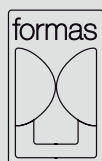


THE **BEYOND ISM:**
Landscape
OF LANDSCAPE URBANISM



WITH SUPPORT FROM



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RIKSBANKENS
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STIFTELSEN FÖR HUMANISTISK OCH
SAMHÄLLSVETENSKAPLIG FORSKNING

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PREFACE

The research platform FUSE, Future Urban Sustainable Environments, is seeking new knowledge on how to plan and organize urban areas to improve the quality of life in cities while still providing land to support ecosystem services, climate change mitigation, and a bio based economy. The research platform was established in 2010 at SLU, the Swedish University of Agricultural Science and has since been dedicated to interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research with emphasis on the design, planning and management of future urban environments. During these six years the platform has brought together knowledge and people in order to collaborate on a deeper and wider understanding of complex urban challenges and to elaborate on various responses.

The international conference “Beyond ism: the landscape of landscape urbanism” is yet another collaboration: between researchers of various disciplines, between researchers from all over the world, between researchers and practitioners, and between students and teachers etc. The event is also the concluding conference of the FUSE research platform, which in 2017 will be reformulate, thus the conference is also the beginning of something new. To conclude a research platform with a conference on theoretical discourses and their practical application allow us to elevate the understanding of some concepts, definitions and propositions that has guided the work during these six years. For the succeeding platform it is an opportunity to start off from inspiring lectures, presentations, and conversations and we look very much forward to share the conference with all of you!

CREDITS

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INTRODUCTION

LISA DIETRICH, GUNILLA LINDHOLM, VERA VICENZOTTI

The aim of this conference is to reposition the relationships between city and landscape, as reflected in the practice and academia of various disciplines. To this end, we seek to revisit the academic discourse concerning Landscape Urbanism, and to engage with subsequent ‘isms’ as well as looking beyond, in order to enrich and broaden the urban discourse.

This international cross-disciplinary conference, organised by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), aims to contribute new and alternative formulations of the relationship between landscape and urbanism by reassessing Landscape Urbanism. The time is ripe to dig deeper into the concerns motivating the cascade of ‘isms’ that have proliferated over the last decade: landscape urbanism, ecological urbanism, infrastructural urbanism, process urbanism, biourbanism, etc. To advance a theoretically sound and practically relevant discourse – rather than launch yet another superficially modified urbanism – we invite participants to take stock of Landscape Urbanism and its closely related theories to identify their strengths, weaknesses and potentials.

The conference will bring together advocates and critics of Landscape Urbanism, as well as scholars whose research complements its ongoing discourse. We look forward to welcoming participants from around the world; we are inviting academics and reflective practitioners from disciplines such as landscape architecture, urban and landscape planning and design, architecture, cultural geography, cultural studies, as well as subject areas in the arts and humanities.

Hosted by a landscape architectural institution the conference proposes to discuss Landscape Urbanism from a landscape perspective, re-engaging landscape as a “lens” to understand and develop its theory and practice. In an attempt to tackle the complex ecological challenges that our contemporary built environments face under conditions of global change, some

strands of Landscape Urbanism have tended to overemphasize scientific and technical solutions, neglecting aesthetic, cultural, social and political dimensions. The conference aims to address that oversight, to identify reductionist tendencies and to understand the motives behind them, seeking to contribute to alternative concepts.

We have invited and received papers and projects that contribute to historical reflection, theoretical sharpening, and practical applications across a range of themes: The role and fate of ecology, aesthetics and content in Landscape Urbanism, reflections on e.g. pedagogical or conceptual issues of relevance to Landscape Urbanism, as well as contributions that explore the relationship between theory and practice, either by advancing design critique as an academic genre, or by discussing and (re-)presenting projects that are inspired by Landscape Urbanism. (See pages 14-15 for a more detailed description of the conference themes.)

SPEAKERS

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

GREET DE BLOCK

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF URBAN STUDIES, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF ANTWERP

Greet De Block is an architect and urban planner. De Block's research mobilizes history to provide insight in, and critical reflection on, the current urban condition and related design theories and practices. Her teaching and writing mirror current resilient design and questions about programmatic uncertainty with earlier sociospatial schemes dealing with open-endedness and risk in a context of rapid change. Recent publications advance an interdisciplinary approach linking landscape and ecological urbanism with political ecology, philosophy, and landscape studies, to explore the (dis)connections between ecological and social resilience.

NOËL VAN DOOREN

RESEARCH FELLOW AT THE ACADEMY OF ARCHITECTURE AMSTERDAM (AMSTERDAM SCHOOL OF THE ARTS), FACULTY OF HUMANITIES, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

Noël van Dooren is a landscape architect, researcher and publicist. His PhD research *Drawing Time*, which looks at representation and the factor time in present-day landscape architecture, will be published in 2016. Noël van Dooren worked at H+N+S landschapsarchitecten from 1992 to 1997. Since then he has been working independently. His projects regard themes like climate change and water, which also brought him to the German Ruhrgebiet area to work on the river Emscher. From 1996 to 2004 he was one of the editors of *Blauwe Kamer* magazine, introducing design critique onto the journal's agenda. From 2004 to 2009 he headed the Landscape Architecture department at Amsterdam Academy of Architecture. He is currently a member of the editorial team of the *Journal of Landscape Architecture for Under the Sky*, the critique section. He stages critique seminars at different universities. In 2014 he was a visiting researcher at Copenhagen University.

ELIZABETH K MEYER

DEAN AND EDWARD E. ELSON PROFESSOR, MERRILL D. PETERSON PROFESSOR OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Elizabeth Meyer is a landscape architect, theorist and critic. Meyer's scholarly interests focus on three areas: the re-discovery and examination of modern landscape theory, the establishment of a robust contemporary practice of landscape criticism, and the idea of design as site interpretation (sites replete with cultural layers as well as bio-physical processes). Previously, Meyer taught at Harvard Graduate School of Design and Cornell University. DesignIntelligence has recognized Meyer as one of the most admired design educators in the United States. In 2012, President Obama appointed her to the seven member U.S. Commission of Fine Arts.

CHARLES WALDHEIM

JOHN E. IRVING PROFESSOR OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DESIGN

Charles Waldheim is a Canadian-American architect and urbanist. Waldheim's research examines the relations between landscape, ecology, and contemporary urbanism. He coined the term 'landscape urbanism' to describe the emergent discourse and practices of landscape in relation to design culture and contemporary urbanization. Waldheim is author, editor, or co-editor of numerous books on these subjects, and his writing has been published and translated internationally. Waldheim is John E. Irving Professor at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design where he directs the School's Office for Urbanization.

CLOSING SPEAKERS

DANA CUFF

PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, U.S.

Dana Cuff is a professor, author, and scholar in architecture, and the founding director of University of California's cityLAB, a think tank that explores design innovations in the emerging metropolis. Since receiving her Ph.D. in Architecture from UC Berkeley, Cuff has published and lectured widely about postwar Los Angeles, modern American urbanism, the architectural profession, affordable housing, and spatially embedded computing. Among her most influential publications are *The Provisional City* (2000), and *Fast Forward Urbanism* (with Roger Sherman, 2011).

THOMAS SIEVERTS

PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF URBAN PLANNING AT BRAUNSCHWEIG UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, GERMANY

Tom Sieverts has been professor of urban design at several universities in Germany, England, Austria and the U.S. He has run his own office for 30 years in Bonn. His seminal book *Zwischenstadt*, translated into several languages, was written during his fellowship at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Berlin in 1995-1996. He was one of the directors of the international architecture exhibition *Emscher Park* from 1989 to 1994.

ROEMER VAN TOORN

PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURAL THEORY AT THE UMEÅ SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, SWEDEN

Before his move to Umea as a professor, Roemer van Toorn was in charge of the History and Theory program at the Berlage Institute, the Netherlands, where he was also head of publications. Previously, he had been a guest professor at the University of Technology Delft, and visiting professor at the University of the Arts Berlin, while at the same time pursuing a career as an international lecturer and researcher. He is widely known for his book *The Invisible in Architecture* (1994).

CONFERENCE ADVISORY BOARD

THORBJÖRN ANDERSSON

Professor of landscape architecture at SLU Ultuna, senior landscape architect at SWECO Stockholm, Sweden

Thorbjörn Andersson is professor of landscape architecture at SLU's Ultuna campus. He has practiced landscape architecture since 1981, having studied landscape architecture, architecture and art history in Sweden and the United States. He is most known for his work in the planning and design of public spaces in the city.

ELLEN BRAAE

Professor of landscape architecture at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Ellen Braae is professor of landscape architecture, theory and method at the University of Copenhagen, and she directs the research group 'Landscape Architecture and -Urbanism'. Ellen is trained as an architect and landscape architect at the Aarhus School of Architecture, where she also received her Ph.D. Her most recent publication on the reuse of post-industrial landscapes is called *Beauty Redeemed: Recycling Post-Industrial Landscapes* (2015).

MATTHEW GANDY

Professor of Cultural and Historical Geography and Fellow of King's College, University of Cambridge

Matthew is a cultural, urban and environmental geographer with particular interests in landscape, infrastructure, and more recently bio-diversity. His research ranges from aspects of environmental history, including epidemiology, to contemporary intersections between nature and culture including the visual arts. His publications include the 2014 book *The Fabric of Space: Water, Modernity, and the Urban Imagination*.

MARIA GOULA

Professor of landscape architecture at Cornell University, Ithaca, U.S.

Maria Goula is an architect and landscape architect, with a Ph.D. in Landscape Design Theory. For over 20 years she taught and worked in Barcelona, Spain, where co-founded the International Biennial of Landscape Architecture, an acclaimed congress

for professionals and academics from all over the world that celebrated its 9th edition in 2016. Her research focuses on coastal landscapes and tourism, especially the interpretation and reinvention of leisure patterns with regards to coastal dynamics.

SUSAN HERRINGTON

Professor and Chair of landscape architecture at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Susan Herrington teaches in the landscape architecture, environmental design, and architecture programs. As a professional landscape architect she consults in Canada and the U.S. Her research concerns the design and history of landscapes. Among her most outstanding publications are her books *Cornelia Hahn Oberlander: Making the Modern Landscape* (2014), and *On Landscapes* (2009).

FLAVIO JANCHES

Professor of architecture and urban design at University of Buenos Aires, principal of BJC Architects in Buenos Aires, Argentina

Besides being a professor at the University of Buenos Aires, Flavio Janches works as an architect and co-founder of BJC Architecture Studio. He holds a Ph.D. from TU Delft. Since 2001, his professional and academic work focuses on projects aiming to integrate, physical and socially, marginalized settlements in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area. He is currently a visiting scholar at the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University.

ANDREA KAHN

Professor of site thinking and practice at SLU Alnarp, Sweden, Professor of urban design at Columbia University and founder of designCONTENT, New York, U.S.

Engaging the site as a generative construct has been Andrea Kahn's major subject in teaching and research for the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation at Columbia University, New York, for SLU Alnarp's landscape architecture programme, and for a wide range of architecture programmes in the United States, Europe and Australia during the last 25 years. Andrea Kahn is also founding principal of designCONTENT, a consulting practice focusing on design communication and strategies for architectural and urban projects.

NINA MARIE LISTER

Professor of urban and regional planning at Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

Nina-Marie Lister is Graduate Programme Director and Associate Professor in the School of Urban and Regional Planning. From 2009 to 2014, she was Visiting Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning at Harvard University, Graduate School of Design. A Registered Professional Planner with a background in landscape ecology and urban planning, she is the founding principal of PLANDFORM a creative studio practice exploring the relationship between landscape, ecology, and urbanism

BJÖRN MALBERT

Professor emeritus of architecture and sustainable urban development at Chalmers University, Gothenburg, Sweden

Since 2001, Björn Malbert has been a professor within Chalmers' environmental initiative. His research focuses on urban landscape planning and the design process, especially on ways with which different groups and operators can participate in those processes. His goal is to find an interaction between research and practical operations to strengthen the co-operation between operators, research and society.

JEANETTE SORDI

Professor of design, landscape and urbanism at DesignLab, Adolfo Ibáñez University, Santiago de Chile, Chile

Jeannette Sordi is a senior researcher and visiting professor at the Adolfo Ibáñez University. Previously, she worked as researcher and assistant professor at the University of Genoa (2013-2014); she has been a visiting researcher at Leibniz University Hannover (2014) and Ph.D. student at Harvard's Graduate School of Design, Department of Landscape Architecture (2011-2012).

CONFERENCE THEMES

ECOLOGY AS PANACEA?

Contributors to this track are invited to explore the role and multiple meanings of 'ecology' in Landscape Urbanism, analysing and discussing, for example, the (implications of the) largely unwittingly produced multiplicity of concepts of 'ecology', the anestetisation of ecology and the ecologisation of aesthetics, potentials and dangers of the ecosystem service approach, as well as the relationship between (landscape) ecology and (green or hybrid) infrastructure. Contributors to this track are invited to explore the role and multiple meanings of 'ecology' in Landscape Urbanism, analysing and discussing, for example, the (implications of the) largely unwittingly produced multiplicity of concepts of 'ecology', the anestetisation of ecology and the ecologisation of aesthetics, potentials and dangers of the ecosystem service approach, as well as the relationship between (landscape) ecology and (green or hybrid) infrastructure.

THE AESTHETICS AS PEJORATIVE?

Contributions in this track are invited to think through the fate and status of the notion of the aesthetic in Landscape Urbanism, exploring, for instance, whether Landscape Urbanism is truly indifferent to aesthetics or simply advancing a new aesthetic, (mis)understandings of the notion of the aesthetic revealed by its explicit rejection, and the role of diagrams, and/or images and representations in Landscape Urbanism.

CONTEXTUAL BIAS OR ENRICHMENT FROM CONTEXT?

Contributions to this track are invited to discuss interpretations and applications of Landscape Urbanism beyond North America. We seek papers that challenge and enrich Landscape Urbanist discourse, for example: from a postcolonial perspective, by either discussing how it can be renewed both for and from the margins, the 'Global South'; or by illuminating discourses similar to Landscape Urbanism which have been developed in other countries and cultures in the 'Global North'.

WILDCARDS!

Furthermore, we welcome papers that contribute to historical reflection, theoretical sharpening, or practical application of Landscape Urbanism but that do not fit any of the above outlined thematic foci. Topics could include pedagogical issues, compare theoretical with practical issues, or critically chronicle the historiography of Landscape Urbanism.

LEARNING FROM PROJECTS!

With this track we open up for practitioners' presentations of projects and urban transformations inspired by Landscape Urbanism in all possible ways. In practice landscape architecture, urban planning and management tasks are often mixed up. Offices are increasingly offering cross-sectorial services. Does that suffice to call the result "Landscape Urbanism"? Is the addition leading to something that is more than the sum of its parts, in practice?

CRITICIZING DESIGN!

With this track we open up for design critics' and researchers' investigations 'within' or 'upon' projects and urban transformations inspired by Landscape Urbanism in all possible ways. In this session we propose a dedicated platform to the authors who are explicitly interested in critique as an academic genre for the evaluation of practice works.

PRACTICE ON STAGE!

With this track we invite projects and other explorations into the practice of landscape urbanism that communicate their findings – not in a paper – but in an exhibition. Thus the track, in addition, seeks to understand the modes of representation that might have emerged in practice through the concept of landscape urbanism.

SESSIONS SCHEDULE

THURSDAY OCTOBER 20, 2016
SESSION 1, 11:00

ECOLOGY AS PANACEA?

CHAIR: MATTIAS QVISTRÖM

WHERE/ SAL 107

ELISA BALDIN: ECOLOGICAL APPROACH IN REGENERATIVE DESIGN.

KATHERINE E. BENNETT: HYPERNATURES OF THE URBAN REAL.

NATALIE GULSRUD, HENRIETTE STEINER: ECOLOGICAL SUBTRACTION:
URBAN RENATURING AND ENVIRONMENTAL GENTRIFICATION ON THE
HIGHLINE.

THE AESTHETICS AS PEJORATIVE?

CHAIR: WOLFRAM HÖFER

WHERE/ SUNNAN

BARBARA PREZELJ, HEIDI SOHN: TOWARDS AN AESTHETICS OF
AFFECT FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE/URBANISM.

MADS FARSE: FILMING FOR MONUMENTAL: MOMENTS THE ROLE OF
FILM IN UNDERSTANDING CONTEMPORARY LANDSCAPE AESTHETICS.

ROSALEA MONACELLA, CRAIG DOUGLAS: THE DIAGRAM OF THE
THICKENED GROUND: THE DIAGRAM AND IT'S MATERIAL AGENCY WITHIN
THE DISCOURSE OF LANDSCAPE URBANISM

CONTEXTUAL BIAS OR ENRICHMENT FROM CONTEXT?

CHAIR: JEANNETTE SORDI

WHERE/ VÄSTAN

OFER MANOR: TERRA SANCTA FLUXUS*: LANDSCAPE URBANISM AND
RECENT URBAN DESIGN PRACTICE IN JERUSALEM.

MATTHEW POOT: BLUE GOLD: INFRASTRUCTURE & CLIMATE CHANGE
IN THE SAHEL

WILDCARDS!

CHAIR: BJÖRN MALBERT

WHERE/ SAL 106

MARTIN PROMINSKI: BEYOND EITHERORISM.

ED WALL: INCOMPLETE CARTOGRAPHIES; UNFINISHED LANDSCAPES.

ANNE-KARINE HALVORSEN THORÉN: THE URBAN AREA AS LANDSCAPE. - ABOUT WHAT ARE WE TALKING?

LEARNING FROM PROJECTS!

CHAIR: NINA VOGEL

WHERE/ ATELJÉN

NINA PULVER: THE LANDSCAPE OF NEIGHBOURHOODS: MULTISCALAR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING FOR RESILIENT CITIES.

SUSANNE KARN, MARKUS BICHSEL, CHRISTINE BAI, MICHAEL

SCHULZE: DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN FOREST IN URBAN AND SUBURBAN AREAS OF SWITZERLAND.

GILLES HAVIK: INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE OF URBAN GREEN SPACES.

PRACTICE ON STAGE!

CHAIR: HENRIK SCHULTZ

WHERE/ EXHIBITION

PER-JOHAN DAHL, CAROLINE DAHL, PETER PALVÉN, HANNAH MARSCHALL, GEOFF CHAN: SPLIT VISION URBANISM HONGKONG: INVESTIGATING DESIGN POTENTIALS IN POROUS URBAN SPACE THROUGH MONTAGE.

MARIA ALEXANDRESCU, CLAUDIA FORGACI, ANCA IOANA IONESCU: URBAN SCAFFOLDING: A TOPOLOGICAL DESIGN TOOL.

ANGELA RUIZ: LIQUID ISLANDS.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 20, 2016
SESSION 2, 13:30

ECOLOGY AS PANACEA?

CHAIR: MATTIAS QVISTRÖM

WHERE/ SAL 107

DANIEL DAOU: THE LIMITS OF ECOLOGY.

MOA K. CARLSSON: ECOLOGY, HEALTH AND CYBERNETIC VISIONS:
MCHARG'S X-RAYS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL BODY (1956-1969).

BRUNO NOTTEBOOM: LANDSCAPE URBANISMS IN BELGIUM:
DESIGN (RE-)VISITING SOCIOBIOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND ECOLOGY
(1900-2016)

THE AESTHETICS AS PEJORATIVE?

CHAIR: MADRS FARSO

WHERE/ SUNNAN

WOLFRAM HOEFER: THE AESTHETICS OF SUBURBAN SECOND HAND
LANDSCAPES - CASE STUDY NEW JERSEY.

SARA FAVARGIOTTI: RECYCL-ISM: TOWARDS A CHANGE OF PARA-
DIGMS.

RITA OCCHIUTO: PRO-JET AS A LOST AESTHETICAL DIMENSION IN THE
TERRITORIAL APPROACH.

CONTEXTUAL BIAS OR ENRICHMENT FROM CONTEXT?

CHAIR: NIK LUKA

WHERE/ VÄSTAN

PETER HEMMERSAM: RECOVERING PLACE IN THE ARCTIC.

MARLEEN BUIZER: THE POLITICS AND POWER OF LANDSCAPE URBAN-
ISM.

SARA JACOBS: INFRASTRUCTURE AS ACTIVE FORM, TRACING THE NAM
THEUN 2.

