International Federation of Landscape Architects
Fédération Internationale des Architectes Paysagistes

NEWSLETTER IFLA

No. 90
December
2010

LANDSCAPE PROTECTION

mail
ifla@iflaonline.org
web site
www.iflaonline.org
cultural landscape committee
www.iflaclc.org

Editor IFLA News
Shirah CAHILL
shirahcahill@yahoo.com

Potential contributors please contact shirahcahill@yahoo.com
Deadline for articles (500-1000 words plus illustrations) last day of the preceding month

From the President

New Year wishes

Dear friends:
We are coming to the end of yet another cycle! 2010 was an intense year, full of highs and lows in politics, economics and in the realm of environmental issues! For me personally, the year was complete with many new experiences! It has already been more than 6 months since I assumed the role of IFLA President! Since then, I have been faced with diverse challenges and have travelled a great deal. IFLA occupies the majority of my professional time and I feel truly honored to have been given the opportunity to represent our beloved profession all over the world.

The most wonderful part of holding this office has been having the opportunity to form new friendships in many countries, with people who share our commitment to the Landscape!!!

There is much to be done with regards to fostering awareness of our landscape and IFLA can use all the help it can get!!! We are working, together with the Direction for Culture from UNESCO, to achieve a World Landscape Convention; a tool with the potential to put landscape on the world agenda. The landscape is comprised of ecological, social as well as economic components. This means that protecting, developing and stewarding the landscape is essential in order to create and adapt mitigation strategies that will combat the affects of climate change and also protect biodiversity. Additionally our profession has the potential to achieve a better quality of life for all and the duty to revaluate the economic value of polluted and deteriorated sites.

Our professions is constantly being faced with new challenges and to be most effective we must face these challenges together, each person within their own region and using their own skill set, but at the same time with shared goals; Attain contributions for sustainability as well as a more profound social awareness and equity, foster social capital and improve quality of life, contribute to solving today´s problems, mitigate the effects of floods, drought etc., act in partnership with others and promote social responsibility!!!

I invite you all to support and promote the World Landscape Convention and to work hard on landscape architecture projects of all kind!!!

I hope that this New Year brings you all health, happiness, good work, wonderful moments together with the people you love, luck and many blessings!!!

The Earth smiles through her landscape!!!!
A big hug to all,

Desiree Martínez
IFLA PRESIDENT

UNESCO INTERNATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

IFLA Preliminary Report of Feasibility Study Experts' Meeting

Kathryn Moore

UNESCO Headquarters, Paris 25-26 OCTOBER 2010
On the 24th and 25th of October an expert meeting was hosted by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and attended by 23 experts from all regions

and from diverse disciplinary (landscape architects, anthropologists, geographers, ecologists, planners, and lawyers) and geographic backgrounds, including representatives from IFLA, ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM, IUA, ISOCARP, FIDIC, the Council of Europe, the UNESCO Centre for Traditional Knowledge, UNESCO's legal advisor, and the Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences. The meeting was opened by UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture, Mr. Bandarin, who welcomed the participants. The meeting was addressed by the Secretary-General of ICOMOS, Ms. Selfslagh, and the Director-General of ICCROM, Mr. Bouchenaki and Mechtild Rossler, World Heritage Head for Europe and North America. Ms. Mitchell was requested to serve as reporter and a drafting committee composed of Nora Mitchell, Kathryn Moore and Mechtild Rossler was designated.

The meeting was convened by UNESCO following the IFLA request to review the feasibility of a new Global Landscape Convention resulting from the IFLA resolution adopted at the World Council in Suzhou, China, in May of 2010. IFLA was ably represented by Kathryn Moore, IFLA International Landscape Convention (ILC) Committee Chair, Martha Fajardo, former IFLA president, and member of the IFLA ILC, Patricia O'Donnell, IFLA Cultural Landscapes Committee Chair and member of the IFLA ILC and Xiaoming Liu, IFLA Asia Pacific Vice President and CHSLA Secretary. Moore opened the meeting with a presentation on necessity. IFLA representatives Fajardo and Liu made compelling statements about the need for a top down legally binding instrument. O'Donnell contributed to the dialogue regarding the scope of the instrument and the differences between existing conventions and recommendations as well as the proposed ILC.

The purpose of the meeting was to develop a feasibility study. In-depth presentations allowed for a detailed analysis of the benefits and challenges of a potential ILC, the need for an international convention requiring ratification and adherence, its scope and the manner in which it could complement the great lineage of tools demonstrating a changing and growing concern for the landscape, as well as deal with concepts currently not covered. The report of this experts' meeting will bring together the rich, diverse and lively discussions as well as the products of the exchange as the first steps toward a UNESCO International Landscape Convention.

PARKS AND GARDENS OF THE MILLENNIUM

Optimize the Use of Natural Resources

Carmen B. de Iberico

The 7th Ibero-American congress of parks and public gardens, *Parks and Gardens of the Millennium, Optimize the Use of Natural Resources*, was held with participation from 13 countries, those of the Americas; Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Venezuela and the United States, as well as European; Germany, Spain, Portugal and Italy. In the conference, there was an exchange of professional experiences in relation to the planning and management of public spaces re-

lated to green space. A forum with more than 300 professionals was held, including many professionals from national and international municipalities, architects, academic as well as the general public.

The objective was reached successfully to promote the responsible use of natural resources, as a new environmental politic that gives precedence to the saving of electric and water based energy and the sustainability of the environment within a multidisciplinary perspective of respect towards the natural environment and ecology.

The present congress arose from the need to focus the management of public spaces within a multidisciplinary perspective that respects the natural environment and ecology, and which offers simultaneously the ability of professionals from diverse countries to introduce applied technologies in order to adapt them to the individual needs of our environment, optimizing the use of our natural resources.

Seminar UNESCO/UNHABITAT

Mónica Pallares

Within the framework of the 3rd world congress of regional and local leaders held in Mexico City, UN-HABITAT in partnership with UNESCO conducted a seminar called *Inclusive Cities for Migrants* on the 16 and 17 of November.

Desirée Martínez, IFLA´s president and Mónica Pallares, IFLA´s Mexican delegate attended the meeting.

The seminar dealt with the issue of inclusion with respect to migrant communities, expressing that it is imperative to consider these communities from a social, economic and cultural perspective and therefore include them in all aspects of city planning.

The seminar was held during two days of intense work, with participation from specialists in the field from Canada, Italy, France, India, Mexico, Brazil, Morocco and England, among others.

During the interventions carried out by Desirée and Monica, the important role of landscape architecture was examined as a tool for inclusion in cities, noting that public space is where democracy and plurality par excellence.

Desirée mentioned IFLA's interest in partnering with UNHABITAT in order to continue working on this issue, perhaps through a joint project with the Committee for Landscape Architects Without Borders, which is currently taking shape.

Given the interest that the issue of public space and landscape architecture spurred in the representatives of UNHABITAT, the landscape architects were invited to participate in upcoming UNHABITAT events.

It should be noted, as a reflection and as a result of this experience, the importance of landscape architecture as a valuable social instrument which must be taken into account in social research.

OPEN FORUM UIA- SUSTAINABLE BY DESIGN COP16

Desiree Martínez

Thanks to the kind invitation from Louise Cox, International Union of Architects (UIA) president, I had the opportunity to attend the open forum *Sustainable by Design*, organized by the UIA within the framework of the COP16 summit 2010 in Cancun, with the support of the Mexican Federation of Architects and the Cancun Association of Architects.

The lectures at the forum were held by UIA representatives from all over the world, as well as Mexican architects, town planners, public and alternative transportation specialists among others.

