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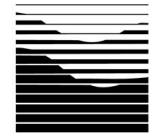
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AMERICAN  
SOCIETY OF  
LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTS

# 2006 STUDENT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DESIGN COMPETITION PRIZE WINNERS

<p><b>FIRST PRIZE</b> <i>IFLA Prize for Landscape Architecture</i></p>	<p>TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION</p>	<p><i>Flushing the Meadows – relaxing a post-World’s Fair urban landscape</i> Sarah Siegel Master of Landscape Architecture, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada</p>
<p><b>SECOND PRIZE</b> <i>IFLA Zvi Miller Prize</i></p>	<p>TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION</p>	<p><i>Hamilton Beach Strip</i> Van Thi Diep Master of Landscape Architecture, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada</p>
<p><b>THIRD PRIZE</b> <i>Merit Award</i></p>	<p>TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION</p>	<p><i>The Courses: Dynamic Management Planning towards Flood, Agriculture and Environment in a Freshwater Wetland of China</i> Zheng Chen, Li-Zhi Bo, Wen Liu Tongji University, Shanghai, China</p>

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## JURY NOTES

This project re-considered the role that a large urban park might play, and examined its recreation, social and ecological performance. Flushing Meadows in the City of New York has evolved from a highly productive salt marsh habitat filtering enormous quantities of water to an impaired landscape with eutrophied, unstable wetlands. Land uses have included a dumping grounds, World’s Fair site, professional sports arenas, institutional buildings, and large recreation and festival areas, all discontinuous from the surrounding communities. The historical evolution analysis showed that important cultural and historical landscapes had been, or were being, lost, and the hydrological and other layers were being denied or obscured by the landscape processes.

The resolution was well fitted to the program and to the various recreation uses. The project proposed a hydrological regime that was a significant and appropriate improvement, and it advocated re-establishing and/or conserving elements that had cultural or historical significance. Maintenance of this large urban park was also considered.

The submission was very clear, thorough and logical, and the graphic communication was exceptional. There were some interesting graphics included in the panels, for example, an illustration showing the sections of the site assembled as a plan drawing, which showed the site features in an innovative way. The project panels included an appropriate level of detail, while remaining highly legible and interesting to read.

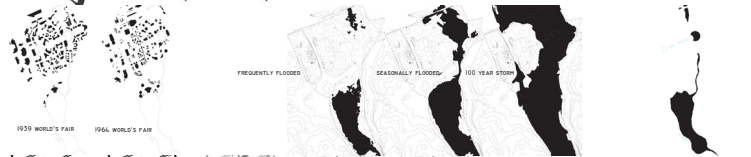
FLUSHING THE MEADOWS: RELAXING A POST-WORLD'S FAIR URBAN LANDSCAPE QUEENS, NEW YORK



