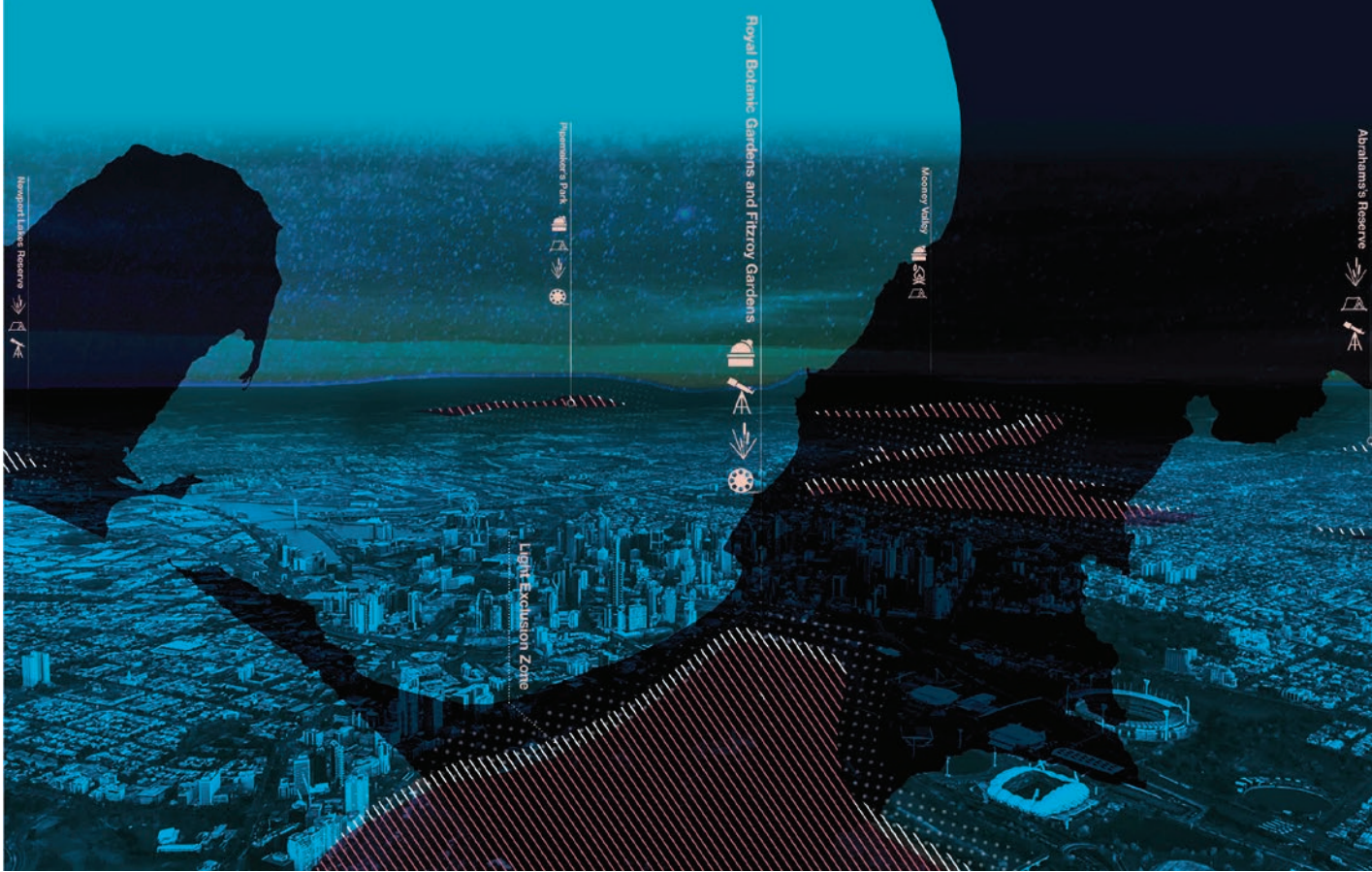
Royal Botanic Gardens, Yarra Park and Fitzroy Gardens

Newport Lakes Reserve and Pavey Reserve

Light Pollution*



*Radiance 10^{-9} watt/cm² for
Data Information: National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration



Newport Lakes Reserve

Pipemaker's Park

Royal Botanic Gardens and Fitzroy Gardens

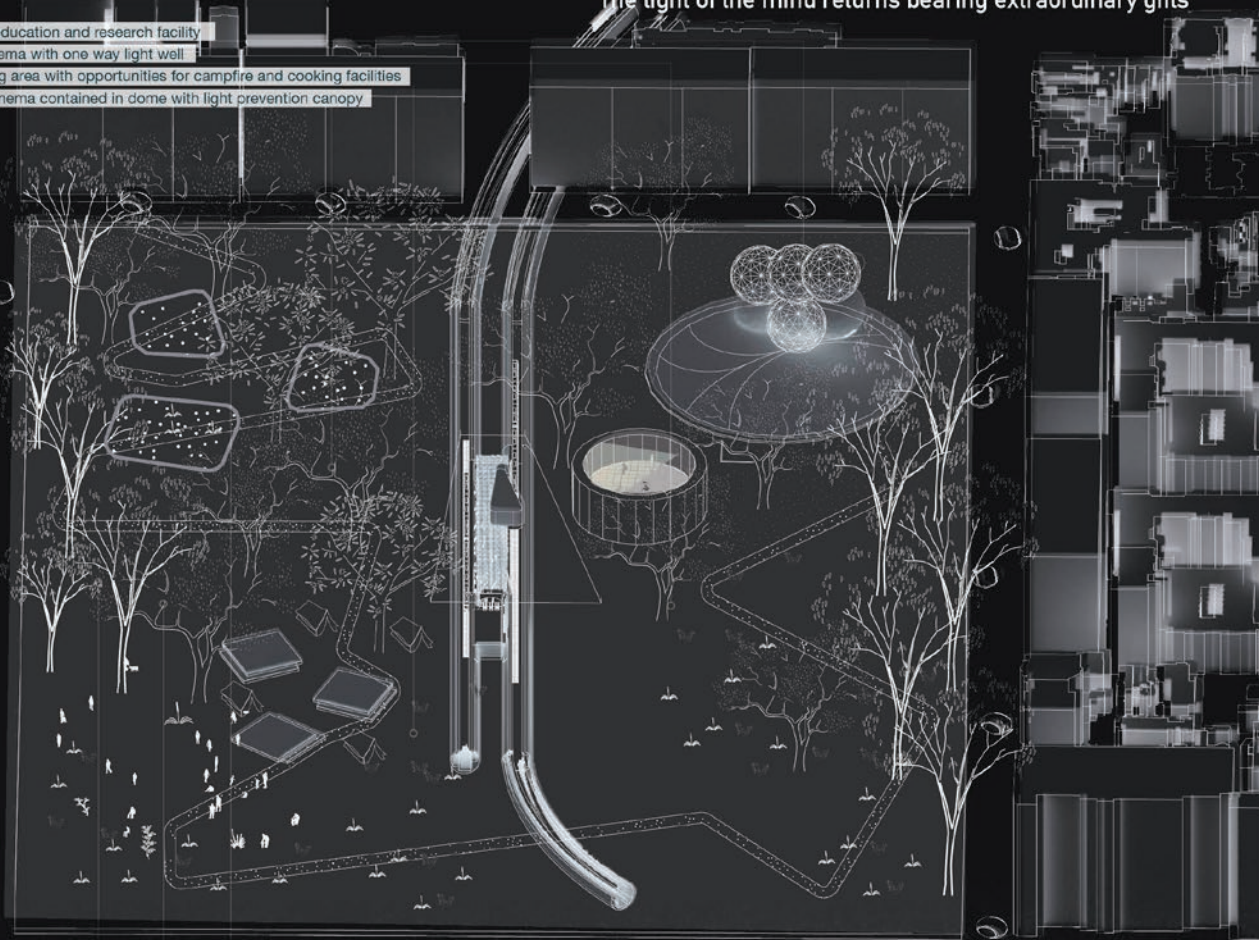
Mooney Valley

Abraham's Reserve

Light Exclusion Zone

"Few people willingly choose to walk the dark path, to enter the knot of fear in the stomach, or to live in the black cave of the sleepless night. But then, unexpectedly, the ...truth emerges. The light of the mind returns bearing extraordinary gifts"

- 1. Observatory, education and research facility
- 2. Moonlight Cinema with one way light well
- 3. Urban camping area with opportunities for campfire and cooking facilities
- 4. Moon Light Cinema contained in dome with light prevention canopy



- 5. Prevalence of driverless cars and automation allows less light pollution from street lights
- 6. Urban form facing selected 'Open Sky Parks' have one way UV glass, preventing light spill
- 7. Large dense canopy to outer rim of park to lock in darkness and frame stars, sky and celestial function
- 8. Wetland and constellation walk



Melbourne Parklanes

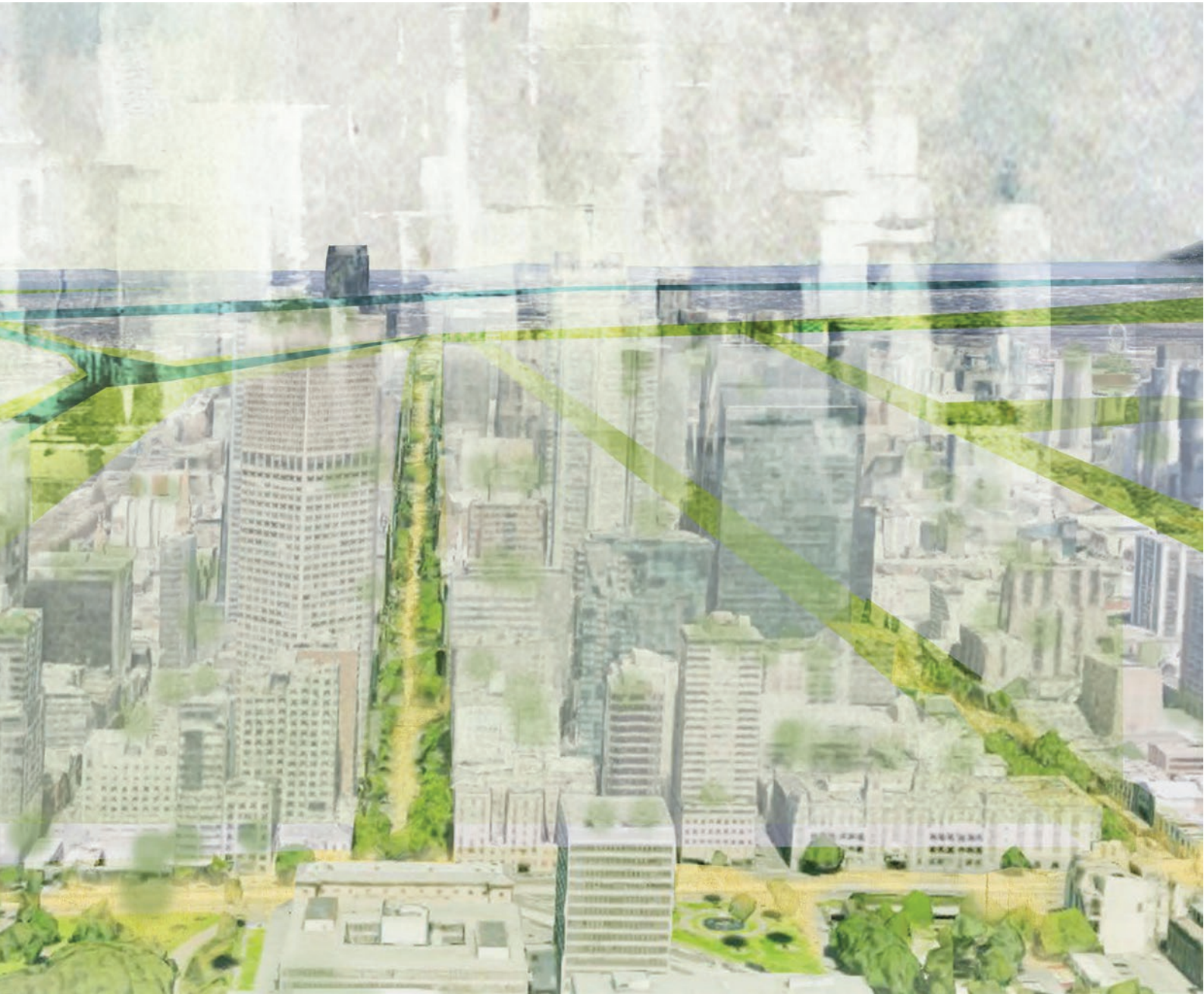
Masterpark for Marvellous Melbourne: A Continuous Green Corridor to Bring Wildlife back into the City

Our proposal stems from questioning what is a park for; and how does it sit in the context of Melbourne. The public park, with its English origins of recreates the idealised and internalised natural environment alongside the development of a city. We have come to understand that the development of our cities meant the destruction of our natural environment, intensified particularly by the growing population of the city. But is there another way? Both Frank Lloyd Wright and Buckminster Fuller called for the removal of this distinction between the built and the natural environment.

Through the exercise of mapping the existing green spaces in the city; including the colonial parks, green reserve areas and leisure open spaces. We saw an opportunity to connect these open spaces. Rather than a single park, we propose to connect all the parks to reintroduce natural ecosystem and wildlife back into the city. The waterways, flowing from the extinct volcanic ranges is one such opportunity and we propose various linkages such as wildlife bridges, green lanes and sky canopy to ensure safe traverse of wildlife through the city.

We anticipate the laneways inherent in the Hoddle grid to be the dominant drop-off lanes in the advent of self-driving vehicles - freeing up roads and car parks to be possible open space to be claimed back as urban parklanes. Such continuous green corridor allows wildlife to traverse from natural ecosystem through the city whilst also providing landscaped parks and gardens for leisure and enjoyment. We look towards the future of the city of Melbourne, where the distinction between the natural and the built is blurred; hopefully one day we can live side by side with wildlife kangaroos in the city.







The exercise of mapping the existing green spaces in the city, including the colonial parks, green reserve areas and today's open spaces, we saw an opportunity to connect these open spaces. Rather than a single park, we proposed to connect all the parks with the intention of reintroducing natural ecosystem and wildlife back into the city. The waterways flowing from the extinct volcanic ranges is one such opportunity and we propose various linkages such as wildlife bridges, green lanes and sky canopy to ensure safe traverse of wildlife through the city.

MELBOURNE PARKLANES



VOCANIC SOIL
Geology of Melbourne: pairs of volcanic soil from extinct Mount Macedon and Mount Dandenong. Landscape park and planting to reference the history and forest - from volcanic soil flowing through the waterways and the fertile agricultural industry during earlier times.



RIVERIDE PARK
Building on current river masterplans such as Maribyrnong River plan to balance enjoyment of the river by the public, as well as maintaining and improving natural river ecosystems. Establishing reserve around river to be wildered to maintain continuity of green corridor, as one of the main connectors to bring wildlife back into the city.



CANAL RENOVATION
Rainwatering stormwater canals such as Moonee Ponds: masterplan to reverse the philosophy of ditching stormwater as efficient as possible by reinstating the natural waterway and wetlands that at the same time filter the stormwater and bringing back previous natural ecosystem.



WILDLIFE BRIDGE
These new vegetated bridges work hand in hand with green lanes to ensure safe traverse of wildlife from one ecosystem to the other and also to one day to bring back wildlife back to the displaced urban environment.



URBAN PARKLANES
Recalling the City (streets) inherent in the liddle grid. It is anticipated that in the future, self-driving technology will reduce the number of cars on the road. The greenways will serve as vehicle drop-off lanes and the wider streets are freed up to be landscaped parks, bringing back nature into the city.



MOUNT MACEDON extinct volcano

MARIBYRNONG RIVER

CITY LINK MOONEE PONDS CREEK

ROYAL PARADE

QUEEN VICTORIA MARKET

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY

FLINDERS STREET

FUTURE MELBOURNE sky canopy & urban parklanes

YARRA RIVER

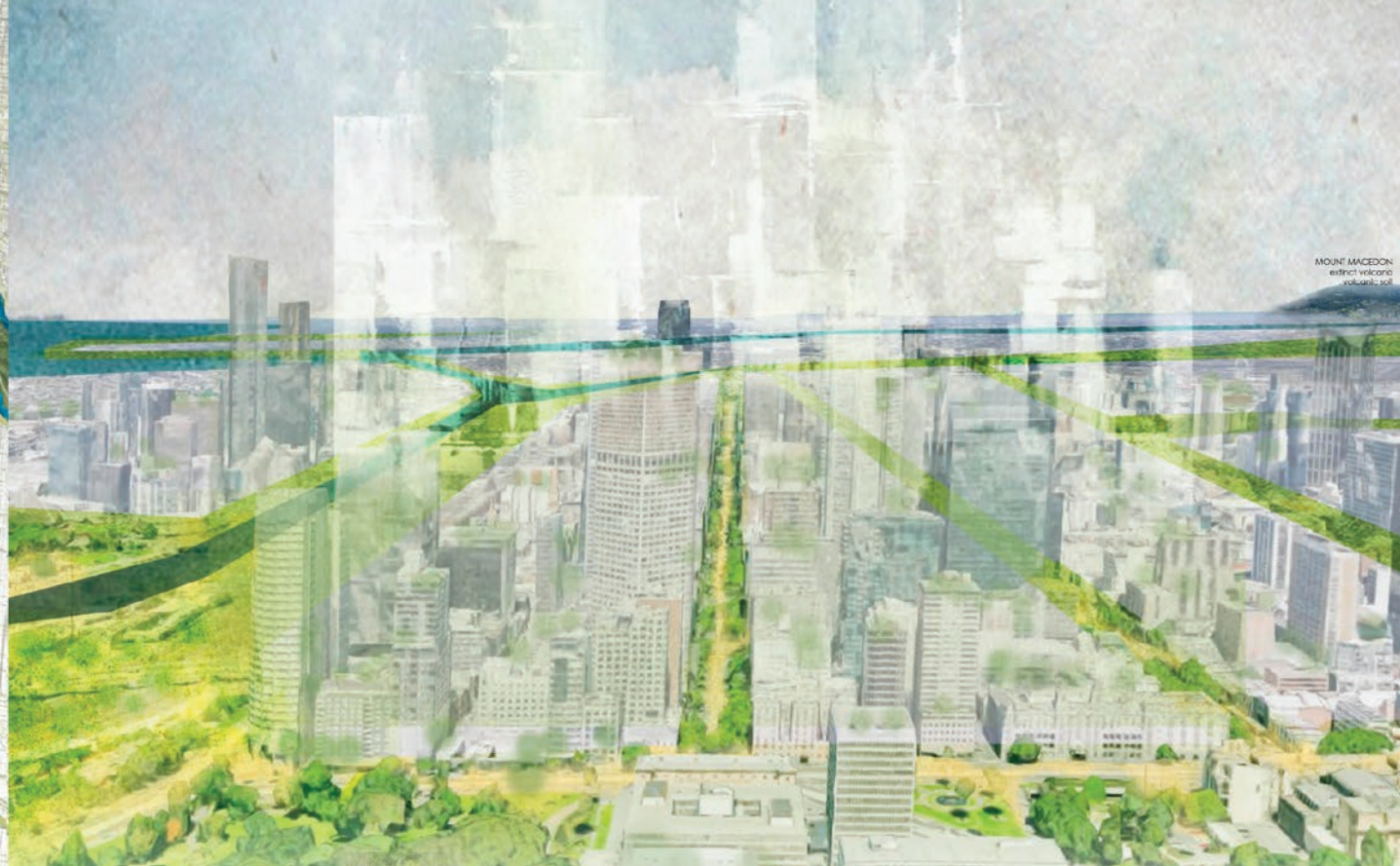
Will there be any city we can live side by side with kangaroos in the city?

MELBOURNE PARKLANES

Masterpark for Marvellous Melbourne: A Continuous Green Corridor to Bring Wildlife back into the City

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MOUNT MACEDON
extinct volcano
volcanic soil



SKY CANOPY
With the advent of sky bridges and planted courtyards, it could be envisioned that there can be a continuous tree canopy connected with the city skyline, bringing back birds into the city while hand in hand with increasing green plot ratio.



GREEN LANE
Together with wildlife bridge, the green lane is a continuous safe path for wildlife to travel and hopefully eventually bringing back wildlife to the city. Will there be one day we can live in the city side by side with wildlife kangaroos?



PLANTED RAILWAY
A huge amount of space is dedicated to the railway network - is there any possibility of introducing landscape along such space - or do we sink them to free up open space for additional green corridors.



RAILWAY BOULEVARD
Reserve areas around some railway and Highways with its linearity can be improved to be beautiful landscaped parks. Increasing appreciation, is there an opportunity to create settings such as the Tunnel of Love in Ukraine?



COASTAL INLET
Coastal inlets are envisioned to allow green corridors to connect to the coast and for wildlife to travel and interact with marine ecosystems. It would also be quite nice to continually log along parklanes from the city to the beach too.



ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

MONTAGUE STREET wildlife bridge

TURNER RESERVE railway boulevard

BEACON COVE coastal inlet

MOUNT DANDENONG extinct volcano

PORT MELBOURNE & ST KILDA BEACH

Streets as Parks

Street space is bound to undergo major transformations within the upcoming decades. The urgent need for reducing traffic and mitigating urban heat islands calls for bold actions and a reduction of impervious carriageways in our cities.

With the progressive decrease of space dedicated to motorized traffic, new typologies of urban boulevards will arise and bring sustainable change to our cityscapes. Smart green avenues will act as shared spaces for new forms of individual and collective transportation, inner-urban fields irrigated with rainwater from surrounding roofs will bring agriculture within the city, and uncovered water channels will cool the microclimate and provide new recreation spaces.

The relationship between urban areas and the surrounding landscape will evolve, making superordinate phenomena more tangible. Rather than rethinking single squares or green areas, we should consider the unprecedented potential of this new network of outdoor spaces: the streets are our future parks!

culture course



mobility mile

productive promena

OVERALL



bauchplan).(collective
 Fernando Nebot Gomez, Elisabeth Judmaier, Kay Strasser



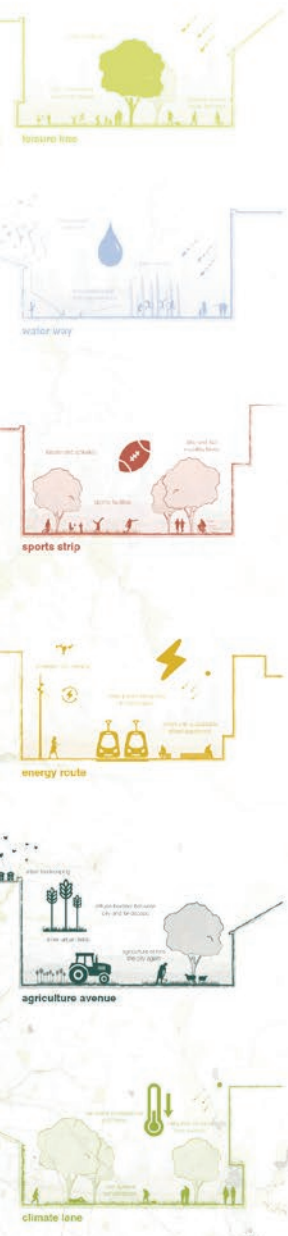
streets as parks

Street space is bound to undergo major transformations within the upcoming decades. The urgent need of reducing traffic and mitigating urban heat islands calls for bold actions and a reduction of impervious carriageways in our cities.

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The relationship between urban areas and surrounding landscape will evolve, making superordinate phenomena more tangible. Rather than rethinking single squares or green areas, we should consider the unprecendented potential of this new network of outdoor spaces: **the streets are our future parks!**



streets as parks



The street space will transform into a new interconnected network of open green spaces with a high level of ecological, social and economic sustainability.



streets as parks



Forty-Five New Squares

Forty-Five New Squares is a network of new urban spaces based on the theme of local food production and community building. The project is unashamedly small in scale and local in character and follows a low-key aesthetic far removed from the iconic and the spectacular.

Although inner Melbourne has an outstanding network of public gardens and remarkable sports facilities for active recreation, there is a lack of rich intermediate public places such as plazas or squares, designed for passive or spontaneous recreation.

In favour of the Square: The square is the ideal open space for a dense city. It is compact, strategic and flexible. The square attracts people of all ages, levels of fitness and socio-economic backgrounds who come together for a shared public experience. It is the natural extension of the home in the city.

Small & Local: Forty-five suitable sites were identified, mostly underperforming public spaces, strategically located where most needed. Akin to urban acupuncture, this diffuse strategy reinforces the local and human scale. The new network of squares reassesses the priority given to private cars in public space and promotes pedestrian connections and quality public life.

Food Markets: Since the establishment of cities, markets have been associated with urban squares. While Melbourne has few, it has a growing interest in farmers markets. The proposed squares build on this resurgence to promote a sustainable food culture. Providing permanent infrastructure (such as roof cover, urban furniture, traders' facilities ...) increases the markets' visibility and long-term viability. A successful local market network would encourage the preservation of food bowls around Melbourne, strengthening ties between urban and rural areas.

Productive Public Space: This proposal introduces a permanent component in the form of an elevated greenhouse: Meeting Place - Market - Greenhouse. It produces more than it consumes, from food to electricity, and increases food security. The floating Greenhouse organises (visually and physically) all the activities in the square; fresh food markets, community cafes, repair clubs, cinema screenings, community meetings, education... The proposal offers a glimpse of an alternative economic model, egalitarian, multi-generational, community building and non-commercial.





Britta Klingspohn and Heribert Alucha (Open Studio Pty Ltd Architecture) in collaboration with Marian Schoen (Food Systems) and Professor Simon Biggs (Gerontology and Social Policy)



Melbourne Metropolitan Area
Low density sprawl and increasingly dense inner city



Existing Food Markets in Melbourne @ 1,100,000
Includes food markets that operate 1 day/week or more
Melbourne's few fresh food markets involve a car trip for most visitors

Existing Food Market
10 minutes walking distance
750m radius



Markets in London @ 1,100,000
Population density = 10,000 p/km²



Markets in Barcelona @ 1,100,000
Population density = 30,000 p/km²



Borough Market in London
Circa 1850



Mercat de Santa Caterina in Barcelona
Circa 1610, remodeled in 2005 by EMBT



Meeting Place



Community Garden



Food Market



20min City



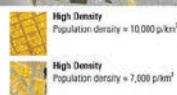
Melbourne @ 1,400,000
Forty-five new squares strategically placed in walking distance of the densest areas of the city. The selected sites include under-performing public spaces such as open car parks, oversized streets and unused rail easements



Existing Food Market
10 min walking distance
750m radius



New Square
10 min walking distance
750m radius



High Density
Population density = 10,000 p/km²

High Density
Population density = 7,000 p/km²

Medium Density
Population density = 5,000 p/km²

Low Density
Population density = 1,500 p/km²
Car dependent neighbourhood



Future Speculation
Area of future speculation by global capital



Existing Park
Includes parks, gardens, reserves and open trails, excludes fenced sports grounds and golf courses

Forty Five New Squares
Forty Five New Squares is a network of new urban spaces based on the theme of local food production and community building. The project is unashamedly small in scale and local in character and follows a low-key aesthetic far removed from the iconic and the spectacular.

Melbourne Densification & Open Space
In the last two decades Melbourne has experienced unprecedented population growth. Unchecked property speculation and ad-hoc development has resulted in acute environmental challenges: shortage of public spaces and traffic headaches. Although inner Melbourne has an outstanding network of public gardens and remarkable sports facilities for active recreation, there is a lack of rich intermediate public places such as plazas or squares, designed for passive or spontaneous recreation.

In Favor of the Square
The square is the ideal open space for a dense city. It is compact, strategic and flexible. It has the capacity to redress some of the current urban imbalances. The square attracts people of all ages, levels of fitness and socio-economic backgrounds who come together for a shared public experience. It is the natural extension of the home in the city.

Small & Local
Instead of one big gesture, this proposal introduces a network of small-scale interventions based on the square typology. Forty-five suitable sites were identified, mostly under-performing public spaces, strategically located where most needed. Aligned to urban acupuncture, this diffuse strategy reinforces the local and human scale. The new network of squares reassesses the priority given to private cars in public space and promotes pedestrian connections and quality public life.

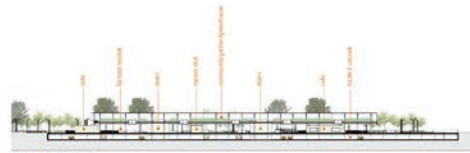
Food Markets
Since the establishment of cities, markets have been associated with urban squares. Unfortunately, Melbourne doesn't have a vast municipal network of food markets like Barcelona or London have. However, it has a growing interest in farmers markets. The proposed squares build on this resurgence to promote a sustainable food culture. Providing permanent infrastructure (such as roof covers, urban furniture, traders' facilities...) has the potential to increase the markets' visibility and long-term viability. A successful local market network would encourage the preservation of food bowls around Melbourne, strengthening ties between urban and rural areas. Health benefits would include both access to fresh affordable food and greater social resilience.

Productive Public Space
In contrast to the idea of the temporary market, this proposal introduces a permanent component in the form of an elevated greenhouse. It is the productive component of the assemblage: Meeting Place - Market - Greenhouse. It produces more than it consumes, from food to electricity, and increases food security. The floating Greenhouse organises (visually and physically) all the activities in the square. Many different events can take place under the one roof: fresh food markets, community cafes, repair clubs, cinema screenings, community meetings, education... The proposal offers a glimpse of an alternative economic model, egalitarian, multi-generational, community building and non-commercial.

Forty-Five New Squares

The Future Park Design Ideas Competition

OVERALL



Parks & Restitution

To be clear, this is not a utopian fantasy. Although highly speculative and rigorously incongruous with urban planning frameworks, it is a methodical, pre-apocalyptic response to climate change, using architecture, urban design and the typology of the park as driving forces to form our proposition - Parks & Restitution.

Parks and Restitution is a 30,000-hectare image of a future that challenges our relationship with Nature in light of climate breakdown, biodiversity loss and the anthropogenic impact on our natural habitats. Instead of asking where can we locate parks in a city, we ask how can we locate cities in a park? Instead of asking how will parks shape our cities, we ask how could our cities shape the one park that is our home planet?

The proposition is not a designed park. It is a framework of deeper meanings and intentions to upend the current way without compromises or contradictions. The proposition responds to the wider narrative of how we can live, work and play in Nature that illustrates that the natural world had always been a park before human development, a park made up of a larger, constantly regenerating and sustainable ecosystem.

The proposition establishes the urgent need to restore and regenerate this natural state by accepting it by default and considering more carefully how we approach the construction of buildings within Nature.

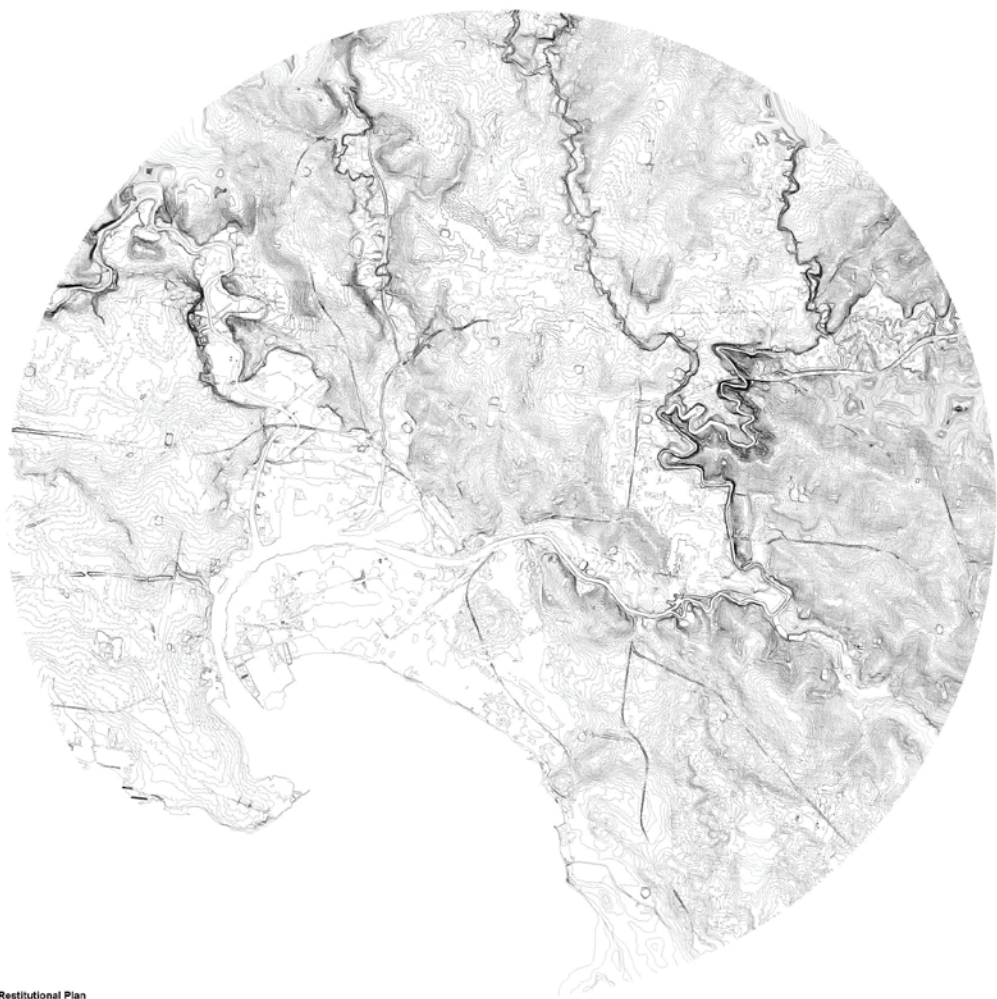
As a prototype for a new normal urban environment, we propose to return the ground plane of the Melbourne CBD to a state of wilderness, expanding the Central Business District (CBD) into the Central Park District (CPD) or Melbourne Central Green! (MCG!), or whichever three-letter acronym cuts the local Australian government red tape first.

The '10KM radius' site boundary ring designated by the brief is redefined as the 'Ring of the Unaffordable'. Parks and Restitution return the Ring of the Unaffordable to what it's meant to be: priceless. The naturalist Margaret Murie once said 'Wilderness is where the hand of man does not linger.' We imagine Parks and Restitution as a proposition conceived for Melbourne's mid-twenty-first century in her spirit, that attends to our deeper needs and is proportionate to our capacity for dreaming.





Steven Chu, Nikola Sormaz, Kate Johnson,
Alessandro Antoci



Restitutorial Plan
Scale 1 : 50,000



Parks & Restitution

To be clear, this is not a utopian fantasy. Although highly specific, speculative and rigorously incongruous with accepted urban planning framework and principles, it is a methodical, pre-apocalyptic response to climate change, using architecture, urban design and the contextual typology of the park as driving forces to form our proposition - Parks & Restitution.