Issues linked to environmentally friendly technologies, certification and town planning were addressed during the forum. I had the opportunity to present IFLA`s main objectives, as well as a number of wonderful Landscape Architecture Projects at different scales from all over the world. All contributions presented were examples of adaptation or mitigation of climate change as well projects to revert environmental deterioration. I warmly thank all of the landscape architects who shared their projects for the presentation: ASLA for the material on the *Sustainable Sites Initiative*, Konjian Yu from China, for the *Houtan Park* in Shanghai, Herbert Dreiseitl, for the *Restoration of the Kallang River* in Singapore, Diana Wiesner for the *Borderline path towards the Mountains* in Bogotá, Mark Lewis for *The Bayside Storm water Reserve* in New Zealand and Patrick Copfre for *Parkhill Rural Residential Farmpark* in New Zealand. I personally felt that our contribution to the forum, as landscape architects, highlighted the importance of the link to nature when dealing with climate change issues.

The following day, more than 200 architects donning bright green scarves and shirts marched through the Climate Change Village in Cancun in a call for global design policies to promote the sustainable construction of homes and cities.

Members of the International Union of Architects (UIA), led by union president Louise Cox from Australia, met during the COP16 climate conference to outline common strategies for environmentally-minded practices in architecture, such as using renewable energy, recycled materials and building in areas less affected by extreme weather patterns. At the march, the UIA members announced a seven-point plan to submit to Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Affairs (SRE) in an evening ceremony.

POSITION OF THE UIA MADE TO THE COP 16:
With this Communication made at the 16th Climate Change Conference of the Parties in Cancun, Quintana Roo Mexico, the International Union of Architects is expanding and reinforcing the UIA Sustainable by Design Strategy we released at the 15th Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen,

Denmark in December 2009. We are committed to making our world Sustainable by Design and to ensure that architects take a responsible attitude.

Climate change is a reality, its negative effects on weather events have been felt since the end of the last century and the beginning of this 21st century and at least in the short and medium term these will not change, on the contrary, they will get more complicated. On this occasion the architects of the world within the UIA, feel the need to again take a position within the international community to express our points of view and our commitments for action to reduce this problem.

Acknowledging that in the political field the only ones who can and must act immediately are the governments of our states:

I. We summon you, the governments, at this COP 16 meeting, to decide and to agree on an International Treaty on Climate Change. This is required to be at the highest legal level with the signing ratified by the legislatures of each country, where all are fully committed so that the hand of man can stop polluting and destroying the propitious environment for life and to stop stimulating perniciously the current natural process of climate change; and when they do so, that the parties take the side of humanity rather than the side for commercial or industrial consortia that could cause harm.

II. We believe that we, the civil societies of our countries, should also do our part, so that together with our governments we can all stop harming the environment, affecting the quality of life and help to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change, by adapting intelligently to new circumstances, especially, so that we can force ourselves jointly to avoid compromising the future of coming generations.

III. We believe that architecture should combine social and cultural creativity, innovation, scientific and technological knowledge with more emphasis on available resources, so that with responsibility and intelligence, we can achieve "sustainable architecture" because the goal will always be to achieve the best quality of life for all.

IV. We commit together with universities, scientific and research institutions and general architectural education institutions to adapt our knowledge and professional actions, so that we can respond successfully to the new circumstances in the shortest time possible; and we will recommend an immediate review of plans and programmes for the teaching of architecture in order to adapt these so that the new architecture professionals with their specialties can be prepared properly for the new global practice.

V. Responding to the social conscience that will have to prevail to deal with the problem seriously and effectively, we are also committed to promote in each country to each government and through their own professional, commercial and trade associations:

i. The establishment of "Public Policy" regional standards, adapted to the new circumstances, whilst reviewing existing ones, and to promote the "New Law" necessary with appropriate regulations for all specialties of architecture and construction, emphasizing the sustainable improvement of:

a) Urban and Regional Development
b) Mobility and Urban Structure
c) Land use
d) Housing and urban communities integration
e) Building
f) Public areas, public and national Parks
g) Risk zones
h) Environmental Impacts
i) New environmental Technologies and the use of alternative energy sources.

ii. "Zero Tolerance" for:

a) Projects proven that would damage the environment and that do not ensure the restoration of the negative impact,
b) Projects that involve excessive expenditure of energy or that are negative and which seriously affect their surrounding context.

c) Speculation in urban and suburban land that leaves large gaps in these areas, adversely affecting the cost and efficiency of infrastructure and the challenge of waste management, disrupts the urban structure, affects mobility, wastes valuable resources such as water and energy, and creates sprawl that is unsustainable,
d) Legal and illegal settlements in areas exposed to high risk,
e) Inefficiency and / or corruption.
f) Mass housing projects without proper infrastructure and amenities grouped in such a way that they resemble concentration camps more than urban ensembles,
g) Inappropriate design and construction for earthquake, hurricane, tornado, tsunami, and nearby volcano areas, subject to flooding and to landslide zones,
h) Projects involving the destruction of jungles and forests, reefs, mangroves, natural topography, without proper restitution in cases that may occur;
i) Projects that radically could alter the natural flows of streams and rivers without a beneficial purpose,
j) Projects that may cause uncontrolled environmental pollution in all its forms both during construction and after completion.

VI. We live in the era of mobility and due to repeated alien models in architecture and town planning, without having sufficiently examined or assimilated with regional and local cultural conditions in many cases in different parts of the world, serious errors that adversely affect the environment are being committed, mainly in cities, affecting the quality of life of the majority and producing inappropriate hybrid models with negative repercussions for the environment. We promise to raise awareness of these problems for communities and their authorities through regional professional associations, governments and commercial organizations.

VII. Due to the speed of technological development in the world, to emergencies in the construction process and mainly to ignorance, the value of traditional technologies and materials that have been used since time immemorial is often underestimated, and sometimes forgotten. These kind of forms and materials can often be the most appropriate solutions for comfort and for energy savings, in cities and especially in the countryside and rural areas. We propose that the rescue and adaptation of technologies and materials traditionally used in traditional cultural regions in the world, be applied in the appropriate places, and avoid the indiscriminate use of industrial technologies in rural areas and the countryside where these cannot be maintained or sustained properly.

UIA COMMITMENT
Everything that we do is about people. We must ensure through adaptation and mitigation, that people have better cities and a better quality of life made Sustainable by Design and that all architects and other related professionals are much more responsible in the future. Architecture can make the difference.

Louise Cox AM, UIA President
Cancun Communication

Latin American Landscape Charters a bottom-up process and the IFLA International Landscape Convention

Martha Cecilia Fajardo
(Former IFLA president and member of the GLC)

Colombian landscape architects have been working on their Landscape Charter since 2007. The charter has involved an inclusive and participatory process among members, professionals, educators and the public under the leadership of SAP (Sociedad Colombiana de Arquitectos Paisajistas www.sapcolombia.org). This process legitimizes the charter and serves as a guiding framework.

The landscape charter is a vision of hope and a call to action. At a time when major changes in how we think and live are urgently needed, the Landscape Charter challenges us to examine our value system and to choose a better path for the transformation of the Colombian landscape. At a time when international partnership is increasingly necessary, the Charter encourages us to search for common ground in the midst of our diversity and to embrace a new ethic that is shared by a growing number of organizations and individuals throughout the world. In a period when sustainable landscape planning and management has become essential, the Charter provides a very valuable instrument.

BACKGROUND

Since 2006 the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) has been promoting the idea of a Global Landscape Charter/Convention. It was agreed upon at the World Council 2010 in Suzhou, China, to call upon UNESCO`s Director General to review the feasibility of a new standard setting instrument.

