

ECLAS 2023

10. - 13. September/ BRNO - LEDNICE - CZECH REPUBLIC



LABYRINTH OF THE WORLD

LANDSCAPE CROSSROADS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS - CONFERENCE GUIDE

ECLAS

EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
SCHOOLS

● Mendel
● University
● in Brno
●

10. - 13. September 2023/BRNO - LEDNICE - CZECH REPUBLIC

LABYRINTH OF THE WORLD

Landscape Crossroads

Book of Abstracts - Conference Guide
ECLAS 2023
Jiří Dohnal - Barbora Dohnalová eds.

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About the conference

The ECLAS 2023 conference in Brno, Czech Republic, issues from the topics of the 2022 and 2021 ECLAS conferences. The discussion on the current global changes and their impact on landscape architecture revolves around a multitude of layers, overlapping and intersecting and leading us to many crossroads.

Crossroads of time, space, mind, and humanity

We feel a need to identify the main crossroads together. Those on which we have to make decisions: Which turn to take and which direction to follow in the labyrinth of the world? How to further develop our discipline? How to formulate research topics for the future? How to innovate teaching?

400 years in Comenius' Labyrinth

In 2022 – at a time when we were preparing the conference, we commemorated the 430th anniversary of John Amos Comenius, a philosopher, writer, scientist, teacher and a visionary thinker who had reformed the world of education for the centuries to come. His book Labyrinth of the World and Paradise of the Heart was written exactly 400 years ago. The chaotic world that he had pictured in it appears to be a reality. The changes we are living now seem to be faster, more intense, more dramatic, and very complex. We solve global issues, but are we aware about the struggles at local levels? Which solutions proved to work, and which did not?

Trust in landscape architecture

We feel the words imbalance, insecurity, and threats resonating very strongly within each of us. We have no idea about the turns the global happenings will take and in which direction they will evolve. But what we do know for certain is that landscape architecture is indispensable for the quality and resilience of the space we share. In collaboration with other disciplines, landscape architecture is able to offer original ideas, visionary solutions, and effective innovations. Landscape architecture integrates the aspect of time, the natural phenomena of the place, the inner world of imagination, identities of local communities as well as architecture, technologies and infrastructure. This gives hope for our landscapes. We can meaningfully connect all of the mentioned into one highly functional and sustainable whole. And there is the power of an inner and outer beauty that is accessible to all people without distinction. There are many examples of good practice and approaches – let's share them!

At the crossroad

The conference in Brno is designed around the concept of crossroads within the labyrinth of the world. The title of each crossroad defines its content, which is only briefly indicated using some strong contradictions and keywords. All crossroads are open to your interpretation. The conference proceedings will eventually act as a survey covering some of the most important landscape architecture issues, their core aspects and examples of solutions as a result of a specific research through conference.

Our crossroad questions

What are the critical crossroads of landscape architecture in your country?

What are the directions and possibilities available to you?

Which proved good, and which did not? Where are the no-gos?

Which effective and functional steps can we offer to address the phenomena of a global crisis?

Are we addressing these key topics in our creative work, in teaching, and in research?

1 Crossroads of time

The factor of time

... continuity of landscapes x their planning and design, protection x adaptation (historic gardens, landscapes, monuments, urban zones), sustainable future of degraded land (agricultural, after disasters) x natural landscape, anticipation of global and local changes (climate, landscape, cities, society) and preparation for them (adaptation, resilience, new technologies, methods) – Green Deal, planned x spontaneous planting (succession), spaces before x after COVID-19, co-evolution, temporality x sustainability ...

2 Crossroads of space

The site

... identity x uniformity (Genius of the place), shrinking cities x urban sprawl, private x public space (borders), segregation and safety, (in)visible town and landscape infrastructure, site-specific x global design, the impact of media and economy, gentrification and suburbanization, contemporary specific problems of different types of spaces (streets, squares, parks, riversides, allotment gardens, brownfields, vague terrain, ...) and their solutions (examples).

3 Crossroads in mind

Thinking and feeling.

... personal freedom and individuality in designing and using space x experienced patterns, professional ethics x prevailing values of society, impatience to wait x slowness in processing, emotions x facts in decision making, global aesthetics x local art, religious manifestation in towns and landscapes, influence of art thinking on contemporary landscape architecture, landscape architecture in the real x virtual x imagination world, looking for Paradise of the Heart (acc. J. A. Comenius). Beauty ...

4 People on crossroads

Society on the move.

... traditional public space x new social needs, transport infrastructure in the city and countryside x pedestrian accessibility, local people x tourists, participation process x planner (project team), contemporary pilgrimage x cultural heritage, migration of people x segregated localities, shared and caring (healing) open space x abandoned (barren), between sociology and landscape architecture. Together ...

5 Crossroads in research and teaching

What and how?

What is the relationship between academic research, professional practice and teaching of landscape architecture? How should the landscape architecture school of the 21st century teach its students?

... academic teaching process x needs of professional practice, new teaching methods x traditional methods, transformative learning, contemporary x new necessary learning goals and competences, theoretical research x implementation in legislation and practice, interdisciplinary approach, local research themes, research through designing process, conference as a research project ...

Crossroads in practice

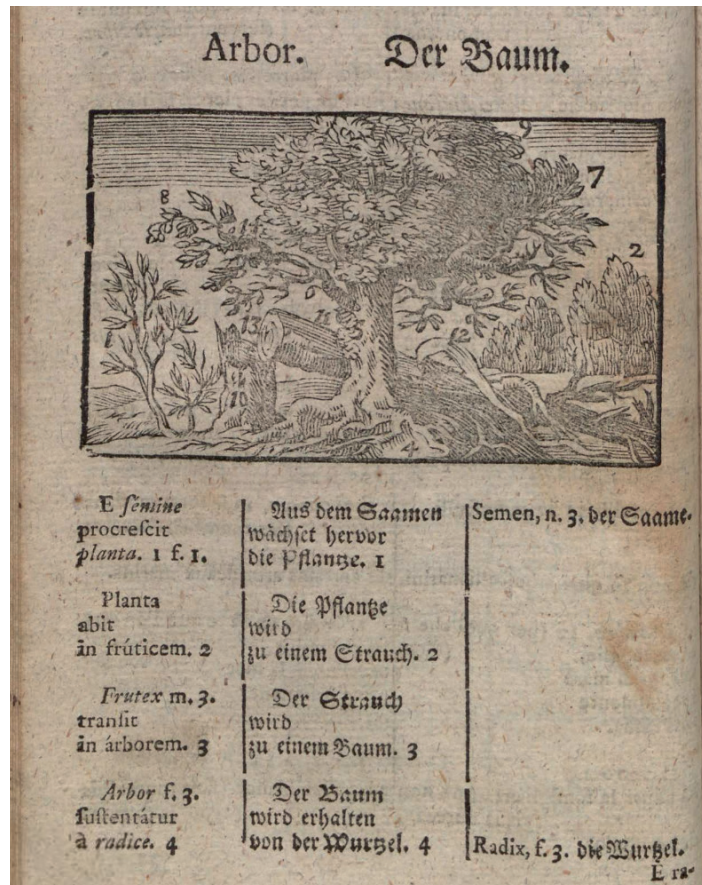
Overlapping. Special sessions without a number, invited in each core session mentioned above.

Examples of good practice, synergetic approaches that will show a new direction across the labyrinth. Original realised or planned solutions and ideas. With a commentary on how they are incorporated into the legislative.

The doctoral colloquium Orbis Pictus is a space for miscellaneous pictures of research topics and opinions of students.

Orbis pictus – Visible World in Pictures (acc. J. A. Comenius: Orbis sensualium pictus, 1658) was the first interactive educational encyclopaedia in the world. The book represented the medieval world known at the time by means of pictures with an explanatory commentary.

The ECLAS Doctoral Colloquium 2023 should become a similarly illustrative space for sharing contemporary research topics. Let's co-create a representative overview of your research topics and compare research methodologies. Which path have you choosed at your methodology crossroad? What have others, dealing with the same/similar topic, chosen?



Johannes Amos Comenius: Orbis pictus (1658) - originally an illustrated Latin textbook, later a dictionary.

The way out of the labyrinth: Comenius as an inspiration for contemporary teaching practice

Dr. Eva Žallmannová

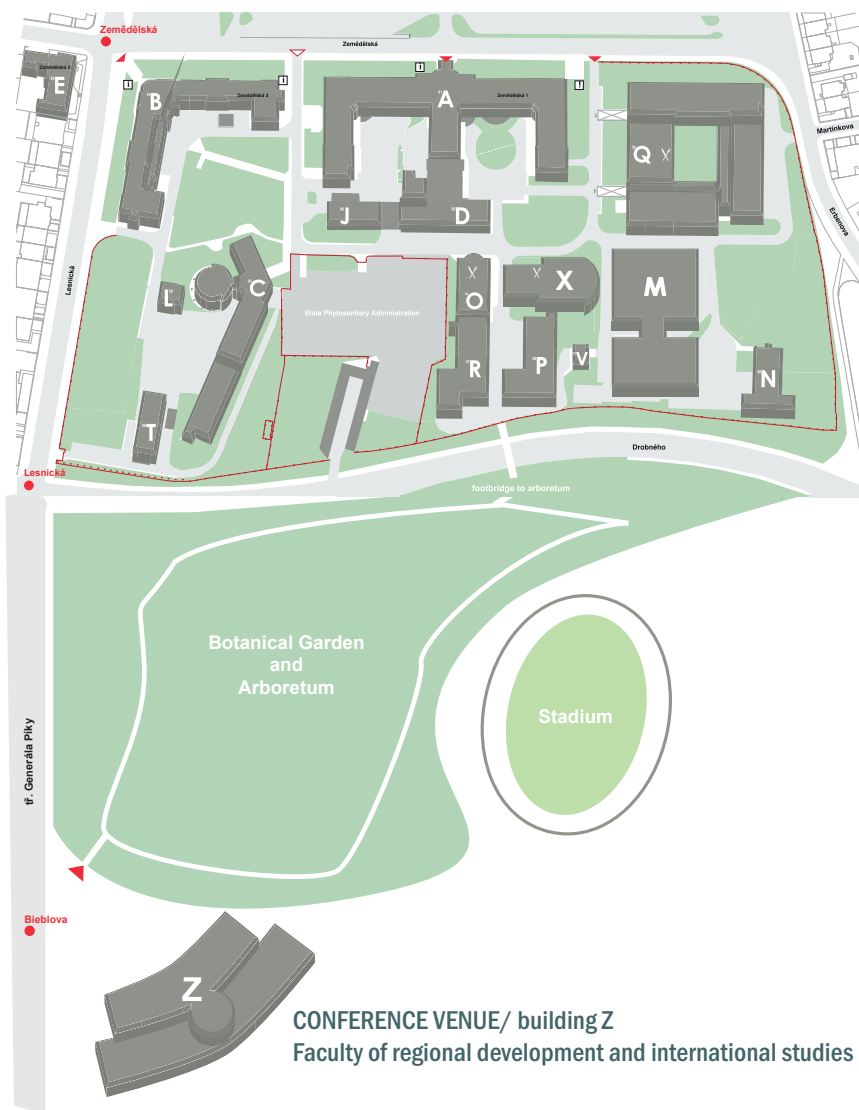
Department of Landscape Planning, Faculty of Horticulture, Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic

John Amos Comenius was a 17th century philosopher, theologian, and most of all, a teacher. He formulated the ideas on how to teach young children and spark in them the interest in learning. He understood curiosity and the need to learn as the basic human needs – a revolutionary approach in his era. The pedagogical concepts he laid down have become the fundament of teaching practice. The paper aims to present the man behind that incredible achievement the outcomes of which we take for granted nowadays; and not just as a genius of his time, but also as an original out-of-the-box thinker, gifted observer, storyteller and a witty commentator of the everyday life in the 17th century, which, in his texts, does not seem to be very different from the world we are living now.

One of his key texts is the Labyrinth of the World and Paradise of the Heart, a satirical allegory and jewel of Baroque literature. It presents the world as a labyrinth through which the narrator navigates with the help of guides who expose him to different situations. His task is to observe various occupations pursued by people he meets along the way to ultimately choose one to become when coming out of the labyrinth.

The study of landscape architecture is just like Comenius' Labyrinth; our is a multi-faceted one. During the course of the study, landscape architecture student gets an opportunity to try out different jobs and the role of the teacher is very much like that of the guides through Comenius' labyrinth: our students are faced with a similarly difficult task. Not just being packed with timeless truths and advice that can still come useful although being 400 years old, the text is unbelievably funny and would serve as a light-hearted opener for the conference.

Mendel University in Brno – ECLAS 2023 Conference Venue



I informační panel areálu MENDELU
information board, MENDELU

▲ vjezd do areálu
drive way to the campus

▲ vstup do areálu
entrance to the campus

X občerstvení
buffet

● zastávka MHD
tram stop

Landscape Architecture study program at MENDELU Faculty of Horticulture has the oldest tradition among the other Landscape Architecture study programs of other universities in the Czech Republic. Whilst the tradition of horticultural teaching in Lednice dates back to the 19th century, the study program similar to what Landscape Architecture is today, was established in 1947 at precursor of MENDELU - University of Agriculture in Brno.

MENDELU Faculty of Horticulture offers Landscape Architecture study program in bachelor's degree (standard length of study 4 years, academic degree Bc. – bachelor), follow-up master's degree (standard length of study 2 years, academic degree Ing. arch. – engineer architect – equal to master of science), and doctoral (standard length of study 4 years, academic degree Ph.D.).

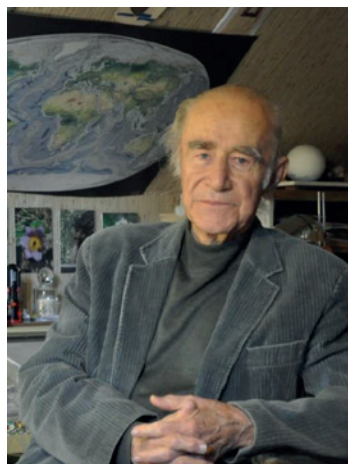
The first two years of the bachelor's course take place in Brno. There the students practically encounter the discipline and obtain theoretical knowledge of all the sciences required for later intensive creative work in the higher grades. From the third year of the bachelor's course, the study takes place at the faculty campus in Lednice. Lectures are combined with frequent excursions in the Czech Republic and abroad, practical fieldwork and surveys at model locations, self-study of the plant collections within the school grounds and the Lednice chateau park, and a professional experience, both within the campus and in landscape architecture studios.

The graduates work mainly as planners and designers in landscape architecture and architecture studios; after 3 years of practice and passing of an authorization exam with the Czech Chamber of Architects, they can start working as independent and authorized landscape architects. They can also work in public administration authorities, nature protection or heritage conservation authorities.

IVAR OTRUBA

Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic

The award is dedicated to the late Professor Ivar Otruba, an influential figure in landscape architecture in Czechia and Europe. His extensive body of project work, including contributions to European landscape architecture, showcases his remarkable impact on the field. Professor Otruba played a pivotal role in establishing landscape architecture as a recognized profession in the Czech Republic through his dedication to teaching, scholarship, and service. Despite facing turbulent times in his career, he persevered for nearly 50 years, leaving a lasting mark on Czech landscape architecture in education, research, publishing, and professional practice. The nomination received widespread support from influential figures in the Czech landscape architecture community, with endorsements from various institutions. Notably, the timing of the award coincides with the ECLAS conference to be held in Brno, adding significance to the recognition of Professor Ivar Otruba's invaluable contributions.

**Outstanding Lifetime Achievement Award****JÓNA GUÐRÚN**

Agricultural University of Iceland, Iceland

Jóna is a deserving award candidate with notable leadership in student organizations, community service projects, and initiatives, acknowledged by awards from the Planning Association of Iceland and the Association of Icelandic Landscape Architects. Her work as an Accessibility Representative in Borgarbyggð reflects her commitment to public access and sustainability, demonstrated through projects like the Port of Grunðarfjörður landing quayside and Skorrðalsvatn floating dock walkway. Her Bachelor thesis on solar shading and urban planning in Reykjavík, Copenhagen, New York, and Toronto further exemplifies her research and environmental understanding. Jóna's creative portfolio, encompassing diverse skills, draws acclaim, with multiple prize-winning projects enhancing her candidacy for the outstanding bachelor student award.

Outstanding Bachelor Student Award**ELOISE MERCER**

Edinburgh College of Art, United Kingdom

Eloise Mercer is an exceptional candidate for the award, evident from her outstanding portfolio, particularly her exploration of the Vatnajökull Glacier as a post-glacial landscape with botanical gardens. Her work delves into future ecologies and adaptable landscape inhabitation, showcasing creativity and imaginative graphics. Additionally, Eloise's biographical sketch reflects her philosophical design approach and experience as a market gardener and farm assistant with a focus on regenerative practices. Her upcoming publication on the myth of the mountain as a 'wilderness' landscape further exemplifies her potential to inspire other students to publish their works. Combining knowledge from her landscape architecture and previous education, Eloise displays sensitivity to environmental issues and tackles complex challenges with a long-term perspective. Her artistic background enhances her creativity, making her a remarkable candidate for the outstanding master student award.

Outstanding Master Student Award**Labyrinths and hybrids: design for a different planet****Labyrinths and hybrids**

Looking at the long past, when climates have changed before, may help us learn lessons of restraint in resource consumption and for adaptation. Both the maze and the labyrinth have acted as physical manifestations of choice, acceptance and entanglement in human cultural history – mazes using a path or network of paths, labyrinths as a complicated and interconnected set of spaces (according to Herodotus in 500 BCE, who first wrote down the term “labyrinth” about an Egyptian building with a sprawling complex of interconnected rooms). The blurring of lines between the two, maze and labyrinth, reflects a strange rush to the treatment of both as paths - instead of interconnected spaces that could be occupied, for ceremonies of bull leaping and celebration in the case of the Cretan labyrinth at least. How did the Cretan maze become populated by a murderous, ravenous creature, a hybrid with a bull's head and a man's body?

Hybrid creatures have been represented for 30,000 years in human culture, often as representations of a question – “what will happen next?” The lion man, lamashu (lion woman), lion-like kings (from Ashurbanipal to today's Dutch football fans), Mesopotamian lamasu (bulls with heads of men or women), the riddling of the sphinx (with a man's or woman's head and lion's body, often with wings), the Minotaur, Frankenstein's monster, angels, and us – since we now are acutely aware of ourselves and the viral, fungal and bacterial lives that live inside of us and travel in and out of our bodies in a maze-like biological and physical environment.

The Mesopotamian god Enki (and water goddess Inanna) and his celebration of life originating underground, in groundwater are appealing to me, as a geologist. The belief that our lives begin underground in the water that fills tiny pore spaces in soil and rocks says so much.

**KRISTINA HILL**

Institute for Urban and Regional Development, UC Berkeley, USA

Kristina Hill studies the climate drivers as well as design strategies for urban adaptation to coastal flooding and climate change. She uses groundwater mapping and adaptation pathways to develop urban design alternatives for the wide range of situations where seawalls and levees won't work to prevent flooding, because groundwater will rise as sea level rises. Her focus is on protecting low-income and minority communities that are vulnerable to health impacts from legacy contamination being mobilized in groundwater, long before rising groundwater causes surface flooding. Kristina has contributed to adaptation plans for a diverse group of US cities, several US agencies, and the Rockefeller Foundation. She edited the 100th anniversary issue of the journal of the Ecological Society of America in 2015 on the topic of climate change and infrastructure, has published in a wide range of journals and anthologies, and been featured in a documentary about urban flooding (the “Sinking Cities” PBS documentary and the “Hidden Brain” podcast on NPR). Most recently, her work is being used by the UNEP Finance Initiative to guide investments in cities and has changed statewide policy for managing contaminated sites in California. Her PhD is from Harvard University, and she is Director of the Institute for Urban and Regional Development at UC Berkeley, which includes graduate programs in urban design and real estate development. Kristina teaches both design and planning courses, and her current book project is about adaptation to rising seas in cities.

Labyrinths and hybrids

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The Mesopotamian god Enki (and water goddess Inanna) and his celebration of life originating underground, in groundwater are appealing to me, as a geologist. The belief that our lives begin underground in the water that fills tiny pore spaces in soil and rocks says so much about the landscape of these first human beings to experience rapid sea level rise in cities. Living with rising groundwater, rivers escaping their levees to flood some towns and isolate others. Gilgamesh choosing to be buried under the river itself. Living with a pandemonium of hybrid, entangled forms life as the landscape outside the river valleys dried and became desert and lions looked for food in the urban valleys. Living with infectious diseases that spread quickly in these first cities. Living with floods (courtesy of the Bull of Heaven). Living thousands of years in a radically changing landscape, somehow keeping most cities going through the changes. Living with images of strong women and strong men – up to the early European Cretan age, that the ancient Greek misogynists characterized as Minoan, after a male king, when archaeologists think both women and men were honored as leaders.

Centuries of Greek chthonic gods and goddesses with tragic stories, like Sisyphus or Medusa, followed - instead of the celebration of chthonic life that Enki represented in Mesopotamia. And yet these civilizations represent a model of sustainability, when seen from the vantage point of the present and the fragility of our political, health and economic systems that have lasted a few hundred years, not more.

Design for a different planet

On our new planet, the dimension of geographic distance has collapsed (covid). And the dimension of future time has collapsed (scenarios linking the present to the future, in pairs – based on what happens today, we will live in a different future). Our world today (it’s governance and economic systems, not our individual choices at the supermarket) will shape radically different futures for thousands of years. Seas will probably be 1.2-1.8 feet higher by 2050 – in only 30 years. We have expected to build dikes to protect ourselves, but as the Dutch know, the groundwater will also rise and transform our coastal cities from the bottom up. Ghosts from the past will literally flow among us, as buried contamination in soil rises into underground pipes and eventually to the surface. Pumping many urban “fill” soils will lead to sinking, putting us lower in relation to the sea. Foundations designed for fresh groundwater will be corroded by saltwater, long before the people notice who live in those buildings. The strategy of staying in place with conventional designs is certain to fail.

The opposite strategy is also difficult. Moving cities back means pulling up our old pipes, tunnels and polluted soils, or poisoning the nearshore environment of oceans, where many types of fish and shellfish are born or grow to adulthood. A toxic soup of rusted pipes, concrete basements and distorted hydrology. An era of tragic losses, coming faster and faster. (We have an opportunity here to learn from the Native Hawai’ian history of having a seaside place of compassionate refuge from punishment, and their sense that it’s not the loss of the land that matters – because future people and places can be consecrated as zones of compassion. For them (and us?) it’s not about tragic losses, it’s about cultural systems of consecration that bring new people and places into memory, into service. With all that we’re learning as a result of reconsidering colonialization, maybe part of the European diaspora in North American will come back to Europe – would you want that?

Drawing on measures - digital literacy for aesthetic and scientific integration in landscape design

We live in the urban century. In the last 100 years, territories have undergone a massive mutation to accommodate human activities. Beyond the built environment of city and infrastructure, this transformation is foremost materialized as a juxtaposition of topographic shapes that have significantly altered the soil and the water cycle. With human action on the landscape surpassing all historical precedent, there is an urgent need to train the critical thinking of designers. To develop resilient environments for urbanized territories, a proficiency for topographic design should be integrated with both environmental science and society. Such proficiency can be built through a digital literacy in landscape design. However, current digital methods are based on principles introduced in the 1960s and often fail to grasp the spatial complexity of the environment. The result is simplistic and fragmented planning that results in places lacking in identity, aesthetic and ecological quality for urban life. In contrast, it would be possible to design solutions that better respond to both site-specific qualities and a holistic context by drawing on the formal and dynamic essence of the environment. Such a topological approach uses laser scanning technology to produce a three-dimensional model. The virtual model of the site is then used as a scaling tool between reality and imagination, and broadens the design vocabulary by coupling physical and dynamic aspects. This innovative approach helps to broaden the scientific repertoire of the design practice, which is faced with rapidly growing challenges such as flooding and urban heat islands.

The use of digital tools and methods, such as surveying, virtualization and modeling, can strengthen the capability to handle space for means to design: an „art of the place“ capable of dealing with the physical, symbolic and functional state of the environment. The pivots of this digital education are intuitive and set out digital approaches and methods. Firstly, polymathic

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



PHILIPP RW URECH

Dr. Sc., ETH Zurich, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zürich / Future Cities Laboratory Global, Switzerland

Dr. Philipp URECH is head of the Large-scale Virtualization and Modeling Lab (LVML) at the ETH Zurich and founder of the design practice TOPOSTUDIO GmbH. He currently teaches at the department of Architecture and conducts research on Resilient Blue-Green Infrastructures at the Chair of Prof. Adrienne Grêt-Regamey. He received his doctorate from ETH Zurich based on his research on novel digital design methods at the Future Cities Laboratory Global in Singapore. He has taught at the Technion in Haifa, SUTD in Singapore, and UCLouvain in Brussels.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

skills need to be strengthened in order to further integrate the study of landscape, urban planning, ecology and sociology, and to substantiate the science in the art of the project. Digital simulation of dynamic events, e.g., in hydrology, can be understood as an algorithm that delegates engineering skills. The algorithm contains equations that have been validated beforehand by an acted comparison between the physical and virtual worlds. This enables architects to choose the algorithms best suited to the case in question, and to implement its scientific basis, without having to possess a pro-found theoretical knowledge of the subject. Then, critical thinking requires a cross-scalar approach in terms of space and orders of magnitude, in order to relate the detail to the global. Artificial intelligence will play a key role in this relationship of scales, whose interlocking rules escape us. The inter-scalar rules that apply to a place or an event are fluid, as they are fed by varied, potentially ambivalent and contradictory information. Exploiting this data will enable us to better respond to the singularities of a place. Finally, digital models should strengthen creativity and aesthetics to help maintain the meaning and identity of the place. Designing in the Anthropocene means responding to places that are strongly influenced by human action, and that have inherited their form from an accumulation of activities over time. Every environment, however banal and transitory, is imbued with antecedent creation, whose logic a project can integrate with appropriate digital tools.

Horses, people, landscape. More than just a sentimental relationship for the 21st century.

Humanity is losing the living essence of relationships between people, farm animals and landscape. Until recently a natural, true and full relationship, it has become a rare and disappearing value. Using the examples of generously architecturally composed landscape concepts of state or aristocratic stud farms I will present the disappearing relationships between horses, people, and the landscape. I will demonstrate a loss of planetary significance taking place without us being aware of it.

The positive role of a landscape architect and landscape architecture is paramount. Our profession can understand this, argue, and propose change. The lecture will issue from my original comparative study that served as a basis for the argumentation and advocacy supporting the inclusion of a specific place on the UNESCO list of natural and cultural heritage.



TOMÁŠ JIRÁNEK

Ing. et Ing., practicing Landscape Architect; senior assistant at the Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Horticulture, Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic

Tomáš Jiránek has graduated at MENDELU Brno as forest engineer (1993) and landscape architect (1998). Practicing licensed landscape architect, member of the Czech Chamber of Architects. Until 2002, designer and founder of the Landscape Administration at the National Stud in Kladruhy nad Labem. Since 2000, founder and owner of New Visit architectural and landscape studio in Hradec Králové. Member of the Scientific Board of the Minister of Culture for the Cultural and Historical Heritage of the Czech Republic. Author of Comparative study of stud farm landscapes around the world and a member of "Documentation for the nomination of the landscape for breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses at Kladruhy nad Labem in UNESCO" team entered on the UNESCO list in 2019. Holder of several national awards in architecture and construction design: The European Garden Award 2022 – Design of a contemporary architecture – competition organized by The European Garden Heritage Network – EGHN. Teacher and member of Landscape Architecture Department at Mendel University in Brno, Faculty of Horticulture.

Personal motto: City – People – Landscape: A wounded relationship that requires responsible and holistic approach from architects.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

ECLAS 2023 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE: OVERVIEW

The programme schedule may be changed. Updated 2023-09-08.

Sunday 10th September **DAY 1**

VENUE: Faculty of regional development and international studies MENDELU
address: tř. Gen. Píky 7

12:30 – 16:45
14:00 – 17:00
16:00 – 19:00
17:00 – 19:00

Ph.D. colloquium (Faculty of regional development and international studies, Z6)
Le:Notre Institute meeting (Z5)
ExCo meeting (Faculty of regional development and international studies, Z9)
Schola ludus for LA (Botanical garden and arboretum, MENDELU): Intro session (Florent Golfier and Lukáš Karásek, tYhle art performance group)

Monday 11th September **DAY 2**

VENUE: Faculty of regional development and international studies MENDELU
address: tř. Gen. Píky 7

Conference plenary and sessions

8:30 – 9:15

Registration & coffee, press meeting

9:15 – 9:45

Welcome speeches: Jan Mareš (rector of MENDELU), Patrik Burg (dean of the Faculty of Horticulture MENDELU), Markéta Vaňková (city mayor of Brno), Klára Salzmann (Czech Chamber of Architects), Ellen Fetzter (president of ECLAS), Bruno Marques (president IFLA)

9:45 – 10:00

Introduction to the conference: Eva Žallmannová (MENDELU): The way out of the labyrinth: Comenius as an inspiration for contemporary teaching practice

10:00 – 10:30

Keynote 1: Kristina Hill (Berkeley College of Environmental Design, USA), Labyrinth and Hybrids: design for a different planet

10:30 – 11:00

Keynote 2: Tomáš Jiránek (Dept. of Landscape Architecture, MENDELU): Horses, People, Landscape

Session Rooms: Z7, Z9, Z11, Z14, Z15, Aula + stream
Session moderators

11:00 – 11:30

Coffee break

11:30 – 13:00

Crossroads: 1 (Z14), 2 (Z9), 3 (Z7), 4 (Z11), 5 (aula)

13:00 – 14:00

Lunch

14:00 – 15:45

Crossroads: 1 (Z14), 2 (Z9), 3 (Z7), 4 (Z11), 5 (aula), **Head of schools' meeting** (Z15)

15:45 – 16:15

Coffee break

16:15 – 18:00

Crossroads: 1 (Z14), 2 (Z9), 3 (Z7), 4 (Z11), 5 (aula), **workshop:** Open AI, complex problems, creativity and empathy for the future teaching of Landscape Architecture planning and design studios (Anna Wilczyńska, Simon Bell, Joanna Tamar Storie, Mana Taheri Talesh) (Z6)

VENUE: Old Brno Townhall
address: Radnická 8

19:00 – 22:00

Welcome drink at Brno municipality

ECLAS 2023 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE: OVERVIEW

The programme schedule may be changed. Updated 2023-09-08.

Tuesday 12th September **DAY 3**

VENUE: Faculty of regional development and international studies MENDELU

address: tř. Gen. Píky 7

Conference plenary and sessions

8:00 – 8:30 **Registration & coffee**

8:30 – 8:50 **Introduction to Czech LA:** Barbara Ševčíková: Czech Landscape Architecture on Crossroad
 8:50 – 9:20 **Keynote 3:** Philipp RW Urech (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zürich, Switzerland), Drawing on Measures: Digital literacy for aesthetic and scientific integration in landscape design
 9:20 – 9:35 **Introduction to ECLAS 2024:** Ursula Wieser

Parallel programme

9:45 – 11:45 **Poster session** on site (including coffee break)
Workshop (including coffee break): On letters as bridges between academy and practice - a transdisciplinary exploration of landscape architecture practice (Carola Wingren et al.) (Z6)
Workshop: Co-creativity on crossroads (Susann Ahn – Sonja Hörster – Henrik Schultz)
 Botanical garden and arboretum (rainy option in room Z5)

Session Rooms: Z7, Z8, Z9, Z11, Z14, Z15, Aula + stream

Session moderators

9:45 – 11:00 **Crossroads:** 1 (Z14), 5 (aula), 5 (online, Z9), crossroads in practice (Z7)
 11:00 – 11:30 **Coffee break**
 11:30 – 13:00 **Crossroads:** 1 (Z14), 5 (aula)
Workshop: Co-designing the Open Landscape Academy (E. Fetzter – S. Hörster – C. de Vries) (Z11)
JOLA session (Z15)
NELA workshop (Sophie von Schwerin et al.) (Z8)
 11:30 – 13:30 **Schola ludus for LA** (Botanical garden and Arboretum): Session II: Play with space (Florent Golfier and Lukáš Karásek, tYhle art performance group)
 13:00 – 14:00 **Lunch**

Plenary: Aula + stream

Moderator: Eva Žalímannová

14:00 – 14:30 Richard Stiles, Elke Mertens, Nilgöl Karadeniz: Invisible infrastructure' – or why some professions are more equal than others
 14:30 – 15:30 **Plenary round table:** Landscape crossroads – Kristina Hill, Philipp RW Urech, Tomáš Jiránek, Beata Dreksler, Klára Salzmann
 15:30 – 16:00 **Coffee break**

Parallel programme

16:00 – 17:30 **ECLAS General Assembly** (aula, moderator: Ellen Fetzter): Conclusion of the conference
 16:15 – 16:30 **Schola ludus for LA** (Botanical garden and Arboretum): **Final public performance.** You are warmly invited! (Florent Golfier, Lukáš Karásek from tYhle art performance group and participating students)

Departure to the gala dinner

18:00 **Departure to the gala dinner** by coach, BUS from tř. Gen. Píky 7

VENUE: Lednice Chateau and Campus of the Faculty of Horticulture in Lednice

19:00 – 22:00 **Conference gala dinner & ECLAS Awards**

ECLAS 2023 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE: OVERVIEW

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Wednesday 13th September **DAY 4**

Excursions

meeting point for coach ´ departure: main building of Mendel University
 address: Zemědělská 1

8:45 – 14:00 **Brno I** – From Villa Tugendhat via famous architecture, private gardens, urban parks and squares (Villa Tugendhat, garden of Löw-Beer villa, parks Lužánky and Tyršův sad, Moravian square). Walking, stop for brunch.

9:00 – 15:00 **Brno II** – Contemporary design of an urban park, adjacent faculty campus (conversion of a historical convent) and nearby park square, at the end Villa Tugendhat (campus of the Brno University of Technology, Božetěch ´s Park, Slavonic square, brunch at nearby coffee, from 14:00 Villa Tugendhat). Coach and walking.

8:00 – 14:00 **Brno III** – From Villa Tugendhat through Brno ´s park hills - amazing views, in context with history, to the beautiful educational town garden (Villa Tugendhat, city centre open spaces, Denis ´s park and Špilberk castle park hill, municipal Open garden). Tram and walking, stop for brunch.

9:00 – 14:00 **Brno IV** – A tour of different scales: from intimate Botanical Garden and Arboretum of the Mendel University to large open spaces of housing estate Lesná from 60th and 70th embelished by original works of art. Coach and short walk, stop for brunch.

8:00 – 17:00 **Lednice-Valtice cultural landscape & Faculty of Horticulture MENDELU.** Coach.

