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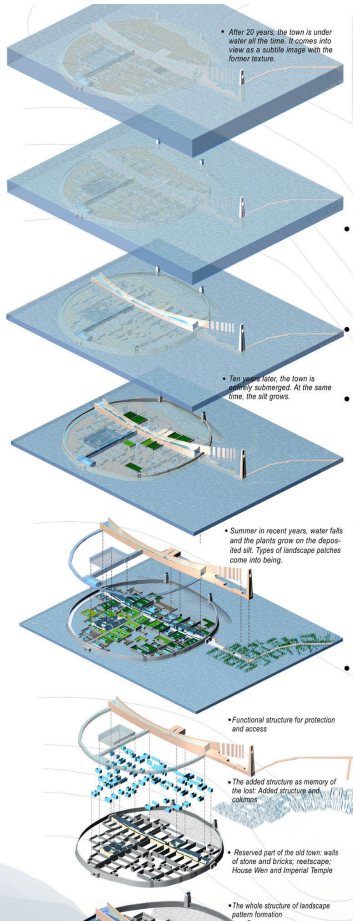
2003 STUDENT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DESIGN COMPETITION PRIZE WINNERS

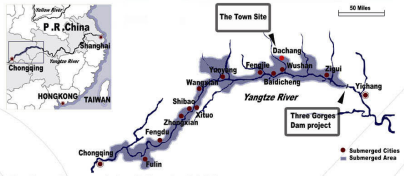
FIRST PRIZE *UNESCO Prize for Landscape Architecture*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	*Fading Away of an Edge in 20 Years: make Daching, the town being submerged, exist, grow and exhibit* Li Li, Jiazhi Li Institute of Landscape Architecture, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
SECOND PRIZE *IFLA Zvi Miller Prize*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	*Landscape Memory on the Edge: Preservation of Yuan Ming Yuan Ruins* Wu Wen, Wu Xiangyen Institute of Landscape Architecture, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
THIRD PRIZE *CSLA Merit Award*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	*Storm water infrastructure: ecology contained* Scott Jordan Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada
JURY AWARD	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	*Life Garden Project: sewing the beginning and the end* Shiho Meano Department of Environmental Design, Kyoto University of Art and Design, Japan
JURY AWARD	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	*Landscape on the edge of art: installations on the edge* Julie Lommerse, Renee Lussier, Chris Midgley Landscape Architecture Program, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada
JURY AWARD	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	*Borderlands: Suturing Communities along the Edge* Scott Chastain, Bradley Martin, Matthew Edwards Masters Program in Landscape Architecture and Bachelors Program in Architecture, Auburn University, USA
JURY AWARD	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	*Sustainable Culture of the Mysterious Mosuo Minority: conservation planning of Wuzhiluo Village, the Lugo Lake between Yunnan and Sichuan Provinces'* Wu Gong Deng, Xiao Fei Xue, Hong Zhou, Min Hu School of Landscape Architecture, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing, China

FIRST PRIZE *UNESCO Prize for Landscape Architecture*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	*Fading Away of an Edge in 20 Years: make Daching, the town being submerged, exist, grow and exhibit* Li Li, Jiazhi Li Institute of Landscape Architecture, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

JURY NOTES

The construction of the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River will displace 140 towns. This project explores, as an alternative to relocation or rapid destruction, a process of gradual change of landscape, culture and ecology, and included some added structures, consideration of a process of 20 years, and discussed the importance of the cultural landscape.





Fading-Away of An Edge in 20 Years

-------- *Make Dachang, the town being submerged exist, grow and exhibit*

- **Issues**

1. The rising water takes many old towns at edge-status.

As the largest hydroelectric dam in the world, the massive Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River in China is being constructed and it will take 20 years to finish the project. From June this year, its reservoir would stretch over 350 miles upstream and force 140 towns below 175 meters pulled down. All these towns possess of long history and fine town culture. But now they stand on the edge of disappearance.

2. The current solution is too limited to save most of these towns.

Many planners bring forward the solution to move the whole town to upper site of the mountains. However, this method can only be used for few famous towns or just parts of them. Most of the old towns will be demolished entirely. It is a regret that most of the towns fall into blind lane at one time.