The expert meeting was convened in Paris at the UNESCO Headquarters, from the 25th to the 26th of October 2010 at the request of the Director General of UNESCO and was attended by 23 experts from all regions. IFLA was represented by Kathryn Moore, IFLA International Landscape Convention (ILC) Committee Chair, Martha Fajardo, Former IFLA president, and member of the IFLA ILC, Patricia O'Donnell, IFLA Cultural Landscapes Committee Chair and member of the IFLA ILC and CHSLA, IFLA Asia Pacific Vice President and CSLA Secretary

I had the opportunity to attend the expert meeting and represent the Latin American region. It was an excellent opportunity to illustrate the situation in Latin America to the experts, its regional and national landscape charters and the benefits to having UNESCO lead the top-down process

THE LATIN AMERICAN LANDSCAPE CHARTERS

On August 31, 2010, during the IFLA regional Conference, a Workshop for the Global Landscape Convention was held at the Universidad Central, in Santiago de Chile and was kindly conducted by Desiree Martinez on behalf of Martha Fajardo, with the main objective of developing a Global Landscape Convention for the Latin American region, following the strategies and actions recommended by the IFLA Task Force.

The key initiative of the Latin America task force was to develop a bottom-up process, to discuss and set up strategies to promote the concept of an ILC, beginning with initiatives such as national Charters. The aim will be to promote the initiative within local, regional and international agencies with to the aim of securing support, collaboration and international acceptance.

The landscape Charters are a bottom-up process lead by the landscape architects association in Latin America. The charter is a declaration of fundamental ethical principles to promote the recognition, evaluation, protection, planning and management of the landscapes of each country through the adoption of guidelines and conventions (laws and agreements) which recognize the diversity and the unique values of the myriad of Latin American landscapes, as well as the principles and processes relevant to safeguarding landscape resources.

Latin American landscape architects and their associations have already accomplished or are working on their National Landscape Charters. The following National Landscape Charters were presented:

- Colombia Landscape Charter . SAP
- Brazil Landscape Charter . ABAP
- Costa Rica Landscape Charter . ASOPAICO
- México Landscape Charter . SAPM
- Argentina Landscape Charter. CAAP
- Venezuela Landscape Charter . SAPV

With the support of IFLA Americas vice-president Carlos Jankilevich we would like to work towards the goal of having at least 10 Latin American Countries' commitment and completed landscape

charters by the end of March to immediately begin lobbying for the ILC.

WHY UNESCO'S ENDORSEMENT?

At the expert meeting in Paris I had the opportunity to present why UNESCO's endorsement is very significant considering the urgent need for a top-down legally binding instrument. From the beginning, I stressed the advantage of having UNESCO's leadership as essential to the process. While it is still premature to draw conclusions on the outcomes of this initiative, if seen from the vantage point of the Latin American perspective, advantages of UNESCO's leadership include:

Participation and Visibility: The success of UNESCO in influencing, through its members, this type of Initiative cannot be denied. This ability to influence countries directly, illustrates the projected potential of UNESCO to promote the World Landscape Convention as an international instrument that will consider and manage the whole landscape with an integrated approach. Additionally, it will provide an international context for landscape, placing this important resource alongside biodiversity and cultural heritage

Capitalization on department specialization: because UNESCO is a specialized agency, it has particular expertise in this specific field. If they support the global proposal it will give them a unique opportunity to apply their specialized knowledge and competencies to the initiative.

Collaboration on the new holistic approach for the landscape: With regards to the spirit in which the landscape concept was designed on the international and European scene, UNESCO's approach will be different as a result of the convergence of a multitude of cultural backgrounds, potentially representing the entire world, while the approach from the CoE is inspired by the visions of a European cultural background.

UNESCO EXPERTS MEETING

The proposed new instrument would be global in nature and open to all member states of UNESCO; a conventional framework would be envisaged which would allow for flexibility and recognition with regards to regional agreements and national adaptation.

The experts considered that "a new tool is needed to reward good practice, empower and provide an important focus and example, for support and care that is emerging across the world from communities and organizations concerned with the health and sustainability of their landscapes. Acknowledging the profound effect the physical, cultural and social condition of our environment has on the quality of life and its role as a key component of robust economic growth, it will capture an extraordinary but fragile renaissance that is taking place, as government authorities, civil society and also investors are beginning to appreciate the true value and complexity of the landscape".

The experts discussed the following topics in working groups: The scope, benefit, challenges, definition, principles, processes and tools of an international landscape convention as well as capacity building, and implementation strategies. In-depth discussions also covered the distinction and similarities of existing instruments.

The objective of the new instrument aims at developing and strengthening common networks for research, sharing best practices through international exchanges of knowledge, and understanding and documenting landscape diversity at a global scale. It would offer an integrated approach and a comprehensive and holistic system of tools that would enable societies to be more sustainable, resilient, and adaptive. Tools can be international, regional, national and local; measures to protect, enhance and manage must be flexible and adaptable to each situation. This convention would recognize new integrated, interdisciplinary and cross disciplinary approaches as well as traditional customary management systems. It also reinforces other conventions and existing instruments that relate to landscapes. In particular it could encourage integration as a response to the connectivity between cultural and biological diversity

and promote sustainable development for improved quality of life for all people.

This Initiative will need all the support from IFLA members through the UNESCO ambassadors or government officials; as explained by Kathryn Moore in the Report of the Expert Meeting on the feasibility of an International Landscape Convention. The key countries are those on the executive board for 2009-2011. http://www.unesco.org/bpi/pdf/exboard/ex_electoral_group_2009-2011_en.pdf

COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR 2009-2011

BY ELECTORAL GROUP
Dates listed after the country name indicate when the term will expire.

Group I
1.Belgium 2013
2.Denmark 2013
3.France 2011
4.Germany 2011
5.Greece 2011
6.Italy 2011
7.Monaco 2013
8.Spain 2011
9.United States of America 2011

Group II
1.Belarus 2013
2.Latvia 2013
3.Poland 2013
4.Romania 2013
5.Russian Federation 2011
6.Slovakia 2013
7.Uzbekistan 2013

Group III
1.Argentina 2011
2.Barbados 2013
3.Chile 2011
4.Cuba 2011
5.El Salvador 2011
6.Grenada 2013
7.Haiti 2013
8.Peru 2013
9.Saint Lucia 2013
10.Venezuela 2013

Group IV
1.Bangladesh 2013
2.China 2013
3.India 2013
4.Japan 2013
5.Kazakhstan 2013
6.Malaysia 2011
7.Mongolia 2011
8.Pakistan 2011
9.Philippines 2011
10.Republic of Korea 2011
11.Sri Lanka 2011
12.Viet Nam 2013

Group V
1.Algeria 2013
2.Egypt 2013
3.Kuwait 2011
4.Morocco 2011
5.Saudi Arabia 2011
6.Syrian Arab Republic 2013
7.Tunisia 2011

PROJECT

Bayside Stormwater Reserve, Browns Bay, North Shore City

NZILA RESENE PRIZE OF PLACE AWARDS
LANDSCAPE DESIGN CATEGORY 2D > RURAL/ PARK/RECREATION
Boffa Miskell

The Bayside Stormwater Reserve project concerns the rehabilitation of a concrete channel and degraded stormwater pond to a naturalized stream channel and stormwater wetland-pond. Project outcomes include improved stormwater management, enhanced landscape, ecology, and recreational values, and ongoing community support for downstream restoration activities on private land.

