LE:NOTRE *Institute*

*Linking landscape education, research and innovative practice*

M

U

N

İ

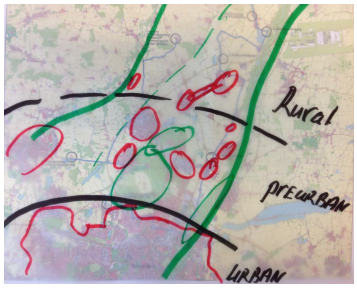
C

H

# 6th LE:NOTRE Institute Landscape Forum 2017

16 – 20th May 2017

Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany




# nclusive Landscapes

## Edited By

Meryem Atik, Ellen Fetzer, Ingrid Schegk, Stephan Pauleit, Jeroen de Vries, Karl-Heinz Einberger, Stefanie Gruber, Werner Rolf, Fritz Auweck, Frieder Luz, Richard Stiles, Christoph Jensen, Maria Beatrice Andreucci, Martina van Lierop, Romina D'Ascanio, Uta Stock-Gruber, Anna Szilágyi-Nagy, Deni Ruggeri, Harlind Libbrecht

***LE:NOTRE Institute, 2018***

LE:NOTRE *Institute*

*Linking landscape education, research and innovative practice*

# 6th LE:NOTRE Institute Landscape Forum Munich 2017

# Inclusive Landscapes

16 – 20th May 2017

Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany


***Editors***

Meryem Atik, Ellen Fetzer, Ingrid Schegk, Stephan Pauleit, Jeroen de Vries, Karl-Heinz Einberger, Stefanie Gruber, Werner Rolf, Fritz Auweck, Frieder Luz, Richard Stiles, Christoph Jensen, Maria Beatrice Andreucci, Martina van Lierop, Romina D'Ascanio, Uta Stock-Gruber, Anna Szilágyi-Nagy, Deni Ruggeri, Harlind Libbrecht

# 6th LE:NOTRE Institute Landscape Forum

# *Inclusive Landscapes*

16 – 20th May 2017

Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany


**Contact Landscape Forum 2017**

*HSWT Weihenstephan-Triesdorf*

Stefanie Gruber E-Mail: stefanie.gruber@hswt.de

*TU München*

Werner Rolf E-Mail: werner.rolf@tum.de


**Forum Website**

http://forum.ln-institute.org

**Contact LE:NOTRE Institute**

http://www.ln-institute.org / http://www.landscape-portal.org/

office@ln-institute.org

**University partners and sponsors of the 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum**

HOCHSCHULE WEIHENSTEPHAN-TRIESDORF UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

Technische Universität München

bdla Bund Deutscher Landschaftsarchitekten

/Munich Airport

esri Deutschland

StangLas KREATIV IN BETON

BRUNS Pflanzen

FÖRDERKREIS DER HOCHSCHULE WEIHENSTEPHAN-TRIESDORF e.V.

schwab ROLLRASEN

## *EDITORIAL BOARD*

# Inclusive Landscapes

## *6th LE:NOTRE Institute Landscape Forum Munich 2017*



*Editing, Copy Editing, Constructing, Layout:* **Meryem ATIK**

**ISBN: 978-3-927699-28-1**

**CONTENT** Page

## Figures

Page

## Figures

Page

# *Chapter 1*

## 1.1. Introduction

The 6th LE:NOTRE Institute Landscape Forum took place from May 16th -20th 2017 in Freising and included the participation of 145 landscape architecture and spatial planning practitioners, educators, students and researchers from 27 countries.

What makes the LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum-inFreising different from other European landscape events is the focus on dialogue, debate and discourse. It provides a unique opportunity to interact creatively with colleagues from a range of landscape disciplines in informal workshop and field visit settings. The aim is to create stimulating environment to promote the generation of both new teaching ideas and projects, for research and for collaboration between theory and practice. This publication is the result from this meeting. To date, the forum has been organized six times: Antalya (2012), Rome (2013), Sarajevo (2014), Bucharest (2015), Pafos (2016), and Freising (2017).

The 6th LE:NOTRE Institute Landscape Forum, Munich focused on landscape and inclusion. The working hypothesis was that *"Inclusive Landscapes"* are accessible for everyone, offering space for collaborative, socially inclusive processes, participation and social cohesion, thus contributing to equity and environmental justice. Further, the planning and design concept *"Inclusive Landscapes"* incorporates the knowledge and needs of everyone, balances interests of different stakeholders, in particular those who are left out of the planning processes, the unheard.

This landscape forum exemplified the concept of *"Inclusive Landscapes"* with the region of Munich North. The landscape of Munich North is highly multifunctional, hybrid in its identity, and driven by the presence of a system of highways and the location of an international airport. Very valuable natural and cultural elements are embedded in this landscape, but they are difficult to perceive and disconnected. As the region of Munich is expected to grow, additional demands for urban development areas are challenging both the city of Munich and its adjacent municipalities. The territorial focus of the forum's observations was on the administrative districts of Munich, Freising and Dachau, which encompass a diversity of municipal planning authorities, coming together in one landscape.

The forum was guided by the question of what an inclusive approach to landscape development might be like, and what strategies could be employed to promote democratic landscape change. These ideas have been derived from the observed landscape and are, therefore, to some extent specific to the local context. However, much of this can be upscaled to other urban regions in Europe and beyond. The working groups reflected on the landscape of Munich North from four perspectives: rural fringe and foodscapes, heritage and identities, sustainable tourism and recreation, and urban sprawl and periurban growth. Two cross-

cutting themes –landscape democracy and landscape perception— added a transversal perspective to the work of each individual thematic group.

As a planning and design concept *"Inclusive Landscapes"* incorporates the knowledge and needs of everyone, balances interests of different stakeholders, and in particular considers those groups that have difficulties in accessing information and articulating their interests.

The concept of *"Inclusive Landscapes"* can be applied to any kind of landscape – such as urban, rural, tourism, or heritage landscapes. Exemplifying the concept of *"Inclusive Landscapes"* in the region of Munich North with new approaches will be transferable to other metropolitan areas across Europe.

Participation in the forum by teachers and researchers from a range of different 'landscape related' disciplines as well as practitioners is central to the interdisciplinary process of discourse and mutual learning which is at its heart. The forum addresses the following target groups:

* Researchers, professionals and educators of all landscape-related disciplines. This includes landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as every day or degraded landscapes, according to the European Landscape Convention.

* Disciplines addressed are: landscape, urban and regional planning, architecture, geography, agriculture, forestry, political and social sciences, history and cultural sciences, tourism and economy, traffic and infrastructure planning, engineering, water engineering, nature protection and ecology.

* Sectors addressed: public sector: administrations, local and regional authorities, teaching and research, non-governmental associations, private sector: offices and consultancies, industries and real estate (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017; O*utcome statement of the 6th LE:NOTRE Institute Landscape Forum)*

## *Chapter 1*

## 1.2. Social Construction of the Landscape


*(By Stefanie Gruber, 2017)*

Metaphor of construction suggests the primacy of a particular set of actors and activities: human social groups assembling the world block by block, political and economic structures or some other mechanistically combined parts (Ivakhiv, 2003). Jones (1991, in Gailing and Leibenath, 2015) speaks to "landscape as a cultural and social construction". Oberkircher, et al. (2011) regarded landscape as a service-providing ecosystem and phenomenologically a social construction. The landscape provides cultural ecosystem services and consists of the social constructions by the population and all cultural and symbolic systems that prevail in the space occupied by material elements of the landscape.

According to Williams (2001) within the context of nature and wilderness, social construction refers to social, cultural, and political processes by which groups of people create shared meanings and understandings of a place and how these shared meanings, in turn, structure social actions in and with respect to those places. For example the social construction is used of meaning of placess, the pluralistic nature of valuation, and the transformation of meanings and values by the forces of globalisation.

The "environment" includes actual material and social constructions constructed by humans themselves. The human environment relationship includes the interactions between humans and their own creations. The social construction of the environment tends to focus on nature, a term which apparently connotes something real, authentic, and, in terms of the environment, singularly identifiable as non-human in origin, substance, and process (Archer, 2012).

Stedman (2003) confirmed that the local environment sets bounds and gives form to social constructions. Although sense of place definitions nominally includes the physical environment, much research has emphasized the social construction of sense of place and neglect the potentially important contributions of the physical environment to place meanings and attachment.

In social sciences landscapes are more often understood as social constructions resulting from individual and societal processes. Gailing and Leibenath (2015) articulated the social construction of landscapes in following dimensions:

- analytical construction by scientists,
- subjective construction,
- material constitution,
- collective constitution, and
- construction by the constructs

The subjective construction of landscape is the result of the landscape perception by individuals. The material constitution of landscapes refers to natural structures as well as historical and actual land use structures. The collective constitution of landscapes dimension represents a super ordinate concept for diverse perspectives.

A social constructionist perspective suggests that society has more or less always functioned by working through contested meanings of places, things, resources, and ideas (Williams, 2001). Social constructions of landscapes act, in turn, as second natures, institutional spheres or symbolic environments and thus affect individual and social agency. Social construction of landscapes offers numerous possibilities to analyse human-nature relationships.

The social constructivist approach to understand nature has been a useful one in the historical and cultural study of environment and landscapes (Ivakhiv, 2003). 'Social construction of nature', which has become a crude but common term used to describe very different understandings of nature, knowledge and the world. Climate change as a social construction is tantamount to relativism and encourages political silence in the face of urgent environmental problems. Parsing its various meanings suggests a preliminary distinction between claims about the social construction of our concepts of nature and of nature in a material and physical sense. However, that distinction is controversial. Many people find the constructivist discours attractive because it provides a way to break down the dualisms implied by this distinction and to discuss the relations between conceptual and material manifestations of nature and the environment (Demeritt, 2002).

Social constructions are largely *independent* of the physical qualities embodied in the setting (Kyle and Chick, 2007). The effect of the physical environment on the sense of place helps to and to identify a "best fit" model of the mechanism by which this effect occurs (Stedman, 2003). On the other hand, a social constructionist approach to wilderness focuses on the historical, cultural and political processes by which people seek out, create, and contest specific meanings of place. This can be illustrated as a dynamic process of "representation" (assigning meaning to a place), which in turn guides action toward that place (Williams, 2001).

## 1.3. Health Aspects Environmental Equity and Justice

Images: Postcard archive; www.freizeiterlebnisse.eu; Alessandra Schellnegger

The framework for the analysis of environmental equity and causation that includes pre-siting neighborhood dynamics and the characteristics of control neighborhoods in urban environment (Northridge et al., 2003)

Equity is defined on the basis of who gains or loses by a situation or policy. Low income communities and minority ethnic groups often bear the most severe consequences of environmental degradation and pollution. Environmental justice is the recognition that minority and low-income communities often bear a disproportionate share of environmental costs and the perception that this is unjust (Massey, 2004). It is a movement that tries to address all the inequalities that are the result of human settlement.

Northridge et al. (2003) emphasised that development of future public policies to advance environmental equity and improve population health, scientific and scholarly investigations that incorporate the complexities present across environmental exposures and population groups are urgently needed. Scientific research findings on the health effects of environmental equity may bolster societal commitments to sustainable development, safe and affordable housing, and reductions in greenhouse gases that may ultimately result in improved health among all population groups.

Facilitating environmental equity may require a fundamental re-thinking of the socioeconomic and regulatory structures that lead to inequity and hence injustice (Wakefield and Baxter, 2010). Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (EPA, 2017). Wakefield and Baxter (2010) stated that definitions of environmental

justice often include health specifically. Environmental justice is the term often used to refer to the movement that seeks to reduce the disproportionate environmental impacts on marginalized communities.

Although environmental justice has many facets like legal, economik, and poltical, it may be approached appropriately in a variety of ways by the private and private sectors, and the health community should naturally focus on the health aspect of environmental justice. This aspect is most appropriately viewed as a public health issue - one for public health prespectives and methodologies can contribute constructively to the clarification and resolution of the environmental health issues raised by the communities of concern about environmental justice (Institute of Medicine, 1999). Masuda et al.(2008 in Wakefield and Baxter, 2010) suggested that disproportionate environmental burden experienced by vulnerable populations requires a deepened understanding and critique of complex power relations built into systems of environmental governance.

Environment comprises all the physical, chemical and biological factors which involves social environment, the built (made) environment, natural environment and the living environment (Hornberg, 2017). However, environmental hazards and exposure to pollutants bring health risk and inequality to vulnerable communities (Hornberg, 2017). A principal research objective is to generate innovative approaches to reduce environmentally-driven health disparities, improving access to healthy environments for vulnerable populations (EPA, 2017).

Environmental justice clustered as productive justice, distributional justice, participation justice and procedural justice. Respect for human dignity requires equal opportunities and affirmative actions (Hornberg, 2017). Regarding to distributional justice; human right to a dignified life;for instance that everyone has a right to a healthy and safe environment.

Regarding to procedural fairness there are three prerequisites:

- *adequate representation of all persons affected by environmental changes*
- *participation in environmental policy decision-making and planning*
- *access to free information worded in everyday language* is of great importance.

However, problems remain due to low participation by persons from socially disadvantaged groups, non-disclosure of information, and predominance of economic and political interests (Hornberg, 2017).

Equal opportunities pertain to equal access to environment-related risks and opportunities of social spaces and avoid segregation processes. But often access to health-promoting living environments is limited by people's financial resources (Hornberg, 2017).

Preventive justice in other words intergenerational equity is to avoid and reduce specific environmental burdens in advance (e.g., use renewable energies, produces less garbage) and aims for the ecological sustainability and sustainable development (Hornberg, 2017).

Respect for human dignity is to maintain a minimum standard of environmental quality (e.g., functioning waste disposal, access to public facilities, transportation infrastructure, access to portable water), provide locally defined minimum standards of environmental quality and particularly to give special support to vulnerable groups like children, adolescents and the elderly (Hornberg, 2017).

Inclusive landscapes comprise special use of certain areas such as parks, open spaces, estate grounds, adventure playgrounds, sports pitches, ecology centres, tow paths, hidden oases, town squares, cemeteries, garden squares, alleyways and pedestrian routes. However, ore integrated green areas are needed for their multifunctionality, social arguments of providing room for physical activity and socialising, for pursuing activities in nature that promotes health and mental well-being. Health arguments that highlight the importance of integrated green areas as the support well-being, reduce stress, maintain physical and mental health and physical activity. They are also effective in the reduction of urban heat islands and removal of air pollutants and noise burden.

Inclusive landscapes are communicative spaces where different perspective, values, identities, preferences and conflicting interest of citizens, inhabitants and organised stakeholders come together. Public participation and inclusion is important because legitimate decision-making depends on the equal chance of every rule affected citizen to voice and put forward his or her arguments and perspective. A normative claims for inclusion in public participation is the access through recruitment and process through participation whereby inclusion in public participation is a question of justice and equality in a society. High quality public participation procedures increase the inclusiveness and legitimacy of collective binding decision-making (Hornberg, 2017).

## 1.4. Social Ecology


Social ecology stresses the need to embody its ethics of complementarity in palpable social institutions that will make human beings conscious ethical agents in promoting the well-being of themselves and the nonhuman world (Bookchin, 2006). The basic promise of social ecology is to re-harmonize the relationship between society and nature, and to create a rational, ecological society. Social ecology, into aspects of a coherent *political* theory, is marked by direct democracy, municipalisation and coalitions which plays unequivocally in the trajectory of the enlightenment and its revolutionary outputs.

In social ecology a truly *natural* spirituality, free of mystical regressions, would focus on the ability of an emancipated humanity to function as ethical agents for diminishing needless suffering, engaging in ecological restoration, and fostering an aesthetic appreciation of natural evolution in all its fecundity and diversity (Bookchin, 2006).

The point social ecology emphasizes is not that moral and spiritual persuasion and renewal are meaningless or unnecessary; they are necessary and can be educational. In social ecology a truly *natural* spirituality, free of mystical regressions, would centre on the ability of an emancipated humanity to function as ethical agents for diminishing needless suffering, engaging in ecological restoration, and fostering an aesthetic appreciation of natural evolution in all its fecundity and diversity (Bookchin, 2006).

Mindful of the importance of a new ethical outlook, social ecology seeks to redress the ecological abuses that the prevailing society has inflicted on the natural world by going to the structural as well as the subjective sources of notions like the domination of first nature. That is, it challenges the entire system of domination itself – its economy, its misuse of techniques, its administrative apparatus, its degradations of political life, its destruction of the city as a centre of cultural development, indeed the entire panoply of its moral hypocrisies and defiling of the human spirit – and seeks to eliminate the hierarchical and class edifices that have imposed to define the relationship between man and nature (Bookchin, 2006).

## *Chapter 2*

# 2. An Introduction to the Landscape of the Region

Munich, is the capital and economic centre of Bavaria as well as the third largest city of the federal republic. The system of visual axes and canals in the north of Munich which were left to themselves for nearly three centuries, advanced steadily in the direction of total loss while being political powers and the population as a whole (Pfoser, 2005).

Elements distinguishing the landscape slightly up toward the northeast, the extend of the networks of visual axes and canals can be readily grasped, river beds between the chains of hills; Dachau and the Isar to the right. The forests to the south of Munich contrast with the heathland in the north and the low-lying moors of the Dachaeuer Mooss area (Pfoser, 2005).

A corridor between the city of Dachau in the West and Munich Airport in the East was an important section for the forum. This part of Munich's northern city edge covers the pmoorland-belt between 'Dachauer Moos' and 'Freisinger Moos' and goes along the natural border between the large Munich gravel plain in the south-east and the geologically older tertiary hilly country in the North-West (Figure 1).

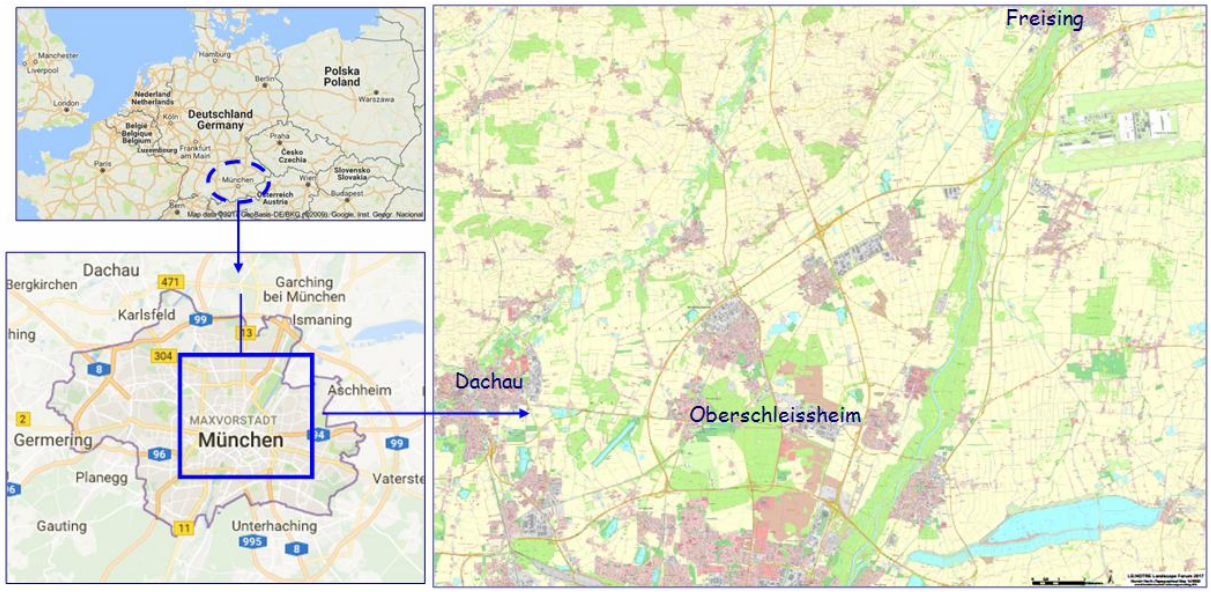



Figure 1. Location of study area Munich North

Within this landscape water plays an important role: The Dachau-Schleißheimer-Canal in the south-western is a part of the baroque system of canals and visual axes created during the 17th and 18th century. The landscape corridor along the motorway is characterised by elements such as the gravel-pits and quarry ponds, still in use for gravel excavation or restored as recreation areas. In the east the ribbon of the river Isar natural riparian forests crossed by many different brooks, ditches and smaller rivers are following or traversing this natural zone. The landscape corridor represents strong contrasts at various levels: functional, ecological, socio-cultural, aesthetic, heritage, economic acts as a 'transect' touching different

types of landscapes and crossing infrastructural and cultural sites and elements that can function as a landscape laboratory for testing the inclusive approach.

The Concentration Camp Memorial - the field of conflict between 'good' and 'bad' heritage, e.g. between the famous artists' colony in the moorland of Dachau and the site of the former concentration camp - the Dachau Schleißheimer-Canal as distinctive and protected cultural element within the visual appearance of the landscape.

The Olympic rowing regatta course with its more than 2 km long artificial lake in the south of the Dachau-Schleißheimer-Canal was built for the Olympic Games 1972 in Munich. It represents a piece of post-war heritage (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

However for each thematic groups focused on different sections of the Munich North: the *Urban Growth and peri-urban sprawl group* centred on the "Park Mile in the North of Munich" between Olympic Park and English Garden; the *Rural Fringe and Foodscapes group focused mainly on the* peri-urban areas between Munich and Freising; the *Heritage and identity group* operated on a transect with the historic town and concentration camp of Dachau, former Olympic Rowing Regatta, Schleissheim Castle and its park; the *Recreation and tourism group* concentrated on the Feldmochinger See, the Beerencafe Hofreiter, urban gardening at Grohmannstrasse, the Panzerwiese, Schleissheim Castle Channel, the garbage dump Frötmanning, Isar meadow, and the Freisinger Moos (Figure 2).

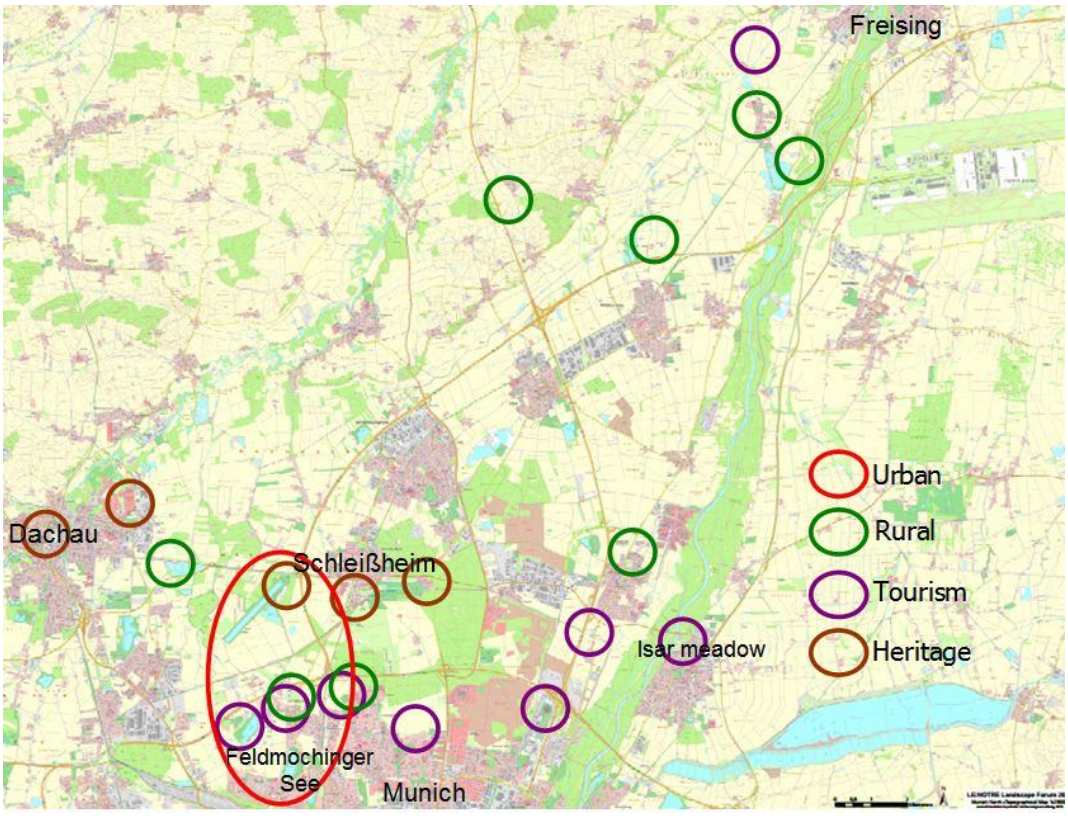



Figure 2. Core working areas of LLF Munich North Thematic Groups

### *Urban growth*

***Munich Metropolitan Region: statistical data, land use and availability of open space***

The country of Bavaria is divided in 18 planning regions. Region 14 (Greater Munich) is in the centre of the Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) governmental district and in addition to the Land capital, Munich, it covers the districts (Landkreise) Dachau, Ebersberg, Erding, Freising, Fuerstenfeldbruck, Landsberg at the Lech, Munich and Starnberg (Figure 3). Region 14 consists of 185 municipalities covering a territory of approximately 5,504 km²and almost 2.8 million inhabitants live here (1.5 million in the Land capital Munich).

