

Master of Landscape Architecture

| Graduates of the Master of Landscape Architecture will be able to: | |
|--|--|
| 1. | demonstrate their understanding of landscape architectural design principles and methods; and the histories, technologies, precedents, and communications that have shaped the discipline. |
| 2. | describe how design decisions within a spatial scale can impact and inform strategies at other scales. |
| 3. | describe the application of sustainability or resiliency principles to a range of topics and scales from materials selection to strategic planning. |
| 4. | describe the role of licensure to the profession of Landscape Architecture, with reference to ethics, responsibilities, and liabilities. |
| 5. | interpret a variety of landscape precedents and literature, to perform a review of a technique, theory, or topic of interest. |
| 6. | aggregate information from many disciplines to achieve a holistic view of a landscape project. |
| 7. | develop a problem statement through research of the historical, ecological, cultural, and geographical influences on a site. |
| 8. | employ both manual and computational tools for artistic research and design development. |
| 9. | undertake independent research to produce a body of work which addresses a problem statement. |
| 10. | undertake iterative design processes and make decisions which account for multiple dimensions and perspective. |
| 11. | envision and critically evaluate design scenarios to address constraints and opportunities for synergy. |
| 12. | critique their own design work regarding economic, physical, and political feasibility. |
| 13. | articulate complex ideas verbally, accommodating the needs of specialist and non-specialist audiences. |
| 14. | produce clear drawn and rendered graphics to communicate ideas, systems, and processes. |
| 15. | produce digital or fabricated work to communicate design in three spatial dimensions or show sequential change over time. |
| 16. | demonstrate active listening, recognise the expertise of other professionals and alternative ways of knowing, including Traditional Ecological Knowledge. |
| 17. | advocate persuasively for integrated design practices to account for the needs of all human and non-human stakeholders to a development project. |
| 18. | produce written work about design and landscape issues, of a suitable quality for publication or public exhibition. |
| 19. | formulate strategies for fostering and satisfying intellectual curiosity in technical and creative aspects of their field. |
| 20. | design landscape as a continuum, including systems and networks that extend beyond site boundaries. |
| 21. | design to account for the inherent uncertainties associated with systems which evolve in form and function over decades. |
| 22. | develop effective working relationships and show interdisciplinary understanding and cooperation. |