

In 1996 Andrew Maynard received a Bachelor degree in Environment Design from the University of Tasmania and in 1998 he graduated with honours in a Bach-

Andrew Maynard elor of Architecture from the same University.

Between semesters in 1997 and 1998 Andrew worked for Allom Lovell Architects, Brisbane where he was involved in

numerous innovative heritage projects. Following his graduation in 1998 he travelled throughout the United States and Europe. Upon return to Australia Andrew joined Woods Bagot Melbourne where he was involved in the design of numerous, large projects throughout Australia and South East Asia. In 2000 he joined Six Degrees Architects undertaking residential, hospitality and institutional projects...

joined Charter Architects to work in the Richard Rogers Partnership on a collaborative urban design project.

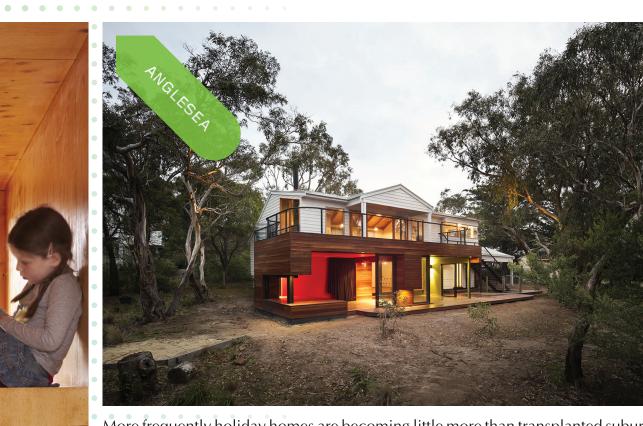
In 2001 Andrew travelled throughout the United States, Europe and parts of Thailand. While in London he

Upon return to Melbourne in 2002 Andrew went into private practice undertaking commercial and residential projects as well as numerous large international design competitions. And rew Maynard Architects has been published in journals such as the Architectural Record, Architectural Record, and the Architectural Record Recorview[London], Monument, Houses, A+T[Spain], Architecture Australia, Wallpaper[London] and Pol Oxygen.



Andrew Maynard Architects was established in 2002 following Andrew's receipt of the grand prize in the Asia Pacific Design Awards for his Design Pod. The core principles in the establishment of AMA was balance between built projects and broad polemical design studies. This is demonstrated in AMA's highly crafted built work and socio-politically based

concepts, both of which have been widely published and have garnered global recognition. Andrew Maynard Architects explores architecture of enthusiasm - AMA treats each project as a unique challenge, offering unique possibilities and prides itself in experimentation. All of AMA's designs are concept rich, left of centre and sustainability conscious; styles and singular themes are avoided. AMA specialises in ideas rather than building type, whether the project be a house in Fitzroy, a library in Japan, a protest shelter in Tasmania, a plywood bicycle or a suburb eating robot.



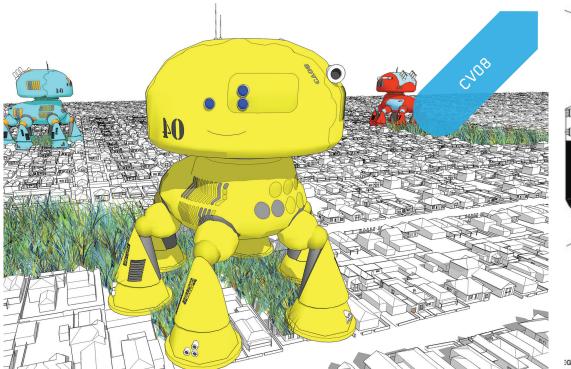
More frequently holiday homes are becoming little more than transplanted suburban ugliness; the great Australian tradition of the 'shack' is in danger of being superseded by bloated mansions with four bathrooms and all the trappings of modern life. With this project we wanted to celebrate the shack and have kept close to the original building's footprint to avoid taking over the rugged coastal block. Our clients came to us with a brief for 'much more room' for their aging family holiday home. Our response was a series of finely-crafted timber boxes nestled around the bulk of the existing house. The bedroom addition opens up the northern facade of the house to the rugged bush block, doing double duty as the roof becomes an expansive deck to extend the living space out into the treetops. Other additions include extra storage space and a glass-ceiling shower for more of those precious tree-top views.



The Vader House is an extension to a Victorian terrace in the dense innercity. The high boundary walls, built above existing height regulations long before such rules were created, permitted a non-standard height along the northern boundary. The roofline then abruptly turns to follow the dictated setback lines, resulting in a playful and telling interpretation of planning rules. All the new works surround an outdoor courtyard space which becomes the new centre of the house, accessed by a series of glass doors it is the opposite of the dark masonry-clad rooms of the old house. The refined palette of materials is subverted where volumes are removed to reveal the flesh inside - coloured bright red with glass tiles and joinery.