Sunday 10th September

Doctoral Colloquium

Room Z6

Moderator: Barbora Dohnalová

12:30 – 13:00	Registration of participants
13:00 – 13:10	Welcome speech (Ellen Fetzer)
13:10 – 13:30	Mentor´s introductory (Barbora Dohnalová, Alena Salašová)
13:30 – 13:40	Christoph Fleckenstein: Trees in planters: Designing with growth dynamics
13:40 – 13:50	Molly Fiero: Othering time: Engaging with non-human animal temporalities in the theory and practice of landscape architecture
13:50 – 14:00	Antonia Koukouvelou: Mediterranean seafront brownfields
14:00 – 14:10	Tayana Passos Rosa: Researching by design
14:10 – 14:20	Barnabás Tóth: Research woody plants in the context of climate change
14:20 – 14:40	Discussion
14:40 – 14:50	Coffee break
14:50 – 15:00	Chanda Hess: Controlled loss of control
15:00 – 15:10	Lynn Hennies: Potential of a negative
15:10 – 15:20	Sara Anna Sapone: Precision wildland: Designing third Landscape within the smart city
15:20 – 15:30	Ieva Kraukle: Urban forest development
15:30 – 15:50	Discussion, conclusion
15:50 – 16:00	Coffee break

Crossroads of Time

Session 1

Room Z14

Moderators: Markéta Šantrůčková, Jozef Sedláček

Technical support: Dan Šamánek

Monday 11th September

11:30 – 11:45	ID 159 Eszter Bakay, Krisztina Szabó, Judit Doma-Tarcsányi, Barnabás Tóth: The future of our modern landscape architectural heritage in urban context - restoration, renovation or revitalization?
11:45 – 12:00	ID 129 Laura Cipriani: The past, present, and future of the Wadden Sea, its islands, and hinterland
12:00 – 12:15	ID 131 Laura Cipriani: The Geology of Landscapes: Times, rhythms, palimpsests of the Rhenish crater
12:15 – 12:30	ID 39 Kirsten Tatum: Multiple interpretations of rural stewardship: a case study of low-impact development discourse in Dartmoor National Park, UK
12:30 – 12:45	ID 58 Naomi Shimpō: A place for pensioners: Case studies on the governance of the community gardens in the society further aged by the COVID-19 pandemic
12:45 – 13:00	Discussion
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:15	ID 107 Katrin Hagen, Mara Haas, Gisa Ruland: Lusatia – landscape in flux
14:15 – 14:30	ID 150 Markus Leibenath: Future Perspectives of Statutory Landscape Planning at the Local Level in Germany - The Case of Bavaria
14:30 – 14:45	ID 55 Joanna Storie, Anna Wilczynska: Back to the future? Do meadows still have a role in the modern countryside?
14:45 – 15:00	ID 66 Pınar Zeğerek Altunbey, Elif Parlak, Veli Ortaçesme, Meryem Atik: Antalya, a Mediterranean Urban Green Infrastructure at the Crossroads of Time

15:00 – 15:15	ID 98 Nadja Penko Seidl, Tadeja Ažman, Tadej Bevk, Barbara Kostanjšek, Tomaž Pipan, Mojca Golobič: Landscape typology and character assessment - reassessing Slovenian landscapes after 25 years
15:15 – 15:30	ID 99 Merve Yılmaz, Duygu Doğan: Evaluation of landscape change in rural areas using visual indicators: Ankara-Nallihan Case
15:30 – 15:45	Discussion
15:45 – 16:15	Coffee break
16:15 – 16:30 online	ID 63 Catarina Teixeira, Cláudia Fernandes, Robert Ryan, Jack Ahern: Integrating Novel Urban Ecosystems in the Urban Green Infrastructure: Understanding the Attitudes and Preferences of Landscape Architecture Professionals
16:30 – 16:45 online	ID 46 Lin Jin: The Application of Hermeneutics Principles to Landscape Architecture within a Post-Holocaust Site
16:45 – 17:00 online	ID 97 Elif Serdar Yakut, Meltem Erdem Kaya: The Thresholds of the Form in Landscape
17:00 – 17:15 online	ID 34 Jessica Rossi-Mastracci: CATALOG / DISSECT / TRANSFORM: Land-based Infrastructures (LBI) for Climate Change Adaptation
17:15 – 17:45	Discussion

Tuesday 12th September

Room Z14

Moderator: Jozef Sedláček

Technical support: Dan Šamánek

9:45 – 10:00 online	ID 12 Liu Shuhu, Liang Zhichu, Yongqi Peng: Analysis of traditional village landscape wisdom and its humanistic connotation in the perspective of “Three Realms”: Case Study in Dangcheng village in northern Fujian Province
10:00 – 10:15 online	ID 45 Heloísa Antunes, Isabel Martinho da Silva, Maria Rudka, Ruben Pinto, Margarida Baptista, Marlene Rebelo: Planning for food resilience in Great Porto: an assessment of the current situation
10:15 – 10:30	ID 117 Antonia Koukouvelou: Landscape-based transformations for Mediterranean seafront post-industrial landscapes
10:30 – 10:45	ID 128 Sara Anna Sappone: PRECISION WILDLAND. A focus linking past, present and future of Railway Marginalia Transformations
10:45 – 11:15	Discussion and Conclusion

Crossroads of Space

Session 2

Monday 11th September

Room Z9

Moderators: Adéla Chmelová, Barbora Dohnalová

Technical support: Vojtěch Urban

11:30 – 11:45	ID 27 Wolfram Höfer: Cross-Cultural Approaches on Cultural Landscapes
11:45 – 12:00	ID 109 Maria Frölich-Kulik, Sigrun Langner, Yulin Zhang: Revealing the (Forgotten) Yongning Landscape – Decoating Water-Settlement Relations within Urban-Rural Transformation Processes
12:00 – 12:15	ID 53 Barbara Kostanjšek, Mojca Golobič: Landscape elements and their cultural values in Slovenian cultural landscape types
12:15 – 12:30	ID 29 Andrea Oldani: At a crossroad: hydraulic infrastructure maintenance, landscape and plural possibilities
12:30 – 12:45	ID 136 Endre Vanyolos: Landscape at crossroads: out of the (Transylvanian) woods
12:45 – 13:00	Discussion
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:15 online	ID 74 Ekin Şeker Kaya, Meltem Erdem Kaya: A Sustainable Urbanism From Strategy To Culture: Examining The Role Of Smart City Strategies To Support Ecological Sustainability Culture in the City
14:15 – 14:30 online	ID 14 Wang Yilei, Gao Chi: Promoting New Approaches to Urban-Rural Integration in China: A Case Study of Wuhan's Green Space Network Planning
14:30 – 14:45	ID 108 Gabriel Silva Dantas, Ildikó Réka Báthoryné Nagy, Bárbara Mylena Delgado da Silva: Urban Green Morphology and the Regeneration of Urban Fabrics: Case Study of Frenčváros
14:45 – 15:00	ID 65 Ayşe Durak, Elif Parlak, Meryem Atik: Linking Nature to Green Infrastructure in the Mediterranean Urban Landscape
15:00 – 15:15	ID 196 Yuxian Chen, Daixin Dai: From quantity to quality: Deciphering the disparity between supply and demand of urban green open spaces using a multi-dimensional performance evaluation framework in China
15:15 – 15:30	ID 67 Mayte Cuesta, Ildikó Réka Báthoryné Nagy: Urban rivers and landscape: cultural, social and geographical disconnections in the Andes, Quito. Guidelines to promote connectivity and community with the natural, the built environment, and the rivers in the deteriorated landscape
15:30 – 15:45	Discussion
15:45 – 16:15	Coffee break
16:15 – 16:30	ID 185 Thomas Cabai: Urban biodiversity remediation sites as educational infrastructure
16:30 – 16:45	ID 187 Sarem Sunderland: From mitigation to cultivation: The landscape of reservoir margins as design question
16:45 – 17:15	Discussion and conclusion

Crossroads in Mind

Session 3

Monday 11th September

Room Z7

Moderators: Barbara Ševčíková, Frederico Meireles

Technical support: Zuzana Fialová

11:30 – 11:50	ID 40 Mira Engler: Landscape Design in Color: Past and Present
11:50 – 12:10	ID 4 Mark Treib: Landscapes as Sanctuary: Calm Amid Chaos
12:10 – 12:30	ID 47 Anna Eplényi, Seloua Benkaid Kasbah, Nawarah Al Basha: MAP-ART for Landscape Architecture: The intersection of cartographic representations, contemporary art and artistic data-visualization
12:30 – 12:50	ID 179 Jung-Hwa Kim: Moss toward the Planetary Garden
12:50 – 13:00	Discussion
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:15	ID 165 Gaye Taşkan, Sıla Balta, Sevgi Görmüş, Serhat Cengiz, Bülent Yılmaz: Interpretation of the relationship of sacred with the place in Anatolian Landscapes
14:15 – 14:30	ID 86 Guanyu (Hanley) Chen, Jacky Bowring, Shannon Davis, David Dyason: How are our landscapes valued by their users? Identifying the value of public open spaces using real estate market turnovers
14:30 – 14:45	ID 180 Ivan Tolić: LEARNING FROM DIGITAL LANDSCAPES. Approaches to videogames discourse: a landscape architecture perspective
14:45 – 15:00 online	ID 198 Jessica Rae: Shifting Boundaries, Surging Tides: Landscape found in fixed material and imagination
15:00 – 15:15 online	ID 54 Swati Sahasrabudhe: Denial to designing: Redefining landscape architecture beyond the done and the determined
15:15 – 15:45	Discussion
15:45 – 16:15	Coffee break
16:15 – 16:30	ID 96 Richard Stiles, Elke Mertens, Nilgöl Karadeniz: Colliding worlds? Landscape values versus natural capital
16:30 – 16:45	ID 31 Daniela Lehner, Roland Tusch, Iris Andraschek, Hubert Lobnig: Wachau's traffic routes in the focus of landscape architecture and art
16:45 – 17:00	Discussion and conclusion

People on Crossroads

Session 4

Monday 11th September

Room Z11

Moderators: Klára Salzmann, Romana Michalková

Technical support: Radim Klepárník

11:30 – 11:45	ID 210 Chingwen Chen: Climate Justice Design: Co-Design Nature-Based Solutions with Communities
11:45 – 12:00	ID 36 Jo Boonen, Hans Druart, Sylvie Van Damme: Disentangling social sustainability: the exploration of a concept in chaos
12:00 – 12:15	ID 92 Eva Žallmannová: Landscape as space for freedom: reflections on life and landscape in a post-communist country
12:15 – 12:30	ID 157 Emel Baylan, Felix Kienast: Place attachment of women migrants on the cross-roads between Türkiye and Zurich
12:30 – 12:45	ID 87 Boqing Fan, Fangqi Tan, Yuning Cheng: Construction of a rural ecological landscape database supported by digital twin technology
12:45 – 13:00	Discussion
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:15	online ID 191 Laura Musacchio: Making New Urban Natures: The Culture, Ecology, and Politics of Cultivating Plants and Habitats in Sustainable Cities
14:15 – 14:30	online ID 158 Diego Martín Sánchez, Eduardo de Nó Santos, Francisco Arques Soler: Latent archipelago for urban agroecology in Madrid
14:30 – 14:45	online ID 60 Anna Codemo, Chiara Chioni, Ambra Barbini, Angelica Pianegonda: Renewable Energy Landscapes: investigating the public perception to support inclusive planning processes
14:45 – 15:00	online ID 91 Sinem Avcı Karaduman, Melih Bozkurt: Play for all Children: A Play Guide to Create Play Opportunities for Refugee Children
15:00 – 15:15	ID 139 Daniel Münderlein: Walkscapes: Mobile Methods in Landscape Research
15:15 – 15:30	ID 118 Johan Wirdelöv: Behaviourism in street furniture
15:30 – 15:45	Discussion
15:45 – 16:15	Coffee break
16:15 – 16:30	ID 113 Samaneh Nickayin: Waterscape in Hjari Veraldar: The 'Last Habitable Edge of the Earth'
16:30 – 16:45	ID 145 Anna Wilczyńska, Simon Bell, Izabela Myszk, Olexandr Karasov, Beata Gawryszewska: Values and ecosystem services of blue spaces in Warsaw – from the user perspective towards sustainable design.
16:45 – 17:00	ID 168 Gabriela Maksymiuk, Agata Cieszevska, Renata Giedych, Joanna Adamczyk-Jabłońska, Piotr Wałdykowski, Krzysztof Klimaszewski, Magdalena Kuchcik, Dorota Pusłowska-Tyszewska, Joanna Dudek-Klimiuk: Neighborhood Residents at a Crossroads - or whether we will take up the challenge of adapting our neighborhoods to climate change?
17:00 – 17:15	ID 62 Tayana Passos Rosa, Zsombor Boromisza: How communities from different socio-economic contexts can be benefited from phenomenological pedagogy using design and landscape architecture approaches to foster a stronger connection with the local landscape
17:15 – 17:45	Discussion and Conclusion

Crossroads in Research and Teaching

Session 5

Monday 11th September

Room aula

Moderators: Alena Salašová, Kristýna Kohoutková

Technical support: Michal Puna, František Nádeníček, Adam Malásek, Jana Kubalová

11:30 – 11:45	ID 110 Ellen Fetzer, Juanjo Galan: Crossroads in research and teaching: Building a landscape economy pathway towards deep regeneration
11:45 – 12:00	ID 38 Dennis Andreasson: Towards SLU Campus Alnarp as a landscape-oriented living lab
12:00 – 12:15	ID 142 Inge Bobbink, Ir Michiel Pouderoijen: Scaling down, introducing an inner-boezem landscape in the polder-boezem system of the Dutch Lowlands
12:15 – 12:30	ID 153 Elio Trusiani, Rosalba D'Onofrio, Roberta Cocci Grifoni, Piera Pellegrino, Giorgio Caprari, Ludovica Simionato, Stefano Mugnoz: Educating Landscape through Landscape. Time, space, future of the new generations
12:30 – 12:45	ID 73 Jeroen de Vries, Richard Stiles, Roxana Triboi, Gintaras Stauskis, Aurora Carpinha, Maria da Conceição Marques Freire, Albert Fekete, István Valánszki, Maté Sarospataki: At the crossroad, the disciples of the disciplines can convert themselves to landscape architecture
12:45 – 13:00	Discussion
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:15	ID 119 Helena Mellqvist: Empty schedules filled with learning
14:15 – 14:30	ID 132 Antonio E. Longo: Land Landscape Heritage. An evolving degree program
14:30 – 14:45	ID 51 Elif Nur Sar: Investigation of climate change and the use of simulation programs in European landscape architecture institutions
14:45 – 15:00	ID 33 Zydi Teqja, Artan Hysa: Life sciences versus Architecture: Where Landscape Architecture can be more properly taught?
15:00 – 15:15	ID 147 Máté Sáropataki, Albert Fekete, Szabolcs Vajda: Old and new field survey methods
15:15 – 15:30	ID 88 Markus Leibenath: Biosphere Reserves as Living Labs for Socio-ecological Transformations: Experiences from Teaching a Graduate Studio for Landscape Architects and Planners at the University of Kassel
15:30 – 15:45	Discussion
15:45 – 16:15	Coffee break
16:15 – 16:30	ID 24 Beata Dreksler, Agnieszka Wendland, Katarzyna Rędzińska: Designing the Future: A Pilot Workshop on Virtual Reality in Landscape Architecture Education
16:30 – 16:45	ID 49 Attila Tóth: Landscape Architecture Practice, Research and Teaching at the Crossroads of the 21st century
16:45 – 17:15	Discussion and conclusion

Crossroads in Research and Teaching

Tuesday 12th September

Session 5

Room aula

Moderator: Alena Salašová

Technical support: František Nádeníček, Adam Maláček, Jana Kubalová

9:45 – 10:00	ID 116 Jorg Sieweke: Invisible Landscapes: Microbial ecology and ecosystem services
10:00 – 10:15	ID 78 Anders Larsson, Alexander Marek, Daniel Urey: Crossroads of regenerative energy landscapes
10:15 – 10:30	ID 120 Jitka Svensson, Anna Bengtsson: Intersection of trajectories – professional practise and education
10:30 – 10:45	ID 199 Nevena Vasiljevic, Sandra Mitrovic: “GEODESIGNING” RESILIENT CITIES: Belgrade case study
10:45 – 11:00	ID 151 Alena Salašová, Eva Žallmannová, Radim Klepárník: Change as opportunity: new opportunities in restoration of landscapes after an ecological disaster
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee break
11:30 – 11:45	ID 115 Susanne Trumpf: Using the TAL-L Materials Database for Teaching Soil-based Experimentation in the Landscape Architecture Curriculum
11:45 – 12:00	ID 161 Judit Doma-Tarcsányi, Krisztina Szabó, Kinga M. Szilágyi, Barnabás Tóth: Grey vs. green in the urban labyrinth
12:00 – 12:30	Discussion and conclusion

Room Z9

Moderator: Kristýna Kohoutková

Technical support: Pavel Vaida

9:45 – 10:00	online	ID 156 Marina López Sánchez, Isabel Rodríguez de la Rosa, Diego Toribio Álvarez: Mapping historical depth: a landscape architecture tool applied to metropolitan roads
10:00 – 10:15	online	ID 197 Sareh Moosavi, Daniela Perrotti: Competencies for climate change mitigation in Landscape Architecture: An analysis of the EU Common Training Framework
10:15 – 10:30	online	ID 2 Laura Musacchio: University Campus Design in the Covid Era: Potential Approaches, Opportunities, and Challenges to Integrate Biophilic Design and Rewilding into Campus Landscapes and Buildings
10:30 – 10:45	online	ID 10 Xiwei Shen, Mingze Chen: Examine an Intelligence Education Framework of Landscape Architecture (EFLA) Based on Network Model of Technology in Landscape Architecture (NMTLA) in 21st Century
10:45 – 11:00	online	ID 141 Chiara Geroldi: Reading the territory through maps, timelines, sections, and flow representations
11:00 – 11:30		Discussion and conclusion

Crossroads in Practice

Tuesday 12th September

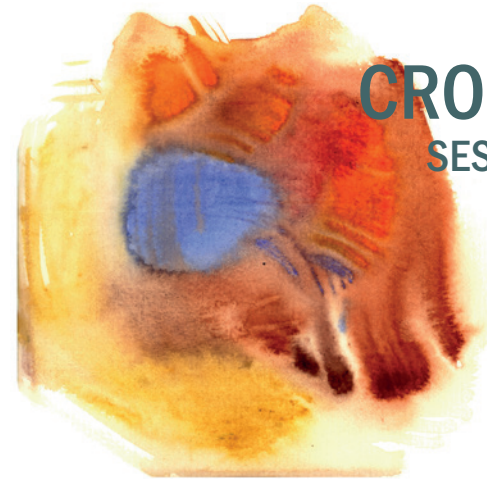
Overlapping session

Room Z7

Moderator: Jiří Martinek

Technical support: Radim Klepárník

9:45 – 10:00	ID 152 Marialessandra Secchi: The landscape-city. Metropolitan landscape and urban regeneration in the coastal city of Bari
10:00 – 10:15	ID 200 Luka Bajić, Dragana Čavlović, Nevena Vasiljevic: Green infrastructure - the question of efficiency in the renewal of urban form, case study of Serbia
10:15 – 10:30	ID 101 Beichen Yu, Simon Bell: New Urbanisms of Colour: Reading Colour in the Contemporary Urban Landscapes
10:30 – 10:45	ID 184 Sara Terroso, Ângela Silva, Frederico Meireles Rodrigues: Designing the Linear River Park of Guimarães - A landscape design methodology applied to large scale linear projects
10:45 – 11:00	ID 181 Catarina Silva, Frederico Meireles Rodrigues: Are children walking to school? Urban landscape design of home-school-home routes
11:00 – 11:15	ID 173 Diego Martín Sánchez, Noemí Gómez Lobo: Urban Forestry in Tokyo, Urban Farming in Madrid: A Case Study of Transfer between Research and Practice
11:15 – 11:30	Discussion and Conclusion
11:30 – 11:45	Coffee break



CROSSROADS OF TIME

SESSION 1

12 Analysis of traditional village landscape wisdom and its humanistic connotation in the perspective of “Three Realms”: Case study in Dangcheng village in northern Fujian Province

Influenced by traditional Chinese philosophy, ancient China has accumulated the „Three Realms Theory“ which integrates natural landscape and artificial landscape into a high degree of „picturesque conception“, „life conception“ and „artistic conception“ in the construction of settlement landscape. How to inherit and carry forward this tradition and solve the current problems of ecological degradation and loss of landscape features faced by traditional Chinese villages has become the focus of research in the discipline. This paper firstly renders the concept of „three realms“ and clarifies the cultural connotation and spatial rationale of traditional Chinese village landscape through humanistic ideals and aesthetic pursuits; secondly, taking Dangcheng village in northern Fujian Province of China as a typical case, it analyses the wisdom of village landscape construction and its humanistic connotation through three levels: picturesque conception, life conception and artistic conception and summarizes the inner connection between humanism and landscape in the construction process of Dangcheng village; finally, it proposes contemporary inspiration for the sustainable development of village landscape in view of the current problems in the construction of rural landscape in China. The intent of the study is to continue the traditional landscape qualities of traditional Chinese villages and provide valuable references for future traditional village development.

AUTHORS

Ass. Prof. Liu Shuhu
Liang Zichu
Peng Yongqui

Fuzhou University, Fuzhou
China

FORMAT

oral presentation

34 CATALOG / DISSECT / TRANSFORM: Land-based Infrastructures (LBI) for Climate Change Adaptation

Utilizing ‘Research Through Design’ as a primary method of exploration, this work tests ‘low-tech’ land-based infrastructures (LBI) as alternative infrastructural forms for climate change adaptation. LBI manipulate land through simple construction techniques such as digging, landforming, and compacting, and are deployed through a legible design framework. These design interventions enhance existing ecological and hydrological processes, create new ones, support human and non-human systems, and structure landscape change across temporal and spatial scales, creating a form of resilient landscape infrastructure.

We use the embedded knowledge within these low-tech interventions as inspiration to develop material assemblies and landscape infrastructures able to anticipate changes due to uncertain futures. The work first collects, categorizes, and diagrams land, water, air, and fire infrastructural typologies to visualize formal and performative characteristics. We then dissect selected typologies into the simplest form(s) and components to unpack how they function on a material and formal level, including diagramming material assemblies, dimensionality, temporality, and ecological performance. Using the knowledge gained in this process, we utilize iterative model-making and digital drawing to manipulate, thicken, adapt, explode, and otherwise alter typologies to layer functionality, temporarily, and multi-functionality, thus uncovering new possibilities. Finally, these modified LBI typologies are transformed in response to site-specific scenarios—one in the arid American West and one in the American Midwest—to test how site characteristics, adjacencies, and climate impact form.

This work is primarily explored through iterative making—drawing, digital modeling, model-making, and small-scale installations. Experimental and free-flowing, unexpected discoveries reveal, elaborate, and inform next steps.

AUTHOR

Jessica Rossi-Mastracci

University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, USA

FORMAT

oral presentation

39 Multiple interpretations of rural stewardship: Case study of low-impact development discourse in Dartmoor National Park, UK

In England's national parks, the design of new development represents an important part of protected landscape planning, often reflecting contested notions of rural landscape conservation and sustainability. The governing Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA), a legally designated 'steward' of the landscape, aims to promote sustainable development, with a low-impact development (LID) policy enabling developments of low or benign environmental impact. LIDs however challenge contemporary rural landscape planning orthodoxy, while highlighting wider debates around sustainable development and social equity. A case study of the Steward Wood Community (SWC) is presented, whose self-built woodland development represents the first LID in Dartmoor National Park. Between 2000 and 2018, a protracted and public planning battle between the DNPA and the SWC ensued. Interpretive discourse analysis of interviews, planning files, media coverage and the design of the development itself examines the contested framings of rurality, landscape stewardship and sustainable development inherent in this case. The presentation considers how different rural landscape discourses shape or frame actions, including policy and design, therefore implicating 'meaning-making' as an act of power. In this case, whether development was to be accommodated or resisted was ultimately determined by the dominance of a protectionist position towards scenic landscape, as defined within a legal context, but one which conflicted with the SCW's value-led, symbiotic approach to landscape stewardship. Differing interpretations of park planning policy, the problematic nature of communicating and judging 'sustainable' development and the ongoing emphasis on visual landscape aesthetics suggests that accommodating more integrated environmental approaches in protected landscapes is challenging.

AUTHOR

Dr Kirsten Tatum

Arts University Bournemouth,
Bournemouth,
United Kingdom

FORMAT

oral presentation

45 Planning for food resilience in Great Porto: Assessment of the current situation

Urban green infrastructure (UGI) is becoming increasingly integrated into planning policies in Portugal. However, given the goals of the European Green Deal and the potential food insecurity posed by the Covid-19 pandemic and the Ukraine War, it is essential to expand the scope of UGI to embrace food production. By implementing planning strategies that preserve and revitalize cultivated areas in the fringe and inner city while offering multifunctional green spaces with urban agriculture, it is possible to promote urban resilience through food security. This research presents an assessment of the current state of Urban Agriculture in four municipalities of Greater Porto (Porto, Matosinhos, Gondomar, and Vila Nova de Gaia) through the analysis of satellite images and municipal master plans.

This assessment is the first step to build an „Opportunity Map“ integrating urban agriculture and food system activities into a comprehensive „Food Master Plan“ (Bohn and Viljoen, 2023). This approach seeks for opportunities to establish connections on the food system, based on the concept of CPUL (Continuous Productive Urban Landscape) which combines the features and functions of traditional UGI with food production (Bohn and Viljoen, 2014).

Urban and peri-urban agricultural areas in Portugal face pressure from real estate speculation. Additionally, the abandonment of productive lands due to rural exodus and population aging is observed. Preserving cultivated lands is essential to ensure food sovereignty and the production of fresh food near urban centres, which are experiencing a population increase.

Our assessment aim to identify and map cultivation areas, and to identify potential assets in the food system such as gardening associations, food cooperatives, local markets, restaurants, and tourist attractions.

Satellite images revealed the existence of several cultivation spaces in the urban areas of the four municipalities. These cultivation areas were classified in 3 types: private; of illegal genesis; and institutional allotment gardens. The first two are dominant, while the later is residual.

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FORMAT

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The four master plans revealed the establishment of municipal green infrastructure plans (Estrutura Ecológica Municipal), as required by law. These municipal green infrastructures have in common the goal of connecting riparian galleries, natural areas, heritage cultivated areas and urban green spaces. However, only Porto and Vila Nova de Gaia present included cultivated areas on their plans.

Many urban cultivated areas are located near watercourses, often classified as agricultural reserve (Reservas Agrícolas). As agricultural reserve lands often lose their status, their integration in the municipal green infrastructure can provide additional protection and revitalization.

The Porto Urban Studies revealed a significant reduction of illegally established cultivation areas, impacting food security. While some allotment gardens are proposed, they fail to meet the demand indicated by waiting lists. As opposed, the proposed Perafita and Lavra Rural Park, in Matosinhos, presents an opportunity to implement and test a productive green infrastructure.

To effectively plan a productive green infrastructure, comprehensive mapping, and socio-economic analysis of the entire food system, beyond territorial assessment, are crucial. Top-down and bottom-up approaches are essential in decision-making processes, engaging civil society, stakeholders, planning professionals, and researchers to ensure the feasibility of proposals. Some cities, like Toronto in Canada, are currently implementing food asset mapping strategies to prioritize food on the urban agenda (Baker, 2018).

46 The application of hermeneutics principles to landscape architecture within a post-holocaust site

This research by design project approaches the specific context of Plaszow, Krakow from the perspective of hermeneutics as the key driver of design. The site is a complex palimpsest covering 100 hectares and including a mixture of landscape typologies and a complicated and compelling history. Landscapes can be read as meaningful texts about ourselves and our history. To find out the meaning and interpretation of the site, this research explored the application of hermeneutic in landscape architecture as a design tool in Plaszow and drew three strategies at final, which includes layering diverse modes of organization to social practices and activities understood as a new interpretation that endows the site with particular meanings. Then the narrative landscape by plotting sequences evoke the visitor's memory of the history while encourage the creation of their own understanding based on their own experience. Studying on hermeneutics can be applied as a means of proposing an appropriate landscape architectural response to the complex issues at play in Plaszow: a contested place conflicted between the concurrent desires for memorialization and everyday uses as a recreational space.

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FORMAT

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55 Back to the future? Do meadows still have a role in the modern countryside?

Meadows are a very special kind of natural yet cultural landscape which cannot survive without management. With increased importance being placed on sustainable grassland management requiring fewer inputs – whether in rural settings or urban parks – meadows have a significant role to play. As an example, meadows have a special place in Latvian cultural identity. Folk costumes with their flower crowns, the popular herbal teas in the Latvian kitchen and the midsummer festival of Jāni, are all inextricably linked to the meadows of the Latvian countryside. However, they are under threat and diminishing. Can meadows still play a role in today's society or are they a relic of the past? Meadows are not only under threat from changing agricultural practices such as intensification but also from invasive species, expansive species or destructive species. "Semi-natural grasslands in Latvia" is a Living Lab and part of CODECs, a Horizon Europe project, that seeks to work by bringing together farmers, a grassland expert and drone operators to find ways to co-create the knowledge required to support farmers in monitoring and managing their grasslands. The project will aim to monitor the meadows according to the farmers expressed needs using drones over a four-year period and using landscape architecture knowledge and practices to communicate the results to the farmers in a user-friendly way. In turn the knowledge gained from the project can be used to highlight the values of the meadows to wider audiences.

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oral presentation

58 A place for pensioners: Case studies on the governance of community gardens in the society further aged by the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic restricted social contact and economic activities. Moreover, it is causing further declines in fertility in countries with aging populations such as Japan, China, Italy, and so on. At the same time, there is a growing interest in gardening for healing, exercise, and social interaction. Research is also accumulating on the effectiveness of community gardens in maintaining the health and wellbeing of the elderly. Community gardens are therefore expected to play a more important role in active and healthy aging. However, as it becomes increasingly difficult for not only young people but also recently retired senior people to participate due to the declining population, deteriorating economy, and extended retirement age, the governance of community gardens that have relied on such people is at a crossroads. Then, how can the governance be redesigned as a system that enables the elderly to mutually support each other? To answer this question, as a case study, this study compared the governance of two community gardens mainly for male pensioners in suburban areas of Japan with aging population, "Suzuran Community Garden" in Kobe, Hyogo and "Toyonaka Aguri" in Toyonaka, Osaka, which are operated by citizens or a municipal social welfare council, respectively. In 2023, the percentage of the population aged 65 and over will be 29.3% in Kobe City and 25.8% in Toyonaka City. As a method, the semi-structured interview surveys with garden managers were employed to collect information on their governance. It was found that Suzuran Community Garden was established by local citizens in 2003 and that there has not been much turnover of members since then. Gardeners who had just retired when the garden was first established are now around 80 years old, and some are no longer able to move or be involved in the operation of the garden. Here, issues were identified in publicity and development of activities to attract new people to their garden. The gardeners lacked ideas regarding them. Toyonaka Aguri started in 2016 and had opened eight garden sites using residential vacant lot, farmland, or rooftops of nursing homes. The Council of Social Welfare has organized a steering committee of gardeners to ensure a certain degree of autonomy. The Council also provides support for publicity and the expansion of activity variation, leading to the increase of sites and involvement of new gardeners. In conclusion, while

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management of community gardens by citizens themselves is desirable considering the nature of urban commons, it is difficult to continue without a good metabolism of members because they get aged continuously. Instead, it may be effective for social welfare-related organizations, or any other organizations related to senior health and well-being, to provide support to attract new elderly people and give know-how to keep garden activities going on. Unlike major European cities, there is no organization to maintain a community garden network and support garden governance in Japan, which may also be a challenge. Since there is usually no administrative organization in charge in a municipality, it is difficult to receive support from the government. Future research on potential governance is necessary to discuss what types of organizations can do it for sustainable and effective community garden management in an aging society.

63 Integrating Novel Urban Ecosystems in the urban green infrastructure: Understanding the attitudes and preferences of landscape architecture professionals

The integration of Novel Urban Ecosystems in the urban green infrastructure is an important step towards climate change adaptation and mitigation in cities, however, it largely depends on the willingness of landscape professionals to welcome new approaches that consider and take advantage of these ecosystems. With that in mind, this research aimed to understand the attitudes and preferences of landscape architecture professionals towards Novel Urban Ecosystems through the application of an online questionnaire. The questionnaire was structured in three sections and included 20 questions. A total of 203 Portuguese professionals involved in the design, planning, and/or management of green spaces were surveyed regarding their attitudes and preferences towards plants' origin (native versus non-native species) and plants' intentionality (cultivated versus spontaneous species). The results revealed a stronger acceptance for native and cultivated plants, but still general support towards non-native and spontaneous plants. However, acceptance for non-native and spontaneous plants increased when respondents were informed about the potential value of NUE in tackling climate change. The results also revealed that, in particular circumstances, respondents preferred Novel Urban Ecosystems over traditional options. This research provides valuable insights into the attitudes and preferences of landscape professionals towards Novel Urban Ecosystems, which can guide future efforts in integrating this concept into the design, planning, and management of the urban green infrastructure. Overall, the results from this investigation are promising and demonstrate the potential of Novel Urban Ecosystems as a viable solution for creating thriving urban ecosystems in the face of climate change.

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oral presentation

66 Antalya, a Mediterranean urban green infrastructure at the crossroads of time

While the impact of climate change has been felt all over the world, green infrastructure (GI) has been an emerging planning approach in particular for human settlements. Urban areas are most affected by global climate change which is one of the most critical challenges to urban societies and settlements. Rising temperatures and decreasing precipitation triggered by unexpected weather abnormalities exaggerates the already existing pressures of anthropogenic activities on the urban environment, especially in the Mediterranean. To make cities sustainable, healthy and more viable and most crucially resilient to climate change, green infrastructure helps us to incorporate both the natural and the built environment. Urbanisation has risen up in Turkey by 1950's when migration from the village to the cities took place. But it was after 1980's urban environments face with gradual and constructive exploitations over valuable natural feature in, on the periphery and outside of the cities. On the other hand green infrastructure is based on the existence of and connectivity between natural areas and features, public and private open green spaces in urban landscapes. On the contrary, the ongoing process on urban planning aims to provide a certain amount (measured in m²) of public green space per capita rather than maintaining the link between all green spaces. Antalya is a coastal tourist city on the Mediterranean and most prone to climate change impacts. Recently, a long dry period put heavy pressures on water sources and high demand on urban green spaces. The aim of this study to evaluate green infrastructure components in Antalya prior to and after the urbanisation to understand the loss in potential and existing green infrastructure at the crossroad of time, and to discuss possibilities for a sustainable urban development in Antalya as a Mediterranean city that resilient to climate change.