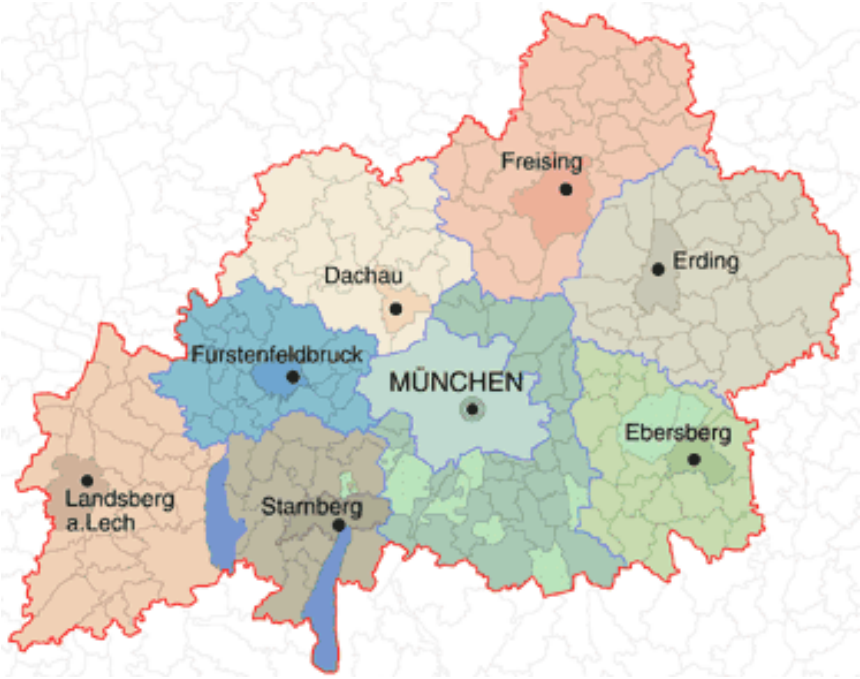



Figure 3. Overview map of the Munich region (available on http://www.region-muenchen.com)

Munich is one of the ten most important European Metropolitan Regions. The increase of landscape consumption due to settlement and traffic is accordingly above average and has been by about 6% between 2004 and 2010. City of Munich recently having a positive trend of population growth and increasing demand for housing as well as collective open spaces. According to regional indicators, the population of the City of Munich, currently about 1.5 million, is expected to rise up to 1.72 milion inhabitants by 2030 (Figure 4, Figure 5) which is the highest in Germany; actual population number in whole region is around 5,5 million.

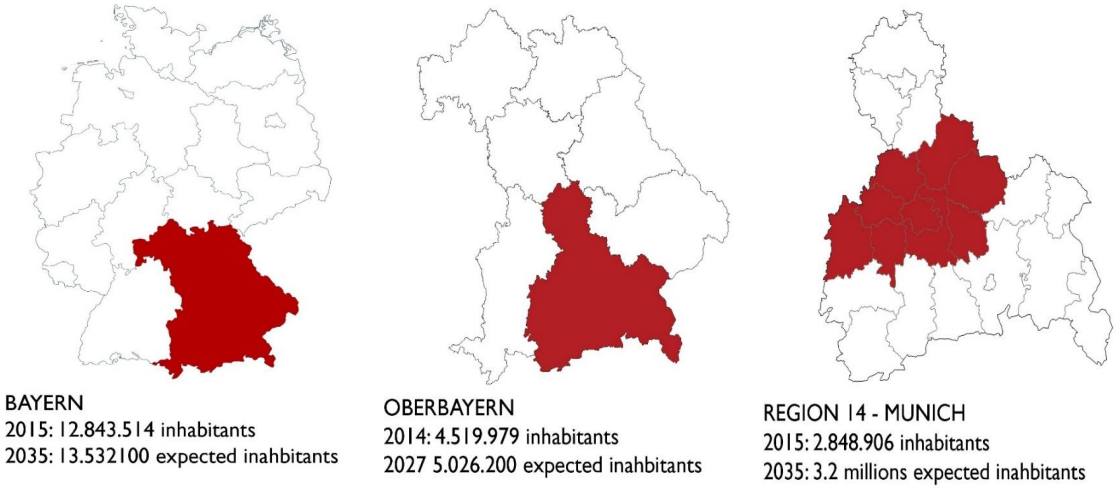



Figure 4. Population trends around City of Munich (D'Ascanio, 2017a)

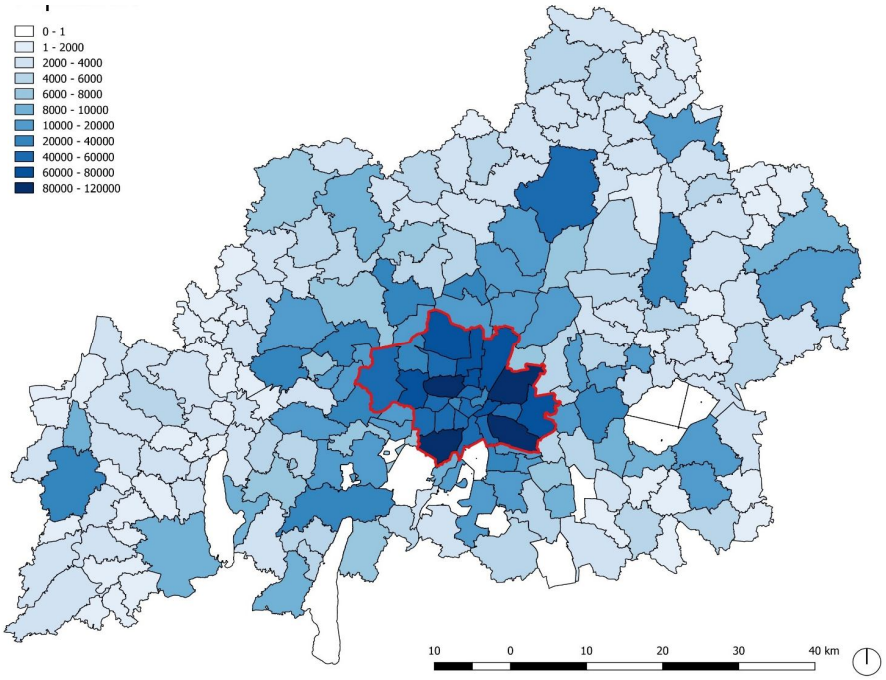



Figure 5. Regional indicators: population (D'Ascanio, 2017b)

Within the city, the population density is one of the highest in Germany (47 residents per hectare). 39% of the residents are foreigners or Germans with a migration background. Population growth and urban development will increase pressure on urban green spaces; forests, green urban areas, arable land, pastures, permanent crops (Figure 6).

| Data | Source |
|---|---|
| Administrative boundaries (Region 14) | RegionsAtlas, Gemeindedaten 2002 des ayerischenLandesamtsfürStatistik und Datenverarbeitung |
| Munich district borders | QGis digitalization |
| Demographic data | Indikatoren Atlas, Munich, 2015<br>Statistik Atlas, Bayern, 2015 |
| Land cover: Forests, Green urban areas, Arable land, Herbaceous vegetation associations, Pastures, Permanent crops | Urban Atlas 2012 |

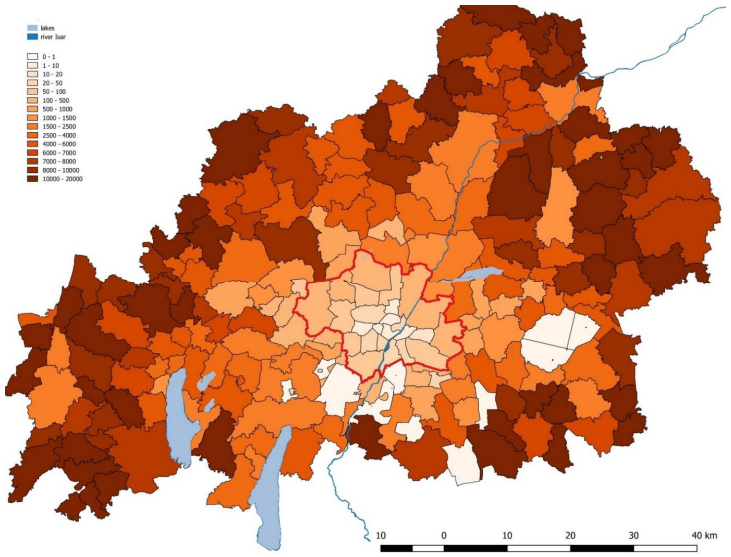


Figure 6. Open space per capita (D'Ascanio, 2017c)

### *Green areas*

The metropolitan region of Munich offers a high quality of life. Besides the urban setting with its cultural values this is also because of its natural and semi-natural landscapes, offering a variety of recreational destinations. Around 10% of the region belongs to the Natura 2000 ecological network of protected areas under the habitats directive (FFH). A green belt, comprising almost 335 km², currently surrounding the City of Munich is of great importance for biodiversity, recreation and for climate functions. Together with riverine landscapes (Isar and others), as well as parks and other existing green spaces it builds a 'green network layer' of the Open Space Development Strategy Munich 2030.

On the other hand green spaces promote the development of connected green structure for recreation and other social benefits. This indicator refers to the total amount of open space/inhabitant available in the region of Munich (Figure 7). The Urban Atlas "sports and leisure facilities" class was excluded because it includes racecourses and areas of sport compounds (e.g., football stadiums, tennis courts, golf courses), which can be impervious and non-green to a high degree.

| Data | Source |
|---|---|
| Administrative boundaries (Region 14) | RegionsAtlas, Gemeindedaten 2002 des BayerischenLandesamtsfürStatistik und Datenverarbeitung |
| Munich district borders | QGis digitalization |
| Demographic data | Indikatoren Atlas, Munich, 2015<br>Statistik Atlas, Bayern, 2015 |
| Land cover: Forests, Green urban areas | Urban Atlas 2012 |

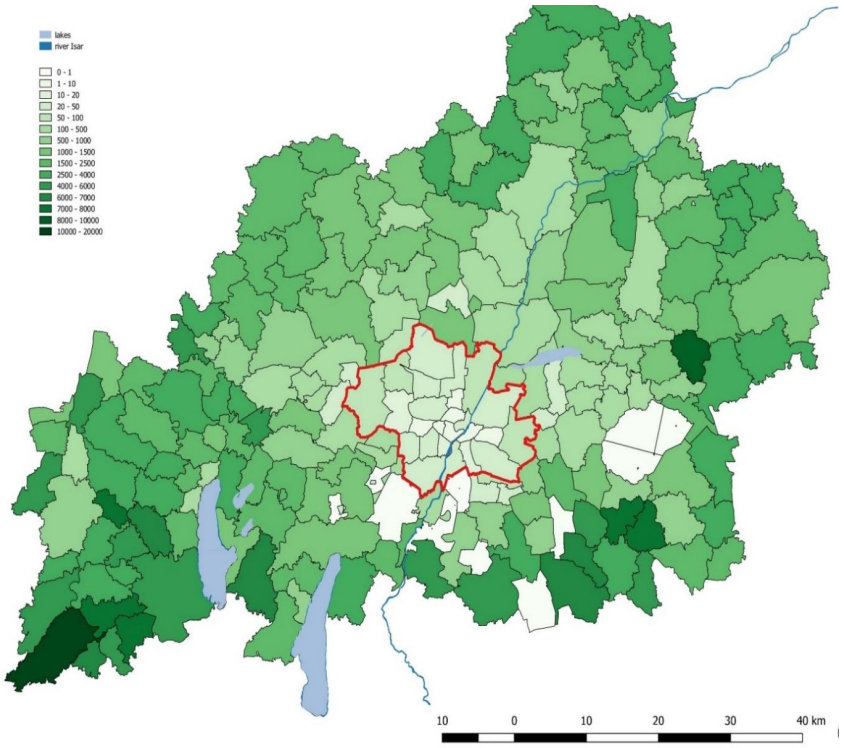



Figure 7. Green space per capita (D'Ascanio, 2017c)

The peri-urban area of Munich is a dynamic zone, which comprises an unbalanced mixture of urban and rural functions, but with valuable natural, agricultural, heritage and touristic resources. They are multifunctional and interrelated zones with potential for change (Andreucci, 2015) and the peri-urban area of Munich plays a key role in the future development of the city providing ecosystem services and potential for social inclusion.

The analysis focused on green space availability as an important indicator necessary to navigate urban complexity, to improve human health and wellbeing and as one key component of the multiple social-ecological interactions within urban built environments.

The indicator of public spaces combines land that can potentially transformed into green space (i.e. herbaceous vegetation associations) with land of low recreational value (i.e. arable land). It provides green assessments and high recreational value considering the classes "green urban areas" and "forests" (Figure 8).

| Data | Source |
|---|---|
| Administrative boundaries (Region 14) | RegionsAtlas, Gemeindedaten 2002 des BayerischenLandesamtsfürStatistik und Datenverarbeitung |
| Munich district borders | QGis digitalization |
| Demographic data | Indikatoren Atlas, Munich, 2015<br>Statistik Atlas, Bayern, 2015 |
| Land cover: Arable land , Herbaceous vegetation associations , Pastures, Permanent crops | Urban Atlas 2012 |

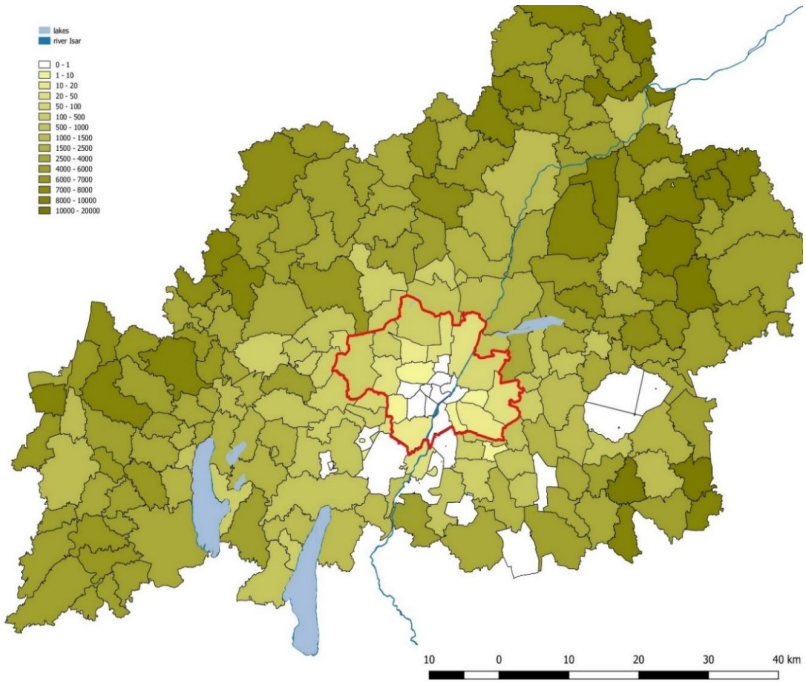


Figure 8. Agriculture land per capita (D'Ascanio, 2017d)

# The Thematic Groups

*(By Meryem Atik, Stefanie Gruber, 2017)*

## Chapter 3.

# 3. Inclusive agriculture and local foodscapes in the rurban area

***Group Leaders:*** Jeroen de Vries

***Local Experts:*** Frieder Luz, Fritz Auweck, Siri Frech

***Group Members:*** Ben ter Mull, Esra Senöz Orsan, Gülin Ozdemir, Jeroen de Vries, Johannes Martin, Meryem Atik, Nilgül Karadeniz, Sena Ceylan, Valentin Kistler, Vedran Vuković

### *Urban Foodscapes*

The theme group of the rurban area explores the foodscape in the north fringe of the metropolitan area of Munich and makes an integrated spatial analysis of traditional peri-urban agriculture and urban gardening activities. It develops an integral landscape strategy which defines how landscape quality can contribute to regional branding and improve the recreational use of agricultural areas. This strategy aims to integrate the demands of refugees related to food plants and plants related to their home countries. It plans for creating spaces of urban gardening in appropriate green areas. The theme group focuses on how the spatial development of the local food system can produce social and environmental benefits.

### *Urban Foodscape*

In the last decade urban foodscapes received much attention and are increasingly included in urban and open space planning. Citizens have a growing awareness of issues concerning their own food. Fragmented urban activities, like urban gardening, play a role as well as allotment gardens and the traditional land-based agriculture, in the vicinity of the city. Both are regarded more and more as complementary components of a regional food system that calls for more innovation (De Vries et al., 2017).

### *Food, Ecology and Sustainability*

International and national, there is a growing trend towards regional products. In this respect, it is essential that the production areas are considered ecological intact, sustainable and beautiful. This results in synergy: landscape perception, natural quality and regional marketing result in an image that also provides an economic value.

### *Local Food and Territorial Branding*

In the metropolitan area of Munich the green belt landscapes provide good opportunities for branding local products. The farms in the Metropolitan area not only produce healthy food, but also contribute to landscape quality while generating an income. The do-it-yourself harvesting fields are a visible result of this. The Metropolitan area, especially the Northern part could use the functions of horticulture and landscape management to enhance its identity, to raise biodiversity and improve the structure of the rurban landscape (De Vries et al., 2017).

### *Multifunctionality and Agriculture*

There are already hopeful beginning activities and diversifications in the agricultural land use such as:

- special seeds farming (local and regional seeds),
- recreation and event farming including horse farms,
- self-harvesting and picking farming,
- self growing farming (Krautgärten),
- multicultural farms,
- energy farming,
- compensation farming,
- fish and excavation farming.

### Key questions were:

- Which new forms of farming can contribute to enhancing the local food system and improve the participation and awareness of citizens in the production?
- What is the spatial impact of a new local food system and how can it produce landscape benefits?
- How can the development of the foodscape contribute in an integral way to landscape quality; improving ecological quality and strengthening landscape identity? How can the landscape in this respect be planned and designed?
- In which way can the local food production by farmers and inhabitants contribute to an inclusive development of the region?
- Which new functions for existing rural features and spatial interfaces (markets, farm shops) can be found so as to develop and conserve the cultural landscape and improve possibilities for leisure and recreation?

- How can the transition of the foodscape contribute to the closing of cycles of water, energy, waste and food? How can chains be shortened and synergy created?
- How can foodscapes in the peri-urban area of Munich provide opportunities for local and regional recreation? (De Vries et al., 2017).

The European Commission regards 'rural areas' as a spatial phenomenon that extends across regions, landscapes, natural areas, agricultural land, villages and other larger urban centres, pockets of industrialisation and regional centres. It encompasses a diverse and complex economic and social fabric. It is the home of a great wealth of natural and cultural resources and traditions (European Environmental Agency, 1999).

A landscape can be called 'inclusive' when it provides a communicative space in which different perspectives, values, identities, preferences and conflicts interest of citizens, inhabitants and organizing actors come together (Kamplage, 2017).

### First Impressions from the site were:

- Transformation from gravel mining to ponds for recreation and gravel mine into a landscape park
- Changing patterns in the production system of the land such as food production to horse farm, and recreations.
- A Krautgärten used by people from different nationalities that allows inclusiveness for different social groups and with low income level
- Highly maintained and used landscapes together with production, recreation, transport, industry. Gravel pits still exist in the Munich plain.
- Extensive farming very close to urban texture exists. Farmers in the rural areas also have new opportunities for offering new products in the urban periphery.
- Protection of local biodiversity through production of local perennials and native plants in case of the Krimmer Farm in Pulling.
- Lack of spatial connectivity between different land uses in one hand; farming, industry, recreation, energy. The isolation of the north and south part of the Munich as well as disconnectivity between region, planning, and management draw attention.
- Foodscapes in Munich North have the potential to be well-connected with the residential areas/neighbourhoods.
- Good accessibility in the area was fragmented by infrastructure (Figure 9).

### *Understanding Foodscapes of Munich North*

Intact relations between agriculture, industry, farming, housing, recreation, and infrastructure were apparent in Munich North. Krimmer Farm in Pulling is a regional seed producer that, support biodiversity in particular. Transformation of a former gravel pit into a "lake" is an ecological transformation of an industrial site into a natural, semi natural site. Urban farming, rental community plots, allotment garden, adventure farming, and pick-your-own gardens are some of the foodscapes pillars in Munich north.

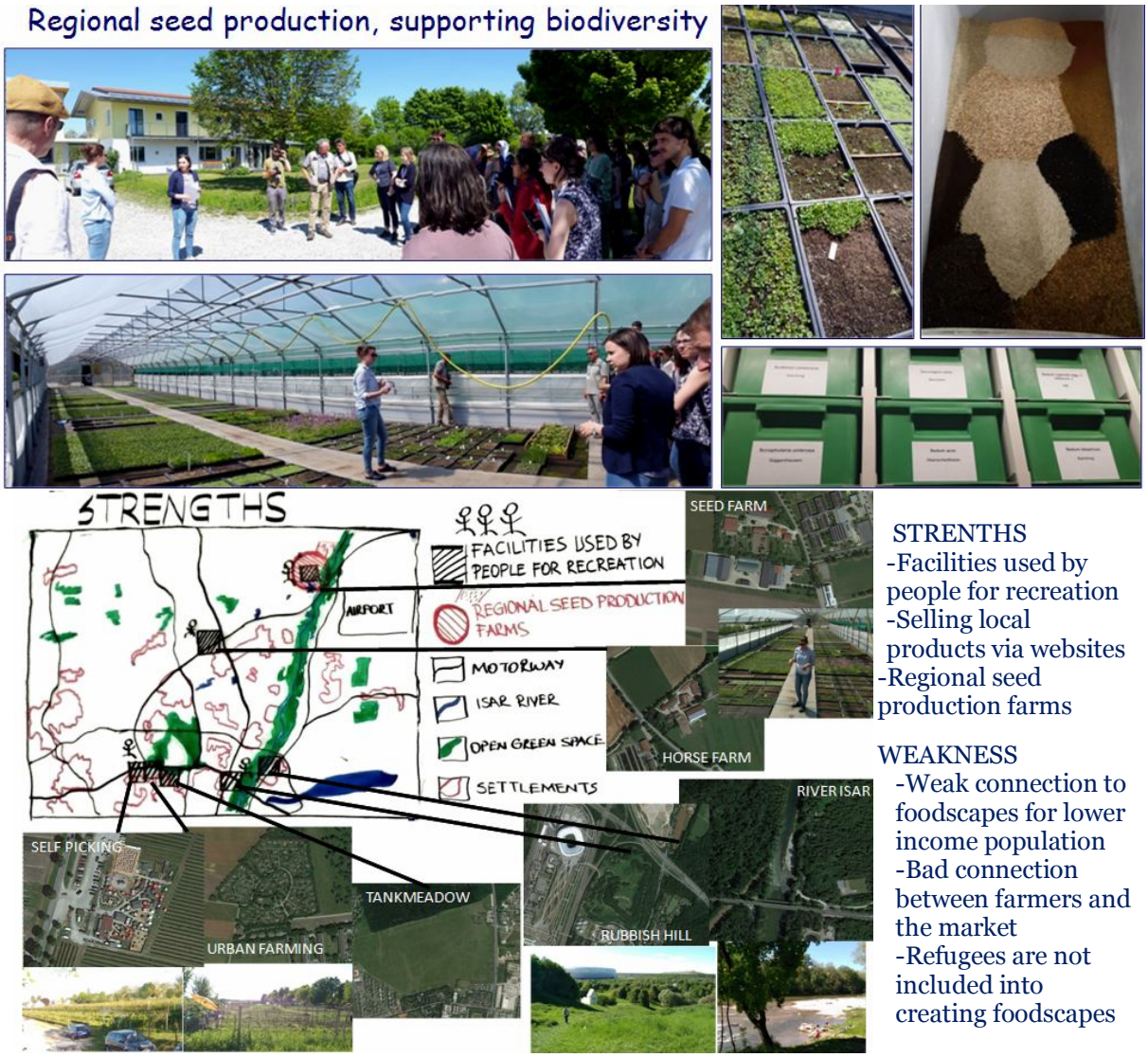


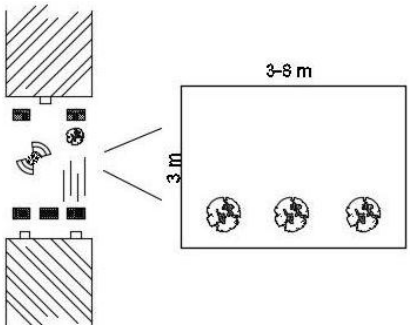

Figure 9. Understanding Foodscapes – in Munich North

### *Foodscapes as a tool for inclusiveness*

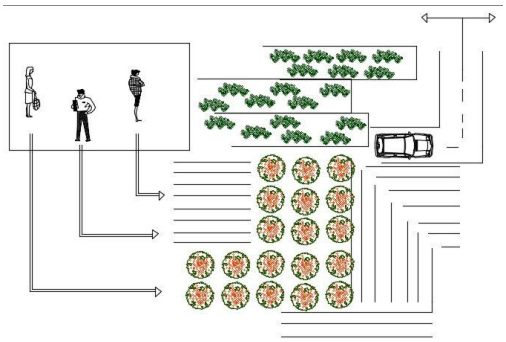
Pillars for Inclusiveness for people, product, services and land through foodscapes in Munich North were defined as;

- On the regional level to define zones: urban - pre-urban - rural and develop for each zone a specific strategy for land-use and inclusiveness.
- To define a set of "Foodscape Typologies" with different context, processes and flows
- To analyse and use green infrastructure and slow infrastructure in order to put spatiality to foodscape typologies
- Locating Foodscape typologies according to zones, accessibility and ecological characters of the study area
- Developing multi-functional use would foster inclusiveness
- To diversify multifunctionality of food landscapes (Figure 10).