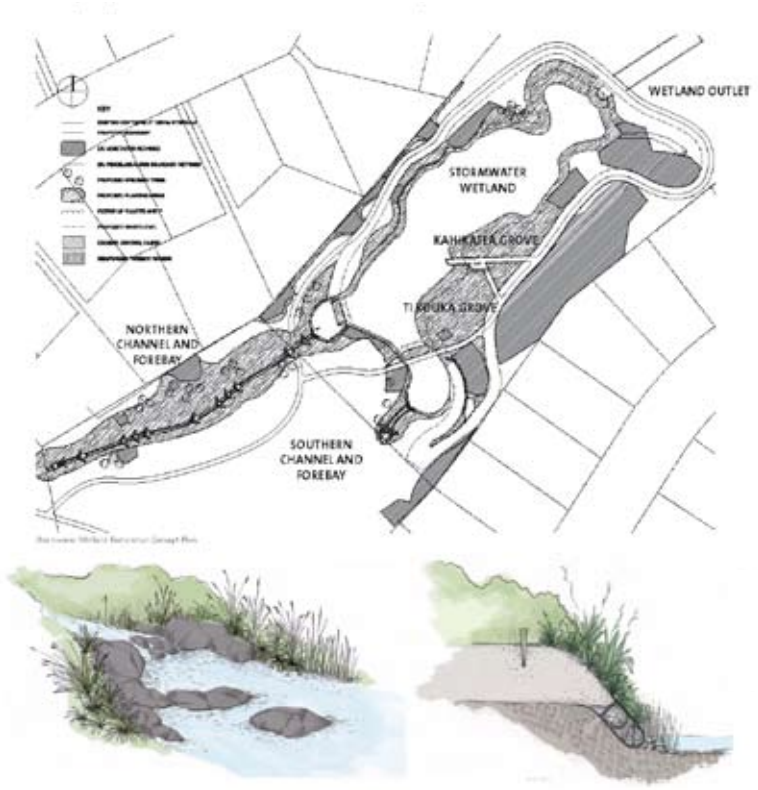
CONCEPT AND DESIGN RATIONALE

For Bayside Stormwater Reserve, North Shore City Council (NSCC) set out to achieve stormwater management objectives, while also enhancing landscape and ecology values. This was in line with North Shore City Council's (NSCC) Stormwater Strategy for integrated and sustainable stormwater management solutions.

The Bayside project was a landscape architecture led project in an area of design work that has traditionally been undertaken by civil engineers. NSCC required an exemplary product to demonstrate the potential of stormwater reserves to provide multiple environmental benefits. Boffa Miskell (BML) provided an offer of service with the following

OBJECTIVES:

- Provide for enhanced stormwater management in Bayside Reserve in line with the integrated catchment management plan and existing discharge consent
- Explore innovative stormwater quality methods to improve treatment efficiency in Bayside Reserve
- Demonstrate the application of biotechnical approaches (or bioengineering) for stormwater infrastructure and stream restoration
- Provide for enhanced natural character and landscape amenity to demonstrate how these values can be integrated into stormwater infrastructure
- Provide for public access and passive recreation in the stormwater reserve
- Provide for enhanced habitat potential and representative habitat types, along with specific measures for fish passage and aquatic habitat
- Provide for consultation with ARC and NSCC parks, stormwater, maintenance, and community services to address technical and community issues



CONTEXT

Bayside Reserve is located in the Taiaotea upper catchment in Browns Bay, North Shore City. Some of the issues identified during assessment work and concept development are summarized below.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Bayside stormwater pond was an artificially created detention pond. An upstream stormwater wetland was under-performing and required Bayside to "make-up" the shortfall for treatment efficiency. In addition, hydrological modeling revealed the pond already fell short of its TP10 requirements. As a result, the pond filled was frequently filled with sediment.

NSCC determined that extended detention at Bayside would lead to localized flooding on private land and increased discharge over the spillway with associated effects on downstream environments. There was therefore a need to provide other means of stormwater treatment within the stormwater pond.

LANDSCAPE AMENITY

The reserve is able to be viewed and directly accessed by many properties in the catchment. The reserve supports mature exotic trees along the southern boundary and scattered cabbage trees and flax. However, the area was primarily grassed to pond margins.

Existing stormwater infrastructure had a negative visual impact, including the sediment pond, a 100m concrete channel, a large cage at the pond outlet, and two stormwater pipe inlets 900mm and 1300mm in diameter with concrete wing walls and dissipation baffles.

COMMUNITY

NSCC research in 2007 suggested communities in North Shore City were willing to restore streams on their private land if they could see the council 'walking the talk' on public land. The Bayside project adjacent to 20 properties downstream provided the perfect opportunity to demonstrate the research findings. NSCC engaged with the public from the outset of the project.

ECOLOGY

The pond was regularly overrun by parrots feather weed requiring ongoing manual removal. Kikuyu is ubiquitous in grass areas of Bayside Reserve and large willows had established along the banks of the pond.

A circular weir inlet and spillway was an existing barrier for fish passage to the pond. Existing fish species in the pond included introduced grass carp and naturally occurring banded kokopu and eel.

TASKS

The scope of work for the project included the following items:

- Site assessment
- Preliminary concept work
- Preparation of detailed design to tender
- Preparation of contract documents to tender
- Provision of preliminary cost estimate and schedule of prices
- Preparation of consent application
- Materials and technical advice to assist community engagement
- Management of all sub-consultants
- Tender item requests and construction queries as necessary

PROJECT ELEMENTS

Bioengineering Treatments and Earthworks

The Bayside project applied multiple 'bioengineering' approaches, including Filtrexx™ living walls in steep areas, dry-stone rock construction for weirs, coir (coconut fibre) erosion control matting for steep slopes and channels, and coir fascines (woven logs) for riparian edges and the toe-of-banks. Planting is expected to succeed these materials over time as the principle method of soil stability and cohesion.

'Soft' engineering approaches led to a rolling landform around the pond. Earthwork plans were initially hand drawn and then dropped into modeling software for earthwork and flood calculations. Earthworks accounted for safety requirements, stormwater detention, flood boundaries, existing vegetation, property boundaries, and a 3.5 meter access around the pond at specific grades.

The pond bathymetry was re-contoured to provide for additional flood storage, safety benches, and two forebays. The northern channel was also re-contoured to provide for meanders, a reduced longitudinal slope (from 6% to 1%), and grade control structures.

Demolition/Construction Operations
The following construction phases were addressed in detailed design, planning documentation, and/or by the NSCC engineer to the contract and contractor during implementation:

- Dewatering and dredging of the detention pond while preventing loss of sediment

- Recovery of introduced grass carp, relocation of native fish, and euthanasia of exotic pests

- Dredging of unconsolidated sediment from the pond while preventing slumping of side-slopes and providing simultaneous flood storage

- Stockpiling and amelioration of clean fill and removal of contaminated fill off-site

- Temporary erosion control for channels and pond side slopes during rehabilitation

- Dewatering of two channels and outlet structures while epoxy and concrete cure

- Removal of weed species, including kikuyu, without the use of pesticides

- Construction of access roads adjacent to the drip line of mature tree specimens

- Removal of mature willow

- Coordination of pond and channel dewatering to allow for forebay construction

Stormwater Wetland Restoration
Wetland edges were formed by stacked fascines and erosion control fabric to the 1 year flood event.

Re-contouring provided for a planted buffer and safety shelves to the pond while accommodating the required storage capacity.

