

A blurred background image showing an aerial view of a modern urban landscape. It features a mix of green spaces, paved paths, and a large, modern building with a glass facade and a flat roof. The overall scene suggests a well-planned, sustainable urban environment.

Landscape Architect's approach towards greener, healthier and resilient urban landscapes

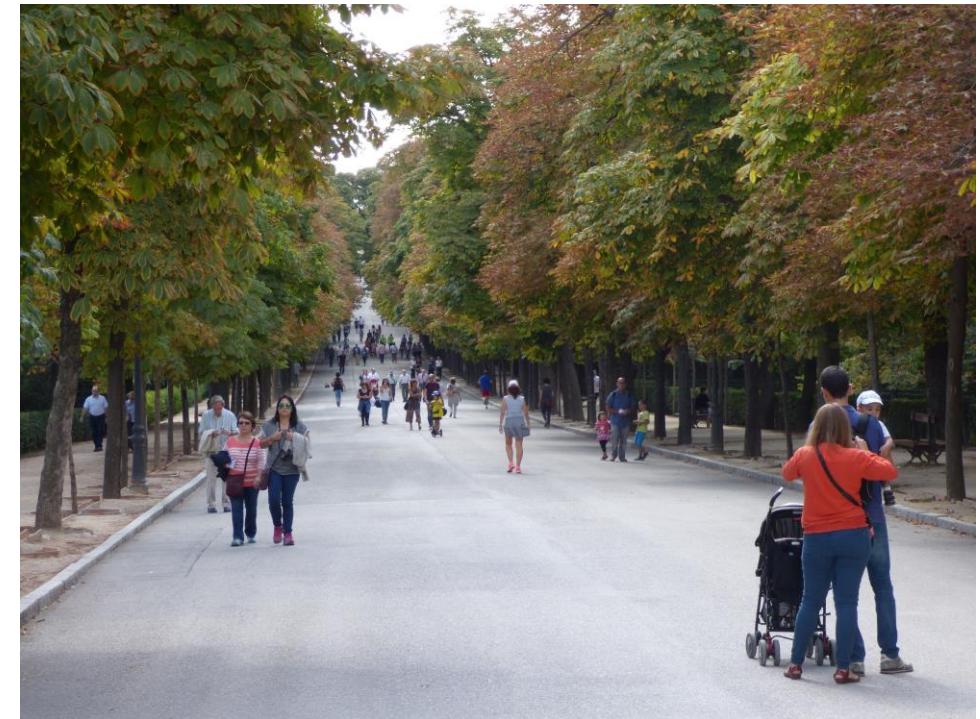
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Climate change and Covid-19 have brought into very sharp focus many aspects of city life, not the least of which is the relationship between the green infrastructure of cities, the quality of life and the health and well-being of the residents (Council of Europe, 2021)



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Health benefits of green spaces during the pandemic



- During the pandemic, parks were mostly used for mental refreshment, physical activities, and escaping from loneliness.
- The park visitors valued green spaces for their mental and physical health.
- There were substantial impact on the use, attitudes and perception towards urban parks during pandemic and non-pandemic periods (Addas & Maghrabi, 2022).



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People want to be reconnected with nature and they want to transform underused land to produce clean water and clean air, good microclimates and good food.



They recognize the urgent need to capture carbon and to create landscapes teeming with wildlife



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Healthy cities offer “a physical and built environment that supports health, recreation and wellbeing, safety, social interaction, easy mobility, a sense of pride and cultural identity, and that is accessible to the needs of all its citizens.”

- Design with Restoration in mind
- Design spaces for multi generations
- Partner with Community
- Design as a health prevention
- Design with social/physical distance in mind
- Design with multiple uses and users in mind



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Play



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Green



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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Exercise



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Place - making



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Mobility

Green cities- linking people and nature

- We should develop green/blue corridors, encouraging physical activities, reducing ambient air temperatures, combating pollution, improving air quality, controlling run-off and drainage, whilst improving biodiversity, at local and neighborhood scales.
- We should finally develop and publish **overall green concepts for our cities** and not leave the term “green city” to technical responses to climate adaptation.



