

6th LE:NOTRE Institute Landscape Forum

Inclusive Landscapes

16 – 20th May 2017

Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany

Book of Poster ABSTRACTS

Education – Research – Practice – Student Project



Englischer Garten in Munich *by* Stefanie Gruber

THEMES *Urban Growth and Peri-Urban Sprawl*
Sustainable Tourism and Recreation
Heritage and Identities
Rural Fringe
Landscape Perception
Landscape and Democracy

München – Freising 2017

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Linking landscape education, research and innovation practice

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THEME – Urban Growth and Peri-Urban Sprawl

Poster No 102

Beyond Sustainable Planning. Grassroots Movements towards a New Urban and Territorial Paradigm

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ABSTRACT

Grassroots practices of urban socio-ecological movements that struggle for environmental justice, commons and social inclusion on the edge of official planning have the potential to extend the paradigm of sustainable urban planning in a more just and equitable way.

Keywords: Grassroots movements, social-environmental justice, sustainability

Poster No 109

**A Landscape in Between. Driving the Transformation of Peri-Urban
Sprawl in Granada-Spain**

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ABSTRACT

Residential low-density tissues represent 65% of the urban agglomeration growth of Granada-Spain. This uncontrolled occupation affects the environmental quality, infrastructure networks capacity and land value. It also increases urban sprawl and social fragmentation. Our proposal is situated between those dispersed tissues and establishes a protocol of actions to guide their future growth. The goals are the recovery of public space, the dissolution of ecological footprint and urban (and social) improvement. A re-thinking of conventional planning concepts: instead of a functional zoning, a hybrid pattern of land-uses. Our project creates mobility junctions-like buildings, which contain a high density of architectural and urban programs. It generates an ecological protected area to its surrounding. However, how can we preserve it? We decided to build this vacant-land with a grid of native arboreal clusters, which is able to restore identity to the territory. The result becomes an in-between public tissue to interweave the urban, rural and natural environment.

Keywords: landscape, urban planning, urban sprawl, nature

Poster No 122

**Adaptation of Climate Change and Mitigation Climate Change Impacts in
Urban Parks with Bio-climatic Design Strategies**

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ABSTRACT

This project was tried to clarify that the importance of design strategies of urban parks to combat with climate change impacts. For illustrating these compatible design strategies with the microclimatic conditions, the Aksemsettin Park in Istanbul were selected as the study field. Before making changes on the design of the park, bio-physical, meteorological, and socio-political specifications of the field were analysed in detail. During the analysing process, predicted climate change impacts of Istanbul was taken into account in order to minimise these impacts on the park field. According to the results of analysis, modifications in the design of park were determined by considering bio-climatic design principles to provide thermal, visual and acoustic comfort of park visitors. And also influential factors which mitigate the effects of climate change were identified to have a more efficient park for urban life. With this approach, altering implementations of the park design were planned and can be seen on this plan.

Keywords: Urban Parks, Climate Change Adaptation, Bio-Climatic Design Strategies

Poster No 123

**A catalyst for the plural landscape of Zingonia. Strategies for
regeneration of the former TNT**

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ABSTRACT

Re-use of a dismissed industrial building as an urban farm + services for the
rehabilitation of the community of Zingonia.

Keywords: Sub-urban regeneration / urban landscape

Poster No 127

Connect of the City and Kızılırmak

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ABSTRACT

Keywords: Connect, Kızılırmak, River, Sustainability

Poster No 128

**Modern Residential Area with Sustainable Rainwater Management -
Central Park Estate in Warsaw**

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ABSTRACT

The Central Park estate is located in Ursynow District in Warsaw and covers 10ha land. It has good connection with city center and neighboring business center Mokotow District. The residential area consists of 11 buildings different in size, divided by local street into two parts. Buildings surround inner patios designed in different style what encourages residents to have walks and visit each corner of the estate.

Vehicular traffic was reduced to minimum. Limited access restricts cars to underground parkings and small parking areas for visitors. This provides more spaces for recreational and green areas. Most of the pavements for the pedestrians are made with permeable materials what minimizes water runoff. In one part of the area a large pond with regeneration zone is designed, which will clean rainwater and will keep it in good condition. Designers created large wood promenade with benches and rest areas to facilitate the contact with water. In other parts of residential areas we can find water streams with small cascades, which oxygenate water and provide gentle water sound. Both pond and stream are using rainwater from estate area. We can also find other water management elements such as: bioretention basins and bioswales with plants accompanied by lush vegetation. All water management system is supplemented with different species of trees, shrubs, grasses and perennials. Most of them are native plants, adapted to urban conditions. The whole estate is supplemented by areas that enhance residents' integration and built local identity. We can find here places for different groups of users such as playgrounds, open grassland areas used in winter as ice rink, picnic areas with tables, local plazas with restaurants, jogging paths and outdoor yoga spaces.

