Morpeth Cultural Landscape Development Process

• Documenting Snapshot Areas
  – First find your target area: use your maps from the studio to locate them
  – Observe and record the range of qualities it has and then decide on the best example
    • If there is no single example, document the main contributors to the quality of the Snapshot
    • Don’t do too much
Morpeth Cultural Landscape Development Process

• Observe, sketch, photograph, note and analyse an example from each Snapshot
  – Do a sketch of the ‘character’ of the view down the street.

• Pay particular attention to:
  – The scale of buildings (height and width, form of structures)
  – Width of streets and front setbacks
  – Side setbacks of buildings (how far apart they are)
  – Footpaths, verges, street planting, fences and so on
  – Some detail (typical details) of some buildings
Form and Spatial Qualities

- Represent the same streetscape view (directly down a typical street or lane) in abstract form
  - Don’t show the details, just the forms and spatial qualities
  - Imagine that the buildings or other elements form a wall to the street: there could be more than one
  - Imagine the buildings and other elements as nothing other than simple geometric forms
  - Represent the wall in a sketch, somehow
  - Try to do the same for the floor of the view
Streetscape in abstract (an example)

- Side setbacks
- Street wall height
- Street Trees
- Abstract detail only
- Footpath setback
- Floor
Morpeth Cultural Landscape Development Process

• Second step in analysing an example from each Snapshot
  – Document the character of the wall and floor of the street, in a detailed form
    • Show some of the detail, with sketches (required) and other media (eg photos, provided they are carefully cross referenced)
    • Architectural style and character
      – Similarities in style, or related types of details seen in different buildings
      – Landscape (public domain and/or private gardens)
      – Characteristic features (intersections, lanes, landmarks)
      – ‘Connections’ or ‘neighbourly’ relationships
Building fronts (wall)

Street Trees (wall)

Fences (wall)

Building fronts (wall)

Example of some spatial elements Swan Street
Example of some streetscape elements
High Street
No setback from side boundary

No setback from front boundary

Narrow verge

Example of some spatial elements Swan Street
Example of commercial streetscape
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Street</th>
<th>Secondary Grid of rear laneways</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Street</td>
<td>Secondary Grid of rear laneways</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Basic elements of the Morpeth Darling Style subdivision plan
Morpeth Cultural Landscape Design Ideas for Infill

• Third step, for individual student work
  – Choose one or two snapshot areas for a design
  – Summarise the spatial and architectural detail qualities that you identified and intend to respond to
  – Design, firstly in abstract form only (ie. A no-detail, three dimensional form) an infill building
  – Secondly, show some detail of its character and detailing
  – State how it responds to the spatial, cultural landscape and architectural ‘rules’ of the snapshot area
  – Did it respond to the historic character and setting?