Options points towards a more natural shape for cities, utilizing nature-based solutions and thus bringing how cities function closer to the cycles of nature.



The role of Landscape Architects in the sustainable design



Understanding the city as landscape creates the opportunity to conceptually revise current practices in urban interventions



Landscapes include complex, interactive systems that provide a wide range of goods and services.

landscape as a **setting**

landscape as **the specific site of a cultural expression**

landscape as a **natural system**

landscape as a **holistic entity**

The Landscape Architect's approach

Landscape architecture can amplify the relationship between mind and body through movement, learning experience and active interactions



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Bringing nature into the city, means thinking about living Material.

The Landscape Architect's approach

Landscape Architects fulfill people's needs to reconnect with nature by designing & transforming underused land to produce clean water and clean air, good microclimates and good food.



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Amplify biodiversity and societal prosperity, fostering resilient communities better prepared for a changing climate.

The Landscape Architect's approach

To promote an **integrated nature-culture approach** that highlight the linkages between the ecological and social values and functions of **land** and other natural resources, and the connections between production and consumption, in ways that promote low carbon, healthy lifestyles in harmony with nature.



© Transforming the former modernist recreational areas into productive landscapes, in New Sarajevo. Credits: Haris Piplas

Coexistence and harmony between human creativity and natural process



© Garden of Science and Technology Center, Ostrava-Vítkovice-Czech Republic



© BAUMKIRCHEN MITTE. Munich | Mahl Gebhard Konzepte



Olympic Park, London | Hangraves John.

Thinking of the city as the habitat for all species and not only for people, can establish a more symbiotic relationship between buildings, land and nature, creating exciting functions of landscape and building. Marta Pozo Gil, Myrov, AD (2012)

A key objective of the development of the Olympic Park in London was to leave a valuable legacy of open space and biodiversity to act as a catalyst for the regeneration of this area.

connecting city and nature



© Park Lingezegen, Netherlands. Berdie Olthof and Nanne Bouma (Feddes|Olthof Landschapsarchitecten - Masterplan and De Woerd); Jeroen Bosch and Tim de Weerd (Veenenbos en Bosch Landschapsarchitecten - Het Waterrijk); Abe Veenstra Landschapsarchitect - De Park; Astrid Harsveld



© RENATURATION OF THE RIVER AIRE| Georges Descombes und Atelier Descombes & Rampini, Genf; Julien Descombes, Greg Bussien - architecture and landscape architecture)

Reconstitution
of an extensive
natural
environment



© Parc Agricole de Vernand, FABRIQUES Architectures Paysages, Rémi et Pierre JANIN/Association Polyculture



New forms of landscape both nourishing, environmental and shared with societies. We can “make landscape” while seeking an agricultural performance.

Artificial elements complement the “natural” elements.

An interdisciplinary approach proposes a strategy to ensure the continued existence of the site.

Murg-Auen-Park, Frauenfeld, Staufer & Hasler Architekten AG | BSA SIA Bauherrschaft

Source: IFLA Europe Exhibition 2018: <https://iflaeurope.eu/index.php/site/exhibition-projects>

Parks and gardens do a considerable work by: absorbing stormwater, filtering air pollution, and providing refuge in an increasingly urbanized world.



© La Marjal floodplain park, the San Juan beach. Spain | Ayuntamiento De Alicante



© TIKKURILAN JOKIUISTO/THE TIKKURILA RIVER PARK. Finland | Loci Landscape Architects Ltd.



© DEICHMANS GATE OG WILSES GATE. Norway | Asplan Viak AS, Sandvika



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Landscape architects' approach

- A more inclusive and comprehensive approach is needed to identify and understand the urban values, which are at the heart of the identity and character of the city.
- It is important to understand **the need for holistic planning** as cities are at the center of economic growth and innovation, and their diversity and complexity makes them particularly vulnerable to social and environmental problems.
- To promote landscape in decision-making, developing a holistic vision regarding cultural, social, political, environmental, and economic balance beyond political borders.

