



Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Edited by
Burcu Yigit Turan
Sara Westerdahl

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

STOP AND THINK

13–15/09/2021

ECLAS CONFERENCE
SLU / Uppsala / Sweden

ONLINE

ECLAS
EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
SCHOOLS

STOP AND THINK

ECLAS Conference 2021

conference.eclas.org

ORGANIZED BY

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Urban and Rural Development,
Division of Landscape Architecture

ON BEHALF OF

ECLAS European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools

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Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences www.slu.se
Department of Urban and Rural Development www.slu.se/urd
Division of Landscape Architecture www.slu.se/en/la

Postal address: P.O. Box 7012 SE-750 07 Uppsala SWEDEN

Visiting address: Ulls väg 27

Phone: +46 18 67 10 00

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CONTENT

WELCOME FROM THE ORGANISATION COMMITTEE 4

PRESENTATION OF THE DIVISION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AT SLU UPPSALA 5

WELCOME NOTE FROM ECLAS 8

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE 9

PLENARY SESSIONS 1–4 10

CONFERENCE TRACKS 14

ABSTRACTS 15

CONFERENCE TRACK: CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION 15

CONFERENCE TRACK: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE 22

CONFERENCE TRACK: DESIGN HISTORY, THEORY AND METHODS 34

CONFERENCE TRACK: EDUCATION AND PEDAGOGY 42

CONFERENCE TRACK: GREEN LANDSCAPES AND LIVING 52

CONFERENCE TRACK: OUR FIELD AND PROFESSION—UNDERSTANDINGS, ROLE AND FUTURE 62

CONFERENCE TRACK: SOCIETAL CONTEXT 72

CONFERENCE TRACK: URBAN AND RURAL 81

INDEPENDENT SESSIONS 87

EXHIBITIONS 92

Welcome from the Organisation Committee

“All thinking demands a stop-and-think” (Arendt, 1981, p. 78)

Since 1991, the European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS) conference has been an annual event, providing a gathering space for academics from the field of landscape architecture and neighbouring disciplines. The Division of Landscape Architecture (Department of Urban and Rural Development) at the Swedish University of Agriculture, Uppsala, was tasked with organising ECLAS 2020.

As the organisation committee, we decided on ‘Stop and Think’ as the overarching conference theme. Our aim was to disrupt the regular thematic approach to ECLAS conferences, to ‘stop and think’ in an Arendtian sense. We wanted to underline the need for reflexivity in the field, a particular way of thinking, which would “interrupt any doing, any ordinary activities, no matter what they happen to be”; a thinking not overshadowed by “practical needs and aims”, by “the world of appearances” and “commonsense”. We wanted to explore thinking “out of order” (Arendt 1981, p. 78). We wanted to question how our disciplinary beliefs, values, knowledge and practices relate to our historical and current context and how we can affect these relations.

Then, our ordinary lives literally stopped with Covid-19 pandemic. We had to postpone ECLAS 2020 to 2021. Our message gained further meanings, provoked more thinking. The pandemic has deepened and made more evident the intersecting social and environmental inequalities and crises. The interruption of our ordinary lives has given us times to consider and contemplate; revealing to us other alternatives are possibilities. There are calls not to go back to normal, to the business as usual after the pandemic. What should we bring with us from this extraordinary experience? What should we leave behind? How would we prefigure and transform landscape architecture, ourselves, our institutions, and the ways we think and act?

We hope that you are all keeping well and safe in these very challenging times. We are delighted to welcome you to ECLAS 2021 conference. For the first time the conference will be online. ECLAS 2021 involves around 300 proposals, 4 plenary and 75 parallel sessions. The online format has fostered a richer diversity in terms of subjects and participants' geography comparing with previous years. Besides contributions furthering already established subjects, there are contributions presenting new subjects in conversation with up-to-date debates in other fields, which constitute the theoretical grounds of different subject areas in landscape architecture.

We look forward to engaging with variety of stimulating ideas and coming together with colleagues and friends!

ECLAS 2021 Organisation Committee, SLU Uppsala

Presentation of the Division of Landscape Architecture at SLU Uppsala

The Division of Landscape Architecture, with approximately 400 students and 60 staff members, is part of the multi- and interdisciplinary Department of Urban and Rural Development. The Division pursues education, research and external collaboration in landscape architecture, and is responsible for three different education programmes; the Bachelor's programme *Landscape Engineer*, the Master's programme *Landscape Architect* and the international Master's programme *Landscape Architecture for Sustainable Urbanisation*. The Division also offers postgraduate education.

The research conducted at the division aims to advance theory and methods of planning, design and landscape management. The division researchers work on the theoretical foundation of landscape architecture, but also its applications and methods. Research and professional activities at the division are implemented in many different forms, from national and international research projects to partnership projects in close collaboration with stakeholders and administrations, commercial organisations and private businesses. The activities have strong interdisciplinary and international characteristics and contribute to knowledge about different types of landscapes, their shaping at various scales and their role in society.

The Division of Landscape Architecture was part of creating SLU Landscape in 2014—a cross-institutional network for collaboration and joint profiling of work done in the landscape subject area at SLU. The network collects, galvanizes and animates university resources in the landscape architecture field. The members are: Department of Landscape Architecture, Planning and Management; Department of People and Society; Movium Think Tank, the SLU URBAN FUTURES research platform and the Division of Landscape Architecture. SLU Landscape is today one of the largest environments for research and teaching in landscape architecture in Europe.

A 50 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

This year the Landscape Architecture programme at SLU celebrates 50 years. When the Landscape Architecture programme started in 1971, SLU Alnarp and SLU Uppsala together shared the responsibility of a total of 30 students. Today 60 landscape architect programme students are admitted every year at both Alnarp and Uppsala.





Landscape as object of analysis

Anchoring landscape analysis in cultural common ground: Raising land awareness through contemporary narratives

Anne Katrine Geelmuyden, SLU Ultuna, 26. 4. 2018



Welcome note from ECLAS

Nineteen months of Stop and Think—Where are we now?

When the first Stop-and-Think call for papers went out in December 2019 we had absolutely no idea of the extraordinary challenge we would be going through only shortly afterwards. I remember colleagues asking me at that time if the European landscape architecture community was actually ready for such a call. Now, after 19 months of shared emergency, Stop and Think is no longer a strange intellectual concept. It has become our common experience, and, hopefully, a common chance for substantial evolution.

I am very thankful to the academic team of SLU. I am thankful for their courage to step out of the box of the academic catwalk. And I am of course thankful for all their work to make this happen in a digital and inclusive way. Let us get together this one time to reflect who we are, what we value, what we want to leave behind.

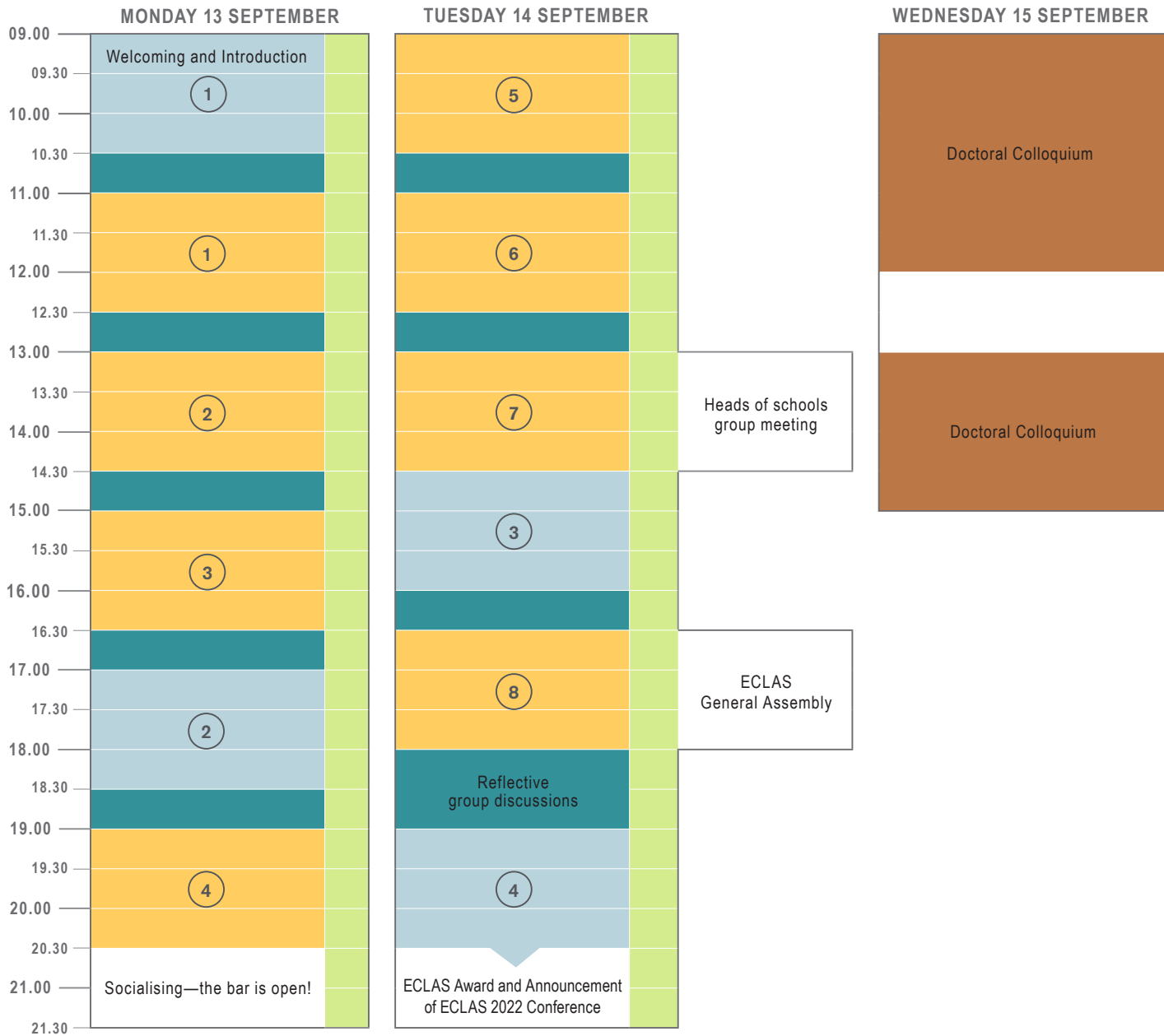
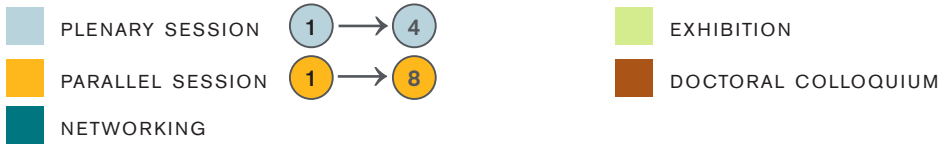
For ECLAS, this is our first experiment with a digital conference. You might be tired of digital formats after 19 months of online teaching, which we well understand. However, let us focus now on the new opportunities we can gain from this. For this first time, we can make an ECLAS conference open access and inclusive. We can reach out to new target audiences. We can design academic exchange with a significantly lower carbon footprint. We can involve people that are more diverse and learn from their perspectives.

