TASTING THE LANDSCAPE IFLA 2016
53rd IFLA WORLD CONGRESS INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
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Associazione Italiana di Architettura del Paesaggio

2016 STUDENT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DESIGN COMPETITION PRIZE WINNERS

FIRST PRIZE *IFLA Group Han Prize for Student Landscape Architecture*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	***Responsive Land: a sustainable future for the Dutch historical peat meadows*** Sander Hermans Wageningen University, Netherlands
SECOND PRIZE *IFLA Zvi Miller Prize*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	***Grace of Flood*** Wei He, Lanlan Jin, Li Tan, Menghan Zhang, Jiahui Cui Beijing Forestry University, China
THIRD PRIZE *AIAPP Merit Award*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	***Back to Lake Poopo*** Xi Wang, Qi-ya Zhang, Lin-yi Lu, Ya-ling Yan, Chen Chen Beijing Forestry University, China

FIRST PRIZE *IFLA Group Han Prize for Student Landscape Architecture*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	***Responsive Land: a sustainable future for the Dutch historical peat meadows*** Sander Hermans Wageningen University, Netherlands

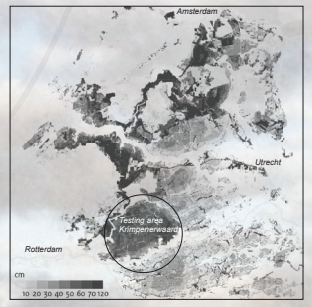
JURY NOTES

This is a project dealing with the very real issues surrounding the historical peat meadows in the Netherlands. The jury commends the clarity and simplicity of the presentation, which was ultimately highly sophisticated. The project deals with a real issue in real time and was carefully researched, reviewed, and presented in a logical and consequential manner. The graphics supported the thought process, and were chosen with great relevance. The project was illustrated at multiple scales, demonstrating an understanding of the problem as a whole as well as the detailed application.

Responsive land

A sustainable future for the Dutch historical peat meadows

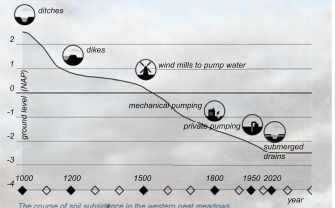
1. Problem: soil subsidence in the Dutch peat meadows due to peat oxidation



The expected rate of soil subsidence for 2050

In the western peat meadows in the Netherlands, the peat in the soil oxidises due to the draining system for the purpose of dairy farming. This results in an average soil subsidence of a few centimetres a year. The consequences of soil subsidence are:

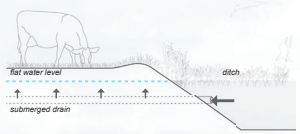
- Loss of valuable cultural landscape
- High costs for recovery and construction of infrastructure
- An increasingly expensive and complicated water system
- Greenhouse gas emissions on a large scale



The course of soil subsidence in the western peat meadows

2. Solution: implementation of submerged drains in plots

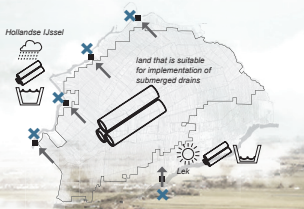
Submerged drains infiltrate the water deep into the plots in dry periods, therefore peat oxidation doesn't take place and the rate of soil subsidence will be reduced significantly.



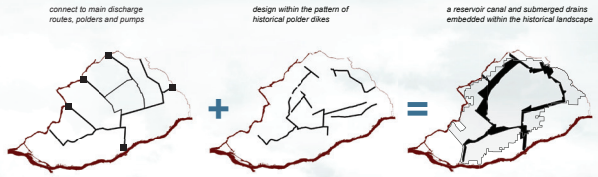
3. Consequences of implementation on a large scale

- The water system will respond faster in wet periods resulting in frequent water troubles in wet periods
- Increasing demand for water in dry periods

The river Hollandse Ussel is already often overloaded, the polders need to be able to store their water to prevent water troubles in wet periods. The river Lek is an important shipping river that cannot provide the extra amount of water in dry periods that will be needed when submerged drains are implemented on a large scale.