Sustainable planning: It is important the recognition and integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies, especially related to climate ones.



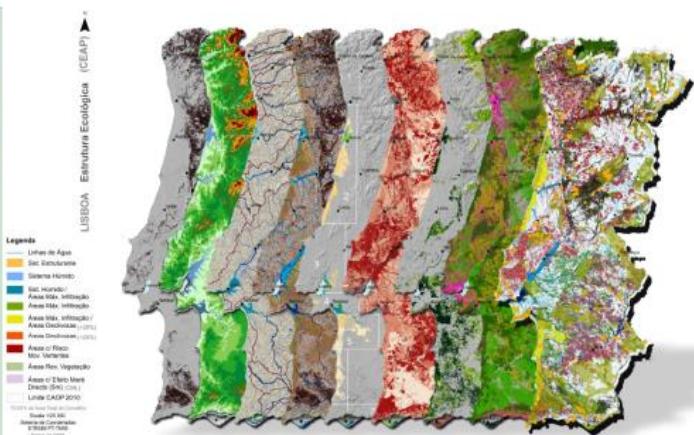
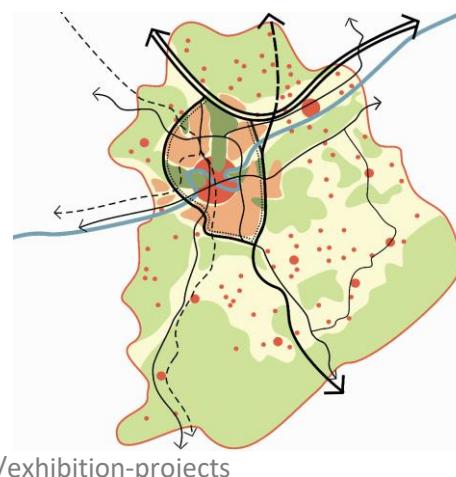
The map of the Netherlands in 2020 and the vision for the future in the Netherlands in 2120.

For the Netherlands, nature takes the lead. The story develops around the themes of water management, energy, agriculture, circular economy, urbanization and biodiversity. By comprehensively approaching and analyzing developments in specific areas, we can work towards environmentally positive, nature-inclusive solutions. Source: IFLA Europe Exhibition 2018, 2022 : <https://iflaeurope.eu/index.php/site/exhibition-projects>



LISBON ECOLOGICAL NETWORK (GREEN PLAN, Telles et al. 1993; 1997)

The project of an Ecological Network for Lisbon, in 1993, adapted the principles of the natural continuum and Urban Ecology to the characteristics of urbanization with different levels of density.



EPIC WEBGIS PORTUGAL

EPIC WebGIS main goal is to enhance the generalization and acceptance by society of an ecologically based planning policy, which will bring already, recognized social and economic benefits. The use of the available cartography as an auxiliary tool in spatial planning will contribute to more sustainable landscape management.

Regional Spatial Plan of South-East Slovenia

The RSP of SE Slovenia was prepared in the interdisciplinary team in the interactive process with numerous participants as a strategic spatial plan, based on professional bases, on directions of the state planning stakeholders and of municipalities and on analyses and evaluations of the landscapes, settlements and infrastructure.

Landscape architects' approach

- To make linkages and connections between policies, reinforced by incentives and new structures and systems.
- To focus on the 'co-production of solutions' across disciplines and professions.
- To promote financial tools and managerial systems more flexible and adaptable to climate changes as well as to reassert collective interests.



Landscape architects' approach



- To mobilize public debates and raise public awareness via environmental knowledge as E.L.C. preserves.
- To maintain and manage landscape with different ethical and material concepts

Landscape architects' approach

- Develop new ways of living for human societies, drawing from **local traditions for energy efficient landscapes and ecological integrity**, as nature based strategical sustainable development is capable of deflecting climate change.



