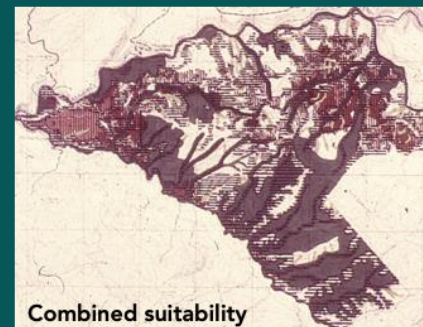
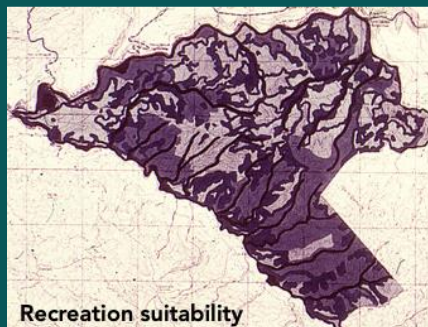
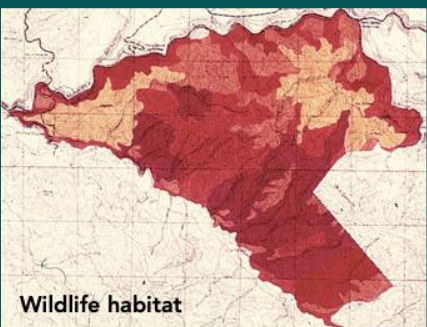
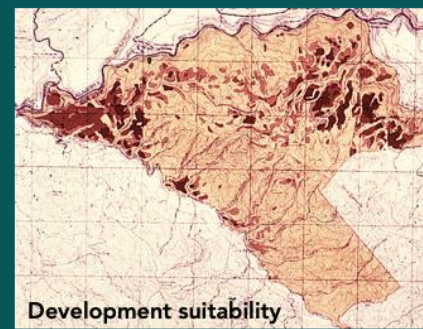
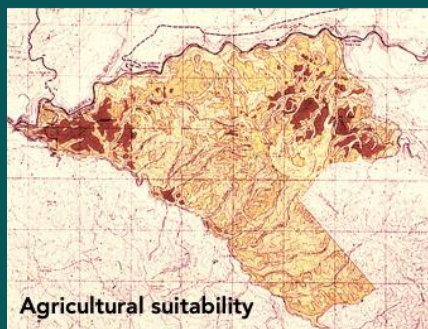
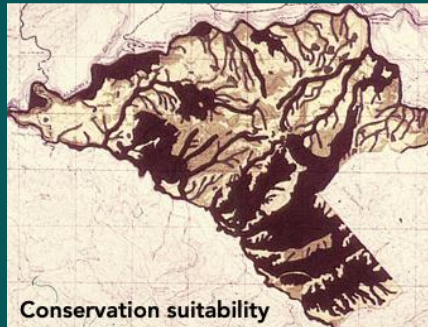
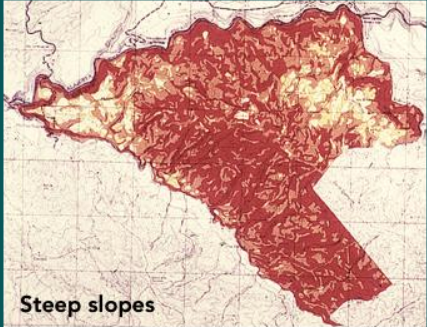
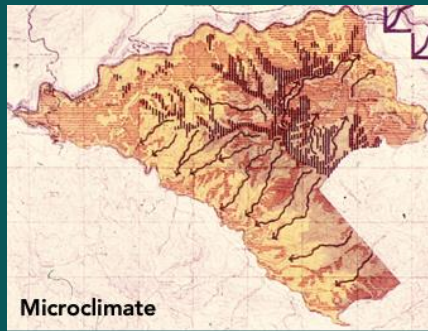


