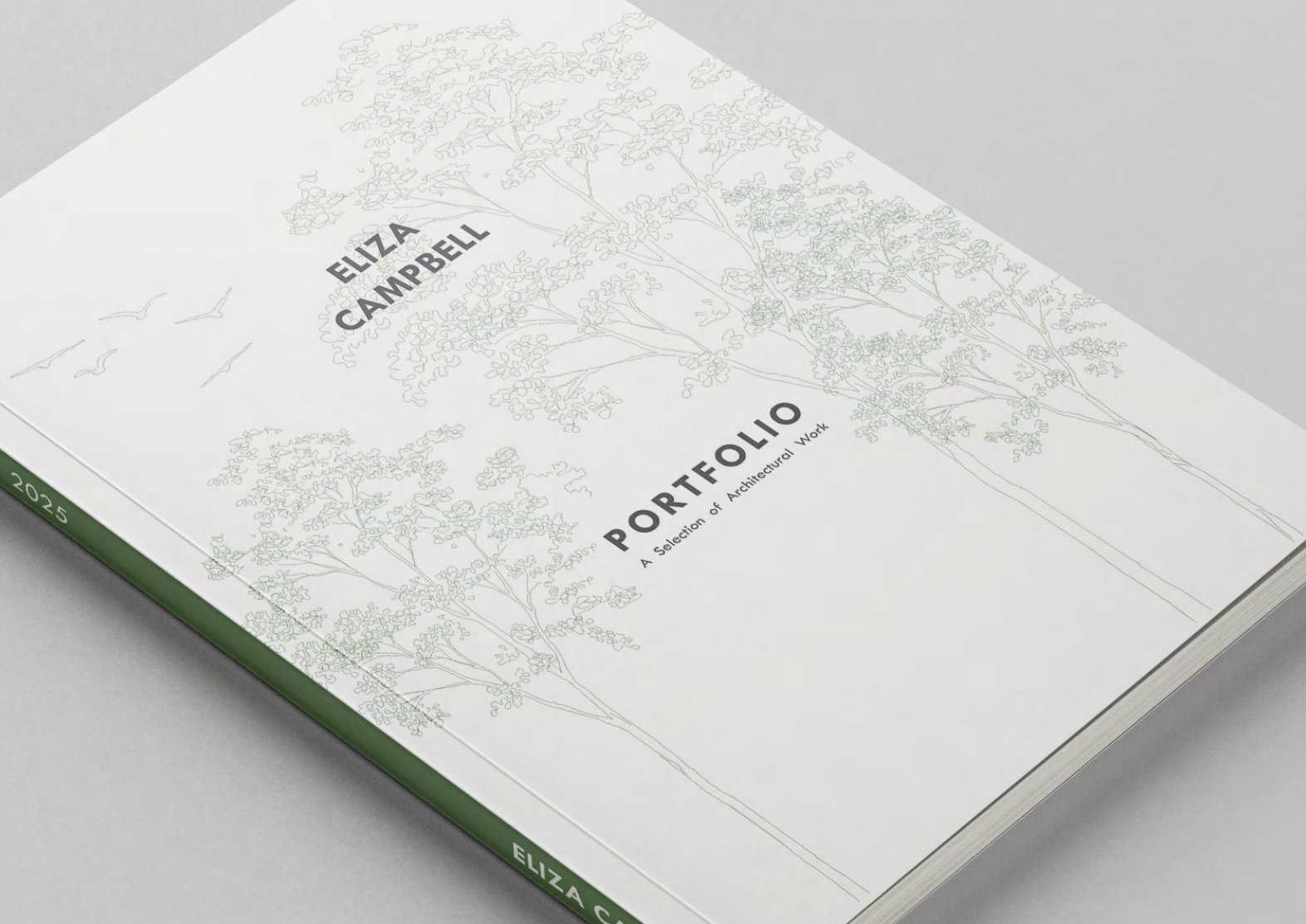


A minimalist line drawing in green ink on a white background. It depicts several trees with dense, rounded canopies and thin trunks. In the upper left area, there are four small, stylized birds in flight, arranged in a loose cluster.

**ELIZA
CAMPBELL**

PORTFOLIO
A Selection of Architectural Work

PORTFOLIO 2025

ELIZA CAMPBELL

HELLO



NAME ELIZA CAMPBELL
WAM 79
MASTERS UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
UNDERGRAD GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

S U M M A R Y

FIFTH YEAR PROJECTS

- 01** **Studio E: Reimagining Suburbia**
Residential Project - An (Im)permanent

FOURTH YEAR PROJECTS

- 02** **Studio D: The Basin**
Mixed Use Civic Spaces
- 03** **Studio C: Beneath the Clouds**
Co Housing

THIRD YEAR PROJECTS

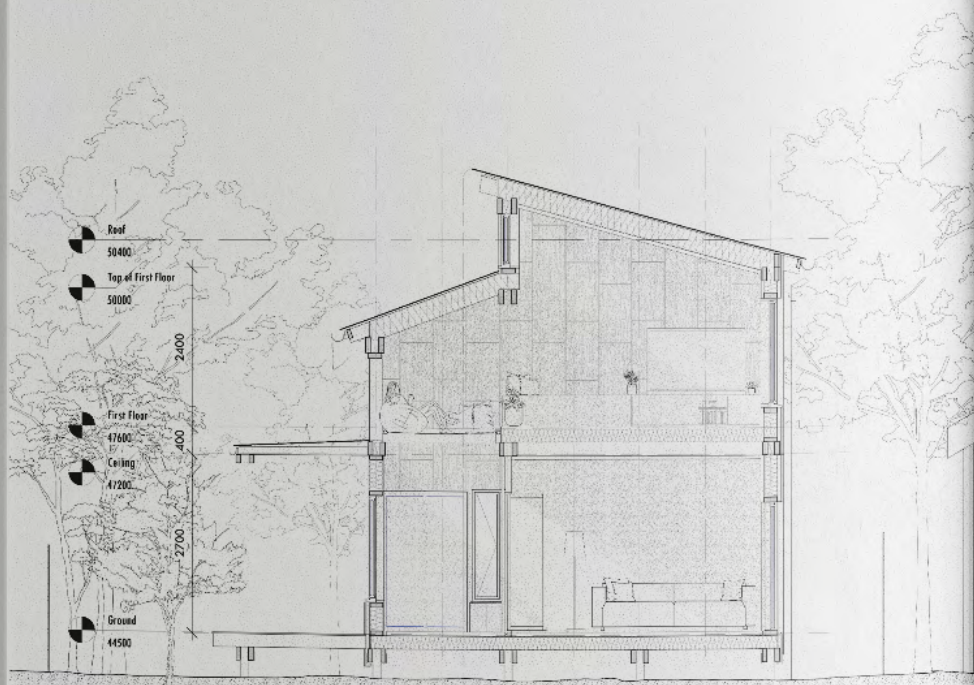
- 04** **Studio Six**
Binna Burra Education Centre
- 05** **Studio Five**
Womens Transitional Facility

SECOND YEAR PROJECTS

- 06** **Studio Four**
Baden Powell Community Centre
- 07** **Studio Three**
Paddington Village Shophouses

FIRST YEAR PROJECTS

- 08** **Studio Two**
IsoPod
- 09** **Studio One**
Temporary Installation



01 REIMAGINING SUBURBIA: AN (IM)PERMANENT HOME

NORTHCOTE, VIC | STUDIO E: MASTERS | YEAR FIVE

A home is more than just four walls and a roof—it is a sanctuary, a place where one feels safe, finds solace, and creates a sense of belonging. Yet, modern pressures have eroded this sense of safety. Rising housing costs, financial insecurity, and housing shortages have left many unable to claim a space of their own.

At the same time, housing solutions have prioritised rapid expansion over thoughtful design. And what we've been left with is profit-driven housing stock that not only lacks flexibility, adaptability and livability, but is also not environmentally or socially sustainable.

In this studio, I propose a several low tech strategies from small construction details, to larger planning and spatial designing, to create a home that through designing for impermanence in daily, mid term and long term scales, creates a home that is more permanent.

Approach to designing an (im)permanent home



Phase One - Current home

A small two storey home for a couple, with space for guests and entertaining, along with a second dwelling with multi-purpose workshop spaces, for carpentry, sewing, garden & beekeeping.



Phase Two - Modified home

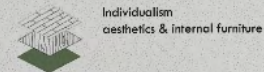
The couples elderly mother has moved into the second dwelling, a smaller workshop space is still needed, but an independent living space for the mother is required.



Phase Three - Future homes

As densification within Northcote increases, new owners decide to transform the site into a compact multi-unit development.

Approach to (Im)Permanence



Individualism aesthetics & internal furniture



Responds to context



Connective to Nature & Country

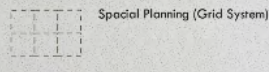


Flexible Plan



Differing spatial experiences

Approach to (Im)Permanence



Spatial Planning (Grid System)



Designed for Adaptability Structurally

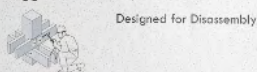


Minimise Construction & Demolition



Minimise Impact on Ecology & Country

Approach to (Im)Permanence



Designed for Disassembly



Access/Maintenance of Services

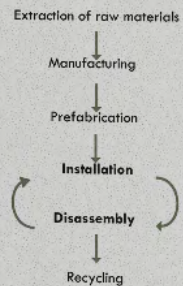


Minimise Construction &



Regeneration of Ecology & Country

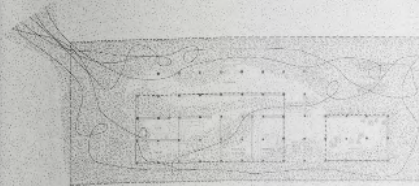
Designed for Adaptability & Disassembly



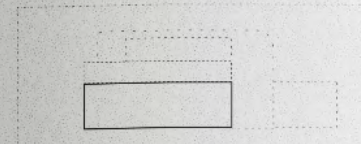
Spatial & Programmatic Planning - use of grids



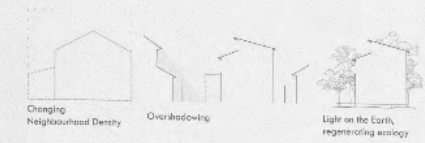
Responding to Site



Light on the ground, with concrete free footings, the site at the ground plan is given back to the flora and fauna, extending the habitat and bridging the gap between All Nations Park & Northcote



Permanent primary spaces combined with transitional & impermanent spaces, to allow for flexibility from day to day, to long term



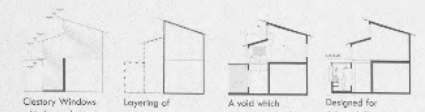
Changing Neighbourhood Density

Overshadowing

Light on the Earth, regenerating ecology



Responding to site



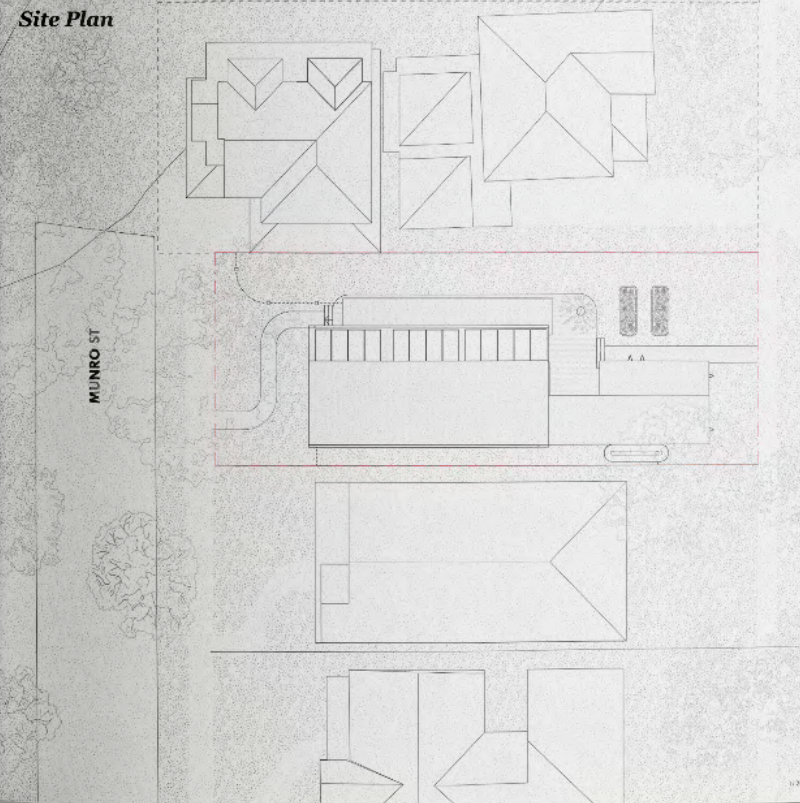
Victory Windows with thermal mass

Layering of program

A void which extends beyond visual experience

Designed for Adaptability

Site Plan



WAKANUI ST

Material Strategies

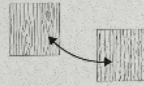
Sourced Locally

Sourced Locally for both new & reclaimed materials



Flexible to change:

Designed to be flexible with changing costs and availability of materials



Reclaimed materials

Using reclaimed brick & corrugated from both on site & offsite, along with reclaimed Monterey Cypress timber decking



Ecology On Site

Regenerating ecology on site both flora & fauna, through the planting of native species such as Kangaroo Paw, Banksia, Callistemon & Grevillea.

Beehives on site to assist in pollinating surrounding plants, on site vegetable garden and provide honey for residents & neighbourhood



Seasoned select grade dressed solid section in silver/white finish
Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*)

Recycled Corrugated Roof Sheeting

Structural post & beam
External & Internal
Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*)

Bi-Fold Timber framed windows
FSC® certified Manilkara

Recycled Corrugated Metal
Sheeting

Native Flora & Fauna

Reclaimed Brick Permeable Paving

Elevated garden beds for on site
growing of vegetables

Designing For Im(Permanence) - Independent interior & external finishes

Sugar Gum Timber Structural Posts

Suitable for exterior & interior.
FSC Sourced Locally from Victoria
Embalced Carbon
Can be easily disassembled

Sugar Gum Timber Structural Beam/Joints/Bearers

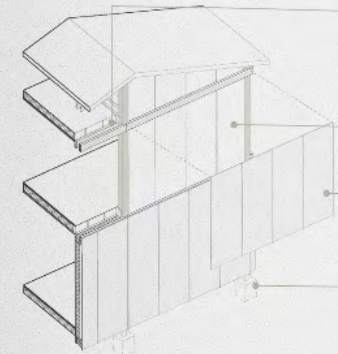
Suitable for exterior & interior.

Insulated Wall Panels

Independent of Cladding & Internal walls to ensure maximum disassembly & adaption.

Modular Cladding System

Best for adaptability & disassembly
Repair & replacements is more economical & efficient
Greater aesthetic options

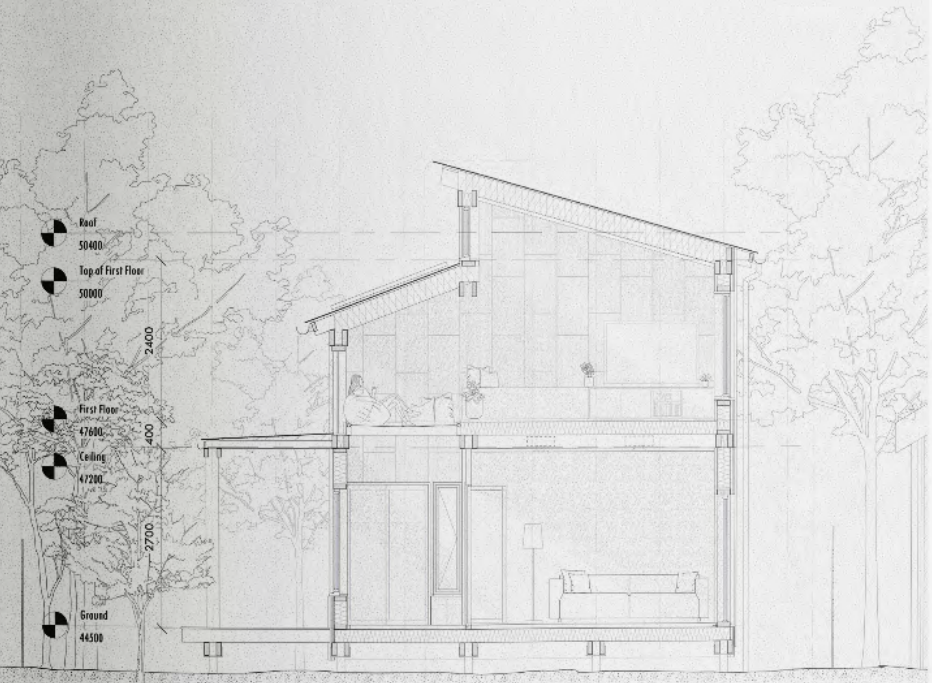


Primary Structure of post & beam using locally sourced FSC Sugar Gum Timber, using dual beams, to maximise ability for

Insulated wall panels, fixed to beams, Earthwool insulation, with airtight & water proof membrane fixed after installation

Modular Cladding fixed to post & beam structure - various materials can be used adapting over time with minimal impact.