LEARNING FROM PROJECTS!

CHAIR: CAROLA WINGREN

WHERE/ ATELJÉN

NILS BJÖRLING, CATHARINA DYRSSEN: URBAN ECOLOGIES AND KEY PROJECTS: INTERCONNECTED APPROACHES TO UNLOCK FRAGILE LOCAL-REGIONAL LANDSCAPES.

CHRISTOPHER GRAY: COUNTESWELLS: A SCOTTISH LANDSCAPE URBANISM?

MAARTEN GHEYSEN, ERIK VAN DAELE: ALL CITY/ALL LAND, COLLECTIVITY AND LANDSCAPE AS DESIGN STRATEGIES.

CRITICIZING DESIGN!

CHAIR: NOEL VAN DOOREN

WHERE/ SAL 106

ANNE TIETJEN, SVAVA Riesto: CONSTRUCTING CRITICISM: AN EXPERIMENT IN PERFORMATIVE DESIGN CRITIQUE

LISA DIEDRICH, CAROLINE DAHL: ILE DE NANTES 2000-2010: A METHOD FOR THE MEANTIME?

SASKIA I. DE WIT: SENSORY LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCES: STEPPING OUTSIDE THE VISUAL LANDSCAPE OF THE MOTORWAY IN THE GARDEN OF BIRDS

PRACTICE ON STAGE!

CHAIR: PER-JOHAN DAHL

WHERE/ EXHIBITION

HENRIK SCHULTZ: SPATIAL VISION FOR THE CITY OF FREIBURG: GREEN STRUCTURES ARE THE BACKBONE OF THE CITY'S TRANSFORMATION.

JOHANNA WITTENMARK: LUND NORTHEAST.

MARIE-CLAUDE DUBOIS, ÖRN ERLÉNSSON, SAEED

EBRAHIMABADI, ANNA EKLUND, NIELS DE BRUIN: A WIND-SUN EXPOSURE ANALYSIS METHOD TO PREDICT PEDESTRIAN URBAN COMFORT AT EARLY DESIGN STAGE: REGNBÅGENSALLÉN AT LULEÅ UNIVERSITY CAMPUS IN SWEDEN

FRIDAY OCTOBER 21, 2016
SESSION 3, 8:30

CONTEXTUAL BIAS OR ENRICHMENT FROM CONTEXT?

CHAIR: INGRID SARLÖV HERLIN

WHERE/ VÄSTAN

JENS CHRISTIAN PASGAARD: TOWARDS A MORE FRAGMENTED, PIXELATED AND UBIQUITOUS VERSION OF LANDSCAPE URBANISM: FORMING NEW COMPACT VERSIONS OF 'THE DREAM OF THE GOOD LIFE'.

NIK LUKA, LISA BORNSTEIN, ÁINE RYAN: REURBANISM IN MONTRÉAL AND BERLIN: TRACING THE PRACTICAL INFLUENCES OF LANDSCAPE URBANISM IN CITY-BUILDING PROJECTS.

BOSSE BERGMAN, CATHARINA DYRSSEN, NILS BJÖRLING: THE URBANISED RURAL.

WILDCARDS!

CHAIR: MADS FARÖ

WHERE/ SAL 107

EBRU BINGÖL, INGE BOBBINK, ERDEM ERTEN: RETHINKING LANDSCAPE URBANISM IN STUDIO: A TUDELFT EPISODE

LEA HOLST LAURSEN, DITTE BENDIX LANNG: CAN LANDSCAPE URBANISM NOURISH URBAN DESIGN? DISCUSSION OF EXPERIENCES FROM THE URBAN DESIGN MASTER PROGRAMME AT AALBORG UNIVERSITY, DENMARK

SARA JACOBS: THE TROUBLE WITH SITE, OR APPROACHING NOVELTY POLITICALLY.

LEARNING FROM PROJECTS!

CHAIR: PETER HEMMERSAM

WHERE/ ATELJÉN

KEES LOKMAN: WHAT ABOUT URBAN METABOLISM? IMAGINING SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ECONOMY AND ECOLOGY

ELISABETH SJØDAHL: WATER RELATED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE

SUBURBAN OSLO: HOW ARE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES USED WITHIN TODAY'S PLANNING?

SASKIA I. DE WIT: THE GARDEN AND THE LAYERED LANDSCAPE.

CRITICIZING DESIGN!

CHAIR: MARTIN PROMINSKI

WHERE/ SAL 106

MIKE FRIESEN: CONTROLLING THE URBAN REALM: SHOPPING STREETS, URBAN DESIGN, AND THE BATTLE FOR PUBLIC SPACE IN KOBMAGERGADE, COPENHAGEN

SOPHIA SCHUFF, MICHELA NOTA: SUPERKILEN: BEHIND THE HYPE

PRACTICE ON STAGE!

CHAIR: LISA DIEDRICH

WHERE/ EXHIBITION

GÖRAN LINDBERG: ALBANO: A NEW GREEN, URBAN CAMPUS IN STOCKHOLM.

OLLE LENNGREN, JOSEPHINE PHILIPSEN: ARSTABERGSPARKEN STOCKHOLM.

JOHAN PAJU: TAKLANDSKAPET: THE ROOF TOP LANDSCAPE OF SVEAVÄGEN 44

ABSTRACTS:

ECOLOGY AS PANACEA?

ECOLOGICAL APPROACH IN REGENERATIVE DESIGN

/ELISA BALDIN

University of Liège

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ABSTRACT

From the second half of the last century ecology has been recognized as one of the most important value in landscape design, together with aesthetics and social involvement (Ian H. Thompson).

After a period dominated by the prevalence of the aestetical values in landscape/gardens conception a new perspective arose: the global growth and the effects of exploitation of natural resources have generated an increasing awareness about the impacts of human life on environment and a reflection on new possible way of living balancing the quality of life and the respect for nature in our territories.

The ecological approach has developed thanks to some landscape architects contributions, based on their researches on: the displacement from a more anthropocentric to a more ecocentric view in landscape planning (Ian McHarg) and the introduction of the principles of balance, diversity, sustainability in order to learn to perceive and to design healthy landscapes.

Working with nature, in landscape urbanism, means to activate processes involving plants, animals and people, with the aim of improving the quality of life in urban environment. Therefore ecology is strictly linked to

aestetical and social aspects: landscape design must relate spatial values, by reinterpreting and enhancing the characters of the places, with social values, by introducing activities to strenghten social interactions.

In contemporary landscape design, ecology is interpreted as a key approach, concerning mostly regenerative design (J.T Lyle). This innovative concept considers design as the cultural instrument accompanying and orienting ecological processes.

In fact landscape design deals with urban development strategies, interventions on urban fringes, reclamation of waste lands: in all cases arise the necessity to rethink the territories starting from the restoration of an interrupted balance between natural resources and antropic actions. The ecological approach is based on the use of natural elements and dynamics as a means for transformation of the territories. One powerful effect of these interventions is the capacity to recover the relationship between people and the spirit of the places and sometimes, the possibility to build a new identity, specially in rejected areas, and this is a “catalyst act”, involving society in regenerative design programs.

New green structures enhancing environmental qualities and protecting biodiversity, agricultural technologies remediating soils and water are only few of the potentials of landscape ecology.

Another important consequence of this innovative approach is the rise of a new aesthetics, as “nature is perceived as a process, not as a scenary” (R.Smithson). Recognizing change and uncertainty as the basical dynamics of landscape (M.Antrop), designers methods and sensitivity appear more effective if based on predicting different and open scenarios. But ecology is not a panacea itself: the risks in ecosystem service approach are several. First, specially in public spaces design, there is the risk of confusing the primary values of the action of planting trees and greenery: some aestetical choises could not represent the ecological efficiency. This happens very often because the client’s will is more oriented to achieve an immediate effect, where vegetation’s use is equated to a decorative device, instead of

a new balance generator one. Similarly, choices based on low maintenance perspective are not always synonymous of ecology.

Furthermore, in Urban Planning, prescriptions about greenery and trees plantation follow some quantitative parameters instead of qualitative ones. The contribution of landscape design to Urbanism is based on a multi-disciplinary approach which tends to detect and enhance those hidden and overwritten features characterising the “genius loci”. Thus, ecology represents a site specific aspect and its introduction in landscape urbanism supposes a deep knowledge of the process and its effects on environment and on society.

HYPERNATURES OF THE URBAN REAL

/KATHERINE E. BENNETT

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ABSTRACT

In this paper I examine ‘hypernature’ as it provokes reinterpretation of Landscape Urbanism’s ecological representations, and, more, as it reclaims and remakes territory for real urban nature. Broadly, hypernature describes representational landscape architectures that pointedly refabricate nature within urbanized contexts. Both design strategy and designed form, hypernature transfigures the materials and spaces that virtually represent and physically compose nature. Analogous to hypertext, hypernature recursively re-produces designed environments. Its amplified, more-than nature repositions idealized ecologies and actual things of the natural world. Not a new construct, hypernature markedly changes spaces and compositions of nature even as it copies them.

Landscape Urbanism projects (including writings, illustrations, and physical landscapes) have tended to instrumentalize hypernature as a tactic, adopting technology to represent rationalized yet fantastical claims of environmentalism as real. Despite their post-structural allegiance to flows and processes, such technologizing projects can perpetuate fixed standards of nature for territorial and capital, more than environmental, gains. Such projects exploit hypernature’s simulative and regenerative capacities to virtualize static ideals of nature, and with it race and gender. This urban renewal redux serves ‘real’ estate more than real nature.

But hypernature's agency can move beyond the strictly utilitarian, when realized as itself a performative landscape architecture. Hypernature transitions from tool to actor when it performs through provocation, radicalizing conventional nature narratives. Through its demonstrative transfiguration of nature, hypernature can dislodge the fetishizing narratives of some Landscape Urbanism projects, unsettling claims of identity and subjectivity (who/what tells the story), objectivity (who/what's being told), and power (who/what knows/is known).

My examination of hypernature brings to the discourse on urban landscape architecture the postcolonial and transgendered theories of nature advanced by Judith Butler, Donna Haraway, and Elizabeth Povinelli. I juxtapose with typological Landscape Urbanism projects the hypernatural landscape architectures of Kristi Chermie and Mathew Seibert (Recovering Lost Worlds: A History of Impossible Army Corps Futures), Sarah Cowles and students (The Elusina Lazenby Experimental Forest), Roland Gustavsson (Alnarp Landscape Laboratory and successive projects), Rosetta Sarah Elkin (Tiny Taxonomy), Brett Milligan (Vacant Lot Series), and artists Ken Rinaldo (Spider Haus Movies) and Amy Youngs (Holodeck for House Crickets).

Stretching the eco-logical norms proclaimed by Landscape Urbanism, the iterative environments of these hypernatural landscape architectures evince strange while eerily familiar natures. These architectural expansions of nature transfigure norms that exclude diverse possibilities for what can constitute and become natural. These distinctly different hypernatures demonstrate their transformative potential as:

Virtual and Physical

Hypernatures are constructed virtually and physically. As virtualizing representations of physical landscapes, and as physical landscapes, hypernatures take form through their transfigurative embodiment of nature. Hypernatures virtually and tangibly recreate nature, even on paper and computer screens.

Peformative and Material

Hypernature reconstructs nature virtually and physically. As landscapes and representations, hypernature perform and enact cultural re-productions of other natures. This demonstrative exhibitionism denatures while it remakes the natural, altering possibilities and materials of urban environments.

Aesthetic and Phenomenal

Hypernature transpose natural things and the interpretive processes by which they're perceived. As landscapes and representations, hypernature refigure these things and phenomena as aesthetic agents in creating environments, crafting nature within artifice.

Scalable and Contextual

Hypernature often resize nature to fit human scales and occupations of space. But like Landscape Urbanism, this microcosm can go global, colonizing and recalibrating other scales and territories. As landscapes and representations, hypernature stage different dimensions and contexts of nature.

Projective and Real

When grounded within everyday environments, hypernature can counter the supernatural heroics cloaked in Landscape Urbanism. As actors and agents, hypernature markedly represent imaginaries of nature. But when localized within the diverse commons, hypernature transfigure how we culturally reconceive and renaturalize lived urban space – isms notwithstanding.

THE LIMITS OF ECOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The first claim made in this paper is that there is an asymmetry in the way ecology was theorized within and outside design after its rise in prominence as a cultural metaphor around 1972. Held this year, the first World Conference for the Human Environment in Stockholm marks the beginning of the global phase of the environmental movement turning ecology into the darling science of the mainstream. The next couple of decades witnessed the development of important ecological theorization in political, economic and philosophical fronts. Though design produced an environmentally concerned body of work throughout these years, most of it could be seen as reactionary and merely reflective of the mainstream ecological narrative. It wasn't until the late nineties that designers started paying more serious thought to the ecological metaphors being adopted. The writings of people like Stan Allen, James Corner, and Charles Waldheim reflect a shift from a literal adoptions to operative interpretations. The publication of Ecological Urbanism in 2010 opened a much needed and still timely debate regarding the relationship between ecology and the design disciplines, but its delay meant there is almost a 30year long gap in terms of ecological theorization within design.

The second claim made here is concerned with the timing of design's more serious intellectual involvement with ecology. The midnineties marked the beginning of the debate around postcriticality. The design disciplines, sidelined after an intense period of neoliberal restructuring of state worldwide, came to the conclusion that the neovanguards' strategies of political engagement based on philosophies of resistance wouldn't help their growing sense of professional powerlessness and cultural irrelevance. Perhaps nobody captured this sentiment better than Rem Koolhaas in his 1995 essay "Whatever Happened to Urbanism?" In response, a newer generation of designers and theorists called in favor of eschewing the negativity of theory and philosophy in favor of a more entrepreneurial and opportunistic "design intelligence" built from the bottomup based on the "chatter" of "little truths" of popular culture. In advocating for this new form of "design intelligence" Michael Speaks echoed Scott Brown's "Learning from Pop," a short essay published just a year before the 1972 publication of the seminal "Learning from Las Vegas." There is a clear genealogy from Venturi and Scott Brown's Las Vegas to Koolhaas' New York to Waldheim's Detroit, but most importantly, to Landscape Urbanism. In his 2004 "Not Unlike Life Itself," James Corner endorsed Speaks' while also making a link between postcritical survival strategies and ecological metaphors.

As Mohsen Mostafavi notes in "Why Ecological Urbanism, Why Now?," the environmental imperative that an ecological design project seems to imply sits uncomfortably with the neovanguards' search for disciplinary autonomy. I posit that given the systemic tensions between neoliberal ideology and environmentalism, environmental imperatives are at odds not only with disciplinary autonomy but with design practices poised (whether knowingly or unknowingly) to align themselves with the market and the mainstream thanks to the naturalizing effect of ecological metaphors.

ECOLOGY, HEALTH AND CYBERNETIC VISIONS:

MCHARG'S X-RAYS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL BODY (1956-1969)

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ABSTRACT

Anticipating change, open-endedness and continuous negotiation, landscape urbanists – according to James Corner (2006) -- ought to embrace the dynamic disposition of their contexts of intervention. At the same time, rendered as process-oriented choreographers of urban life, landscape urbanists are variously actuators or calibrators in an unfolding problematique that can be rendered as inherently cybernetic. Through this lens, the article examines the Ecological Method of Ian McHarg, not as an instrument governed by scientific determinism, but as an epistemological approach with capacity to generate new ontologies of landscapes in motion – an issue with escalating urgency in contemporary landscape urbanism.

Investigating McHarg's method of choreographing science to inform design, the paper examines how his procedure for visualizing "health" of environmental contexts opens up for a cybernetic rhetoric where the environment is rendered the point of access to sustainable human-nature symbiosis. As such, promoting an ecological mindset, McHarg states that health and creative fitting is "absolutely required for [the survival of] any system, be it a social system or a natural system."

Recruited to reinstate the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania in 1956, McHarg set out to teach students about the environment. Perceived as a dynamic nexus located at the intersection of a complex and cross-disciplinary set of natural and manmade forces, McHarg realized at once that "nobody knew where the environment was." His solution to the problem, which demands recasting of "the environment" as tangible and available for manipulation, became known as the Ecological Method. Conceived during the wake of the environmental movement in North America in the late 1960s, McHarg's method comprises both a framework for integrating aspects of the environment into legible form, i.e. it gives "body" to the environment, and second, provides a graphic language that allows for qualitative assessment of dynamic landscape processes, i.e. it provides a means of taking x-rays of the dynamic environmental body.

Revisiting the underlying ideology and practical method of McHarg's design pedagogy highlights a pivotal moment in the history of environmental design from which relevant insights for contemporary landscape urbanism can be gained. As such, McHarg's contributions give rise to salient questions that, although rooted in the environmental movement of the 1960s, still resonate with the contemporary moment; the most pertinent being how cross-disciplinary environments are rendered legible in a manner that allows for systemic yet collaborative relationships between landscape processes and urban life.

Going beyond evaluation of the successes and shortcomings of McHarg's method, the paper tells of the invention of a new type of landscape methodology generated through a process of co-production between an interdisciplinary community and the technological and representational affordances at its disposal. Viewing the Ecological Method as an unprecedented pedagogical tool opens up for a new perspective on the relevance of dynamic and cybernetic thought in contemporary design practice, and exemplifies a process of socio-ecological formation from which new modes landscape urbanism may emerge.

LANDSCAPE URBANISMS IN BELGIUM:

DESIGN (RE-)VISITING SOCIOBIOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND ECOLOGY (1900-2016)

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at mobilizing a historical understanding of the role of landscape design within a complex field of knowledge production, in relation to shifting conceptions of city-nature relations in Belgium since the early 20th century.

According to Swyngedouw & Kaika (2000), the history of urban planning has been characterized by an ambivalence between on the one hand a romanticizing conception of pristine and ‘good’ nature that is capable of saving the polluted ‘bad’ city, and on the other hand an ‘uncivilized’ nature, a wilderness that requires to be controlled, mastered and redesigned. Although these conceptions are opposite, they are both predicated on the idea that urbanization is a process in which the natural environment is taken over by the built environment, the organic by the inorganic, the biological by the social. Recent design theory and practice attempt to reconnect the urban and the natural in the realignment of landscape design in a series of new –isms, such as ‘landscape urbanism’, ‘ecological urbanism’ and ‘infrastructural urbanism’. These new –isms recast the concept of landscape as integrator of disciplines and spaces as well as introduce new methods from outside the discipline of design able to deal with hybridity and complexity, such as landscape ecology and parametric design. However, the historical

transdisciplinary tradition of design connecting science and engineering with the arts and a strong socio-political agenda seems to have stranded in a predominantly technical approach in current disciplinary alliances (De Block & Notteboom 2016; De Block, 2016).

In order to address the full complexity of design hybrids fusing the urban and natural on both an aesthetic-conceptual and a socio-political level, there is an urgent need for a shared history. New precedents could reconcile landscape and urban design with the disciplines of ecology and engineering on a more solid ground. The paper is based on three case studies, exemplary for the shifting relations between landscape design, urbanism, engineering and (ecological) science: (1) the work of landscape designer and urban planner Louis Van der Swaelmen, who translated the geobotanical research of professor Jean Massart of the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) into a 'sociobiological' urban planning theory, 'proto-ecological' landscape design concepts and garden city design (1900-1929) (Notteboom, 2012); (2) The Service of the Green Plan of the Ministry of Public Works, guided by landscape designer René Pechère, who intended a marriage between landscape and infrastructure inspired by German 'biotechnical engineering' (1951-1989); (3) the alliance between design, urban policy and science in the environmental administration of the Brussels Agglomeration since the 1970s, anchored in the work of ULB professor and urban ecologist Paul Duvigneaud and culminating in the 2016 Metropolitan Landscapes study (1974-2016).

The case studies will situate the landscape/urban designer in a broader interdisciplinary field, and uncover not only design concepts and methods, but also the scientific, technical and socio-political discourses in which they are embedded. Such an approach is still missing in the conceptual underpinning and operational instruments of landscape urbanism.

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ABSTRACTS:

THE AESTHETICS AS PEJORATIVE?