Footprints in the Landscape

50 years of landscape practice

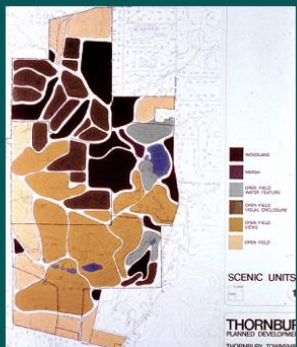
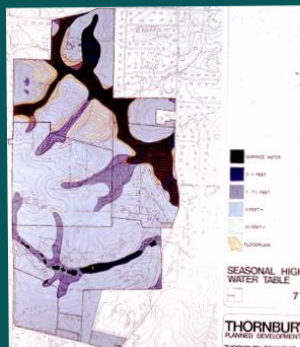
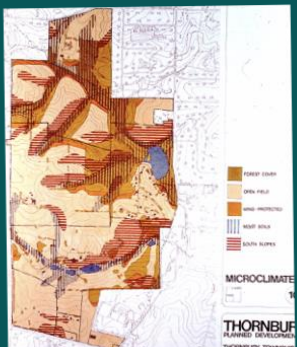
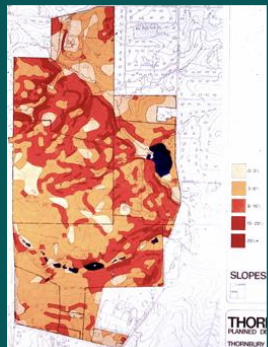
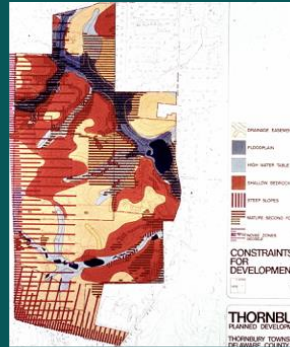
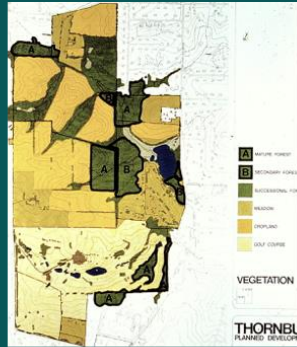
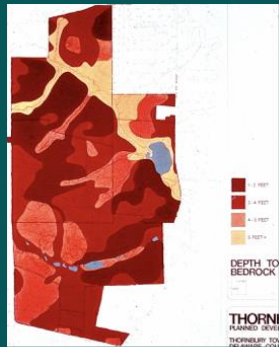
The 1970s: arriving to study at the University of Pennsylvania.
The importance of 'unlearning'.
The ecological planning method.



El Rodeo, Costa Rica
Environmental Analysis

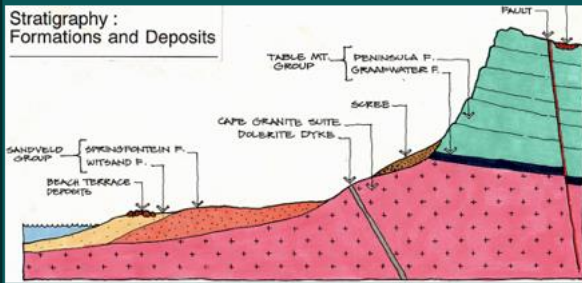
Landscape architecture should be the foundation course for other courses leading to architecture, urban design and planning – it is irresponsible to design without some understanding of landscape processes.

Landscape architecture provides a bridge between the sciences and design – few other professions seem able to do this.