ECLAS will not give up on face-to-face meetings. However, it is very likely that hybrid conferences will become the new normal for academics. Please help us in shaping these new formats with your active participation, curiosity and creativity!

Stop and Think has inspired many to share their thoughts and experiences with us. All contributions are valuable and unique. We hope that everyone will find good moments of deep and thoughtful reflection and inspiration, even if only digital. Try to meet new people, use the digital networking opportunities and expand your network. Next year, we will try to meet you in Ljubljana—or online.

Ellen Fetzer,
ECLAS President

Conference schedule



Plenary session 1

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 09.00–10.30 CEST]

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



PHOTO: JAMIE LORIMER.

JAMIE LORIMER

Jamie Lorimer is Professor of Environmental Geography. His research explores public understandings of nature and how these come to shape environmental governance. Past projects have explored the histories, politics and cultures of wildlife conservation ranging across scales from elephants to the microbiome. Jamie is the author of *Wildlife in the Anthropocene: Conservation after Nature* (Minnesota, 2015) and *The Probiotic Planet: Using Life to Manage Life* (Minnesota, 2020). His current research explores transitions in agriculture in the context of growing concerns about the relationships between farming, biodiversity loss and global heating.

THE ANTHROPOCENE AND THE ANTHROPAUSE

This talk introduces the Anthropocene proposal, offering a brief tour through the science, before reflecting on the wider cultural reception of this idea. I show how the Anthropocene helpfully captures the environmental zeitgeist, serving as a unifying concept to tie together disparate anxieties about the state of the world. I disentangle the prevalent responses to the Anthropocene proposal amongst planners and policy makers—mapping a typology that ranges between the catastrophic and the techno-optimistic. In conclusion I tie this analysis to the ‘Anthropause’ caused by the pandemic, in which many peoples’ lives have been slowed down, space and time have been extended, and many have been forced to stop and think critically about the great acceleration that defines modern life.

“ The claim that the Earth has entered the Anthropocene—a new epoch caused by the magnitude of human impacts—demands that we stop and think, take stock of how we understand and manage living systems, and make radical changes to the status quo.

Plenary session 2

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 17.00–18.30 CEST]

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



**ANURADHA
MATHUR**

PHOTO: ANURADHA MATHUR.



**DILIP
DA CUNHA**

PHOTO: DILIP DA CUNHA.

Anuradha Mathur, Professor at Weitzman School of Design, University of Pennsylvania and **Dilip da Cunha** Adjunct Professor at the GSAPP, Columbia University, work between Philadelphia and Bangalore. In their practice they focus on how water is visualized and engaged in ways that lead to conditions of its excess and scarcity. They are authors of *Mississippi Floods: Designing a Shifting Landscape* (2001); *Deccan Traverses: The Making of Bangalore's Terrain* (2006); *Soak: Mumbai in an Estuary* (2009) and co-editors of *Design in the Terrain of Water* (2014). In Da Cunha's latest book, *The Invention of Rivers: Alexander's Eye and Ganga's Descent* (2019), he draws attention to rivers as a consequence of the separation of land from water, and in their current work with the exhibition *The Ocean of Rain* they embrace ubiquitous wetness as an alternative to river landscapes.

STOP THINKING WATER SOMEWHERE/ START EXPERIENCING WETNESS EVERYWHERE

Wetness is everywhere; why do we see land and water somewhere?

This question has led our design inquiry and practice. Through projects, exhibitions, studios, and writings, we critique the landcentric imagination that we see underlying the current ground of habitation, its subjugation of water, and its universalizing and colonizing tendencies. And we seed new imaginations grounded in the particularity of place that are more accommodating of wetness, its ubiquity, complexity, and propensity for openness.

We pursue this practice out of concern for people who are hegemonically labelled underdeveloped, informal, indigenous, and primitive, people who inhabit the margins of a geographic surface perhaps because their own ground of habitation is at odds with this surface. Today, however, we also pursue these questions out of an urgency that has gathered around the land component of this surface. It is threatened by rising seas, melting glaciers, and an increasing frequency of storm events and floods from climate change. To us these are problems set up by a surface that exists by design. In its place we design a critical zone of wetness that extends from clouds to aquifers. It cultivates a practice that begins by experiencing wetness everywhere—in the seas, clouds, rains, dew, air, soils, minerals, plants, and animals.

“Wetness is everywhere; why do we see land and water somewhere? This question has led our design inquiry and practice. Through projects, exhibitions, studios, and writings, we critique the landcentric imagination that we see underlying the current ground of habitation, its subjugation of water, and its universalizing and colonizing tendencies. And we seed new imaginations grounded in the particularity of place that are more accommodating of wetness, its ubiquity, complexity, and propensity for openness.”

Plenary session 3

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 14.30–16.00 CEST]

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



PHOTO: HENRY GIROUX.

HENRY GIROUX

The Paulo Freire Distinguished Scholar in Critical Pedagogy. Chair for Scholarship in the Public Interest, MacPherson Institute for Leadership, Innovation and Excellence in Teaching, McMaster University, Canada.

Throughout his life, Henry Giroux has sought to develop a critical theory of education, emphasizing crucial intersections between the role of education in schools and universities with that of culture and public life. His vision of critical pedagogy advocates for the need to make pedagogy central to politics itself, and to help create the conditions necessary for the development of a formative culture that provides the foundation for developing critical citizens and a meaningful and substantive democracy.



PHOTO: ISABELLE ANGUELOVSKI.

ISABELLE ANGUELOVSKI

Isabelle Anguelovski is the director of BCNUJ (BCNUES – Barcelona-Based Research Lab Focused on Urban Environmental Justice), an ICREA Research Professor, a Senior Researcher and Principal Investigator at ICTA and coordinator

of the research group Healthy Cities and Environmental Justice at IMIM. As part of collaborative and individual international research projects, she studies how environmental injustice is materialized and contested.

FROM ‘CRUEL OPTIMISM’ TO ‘EDUCATED HOPE’: ARE OTHER SOCIAL ALTERNATIVES AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE(S) POSSIBLE?

PANDEMIC POLITICS, NEOLIBERAL IDEOLOGY, AND THE SCOURGE OF DEPOLITICIZATION

We currently live in a world that resembles a dystopian novel that could only be imagined as a harrowing work of fiction or biting political commentary. As medical pandemics merge with the plague of state and corporate violence, the terrors of everyday life point to a world that has begun to descend into darkness. It is hard to imagine a more urgent moment for taking seriously ongoing attempts to make education central to politics. If we are going to develop a politics capable of awakening our critical, imaginative, and historical sensibilities, it is crucial for educators and others to reclaim matters of civic literacy, civic courage, and the ethical and political demands that sustain a substantive democracy

The deeper the crises, the greater the need for ‘educated hope’ and radical imaginary. In this plenary session, we will explore the political and social realities that brought us to this point, the alternatives, and possible implications such knowledge and imaginations brings to the expanding field of landscape architecture.

HEALTHY AND JUST CITIES AGAINST COMPOUNDING HEALTH AND CLIMATE CRISES: PUTTING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE FIRST

Cumulative existing social, climate and environmental vulnerabilities combined with the COVID-19 pandemic have dramatically increased the risk of infection, mortality and overall poor health for working class residents, racialized minorities and immigrants. While much is being said about increasing cities’ resilience to future outbreaks and emergencies through measures including improved mobility systems and pedestrianization, controlled urban and housing density, improved access to housing, and grey and green infrastructure, we as researchers are increasingly highlighting the need to highlight how inequalities shape the exposure, vulnerability, and eventually the risk and outcome of infectious diseases and the potential for equitable recovery from COVID-19 and other related global changes. Overall, in this talk, I argue that the pandemic is an opportunity for cities to dramatically rethink use of housing, transport and public spaces in ways that would serve all citizens, especially the socially vulnerable.

Plenary session 4

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 19.00–20.30 CEST]

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



LILLI LIČKA

PHOTO: LILLI LIČKA.

Lilli Lička is a Professor of Landscape Architecture as well as a Consultant, Jury Member and Activist. She heads the Institute of Landscape Architecture (ILA) at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU Vienna). Lilli teaches, conducts research, publishes articles and books, and organizes events on the recent history of landscape architecture and contemporary developments in the field, as well as on the conception and design of landscapes and green, outdoor, and public spaces.

STOPPED, THOUGHT, AND NOW?

After the Covid-19 induced global interruption of routines and habits, a reappraisal of practices and ways of thinking in landscape architecture is timely. This conference has aimed to create a space and time to “stop and think” (Hanna Arendt) about variations of three questions:

What do you value?

How do you act?

What do you leave?

In plenary session 4, the closing session of the ECLAS 2021 conference, we aim to reflect on the conference sessions while also looking forward from a double perspective: As an ‘insider’, landscape architecture academic, designer, consultant, editor and activist Lilli Lička will synthesise her insights of this year’s ECLAS discussions and develop her vision of the discipline’s tasks and responsibilities in the future. She will invite us to stop and think once more, and reflect upon how the discipline and profession of landscape architecture can remain and act hopeful in the face of the impending global crises.

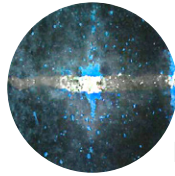
As an academic from ‘outside’, **Mustafa Dikeç** will offer reflections on landscape architecture as seen from his background in urban studies, human geography, urban planning and urban design.

“ The call for change is easy to hear, but hard to realize. This applies to systemic issues relating to general civil engagement but is also true, it would appear, of the landscape architecture community. The 2021 conference programme covers an enormous range of topics, methods, and research and design processes. It might be worth picking out some general points as a means to reinterpret our “Duty of Civil Disobedience” and allow us to find a fresh sense of orientation.

Conference tracks



CLIMATE CHANGE
AND ADAPTATION



CULTURAL
LANDSCAPE



DESIGN HISTORY,
THEORY AND
METHODS



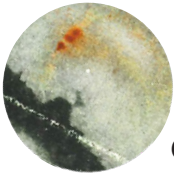
EDUCATION
AND PEDAGOGY



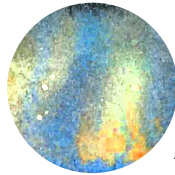
GREEN
LANDSCAPES
AND LIVING



OUR FIELD AND PROFESSION
—UNDERSTANDINGS, ROLE
AND FUTURE



SOCIETAL
CONTEXT

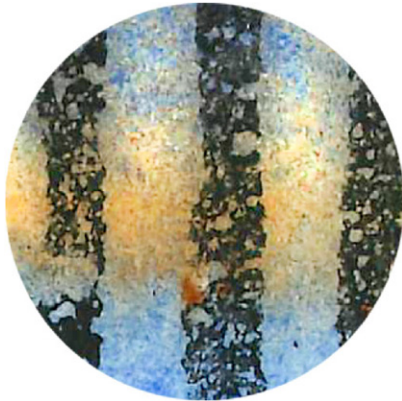


URBAN
AND RURAL



INDEPENDENT
SESSIONS

Abstracts



CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION

PARALLEL SESSION 1

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

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

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

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—literally—urgently needed space to breathe.

