

Melbourne School of Design

UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER
Centre for the Study of the Production
of the Built Environment (ProBE)

Symposium: AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

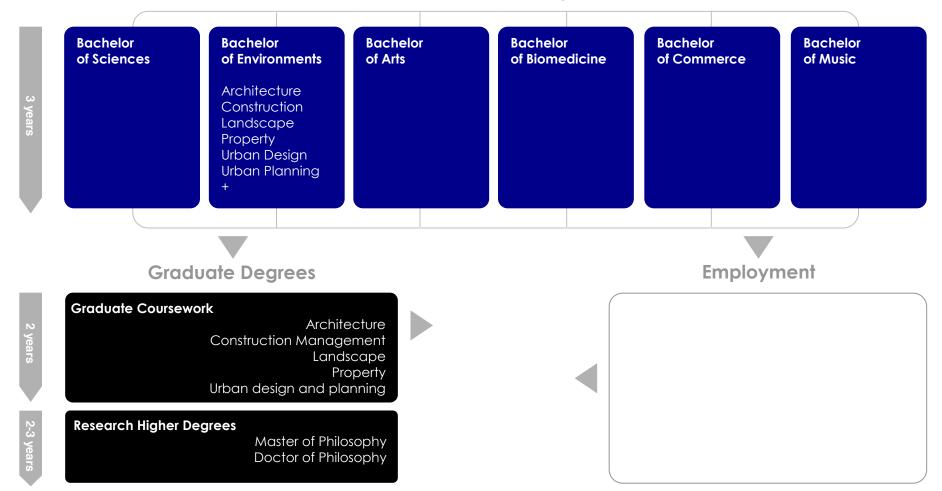
Paolo Tombesi

The Melbourne Model: professional education and design culture



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New Generation Degrees





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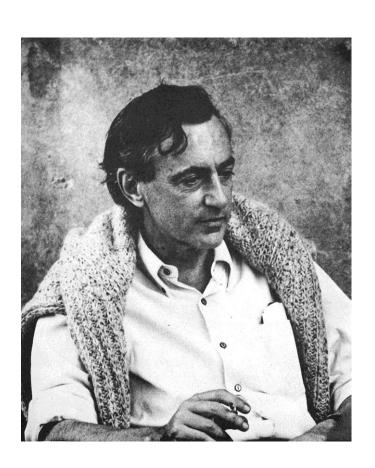




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Duccio Turin



What do we mean by building?

14 February 1966 University College London

Inaugural lecture as
London Master Builders'
Professor of Building
Bartlett School of Architecture

... For obvious

administrative and organisational reasons, teaching has to be organised in courses, subdivided into years, broken down into streams, and consecrated by degrees. But emphasis can be laid, throughout the process, on the need for flexibility of approach with a view to making the future graduates more adaptable to changing conditions, many of which cannot even be foreseen.

... To train future builders within a school of architecture alongside with future planners, future landscape architects, future environmental engineers, and, of course, future architects, is indeed a challenging task. If I had to sum up in a single formula the ultimate purpose of the new courses I would be tempted to say that we shall try to train a 'creative builder'. One who will have shared two years of common courses with his future colleagues; one who will have had to solve many problems of design in his studio work; one who will have a solid background in the scientific disciplines underlying the design and construction process; one who will, most of all, continue to share a common language with many members of the building team.

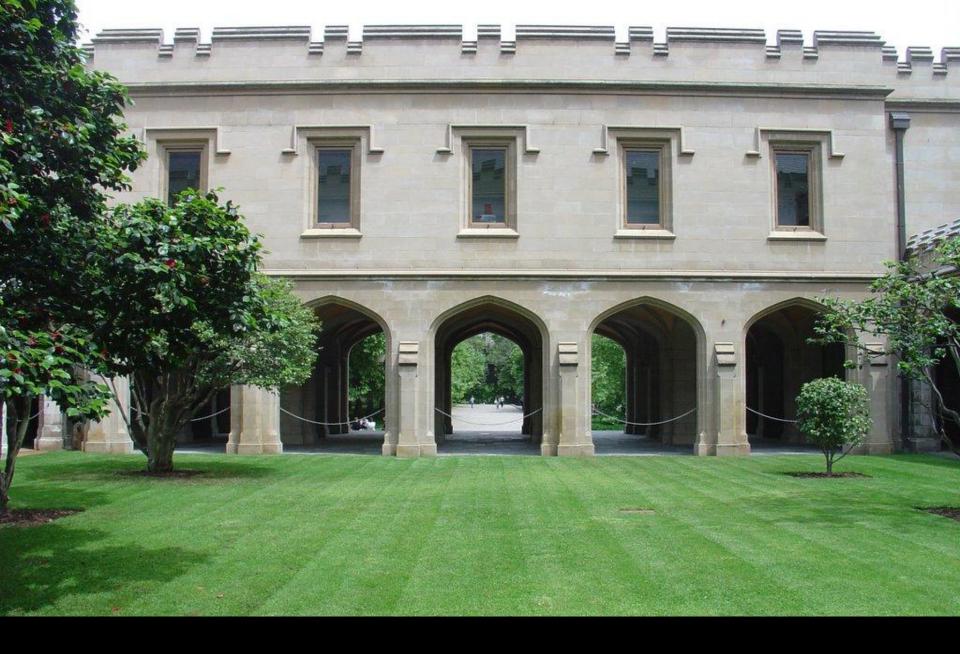
...we shall try to train a 'creative builder'.