- **Site Conditions**

Dachang is one of such towns in danger. It locates at the riverside of Daning River, a main branch of the Yangtze River in Sichuan Province. The town serves as a typical site which possesses great value.

It has a long history of 1700 years and has impressive town structure: the well-preserved inner town and the developing outer town. The inner town is about 4.27 ha. It consists of a rounded rampart, two main streets, and three gates; the outer town begins with the east old gate and stretches along the main street. The two parts record an integrate process of the local town pattern from Qing Dynasty to now, indicating the essential town culture of the three gorges area.

- **Concept**

The solutions of entire moving and pulling down are both unsuitable to this town. If it is moved, its population composing and life style would change greatly. As a result, only a distorted town gets protected, so does the town culture. To some extent, it is no much better than pulling down.

How on earth can we find a moderate way to deal with the town?

As landscape architects in a developing country, our power to hold back these losing towns is too restricted. We must face with the sudden lost and accept the fact that they will disappear one day. Actually everything has its time limit and must experience the birth, growth, transformation and disappearance. But when and how?

As Edge Theory says, the edge is the area or part to connect different entities. It is complicated and sensitive, and presents specific characters resulted from the interactive actions among these entities. We are inspired by the interactive feature of an edge. ***Although the edge between living and dying is definite, an interactive process of long time may extend the meaning of an edge.***

1. Present the life of an edge.

The change between existence and disappearance is most influencing, and it can be called an edge-status. This is also the most meaningful moment in edge's life. Hold this moment and present it to people, for it can tell us the understanding, memory and caution to the edge.

We search for a way to lighten the uncomfortable feeling of regret. Keep the texture and the culture living more days and make the edge fade away inch by inch, not suddenly. The fading-away maybe twenty years. That is an evolving process which endows us with comfort and belief.

2. Reduce the rigidity of the ecological disturbance by human being.

When some entities, especially the geographical ones, get lost or transformed rapidly, the process is keen-edged. It will bring a rigid and unadapted disturbance to the ecological world which we live in, as the Three Gorge Dam will do to its area. Landscape ecology serves as the buffer to reduce the rigidity, dealing with the landscape materials such as water, air, soil, plants, etc.

3. Shape the structure for landscape pattern formation

To form a landscape pattern with above landscape materials, skillful organizing is needed. Like the cloisonne making in China, a primary structure is needed as the framework, then types of patches are filled in the blocks of the frame. Most of all, time is also an important material for landscape pattern formation. It brings the ecological process of these patch types by using all of the other materials. Water, air, soil, plants and time create the final charming earthscape——the landscape mosaics.

- **Design**

1. The landscape process.

The major idea in this plan is to form an evolving landscape process at Dachang. The process presents the gradual changes of scape, culture and ecology.

According to the statistics, the soil flowing into the Yangtze River is added up to 170.2 tons every year. The bank erodes away as the river water level changes at seasonal periodicity. As a result, the Yangtze River becomes filled with silt gradually.

In this plan, the silt is stored up to form an earthscape on the town structure. Dachang Town's area is about 42.7ah, and the silt deposited on the town approaches to 1.28×10^{7} m^3, bringing a height of 30cm to cover the town every year. In about 20 years, the town will be entirely covered with the silt.

Every summer within the 20 years, the water draws down and left the silt only. The gathering silt year by year supplies the local hydrophytes with absorbing nutrient. The plants root also helps to reduce the silt flowing away. As time goes on, there comes a well-growth cycle: the growth and decomposition of organic plants form humid soil which is so fertile to promote their growth next year.

In the end, water level goes more than 20 meters beyond the town. All is gone ----- the town, the process, and the edge. Only some lightings as landmarks can tell us about the image of the past.

2. Maintain the structure of the inner town.

The building materials of the old town consist of wood, bamboo, stone, brick, tile and marl. When the rising water comes up, the upper wall (wood) and the roof (tile) will be easy to be swept away, so we clean out such materials. Only the main walls made of stone and bricks are kept as the prime structure. They outline the former rampart, streets, and houses.

