

ECLAS CONFERENCE GHENT 2018

ECLAS

EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
SCHOOLS

LANDSCAPES OF CONFLICT

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS & CONFERENCE GUIDE



09—12.09.18



VLAAMSE
LAND
MAATSCHAPPIJ



Vlaanderen
is open ruimte



Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group



HoGent

COVER IMAGE

La Bataille de l'Argonne, 1964.
MAGRITTE RENE FRANCOIS GH
© Succession René Magritte.
SABAM Belgium 2018

COPYRIGHT

Every scientific paper published in this publication was peer reviewed. All explanations, data, results, etc. contained in this book have been made by authors to their best knowledge and were true and accurate at the time of publication. However, some errors could not be excluded, so neither the publisher, the editors, nor the authors can accept any legal responsibility or liability for any errors and omissions that may be made.

© Copyright 2018 by the authors.
All rights reserved.

PUBLICATION

Printing: Stevens Print
Edition: 200 copies

Delarue, S. & Dufour, R. (Eds.).
(2018). *Landscapes of Conflict. ECLAS Conference 2018, Ghent, Belgium. Conference Proceedings*. Ghent: University College Ghent – School of Arts – Landscape & Garden Architecture and Landscape Development.

ISBN 9789491564130



HoGent

University College Ghent –
School of Arts. Landscape and Garden
Architecture & Landscape Development
Jozef Kluyskensstraat 2,
9000 Gent – Belgium
www.schoolofarts.be

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Stefanie Delarue (Programme Chair)
 Glenn Deliège
 Hans Druart
 Rachelle Dufour
 Pieter Foré
 Steven Heyde
 Ruben Joye
 Harlind Libbrecht
 Sylvie Van Damme

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Stefanie Delarue
 Rachelle Dufour

REVIEWERS

Tal Alon-Mozes
 Maria-Beatrice Andreucci
 Simon Bell
 Hassán Bitar
 Maria Bostenaru Dan
 Sabine Bouche-Pillon
 Erich Buhmann
 Agata Cieszewska
 Sandra Costa
 Jeroen de Vries
 Stefanie Delarue
 Glenn Deliège
 Oswald Devisch
 Fabio Di Carlo
 Hans Druart
 Luca Maria Francesco Fabris
 Paulo Farinha-Marques
 Ellen Fetzer
 Ian Fisher
 Karen Foley
 Pieter Foré
 Steven Heyde
 Robert Holden
 Maria Ignatieva
 Karsten Jørgensen
 Ruben Joye
 Harlind Libbrecht
 Gabriela Maksymiuk
 Madara Markova
 Sophia Meeres
 Rita Occhiuto
 Magdalena Rzeszotarska-Palka
 Richard Stiles
 Sylvie Van Damme
 Adri van den Brink
 Kristine Vugule
 Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz

006	A.	TIMETABLE	080	6.	DAY THREE – PROGRAMME
010	B.	MAP OF THE SCHOOL OF ARTS, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT & PRACTICALITIES	082	6.1.	Matthew Powers: 'Re-aligning the Roots of Thought'
012			084	6.2.	Peter Swyngedauw "Over de Rand" A Plea for the Landscape Architect as a Chief Architect'
015	1.	INTRODUCTION Simon Bell	086	6.3.	Bas Smets 'Augmented Landscapes In Search of the Resilience of the Territory'
018	2.	WELCOME TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT Stefanie Delarue	088	6.4.	Parallel Sessions 3
023	3.	LANDSCAPES OF CONFLICT Organising Committee ECLAS 2018	106	6.5.	Parallel Sessions 4
030	4.	DAY ONE – PROGRAMME	124	6.6.	Music Concert: Kadriil
032	4.1.	Doctoral Colloquium	124	6.7.	Conference Dinner and ECLAS Awards Ceremony
034	4.2.	Welcome Reception	128	7.	DAY FOUR – EXCURSIONS
036	4.3.	Guided Tour Ghent Light Plan	130	7.1.	Excursion 1
038	5.	DAY TWO – PROGRAMME	136	7.2.	Excursion 2
040	5.1.	Piet Chielens: 'The Men and Women who Planted Trees'	150	8.	EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES On conference and in Ghent
042	5.2.	Peter Vanden Abeele: 'Conflict Driven Development. Five Tips and Tricks'			
044	5.3.	Clemens Driessen			
046	5.4.	Parallel Sessions 1			
060	5.5.	Parallel Sessions 2			
078	5.6.	Elke Rogge 'Get Your Ducks in a Row! The Potential of Systems Thinking in the Design of Landscapes of Conflict'			

A. TIMETABLE

DAY ONE SUNDAY 9 SEPTEMBER

①	09.00 AM	Opening of registration desk
⑤	09.30 – 10.00 AM	Doctoral Colloquium: Welcome and Introduction
⑤	10.00 – 11.15 AM	Doctoral Colloquium: Thematic Intervention 1
⑤	11.15 – 11.30 AM	Coffee Break
⑤	11.30 – 01.00 PM	Doctoral Colloquium: Interactive Poster Session
⑩	12.00 – 02.00 PM	Garden & Landscape Architecture Master Programme Flanders: Evaluation and meeting For invited guests only
⑤	01.00 – 02.00 PM	Lunch
⑤	02.00 – 03.30 PM	Doctoral Colloquium: Thematic Intervention 2
⑩	02.00 – 03.30 PM	Executive Committee Meeting For invited guests only
⑤	03.30 – 04.00 PM	Coffee Break
⑤	04.00 – 05.30 PM	Round Table: Research by Designing
⑩	04.00 – 05.30 PM	Executive Committee Meeting For invited guests only
⑤	05.30 – 06.00 PM	Summarising Round Table
MIRY ¹	07.00 – 09.00 PM	Welcome Reception and Presentation of Ghent Light Plan
MIRY ¹	09.00 – 11.00 PM	Ghent Light Plan Guided Tour

¹ MIRY location: see page 35

DAY TWO

MONDAY 10 SEPTEMBER

①	08.00 AM	Opening of registration desk
③	09.00 – 09.15 AM	WELCOME SPEECHES Wim De Temmerman Dean School of Arts, University College Ghent Simon Bell President of ECLAS Stefanie Delarue Programme Chair ECLAS Conference 2018
③	09.15 – 09.30 AM	KEYNOTE LECTURES Piet Chielens 'The Men and Women who Planted Trees' Coordinator In Flanders Fields Museum (Ypres, BE)
③	09.30 – 10.00 AM	Peter Vanden Abeele 'Conflict Driven Development. Five Tips and Tricks' City Government Architect Ghent (BE)
③	10.00 – 11.00 AM	Natalie Jeremijenko Associate Professor New York University, Visual Arts Department (USA)
③	11.00 – 11.30 AM	Coffee Break CIVA presentation
⑨	11.30 – 01.00 PM	PARALLEL SESSIONS 1 A. Human and Nature B. Planting Design and Ecology C. Conservation and Development D. Humand and Nature
⑥		
⑦		
⑧		
⑤	01.00 – 02.00 PM	Lunch
⑨	02.00 – 04.00 PM	PARALLEL SESSIONS 2 E. Human and Nature F. Participation and Coproduction G. Teaching and Learning H. Theory and Practice
⑥		
⑦		
⑧		
③	04.00 – 04.30 PM	Coffee Break Book Launch 'Landscape Architecture in Higher Education - 25th Anniversary of the Faculty of landscape Architecture and Urbanism' (Szent István University)
②	04.30 – 05.30 PM	KEYNOTE LECTURE Elke Rogge 'Get Your Ducks In A Row! The Potential of Systems Thinking in the Design of Landscapes of Conflict' Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Coordinator In Flanders (BE)
⑩	05.30	Heads of Schools Group Meeting and Dinner, for invited guests only

DAY THREE TUESDAY 11 SEPTEMBER

- ① 08.30 AM Opening of registration desk
- ③ 09.00 – 09.40 AM **KEYNOTE LECTURES**
Matthew Powers
'Re-aligning the Roots of Thought'
Associate Professor Clemson University (USA)
- ③ 09.40 – 10.00 AM Peter Swyngedauw
'Over de Rand: A Plea for the Landscape Architect as a Chief Architect'
Bureau OMGEVING (BE)
- ③ 10.00 – 10.30 AM Bas Smets
'Augmented Landscapes in Search of the Resilience of the Territory'
Bureau Bas Smets (BE)
- ③ 10.30 – 11.00 AM Coffee Break
② Book Presentation 'Over de Rand'
- ⑨ 11.00 – 01.00 PM **PARALLEL SESSIONS 3**
⑥ I. Human and Nature
⑦ J. Planting Design and Ecology
⑧ K. Conservation and Development
L. Theory and Practice
- ⑤ 01.00 – 02.00 PM Lunch
- ⑨ 02.00 – 04.00 PM **PARALLEL SESSIONS 4**
⑥ M. Human and Nature
⑦ N. Experience and Economy
⑧ O. Conservation and Development
P. Theory and Practice
- ③ 04.00 – 04.30 PM Coffee Break
- ② 04.30 – 05.30 PM General Assembly
Conference Close
Announcement of new ECLAS President and introduction,
Announcement of ECLAS Awards winners,
Presentation of next ECLAS Conference edition
- MIRY¹ 06.30 – 07.30 PM Kadriil: Concert
- THAGASTE² 08.00 PM Conference Dinner & ECLAS Awards Ceremony

¹ MIRY location: see page 35

² THAGASTE MONASTERY location: see page 123

DAY FOUR WEDNESDAY 12 SEPTEMBER

10.00 AM – 05.30 PM

EXCURSION 1

'The Green Axes of Ghent: Trailing through Ghent, Searching for Places of Conflict Along the Climate Axes and Temporary Public Spaces'

08.30 AM – 05.30 PM

EXCURSION 2

'The Historic Landscapes and Gardens of the Flanders Fields'

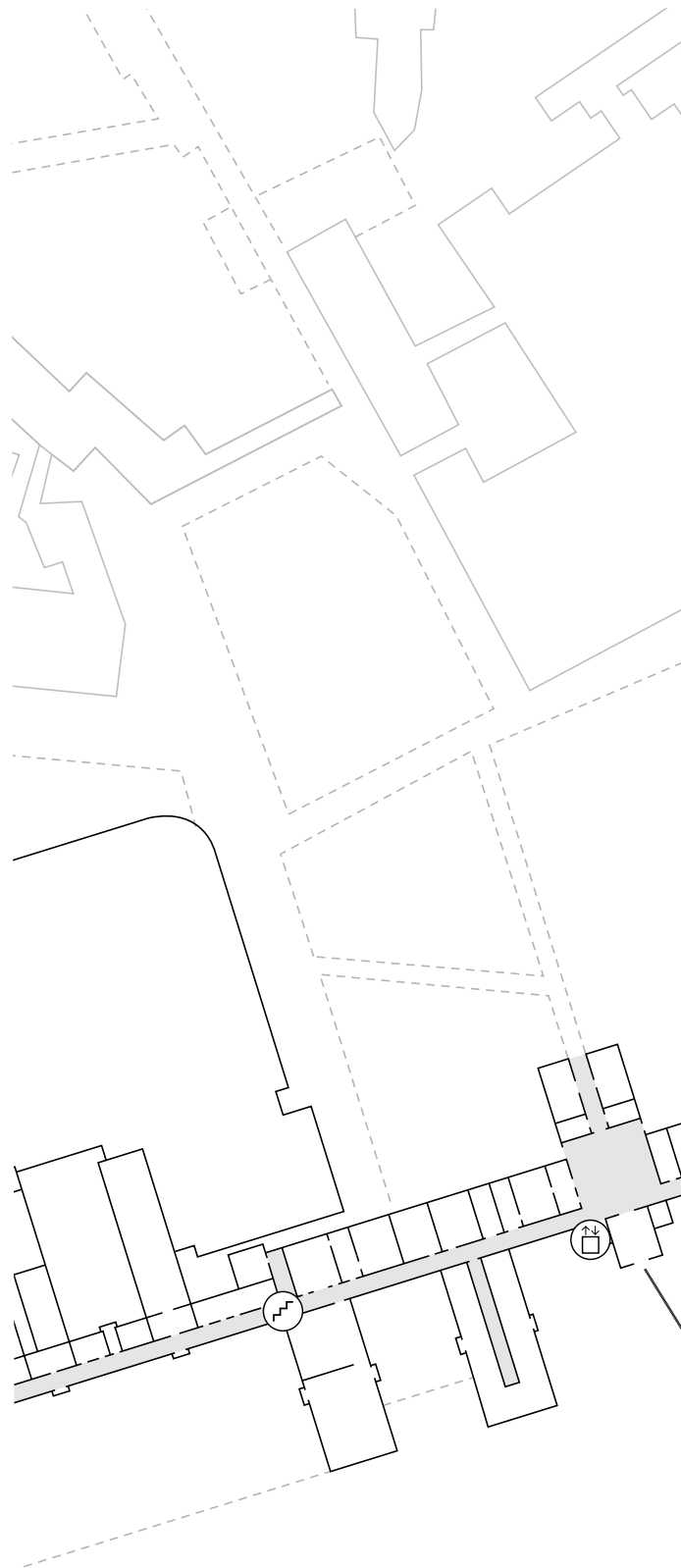
B. MAP

OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, SCHOOL OF ARTS

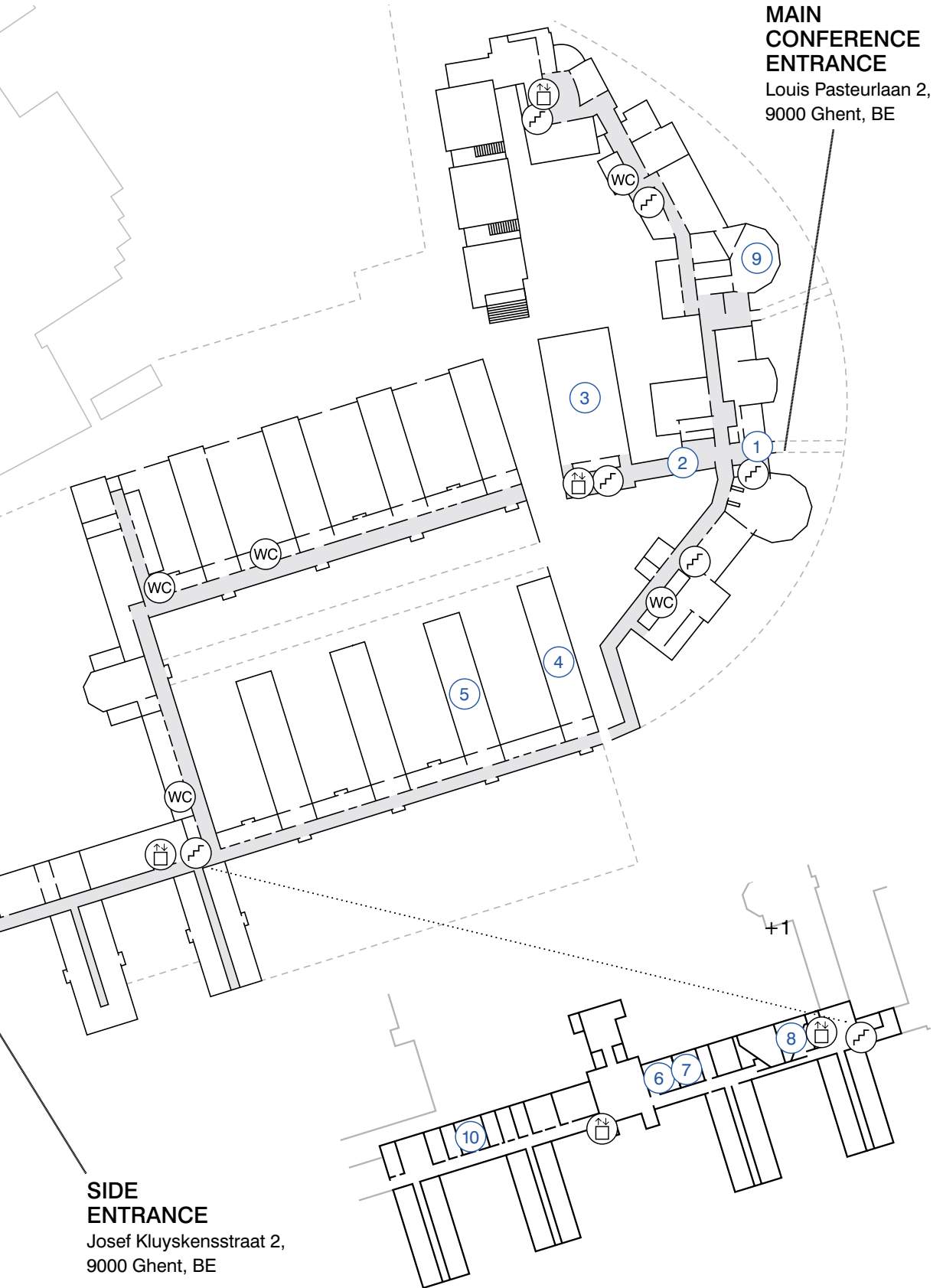
Address: Louis Pasteurlaan 2,
9000 Ghent, Belgium

The Plenary Sessions, Keynote Lectures, General Assembly and Conference Closing Ceremony will take place in the 'Zwarte Zaal' ③. The Registration Desk ① can be found during the days of the Conference in front of the reception of Campus Bijloke – Louis Pasteurlaan 2.

- ① Registration Desk
- ② Glazen Gang
- ③ Zwarte Zaal
- ④ Exhibition Room
- ⑤ Lunch and Meeting Room
- ⑥ Auditorium Verdegem
- ⑦ Auditorium Eysselinck
- ⑧ Auditorium Permeke
- ⑨ Cirque
- ⑩ Baertsoen
-  Elevator
-  Stairs
-  Toilets



**MAIN
CONFERENCE
ENTRANCE**
Louis Pasteurlaan 2,
9000 Ghent, BE



**SIDE
ENTRANCE**
Josef Kluyskensstraat 2,
9000 Ghent, BE

B. PRACTICALITIES

HOW TO GET TO THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT, CAMPUS BIJLOKE

Address:
Louis Pasteurlaan 2,
9000 Ghent, Belgium

Public Transport

From the Sint-Pieters station - tram 4 (Coupure / Moscou) - Bijlokehof stop. from the center - tram 4 (Zwijnaarde bridge) - stop Bijlokehof.

Bus and tram services run within Ghent. For route network check www.delijn.be or Google Maps. Tickets need to be bought at the ticket services at the stops, or can be bought by SMS by sending 'DL' to '4884' (about 2 euros per ticket).

By Car

From E40 / E17 - follow B401 direction Gent / Centrum - take exit 1 (all directions) - at the traffic lights turn left and follow straight ahead - St-Lievenslaan - Citadellaan - Ch. de Kerckhovelaan - Ijzerlaan - Godshuizenlaan - at the traffic lights turn right - Louis Pasteurlaan

Where to park

Parking Godshuizenlaan
Parking Bijlokehof
Visit: stad.gent/ghent-international/mobility-ghent/parking-ghent

By Bike

The City of Ghent provides an excellent bike-rental service. Each service listed below has several bicycle hire points where you can rent a bike. In case you want to have one available, we encourage you reserve in advance:

— De Fietsambassade

They have several bicycle hire points where you can rent a bike on the spot without reservation. <https://fietsambassade.gent.be/en>
[info.defietsambassade\(at\)stad.gent](mailto:info.defietsambassade(at)stad.gent),
+32 924 280 40

— Biker

Steendam 16, 9000 Ghent
+32922 429 03
<http://www.bikerfietsen.be/contact>

— Gentle Wheels

Kaprijkestraat 2, 9000 Gent
info@gentlewheels.be
+32473 58 61 25

— Blue Bike Station

at Ghent Sint-Pieters

Leave the station at the back. There you see the Blue-bikes and the automatic key distributor on the right. The 'bike point' is a bit further behind the bicycle parking. If you sign up during office hours, you can leave straight away.

<https://www.blue-bike.be/en>

DISPLAYED ON THE MAP RIGHT:

- A Ghent Sint-Pieters Railway Station
- B Parking Bijlokehof
- C Parking Godshuizenlaan
- D Tram stop 'Bijlokehof'



1. INTRODUCTION

SIMON BELL
ECLAS President 2012 – 2018

Welcome to the 2018 ECLAS Conference hosted by our colleagues at the University College Ghent in the Flemish part of Belgium. This is the first time that the ECLAS Conference has been hosted in Belgium and the timing and the theme are together highly relevant.

Back in 1918, towards the end of the First World War, parts of the Flanders landscape comprised the Western Front of the confrontation between the German and the Anglo-French armies. The scene looked very different from how it does today, being devastated by shelling and dug over with trenches. This was a landscape of conflict and at the end of that war the nations tried to ensure that it was the war to end all wars. Sadly, this proved not to be the case and even now we can see images of many landscapes of conflict – especially in Syria, with shelled and bombed cities and in sprawling refugee camps. Some landscapes are still no go areas in certain countries due to land mines while others, such as the line of the former Iron Curtain have become rich nature reserves as a result of their neglect and lack of access during the Cold War. The devastation of the trenches and shell holes in Ypres and other parts of the Flanders battlefields as well as the ruined towns and villages could be restored and put back to use, although the landscape also now contains the war cemeteries where thousands of young men are buried. The symbol of the war landscape is the poppy which seeds and grows on disturbed land – in this case disturbed by shellfire.

The famous poem (well-known in Britain and other English-speaking countries at any rate) by John McRae is a haunting reminder of the results of war and how the landscape can be a testimony to it:

*In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.*

*We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.*

PAST AND CURRENT PRESIDENTS OF ECLAS:

1989 – 1998	Mike Downing University of Newcastle
1998 – 2004	Richard Stiles Vienna University of Technology
2004 – 2009	Jeroen de Vries Van Hall Larenstein University
2009 – 2012	Diedrich Bruns University of Kassel
2012 – 2018	Simon Bell Estonian University of Life Sciences/University of Edinburgh

Landscape architects could and should be more involved in dealing with the impact of landscapes of this type of conflict. However, of course conflicts in the landscape do not always end in military solutions and in civil society we also encounter a range of conflicts over, for example, conservation or development and many aspects such as the power relations between developers and citizens and there are new approaches, often led by idealistic young landscape architects in field such as landscape and democracy, spatial justice and new ideas on taking urban spaces for community use and so on. There are also conflicts (or debates at any rate) in theory and practice. A wide range of conflicts will be explored in the conference and one of the tours afterwards will allow some of us to visit the Flanders Fields, although it will be too late in the year to see the poppies.

This is my last conference as ECLAS president and I wish you all a great and rewarding time.

Simon Bell
ECLAS PRESIDENT 2012 – 2018





University college Ghent



University college Ghent

2.

WELCOME TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT

STEFANIE DELARUE

Programme Chair ECLAS Conference 2018,
Chair of the Landscape and Garden Architecture and
Landscape Development Programmes

**WELCOME TO UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE GHENT,
WELCOME TO THE ECLAS
CONFERENCE 2018!**

The conference is hosted by the School of Arts of the University College Ghent and is curated and coordinated by the educational programmes in Landscape and Garden Architecture and in Landscape Development, and the Research Unit Landscape Architecture. We are honoured to host this important event on European landscape architecture education and research.

We welcome you to Belgium, a small country in north-western Europe. The northern part of Belgium, Flanders, is one of the most densely populated regions in Europe. With seventy percent of the Flemish population residing in an urban-rural complex, network urbanity and fragmented multifunctional open spaces are omnipresent. The strong urban-rural overlap and its related multi-functionality makes the region a fascinating laboratory for research and practice in landscape architecture. The conference is held in Ghent, a historic yet young and energetic city in the north of Flanders.

CONFERENCE THEME

On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the First World War armistice, commemorated in 2018, this year's conference is held in Belgium, where some of the biggest battles on the Western Front took place. This large-scale conflict inspired us to choose the conference theme 'Landscapes of Conflict'.

The ECLAS Conference approaches 'Landscapes of Conflict' in a multi-faceted way – not just about wars. We aim to spotlight places, moments and methods where conflicting interests and issues meet and intensify each other. Questions such as: Through what argumentation, expertise, knowledge and practices do landscape architects recognise, interpret and manage conflicts? When, where and how do they intervene? We investigate how opportunities can arise within or through conflicts and how this may lead to cooperation and integration.

KEYNOTES: LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL FOCUS

For more than 60 years, our Landscape and Garden Architecture bachelor degree programme has been training the Flemish landscape professionals of the future. With this conference we want to give you an insight into what happens within Flanders in terms of research and practice in landscape architecture. And you'll notice that this is a very multidisciplinary field, where our bachelor graduates put their stamp on the landscape – both public and private, and on all scales – and the discipline. But we aim higher: together with our colleagues from Erasmus University College Brussels we are preparing the first master degree programme in Landscape and Garden Architecture of Flanders to further develop and strengthen this beautiful discipline within Flanders. Our landscape, with such intense demands on it, is in need of such a helicopter view.

But we also want to give you an international perspective on research and education in landscape architecture. With Natalie Jeremijenko (USA) we want to tear down all walls between disciplines, in the tradition of our School of Arts, that we've recently joined. And since most of us are involved in the educational programmes of landscape architecture, we invited Matthew Powers (USA) to share with us his well-developed vision of self-regulated design learning.

THANKS

Finally, we would like to extend our thanks for all the great effort that has been put into this event, as well as to thank all of the outstanding contributors and speakers who have joined us here at Ghent. Especially, we would like to thank ECLAS for the opportunity to organise this conference, our Dean Wim De Temmerman for his support, all involved colleagues and students and the reviewers.



3. LANDSCAPES OF CONFLICT

ORGANISING COMMITTEE ECLAS 2018





La Bataille de l'Argonne, 1964. MAGRITTE RENE FRANCOIS GH © Succession René Magritte. SABAM Belgium 2018

The occasion for bringing the ECLAS Conference to Ghent (Belgium) is the hundredth anniversary of the armistice of the First World War commemorated in 2018. The conference theme 'Landscapes of Conflict' was inspired by this huge conflict.

The ECLAS Conference approaches 'Landscapes of Conflict' in a multi-faceted way. Conflict refers to a state of opposition between ideas and interests, disagreement or controversy or to opposite opinions. Or to a mental struggle arising from opposing demands or impulses. Conflicts often occur because of misunderstandings due to a lack of communication and collaboration. Their geographical scopes stretch from local sites to regional and global networks. Conflicts transform land uses, urban processes, human settlement patterns and landscapes. They range from instant states of emergency to long-lasting antitheses.

Conflicts influence our everyday activities as landscape architects, academics and teachers. We aim to spotlight places, moments and methods where conflicting interests and issues meet and intensify each other.

What are the logics, forms and expertise and knowledge practices through which landscape architects understand and manage conflicts? When, where and how do and may they intervene? We are looking for ways in which opportunities can arise within or through conflicts and how this can lead to cooperation and integration.

SUBTHEMES

Human and Nature

When it comes to dealing with nature, we humans don't have the best track records. Our slowly accumulating heritage of environmental problems compels us to renegotiate our relation towards the natural world. Landscape architecture and design has always had the ambition to foster and shape our relation to the environment, and so it should find itself at the forefront of moving society in the direction of a sustainable future.

In order to forge a new alliance between humans and nature, we often look to nature itself to find inspiration, trying to work alongside or together with her. But nature is not always a benevolent force. A smooth reconciliation of human and natural interests might not always be desirable, let alone possible. In such instances, can we imagine giving room to those conflicts in our landscape designs, even in such a way that the conflicts become productive?

Experience and Economy

Besides aesthetical and ecological values, it is advisable for landscape architecture to take account of economic viability and reality. In the past, the combination of a wide range of ecosystem services delivered by landscapes guaranteed their continued existence. Today however, only a few projects are explicitly concerned with the economic functions of landscapes. It seems like good design and commercial successes are by definition unrelated or even mutually exclusive.

Still, there are plenty of challenges, but also numerous pitfalls to link ecology, people and economy. Aren't landscapes crucial for food and energy production and recreation and tourism? And what about the experience economy as a driving force for marketing, branding and consumption? To this regard, landscape architecture might play a strategic role to explore new concepts and new agendas and to align diverse and competing forces into interactive and viable alliances.

Participation and Coproduction

People are in need of spaces that give ample possibilities for participating and co-creating. They should therefore be addressed on their role as citizens, differing depending on e.g. their age, gender, place of residence, social-economic status and ethnic-cultural background. More than a change in focus from top-down to bottom-up, participation and coproduction in design seems to be a matter of positioning itself as a valuable forum for spatial and community development.

Interventions are aimed at creating spatial solutions, but also landscape democracy and landscape stewardship. The involvement of citizens throughout the entire journey is therefore essential. Regarding this, how exactly can design contribute to creating a forum for dialogue and a continuing learning process, so that conflicts between different actors create opportunities instead of constraints?

Planting Design and Ecology

In landscape architecture, plants are living design elements. They have inherent ecological value. For instance, the number of plant species in the design already contributes to its biodiversity. Ecology, however, stretches further than that. The ecological value of the design is determined by the nature of the species, the structure of the planting, etc. As the science concerned with relationships between organisms and their environments, ecology can influence the planting design. Natural ecological processes, plant communities or even complete ecosystems can serve as a scientific or inspirational source for planting design. This view may even alter the distinction between man-made planting and natural vegetation - how far reaches the role of the designer and green manager? Planting design can also provide ecosystem services and allow achieving goals of sustainability.

We may ask ourselves: is planting design always of ecological value? Does it need to be? And how do we creatively address ecological challenges such as invasive species?

Theory and Practice

The built works of landscape architects embody – not always explicitly and consciously – certain values and ideas influenced by theoretical frameworks and design theory. Design related theory can in that sense also actively add depth and meaning to places, and enrich contemporary landscape architectural practice. The subject of theory and practice is of importance on many levels and appeals to researchers, practitioners, educators or even policy makers.

On a very practical level theory can be beneficial to practitioners in broadening the understanding of the roles and responsibilities of our profession in connection to related disciplines and ensure to result in well-considered and integrated landscape designs. Conversely, design practice can also give rise to new theoretical knowledge, illustrated by the various types of ‘research by/through/on design’ in landscape architecture as respected research methods.

Teaching and Learning

The current information society and its knowledge explosion makes it difficult for both teachers and students to handle the large volumes of information, to filter them and to navigate them. It poses conflicts in what to teach and how to teach it. Although lectures remain by far the most common form of teaching in universities, research pointed out that talking to students and expecting them to absorb knowledge does not help them very much. That is why this teacher-centered education now goes hand in hand with more student-centered methods, such as problem-based learning.

But how do these teaching methods evolve responding to our changing society? And can we rely on learning processes rather than upon static knowledge? Within this conference subtheme we want to provide a forum for exchanging education experiences and discussing teaching and learning methods.

Conservation and Development

Heritage in the landscape is often seen as objects – the honeypot for tourists – in the form of the cathedral, the castle or the historic garden.

The cultural landscape itself is often overlooked. However, some authors like H.J. Massingham have collected local knowledge and compare the complexity of the development of agricultural landscapes to the construction of cathedrals. Here, freezing the landscape is mostly impossible as they grow and change in order to answer new societal claims. However (heritage) traces in the landscape and respect for its historical development should be inserted in the landscape management plan.

How can these two visions be reconciled, and what role might the landscape architect play?

①	09.00 AM	Opening of registration desk
⑤	09.30 – 10.00 AM	Doctoral Colloquium: Welcome and Introduction
⑤	10.00 – 11.15 AM	Doctoral Colloquium: Thematic Intervention 1
⑤	11.15 – 11.30 AM	Coffee Break
⑤	11.30 – 01.00 PM	Doctoral Colloquium: Interactive Poster Session
⑩	12.00 – 02.00 PM	Garden & Landscape Architecture Master Programme Flanders: Evaluation and meeting For invited guests only
⑤	01.00 – 02.00 PM	Lunch
⑤	02.00 – 03.30 PM	Doctoral Colloquium: Thematic Intervention 2
⑩	02.00 – 03.30 PM	Executive Committee Meeting For invited guests only
⑤	03.30 – 04.00 PM	Coffee Break
⑤	04.00 – 05.30 PM	Round Table: Research by Designing
⑩	04.00 – 05.30 PM	Executive Committee Meeting For invited guests only
⑤	05.30 – 06.00 PM	Summarising Round Table
MIRY ¹	07.00 PM	Welcome Reception and Presentation of Ghent Light Plan
MIRY ¹	09.00 – 11.00 PM	Ghent Light Plan Guided Tour

¹ MIRY location: see page 35

4.

DAY ONE

SUNDAY

9 SEPTEMBER

4.1. DOCTORAL COLLOQUIUM

10.00 AM – 06.00 PM

5

A. Target Group

This colloquium is addressed to both current/prospective doctoral students and senior researchers who are supervising thesis processes. It may also be of interest for prospective supervisors who wish to learn from peers about tutoring methods in this field. The overall objective is to share and discuss methodological aspects within the European landscape architecture research community. The meeting is open to any research theme and methodological approach in the wider context of landscape architecture.