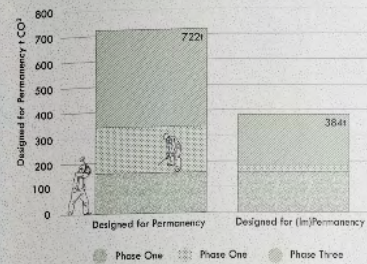
Surefoot Footings, reusable and requiring no concrete to maximise adaptability
Steel Post to connect to timber post & beam structure, for durability



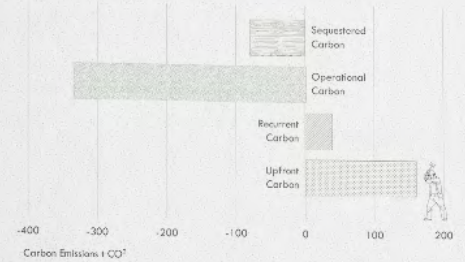


ESD Systems & Whole Life Carbon

Upfront Carbon Comparison



Whole life Carbon - Phase One



Sun & Air Tightness

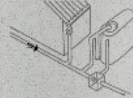
Clerestory Double glazed window with tilt and turn windows for natural ventilation. Windows with a WERS energy rating of 1.0

Energy

13 x PV Panels (6kW system)
Generates 79.5 kWh (m2a)
Making the project net positive, generating income through energy going into the grid. This will also power a heat pump, will will create hot water on site

Water Collection & Storage

Rain water collected from all roofs, to be collected, stored and used on site for grey water & irrigation



Mechanical Ventilation & Heat Exchanger

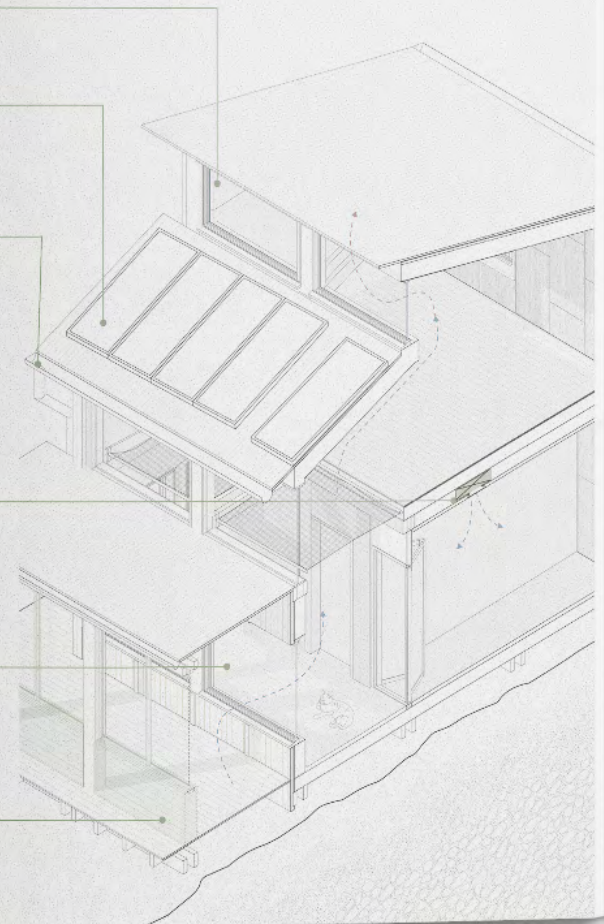
Due to the high airtightness and insulation of the building envelope, mechanical heating will be implemented, with a heat exchanger to increase efficiency

Natural Ventilation

Timber Tilt & Turn Window
(V 68mm timber frame, double glazed with 1 x 14-20mm argon filled gap.
Creates natural cross ventilation & stacked ventilation

Designed for the future

Designed to facilitate the simple addition of a enclosed workshop space on the veranda, using the same wall modules on site





Flexible Spaces & Structure

Multipurpose Workshop Space



Exterior Spaces for outdoor programs

Series System attached via metal poles, to Structural beams

Recycled Corrugated Roof Sheeting

Structural post & beam
External & Internal
Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*)

Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*)
100 x 70mm Beam

Timber Tilt & Turn Window
IV 68mm timber frame, double
glazed with 1x 14-20mm argon
filled gap

Bifold Window
IV 68mm timber frame, double
glazed with 1x 14-20mm argon
filled gap

Insulated Earth Wool Panel
Structural Rastlone Pine Plywood
200mm Earth Wool Insulation
Structural Rastlone Pine Plywood
Airtight Membrane

Reclaimed Brick as Internal Mass

200 x 70mm Sugar Gum Structural
Joists
200mm Earth Wool Insulation
Waterproof Membrane

Survivor Footings, Square
metal Post with Metal bracket
to primary timber post & beam
construction

200 x 70mm Sugar Gum Structural
Joists
200mm Earth Wool Insulation
Waterproof Membrane

First Floor

47600

Ceiling

47200

5-10 years

Ground

44500

D

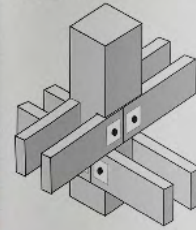
E

F

G



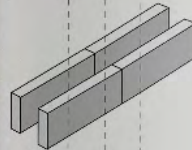
Designing for Disassembly - Post & Beam



Upper Timber Post
200 X 200mm Recycled Or Fsc
Certified Timber New Post
Will Vary In Type Depending On
Load Bearing Requirements
Prefabricated And Cut Off Site



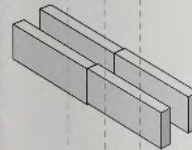
Timber Beam
200 X 70mm Recycled Or Fsc
Certified New
Will Vary In Type Depending
On Load Bearing Requirements
Prefabricated And Cut Off Site



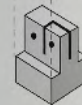
Steel Bracket
To Be Slotted Into Timber Posts,
Fixed To Beams With Steel
Bolts, Thermal Bridging Tape To
Be Added Where Required To
Minimise Thermal Bridging. No
Glue R



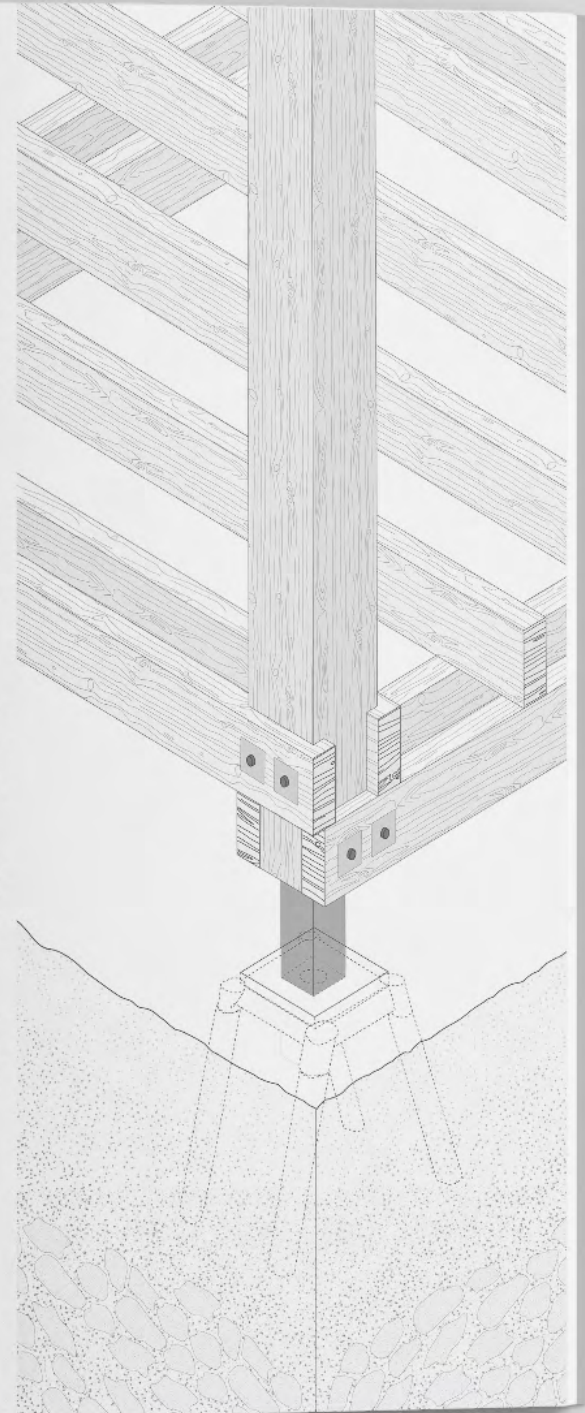
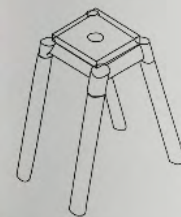
Timber Beam
200 X 70mm Recycled Or Fsc
Certified New
Will Vary In Type Depending
On Load Bearing Requirements
Prefabricated And Cut Off Site



Lower Timber Post
200 X 200mm Recycled Or Fsc
Certified Timber New Post
Will Vary In Type Depending On
Load Bearing Requirements
Prefabricated And Cut Off Site