However, the wallboards of the courtyards in traditional houses are mainly made up of wood or bamboo. How can we keep this kind of attractive element to ensure the integrality of the structure? We create added walls by filling the fragments of roof tiles into bamboo cages. This constructing method roots in the local traditional dam's construction and its function is to slow down the river water. By this way, the silt of the river passes through the structure and deposits on the old town.

3. Mark the texture of the outer town.

The outer town develops along a street to enter the inner part. It has larger scale and newer style. To express its difference, we mark the pattern by a floating path and arraying pillars. The former street turns into the floating path to link the "town" in the water and the "town" upon the water. Pillars of old houses are reserved and reinforced to commemorate the outer texture. When the river water falls, these pillars come out. Hydrophytes grow among them.

4. Ensure the accessible route.

In different seasons, the town will be submerged at different water level, sometimes part or sometimes whole. We provide an accessible route for people to feel this edging town. A floating path together with the dock boards take people to the vertical tower at any water level. And then the tower acts as a lift to take people down to the protected exhibition spaces of the inner town.

5. The exhibition under water.

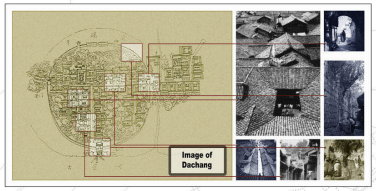
In the past 1700 years, the buildings and open space of different times gather up in this tiny town, especially the streets and temples and residences. Concrete and glass walls are set to protect the streetscape and also cut off the gate part of houses to exhibit the essential building culture.

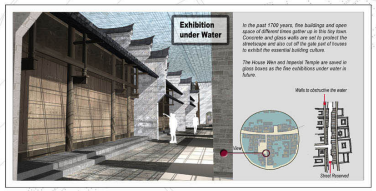
Besides, the most famous buildings should be preserved intact. It is impossible to reserve each one of them. The House Wen and Imperial Temple are saved in glass boxes as the fine exhibitions under water in future.

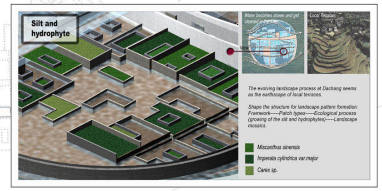
- **Extension**

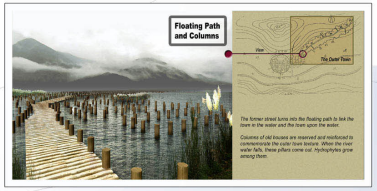
In a conclusion, the concept and measures presented upwards serve as a developing pattern. We call it "Fading-away of the edge". It describes an assuasive way for us to face the immense change brought by the human behavior.

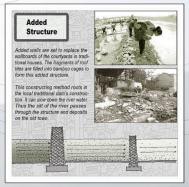
There are more towns demolished by the rising Yangtze River, and there is more image, history or culture ruined by other human actions. This pattern we proposed is a mirror for landscape planners to turn the sudden lost of an edge into a growing and sustainable process in a certain period.