4. Concept: constructing a fast responsive reservoir canal to store water in wet periods that can be used in dry periods



Enhances the historical landscape pattern of medieval peat dikes

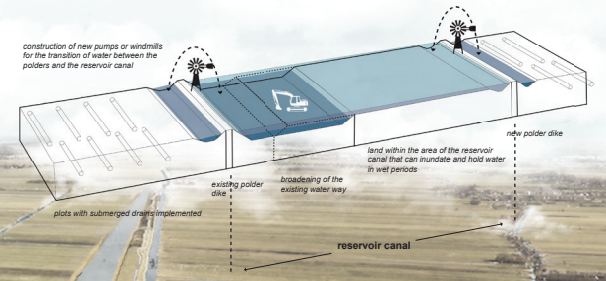
Significant diminishing of the rate of soil subsidence

More than 50% less emissions

More income for dairy farmers

Reservoir canal is designed as a boating world resulting in significant opportunities for recreation in the area

Opportunities for nature development within the reservoir canal like wetlands on inundation areas



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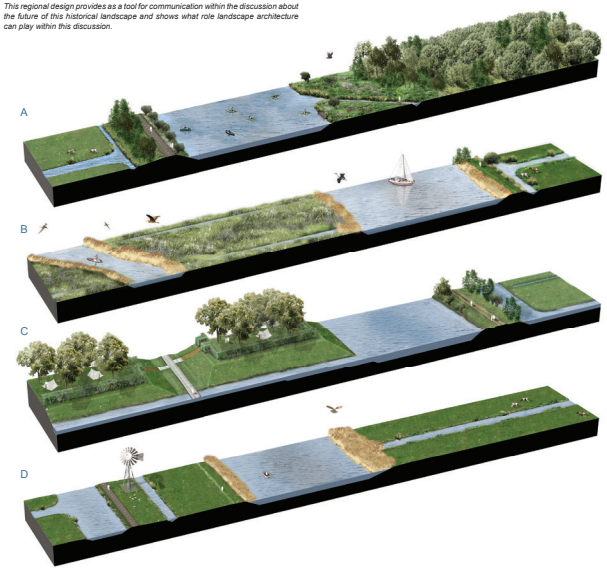
5. Regional design of the reservoir canal

6. Design summer camp

This regional design provides as a tool for communication within the discussion about the future of this historical landscape and shows what role landscape architecture can play within this discussion.



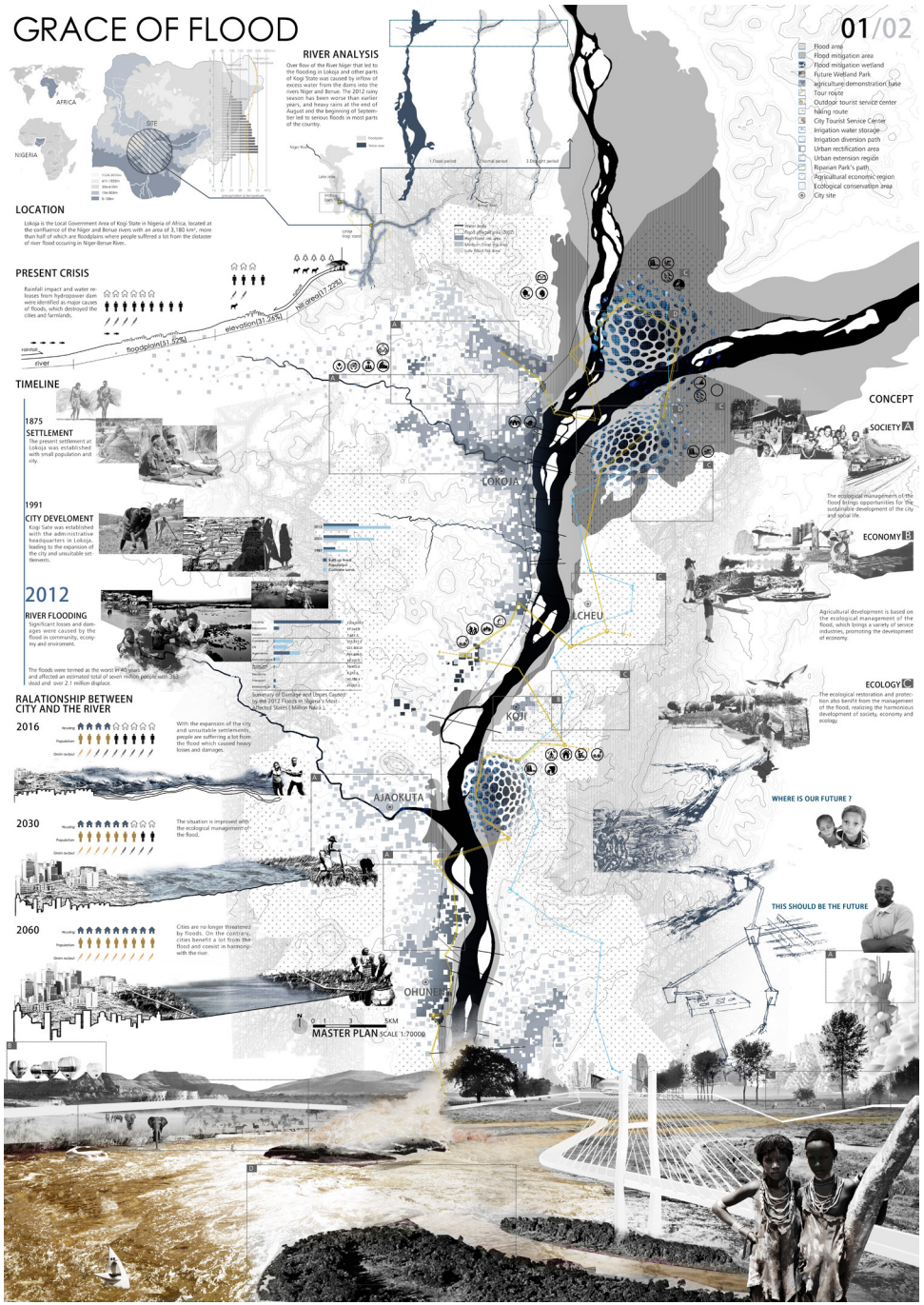
The reservoir canal provides many opportunities for the inhabitants of the surrounding urban area. As an example a summer camp for youngsters from the urban surroundings is designed based on the historical reclamation pattern.