TOWARDS AN AESTHETICS OF AFFECT FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE/URBANISM

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ABSTRACT

In recent times the landscape of landscape architecture/urbanism has become entangled in a series of theoretical and discursive discussions that have permeated unto the field from the corner of contemporary continental philosophy, and which place select notions and concepts of new materialism, speculative realism and critical posthumanism, to name but a few, at the center of a potentially transformative debate for the discipline. Beyond the obvious issue that these philosophico-theoretical streams embody forms of discursive 'isms', and hence beg for a deeper investigation of the implications of such entanglements for landscape architecture/urbanism, their appearance in current approaches to landscape-driven research and design bespeak an important shift that problematizes the conventional understanding of landscape architecture as a thing – as a 'design', or as 'project', and instead proposes its reconceptualization as an action - as an orchestrated agential act, an activity or attitude-, capable of fostering affective encounters, triggering new subjectivities based on experience, and driving new forms of heightened responsiveness. When understood as a creative and generative act, landscape architecture/urbanism posits itself at the heart of theories that deal with process and assemblages. This invites us to rethink its methods, to challenge the fixity of its conventional analytical and representational tools, and to seriously question the desired stability of

its design outcomes. What is needed is a rethinking of aesthetics read not through its representational qualities, but rather through its affective, and possibly ethically and politically enabling potentials.

In this light, the proposed co-authored paper will investigate and expound some of these potentials for the discipline by unraveling the theoretical relationships between the concepts of affect and action, and between affect and aesthetics as a way to engage the possibilities for landscape architecture/urbanism of a non-representational (and non-pejorative) aesthetics of affect. Firstly, drawing from the work of Spinoza, Deleuze & Guattari, and Massumi, the proposed paper will introduce a theoretical understanding of affect as sensations that ground response. Secondly, it will focus on articulating the importance and power of aesthetics in an immanent sense through the notion of affect. It will do so by questioning landscape urbanism's pragmatism and instrumentality, its reliance on simulation and measurable data, and its emphasis on infrastructural flows, which along with the apparent rejection of form and landscape aesthetics fall short in representing the relative speeds of natural systems, their metastability (Simondon), as well as their affective potentials. By approaching aesthetics from the affective perspective, we remove it from the purely visual domain and extend it into the domains of experience, the event, encounter and the body's potential for action. Rather than focusing on how the representations and 'objects' of landscape architecture/urbanism look, the paper will explore what they can do, and how they behave in previously unforeseen ways.

Finally, the paper will elaborate on the distinctions and relationships between the concepts of 'landscape' -defined through the gaze and thus found in the mind of the viewer-, and 'territory', understood as a relational, process-driven and open-ended mode of organization, as "an act that affects milieus and rhythms" (Deleuze & Guattari). Proceeding from the conceptualization of territory as an ordering that moves beyond subjectivity and that happens immanently rather than through some kind of transcendent superimposition, the understandings of landscape, landscape design and landscape project are reconfigured, opening the possibilities of envisioning and developing new design methodologies and representational techniques.

FILMING FOR MONUMENTAL MOMENTS:

THE ROLE OF FILM IN UNDERSTANDING CONTEMPORARY
LANDSCAPE AESTHETICS

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ABSTRACT

Film inspires an alternative understanding of architecture as being a bodily experienced surrounding defined by sound, time and context. The film media articulates its relational, ambient, time-specific and volatile aesthetics. It captures and presents the architectural, aesthetic values that come from a bodily experience of the sonic, the changeable and the moment. Film can be both a registration and a design tool that may inspire alternative aesthetics based on the mimic filmic experience of a monumental moment. Building on films, landscape architectural projects and examples from related arts, this submission attempts to outline, how a greater awareness of the ambient, aesthetic landscape is underway in contemporary landscape aesthetics. It shows that film may stimulate greater attentiveness towards time, sound and contextual relations in the architectural practice.

In the concept surrounding is applied to stimulate an alternative spatial discourse on architecture that emphasises how space is defined by a bodily sensory experience done in a given surrounding. The term *Einfühlung* describe how the body establish a personal relationship with its surrounding, while the words *resonate* and *resonance* are labels for how a body's empathy for a surrounding comes to express the relationship as an aesthetic recognition.

ILLUSTRATIONS, EXAMPLES:



The Perfect Human, 1967, filmstill, film by the Danish Filmmaker Jørgen Leth



The Idiots, 1998, Filmstill, by the Danish filmmaker Lars von Trier.



Ulveland, 2014, film by the Danish Landscape Architecture office Tredje Natur



Landscape Film Studio 2014, design project film by student Anders Dahl, University of Copenhagen

THE DIAGRAM OF THE THICKENED GROUND:

THE DIAGRAM AND IT'S MATERIAL AGENCY WITHIN THE DISCOURSE
OF LANDSCAPE URBANISM

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ABSTRACT

The intention of this paper is to examine the shifting role of the diagram through different schools of thought within the discourse of Landscape Urbanism. This will be conducted through an exploration of the diagram's varied role, including its 'perceived' indifference to aesthetics, to one that is concerned with matter through the idea of the 'thickened ground'.

Questions for the investigation of the diagram in Landscape Urbanism will include; What is the diagram?, From where did the diagram emerge? What is the materiality of the diagram, and its material agency? How does the diagram emerge and operate as a projected set of relationships between matter and the landscape, where 'landscape' is considered as a complex set of systems?

The diagram will be argued as an emergent condition which is projected from a ground that is reconsidered as a 'thickened ground' enveloping the sky and the depths of the earth to produce a performative landscape through which form is enabled as an extension of the diagram in its phases of production and translation.

Research conducted in the landscape of the Australian Outback will be utilised as a reference through which a universal understanding of conventional measures, scale, and time are rendered irrelevant and impossible tools to apply within this context. What is required is an alternative set of tools in the discourse of landscape urbanism in which scale, time and projection are inherent expressions of matter that is this expansive landscape.

If the landscape is understood in terms of its connectability to the order of things in the universe, in which landscape's connectability is a reciprocation of forces between itself and its context at all scales, then each connection is a shared force, and simultaneously a received and distributed force. This notion aims to contribute to the discourse on Landscape Urbanism that is often positioned and grounded only within the philosophical and scientific fields, and argues that the ability to open up new possibilities, new ways of thinking and acting, lies in the act of design enabled by the diagram of the 'thickened ground'.

The paper aims to question and bring to bear the differing discourses on 'the diagram' in various schools of thought that operate within the larger discourse of Landscape Urbanism through comparative case studies and design research explorations. The intention is to describe how the diagram shifts to being considered as an relational figure which emerges as a horizontal phenomena imbued with the materiality of the complex systems it projects from, and to, and is enabled to order, and re-order, territorial conditions of the landscape.

THE AESTHETICS OF SUBURBAN SECOND HAND LANDSCAPES:

CASE STUDY NEW JERSEY

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ABSTRACT

This paper will explore the role of the aesthetic category landscape in suburban landscape urbanism.

New Jersey is the poster child for post-World War II movement out of cities and into the suburbs of North America. This move was fueled by the American Dream of owning a house in a peaceful, healthy landscape with friendly neighbors. Already the 19th century showed evidence of renunciation from the city. The societal goal of improving overall living conditions was expressed through design using a picturesque image of landscape as a guiding element for development. The introduction of the car made longer commutes feasible and inspired suburban communities like Radburn, NJ, a “town for the motor age” built in 1929 by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright. Single and multi-family homes were organized around a central landscape.

The large scale rush to suburbia was fostered by the 1944 GI Bill—subsidizing homeownership for homecoming soldiers—and the Federal Highway Act of 1956, which brought substantial roadway expansion and connection. In the 1960s designers were able to explore large scale developments which incorporated the landscape as an organizational principle. Authors

like William Whyte (1964) criticized the grid as ineffective for the urban fringe and suggested a cluster development. Whyte referred to the concept of the English common, considering open spaces as places for communication and the landscape as an organizational principle. The cul-de-sac was born, eventually leading to super-sized developments that still dominate American suburban sprawl.

The countermovement of New Urbanism criticized this sprawl as faceless and suggested instead the creation of walkable charming towns, fostering local identity through neo-colonial architecture. This imaginary is still very successful in the real estate market. However, critics saw this as simple accommodation of nostalgic sentiments and reactionary cultural politics, suggesting instead a Landscape Urbanism approach, identified as “a disciplinary realignment currently underway in which landscape replaces architecture as the basic building block of contemporary urbanism” (Waldheim 2006, 11).

But how does Waldheim’s urbanism translate in the contemporary suburban context? How is his reference to landscape different from William Whyte’s idea of landscape as an organizing principle? What are the various aesthetic interpretations of the suburban landscape that are evident in the different planning and design approaches? What is the role of the emerging “donor class as the means through which design is defined as culture” (Waldheim 2016, 50) in economically diverse suburban situations? These questions will further explore a possible notion of the aesthetic in landscape urbanism at the “unlikely intersection of modernist ecological planning with postmodern architectural culture that landscape urbanism would emerge” (ibid).

New Jersey provides a great case study to ask these questions because the re-organization of suburbia in this polycentric metropolitan region between New York and Philadelphia requires the consideration of abandoned industrial sites and other “drosscapes” (Berger 2006). The paper will show how the rejection of neo-colonial architecture and picturesque landscapes indicates the importance of aesthetics for the Landscape Urbanist discourse.

Further, the Landscape Urbanist' celebration of ecological and other landscape processes through creative diagrams also constitutes an aesthetic argument. The outcome will be that landscape urbanism is more about beauty than about planning.

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RECYCL-ISM:

TOWARDS A CHANGE OF PARADIGMS

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ABSTRACT

Rehabilitate, rebuild, recalibrate, reclaim, recover, recycle, regenerate, reinvent, remake, remediate, repair, restore and reuse are some of the most significant RE-key words[1] used in projects, researches and exhibitions during the last decade. In 2006 during the Venice Architecture Biennale, directed by Richard Burdett, the German pavilion exhibited the “Convertible City. Modes of Densification and Dissolving Boundaries”, which presented architectural interventions on existing buildings and the idea of a city that grows on itself. The German research claims that the city must be re-stabilized and regenerated to mirror its lively and complex society. The economic context changes the social and cultural framework but it also brings into the foreground specific conditions in the construction of cities and territories, put aside for a long time, but that may return to importance. The exhibition “Vacant NL” for the 2010 Venice Architecture Biennale (directed by Kazuyo Sejima) showed thousands of buildings that remained unoccupied in The Netherlands. The installation aimed to highlight the potential of temporarily vacant government space for use by creative enterprises. The existing buildings were considered to be matter which could be transformed and through which the idea of the city could be renewed. This was also one of the main aims of the exhibition “RE-CYCLE. Strategies for Architecture, City and Planet”, held at the MAXXI Museum in Rome and curated

by Pippo Ciorra with Mosè Ricci, Paola Viganò, Sara Marini, Reinier De Graaf, Jean Philippe Vassal. The topic of recycling was addressed through a transversal and interdisciplinary approach: it was not viewed simply in its better-known role of re-using discarded materials, but as a strategy in a wider sense. Again in 2012, at the Venice Architecture Biennale (directed by David Chipperfield), the German Pavilion highlighted the changing urban transformation processes and recovery of existing buildings. The German contribution “Reduce/Reuse/Recycle” claimed a successful shift in value from waste to reusable material. The three terms - reuse, reduce, recycle - describe a waste hierarchy that gives the highest priority to the most efficient strategies of minimization: avoidance comes first, followed by direct reuse and, finally, recycling which changes the properties of the material. This same logic may be applied in setting up a new value system to address existing buildings: the fewer changes that are made and the less energy used, the better the process.[2]

Recycle, in urban terms,[3] is a process that transforms the original material by adding properties not related to the original use. Recycle works on existing structures and territories from open perspectives and covers issues with wide contents such as hybridization and integration, always aiming to confront the old and new through the merging of mixed uses, epochs, attitudes and technical solutions. How this new paradigm affects the landscape and urban design approaches? How it affects (or has been affected by) a new aesthetic?

The paper aims to discuss an interpretation of the present time as a “RE-Époque” - with an implicit assonance to the “Belle-époque” period. It establishes a parallel with one of the most optimistic periods of the modern history, when the concurrence, in a relatively short time, of many technological innovations, joined to a quite stable international politic condition, caused a rapid change of paradigm in the urban imagination. To argue this position the paper examines two of the most renowned case studies of the last years, showing how recycling practices could be profitably extended to the territorial scale, and to disused infrastructures - the High Line and the

Trento Tunnels. The “Re-époque” is not just a temporary fashion but a real change of paradigm with a significant change of aesthetic values.

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PRO-JET AS A LOST AESTHETICAL DIMENSION IN THE TERRITORIAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

From Landscape Architecture, passing by Landscape Gardening (H. Repton), until the advent of Urbanism (A. Cerdá), the territorial materials have not ceased to be central to disciplinary debates leading, at the end of the 20th century, to a strong objectification and sectorial process which has often reduced their action field to the simple two-dimensional planning and to the administrative management (zoning). Only the environmental crisis manages to re-query the producers of space by confronting themselves to the protection of the existing balances between natural resources and human actions in the future (ELC).

The emergence of the concepts of environment, ecology and sustainability, demonstrates a semantic change that ends by replacing the used terms of architecture, urban design and landscape. The act of tracing the oscillation of “territorial visions” brought by each of these terms allows to make emerge the quest of insurance and objectivity which crosses cyclically those disciplines dealing with the large scale. In addition, the avoidance of the polysemic term of landscape - too subjective and affected by the romantic aesthetics of 19th century - is accompanied by the recurring resurgence of the concept of nature, expressed in a manner more and more scientific and quantifiable. This need for objectivity affects both the disciplines concerned

in the description of the mutations of natural environments - gradually reduced to the status of mere green surfaces - and the fields of urban design and landscape, more and more detached from the materials which qualify and affects the perception of the inhabited space.

The 20th century operates a reduction that both impoverishes and separates the disciplines of the territory, and gradually distances them from questions about the quality of the environments. There is both a loss of aesthetic values and a denial of any approach linked to the perception and the “differ(e)nce” (J.Derrida). When the renewed interest for mutations and movement imposes to the fields of territorial description and project in order to recreate bridges between the knowledge, the professions begin to reweave the lost links. The landscape urbanism presents an alternative of great interest which, however, has difficulty to exceed barriers erected among the professional practices in Europe.

This contribution reflects the difficulties, in French-speaking Belgium, in the disciplinary field of the landscape, in growth, in the face of a dominant technocratic culture which marginalizes yet the cultural approach, little objectively, developed by the integrated landscape approaches to the architecture and urban design. The trades of the territory, divided into narrow functions, partitioning the space, reveal today their inefficiency and their inability to understand and produce spaces of quality.

The overcoming of a close reading of the Aesthetics that reaches the philosophy of R. Assunto, linked to the reasons which are the basis of the “non-places” (M. Augé) of the contemporary, is required as a necessary process in order to restart building links between expert and spontaneous cultures. The perception by the body and the prefiguration of the space that Urban Design and Landscape must reacquire make the “Landscape Urbanism” a new paradigm for the development of crafts operating through integrated methodologies of architecture and nature and/or of urbanity and extended landscape. These crossed glances, conjoined and cooperating constitute the major objectives for training and applied “research by design”, used as a hypothesis confronting the space by the perception of the one who lives

the space. These are used as training methods and especially in researches applied to the complexity of artifacts of nature and culture, operating as mirrors of life's environments to be recognized before being revealed by the prefiguration of pro-jet (A. Berque).

ABSTRACTS:

**CONTEXTUAL BIAS OR
ENRICHMENT FROM
CONTEXTS?**

HOW TO RE-THINK A DRIED RIVER, CONVERTED INTO A MOTORWAY THAT FLOODS WHEN IT RAINS?

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ABSTRACT

This paper addresses this question and presents, in six different scenarios, alternative ways to re-think the Boulevard Rio Santiago, one of the main vehicular arteries of the Metropolitan area of San Luis Potosí, a middle-size city in semi-arid Mexico. The boulevard was built in an intermittent river, both for its strategic location and for sanitation reasons. With a changing climate and a fast growing city, what had been a reasonable plan, has now become highly problematic: Recently occurring heavy rains cause the flooding and mudding of the motorway bringing the city into a collapse. Upstream, wealthy urban development is sealing the ground. Downstream, the motorway's water joins the sewage to finally flood agricultural fields.

The motorway is not only a key urban infrastructure in the city, but also a north to south boundary and an east to west connector, linking rich and poor and urban and rural. Therefore, it is also a case where other problems at the urban scale are made evident: An emerging social polarization resulting from the economical growth pattern of the city; Environmental risk due to problematic i.e. linear flows of water, energy and matter, exemplified particularly by a dialectic of water scarcity, aquifer overdraw and flooding; A fragmented urban network resulting in uneven access to everyday amenities such as open recreational spaces, and; An unevenly distributed public transportation network and domination of the private car.

We address these issues through six different scenarios that use the Boulevard as a springboard to engage with urban form, structure, infrastructure and public space along three main axes: environmental systems, mobility and social equity. These scenarios stem from the international workshop called “A Motorway Called Rio”. In this workshop, students and professors from the Oslo School of Architecture and Design and the Universidad Autonoma de San Luis Potosí explored the possible spatial consequences of intervening the motorway under different political and economic conditions.

The six stories we present in this paper build a distinctive discourse around the motorway’s transformations and present a pallet of variegated stands towards the river’s current situation: while some seek to avoid flooding, others celebrate it as part of the semi-arid landscape’s identity; while some resort to large works of infrastructure to avoid water runoff and promote reuse, others employ a ‘sponge-like’ strategy that works at the household level; while some foresee the conversion of the motorway into a watershed-revealing green infrastructure, others preserve its current use but work with its residual spaces to improve local climate and promote cycling. Despite these differences, all scenarios visualize the motorway as an artery of the city that integrates the poorest into its logic, by means of alternative modes of transportation and access to public facilities and open spaces.

The case of the Boulevard Rio Santiago, situated in a second-tier city of the Global South, assigns specific relevance to developing the urban from a landscape perspective. On the one hand, here, where urbanization is not consolidated and in dynamic flux, a practice of landscape urbanism that works from the logics of flows within the local watershed entails city-wide consequences on mobility and the urban fabric; and it is appealing as it anchors growth in the region and its climate. On the other hand, the Rio scenarios are inevitably embedded within the social, political and economic context, and demonstrate an urgency to consider these spheres as framework. With this paper we aim to unfold these dormant dimensions and pressing agency of landscape urbanism.

TERRA SANCTA FLUXUS*:

LANDSCAPE URBANISM AND RECENT URBAN DESIGN PRACTICE IN
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ABSTRACT

* *"The designation terra firma (firm, not changing; fixed and definite) gives way in favor of the shifting processes coursing through and across the urban field: terra fluxus."*

(Corner J. in Terra Fluxus 2006)

Even by its protagonists' self-admission, landscape urbanism constitutes a loose, often –hazy and still emergent doctrine, harboring diverse and incongruous ideas ("landscape urbanism is an emerging movement" [Waldheim 2010]). Indeed, in light of landscape urbanism's incipient nature, a parallel can be drawn between the state of flux which it claims to address and the metabolic condition of the movement itself. The elusiveness of this body of ideas is further evident in the meager number of actually executed projects formulated on landscape urbanism principles, the discussions invariably centering on competition entries and, at most, partially-implemented design proposals.

Deviating from accepted discourse (which usually focuses on the degree of adherence of recent, often self-ascribed landscape urbanism–based projects to its oft-hazy tenets), this paper forwards a research approach which confronts the movement's ideas by scrutinizing their applicability to a venue of

current urban development practice ostensibly oblivious to the movement – the city of Jerusalem.

The choice of this case study venue may initially appear questionable, considering the city's unique geo-political situation and the fact that two basic conditions of the landscape urbanism debate – suburban sprawl (by North American standards) and postindustrial sites – do not characterize this city. Thus, Jerusalem might, in the minds of many, appear to provide a 'deviant' case rather than a 'key' or 'typical' case (applying accepted terminology in case study literature), in the investigation of landscape architecture practice.

It is nevertheless suggested that pitting landscape urbanism precepts with current practices in this outlier venue could provide a fresh dimension in the movement's quest of self-reflection. Indeed, Jerusalem's positioning on the geographical cusp of the occident and orient renders the city as a particularly intriguing point of investigation on the geographical extent of landscape urbanism's staunchly western notions.

This approach of pitching theoretical notions against seemingly unacquainted practice is conducted through the methodology of probing current urban design endeavors in this city through the lens of a triad of canonical landscape urbanism terms - scaffolding, dialectic ecology, and horizontality.

