



STOP
AND
THINK

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Abstract catalogue

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Department of Urban and Rural development
Division of Landscape Architecture

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262. Public Sphere in Cultural Landscape

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Urban studies primarily deal with conditions and qualities of public space as the relation between material texture and social spheres. For the countryside and the cultural landscape, there is a lack of debate on the relationship between morphology, texture and sociality of space. In the face of converging urban, suburban and rural lifestyles, the research is focused on spatial textures that provide the basic qualities of public space, such as accessibility, permeability, legibility and orientation, even in everyday landscapes, thus answering central social questions of openness, identification and integration. The project is based on the fundamental studies on figure and ground and adapts these methods for describing the spatial texture of landscape. The aim of the figure-ground analysis is to uncover which structures offer orientation and how encounters and centralities arise in the cultural landscape - in other words, where morphological structures make public sphere possible.

263. Sustainability of Small Towns: Exploring circular green infrastructures in Scandinavia

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This chapter attempts to bridge the topics of circular cities (CC) and urban green infrastructure (UGI) from the point of view of implementing environmental sustainability in small municipalities. Research shows that the UGI and CC approaches have a great potential to translate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into concrete physical actions. However, there is not much discussion about how these two themes can be better integrated. Furthermore, typically sustainability is discussed in the context of large to middle-size cities, while there is not so much literature with examples of small municipalities. SDGs and other European and national policies pose a number of challenges to small municipalities that are already struggling with other tasks. In this chapter, we present the results of a small, yet very concrete project in northern Sweden in which the ideas of CC and UGI were deployed for decentralized urban farming.

264. Energy Aesthetics for Resourceful Communities

ACADEMIC PAPER

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For decades, alternative sources of energy in Sweden have been linked to hydro- and nuclear power. However, this is set to change as the Swedish government agenda has put an extraordinary emphasis on renewables. The implementation of renewables in Sweden poses several challenges. Literature shows that two main aspects deter local communities from embracing large renewable projects: lack of acceptance (of the impacts) and lack of participation (to the making and benefits). Sweden has a long tradition of stakeholder engagement in state-funded projects in the form of participatory meetings and written feedbacks. However, other participatory techniques are less established. Since 2014, we have been engaged in research projects dealing with energy landscapes, design thinking, and, what we have recently named, "resourceful communities". The aim of this presentation is to report the results of our recent projects that engage with the above-mentioned concepts/strategies to foster collaboration between end-users and stakeholders.

265. Stop and Think Wider: Teaching cooperation and thinking through landscape

ACADEMIC PAPER

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My contribution refers to a broad education that students of landscape architecture receive during studies and a specific way of perception of the landscape that evolves inside them, which could be called thinking nature. I believe this is the nature of the knowledge of landscape architects.

266. Possibilities for Periurban Landscape in the Surroundings of the City of Prague

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The importance of the topic is that during the development of Prague has developed also a new type of landscape - periurban one. Those are areas on the edges of the city with lot of residential buildings. They are popular because the plots are cheaper and your dreams of own house become true. But they are surrounded often by agricultural empty areas, logistic stores and traffic areas. Do we want to make the edges of the city just as a bedrooms for the city without any connection to the surroundings? Or do we want a place you can be related with? That is an important question for our future. What are the possibilities for such a landscape? The contributor is dealing with this topic in the course of PhD. study under the Department of Landscape architecture and the contribution serves as a presentation of achieved results.

267. Garden as Paradise: Islamic garden as a paradigm for the rediscovery of the hidden value of residual urban spaces

ACADEMIC PAPER

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A wake-up bell that reminds us to "stop and think" when hurry or laziness seem to prevail: this is nature for man. Reinserting nature into urban space means restoring contact with a world that does not respond to our laws and reminds us of the right and necessary times. Garden constitutes the elementary unity, complementary to the urban fabric and capable of adapting to it: "Closed world, indefinitely malleable, the garden embodies the old dream of the microcosm. It is structured, consciously, like the image, on a human scale, of the boundless Cosmos, which for its immensity is subtracted from the direct action of men" (P. Grimal, *L' arte dei giardini*, p.4) The tradition of the Islamic garden offers ideas and strategies to recreate oases of calm in the chaos of the urban desert and to generate small paradises distributed in the urban fabric, where imagination finds its space.

269. Flowing Lives: Landscape as a social change generating tool

EVENT

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Flowing Lives understands Landscape as a social change-generating tool. We seek to establish new models of coexistence between humanity and its habitat. In our path of research, we apprehend our context as a great living organism in constant transformation, which allows us to establish new cultural dynamics in accordance with natural rhythms. We pursue to read landscape, not as an empty canvas, but as a panorama full of elements with ecological values in concordance with social scenarios and our goal is to make it evident for everyone. Through the development of our idea of landscape, we seek to present realities and adaptable solutions based on different cases of study related with different circumstances in the Middle east, connected with Refugees and post war situations. Searching for the possibilities to highlight landscape as a tool of action has led us to create strategies and panoramas of change.

271. “And also”

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Method is the link between platitudes and action, theory and design, intention and results. Addressing function is only the first plateau; “and also” requires more of the designer and the design.

272. The Role of Design of Traffic Systems for Bicycles in Energy Transition: A case study from Utrecht as ‘bicycle city’

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Even though the Netherlands is historically known for the popularity of bicycle use, its use is in the last decades increased despite the rise of car use. In the Netherlands investments in motorways and road systems for cars are still dominant compared to investments in public transport and in bicycle infrastructure. At a national level the Dutch Fietsersbond is an organisation which represents the interests of cyclists in the Netherlands by working towards the expansion and improvement of bicycle friendly infrastructure (www.fietsersbond.nl). The climate change has increased the general interest in cycling because of efficiency of energy use, no pollution and health benefits over car use.

273. Energy Transition and Hungarian Landscape Architecture

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Energy transition is slowly getting more attention in Hungarian landscape architecture in practice, education and research. We will present some specific parts of the topic with the key research question 'what is the role of landscape architecture as a discipline in the energy transition?'. The research method is based on the principles of the case study method. The paper is built up in four parts to

present the relation between energy and landscape on different levels. Firstly it focusses on the potential of renewable sources of energy in Hungary. The second part analyses the structure of the electricity transport network. In the third part the relation between energy transition and water management is investigated. Lastly we summarises and combines the three parts towards the application of in projects. Main conclusion is that landscape architecture should focus on its core activity which is transdisciplinary; design and designerly ways of thinking.

274. Language Matters: The intersection of words, culture and the landscape

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Landscape architecture is a global profession that can play a pivotal role in finding solutions to the significant challenges facing our environment and our society today. Yet fundamental words like "landscape" or "nature" or "urban planning" or "public space" mean very different things to different communities across the globe. Direct translation falls short of the mark, because it doesn't take cultural context into account. Over the past six years, we've taught the course "Language, Culture, Landscape" to an international body of students at the IMLA program based jointly at two universities in Germany. Through essays, graphic novellas, mindmaps and other tools, we've thoroughly explored the words and cultural connotations behind how people describe and understand landscape in more than 60 countries.

275. Replacing Unused Infrastructure with a Park—does the strategy affect to memorize the history of the place?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Replacing unused infrastructure with a park is not a new strategy in contemporary landscape architecture. From a rail parking lot (Millennium Park in Chicago) to a highway (Seoullo in Korea), many cities have replaced their gray structure with green places like a linear park. In those glimpses, remaining a piece of unused infrastructure is actively used as a design strategy to memorize the history of the site and landscape architecture believe that lets people know where they are. It is time to stop and think about the plain truth. Replacing unused infrastructure with a park, does the strategy affect to memorize the history of the place? This study claims whether the strategy that remaining a part of unused infrastructure affects people to remind the uses of the place in the past or not.

278. How do Ecologists View Ecological Design Projects in Compact Cities?

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Ecological approaches in landscape planning and design offer opportunities to integrate relevant scientific knowledge into landscape. Solutions to marry urbanisation with natural landscape dynamics demand design research and practice informed by an evolving science. However, translation and interpretation of acquired knowledge from scientists into real-world application by planners and designers is challenging. As many urban ecologists have pointed out, designers/planners frequently use ecology as a leitmotif for design, though integrate only narrow notions of ecology into their work. This has created problems in the realisation of projects, in particular, for dense, compact cities where landscape refers to not just predominantly green spaces, but to all areas in the city that are jointly shaped by human and natural factors. Responding to ecologists' criticisms is critical for the maintenance of biologically rich and robust cities.

279. Landscape Architecture for Somewheres and Anywheres?

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Landscape architecture has to engage in the ongoing debate fuelled by author David Goodhart and others on societal and political change driven by two mayor groups of people, namely people from somewhere and people from anywhere. This contribution argues why landscape architects should engage with, learn from and design landscapes suitable as commons for Somewheres and Anywheres. David Goodhart divides societies into Somewheres that are rooted in a specific place and whose identities are ascribed by their community and by the place to which they belong. The Anywheres, in contrast, are footloose and their identity and self-worth are not tied to a specific place (Goodhart 2017). Anywheres value being on the move and setting roots just for small periods at several places, sometimes at the same time. Landscape architecture has to reflect on this debate critically and ask: How can we contribute to prevent our society from splitting?

282. What's Fair? Justice in green space provision

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Environmental justice is about fairly shared environmental benefits and burdens. Within this broad topic, the provision and usability of urban green space is a crucial aspect, because green space offers various benefits for the physical and psychological wellbeing of citizens. Within cities, green spaces are not equally distributed. Research shows that especially underprivileged groups very often live in neighborhoods which are underserved with green space. These groups therefore have limited access to the environmental and social benefits of green spaces. Landscape architecture is referring to distributive aspects by working with green space provision standards (m² per capita, proximities). But additional qualitative aspects are essential to meet the demands of an increasingly diversified society. The actual accessibility and preferences are dependent on age, ethnicity, income, socio-economic conditions or diverse capabilities. Considering these different dimensions, what are the consequences for the understanding of green justice in landscape architecture?

283. Exploring Urban Ground: Investigating locally sourced earthen materials through design research in landscape architectural education

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This paper examines material research in landscape education, asking how local earthen construction materials can be integrated into the origin stories of their local context. The research is based on an HKU Master of Landscape Architecture elective research seminar which integrated hands-on material fabrication with technical and theoretical discussions. The paper begins by describing the theoretical, environmental, and social challenges of extracting soil from the urban ground. It then describes the seminar's methods and approaches to making and fabricating construction materials. The paper concludes by presenting the results of the course with a discussion structured around how learning about a specific material – through on-site exploration, physical testing, desktop research, and fabrication – can enhance the understanding of a material's composition, usability, and adaptability. The relevance of rethinking the teaching and the use of materials is especially striking today when wasteful construction methods and unthoughtful material selection became common practice.

287. Dimitris Pikionis – Constantinos Doxiadis: A landscape shaped by history

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This paper aims to explore the way the theory about building in ancient Greece, as stated by Greek urbanist-architect Doxiadis, influenced the work of Greek architect Dimitris Pikionis, particularly in the landscape design of the Acropolis surrounding site of 1954. The aforesaid project is one of the most important ones in the history of modern Greek architecture. Doxiadis argues that the design of the ancient Greek temples did not only concern the planning of the building itself, but also the relation among the buildings and the surrounding landscape. He describes a whole way of thinking behind ancient Greeks building, that deeply differs from today, as they composed in situ, on the actual, tangible natural landscape. Pikionis' unique perception on recognizing the place (τόπος in greek) and on the interdependence between human creation and nature that leads to a natural architecture, is described particularly under his concept of Sentimental Topography.

288. Transferred Cultural Ideas in New Cross Border Contexts

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The cultural landscape we see today, always 'contains' historic changes on nature. Many layers might overlay each other. If we have to decide, which layer of nature we want or have to protect, it is necessary to understand these historic changes in relation to the contemporary landscape. In order to understand the historical development of 'vernacular' cultural landscapes, it is important to properly understand symbolic design parameters, based on cultural ideas. Since millenia cultural ideas were transferred between countries and continents. Historic and paradigmatic cultural ideas are found in the field of landscape architecture in gardens. Finally it can be shown, that cultural ideas are indeed transferable from place to place to new cross-border contexts inspiring new cultural connections. To find planning methods and tools, which can understand these and generate sustainability, are the challenges for the profession of today.

290. The Relevance of Representation in a Reflective Culture of Landscape Architecture: Observation, interpretation and critical thinking

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Representation is more than a way to inform and design; it is a personal opportunity to think, which involves the whole mental and emotional activity. Considering that the interest for representation in the overall education system seems to be declining, the exposition has the intention to reflect on drawing as a tool for observation, interpretation, and critical thinking. All the more so in a period of significant social and environmental changes. Why is representation a unique opportunity to reflect? How does it make landscape architects particular observers of reality?

292. Mapping Landscape Permutations on a Global Graph

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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The current methods of design and forecast of design proposals continue on a finite scale of proposed outcomes generated via a seed of implementation. Five to ten year flood level, wind pattern in the previous years, economic changes of the near vicinity all are represented in response to a decided design intervention. The future landscape architects will have to take further the task of assuming themselves akin to surgeons who consider the probabilities of an operation but clearly explain the infinite follow ups too based on the fact that human anatomy is effected by millions of factors in daily life. At the end of the workshop the focus will be to assert that landscape architects need to clearly realize that their profession will always continue to be perched on the fulcrum of non-predictive nature and global economies.

294. 3. Knowledge

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The landscapes that Francisco Caldeira Cabral knew in Germany The paper I propose to present is part of a PhD research, which aimed to demonstrate the German influence on the genesis of Landscape Architecture in Portugal. Francisco Caldeira Cabral founded this disciplinary and professional area in Portugal in the early 1940s, after returning from Berlin where he graduated in Landscape Architecture. In addition to the training he obtained at the Higher Institute of Agriculture of Berlin, also the landscapes of his daily life, the landscapes of Berlin, the city where he lived; other landscapes of high heritage interest in Germany, that he visited and recorded; and also the landscapes that he met in the classroom, influenced his thinking about Landscape Architecture, and for that reason those landscapes deserve to be studied.

295. Geodesign as a Digitisation Approach to Landscape Planning and Design: A case study in Fingal, North Dublin, Ireland

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Hrishikesh Ballal, Geodesign Hub

Digitisation has both changed and is changing landscape architecture research and practice, bringing new theoretical, methodology and ethical questions concerning its application. What are the pros and cons of such a transformation? How is it changing the survey-analysis-design classical process and how can digitisation promote the fulfillment of the Aarhus Convention by promoting public engagement in the decision making process? Building on the Geodesign work of Carl Steinitz this paper reflects on the use of Geodesign and its applications in Fingal, North Dublin related to climate change impacts of coastal erosion and flooding. Geodesign is a design and planning method that tightly couples the creation of design proposals with impact simulations informed by geographic contexts, systems thinking, and digital technology. A pilot project tested the online platform GeodesignHub in this sensitive location in order to assess its efficacy as a public engagement tool with digital applications.

296. How to Integrate Energy Transition and Improving of the Water System in the Context of Climate Change?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Energy transition is the change from carbon-based energy sources towards renewable forms of energy such solar, wind and hydropower. Water can also play a role in that process because water as mass can be a source of potential energy while flowing water of kinetic energy. Relating energy transition to improvement of water management offers a wide scala of possibilities at different levels of intervention. Contrary to energy transition, water as design material for the planning and design of gardens, parks, landscapes already took place in history. Here the discipline has a rich design knowledge from history. The distinction of the role and form of water and water systems at different levels of intervention is the core of the design problem here.

297. Is Planting Design at Risk as a Core Skill of Landscape Architecture?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The core skills of landscape architecture have been discussed over the profession's evolution. One skill that seems vital and unique to our profession is planting design. We are concerned with its standing within the profession, and our research examines how planting design is valued within landscape architecture. Looking at how planting design is taught, developed and valued during training and in practice is key to answering these questions. This involves analysis of New Zealand's accredited landscape architecture degree courses, continuing professional development, awards, and a survey of practitioners and allied professions. The results from our NZ study have wider implications, including comparisons to other studies such as Fein's USA study (1972) and the Landscape Architecture Body of Knowledge (LABOK) study (2004). Also, our template can be used to assess other areas of knowledge in landscape architecture, and also to make comparisons between countries.

298. New Developments in the Context of Climate Change in Teaching and Research at the Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism, Budapest

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Climate change has been for some time on the agenda at the Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism but so far it has been incidentally and depending on individual researchers and teachers. We are now working on a research and teaching program where climate change is an integral part of the whole. The professional attitude - as we call responsible planning/design - should be the landscape architectural way of acting on the climate change from the human point of view. In this paper we will give a first outline how responsible landscape planning will make an integral part of the work, thinking, research and teaching of the Faculty as a whole, based on the main professional issues as garden and landscape heritage preservation, landscape and green infrastructure planning and open space design.

299. Environmental Education Past, Present and Future: A design approach for school gardens and yards

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Environmental education in Europe is rooted in the middle of 19th century, when the first school garden movement started based on pedagogical principles for education of children. A little later the making of new public parks started in Germany with the concept of 'Volkspark' in which the experience and outdoor activities for different age groups were accommodated. The two have in common the growing awareness of the environment, of the outdoors and in general the rise of a different attitude to nature in general. Nowadays the functions of school gardens and yards has been extended to physical exercise, experiencing the outdoors, learning to cultivate plants, ecology and the natural system and also climate change and its different aspects. For landscape architects the design of such school gardens and yards is an important work domain which needs to be updated to the new functions and uses demanded by contemporary society.

300. The Urban Forest in the Age of Urbanisation

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The present paper seeks to reflect on the connotation of urban forest(ry), in line with related emergent holistic theories. Today, the whole planet is urbanized and planners debate "Planetary Urbanization", economists discuss "Global City", ecologists describe planet's biodiversity hotspots connections, and climate changes warns "global" crisis. In such scenario, focusing on the forestation approaches in urban and peri-urban "edges", might be reductionist. If the city is everywhere, and everything is city, if the urbanized world now is a chain of metropolitan areas connected by places and corridors of communication, then what is not urban? And above all, which forests are not urban forests?