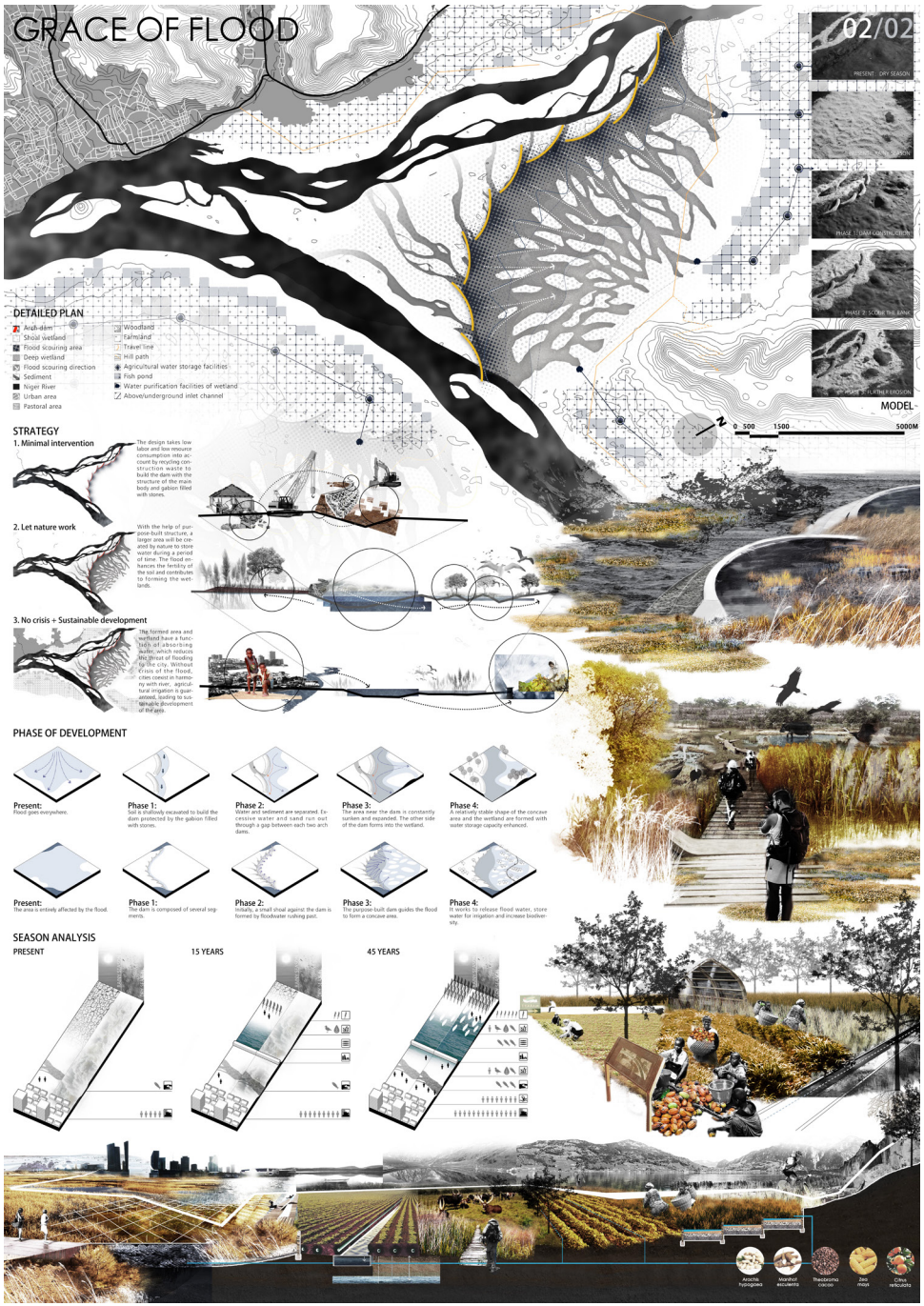
2

SECOND PRIZE *IFLA Zvi Miller Prize*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	***Grace of Flood*** Wei He, Lanlan Jin, Li Tan, Menghan Zhang, Jiahui Cui Beijing Forestry University, China

JURY NOTES

This project deals with flooding in the basin of the Niger River. The project proposes a relatively low key intervention in order to minimize issues of flooding that would typically otherwise result in widespread social deprivation. It views the process as a long-term engagement in an attempt to mitigate the flooding and allow for the improvement of various areas along the river valley. The approach could potentially be transferable to other locations. The graphics were perhaps more complicated than necessary, but demonstrated real skill.


GRACE OF FLOOD
01/02
RIVER ANALYSIS
LOCATION
PRESENT CRISIS
TIMELINE
1875
SETTLEMENT
1991
CITY DEVELOPMENT
2012
RIVER FLOODING
RALATIONSHIP BETWEEN CITY AND THE RIVER
2016
2030
2060
CONCEPT
SOCIETY A
ECONOMY B
ECOLOGY C
WHERE IS OUR FUTURE ?
THIS SHOULD BE THE FUTURE
LOKOJA
LOKOJA
LOKOJA
KOJI
AJAOKUTA
OHUNE
MASTER PLAN SCALE 1:70000


GRACE OF FLOOD
02/02
DETAILED PLAN
STRATEGY
1. Minimal intervention
2. Let nature work
3. No crisis + Sustainable development
MODEL
PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT
Present:
Phase 1:
Phase 2:
Phase 3:
Phase 4:
SEASON ANALYSIS
PRESENT
15 YEARS
45 YEARS

THIRD PRIZE *AIAPP Merit Award*	TITLE AUTHOR(S) INSTITUTION	***Back to Lake Poopo*** Xi Wang, Qi-ya Zhang, Lin-yi Lu, Ya-ling Yan, Chen Chen Beijing Forestry University, China

JURY NOTES

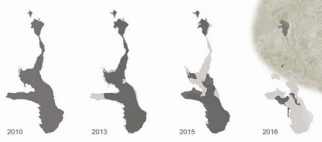
This project dealt with the gradual disappearance of a large saline lake in the Altiplano Mountains in Bolivia. The project considers how numerous families are being forced to leave their hometown as the lake and area are no longer sustainable. The project describes a variety of adverse effects due to climate change and the associated impacts on the local human population. The graphics illustrate a range of phased interventions to help resolve the decline.

BACK TO LAKE POOPÓ

LOCATION

Lake Poopó was a large saline lake located in a shallow depression in the Altiplano Mountains at an altitude of approximately 3,700 metres. It's the second largest lake in Bolivia.But due to both natural and human factors, Lake Poopó is now drying up. Consequently, hundreds of local families are forced to leave their hometown to make a living. Many animals lost their habitats so the ecosystem is in great danger. We hope to improve the situation by means of landscape. Eventually, Lake Poopó can go back to its good condition.