B. Focus of the Colloquium

As a practice-led discipline landscape architecture faces a challenge when trying to impose some sort of methodology on a somewhat theory-resistant subject. While the positivist sciences provide a well-equipped box of quantitative tools for investigating the physical layers of our environment and some for the social aspects, qualitative instruments from the domain of social sciences are often required for interpreting the human factor, especially in a deep way. The application of methods found in or developed by neighbouring disciplines has become common practice in landscape architecture research.

Conversely, the planning and design process itself has developed into a research method in its own right: landscape architecture can create new knowledge through design and by the critical review or post

occupancy evaluation of designs and implemented projects. However, this approach is only at the beginning of evolving its full potential. Furthermore, the product (or the process) itself can be regarded as an issue for research. We use case-study methodologies, critical analysis and hermeneutics for positioning landscape architecture in our cultural and social context. All of these can be valid approaches. Luckily, none of them tells the whole story on their own.

This is of course a reduced and incomplete spotlight on the situation but it shows the dilemma all (not only) young landscape architecture researchers face: How can we create new knowledge? In our colloquium we will try to approach this question by means of an interactive discourse among young and senior researchers from Europe and beyond.

C. Round Table Research by Designing

The place of design in research is a recurring focus for landscape architecture. And while the role of design in academic inquiry remains controversial in some quarters, a sense of change is apparent.

This workshop is an open invitation for researchers who are actively using design to investigate research questions and contexts. Our goal is to meet around a large table so each participant can share/present/discuss the manner of design-directed research they have completed and/or underway.

The purpose of this workshop is to share relevant design research methods and to foster connections and collaboration between academics and their respective institutions.

Ellen Fetzer

ECLAS Vice President

**DOCTORAL COLLOQUIUM
PROGRAMME**

- 09.30 – 10.00 AM** **Welcome and introduction**
by Ellen Fetzer
ECLAS on behalf of the host university
- 10.00 – 11.15 AM** **Thematic Intervention 1:**
Practice Based Research Models & Methods
Lecture and exercise with Thierry Kandjee, ULB Brussels, BE
- 11.15 – 11.30 AM** Coffee Break
- 11.30 – 01.00 PM** Interactive Poster Session
- 01.00 – 02.00 PM** Lunch
- 02.00 – 03.30 PM** **Thematic Intervention 2:**
Transforming Design Tools Into Research Tools:
The Graphic Score
Interactive discussion led by Catherine Szanto,
Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture Paris La Villette, FR
- 03.30 – 04.00 PM** Coffee Break
- 04.00 – 05.30 PM** **Round Table: Research by Designing**
Round table moderation:
Mick Abbott, Lincoln University, NZ
Paul Roncken, Wageningen University, NL
- 05.30 – 06.00 PM** **Summarising Round Table**
Outcomes and outlook
Meeting ends in time to attend the
ECLAS welcome reception

4.2. WELCOME RECEPTION

07.00 PM

MIRY CONCERT HALL

Biezekapelstraat 9, 9000 Ghent

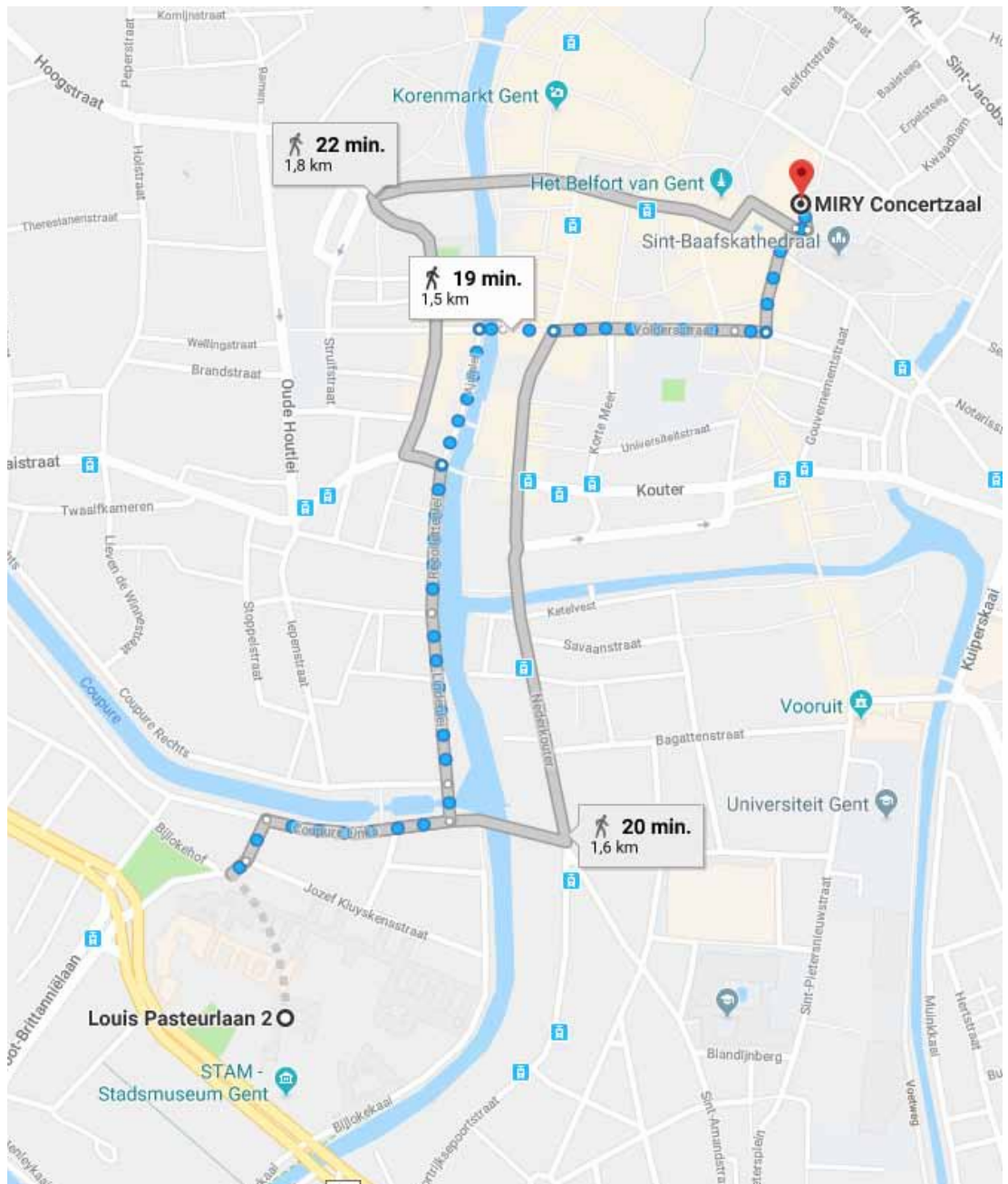
A. Welcome Reception at MIRY Concert Hall

MIRY Concert Hall is a very lively place where music has been played almost daily for more than a hundred years. Built in 1908 as a concert hall for the Ghent Royal Conservatory, it offered a stage to both young and consummate musicians from generation to generation. Today, this concert hall is also a pedagogical instrument for the bachelor's, master's and doctoral programs at the School of Arts at Hogeschool Gent. In addition to education, research and services, the MIRY Concert Hall has an active concert effect.



Public transport

From Gent Sint-Pieters train station – tram 1 (Evergem/Wondelgem) – stop Korenmarkt.



4.3. GUIDED TOUR GHENT LIGHT PLAN

09.00 – 11.00 PM
DEPARTURE AT MIRY

Guided tour provided by *Gentse Gidsen*
Presentation about Ghent Light Plan by Bart
Peeters, thanks to the City of Ghent

THE GHENT LIGHT PLAN

Ghent is internationally known for its Light Plan. Ghent began developing a comprehensive light strategy for its city centre in 1998. The Light Plan was integrated into an overall vision on urban planning, while simultaneously dealing with the functional and architectural lighting. The entire municipal landscape was analysed and mapped. Subsequently, light accents were implanted on the most important stepping stones of the city: monuments, buildings, gateways, streets, parks and squares.

LIGHTING DESIGNERS

The Light Plan was designed by lighting designer Atelier Roland Jéol from Lyon, in cooperation with the urban planning offices WVI (1999) and OMGEVING (2009), and under the supervision of the City of Ghent. Atelier Roland Jéol earned international fame for the light plans of Lyon, Turin, Paris, Zurich and Pisa.

SUBTLE APPROACH

Accents which remain unnoticed in day light will be literally put in the nocturnal limelight, with skimming façade illumination or targeted projectors. Vague contours are highlighted, architectural volumes get more depth. Last but not least, the water surfaces create an

incredibly enchanting reflection. The Ghent Light Plan boasts a specific feature: the use of restrained white light, in contrast with the rather exuberant illumination in southern countries.

DESIGNED FOR AND DEVELOPED WITH GHENT RESIDENTS

Dozens of experts and persons were involved in the implementation of the Light Plan in a very critical way, refining it to the point of perfection: light engineers, people responsible for monument care, financial experts, urban planners, shopkeepers, but also Ghent residents... They all worked together in an advisory committee. Hence, the Light Plan has the support of many people, and is largely appreciated.

MORE ATTRACTIVE, SUSTAINABLE AND COMFORTING

The Ghent Light Plan makes our city look even more attractive, while enhancing the social feeling of security. The shopping streets, which used to have an inanimate aspect, are now transformed into inviting nocturnal promenades. The intensity of light in residential areas is limited to what is strictly necessary, without jeopardizing essential safety. Façade illumination only extends to the roof gutter, greatly improving the perspective.

NEW LIGHT PLAN

As from 2007 a new Light Plan was created for the entire city. Next to lighting the city centre, Ghent started to illuminate such defining landmarks as buildings, streets and squares in the suburbs as well. This new light plan has to reinforce the nightly landscape of Ghent and give it an own identity, it has to diminish light pollution and decrease the energy use of public lighting with at least 20% by 2020. In 2011 a Light Plan for the Port of Ghent was also created in cooperation with several partners.

MANAGEMENT

For more than 15 years, Ghent has been working on the realisation of the Light Plan. Rational use of energy is a key element. The objective is twofold: achieve both substantial ecological profit and significant energy savings. Since 1999, various actions with respect to the Rational Use of Energy (RUE) in regard to public lighting have been started. From 2010 to 2012 a new target objective was set to carry out additional RUE actions, this helped to achieve the RUE objectives in the field of public lighting already before 2020. Because of these energy savings, the investment cost were recovered in approximately 5 years. The RUE actions also lead to a darker city, without jeopardizing (road)safety.

INFO

www.gent.be/gentverlicht
 Coordination and Infrastructure Services
 p.a. Botermarkt 1, 9000 Gent
 Tel. +32 9266 77 60
 E-mail: OpenbareVerlichting-StadGent@gent.be

ghent:



Great Butchers' Hall © VisitGent



St Nicholas' Church © VisitGent

<p>① ③</p>	<p>08.00 AM 09.00 – 09.15 AM</p>	<p>Opening of registration desk WELCOME SPEECHES Wim De Temmerman Dean School of Arts, University College Ghent Simon Bell President of ECLAS Stefanie Delarue Programme Chair ECLAS Conference 2018</p>
<p>③</p>	<p>09.15 – 09.30 AM</p>	<p>KEYNOTE LECTURES Piet Chielens 'The Men and Women who Planted Trees' Coordinator In Flanders Fields Museum (Ypres, BE)</p>
<p>③</p>	<p>09.30 – 10.00 AM</p>	<p>Peter Vanden Abeele 'Conflict Driven Development. Five Tips and Tricks' City Government Architect Ghent (BE)</p>
<p>③</p>	<p>10.00 – 11.00 AM</p>	<p>Natalie Jeremijenko Associate Professor New York University, Visual Arts Department (USA)</p>
<p>③ ②</p>	<p>11.00 – 11.30 AM</p>	<p>Coffee Break CIVA presentation</p>
<p>⑨ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧</p>	<p>11.30 – 01.00 PM</p>	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS 1 A. Human and Nature B. Planting Design and Ecology C. Conservation and Development D. Humand and Nature</p>
<p>⑤</p>	<p>01.00 – 02.00 PM</p>	<p>Lunch</p>
<p>⑨ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧</p>	<p>02.00 – 04.00 PM</p>	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS 2 E. Human and Nature F. Participation and Coproduction G. Teaching and Learning H. Theory and Practice</p>
<p>③ ②</p>	<p>04.00 – 04.30 PM</p>	<p>Coffee Break Book Launch 'Landscape Architecture in Higher Education - 25th Anniversary of the Faculty of landscape Architecture and Urbanism' (Szent István University)</p>
<p>②</p>	<p>04.30 – 05.30 PM</p>	<p>KEYNOTE LECTURE Elke Rogge 'Get Your Ducks In A Row! The Potential of Systems Thinking in the Design of Landscapes of Conflict' Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Coordinator In Flanders (BE)</p>
<p>⑩</p>	<p>05.30</p>	<p>Heads of Schools Group Meeting and Dinner, for invited guests only</p>

5.

DAY TWO

MONDAY

10 SEPTEMBER

5.1. KEYNOTE LECTURE: PIET CHIELENS

The Men and Women who Planted Trees*

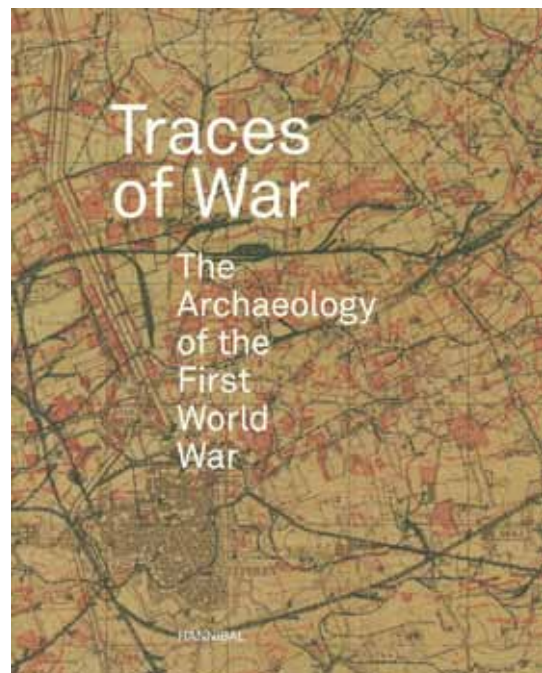
25 Years of 'Landscapes of Conflict in Landscapes in Conflict', in the Former Front Area of the First World War in Belgium

From the early 1990s I started with the help of a few others combining the history of the First World War and its commemoration with the present landscape where that history had occurred and/or where it is remembered in various ways to this day. These were humble beginnings, like creating commemorative concerts in situ. But the idea stuck and grew. Today the In Flanders Fields Museum, one of the largest museums dedicated to WW1 in Europe, uses the present day war landscape as a major mediator between the historical content of the museum and its wide international public, and it invests in the 'museum' that is the war landscape itself. This paper describes the path that was and is followed and presents some of the difficulties and results that were met.

The landscape of memory, i.e. the layer of hundreds of monuments and cemeteries, that was installed across the former war zone in the years after the war, is in fact rather well suited for that. Monuments were mostly built on the exact locations of the events they recalled, cemeteries largely remained where they were started and had 'grown' while the conflict lasted. This is unlike war monuments in other places, like e.g. in most capital cities

of Europe. To these monuments place is a fairly random factor, whereas in former front zones there is a direct and meaningful link between monumental commemoration and their sites. This is the 'genius loci', the sense of place that transcends purely monumental values.

Quite more difficult is it to establish a lasting and permanent relationship between the landscape of conflict itself and the present day landscape. There are still a myriad of visible and invisible relics of the war, above and under-ground, and there are micro-elements of the landscape, like relief, ways and waterways, woodlands, chateau parks and alignments of trees and hedges that all played an important part in the trench warfare. Maintaining a meaningful number of these elements, and interpret them for a wide international public proves quite difficult. The landscape of conflict in Flanders is situated in a densely populated area, where each acre of land is claimed by several stakeholders. The utilitarian approach to the land is in constant opposition with the demands for preservation and historical interpretation. The landscape of conflict



Stichelbaut, B. (ed.), 2018. *Traces of War. The Archaeology of the First World War*. Veurne: Hannibal

is part of a landscape in conflict.

Despite this continuing conflict some results have been reached. In recent years the Flemish government has established a programme of protection of monuments and relics. For the interpretation of the former battlefield some innovative interventions in the landscape and a thorough research of the landscape itself have been undertaken.

*with thanks to Giono, J 1954. *The Man Who Planted Trees*. New York: Condé Nast Publications Inc

BIOGRAPHY

Piet Chielens is the director of the In Flanders Fields Museum (IFFM) in Ypres (Belgium). From 1992 to 2007 he was also artistic director of Peaceconcerts Passendale which created annually international concerts about the shared heritage of WW1.

Since 1996 he has been general co-ordinator of IFFM, which was redeveloped in 2012 to international acclaim. With the small team of the museum he is looking for a constant renewal of the memory of the Great War in Flanders.

Special attention is given to the ways in which micro (personal, family) and macro (cultures, nations, the world) history can be linked.

As an institute with a large historical collection and specialized knowledge, the IFFM also sees an important role for artistic interpretations of our attitudes and concerns about war and peace.



5.2. KEYNOTE LECTURE: PETER VANDEN ABEELE

Conflict Driven Development. Five Tips and Tricks

Cities have always been the location of conflict and struggle. They are the birthplace of unrest, resistance, strikes, occupation and debate. A diverse social context as a fertile basis for opposing opinions, personal benefits, and public interests. The ongoing development of our urban landscape, especially with strong growth, faces us with a multitude of (spatial) claims. From the occupation of public space on the one hand to the privatisation for real estate development on the other hand, one can ask himself: to whom does the city belong? The 'right to the city' implies that not only (financially or politically) strong and persuasive actors are determining, but that urban development guarantees space for all urban users. The resulting process of development implies conflict. No conflict which leaves evident scars or traces in the landscape like walls, trenches or bunkers but a form of conflict which is less obvious readable in space. And yet it is reflected in use of squares and parks. In the type and price of housing. In the choice for office towers, ateliers, factories or public facilities. So, the question is not if there is conflict but how to steer in towards a qualitative (sustainable, affordable, and social inclusive) urban development.

In 2017 the city council of Ghent appointed a 'Stadsbouwmeester' (City Government Architect) in order to safeguard, from an autonomous position, quality and long-term perspectives in

urban development. The *Stadsbouwmeester* gives advice to both city officials and administration as private and institutional actors. From a broad overall perspective, the *Stadsbouwmeester* helps in directing opposing interests in order to generate urban qualities. Therefore, this new position does enable to steer conflicts in urban development using five strategies or tools.

— Don't enforce but persuade

The role of the *Stadsbouwmeester* is a fragile one as this position does not imply any actual power to decide, to invest or to build. The role of the *Stadsbouwmeester* is merely formalized through his authority to give advice. Such advice should not be considered as an instrument to control, grant or approve, but as a method to steer and guide projects. This impedes a process of dialogue with arguments and insight of experts.

(tool 1, Dialogue)

— Organise debate

Dialogue needs organising power, as it has to be structured and cannot merely be an open conversation or smalltalk. The *Stadsbouwmeester* organizes dialogue and debate between the principal actors involved in urban development in order to resolve conflicts and to align initiatives and projects with each other and with the long-term development goals of the city and opinion of a wider group of involved stakeholders and residents. Dialogue is implemented in five specific platforms or chambers for discussion and dialogue: *Advieskamer* (chamber for advising policy decisions), *Stadskamer* (chamber for co-ordination on urban projects), *Kwaliteitskamer* (chamber for quality supervision of building projects), *Ontwerpkamer* (chamber for design competitions and research by design) & *Bouwmeesterkamer* (chamber for city wide events on architecture and urban development).

(tool 2, Chambers)

— **Use design when facing resistance**

The process of design is not a straight line, on the contrary, the benefits of design, redesign and research by design are optimal when facing resistance. Any design is the result of debate, discussion and negotiation. It is at its most effective when facing resistance as it allows to envision alternatives. Therefore design force is an excellent power to tackle conflicts in urban development.

(tool 3, Design)

— **Dare to choose beyond compromise**

An approved way of resolving conflict is through negotiation and achieving a compromise between all parties involved. This however often leads to half measures and solutions. When facing pressing urban questions (whether they are related to affordable housing, water and climate, alternative mobility or public amenities) it is better to opt for a few choices fully instead of compromising and assuring all interests.

(tool 4, Decisiveness)

— **And never waist a good crisis**

Conflicts are from most points of view regarded as something negative and yet they bare opportunities to change situations for the better. Many conflicts are evoked by public processes and regulations installed to ensure consequent evaluation. Conflicting can lead to a revision of this framework. An important example are the alleged claims on faulty protocols for involving private actors in urban development in Ghent. The public debate led to the appointment of the *Stadsbouwmeester*, *Kwaliteitskamer* and now allows for the installation of a very open and uniform city-wide system for public procurement fully directed toward quality. This has to become the basic instrument of the *Stadsbouwmeester*. (tool 5, Change)

BIOGRAPHY

Peter Vanden Abeele (° 1979) is an architect, urban designer and recognized spatial planner. At the end of 2017 he was appointed as the first City Government Architect 'Stadsbouwmeester' of Ghent. Previously he worked as a scientific researcher in the field of regional and urban development. He was project manager for urban development projects in Antwerp and worked for four years as a city planning advisor for the City Government Architect of Antwerp.

He also worked as a freelance urban designer and was co-founder of a design agency. Since 2005 he has been teaching in the field of urban design at the University of Ghent, with in between assignments for Sint-Lucas College for Architecture Ghent and the Academy for Architecture and Urban Planning Tilburg.

As an expert, he works in various urban advisory bodies, worked at various exhibitions and regularly writes about architecture and urban planning.



5.3.
KEYNOTE
LECTURE:
CLEMENS
DRIESSEN

5.4. PARALLEL SESSIONS 1

OVERVIEW

11.30 AM – 01.00 PM

A

HUMAN AND NATURE

9

MODERATOR: Pieter Foré

B

PLANTING DESIGN AND ECOLOGY

6

MODERATOR: Stefanie Delarue

Ontopological Natures

Mick Abbott

The Implications of the 'Umwelt'-Concept for the Design of 'Green Infrastructure'

Glenn Delière

Crocolilia Urbanis: Co-Existing with Urban Wildlife

Kareena Kochery

From Conflict to Opportunity: The Case of the Scheldt River as Potential Biosphere

Erik Van Daele

Potential and Significance of Untouched Nature Inside Urban Tissue - A Project for an Empty Park in Belgrade, Serbia

Matteo Umberto Poli

POSTER

Treescape: intertwining Trees and Forest in an Urbanized Territory

Bjoke Carron

The Root of the Problem: Addressing the Conflicts between Spontaneous Vegeta- tion and Built Landscape

Simon Colwill

Merging Practice and Science to Improve Biodiversity in the Planting Design of Public Green Spaces

Cláudia Oliveira Fernandes

Attractive, Climate-Adapted and sustainable? Public Perception of Non-Native Planting in the Designed Urban Landscape

Helen Hoyle

Analysis of Solar Access and Daylight in Outdoor Sites for Planting Design

Shruti Soni

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

The Green Machine

Dhanush Pandian

POSTER

* See page 10-11 for the MAP of the University College Ghent, School of Arts to discover the allocated rooms for the Parallel Sessions.

C

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

7

MODERATOR: Steven Heyde

Designing the Conflict Heritage of
Post-Military Landscapes

Verena Butt

Cold War Heritage in Northeastern Italy,
a Challenge for Landscape Design

Luca Maria Francesco Fabris

From Conflict to Commemoration:
Finnish Civil War in the Landscape of
Tampere

Ranja Hautamäki, Julia Donner

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

From Iron Curtain to Cross-Border
Landscapes along the European Green
Belt: Case Study Austria-Slovakia

Attila Tóth

A Conflict of One Hundred Years Ago as a
Challenge for Spatial Development Today:
The Conservation of WWI-heritage

Hanne Van den Berghe

Biodiversity Protection versus Economic
Exploitation: Landscape Value as Base
of the Recovery process of the Ancient
Mine Site of Martinet

Elisa Baldin

POSTER

D

HUMAN AND NATURE

8

MODERATOR: Sylvie Van Damme

Designed Care

Maggie Hansen

Landscape Architecture as a Catalyst for
Improving the Quality of Life for Patients
in Mental Health Institutions

Zvika Kanonich

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Body Conflict: Tools for Visualizing the
Complexity of Sensory Space

Suzanne Mathew

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Accessible Nature Experience: Inclusive
Design Fostered by Conflicts in
Semi-Natural Landscapes

Gabriella Szaszak & Tibor Kecskes

Analyzing the Landscape Visibility in
Lushan National Park for Holistic Protec-
tion of Cultural Landscape Heritage and
Spatial Planning

Diechuan Yang

A Framework for Organizing Events
in Parks

Kirsten Bomans

POSTER

Space for Water – Working Together
Towards a Balanced Dender

Lieven Symons

POSTER

A

HUMAN AND NATURE

9

11.30 AM – 01.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Pieter Foré

Ontopological Natures

Mick Abbott¹, Cameron Boyle¹

¹ Landscape DesignLab, School of Landscape Architecture, Lincoln University, Aotearoa New Zealand

mick.abbott@lincoln.ac.nz

Geographer John Wylie (2016) critiques problematic claims of belonging to place which suggest a natural connection between people and topos. Such ontopological beliefs in a homeland rely on environmental determinism or historicization to assert an inextricable link between blood and soil formed over centuries of human occupation and use. In this paper we consider how ontopology operates in New Zealand's protected areas, which as places that have a long history of human inhabitation and activity but are considered 'wild' and thus outside of the presence of people, provide an intriguing contrast for considering this concept and how it may be approached through design. Wylie (2016) identifies two counter-ontopological positions for landscape: one an orientation towards hospitality, welcome, and sanctuary; the other seeking to destabilise homeland thinking through unsettling, dislocating, and distancing such troubling claims of belonging to place. Drawing on these directions, we examine a landscape design project undertaken by Lincoln University's Landscape Designlab at Ararira Wetland in the South Island of New Zealand, which reimagines what protected areas are by expanding the ways people might engage with them via counter-ontopological forms.

The Implications of the 'Umwelt'-Concept for the Design of 'Green Infrastructure'

Glenn Delière¹, Sylvie Van Damme¹

¹ School of Arts of University College Ghent
glenn.deliege@hogent.be

'Green infrastructures' are designed to allow animals to move between scattered habitat patches, alleviating conflicts between wildlife and urbanisation. However, it is thoroughly anthropomorphic to presuppose that wildlife will use infrastructure in the manner intended by us. This becomes clear when we take the concept of the animal 'Umwelt' into account: all animals live in their own perceptual world, implying that the same landscape-structure can have a variety of meanings for different animals.

While thinking in terms of 'Island Theory' or the 'patch-matrix' model tends to exaggerate the difference between habitat and non-habitat or patch and matrix, the application of the 'Umwelt'-concept softens these distinctions and stresses the continuity of the landscape. As such, the importance of the matrix for animals as a resource base for all kinds of activities is reevaluated. Moreover, the 'Umwelt'-concept makes it clear that we need to take up the viewpoint of the animal in order to avoid further 'anthropomorphic short-circuiting' in future landscape design processes. We will illustrate our findings with the case of the Natterjack toad in the port of Antwerp and end with some general recommendations for the design of green infrastructure.

A

Potential and Significance of Untouched Nature inside Urban Tissue - a Project for an Empty park in Belgrade, Serbia

POSTER

Marija Zivic¹, Matteo Umberto Poli¹

¹ Politecnico di Milano, Serbia

Crocolilia Urbanis: Co-Existing with Urban Wildlife

Kareena Kochery¹, Rudi van Etteger¹

¹ Wageningen University and Research Institute, Netherlands

kareena.j.kochery@gmail.com

Animals have inhabited urban areas since the dawn of human settlements (Soulsbury & White,2015.). Urban areas are created by the urbanization of Nature (Barua and Sinha,2017) and in species rich countries like India, this entails the urbanization of wild animals. Some populations now find themselves at the heart of major Indian cities. This research in landscape architecture reframes human-wildlife conflict to include effects of urbanization on crocodile habitat and explores how landscape design can enable human-crocodile interactions, in culturally and ecologically sensitive ways. In addition to on site research, relevant perspectives from geography, ethology, urban ecology and ecological design have been married in a new landscape that attempts to recognize the kinship and agency of animals in the formation of the urban (Wolch,2002). Design models were developed and evaluated both for the city and the selected site. The final design tries to answer 'erstwhile calls for animating urban theory' (Barua and Sinha,2017:15) by showing ways forward for cohabitation.

From Conflict to Opportunity: The Case of the Scheldt River as Potential Biosphere

Erik Van Daele¹,Maarten Gheysen¹, Kris Scheerlinck¹

¹ KULeuven, Belgium

erik.vandaele@kuleuven.be

Large parts of Europe are characterised by dispersed settlements, causing an intermingling of landscape and urbanity, often resulting in conflicts between both. Current research and practice is focused on (re)introducing oppositions between land and city using strategies based on zoning. In this paper we aim to demonstrate that introducing dichotomies through zoning is an obsolete strategy to manage alleged land-city conflicts. In contrast, considering the relation land-city as a complementary instead of a binary dialogue allows designers to imagine new rich and complex relations between both. Rethinking these dialogues is explored in a research by design in the Scheldt valley in South-West Flanders (Van Daele, Gheysen, 2016). The valley's slow process of urbanisation combined with the valuable Scheldt landscape triggered the communities in the valley to obtain the UNESCO biosphere designation. Therefore they need to demonstrate a qualitative relationship between land and city. Although land and city are juxtaposed in consolidated fragments, the territory does not fit the UNESCO zoning diagram. A research by design shows the impossibility to imply this diagram in a context of dispersed settlements, redesigning the diagram as a cut-up dialogue of rich and complex interactions.

B

PLANTING DESIGN AND ECOLOGY

6

11.30 AM – 01.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Stefanie Delarue

Treescape: Intertwining Trees and Forest in an Urbanized Territory

Carron Bjoke ¹

¹ KU Leuven, Department of Architecture
bjoke.carron@kuleuven.be

Urbanized territories are looking for concepts and strategies to integrate trees and forests for the indispensable provision of (forest) ecosystem services (ES). This is also the case in Flanders (the northern part of Belgium), one of the least forested areas in Europe with a standstill in forest expansion. The hypothesis for the Treescape research project is that urban forest configurations – i.e. additional urban trees and forests intertwined in the built-up fabric in combination with other urban land use systems – can provide a wide range of ES. In this paper, an approach to map and identify urban open spaces where trees and forests potentially can be integrated, is presented and applied in a case study area. The results show that both in the densely built-up part as well as in the suburban fringe of the study area, there is quite some unbuilt open space where trees and forests can grow.

Looking at the type of land use, the largest potential is to be found within 'housing', with gardens of detached dwellings as major group. In closed/half-open building blocks in the densely built-up part, inner areas can be of great value as well, especially because of the densely populated context.

The Root of the Problem: Addressing the Conflicts Between Spontaneous Vegetation and Built Landscape

Simon Colwill¹

¹ Technische Universität Berlin, Institut für
Landschaftsarchitektur und Umweltplanung
Fachgebiet Landschaftsbau-Objektbau
Simon.Colwill@tu-berlin.de

Built landscapes are under relentless attack from both spontaneous urban vegetation (plants that colonise naturally without cultivation) and the gradual encroachment (spreading) of existing plantings onto adjacent surfaces. The location, spread and rate of this growth is highly influenced by microclimatic factors, the availability of soil and propagules, and the frequency of disturbance. Spontaneous urban plants are highly adapted to the harsh urban environment and colonise the built landscape both overground through seed dispersal and underground by means of regeneration from rhizomes. The encroachment of plantings beyond planned boundaries onto surrounding surfaces often occurs due to unrestrained growth and the insufficient removal of rooting substrate from the border area between soft and hard landscape. This paper discusses these conflicts by analysing the causes and effects of this growth over time, pinpointing areas of weakness and vulnerability, diagnosing the underlying issues, and developing optimisation strategies.

Current research at the Technische Universität Berlin is focusing on analysing the processes of patination and subsequent deterioration of built landscapes over time. A low-threshold and non-destructive monitoring method to 'read' and decipher these traces of time is being developed in order to determine and analyse the agents of landscape transformation. The principles of construction pathology are used to identify relationships between the observed 'visual signs and symptoms' (effects) and 'pathological conditions' (causes). This enables causes to be determined and recommendations for the most appropriate course of action to be made. This paper will focus on developing optimisation strategies for the areas of weakness and vulnerability identified, and therefore aims to enhance the durability of our built works.

B

Merging Practice and Science to Improve Biodiversity in the Planting Design of Public Green Spaces

Cláudia Oliveira Fernandes^{1,2}, Ana Luísa Gomes¹, Paulo Farinha Marques^{1,2}, Ana Margarida Medeiros^{1,2}

¹ Department of Geosciences, Environment and Spatial Planning, School of Sciences of the University of Porto.