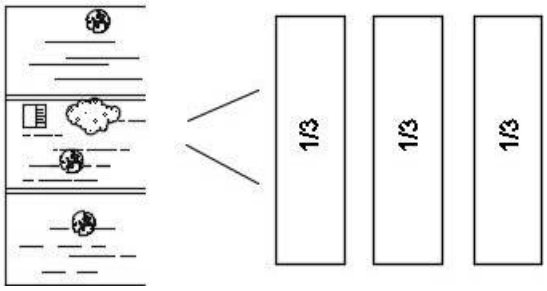
1 – Urban Gardening
- Contemporary form of land use
- Food and material cycle is an advantage
- Multifunctional, social



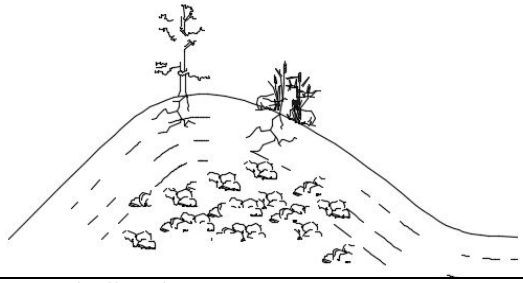

6- - Community SupportedSolidaric(Agriculture)
- Private
- Small scale
- Scattered network



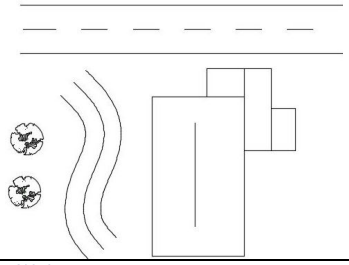
2- Allotment
- Small scale
- Clear Boundaries



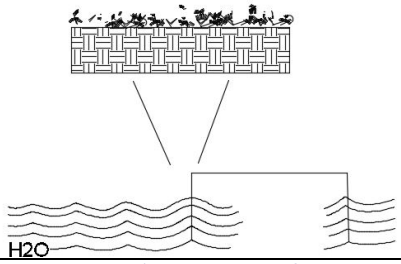

7- Ecosystem support & compromise Permaculture
- Supports ecosystems
- Small scale, integrated
- Self-efficient



3- Distribution and Research Hub, Education
- Social exchange
- Education & multifunctional
- Knowledge hub

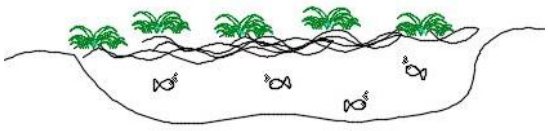


8– Paludi Culture
- Natural
- Re-naturation
- Less infrastructure




4- Edible Forest
- Diversity in small & big scale
- Less infrastructure
- Self sustainability

9- Aquaponics = Aquaculture+Hydroculture
- Artificial environment
- Infrastructure needed



5- Community Supported Farming
- Regional economy cycle
- Producers & consumers
- Bigger cycle

10 – Krautgärten
- Small scale
- Long history of species gardens

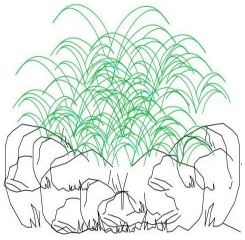


Figure 10. Foodscape typologies for Munich North (original by Johannes Martin, 2017)

### *Zone Definition for Munich North*

Three zones were defined for the foodscapes in Munich North; urban, peri-urban and rural. Food production is carried out mainly in periurban and rural areas. There are potentials for foodscape typologies of private, community, self-sustainable and aquaponics in different location of these three zones. However, it is important to develop producer – supplier – consumer chains that transcend through all zones to make foodscapes accessible and sustain foodscapes (Figure 11).

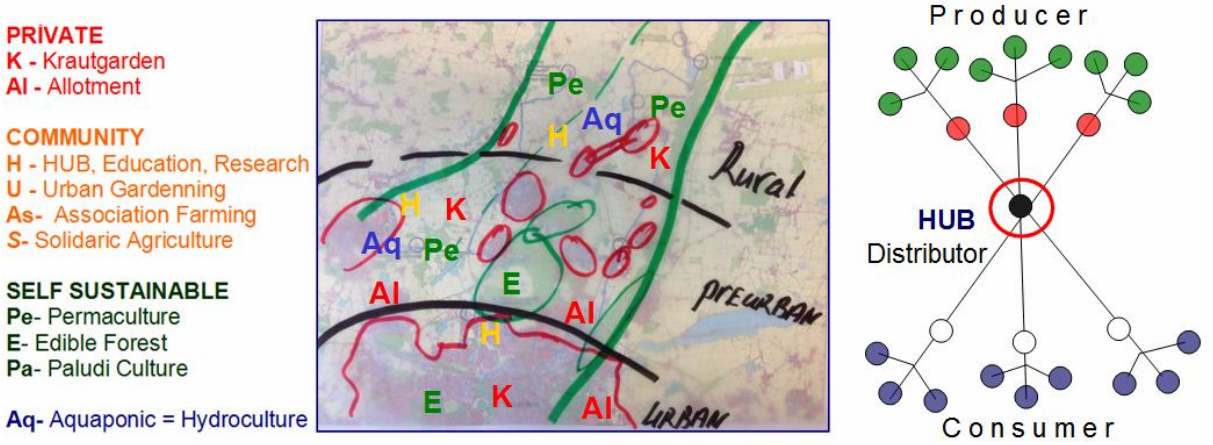



Figure 11. Foodscape typologies in relation to the urban and rural zones and the food chains

### *Garchinger Heide Hof - interactive, inclusive, multi-functional farming*

Starting point for an interactive, inclusive and multi-functional farm was to figure out how sustainable food production would be possible in urban periphery. Garchinger Heide Hof was chosen due to proximity to the Munich that already has been branded for its landscape quality that linked to the recreational routes. The proposal includes educational gardens, orchards andcommercial market gardening (Figure 12).

The interactive, multi-functional farms work as a catalyst in the food system. The combination of functions makes the farms more sustainable. This type of farms has social, ecological and economic functions that are controlled by a foundation and an association.

The functions of the farm are;

– Food production: milk, cheese, vegetables, potatoes, fruits

– Food-hub: farm shop (that also sells the products of other farmers)

– Education: internships, workshops (cheese, kitchen gardening, ploughing), educational gardens for school children

– Social functions: gardens for newcomers, meeting place

– Recreational functions: café, terrace, playground, walking and cycle routes

– Ecological and landscape functions: food forest, hedges, tree-lines, natural areas, and flower verges

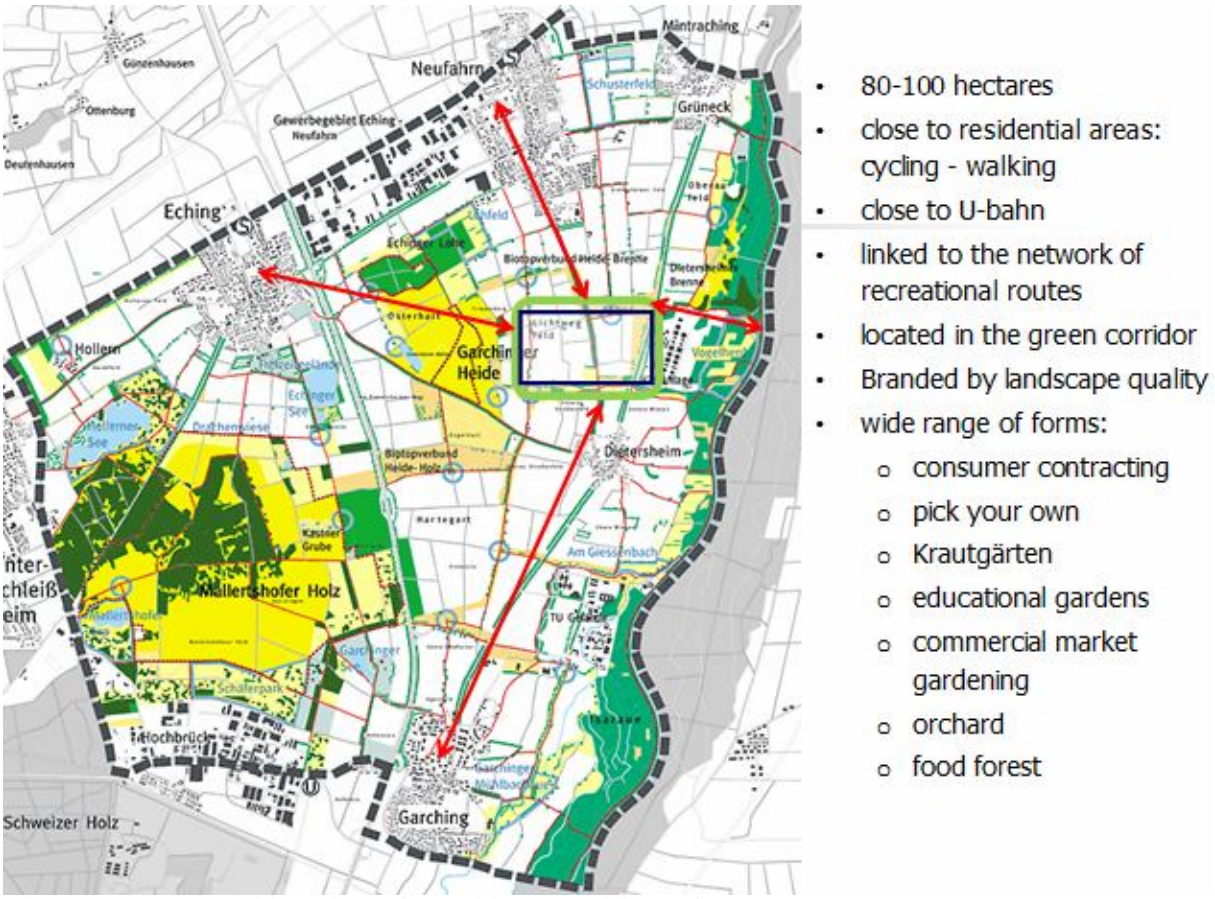


Figure 12. Proposed location of Garchinger Heide Hof

### *Concept for an interactive, inclusive, multifunctional farm*

The primary goal is to set up interactive farming for participation groups of children and school classes, refugees, families, socially disadvantage people which would provide access to healthy food, social and cultural integration, and recreation and help to understand farming. The secondary goal is to maintain and enhance biodiversity, strengthening economical farming, helping to protect and develop a green infrastructure (Figure 13 and 14).

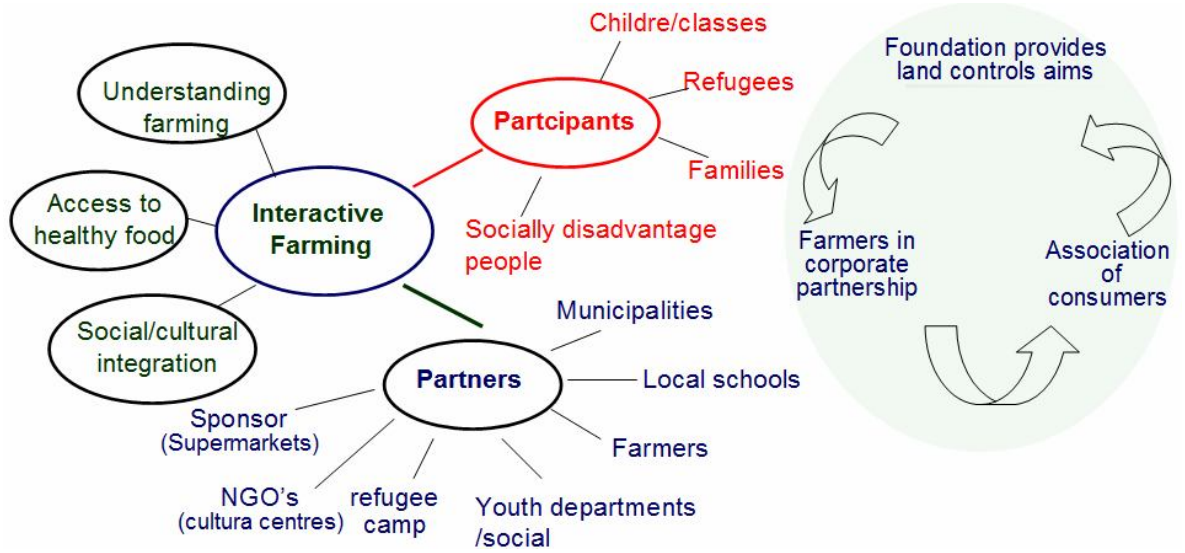


Figure 13. Concept for an interactive, inclusive, multifunctional farm


Figure 14. Multifunctionality in Garchinger Heide Hof

# The Thematic Groups

## Chapter 4.

## 4. Socially Inclusive Urban Green Infrastructure in Munich

***Group Leader:*** Richard Stiles, Christoph Jensen, Maria Beatrice Andreucci, Martina van Lierop, Romina D'Ascanio, Stephan Pauleit, Uta Stock-Gruber, Werner Rolf
***Local Experts:*** Johannes Gnädinger, Kerstin Langer, Philipp Königer, Rieke Hansen
***Group Members:*** Antoine Gatt, Attila Toth, Bianca Ambrose-Oji, Cristina Mattos, Dijana Simonovic, Elke Mertens, Giulia Bassi, Monika Kamenečki, Nadja Günther, Ahmed Kamal, Haniyeh Golzardi, Liang Yinglan, Maythé García Velarde, Mohammad Al Najdawi, Sobhan Saadat, Patrycja Sateja, Ecem Baki

### *Introduction*

This workshop explored the potentials for enhancing social inclusion via Urban Green Infrastructure – an interconnected network of green spaces that benefits people, natural resources, wildlife, townscape and the economy

Principles and recommendations for UGI planning, design and implementation were discussed and developed, exploring potentials of inclusion and integration of environmental, social and economic ecosystem services within local communities by the example of the City of Munich, with focus on the "Park Mile Munich North" (Stiles et al., 2017).

Combining different approaches such as the 'Walking' method and the 'World Café' participants first gained insights on concepts and principles of urban green spaces and social inclusion using the example of the local research area to that were finally up-scaled, deriving main ideas, principles and theories, possibly transferable to other metropolitan regions across Europe. Furthermore, these findings were discussed from different perspectives – planning practice, research, and education.

### *Urban Green Infrastructure – UGI*

UGI can help to maintain and enhance quality of life in urban areas through adoption of four planning principles: multifunctionality, connectivity, integration and social inclusion (Hansen et al., 2016). Multifunctionality is concerned with the provision of several ecological, socio-cultural, and economic benefits by intertwining different functions of urban green space. Connectivity includes both ecological and social connectivity. Integration recognizes

the potential of a more holistic planning approach by linking green and grey infrastructures while socially inclusive planning is concerned with equity in planning processes. Thus, UGI planning includes several main principles to promote social cohesion, biodiversity, climate change adaptation, mental health and well-being, and green economy.

Urban Green Infrastructure planning processes are open to all and incorporate the knowledge and needs of diverse parties, with special emphasis on including affected and vulnerable social groups and disadvantaged people. Consequently, Urban Green Infrastructure is seeking to balance the interests of different stakeholders in order to reach a higher level of accessibility to green space services and benefits.

The aesthetic and spatial dimensions of open space systems are especially important for the peri-urban situations, because, they are often spaces without a distinct character. The public space is here the main medium that is able to structure the citizen´s mental map, which enables orientation and identification with the daily living space.

### *Questions of the workshop*

Urban green spaces are diverse in regard to spatial accessibility and functional connectivity as well as their design, management, ownership and stakes involved, thus stimulating different forms of interaction and participation. In turn, this diversity will influence and alter the qualities of urban green spaces related to social benefits, such as relaxation and regeneration, health, physical and emotional well-being, local identity and community cohesion, but of other kinds as well, like biodiversity and ecological functions. Within this workshop we will discuss these aspects from different perspectives and elaborate on how planning processes can promote a socially inclusive development of UGI. Accordingly, we will address the following questions at the hand of the Munich case:

- What are the main principles and objectives of UGI promoting social inclusion?
- How do different types of urban green spaces offer different opportunities for social inclusion, and how do those promote different qualities of urban green space?
- How can aesthetic qualities of open spaces and the surrounding urban context be developed and linked to ecological and social functions of UGI?
- Which principles and typologies of open spaces can be developed for a socially inclusive UGI in Munich and which lessons can be drawn for application in other European regions?

### *Workshop structure*

The workshop was structured in phases as illustrated by the following diagram (Figure 15):

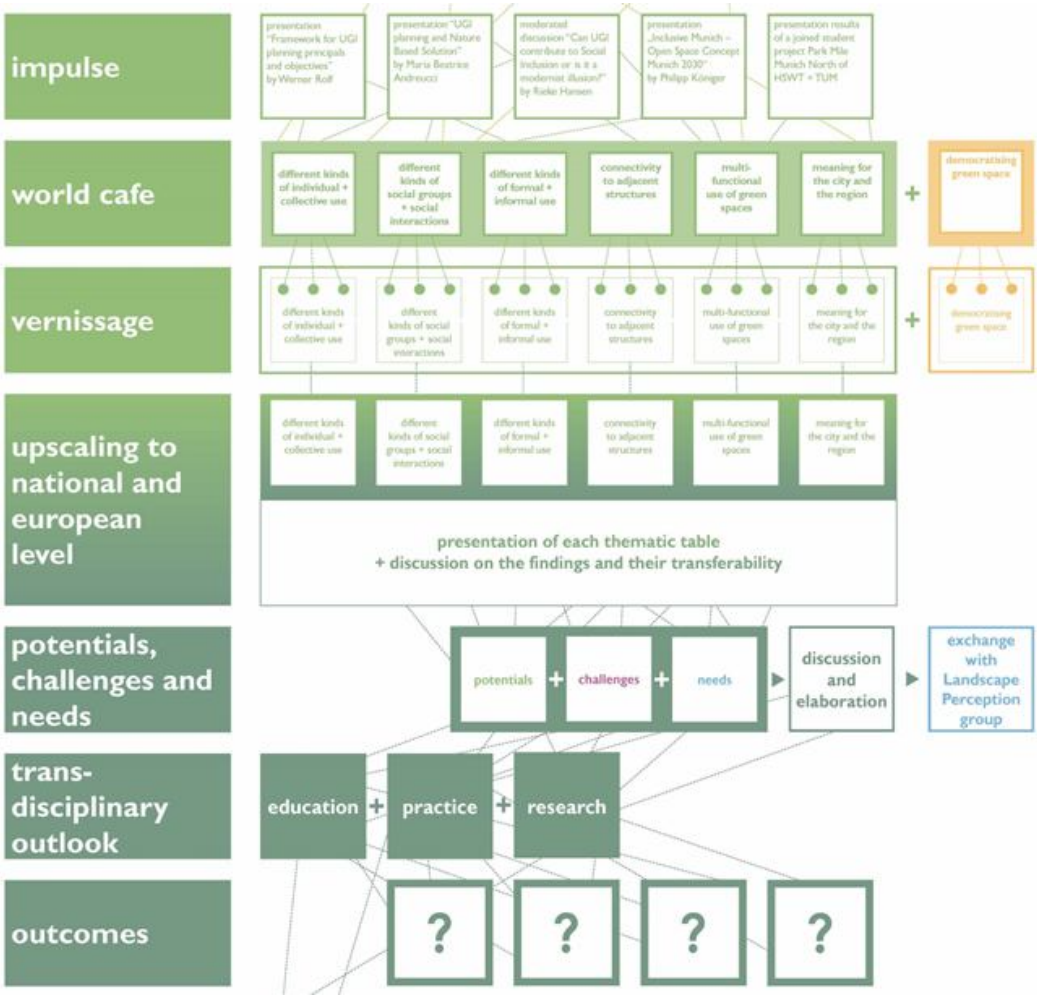



Figure 15. Urban worshop structure

The group started with a visit to the “Park Mile Munich North”. Here participants walked transects through the inner park mile, surrounding neighbourhoods and other open and green spaces (Figure 16) using the ‘Walking’ method (Schutz and Etteger, 2016). The main aim of this walk was to directly experience different urban settings and their potentials for social inclusion. These may differ depending on spatial accessibility and functional connectivity, as well as design, management, ownership, responsibility, and therefore stimulating interaction and participation in different ways. The excursion was organised together with the Cross-cutting Working Group Landscape Perception.

Figure 16. Urban field walk in Park Mile Munich North

In the next step the 'World Café method (Brown and Isaacs, 2005) was used to discuss the potentials of urban green space for social inclusion. At different thematic tables related topics were discussed such as individual and collective use of green spaces, also by different social groups, as well as formal and informal uses; connectivity to adjacent structures and the neighbourhood; multifunctionality of green space use, meaning of the park mile for city and region; democratizing green space. The thematic tables were structured to discuss the topics a) different kind of social groups and social interaction (Figure 17 and Figure 18), b) different kind of formal and informal uses, c) connectivity to adjacent structures, d) multifunctional use of green space, e) meaning for the city and region, and f) democratising green space.


Figure 17. World café and challenges for socially inclusive urban green

To scale up findings the group identified and centralized main ideas, theories, strategies and design principles etc. that appear not just specific for the research area (Park Mile Munich North), but can be transferred to other European areas as well.

Figure 18. Challenges for socially inclusive urban green

With these developed ideas, principles, and concepts in mind, participants looked back at the initial question "Can UGI contribute to social inclusion or is it a modernist illusion?" and answered it regarding a) potential contributions of UGI for social inclusion, b) challenges for UGI contributing to social inclusion, c) key aspects for UGI planning contributing to social inclusion (Figure 19).


Figure 19. Walking method, world café and challenges for socially inclusive urban green infrastructure in Munich North

Finally, participants took a transdisciplinary approach looking at these aspects and findings, while considering each other's perspective (practitioners, scientists, students, teachers….).