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oral presentation

97 The Thresholds of the Form in Landscape

Form-finding in landscape architecture has always been a critical topic in design research. Throughout history, the various stylistic endeavors of the time and the available technologies have produced different formal designs and organizations of landscape space to respond to the functional requirements of the sites. However, since the early 1960s, when the science of ecology and landscape architecture became more involved, new methods of planning and designing landscapes have been developed to create ecologically sound environments and to cope with increasing environmental stress. In particular, the paradigm shift in ecology has changed our perspective on understanding the natural world with its dynamic and ever-changing structures. This scientific perspective also affects the idea of landscape, providing a new design lexicon in which flow, change, adaptation, and resilience become key elements of the design process.

On the other hand, in parallel with ecology-design coalescence, while there is substantive evolvement through new technological tools and methods with digital design theory on various scales and design disciplines, the computational mindset for ecology-based designing processes is still vague. This engagement with digitization in landscape primarily provides significant potential for dynamic and innovative spatial forms for complex design problems. This article aims to unfold the relationships between the design process and digital methods on transformations of landscape form. Based on this, the method was structured via design research, including plan analyses with related conceptual backgrounds of ecology-based projects.

This study proposes a matrix including 50 prominent projects, which were systematically analyzed based on parameters like landforms, design characteristics, spatial forms, production techniques, etc., and digital tools with plan analysis. Correlatively designing processes were dominated by traditional sketching (78%), followed by CAD since the 2000s. As a result, although the landscape form is evolving with digitalization, repetitive forms were detected in many different scales and typologies.

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98 Landscape typology and character assessment - reassessing Slovenian landscapes after 25 years

Slovenia adopted its pioneering work in the field of landscape typology, character assessment and outstanding landscapes already in the 90's (Marušič et al. 1998, Ogrin 1996), before European Landscape Convention was signed and the identification and assessment of landscapes became one of the measures of the convention. Although the original work still serves as the main reference for landscape characterisation, planning and impact assessment, landscape has undergone many changes in the last 25 years. On top of that, the methods have changed and adopt digitalization. In order to address these changes, a 3-years project with two main objectives was tendered in 2021: (1) the renewal of landscape characterization and typological classification, and (2) the renewal of the outstanding landscapes list. What seemed a straightforward task at the beginning, proved to be a challenging one due to several issues we had/wanted to address in our study:

1. How to adopt new methods and tools including automatized, data-driven procedures but at the same time incorporate as much expert knowledge including the content from the previous study as possible?
2. How to set landscape quality objectives and how to address past, present and future landscape changes? How to designate the recommendations that would guide the development in the landscapes without changing and/or destroying their quality and character?
3. How to assess the unique character of landscapes with the help of classifications and typologies, which would result in unified methodology for landscape characterization, and for setting landscape quality objectives and guidelines.

The answers we found for these questions will be discussed and illustrated with our case study and supported with some other references of landscape typological classifications and character assessments.

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oral presentation

99 Evaluation of landscape change in rural areas using visual indicators: Ankara-Nallıhan Case

While rural areas meet the needs of people such as food, recreation and shelter, they also ensure the continuity of biological diversity with their natural habitats. Especially rural areas in peri-urban are under the pressure of human-oriented land uses. This situation causes a change in the rural landscape.

The aim of the study is to determine the change in the rural landscape of Nallıhan in Ankara, the change of ecological and aesthetic value according to time, by using visual indicators and thus the crossroad of ecological and aesthetic value perception through metrics. In this context, defined by using CORINE land use/land cover (level 1 and level 2) data according to landscape types and then measured the change in visual character concepts such as complexity, naturalness, historicity, coherence between 1990-2018.

As a result of the analyzes made with the visual character concepts and the metrics used within the scope of these concepts, it has been observed that all landscape types have changed. An increase in artificial surfaces, agricultural areas, water bodies, a decrease in the forest and seminatural areas were determined.

This result shows that people-oriented land use has increased and there is pressure on the rural landscape of Nallıhan. Determining the landscape change by evaluating the resources from an ecological and aesthetic point of view is important in terms of sustainable use. Visual indicators, which are the crossroad of ecological and aesthetic value, were used in the study. Thus, the ecological value and change of the area were also examined in terms of human perception.

In this way, the study will contribute to the scientific studies on rural landscape and will guide the development of rural landscape planning policies in Türkiye in line with the Sustainable Development Goals in terms of considering human perception as well as ecological indicators.

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oral presentation

107 Lusatia – landscape in flux

Over the past 100 years, coal mining in Germany - especially open-cast mining - has transformed former „natural landscapes“ into vast „energy landscapes“, characterised by huge pits that move in different directions, swallowing up nature and villages along the way. With the growing urgency of the climate crisis, the environmental impact of energy production and consumption is being reconsidered. Since the announcement of the planned phase-out of coal mining in Germany by 2038, the coal mining areas have been facing a further disruption and an intensive discussion process has been taking place about the changes and development opportunities in their regions - including structural and landscape changes. Artificial lake landscapes, local recreation areas for tourism, wind farms and other renewable energy facilities are already emerging where coal used to be mined. What does the future hold, and are the strategies that have been adopted still the right ones? How can future landscape transformation be made socially and ecologically sustainable? What can be learned from past renaturation or recultivation processes? How can landscapes be preserved as places of home and identification and at the same time leave room for experimentation?

The paper presents the approach, the planning process and the results of an interdisciplinary master's course in architecture and spatial planning at the TU Wien in the summer of 2022, which addresses precisely these questions using the example of the Lausitz region. The aim was to formulate visions and strategies for the year 2100 for the region itself and to illustrate possible small-scale design approaches and/or processes as an impulse for future development.

The discussion of the chosen time period up to 2100 showed that it is not enough to simply continue thinking about current planning approaches, but that very fundamental issues such as the understanding of nature, urban development, networking, cycles and social development and how to deal with them need to be rethought and discussed. What all the visions had in common was that they looked to the future with a positive attitude, but did not ignore the challenges and possible resistance in society. The initial visions were reviewed on the basis of field findings and in-depth research, and developed into concrete planning strategies for the future, with different focal points.

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The students considered it essential to recognise landscape as an important agent of change, and to recognise and address the many challenges posed by different types of space and landscape. For example, they called for a radical rethinking of landscape in relation to water and water availability. Another important issue for the students was a cross-border perspective for the future through networking and cooperation, both internationally - along the lines of the United States of Europe - and regionally and communally, e.g. in the form of city alliances. In addition, a fundamental change towards a post-growth society with a focus on regional production and value creation, the use of renewable raw materials, recycling and the strengthening of social innovation is necessary, which could lead to a change in lifestyles and values. Closely linked to this is the strengthening of innovation and transformation with regard to the use and development of alternative energy sources, the use and research into new and sustainable materials and the increase in resource efficiency in agricultural production through the processing of products from the bio-economy. Finally, the conviction that positive narratives and visions have the potential to support image change and thus counteract negative trends.

112 The future of historic gardens' preservation in the shadow of contemporary challenges

It is undeniable that cultural heritage preservation has become a more sensitive and complex topic in environmental, social, and financial aspects during the past few decades. There has always been a debate among professionals whether to choose the traditional or 'orthodox' conservation approach, consisting of conserving the garden's structure and character in a strictly authentic way, or, on the other hand, working with the more adaptable and contemporary approaches to protect the historic garden from contemporary challenges and maintain it as long as possible for the future generations. The paper provides an overview of various sustainable approaches and strategies in historic garden conservation. Through a literature review, we analyse the shift from orthodox preservation theories to the adaptation of contemporary technology-based solutions and explore the advantages and challenges of these different approaches and their expected results. The research uses analytical research to examine the Burra Charter, issued by ICOMOS Australia in 1979, and then adopted in 2013, as a guideline for contemporary conservation theory and as a time crossroad between the history and the future of cultural heritage protection. Lastly, the preservation of the Villa D'Este gardens in Tivoli serves as a case study for the strategic assessment along the Burra charter guidelines. This research concludes that the most effective conservation approach for historic gardens is the balance between both traditional preservation approaches and the integration of new management ideas and technical solutions to create a sustainable ecosystem for the future. Moreover, the paper collects the contemporary solutions that the Burra Charter provides for the benefit of the conservation process.

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117 Landscape-based transformations for Mediterranean seafront post-industrial landscapes

As one of the most important hotspots of climate change on the globe, the Mediterranean region is faced with major challenges, such as water and soil pollution, sea level rise up to 2.2 metres until 2100, inland salt water intrusion, coastal erosion, and severe weather phenomena. Urbanised coastal post-industrial brownfields are directly confronted with these challenges.

Industrial activity in the Mediterranean was commonly located along coastal areas since its early days to benefit from fast maritime transportation. Many of these once peri-urban areas are now surrounded by the urban fabric and have become an inextricable part of its identity. Nowadays, as many of these industries cease their activities, they leave behind an amorphous, post-industrial seafront that is inaccessible, yet longs for transformation. These landscapes have often been treated by anthropocentric designs which caused extensive degradation to the attached ecosystem services.

This presentation explores how transforming seafront brownfields through the lens of landscape can address the complex design challenges of weaving these sites into the urban fabric and adapting to the consequences of climate change. It exposes precedents of seafront brownfield transformation designs and evaluates them by criteria of social, economic, ecological, and processual integration in their design solution.

The aim of this presentation is twofold: to present a first overview of possible design solutions for the Mediterranean space, and to introduce an analytical framework for these cases. These outcomes set the stage for the next steps of a larger research which explores the possibilities of landscape-based approaches on seafront brownfields in the Mediterranean.

The challenge of transforming these sites requires new visions and integrative strategies, in which, starting from the landscape, could offer a fertile ground to re-establish the relationship between humans and nature, cities and their surroundings.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

121 Salvador, architectural riches and cultural diversity: Evolution and conservation of a brazilian city

This academic paper examines the historical and architectural significance of a Brazilian city, exploring its rich heritage left by diverse cultures. The focus is on the preservation and conservation of the city's historic center, designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site. By analyzing the economic, social, and legal aspects that have influenced the protection and maintenance of the city, as well as the integration of natural landscapes and green areas, this study provides insights into the city's evolution over time.

Introduction: The introduction provides an overview of the Brazilian city under investigation, highlighting its historical and architectural importance. It emphasizes the presence of architectural riches representing various cultures and the cultural diversity evident in the city's constructions and daily life.

Emergence and Evolution of the Historic Center: This section explores the emergence of the city's historic center and its evolution up to the present day. It examines the changes that have occurred over time, considering the preservation or alteration of its architectural features. By assessing the extent to which the original ideas behind the city's development have been maintained, the study aims to identify factors influencing the preservation of the UNESCO-listed site.

Economic, Social, and Legal Background: This section delves into the economic, social, and legal contexts that have shaped and continue to influence the protection and conservation of the city's historic center. It examines the interplay between these aspects and the preservation efforts, highlighting their impact on the site's integrity. Additionally, the importance of green areas within the city's framework is explored.

Preservation and Conservation Efforts: This section focuses on the measures taken to ensure the preservation and conservation of the city's historic center. It analyzes the approaches adopted, including conservation, maintenance, and reconstruction, in accordance with the original architectural concepts. The study assesses the effectiveness of these efforts in safeguarding the site's heritage value.

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Integration of Natural Landscape and Built Environment: The integration of the natural landscape with the city's built environment is examined in this section. Starting from the city's foundation, the analysis extends to the present day, considering how open spaces and green areas have been preserved or modified to suit evolving needs. The study investigates the relationship between the natural and built elements, emphasizing the importance of harmonious integration.

Conclusion: The conclusion summarizes the key findings of the study, highlighting the significance of the Brazilian city's architectural riches and cultural diversity. It underscores the importance of preserving and conserving the historic center, considering the economic, social, and legal aspects that influence its protection. The study also emphasizes the integration of natural landscapes and green areas within the city's development, recognizing their role in maintaining its historical and cultural heritage.

128 Precision wildland: A focus linking past, present and future of Railyard Marginalia Transformations

European cities are rich in leftover spaces, closed-off boundaries where abandonment allows ecologies to thrive, often simply thanks to bureaucratic indecision. The increased relevance and availability of these sites, now open to redevelopment, has become a topic for landscape designers, called to define their transformation. However, the current practice operates the destruction of the rich biodiversity present on-site, generated by succession, chance and unintentional anthropic influence. It creates a “blank slate” to follow construction and economic priorities or pursue established methodologies. The underlying quantitative logic defines a proportion between green spaces and the built environment that sees natural areas as interchangeable. The existing ecology is destroyed, compensated by a newly designed green area or a new “natural” landscape artificially inserted on site, without accounting for the loss of that specific biotope.

The Precision Wildland notion acknowledges the criticalities of the current redevelopment practice, pushing for an alternative process and design outlook. Inspired by Precision Agriculture, it considers the existing ecology of these sites as a driver, exploring how emerging technologies can be used in different stages (data acquisition, data analysis and design, construction phase, management and engagement) to change the overall attitude towards these areas. It builds on practice base expertise and derives lessons from other technology applications to natural environments, mainly in relation to urban forestry and precision agriculture. Challenging the “blank slate” practice, the aim is to protect the site condition and plan for its development, allowing its usage while increasing the potential for biodiversity, leveraging ecological succession mechanisms and foreseeing future conditions. The proposed multidisciplinary design strategy combines spatial management and ecological concerns, correlating complex and timebound processes in a systemic way through the aid of identified existing and emerging technological tools, anticipating their potential use. The position entailed is one of an open-ended practice, not pushing for a precise outcome but following the unfolding of events through time.

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oral presentation

Ultimately its proposed a paradigm shift, looking at a transformation of railyard areas in a mindful way in relation to their potential ecology. This exploratory research investigates chosen precedents to outline the success factors, struggles and possible technological integration, building on interviews with involved key actors or experts from various fields.

To do so, this focus will be on three design precedents, not to encompass all the possibilities for railyard transformation but to reflect on specific standpoints in space and time. They showcase notions of past railyard reclamation and potential future scenarios whilst reflecting on present days competitions, between the positive impacts and underlying issues. Three territorial contexts are considered, the German, Dutch and Italian ones. It will be described a successful forerunner experience of a park showcasing urban nature in Berlin, innovative management and maintenance techniques of an operating railyard in Amsterdam and the reality of contemporary transformation processes for abandoned railyard sites in Milan. The underlying theme is to imagine the future of these spaces as parks, where citizens can engage with urban nature, and the role of landscape architects in these transformations.

129 The past, present and future of the Wadden Sea, its islands and hinterland

Lagoons, wetlands, islands, and their inland areas struggle between two opposing forces, permanence, and transformation. Coastal lagoons are constantly evolving dynamic natural ecosystems, shaped over the centuries by natural phenomena and ongoing anthropic interventions. The war between man and nature is waged on various fronts: geo-morphological, climatic, ecological-environmental, architectural, and landscape, as well as in urban settlements. Despite being a UNESCO World Heritage Site of extraordinary environmental value and beauty, the Wadden Sea, its territories, and its people, are facing an uncertain future, while currently wrestling with a latent climatic, economic-productive, and social crisis. Subsidence increased by gas extraction, soil erosion, saltwater intrusion, eutrophication, and agricultural water pollution testify to a territory in the throes of long-term re-possession by the sea. Unlike large coastal conurbations, these areas are marginal territories, with low levels of urbanization, and are mainly linked to agricultural, fishing, tourist development, and dying industrial activities. Starting from the past, the present, and its legacies, the presented work will present many possible futures of the Wadden Sea and its hinterland.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

131 The geology of landscapes: Times, rhythms, palimpsests of the Rhenish crater

The Hambach mine is one of Europe's largest and deepest open-cast coal mines. Humans have transformed the landscape to the point of giving life to a new geological era. The mine is the symbol of humanity's power over territorial, environmental, and climatic transformations at impressive levels of scale and scope. This contribution sums up five different times of the Hambach mine landscape, with its rhythms and palimpsests: deep geological time, historical time, the rapid anthropogenic time of excavation, the present time of transition towards new forms of energy, and finally, future time with the conversion of the crater into a lake. Time is the driving force of this place in light of the geological, anthropic, and climatic changes. The work presents a reflection on the IDEA League summer workshop held in 2022 by TU Delft in collaboration with Aachen University and Politecnico di Milano.

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FORMAT

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150 Future perspectives of statutory landscape planning at the local level in Germany: Case of Bavaria

Germany has a long tradition of statutory landscape planning. It is based on a nested, multi-layered system of land use plans and accompanying landscape planning documents. In recent years, however, some voices have raised concerns that landscape plans in many municipalities are outdated or non-existent, and that the implementation of landscape plans is often inadequate. This resonates with observations from other countries, e.g. regarding gaps between the rhetoric and reality of participation in landscape planning.

This paper presents the results of a multi-method survey on the current state and possible future directions of local landscape planning in Bavaria, Germany. The results are discussed in the context of international research on planning, participation and governance in relation to landscapes.

The survey was commissioned by the Bavarian government in 2021 and was one of the building blocks of an initiative to revive and strengthen landscape planning at the local level. The survey targeted key audiences such as local politicians and public officials, as well as representatives of local conservation organisations and the agricultural sector. It aimed to provide an overview of the current situation in terms of knowledge, practices and barriers, and to gather ideas on how to improve local landscape planning. The methodology included 54 semi-structured interviews with local stakeholders, 3 focus groups with a total of 16 external participants and a standardised online questionnaire completed by 460 people. There are many overlaps but also striking differences between the statements of policy makers, administrators and NGO representatives, for example regarding experiences with public participation or the implementation of plans.

Please note: The research was carried out by a team including Sabrina Schröder, Sarah Schaumburg and René Burghardt, all of whom were working at the University of Kassel at the time.

AUTHOR

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FORMAT

oral presentation

159 The future of our modern landscape architectural heritage in urban context – restoration, renovation or revitalization?

The modern era in landscape architecture is between the 1930's to the post-war period up to the 1980's. The present paper focuses on openspace design projects of urban landscape, which are just getting renewed. An important decision is related to the scope and extent of the renovation. Should the original concept be restored, should only certain elements be preserved, or should a completely new, contemporary design be created by demolishing the original one? The designer is at a crossroads, and the choice is further complicated by the fact that most of these sites have not yet been granted heritage protection.

These objects are typical phenomena of space, often important factors of local community identity and represent valuable elements of our cultural heritage. Such arguments are in favour of restoration. At the same time, in response to recent global changes, it also seems appropriate to integrate contemporary principles, especially those related to ecological sustainability, into the restoration plan. Past experience shows, that without contemporary principles of stormwater management and plant application, these openspaces may become unsustainable.

Sustainability in social terms can be ensured primarily through a participatory planning process. This method is particularly suitable for the design of openspaces used by small, well-defined communities. Open spaces in housing estates are a typical example for modernist architecture, and the community design method is very efficient during their renovation. In case of larger parks, the designer has a larger responsibility to protect their historical value.

The Hungarian case studies to be presented include the renovation of three projects from the 1970's. The lessons learned from these examples can be useful for future high quality renewal projects of similar modernist openspaces.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

171 Photovoltaic solar power plants: How to achieve a balance between energy production and landscape protection. A case study in Paredes, Portugal.

Given the urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuel energy and find sustainable and renewable alternatives, several new energy landscapes arise worldwide. Some decades after the creation of several aeolic parks aligned along the Portuguese mountain ridges, solar energy power plants of several dimensions start to emerge everywhere in the country.

Several photovoltaic solar power plants (PSPP) are planned for the Porto Metropolitan Area. Apart from its ecological impacts, the PSPP have a great negative visual impact in the landscape. That is the case of the Sobrosa PSPP, located in a rugged relief in the municipality of Paredes.

This research, based on an assembled set of guidelines to mitigate the environmental and visual impacts of PSPP, proposes 3 different scenarios for the area where the Sobrosa PSPP should be installed: a scenario maximizing energy production; a scenario maximizing landscape protection; and an intermediate scenario, balancing energy production and landscape protection. All the 3 scenarios aim to: I) minimize the visual and ecological impacts of the PSPP; II) maintain the landscape identity of the area; and III) have a positive cost-benefit.

While the first scenario follows closely the proposal of the developer, the other two imply a reduction of the number of solar panels to achieve the minimization/optimization of ecological and visual impacts. Other strategies rely on a careful manipulation of the relief and vegetation.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

174 Landscape in post-human era

Crossroads, intersection of two or more ways, a word that contains in itself the option of choosing between different possibilities.

Instead, it would seem that we are already inside a funnel that leads humanity towards a certain outcome with respect to which there is no credible or practicable alternative.

The global changes we are witnessing are mostly beyond the reach of our individual control and we remain almost helpless spectators.

We do not have the perception of the smallness of the dimensions of the elements on which our survival is based: 50 centimeters of fertile soil; 12 kilometers the layer of the atmosphere that contains the air we breathe; 12,742 kilometers the diameter of the earth's surface in a universe that is measured in light years.

States set themselves difficult-to-achieve sustainability goals that seem to always lag behind the possibility of catastrophic events occurring.

The Anthropocene is assimilated to a sort of geological era that substantially transformed the living conditions on the planet.

The technological component increasingly becomes part of man. Androids, cyberg men, avatars, artificial intelligence, metaverses that move the tools and places of our experiences and perceptions ever more towards the immaterial, the non-biological, the post-human.

Then there is great confusion in the meaning of the often stratified and contradictory terms. Post-human can indicate a future world in which men design architecture and landscapes for themselves but also for animals and plants with ecological-environmental objectives, or a world without human beings in which nature luxuriantly and triumphantly reappropriates everywhere, or a world populated by forms of life hybridized by machines or even just by machines, or still parallel immaterial worlds where the entire social and productive life is transferred as inside a video game.

What can landscape design become in this future scenario that is already present?

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FORMAT

oral presentation

205 Times as limits: Interpretation of Sardinian landscape as „long-term fringe“

Giuseppe Dessì, around the middle of the last century, described Sardinia as „a place that continually escapes European historical time“. This connotation, undoubtedly true if one considers the island within the modern culture of the city and the landscape of the old continent, can take on different interpretations today, even in its most extreme deformations, especially where the very meanings of „temporality, marginality and centrality“ appear interspersed, overlapped and confused and where, as Kundera states „the center is no longer to be understood in a geometric sense but, in a more abstract way, as something compared to which the others take on figure“.

This ‚limit of time‘ given by knowledge and judgmental sensibility has thus influenced the representation of the Sardinian landscape into contemporary as well. Interpreted as a ‚long term margin‘, it appears today, perhaps more than any other, a fertile place for landscape architecture certainly as functional and social response imposed by contemporary times, but mostly as a cultural position capable of finding new interpretative tools to discern between ‚consolidated‘ and ‚diffuse‘, ‚centre‘ and ‚edge‘, ‚city‘ and ‚infrastructure‘, ‚mineral‘ and ‚natural‘. The limit dictated by an asynchronous time compared to modern time, therefore, is inevitably transposed into the interpretation of some significant contemporary concepts such as ‚residual‘, ‚third nature‘, ‚abandonment‘, ‚controlled degrowth‘, ‚palimpsest‘, concepts in which the change of state constitutes the very nature of landscape, the coordinates of traditional space dissolving into the uncertainties of the contemporary settlement.

Based on the type-morphological, phenomenological and diachronical research, the contribution will report some studies on Sardinian productive landscapes carried out within the DICAAR (Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile, Ambientale e Architettura) of University of Cagliari, highlighting the dyscrasias, the new forms, the characters and the unprecedented representations of a perpetually unfinished modernity which may, however, constitute a contemporary identity in the time of transitions.

AUTHORS

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FORMAT

oral presentation

5 Analysis of the humanistic tradition and spatial characteristics of rural landscape construction

Taking the contemporary value exploration of Chinese landscape construction tradition as the core, this paper expounds the concept, mode and method from the perspective of “humanity-space” integration, and establishes the spacial extension, function composition and space level of the “humanity” and “space” interaction on this basis. It puts forward the inheritance strategies from the aspects of protection, planning and research, combining with the analysis of the landscape practice characteristics of Yuezhou Village in Yongtai County, Fujian Province, in order to provide a new angle for rural landscape construction. The research shows that in the ideal pursuit of “the unity of man and nature”, the ancients always regarded settlements and natural environment as a whole, and constructed the landscape level of “look around-ecology”, “near village-production”, “settlementlife” on the basis of complying with the characteristics of space activities. It thereby achieved the integration of humanistic and natural systems. Our contemporary inheritance should cross the cognitive bondage of social formation and carry forward its significance in the scientific system.

AUTHORS

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FORMAT

poster presentation

20 Challenges of historical heritage in rural area beside metropolis: Case study of the 7th Salt Stove River, Pudong Area, Shanghai

Pudong area of Shanghai grows because of the salt industry since Song Dynasty. The basic river network was related to the production and transportation of salt. Rivers not only formed the arteries of production and transportation, but also promoted villages and towns beside rivers flourishing. Flagstaff Village, which has preserved Gaoquan Houses with unique Jiangnan characteristics; and Chunxin Village, in which the Great Catholic Church has 400 years history. The aim of this study was to take the river and its waterfront villages as examples, explored the impacts and challenges of the development of Shanghai metropolis on the adjacent historical areas. Firstly, historical maps, old images, local archives and other documents were examined. Secondly, field surveys were conducted in the area, including interviews with local people. Additionally, historical information was overlapped and compared, and typological method applied to analyze transformation in historical water system and village pattern. The details of policies, population changes and villagers' construction behaviors were investigated from the perspective of land property rights. It was found that by years of construction activities, traditional rural residential pattern has rapidly changed. Especially, Disneyland Park is only 1 kilometer away from the 7th Salt Stove River. Numerous of historical villages and Gaoquan houses have been demolished because of the park construction, and House Rivers related to farming and living in history have disappeared. Urban development has cut off the continuity of historical context. While, on the other hand, Disneyland Park did brought vitality to the rural areas near the river. Rural and Disneyland tourism have combined together, and Residential buildings have been used as Guesthouses.

AUTHOR

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FORMAT

poster presentation

21 Revitalization and reconstruction of protected landscapes: Example of the International Sculpture Park of Castle Oršić in Jakovlje

The paper develops a methodological framework for a possible approach to the revitalization of protected landscapes based on a case study of the reconstruction and redesign of the park of Castle Oršić in Jakovlje. Castle and Park are protected in two categories: immovable cultural heritage and international sculpture park. The paper analyses the key spatial characteristics of the research location a) the vitality of the existing vegetation and its visual characteristics; b) structural analysis and c) historical analysis and analysis of anthropogenic influences. The observed stylistic vagueness and functional flexibility throughout project pointed to the importance of emphasizing permeation of cultural and natural landscapes, their indivisibility and impossibility of establishing strict boundaries. The original purpose of the Castle was a residential palace, then a school, and today it is an international sculpture park and an art colony with studios. The aforementioned features were basis for the development of a methodology for redesign of the landscape. So, within this particular site, the task of science and art, especially when dealing with space, is to move away from physical experience of space towards the experiential one. The unconscious experience of the user is part of the background of his daily activities. The unconscious experience of the user of the place is part of the background of his daily activities. This paper aims to show that a landscape project, can act on that background and to raise awareness of the narrative about the history of the place. This enables the dissemination of knowledge in the local and wider community, from numerous public programs today, and through the experience of being, by going through the designed experience of the historical way of using the place.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

80 Leave no landscape left behind: Creating and connecting the landscape values of urban outskirts

The landscape is a (meta)physical medium that exemplifies the imprints of the past and the faces of natural and anthropogenic actors who took part in their shaping. Landscape pattern has a diagnostic significance and can provide essential knowledge about specific landscape values that can be reconsidered and redesigned in a contemporary environmental context. There is an emphasized need to determine a methodological approach that will allow for a complex but feasible evaluation of landscape value. With this approach, it is possible to formalize guidelines for reshaping the landscape in a way that simultaneously increases ecological resilience and improves the character of a landscape. Belgrade (Serbia) is geographically located in the center of centuries-old wide crossroads between East and West, reflecting the complex genesis of the urban landscape. Recently, these trends are even more pronounced in the context of large regional and continental migrations, which provoke an increased level of urbanization, which often leads to environmental degradation and the loss of local landscape identity. Such problems have also been registered in other countries, so the task of the European Green Deal is, among others, the renovation of urban landscapes that can provide essential ecosystem services. Using one of the credos of the Green Deal – “no place left behind”, this work aims to present an approach that highlights the landscape values of Belgrade’s outskirts, which in the context of urban landscape are not adequately planned and designed. A landscape design strategy based on the assessment of ecosystem services and adapted to the specific landscape character has the potential to create a resilient landscape that can respond to the challenges of modern cities.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

126 The changing role of urban trees in the cityscape with particular focus on tree lines

Trees have been an important, but often overlooked element of the urban image for centuries. With changes in urban structure, road and building structures, shifts in functions and perception of urban spaces, the presence and ecosystem services of trees – including individual trees, tree lines, tree groups and urban woodlands – has changed as well. The perception of trees, public and professional approach towards these plants has also undergone major changes. With urban green infrastructure comprising more and more „layers” of urban trees – including conscious planting and spontaneous growth as well – the management and maintenance of urban trees has become an increasingly complex and controversial topic. Tree lines in particular are a very popular landscape architectural tool in urban areas, creating uniform and highly architectural linear elements along roads or strengthening visual axes. However, tree lines still consist of individual trees, and with time, their uniformity inevitably changes, creating questions regarding their role in the urban image, their maintenance and management. Through historical images and case studies, we discuss how urban trees, and particularly trees planted in tree lines, impact the cityscape and how their transformation through time can be approached from the point of view of maintenance, urban image protection and cultural ecosystem services.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

137 Cultural landscapes at crossroads

The landscapes represent our living environment and the space of our everyday lives. However, we find some landscapes more fascinating and pleasing, and we deliberately select those for our recreation. Maybe it is for the big forest, the infamous church on that hill, a legend that created a national symbol or simply a beautiful harmonious landscape. Various legal forms can protect landscapes with vast natural or cultural values. But what happens when too many people favour one landscape? This paper examines how protected cultural landscapes face issues like tourism pressure and development and how they handle them. Nature and landscape protection stand on one hand, whereas economic growth and profit on the other. Which way do we as a society choose at this crossroads?

AUTHORS

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FORMAT

poster presentation

208 Historical cultural landscapes: Source of inspiration

Agricultural landscapes are, and always have been, a source of livelihood. Production requirements are one of the reasons why arable land is expanding and the intensity in production is rising. As landscape greenery disappears from the landscape, problems with drought and erosion arise. A lot of research focuses on alternative means of agriculture, but there is also some potential in the traditional land-use which can be a good source of inspiration.

If we want the cultural landscapes to retain its character and usability, there must be people living there who know how to treat the land and how much they can modify the local environment to stay in line with contemporary lifestyle without destroying it. This contribution focuses on ways to express the changes that have occurred in the landscape and whether the interpretation of the original landscape can lead to a reasonable landscape plan created in participation of locals.

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FORMAT

poster presentation



CROSSROADS OF SPACE

SESSION 2

14 Promoting new approaches to urban-rural integration in China: Case study of Wuhan's green space network planning

Under the policy of urban-rural integration in China, urban-rural studies have shifted from the dichotomy paradigm to the continuum paradigm, treating urban and rural areas as a continuum and emphasizing their connection and integration. Urban green spaces serve as a crucial link in the urban-rural continuum and represent a scarce resource. Their comprehensive characteristics in supporting, supplying, regulating, and providing cultural services, as well as their strong interaction with society, are evident. They not only act as protective barriers for natural ecosystems on the urban fringe but also play a significant role in the coordinated socio-economic development between urban and rural areas.

Taking Wuhan's green space network planning as an example, this article explores the planning methods and strategies based on the historical evolution and challenges of urban development in Wuhan. Through textual analysis, it elucidates the planning methods and strategies from four aspects: zoning based on natural landscape features, multifunctional orientation analysis, spatial layout, and sustainable management. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, accompanied by rapid urban construction, the development of urban green spaces has undergone tremendous changes, from the transformation of private gardens and historical parks to the establishment of green spaces under the „Soviet model.“ This rapid development has not only elevated the level of urban green spaces, improving people's living environment but has also laid a solid foundation for the formation of the urban ecological pattern. The major comprehensive urban parks within the main urban area were established during this period and have undergone continuous renovation and upgrades. However, during the ten years of the „Cultural Revolution,“ urban green space development came to a halt, and parks suffered severe destruction. It was only after the reform and opening-up period that Wuhan's green space network entered a relatively stable development phase, progressing from urban park construction to the formation of green space systems and the establishment of a comprehensive ecological framework. Throughout these planning processes, one can observe the gradual expansion and extension of Wuhan's urban-rural planning vision. In terms of breadth, it ex-

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FORMAT

oral presentation

panded from local parks and green spaces to an urban-rural green space network and even larger regional ecosystems. In terms of depth, it evolved from constructing landscape environments to enhancing functional quality and maintaining the urban ecological security pattern.

Wuhan's green space network fully explores and utilizes its ecological and natural characteristics and cultural resources. It constructs an open space system that encompasses the entire urban-rural region, supports multiple functions, and meets diverse needs. It provides a spatial framework to adapt to climate change, preserve historical context, maintain landscape characteristics, promote residents' healthy living, and ensure fair access to natural resources. It plays a crucial role in promoting urban-rural integration in China.

16 New Space: Design guideline livability of public space

Commissioned by the municipality of Groningen, The Netherlands, Felixx worked together with Goudappel, Stipo & Marco te Brömmelstroet on New Space, the Guide for the Public Space of Groningen. New Space is an inspiration document for a new kind of public space with less space for parked cars and bicycles and more space for green, sports, play and social interaction. It suggests a design method in which mobility is no longer normative but where accessibility, safety, perception, health, social interaction, ecology, climate adaptation, economics and cultural history together make up the street. By naming these ten dimensions at the outset, a new balance between all these interests is created.

The starting point of the guide is the street, where the human scale is most prevalent. In order to design streets for people, it is important to rethink the street as “a shared space,” a public space for people rather than a mere functional connection from point. In order to visualize the spatial tasks of the future street, street analyses, inventories and inspirational images were made of the current situation, the new street after a redevelopment and a possible development of the public street domain in a further future. Fourteen street typologies have been developed that together represent the entire street network and enables to position each street within the urban fabric.

New Space moves away from grey, towards green infrastructure. Emphasis is put on climate adaptation, emission reduction, safety, densification and coherence between ecological and cultural identity. It shows which dimensions are necessary for a high-quality public space and helps the conversation with inhabitants about the opportunities for a better quality of life in the streets, the neighborhoods, the city and villages.

New Space is awarded with the Global Architecture & Design Award 2022 and the Landscape Institute Award 2022.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

27 Cross-cultural approaches on cultural landscapes

The American writer J.B. Jackson famously illustrated how everyday interaction among people is forming our cultural landscape. His writing shaped American landscape studies, and informed European landscape planning - questioning the value of traditional cultural landscape images in landscape planning and arguing for a more inclusive approach. Apparently, the very active American cultural landscape discourse had limited impact on U.S. planning practice. It is our impression that planners still consider cultural landscape mostly an object of historic preservation not as contribution to everyday quality of life.