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PARALLEL SESSION 2

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]
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THEME Climate Change Part 1

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

HENDRIK LAUE, TH OWL University of Applied Sciences and Arts, hendrik.laue@th-owl.de

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.

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

SANDRA COSTA, Birmingham City University, sandra.costa@bcu.ac.uk | RUSSELL GOOD, Birmingham City University, russell.good@bcu.ac.uk

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.

471. Thinking about Floodscapes: The Charente estuary as Terrain Vague

FRANCESCO CAUDA, Aarhus School of Architecture, cauda.francesco@gmail.com

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 anthropised 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?

473. Bodies in Between: Sensing Antarctica through a cartography of precarity

LOUISA KING, University of Technology Sydney, louisa.king@uts.edu.au | TAMSIN SALEHIAN, University of Technology Sydney, tamsin.salehian@uts.edu.au

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 3

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 15.00–16.30 CEST]

THEME Climate Change Part 2

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

SARAH TRAUTVETTER, Morgan State University, sarah.trautvetter@morgan.edu

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.

443. (Un)Certain Lines: Marginal coastal landscapes of north-east Italy

LAURA CIPRIANI, Delft University of Technology, l.cipriani@tudelft.nl

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 urbanisation, are partly neglected in the debate. This contribution intends to “stop and think” on the (un)certain marginal landscapes and lines of Northeast Italy. This territory—from Marano Lagoon to the Po River Delta—and its people are facing an uncertain future, while

currently wrestling with a latent climatic, economic-productive and social crisis. Eustatism, subsidence, soil erosion, saltwater intrusion, industrial and agricultural water pollution, dying economic activities testify to a territory in the throes of long-term repossession by the sea. Which design interventions, tools and methods have to be implemented and used in this state of uncertainty?

PARALLEL SESSION 6

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Energy Transition

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

273. Energy Transition and Hungarian Landscape Architecture

ZITA SZABÓ, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, szabo.zita28@gmail.com | ÁGNES SALLAY, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, sallay.agnes@tajk.szie.hu | MARTIN VAN DEN TOORN, Delft University of Technology, mwmvandet@gmail.com

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.

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

MARTIN VAN DEN TOORN, Delft University of Technology, mwmvandent@gmail.com | ALBERT FEKETE, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, fekete.albert@tajk.szie.hu

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.

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

ROBERTA PISTONI, LAREP-ENSP Versailles/ AgroParisTech-ABIES, r.pistoni@ecole-paysage.fr | PATRICK MOQUAY, LAREP-ENSP Versailles, p.moquay@ecole-paysage.fr

The transition to more sustainable energy systems (ET) is put forward in many political agendas. Landscape design is recognised 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.

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

ZITA SZABÓ, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, szabo.zita28@gmail.com | ÁGNES SALLAY, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, sallay.agnes@tajk.szie.hu | MARTIN VAN DEN TOORN, Delft University of Technology, mwmvandent@gmail.com

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 7

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

THEME Climate Adaptation

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

CAREY CLOUSE, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, clouse@umass.edu

Environmental activism and engagement have never been construed as the sole project of expert voices: indeed, ground-up efforts have come to characterise 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.

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

NING DONGGE, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, ningdongge@qq.com | TÍMEA KATALIN ERDEI, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, erdeitimi@email.com

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.

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

CHUN LI, Tongji University, lichun@tongji.edu.cn | ZHEYUE WANG, Tongji University, 1932189@tongji.edu.cn

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 8

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 16.30–18.00 CEST]

THEME (Un)certain Lines: Coastal and riverine landscapes

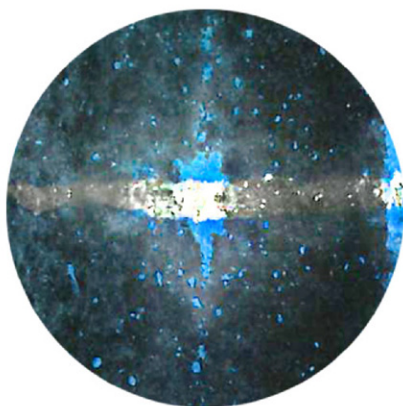
PANEL

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

LAURA CIPRIANI, Delft University of Technology, l.cipriani@tudelft.nl | INGE BOBBINK, Delft University of Technology, i.bobbink@tudelft.nl

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. Extreme events, eustatism, subsidence, soil erosion, saltwater intrusion, water pollution testify to territories in the throes of long-term repossession by the water. This session invites participants to discuss challenges but also opportunities of coast-lines, river-lines and related hinterlands around the globe. Lines are (un)certain

not only because coasts and rivers are ever changing due to their nature and to anthropic interventions. Lines are also referring to the diverse lines of actions, set of instruments, methods, representations a landscape architect could take into account. Particular attention is given to design interventions, tools and methods in this state of uncertainty at different scales. Nature-based solutions, design by nature, building by design innovative techniques and approaches are welcomed.



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

PARALLEL SESSION 1

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Analysis of Values and Ethics of Cultural Landscape for Planning and Design

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

ILKE MARSCHALL, Fachhochschule Erfurt, ilke.marschall@fh-erfurt.de | GITISHREE PANDA, Fachhochschule Erfurt, giti.panda@gmail.com | JESSICA MACHALETT, Fachhochschule Erfurt, jessica.machalett@fh-erfurt.de

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.

447. Sacred Sites in The Landscape to Stop and Think

ATTILA TÓTH, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, attila.toth@uniag.sk

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.

470. Cultural Heritage as Inspiring Human Connections

IRIS DUPPER, LATZ+PARTNER, i.dupper@latzundpartner.de

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.

511. Wisdom (Still) Sits in Places

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 hypothesised that landscape toponyms reveal the structural components of the landscape and can point towards the prioritisation of future action.

PARALLEL SESSION 2

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

THEME Historical Outlooks

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

326. Landscape Based Memorials

ESZTER BAKAY, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, bakay.eszter@tajk.szie.hu | ALBERT FEKETE, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, fekete.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.

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

CHAIMA LAHMAR, Szent Istvan University, chaimalahmer@gmail.com | SARAH BEN SALEM, Szent Istvan University, sarah.ben.salem23@gmail.com

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 es-sential 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.

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

ZHIYUAN ZHANG, Huazhong Agriculture University, little@webmail.hzau.edu.cn | LE WANG, Huazhong Agriculture University, wangle@mail.hzau.edu.cn

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 globalisation 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 emphasised the commonality of problems, blurred the contextual and natural characteristics of the city, which is not conducive to the sustainable development of the city.

510. Sacred Places: The Cubas from southern Portugal

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”, 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? Or the expression of a type of funerary architecture typical in the Iberian Peninsula and later transferred to Maghreb? Mozarab temples during al-Andalus? Were they a military line of defense along the administrative borders? Or shelters/mausoleums for Sufi saints?

PARALLEL SESSION 3

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 15.00–16.30 CEST]

THEME Historical Outlooks: Spiritualism and health

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

MARIA SARA CAMBIAGHI, MSc planning, mariasaracambiaghiarchitetto@gmail.com

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.

440. Window Views

MARIA BOSTENARU DAN, Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urbanism, maria.bostenaru-dan@alumni.uni-karlsruhe.de

In the first quarantine 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 area 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.

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

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 4

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 19.00–20.30 CEST]

THEME Garden and Garden History

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

MARIA STELLA LUX, Politecnico di Torino/ Politecnico di Milano, marylux3@gmail.com | PAOLO CORNAGLIA, Politecnico di Torino/ ICAR/18 History of Architecture, paolo.cornaglia@polito.it | NERANTZIA TZORTZI, Politecnico di Milano/ ICAR/15 Landscape Architecture, julia.georgi@polimi.it

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.

294. The Landscapes that Francisco Caldeira Cabral has known in Berlin

ANA CATARINA ANTUNES, University of Porto, asantune@fc.up.pt | TERESA PORTELA MARQUES, University of Porto, teresamarques@fc.up.pt

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.

406. What can Landscape Architecture Learn from East Asian Gardens?

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.

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PARALLEL SESSION 5

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 09.00–10.30 CEST]
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THEME Relationships: Public sphere, urban morphology and cultural heritage

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

262. Public Sphere in Cultural Landscape

JULIAN SCHAEFER, Technical University Munich, julian.schaefer@tum.de

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.

288. Transferred Cultural Ideas in New Cross Border Contexts

IRIS DUPPER, LATZ+PARTNER, iris.dupper@gmx.net

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.

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

SWAGATA DAS, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, swagata.das@kuleuven.be

Recently, there has been a growing understanding of the impact of climate change on the way the world is urbanising 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 urbanisation 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 utilisation 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.

482. Cultivating the Deep Ground: Productive land formations

NESLI NAZ AKSU, Middle East Technical University/ azaksu architects, neslinaz@azaksu.com | FUNDA BAŞ BÜTÜNER, Middle East Technical University, fbutuner@metu.edu.tr | AYSAN SAVAS, Middle East Technical University, aysens@metu.edu.tr | SEZİN SARICA, Middle East Technical University, sezins@metu.edu.tr

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 scrutinises 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 recognising fertile grounds for creative programs.

PARALLEL SESSION 6

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Parks: Reconstruction, heritage and adaptation

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

275. Replacing Unused Infrastructure with a Park: Does the strategy affect to memorise the history of the place?

JISOO SIM, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, jisoosim@vt.edu | EUNSIN SON, Seoul National University, shshs79@snu.ac.kr

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 memorise 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 memorise 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.

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

YUXIAN CHEN, Tongji University, 18817870279@163.com | DAIXIN DAI, Tongji University, urbanplanning@126.com

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 utilisation, co-management, etc.

307. An Extreme Landscape: From airport to urban park

DILER CIFTCI, Promer Planlama, dilerciftci@gmail.com | MELTEM ERDEM KAYA, Istanbul Technical University, erdemmel@gmail.com

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.

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

GERMIN FAROUK EL-GOHARY, Ain Shams University, germin_elgohary@eng.asu.edu.eg

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.

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

MEHDI KHAKZAND, Iran University of Science and Technology, mkhakzand@iust.ac.ir | MOHAMADHASAN TALEBIAN, Iran University of Tehran, mh.talebian@ut.ac.ir

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.

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

CAMILA ROSA, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, arqcamilarosa@gmail.com | KRISZTINA SZABÓ, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, krisztidendro@gmail.com

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 7

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

THEME Landscape Imaginaries, Citizenship, Belonging, Otherness, Biopolitics

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

331. Approaching Queer Island: Otherness and imagined landscapes

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. 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.

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

MATE SÁROSPATAKI, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, sarospataki.mate@uni-mate.hu | PETER GYŐRI, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, petergyori@gmail.com

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 visualisation 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.