Keywords: Sustainable rainwater management, residential area, quality of living

Poster No 131

Urban Sprawl and Land Transformation of Three Different Scaled Urban Areas in Turkey

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ABSTRACT

The landscape metrics reflect the degree of landscape fragmentation and land transformation from urban-to-peri urban areas in cities of different scales

- $ED \geq 0$, without limit: Edge density has been increased in artificial surfaces (i.e. urban area)

- $0 < LPI \leq 100$: Agricultural lands have been divided into small patches

- $Area > 0$, without limit (Landscape and Class level): Patchiness in agricultural areas and urban areas has been increased in the entire landscape.

In the last 30 years, urban sprawl has showed similar characteristics in all three cities. Fragmentation and sprawl tendency are in the same in all classes in the entire landscape.

Arable lands were influenced by artificial surfaces due to the lack of planning regulations. The shape of landscape in all classes became more disorganized in 2015 compared to 1985.

Urban sprawl has continued to expand from urban to peri urban by ignoring natural, rural and agricultural landscape.

Keywords: Urban sprawl, Landscape metrics, GIS, Turkey

Poster No 133

UIR Urban Industry Reload Frankfurt am Main – Kelsterbach

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ABSTRACT

The project takes place in Kelsterbach, Frankfurt am Main. Its agenda is to stitch the Enka plot into the city which is next to the largest airport of Germany. The location of the plot delivers numerous potentials such as transit and tourism beside the logistical hub provision. On the other hand, the plot is an important spot in the urban mesh of the city. It locates at the beginning of the city and represent the connector of the southern and northern part of the area.

Keywords: Urban Industry Reload

Poster No 136

Urban nature reserves

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ABSTRACT

Urban nature reserves are valuable places for city residents in terms of their environmental, recreational and social values. Urban landscape and intensive development pressure result, however, in a number of anthropogenic threats. Lack of management plans and unsuitable spatial planning strategies negatively influence reserves' nature values. A right balance between nature and social values of these areas and proper management strategies and activities are needed in order to protect these places.

Keywords: Urban nature reserves, nature protection areas, urban nature

Poster No 137

Disordered Layers

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ABSTRACT

In our developed world the latest challenges and urban-design strategie is determined by the penetration of digital technology and info-communication. The answer to new technologies and social phenomenons is a smart-city focusing on humans, with an urban strategy which is sustainable on an ecological and even economical basis.

The research theme focusing the necessary and added elements (infrastructural, micro architectural objects) related to the historical urban spaces. Because I suppose that the reference elements are the units which are changing the most easily and frequently in a built environment, therefore these are the indicators of the evolution of the environment culture.

Keywords: Disordered layers, designing a controlled urban chaos

THEME – Sustainable Tourism and Recreation

Poster No 100

Development of waterside areas in Poland

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ABSTRACT

The Pomerania Lakeland constitutes the largest dense unit of tourism in the country; therefore, it is of great importance in the shaping of tourism and thus economic development. Waterside rural areas are a valuable unit, characterised by the high quality of the landscape. This is reflected in the presence of the natural and cultural assets desired by tourists (tangible and intangible). The locations presented in the paper are areas that should be considered as unique natural and landscape venues representing the synthesis of natural, natural-anthropogenic and cultural landscape. Furthermore, very important factors influencing the formation of waterside landscapes in the examined area included respect for history, tradition and regional identity. Waterside areas are particularly sensitive, and therefore, their management, especially in the tourist aspect, should be pursued in line with the idea of sustainable development and sustainable tourism.