² CIBIO-InBIO, Research Center in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources, University of Porto
cofernandes@fc.up.pt

The Landscape Biodiversity Planning & Design System (LBPDS) is a method of quantitative measurement of potential biodiversity that allows the development of detailed estimates of the performance of design solutions in terms of biodiversity benefits. In this research we tested the applicability of the LBPDS to the design of public green spaces of the city of Porto, Portugal. The methodology implied: 1) Assessment of local ecosystem attributes; 2) Calibration of LBPDS scoring system; 3) Measurement of existing relevant benchmark LBPDS scores; 4) Measurement of alternative master plan scenarios. An area of oak forest was selected as reference habitat to calibrate LBPDS indicators that were then applied to a public garden, to calculate the existing Landscape Biodiversity Index (LBI) score. Subsequently, a planting design project was developed aiming at promoting biodiversity and increasing the LBI score originally obtained. The planting strategies outlined in the project allowed an increase in the LBI score from 1.82 to 2.32, which corresponds to an increase in biodiversity potential of more than 25%. The LBPDS proved to be of great potential for analysis and planting design in Landscape Architecture by enabling to test different hypotheses for better integration of biodiversity into design and planning.

Attractive, Climate-Adapted and Sustainable? Public Perception of Non-Native Planting in the Designed Urban Landscape

Helen Hoyle¹, James Hitchmough², Anna Jorgensen²

¹ Centre for Sustainable Planning and Environments, University of the West of England, Bristol, BS16 1QY, UK;

² Department of Landscape, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, S10 2TN, UK.
helen.hoyle@uwe.ac.uk

Throughout Europe climate change has rendered many plant species used in contemporary planting design less fit for use in public greenspaces. A growing evidence base exists for the ecological value of introducing non-native species, yet urban policy and practice guidance continues to portray non-native species negatively. There is a lack of research focusing on the cultural relevance of non-native species in the urban landscape. To address this we surveyed 1411 members of the UK public who walked through designed and semi-natural planting of three levels of visual nativeness, whilst completing a site-based questionnaire. Semi-structured interviews were carried out with 34 questionnaire participants. Respondents recognised the three broad levels of nativeness. A majority (58%) of our respondents would be happy to see more non-native planting in UK public spaces, rising to 75 % if it were better adapted to a changing climate than existing vegetation. Acceptance and rejection of non-native planting was driven by *aesthetics; locational context; historic factors and inevitability; and perceptions of invasiveness and incompatibility with native wildlife*. In the context of a changing climate, focus should be placed on the potentially positive role of non-invasive, climate-adapted, aesthetically pleasing species within urban planting schemes as these could be well-received by the public.

B

Analysis of Solar Access and Daylight in Outdoor Sites for Planting Design

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Shruti Soni¹

¹ School for Environment and Sustainability,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA
shrutis@umich.edu

The Dequindre Cut¹ is a below-grade pathway, located on the east side of Detroit, Michigan. Much of the cut has been converted to a greenway in Phase 1 development and progress is being made towards phase 2 of this project. It is extensively being referred as the 'Low-line' project, comparing it to the High line project of New York. As a part of the phase two of the project, greenway is to be designed for landscape planting plan. This study aims to analyze sun and shade to address the selection of plants within the gradually increasing grade separation and also comment on strategies for human comfort and optimal plant growth. To study this, 3d models of the site were simulated to evaluate solar illuminance through different seasons and time of the day. It was observed that the different site within the larger site context had different shading conditions. The results of this study can be used by designers, architects and planners to conclude research based design decisions for planting plans. Further, the methodology can be implemented to various other landscape planning and designing projects to address climate change and sustainability in their designs.

The Green Machine

POSTER

Dhanush Pandian¹

¹ Govardanan Shanmugam, Marg Institute Of Design And Architecture, India

C

CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

6

11.30 AM – 01.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Steven Heyde

Designing the Conflict Heritage of Post-Military Landscapes

Verena Butt¹

¹ Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institute of Open Space Planning and Design,
Herrenhäuser Str. 2a, 30419 Hannover, Germany
verena.butt@freiraum.uni-hannover.de

Although the processes of militarising and de-militarising landscapes in Germany are directly related to changing political situations, the significance of post-military landscapes as political and historical heritage is widely underestimated. The paper contends that areas that are now divested of their military function nonetheless represent conflict and also give rise to conflicting interpretations of the heritage. Taking this as a starting point, the present paper focuses on three design case studies and relates them to a theoretical background. The examples represent approaches that range from revealing the largely unknown military perspective of the landscape, through the encouragement of social engagement on behalf of a site heavily burdened with history to an almost playful but sensitive approach towards a former airfield. The author aims to foster a discussion about the meaning of post-military landscapes by pointing to their potential as public spaces, nature zones and heritage sites through integrated design approaches.

Cold War Heritage in Northeast Italy, A Challenge for Landscape Design

Luca Maria Francesco Fabris¹, Federico Camerin²

¹ Politecnico di Milano, DASTU Dipartimento di Architettura e Studi Urbani (Italy)

² Universidad UVA de Valladolid, IUU Instituto Universitario de Urbanística (Spain)
lucamariafrancesco.fabris@polimi.it

Throughout the twentieth century, Friuli Venezia Giulia, the north-eastern region of Italy that borders Austria and Slovenia, played a strategic wartime role. From the Great War to the Cold War, the installation of defensive works including barracks, fortifications and infrastructure distinguished the territory. A significant rationalization in the territory and modification in the organizational structure of the Armed Forces took place from the end of the Cold War, through the EU expansion to the countries located on the north-eastern border of Italy, and up to the Army's transformation from conscription to voluntary service. The town of Casarsa della Delizia represents a case of important significance due to the presence of the 'Trieste' barracks, a settlement of extensive and significant environmental impact, a part of which has not been used for years, becoming over time a landscape-abandonment issue, on which action is needed. The paper focuses on the proposals to recover this former military area as a new integrated part of the city, merging the necessity of saving the past heritage and developing a new landscape vision, bringing together the historical and contemporary ways of living and promoting urban regeneration complex operations.

C

From Conflict to Commemoration: Finnish Civil War in the Landscape of Tampere

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Ranja Hautamäki¹, Julia Donner¹

¹ Aalto University, School of Arts, Design and Architecture, Landscape Architecture
 ranja.hautamaki@aalto.fi

The paper addresses the landscape of conflict in the Finnish civil war in 1918. Based on a case study of the city of Tampere, we reflect on how the interpretations of the civil war are intertwined in public space – simultaneously aggravating and maintaining the political post-war conflict and reinforcing shared commemoration. Two phases are examined: 1) the political landscape of the 1920s-1950s, epitomized in the erection of monuments after the war, and 2) the commemorative landscape of the 2010s, evidenced by reconciliatory events and symbolic gestures. With the close reading of the planning and decision-making documents, we aim to identify the frame-shaping elements of the landscape of conflict – revealing both the narrative of disintegration and integration.

From Iron Curtain to Cross-Border Landscapes along the European Green Belt: Case Study Austria-Slovakia

Attila Tóth¹, Richard Stiles², Katarína Kristiánová³, Ľubica Feriancová¹

¹ Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Faculty of Horticulture and Landscape Engineering, Department of Garden and Landscape Architecture, Tulipánová 7, SK-949 76 Nitra, Slovakia

² Vienna University of Technology, Institute of Urban Design and Landscape Architecture Department of Landscape Architecture, Erzherzog Johann Platz 1, A-1040 Vienna, Austria

³ Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Faculty of Architecture, Institute of Urban Design and Planning, Námesť slobody 19, SK-812 45 Bratislava

attila.toth@uniag.sk

The Iron Curtain was one of the most dividing and well known boundaries in human history. It divided Europe to West and East throughout four decades. Today, the Iron Curtain is history, but it left behind a unique cultural and natural heritage. It has been replaced by the European Green Belt. From Iron to Green, from Curtain to Belt, still it means so much more than a mere play on words. It is about cross-border landscapes of our shared present and future. This article aims to grasp the change from a significant linear landscape of conflict, to diverse and valuable cross-border landscapes by the example of the Austrian-Slovak border. The paper characterizes the meandering cross-border riverine landscapes and the potential of their bridging. Furthermore, two very special places are discovered, where borders of three countries meet and intersect. The article highlights the importance of monuments as eye witnesses and memorials of the past. It suggests that the way to a sustainable cross-border region is built on a shared natural and cultural heritage and paved by the recognition of its strong historical legacy.

C

A Conflict of One Hundred Years Ago as a Challenge for Spatial Development Today: The Conservation of WWI-heritage

Biodiversity Protection versus Economic exploitation: Landscape Value as Base of the Recovery Process of the Ancient Mine Site of Martinet

POSTER

Van den Berghe Hanne¹, Note Nicolas², Stichelbaut Birger^{3,4}, Gheyle Wouter⁴, Bourgeois Jean⁴, Van Meirvenne Marc², Van Eetvelde Veerle¹

¹ Ghent University, Department of Geography

² Ghent University, Department of Soil Management

³ In Flanders Fields Museum, Centre for Historical and Archaeological Aerial Photography

⁴ Ghent University, Department of Archaeology
HanneN.VandenBerghe@UGent.be

Elisa Baldin¹

¹ Faculté d'Architecture - Université de Liège, Belgium

During the period 2014-2018, the commemoration of the First World War is taking place. This conflict destroyed besides the societies and their mode of life, also directly landscapes. This paper studies the conflict landscape in Flanders, an area located on the former Western Front in Belgium, which was the theatre of warfare for four long years. The area was intensively disturbed and reshaped into a lunar like landscape full of shell holes, mud and military features. The reconstruction after the war took a lot of effort. Nevertheless, the war left visible footprints in the landscape as the last remains of this conflict (e.g. bunkers, cemeteries). Additionally, also invisible remains are still abundantly present, making it increasingly clear that the landscape is connected with this war. Within an interdisciplinary research context, the study of the micro-topography characterized many shell holes in the landscape.

The reasons for the conservation were studied by analysing the historical land use on aerial photos and by analysing policy discourses towards heritage and land use. The results, indicate that remains of the First World War are more abundantly present than thought. This encourages the discussion in Flanders between modern developments and the conservation of WWI-heritage.

D

HUMAN AND NATURE

8

11.30 AM – 01.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Sylvie Van Damme

Design and an Ethic of Care

Maggie Hansen¹

¹ The Pennsylvania State University, Department of
Landscape Architecture
meh98@psu.edu

Joan Tronto's ethics of care describes a moral theory based in the centrality of care for human lives and notes that cultural norms suppress care's importance (Tronto 1993). Theorists in the fields of technology and geography have used care theory as a tool to critique the unequal power structures that shape our social boundaries, and to outline actions that 'enhance mutuality and well-being' in response to rising inequity and privatization (Lawson 2007: 1). Landscape design is concerned with the care of ecological and social systems, but our public spaces rarely celebrate the human labor of caretaking. This paper explores landscape design through the lens of the ethics of care to show how revealing the actions of care-taking could create public spaces that help the public understand the importance of stewardship. The actions of landscape care can be the very acts of cultivation that ensure fulfillment of the designers' vision. Engaging with care (through maintenance actions and budgets) as part of the creative process could help create more socially and ecologically resilient landscapes. Furthermore, with carework in mind, design can integrate change that reveals and revalues the significance of human action in sustaining the environment.

Landscape Architecture as a Catalyst for Improving the Quality of Life for Patients in Mental Health Institutions

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Zvika Kanonich¹

¹ TECHNION – ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY, Faculty of Architecture and
Town Planning
Zvika-k@kav-banof.co.il

How should one plan outdoor environments that will contribute to the quality of life of patients in mental health institutions? This research question, based on the paradigm of nature as rehabilitative, arose from encounters with outdoor environments in mental health institutions throughout the country. The understanding that spending time in nature or an environment that resembles nature improves humans' health and mental state was prevalent thousands of years ago, but only in 1984 was the first empirical study published proving that exposure to a garden environment has a real effect on physiological parameters (Ulrich, 1984). The current research study is based on a combination of three schools of thought: the healing garden school, the horticultural therapy school and the cognitive school. Within the framework of these three schools, diverse theories have been developed to connect the physical and mental state of humans to the environment, from those that assume the connection is based on 'evolutionary memory', psychological theories that consider the garden to be an inclusive environment, and theories that place importance on physical activities in the garden.

D

Body Conflict: Tools for Visualizing the Complexity of Sensory Space

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Suzanne Mathew¹

¹ Rhode Island School of Design
smathew@risd.edu

The purpose of this presentation is to briefly discuss the role sensory phenomena play in defining landscape space, and to present tools and methods that have been created to measure and visualize the spatial dimensions of the sensory environment. Specifically, this paper will discuss the impact that using weather instruments and site survey techniques can have on an observer's ability to notice microclimatic transitions in space.

Accessible Nature Experience: Inclusive Design Fostered by Conflicts in Semi-Natural Landscapes

Gabriella Szaszak¹, Tibor Kecskes²

¹ Doctoral School of Landscape Architecture and Landscape Ecology, Szent Istvan University, Budapest, Hungary

² Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design, Budapest

szaszakg@gmail.com, tkecskes@yahoo.com

Semi-natural landscapes, modified by human influence, but characterized mainly by natural features are of cultural and natural value. Access to these landscapes benefits people through experiencing nature, but the balance between ecological and social needs is very fragile: human disturbance can cause the loss of biodiversity, and degraded areas are not so inviting any more. Moreover, it is challenging task to provide equal access to important ecological areas where nature conservation is a priority, as the physical obstacles could be the natural features themselves. And, as the ecological and the human-experienced naturalness are crucial for every agent concerned, the principle of minimal intervention is often applied - but from the designers' side it can be used as a mask against the very visible technical solutions of inclusive design, resulting in social exclusion.

We assume that there is a fine border between conflict and symbiosis concerning natural and conscious creation, biodiversity and human presence, naturalness and design, visible and gentle technical solutions, disability and ability. Via critically evaluating literature and classifying related design guidelines supported with examples, our aim is to provide inspiration and develop a strong basis for universal landscape design that is also capable to fulfil landscape protection's interests.

D

Analyzing the Landscape Visibility in Lushan National Park for Holistic Protection of Cultural Landscape Heritage and Spatial Planning

Diechuan Yang^{1,2}, Gao Chi¹, Veerle Van Eetvelde²

¹ Huazhong Agricultural University, Department of Landscape Architecture

² Ghent University, Department of Geography
diechuan.yang@ugent.be

Landscape visibility enables us to understand the interaction between human and nature. This understanding can contribute to the integrated and holistic protection of a specific landscape. These will be tested in the Lushan national park (China) where the cultural landscape heritage suffers from the landscape fragmentation and the degradation of the landscape qualities and values. The four scales of landscape visibility are mapped using both of the multiple viewshed analyses and accumulate viewshed analyses in a GIS. The visual sensitive areas and types are identified by the analytical hierarchy process in the YAAHP software. By comparing the distribution of the four visual landscape sensitive types with the land use map, three typical layer structures and three key sensitive areas are defined and discussed. The suggestions of the future spatial planning are given. The landscape visibility and the visual sensitivity analyses will help to enhance the consideration of integrated vision of the protection.

A Framework for Organizing Events in Parks

POSTER

Kirsten Bomans¹, Gert Stappaerts¹

¹ Antea Group, Belgium

Space for Water – Working Together Towards a Balanced Dender

POSTER

Lieven Symons¹

¹ Maat-ontwerpers, Belgium

5.5. PARALLEL SESSIONS 2

E

HUMAN AND NATURE

9

MODERATOR: Pieter Foré

OVERVIEW

02.00 – 04.00 PM

F

PARTICIPATION AND COPRODUCTION

6

MODERATOR: Hans Druart

Sponge Landscapes to Mitigate Flood
Conflicts. The Case of Asprela Parks,
Porto - Portugal

Paulo Farinha-Marques

Informal Settlements & Disasters:
Coping with Floods.

Begoña Arellano Jaimerena

Landscape of Power. Water as a Political
Ecology and the Influence on Forms of
Power

Elena Longhin

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Hydro-Landscapes. Floods are
Landscape Builders

Monica Manfredi

Inherit and Develop Traditional
Eco-Wisdom of Polder Landscape in
Yangtze Watershed Based on
Landscape Regeneration

Ming Oiu

The Landscape of an Agreement: The
Role of Regional Landscape and
Territorial Agriculture in a Future Peace
Agreement Between Palestine and Israel

Uri Reicher

Stiemer Valley Park: An Agent for
Cultural and Ecological Transformation

Mark Wilschut

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION & POSTER

Waiting Spaces as Spaces of
Negotiation in the SWOT-Mobile
Design Studio

Aurelie De Smet

The father of Seattle's Community
Gardens turns 45: Lessons Learned at
Picardo Farm P-Patch

David Grohmann

Landscape Perception and Construction
in Social Media – an Analysis of
User-Generated Content

Lucas Kaußen

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Unlocking Interstices: Multiple Lenses
Grounding the Social Participation of
Urban Leftover Spaces

Sitong Luo

Public Participation in the Road
Landscape Planning

Kristine Vugule

Conflict as a Driving Force in a
Bottom-up Creation of Public Spaces
within Urban Cultural Landscape in
Europe

Anna Wilczyńska

G

TEACHING
AND LEARNING

7

MODERATOR: Harlind Libbrecht

Common Training Framework in
Landscape Architecture: A Dream or
real Opportunity?

Jeroen de Vries

Pedagogical and Academic Reflections
from the iWater Summer Schools: Storm
Water Management in Urban and
Landscape Planning

Juanjo Galan

Teaching Landscape Design Through
Role-Playing: Students as Consultants
and as Landscape Designers

Pinar Koylu

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Learning to Make Space for Demolition

Hans Leinfelder

Landscape Architecture: The (un)certain
Choice in Uncertain Times

Isabel Martinho da Silva

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Approaching Landscapes: the Act of Seeing

Rosalea Monacella & Bridget Keane

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Learning Landscape Design by Facing a
Real Professional Talk

Stanko Stergaršek, Iva Rechner Dika

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Fieldwork in Landscape Architectural
Education: Some Personal Experiences
in Teaching and Backgrounds

Martin van den Toorn

Learning Outside the Classroom –
Experimental Summer Studies in
Landscape Architecture

Julia Donner

POSTER

* See page 10-11 for the MAP of the University
College Ghent, School of Arts to discover the
allocated rooms for the Parallel Sessions.

H

THEORY
AND PRACTICE

8

MODERATOR: Ruben Joye

In Search of Urban Landscapes

Beatrix Gasienica-Wawrytko

On the Archetypes of Public Space

Koukouvelou Antonia & Sunderland Sarem James

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Methodologies and Strategies for
Requalification of Municipality Urban
Public Spaces: A Case Study in Oeiras,
Portugal

Sónia Talhé Azambuja

Mapping Cultural Ecosystem Services
using ppGIS Method in Budapest
MetroPolitan Region

István Valánszki

Developing a Methodology: Unravelling
People's Attitudes towards Blue-Green
Infrastructure

Jinxuan Wang

The Influence of a Cultural Background
on the Perception of Illuminated Urban
Spaces: An Eye-Tracking Study

Xinyi Zhou

Designing the Public Awareness Before
the Landscape: Case of Park Nebula

Enise Burcu Derinbogaz

POSTER

E

HUMAN AND NATURE

9

02.00 – 04.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Pieter Foré

Sponge Landscapes to Mitigate Flood Conflicts. The case of Asprela Parks, Porto - Portugal

Paulo Farinha-Marques^{1,3}, José Miguel Lameiras^{1,3}, Gonçalo Andrade¹, Rodrigo Maia³

¹ University of Porto, Faculty of Sciences

² University of Porto, Faculty of Engineering

³ Research Center in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources

pfmarque@fc.up.pt

Storm water management, particularly in the urban context, is becoming one the focus of planning, design and land governance processes. In Portugal, municipalities are starting the implementation of strategies to reduce peak flows and facilitate water retention and infiltration. Research and monitoring practices have been demonstrating that green infrastructure investments are cost-effective to tackle flood problems heightened by climate change. This paper addresses two recently designed parks in the city of Porto, Portugal, envisioned to relieve storm water problems, and simultaneously create opportunities for recreation and biodiversity. By assessing several design components and decisions it is possible to estimate some of the forthcoming contributions gained with both parks, regarding storm water retention and surface permeability. The relevance of park design focused on perviousness, water retention and infiltration, is further discussed as a central issue of present and future landscape design projects.

Informal Settlements and Disasters: Coping with Floods

Arellano B¹, Rudi van Etteger²

¹ Wageningen University & Research

² Wageningen University & Research
bego.aj@gmail.com

Informal settlements are present in many hazardous locations around the globe, concentrating some of the most vulnerable citizens, in a disaster-prone configuration. Their vulnerability can be understood in terms of high risk-exposure, hindered community resilience and capacity to face disasters, limited by their lack of resources and their sense of uncertainty. In addition, when informal settlements are part of a low-resilient landscape, their inhabitants' vulnerability increases. Chilean Norte Chico, has an environmentally vulnerable desert landscape under intensive anthropogenic pressures, with ecosystems that are very sensitive to external disruptions, rendering it as a low-resilient landscape. Recent floods in the area in 2015 and 2017 evinced existing risks that had not been adequately managed. While there have been several flood-mitigation initiatives, informal settlers are often not directly involved because of confronting political issues. Taking into consideration their proliferation and how its inhabitants cope and adapt to floods in spite of their vulnerability, it is relevant to reflect on the knowledge they can produce. This research aims to explore design interventions for flood mitigation on the Copiapó River valley based on local knowledge from informal settlers, retrieved by means of semi-structured interviews and non-participant observation.

E

Landscape of Power. Water as a Political Ecology and the Influence on Forms of Power

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Elena Longhin¹

¹ Università IUAV di Venezia, Doctoral School,
Urbanism Curriculum

Email: elonghin1@iuav.it

Recent times have seen the rise of claims about the overuse land and water and unsuitable productive processes that provoke emerging crisis, leading to increasing competition over environmental resources, therefore instability, large-scale migrations and human conflicts. Wheatear we talk about lack of water, desertification, air pollution, housing crisis or refugees, these conditions can all be explained as the outcome of specific processes of appropriation whose consequences unfold within our present social and political order.

This paper focuses on the relation between the modification of nature, more specifically the appropriation and exploitation of water resources, the construction of dams and it consequences in terms of socio-spatial structures. Taking two case studies, it aims at debating the interplay between the control over flows of water and territorial spatial configurations in the floodplain of the Veneto and Navarre regions, respectively in Italy and Spain. Examples of the growing tendency at the beginning of the twentieth century of taming nature through engineering marvels, they remain some of the most engineered hydro basins in Europe.

The aim of this paper would be to tease out the multiple relations of power through which water have been enrolled, transformed and distributed and its current embedded structures across these territories and within Europe.

E

Hydro-Landscapes. Floods Are Landscape Builders

Monica Manfredi¹

¹ Politecnico di Milano
monica.manfredi@polimi.it

Floodings, with the consequent economic and material damages, are one of the most serious effects that climate changes and overbuilding have produced. In order to protect urban areas from inundations large flood storage reservoirs must be built. They are hydraulic infrastructures able to accumulate, in a controlled way, large volumes of water that overflow from streams, rivers or lakes' banks and spill over inside large areas of land.

Therefore when it comes to dealing with floods issue, many conflicts occur. There is a conflict between human and nature in which human feels threatened by nature because looks to floods as natural catastrophic events, also if they really depend largely from a not sustainable land management. But there is also a conflict between the inhabitants of agricultural territories upstream and the inhabitants of urban territories downstream because the former are damaged by flowage easement to protect the latter without obtaining truly equivalent benefits.

This paper presents a possible solution of such important conflicts by proposing Waterscapes that are able to transform flood water into a resource instead of being disaster producer.

Inherit and Develop Traditional Eco-Wisdom of Polder Landscape in Yangtze Watershed Based on Landscape Regeneration

Ming QIU¹, Daixin DAI¹

¹ Tongji-University, College of Architecture and
Urban Planning
urbanplanning@126.com

The polder is a wise response of ancient Chinese to the lowland environment in Yangtze watershed. Nowadays the conversion of land-use from polder to new town results in isolation from this traditional eco-wisdom, which manifests as aggravation of the risk of flood, decrease of biodiversity and obsolescence of the original model of human settlement. To make reconnection, we summarize the mechanism of the traditional polder landscape based on reviewing literature of ancient books and pertinent researches, and find out it is efficient coupling of three subsystems, namely economy, environment and society, that provides the driving force of regeneration. To reconstruct coupling and balance of system is pivotal to constructing a sustainable new town. Taking Hangbu New Town of Anhui Province in China as a case, the paper further explores specific planning and design strategies and methods. The conclusion can be drawn that new town planning should refer to the traditional polder wisdom's way of organizing stormwater, land-use and human beings.

E

The Landscape of an Agreement: The Role of Regional Landscape and Territorial Agriculture in a Future Peace Agreement Between Palestine and Israel

Uri Reicher¹, Matanya Sack²

¹ s-r _ shelter expanse

² s-r _ shelter expanse, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning _ Technion _ Studio LandBasics

The research delineates a spatial notion of regional landscape, which is integral to complex urban-rural areas such as the West Bank. The analysis addresses territorial agriculture, nature reserves, religious landscapes, expanse and horizon - as a central geopolitical platform in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

We initially examine regional landscape in the context of a future prosperous Palestine, as a trigger for balanced growth, and as part of a rural and regional urbanism. Israeli proposed annexations are challenged on this basis. Following this, we examine Israel's land swap policy, proposing a limitation on the area of land that can be given, and in turn annexed. Next, we consider religious agriculture and landscape as part of the Israeli settlement, and propose to focus on Israel's affinity with heritage landscapes, instead of annexing designated 'settlements without landscape'. Finally, we show the drastic effect the settlement of the mountain had on Israeli culture and society. We suggest that Israel should rebuild 'a culture of the plain'. Regional landscapes directly affect vast populations. Understanding and defining their role is critical to the discipline of landscape architecture, broadening its scope and responsibility.

Stiemer Valley Park: An Agent for Cultural and Ecological Transformation

PECHA KUCHA PAPER & POSTER

Mark Wilschut¹, Bart Van Gassen¹

¹ Tractebel Engineering, Cities and Territories
mark.wilschut@tractebel.engie.com

Different assumption about nature and the relation between man and nature exist. This plurality of assumptions often leads to conflicting ideas among stakeholders involved in spatial projects. The discipline of landscape architecture should acknowledge these assumptions and work with different views and design approaches towards the relation between man and nature. The Masterplan of the Stiemer Valley Park, in Genk Belgium, employs different views towards nature, resulting in a spatial framework and spatial strategies that instigate aesthetic experiences that reduce barriers between humans and nature. Linear gardens, ecological conservancy areas and valley edges are spatial articulations which juxtapose nature's order and humans order. Thematic strategies dealing with processes of hydrology, ecology, trajectories and public culture are proposed as catalytic agents for transformation of the valley. As a result the Masterplan of the Stiemer Valley Park encourages contemplation on humans relation towards nature and could become an agent for cultural and ecological transformation.

F

PARTICIPATION AND CO- PRODUCTION

6

02.00 – 04.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Hans Druart

**The father of Seattle's
Community Gardens turns 45:
Lessons Learned at Picardo
Farm P-Patch**

**Waiting Spaces as Spaces
of Negotiation in the
SWOT-Mobile Design Studio**

Aurelie De Smet¹, Burak Pak¹ & Yves Schoonjans¹

¹ KU Leuven, Faculty of Architecture
aurelie.desmet@kuleuven.be

This article discusses the topic of temporary use of Waiting Spaces in the framework of the Solidary Mobile Housing Design Studio, organised as part of the Innoviris Co-create project 'SWOT-Mobile'. We claim that this project is an illustration of how safeguarding the solidary character of temporary use of Waiting Spaces with citizens in need can help establishing landscape democracy. First we elaborate on the methods we developed and tested to empower houseless people, who usually don't have a say in their housing situation, and how we put them at the heart of the project. Then we illustrate how fostering a dialogue about urban Waiting Spaces with different stakeholders (students, houseless, NGOs, experts and authorities) in the design studio, created opportunities for spatial and community development. We describe how the Solidary Mobile Housing Design Studio turned urban Waiting Spaces into 'spaces of negotiation' where questions on the city were raised and experimentation and innovation took place.

David Grohmann¹, Laure Heland², Maria Elena Menconi¹

¹ Department of Agricultural, Food and Environmental Sciences, University of Perugia, Italy

² Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Washington, Seattle, United States

³ St. István University Budapest, Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism, Hungary
david.grohmann@unipg.it

Relocation, dismantling, substitution; in a word: impermanence. Community gardens have often struggle against this condition. The risk of dismantling or relocation is growing alongside with the value of land for development purposes in dense urban environments, such as Seattle, WA. Against all odds, the community garden of Picardo Farm, located in north Seattle, is ready to celebrate 45 years from its establishment in 1973 and is still thriving.

A research project started in November 2017, with the aim of understanding the many reasons behind this success and through fieldwork, interviews, a press review and the analysis of a questionnaire submitted to the gardeners at the beginning of 2018. The lessons learned at Picardo Farm offer some useful insights regarding the level of resident's engagement in the whole project, the importance of Land status as well as social activities and animation offered to the gardeners. These could help other community gardens to overcome some of the difficulties they are facing on a daily and long-term basis, to preserve a pivotal element for the development of healthy cities.

F

Landscape Perception and Construction in Social Media - An Analysis of User-Generated Content

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Lucas Kaußen¹

¹ Hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe
Lucas.Kaussen@hs-owl.de

Using social media data to analyse and classify the perception of landscape could become a way of integrating public landscape design and perception into planning practice. For example, social media data could be used to rate a landscape in a particular area. The main question posed in this paper deals with whether the analyses of photographs combined with geographic and textual information from social networks provides an insight into the perception of the landscape in relation to a given space. This also means analysing how 'landscape' is visually communicated on social media through images and complementary materials like text elements. This contribution discusses the methodology required for this purpose.

Unlocking Interstices: Multiple Lenses Enriching the Participatory Design of Urban Leftover Spaces

Sitong Luo ¹, Saskia de Wit ²

¹ Delft University of Technology, Department of Architecture

² Delft University of Technology, Department of Urbanism

S.luo@tudelft.nl

Opening leftover spaces for the participation of local initiatives is prevalent in current urban design practice. While these cases reanimate the vacant land for diverse public appropriation, little attention is paid to the inherent qualities of each site. As terrain vague in the urban territory and as 'intervals' of urban transformation, leftover spaces can be valued for their indeterminacy that allows co-existence and open interpretation. From this perspective we might question if a design that simply transforms a leftover space according to a single social perspective, is truly responding to the space's potential. In this article we plea for understanding multiple qualities of leftover spaces in their interstitialness, before the entering of the design. It is from such a mindset that the design could engage the continuity of the place, and initiate a transformation that accommodates, orchestrates and encourages what is embedded in the existing. Specifically, we propose four lenses: the morphological, social, ecological and material lens. The four lenses will be illustrated by a temporary urban vegetable garden PROEFTuin (Delft, NL), implying what might be overlooked in its design transformation. In the end we will discuss how this approach could open up for the participation of leftover spaces: by juxtaposing different lenses, the design invites the potential use while simultaneously triggers the perception and imagination of the place. It is because of this a bond with the place is nurtured and the continuous appropriation of the site could take place.

F

Public Participation in the Road Landscape Planning

Kristine Vugule¹, Ilze Stokmane¹, Simon Bell², Una Ile¹

¹ Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies, Department of Landscape Architecture and Planning

² Estonian University of Life Sciences, Chair of Landscape Architecture

E-mail: Kristine.Vugule@llu.lv

The road landscape is becoming a topical question in Latvia. The road landscape has many owners; design and planning influences various stakeholders and the general public and can be addressed at different planning levels. It is important to find ways to communicate and present ideas which are easy to understand by all involved parties. Three dimensional (3D) visualisations offer a possibility which can be used in the communication process with stakeholders. The aim of the paper is to demonstrate the use of 3D modelling as a tool for raising awareness as part of stakeholder involvement and public participation in road landscape planning. The project consisted of 3D modelling of road landscape design options for a one km long section of a major road in Latvia and interviews with two reference groups. We produced a 3D model of the current situation and two design options, from which three animations were developed. Results of reference group discussions showed that the animations are realistic, landscape changes are presented in an understandable way for both landscape architects and people from other specialties unconnected to landscape architecture and that they have potential to be used for wider public consultation in order to present road landscape changes.

Conflict as a Driving Force in a Bottom-up Creation of Public Spaces within Urban Cultural Landscape in Europe

Anna Wilczyńska¹, Ewa Zielińska²

¹ Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Faculty of Horticulture, Biotechnology and Landscape Architecture, Department of Landscape Art

² University of Warsaw, Institute of Applied Social Sciences, socio-urbanistic specialization

anna_wilczynska@sggw.pl

The creation of the surrounding landscape is a complex process of different forms, functions and meanings. While creating the landscape, humans develop different values, such as place attachment or community spirit. However, the bottom-up creation meets many obstacles from the side of decision makers. This creates tensions and conflicts. Some of them occur at the beginning of the process, appear as a reaction on a negligence on the part of the authorities – lack of space to act, decaying of historical spaces, lack of maintenance and development of an ‘urban gaps’. Obstacles may also appear after a bottom-up development of the place, as a reaction to the abolishment of the space, which previously abandoned has been developed by citizens from bottom-up way. On the example of 17 European case studies, the authors look closer to the role of the conflict in bottom-up landscape creation, the sources of conflict and its impact.