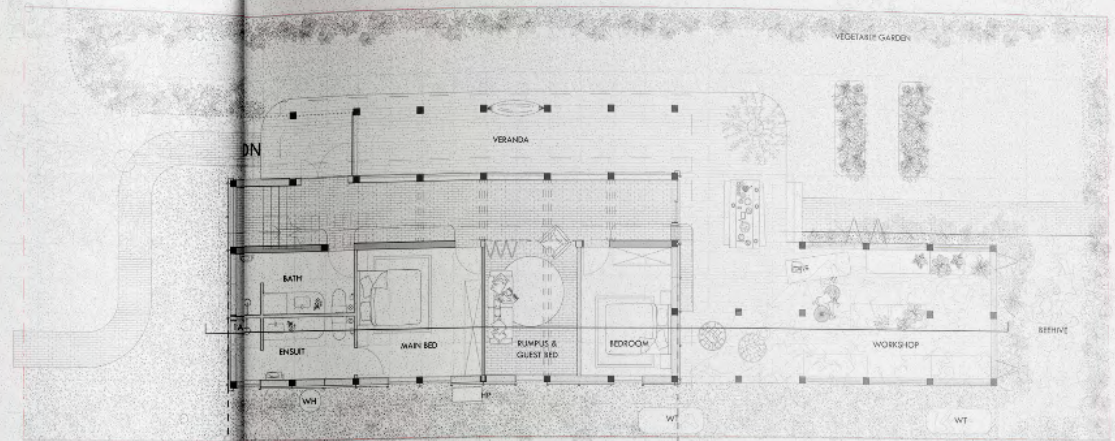


Surefoot Footings



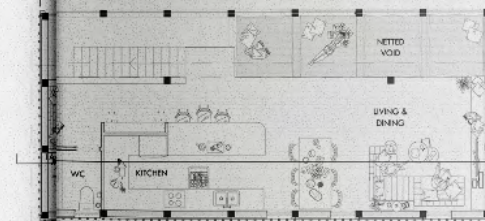


Current Home

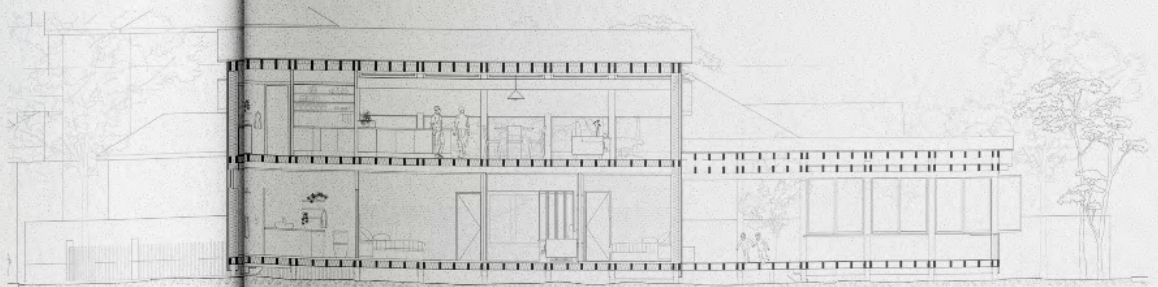


Ground Floor Plan: Phase One

1:100 0 1 2 3M

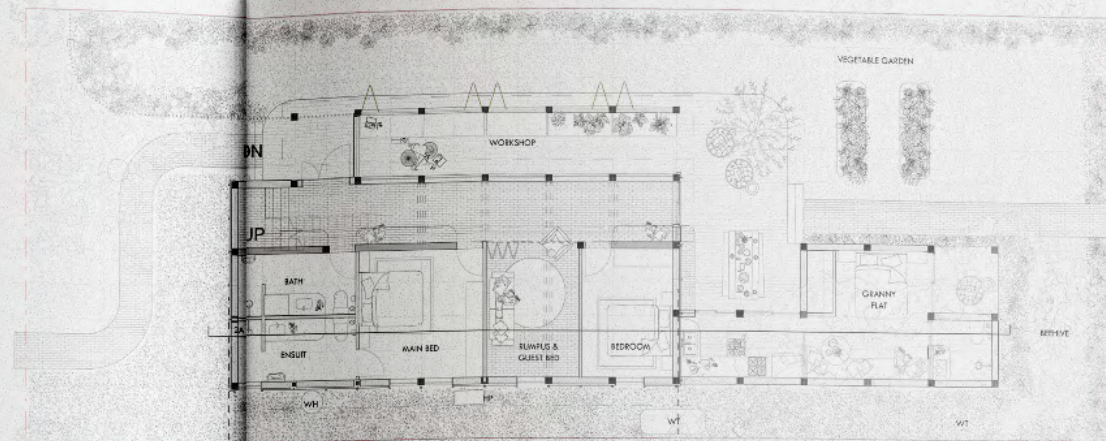


First Floor Plan: Phase One

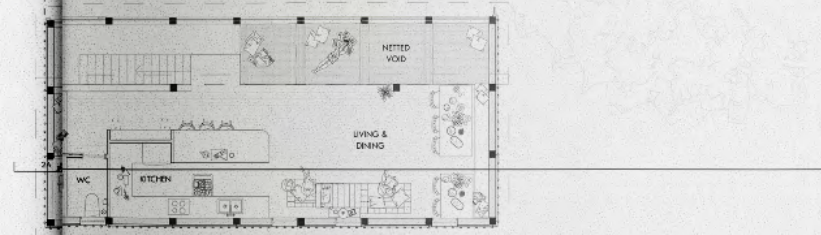


Section 1A: Phase One

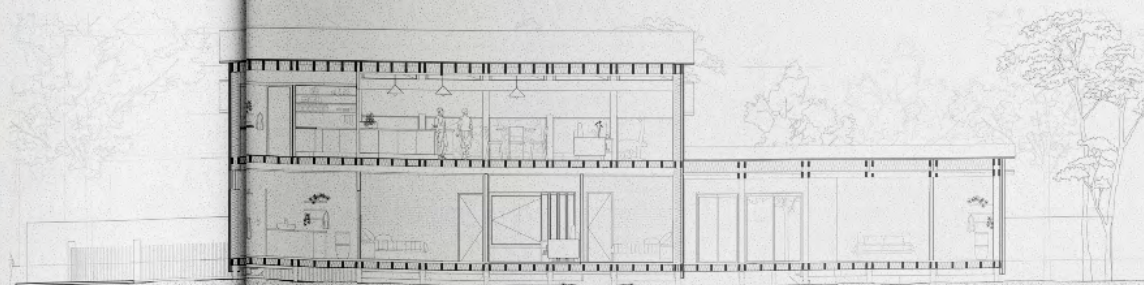
1:100 0 1 2 3M



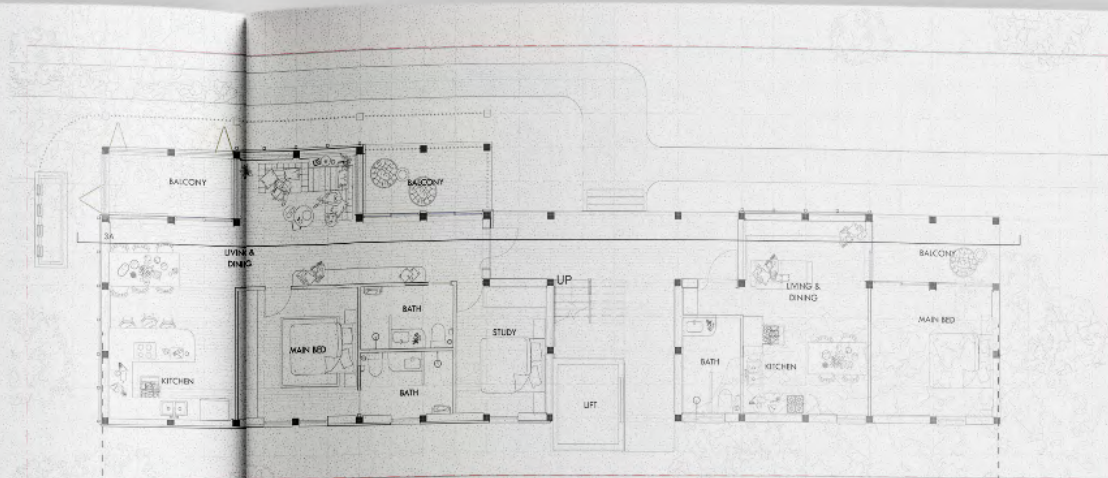
Ground Floor Plan: Phase Two



First Floor Plan: Phase Two

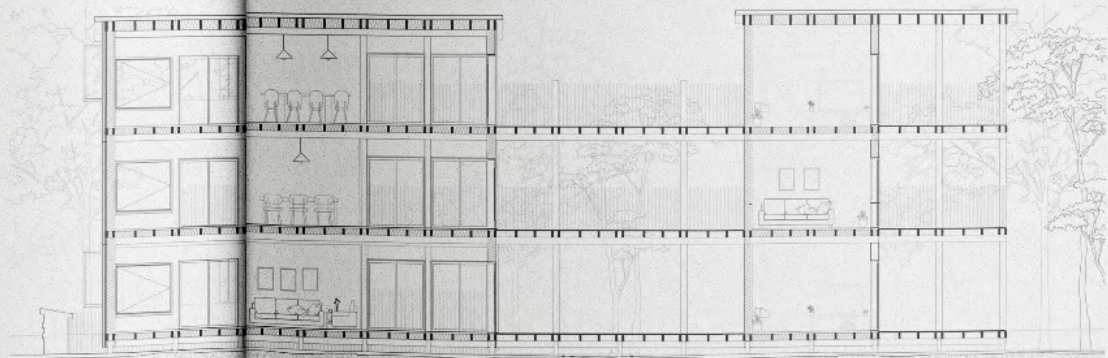
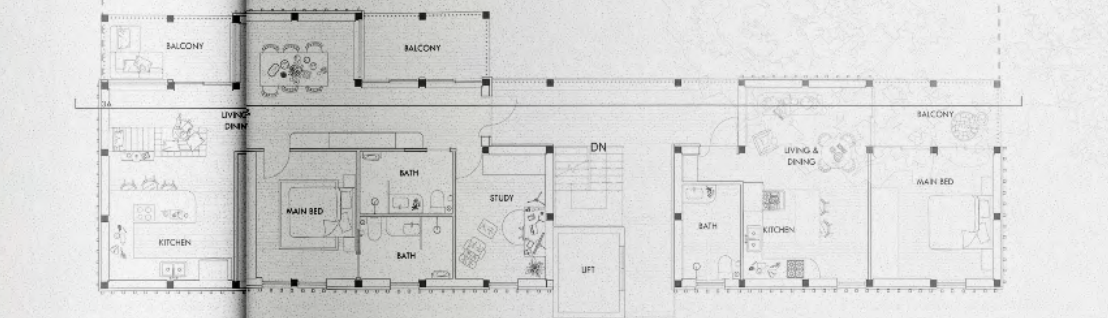


Section 2A: Phase Two

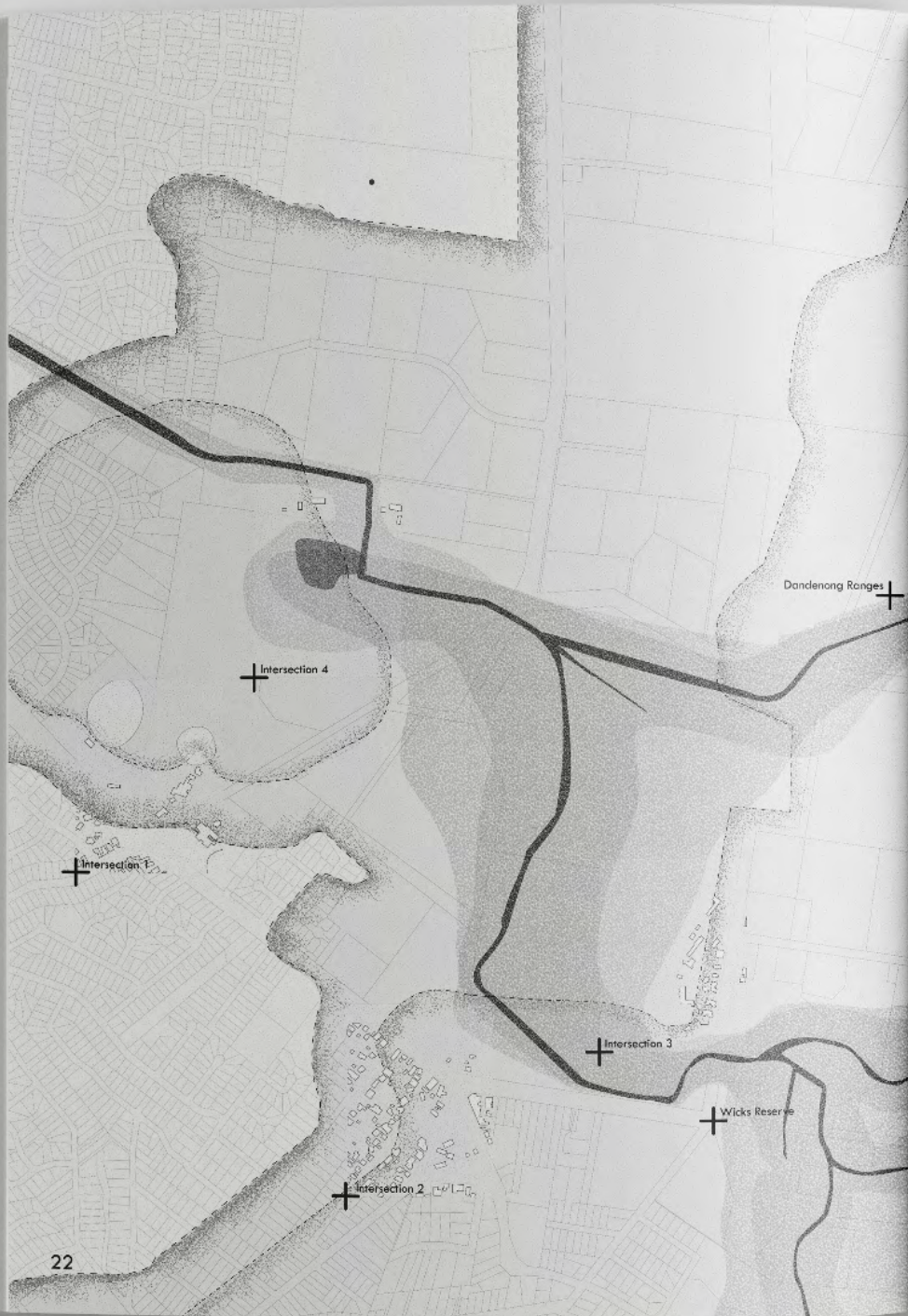


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34

1:100 0 1 2 3M



1:100 0 1 2 3M



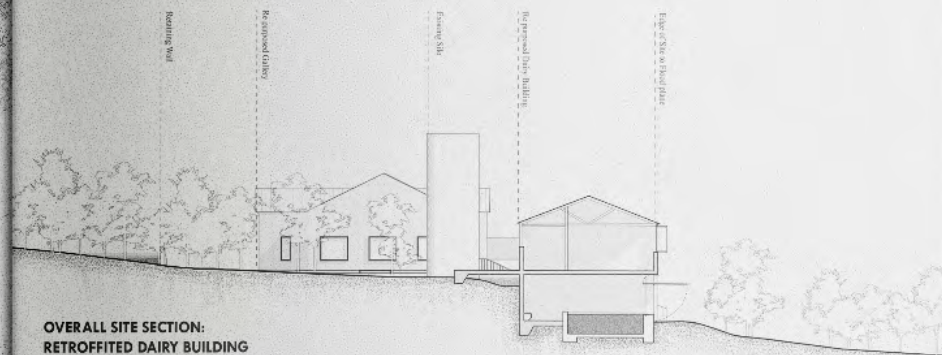
02 BASIN: MIXED USE CIVIC SPACES

THE BASIN, VIC | STUDIO D: MASTERS | YEAR FOUR

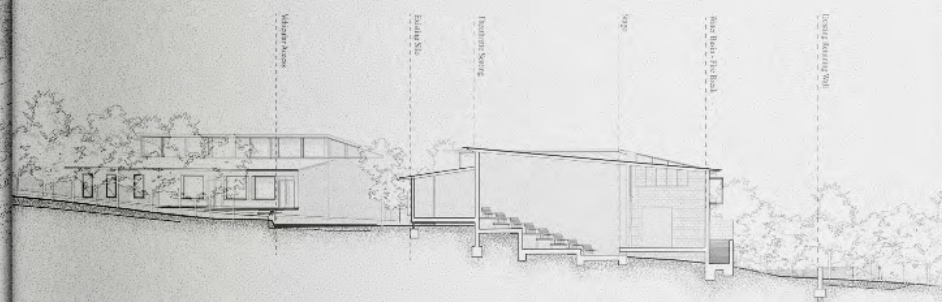
The Basin is a small town located along the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges. It is defined by the landscape of 'meandering linear water territory that is central to the formation of the suburban boundaries'. The flood plan which dominates the landscape & town, has had significant human intervention, controlling the flow of water for the purpose of agriculture and protection from flood and fire. At the embankments of this main flood plain, are a series of civic intersections, in varying states of disrepair, through 'discontinued institutional, public and agricultural use. The flood plain is largely fenced off from public access. The land parcel in which Intersection 3 is located, is held by the the Salvation Army, "who purchased 219 acres of land, collectively referred to as 'Eden', in 1897. 'Eden' was founded with the vision that the therapeutic value of farming could help rehabilitate young offenders." The site is still utilised in a rehabilitative nature, as a centre for drug & alcohol recovery.