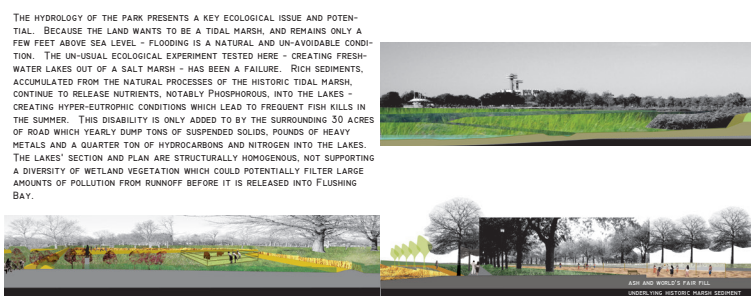
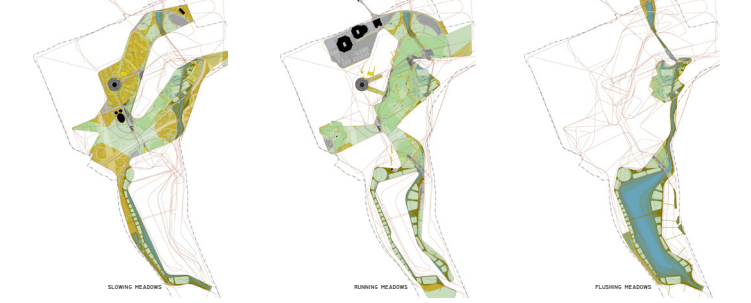
IN AN ALL TOO FAMILIAR COURSE OF EVENTS DURING THE REBUILDING OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FLUSHING MEADOWS WAS PROPOSED FROM A HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE SALT MARSH HABITAT FILTERING ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF WATER - TO AN IMPAIRED LANDSCAPE OF STUNTED, ORGANICALLY-POOR TERRESTRIAL LANDS AND INTENSELY EUTROPHIC, UNSTABLE WETLANDS. BELTANDS, LIFE ALL LANDS DIFFICULT TO CULTIVATE OR BUILD UPON, WERE ALWAYS PLACED IN A MARGE OF THE CITY'S DENSITY OF USE. IT IS HOW THE CITY RESPONDED TO THESE LANDS WHICH OUTLINES THE LANDSCAPE OF THE CITY FROM ANOTHER - THESE 'PROBLEM LANDS' WERE DEVELOPMENT 'LONGER THAN OTHERS'. THEIR FIRST USE WAS FLUSHING MEADOWS, BE A SHOPPING GROUND FOR THE CITY'S GROWING INDUSTRIES OF WOLLS. AS THE CITY EXPANDED AND LAND VALUES INCREASED, THEY MUST BECOME HOST TO LATER URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE - AIRPORTS, SHOPPING MALLS, HIGHWAY PARKING LOTS. ALTERNATIVELY THEY MAY BE OPEN SPACE AND BE DEVELOPED BY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL LANDS. IT IS IN THIS CULTURAL HISTORY THAT THE PARK DERIVES FROM THIS COMMON STORY ABOUT THE DRAINING OF FLOODING WETLANDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CITY. THE STORY OF FLUSHING MEADOWS HAS BEEN RICH, POLYCHROMATIC AND INCONSISTENT. IT IS A STORY WRITTEN IN SOME PART BY ROBERT POSESS - ONE OF THE MOST PUBLIC AND CONTROVERSIAL CITY BELLWEGERS OF OUR TIME.



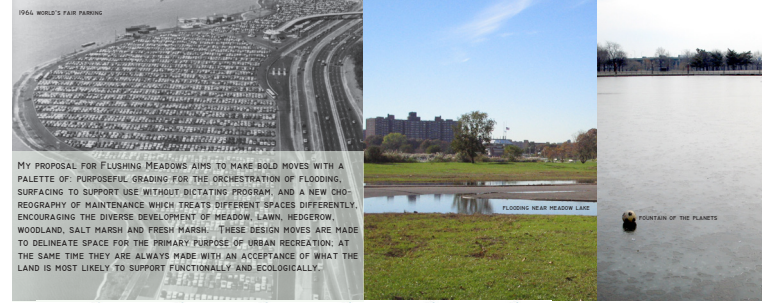
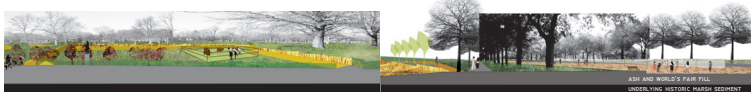
ROBERT POSESS WOULD HAVE FIRST SEEN FLUSHING MEADOWS AS THE SAME ASH DUMP SO MEMORABLY DESCRIBED IN 'THE GREAT GATSBY' 'A VALLEY OF ASHES - A FANTASTIC FARM WHERE ASHES GROW LIKE WHEAT INTO RIDGES AND HILLS AND GROTESQUE GARDENS, WHERE ASHES TAKE THE FORMS OF HORSES AND CHIMNEYS AND ROUND SHIPPE, AND FINALLY, WITH A TRANSCENDENT EFFORT, OF HIGH-GRAY HEN WHO HOSE ONLY AND SURELY COERCING THROUGH THE POSSIBLE AIR'. AT THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF THE CITY, THE 100 ACRE 'VALLEY OF ASHES' PROMISED TO BE HIS CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT IN PARK CREATION, HE SAW IT AS A FUTURE ROBERT POSESS PARK. THE PARKS WERE FIRST CUT THROUGH WITH THE GRAND CENTRAL FERRYWAY - THE PARK WOULD EVENTUALLY BE COMPLETELY ENCLOSED AND CUT OFF BY ELEVATED, SUNKEN, OR GRADE EXPRESSWAYS. AS THE CHOSEN SITE FOR THE 1939 WORLD'S FAIR, THE ASHES WERE LEVELLED TO FILL THE MARSH, THE EXCESS DUMPED. A FLOOD GATE WAS BUILT TO STOP TIDAL FLOW INTO TWO MAN-MADE LAKES, THE PARK'S ENTIRE INFRASTRUCTURE WAS BUILT. THE LAKES, STREETS AND GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE PARK HAVE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED SINCE 1939. THEY SUPPORTED A 1964 WORLD'S FAIR, HOSTED THE UNITED NATIONS FOR SEVERAL YEARS, AND NOW SIT CUMBLY IN A REVITALIZED, HYBRIDIZED URBAN RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. THE PARK MAY NEVER HAVE RECEIVED THE FLOODING TO PRESERVELY BECOME THE PARK WHICH ROBERT POSESS DREAMED OF... BUT IT SEEMS TO HAVE ORGANICALLY ACHIEVED THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE THROUGH CREATIVE PROGRAMMATIC ADAPTATION.