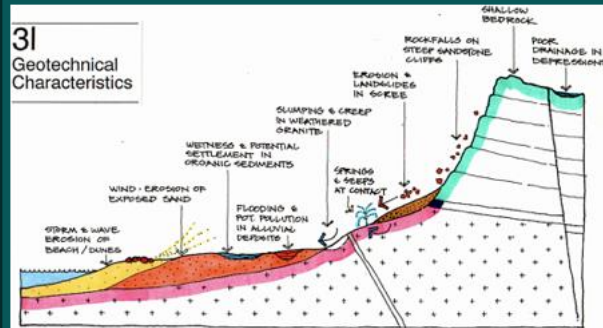


Thornbury Pennsylvania
Environmental Site Analysis

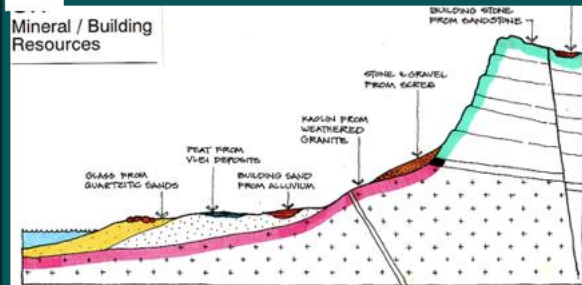
Stratigraphy : Formations and Deposits



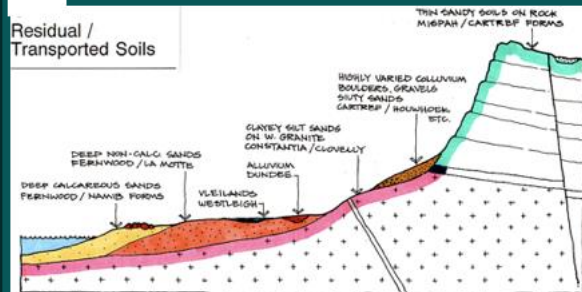
31 Geotechnical Characteristics



Mineral / Building Resources

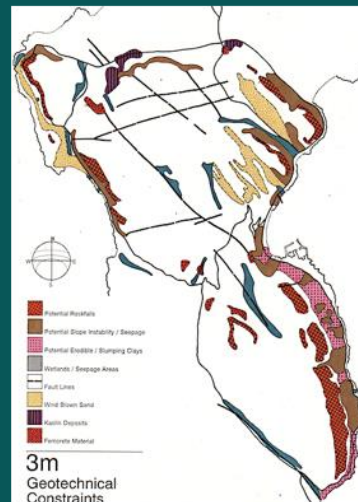
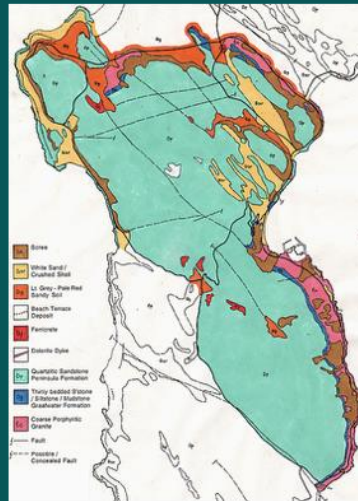


Residual / Transported Soils



Main focus of my work / teaching:

importance of knowing the land – to understand the ‘story’ of the landscape, and why it looks like it does, because there is an inherent logic to the landscape.



Southern Cape Peninsula

The 1980s: A design studio at the the University of Pretoria:

The importance of having a personal ethic, or belief system – a philosophy to life, to work and to design.

Regional Values: sense of place.

Ecological Values: integrity of ecosystems.

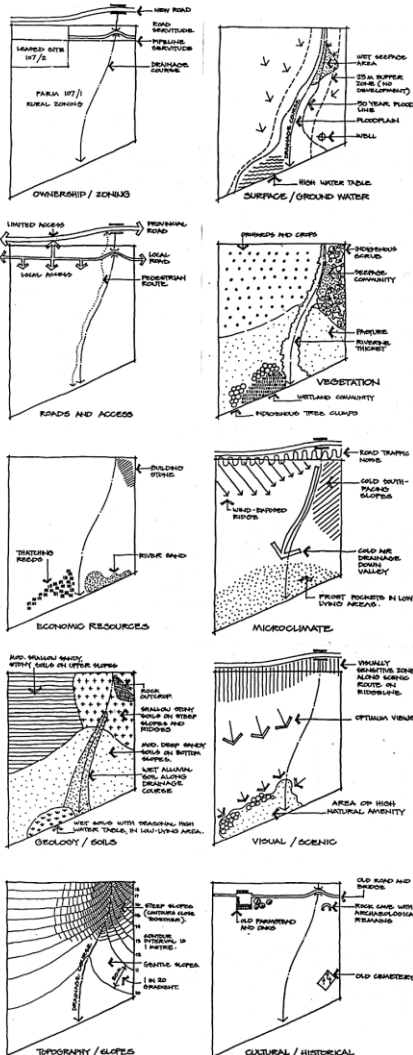
Cultural Values: community needs, traditions.

Technological Values: responsible technology.

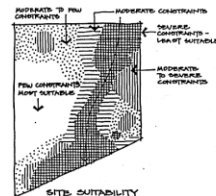
Economic Values: economic opportunities.

Political Values: freedom with responsibility.

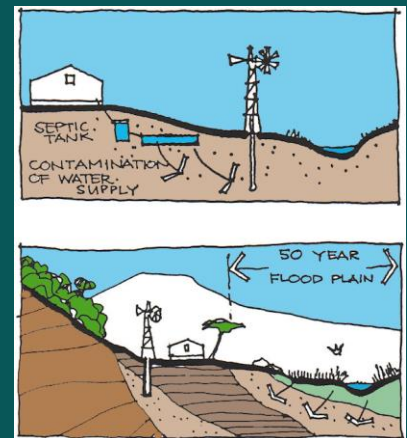
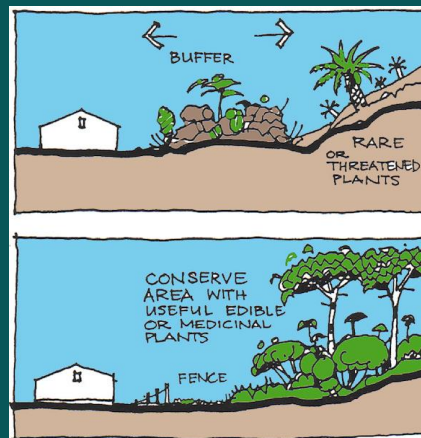
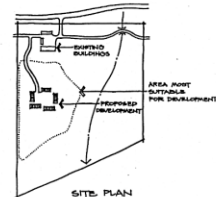
1 Assembly of Information



2 Interpretation of Information



3 Identification of Buildable Land



The map shows a green triangular area representing a residential development. A network of white roads winds through the area, connecting various clusters of yellow house icons. The houses are arranged in small groups, some along the roads and others in more isolated clusters. The overall shape of the development is irregular, following the boundaries of the green area.