SITE PLAN

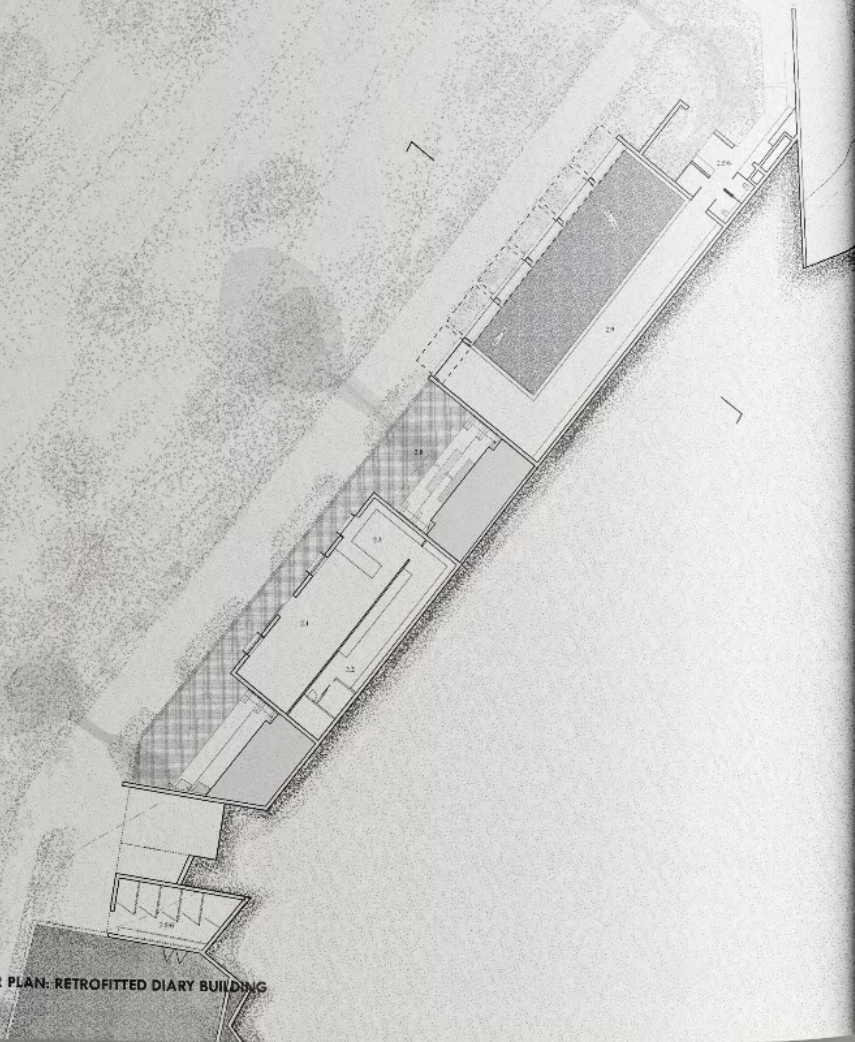


OVERALL SITE SECTION:
RETROFITTED DAIRY BUILDING

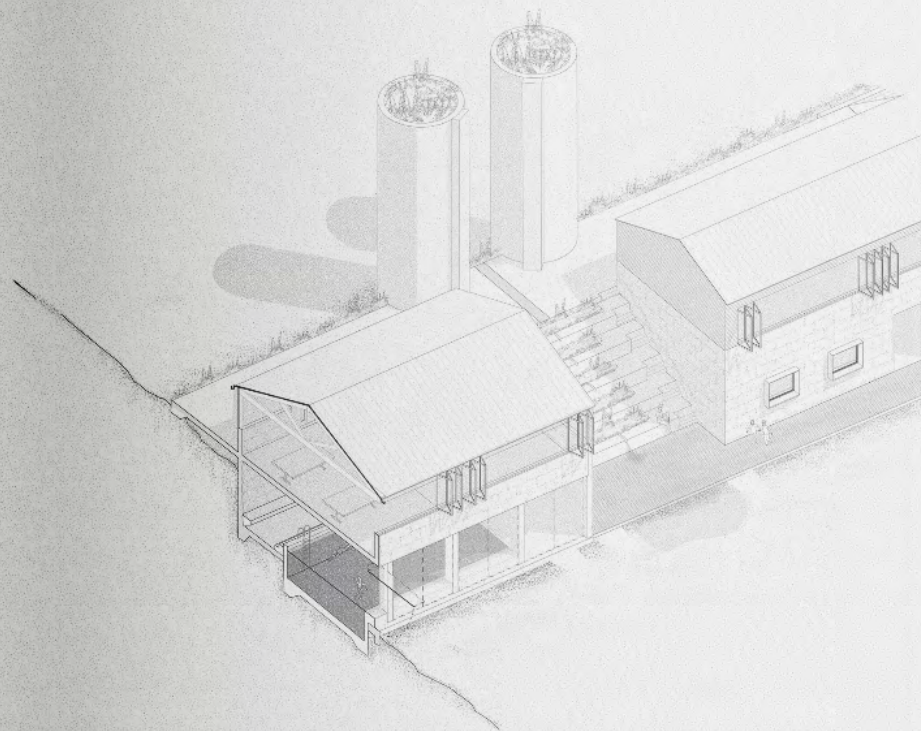


OVERALL SITE SECTION: AUDITORIUM

26 FLOOR PLAN: RETROFITTED DIARY BUILDING

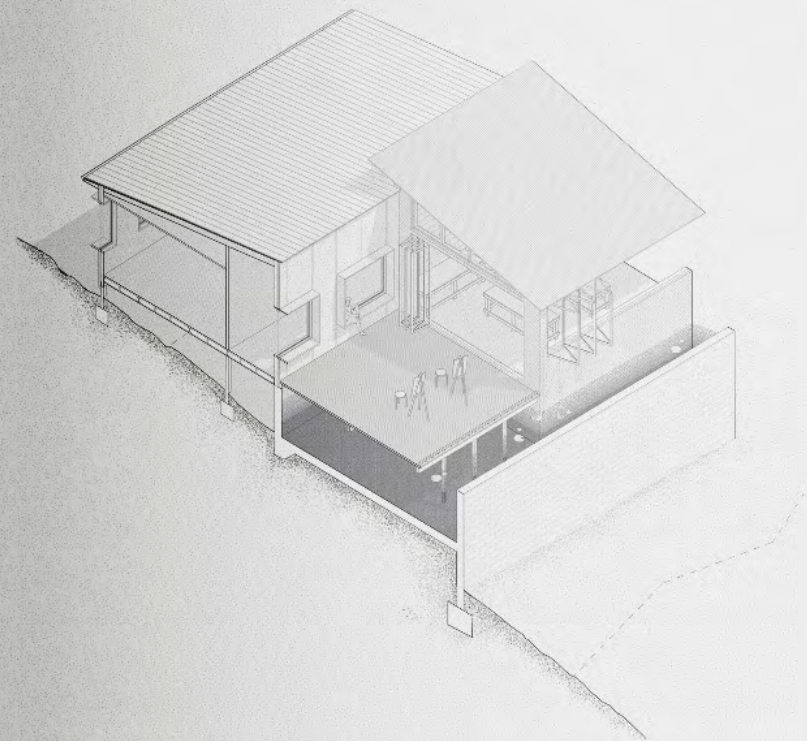


SECTION AXONOMETRIC: RETROFITTED DIARY BUILDING

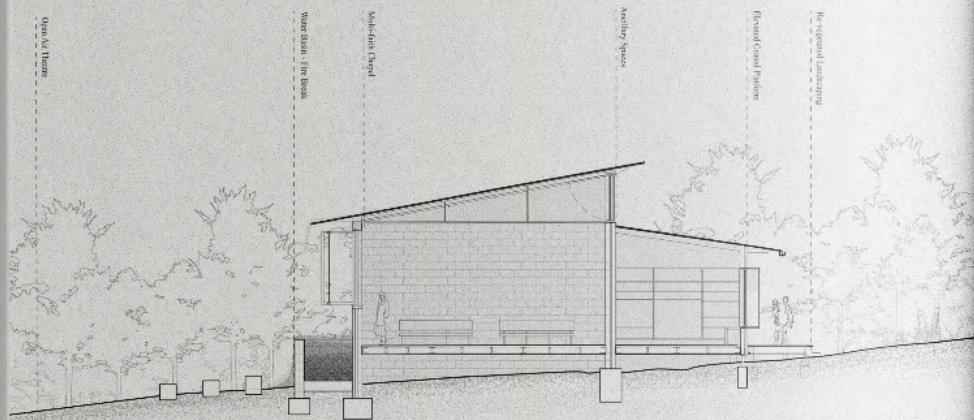




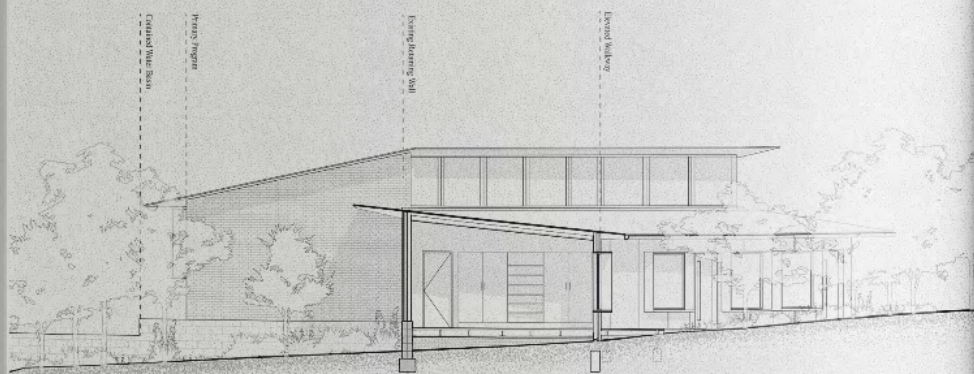
FLOOR PLAN: CHAPEL & EDUCATION



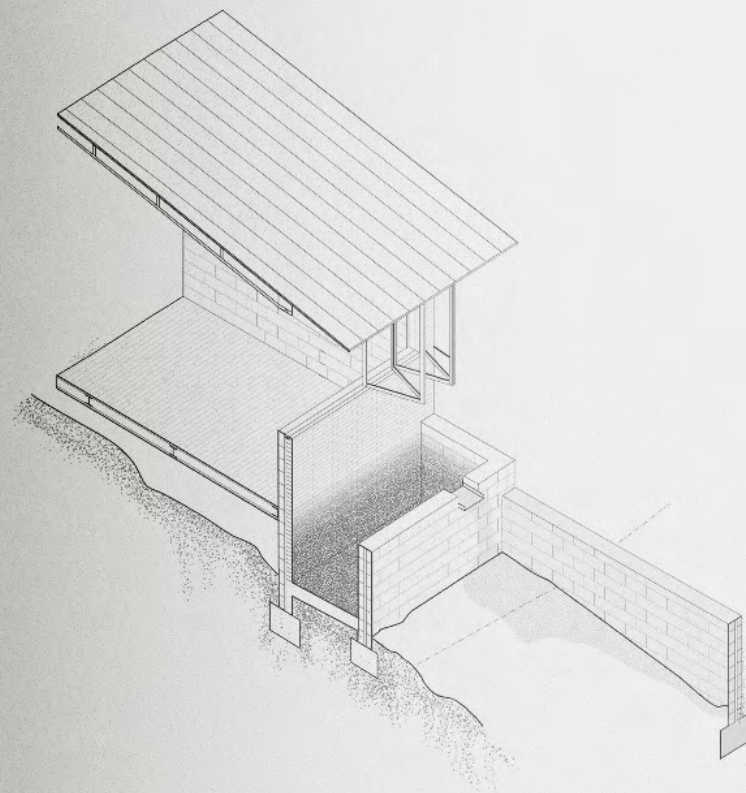
SECTION AXONOMETRIC: EDUCATION



SECTION THROUGH CHAPEL



SECTION THROUGH CHAPEL: ANCILLARY SPACE



SECTION AXONOMETRIC: CHAPEL

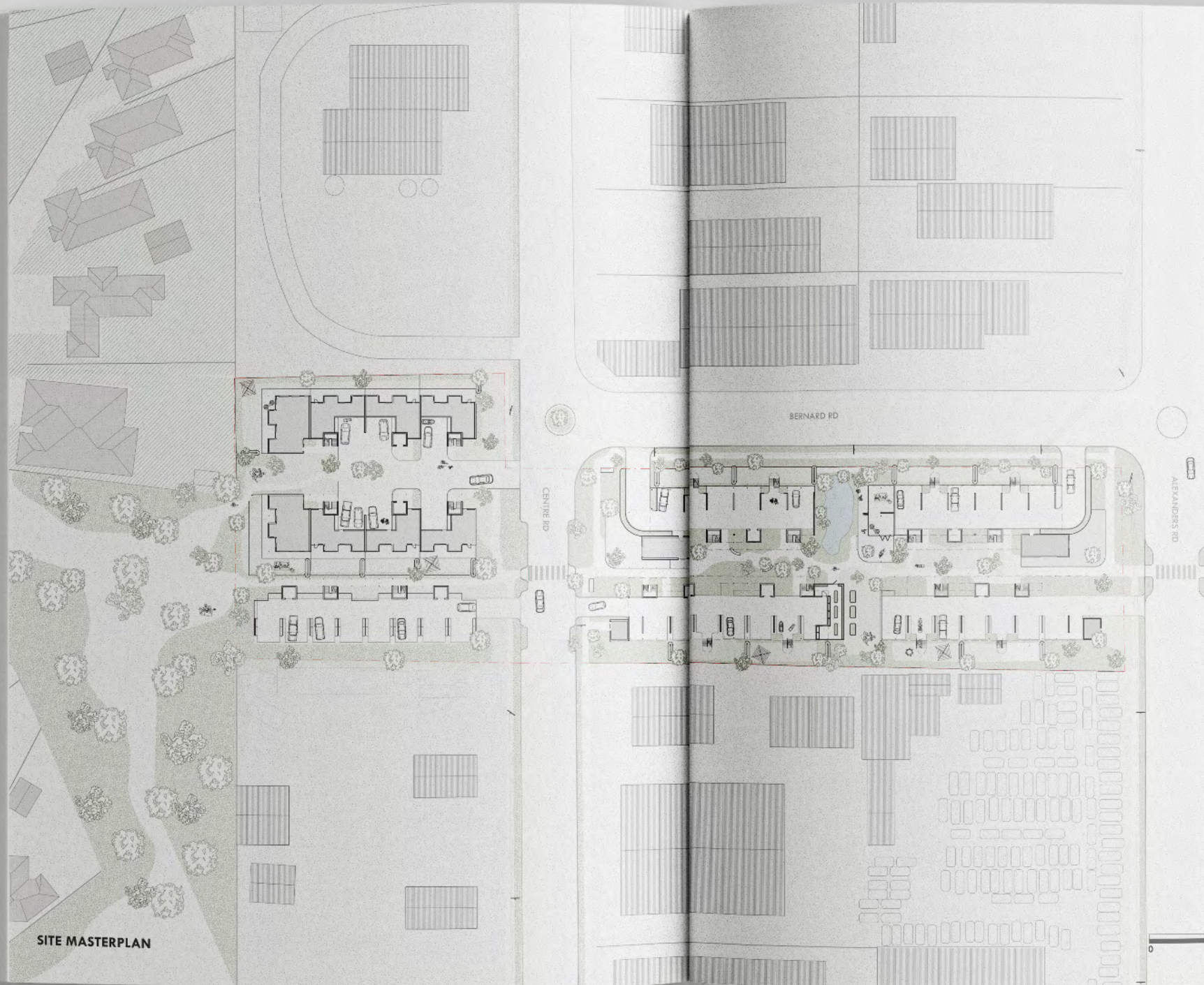


03 BENEATH THE CLOUDS: CO-HOUSING

MOREWELL, VIC | STUDIO C: MASTERS | YEAR FOUR

This studio's focus is to consider how is architecture situated – environmentally, politically, socially and culturally – and in turn how a site can influence architectural design. The design brief.

Morwell is stuck in stasis. Once the thriving company town of the State Electricity Commission (SEC) it currently sits on the brink of environmental and social disrepair. Each new decommissioning of the region's remaining power plants leads to further job losses and disenfranchisement. This unfortunate situation provides a unique opportunity, that of redefining the ecological and social parameters of the region as well as helping heal Country. Beneath the Clouds is a studio interested in a particular region and a particular practice. Beneath the Clouds is a studio interested in reinvigorating a region and defining new practices, Morwell's past can not be separated from the detrimental consequences of the fossil fuel industry. Its history runs lockstep with the history of colonisation and industrialisation, bringing with it all the untenable outcomes Morwell has become acutely aware of.



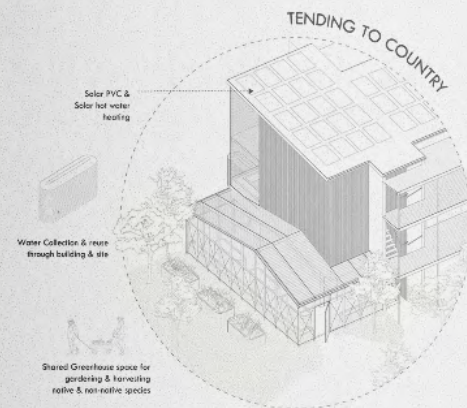
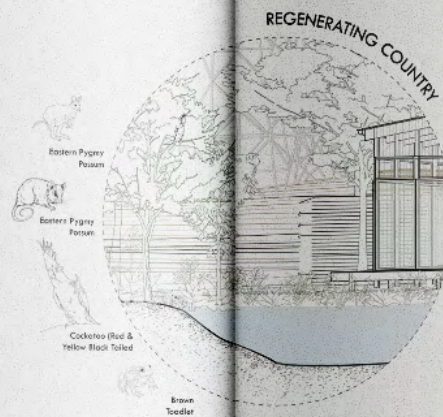
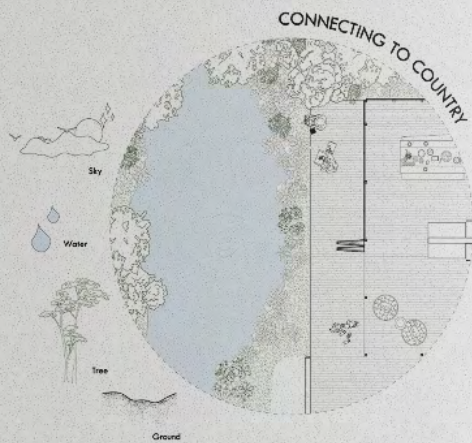
SITE MASTERPLAN