IN THE PAST TEN YEARS FLUSHING MEADOWS PARK HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT AND SUCCESSFUL PARK DESPITE ITS VISIBLY AILING ECOLOGICAL HEALTH, CRUMBLING PATHWAYS, FLOODING FIELDS AND DISCONTINUITY WITH SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES BY EXPRESSWAYS, TRAIN PARKS, AND A FOLLOWS HISTORICAL PATTERN. PEOPLE HAVE NOT FILLED THE PARK ON WEEKENDS TO VISIT A STRANGE COLLECTION OF ARCHITECTURAL COPIES FROM WORLD'S FAIRS. THEY ARE DRAWN TO THE MEADOWS TO SOME EXTENT BY SEVERAL LIVELY CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROFESSIONAL SPORTS ARENAS: AN ART MUSEUM, SOUL SCIENCE CENTER, RECREATION CAMP, THE USTA TENNIS CENTER AND SHEA STADIUM - BUT TO A LARGER EXTENT AS THE LARGEST AND MOST FLEXIBLE RECREATIONAL AND FESTIVAL GROUNDS IN QUEENS.

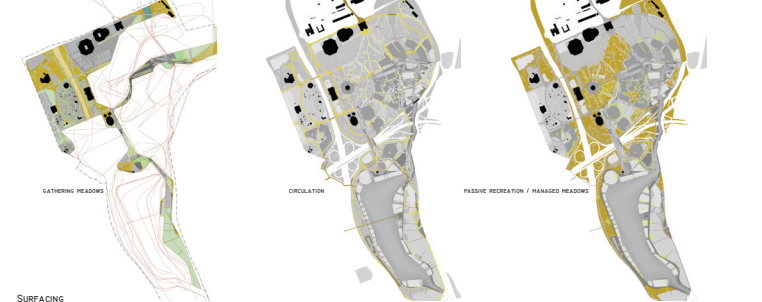
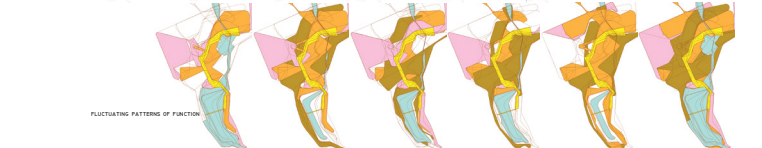