CONVENTIONAL MODEL : 300 UNITS

LINEAR CLUSTER MODEL
ALTERNATIVE 2 : 300 UNITS

Figure 9a is a map titled "Composite Constraints" showing various environmental and geological features. The map includes a legend with the following items:

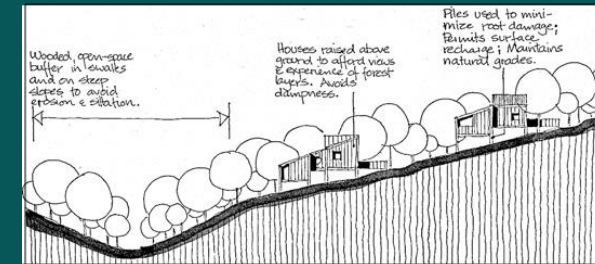
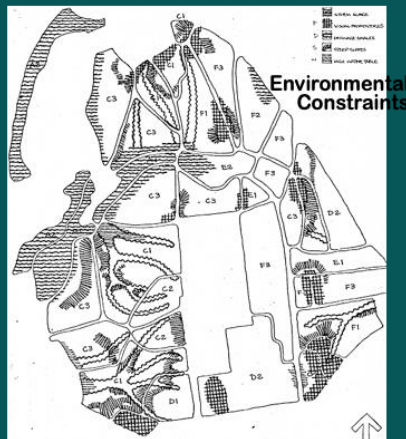
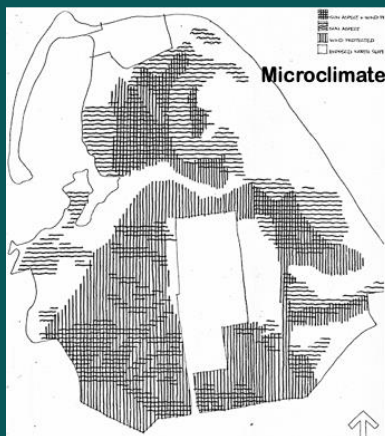
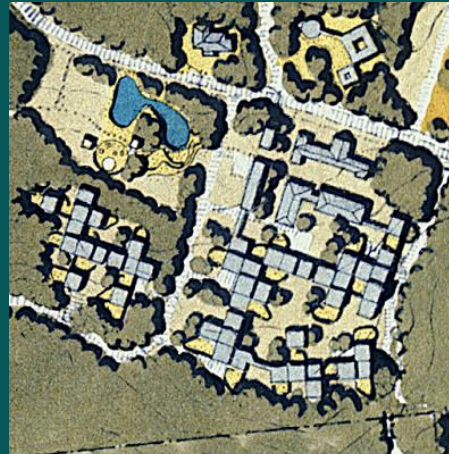
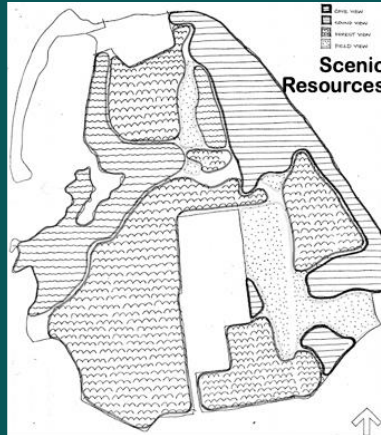
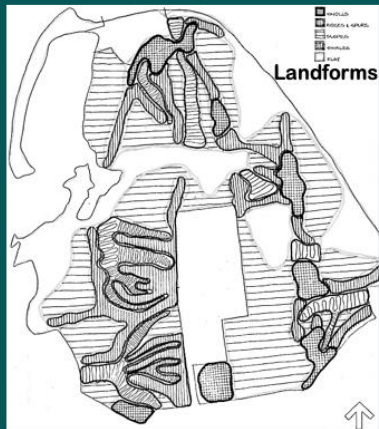
- Wetland habitat (dotted pattern)
- Rocky outcrop habitat (cross-hatched pattern)
- Slopes steeper than 1:4 (red hatched pattern)
- Slopes steeper than 1:8 (red hatched pattern)
- Bedrock within 1 m of Surface (grid pattern)
- Bedrock within 2 m of Surface (vertical line pattern)
- Wet areas (blue hatched pattern)
- Low-lying depressions (blue hatched pattern)
- Drainage swales (blue hatched pattern)
- 30 m river set-back line (blue dashed line)
- 100 year floodline (blue solid line)
- Ridges and spurs (blue hatched pattern)
- High elevation (above 40m/35 m contour) (blue hatched pattern)

The map shows a river, a road, and various terrain features. The river is labeled "CLOVELLY RIVER" and "CLOVELLY RIVER COURSE". The road is labeled "RIVERVIEW ROAD". The map also shows "BEDROCK SWALE" and "BEDROCK SWALE". The map is labeled "9a Composite Constraints" in the bottom right corner.