***Conclusions from the perspective of Research:***

*1. For who is the research and in what form do they need it in?*

- Policy makers / Politicians need summaries of research, presenting arguments for action concerning critical issues.
- Scientists from natural, human and design disciplines need an interdisciplinary format-language, shared communication through e.g. LE:NOTRE, exchange and collaboration.
- Landscape designers and urban spatial planners need applied research (data, technical reports, and recommendations)

*2. What do we need to know about relationships between UGI & Social Inclusion?*

- How does the demographic context relate to UGI at different scales (i.e. who is living in/using an area or site)?
- What are the perspectives and needs of the different social groups in relation to UGI (e.g. by age, nationality, sexuality, physical ability, culture, religion)

- What are the barriers to access to green space for different social groups (differentiate by factors mentioned above)?
- What are the potentials of specific green space areas and how are these related to the qualities of green space that are meaningful to different social groups (differentiate by factors mentioned above)?
- How much green space is needed, and where is it needed to ensure/facilitate social inclusion/cohesion/justice?
- How do we include different social groups (differentiate) in design, production, and maintenance of green space?

*3. How to answer these questions?*

- Action Research: Researchers and others e.g. landscape designers and citizens need to work together for instance in workshops.
- Mixed methods empirical research with applied outputs e.g. mix national statistics with interviews, surveys and spatial analysis.

***Conclusions from the perspective of Practice:***

- We need methods to analyse how people use open green spaces as one of the fundaments for design. This means that practitioners should become more familiar with extracting data from secondary data, methods to conduct analyses and to interpret data. Examples of methods can be questionnaire, survey, interview, workshops or focus groups. Hence, we need research methods that are applicable for practitioners to answer open questions (from research)
- We need an introduction of different methods within the curriculum and to educate evidence-based design (from education)
- We need to become more familiar with different ways to conduct participatory workshops to be able to adjust workshops to different contexts and scales (this means on the other sides that practitioners should share experiences of participatory workshops to work from each other, e. g. in reports, publications.
- We need to learn communicating with different user groups including minorities.
- We need to learn techniques on how to motivate people to get involved in projects or in maintenance of open green spaces.
- We need to learn to break barriers and conflict management.
- We need to work more often with social workers to reach user groups which are often not included in the design and planning processes.
- Multidisciplinary work becomes more important. Next to the usual disciplinary suspects, such as ecologists, hydrologists, and economists, also cooperation with disciplines as sociology and environmental psychology should be enhanced in design and planning processes.

- Dynamic, flexible and sequence planning should become the norm (think in different time lines, in alternatives and in development sequence)
- We should think to offer non-use places which people can start to informally use or design and maintain themselves, or can even claim ownership.
- Long term thinking is needed within design and maintenance. Strategic planning could be an instrument for this.
- We need to plan and design not only multiscale, but look beyond the borders of the project area. How can you the project area to the adjacent areas instead of creating borders.
- Temporary installations or seasonal activities or functions can be a means to create identity and to connect people to places by creating memories.
- Facilities, such as playgrounds, restaurants and good infrastructure, are important to make an open green space accessible and to attract users, yet make sure that there are facilities for different user groups, and not to exclude people.

***Conclusions from the perspective of Education:***

- What do students need to learn to be better prepared for UGI planning aiming at social inclusion and what is required for better education and capacity building in UGI planning aiming at social inclusion?
- We need more collaboration with neighbouring disciplines, like sociology, architecture, urban planning, and ecology.
- We need more interdisciplinary and more practice: involving students in projects that solve real problems in society with existing stakeholders.
- We need to develop important skills for interdisciplinary project work, participation of stakeholders, working with neighbouring disciplines such as architects and sociologists.
- We need to create new study subjects that address participation of the public and inclusion.

# The Thematic Groups

## Chapter 5.

## 5. Recreation and Tourism

***Group Leaders:*** Fritz Auweck, Frieder Luz

***Group Members:*** Jonas Würtele, Cennet Tekin Cüre, İdil Kanter Otçu, Dominika Kwiatkowska, Wieslawa Gadomska, Evgeniia Telnykh, Maciej Wasilewski, Miriam Paulik, Wiebke Müller, Erich Buhmann, Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson, Subhija Hadzic

### *Recreation and Tourism in the Metropolitan Area*

This theme group explores the challenges in the north fringe of the metropolitan area of Munich and makes an integrated spatial analysis of qualities, infrastructure and needs for recreation as well as the relevance of the area for national and international tourism hot spots. It developed an integral landscape strategy that defines how landscape quality and infrastructure can contribute to quality of life and tourism. This strategy aims to integrate the demands of refugees and all the different groups of population living in or coming to the northern part of the Munich area. It also addressed the different cultural needs for recreation related to their culture of their home countries. It planned for creating or improving spaces for recreation and tourism activities. The theme group focused on how the spatial development of opportunities and qualities for recreation and tourism can improve quality of life in the northern fringe of the Munich (Auweck and Luz, 2017).

### *Postcard versus GNP Bavarian Landscapes*

Outside the city of Munich the surrounding landscape can be divided in two main types with very different qualities and value:

• in the south of Munich we have a landscape with a high quality by topography, vegetation, wildlife, biodiversity, land use and aesthetics and low impact of human interventions (“Postcard Bavarian Landscape”);

• in the northern fringe of Munich we have a landscape that has no outstanding qualities in topography and aesthetics and where is a huge human impact that causes big losses in vegetation, wildlife, biodiversity and genius loci-we call it “GNP Bavarian Landscape”. The GNP (Gross National Product) Bavarian Landscape is less attractive, has big deficits in potentials and has a huge increase of population. Altogether quality of life and

attractiveness for recreation and tourism are less than in the Post Card Bavarian landscapes - resulting in bigger challenges for landscape architects and planners.

### *Inclusive Local and Regional Tourism*

The challenge for an attractive Greater Munich Area is to improve the quality of recreation and tourism as a basis for a sustainable spatial development. Each inhabitant should have the possibility to find attractive landscapes, "nearby nature", and recreational facilities within walking or biking distance from home.

At the moment the tourism attractiveness is low, but the potentials are high due to a large amount of visitors and tourists related to the Munich International Airport, business and industrial areas as well as scientific and research facilities (Auweck and Luz, 2017).

### *Hotspots in the GNP Landscape*

The area is characterised by a wide range of relevant elements. The main elements are:

- Castle Schleissheim (touristic, history 17th century)
- Dachau Concentration camp (touristic, history 2nd world war)
- Allianz Arena (touristic, architectural 21th century)
- Former waste dump mountain (sports and recreation 20th century)
- Heathland areas (recreation, land use, biodiversity)
- Riparian corridors of the Amper and Isar (biodiversity, recreation)
- Airport Franz Josef Strauss (touristic technical highlight)
- Freisinger Domberg und Weihenstephan (touristic)
- Water – channels, rivers, gravel ponds, regatta course (recreation)
- Recreation farming (horse farms, exotic livestock, flower picking etc.)
- Cultural landscapes (agricultural and forest areas)

### Main statement:

The recreation/ tourism group aimed at developing the GNP landscape in the North of Munich by:

- Improving quality of life for locals
- Creating attractive the landscapes for visitors, tourists and foreigners
- Enhancing the cultural landscape
- Strenghtening sustainability: economic, ecological and socio-cultural.

The recreation group proposes to implement the principles by developing the concepts of "*Green Triangle Park*", "*Green Bean*" and "*Blue Eyes*". Main goals were to protect biodiversity, to maintain multifunctionality, to provide accessibility and connectivity and overall integration of nature and recreational activities for Munich North (Figure 20). Three subgroups focused on;

- Cultural Landscape Quality
- Urban Gardening and Refugees: and Water, Isar, and Lakes


Landscape in between → our focus area *Vision*:
- *Connectivity* (nature, system of paths, etc.)
- *Multifunctionality* (diverse forms of agriculture, various opportunities for leisure and recreation, nature protection, etc.)
- *Integration* of nature and recreation values (public paths through the fields, agro tourism)
- Local cultural services (local products, activities)
- Sustainable settlements (right balanced between nature and built-up areas)

Figure 20.Visions for recreation and tourism in Munich North

### *Cultural Landscape Quality*

With regard to recreation and tourism current state/ main problems were defined as:

- Lack of connections between nature and recreation areas/ fragmentation
- Low quality of agriculture landscape/ losses in biodiversity
- How do we define cultural landscape of natural values, historical heritage and cultural services?

### *Urban Gardening and Refugees*

The issue of urban gardening and refugees has become a core topic in urban management for regional and local institutions. In recent years the refugee flux in Europe as well as in Germany urged local governments to take measures for a new type of inhabitants in need. Therefore, the intention behind choosing a case study area was;

- To make a connection between urban and rural
- To define user groups from many foreigners/ visitor/ residents
- To outline problematic zone
- To list a range of recreation opportunities
- To describe the main problem of this space with:
  - Social boundaries and cultural differences
  - Lack of connectivity in the belt from east to west
  - Differences in economic status

### Rivers and lakes

Water, the river Isar and lakes played crucial role in creating multifunctionality, to provide accessibility and connectivity, to maintain biodiversity and to deliver integration for refugees (Figure 21). Nature conservation for biotopes and accessibility for recreation and tourism were aims as well as improving connectivity for cycling and hiking throughout a series green route that run through the existing open-green spaces of Munich North.

### *Integration*

- Integrational spaces (urban garden/ playgrounds/ fruit trees areas/ green spaces for meetings)
- Integration activities (civil foundation / participation / collaboration / volunteering)

### *Biodiversity*

- New green areas
- Bees meadows
- Buffer green zone near main roads
- Using local species

### *Connectivity and Accessibility*

- New green bicycle roads (in east -west direction),
- Green connectivity inside and outside the city ( connecting rural and urban)
- Common spaces connected by with bicycle roads (such as urban gardening/ farming/ playgrounds; integrated in) (one green system)

### *Multifunctionality*

- Green bike lines (biodiversity/ connectivity/ accessibility/ green corridors), Multifunctionality is general → Green Bean

(e.g. Playgrounds/ Green bike lines/ Waste dump hill festival (multicultural)/ green square ( food market/ fruit trees) / pocket gardens (eatable plants/biodiversity/food product / intercultural gardens)

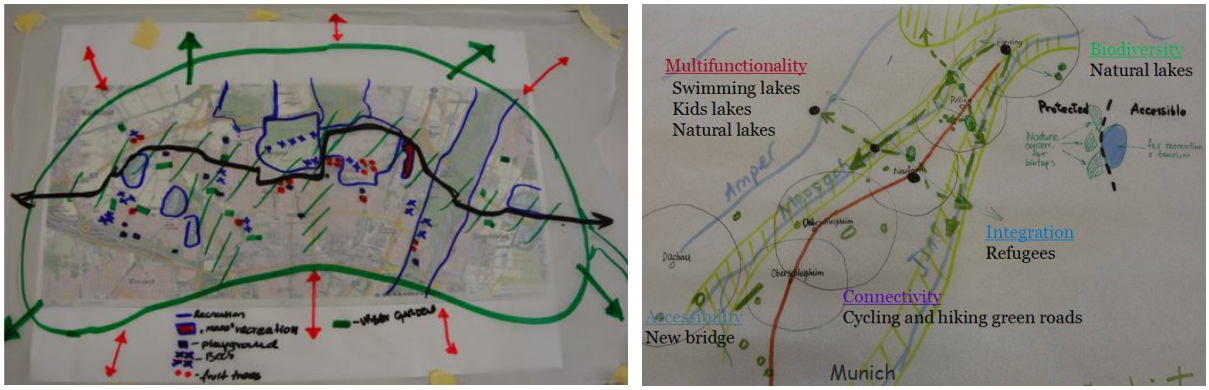



Figure 21. Multifunctionality for tourism and recreation

# The Thematic Groups

## Chapter 6.

## 6. Heritage and Identities

***Group Moderator:*** Ingrid Schegk, Harlind Libbrecht
***Local Experts:*** Markus Reinke, Didier Vancutsem
***Group Members:*** Adrian Noortman, Antonio Acierno, Birgit Schmidt, Didier Vancutsem, Harlind Libbrecht, Ingrid Schegk, Maroulla Shami, Paolo Camilletti, Saeid Saadat, Stefanie Gruber

### *Recovering Landscape Biography between the Rivers Isar and Amper*

The group focuses on the historical landscape structures and their contribution to local identity in a pluralistic society. The aim of this workshop was to explore the potentials of landscape biography for a contemporary and 'inclusive' landscape development. The historical town of Dachau, the Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial, the (former Olympic) Rowing Regatta Oberschleißheim, and the Schleissheim Castle with its park were the core sites of this working group (Figure 22).

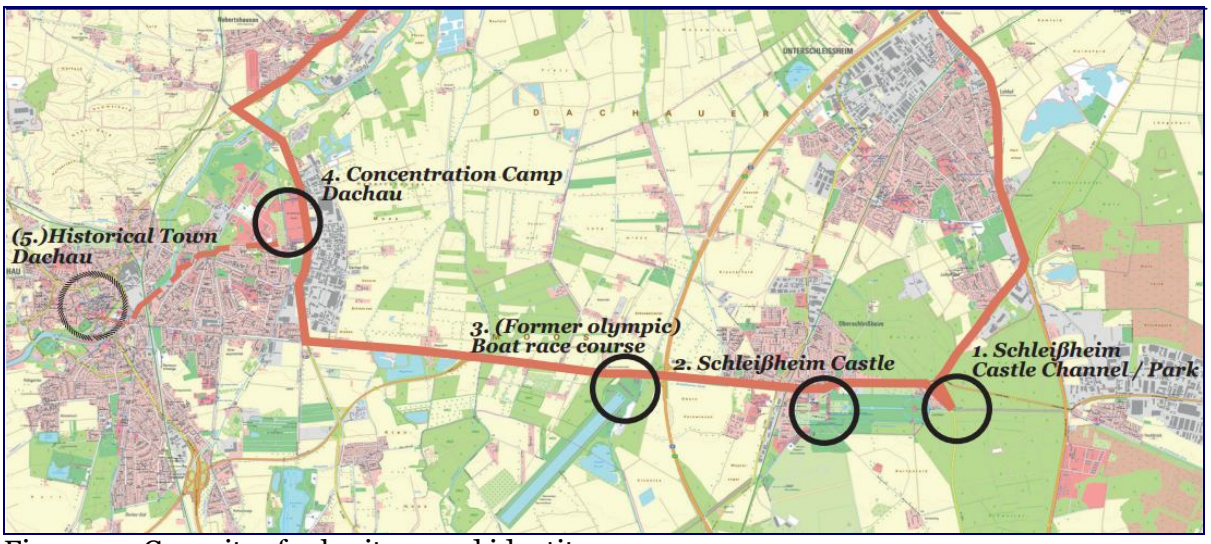


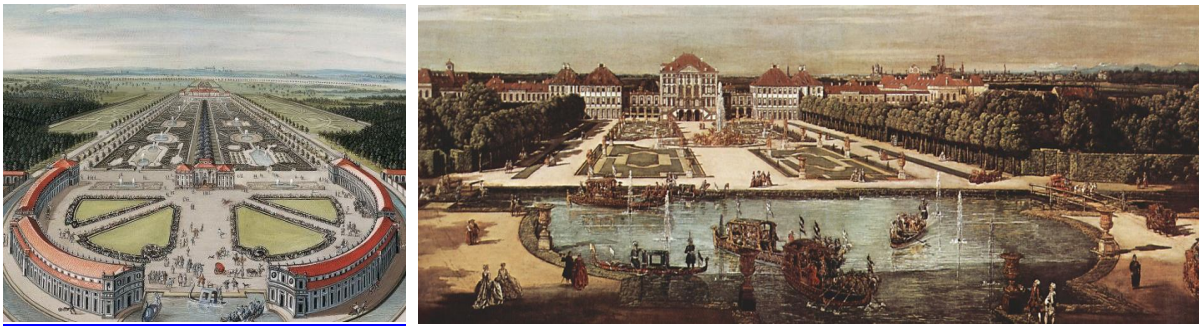
Figure 22. Core sites for heritage and identity

In this focus area there are very different landscape types and elements such as the historic system of canals and the consciously designed visual axes created during the Baroque period in the 17th and 18th century, the memorial site of the Dachau concentration camp as one of

the most known and attended places in the region, the comparatively young heritage-site of the Olympic rowing regatta course built for the Olympic games in 1972 in post-war-modern style as well as different other vernacular landscape structures with high ecological values.

### *Schleißheim Castle, SchleißheimPark and Schleißheim Canel*

This landscape, covering more than 200 km², was created as a waterway system during the Baroque period in the 17th and 18th century, mainly under the reign of the Bavarian elector Max Emanuel (1662-1726). The system of canals and vistas connects four royal castles, the Munich Residence in the inner city, the Nymphenburg Palace, the Schleißheim Palace Complex and the Dachau Palace. It represents the 'exclusive' part of the heritage landscape, designed 'top-down' by powerful monarchs and constructed by hundreds of forced labourers, mainly from Turkey. The baroque vistas, pointing e.g. towards church towers and similar landmarks, define the baroque approach of landscape aesthetics and identity. The canals were used for water supply, transportation by boats or rafts, as well as for royal trips with Venetian gondolas from castle to castle (Figure 23). Today, the still existing canals are protected as monuments the vistas are documented and are part of contemporary concepts for the region (Schegk et al., 2017).



a b

Figure 23. Oberschleißheim (Schloss Lustheim) *Maximillian de Geer, 1730 (a) and* Schlei*ß*heim *(b);*

Characteristics, challenges and potentials of Oberschleißheim:

Characteristics:

- Baroque heritage
- Idyllic place/ a kind of paradise; a world in itself
- Garden as a piece of art
- System of visual and water axes
- Open to the public
- Large architectural construct

Challenges:

- How to make it attractive?
- How to keep the identity of the place?
- How can the meaning for people be enhanced?
- How to make maintenance costs sustainable?

Potentials:

- Place where urban and rural can meet
- The core identity for the surrounding area
- A driving force for cultural development of the area
- A stepping stone in a larger green structure
- A centre for art

### *Dachau and its Concentration Camp Memorial*

Today, the city of Dachau is mainly known for the concentration camp set up in 1933 during the Nazi regime. In the twelve years of its existence over 200.000 persons from all over Europe were imprisoned here in numerous subsidiary camps. 41.500 were murdered. On the 29th of April 1945, American troops liberated the survivors. The memorial site on the grounds of the former concentration camp was established in 1965. Between 1996 and 2003 a new exhibition on the history of the Dachau concentration camp was created, following the theme of the 'Path of the Prisoners' (source: www.kzgedenkstaette-dachau.de/index-e.html). With around 800.000 visitors per year (2014), the site is one of the most important memorials of this dark epoch in Germany (Schegk et al., 2017) (Figure 24).

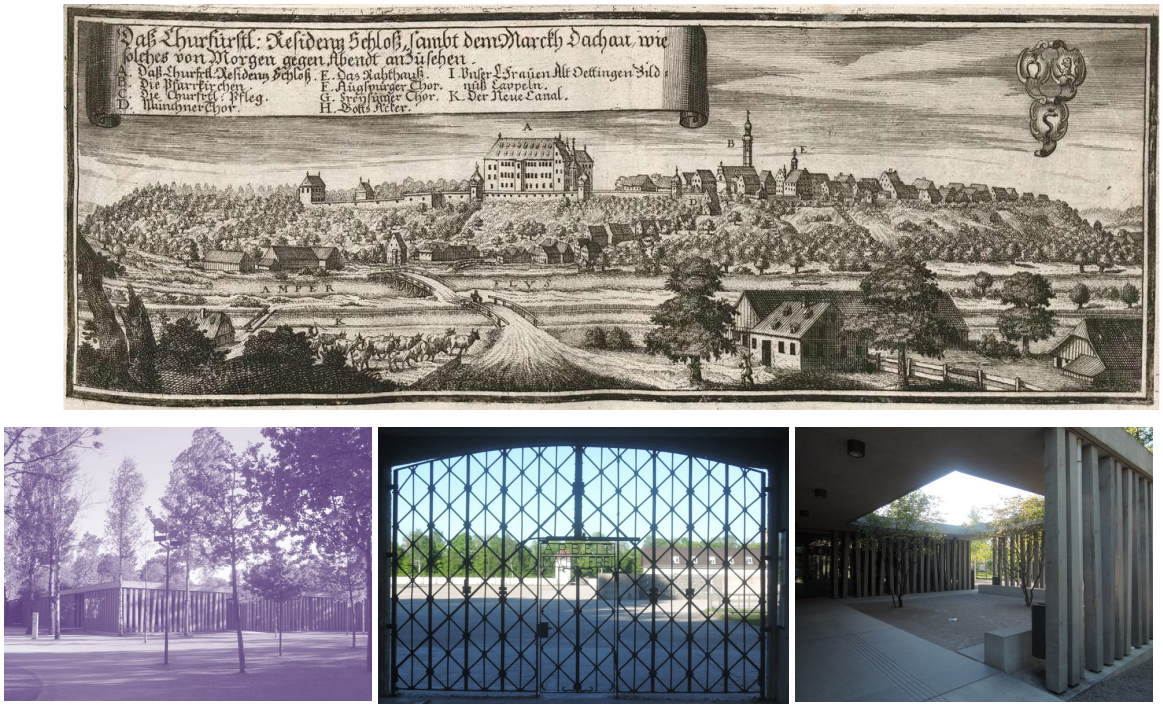



Figure 24. Dachau (1701) and the Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial (2017)

Characteristics, challenges and potentials of Dachau:

Characteristics:

- Concentration camp as historical place with high symbolic value as main tourist attraction
- Historic city centre with Renaissance castle, painters colony, visual connection with Schleissheim palace
- Rivers Würm and Amper connect and pass through city and memorial place
- Strongly connected to the landscape

Challenges:

- Connecting the Memorial site with the city centre
- Old city of Dachau is not well known
- How to change the identity into something positive?
- Potential of Würm/Amper
- '(Female) Dachau Documenta' and 'Klezmer music festival'!

Potentials:

- Promote artist history of Dachau and countryside
- Transform image Dachau memorial into a park image
- Benefit from economic potential (800.000 visitors per year)
- Connect with the landscape through streams and canals
- Ecological food landscape

### *Younger Heritage Olympic Rowing Regatta*

An important site of the younger heritage in this region is the Olympic rowing regatta course with its more than 2 km long artificial lake in the south of the Dachau-Schleißheimer-Canal. It was built for the 1972's Olympic Games in Munich and represents together with the Olympic Park, a characteristic piece of German post-war modernity. Typical for the youngest vernacular heritage in the North of Munich are numerous gravel excavation sites. The gravel industry increased dynamically during the building boom in 1960s and '70s and is still an important sector. Many of the former excavation sites have been cultivated as swimming lakes and ponds. Today, they offer excellent opportunities for recreation as well as for nature protection in the northern belt around Munich (Schegk et al., 2017) (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Former Olympic Rowing Regatta

Characteristics, challenges and potentials of the former Olympic Rowing Regatta:

Characteristics:

- 20th century heritage
- Architectural icon of its time; still unspoiled
- Open to the public
- Large architectural construct
- A place of ultimate relaxation

Challenges:

- Decline and deterioration
- Core value can be lost and neglected
- Unknown and limited awareness
- Limited meaning and access

Potentials:

- Can become the heart of the landscape area
- Has the potential to become a central park
- Can adopt many new functions without losing key values
- Combination of extensive and intensive use
- Creating a connection of a larger green structure through canals
- Green & blue infrastructure to create a clean transportation and leisure network

### *Landscape Heritage*

Various vernacular landscape elements are shaping the heritage pattern of the region such as important historical (dry) heath lands, fens and wetlands, and traditional forests. In a way, this part of the landscape represents the 'bottom-up' heritage developed under the influence of different more or less uncoordinated everyday uses. This heritage landscape with its overlay of diverse patterns offered unique sceneries for the Landscape Painting movement of the late 19$^{th}$ and beginning 20$^{th}$ century (Figure 26). During this period, Dachau became a popular meeting point for landscape painters, and a famous European artist colony. Numerous paintings and drawings, some also created by amateur artists, are a great resource of how landscape has been perceived and interpreted at that time (Schegk et al., 2017).

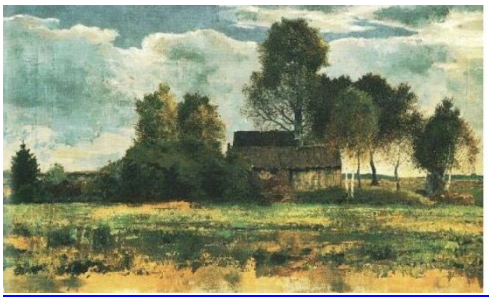


Figure 26. Landscape perception anno 1900: Cabins (left) by Franz Marc (1880–1916) and Shepherdess (middle) by Fritz von Uhde (1848-1911) in the ‘Dachauer Moos’; painting ladies, disparagingly called ‘Malweiber’ (right, source: Gemäldegalerie Dachau)

On this basis the Heritage and Identities group was inspired to develop the idea of a 'Female Dachau Documenta' for the future.