301. From the Landform to the Living Wall: Introducing 3D digitization processes into landscape design education

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The widespread use of computational design methods in design education is increasingly leading to considerations of landscape as an abstraction, stripped of its physical qualities and devoid of human presence and activity. The Capturing Landscapes student workshop, organized by the Neapolis University Pafos Master in Landscape Architecture program, employed digital design and fabrication tools to encapsulate existing landscapes and reproduce them in oscillating scales and into diverse situated contexts. Beginning with digital images of a restored mine, located in the hinterland of Cyprus mountain Troodos, the students developed a series of transformations to transcribe the mine's dramatic landform firstly into a large scale paper model and then into repairing an existing green wall. Moving from the immense to the minute, from the horizontal to the vertical, from excavation to extrusion, from conceptual to tactile, the workshop exploited the abstraction of digital tools to explore issues of materiality, sustainability and social interaction.

302. Do Urban Modern Historic Parks Meet our Demand Today? Evidence from Shanghai, China

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Accruing various values, urban historic parks (UHP) are preserved as historic sites of present and future generations (ICOMOS-IFLA, 2017). However, largely contingent on the will of officers and technocrats, the regeneration of Shanghai's urban modern historic parks (UMHP, 1840-1949) often ends up with constructive destruction. With the transformation of urban construction, it's urgent to stop and think whether and how the UMHP can meet the public's ever-growing demand. Based on cultural ecosystem service theory, this paper presents a matching index for flow and demand of Shanghai's UMHP through public-participation-GIS (PPGIS). Firstly, the flow data was collected via PPGIS. Then an M-Logit model was employed to predict the public's demand. Based on a comparative analysis, the results show that there's an imbalance between flow and demand of different types of spaces in UMHP, and provide new perspectives for the regeneration of UMHP from aspects of cultural characteristics reshaping, intensive utilization, co-management, etc.

303. Post/Human Landscape: Playing the new metaphors of hybridization within the cities' metabolism

EVENT

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Living in a more and more blurred distinction between the human and its others, living with/in digital 'second life', genetically modified food, advanced prosthetic, robotics etc, yet we should enhance on our cognitive self-mastery. According to last researches, the Post/Human condition helps us make sense of our flexible and multiple identities, encompassing not only other species, but also the sustainability of our planet as a whole. The Post/Human Landscape could be conceived as erasing the categorical distinctions between the human and other species, as result of an intense hybridization. Its new reality follows one the principles of the "vitality materialism"—the unity of matter, putting value on its self-organizing intelligence, relational behavior in complex systems, and surviving metabolism. The contribution proposes a creative languages experiment to imagine the post/human landscape starting from the metaphors of hybridization and in seizing the opportunities for new social bonding and community building.

305. Ambition and Reality for Young Landscape Architects

ACADEMIC PAPER

Cristina Imbroglini, Sapienza University Rome, cristina.imbroglini@uniroma1.it

Within the Academy, in our research and teaching activities we believe in the strategic role of the landscape project for relevant and urgent global challenges: climate change, loss of biodiversity, risk mitigation and resilience, environmental regeneration, social inclusion. However, if we looked beyond the classroom window, we realize that the landscape project does not always have the same consideration. Our graduate must confront with this external world, facing the gap between ambition and reality. It is important to stop and think about the real or perceived limits of the landscape project, the difficulties we encounter in letting "others" understand its potential, the real possibilities of action for young landscape architects. With "others" I mean the clients, in particular the public ones, who at least in Italy, tends to underestimate the landscape project; secondly professionals from other disciplines and, last but not least, architects who deal with building and urban design.

306. The Honesty of Contradiction

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The paper will propose a declination of thought and logic of Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture, the Robert Venturi's masterworks, toward landscape architecture. The paper will try to debate and refute the idea of the necessary unity of the project, and its widespread practice that produced in last decades a kind of globalization of landscape projects. A debate in favor of a greater variety and differentiation of results; to overcome the idea that reduces in a deterministic and reductionist form, the unit of contents, purposes and shape. The same thought that necessarily binds and constrains the design response to the program, and never doubts the cause-effect link. During the first crisis of Modernity, Venturi proposed a discourse on "complexity-contradiction" with a "gentle manifesto", as opposed to the homologation of cities and to international style. The Contradiction is consubstantial to Complexity; therefore, such acceptance requires the ability to cross the Contradiction.

307. An Extreme Landscape: From airport to urban park

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This paper aims to introduce recent discussion about transformation of historically one of the most important airport in Istanbul, Atatürk Airport, into an urban park. Immediately after the official opening of The Istanbul Airport, the government announced that Atatürk Airport, named as a "Nation Garden" would be functioning as a green space. While Atatürk Airport stands out with the possibility of being one of the largest parks in the world with its scale and content, the area's intensive infrastructure and its identity contribute its challenging side. This contribution is important with its case study. Atatürk Airport is an important element of national identity and transformation of this logistic landscape into an urban park requires design tactics that bring ecological, social and cultural issues together. The aim of this paper is to discuss the role of landscape architects and introduces landscape based strategies under three main topics; ecological, socio-economic and socio-cultural.

308. The Changing Significance of Urban Infrastructure: A study of dikes in the Dutch landscape

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In *Gardens: An Essay on the Human Condition*, Robert Pogue Harrison discusses the garden as being "nothing if not a phenomenon," (p. 118) This transitional nature of landscape also applies to urban infrastructure ; changing with time and in response to the needs of its users, for protection, transportation, or resource delivery. More recently, defensive dikes in the Netherlands have joined this group, as the relationship of the Dutch to their dikes has changed. This paper presentation presents the results of a study of the dike as an evolving defensible architecture that has changed in significance due to climate change. An important issue as we are all experiencing the unknown of what life will look like as the waters continue to rise and our coastlines are redrawn.

309. Down to Earth

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Addressing the relationship between natural and anthropic dynamics, the inquiry explores soil beyond the perception of surface. Just there under our feet, fields, forests, and cities, the natural functions of soil are rather neglected and a productive focus leaves the land vulnerable to the effects of changing climatic conditions. Alongside the introduction into soil properties, the session lines out the intrinsic function of soil that constitute the inner workings of what we refer to as landscape and highlights its potential to design spatial entities. Current discourses around climate adaptation such as relocation of settlements or low-lying infrastructure and dikes being constructed against a threatening sea illustrate the need to address built and natural environment no longer as opposites but rather as coherent interdependencies. Soil investigations are presented to understand multiscale relations that range from tectonic regions to soil particles and between centennial timescales and decades.

311. Conflicts Between Spatial Planning and Identification, Preservation of Ecological Corridors

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The protection and development of the ecologic network is inevitable without an effective integration into spatial planning system. In the frames of ConnectGreen Interreg project we elaborated a gap analysis on the identification and integration of ecologic network in spatial planning policy framework. The project covers the Carpathians with a diverse carnivore population. For the sustainability of the wildlife populations is highly important to maintain the migration routes which can be provided by a healthy ecologic network. The countries of the Carpathians are dynamically-developing economies so there is a great development pressure in the area. We carried out a comparison analysis to identify the main gaps of the planning processes and tools related to the ecological corridors. In general, all of the countries expressed the importance of ecological networks in their policy framework. Unfortunately, in many cases the implementation of this idea is weak.

313. Governance and Management of Urban Open Spaces: Seeing landscape architecture in an inclusive and long-term perspective

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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We present governance and management related to Landscape Architecture as the profession is performed, studied and taught. Our outset is a new text-book edited by the presenters on Governance and Management of Urban Open Spaces, which will be released by Routledge on April 29 2020. (<https://www.crcpress.com/Urban-Open-Space-Governance-and-Management/Jansson-Randrup/p/book/9780367173036>) The book defines and compares central aspects of governance and management related to urban open spaces such as long-term and strategic management, and combined governance and management. Perspectives such as ethical considerations, user participation and changes in local governmental structures frame the governance and management of urban open spaces. We have tried to create a comprehensive resource detailing global trends from framing and understanding to finally practicing urban open space governance and management, to be used by scholars in teaching at landscape programs.

315. If Research by Design(ing) is the Answer, What are the Questions?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Research by design(ing) is called a research approach, but if we want to assure the quality of process and outcomes, we need to look at it from a methodological point of view and ask questions of appropriateness, validity and reliability. So which research assignments require research by design, complementary or as opposed to research for design or research on design? How are the overarching research question and underlying design questions formulated? Which case study site is exemplary and guarantees transferability of results? How do we ascertain the right variables for design models and how do we assess the range of possibilities? How can we 'test' designs, and increase internal and external validity? Do you choose for iterative refinement by redesigning or by extending you sample size? How many iterations are needed to reach saturation and finalize the design?

316. Update the Past: Archives of landscape architecture in the digital era

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Simon Orga, Hochschule für Technik Rapperswil, simon.orga@hsr.ch

A practical base to stop and think are landscape architecture archives. They not only collect documents, but also preserve knowledge and, thus, are the basis to continuously develop the profession.

At the ECLAS Conference 2019 in Ås, we founded the Network of European Landscape Architecture Archives (NELA). In our monthly meetings we discuss current topics, we write papers, and elaborate research projects. At the ECLAS 2021 we would like to open up the discussion to the public on yet another topical challenge: archives in the digital era. 1) Public access: Archives are present in teaching, research, practice and community services and thereby foster professional discourse. 2) Digitisation: Our stocks are fragile and should be digitised to minimise damage and improve access. 3) Digital collection: Today's collections are of digital nature and ask for new ways of storage and retrieval. 4) Standards to assure quality in collecting and distributing data.

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317. Mythmaking in Landscape

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Our professional worldview is framed by our rationalist education yet distorted invariably by our beliefs. We worry about our environment, but don't our current nihilistic beliefs foster denial? Does being a rationalist entail dismissing our historical knowledge to test everything again? Have we lost the ability to trust? We operate in complex and unpredictable socio-ecological constructs characterized by irrational, contextual and non-linear transactions. It is no surprise then, that our profession is still struggling for establishment. Inability to translate our theories beyond our profession results in our work being perceived as magic, seemingly rational yet unprovable, by the multitude. Educators like me, based in a multi-cultural and resource stressed country, are frequently at loss to explain practical failure of the simplest landscape concepts. I have incrementally observed belief systems, rather than rational arguments, succeeding in such extreme circumstances; and am guiding studio inquiries on integrating identity and belief.

320. Social Participation and Urban Activism in Landscape Design—old concepts, new perspectives?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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One of example of a paradigmatic shift in design-related disciplines is a process of public participation. It aims to study users' preferences, perceptions and values to create a design that is 'tailored' and meets problems and potentials. Through this process, we aim to assure the longevity and suitability of our solutions. On the example of two decision making processes in Warsaw, we will discuss different approaches for cityscape changes, where landscape architects takes two different roles: of a researcher and an urban activist. The first one is a currently carried on research grant studying the perception and values of urban water in Warsaw. This process includes end-users, however, it is initiated from top-down (researcher). The other was a defence of Finnish, wooden houses settlement (Osiedle Jazdów) which was supposed to be demolished by the municipality but was saved by inhabitants (urban activist).

321. Stop and Think: What are we making?

ACADEMIC PAPER

Pierre Oskam, University of Aveiro, p.y.oskam@gmail.com

What are we doing? Discussing values for landscape architects in the Anthropocene In the Anthropocene, we argue, designers of the spatial environment have the difficult task to position themselves towards complexity, urgency and questions of responsibility. How can a design agency find direction within this maze of information and multiplicity? Hence this talk, makes the case, it is by moving away from technocratic nature-culture approaches towards working with the emerging qualities of the landscape itself. Considering our actions, we should focus on the values that are behind our interventions. Those are, more than the architectural alteration itself, having the greatest impact on the world. This "stop and think" is to address the values that are behind different projects- rather than the results of a project, we should take the opportunity to discuss the values behind.

322. Meditations on Land- and City Scapes

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In this work, we meditate upon the notions of Land- and City Scapes by means of the topic of food. Land Scapes allow for a horizontalized reading of the given orders of nature. This reading frames attempts to adequately settle in forms of Land that which have their locus in a generous and harmonious nature. In contrast, the notion of City Scapes enables us to address food in a vertical manner, in compliance with the current quantum paradigm. Hence we reach out for a nature of pure chance on an intelligible level — that of information. Intelligible instruments bear novel viands — rare negentropic islands that are environed in an ocean of entropy — that which we can render edible on the sensible stage of food. These City Scapes allow for the affirmation of a luxuriation, in its full decadence and decoupled-ness from an original nature.

323. A 'Quality of Being': Sustainability through the 'point of view'

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This study was an attempt to theorize the role of the common sense (point of view) in terms of a sustainable existence. The discourse of the landscape architecture as a discipline is often recognized as a field which is there to improve the state of being. This task seems to have two very important counterparts due to the fundamental conceptual distinction we have made between man and nature. If we are to have better places for people, are we not supposed to have better people for places too? The fact which makes beavers great engineers, vultures great cleaners and bees great gardeners tells us in disguise that the way we are being aware of the task we have assigned ourselves is wrong. This is about a flip in the way we can look at our discipline, which would reveal us the state we are and always were, the sophisticated-primitiveness.

324. To Design or not to Design?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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As a landscape architect, I was struggling to define my purpose. Looking for a change I got involved in the protest to defense the Settlement of Finnish houses in Warsaw (Jazdów Settlement). These houses were brought to the city just after the War, as a solution for lack of housing. Some years ago the municipality decided to demolish them, but inhabitants and activists managed to defend this place. Later, it happened to be one of the most 'real', effective and influential experiences of my professional life. I have understood, that the process is what matters to me the most. Following that, during my scholarship in Estonia, I have been exploring the process of vernacular landscapes creation by citizens of Tartu. I have been documenting places, forms, actions, and meanings of small scale bottom-up interventions in the city. Then I have created a typology of them.

325. Living and Writing in Three Groves in the Jefferson National Forest

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This study is important because there is significant interest in the value and benefits of forest experiences for human health and well-being. Studies show clear correlations between access to forests and human physical activity and health, but little research has demonstrated a causal relationship between spending time in forests and health benefits (Nilsson, K., Bentsen, P., Grahn, P. & Mygind, L., 2019). Common sense, on the other hand, suggests that inhabiting forests invigorates humans. As the 1830s American transcendentalism movement suggested, forests are places to stop and think. In recent decades, forest bathing (Shinrin-Yoku), originating in Japan, is increasingly popular and a testament to the perceived value of spending time in the woods, a practice central to many woodland cultures. This paper examines the sensory qualities of three Appalachian Mountain groves— a castanetum, a pinetum, and a quercetum—and compares the experiential harvests of each.

326. Landscape Based Memorials

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Albert Fekete, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, feke.albert@tajk.szie.hu

Stop and think about our history! Glorious and tragic historical events are traditionally remembered by sculptures and memorial plaquettes erected by the communities. These figurative pieces of art are informative, but usually does not have a deep emotional impact on the visitors. As soon as visitors turn away from the memorial, the connection to the site is lost. Recently a In these cases the landscape creates the mood that transmits the memorial experience. On one side visitors could be aware of the past, on the other side the surrounding landscape elevates them back to the present. As the landscape based memorials have a more implicit narrative than the traditional ones, visitors spend more time here to unfold for themselves the very personal meaning of the place. Moreover they can simply enjoy the ambience of the site.

327. TBA

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Extreme weather conditions in cold cities which the coldest months are below -10 Celsius has caused rapid decline in outdoor activities which have become an urgent problem. The decline of public space use for outdoor activities in relation to increasing rates of illness and ageing calls for new planning and design approaches of public space. This research aims to develop knowledge-based strategies for public space design in cold regions, and uses Harbin as case study. Therefore, urban climate mapping is employed to identify challenges in that respect. Mapping of population density and activity intensity are also evaluated. Using GIS to integrate multiple elements of meteorological, spatial and activities help to understand the temporal and spatial variations of urban climate zones in the urban landscape. The gained insights can help to identify the climate adaptive design principles and provide planners and designers clues for future development to improve public health.

328. The Notion of Listening

EVENT

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Landscapes change immensely in this era called the Anthropocene. These landscapes may be informed by humankind, but landscape architects are rarely involved in the most drastic transformations of the land. While supervising a participatory green belt project in Ghana, I encountered entire settlements with complex fractal layouts constructed from renewable materials that fluently adapt to changing social and climatic conditions. These where not created by skilled experts. Local inhabitants created them in neighbourly exchange. During my investigations I heard stories of inhabitants who lost their homes because of coastal erosion, statements of sacred trees, and hints of the past relevant for the future. When, gradually, the sea takes away the houses, the village where you grew up continues to exist only in your memories. Such transformations cannot be understood just by plan drawings or aerial views. To give landscape architecture a voice, first we need to learn to listen.

331. Approaching Queer Island: Otherness and Imagined Landscapes

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The ineffable otherness of islands marks them out as queer geographies, both in the sense of ‘odd, unusual, or uncanny’ and the more contemporary sense of sexual and affectional transgression. Islands real and imagined are landscapes (and seascapes) of exile or emancipation; places to be outcast or castaway; places of piracy and resistance; places of imprisonment and punishment; lazarettos and quarantines. Islands, in the imagination, provide places for people to test new ideas of self, society, and landscape relations, or to recall landscapes and peoples that have vanished from the earth. This talk explores islands in both the queer and anti-queer imagination through examples from literature, memoir, and geographic history. These fragments will be drawn together into an archipelago of longing, belonging, and citizenships; escape, isolation, and obscurity; and navigated through queer theory, queer diasporas, and landscape studies. It will build a composite of the symbolic and metaphoric existence of islands in modernity, which, if necessarily incomplete, will still allow a whole picture to be seen.