Parks and Restitution is a 30,000-hectare imaginative image of a future that challenges how we might rethink our current relationship with nature in light of climate breakdown, biodiversity loss and the significant anthropogenic impact on our natural habitats. The proposition emerges from the idea of returning form rather than the accepted aspirational mooring of giving form. Instead of asking where we can locate parks in a city, we ask how can we locate cities in a park? Instead of asking how will parks shape our cities, we ask how could our cities shape the one park that is our home planet?

The proposition is not a designed park. It is a framework that holds a series of deeper meanings and intentions to upend the current way without compromises or contradictions.

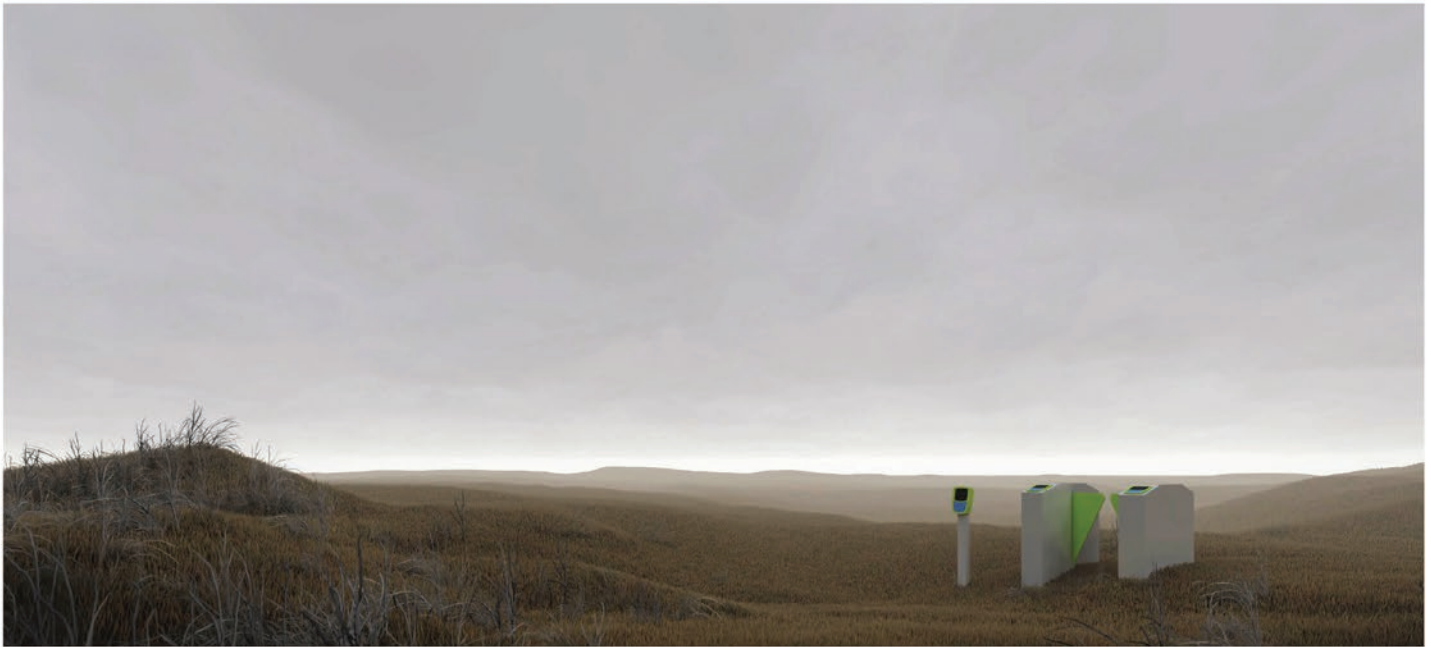
The proposition seeks to respond to the wider narrative of how we can live, work and play in Nature in a way that illustrates a truth that the natural world had always been a park before human development, a kind of park made up of indivisible components of a larger, constantly regenerating and sustainable ecosystem.

The proposition establishes the urgent need to restore and regenerate this natural state by accepting it by default and consider more carefully how we approach the construction of buildings within Nature, instead of the current prevailing hubris of planning parks and green spaces in leftover pockets as an afterthought, as a remedy to mistakes made in years gone past.

As a prototype for a new normal urban environment, we propose to return the entire ground plane of the Melbourne CBD to a state of wilderness, expanding the Central Business District (CBD) into the Central Park District (CPD) or Melbourne Central Green (MCG), or whichever three letter acronym cuts the local Australian government red tape first.

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Meta Homes and Gardens

Australian national identity is inextricably linked to the landscape. The bush engenders the essence of Australia; its ruggedness, hardship and beauty have become fetishised in our national psyche. Matched only by our mania for carving up that very land to buy and sell in pursuit of the 'Australian dream'. Lake Eyre vs backyard cricket, Kakadu vs a summer barbecue, as fantasy and reality the two ideas harmoniously coexist in Australian culture despite their glaring contradictions.

Robin Boyd (1960) argues that inherent in Australianism is 'the sense of nature being greater than man,' furthering the idea that 'beyond the suburbs everywhere is the outback.' This deep-felt exaltation gives rise to the arbitrary prettiness and decoration in our built environment, which Boyd describes as 'featurism.' 'Urban sprawl,' an elitist 'intelligentsia' understanding of featurist havens, accuses the often less affluent fringes of our cities with ills both real and imagined (Edgar, 2015). The threat of urban encroachment upon ecological communities is keenly felt, evidenced by the 'less than 1%' of Melbourne's volcanic plains grassland that remains (Repair, 2018).

Yet the root of this problem lies in the city itself, its densely populated heart of concrete, not only the more porous threshold between city and landscape that forms suburbia. Meta Homes and Gardens reunites the park with its historical consort, the suburban villa, in its contemporary form of the family home and quarter acre block. The utilisation of private green space in conjunction with largely ignored public planting creates a unified landscape of bio-region specific urban bushland that facilitates Australia's brand of leisure as well as providing substance to our fascination with the bush. This mass media parody, a featurist's delight, imagines an urban fringe that transcends pocket parks and challenges the notion of single-use property by allowing city dwellers to exist within the garden; suggesting new environmentally sustainable and socially communal modes of land use, respecting the connection, knowledge and wisdom of First Nations Australians. Imagining a less acquisitive recognition of property ownership and imploring readers to begin this process in their backyards.

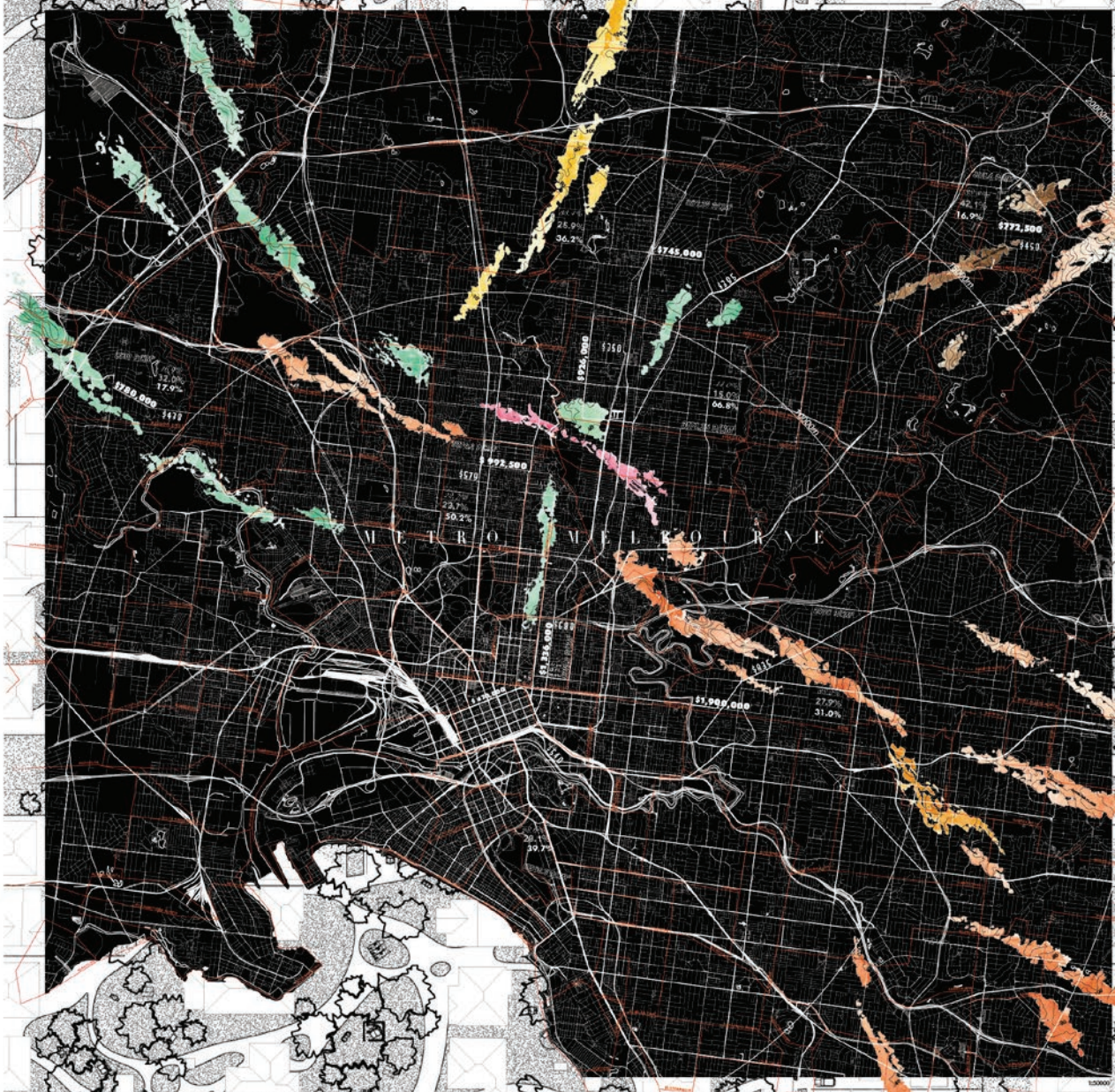




Tianyi Luo, Thomas Huntingford

MetaHomes

and Gardens



Price is based on current market conditions. Price is an estimate and does not include stamp duty, legal fees, and other costs. Please contact your agent for more information.

PRICE \$1,111,111 NETT and includes stamp duty and legal fees.

NEAR HOUSE

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Turn a nightmare patch into an ecological haven



Australian national identity is inextricably linked to landscape. The bush engenders the essence of Australians, its ruggedness, hardship and beauty have become fetishised in our national psyche. Matched only by our mania for carving up that very land to buy and sell in pursuit of the "Australian dream". Like Iyane vs backyard cricket, Kakadu vs a summer barbecue, as fantasy and reality the two ideas harmoniously coexist in Australian culture despite their glaring contra-

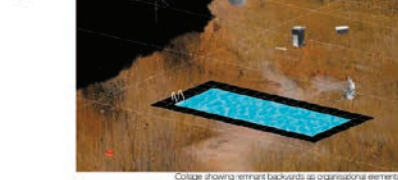
dictions and as all the while one is consumed by the other. The Australian Lifestyle begins with the line of reality. Robin Boyd (1960) argues that inherent in Australianism is "the sense of nature being greater than man," fathoming the idea that "beyond the suburbs everywhere is the outback," and suggesting that deep felt excitement gives rise to the arbitrary pretenses and decoration in our built environment he has coined "Australian Urban sprawl," an elitist



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Meta pertaining to or noting an abstract, high-level analysis or commentary, especially one that consciously references something of its own type.



Collage showing vibrant backyard as organisational element



a prefix appearing in loanwords from Greek, with the meanings 'after,' 'along with,' 'beyond,' 'among,' 'behind,' and productive in English on the Greek model (Dictionary.com).

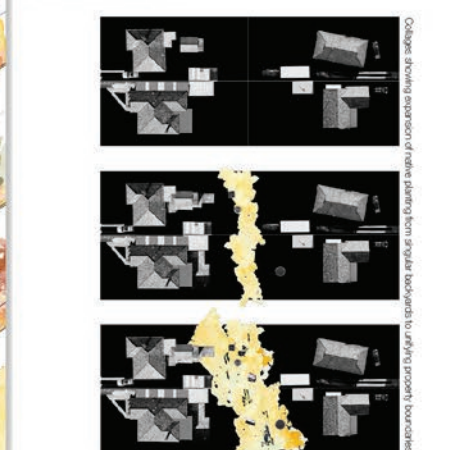


species as opposed to the 15 found in human-centric lawn (Meta, C. D. Lees 2014) "yet the rest of this problem lies in the city itself; its densely populated heart of concrete not only the more people threshold between city and landscape that some, including Meta Frax and Galliers, suggest the park with its historical precedent, the suburb villa, in its contemporary form of the family home and their respective. The utilisation of this green space in conjunction with urban sprawl public planning creates transparency for a wider landscape of the region specific

urban building that has been Australia's brand of suburbia - well as providing substance to our connection with the land. This mass media perspective, it is said, is a reflection of the nation's desire to define the urban fringe and its role in the city. The urban fringe is a product of the nation's desire to define the urban fringe and its role in the city. The urban fringe is a product of the nation's desire to define the urban fringe and its role in the city.

the connection, to provide a sense of place and identity. The connection, to provide a sense of place and identity. The connection, to provide a sense of place and identity. The connection, to provide a sense of place and identity. The connection, to provide a sense of place and identity.

Park
a large area of land with grass and trees, usually surrounded by fences or walls, and specially arranged so that people can walk in it for pleasure or children can play in it (Cambridge dictionary, 2019)



A large enclosed piece of ground attached to a country house (Oxford dictionary, 2019).

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WHAT YOU CAN GROW

1. **Festuca** Beyond Blue, Scientific Name: Festuca glauca, Height: 130cm, Price: \$10.00, Planting Time: Grouped, Prefer full sun position or part shade position, tolerates dry conditions. Recommended Planting Time: All year.
2. **Phlox** Beyond Blue, Scientific Name: Phlox paniculata, Height: 120cm, Price: \$12.00, Planting Time: Grouped, Prefer full sun position or part shade position, tolerates dry conditions. Recommended Planting Time: All year.
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46. **Phlox** Beyond Blue, Scientific Name: Phlox paniculata, Height: 120cm, Price: \$12.00, Planting Time: Grouped, Prefer full sun position or part shade position, tolerates dry conditions. Recommended Planting Time: All year.
47. **Phlox** Beyond Blue, Scientific Name: Phlox paniculata, Height: 120cm, Price: \$12.00, Planting Time: Grouped, Prefer full sun position or part shade position, tolerates dry conditions. Recommended Planting Time: All year.
48. **Phlox** Beyond Blue, Scientific Name: Phlox paniculata, Height: 120cm, Price: \$12.00, Planting Time: Grouped, Prefer full sun position or part shade position, tolerates dry conditions. Recommended Planting Time: All year.
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20000 HECTARES LOST!

9% SUBURBAN COVER

Exhibition Line



Over the past decade, the City of Melbourne has shifted the focus of city planning from cars to people. The improvement and changes in public life have been a benchmark for other Australian cities. With the future projection of denser and more diverse city, and emerging transport technology, Exhibition Line envisions a future that integrates transport technology, diverse lifestyles and creative public space. The project focuses on linkage, streetscape and programming of public space of future Melbourne City.

Location: Exhibition Street

Walkability: The project's bigger vision is to activate the northwest and northeast side of the city by erasing cars and adding public transport and public space. By mapping pedestrian flow throughout the city, the major streets that have low accessibility are Exhibition, Russell, Lonsdale Queen streets.

New Citylink: The Exhibition Line proposes a possible solution for Exhibition street, generating a green link from Carlton Gardens to Yarra River and Melbourne Park. A similar model can be implemented to other streets to create better linkage throughout Melbourne City: Russell street between University and Federation Square. Queens street connecting Queen Victoria Market and Southbank and Lonsdale street linking Parliament and Marvel Stadium.

Streetscape: Those low walkability streets share some common characteristics: car domination, middle street parking and limited pedestrian footpaths. Exhibition Line rethinks the configuration of the street and redesigns the street to favour the general public. Public programs will be slotted in between the streets and pedestrians will experience the different streetscape at different locations.

Park concept: The Exhibition Line aims to remove cars and create a more sustainable, active and functional urban space for its surrounding. It will form a green link connecting Carlton Gardens and the Yarra River. A great mixture of elements, feelings and qualities of the park is placed according to its context. And those qualities are designed and intervened with each other responding to Melbourne's diverse cultures. The form of the street is given to accommodate different street programs. The greenery softscape is filled and hardscape is placed into different pockets. The simple design operations will give lives to the street.



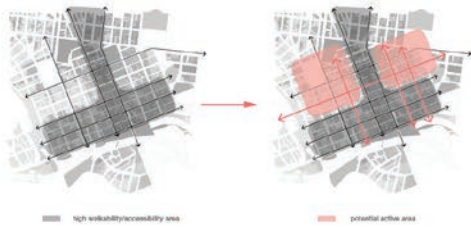


GENERAL

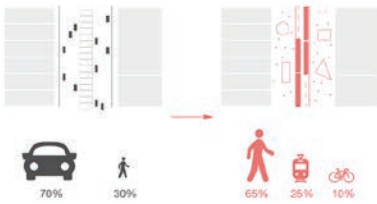
Travis Walsh; Will Riley; Felix Zhan

EXHIBITION LINE

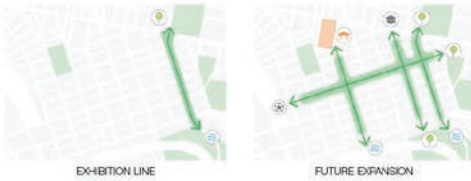
Over the past decade, the City of Melbourne has been shifting the focus of city planning from cars to people. The improvement and changes in public life have been a benchmark for other Australian cities. However, with future projection of denser and more diverse city, and emerging transport technology, Exhibition Line envisions a possible future that integrates transport technology, diverse lifestyles and creative public space. The project will focus on **linkage, streetscape, programming of public space** of future Melbourne City.



WALKABILITY - Melbourne has several active streets such as Swanston st, Elizabeth st or Collins st which are all pedestrian friendly streets. However, almost half of the city are still car dominated street and no public transport, which makes those space **low accessible**. The project's bigger vision is to activate north-west and north-east side of the city by **erasing cars, and adding public transport and public space**. By mapping pedestrian flow throughout the city, the major streets that have low accessibility are Exhibition street, Russell st, Lonsdale st and Queen st.



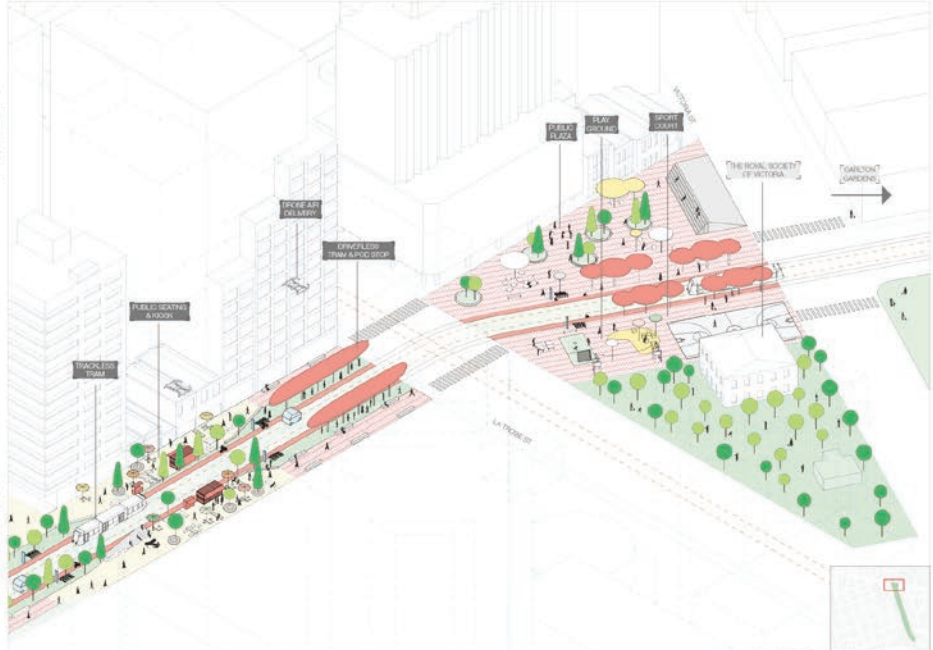
STREETSCAPE - Those low walkability streets share some common characteristics: **car domination; middle street parking and limit pedestrian footpath**. Exhibition Line rethinks the configuration of the street and redesign the street to favor general public. Public programs will be slotted in between the streets and pedestrians will experience the different streetscape at different locations.



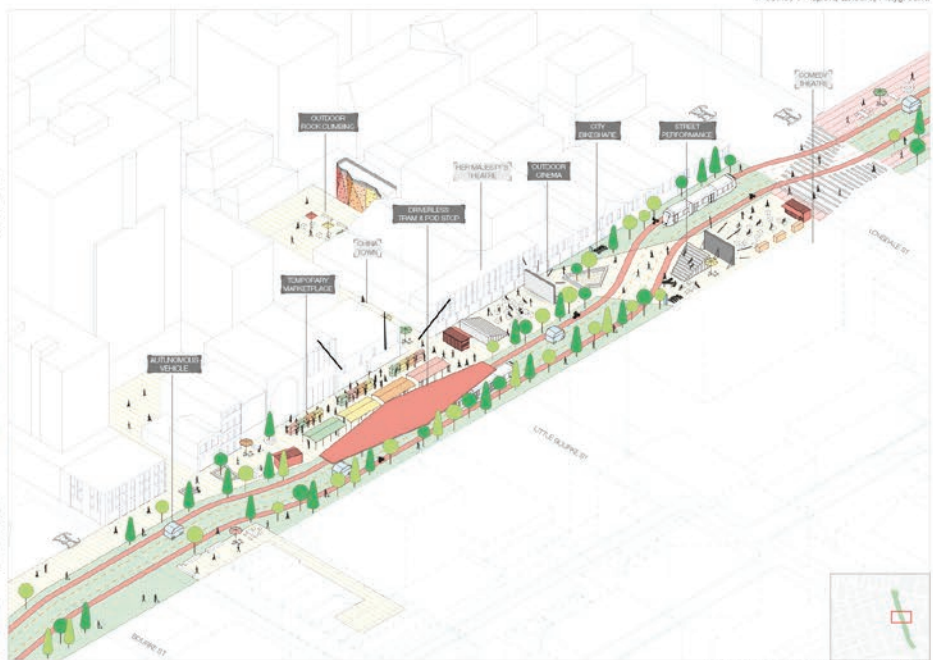
NEW CITYLINK - The Exhibition Line proposes a possible solution for Exhibition street, **generating a green link from Carlton Gardens to Yarra River and Melbourne Park**. Similar model can be implemented to other streets to create better linkage throughout Melbourne City. Russell street links between University and Federation Square. Queens street connects Queen Victoria Market and Southbank. Lonsdale street links Parliament and Marvel Stadium.



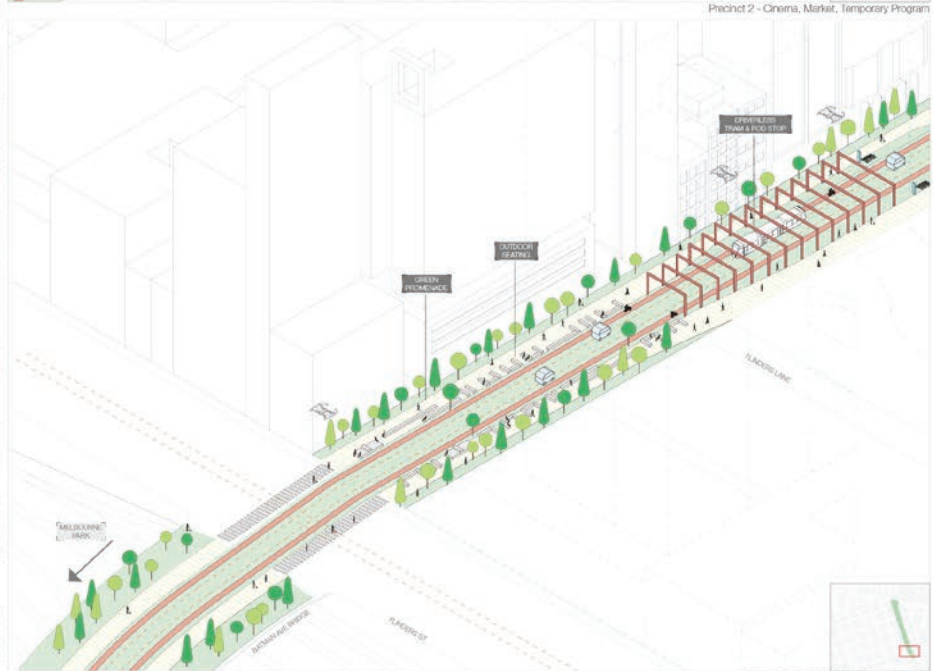
EXHIBITION LINE - The Exhibition Line provides a linear green link connecting Carlton Gardens and Yarra River. The **traffic route** is a shared traffic lane consisting of trams, autonomous vehicles and drones. The pavement and landscape are designed to generate **pocket spaces** for urban programs, which are placed in between streets.



Precinct 1 - Sport, Leisure, Playground



Precinct 2 - Cinema, Market, Temporary Program

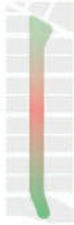


Precinct 3 - Green, Casual, Pocket space

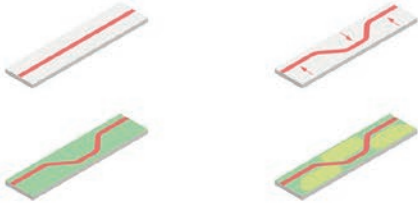
HARDSCAPE
HUMAN
EVENT
PUBLIC
PAVEMENT
SLOW



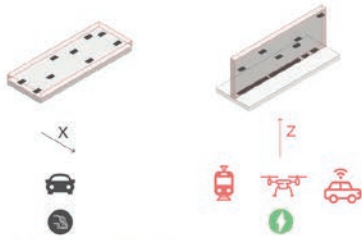
SOFTSCAPE
NATURE
POCKET SPACE
PRIVATE
LANDSCAPE
FAST



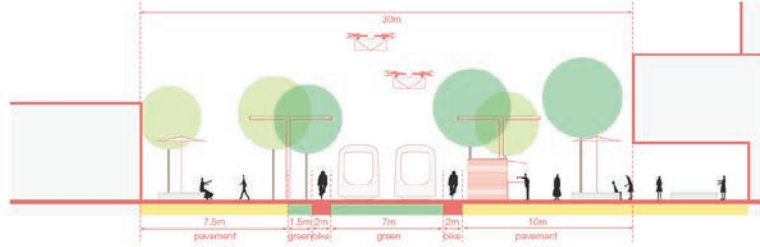
PARK CONCEPT - The Exhibition Line is aim to remove cars and create a more sustainable, active and functional urban space for its surrounding. A great mixture of elements, feelings and qualities of the park is placed according to its context. And those qualities are designed and intervened with each other responding to Melbourne's diverse cultures.



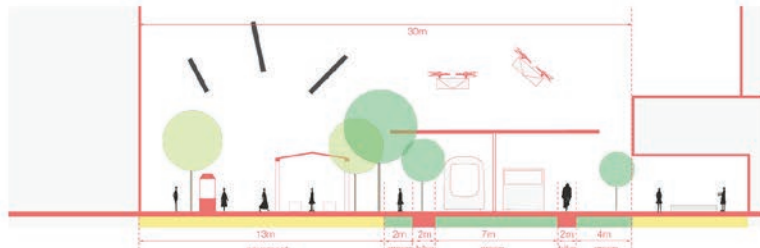
STREET FORM - The form of street is given to accommodate different street programs. By changing the traffic route, the streets separations give form to different pocket spaces. The greenery softscape are filled and hardscape are placed into different pockets. The simple design operations will give lives to the street.



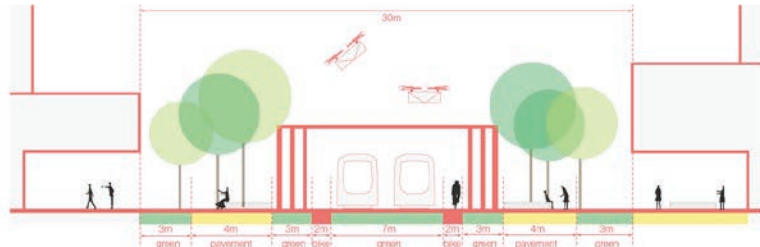
FUTURE TRANSPORT - The future transport technology will eliminate cars from the streets. Cars will be replaced by autonomous Vehicles. Trains in the future will be trackless and they could share the same traffic path with autonomous vehicles. Drone will take care of the delivery and potentially make the traffic run from horizontal to vertical.



Precinct 1 - Lifestyle programs such as sport court, playground, outdoor seatings and coffee kiosk are located in precinct 1 responding to its residential context.



Precinct 2 - Temporary programs such as pop-up marketplace, outdoor cinemas and large cultural event are hold in precinct 2 responding to the context of retails and ChinaTown.



Precinct 3 - This precinct is designed as a green, natural environment with many of the pocket spaces for private meeting and seatings. Its setting are responding to its commercial office context.



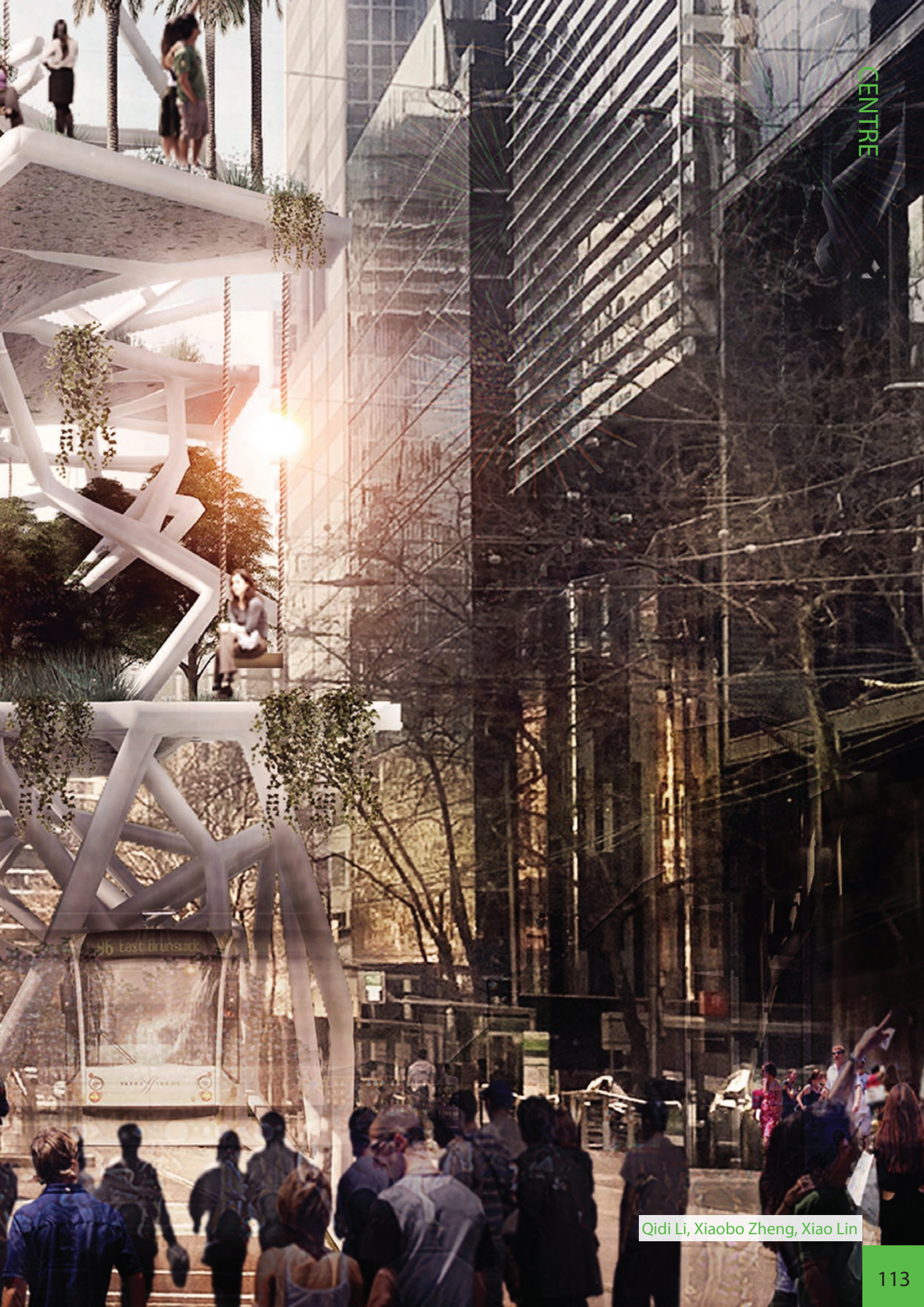
The SHARK (SHare_pARK) System

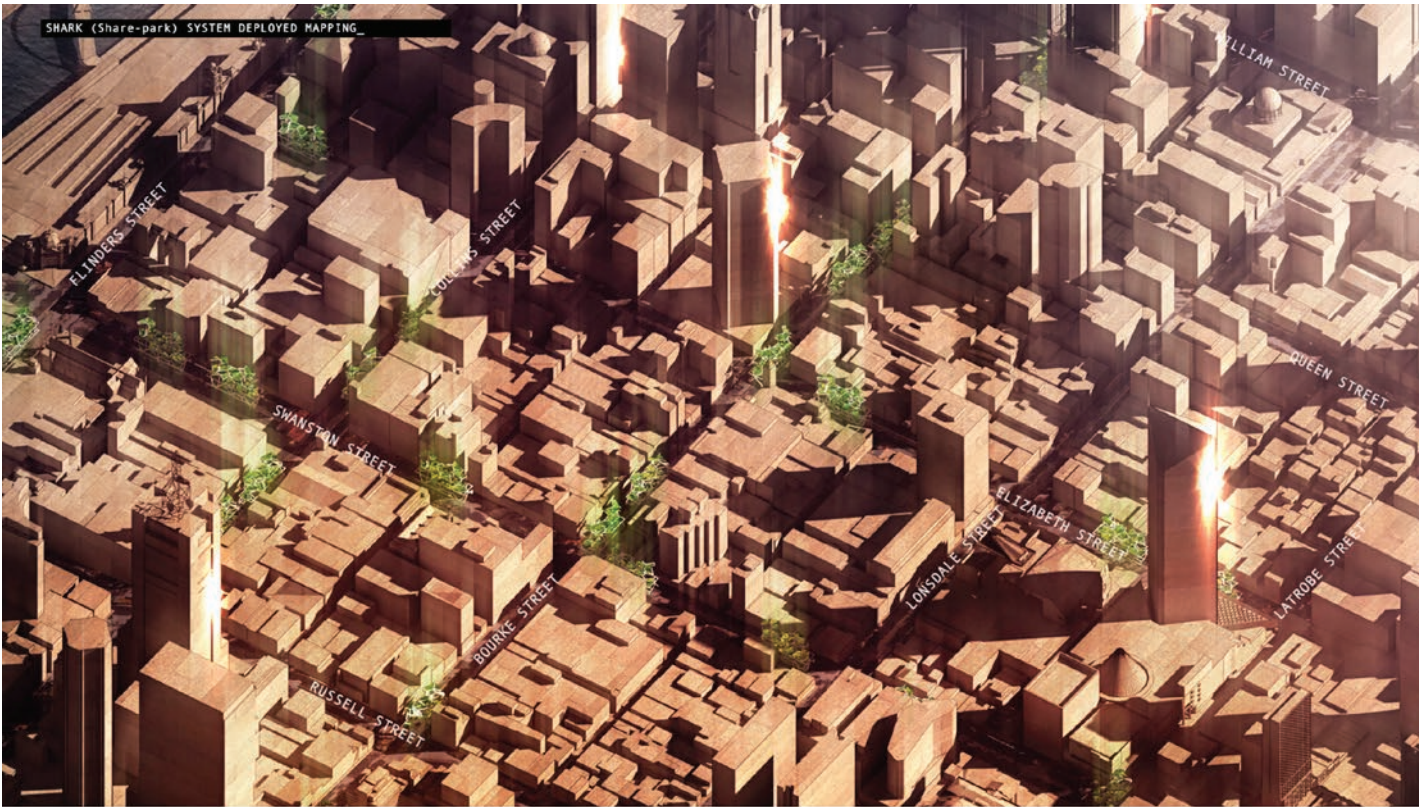
As the future move toward more shared economic scenarios, especially with the boom of cheap self-driving share vehicles readily available through an on-demand basis, humans are becoming less inclined to move about in the urban setting. This has caused a series of social issues such as lack of physical and social interaction in nature, as people are less likely to go out and seek refuge at nearby parks that used to be considered a walkable distance during their lunch breaks. This results in a dramatic declined in local park usage.