G

TEACHING
AND LEARNING

7

02.00 – 04.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Harlind LibbrechtCommon Training Framework
in Landscape Architecture:
A Dream or Real Opportunity?Gintaras Stauskis¹, Simon Bell², Albert Fekete³, Józef Hernik⁴, Jeroen de Vries⁵¹ Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Lithuania² Estonian University of Life Sciences, Estonia³ Szent István University, Hungary⁴ University of Agriculture in Krakow, Poland⁵ the Dutch School of Landscape Architecture, the Netherlands

Gintaras.Stauskis@vgtu.lt

Over 130 schools are delivering Landscape Architecture education across the European continent, which are encountering and solving different and sometimes common issues. The effects of demographic megatrends, economic constraints and labour market pressures have created a fragmented map of landscape architecture education in Europe. At the same time, there are examples of successful collaboration between schools from different regions. The paper presents a concept of a European Common Training Framework in Landscape Architecture CTF-LA. Building on the experience and the outputs of the EU-LAND21 consortium a vision has been developed for a comparable education network providing high quality teaching in landscape architecture that complies with the ECLAS Guidance and IFLA requirements for education in landscape architecture. The EU foresees creating CTF for different professions within the framework of the Professional Qualification Directive, so this project also helps to prepare for this possibility. The CTF-LA model offers the means to upgrade existing landscape architecture study programmes at partners' schools following a self-assessment

phase performed using the 'EBANELAS tool'. The partners further developed the concept of learning lines in an Erasmus+ Strategic Partnership project. The expected benefits include introducing the new Learning Line concept into the teaching process that would empower a shift to a student-centred and problem-based continuous learning model. After joining the landscape architecture programme in one of the partner's universities the student will be able to draft a personal professional development plan that will include selection of special study modules at the partner's institution. The issue of a double diploma will be possible upon the acquisition of adequate number of ECTS. We also expect to achieve faster and more efficient exchange of new teaching experiences, share of academic resources at the same time the strong emphasis will be on the traditional profile of each school. Based on a real example of five European universities the paper demonstrates the practical model how to start implementing the open and flexible CTF model in Landscape Architecture teaching.

G

Pedagogical and Academic Reflections from the iWater Summer Schools: Storm Water Management in Urban and Landscape Planning

Juanjo Galan¹

¹ Aalto University, Department of Architecture, Landscape Architecture Programme
Juanjo.galan@aalto.fi

The importance of blue-green infrastructure and sustainable stormwater management in planning has increased during the last decades. However, due to the systemic, multiscalar and multidimensional character of water, the use of multi-inter-transdisciplinary knowledge has become a precondition, generating at the same time new curricular and pedagogical challenges. On the other hand, Studio courses are solidly positioned at the core of many design and planning disciplines but have witnessed the increasing use of intensive formats that might affect the way in which the learning process is developed. This paper analyses - from a critical perspective and through a particular Case Study (iWater Summer Schools) - some of the potentials and challenges affecting the intersection between Studio-teaching, intensive learning processes and landscape planning in highly multidisciplinary conditions. In particular, and after conducting a literature review on studio-based and intensive courses, the paper proposes a set of strategic points to design and assess intensive landscape planning Studios. These points are used to critically discuss the methods, results and especially the learning processes that took place in the iWater Summer Schools and to propose some future pedagogic lines of research.

Teaching Landscape Design Through Role-Playing: Students as Consultants and as Landscape Designers

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Pinar Koylu¹

¹ Duzce University, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture
koylupinar@yahoo.com

In order to get students ready for future challenges and to empower them to meet the requirements of the 21st century, instructors seek ways of improving their educational techniques. Hence, the study shared in this paper was conducted to enable students to gain a different insight into design in the context of a new experience. Three students enrolled at a graduate design course were assigned, first, the role of a consultant designer developing design programs, and then, the role of a designer generating design solutions for problems explicitly defined by others. At the end of the semester, the students gained a different insight into the pre-design and design activities, improved their career and life skills, and developed self-awareness.

G

Learning to Make Space for Demolition

Ruben Joye¹, Hans Leinfelder², Bruno Notteboom², Sylvie Van Damme¹, Babette Wyckaert²

¹ University College Ghent-Royal Academy of Fine Arts (KASK)

² KU Leuven-Faculty/Department of Architecture-Research Group PPUL

hans.leinfelder@kuleuven.be

The societal and political support for reducing urban sprawl in the densely urbanized landscape of Flanders seems to be growing, albeit slow. In its white paper for a new strategic planning document, the Flemish government proposes an evolution towards a zero consumption of open space for urban development in 2040, compared to the 6 ha per day now. This noble ambition ignores thousands of constructions and sealed surfaces, spread all over the landscape, that have a serious impact on physical, ecological and agricultural processes. The physical and mental 'space' in society to demolish these constructions, unseal the soil and restore or redevelop the landscape seems to be an unaddressed and thus non-existent challenge.

KU Leuven and University College Ghent have recently started to explore this challenge in a project funded by the Flemish Government Architect. The exploration has been set up as a common learning trajectory of students, teachers and researchers as it is embedded as a research project in the educational programs of both schools. The research ambitions seem quite obvious: a screening and typology of unused and underused constructions that could be demolished, reasons how and why these constructions are still present, their emotional significance for local society, (social, legal and financial) obstacles for demolition, and ideas and proposals for a qualitative landscape after the removal. During the learning trajectory, the participants will be inspired by experts on issues that pop up.

Increasing the awareness in society as part of the learning trajectory is less obvious. A final exhibition at the Flanders Architecture Institute will raise relevant questions and stimulate the public to reflect on the sense and nonsense of the survival of abandoned constructions in an already densely urbanized landscape. By confronting visitors with recognizable situations and with the potential leap in landscape quality, the more academic learning trajectory will hopefully expand to a larger part of society as a first, modest step in learning how to make space for demolition.

G

Landscape Architecture: The (Un)certain Choice in Uncertain Times

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Isabel Martinho da Silva^{1,2}, José Miguel Lameiras^{1,2}

¹ University of Porto, Faculty of Sciences

² CIBIO_Research Center in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources

isabelsilva@fc.up.pt

2011 Portugal's bailout was followed by a decrease in the number of candidates to public high education, with a great impact in the number of applications to landscape architecture undergraduate degrees. In face of the generalized public perception of landscape architecture as a less competitive and employable degree, this research aimed to assess: i) the level of unemployment of the University of Porto landscape architecture graduates, ii) the level of employment in the field of landscape architecture, iii) the level of self-employment and entrepreneurship, and iv) the geographic distribution of the employment. Employment data from graduates from 9 school years (2006-2014) was collected on social networking sites, personal webpages, and online portfolios, and later updated and confirmed with informers and/or the graduates. Results show that 85% of the graduates are employed; 64% have a landscape architecture job; and most of the landscape architecture jobs are in planning and design. The majority of the employees work for private companies, but 17% have created their own jobs. 79% of the graduates work in Portugal. The study has been helpful to adjust the University of Porto landscape architecture study cycles to market demand and to respond to the employment concerns of prospective students.

Approaching Landscapes: the Act of Seeing

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Rosalea Monacella¹ & Bridget Keane²

¹ Harvard University

² RMIT University

rmonacella@gsd.harvard.edu

This paper discusses how modes of practice found in landscape architecture were deployed as dynamic models for student centred teaching and learning for undergraduate and postgraduate students. This examination is conducted through three teaching and learning case studies that developed an approach to integrate design practice (techniques, tools and process) and projects within a theoretical framework and a historiographical and representational lineage. These three are 'the conference', 'the design laboratory' and 'the expedition'

Each used the terms 'landscape' and 'architecture' as active descriptions of the acts of seeing and acting. The paper will position the active terms of 'Landscape' and 'architecture' as a key part of a within five distinct but contested areas of contribution; Landscape as Field, Landscape as Matter, Landscape as Figure-ground, Landscape as System and Landscape as Found, methodology of enquiry that expands critical questioning within a non-binary approach that gives agency to thinking and making within a spectrum of actions, connections and possible solutions. Evaluate these processes to explore what is required in a student-centred learning approach that has the ability to empower students to think and act critically whilst demonstrating that holding multiple, articulated positions leads to a productive discourse?

G

Learning Outside the
Classroom – Experimental
Summer Studies in Landscape
architecture - Aalto Landscape
Architecture Summer Academy
POSTER

Julia Donner¹

¹ Aalto University, Finland

Learning Landscape Design
by Facing a Real Professional
Talk

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Stanko Stergaršek¹, Iva Rechner Dika¹

¹ University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture,
School of Landscape Architecture
sstergarsek@agr.hr

School of Landscape Architecture in Zagreb has been trying for years to provide each student generation, at some stage of their study, with at least one opportunity to work on a real project/task, whether based on the needs of a local community, a public competition or a project initiated by the students themselves recognizing a specific spatial problem.

In this paper, the authors / mentors will elaborate their vision of the challenges, the benefits and the limitations that such an approach provides to the teaching of landscape design, which often requires increased work effort both from students and mentors, as well as additional time for the realization of the project.

The emphasis will be on presenting the task of designing a historical park 'Podpinjol' in Clinical Hospital Centre Rijeka, which was in many ways a new and specific experience for all involved - the initiator, investor, students, mentors and conservation services.

The crowning achievement would be the construction of the park.

Fieldwork in Landscape
Architectural Education:
some Personal Experiences in
Teaching and Backgrounds

Martin van den Toorn¹

¹ Faculty of Architecture, Delft University of
Technology, Delft

² Faculty of Landscape architecture & Urbanism,
St. István University, Budapest
mwmvandent@gmail.com

Fieldwork is one of the characteristic and key elements of landscape architectural education. Teaching landscape architecture is based on learning to work in 'real life' situations and environments, fieldwork is part of that. In this paper I would like to share some of my personal experiences on fieldwork in different teaching forms and in different schools and relate them to experiences and publications on the subject by others.

The problem definition is what content and role of fieldwork in landscape architectural education is and what backgrounds it is based on. In the first part I will give a brief overview of the different types of fieldwork and how they function in their teaching context. In the second part content and role of fieldwork in education will be further elaborated. In the third part some backgrounds of teaching fieldwork will be worked out; pedagogy and didactics.

One of the conclusions is that fieldwork is so fundamental that it is often quite implicit in program descriptions and curricula. Including fieldwork in teaching and making use of it in design is a specific didactic quality that not all educators automatically have, even if they are experienced landscape architects.

H

THEORY AND PRACTICE

8

02.00 – 04.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Ruben Joye

In Search of Urban Landscapes

Beatrix Gasienica-Wawrytko¹,
Richard Stiles¹

¹ Technical University of Vienna, Institute of Urban
Design and Landscape Architecture, Department
of Landscape Architecture

beatrix.gasienica-wawrytko@tuwien.ac.at

Due to the current densification processes in urban areas, most European cities are undergoing further transforming processes. The standards of living are changing, as well as the urban landscape. This paper is debating about the need of urban landscape classification on a neighbourhood scale due to the aim of the European Landscape Convention that reaches to develop management plans for European landscapes. It proposes variables and important elements that should be taken into consideration by identifying and characterising urban landscapes.

On the Archetypes of Public Space

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Koukouvelou Antonia¹, Sunderland
Sarem James¹

¹ Independent researcher

antoniakoukou@gmail.com, sarem@sunderland.ch

The current context of public space in society is replete with conflicts around the roles and values it is based on. A constructive understanding and positioning on the matter becomes crucial in the practice of designing these spaces. This paper provides an understanding based on the early archetypes of public spaces. It examines four archetypes - the agora, the bazaar, the common ground and the street - in regard to their urban qualities and questions their relevance in the current context. The study reveals that a variety of factors influenced each archetypes' urban qualities and that a continuity can be observed in the importance of these aspects until nowadays. It concludes on the relevance of these references in the field of public space design and proposes an according definition of public space.

H

Methodologies and Strategies for Requalification of Municipality Urban Public Spaces: A Case Study in Oeiras, Portugal

Mafalda Caneira¹, Sónia Talhé Azambuja², Alexandre Lisboa³

¹ Centro de Ecologia Aplicada 'Professor Baeta Neves' (CEABN), InBio, School of Agriculture, University of Lisbon, Tapada da Ajuda, 1349-017 Lisboa, Portugal

² Lisboa, Portugal; Faculty of Sciences and Technology, University of Algarve, Campus de Gambelas, 8005-139 Faro, Portugal

³ Division of Green Spaces, Municipality of Oeiras, Edifício Paço d' Arcos, e.n. 249/3, 2770-130 Paço de Arcos, Portugal

sazambuja@isa.ulisboa.pt

The integration of public spaces in the urban environment has become an increasing concern, not only at an environmental level but also at a social level. The number of degraded and unused public spaces are increasing, raising concerns about how to requalify these spaces. Here we critique the Municipal Urban Requalification Plan (Áreas Plano concept) created by the Green Spaces Division of the Oeiras Town Council, ultimately proposing a new methodology and intervention strategies in public spaces that is aimed at developing principles and strategies that foster best practices and guidelines in Landscape Architecture projects. This concept aims to requalify urban public spaces by enhancing and enriching the urban green structure by connecting areas with environmental value.

We propose the requalification of public space of an urban settlement in Figueirinha, in the Municipality of Oeiras, which is in imminent need of intervention. We combine the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) tools, observation, and behavior and statistical mapping to evaluate user behavior within the urban green spaces. It is intended that the requalification projects in the plan areas effectively serve the users and their aspirations.

H

Mapping Cultural Ecosystem Services Using ppGIS Method in Budapest Metropolitan Region

István Valánszki¹, Sándor Jombach¹, Krisztina Filep-Kovács¹, Ágnes Sallay¹, László Kollányi¹

¹ Szent István University, Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism, Department of Landscape Planning and Regional Development
valanszki.istvan@tajk.szie.hu

Several researches and international conventions highlight the importance of public participation in the process of strategy building (Primdahl et al., 2013). In the frames of our research we applied ppGIS method, a special, mostly new tool in Hungary. Our former researches justified the significance of this method especially in mapping of cultural ecosystem services (Valánszki, 2016). We applied the ppGIS method in micro-region of Vác situated in Budapest Metropolitan Region. 5 cultural ecosystem services were defined: aesthetic value; recreational and therapeutic value; spiritual; cultural and historic value; educational value. The survey was carried out between 2017 and 2018 collecting 184 maps. We had the following research questions:

Are the mapped cultural ecosystem types concentrated or more dispersed in the study area? What are the reasons for that? Which ecosystem service groups have similar spatial distribution? What are the characteristics of spatial distribution of the mapped services considering urban and natural areas? Our results reflect the importance of certain landscape elements considering ecosystem services and show which elements are of less importance for the locals. Especially the spiritual and historic values are concentrated in the built-up areas. Similar spatial distribution can be identified for recreational, aesthetic furthermore the spiritual and historic values.

Developing a Methodology: Unravelling People's Attitudes Towards Blue-Green Infrastructure

Jinxuan Wang¹, Karen Foley¹

¹ School of Architecture, Planning and Environmental Policy, University College Dublin, Ireland

jinxuan.wang@ucdconnect.ie

This paper is about the landscape transformation that has emerged as a result of dealing with contemporary hydrological issues in cities. These hydrological challenges are a result of the shift towards more sustainable approaches for coping with urban drainage issues (i.e. blue-green infrastructure (BGI)), instead of the more conventional grey infrastructure. However, the associated change in appearance of the resulting urban drainage systems could lead to controversy. The preference of water per se and its associated landscapes is well documented. This paper therefore seeks to develop a methodology for identifying diverse attitudes to aesthetic preference of water-related landscapes. This methodology could contribute an insight into the aesthetic response of public preference to these new landscapes, which may assist landscape architects and those with responsibility for the implementation and management of new BGI projects.

H

The Influence of a Cultural Background on the Perception of Illuminated Urban Spaces: An Eye-Tracking Study

Xinyi Zhou¹, Lien Dupont¹, Marc Antrop¹,
Veerle Van Eetvelde¹

¹ Ghent University, Department of Geography,
Landscape Research Unit
xinyi.zhou@ugent.be

The circadian rhythm of the sunlight exerts a significant effect on humans and their landscape perspectives. Landscape elements in the urban park (e.g. lush greenery) that are visually attractive during the day, can turn into a dangerous shield for offenders at night. When darkness takes over, the lack of light increases the feeling of fear due to the visible limitation of evaluating surroundings. The strategy of illuminating the nocturnal environment not only raises the nighttime security but it also transforms the city into an energetic urban space that is worth visiting, even after nightfall. On account of the fact that the major focus of the landscape perception studies (explicitly dealing with the cultural factor) lies on the diurnal sceneries, considerably less is known about the nightly landscapes. To this end, this study aims to probe the viewing behaviour between different cultures, together with the analysis of the allocated attention at night. Eye-tracking technology was used to examine the difference in eye movement between Belgian and Chinese respondents. Hence the visual interest and desired illumination can be distinguished. And a perspective of pluralism is essential to achieve sustainable urban lighting systems.

Designing the Public Awareness Before the Landscape: Case of Park Nebula

POSTER

Enise Burcu Derinbogaz¹, Melike Uresin,
Oyku Arda¹

¹ Praxis Landscape, Turkey

5.6. KEYNOTE LECTURE: ELKE ROGGE

Get Your Ducks in a Row! The Potential of Systems Thinking in the Design of Landscapes of Conflict

Driving through Flanders' highly urbanised landscape you will be surprised (or shocked) by the mishmash of various land-uses that create one major fragmented landscape. You will find a complex and diffuse pattern of houses, industrial areas, commercial zones, transport infrastructures, farmland, horticulture, recreational areas and nature. By its very nature, this very fragmented territory represents multiple landscapes of conflict; conflicts of various types, between different actors, and on multiple scales. Dealing with such landscapes of conflicts can be considered as dealing with a wicked problem. Wicked problems are defined as problems that are difficult or impossible to solve because of incomplete, contradictory, and changing requirements that are often difficult to recognize. Because of complex interdependencies the effort to solve one aspect of a wicked problem may reveal or create other problems.

When designers are given the challenging task of working with such a wicked problem they need guidance to approach this socio-spatial situation not only in a systematic but also in a systemic way. Throughout this contribution we explore the possibilities of using a Systems Thinking approach in the organisation, planning and design of a complex peri-urban landscape such as Flanders. By using Systems Thinking we not only need to get our

ducks in a row but also in a cyclical and systems perspective. It provokes to look for interactions, feedback mechanisms and loops between different parts of the system in order to get a deeper understanding of the functioning of these complex landscapes of conflict.

We will apply this Systems Thinking approach to two real-life examples of designing in and for fragmented peri-urban landscapes. More specifically we will make a journey to the rural-urban fringe of our capital Brussels. There we will focus on a design for climate adaptation. The principles of systems thinking will help us understand why certain design principles are put forward. Subsequently, we stay in the area of the Brussels rural-urban fringe, but we will work on a much smaller scale, exploring the potential of the concept of an agricultural park. All over Europe agricultural parks are being designed and developed. We take a look at some examples abroad and think about the possibilities to use this concept in the Brussels fringe.

BIOGRAPHY

Elke Rogge graduated as a geographer at Ghent University in 2001. After making a Ph.D. on landscape perception and participation, she started working at the social sciences unit of ILVO. Since 2009 she was the coordinator of the rural development research unit at ILVO. Between 2013 and 2016 she was an associated professor at the geography department of Ghent University. In 2016 she became the scientific director of rural development unit at ILVO.

Her research mainly focusses on spatial transformations and participation within spatial planning processes in rural areas.



①	08.30 AM	Opening of registration desk
		KEYNOTE LECTURES
③	09.00 – 09.40 AM	Matthew Powers 'Re-aligning the Roots of Thought' Associate Professor Clemson University (USA)
③	09.40 – 10.00 AM	Peter Swyngedauw 'Over de Rand: A Plea for the Landscape Architect as a Chief Architect' Bureau OMGEVING (BE)
③	10.00 – 10.30 AM	Bas Smets 'Augmented Landscapes in Search of the Resilience of the Territory' Bureau Bas Smets (BE)
③	10.30 – 11.00 AM	Coffee Break
②		Book Presentation 'Over de Rand. Onderzoek naar een Toekomst voor de Stadsrand.'
	11.00 – 01.00 PM	PARALLEL SESSIONS 3 I. Human and Nature J. Planting Design and Ecology K. Conservation and Development L. Theory and Practice
⑨		
⑥		
⑦		
⑧		
⑤	01.00 – 02.00 PM	Lunch
	02.00 – 04.00 PM	PARALLEL SESSIONS 4 M. Human and Nature N. Experience and Economy O. Conservation and Development P. Theory and Practice
⑨		
⑥		
⑦		
⑧		
③	04.00 – 04.30 PM	Coffee Break
②	04.30 – 05.30 PM	General Assembly Conference Close Announcement of new ECLAS President and introduction, Announcement of ECLAS Awards winners, Presentation of next ECLAS Conference edition
MIRY	06.30 – 07.30 PM	Kadril: Concert
THAGASTE	08.00 PM	Conference Dinner & ECLAS Awards Ceremony

¹ MIRY location: see page 35

² THAGASTE MONASTERY location: see page 123

6.

DAY THREE

TUESDAY

11 SEPTEMBER

6.1. KEYNOTE LECTURE: MATTHEW POWERS

Re-aligning the Roots of Thought

Designing, as well as learning how to design, involves as John Dewey says, ‘... controlled or directed transformation of an indeterminate situation into one that is so determinate in its constituent distinctions and relations as to convert the elements of the original situation into a unified whole’ (1991, p. 30). In Dewey’s view, this process is essentially problem solving. Therefore, the most common approach to teaching design today is rooted in problem-based learning (PBL). According to Savery and Duffy (1995), effective PBL depends on four key elements including: (1) authentic learning environments, (2) relevant and meaningful projects, (3) teachers that serve as facilitators, and most importantly, (4) students who actively participate in their own learning through self-regulated thinking and behavior. This presentation emphasizes the fourth element – self-regulated learning (SRL).

Self-regulated learning is an important educational concept and predictor of academic achievement. According to Paris and Paris (2001), ‘Self-regulated learning, as the three words imply, emphasizes autonomy and control by the individual who monitors, directs, and regulates actions toward goals of information acquisition, expanding expertise, and self-improvement’ (pg. 89). Over 40 years of research has shown the importance of SRL as a significant factor in learning

and achievement. However, very few studies have examined SRL and its relationship to PBL, especially within design pedagogy. This presentation presents a conceptual framework for understanding the SRL-PBL relationship in design teaching and learning. This framework is called self-regulated design learning (Powers, 2016).

Self-regulated design learning (SRDL) is a methodology for effectively using PBL. It is particularly helpful for those who are teaching and learning how to design. SRDL sits atop a strong theoretical foundation rooted in design education, problem-based learning, constructivism, social cognitive learning theory, and self-regulated learning. Within this context, SRDL posits that meaningful and lasting changes to thinking and behavior occur as individuals pursue design projects and personally relevant goals aimed at learning and developing mastery.

Self-regulated design learning’s assumptions about learning help to structure its pedagogic framework. Key features of this framework include an emphasis on the following: (1) prior knowledge and learning circles, (2) differentiated learning, (3) meaningfulness, (4) learning goal orientation, (5) SRDL learning process, (6) cognitive self-processes, and (7) a studio-based learning environment. These key characteristics give SRDL a unique identity while revealing the beliefs and values that distinguish it from other pedagogic approaches used in design education today.

Among its many characteristics, SRDL’s learning process is particularly helpful in explaining how a student progresses through an event like a project. The SRDL learning process includes three main phases called pro-action, action, and re-action, as well as sub-phases. Through these phases, a learner monitors and adjusts how he or she advances toward learning goals. In doing so, a learner cycles through different phases and sub-phases of the

SRDL process as internal and external factors shape what and how he or she is learning. Through SRDL, educators are able to create learning events and environments that encourage the development of mastery while improving individual achievement and performance on design projects.

REFERENCES

Dewey, J. (1991). *Logic: The theory of inquiry*. In J. A. Boydston (Ed.), *John Dewey: The later works, 1925—1953*, Vol. 12 (pp. 1–527). Carbondale, IL: Siu Press.

Paris, S. & Paris, A. (2001). Classroom applications of research on self-regulated learning. *Educational Psychologist*, 36(2), 89–101.

Powers, M. N. (2006). *A study of self-regulated learning in landscape architecture design studios* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from <http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/theses/available/etd-09182006-094841/>

Powers, M. N. (2016). *Self-regulated design learning: A foundation and framework for teaching and learning design*. New York, NY: Routledge Press.

Savery, J. R., & Duffy, T. M. (1995). Problem-based learning: an instructional model and its constructivist framework. *Educational Technology*, 35(5), 31-38.

BIOGRAPHY

Matthew 'Matt' Powers, Ph.D., Associate Professor, is the Director of Landscape Architecture and Undergraduate Programs in the School of Architecture at Clemson University.

He holds a Bachelor of Science in Landscape Architecture from West Virginia University and a Master of Landscape Architecture and Ph.D. in Environmental Design and Planning from Virginia Tech. Matt has taught a range of studios and seminars focusing on instructional design, research planning, and environmental design at various scales. He regularly teaches courses at the bachelors, masters, and doctoral levels. His primary research interests include design pedagogy, healthy campuses, and learning landscapes. Prior to entering academia, he worked in landscape architecture and community design studios in West Virginia, South Carolina, and Virginia.

He is the author of the book 'Self-regulated Design Learning: A Foundation and Framework for Teaching and Learning Design'.



6.2. KEYNOTE LECTURE: PETER SWYNGEDAUW

'Over de Rand': A Plea for the Landscape Architect as a Chief Architect

The 21st century is often called the century of the city. For the first time in history more than half of world's population lives in cities. In twenty years' time, this amount will have grown to two thirds. This is not necessarily a bad evolution. As a result of living closer together, our collective ecological footprint is reduced, less and shorter movements are necessary and energy consumption decreases. Moreover, it allows us to rethink our economy in more efficient terms. The city is not the problem, as many think, in fact it has the potential to answer to a myriad of societal, spatial, ecological and economic challenges. Guiding cities in their transition to a durable and resilient model of society is essential to confront the challenges of the 21st century.

What do we mean when we say 'city'? In Flanders 'a city' often signifies the historical center, the compact urban space within the area previously bound by the city walls (who are now generally replaced by a ring road). 'Over de Rand', an independent research project by design office OMGEVING, offers a glance at the space beyond the core city. It formulates proposals on how we can activate the potential of the spatial conditions of the periphery reinstall a symbiotic relation with the city center. Historically city center and the periphery had a clear interplay and mutual interdependency, however this close

connection has been lost in the course of the 20th century. The traditional functions of the periphery are lost in the western world. Most of our food travels half the world before ending up on our plates. Most of our products are being produced in far off countries. To gain time, we would rather take a plane than a bike to reach the periphery. The faded relationship is also translated into spatial conditions. The periphery, or the place where city and countryside meet, grew hard to identify.

The crumbling of the connection between city center and periphery is a product of history. It is a consequence of the fragmentation of the landscape that blemished the whole of Flanders during the 20th century. It seems as if Flanders has become one big, fragmented city. The consumption of space and spatial cluttering has severed the cohesion of ecosystems. Flanders has been filled with scattered urbanization, large parts of the country's surface have been hardened and there is an excess of infrastructure. The asphaltting and hardening of the surface lead to increased danger of flooding in case of heavy rainfall. The different functions such as work, living, and recreation, are strictly separated from each other. By distancing, fragmenting and dispersing, there is barely any connection left between living and working, between production and consumption of food, between agriculture and recreation.

Spatial policy in Flanders is in desperate need of revision. The systematic absorption and further fragmentation of space needs to be restrained. But that alone will not suffice. There is a need for a clear vision which defragments the country, scales down the footprint of the built structures and strengthens the existing urban cores. We will have to collectively live more urban. The transformation of the periphery holds the key to transform our cities into resilient and durable environments that are deemed attractive

by young families. The challenge of this necessary transformation does not lie in a continued building or asphaltting of surfaces, but in the green and permeable. The landscape takes the stage. Green-blue networks have to reconquer terrain and provide guidelines to structure the built environment, in order to ensure fresh air and cooling. To create livable environment the leading framework for urban development should start from the landscape.

'Over de Rand' is not an ideological dream of tabula rasa but is a call for the landscape architect to take up responsibility and start drawing out the lines for infrastructure, new buildings and circular economy. Let's work together to design a 'landscape 3.0'.

BIOGRAPHY

Peter Swyngedaaw is a landscape architect and spatial planner and has been project manager at OMGEVING since 2003.

His career is marked by a constant drive for innovation and improvement. In addition to a pure design attitude, Peter is also highly interested in organizing planning processes for complex assignments.

He shares his fascination for the profession by being present on many juries and by acting as a guest lecturer in many courses concerning public space.



6.3. KEYNOTE LECTURE: BAS SMETS

Augmented Landscapes: In Search of the Resilience of the Territory

As landscape architects we aspire to organise the existing physical reality. Our projects strive at bringing coherence and resilience, based on a thorough understanding of the natural and often hidden logics that condition a site. This requires a meticulous design methodology, where an objective research through cartographic redesign off site is combined with an intuitive approach acquired on site.

This double approach allows us to distill all the elements that make up the best possible landscape, concealed within the existing reality. As a selective inventory of the existing landscape elements, this 'Exemplary Landscape' guides the design proposals to complete, reinforce or re-orient the existing situation. Starting from this reference, we always try to understand how to intervene within the logics in place, to produce unexpected design solutions and new realities. Through this methodology our projects transform a land, or any given terrain, into a landscape, a comprehensible and coherent entity.

Since cities have become metropolises, urbanization has become planetary. The landscape is no longer situated outside of this urbanization, but becomes an essential part of the metropolitan project. With a world population in excess of 7.5 billion, half of whom live in metropolises, with the loss of natural habitats becoming irreversible and humanity still unable to

estimate the impacts of climate change, it is time to redefine the role and the ambition of the landscape project.

Each of our landscape designs is considered as part of an overall research project into the resilience of the territory. According to the Climax Theory, any given site, if left untouched, would naturally evolve to an optimum sustainable vegetation community, based on its latitude and climate. Our projects start with an exploration of the climatic conditions of the site, to understand and unveil this optimum equilibrium. Subsequently we propose to intervene in its development, either to accelerate the process or to alter the outcome.

These new 'Augmented Landscapes' are in phase with their natural development, while adapted to their new functions. We imagine these landscapes to provide ecosystem services, effectively supporting a world that will inevitably become more urbanised.

BIOGRAPHY

Bas Smets has a background in landscape architecture, civil engineering and architecture. He founded his office in Brussels in 2007 and has since constructed projects in more than 12 countries with his team of 17 architects and landscape architects.

Starting from a precise reading of the existing land, his projects reveal a landscape, visible but yet unseen. These projects vary in scale from territorial visions to infrastructural landscapes, from large parks to private gardens, from city centres to film sets. He often teams up with architects, artists, and scientists. His realised projects include the 10 hectare park of Thurn & Taxis in Brussels, the park of the Estonian National Museum in Tartu, the Himara Waterfront in Albania, the landscape along the new motorway between the ports of Antwerp and Zeebruges, the rooftop garden of the PMQ Design Centre in Hong Kong, the Sunken Garden in London, and the memorial for the victims of the attacks in Brussels of 22/3.

In 2008 he was awarded the biennial French prize for young landscape architects 'Les Nouveaux Albums des Jeunes Architectes et des Paysagistes'. In 2013-2014 a first monographic exhibition of his projects was co-produced by the International Arts Campus deSingel in Antwerp and the Arc en Rêve centre for architecture in Bordeaux, and in 2016 he curated the exhibition 'The Invention of Landscape' at the Bozar in Brussels. He was appointed General Commissioner for the Biennial of Architecture of Bordeaux in 2017.



6.4. PARALLEL SESSIONS 3

OVERVIEW

11.00 AM – 01.00 PM

I

HUMAN AND NATURE

9

MODERATOR: Glenn Delière

J

PLANTING DESIGN AND ECOLOGY

6

MODERATOR: Stefanie Delarue

Radioactive Earth: Designing Nuclear Waste Ecologies

Catherine De Almeida

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Supernature in the Age of The Anthropocene. The Wasserkrater as Entry for an Intimate Relation to Nature

Saskia I. de Wit

Hidden Tributaries: Retooling the Pipe in Agricultural and Urban Watersheds

Forbes Lipschitz & Halina Steiner

Environment Versus Nature and Landscape? The Case of Hydropower Plant on the Mura River, Slovenia

Nadja Penko Seidl

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Mountaintop Removal Mining and the Narrative of Conflict

Stefania Staniscia

Invasive Plant Species – Friends or Foes? Contributions of the Public Parks and Gardens of the City of Porto

Cláudia Oliveira Fernandes

The Olmsted Woods: A Hybrid Approach to Creating Sacred Groves at the Washington National Cathedral

Nathan Heavers

Planting Design Principles Through Urban Eco-Riverscape

Rezky Khrrsachmansyah

Native versus Exotic Species in the Vacant Land of Four Cities of Portugal: Urban Ecology and Landscape Architecture

Ana Luísa Soares & Sónia Talhé Azambuja

Historical Landscapes as Scenes of Legislative Conflict: Nature Protection vs. Cultural Heritage

Attila Tóth

For a Sustainable Aesthetic

Marc Treib

The Future of Urban Green Space Under Conditions of Predicted Climate Change in the Long Run

Krisztina Szabó

POSTER

* See page 10-11 for the MAP of the University College Ghent, School of Arts to discover the allocated rooms for the Parallel Sessions.