THE HYDROLOGY OF THE PARK PRESENTS A KEY ECOLOGICAL ISSUE AND POTENTIAL. BECAUSE THE LAND WANTS TO BE A TIDAL MARSH, AND REMAINS ONLY A FEW FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL - FLOODING IS A NATURAL AND UN-AVOIDABLE CONDITION. THE UN-USUAL ECOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT TESTED HERE - CREATING FRESH-WATER LAKES OUT OF A SALT MARSH - HAS BEEN A FAILURE. RICH SEDIMENTS, ACCUMULATED FROM THE NATURAL PROCESSES OF THE HISTORIC TIDAL MARSH, CONTINUE TO RELEASE NUTRIENTS, NOTABLY PHOSPHOROUS, INTO THE LAKES - CREATING HYPER-EUTROPHIC CONDITIONS WHICH LEAD TO FREQUENT FISH KILLS IN THE SUMMER. THIS DISABILITY IS ONLY ADDED TO BY THE SURROUNDING 30 ACRES OF ROAD WHICH YEARLY DUMP TONS OF SUSPENDED SOLIDS, POUNDS OF HEAVY METALS AND A QUARTER TON OF HYDROCARBONS AND NITROGEN INTO THE LAKES. THE LAKES' SECTION AND PLAN ARE STRUCTURALLY HOMOGENOUS, NOT SUPPORTING A DIVERSITY OF WETLAND VEGETATION WHICH COULD POTENTIALLY FILTER LARGE AMOUNTS OF POLLUTION FROM RUNOFF BEFORE IT IS RELEASED INTO FLUSHING BAY.

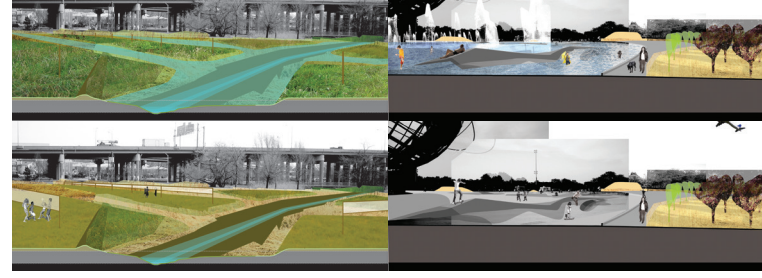


MY PROPOSAL FOR FLUSHING MEADOWS AIMS TO MAKE BOLD MOVES WITH A PALETTE OF PURPOSEFUL GRADING FOR THE ORCHESTRATION OF FLOODING, SURFACING TO SUPPORT USE WITHOUT DICTATING PROGRAM, AND A NEW GEOGRAPHY OF MAINTENANCE WHICH TREATS DIFFERENT SPACES DIFFERENTLY, ENCOURAGING THE DIVERSE DEVELOPMENT OF MEADOW, LAWN, HEDGEROW, WOODLAND, SALT MARSH AND FRESH MARSH. THESE DESIGN MOVES ARE MADE TO DELINEATE SPACE FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF URBAN RECREATION, AT THE SAME TIME THEY ARE ALWAYS MADE WITH AN ACCEPTANCE OF WHAT THE LAND IS MOST LIKELY TO SUPPORT FUNCTIONALLY AND ECOLOGICALLY.

**FLOODING**  
 BASED ON THAT PROPOSE, THE FIRST MOVE WILL BE TO REMOVE THE TIDAL GATE RESTORING TIDAL MARSH FUNCTION TO FLUSHING CREEK AND MEADOW AND FLOW LAKE. THIS WILL REQUIRE A RE-GRADING OF THE LAKES, THEIR LEVELS WILL NEED TO BE RAISED A COUPLE OF FEET TO THAT TIDAL FLOWING LEVELS DRAW THE MARSH AS THEY WOULD IN A NATURAL SALT MARSH. THE MARSH EDGES WILL BE RE-GRADDED TO CREATE THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF A TIDAL MARSH FROM HIGH FLAT TO HIGH MARSH. CURRENTLY MUCH OF THE PARLAND SURROUNDING THE LAKES/FLOWS PRESENTLY PAVED ARE CUT OFF AND FIELDS BECOME MUDDY AND UNUSABLE. EASILY DAMAGED. NEW GRADING WILL UNDERSTAND DIFFERENT FLOODING ZONES. IT WILL DESIGN THAT STORM EVENTS WILL FLOOD SPECIFIC AREAS WHILE MAINTAINING ACCESSIBILITY FOR PEAN PATHS AND KEY FUNCTIONAL/RECREATIVE SPACES. AN ADDITIONAL 'ISLANDING' STRATEGY WILL ALLOW CASUAL PLAYERS FIELDS TO REMAIN ABOVE WATER BUT BECOME CUT OFF FROM USE DURING WET PERIODS. THIS MAINTAINS THAT FIELDS GRASSES ARE NOT DAMAGED BY FLOODING OR USE WHILE MUDDY. THEY ARE GRANTED SHORT PERIODS OF REST FROM HUMAN USE AND NOW IN THESE STRATEGIES ARE ALSO EMPLOYED ALONG THE BOUNDARY MARKING THOSE ARE MORE INTENSIVELY USED NORTHERN HALF OF THE PARK. FROM THE CREEK ADDITIONALLY DRAINS ATTENTION TO TIDAL ACTION BY PASSING THROUGH A MORE CONSTRUCTED EVENT PLAZA. NOW 'THE FOUNTAIN OF THE PLANETS' AN URBANE CONCRETE POOL OF WATER AND FLOATING GARBAGE THE AREA WOULD BECOME THE CENTRAL FESTIVAL SPACE WHICH THE PARK CURRENTLY LACKS. THE TIDAL FLOW WOULD DRAMATICALLY RISE AND FALL IN A SHORT PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTED STEPS AND TERRACES, BEFORE RETURNING TO THEIR MORE NATURALIZED ROUTE TO THE MARSH. ACCEPTING AND HARNESSING THE LOW, WET NATURE OF THESE LANDS ALLOWS DESIGN TO REINFORCE THE UNIQUE CHARACTER OF THE SITE AS WELL AS IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONALITY OF HABITAT FOR VEGETATION, WILDLIFE AND HUMANS.