In extreme cases, people will wake up in their dwelling and jump straight into a self-driving share taxi to get to work and have it pick him or her up after work. This convenience in personal transport has brought its share of social issues, including making the parks a more destination type scenario rather than a passive green space that people walk by as they go to the train station after work for instance. And the food delivery system also does not promote people heading out for a short break during lunch hour.

Our scheme addresses the above future scenarios to create a share park system that combats this lack of public park usage and incorporates the unique opportunities in Melbourne given the existing tram next work and the vertical public space available above such network. Our system of movable vertical parks called SHARK System can be shared and easily maintained using the existing tram network as infrastructure and opportunity for a new 4D landscape.







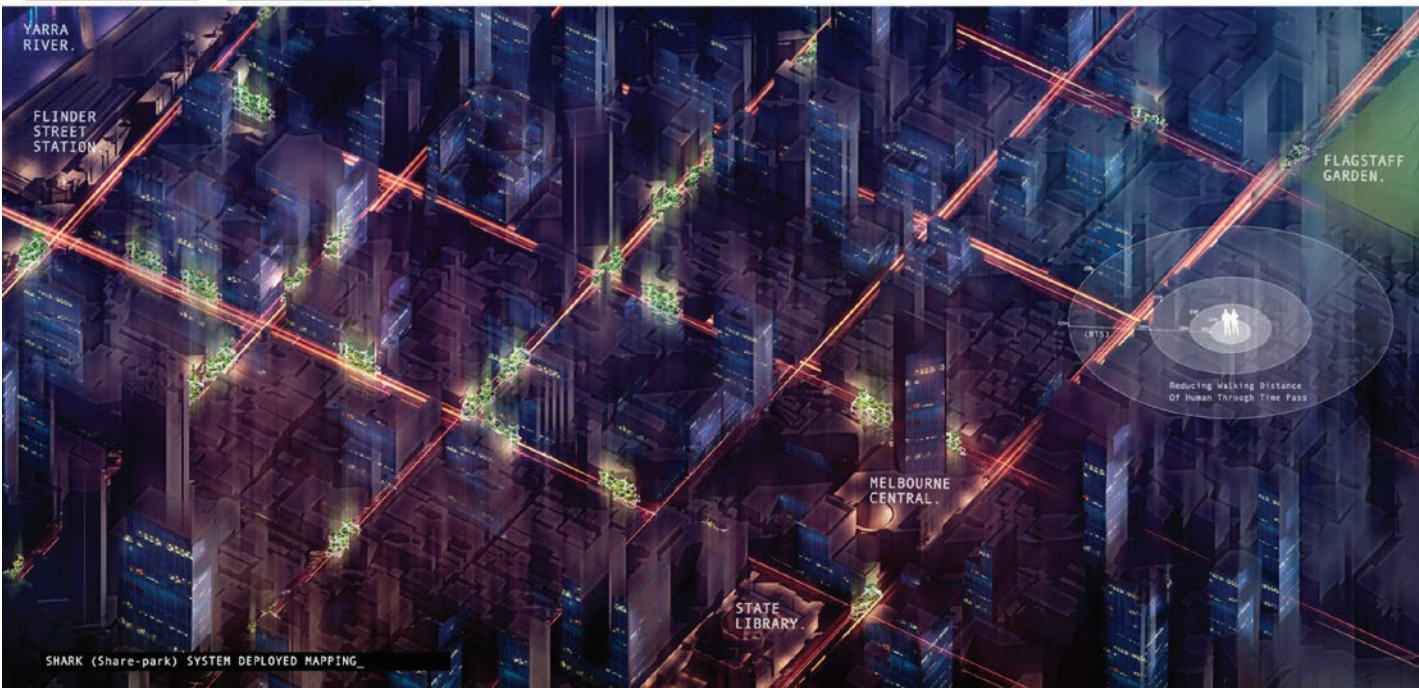
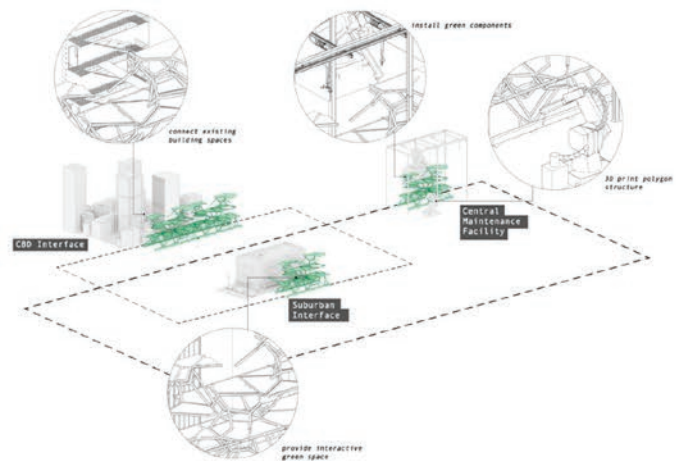
SHARK (SHare-pARK) System

As the future move toward more share economy scenario, especially with the boom of cheap self-driving share vehicles at a readily available on-demand basis, human is becoming less inclined to move about in the urban setting. This has now caused a series of social issues such as lack of physical social interaction in nature, as people is less likely to go out and seek refuges at nearby parks that use to be considered as walkable distance during their lunch breaks. This caused dramatic declined in local park usage.

In extreme case people wake up in their dwelling and will jump straight into a self-driving share taxi to get to work and have it pick him or her up afterwork just at the same office drop off.

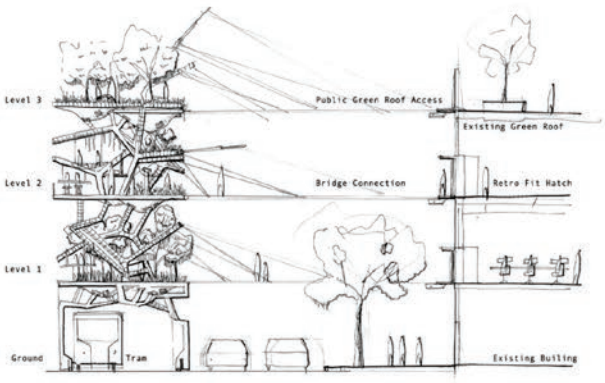
This convenience in personal transport has brought its share of social issues, including making the park a feature destination rather than a passive green space that people walk by as they go to the trains station afterwork for instance. And the food delivery system also does not promote people heading out for a sort break during lunch hour.

Our scheme is an idea to address the above future scenarios in effort to create a share park system that combat this lack of public park usage and incorporate the unique opportunities in Melbourne given the existing tram next work and the vertical public space available above such network. Our system of movable vertical parks called SHARK System that can be shared and easily maintained using the existing tram network as an infrastructure and opportunity for new 4D landscape.

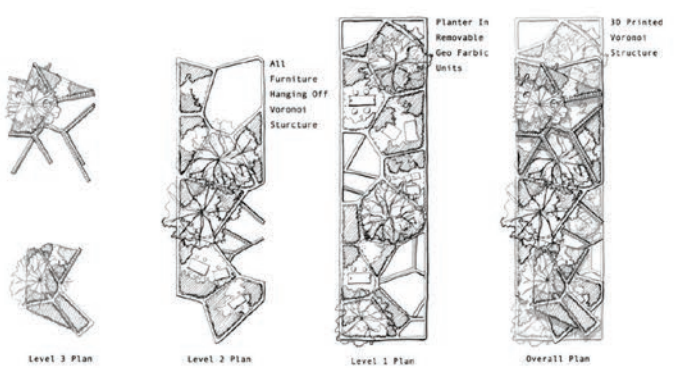




SHARK (Share-park) SYSTEM ARTIST IMPRESSION_



SHARK (Share-park) SYSTEM SECTION_



SHARK (Share-park) SYSTEM PLANS_

Multi-deck parks

Melbourne of 2050 will be a city free of non-essential vehicles¹, opening up vast space currently used for car parking. Multi-story car parks are the perfect open-air canvasses to repurpose as urban parks: multi-deck parks.

They can serve as landmarks within the cityscape, promising an array of mixed-use opportunities, including sky park/ green space; outdoor cinema / performance space/ amphitheater; affordable housing/ build-to-rent; urban farming/ vertical gardens/ community gardens; water filtration/ sprinklers/ irrigation; retail/ food and beverage/ markets; co-working spaces and experiential accommodation.

Multi-deck parks engage with the street, activate the ground plane and provide much-needed passive surveillance and activation at night. The original car park structures can be retained, and their past life celebrated within their new design. Adaptations and improvements to restrooms, the introduction of void spaces and light wells, and utilising the columns and balustrades will increase the amenity and aesthetic functions of these spaces. This increases the ability for the multi-deck parks to be programmed, policed and maintained.

Multi-deck parks will become Melbourne icons that capture people's imaginations and inspire them to visit. They will self-generate interest by being unique. Their conversion to freely accessible public space means mixed-use 'park tenancies' can be introduced to generate a return on the initial investment. Multi-deck parks change what we perceive an urban park can be and do.

Proximity to parks increases property value, which thereby increases property tax revenue.² These largely privately owned sites can be acquired by the state for the public good. Investment here can lead to a meaningful, quantifiable economic and social return. Multi-deck parks provide a much-needed connection to nature and all the things that parks provide; places for respite, reflection and recreation for city dwellers, workers and visitors.

1. City of Melbourne. Transport Strategy 2030
2. Pennsylvania Land Trust Association. Economic Benefits of Parks





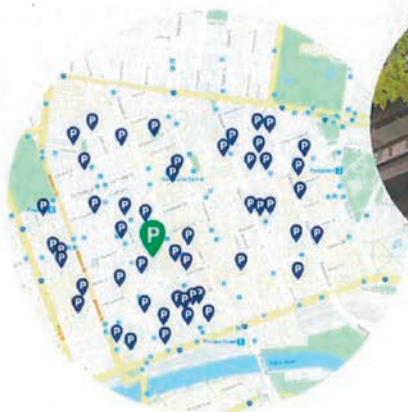
Matthew May, Mark Janetzki,
Adrian Vecino, Sung Chua

Multi deck car parks



Melbourne of 2050 will be a city free of non-essential vehicles.¹

This presents an opportunity to reclaim multi-storey car parks – ubiquitous throughout the city – transforming them into vertical parks.



Existing car park at 392 Bourke Street



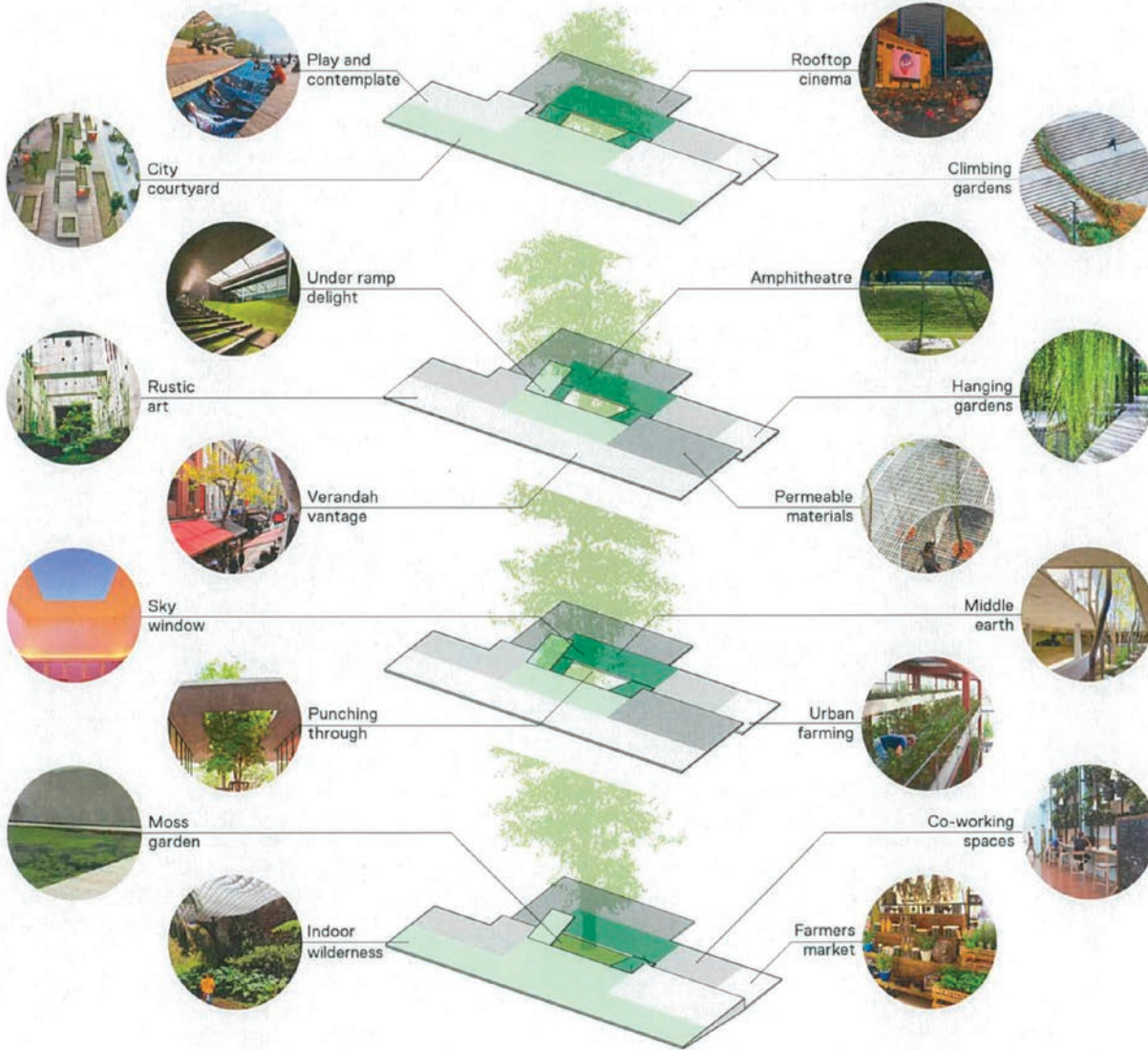
These spaces provide free public amenity for people living, working and visiting the city. *Multi deck parks* are highly accessible, distributed throughout the city, giving high density apartment dwellers access to open space.

There are 460 hectares of car parking in the City of Melbourne ... or 3.6 Hoddle Grids!

We have chosen the 392 Bourke Street site as proof of concept, reimagining what a park can be and do, to change the way we think about high density living in Australia.

A kit of parks

Multi deck parks consider the spatial relationship to their surrounding urban environment as well as their function, programme and form. This allows for maximum flexibility in configuration, enabling adaptation to various car park architectural topologies and site specific needs across the city.



Multi deck parks engage with the street, activate the ground plane and provide much-needed passive surveillance and activation at night. We propose the original structures be retained and their past life celebrated within their new design.

Multi deck parks directly align with the City of Melbourne's strategic objectives by sleeving the podium levels with active uses and designing for future adaptation.²

For example, adaptations and improvements to restrooms, the introduction of void spaces and light wells, and utilising the columns and balustrades will increase the amenity and aesthetic functions of these spaces. This increases the ability for *multi deck parks* to be programmed, policed and maintained.

Multi deck parks serve as landmarks within the cityscape, offering an array of mixed-use opportunities, including:

- sky park / green space
- outdoor cinema / performance space / amphitheatre
- affordable housing / build-to-rent
- urban farming / vertical gardens / community gardens
- water filtration / sprinklers / irrigation
- retail / food and beverage / markets
- co-working spaces
- experiential accommodation

Lines No Fire Could Burn

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Trees transform Melbourne's Streets into parks.
[Melbourne, Victoria, October 10, 2019]

At the opening of AILA's International Festival, The Square and the Park, a small band of guerrilla gardeners deployed a tree in a parking space on a nearby street. They called this act 'The Square in the Park.' When asked about their action, Realm Studios' Tom Rivard said:

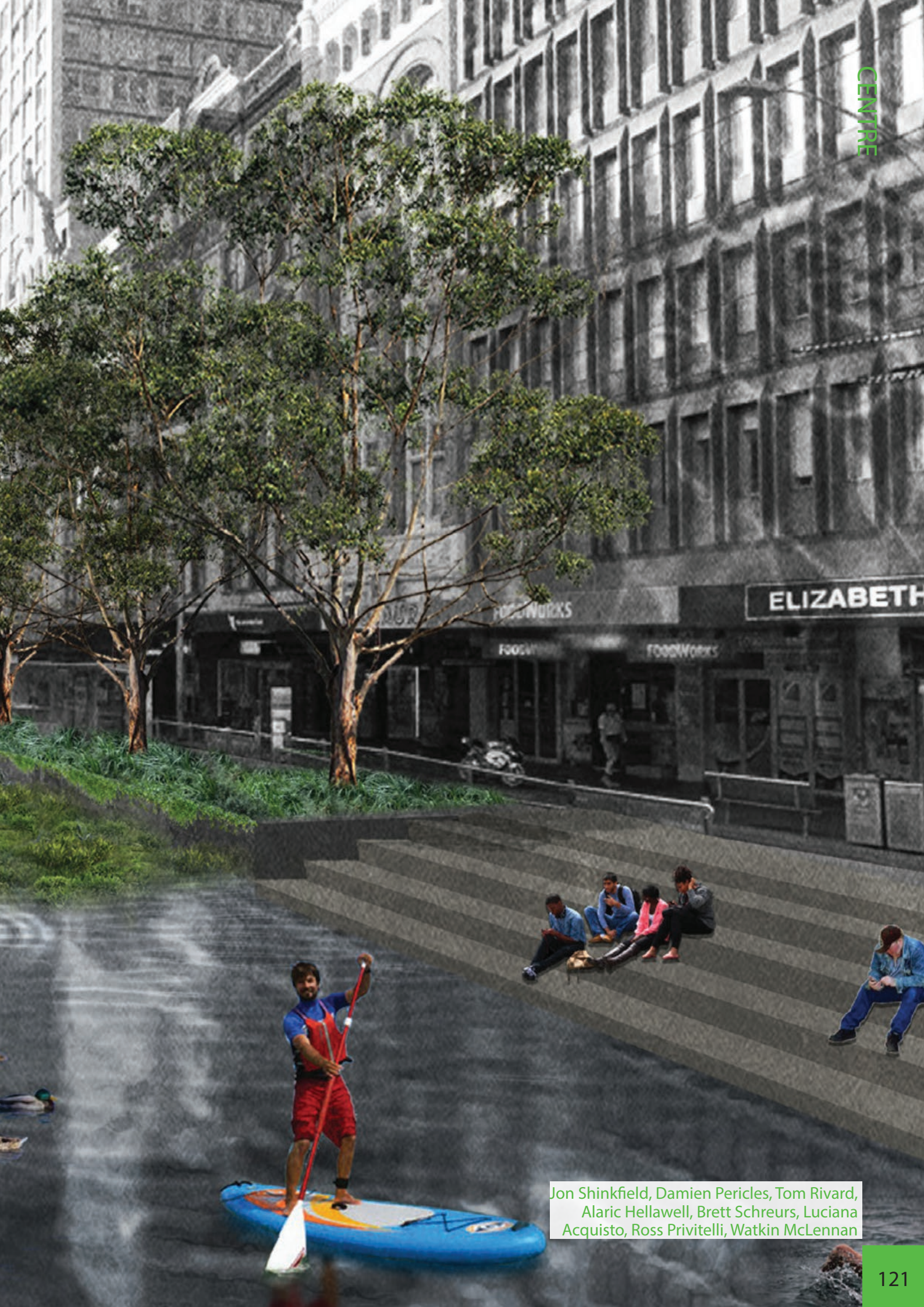
'For thousands of years, the Birrarung Valley was rich grasslands and wetlands. The Wurundjeri people settled this valley, which became their Country: a ritualised landscape, with a sung history, with places for feasting, ritual and celebration. After colonisation, this landscape was overlaid with the abstraction of the Hoddle Grid, a system for the efficient movement of vehicles.

This project is an opportunity to recover landscape, habitat, meeting spaces and places of meaning, using Melbourne's streets. We'll re-establish the relationship between residents and the landscapes they share. By reframing streets as parks, as civic spaces in which the life of the city happens, we imbue these spaces with meaning beyond that of simply movement - they become permanent fixtures in the community's cultural memory, they become Lines No Fire Could Burn.

The tree quickly became a meeting spot and inspires others: workers, students, neighbourhood groups and local councils, to undertake similar tree-planting works, transforming rows of parking spaces into allees of trees.'

The streets of Melbourne, renamed 'parks,' will become neighbourhood 'commons,' providing shared open space and civic amenity for the communities through which they run. One day, you'll even find yourself in the middle of great seasonal celebrations in the streets, with everyone coming out to share in the fire and the burning. The Square in the Park is much more than just a tree in a carpark - it is an opportunity to transform our cities, recover our relationship to landscape, and have a global impact.





Jon Shinkfield, Damien Pericles, Tom Rivard,
Alaric Hellowell, Brett Schreurs, Luciana
Acquisto, Ross Privitelli, Watkin McLennan

STREETS OF FIRE

MARCH 19, 2050: KOOYANG – THE SEASON OF THE EELS



AN OVERHEARD CONVERSATION

Girl: Mum, why are they burning?

Mum: We do it every year, honey.

G: But why?

M: It's a ritual, it's a kind of celebration.

G: Of what?

M: The city is celebrating the passing of the seasons, but also burning helps to restore the bush. The Wurundjeri have been doing it for thousands of years.

G: But Mum, THIS isn't the bush – these are streets!

M: They ARE streets, but they've become our parks, and our gardens, and our bushland. They used to be full of cars, believe it or not.

G: Cars? No one has a car anymore!

M: Well, not now, but not that long ago, streets were only for cars, until we reclaimed them.

G: How did THAT happen?

M: Well, around 30 years ago, streets and parking spaces for cars took up half the city. Way back in 2019, one small design firm decided to take a bit of that space back. They put a single tree, in a square box, in a space on the street where a car was normally parked. They called it The Square in the Park.

G: They sound FUN. Then what happened?

M: People liked it, and what it did to the streets, and the idea just spread from there.

G: So, was that what got people using the streets like their backyards and living rooms?

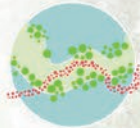
M: Actually, that was ONE week, a long time after that tree planting, when all of Melbourne spilled into the streets, but that's a story for another time...

LINES NO FIRE

A STORY OF COUNTRY

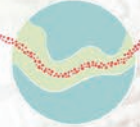
A

The Birrarung Valley rich grasslands, criss crossed by wetlands, along which stands of trees grew, and through which animals migrated.



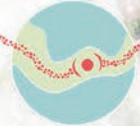
B

The Wurundjeri settled the valley, following the migratory routes of animals, and moving along the waterways.



C

The valley became Country, a ritualised landscape, with a sung history, ceremonial routes and meeting places for feasting, ritual and celebration.



D

After colonisation, this landscape was overlaid with the abstraction of the Hoddle Grid, a matrix of routes designed for the efficient movement of vehicles.



E

By reframing streets as parks, as civic spaces in which the life of the city happens, we imbue these spaces with meaning beyond that of simply movement - they become permanent fixtures in the community's cultural memory, they become Lines No Fire Could Burn.



THE EVOLUTION OF PLACE

A

October 10, 2019, Sam. Before the opening of the Landscape Architecture Festival, The Square in the Park, a small band of guerrilla gardeners deploys a tree in a parking space on Collins Street. They call this act "The Square in the Park."



B

The tree, instantly famous, becomes a meeting spot for Conference attendees. It inspires others: workers, students, neighbourhood groups and local councils, who undertake similar tree-planting works, transforming rows of parking spaces into allees of trees.



C

Incrementally, the streets of Melbourne are transformed, into linear parks, dense with trees, an arboreal grid of greenery, grass and comfort.



D

Over time, Time itself slows down, with the disappearance of private vehicles from the streets, and their evolution to completely public use, for transport and, more importantly, for public use and community activities.



E

The streets of Melbourne, renamed "parks," become understood as localised "commons," shared open space and civic amenity for the neighbourhoods through which they run.



MONSOON DAY

AUGUST 10, 2043: LARNEUK – THE SEASON OF NESTING BIRDS

With the onset of sea-level rise, inundation, climate change and extreme events, the parks of Melbourne, no longer impermeable streets propagating flooding, have become resilient landscapes that respond to climatic events: for the arrival of the annual monsoon, the flooded streets become, rather than a disaster, a celebration of water and community.

COULD BURN



EARTH DAY
 NOVEMBER 7, 2037: BALLAMBAR – THE SEASON OF BUTTERFLIES
 In addition to parts of streets converted to parks and public space, redundant automobile infrastructure (parking lots, garages, elevated motorways) will be re-purposed for urban agriculture, making the city self-sufficient, producing its food from its own community gardens and urban farms.

A RECOLLECTED DIALOGUE

I remember that night, all those years ago, when the city was hit by the first long blackout that preceded the country switching over completely to renewables. No power across eastern Australia, for a week. On the third day, my dad took us out into the street, with the telescope I'd gotten my previous birthday.

Dad: It's gonna be perfect for stargazing, you'll see.

Girl: Where will we go?

D: Just out in the street – it'll be empty, there won't be any light anywhere.

When we turned the corner on to Brunswick Street, it was anything but empty, and certainly not dark. Without refrigeration, WiFi, Netflix and charged phones, there was nothing to do at home. Neighbours, restaurants, businesses, workers, they'd all flooded into the streets to share fire, drink, food and stories, and revel in the clarity of the stars, and the generosity of their community.

We found a quieter, darker, side street.

D: There's the Southern Cross, which the Worimi people call Birubi. Can you see the four big stars that make it up?

G: Yes! What's that other one, that little pink star?

D: Ah, that one? Do you know, for a long time, western astronomers just called it Epsilon, which is Greek for the fifth letter in the alphabet. But for thousands of years, the Wardaman people of northern Australia HAD a name for it – they call it Giman.

G: What does that mean?

D: It's small dilly bag full of knowledge, songs of knowledge to be passed on, from elders to their descendants.

G: Like you're doing now!!

D: (laughs) Something like that. You know, the Wurundjeri used the stars to find their way through Country, along their paths and water courses, to their special meeting places – they located themselves by looking up to the sky.

G: Where was their Country?

D: It's here, all around us, all of this, Wurundjeri Country, where they shared and celebrated stories of air, earth, water and fire, all along their pathways.

G: Like all our neighbourhood is doing now, out in the streets?

D: Hmmmm... maybe this IS the start of something. Who knows, one day, you might even have great seasonal celebrations in the streets, where everyone comes out to share in the fire, and the burning.

G: Dad, that's just CRAZY!!

A WORLD OF POSSIBILITIES

A Of Australia's 19.5 million car fleet, only 5% are ever in use. At any given time, 18.5 million cars are being stored, typically on public space.

B 50% of Melbourne is dedicated to the car — 5,000km². Other dense contemporary cities (Tokyo, Buenos Aires, Copenhagen) devote 25% or less of their area to cars.

C Evolving car use, car storage and shared transport will, over time, allow for the colonisation of half of Melbourne's road surface, giving the city 2,500km² of new green space. At conservative rates of re-forestation, this could result in 125 million trees being planted in Melbourne alone.

D The total urban land area on earth is 15 million square kilometres. Colonising even 5% of cities' street areas for tree planting would allow over 50 billion trees to be planted within urban areas globally.

PUBLIC LUXURY

Adding 2,500 square kilometres of open public space to Melbourne would generate more than just space – it would generate a culture of communal use and shared amenity. Moving social infrastructure into the new commons, the reclaimed streets, would allow for smaller dwellings, increased density, and a new Public Luxury of shared civic assets.

A Outdoor theatre – just bring your Netflix password, 45 friends and chill.

B Public kitchen and outdoor dining room – want to hold a barbeque? Now, you can.

C Maker space workshop and tool library – build it, fix it, share skills and borrow tools.

D Public baths and temporary housing – Melbournians as the new Romans, but with better food.

E Urban observatories – places to look up to the sky, and see if the stars look very different, today.



Melbourne from Past to Last

Rapid urbanisation and demographic growth challenge every city in the world—including Melbourne where ten thousand square kilometers of core economic area is putting surrounding suburban areas, natural resources, and citizen's liveability at risk.

This proposal questions what roles parks would play for Melbourne's future. This design aims to reclaim pristine natural landscape areas where they used to function confluent with the settlement pattern. Embracing historic natural structures with sensitive design contributes to a new equilibrium where the indigenous ecosystem and blue-green infrastructures are restored along with recreational purpose. This integrated approach will tackle a broad portfolio of urban risks and act as a value adder and bring economic opportunity for local communities. The research shows that the critical climatic-risk areas are at the shifted- landscapes where endemic wetlands were once positioned. An increased impermeable urban surface induces natural disaster events such as floods. Instead of finding a new open space, this project proposes to examine potential areas from the antecedent natures and restore them as the city's green infrastructure. Several concepts of Water Sensitive Urban design were implemented in this project including retentions and detentions, cleansing biotopes, wetlands, green roof, as well as pocket rain gardens.

This project exemplifies three concepts of urban park development to catalyse the needs of people to live sustainably: 1) embracing history to take back the spatial context of the parks, including restoration of the meadows, wetlands, and Yarra old courses; 2) implementing phytoremediation as well as providing recreational programs in industrial development areas such as Fisherman Bend; 3) strengthening robust park system includes existing city green spaces, roadways, watercourses and extending access through immersive biophilic experiences.

In conclusion, the new Melbourne park system compiles a series of 'landscape infrastructure' linked with the strengthened 'park network' including green streets and the river corridors. Besides generating merely a sustainable urban landscape, they are proposed to use the native edible plants to create food resource and encourage community mobility. In the long run, these parks will merge contextualised ecosystems with neighbourhoods and perform as a blue-green infrastructure using public open space in shaping future development.





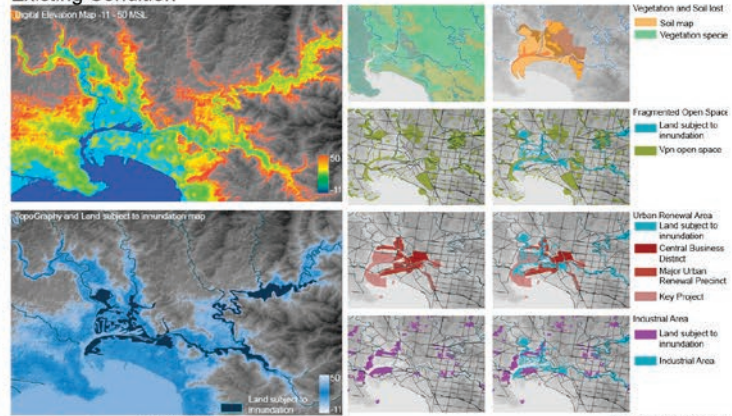
Saran Maiprasert; Pakkasem Tongchai; Thanatcha Tangsuksawangporn; Nithirath Chaemchuen; Sorat Sitthidumrong; Patarita Tassarapan

Melbourne from Past to Last

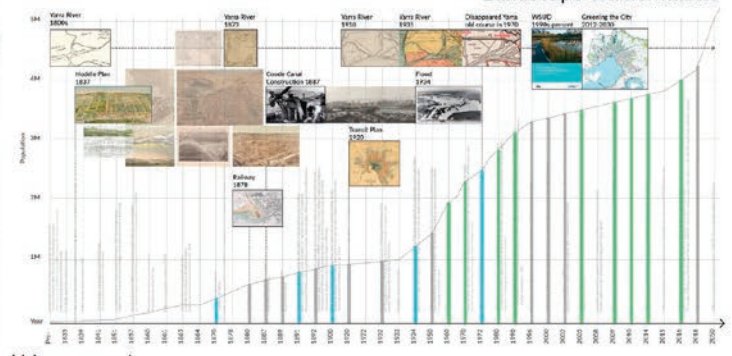
Reginal Landscape Analysis: Natural Landscape Structure



Existing Condition



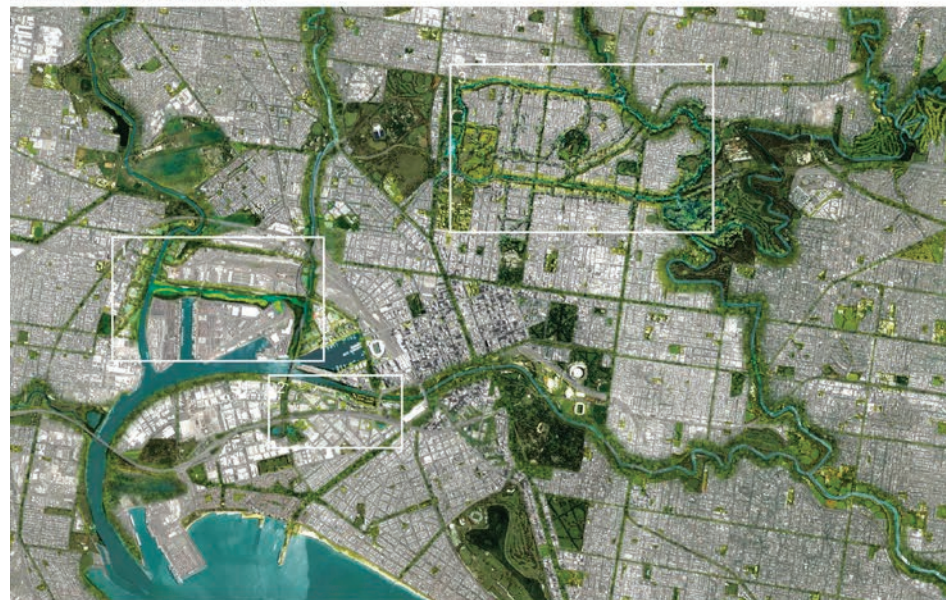
Landscape Transformation



Urban sprawl



Melbourne Park Master Plan



Park system



Showcase 1: Yarra old course reclamation park, Melbourne port



Showcase 2: Wetland restoration park, Fisherman Bend



Showcase 3: Park corridor, Alexandra parade



Showcase 1: Yarra old course reclamation park, Melbourne port



Showcase 2: Wetland restoration park, Fisherman Bend



Showcase 3: Park corridor, Alexandra parade



Melbourne park system



A Constellation of Streams

In many cultures, access to water is vital not only for its economic and health purpose but also for its leisurely quality. But unlike major cities around the world, the Yarra River is relatively untouched by development. It is steeped in rich social and cultural history—of its Wurundjeri background and the modern Melbourne—and yet, for so long we have turned our back to the river.