### Conceptual Approach

The Heritage and Identities group developed the following landscape strategy:

1. Moor- and gravel landscapes as natural heritage>
2. Historic sites as hot-spots for activity>
3. Baroque canals and vistas as a green-blue landscape structure>
4. Landscape as a guiding structure (‘super-structure’) - directing urban growth>
5. $IB_LA$ as a catalyst for integrated urban and landscape development:

The development of an International Building Exhibition (IBA) can act as a catalyst for an integrated urban and landscape development. This may take the form of an inclusive building and+ landscape exhibition, bothinternational and inter-municipal, the so-called '$IB_LA$ 2030 with an inclusive park at the heart of the area were important issues for heritage and identities in which water is used as a linking element (Figures 27 and 28).

The $IB_LA$ 2030 includes not only the transect between Dachau, Oberschleissheim and Garching but comprises also the new city development in Munich North around Feldmoching.

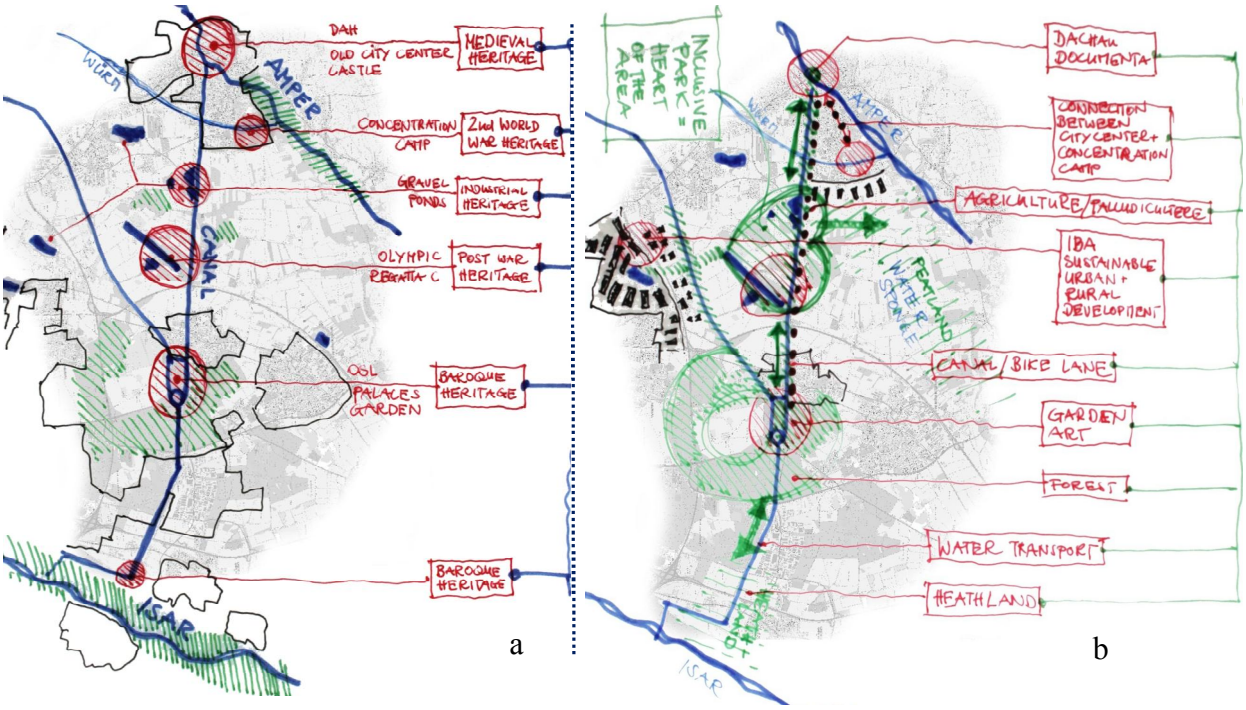



Figure 27. Water as a linking element (a) as core problem (b) and the idea of an inclusive Building and Landscape Exhibition: International/Inter-Municipal IBLA2030

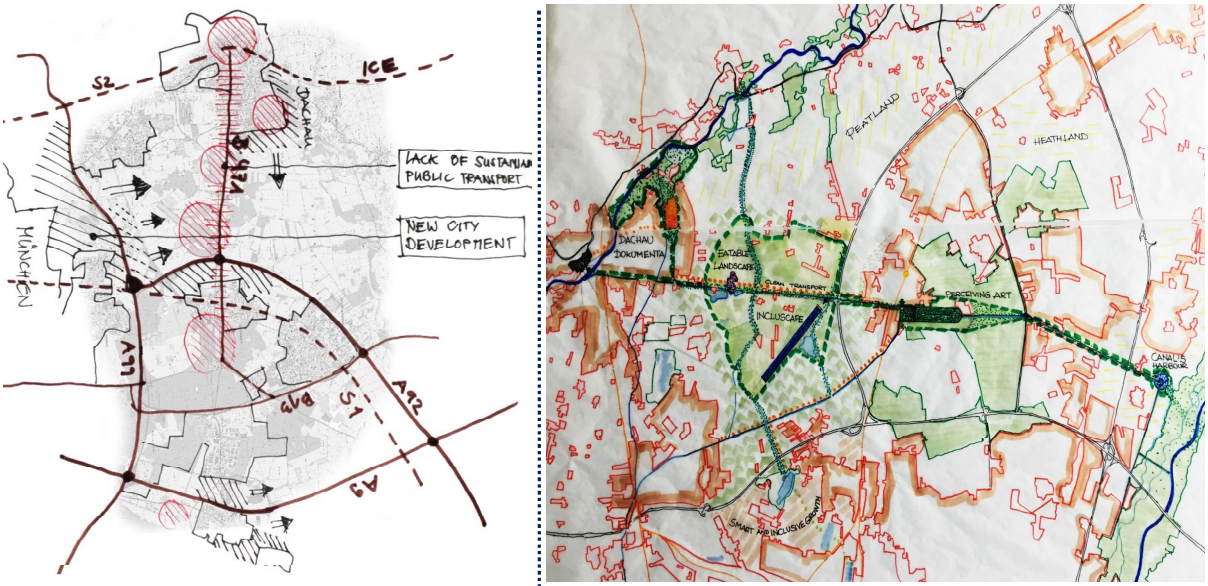



Figure 28. İBLA 2030: Inclusive Building and Landscape Exhibition

# The Thematic Groups

## Chapter 7.

## 7. Landscape Democracy – Cross-cutting Theme

***Group Leaders:*** Anna Szilágyi-Nagy, Deni Ruggeri
***Group Members:*** Melda Hassamancıoğlu, Nicoledel Re, Eliza Salman, Stuti Sareen, Farzana Sharmin, Reem Hamdan, Daniela Ellis, MansuraPerveen, Jan-Hendrik Kamlage, Merve Yetis

The landscape belongs to everyone. We should all have equal access to it and a voice in how it is used, valued and maintained. Planners and designers are therefore required to understand better which narrations, power structures and conflicts are hidden in a landscape. Conflicting interests exist in any landscape. But they also generate dialogue and can lead to better alternatives, if a community-based communication process is designed well and without predefined solutions. The participants of this cross-cutting workshop joined the forum with a shared idea of how to look at the landscape from a landscape democracy perspective. The group members jointly developed a framework for comparing the four forum landscape sections (Szilágyi-Nagy et al., 2017) (Figure 29, Figure 30, and Figure 31).

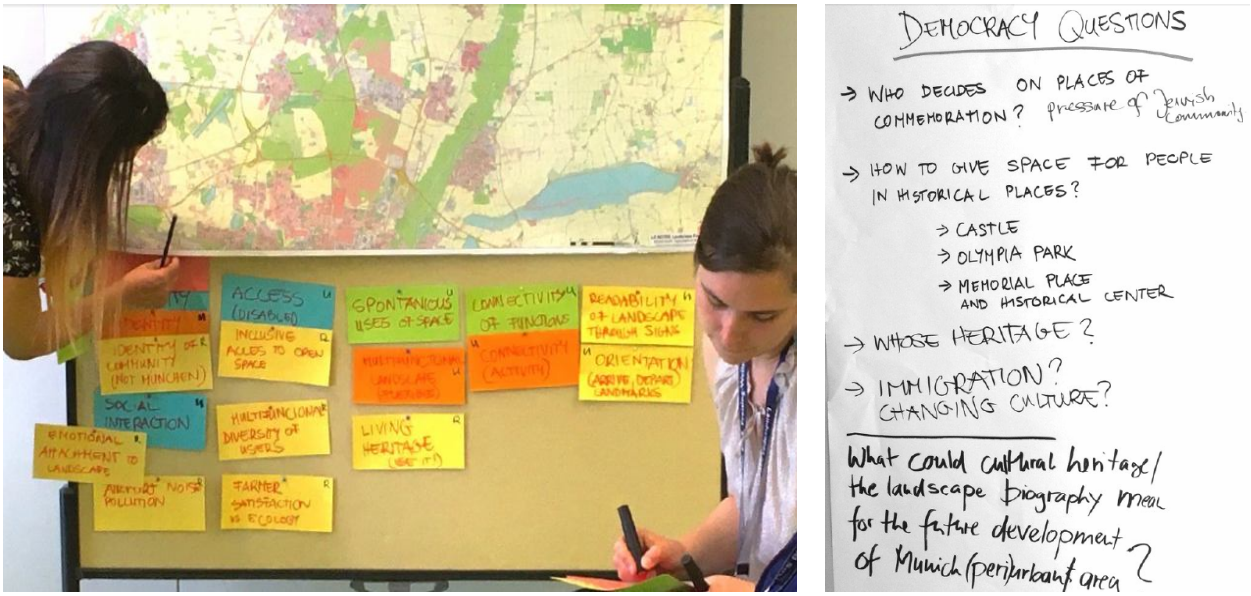


Figure 29. Questions for landscape democracy, Munich North

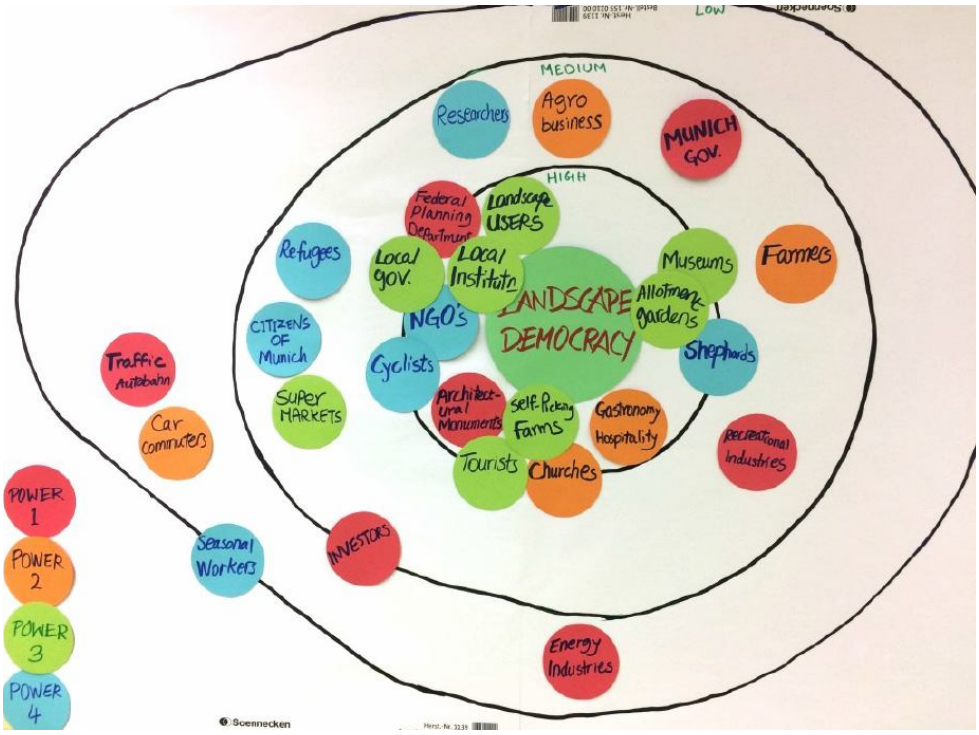


Figure 30. Landscape democracy framework for rural foodscapes

They used a set of tools such as the LED-checklist: a challenge to discover inequalities and risks around landscape democracy during the excursion; Power mapping: an analysis of the power structure, relations of stakeholders and their interest in the landscape; and the LED-Democratic change process: implementing a coherent and democratic vision for landscape change.

Figure 31. Top landscape democracy priorities

# The Thematic Groups

## Chapter 8.

## 8. Cross-cutting Theme – Landscape Perception

***Group Leaders:*** Karl-Heinz Einberger, Ellen Fetzer
**Group experts:** Siri Frech, Henrik Schultz
***Group Members:*** Fernando Montano, Clara Garcia Mayor, Niels De Couvreur, Nastaranossadat Jenabalijahromi, Yasaman Rahimi, Maximilian Tettenborn

We build on the hypothesis that landscape perception is an extended design strategy and a framework for inclusive approaches. This workshop focused on the individual and disciplinary plurality of perceiving landscape. Reflections on the specifics and backgrounds of this plurality are combined with experiments in aesthetic strategies for extension and intensifying landscape perception. Landscape perception as a transversal theme across the four focus areas contributes by aesthetic practice and artistic strategies to fieldwork, planning and analytic approaches of other disciplines. We explored the aesthetics of the Munich North landscape using a variety of methods and approaches. Sharing these aspects with the working groups of the four focus areas provided them with an additional layer of reflection.

We started by inviting every participant to document their landscape observations during the excursionsin the form of sketches, pictures and short recordings (Figure 32). The group members also distributed across the four thematic groups during the field trip. The results were collected and also shared on a common moodboard which is accessible via this link: https://padlet.com/collaboration1/r262jb84a93r

Figure 32. Clustering the participants' drawings

One of the methods was ‘Walking in the landscape’, an emerging analytical method, that can also become part of a design process by inspiring landscape perception. The urban group tested walking formats such as the solitary walk or the group walks (Figure 33). Each requires specific frameworks and leads to a variety of outcomes and processes. Based on this experience we reflected upon the principles of designing landscape walks and how this knowledge can be transferred to inclusive landscape practice.

Figure 33. Walking experiment with the urban group

The cross-cutting group got together again on the second day in order to analyse and reflect on the sketches and images collected by the forum participants during their landscape journey. The reflection process was synthesized by various statements; the most relevant of those were probably the following:

**People make landscapes by walking**

Many disciplines, stakeholders and citizens want to have a say in the development of their landscapes. But a crucial question remains: How to create a joint understanding? Two- and three-dimensional landscape representations are used by various experts from geology to landscape architecture but they miss one very essential landscapecharacteristic: the temporal sequence of elements as perceived by individual movement in space (Figure 34). Landscape is not a natural phenomenon. It is an individual experience shaped by values and interpretations. Perception is also more than only seeing with our eyes, it includes smells, sounds and feeling the various materials we encounter in our landscapes such as walking on different grounds.

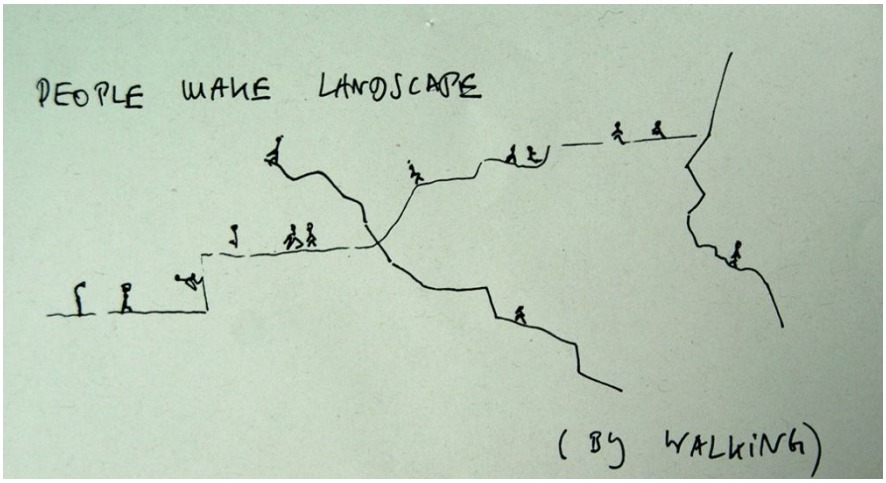



Figure 34**.** People make landscape, drawing by Henrik Schultz

**Landscape perception is defined by our movement speed**

The speed by which we are passing a landscape defines what we are able to perceive. The vehicles we use frame the scope of what we are seeing (cinema effect). Within the same landscape and at the same time there can be different speeds (Figure 35). As the sketch below shows: the duck on the canal was faster than we were when we got stuck in the traffic jam with our excursion bus. Thousands of commuters in and our Munich have this duck feeling every day.

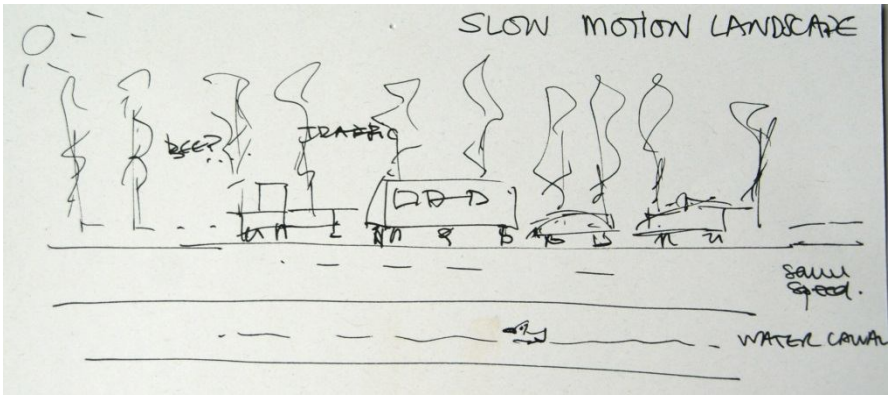



Figure 35. Slow motion landscape, drawing by Clara Garcia Mayor

**The *hen* and the *egg* problem**

Whatever we perceive as a landscape element has been learned by being part of a specific culture. Urban and especially suburban landscapes are composed of various landscape elements, but their readability is questionable, especially for people who are 'only' walking. On the other hand one could question what an urban dweller can still understand when visiting a highly intensified rural landscape. Our spatial patterns are increasingly shaped by the logic of car-based transport and industrial efficiency. The spatial logic of

pedestrians is often not compatible with the logic of cars and industries. However, this is the reality of the landscapes most of us live in. Can we learn to read them? Or does the landscape need to change? Planners and designers need to be aware that there are two sides to the coin (Figure 36).

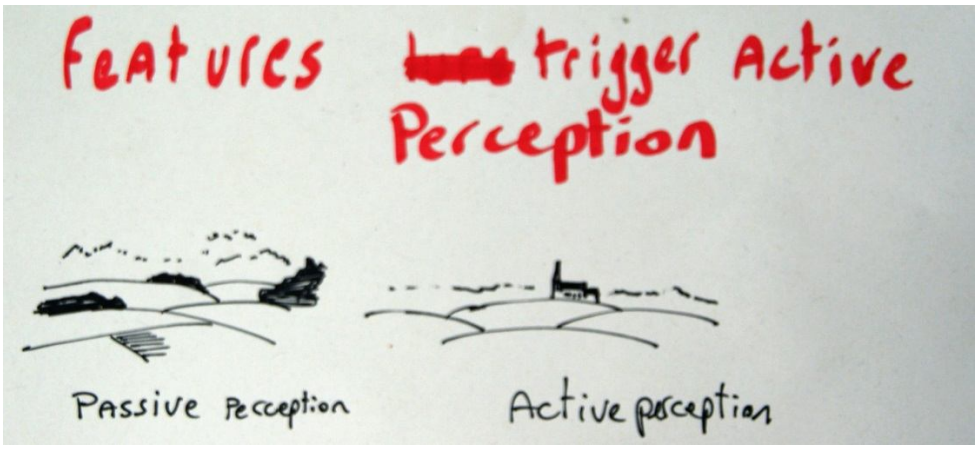



Figure 36. Features trigger active perception, drawing by Niels de Couvreur

The thematic group further tested the walking method in the format of a transect walk. The participants walked individually from the faculty building along an imaginary line to the river Isar. Everyone was invited to document his/her route in the form of sketches, reflections and pictures. The group eventually got together again in the Isar river and reflected the different experiences in the cold and refreshing water (Figure 37). The different walks have been documented in drawings and are presented in the following (Figure 38, Figure 39, Figure 40 and Figure 41).