OVERALL AXO

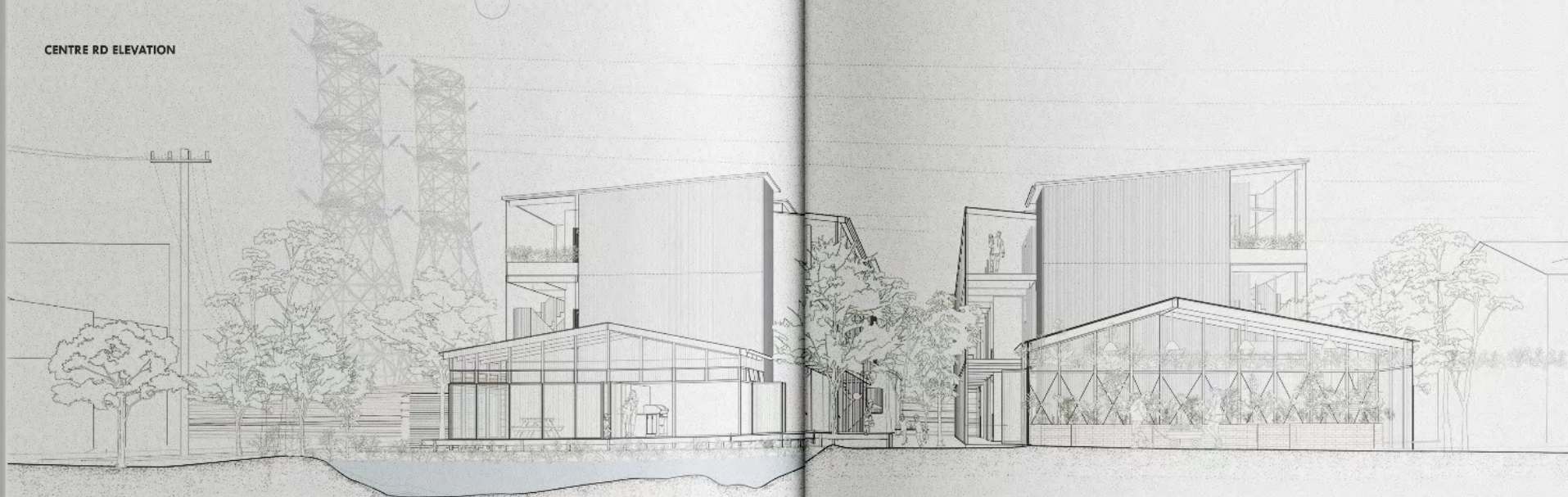


BERNARD ST: ENTRY PERSPECTIVE



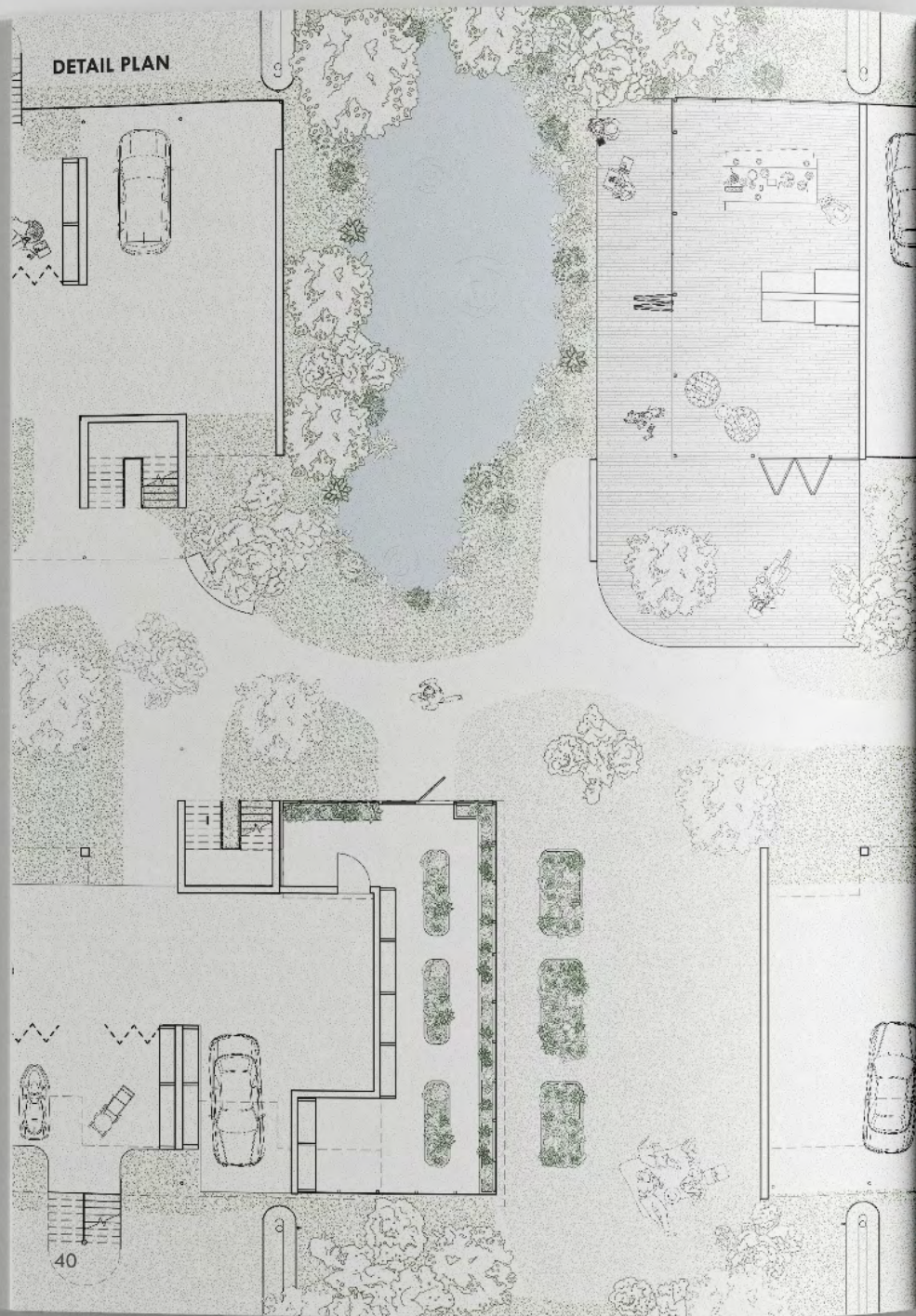


CENTRE RD ELEVATION

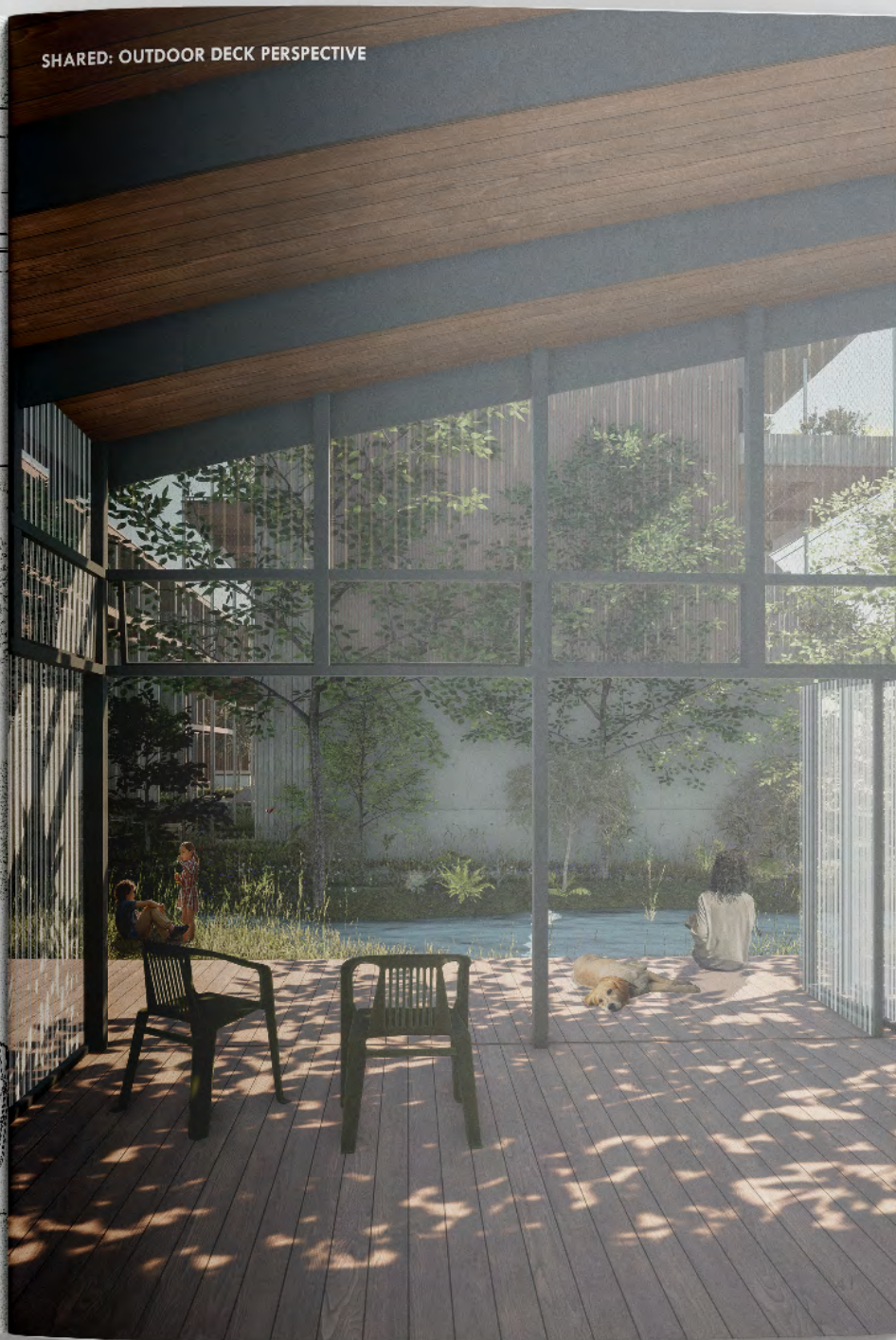


PERSPECTIVE SECTION THROUGH SITE

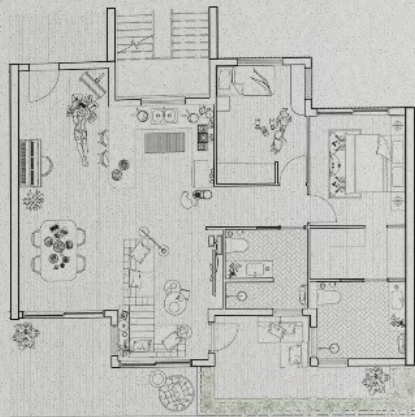
DETAIL PLAN



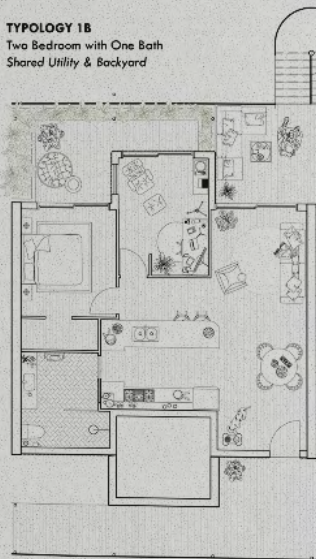
SHARED: OUTDOOR DECK PERSPECTIVE



TPOLOGY 1A
Two Bedroom with Two Bath
Apartment Style



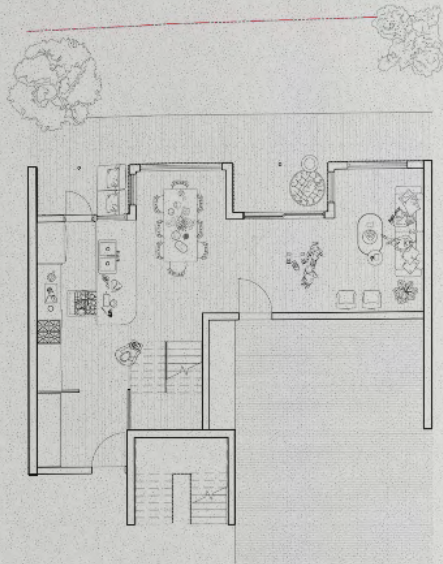
TPOLOGY 1B
Two Bedroom with One Bath
Shared Utility & Backyard



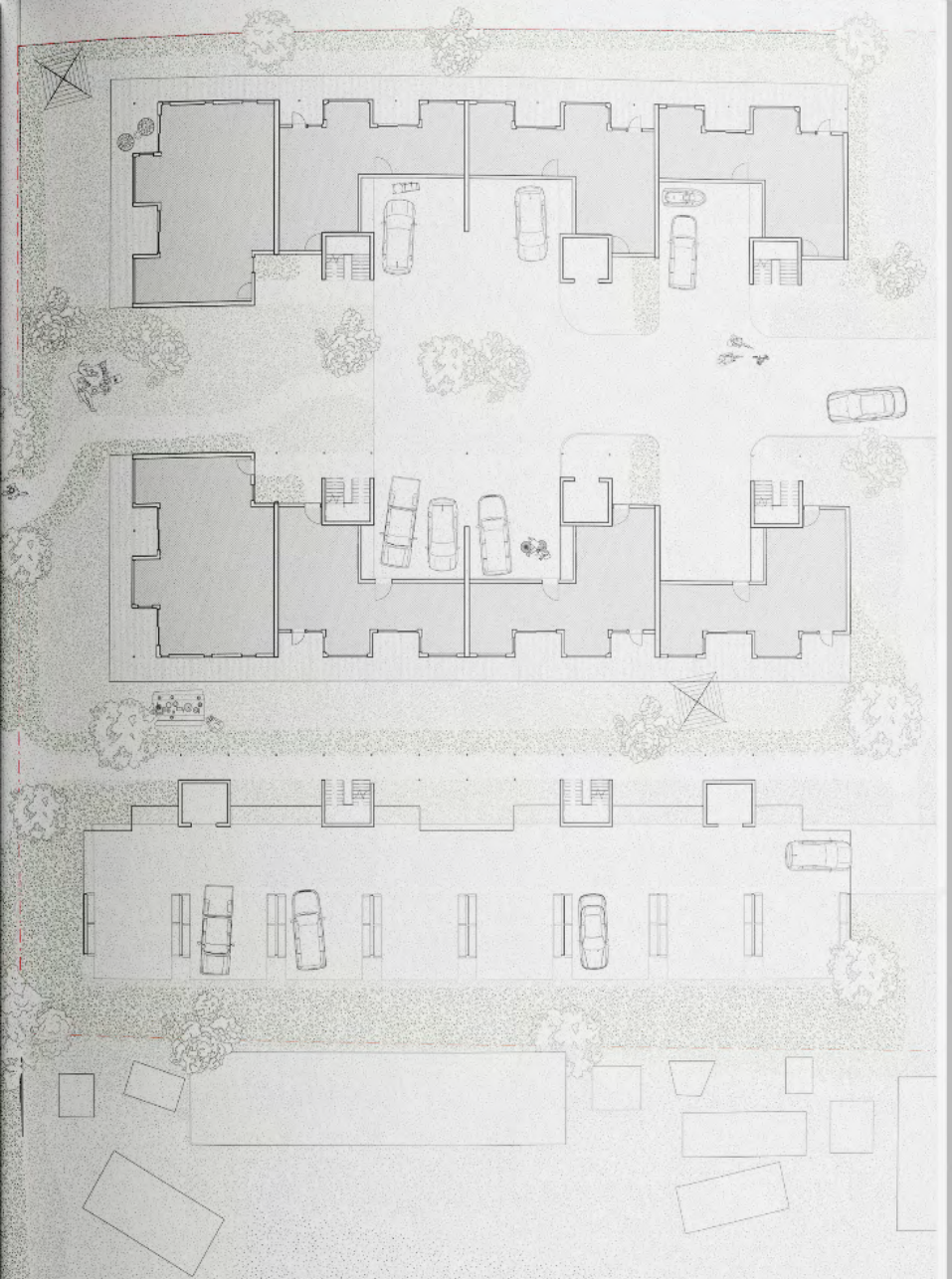
PARTIAL ELEVATION



TPOLOGY 1C: Ground Floor
 Three Bedroom with Two Bath
 Townhouse Style with Private Backyard



TPOLOGY 1C: First Floor
 Three Bedroom with Two Bath
 Townhouse Style with Private Backyard



DETAIL SITE PLAN





04 BINNA BURRA EDUCATION CENTRE

BINNA BURRA, QLD | STUDIO SIX | YEAR THREE

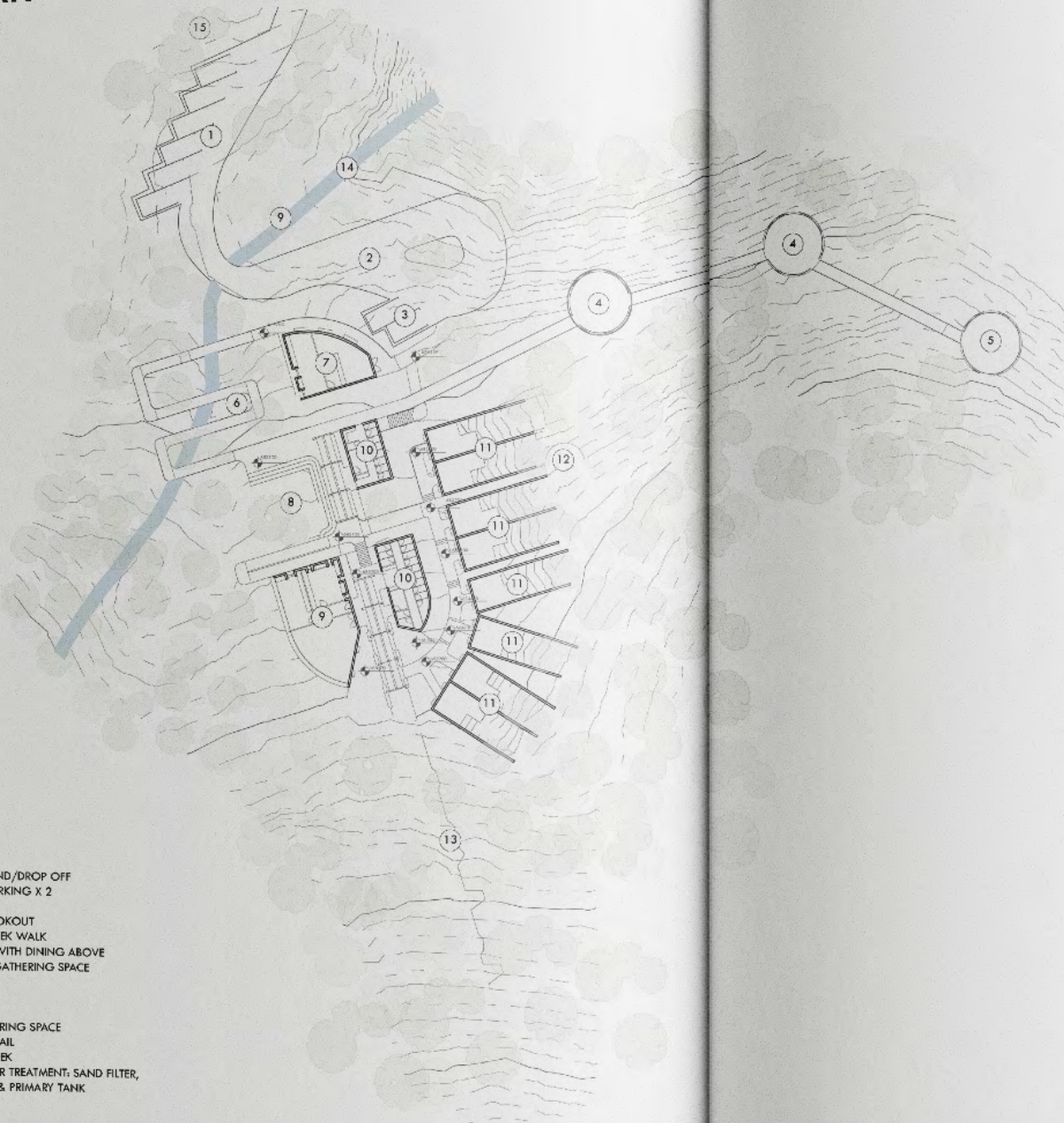
This project focused on **the technical** side of architecture, with an emphaise on designing practical & functional spaces that minimised land clearing and impact on the surrounding world herritage site. Additionally as the site is prone to bush fires, construction and had to meet BAL requirements.