What is not park-like about the river? A place of congregation, of calmness and crowd, of flora and fauna diversity. It exists away from the tension of land-based logic. The river presents the opposite: it is an ecology of ephemerality, a stream carrying water, soil, debris, through high and low tide. It changes its course over time while making and erasing land.

The trajectory of the 'modern excess' in the future—of demographic and climate change—demands the kind of parks that are no longer produced as a set of top-down instruction of civic spaces. Civic activities will no longer be just about enjoying parks; rather, it is also the production of parks: the kinds that follow the changing rhythm of the climate and the people they serve. Not seeking monumentality; it seeks intimacy.

Within 10 km from the city centre, only one place along the Yarra river is deemed to be swimmable today.

We imagine the production of future parks to be at the edges of the river, close to the people who produce them. As such, this will be a series of relatively small parks: a constellation of streams.

We propose the creation of an artificial threshold—a creek-like wet park that sits at the edge of land and river. River bends present an opportunity to utilise the flow of the current to be partially redirected to the park. This will provide a space not only for people to congregate but also for other flora and fauna as the tide rises drowning the park. An ephemeral quality is present: the parks may eventually erode and return to its previous condition. The point is in the production of these parks and the enjoyment they provide in their making.





Kamil Muhammad, Diah Paramita, Muhammad Razaq Raudhi, Ken Fernanda, Haidar El Haq

A CONSTELLATION OF STREAMS

FUTURE PRODUCTION OF PARKS

In many cultures around the world, access to water is vital not only for its economic and health purpose, but also for its leisurely quality. But unlike major cities around the world, Yarra river is relatively untouched by development. It is steeped in rich social and cultural history—of its Wurundjari background and the modern Melbourne—and yet, for so long we have looked away as it relegates to the back “Ever-flowing,” it flowed away seemingly invisible into the sea.

What is not park-like about the river? A place of congregation, of calmness and crowd, of flora and fauna diversity. It exists away from the tension of land-based logic: the fight over millimeter of built and unbuilt territory, constant vigilance over occupation, and its longing for permanency. The river presents the opposite: it is an ecology of ephemerality, a stream carrying water, soil, debris, through high and low tide. It changes its course over time while making and erasing land.

The trajectory of the “modern excess” in the future—of demographic and climate change—demands the kind of parks that are no longer produced as a set of top down instruction of civic spaces. Civic activities will no longer be just about enjoying parks; rather, it is also the production of parks: the kinds that follow the changing rhythm of the climate and the people they serve. Not seeking monumentality; it seeks intimacy.

Within 10 km from the city centre, only one place in Yarra river that is deemed to be swimmable today. We have neglected the river. The future is to embrace them.

CAPTURING THE FLOW OF YARRA

We imagine the production of future parks to be at the edges of the river, close to the people who produce them. As such, this will be a series of relatively small parks: a constellation of streams.

We propose the creation of artificial threshold—a creek-like wet park that sits at the edge of land and river—that is relatively easily and affordable to be set up. We found river bends to present an opportunity to utilise the flow of the current to be partially redirected to the park.

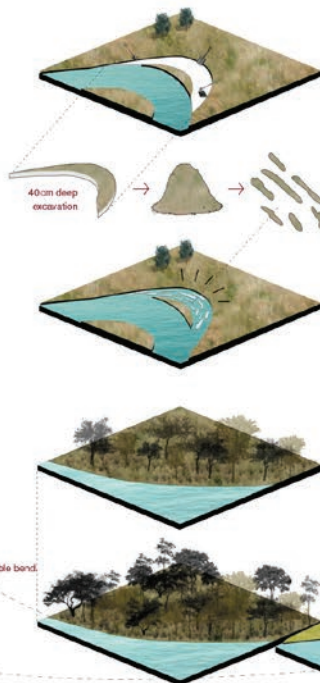
This will provide a space not only for people to congregate, but also for other flora and fauna as tide rises drowning the park. An ephemeral quality is present: the parks may eventually erode and return to its previous condition. The point is in the production of these parks and the enjoyment they provide in their making.

LOCATIONS

There are, currently, 63 possible locations along Yarra river within the 10km radius from City Centre. Out of the 63, 13 appears to be privately fenced. The transient nature of the parks means they must be categorised as an “installation”, rather than a permanent fixture. This provides an opportunity to be inventive in the way program and design are devised.

2 DESIGN STRATEGY

Excavate a shallow soil and allow for river water to pass through the park to create a shallow pond/creek. The excavated soil can be placed back in a formation of islands and mounds. The process should be low tech and inclusive.



1 HOW IT IS PRODUCED?

A bend is appropriate when there is a demand for a park from nearby neighbourhood (or a place of activities). A group or more must approve of the parks via a their personal or organisational interest.

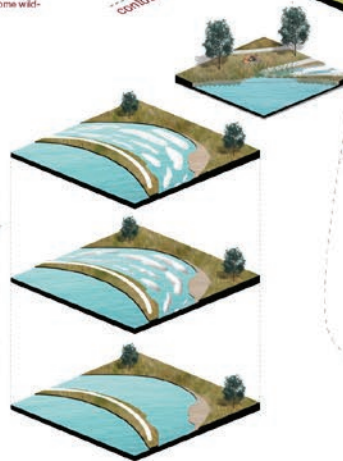
As such, approval should happen at municipal level (LGAs).

3 NEIGHBOURHOOD and DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

As neighbourhood density and its demographic change, so will the function and form of the park.

4 ADJACENT STRETCH OF THE RIVER

All adjacent riverbanks become wildlife friendly.



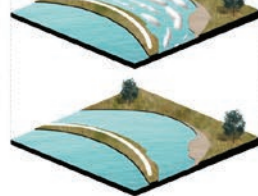
5 FILTER AND CURRENT CONTROL

River water is filtered through reedbeds before it enters the park and the second time as the water re-enters the river.

The speed of the current is also lessened to allow for a more leisurely flow.

6 ...AND TO DECAY, AT LAST

When left without care, the park may naturally erode into a unified mound. Should the future neighbours want to recreate the park, repeat steps.

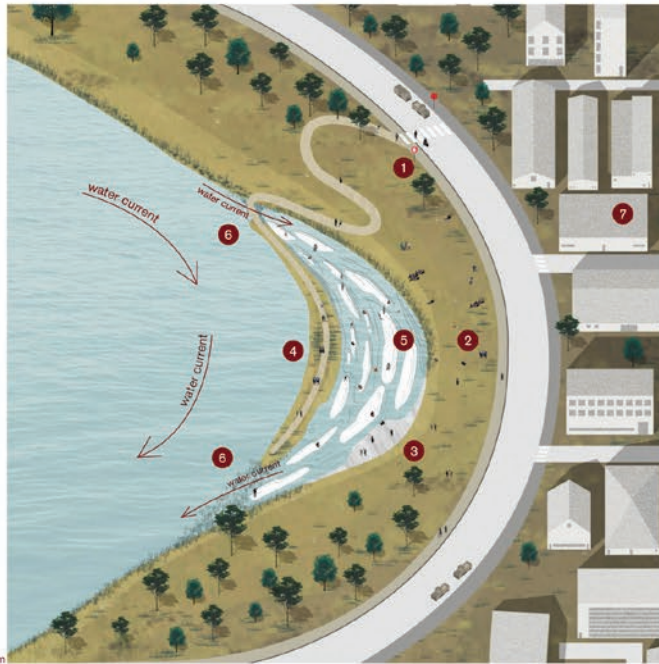


DETERMINING SITE

A Grading of Existing Riverbanks

Existing riverbank is reviewed according to the quality of its access (Even surface, Trees, Landscaping, Furniture, Embankment barrier, Piers, and Trail), and is graded from score 0 (lowest) to score 7 (highest).





LEGEND

- 1** Accessible pathway
Path of even surface
- 2** Open field
- 3** Dock
A meeting point
- 4** Large Island (barrier)
Island acts as a physical barrier between the river and the park
- 5** Small Islands
Mounds and troughs
- 6** Marsh/Water filter inlet & outlet
Natural bed of marsh and road to filter water inlet/outlet and to slow down current
- 7** Nearby neighbourhood
Neighbourhood must be within 400m from the park



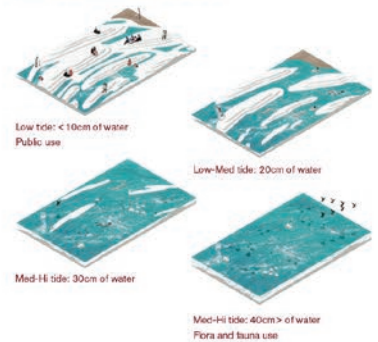
A CONSTELLATION OF ISLANDS AND TROUGHS

Islands of different sizes work as platforms for public activities: for large groups such as musical performance, or for smaller groups. Troughs are for swimming.



TIDE AND SEASONS

Top image is atmosphere of the park during low tide, summer time, where the energy of civic engagement is high. During winter and high tide, the park is fully submerged, leaving mostly the faunas enjoying their time.



Country Adrift

“Aboriginals have a special connection with everything that is natural. Aboriginals see themselves as part of nature. We see all things natural as part of us. All the things on Earth we see as part human”

Quoted in B.Neidjie, S.Davis & A.Fox, Kakadu Man, Mybrood P/L inc, NSW, p.13

Over the 20th century, the water quality of the Yarra River and surrounding creeks was drastically degraded due to run-off from neighbouring factories. Similarly, native grasslands of the Melbourne West have been destroyed and replaced due to the rapid agricultural growth (the intensive grazing by sheep); leading to the loss of up to 70% and the overall diversity dismissed. This future park imagines introducing 25 hectares of new wetlands/native grassland EVC along the Yarra to restore natural habitat and employ surface water filtration and phytoremediation to restore water quality over the next 30 years.

At the same time, the project imagines how various cut and fill operations can be used not just to re-grade the site but — in conjunction with rammed earth constructed techniques — make use of excess soils to create new topographies. Working with digitally fabricated frames, these new permanent, but highly sculptural landforms are used to help control erosion along the riparian margins and to provide new forms of aquatic habitat to help returning fish populations thrive. In addition, by achieving the restoration of Plains Grassland EVC, the project recognises the rarity and significance of volcanic plain grassland as a rich seed resource.

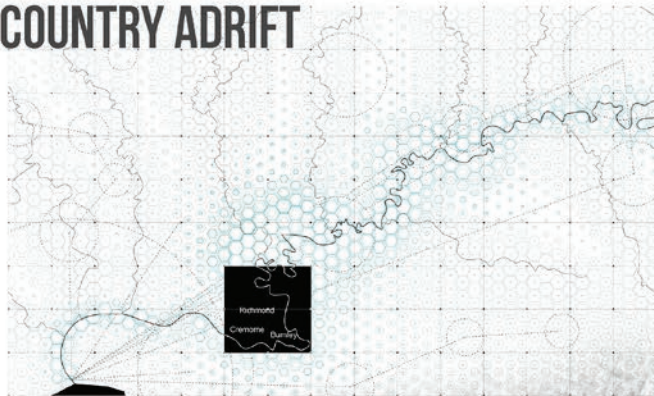
The park proposes that value is placed on restorative and regenerative functions over aesthetic outcomes - highlighting the biodiversity values of the site and its context. As the 'High' quality area is needed to patrol for grassy exotic weeds and intensive maintenance efforts are required for the 'Medium' areas. These processes ensure the long-term survival of all indigenous plant species and reintroduce of elements of the presumed original flora.

As a result, the project not only revives the rich biodiversity of Plains woodlands, Grasslands and Floodplains Riparian EVC but also provides the Utopia for the future native animals' habitats.

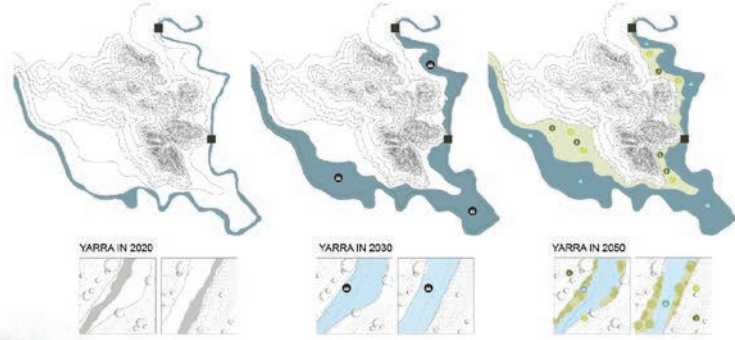




COUNTRY ADRIFT



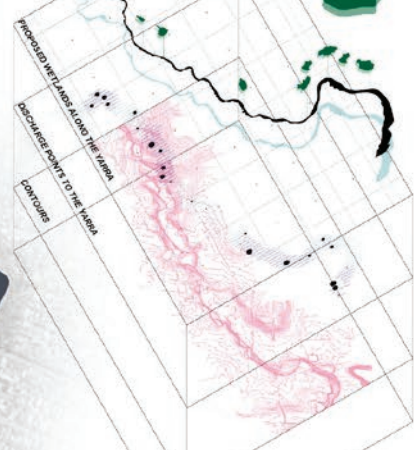
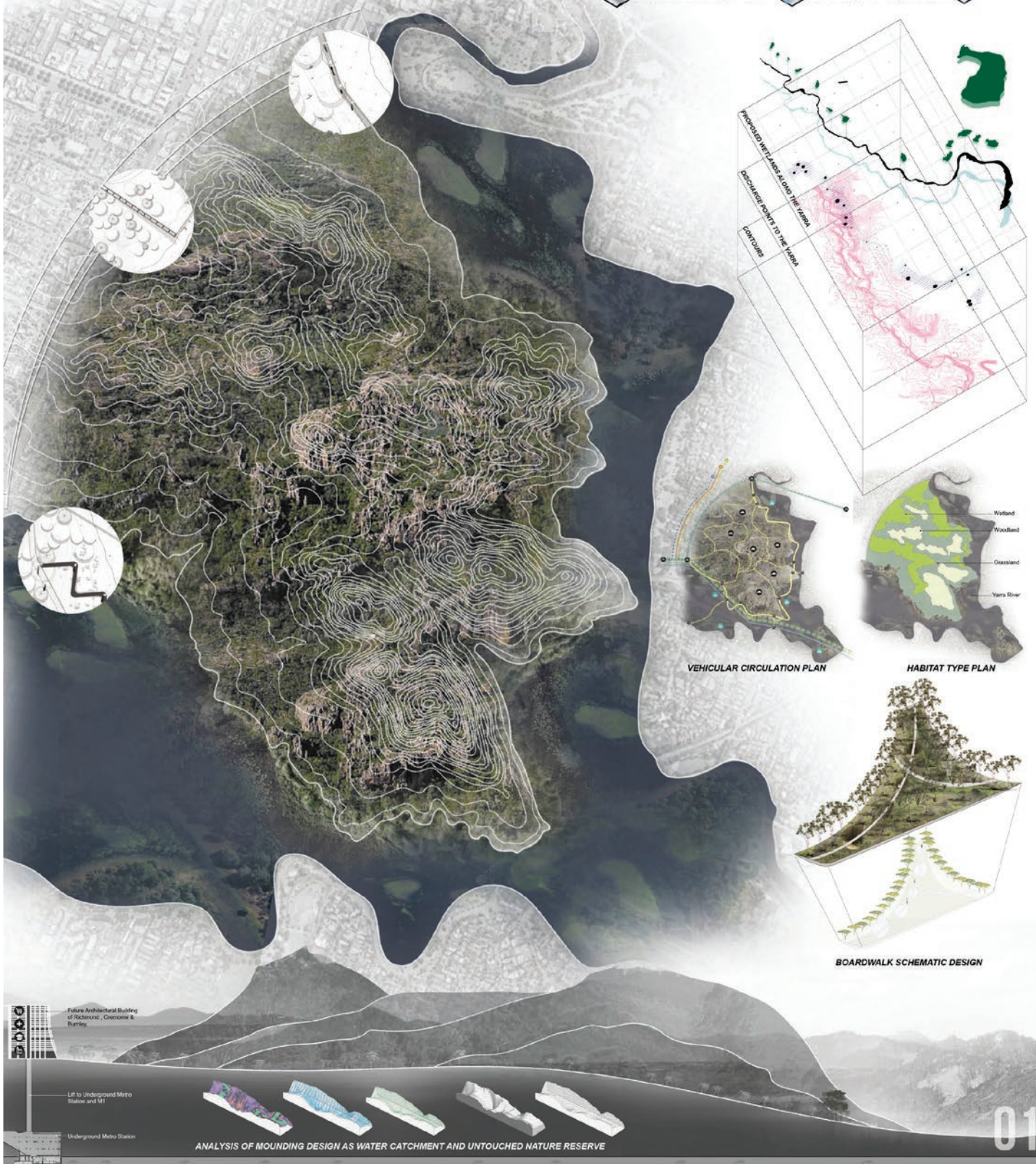
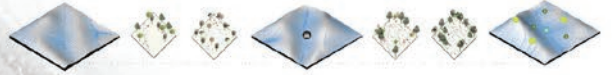
SITE CONTEXT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE YARRA RIVER CATCHMENT



YARRA IN 2020

YARRA IN 2030

YARRA IN 2050



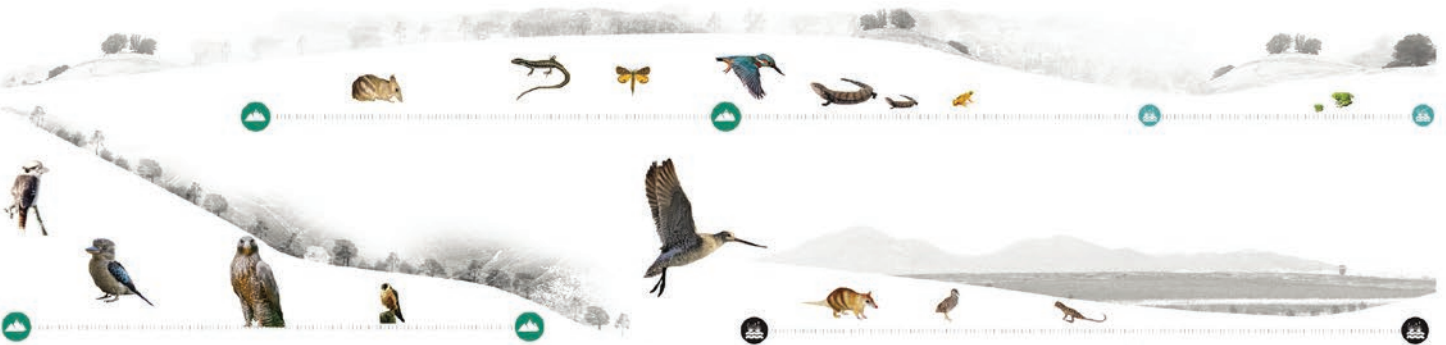
VEHICULAR CIRCULATION PLAN

HABITAT TYPE PLAN

BOARDWALK SCHEMATIC DESIGN



ANALYSIS OF MOUNDING DESIGN AS WATER CATCHMENT AND UNTOUCHED NATURE RESERVE



PLAINS WOODLAND



PLAINS GRASSY WOODLAND



FLOODPLAIN RIPARIAN WETLAND



PHYSICAL STRATEGY

Promoting Indigenous Vegetation Lead to healthier soils

Riparian Wetland Improve Water Quality overtime

Develop strategy: Ecological fire Regimes

Prevent trampling and excessive pressure at known Grassland sites

Wetland in Normal condition

Wetland in Flood Condition

Wetland in Dry Season

Wetland in Drought Event



Bay Park

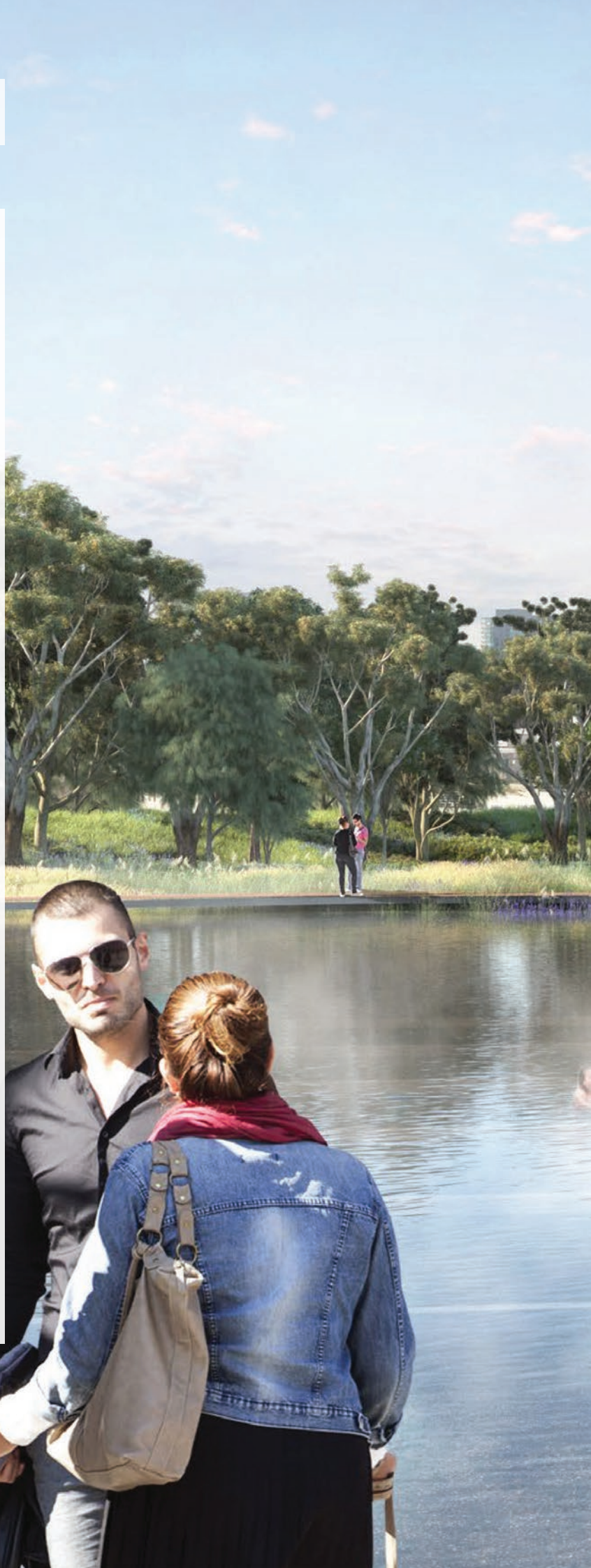
Over 10,000 years ago Port Phillip Bay was land, covered in dunal grasslands dissected by the Yarra tributary. In 2050, the now shallow bay hosts Bay Park, Melbourne's key port destination; a man-made island constructed from the leftover natural fill generated by Melbourne's 'infrastructure age' construction.

Melbourne is now a heavily urbanised city-centric metropolis. With an expanding city and realised Fisherman's Bend, there is a severe lack of consolidated, fully accessible 24-hour parkland within the city.

The design is grounded in the tradition of Melbourne adapting the form of its water edges (both bay and river) to suit new land uses and requirements. This approach creates a special leisure destination and environmental reserve in a pivotal location where the city meets the water, and in a place that has the potential to serve the largest growth area in central Melbourne. It is accessible to all through existing strategic transport connections and is intended to serve the local and metropolitan needs of Melbournians, whilst being adaptable and flexible to the needs of future generations.

The design re-engages with sensory natural surroundings - with water, land and sky. Its location on the water offers a world apart from the density of the city, a visual vantage point for views of the Melbourne City skyline and the chance to experience the increasingly rare sensations of green space surrounded by sea and sky. Its topography creates a series of undulating hills offering diverse opportunities for play, art, relaxation, nature and views. This is a place for everyone.

Bay Park is a carefully considered and sculpted landform. The journey begins in an urbanised city, through an evolving residential landscape, to water's edge and then through a systematic choreographed landscape. Connecting land through a series of axial bridges. Creating layered immersive experiences of water, dense forest and open lawn. The park provides an escape from the city. It offers experiences of respite, event, nature and culture, embedded in ecological resilience and remediation. Bay Park aspires to be a destination that resonates with the uniquely multi-cultural and creative identity of Melbourne, becoming an exemplar of new mid-21st century large scale park creation.





Greg Teague, Tom Emrys-Evans,
Daniel Drummond, Mark Reilly,
Simon Zhao, Kendal McQuire



BAY PARK

The city's relationship to the Bay

The places where Port Melbourne, St Kilda and Williamstown met Fort Phillip Bay became significant and iconic destinations in the life of the city. These were special places, arrival points, meeting residential and popular leisure destinations that brought people together. Places that lacked these qualities became industrial uses and lower value land uses. The quality of the bay-side landscape often determined land use and values. There has always been an uneven distribution of open space, shaped by the quality of land uses, differences in access and the nature of the landscape itself. Melbourne is not like other places. It has other things in its environment to suit its purpose. Some things were destined, the Yarra channel changed many lines, docks created, housing areas redefined from flood-prone areas. Melbourne often creates what it needs.

Future change

Intensive residential and commercial development of former industrial landscapes west and south west of the CBD and development within the city centre has created a need for landscapes of all sorts close to the city's west and south west - places for all kinds of leisure, places to meet, places for special events and places for people to simply breathe and leave their cares behind.

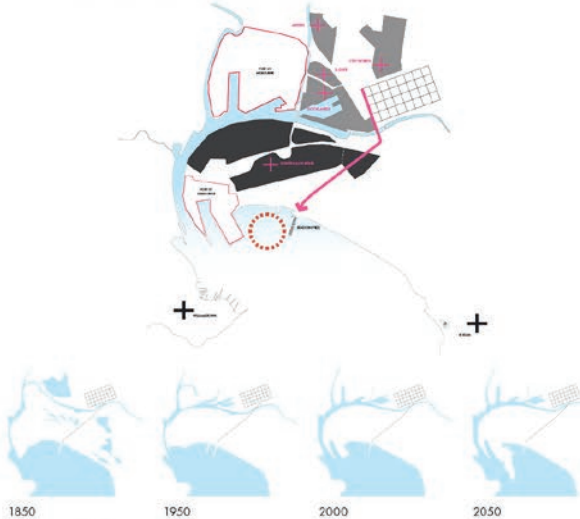
How do you provide open space needs in places that are well serviced by transport and connections to other places, but with little open space and landscape amenity?

Creating the opportunity

One answer is to occupy land and take away existing land uses, but this can change the nature of a community and limit future development opportunities. Another solution is to create a new space using an old Melbourne typology in a new way - creating a new landscape destination where the city needs the water, in a place that has the potential to see the largest growth area in central Melbourne.

Key design drivers

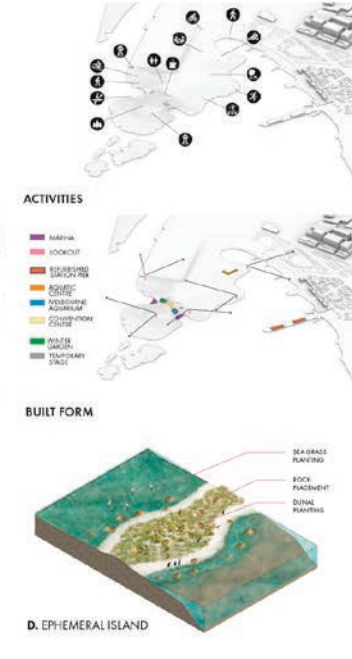
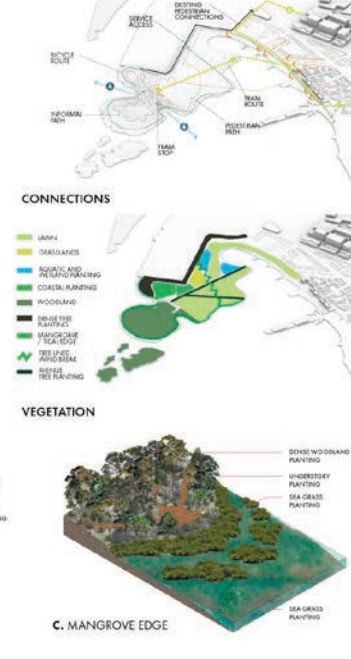
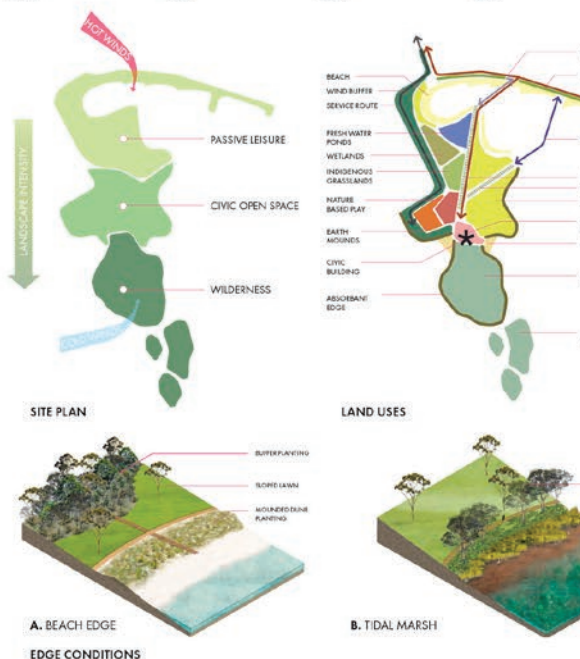
- We seek to reuse the left-over natural waste generated by Melbourne's current 'infrastructure age' construction;
- Create a special place and a range of landscape and leisure based uses that do not exist elsewhere in the metropolitan area;
- Use strategic transport connections to optimise its use all year round;
- Create a place that can serve both local and metropolitan needs, and particularly the needs of Melbourne's growing heart;
- Make it useful to a broad cross section of the community;
- Make it adaptable to future needs and future generations of Melbourneans;
- Create a landscape that expresses the special nature of its setting and the unique qualities of its surroundings.



Many years ago the bays we now call greater Melbourne extended right out to the warreny, Naim (Port Phillip Bay) was then a large flat grassy plain. The Yarra River, as it is known today, flowed out across this flat plain into the warreny. For the Boon Wurrung, this warreny was known as Birrang (the river of mists).

Aurly Carolyn Blago

- LEGEND**
1. BAYCOAST
 2. NATURAL POOD
 3. AQUATIC FACILITIES / DINNABARRAM
 4. LETTYVILLE
 5. CENTRAL SPIRE - TRAM ROUTE
 6. WETLAND WALK
 7. HANGOVERING GRASSLANDS
 8. ALL ACCESSIBLE SPACE
 9. ACORN TRAILWAY
 10. AIRSIAL PLATA
 11. INTERCING AQUARIUM WINTER GARDEN + COVENANT CELL
 12. EYEN BAWN / AMPHITHEATRE
 13. MARINA
 14. SERVICES AND ACCESS SPIRE
 15. HANGOVERING
 16. WOODS POLY VEGETATION SPIRE
 17. HANGOVERING STATE EDUCATION
 18. WINTER WOODS SPACE
 19. WINTER WOODS SPORT HUB
 20. TRAM STOP
 21. WOODSNESS HABITAT ZONE
 22. MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAIL
 23. EPHEMERAL ISLAND MARKET
 24. SUBMERGED MANGROVE HABITAT
 25. PENOBIN COLONY



A. BEACH EDGE **B. TIDAL MARSH** **C. MANGROVE EDGE** **D. EPHEMERAL ISLAND**



Changing demographics
Consumption of abundant open space making way for built form and housing densification, combined with fully connected technology is leading to a more discerned and active. The concept provides an opportunity for park users to re-engage with natural surroundings - with water, land and sky. This is more than a landscape; it is an environment with all the sensory qualities and connections to people.

Each activity within the park is directly connected with restored natural systems and the site planned in a way that provides different levels of intensity and engagement to meet different user needs and seasonal moods. A range of casual recreation, beach and water based leisure uses are associated with the northern parts of the site and the Port Melbourne coast.

Higher intensity leisure, event based uses, aquarium and commercial uses, children's play and civic spaces are associated with the centre of the site along with transport options.

The southern portion of the park is dedicated to those seeking an escape to nature and wilderness. The mountain is extreme, rugged terrain. It is a habitat, mystery and intrigue.



Fresh water pools

Journey and connection
Our park represents an end to a journey from the most highly urbanised parts of the commercial centre through an evolving residential landscape, to the edge of the bay and then through a systematic chronological landscape, to a destination rich in possibilities and quite different from existing open space elements.

Bay Park is connected through a series of axial bridges, boardwalks, jetties, park landscapes and ecological settings. The design is concerned with creating layered, natural and immersive experiences of water, parkland and forest. The water experience is about the journey and transition as much as the destination.

The 109 Fort Melbourne light train has been extended into the park, creating a loop through Fisherman's Bend ultimately passing through the city and beyond. Active modes of transport (walking, cycling) are encouraged as the primary transport type and aquatic transport throughout the bay is encouraged with mooring terminals while ferry transportation from Williamstown to the park connects directly to the train.