K

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

7

MODERATOR: Harlind Libbrecht

An Everyday Park Overwrites a Painful Past

Suvarna Apte

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Conflict, Incarceration, and Decay: The American Concentration Camps of WWII

Shelley Cannady

The Design History of the City Parks from Romania in a European and Regional context

Albert Fekete

The Future of Planty Park in Cracow Compared to Other Examples of City Walls Being Transformed into Urban Parks

Katarzyna Hodor

PECHA KUCHA PRESENTATION

Sites and Gardens with Historic-Cultural and Tourist Value. Contribution to an Identification Methodology with Public Visitation Objectives

Daniela Santos

The Future of the Maksimir Park: Historical Urban Parks in a New Local and Global Context

Martin van den Toorn & Iva Rechner Dika

L

THEORY AND PRACTICE

8

MODERATOR: Ruben Joye

Embedding Ecological Networks and Envisioning Agricultural Practices in the Neerpede Valley

Jolein Bergers

Landscapes Reflexive Practices as Embodied Thinking for Gaps' Reduction between Human and Nature

Rita Occhiuto

Integration by Design

Elizabeth Rose

Conquering New Landscapes. A Contribution to the Narrative of Dutch Landscape Architecture

Noël van Dooren

The Organization Form of the Edible Landscapes in the Public Space of the Residential Area in China

Xin Wang

I

HUMAN AND NATURE

9

11.00 AM – 01.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Glenn Delière

Radioactive Earth: Designing Nuclear Waste Ecologies

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Supernature in the Age of The Anthropocene The Wasserkrater as Entry for an Intimate Relation to Nature

Catherine De Almeida¹

¹ University of Nebraska-Lincoln, College of
Architecture
cdealmeida2@unl.edu

Saskia I. de Wit¹

¹ University of Technology, Delft
s.i.dewit@tudelft.nl

Nuclear weapons manufacturing, testing, and energy production has produced an invisible waste legacy that will last over 10,000 years. Defaulting to conventional waste management practices, nuclear waste creates conflicts between the landscapes deemed as storage facilities and their surrounding communities. The West Lake Landfill Superfund site in St. Louis, Missouri is presented as a case study that materializes these contemporary and growing conflicts between ineffective radioactive waste storage, public and private entities, and technological and environmental systems that interface in this post-nuclear, envirotechnical landscape. Arguing for waste legibility and the necessity for a nuanced design approach to diverse waste conditions, this paper presents two alternative case studies. The Rocky Flats in Colorado is discussed as a radioactive landscape of invisibility, reverting to a post-nuclear wilderness, hiding to forget the site's legacy under rolling green hills and a wildlife refuge. Testbed, the first-place winning proposal for ArchOutLoud's 2017 competition, is a speculative project that emphasizes legibility through evolution and disturbance. The proposal recognizes that waste landscapes are neither fully natural nor technological, but a hybrid, envirotechnical system that must be embraced, activated, and made legible—design principles that may be applied to the West Lake Superfund site and other post-nuclear landscapes.

In a globalised world under pressure of climate change, nature remains at the centre of societal concerns and the appreciation of nature by urban communities presents a critical challenge for the landscape architecture agenda. But nature is a dynamic concept, transforming in accordance with societal changes. We now live in what can be called the Anthropocene, and this far-reaching influence of man on natural processes should result in a revised vision of the concept of nature. A reading of the Wasserkrater Garden (Agence Ter 1997, Bad Oeynhausen, DE) will illustrate such a new understanding of nature: as a force of abundance, showing existence to its full extent in which humans are only a small part, and at the same time something close to home, incorporated in our daily environment. Merging an architectural and an ecological view, this understanding of 'supernature' brings together the natural and the artificial. The premise that we somehow stand outside (or apart from) nature no longer holds true.

Hidden Tributaries: Retooling the Pipe in Agricultural and Urban Watersheds

Forbes Lipschitz¹, Halina Steiner¹

¹ The Ohio State University, United States
lipschitz.4@osu.edu

Both urban and agricultural systems in the American Midwest are dominated by networks of underground pipes that funnel pollutants to the adjacent waterways. Space for pollution prevention and mitigation is limited in both urban and agricultural contexts. In urban areas space is limited as a result of density, while in agricultural landscapes space is limited to maximize the square footage of crops. Coastal ecosystems in the United States are impacted by urban and agricultural runoff, yet management strategies tend to focus on one land-use at a time. Can green infrastructure mediate the conflict between artificially drained landscapes and downstream ecosystems? Though largely missing from production agriculture, green infrastructure has been proven to be a robust strategy for improving pollution from urban water systems. Teams of landscape architects, civil engineers, hydrologists, and urban planners have been on the forefront in designing green infrastructure to mitigate storm water runoff. New water regulations created the political will necessary to rapidly design, test and deploy green infrastructure strategies in cities across the country. This paper asks how landscape architects might adapt urban infrastructure systems like bioswales and rain gardens to Midwestern agriculture and examines the legal or regulatory frameworks that could facilitate the development and deployment of such strategies.

Environment Versus Nature and Landscape? The Case of Hydropower Plant on the Mura River, Slovenia

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Nadja Penko Seidl¹

¹ University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical faculty,
Department of landscape architecture
nadja.penko@bf.uni-lj.si

The conflict between renewable energy resources on one side and nature and landscape conservation on the other is presented and discussed in this paper. Although there seem to be general consensus among environmental, nature conservation and landscape protection goals on policy level, the discrepancy often emerges on implementation level. The case study of the proposed hydropower plant Hrastje – Mota on Mura river (Slovenia) has shown, that on the implementation level reconciliation among these sectors is additionally aggravated by public opinion.

Mountaintop Removal Mining and the Narrative of Conflict

Stefania Staniscia¹, Charles B. Yuill¹

¹ West Virginia University, Davis College of
Agriculture, Natural Resources & Design, SDCD
stefania.staniscia@mail.wvu.edu

Increasingly landscape forms and dynamics can be described through the narrative of conflict. Conflicts generated by different interests and values shape the form of landscapes giving rise to manifold and divergent perspectives on past, present, and the future of lands.

One of the most divisive conflicts is related to environmental matters, particularly the conflict over natural resource extraction processes. Environmental and cultural values, community perceptions, and aesthetic ideals come into conflict with global economic interests that overcome local scale and community needs and aspirations. This is what is happening in the Appalachian Mountains (USA) where, since the late 1960's, mountaintop removal coal mining (MTR) is practiced. MTR is a highly disruptive activity that endangers tangible and intangible dimensions of landscape. It in fact harms the environment, economy, and socio-cultural fabric.

After outlining MTR practice within the conflict discourse, this reflection paper gives an account of how MTR disturbs landscapes and the environment and heavily affects communities' livelihood. Authors make the case for reframing the problem in human-right-to-landscape terms and finally identify, in the reclamation process, the opportunity for reconciling conflicting narratives over the same landscape. Authors argue for reclamation efforts that consider both tangible and intangible impacts of MTR under penalty of triggering new conflicts.

J

PLANTING DESIGN AND ECOLOGY

6

11.00 AM – 01.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Stefanie Delarue

Invasive Plant Species – Friends or Foes? Contributions of the Public Parks and Gardens of the City of Porto

Cláudia Oliveira Fernandes¹, Catarina Patoilo Teixeira¹, Paulo Farinha Marques¹

¹ Department of Geosciences, Environment and Spatial Planning, School of Sciences of the University of Porto, CIBIO-InBIO, Research Center in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources, University of Porto

cofernandes@fc.up.pt

As a consequence of the relentless global change, new and unprecedented plant species combinations are emerging forming Novel Urban Ecosystems (NUE). These new assemblages are composed by both native and exotic plant species, raising awareness about biodiversity loss and biological invasions, but also for the unexplored opportunities they bring to face the Anthropocene.

The aim of this research was to study invasive plant species, plant species with invasive potential and plant species combinations in Public Parks and Gardens of the city of Porto, Portugal, as a starting point to a debate about NUE challenges and prospects, and to instruct future planting design and maintenance options. Porto's overall situation and a case study are here analyzed. Results revealed that a high percentage of exotic plant species in Public Parks and Gardens of the city of Porto do not necessarily represent a higher ecological risk. Nevertheless, most of these urban green spaces are still maintained following general protocols with no concern about future scenarios of global changes and disregarding the problems and opportunities that may arise with novelty. This way, a set of evidence-based guidelines for the design and maintenance of Public Parks and Gardens was proposed to assist practitioners and decisionmakers.

J

The Olmsted Woods: A Hybrid Approach to Creating Sacred Groves at the Washington National Cathedral

Nathan Heavers¹

¹ Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
heavers@vt.edu

Across many cultures, we hold groves in high esteem, often as sacred places. Whether products of nature, such as Yosemite's Mariposa Grove, or deliberately constructed, as in the orange grove extending from the Mezquita de Cordoba's field of columns, groves form significant spaces, especially when grown in conjunction with religious buildings. In the ancient Europe many people believed that spirits inhabited sacred sites and groves long before buildings consecrated them, while in America, people created sacred space out of ordinary forest claims J.B. Jackson (1980), making a space sacred through action. An exception to this American pattern is Frederick Law Olmsted Jr.'s design for the Washington National Cathedral grounds. It hybridizes the two approaches for understanding and making sacred groves. Recognizing the remarkable white oak (*Quercus alba*) woodland as having spiritual value, he preserved a grove as the heart of the Cathedral landscape, ensuring that it was understood as a sacred space in its own right. However, once recognized as significant, it has been a continuous challenge to maintain the existing grove as an integral part of the landscape design as new projects and plantings gradually replace and infringe upon the native grove.

Planting Design Principles Through Urban Eco-Riverscape

Rezky Khrisrachmansyah¹,
Oktaviana Miffatulani²

¹ Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia

² Msc of Landscape Architecture, Wageningen University, The Netherlands
rezky_kh@yahoo.com

A river is an essential natural landscape component in an urban living environment. For developing country context, it has less meaning to its city and people. Deteriorating condition of the river, mainly in South East Asian (SEA), is inevitable. However, this paper focuses on Ciliwung River that is located in Bogor, Indonesia. Its existence in the past until now is giving valuable influence to the surrounding of Bogor. Unfortunately, anthropogenic pressure switched Ciliwung's riverbank today. The stream function slowly turned into a waste drainage instead of natural drainage with degraded ecological value. To restore the liveability and ecology of riverbank, identification of urban green system characteristic and its ecological value is done by using Geographic Information System. On the other hand, this study analyzed how much ecological services and benefits. The case study was divided into several segments to simplify the sampling area. Furthermore, the ecological design principles determined a new design of Urban Eco-Riverscape. Then, calculation of ecological services and its benefits were forecasted. Later, the result was compared all segments to find the best combination of planting principles to upgrade the ecological quality of Ciliwung River. Consequently, a new urban planting design principles was generated to improve ecological function of the river.

J

Native versus Exotic Plant Species in the Vacant Land of Four Portuguese Cities: Urban Ecology and Landscape Architecture

Estevão Portela-Pereira¹, Carlos Neto¹, Ana Luísa Soares², Sónia Talhé Azambuja³

¹ CEG, IGOT (Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning), University of Lisbon, Portugal

² Centro de Ecologia Aplicada 'Professor Baeta Neves' (CEABN), InBio, School of Agriculture, University of Lisbon, Portugal

³ Centro de Ecologia Aplicada 'Professor Baeta Neves' (CEABN), InBio, School of Agriculture, University of Lisbon, Portugal; Faculty of Sciences and Technology, University of Algarve, Campus de Gambelas, 8005-139 Faro, Portugal

alsoares@isa.ulisboa.pt, sazambuja@isa.ulisboa.pt

The contemporary city has been growing discontinuously, leaving abandoned structures and vacant land in its wake. The current situation has been caused by economic uncertainty, real estate speculation, and continuous suburban development. The existence and relevance of this issue is well-established in the literature, and recent publications have shifted focus toward how to 'reuse' vacant land and abandoned structures.

In the scope of the research NoVOID Project – 'Ruins and vacant lands in the Portuguese cities: exploring hidden life in urban derelicts and alternative planning proposals for the perforated city', funded by the FCT (PTDC/ATP-EUR/1180/2014) were identified and classified the main vacant and derelict urban spaces in four Portuguese cities: Lisbon, Barreiro, Guimarães, and Vizela.

Historical Landscapes as Scenes of Legislative Conflict: Nature Protection vs. Cultural Heritage

L'ubica Feriancová¹, Attila Tóth¹

¹ Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Faculty of Horticulture and Landscape Engineering, Department of Garden and Landscape Architecture, Tulipánová 7, SK-949 76 Nitra, Slovakia

attila.toth@uniag.sk

Historical gardens and parks are specific green spaces. Specific not only because of their historical value and significance related to a particular period or style, but also because of they are green spaces that are protected by two national legislative documents at the same time – Act No. 49/2002 on the Protection of the Monument Fund and Act No. 543/2002 on Nature and Landscape Protection. Moreover, the Slovak Republic is also internationally obliged to protect historical greenery sites based on two international agreements - The Venice Charter (ICOMOS, 1965) and The Florence Charter (ICOMOS, 1981). One might think that double or even manifold protection automatically means good protection; however this situation causes many conflicts in the everyday practice. This paper examines the general conflict situations and interfaces between the two laws and it shows and discusses particular examples where nature protection has complicated the protection of gardens as a historical landscape composition and a cultural monument.

J

For a Sustainable AestheticMarc Treib¹¹ University of California, Berkeley

Much of the attention paid to landscape architecture in the last two decades has been restricted to discussions of sustainable practice, environmental resilience, and social justice. As a result, the regard for designing with plants as an art has languished. Of the possible approaches to planting design that address both sustainable and aesthetic parameters, this paper will discuss only two: using plants primarily for spatial definition; and regarding both native and suitable exotic species as ethical and viable choices.

In terms of landscape design at a broader scale, one could regard with equal merit Joan Nassauer's proposal for using an orderly framing of areas of more unkempt vegetation, and a wilder buffer framing an orderly interior. In either case sufficient area must be devoted to species and patterns needed for sustainability, but planted with some artistic intent.

Ultimately, landscape design should not be a question of either/or—either sustainable practice or an aesthetically pleasing landscape—but one of both/and: both beauty and responsibility—a creative approach that yields something better than either value system taken in isolation.

The Future of Urban Green Space Under Conditions of Predicted Climate Change in the Long Run

POSTER

Krisztina Szabó¹¹ Szent István University, Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism, Hungary

K

CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

7

11.00 AM – 01.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Harlind Libbrecht

An Everyday Park Overwrites a Painful Past

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Suvarna Apte¹, Nupur Prothi Khanna²

¹ Hong Kong Design Institute

² Beyond Built

aptedalvie@gmail.com

This paper demonstrates that strategic open space planning may offer the way forward to resolve conflicting uses of Jallianwala Bagh, a historic park that witnessed a massacre in April of 1919. Located adjacent (500m) to the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, the Golden temple, this park that memorializes a tragedy and was an important inflection point in India's independence movement, is presently used for recreational purposes and provides respite to tourists in a densely built walled city of Amritsar in India. The collective memory of a nation is in conflict with everyday social needs of the inner city of Amritsar.

Conflict, Incarceration, and Decay: The American Concentration Camps of WWII

Shelley Cannady¹

¹ University of Georgia

scannady@uga.edu

Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan during WWII, Americans of Japanese descent were confined in ten concentration camps in California, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Arkansas. These camps were largely dismantled at war's end and to the untrained eye little remains in the landscape to preserve their memory. As sites of remembrance and pilgrimage, the meager physical acknowledgement of most of them is incommensurate with their historical importance. This research compares differences in the current physical presence and on-site acknowledgement of these concentration camps by examining visual cues to their former existence, existing interpretative infrastructure, ease of access and wayfinding, and existing artifacts. Methods include photographic documentation of all ten sites and their surrounding contexts; communication with U.S. National Park Service personnel and others involved in site administration, access, or interpretation; communication with local residents; and the author's extensive involvement with the site of the largest of these camps. Findings expose a wide range in the number of historical assets remaining and in levels of historical interpretation, memorialization, access, wayfinding cues, and even in local awareness of their existence.

K

The Design History of the City Parks from Romania in a European and Regional Context

Albert Fekete¹, Martin van den Toorn², Istvan Szakács³

¹ Szent István University, Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism Budapest

² Delft University of Technology

³ Szent István University, Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism Budapest

fekete.albert@tajk.szie.hu

In the study, we distinguish ‘public parks’ from ‘national parks’ and ‘urban parks’. In most cases, ‘urban parks’ are part of the urban landscape – but some of them are not public, and thus are not subject of the research. ‘National parks’ are in most cases public – as generally in Europe – but are usually located outside the cities. In this project, we will focus on the public parks designed in the 19th century. The main goal for the research is to try to provide a balance to the European perspective on the subject, by focusing on the design history of these Eastern European parks, in relation to design for contemporary and future use. A public park does not only function as a green space for the citizens, but more and more as part of the cultural identity of the cities. This paper focuses on a comparative design history of the City Parks of Cluj Napoca, Satu Mare, Targu Mures, Timisoara, Bucuresti, Iasi, Braila and Craiova, that can be used as a basis for the future development of the parks in a contemporary context. Regarding the city parks, the year of establishment, designers, area and location in the settlements are the key issues. The result is an overview and comparison of Romanian city parks and European examples.

The Future of Planty Park in Cracow Compared to Other Examples of City Walls Being Transformed into Urban Parks

PECHA KUCHA PAPER

Katarzyna Hodor¹, Albert Fekete², Agnieszka Matusik³

¹ Cracow University of Technology, Dept. of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture,

² St. István University, Budapest, Faculty of Landscape Architecture,

³ Cracow University of Technology, Dept. of Urban Design, Faculty of Architecture.

khodor@pk.edu.pl

From the 18th century on, everywhere in Europe, city walls became obsolete and were in many cases transformed into public parks; these ‘ring parks’ became an archetype in the urban landscape architecture. In this paper, starting from the case of Planty Park in Cracow, we will compare a number of other cases and investigate differences and similarities between them. The results of this study might give us information, ideas, and experiences that can be of use in the planning and designing for the future development of Planty Park. We will analyse how these types of parks as elements in the urban landscape relate to the context, users, and the society at large.

Research methods comprise: analysis of plans, site analysis, fieldwork, and conceptual development.

K

Sites and Gardens with Historic-Cultural and Tourist Value. Contribution to an Identification Methodology with Public Visitation Objectives

Daniela Santos¹, Teresa Marques²

¹ University of Porto, Faculty of Sciences

² University of Porto, Faculty of Sciences;

CIBIO-Research Centre in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources

daniela.rms93@gmail.com

We will start with an overview of the plan development, which will be followed by a programme definition based on information from the municipality of Cracow. What do users, the municipality, and other stakeholders have in mind concerning the future of Planty Park?

In the second step we will analyse and compare some other cases of parks of a similar type.

The analysis comprises an analysis of the site, the design history, the design means, and the future use and users. The results will constitute a basis for developing a strategy for the landscape development of Planty Park in the long run.

In the third part the design principles of this type of parks will be analysed. By comparing these cases we will see if and how these results can be used for the future development of Planty Park.

The conclusions focus on different strategies for developing plans concerning the future of parks that have a long design history and a cultural meaning; conservation through development in a contemporary manner. In this type of parks the question how the landscape remains readable as a cultural monument and an icon for the city, while at the same time allowing for its contemporary use, is an important conclusion and point of departure for planning and design.

In order to conserve and enhance cultural landscapes it is necessary to respect history and time, two inextricable concepts. It is also important to identify those landscapes to take actions and make decisions in order to protect them and provide the conservation measures they deserve. This work was developed in a master's thesis research study. It was carried out to fulfill the requirement of a characterization of 'Sites and Gardens with historic-cultural and tourist value' in the northern region of Portugal. The aim of the study was to provide a work methodology for the identification of gardens and sites with public visitation interest.

The research was based in performing a territorial study to identify those sites and gardens that, along with their historic, cultural and artistic value, are also valuable for visitation. So the following questions were addressed: 'what do we already know?'; 'what is still missing?'; 'how do we obtain and confirm the information already gathered?' The research was based on literature review, cartographic information sources, and site visits and it developed tools to analyze the results and select sites and gardens to be included in a guide for public visitation and interpretation.

K

The Future of the Maksimir Park: Historical Urban Parks in a New Local and Global Context

Martin van den Toorn¹, Iva Rechner Dika²

¹ Faculty of Architecture, Delft University of Technology, Delft

² Faculty of Landscape architecture & Urbanism, St. István University, Budapest

In this paper we will develop a design approach as a basis for plan development on the future of Maksimir Park in Zagreb. Maksimir is a 19th century public park which is located in the eastern part of the city of Zagreb. Goal of the research is to investigate and organise design knowledge as a starting point for a redesign of the park. The research method is based on fieldwork, map analysis and design experiments.

We will start with an analysis of the functioning of the landscape as a natural system, a socio-economic system and a cultural system. In a second step we will start a concept development based on analysis of the site, design history and future use. The results of design experiments will be a basis for developing a strategy for the landscape development of the park in the long run based on design experiments.

The conclusions focus on a strategy for developing plans for the future of parks that have a long design history and a cultural meaning; conservation through development, that is the historical development of the plan remains readable in a contemporary context.

L

THEORY AND PRACTICE

8

11.00 AM – 01.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Ruben Joye

Embedding Ecological Networks and Envisioning Agricultural Practices in the Neerpede Valley

Jolein Bergers¹, Bruno Notteboom¹,
Viviana d'Auria²

¹ KU Leuven, Faculty of Architecture

² KU Leuven, Faculty of Architecture

jolein.bergers@kuleuven.be

The development and design of ecological networks in the Brussels Metropolitan Region is hindered by the shortcomings of top-down planning and bottom-up initiatives. On the one hand, technical planning instruments, such as the Regional Plan for Sustainable Development (RPSD) (2013) and the Regional Nature Plan (RNP) (2016) tend to reduce 'ecological' networks to autonomous 'green' frameworks, disconnected from daily practices of local communities living in the surrounding urban fabric. On the other hand, bottom-up initiatives such as urban agriculture are initiated and embedded locally, but tend to lack visioning on a regional scale and explicit design imaginaries. What is needed is an approach which combines the shortcomings and advantages of both. This paper takes the pilot projects of BoerenBruxselPaysans in the Neerpede valley as a starting point to discuss the potential of urban agriculture initiatives in the development of ecological networks.

Our hypothesis is that these initiatives could actively contribute to a 'landscape of practice' on a regional scale, which is providing a way to deal with ecological networks on several levels: (1) as a way to embed the active production of landscape in local communities through work and leisure and (2) as an example of how new forms of design can accommodate and develop ecological infrastructures.

L

Landscapes Reflexive Practices as Embodied Thinking for Gaps' Reduction between Human and Nature

Rita Occhiuto¹

¹ Faculty of Architecture, University of Liège
(Uliege), LabVTP Ville-Territoire-Paysage
r.occhiuto@uliege.be

'Conflict and Opposition' refers to postures resulting from the progressive culture of the twentieth century that has worked for - disciplinary, territorial and professional - separations by fueling negative visions (toxic discourse E. Meyer) to benefit from such created differences and separations. On the contrary, the landscape culture which has operated since Olmsted for 'the democratic man', has dealt with the 'Conflict' as an opportunity to appropriate the relations complexity (ELC 20001) or to overcome the limits (M. Corajoud) and to take a new start. This contribution, based on experiences carried out in teaching & research and also through collaborative projects (with communities), describes the conflict critical reversal, that is, inverting the tools, settling in a project posture, and welcoming the complexity with effectiveness (bottom up) as a needed value to fight the impoverishment of territories where dividing/separating means simplifying to better govern and control (top down). The landscape design-approach was tested to interrogate/stimulate the citizen, but also to narrow the gap between the designer or the researcher and the inhabitant.

The sketch of possible hypotheses-projects, touching the spatial, sensory and conceptual spheres, reactivated the imaginary production process and restored to the inhabitants the will to think the cohabitation contexts in a prospective and non-defensive way.

This way of thinking by reversal or revolutionizing the system elements is particularly adapted to the landscape design: to deconstruct in order to rebuild new balances. The project is the operating mode, but the triggered process is particularly effective in cooperation with citizens. The critical reading of these actions allows on the one hand, to restore the sometimes-forgotten links between theory and practice (D.A. Schön)² and on the other hand, to give credibility to design-based learning, used in education, but also - and more and more - in the dialoguing actions with the inhabitants. The project becomes non-rigid, flexible, ongoing, stimulating, open, adapted to the conditions of a moving society. This differs from the paralyzing interpretation of the project as a representation, a visualization tool, producing fascination instead of knowledge and awareness.

L

Integration by Design

Elizabeth Rose¹

¹ University of Edinburgh Graduate
libbyrose760@gmail.com

Socio-spatial division has been ongoing in Northern Ireland for some 400 years, recently peaking during the so called 'Troubles', from 1968 to 1998. In particular the City of Belfast developed defensibly from 1968 onwards in an attempt to separate opposing Nationalist and Unionist communities and to protect the city's central business district.

Ongoing territorial association to space, manifested in the remaining 'Peace lines' and associated blighted, 'no-man's' land continues to restrict movement in the city. However, through positive approaches to barrier deconstruction to facilitate interaction it is possible to see interfaces as corridors of opportunity between currently isolated communities. This paper illustrates the author's belief that a design strategy involving meaningful community and stakeholder consultation could initially facilitate a form of mediated interaction between communities leading to improved integration. Acknowledged is the unique situation at each interface and the need for reactive design in an attempt to circumvent political instability. Within this paper 'design' refers to spatial interventions that can manipulate movement of people to encourage interaction with both the landscape and each other. Sustainability of design at these fault lines is critical in the success of intervention and will be dependent on the involvement of both communities in co-design and co-creation of shared space. The concept of local involvement to encourage shared ownership of space is at the fore of this design proposal.

Conquering New Landscapes. A Contribution to the Narrative of Dutch Landscape Architecture

Noël van Dooren¹, Marieke Berkers²

¹ van hall Iarenstein, Netherlands

² independent, Netherlands
nvandooren@xs4all.nl

In the early 1920s Dutch architects and urbanists started to worry about the lack of attention for landscape, such as the well-known urbanist Cornelis van Eesteren. This contribution focuses on major steps in the development of Dutch landscape architecture, as a particular, national narrative that distinguishes the profession in this country from other, surrounding countries. In 1919 landscape architecture did not exist in the Netherlands. As in more countries, one could trace the roots of landscape architecture in garden architecture, but in that time it was the private garden that occupied garden architects. In 1940 an exhibition organized by the Dutch garden architect federation wanted to show the work of leading garden architects. At this occasion, architect-urbanist Van Eesteren was invited for an opening speech. This speech, for long unknown, is remarkable, as Van Eesteren confronts the garden architects with the landscape scale, and urges them to wake up. This contribution, and a recently published essay, explores Van Eesteren's speech in relation to the development of Dutch landscape architecture after the Second World War. Its leading international position nowadays in the design of large-scale, strategic issues cannot be seen apart from this speech.

L

The Organization Form of the Edible Landscapes in the Public Space of the Residential Area in China

Xin Wang¹, Kang Zhao²

¹ Shandong University, School of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Architecture

² Shandong University, School of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Architecture; Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Faculty of Architecture, Institute of Architectural Design, Art and Theory

xw@sdu.edu.cn

Along with the rapid urbanization, edible landscapes especially those locate in residential areas has become more and more favored by urban residents in China. However, the edible landscapes in the public space of residential areas (ELiPSRA) often suffers from the resistance of the management departments. This research aims to find out the causes of this conflicts, and further reveals which organization models could avoid them and contribute to their successfully implementation in Chinese urban area. Case studies and field surveys on 7 selected ELiPSRA cases in Beijing, China were carried out. The investigation indicated that the ELiPSRA which easily lead to conflicts are mainly those built in individual mode, and they are resisted mainly because of land tenure controversy and the negative impacts from visual, managerial and environmental aspects. Meanwhile, the ELiPSRA which can be implemented smoothly are usually built in organized forms, including self-managed mode of group organization, official organization, commercial organization and designer led mode.

The professional designers might play an important role in catalyzing and guiding the construction of ELiPSRA. This research shows that an organized form is the necessary condition of the development of ELiPSRA in China. Urban authorities should consider edible landscaping as an ordinary urban practice and try to improve and lead the existing ELiPSRA with conflicts to a proper way through uniform guide, organization and assistant, rather than just demolish them in a crude and oversimplified way. This research provided experience and references for an effective organization of the future ELiPSRA within the context of rapid urbanization in China.

6.5. PARALLEL SESSIONS 4

OVERVIEW

02.00 – 04.00 PM

M

HUMAN AND NATURE

9

MODERATOR: Glenn Delière

N

EXPERIENCE AND ECONOMY

6

MODERATOR: Sylvie Van Damme

Portuguese National Ecological and Agricultural Reserve: An Opportunity to Manage Territorial and Landscape Conflicts?

Carla Gonçalves

The Historical Path of the Green Landscape of Kinshasa City: Revelation of a Landscape of Conflict

Rita Occhiuto

What Landscape for Kindele (Kinshasa, DRC)? Environments and Communities with Natural/Human Interrelations to Reconcil/Reinvent by the Project

Rita Occhiuto

Waging War in a Peacetime Landscape 1896-1941: United States Army Corps of Engineers (US-ACE), The Clinch River Watershed, and the Tennessee Valley Authority's Norris (Dam) Project

Tracy Walker Moir-McClean

Interactive Knowledge Production in Self-Organized Urban Areas

Kathrin Wieck

Reconciling Natural Capitalism and the Experience Economy Through The Green Infrastructure Approach

Maria-Beatrice Andreucci

Use and Abuse: Reading the Patina of User Actions in Public Space

Simon Colwill

Eco(nomi)logical Productivity: Leveraging Precision Agriculture for Economy and Ecology

Forbes Lipschitz

Interdisciplinarity versus Conflict: A Joint Effort

Helena Gutmane, Indra Purs

Perception of Wind-Energy-Landscapes

Boris Stemmer

Economy of Landscape Services in Ilgaz Region, Central Anatolia

Betül Tülek

* See page 10-11 for the MAP of the University College Ghent, School of Arts to discover the allocated rooms for the Parallel Sessions.

O

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

7

MODERATOR: Hans Druart

Finding a Way: Green Space Connectivity Through The Dense Urban Fabric of Porto, Portugal
Paulo Farinha-Marques

Virtual Reality for Contested Landscapes
Jørgensen Karsten

Landscape Interventions for Embracing New Wilderness
Pierre Oskam

The Design History of Maksimir Park - Plan Evolution and Contemporary Use as Basis for Future Plan Development
Iva Rechner Dika & Martin van den Toorn

Tree Diversity in the Three Botanic Gardens of Lisbon: From the 18th to the 21st Century
Andreia de Sousa & Ana Luísa Soares

A Peri-Urban Combat Zone Where Urban Edge Meets Rural Periphery Across an International Boundary
Richard Stiles

Varosha, Famagusta. Shared Past... Frozen Hopes... Collective Future
Hatice Karaca, Didem Dizdaroglu
POSTER

P

THEORY AND PRACTICE

8

MODERATOR: Steven Heyde

Environmental Conceptions, Nature, and Landscape Planning and Design
Tal Alon-Mozes

An Interdisciplinary Framework for Spatial Quality: A Vertical Living Kids' Perspective
Jo Boonen

The Sociobiological Method: Conceiving Urban (Landscape) Theory Through the Influence of Biology
Koenraad Danneels

Illustrating How Research-by-Design Can Inspire a Transition when Dreams are in Conflict with Reality
Aurelie De Smet

Towards a Taxonomy of Design Approaches in Landscape Architecture
Kevin Raaphorst, Sanda Lenzholzer

Sad Janka Kral'a Park, Bratislava - An Approach to Planning, Design and Management of 19th Century Public Parks
Martin van den Toorn

M

HUMAN AND NATURE

9

02.00 – 04.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Glenn Delière

**Portuguese National
Ecological and Agricultural
Reserve: An Opportunity
to Manage Territorial and
Landscape Conflicts?**

Carla Gonçalves¹, Maria José Curado¹,
Paulo Farinha-Marques¹

¹ Faculty of Sciences, University of Porto; Research
Centre in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources,
Portugal

cgoncalves@fc.up.pt

This paper aims to explore and discuss the future conflicts that land and natural resource planning are facing in Vila do Conde, a Portuguese municipality located in Oporto Metropolitan Area and how can we give room to those conflicts. For that a process of landscape characterization, with landscape types identification, have been developed and results were confronted with the National Ecological Reserve and the National Agricultural Reserve. Those two laws were created in the 80's, by Gonçalo Ribeiro Telles, and they were considered a pioneering concept in the field of environmental protection, being still in force. Results are potentially useful to base appropriate policies for landscape conflict management establishing guidelines that allow us to safeguard many of the most relevant ecological, cultural and aesthetic values, especially using the green infrastructure concept.

