



Country / City [New Zealand](#)
University / School [Lincoln University / School of Landscape Architecture](#)
Academic year [2017](#)
Title of the project [Unearthed | The kotuku and the coaster: Vision for the Grey District](#)
Authors [Hannah Wilson](#)





CASHMERE BAY

IVEAGH BAY

engage in the activities of the Dweller, but also help to protect these activities in the future.

1. WALKING THE SAWMILL TRAIL

This is the experience a Tourist can have if they are only on site for 10-20 minutes. It is a trail which connects the station to Cashmere bay with old native timber logs stationed at various points along it. These poles create a timeline for the Tourist to quickly understand the history of the place, before returning to the train and departing.

2. EATING FROM THE EEL BASKET

This is an experience which aims to protect the historic Mahinga Kai practices associated with the lake. These will be stationed along various places along the edge of the lake and will work in conjunction with areas being restored by planting. Here a Tourist can engage with the activities of the Dweller.

3. CREATING A NEW HOME FOR THE KOTUKU

This area of the lake will have minimal human intervention and exposure. It is about restoring specific areas of Iveagh Bay for the Kotuku and other native bird and aquatic species. Locals and Tourists can volunteer to plant these, similar to "learning through interaction".

4. GUARDIANS OF THE LAKE

The Boundary consists of a series of kinetic, fibre glass, sculptures which run along the border between the Dairy farm and the historic wetland. These sculptures move in the wind, and aim to contrast and highlight the two edges.

5. LEARNING THROUGH INTERACTION

This is an opportunity for both Tourist and Dweller to meet. For example, the conservationist traveler who may wish to volunteer for a day or two to re-plant the site, can meet with locals who are there to restore the edge of Iveagh bay. This allows connections between Tourist and Dweller in multiple generations.

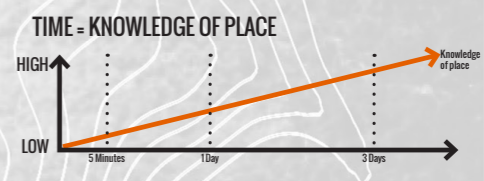
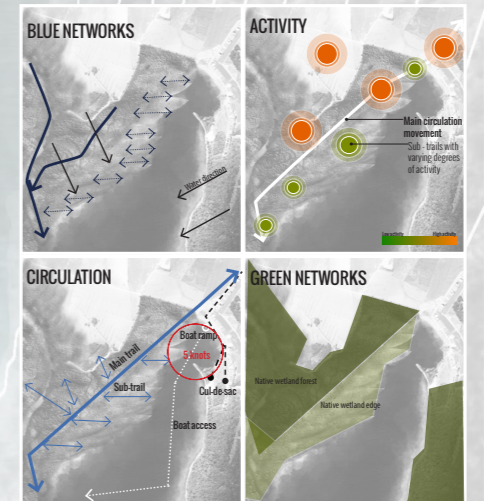
These run in conjunction with the Eel Basket. As each of these sites are restored, habitat increases, thus Mahinga Kai value does.

6. PARTICIPATING IN A WEST COAST EXPERIENCE

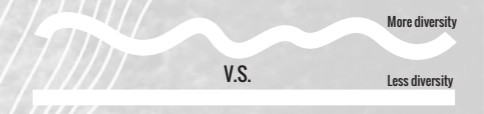
The accommodation on site is incredibly basic, and true to the Grey District aesthetic. Lake side self-contained bungalows made of red corrugated iron aim to enhance the sound of rain on the roof heard in many West Coast homes. These can vary in size to cater to school camps, or the sole traveler.

7. REFLECTING UPON NEW KNOWLEDGE

This is a narrow trail which leads to a viewing platform at the edge of the bay. The aim of this spot is to provide a Tourist to reflect upon their first impressions of place and what their final view is knowing the history of it. By doing so, this place aims to be a space of contemplation, and analysis of what lies behind the "100% Pure" image.



LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY THEORY: DIVERSIFYING THE EDGE



Dramstad pattern: Edge Structural Diversity
The shape of the site's edge takes the form of a Kotuku feather. This is used to diversify the edge, thus encouraging "Edge Structural Diversity", in the aim of bringing back and enhancing existing species native to the lake, both land and aquatic.





also enhancing the direct experience the tourist has when they arrive by train here.

KEY DRIVERS - OPPORTUNITIES

1. Bring local business back into the CBD
2. Connect the CBD to the Dweller directly
3. Engage the Tourist in local Mawhera life
4. Confront the denial of flooding and water

A DYNAMIC CBD

The aim of the design is to create a CBD which embraces water as well as the local community so that a Tourist may have a unique and honest interaction with place, understanding Mawhera's true history and culture.

1. CREATING A GATEWAY TO COMMUNITY

This bridge connects wildlife between the Cobden Wetland, Mawhera Quay and the Mountain range above the township. The bridge also safely connects people between the CBD and Cobden by avoiding the main road north and south. The bridge itself anchors in the street creating an industrial feature.