Lagoon Beaches
Historically, St Kilda beach has been the go-to beach within central Melbourne. It combines beach activities with cultural, entertainment and commercial activities in a site that creates a distinctive sense of place. Other beaches, such as Port Melbourne, appear one dimensional by comparison and suffer from weather conditions and land use intrusions such as Station Pier and Vespa Dock that charge the amenity and the focus of these places. It has created the beaches of Fort Melbourne to be overlooked in favour of St Kilda and the result is that St Kilda beach is now overcrowded and overused. The design proposes a new reimagined water's edge with carefully sculpted elevated landforms which create natural lagoons of calm shallow water creating smaller, safer and more intimate lagoon beaches that are protected by selected indigenous plantings and natural regeneration that will protect the beach areas from notorious chilling winds from the bay, while assisting with sedimentation deposits associated with longshore drift.

Fresh water swimming ponds
Fresh water ponds provide a unique approach to intensive engagement with water. These are unlike the sandy beach settings, and offer contained shallow swimming ponds with naturally filtered fresh water. The swimming ponds are chaded into different activity zones with a formal Olympic sized pool, children's pool and a water play area. The building will provide services to support the water and beach settings and its form will cut into the landscape, providing an accessible and vegetated roof plane with elevated views of each pond.



The event lawn. A visual vantage point for the Melbourne city and the chance to experience the increasingly rare sensations of green space surrounded by sea and sky.



Arrival and event lawn
The event lawn is a slope piece of Bay Park. It is a building forecourt, an arrival plaza and transportation hub. It is the vantage point that provides unobstructed views of the northern park and beyond, to the Melbourne skyline. The event lawn is multi-functional, allowing for events and concerts of multiple scales - always with the Melbourne city skyline as the backdrop. The lawn is unlike a typical confined amphitheatre, it is a carefully sculpted and terraced land form that subtly directs users on a journey through the park.



Melbourne Aquarium, Convention Centre and Winter Garden
Bay Park hosts the relocated 21st Century Melbourne Aquarium. The aquarium focuses on education around endangered, threatened and iconic Australian marine life, Port Phillip Bay and Bass Strait marine environments. The convention centre is intended as a facility to Melbourne's current convention centre and exhibition buildings and aims to play a critical role for Fisherman's Bend employment and innovation clusters. The structural form appears to be cut into the natural hilltop. It projects out and over water to directly face both St Kilda and Williamstown, with both ends providing panoramic views of bay and its northern aspect providing activation to the ground plane. An internal winter garden is proposed within the built form, providing a naturally lit, botanical greenhouse that becomes the transition from external to internal space. It is Melbourne's contemporary 21st Century botanical conservatory.



Adaptability and change over time
The ever-lasting success of inner Melbourne's public park network is their ability to adapt over time to community needs. The simple spatial compartmentalisation leaves them as simple, beautiful spaces that are easily adapted to different users. We embrace and encourage this our future park design. The Bay Park design seeks to provide large areas of adaptive open space that accommodate changes over time. The design encourages biodiversity and natural ecological restoration with the establishment of absorbent edges through sea grasses, wetland planting and mangrove systems that all assist with sea level rise and storm surge impacts. Adjacent shallow islands become evolving habitat for Victoria's native aquatic flora and fauna.



Sea Line Park Melbourne 2050

Melbourne is located on the south-eastern coast of Victoria hugging Port Phillip Bay. Despite many highways across the city, a speed link between eastern and western suburbs is in high demand. Sea Line Park is proposed as a solution - a 7-kilometre long city bypass, consisting of above-ground pedestrian and cycle networks plus underwater tunnels. It creates a distinctive transport gateway that causes minimal disturbance to the existing road system. Expansive civic space and open forest make the park a great place to be, with assorted recreational facilities and cultural precincts. Open meadow and forest are strung by undulant landform throughout the linear park. Protected water edge parkland will become Melbourne's unique tourist attraction, while the open-air art gallery displays the civic legacy and modern art.

Evidence indicates the Norwegian seed vault Svalbard Global Frøhvelv is threatened by the acceleration of global warming. The catastrophic moment of sea-level rise is unlikely foretold. One prediction says most area of Western Europe will be immersed by 2100, and over 187 million people will be homeless consequently. More than 66% of the Australian population lives in capital cities along the shoreline, which will face an even more difficult situation in this scenario.

Sea Line Park will be an Ark and a floating seed bank that plays a crucial role in preserving vegetation species from 28 Bioregions including hundreds of Victorian Ecological Vegetation Classes, to protect and restore the natural habitats, to maintain and sustain the process of biological evolutionary succession.

Sea Line Park is a complex of individual pods with different functions. Freshwater and clean energy are self-supplied; hence a clean environment and healthy communities are assured. Pods are produced by 3D printing robots collecting ocean plastic waste. The park will grow impeccable as resilient and resistant to natural disasters and climate change. When seawater invades the city, the linear park will be segregated from the land, and reform into an island that can cruise away searching for a new docking destination or simply float on the sea. A self-sustained living hub, carrying natural resources and civilization, is survived in change.





SEA LINE PARK MELBOURNE 2050

Stress 'Infrastructure' - A New Way to Connect East & West

Melbourne is located on the south-western coast of Victoria hugging Port Phillip Bay. Despite many highways across the city, a speed link between eastern and western suburbs is always one of the high demands in infrastructure development. The constructed and developing roads include:

- 1 East-west Link connecting M0 Freeway
- 2 West Gate Tunnel connecting City Link
- 3 West Gate Bridge connecting M1 Freeway

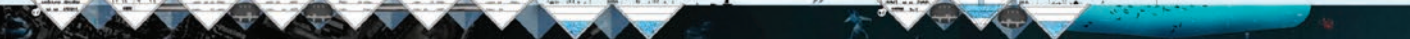
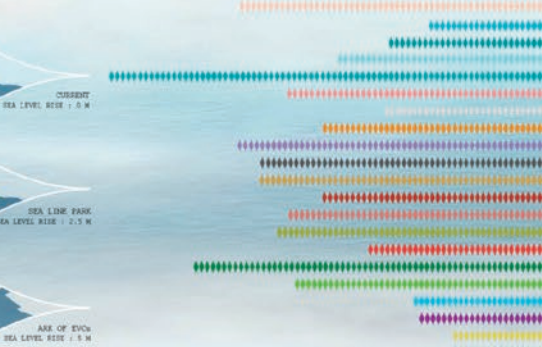
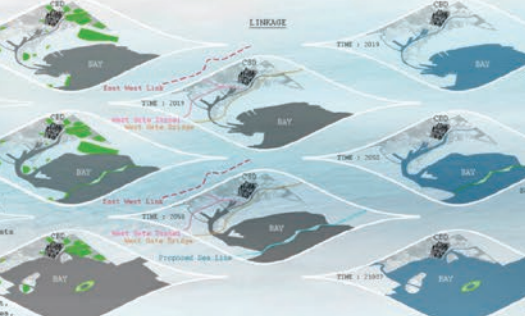
However, all these three will have to go around the Bay and the CBD inevitably.

Sea Line Park is a solution. The 7 kilometre long city bypass between eastern and western suburbs connects Esplanade in Williamstown to the Glen Huntly Road in Elwood. It is a distinctive transport gateway has minimal disturbance to the existing road system. The linear park consists of above-ground pedestrian and cycle network plus underwater tunnels. Expansive civic space and open forest make the park a new tourist attraction, with various recreational facilities and cultural precincts.

Greenland and forest are over the undulating landscape. Waterfront and beach provide viewing platform and space for sports, while the open-air art gallery displays the civic legacy and modern art. This new green infrastructure is sheltered by the bay from the outer sea. It also protects the existing shoreline in the bay.

Underwater Observation Cables
Esplanade Pod
Baseball Field
Tunnel
Tree Outlines
Long Beach

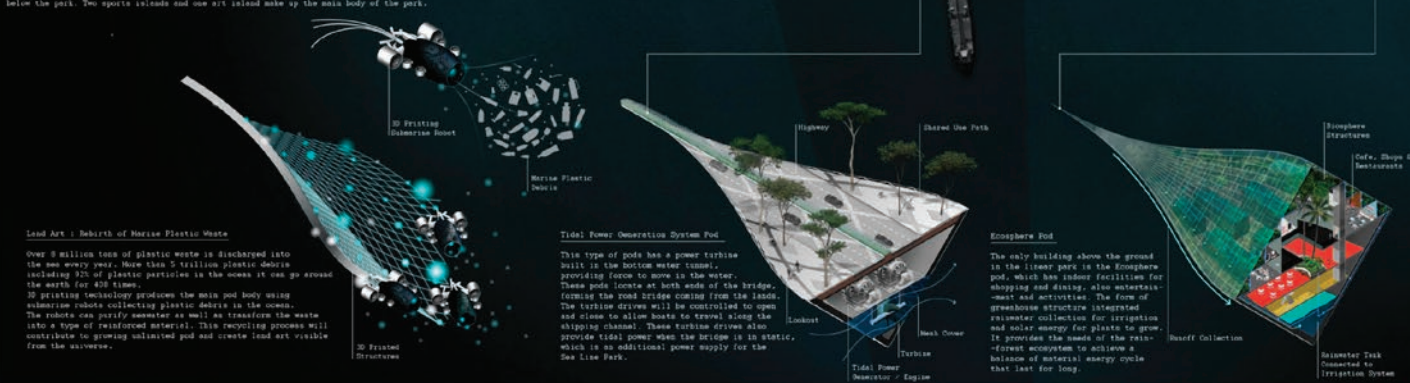
PARKS LINKAGE SEA LEVEL RISE



SECTION A 1:1000 @ A1 SECTION B 1:1000 @ A1



Linear Park - New Coast Line
Sea Line Park will be the new coastal line of Melbourne, and a green stance offering to the world. Flanking a section of the coastal line in Port Phillip Bay, stretches out between western and eastern land, the new carry park will buffer the waves coming into the shore. And the forest in the park will be a windshield to the central harbour and creating a green island with changing prospects from CBD.
In the deepwater shipping channel of industrial and cruise port and shipping channel to St Kilda and Brighton, there are two pylon bridges have tidal power generation units. They can be detached from the sports islands to open a passage for the boats. And while the bridges are attached and static, the turbine drives will generate power for the whole park.
On the north and south fringe, there is continuous sea balcony either side for people to appreciate the ocean views and the CBD skyline.
Floating depth of each pod can be controlled by changing the contained water volume. Some pods covered with soft sand are lowered down to the sea level, together they create a north beach and south beach for sports and recreation. The road coming from each end of the mainland will be tumbled through the sea below the park. Two sports islands and one art island make up the main body of the park.



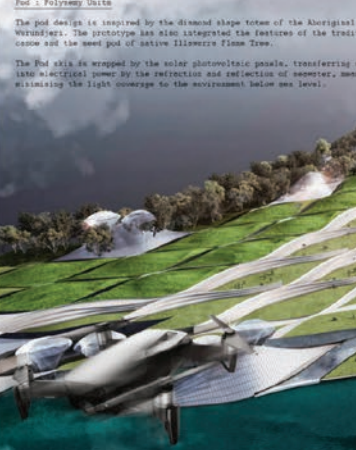
Lead Art - Rebirth of Marine Plastic Waste
Over 5 million tons of plastic waste is discharged into the sea every year. More than 5 trillion plastic debris including 85% of plastic particles in the ocean, it can go around the earth for 428 times.
3D printing technology produces the main pod body using submarine robots collecting plastic debris in the ocean. The robots can purify seawater as well as transform the waste into a type of reinforced material. This recycling process will contribute to growing unlimited pod and create lead art visible from the universe.
3D Printed Structures

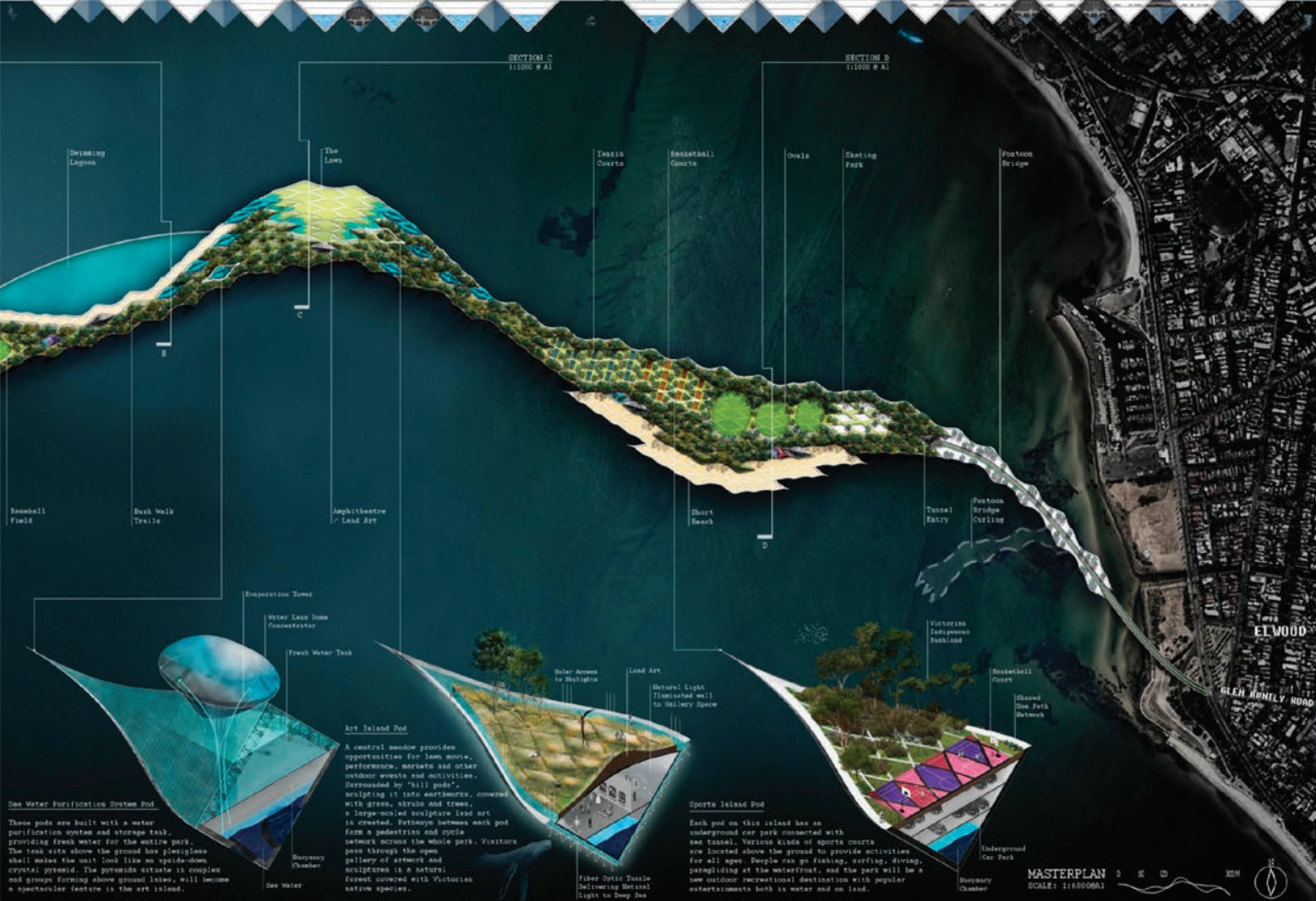
Tidal Power Generation System Pod
This type of pods has a power turbine built in the bottom water tunnel, providing force to turn in the water. These pods locate at both ends of the bridge, forming the road bridge coming from the land. The turbine drives will be controlled to open and close to allow boats to travel along the shipping channel. These turbine drives also provide tidal power when the bridge is in static, which is an additional power supply for the Sea Line Park.
Lockout
Beach Cover
Turbine
Tidal Power Generator Engine

Esplanade Pod
The only building above the ground in the linear park is the Esplanade pod, which has indoor facilities for shopping and dining, also entertain-ment and activities. The form of greenhouse structure integrated rainwater collection for irrigation and solar energy for plants to grow. It provides the needs of the rain-forest ecosystem to achieve a balance of natural energy cycle that last for long.
Reef Collection
Solarimeter Task Connected to Irrigation System

Pod - Polywemy Units

The pod design is inspired by the diamond shape totem of the Aboriginal tribe Warramiri. The prototype has also integrated the features of the traditional beak (nose) and the seed pod of native Illawarra Flame Tree.
The Pod skin is wrapped by the solar photovoltaic panels, transferring solar power into electrical power by the retraction and reflection of seamount, meanwhile minimizing the light coverage to the environment below sea level.





Ø5km Park

Ø5KM Park establishes an aspirational new ecological system, park network and transformative catalyst for a future Melbourne. 5km from the city centre, 15km long, 3500 ha in area

Ø5KM Park draws on an unrealised landscape superstructure that encircles the city. Weaving together a disparate array of existing open spaces, recreational facilities, social infrastructures and brownfield sites around this arc into a singular and connecting circuit embedded in the morphology of the Yarra and the fabric city

Ø5KM Park proposes an interconnected park/ system which stitches together coast, river, city and landscape into a performative ecological and social landscape infrastructure. The park is an open-ended idea that embraces the diverse array of existing, restored and constructed environments deployed in relation to the underlying coastal, riverine and urban conditions of both landscape and city.

Ø5KM Park is a regenerative landscape-based approach to the growth of central Melbourne at the city scale, reconnecting the city to its landscape. This idea suggests a framework of green infrastructure within the city matrices, enabling the city to respond and adapt to pressures of densification, climate change and sea-level rise and managed retreat by simultaneously revealing old and embedding new natural systems.

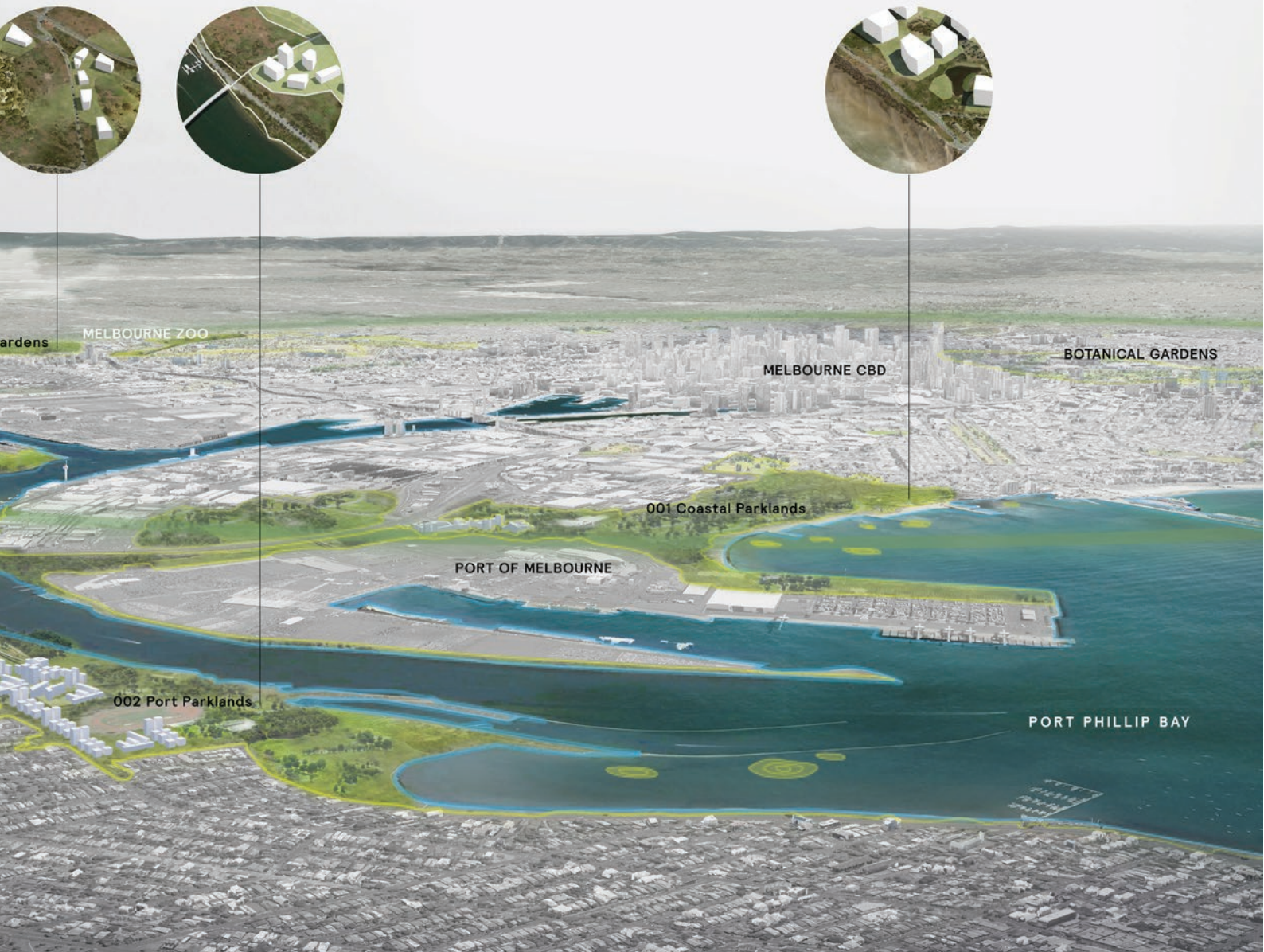
Ø5KM Park enables the expression of indigenous landscape and cultural values of the Yarra's 242 kilometres, 24 tributaries and 4,060 sq. km catchment. By embracing green infrastructure and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) we can restore the rivers water quality and biodiversity. A return to Birrarung 'river of mists and shadows'.

How?

Ø5KM Park Is created by adapting the existing open space network encircling the city centre, including the existing open spaces, coastal edges, Melbourne Zoo, Flemington Race Course, historic parks, infrastructural sites and port related land, The potential of these disparate and fragmented spaces is reconsidered in light of societal change, technological advancement and responses to climate change Re-considering how society and the city may value and use these public spaces enables new hybrid programs and spatial occupations to emerge.

Ø5KM Park is iteratively created through programmatic intensification of existing greenspaces, the establishment of new hybrid infrastructures, recreational programming and urban regeneration and intensification within a landscape framework.





Ethan Reid, Scott Greenhalgh, Sam Gould,
Greer Carmine, Divya Bishnoi, Henry
Crothers, Cory Manson, Zac Thorp

MELBOURNE Ø5KM PARK

Rationale

Ø5KM Park establishes an aspirational new ecological system, park network and transformative catalyst for a future Melbourne, 5km from the city centre, 15km long, 5000 ha in area.

Ø5KM Park draws on an unveiled landscape superstructure which encircles the city. Weaving together a disparate array of existing open spaces, recreational facilities, social infrastructure and brownfield sites around the arc into a singular and connecting circuit embedded in the morphology of the Yarra and the fabric of the city.

Ø5KM Park proposes an interconnected park system which stitches together coastal, river city and landscape into a performative ecological and social landscape infrastructure. The park is not singular but an open ended idea that embraces the diverse array of existing, restored and constructed environments deployed in relation to the underlying coastal, riverine and urban conditions of both landscape and city.

Ø5KM Park is a regenerative landscape based approach to the growth of central Melbourne at the city scale, reconnecting the city to its landscape. Understanding the idea of 'park' as a system, a series of connected green open spaces. This idea suggests a framework of green infrastructure within the city matrix, enabling the city respond and adapt to pressures of densification, climate change and sea level rise and managed retreat by simultaneously revealing old and embedding new natural systems.

Ø5KM Park enables the expression of indigenous landscape and cultural values of the Yarra's 2.42 kilometres, 24 tributaries and 4,060 sq km catchment. By embracing green infrastructure and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) we can restore the river water quality and biodiversity. A return to Birrarung (river of mist and shadow).

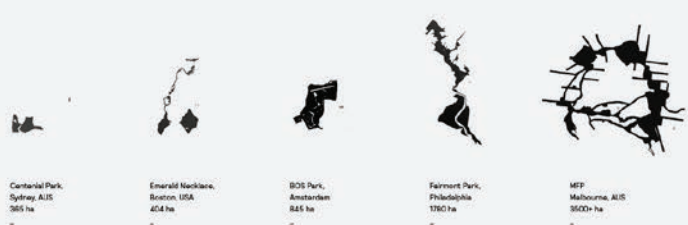
How?

Ø5KM Park is created by adapting the existing open space network enclosing the city centre, including the existing open spaces, coastal edges, Melbourne Zoo, Flemington Race Course, historic parks, infrastructural sites and port related land. The potential of these dispersed and fragmented spaces is reconsidered in light of societal change, technological advancement and responses to climate change. Re-considering how society and the city may value and use these public spaces enables new hybrid programmes and spatial occupancies to emerge. A 'smart' port, a redefined zoo, a resource and reprogrammed formal parklands are absorbed into the new park network.

Ø5KM Park proposes the opportunity to connect this existing urban fabric through a park system, and arrives in new layers of the city to reveal indigenous ecology. To allow a new future development model to emerge driven by ecology, landscape and resilience. This provides the city with a strategy to deal with increased pressures on recreation & health by providing a connected walking & cycling city. A framework of natural systems to adapt to climate change and sea level rise.

Ø5KM Park is iteratively created through programmatic intensification of existing green spaces, establishment of new hybrid infrastructure, recreational programming and urban regeneration and intensification within a landscape framework.

Comparative Scale Study



001 Circuit

As a circuit Ø5km Park establishes a single connected and continuous park network that encircles the city centre. It establishes a new landscape and ecological identity for Melbourne that complements the bay, river and city grid. The park establishes new opportunities for movement to, through and around the central city for commuting, recreation, recreation and economy.

002 System

As a system Ø5km Park provides for a new ecological network, resilience and climate responsiveness. An opportunity for new and restored ecologies to emerge. Enhanced biodiversity, habitat and water/land/soil quality. A park network that simultaneously supports movement, hard and soft infrastructure, enhanced water treatment and management, advanced green infrastructure and new social and recreational programming.

003 Network

As a network Ø5km Park establish a new rich network of active modes (walking and cycling), reliable communities, accessible recreational experiences and social infrastructure. The park absorbs and accommodates existing and new infrastructure, street networks, built form and that surround and stitch the park system into the fabric and infrastructure of the city. Connect to existing transport networks.

004 Catalyst

As a catalyst Ø5km Park enables and seeds a multitude of new activities, occupation and potentials along its edges. As a catalyst for intensification and development seeding new activities, occupations, densities and intensities that borrow and benefit from its enhanced amenity and connectivity.

005 Programme

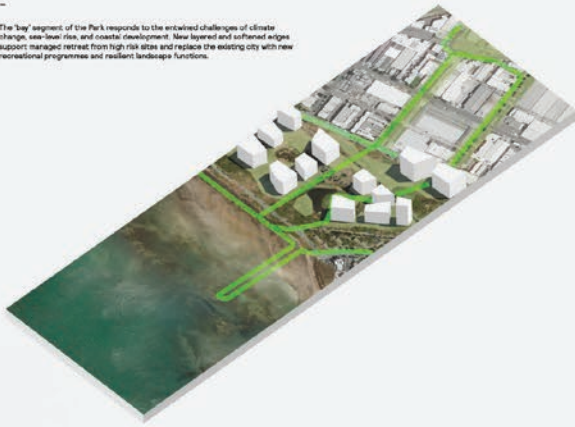
As a series of segments, Ø5km Park provides 5 thematic zones each with distinctive ecological, landscape and programmatic character, functions and activities. A range of programmatic, ecological, characters and experiences that emerge and evolve over time.



Sectional Studies

001
Coast Parklands

The 'bay' segment of the Park responds to the entwined challenges of climate change, sea-level rise, and coastal development. New layered and softened edges support managed retreat from high risk sites and replace the existing city with new recreational programmes and resilient landscape functions.



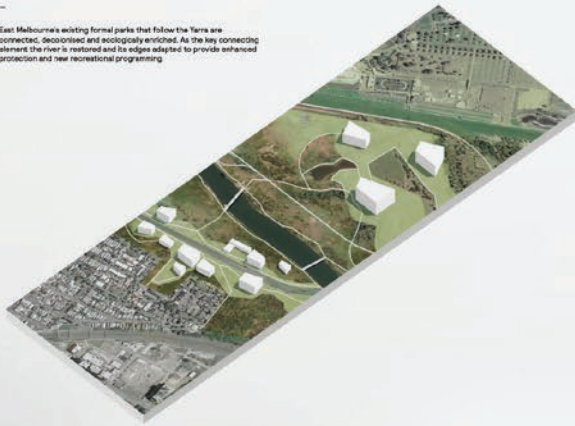
002
Working Waterfront / Port

In the west, technologically optimised Port operations and allows for the re-purposing of the river and adjacent industrial land for new recreational and ecological functions. This new park amenity brings with it a mix of residential and commercial activities that blur city and port functions.



003
Riverpark

East Melbourne's existing formal parks that follow the Yarra are connected, de-carbonised and ecologically enriched. As the key connecting element the river is restored and its edges adapted to provide enhanced protection and new recreational programming.

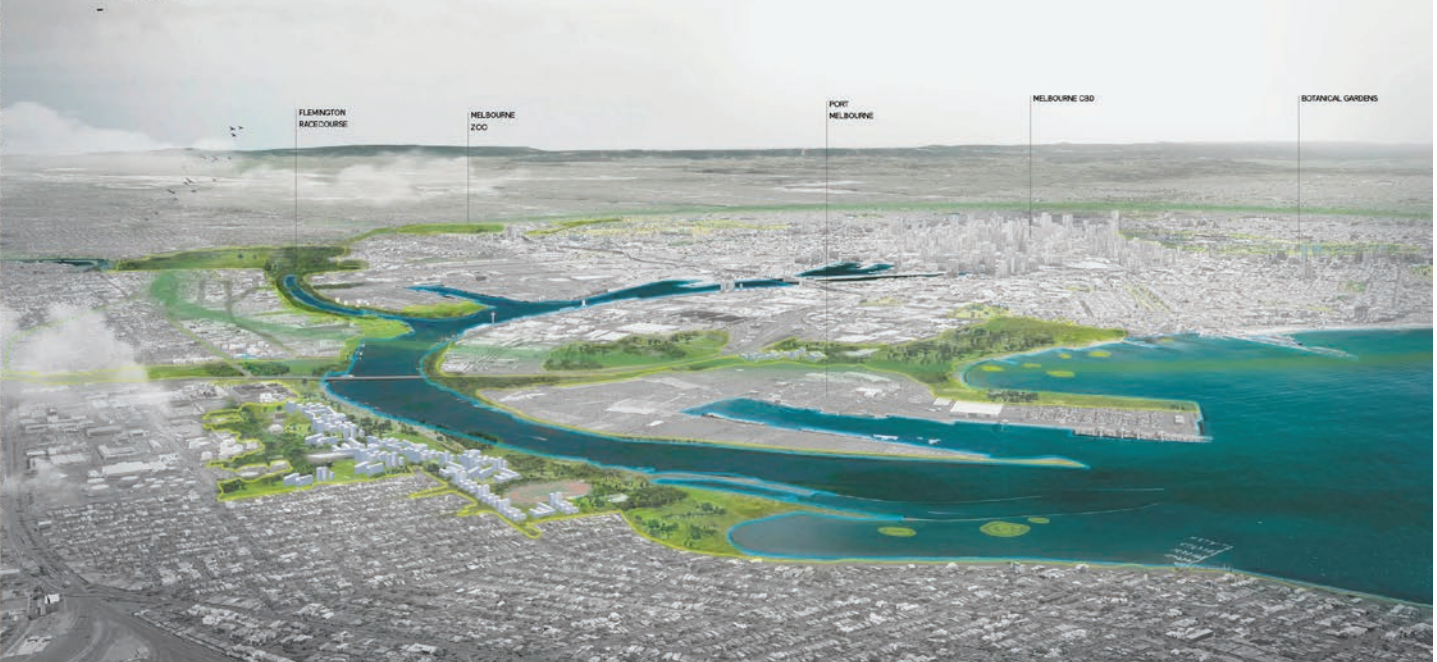


004
Suburban Gardens

To the north, the Melbourne Zoo and Flemington Racecourse are re-purposed as social accretions toward these land usage evolve. New open hybrid parkland programmes enables these spaces to be punctuated with new connections and ecologies that integrated them into the park network.



Aerial Perspective



Non-place > Place

This 'Future Park' is based upon the premise that transport infrastructure occupies the juxtaposed ontology of being both connective and obstructive. By placing a park over the Monash Freeway, we demonstrate how major infrastructure can be overcome to re-establish the relationship between the southern edge of Richmond and the Yarra River, the site of a former avenue of honour commemorating the war dead of Richmond, now somewhat ironically occupied by a freeway named after a WW1 General.

Our park creates the opportunity for a series of programs along its length, from filtering the air (whilst petrol-powered vehicles remain in use) to establishing a connection between the people of Richmond and the river edge.

The establishment of a new and rich topography over what is currently a 'non-place, windscreen landscape: A new place of stillness and pleasure over a landscape of alternating speed and traffic jams. This isn't a new idea, see for example the 1976 work of Angela Danadjieva and Lawrence Halprin in Seattle. We, therefore, don't claim originality, rather opportunity: The space is publicly owned already, but the experience is currently private, locked into individual spaces that move through the larger whole like André Lefevre's train passenger locked into a route they cannot escape. This proposal is the ontological opposite, both theoretically and practically.

The prototype has already been built, and the future of the private car, with higher fuel prices, carbon emission costs coming home to roost, autonomous vehicles promising reduced congestion by the elimination of human error and far more efficient travel patterns, these freeway spaces are there for the occupation by future parks in cityscapes everywhere.

This park typology has endless potential, in terms of formal design as it re-establishes a new topography, in terms of community use and activation, as well as the potential to reintroduce natural systems into this constructed artifice.

Air quality, noise reduction, urban/natural connectivity, passive and active recreation, as well as transport are all overlaid onto one space. Also, the potential for exploring the palimpsest of history as the riverbank has moved from pre-settlement to the avenue of honour to an inclusive and vital future is rich.