**The Historical Path of
the Green Landscape of
Kinshasa City: Revelation of a
Landscape of Conflict**

SAMBIENI K R^{1,2}, LELO NZUZI F³,
OCCHIUTO R², BOGAERT J^{1,4}

¹ University of Kinshasa, Regional Training School
of Integrated Management of Tropical Forest and
Lands

² University of Liege, Faculty of Architecture,
Laboratory Ville-Territoire-Paysage (LabVTP)

³ University of Kinshasa, Faculty of Sciences,
Department of Geography

⁴ University of Liege, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech
skraoul@gmail.com

Built on a geomorphological site of an amphitheater form, the strong population growth of Kinshasa city and its spontaneous urbanization causing several mutations of the urban landscape. Socio-spatial transformations induced were accompanied by degradation of the habitat damaging to the sustainable development of the city.

Faced with this emergency of the requalification of the habitat, this study aims to analyze the evolution of green landscape of Kinshasa. So, based on the hypothesis of four steps evolution of green landscape, the present study was carried out through survey and historical documents reading. The survey consisted of unstructured and informal interviews with 100 people over a one-year period. The historical document reading consisted in reviewing the historical and present textual, cartographic and photographic documents about the city vegetation cover. As results, our hypothesis is confirmed and resume the historical path of the green landscape of Kinshasa like following: original green landscape – imported green landscape –

M

What Landscape for Kindele (Kinshasa, DRC)? Environments and Communities with Natural/ Human Interrelations to Reconcil/Reinvent by the Project

Kaleka N'kole¹, Alexis Tshiunza¹, Rita Occhiuto¹

¹ LabVTP 'Ville Territoire Paysage', Faculty of architecture, Uliège, Belgium

mimetic green landscape – unbalanced green landscape. These results reveal a veritable landscape conflict by highlighting the abstraction in the Man-Nature link. Moreover, it is obvious that the natural environment is highly degraded and remains supported by the few remaining green spaces and agricultural spaces present thanks to the abundant network of hydrography of the city. By re-emerge initial green conditions of the city, this study feeds a reflection of the green landscape characters which were unknown by the new inhabitants. The green landscape change reconstructed through maps and stories offer the way to understand the habitat degradation process and their causes; to restore the environmental balance in order to reduce risks such as gullies based on culture of inhabitants by the co-partnership.

After independence (1960), Kinshasa (DRC) experienced a population explosion leading to massive urbanization of the hilly and sandy suburban area. These unplanned settlements, spread out on a water marked relief, imposing a square mesh urban model on unstable lands. Soon, in the slope of KINDELE appeared erosions. The study of the joint actions, natural and human interacting on this site makes it possible to affirm that the erosions are the visible sign of the existing conflict, and still ongoing, between the way of living and the geomorphological and landscape capacity to accept this urbanization. The investigation of the territorial equilibrium has set out the importance of intervening on the geometries of the street networks and parcels to readapt to the relief in order to regulate the speed of water flows and to decrease the impact of this natural force on the stability or gully soils: an urban rehabilitation. This results in a methodology based on hypotheses-projects that make it possible to envisage urbanization as a factor of landscape coaction to be accompanied over time. The objective of this contribution is not to study modes of new settlements, but rather to bring out the logic to follow in order to restore to these sites conditions favoring true sustainability.

M

Waging War in a Peacetime Landscape 1896-1941: United States Army Corps of Engineers (US-ACE), The Clinch River Watershed, and the Tennessee Valley Authority's Norris (Dam) Project

Tracy Walker Moir-McClean¹

¹ University of Tennessee at Knoxville TN, USA
moirmccl@utk.edu

This paper explores key factors that contribute to varied levels of success in resolving conflicts between participants from the public and private sectors in the Clinch River watershed landscape. The location of the case study is The Norris Project, one of the first major hydroelectric dams Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) constructed during the US New Deal Era.

Topics discussed include: 1) US-ACE's long-term role in the Clinch River landscape and strategies the Corps employed to manage and limit participation of core personnel in domestic infrastructure projects, 2) the four-way partnership between major United States Government Departments that shaped public sector participation, 3) objectives brought to The Norris Project by personnel from these four departments, 4) the suitability or lack thereof of the US-ACE logistics and operational culture for coordinating and resolving conflicts between multiple objectives in the public and private sectors, and 5) how collaboration and resolution of conflict between military and civilian cultures and personnel contributed to TVA's distinct multi-purpose planning approach. Examination of The Norris Project reveals that the military culture and operational practices of US-ACE directly influenced Tennessee Valley

Authority (TVA), as well as landscapes the Authority developed and managed. Positive outcomes of the conflicts include modernization, workforce training, job creation, and construction of energy, recreational and industrial infrastructure. Immediate losses were more often social. Less expected was the planning approach that emerged over time at TVA from the collision of civilian ethics with military practices, providing a long-term foundation for multi-objective watershed-based management in this region of the United States.

M

Interactive Knowledge Production in Self-Organized Urban Areas

Kathrin Wieck¹, Natacha Quintero²

¹ Department of Landscape Architecture and Open
Space Planning, Technische Universität Berlin

² Brandenburg University of Technology,
Department of Urban Planning and Spatial
Design

kathrin.wieck@tu-berlin.de

This paper reflects on how collaborative design workshops focussed on interactive knowledge production can serve as mediums for co-production and as catalysts for urban transformation. Focussed on the self-organised occupation of Solano Trindade in Duque de Caxias, Brazil, this paper discusses how the production of integrated knowledge in common ownership for housing, infrastructure and open space, interlinked with non-human knowledge - represented by natural components, flows and capacities - can lead to adaptive scenarios and micro- interventions aimed at local solutions. Based on experimentation, mutual learning, and knowledge transfer from the fields of urban metabolism, urban ecology, and social production of space, the German-Brazilian summer school 'Interactive knowledge production in self-organised urban spaces' is presented as a platform to stimulate systemic and process-oriented design. The central focus is given to the role of transdisciplinary approaches in linking different types of life-world experienced knowledge from local actors with conceptualized knowledge from experts in landscape architecture, urban design and spatial planning. By drawing on this collaborative work, the paper concludes with a discussion on the aspects of co-production for urban commons, collaborative and interactive knowledge, and process-oriented, systemic design outcomes.

N

EXPERIENCE AND ECONOMY

Reconciling Natural Capitalism and the Experience Economy Through The Green Infrastructure Approach

Maria-Beatrice Andreucci¹

¹ Sapienza' University of Rome, Planning Design
Technology of Architecture Department
mbeatrice.andreucci@uniroma1.it

The concept of multi-functionality is utilized to emphasize the many services which our Natural Capital display in addition to their prime economic purposes, related to commodity outputs. In urban areas, the elements of the natural environment providing multi-functional ecosystem services are referred to as green infrastructure, into the perspective of leisure, education, health and well-being, reconnection to biodiversity, cultural and heritage landscapes, resilience-building. Numerous tools have been developed to explore different economic valuation aspects, adapting methodologies and designing new frameworks, especially in the emerging research area of the landscape economy. The contribution focuses on the relevance of the socio-economic values of cultural ecosystem services provided by urban green infrastructure, which are increasingly calling researchers, policy makers and practitioners' attention from new perspectives, mirroring the needs and claims of the growing population of urban dwellers. The often-conflicting socio-economic implications of the urban green infrastructure are presented, introducing major findings of an extensive repository of international case-studies. The conclusions suggest how a better understanding of urban green infrastructure's economic values would enable decision makers to successfully engage in trade-off analysis, promoting dialogue among stakeholders about the management of their landscape, ultimately helping them identify strategies for improved governance.

6

02.00 – 04.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Sylvie Van Damme

Use and Abuse: Reading the Patina of User Actions in Public Space

Simon Colwill¹

¹ Technische Universität Berlin, Institut für
Landschaftsarchitektur und Umweltplanung,
Fachgebiet Landschaftsbau-Objektbau
Simon.Colwill@tu-berlin.de

One of the most aggressive agents influencing change to built landscapes is the user. This usage is influenced by many factors such as the activities and functions available, climatic factors, the time of day, the day of the week and seasonal variations. In structural terms, usage is a form of mechanical loading which can be static or dynamic and exerts force upon the structure. Repeated cycles of use therefore lead to wear and tear; the intensity and frequency of these interactions dictate the impact of these forces over time.

This paper will explore the conflicts between the built landscape and its users by analysing the evolving signs and symptoms of various forms of use, abuse and use appropriation throughout the city of Berlin. Abuse refers to the impact of wilful destruction which is a form of criminal vandalism. In addition, 'passive' vandalism in the form of use appropriation or unintentional destruction can occur.

N

Eco(nomi)logical Productivity: Leveraging Precision Agriculture for Economy and Ecology

Forbes Lipschitz¹

¹ The Ohio State University, United States
lipschitz.4@osu.edu

The visible traces of use and abuse are embedded in the form of wear, erosion, organic sediments, pollution, dirt and vegetation growth on the surfaces of built works. By applying the principles of construction pathology this patina can be `read´ and deciphered, the influencing factors determined and optimisation strategies established. Current research at the Technische Universität Berlin is based on the hypothesis that it is possible to optimise design, detailing, construction and maintenance techniques through continued analysis of project development at regular intervals after completion. The data resulting from the research enables a detailed interpretation of the impact of use and abuse as well as a deeper understanding of the causative processes involved. Case studies from the research project will be presented, illustrating and analysing the conflicts between user actions and the built landscape.

Agriculture is America's oldest and most vital economic pillar. Since the founding of British colonies on New World shores, farmers have reformatted the American landscape according to the principles of production and economic return. Though agricultural expansion and intensification have achieved unmatched levels of productivity, it has come at the cost of habitat conversion, fragmentation, and degradation. Could the same machines and mechanizations with which farmers have optimized economic performance be retooled to optimize ecological performance as well? This essay examines the potential of precision agricultural technologies to support eco(nomi)logical vitality in Iowa, the heart of the Corn Belt. Due to the constraints of mechanization, the working landscapes of Iowa have largely lost the ecological vitality they exhibited at the dawn of the 20th century. At the dawn of the 21st century, advances in the very same mechanization technology now hold the promise of enabling the reintroduction of biodiversity without sacrificing economies of scale.

N

Interdisciplinarity versus Conflict: A Joint Effort

Helena Gutmane¹, Indra Purs²

¹ Katolieke universiteit Leuven

² Latvian university of Life sciences

helena.gutmane@student.kuleuven.be

The 21st century sets up new demanding tasks for professionals involved in spatial transformations and especially of public spaces. These tasks include, among others, aligning traditional landscape design objectives with those striving towards landscape democracy in its material and non-material appearance and acknowledging the impact of spatial interventions on multiple social identities, collective emotions and feelings. This paper aims at contributing to the growing discourse on urban conflicts by showcasing the interdisciplinary nature of public space design as medium in taming conflicts. It outlines affective background of socially spatial disorders both as a result of spatial intervention and of disturbed communication within the profession itself. The authors argue, that conceptualizing interdisciplinarity as a joint effort of urban professionals stewarding urban landscapes will open a path for landscape architectural practice and theory to promote empathic cities.

Perception of Wind-Energy-Landscapes

Boris Stemmer¹

¹ Hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe

Boris.Stemmer@hs-owl.de

There are many assumptions on wind turbine perception but few empirical studies exist to support them. This paper presents findings from a study on perceived landscape effects and values of wind turbines. This research is part of efforts to understand landscape effects of the implementation of energy transition policy in Germany. Contributing to the de-carbonization of national energy production, the public generally appreciates this policy, called the Energiewende in popular terms, as an important contribution to economically and ecologically sound development of the country. Locally, however, people might receive energy transition projects less favorably, particularly so when residents perceive plans for projects such as wind power turbines as detrimental to much cherished landscapes. The research objective is to collect empirical evidence and compare expert and public landscape perception and values. The empirical study has two parts and includes a GIS-based professional landscape assessment and an open online-survey with N = 215.

N

Economy of Landscape Services in Iğaz Region, Central Anatolia

Betül Tülek¹, Meryem Atik²

¹ Çankırı Karatekin University, Faculty of Forestry,
Department of Landscape Architecture, 18200
Çankırı, Turkey

² Akdeniz University, Faculty of Architecture,
Department of Landscape Architecture, 07070
Antalya, Turkey

betulek@gmail.com

Definition of landscape covers natural and cultural features as well processes in an area. 'Landscape Services' refers to the contributions of landscapes for human wellbeing and community. As indicated by the European Landscape Convention landscape plays a significant role as an ecological and economic resource in environmental management and individuals' well-being.

This study aims to analyze economic benefits of landscapes in Çankırı Iğaz Region of central Anatolia, Turkey. Based on two dimensions, economical value of pollination and climate regulation are examined in the assets value while economic value of food sources, production and economic value of biofuels (fertilizer and biogas) are examined in the obtained products.

The calculated current value is defined as the current available money flow which contributes to rural and regional development and generates annual potential income. The annual production values are obtained as a result of direct use of natural resources. Study results will provide a strongly approach to understand and appreciate landscapes' monetary and non-monetary values in a Central Anatolia case area which evolved with their economic characters and greatly contribute to the preservation, management and promotion of the landscapes.

O

CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

Finding a Way: Green Space Connectivity Through The Dense Urban Fabric of Porto, Portugal

Paulo Farinha-Marques^{1,2}, Filipa
Guilherme¹, Cláudia Fernandes^{1,2}, Carla
Gonçalves^{1,2}

¹ CIBIO-InBIO Research Centre in Biodiversity and
Genetic Resources, University of Porto

² Faculty of Sciences of the University of Porto
pfarmarque@fc.up.pt

The city of Porto presents optimal conditions for the occurrence of a wide range of plants and diverse set of urban green spaces. However, high construction density and imperviousness cause fragmentation and isolation of existing green spaces, restricting biodiversity connectivity and experience of nature for residents. The objective is to identify and design a new ecological structure for Porto, to be included in the Municipal Master Plan. The approach is heavily based on concepts of connectivity, multifunctionality, conversion of green spaces and reclamation of built-up areas. All existing green and natural spaces were mapped and categorized, and the most important spaces were highlighted. The main network of green and natural spaces consists of least-cost connectivity networks, created with spatial analysis software, linking the spaces previously identified. The main weaknesses and opportunities of this network were identified. The group of existing green and natural spaces was enriched with the proposal of new public green spaces, including tree-lined streets, to improve green space connectivity and accessibility of the population to green spaces. The results were synthesized to propose the layout of the new municipal ecological structure of Porto, whose connectivity improvements and public access allows it to evolve into a green infrastructure.

7

02.00 – 04.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Hans Druart

Virtual Reality for Contested Landscapes

Ramzi Hassan¹, Karsten Jørgensen¹

¹ Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU),
School of Landscape Architecture.

ramzi.hassan@nmbu.no, karsten.jorgensen@nmbu.no

This paper outlines the efforts and research activities made at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) towards documentation and preservation of heritage sites and historically important landscapes in Palestine. More specifically, this paper will focus on efforts that made for introducing a digital library based on Virtual Reality (VR) technology that immortalize historical sites in three-dimensional, VR-ready models creating a publicly accessible digital library of historically important landscape and heritage sites. The digital library will act as a medium for the preservation, documentation, interpretation and intervention, assisting in research, education, tourism and an increase in public awareness regarding the value of cultural heritage landscapes.

O

Landscape Interventions for Embracing New Wilderness

Pierre Oskam¹, João Mota¹, Inge Bobbink²

¹ University of Aveiro, Department of Communication and Design

² Delft University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture

p.y.oskam@gmail.com

Under the guise of improving human wellbeing, capitalist societies focus on economic growth and expansion, while neglecting the decline of abandoned urban structures. We approach the results of this abandonment as ‘new wilderness’ landscape: a hybrid of spontaneous nature and architectural decay. Abandoned, wild places still have a negative connotation. However, these places are an inevitable part of the urban fabric, containing potential social and ecological benefits. The question is: how can landscape interventions make this idea of wilderness more acceptable, so that the beneficial aspects can be recognized and allowed to develop? Hence this research, makes the case, it is through small interventions that could alter people’s perception and allow natural succession. Four projects working with the aforementioned new wilderness concept were selected. By reviewing their attitude towards new wilderness, several conflicts between human intervention and wilderness arise. These conflicts aid us in emphasizing accessibility, flexibility and difference as guiding principles for landscape design as tool for embracing new wilderness.

The Design History of Maksimir Park - Plan Evolution and Contemporary Use as Basis for Future Plan Development

Iva Rechner Dika¹, Martin van den Toorn¹

¹ University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture, School of Landscape Architecture

² Delft University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture

irechner@agr.hr

In this paper the design history of Maksimir Park in Zagreb will be analysed as a basis for future plan development. Maksimir is an 18th century public park which is located in the eastern part of the city of Zagreb. The overall research question is: how did the interventions influence the composition and use of the park? Also, what are the original values and particularities that distinguish the Maksimir park from similar parks in Central Europe, and which should be retained and / or restituted?

The methodology is based on the case study approach with additional use of fieldwork, map analysis and analysis of texts.

First a timeline will be set up organising the different plan interventions chronologically. Each plan will be briefly described and analysed in terms of goals, interventions and relations to the site.

Secondly we will pay attention to the relations between site, subsequent interventions and contemporary use. Thirdly we will develop a first framework for future planning and design in the context of site, use and design history.

O

Tree Diversity in the Three Botanic Gardens of Lisbon: From the 18th to the 21st Century

Andreia de Sousa¹, Ana Luísa Soares¹,
Sónia Talhé Azambuja²

¹ Centro de Ecologia Aplicada 'Professor Baeta Neves' (CEABN), InBio, School of Agriculture, University of Lisbon, Tapada da Ajuda, 1349-017 Lisboa, Portugal

² Centro de Ecologia Aplicada 'Professor Baeta Neves' (CEABN), InBio, School of Agriculture, University of Lisbon, Tapada da Ajuda, 1349-017 Lisboa, Portugal; Faculty of Sciences and Technology, University of Algarve, Campus de Gambelas, 8005-139 Faro, Portugal

andreiasousa1991@gmail.com

The aim of this paper is to study the tree composition of the three botanic gardens in Lisbon, from the 18th to the 21st century. The objective is to know the tree diversity of these gardens and what species have been preserved since its creation until nowadays, as well as to create a tool for the historic gardens restoration, which will allow to establish plans of planting according to the different epochs (according to the dates of the plant lists and survey carried out in 2014 under the research project LX Gardens).

Each of the studied gardens was established in different centuries: the Botanic Garden of Ajuda in the 18th century, the Botanic Garden of Lisbon in the 19th century and the Tropical Botanic Garden in the 20th century. The selection of gardens from different eras allows the study of how different garden typologies appear and common species are selected, contributing to the study of tree diversity in History of Portuguese Garden Art.

All the information related to the arboreal composition was organized in a single synthesis table, where it is possible to compare the arboreal layout of the gardens over the years. Therefore, it was possible to perceive which species were present since the construction of the garden and how many were introduced. The results revealed three prominent species. The first one is *Dracaena draco* (L.) L. (dragon tree), found in eleven of the thirteen surveys. The other two, are found in ten of the thirteen surveys: *Psidium cattleianum* Afzel. ex Saline (strawberry guava) and *Catalpa bignonioides* Walter (Indian bean tree).

In the last tree surveys (2014), 233 different tree species were identified. Of these, 26 are common to the three gardens, 49 were found only in two of the gardens, and the remaining 158 are just located in one of them.

O

A Peri-Urban Combat Zone Where Urban Edge Meets Rural Periphery Across an International Boundary

Richard Stiles¹, Katarina Kristianova², Attila Toth³

¹ Vienna University of Technology

² Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava

³ Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra

richard.stiles@tuwien.ac

Peri-urban landscapes are a neglected category of the European Landscape Convention, yet they in Europe cover at least as much area as urban landscapes and are growing at a much faster rate. In fact the much publicised growth in the world's urban population will in fact result in the further expansion of peri-urban areas rather than the increase of urban ones.

Peri-urbanisation is a recognisable phase in the development of urban form, as memorably summarised by the 'egg diagram' of the architect Cedric Price. The idea of the 'scrambled city' was further elaborated upon and operationalised within the context of the EU's PLUREL project, which itself was a response to the 2006 report of 'Urban Sprawl' by the European Environment Agency.

PLUREL looked at the phenomenon of peri-urbanisation at the European scale, but to understand it better concrete examples are useful, especially those which exhibit unusual conditions that distort the normal processes. One such example occurs at the border between Austria and Slovakia, where the capital city of Bratislava borders on a rural settlement Kittsee on the Austrian side, with its apricot orchards and where traditional strip fields form an atypical peri-urban landscape.

Varosha, Famagusta. Shared Past... Frozen Hopes... Collective Future

POSTER

Hatice Karaca¹, Didem Dizdaroglu¹

¹ Bilkent University, Department of Urban Design and Landscape Architecture, Ankara, Turkey.

P

THEORY AND PRACTICE

8

02.00 – 04.00 PM

MODERATOR:
Steven Heyde

Environmental Conceptions, Nature, and Landscape Planning and Design

Tal Alon-Mozes¹

¹ Landscape Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
artal@technion.ac.il

This paper examines the intricate relations between environmental conceptions and landscape planning and design. It inquires how environmental conceptions influence the planning and design of contemporary urban nature parks in Israel. At the heart of this paper lies the notion that environmentalism is a complex and dynamic concept which includes a broad spectrum of ideas and values and reflects the reciprocal relations between humankind and its environment. Between anthropocentrism, eco-centrism and the current notion of civic environmentalism, the work of landscape architects deserves re-evaluation.

The paper examines the design of two urban parks: Gazelle Valley Park in Jerusalem, and Kiryat Sefer Park in Tel Aviv. Nature is celebrated in both parks. It is created in Tel Aviv; and preserved and enhanced in Jerusalem. In both cases the community set the design process in motion and brought to the materialisation of the parks, emphasising social justice alongside environmental justice.

Through site analysis, scheme interpretation and interviews with both designers, the paper reveals the intricate relations between theory and practice, highlighting the ambiguity of landscape architects' notion of nature.

An Interdisciplinary Framework for Spatial Quality: A Vertical Living Kids' Perspective

Jo Boonen¹, Marlies Marreel², Sven De Visscher², Pieter Foré¹

¹ University College of Ghent, Royal Academy of Fine Arts & Royal Conservatory, Department of Architectonic Design

² University College of Ghent, Faculty of Education, Health and Social Work, Department of Social Work

jo.boonen@hogent.be, marlies.marreel@hogent.be

Today, many children grow up in different contexts of vertical housing. Even though this type of environment has never been the preferred housing option for families with children in Flanders, it can be expected that the number of children in this type of housing will grow because of a spatial policy that increasingly focuses on densification and urban core consolidation. However, little is known about spatial quality in terms of liveability, meaningfulness and opportunities for self-development according to children and teenagers in vertical housing.

To further research this matter, there is a need for a multidisciplinary approach of space, since space cannot be seen as a purely physical layer but has a clear experiential and socio-political layer as well. We found the approach of space as an interaction of mind-, matter- and powerscape by M. Jacobs (2004) to be comprehensive in including the different meanings that can be given to space. Using this framework and further operationalising it, we formulate 18 building blocks for spatial quality that can function as a node, tool and forum for analysing a space and intervening in a space.

P

The Sociobiological Method: Conceiving Urban (Landscape) Theory Through the Influence of Biology

Koenraad Danneels¹

¹ University of Antwerp, Faculty of Design Sciences
koenraad.danneels@uantwerpen.be

During the immediate aftermath of the German invasion in Belgium in 1914, Belgian architectural and landscape professionals organized themselves in unoccupied countries to structure a common agenda to rebuild Belgium. During this exile period, Louis Van der Swaelmen, a landscape architect and self-proclaimed urban planner, wrote a book on the reconstruction of his home country, linking the rebirth of Belgium to the development of a so-called sociobiological urbanization theory. In this book, Van der Swaelmen proposed to develop a practice of urban planning based both on an objective and scientific survey method, and on a harmonious integration of the natural and man-made environment. By designing some garden cities around Brussels in the 1920s, he tested his theoretical framework, interlinking its spatial layout with the existing topography. Today, in the wake of an environmental crisis where landscape architects again envision a central role for themselves, these disciplinary questions resurface on the research agenda. This article therefore digs deeper into the issue of adopting biological methods and metaphors in landscape architecture by analyzing how this sociobiological theory was developed. By retracing the influences of biological work onto his design practice, it defines what it means to work with a biologically-based urbanism, and reframes some key question in ecology, urbanism and landscape architecture today.

Illustrating How Research-by-Design Can Inspire a Transition when Dreams are in Conflict with Reality

Aurelie De Smet¹, Geert Meysmans¹ & Steven Goossens¹

¹ Kenniscentrum tuin+, Erasmushogeschool
Brussel
aurelie.de.smet@ehb.be

Flanders is facing a conflict between the traditional housing dream and the need for a more sustainable land use model. In order to address this conflict, an integrated, multi-sphere approach is necessary. Referring to the Quadruple Helix innovation model, we claim that this will entail working at the same time on adjusting people's housing dream, re-orienting spatial policies, providing valid alternative housing typologies and developing new strategies and typologies and educating the professionals of the future. As landscape architects are to be pre-eminently involved in the realization of the necessary transition in thinking about and dealing with space, at the Erasmus University College Brussels, the course of landscape and garden architecture and the Centre of Expertise tuin+ are focusing strongly on the interaction between research & education and between academia & practice. In this contribution we are presenting three cases of research-by-design carried out with students and relating them to the Quadruple Helix innovation model. We are showing how introducing questions from the field into the design studio and using the theoretical frameworks developed in the Centre of Expertise as a basis in the search for innovative and future-oriented spatial design and management solutions with the students, can help addressing our conflict.

P

Towards a Taxonomy of Design Approaches in Landscape Architecture

Kevin Raaphorst¹, Sanda Lenzholzer¹

¹ Wageningen University, NL.

kevin.raaphorst@wur.nl, sanda.lenzholder@wur.nl

One of the challenges for landscape architecture students is to determine which design approach is most appropriate for a given situation because each design context and brief differs. The goal of this paper is to guide students in their selection process by presenting a 'taxonomy' of design approaches using design literature and a variety of design projects in landscape architecture and urban design and discuss it with the academic community. We differentiate two main approaches: end-product oriented processes and open-ended design processes. Especially the latter show a broad range of approaches that can only be applied in specific circumstances. To help students get to grips with these circumstances we defined four criteria for discussing the suitability of design approaches for meeting specific design challenges consistently: levels of predictability of both natural and socio-cultural phenomena, spatial scale, and time scale. All approaches we distinguished can be mapped in so-called 'radar diagrams'. Using these 'radars' could help students of landscape architecture in applying the suitable design approaches depending on the project context. Generally speaking, they help the students (being future professionals) to apply design approaches more consciously by adhering to the demands posed by the context of the design project.

Sad Janka Kráľ'a Park, Bratislava - An Approach to Planning, Design and Management of 19th Century Public Parks

Attila Tóth¹, Martin van den Toorn^{2,3}

¹ Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Department of Garden and Landscape Architecture, Slovakia

² Delft University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, the Netherlands

³ St. István University Budapest, Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism, Hungary
mwmvarent@gmail.com

In this paper we will analyse how historic urban parks from the 19th century can be redeveloped for contemporary use while making use of their historical characteristics. We use the Sad Janka Kráľ'a Park as case study, initiated in the 18th century and got its present shape as a public park in the 19th century. Goal of the analysis is to develop a design approach for the renovation of the Sad Janka Kráľ'a Park that can be used for a strategy in the long run in a later phase. In the first part we will analyse what characteristics determine the park based on the different system; the natural system, socio-economic system and cultural system. In the second part we will develop a design concept for development of the park, both in its context and internal structure based on program, site characteristics and design history. A first conclusion is the complexity of the design problem since the park is separated from the city by the river; access is a key problem. Another conclusion is how site, program and viewpoints can influence the approach between restoration and complete reconstruction in this special case were the river is in between the park and the old city of Bratislava, and finally the challenge of redesign of historic parks functioning not only as part of the urban landscape but also as cultural monuments.

6.6. MUSIC CONCERT: KADRIL

06.30 – 07.30 PM
MIRY CONCERT HALL

Biezekapelstraat 9, 9000 Gent

Kadril is a folkband that has the merit of being the first in Flanders that succeeded in blending the traditional music with elements of rock music.

Band members:

Peter Libbrecht: violin, vocals, percussion, harmonica, ...
Harlind Libbrecht: mandolin, dulcimer, slide guitar, vocals
Bart De Cock: bagpipes, nyckelharpa, accordion
Erwin Libbrecht: acoustic guitar, Irish bouzouki, banjo, vocals
Koen Dewaele: bass
Karla Verlie: lead vocals, accordion
Pieter-Jan Jordens: drums
Dirk Verhegge: electric guitar



KADRIL

6.7. CONFERENCE DINNER AND ECLAS AWARDS CEREMONY

08.00 PM
THAGASTE MONASTERY

Academiestraat 1, 9000 Ghent

The conference dinner with the ECLAS Awards Ceremony will take place at Thagaste Monastery. Thagaste is located in a unique monastery where monks still live and work. The beautifully restored inner courtyard at the heart of the monastery is a true oasis of peace.

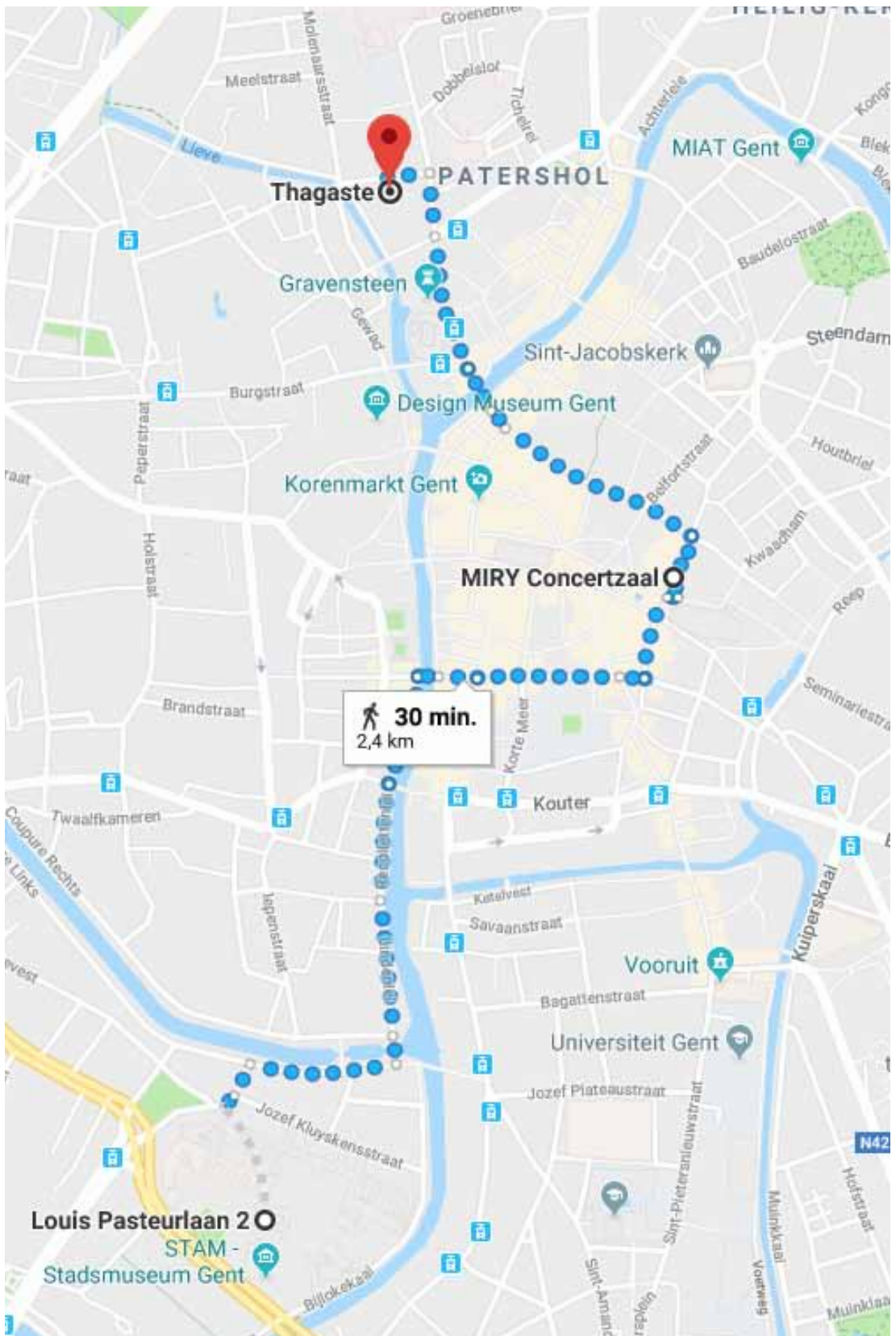
Thagaste is more than just an event area. The monastery is also known for its unique and rich heritage. You will discover monumental paintings in the cloisters, and each conference room is decorated with artwork, gathered during the rich and long history of the monastery.