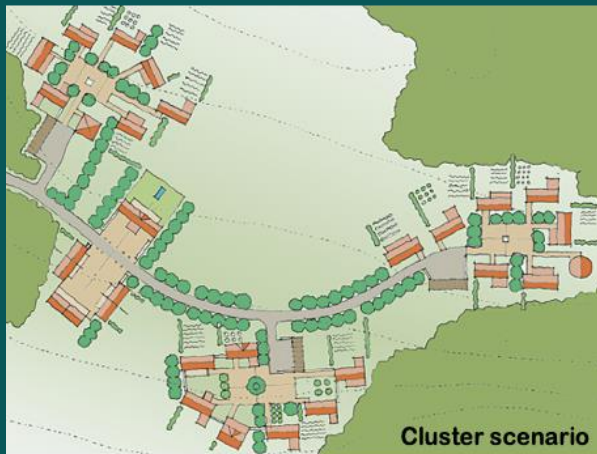
9a Composite Constraints

Looking back through the many projects, I found that there is a blurred line between architecture, landscape architecture and urban design. I try to avoid creating artificial distinctions between them, and to rather see them as interrelated.

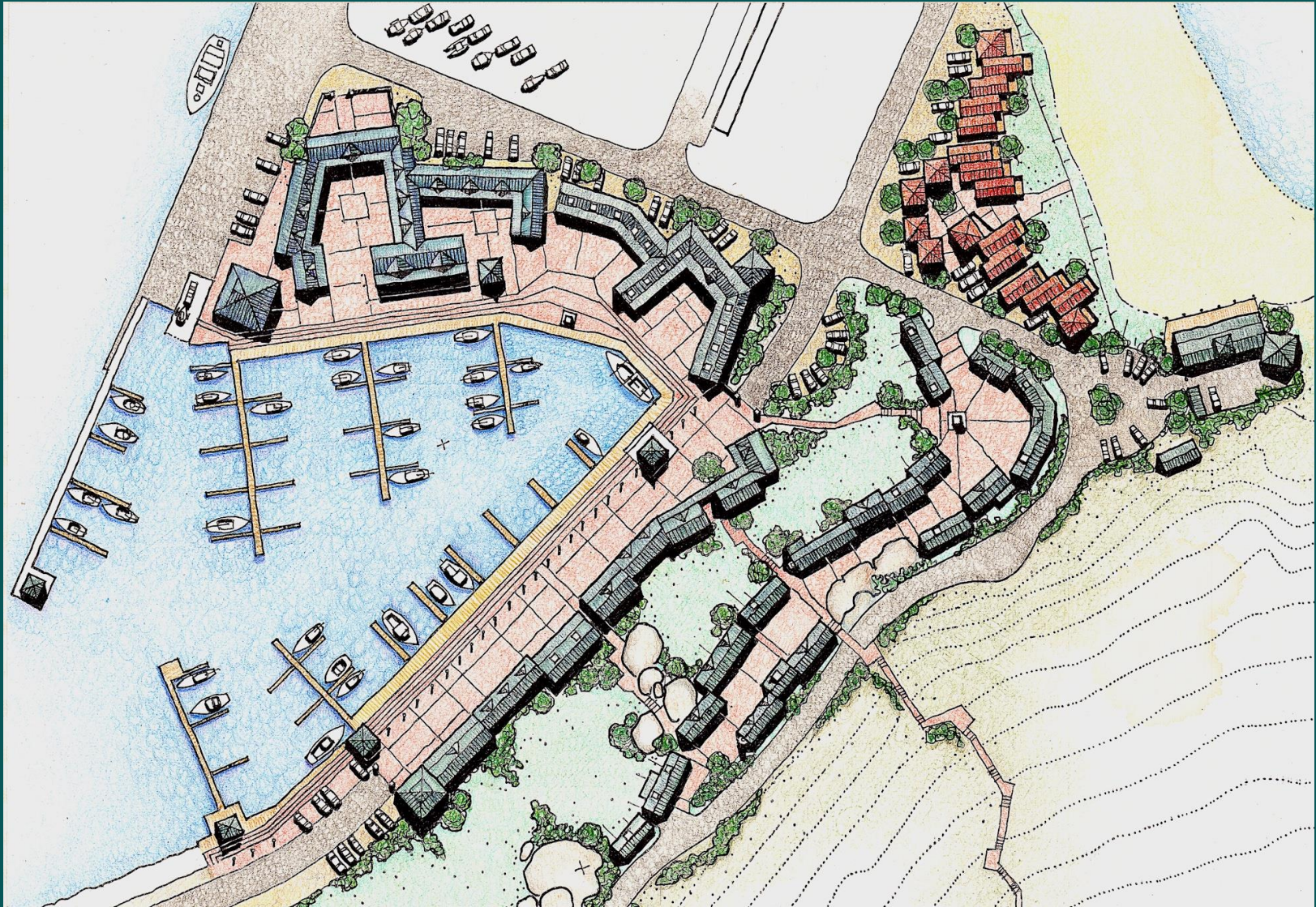
Even after 50 years, I remember Louis Kahn saying "We should not call ourselves architects or landscape architects – we should all be land architects"