This investigation reveals substantial linkages between occidental landscape urbanism principles and contemporary local practice, which are traced back to common sources embedded in the period of British rule over Palestine during the first half of the twentieth century. It is suggested that in transcribing the Colonialists' prevalent romanticist and orientalist notions into concrete plans for the revered city, landscaping and open space measures were applied. The shared North American - Levantine derivation is no more embodied than in the Scottish luminary Patrick Geddes, who, at some point in his career drew up an influential plan for the Holy city, and was also an indirect germinator of American landscape urbanism by way of his influence on his compatriot Ian McHarg, who practiced across the Atlantic and is, today, a recognized forebearer of the movement.

Complementing these perceptions, the research broaches the idea that perhaps global paradigm shifts in the expressions and comprehensions of the urban condition over the past two decades have affected similar outlooks worldwide, manifest in venues even far removed from the acknowledged centers of landscape urbanism discourse; that is, even Terra Sancta fluxus.

BLUE GOLD:

INFRASTRUCTURE & CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SAHEL

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ABSTRACT

This paper reviews a design led investigation into the challenges of applying principles of landscape urbanism into the realm of infrastructure usually reserved for civil engineers and other technical experts in the Global South. It questions the narrative of the insensitive foreign expert implementing expensive and inappropriate solutions within the Sahel region of Africa, a highly dynamic area defined by its precipitation and climate.

Rather than working directly within the traditional definitions of urban boundaries, the project takes heed of theorists like Neil Brenner and Pierre Belanger to illustrate the reach of urban centres extending well beyond traditional city/country boundaries into the rural hinterlands via large infrastructure systems

The project in question is an attempt at reworking of the large hydro-agricultural infrastructure complex of the Office du Niger(ON), which is both a political institution and a physical area of intervention that are the legacy of the 1919 vision of Emile Béline, a French engineer in the colonial services which controlled Mali at the time. Established using forced labour, and created specifically to service the French textile industry and provide other export commodities, the ancient river branches of the “Dead Delta”

splitting off the Niger river were proposed as the underlying architecture to irrigate 1 million hectares of “suitable” lowland farming area. Since independence in 1960, the legacy of engineer driven solutions and top-down bureaucracy has lived on despite being controlled by Malians.

While there is a logic behind the initial plan to utilize derelict hydrological structures of the Delta Mort which are still embedded in this agricultural complex, it has largely been engineered with universal irrigation systems which bear little or no relation to any sort of context, be it natural or cultural. Withdrawing ~60% of the volume of the Niger river during the dry season, the rigidity of the agricultural infrastructure pays little attention to the Inner Niger Delta immediately downstream, which is one of the most productive landscapes on the continent not only in terms of agricultural output, but in its cultural history, bio-diversity, and position as a bulwark against the spread of the Sahara desert. The static nature of such an infrastructure also becomes its greatest weakness in a climate defined by extreme changes in precipitation, with significant risks predicted for increased droughts from changing climate patterns.

Although the Landscape Urbanism discourse originates in the ‘global north’, it is inherently suitable for application beyond traditional areas of practice exactly because it suggests landscape not only a lens for understanding, but a platform for anchoring the investigations required for any type of built projects. Influenced by practicing Landscape architects like Kongjian Yu and Gary Strang, the project re-works existing large scale systems of rigid and inflexible infrastructure to incorporate the sensibilities of cultural practice and ecological processes embedded in the landscape at a more human scale, more humanely. Although not originating from Mali in theory, an approach grounded in landscape necessarily engenders a sensitivity to the cultural and bio-physical context of place to deliver a more Malian solution.

RECOVERING PLACE IN THE ARCTIC

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ABSTRACT

In 1999 James Corner, argued that ‘Ideas about spatiality are moving away from physical objects and forms – towards the variety of territorial, political and psychological social processes that flow through space’ (227). From landscape urbanism’s early days, mapping featured prominently as a method and agent that linked social processes with ecological concerns in the study and design of city and landscape. It provided an approach beyond ‘rational’ modernist separation of cultural, social and material spheres.

The colonial and post-colonial Arctic has been subjected ‘place-less’ utopian modernist planning for almost a century – a tendency likely to continue in the current drive for industrialization, mineral and petroleum extraction and new shipping routes enabled by climate change. In this paper I argue that a more sensitive mapping of Arctic urban landscapes with a focus on place specific qualities, in what is often considered isomorphic landscapes, is key to how communities may transform to meet challenges, without having to resort to imported urban landscape models.

Raoul Bunschoten argues that ‘space [is] the vehicle for narrative meaning’ (2007: 385), and proposes a mapping that, according to Corner, is a kind of ‘Street level ethnography’ (1999: 243). Inspired by Bunschoten, we have

conducted mapping in Arctic cities in the form of 'transect walks', using the GPS and social media enabled iPhone app MAPPA to chart urban landscapes: reading visual aspects, overlaid with shared narrative and interpretation and digital virtual 'layers'. This has allowed for co-creation of insights and knowledge about specific features of place, and the ability to annotate and narrate situated appreciation of often-ephemeral particularities of place.

In the Arctic we have queried place attachment and local empowerment, through social co-construction of place. Massey reminds us that any place has many identities and, Shepard argues, places are 'less designed and constructed than enacted or performed through specific behaviours and practices' (2011: 22). We pursue what Massey calls a "sense of place which is extroverted, which includes a consciousness of its links with and dependencies of the wider world, which integrates in a positive way the global and the local" (1994: 155). Places and their constitutive aspects are involved in the wider 'power geometries' of the processes of globalisation. Our mapping links people to place, but not through the bounded essential (parochial) identity agenda of the phenomenological regionalist tradition in architecture. Linking place to globalization and social, economic and ecological processes, our mapping enables moves beyond the "small scale, bottom-up, and eco-friendly moves" (Grahame Shane, 2004) sometimes associated with landscape urbanism.

THE POLITICS AND POWER OF LANDSCAPE URBANISM

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ABSTRACT

Rapid urbanisation and its associated environmental and social-spatial challenges are often depicted as challenges chiefly for science, expert knowledge and technological development. In this scope a wide range of 'green urbanism' discourses with each with their own emancipatory agenda and territorial claims have been developed. Landscape Urbanism has likewise been characterised by its territorial focus, technological orientation and its technocratic language. I argue that this focus may arguably lead to insufficient attention for the people living in cities, and the political, power-laden dimension of the policies and practices associated with urbanisation. The question is whether there is room for a conceptualisation of landscape urbanism that keeps in sight and strikes a balance between the physical urban landscape and the material characteristics that are 'making' a city, and its political and power dimension.

The aim in this paper is to develop a view on landscape urbanism that is people-focused and that is firmly connected to attention for the politics of scale and place-making. We have argued elsewhere that landscape governance is essentially contested, rather than being neutral or merely a technical challenge. In our view, a landscape urbanism lens similarly demands drawing attention to (a) the discourses or ways of seeing that may enable or

restrain certain practices and forms of managing the urban landscape, and (b) the institutional practices that may make some discourse stronger and others weaker and (c) the related natural or physical conditions in which urban actors engage in urban life and collaborative initiatives. None of these three elements are mere background to urban life - there is a continuously changing, dialectic relationship between urban life and the three dimensions institutions, discourses and physical conditions. Also the latter shape - and are simultaneously shaped by each other.

To present this alternative view on landscape urbanism, and to illustrate empirically how using this perspective might work in terms of obtaining an in-depth understanding of the (political) urban landscape and its transformations – I use the example of an economically deprived district: Laakkwartier in The Hague. The Hague has recently been identified as the most socio-economically segregated city of the Netherlands. Based on a series of interviews and participatory observations, I explore how the proposed three-pronged analytical lens of landscape urbanism sheds a different light on what landscape urbanism might entail in terms of politics and power in such an urban district. I identify discourses of ‘temporary use’ and ‘place-making citizen initiatives’ in relation to the urban landscape (a). Institutionally, these discourses become manifest in the form of contracts and temporary arrangements setting the rules of the game for these temporary uses (b). When taken together, these discourses and the ways in which these discourses have become institutionalised, impact significantly on the physical appearance of the urban landscape and on the practices that are made possible in that landscape (c). I conclude that what this type of analysis reveals for Laakkwartier is quite different from the well-known examples linked with mainstream landscape urbanism discourse, yet equally or more important for urban life and landscape in these types of urban districts.

Finally, I will conclude by drawing lessons from the ‘urban informality’ perspective on planning that is originating in the global South, a perspective that has also been used for the exploration and analysis of public space related processes. What can we learn from this approach that emphasizes that everything that is planned in the urban landscape, has its ‘alter ego’ in

the form of informality, and that urban planners and designers must learn to deal with the state of exception that is informality? What are potential consequences for what the urban landscape might mean for city dwellers? And how does this informality perspective enrich an 'empowered' landscape urbanism approach?

INFRASTRUCTURE AS ACTIVE FORM, TRACING THE NAM THEUN 2

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ABSTRACT

This paper considers how Landscape Urbanism outside the European or North American context fails to account for local difference, characterized by the unequal process of global connection and governance. The Nam Theun 2 (NT2) dam in central Laos is used as a case study to explore the ways a Landscape Urbanism framework does and does not allow for an analysis of power in the context of global infrastructure.

In 2010, the Nam Theun 2, the largest foreign investment and largest infrastructure project in Laos' history, was completed. Located 200 miles southeast of the Lao capital and 60 miles east of the Thai border, the NT2 reservoir covers 450 square kilometers of remote forest and agricultural land, and exports 90 percent of its produced power to neighboring Thailand. Based on field research and on-site interviews, the paper follows the infrastructural lines of the NT2 to show how the dam has actively shaped the built environment beyond its physical boundaries. Following three lines of infrastructure that produce space at three scales, the NT2 disrupts traditional political and biophysical boundaries, illustrating how a single piece of infrastructure has produced space through urban reorganization. The spatial reach of the dam, coupled with these material interactions, activate how the visual representation of power (constructed waterways), extension of power

(paved roads), and transfer of power (transnational power lines) suggest an urban landscape despite its physical distance from large population centers.

Furthermore, the paper explores how the Nam Theun 2 has remade urban space by decontextualizing Laos' relationship with water and the Mekong, harnessing its power while actively disassociating the infrastructural landscape from its grounded, material context. The NT 2 is an example of infrastructure as power in that its power lines have shaped transnational relationships, organized the hinterland through roads and new models of regional transportation corridors, and facilitated urbanization by disassociating sites of production with sites of consumption through the representation of nature. The NT2 reveals the extent of urbanism beyond the city, supporting the notion that landscape, and landscape infrastructure in particular, provides the field condition for growing urbanism. As boundaries between what is and what is not the urban will become less relevant, the ability to analyze infrastructure as both connective and relational will become increasingly useful. In a global context, what is called Landscape Urbanism one place, may be read as the entanglement of poor regions with global assemblages through the export of natural resources in another. To become transferable and scalable, Landscape Urbanism's tendency to abstract site will need to be overcome through greater considerations for people, place, and power.

TOWARDS A MORE FRAGMENTED, PIXELATED AND UBIQUITOUS VERSION OF LANDSCAPE URBANISM:

FORMING NEW COMPACT VERSIONS OF 'THE DREAM OF THE GOOD LIFE'

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ABSTRACT

From the mid-00s onwards, numerous cities on a worldwide basis have launched urban strategies, which are basically rooted in the mantra of establishing creativity-based, innovation-based and knowledge-based urban developments and urban transformations. Typically, these urban strategies are accompanied by visualizations of inviting urban spaces literally wrapped in greenery. Besides being an indicator of sustainability, the greenery is also added in order to present environments framing 'the dream of the good life'. The first challenge is to attract the highly mobile talented workforce. The second challenge is to make them tempted to stay.

What is interesting for the discussion on the Landscape Urbanism discourse, is that a number of these creativity-led transformation projects more or less consciously are utilising landscape urbanism logics and approaches in urban small-scale operations – even on block level. As a result, particular environments emerge with a very short distance between workshop spaces and leisure spaces, in the form of a spatial blend of existing and new building volumes, as well as the infiltration of small-scale landscaped surfaces. The point of departure for the paper is the emerging 22@-project in the

Poblenou district of Barcelona. The 22@-project was launched with the overall agenda to convert the decaying industrial area into a 'knowledge hub', which could attract talent and innovative businesses (see e.g. Broggi, 2007). The 22@-district has been exposed to a number of strategic actions and is in progress in the sense that many of the appointed 22@-blocks have not yet been completed or realized (project period: 1997-2020).

The paper argues that the Poblenou district, in its present version (anno 2016), provides a particularly interesting case. What is interesting here is that the integrated landscaped surfaces become more than a collection of pocket parks in the fragmented district, which builds on Ildefons Cerdà's fundamental grid-structure with chamfered corners. The landscaped surfaces in many cases become the structural components in the complex spatial transformation projects that occur at city block level or inter-block level. In that sense, the landscaped surfaces, like the archetypical large-scale landscape urbanism projects, become infrastructural corridors or linking spaces facilitating different sorts of local flows and unpredictable social encounters.

The qualitative study presented in this paper demonstrates how the programming of the building mass is essential in order to activate the landscaped surfaces. This fabric provides a highly compact Mediterranean version of 'the dream of the good life' founded on the sunny hill-sides of L.A., including West Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica and Malibu, in the golden era of American capitalism. This paper argues that the 22@-district represents a highly potent example of Landscape Urbanism. However, a central point is that it is not just the landscape surfaces, which are 'open-ended and negotiable'; this also accounts for a great deal of the building mass, consisting of workshops and garages. The building blocks and landscapes are re-programmable, but thematically coded in the sense that not all programmes are welcome, which in turn challenges the common discourse.

REURBANISM IN MONTRÉAL AND BERLIN:

TRACING THE PRACTICAL INFLUENCES OF LANDSCAPE
URBANISM IN CITY-BUILDING PROJECTS

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ABSTRACT

The theoretical discourses of Landscape Urbanism (LU) have spawned many major projects over the last two decades, primarily in North America, and there is much ado about endeavours such as the High Line, Fresh Kills, the ARC competition, and (somewhat retroactively) the Parc de la Villette. This paper examines how LU is expressed in two contemporary city-building projects that remake existing urban landscapes: the Quartier des Spectacles in Montréal (<http://tinyurl.com/mtlqdsoverview>) and Berlin's Kulturforum (<http://tinyurl.com/berlinkulturforumoverview>).

Montréal's project celebrates and consolidates 'downtown' cultural landscapes linked to entertainment, leisure, (sex) tourism, and cultural production (McKim, 2010); the Berlin case is a cultural 'hub' (as its name suggests) that was conceived within the 'Stadtlandschaft' approach associated with Hans Scharoun and other major figures in the postwar reconstruction of the city (Sohn, 2008). Both are large-scale examples of 21st-century city-building of the sort we have described elsewhere as 'reurbanism' (Luka et al., 2005, 2013, 2015a, 2015b).

To address the conference aim of repositioning the relationships between city and landscape as expressed in city-building practices and academic

discourse, the paper will offer a sort of ‘forensic’ analysis of how its core concepts have indirectly (yet perhaps inevitably) found expression in these two undertakings. The paper is based on three main premises: (1) multiple stakeholders are now more than ever involved in remaking extant urban landscapes through high-profile state-led projects in OECD countries; (2) great expectations accompany these projects, many of which adopt a ‘precinct’ or ‘district’ approach, which may or may not be framed by the scale-shifting, complexity -focused preoccupations that define landscape planning; and (3) while the interventions in Montréal and Berlin are context-specific, they are inevitably shaped by the mobility of public policy and design discourses (such as LU), as well as the demonstration effects of what is being done elsewhere. The paper will not be a specific interrogation of how LU has engendered these city- building practices, however; it will instead develop two claims. First, while LU has not explicitly been used as a frame in these two city-building initiatives, it has had an important influence on thinking about urban landscapes as complex, multilayered systems that are both real and imagined, and it has thus permeated the work done in Montréal and Berlin in surprising ways. Second, an important yet unacknowledged broad impact of LU has been in enhancing the weave of theoretical and practical discourses through the development of common vocabularies used in city-building projects.

Insights have therefore arisen on how scholarly debates and city-building practices intersect, especially as specific urban megaprojects often aim to assert or ‘rebrand’ existing landscapes in the so-called ‘global marketplace’ for talent and innovation, whether with or without meaningful input from local stakeholders (Bornstein, 2010; Luka et al., 2013, 2015b; Milroy, 2009; Shearmur, 2012; Zukin, 1998, 2009). We will comment on (a) the extent to which LU concepts are employed, and how; (b) the ways in which they find purchase in city- building, whether directly or as counter -narratives, and (c) how the two projects show evidence of how LU ideas travel—both as core conceptual elements and as ‘oppositional’ or moderating forces.

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THE URBANISED RURAL

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ABSTRACT

To challenge increasing uneven geographic development and centralised outsets for regional planning, current metropolitan-hinterland dichotomy needs to be reconceptualised into relational interplays within and between regions, enabling structures for small municipality collaboration on regional issues and sectors.

City growth through market oriented competition has been the issue of critical research and partial revision. Still however, growth perspectives are projected onto small towns, especially threatening regional parts that are chanceless in current competition, and conserving rural areas largely as natural resources serving city life or as unspecific, 'passive' surroundings. Prevailing compartmentalization ('containerism') is increased by narrow understandings of 'the urban' as the limited, dense, mixed city, not even including suburbs, with the scientifically unproved notion that this supports sustainable development. Such views on urbanisation – as one-sided, general movements from rural environments to cities, as if nothing has happened with the rural since depopulation started or Henri Lefebvre never wrote *La révolution urbaine* (1970) – must be replaced by understandings of socio-spatial processes with both expanding and concentrating formations (Brenner and Schmid).

Rural landscapes of production, traffic, culture and nature are increasingly integrated in conditions and formations that make urban-rural dichotomy obsolete, and halt dense cities' privilege to define the urban as a theoretical construction. Rural aspects of urbanisation often concern how land use, organisation, trade, production and habitation infiltrate, complicate and condition its regional interconnections, producing various new formations. This can promote a relational and processual planning which can better use specific conditions and possibilities, also in weaker regional parts, and systematically enhance synergies bridging administrative borders. Using the Skaraborg region in West Sweden as empirical context, we investigate urbanisation from three main approaches:

Firstly, to understand urban regionalisation through systems-based, relational descriptions and mappings of a multiplicity of regional-local interdependencies, topographies of built and unbuilt landscapes, infrastructures, networks, areas of interest and shared mental conceptions which some urbanists characterise as ecologies. Secondly, we seek more combinable and flexible systems of mobility that can operate through a variety of infrastructures, vehicles, public-private and time-space related principles, and relate this to other planning. Thirdly, we challenge current concepts of growth, supplementing consumption foci with production perspectives, e.g. of ecosystems services, thus enhancing ecological and social growth. Together, this can support a city model conceptualized not as a single engine with spin-off effects but as co-productive forces constituted by many small but coordinated 'drivers'.

ABSTRACTS:

WILDCARDS!

BEYOND EITHERORISM

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ABSTRACT

Landscape Urbanism has been an important concept in creating awareness of the importance of landscape architectural approaches within urbanism. This development is positive for the profession of landscape architecture as well as for society at large because landscape architecture offers substantial contributions towards improving urban landscapes with regard to contemporary issues such as sustainability, climate change etc. Thus, on this strategic professional level, Landscape Urbanism has positive effects for landscape architecture. If we look on a more concrete level and ask what Landscape Urbanism means specifically for the design of urban landscapes and urbanization projects, we soon find ourselves on slippery ground. One reason might be that most design strategies in Landscape Urbanism are already established in landscape architecture since decades. Another reason might be that we don't know what we really talk about when using the term Landscape Urbanism. The words 'landscape' and 'urbanism' are not defined by Waldheim, and their meaning seem to be taken for granted. Yet, a definition would not help much today anyway. For the term 'landscape', recent attempts to define it as extending beyond the outdated idea of a green counterpart to artificial modernity are appropriate, but they express "everything and nothing" (see for example Council of Europe 2000: Article 1a; Jackson 1984: 156). The same is true of urbanism. Neil Brenner and Chris-

tian Schmid speak of planetary urbanization, building upon arguments by Henri Lefebvre (who is also a reference for Waldheim (2016: 181)), who already maintained in the 1970s that the whole globe was urbanized (Brenner/ Schmid 2011). If urbanization is everywhere, what precisely does urbanism then mean? What spatial action does not amount to urbanism? Ecology could also be included in this realm of terminological vagueness. As Waldheim remarks, “ecology has developed ... increasingly toward a multidisciplinary intellectual framework in the first decades of the twenty-first century. This disciplinary promiscuity is not without its problems, intellectually and practically.” (Waldheim 2016: 181) We can conclude this lament over conceptual meaninglessness with a glance at the term ‘nature’. In the age of the Anthropocene (Crutzen 2002), nature has lost its meaning as a counterpart to human culture, as something independent of human influence – a concept that dominated the Western world from Aristotle onwards, but now has to be replaced or re-invented (Prominski 2014).