371. Material Fuzziness: Landscape as operational background

LUCIA JALÓN OYARZUN, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, lucia.jalonoyarzun@epfl.ch

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 totalising 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.

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

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 categorisation 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 conceptualising this deceptively innocent group of things, I hope to provide a framework for further studies.

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PARALLEL SESSION 8

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 16.30–18.00 CEST]

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

EVENT

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

HELENA NORDH, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, helena.nordh@slu.se | CAROLA WINGREN, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, carola.wingren@slu.se | TANU PRIYA UTENG, Institute of Transport Economics in Norway (TØI), tpu@toi.no | MARIANNE KNAPSKOG, Institute of Transport Economics in Norway (TØI), mkn@toi.no

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’s’), 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, organised and designed?’



DESIGN HISTORY, THEORY AND METHODS

PARALLEL SESSION 1

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Methods and Experiences:
Social context and natural form

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

338. Reconsidering the Modern Paradigm in Spatial Design

TIBOR KECSKES, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, tkecskes@yahoo.com | GABRIELLA SZASZAK, Szent Istvan University, szaszak@gmail.com

After WW1 the meme of modernism spread explosively in the Euro-Atlantic region. This paradigm is strongly rooted in the Enlightenment and has a very significant positivist feature. It was a real revolutionary paradigmatic shift contrasting the previous diachronic, history-oriented cultural approaches. The momentum of the modern idea was deeply challenged by WW2, but from the 1960s this meme dominantly influenced our culture, including architecture and landscape architecture. The optimistic belief in the infinite progress and the omnipotent charisma of the individual

human creator should have been faded for today. But still many of designers don't realize the challenging facts of the last century. In contrary to the general optimism 20th century was the era of sobering discoveries too: theory of relativity, quantum theory (uncertainty principle), chaos theory, game theory. We must escape forward and deal with uncertainty. We show possible approaches inviting fertile spontaneity into our ongoing, vain design behaviour.

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

MATLUBA KHAN, Cardiff University, khanm52@cardiff.ac.uk

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.

THEME Transformative Tools and Practices in Landscape Architecture: Exploring thinking, mindfulness and listening Part 1

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

340. Insight Out: Listening as learning through landscape

FIONA HARRISSON, RMIT University, fiona.harrisson@rmit.edu.au

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.

425. Self (Field) Work

DANIEL COOMBES, Victoria University of Wellington, danregcoombes@gmail.com

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?

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

ANRAN CHEN, University of Nottingham, anran.chen@nottingham.ac.uk | NICOLE PORTER, University of Nottingham, nicole.porter@nottingham.ac.uk

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 2

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

THEME Transformative Tools and Practices in Landscape Architecture: Exploring thinking, mindfulness and listening Part 2

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

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, realising 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 prioritises, and instrumentalises, feeling over reason to increasingly political ends.

500. Still Moving: Politics of suspension

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 authorise 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.

518. Stop Landscaping and Think Landscaping

MONICA MANFREDI, monica.manfredi@tin.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

as 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.

THEME The Gap between Policy and Design: A case of India

EVENT

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

AMRITA KAUR SLATCH, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, ar.amritaslatch@gmail.com | INTEKHAB ALAM SHEIKH, Jamia Millia Islamia, ar.intekhab@gmail.com

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 3

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 15.00–16.30 CEST]

THEME What Does Site Matters look Like to ...?
Reflections on writing and reading landscapes
in the Anthropocene

PANEL

445. What Does Site Matters Look Like to...? Reflections on writing and reading landscapes in the anthropocene

ANDREA KAHN, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, akahn@design-content.com

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. How does one person's thinking on, and viewing of, landscape recontextualise, enrich, challenge, another's? This moderated panel discussion with Site Matters contributors Lisa Diedrich, Kristina Hill, Dirk Simons, Thaisa Way and Jane Wolff

provides the occasion for authors published in the recently re-editioned Site Matters to meet and speak with each other about writing and reading landscapes in the Anthropocene, and to stop, think and share observations on how their positions resonate and refract within the discursive context created by an edited volume, and the real-world context that volume strives to address.

PARALLEL SESSION 4

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 19.00–20.30 CEST]

THEME The Notion of Listening

EVENT

328. The Notion of Listening

CHRILI CAR, Studio Elementals • Architecture and Design, chririchri@gmx.at

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 were 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.

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PARALLEL SESSION 5

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 09.00–10.30 CEST]

**THEME Move! An alternative method
 for creating form and space**

EVENT

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

CAROLA WINGREN, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, carola.wingren@slu.se | JITKA SVENSSON, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, jitka.svensson@slu.se | HELENA MELLQVIST, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, helena.mellqvist@slu.se

Densification to meet climate needs, compete with greenspace qualities established in mid-20th century, 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/analysing, 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.

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PARALLEL SESSION 6

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Site Meditation as Method

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

516. Site Meditation as Method

MONIKA GORA, GORA art&landscape ab, info@gora.se

The Site Meditation (SM) is an approach to doing observations on site through methods of directed meditation. By excluding one's earlier experiences, memories and previous knowledge, we will get a more unfiltered and openminded perception and knowledge about

a site—it is a holistic approach. This round table session sheds light on SM from various perspectives, with the aim to exchange experiences of using SM as method within landscape architecture education, and discuss possibilities to develop SM further.

PARALLEL SESSION 7

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

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

EVENT

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

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-motorised mobility, children's independent mobility, supporting more healthy environments to name a few.

PARALLEL SESSION 8

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 16.30–18.00 CEST]

THEME Methods: Artistic,
queer and reimagining

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

271. "And Also"

MARC TREIB, University of California, Berkeley, mtreib@berkeley.edu

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.

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

RUDI VAN ETTEGER, Wageningen University and Research Centre, rudi.vanetteger@wur.nl | KEVIN RAAPHORST, Radboud University, k.raaphorst@fm.ru.nl

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 finalise the design?

343. Designing of Urban Landscapes as Multisensory Phenomenon

MARIA IGNATIEVA, University of Western Australia, maria.ignatieva@uwa.edu.au | MARCUS HEDBLUM, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, marcus.hedblom@slu.se

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

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

ANA MOYA, Evora University, amoya@uevora.pt

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.



EDUCATION AND PEDAGOGY

PARALLEL SESSION 1

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Rethinking Education

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

MAGDALENA WOJNOWSKA-HECIAK, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, mwojnowska@gmail.com

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.

305. Ambition and Reality for Young Landscape Architects

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 realise 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.

317. Mythmaking in Landscape

SANDIP PATIL, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, India, sandip.patil@cept.ac.in

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 characterised 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.

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

JUANJO GALAN VIVAS, Aalto University, juagavi@gmail.com

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 specialised skills in landscape architecture students and foster more meaningful, constructive, and productive personal reflections and collective interactions.

PARALLEL SESSION 3

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 15.00–16.30 CEST]

THEME The Role of the Landscape Architect Profession in the Light of Global Changes

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

URSZULA FORCZEK-BRATANIEC, IFLA Europe/ Cracow University of Technology, sgeneral@iflaeurope.eu | MARGARIDA CORUCHE CANCELA D'ABREU, IFLA Europe, vpeducation@iflaeurope.eu

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 specialisation 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

PARALLEL SESSION 4

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 19.00–20.30 CEST]

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

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

KRISTIN FAUREST, University of Nurtigen-Geislingen/IMLA program, artemisiagardens@gmail.com | ELLEN FETZER, University of Nurtigen-Geislingen/IMLA Program, ellen.fetzer@hfwu.de

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.

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

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

DAWN PARKE, Birmingham City University, dawn.parke@bcu.ac.uk | JEMMA BROWNE, Birmingham City University, jemma.browne@bcu.ac.uk

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.

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PARALLEL SESSION 5

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 09.00-10.30 CEST]
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THEME Exploring Development of Education

ACADEMICPAPER SESSION

367. Landscape design teaching and landscape questions setting

ANTONIO LONGO, Politecnico di Milano, antonio.longo@polimi.it

The subject i would like to discuss is the cultural ad 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 nationality 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?

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

JEROEN DE VRIES, LE:NOTRE Institute, geronimo@introweb.nl | ELLEN FETZER, Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Umwelt Nürtingen Geislingen, ellen.fetzer@hfwu.de | GINTARAS STAUSKIS, Vilnius Tech, gintaras.stauskis@vilniustech.lt | ROXANA TRIBOI, LE:NOTRE Institute, roxana.triboi@gmail.com | ATTILA TÓTH, Slovakian Agricultural University in Nitra, attila.toth@uniag.sk | EMILIA WECKMAN, Aalto University, emilia.weckman@aalto.fi | ALBERT FEKETE, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences, fekete.albert@tajk.szie.hu | ISTVÁN VALANZSKI, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences, valanzski.istvan@szie.hu | ESZTER BAKAY, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences, karlocaine.bakay.eszter@szie.hu | MARIA DA CONCEIÇÃO FREIRE, University of Evora, mcmf@uevora.pt | MARIA BEATRICE ANDREUCCI, Sapienza University of Rome, mbeatrice.andreucci@uniroma1.it

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.

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

DIVNA PENCHIKJ, Saints Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje, pencic.divna@arh.ukim.edu.mk | STEFANKA HADZI PECOVA, Saints Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje, mhphome@t.mk

The insufficient links between the curriculums for architecture and landscape architecture (taught on two faculties at University Saints 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.

PARALLEL SESSION 6

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Digital Technology in Design Studio

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

GABRIELLE BARTELSE, Wageningen University, gabrielle.bartelse@wur.nl

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 specialised 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.

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

ANGELICA STAN, Ion Mincu Universitatea de Arhitectura, angelica.stan@gmail.com | MIHAELA HĂRMĂNESCU, Ion Mincu Universitatea de Arhitectura, mihaela.harmanescu@gmail.com

Beyond the socio-economic and cultural discrepancies that characterise 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 characterised 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 and 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.

THEME Outside-In: Dwelling in the outdoor classroom

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

501. Outside-In: Dwelling in the outdoor classroom

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 7

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

THEME Climate Change and Sustainability

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

SAREH MOOSAVI, Université Libre de Bruxelles, sareh.moosavi@ulb.ac.be | JUDY BUSH, University of Melbourne, judy.bush@unimelb.edu.au

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.

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

ROLAND TUSCH, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, roland.tusch@boku.ac.at | JÜRGEN FURCHTLEHNER, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, juergen.furchtlehner@boku.ac.at | DANIELA LEHNER, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, daniela.lehner@boku.ac.at | LILLI LIČKA, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, lilli.licka@boku.ac.at

Our contribution deals with problem awareness and climate friendly action of young people. Although many young people recognise 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.

515. Thinking as an Action

BAŞAK AKARSU, Istanbul Technical University, basaakakarsu@gmail.com | GIZEM ALUÇLU, Istanbul Technical University, aluclu.gizem@gmail.com | GÜLŞEN AYTAÇ, Istanbul Technical University, gulergu@gmail.com | HAYRIYE EŞBAH TUNÇAY, Istanbul Technical University, hayriyeesbah@yahoo.com

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 visualisation 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.