Keywords: Waterside areas, lake district, tourism, rural areas

Poster No 101

**Evaluation of the Management of Seaside Rural Areas on the Examples
of: Łukęcin, Rowy and Jantar**

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ABSTRACT

The rural areas located by the Baltic Sea are the most attractive in Poland. This is due to the fact that they are characterised by high-quality natural and cultural assets. Nowadays, identifying the development of rural areas exclusively with agriculture and land-farming is slowly receding into history. Obviously, the causes of reduced employment in agriculture and the necessity to seek new sources of income and solutions outside of an agricultural farm are numerous. However, irrespective of this, they create the need for multi-functional development, also in the spatial context. It must be emphasised here that tourism should not oust the traditional branches of economy, but only offer a supplement to them. Therefore, sustainable rural tourism is currently becoming an increasing opportunity for creating jobs with the labour market and, therefore, improvement of revenues for individuals living in rural areas.

Keywords: Baltic Sea, tourist development, natural and cultural heritage

Poster No 103

Landscape Conflict

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ABSTRACT

The Warmia and Mazury Province is one of the most attractive regions of Poland in the aspect of tourism. Its potential is made up by its unique landscape values, resulting from a high forestation rate, great number of lakes and the diversified lay of land. The Land of Great Masurian Lakes is a unique phenomenon. The waterway is made up by multiple lakes (Śniardwy, Mikołajskie, Beldany, Jagodne, Niegocin, Kisajno, Dargin, Dobskie, Mamry, Tałty and Ryńskie) connected by canals.

Keywords: conflict, lakes, infrastructure, dominant

Poster No 111

Design concept for the area around the lake in Kolczyglowy, Poland

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ABSTRACT

The poster present a project for the area around the lake in Kolczyglowy, Poland. The main aim of the design was to adapt the area for the needs of local residents and to provide them with recreational and leisure facilities. Nowadays, the area is neglected and functions as a forgotten, empty space. The village Kolczyglowy lacks of open green areas, where its residents could spend their free time. The projects aims to enhance the quality of the place, by creating a valuable and multifunctional area.

Keywords: Recreation, leisure, revitalisation

Poster No 116

The Role of Parks in the Harmonization Process of the Refugees

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ABSTRACT

Due to the ongoing political instability in the Middle East, Turkey hosts around 3.5 million refugees, mainly from Syria and more than half of them are children and young people (1) (4). According to the study by Migration and Politics Research Center, 50.8% of the local population accepts the arrival of Syrian asylum seekers as a humanitarian mission (3). The vast majority of Syrian refugees are not in the immigrant camps; they rather live in city centers (4). Due to economic impossibilities, many urban refugees meet the need for housing in urban public spaces. Generally, sheltered urban public spaces are preferred by the refugees as a living space. Refugees' beginning to use parks as their living space, cause the daily lives and family relations of them to be closely observed by the local people. Thus, parks, are transformed into spaces in where different forms of life come face to face and sometimes this meeting can create conflict grounds. This situation brings with it, the need for a new understanding of migration management in cities. The new approach which will introduced should aim social integration and bringing new approaches to support the adaptation of society and refugees to their new lives. Within this context, the concept of "social inclusiveness" stands out as a policy concept. "Social inclusiveness" is a process in which all members of the society are included, beyond race, gender, class, generation and geographical differences, with the aim of ensuring social integration (5)(7).

Parks, being as public spaces feeding urban cultures, shoulder a new mission in terms of "social inclusiveness" and constitute the first step of the refugees' harmonization process to the city. A well-designed and well-managed park provides a temporary bond between people from different cultures with the features of easing free integration of people, enriching tolerance towards others, and the experience of respecting mutual sharing (6). This bond, formed between two different cultures, constitute an infrastructure for "social acceptance", an important step in the harmonization process. In the process of harmonization, it is important that local people accept the situation and strive for mutual understanding as well as the refugees. Organizing events to bring together local residents and Syrian refugees is one of the approaches that support this process (2).

Keywords: Refugee, Parks, Social Inclusiveness

THEME – Heritage and Identities

Poster No 104

Transformation of Former River Line to Green Corridor of Village Gradići

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ABSTRACT

Genesis and characteristics of the Gradići landscape is marked by river Lomnica whose exchange flow and troughs in 1970 caused a gradual drying and backfilling of the full profile of the river through the entire village. This has significantly altered the ecological and landscape characteristics of the village. River corridor has never been systematically regulated, or in any way included into urban matrix of the village and has already taken some negative features such as "wild" landfills.