This presentation addressed the question: How can a cultural landscape perspective on suburban situations improve residents' quality of life while positively impacting long term resiliency and sustainability? Are aging strip malls, office parks, and 8-lane highways (parts of) cultural landscapes - or just utilitarian spaces that people drive through?

The research method is a cross cultural comparison between the US and Central Europe. Developing and Integrated Landscape and Ecosystem Services Plan (L-Plan) Middlesex County in central New Jersey - a novum in the US - will serve as American case study. This comprehensive county-wide ecological assessment is combined with an analysis of the county's cultural landscape, embracing the interrelationships between human-wellbeing and landscape design. Our team created a flexible planning tool for integrative and proactive environmental planning that addresses sustainability, resiliency, and - most of all - quality of life.

The presentation will compare the New Jersey example (diverse population, highly built, vast urban and suburban settings with some protected forest and farmland, rich history, tourism) with urbanized metro areas in three European countries: Budapest/Hungary; Vienna/Austria, and the Ruhr Region/Germany (field work summer of 2023). The investigation of planning approaches to suburban cultural landscape in the US and Europe will contribute to the discourse on the interdependence between planning praxis and cultural landscape theory.

AUTHOR

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FORMAT

oral presentation

29 At a crossroad: Hydraulic infrastructure maintenance, landscape and plural possibilities

A particularly critical condition characterises the infrastructural asset in Italy and the most developed countries due to advanced age, obsolescence, risk and increasing need for maintenance. In times of climate change, this condition becomes even more relevant for worsening extreme conditions and intensifying the stress to which infrastructures are subjected. Moreover, all this happens against a backdrop of crisis, exacerbated by economic and demographic imbalance, that makes even uncertain the possibility of keeping entirely active such a vast, stratified, and complex reality.

The practice of maintenance thus assumes a fundamental role in allowing these assets to survive. However, it also represents an open field of innovative possibilities to formulate plural hypotheses for landscape care, considering each intervention as an opportunity for improvement in an interdisciplinary, relational and systemic key.

This framework opens an essential field of study for landscape architecture, which may lead to identifying new design methods capable of responding to the needs of increasingly fragile environments, territories and economies. To this end, the specific topic of hydraulic infrastructures is taken as a privileged field of observation for the construction of theories, the definition of methods and strategies, capable of providing the theoretical background to identify an operational space for landscape design.

The contribution to the conference aims to synthesise the observations elaborated during annual research carried out at the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies of the Politecnico di Milano. The focus consists of theoretical insight and the presentation of demonstrative case studies where maintenance becomes an opportunity for the recovery of the landscape and a way to accompany territories in the delicate implementation of the ecological transition. The focus is on incremental complexity scenarios, from actions on individual structures and passing through networks to addressing the most neglected and fragile hydraulic realities hidden between urbanisation and sprawl.

AUTHOR

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FORMAT

oral presentation

35 Global and local knowledge in the Agri-photovoltaic project

To pursue 2050 targets European member states need to foster their energy transition at different scales and levels. Whenever regional governments implement energy strategies at local level they are confronted with two different narratives: the global and the local ones. Renewable energy technologies are implemented based on standard spatial solutions, while the hosting landscapes and communities have unique narratives. Nowadays the development of Agri-photovoltaic (Agri-PV) systems to harvest solar energy offer a great opportunity to implement the energy strategies at local level by creating possible synergies between the global and the local narratives. By definition Agri-PV systems are systems that subtracts that excess of solar radiation that could afflict agriculture productions to generate solar energy. Those systems are highly adaptive to different climates, landscapes and agriculture productions and therefore appear promising in enhancing such synergies: Agri-PV technology needs local narratives to work. Yet at the implementation level there is a lack of landscape approach in designing Agri-PV systems. Agri-PV systems are a novel technology and still require relevant future inter-disciplinary research. The contribution of landscape architecture research is also novel and need to be addressed in terms of procedural knowledge and potential benefit for local landscapes and communities.

This contribution reports on the first outcomes of a research commissioned to the University of Florence, as part of the Italian Network for Sustainable Agri-PV, a network established by ENEA involving research institutions and stakeholders. The research objective is to delineate a methodological framework to properly introduce a landscape approach in the planning and design of Agri-PV projects from the regional to the local implementation levels through a genuine case study in the Province of Rome, Italy. This contribution wants to reports to the ECLAS community the first outcomes and open up reflections on the possibilities of future research.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

53 Landscape elements and their cultural values in Slovenian cultural landscape types

Landscape elements are often overlooked structures building the landscape, however proven to be of vital importance for various fields (e.g. nature conservation, agriculture). They define the character, functionality and values of the landscape by the interaction of terrain, microclimate and land use. The identification of landscape elements in different landscape types is performed through field surveys on 18 representative landscape character types in Slovenia. Furthermore, the values related to the surveyed landscape elements are verified through online survey. Hence, two approaches were combined in this study: 1) user-independent formal assessment through field surveying and 2) user-dependent subjectivist approach through online survey, arising from the inter-subjectivity of the landscape.

The results of an online questionnaire was inquiring about the landscape elements identified in different areas of the country. Aesthetic value was the key CES identified within the survey, followed by heritage value. Vegetation and water elements, such as trees and running water have the highest contribution to aesthetic values being the most common in all landscape types. Built elements are most contributing to the heritage and traditional knowledge, the haystacks being the most contributing elements, which are widespread and provide a nation-wide sense of place. The identity value rather than aesthetics turned out to be the common denominator of all CES within this study, which is otherwise linked to widespread (trees, running and standing water) as well as region-specific elements (shepherd's huts, dry stone walls) and overlooked in some cases of landscape elements with a distinct regional spatial distribution.

AUTHORS

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FORMAT

oral presentation

65 Linking nature to green infrastructure in the mediterranean urban landscape

Majority of world population lives in cities. Urban landscapes are heavily built environments with high population density. Residential, industrial and commercial activities grow on the natural and semi-natural areas. Due to the population and urban growth, amount of greenspaces speededly decrease leading to decline and degradation of the quality of urban environment.

On the other hand climate change issue emerged a search for sustainable, healthy, more livable and resilient cities. Here green infrastructure is recognised as a tool to incorporate the natural and the built environment. Availability of trees, mountains, rivers, native plants, animals and habitat that sets the benchmark of nature are the backbone of ecological and environmental quality in cities.

Coasts, urban forest, wetlands, scrublands, watercourses are types of nature as well as the components of green infrastructure. Here, natural vegetation in particular provide habitat, function to sequester carbon, support biodiversity conservation and become a local/regional image as Mediterranean macchia. Unfortunately natural areas, remains of nature and native vegetation are changing and disappearing at the crossroads of time and space.

Mediterranean cities are most vulnerable to climate change. Therefore integrating natural open spaces in urban and peri-urban areas into green infrastructure are crucially needed for resilient cities which in return help the preservation of urban biodiversity. The aim of this study is to search for capacity of nature and natural open green spaces in a Mediterranean city of Antalya and analyse how to integrate them green infrastructure. For this purpose typologies of nature, characteristics of the vegetation and their role in urban green infrastructure will be evaluated.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

67 Urban rivers and landscape: Cultural, social and geographical disconnections in the Andes, Quito. Guidelines to promote connectivity and community with the natural, the built environment, and the rivers in the deteriorated landscape.

Quito, the capital of Ecuador is a territory in the Andes highlands, shaped by the topography and consequently by the rivers and streams. Those elements among many more have created the identity of the city and the relations between inhabitants and space. Consequently, the city has grown in density following the morphology given by nature and the built area has delimited the urban and social border. The high cost of living in the center has led the population to expand the settlement around the city, the hillside and ravine lands are occupied by neighborhoods where a big percentage of houses do not meet basic living requirements, increasing many more problems such as bad sewage and waste management, insecurity, lack of quality public transportation, the deteriorated landscape around the rivers, on-built slopes with a high probability of disaster, etc. Moreover, the water of the rivers is polluted and not well managed by the municipality and the city is not interacting with the river landscape due to the disconnections produced by the topography, insecurity, and pollution among others.

The criteria for the analysis is a comparative map between the urbanized area and the green networks of public landscape spaces in the central ravines of Quito, starting at the El Censo ravine in the center of the city and moving north and south. The objective is to measure the percentage of connections and disconnections that occur in the river, the inhabitants, and the landscape. Proving that the disconnection caused in the first place by nature and its topography is also creating and developing a social border, between the habitat and the inhabitants. Some guidelines are studied from cities with the same characteristics in the Andes region that have implemented plans to recover and reuse the landscape and public spaces of the ravines. Various ways are shown to improve the landscape and ecosystem which can promote connectivity and community with the natural, the built environment, and the rivers.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

74 A sustainable urbanism from strategy to culture: Examining the role of smart city strategies to support ecological sustainability culture in the city

Urbanization is one of the increasing trends in the 21st century. One of the main consequences of rapid urbanization is its impact on the quality of the environment in urban areas. The effect of humans on nature becomes a threat to the environment, so the intervention of people in the environment needs an urgent management plan to ensure a balanced and sustainable environment. This research aims to determine the problems that disrupt the ecological sustainability of the city and to investigate the usability of smart city strategies to ensure environmental sustainability and develop a sustainability culture in the city. This research is a study on urbanization dynamics in Istanbul. It examines the impact of the urbanization concept on the landscape on a local scale. According to this, sustainable urbanism and smart city concepts are investigated in this research through a literature review and a case study conducted. ITU Faculty of Architecture building and its surroundings are selected as the case study area. The ecological identity loss through urbanization and gentrification process in the site discussed through spatial analysis. First, the change in landscape mosaic was determined via systematically created maps in a 50-year timeline to depict the change in the site's ecological character—secondly, a SWOT analysis created to evaluate the current situation. Lastly, the outcomes of the SWOT analysis are evaluated from the smart landscape architecture perspective. Smart City applications as smart governance, smart energy, and smart transportation are the prominent smart strategies discussed in this study to investigate; whether the site's ecological sustainability in the future is ensured via smart city strategies.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

95 Citizen observations of landscape changes at the urban coast of Malmö

The planning and management of the coast in southern Sweden is at a crossroads. Like many other coastal areas around the globe, the coast of Malmö is facing extensive changes due to rising sea levels that will likely cause increasing problems with flooding and coastal erosion in the near future.

This presentation describes a pilot project where citizens and visitors were involved in observation and documentation of the shoreline at an urban beach in Malmö. An understanding of the dynamic border between sea and land is essential to comprehend how a future rise in sea level can affect the coast of southern Sweden. The coast of Malmö is not affected by tide but changes in wind and currents can cause rapid shifts in sea level in the narrow Öresund strait between Sweden and Denmark. Due to the shallow sea along the coast, these shifts in sea level result in relatively big changes to the shoreline, especially along sandy beaches.

The European Landscape Convention and its focus on public participation and awareness-raising of landscape changes is an important point of departure for the project. The project also draws on the expanding field of citizen science. The presentation describes the developed method and how the observations effected the participants' awareness of landscape changes.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

108 Urban green morphology and the regeneration of urban fabrics: Case study of Frencváros

The reconstruction and adaptation of urban centers is a growing practice in several European cities, intending to make them more resilient to contemporary political, social, and climate disturbances. In this context, the morphological conditions of the built environment represent significant implications for the enhancement of historical and cultural elements intrinsic to urban areas, as well as the morphology of green elements. In the reconstruction of the IX District of Budapest, the implementation of an extensive green infrastructure, coherent with the social implications and in line with the historically developed urban structure, enabled the establishment of a more cohesive and efficient urban environment in terms of mobility and constitution of the urban landscape. The methodology used for this investigation is the typological survey of green elements, categorized into seven recurring types within an area of 72.4 hectares, aiming to analyze their respective uses in the reconstructed territory. The renewal strategy adopted in this district is in accordance with the expectations and requirements established in local and supranational guidelines for developing more sustainable urban centers, especially in terms of comfort and density parameters in European cities.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

109 Revealing the (forgotten) Yongning landscape: Decoating water-settlement relations within urban-rural transformation processes

Today's urbanization and modernization dynamics are leading to landscape transformation processes, effecting urban-rural constellations and becoming obvious f.i. in changing water-settlement relations. Sustainable water management related to water access, distribution and quality accompanied by new settlement structures, mobility patterns and social networks are the driving urban-rural challenges when finding sustainable future path ways.

The Yongning River in Huangyan-Taizhou on the east coast of China is an example of rapid transformations and adaptations of water structures due to urbanization processes. Within the original tidal river network of the Yongning that extended to every corner of the landscape, small villages were evenly distributed living from and with the tidal movement, configured a distinct water settlement relation. Starting with the construction of a water reservoir in the 1960s, large-scale water-management strategies transformed the river into a stagnant water body restrained by dams, sluices, and modern canals. Today, the original water-related settlement structure can only be glimpsed from the place names in an increasingly fragmented landscape.

With a specific focus on the interrelations between water system and settlement structures we explored and decoated manifold entanglements of urban and rural spatial structures searching for current risk and future developing path ways. With our contribution, we would like to share our experiences in revealing the forgotten Yongning Landscape by decoating the transformation processes of the water-settlement relations. With this we would like to draw attention to the current challenges and emerging types of spaces in Chinese urbanizing regions. We want to share the need for "crossroads" of water-settlement spaces and re-thinking their relations.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

136 Landscape at crossroads: Out of the (Transylvanian) woods

"... at sunset the sky becomes clear. Among hills one can see the white churchtower of a neighboring village..."

(fragment from Transylvanian winter by István Péter Szakács, pg.54 in the vol. French spring, Mentor publish., Tirgu Mureş, 1996)

The idillic Transylvanian landscape lives on only through memories or touristic guides, its traces one can discover at most locally in remote places: white church towers, belfries can hardly be distinguished amongst the mix of old before time concrete highrise blocks of flats and unfinished deformed singlehouses, abandoned industrial sites or behind the newly erected and overscaled plastic boxes or a recently deforested hillside. An unfolding chaotic landscape that is the best proof for the disorientation of a weakened and shrinking community and yet again confirming the complexity of any landscape, dealing with it being not only a technical or aesthetic but very much an ethical problem. A landscape of various rural/urban, modern/historical, built/natural fabric finely layered in time is broken, the historical organic unity of built and natural environment is disturbed by unfamiliar and disorderly applied patterns, elements with no scale, the loss of decency replaced by either a blind and aggressive or a completely missing selfconfidence. Once finely interconnected landscape fragments today are colliding, generating spatialized boundaries, places of uncertainty, imbalance, insecurity. Present paper proposes a research on landscape crossroads at boundaries of metropolitan urban areas around Transylvania, on their state, the challenges they might face and furthermore their possible impact on urban and regional spatial/functional structure in a broader sense and context, with a special emphasis on Cluj/ Kolozsvár, the region's most important city.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

144 Understanding the design of quality urban spaces through the lens of autonomous space and alternative art in Ljubljana

The image of the city Ljubljana is changing under the power of neoliberal urban development, which dictates the aesthetics, use and location of new buildings and designs spaces that are profitable for the city. The exclusion of residents from spatial decisions led to creation of public spaces that follow the most recent design trends, monotonous design, and the absence of social capital, leading to their emptiness. The city is subordinate to development of activities, services and infrastructure that primarily attract tourists, not the city resident. However, Ljubljana does not include its only autonomous space in the city's spatial decisions. Unlike conventional urban spaces, the autonomous space is not subordinate to contemporary design trends, nor does it impose its design frameworks upon the city. And although the autonomous space Metelkova is stigmatized and separated from the city due to mental-spatial boundaries, it attracts residents and daily users to visit the space anytime in the day. The only connecting line between autonomous space and other open spaces in the city is one form of alternative art, graffiti, which historically and spatially steams from Metelkova into the city. This contribution therefore focuses on comparing the design of conventional open urban spaces and autonomous space and, moreover, on the potential to soften mental-spatial boundaries established towards Metelkova, by observing the paths of graffiti in the city and open spaces alongside them. Through spatial and visual analysis of Metelkova, we have identified the importance of community design and the participation of residents in designing their own spaces. In addition to observation of graffiti, which revealed emptied open spaces, the findings were used to compare these spaces with Metelkova. Some of the conventional spaces showed the potential to incorporate community design and apply similar design principles, thus contributing to the softening of mental-spatial boundaries towards Metelkova.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

161 Grey vs. green in the urban labyrinth

The mitigation of challenging effects of global climate change and intensive landscape with more green spaces, have never been more important. Improving the balance between grey as built, artificial structures, and green as vegetation in cities leads to contradictory aims and a set of conflicts. Greening is difficult in the small remnant areas of urban labyrinths; moreover, urban green infrastructure development ideas have to be balanced along variable crossroads in urban policy. Where are the niches that can be filled with vegetation in the densest urban areas?

The creation of small urban green spaces, pocket gardens, tiny urban allées, urban squares with tree canopies, or roof gardens are well-known though not easy solutions, they might need innovative ideas to find the possible way within the densely-built-in urban fabric and development policy interested in urban intensification. In planting design courses, we work with the heads of the municipal green space department in Budapest to find greening opportunities in areas with the least green space. We will present some design solutions developed by students, based on a systematic analysis.

As part of the research-based design course program, the assessment covers the systemic analyses of the green space quality of Budapest's historic squares and the detailed survey of the vegetation and the ecosystem services provided by the urban green. Which plant communities can be the most ecologically efficient in the urban labyrinth? What design methods and innovative solutions can be used to make the newly created green space work in the urban area?

Planting design helped by contemporary structural support and technical methods should be in the focus of the planning process if we aim to improve the quality of the urban landscape, create a resilient city in a challenging era, and increase the ecological value of greenery.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

185 Urban biodiversity remediation sites as educational infrastructure

Biodiversity loss is one of the most imminent and concrete phenomena, yet it is still marginal to the population's everyday life. Change is happening at high speed, it is measurable, it is exposed, nonetheless it is perceived as an abstract entity: acknowledged, not experienced. There are several reasons for this; among the many, two appear mostly evident: ineffective communication and isolation from the places of major change.

Communication channels are highly mediated, devoid of spatial context, and saturated with information. Isolation stems from biodiversity loss being most noticeable in rural areas, which harbor richer biodiversity than cities. However, as a consistent global trend, people are migrating to urban areas, reducing physical contact with the symptoms of change. To communicate effectively, and to diminish citizens' isolation: these seem urgent goals for this field.

Urban environments offer ideal conditions for such endeavors, as they attract increasing populations and expose them to the urban landscape and its elements. This spontaneous and non-negotiable interaction circumvents competition with mainstream media and provides an alternative and nuanced approach to raising awareness. Urban environments can assume an educational role by incorporating natural-based solutions necessary for the city's well-being, such as phytoremediation and ecological restoration. These initiatives often take place in areas with low economic value and available space – marginal areas that happen to be inhabited by communities most in need of non-mainstream sensitization. By embracing this approach, urban spaces can serve as showcases, models, and synthetic representations of broader environmental situations. They can reclaim their historical role as guides and offer the necessary sensitivity to address urgent sensitization needs.

While urban environments may not encompass vast physical spaces compared to rural agricultural lands, their ability to bridge the gap between the abstract and the tangible makes them powerful agents of change. By reinterpreting their purpose, cities can play a vital role in raising awareness about biodiversity loss and creating a sense of urgency that cannot be postponed any longer.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

187 From mitigation to cultivation: The landscape of reservoir margins as design question

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FORMAT

oral presentation

Since the growth of industrial hydropower, landscape architects have sometimes been involved in the project of hydroelectric infrastructures. Despite this activity, the question of reservoir margins has remained a delicate matter: when the water level of a reservoir drops due to energy production, a temporary shoreline is exposed, revealing a mineral ground devoid of plant life. This naked shoreline does not fit the landscape aesthetics of natural lakes that are expected from reservoirs, and the response of designers so far has been to mitigate the issue by keeping these margins out of sight or by limiting their extent. The present research explores a different route, by taking this condition not as a problem, but as a potential. It seeks to go beyond the aesthetics of reservoirs inherited from the early 20th century by questioning the actual space of these margins and by opening perspectives to cultivate the qualities of the existing. The study approaches them qualitatively, at ground level and beyond idealised maps and images, through professional photographer Martin Linsi's explorations of the shores of Lake Sihl in Switzerland. His photographs depict an unexpected life on these sites, from people using the ephemeral shoreline for leisure, to historical remains and new ecologies that become temporarily visible. Taking his work as a case study, the study proceeds in four steps. (1) It analyses the life and spaces depicted in these images, to identify key landscape features of reservoir margins and to develop a literacy for them; (2) it examines the way the images are framed and composed, to draw out their aesthetic potential; (3) it confronts these outcomes with other cases of hydroelectric landscapes, to test their transferability and see how they have been handled elsewhere; and (4) it derives a set of design cues, as prompts for future landscape projects for reservoirs. Through this work, the research seeks to cultivate a new landscape aesthetic for reservoir margins and to spark new imaginations for future hydroelectric landscapes.

196 From quantity to quality: Deciphering the disparity between supply and demand of urban green open spaces using a multi-dimensional performance evaluation framework in China

Under the background of transformation from massive urbanization to culture-driven urban regeneration, the development orientation of China's urban green open space (GOS) is at a critical crossroad from „quantity“ to „quality“—from the supply of homogeneous, fragmented, and extensive physical spaces to the supply of diversified cultural services. Identifying the matching degree of supply and demand of GOS through performance evaluation is the prerequisite. In this paper we develop a multi-dimensional performance evaluation framework to identify the disparity between supply and demand of GOS in 10 cities in China. The Service Efficiency dimension demonstrates whether the quantity of GOS supply is efficient and sufficient by identifying whether the built GOS are providing cultural services through usage. The Service Effect dimension represents the quality of GOS supply according to the flow of cultural services in GOS, measured by type, intensity, and diversity of cultural services. The GOS in the 10 cities were identified through Gaode Map. Over 10,000 online posts of each city from Weibo were applied in cultural service measurement in GOS. The Service Efficiency and Service Effect of GOS were then calculated and visualized in GIS. The research shows that: 1) Although the performance of GOS display difference across cities, there is a mismatch between supply and demand in GOS of most case cities. 2) The Service Efficiency and Service Effect of GOS present a nonlinear relationship. 3) The Service Efficiency and Service Effect of GOS are not only related to its own type and scale, but also related to the scale, location, and development degree of the city. We suggest that this study can be used as a tool for the performance evaluation of GOS in Chinese cities, and provide a reference for decision making in GOS planning and regeneration.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

25 Understanding lost places as important crossroads in urban fabric

There have been many different understandings and definitions of such forgotten urban spaces globally and regionally. This includes places of local memory loss such abandoned blocks, mid-blocks, inner-blocks, micro spaces, courtyards, terraces, or gaps. Some of the definitions are closer linked to urban planning - undeveloped places situated in a standing continuous urbanism, which are intended for future development, where is the tendency to supplement the original building so the meaningful structure would be created again. However, this is not always possible. In such a case, it is necessary to think about a new function that would partially replace the original one. There is a general frequent deficiency of focus on such urban voids, in contrast to the increasing amount of attention devoted to what is typically considered as public spaces like squares or parks. Even though they form a significant and non-negligible area of the city, they are left to their own dynamics and fate. Sometimes it is enough to talk about small interventions, which in the end complete the whole. The white spaces on the mental map of the city, around which we move daily, considered unimportant and uninteresting, are finally an essential part of the urban structure. In the future, perhaps one of the few ideal spaces in the city where short-term events can be organized and thus strengthen their community function, or where elements of green infrastructure, small-scale architecture, outdoor furniture, or art can be placed in a sophisticated manner. Lost places re-discovered in this way have the potential to become important crossroads, places that are not just part of the city, but also connect it by restoring their function. Presented contribution will investigate the qualities of a seemingly ordinary everyday spaces and review, examine, and confront diverse lost places in the city.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

43 Development of Latvian landscape atlas

Identification and description of the landscape character of a whole country is an important step on a state level. It gives the opportunity to work further with site-specific and thematic plans. Landscape character assessment and development of Latvian Landscape Atlas has been carried out within the National research program „Sustainable territorial development and rational use of land resources“. It is part of actions within the European Landscape Convention carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Regional Development. The project was realized by several partners: the Department of Landscape Architecture and Planning Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies, Institute of Agricultural Resources and Economics, Vidzeme University of Applied Sciences, Latvian State Forest Research Institute „Silava“ and Riga Technical University.

The poster presents the methodology of landscape character assessment, which was developed based on LCA used in the United Kingdom. It describes the steps carried out, including an extensive field study using ArcGIS for data collection in all territory of Latvia, discussions with stakeholders in all regions, and the results of the work. The Atlas is developed as an ArcGIS Experience Builder web app including a GIS database consisting of several layers and descriptions of landscape areas. Information from different institution databases was used and combined with the results from a field study. Landscape classification by Latvian geographer K. Raman's was used for the division of landscape spatial units. All country is divided into 15 landscape character types based on large landforms. These 15 types are subdivided into 487 smaller landscape areas, based on land cover and terrain. A separate section of Landscape Atlas is foreseen for landscapes of national importance, which were detected and described in addition to landscape areas.

Besides methodology, the poster gives insight into the structure of the landscape area descriptions prepared, sensitivity analyses, and landscape quality objectives developed during the study.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

52 The Areninha case: Qualitative and typological analysis of urban spaces along Parque do Cocó

Parque do Cocó is one of Latin America's largest urban natural parks. That said, the park is located in Fortaleza, Brazil, which faces several problems of a typical Latin American city, mainly due to economic and social inequality. Among the various problems faced, we can mention one mainly connected to the inhabitants' quality of life in terms of physical and mental health: the insecurity of public spaces. Around Parque do Cocó, there are urbanized spaces dedicated to the leisure of the inhabitants. Areninha is the name given by inhabitants who use the space due to the presence of sports arenas such as football fields or basketball courts. Due to the economic and social inequalities, some investments and proposals in the urban area have different effects in distinct areas of the city. There is a contrasting way of perceiving the Parque do Cocó. Some factors distinguish each area, for example, the size, the green infrastructure, the space maintenance, or how the public power invests or presents these leisure spaces to the population. With the visit to one of these areas, it was possible to conduct some interviews with users in loco and better understand how people see and enjoy these urbanized areas. Analyses were made regarding the quality of the free space based on the testimonies and typology review, moreover to have some understanding of the point of view on safety around these Areninhas. This article aims to analyze the spatial and environmental implications of the Areninhas program in the Parque do Cocó; explore the role of these leisure spaces in promoting social and environmental sustainability in vulnerable neighborhoods and their potential to contribute to achieving environmental justice in Fortaleza. The research assesses the impact of the Areninhas on community engagement and safety and explores their potential to improve the quality of well-being in surrounding neighborhoods.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

56 Integrating habitat and cultural ecosystem services of urban informal green spaces: Case study of an informal green space in Bijlmer, Amsterdam

Informal green spaces (IGS) such as overgrown vacant lots and urban brownfields constitute a considerable amount of green resources in the city and provide equal or higher ecosystem services (ES) as formally planned green spaces (Ruprecht & Byrne, 2014; Threlfall and Kendal, 2018; Vereecken et al., 2021). To date, there are design discussions on improving synergies of ES provisioning of large-scale IGS such as urban brownfields (Mathey, et al., 2015), however, we still lack spatial design knowledge on small and interstitial IGS such as vacant lots and street verge vegetation. Small interstitial IGS are widely spread in the city, and thus they could perform as complementary green spaces that provide crucial social-ecological benefits to the city, for instance, as ecological stepping stones for wildlife in the city or as nearby outdoor spaces for local residents. Given this consideration, it is of great importance to explore design knowledge that optimizes the ES provisioning of small interstitial IGS. This research investigates how spatial design interventions can enhance synergies among habitat services and cultural services in small interstitial IGS while acknowledging the temporal and informal characteristics of such spaces. The research employs the method of “research through design”, taking an IGS in Bijlmer, Amsterdam (NL) as the living lab. Based on the information from fieldwork investigation of the habitat condition of the site, and interviews with local residents, three design alternatives were produced and further evaluated by ecological experts and local residents. Based on the result of the design evaluation, the research summarised three spatial design strategies: 1) diverse vegetation structure based on existing habitat conditions; 2) nurture stewardship with local residents for everyday management, and 3) utilize the site characteristics in different seasons for serving optimal social-ecological functions.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

57 Research on the landscape values of wine-growing areas for the integral protection of the landscape and the sustainable development of vineyards

The wider spatial coverage of this paper represents the areas of the Municipality of Cerovlje and the City of Buje, in Istria County, Croatia, where dominate natural and agricultural patterns and elements of the landscape. They define homogeneous entities with their different combinations; landscape subunits with a unique character. Both areas are characterized by a high landscape diversity and a harmonious interweaving of the natural and cultural character of the landscape, with pronounced natural-ecological, cultural-historical and visual-experiential qualities. In planning the development of these areas, priority should be given to sustainable solutions that will be based on the recognized natural and cultural heritage and respect for the authenticity of the space, its sights and standards. The research areas (Grimalda and Santa Lucia vineyards) are areas with emphasized agricultural (agricultural) features of the landscape with distinct visual-experiential qualities, surrounded by valuable natural and cultural landscapes. Therefore, it was necessary to analyze and identify the values in detail in order to enable the preservation of the existing landscape values of the research area. The main goal of the paper primarily is the expert evaluation of the landscape characteristics of the Santa Lucia and Grimalda vineyards. Other objectives were; (1) border identification regarding the typological division of the landscape of Istria, (2) analysis of all natural, cultural-historical and structural-visual characteristics of the research areas, (3) overview of changes and state of landscape and habitat, (4) analysis of the visual exposure of vineyards, (5) modeling the value of the visual characteristics of the landscape and (6) assessment of existing landscape qualities. Finally, based on value assessments, the paper proposed framework guidelines for the protection and restoration of the landscape.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

79 Promoting environmental justice through urban green infrastructure: Case of Niteroi, Brazil

Urban planning does not always consider an adequate planning and distribution of public access green areas as an instrument to guarantee environmental justice in cities.

The demand for public access green spaces in a walking distance of households (the proximity city), during the Covid 19 pandemic, highlighted many asymmetries in the access to these spaces and revealed many cases of green gentrification.

This work presents an analysis of the distribution of public green spaces in the Oceanic Region of Niterói, a relatively affluent city close to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

The Oceanic Region of Niterói presents a rate of 343,69 m² of green area per inhabitant, a number much higher than the one recommended by the World Health Organization (9 to 16 m²). However, this rate arises mainly from the large conservation areas existing in the region. The study revealed a much lower number if one considers solely the public green spaces of proximity, and an asymmetry in their distribution, with affluent neighborhoods having access to private green areas and better public green spaces, and poorer neighborhoods with limited or no access to such areas.

In face of this situation, a proposal of green infrastructure has been developed to promote a fair access to the benefits of proximity green spaces and support soft mobility, the latter also improving access to green spaces. It includes a linear central park taking advantage of an existing underutilized infrastructure and a network of proximity green spaces in identified vacant areas.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

166 Mass housing estates at the crossroad: what are the current landscape approaches to adaptations of socialist housing?

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FORMAT

poster presentation

Housing estates in the Czech Republic, as well as in other countries of the former Eastern Bloc, were built en masse from the 1960s to the 1980s and dealt with the housing crisis through standardization, typification and prefabrication. Today, nearly 1/3 of the Czech population lives in them and, given the high proportion of open, very often green space, they are a valuable topic for landscape research and a wide area for design. There is still a high value in the very essence of most of these settlements - the concept of living in close contact with green spaces and nature in general. At the same time, however, they have had many problems and negative aspects in the areas of spatial, environmental and social characteristics since their inception. A symbol of the many problems identified can be seen in the typical crossroads of walkways traversing open space independently of residential buildings. They point to poor legibility and orientation in space, the fragmentation of green spaces, the absence of historical traces, the utilitarian nature of the designs or the suppression of genius loci. These crossroads symbolically open up a fundamental question: how to deal with them, and other problems inherited from the past? And furthermore: how to incorporate solutions to current problems such as lifestyle changes or climate change, which are equally manifested here as in other type of urban settlements? Is it the right way to concentrate our attention on open spaces or to intervene in buildings whose layout is the source of many negative aspects? The paper will show possible ways out by examples of recent successful implementations. It will analyse realised architectural or landscape interventions, but also student proposals that bring an original and innovative perspective.

182 Mapping children's access to playgrounds in ten North-western Iberian cities

Outdoor play areas have a vital role in cities as they provide space for children to play in the open. Parks, gardens and playgrounds are especially important for urban children, who increasingly spend most of their time indoors. These places promote health and well-being by enhancing physical activity, social interaction and a favourable psychological response, furthermore decisively contribute to the development of many personal skills, useful throughout their life.

For this to be possible, playgrounds are required to be properly located and adequately equipped. It is also important that decision-makers are able to access up-to-date scientific and technical data, on a wide range of related issues, affecting planning and design of such places. Existing geostatistical studies are scarce and those that exist are lacking in coverage and follow a range of different methods, which in turn makes it difficult to compare results.

Therefore, this study seeks to survey the coverage and size of playgrounds in ten North-western cities of the Iberian Peninsula. 451 playgrounds were catalogued in an inventory, using remote data from satellite image, imported into a geographical information system for further analysis.

Inequalities of access to playgrounds were observed in all cities studied, especially considering the housing areas of young populations. These playgrounds are generally small in size [<100 to 400m^2] and are not sufficient to meet area recommendations per capita. It was also found that playgrounds are usually part of a larger green space [62%-100%]. For the cities represented in the inventory, this study recommends investing in more and larger playgrounds.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

183 Where does this road lead to? Urban parks as transition areas.

Many new urban recreation areas for citizens, above all tree-lined avenues and later urban parks, have been built on the edge of the cities since the beginning of the 19th century. Their visual perception and functions were influenced not only by their genuine spatial composition but also by the surroundings that have developed during the long time of their existence.

This contribution focuses on the historical parks and changes of their settings - the surroundings being developed from the relatively natural rural countryside to the highly urbanized area. It examines the original setting of the parks on the border of the city and its unique role as a space providing transition between the city and the free landscape. It traces the former connection between the park, designed with plenty of exotic species, and the rural countryside, comprehending natural vegetation. It reveals the consequences of transformation of the free surroundings to the built-up areas, the impacts on the visual qualities and functions of the parks, including its perception, ecological and recreation qualities.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

188 Will hospital campi be green enough?

Our society is becoming more and more aware of the importance of urban green spaces to promote health and wellbeing in general. In fact, there has been a significant increase in research indicating their influence on public health and role in individual health restoration and therapies. It seems clear that the benefit of seeing vegetation exceeds far beyond aesthetics to include a range of other important wellbeing effects: using green spaces and looking at nature scenes, predominantly composed by vegetation, has beneficial effects on mental and physical well-being, and in certain situations can have positive effects on a variety of health indicators, such as the reduction of overall premature and cardiovascular mortality, improvement of mental health and cognitive functioning, and even positively affecting birth outcomes by making everyday scenes more attractive and competitive.