Landscape, urbanism, ecology, nature – all terms have become vague because they have lost their former counterparts. Either-or relations such as landscape or city, urban or rural, nature or culture, ecology or art, subject or object have become meaningless. We need to go beyond either-orism. Inspired by Wassilij Kandinsky, who as early as 1927 considered the preceding era as dominated by ‘either-or’ thinking and argued for a new era characterized by ‘and’, I recently proposed the term ‘Andscapes’ to express an integrative approach as opposed to the former dualist one (Prominski 2014). To say it straight out: only the term is new, the content already exists. Yet the concept of “Andscapes” fulfills at least two goals. First, it takes the necessary step of overcoming the terminological meaninglessness of landscape, urbanism and ecology. ‘Landscape urbanism’ does not take this step – although it represents an integrative perspective beyond either-or, its problem is the combination of two terms which have become hollow. Second, “Andscapes” offers concrete perspectives and inspirations for design by addressing three dimensions:

Diversity (“and” in the additive sense of “plus”: $A + B + C + D + E + F + G + \dots$; within each letter, there is again “plus”, e.g.: $A' + A'' + A''' + A'''' + \dots$)

Sociality (“and” in the relational sense of “with”: A with B with C with D with E with F with G with ...; within each letter, there are more “withs”, e.g.: $A' \text{ with } A'' \text{ with } A''' \text{ with } A'''' \text{ with } A''''' \text{ with } \dots$; I refer to sociality in the sense of Kinji Imanishi, who defines sociality as the structural principle of the world (Imanishi 2002, pp. 42-46))

Openness (“and” in the unpredictable, indeterminate sense of “question mark”: $A + B + C? + ? + ? \dots$; within each letter, there are more “question marks”, e.g.: $A' + A'' + ? + ? \dots$)

The core of my contribution will discuss these three dimensions using contemporary urbanization projects. The conclusion focuses on two issues: First, it will give a constructive critique of Waldheim’s conclusion in his most recent book „Landscape as Urbanism“ (2016), and second it sketches a perspective of landscape architecture for designing “Andscapes” in the era of the Anthropocene.

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INCOMPLETE CARTOGRAPHIES; UNFINISHED LANDSCAPES

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ABSTRACT

Landscapes are a matrix of ecologies. They are social and spatial constructs that frame interrelations between people and their environments. They are constituted through the physical actions of transforming cities and territories; they are the intangible relationships defined through personal experiences, distant dreams and abstract designs. Landscapes as interrelations manifest in two ways: as representations, they are drawings made, photographs taken, essays written and films recorded; simultaneously they are dynamic geographies formed through the productive and destructive processes that symbiotically tie us to the land.

These landscapes are made through interactions. They are formed from material processes that make, remake and unmake. Landscapes are the narratives composed from these interrelations: the journey to work, eating out, buying a house, walking the dog, dreaming of warmer summers and joining demonstrations to make life better. These are the interactions that constitute our landscapes. They are the daily experiences and everyday spaces of landscapes in constant change.

Landscapes are shifting processes. They are materials moving, processing, being continually remade. We slow down and speed up the processes of

landscape; we adapt these processes as designers; and we struggle to contain them. They are dialogic relations – people and land irrevocably moving forward with time. These landscape processes are unstoppable and our engagement is temporal. Landscapes exist through interactions with other people, unfolding before our time and continuing after we are gone.

Landscapes are unfinished. They are incomplete and unresolved. Through defining, representing and engaging with landscapes we inevitably exclude through intention, ignorance and indifference. These are selective relationships between people and land. Landscapes enclose and appropriate while simultaneously abandoning and neglecting. They are warm embraces, sensual explorations, liberations; but they are also violent struggles, privatisations and colonisations. Through their impossibility to be singularly defined or scientifically quantified, landscapes ask more questions than they are able to offer answers.

All landscapes are ephemeral. They resist definition. Their dynamic conditions seek to free themselves from attempts to spatially and representationally enclose our environments. If, as Massey (2005) proposes for space, landscapes are always under construction (2005:9), then we must accept them as unstable, unfinished and incomplete. But how does this proposition resonate with transformative processes of redesigning landscape? How can representations which attempt to fix time and complete space be opened up to accept the lack of knowledge, the incomplete and the unfinished? How can designers cede control to the agency of landscape? This paper explores concepts and practices which embrace half-finished cartographies and in-progress landscapes. It discusses these ways of working which questions prevailing landscape practices and their associated representations. And it claims that the potential for designing cities through a lens of incomplete and unfinished landscape processes remains to be fulfilled.

THE URBAN AREA AS LANDSCAPE – ABOUT WHAT ARE WE TALKING?

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ABSTRACT

To achieve the objectives of sustainable and resilient cities it is of importance to bring landscape perspectives into urban planning, the question is however, what it means. The purpose of this article is to discuss to what extent landscape urbanism or similar concepts are useful.

Already in the 1980s Anne Spirn argued that «despite the recognition that landscape planning, with its base in an understanding of ecological systems, must transcend political boundaries, most landscape planners define their sphere of operation outside city limits» (Spirn 1986 p.433). In the article “Landscape planning and the city”, she claims that landscape planning has ignored the city. It has nevertheless been many attempts to bring landscape into urban planning and ‘landscape urbanism’ is one of them. Surprisingly enough there is no or vague definitions of ‘landscape’ even in the original key texts of landscape urbanism (see Waldheim ed. 2006). Based on examples used to describe successful landscape urbanist projects for example Highline, Fresh Kill (Steiner 2011) one may get the impression that ‘landscape’ is about physical conditions connected to urban nature (in a broad sense) and its incorporation in the urban tissue.

An alternative to such an understanding of 'landscape', common among architects and landscape architects, is the one used in the European Landscape Convention, which emphasizes that 'landscape' is an area as perceived by people. Geelmuyden (2016) have clarified what this means. Her landscape definition includes the area we are studying, plus the method we use to represent the area. (Ibid p 62). According to Geelmuyden the method presents a particular type of landscape (Ibid p. 62). The method is also dependent on what she calls the 'motif' as for landscape ecologists may be to preserve natural diversity, for landscape architects to improve aesthetic values etc. (Ibid 63).

Instead of developing new isms, it may be more fruitful to discuss the consequences of viewing the city as 'landscape', i.e. an area plus method of representation. By comparing two different methodological approaches to planning for urban blue- green structures I will show how different landscape may occur within the same area in this case cities. Two approaches, one named 'the Anglo- American multifunctional Greenway concept' and the other 'Norwegian multifunctional blue-green green structure' emerged mid-1980s in the wake of the Brundtland Commission's report and both aimed to contribute to the adaptation to climate change and sustainability in the urban fabric. Both refers to landscape ecological perspectives e.g. multi-functionality as essential dimensions for the mindset. 'Motif' (Geelmuyden 2016) in both cases is to maintain / develop the blue green resources of cities, in Norway to include them in an efficient manner in densifying cities.

The city is a complex landscape and we need different approaches to understand this type of landscape. The study of the two approaches has demonstrated that instead of discussing isms it is more important to discuss goals and values of urban development and select appropriate methods to reach the goals. Isms can easily make the city a battleground for experts. In a Norwegian context, we have enough expert landscapes, but a deficit of landscapes as perceived by the cities' population.

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POLITICISING LANDSCAPE ISMS IN THE AGE OF PLANETARY URBANISM

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ABSTRACT

For thousands of years, human had been living on this planet generating biological connections with diversity of nature in different places building different cultures, aesthetics and social practices rising on those connections sophisticatedly. These connections were never totally free of power struggles; there were always some hegemonies taking control over people, nature, cultures, spaces and social practices. However, those hegemonies never could achieve to infiltrate so deeply till the last decades: extraction of underground materials, privatization of rivers and creeks for energy production by private companies, altering topography, displacing the local soil, spontaneous flora and fauna, privatization of seeds and covering top of the earth with commercial landscapes, artificial materials, monocultures for greening or mass agriculture, developing every possible commons or public spaces in the cities and countryside, tearing down open, spontaneous neighbourhoods and public facilities and replacing them with homogeneous gated communities and private social infrastructures, urban sprawl and insertion of highways, large parking lots, shopping malls, private parks and entertainment centres, extinction of most of the species and replacement of billions of people either from their villages or urban neighbourhoods to divided homogeneous ghettos. From a spatial perspective, this situation has resulted from monolithic power and the imposition of a particular imagination over spaces and cul-

tures, and erasing the ordinary people's connection to their own right to imagine, contest or practice. The 'city' has become a mosaic of fragmented pieces of gated developments surrounded by highways; and it never ends. The sprawl of the capitalist development infrastructure spreads, blurring the urban/rural divide and unifying all the landscapes (Amin and Thrift, 2002; Soja and Kanai, 2006). The counter spontaneous landscapes in the leftover spaces of informal settlements, or spaces of resistance, or wastelands, which are remained outside of the evil landscapes of 'planetary urbanism', have become the repositories of possibilities of ecological and social plurality and emancipation (Gandy, 2013). Against this global condition regarding massive landscape transformation, planning and design realm requires critical debate on how politically theories and practices of landscape position and function, and what the possibilities are.

Landscape architects, architects and planners celebrated landscape urbanism, since its potential of overcoming the shortcomings of binary oppositions between nature and city. Many concepts were introduced such as open-endedness, complexity, flux, contradiction, and fourth dimensionality (Corner, 2006) (deriving from post-structuralist thinking). Yet, landscape urbanism interpreted these concepts in the formation of the artificial nature and spaces of vast urban projects transforming spontaneous landscapes. Against this context, this paper intends to explore the possibilities of developing an argument on how to politicise landscape theory regarding an ethical position in the face of planetary urbanism synchronizing with contemporary political theory and related fields.

THE TROUBLE WITH SITE, OR APPROACHING NOVELTY POLITICALLY

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ABSTRACT

Novel ecologies, environments or ecosystems created as the result of human action but not actively managed by humans, are increasingly becoming sites for design interventions. This paper begins by considering how novel ecologies, particularly those in post-industrial landscapes, became territories for design. This research was conducted as an artist-in-residence at the Center for Land Use Interpretation in 2015. The Public Land Survey System (PLSS), which assigned numbers and values to unseen lands in the American west, without regard for topography, materiality, or past, was used as a case study. This stance reveals how the predominately optimistic embrace of novel ecologies within design, while engaging the criticalness of ecosystem science, treats these landscapes as largely apolitical and ahistorical.

This absence of politics and history has resulted in ecological design practices that risk remaking or reinforcing the sometimes problematic socio-ecological power structures that allowed for the initial emergence of novel ecologies. While landscape is increasingly understood to be greater than a bounded condition, approaches to representing landscape site history increasingly rationalize urban processes by abstracting people and place from a grounded materiality. In response, the paper argues that people, place, and power relations have produced the conditions for novel ecologies to emerge,

and argues for relational environmental histories to illustrate ways these natures are both distinctly human and the result of a coproduced world.

Finally, a relational approach to novel ecologies highlights how these landscapes are coproduced, and therefore always political, always historical, and always social. The paper proposes a relational framework for more critically and creatively engaging the design of new and future natures by highlighting the necessity of grounding site histories in economic, environmental, and political stories. It proposes an ecology of materials that treats site history as an active rather than passive space, allowing landscape to become a lively collection of time, place, and materiality. While the complexity of novel ecologies offers potential for redefining nature-society relations, without critical applications of ecological science within the build environment, designers risk producing natures that will only be consumed back into the system from which they emerged.

ECOLOGICAL SUBTRACTION:

URBAN RENATURING AND ENVIRONMENTAL GENTRIFICATION ON THE HIGHLINE

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ABSTRACT

From New York to Singapore, cities around the world are profiling themselves as green and environmentally-friendly to promise a better quality of life, promote sustainable development and increase their competitive advantage (Janos and McKendry, 2014). In this quest, there has been an increasing global focus on “re-naturing” cities often through transformations of post-industrial landscapes to urban green spaces, street trees and urban forests (Lawrence et al., 2013). Landscape urbanism has emerged as a critical movement in this trend by reintroducing ecologically-robust landscapes to the urban fabric to provide site-specific and holistic “nature-based solutions” to pressing urban environmental problems while also affording an aesthetic boost to the urban fabric. The Highline Park in New York is co-designed by one of the central figures of Landscape Urbanism, James Corner, and has become of the most celebrated symbols of this movement. Moreover, the Highline Park illustrates the explosive economic potential of such design strategies. Since the opening of the first phase of the Highline Park in 2009, the surrounding neighborhood has experienced a cultural and economic renaissance leading to what some design critics have called the ‘Highline effect’ where other cities have looked to replicate the process. There is a lack of understanding, however, concerning the ethical implications of the complex processes of urban renaturing, heritage management,

landscape branding and neighborhood regeneration which projects such as the Highline Park entail.

This paper opens this and related questions by examining and untangling the complex and contradictory consequences of the carefully cultivated and branded impacts of a landscape urbanism approach to urban transformation, with a specific focus on The Highline Park in New York. We aim to explore the calculus of ecological addition and subtraction (Easterling, 2014) of this project, uncovering how the intentional cultivation of the ecological fabric of the neighborhood has led to a socio-ecological cleansing of the site not least since long-time residents have been forced from their homes in the name of adaptive and green urban regeneration (Patrick, 2015). Yet, at the same time, it is hard even for hardliners to deny the striking performativity of the space of the Park which enfolds a very distinct form of urban life, lingering between the hyper-controlled and an embracing of a (if self-aware) potentially dynamic form of metropolitanism. Following the flows of evolving nature and socio-ecological development we thus aim to illustrate the contested face of ecological approaches to urban transformation.

RETHINKING LANDSCAPE URBANISM IN STUDIO:

A TUDELFT EPISODE

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ABSTRACT

In the 21st century, cities are characterized by rapid change linked via networks of communication, knowledge, resources, finance, and migration. Landscape urbanism theory sees landscape as a living system which functions like ecology's self-organizing systems in terms of growth, change, adaptation, and transformation. To cope with the dynamicism of 21st century cities, landscape is understood as a dynamic, fragmented and multi layered phenomenon is taken as a model for urbanism.

Varying from drosscape projects to suburbanization, landscape urbanism aims to provide temporality- indeterminacy- and self-organization-based solutions since the two last decades, the theoretical coherence of which is highly debated. By rejecting nature-culture duality, landscape urbanism tries to integrate the concentration of human activities into organization of ecological systems. Landscape urbanism aims to combine scientific and rational conditions of ecology and infrastructure, with subjective conditions that derive from experiencing landscapes. Landscape urbanism operates within a relational understanding of scales, such as the larger forces of ecology, infrastructural and economical systems and the specific attributes of landscape like history and climate. In that, themes of landscape urbanism cover a broad spectrum and its production has been limited to rather pub-

lic spaces or public properties of various dimensions. This methodological openness, however, is more attractive and more productive in landscape architecture education, rather than providing concrete solutions to urbanism. Its influential and innovative techniques are have been appropriated by many schools of landscape architecture education.

This paper investigates theoretical and practical underpinnings of landscape urbanism in contemporary landscape architecture theory and its implementations in TUDelft Landscape Architecture master track design studios. To identify how dynamic context formulated in design studios of landscape architecture in TUDelft Landscape Architecture master track, interviews are held with eight tutors of seven design studios in TUDelft Landscape Architecture master track education[1], and investigated final submissions of students to these seven design studios. As a result of the above mentioned investigations, four main themes are identified in contemporary landscape architecture education that is inherited from landscape urbanism theory: Site Specificity and Specific Experience, Temporality, Change and Process, Multi-Scale Perspective and Role of Form. These themes might help in building a coherent framework in landscape architecture theory and education.

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[1] TUDelft Landscape Architecture Master Track education includes 4 Quarters and a Graduation Lab: Flowscapes. Quarter 1: Architecture and Landscape includes the must design studio of 'Villa Urbana: Design of an Experimental Villa'. 'Quarter2: Urban Landscape' includes the must design studio of 'Teatro Urbano: Park Design in Urban Transformations'. 'Quarter 3: Dutch Lowlands' includes the must design studio of 'New Dutch Water-scapes'. Quarter 4 includes three elective studios of 'Heritage Landscapes', 'Landscape Architecture on Site' and 'Smart Infrastructure and Mobility'. Graduation Lab:Flowscapes is a one year long research studio.

CAN LANDSCAPE URBANISM NOURISH URBAN DESIGN?

DISCUSSION OF EXPERIENCES FROM THE URBAN DESIGN MASTER PROGRAMME AT AALBORG UNIVERSITY, DENMARK

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ABSTRACT

Theories of landscape urbanism and the discipline of urban design are, in some instances, closely related. In the introduction to the 2009 Urban Design anthology Krieger and Saunders introduce Charles Waldheim's landscape urbanism entry as a "third way" in urban design (Krieger and Saunders 2009). This is a shift in urban design towards landscape urbanism coined in the following lines: "the ongoing and perhaps inevitable shift of urban design from its long-standing intimacy with architecture to an embrace of landscape architecture as its most logical, kindred discipline" (ibid. p. xv). The relational and fluid, ever-changing condition of the urban landscape, brought forward by landscape urbanistic streams of work (see, e.g., Corner 2014; Mostafavi 2010; Waldheim 2006) (and which also urban and architectural theorists within geography and sociology plead for) has become an important frame of understanding to some sorts of urban design. The search for fruitful ways to work in this situation is, we would argue, an integrated part of the challenges of a contemporary urban design discipline - a discipline which has been said to be on the brink of irrelevance (in Krieger and Saunders' volume, Michael Sorkin, for example, proclaimed the death of urban design). Landscape urbanism may provide urban designers with clues to acknowledge and work with and within such relational and processual conditions.

Yet, there are also limits to this fraternization between landscape urbanism and urban design. David Graham Shane, for example, points to this, when he describes how the “dissolution of the “urban” into the landscape has prompted many theorists, [...] to speak not only of a “landscape urbanism” but of a “post-urban” situation.” (Shane 2005, p.94). By this, Shane addresses the disappearance of the traditional notion of city and the emergence of the “multicentered, multilayered mass of urban fragments set in the landscape” (ibid. p.103). Furthermore, the intimacies between urban design and architecture, and urban planning, may not simply be replaced by bonds with landscape sensitivities; rather the continuously morphing character of urban design as a ‘true interdisciplinary endeavor’ (Krieger 2009, p. xii) of producing spatial answers to the ever-changing urban condition may be nourished with new qualities by the influence of landscape urbanism.

In this paper we explore landscape urbanism’s contribution to urban design, as well as the limits of this contribution. Our empirical material for this exploration is primarily comprised by up-to-date student projects from the Urban Design master programme at Aalborg University, where processual and relational ideas of the urban landscape are pragmatically mixed and matched with classical architectural and planning ideas. How are concepts and approaches from landscape urbanism’s growing and diverse field of texts and projects fused with other concepts and approaches in the vast urban design toolbox? And, moving towards a broader relevance, can a more robust and adaptable urban design discipline be nourished by incorporating such landscape urbanistic concepts and approaches?

In setting out to answer these questions, the paper contains the following sections: 1) Introduction, outlining the motivation the topic: the search for a robust and adaptable urban design discipline; 2) What is urban design; what is landscape urbanism? In short of unified definitions and clear boundaries, this section will include brief discussions of the core ideas and disunities of urban design and landscape urbanism, respectively; 3) Introduction to the empirical material and method; 4) Tracing and analysis of the intersections between urban design and landscape urbanism in the selected material; 5) Discussion and perspective of landscape urbanism’s possible contributions to a robust and adaptable discipline of urban design; 6) Conclusion.