No changes were proposed for the outfall or spillway, as this was outside the scope of work. Future proposed works include the installation of fish passage to downstream environments and the subsequent release of giant kokopu by NSCC. A pre-planted floating island is slated for the area around the rising manhole outlet to capture floatable contaminants and finer sediments from two other stormwater outlets. A sculpture was placed at this outlet to replace the existing cage structure

FOREBAYS

The southern forebay was deepened and re-formed to address short-circuiting of stormwater flows. Construction techniques included:

- Edges and steepened banks reinforced with stacked fascines and Filtrexx™ socks

- Specimen trees planted to shade the forebay

• Gabions at the channel inlet form a vertical drop to the bottom of the forebay to minimize re-suspension of sediments. Gabions are planted or act as the base for a rock cascade

• A reinforced and planted maintenance vehicle access cuts into an existing bank using a Flitrexx™ living wall to avoid existing planting

• A planted gabion structure was placed at the forebay exit to contain sediments

• A floating island was placed in front of the forebay exit to capture heavy sediments before sloughing them to the bottom of the forebay. These islands have a sacrificial tether to swing aside during large flow events.

A new forebay was also created at the northern channel outlet using similar techniques as the southern forebay, and retaining existing vegetation where possible. The forebays are expected to provide greatly increased stormwater treatment and reduced periodic maintenance for the wetland-pond. They will also provide a modicum of landscape amenity, which is unusual for these stormwater elements.

CHANNEL REHABILITATION

Pipe outlets for the north and south channels were cut back in line with adjacent slopes and concrete wing walls were replaced with planted Filtrex™ socks. The bottom of pipes were set with rock to integrate with boulders at the outlet and to dissipate the energy of flows before entering the stream.

The concrete forming the northern channel was removed. The intent to re-use this material for gabions was not possible due to reinforced steel grid. The concrete was therefore sent to an appropriate recycling facility. The channel was reformed with meanders and modified from a 6% to a 1% longitudinal grade to reduce potential channel erosion of the stream bed. The bed was reinforced through light compaction and a thin layer of riprap, sized for the appropriate entrainment velocity. Biodegradable erosion fabric was tied to coir fascines at the channel edge, and extended up the bank to beyond the 1 year flow event. This provided for one integrated unit of stream which planting is expected to stabilize over the next two years.

The 1% gradient was achieved through grade control structures, including porous weirs, inverted weirs, and a series of pool cascades. The sizing and placement of rocks for weirs was determined by hydraulic cross sections and flow velocities. The channel edge and bed were tied into weir structures to prevent the redirection of flows
The restored northern channel provides additional stormwater treatment, approximately 100m of additional fish habitat, including dedicated pool environments, and will improve considerably upon the amenity and natural character values of the reserve.

A similar approach was applied to southern channel, adapting for flow rates. Boulders replace con

crete baffles within the channel and biotechnical structures are keyed into the bank for additional strength.

PEDESTRIAN FOOTPATH, MAINTENANCE TRACK, AND BOARDWALK PLATFORM

The maintenance track was formed by a 1.5m wide concrete pedestrian path (according to NSCC standards) alongside a 2.0 meter wide turf grid stabilized lawn area. This provides a combined access of 3.5 meters (as per NSCC requirements). This reduced the amount of materials used and avoided an aggregate track. Maintenance trucks will roll over the turf grid access and unload excavators to shorter forebay access ways. These shorter forebay access ways are reinforced and planted with sacrificial planting to accommodate the turning tracks of the excavator.

The path and access tracks are designed to standard longitudinal grades and cross slopes, while avoiding protected vegetation and target flood levels. The sealed footpath around the pond greatly enhances public access and the recreational values of the reserve.

A boardwalk platform provides proximity to the wetland. Macrocarpa was used in place of treated pine or sustainable tropical hardwoods (in limited supply). Similar to other aspects of the project the boardwalk platform mirrored NSCC park standards for decks, but were a bespoke design. The vegetation around the boardwalk will grow to form cabbage tree groves and kahikatea swamp forest.

RESTORATION PLANTING

The rehabilitation of the pond is expected to provide a net increase to planted areas for wetland margins and banks of the pond. Considerable additional planting will be installed along the northern stream channel after rehabilitation. Planting species were chosen for slope stabilization, stormwater treatment, safety, aquatic and terrestrial habitat potential, shading, landscape amenity values, and natural character values. All species were specified as eco-soured material and were selected for the ecological district and the North Shore City Ecological Survey 2005.

Around the channel and forebay areas riparian mixes provide subtly different textures (sword sedges vs. grass sedges and rushes) or provide shade and mitigation to property boundaries (riparian shrubs and specimen trees).

Around the wetland pond are variations in wetland plant communities including flax-cabbage, kahikatea-swamp maire, and sedge-rushland. This provides diverse and representative plant communities as well as changing visual and spatial experiences around the pathway. There is expected to be increased habitat opportunities for avifauna, herpertofauna, and aquatic life (fish and macroinvertebrates).

With properly functioning forebays and a curtain of pre-planted floating islands additional silt capture prior to the main pond is expected to reduce the regularity of dredging of the main wetland-pond and allow for stable long-term ecological systems.
Stormwater Management Outcomes

Overall the proposal is expected to improve the operation of stormwater function for the channels and pond and is in accordance with the discharge consent and the catchment management plan. The wetland is expected to yield a net increase of 820m³ (new volume of 12,720m³) and therefore the proposal will satisfactorily address the identified issue with the upstream wetland. In addition the project provides enhanced mechanisms for water treatment, including:

- An additional northern forebay and reshaped southern forebay to retain coarse sediments

- Pre-planted floating islands to add to the sedimentation functions of the forebays, including removal of finer sediments and aqueous contaminants

- Wetland margins and bank planting to filter, uptake, and transform contaminants

- Restored channels which exceed TP10 requirements

Performance of the floating islands is unknown at this time, since they have been previously untested in this situation. They have been applied in microcosm and mesocosm experiments in laboratories and lakes by NIWA, but have only recently been applied to stormwater wetland situations in New Zealand (by BML in NSCC). Their use as a curtain for the wetland forebays is especially innovative and has also been untested overseas.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Project management input to front end NSCC contract docs, and the completion of all specifications, consent application, subconsultant coordination, and engagement with multiple departments of the NSCC, the ARC, and through Jo Campbell with the local community.

A BML engineer's estimate for the project was within 3% of the tendered price of the selected contractor. The total for all consultant fees (including planning, engineering and specialists) was 12% of the cost of physical works, which is less than the 15% minimum expectation for consultant fees by NSCC. This is despite a requirement to meet the project's expectations as a demonstration project. NSCC were engineers to the contract during construction. BML provided ongoing advice on an as-needed basis and visited the site to provide a tag list of items prior to practical completion. In general the work was completed to a high standard by the contractor, although some minor variations will require ongoing monitoring.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NSCC staff and consultants were brought into the community consultation process by NSCC engagement professionals. Technical advice and materials were provided by BML and NSCC stormwater engineers.

The project led to significant community trust and credibility for NSCC. The community understood exactly what was happening in 'their reserve' at every step, felt comfortable that their input had been acknowledged, and no complaints were registered during the construction phases.

Council engaged more intensively with 20 private property owners downstream of Bayside Reserve to assist with stream enhancement activities on private land. Every household came on board and embraced the project, learning about the function of the stream, native plants, and pest issues. Landowners allowed access for woody weed removal by council contractors, engaged in weeding activities themselves and helped each other to plant private sections of the stream.

Between May and September 2009, more than 200 local residents have planted around 6000 plants and trees in the neighbourhood around the stream and reserve. The reopening of Bayside reserve in August attracted a crowd of around 150 locals, many ready with spades to help plant the area around the spillway. This area had been set aside for community planting as the locals expressed a desire for this.

THE TEAM

The project team included planners, arborists, surveyors, engineers, ecologists, landscape architects, suppliers and contractors. The team worked together to ensure a best-for-project approach to meet the expectations of the project.