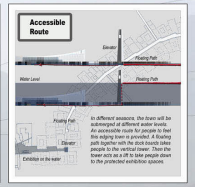


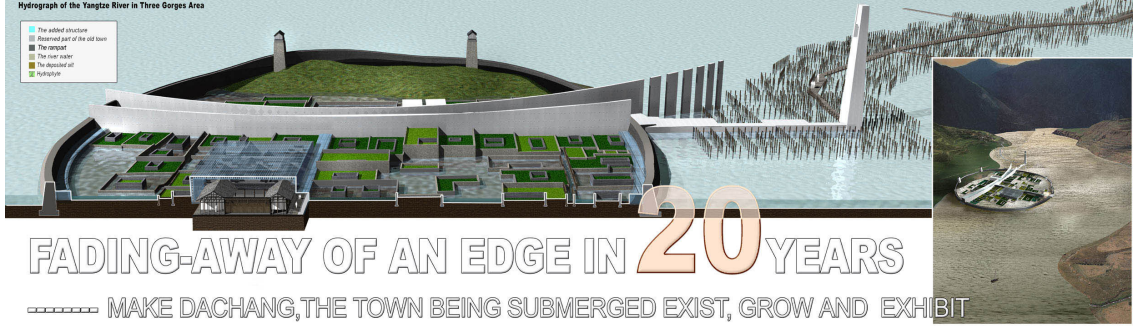












FADING-AWAY OF AN EDGE IN 20 YEARS

-------- MAKE DACHANG,THE TOWN BEING SUBMERGED EXIST, GROW AND EXHIBIT

SECOND PRIZE *IFLA Zvi Miller Prize*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	*Landscape Memory on the Edge: Preservation of Yuan Ming Yuan Ruins* Wu Wen, Wu Xiangyen Institute of Landscape Architecture, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

JURY NOTES

The 18th Century gardens of Yuan Ming Yuan are neglected and threatened by Beijing's urbanization. This project proposes using a comprehensive analysis of the history of the gardens and applying modern methods of landscape design to preserve and exhibit the ruins.

LANDSCAPE MEMORY ON THE EDGE

—— Preservation of Yuan Ming

During 1709-1860 , Yuan Ming Yuan was built and reached the culmination of traditional Chinese gardening and culture, being called "garden of gardens".
In 1860, French and British Joint Army looted the whole garden and subsequently burnt down Yuan Ming Yuan.
In 1990, the united army from eight European countries robbed and destroyed the remains of Yuan Ming Yuan again.
In 1988, Yuan Ming Yuan was listed in the National List Cultural Heritage, and was partly restored and opened to the public.

The main part of the Yuan Ming Yuan still remains the state of wilderness without effective preservation
Some specialists want to build two main urban roads across Yuan Ming Yuan.
Some developers want to build top grade villas in Yuan Ming Yuan.
Some professors think Yuan Ming Yuan is a wonderful place to set up one of the best university in the east.
Some people think it is necessary to rebuild Yuan Ming Yuan.

Yuan Ming Yuan is on the edge of the city

1. In Qing dynasty, Yuan Ming Yuan located in the west suburb scenery areas of Beijing, connected with the Summer Palace and Jing Yi Yuan by water system and green belt. It was far away from the old Beijing city.
2. Today, Yuan Ming Yuan is besieged by the new Beijing city, the fifth ring road wanders at its north edge, and it is in the connection area between the silicon valley---Zhong Guan Cun and the high-tech industry park--Shangdi.


Map showing the relationship between Yuan Ming Yuan and the west suburb scenery areas.


Gardens in the west suburb of Old Beijing city in Qing dynasty

Yuan Ming Yuan is on the edge of the new Beijing city

the relationship between Yuan Ming Yuan and the fifth ring road, Shangdi, Zhongguancun


the view of the fifth ring road from Zi Bi Shang Fang in Yuan Ming Yuan

Yuan Ming Yuan is on the edge of the memory

1. We can not image the splendid achievement Yuan Ming Yuan achieved before the deadly destruction in 1860, when we are in the ruins today. The memory of the image of "garden of gardens" is lost.
2. Because of the absence of the effective preservation, and with the nature corrasion, the ruins of Yuan Ming Yuan is full of garbage and ruderal today, and the ruins are still undergoing destruction. Only a little of the ruins are cleaned up and opened to the public. Thus the memory of the history is becoming more and more blurry.
3. West Buildings was a special scenery site composed with western architecture - an exotic mixture of Chinese traditional with florid Rococo. Currently these stone architectures have the most visible ruins. This often gave people the wrong conclusion that Yuan Ming Yuan was mainly European style or its whole design was largely influenced by European architecture. In fact, those sites only covered about 5% of Yuan Ming Yuan and was built by QianLong Emperor mainly for curiosity. The rest of the 95% was all pure Chinese classical architecture and gardens.

Conclusion:Great dangers

1. Yuan Ming Yuan's physical entity is in the danger of swallow of the development of the new Beijing city.
2. The status of Yuan Ming Yuan in people's mind is now declining.
3. The prominent achievements of Yuan Ming Yuan achieved in Chinese traditional garden has never been understood correctly.
4. The cultural and art value of Yuan Ming Yuan has disappeared completely.
5. One of the most important World Cultural Heritages is dying.