In researching the history of the site and the greater Lamington National Park, I found that the area had gone through tremendous amounts of change and had stayed resilient throughout. I wanted to integrate aspects of the natural envirnment which were resilient into the natural and built elements of the site. Some of the ways this resilience was integrated was through; materials such as weathered steel & fire rated timber, screening which mimics the changing tree canopies, green roofs, native & bushfire resistant vegetation.

SITE PLAN

LEGEND

1. CARPARK
2. TURN AROUND/DROP OFF
3. DISABLED PARKING X 2
4. BIRD HIDES
5. BELBIRD LOOKOUT
6. BELBIRD CREEK WALK
7. RECEPTION WITH DINING ABOVE
8. OUTDOOR GATHERING SPACE
9. ECO CENTRE
10. AMMENITIES
11. ECO CABINS
12. BUSH GATHERING SPACE
13. BUSH FIRE TRAIL
14. BELBIRD CREEK
15. WASTEWATER TREATMENT: SAND FILTER, PUMP WELL & PRIMARY TANK



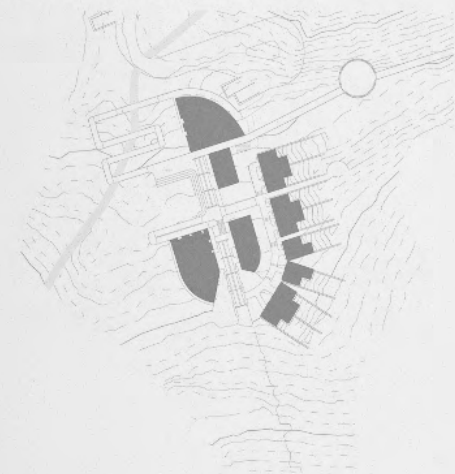
WAYFINDING, FRAMING & MATERIALITY:

The use of weathered gantry mesh steel along key circulation paths helps in way finding while keeping connection to nature & site through the transparency



NOLI MAPPING:

Figure ground map showing relationship & scale of built and open space. Creating a site which felt open & connected to the surrounding environment was of primary focus



INTEGRATION OF LANDSCAPING

OPEN LAWN FOR GATHERING

ELEVATED GARDEN BED

ELEVATED MESH WALKWAYS WITH
UNTOUCHED VEGETATION BELOW

GREEN ROOF ON CABINS

ELEVATED GARDEN BED THAT
MEETS WITH TOPOGRAPHY



LANDSCAPING:

Integrating of landscaping between paths & buildings,
green roofs & elevated garden beds



OPEN, LOW DENSITY & LOW
MAINTANCE NATIVE & FIRE
RESISTANT SHRUBBERY



DENSER, MORE VARIABLE
PLANTINGS, NATIVE & FIRE
RESISTANT SPEICES



TREES, NATIVE & FIRE RESISTANT
SPECIES TO BE PLANTED WHERE
THERE IS NOT ALREADY EXISTING
TREES

PATHS & CONNECTIONS TO SITE

A. HIDE VIEW



B. HIDE VIEW



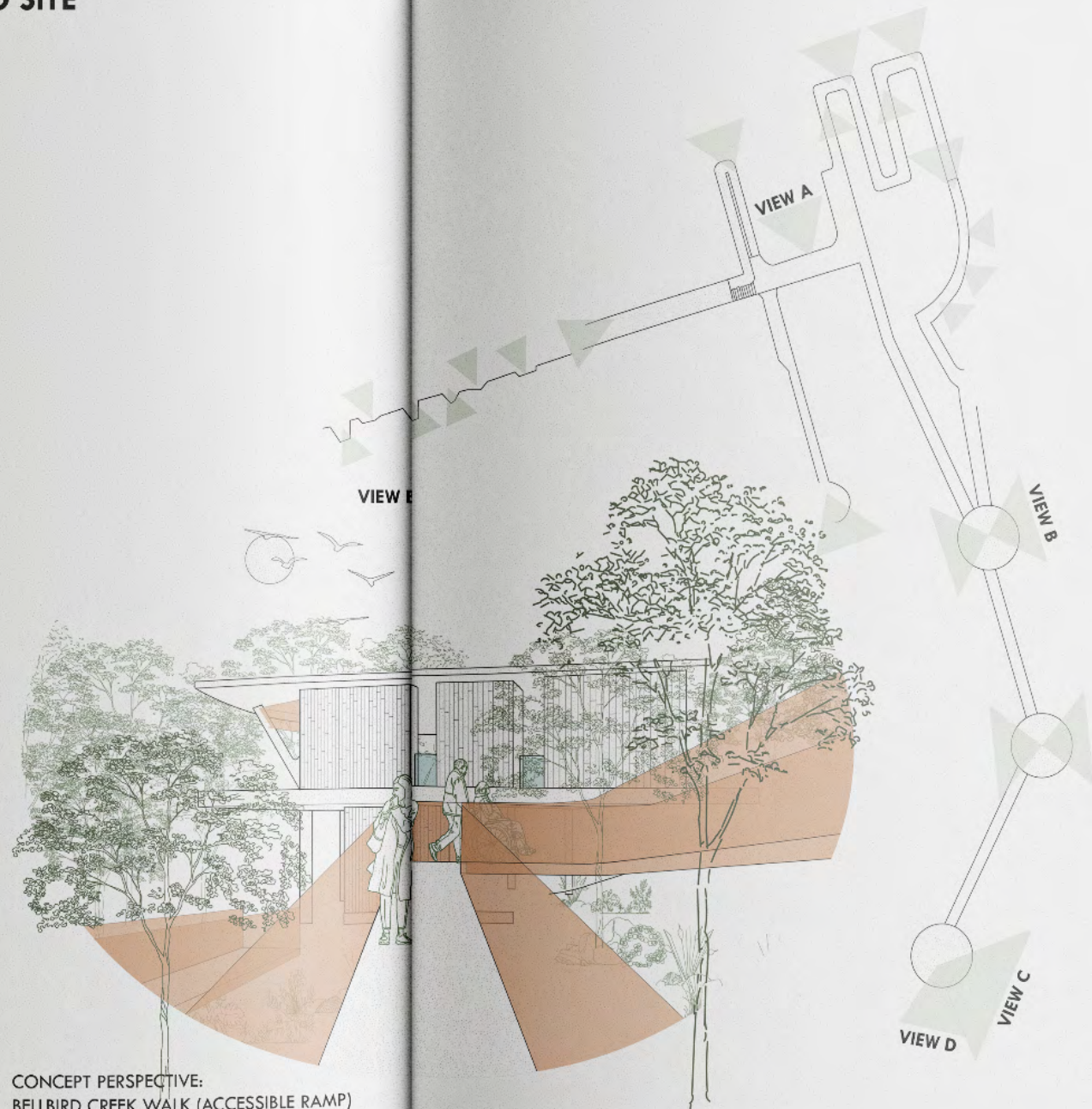
C. HIDE VIEW



D. BELLBIRD LOOK-

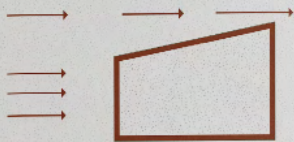


CONCEPT PERSPECTIVE:
BELLBIRD CREEK WALK (ACCESSIBLE RAMP)

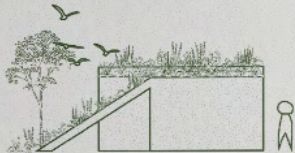


BUSHFIRE RESILIENCE

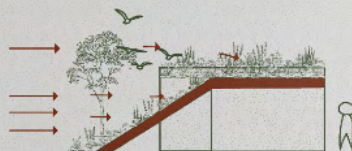
TRADITIONAL BUSHFIRE RESISTANT BUILDING



ENGAGING SITE ONTO STRUCTURE



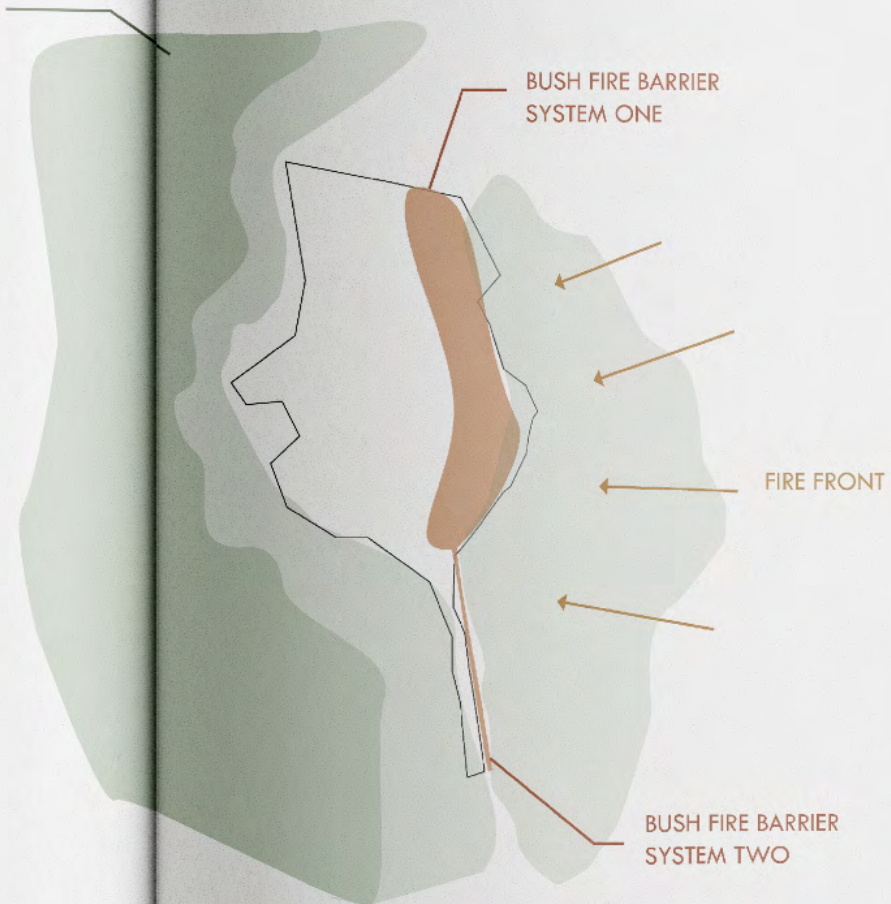
COMBINED BUILT & NATURAL RESILIENCE TO FIRE

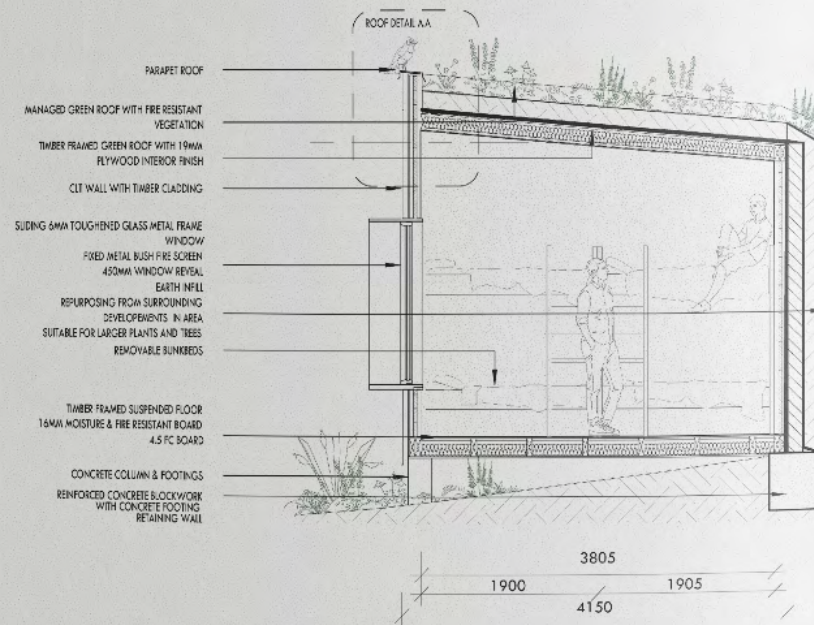
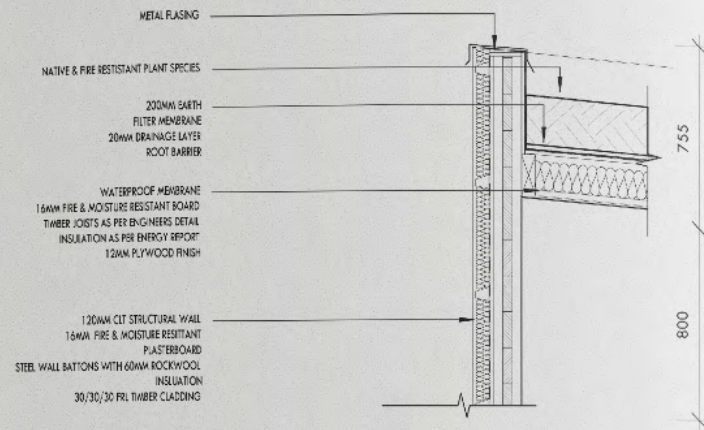