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ABSTRACTS:

LEARNING FROM PROJECTS!

THE LANDSCAPE OF NEIGHBOURHOODS:

MULTISCALAR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING FOR RESILIENT CITIES

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ABSTRACT

Green infrastructure (GI) is increasingly understood to be a critical tool for urban climate adaptation and mitigation planning in Canada, and a fundamental component of resilient cities. As one layer of urban landscape networks, private yards and gardens comprise a significant portion of urban GI, supporting sustainability and resilience through climate-adaptive ecosystem services such as thermal regulation, urban agriculture, stormwater management, and biodiversity protection. However, residential landscape characteristics can be heavily influenced by the social values and management practices of private citizens across time and space, impacting the adaptive capacity of urban and peri-urban areas.

The theoretical premise of landscape urbanism holds promise to begin to reconcile these issues and synthesize green infrastructure elements with other urban infrastructures at multiple scales. However, the extent to which landscape urbanism addresses the social drivers of landscape change, and is able to incorporate the emergent landscape patterns created by private actors within an “infrastructure” discourse, is unclear. This ongoing multiphase case study of two Ontario, Canada municipalities combines quantitative analysis of a household landscape preference and management survey, high resolution satellite imagery identification, and expert interviews to itera-

tively understand private management of green infrastructure for climate adaptation and landscape urbanism theory.

Findings indicate that homeowner values and management practices supporting GI initiatives can be inconsistent. Income and lifestyle are convoluting factors, but values and practices can be linked to the physical neighbourhood landscape contexts, indicating that some degree of visible social pressure may influence neighbourhood-scale GI goals. Targeted GI planning at the neighbourhood scale may help link individual efforts and neighbourhood cultural landscapes with broader scale municipal GI. If a landscape urbanism perspective is applied to encourage preferred management practices that are both design-oriented and encouraging of innovative, evolving cultural landscapes that are sensitive to their natural context, the social nature of neighbourhoods may help to sustain regenerative green infrastructure landscapes.

This study uniquely synthesizes individual actions, GI distribution, and expert insight regarding climate adaptation in an Ontario municipal region to provide a multi-scalar view of factors that influence the resilience of private neighbourhood landscapes. As private citizens can be key transformative agents in a landscape's adaptive capacity, coordination between bottom-up private care of GI with top-down municipal vision and public space design is essential for contributing to resilient urban regions. The landscape urbanism discourse is one avenue for promoting this goal.



DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN FOREST IN URBAN AND SUBURBAN AREAS OF SWITZERLAND

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades residential developments have brought changes to the landscape in Switzerland. Settlements and infrastructure are spreading, and the remaining areas are used intensively. At the same time, the densification of urban areas has led to an increase in the population's need for attractive green and open areas near settlements. This applies to both dense urban areas in cities, as well as growing suburban areas. In this context forests can provide a reserve for recreational use.

The research project is financed by the European Cooperation in Science and Technology and is part of the COST Action FP 1204: "Green Infrastructure approach: linking environmental with social aspects in studying and managing urban forests". The question is, under which circumstances should cities and municipalities develop the forests nearby settlements not only for recreational use, but also as part of their intensive usable green and open area system? The projects team anticipates that by increasing compression in dense urban and suburban areas, municipal development of recreational areas will be urgently needed. Different intensive management systems of forest management in conjunction with the intensification of the use of forests can be developed.

A literature review provides a knowledge base for forest management in the context of economics, recreational use and aesthetic aspects. It is evident that the assessment of the recreational use and the quality of forests are currently dependent on the commitment and cooperation of the forest managers. In Switzerland there are no direct financial benefits for establishing a recreational forest in favour of the forest owners. Recreational forests exist as isolated areas outside of cities and are separated from green and open area planning issues.

The project documented good examples of green and open area related forest concepts in Switzerland and in Europe. Pilot communities in the metropolitan areas of Zürich and Basel were selected to develop test designs and new solutions for the management of recreational forests. To identify target groups, stakeholders and their needs, expert interviews, discussions and workshops were conducted. The goal was to engage a discussion of the development test designs, within the test areas.

An initial review of the findings enables conclusions to be made regarding the implementation and design options of recreational forests, as well as highlighting hindering and promoting factors for the development of green and open area related forest concepts. The results will be summarized as recommendations for the development of urban forests in Switzerland.



Forest in Switzerland provides a reservoir recreational use.

INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE OF URBAN GREEN SPACES

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ABSTRACT

Urban green spaces are of vital socioeconomic and environmental value, but the financial resources for public green space are diminishing throughout the EU. Maintenance is increasingly dependent on participation by non-governmental actors. By choosing new forms of collaboration, new groups form innovative governance structures that build alternative capacity to deal with socioenvironmental issues. As part of the EU FP7 funded GREEN SURGE project, a team of locally based researchers studied eighteen innovative green space governance cases across the EU, exploring the following research questions: i) What do innovative governance arrangements look like in terms of aims, actors, structure, contexts, dynamics, and which of their elements can be seen as innovative? ii) Which are the most important perceived effects of these arrangements in their environmental and political contexts? iii) What lessons can be drawn from the supporting and hindering factors for these arrangements and their power dynamics?

We identified six dominant governance arrangement structures: municipalities mobilising social capital, green hubs, grassroots initiatives, co-governance, organization initiated grassroots and green barter (see table 1). They illustrated a transformation of the municipal role as provider of green space towards municipalities as co-creators of green space.

Particularly instructive are the efforts of municipalities to connect other initiatives with the larger plan of the urban green infrastructure, by using citizen engagement strategies and by bartering maintenance activities with financially powerful institutions. The challenge of combining multifunctionality and multi-scale planning serving multiple stakeholders nevertheless was not unequivocally solved. Municipalities may need to develop a form of mosaic governance, balancing flexibility and regulation, tailored to local situations, yet this is a costly approach. Some of the cases under study do, however, highlight that such innovative governance arrangements can catalyze larger movements. As such they can indeed become more than the sum of their parts.

Effects ranged from a multipurpose park of 120 hectares used by a broad array of citizens to patchworks of green serving to feed the poor, to urban learning labs for experimentation with exotic vegetables farmed by exotic people. We also found examples where green space arrangements served ethnic minorities and added to social cohesion.

Keys to success included openness of all actors to work together and negotiate a satisfactory result, enthusiasm and capacity of locally present key players, presence of a framework of enabling rules, availability of resources and a strong network to support arrangements in cases where shortage of workforce or financial capital emerge.

Typology of governance arrangements	
 Municipalities mobilising social capital	Strategic planning instruments to invite grassroots and individual citizens to participate in place making or place-keeping
 Green hubs	Experimental, creative coalitions connecting various networks and knowledges to develop community based solutions.
 Grassroots initiatives	Relatively small scale initiatives located on public land, started and maintained quite autonomously by local residents.
 Co-governance	Partnerships between municipality and citizens or grassroots with power being between across actors.
 Organization initiated grassroots	Social enterprises or NGO's mobilising community action, in focus and power located between co-governance and grassroots initiatives.
 Green barter	Maintenance or development obligation for businesses in exchange for a formalised right to use the values of space for business profits.

URBAN ECOLOGIES AND KEY PROJECTS:

INTERCONNECTED APPROACHES TO UNLOCK FRAGILE LOCAL-REGIONAL LANDSCAPES

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ABSTRACT

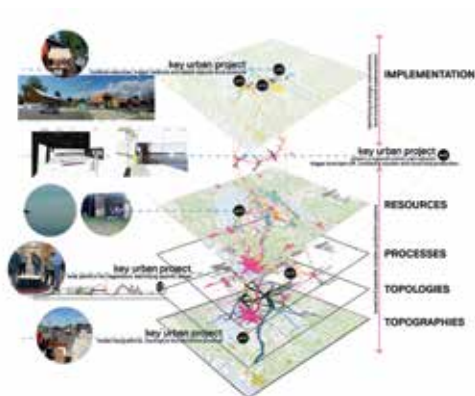
Concentrating and extending urbanisation processes include changes in networks, decision-making and growth premises, and may reflect and generate uneven conditions for stability and change. Vulnerable situations can appear both in areas of economic growth and in so-called declining environments, and are defined here as fragile urban landscapes: local-regional spatial situations that suffer from inability for adaptation and transformation, with substantial consequences for the development of potentials and synergy effects in sustaining social, political and economic processes in societal change.

This research project has developed through extensive collaboration with local-regional planning practice in the Skaraborg region in Sweden. Urban planning needs concepts to describe and rethink current socio-spatial processes of urbanisation, and tools that support re-negotiation of the urban landscape in its full spectrum and from a multitude of centralities to implement relevant and resource-efficient change. With an architectural, design-driven and planning approach this paper argues that Urban Ecologies can be used as complex productive configurations to clarify urban processes, identify assemblages of relevant contingencies and meaning for specific situations, reveal local-regional potentials and identify interventions that combine or re-combine available local-regional resources.

This knowledge is propelled by and interacts with specific strategic interventions to enhance combined resources and tackle uneven geographies – here named Key Urban Projects. These projects operate as complementary planning tools that: 1) identify and develop strategic interventions and mappings; 2) constitutes bridges between planning and implementation at different scales; 3) establish platforms for critical negotiation that assemble available resources, skills and relevant stakeholders; and 4) combine private and public resources.

Hence, planning processes that make use of urban ecologies need to regard them as being at continuous interplay between identifying significant critical issues and assembling-combining-composing relevant fields of interests, that is, both producing and being produced. This knowledge-production needs a design thinking that builds and rebuilds assemblages but also contains a productive and relational perspective on the material and physical landscape. Urban Ecologies, together with Key Urban Projects can thereby serve as operative planning-tools for local-regional sustainable development in uneven geographies.

The paper discusses results from empirical cases with focus on describing approaches to incrementally transform fragile urban landscapes and outline the roles, functions and responsibilities of local and regional actors, stressing structural, political, discursive and situation-specific initiatives that can trigger change in material, topologic and relational qualities on both local and regional scales, to enhance resilience and adaptation.



COUNTESSWELLS:

A SCOTTISH LANDSCAPE URBANISM?

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ABSTRACT

As a reflective and multi-disciplinary practice run by landscape architects and architects, Optimised Environments (OPEN) use landscape as a driving force throughout all our work in a form of hybrid practice. Our large scale masterplanning and infrastructure projects in particular give landscape the opportunity to drive urban systems and in doing so, shape whole new places.

In the murky realities of landscape architectural and architectural practice, where construction is difficult and subject to a myriad different pressures and tensions, a project led by our practice that has most recently tangled with some of processes and abstractions of landscape urbanism is the new settlement of Countesswells, on the edge of Aberdeen in north-east Scotland. The project has advanced during a fascinating period in both local and global terms: conceived through early visionary land acquisitions made before there was any indication that Aberdeen would become the oil capital of Europe; most recently crystallised as a viable proposition during the global downturn; and established in policy amid debate over Scottish independence. Through this long gestation, the project has matured, weathering several of the counter-cyclical economic antics of the oil industry in Aberdeen along the way. The first phase of what will be a new settlement of

3,000 homes and all the services required by such a population are currently emerging from the ground.

Whilst the site doesn't offer some of the grittier challenges of remediation and regeneration to be found in other landscape and infrastructure driven projects, it has had to establish a clear approach which sensitively and carefully embeds the new settlement into the landscape. Although not set within an existing urban condition, the approach had to consider infrastructure, water management, biodiversity, and human activity; landscape urbanism would seem a good ethos to adopt, being a lens that asks and examines the implications of the city in the landscape and landscape in the city.

Details of the infrastructure approach at Countesswells focus necessarily on water, soil and ecology amongst other factors. The presentation of this project allows for the posing of several questions which are pertinent to the conference and the theme: Can this project be considered landscape urbanism? Would other proponents of the term recognise some of the more mundane practicalities of the approach taken to infrastructure, natural systems and landscape as being compatible with landscape urbanism theory? Why is there unease among landscape architects regarding the term landscape urbanist?



ALL CITY/ALL LAND, COLLECTIVITY AND LANDSCAPE AS DESIGN STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

Large areas of Western Europe are dispersed, a context in which landscape and urbanisation are intermingled. Current research on this tension between land and urban is mainly developed on a regional scale, trying to understand its form and logic and the way the dispersed city functions. Our research focuses on Flanders. Although considered as urban, its morphological appearance doesn't refer to the traditional city. Unlike other territories in Europe where dispersion originated from a growing and sprawling city, the Flemish condition has historical roots. A fertile soil and the lack of an articulated topography opened up the Flemish countryside early in history. Some claim the Flemish countryside vanished in the 12th century. In this mixed up territory one can hardly determine the urban or the rural. Off course there are more urban and more rural characteristics to be found but the general spatial pattern is in between, a so called peri-urban context.

In contrast to recent research we focus on the small and intermediate scale, on the basic vocabulary of dispersion. On this small scale the tensions and collisions between landscape and the urban become apparent and specific.

A first part of the research focusses on the open space structure of the dispersed city; more specific in the non-consolidated open spaces. In those the

dialogue between land and urban is expressed. . Looking at the open space structure on a small scale it becomes clear that we are dyslectic. Currently we're unable to identify or describe the potentials – social, spatial, ecological, political...- of this juxtaposition and intermingling of land and urban. Furthermore, we suffer from dysorthography. We cannot find a design vocabulary to address and value the potentials and qualities of this dialogue. The research reflects on a design attitude to address a project specific interpretation and vocabulary, thus creating new types of open spaces and landscapes inherent to the dispersed constellation.

A second part of the research focusses on the significance of public space. Recent projects for conventional public spaces in diluted urban contexts, such as the church square or the market, show our design incapability. We tend to mimic inner city types of public space or transform the space into a micro-landscape; thus erasing the tension land – urban. Furthermore, due to changed mobility, these spaces lost their local cultural and social role. They become parking lots, empty spaces without inhabitants, only used for events at peak moments. Pedestrians (Benjamins Flaneur) are completely absent in the peri-urban context. The discourse on public space as a (co-incidently) meeting with the other is not applicable. That leads us to the question: where are the inhabitants in the dispersed city, where do they meet, where is social live taking place? Not in the conventional public space, but in petrol stations, along bike paths, pick nick spots or seemingly derelict landscapes which are the collateral damage of regional projects projected on local contexts. . The main attributes of these spaces and landscapes are accessibility, the parking lot and the presence of services.

None of these open spaces in the dispersed constellation were designed as public space. They are banal spaces and landscapes that become valuable because the inhabitants appropriate them. As such they function as free havens of public live. As free havens they do not need design. However design becomes important the moment these landscapes become consolidated. At that moment designers face the paradox of the designer: the moment he touches the space, he changes it and he changes the way it is being appropriated. We need a design attitude where the designer organises the space

without controlling it, by using silent forms, neutral systems or archetypical landscapes. It is an attitude that leads to new types of public spaces and landscapes inherent to the dispersed city and celebrating the complex collision between urban and land and going beyond the -ism.



Figure 1: appropriation of non-consolidated open spaces, Antwerp Belgium



Figure 2: Dysorthography or mimicking urban design strategies in a peri-urban condition.

WHAT ABOUT URBAN METABOLISM?

IMAGINING SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ECONOMY AND ECOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

In 2002, Nobel Prize winning chemist Paul Crutzen coined the term Anthropocene to denote that over the past two centuries human actions have significantly altered the earth's geologic and biospheric conditions and processes. The realities of climate change, ongoing urbanization, and environmental degradation are clear signals that 'business-as-usual' is no longer desired or responsible. Of the ecosystem services assessed by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment—such as provisioning of food and fresh water, disease and pest control, nutrient cycling, and climate regulation—approximately 60 % (15 out of 24) were found severely degraded or used unsustainably (MEA 2005). This means society can no longer solely rely on natural goods and services to provide a sustainable basis for future generations.

Designers need to take an active and responsible role in creating urban landscapes that provide food, water and energy. Here, urban metabolism offers a useful framework to describe and analyse the flows of resources through the built environment (Kennedy et al. 2007). Only recently, landscape architects and urban designers have begun to apply this concept by asking: How does urban metabolism work? How can we recalibrate flows of water, waste, food and energy individually, and as a system, to create positive social, ecological and economic changes in the built environment?

In the process of its elaboration, this paper will examine four recent design projects in the Netherlands that embrace urban metabolism to create beneficial social, environmental and economic spin-offs. These projects include, Dredge Landscape Park by LINT Landscape Architecture, Generating Dune Scapes by RAAAF, Project Atelier Rotterdam by .FABRIC and James Corner Field Operations, and lastly, De Ceuvel by DELVA Landscape Architects. These projects demonstrate that designing urban landscapes based on the concept of urban metabolism requires shifting between local and regional scales; between providing near and long-term solutions; between manipulating flows and associated physical landscapes, and; between addressing social and ecological needs. The paper concludes by describing the challenges and opportunities of urban metabolism, and how it can address contemporary challenges facing our built and natural environments.



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WATER RELATED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE SUBURBAN OSLO:

HOW ARE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES USED WITHIN TODAY'S PLANNING?

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ABSTRACT

Landscape urbanism is in evolution. Urban demands are growing and so too are the challenges. These demands often refer to ecosystems that are borderless, urging the need to integrate more dimensions within landscape and planning projects. This includes exploring the possibilities for interweaving a variety of layers, scales and time aspects.

How does the actual planning system evolve in order to take in the dimensions of ecosystem services? How far have we come from the classical two-dimensional planning and zoning of different land-uses, to a multi-dimensional planning that includes dynamic elements such as water?

This study focuses on the values of water management and its structuring role in the suburban area of Oslo. Here, urban and rural activities co-exist and often conflicts are produced between the different uses. In this process, there is a need to balance the urban pressure with other natural values such as water and its need for space in order to be able to offer a variety of ecosystem services.

This analysis looks at the potentials of ecosystem services, within the landscape such as flood management, clean water, carbon storage and recreation.

The goal is to provide a long-term perspective and insight into how and where to intervene for decision and policy makers within planning practice. Is the present planning system capable of integrating this change in a meaningful way?

The site specific case study presented in this paper - Lørenskog, an adjacent municipality to Oslo -investigates how to enhance water related ecosystem services within planning. Lørenskog has been suffering from flooding and is at present one of Norway's fastest growing municipalities. The natural reserve Marka to the North and to the South, meets the expansion of housing, logistics and the industrial areas that are located along the motorway E6 connecting to the Gardermoen Airport. Significant features include the present urban expansion that replaces woodland area along the river and worsens an already documented existing flood risk along Ellingsrudelva.

There is a need for reading the territory from the urban perspective to the landscape and back again, in order to find solutions that are beneficial for both the environment and for the city. The study looks at how ecosystem services are reflected within today's municipal planning. Which is the awareness and appreciation for the services 'made by nature' at the moment of deciding future land-uses and their form?

THE GARDEN AND THE LAYERED LANDSCAPE

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ABSTRACT

The contemporary notion of landscape urbanism seems to be obsessed with horizontality and large scale-organisational techniques, in favour of object and spatial form. But is that such a good idea? Aren't we thus letting go of the specific spatial and experiential qualities of the landscape and of the architectonic culture in which these landscape qualities can manifest and develop? The garden has always been a place where urbanism, architecture and landscape are seamlessly intertwined. It is also a small scale, defined object with a formal, spatial design, which does not appear to deserve a place in the definition of landscape urbanism. If we were to give it a place, what could that be, and what can landscape urbanism learn from the design of gardens?

Rather than viewing landscape urbanism as a new member in the growing and hybridizing family of design disciplines, in this respect it might be helpful to realize that in its essence urbanism already is nothing more than a new layer of the already layered landscape; urbanism based on landscape principles is from all times. The physical-spatial development of the landscape crystallizes in stages. The natural, cultural, urban and architectural landscape (whether latent or present) each has an organization and form of its own, which is never the result of only the last transformation, but show-

ing traces of the layers underneath. Even in the traditional, centralized city, surrounded by open landscape, landscape and city are interacting entities. The contemporary metropolitan landscape can be considered an overall hybrid of all shades of urbanization, which is not so much a new concept, but a change of emphasis, in which the boundaries have blurred and thickened until they began to take more space than the original counterparts.