An extension to an existing three bedroom house in Fitzroy North to provide new living and kitchen space to a growing young family. Many of the design decisions were generated by the tight budget. The form is a simple box the strongest form an architect can achieve at a bargain basement price. Council requirements regarding overlooking which dictate a 75% opacity to second-storey spaces are resolved by UV stable stickers rather than expensive and elaborate screening. The tree supergraphic creates playful and ever-changing shadows across the interior spaces and is composed of images taken in the local park. Despite these challenges a double story, non-domestic scale space was achieved with a basic palette of materials.



The Australian suburb was born out of our dependance on the car. With Peak Oil rapidly approaching, the epoch of the automobile with soon come to an end and so will the Australian outer suburb. CV08 is a robot designed to consume the abandoned suburbs through its front two legs. It processes the materials and fires off compacted recycling missiles to awaiting recycling plants. CV08's middle legs and one rear leg follow the front legs to terraform the newly revealed earth with native Flora and Fauna. Vast stocks of the Flora and Fauna are stored within CV08 in carbonite sleep un-

• til they are required to colonise what was previously suburban wasteland.



ber of structures can secure the well- being of a large area of pristine The Styx Valley Forest is a pristine wilderness in south-western Tasmania, Australia. It is home to the tallest hardwood trees in the world averaging around 80-90 metres,

"One of Melbourne's most talked about and many of which are over 400 years old. Uncreative archifortunately the Styx Valley falls just outside tectural firms the protection zone and is now under attack from logging companies. Pol Oxyge

The Styx Valley Protest structure is designed to supplement an existng shelter hung in an old gum. The shelter is designed to attach itself to multiple trees, thereby directly securing 3 trees per structure from logging. Furthermore, the surrounding trees will pose a threat to the structure if felled. n this way a small num-

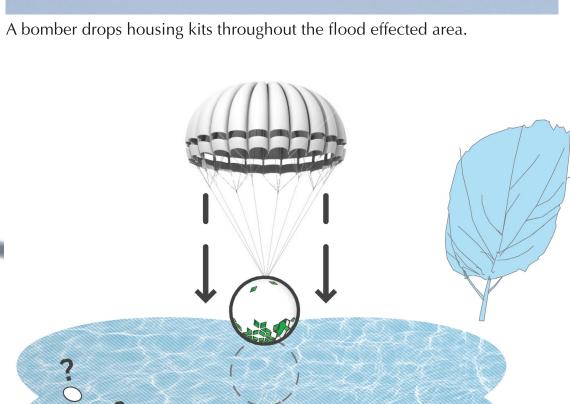
wilderness.





The Airdrop House uses standard military weapon delivery infrastructure to quickly deliver aid and housing without the need for

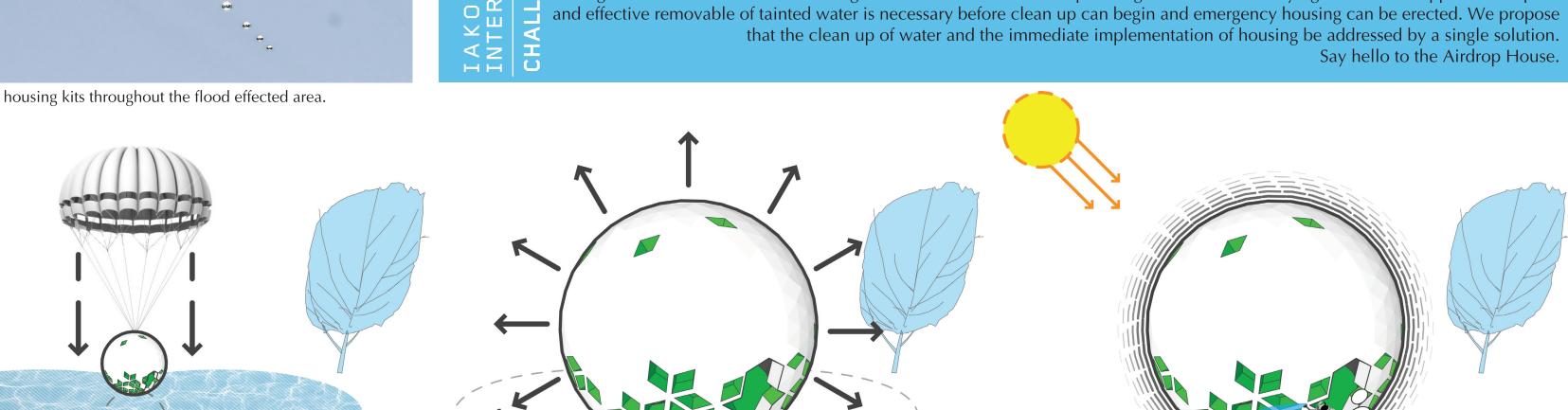
The Airdrop House en-route to a flood effected area.