Figure 37. Group reflection in the river Isar, photo by Ellen Fetzer

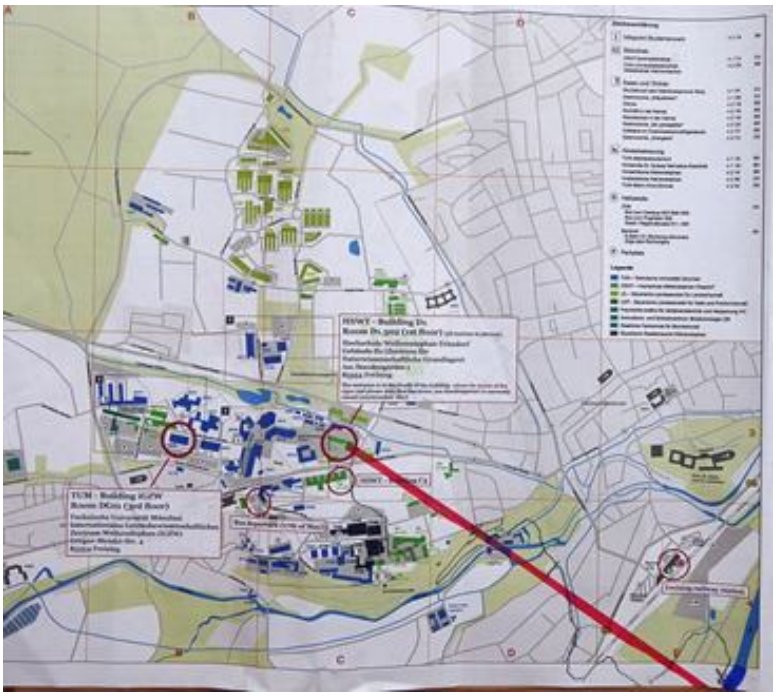


Figure 38. Basis for the individual transect walk: *Map with a straight line between starting point on the campus and the final destination at the Isar River*
Photo: Karl-Heinz Einberger, Map source: HSWT Weihenstephan-Triesdorf

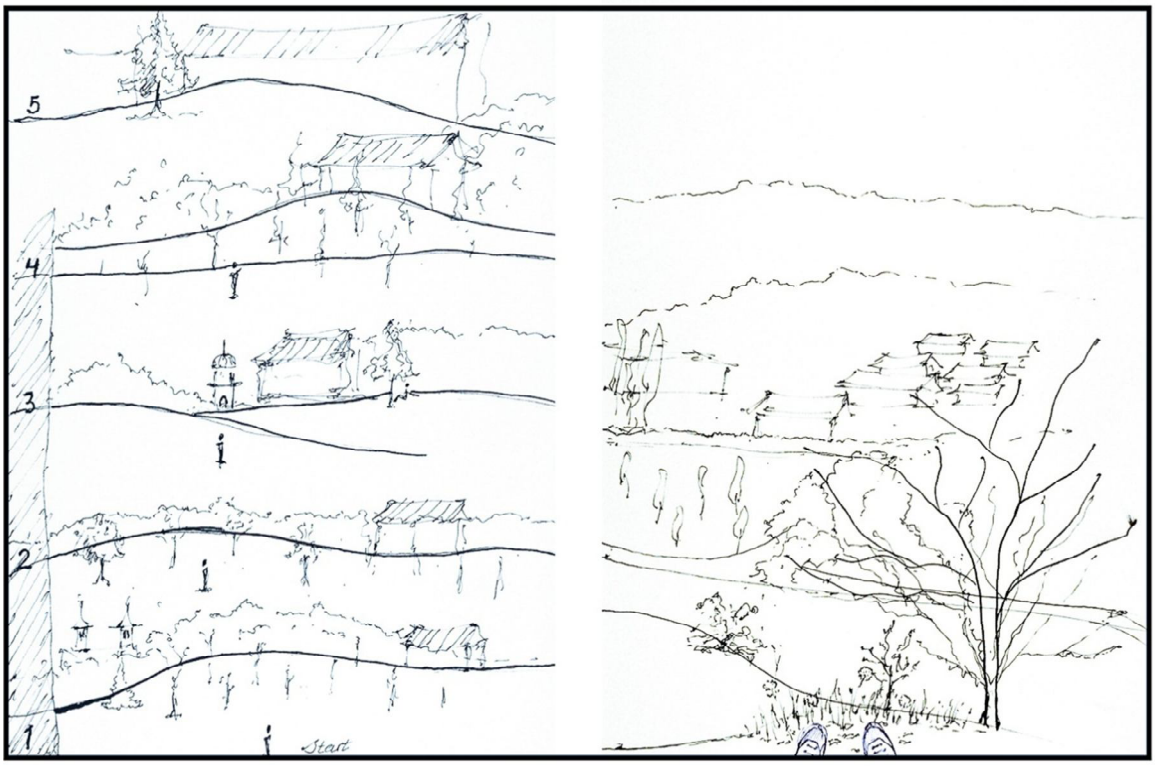



Figure 39. Walking Sketches 1 by Nastaranossadat Jenabalijahromi

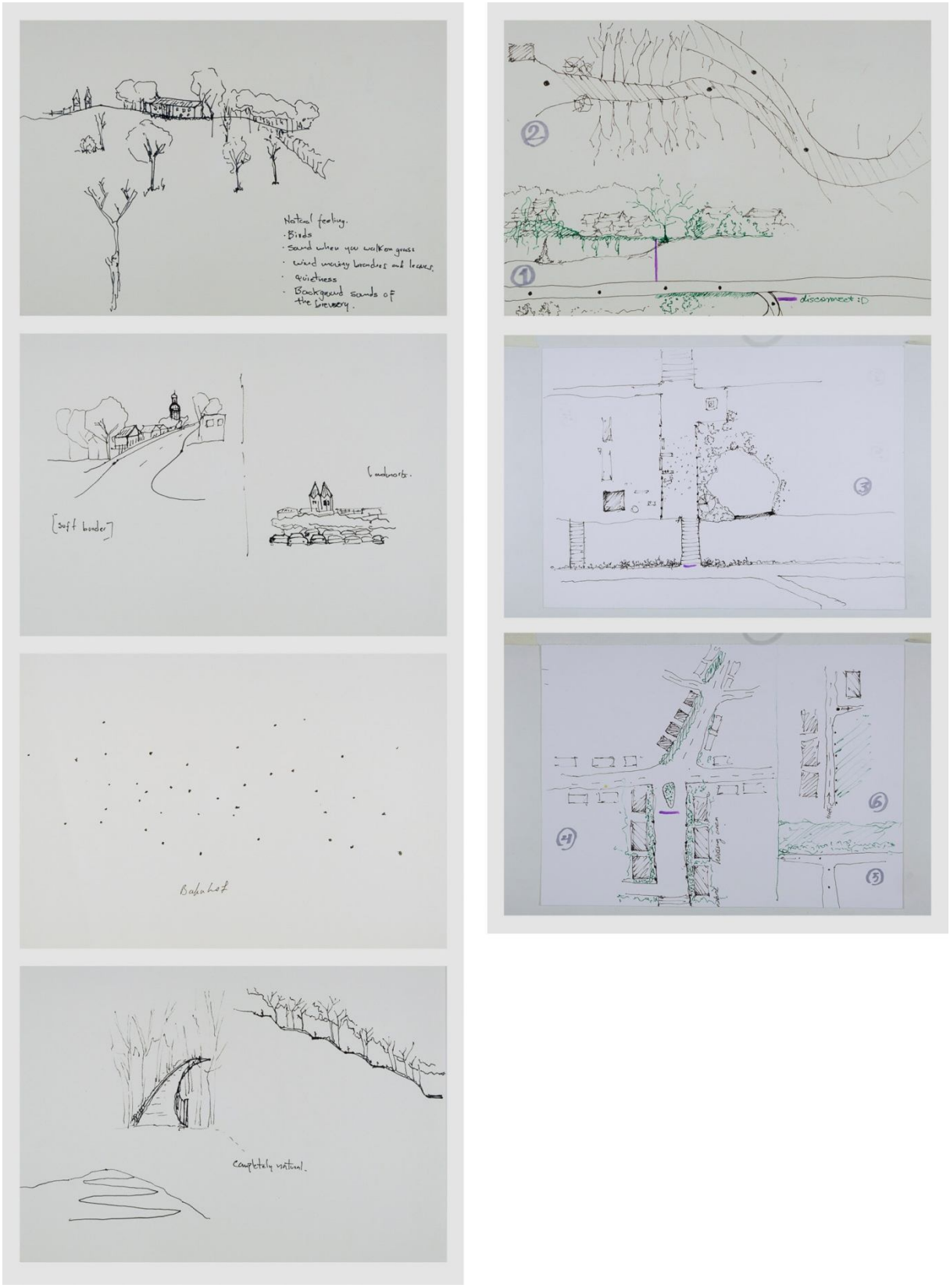



Figure 40. Walking Sketches 2 by Yasaman Rahimi (left) and (right)


Figure 41. Walking Sketches 3 by Niels de Couvreur

## Aesthetic practice as an inclusive approach to landscape

As one element of the final outcome, the group produced a series of postcards which were based on the sketches and photos provided by the forum participants during the field trips. The selection and condensation of the sketches was a transformation into a different medium. A sketch on a sheet of paper is perceived much more as a subjective, individual note than the same image reproduced on a postcard. This generated discussions amongst the group participants about their diverse interpretations of the visual material. So, even the editing process played a role in understanding differences of landscape perception. A similar generation of reflective sparks happened when the set of postcards was presented to the plenary during the presentation of the final outcomes.

Even if the participants of the working group were all planning professionals, the discussion on the differing interpretations of the drawings and photos revealed the underlying assumptions and cultural differences of the group members. If we transferred this exercise to a real community with various people from different backgrounds the chance to generate visibility of otherwise unperceivable landscape aspects appears rather promising.

**Download our postcards from the forum website:**

http://forum.ln-institute.org/themes-objectives/landscape-perception

# *Outcome Statement*

## *Chapter 9.*

## *9. Keys to Inclusiveness for Munich North*

Forum on 'Inclusive Landscapes' and the ideas presented here may support local and regional stakeholders in shaping more inclusive landscape development processes. The forum outcome statement may also inspire democratic landscape transformation in other metropolitan areas in Europe and beyond which is a prerequisite for the legitimacy of political decisions

### *9.1. Inclusive goals*

The landscape of Munich's North should be conceived as an integrative platform for collective goal setting for sustainable development. The landscape of Munich's North is under pressure as constantly new spaces for housing, commerce, production and infrastructure need to be provided. This competes with spaces for agriculture, recreation, nature protection, heritage and identity. Even if the population growth rate is moderate compared to other metropolitan areas in the world, there is a need to accommodate the demands of an increasingly culturally and economically diverse society, of which the recently arrived refugees are only one of many groups. Municipalities are currently doing their best to solve these issues within their territorial scope.

However, a landscape evolves its actual power only by linking potentials, structures and assets across administrative boundaries (Figure 42). Therefore, an inclusive landscape is in the first place a landscape that is perceived, recognized and valued by everyone who lives in it. The European Landscape Convention invites citizens and local governments to jointly formulate landscape quality objectives. "*Landscape quality objectives are a way of shaping, in a reliable form and following a thorough process of public consultation and participation, the final goal which a society has set itself in terms of landscape improvement"* (Catalan Landscape Observatory). We hope that actors in the North of Munich will start working jointly towards this aim.

The challenge is to involve everyone equally in this process and to avoid a reconfirmation of opinion leaders which requires a careful process design. This approach does not exclude that some goals might be competing with each other. The deliberation of conflicting aims can become a necessary driver for change (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

Figure 42. Mimics for inclusiveness and boundaries

## *9.2. Inclusive identities*

Bringing people together in the landscape will strengthen their sense of belonging and identity, allowing the past and present, rural and urban landscapes to become a meaningful part of their lives (Figure 43).

The landscape of Munich's North has transformed rapidly from a rural environment shaped by agriculture, peatlands and hamlets and appreciated by hundreds of painters, into a peri-urban fabric of small villages and isolated public housing serving the metropolitan area. Locals with a long term relationship to the old villages and towns are no longer actively shaping the landscape as everyone is having a functionally urban life, even in a partly rural environment. New residents are constantly arriving from across Germany, Europe and beyond, lured by the job and success opportunities the region around Munich offers. Their relationship to this landscape is different because they did not see it changing. Their personal landscape biographies have started elsewhere.

The new residents carry different expectations and patterns with them and need to link those to their new home, for example in the north of Munich. On top of that, the region needs to accommodate a substantial number of refugees who did not choose this place as their home, but somehow need to make sense of it now. Bringing people together in the landscape will link collective and individual landscape narratives to a new integrated identity. All of this will require inclusive methods for the co-creation of landscape knowledge, such as joint walks and events in the landscape. In doing so, the landscape in Munich's North might also evolve its own identity which is distinct from the metropolitan centre (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

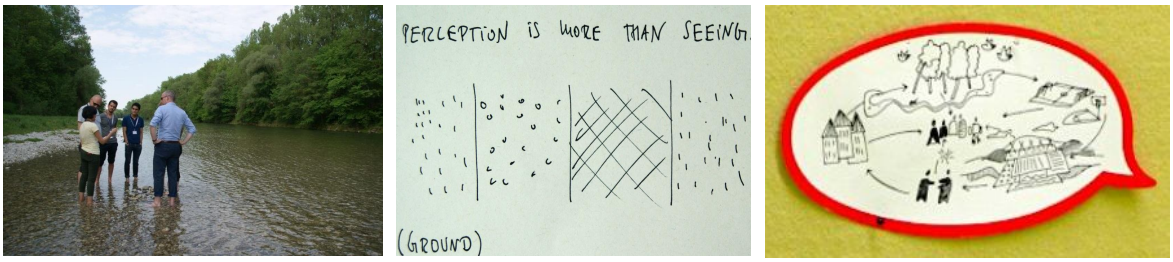



Figure 43. Perception in understanding inclusive landscapes

## 9.3. Inclusive knowledge

The landscape can only be fully understood through the lens of the experiences and feelings of those who inhabit and examine it (Figure 44).

More effort is needed to activate, translate, share and validate the landscape knowledge of local people, especially of groups that have historically been left out of landscape decision-making. A transdisciplinary approach is also called for on the part of knowledgeable stakeholders, who need to speak an inclusive language and use multiple methods to leverage tacit knowledge. There are tools that can help us reach out to residents. ICT-based approaches help in collectively mapping use and identity patterns. Other interactive approaches for knowledge creation include photo voice, workshops, walks, exhibitions and events in the landscapes as well as surveys and interviews. Good practice existing at the municipality level could be documented and shared with other communes located in the same landscape. All of this could come together on an interactive website bringing together the knowledge about the landscape of Munich North (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).


Figure 44. Search for knowledge for inclusive landscapes

## 9.4. Democratic commitment

Through engagement and participation, locals will steward and plan their landscape in democratic ways, connect with the landscape and with each other.

Representative democracy reaches its limits when it comes to landscape-related decision-making affecting people's everyday environment and identity. More deliberative and informal approaches are needed not only to reach consensus in the case of conflict but, most importantly, for setting common goals. Participation processes should be inclusive, focus on community, trust and partnership building. Furthermore, a participatory activity should not be judged by the number of participants, but by the quality of dialogue, the knowledge created, and the new partnerships made. More effort is needed to make sure that these processes reach out to those that have only little involvement in landscape-related decision making at present but will deal with our legacy in the future: the youth. Decision-makers are encouraged to use a methodical mix and also experimental forms of participation, with a focus on engagement with landscapes and related questions, in order to reach as many people as possible (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

## *9.5. Inclusive urban green infrastructure*

To improve socially inclusive landscapes we propose urban green infrastructure (UGI) as a planning approach to connect landscapes and people, to enhance accessibility of urban green spaces and to promote environmental justice.

In shaping the green infrastructure for future life, it is important to plan and design green spaces that benefit people's health, natural resources, wildlife, and the economy; yet, also benefit social cohesion by providing places where people can meet and interact. Inclusive landscapes and urban design solutions are needed to implement these concepts in practice. Essential, therefore, is to expand knowledge on the interaction between people and their environment and the influence of the spatial configuration of spaces on people's activities as well as to balance the interests of different stakeholders. It is a matter of justice to give everyone equal opportunities to benefit from the positive effects of green and open spaces on human health. In order to successfully implement urban green infrastructure for connecting spaces and people, potential trade-offs and synergies should be carefully assessed, setting priorities and favouring disadvantaged social groups (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

## *9.6. Inclusive foodscapes*

**The development of edible landscapes contributes to landscape quality, economic sustainability and well-being of the residents.**

Foodscapes are understood as all those areas that contribute to food production such as arable land and farms, orchards, allotments and vegetable gardens in combination with the social capital they build. Food and its production may help us connect and find shared interests across cultures. Elements of a local food system in Munich's North exist, but they are fragmented and poorly accessible. Food production could be re-envisioned as a partnership between consumer associations, foundations guiding the overall goals and corporate partnership of farmers. This would provide opportunities for jobs for disadvantaged groups like migrants and refugees. The connection between people and food should be strengthened to attract children to spend time outdoors, rather than in front of a computer screen. The landscape should give people the opportunity to grow their own food for their physical and mental well-being. Multifunctional, inclusive and organic farms can help to protect and develop green corridors consisting of nature reserves, nature development zones and landscape development areas. Therefore, the foodscape of Munich's North should be well connected to the Networks of recreation and nature protection to trigger mutual benefits (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

## *9. 7. Inclusive heritage*

Bringing historical elements and new structures into a re-framed narrative will deepen the landscape awareness for both residents and visitors.

We need to understand the past in order to envision the future. The landscape of Munich's North is layered with heritage sites that are currently difficult to perceive. The natural foundation of peatland and gravel landscapes has been overwritten by an agricultural landscape, later painted by the Dachau school of artists in the 19th century. The baroque canals of the Schleißheim castle provide a green-blue heritage network linking the unique castle garden to its environments. The Olympic rowing regatta, a symbol of German history, is a landmark in the landscape. And Dachau reminds us not only of totalitarianism and crime, but also about the emancipation of artists in the 19th century and the emergence of alternative living styles, which we associate with the Dachau art colony.

Inclusive heritage means that all layers of history are taken in to account and woven together. Furthermore, the communities need to be involved in the definition of their sacred spaces since heritage is a living concept which is constantly evolving (Figure 45). The rich and multifaceted heritage of Munich's North has the potential to become a guiding element for sustainable landscape development. A new communication format could for example be a 'Dachau Documenta' in which contemporary and past artistic approaches come together (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

Figure 45. Heritage as an inclusive element

## *9.8. Inclusion and nature*

The values of our natural capital – water, soil, air, flora, fauna and the aesthetics of nature – need to be understood by everyone and become the foundation of a holistic landscape concept. Continuous urbanisation and intensification of agriculture have greatly exploited the natural capital of Munich's North. Every new settlement, every new road results in the loss of fertile soil that has developed over millennia to build up its capability for producing food. Landscape fragmentation caused by roads and settlements, as well as the loss of structuring elements along agricultural fields, and ongoing use of pesticides has caused immense damage to flora and fauna.

Inclusive foodscapes might help in enhancing more organic farming. Linking those organic foodscapes to a wider green infrastructure network, which also includes nature

protection areas, heritage sites and recreational areas, can result in a mutually reinforcing, diversified system offering great benefits to both people and nature. The restoration of the former peatlands should be considered not only with respect to biodiversity objectives but also because of their great potential for carbon storage which make them very effective in the context of climate change mitigation. It is important that everyone living in the landscape has the chance to learn about the value of our natural goods. There is also a need to involve people in nature protection activities which would also deepen their bonds to the landscape and to each other. Environmental education therefore needs to be inclusive and made available in various languages and educational formats (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

## *9.9. A multifunctional region: and a long-term partnership for an inclusive landscape*

Integrative processes can help to conceive and negotiate multifunctionality in a wider context. Landscapes should serve different functions and uses, and provide a variety of experiences but at the same time they should not be overloaded. Other landscapes may be set aside for uses we can't yet imagine. Therefore, it is important to conceive multifunctionality at a broader scale: which needs may be fulfilled by the landscapes surrounding our homes? Which qualities and functions are (easily) accessible in the neighbouring municipality and how can we link to those? Boundaries and limits should be designed to prevent exposing human beings to environmental risks. Their design should be flexible to adapt it to changing needs and culture (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

The ideas outlined here require a long term process and trustful cooperation of regional and local actors beyond the range of election periods. The forum participants suggest a comprehensive regional process which could for example be triggered by a landscape-focused IBA (Internationale Bauaustellung), which would bring various stakeholders together for a certain period. This could ideally be linked to the new urban development area 'Munich North' around Feldmoching. An even more long-term perspective could be a 'landscape park Munich North', not in the sense of an overall designed park but as a well-connected, multifunctional system of sustainable mobility, foodscapes, nature conservation and heritage sites (Figure 46).

An inclusive approach will allow the landscape of the region to be shaped and transformed through the engagement of its citizens, by initiating participatory processes that could help establish long term goals and help generate in residents a renewed sense of commitment and ownership of its destiny (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

Figure 46. Impressions from inclusive Munich North

- Inclusive landscapes require an integrated approach; transdisciplinary, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary.

- Wider mission would cover protecting our natural capital and health, community communitywell-being and feasibility. Connectivity, accessibility and validation of fragmented open space is a promising tool for activating the landscape of Munich North. But this also implies careful decisions on limits and borders to avoid exposure to risks and emissions.

- Here food seems to be an integrated concept. There is a potential for new partnerships for the foodscape of Munich North. Foodscapes are part of the open space network and validate it for the people and support biodiversity and community building.

- A transformative research approach can establish action research and mixed methods, community partnership, citizen science, prepare students and young researchers for these emerging tasks to bring the European Landscape Convention to life need for a transformative research approach:

- Establish action research and mixed methods
- Community partnership
- Citizen science
- Prepare students and young researchers for these emerging tasks.

# *Upgrading Munich's Northern Fringe*

## *Chapter 10.*

## *10. 1.* Briefing Student Competition

### *Green-Blue (Infra) Structure between the city of Dachau and Munich Airport*

The International Student Competition was part of the 6th Landscape Forum of the LE:NOTRE Institute. It was supported by the two universities as well as by the Bavarian branch of the German Association of Landscape Architects (bdla) the title and general approach of both the forum and the competition was *"Inclusive Landscapes"*. This concept is based on the following hypotheses: *"Inclusive Landscapes"* are accessible for everyone, offering space for collaborative, socially inclusive processes, participation and interaction for all people, thus contributing to equity and environmental justice.

As a planning and design concept *"Inclusive Landscapes"* incorporates the knowledge and needs of everyone, balances interests of different stakeholders, and in particular considers those groups that have difficulties in accessing information and articulating their interests. The concept of *"Inclusive Landscapes"* can be applied to any kind of landscape – such as urban, rural, tourism, or heritage landscapes. This Landscape Forum 2017 exemplified the concept of *"Inclusive Landscapes"* in the region of Munich North with new approaches. These approaches should be transferable to other metropolitan areas across Europe too.

The competition focused on the corridor between the city of Dachau in the West and Munich Airport in the East. This corridor along the historic canal (Dachau-Schleißheimer-Kanal) and the motorway/autobahn A 92 can be seen as a part of Munich's northern city edge. It follows the moorland-belt between 'Dachauer Moos' and 'Freisinger Moos' and goes along the natural border between the large Munich gravel plain in the south-east and the geologically older tertiary hilly country in the North-West.

The LE:NOTRE International Student Competition aims to support integrated and holistic (*"inclusive"*) approaches to the urban and peri-urban landscape through multidisciplinary student teams elaborating planning and design proposals at various scales. The role of the urban periphery within a city's overall dynamic needs to be rethought. The periphery should recover its essence and identity and become reconnected to the city's spatial, social and cultural profile. Participating students are asked to explore those peripheral landscapes and reflect upon the complex processes in this specific landscape type in relation to the city's context and dynamics (LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017).

# *Briefing International Student Competition*

## *Chapter 10.*

## *10. 2. Inclusive Landscape Munich North*

### *1st Winning Project*

***Project Group:*** **Evgeniia Telnykh, Eliza Salman, Ziou He, Giada di Sante**

***HSWT Weihenstephan-Triesdorf***

This project aims to create an inclusive landscape, offering solutions for both nature and people through restoring the peatlands and strengthening the green connections, improving accessibility for people with different capabilities and providing a variety of functions and activities covering different types of people. To achieve our aims we have used inclusive design method projected in a looping processes of exploring the needs and potentials of the landscape, the people and generating working approaches, creating ideas and solutions, evaluating and testing the design.

To make the landscape more accessible for people, different activities have been woven into the corridor with different intensities, making sure to provide easy access for various people from different backgrounds, ages and capabilities represented by our five avatars.

The Moosach river bed has been developed along the corridor from the Munich green belt reaching to the forests north of Freising, through restoring the peatlands to its original properties by changing parts of the land use, and creating green connection between the Isar River and the Amper River. Regatta area has been chosen as the focus area because it contains different landscape typology that is ideal to showcase all the layers of our concept: nature development, accessibility and different recreational activities for a variety of people.

One design criterion was to create physical conditions to facilitate accessibility of the landscape, such as green bridges and foot paths that are suitable for people with limited physical capabilities, or elements, signs and landmarks that improve legibility and way finding in the landscape. Another criterion was to create different possibilities for different groups of people to attract them into the area and activate it in different seasons. Such as winter sport facilities, Paralympic competitions, horseback riding, urban gardening,

skydiving, facilities for people with limited capabilities, and simulation centres to experience virtual reality.


The project is situated in the north of Munich along a corridor reaching from Dachau to the city of Freising. This site has very unique natural, cultural and historical values. It consists mostly of peatlands that has been drained in many parts and used for agriculture. Moreover, Demographics show an interesting mix of people of different ages, cultural backgrounds, nationalities and most importantly, different capabilities; physical, sensory and cognitive.

Moosach green corridor is a connection to between the Munich green belt and the forests in north of Freising. Its position passing through the peatlands between Isar River and the Amper River and numerous natural and manmade lakes contribute to its aesthetic value (Figure 47). As it has exceptional ecological properties, preservation of this area and restoring it to its natural properties is of utmost importance. However, there are many settlements scattered around the area, with a population adding up to around 190 Thousand, makes them a key element in the area as well.

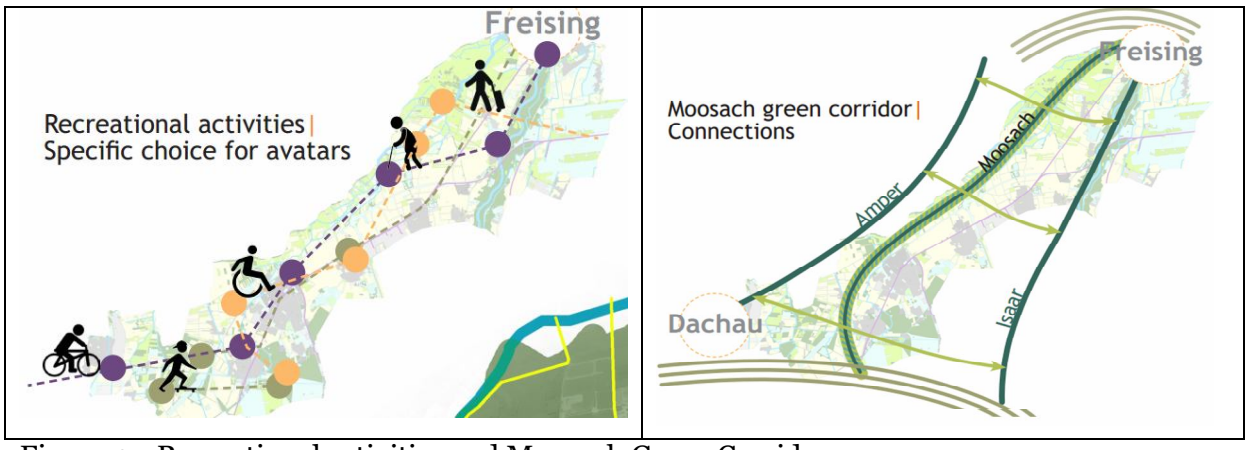



Figure 47. Recreational activities and Moosach Green Corridor

### *Regatta Concept and Variety of activities*

The regatta area has been chosen as the focus area because it contains a different landscape typology that is ideal to showcase all the layers of our concept: nature development, accessibility and different recreational activities for a variety of people. The regatta strip and the lake are hot spots for many activities in summer time, it is surrounded by protected areas and forests, and it is located between Dachau and Oberschleißheim connected by the Oberschleißheim historical canal that reaches into the castle. It passes by a veterinary college

of the LMU University and an old airport that serves as a museum and occasional airplanes take off from it. Inclusive design and accessible landscape for everybody were main issues.