BUSHFIRE WALL; BIRD HIDES, INFORMATION TRAIL AND FUNCTION BARRIER TO BUSHFIRE FRONT



MORE RESILIENT
FLORA AND
FAUNA





Level 2A
688300

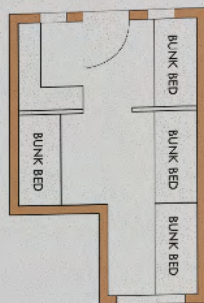


Level 2A
688300

Level 1A
685200

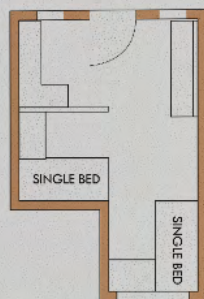
8 PERSON CABIN X 5

SUITABLE FOR SHORT TERM
SCHOOL/UNI STAYS



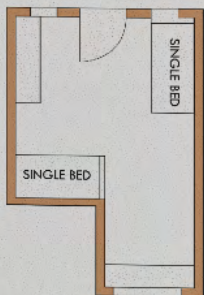
2 PERSON CABIN X 2

SUITABLE FOR LONG TERM
STAYS & MATURE VISITORS



ACCESSIBLE CABIN X 1

3 CABINS HAVE DISABLED
ACCESS IF REQ.

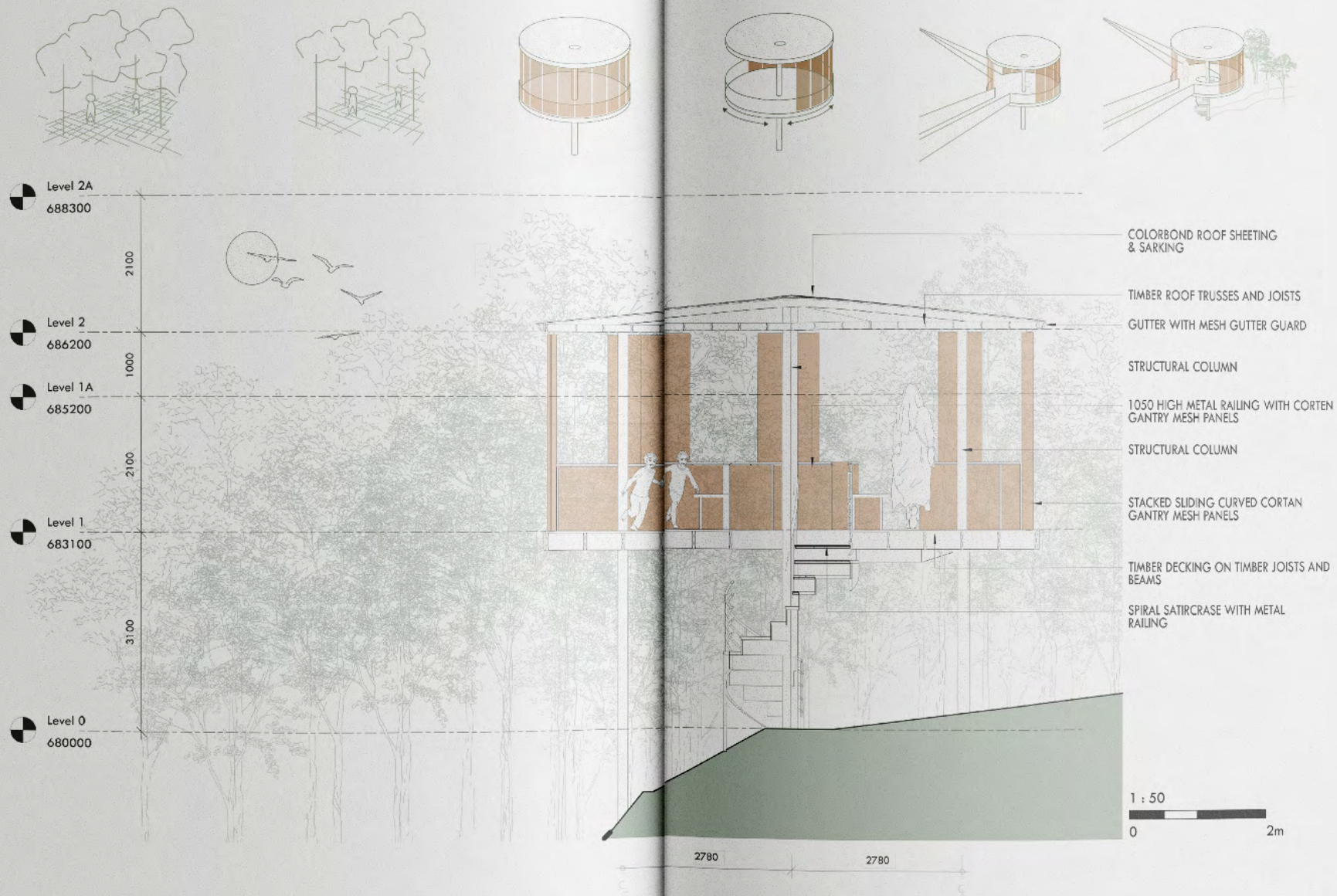


RESILIENCE - PROGRAM & USE

By adopting a singular & adaptable cabin shape, allows for greater flexibility and thus greater resilience. As the use and program of the site changes, the cabins can adjust along with it. The one cabin typology is suitable for short term, long term and disabled access. The only adjustment is furniture. This means it is quite functional. Up to three cabins have direct disabled access points if needed, catering for up to six people.



TREE TOP BIRD HIDES DETAIL 1: 50



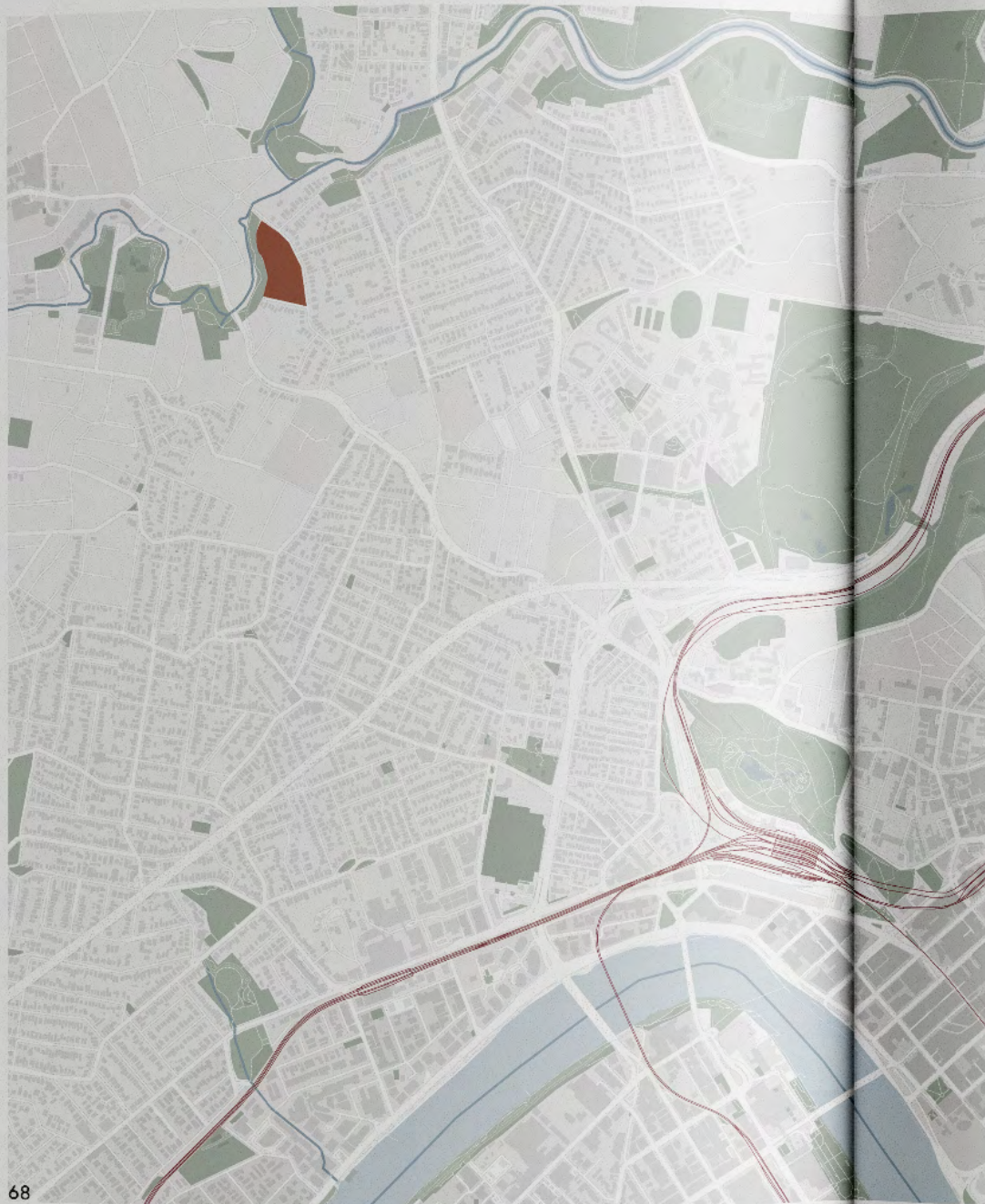




05 WOMENS TRANSITIONAL FACILITY

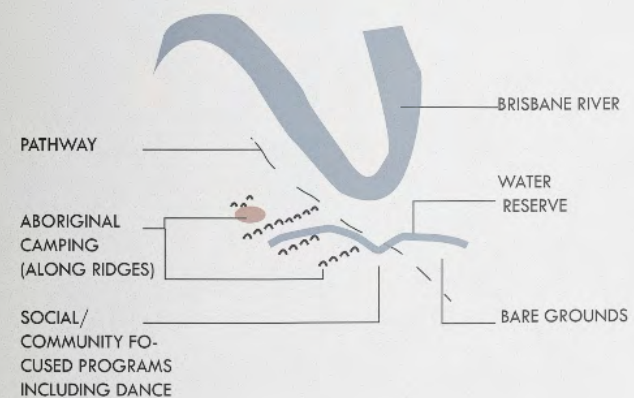
RED HILL, QLD | STUDIO FIVE | YEAR THREE | GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

This project focused on **architecture at a city scale**. The brief asked for the site to be transformed into a transitional facility for women, creating a space which stimulated life outside of incarceration. Children up to the age of five, reside in the facility with their mothers. My aim for this project was to closely integrate the landscape into the site, so the residents and workers, felt close to the nearby creek. Indigenous culture & history was a large driver in the brief. There is a large proportion of indigenous people incarcerated, so providing a space where they could connect with the site was essential. Additionally, through using the indigenous techniques and placement of residential and community focused programs, I was able to mitigate the flooding issues, increase passive design and emphasise views.



Cultural History

Cultural and historical connection was a major influence in the planning of the site. The placement of accommodation on the highest topography is reflective of the way in which aboriginal camping ground were placed, with social and community focused programs near the water. A connection to site & country was a large consideration as well, by using semi permeable fences, and large open courtyards, the site met the security requirements along with being open and connected to nature.



BUILDING TYPOLOGIES

Commercial: Salvos Store located close to major transport nodes with high street frontage.

Mixed Community:

An enclosed and secure space for the community and residents to utilise. Prioritising open spaces and gathering. Different level

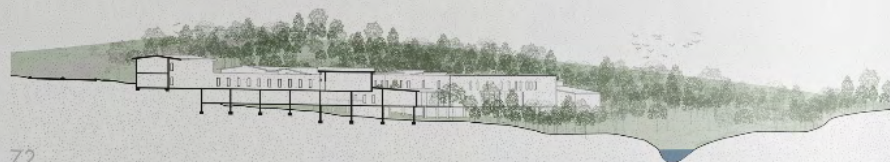
Residential:

Mixed residential accommodation, with staggered levels to maximise light and privacy. Also minimising earth works.

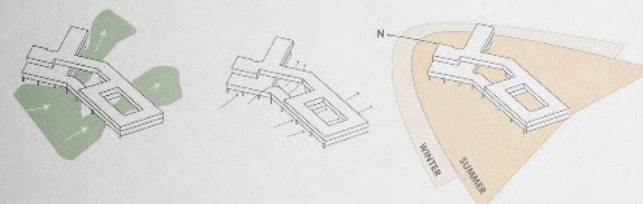


RAISED BUILDINGS:

Further mitigates flood risks, will provide better views and is better for the ecological systems and overall sustainability of the project

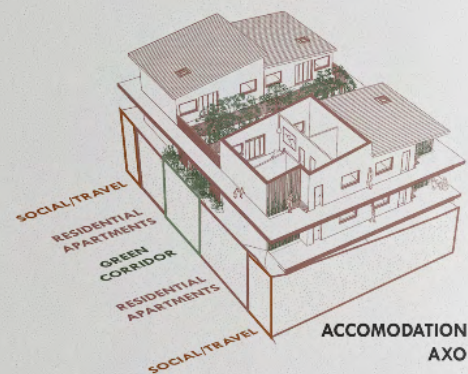


COMMUNITY TYPOLOGY & INTERACTION TO SITE

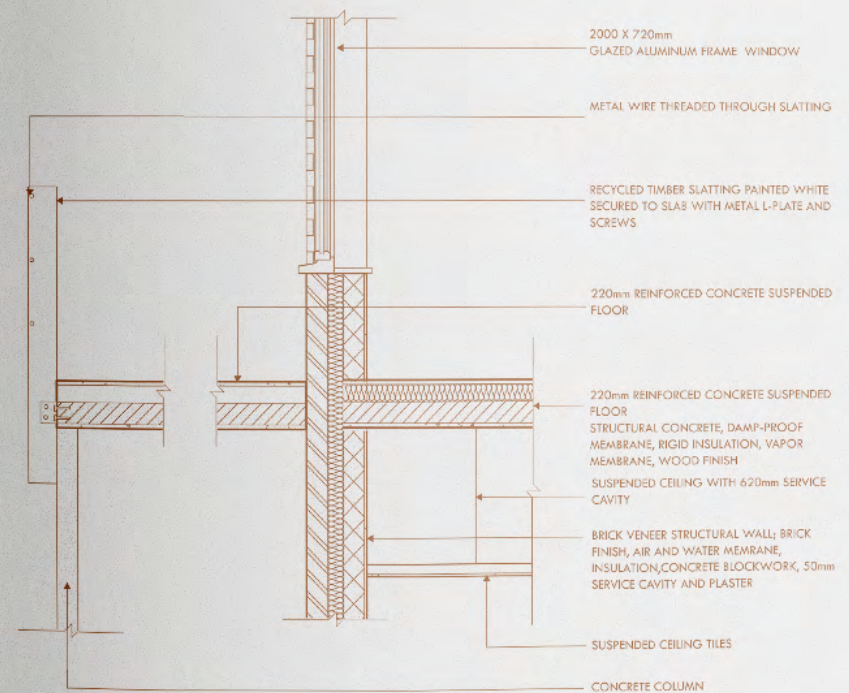


ACCOMODATION

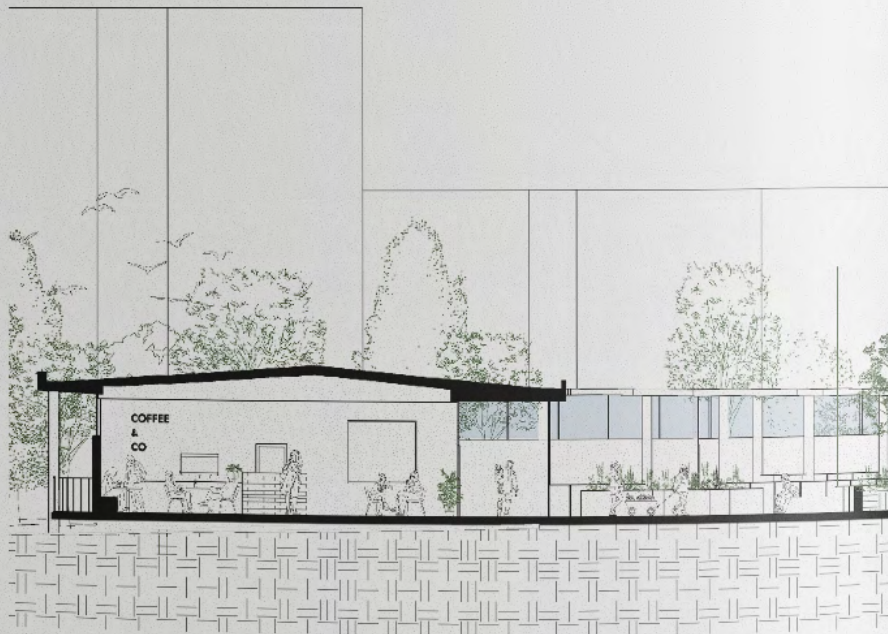
In designing the facility, my aim was to simulate the traditional urban typology. By creating a duplex like typology with balconies, the residence are given privacy and independent spaces in an space efficient way. Through creting dense built environments, there was more opportunities for open space and deeper connection to site.



ACCOMODATION FLOOR PLANS







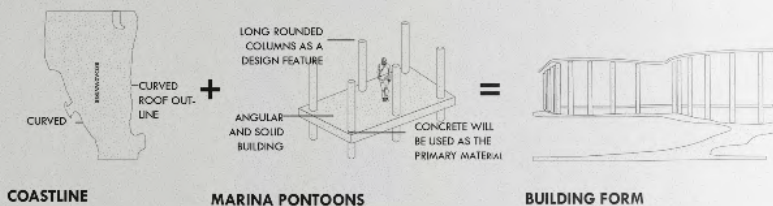
06 BADEN POWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE

SOUTHPORT, QLD | STUDIO FOUR | YEAR TWO | GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

This project focused on **community & accessibility** in architecture. Located in the CBD of Gold Coast, the brief was to design a community centre. The program included Able Australia offices, so creating a building which had easy and equitable access for people with disabilities was a key focus. The building is located on a park, so I wanted to ensure that the program and building did not take away the green space and park typology. As the project is in an area with a high crime rate and the main users of the site are vulnerable members of the community, a feeling of safety and security is essential.

DESIGN INFLUENCES

The concept of harbor was the key driver in this project, established when researching Southport and its identity as a marine centre. Surrounded by water and several marinas, southport is the hub of Australia for marine industry. Southport is known to have one of the worst crime rates on the coast. Due to this finding, the idea of a more conceptual approach of a harbor was established, creating a need for the project to be a space in which the community within would be protected and sheltered.



INTERNAL PLAY AREA

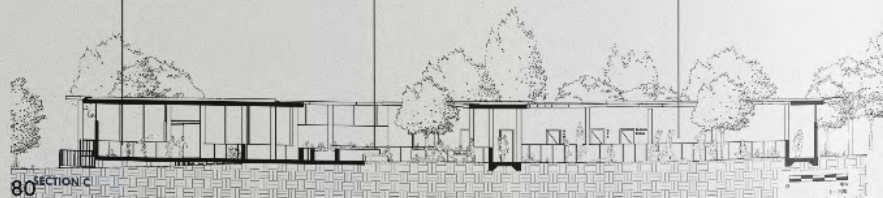
Space for children to play and be supervised. Half walls ensure a line of sight into the area from the cafe, reception and main courtyard. However these walls ensure children are enclosed and safe.