Only get the whole memory of Yuan Ming Yuan(Incuding its splendid achievements in history and its destruction in 19th century)back, can Yuan Ming yuan survive in the urbanism of New Beijing City.and its values can last for ever.


commercial activities in the open area


inappropriate constructions in the open area


Ruins of west buildings being the token of Yuanmingyuan


Map showing the palace location and axis


Map showing the restored and unrestored area

Measures to remind the memory the characteristic of Yuan Ming Yuan:

(1) Being the second palace only inferior to the Forbidden City, so palace is the necessary components in the garden.
(2) Being the apotheosis of man-made landscapes on the flat
(3) Adopting the technique of "a collection of selected specimens", The whole ground was divided into more than 160 scenic spots.
(4) Mountain and water system constituted basic framework, plants flourished in all seasons, all kind of buildings usually formed the focal of the scenic area.

Preseversation idea: studying characteristic of Yuan Ming and the ruins left, using the method of modern landscape design, to preserve and exhibit its ruins to get the memory back.

Mountain and water system

Mountain

History (1) 200 small hills took up One-third of the Yuanmingyuan ground,most of which are soil-hill, and a little is stone -hill.
(2) All kinds of mountain scenery "such as precipitous cliffs, secluded valleys, steep rock walls and stone caves zigzagged their way about
(3) Everywhere it was so arranged that hills were next to each other, in each other and after each other, all well balanced in every way, and provide the good base for planting trees.

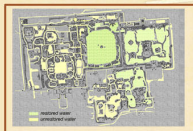
Nowardays
(1) Small hills were incompletely kept on the site .Only with the help of the old map can we remind the approximate shape of hills in the history.
(2) Most of the Soil hills had been destroyed; some had been wholly wiped off, some had been cut into two parts, some has been cut off more than half, some had been dug and got smaller and shorter than ever---which directly lead to the lost of the space feeling.
(3) Most stone hills collapsed, stones had been lost. Only on a few scenic spot can we see some stone remains, scattering around the ground. Which embody the atmosphere of the ruins.

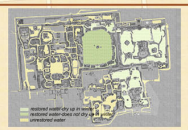
Preservation
(1) Soil hills should be completely restored at its original site according to historic data and archaeology excavation. so the original space relationship can be reacquired.
(2) Stone remains should be carefully tidied up and to exhibit as a witness of the ruins.


all kinds of "mountain scenery" in Qing dynasty


Nowadays, many hills in the western part had wholly disappeared, some had been dug.


lost hills
remained or restored hills
remain of stones


restored water
unrestored water


restored water(city up in west)
restored water does not dry up in spring
unrestored water

Map showing the present state of water system in Yuanmingyuan.some has been restored,some still dried up.Today,for water resource of BeijingCity is lack, Yuanmingyuan had to choose siatic method to restore water system

Water

History (1) During Qing dynasty, Haidian district had plenty of water resource, many natural springs effused in the Yuanmingyuan ,and the underground water level was high.
(2) In order to make use of plenty water resource, Yuanmingyuan was designed to be a water scenery garden.
(3) All kinds of water types such as the vast lake, the serpentine streams, and ponds covered nearly half ground of the garden.
(4) Water route was the main route for the emperor to looking around the garden.


rivulet


middle lake


big lake-Fuhai


Qianhu today


rivulets dried up


Qu Yuan Feng He dried up

Nowardays

(1) with the urbanism of Beijing city, water resource has deeply reduced, n
underground water got scarce.
(2) Yu anmingyuan 's old rivulets had dried up.
(3) A lot of rivulets and lakes had been changed to paddyfields or fishpond
(4) The restored water system in Changchunyuan and Qichunyuan is stat
(5) The restored water system took on two different seasonal sceneries.
Firstly, from spring to autumn, most rivulets and lakes are fully of water, si
view of the south china water village".
Secondly, in winter, most lakes have dried up, together with desolate surro
sorrow of the ruins.