... There should be no misunderstanding about it: we shall not attempt to produce an overall polyvalent man, who, as the French say, knows everything and nothing else. He will be a builder and not a half-baked architect or a second-rate engineer. He will, we hope, be proud of the contribution he can make, conscious at the same time of its uniqueness which requires a considerable degree of specialisation, and of its close relationship to other contributors which implies a lot of inter-disciplinary and inter-professional work. He will, we hope, be open to new ideas; he might even, we regret, encounter some difficulty in inserting himself in the most traditional sectors of his profession. By virtue of his training and because of his approach, he might find himself closer to the architect working on a development project, the engineer producing advanced structural designs, or the industrial designer creating new products and components than to his partners concerned with the daily administration of a project or with the procurement of building materials.



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Mechanics' tradition





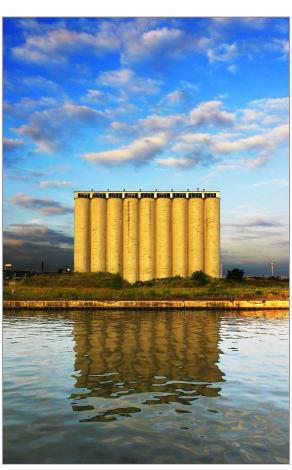
Mechanics' Institutes

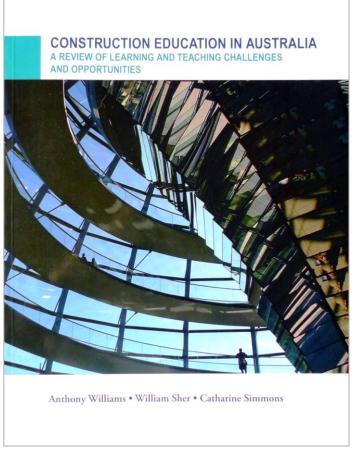


Technical colleges

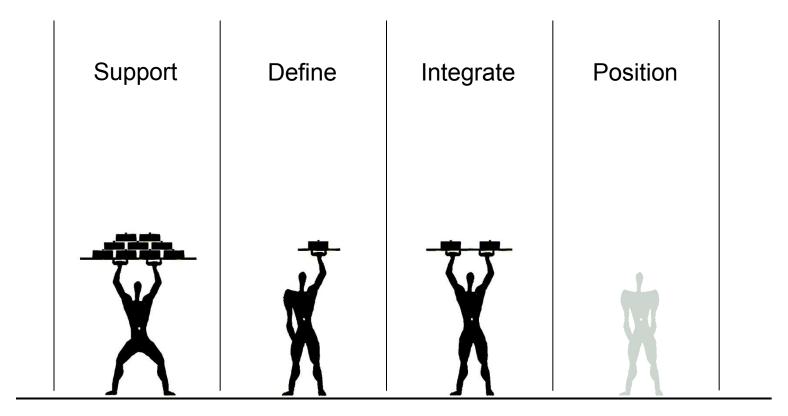


Dawkins Reform

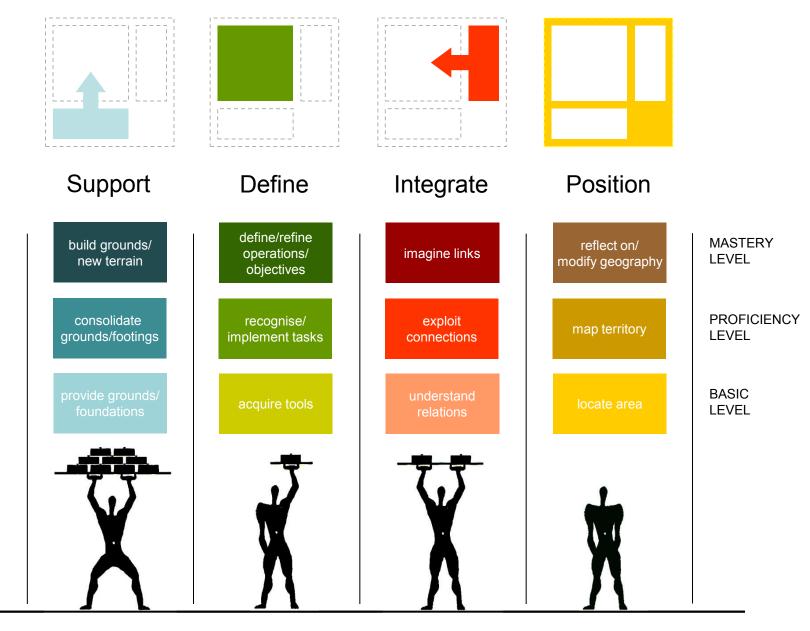




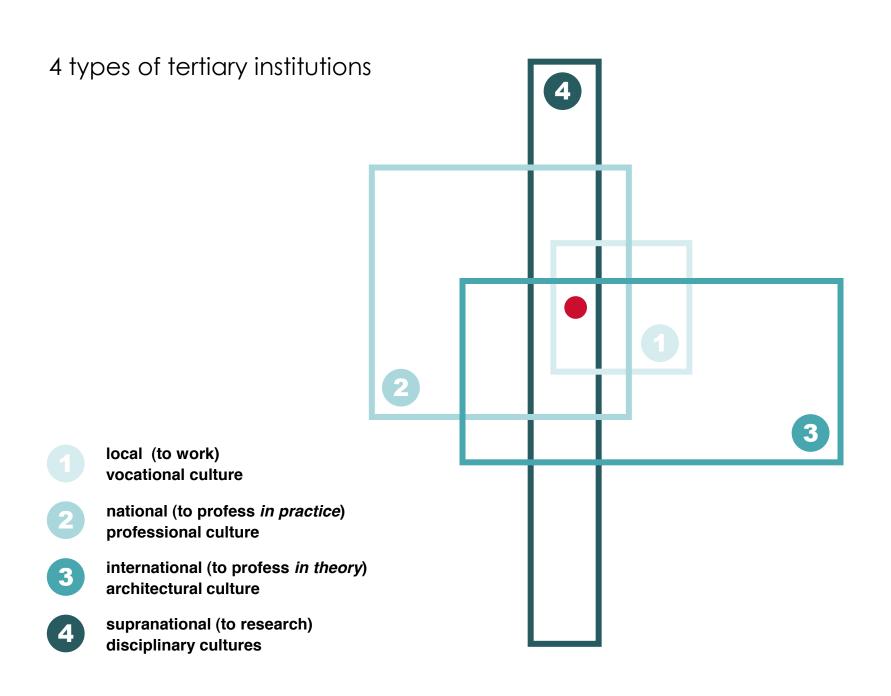


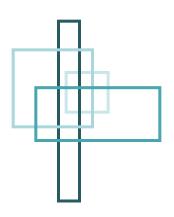


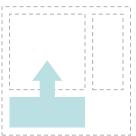
Types of functional (disciplinary) knowledge