Primary team members include:
Boffa Miskell:
Mark Lewis
Landscape Architect, NZILA (G5)
Project Manager, Lead designer
Sarah Collins
Landscape Architect, FNZILA (R)
Peer review
Richard Tyler
Landscape Architect, NZILA (G5)
Designer and CAD manager
Christine Coste
Consents Planner
Larissa Moyle
Landscape Architect, NZILA (G4)
Designer and CAD technician
Eddie Sides
Freshwater Ecologist
NSCC:
Tom Mansell
Stormwater Project Engineer
Environmental Planner
Carl Hewison
Stormwater Project Engineer
Engineer to the Contract
Jo Campbell
Environmental Programmes Coordinator
Community Engagement
Jahangir Islam
Senior Planning Engineer, Hydraulic modelling
Sub-Consultants:
Arbsolution
Arborist survey and input to consent documentation
URS Ltd
Input to consent documentation and provision of preliminary dewatering methodology
Construction:
Dempsey Wood
Lead contractors

INTERVIEW

MR. RICHARD TAN

Interviewed by

TAY BEE CHOO

Photograph
Mr. Richard Tan

Interview

TBC: You have held many positions within IFLA over the years – as Chairman of the Eastern Region (1989–1992), 1st Vice President (1991–1995), Treasurer (1996–2000) and finally President (2000–2002). Which of these positions would you say was the most satisfying one for you?

RT:It is a great privilege to serve in an organization such as IFLA and in that respect, every single one of the posts I served gave me much personal satisfaction and pleasure. In each capacity, you meet different people and different challenges and this makes the job all the more interesting. However, the most important and significant challenge for me was when I was serving my first term as 1st Vice President. At that time, a big issue arose over the dues to be paid by members in the largest national associations. As the matter played out, four of the largest national associations – the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), Landscape Institute (LI) of the United Kingdom, Canadian Society of Landscape Architects (CSLA) and the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) – decided to withdraw their membership from IFLA and establish a separate professional body called the Landscape Alliance. This created a great vacuum, for amongst them, these national associations made up more than 50% of IFLA's membership. To make matters worse, IFLA's finances were at their lowest and there was insufficient funds to pay the Secretary's salary and other bills. I had to act swiftly, since the then President, the late Ted Osmundson, a former delegate from the USA refused to call for an emergency meeting to deal with the crisis. As the 1st Vice President, I had to call for an emergency meeting in Versailles to rally around all other Executive Committee members. The Federation was at its lowest ebb and morale was low. Something had to be done and done quickly to pick up the pieces. I believe it was the most serious crisis IFLA has ever experienced. Through our concerted action, we were able to keep IFLA afloat and today, it is stronger than ever.

TBC:How did the Executive Committee members manage the crisis despite the lack of funds?

RT:Drastic steps had to be taken. First, all the Executive Committee members unanimously agreed to take care of their own travelling expenses and accommodations for all IFLA meetings and events. This was to minimize strains on the Treasury. In addition, one member advanced some money to IFLA to settle all outstanding bills and pay the Secretary's salary. We then drew up new budget to ensure that daily operational expenses would not be compromised. It was an incredible time and extraordinary times brought forth extraordinary men. We had the most devoted selfless Executive Committee members I have had the pleasure of working with throughout my years in IFLA. They worked relentlessly for the next six years without taking a single cent from IFLA's Treasury for their travelling expenses. It was only after IFLA's finances were stabilized and some surpluses realized that the Executive Committee aside a small sum to help relieve their personal financial expenditure. Those were the most glorious years of IFLA. We worked closely together and weathered the storm, standing proud and tall.

TBC:I believe you were also responsible for the decentralization of the Executive Power from the Central (HQ) in Versailles to allow the Regions to have greater autonomy in managing their regional affairs.

RT:During my many years as member of the Grand Council, I observed members tended to squabble over budget and finance matters at most meetings and this prevented the Federation from doing some serious work for the profession. In those days, everything seemed focused on the Central Region and headquarters and little was done to build up the profession in Third World and Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs). I thought if we could decentralize and allocate power to the regions, more work could be done. At an international level, regional organizations have often yielded far greater results than mega international groupings. This is inevitable. Smaller groups allow for greater focus on common regional concerns and priorities. It would be much easier for members within a region to communicate with each other since they are already living within close proximity of each other. Furthermore, it would be cheaper to organize regional meetings at times convenient to those in the region. Finally, the grant of greater autonomy encouraged leadership to emerge from within the region.

In conjunction with these changes, a new Constitution had to be re-crafted to reflect the true intent of the scope of Regional Council. I think we did the right thing, because it seems to work well, even right to till today.

TBC:In your opinion, what role should IFLA play, given the current concerns with climate change and the environment?

RT:IFLA should encourage its members to look beyond decorative landscape and to embrace the environment as a whole and to focus more on safeguarding our natural landscape and heritage from unnecessary destruction; often in the name of development. IFLA should also work closely with other professionals such as civil engineers, environmentalists, ecology conservationists and all other professionals, who are closely connected with and are concerned about the environment. As for the LDCs, some form of landscape and environmental education should be introduced to sensitize the community to the importance of protecting their natural vegetation, waterways and land. This is crucial. People should not look on landscape and the environment as luxuries. They are fundamental to our survival and we owe it to future generations to protect them.

Beirut Landscape Symposium, October 22-23, 2010

Jala Makhzoumi
Professor of Landscape Architecture
Symposium Coordinator

At the conclusion of the Istanbul Symposium in October 2008, Dianne Menzies and Fritz Auweck, asked whether Lebanon would like to host the 2010 symposium. I gladly accepted, realizing that with the sponsorship of an international organization, the symposium will shed light on the profession and hopefully mobilize academics and practitioners to seek international recognition. Landscape architecture is a new profession in the Arab Middle East. Perception of the profession continues to be predominantly associated with the 'beautification' of mainly contemporary urban environments. The contribution of landscape design and planning to safeguard the environment, protect natural and cultural heritage and secure community wellbeing is only slowly being recognized.

Two years later, the Beirut Landscape Symposium 2010 became a reality thanks to the continued support from IFLA and EFLA, the efforts of the Department of Landscape Design and Ecosystem Management at the American University of Beirut that organized and hosted the event, the sponsorship from AUB Provost and from Solidere.

The symposium was held on the 22nd and -23rd of October in a peaceful rural setting and with the facilities of the American University of Beirut Agricultural Research and Education Centre in the Bakaa valley. Fifty participants attended converging from neighboring countries in Europe and North America including Desiree Martinez IFLA president, Nigel Thorne, EFLA president, practicing landscape architects and academics. The symposium was organized into four key sessions. The first session was dedicated to poster presentations. As organizers, we agreed to avoid formal presentations. Instead participants were encouraged to summarize their readings of landscape architecture in posters which were discussed following the symposium opening. The posters generated animated discussions and allowed participants to share their experiences in preparation for the following intensive discussion sessions. The sessions were dedicated to key themes proposed by the organizers that revolved around the regional specificity of landscape architecture practice and education as well as necessary steps to be taken to formalize professional recognition both nationally and internationally.

The following is a summary of emerging issues, concerns and recommendations. On the theme of 'regional determinants impacting landscape architecture practice' the discussants agreed that the profession can better serve the region by focusing on the specificity of cultural and ecological context conceptualization, considering the general absence of state policies and planning that protect nature and cultural landscapes. Here professional ethics play a key role to overcoming the commercialization of professional practice. Water scarcity too was seen as a key determinant of landscape architecture education and practice. Additionally, considering that the profession is new to the Arab World and not uncommonly associated with gardening and beautification, discussants agreed that communicating the potential of the profession to clients and to the public in the region is also an important responsibility in practice.