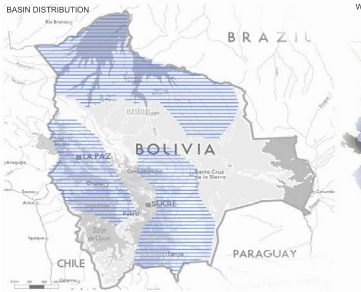
BACKGROUND



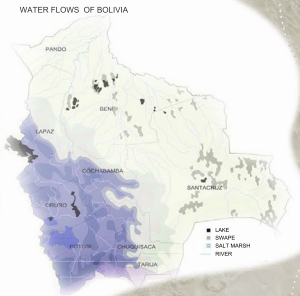
LAKE POOPO CHANGES SINCE 2010

over the last years, the lake body **of Lake** Poopó has been decreasing apparently.

BASIN DISTRIBUTION

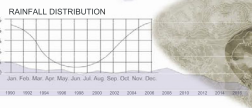


WATER FLOWS OF BOLIVIA

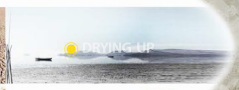


RAINFALL OF BOLIVIA/ml

RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION



PROBLEMS ANALYSIS



75 species of birds are gone from the lake

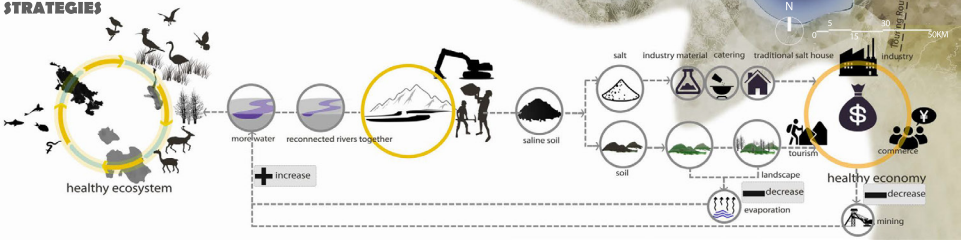
While Poopo has suffered El Nino-fueled droughts for millennia, its fragile ecosystem has experienced unprecedented stress in the past three decades.

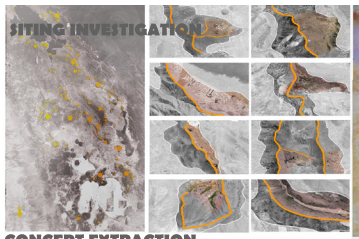
More than 100 families have sold their sheep, llamas and alpaca, set aside their fishing nets and quit the former lakeside village of Untavi over the past three years.

regional temperatures have risen by **0.9** degrees Celsius

As global warming raised temperatures in the region, the evaporationrate for the lake tripled. The desertification of Poopó has occurred over the course of the past 60 years.

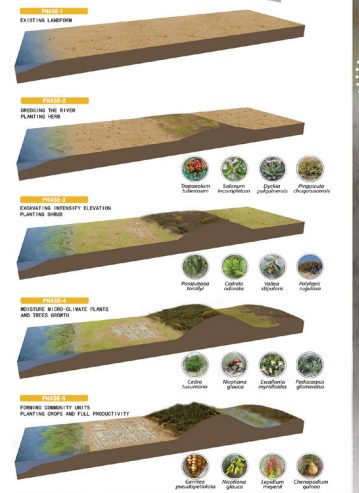
STRATEGIES





CONCEPT EXTRACTION

DYNAMIC EXPECTION



After the observation and analysis of the surrounding area, we found the existence of villages and extravagant vegetation has certain regularity with the special terrain. There are mainly two kinds of terrains suitable for people and plants. We use the special terrain A, B and their various combinations to construct our new landscape .

This new landscape is resilient to different changes of drought and flood period. It blends with local landscape well and connects the lake Titicaca, lake Poopo and the Uyuni Salt Flats together, thus a tourism system is formed and the economic dependence on mining and agriculture can be lessen.

As time goes by,the growing and changing new landscape will gradually improve the condition of the lake Poopo area.

SAMPLE PLAN

PESPECTIVES

BIRD EYE VIEW