Gardens are a reflection of these different layers of landscape, regardless the urbanity or non-urbanity of their context, and as such have the ability to make connections and catalyse new developments. A striking example is the quadrangle of St. Catherine's College (1960) in Oxford by Arne Jacobsen, transferring a traditional Oxford courtyard type to the open landscape of the river meadows. As a modern design it seems to stand for everything that landscape urbanism does not: trying to contain the dynamic multiplicity of urban processes within a fixed spatial frame. But the garden connects the different functions—changing over time—within the college, as well as in the city and the fields. It also reflects the different layers—natural, cultural and urban—that characterize the development of the Oxford urban landscape. Within an urban-landscape dichotomy there would have been only two choices: incorporating the location into the urban fabric or not building and preserving it as open landscape. Instead, the design gives room to local qualities, and highlights the possibilities of the open landscape as integral part of the urban landscape. The galaxy of gardens that defines Oxford serves as model for urbanism, not determining the city, but as an open-ended pattern stripping away the duality of inside and outside, of city and countryside. It does not belong exclusively to the urban realm, but it uses the tools and images of the landscape to relate to a range of specific conditions.

ABSTRACTS:

CRITICIZING DESIGN!

CONSTRUCTING CRITICISM:

AN EXPERIMENT IN PERFORMATIVE DESIGN CRITIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Landscape Urbanism has often been criticized for neglecting aesthetics (Prominski, 2004). In this paper we argue that Landscape Urbanism advances a new kind of performative aesthetics, which operates over time and in relation to a dynamic spatial context: Form matters for what it can do more than for what it looks like (Allen, 1999). Practitioners of Landscape Urbanism are less interested in the holistic beauty of a final design result than in the performative capabilities of design work; how it affects users and usages, and the ways it transforms existing territorial conditions (Waldheim, 2006; Corner, 2006). These new performative aesthetics cannot be appreciated with the traditional apparatus of design critique which was developed to assess static, confined architectural work. To account for the complex performative qualities of design requires new relational methods, investigative techniques and forms of representation.

This paper draws on two influential theoretical frameworks for relational studies; performance theory from art and cultural studies and actor-network theory (ANT) from the field of science and technology studies. These new theoretical frameworks not only offer new value systems from which design work can be assessed, but also invite us to critically reflect upon the ways that we construct criticism.

Rather than studying design work as bold objects, actor-network theory scholars Bruno Latour and Albená Yaneva (2008) propose to articulate the multiple transformative relationships endowed by design.

The art historian Irit Rogoff (2005) differentiates between three approaches to criticism, which also constitute a historical development; 1) criticism is concerned with ‘finding faults’ and judging whether, for example, a given piece of architecture is ‘good’ or ‘bad’; 2) critique is concerned with examining constituting logics in order to explain how a given piece of architecture has come about; 3) criticality, finally, is concerned with what the work does in the present. By rearticulating relationships between makers, objects and audiences, criticality strives to ‘actualise the potential’ of a given piece of architecture rather than revealing faults. In short, criticality proposes a relational approach to studying what design work ‘does’ in the present. To test these new relational approaches to design assessment we initiated a design-driven, experimental workshop in the framework of a PhD course at the University of Copenhagen in August 2016. Together with the PhD students we collaboratively carried out a relational study on an internationally acclaimed new urban space: Superkilen in Copenhagen (by BIG, SUPERFLEX and Topotek1). The workshop resulted in 1:1 on-site installations, visual representations of Superkilen and collective theoretical and methodological reflections.

The paper will report the results of the experimental workshop, discuss our findings guided by performance theory and actor-network theory, and conclude with some perspectives for criticism of Landscape Urbanism’s particular emphasis on performative aesthetics.

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ILE DE NANTES 2000-2010:

A METHOD FOR THE MEANTIME?

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ABSTRACT

This critique of the Ile de Nantes' first ten years of transformation from ship building site to urban district starts from the authors' visit of the site in 2014 and expands into academic investigation and evaluation – a common journey through physical site, design documents, books and thoughts. Considering design as a means of intervening in the ever ongoing dynamics of a site, the authors judge change of space instead of state of space. Instead of a conventional work analysis as practiced in architecture, the authors propose a transformation analysis. Conceiving of judgment as dynamic as well, the authors practice critique as (a) mobile (a momentarily evaluation consisting of related but non-static fragments of thought). They offer an interpretation of site and design through micro-narratives prompted on-site and developed off-site, through which they evaluate the designers' tool of capturing and enhancing site qualities, the so-called plan-guide. As an alternative to the masterplan which aims at the production of static urban 'form' and reifying an urban model, they argue that this method supports urban 'trans-form-ation' beyond predefined models. As a key of understanding for this open-ended form, they offer the concept of the journey-form. Even though the Ile de Nantes proves that the plan-guide has been particularly apt to steer transformation in the meantime, here the transition from old wharf to new city, the authors conclude in speculating

that this work mode holds the promise to be developed into a method that enables the meantime to last longer and prefigure urban transformation as a never-ending journey-form.



SENSORY LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCE:

STEPPING OUTSIDE THE VISUAL LANDSCAPE OF THE MOTORWAY IN THE GARDEN OF BIRDS

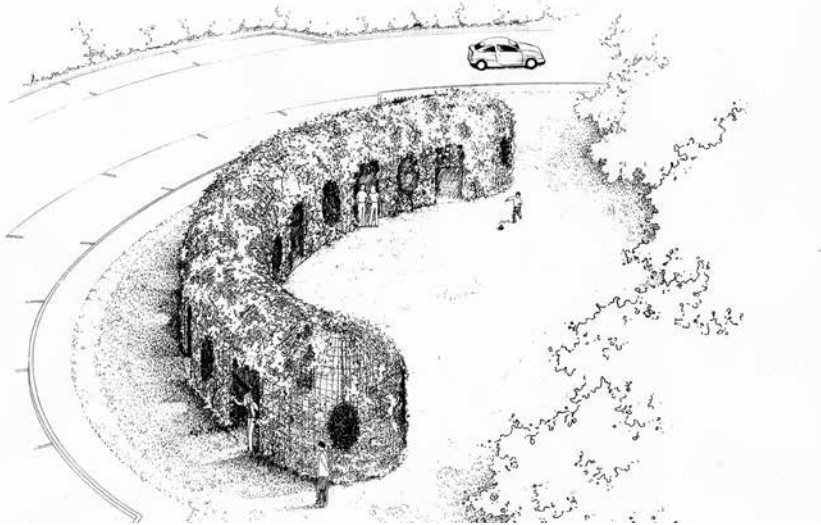
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ABSTRACT

Gardens and motorways represent inherently different ways of perceiving the landscape: while the motorway is a purely visual experience, seen through the windshield, distanced from the perceiver in his climatized cocoon, the small, tactile scale of a garden allows for a multisensory experience. With motorways getting more and more separated from their landscapes, can a garden be the opportune resource to address the motorway landscape? A place that appears to be doing this, is the Garden of Birds, a small circular space as the pivot point of a rest area along the A837 motorway in southwestern France. Fifteen years after implementation it now appears more like a garden than might have ever been intended, providing a sensory landscape experience. Drawing and describing this situation—including its intentional and unintentional changes resulting from manmade and natural interventions and processes—as if it were a designed composition, exposes a spatial elaboration that facilitates the multisensory perception of landscape. The garden experience entices the motorist to look at the surrounding landscape with fresh eyes.



CONTROLLING THE URBAN REALM:

SHOPPING STREETS, URBAN DESIGN, AND THE BATTLE FOR PUBLIC SPACE IN KØBMAGERGADE, COPENHAGEN

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ABSTRACT

In recent years urban design has seen increased weight in discussions concerning the development and redevelopment of urban areas. However, these discussions often focus on aesthetics at the expense of the people and social systems inhabiting the space. The recently completed redesign of Købmagergade, one of Copenhagen's busiest shopping streets, presents the opportunity to consider the role of public space in a municipality's planning paradigm, and to reassess the importance of landscape architecture in identifying and balancing competing objectives embedded in the urban environment; to do so, this paper explores the issue of public space through a professional critique of the realized Købmagergade project. A critical analysis of Copenhagen's planning and design documents, and the creative city literature - particularly the work of Richard Florida - provides a base for the consideration of the project's realization. The subsequent inclusion of Patsy Healey's postmodern theory of planning and development sheds insight into the multilayered public and private interests with which today's designers must come to terms. The analysis highlights environmental strategies employed by the design team that were able to subvert powerful private interests and forward a nuanced public space, which acts as a platform for public life in which a multiplicity of interests can be valued and respected. Although recognizing that foundational challenges remain, conclusions are

developed to guide urban designers in managing competing interests in developing, or redeveloping, urban areas in a twenty-first century metropolis.



SUPERKILEN:

BEHIND THE HYPE

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ABSTRACT

CITITEK is a Copenhagen based urban and social design firm. We aim to apply knowledge to urban development and design through evidence-based research, co-creation and participatory design processes. CITITEK is pushing boundaries by using cities as urban laboratories to collect, test and prototype new knowledge at a 1:1 scale. Over the past two years we have worked with university students to apply a critical eye to Superkilen park in Copenhagen. Using socio-spatial data-collection methods, we have gained a closer understanding toward how the park is functioning as a public space. Public spaces are a key pathway for citizens to attain their right to the city and often act as a social equalizer. When public spaces lack appropriation by users it is an indicator that inclusivity and ownership are not highlighted.

Superkilen, a famous park in Nørrebro, Copenhagen, has gained much media coverage due to its hyped status as a BIG development. However, it is located in Nørrebro, one of Copenhagen's most socially, economically and culturally diverse as well as vulnerable neighborhoods. Through our student's research and critique of this urban space we are able to answer questions such as, is Superkilen a successful or unsuccessful public space for this neighborhood? What are the urban transformations of Superkilen? Is it culturally inclusive? Did the development process use co-creation effect-

ively? How do people use the urban space and does it fulfill its purpose as a inclusive community meeting place?

William H. Whyte said “It is difficult to design a space that will not attract people. What is remarkable is how often this has been accomplished.” Why does that happen so often? We have analyzed how social and spatial dimensions are developed in the Superkilen park and why they are important in a urban landscape design process. We have published an article about this critical analysis of Superkilen with the German magazine, “Garten+Landschaft”. In presenting this research using qualitative data-collection methodology we will not only show the changing architectural climate, but also the importance of fostering research in collaboration student research to further the urban design dialogue.



ABSTRACTS:

**PRACTICE ON
STAGE!**

SPLIT VISION URBANISM HK:

INVESTIGATING DESIGN POTENTIALS IN POROUS URBAN SPACE
THROUGH MONTAGE

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ABSTRACT

This design research project is located at the intersection of urban governance, architectural design, and media arts, and seeks to critically address the relationship between formal and informal structures to detect the hidden potentials of urban porosity, extracting new territories for design practices to engage the generative aspects of hyper-dense urban space. The project draws on landscape urbanism's "critique of architecture and urban design's inability to offer coherent, competent, and convincing explanations of contemporary urban conditions" (Waldheim, 2006). Taking a series of city blocks in Hong Kong's Mong Kok district as subject matter of analysis, the project postulates a critique on the urban renewal processes that currently transform Mong Kok from a porous and complex construct towards a deterministic constellation of figures and grounds. As urban renewal is orchestrated through the agencies that govern public space, low frequency recording of the discrepancies between the informal and the formal reveals differentiations between outside and inside a city block. This split vision urbanism unfolds a territory for experimentation, where inconsistencies between formalized routines and site-specific potentials can be detected through audio-visual recording, and processed through design research. Drawing on Zygmunt Bauman's discourse on the identity of present (1996), the project adopts the process of erasure to detect and investigate some aptitudes of design intervention in porous urban space.

Operating at the intersection between montage and collage, the project explores what Charles Waldheim refers to as “time-based media capable of reconciling the historic demands of landscape representation with contemporary visual culture and digital media or computational platforms in architecture.” (Waldheim, 2012) The project postulates the research questions: How can Mong Kok’s porous landscapes be mobilized to advance the social, cultural, and material production of architecture? What if such effort can assist to improve interconnection between transformational change and governmental action? How can split vision urbanism serve to close the gap between informal place-making and disciplinary design without compromising collective identities? This project evolves from field research and data collection pursued in Hong Kong; findings are disseminated through a multimedia exhibition and paper presentation/floor talk, depending on how the sessions are set up.



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URBAN SCAFFOLDING:

A TOPOLOGICAL DESIGN TOOL

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ABSTRACT

Landscape urbanism and related fields provide a number of tools, methods, and techniques for the design of built and unbuilt urban landscape. This paper aims to propose a method of urban scaffolding as a way to reconfigure existing practices into a flexible, scalable yet compact mechanism for design. Urban scaffolding is a strategic tool developed through design projects. It comprises a compact, flexible, and repeatable module that simultaneously discovers and intervenes in a territory, reconnecting the urban and natural landscape through topological strategies. As a conceptual tool, it abstracts key relationships between a landscape's scales, and prepares the ground of the project's subsequent interventions. As a design method, urban scaffolding uses the structural potentials of the existing landscape (i.e. water lines, ecological corridors) and urban fabric (i.e. road network, desired paths) to guide the development of the city as a coupled social-ecological system.

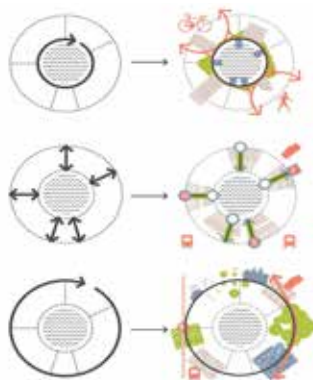
The scaffolding is a topological device that uses three types of connections – enforcers/anchors, collectors/gatherers, and explorers/connectors – capable of adapting to the particularities of each site. With this configuration, the scaffolding seeks to establish an interscalar system of relationships that facilitates access to local and remote resources, thus guiding rather than prescribing urban development through three non-metric scales: (1) the

territorial scale (scale of context), (2) the scale of the scaffolding (scale of focus); and (3) the scale of the elements (scale of detail).

Urban scaffolding is not only a tool to be used on the site, but it also puts forward a number of principles that not only guide the operations of the three urban scaffolding components to determine their coming together with the existing structural potentials of a landscape:

- 1) Access to geomorphology and natural features;
- 2) Encourages heterogeneity and coexistence;
- 3) Unfolds, encourages, and builds upon existing processes and structures;
- 4) Embraces emergent, self-organized processes.

The paper is structured in three sections. First, an introduction of the method, the tool and its components. This is then illustrated in the second section two design projects (competition entries): ‘342.914 km of scaffolding’, a strategy for the re-integration of Bucharest’s River Colentina; and ‘Three faces of Vernon’, a project in which the scaffolding is built on an inter-scalar topology. In the last section we argue that the method may be applicable to other spatial configurations too as it is a topological device, constructed to reinforce existing features, identify potential trends, connect them to their surroundings with the overall scope of reintegrating the city into its landscape continuity.



LIQUID ISLANDS

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ABSTRACT

The insular Atlantic landscapes repeat in a kaleidoscopic manner the insular boundary, islands inside islands, landscapes inside landscapes. The islands are discontinuous territories, which meet continuity on the other shore, on the other side, in another littoral space. This border land-sea-land, defines the essence of the island nature. It rises as the most active strip of life in the islands. Place of continuous exchanges, multiple exchanges. Divided space, where to find shelter and protrude, seek shelter or blossom out, space to express complexities and contradictions. The coast is the place of intense relationships between cosmic substance and forces in a periodic continuity, convergence strip of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere. The volcanic origin of the Atlantic islands has united in the littoral space the four basic elements of the Pre-Socratic world: air, water, earth and fire, in a succession of fragile balances between substances and energies, affected by the activity of inhabitants on its shores. The integral of these relationships is crucial to understand the behavior of its landscape. The architectures on the seafront are in relation with the concept of the discreet landscape outlined by the Professor Juan Luis Trillo, and it has something to do with a mirror when it breaks. It is remarkable the capacity of mirrors to assume in every fragment, no matter how small, the mission of the bigger mirror. Every piece expands greatly and pushes itself to have the quality of being

a complete landscape. Every discreet landscape has the quality of being a complete landscape. While we are in the city, at home, in the room, at our work desk, the landscape we perceive is really a complete landscape. When this happens in front of the horizon the complete landscape amplifies and intensifies to the infinity, the spaces on the seafront seem to contain the entire world, they participate in the power of limit, in its destabilizing and multiplier power.

I find interesting those interventions which take part in the qualities of the littoral without modifying the sequence of balances, of which it is made of. They are small interventions, minimal fragments of the littoral, discreet landscapes by the vast ocean, complete landscapes in themselves, liquid islands. A discreet landscape is specific, identifiable, defined, characterized by its limits. The tide pools are discreet landscapes. These architectures as landscape define the space as a project process; else, they develop from projects inventing the space.



SPATIAL VISION FOR THE CITY OF FREIBURG:

GREEN STRUCTURES ARE THE BACKBONE OF THE CITY'S TRANSFORMATION.

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ABSTRACT

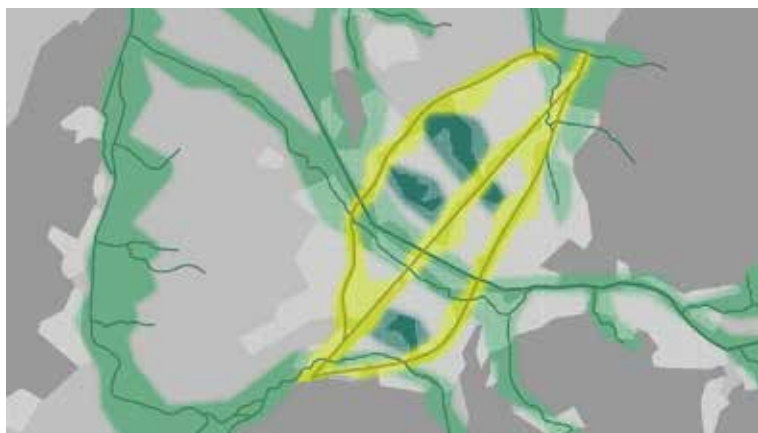
The “Perspektivplan Freiburg“ analyses the current situation of the growing City of Freiburg, identifies particularities and potentials, designs strategies and discusses scenarios. The result is a spatial vision fostering strategic and integrated planning. All elements of the project have been discussed with decision makers and the interested public. Thus, the images and plans had to work as means of communication within different groups of stakeholders.

A guiding principle of the designs is the development of green structures linking open spaces on all scales. Because of the focus on the city's landscape the project is discussed in the context of landscape urbanism. For the city of Freiburg this focus is nothing less than a radical change in direction. After years of focusing on the development of new neighbourhoods like world-famous Vauban, it began a process of rethinking the fabric of the whole urban landscape, including inner city areas, neighbourhoods and villages, infrastructure and forests. The project aimed to identify hotspots of transformation and find a spatial vision and strategies to function as inspiring guidelines for the process of restructuring the city along its green structures.

These green structures provide orientation in times of dynamic change. In terms of the look of a city, orientation means that the interconnections

between elements are clear and walkers and cyclists do not feel lost. In terms of the spatial vision, orientation means showing the relationships between parts of the city and its whole and thus providing urban planners reference and support when discussing projects. To implement the new green structures, it turned out to be crucial to develop new housing areas and new open spaces in one go. In fact, the restructuring of a city generates new spaces: Former parking lots, for instance, can become parks if new houses incorporate the carports. Neglected roadside greenery can be transformed into open green space if new buildings along the major transport axes are soundproofed. The planning processes of the past failed to identify these areas, the Perspektivplan opened up thoroughly new perspectives for Freiburg as an urban landscape.

Walks has been a strong methodological aspect of the design process. The design team walked the project area intensively and made use of walking as experimental method. The designers bodily experienced for example the atmospheric effects of the large streets that cut through the city – they became an important element of the spatial vision (see cross connections).



LUND NORTHEAST

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ABSTRACT

At the highest point in the City of Lund – in one of Northern Europe’s most attractive environment for enterprise, research, and education – a new city district is being developed: Lund Northeast (Brunnshög). Lund is one of Sweden’s oldest university cities and is part of the expansive Öresund Region with Malmö and Copenhagen. Where today there is only a field, the new city-district will contain two world-class research facilities, a mixed-use city neighborhood, a Science Park (Science Village Scandinavia) and a regional recreation area. The vision for Lund Northeast is composed of three main components: world-class research facilities, a European model for sustainable development and an international meeting point for science, culture, and recreation

In 2009 Lund was chosen to host the world’s most powerful neutron source: the European Spallation Source (ESS). Together with the establishment of the MAX IV laboratory – a nationally funded research facility containing accelerators that can provide the most high-intensity x-rays in the world – Lund Northeast offer a unique and attractive hot-spot for researchers from all around the globe.