Hospitals play an important role in boosting these effects and are the scope of many of these studies highlighting the role of hospital green spaces in the recovery of patients and its appreciation by patients and other users. Despite the growing research on the subject, there is still a need for quantitative and more long-term research in order to provide sufficient evidence to support measuring the salutogenic model approach to designing these environments.

This research, although also referring to the issues mentioned above, aims to meet metric criteria for hospital campi and adjacent green spaces, focusing on quantitative criteria. Therefore, this study surveys 48 hospital campi in 22 Portuguese cities, using remote data from satellite image, imported into a geographical information system for geostatistical analysis.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

195 The architectural composition of Marly in the park system of Grand Paris

West of Paris between his birthplace St.-Germain-en-Laye and Versailles, Louis XIV had built for his closest circle an unique and refined garden. The spatial composition and disposition of a relatively small castle in Marly for the Roi-Soleil and 12 guest pavilions is hidden in a valley with an artificial river cascade. It's a very different architectural composition than any of the great works of the high period of French gardens.

The design is attributed to Jules Haroudin-Mansart (1646-1708), „premier architecte du roi“. The absence of André Le Nôtre and the passionate involvement of the King is making it an exception among the Baroque gardens of France: with its hilly terrain and large scale visual connections it more reminds of the representative water gardens around Florence and Rome than the more famous works around Paris.

In the legacy of Clemens Steenbergen en Wouter Reh's research (1990, 2003, 2011) I have studied a series of cases of buildings as Architecture with Landscape Strategies (TU Delft 2019). In a preliminary presentation of a follow-up article, I shall try to reveal how architectural design strategies might differ from „pure“ gardening if applied to landscapes and the transformation of grounds.

Marly held a crucial position in the planned network of absolutist power in the pre-Haussmannian urban expansion of Paris. It was crucial for royal hunting, festivities but also for water supplies of Versailles through the ingenious Machine de Marly in the Seine. A large scale composition connects these elements beyond an initial program for the place across the whole of an emerging grand system of parks.

With new projects DGJ Paysages is studying how the old royal route from the courts original home St.-Germain-en-Laye via Marly-le-Roi to Versailles could become the “Velo-Rue-Royale” in the current transformation of the banlieues into Grand Paris.

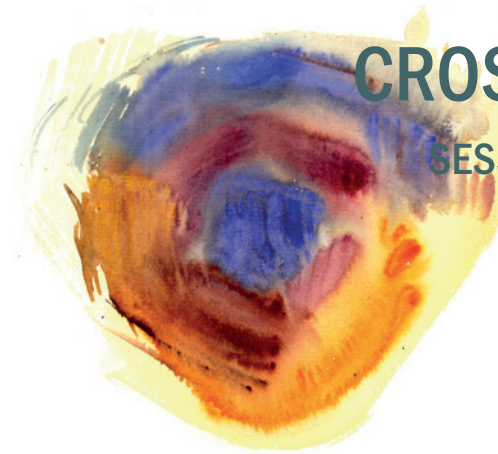
AUTHOR

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FORMAT

poster presentation



CROSSROADS IN MIND

SESSION 3

4 Landscapes as Sanctuary: Calm amid chaos

Designed landscapes provide the matrices for our lives: we first construct them and are then shaped by them. Being uprooted from one's home by political or natural disturbances causes a consequent rupture to one's wellbeing. At times, a particular landscape design may reduce the sense of loss that accompanies displacement. During World War II, within the confines of an internment camp for those of Japanese ancestry, the sculptor Isamu Noguchi developed a landscape plan to confront and ameliorate certain of the harsh conditions of the Arizona desert, a plan that included trees to provide shade and variety, and water features for recreation and beauty.

The Japanese architect Takefumi Aida once noted the difficulty of finding places of silence in the contemporary world – especially in the city. Designed landscapes and gardens offer solace and comfort as worlds apart, settings of calm and silence. Paley Park in New York, though small in size, stifles urban noise while providing a remove from the hubbub of the city. Both the Patio de los Naranjos in Seville, and the Bloedel Reserve near Seattle, Washington, provide restorative landscapes characterized by tranquility and a richness of vegetation and detail.

Places of remembrance, destined for contemplation and rest, are marked by a quiet rarely matched by any other landscape type. Whether the forest cemeteries of Nordic lands, or melancholic cemeteries such as Stagliano in Turin or Zane in Ljubljana, cemeteries offer their visitors a quiet link with the past that transcends time.

Collectively, these landscape types demonstrate the role of the designed landscape as a sanctuary, at once physical and possibly spiritual.

AUTHOR

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FORMAT

oral presentation

31 Wachau's traffic routes in the focus of landscape architecture and art

Traffic routes are characteristic landscape elements of Wachau, an Austrian riverine landscape listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Since the end of the nineteenth century, painters have played a significant role in generating awareness of the scenic beauty of the Wachau. The region has since transformed into a touristic hotspot, resulting in a constant expansion of traffic routes. At the same time, the continuous artistic engagement has raised awareness for the design integration of these routes into the landscape.

In our presentation, we show methods and preliminary results of the ongoing arts-based research project Wachau Routes conducted by a team of landscape architects and visual artists exploring the region's traffic routes through their respective professional perspectives. Road, railway, cycle paths, and hiking trails are investigated within a four-year project funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF). The Danube shaped the landscape and plays a key role as the oldest traffic route through the Wachau. Arts-based scientific methods are used to create a layered image of the Wachau that takes up the continuity of the artistic account, builds on the users' perception, and corresponds to the contemporary understanding of landscape. Various current and past artistic and technical representations of traffic routes, their designs, and changing landscape perceptions due to different transport modes and travel speeds are analysed, produced, performatively developed, communicated, and critically reflected upon through methods of art and landscape architecture. The interdisciplinary collaboration enables methodological boundaries to be crossed, new perspectives to be adopted and skills and tools to be acquired and developed. We present outcomes of the first year with a focus on roads and show that the interweaving of artistic practice and landscape architectural thinking enables new insights into the design of routes as an integral aspect of the landscape.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

40 Landscape design in color: Past and present

Color is a prime source of landscape beauty and wonder. Over the past two and half centuries, landscape designers have experimented with color and lighting effects toward many ends – conceal undesirables, accentuate desirable elements, display social status, enhance the perception of space, produce different moods, surprise, joy, and humor, construct identity and attachment to places, and critique stereotypes about color. Yet, color has remained largely outside of the landscape professional discourse.

This paper explores the contemporary role and practice of landscape color. I begin with a brief overview of the history of color in landscape architecture and demonstrate the inextricable tie of landscape color design to three variables: (1) disciplinary traditions and ideas about nature and art, (2) the influences of related professions and cultural values, and (3) the media technology with which color is conceived, represented, and conveyed (whether through plants, built structures, or lighting). I then focus on the past few decades; on the way disciplinary boundaries, representational technology, and digital culture have shaped landscape color design practice.

Contemporary cities and gardens teem with vast, brightly colored, and glowing surfaces that reverberate on social media. This proliferation of color in the environment evidences its increasing political, social, and aesthetic agency. As I show, contemporary landscape color presents an exceptional opportunity to configure group and place identity, give voice to marginal communities, help erase place stigma and restore rundown neighborhoods, unravel hidden planning policies, create immersive experience, and, as importantly, project the sensibilities of the time.

AUTHOR

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FORMAT

oral presentation

47 MAP-ART for landscape architecture: The intersection of cartographic representations, contemporary art and artistic data-visualization

Landscape representation are deeply embedded in traditional cartographical methods, so we expect from maps to be “true to the reality”. Since the historical representation of landforms, waterscapes, weather, roads ...etc. there has been a desire to record the Earth’s surface as accurate as possible, and visualize as realistic as one can. Maps were also a part of controlling the landscape, a virtual conquest of newly discovered lands (J.B.Harley: Map, Knowledge and Power). An essential feature of every map is the matching of the data included with the coding-system. Today the GIS-based, precise maps turned our attention away from the complex-artistic content of maps. The purpose of old mapping was not only to create a real, scaled image of a land, but it contained names of landforms, place-names, ownerships-sources, ranking of roads, hidden natural-treasures, data of infrastructural knowledge and plenty associated drawing-framings. Old time ago the map-design, icons, labeling was established by the cartographer (artist) in an individual way, but these subjective elements are getting more-and-more neglected and standardised today, leaving behind the personality of the mapmaker.

In her book, C. Harmon (You Are Here, The Map as Art) lists contemporary artist dealing with new aims of mapping. MAP-ART(ists) discovers new relationship between humans, land and mapping methods, which is called psychogeography (psychomapping). With fine-art-techniques (painting, collage, assemblage) they raise new thoughts about landscape: mental spaces, emotional places, personal sites, narrative landforms, memorial or war landscape-attachments, or other conceptual geo-data-visualization.

In the Master LA-Study program at MATE (Budapest), I have been adopting these new trends of “cartho-geo-graphical” crossroads for more then 10 years. Students had to make research on MapArtists and individual arty-crafts in order to have a deeper understanding of personal landscape attachment and creative, aesthetic of map-making.

Conclusions of adopting Artistic Mapping tasks:

1. The degree of abstraction can vary widely from realistic landscape-observation until very personal interpretations.

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2. Areal relationships can be translated plastically into spatial vues, tree-dimensional linkages.

3. MapArt helps to understand the complexity of land-forms, spatial shapes, topography, and teaches us the knowledge of scales, units of measurement, zooming.

4. With adding local place-names, historic facts, memories the place identity could be reinforced.

5. Place attachment (recalls, concepts, feelings, ideas, fears, historic events) can be reconstructed or combined with real sites, in an easy-to-understand way.

6. The various techniques and materials (collage, assemblage, found objects, small sculptural elements) help to combine more visual representation methods in one artwork.

To sum it all up, the self-drawn, creatively constructed artistic maps help LA-students to add more layers, more dimension, and more complexity to the understanding their connection and roles in landscapes. The ECLAS-Conference presentation shall demonstrate these various pedagogic results with ArtMaps and the potential of our reality-based imaginative world!

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FORMAT

oral presentation

54 Denial to designing: Redefining landscape architecture beyond the done and the determined

Designing (as a verb) is an integral part of landscape architecture and the profession is primarily considered as a design discipline. It enables the space to manifest itself as a modifiable, usable, habitable, and humane entity. In India, contemporary designed landscapes are situated in and associated with predominantly urban context. There is also a notion that landscape designing services are not always essential (irrespective of the scale and complexity of the landscape) especially when it comes to the two ends of the spectrum one is ecology centric and the other is architecture/built centric. A profession which is now almost five decades old in India, is standing at the crossroads of ecology and aesthetics, needs to respond to global as well as local issues. A small but significant sector of people are aware about ecological aspects of landscape and on the other hand there are many people who still expect landscapes to merely act as visualscapes. In many projects, the design services by a qualified landscape architect are reduced to planting in the pre-determined zones for environmental approval post construction or not at all asked for. The present paper analyses the context of the phenomenon and investigates the reasons. The data is collected through questionnaire survey across the society. A comparative analysis method is used to discuss qualitative aspects of the study. The analysis reveals key issues responsible for the non-acceptance of designing services such as lack of awareness in society and architects at large about landscape architecture and its capabilities, more cost required for designed spaces than non-designed spaces, time spent in designing and working drawings vs getting things done directly on site, etc. The analysis also discusses a way forward for landscape architects in countries like India to wisely move from denial to receiving acceptance to designing.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

86 How are our landscapes valued by their users? Identifying the value of public open spaces using real estate market turnovers.

Landscapes provide significant intangible services such as mental and physical enjoyment. However, the intangibility of these services means they are difficult to quantify and tend to be overlooked when making design and development decisions. Such ill-informed decision-making processes are often linked to the fact that the 'economics' underpinning decision-making are not usually well-researched and understood in landscape architecture. This research explores a potential approach for revealing the overall perceived value of a landscape. Because intangible services cannot be quantified directly, we needed to find a way of measuring them indirectly. One way of doing this is to reveal what value people put on elements like parks and other public open spaces, as reflected in real estate turnovers. Our study focuses on Lincoln, New Zealand, and looks at how the publicly accessible landscape features are valued by their users. A hedonic price model was built to examine the relationship between the land prices from the last two decades of property turnovers in Lincoln and a series of land price-related factors (e.g. distance to the closest open space, travel times to schools and the university, land size). The results show that landscape features were highly valued by local residents, in comparison to other factors. Also, the 'landscape premium' remains significant throughout the two decades observation period, even when major disruptions, such as the 2011 major earthquake in Christchurch and the recent Covid-19 pandemic, occurred and significantly affected the real estate market. The study also examined the possibility of monetising intangible landscape benefits and taking them into account when making landscape-related decisions. A possible method for this is demonstrated in the study.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

96 Colliding worlds? Landscape values versus natural capital

At last mankind seems to be focussing more on the value of the planet's remaining nature. Concepts such as 'natural capital', 'ecosystem services' or 'nature-based solutions' are now encountered frequently in the media. Yet, despite most of the issues being central to the concerns of landscape architecture, they have all arisen independently of the discipline.

It is difficult to reconcile the painstaking accounting approach of enumerating diverse ecosystem services with the idea that in the case of landscapes, the 'whole' is greater than the sum of the parts. Alexander Pope's plea to 'consult the genius of the place in all' is not an appeal to which 'bean counters' can readily respond. Landscape values as ideals versus (ecosystem) services from natural capital would thus seem to be a case of an intersection where two incompatible worlds risk colliding. Perhaps, however, it is time to attempt to integrate these disparate approaches. The multi-functionality of landscape suggests that the ecosystem services approach alone is insufficient and demands a broader perspective. The ubiquity of digital representation of all types of landscapes would seem to open the door to seek new quantitative approaches to landscape value. But a truly dynamic systems approach to landscapes needs to consider 'flows' as well as 'stocks', which could, in turn, open the way to greater recognition for the often neglected field of landscape management.

Indeed, landscape architecture has in recent years appeared to relinquish its interest in the value of landscape, but it was not always so. Back in the 1960s and 1970s, landscape evaluation was a hot topic. The task was to develop 'objective' means of deciding which landscapes were worthy of conservation or which were suited for recreation through recording the presence or absence of specific features or characteristics to assign a numerical score. Eventually, disillusion with such attempts led to quantitative efforts to assign values to landscapes being largely abandoned and replaced by qualitative typological approaches. The European Landscape Convention reflects this change in mandating signatory states to identify and assess landscapes throughout their territory, but it also calls for the definition of 'landscape quality objectives'. While it says nothing about the methods to be used for

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FORMAT

oral presentation

this, it does state that: assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level.

Nevertheless, landscape values continued to be an important concern. More recent considerations have been focussed on landscape values as competing belief systems to which landscape architects adhere. Ian Thompson's 'Ecology, Community and Delight: Sources of Values in Landscape Architecture' focusses on how environmental, social or aesthetic aims are pursued by professionals in their designs. This broad approach to values initially appears to extend beyond a narrow ecosystem services approach, with its inclusion of social and aesthetic considerations. However, ecosystem services attempt to incorporate what are referred to as cultural services, which go some way, at least, towards covering these other factors.

So, what does the world need from landscape architecture nowadays in times of crises: climate, biodiversity, identity and social inclusion; how should we position ourselves between an holistic view of the landscape and all its separate facets, as well as the individual values of natural capital? We need to become clearer about the benefits that the individual parts of each landscape can contribute to coping with the crises, also economically. But it is at least as important also to understand the value of the landscape anew, beyond monetary considerations: that the landscape is greater than the sum of its parts does not absolve us from assessing the values of the parts.

114 The ecological labyrinth: You are either inside the circle or outside

Landscape architecture discipline reproduced its agenda with the Anthropocene period. The Anthropocene was introduced as a result of humanity's increasing and irreversible influence on the natural world system. During this period, one of the agendas of landscape architecture is post-environmentalism. Post-environmentalism is a response to a deep ontological and epistemological crisis, bearing the traces of an intellectual and political movement. This determination questions both the conceptual basis and the practice of environmentalism and states that nature and culture can no longer be considered separately from each other. In the studies on the discipline of Landscape Architecture, it is stated that there is confusion about what the most important problem of landscape architecture is and which goals landscape architects should pursue. We define the framework of our work as the „ecological labyrinth“ of the world, the content of the ecological imaginations of the landscape architecture discipline discourses.

This study, it is aimed to investigate the ecological imaginations in landscape architecture in the post-industrial period with an anthropological approach in the discipline of landscape architecture. The idea that an anthropological view of the landscape can draw an extraordinary and productive framework has been effective in determining this goal. Therefore, in this research, an attempt is made to read through the tools of anthropology to approach the politics of closure, meaning, and privilege within the landscape architecture discipline. According to the theoretical foundations of the Landscape Architecture discipline, nature, and culture, the field of existence is the earth. Therefore, landscape architects also claim to bring nature and people together in a holistic system in places/spaces containing multiple mental and physical layers. While providing this togetherness, it constructs an environment, atmosphere, in other words, the world. Therefore, as landscape architects structure the world, the world turns into a „labyrinth“ for them.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

165 Interpretation of the relationship of sacred with the place in Anatolian landscapes

Local communities have instrumentalized the landscape for their various needs throughout history. One of these forms of instrumentalization is to grant sanctity to the landscape. When the attributed meaning is combined with the function, the sanctity of the landscape becomes meaningful and the landscape becomes a place. These places, which correspond to sacred landscapes, don't exist by themselves, they are produced. In many belief systems, cultural- tombs, temples, etc.- and natural elements mountains, water, trees, etc. - and components of the landscape are referred to as sacredness. Due to its multi-layered culture, Anatolia is one of the geographies where these references to holiness are concentrated. The phenomenon of „Ziyaret“ („visitation“), which is the subject of study, is the way of visiting specific communities in Anatolia to perform their wish and vow rituals with the place attributed to sanctity. Although rituals vary with the influence of local beliefs and practices, trees, stones and water sources are used elements of phenomenon.

The purpose of the study is to determine how the sanctified places are included in the landscape with narratives and practices and how they affect the sense of place, rather than understanding their place in the landscape memory. The content and meaning patterns of these practices, which reinforce the sense of place identity and place attachment, have been determined extent of the phenomenological approach. The bodily experiences of people who maintain the cult of visitation reinforce the process of making sense of the place. According as local communities attribute sacredness to the landscape, the potential of place identity and commitment to the place is strengthened. In this study, which was carried out on local communities, it was determined that the relationship of sanctity, belonging, and loyalty attributed to the landscape feeds the continuity of meaning in the reproduction of the landscape.

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oral presentation

179 Moss toward the Planetary Garden

This paper explores the Anthropocene-era approach to constructing a sustainable environment as observed in the ecology of moss — the first terrestrial plant. The study focuses on the interdisciplinary and collaborative work and research conducted in 2022 by the author, a landscape theorist/historian, in conjunction with a media artist and curator. This work was supported by the ZERO1NE program, which is a creative activity support initiative by the Hyundai Motor Group. The paper also encompasses moss gardens as well as the author's and colleagues' kinetic art installation and documentary film, “MOSS-이끼”. This paper is divided into two main sections. The first section delves into the various ecological characteristics of moss, including its carbon storage capacity, resilience, compatibility with other plants and animals, and ability to sense climate change. In addition, this paper explores the possibility of coexistence between disciplines, such as art and landscape architecture, between humans and non-humans, and between plants and machines or data from the perspective of a 'planetary garden,' a concept proposed by the French landscape architect Gilles Clément to promote harmonious living. The second section of the paper focuses on the role of “MOSS-이끼” in raising awareness of the climate crisis, such as air pollution and plant extinction in Korea and global cities, with a specific emphasis on the landscape aesthetics term 'hypernature,' which has been proposed by landscape theorist Elizabeth K. Meyer to describe the idea of sustaining beauty. This paper argues that the exaggerated simulation of nature represented by “MOSS-이끼” can contribute to a heightened understanding of these crucial issues through plant intimacy.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

180 Learning from digital landscapes. Approaches to videogames discourse: A landscape architecture perspective

‘Digital games’ is the umbrella term for interactive games played on various types of electronic media, encompassing computer games, video games, games on mobile phones, or games played on the Internet, and can be interpreted as an interactive, rule-driven system based on computer processing power, where ‘interactive’ means that a game requires a constant exchange of messages between the game and the player (Grodal, 2003, Sellers, 2006). On the other hand, landscape architecture is a discipline that uses technology to solve real-world problems, ranging from projective exploration and design to current environmental and natural issues. The contribution tries to answer the question of what methods and approaches from both disciplines are transferable and can be adapted to create opportunities to benefit both disciplines, with the primary intent of informing an open-ended discussion at the intersection of landscape architecture and interactive video game development. The research results are presented through various typological analyses for different topics from both fields that involve the analysis of landscape and video game discourses, methods, and approaches understood as specific disciplinary knowledge transferable from one discipline to the other.

AUTHOR

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Zagreb, Croatia

FORMAT

oral presentation

198 Shifting boundaries, surging Tides: Landscape found in fixed material and imagination

To say we live in uncertain times and in uncertain landscapes is to reiterate a new trope, yet landscape remains subject to a hegemonic positioning. Site and space is hemmed by borders and boundaries: political views; management strategies; planning regimes; cultural ways of understanding space, site, and edges. Landscape (and its design) is framed and fixed by syntax: a line on a plan designating what and where something is and how it is understood. What is public or private? What is inhabitable and what is no longer so? What is accessible and what is restricted? Such lines and limits, while imposed physically and technically, are imagined. They are used to define and control our designing, our moving and our interacting with the landscape. Time, process and culture can blur lines. Human rules are frequently transgressed by human and non-human (whether inorganic process or biological organism). Instability, loss of inertia, loss of identity often result. What if our designing and our interaction were governed by blur, by mixing and shifting boundaries, by dissipative structure as opposed to fixed definition? Uncertainty gives rise to new possibility. Accepting uncertainty, accepting a crossing over means doing, being, imagining things differently. This paper explores site concepts and understandings generated through design experiment, presenting an empirical site study undertaken within a small section of the Avon Ōtākaro River Corridor and its Residential Red Zone. The study questions what occurs when site exploration, design and designer cross over, when site is observed and imaged from a framework that sets the real vs. imaginary and blur is the primary driver. The site in the frame is a small portion of a wider area extending from the central city of Christchurch, Aotearoa New Zealand through to the Pacific coastline. A territory subject to much change and subsequent debate since being devastated by a series of earthquakes, political shift and social upheaval. As time and site continue to change, as we explore alternate ways of exploring and knowing – what shifts in the architecture of landscape?

AUTHOR

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FORMAT

oral presentation

15 Landscape planning as social sculpture

This contribution aims to expand on a part of my PhD research which focus on how contemporary art could fertilize landscape planning. Indeed art experience could play a role during the landscape planning process. It's common understanding that art is an aesthetic experience, but also an experience tout court (Dewey, 1934). The individual, by making aesthetic experiences, can:

- (a) increase his sensitive spectrum
- (b) change his point of view deconstructing pre-established mental images
- (c) dissolve blocks for the production of new mental images and, consequently,
- (d) for action.

It's to be considered that the European Landscape Convention (2000) defined landscape through perception, so perception skill took a central role. We should not consider it as a given character, but a capability that can be refined. How? in many ways, for sure through sensory and mental aesthetic experiences. In the plurality of paths taken by contemporary art, a sort of tangle, it needs to be defined an artistic line useful in this analysis. The idea of social sculpture as defined by Joseph Beuys could be an interesting track to avoid being lost.

This contribution underlines that the process of landscape construction through continuous, even minimal and slow, transformations, exists regardless of the planning strictly understood. People - although are not aware of it - plan the landscape day by day and act accordingly to their mental project. The planning discipline can interact with this common process with expert knowledge, but it can't rigidly aim at the determination and realization of a pre-established and rigid project. My contribution includes some examples of contemporary art experiences which bring out ways of interacting with the landscape, in the relationships between the individual, the community and the environment. The art piece 7000 eichen (1982-1987) by Joseph Beuys or Legarsi alla montagna (1981) by Maria Lay demonstrates how artists are able to move collective thinking and actioning.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

The interest in this research topic arose because I am an artist: this is also an opportunity for a retrospective self-reflection on two socio-behavioral performances Piantala and Come Piante Radicanti.

I believe it's possible not just to cross contemporary art and landscape planning, but to intertwine these two disciplines by defining an innovative method. it's possible to experiment with an approach to the landscape planning process that is an aesthetic experience in itself capable of providing the possibility of bringing out the desires of populations (CEP, 2000) and individuals and, in counterpoint with the system of constraints, enriching the territory with freedom degrees: creative, emotional and topical ones.

122 Crossroads of art and nature: A journey through integrating sculptures in historical gardens up-till contemporary sculpture parks

The artistic elements of different garden styles have always had meaningful placing and positioning in the garden' spatial organization. The sculptures which are the focus of this paper were placed according to various aesthetic principles of symmetry, proportion, focal point, and perspective creating a harmonious crossroad between art and nature in renaissance and baroque gardens (Versailles, Schönbrunn), which was modified with new, free design-approaches in the 18th-century landscape parks (Rousham). The narrative use of figures or nonfigurative sculptural items also inspired the mannerist gardens to create an extraordinary, surrealistic character for the site (Sacro Bosco, Schloss Hellbrunn). Later, the use of modern garden sculptures created tension between art objects and green backgrounds, or water.

In the 1980s with the evolution of modern art, a new concept of "sculpture placing" appeared in nature known as sculpture parks (SPs). Instead of the „white cube“ gallery setting contemporary artists used the „green maze“ to place their large sculptures and were drawn to the potential of large-scale, nature-placed art experiments. Currently, SPs are increasing, however, they are threatened to become increasingly diffuse while still lacking design knowledge.

This research examines the sculptural-spatial design evolution and integration in different landscape periods to provide reference into contemporary sculpture park design, specifically on how to incorporate sculptures in an effective and meaningful way that enhances the overall design and creates a unique interaction between art and nature.

The following desk-based and field-based research on historical gardens examples will be carried out: narrative meaning, storytelling line and coherence between "sculpted actors", the placing of the sculpture and their visuality, visual axis, wayfinding, optic tricks, combination with other garden design elements, etc.

Based on these derived findings we expect to point out similar spatial situations and solutions therefore we can suggest design hints for placing artworks in contemporary SPs.

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poster presentation

149 Lipinka Valley – a place of constant competition between the power of nature and human stubbornness

The traces of human work and human fate are blurred by time. The further from the time of events, the less knowledge about it in the local community. The less awareness of where certain forms in the landscape come from. Human activity is a constant struggle with matter and with nature. For somebody, open space is a medium of change, for others a value that requires protection. Still others try to find compromises for intersecting goals. This paper shows one of the places experienced by the constant struggle of nature with the human desire to use its values, usually without taking into account the needs of others and nature itself. This place is the Lipinka Valley in Świętochłowice. In this area there is a heap of waste from one of the zinc smelters called „Guidotto“, which was established in 1880. It is also the site of military bunkers from World War II. A place highly contaminated with heavy metals, which is an example of natural water purification in ponds overgrown with reeds. They are found in the valley riparian wood with spring area, oak-hornbeam wood, poplar grove. There is mentioned 387 species of vascular plants, there are various species of animals with 47 species of birds. In 2021 was established there nature and landscape complex covering 40.9 ha. Planned effects of the protection include: stopped tendency to develop the area with residential buildings and the threats caused by motorcyclists and users of quads and off-road cars; maintaining nature rich place and serene element of the local nature with several habitat services; establishing an educational path and recreational infrastructure. The aim of the paper is to show the method of land evaluation and its development.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

169 Interactions between participatory design and climate-responsive design of public green spaces: Survey among practitioners

In the context of the global environmental crisis, professional organisations are presenting landscape architecture as a key player in shaping a liveable urban environment, with many inspiring publications at global, regional and national levels, encouraging action. Landscape architects as planners and designers of urban green spaces contribute to the longevity and long-term performance of public parks and open spaces on multiple layers through participatory design (social-cultural aspect) and climate-responsive design (ecological-environmental aspect), among others.

Our individual studies on participatory design and climate-adaptive design, address separately how landscape architects perceive their own role in each field. In a joint case study we conducted in 2022 about a recently renewed residential public green space, we found that the community's input in participatory design limited the inclusion of climate-adaptive design solutions. This suggested that there may be other examples of trade-offs in aspects of climate adaptability in favour of gains in satisfying the users' needs, or vice versa.

Applying climate-adaptive solutions in participatory design processes of green spaces may, at times, require that users also adapt their needs. The two design approaches may successfully strengthen one another if, channelling the issues of local environmentalism, the participatory process includes passing information and educating future users about climate-responsive solutions, in order to make them more open to accepting 'less comfortable' design choices. This way participatory processes can play an important role in awareness raising among non-professionals.

In the present paper in progress, we investigate the relationship of these two aspects of design using a comprehensive survey for Hungarian landscape architects. The specificity of the research methodology is that we use a questionnaire that consists of three parts: two independent parts that examine landscape practitioners' experiences in the two areas separately, and a third part that explores the interaction between the two fields. The research draws conclusions from the direct responses and the comparative

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analysis of the individual survey results, mapping the negative and positive interactions. From a long-term perspective, identifying positive interactions between the two design approaches is key. The results of the survey will be useful for defining the competencies of landscape architects (e.g. in academic training) and for assessing their perceived role and responsibilities in complex green space design projects based on the current Hungarian landscape architectural practice.



PEOPLE IN CROSSROADS

SESSION 4

36 Disentangling social sustainability: Exploration of a concept in chaos

For landscape architects, the sustainability framework has become a large part of how they justify their decision-making in space. However, in the way they interpret sustainability, there is a clear favouring of the ecological aspects of the discourse. Even though professionals realise that ecological, social and aesthetic aspects of sustainability cannot be separated in landscape, they remain ambiguous about how social sustainability is translated into design practices.

Social sustainability seems to be an ambiguous concept, Vallence et al. (2011) called it a concept in chaos, and today it still seems to be subject to a plethora of different meanings and interpretations. It forms, nevertheless, an essential part of every sustainability model. The term is an assemblage of concepts like righteousness, inclusion, participation, political voice, and democratic decision-making.

In the SoDuLTA research project of the Ghent University of Applied Sciences and Arts, we explore the different ways in which landscape architects operationalise social sustainability. A discourse analysis through case-studies and semi structured interviews shows that, even though ideologically the profession puts forth certain social values, it is not always clear how they translate in practice. We have discerned several internal disciplinary tensions regarding social sustainability that show the diverse and sometimes even contradictory attitudes towards themes like inclusion, participation or democratic procedures.

Because social sustainability is such an essential part of the sustainability discourse, it should never become an empty slogan for landscape architects. Through dissemination of our research findings, offering an interdisciplinary frame of reference, and starting a continuous internal debate on the discourse, we will revalue the meaning of social sustainability. This is a necessary step in taking on a more founded and practical relationship with the sustainability discourse, building on the social values that are already central in the work of landscape architects.

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oral presentation

60 Renewable energy landscapes: Investigating the public perception to support inclusive planning processes

To reduce human impacts on the environment, it is necessary to rethink the energy system and provide for the use of Renewable Energy Sources (RES). However, the massive deployment of RES causes not only physical, but also perceptual transformations of the landscape, especially affecting the people who live, work or recreate in it. Indeed, recalling the European Landscape Convention's definition of landscape, as "any part of the territory such as it is perceived by its inhabitants, being its character defined by the action of natural and/or human factors and their interrelationship", these significant transformations can cause unfamiliar, immediate and dramatic changes. To ensure acceptance of the landscape changes entailed, planning processes are required to include people's perception.

To address these issues, the EU research project "Planning and Engagement Arenas for Renewable Energy Landscapes" – PEARLS (<https://pearlsproject.org/>) focuses on engaging people as actors in spatial planning and social innovation in the renewable energy transition. In this framework, the contribution presents the results of two investigations about the public perception of different renewable energy landscapes in Greece. The first case regards licensed on-ground photovoltaic plants in Central Macedonia's rural areas; the second case focuses on both existing and planned wind turbines in Paros Island. These investigations were parallelly conducted disseminating (both on site and online) a questionnaire, structured in four main sections as follows: general information about the respondents and their level of involvement; perceived impacts and assessment of site selection criteria; opinion on innovative landscape-integrated design solutions; perceived social and economic benefits.

The results of the study provide useful information for the inclusion in the local planning tools of landscape perception, knowledge, and social concerns expressed by inhabitants and stakeholders to better manage the landscape transformations driven by the renewable energy transition, ensuring community acceptance and landscape-inclusive transformations.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

62 How communities from different socio-economic contexts can be benefited from phenomenological pedagogy using design and landscape architecture approaches to foster a stronger connection with the local landscape

It is known that humanity finds itself at a tipping point for the future of the global state of the environment. International efforts such as the SDGs' efforts, the Green Deal, and Agenda 21, to name a few, attempt to change this prospect by bringing attention to the importance of environmental protection and education, among other socio-economic dimensions, while also highlighting the importance of attending to those dimensions holistically. In today's western societies, due to the development of technology and the major growth of urban populations, people do not have enough contact with and connection to nature to know how the natural systems operate. Although having access to more information, a major disconnection with nature takes place, and with it a feeling of powerlessness or indifference concerning acting for its benefit.

Quality environmental education in the early years is a very important strategy to tackle this challenge. New pedagogical methodologies such as design-based learning can encourage, beyond introducing more effective tools in the learning environment, the creation of real experiences in and for the landscape through „learning by doing.“ This constructivist pedagogy, introduced together with Paulo Freire's ideas of teaching using the learners' life knowledge and context, can be meaningful to improve environmental literacy, especially for sensitive communities.

The aim of this research is to explore how different socio-economic contexts can benefit from the strategies of using learning by doing and phenomenological pedagogy to foster a stronger connection with the local landscape inside learning environments. The method is a case study of two different programs applied in two communities with contrasting cultural and socio-economic backgrounds in Hungary using similar methodologies and resulting in an improvement in the school community's connection with their immediate landscape.

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oral presentation

87 Construction of a rural ecological landscape database supported by digital twin technology

As society develops, the increasing population density and intensity of agricultural development in the countryside make rural issues increasingly complex. Rational planning of the rural environment becomes an effective way to harmonize ecological, productive, and living spaces. In recent years, digitalization has become an important tool for landscape planning, design, and management. The digital twin is a method of digitally mapping real space, capable of not only mapping morphological information but also ecological information. It establishes a new relationship between the traditional space of the countryside and the virtual space of the digital twin. The implementation of relevant applications in rural areas is a future trend.