This project presents the process design with implementation through regeneration of the former corridor of the river with a few main guidelines - to establish a green corridor through the whole village; to increase ecological value and biodiversity that was lost by filling of river; to create urban open space corridor that will connect with the neighbouring village of Donja Lomnica and to make rehabilitation of "wild" garbage dumps by conversion in urban park. Landscape project has implemented through design several areas that were of a great importance for the urban matrix of village Gradići: a central park Gradići with recreational and representative role and with creative space for children and youth, dry riverbed of river Lomnica that is designed as educational and ecological zone and a sport pump track polygon for cyclist. Special emphasis was given to historical use of construction materials, and so only native vegetation and natural materials (wood, straw, brick, jute, river stone aggregate, etc.) was chosen in design.

The entire process consisted in participation, repeated consultation and active involvement and constant interaction of government, local community and landscape architects. Urban renewal of this village and its grow to "real" city contour was understood by local government and residents which are also actively engaged.

Keywords: Transformation, green corridor, open urban space, sustainability

Poster No 113

Can Public Parks be the gaps to be used in the solution of urban problems?

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine how Güvenpark, located in the center of Capital Ankara, has been held by the local governments as a spatial gap to be used for the solution of urban problems and to show how their interventions have affected the historical identity of the area in time.

With the declaration of the Republic of Turkey in 1923 urbanization process of the capital has begun by reflecting the ideology of the republicanism. The Vekâletler district (of which Güvenpark is located) draft plan was shaped in 1925 by the German architect Carl Christoph Lörcher and then in 1932 final plan was prepared by the German architect and city planner Hermann Jansen (Mutluay 2015). The main purpose of the district's axiom is to carry the modern traces of the republicanism with a green space that combines the publicity of the nation with the public uses (CCP 2016). Güvenpark is the first place where modernism experienced in the center of the city. And also, there is a Güvenlik Monument which reflects the order and security of the new regime and young Republic (Ertuna 2005).

Due to the its location and context, the Güvenpark has lost its ideological representation over time. In this context, the interventions made and proposed in the Güvenpark are given below (Erim 1988, Mutluay 2015, CCP 2016, MMA 2017):

- 1940-1950's The district's residential pattern has turned to commercial usage with the rapid population increase.
- 1960's Due to the increased traffic jam, part of the park has turned into a vehicle path.
- 1970's The southwest side has become a bus/minibus station.
- 1980's The municipality brought up an idea about building an underground parking and bazaar, and also replacing the monument
- 1990's The subway construction had started. Güvenpark has been declared as a natural site area.
- 2000's The bus/minibus station has expanded, therefore pedestrian access affected.
- 2010's The municipality reawaken the idea about building an underground parking. So, the ground level allocated to pedestrian use. (2010) The municipality brought up an idea about construction of a dolly, look like a London Eye. (2012) The municipality has demanded an underground parking and toilet project from the professional chambers. (2015) Underground parking project had come to the agenda by local administration again. (2017).

It is clearly seen that the Güvenpark is a complex as itself. The public character of site, which represents the Republican ideology, has changed due to the intervention and initiatives of the local governments. The inadequacy of the transportation infrastructure has caused the Güvenpark to become a hot point. Therefore, the main function of this area should be the public space with its own historical character.

Keywords:

Poster No 118

Architecture as a social issue: the case of Zingonia (IT)

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ABSTRACT

Developed within the European Program Landscape Education for Democracy, the project analyses the possible relation between a shared use of common spaces and the growth of a local identity. The case of study taken as starting point is Zingonia (IT), a new town based in Italy, which was built in the '60es as ideal city and which became few years later the symbol of a failed integration process. 52 different Nationalities live nowadays in the area but the crimes and its bad reputation led to a high level of dissatisfaction and some serious cases of segregation.

The project presented in this poster aims to create a new community balance suggesting a 3-phase process. First, a local trade that allows residents to share rooms, activities and time, creating occasions to meet the neighbours, get to know them and increase mutual trust. Once it becomes experienced, the local government promotes a new shared garden between the buildings with new playground for children and simultaneously a common open-air kitchen. The final scope of these two elements is the creation of new habits, common to the different ethnic groups who can share daily life activities and thus create a local community.

Keywords: Landscape, democracy, participation, local identity, cultural barriers

Poster No 121

To Be or Not to Be

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ABSTRACT

Ammochostos/Famagusta/Gazimağusa has inherited a rich, if sordid past that speaks of empires and greatness, of division and tragedy, of rebirth and erudition. The total is expressed as a loose patchwork of urban fabric awaiting a thread to tighten the weave. Edges defined by different eras of development and legal status has fragmented the idea of the town, and denied a common boundary or axis mundi. This dubious inheritance leaves the population asking, "Who are we? Are we Greek? Cypriot? Turkish? Why does our town have three names?"