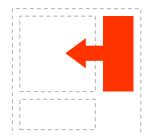


Types and degrees of functional knowledge within curricula











Support

Define

Integrate

Position

build grounds/ new terrain define/refine operations/ objectives

imagine links

reflect on/ modify geography

consolidate grounds/footings

recognise/ implement tasks

exploit connections

map territory

provide grounds/

acquire tools

understand relations

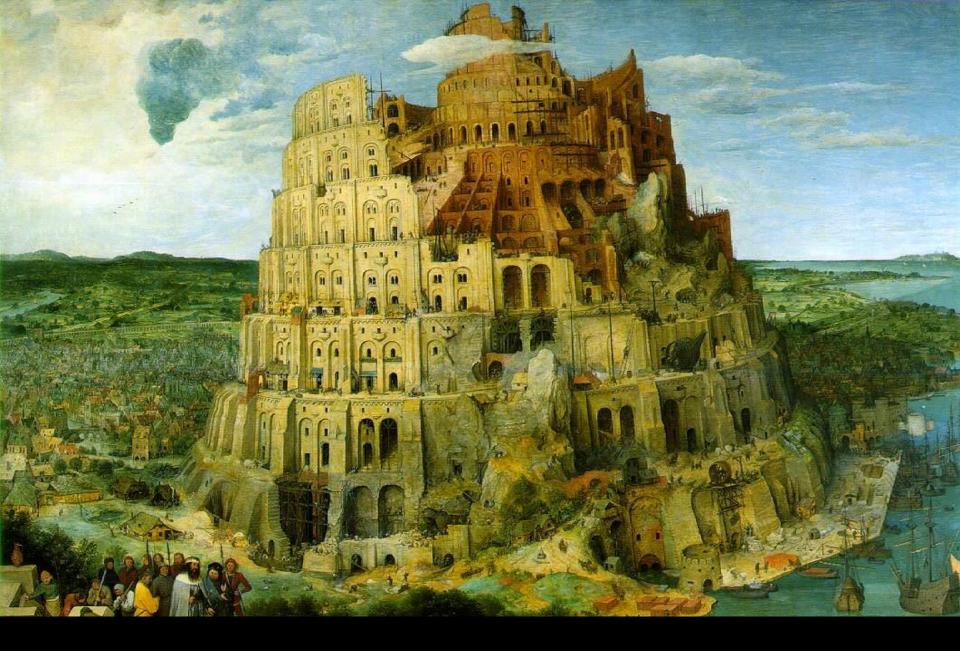
locate area



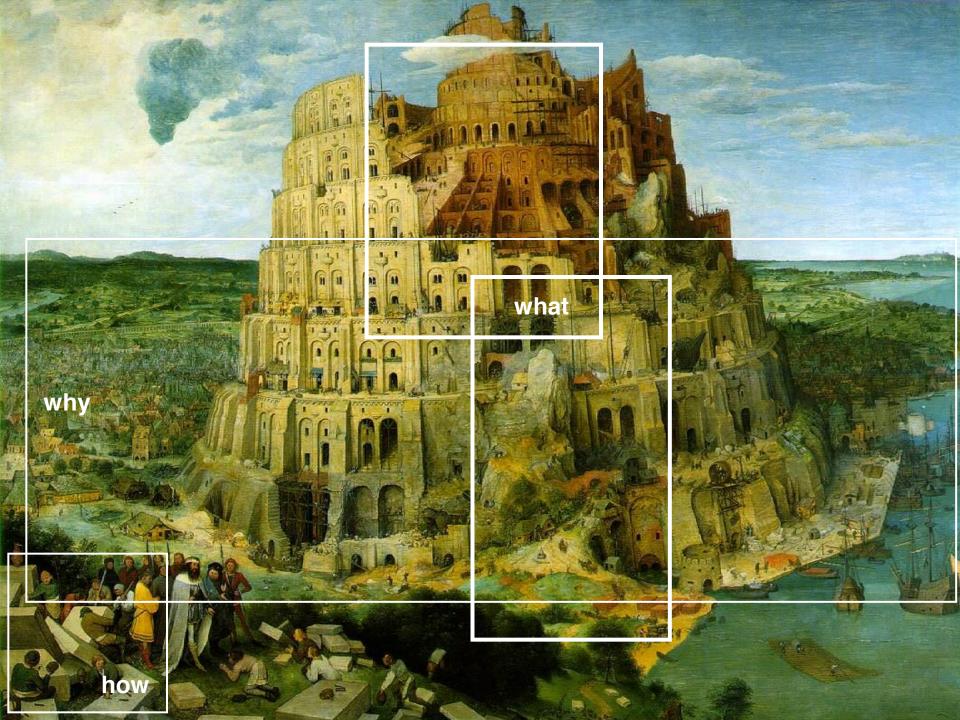


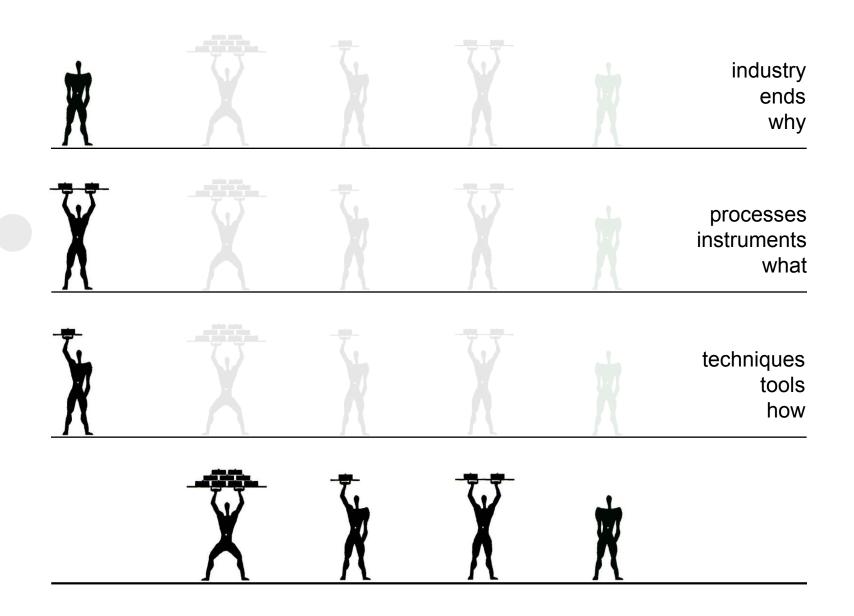


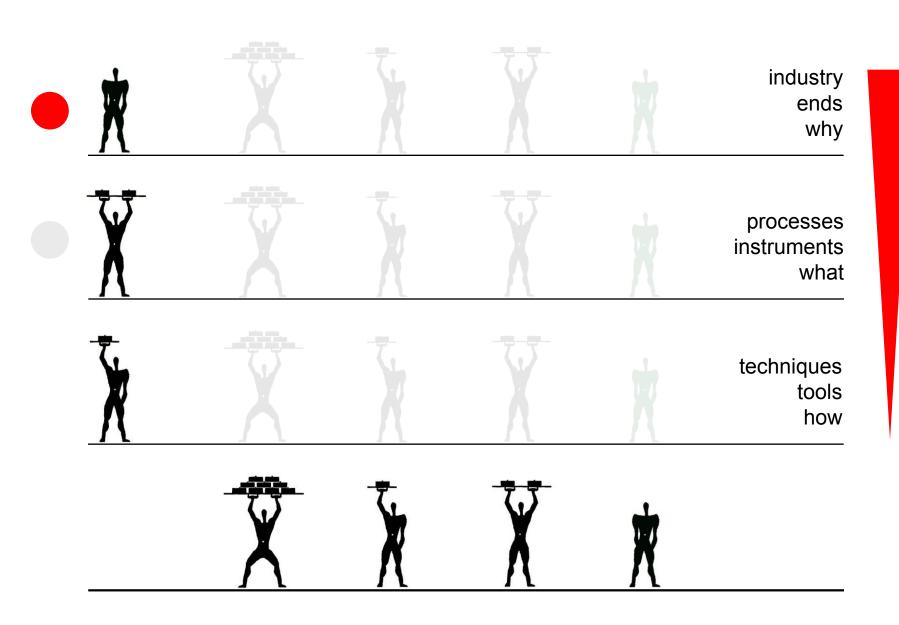




Industrial roles vs professional qualifications