In this section different design solutions have been illustrated, aiming to include our main avatars covering all human capabilities: sensory, cognitive and physical. One criterion was to create physical conditions to facilitate accessibility of the landscape, such as green bridges and foot paths that are suitable for people with limited physical capabilities as well as users with special equipment such as wheelchairs or baby strollers, or elements, signs and landmarks that improve legibility and way finding in the landscape.

Another criterion was to create different possibilities for different types of people to attract them into the area and activate it in different seasons, such winter sport possibilities, temporary housing units, Paralympic competitions, horseback riding, social gatherings, urban gardening, and skydiving (Figure 48, Figure 49). For people with very limited capabilities, simulation centres for virtual reality experiences were designed.

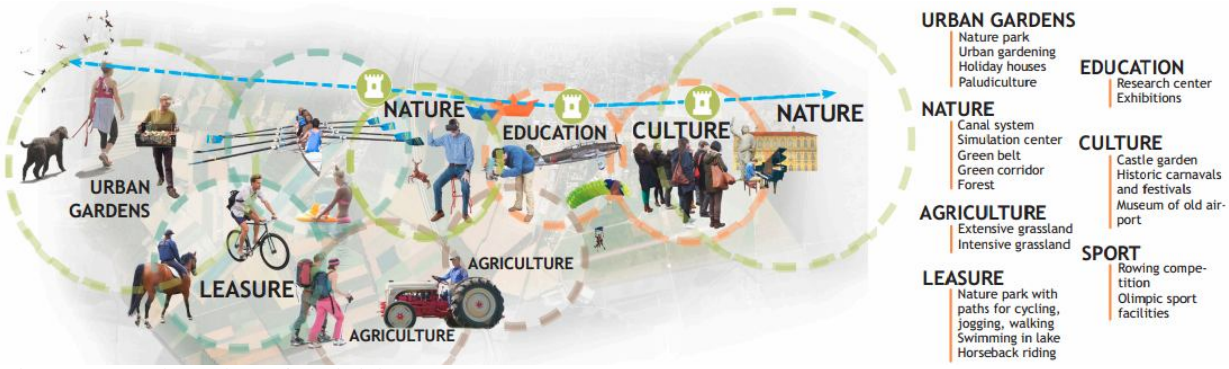


Figure 48. Diversity of activities

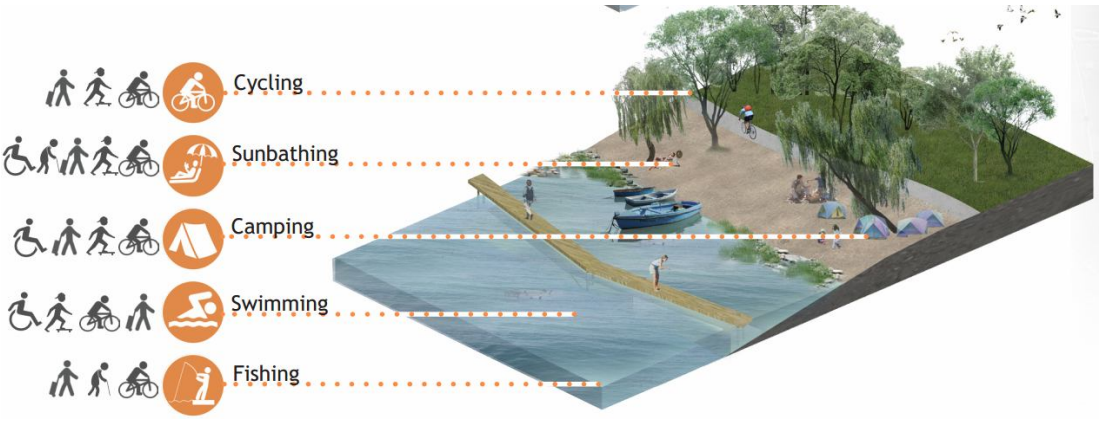


Figure 49. Water activities

### *Experiental Mapping*

Five avatars were generated after analysing the demographic mix of the area. These fictional avatars could represent anybody living in the north of Munich area, and all together they cover all human capabilities in its three layers. Seven locations were evaluated using the following criteria: accessibility, physical barriers, transport connections, security, legibility, easy wayfinding, level of attraction and variety of specific activities. The

users journey evaluation illustrated on a spider diagram. Location accessible for each avatar and contain offers and activities that are interesting for them (Figure 50).

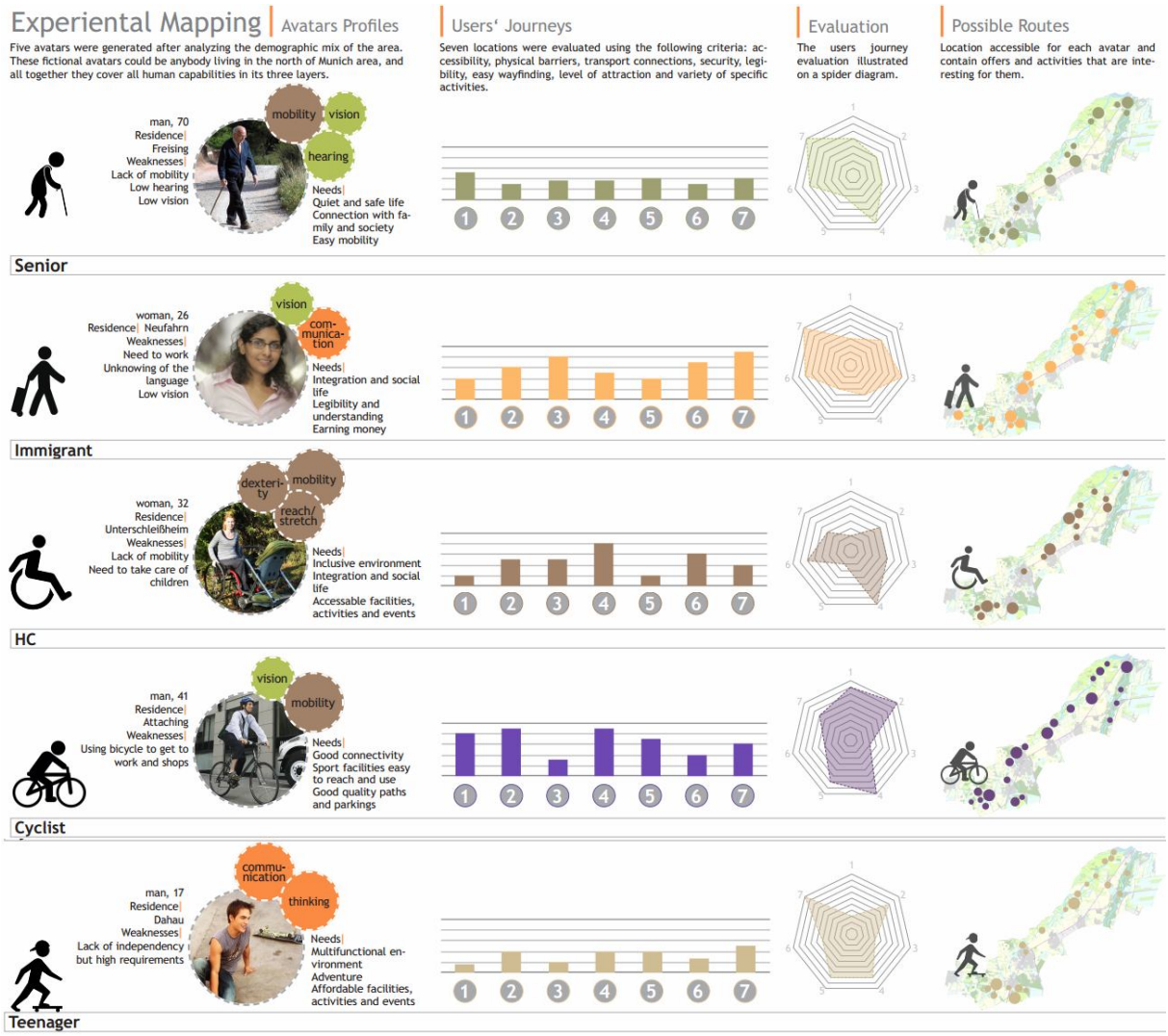



Figure 50. Experiental mapping

To understand the landscape by putting yourself in the shoes of different users, it was essential to understand capabilities of any human being, and then understand the landscape through these layers; physical, cognitive and sensory. From there comes our concept to have the human in the centre and provide inclusive experience through these layer (Figure 51).


Figure 51. Landscape mind map

The matrix showing a variety of activity and event offers for the avatars in different seasons. These activities and events can be viewed on calendars from the mobile application and the website and information about different offers, facilities and transportation options for different users can be found there as well (Figure 52). Detailed examples specific to each avatar, showing interventions, landscape elements and activities that would be of interest for different user groups demonstrated by the avatars. Evaluation of the seven chosen locations was carried out for the avatars after design interventions.


Figure 52. Smart solutions for landscape elements and activities

# *Chapter 10.*

## *10. 3. Green Corridors*

### *2nd Winning Project*

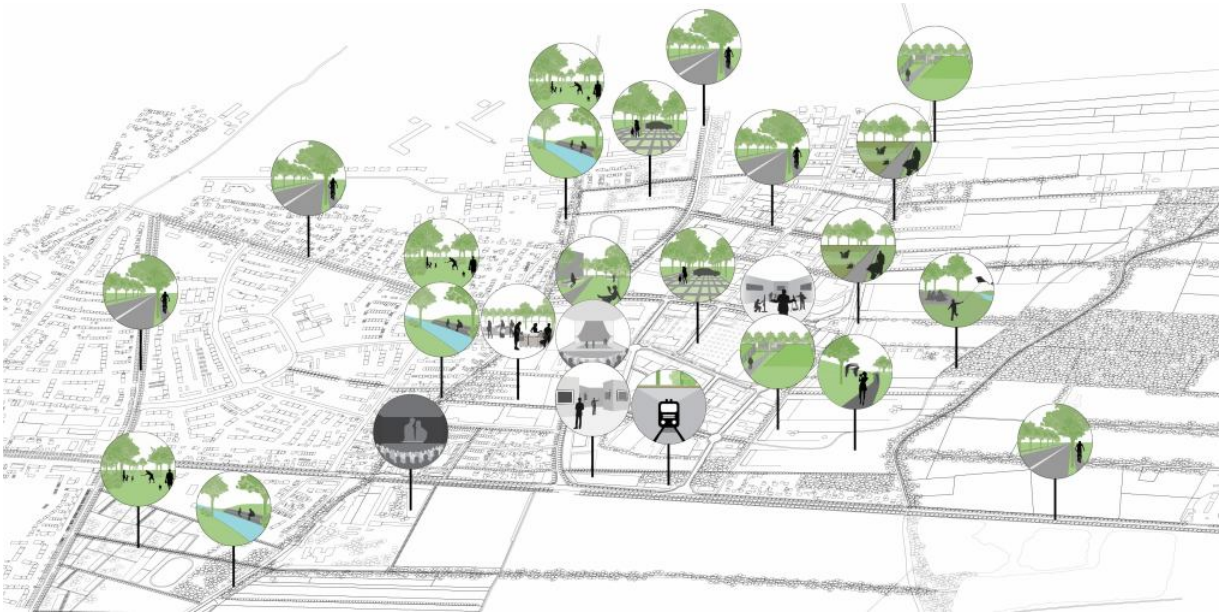
***Project Group:*** **Nika Pirc, Marusa Čiča, Lara Rus, Ziva Zupancic**

***University of Ljubljana***

The main concept of the project is to connect urban space with nature. The area is improved by upgrades of the green system, cycling lanes, the channel system and the U-Bahn. We upgraded it by putting in new cycling rings that go through Dachau and Freising, long distance cycling lanes that are connecting our site with Munich and smaller ones. The entire cycling and channel network is used for recreation and organising the space between the rivers. A new main channel with cycling lane from Dachau to Freising has cycling stops and stops withboat rentals. Both connections are creating a strong vegetation line, which is a part of a wider green system that is connecting urban and rural space.

The industrial zone of Dachau is expanded to unused spaces in it and parking spaces, which are substituted by parking houses. On the western side greenery and the river Würm connect an industrial zone with a housing estate, which is expanded with new neighbourhood on SW. A modernistic approach and green lines connect it with nature. Along the Würm there is a path with platforms. Both sides of the river with parks, path and playgrounds are connected by smaller bridges (Figure 53, Figure 54).

The green border tree lines, avenues and terrain are creating a soft Eastern edge of Dachau. Underground buildings are creating an urban edge, which is softening into a newly designed forma viva concept and preserved habitats. Gardens, fields and picnic places are creating a space between the newly designed slopes. The main tree lines directly connect the urban and the preserved areas with paths (Figure 55).



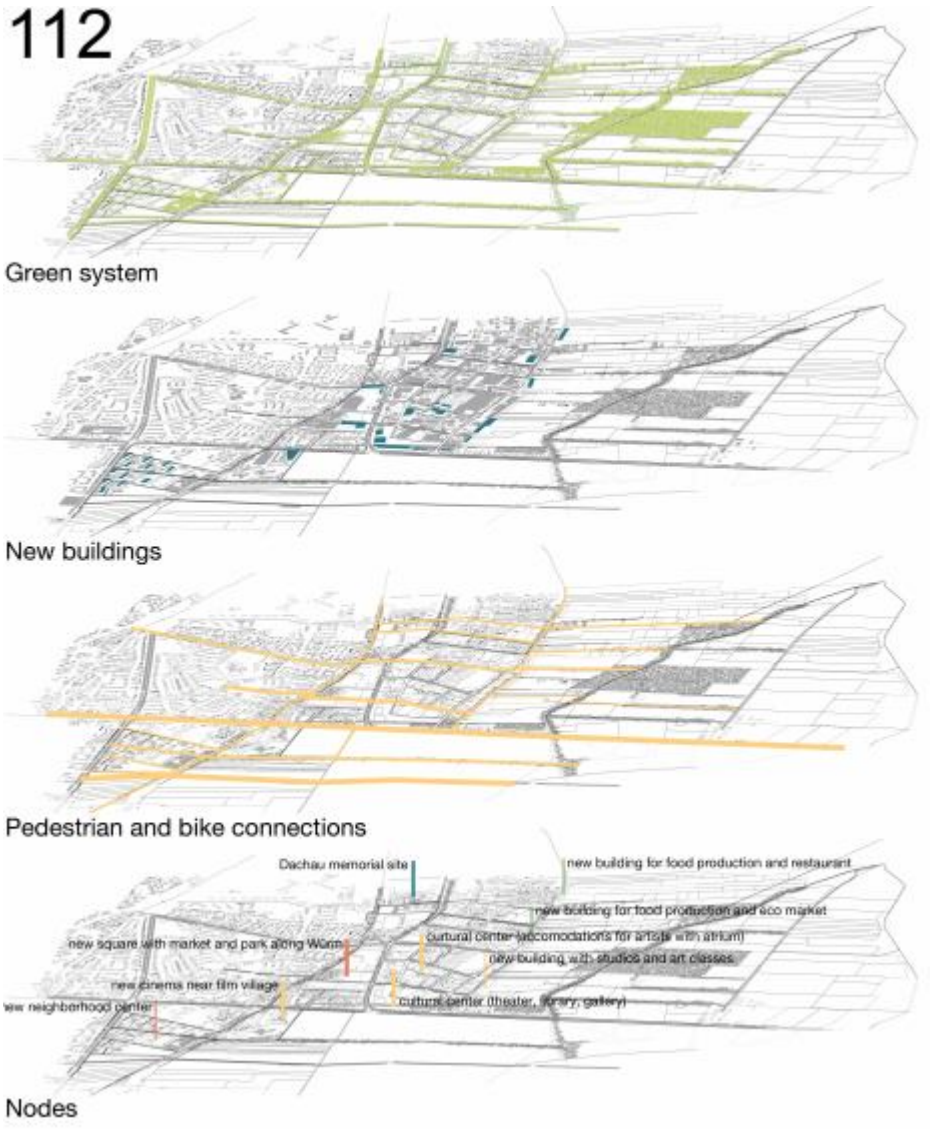



Figure 53. Green system, new buildings, connections and nodes



Figure 54. Improving landscape and social life

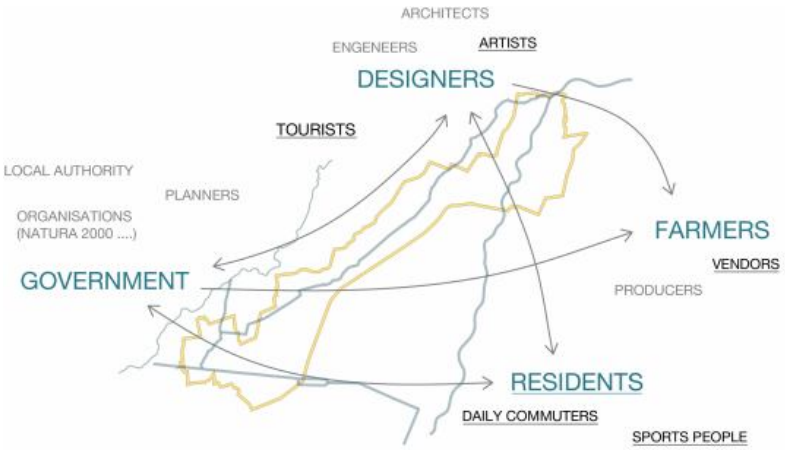



Figure 55. Scheme of stakeholders and target groups

## *Chapter 10.*

## *10. 4.* The Nature of Art

***3rd Winning Project***

***Project Group:*** **Anna Benkö, Nora Csi, Edmont Istvan Kelemen, Johannes, Martin, Lili Nagy, Ivett Szezerces, Gabriella Sogor, Julia Thurnay**

***Szent István University with HSWT Weihenstephan-Triesdorf***

We are transforming the land linking not only between Freising, Munich and Dachau, but also a link between the people and the land through cultural history. Our concept ***The Nature of Art*** is based on those values coming together on the site through the idea of the artist colony Dachauer-Moos. Starting to look through the eyes of painters, we can get a sense of the changes in the landscape. The plan consisting a themed hiking track through the land, engaged to painting and its accompanying infrastructure, changes in land use and revitalized natural areas. The track sections between the checkpoints are further elaborated according to the characteristics of the surrounding landscape.

The concept takes advantage of the rich natural values and the meaning behind the man-formed cultural landscape. The concept incorporates the existing infrastructure and different kind of points which can be valuable from cultural, natural and agricultural aspects.

The land is not only attractive for tourists but beneficial to the locals. All kinds of people can find their interest and the land can keep its identity. Our focus is mainly on sustainable tourism and culture and also covers nature revitalisation, flood protection, education on the land and local economy through small scale production as well.

Strengthening nature means revitalisation of certain parts of the Moosach creek but also forest and meadow habitat developments on land. In this way biodiversity could improve, ecosystem services could cover a wider range of benefits, and flood prevention could be more efficient.

**Landscape-Perception**

The various impressions enriching the journey are also good indicators to emphasize the diversity of the region. Following the track the visitors could experience the different landscape characters with all their senses. The route touches cultural, agricultural and natural points of interest that give an overall idea about the area by taking pleasure in great views, tasting the products of the region, smelling the surrounding flower fields and enjoying the soft groves of Isar.

### *Unity*

Our concept is focusing on creating unity in the area building on the existing potentials. The connection in the diverse landscape between Dachau and Freising is realised both physically and mentally. Besides that the hiking track itself wanders through the region, there is a complex relationship between the economic and ecological factors making the area a well-operating system.

### *Identity*

The entire hiking track requires a recognisable appearance as well. Along the track it is essential to develop an information system including signposts and information boards to help the visitors to orient themselves on and to broaden their knowledge of the area. The checkpoints serving as signal points are also characteristic elements of the route. Each building has a different look aligned to its function; therefore they have the ability to brand the tourist track sections. The motto that appears on every identity-forming object is the dragonfly.

### *Logo*

The logo was born by integrating the key objects of our concept, Nature and Art. The dragonfly is an allegory of balance and harmony moreover symbolizes the wetland habitats in the region and it is also a typical protected species near Munich. Looking through the shape of the dragonfly we can see a picture of painter Max Zettler (1886-1926) referring to the art of the Dachauer Moos and the rich history of the region.

### *Checkpoints*

The checkpoints as part of the system produce income that could be later reinvested in the maintenance of natural landscapes, the development of the hiking infrastructure and adding new features to the track. Each checkpoint is an entrance to the track accompanied with a parking area and a shelter including a first aid facility and an information desk. Depending on the intensity of use it could also embrace additional elements such as ecological playgrounds, micro trails, and supplementary services. These checkpoints could also function as weekend destinations for families.

### *Organic Community Gardening*

The function of the Organic Garden Area makes up a significant part of a larger, holistic system cycle. We envisioned an agricultural and horticultural zone in the regatta rowing centre trail checkpoint next to the protected forest and the fields with the detached houses. This area is designed for four main functions; community gardens and orchards, green houses, a permaculture edible forest and a main organic market. An educational centre links that all together.

The community gardens and orchards are ideal places for nearby residents who can't afford an inner-city allotment garden, and want small parcels to produce fruits and vegetables which they can use or sell on the nearby market. The permaculture edible forest could be a place of joy for the visitors of the rowing centre. The forest is situated near to the educational micro trail, so those who leave the trail also could enjoy some fresh forest fruits. The green house area is for educational and research purposes and could become a great learning resource for local high schools, universities. The maintenance and development of this area can be funded through rent, selling as well as regular event. This place could contribute to the emergence of ecological mentality, the progression of education and the evaluation of local natural values (Figure 56, Figure 57).