**SURFACING**  
 FLUSHING MEADOWS HAS BECOME IMPORTANT RECREATION / PLAYING LANDS FOR MANY SURROUNDING NEW IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES. SOCCER HAS OVERWHELMED ANY OTHER OPEN AND PLAY SPACES FOR KICKING A BALL AROUND. A VISIT ON A WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON IN FEBRUARY WILL MOST LIKELY STILL FIND SOCCER BEING PLAYED SOMEWHERE IN FLUSHING MEADOWS PARK. ON A SUMMER DAY ONE WILL FIND NOT ONLY SOCCER AND VOLLEYBALL, BUT ALSO CRICKET, BASEBALL, WATERBANDING, PRIMARY EVEN COMPETITIVE SKI-FLYING. QUEENS PROVES ITSELF ON BEING THE MOST ETHNICALLY DIVERSE COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES... AND ALL OF QUEENS SEEMS TO BE VIBING FOR FIELD SPACE AT FLUSHING MEADOWS. THE PARKS DEPARTMENT WITH SUPPORT FROM THE AMERICAN SOCCER FOUNDATION, HAS BUILT FIVE ALL-WEATHER, SYNTHETIC SOCCER FIELDS IN THE PARK. THOUGH THESE MIGHT SEEM AN ECOLOGICAL BLOT ON THE LANDSCAPE - THEY CAN BE DESIGNED TO BE SO CONSCIENTIALLY USEFUL FOR SPORTS, THAT THEY SAVE OTHER LANDS FOR MORE PASSIVE RECREATION AND MORE DEVELOPED LAYERS OF VEGETATION. THIS DESIGN PROPOSAL SUGGESTS A MORE EXTENSIVE AND CONTINUOUS COVER OF ALL-WEATHER PLAYING SURFACE. IT ALSO SUGGESTS NEW AN APPROPRIATION FOR BOWLS / PAIS GARDENS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATED FOR NEW USES. DRY COURTS CAN BE OFFICIALLY MADE DESIGNATED SKATE PARKS AND VOLLEYBALL COURTS (THE WATER COULD STILL BE TURNED ON FOR FESTIVALS). IN CONCENTRATING AND FOCUSING SPECIFIC LANDS FOR SPORTS IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE PARK WILL FUNCTION MORE EFFICIENTLY, BOTH RECREATIONALLY AND ECOLOGICALLY. PRESSURE WILL BE LIFTED FROM SOFT AREAS TO ALLOW FOR NEW WET AND DRY MEADOWS, HEDGEROWS, AND MARSHES.