The neighborhood to the south is contested land, and the locals' inheritances are clouded. This manifests as a willful neglect of physical infrastructure. The northern neighborhoods are under the influence of unguided and largely unregulated development pressure to satisfy a large seasonal student population and associated high-income workers. Physically, the North's inheritance is more burden than boon. The core of the city, composed of a historical walled city, is 50 percent vacant and waiting on the return of tourist trade.

The language barriers, incongruous real estate policy, and poor transportation reinforce the fragmentation of the urban fabric. The first step is to connect the nostalgia of the past and the vitality of the present in a united future. This tramway proposal begins the healing of cultural dissonance by threading together the patchwork.

Keywords: Recalling the past; urban landscape; walled city; historical heritage; architectural heritage

Poster No 138

Town-Culture-Nature: a green infrastructure for the ancient Capua

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ABSTRACT

The study area is the municipality of Santa Maria Capua Vetere, on the northern boundary of the metropolitan area of Naples, close to a vast rural area. It developed on the Roman site of Capua, capital of Campania, along the Via Appia. Its archaeological heritage is invaluable – e.g. the Amphitheatre Campano, museums, the Mithraeum, the Hadrian Arch. The historic centre dates back to the Middle Ages, Baroque and 19th century, with alterations and densification after 1945. Currently, peripheral areas are urbanised with residential quarters, social housing, factories and commercial activities that are partly dismissed. There are still rural fringes. The research and teaching project aims to design a new urban plan, to compose the fragments in a green infrastructure based on natural and rural open areas, cultural heritage, sport and recreational grounds, and slow mobility to support sustainable tourism. The poster shows a proposal of landscape and multi-functional requalification of the Amphitheatre area.

Keywords: Green infrastructure, cultural heritage, cityscape, urban farming

THEME – Rural Fringe

Poster No 98

Evolution of Culture in Nature - Rural Landscapes from Turkish Mediterranean

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ABSTRACT

Culture is defined as complete values and knowledge that inherited. Evolution of culture is most evident in rural landscapes where culture adds to values, experiences, knowledge and new scenery to a natural environment. Rural landscapes are the areas that blended by human activities and nature, traditional land use models and local architecture. The Turkish Mediterranean has been inhabited since the ancient times due to its location, rich natural resources and diversity. However rural areas have been facing drastic change in recent years. Therefore it is important to understand rural landscapes with a pattern of characters to see how nature has been involved into culture. In this study rural landscapes from Turkish Mediterranean Antalya were evaluated with regard to rural characteristics.

Keywords: Landscape, culture, rural landscapes, Antalya

Poster No 106

**Special Green Space Design Studio 2016: Landscape Architectural Design
of a Public Open Space with a Pond in Maňa, Slovakia**

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ABSTRACT

One of the main assignments of the Special Green Space Design Studio 2016 was to develop a landscape architectural design for a rural public open space in the municipality of Maňa, SW Slovakia. The main element of this site is a centrally situated pond, which covers a significant part of the area. The site is situated at the fringe of the rural settlement, with a direct contact to the surrounding agricultural landscape. The design develops a strong linkage to the local history of the site, which used to be one of the meandering backwaters of the river Žitava. Thus, water has always been an integral component of this site and the design aims at enhancing this feature. It wants to tell the (hi)story of the site through water. Through integrating wooden architecture, the rural character of the space is further enhanced. The overall concept, as well as the site furniture is in line with the concept of inclusive design and tries to attract diverse user categories.

Keywords: green space, rural landscape, water, inclusive design, wooden architecture

Poster No 107

**Rural Green Space Design Studio 2017: Landscape Architectural Design
of Public Open Spaces in Veľká Maňa and Malá Maňa, Slovakia**

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ABSTRACT

There were two sites to be designed within the Rural Green Space Design Studio 2016/2017. Both sites are situated in the same municipality - Maňa (SW Slovakia), in two different parts of the small town. One is located at the fringe of the municipality - between the built-up area and the river Žitava, the other one is located in the very centre of the smaller part of the municipality. The area located between the built-up area and the river is used mainly for sports and recreation, the smaller area in the village centre is currently used as a small football ground and playground for children. The recreational site with a football field was redesigned with the main idea of reviving the floodplain woodland legacy of the site, while the smaller open space was redesigned to a meeting place, inspired by the viticultural and agricultural character of the settlement. Both rural designs have a strong linkage to local history, traditions and the simple rural character of the settlement.