2. CREATING A SPACE FOR INTERACTION

This street is a multi-purpose street which continues the strong axis from Cobden bridge to the Railway yard bridge. It can be used for events, or spill over from Market Square.

3. RE-INSTALLING THE HEART OF THE WEST COAST

Monteith's Brewery is relocated to the centre of the township. The Tourist can exit the station, and visit the local brewery.

4. INTERACTION BETWEEN TOURIST AND DWELLER

This square aims to bring in local produce to a place which the Tourist can access easily. It is not only about bringing in locals to the CBD here, but also providing the opportunity for interaction between Tourist and Dweller.

5. REVITALIZE "MACKEE" STREET

Mackay Street, pronounced "Mack-ee" by locals, is now a shared street to connect the spaces between the Train Station and local retail and hospitality areas by prioritizing pedestrians.

6. ENGAGING WITH THE PAST

Painted red as a symbol of the past, the coal bucket seating area pays respect to the old railway yard which used to be adjacent to train station. Here, people can sit in the coal buckets, or push them around on miniature railway lines.

7. ADAPTING TO WATER

The tidal lagoon is a part of a larger stormwater strategy (see below) to reinstate the 1875 natural stormwater system.

8. PROVIDING A SENSE OF ARRIVAL

Stone and Nikau Palm entrance to the CBD

9. GLAMPING IN MAWHERA

Countdown is moved south to Karoro. Space is needed to provide stormwater buffer as well as room for accommodation. Railway carriages are painted red as a symbol of the past, and are used for accommodation. These can be moved in large stormwater events to allow overflow for the nearby basin.

10. AN IDENTITY FOR MAWHERA

Painted white initially, then local artists are invited to paint the large canvas giving a unique identity to the building.

11. REINSTATING LOCAL PAST-TIMES

Re-instated due to local demand. Connects to the south of the site

12. A GATEWAY TO MAWHERA

Creating an entrance to the township by car. The corrugated iron Kotuku feathers create a focal point for Tourists in order to reach the bridge.