Landscape architects' approach

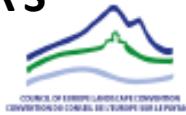
- It is not about buildings and landscape, but buildings within landscape.
- Recognizing the importance of the environmental dimension in the design and planning of our landscapes



IFLA Europe resolutions

- 2021 Europe Resolution - 'Everyday Landscapes'
- 2020 IFLA Europe Resolution - Landscape as Footprints on Earth
- 2019 IFLA Europe Resolution - Landscape and Shared Memories
- 2018 IFLA Europe Resolution Climate Challenge
- 2017 IFLA Europe Resolution – (Un)limited Landscapes, No Fence No Offence
- 2016 IFLA Europe Resolution – Urban Landscapes
- 2015 IFLA Europe Resolution on Landscape Democracy – Learning from landscapes
- 2014 IFLA Europe Resolution - Landscape Democracy

POSITION PAPERS



Strasbourg, 27 April 2021

CEP-CDCPP (2021) 7E

COUNCIL OF EUROPE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION 11th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Report
"Urban landscapes and climate change:
the contribution of Landscape Architects to improve the quality of life"

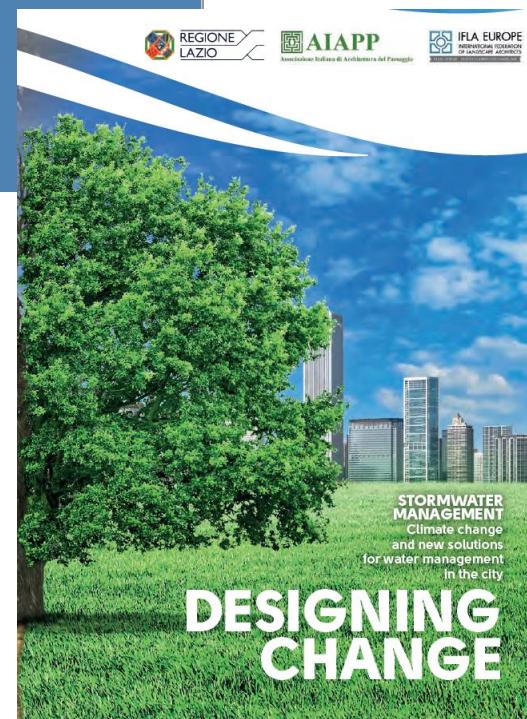
Council of Europe
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
26-27 May 2021

*Document of the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe
Directorate of Democratic Participation*

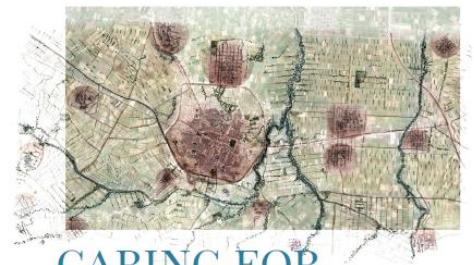
<https://www.iflaeurope.eu/index.php/site/news-single/report-urban-landscapes-and-climate-change-the-contribution-of-landscape-architects-to-improving-the-quality-of-life>



<https://iflaeurope.eu/index.php/site/news-single/ifla-europe-publishes-position-paper-on-the-role-of-landscape-architects-in-circular-economy>



<https://iflaeurope.eu/index.php/site/general/med-net-project>



CARING FOR AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

As CULTURAL
HERITAGE
AGROECOSYSTEMS
AND GREEN
INFRASTRUCTURE
TRADITIONAL
KNOWLEDGE AND
PRACTICE

The agricultural landscape of Epanomi, Greece
Illustration by Liane Althaus-Gadde
IFLA Europe Working Group
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WG Coordinator: Francesca Neonato
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Daniela Micanovic, Nicoletta Pierantoni, Manuel Sanchez, Steffi Schuepp

https://www.iflaeurope.eu/assets/docs/IFLA_EU_Caring_for_Agricultural_Landscapes_leaflet.pdf



Thank you!