In the current era, the establishment of a rural ecological landscape information database holds great significance for the entire process system of identification, analysis, planning, operation, and maintenance control of multi-source data information in the rural ecological landscape planning process. It facilitates comprehensive control of rural ecological landscape information, promotes the rational utilization of rural ecological landscape resources, and addresses the issue of data lag in traditional rural ecological landscape planning. The digital twin technology-supported rural ecological landscape database can collect zero-dimensional, one-dimensional, two-dimensional, and three-dimensional data with geographic coordinate information, enabling real-time updates with dynamic characteristics. It collects morphological data, ecological data, and control data related to the rural ecological landscape, including topography, building form, runoff lines, soil water content, as well as government-released information and the opinions of tourists and villagers. This dynamic database can support data integration, planning and design, and operation and maintenance control in the field of rural ecological landscape. It can also link the collected data to a four-dimensional dynamic information model to display all elements of information.

The integrated rural ecological data management database achieves the grading and classification management of multi-source, heterogeneous, and complex rural ecological landscape data by building an information integration layer, a data storage

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layer, and a data transmission layer, creating an accurate, intelligent, and efficient data management model.

The main functions of the integrated rural ecological landscape data management database include the classification and management of ecological landscape data, dynamic updating of ecological landscape data through digital twin technology, and addressing the diverse data information needs of different participants by enabling the viewing and retrieval of data. These users encompass planning and design staff, government administrators, villagers, visitors, and others.

91 Play for all children: A play guide to create play opportunities for refugee children

In the 21st century, migration flows have accelerated due to economic problems, health, climate crises, wars, and internal conflicts, especially in Syria by 2011, Afghanistan by 2021, and Russia's occupation of Ukraine by 2022. Due to its location, Türkiye is one of the countries most affected by population movements. According to UNHCR, Türkiye hosts the world's largest refugee population, with nearly 4 million refugees and asylum seekers, as 3,6 million Syrians are under temporary protection, and 318 000 refugees from Iraq, Afghanistan, and Iran. In addition, by mid of 2022, 7131 refugees from Ukraine have applied for international protection in Türkiye.

Although the data on migration are limited, it shows that children are a significant part of the migrant population. According to UNICEF, one in eight migrants is a child, with 35.5 million international migrant children worldwide. In Türkiye, 55% of Syrians under temporary protection status are children between 0-18.

In addition to providing the basic needs of refugee children, psychosocial support and integration are among the critical issues in which host countries should engage. One of the developing strategies is play. Play is essential for children to develop physical, cognitive, and language skills, adapt to a new environment, rehabilitation, and develop self-confidence, identity, and a sense of belonging. In addition, Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines play as a right. Therefore, as one of the signatory states of the convention, Türkiye is obliged to provide play opportunities for refugee children. Considering that 98% of the total refugee population in Türkiye lives in cities today, the responsibility for providing refugee children with play opportunities in cities falls on the local governments.

This study aims to create a play guide for local governments in Türkiye to provide refugee children with the opportunity to play. The method of the study is literature research and case study. Although Türkiye is the focus area due to its refugee population, case studies from all over the world were examined to increase the widespread impact of the guide.

In the first phase, the barriers that refugee children face in rea-

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FORMAT

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ching play and solutions for overcoming these barriers were examined through a literature review. Then, the solution suggestions are grouped under the sub-headings according to their commons, such as play-based learning, creative play, participatory design, collaborating with local communities and governments, etc. By grouping the sub-headings, five critical criteria for providing play opportunities for refugee children were described as disability-friendly design, education, child development, inclusive and socially effective planning, and ecology. The selected case studies were analyzed by criteria in the second phase. This analysis presents the potentials, challenges, and aspects that need improvement and set the ground for the strategies offered by the play guide.

As a result of a detailed literature review and case study analysis, a play guide, as a set of suggestions for providing new and improving existing play opportunities for refugee children, was offered to local governments. The guide has three chapters: creation, management, and execution of the play. The first chapter includes various suggestions, from play area selection to play material design for play methods as playgrounds, pop-up games, activities, and workshops based on existing play opportunities for refugee children. The second chapter, play management, refers to initiatives that support and develop play opportunities. Finally, the execution of play includes activities protecting and supporting the right to play. The presented play guide is expected to discuss future approaches and strategies for more inclusive playgrounds in cities for refugee children.

92 Landscape as space for freedom: Reflections on life and landscape in a post-communist country

All over the world there are nations whose modern histories include episodes of oppressive regimes. In Europe, this covers a number of countries covering the Central and Eastern European geographical region. Oppressive regimes grew out of the situation after World War II, with systems generally referred to as communism and socialism taking over the societies for several decades of the 20th century. The characteristic of all oppressive regimes is an immediate abolition of democracy and restriction of most or all freedoms.

Besides lack of freedom, the experience of living in an oppressive regime includes also a variety of coping mechanisms in which landscape plays an important role.

One of the main things that communism and other oppressive regimes bring is the restriction of movement. In a world tightly sealed off by an iron curtain one has to find a way for satisfying some needs, which, besides those essential for survival include also the need for self-fulfilment, exploration, communication, and creativity. When the outside world is inaccessible, the oppressed populations look for other ways to satisfy their needs and makes use of what is available: the inner space of their country.

During the oppression-ruled decades of the 20th century, regular people in Czechoslovakia have developed an incredible number of ways how to stay sane, maintain their family and dignity by making as much of the available landscape space as possible. The presentation explores some of the coping mechanisms related to landscape or literally taking place in the landscape. Many of these have remain imprinted in everyday life and in the society even after the change of the regime to democracy 34 years ago, and re-emerged during the recently experienced global restrictions during the two years of the Covid-19 pandemics.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

113 Waterscape in Hjari Veraldar: „The last habitable edge of the Earth“

Iceland is a geologically active land and home to some of the world's most active volcanoes and the largest glaciers in Europe. Due to its harsh environmental circumstances, its inhabitants' living conditions are unpredictable. Icelanders live in a sort of 'rescue mood', ready to face a variety of natural disasters, such as avalanches, flooding, heavy storms, eruptions, landslides and earthquakes.

In this northern sea island, water is the most influential element in culture, language, economy, leisure, landscape, planning strategy, and islanders' everyday life. Water comes in all forms, both as a provider and a threat. Based on this premise, this commentary is a synthesis image of the forms of water from an outlander point of view, reading an alien landscape in which the forms of water are one of the most enchanting interpretation experiences in the landscape. This anecdote is a narration of the forms of water concerning urbanisation, land and humans in different subtle layers of Icelandic culture, economy and landscape design.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

118 Behaviourism in street furniture

Street furniture is an important part of public space, and as shown by Herring (2016), it can be deeply involved with broader societal and cultural issues. However, research on the topic is mainly limited to technical perspectives, or focusing on style and history. In landscape architecture literature, the approach to street furniture has been rather instrumental, and a piece of furniture often gets the role of a basic socio-functional component in an overarching public space design scheme (c.f. Main & Hannah, 2010).

This research project attempts to outline one emerging tendency in street furniture: behaviourism. Behaviourist street furniture (Wirdelöv, 2020) refer to pieces that more than others interact and engage with human behaviour. It occurs as surveillance, communication, playfulness, smartness and attention-drawing, i.e. waste bins telling us how to sort trash, sensors registering how we drive and so called hostile design benches.

Rather than a clear and visible trend, behaviourism is a subtly emerging development in the urban landscape, and its forms and futures are unclear. The aim of this project is about inquiring into the existence and possible forms of this hypothetical phenomenon. To what extent is there a tendency in street furniture that can be described as behaviouristic? What forms does it take? And, what can it tell us about where life of public spaces is going?

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FORMAT

oral presentation

139 Walkscapes: Mobile methods in landscape research

Exploring landscapes through physical movement is historically and socially deeply rooted, so that walking can be considered as cornerstone of the modern understanding and the social construction of landscape. Despite this historical dimension, the idea of investigating into spatial environments not only from a stationary perspective but relying on the performativity of everyday mobility is a relatively new development in the social sciences. This has resulted in the so called “mobile paradigm”, which goes hand in hand with a research interest and the methodological challenge to give greater consideration to the mobility of people with underlying behavioural patterns and modes of perception in scientific studies.

This contribution aims at shedding light on the use of mobile methods in landscape research and at presenting according potentials. On the one hand, historical precursors such as „Strollology“ (the science of talking a walk), the „Flâneur“ or the „Dérive“ are introduced and on the other hand, concrete empirical methods of explorative spatial research such as „Go-Alongs“ or „Walking Interviews“ are explained. Depending on the orientation and purpose, a wide spectrum of intentions and purposed can be observed, ranging from artistic urban interventions over large scale landscape designing to concrete empirical research and data collection. Subsequently, an own study on landscape perception and recreation in a nature park is presented. In this study, GPS recorded walking interviews are applied in order to investigate into the perception of the park and the according recreational experience, which results in an abundance of empirical data. Analysis methods from social sciences and planning are combined in order to create GIS-supported visualisations of the walking interviews. Various mapping styles are used to illustrate how subjective individual experiences can be brought together and compared in terms of spatial and content-related commonalities through visualisation and how results can be used for landscape planning.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

145 Values and ecosystem services of blue spaces in Warsaw: From the user perspective towards sustainable design

From the perspective that more than half the global population is already living in urban areas the topic of public green and blue spaces for human and environmental health and well-being is increasingly crucial. In order to understand the benefits obtained by people more fully, we studied the perception of such areas by users. We chose to focus on blue spaces since their importance is increasingly recognised as similar to but also different from green spaces for future urban areas (Bell et al., 2021). How people perceive those spaces may have an impact on their future forms and functions, as well as everyday use and users' involvement.

We took the example of blue spaces in Warsaw, a city dominated by the unregulated urban river, and we examined which types of blue spaces (from formal to informal) people prefer and why, and in the selected favourite blue spaces, we asked respondents to assess different 17 ecosystem services (ES) potentially provided from these spaces.

Through, a geo-questionnaire tool we collected 527 full answers and over 800 places marked. The answers were coded and analysed statistically and spatially. Our results revealed clusters of correlated ES, such as biodiversity, the possibility to relax, get knowledge about nature and connect with it, as well as social bonding, recreation, and safety, or place attachment and spiritual values. Additionally, we have noticed that managed and unmanaged areas are valued for different reasons and by different types of respondents. The results gave a direction and resulted in developing guidelines for future blue spaces planning and design in Warsaw, based on percept characteristics and values.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

157 Place attachment of women migrants on the cross-roads between Türkiye and Zurich (CH)

Globalization and various forms of mobility through advances in communication and transportation have increased the flow and diversity of transnational migrants. This leads to the hypothesis that place attachment (PA) of contemporary migrants, compared to earlier times, is much more determined by attachment to multiple places (Di Masso et al., 2019). Moreover, new research finds indications that place experiences related to migration are not gender-neutral. Finally, place attachment research is increasingly discovering the central role of urban green as the first and, for a long time the only landscape that migrants see in their host country, trying to identify similarities with their home in the sense of Twigger-Ross & Uzzell's (1996) place congruent continuity concept.

Given the limited and often fragmented knowledge described above, our research aims at exploring the drivers of PA of migrant women from Türkiye living in Zurich (CH) with a special emphasis on urban open-green space. In this context, the respondents' attachment to Zurich via experiences in the urban green was investigated within the context of the place and process dimensions of PA suggested by Scannell and Gifford (2010) and the concept of fixities and flows based on Di Masso et al. (2019). Semi-structured interviews with 15 individuals were conducted to gather empirical data on how people link to the new place. Results confirm Di Masso et al.'s (2019) hypothesis of multi-place attachment between Türkiye and Zurich; while they still have emotional and identity bonds with Türkiye, the strength of these bonds has diminished and been supplemented by positive thoughts and feelings that evolve over time from functional to emotional bonds towards Zurich. Based on the findings, the influence of the urban green on place attachment, social integration and segregation will be discussed.

The results show the importance of accessibility and the availability of physical features that influence migrant women's attachment to the OGS in ZH through aesthetic and natural qualities. Socialization amongst people from both the home and host country was discovered as the most significant social characteristic of OGSs for the migrant women. The main elements that support the women's psychological attachment to Zurich's green spaces were

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FORMAT

oral presentation

identified as psychological stress recovery, passive and active recreation behaviors, reconstruction of place, continuity with past origins as well as continuity in the host environment, and building new identifications. Findings in this context point to the necessity of considering accessibility, aesthetics, naturalness characteristics and socialization opportunities in the planning, design, or management of OGSs in order to attract migrant women and help them build links in their host environment in today's global and mobile world. By providing possibilities for place reconstruction and exposure to the cultural/social values of other women in host societies, these spaces should also be designed and managed in a way that supports the multiple identities of migrant women.

Therefore, in multicultural settings, landscape architecture practice should concentrate on developing public green spaces that encourage cultivating relationships and shared experiences, building of common ground, and promoting a sense of inclusion through spontaneous, organic, and active interaction between various groups of people and women from different cultures and identities. These social qualities can lead to successful multicultural open-green spaces that can foster multiculturalism and social integration, as well as the empowerment of women in a globalized world. In this context, participatory decision-making, building on and protecting local characteristics of physical and social landscapes should be among the guiding principles of creating multicultural open spaces in a global and mobile world.

158 Latent archipelago for urban agroecology in Madrid

Green economy within municipalities, organic food products, or the promotion of the so-called 'last mile', among others, are strategies that base their room for improvement on an optimal understanding of the agricultural system as an interconnected network. Productive urban agroecology areas also constitute public spaces for interaction and care that represent successful examples of places for knowledge exchange, biodiversity reproduction and the promotion of clear socio-economic and energetic benefits. However, implementation and maintenance of this spatial network often emerges through bottom-up processes managed by neighbourhood associations and interest groups. In this context, what should be the reach of a municipal strategy for agroecology in a large city like Madrid? The purpose of this research is to examine the potential implementation of a novel landscape and social infrastructure linked to agroecology in the metropolitan area. To this end, this research proposes to map the 250 ha of publicly owned plots proposed by the City Council to be dedicated to agroecology, as well as the other existing plots of land in the metropolitan region. A first phase will identify the parcels and produce cartographies that combine information from current and historical maps, land use and socio-economic data. The intention is to understand urban agroecology as a vector of social, environmental, landscape patrimonialisation and innovation, favouring biodiversity through the creation of new ecosystems within the metropolis. A second phase will assess the suitability of the identified spaces, evaluating opportunities and challenges in their physical, cultural and historical context. Their spatial understanding, through cartography, can enhance the promotion of citizen participation and accessibility to ecosystem services. Finally, the study seeks to define a comprehensive framework for urban agroecology as a generator of an everyday landscape, as well as to establish practical guidelines for landscape design according to its characteristics and needs.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

168 Neighbourhood residents at a crossroad – or whether we will take up the challenge of adapting our neighbourhoods to climate change?

The intensive development of cities is resulting in pressure on greenspaces, at the same time both local authorities and residents are facing many challenges caused by climate change: air pollution, urban heat island, droughts, heavy rains and flooding. We are at a crossroads. These negative phenomena observed in cities, districts and neighborhoods clearly suggest that action must be taken. This action to adapt our settlements to climate change will force new ways to develop residential areas and implement nature-based solutions (NBS) and green infrastructure, among other things. By using NBS, many of the above-mentioned problems can be effectively solved simultaneously. While many cities are seeing a „green light“ for NBS initiatives in their policies, the question is whether such top-down measures will have a measurable effect? It seems that residents often lack the ability to express their own needs, or perhaps even the awareness of what could be done and how it could be done.

In the Co-Adapt project, we are working on ways to raise residents' awareness of climate change adaptation and increase their motivation for local actions (implemented in neighbourhoods) that would bring them tangible social, environmental and economic benefits. The aim of the project is to develop a toolkit for adaptation to climate change through the involvement of urban communities. To achieve this goal, the computer serious game has been developed and prototyped in 6 Warsaw neighborhoods. The game takes into account local climatic, spatial, social and economic conditions, as well as enable the simulation and evaluation of actions and choices done by residents letting them understand the climatic effects of their decisions, and to choose the best scenario for climate adaption of their neighbourhood.

Our preliminary findings revealed that serious games are effective tools for motivating and educating residents in the field of climate adaptation activities.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

191 Making new urban natures: The culture, ecology and politics of cultivating plants and habitats in sustainable cities

Since the late twentieth century, the process of cultivating plants and habitats in the U.S.A. has grown more complex as the attitudes, values, and beliefs of society have shifted towards biophilia, sustainability, and resilience. Urbanites have increasingly blended sustainable thinking and alternative cultivation practices to shift the conventional aesthetic of immaculate lawns, shade trees, and bold flowers to one that is more complex, multifunctional, multicultural, and biodiverse, which I define as different types of new urban natures. Their efforts have created a plant-conscious culture that uses a biodiverse landscape aesthetic to address the disconnection between people and plants. The disconnection goes by different names in the literature like “extinction of experience” (Pyle 1978; Soga & Gaston 2016) and “plant blindness” (Wandersee & Schussler 1999, 2001; Balding and Williams 2016). Yet, there is a key gap existing in the literature that takes a critical look at this cross-scale cultural phenomenon as a changing definition of urban nature to one emphasizing the pluralistic visions of urban natures.

To address this key gap, I have created a framework with a series of lessons to help advance understanding about why these new urban natures are appearing more frequently in the cities of the U.S.A. In this presentation, I will examine the key characteristics of this plant-conscious culture who are making these new urban natures. In addition, I will explore how they use species, spaces, and practices more consciously to advocate for why urban landscapes need to be more biodiverse, sustainable, and resilient. Next, I will review why this plant-conscious culture challenges long-held assumptions about the conventional aesthetic of yards and neighborhoods such as (1) the power dynamics between people and plants and (2) greenness is always good.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

210 Climate justice design: Co-design nature-based solutions with communities

Climate justice at local scale considers systemic vulnerability of a community in coping with climate change associated hazards and applies intersectionality of vulnerability, resilience, and sustainability to understand community resilience (Cheng 2022). Climate Justicescape has been developed as a framework for spatial analyses of social-ecological-technological systems and distributive justice to vulnerable populations and urban resilience (Cheng 2016, 2019). However, climate Justicescape lacks of mechanism to assess procedural and recognitional justice, in addition to epistemic justice in terms how the knowledge is produced to use nature-based solutions to address climate justice (Mabon et al. 2022). Climate justice design applies epistemic justice and co-design nature-based solutions with community members and users of the site. Using community service-learning studio projects in South Phoenix, Arizona, as case studies, this research investigates what roles can landscape architects play to address climate justice in terms of epistemic, procedural, distributive, and recognitional justice through co-design nature-based solutions? Systemic injustice in South Phoenix has been created from zoning segregation practices and historical dis-investment in the built environment where minority populations reside (Bolin et al. 2005). A new light rail extension is under construction and raises concerns of green gentrification. Several lessons learned in the studio design process as well as recognizing past harms from institutional systems in the design process and outcomes. In order to implement climate justice design, a code of conduct that addresses how to meaningfully approach communities and co-design procedures is crucial to achieve design justice and ensure further investment in nature-based solutions do no perpetuate persistent systemic injustice.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

6 People, intentions and our behavioral impacts on design decisions

Knowing how people behave and move through different spaces can be extremely helpful for landscape designers and urban planners in creating designs that are more effective and responsive to people's needs. By analyzing patterns of movement and behavior, designers can gain insights into how people interact with different spaces and use that information to inform their design decisions. People on crossroads tackle our society and what we routinely perform, which directly affects our environment.

Urban metabolism and CO² efficient studies while understanding the density and our routines have many interesting effects. For example, in a certain area with high density drenched in CO² emissions, the designer could, instead of delivering goods to two different areas, use one collective area. This study will perform a behavioral analysis and pattern studies using surveys and statistics to give a glimpse on what users do after work within the urban fabric in Budapest's 8th district. The different intentions and uses have always rendered cities in need of change to develop with the daily routines of its people. Previous work has failed to address the purpose of users and their demographic state, which leads to surprising design decisions and benefits.

The research framework is based on identifying the purpose of use (social, meals, refreshments, shopping), demographics of the users, and then tie these sectors to find how our urban developments could benefit from the users' intentions and behaviors in a CO² efficient manner within the metabolic system of our city. Polls and statistics by 384 users (based Cochran's method) by using the one-way Anova analytical method with analysis could prove the intentions of locals and the main purposes of use after 5pm and working hours. This would reveal what each designer could refurbish to create a CO² efficient space using different solutions that fit and tailor to the behaviors of its citizens.

Finally, this study will impact the spaces designed by planners since it is using public participation, and in the future could influence our designs, especially built ones that need renovating and development. Ending up with conclusions which meet the needs of different groups with demographic analysis and help ensure the space designed to accommodate their values, promoting social interaction, maximizing its efficiency on economic, social and environmental scales.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

100 The dynamic of people-place relationship in the context of Middle Eastern cities

The people-place relationships describe the complex and ever-evolving connection that exists between people and the environment they exist in. Numerous elements, including both group and individual characteristics, economic and social factors, personal experiences and preferences, as well as cultural and historical traditions, all have an impact on this complex relationship. A lot of researchers investigated this topic to understand how people interact with and perceive their surroundings, as well as to address the opportunities and challenges associated with creating livable and sustainable urban environments. In the context of Middle Eastern cities, the research on this subject is still in its early phases, with a limited number of studies available. This paper aims to fully understand the multi-dimensional nature of people-place relationship in the context of Middle Eastern cities. Firstly, critically reviewing the literature from different disciplines on place-based constructs of attachment, identity, and satisfaction to determine the multi-dimensions of this relationship within 2 clusters; subjective and objective. Then, the study uses a case study research methodology involving 3 selected sites from Damascus city. The data collected from content analysis, field assessment and observation, and semi-structured interviews, are used to evaluate the dimensions from the first stage and understand how they affect the way people form attachments to their surroundings, and how these dimensions are affected by different sources of pressures and changes. The findings demonstrate that the complex and special characteristics of a middle eastern city such as; rich cultural heritage, urbanization, political and social instability, socio-economic diversity, and religious and ethnic diversity affect the multi-dimensional ways people interact with and perceive their urban environment. The study suggests that further research is needed to fully understand this dynamic relationship in the region, which is crucial for promoting place-concerning behaviour and to inform the development of livable and sustainable urban environments.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

143 Shaping the landscape: Dobrogea ethnical and geographical perspectives

The relationship between people and the geographical features of a space have always been closely related. The particularities of a site determine the landscape planning, while the ethnic structure has a significant impact on how the space is transformed, especially in areas known for their ethnic diversity. Such an area is Dobrogea, located in south-east Romania between the Danube and Black Sea, characterized by its intercultural atmosphere.

Throughout history, Dobrogea has been crossed by numerous ethnic groups (Greeks, Turks, Tatars, Bulgarians, Germans, Lipovans, Russians, Italians, Aromanians and other minorities), each leaving its mark on the landscape and having a contribution in defining the spatiality. This structure is the result of a tumultuous history and circumstances that permanently shaped the landscape and influenced the local specifics.

The paper will present studies on relief and natural resources to determine the distinctive features of this region. Landscape typologies and morphology of settlements change depending on ethnicity and local aspects (relief, slope, hydrology, vegetation and more).

Multiple sources were consulted and the features were mapped, showing that each ethnicity is correlated to a certain plot size and openness, while the link between built space and movement area is also evident. Depending on the location and features, different areas were studied, the urban tissue was analyzed and landscape patterns were revealed.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

160 Rethinking smart mobility in Porto

Porto is the most important city in northern Portugal, included in a Metropolitan Area of almost 2 million people. While there have been improvements in the recent decades, such as the construction of a subway infrastructure (Metro do Porto), the city is still behind many European cities in what concerns public transportation and sustainable mobility, important measures to achieve carbon neutrality and urban resilience.

In recent years there has been an increasing demand for a soft mobility infrastructure, namely for the creation of bike lane network. While the municipality has put some effort in the creation of some bike routes, the Porto bike infrastructure is still very incomplete and incipient. Bike routes do not cover all the city; many end abruptly; the lane dimensions are inappropriate in many cases; user security and comfort are often neglected; there are no connections between the low and high part of the city; there is no municipal public bike system; and the existing bike routes seem not to be planned as part of an intermodal network of public transportation.

This research has made a comprehensive analysis of the bike infrastructure offer in the southwestern area of Porto, identifying its location, its design, and its main problems. To solve the identified problems and meet the recreation and pendular transportation demands of the population, a proposal for a bike network for this city area was made. This network includes segregated bike lanes, shared streets, and quiteways. To implement it, the cross sections of many streets must be redesigned. In this redesign we have included solutions to address other important sustainability problems, namely through the implementation of sustainable urban drainage systems and street trees, and taking advantage of urban green infrastructure.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

178 Bee-tween short-cut lawns and tall meadows: Understanding park users' opinions and preferences towards pollinator-friendly maintenance regimes

The project “Oriental Park of the City of Porto: Laboratory for Biodiversity and Landscape” was launched in 2021 to promote the ecological and social dynamics of the eastern part of the city of Porto. A multidisciplinary team conducted the project to implement differentiated lawn maintenance practices to attract and sustain pollinator insect communities. To understand the overall opinion and preferences of park users towards the new maintenance regimes, two questionnaires were designed: one targeting general park users and the other designed explicitly for children visiting the park during a large-scale school event. The questionnaires were administered face-to-face in multiple areas of the park near settings that could display situations where short-cut lawns and tall meadows coexisted. The questionnaire targeting children was smaller and visually engaging, while the questionnaire targeting adults was more extensive and complex. A total of 180 children and 56 adults were surveyed in May 2022. Results revealed that there is still a lack of knowledge about this subject, namely the role of pollinators and their ecological and economic importance, which can constitute a barrier to implementing more projects focused on pollinator communities. Nevertheless, the general opinion about this project was positive, especially among children, and suggestions were made to improve population acceptance. Most respondents preferred a combination of short-cut lawns and tall meadows instead of short-cut lawns only. The development of these surveys proved that awareness and environmental education are decisive factors in making park users more receptive to new maintenance approaches. Future research aims to collect more data on users' opinion as the project in Oriental Park consolidates and to create new strategies to educate the population regarding measures that promote pollinators in urban green spaces.

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poster presentation



CROSSROADS IN RESEARCH AND TEACHING

SESSION 5

2 University campus design in the covid era: Potential approaches, opportunities and challenges to integrate biophilic design and rewilding into campus landscapes and buildings

The arrival of the Covid Era in 2020 dramatically reshaped the university campus experience for students by pushing their classes online to Zoom for an extended period. The psychological and emotional impacts of the Covid Era on students, as young adults, has just been coming into to focus—with nearly 1 in 4 young adults in the United States seeking out mental health treatment (Phillips 2022). Now that many classes at universities in the United States have moved from Zoom back to in-person classes, there is a new opportunity to reconsider how university campuses can be redesigned to help support the mental health and well-being of students. The purpose of this study is to examine how biophilic design and rewilding might be used to conceptually rethink university campus landscapes and buildings to create more restorative environments for students, to enhance the quality of learning spaces on university campuses, and to establish more suitable habitats for biodiversity. This study fills an important gap in the academic literature because Peters and D’Penna (2020, 1) conclude that “salutogenic and biophilic design in urban post-secondary educational environments remains understudied and warrants closer investigation.”

Biophilic design and rewilding are complementary ideas that could be implemented more widely to reduce students’ stress levels, improve classroom learning, and include more spaces for biodiversity; yet these concepts are not conceptually well-integrated in the academic literature or in the practice of university campus design. In addition, some campus designers and planners may feel strongly that they are mutually exclusive approaches in a university’s campus design. To address this challenge, a typology was developed to conceptualize how biophilic design and rewilding strategies might be better integrated into different types of campus landscapes and buildings at universities. The typology draws on ideas from academic literature about biophilic design and rewilding as well as case studies of university campus design practice. The typology was then conceptually applied to a campus transect at the East Bank Campus of University of Minnesota in Minneapolis that includes natural treasures such as the Mississippi River and historic treasures such as the Northrop Mall (i.e., a

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FORMAT

oral presentation

quad) designed by the architect, Cass Gilbert. A list of lessons, opportunities, and challenges to integrating biophilic design and rewilding into East Bank Campus of University of Minnesota was developed. Finally, these lessons, opportunities, and challenges were connected to the broader context of landscape sustainability, resilience, and performance.

10 Examine an intelligence Education framework of landscape architecture (EFLA) based on Network model of technology in landscape architecture (NMTLA) in 21st century

The discipline of Landscape Architecture is currently expanding its disciplinary boundary and shift from Art to Science. Entering 21st century, the supporting technology were shifted from craftsmanship to art-design to the digital based technology to solve the hybrid environmental issue. Hence, the education framework is needed to be reframed. This research firstly refined a Network Model of Technology in Landscape Architecture (NMTLA) by using network analysis, and Delphi method, then examine an intelligence Education Framework of Landscape Architecture (EFLA) in 21st century based on it. In refining the NMTLA, this research identified 23 key categories through content analysis of secondary research. Then, the Delphi Method and network theory were then used to analyze and visualize the mutual influence and relationships among the categories. The results showed different disciplinary positioning of different technologies in landscape architecture according to their difference in degree centrality, closeness centrality, and betweenness centrality. Based on these patterns, the study categorized the existing technologies which are cores of NMTLA and navigated the EFLA in 21st century. The significant of NMTLA and EFLA would potential to methodically guide the expansion of discipline research boundaries and future landscape education structure.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

24 Designing the future: A pilot workshop on virtual reality in landscape architecture education

Virtual reality (VR) has the potential to revolutionize the field of landscape architecture by providing new and engaging ways of design. This conference abstract describes a pilot workshop for students of the American University of Beirut, Lebanon (AUB) and Warsaw University of Technology, Poland (WUT), which aimed to explore the potential of VR in landscape architecture education. The workshop was realized as a part of the WUT's Excellence Initiative, didactic innovations project (IDUB PW): GeoSpatial Virtual Reality & Planning AR Laboratory. The students participated in a collaborative project to design an urban park in Warsaw, Poland by using Gravity Sketch, a virtual reality design software.

The workshop was held over three weeks and was divided into two parts: lectures and demonstrations on the use of VR software and its applications in landscape architecture when different techniques were tested and the final model of the site was created, and the second part when the students from both Universities worked in one team to develop a landscape design project during a hands-on design session. The exercise aimed to encourage collaboration and experimentation and to provide students with a practical and interactive experience using VR.

The workshop enabled the students to create 3D models, assess, visualize and manipulate the design in a virtual environment, test different design solutions in real-time, and allowed for efficient collaboration among the students as they could work on the same project in the virtual space at the same time from different locations. We also analyzed the limitations of the workshop such as the initial difficulty for students to get familiarized with the software, the challenges of simulating complex landscape models, and the logistics for the implementation of the workshop. The workshop provided students with a valuable learning experience and demonstrated the potential of VR in landscape architecture education.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

33 Life sciences versus architecture: Where landscape architecture can be more properly taught?

The origin of landscape architecture educational programs dates back to the 19th century, when courses incorporating principles of ornamental planting and the art of laying out gardens and pleasure grounds were offered in different horticulture programs. Already, in the second century of its existence, landscape architecture has to face quite different challenges compared to those it was born and developed with. The growing dominance of urban areas and climate change, environmental justice and landscape democracy, the ubiquitous presence of the internet, rapid digitization and artificial intelligence represent some of the challenges to be addressed.

Because of significant language and border barriers that prevented the collaboration of landscape architecture schools until the end of the 1980s, landscape architecture education in Europe was, and still is, very diversified compared to North America. This has resulted in landscape architecture teaching being established in different types of higher education institutions across Europe. In Europe we find universities specialized in a variety of fields, from the fine arts to agriculture and forestry, to technical universities. This diversity, born in different academic national traditions, was broadening even during the 90s when new faculties of Horticulture, Urbanism or Ecology started to incorporate landscape architecture in their courses. Different ECLAS projects have addressed this diversity trying to create some common teaching approaches, core competences and understanding that could facilitate the transfer of students, staff and ideas from school to school while not destroying the international and national diversity.

Nowadays the profile of most faculties/colleges that offer a landscape architecture degree is related with two fields: Life sciences/agriculture and architecture. In Europe, a relative equilibrium exists between these two fields, while in North America, a clear supremacy of architectural schools remains. However, in most of the land-grant universities in the United States, landscape architecture began in the Colleges of Agriculture. Does this mean that there is a trend to move from faculties/colleges of Life sciences to architecture?

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FORMAT

oral presentation

Recently an IFLA definition about the profession of landscape architects underlines an increased interest in the sustainability, quality and health of landscapes, interactions between natural and cultural ecosystems, climate change and the stability of ecosystems. Does this make Life sciences faculties/colleges a better option for landscape architecture education? Should we search for hybrid programs that weight design education, social and natural systems, in training future landscape architects/planners equally? Or is the best option having diverse schools and diverse profiles of landscape architects so they can complement each other?

In this study the advantages and limitations of each option are discussed and some recommendations are presented.