COMMUNITY VEGETABLE GARDEN

Due to the med-High building density in the area, residents lack backyards or green space, the incorporation of a community garden would encourage community interaction and collaboration.

ACTIVITY COURTYARD

Space for outdoor exercises and classes. Minimal slope makes it Accessible for elderly and disabled.



HARBOR FOR BIRDS

The shallow green roof which is elevated of the primary concrete roof, creates a harbor for migratory birds. The green space provides them with an isolated and protected space to rest and inhabit within the busy & dense area of southport.



DETAILED ELEVATION 1 : 50



HARBOR FOR HOMELESS

The external courtyard was created to provide the homeless with a safe place while still protecting the people within. As homeless are a large reason for the high crime rate it is important that they be separated. The courtyard provides a space which is shaded and undercover area with seating and security cameras for homeless to use at night and in poor weather. Will also be a useful space for ROSIES to set up





HIGH STREET ELEVATION 1 : 200

FACADE INFLUENCES

The Het Anker Community Centre
Moedersheim Moonen Architects
in Zwolle, Netherlands

This precedent was effective in
creating a clear visual connection
to the building and entry.
This was established through the
sloping of the roof and the vary-
ing use of glass.



ADAPTION INTO DESIGN

The building has been designed
with a sloped roof which opens
up to the main street and entry.

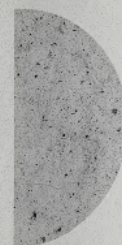
Through the use of a strip of
glass along the top of the walls,
the building to gradually opens
up visually towards the main en-
try. Allowing more light in and
giving the surrounding people a
peek into the building. This cre-
ates more privacy for the rooms
at the back.

MATERIALITY

CONCRETE BIRCH TIMBER

The concept of a harbor was applied to the
Materiality of this project. Concrete was chosen
as the primary material to reflect the concrete
pontoons seen in marinas. A more unfinished
concrete texture will be used, to reflect the more
Industrial aspect seen in these marinas.
The concrete is used on the external cladding,
floors, roof and stair steps

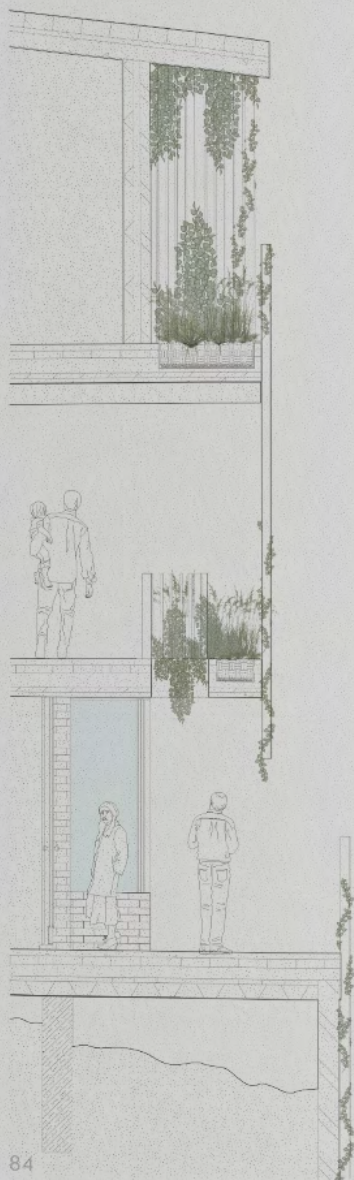
Not only has the artificial elements of a harbor
been
Incorporated into the design, but also the natural
elements of not only the coastline and site. Being
a park initially, retention of the natural elements is
essential. This is why the secondary material unfin-
ished timber was chosen. A lighter tone was chosen
to mimic the hues of the beach.



SYKES COURT ELEVATION 1 : 200



LONG SECTION: PERSPECTIVE



07 PADDINGTON SHOPHOUSES

PADDINGTON, QLD | STUDIO THREE | YEAR TWO | GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

Located in Paddington in Brisbane, the site is surrounded by mixed typologies. There is also a lot of historically significant queenslander buildings. This project was aimed at creating a space which facilitates community, commercial and residential engagement. On a very small site, 8 shophouses needed to be included. The shophouses needed to be adaptable for a wide range of commercial purposes. In approaching the design of the site, I looked at the surrounding built and natural typologies. I wanted to bring forward the dense vegetation to the streetscape & integrate in with built environment. I also wanted to maintain a clear differentiation between public and private in terms of privacy and access.

The separation was made through assigning different programs to different levels, and adjusting the facade and screening.

This project was largely influenced by the surrounding queenslander homes in Paddington. The traditional white timber fencing observed in the area was the main design inspiration for the white timber slatting. Additionally, the concept of regrowth and ruins was founded in the lack of vegetation seen in the area. In the project, I wanted to incorporate the vegetation back into the urban landscape through integrating it into the built environment.

COMMERCIAL VS RESIDENTIAL TYPOLOGIES

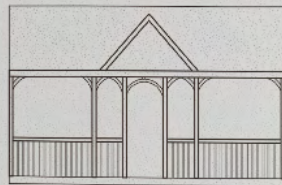


VEGETATION DENSITY & PLACEMENT



EXAMPLE OF USE OF VEGETATION TO CREATE THRESHOLD AND FACADES: PADDINGTON

VERANDA



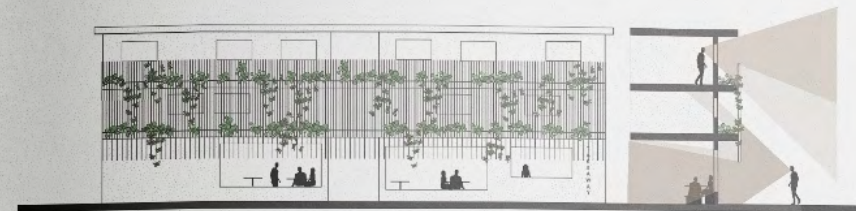
VEGETATION



FENCES



DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETATION: SITES IN PADDINGTON



As this project is not only commercial and community based but also for private residences, the need for clear separation between private and public spaces was an essential aspect to the designing of the facade, landscaping and floor plans. The public space is located on the lower most floor, maximizing views to the city and of nearby vegetation. The commercial shops are located on the ground floor, to maximize foot traffic and accessibility. Residential apartments are located on the first and second floors, to reduce noise

LOWER GROUND FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR
(COMMERCIAL)



LEVEL ONE
(RESIDENTIAL)

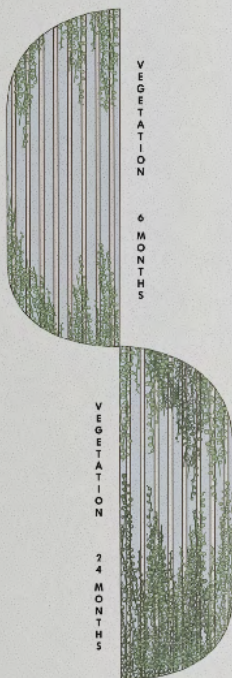


LEVEL TWO
(RESIDENTIAL)



PERSPECTIVE: PERFORMANCE SPACE





Recycled Brick:

- Light coloured mortar to lighten the brick texture
- Unfinished bricks to mimic ruins
- Exterior walls only, on all four levels
- Creates a dense facade which suits the facade of Paddington



Concrete:

- Light coloured concrete to maximise light within the structure
- Unfinished surface to mimic the effect of time of ruins
- Floors and roads, to emphasise the use of levels to distinguish between public and private spaces



EXPLODED AXONOMETRIC



Concrete roof:

- Angled: to direct water flow to gardens
- Sky light: to maximise light and provide natural light throughout the more private level

Primary Materials:

- Brick: light toned brickwork will be used for the exterior walls of the building.
- Concrete on floor/roof slabs to show cohesion between the different levels, despite different levels of vegetation and facade slatting

Facade slatting

- Made of timber slats (70mm wide, 20mm long)
- Allow vegetation such as vines, to grow up the facade of the building
- Creates privacy and a separation between & private spaces.
- Most dense on first floor as this floor is closest to the road & commercial areas.

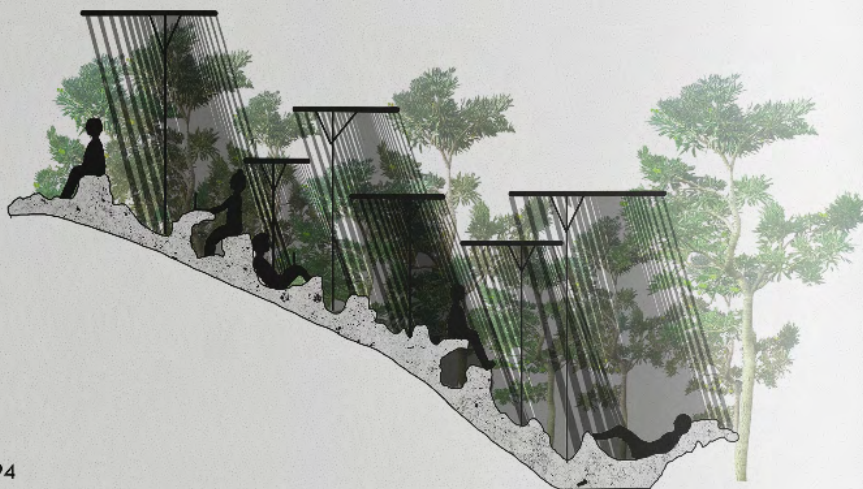
Residential vs Commercial Threshold:

- The residential level is setback from the commercial threshold, to allow for a more generous threshold, and greater privacy.

Public Space & Promenade:

- The change in elevation between the promenade and public space allows for greater connection to the topography of the site, maximises views and encourages community interaction by creating a destination rather than an unintentional passage.





08 ISOPOD/ FOLLY

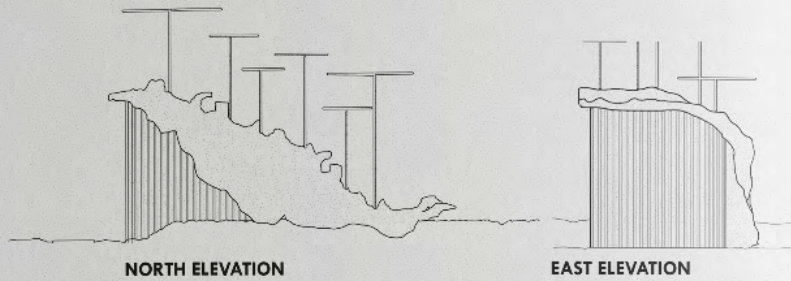
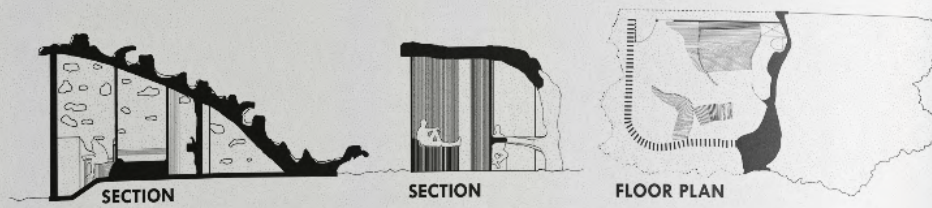
BROADBEACH, QLD | STUDIO TWO | YEAR ONE | GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

The isopod/folly project, is a conceptual design project, taking the implications from the covid-19 pandemic and reflecting this into architectural designing.

The design of the pod is inspired by the natural elements found at the site. Additionally, the use of certain materials such as glass, steel and traditional fittings and doors were prohibited.

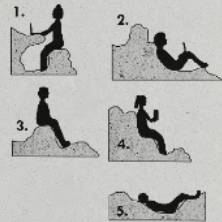
The space needed to provide the client with a "comfortable space to inhabit while also providing a place for (socially distanced) community interaction". Additionally, creating a community function which would benefit the area and also provide safe, socially-distanced community interaction.

The design and organic shape of the roof and external walls was inspired by the organic forms seen in the bark from native trees surrounding the site. Additionally, the rough and textured roof, created an opportunity to create a community space for studying, resting and interaction. The gradual slope also allows users to have an elevated view of the park and distant city scape. As glass was prohibited, and i wanted to create a building in which you could control the levels of openness, i chose to incorporate adjustable louvers. The timber slatting, also acts as privacy screen, allowing light in the whole building but providing visual privacy to more private areas.

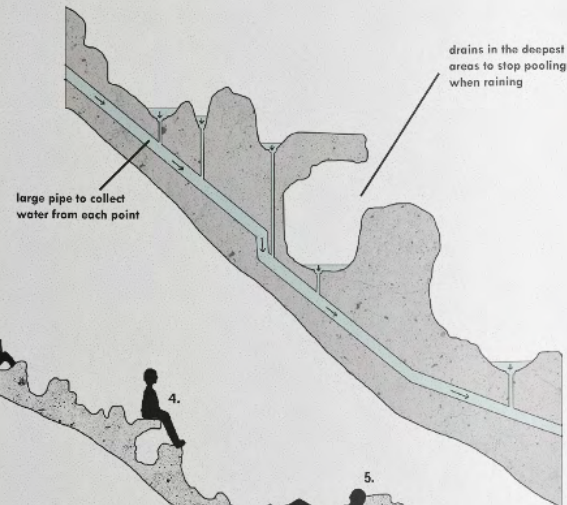


PUBLIC SPACE: STUDY/RESTING

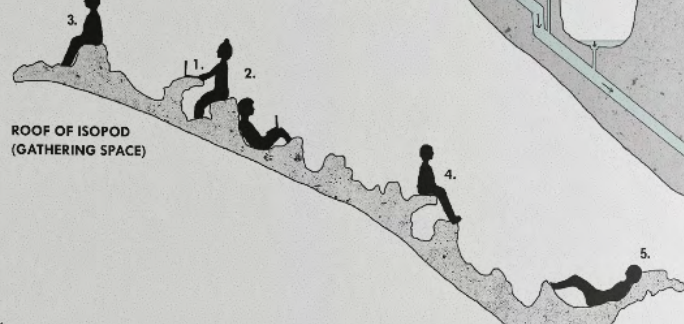
POSSIBLE SEATING POSITIONS



ROOF DRAINAGE SYSTEM:



ROOF OF ISOPOD (GATHERING SPACE)



PERSPECTIVE: COLLAGE



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09 PAVILLION/ INSTALLATION

SOUTHPORT, QLD | STUDIO ONE | YEAR ONE | GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

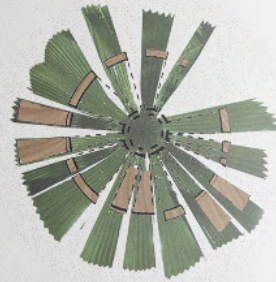
This project is a temporary installation project for the Griffith University Aquatic Centre. I chose to create an outdoor study space, as I found at Griffith University there was minimal outdoor study spaces which had vegetation and privacy. I also wanted to incorporate natural elements directly into the built form, choosing a fan leaf to inspire the rounded form. Additionally, I wanted to make the furniture apart of the built form, so by embedding and extending these wooden pieces, tables and benches are formed. Furthermore, the use of vegetation above, filters out any harsh light, creating a canopy like effect over the structure.

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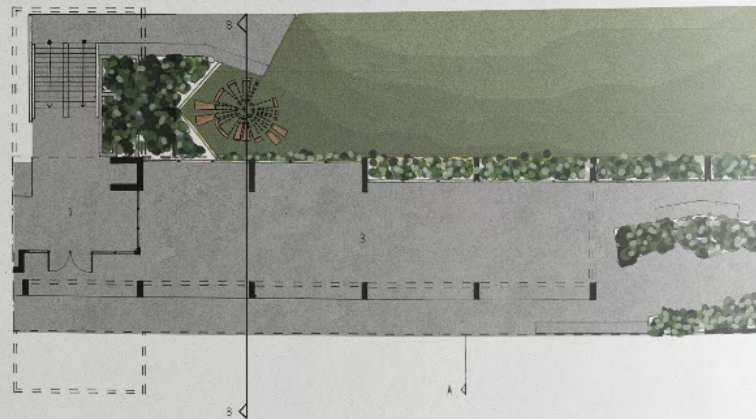
INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE



PALM LEAF INSPIRED FORM



FLOOR PLAN: INCLUDING EXISTING PAVILION



SECTION



Thank you!

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