332. Hong Kong Protest Movement 2019: Occupation, resistance and activism

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In 2019, the protest movement in Hong Kong provoked people to pause their daily routines and contemplate their freedom, power, identity, privileges, disadvantages, fears and anxieties. As an educator, I was forced to stop and think as classes came to a halt. Universities became occupied by students setting up stations for supplies, subversive communication and safe spaces. The police entered several campuses, shooting tear gas to disperse the crowds, which ultimately failed. The world watched on as black-clad protestors retaliated to tear gas, rubber and live bullets with Molotov cocktails, bows and arrows and other analogue weapons that resembled arsenal from a medieval battle. The serene hillside campus of University of Hong Kong was transformed into ground zero. Escalators and footbridges connected to the outside world were strategically obstructed for protection and resistance to armed forces. This paper uses this context for an expanded discussion on space, resistance and activism.

335. Decentering the Human in Participatory Processes for the Enhancement of the Urban Green Network: How to resolve the oxymoron?

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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The value enhancement and the good management of urban green areas are essential elements of efficient urban renewal. Indeed, these areas provide numerous ecosystem services linked to their quality and to the relationships that exist between them. The primary building materials in green areas’ design are the plants. The human-centered design too often does not consider their physiological cycles and their needs but consider them as another inorganic building material. Furthermore, the ecosystem services provided by a plant varies during its life and on the base of its health; hence the models dedicated to their evaluation need to be adaptive. On the other hand, the urban green areas are designed for the improvement of human wellbeing, so the active and inclusive involvement of the local community is vital. These considerations raise many questions and challenges for the designers, some of them listed in the “stop and think” section.

336. Do You Have the—Right—Key to the Open Spaces?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The question is whether our daily use of space is determined by our real presence or we simply consider it as a physical system of names and forms. Similar questions may arise in the mind of today's conscious space-users. Life these days is fundamentally determined by visualization and virtual communication. Personal, face to face communications, meetings and experiences are fading into the background. Our open spaces are usually just empty decors, since most of the time we do not really live in them, we do not have interactions in or with them, which are thus degraded to a kind of empty transport function. Honestly, there is a growing need to be in real (and not virtual!) contact not only with other people, but with our environment as well to love and experience the world which was created around us.

337. Collaborative Design of Urban Open Space in a Borderless Era—Mere illusion or new paradigm?

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Since the turn of the 21st century, collaborative design has become a new mantra for the design of urban open spaces. In a borderless era, collaborations between realms (practice, academia, citizens), disciplines and professions (landscape architecture and architecture, as well as art, lighting design, sociology, economics, history, biology, etc.) and countries and hemispheres (Global North and Global South) have imposed themselves as a way to face the complexity of urban landscapes, in an ecological and social perspective. But in practice, are such collaborative constellations a real asset, a slightly unserious selling argument, or even a total illusion? How to prevent negative outcomes, such as the production of universal and transposable designs, the depreciation of professional expertise, the garbling of disciplines, political demagoguery, or simply loss of time and energy?

338. Reconsidering the Modern Paradigm in Spatial Design

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Topic 1: Uncertainty. We have been doing research on challenging contemporary design approaches for 15 years. A doctoral research was also made on this topic. We pursue university lecturing, and in parallel we have professional design practice. From both perspectives we feel strong motivations to deal with uncertainty and the behaviour of spontaneous processes influencing our design practice. We examined the role of spontaneity in several level of the design process. We realized that our design paradigm rooted in the modern movement is outdated in many aspects. The edifications of the very complex, dense and contradictory 20th century provide plenty of evidences for a desperate need for some kinds of paradigmatic shift in many sorts of disciplines, including spatial design. We think our experiences in the field of uncertainty can beneficially complete the “paradigm-shaking” theme of the conference, and provide new approaches for a possible debate on the topic.

339. Re-thinking the Contribution of Landscape Architecture in Energy Transition Era

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The transition to more sustainable energy systems (ET) is put forward in many political agendas. Landscape design is recognized to be able to inform the transition process, and landscape architects are working on broad range of ET related projects. The knowledge, skills and values of landscape architects affect landscapes change too. The research explores landscape architects' role in the ET process, gaining insight about their current contributions. These could reveal how working on ET is affecting their practice and supporting in taking a step back and think about what landscape architecture could do to support the ET, actively participating to one of the biggest challenge that our society is facing for the years to come. Our discussion is based on semi-structured interviews and project analysis from French and Dutch landscape architects working on ET projects. The practitioner's perspective is mirrored with those of other, not design affiliated, agents of ET.

340. Insight Out: Listening as learning through landscape

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The future is already here. As I write my country burns. The idea of recovery itself is in question. Remediation efforts may cause even more ecological damage than the fires themselves. Although the work in these times of ecological crisis is understood as being out there 'fixing' landscape, I believe the more significant work that needs to occur is within—in reconsidering assumptions about how we practice. How we think, before acting in the world. It is a way of knowing that takes time. It allows for complexity and values receptivity and the capacity to attune—to another, a situation or a landscape. Perhaps listening is a capacity. This paper offers listening, drawing on deep listening practices from traditional indigenous cultures and four kinds of listening at the Presence Institute, MIT, as a subtle and transformative tool in the practice of landscape architecture today.

341. Making Places of Interstices: Design with urban leftover spaces for stop and thinking

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The paper examines the design of urban leftover spaces, transforming them into places to 'stop and think'. Scholarly discussions have revealed leftover spaces' unique potential as interstitial counterpoints of ordered urban environment, providing opportunities for spontaneous social-ecological process and raising reflections upon the normative thinking and practices. This paper argues that such potential requires the facilitation of design. An open-ended design intervention prepares the space for accommodating diverse usage, elicits multiple interpretation of the site, and transforms the disorder leftover space into a place of being. Comparing with current polarized design approaches—either a tabular rasa, transform leftover spaces into formal urban spaces, or denying the design intervention, preserving the spaces purely for wildness or marginal social activities - this paper highlights the value of design expertise, encouraging open-ended design intervention for places of interstices.

342. 'Toolboxing' Urban Agriculture: Uncertainty and prescription in designing for the productive city

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Urban agriculture is increasingly been embraced as a solution to some of the problems of the compact city. When teaching a continuing education course for practitioners and professionals at the NMBU the autumn of 2019 the students attempted at creating a toolbox for implementing urban agriculture in different public spaces. Although the students' work offers experimental answers to interesting issues and challenges, we see that our desire to develop a toolbox to be implemented in many different situations may not be the right issue. In addition, agriculture in the city is given many roles to fill and is expected to provide answers to everything from solitude, integration and the climate crisis. When the only areas in the city that are usable for urban agriculture are parks and public places, perhaps most of all it is evidence of a critical lack of unprogrammed space in the city.

343. Designing of Urban Landscapes as Multisensory Phenomenon

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Landscape design is based on a predominance of the visual perception. However, human experiences of the landscape based on multi senses, such as soundscape, smellscape and touchscape. People in modern cities are exposed to a range of psychological and physiological stresses from pollution, noise, unpleasant odour and monotonous homogenised urban landscapes. Our sensory perception of landscapes is also strongly linked with emotions. The unique varying combination of particular visual images, smells and noises from nature and urban settlements makes each landscape particular to each location. Such multisensory experience creates a sense of place, and an identity for its people, affecting our memory and creating a particular nostalgia about the place. Rapid urban transformation towards global landscapes results in losing individual and collective multisensory memories and experiences. This workshop is about short presentations and sharing new approaches, teaching and research experiences related to designing of urban landscapes as multisensory phenomenon.

344. Some Key Technical Issues for Studying the Relationship Between Green Space and Population Health and Well-being

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The use of multifunctional green infrastructure to promote human health and welfare is currently a trend in urban space planning. Knowledge of green spaces is essential for maintaining sustainable and healthy ecosystem development. Despite the rapid expansion of research in this area, much remains to be done. The WHO underlines that more research is needed to identify the qualities of green space associated with specific health benefits. Having studied the extensive literature of the last two decades, it is found that there is some confusion as to what different researchers understand by the term "green space". A number of different spatial scales and resolutions are used to describe the range of green spaces used in these studies. Most studies evaluating small-scale relationships show that urban green space can positively affect health. However, this is not clearly confirmed by studies using larger scales, such as city scale and census unit rate.

345. Expanding or Melting into Air: New role of landscape in the new millenium

ACADEMIC PAPER

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It was dated not so old when the post structuralist turn led a sudden turn in understanding of the object of landscape architecture – the landscape - not as a natural, but rather a culturally constructed phenomenon. With the dissolution of clear boundaries between nature and culture, landscape became a common ground for disiplines of landscape architecture, architecture, planning etc. Even though the changing roles of the disciplines havenot been grounded yet, with the growing industry 4.0 in the millenium, notion of landscape confused more. Recently, technologically constructed landscape shifted the debate on nature vs culture into controllable vs. autonomous. Landscape seems to cover all, but nothing! This paper discusses the new notion of landscape, and the role of landscape architecture in the 21st century in terms of dynamics of new world. It asks: “Does that mean that landscape architecture is expanding or is it dissolving into air?”

346. Forking Career Paths: Work-life transformation and its implications on education

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Aalto university's new strategy addresses major trends: global sustainability crisis, technological disruptions, and transformation of working life, promising to take greater societal responsibility in degree education and life-long learning. Tight connection with the working life is nothing new in the Department of Architecture. Acceptance into the degree programs - through entry exams or portfolio review – opens the door to the local professional community. Employment is steady and the students are typically recruited already during their bachelor studies, resulting in lengthy study times. Under fiscal constraints there is pressure to shorten them. The one and only landscape architecture program in Finland has educated most of the local professionals over fifty years' time. Working life as well as the academia itself are in constant transformation, and new streams of scholars with varying agenda are attracted by our education, posing new challenges to the program.

347. Engaging with the Virtual: Towards a digital design studio in design education

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The premises for this paper is that Virtual testing environments as in Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR) and Mixed Reality (MR), and GIS based geo-spatial modeling methods facilitate transdisciplinary thinking through novel means of visual communication, and enable students, researchers, stakeholders, experts and other bodies of specialized knowledge to strengthen the process of Research Through Designing (RTD) Although the importance and necessity of these new innovative digital technologies within the field of landscape architecture is acknowledged little effort is spent in educational improvements on this matter. This paper proposes a change in design education and more specifically education during design studio's. There is a need for a 'digital design studio' in addition on the traditional design studio. Meaning a virtual environment in which students can study site characteristics at the one hand and test design ideas and interventions at the other hand.

348. The Embodied Experience of the Urban Landscape: A participative artistic methodology with site-specific dance in Raval, Barcelona

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This participative artistic base-research in the field of site-specific dance performance investigates the embodied experience of the urban landscape in Raval's multicultural neighbourhood (Barcelona), looking at the emotional and multisensorial responses of its residents. This transdisciplinary research, involved the contribution of two dance choreographers and international University academic cooperation (U Évora, PT; U Barcelona, ES; U Chichester, UK). In 2018 and 2021, we elaborated two pedagogic-artistic laboratories, one addressed to adults and senior residents and the other to adolescents. In each of them, we enquired how the multicultural community living in this neighbourhood is involved in an enacting world of corporal relations and affects, which define an intangible urban heritage of articulated sensorial identities. Specifically, for the year 2021, we also have investigated how body memory redefines new affective bonds and adaptation processes in the neighbourhood public spaces given the social circumstances arising from the Covid-19 health crisis.

349. A “Landscape Architectural Salon” Tackling Societal Challenges: A trojan horse in scientific universities?

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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There is a gap, between the internal and external images of landscape architecture. The image “within” is typically confident and optimistic; the landscape architect characterized by technical synthesizing skills, benevolent humanism and scientific evidence, being a solution finder in whatever large or small missions coming in her/his way; aiming at personal delight, climate mitigation or human rights and justice. A similar view of landscape architecture from outside the guild is hard to find. Rather, the profession is still un-known and the notion delimited to garden design and plant expertise. Sometimes, we find ourselves to be forgotten, in the big debates as well as in the distribution of big money, for solving the global challenges. In this mind-turning decade, however, we need to be visible and take part in the new knowledge structures. We need to stop and re-think! How do we vitalize and up-date the landscape architecture narrative?

350. Ecological Indicators for the Operating Level: What assessment systems can achieve?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Transferring system analyses from philosophy caused demanding and deriving in future for profession increased systemic-integral planning and process steps over entire object's life cycle. This means a future concept. Many assessment systems for sustainability try to supplement sustainability's formerly mechanical view with three classical pillars of sustainability by systemic cross-sectional connections. The systemic view of ecological concerns and their indicators questioned specifically for operation: Which requirements of higher scale level will ultimately remain in practical implementation? Systemic considerations never stop at the property line. The environmental goods as soil, water, climate, animals and plants should consider related to interrelationships of spatial and temporal dependencies. Material inputs or supplementary plantations should reflect ecologically concerning the extraction- and installation site, intermediate processes and time after use. Ecological balances, individual ecological indicators such energy consumption through transportation of building materials or ecological interrelationships are hardly important at landscape architecture's operation- and object level.

352. Researching the Edge of London: Exploring processes of urbanisation across the edges of greenbelt, agriculture, housing, industries, and estuary

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This paper presents an approach to exploring an area of intersecting edges, including estuarial river, forestry, agricultural fields, global city, suburban settlements, and port developments. The research explores the role and cultural identity of an area of South-East England, where the limits of London, the floodplain of the Thames, the Greenbelt, industry, agriculture, and residential settlements come together – impacted by changing dynamics of urbanisation. Employing a combination of methods, the research combines mapping (GIS), document surveys, archival research, photographic surveys, interviews, and observation. The paper discusses the need for such a range of methods, brought together in different ways, in order to investigate the relations between changing patterns of urbanisation through planning, the impact and threat of flooding, localised development and land-use, and the cultural forms of the landscape.

353. Responsible Planning with the Climate in Landscape Architecture: Simple patterns of action for the planning process

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Climate change is foreseeable and omnipresent in many discussions. The decisive facts in this are found in the global climate change's accompanying circumstances: Rising temperature and increasing in changed living conditions by extreme weather events: which become frequently. The obvious consequences felt. Sensitive approach to the climate elements and factors becomes increasingly important, specially built environment's disciplines. Because more than half of the world's population lives in urban. Climate change will be articulated and our professional disciplines are responsible for compensating possible climate extremes and changes. Urban open spaces with small-scale climate characteristics (microclimates) offer special opportunities: Targeted planning and construction decisions, especially sensitive handling with vegetation, soils, and materials, can contribute to buffering climatically unfavorable conditions. Modified microclimates have positive influence on the surrounding meso- and macroclimate. Knowledge, action for planning and construction's patterns are important for future. There is still a gap between scientific knowledge and practical implementation.

354. Troublesome Knowledge and Systems Thinking: A means for transformative sustainable pedagogy

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Landscape architecture asks us to engage with the complex, system that is our environment. It has always been in flux, the rate of which is now unprecedented. We are faced with interconnected scary problems associated with climate change, loss of biodiversity, social inequity and continued population growth. How can we begin to solve these problems when the future is unknown? Meyer and Land (2006) describe this cognitive dilemma as troublesome knowledge, 'that which is 'alien', or counter-intuitive or even intellectually absurd at face value'. Combining the notion of Concept Thresholds in learning with systems thinking (Sandri, 2013), we will demonstrate how that troublesome knowledge can be used as a transformative pedagogy and has the potential to change the way future landscape architects think, practice and become prepared to face this crisis we are now experiencing.

355. Landscape Inclusive Thinking: Spatial planning, cultural ecosystem services and landscape—how to connect?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Although ecosystem services and landscape have a lot in common, in the Dutch policy they are separate chapters. The Dutch government has the ambition to make its policies more “nature-inclusive”, meaning to use wide range of services provided by nature for sustainable development (Knegt et al., 2019). We argue that combining the concept of ecosystem services and landscape can make the achievement of this ambition more realistic. By showing how to extend the concept of nature to landscape, by giving ES spatial dimension and by considering complete area of the country (including cities) as potential for delivering ecosystem services we hope to inspire and stimulate scientists, practitioners and policy makers in connecting and integral thinking. The advice is to think “landscape-inclusive”, meaning an environmental policy that ensures that landscape quality and the functions they can fulfill are fully considered in the planning and implementation of (spatial) projects.

356. Territorial Fragilities and Landscape Design Tools: A case study in a rural area of the Lombardy region

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Close to the uncertainty concept, the research elaborated the more complex idea of fragility, especially in connection to the territory and its multidimensional aspects. Places can be defined as fragile only concerning contexts, surroundings, or history, not in absolute terms: the relational dimension of the concept is the key to face the complexity of today’s conditions of changes, not easily measurable as risk is, for example. The increasing number of these situations also requires a “stop and think” action made by landscape architects: the research makes a reflection on the necessity to update the design tools to face places with fragile balances and on the features of an “anti-fragile” project linked to the idea of the process and its representation.

A case study between the rural and urban landscape in the Lombardy region explains the different fragility dimensions and redefines a landscape approach.

357. Teaching the Limits of Design

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Design practice has become steadily more entrenched in a classic client-provider market-driven relationship, a set of roles that marginalizes a designer’s ability to impact the larger issues of the built environment. Students drawn to design to impact the wicked problems of our time (climate change, gentrification, resource extraction) struggle to resolve the tension between the aspirations for system change and the real challenge of developing a site-based design proposal. Landscape theorists (Way, Raxworthy, Spirn) note the rich history of design practitioners working from experience in art, community organizing, and horticulture. Emerging leaders in design will need a robust set of tools to tackle the complex issues before them. How do we teach the relational skills of design, the reading of political context, necessary to make true change? Are these design skills or skills of citizenship? How do we define success for projects with goals beyond a built intervention?

358. The Role of Landscape Design in Promoting Social Inclusion

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The impact of landscape on human well-being (social, mental and physical) is well documented in literature. Inclusion as a component of social well-being in our daily environments has been discussed in studies on public spaces and landscapes, the Right to the City, Landscape Democracy and ultimately the Right to Landscape. It is important to expand on these notions by looking at the role of the designers themselves and their ability to shape such environments not only at the level of theoretical debates and policy making but also at the immediate design and project site scale. To what extent and in what ways does landscape design promote social inclusion/exclusion? How does this appear in designed institutional landscapes that cater for a diverse and changing population, and how can landscape architects create more equitable, socially inclusive and welcoming environments?