One's work can be seen as routine, or alternatively, as a quest towards an evolving approach to design – in this case developing settlement typologies.



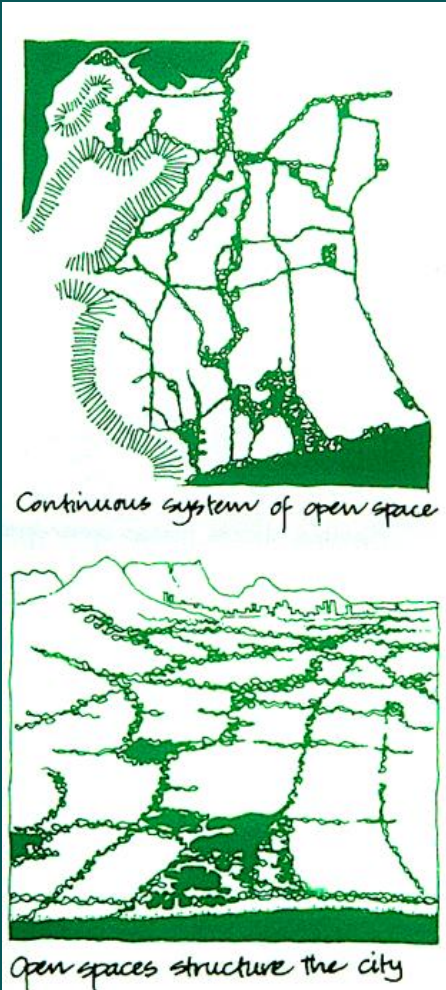
Many projects were never built – none were perfect, but each served as a stepping stone to the projects that followed – in this case developing people-friendly streets.



Hoedjiespunt, Saldanha Site Plan

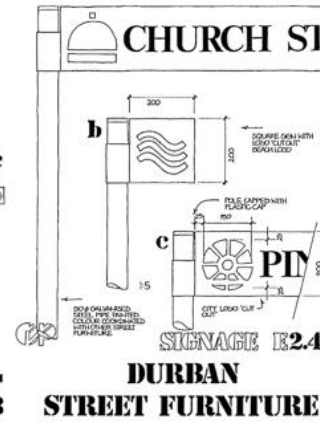
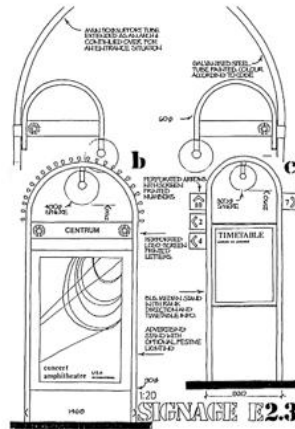


Working at a range of scales ...

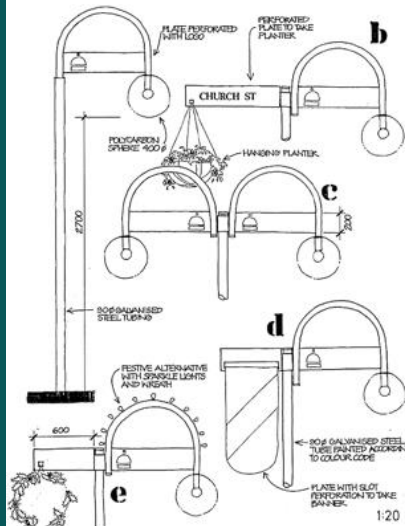
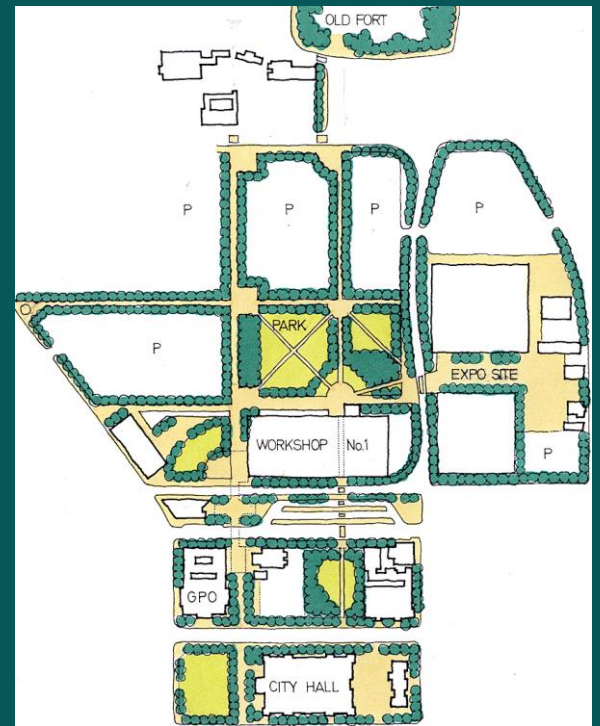