Location Plan & Associated Opportunities - 1:100000



Site Extents Plan - 1:20000



Site History: Cremorne Land Sale Broadsheet, (1885)
Houghton Collection, State Library of Victoria



Precedent: Freeway Park Seattle, Angela Danadjieva and Lawrence Halprin (1976)
Photographs: Richard Longstreth (1981) - Seattle Public Archives, Aaron Lietz (2016)



Precedent: Berlin Hufeisensiedlung Gardens, Leberecht Migge (1925-33)
Photographs: Archive of Swiss Landscape Architecture



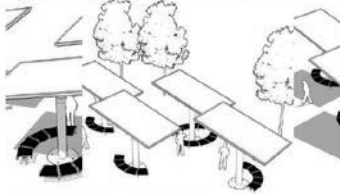
Precedent: Highline NYC, James Corner Field Operations (2009)
Photographs: Beyond My Ken (2013) Wikimedia Commons



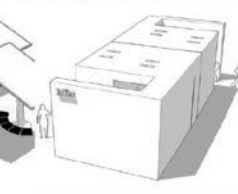
Precedent: Waverton Coal Loader, Hassell and North Sydney Council (2005-08)
Photographs: Nathaniel Hughes, Copyright, North Sydney Council (2008)



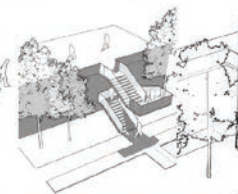
Precedent: Osanbashi Passenger Terminal, Yokohama, Foreign Office Architects (1988-2002)
Photographs: Satoru Mishima for Farshid Moussavi Architecture (2011) Wikimedia Commons



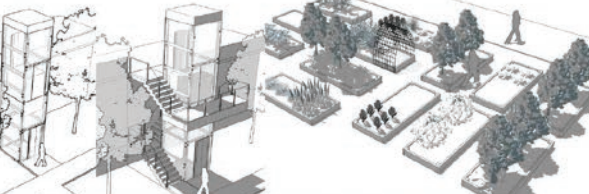
Park 'Plug-Ins': Solar pavilions



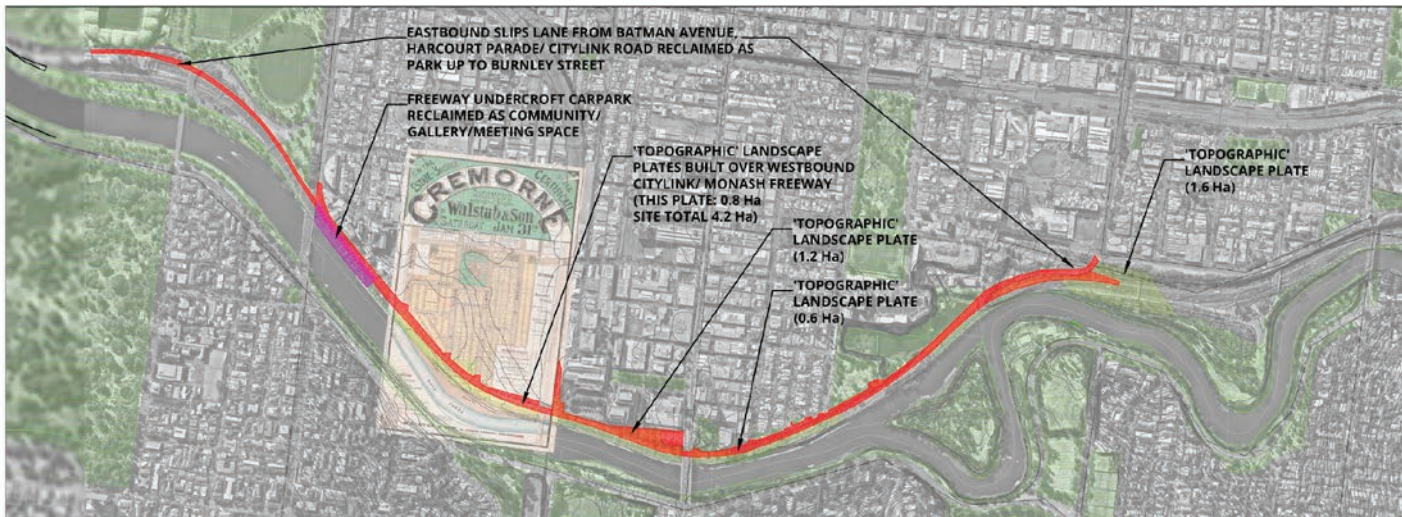
Modular/prefabricated amenities



Stairs & lifts alone & in combination providing non at grade access



Community Gardens (Food over Freeways)



Site Layers Plan - 1:5000

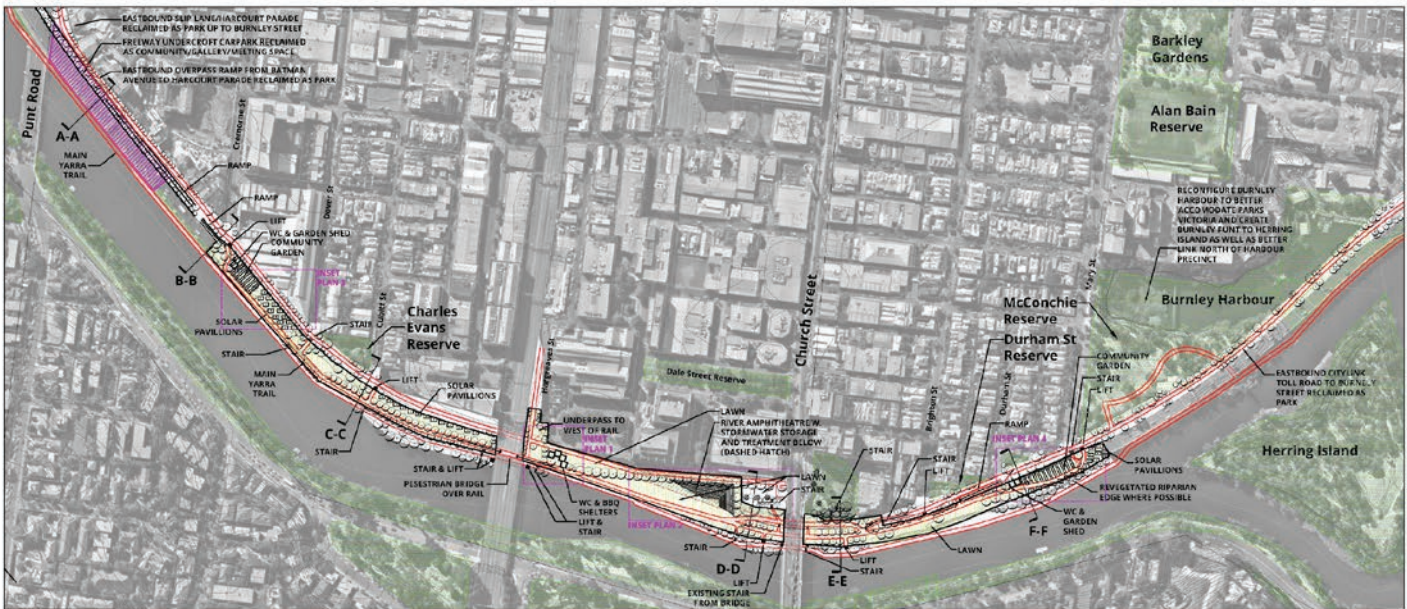
Manifesto For The Future Park:

- The Future Park is a multitude of spaces that already exist in, but only as one ontological type. The "Non-space" of a freeway has the potential as a "Space" in the form of a park.
- The Future Park should sit within the continuum of urban landscapes being continually demarcated, shaped and re-demarcated, re-shaped over and over again.
- The Future Park is a reassertion of the Modernist ideals of functional landscapes where users can be thought of as "plug-ins" (including those not necessarily associated with traditions of public open space as well as those that are), providing for the broader purpose of reconnecting divided urban landscapes.
- The Future Park is a diverse space that, because it is multivalent, can adequately underpin and reinforce social and ecological values and re-engage an urban population in the urban landscape, and, at the same time, re-introduce natural systems into highly artificial and sculpted environments.
- The Future Park will focus on celebrating indigenous plants and exploring how they can be used in "everyday" situations that can be replicated outside the boundaries of the park.
- The future Park already exists: it has been built, destroyed and rebuilt countless times and in countless locations, but its lessons have been generally ignored, or sacrificed at the altar of expediency and priorities that value singular solutions and short term cost gains over designs that celebrate the intersection of a nexus of functions.
- The Future Park will harvest, treat and store stormwater from its own surface as well as its urban surroundings, helping to prevent plastics and chemical pollutants from entering rivers, bays, and oceans.
- The Future Park will generate and store its own electricity as well as be digitally connected to its city and people.
- The Future Park can be built anywhere: Within 10 kilometres of Melbourne's CBD or in greenfield sites in new areas of co-urbanisation.
- The Future Park will map out its historical layers of development on its surfaces and will draw lessons of site actions that can be both used as an urban didactic for patterns to be reproduced and patterns to be avoided.

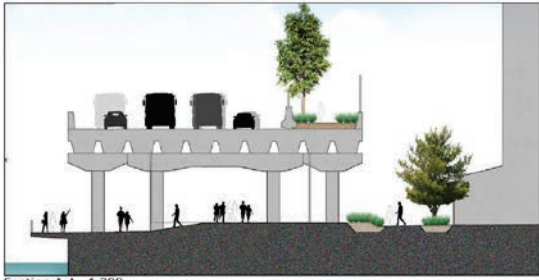
Non-space > Space

Monash Freeway Lineal Park

The Future Park Design Ideas Competition Panel 1



Detailed Plan - 1:2500



Section A-A - 1:200



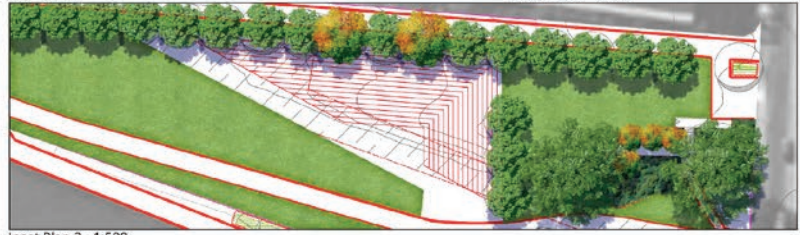
Section B-B - 1:200



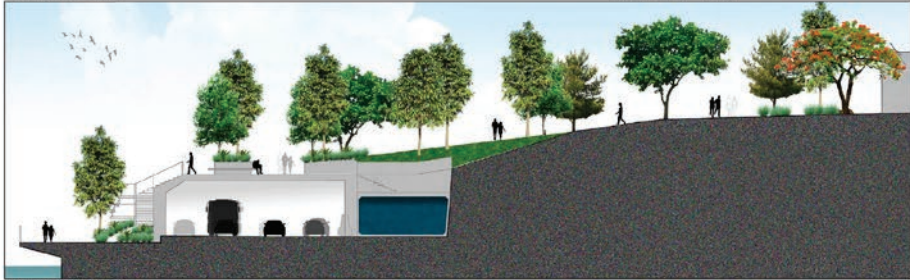
Inset Plan 1 - 1:500



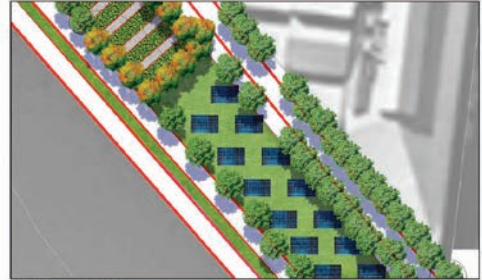
Section C-C - 1:200



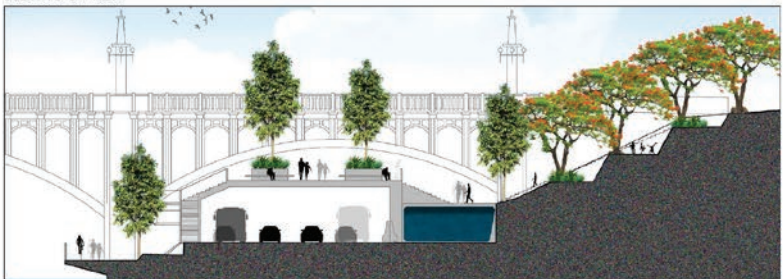
Inset Plan 2 - 1:500



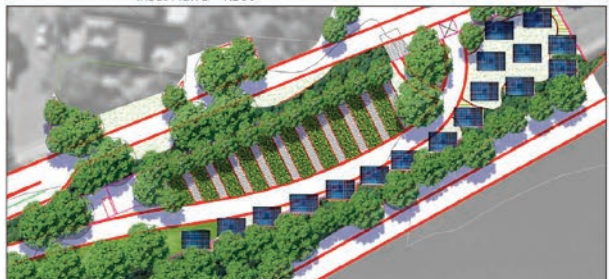
Section D-D - 1:200



Inset Plan 3 - 1:500



Section E-E - 1:200



Inset Plan 4 - 1:500



Section F-F - 1:200

Non-space > Space

Monash Freeway Lineal Park

The Future Park Design Ideas Competition Panel 2

Mud Bourne

'FUTURE' 'PARK'- Birrarung/2050

1.Future. The terra nullius of the anthropocentric Melbourne, the image of greenwashed success and sustainable development.

A time of radically accelerating climate cycles, the hastened return of oceanic rhythms. The story of bay waters, ghost rivers and mud islands told once more.

2.Park. A defined, selected portion of the larger Birrarung catchment system, compartmentalised to retain a limited performative function in relation to its role within the ecosystem as a manufactured icon of the othered 'nature' within the city.

The indeterminate and performative cultural interconnection of ecological rhythms throughout the seasonal cycles of Wurundjeri and Boon Wurrung Country. The enduring story, identity and agency of the Birrarung.

1. Make the Space.

Within the given 30-year time frame, the 10km radius competition extents will be understood to be inevitably semi-aquatic macrotidal zones. Language such as 'procuring land' will face obsolescence in the face of more relevant terminology such as 'surrender' and 'retreat'). Rather than proposing a location for a public space catering to a species largely retreating from these spaces, we look to provide amenity for the new and returning neighbours and inhabitants of these places as defined by the high water mark, ghost rivers, eelgrass meadows and of contours turned bathymetry.

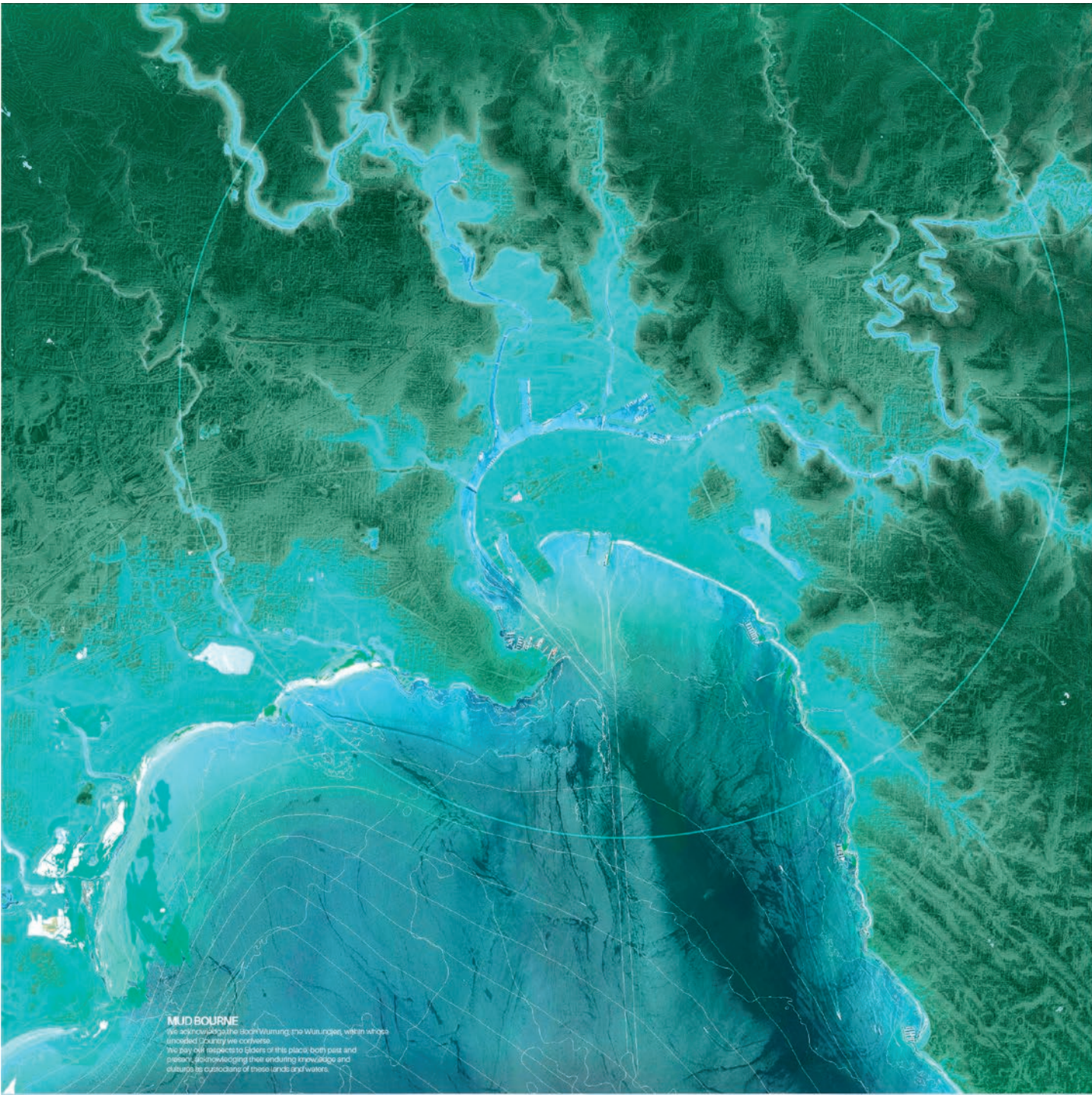
2. Design the Place.

The story and role given to this Country have been, and always will be, to cultivate life in abundance and to share that lore and knowledge of caring for Country- or else face the wrath of ocean waters. In 2050, this involves the preparing, enacting and cultivating of ecosystems to adapt and endure the consequences of an extractive kinship to those ecological systems of Country- including the rising of ocean waters.

These parallel stories are in the process of being retold: the once grassland plains of the Birrarung now transformed into eelgrass meadows, the high places now mud islands. Melbourne will emerge mud borne, the Emerald Hill will shimmer green with eelgrass. Rather than project an aesthetic of drowned anthropocentrism we ask: how do we care for this macrotidal mud Country?







MUD BOURNE
We acknowledge the Boon Wurring, the Wurundjeri, within whose
ancestral Country we continue.
We pay our respects to Elders of this place, both past and
present, acknowledging their enduring knowledge and
culture as custodians of these lands and waters.









PART 3

Future Park 2.0

THE EVOLVING FUTURE PARK

JILLIAN WALLISS

Following the exhibition, we received extensive encouragement to further explore the ideas emerging from the competition entries. As we began to plan our design studios for semester one 2020 (March-May), the unfolding COVID-19 pandemic had other ideas. Our first studio 'Realising the Gap' was swiftly turned into an online delivery mode 4 weeks into teaching, as we began Melbourne's first six week lockdown. Studio leader Fiona Johnson worked with Master of Landscape Architecture students to explore the political, economic, ecological, and social strategies required to realise the bold ideas of the winning entry 'The Gap'.

We were optimistic that our semester two studios (July-Nov) would be less disruptive, even with some students still overseas. However, by the beginning of July, Melbourne was about to experience one of the world's most restricted lockdowns which continued for over 16 weeks. The framing and outcomes of the 'The Future (Pandemic) Park 2.0' studio run by Jillian Walliss during semester two were shaped by the unfolding disruption of COVID-19 on our immediate lives and futures. The studio work featured in this section reflects the transformation of our ideas and psyche regarding the role and importance of open space. In semester one, students were exploring questions of green infrastructure, biodiversity, resilience, and climate change. However, in semester two, our focus was recalibrated to a different scale and intent. Students were now more concerned with the human inhabitation of open space, and its role in our now significantly reduced lives. This was not business as usual.

REALISING THE GAP STUDIO

FIONA JOHNSON

'The Gap,' the winning entry for the Future Park Competition made a bold incision into Melbourne's urban fabric, proposing that 9.3% of the inner north-west be converted into public open space. This 9.3% was generated by the intent to highlight and create discussions about social inequity but what form might 'The Gap' take if generated by other social, environmental, cultural and economic factors?

This studio explored this question in two parts. When the idea for The Gap was proposed, the design team made several assumptions about its location, size and orientation, along with a broad projection of where Melbourne might develop in the future. Given this limited analysis, the first phase of the studio asked students to take a step back and explore in more detail the physical and cultural systems which exist around the proposed location of The Gap, along with an understanding how these systems might change over the next 30 years.

Working with this analysis, students then explored how The Gap could change and respond, along with identifying a 500 m thick slice to explore in more detail. The final phase challenged students to develop a design for their nominated slice which responded to the projected future conditions (social, ecological, demographic) of 2050 Melbourne.

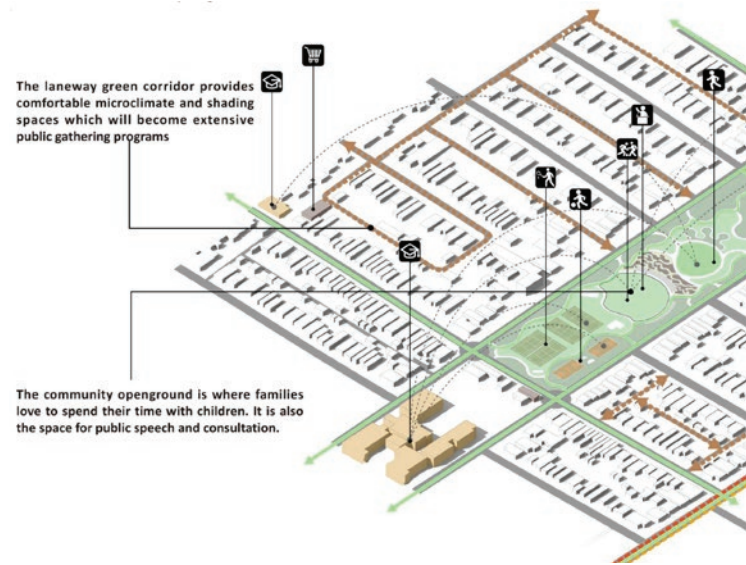


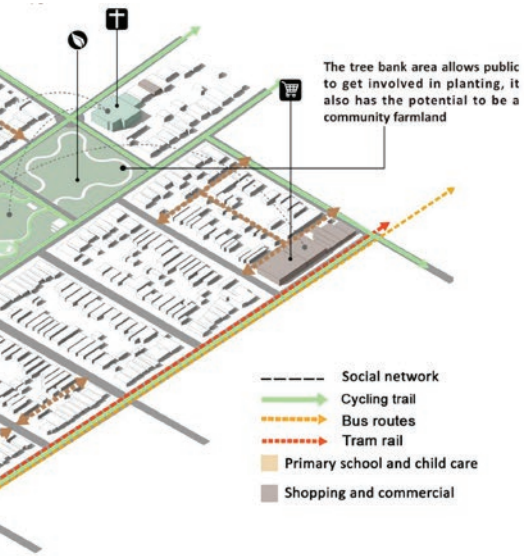
THE NEW WILD CIVIC

Haoyang Wang

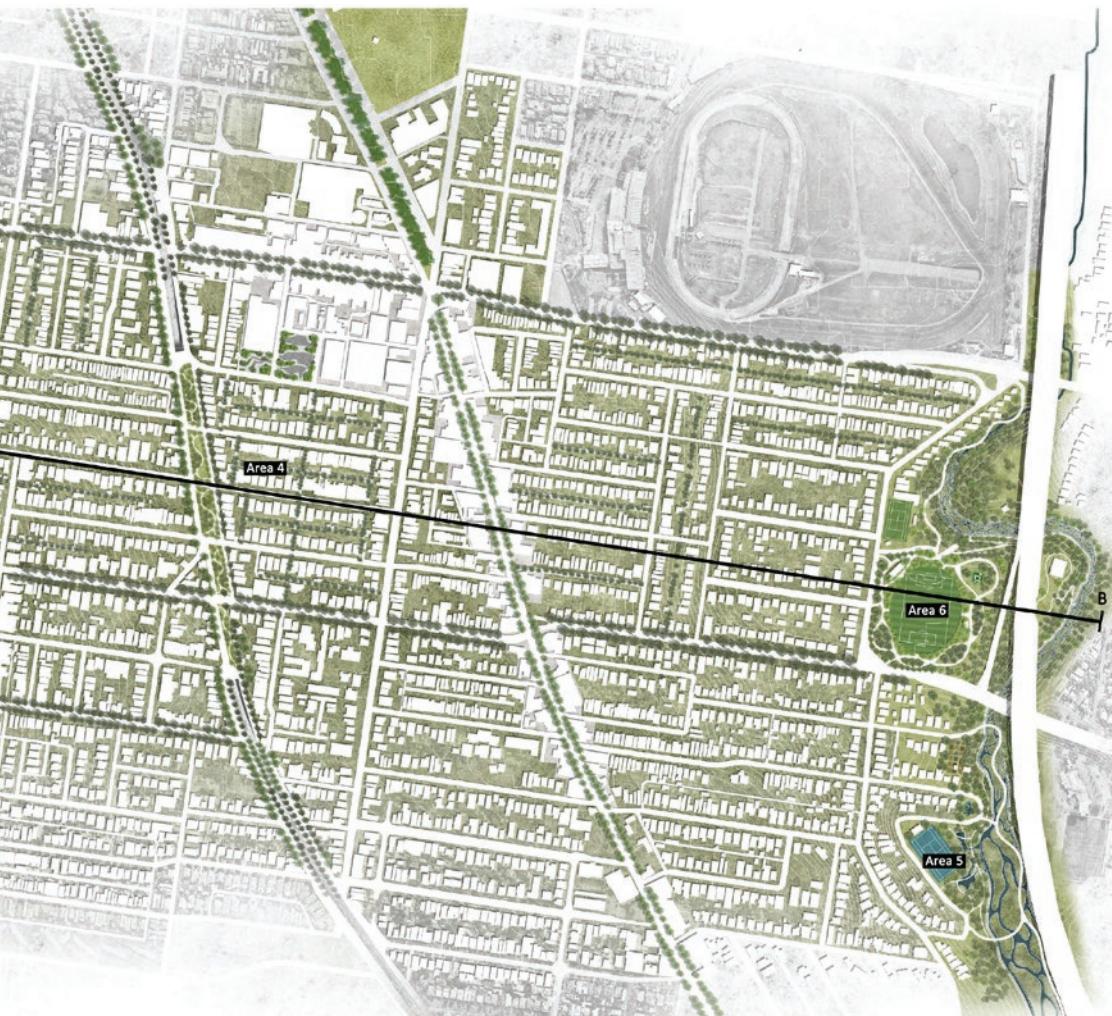
Identifying resilience as 'the gap', this design project speculates on what urban ecosystems look like in the face of extreme climate events. Strategies for resilience are applied through governance structures to prevent further ecological habitat loss. A theoretical framework of resilient urbanism, defined as 'new wild civic', composed of three strategies of hydrological, ecological, and social resilience is staged over 35 years, culminating by 2055.

A variety of spatial and transportation strategies were incorporated such as encouraging cycling and public transport, improved pedestrian linkages and the consolidation of car parking infrastructure to increase future green space. Further, ecological strategies include the recovery of the riverbank habitat and the cultivation of drought tolerant native species, alongside water recycling and soil treatment programs, and the constructing of a wild urban forest corridor, offering a diversity of wild experiences in under-utilised spaces and enhancing amenity for the community.





Maribynong community central park



THE DOUBLE FOREST DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

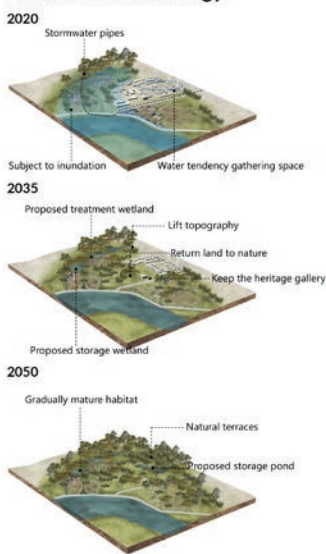
Tian Liang

The Double Forest strategy responds to 'The Gap' by working between green space expansion and local commercial economy. The design strategy aims to increase vegetation cover, supported through the construction of wetlands and swales to increase species diversity, thus amplifying natural effects. At the same time, a gradual rezoning of low-density residential parcels is proposed while increasing high density zones. For the Moonee Ponds Activity Centre, in a high-density urban environment, tactics include greening parking lots, and increasing tree canopy.

These different environments will merge in the middle residential area. The strategy is mainly to replace low-density residences with medium- and high-density residences in order to release more ground space. Then, the front yards and backyards are gradually opened to effectively blur the boundary between private and public while gaining more green space.

STEP 1: RELEASE OPEN SPACES

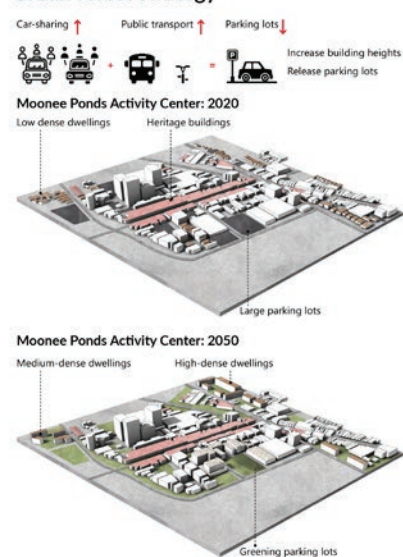
Natural forest strategy



Merge forest strategy

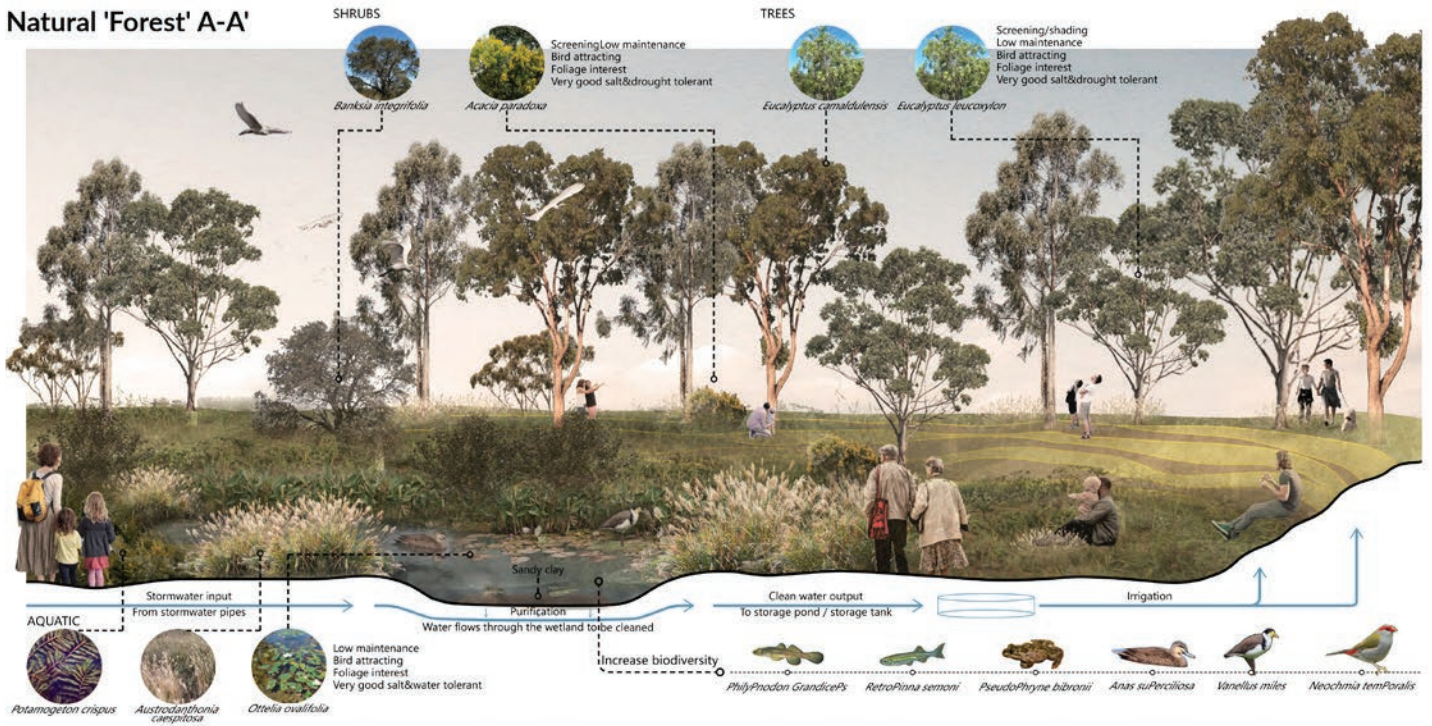


Urban forest strategy

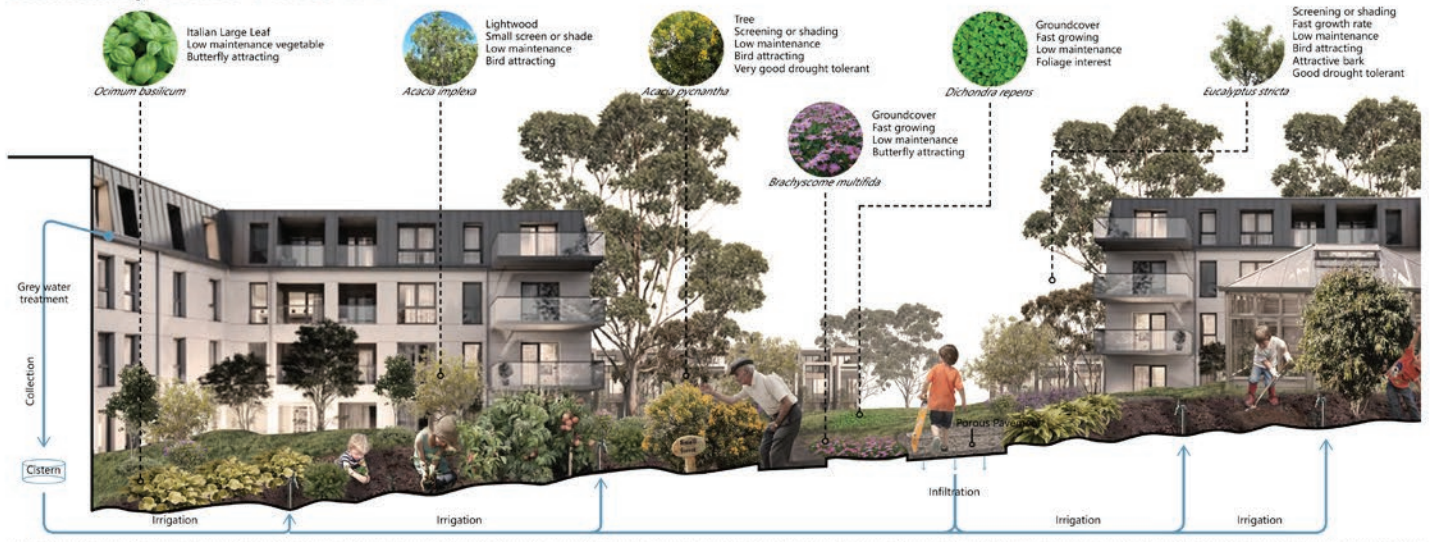


STEP 3: STORMWATER TREATMENT & SPECIES SELECTION

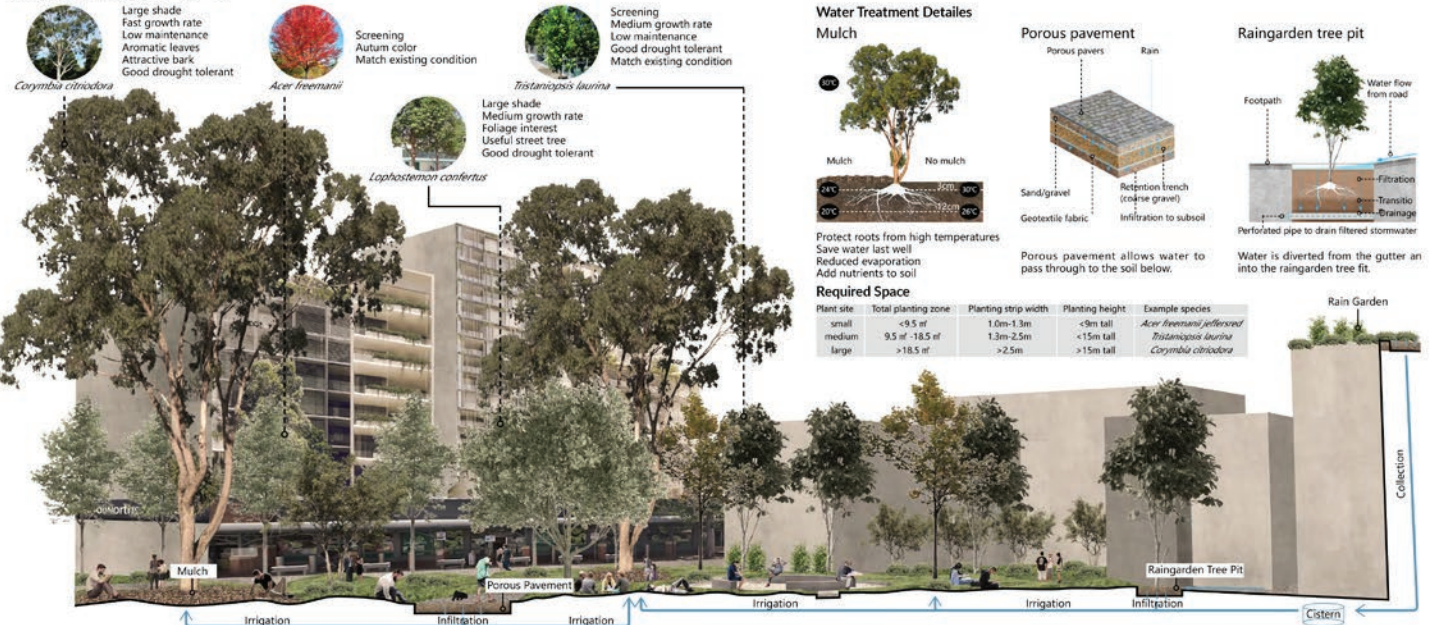
Natural 'Forest' A-A'



Community Garden 'Forest' B-B'



Urban 'Forest' C-C'



THE FUTURE (PANDEMIC) PARK

JILLIAN WALLISS

The Future Park competition challenged designers to consider how factors such as climate change, shifting demographics, Reconciliation and biodiversity would influence the design of open space in Melbourne 2050. Missing from this list of considerations was the impact of a global pandemic.