PARALLEL SESSION 8

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 16.30–18.00 CEST]

THEME Activities and Experiences

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

363. Learning Models in Contemporary Context

SONJA VUK, University of Zagreb, sonja.vuk@gmail.com | MONIKA KAMENEČKI, University of Zagreb, mkamenecki@agr.hr | PETRA PEREKOVIĆ, University of Zagreb, pperekovic@agr.hr

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 visualisation of knowledge, have to be applied in higher education. Visualisation 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.

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

LUCA MF FABRIS, Politecnico di Milano, lucamariafrancesco.fabris@polimi.it | MASSIMO MOBIGLIA, University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland, massimo.mobiglia@supsi.ch

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 realised a short video clip representing the past, the present, and the future of a concept—synthesised 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.

462. Artsbased Methods in an Urban Open Space Module

SARI SUOMALAINEN, Häme University of Applied Sciences, sari.suomalainen@hamk.fi | ANNE PÄSSILÄ, Lahti University of Technology, anne.passila@lut.fi | ALLAN OWENS, University of Chester, a.owens@chester.ac.uk | RAQUEL BENMERGUI, raquelbenmergui.com, raquel@raakku.co | HEIKKI PELTONIEMI, Häme University of Applied Sciences, heikki.peltoniemi@hamk.fi

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 utilised 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.

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

ALIA FADEL, Leeds Beckett University, a.fadel@leedsbeckett.ac.uk

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.



GREEN LANDSCAPES AND LIVING

PARALLEL SESSION 1

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Urban Green Spaces:
Health and wellbeing

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

ZYDI TEQJA, Agricultural University of Tirana, zteqja@ubt.edu.al | ARTAN HYSA, EPOCA University, artanh@gmail.com | ALBERT KARAJ, Agricultural University of Tirana, albertkaraj79@gmail.com

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.

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

SANDRA COSTA, Birmingham City University, sandra.costa@bcu.ac.uk | RICHARD COLES, Birmingham City University, richard.coles@bcu.ac.uk

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.

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

MERYEM BIHTER BINGÜL BULUT, Kirikkale University, mbbingul@gmail.com | ÖNER DEMIREL, Kirikkale University, odofe01@gmail.com

In an urbanising 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.

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

SONG ZHAO, University of Edinburgh, s1809285@ed.ac.uk

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 organisations and urban planners to address the health issues and stress levels faced by international Chinese students.

PARALLEL SESSION 2

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

THEME Environmental Sustainability, Green Infrastructures and Circular Cities

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

MARTIN VAN DEN TOORN, Delft University of Technology, mwmvandet@gmail.com

Even though the Netherlands is historically known for the popularity of bicycle use, its use 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 Fietzersbond is an organisation which

represents the interests of cyclists in the Netherlands by working towards the expansion and improvement of bicycle friendly infrastructure (www.fietzersbond.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.

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

ZHUOYU YU, Tongji University, 921861401@qq.com | DEXUAN SONG, Tongji University, shoudingjinsheng@163.com

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 utilise 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.

THEME Urban Green Space: Perception and leftover spaces

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

SITONG LUO, Delft University of Technology, s.luo@tudelft.nl | SASKIA DE WIT, Delft University of Technology, s.i.dewit@tudelft.nl

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 polarised 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.

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

INDRA PURS, Urban Institute, indra_purs@inbox.lv

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 3

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 15.00–16.30 CEST]

THEME Planting Design: Construction materials, landscape engineering and sustainability assessment

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

SUSANNE TRUMPF, The University of Hong Kong, strumpf@hku.hk

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.

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

HENDRIK LAUE, TH OWL University of Applied Sciences and Arts, hendrik.laue@th-owl.de

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.

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

KRISZTINA SZABÓ, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, krisztidendro@gmail.com | JUDIT DOMA-TARCSÁNYI, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, doma-tarcsanyi.judit@tajk.szie.hu | KINGA SZILÁGYI, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, mesziki2@gmail.com

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.

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

ANA LUÍSA SOARES, Universidade de Lisboa, alsoares@isa.ulisboa.pt | LUÍSA GARCIA, Universidade de Lisboa, luisamgarcia@outlook.pt | MARTA SALAZAR, ARQOUT/ Edifício INOVISA, Universidade de Lisboa, martamsl@arqout.pt | CRISTINA OLIVEIRA, ARQOUT/ Edifício INOVISA, Universidade de Lisboa, martamsl@arqout.pt | SONIA AZAMBUJA, Universidade de Lisboa, sazambuja@isa.ulisboa.pt | DALILA ESPÍRITO-SANTO, Universidade de Lisboa, dalilaesanto@isa.ulisboa.pt

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 recognise 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".

PARALLEL SESSION 4

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 19.00–20.30 CEST]

THEME What does “sustainability” mean in landscape architecture, for landscape architecture?

EVENT

502. What does “sustainability” mean in landscape architecture, for landscape architecture?

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 5

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 09.00–10.30 CEST]

THEME Ecosystem and Spatial Planning

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

MANUELA RONCI, Politecnico di Torino/ Università di Torino, manuela.ronci@polito.it

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.

490. Evaluating the Implementation of Ecological-Space Control Planning: A case study of metropolitan development zone in Wuhan, China

CHUN LI, Tongji University, lichun@tongji.edu.cn | ZHIYONG WANG, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, 179419407@qq.com

To minimise the negative impacts of urban ecosystems being damaged by rapid urbanisation, some local governments have adopted ecological-space preservation plans. While it is challenging to evaluating 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.

PARALLEL SESSION 6

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Post-human: Human, nature and technology landscape

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

SUDARA JAYALATH, Hochschule Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied sciences, iotakalhan@gmail.com

This study was an attempt to theorise 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 recognised 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.

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

EBRU BINGOL, Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, ebrubingol@yahoo.com

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 disiplines 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?”

360. Not Yet Landscapes

GIANNI LOBOSCO, University of Ferrara, lbggn@unife.it

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.

432. Space, Time, Odyssey

MELIZ AKYOL ALAY, Istanbul Technical University, melizakyol@gmail.com | BERNA YAYLALI, Istanbul Technical University, bernayaylali@gmail.com | GÜLGÜN ATALAY, Istanbul Technical University, gulgunatalay1@gmail.com

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 vitalised 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 21th-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.

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

SAJA AL-RIFAIE, Independent researcher, sajalarefaie@gmail.com

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 7

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

THEME Post/human Landscape: Playing the new metaphors of hybridization within the cities’ metabolism

EVENT

303. Post/Human Landscape: Playing the new metaphors of hybridisation within the cities’ metabolism

ANGELICA STAN, Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urbanism, angelica.stan@gmail.com

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 hybridisation. Its new reality follows one the principles of the "vitality materialism"—the unity of matter, putting value on its self-organising 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 hybridisation and in seizing the opportunities for new social bonding and community building.

**THEME Performative Botany:
How landscape can be inclusive
for non human being? A discussion
between landscape architects and
health gardens researchers**

EVENT

318. Performative Botany: How landscape can be inclusive for non human being? a discussion between landscape architects and health gardens researchers

THIERRY KANDJEE, La Cambre Horta Brussels, tkandjee@ulb.ac.be

Performative botany is a self-initiated proposition imagined to answer this call for reflective practice. The context is Brussels and addresses socio spatial injustice in regards to access of open space, understood as latent health landscapes. The proposition is embedded within a multi cultural and fragile population that is not represented in the production of contemporary public landscapes. Why is the contribution important? It lets us discuss the forms of knowledge inherited from gardening in order to

develop creative monitoring, a system of values (or systems of values), new economical models and sustain transdisciplinary works, beyond the garden understood as a niche. It lets us portray the landscape architect not as a solo actor, legitimate and recognised professional figure, but as an agent working with peers, manoeuvring between top down and bottom up institution to raise public and political awareness, using academia as a platform to voice landscape architecture.

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PARALLEL SESSION 8

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 16.30–18.00 CEST]
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**THEME ‘Toolboxing’ Urban Agriculture:
Uncertainty and prescription in designing
for the productive city**

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

ARILD ERIKSEN, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, arild@fragmentoslo.no | DENI RUGGERI, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, deni.ruggeri@nmbu.no

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.

THEME More-than-Human

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

422. Looking at People, Looking at Animals

KAMNI GILL, University of Manitoba, kamnij@gmail.com

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. 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

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

LUIGI BARTOLOMEI, University of Bologna, luigi.bartolomei@gmail.com

"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-creativity

with nature. Between stopping and thinking, there is the landscape contemplation and perception of existential fragility. And this allows to measure the perception of the relationships between men and the world in different eras.

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

JOLEIN BERGERS, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, jolein.bergers@kuleuven.be | BRUNO NOTTEBOOM, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, bruno.notteboom@kuleuven.be

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.

514. “Mourn also for all Butterflies”

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.



OUR FIELD AND PROFESSION —UNDERSTANDINGS, ROLE AND FUTURE

PARALLEL SESSION 1

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Profession and education

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

MERI MANNERLA-MAGNUSSON, Aalto University, meri.mannerla-magnusson@aalto.fi

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.

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

EMILIA WECKMAN, Aalto University, emilia.weckman@aalto.fi | ANDREJA TUTUNDŽIĆ, University of Belgrade, andreja.tutundzic@sfb.bg.ac.rs | MARINA CERVERA ALONSO DE MEDINA, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, marina.cervera@upc.edu | BRUNO MARQUES, Victoria University of Wellington, bruno.marques@vuw.ac.nz

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.