Greening the City: Open Space and Recreation Plan

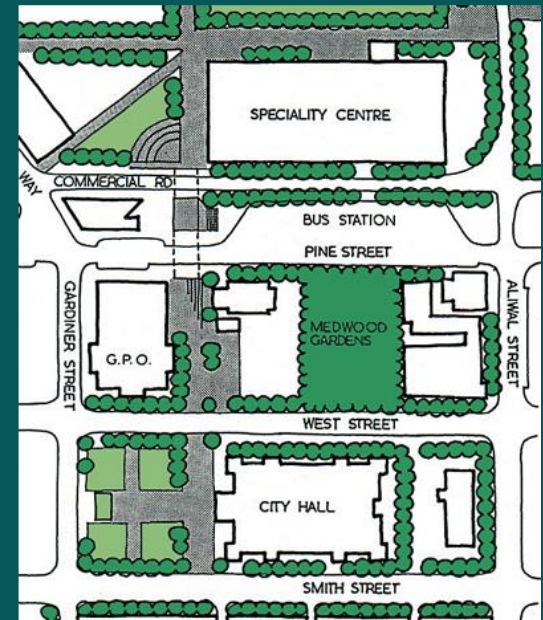
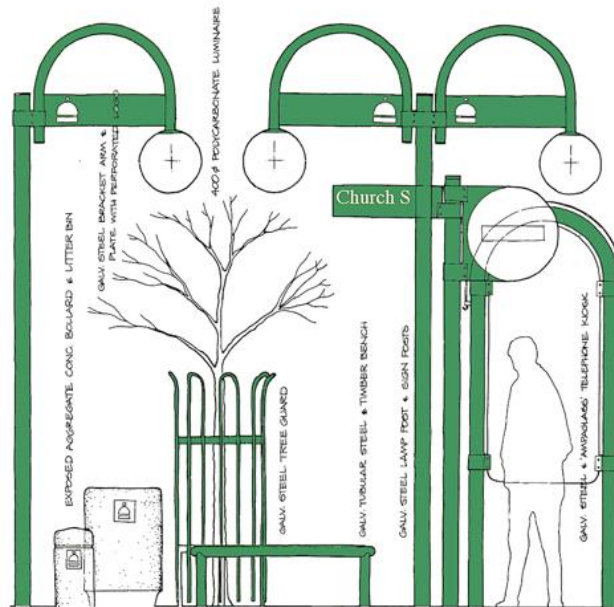
Durban City Centre Revitalisation