Preservation
(1) Completely restore water system at its original site according to histor
tion.
(2) According to current situation of water resource, still adopt static wate
(3) Join the whole water system and rebuild the water routes. But only ma
the water.

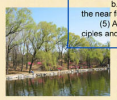

Present vegetation of the western part of Yuanmingyuan Tree species are simple and some tree is degrading

Plant

History: (1) hundreds and thousands rare
so it was also called an arboretum.
(2) The main species on the mod
(3) In the building yards , some s
popularly used.
(4) Some scenery spots are famo

Nowadays: (1) None of the original tree is
(2) In the unrestored part ,the
single structure as well as some trees in the d
(3) In the restored part, tree sp
which can not embody the characteristic of Q
beautiful flowers and blight colors were plante
of the ruins.

Preservation:
(1) In order to embody the atmosphere of
(2) Some scenery spots with planting cha
vitual method. Or be shown on the spot with th
to be.
(3) In the unrestored part. Two method ar
a. Those plants which block the resto
b. Those plants which do not block th
partly and be renovated gradually with healthy
(4) In the restored part,two method are su
a. Those plants which destroyed the a
b. Others should be kept presently an
the near future. Which need carefully research
(5) All of the work must be done following
cipies and codes.Respecting site current state



THIRD PRIZE *CSLA Merit Award*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	*Storm water infrastructure: ecology contained* Scott Jordan Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

JURY NOTES

The Denargo land area of Denver, Colorado is a one-mile stretch of former industrial land with a long history of mixed industrial and sparse land use and is currently under pressure to transform. This project consists of design of a multi-functional landscape that reveals storm water purification processes, includes adaptive reuse of the market structures, and integrates the storm water system as the focal landscape, with the intent of changing perceptions and stimulating redevelopment.

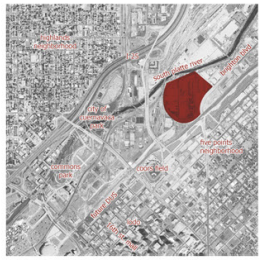
process defined

As a former public marketplace, the Denargo land area is situated along the Brighton Corridor, in Denver, Colorado. The corridor is a one-mile stretch of former industrial land between downtown Denver and Interstate 70. Surrounded by manufacturing, industry, Coors Field, Union Station Terminal (the future transportation hub of Denver) and the Denver Stockyards, the area has a long history of mixed industrial and sparse land use. Due to the current demand for housing and hotels, and the sites proximity to downtown, the area is under considerable pressure to transform.

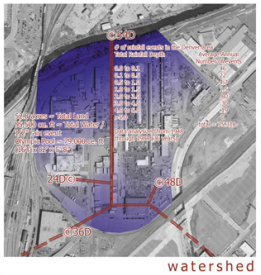
The design creates a multi-functional landscape that reveals storm water purification processes through the daylighitng of a 54" storm pipe from off-site catchment areas and the re-design of the site's storm water infrastructure as the focal landscape of the re-designed Denargo Market. Through adaptive re-use of the remaining market structures and integrating the storm water system as the focal landscape of the market, it is the intent of this revelatory landscape to begin to precipitate change in societal perceptions, understanding and behavior with regards to storm water management systems in the urban environment. At the same time the new marketplace is intended to act as a catalyst and spur new mixed-use development in the surrounding area.

Designed to exceed the Best Management Practices, as outlined by Denver's Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, this proactive approach to storm water infrastructure was undertaken with the intent of responding to the following four revelatory criterion, as uncovered during the literature review portion of the design process.