On 'determinants for landscape architecture education', there was agreement that universities should complement private practice's focus on commercial and private projects by focusing on public wellbeing and protecting landscape heritage. Accordingly, curricula should prioritize the understanding and appreciation of the diversity of cultural landscapes in the region and focus on community inclusive landscape design as key with respect to education, considering the dominance of socially and economically marginalized communities.

On the theme of 'profiling the profession of Landscape Architecture' a central concern was the absence of a word in Arabic that captures the layers and the complexity of the English word 'landscape'. It was agreed that the search for a suitable word should be flexible to accommodate the evolving role of the profession. Discussants were in agreement that the absence of landscape contractors in the region constituted a key limitation for advancement of the profession. Employing two separate contractors, one for planting and another for hardscape, was problematic, all the more so considering that the landscape/horticulture industry is commercially driven, dictated by changing 'fashions' and preferences rather than environmental sustainability and ecological suitability. These concerns necessitate that academics and practitioners collaborate to change the current situation and ensure a more sustainable landscape/horticulture sector not only through promoting native varieties but also in promoting long term concerns for natural and cultural heritage.

The last theme revolved around 'formalizing the landscape architectural sector/ profession'. Here IFLA and EFLA presidents reiterated their readiness to support national initiatives in the Arab World recommending steps to be taken towards formalizing the profession. The first step is to establish an association for landscape architects nationally and outline its constitution following the requirements by IFLA to ensure a speedy approval. Lebanon, in view of the large number of practicing landscape architects, should proceed without delay in forming a national association. Nationally formalizing the profession can follow a number of routes based on various models (chamber of

architects, Order of Engineers, Association for landscape architects) to reconciling the different degrees currently offered by Lebanese academic institutions. Also determined a key factor was to define the code of practice, to draw on the experience of landscape associations in Latin America and other examples within IFLA.

The remainder of the second day was allocated to a field trip through the Bekaa Valley up the eastern foothills of Mount Lebanon to the Chouf Cedar Nature Reserve. Participants walked through an ancient landscape with 1000 year old cedars, trees that have witnessed wars and destruction, prosperity and wealth, and that are now protected and celebrated as national symbols. Their majesty and endurance must surely be an inspiration for landscape architecture in Lebanon and to the region, for the profession to grow and prosper and to contribute to the wellbeing of people and nature in the region.

ACTIVE PARTICIPATION BY IFLA IN BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA

Jorge Amonzabel

Bolivian architects recognized and applauded the presence of President Desireé Martinez and architect and Secretary General Virginia Laboranti, of the International Federation of Landscape Architects, IFLA, in the XI Biennale 2010 on Sustainable Architecture in the city of La Paz, Bolivia, South America. The exposition of IFLA´s President was very motivational, showcasing large projects from different parts of the world and including an overview of current institutional and professional activity.

Virginia Laboranti, formed the tribunal for the XI Biennial 2010 and worked intensely using a technical approach appropriated from landscape architecture for the deliberation and selection of the winning projects. The Society of Landscape Architecture, Ecology and the Natural Environment, an IFLA partner, also actively participated in the Biennale. During the stay of the international authorities, Martinez and Laboranti were able to share fraternal moments and discuss activities and trends in landscape architecture.

The architect Jorge Franco, president of SAPEM and Mr. Jorge Amonzabel, coordinator, were those who recommended that IFLA participate in the XI Biennale 2010, based on the importance of the profession to Bolivia and also due to the specialized practice required for sustainable urban expansion.

The effective management of the Biennale´s organizers saw the successful intervention of IFLA´s President and Secretary General.

DISTURBING URBANISM: RESILIENCE AS A FRAMEWORK FOR URBANISM AND RECOVERY

A RESEARCH PROJECT

Penny Allan and Martin Bryant

Over a hundred years ago Major General Greely reported that 'the question of providing temporary shelter for the 200,000 homeless people who remained in San Francisco was facilitated by the mildness of the climate, the abundance of canvas, and the considerable numbers of convenient squares and public grounds.' Greely had been in charge of the recovery operation after the April 1906 earthquake and fire that killed tens of thousands of people and erased half the city's building stock. But it hadn't affected people's will to stay. Greely's words highlighted not only the role of urban planning in recovery, but also the determination of people to recover in place. The link is between people and space: space that is created for use by people every day, and then adapted by the same people for other uses after disturbance.

So how do we, as landscape architects design both for the everyday and for recovery after a disturbance? Is it possible to reconcile urbanism, which involves intensification and diversity, with the seemingly contradictory need for an abundance of unstructured open space and auxiliary lifelines after a disaster? It seems that there is a strange disconnection between the two theories. Perhaps, to get ourselves into the head space of recovery planning, we should be building on the idea that the city is in a constant state of flux guided by interdependent processes and forms. We can then interpret disturbance as an intervention that generates adaptation of structure, function or identity. Change perpetuates the system. All of which is not dissimilar to the ecological concept of resilience, i.e., the capacity to absorb disturbance and adapt. The point is that we, as landscape architects, can think of resilience as a framework to manipulate urban space in order to give it the space it needs to adapt to disturbances.

Resilience thinking works on a number of levels. It has attributes which span the complexity and interdependencies of space, form, politics, organization and communication. It also works on a number of scales from the regional to the local. The authors, landscape architects Penny Allan and Martin Bryant from Victoria University, have been researching resilience of cities to align urbanism with recovery planning. The research has been done by analyzing urban centers before a disaster to understand the attributes of resilience at a number of scales and how they affected recovery. So far, two post earthquake cities have been analyzed: 1906 San Francisco and 2010 Concepcion in Chile.

In San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake and fire, the city's function transferred from damaged buildings to open space, and the 'ground' (as opposed to the 'figure') became a second city. People gathered on hilltop parks where there was a vantage point to assess the oncoming fire. They made ad hoc camps in the parks, either in the flatter areas or where there was water. They set up shops in open space to keep businesses running. They even built kitchens in the streets when they could not light fires inside. The fine-grained grid of wide streets facilitated access and activity; the quantum of parks and squares and their convenience enabled diversity of function, in turn making the city more adaptable.

A similar situation evolved in Concepcion where people adapted open space for camping and used it as a water source. (figure 1). But the limited

Figure 1: The second city: adaptation in open space after the 2010 earthquake in Concepcion (source: http://lh5.ggpht.com/_EsMoDbVJPA/S49qs5mOxDI/AAAAAAAAAQ4/P_7trvikcto/IMG_6659.JPG [accessed 1 October 2010])

access and public space in the elevated areas of Concepcion created a volatile situation which required the intervention of the military for resolution. Small communities adapted by insulating and reorganizing themselves in the absence of law enforcement and communication. They did this by centering activities on public open space where structure and organizational pattern could be developed and maintained (figure 2).

After the initial emergency period, it was the city settlement pattern that hampered recovery. Even though Concepcion is a polycentric city, its centers have become specialized: the main dormitory areas are south of the river as are the schools, but the administration areas and hospital are on the north. The collapse of the bridges over the Bio Bio River severed many of the essential services during the recovery period. At this scale there is clearly a need for trade-offs between autonomy

Figure 2: Forming communities in Concepcion after the earthquake, using open space as meeting point and barriers on roads to control access (source: Soledad Garay, USS Concepcion, Remy Le Blanc VUW, Mike Davis, VUW)

and connectivity, and designers have an opportunity to address this in the way they consider urban settlement, hopefully before a disaster strikes again.