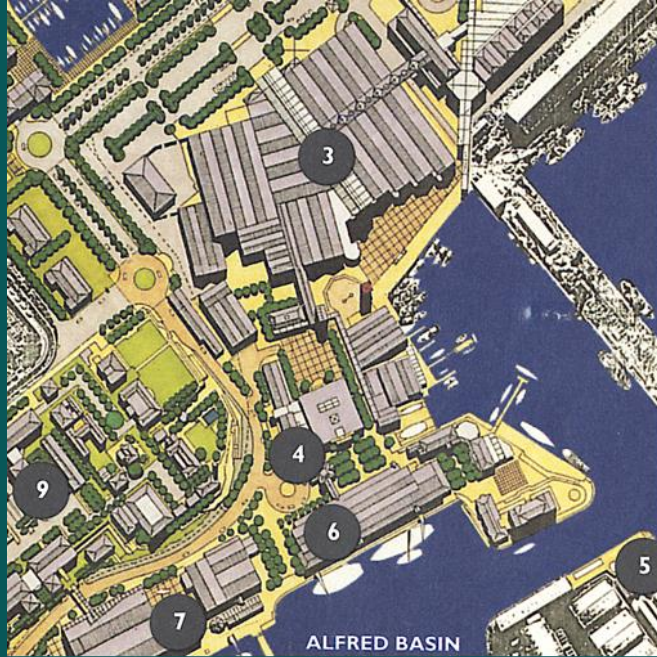


DURBAN STREET FURNITURE

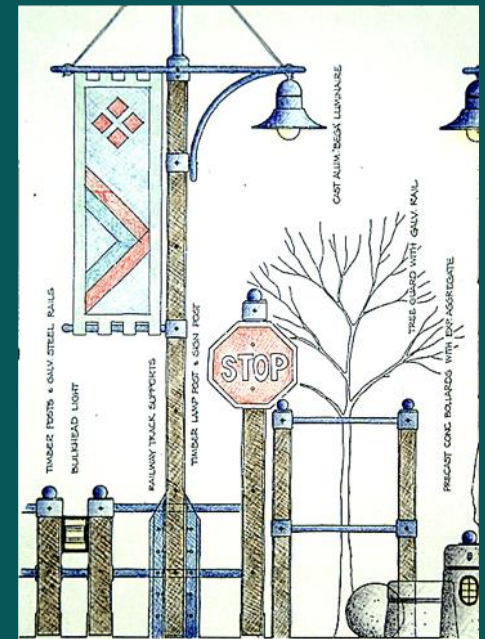


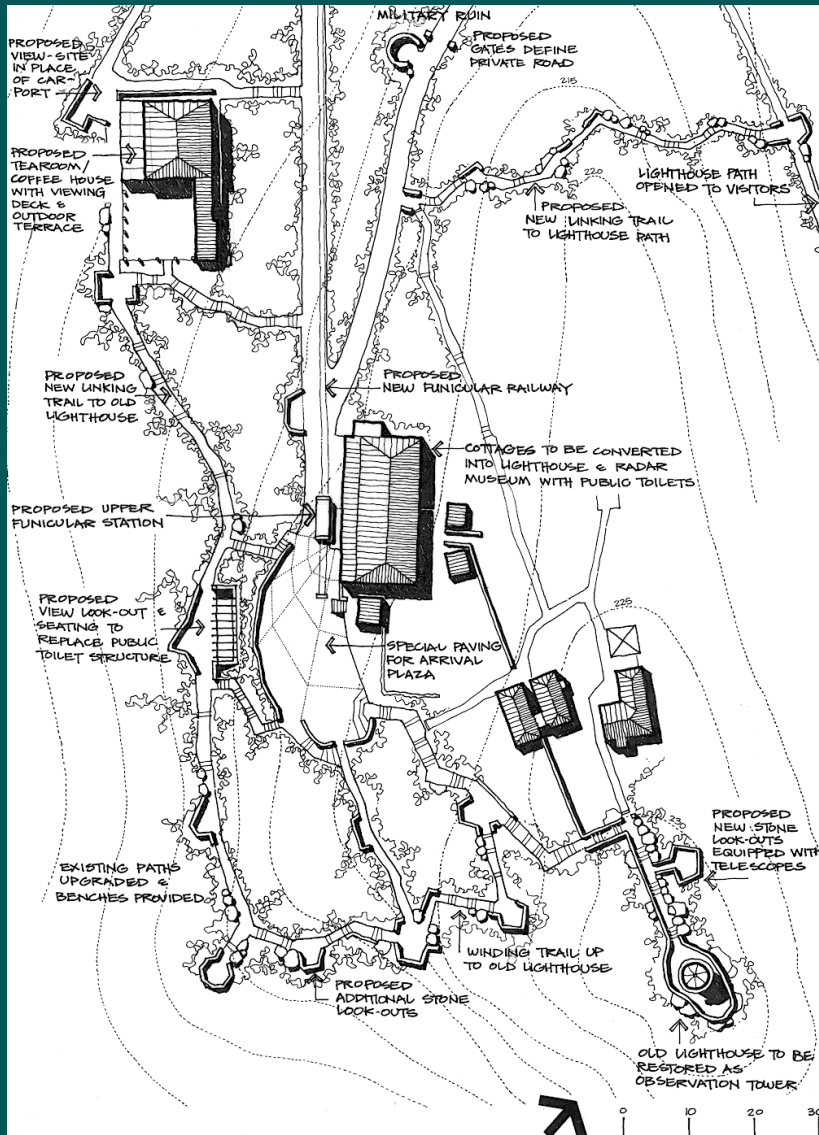
Lighting and Attachments





Victoria and Alfred Waterfront





This year, the MLA Programme at UCT started 25 years ago. I was fortunate to be there – the importance of teaching.

Telling the first year students they are so lucky to be studying landscape architecture.

If I could live my life again, I would only want to be a landscape architect.



Cape Point Lighthouse Precinct

Thank you for sharing
part of my journey.



Cape Agulhas Southern Tip of Africa