This is Not Business as Usual. Across the world, academics, designers, business, politicians and the community continue to debate how this event will influence the way that we will work and live long-term. Not all the changes have been bad. For example, there is a renewed focus on the local and many people are celebrating the freedoms gained from working at home. However, there is no doubt that the economic consequences of COVID-19 will be long lasting. That said, economic downturns offer a valuable pause from market-driven development to explore new ways for funding and conceiving open space and ecological systems.

This studio revisited the challenges of Future Park competition, within the context of the longer-term consequence of COVID-19. First, as a studio group, the 100 entries received as part of the competition were analysed to identify the strategies and tactics proposed for procuring land for new open space. Second, students selected a strategy/tactic to explore in the Melbourne context. This formed the starting point for an open space design which explores the opportunities and challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

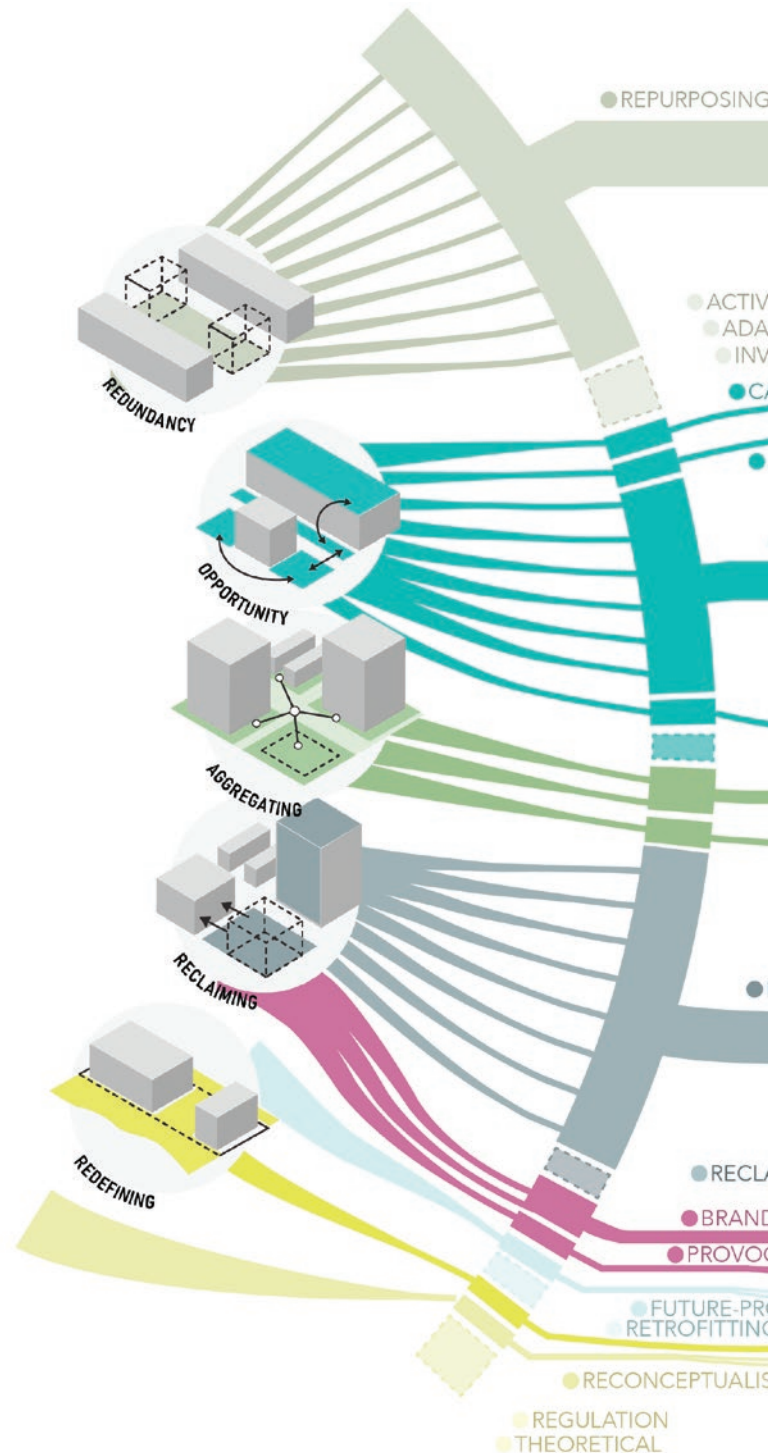
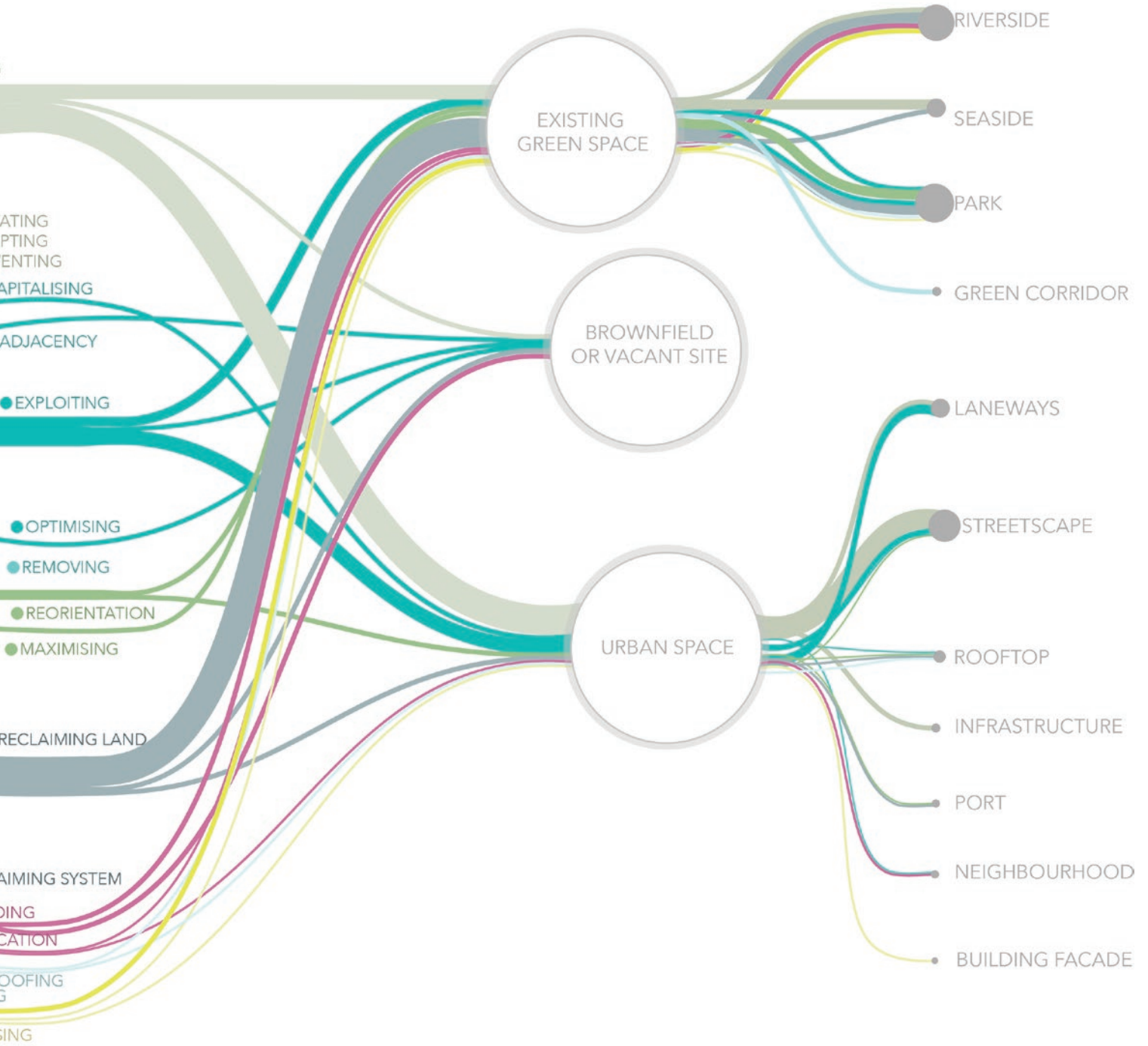


Diagram: Swetha Agarwal, Wenxi Chen, Christa Cowell, Bingnuan Liu, Xinzhou Tian, Xueyang Zhong, Juliet Berry, Po-han Chu, Shangu Guo, Yuan Lu, Wenqi Xu, Liv Bloch, Jack Collings, Weiqing Hu, Zihang Jiao, Yusuke Nakashima, Jacqueline Yu



DESIGNED CHAOS

Liv Bloch

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, cities across the world have been forced to adapt temporary hospitals out of an uncoordinated mix of spaces such as parks, stadiums, ships, army bases, galleries and car parks. This resulting disorganisation questions how we handle sudden states of disaster and suggests the need to future-proof our urban fabric through a management system that transcends politicisation and human error in governance. My investigation re-imagines how we approach disasters presenting a conceptual shift which repositions infrastructure as a neutral constant in situations of political and social turmoil. Infrastructure as a pre-existing physical artefact is embedded into the urban fabric where it becomes a depoliticised and pre-understood process that can be activated when necessary, capable of responding to multiple disasters across multiple timescales, and on different levels of permanence and temporality.

Thesis presentation: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nXv5q5kN_kA

Thesis booklet: <https://issuu.com/oliviabloch/docs/designedchaos>





REGATHERING IN DISTANCE

Binna Liu

St Albans, a Melbourne western suburb, just ended a 155-days locked-down. COVID-19 not only infected 624 people in the community but also caused concern among residents about the public health safety of public indoor spaces. The long term locked-down policy increased residential demand for more parkland and safe outdoor facilities. The site used to be a landfill in the community and now is going to closed due to the complaining of community. The design will change the way people think about urban space in the post-COVID-19 era, especially those locked down public places that were once considered as unsafe.

Parkland will become an important place to support the local economy and regather people safely. To covert the existing landfill, the design draws on two precedents, Park De La Villette and Freshkills Park, which have been proved to change the idea of urban parks. Both parks used a matrix to solve specific issues.

Thesis presentation: <https://youtu.be/QoOWA0sYCG0>

Thesis booklet: <https://issuu.com/bingnuan/docs/booklet>



FAREWELL EX-NEIGHBOURHOOD

Pohan Chu

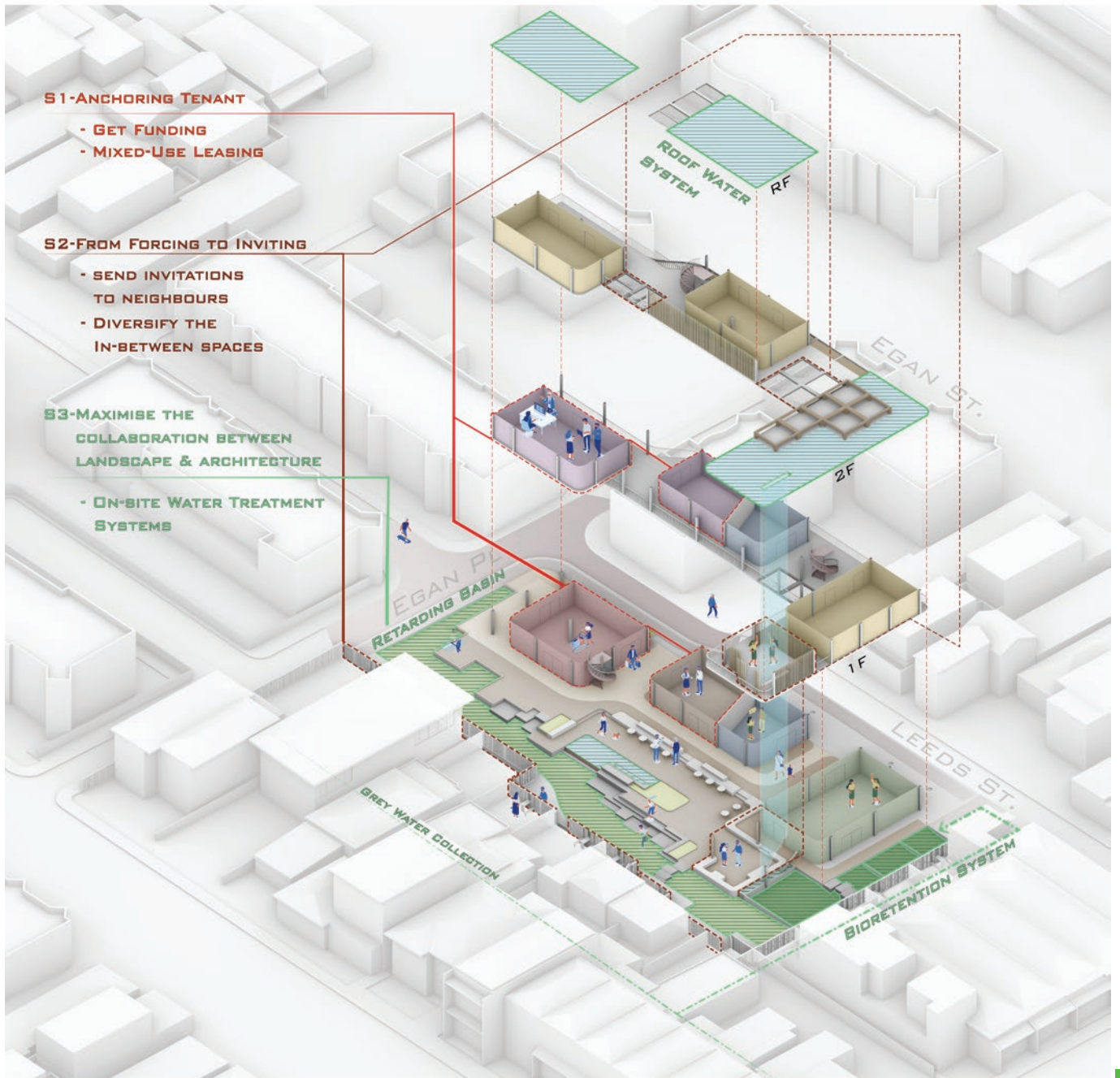
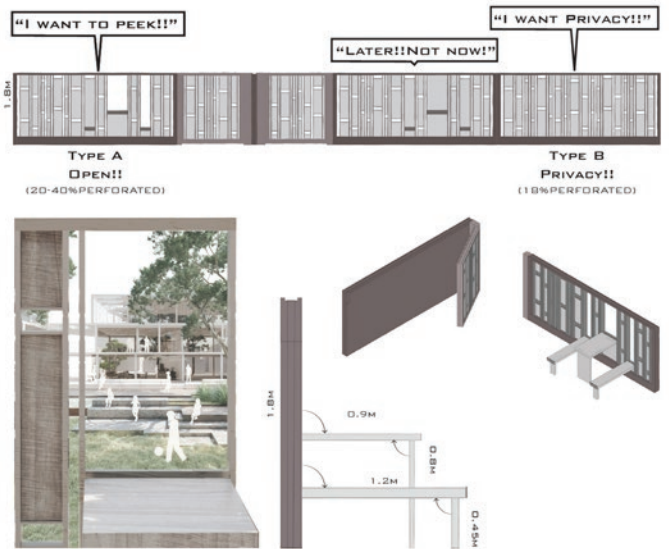
Since the outbreak of COVID-19 and the increasing scale of the infection, citizens have been forced to shift their daily living patterns and to live in the limited scale and dimensions of their neighbourhoods. Many services, entertainment, and social venues are no longer accessible. Social distancing even leaves shopping on high streets in a suburb daunting. What if these changes become long-term or permanent? The neighbourhood unit as originally proposed by Clarence Perry is being contested. This is an opportunity to encourage people to explore and to adapt new living patterns and spaces presented in their closest public spaces - a new neighbourhood block. I proposed a socio-resilient hub which repositions the neighbourhood block as a Living Unit, which offers a mix-used block development that brings more diverse experiences, services and multi-dimensional living space back to neighbours.



Thesis presentation: <https://youtu.be/3fovX0mPtsM>

Thesis booklet: https://issuu.com/pohanc/docs/farewell_ex-neighborhood-_pohan_chu_965135





NEGLECTED GREEN 'INVESTOR'

Xinzhuo Tian

Coronavirus not only destroys health but also economics and daily life. It plunged Melbourne into the worst economic crisis since the great depression. Government is trying to revitalise economies and enhance public health services urgently. Taxes collected from housing and commercial development are decreasing and they can not be used to satisfy citizen's strong desire for more parks and open space construction triggered by long-term lockdown. Melbourne people are custom to wear masks every day and get used to disposable things for safety concern. PPE from hospitals and quarantine hotel has amplified the overuse of plastics as well.

All these changes provide the possibility to repurpose a self-funding recycling park in Coode Island, an industrial man-made island in West Melbourne, with a funding system to recycle the COVID-19 waste, provide job opportunities, revitalize economics and satisfy people's desire for broader outdoor green space. This system also recycles the island itself to balance the restoration and renovation of a post-industrial land and speculates the forms and construction of future open space in Melbourne context.



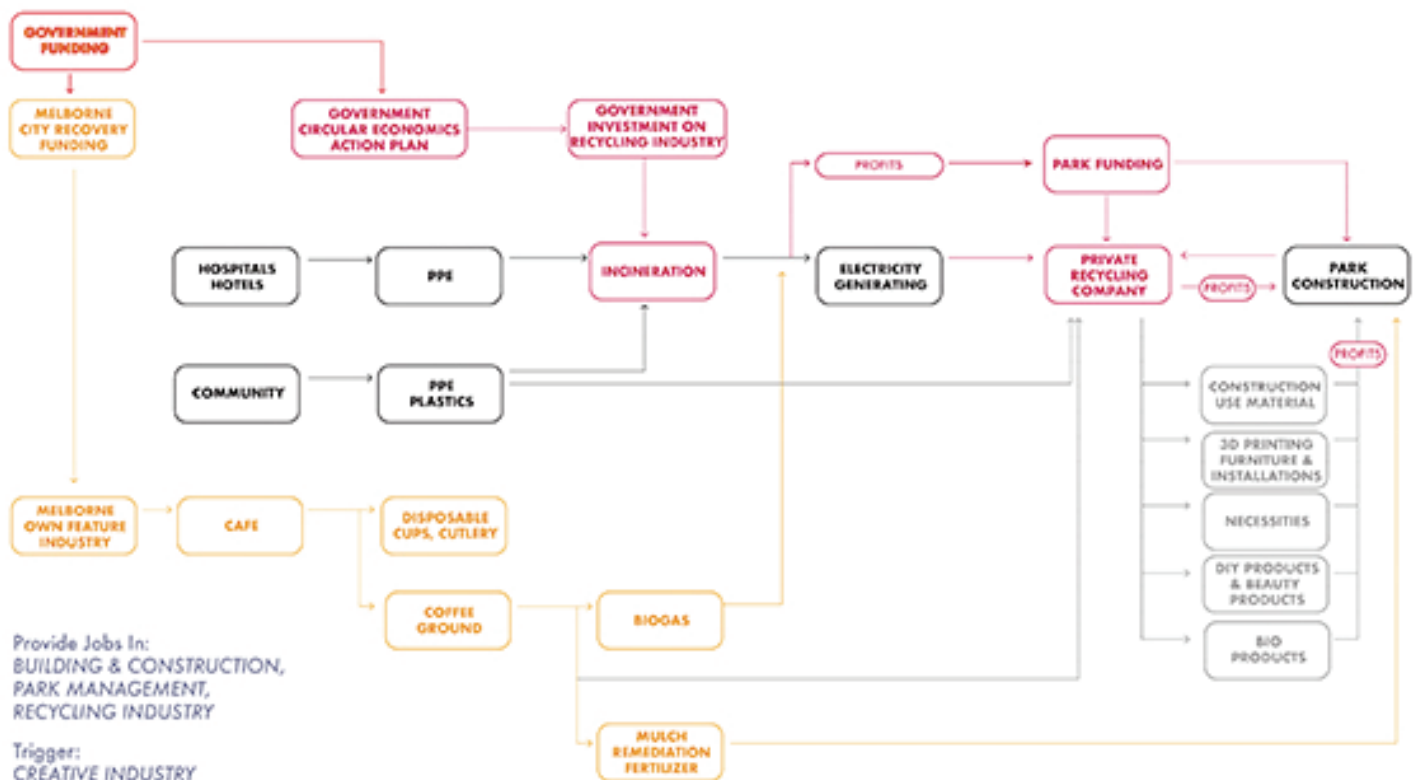
Thesis presentation: <https://youtu.be/im4Bz4c5nZ0>

Thesis booklet: https://issuu.com/xinzhuottt/docs/thesis_booklet_tian





A SELF-FUNDED RECYCLING PARK



Provide Jobs In:
BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION,
PARK MANAGEMENT,
RECYCLING INDUSTRY

Trigger:
CREATIVE INDUSTRY
RECYCLING INDUSTRY
FOOD AND RETAIL

PARK-ITECTURE

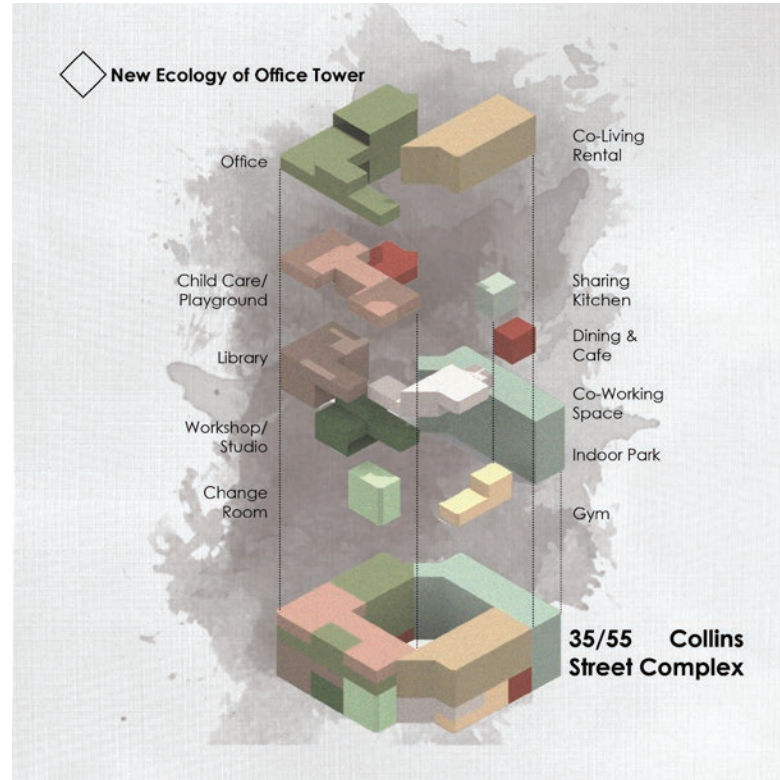
Yuan Lu

A Revolution of Office Buildings in Post Pandemic Melbourne

As Asian cities are taking a leap into mixed-use buildings and bringing energy with new urban form, Melbourne CBD is still business and efficiency focused. The increasing population and demand of green space is calling for a change. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic hit Melbourne and brings opportunity to rethink the CBD. The traditional high-rise office towers are becoming redundant and offer a large amount of space for a retrofit. Working with precedents from Asian cities, hybrid architecture strategies are researched and applied to the Melbourne Hoddle Grid. In this project, the Collins Place at the Paris end of Collins Street is taken as a prototype for exploring a new ecology for the office tower consisting of new working and living models, along with an indoor landscape. This proposal offers a strategy for transforming the business district into a more liveable city which promotes collaboration and social interaction in a post-pandemic Melbourne context.

This project includes:

- Conceptual Co-Working Office Model
- Conceptual Co-Living Accommodation
- Potential Indoor Park under Atrium
- Smart Roof System for Indoor Microclimate



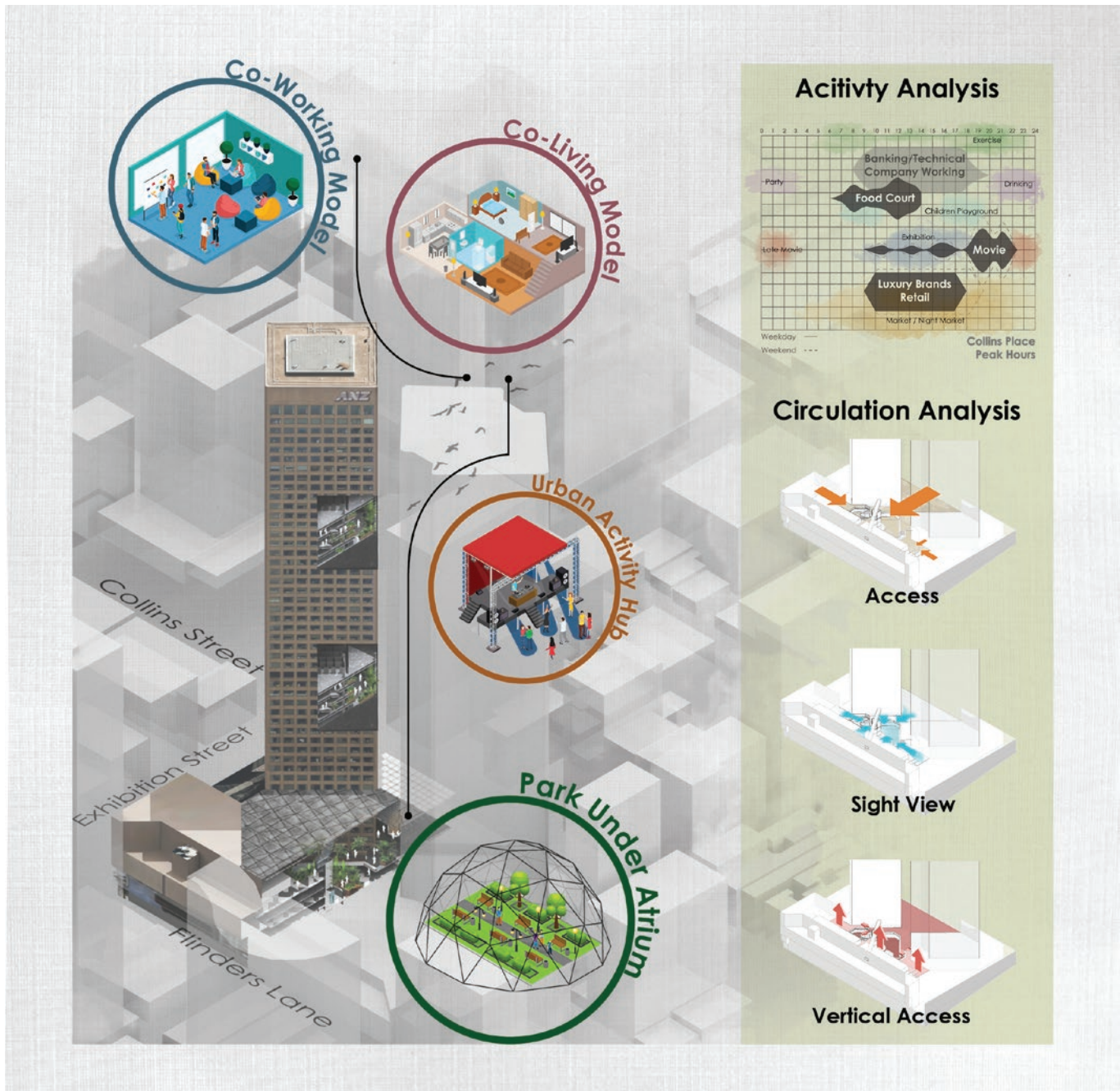
Thesis presentation:

<https://youtu.be/lKy4NWumoXQ>

Thesis booklet:

https://issuu.com/yuanlu49/docs/yuanlu_thesis_assign_2_booklet









PART 4

111 Days of Lockdown

A NEW APPRECIATION

JILLIAN WALLISS

Melbourne's second lockdown of almost 3 months was accompanied by strict rules. Movement was limited to a 5km of home, a night curfew was enforced, masks compulsory and only one hour of exercise was allowed each day. This precious hour of outdoor time within a restricted radius inspired much debate over questions of equity and accessibility to open space. Limited to the local, we became more attuned to the quality (or lack) of our open spaces which were becoming increasingly crowded. Further, open space was providing a major social and emotional refuge from our confinement, especially for those living in apartments or living alone.

Local government was encouraged to open up new spaces such as golf courses to meet the intensive demand. This provoked discussions about why such large areas of open space in the increasingly dense Melbourne were being kept for such an exclusive clientele. Interestingly, golf courses were rarely identified in the Future Park competition as a potential source for future open space. Reclaimed by the community as 'The People's Park', Northcote golf course attracted extensive debate, some of which is documented in this section.

As the once-vibrant CBD of Melbourne fell quiet for months, by December attention turned to relocating its world-famous food and coffee culture into the more COVID-19 compliant external urban spaces. Small interstitial spaces, laneways and footpaths had new commercial and programmatic currency. Working with the intensive elective subject, Designing with Heat, Wendy Walls challenged students to design new inhabitable urban spaces in Melbourne's inner-city Chinatown, which further responded to the thermal challenge of Melbourne's infamous fluctuating weather.





MEDIA ATTENTION

The People's Park: Why is the opening of Northcote Golf Course to the public so exciting?

WENDY WALLS AND JILLIAN WALLISS

PRACTICE | 7 Oct 2020

The recent opening of Northcote Golf Course to the public offers valuable insight into understanding how Melbourne's urban green spaces can contribute to the community, beyond conventional ideas of functionality and formal recreation.

In late September, in response to a local desire for open space, the Northcote Golf Course in Melbourne's inner-north was opened for public access. The chainlink fence had been repeatedly cut open but now the main gates of the golf course are open to all. The 24-hectare site has since attracted thousands of visitors, aided by the recently completed pedestrian bridge over the Merri Creek, which has connected the suburb of Brunswick East to the local government area of Moreland.¹ The golf course is attracting a diversity of users seeking a place of rest, relaxation and social gathering. For the demographic of the inner-north, these are activities usually associated with cafes and bars. While we are all keen to return to the beer garden and other post COVID-19 activities, the 'people's park' offers valuable insight into understanding how urban outdoor spaces in Melbourne can contribute to the community, beyond conventional notions of functionality and formal recreation.

Entering the golf course invokes a celebratory feel, as people gather in small groups around the greens and explore the roughs under the trees. This experience is a welcome relief for many, who have spent weeks trekking up and down the Merri Creek corridor or walking (literally in circles) around the smaller parks which dot the city's inner suburbs. Given the relatively high number of urban parks in the inner-north area, and the access to creek systems, why is accessing the golf course so exciting and so popular?

The answer lies in the quality of the space, in its size and carefully designed experience. All of which is rare in our increasingly dense and urbanized inner northern suburbs. By venturing into the golf course, the public is offered the experience of a

meticulously crafted landscape. A quick 'Google' of 'how to design a good golf course,' for instance, brings up categories such as 'natural beauty,' 'impeccable maintenance' and 'comfortable elegance.' The combination of these golf course design goals produces a very different parkland to the usual Australian model of a footy oval bordered by a couple of Eucalyptus trees.

Instead, here we have a space of rolling topography, where the beautiful greens contrast with the native grasses. The fairways frame views, for instance, drawing the gaze beyond the immediate greens to a distant Russian Orthodox church or a long view back to the city skyline. The landscape space is continuous, uninterrupted by formal path systems or cricket grounds, bowling greens or play equipment. Even when teeming with new visitors, it remains a quiet contemplative space. More so, it is a cared-for and cultivated space.

The past six months of COVID-19 lockdowns has sparked extensive discussions about the future of our cities and lifestyles, with the importance of local parks gaining much attention. Much conversation, for example, has centred around equity in accessing parks within the five kilometre radius, as well as issues relating to walkability, housing and the measured health and wellbeing effects of being outdoors.² What is missing from these discussions is the quality of the spaces being provided.