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

JEROEN DE VRIES, LE:NOTRE Institute, geronimo@introweb.nl | GINTARAS STAUSKIS, Vilnius Tech, gintaras.stauskis@vilniustech.lt | FRITZ AUWECK, University of Applied Sciences Weihenstephan, Triesdorf; Federation of German Landscape Architects (BDLA), fritz.auweck@hswt.de | ROXANA TRIBOI, LE:NOTRE Institute, roxana.triboi@gmail.com | MARIA BEATRICE ANDREUCCI, Sapienza University Rome, mbeatrice.andreucci@uniroma1.it | MARINA CERVERA ALONSO DE MEDINA, LE:NOTRE Institute, mcerveraalonsodemedina@gmail.com | LAURA CIPRIANI, Delft University of Technology, l.cipriani@tudelft.nl | MARGARIDA CANCELA D' ABREU, IFLA Europe, vpeducation@iflaeurope.eu | MARIA FREIRE, University of Evora, mcmf@uevora.pt | AURORA CARAPINHA, University of Evora, aurora@uevora.pt | MARIA DA CONCEIÇÃO CASTRO, University of Evora, mcastro@uevora.pt | CRISTINA DEL POZO, Rey Juan Carlos University, cristina.delpozo@urjc.es | VAIVA DEVEIKIENĖ, Vilnius Tech, vaivadeveikiene@gmail.com | HERMANN GEORG GUNNLAUGSSON, Agricultural University of Iceland, hermann@lbhi.is | ALBERT FEKETE, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences, fekete.albert@tajk.szie.hu | ELLEN FETZER, European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools, ellen.fetzer@hfwu.de | LUCA M.F. FABRIS, Scuola AUIC Politecnico de Milano, lucamariafrancesco.fabris@polimi.it | RADMILA FINGEROVA, Czech Technical University in Prague, radmila.fingerova@fa.cvut.cz | DAVORIN GAZVODA, University of Ljubljana, davorin.gazvoda@bf.uni-lj.si | AIKATERINI GKOLTSIOU, IFLA Europe, agkolj@otenet.gr | MIHAELA HARMANESCU, Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urbanism, mihaela.harmanescu@gmail.com | MONIKA KAMENECKI, University of Zagreb, mkamenecki@agr.hr | VESNA KOSCAK Miocic-Stosic, University of Zagreb, vkoscak@agr.hr | ANTONELLA MELONE, IFLA Europe, melone@progettopaesaggio.it | ELKE MERTENS, University of Applied Sciences Neubrandenburg, mertens@hs-nb.de | SOPHIA MEERES, University College Dublin, sophia.meeres@ucd.ie | VELI ORTACESME, Akdeniz University, Antalya | ADRIAN NOORTMAN, Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences, adrian.noortman@hvhl.nl | MÁTÉ SÁROSPATAKI, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences | RICHARD STILES, Vienna Technical University, richard.stiles@tuwien.ac.at | NORBERT TROLF, Vienna Technical University, norbert.troff@tuwien.ac.at | ATTILA TÓTH, Slovakian Agricultural University Nitra, attila.toth@uniag.sk | DORA TOMIC RELJIC, University of Zagreb, dtomic@agr.hr | IOANA TUDORA, University of Agronomical Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, itudora@gmail.com | ESTHER VALDÉS, IFLA Europe, esther.valte@gmail.com | ISTVÁN VALANSKI, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences, valanszki.istvan@szie.hu | EMILIA WECKMAN, Aalto University, emilia.weckman@aalto.fi | TONY WILLIAMS, Irish Landscape Institute, tony.williams@tii.ie | ANDREJA TUTUNDZIC, University of Belgrade, andreja.tutundzic@sfb.bg.ac.rs | ANNA LAMBERTINI, Italian Landscape Association (AIAPP), anna.lambertini@unifi.it | KATINKA MIHOVA, Union of Landscape Architects Bulgaria, kmihova@ltu.bg | TOOMAS MURU, Estonian University of Life Sciences, toomas.muru@emu.ee | TORBEN DAM, University of Copenhagen, toda@ign.ku.dk | ZYDI TEQJA, Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania

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.

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PARALLEL SESSION 2

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]
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**THEME Collaborative Design of Urban Open Space
in a Borderless Era: Mere illusion or new paradigm?**

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

SONIA CURNIER, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, sonia.curnier@gmail.com | LISA BABETTE DIEDRICH, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, lisa.diedrich@slu.se

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?

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PARALLEL SESSION 5

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 09.00–10.30 CEST]
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**THEME Asserting Landscape Identity Amidst
Rapid Development in the New East**

EVENT

**512. Asserting Landscape Identity Amidst Rapid Development in the
New East**

Sarah Cowles, Ruderal (Isthmus Group), cowles@isthmus.ge | Benjamin Hackenberger, Ruderal (Isthmus Group), hackenberger@isthmus.ge

The Republic of Georgia, known for its abundant agriculture and health resorts, is transforming into a vital transportation link between Europe and Asia. Georgia is home to over 6,500 plant species, of which 1,600 are endemic. Rapid development threatens to overrun the country's slow, multivalent, and fragile landscape milieu. Our

research dispatches the discipline of landscape architecture to establish productive dialogs between the intelligence of the endemic Georgian landscape and the drive to modernize. Our work addresses three areas of concern: the absence of professional landscape education programs, the lack of knowledge or use of Caucasian

endemic species in planting design, and the need for detailed study of the cultural practices that form landscape identity. We engage these issues through field research on landscape identity in Georgia;

peer education; the establishment of test gardens of Caucasian endemic species; studio-based speculative work; and dissemination through publication and exhibitions.

PARALLEL SESSION 6

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Landscape Architecture for Somewheres and Anywheres?

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

279. Landscape Architecture for Somewheres and Anywheres?

HENRIK SCHULTZ, Osnabrück University of Applied Sciences, h.schultz@hs-osnabrueck.de

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. 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?

PARALLEL SESSION 7

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

THEME Profession and Context

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

324. To Design or not to Design?

ANNA WILCZYNSKA, Warsaw University of Life Sciences/ Estonian University of Life Sciences, anna.wilczynska88@gmail.com

As a landscape architect, I was struggling to define my purpose. Looking for a change I got involved in the protest to defend 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.

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

LUCA MARIA FRANCESCO FABRIS, Politecnico di Milano/ Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, luca mariafrancesco.fabris@polimi.it | MENGYIXIN LI, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, limengyixin@bucea.edu.cn

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 8

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 16.30–18.00 CEST]

THEME Update the Past: Archives of landscape architecture in the digital era

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

SOPHIE VON SCHWERIN, Hochschule für Technik Rapperswil, sophie.vonschwerin@ost.ch | LILLI LIČKA, Universität für Bodenkultur Wien, lilli.licka@boku.ac.at | ULRIKE KRIPPNER, Universität für Bodenkultur Wien, ulrike.krippner@boku.ac.at | ANNEGRETH DIETZE-SCHIRDEWAHN, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, annegreth.dietze@nmbu.no | 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.

THEME Landscape Architecture in the Face of Crisis

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

306. The Honesty of Contradiction

FABIO DI CARLO, Sapienza University of Rome, fabio.dicarlo@uniroma1.it

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 globalisation 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.

409. Landscape Architecture Goes to Town

RICHARD STILES, Vienna University of Technology, richard.stiles@tuwien.ac.at

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 side-lines. 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?

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

PARASTOO ESHRATI, University of Tehran, eshrati@ut.ac.ir | PER HEDFORS, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, perhedfors@gmail.com

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.

437. Interconnected Geographies in a Post-Covid World

CAREY CLOUSE, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, clouse@umass.edu

Over the past decade, geographers Neil Brenner and Christian Schmid chronicled the globe's relentless transition into "Planetary Urbanisation," 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 globalisation 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.

THEME IFLA Conference 2023

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

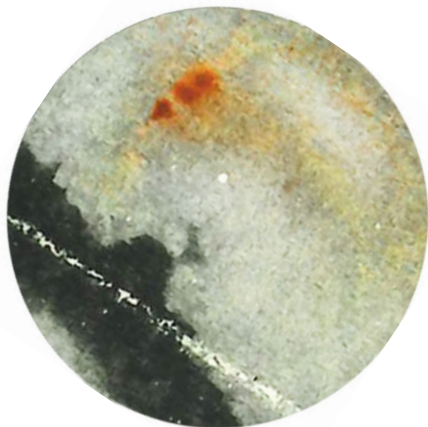
491. IFLA CONFERENCE 2023

MARIA KYLIN, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, maria.kylin@slu.se | THERESE ANDERSSON, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, therese.andersson@slu.se

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.



SOCIETAL CONTEXT

PARALLEL SESSION 1

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

**THEME: What's fair?
Justice in green space provision**

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

DAGMAR GRIMM-PRETNER, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, dgrimm@boku.ac.at | DORIS GSTACH, Erfurt University of Applied Sciences, doris.gstach@fh-erfurt.de | ROSWITHA WEICHELBAUMER, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, roswitha.weichselbaumer@boku.ac.at

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?

PARALLEL SESSION 2

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

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

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

THOMAS BARFOED RANDRUP, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, thomas.randrup@slu.se | MÄRIT JANSSON, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, marit.jansson@slu.se

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, released by Routledge on April 29 2020. (<https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429056109>) 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.

PARALLEL SESSION 3

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 15.00–16.30 CEST]

THEME Participatory Planning and Design: Social inclusion, representation Part 1

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

DANIELE STEFANO, Sapienza University of Rome, daniele.stefano@uniroma1.it

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?

320. Social Participation and Urban Activism in Landscape Design: Old concepts, new perspectives?

ANNA WILCZYNSKA, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, anna.wilczynska88@gmail.com | IZABELA MYSZKA, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, myszka.izabela@gmail.com

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).

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

EVELYN KWOK, Hong Kong Baptist University, evelynkwok@hkbu.edu.hk

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.

442. Making Space for Guerilla Growing

CAREY CLOUSE, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, clouse@umass.edu

This paper explores the theoretical foundations underpinning the practice of guerrilla planting of productive cityscapes. While such unauthorised action may be construed as a subversive act, proponents instead view it as an improvement approach to greening and revitalising 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.

THEME Revisiting the Green Geographies of Welfare Planning

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

393. Revisiting the Green Geographies of Welfare Planning

JOHAN PRIES, Lund University, johan.pries@keg.lu.se | MATTIAS QVISTRÖM, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, mattias.qviström@slu.se

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 criticised 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 scrutinising 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?

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PARALLEL SESSION 4

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 19.00–20.30 CEST]

THEME **Flowing Lives: Landscape as a social change generating tool**

EVENT

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

CLAUDIA DE SAS TRUJILLO, Flowing Lives, livesflowing@gmail.com | JUANITA LEAL OCHOA, Flowing Lives, livesflowing@gmail.com

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 5

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 09.00–10.30 CEST]

THEME Participatory Planning and Design: Social inclusion, representation Part 2

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

358. The Role of Landscape Design in Promoting Social Inclusion

NAYLA AL-AKL, American University of Beirut, na143@aub.edu.lb

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?

366. Inclusive Designs

GERDY VERSCHUURE-STUIP, Delft University of Technology, g.a.verschuure-stuip@tudelft.nl

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?

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

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. 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 could enrich the central frameworks in Landscape architecture. Especially if photographs are regarded as “a source for political, philosophical or historical research”. To continue the discussion I reflect on the potential of a co-investing photo-walk.

PARALLEL SESSION 6

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME What does 'de/anti-colonial thought' bring to planning and design research?

PANEL

414. What does 'de/anti-colonial thought' bring to planning and design research?

BURCU YIGIT TURAN, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, burcu.yigit.turan@slu.se | JOHAN PRIES, Lund University, johan.pries@keg.lu.se | MIA ÅGREN, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, mia.agren@slu.se | NAAMA MEISHAR, Israeli Institute of Technology, naama.meishar@mail.huji.ac.il

Inequalities and racialising 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 stereotypisation. 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 decolonisation of spatial theory and research praxis.

THEME: Subvertising Norway

EVENT

521. Subvertising Norway

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 7

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

**THEME Landscape Architecture without Borders:
Humanitarianism and emergency in landscape architecture**

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

MARIA GABRIELLA TROVATO, American University of Beirut, mt63@aub.edu.lb

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 8

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 16.30–18.00 CEST]

**THEME Humanitarianism:
Catastrophe and activism**

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

357. Teaching the Limits of Design

MAGGIE HANSEN, University of Texas at Austin, maggiehansen@utexas.edu

Design practice has become steadily more entrenched in a classic client-provider market-driven relationship, a set of roles that marginalises 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 organising, 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.