38 Towards SLU Campus Alnarp as a landscape-oriented living lab

Living Labs have become a topic of interest for a wide array of disciplines, professions and civic actors looking for new ways to approach sustainability transition over the past two decades, promoting a new form of knowledge generation often addressed as transdisciplinarity. Focusing on how education handles sustainability this paper explores how university campuses could serve as a Living Labs where experimental knowledge would be generated and communicated. Landscape architecture schools have a long tradition of using their campus environments for experiments in a 1:1 scale, making them especially suitable for Living Labs that can offer an opportunity to study and extract lessons from ongoing or past experiments. Within this context it is important to understand how the Living Lab concept resonates with current campus development and which roles landscape architecture researchers, teachers and students can play to influence the theoretical discourse in addition to the actual design of the campus as a Living Lab. Exposing the concept of Living Labs to a campus context, more specifically SLU Campus Alnarp, raises the question if and how specific physical, social and cultural qualities can allow to extend the concept towards a Landscape-oriented Living Lab.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

49 Landscape architecture practice, research and teaching at the crossroads of the 21st century

The 21st century has brought new issues and challenges to landscape architecture research, teaching and practice. The traditional landscape architecture teaching concept in Slovakia has evolved from agriculture and horticulture, building upon a rich tradition in Austrian-Hungarian Empire and Czechoslovakia. Professional practice has understood landscape architecture as a complementary profession that comes after urban planning, architecture and engineering and is limited to designing gardens and green spaces. This has strongly influenced the way how landscape architecture research and teaching have evolved. Academic research has focussed on specific aspects of the field, such as plant science, without really investigating the relations between design and research. Teaching has reflected the needs of professional practice and has strongly focussed on plant knowledge and object design, with a focus on small and medium sites, such as gardens and open green spaces in urban areas. Research, teaching and practice in landscape architecture stand now at an important crossroad of the 21st century. Practice in landscape architecture must evolve from a complementary profession into a lead profession in planning and designing for sustainable development in the context of climate change. Research must come closer to professional practice and design and teaching must prepare graduates that can take on lead roles in planning and designing landscapes both at large and small scale, while applying novel teaching models and methods, such as research-led teaching and transformative project-based learning. The presentation will provide a critical thinking on the above issues and draft possible solutions through new learning goals and competences, research through design and innovative practice.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

51 Investigation of climate change and the use of simulation programmes in european landscape architecture institutions

Climate change brings with it many problems such as desertification, decrease in biodiversity, famine. Scientific studies are conducted by universities to reduce the impact of climate change. At the local level, climate action plans are made by public institutions. However, it is a controversial issue how competent a student who has just graduated from the university is on climate action plans. Within the scope of the study, an examination was conducted to determine the extent to which the syllabus and course contents (course objectives, aims, learning outcomes) of 28 undergraduate-level departments in European Schools of Landscape Architecture address climate change. This review revealed that these subjects are covered in nearly 60 courses, including Landscape Project, Environmental Impact Assessment, Geographic Information System, and Landscape Assessment. Coding was done based on subject titles using MAXQDA qualitative data analysis software. Topics included local and global atmospheric models, extreme weather events, rising sea levels, changes in plant and animal habitats, and urban heat island effects. The results show that while climate change is taught in landscape architecture schools in Europe, the use of climate data in simulation studies is limited. Climate data is used in water management planning, and remote sensing images can be used with GIS. However, there is no use of simulation in the proposals to reduce the urban heat island effect and understand the microclimate. Within the scope of technical courses, specifically focusing on visualization techniques, it is highly recommended to incorporate additional simulation programs alongside commonly used tools like Photoshop and Autocad. Also, it is recommended to develop practices related to simulation in project courses. Simulation is used in landscape architecture to model various aspects of the environment, including solar radiation, water flow, plant growth, and microclimates. Therefore, increasing the use of simulations in the undergraduate level will also increase the prevalence of digital development professionally. Climate change data can serve as an inspiration for designing solutions that aim to mitigate or adapt to its impacts by providing students with education about the effects of climate change on the built environment and natural systems. Specifically, we contend that incorporating the concept of microclimate into design problems can enhance the generation of more realistic spatial solutions. Additionally, it appears essential to allocate curriculum space for the consideration of microclimate.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

73 At the crossroad, the disciples of the disciplines can convert themselves to landscape architecture

A conversion master' programme (CM) aims at providing graduates from (first cycle) programmes in neighbouring disciplines to gain a professional qualification in landscape architecture. Developing a CM or a conversion course in combination with a regular master's in landscape architecture or independently might provide good opportunities for graduates of neighbouring disciplines to convert themselves into competent landscape architects.

An interdisciplinary landscape approach is needed for addressing complex environmental and societal challenges. This raised the interest of students and planners in acquiring landscape architecture competences. In some countries, there is a lack of full-landscape programmes, in other countries the number of bachelor students and the successive number of master graduates are not enough to meet the demand for professional landscape architects. As a consequence, many tasks calling for a landscape approach are performed by architects, foresters, and geographers, who often lack specific landscape architecture competences. Landscape offices in Germany and the UK have trouble filling vacancies.

The InnoLAND project developed a model for a consecutive exemplar master programme. While building this, the question arose whether there is a need for a CM and if so, what kind of characteristics it should have. On the basis of a reference study and the collection of examples of these courses, the InnoLAND partners discussed the advantages, entry requirements, admission process, duration, content and structure of CMs.

CM are especially important in countries where there is a lack of bachelor programmes in landscape architecture or where the number of graduates are not sufficient to meet the demand for qualified landscape architects in a country. However, both consecutive and conversion master programmes in landscape architecture should be available in all countries because different types of students exist in everywhere.

The main benefits of CMs are: (1) to provide an alternative route of entry for people wishing to become landscape architects but who are past the age of starting on a bachelor programme and

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FORMAT

oral presentation

also have relevant knowledge and experience in a related discipline. (2) To provide an alternative stream of potential entrants to the profession at a time when the numbers of school leavers are falling due to demographic developments. (3) Also providing a legitimate route for people qualified in related disciplines to enter the profession it also makes it harder for non-qualified members of related disciplines to justify working in the field of landscape architecture.

Selected graduates of architecture, spatial and urban planning and rural development studies, as well as graduates of landscape ecology, agricultural science, horticulture, and bio-engineering can be eligible for admission. For some other disciplines, it depends on the focus of the study programme as well as the capabilities of the student. Besides an interview, the admission process consists of submitting a bachelor diploma, CV, portfolio with projects, motivation letter, and a two-minute recording where the candidate explains one of his/her projects in English.

A CM should have at least 180 ECTS of study of which 60 ECTS is allocated for a conversion track that could be different for graduates of the design and planning disciplines and the disciplines that relate to ecosystems, vegetation, planting, and water management. Modules for the conversion track can be taken from the EULAND21 modules (EULand-21, 2018). A CM should have a professional orientation and focus on the main competences of landscape architecture.

78 Crossroads of regenerative energy landscapes

Energy equivalent to 800 nuclear power plants will be required just to replace the fossil fueled international merchant fleet with an electric merchant fleet. And one nuclear power plant equals up to 2,000 wind turbines. This results in 1.6 million wind turbines just to power the international merchant fleet, which have to be placed somewhere, either at sea or on land, resulting in huge impact on our landscapes. And then we still haven't included electric cars, large-scale industry (steelworks etc.), data traffic, heating of houses and much more. In other words, there will only be two reasonable options in the near future. Either we continue with fossil fuels and accelerate climate change, or we must shrink our economies. Landscape architects must therefore either become very good at dealing with the negative effects of major climate changes, or they must become significantly better at dealing with shrinkage and regenerative design. Or perhaps both, and against the background of environmental disasters, growing conflicts and greater migration. But we still mainly train students to deal with aspects of growth (urban development, design of new squares, etc.) or the following consequences (EIA:s, compensation measures, etc.), or somewhat cautiously approach problems of sustainable mobility. This of course sounds both pessimistic and alarmistic. But is it really a bad thing to imagine a world where every multifunctional construction produces more energy than it disposes of, that the land we cultivate should become richer and healthier rather than depleted while growing and harvesting, and that our parks could be based on foremost recycled materials and local, self-seeded plants? And might this be the crossroads where we sense another form of landscape literacy? This presentation will be based on experiences from current teaching and research on sustainable energy landscapes and regenerative design.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

88 Biosphere reserves as living labs for socio-ecological transformations: Experiences from teaching a graduate studio for landscape architects and planners at the University of Kassel

In the face of the Great Acceleration and the multiple and overlapping crises we are facing, there is a great need for socio-ecological transformations in the sense of sustainability transitions. Biosphere reserves should act as model regions for sustainable development and actively contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. There is a global network of some 740 biosphere reserves, including 16 in Germany - from the North Sea coast to the Alps. As some areas straddle the borders of different German states (or ‚Länder‘), there are a total of 21 administrative units.

In a summer 2022 graduate studio, 14 landscape architecture and planning students - including some undergraduates - from the University of Kassel explored the transformative capacities of biosphere reserves in Germany. One group of four focused on a core aspect of sustainability labs, namely the issues of experimentation, learning and up-scaling. They conducted a nationwide survey based on document analysis and qualitative interviews with representatives of 18 biosphere reserve administrations.

The purpose of this contribution is threefold. First, I will present the conceptual and methodological framework, including research propositions on experimentation, learning and up-scaling in and from sustainability labs. Second, I will present some of the findings and related conclusions on how to strengthen the role of biosphere reserves in Germany as learning sites for sustainability transitions. Thirdly and finally, I will reflect on how the issue of sustainability transitions can be addressed in landscape architecture studios.

Please note: Elisa Matthes, Myriam Pregizer, Josephine Radtke and Melvin Rothenbücher formed the respective studio group and Nadja Diemunsch later conducted additional interviews and helped with the analysis of the data as a research assistant.

AUTHOR

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FORMAT

oral presentation

110 Crossroads in research and teaching: Building a landscape economy pathway towards deep regeneration

This contribution will present interim findings from an ERASMUS+ cooperation project in which a consortium of European universities explores how to integrate the concept of a regenerative landscape economy into university curricula. The whole project builds on the assumption that a critical and constructive integration of economic thinking is an important opportunity for all landscape related disciplines. Economy can help expanding our theoretical foundation, and thus our understanding of how landscapes work. From a practical perspective, economy, and in particular applied business planning as one of its core dimensions, has a lot to offer on our pathway towards creating alternative and regenerative landscape systems.

We will present our current model of a landscape economy curriculum. We will share the example of a learning pathway we have developed, tested and evaluated during the first half of the project. Our landscape economy course aims at developing relevant sustainability competences, in particular systems thinking, anticipatory thinking, values thinking, collaboration and co-creation. We combine this creatively with an entrepreneurial perspective aiming at fostering students' capacity to spot opportunities, mobilize resources and to create alternative, landscape value generating business models as a fundament of long-term sustainability and regeneration.

During our presentation, we will focus on sharing our experiences in the field of systems thinking pedagogy. We apply this approach in an interdisciplinary context where knowledge from various land-use systems comes together in an initially very complex setting. On that basis, we aim to stimulate a discussion among landscape architecture academia: What is the role of systems thinking and scenario building in higher education? Can landscape architecture design innovative value chains? How might we increase our educational performance in this field? What are the actual indicators of success, from an educational point of view?

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FORMAT

oral presentation

115 Using the TAL-L materials database for teaching soil-based experimentation in the landscape architecture curriculum

This presentation will show how a landscape-specific online database is used to provide technical and pedagogical support for student-led research and design initiatives with a focus on material innovation.

The project is part of a larger initiative by the author to expand the practical, technical, and ethical discourse on material-based design practices within the curriculum of landscape architecture. It is based on TAL-L, a recently established database and teaching tool designed to support site-and-materials-based approaches to learning. The library structures material investigations through a 'Taxon' (the organizational framework for material understanding); an 'Archive' (the searchable, user-built digital material database); and a 'Lab' (incorporating material experiments). The database has been in full operation since the spring semester 2022 and was incorporated into online and face-to-face courses.

Current research within the project focuses on expanding the 'making and experimentation' component of the new digital library by exploring and mapping soil-centred process-driven material design practices in Hong Kong. It informs on these practices by curating a body of resources and physical examples to guide material-based experimentation that supports student-led learning opportunities. With a network of local partners, we run academic-practice workshops that 'incubate' innovation by creating the appropriate space for material experimentation in the classroom and building the infrastructure and community to establish collaborative relationships with local practice, fabrication outfits, and material laboratories. We are expanding the capacity of the 'Lab' arm of our library with outdoor facilities that allow students to perform site-specific testing. These strategies benefit the students' learning by engaging with material innovators across the university and collaborating with design disciplines across Hong Kong and facilitating new opportunities to work on problem-based, interdisciplinary, real-world issues.

AUTHOR

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FORMAT

oral presentation

116 Invisible landscapes: Microbial ecology and ecosystem services

How can landscape architecture, a discipline occupied with strong visual bias and designing physical places, turn its attention to something below the threshold of visibility?

Landscape architects as generalists draw their foundations from different fields. Within the Life Science environment there is large potential (and need) to tap into the disciplinary knowledge basis around us. Such potential collaborations across campus are currently underutilized, and our knowledge base outdated.

With the increasing sense of urgency our discipline is addressed with a new scope and scale of planetary boundaries. Hence, we need to check and update the scientific foundations most prominent of biology and ecology, before providing design projects to these tall orders.

A substantial, but poorly understood impact lays in the realm of microbiology. Critical and essential metabolic processes regarding carbon and nitrogen cycles, recently addressed by ecosystem services, nature-based solutions, blue-green infrastructure can be attributed to microbial ecology and its productive and mutualist service to the web of life (holobiont). The health of plants is equally dependent on its microbial composition as human health.

Microbes are essential in helping to create and degrade the material and biological matrix around us. Microbes fix nitrogen, decompose most organic and some inorganic materials, break down contaminants, among them petrochemicals; they play a vital role in breaking down contaminants (PAH) in urban run-off from roads. In the Deep Water Horizon event it was microbial action digesting half of the largest oil spill in history. Oil eating microbes like *Alcanivorax*, can break down "polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and they grow with the task.

Microbial research in the life sciences is driven by specialist agenda defined by discrete media: soil, water, air or plants, but rarely brought into a holistic perspective.

This demands a solid basis in life science and a fair understanding of the applications in landscape architecture to draw from the specialist expertise and work with it towards project application.

AUTHOR

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FORMAT

oral presentation

How can academia provide relevant transferable and scalable foundations to drive professional practice beyond the scope of singular design projects?

How can landscape architecture acknowledge and embrace these kingdoms of life and find ways to productively target and respect their habitat requirements?

How can the functional roles of microbial life be targeted and utilized to enhance the performance of green infrastructure projects?

How can the interdependence and exchange between human microbiome and soil, water or plant-based microbiomes be understood and beneficially enhanced?

In green/blue infrastructure projects: Rain gardens provide the milieu for microbes targeting “Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons” (PAHs): among the most problematic and abundant components in road run-off.

A current mesocosm experiment replicates with particular soil and plant composition explore the capacity of rain gardens to break down contaminants carried with tire wear particles from cars in urban run-off. (TWP)

Paper Chromatography will give an example for a field test method to bring microbial life of soil samples back into the realm of visibility and aesthetics.

119 Empty schedules filled with learning

Teaching students in landscape architecture requires a lot from both students and teachers. We move across different scales and look in all directions for sustainable development in every project we get involved with. Studio courses are valuable for student activating learning and for making landscape architect projects. To succeed, trust and confidence are required from both teachers and students. Organizational factors push course leaders to prepare schedules, literature lists, invite lecturers etc. several weeks before the course starts. What would happen if it was possible to work with empty schedules to fill as the course continues and the projects crystallizes? How can we make the students join the journey of discovery? To get on board, put on the seat belts and follow the sequence of events with confidence.

On the wish list:

- A clear objective for the course
- An empty schedule
- Studio workspace at campus available for the students all working hours, every day from morning to afternoon
- A landscape to work with
- Cooperation with professional practice

What would be required of the course leaders for the students to develop and maintain a sense of trust in the teaching team and the course structure? Do you recognize the arrangement?

AUTHORS

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FORMAT

oral presentation

120 Intersection of trajectories: Professional practise and education

Society, culture and physical environment is in continuous change, and therefore both the landscape architect profession and education have to keep pace. An inquiry to participate in an online survey was sent to professional landscape architects in Sweden. The overall intention of the survey was to study what appears as central for the profession right now, as well as what the professionals think will be of importance in the future. The purpose was to understand what development of the landscape architecture program (in Alnarp, Sweden) may be necessary, partly on an overarching level, but also to seek detailed information to be able to propose changes and to be able to understand which valuable aspects and features regarding knowledge, skills and pedagogical methods are important to preserve. All in all 370 landscape architects answered to the online survey. The picture that emerges is complex and concepts such as knowledge, holistic approach, cross scales thinking, design, and sustainability are frequently used. In general it seems that the professionals expect that what is required from the profession today will also be needed in the future, however, with an even stronger focus on knowledge about feasible solutions and skills when dealing with projects connected to climate change. The intention of this short presentation is to share findings with colleagues and to encourage dialogue regarding the connection between education and professional practice. What should be in the curriculum of the landscape architect education in the near future?

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FORMAT

oral presentation

130 Open AI, complex problems, creativity and empathy for the future teaching of landscape architecture planning and design studios

Since the release of OpenAi the available AI tools and its use has become a trending topic. It was well known that AI technologies were constantly evolving, however, the availability and rapid revolution was startling, especially in educational institutions. Why?

Experimenting with the ChatGPT tool we have noticed that it can easily recall facts, documents and organise them into logical text, with references, adjusting the language to the audience. Graphical tools such as DALL-E 2 or Midjourney are creating diverse pictures, depending on needs. A futurologist, studying human-machine interaction, Prof. Aleksandra Przegalińska, in her interview (in Polish) underlines that for now it is an experiment, we observe OpenAI technology, and the OpenAI technology is learning our interaction with it, but she predicts that the next years will belong to that technology (Salik, 2023).

There is increasing evidence of unofficial AI use in the study process. However, some AI technologies have already been introduced into our profession (Staff, 2021), so how then can we change our educational approach? We believe that instead of forbidding its use, we should be open about it and focus on skills such as creativity and critical thinking. This year (2023) in the Design Studio, we will be working with the help of AI technology. We will assess the process and the outcome, looking to see how this technology might help students to develop the projects, and what the drawbacks are? How can it develop and what role do soft skills play within the process? We will present projects and document the process alongside our students, thinking together about the ethics and values of AI in landscape design.

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Staff, L., 2021. i, Designer?, URL <https://landscapearchitecture-magazine.org/2021/08/19/i-designer/> (accessed 1.29.23)

FORMAT

oral presentation

132 Land landscape heritage: An evolving degree program

Landscape teaching in Italy has been at the center of new initiatives and university courses in strong dialogue with the academic definition of the discipline and the processes of recognition and institutional accreditation of professional practice. The Politecnico di Milano promoted a new, international MSc degree in 2017, entitled Landscape Architecture - Land Landscape Heritage. The MSc was initially conceived as strongly connected with the issues of the relationship between the heritage of the past and modernity, with a focus on contextual issues: recognized heritage, historical rural landscapes, landscape differentiation typical of the Italian Peninsula, and issues proper to the contemporary. Six years after its establishment, I would like to critically present and discuss within the ECLAS context, the topicality of the teaching project, the main changes derived from external changes (including the COVID period and the consequences on teaching and student profile), the specificity of teaching to a global, predominantly Eastern class. The structure of the presentation will be as follows:

- The framework of the discipline and teaching in Italy, from the perspective of content and setting.
- Specificity and limitations of landscape architecture in Italy compared to the European and world context.
- The relationship between Landscape Architecture as a field of research and teaching, the field of research and academic recognition, and the professional field. These are three fields that do not overlap and that, in the history of teaching, have had very different times and modes of development.
- The possible future of teaching and of the degree program itself in the specific field of a Polytechnic School.

The goal of the presentation is to build an open field of reflection, dialoguing throughout the conference with the specific ECLAS community, academic, professional, and institutional. Such reflection aspires to subsequently write an essay that will be published in specific journals.

AUTHOR

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Politecnico di Milano,
Milano, Italy**FORMAT**

oral presentation

141 Reading the territory through maps, timelines, sections, and flow representations

Maps are developed first to know, then to act, as André Corboz notes in his influential text on the territory as a palimpsest written in 1983. Maps can provide new knowledge and a new understanding of a territory, and they permit one to make a step toward the design project. Maps can be profitably developed by selecting layers to be represented, pursuant to the method developed by Ian McHarg, considered an antecedent to GIS, which was subsequently adopted and reinterpreted by many. By critically selecting and overlapping layers, representing both material and immaterial conditions, one can reveal existing relationships in a given territory. Timelines represent another meaningful tool for depicting transformations: the sequences of events affecting a territory and their relationships with global events and/or policies can reveal ongoing trajectories of development. Sections have a tradition in the planning and landscape architecture fields - from those elaborated by Alexander von Humboldt showing the relationship between altitudes and species, to the Patrick Geddes' valley section, to the contemporary examples of Bernardo Secchi and Paola Viganò. They are a useful tool for addressing the ground and its thickness. Representing the flows of materials by means of maps or sections, as often done by Pierre Bélanger, can offer important insights for landscape projects, highlighting opportunities for intervention. Conveying this type of metabolic perspective to students is highly important today, to stimulate their awareness of the flows of materials and waste generation. This contribution will gather examples - maps, timelines, sections, and flow representations - including student work developed in landscape architecture modules at Politecnico di Milano, to show possible ways to read the territory for future landscape architects.

AUTHOR

Chiara Geroldi

Politecnico di Milano,
Milano, Italy**FORMAT**

oral presentation

142 Scaling down, introducing an inner-boezem landscape in the polder-boezem system of the Dutch Lowlands

Our Faculty is situated in the low-lying part of the Netherlands; we research and teach water management and its spatial and social impact.

For decades, the land was successfully drained and reclaimed, resulting in a comfortable life below sea level. However, due to various causes, this way of managing the delta is problematic today: the sea level is rising while land subsidence is ongoing. On the one hand, there is a surplus of rain- and river water, and at the same time, the land and the plants suffer from drought and water pollution; the country is densely occupied, and the world's second-largest agricultural exporter and therefore lacks space for many other programs.

Considering the pressure on the landscape, we need to rethink our delta. That's why we proposed to the province of North Holland to test the installation of inner-boezem landscapes, which can keep water in the polder instead of pumping it to sea and river via the boezem network (discharge system). This scaling-down operation allows for more site-specific water management and can serve as a starting point for integrated landscape development.

Preparing the brief for the design assignment based on the research included civil engineers, technical and ecological experts. Master students of the landscape architecture track worked on testing designs of inner-boezem landscapes in different locations.

The designs showed that the inner boezem landscapes deal well with flexible water levels and create opportunities for new ecological and recreational values, and can initiate innovative, more sustainable agricultural practices.

The research by design results are discussed within the province of Noord Holland. Like in the "Room for the River[1]" project, the inner-boezem landscape, which can be seen as a "Room for the Polder Water" project, simultaneously allows for technical, ecological, and socio-economic improvement.

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REFERENCES

[1] <https://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/en/about-us/gems-of-rijks-waterstaat/room-for-the-river>

FORMAT

oral presentation

147 Old and new field survey methods

AUTHORS

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FORMAT

oral presentation

Field surveys are essential at all times, whether for planning or research. Field survey methods may be based on traditional techniques that have been used for decades (or even centuries), but new tools and approaches are emerging from time to time to record as accurately and quickly as possible the spatial, built, natural and landscape architecture features of the site. The rapid changes of our times have also given landscape architects access to newer and newer tools, mainly digital. From the vast choice, it can often be a challenge – especially for a young professional – to choose the right one. On the other hand, but also as a consequence of the above, we are increasingly confronted with the phenomenon that, as knowledge increases, the complex assessment of a site requires the combined work of ever larger professional groups and sub-groups. In this case, it is also important for a landscape architect to know what and how to do for each survey (e.g. geodesy, garden archaeology, vegetation inventory, survey of outdoor objects, survey of built elements with historical value, inventory of values, etc.) and which team needs to be provided with which data in order to make the whole site survey as efficient as possible and to produce the most complete final result.

In the present study, we bring together the methods that are used in the landscape architect training at the Hungarian University of Agricultural and Life Sciences, Institute of Landscape Architecture, Urban Planning and Garden Art in regard to garden history and at the scale of open space design.

151 Change as opportunity: New opportunities in restoration of landscapes after an ecological disaster

In the recent years, the human population has been confronted with ecological, social, and economical changes of the environment with an ever increasing intensity. Changes that have a significant global character and an ever greater dynamic, impact more and more intensely on the functioning of territories in regional and local scales. Many ecological disasters caused by the climate change supported by an unsustainable way of urban sprawl and landscape management cause great trauma to local populations. Lost lives, destroyed houses and vegetation, economical losses, all that brings a feeling of total devastation and hopelessness. Despite all that it is possible to say that every change can at the same time mean a new beginning. Paradoxically this applies also to territories destroyed by floods, draughts, wars, or extreme windstorms. In terms of urban or rural regional development, total devastation resets the territory to a “point zero” from where it is necessary to design the area newly, better, with respect to the new needs of the population, new technologies, or generally new concept of spatial arrangement. It is an opportunity to develop forms of sustainable management and management in ways that will be better than those of the past. It is an opportunity to open a dialogue and deeper collaboration between experts and inhabitants. Involvement of students into the entire process of reconstruction and reclamation is greatly beneficial both in terms of pedagogy, research, and development.

The results of collaboration between local communities, students, and teachers of landscape architecture on a reconstruction project following an extreme tornado windstorm in South Moravia will serve as illustrative example.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

153 Educating landscape through landscape: Time, space, future of the new generations

‘Crossroads of time, space, mind and humanity’ (ECLAS 2023). Considering these transversal dimensions of Landscape, the educational-training component of the new generations is central according to sustainability, heritage care, and inclusion principles. The Erasmus+ project „EDUSCAPE: Landscape and Climate Change Adaptation in Education“ aims to raise awareness of landscape culture, its cognitive value and its role in global challenges, particularly in young people from the early years of schooling.

Educating on landscape through landscape, this is the key message of the research project involving an interdisciplinary team of teachers and researchers (architects, urban planners, landscape architects, physicists, climatologists, and educators) of four countries (Czech Technical University and Child Friendly City - CZH, University of Camerino - ITA, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos - SPA, Technische Universität Wien - AUS).

The contribution, which is based on this ongoing theoretical-application research experience, shows how researchers explore methods and tools to link and integrate school subjects with the language of Landscape, its ‘architecture’, its interdisciplinary and polysemic nature.

More specifically EDUSCAPE focuses on redefining the educational offer in schools (6-15 years old) using Landscape as a medium to revise traditional teaching approaches in the different school subjects proposed in the school cycles of the Partner countries. In this perspective, the project contributes to rethink the traditional approach (homiletic) in order to develop new active pedagogical forms (maieutics), in a more critical-reflexive form, by encouraging students to think about interdisciplinary problems and relations (e.g. landscape-climate) through the lens and materials of Landscape as an element of multi-scalar connection (place-based learning).

Within this framework, the contribution presents the main contents of EDUSCAPE outlined above (structure, method, results and impacts) and then focuses on the research contribution provided by the University of Camerino. These outputs refer to the development of:

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FORMAT

oral presentation

- a database that collects and catalogues the best practices and materials useful to teachers on the topic of landscape-climate-teaching;

- a ,needs analysis‘ conducted through a questionnaire survey (data-collection) and a critical review of the current curricula of the school systems considered (CV analysis).

The approach with which these two analytical moments were carried out reflects the two dimensions of the EDUSCAPE project:

1. the Landscape, as living environment, physical-perceptual structure and social-intangible heritage, going beyond the mere concept of ‘environmental sustainability’;
2. the need to adapt to the climate, adding this component to the already present topics of climate change, as a strategy that can be implemented through landscape design and land care.

Furthermore, these intermediate results, together with those coordinated by the other Partners, support the construction of the Teaching Units as the main project output, currently being developed, that will be tested by the participating schools during the next school year.

In conclusion, aware by now of the emerging issues we are facing, such as the impacts of human transformations/actions on the landscape, climate change, the loss of biodiversity, migratory phenomena, and water crises, EDUSCAPE fits into the cultural-scientific debate as a theoretical contribution with operational spin-offs. In fact, the contribution considers on the one hand the potential renewal of cognitive processes through a new way of teaching, and on the other prefigures how the project could find a potential experimentation in Italy, also considering the legislative instruments (L. 20.08.2019, n. 92).

The EDUSCAPE Project, as well as the members of the Unicam team, argue that landscape and climate adaptation education of new generations can support the development of a critical understanding of the living environment useful to face the challenges of the 21st century.

156 Mapping historical depth: A landscape architecture tool applied to metropolitan roads

In recent years, interesting experimental landscape planning and design initiatives have been drawn up in the metropolitan area of Madrid (Spain). These are the ,Arco Verde‘ and ,Bosque Metropolitano‘ projects, through which major operations are planned to take place in the coming years with the aim of recovering degraded socio-ecological ecosystems. These projects are linked to the concept of ,green infrastructure‘ and propose new ways of acting on the territory consistent with the need to adapt to climate change and the urban heat island. Among its essential purposes are the protection of biodiversity through ecological corridors, the conservation of ecosystems and the strengthening of the ecological functions. However, despite the undoubted prominence of ecological restoration in green infrastructures, the success of this type of strategy lies in the integration of the environmental and sociocultural dimensions of the territory, and including the latter cannot be limited to the production of cultural ecosystem services. The new projects must be also consistent with the cultural character of the landscape, so that full consideration of the historical and heritage values is required. Within this framework, the aim of this work is to present a methodology for recognizing the material cultural features of the landscape, which in turn support immaterial expressions and processes. We focus specifically on the cultural dimension of the landscape because it has traditionally been placed one step behind purely biophysical and environmental data in its effective systematization and incorporation into spatial planning processes. This is because the latter are normally quantitative in nature, while the cultural aspects of the landscape in many cases correspond to qualitative information that is more complicated to recognize and measure methodically. To advance this challenge, ,Historical Depth Cartography‘ is proposed as a mapping tool to effectively visualise the temporal depth of material elements of the landscape, such as communication routes, land uses, urban settlements, infrastructures, etc. These cartographies are produced from the sequential overlay analysis of historical cartographies and their goal is to make visible those traces and elements of the landscape that are more permanent and established in the territory as opposed to those of more recent creation. This research shows in particular the

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FORMAT

oral presentation

process of generating the Historical Depth Cartography of the roads in the metropolitan area of Madrid. We have worked specifically in the 'Villa de Vallecas' district, in the southeastern area of the metropolitan area. This territory has been chosen as a case study because almost 60% of it is within the delimitation of the 'Bosque Metropolitano' and almost all of its southwestern edge, which represents 35% of its total perimeter, runs along the 'Arco Verde'. The complete mobility system is considered, including both fast and slow-moving roads, such as footpaths and cattle tracks. This cartography has made it possible to underline the deep historical meaning of many rural roads and to recognize their value beyond the route itself, but also that of the places they cross and the original reasons for the journeys. For this reason, the cartography may be useful as a working basis for the future landscape architecture and planning projects, as it provides a spatial layer of historic information which will help to make decisions regarding the conservation of the historical traces of the current mobility system. If the objective is to advance in terms of green infrastructure, recognizing and valuing the socio-ecological systems of the territory, it is necessary to design operations that are not delimiting and based on artificial boundaries, but to propose other approaches that arise from the material structure that underlies the landscape, bearer of those socio-ecological relationships that we seek to maintain and enhance.

197 Competencies for climate change mitigation in landscape architecture: An analysis of the EU Common Training Framework

There is a general assumption that landscape architects as environmental stewards, are systematically addressing climate change through sustainable actions, mainly through greening urban spaces. However, if landscapes are not purposefully planned, designed, built and maintained with their environmental footprint in mind, they might have adverse impacts, adding to the climate crisis. There is a need for the profession to enhance their climate change literacy and competency for climate-wise designs. Is the future generation of landscape professionals prepared to contribute not only to adapting to climate change impacts, but mitigating the source of climate change? Is climate change sufficiently embedded in curricula and underlying education guidelines and frameworks? As a first step, this research scrutinizes the alignment of competencies listed in the 'EU Common Training Framework for Landscape Architecture', with climate change associated skills, knowledge and competencies identified through the review of literature. To this end, an assessment framework was developed based on the revised Bloom's taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing developed by Anderson & Krathwohl (2001). The cognitive process dimensions of 'remembering, understanding, applying, analysing, evaluating and creating' were used for an in-depth analysis of the EU CTF content. This was done by qualitative content analysis and coding, to assess the alignment of listed competencies with each of the progressive cognitive process dimensions, and with competencies specific to climate change identified in the literature.

Results reveal that the EU CTF content is generally balanced across the different cognitive process dimensions. We found that the listed generic competencies including the 'transformative competencies', align with broader climate change competencies identified in the literature. Examples include 'systems thinking, anticipatory competency and collaboration'. However, these are rather generic and less explicit to 'climate change', and instead 'sustainability' is used as the key framing in the CTF. We suggest that the framework, particularly the listed subject specific competencies, can benefit from an explicit coverage of 'climate change' and associated climate-wise strategies relevant to landscape ar-

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oral presentation

chitecture. This may include a greater focus on competencies for actions with direct influence on climate change mitigation (e.g. carbon sequestration), as well as those with indirect influences (e.g. mitigating urban heat island effects). Some of these specific competencies include understanding carbon systems in plants, accounting for embodied environmental flows in materials and emissions associated with end-of-life processes, the integration of life cycle thinking across scales in design processes, and analytical capacity to use environmental performance assessment tools and metrics. Recommendations are proposed to inform the translation of the training framework in future education policies, guidelines, and curricula to ensure that the next generation of landscape architecture professionals are well-equipped with the required knowledge, skills and competencies for addressing climate change.

199 „Geodesigning“ resilient cities: Belgrade case study

The crucial fact why we talk about ‘resilient city’ is that by 2050 more than half the world’s population is going to live in the city, by the projections of the UN-Habitat Program. In this paper, we are addressing several questions which are not new, but still don’t have defined answers in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, with still dominating sectoral way of landscape planning. That is why we propose the use of Geodesign methods and technology as a transdisciplinary approach to a landscape planning and design process.

An International Geodesign Collaboration (IGC) workshop was conducted with students of bachelor and master studies of the Landscape architecture program at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Belgrade, where two case studies were developed: “Resilient city of Belgrade – urban landscape” and “Urban-rural landscape of Avala mountain, Belgrade”, to investigate possible effects of applying new landscape planning tool in the process of education. This is the first time we are applying the IGC framework and we wanted to see how this approach helps and enhances the process of landscape planning and design, and through innovations in the evaluation process better understand the impact of plans, projects, and policies of design resilient cities.

This paper aims to decipher the crossroads within the multiscale labyrinth of landscape planning and design education and practices by analyzing two selected case studies from different contexts.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

203 Between memory and imagination: The reference as a project's trigger

How does the action of mapping operate not only as a factor of transformation within the territory but also as a methodological reference to address contemporary global challenges and their impact on the landscape?

Taking as a benchmark the project Roma Interrotta, by Piero Sartogo, a 1978 competition that presented twelve interventions proposals based on the Nuova Topografia di Roma (Giovanni Battista Nolli's map of 1748), the aim is to interpret that experience through the lens of contemporary research on the theme of mapping and to reveal the a-historical nature of the reference, which goes from indicating what is related to and, therefore, already realized, to what is being designed and, therefore, does not yet exist. From this angle, a reference does not fulfill its potential as a paradigm or as a case study source of interpretation or debate, rather demonstrates an essentially practical nature apt to be spatialized and spatialisable. The implications of the didactic application of the model intended as a mindset, not as a unique piece of work, are to subvert the relationship between memory and imagination, between project and state of the art by creating a network of visionary and creative solutions on the matrix of the reference.

Different areas face different challenges and this approach to design can question the usual *consecutio temporum* in favor of a practice that 1) defines the map as a transversal tool for representing and, at the same time, transforming the landscape (J. Corner); 2) uses the reference as a project validation device, capable of multiplying and unfolding uncharted possibilities, by crossing the categories of time.

The reference acts as a crossroads and is located on the timeline with a double arrow, one towards the past and the other pointing to the processes the project will trigger within the landscape.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

206 Laboratorio Rurale: New ecologies for Sardinian productive landscapes

The relationship between landscape and transformation is rooted in the structures of places and of the elements that build them. As James Corner states, the project is closely linked to ecology as it relates to systems that evolve over time.

Laboratorio Rurale is a teaching laboratory active within the School of Architecture of Cagliari since 2012 and is part of a multidisciplinary strand in which the teaching of architecture and landscape design reworks some of its paradigms based on „internal“ rules in favor of a deeper knowledge of soil, water, biotic and abiotic residue, vegetation and productive systems.