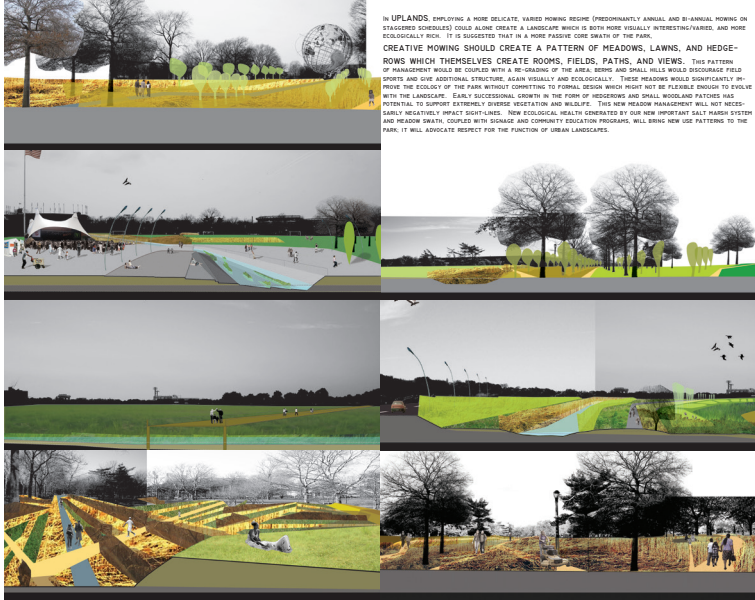
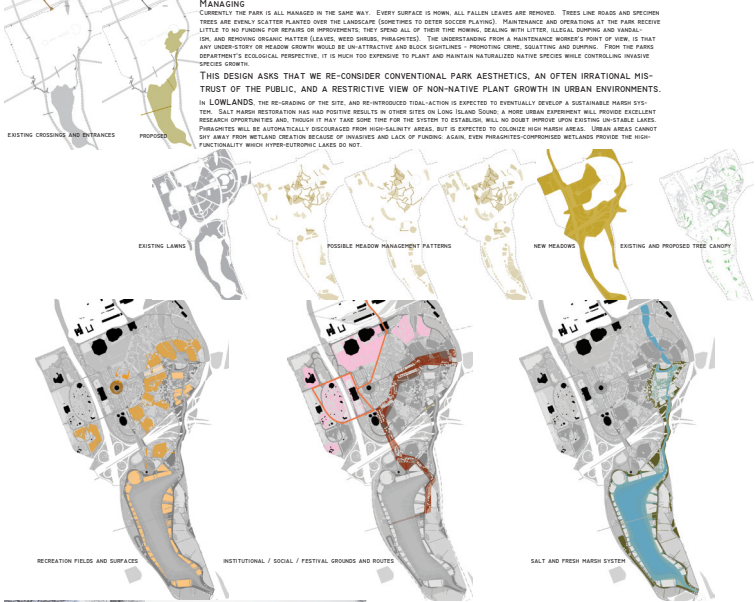




**MANAGING**

CURRENTLY THE PARK IS ALL MANAGED IN THE SAME WAY. EVERY SURFACE IS MOWN, ALL FALLEN LEAVES ARE REMOVED. TREES LINE ROADS AND SPECIEN TREES ARE EVENLY SCATTERED PLANTED UNDER THE LANDSCAPE (SOMETIMES TO DETER SOCCER PLAYING). MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS AT THE PARK RECEIVE LITTLE TO NO FUNDING FOR REPAIRS OR IMPROVEMENTS. THEY SPEND ALL OF THEIR TIME MOWING, DEALING WITH LITTER, ILLEGAL DUMPING AND VANDALISM AND REMOVING ORGANIC MATTER (LEAVES, WEEDS, BRUSH, PHIRACANTHES). THE UNDERSTANDING FROM A MAINTENANCE WORKER'S POINT OF VIEW, IS THAT ANY UNDERSTANDING OF MEADOW GROWTH WOULD BE UNATTRACTIVE AND BLOOD SHEDDING - PROMPTING CONIC, SCATTING AND DUMPING. FROM THE PARKS DEPARTMENT'S ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE, IT IS MUCH TOO EXPENSIVE TO PLANT AND MAINTAIN NATURALIZED NATIVE SPECIES WHILE CONTROLLING INVASIVE SPECIES GROWTH.