Keywords: rural green space, rural landscape, design studio, sports and recreational area, floodplain vegetation, meeting place, local culture and history, vernacular architecture

Poster No 134

Determination of Water Retention Landscapes

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural lands in the villages encounter with the consequences of climate change, drought and erosion. The impacts of climate change in Turkey are; increasing summer temperatures, decreasing winter precipitation, loss of surface water, increased frequency of droughts, land degradation, coastal erosion and floods. Sariyar village is in the Central Anatolia Region and has a semi-arid continental climate. Therefore, it is affected by climate change strongly. Given the past practices, incorrect land use decisions and high agricultural potential areas have been fed to different areas of use, food security and safety has become a very serious and global problem; Beyond these problems, it is also known that various and complex environmental problems that agricultural land uses for different purposes bring along natural resource losses such as soil, water, vegetation, biodiversity. Landscape character means the distinctiveness, recognizable and continuity of the landscape, which distinguishes one landscape from another, which brings the landscape to good or bad judgement. With this study, it is aimed to determine the water retention landscapes through analyzing rural landscape character types of Sariyar village and surrounding. In this way, adaptation to climate change is ensured, as well as the long term usability of the areas and sustainable water and land management. SWOT analysis and landscape character type analysis was made. As a conclusion, it was determined which rain harvesting method should be applied to which landscape character types. Seven different rain harvesting approach suggested such as berm'n basin, mulching, planting, diversion swale, terraces, lake and check dams.

Keywords: Landscape character type, water retention landscape, climate change

THEME – Landscape Perception

Poster No 105

Landscape Perception from the Road: Mapping Landscape Viewsheds of Spanish Huerta with a Digital Elevation Model and Flow Rate Variables

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ABSTRACT

The European Landscape Convention defines Landscape as an area “... as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and /or human factors” (Council of Europe, 2000). This definition raises two important issues: firstly, landscape is a combination of natural and cultural elements understood as a whole; and secondly, landscape emerges from people’s interpretation of spatial contexts and scopes.

It may seem obvious to affirm that landscape is perceived from our daily routes: walking, driving, or cycling. Therefore, if we are able to determine the most crowded routes in an area, that would be a strong indicator of the most viewed image of a landscape and in turn its perception. This factor should be taken into account when analyzing landscapes.

The visible and invisible elements of a landscape are explored in this study through mapping the viewshed in a network of observation points, using a Digital Elevation Model (DEM). The selection of these observation points is guided by the collection of statistical data linked to flow rate —number of vehicles per time unit— which is a basic variable use, among others, to quantify demand and define a road design. This case study presents the perception from the road of the traditional Huerta agricultural landscape of the Vega Baja valley. This Huerta is in the province of Alicante located in the Spanish Mediterranean arc. Three specific examples have been selected: the two most crowded routes that cross through the valley form a north-southerly direction and following the Segura river in a west-easterly direction; the third example corresponds to a local traditional pathway used mainly by bicycles and pedestrians.

Keywords: Viewshed, Landscape Perception, Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

Poster No 108

Development of Children Environmental Awareness in Urban Areas

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, natural resources are running out as a result of unconsciously human consumption. It is essential to bring environmental awareness to community in terms of landscape conservation and sustainability. Children have an important role in conservation and transfer of natural resources to future. This study aim to measure between 6 to 11 years old children awareness in different socio-economic districts of Ankara. For this purpose, after reviewing literature related to the subject, children's environmental awareness is defined by face to face interviews in urban areas. Survey technique is used in the study and asked questions to 100 children about urban, district, behaviour scale subjects. The results show that children environmental awareness in urban areas is found low level. As a result landscape design have an important role in development of children environmental awareness. Children should see nature and natural elements in daily life experience. Planners, designers local authorities and school administration play a key role to create this kind of urban areas.

Keywords: children, environmental awareness, landscape conservation, landscape design, urban areas

Poster No 124

**Visual Landscape Quality as a Tool for Connecting a City and a River:
Kızılırmak River and Sivas City**

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ABSTRACT

The 6 th term students of Landscape Architecture Department, Ankara University, studied Sivas urban center and the vicinity of Kızılırmak River as their landscape planning studio case. A questionnaire has used to get the students', lecturers' and the locals' perception of visual landscape of the study area. Kızılırmak river passes through in Sivas dividing into the city two region. Since historical times, there has never been a strong connection between the city and river neither spatially nor ecologically. Due to the disconnection, Kızılırmak and its vicinity has been taught as a wasteland. Whereas, ecological and physical features of the river vicinity has valuable areas in terms of visual landscape quality. This study's aim is evaluation the visual landscape quality.