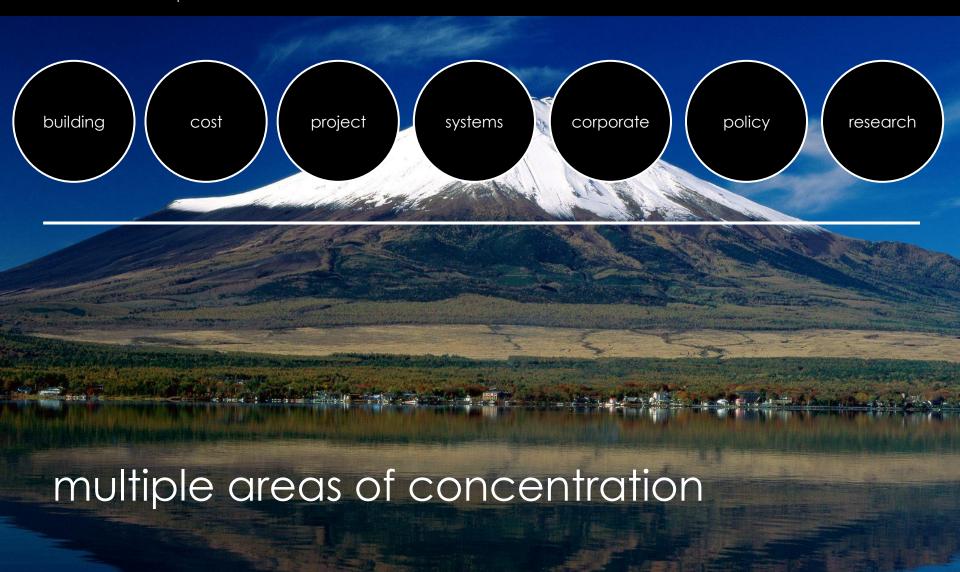


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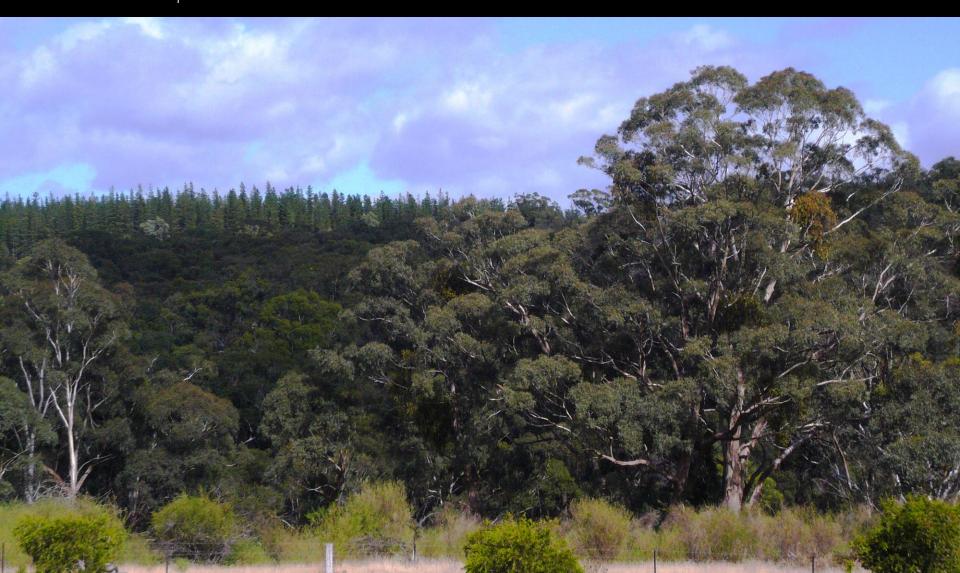


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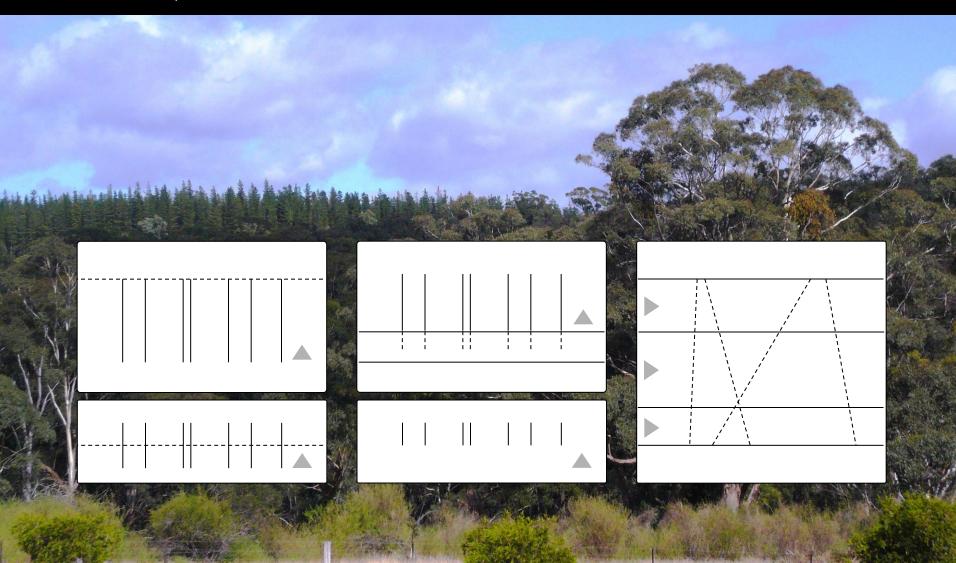


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