

A MAGAZINE ARTICLE

Task 1

1. Look at the first page of an article from the *Architecture Australia* magazine. Match its main elements with their names provided in the box.

body byline image caption deck/stand-first/kicker image headline section head

The image shows a page from the magazine 'Architecture Australia'. It features a 'Dossier' section titled 'New work for the unbuilt' with an introduction by Anthony Burke. There is a small image caption about the Peak Leisure Club, a main image of a building, and several columns of text. Arrows point from various parts of the page to empty boxes for labeling.

2. Read the article's deck. What is its function?

Task 2

1. Look at the deck from another article in the same magazine. Explain in your own words what the article is about.

Dossier

New into old

In this Dossier, we bring together a group of experts to discuss the value of heritage and memory in contemporary built works, within the context of urban densification and a changing climate. We examine Country as an ancient and living entity, overlaid with narratives to be incorporated into design. We explore the role of activists in saving significant buildings. We consider how the past can be re-imagined in residential practice. And we look at how we might best adapt the existing fabric of our cities to suit a post-COVID era.

2. Read the deck again. Do you know the meanings of the underlined verbs? What are they called? What is their function?

Task 3

1. Read the decks from other articles from the same magazine. Underline the reporting verbs.

Dossier

Heritage under threat: The role of activists

Community activists can be powerful advocates in the fight to protect buildings of unique social and cultural significance. Experienced architectactivists Christine Phillips and Tania Davidge consider recent campaigns – some of which are still in progress – to save valuable buildings across Australian cities. The Citizens for Melbourne gave the community a voice in the campaign to stop the demolition of Federation Square's Yarra Building.

Dossier

Reading Country: Seeing deep into the bush

Country and its deep past is a vital part of First Peoples' heritage. To respect this heritage and "keep everything in balance," built environment professionals must develop relationships with local communities who can narrate and interpret for each project. Danièle Hromek explains how she supports non-Indigenous practitioners to ensure that Country is at the heart of their designs.

Dossier

Making the most of life: The longevity bonus is a design issue

The 2020 Longevity by Design Challenge at The University of Queensland developed practical and implementable concepts for embracing longevity in our communities. Charrette leaders Rosemary Kennedy and Laurie Buys discuss ideas that arose from the process and visions for the future.

Dossier

Living longer, designing differently

We are living longer lives, and in more highly urbanized areas, than ever before. Guy Luscombe brings together experts in the field to envision a more age and dementia-friendly built environment that supports ageing in place, access to the natural environment, multigenerational interaction and diverse cultural practices. The decisions we make today will determine how we age in the future.

Dossier

Where do you want to live when you grow older?

How can architects ensure that the built environment meets the needs and facilitates the lifestyles of an ageing population? In introducing this dossier, Guy Luscombe considers the opportunities for architects to embed age-friendly design in order to create a "richer, more inclusive living environment for us all."

Dossier

Country, family, kin and community: Architectural considerations for Indigenous aged care

Although Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are a diverse population, Yim Eng Ng's research has found that aged care facilities designed around an Indigenous construct of wellbeing must take into account a number of common factors. Indigenous people are highly underrepresented in the Australian aged care system – a result of a lack of cultural understanding, appropriate spaces and safety. Yim Eng Ng's study of four facilities in Queensland suggests several practical responses that would enhance aged care environments for this sector.

Dossier

Tactics of reconstructing the past: Recent residential practice

Our houses are rarely an expression of a single point in time; rather, they demonstrate the passage of time and mark the ways we cohabitate with the past. Ashley Paine considers a number of houses and the strategies used by different architectural practices to design new works that respect their heritage contexts and celebrate their pasts, all in order to engage with the present and shape the future.

2. Do you know any other reporting verbs? List as many as you can remember. You can also look here for inspiration:

<https://www.ncl.ac.uk/academic-skills-kit/writing/academic-writing/reporting-verbs/>

Task 4

1. Read the text below, which is an abridged version of an article from the same magazine. Summarize its main points in your own words

Dossier

Post-pandemic cities: The great rest

Words by Philip Vivian

Cities are the physical manifestation of the human species. They represent the myriad of social, economic and political relationships in built form. In fact, with over 55 percent of the global population living in cities, they have become the defining characteristic of the twenty-first century. Cities continue to attract people with opportunities created through the benefits of agglomeration and the United Nations predicts that they will be home to 68 percent of the global population by 2050.

In 2020, however, cities experienced a population "flight," with New York reported to have lost 420,000 people, or approximately 5 percent of its population, as a result of COVID-19. The spread of the disease, aided by physical proximity, has created a flight to suburban and exurban retreats.

Will COVID-19 lead to macro changes to the city form? In the public domain there have been many positive temporary changes to the city. For example, local governments have created cycle lanes to support the increase in bike commuting brought on by avoidance of public transport. Car parking spaces are being replaced by outdoor dining settings to facilitate physical distancing measures as we begin to socialize again. Streets are being closed temporarily to create outdoor play spaces in support of public health initiatives. These changes are largely an acceleration of existing trends toward a post-automobile age. Perhaps they point to a future direction for cities after the pandemic? Having seen the benefits, let's hope that the public will support their retention as permanent modifications to our city's public realm.

Office and shops have been replaced by working from home and online shopping in response to government-enforced lockdowns. While the online version of these activities has boomed, the social interaction they provide is critical and will ensure their recovery. Today, as many offices remain well below capacity, there are predictions of the wholesale repurposing of vacant commercial buildings. Retail centres have also been hit hard, with many devoid of customers. In response, retailers are transitioning to smaller tenancies that focus on the brand experience rather than the act of purchasing. These pandemic-induced changes, however, reinforce existing trends in both sectors rather than predict their wholesale demise.

Meanwhile, cities have become eerie ghost towns. Poetic images of deserted streets in global cities from New York to Sydney present a post-apocalyptic vision of the death of the city. Of course, empty streets are a reflection of the vacated office buildings, hotels, shops, restaurants and public transport. While office landlords have been vigorously calling for a return to work, futurologists have been quick to predict the demise of the city.

So, will the pandemic end the 200-year trajectory of the growth of cities? Historically, we have seen cities, or parts thereof, abandoned before, yet each time this has created new opportunities and led to a reinvigoration of city life. But what is the future of cities after the pandemic? Will they recover and thrive or will the pandemic leave lasting fears of social interaction leading to long-term decline? For me, the question is not whether our cities will recover, but rather in what form.

Governments have taken on unprecedented debt to fuel the recovery, but how is it best spent and what will its impact be on the future city? Focusing expenditure on large-scale urban infrastructure creates massive employment today while building the city for future generations.

In order to maximize public benefit, we should consider what type of future society we want to build for. The pandemic has made us reconsider our priorities. The World Economic Forum has called for a "great reset" to achieve a more resilient, inclusive and sustainable world. Cities, in turn, are focusing on more humane environments designed around the diverse needs of people and their wellbeing. In the twenty-first century, we need to create more equitable cities, with social infrastructure delivering affordable housing, schools and hospitals. We need greener cities with more parks and open space. We need more pedestrian-friendly cities, with public space and squares for people. Finally, of course, we need more sustainable cities, powered by renewables with battery storage rather than fossil fuels.

These are the types of public and social infrastructure that will create more humane and liveable cities. With the pressure of economic recovery on governments, however, it will take an act of great citizenship to invest in the city for future generations. At times like these we would do well to recall the words of nineteenth-century architecture and social critic John Ruskin: "The measure of any great civilization is its cities and a measure of a city's greatness is to be found in the quality of its public spaces, its parks and squares."

2. Write a deck for this article.