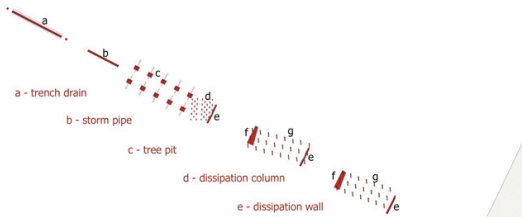
- perceptibility of change
- intelligibility of purpose
- abstraction of natural and engineered systems
- proximity of experience



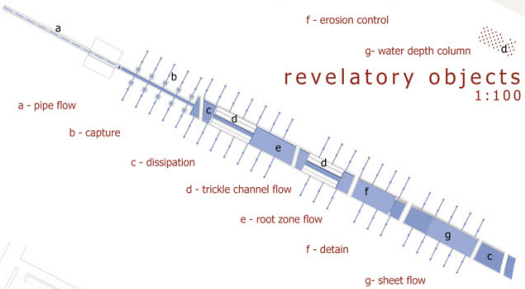
site defined



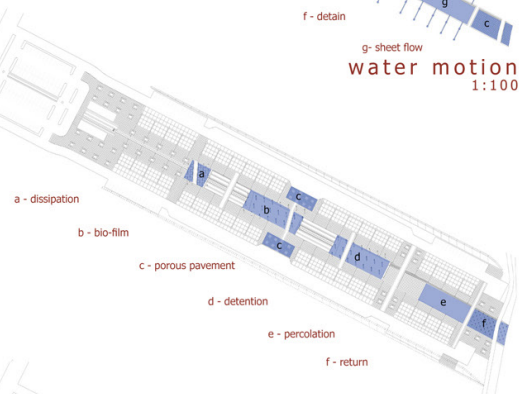
watershed



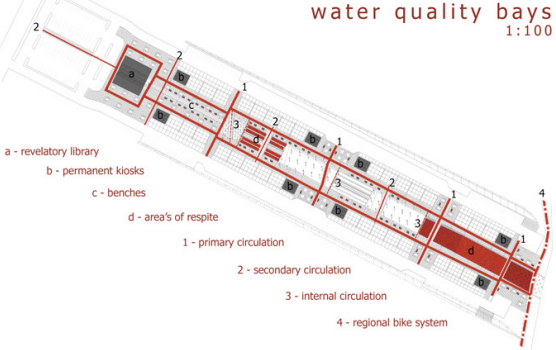
revelatory objects
1:100



water motion
1:100



water quality bays
1:100

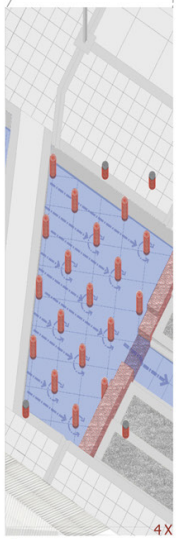


market functions
1:100

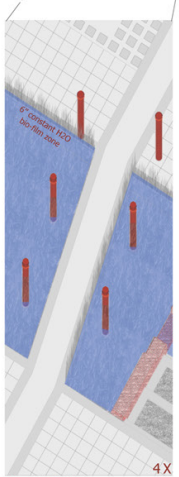
1:40

release

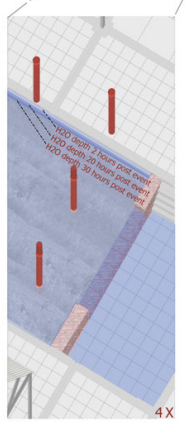
capture



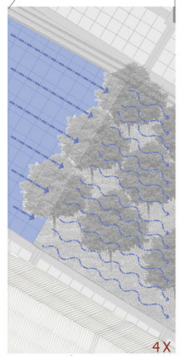
dissipation



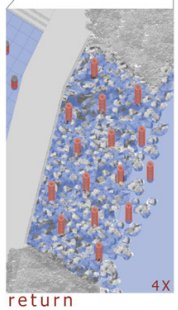
bio-film



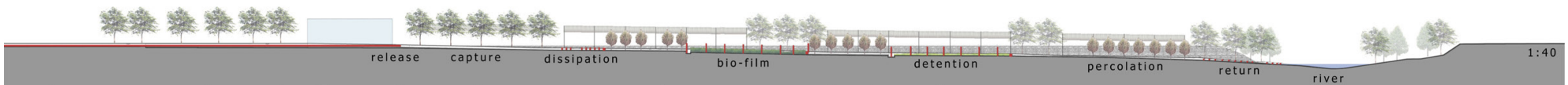
detention



percolation



return



storm water infrastructure: ecology contained