396. Ny Moria, and Other Cities of Refuge

JÖRG REKITKE, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, jorg.rekittke@nmbu.no

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.

408. Humanitarianism and Emergency in Landscape Architecture

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 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/organised 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 organise 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.

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

BEATA DREKSLER, American University of Beirut, bd08@aub.edu.lb | YASER ABUNNASR, American University of Beirut, ya20@aub.edu.lb | SERGE YAZIGI, American University of Beirut, sy31@aub.edu.lb | MONA KHECHEN, Independent researcher, monakhechen@mac.com

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

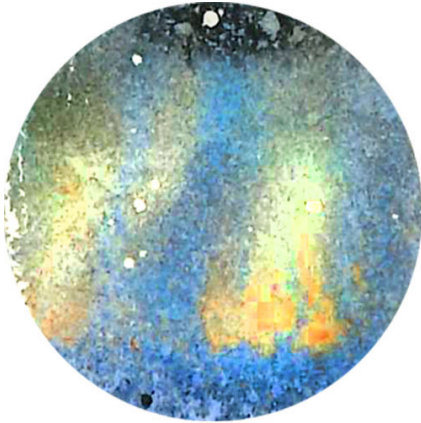
and the rampant COVID situation resulting in: loss of shelter, increased poverty, shortage of food supplies, deteriorating mental and physical health, social segregation, increased environmental deterioration, and a laissez-faire attitude from the government. The challenge for landscape architects lies 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.

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

ALEXANDRE CHAMPAGNE, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, champag2@illinois.edu

In cities today, precarity is not a “passing or episodic condition, but a new form of regulation”. While “radical and universal modernity” exacerbates neo-capitalism, “commonly remaking the wealth of sociality” appears urgent. Since the “Pleasure Ground” era of the nineteenth century, 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 reorganisation of common values—relevant to landscape architectural practices, influencing the sensorium and informing the dwelling milieu.



URBAN AND RURAL

PARALLEL SESSION 1

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

THEME Rural Landscapes

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

XUECHENG CAI, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, chercaicai@gmail.com

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.

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

ÖNER DEMIREL, Kirikkale University, odofe01@gmail.com | SEYHAN SEYHAN, Karadeniz Technical University, seyhanseyhan2@gmail.com | MERYEM BIHTER Bingül Bulut, Kirikkale University, mbbingul@gmail.com

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.

489. The Research on "Value—Character" of Rural Landscapes: Fengyan ancient rice terraces, China

SIYU LIU, Huazhong Agriculture University, Wu Han, verax@webmail.hzau.edu.cn | LE WANG, Huazhong Agriculture University, Wu Han, wangle@mail.hzau.edu.cn

"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 urbanisation, rural landscapes tend to be homogenised. 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 synthesised 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.

PARALLEL SESSION 2

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

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

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

JOANNA STORIE, Estonian University of Life Sciences, joanna.storie@gmail.com

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.

PARALLEL SESSION 7

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

THEME Urban Development–Conservation Tensions in Peri-urban Landscapes/Urban Morphology

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

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

ADÉLA CHMELOVÁ, Czech Technical University in Prague, adela.chmelova@gmail.com

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 at the Department of Landscape Architecture and the contribution serves as a presentation of achieved results.

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

KRISZTINA FILEPNÉ KOVÁCS, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, filepne.kovacs.krisztina@uni-mate.hu | ISTVÁN VALÁNSZKI, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, valanszki.istvan@tajk.szie.hu

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.

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

XIAOTONG LIU, University of Greenwich, x.liu@gre.ac.uk | ED WALL, University of Greenwich, e.wall@gre.ac.uk

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.

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

LAVINIA DONDI, Politecnico di Milano, laviniamaria.dondi@polimi.it

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. ? Are these design skills or skills of citizenship? How do we define success for projects with goals beyond a built intervention?

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

EMMA SALIZZONI, Politecnico di Torino, emma.salizzoni@polito.it

We know biodiversity is globally decreasing, mainly due to fragmentation and homogenisation processes. In particular, some specific habitats, such as dunes and wetlands, are becoming increasingly rare, since affected, more than others, by urbanisation 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”.

PARALLEL SESSION 8

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 16.30–18.00 CEST]

THEME Forest

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

300. The Urban Forest in the Age of Urbanisation

SAMANEH SADAT NICKAYIN, The Agricultural University of Iceland, samaneh0nickayin@gmail.com

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 urbanised and planners debate “Planetary Urbanisation”, 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 urbanised 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?

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

NATHAN HEAVERS, Virginia Tech, heavers@vt.edu

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. 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.

369. The Jungle Seek

ANJALI JAIN, CEPT University, anjali.jain@cept.ac.in | DIVYA PRIYESH SHAH, CEPT University, divya.shah@cept.ac.in

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 recognise, adapt and imagine—jungle can help us understand the links of location, climate, the life of vegetation, it’s role as habitat along with a sense of its qualities—of warmth, smell, sound, light; and the many spaces it holds.

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

BIANCA MARIA RINALDI, Politecnico di Torino, biancamaria.rinaldi@polito.it

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 colonising nations' competing culture. It will discuss how, after independence, former colonies promoted a construction of urban landscapes characterised 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.



INDEPENDENT SESSIONS

PARALLEL SESSION 3

[MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 15.00–16.30 CEST]

THEME Geometries of Time

EVENT

383. Geometries of Time

MARIACRISTINA D'ORIA, University of Trieste, doriamariacristina@gmail.com | TAUFAN TER WEEL, Delft University of Technology, taufanterweel@gmail.com

To anticipate the uncertainty we are facing, we question and contextualise the tensions between the increasingly blurring absolute representations of reality and the relative spacetime of entangled processes, the incompatibilities and the discrepancies between (a) deep time, or the linear time of progress, (b) cyclical time of seasons, tides and bodily rhythms, and (c) nonlinear or relative spacetime. The work is a critical exploration into relations between these geometries of time and their implications

for the ways in which we engage with the landscape. It aims to critically examine the concept of tabula rasa, the succession of superimpositions and erasures that constantly reshapes the formation, morphology and very meaning of landscape. We want to call into question the notion of void or vacuum without matter or energy. As Karen Barad (2017) puts it, “the vacuum is filled with the indeterminate murmurings of all possible sounds: it is a speaking silence.”

PARALLEL SESSION 6

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 11.00–12.30 CEST]

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

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE

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

IMKE VAN HELLEMONDT, Journal of Landscape Architecture/ Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, e.m.van.hellemond@vu.nl | ANAÏS LEGER-SMITH, Toulouse School of Architecture, anais.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.

PARALLEL SESSION 7

[TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 13.00–14.30 CEST]

THEME: Digitisation

ACADEMIC PAPER SESSION

295. Geodesign As A Digitisation Approach To Landscape Planning And Design: A case study in Fingal, north Dublin, Ireland

BRUNO DE ANDRADE, Delft University of Technology, b.deandrade@tudelft.nl | KAREN FOLEY, University College Dublin, karen.foley@ucd.ie | HRISHIKESH BALLAL, Geodesign Hub, hrishi@hrishikeshballal.net

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.

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

NERANTZIA /JULIA TZORTZI /GEORGI, Politecnico di Milano, julia.georgi@polimi.it | SOPHIA VYZOVITI, University of Thessaly Greece, svizovit@arch.uth.gr | EVANTHIA DOVA, Neapolis University Pafos, e.dova@nup.ac.cy

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, organised 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.

423. Uncertainty

FATMA BEKAR, Istanbul Technical University, bekar@itu.edu.tr | FATMA AYCIM TURER BASKAYA, Istanbul Technical University, turerfat@itu.edu.tr

Anatolia has a rich cultural heritage. Various Anatolian civilisations such as Troy, Ephesus, Pergamon, and Istanbul have flourished within the Anatolian region. Then as well the excavation of Gobeklitepe has shed light upon nearly the 12,000 years ago. Today, Gobeklitepe '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 Gobeklitepe 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 analysed with spatiotemporal parameters for the sustainability and protection of the historical landscapes.

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

ANNEGRETH DIETZE-SCHIRDEWAHN, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, annegreth.dietze@nmbu.no | RAMZI HASSAN, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, ramzi.hassan@nmbu.no

This paper shares the results of the work on utilisation 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.

289. Until Further Notice: A short film about teaching in times of global unrest

ANDRES DELPON, Royal Institute of British Architects, andresdelpon@gmail.com | SARAH WONG, Vocational Training Council Hong Kong, wong-sara@vtc.edu.hk

Who: Students in the Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Landscape Architecture top-up programme from a UK-led International Branch Campus. What: A selection of graduation projects; we will have a critical look at the sites chosen and the opportunities for reflection that they offer. Where: All project sites are in Hong Kong. The students and myself (the local tutor) are based in Hong Kong, while the programme managers and visiting tutors are based in

Birmingham. When: Examples are picked from two consecutive academic years 2018–19 and 2019–2020, I look at sites picked by students for their graduation projects to render a current state of affairs in the field of landscape design education against the background of a society in turmoil. Evidence shows that political anxieties do not permeate the studio and surely do not permeate practice—tied as it is to commercial pressures.

310. Calendar/Clock

LAUREL MCSHERRY, Morgan State University, laurel.mcsherry@morgan.edu

Four themes comprise Calendar/Clock: time—how we experience time and how we struggle to record experiences in the world; increments—their significance and the power in their accumulation; interrelationships—between the tangible and the implied; and datums—the importance of a physical or temporal device against which change can be perceived. The roots of the installation extend from the pages of my mother's diary, which describe her life in mid-20th century New York. While the descriptions, in themselves, were

remarkable, equally compelling was the structure of the diary—juxtaposing a single horizontal plot (in days) across multiple vertical ones (in years). Calendar/Clock explores this distinction—between calendar dates that repeat and lived days, that don't. Time, increment, allusion, frame—words that create the backward-facing lens into Calendar/Clock. Words that echo some of the things that make our—the world in front of the work—slightly more sensible, precious, and full.

368. Tabula Lava (Geological Time Includes Now)

KARL KULLMANN, University of California, Berkeley, karl.kullmann@berkeley.edu

This exhibition is not about a mode of landscape architectural practice, praxis, or activism that makes us stop and think. Rather, it is about a type of landscape that makes us stop and think. This type of landscape is formed by lava, which unmakes and remakes landscapes in real time, and compels those who inhabit its fields to continually reassess their place in the world and readapt to new ground. Lava compels a psychological reckoning that is often

avoided in cities where the natural topography and hydrology have been engineered out. Understanding how humans have responded to lava flows can prompt discussion about how we prepare for and respond to radical change in our own environments. And because lava is almost certain to flow again, it encourages us to value the present moment in geologic time.