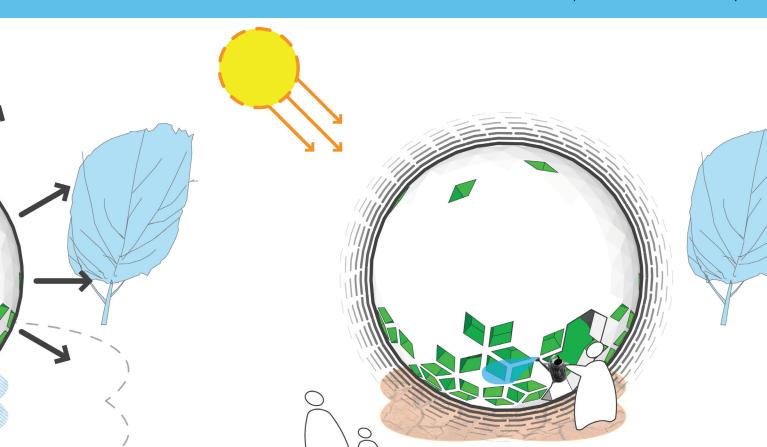
An airstrike of housing kits are dropped from a bomber. Each kit is roughly 1 metre in diameter. The house is weighted so that it lands in significant levels of imported manpower that requires an infrastructure all of the correct upright orientation. When the house hits the flooded area it immediately begins to draw water like a sponge.

Sadly temporary housing often becomes permanent housing therefore locals can begin to embellish and render further the house should

they wish to increase its longevity and connection to the local culture.



As the housing kit takes on water it expands and increases in volume. When the house is fully expanded, roughly 7 metres in diameter, it has removed much of the adjacent ground surface water.



and generous folks that do so much to ease suffering on a local level throughout our big blue world.

Say hello to the Airdrop House.

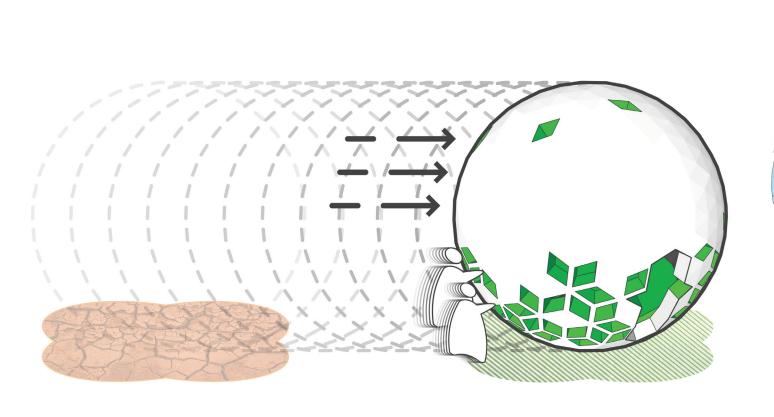
The recent disastrous floods in Pakistan have again illustrated that our most precious resource, water, can also be the cause of much suffering. With 1/3 of Pakistan flooded, 6 million people in urgent need of food aid and 722,000 homes damaged or destroyed there is an urgent responsibility for wealthy countries to help. Many would suggest, correctly, that what a disaster of this magnitude DOES NOT need is another idealistic architect proposing yet another over-simplified and poorly considered "architectural response". Unfortunately at AMA we are a pack of idealistic simpletons who can't avoid putting together stupid solutions to serious problems. At AMA

we also are deeply concerned about the suffering of others. As such we continue to donate to our favourite charity Medecins Sans Frontieres, an amazing global organisation providing aid through direct local action. We hope that you enjoy our short fiction about

suffering caused by flooding. We also ask that when you have finished here you jump on www.msf.org and donate to the amazing

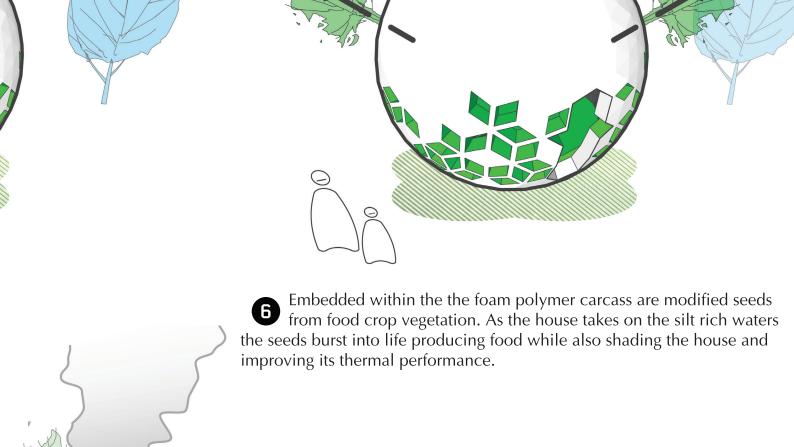
During a flood event water forces sewage and waste into the streets spreading disease and destroying fresh water supplies. The quick

If parts of the structure have not completely expanded, the users can simply pour water on the area until it fully expands. Subsequently, as the house dries it hardens, offering durability and permanence.



The lightweight foam polymer structure of the house allows locals to move the house to more convenient locations and orientations.

The house can be rendered in available local materials, however rudimentary, in order to further waterproof and increase durability.



Each pod can be customised to allow different functions. These can be assembled together to form complex local centres.