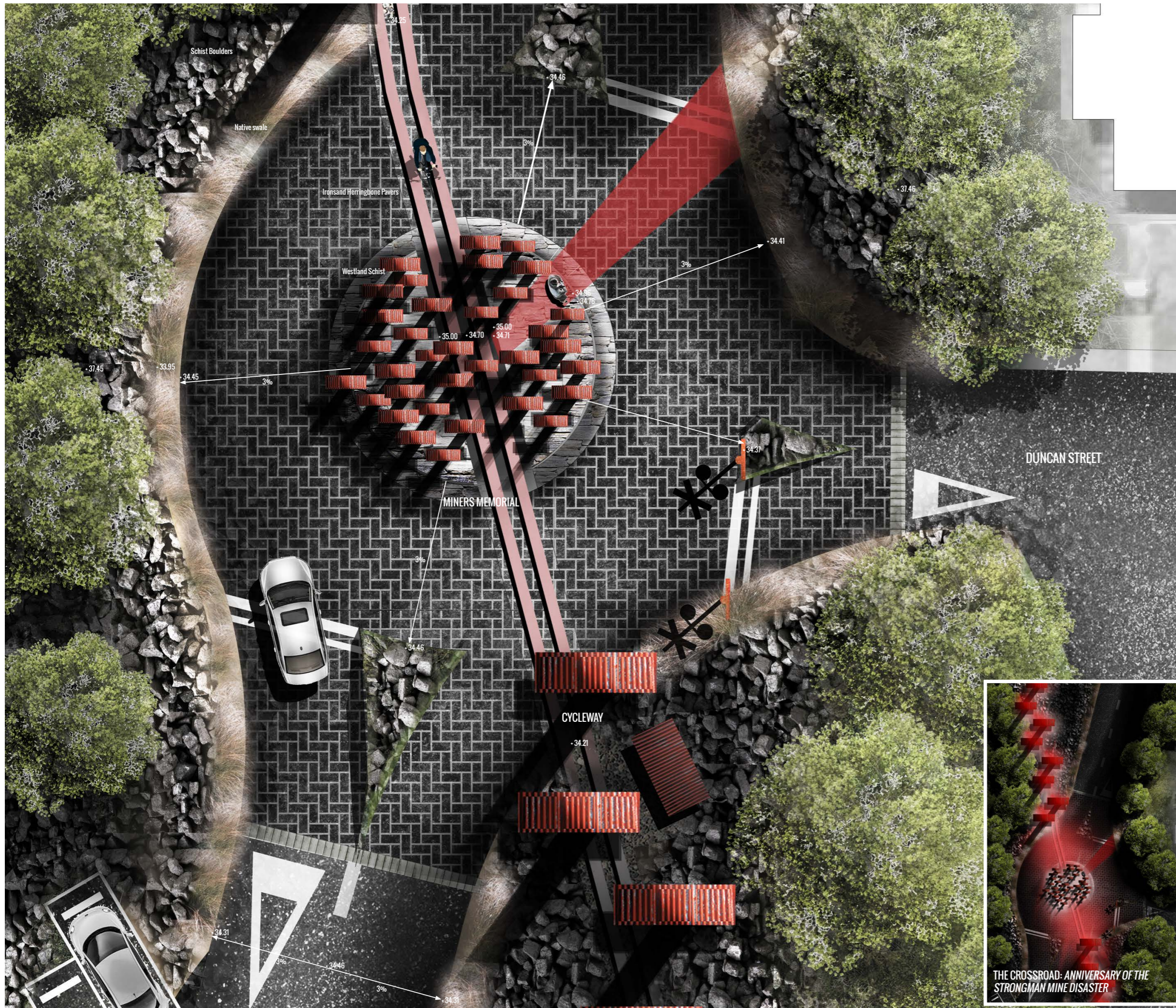
STORMWATER- WORST CASE SCENARIO

72 HOUR, 100 YEAR EVENT : 330mm rainfall

Required holding capacity of this site (not including external stormwater from higher levels) is: 3,234m³

*Note: In depth analysis of Stormwater events would need to be carried out by a Natural Resources Engineer.





which is of the past is painted red. The railway line, crossing rights, and crosses are all painted red to symbolize their death or redundancy.

For a Tourist approaching by foot or bike, 19 large crosses accompany them to and from the intersection. These are approximately 3 metres tall, and when lined up, symbolise the workers who left to go to work, but never came home.

The centre of the intersection restricts sight-lines to increase the feeling of enclosure, with only one sight-line looking out to the location of the mine, where a red cross rests on top of the site. The crosses in the centre aim to create a feeling of being uncomfortable in the space, not to represent a specific number.

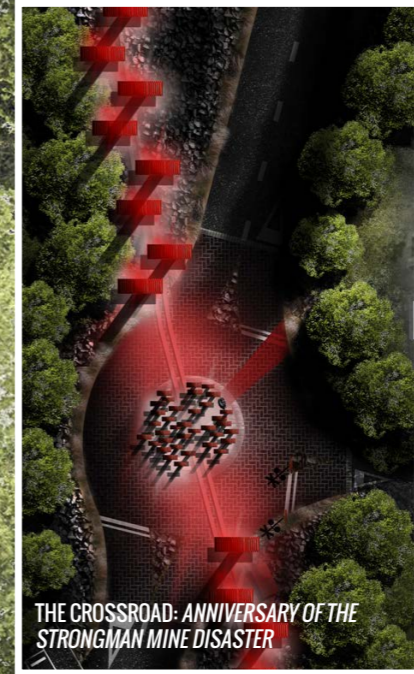
When approaching from the road, rumble strips of the iron sand herringbone tiles begin 1km either side, signifying to the driver to slow down when approaching the intersection.

WALKING IN THE SHOES OF A "COASTER"

The second aspect of this design is to not only make the Tourist aware of what the township suffered, but also to encourage them to understand their daily life.

Throughout the township 19 pairs of red boots have been placed in front of sites where a miner may have visited during the day (for example: The Rununga primary school, the Miner's Hall, the Working Men's Club, and the local dairy).

This intervention allows for a Tourist to understand and interact with the locals in a way which is non-invasive and honest, yet there is still the opportunity for some economic sustainability and growth for local businesses.



THE CROSSROAD: ANNIVERSARY OF THE STRONGMAN MINE DISASTER



PERFORMATIVE NATURE

Barcelona International Landscape Architecture Biennial

September 2018 **Barcelona**

SCHOOL PRIZE

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Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge -DUOT - UPC

ETSAB- Escola Tècnica Superior

d'Arquitectura de Barcelona

Avenida Diagonal, 649 piso 5

08028 Barcelona-Spain

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project Unearthed | The kotuku and the coaster: Vision for the Grey District

Authors Hannah Wilson

Title of the course LASC 409: Major Design

Academic year 2017

Teaching Staff Nancy Vance

Department/Section/Program of belonging School of Landscape Architecture

University/School Lincoln University, New Zealand

Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

How can essence and character of place be a driver for social and economic sustainability?

The vision is to provide a future for the Grey District which is economically stable, but also involves the Dweller in every aspect of the design. It is about retaining the connection people have to place, and inviting the Tourist to become a part of their story. The aim of the design is to engage the Tourist through direct interaction with the site, as opposed to merely viewing it. Along the main trail, and sub-trails in the site, the Tourist is encouraged to engage in the activities of the Dweller, but also help to protect these activities in the future. This is an experience which aims to protect the historic Mahinga Kai practices associated with the lake. It is about restoring specific areas of Iveagh Bay for the Kotuku and other native bird and aquatic species. Locals and Tourists can volunteer to plant these, similar to "learning through interaction". The Boundary consists of a series of kinetic, fibre glass, sculptures which run along the border between the Dairy farm and the historic wetland. These sculptures move in the wind, and aim to contrast and highlight the two edges. This is an opportunity for both Tourist and Dweller to meet.

For further information

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Consult the web page <http://landscape.coac.net/>