Keywords: Landscape perception, landscape visual quality, landscape design, landscape planning

Poster No 129

From pier to island - from internet of things to self-discovery

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ABSTRACT

The project is located in Holwerd, The Netherlands and proposes the transformation of the pier into an island. Nowadays the pier is used as a parking lot and a point of departure for boats towards Ameland. This is a part of a larger project to develop islands combining both ecological and recreational aspects.

The proposal aims to reveal the different times in which the island changes: in years (balance between concrete and natural), during day and night (earth and sky), and during different times of day (high and low tide). The narrative shows the main actor as a digital nomad immersed in the internet of things and his way of reconnecting with himself through the landscape.

Keywords: Time, space, narrative

THEME – Landscape and Democracy

Poster No 13

The Relationship among Social Structure, Ecology Based Approaches and Democratic Rights

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ABSTRACT

Social life is a constantly changing dynamic structure. The changing forms of governance and various mechanisms throughout history are important elements that deeply affect social life. As a result of changing production and management forms, development processes of social structure have been realized. These processes play an important role in shaping the environment we live in and the formation of democratic rights. Within the scope of the study, historical development of nature conservation approaches that are changing with social structure and the formation of democratic rights in this process, were investigated.

The first example of social life, in primitive societies, vital activities are based on the possibilities offered by nature such as gathering, hunting, fishing. In the primitive community structure, the property of the land or nature does not exist. Because of this reason, full integration between nature and society was provided. As for that feudal society structure, land had appreciated as the area where agricultural and livestock activities are carried out. In this framework, communities in primitive and feudal structures were instinctively tend to protect and respect nature because nature fulfilled their vital requirements such as accommodation and nutrition.

Then the appearance of modern societies with the development of science and technology, and the concept of nature in social life had undergone dramatically changed.

Modern societies shaped in a system based on democratic principles took the principle of equality only in terms of human rights and ecological interests and rights were not considered at the beginning of the modernism (4). At those times, nature is as valuable as it serves as a tool for man's purposes. An ecological problem under these circumstances was only important to the extent of the threats to humanity (2). However, democratic ideals have been based solely on human rights and ignored ecological rights, therefore negative consequences have emerged in the relationship between man and nature (3).

With the development of thought forms in contemporary modern societies, it has come to the point that the protection of the environment should be based on ecological rights (5). To be against the environmental perception of modern society with the influence of postmodern ecological considerations, nature-based protectionist approaches have been tried to adopt such as deep ecology, social ecology and ecofeminism. On the basis of these approaches, it is argued that each of the living or non-living beings must have equal rights as "to be exist", "the right to self-realization" and "biospheric equality".

As a result, if democracy is a structure that advocates equality, justice and the rule of law, democratic management systems need to exhibit a sensitive and effective attitude when ecological rights are concerned as much as human rights concerns. In this respect Development of new strategies to solve environmental problems, prevent destruction, and protect ecological balance of ecological components is an important requirement. It is crucial that these strategies be dealt with at a legal level at the nearest time.

Keywords: Social structure, ecology based approaches, democratic rights

Poster No 112

Regenerative Region Tivoli - Latium (Italy, Europe)

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ABSTRACT

In Tiburtine context roots of European landscape architecture and questions on cultural landscape development can be exemplarily researched. Assumptions which are proofed: - Landscape architectural strategies / instruments can connect historical traces, existing positions and contemporary demands.

Arguable positions proof agreed applicability on landscape, as the platform of public interest and ‚res publica‘, on cultural heritage development and on solutions, which consider contemporary demands.

Keywords: Merging cultural heritage to contemporary demands by landscape architectural strategies ‘Tiburtine Milieu + Route’

Poster No 114

SE(A)LIVE

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ABSTRACT

Famagusta (Cyprus) is a seaside city denied the water. Once the most successful beach destination in the Eastern Mediterranean, this divided city has turned its back on its 1000-year marine history. City neighborhoods and urban life are bracketed by the fixation lines of the wetlands and drainage to the west and the sea to the east. A combination of commercial ports, defense facilities, and United Nation-enforced demilitarized zone occupy the majority of the city's coast. With less than 1% of the urban coast available to the public, recreation opportunities are limited to high-income residents, and no residents can transit this blue-highway. Making the coast accessible for activities and the water useful as a mode of transportation for both visitors and residents transforms the sea into a civic utility. Access for everyone would be achieved with a green pedestrian network to weave residential areas to each other and the sea. This proposal re-democratizes the sea through utility, participation, equity, and access.