359. Rethinking the Human-Environment Inter-relationship

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The latest coronavirus in China has caused enormous social disorder and drawn attention to the whole world, about public health, about social trust, about our unpredictable future, and above all, about the human-environment inter-relationship. With great pride our glorious history in conquering nature for civilization, society nowadays is increasingly relying on the development of modern technology and management. Reclaiming land from nature, building large-scale hydraulic infrastructure to ensure water safety, creating artificial sand dunes at the coast, as well as institutionalized management, all these drastic changes have altered our perspectives and values toward nature and our living environment.

360. Not yet Landscapes

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The title of the contribution is Not-yet-Landscapes and it is meant to highlight some potential topics that are not yet, or very little, investigated by the landscape architecture discipline. By presenting academic experimentations concerning the development of datacentres, particle accelerators and satellite farming, the paper focuses on the so-called DATASPHERE showing how, under different perspectives, its related networks actually have a deep impact on the real world. Awareness and knowledge about their functioning are the first step to imagine a more integrated and sustainable development of the large infrastructure behind them. Although these systems are designed to perform specific tasks, the conflict with the territories they cross increases as they become more pervasive in our lives. By disclosing the physical footprint of data, the contribution depicts some strategies to ground a new type of collaboration between their infrastructural development and the landscape.

361. The Conflict of Aesthetic-based Paradigms and Universal Open Space Design

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The focus of our research is on challenging contemporary design approaches and find the place of the non-traditional spatial language of Universal Open Space Design within the actual paradigms. We state that creating equally accessible open spaces for all can contribute to the social inclusion of a remarkable minority consisting of people living with disabilities together with those who are affected through their personal relations. The importance of equal access to open spaces is also confirmed by the aging society and urbanization, which—by the increasing proportion of people living in cities—increases the need for urban green areas and also the number of inhabitants who require accessible solutions for the equal social participation. Through discussions on the earlier ECLAS conferences the topic brought up conflicts between the global trend of accessibility and the questions of traditional aesthetics, creativity and identity. We would like to continue the discussion.

362. Setting up an Introductory Seminar in the Context of Climate Change as Part of PhD Research

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The subject of climate change is a relatively new subject as work domain for landscape architects. The focus of my PhD research is on energy transition and landscape architecture and relies on different sources of information. It departs from the state of the art in energy transition in Hungarian landscape architecture; what is already been done and what is the historical design knowledge on this subject? A second source is the knowledge that can be developed by design experiments in projects where climate change will play a role. A third source has a didactic nature; how to teach the subject of energy transition and landscape architecture. In this paper we will focus on this third source and we will present an outline for an introductory seminar. In this way teaching can at the same time be a form of research.

363. Learning Models in Contemporary Context

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Higher education in Croatia is still dominated by linear models of learning (information gathering, vertical thinking and validation of old conceptual patterns). At the same time, students who take classes in such a university programs live in a contemporary context shaped with new media and communication technology, exposed to the popular visual culture of a postmodern society, which is complex and in a state of constant change and fluidity. This is where the transfer of information occurs in the dominant image form and greatly influences the creation of the personal, social and cultural identity of today's students. Therefore, such a transfer of information and visualization of knowledge, have to be applied in higher education. Visualization of information should be used as a possible way of value restructuring using the communicative effect of images as an exchange of meanings and concepts.

364. Analyzing the Values and Ethics of Cultural Landscapes as a Guide for Living Systems of the Future

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The aspects of feeling safe, quiet and home in a landscape that promises something like “timelessness” and security is a feeling of great importance for LA projects. Essentially, the elements of sustainable land use processes should be considered in our day-to-day work as LA. Hence, what lessons can be learned from the historical landscapes of Europe? The Cistercian landscapes were used for centuries as prosperous ways to develop landscapes. These values from traditional systems have contributed significantly to the social, cultural, and spiritual aspects and have provided awareness towards land use development. Inheriting these key aspects will open the doors to a wide range of possibilities for the future. Orchards are a part of Europe's rich Cistercian landscape heritage and we can learn about the social, ethical and spatial effects they can have on the environments. Further integrating these values will guide us into creating sustainable environments for the future.

365. Emotional Landscapes: A twenty-year-long dialogue

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Topic: A celebration of the European Convention of Landscape. Adopting the form of a dialogue, the written contribute will express the impressions coming from a series of pictures whose value change from merely evocative to be a basis for an open discussion about the contemporary landscape. Any image hides an inner meaning that brings the discussion, sometime friendly sometime deeply academic, to explore unexpected aspects in some way related to ECL. Context: Despite ECL to be the provoking starter of the dialogue, the theatre of the discussion is the world and the multilayer aspects of landscape architecture: from method, to theory, to examples and techniques all evoked by emotional imagines. Importance: Two nationalities, two different backgrounds, teaching and researching in Landscape Architecture as a common passion. Authors replicate in this contribution the way they built up their scientific collaboration and friendship: a witness embracing 20 years of our life.

366. Inclusive Designs

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Modern citizens experience a growing feeling of exclusion of our high dynamic society, because they are not valued properly (in their minds) for their way of life or contribution to society because of the feeling of not being heard. Landscapes made out of large distribution centres and nameless rows of houses are the result of that. The people's landscapes are not always made for their use and meaning. In landscape planning, this feeling of exclusiveness has resulted in a growing number public participatory processes in (sometimes) stiff processes to get all information available. Is this the way to proceed for the future?

367. Landscape Design Teaching and Landscape Questions Setting

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The subject I would like to discuss is the cultural and educational setting of a Master in Sc. in Landscape Architecture, recently founded in a global university (the Polytechnic of Milan) which collects a high number of different nationalities of students, with strong differences in backgrounds, a condition shared by many landscape schools in the world. Students often ask for answers to specific questions, solutions to defined problems. The approach we have chosen proposes the project and the design practice as a way to set questions: both reflective and creative. The topic concerns the meaning and method of the didactic work: how can a discipline and a method relate to visions of the world and the management of resources as different as those brought by our students? How can the Institution, starting from a relatively young practice such as Landscape Architecture, stop and reflect on its role as University?

369. The Jungle Seek

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Widely acknowledged as repositories of ecology, forests are also home to life and its material cultures. The forest/jungle is a primordial entity in the Indian sub-continent. Spread across the country, it ranges in type from dry, to mixed, to moist. Almost as a parallel, while the forest as a physical landscape is seen as singular, its place in human imagination is one of plurality. Its many narratives ranging from - of being non-perspectival, to as refuges to one that lies outside the 'human' realm, allows us to inhabit its complexity and develop almost a universal familiarity with it. As people who consider places as contexts to what we recognize, adapt and imagine – jungle can help us understand the links of location, climate, the life of vegetation, its role as habitat along with a sense of its qualities - of warmth, smell, sound, light; and the many spaces it holds.

370. Evolution and Future of Metabolism Related Concepts: A students reading through moving images

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The contribution describes the work developed by the international students attending the Metabolism of City and Landscape Course (2019-2021) at Politecnico di Milano Master in "Landscape Architecture - Land Landscape Heritage" under the authors' supervision. Students realized a short video clip representing the past, the present, and the future of a concept—synthesized in a word expressed in their language—related to ecology, sustainability, and resilience, describing the transformation of contemporary cities through environmental design. The chosen concepts/words analysis involved students reflecting on their meaning evolution through time and stimulated students to understand the different alphabets and writing systems semiotics in the various languages. The students' video clips face the communication between different cultures and try to evocate the future meaning of the investigated terms in graphical (in example for Chinese) and spelling (in Western languages), proposing a series of neologisms.

371. Material Fuzziness: Landscape as operational background

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The natural condition of the human being is exteriority, being exposed and affected. As Spinoza wrote, "it is impossible for the human being not to be a part of nature". We cannot protect ourselves in isolation and confinement, that will only bring gloom and impotence. This is why the modern biopolitical project has relied on the construction of forms of interiority that separate us from our affections and anaesthetise our bodies, distancing our experience from the noise and friction of matter. In the last few years, specially since the arrival of surveillance capitalism, this has been done through an aesthetic regime of totalizing hyper visibility, exhaustive datification and traceability. Under these circumstances, we want to stop and think about the substitution of an aseptic infrastructural spatial matrix of flows and high-definition traceability for the material depth, uncertainty and fuzziness of landscape as an emergent socioecological and cultural assemblage.

374. The Role of Landscape Design in the Post-Catastrophe Place

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In central Italy, the 2016 earthquake seriously destroyed a constellation of villages in the Apennines Mountains. In a very short space of time consolidated infrastructures, urban networks and social structure were destroyed. Immediately security controls were made, buildings which had been seriously damaged were demolished, and inhabitants and principal social services were displaced to semi-permanent emergency structures. What was seen in this situation was a temporary displacement of living spaces into areas which were originally destined to other uses. A radical approach to re-found a new ephemeral 'city' collocated in a more secure place in hopeful anticipation of the rebuilding of the former medieval villages. The proposed paper reflects on the role of contemporary landscape design in a post-disaster context and how landscape architect can design an emergency temporary landscape.

375. Pausing at the Precipice to STOP and FEEL: Reflections and provocations for difficult conversations, intractable decisions

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Stop and Think affords an opportunity to pause and resist what have become normal modes of operation. Climate crisis has design, planning, and governance in disarray, in panic-driven, reactive mode tending towards despair. Decision urgency has never been higher, but so is uncertainty. Forecasts of crisis are dire, and consequences will be uneven, unjust and unpredictable. Odds of "successful" interventions are unknown. Yet the contradiction of urgency is coupled with the need to pause together—for reflection through deeper emotional intelligence to build capacity, compassion, care, and inclusion in our actions. Humility will be more important than confidence. Listening rather than lecturing. Grieving for what is lost—and how much we will lose—is critical to moving forward. This roundtable sets up space for participation, presence and reflection on how we might interact differently, to focus on sharing emotion as a platform for reorientation. We propose to Stop and Feel.

376. IFLA Database Project: A toll for information on education possibilities and professional practice in landscape architecture

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In the past, across the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) and its regions, numerous initiatives have taken place to collect information on Pathways to Profession. Such initiatives have looked at educational programmes and country-level membership requirements. However, despite a great effort in dealing with these matters, most of the information collected is either incomplete or outdated. Moreover, different databases and formats prevent any data comparison for IFLA members, affiliated organisations and the general public. This makes it difficult for professionals to respond to contemporary worldwide challenges that our globalised society faces, especially the higher demands of free movement. Educational and professional standards differ not only across IFLA Regions but also between countries, which has massive repercussions in employability, career development, exchange of knowledge and other administrative formalities. This is noted in extreme situations when a quick response is needed to unfortunate events like natural disasters or emerging conflicts.

377. Effects of Climate Change on the Reconstruction and Maintenance of Planting Design of Historic Gardens

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Composed plant diversity and garden character are key considerations in the conservation and maintenance of historic gardens. Climate change is a current problem for garden maintenance and reconstruction of the traditional character of protected gardens. Recently several scientific papers started to call attention to these problems. Historic gardens with their valuable plantation often create a living herbarium that, from the consequences of climate change, are not possible to be maintained and reconstructed without detailed site survey and evaluation of the vegetation as a special and important structural and character-giving living garden element. The original goals of historic gardens have changed with regards to the reconstruction in terms of use, function, and maintenance so their vulnerability is further exacerbated by low maintenance framework, while the aging of the dominant flora elements, first of all, trees, in their final stages, might be severely endangered by climate change.

378. What Worked? A framework for evaluation of child friendly cities and children's environments

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Few urban designers and landscape architects return to their designed spaces to find out what worked in that environment once the design is completed and built. In addition to the affordances the designers initially intended, a well-designed child-friendly environment—playground, park, street or neighbourhood can create new opportunities that are only discovered by children when they start using it, while some elements might not work or be used the way they were originally intended. In most cases opportunities are missed when the lessons from evaluation of a project do not inform future designs. The presentation aims to provide some guidelines around evaluation of child friendly environments that can benefit designers, researchers, teachers and playworkers for planning of upscale or transfer of ideas.

379. Urban Parks as an Approach to Face Climate Change Issues and Social Well-being: The case of Tunisian urban parks from the colonial period

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Due to the fast growth of cities population and the climate change challenges the world is facing nowadays, Sustainability has become a sensitive openly discussed issue. Specialists and stakeholders are facing numerous contemporary challenges concerning heat island effects and several social issues. Therefore one of the most efficient applied strategies is urban parks as they play an essential tangible role in city structure as they develop positive impacts on the urban structure, environment and heat island. Moreover, they play an essential role in the transmission and contribution of intangibles such as culture, heritage, recreation, natural environment. This paper will discuss the role of urban parks in reaching an ecological and social balance in urban domains.

380. Designing New Habitats Inside Cities: Challenges and benefits of co-habitation

ACADEMIC PAPER

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We know biodiversity is globally decreasing, mainly due to fragmentation and homogenization processes. In particular, some specific habitats, such as dunes and wetlands, are becoming increasingly rare, since affected, more than others, by urbanization and anthropic pressure. Projects for restoring or creating ex-novo these fragile habitats have been developed in Europe, also thanks to EU funds. Many of such habitats are located in peri-urban and even in urban contexts. In these cases, the new habitats are inserted in densely populated environments, and often replace previous functions (e.g. touristic, agricultural), which may continue to be developed along the borders of such areas. In cases of “co-habitation”, social conflicts, as well as conflicts of use, can arise. The proposed paper explores recent landscape design projects of restoration and creation of new habitats (dunes and wetlands) in highly anthropic contexts, discussing some open issues that require “stop and thinking”.

381. Futuristic Landscape Glint for Branding the Egyptian New Administrative Capital

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Sustainability as an environmental issue has been the leading aim in all the engineering and design professions. It surrounds all our human experiences and daily life. Egypt is now seeking a new change in the futuristic sustainable development, through reallocating all the governmental buildings into a new administrative capital for Egypt, which is under construction since 2015. It is planned to consist of 21 residential districts and twenty-five dedicated districts. There will be a park in the center of the city double the size of New York City's Central Park called the Green River and a theme park four times the size of Disney land. Considering that the open spaces in the new Capital are the green lung of the new city and street furniture is the most important complement to the new urban design public spaces.

386. S(TEAM)work

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Why continue with “business as usual” in the face of challenges that threaten the future of life on earth? Fundamental changes in both academia and practice are necessary if the quality of human life and ecological well-being are to be preserved, or better still improved. It's not just politics, academia is equally stuck in the mud. Many disciplines (distanced, if not entirely disconnected from the real world) continue their pursuit of “knowledge for the sake of knowledge”, perpetuating certain lines of thought, often in isolation from, or worse, in competition with others (for funds, students and prestige). Landscape Architecture, meanwhile, “a new field”, seeks to define and protect its own “disciplinary boundaries” and area of expertise. Aren't we wasting our time? The threats, uncertainties and vulnerabilities brought on by the current climate and ecological emergency are nevertheless so large and complex that they cannot be confronted through fragmented, discipline-specific scholarship.

387. Performing Suspension: A practice of writing-with

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This performative academic paper critically examines an occurrence of stopping and thinking through the arc of my creative-practice PhD. It discusses suspending prevailing solutionist imperatives of a landscape architectural practice, along with how a sustained practice of pausing avails a subtle non-place. This non-place is asserted as physical, an everyday common exemplified by the intertidal zone, the space between the city and the sea, the abiding and inappropriable rhythm of the world, without any measure or control of its course. In this emergent context a practice of thinking alongside and thus writing-alongside (the non-place of the tide) is mobilised to question what immanent thinking without the governance of landscape discourse can be. Through the poetic activity of writing-with, the paper contributes to the elucidation of a posthuman political imaginary whilst demonstrating what is at stake when one holds back social and professional expectations to radicalise a reflective landscape practice.

388. The Gap between Policy and Design: A case of India

EVENT

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India being a developing economy is constantly on the threshold of change. Urban development is a huge part of that change. It is responsible for bringing about policies that control, regulate and administer parcels of land for nation-building. Policymakers have become aware of the role of the urban economy in the national economy and the crucial need for efficiently run cities. As landscape architects and urban designers, who are often when working in the public realm constantly face the difficulty in molding their designs to the very generic policies. Design is a creative solution for a very specific problem and cannot be made generic. It should adhere to certain principles, but be crafted uniquely for each scenario. This exhibition will curate examples of certain projects from across India that had a larger canvas of design, but due to policy level constraints could not hold its own.

390. Climate Displacement: “New lives, new landscapes”

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Floodplains near the coast are in line to experience increasingly hostile environmental damage as a result of Climate Change. The sea level rising predictions for the UK threatens communities living in these low-lying areas. It is expected that by 2050 or even before the Welsh coastal village of Fairbourne will be decommissioned due to level rise; the waves will break through the concrete sea wall defence and the village will be inundated. This is a conscious decision from the government and an indication that this and maybe other communities will not be protected from sea level rising with traditional coastal management interventions. Natural systems on the planet are constantly changing, ecosystems are adapting to these changes. As Educators we have been interested in reflecting on the topic of climate displacement with our students and their future role in this progressive transformation. Therefore, we invite our audience to stop and think about how landscape architecture might transcend mitigation practices of climate change and provide opportunities for new lives and new landscapes.

391. The Garden Integrated into the Landscape: Ecology linked with aesthetics values

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Landscape architecture projects will be presented showing different contexts of the Portuguese landscape. Our main purpose is to combine science and art by a contemporary planting design suited for each geographical context. A fieldwork and research studies were conducted in the several sites, concerning the various plant communities and species containing ornamental value, to understand and recognize the local diversity and landscape. We will present a database already developed throughout the research project “ID by arqOUT”. This tool offers a scientific basis, using phytosociology knowledge, in order to do the plantation plan. With this information, we

can map all the data crossing factors as geography, morphology and ecology which will help us determine the most interesting native species for each site. In this approach we were able to achieve a better understanding of the landscape, and finally propose a sample model offering “the right plants for the right places”.