383. Geometries of Time

MARIACRISTINA D'ORIA, University of Trieste, doriariamariacristina@gmail.com | TAUFAN TER WEEL, Delft University of Technology, taufanterweel@gmail.com

To anticipate the uncertainty we are facing, we question and contextualise the tensions between the increasingly blurring absolute representations of reality and the relative spacetime of entangled processes, the incompatibilities and the discrepancies between (a) deep time, or the linear time of progress, (b) cyclical time of seasons, tides and bodily rhythms, and (c) nonlinear or relative spacetime. The work is a critical exploration into relations between these geometries of time and their implications

for the ways in which we engage with the landscape. It aims to critically examine the concept of tabula rasa, the succession of superimpositions and erasures that constantly reshapes the formation, morphology and very meaning of landscape. We want to call into question the notion of void or vacuum without matter or energy. As Karen Barad (2017) puts it, "the vacuum is filled with the indeterminate murmurings of all possible sounds: it is a speaking silence."

EXHIBITIONS

424. Soundscape Design: Learning from Japanese gardens

GUNNAR CERWÉN, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, gunnar.cerwen@slu.se

Sound constitutes an important part of landscape experience. Yet, representation of sound is a challenge in landscape architecture, where most of the established tools are visually oriented. This exhibition uses audio-visual representations of Japanese gardens to

highlight strategies for soundscape design. The exhibition is based on autoethnographic field studies carried out in Japan 2018, where the accumulated knowledge in the Japanese garden tradition was used as a means to expand a design tool called “soundscape actions”.

435. From Line to Landscape

MATEJA KREGAR TRŠAR, University of Ljubljana, mateja.kregar@bf.uni-lj.si

The line is the most abstract artistic element. It is an element that appears in nature only as a contact of different surfaces or as an edge. But in drawing, it is an essential tool for creating spatial images. With a simple line, with its tension and character, we can create a three dimensional space, create a structure or even an atmosphere. This presentation is designed as a dialogue between a line presentations of different landscapes and student's exercises based on form and composition studies. Through a

variety of drawing exercises, student develops sensitivity of perception, improves spatial perception and orientation, enhances abstract thinking and a sense of composition, learns to read space analytically. The exercises enrich student's expressive language, his/hers communication tool, drawing. A clear, legible and accurate drawing is the basis for good communication, both in the planning phase and in project presentations.

Discussing Equivalence of Standards for Landscape Architecture Education and Professional Recognition (Abstracts 459 & 460)

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

JEROEN DE VRIES, LE:NOTRE Institute, geronimo@introweb.nl | GINTARAS STAUSKIS, Vilnius Tech, gintaras.stauskis@vilniustech.lt | FRITZ AUWECK, University of Applied Sciences Weihenstephan, Triesdorf; Federation of German Landscape Architects (BDLA), fritz.auweck@hswt.de | ROXANA TRIBOI, LE:NOTRE Institute, roxana.triboi@gmail.com | MARIA BEATRICE ANDREUCCI, Sapienza University Rome, mbeatrice.andreucci@uniroma1.it | MARINA CERVERA ALONSO DE MEDINA, LE:NOTRE Institute, mcerveraalonsodemedina@gmail.com | LAURA CIPRIANI, Delft University of Technology, l.cipriani@tudelft.nl | MARGARIDA CANCELA D' ABREU, IFLA Europe, vpeducation@iflaeurope.eu | MARIA FREIRE, University of Evora, mcmf@uevora.pt | AURORA CARAPINHA, University of Evora, aurora@uevora.pt | MARIA DA CONCEIÇÃO CASTRO, University of Evora, mcastro@uevora.pt | CRISTINA DEL POZO, Rey Juan Carlos University, cristina.delpozo@urjc.es | VAIVA DEVEIKIENĖ, Vilnius Tech, vaivadeveikiene@gmail.com | HERMANN GEORG GUNNLAUGSSON, Agricultural University of Iceland, hermann@lbhi.is | ALBERT FEKETE, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences, fekete.albert@tajk.szie.hu | ELLEN FETZER, European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools, ellen.fetzer@hfwu.de | LUCA M.F. FABRIS, Scuola AUIC Politecnico de Milano, lucamari-francesco.fabris@polimi.it | RADMILA FINGEROVA, Czech Technical University in Prague, radmila.fingerova@fa.cvut.cz | DAVORIN GAZVODA, University of Ljubljana, davorin.gazvoda@bf.uni-lj.si | AIKATERINI GKOLTSIOU, IFLA Europe, agkolj@otenet.gr | MIHAELA HARMANESCU, Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urbanism, mihaela.harmanescu@gmail.com | MONIKA KAMENECKI, University of Zagreb, mkamenecki@agr.hr | VESNA KOSCAK Miocic-Stosic, University of Zagreb, vkoscak@agr.hr | ANTONELLA MELONE, IFLA Europe, melone@progettopaesaggio.it | ELKE MERTENS, University of Applied Sciences Neubrandenburg, mertens@hs-nb.de | SOPHIA MEERES, University College Dublin, sophia.meeres@ucd.ie | VELI ORTACESME, Akdeniz University, Antalya | ADRIAN NOORTMAN, Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences, adrian.noortman@hvhl.nl | MÁTÉ SÁROSPATAKI, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences | RICHARD STILES, Vienna Technical University, richard.stiles@tuwien.ac.at | NORBERT TROLF, Vienna Technical University, norbert.trolf@tuwien.ac.at | ATTILA TÓTH, Slovakian Agricultural University Nitra, attila.toth@uniag.sk | DORA TOMIC RELJIC, University of Zagreb, dtomic@agr.hr | IOANA TUDORA, University of Agronomical Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, itudora@gmail.com | ESTHER VALDÉS, IFLA Europe, esther.valte@gmail.com | ISTVÁN VALANSKI, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences, valanszki.istvan@szie.hu | EMILIA WECKMAN, Aalto University, emilia.weckman@aalto.fi | TONY WILLIAMS, Irish Landscape Institute, tony.williams@tii.ie | ANDREJA TUTUNDZIC, University of Belgrade, andreja.tutundzic@sfb.bg.ac.rs | ANNA LAMBERTINI, Italian Landscape Association (AIAPP), anna.lambertini@unifi.it | KATINKA MIHOVA, Union of Landscape Architects Bulgaria, kmihova@ltu.bg | TOOMAS MURU, Estonian University of Life Sciences, toomas.muru@emu.ee | TORBEN DAM, University of Copenhagen, toda@ign.ku.dk | ZYDI TEQJA, Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania

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

JEROEN DE VRIES, LE:NOTRE Institute, geronimo@introweb.nl | ELLEN FETZER, Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Umwelt Nürtingen Geislingen, ellen.fetzer@hfwu.de | GINTARAS STAUSKIS, Vilnius Tech, gintaras.stauskis@vilniustech.lt | ROXANA TRIBOI, LE:NOTRE Institute, roxana.triboi@gmail.com | ATTILA TÓTH, Slovakian Agricultural University in Nitra, attila.toth@uniag.sk | EMILIA WECKMAN, Aalto University, emilia.weckman@aalto.fi | ALBERT FEKETE, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences, fekete.albert@tajk.szie.hu | ISTVÁN VALANSKI, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences, valanszki.istvan@szie.hu | ESZTER BAKAY, Hungarian University for Agriculture and Life Sciences, karlocaine.bakay.eszter@szie.hu | MARIA DA CONCEIÇÃO FREIRE, University of Evora, mcmf@uevora.pt | MARIA BEATRICE ANDREUCCI, Sapienza University of Rome, mbeatrice.andreucci@uniroma1.it

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.

462. Applying Arts Based Methods (ABM) in Teaching and Learning at Häme University of Applied Sciences—Artsbased methods in an Urban Open Space Module

SARI SUOMALAINEN, Häme University of Applied Sciences, sari.suomalainen@hamk.fi | ANNE PÄSSILÄ, Lahti University of Technology, anne.passila@lut.fi | ALLAN OWENS, University of Chester, a.owens@chester.ac.uk | RAQUEL BENMERGUI, raquelbenmergui.com, raquel@raakku.co | HEIKKI PELTONIEMI, Häme University of Applied Sciences, heikki.peltoniemi@hamk.fi

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 utilised 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.

484. Hospital Gardens as Green Havens

MIKLÓS LÁSZLÓ PAP, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Science, pap.miklos.laszlo@hallgato.uni-szie.hu | VERA TAKÁCSNÉ ZAJACZ, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Science, takacsne.zajacz.vera@szie.hu | BALÁZS ALMÁSI, Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Nearly half of our planet's population reside in cities, which are becoming denser and harder to live in. The increased noise, air and light pollution, the higher temperatures and lower humidity have major impact on the quality of life and can deteriorate health. We searched for the answers how we can mitigate these problems. Suburban hospital gardens, as green islands, are part of the urban fabric, but the fences and the prejudice of people do not allow

a tighter integration. This means that these gardens remain as healing spaces exclusively for patients. We are researching how hospital gardens support well-being, regulate the microclimate and provide haven for the flora and fauna. Ruled by succession, wild places which sometimes appear in these gardens do not only provide shelter for nature, but also serve as venues for social contact and education.

519. Assembling Ash

EMILY SCHLICKMAN, University of California, Davis, eschlickman@ucdavis.edu

On August 24, 2020, the LNU Complex Fires reached the hills outside of Davis, California. On that day, the air above me was cloaked with smoke, an eerie orange glow was draped over the landscape and delicate white flakes floated down from the sky, dusting the ground with ash. These fires went on to burn for 47 days. Over the last several decades, wildfires in the American West have increased in size and large wildfires have become more

frequent. This shift has been primarily attributed to climate change and an accumulation of wildland fuels. Yet, another driver exists—growing development at the edge of wildland. This liminal space, the wildland-urban interface (WUI), is where landscape systems inform community structure and where the presence of humans disrupts the ecological processes that define these systems. And in California, development in the WUI is booming.

MASTER'S THESIS POSTERS

Attractive Rural Living: A future vision for Hjalteyri Village in north Iceland

ANNA KRISTÍN GUÐMUNDSDÓTTIR, annakudmunds@gmail.com

Feeling at Home!

MARJAN ROSTAMI, marjanrostami1991@gmail.com

Break the Comfortably Numb

MD RATIN, ratinuap@gmail.com

Safety and Well-Being in Husby

BETSY SIGRID KAMALI, betsy@live.se

Integrated Design of Green and Blue Infrastructure Network: An urban ecology project to solve storm-water logging and improve the quality of living for the informal dwellers in a part of Dhaka City

NUZAT NAILA ISLAM, nuzat.naila@gmail.com

MASTER'S THESIS VIDEOS

Tune In

REBECCA EURENIUS, reeu0001@stud.slu.se | ASTRID BERGSTRÖM, asbm0001@stud.slu.se | ISA BYSTRÖM, isa.bystrom@hotmail.com

Alternative Means of Travel

JACK RICHOLD, jackrichold@hotmail.com | OSKAR PERSSON, oskar.persson11@gmail.com



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