The decision to develop on arable land puts pressure on implementation and sustainability. The ambitious sustainability goals of Lund Northeast are defined by the principles of minimizing climate influence, balancing the arable land and maximizing sensory experiences. It will be a district where more energy is produced than is needed, where land continues to be cultivated even as the urban landscapes are extended. Lund Northeast will be a place where public transport, cycling and walking will replace the majority of car journeys, and people will be able to share lives and possessions. The project is guided by the idea of the landscape as a past, present and future resource. The planned urban landscape is related to, and is critically compared with the landscape today.

For a long time the foci have been the planning and politics of the land. Now, the project is in transition to an implementation phase that brings new challenges. Realizing the visions of Lund Northeast is as much a question of coordination and communication as of innovation. Coordination and communication is key both in-house, within the different administrations of the municipality, as well as externally, with stakeholders such as developers and citizens. Shaping a city-district that will be a European model for sustainability requires commitment and innovation, both in terms of technology and in meeting environmental, political and social challenges.



A WIND-SUN EXPOSURE ANALYSIS METHOD TO PREDICT PEDESTRIAN URBAN COMFORT AT EARLY DESIGN STAGE:

REGNBÅGENSALLÉN AT LULEÅ UNIVERSITY CAMPUS IN SWEDEN

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ABSTRACT

Of all the influences which impact on town form, especially in harsh conditions, the most compelling is likely to be climate. While it is widely recognized that urban landscape creates a climate affecting human comfort, air quality and energy consumption, climate issues often have a low attention at the beginning of the urban design process. Much recent architectural discourse has concentrated on aspects of functionality, construction or aesthetics, while the analysis of climatic aspects and thermal comfort has received considerably less attention.

In order to develop a landscape concept going beyond the aesthetic paradigm, a simulation methodology was developed at White Architects as part of the landscape project 'Luleå Campus Regnbågensallén' at Luleå University, Northern Sweden, an area exposed to cold winds in an extreme Nordic environment. This methodology aimed to integrate wind and solar exposure data in order to improve exterior thermal comfort and guide early design decisions. The method uses a combination of advanced computational fluid dynamics and solar access simulations combined into a highly communicative and intuitive microclimate map highlighting areas with optimal comfort conditions. The strength of the method is its reliability

with validated simulation tools and its high level of communicability to clients and urban planners.

This article presents the results obtained with the simulation methodology as well as some discussion about the validity and usefulness of the method. This paper shows that the climatic maps are useful at the early design stage in order to initiate a discussion on climatic parameters within the urban and landscape design team and draw attention to specific micro-climatic phenomena. In this case, it was shown for example that a planned tower upwind would create shadow in an area planned for an outdoor plaza with a high potential for wind protection and thus thermal comfort. The demonstration of this effect was sufficiently clear in the micro-climatic maps to convey the message to the design team, who decided to move the planned tower to a more suitable location on the site thereby ensuring the success of the planned outdoor plaza. The simulations also allowed confirming wind effects that architects and planners had anticipated intuitively, such as the protection provided by buildings along the Regnbågsallén or other similar effects.

By improving pedestrian comfort conditions, the landscape design is promoting outdoor activities like walking and cycling, which are key to support the future development of a truly sustainable Nordic city.



ALBANO:

A NEW GREEN, URBAN CAMPUS IN STOCKHOLM

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ABSTRACT

The Albano area just north of Roslagstull in Stockholm will change rapidly in the coming years when the brownfield site is being developed into a new campus. Albano has a strategic location between Stockholm University, Frescati, KTH Royal Institute of Technology and the Karolinska Institutet and will be the hub of the Science City, where different universities are conjoined in a linking structure.

The plan for Albano is laid out in a unique location; right in the National City Park and the culturally and historically valuable parkland around Brunnsviken. It is a favorable starting point for a landscape urbanistic approach and practice. The main idea of the new layout is to create a low building silhouette fronting the park. The blocks are terraced in several layers with green and active roofs, efficiently integrating in the landscape. Axes and alleys are formed throughout the site, with sightlines working in both directions; inside to outside and outside to inside. The masterplan of the landscape plays an important role as an overall structure that binds and links the various parts together spatially, socially and ecologically. The spatial design in Albano aims to create inviting and inspiring public spaces to support the social life on campus.

Albanparken has in its peripheral parts a dense character of planted oak threes as the dominant species, with additional native species from the national park such as lime tree, maple, cherry and pine. In the inner, lower parts, a stormwater channel is creating an open green space with extensive lawns and low water benefited plants and trees. The channel functions a recipient and retention basin for stormwater from the campus. Albanparken altogether helps to restore the broken links of oak- and aquatic living species in the national park and Brunnsviken. The green planning intends to create a notion that the surrounded landscape of Norra Djurgården “intrudes” into the campus area.

In the denser, building dominated parts of the campus, a different approach is proposed to the vegetation. This urban greenery is composed of plants benefitting from a good microclimate, and serves the campus as improvers of air quality and purification/delay of stormwater. The plants in these areas includes flowering fruit trees, exotic trees, shrubs with delicate foliage, vines, ground cover and perennials. Together they form a character of the area as a green and sustainable campus.



ÅRSTABERGSPARKEN, STOCKHOLM

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ABSTRACT

Årstabergsparken (16 ha) is situated in Årstadal, south of Södermalm and the inner city of Stockholm. The project involved the design and construction of a mountain park from uncultivated nature and leftover space from nearby housing projects. Many unique problems drove the design of the park; the spaces were fragmented, the steep mountains made the park hard to reach, severing physical connections inside the neighbourhood and to its surroundings, and added ecological requirements had to be considered. The city of Stockholm has a long tradition of making mountain parks in the inner city. Many of these parks are characterized by their integration with the city's block structure, marking them as clearly public. The typical mountain park was constructed on bare mountain, where the vegetation had been grazed, cut down and used as firewood over hundreds of years. Large quantities of soil had to be transported and new trees had to be planted, giving these parks a man-made character. Årstabergsparken follows this tradition of creating parks on top of mountains in Stockholm but, in a new expression of the mountain park, aims to enhance existing conditions of the site. The character of the final design highlights an existing natural expression, preserving the fully grown trees already in place.

Within the context of Landscape Urbanism, Årstaberghsparken plays an important role in shaping the denser urbanism outside the inner city of Stockholm. Several layers of new features were added to link the diverse areas within the park and connect it to its surroundings. A new grid of paths was laid, often close to the buildings to clarify the publicness of the park. Consistent entrance spaces, colour schemes and equipment give the park a cohesive expression. In accordance with municipal goals, the park was designed to connect with an existing wildlife corridor where oaks, oak-dependant species, and coniferous forest birds were encouraged to flourish. These ecological goals expanded the design with the planting of oaks and the installation of bird- and bat-houses impacting a wider area than just the physical extent of the park.

The final design of the park turned its fragmented nature into an advantage. The park creates individualised interfaces with various surroundings such as schools, housing developments, and regional bicycle routes. The shattered character of the mountain park also adds an element of discovery to the park, allowing park users to find new and unexplored areas with each visit.



TAKLANDSKAPET:

THE ROOF TOP LANDSCAPE OF SVEAVÄGEN 44

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ABSTRACT

The entire old Skandia Office block at Sveavägen in Stockholm was rebuilt and filled up with two floors. Suddenly, there was a continuous flat surface large such as Haymarket square in the middle of the Stockholm skyline, looking out over the rooftops. From the Site the idea came about to ask Nature what it would find and do if it was invited. I compared the Climate, Biotopes and Natural Systems and found three Habitats: the shingle field of the Archipelago, the dry meadows of Gotland and the wind pruned low bush vegetation; Krattskog” from Scania. Most of the plants are planted as seeds, and over 60 species are included in this continuous landscape, slowly emerging and fighting for survival.

Then we asked ourselves what People needed at the site. Wind, Sun, experiences, Nooks, views, glances, sequences, meetings ... From this there was born a ” Sequential Landscape Park” playing with shapes of the Roof Tops and the natures innate Fractals.

Two systems intertwine; the Natural Biotopes and The ”Hiking Park’s” wooden fractal patterns in a dance where railings, screens and spaces meanders and merge with the Roof top silhouettes. Fractal wooden platforms lead

the way and create informal seating for hundreds of people, in the shelter, or out on the edge in the breeze.

In summer, the Public can go up to a roof top café and bar, while awaiting the permanent pavilions to be finished this year. The Roof Top Landscape is started and is growing slowly.

It is as if we added a few hundred years of accumulated whirled leaves and ask nature what it wants to do in time coming...



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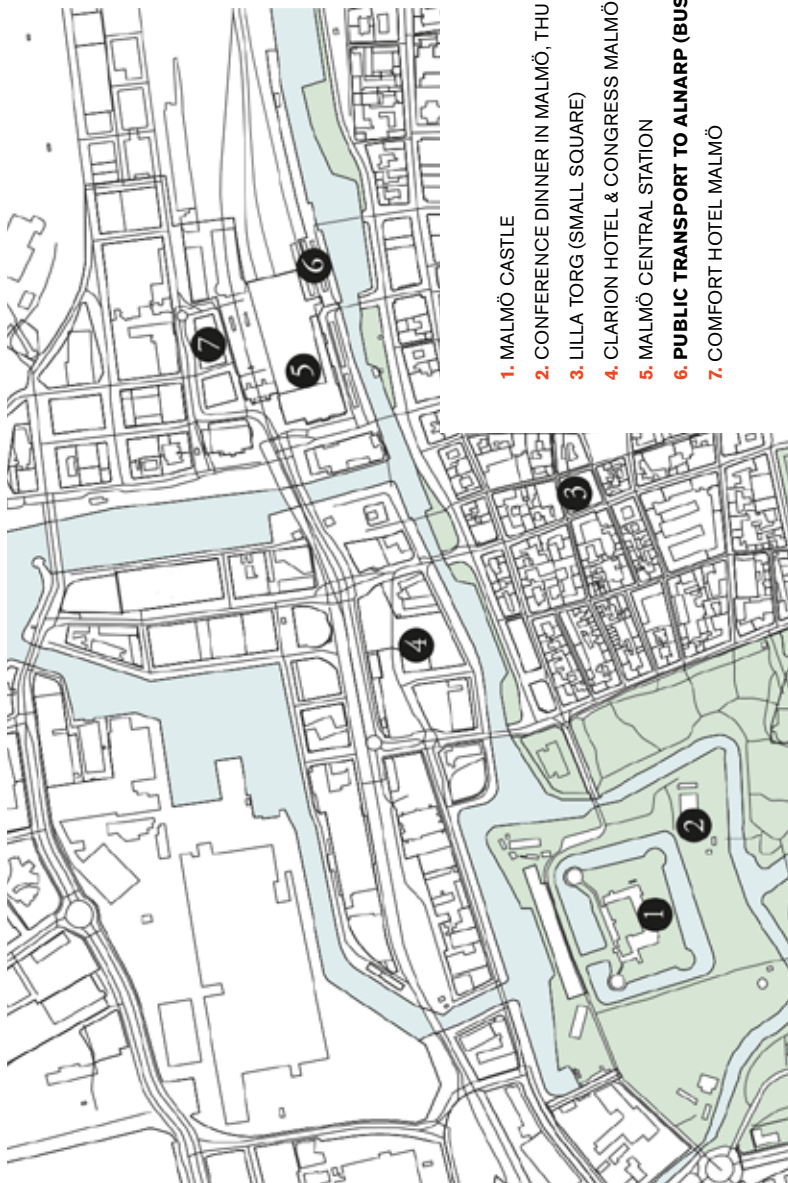
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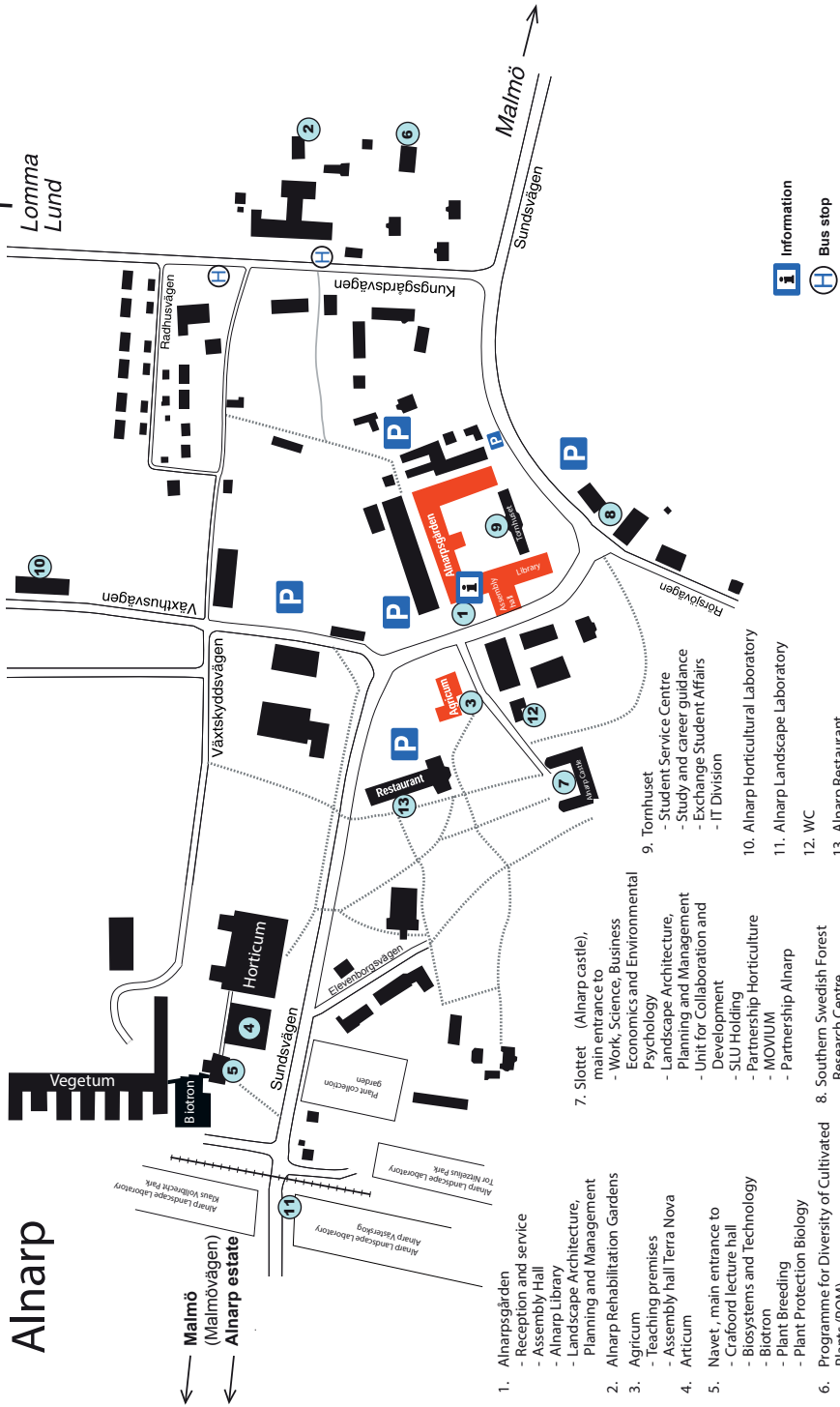


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2. CONFERENCE DINNER IN MALMÖ, THU 20 OCT
3. LILLA TORG (SMALL SQUARE)
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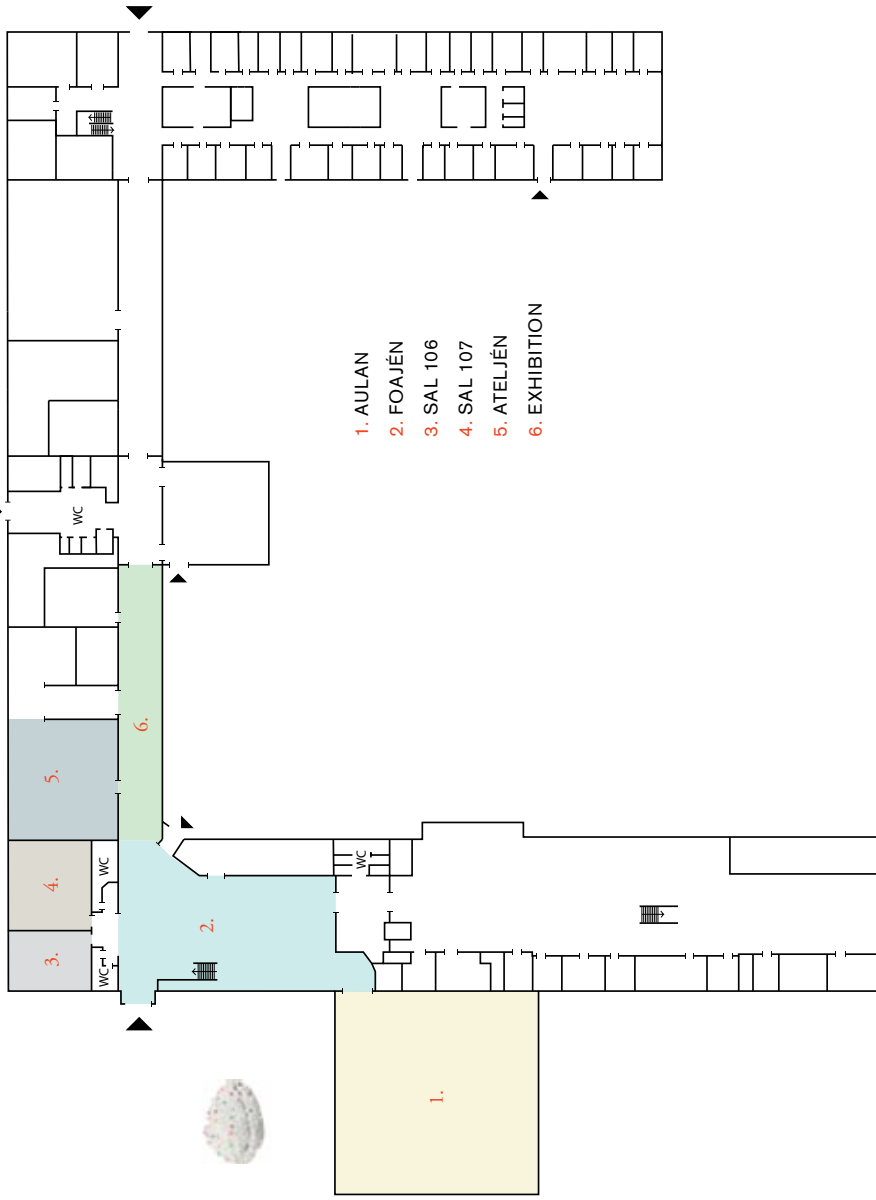
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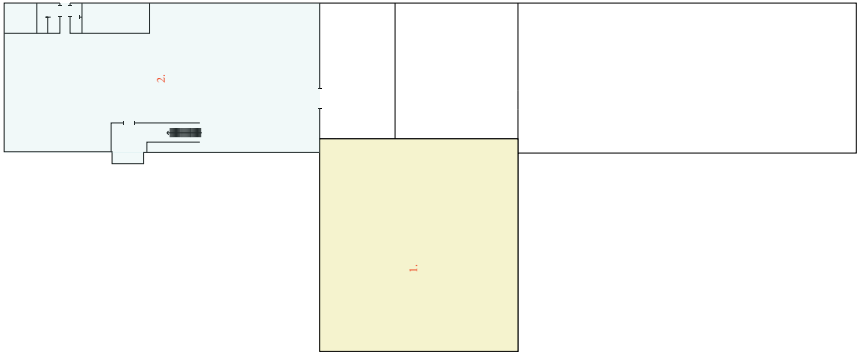
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I Information
H Bus stop

/MAP OVER ALNARPSGÅRDEN LEVEL 1



/MAP OVER ALNARPSGÅRDEN LEVEL 2



- 1. AULAN
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/MAP OVER AGRICUM LEVEL 3