Melbourne is a city defined by quantity not quality. While we can point to some striking examples of parks and gardens – Royal Park, the Royal Botanic Garden sVictoria, All Nations Park and our heritage inner-city parks, most of our urban green areas are defined and delivered by numbers. From walking times to tree percentage targets, planners and politicians have favoured metrics to guide decisions, where an explicit discussion of quality is largely absent.

The results of this approach are evident in the experience of our open space. Flat and functional describes so many of our suburban parks, sometimes joined by the linear paths which are now teeming with pairs of walkers, joggers, and cyclists. Our parks are zoned-out recreational spaces, while our green linear connections offer functional routes. While these green links pass through Melbourne's unique environment – without the careful curation of quality, these spaces are strained. The quality in these spaces was never designed in the first place. Now, with ongoing COVID restrictions and improving weather, overuse of open spaces will only continue to reduce the quality of these sites.³



There is a growing community campaign for the Northcote Golf Course to become a shared space, not one exclusively for golfers. Local residents have formed a Community to Unlock Northcote Golf Course private Facebook group, which, at the time of writing, had more than 2000 members.⁴ With the lease of the golf course set to expire in mid-2022, this will in all likelihood turn into a political battle, pitting golfers, local government and community action groups against each other. And more numbers will likely be used to determine the outcome. But perhaps we can use this moment to build a more nuanced approach to open space, recognizing that there are other ways of understanding how open space can contribute, beyond metrics and rudimentary ideas of function. And that spaces can be managed and shared across diverse users, both public and private. Faced with increasingly hot summers, why couldn't the public gain access to the golf course over selected summer periods? But most importantly, let's start to value our parks as community investments in the same way we consider public libraries, which are increasingly designed with high attention to experience, materiality and aesthetics. We shouldn't have to cut a hole through a golf course fence to experience these same qualities in our urban open spaces.

1. Clay Lucas, 'Time to breach the bunkers and flock to the fairways,' The Age website, 26 September 2020, <https://www.theage.com.au/politics/victoria/time-to-breach-the-bunkers-and-flock-to-the-fairways-20200925-p55zeg.html>, accessed 7 October 2020

2. Ali Lakhai, Dennis Wollersheim, Elizabeth Kendall and Prosper Korah, '340,000 Melburnians have little or no parkland within 5km of their home,' The Conversation website, 12 August 2020, <https://theconversation.com/340-000-melburnians-have-little-or-no-parkland-within-5km-of-their-home-144069> (accessed 7 October 2020); Wendy Stone, Amity James, Sharon Parkinson and Steven Rowley, 'How might COVID-19 change what Australians want from their homes?' The Conversation website, 17 September 2020, <https://theconversation.com/how-might-covid-19-change-what-australians-want-from-their-homes-145626>, (accessed 7 October 2020); Sarah Metcalfe, 'Daily exercise rules got people moving during lockdown – here's what the government needs to do next,' The Conversation website, 5 August 2020, <https://theconversation.com/daily-exercise-rules-got-people-moving-during-lockdown-heres-what-the-government-needs-to-do-next-143773>, accessed 7 October 2020

3. Natalie Campbell, 'New map shows Melbourne's parks will struggle in next stage of lockdown,' RMIT website, 23 September 2020, <https://www.rmit.edu.au/news/all-news/2020/sep/map-shows-melbourne-parks-will-struggle-in-next-stage-of-lockdown>, accessed 7 October 2020

4. Catherine Ford, 'It's time to open up golf courses to all,' The Age website, 28 September 2020, <https://www.theage.com.au/national/victoria/it-s-time-to-open-up-golf-courses-to-all-20200928-p55zw0.html>, accessed 7 October 2020





DESIGNING MICROCLIMATES IN A POST PANDEMIC CITY

WENDY WALLS

In the summer of 2020, the city of Melbourne began plans to re-open and activate the inner CBD following the extensive COVID-19 lockdowns. With density limits on indoor spaces, one of the key proposals was to transform streets, footpaths, and lanes into space for outdoor dining. However, in Melbourne, creating outdoor space that can be enjoyed in all seasons and conditions is no small task.

Summer heatwaves create scalding afternoon and nights, disruptive urban wind and highly variable weather events are hallmarks of Melbourne's local climate. Added to this challenge are longer-term changing climate patterns where projections range from more extreme heat waves through to rising humidity levels. In the inner city, the combination of existing hard surfaces, street alignments, aging tree population and changing weather patterns merge into an uncertain and complex outlook.

This interdisciplinary studio elective explored the creation of microclimates and atmosphere for designing post-COVID-19 streets and lanes. Students worked with data and simulation techniques to speculate on urban interventions for creating local atmospheres. The joined questions of density limits and urban microclimates frames urban design through temporal and fluctuating scenarios which offer new adaptability to the way we might inhabit and enjoy our urban spaces. Rather than emphasising activation and crowds, the work looks at the urban environment and the atmosphere for qualities of retreat, refuge, sensory experience, pleasure, and comfort.

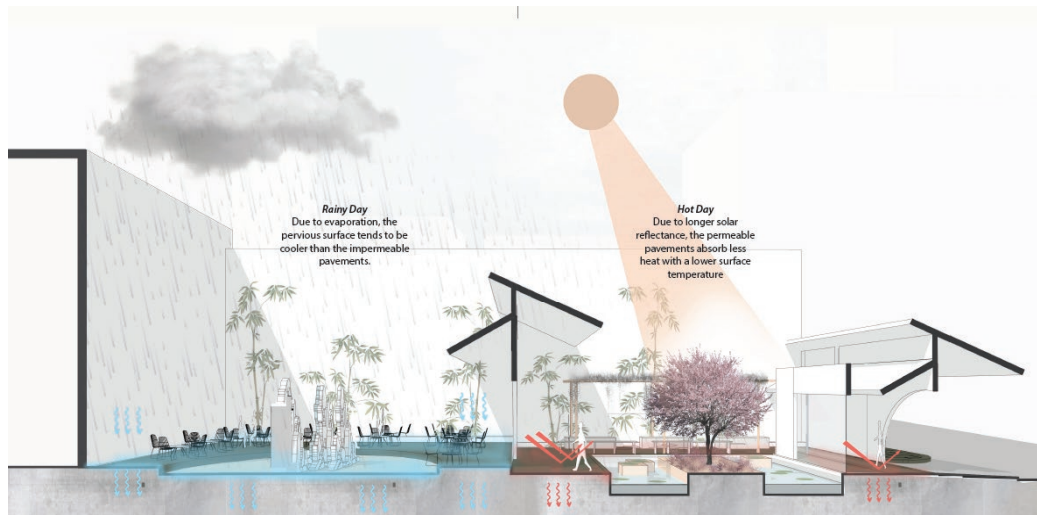
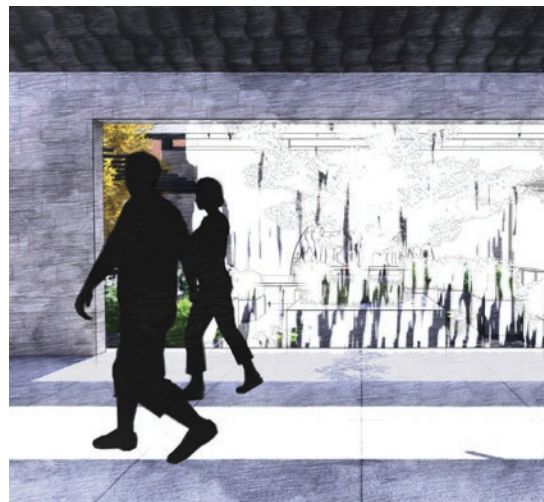
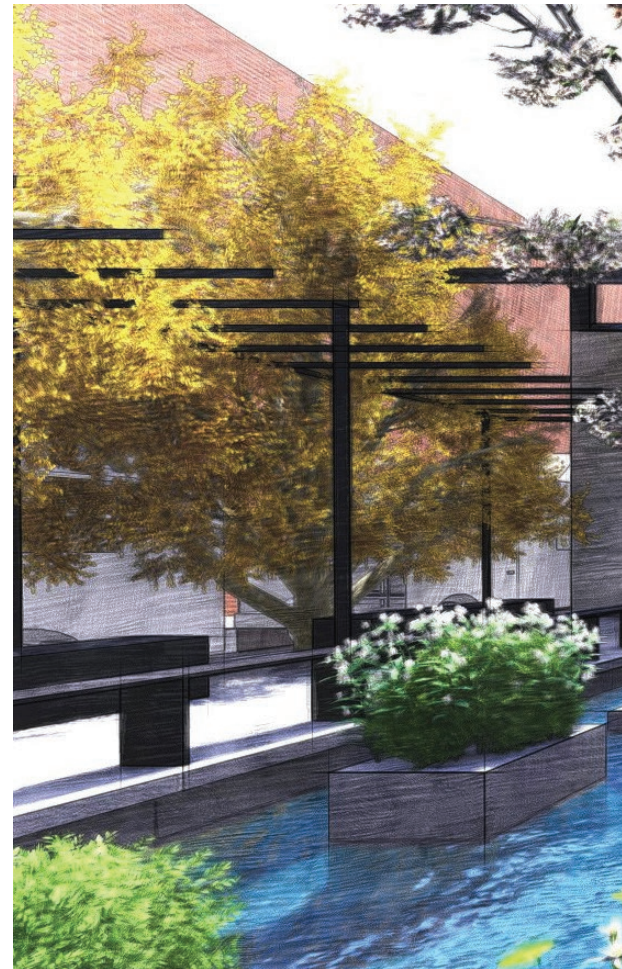


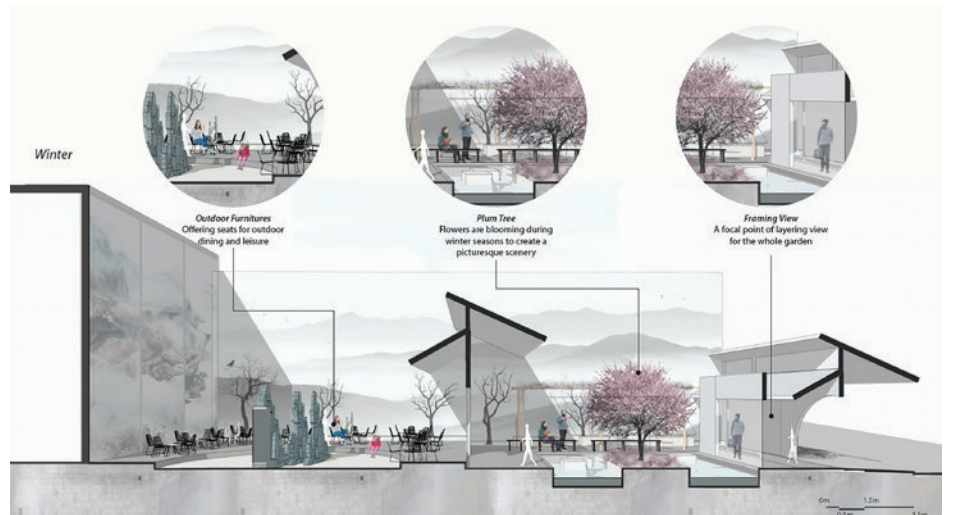
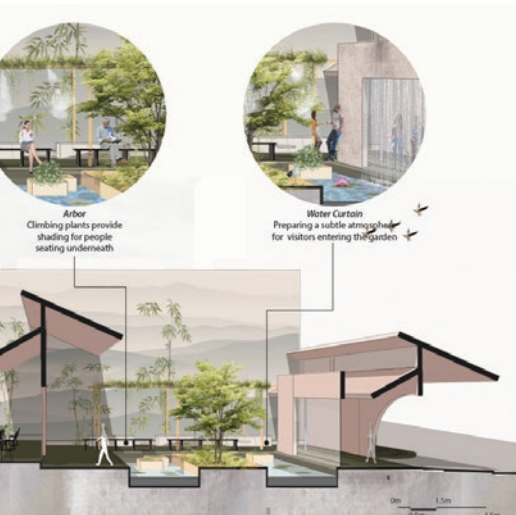
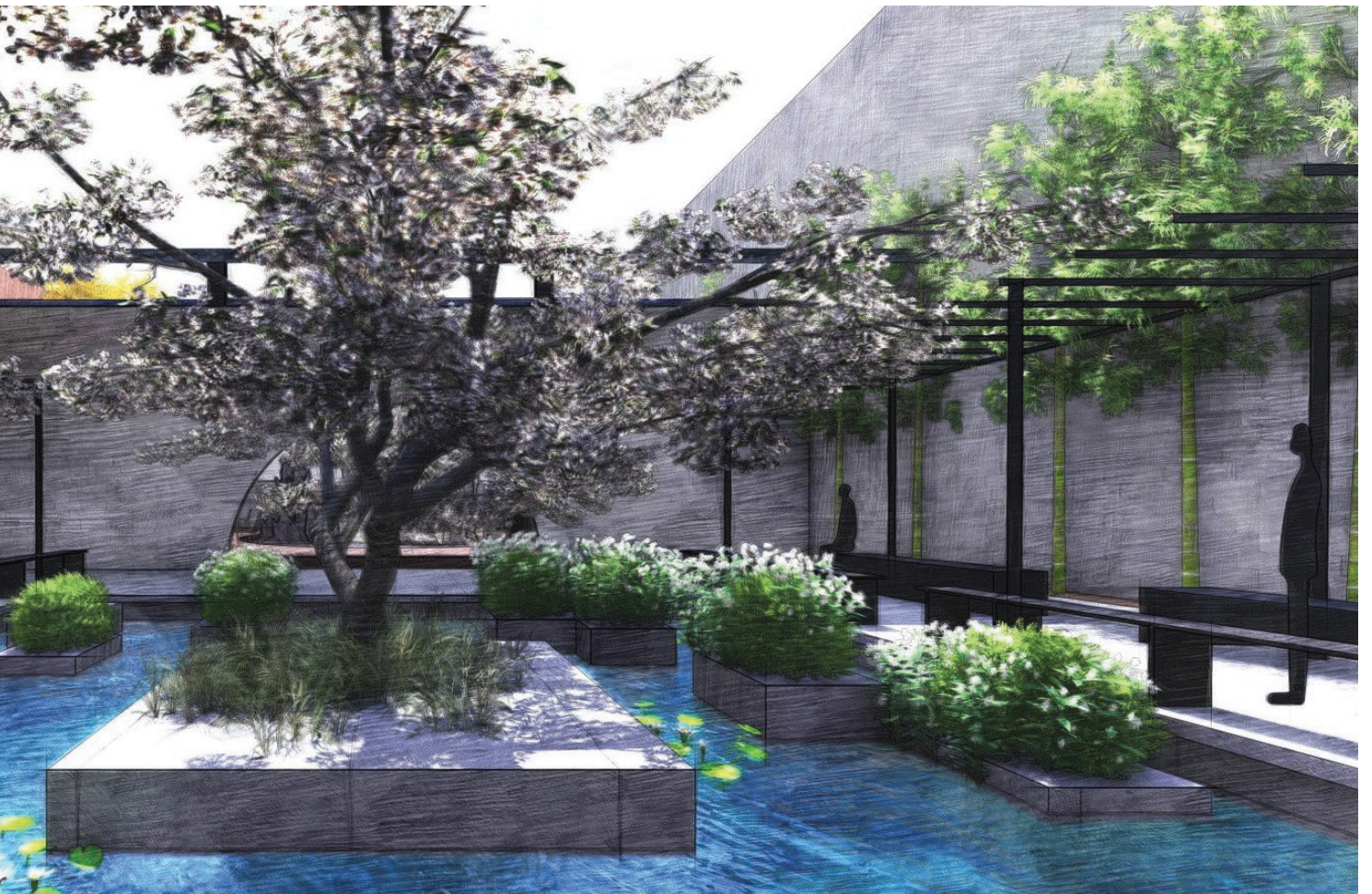


CULTURAL MICROCLIMATE PARK

Hui Yuan Koh, Zhiyong Pe, Liying Tan, Hongyu Wei, Minjie Liang

The urban park is designed by strategically combining the design principles of a Chinese garden with microclimatic design strategies. By working with the changing atmospheric sensations through the seasonal moments of major Chinese cultural events including the Chinese New Year and Mooncake festival, the park becomes a comfortable space where people can enjoy the outdoors all year long. It is located on Little Bourke Street, in the middle of the oldest Chinatown in Australia - hence the park plays a role in conserving Asian cultural heritage. This is a place where visitors can enjoy comfortable outdoor space and experience Chinese culture.

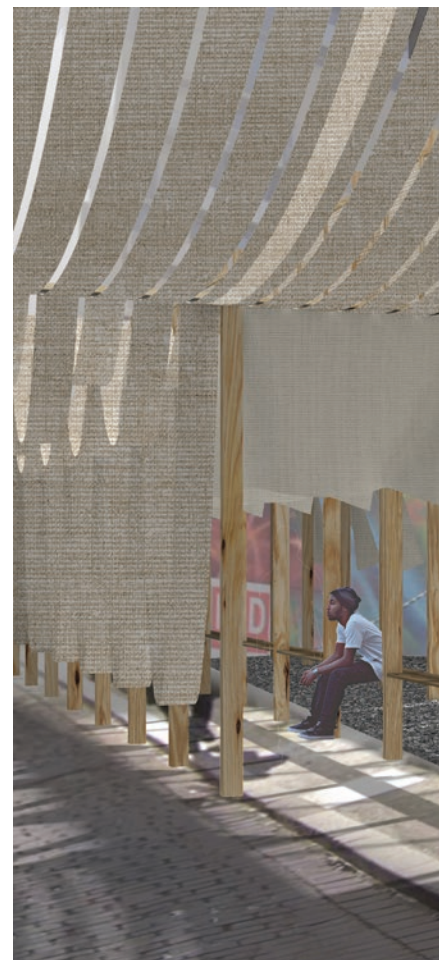
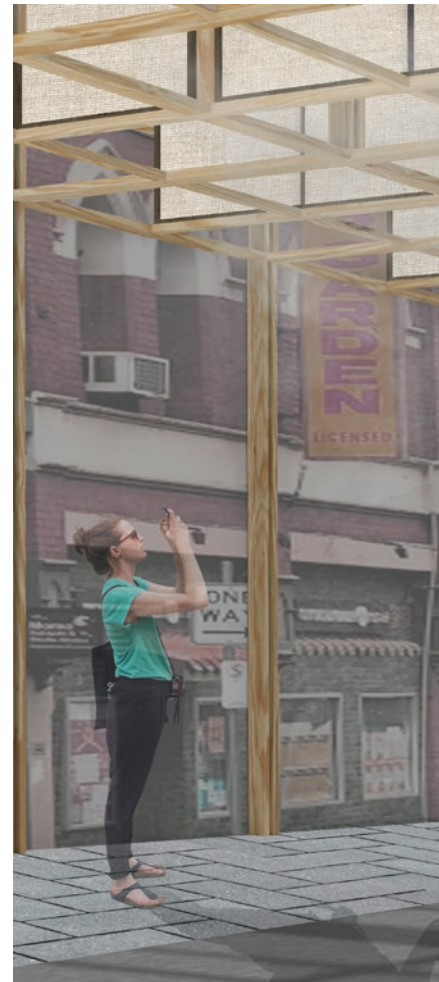
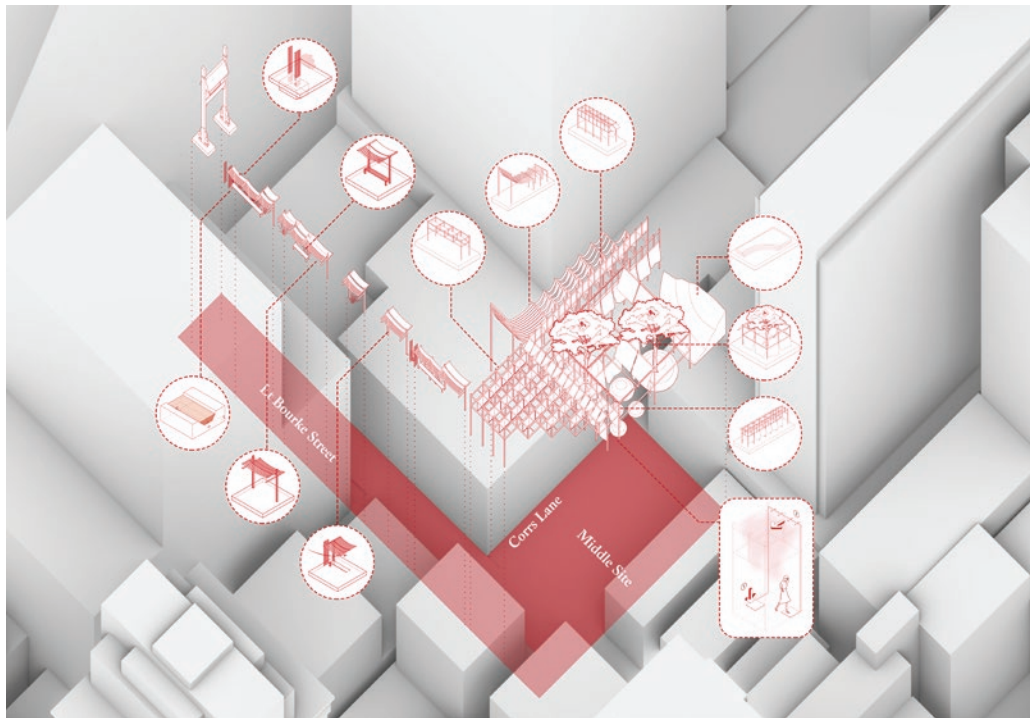




THE MEGAPHONE

Yuye Zheng, Jin Liu,
Huaqing Tao, Hongchang Duan,
Tze Way Ng, Yinhui Mao

The megaphone strategy aims to amplify outdoor microclimates in areas which already have cooler conditions for summer usage. In doing so, these areas contrast with the less thermally comfortable spaces and become extra attractive as places of respite. The design proposes a catalogue of temporal kit-of-parts tools which can be added & removed & replicated easily across CBD. The re-design of discrete areas using the kit of parts is guided by on-site observations and preliminary analysis, but the flexible nature of the design can be tested in place and reviewed to ensure the kit of parts complements each other in amplifying thermal comfort.

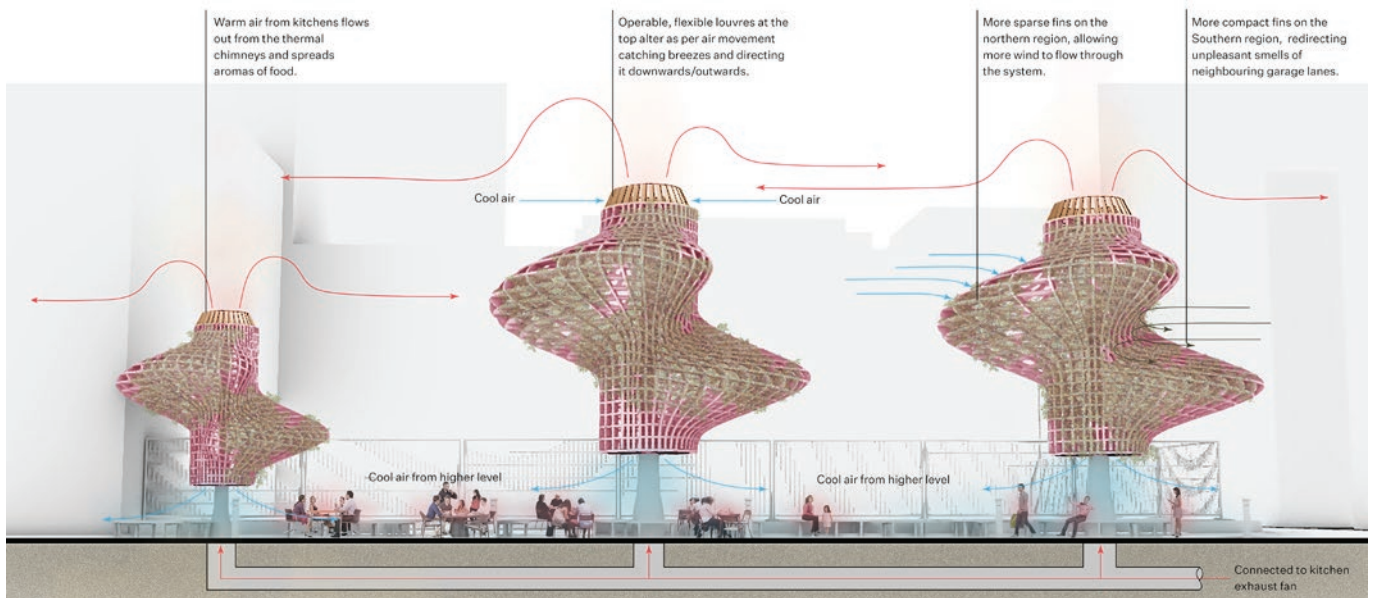
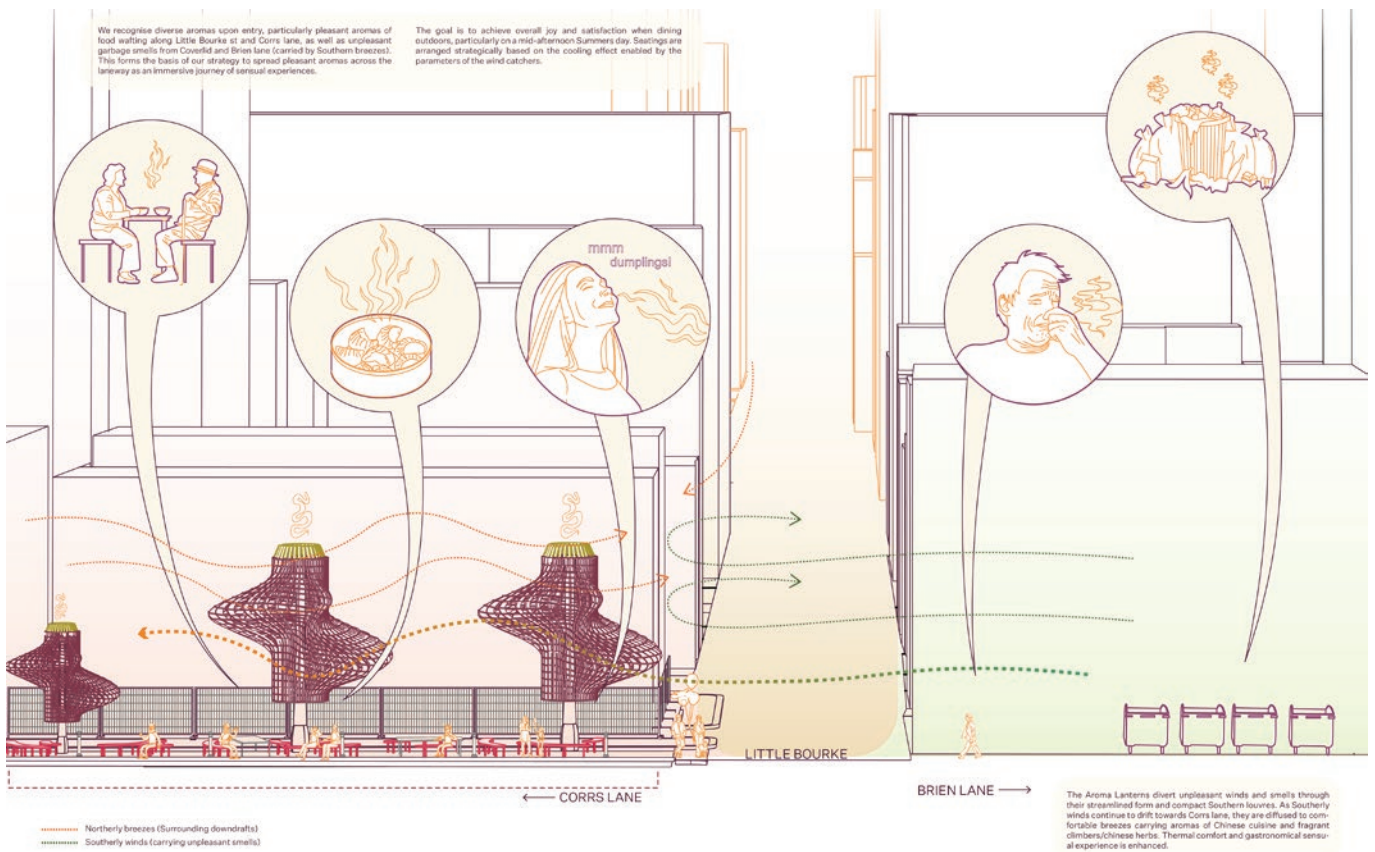


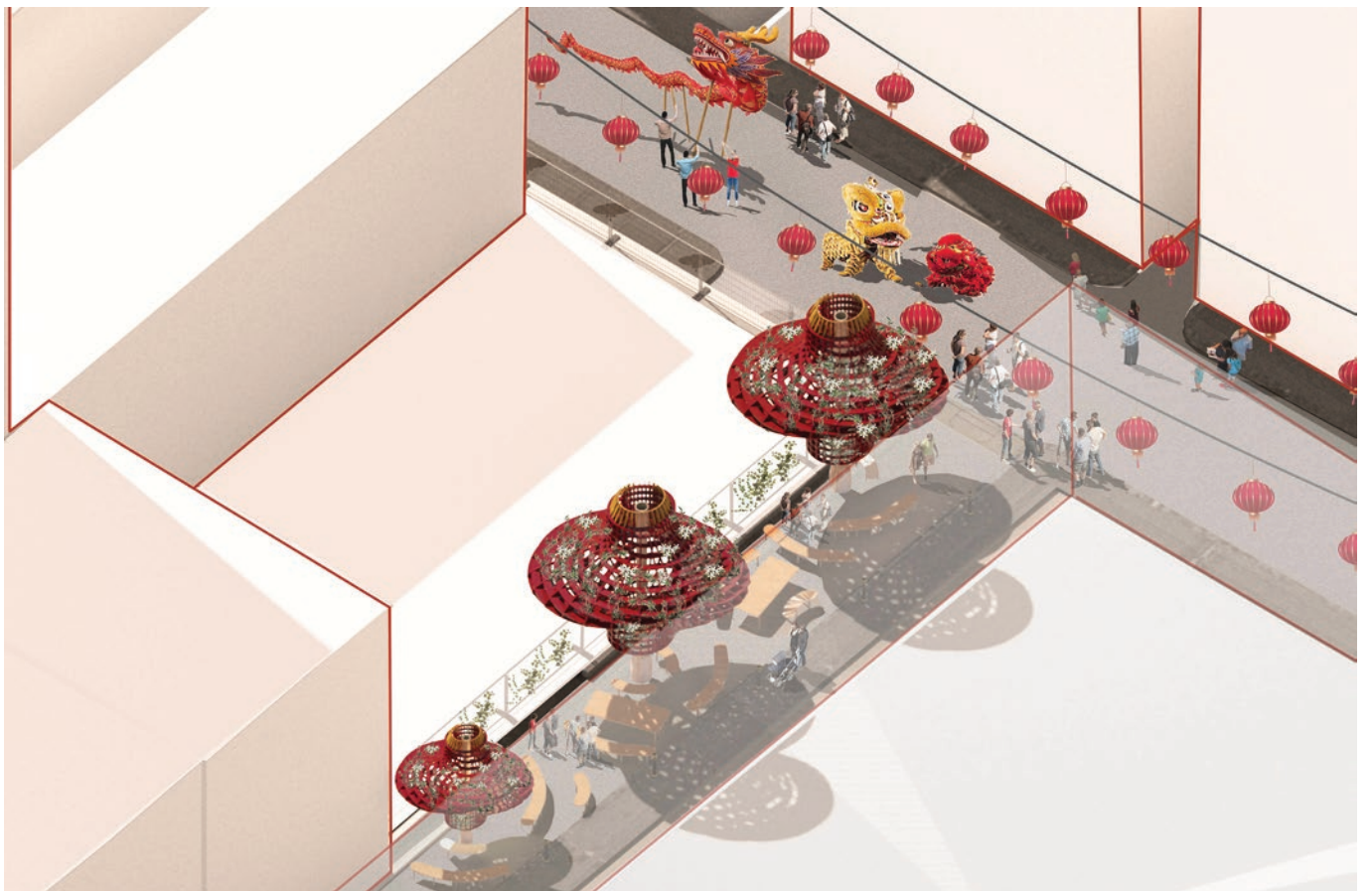


AROMA LANTERN

Mandy Sun, Min Gong, Yifan Guo, Xuan Ly Ng, Arinah Rizal

The design aims to enhance outdoor dining conditions through passive ventilation of lane-way breezes. By working with the interactions between varying wind patterns and surrounding aromas the experience of the urban environment can become a thermal and gastronomical delight. The aroma lanterns can create the perfect place to eat a spice bowl of noodles on a hot summer night.





FINAL WORD

KIRSTEN BAUER

Parks, in their broad sense, as in the overall genus of these green spaces – not just the western constructions – are enduring elements of all towns and cities.

Parks can be many things. To a philosopher, perhaps places for humanity to have dialogue with the natural world (of plants, air, animals, soil and water). To an urban ecologist, places with certain habitat and resources within the complex of the urban environment, places that can either support local ecology or reduce ecological richness. To a social scientist, places for human dialogue, where class and race might be less relevant, or places that might offset the environmental injustice that can be built into our urban conditions. To a local politician it might be the community-owned aspect of these places that is most important – and how forlorn or destitute a park can be when not owned or cared for by its immediate community. The multivalence of the park is not something I think can be said for an office building, an apartment block, a city hall or even a house.

This plurality, or richness of life and meaning of parks, inspires constant new awakenings in our culture about the value of parks. Through COVID-19, suddenly everyone is talking about parks as essential for mental wellbeing. As rapid catastrophic climate change becomes more apparent, we begin to talk about parks as essential for heat reduction.

And yet, and yet, (and still yet,) parks are constantly under pressure to perform, to constantly define their purpose and significance to the many politicians, government officials and developers who will prioritise economic growth at their expense. In this mindset, parks have a quality of emptiness, and are seen as places to put infrastructure, places for more sports facilities (which I would argue have a strong but quite challenging relationship with parks), places for car parks, and places for construction areas.

We live in culture that can hold two opposing thoughts simultaneously: the deep profundity that parks offer, and their prosaic usefulness.

As landscape architects, we must ensure we stay up the front of the pack and not find ourselves in the peloton when it comes to researching and advocating the virtues of parks. We must be more than the 'designers' of parks, we must embrace the larger issues, advocating for nature in the city and innovative governance of parks. We must be adept at talking about Reconciliation, clean air and water, social cohesion, ecology and ecosystem services, biodiversity, cognitive development, wellbeing, mental health, physical health and everything else that parks can provide.

Let's not forget this. Let's become as active as we can in the urban development of our places of settlement. Parks are the 'icons' of landscape architecture. The park will always be.