392. Towards a Landscape Architecture Historiography

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Towards a landscape architecture historiography. The history of the discipline and the profession of landscape architecture is an obvious place to 'stop and think'. The origins and the courses of development of the field of landscape architecture constitute our common historical ground and influences our current positions as well as landscape architecture's relevance today and in the near future. The literature on LA history is growing quickly, and with it the need for reflection on and scrutiny of the many contributions and positions landscape historians take. The paper is part of an ongoing study connected to the curriculum development in the history of landscape architecture at Schools of Landscape Architecture at NMBU and AHO in Norway.

393. Welfare Landscapes

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Kristen Van Haeren, University of Copenhagen, kvh@ign.ku.dk

The green legacies of the “welfare planning” of the 1960s and 1970s is, after decades of disregard, currently being remade by a wave of renewals broadly inspired by the compact city ideals. As a response, a number of research projects concerning the “Welfare landscape” and its green legacy have emerged over the past decade, not the least in Scandinavia. With this ongoing research in mind, this session brings together an international and interdisciplinary panel to discuss the green legacies of welfarist planning. While the members of the panel are all involved in research on this green legacies, we aim to use the format of the panel to go beyond the individual projects to discuss three general questions of importance for the revisits and reevaluation of the welfare planning. (1) For decades, the outdoor environments of postwar planning was criticized as monotonous and of poor quality. How might we in a nuanced way describe the green legacies of welfarist planning while taking this critique seriously? (2) Modernist planning was foundationally internationalist, despite a pronounced Western origin. What was the geographical reach of welfare planning, and what was the role of local, regional and national planning practices and landscape imaginaries within in this translocal geography of planning? What can we learn by scrutinizing cases beyond Europe, and might we learn more about the places claimed as archetypical cases by comparative and relational scholarship? (3) Which questions remain to be answered in future research about welfare landscapes? Which methodological and theoretical perspectives are still lacking in this debate, and which appear to be the most promising in the research done so far?

394. Rural Distress: What's the problem and how do we solve it?

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Research shows rural socio-economic landscapes are struggling. External influences coupled with increasing agricultural mechanisation has resulted in reduced employment and viability in these areas. Ageing populations have dwindled as young people move away for education and employment and resources removed accentuating the spiral of decline. This is detrimental to both urban and rural landscapes. Urban areas need thriving rural hinterlands to provide essential services, such as food, recreation, renewable energy, green construction materials and so on. However, there is a need to view rural landscapes not merely as places of production

or recreation but as social entities in which these services are placed. Rural landscapes need thriving communities with adequate resources to encourage the return of young people. Integrated regional planning is required leading to wider access to healthy food and renewable energy, environmental protection and disaster mitigation and so on, for both rural and urban places to succeed.

396. Ny Moria, and other Cities of Refuge

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The contribution is important because it demonstrates that landscape architects are not doomed to replicate the dratted clichés that they are associated with since historic times. The contribution shows that landscape designers (students and staff) are needed 'out there', beyond decorative gardens, expensive parks, and glitzy waterfronts. The contribution proves that they are able to deliver design for people in need. People who are forced to live in tents, somewhere in the open landscape, although they came from solid, often age-old cities. The contribution illustrates that landscape designers are not limited to designing landscapes, but that they are in demand for developing new forms of urban settlements—Cities of Refuge—made for refugees and other migrants who should be welcomed and supported as new settlers in depopulating regions of Europe. Extraordinary times and trends call for extraordinary solutions—we think.

397. Thermal Landscape Construction and Energy-saving Design of Urban Public Space

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The heat island effect in cities is becoming more and more serious. It is important to improve the urban thermal environment. It has become a consensus to provide a comfortable and healthy thermal environment with minimal energy. At present, the research on soundscape and lightscape has been in-depth, and there is less research on "thermal landscape" of architecture. Based on this, the concept of "thermal landscape" in urban public space is proposed, and the establishment of "thermal landscape" design theory and methods in urban landscape design and garden design can reasonably utilize renewable energy and give full play to the creativity of landscape designers. This study can effectively guide designers to master the quality of landscape environment, which can not only improve the comfort of landscape thermal environment, but also save energy.

398. A Reflective Practitioner in the Stockholm Landscape

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The role of the academy or school may be to offer time for intellectual reflection to the profession. The academy can provide systematic reflection, so that others can share the experience. This knowledge transfer is an important contribution on several levels. A renowned practitioner in landscape architecture was interviewed about his practical projects. He had thanks to the depth interviews time to stop and think about his undertakings. The interviews touched upon questions like what characterised the design, who were involved in the projects etc. A clear link between theory and practice emerged during the interviews. One question is how this feedback or knowledge transfer can be financed on a larger scale. Another question is how the researchers at the school to some extent standardize interview manuals and conversations for reflection. A third question may be which practitioners are setting up.

400. The Importance of Conserving Nature in Urban Development: Case study Stockholm, Tehran

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Mankind has recently recognized the dangers of irreversible damages brought upon nature and is looking for finding ways and solutions to amend it. The importance of nature in modern human lives has become even more significantly vital and it impacts almost every area of our lives every day.

401. Death in the Life of the Garden

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The Botanical Garden of Porto (Garden) holds living values that develop from early stages of life through maturity until decay takes over resetting the cycles and challenging renewals. Such values are present in its layout, its green structure, its wildlife, its built elements and its vistas across the garden and to the landscape beyond. Everything is constantly changing and that obvious or subtle dynamism is celebrated and facilitated to visitors. Some of the maintenance procedures have even been adjusted to retain organic matter, water and mineral elements on site, allowing these to degrade slowly, creating new ecological niches and installing a positive narrative of decomposition and involvement with the aesthetics of decay: fallen leaves are not swept away; dead wood is left rotting on the floor, edging walkways or shaping new spaces; even blown down trees are kept on site to make proof of the sharp strength of the wind.

402. Everyday Orders in Urban Public Life: The case of street furniture

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Benches, trash bins, drinking fountains, bike stands, ash trays etc. can encourage or hold back actions and behaviours, support different codes of conduct, or express the values of a society. Street furniture can thus be assumed to play a significant part in the fine-grained dynamics of urban public places. However, while the importance of street furniture is indeed stated in the urban design discourse, (cf. Gehl, 1987), studies of these everyday objects seldom reach beyond perspectives of functionality or aesthetics. Although there are exceptions (cf. Herring, 2016), the socio-cultural meaning of street furniture seems largely underestimated. Nevertheless, urbanization and globalization keeps calling for new understandings of public life – including scale levels such as that of street furniture.

403. Sustainable Stormwater Management: A qualitative case study of the Sponge Cities initiative in China

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The topic of this study is about the Sponge Cities initiative in China. Climate change and urbanization is ongoing globally, however, these lead to many uncertainties, such as the frequently occurred floods and droughts in many cities. In 2015, Chinese government started a project-Sponge Cities, which aims to use green infrastructure to manage stormwater so as to increase the resilience of cities. This research studied three pilot Sponge Cities to understand the challenges that met by the local government officers in China. Sharing the experiences and lessons of the Chinese case cities is significant for the cities who would like to increase its sustainability and resilience so as to dealing with the uncertainties in the future.

405. Hope is the Only Thing Stronger than Fear

ACADEMIC PAPER

Shilpa Chandawarkar, Indian Education Society's College of Architecture, shilpa.chandawarkar@ies.edu

Context: institutions Institutions should be those STOP AND THINK hubs where there is no distinguishing between one who teaches and one who learns. They are platforms for a dialogue between hope and fear, between today and tomorrow. Content: Being a landscape architect and an educator, I seeks to elaborate on the presentation title *Hope is the Only Thing Stronger than Fear* with the help of academic projects done by my students (final year thesis projects mentored by the contributor). These projects exemplify responses to damaged ecologies, brownfield sites, rising sea levels and sinking lands - and a common thread in all these projects is that these responses are rooted in lessons learnt from the past, the challenges experienced in the present day and adaptable to an anticipated future. Importance: The contribution is important because it blurs the line between the mentor and the mentee, almost bordering on a role reversal.

406. What Can Landscape Architecture Learn from East Asian gardens?

ACADEMIC PAPER

Lei Gao, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, lei.gao@nmbu.no

East Asian gardens mainly refer to gardens in China, Japan, Korea and Vietnam. This presentation looks at Chinese and Japanese garden culture and argues that some qualities of ancient East Asian gardens may serve as a remedy for achieving our contemporary goals of sustainability and quality of life. East Asian gardens have a great focus on space and time, objects and subjects. It is not only physical objects and space that matter, but more importantly the users' full consciousness of 'now' makes a garden meaningful and satisfactory. Examples are such as some literati gardens in China and Zen gardens in Japan. Lessons learned: Apart from educating Landscape architects, we also need to educate the users--that is everybody--and show them ways (such as mindfulness) to appreciate a time and place. Apart from creating new landscapes, we also need to enable users to connect with existing landscapes and find meanings from them.

408. Humanitarianism and Emergency in Landscape Architecture

ACADEMIC PAPER

Maria Gabriella Trovato, American University of Beirut, mt63@aub.edu.lb

Conflicts, environmental disasters, food insecurity, climate change consequences –draughts, floods, starvation, soil depletion, and impoverishment, are widening disparities and exacerbating human mobility. More than 70.8 million forced displaced (UNHCR, 2019) are living in limbo, at border conditions while occupying spaces of ambiguous jurisdictions. Walls and barriers have been erected around the world in the attempt to stopping those communities in entering ‘our’ planned/organized territories. Controls have been carried out at the borders of countries and continents, and dozens of ‘temporary’ detention centers and camps have been built at the entry points to refrain the movement and to organize a planned resettlement strategy. Emergency and Humanitarianism/Humanitarianism are two words I have been very focused on lately in my research. Emergency describes at once the need for immediate actions and unforeseen and dangerous circumstances. Humanitarianism/Humanitarianism is used to indicate a series of actions to maintain human dignity in the case of crisis.

409. Landscape Architecture Goes to Town

ACADEMIC PAPER

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How did it come to this? From the creators of Paradise Gardens to fighting on the urban front line to ameliorate the excesses of Climate Change – landscape architecture has come a long way. Growing cities and the changing climate: these are the big issues facing humankind today and landscape architecture has a key role: like it or not, the discipline is no longer confined to the academic sidelines. T.H. Huxley, eminent Victorian scientist, famous as ‘Darwin’s Bulldog’, described the central issue for humankind: “The question of all questions for humanity, the problem which lies behind all others and is more interesting than any of them, is that of the determination of man’s place in nature and his relation to the cosmos.” Now, in the Anthropocene, is it time for landscape architecture to take its place alongside disciplines such as particle physics, cosmology, evolution and neurology in addressing this question?

414. What Does ‘de/anti-colonial thought’ bring to planning and design research?

PANEL

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Inequalities and racializing definitions of belonging to society and space root into different aspects of life, not surprisingly, it infiltrates into urban landscape production as well. We argue that landscape architecture today plays elusive role in colonial socio-spatial relations. Thus earns its share in the reproduction of inequalities, segregation and socio-cultural stereotypization. However, the discipline’s definitions of its agency through theory and methodology underrepresent this troubling role and proves landscape architecture theory’s shortcomings of social theory and cultural studies. There is a need for questioning those shortcomings; a need to reflect and imagine what might be the alternatives. We aim at both delineating those shortcomings and explore possible theoretical and methodological perspectives that might stimulate decolonization of spatial theory and research praxis.

415. The Role of the Landscape Architect Profession in the Light of Global Changes

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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The topic concerns the issues of education and professional practice of landscape architects. Based on the IFLA Europe materials, data on IFLA Europe accredited schools and the status of the regulation of the profession will be presented. Against this background, the current condition of the profession in Europe and its prospects will be marked. In the face of climate and environmental changes, the profession of landscape architect dedicated precisely to these problems is entering a new level. A very important task is its strong grounding in this context and the development of specialization in these areas. The problems outlined will be illustrated by the IFLA Europe exhibition whose theme was to highlight the participation of landscape architects in contemporary design. In particular, their role in shaping continuous environmental and spatial systems underpinning their functioning

416. Move! An alternative method for creating form and space

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Densification to meet climate needs, compete with greenspace qualities established in mid-20thcentury, and gives new frames for air/water/plants/animals, and humans' possibilities for activities/health/movements/experiences. Still, the form and size for densification, is overlooked in relation to the in-between-spaces. Therefore a method has been developed within the frame of master-studio-courses in landscape-design, to investigate how formal space within vegetation-structures of different densities, influence physical movement/the human body. Departure point of this 'event' is a space/movement workshop with 80 French/Swedish students, starting in the Landscape Laboratory at SLU-Alnarp (2019) projecting the outcome in central Paris. The method consisted of several phases; moving through vegetation structures (dense/not dense) experiencing space and influence on the body, documenting/reflecting, bringing results indoors and transforming them to new body-experiments with student fellows, documenting/analyzing, developing criteria for form/space in relation to embodied needs. Experiences has been crucial giving options for developing urban form from a more complex spatial perspective.

417. Taken-for-Granted Air in the Human Habitats

ACADEMIC PAPER

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We want our homes be the best and the safest places for our families. Human habitats nevertheless of their scale should be the best healthiest, regenerative places for humans to live, work, grow up and grow old. It becomes obvious it is not. Believing that there were the good intentions to make a better world to accept that it happens to make also mistakes. The time is to turn to consciousness and distinguish landscape design and governance that takes a form of playground for adults to the matured solutions of professionals. One of the crucial elements to be alive is air. It is so taken-for-granted and invisible materiality that almost does not exist in discourses of nature in the cities and in the definitions of landscape. The paper calls to revise taken-for-granted wonders, to stop for contemplation and call to rewild atmosphere of landscape in the urban habitats. The study of moon and sun paths, regenerative and healing elements and possibilities of air will provide tools for mentally and physically healthier settlements.

418. “Death Café” About multicultural and multifunctional cemeteries as memorial, contemplative and green public spaces

EVENT

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To choose a place to be buried or bury the loved ones can be an important decision in life. In Sweden and Norway, buried remains cannot be moved, making the decision even more crucial. Other challenges for Scandinavian cemetery-culture are multicultural and multifunctional use, principally caused by migration on one hand and lack of green space due to densification of cities on the other. The cemetery becomes therefore a disputed place where new challenges and possibilities elicit a need for new design, involving space for everyday use AND alternative rituals and grave-arrangements. Needs are investigated in the North-European HERA-project Cemeteries and crematoria as public spaces of belonging in Europe through biographical interviews and focus groups ('death-café'), and from a Scandinavian perspective in our specific study. The project attempts to answer urgent questions about 'How the future multifunctional and multicultural cemetery can be used, organized and designed?'

419. Helping Landscape Experts' International Networking through Soft Skill Development

ACADEMIC PAPER

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As discrepancies between countries are increasing and also a war on power between politicians is going on, some experts in different majors including landscape experts are trying to create a sustainable world regardless of geographical, political, religious, national and racial boundaries. In this case, social media has become a tool to create a new form of social relationships. Nowadays, scientific interactions between experts take place in a situation in which they have only met once in a conference, meeting or gathering or even they have never met face to face and have gotten acquainted only through social media. In addition to the hard skills, soft skills especially those which can be used in cyberspace play an important role in improving the experts' interaction's efficiency.

421. Confessional in Nature: To enjoy the world as a place to live

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Before pandemic I decided to participate with a project called Natural Confessional, a garden-room to stay alone and think as in a confessional. It was designed with the dimension of a single bed and it should be a closed, uncovered room, to kneel, sit, lie or stand barefoot on the grass, looking up to the sky or through a hole in the wall. Garden-room was related to the etymology of the word 'garden' from German, that means a fenced, closed, but also protected place; bed is the place where it's allowed to stay doing nothing, where homo faber stop doing and can remember to be homo ludens, who is the inhabitant of the wild, natural environment that we have to preserve. The confessional is meant to be an ideal, inner place where we have the chance to stop and think how to shape the world to be a better place to live not to do.

422. Looking at People, Looking at Animals

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Direct human interactions with animals are disappearing. Art critic John Berger traces the evolution of this "reduction of the animal" in human life over 200 years (Berger 2009). Animals entered the human imagination as magical messengers and not as meat or leather or horn. The choice of a given species as magical, tameable or alimentary was originally determined by the habits, proximity and "invitation" of the animal in question. The contemporary urban dweller is alienated from animals and the rich associations their presence suggests. Cities are primary loci of declining biodiversity. But, in less than 30 years more than 50% of the human population and 1/10th of the current wild animal population will inhabit urban conurbations. The place where most people encounter wildlife will not be in remote geographies, but in a city. This paper explores the animal in landscape architecture

423. Uncertainty

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Anatolia has a rich cultural heritage. Various Anatolian civilizations such as Troy, Ephesus, Pergamon, and Istanbul have flourished within the Anatolian region. Then as well the excavation of Gobekli-tepe has shed light upon nearly the 12.000 years ago. Today, Gobekli-tepe 'the world's first temple' has been discussed fragmented by various disciplines. A multi-layered, holistic study from the perspective of landscape architecture is required for the integrity of the cultural landscape. On the other hand, the ancient city Zeugma has been flooded by a mega-dam project. This study aims to discuss the layers of the landscape to the comparison between Gobekli-tepe and Zeugma. GIS, historical maps, photographs, literature readings have been used to reveal the traces of past cultures in today's landscape. With tangible and intangible readings spatiotemporal characteristics of the case studies were evaluated. Swot analysis was analyzed with spatiotemporal parameters for the sustainability and protection of the historical landscapes.

425. Self (Field) Work

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The pressing environmental issues facing current and future societies requires research from multiple disciplines and from multiple points of view. In design disciplines, policy and practical problem-solving research is needed to mitigate ecological issues but so too is philosophical and creative research practices. This talk attempts to perform an Arendt like 'stop and think' by asking if in the essential task of solving the physical environmental puzzles are we dancing around the primary issues of our situation that dwell within us?

