CHAPTER NINE

9.1 Conclusion

Pattern making in landscape architecture has evoked some negative responses from the landscape architecture profession, as is stated by M'Closkey. The critique focuses on the lack of space making within these patterned landscapes; as spacial qualities are lacking since it is designed on a single dimension. This can however be curbed by having process informing patterns as proposed on the Robinson Deep site; the critical processes for the working of the site, informed the pattern of movement, water purification and stormwater management.

Can landscape systems be expressed through pattern making?
The expression of landscape systems through pattern is not only possible but is a natural consequence to the forming of a system. The effect of dealing with water serves as the driving factor for the system and the variation is then translated in the detailing of different functions within the various water bodies. In other words, water systems will need a containing element like a pond structure but the pattern is derived by the functioning of these structures.

The project outcome is an expression of pattern generated from a combination of patterns influenced by existing and proposed processes for the site. The existing process is intended to form pattern over time. In a similar way the current state of the site was generated by processes over time. The species growing on the plain area and the spaces between the concrete blocks are interrupted by the movement on site to form patterns.

How can picturesque ideals cater for a mining identity?
The principles of picturesque landscapes on site are based on the existing industrial nature of the site. Herrington identified the inherent quality industrial sites have and the similarity of these to the picturesque ideals, especially the ideal of emotive landscape. The remnant areas have qualities of vastness, mystery, multiple scale and the fact that the site is by nature a manufactured site: all of this contribute to these ideals of the picturesque.

Landscapes like the Louvre Lens that strive to merge the identity of mining with that of a museum with the use of pattern are exemplar in generating patterns on site but also having the existing processes form other patterns over time. The liquid form of wet concrete was extruded to form the 'liquid' nature of the walkways in the Louvre Lens project. On the Robinson site the robust nature of the existing mound was supported by the use of robust concrete to ground the user next to the mound.

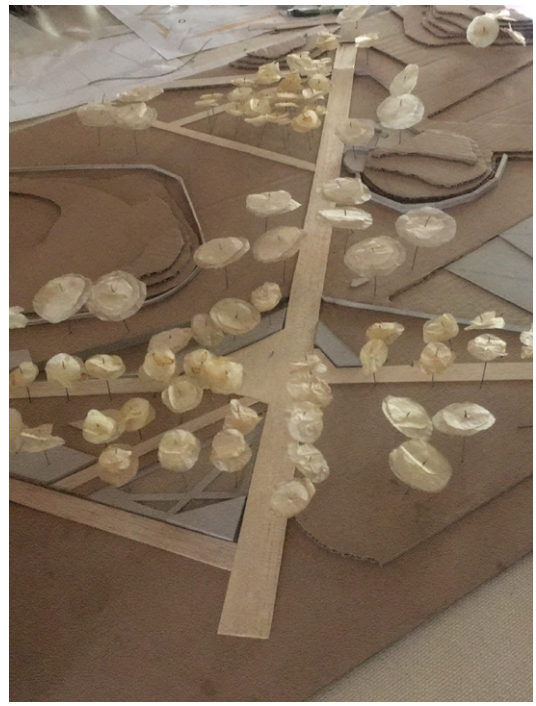
The totality of the effect of the patterns on the site will only become clear with time as it is ever changing with seasons, users and climate.

EXAM PRESENTATION

Pin up

Master plan model

Skeatch plan model



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