The monastery also owns a beautiful, historic library. And last but not least, there is the St. Stephen's parish church with its monumental Baroque organ built in 1873 by Jean-Philippe Forrest.

You can reach the monasterium of Thagaste from the location of the conference at a 20 minute walk alongside the beautiful river Leie, right through the city center of Ghent.



Thagaste Monastery Ghent



ECLAS AWARDS 2018

Context

The European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools, ECLAS, is an association of university teachers and researchers in landscape architecture, whose membership primarily consists of university departments and faculties where landscape architecture teaching and research is the main focus of activity.

The purpose of ECLAS is to foster and develop scholarship in landscape architecture throughout Europe by:

- Strengthening contacts and enriching the dialogue between members of Europe's landscape academic community
- Representing the interests of this community within the wider European social and institutional context
- Making the collective expertise of ECLAS available, where appropriate, in furthering the discussion of landscape architectural issues at the European level.

In pursuit of this goal the European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools seeks to build upon Europe's rich landscape heritage and intellectual traditions to:

- Network and platform
Further and facilitate the exchange of information, experience and ideas within the discipline of landscape architecture at the European level, stimulating discussion and encouraging co-operation between Europe's landscape architecture schools through, amongst other means, the promotion of regular international meetings, in particular an annual conference;
- Educational support
Foster and develop the highest standards of landscape architecture

education in Europe by, amongst other things, providing advice and acting as a forum for sharing experience on course and curriculum development, and supporting collaborative developments in teaching and learning;

- Research and teaching
Promote interaction between academics and researchers within the discipline of landscape architecture, thereby furthering the development of a Europe-wide landscape academic community, through, amongst other things, the development of common research agendas and the establishment of collaborative research projects;
- Awareness of scholarship in LA
Represent the interests of scholarship in landscape architecture within Europe's higher education system, encourage interdisciplinary awareness and enhance the overall standing and the public understanding of the discipline;
- External dialogue
Stimulate dialogue with European bodies, institutions and organisations with interests in landscape architecture and with other international organisations furthering landscape scholarship.

In order to support the highest standards of landscape architecture education and research and to raise the awareness of scholarship in landscape architecture ECLAS bestows awards for outstanding performances by teachers, researchers and students.

Gabriela Maksymiuk
ECLAS General Secretary

CATEGORIES OF AWARDS

ECLAS has four types of Awards:

1. ECLAS Lifetime Achievement Award
2. ECLAS Outstanding Educator Award
3. ECLAS Outstanding Researcher Award
4. ECLAS Outstanding Student Award (three categories: 1st cycle, 2nd cycle and 3rd cycle)

For all awards the following criteria are applicable:

Every nominee should be a staff member (or retired staff member) or a student (or recent graduate) at an institution that is an ECLAS member. Every ECLAS member institution may nominate one person for each category each year.



WEDNESDAY 12 SEPTEMBER

7.

DAY FOUR
WEDNESDAY
12 SEPTEMBER

10.00 AM – 05.30 PM

EXCURSION 1

'The Green Axes of Ghent: Trailing through Ghent, Searching for Places of Conflict Along the Climate Axes and Temporary Public Spaces'

08.30 AM – 05.30 PM

EXCURSION 2

'The Historic Landscapes and Gardens of the Flanders Fields'

7.1. EXCURSION 1

**The Green Axes of Ghent:
Trailing through Ghent,
Searching for Places of
Conflict Along the Climate
Axes and Temporary
Public Spaces**

10.00 AM – 05.30 PM

**GUIDED BY:
Pieter Foré
and Ruben Joye**

ECLAS Organising Committee members

By bike we will make a transect of the city of Ghent, focussing on both new and more historical public spaces, permanent and temporary public spaces. On the list are among others the new 'green' in the city centre, some TIPS's (Temporary Installation Public Space) with its typical LEGO-blocks, a temporary allotment garden, a climate green axe and one of the four large green recreational areas of the city.

During the visit we will focus extra on the different types of 'conflicts' that happened in the design phase and after completion of the project.

Questions?
Pieter Foré:
T.: 0032 4 86 87 99 09,
pieter.fore@hogent.be

EXCURSION 1 PROGRAMME

10.00 AM

START AND BICYCLE PICK UP

1. Dampoort Railway Station
Max Mobile Bicycle point,
Ghent Dampoort Railway Station
Oktrooiplein 10
2. Park Zonder Naam
3. Baudelopark
4. Veerkaai 1
5. Coyendanspark
6. Lousbergpark
7. Keizerspark
8. Arbedpark

12.30 AM

LUNCH

- A. the Black Box
Dulle-Grietlaan 12, 9050 Ghent
9. Den Draad
10. Victoria Regiapark
11. Gentbrugse Meersen
 12. Fase 2
 13. Geboortebos
14. Nederbrugstraat
15. Bijgaardepark &
Bijgaardemoestuin
Closing drink

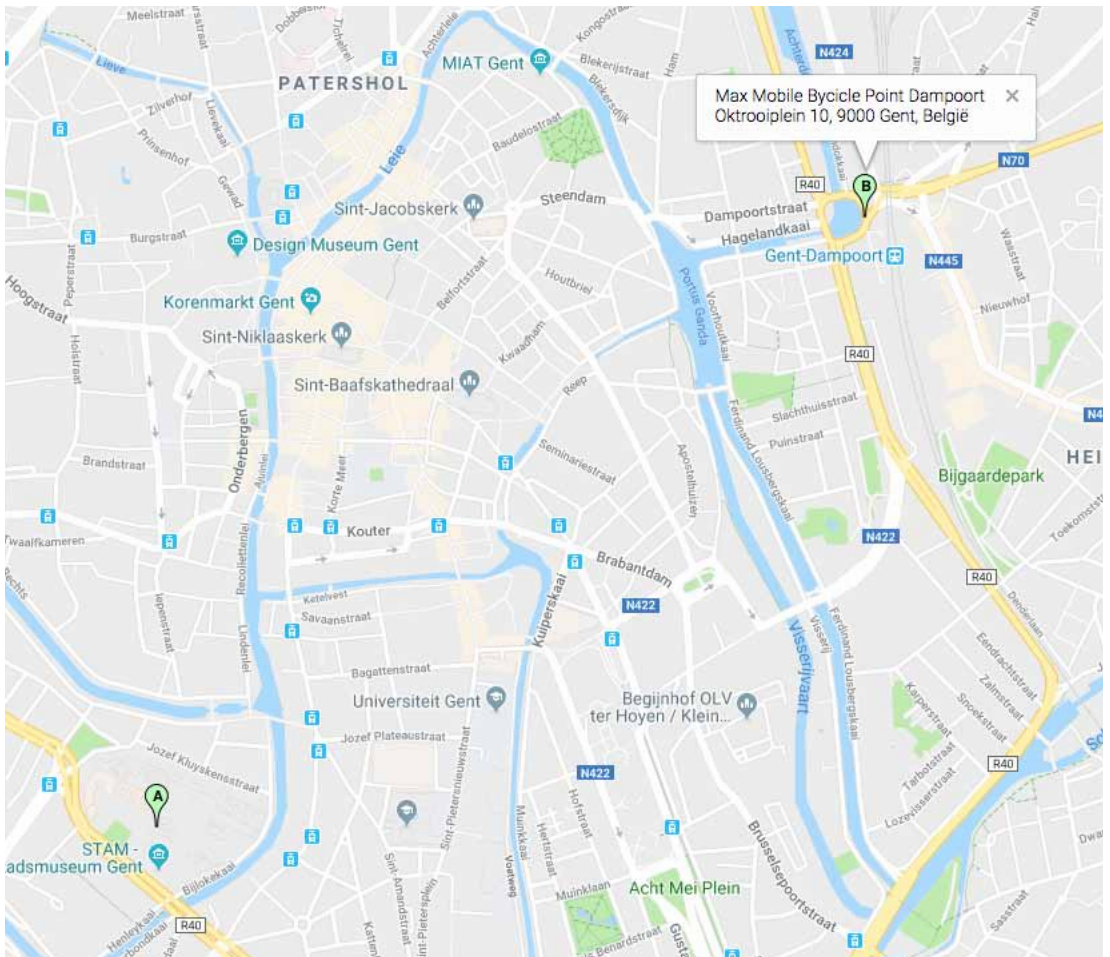
5.30 PM

ESTIMATED RETURN

1. Dampoort Railway Station
Oktrooiplein 8 (Bicycle point)



Supported by the City of Ghent



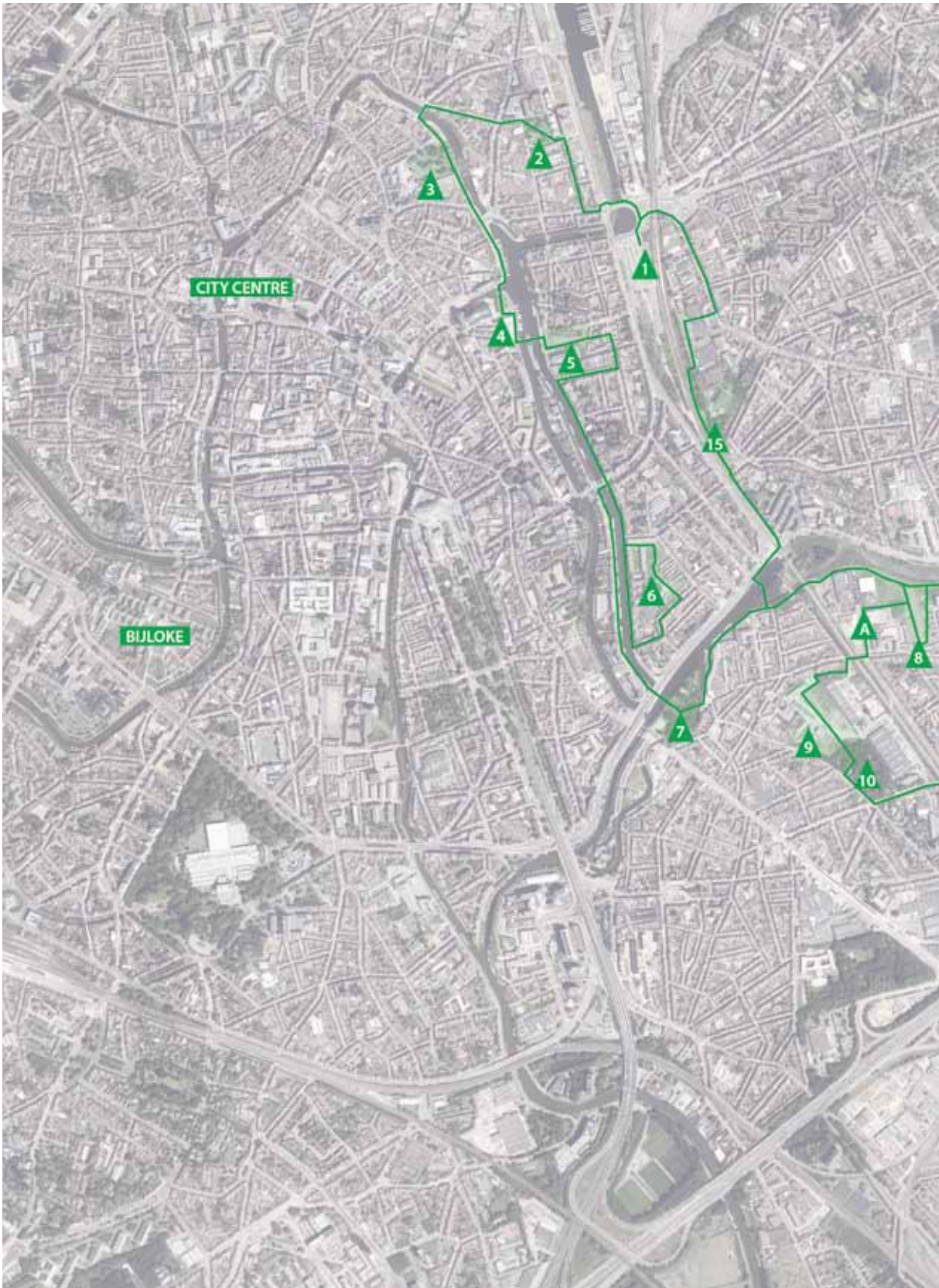
Map of Max Mobile Bicycle point at Ghent Dampoort



Arbedpark



Keizerspark





7.2. EXCURSION 2

The Historic Landscapes and Gardens of the Flanders Fields

8.30 AM – 5.30 PM

GUIDED BY:
Steven Heyde
& Harlind Libbrecht

ECLAS Organising Committee members

Over the course of the period 1914-1918, the region around Ypres came to serve as one of the most important battlefields of the First World War. Nowadays many traces of the war are still imprinted into the landscapes – some clearly recognizable, others much more subtle.

This guided tour takes you along some of the most important battlefields of the 'Great War'. Special attention is also given to the evolution of the gardens and the landscapes before and after the war up until the present. The guided tour is based on a book about the history of this region and its historic estates, based on a former research project at the University College Ghent (Heyde S. (2015). *Kasteeldomeinen 1795-2015. Historische tuinen en parken in de zuidelijke Westhoek*. Tielt: Lannoo).



Bellewaerde pond

Tyne Cot Cemetery

Numerous cemeteries within the Flanders Fields are timeless reminders of the tragedy that took place during the First World War. Especially the British Commonwealth has left many smaller but also some larger cemeteries within these battlefields. One of the most striking examples of these kinds of 'commemoration architecture' is the Tyne Cot Cemetery. It came into being in the aftermath of the infamous Third Battle of Ypres or the so-called Battle of Passchendaele. The site now also includes a visitor center ensuring a better understanding of the military operation that took place within this landscape.

The Hooge estate

Scattered across the region of Ypres an astonishing diversity of countless estates and country seats were to be found before the First World War – some of them dating back to a remote past and others of a more recent origin (two of them made only a few years before the war). We will visit one of the most famous former estates from before the First World War: the Hooge estate was known as one of the most extraordinary estates reflecting Enlightened and romantic ideals for a better world (and a fascinating example of garden art!).

Ironically, the Hooge estate came to be known as one of the most feared places on earth during the Second Battle of Ypres in 1915. Over the course of the Third Battle of Ypres, the estate was completely wiped from the face of the earth. After the war, the owners of the estate had returned and started rebuilding the estate. In time, due to financial constraints, a large part of the Hooge estate has been turned into a leisure park: the Bellewaerde park.

The Couthof estate

Nowadays many estate owners in Flanders are facing tremendous challenges with regards to the preservation of their properties – keeping the estate intact, finding revenues to cover expenditures, and keeping up with all the complexity of different types of legislations that apply to estates. Within this last part of the excursions we will visit a private estate which is normally closed to the public and which is currently going through the process of being restored.

The estate itself is situated in the proximity of Poperinge. It was never destroyed during the First World War and will serve as an authentic example of a 19th century estate. You will be submerged in the realities of how this estate was managed during the 19th century as a self-sufficient entity. And the process of its reconstruction and how this works within the Flanders region – and its potential for the future.



Couthof estate, Chinese pavilion

Questions?

Steven Heyde

T.: 0032 4 85 46 83 86,

steven.heyde@hogent.be



Couthof estate, Pavilion

EXCURSION 2 PROGRAMME

08.30 AM

1. DEPARTURE BY BUS

University College Ghent, School of Arts, Campus Bijloke
Jozef Kluyskensstraat 2, 9000 Ghent
(Main Entrance of the Campus 'KASK & Conservatorium')

10.00 AM

2. Tyne Cot Cemetery

Explanation about WWI and the landscape of the *Westhoek*

11.00 AM

3. The Hooge estate

Explanation garden art history with visual material, the use of the domain during WWI including poems
Walk up to the Bellewaerde farm
Redevelopment of the domains after WWI

12.15 AM – 1.30 PM

LUNCH

A. Hooge Crater Cemetery

2.15 PM

4. The Couthof estate

Explanation garden art history
Problems maintaining historical domains in Flanders and example project restoration of a historical domain

3.30 PM

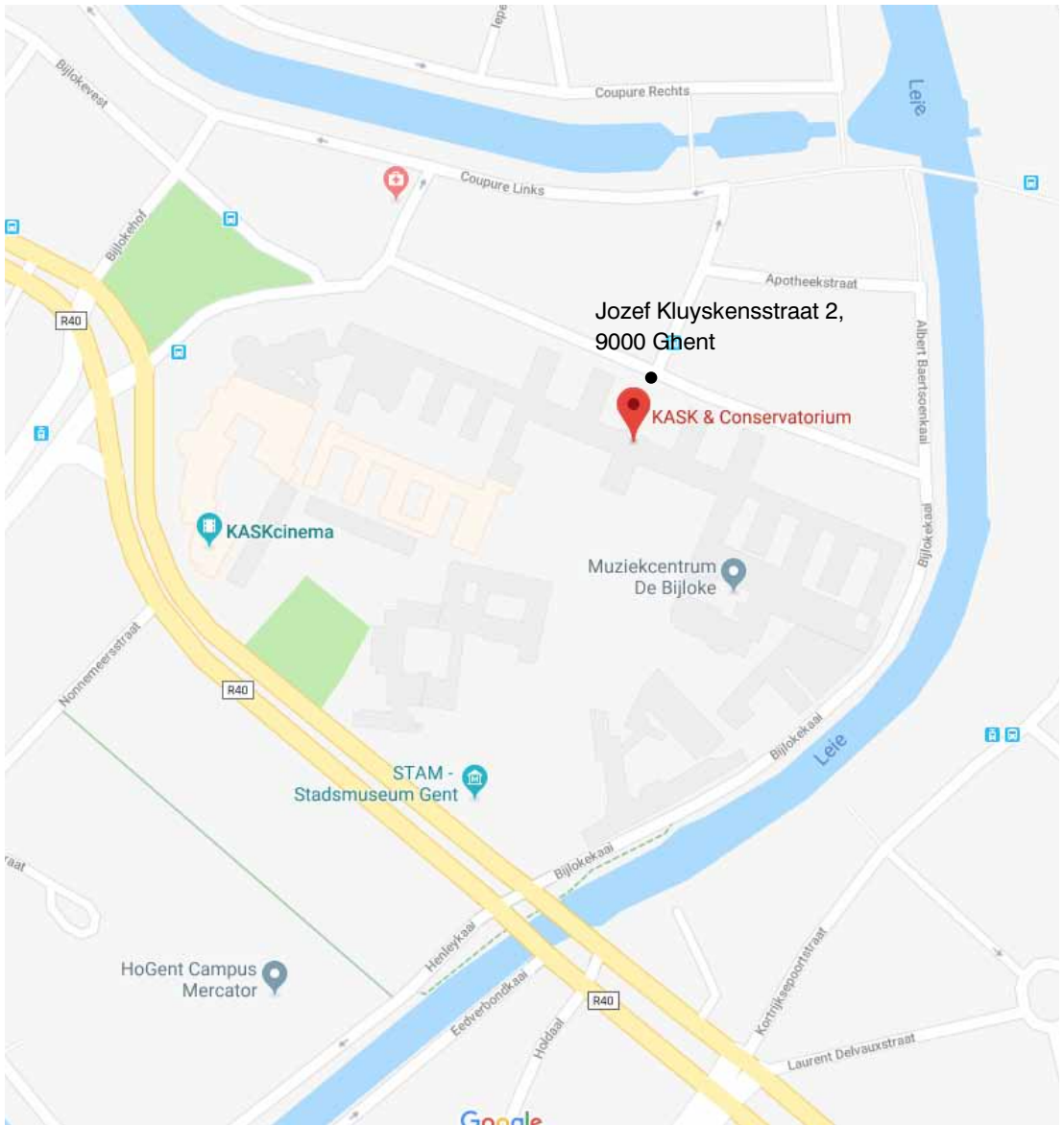
DEPARTURE TO GHENT

5.00 – 5.30 PM

ESTIMATED RETURN

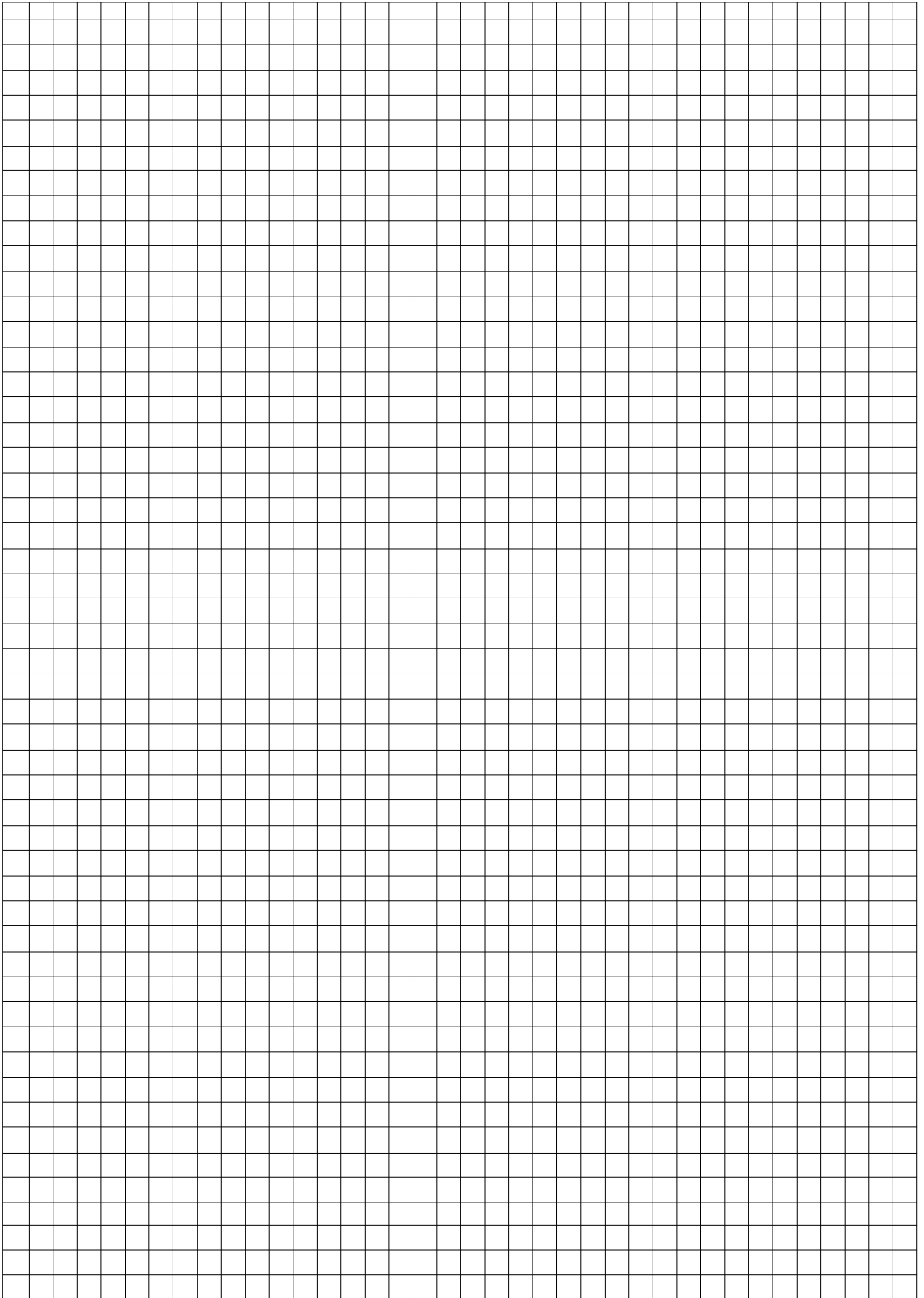
University College Ghent, School of Arts, Campus Bijloke
Jozef Kluyskensstraat 2, 9000 Ghent

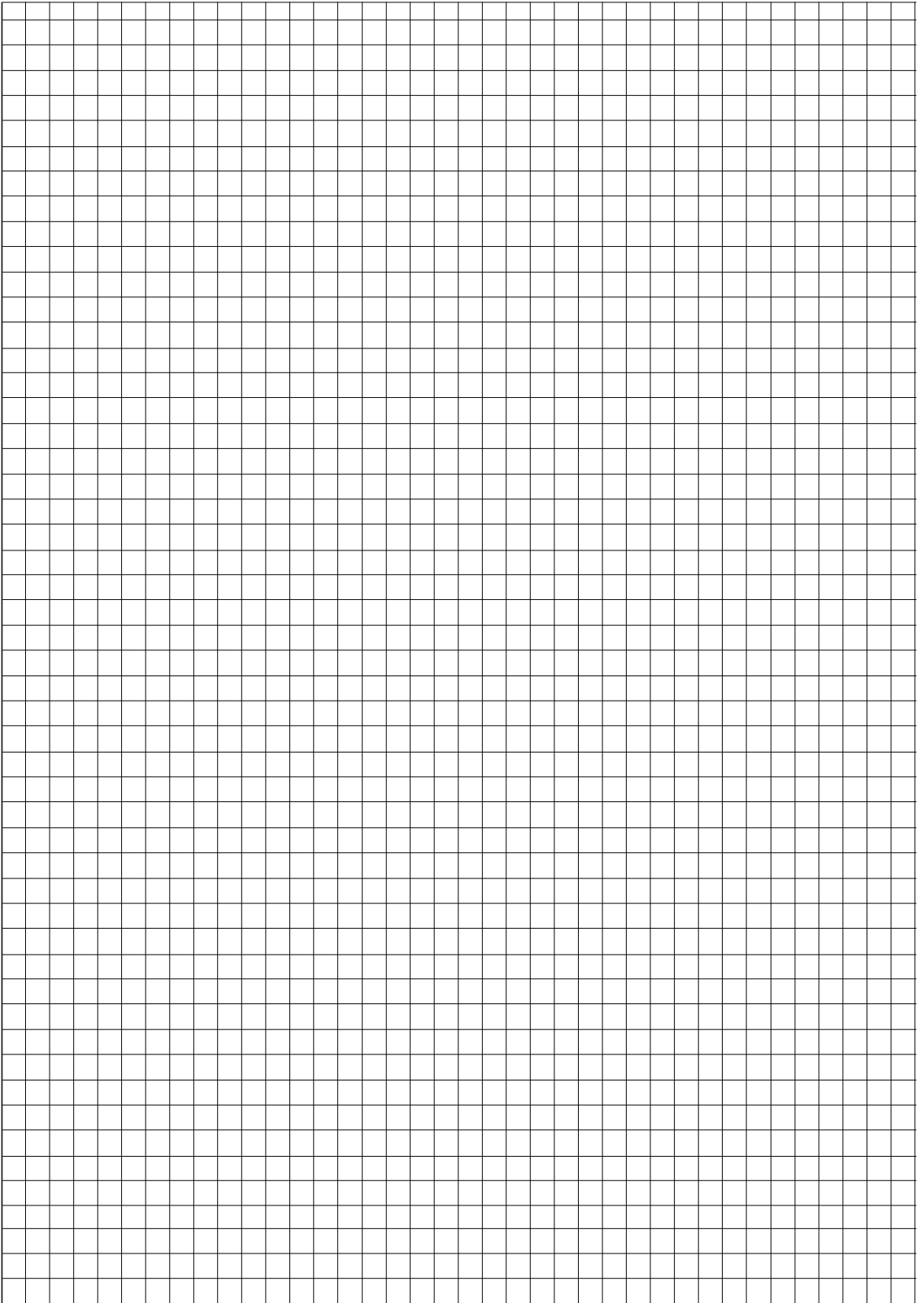
Visitors with suitcases: you have the ability to bring your suitcases and travelbags in the morning as there will be a stop at Ghent Sint-Pieters station on the way back.

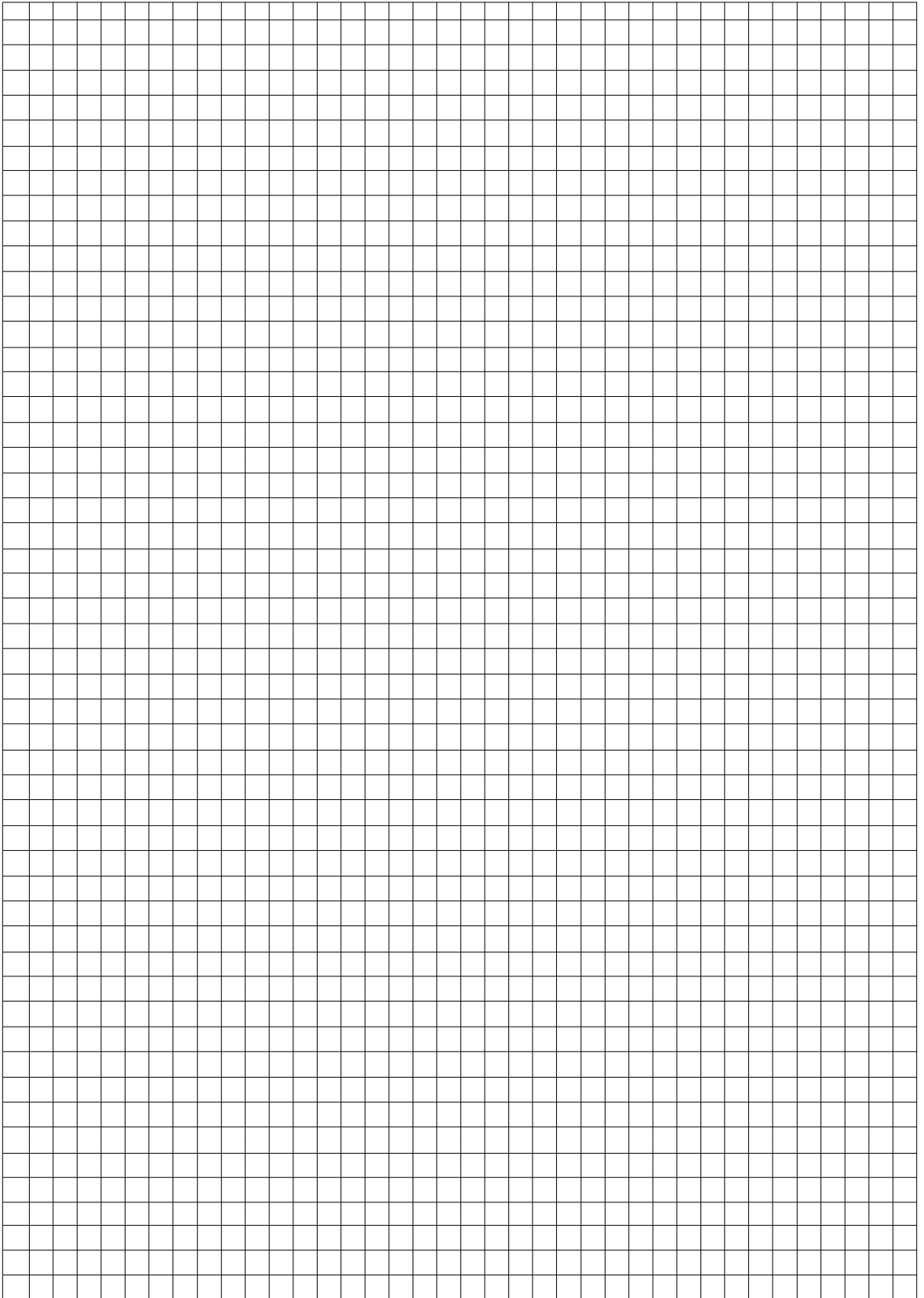


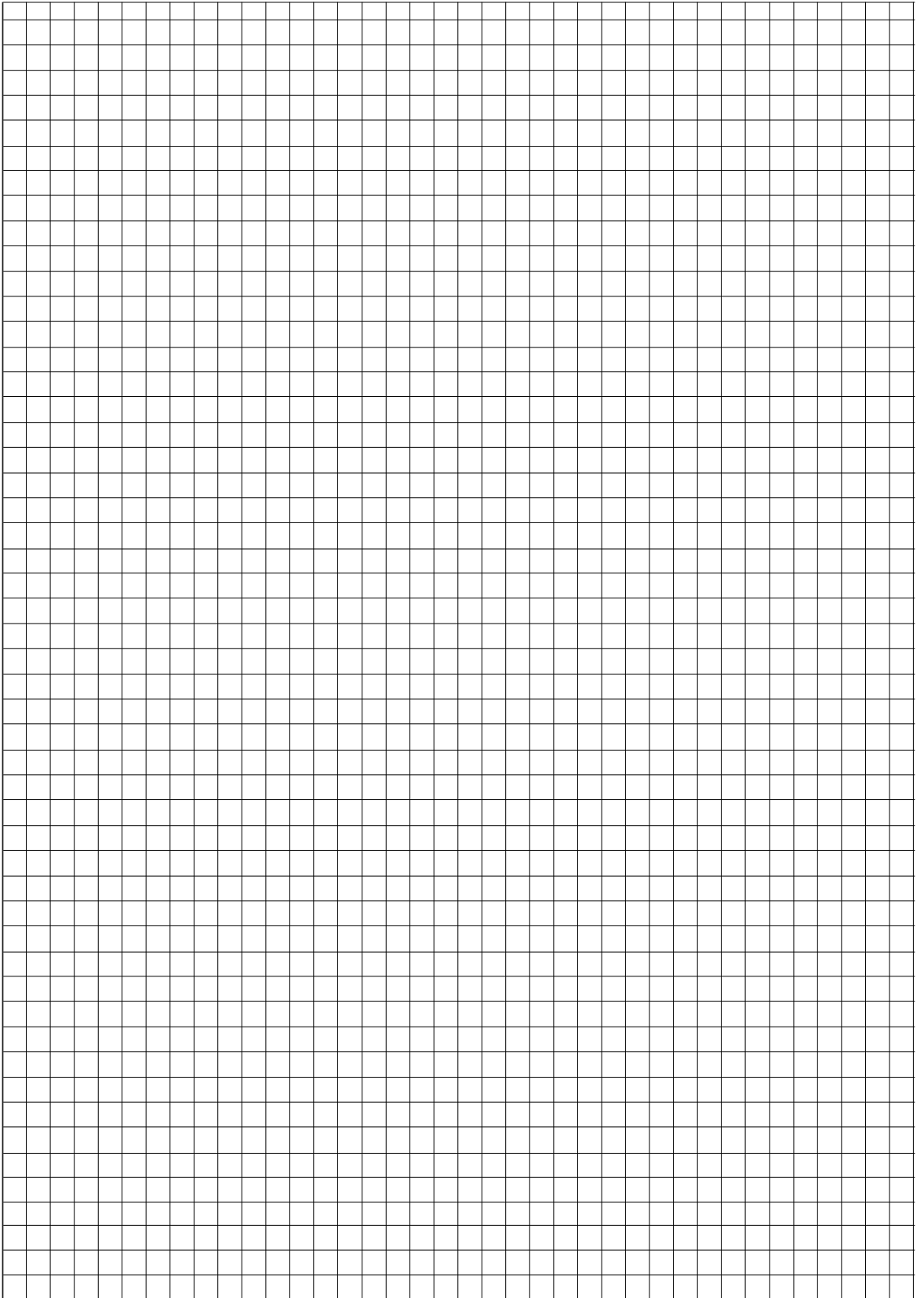
Map of Jozef Kluyskensstraat 2: 'KASK & Conservatorium'