Resilience attributes are not an absolute value, but are a set of interconnected relationships that shift along a continuum, depending on a city's idiosyncratic structure and function and the nature of disturbance. There is a flexible zone at the centre of the continuum where resilience lies. The designers' role is to manipulate that relationship before a disturbance in order to strengthen resilience, based on what we know about the city, its complex needs, the way it needs to work in everyday situations and how it recovers after a disturbance. Resilience provides a specific framework that clearly links adaptive response (and by association, recovery) following a major disturbance, with urban processes and the qualities of the urban environment.

As landscape architects the framework of resilience offers multiple lenses into the way we see the city and design interventions as catalytic. This will increase the complexity of the response rather than relying on the complexity of the intervention. It also gives landscape architecture another dimension which is not yet broadly accepted or fully explored.

ASLA CALL FOR ENTRIES

ASLA has released its 2011 awards call for entries for professionals and students and we would like to encourage you to enter.

Award recipients, their clients, and student advisors will be honored at the awards presentation ceremony during the ASLA Annual Meeting and EXPO in San Diego, October 30- November 2, 2011. The award winning projects will be featured in a video presentation at the ceremony and on the awards website following the event. Professional award recipients receive featured coverage in the October issue of Landscape Architecture magazine and in many other design, construction industry and general-interest media. Student award official entrants will receive a complimentary full registration to the 2011 annual meeting, and the official entrant for each project receiving an Award of Excellence (up to seven) will also receive travel and hotel accommodations for the meeting.

The prestige of the ASLA awards program relies on the high-caliber juries that are convened each year to review submissions.

The professional awards jury comprises:

- David Yocca, FASLA, Jury Chair, Conservation Design Forum, Elmhurst, IL
- Robert Campbell, FAIA, The Boston Globe
- Mark Hough, ASLA, Duke University, Durham, NC
- Ilze Jones, FASLA, Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd, Seattle
- Elizabeth Meyer, FASLA, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA
- Laurie Olin, FASLA, OLIN, Philadelphia
- Pamela Palmer, ASLA, ARTECHO, Venice, CA
- Christine Ten Eyck, FASLA, Ten Eyck Landscape Architects, Phoenix
- Alex Washburn, AIA, Chief Urban Designer, New York City Department of City Planning
- William H. Tishler, FASLA, representing the National Trust for Historic Preservation, will join the jury for selection of The Landmark Award.

The student awards jury includes:

- Mario Nievera, ASLA, Jury Chair, Mario Nievera Design, Palm Beach, FL, and New York City
- Thomas Balsley, FASLA, Thomas Balsley Associ ates, New York City
- Gary A. Brown, FASLA, University of Wisconsin Madison
- James Burnett, FASLA, The Office of James Burnett, Houston
- Shane Coen, ASLA, Coen+Partners, Minneapolis
- Diane Dale, FASLA, William McDonough + Partners, Charlottesville, VA
- M. Elen Deming, ASLA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- John King, Hon. ASLA, San Francisco Chronicle
- Karen Phillips, FASLA, New York City Planning Commission

The ASLA awards program features six categories: General Design; Residential Design, Analysis and Planning; Research, co-sponsored by the Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture, Communications; and The Landmark Award, co-sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The student awards program also features the Student Community Service Award and Student Collaboration categories.

Entry forms and payment must be received by:
- Friday, February 25, 2011, for Professional Awards
- Friday, May 6, 2011, for Student Award

Submission binders must be received by:
- Friday, March 11, 2011, for Professional Awards
- Friday, May 20, 2011, for Student Awards

In need of inspiration? View the ASLA 2010 Professional and Student award-winning projects.

There are many reasons to enter and we hope that you will!
Nancy

Nancy Somerville, Hon. ASLA
Executive Vice President/CEO
American Society of Landscape Architects

Review: ARC Competition Finalists

The ARC International Wildlife Crossing Infrastructure Design competition has chosen 5 finalists. The competition challenged international firms to come up with a design solution that would allow safe crossing for wildlife and humans at West Vail Pass, Colorado. During the past 15 years, collisions between humans and wildlife have increased substantially, costing Americans 8 billion dollars annually.

The five finalist teams are:
- Balmori Associates, New York City
- HNTB Engineering with Michael Van Valkenburgh & Associates, New York City
- The Olin Studio, Philadelphia
- Janet Rosenberg & Associates, Toronto
- Zwarts & Jansma Architects, Amsterdam

The winner of the competition will be announced at the Transportation Research Board's 90th Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., on January 23, 2011. In the meantime, the proposals of the five finalists can be viewed online at http://www.arc-competition.com/finalists.php.

The West Vail Pass in Colorado was chosen as the project site due to its location on Colorado's primary transportation artery the I-70 corridor, and also because this transportation route impedes the movement of wildlife in the rocky mountain region. The winning entry for this competition will serve as a model for safer and more consciously constructed wildlife crossings throughout the world. It will also protect Colorado's wildlife population which generates significant revenues through hunting, fishing and other wild-life related activities.

The jury for this competition is made up of an international expert panel of landscape architects, engineers, transportation experts, and ecologists. The finalists were chosen from 36 entries, arriving from 9 countries and representing over 100 firms.

BOOK REVIEW

CONTEMPORARY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE IN NORWAY

By Karsten Jørgensen and Vilde Stabel

Reviewed by:Tore Edvard Bergaust MNLA; International delegate IFLA/IFLA-ER, Professor
Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Dep. of Landscape Architecture and Spatial Planning

When the Norwegian association of Landscape Architects celebrated their 80th year as an association in 2009, the General Assembly fully approved the board's proposal to produce a book on Norwegian landscape architecture which would showcase

their role and importance in today's society. The book was launched during the Oslo Architectural Triennale on September 27th, 2010.

It has been worth waiting for. It is a beautiful and colorful book which presents and documents some of the best projects designed and built by Norwegian landscape architects over the last 20 years.

The book starts with a short presentation of the history of Norwegian landscape architecture (1920 – 1970) as a background.

There are two chapters with a series of interviews and reflections on Norwegian landscape architecture form other professions and from abroad. The first part of these two chapters are interviews with representatives from professions closely linked to landscape architecture. The second part is a discussion between three representatives from abroad, Thorbjørn Andersson (practitioner and associated professor, Sweden), Annemarie Lund (editor and publisher, Denmark and Robert Schäfer (editor, Germany) who are all well known to Norwegian landscape architecture and relate it to the discipline internationally.

The main portion of the book presents a total of 48 projects built between 1989 and 2009. The projects are divided into 4 main topics: cultural landscapes in transition, urban environments, social landscapes and city parks, all with a short introduction. The works are of course a collection of a limited number of projects. There are numerous projects which could have been chosen. However, those selected are those that are both well designed and photogenic. In addition to looking well on print between a hardcover.

The projects are from all over the country and there is a map at the end of the book which is helpful to show where these projects are located. All the works are presented with key information, plans, photos and brief commentaries.

The book is published in both English and in Norwegian. NLA is both proud and grateful that it has been completed. Truly, the book has become a milestone of Norwegian landscape architecture. It is a manifest of the growing status of landscape architecture as an obvious, natural and integrated part of the management and development of both urban and rural landscapes. It shows that the 80 years of NLA was worth the celebration. Landscape architecture combines the art of gardening, social engagement and nature itself. The hope is that the book will reach a broad and general public. Planning, design and maintenance of the space in-between concerns, and has an influence on the everyday life of us all. Landscape matters!

If you want the answer on: "Is there a typical Norwegian design?" Then you must order the book at http://www.landskapsarkitektur.no

Author: Karsten Jørgensen and Vilde Stabel
Publisher: Gyldendal Akademisk
ISBN / ISBN: 978-82-05-40858-6
Price NOK: 480,-