428. A Critical Examination of Green Pathways to a Healthy City Supporting Well-being

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Access to nature as a pathway to good health has received considerable attention with a range of health indicators employed to validate findings. The links between green space, planning and health are also underpinned by a range of different theories and referenced in policy documents and legislation, such as WHO Healthy Cities and England's National Planning Policy Framework (WHO, 1998; DCLG, 2012). Consequently, access to natural environments is fast becoming a recognised part of health prescribing with the adage "The Natural Health Service" adopted in the UK as an alternative for the acronym NHS (the National Health Service). There are now good indications that supporting well-being is becoming more mainstream in relation to different aspects of city planning, urban design, related practice and that designed systems are perfectly capable of providing a positive link to well-being.

429. Between Stop and Think: The space/time of landscape perception

ACADEMIC PAPER

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"Stop and Think" is the literal translation of one of the most well-known verses of Giacomo Leopardi: "Sedendo e mirando..." Between stopping and thinking there is a moment of landscape immersion, where the author perceives a sort of co-creaturality with nature. Between stopping and thinking, there is the landscape contemplation and peception of existential fragility. And this allows to measure the perception of the relationships between men and the world in different eras.

430. Stop, Assess and Learn: Self and peer learning in landscape planning education

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This contribution focuses on the increasing need, potential and importance of self and peer-based learning processes in higher education. This need might be particularly relevant in landscape architecture because of two main reasons. Firstly, due to its systemic and integrative character, landscape architecture has the possibility to play a central role in the development of inter and transdisciplinary discourses that require an advanced capacity for autonomous, speculative, critical, and synthetic thinking. Secondly, the hyper-connected character of the landscape node in the web of knowledge and, therefore, its sensitivity to epistemological, theoretical, and methodological changes in peripheral disciplines suggest the need of developing flexible, open, and highly adaptive learning skills. In particular, the conducted research analyses and documents how peer and self-assessment can stimulate the development of soft and specialized skills in landscape architecture students and foster more meaningful, constructive, and productive personal reflections and collective interactions.

431. Stop and Percolate: The design of the two Asprela parks in the city of Porto, Portugal

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Storm water management in the urban areas, is becoming one of the strategic focus of planning and design processes. Research and monitoring practices have been demonstrating that urban parks are cost-effective to challenge flood problems increased by climate change. The objective of this paper is to encourage the increase of green areas in cities, particularly those that can promote landscape connectivity (blue and green connectivity). Storm water management is one of many benefits, to turn new urban green areas into fundamental places for people to contact nature, to recreate, and promote health and well-being, while at the same time increasing the resilience to extreme climate events.

432. Space, Time, Odyssey

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The Earth, shaped by geological and cultural processes, is a 4,5 billion years old, living organism. This intelligent infrastructure is formed and shaped by inner and outer factors where water carved the topographies and plants vitalized the life in the soil and atmosphere. However, starting approximately 200.000 years ago, the human being has a shorter lifespan. Through this journey, we have weakened the bonds with the nature surrounding us, and now our privileged roles are being challenged with contemporary ecological crises. Yet, in the 21st-century, homo sapiens is losing the ability to live as a part of this cosmic arena. This study aims to recall our collective memory by searching the role of 'human' in nature through forgotten traditions in ancient and archaic landscapes and discusses contemporary environmental issues through the designer's perspective. For revealing an ecological approach a peri-urban landscape design proposal in Izmir (Ancient Ionia) is explained.

433. Adaptive Landscape: The missing link between landscape and industrial heritage—Case study Khuzestan oil industry, Iran

ACADEMIC PAPER

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As you know Iran has been rich in terms of cultural heritage left from the past. One of the subsets of cultural heritage is industrial heritage, which is very valuable and different views have been proposed on its conservation. According to the Dublin Principles, industrial heritage includes places, constructions, landscapes and industries and objects. In the Nizhni Tagil Charter, recording and archiving of industrial documents and maps that have technological, social, architectural and historical values are crucial. Nowadays, international committees in the world such as DOCOMOMO, TICCIH, and ICOMOS have taken steps to define fundamental principles for their protection. Intervention, reclamation and adaptation in industrial heritage can be done through the use of landscape, which results in the preservation of the life and conservation of industrial heritage, functional and economical development by the tourism industry and their transforming into complexes and public centers to meet the needs of the people.

437. Interconnected Geographies in a Post-COVID World

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Over the past decade, geographers Neil Brenner and Christian Schmid chronicled the globe's relentless transition into "Planetary Urbanization," at a time when this prediction appeared to be almost inescapable. However, the global pandemic now reveals a different reality, one in which this unified globalization apparatus abruptly seized up, revealing the weak links in a system of interconnectivity. As studio travel, collaborative efforts, and research projects ground to a halt, educators were forced to take stock of international engagement. Moreover, this period also abruptly altered the way in which landscape architecture educators frame methods and values around professional practice.

438. Climate Change Adaptation: Highlighting examples of civilian action in the climate crisis

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Environmental activism and engagement have never been construed as the sole project of expert voices: indeed, ground-up efforts have come to characterize the environmental movement, through tree planting campaigns, pollution awareness, Earth Day celebrations, and many other environmental management strategies. Despite this long history of civilian engagement with environmental advocacy, many of the initiatives involving climate change action have instead been left to experts. Planning and policy initiatives to curb environmental degradation, incentives for adaptation measures, and large-scale efforts to improve climate projections can leave individuals feeling like the climate crisis is effectively out of their hands. This narrative not only engenders complacency about climate change activism, but seeds a belief that climate change is too big a problem to undertake at the individual level.

440. Window Views

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In the first quarantane time people were confined to interior space. Where does the landscape remain? The landscape is a view through the window. Depending on the surroundings of the dwelling, this landscape looks different, taking different shapes between nature and built environment, depending on buildings situated isolated on a parcel, isolated in so called Zeile or in a building block. Also, the framing of the window view is different depending on the window type which again depends on the structure of the building in which the dwelling is, the storey where it is, the orientation towards cardinal points. Both the structure of the building itself and the surroundings depend also on the time when the building was built, and on the geographic are where it is. This became differently important in social distancing period. The contribution will present several such views the author experienced during travel and compare them.

442. Making Space for Guerilla Growing

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This paper explores the theoretical foundations underpinning the practice of guerrilla planting of productive cityscapes. While such unauthorized action may be construed as a subversive act, proponents instead view it as an improvement approach to greening and revitalizing the urban commons. In this view, food security is paired with guerilla activism to support a new type of opportunistic urban landscape. This work is not new- but the theoretical backdrop supporting these efforts has developed significantly in recent years. With theoretical framing, the practice also gains legitimacy, and its place in a longer continuum of sanctioned strategies for landscape appropriation. In connecting guerilla growing to broader notions of design activism and urban engagement, an argument is made for landscape architects to consider these new types of urban landscape features.

443. (Un)certain lines: Marginal coastal landscapes of North-East Italy

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Due to the climatic crisis coastal areas on the planet will face an uncertain future. If thematic literature and projects have mainly focused on coastal lines facing large cities worldwide, marginal coastal areas, mainly agricultural with low levels of urbanization, are partly neglected in the debate.

444. Urban Scosystems: Challenges and new perspectives for landscape architecture

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The paper will discuss the pivotal role of landscape architecture in counteracting biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, especially in urban context. Scholars agree that cities are the ground on which to respond to the pressure of manifold environmental and socio-economic issues. There has been much talk of climate change and, finally, also on the need to defend globally threatened biodiversity. The conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems is a hot topic, generating a contemporary theoretical debate and a new design approach. Given its multidisciplinary nature, landscape architecture is perfectly suited to address these challenges and define new paradigms for urban development. The responsibility is high, and the demands are varied: a project must be able to design beautiful, inclusive and ecologically valuable spaces, while conveying important messages, raising public awareness and involving citizens. This opportunity for landscape architecture to respond to increasingly hectic global processes, however, implies several challenges.

445. What does Site Matters look like to ...? Reflections on writing and reading landscapes in the Anthropocene

PANEL

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We see more and more academic anthologies published annually, yet contributing authors rarely, if ever, get a chance to stop and think about how their writing resonates with other writings collected under the same cover. This lack of engagement with printed collections as catalysts for furthering discussion and debate represented a wasted opportunity to explore how does one person's thinking on, and viewing of, landscape can recontextualize, enrich, challenge, another's?

446. (re)Learning Relationships with Water: Dismantling dichotomy of land and water ecologies

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Recently, there has been a growing understanding of the impact of climate change on the way the world is urbanizing and the need to re-orient urban processes. The paper focuses on a specific pristine environment – 'chars' or river islands of the Brahmaputra Basin, India. For a long time, the difficult conditions of the region – high seismicity, erosion, physical remoteness, political unrest, insurgency – permitted it to maintain its near-pristine nature. Recently, the region has come into focus due to its strategic geopolitical location and hydrological potential. With massive waves of urbanization and evident threats of climate change, it is necessary to look into the current river management mechanism in the Brahmaputra basin, based on principles of land utilization and river control. This perception of land and water as two distinct physical entities has produced illegitimacy, robbing traditional landscapes of their histories and extracting them from their socio-cultural setting.

447. Sacred Sites in the Landscape to Stop and Think

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Sacred sites are important elements and features in cultural landscapes all over the world. European cultural landscapes are mainly characteristic for sacred sites of religious importance, mainly in Christian and especially in Catholic regions. Roadside chapels, crosses, statues of saints, shrines and other objects mark important sites with a strong cultural heritage, spiritual value and historical legacy. These sites are important features of our everyday and exceptional landscapes and they have a strong cultural meaning and importance for locals and for the genius loci of a site or area. Field mapping and research shows how widespread these elements are in different cultural regions of Slovakia. The academic paper will evaluate a three-year research project conducted in different cultural regions across Slovakia and will contextualise these findings in the European context based on literature review and field mapping.

448. Learning, Teaching through Technology and Innovation in Landscape and Urban Planning Education for Danubian Small and Medium Sized Cities

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Beyond the socio-economic and cultural discrepancies that characterize the Danube region, the urban landscape still can play a beneficial role for a balanced development. The small and medium-sized cities (SMCs) situated in Danube lower region are facing challenges linked to shrinkage processes, ageing population, labor shortages, loss of local identity, heritage decay, and functional abandonment. Furthermore, the spatial development of this region is characterized by incoherent planning processes, leading to waste of resources and environmental pollution. Starting with 1940 the cities from lower Danube region evolved in a totally different political and administrative climate, comparing to similar sized cities or towns in the Central& Western Europe. The gaps in spatial development are strong and real, but because the past cannot be changed, a new attitude is needed to build a new future for these cities, and the field of academic education in landscape and urban planning primarily undertakes this task.

449. Grey-backed Mining Bees, Citizen Groups and the Future of Friche Josaphat: Experimenting with visual storytelling as a method for more-than-human urban design research

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In the past three decades, planning and design agencies in the Brussels Capital Region have aimed to improve other-than-human habitat through the development of 'green' or 'ecological' networks. Though these networks are planned with the clear objective of improving the living conditions of other-than-human beings in mind, planning and design processes leading to the development of these networks fail to include other-than-human beings as stakeholders or agential beings. This paper discusses a methodological experiment in which we developed a visual narrative of a mining bee's life living at a contested site in the Brussels Capital Region. Through the development of this visual narrative, we aim to trace, disentangle and communicate the needs of the bees to a larger group of stakeholders, inviting them to reflect on alternative proposals that could lead to a shared narrative.

452. Hidden Pearls: Reconsideration of a community based, traditional wisdom in landscape architecture education and practice

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Finding the individual's place in the group is a key part of the education of landscape architects. If the design and construction activity takes place as a community based process, in a small village, students, teachers and local specialists take part together in a common thinking and construction process, acquiring complex and comprehensive experiences. Importance: according to this method of education, in the last years landscape architect students of the Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism Budapest redesigned hidden places and structures for small communities, and rebuilt these together with the members of that community. The activity focused on the renovation of Transylvanian folk baths, which represents a cultural treasure of the region. The aim beside the particular teaching approach of the landscape architecture students is the public service as well, and the results are over 20 renewed baths, each and every site different, regarding its potentials.

453. Rural Tourism in the Context of Pandemic and New Normal: Opportunities and challenges

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In the context of the corona epidemic, “escape to the country” became a popular title and phenomenon in the last year. This phenomenon of population migration and the upsurge of rural tourism bring new opportunities for rural development and rural tourism in a short time. In this paper, we try to explore the changes in the rural tourism industry and the rural tourism development model in the context of the pandemic. To reveal the pressures and challenges faced by rural areas at present. Besides, it's necessary to point out the adaptability requirements of rural tourism development and rural landscape under the new normal, which provides a new perspective for the feasibility strategy and discussion of the sustainable development of rural tourism in the post epidemic period.

459. An EU Common Training Framework for Landscape Architecture Addressing the Current Needs of Society

ACADEMIC PAPER

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A European common training framework (CTF) for landscape architecture; within the framework of the professional qualifications directive of the EU. The content is developed based on the existing documents of IFLA Europe and ECLAS in a collaborative process. It is updated according to new policies and changed needs of society. It is important as a benchmark for recognition and providing quality standards. If the CTF is accepted by the EU it fosters free mobility of professional landscape architects and provides a basis national recognition of the profession in countries where its position is not regulated.

460. Landscape Architects Value Sustainable Landscapes and Rethink the Competences for Sustainability

ACADEMIC PAPER

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LA is a discipline where sustainability goes without saying. The professional work addresses many aspects of sustainability ranging from the environmental, social, and economic dimensions. The competences of landscape education reflect the sustainable approach, but some aspects are still not very well developed and not made transparent within the curricula. The discourse of sustainability has evolved dramatically from the original definition of sustainable development by the Brundtland commission. Today we understand how

immensely complex and deeply nuanced sustainability is. Yet to many it remains an abstraction. Landscape architect graduates often have difficulties making their contribution to enhancing sustainable landscapes explicit.

461. Embedding Sustainability and Climate Change in Interdisciplinary Studio Pedagogy: A methodological framework

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Landscape architects should increasingly engage with policy mechanisms and political structures that enable/disable on the ground actions to address climate change through sustainable development. Sustainability literacy and climate change should be embedded in built environment higher education. Interdisciplinary planning and design studios that simultaneously focus on the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainability, can help build capacity in collaboratively addressing complex climate change challenges. This research aims to develop an integrated framework based on three pedagogical approaches in the literature: constructivist learning, experiential learning and sustainability competencies in design education. The integrated framework is applied to an interdisciplinary planning and landscape studio at the University of Melbourne, to evaluate the students' learning processes. Surveys and focus group interviews are used for the assessment against the framework. The refined framework can be applied to other studio contexts for developing teaching and learning strategies to foster sustainability and climate change education.

462. Artsbased Methods in an Urban Open Space Module

EVENT

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In 2015 we started to use novel methods to engender creativity as a means to understand human perceptions in landscape architecture teaching. The initial demonstrations utilized arts-based methods with an emphasis on collective activities. Three of the co-authors have subsequently thought-through the underpinning knowledge embedded in the ABMs and re-created them as the methods for on-line learning activities. In this way, ABMs have become a through-cut-theme for future professional skills development. ABMs provided out of the box thinking. In this changed and changing world of 2021 the importance of challenging an over-emphasis on technical rationality through imagination, creativity and has become even greater. The on-line working with ABMs is part of that challenge; they were implemented in different ways: on demand in workshops, reflective sketchbooks and tasks. Students reported new ways of thinking and a significant number articulated understanding of the use their new skills, particularly the collaborative dimensions.

463. Reconstruct, Replant and Reconnect: A greenway study for the city of Campo Grande, Brazil

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This research addresses the relevance of well-planned and maintained urban green spaces, in order to benefit from them and increase urban health, since the urban environment plays a key role on human's well-being. The study focuses on the Anhanduí river, the biggest watercourse crossing the city of Campo Grande, Brazil, and its environs. According to preliminary evaluation, the findings indicate extreme neglect and lack of maintenance at the river's riparian zones, besides water pollution. Moreover, inadequate landscape design or lack thereof, resulted in hazardous spaces, such as abandoned lots propitious to litter discard, crime occurrences

and irregular use and occupation. This research will propose a greenway alongside the river, therefore increasing ecological, cultural and economic value of the region. Furthermore, this project would be introduced to the population, while getting inspirations and ideas for the implementation, during professional discussions.

464. Sustainable Water Management Strategies from Historical Perspective: Comparative study of Ganzhou, China and Szolnok, Hungary

ACADEMIC PAPER

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During the development of human settlements, some cities with spatial adaptability and Time extension can originate earlier times and still operate well to this day. For any settlement, water is a basic element of landscape and the management of water resources had played an important role in the development of the settlement. It can fully reflect the connection and conflict between man and nature. This is especially true for waterfront settlements. Because of the effects of climate change, the research on waterfront settlements is of great value. Some cities have ancient heritage related to water management. These special settlements are in line with the current definition of sustainable development. Others try to restore the river-city connection, which is becoming increasingly important due to the urban heat island effect. With the analysis of several directions of the city and water management development, we can find useful information for future strategies.

465. When Trees were Local: Urban forests and the construction of post-colonial identities in Chandigarh and Singapore

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The proposed paper will focus on the former British colonies of India and Singapore to explore how, during post-colonialism, urban trees were used to construct, strengthen, and promote indigenous cultural identities in opposition to the colonizing nations' competing culture. It will discuss how, after independence, former colonies promoted a construction of urban landscapes characterized by dense arboreal vegetation as an ideal emblem of their unique identity. The large scale projects for the landscaping of the cities of Chandigarh and Singapore are emblematic of the key cultural role trees had to convey the image of an ideal original landscape that had to express the distinctive character of the new nations and their modernity. From this point of view, the landscaping of Chandigarh and of Singapore is an important fragment in the current discourse in landscape architecture on indigenous landscapes and relations to local landscapes.