From being a productive place and custodian of the historical and ecological memory of places, the agro has often become a space of abandonment, repeatedly attacked by para-urban sprawl phenomena. These dynamics, generating areas of undefined identity, are legacies of an intervention on the territory based on a super-ordinating approach to development and transformation of places rather than on a bottom-up strategy that deals with the importance of building quality spaces. Floods, fires and droughts represent increasingly pressing issues in areas where are being developed new settlement forms that have the need to be controlled, both in public and private spaces. As such, topography and matter constitute fundamental aspects to which the design must pay attention, particularly in relation to the capacity of soils to change in order to manage the landscape.

The paper explore the laboratory results around the project at different scales, focusing on the relationship between natural dynamics and historical settlements, new topographies and existing buildings, looking for an operational structure for architectural and landscape design in rural contexts. Using diachronic reconstruction and graphic restitution, the works seek to respond to concrete problems, often embedded within complex processes, related to natural and anthropogenic dynamics peculiar to systems in transition.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

83 Traditional teaching as an innovative teaching tool

Contemporary teaching methods in the field of landscape architecture are necessarily connected with the use of modern technologies, software, various methods of spatial modeling and visualization, virtual reality, etc. But the question is: could be the advantage of modern technology also a limitation in a certain sense? There are undoubtedly plenty of benefits. But can the use of modern technology also take away something that we may lack in the future profession? The generation of landscape architects practicing today still experienced traditional teaching methods. Today's generation of students is already more tied to the use of modern technologies. What are the traditional teaching methods and how can they be used innovatively and attractively even today?

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FORMAT

poster presentation

124 Evolution and future of earthwork teaching

There is no stable house without a foundation, hence there is no proper garden without a well-designed earthwork. That is why special attention should be paid to the teaching of earthworks in the training of landscape architecture students.

At the Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the subject of earthworks is introduced very early, at the beginning of the BSc training, but it requires a very advanced spatial vision and abstraction on the part of the student, so the professors are constantly searching for the appropriate methods in the labyrinth of teaching methodology.

Thoughtful exercises developed over the decades to help students visualise how to work the terrain surface have now been given a new look.

Whereas in the 1980s we used to teach earthwork on blackboard with chalk and pencil on paper, today manual terrain modelling is supplemented by digital methods: 2D drawing and 3D modelling with professional softwares such as AutoCAD and SketchUp. Digital modelling is complemented by model making with Lego, paper and clay. The future lies in the creation of a digital sandpit, which in turn combines manual and digital teaching methods in real time, making the representation of earthworks easily understandable and illustrative for today's generation.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

176 Crossroads between design and planning: Lessons learned from exploring a design approach to landscape planning in landscape planning education

This contribution focuses on the potential of using a design approach to landscape planning in studio-based teaching.

Times are rapidly changing and as major global economic, political and environmental driving forces manifest themselves in different ways in landscape change, the need for holistic and innovation-lead approaches to landscape planning is indisputable. In landscape planning education at SLU, we explore the possibilities for sustainable transitions to a more resilient society, dealing with global challenges both on a regional and local scale. These challenges include e.g. effects from, and response to, climate change, development of energy landscapes, food and water security, mobility, lifestyle changes, rapidly growing cities, depopulation and other demographic challenges.

This contribution uses the experience from a studio course in landscape planning, where these complex large-scale planning challenges are addressed. During this course, different ways of solving the complex challenges of sustainable landscape development are explored, transitioning from large-scale structures, to site specific design, within the same project scope. By focusing on the materialization of these complex societal challenges, at different scales, they become more real, which also facilitates a profound planning discussion.

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FORMAT

poster presentation

202 Danube. Regional Lab

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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FORMAT

poster presentation

The Danube region exhibits varied levels of development across its diverse locales; small to medium-sized cities (SMCs) existing in the lower regions confronting challenges stem from a declining population, labor shortages, a loss of local identity, and a dwindling river industry. Additionally, these regions struggle with disjointed planning processes, which contribute to natural resource depletion and environmental degradation.

To address these concerns, the project "Creative Danube: Innovative teaching for inclusive development in small and medium-sized Danubian cities" (DANUBIAN_SMCs), an Erasmus+ Strategic Partnership for higher education, was developed to strengthen the transnational dialogue among seven prominent universities within the region, focusing on the built and spatial environment.

The DANUBIAN_SMCs partnership addressed the challenges of cities in a creative, innovative and interdisciplinary approach, a collaborative activity based on knowledge transfer and exchange of experience between university partners, local stakeholders and institutions, focusing on education in the Central-West and Lower Danube regions.

The project employed a step-by-step methodology designed to encourage innovative thinking related to teaching practices for underdeveloped or peripheral cities within the Danube region. Thus, there were identified 38 different pedagogical methods and tools to be used in a specific way, in the interdisciplinary education of planning development for small and medium-sized cities in the Danube region. Among these methods, grouped in relation to the project developing process stages, we mention the most relevant ones: Photovoice and Cellphone Diaries, Storytelling (GIS) maps, Walking tours, Emotional mapping, Georeferencing Walking Tour, Living Lab, Adjusted "The Image of City" Method, DPSIR Diagram, Potential & Barriers Mapping, Power & Stakeholders Mapping", Super Hero" Brainstorming, Storyboard, Role Play, "Ambiguity is good" Method, Transect Planning Method, Urban Acupuncture Method.

These methods are relevant for the specific spatial (Danube) context both from a pedagogical point of view - with the aim of cap-

turing students in a better understanding of the problems of Danube small and medium sized cities, as well as from a strategic point of view, stimulating the local community to see the local development potential and paths for actions.

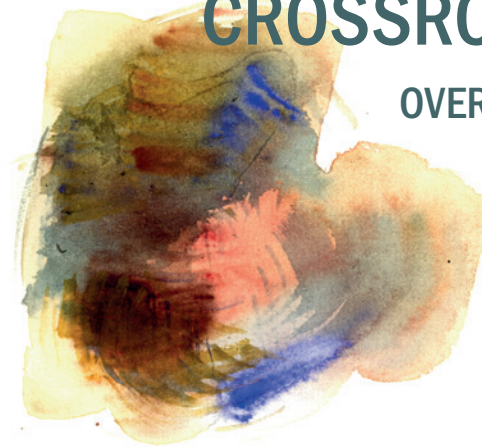
The identified methods have been implemented in different teaching and learning labs organized within the project, in different cities on the Danube, involving a range of actors – from students to local public actors, school pupils, teachers, experts, citizens. The response of the participants, the capacity for involvement, dialogue, interactivity, feedback, and debate on the specific topics, in each place, have become indicators for monitoring the methods effectiveness.

The consortium's primary contributions to planning education in Danubian SMCs include (1) practical and reusable resources for practitioners, (2) research material that inspires reflection in the sector and can be disseminated within the local Danube community, and (3) community building tools aimed at fostering a sustainable development attitude for SMCs. The partnership results can be access at <https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/projects/search/details/2019-1-RO-01-KA203-063878>.

Site project: <https://danubian-smcs.uauim.ro/>

CROSSROADS IN PRACTICE

OVERLAPPING



101 New urbanisms of colour: Reading colour in the contemporary urban landscapes

Colour in the design of urban spaces, including public art, urban design and landscaping, has undergone unprecedented changes since the new millennium. The use of bright, high-chroma (or saturated) colours in the design of urban spaces has become increasingly prevalent in recent years, particularly as seen on social media and design websites.

This paper draws on this ongoing design phenomenon in contemporary urban landscapes and explores how to understand the significant changes in colour designs and their impact on new prospects and challenges in urban and landscape design. This paper proposes to understand and explain the changes in colour design from the perspective of urbanisms of colour. The concept of „Urbanisms of Colour“ is a relatively new perspective for investigating environmental colour, highlighting the link between the social and the physical (colour) and understanding the impact and change of colour in relationship to urban issues. The study presents how changes in urbanism have contributed to an increase in the use of saturated colours in urban landscapes, particularly driven by the demand for branding in urban space. This study finds out that the growth of globalisation, digital markets, and social media has strengthened the connection between colour and urbanism, making colour a crucial tool for communication and expression in urban environments. In contemporary urban landscapes, while the strategic colour design has the potential to trigger positive and influential changes, it is also susceptible to commercialisation and uniform aesthetics, resulting in homogenised spaces. As researchers and design professionals, it is crucial to be aware of the impact of colour in urban landscapes at this crossroads and thoughtfully consider the direction of urban design.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

152 The landscape-city: Metropolitan landscape and urban regeneration in the coastal city of Bari

The project of metropolitan landscapes is gaining increasing attention as landscape design emerges as a possible tool for converging apparently unrelated demands. However, it also risks becoming a shortcut to avoid conflicts in territorial transformations.

On the one hand, the project for large-scale parks and public spaces addressed to contemporary complex and multicultural society brings to the forefront a reflection on the centrality of landscape as a common good. In recent decades, large-scale landscape projects have proven influential in urban renewal and restructuring.

From a different perspective, the attention to rural fragments intermingled with urbanised areas frequently emerges from a focus on urban agriculture's social and productive value. Urban-rural parks have been, thus, the object of several recent interventions developed in convergence with food security policies. However, landscape fragments at the city „fringe“ are also the target of design investigation grounded in a well-established urban design tradition, dealing with the urban voids and their inherent transformation potential.

Finally, and more recently, the urge to address climate change and the ecological transition pushes urbanism and landscape design to investigate the role of the rural landscape in the urban realm at diverse scales, fostering new alliances between landscape design and ecological thinking.

The recently delivered project for the south coast of the city Bari proposes a process of urban transformation addressing the relationship between the coastal landscape, the rural territory, and the urban peripheral fabric. The design of a large-scale landscape – integrating a major coastal park and a rural agri-social park – provide the backbone for the future transformation of Bari at the territorial scale.

The project configures a „landscape city“: a new form of urbanity in which the landscape is at the centre of the city's construction and regeneration processes focussing on climate change adaptation in a Mediterranean town. In this context, the landscape be-

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FORMAT

oral presentation

comes a necessary component of urbanity, integrating rural landscape qualities and productive capacity (Salomon Cavin, 2012; Mancuso, 2020). Coherently the „landscape city“ aims to provide places of intense sociality, facing contemporary society's needs while coherently coping with the risks and challenges of the ecological transition. The project, thus, posits the concurrence of landscape design, differentiated agricultural policies and urbanism in addressing the construction of the future city and the regeneration of the existing periphery.

The discussion will address the metropolitan landscape of Bari Costa Sud and its role in shaping the future of the coastal city. The project's development will be discussed, from the original design competition of 2019 to the current state of implementation, involving design professionals as well as citizens and stakeholders. The role of the current European recovery plan emerges in triggering and accelerating the first implementation phase. The strict phasing of financing is smoothing conflict and reinforcing a top-down design process. However, the „landscape-city“ project must face a larger time frame. The research of new tools linking landscape imagination and city transformation was, thus, a central part of the design effort. Coherently, the project, reorganizing the transformation processes around nine different „landscapes“ between urban and rural territory, fosters a process of change concurrently addressing physical space and administrative practices of ordinary local planning.

173 Urban forestry in Tokyo, urban farming in Madrid: Case study of transfer between research and practice

This article is at the crossroads of research and practice, aiming to show the transfer between methodologies and concepts developed in the investigation of a doctoral thesis, and a winning project of an international design competition for young architects and urban planners. Using the authors' own practice as a case study, it shows how the exploration of urban forestry as part of the constituent landscape of Tokyo's parks, understood as a practice capable of generating more-than-human commons, has served as a conceptual basis for the material exploration of a catalogue of solutions for urban agriculture in Madrid.

Starting from the idea that both urban forestry and urban agriculture are caring practices capable of repairing ecosystems and building common resources, it overcomes an anthropocentric vision, promoting a symbiotic metabolism that enhances biodiversity. Both can be a buffer against risk situations, such as climatic catastrophes or pandemics. Conceiving this way of landscaping from shared resource management can improve biodiversity, water management, generate energy, recycle biomass waste and reduce pollution. In addition, the management of the commons can provide a sense of identity, increase citizens' skills or promote employment. Growing urban food or caring for urban forest resources requires cultivating knowledge, caring for more than humans, and ultimately nourishing the city through landscape management.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

181 Are children walking to school? Urban landscape design of home-school-home routes

This paper stresses the need to assess children's relationship with the urban public space and to encourage children autonomy and safe routes, while promoting soft mobility between home and school. This research points up to a change in the urban design approach, that, in the given context of the Portuguese cities, has been gradually subjecting children.

Public space is a greater part of the urban ecosystem that affects and includes people's daily lives, whether from an individual and/or a societal perspective. In recent decades, urban development has caused problems in mobility, increasing the road systems and consequently decreasing soft mobility dedicated spaces (such as walking or cycling) and drove children away. The need to promote those means demonstrates the search for a turning point in society, a crossroad towards children friendly cities.

The research focused on city of Vila Real, within an 800 meters radius of a School Centre (10-14-year-old children) and followed a multimethod approach. A geostatistical analysis of the intervention area generated spatial demographics. A Linemap was used to survey the urban landscape, by mapping the circulation channels between habitational zones and the school. A questionnaire was applied to 162 school children to document children's perception of the city, understand their mobility habits from home to school, and their degree of autonomy. An urban landscape design process was then followed to respond to people's needs and preferences and to overcome existing problems.

The results prove the need to redesign the space, making it functional, safe and appealing for children to adopt walking and cycling as preferential modes of circulation to the home-school-home routes. The obtained design not only managed an improvement/increase of pedestrian infrastructures, but also redistribute car traffic and increase the value of the city's green infrastructure.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

184 Designing the Linear River Park of Guimarães: A landscape design methodology applied to large scale linear projects

Linear parks often result from a greenways and connectivity approaches within green infrastructure planning. Apart from evident ecologic benefits, they generate landscapes of recreation for walking, hiking, cycling and promote contact with a nature.

Guimarães has been developing a network of greenway through the blue corridors, which enables alternative urban routes, expanding and improving its green infrastructure. The Linear River Park of Guimarães allows people to come close to the main rivers, along the greenways of rivers Ave, Selho, and Vizela, for leisure but as learning places as well.

The significant change along the riverbanks experienced in recent decades, has resulted in impermeabilization causing the physical and ecological degradation, particularly to biodiversity, as it is extensively observed along the riparian forests. The city approached this project as a turning point in people's relationship with rivers, also as means of reclaiming a different side of the cityscape.

The design process started by analysing digital maps and geographic information, that enabled the extensive field survey. Field maps were used to register the most significant constraints and opportunities. At the point of synthesis, a general layout was produced and organized in different typologies of interventions. Stakeholders were consulted, and public consultation took place, according to a cocreation method.

The interventions considered the sensitivity and complexity of the river ecosystem, with the purpose of reinforcing its ecological value and create a low impact linear park. The designed pathway network will cover about 61 Km, within the limits of 27 villages, which will gradually connect Guimarães municipality through its massive Linear River Park.

In the future, it will be possible to implement this method to reclaim other river greenways across the municipality point to ecological reclamation, improving connectivity, territorial cohesion and people's access to the outdoors.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

200 Green infrastructure: The question of efficiency in the renewal of urban form, case study of Serbia

Apart from the general problem of the sustainability of the urban form and its integral part - the urban system of green areas, in relation to global challenges, the paper tries to give a broader application of the theoretical concept of green infrastructure and its interrelationships within cities. It is considered that the approach to the application of the concept is always related to a specific spatial problem and that in this sense the theoretical approach is adapted to the specifics of the research subject with the assumed goals. To what extent different land uses in the urban landscape can be the bearers of the renewal of the urban form? Also, whether it is possible to be effective in terms of a quick overview of the urban structure and the eventual model of the green infrastructure of cities in Serbia, but also beyond?

The approach implies a holistic framework in relation to the diversity of land use in cities as well as the scale of observation from dominant spatial units to smaller individual areas. The method is based on the theoretical approaches of Ahern's Novel Urban Ecosystems and Davies and colleagues who defined the grey-green continuum. The goal is to deal with the problems with the theoretical and practical aspects of the green infrastructure concept, to deductively generalize the values for certain uses in order to then, through the analysis of different cases of several cities in Serbia, obtain a nuanced overview of the current development of cities in different regional contexts and what the guidelines could be for the renewal of the urban form. The work proves the possibility of an effective display of different uses within the city, but also of the typology and spatial arrangement of potential elements of the green infrastructure model for the selected cities.

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FORMAT

oral presentation

186 Manufacturing Metabolism

Landscapes change immensely in this era called the Anthropocene, but landscape architects are rarely involved in the most drastic transformations of the land - yet. After highlighting the importance of 'The Notion of Listening' at the ECLAS conference 2020 and moving forward towards understanding 'Scales of West African Dimensions' at last year's conference, it is now time for interaction through research by design:

Fast fashion accounts for 8–10% of global carbon emissions, superseding emissions from the aviation and shipping industries combined and at the same time replaces cultural heritage of traditional fashion crafts. Since 20 years, Global Mamas is a fair trade organisation that provides training, financial and technical resources to women-led home-based enterprises, growing slowly to an extent that they required their own manufacturing hub in Akuse, Ghana. The design process of the Fair Trade Zone followed a participatory and transdisciplinary approach and thereby developed a spatial model that is inspired by the ancient Krobo culture and understands the concept of circular economy – from plant to product – as a spatial metabolism between architecture and landscape: While raw materials processed in the built interior grow outdoors, the buildings harvest rainwater and nourish the plants with ecologically purified production wastewater through the courtyard's drainage channels and gravity-fed furrow irrigation, which creates a striated landscape composed of different biomes suitable for the diverging requirements of a dye garden, a paper garden, a textile garden, a skin care garden, and an energy garden. The first phase was realised in 2021 and provides jobs for 74 women. The facility is conceived as laboratory for production, eco-tourism and innovation: Future realisations will start with workshops inviting international and traditional Ghanaian experts, who still manufacture fashion crafts based on natural dyes and fibres.

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FORMAT

poster presentation



WORKSHOPS

Schola ludus: The spatial inscenation “Les Fantômes”

The Schola Ludus workshop responds to one of current tendency – we increasingly move with our everyday activities and work into the virtual world. We feel the need to confront reality, verify boundaries, develop an understanding of physical places and all those who inhabit them. Experience and skills that will help us in solving the current challenges of landscape architecture.

The basic idea of our Schola Ludus is a contemporary reinterpretation of teaching methods of Johan Amos Comenius (“Schola ludus seu Encyclopaedia viva ...”, 1654) with the aim of developing the creative abilities of landscape architects. It is an experimental workshop in which we will establish inner contact with a certain site using the forms of physical theater. We will perceive the site differently than we are used to: we move through space through our body. The space is designed for the movement of people. We perceive spaces with our body. The body reacts. How? And who is here with us?

The baroque concept of Schola Ludus was transformed into a contemporary experimental teaching method by Barbara Ševčíková (Department of Garden and Landscape Architecture, MENDELU in Brno). The program of the workshop will be led by artists and performers Lukáš Karásek and Florent Golfier from the creative platform tYhle (tyhle.cz). As a basic theme, they will use elements of their spatial inscenation “Les Fantômes”. The programme will finish during a final public performance held by workshop leaders with involment of participants.

We are looking forward to you!

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FORMAT

workshop



Spatial inscenation “Les Fantômes”. Praha, Františkovy lásky, MOTUS/ Alfred ve dvoře. ©tyhle.cz



Spatial inscenation “Les Fantômes”. Brno, Wannieck Gallery. Photo credits: Jan Vermouzek/ ©tyhle.cz

30 Co-creativity on crossroad: Chances and pitfalls of co-creative practices

In the labyrinth of the world, we increasingly find ourselves at essential crossroads. For sustainable landscape design, the question is: how to design and with whom, and under what conditions? In the face of an unstable and conflicted future, the major transformations of our cities and landscapes require critical rethinking of planning roles, modes of participation, decision-making instances, and communication and design practices. Planners are increasingly moving toward transdisciplinary processes that bring together experts from different professions and agents of social change (Schneidewind et al. 2014).

The workshop addresses co-creativity as a key factor in these processes to trigger and collect experiences with participant-centered process designs, joint strategies and unconventional results.

By co-creativity, we mean the processual, creative design of projects and products in whose convergent course all participants evolve and transform (Rohr, Hörster 2022). Co-creativity in landscape architecture projects is both an attitude and a set of methods already known from design processes. Here, ideas and solutions to complex challenges, such as climate change or the biodiversity crisis, are developed together in design-oriented participatory processes.

We invite all participants interested in discussing chances and pitfalls of co-creative practices, exchanging experiences with transdisciplinary settings and knowledge and identifying directions towards successfully implementing co-creativity. The results will be documented and used as one of many sources for a paper on “co-creativity on crossroads”.

WORKSHOPS

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FORMAT

workshop

WORKSHOPS

111 Crossroads in practice: Co-creating the Open Landscape Academy

We invite the European academic community to co-create a collective vision of how higher education institutions can address the global and local need for democratic landscape transformation as a foundation for deep and long-term sustainability. The university sector has substantial infrastructure and intellectual property, which should be activated in support of civic engagement as a distinct Third Mission Strategy. Landscapes are the concrete spatial context in which sustainability challenges become visible, relevant and a permanent subject of democratic discourse. Universities are part of these landscapes and share them with civil society and many interest groups. The ‘landscape approach’ is an invitation to co-create sustainable futures, locally, and with everyone involved who is living and acting in these landscapes. Co-creation and innovative governance are more necessary than ever, but across sectors, there is limited capability for cultivating truly co-creative approaches.

During our workshop at the ECLAS Conference, we will collectively address the following questions in order to build the Open Landscape Academy as an evolving common good: (1) How can universities develop sustainable partnerships with their local communities to address local landscape challenges? (2) How might universities collaborate globally to exchange and learn from each other on how these community partnerships can be cultivated? (3) Which values will guide our actions towards democratic landscape transformation? (4) How might these values influence our current teaching and research practice?

We will take the findings from the ECLAS Conference workshop further to the IFLA Annual Conference in October this year in order to continue our co-creation process with the global landscape architecture community. The Open Landscape Academy is a three years ERASMUS+ funded cooperation project. This workshop will be part of a co-creation phase and contribute to reaching the objectives of the first project year.

We will need 90 minutes workshop time.

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FORMAT

workshop

19 Points of interest: Connecting the Landscape architecture archives in Europe

Landscape architecture archives are important sources for teaching, research and professional practice in the field of landscape design and landscape planning. Every archive keeps significant information about the history of the profession, general turning points, individual modes of expression and projects on both large and small scales. The focus of the collections varies, but often there are similarities and connections between them.

Archives and collections are spread all over Europe like hidden attractions, but they are not so visible to the public. This must be changed.

Wouldn't it be nice to have a map of Europe, that shows all the archives and collections like points of interests? How could this map look like? How could the archives be connected, that users easily travel from one to the next and have open access to the records? A lot of new work options in teaching, research and exchange would be possible with a common archive platform. Exhibitions or project works could be held together.

Challenges, wishes and options for a common platform shall be discussed in the workshop. It invites everybody to give ideas and share experiences, the ones who are new in this field but also the ones who worked already with archives.

The workshop will be organized by the Network of European landscape architecture archives, which was founded on the ECLAS 2019 in Norway.

WORKSHOPS

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FORMAT

workshop

WORKSHOPS

140 On letters as bridges between academy and practice: A transdisciplinary exploration of landscape architecture practice

"Dear researchers,..." - "Dear practitioners,..."

These salutations opened letters that a group of landscape architecture academics and practitioners have been exchanging in the research project "Making concepts travel – to enhance social justice in urban green commons". The original aim of the project was to explore concepts that would increase and strengthen social justice in urban green spaces. These concepts were to be critically analyzed and developed by sending them back and forth between a practice-based office for landscape design and two landscape architecture researchers. The original project proposal did not include a detailed plan for communication. However, over time this methodological aspect became increasingly important for the exchange of knowledge and ideas between the practice-based and research-based participants – a process which was crucial for the project.

We started to reflect about what kind of communication between the project participants was experienced as most fruitful, and why. Among a long list of joint activities and interactions (such as a reading circle, joint workshops, zoom and Teams meetings, and a concept-cartographical field study) one-way of communicating stood out: letter writing. While time-consuming as well as intellectually, personally, and even existentially challenging, the format of the letter created a respectful, caring, open, honest, and committed relationship between the correspondents. This prepared the ground for joint, transdisciplinary knowledge creation.

With this workshop, we invite you to join our ongoing conversation and consider questions like the following: How can theoretical reading, writing, and academic thinking help a pragmatic practice orientated activity? How can practice and office work enrich the academic research in relation to knowledge about the profession? We will send out material in advance to those applying for participation in the workshop. On site (no digital participation), we will have a short introduction, discussion, and finally letter writing.

Time needed is 2 hours.

AUTHORS

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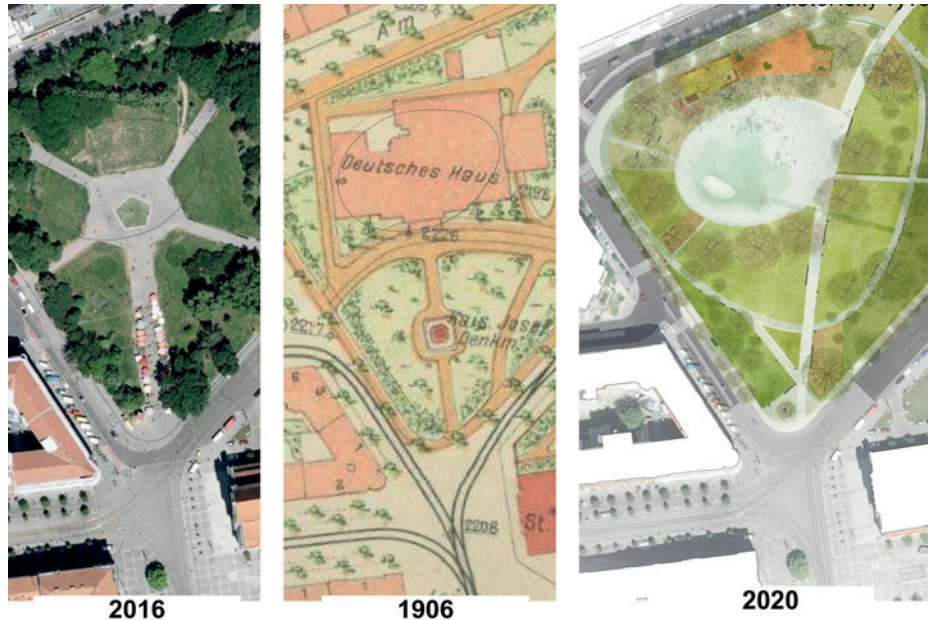
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FORMAT

workshop



Moravian square in Brno - historical development.



Villa Tugendhat and its garden, UNESCO site (Photo credits: Jiří Dohnal).

BRNO I.

Villa Tugendhat - garden of Löw-Beer villa - parks Lužánky and Tyršův sad - Moravian square

Starting from the Černá Pole district of Brno we will visit two famous villas – the functionalist Villa Tugendhat (UNESCO listed, house and garden) and Art Nouveau Villa Löw-Beer (garden only), the home of Greta Tugendhat's parents. There, at a lovely garden house transformed to the coffee shop and gallery, it will be possible to enjoy a coffee break and brunch. The next stop of our excursion will be at Lužánky park, the first public town park in Czech lands (1786). After a few minutes of walk, we will enter the Tyršovy sady park, established on a site of a former cemetery. Both these historical parks were recently reconstructed following the projects of professor Ivar Otruba, an internationally recognized Czech landscape architect. We will finish at Moravian square (Moravské náměstí), a focal point of the ring road green belt encircling the historical inner town, where medieval city fortifications once stood. Here we will have the opportunity to explore examples of contemporary public spaces – a redesign of a historical park and a design of a plaza part closer to the city centre well known for its modern sculptures. Both sites are interesting also for its water features and rainwater management solution. We will be joined by some of our colleagues who were involved in the design. The programme is free but the coffee-break with brunch will require an additional payment.

GUIDES

Ing. Julie Horká, Ph.D.
Mgr. Ing. Lucie Hronová Šafářová,
Ph.D.

Guests
Consequence forma
architects



Moravian square - part of a green belt encircling city centre (Photo credits: Jiří Dohnal).



Park Božetěchovy sady (Photo credits: Barbara Ševčíková).



View from Villa Tugendhat to the centre of Brno (Photo credits: Barbara Ševčíková).

BRNO II.

Faculty campus (VUT Brno) - park Božetěchovy sady - Slavonic square - Villa Tugendhat

The grounds of the adapted medieval Carthusian monastery (now used for the purposes of the Faculty of IT of the Brno University of Technology) are an interesting example of a combination of historical layers with contemporary architecture. Since 2004, the faculty campus has been gradually developed there. Behind the former monastery walls, the renovation of the urban district's Božetěch park (Božetěchovy sady) was completed in the spring of this year. The park lies just next to a busy city highway, to which the design had to react to. It is also interesting from the sustainability point of view. The design bears typical features of contemporary Czech landscape architecture, interpreted by its authors that will join us during the walk. Their Studio of Landscape Architecture (Brno) also participated in the renovation of the nearby park on the Slavonic square (Slovanské náměstí). This park square was established in 1913 following a construction of a new residential area designed by the German architect Leberecht Migge. A successful renovation highlights the preserved historical elements in harmony with contemporary ones. Close to the square we will have a coffee-break with brunch before moving on to visit the Villa Tugendhat. The programme is free but the coffee-break with the brunch will require an additional payment.

GUIDES

doc. Ing. Barbara Ševčíková, Ph.D.

Guest

Ing. Zdenek Sendler
Studio of Landscape Architecture
(Brno, Czech Republic)



Park Božetěchovy sady (Photo credits: Jiří Dohnal).



Municipal Open garden (Photo credits: Barbara Ševčíková).



Historical square Zelný trh - Vegetable market (Photo credits: Jana Kašánková).

BRNO III.

Villa Tugendhat - city centre open spaces - parks Denisovy sady and Špilberk castle park hill - municipal Open garden

We will start our walk from Villa Tugendhat, an iconic house listed under UNESCO. The Villa offers a fantastic view of the city panorama from its windows and terrace, situated above a sloping intimate garden. Next we will take a tram to the historical city centre. We will pass through the traditional vegetable market on Zelný trh featuring the baroque Parnasus fountain to the reconstructed terraced historical gardens and Denis' Park on the Petrov hill (within former city walls). A nice and easy walk will take us below the Špilberk Castle. We will walk up the hill with a unique woodland park that was reconstructed using a specific system of rainwater management. The park has various thematic parts reminiscing about the history and offers spectacular views. Our walk will finish in the Open Garden, a model of educational and community city garden (urban farm, community gardening, examples of sustainable building and gardening principles). The programme is free but the coffee-break with the brunch will require an additional payment.

GUIDES

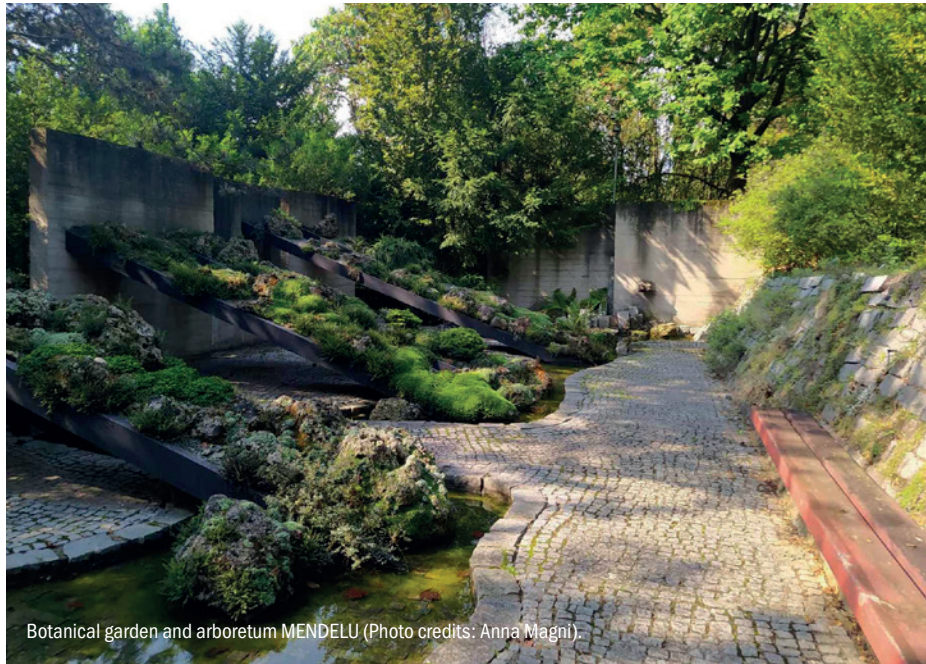
Ing. Dan Šamánek

Guest

Ing. Eva Damcová
landscape architect



Garden of Villa Tugendhat, UNESCO site (Photo credits: Jiří Dohnal).



Botanical garden and arboretum MENDELU (Photo credits: Anna Magni)



Lesná housing estate in 1976 (Photo credits: J. Kučerová)

BRNO IV.

Botanical Garden and Arboretum MENDELU - Lesná housing estate

This excursion will start in the Botanical Garden and Arboretum of our Mendel University in Brno. This special purpose-built facility was founded in 1938 but the contemporary composition is one of the best preserved designs of Czech landscape architect professor Ivar Otruba from 60's of the 20th century. In the same time it is a favourite place for the tuition of our students. Afterwards we will change the scale. Socialist housing estates, similarly to residential complexes in Western Europe, were based on the modernist concept of living in contact with nature. The Lesná housing estate in Brno is one of the notable (early) examples that bear the characteristics of the socialist version of modernity. We will see specific forms of public space, use of natural greenery and integration of visual arts. We will also talk about the problematic aspects of mass housing construction and unconvincing results of later efforts to transform the socialist legacy. The programme is free but the coffee-break with the brunch will require an additional payment.

GUIDES

Ing. Anna Magni, Ph.D.
Mgr. et Mgr. Martina Mrázová



Lesná housing estate on a historical postcard.



LEDNICE-VALTICE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Lednice chateau park - Valtice chateau park - Gloriet Valtice - Diana Temple - Mikulov

Full day coach trip with lunch and wine tasting in Lednice. Lednice – Valtice cultural landscape is protected by UNESCO as an unique example of designed landscape cultivated by Liechtenstein family continuously during 700 years. We will visit the historic gardens of the chateaux Lednice and Valtice as well as the best parts of designed landscape (Gloriet Valtice, Diana Temple, Lednice ponds system). We will discuss about crucial aspects of area management. Break for lunch and wine tasting will be managed in the campus of the Faculty of Horticulture in Lednice.

GUIDES

doc. Dr. Ing. Alena Salašová
Ing. Eva Žallmannová, Ph.D.



ECLAS 2023 conference

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