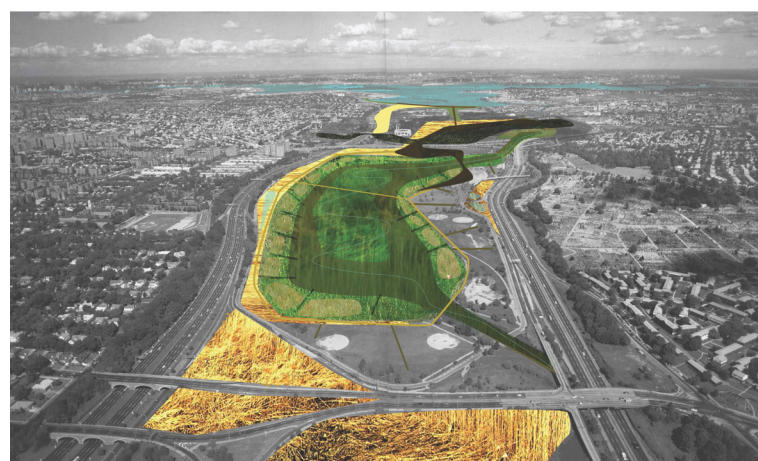
THIS DESIGN ASKS THAT WE RE-CONSIDER CONVENTIONAL PARK AESTHETICS, AN OFTEN IRRATIONAL MISTRUST OF THE PUBLIC, AND A RESTRICTIVE VIEW OF NON-NATIVE PLANT GROWTH IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS. IN LOWLANDS, THE RE-GRADING OF THE SITE, AND RE-INTRODUCING TIDAL ACTION IS EXPECTED TO EVENTUALLY DEVELOP A SUSTAINABLE MARSH SYSTEM. SALT MARSH RESTORATION HAS HAD POSITIVE RESULTS IN OTHER SITES ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, A MORE URBAN EXPERIMENT WILL PROVIDE EXCELLENT RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES AND, THOUGH IT MAY TAKE SOME TIME FOR THE SYSTEM TO ESTABLISH, WILL NO DOUBT IMPROVE UPON EXISTING UNSTABLE LANDS. PRESIDENTS WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY DISCOURAGED FROM HIGH-MARKING AREAS, BUT IS EXPECTED TO COLONIZE HIGH-MARKING AREAS. URBAN AREAS CANNOT DRY AWAY FROM METLAND CREATION BECAUSE OF INVASIVES AND LACK OF FUNDING. AGAIN, EVEN PHIRACANTHES-COMPROMISED WETLANDS PROVIDE THE HIGH-FUNCTIONALITY WHICH HYPER-ENGINEERED LAKES DO NOT.



IN UPLANDS EMPLOYING A MORE DELICATE, VARIED MOWING REGIME (PREDOMINANTLY ANNUAL AND BI-ANNUAL MOWING ON STAGGERED SCHEDULES) COULD CREATE A LANDSCAPE WHICH IS BOTH MORE VISUALLY INTERESTING/VARIED, AND MORE ECOLOGICALLY RICH. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IN A MORE PASSIVE CARE SCENARIO OF THE PARK, CREATIVE MOWING SHOULD CREATE A PATTERN OF MEADOWS, LAWNS, AND HEDGE-ROWS WHICH THEMSELVES CREATE ROOMS, FIELDS, PATHS, AND VIEWS. THIS PATTERN OF MANAGEMENT WOULD BE COMBINED WITH A RE-GRADING OF THE AREA, REMOVAL OF SMALL HILLS WOULD REORGANIZE FIELD SPORTS AND ONE ADDITIONAL STRUCTURE. AGAIN VISUALLY AND ECOLOGICALLY. THESE MOWERS WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THE ECOLOGY OF THE PARK WITHOUT COMPROMISING TO FORMAL DESIGN WHICH MIGHT NOT BE FLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO EVOLVE WITH THE LANDSCAPE. EARLY SUCCESSIONAL GROWTH IN THE FORM OF WETLANDS AND SMALL WOODLAND PATCHES HAS POTENTIAL TO SUPPORT EXTREMELY DIVERSE VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE. THIS NEW MEADOW MANAGEMENT WILL NOT NECESSARILY NEGATIVELY IMPACT SIGHT-LINES. NEW ECOLOGICAL HEALTH GENERATED BY OUR NEW IMPORTANT SALT MARSH SYSTEM AND MEADOW DRIFT, COUPLED WITH SIGNAGE AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS, WILL SHOW NEW USE PATTERNS TO THE PARK. IT WILL ADVOCATE RESPECT FOR THE FUNCTION OF URBAN LANDSCAPES.