466. The Improvement of Curriculums Through Joint Student Projects at the University Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Skopje

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The insufficient links between the curriculums for architecture and landscape architecture (taught on two faculties at University Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Skopje) and the slow progress of establishment interdisciplinary programs and studies, an attempt was made to identify the weaknesses of the current curriculums and to improve them. For almost ten years, the students of landscape architecture have been studying urbanism and the students of architecture have been studying landscape architecture, but there is no intersection of the courses or any training for joint working.

467. August 4'2020: How can landscape architects contribute to post-disaster recovery?

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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The proposal aims to highlight and display the work of the landscape architecture students from the final year graduating capstone project that addresses urban recovery due to successive short and long-term disastrous events, especially the August 04, 2020, Beirut seaport explosion. The explosion in a quarter of the city destroyed, more than 200 fatalities, in excess of 3,000 injured; and 300,000 homeless. The impacts of the explosion are compounded by the effects of the severe economic meltdown and the rampant COVID situation resulting in: loss of shelter, increased poverty, shortage of food supplies, deteriorating mental and physical health, social segregation, increased environmental deterioration, and a laissez-faire attitude from the government. The challenge for landscape architects lies in defining their role and their potential contribution to an effective, meaningful, and sustainable recovery. This is exactly what the students have done during the studio.

468. “We're all in this together” Designoriented participation as a way of becoming a co-creative „particpateur,,

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Currently, participation is often discussed as an important area that we (should) include in the educational canon, learning how to integrate the public's needs and ideas into our planning. But, how does our teaching and professional image change, when we fundamentally alter our perceptions? When we begin to see ourselves as a „particpateur“: participating as an entity among others, human and non-human? I suggest, "We're all in this together". Shaping the world jointly together, not neatly separated into professionals and participants, subjects and objects, teachers and students, but interconnected across all imaginary boundaries, might be one of the keys to radical change. After a short theoretical impulse, we will help each other explore what consequence such a change of perception could have on our teaching, for design processes and for us personally.

469. Is the Year of Covid-19 the ‘Stop and Think’ for Human's Relationship with Nature?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The paper discusses the effect of the covid-19 on Humans and nature by presenting the results of lockdowns on earth with a remarkable drop in air pollution. This has opened our eyes; as landscape architects, to more questions around the damage we caused on the environment since the industrial revolution. A green recovery needs a conversation including all parties; environmentalists, architects, urban planners, landscape industry, ecologists and politicians. This needs from the practitioners and researchers more participation in platforms on many levels for more global collaboration that allows landscape architects to share ideas and experiences around the regional and global challenges and open the opportunity to exchange ideas about new policies This gives us the chance not to only be engaged in urban and architecture scale but also in more issues related to environment and climate.

470. Cultural heritage as inspiring human connections

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Since the image of cultural landscapes, we see today, is usually associated with its famous green structures, this article looks into their transformation on the sphere of historic changes on nature, also in terms of material movement and their development by using intrinsic potentials. In order to underline that landscape architects have skills to evaluate the developing of cultural landscapes this case study draws conclusions for future action in cultural landscapes, thus adding insights into the contemporary debate about strategic soil management and measures for landscape conservation. For the purpose of reference making, landscape architects evaluate layers in the soil and make proposals for a culture of care and for new management concepts. In order to understand the historical development of 'vernacular' cultural landscapes in relation to the contemporary landscape, it is important to properly understand symbolic design parameters, based on cultural ideas.

471. Thinking about Floodscapes: The Charente estuary as terrain vague

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In a period when old landscapes disappear and others - involving new relationships and demands - are taking form, changes manifest themselves in consequences that are often unpredictable. The uncertainty is even greater when related to highly dynamic conditions such as maritime and riverine landscapes that demand theoretical and operational tools able to embrace the shifting character of their long-term processes. The term Terrain Vague is therefore introduced, within its different etymological meanings, as interpretative prism to rethink the ambiguous humankind's relationship with water. This work, conducted as a Research-through-Design, engages with the climate adaptation of the Charente estuary, an anthropized water machine where, due to coastal erosion, most of the cultural landscape is in danger of permanent submersion. How can we preserve our heritage when changes must occur? Which traces of past cultures should be valorised in dialogue with the future environmental and social needs?

472. Interval Biophilic Restoration in Collegiate Education: The healing potentials of landscape design for multisensory experience

ACADEMIC PAPER

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College students are vulnerable to many stressful stimuli. The accumulating nature of stress intensifies its negative effects contributing to the growing concerns underlying psychological and emotional health in academia. Since student stress and associated consequences are part of collegiate life, on-campus and curricular restorative opportunities are crucial to support student health, resilience, and productivity. Anchored in the growing evidence verifying the restorative value of contact with nature, this paper introduces the paradigm of Interval Biophilic Restoration as a teaching pedagogy to integrate physical and intellectual healing opportunities within collegiate education. It proposes ethnographic observation methodology to weave structured intervals for student multisensory engagement with nature. This dynamic process inspires students to pause-and-capture much more than what they simply see through momentarily, yet effective, multisensory observations. It embodies the potentials to stimulate student self-healing and positive responses within collegiate cycles of daily activities due to the innate restorative qualities of nature.

473. Bodies In between: Sensing Antarctica through a cartography of precarity

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In 2020 West Antarctic temperatures surged above 21C for the first time on record. The melting ice precipitated both violent and novel outcomes for the ecosystems it effected. A restriction of human movement alongside the velocities of ecologic mutation occurring in Antarctica allowed for a temporal consideration of both conditions. This, along with the ontological precariousness of late climate change requires landscape architectural practices reconsider the cartographic reach and other modes of making which connect them to the remote sites they study. Post-human approaches to data from afar and the politics of one's location, open cartography to the disruptions of conventional hierarchies and illuminate alternative possibilities. Recognising the politics of location, threatens the hegemony of the 'Steward' and project of the territory, within the discipline of landscape architecture.

474. Stop and Think Upstream: How an applied-philosophy approach could help landscape architects better address urban precarity and related social problems

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In cities today, precarity is not a "passing or episodic condition, but a new form of regulation" (Butler, 2015). While "radical and universal modernity" exacerbates neo-capitalism (Giddens, 1990), "commonly remaking the wealth of sociality" appears urgent (Allison, 2013). Since the "Pleasure Ground" era of the nineteenth century (Cranz, 1982), social problems have been addressed by landscape architects using an applied-science approach and "downstream" solutions. I argue that "upstream" strategies could instead spring from an applied-philosophy approach through five phases: acquisition of philosophical concepts, enunciation of derivatives, activation in landscapes, modification of the sensorium/alteration of the symbiotic milieu, and elaboration of socialities. More specifically, contemporary phenomenological concepts of "openness" (Maldiney), "recognition" (Ricœur), and "emancipation" (Rancière) can help mitigate precarity through design by guiding three applied-philosophy derivatives—indetermination, pedagogical space, and reorganization of common values—relevant to landscape architectural practices, influencing the sensorium (Hamilakis, 2013) and informing the dwelling milieu (McHarg, 1968).

475. Ecological Wisdom in Traditional Lake Landscapes: Lessons from the history of West Lake governance in ancient China

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In developing countries, natural landscapes such as lakes are being occupied by human activities. From the lens of environmental history, the paper reviews the governance approaches and ecological wisdom of the West Lake landscape in ancient China. We use the method of mutual verification between literature, image, and history by combining ancient written materials and paintings. The paper summarizes the spatial characteristics of the lake and the city and the relationship between human and water in different periods of the West Lake. Then, it points out the ancient ecological wisdom, which is embodied in the adaptive governance of West Lake's social-ecological system, such as "making government according to the time", "guiding profit according to the situation" and "integrating nature and man". Rethinking the ecological wisdom of the traditional Chinese landscape represented by West Lake is of great value and significance for realizing the sustainable development for landscape and human society.

476. Ecological Environment Study of the Ancient Cities Based on Iconology: The case of Kaifeng in Northern Song Dynasty and the Hangzhou in Southern Song Dynasty, China

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The interaction between ancient Chinese people and the urban ecological environment is full of wisdom. The paper on the ecological environment of ancient cities can make a practical contribution to the current urban ecological problems. We focus on the ecological environment of Kaifeng in Northern Song Dynasty and Hangzhou in Southern Song Dynasty. Firstly, the paper analyzes the geographical location and landscape pattern of these two capital cities through the interpretation of the paintings and books of the urban ecological environment. Secondly, it summarizes the two cities' image landscape patterns about human activities on the water environment, building environment, and atmospheric environment. Thirdly, it points out the main influence factors in two Song capital city ecological environment, including secular recreational activities, the wisdom of water environmental governance, and population aggregation on the ecological environment pressure.

477. (Un)certain Lines: Coastal and riverine landscapes

PANEL

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Due to the climatic crisis, coastal and riverine cities and landscapes on the planet will face an uncertain future. Coasts, lagoons, wetlands, rivers and their inland areas struggle between two opposing forces, permanence and transformation. These areas are constantly evolving dynamic natural ecosystems, shaped over the centuries by natural phenomena and ongoing anthropic interventions. The war between man and nature is waged on various fronts: geo-morphological, climatic, ecological-environmental, economic-productive, social, architectural, landscape as well as in urban settlements. Extreme events, eustatism, subsidence, soil erosion, saltwater intrusion, water pollution testify to territories in the throes of long-term repossession by the water.

478. A Study on the Field Integrity Protection of the Ta'er Temple Holy Cultural Heritage Field Based on Field Theory

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The Tar Monastery area is located in Qinghai Province of China, where Tibetan Buddhism is widely spread, forming a sacred relic cultural heritage field centered on the Tar Monastery and dominated by Buddhist temples. Based on the field theory, this paper analyzes the "capital" affecting the research field, discusses the generation mechanism of the research field. The results show that the formation mechanism of the sacred relics of Tar Monastery is mainly driven by "cultural capital", "economic capital" and "social capital", which specifically includes the original worship of the sacred mountain and holy water by Buddhist believers and the worship of Tsongkhapa, Buddhism economy and trade and many other aspects. Under the joint influence of these "capital", Ta'er Temple holy cultural heritage field was finally formed. Therefore, heritage protection should not only protect the temple itself, but also protect its temple system, supporting system, surrounding environment and cultural atmosphere.

479. Landscape Architecture without Borders: Humanitarianism and emergency in landscape architecture

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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We live at the interface between the fear of the unknown response of the physical world to the uncertainties caused by the major socio-cultural, political, and environmental crises, the awareness of our technological advances, and the sense of inadequacy in the face of social and environmental injustice and disparity. The world we inhabit has shown us its real limits and fragility. I do not have answers to all the problems we are encountering. This is the time to reflect, explore and regain a critical understanding of the phenomena in place through the lens of Emergency and Humanitarianism. o Emergency describes at once the need for immediate actions and unforeseen and dangerous circumstances. o Humanitarianism indicates the series of actions to maintain human dignity in the case of crisis.

480. Towards New Approach for Dissemination of Studies on Historical Gardens

ACADEMIC PAPER

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This paper shares the results of the work on utilization of Virtual Reality (VR) technology for creating Virtual Tours (VT) library for historically important landscapes. The VT library is a digital platform enriched with media content and is geared for learning and studying historical parks and gardens. It facilitates a story guided tours that enable educators, researchers and students to observe and understand the complications of historical site interactively and dynamically and provide a comprehensive historic experience of them. The VT library act also as a medium for the preservation, documentation, interpretation and intervention, assisting in research, education and an increase awareness regarding the significant value for historically important landscapes. The results show that VR is a transformative technology which have positive impact on learning history of sites through inspiring imagination, creativity, critical thinking, and perspective.

481. How Crowding Norms Changed in Urban Green Spaces? Scenario development

ACADEMIC PAPER

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In an urbanizing world, there is a growing demand for green spaces in urban settings. However, we have witnessed that extreme situations such as disease outbreaks have led to concerns about crowding in public spaces. In the outdoor literature, crowding refers to a value judgment that the number of people encountered is more than expected, and perceived crowding integrates descriptive information (number of the encounters given by a person) with evaluative information (the person's negative evaluation of that encounter level). When people assess a space that is crowded, they have at least indirectly compared the situation with their perception of what is acceptable. But now, these standards that people used to evaluate crowding are changed. As landscape planners and designers, we must consider this dimension more than ever to fulfill the environmental, health, and well-being benefits of urban green spaces.

482. Cultivating the Deep Ground / Productive Land Formations

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Being part of a natural, tectonic and temporal formation, the ground operates as a shared transdisciplinary milieu for mutual dialogue. Acknowledging recent planetary challenges necessitate a common design act. Our study scrutinizes the ground through deep sections that continuously produce all forms of terrestrial and aquatic assemblages. As it carries multifarious layers and states, the sectional diversity of the ground motivates a new design lens for productive land formations. This research was conducted in two different geographies, Skopje and Bodrum, with fertile grounds in terms of archeological and natural resources. For Skopje, 1963 was a “ground zero” that transformed its thick ground into deep debris. For Bodrum, the formation process of the deep water+land has been expanding for centuries, ending up with dramatic land takes. Thus, the studio exposes deep ground both as an analytical tool and a design agent, and focuses on recognizing fertile grounds for creative programs.

483. Research on the Spatial Evolution of Historic Urban Landscape Based on the Historical Layer Process: A case study of Xiangyang ancient city

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The COVID-19 has pressed the pause button for our lives, highlighting the lack of flexible space in the city and the excessively dense crowd activities, and it also poses new challenges for us to think about how to carry out efficient and high-quality urban renewal. While technological progress and globalization have brought huge opportunities for urban construction, they have also brought huge challenges. The population expansion and technological innovation continue to promote the development of urban renewal activities. In this context, cities are facing similar urban renewal problems, and it seems that they can learn from each other's renewal experience. However, in the practice of urban renewal, some cities emphasized the commonality of problems, blurred the contextual and natural characteristics of the city, which is not conducive to the sustainable development of the city.

485. Heritage Protection by Maintenance in Hungarian Historical Gardens

ACADEMIC PAPER

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The aim of the research is to explore different tools of management and maintenance which can be used for heritage protection in Hungarian historical gardens. The selection of the tested methods are based on the value of gardens, the former historical management and the integrability of these methods into the contemporary maintenance practice. Thereby, the process of simple maintenance can represent social significance and value, evolving into caretaking. Based upon the experiences of Hungarian historical garden maintenance the main challenge is keeping up with the succession of the vegetation. Therefore, the focus of the research is grass management with a secondary aim at woodland management. The observed technologies operate in the spirit of sustainability and deal with social, ecological and economical challenges.

486. The Recreational Potential of Forests and their Biological Diversity: A paradox

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Forest areas that can offer natural resources collectively are the most suitable recreational living environments. It was thought that it would be convenient for these areas to be protected in a way to meet the recreation demand for many years without deterioration and it was thought to be suitable for the protected area status, and in 1986, it was granted a protection status as "FOREST RECREATION AREAS" with the "National Parks Regulation". Since its announcement, the number of "A, B, C and D type Forest Recreation Areas" has reached up to 1521, and D type forest recreation areas are considered as "URBAN FORESTS" and their number has reached 142. With the regulation changes made since the date it was first announced regarding the Forest Recreation Areas, a complete legal and administrative confusion related to these areas has paved the way for the degradation in parallel with the increasing human use.

487. Young climate: Activation of young people through landscape architecture

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Our contribution deals with problem awareness and climate friendly action of young people. Although many young people recognize the importance of the topic (e.g. Fridays for Future Movement), it is difficult to relate it to their living environment. The proposal is based on the research project "JuKli - Young climate. How can young people be activated for climate change in the dense city?", which took a practice-oriented approach to climate education through the perspective of landscape architecture. Workshops and excursions with pupils of a secondary school in Vienna/Austria dealt with open space relevant topics such as vegetation, building materials or mobility behaviour and their importance to counter climate change. Different teaching formats and the relation to the personal environment seem promising in bringing the complex topic closer to young people and encouraging them to think about action goals for their behaviour at home, at school and in urban space.

488. Urban Green Space in Edinburgh: How important is it in promoting stress reduction for improved health and wellbeing of Chinese students?

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Nowadays, more and more Chinese students choose to go abroad for higher education. During their stay, these students face many challenges, which often resulting in them experiencing stress and poor health. This study explores the link between Chinese international students' use of local green spaces and their perceived stress and health, and the role green spaces play in the students' coping strategies to manage their stress while in their host country. To do so, an online survey was created to collect data from 186 Chinese international students studying in Edinburgh, Scotland (UK). The findings showed that more use of local green spaces and a better access to nature in the students' living environments were linked with better self-reported health and lower perceived stress levels. Such findings provide some evidence-based suggestions for students, university organizations and urban planners to address the health issues and stress levels faced by international Chinese students.

489. The research on “Value-Character” of Rural Landscapes: Fengyan Ancient Rice Terraces, China

ACADEMIC PAPER

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“Human, nature, culture” promote each other and develop in coordination. They directly or indirectly generate, accumulate or express the unique scenic characters of rural landscapes in specific time and space. With the acceleration of urbanization, rural landscapes tend to be homogenized. Exploring the value and effectively planning land of rural landscapes need to be resolved. Landscape Character Assessment and Historic Land-use Assessment are used to describe the ecosystem or land use types, combined with spatial mapping to show the landscape character. But the description and quantification of time depth, culture and human perception are still relatively weak. This research synthesized the advantages of HLA and LCA, combined with new contents. It proposed to sort out historical events based on time and space dimensions and obtain natural and cultural elements. It is concluded that natural elements include topography, geology, hydrology and soil etc., cultural elements include land use, architecture, religion and belief, and landscape perception, and knowledge system, and other elements. Finally, it takes China's Fengyan terraced fields as an example to conduct a case study.