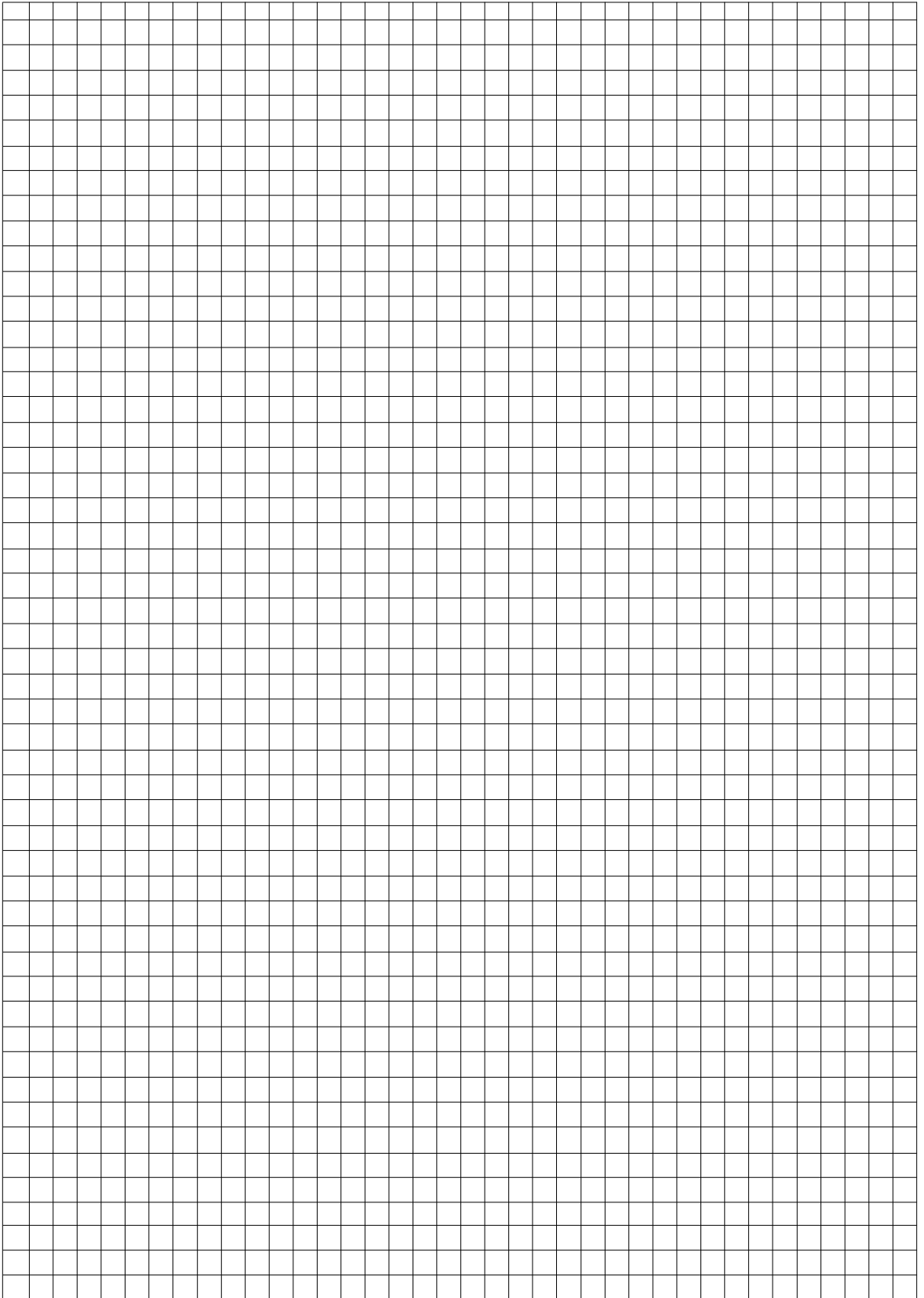
© Google Maps

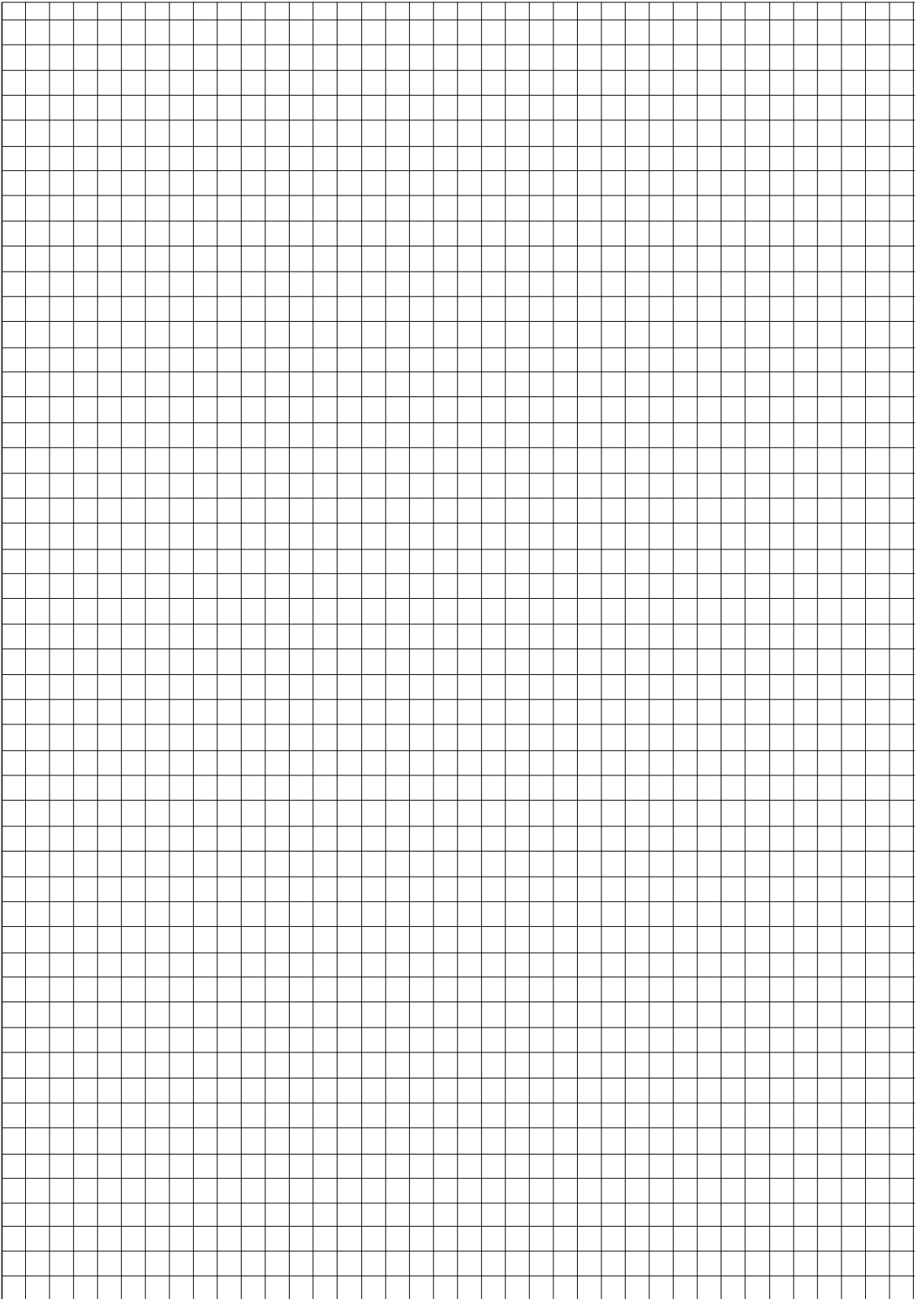


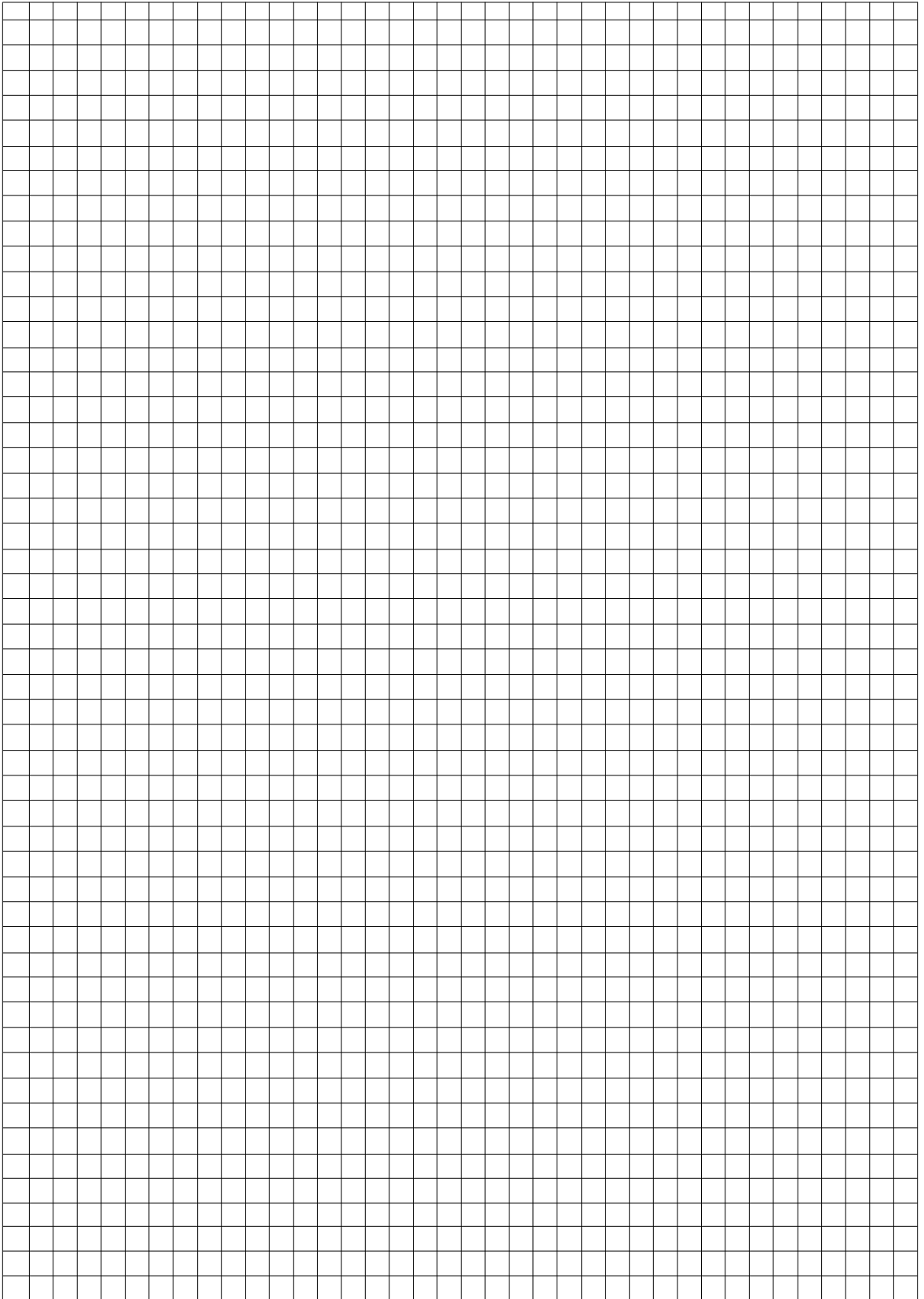


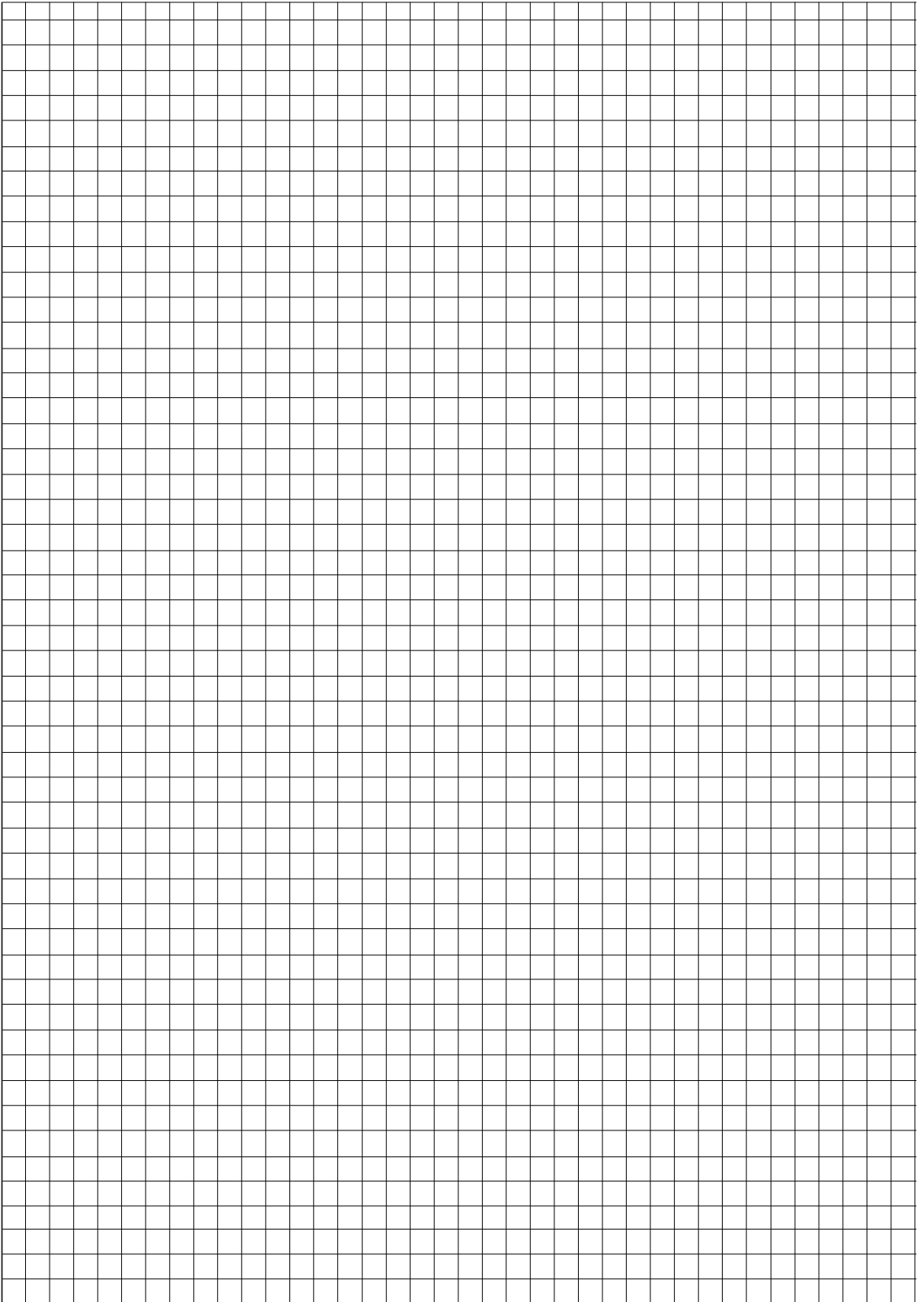


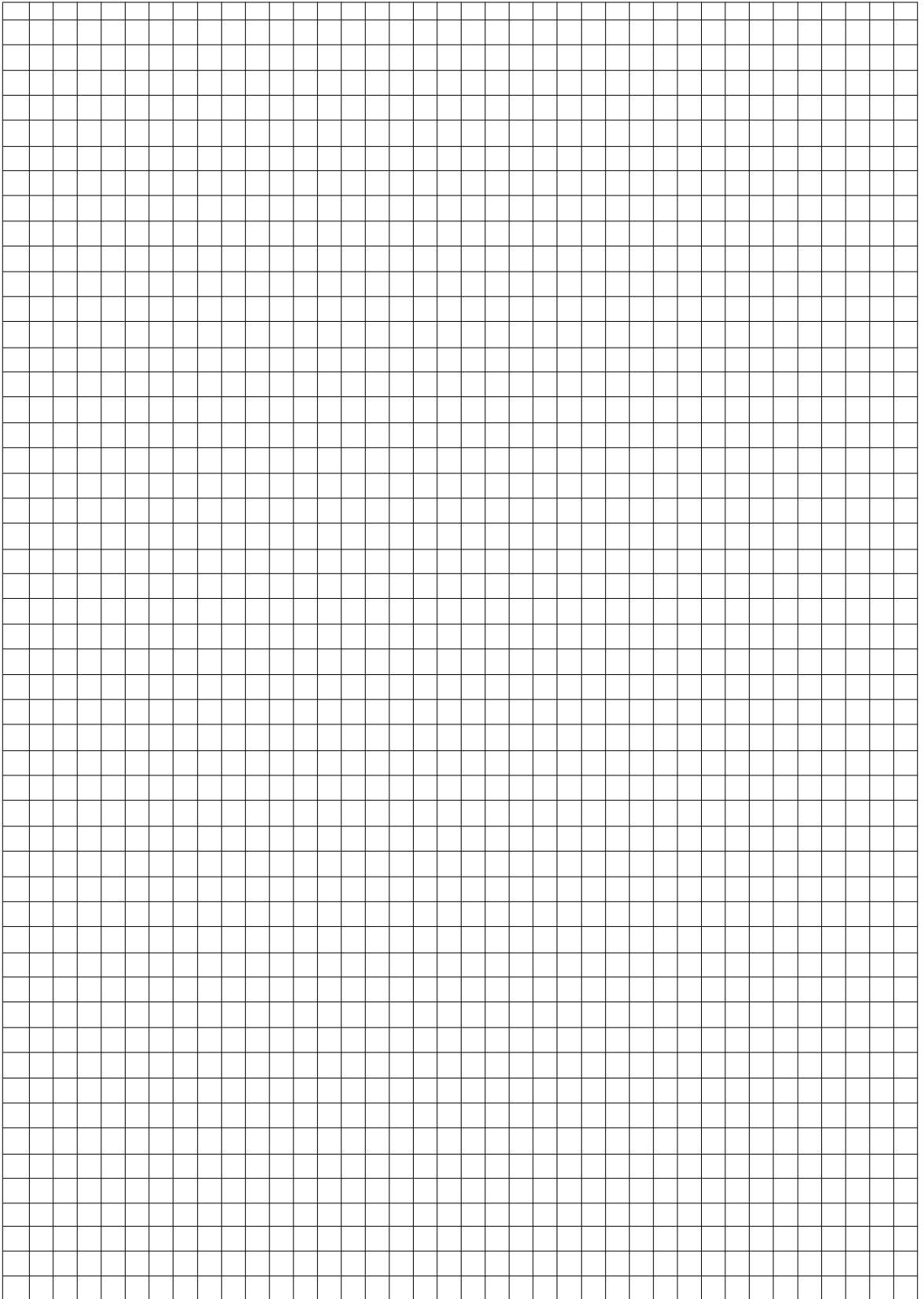


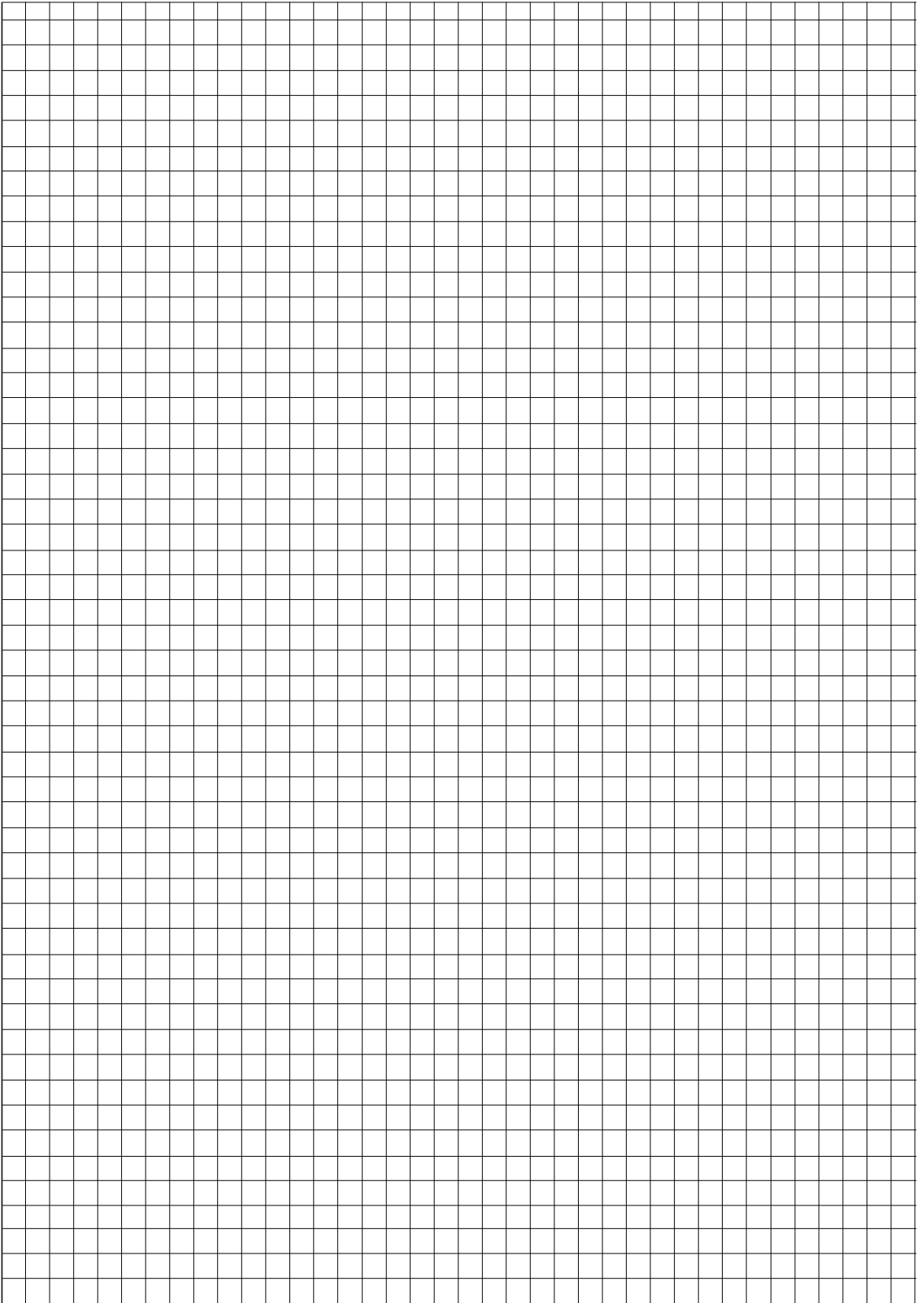












8. EXTRA- CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

A. 'GRADUATION 2018' EXHIBITION OF GRADUATION PROJECTS OF LANDSCAPE AND GARDEN ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

5

LANDSCAPE AND GARDEN ARCHITECTURE

For their graduation project, the students could choose between 4 projects, varying in complexity / scale and required design products. In this way, every student has the opportunity to choose the project that best suits his or her profile as a designer.

Global Herpelgem (Ruien): power station Kluisbergen

The power station in Kluisbergen has recently stopped its activities after 65 years of production. The site, situated in the Scheldt valley, was with its typical architecture an eyesore for the surrounding picturesque landscape. The now unused buildings have been demolished, leaving an open space in the landscape. The students were asked to formulate a new identity for the site, with the precondition that the place could keep its productive character. The design resulted in a masterplan for the entire site, including a more specific design of the green-blue framework, and a detailed design plan of the 'Good Neighborhood'. The 'Good Neighborhood' contributes both to the new identity of the power station and to the needs of the surrounding villages.

MPI De Kindervriend (Rollegem): Medical-Pedagogical Institute

'De Kindervriend' is a medical-pedagogical institute for children with a mental disorder. The institute has expanded its buildings over the years without a masterplan. The ambition of the management is to transform the institute with a closed-off character to a site that creates a social and spatial interaction with the surroundings, the village and its inhabitants. The design had to result in a masterplan and a design plan for the 'Leeftuin'.

Irishoeve (Kapellen): cohousing and remembrance

The 'Irishoeve' tackles the complexity of redesigning an old manor farm to a cohousing site for several families, and the use of the garden for funeral services. An extra complexity was the low budget available for developing the garden of two hectares. Each student had to develop a masterplan for the site, a management plan and a 'quick win'. This 'quick win' is a small low budget intervention which could act as a trigger to use the site as a place for remembrance.

Menas (Sint-Maria-Aalter): to silence, deepen and connect

The ambition of 'Menas' is to transform itself from a school for novices of the 'Brothers of Charity' to a place for activities of silence, deepening and connection. The school was created in an old manor house. For the project the students had to create a masterplan for the site, a management plan and a detailed design plan of the meditation places.

LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN 2017-2018

'Open Einde'

The project 'Open Einde' researches a world of remembrance

and memory in transition. Landscapes offer a richness of known and unknown, visible and invisible, physical and mental places of remembrance and commemoration. In this project we search for meaning and different typologies of these places in the diverse landscapes surrounding the city of Ghent. With the landscape as inspiration, potential new places of commemoration are identified. However, due to different sectoral claims on the open space, such new places cannot be mono-functional. A multi-functional use of the space is therefore mandatory.

ECO Island Gozo

The LE:NOTRE International Student Competition aims to support integrated and holistic landscape approaches through multidisciplinary student teams elaborating planning and design proposals at various scales. This year's competition invited students to envision the future of an entire Mediterranean island, Gozo as an ECO ISLAND. The ECO ISLAND-ideas have derived from various sectoral needs and perspectives, such as niche tourism, renewable energies, rural identity, heritage and much more. While each idea makes sense in its own right an integrated vision of how all of this will come together in an island landscape with limited spatial resources still needs further thought.

Foodlandscape Flemish Periphery Around Brussels

Brussels has drawn up a strategy to provide the city with healthy food and to stimulate the short chain of agricultural activities around the city. This project develops a 'productive park' that, as a physical and mental landscape, should form a hinge between the urban part of the Molenbeek valley in Brussels and the agricultural plateau on the Flemish side.

B. PRESENTATION OF ELASA 2018

5

Children & Borders in a Vertical Living Environment

15th & 16th of August 2018

As part of the ELASA Annual Meeting 2018 (European Landscape Architecture Student Association) taking place in Belgium, University College Ghent organized a two day international workshop. 39 students from 17 different European countries took part in this workshop. Full time researchers Marlies Marreel and Jo Boonen and co-promotor Ruben Joye put together a diverse program focusing on higher density child- and youth friendly living environments, the subject of their research project 'BLOK'.

After a bike tour through the city of Ghent and having visited a series of inspiring cases, the participants were put to work during a hands-on workshop on the high-rise environment of the 'Watersportbaan' in Ghent. They had to reflect on the meaning of 'borders' (physical, mental,...) in this area, and were consequently asked to visualize/strengthen/tweak/soften/... these. The results were diverse as well as inspiring, ranging from small physical interventions showing a sensitivity towards privacy borders to more formal presentations of design interventions.



C. PRESENTATION OF SUMMERSCHOOL 2018: 'GREEN CLIMATE AXES IN GHENT'

5

From Monday 27 August until Tuesday 4 September 2018, the City of Ghent, KU Leuven and University College Ghent organized an international summer school 'Green Climate Axes in Ghent'. During nine days, 16 students explored challenges for a number of green climate axes in Ghent. The exploration involved multiple scales and various disciplines such as urbanism, green management, landscape architecture and ecology.

Green climate axes structure the landscape, nature and recreation in the city and give it its climate robustness: green elements provide in cooling and in retention of rainwater and carry cool air along the axes deep into the city centre. The eight green climate axes of Ghent cover more than 50 kilometres throughout the city. They form a coherent ensemble with five massive green poles in the fringe and with the green recreational rings in the city.

The summer school explores these axes, including adjacent neighbourhoods within a distance of 300 meters on both sides of the central water or green infrastructure. The aim is to create a coherent ensemble of green and blue elements that penetrates in and interweaves with the built environment. Internationally renowned experts were invited for an inspiring lecture. Research by design combined with a grounded vision on the future green management was a key element in the development of the axes. The students worked on public and private elements, added vegetation and water, unsealed surfaces and expanded bike and walk infrastructure. All of this was designed with specific attention for the migration and residence of (urban) animal species.



D. CIVA FOUNDATION PRESENTATION

② 11.00 – 11.30 AM
MONDAY 9 SEPTEMBER

CIVA (Centre International de la Ville et de l'Architecture - Brussels, Belgium) is a museum, an archive center, a library and a place to meet and discuss for enthusiasts of contemporary and modern architecture, landscape architecture and urban ecosystem in Brussels. As Brussels main architecture centre, CIVA organises exhibitions, lectures, guided tours, book launches and children's activities all throughout the year. Its activities are based in Ixelles / Elsene (near Flagey) and in the city centre, at Kanal - Centre Pompidou.

E. BOOK LAUNCH 'LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE IN HIGHER EDUCATION - 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FACULTY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM' (SZENT ISTVÁN UNIV.)

② 04.00 – 04.30 PM
MONDAY 9 SEPTEMBER

It is important to teach how to discover, form and develop landscapes. This very task has been carried on for the last 25 years by the Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism as an independent institution.

The Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism is unique in Hungarian higher education and research for many reasons. Programmes run in three different disciplines (agricultural, engineering and arts), and at three levels: undergraduate, masters and doctoral. The Faculty has the only university programme to study landscape architecture in Hungary, it is the founder and mentor for the cross-border Hungarian landscape architecture programme, and it has a leading role among the landscape schools in the Central-Eastern European region.

Csemez, A., Csima, P., Fekete, A., Jámbor, I. & Schneller, I. (2017). *Landscape Architecture in Higher Education - 25th Anniversary of the Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism*. Budapest: Szent István University, Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism.

F.
**BOOK PRESENTATION 'OVER
 DE RAND. ONDERZOEK
 NAAR EEN TOEKOMST VOOR
 DE STADSRAND.'**

② 10.30 – 11.00 AM
 TUESDAY 10 SEPTEMBER

Lagiewka, F., Swyngedauw, P., De Maeyer, J. & Pieters, D. (2016). *Over de Rand. Onderzoek naar een toekomst voor de stadsrand*. Mechelen: Public Space.

G.
**EXHIBITION 'AT HOME.
 BUILDING AND LIVING IN
 COMMUNITIES'**

S.T.A.M. CITY MUSEUM GHENT
 Godshuizenlaan 2, 9000 Ghent
 At 'Bijlokecampus'

The travelling exhibition 'At home. Building and Living in Communities' from the DAM, German Architecture Museum in Frankfurt can be seen in the abbey church at STAM in the spring and summer of 2018.

As collective building and living can take any number of different forms, it is both worthwhile and interesting to show examples side by side. In this exhibition twenty-one foreign reference projects show how collectivity can lead to innovative solutions for living at close quarters.

The projects are on display in the form of plans, models and photographs. Background information about the financing, legal form and necessary planning stages is also provided.

Perhaps you recognize yourself and your building and living ambitions in the case studies, or perhaps not? This exhibition is packed with inspirational examples.



'At home. Building and Living in Communities',
 picture by Michael Feser



VLAAMSE
LAND
MAATSCHAPPIJ



Vlaanderen
is open ruimte



Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group



HoGent