THIS DESIGN PROPOSAL RE-CONSIDERS THE ROLE OF A LARGE URBAN PARK. IT DEMONSTRATES THAT A LANDSCAPE CAN CONCURRENTLY PERFORM RECREATIONALLY, SOCIALLY, AND ECOLOGICALLY. WE ARE BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE EVOLUTION OF A CITY DOES NOT ALWAYS FOLLOW THE MODERNIST VISION SEEN AT THE 1939 OR 1964 WORLD'S FAIRS. A CITY WILL ALWAYS HAVE SOFT SPOTS: ABANDONED LOTS WHERE AJLANTHUS FORESTS BREATHE. AT THIS POINT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY-MACHINE, IT IS OUR ROLE AS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS TO PURPOSEFULLY DESIGN THIS BREATHING, CLEANING, COOLING FORCE INTO OUR CITIES. OFTEN WE FOLLOW A DIFFERENT UNDERSTANDING OF PROGRESS - THE DE-ENGINEERING, UN-COVERING OF LANDSCAPES. UNDER THE LAYERS OF CONCRETE AND FILL WE WILL LEARN HOW TO DESIGN LANDSCAPES BY UNDERSTANDING HOW THEY FUNCTION WITHOUT US. WE MUST RELINQUISH ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF EVERYDAY LANDSCAPES IN HOPES OF INFLUENCING A RE-ALIGNMENT AT A GLOBAL SCALE - ALLOW GROWTH, ALLOW FLOODING... THIS LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING WILL ALLOW US TO CO-INHABIT THE URBAN LANDSCAPE MORE EFFICIENTLY. IN 2006, THIS EFFICIENCY IS NO LONGER A POSSIBILITY - BUT A NECESSITY.



<b>SECOND PRIZE</b> <i>IFLA Zvi Miller Prize</i>	<b>TITLE</b> <b>AUTHOR(S)</b> <b>INSTITUTION</b>	<i>Hamilton Beach Strip</i> Van Thi Diep Master of Landscape Architecture, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
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## JURY NOTES

This project dealt with the natural land bridge dividing Lake Ontario from Hamilton Harbour and considered its transformation from a vegetated beach area to a well-loved waterfront community to an environmentally damaged transportation corridor within the last two centuries. It included very effective graphic analysis of the site, including historical evolution analyses that described the site very well. It included strategies for enhanced, transformed and fabricated ecologies, and seemed to understand the necessary relationships between humans and their environments.

The graphics were spare but effective, and included drawings showing the proposed temporal evolution of the interventions as well as cross sections through the site that resolved the physical design issues. The photographs and diagrams were effective in illustrating the site, and conveying the character of the area.

<b>THIRD PRIZE</b> <i>Merit Award</i>	<b>TITLE</b>  <b>AUTHOR(S)</b> <b>INSTITUTION</b>	<i>The Courses: Dynamic Management Planning towards Flood, Agriculture and Environment in a Freshwater Wetland of China</i> Zheng Chen, Li-Zhi Bo, Wen Liu Tongji University, Shanghai, China
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## JURY NOTES

The project consisted of exceptional analysis of very complex issues. The Sanyang Wetland in the countryside of Wenzhou is facing challenges of food production, environmental problems and habitat restoration. In addition, the area is subject to frequent floods. The approach of the project considered how to work with the natural courses, including the floods, and to adjust agriculture and other activities according to the year-round hydrological cycles and lifecycles, focusing on time as well as space.

The panels were very well laid out and visually interesting. A combination of graphic methods were used to advantage, including several analytical techniques, diagrams, charts, air photos, and three dimensional models. The authors demonstrated an understanding of larger scale issues and planning implications, as well as more detailed understanding of ecology, crop rotation, and individual plant and animal cycles.

Although the project did not propose a physical design solution, it succeeded in defining the issues and in laying out conceptual directions for a master plan.