Keywords: Re-democratization, open space, civic utility

Poster No 117

Architecture as a social issue: the case of Zingonia(IT). A process of shared construction of public space.

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ABSTRACT

My project adopted a graduated level urban strategy. It want to be not an all-defined urban project, but a process that can adapt itself following the feedback from the interventions. The strategy chosen wants to involve local user in all the phases, promoting “DIY” actions. The process could be divided into three steps.

Keywords: Public space, urban regeneration process, social issue

Poster No 120

Landscape Education for Democracy

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ABSTRACT

Landscape Education for Democracy—an innovative three-year educational programme that help build inclusive society.

The landscape belongs to everyone, we should all participate in deciding how it is used, and landscape resources should serve all populations – not just the wealthy and powerful. But spatial planning education rarely includes topics such as democratic processes, participatory planning, community-based planning or other topics and does not fully prepare designers and planners to effectively work in partnership with the communities they serve.

This was the inspiration for“LED – Landscape Education for Democracy,”– an innovative new three-year educational programme created by a five-university consortium and funded by the Erasmus+ Strategic Partnership Programme of the European Commission.

The project runs from fall 2016 until summer 2018 and includes virtual and traditional teaching modules. It seeks to promote empowerment, participation and active citizenship among young people through interdisciplinary, problem-based learning environments and curricular innovation that introduces landscape and democracy as a cross-disciplinary subject.

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Website: <http://ledwiki.hfwu.de>

Next IP: 23. July - 1. August, Kassel

The project runs from fall 2016 until summer 2018 and seeks to promote empowerment, participation and active citizenship among young people. LED features online courses available to the global community as well as on-site intensive programmes that engage international groups of landscape architecture and other planning students in working directly with local communities to address landscape challenges.

Keywords: Landscape democracy, problem-based learning, participatory planning, online learning, open qualification

Poster No 126

Land Reclaimers

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ABSTRACT

This poster introduces a Programm of Robert Bosch Stiftung. It supports people in rural areas of Eastgermany, who shape the future localy with projects they initiated by themselves.

Keywords: Land reclaimers, rural, local transformation, innovative projects, network

Poster No 132

**Boston Community Land Trust: a Participatory Tool for Urban and
Landscape Democracy**

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ABSTRACT

Community Land Trusts (CLT) are community-based organizations that allow citizens to acquire pieces of land and to subtract them to real estate market by developing permanently affordable housing as well as public spaces, urban farming areas and spaces for residents that have the potential to contrast phenomenon of gentrification while boosting sense of community and place.

In the area of Boston, the DNI CLT established in 1988 in one of the most distressed neighborhood of the city, has achieved important results that increased the quality of life in the whole neighborhood. While Boston has rapidly achieved “the highest income inequality of any major city in the country” (Cho, Li, Salzman, 2016) that has significantly impacted on citizens stability, the DNI CLT during this 30 years has been able to support its residents through the acquisition and management of more than 30 acres of lands. Nowadays, DNI CLT handles: 226 units of affordable housing, 1 greenhouse that from 2010 serves local families and residents, various community garden, orchards and green spaces in the neighborhood. In 2016, the latest initiative where the CLT has been involved has been the launch of a network of CLT in the Greater Boston area, which will allow to widespread this successful model to other part of the city.

Keywords: Community land trust, community development, affordable housing, urban farming

Poster No 135

**Nature fragmentation and Limited Access to Greenery - Wilanow City
Housing Estate, Warsaw**

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ABSTRACT

In recent years a lot of housing estates has been built in Warsaw. One of the biggest housing area emerged in Wilanow district. However, the introduction of built up areas destroyed existing open spaces with substantial nature values. The majority of new housing estates are fenced and access to green areas located inside them is limited for other city residents. Gated communities cause not only social problems (lack of interactions), they also negatively affect nature values, causing physical and therefore ecological barriers (e.g. for fauna)

Keywords: Residential areas, housing estates, gated communities