490. Evaluating the Implementation of Ecological-space Control Planning: A case study of Metropolitan Development Zone in Wuhan, China

ACADEMIC PAPER

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To minimize the negative impacts of urban ecosystems being damaged by rapid urbanization, some local governments have adopted ecological-space preservation plans. While it is challenging to evaluate the implementation of ecological-space control planning. In this paper, we take Metropolitan Development Zone in Wuhan, China as the study area. GIS framework is used to evaluate the conformance of planning implementation, and then Morphological Spatial Pattern Analysis is exploited to evaluate the environmental performance of planning implementation. In general, our findings suggest that although the ecological space control planning has not been 100% completed, it has played the effect of protecting the ecological space. The findings may improve the effectiveness of planning and encourage urban planners to rethink the correlation between conformance and performance in the evaluation of planning implementation. The methodology will provide an approach for integrating conformance and ecological performance in evaluating the implementation of planning referring to ecological-space preservation.

491. IFLA Conference 2023

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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The Planning for IFLA conference invites teaching and research people to engage and influence coming IFLA conference in 2023. The conference will be held in cooperation with Kenya and the planning thereof includes extensive collaboration with Kenyan landscape architects and teachers. The roundtable discussion will provide an opportunity to:

- Get information about IFLA and the layout of the upcoming conference
- Discuss, engage and influence the themes and work of the IFLA conference 2023
- An opportunity to get in contact with Kenyan landscape architects, architects and teachers
- Influence and/or become part of the planning team for the student competition and charrette to be held in connection with the conference.

492. Mindfulness Place: Creating moment and space to stop and think

ACADEMIC PAPER

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What is a mindfulness place? What is the relationship between mindfulness practice and the physical space in which it is practised? This paper reviewed literature from landscape architecture, architecture, Buddhist philosophy, and environmental psychology, evidencing the effects of built environment design on mental health and well-being. Mindfulness as a traditional practice, also a form of stop and think, has proven to be beneficial to people's physical and mental well-being. The study examines the environment in which the activities takes place. Both traditional contemplation places designed for mindfulness and contemporary places such as contemplative landscapes have been reviewed. The paper concludes with a note on what has been identified as the attributes of a 'mindfulness place', which suggests how a place can be created or modified to facilitate the stop and think a moment and improve people's wellbeing.

494. How to Approach a Site in an Artistic Landscape Event: A conversation on a common "third"

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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Sara Erlingsdotter, Performing Art and Landscape + Uniarts, sara.erlingsdotter@hotmail.com

How can we approach a site as landscape architects, artists, as human beings and how we can read, understand the site and become part of our artistic work, our design? Performing artists and landscape architects have the will to design and to control in common. At the same time, we work with processes, movements and motions. How can the site in an artistic work and design process become the space that does not belong to anyone, a space where we can meet on equal terms? We think of both artists and designers and planners in a collaboration and citizens in a site. The "third" as the object, or the task where we can meet equally - where you have a knowledge I do not have, and I have a knowledge you do not have, and where our common knowledge and experiences can be developed in a more equal way.

495. Stop and Think—How to? Learning from a reptonian experiment

ACADEMIC PAPER

Barbara Prezelj, University of Edinburgh, b.prezelj@sms.ed.ac.uk

The proposed presentation is interested in an encounter between thought and that which forces it into action. By focusing on Repton's Red Books and their persuasive quality, my aim is to explore and learn from the mechanics behind a presentation of a particular design argument that placed thinking in the event and thought in action. What I want to propose is that Repton employed his argument aesthetically – through affect, realizing that action is driven as much by the mind as by the body, with not all of thought on the side of reason. Here, I argue, lies Repton's relevance for our contemporary moment of wide deployment of public rhetoric that prioritizes, and instrumentalizes, feeling over reason to increasingly political ends.

496. Observe with Others: To be led by fellow children-co-researchers

ACADEMIC PAPER

Sabina Jallow, Malmö University, sabina.jallow@mau.se

In this study conviviality acts as a critical tool to explore how methods originating in artistic practices can have an impact on social sustainability. The study has a particular focus on coexistence in the urban space - squares, parks, and court yards in order to innovatively curating context (Malm 2017). The photographic image and the act of photography might serve as the distributor of the particular and the sensory in individuals (as a step of putting words into experiences). Borrowing from artistic methodology and building on the concept of the photographic act; the performative act of doing photography (Karlsson Rixon) could enrich the central frameworks in Landscape architecture. Especially if photographs are regarded as “a source for political, philosophical or historical research” (Azoulay). To continue the discussion I reflect on the potential of a co-investing photo-walk.

497. The Landscape as a Resource: Towards a circular transition of the anthropogenic environment through a survey of natural elements for reproduction

ACADEMIC PAPER

Dieter Van Hemelrijck, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, dieter.vanhemelrijck@kuleuven.be

Planned industrial zones from the 1950s and 1960s are currently facing an urgent reinvestment issue. Circular development logics taking account of the available anthropogenic raw materials could offer possible answers on this concern. The paper uses a case in Kortrijk through a landscape-inclusive, regenerative approach - as a reaction to the more exclusive sustainability logics that are usually applied to industrial zones. The objective could be achieved in two ways. First through an extensive survey of (1) the natural resources in the landscape; for this the case will focus on the clay reserves as a basic material for new developments. A second possibility consists of a reversed approximation in which (2) the built environment and its demolition waste could be reproduced in the landscape itself. Both principles are contained in a matrix before being applied on Lansink's ladder to receive an image of the efficiency of the various strategies.

498. A Thought Experiment: A journey to YOUR car-free urban landscape

EVENT

Nina Vogel, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, nina.vogel@slu.se

This narrative describes a 'thought-excursion' into a car-free urban environment. I will invite participants to 'stop and think' and explore their car-free urban landscapes, collect imaginaries, values and needs. The topic is timely and urgent for sustainable transitions and urban space as such becomes an increasingly scarce resource. Developing streets as roads into streets as places, engaging in multifunctionalities, incorporating ecosystem services, climate adaptation and mitigation measures, creating spaces for encounters to explore otherness, fostering people's non-motorized mobility, children's independent mobility, supporting more healthy environments to name a few.

499. The Multiple Faces of Trash Bins, Benches and Bike Stands: Towards a sociomaterial conceptualization of street furniture

ACADEMIC PAPER

Johan Wirdelöv, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, johan.wirdelov@slu.se

They are easily overlooked, but benches, trash bins, drinking fountains, bike stands, ashtray bins, and bollards do influence our ways of living. Street furniture can encourage or hold back behaviours, support different codes of conduct, or express the values of a society. This study is developed from the observation that the number of different roles taken on by street furniture seem to quickly increase in ways not attended to. We see new arrivals such as recycled, anti-homeless, skateboard-friendly, solar-powered, storytelling, phone-charging and event-making furniture entering public places. What different roles do these things play in urban culture of today? This study suggests a categorization of three furniture roles: carnivalesque, behaviourist and cabinet-like street furniture. The aim is to advance theory on an urban material culture that is evolving faster and faster. By conceptualizing this deceptively innocent group of things, I hope to provide a framework for further studies.

500. Still Moving: Politics of Suspension

ACADEMIC PAPER

Hannah Hopewell, Victoria University of Wellington, hannah.hopewell@vuw.ac.nz

This performative presentation draws on sustained experience of experimenting with practices of suspension in the encountering of everyday urban waterfront landscapes. Suspension, a mode of 'stop and think' is in this context a quality of holding back the often-imperceptible currents of neoliberal sanctioned commonsense that govern landscape and its compelled subject positions. Key to this experimental context is sustaining the quality of embodied pause and the clearing such occasions of encounter usher without call to fill, supersede or authorize a point of view with any transcendent force. The presentation contributes to critical practices of the everyday that bear upon how landscape is felt, thought and imagined beyond the hegemony of late-capitalism.

501. Outside-in: Dwelling in the outdoor classroom

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

Simon Kilbane, Deakin University, s.kilbane@deakin.edu.au

In contrast to most pedagogical activities conducted within the walls of landscape architectural education establishments, this paper argues that it is outdoor learning experiences that are the most critical form of landscape education. Fostering within students their own ability to dwell within landscapes can reveal a range of skills to underpin future careers. These include observation of systems, patterns and relationships; attention to detail and scale; interconnectedness between self and environment; means of recording and documenting place; and, the critical lesson—to first listen. Counterpoint to the virtual and digital, revisiting this foundational bedrock will assist future generations with deepened understandings of how their designs may resonate with existing landscapes and for heightened awareness of potential impacts and therefore greater intention to be embedded within design.

502. What Does “Sustainability” Mean in Landscape Architecture, for Landscape Architecture?

EVENT

Patrícia Szabó, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, szabo.ptr.cia@gmail.com

“Sustainability” is a term widely used in various contexts, through different disciplines. In my experience, based on a person’s background it can refer to ideas that may be in contrast with another person’s perception. In the course of my PhD research I will be doing a survey about how landscape professionals in Hungary perceive the challenges of climate change and sustainability in their practice. The results of this survey may reveal gaps that would potentially bring attention to what shifts of emphasis are needed in LA education. Comparing the results of the Hungarian and the ECLAS Stop and Think surveys may give additional, though less representative, insight on how geographical location may influence the perception of sustainability among practitioners of the landscape architecture discipline.

506. Stop and Breathe: Rethinking green and blue infrastructure as integrated conflict resolution

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

Katrin Hagen, Technische Universität Wien, katrin.hagen@tuwien.ac.at

Susann Ahn, Technische Universität Wien, susann.ahn@tuwien.ac.at

Thomas Hauck, Technische Universität Wien, thomas.hauck@tuwien.ac.at

The 21st century has started with huge challenges given the cumulative nature of several serious crises, most notably in areas such as migration, climate, and health. We have to be aware that these crises are deeply interwoven and therefore require a comprehensive pursuit for integrated conflict resolution. The impacts of the crises are most evident in dense urban structures congregating more and more citizens under tightening climatic and open space conditions. Time to stop and think about how to encounter the negative effects on the direct living environment and how to improve the quality of life within the cities under crisis conditions. The thematic roundtable will reflect and discuss on the potential of macro and micro implementations of green and blue urban infrastructure to create the—literally—urgently needed space to breathe.

507. Approaching Queer Island: Queer Ecocritical and Utopian Method

ACADEMIC PAPER

Tim Waterman, Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL, tim.waterman@ucl.ac.uk

The ineffable otherness of islands marks them out as queer geographies, both in the sense of ‘odd, unusual, or uncanny’ and the more contemporary sense of sexual and affectional transgression. Islands real and imagined are landscapes (and seascapes) of exile or emancipation; places to be outcast or castaway; places of piracy and resistance; places of imprisonment and punishment; lazarettos and quarantines; and sites for the figuration of utopias. However, from an islander’s perspective, the island is often not remote but central to trade winds and currents, passage, commerce, and cosmopolitan interaction. This talk enriches the metaphoric and allegoric possibilities of islands in the scenario-making and simulating imagination by approaching them not merely through their simultaneous remoteness and centrality, but also through the transgressive and transversal lens of queer ecocriticism.

509. Places of Liberation: The hortus conclusus of the cells of the Évora Charterhouse

ACADEMIC PAPER

Luís Ferro, University of Porto, luisferro.arquitectura@gmail.com

This communication proposal studies the architecture of the cells of the Évora Charterhouse—a monastery of the Carthusian Order located in Portugal.

510. Sacred Places: The cubas from southern Portugal

ACADEMIC PAPER

Luís Ferro, University of Porto, luisferro.arquitectura@gmail.com

This research project studies more than two hundred cubas – small constructions with squared plans topped by hemispherical whitewashed domes – located in strategic points where nature is «sublime or cheerful» (Espírito Santo, 1990), near rocks, woods, paths, mountain tops, and bodies of water, establishing a strong connotation with the landscape. These buildings still polemic: are they an original typology from Northern Africa built in the Iberian Peninsula during Islamic rule (Correia de Campos, 1970)? Or the expression of a type of funerary architecture typical in the Iberian Peninsula and later transferred to Maghreb (Pires Gonçalves, 1964)? Mozarab temples during al-Andalus? Were they a military line of defense along the administrative borders (Torres Balbás, 1948)? Or shelters/mausoleums for Sufi saints (Fierro, 2004)?

511. Wisdom (Still) Sits in Places

ACADEMIC PAPER

Ashim Kumar Manna, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, ashimkumar.manna@gmail.com

'Wisdom sits in places' (Keith Basso 1996), introduces the notion of how landscape identities emerge from the physical, cultural (often spiritual) exchanges over time, enabling communication, negotiation, and fostering cooperation into 'wisdom'. Language offers a toponymic framework, where expression ideas, beliefs, stories, folklore and festivals reveal humanity's understanding of the landscape. The proposed paper will elaborate key questions concerning values, action and legacy through a critical reflection of the central Himalayan region of Uttarakhand, 250 km north of New Delhi. For millennia, various ethnic groups have appropriated the ecological floors of the challenging environment and developed clever ways to settle and develop daily practices which have gradually adapted to the ever-changing nature (and vice versa), a change now significantly accelerated by both climate and massive state-sponsored infrastructure construction. It is hypothesized that landscape toponyms reveal the structural components of the landscape and can point towards the prioritization of future action.

513. The Landscape of Landscape Departments

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

Caroline Dahl, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, caroline.dahl@slu.se

SLU Landscape was formed in 2014 as an informal collaboration between the departments and other organizational entities engaged with landscape at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. Taking the claim that SLU is one of Europe's largest environment for teachers and researchers in the landscape field (approx 170 colleagues) as its starting point the mission is to operate cross-campus as

a network that collects, galvanizes and animates university resources in the landscape architecture field. Since then, the informality of the network is still valued but has also started to transform into a set of collaborative formats. Amid calls for cross-, inter-, and transdisciplinarity what organizational structures and collaborative formats are established in other “landscape” universities? How does this shape the performance and culture of the work environment? Are there trends that can be identified and if so, what does those suggest for the future of the landscape of landscape departments.

514. “Mourn Also for all Butterflies”

ACADEMIC PAPER

Endre Vanyolos, Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania, v.endre@ms.sapientia.ro

In many parts of Transylvania untamed nature is still present, despite excessive and out of control building process, lack of spatial or landscape planning in the past three decades. There still are places where traces of organic continuity between nature and (human) culture can be found. Unfortunately people, institutions to preserve, keep alive and functional this landscape for generations to come are few. It is time for landscape architecture to step in and raise awareness before it is too late. This academic paper aims to be a catalyst for this difficult step.

515. Thinking as an Action

ACADEMIC PAPER

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Contrast to the linear design process, last year's Landscape Design IV studio within the scope of undergraduate education in Landscape Architecture Department at Istanbul Technical University, questioned thinking by doing it with new educational methods. In this context, it was asked students to express the moment considering the past's problems and thinking of the future for their projects "Just City Üsküdar". As a result, they produced a video work, postcards with 2050 future scenarios, and a dissemination project. According to the survey conducted at the end of the term, the tried learning method allowed students to discover new tools both in project design and visualization through the thinking process. Thought is a result of an act of thinking. The project outputs were created as a result of the act of thinking, which is a thinking tool and the thought itself.

516. Site Meditation as method

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

Monika Gora, GORA art&landscape ab, info@gora.se

The Site Meditation technique is a site-specific method to stop and think. It provides space for creative imagination, experimentation and perspective taking (Bentz, O'Brien 2019). When we quiet ourselves and establish a contact with our site by using our senses, we have the capacity to deal with the climate crisis as landscape architects by first solving it in smaller scale. The method was used by master students in landscape architecture during spring-21 as a response to previous experience of students being paralysed by anxiety. Education needs to be revised to provide conditions for transformative learning and to take meaningful climate action (Monroe 2017, O'Brien 2013). The potential result of Site Meditation is also art; a powerful tool for communication and means for developing critical thinking and facilitator of dialogue to cultivate a deeper understanding. Simply, slowing down to the speed of life to understand a place.

517. Think with the Editors: Academic publishing in Journal of Landscape Architecture

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

Imke van Hellemondt, Journal of Landscape Architecture/ Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, e.m.van.hellemond@vu.nl

Anaïs Leger-Smith, Toulouse School of Architecture, anaïs.leger-smith@toulouse.archi.fr

Established in 2006, Journal of Landscape Architecture (JoLA) has entered its fourth quinquennium. The current editors of this peer-reviewed academic journal of ECLAS, would like to present themselves and exchange experience with readers. JoLA has a strong profile and unique approach to academic publishing and graphic presentation. The four sections of the journal ('Research articles', 'Under the Sky', 'Thinking Eye' and 'Review') accommodate and cultivate both established academic research conventions and unconventional and emerging forms of research enquiry, such as practice-based methodologies, research originating in visual and artistic practices and media, and new methods and rigour for the still developing field of landscape architectural criticism. As a platform to present outstanding landscape architectural scholarship and research innovation, its standards depend on the quality of input offered by the authors.

518. Stop Landscaping and Think Landscaping

ACADEMIC PAPER

Monica Manfredi, Politecnico di Milano, monica.manfredi@polimi.it

The paper accepts the challenge of “pausing, removing our professional masks and revealing our values our hopes and fears” and also accepts the challenge of “saying what we dare not say elsewhere” as suggested in the conference call. The arguments may also be far among them, maybe only mentioned, maybe more in the form of a request than answer, maybe it will look like an inhomogeneous set, maybe will be more similar to notes of reflection than to exhaustive treatments, but in this way the paper could try to describe the condition and contradiction in which we find us living and operating, the reality in which we continue to seek by our own nature and attitude a way of intervening in the change of the world by trying to built its better version.

521. Subvertising Norway

EVENT

Hanne Ugelstad, Subvertising Norway, hanne@subvertisingnorway.org, www.subvertisingnorway.org

Subvertising Norway is a not-for-profit art collective dedicated to questioning who has the power and authority to communicate and create meaning in public space. Subvertising, a portmanteau of 'subvert' and 'advertising', is a form of civil disobedience that replaces advertising with art. We believe in the basic principle that the visual realm in public space belongs to everyone, so no one should be able to own it. Our activities range from individual actions to coordinated national campaigns, providing artists and the general public with the opportunity to share their messages using the scale and visibility of advertising. Through disseminating the tools and knowledge for people to create their own public interventions via regular workshops, Subvertising Norway empowers individuals to shape their urban environment and reclaim the streets.