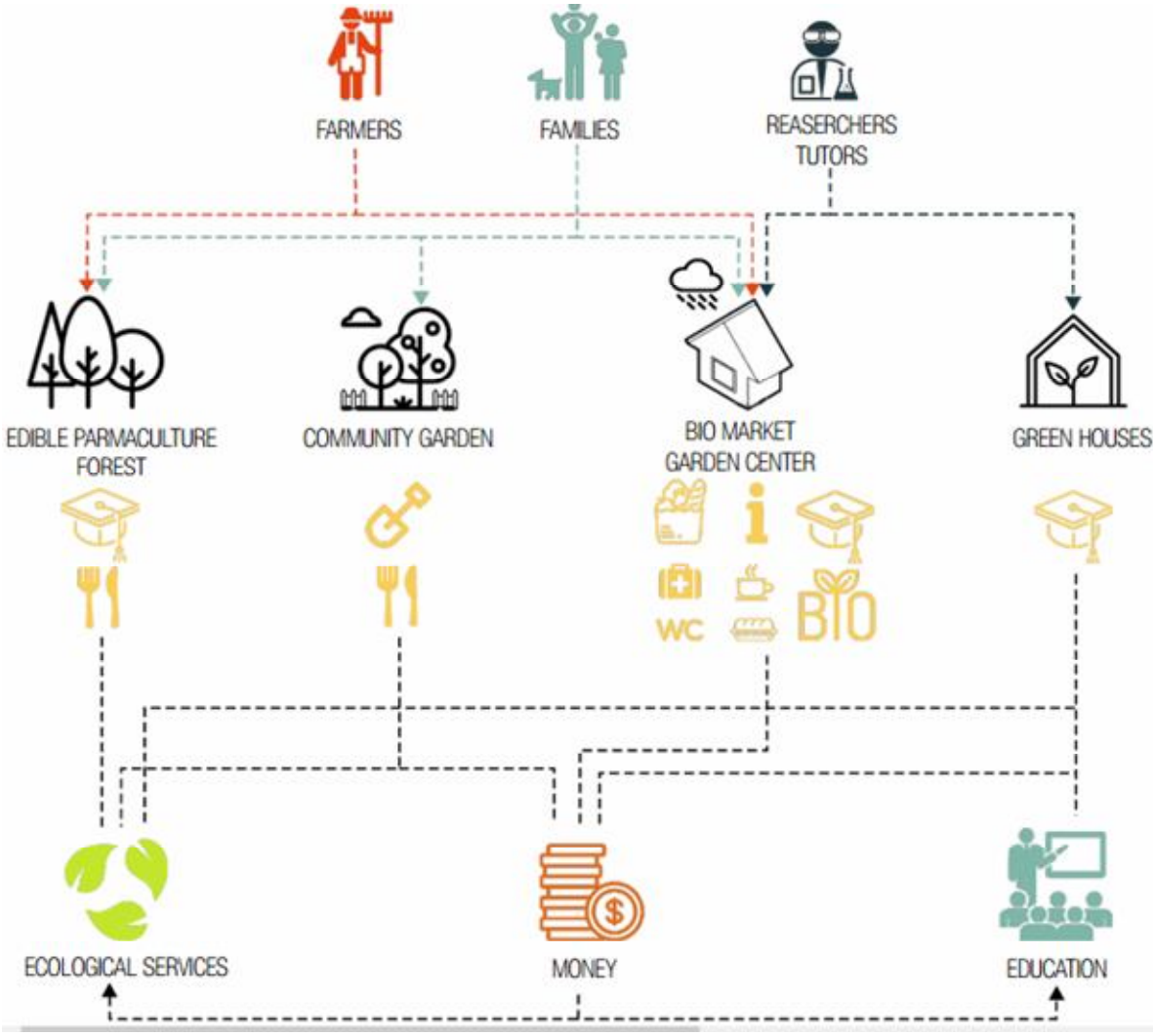



Figure 56. Multiple of community gardens

Figure 57. Land scape perceptions along the trail

### *Regatta*

The Regatta was built to provide a proper venue for the Olympic Games in 1972. Through these years it mainly preserved its original profile as sports and recreational area, supplemented with tennis courts, a camping site and a pond. However the territory has far greater potentials that could be utilised as part of our concept.

In the project 'Nature of Art' the area of the Regatta takes advantage of its neighbouring values like protected forests, lakes, diverse agricultural land use, the existing infrastructure and accomplish itself as a complex, multifunctional holiday park and also a checkpoint. As the site is closely connected to the Olympic idea, the harmony of body and soul is a highlighted issue in the plan. Thus besides sport facilities, natural assets and artistic aspects are also in the centre of interest.

In our design process it was important to develop the whole area in different intensity of interventions. The aim was to create functions around the Regatta and keep them together with a walkway system (Figure 58).

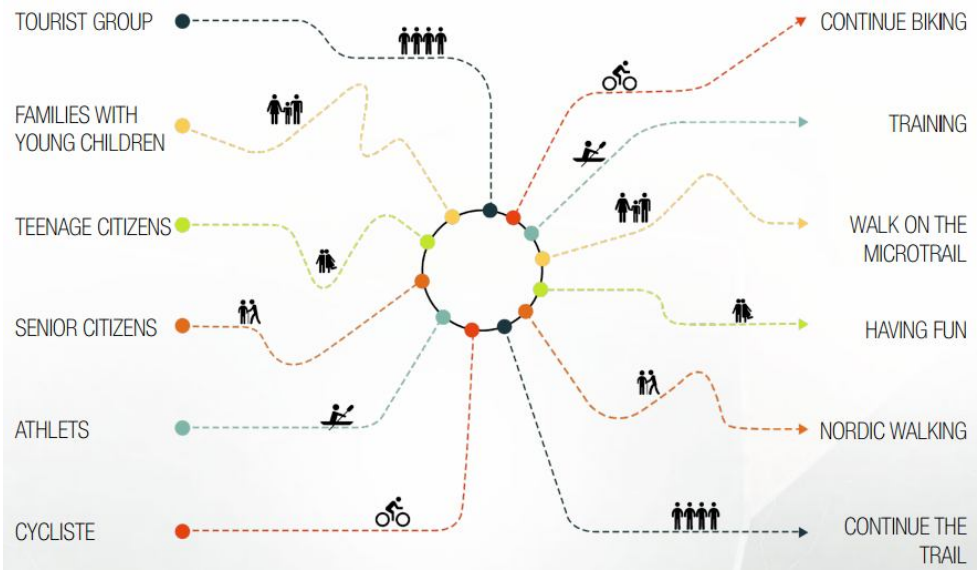



Figure 58.Circulation of recreational activities

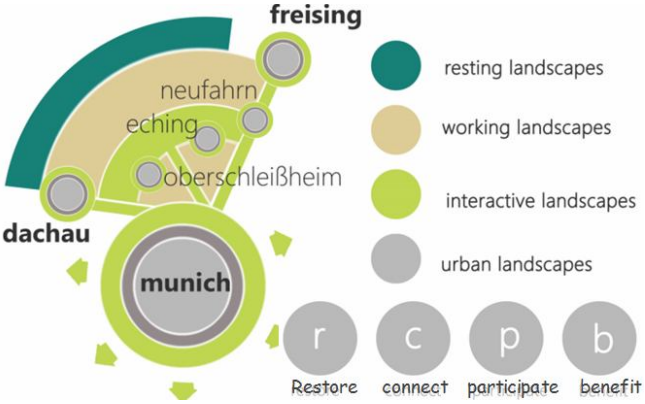
## *Chapter 10.*

# *10. 5.* Pick a Pixel

### *4th Winning Project*

***Project Group:*** **Reingard Aichinger, Azra Kunic, Fernando Montano, Ani Nalbandyan**
***HSWT Weihenstephan-Triesdorf***

Some of the main problems identified in the landscape of the northern urban fringe of Munich, are the drained peatland with highly in tensive agriculture, fragmented landscape with different infrastructures and settlements. These circumstances lead to a lack of identity of northern corridor from the east Dachau to the south of Freising.




According to this, the four main goal to improve this zone are: first - to connect the different parts of this area, including Munich; second- to bring back the ecological qualities of this landscape by restoring the peatland. Third to-create strategies in order to get social and economic benefits from this change and finally - to encourage the integration of the society in this process by a participatory method in which all the users and stakeholders will be involved. This leads to a more inclusive landscape, where the spatial management and the decision-making happen in a transparent consensus. Pixels show how the landscape could look like when people shape it under 4 main layers: the interactive, the working, the resting and the urban landscapes.

The regatta is a very diverse area in which all four main layers, proposed in the general concept, co-exist. The concept for this area is to create a strategy, which makes the regatta self-sustaining. According to this, different levels of activities and uses, such as festivals and temporary living and working, are offered. From a high density in the northern part, related with the historical Schleissheimer Canal, the density gradually decreases to a low level of us

The process makes use of a participatory method in which all the users and stakeholders are involved. This leads to a more inclusive landscape, where the spatial management and the decision-making take place in a transparent consensus.

Instead of limiting and structuring the space in a strict way, this concept is based on the idea of designing a flexible work frame for the landscape. By offering people the possibility to choose the most appropriate land-uses from awide catalogue of options, they shape their own landscape based on their needs and desires. The abstract idea of pixels shows the overall image of the area in the next 5 decades. Meanwhile, people interact with four main layers: working, interactive, resting and urban landscapes.

### *Working landscapes*

In this layer economic activities related to the agriculture and natural resources are implemented in a sustainable way. For example, by introducing paludi culture as a way to benefit from the rewetted peat. This will balance the economy-ecology relationship (Figure 59).


Figure 59. Working landscape

### *Interactive Landscape*

Interactive landscapes coverthe green buffer and urban gardening. This is a landscape for the interaction between people and nature. It increases the quality of life in the city and attracts new comers and visitors. At the same time, it allows the settlements to remain compact. In addition, it acts as a connector between the urban and rural sceneries (Figure 60).

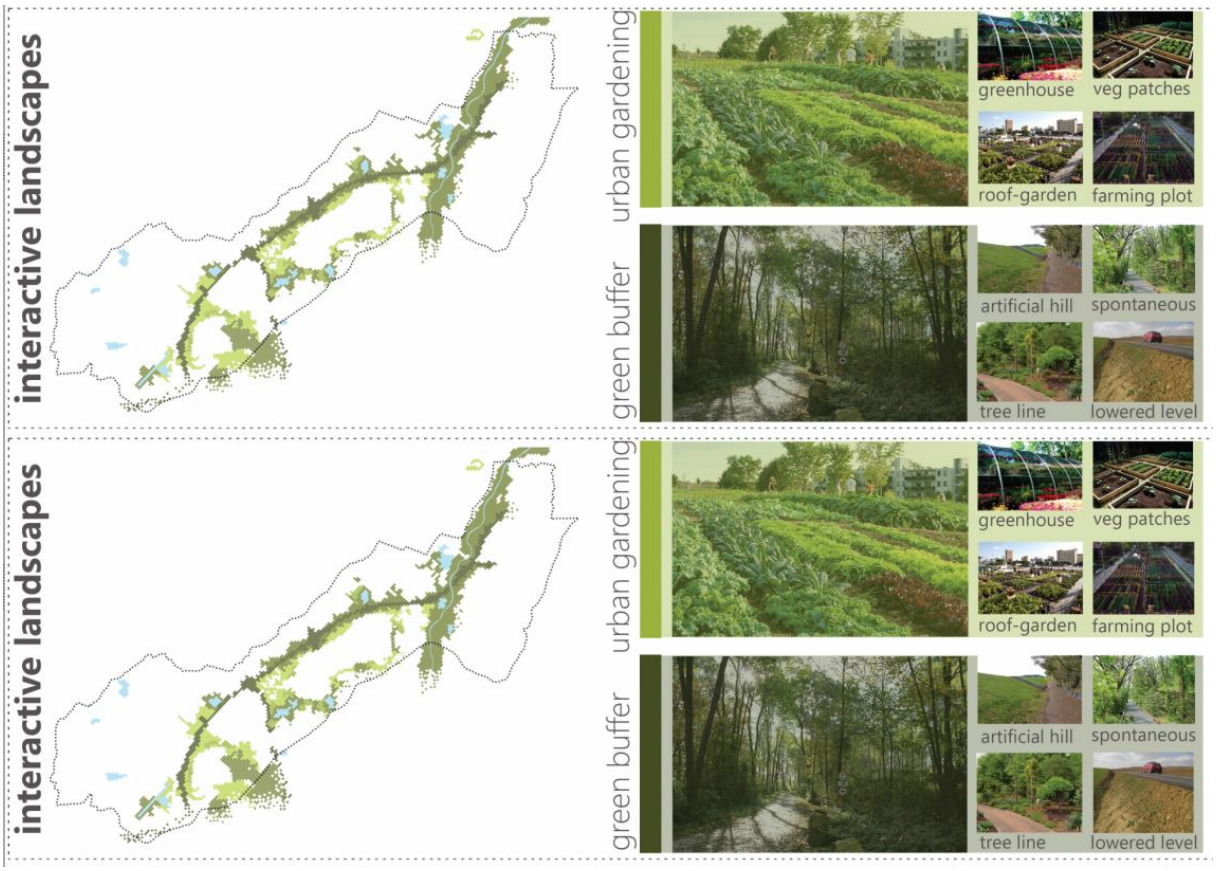


Figure 60. Interactive landscape

## *10. 6.* A strategic approach: demographic change and brownfield recycling

***Honourable Mention***

***Project Group:*** **Jamie Crean**

***University College Dublin***

Due to the mass population growth projected throughout the Bavaria and Munich especially, my strategic proposal is applied to deal with this demographic increase sustainably while incorporating the heritage that already exists within the farming culture in the region. First I highlighted the pressure points of urban sprawl in the region, in order to stop this from becoming the first problem of the development. I took an approach of manipulating the farm holdings within the region to act as a sustainable basis for urban development (Figure 61).

Due to the projection of the population the agricultural dominance in this region will be overtaken and moved elsewhere to allow for new development. Agricultural land is already semi urban as it is already been manipulated for crop use, so this is just another shift in function to allow for expansion. My proposal will see the farms become the Green Infrastructural hubs that act as the basis for new settlements to evolve around them.

The building typologies of the housing and farm buildings will become blueprints for the new development style, to keep a vernacular style within the region. The settlements will form around the farm. This is opposite to urban sprawl, we empty the farm, and we then use this as the green infrastructure hub, allowing the settlements develops outwards from here. These settlements will incorporate green infrastructural sustainable methods as cycling will be encouraged by linking villages to bigger towns being a lot more accessible than driving.

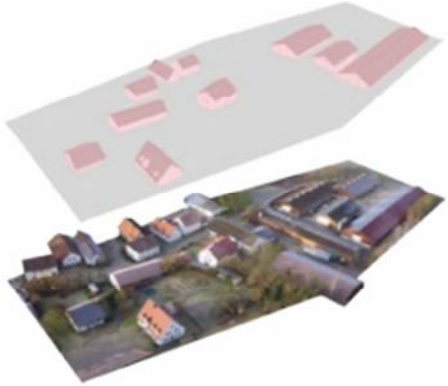
This proposal will clearly lead to a decline in open green space within the region. The second part of my proposal is for the existing industrial regions within northern Munich are to make up the ecology and green space that been lost from the increase in growth. It is clear that a number of industrial sites are already in decline. This is Leaving ‘derelict’ brownfield sites within the region and I have proposed to claim these sites as the new brownfield green hubs of Munich. These sites are valuable as they are a unique within an urban area that is capable of supporting ecology and ecosystems that are usually driven out following typical urban development. These spaces allow natural regrowth and the spread of species that can eventually become one with the urban atmosphere of the areas. These spaces create landscapes that ‘come and go’, many of them will not contain a set function, Some of them may become ecologically rich park lands, while some may simple become public trails and

routes that allow an escape from the urban centre next door. These may be leased out for recreation use such as dirt tracks, open air events and other multifunctional social events.

a) Existing Industrial Areas, Containing Brownfield Sites and Land Use Recycling Potential

b) Existing Farm Settlements, Containing Vernacular typologies and settlement hubs.

c) New Developing Surrounding Existing Farm Settlements. Sustainable urban Development



d) Retention of the existing Vernacular Firm building Typology.

Figure 61. Strategic approaches for Munich north; a, b, c, d

On the other hand, some areas of the brownfield sites may contain a fixed function, an example is to excavate these areas creating fluctuating waterways or lakes in a region already characterised by its canals. By definition these brownfield sites will become Hybrid Landscape's. This is a process that will not occur overnight, but eventually these areas will contain the ideal characteristics to live within once the ecological function of the sites wear off. They too may become recreation sport facilities or even low density residential property at the latter stage of their establishment (Figure 62, Figure 63, and Figure 64).


Figure 62. Scenarios for existing industry & brownfield development

East Dachau - Industrial Decline & Brownfield Site Recycling


Figure 63. Models for industrial brownfield sites

Example of new Residential Typologies Residential Development - East Dachau

Figure 64. Industrial decline and land use recycling existing land use proposed land use

## *10. 7.* Innovative Preservation

***Honourable Mention***

***Project Group:*** **Ahmed Esmail, Gerben Hartgerink, Rosalunde Keip, Nicolas Lernouldt, Josselin Snoek, Thijmen van Loon, Honorable Mention**

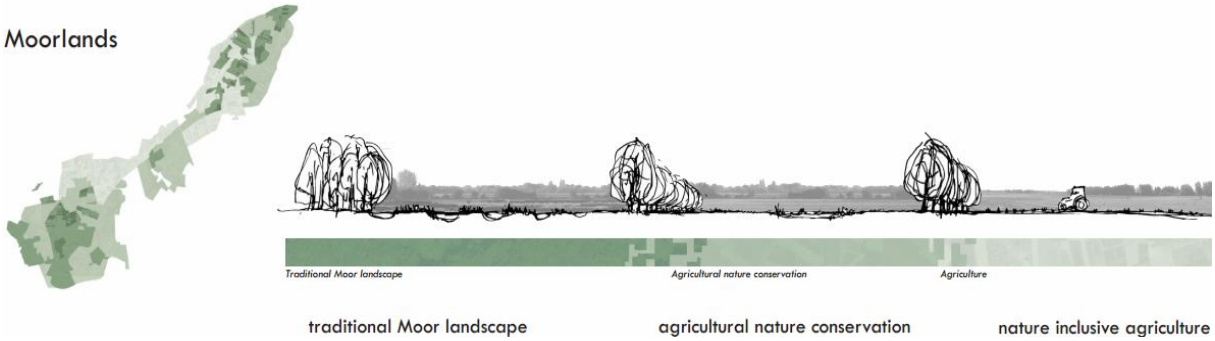
**Wageningen University**

We are intrigued by the painting of Georg Jauss, 'Abendstimmung im Dachauer Moos', which represents the traditional cultural landscape of Munich North. This landscape is worth preserving because it tells stories, a biography where people can relate to, which can make the area meaningful and beloved. However, this landscape appears to be crumbled by intensive agriculture and industrial parks.

How can the future landscape of Munich North be an inclusive, meaningful and beloved landscape? What role can sustainable food production play in this future landscape? An inclusive landscape is meaningful and beloved for both inhabitant and guest, and triggers participation and collaboration among them. The innovation of high tech agriculture creates space for the traditional cultural landscape, which bears the area's biography. Redefining the landscape's value, by naming the entities and identities, and by creating an inclusive local food chain, creates a sense of meaning and love.

We define the moor, forest and heath as the determinant traditional cultural landscape, each divided by a gradation of recovery. This gradation moves between nature reserves, agricultural nature management and nature inclusive agriculture. The local food chain 'Munich Food', consisting of Food Hubs and Multifunctional Farms, creates a strong sense of inclusiveness, providing the area of sustainable food (Figure 65, Figure 66). The Regatta park will function as a start-up where these small and large scale of food- production and consuming blend. Through the frame of the local food chain the Dachauer Moos of Georg Jauss recurs, which can be meaningful and beloved for everyone.

***High-tech agriculture creates space for traditional cultural landscape***



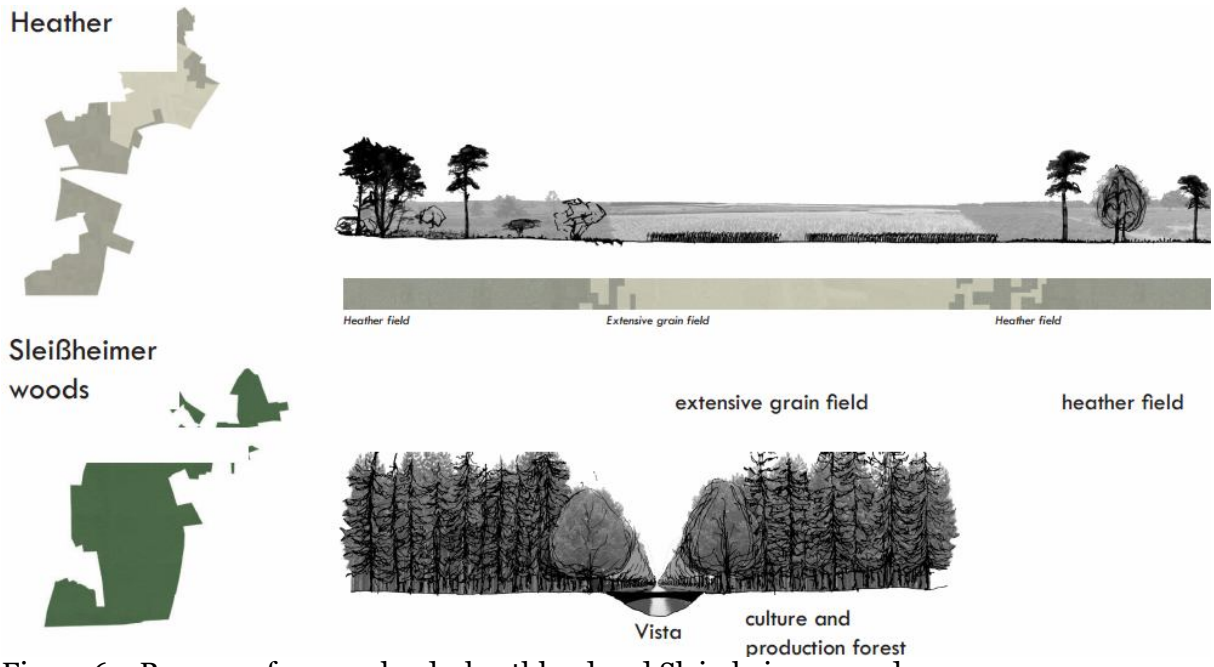



Figure 65. Recovery for moorlands, heathland and Sleissheimer wood

### *Start-up area for an inclusive landscape*

A very high resource use efficiency due to large investments in technology and a large scale of production. Waste and rest streams are integrated resulting in minimal impact on environment water and energy resources and are over 10-20 times more efficient than food production on land. Smart agro-logistics are implemented; the products will be delivered to local supermarket and restaurant chains through a short and transparent supply chain.

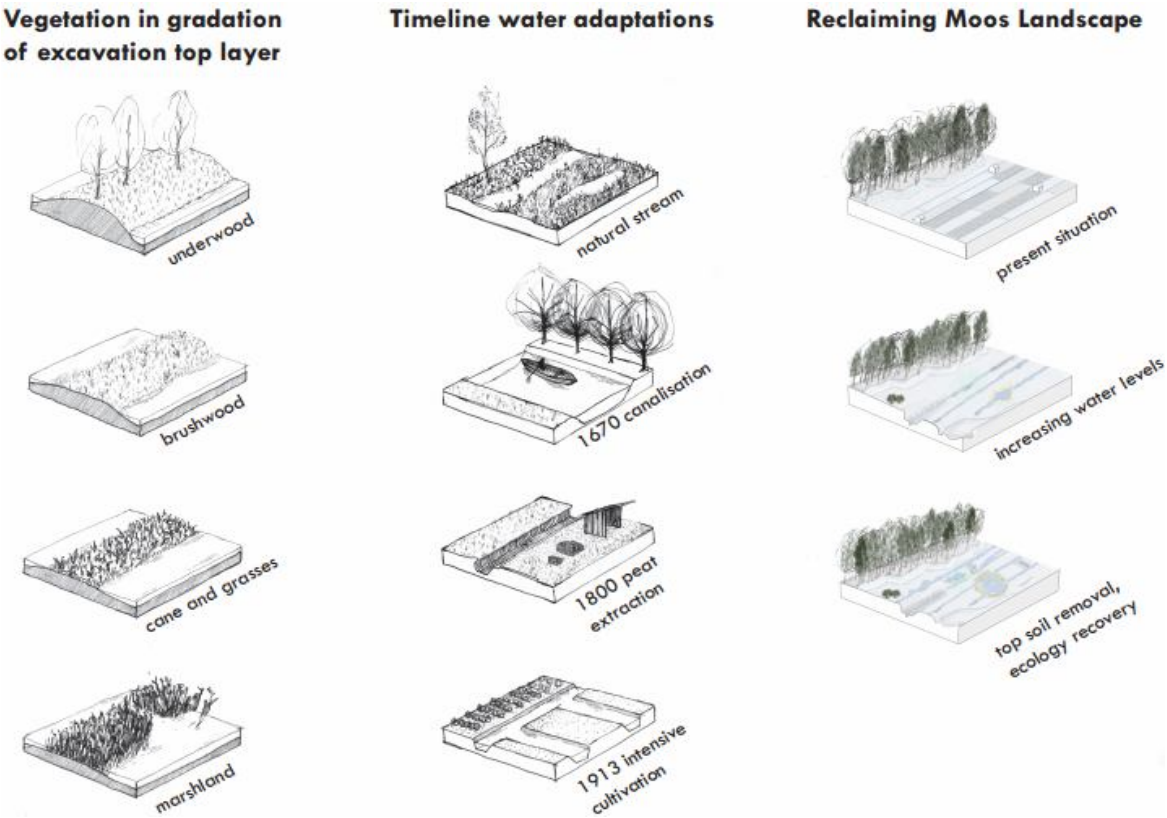



Figure 66. Models for traditional cultural landscapes

The Regatta site was selected for its favourable location near the B471 and thestructure of the area. The lines of our story meet here: the traditional cultural landscape of the moos in its prime and the local food chain high-tech and the extensive forms (Figure 67).

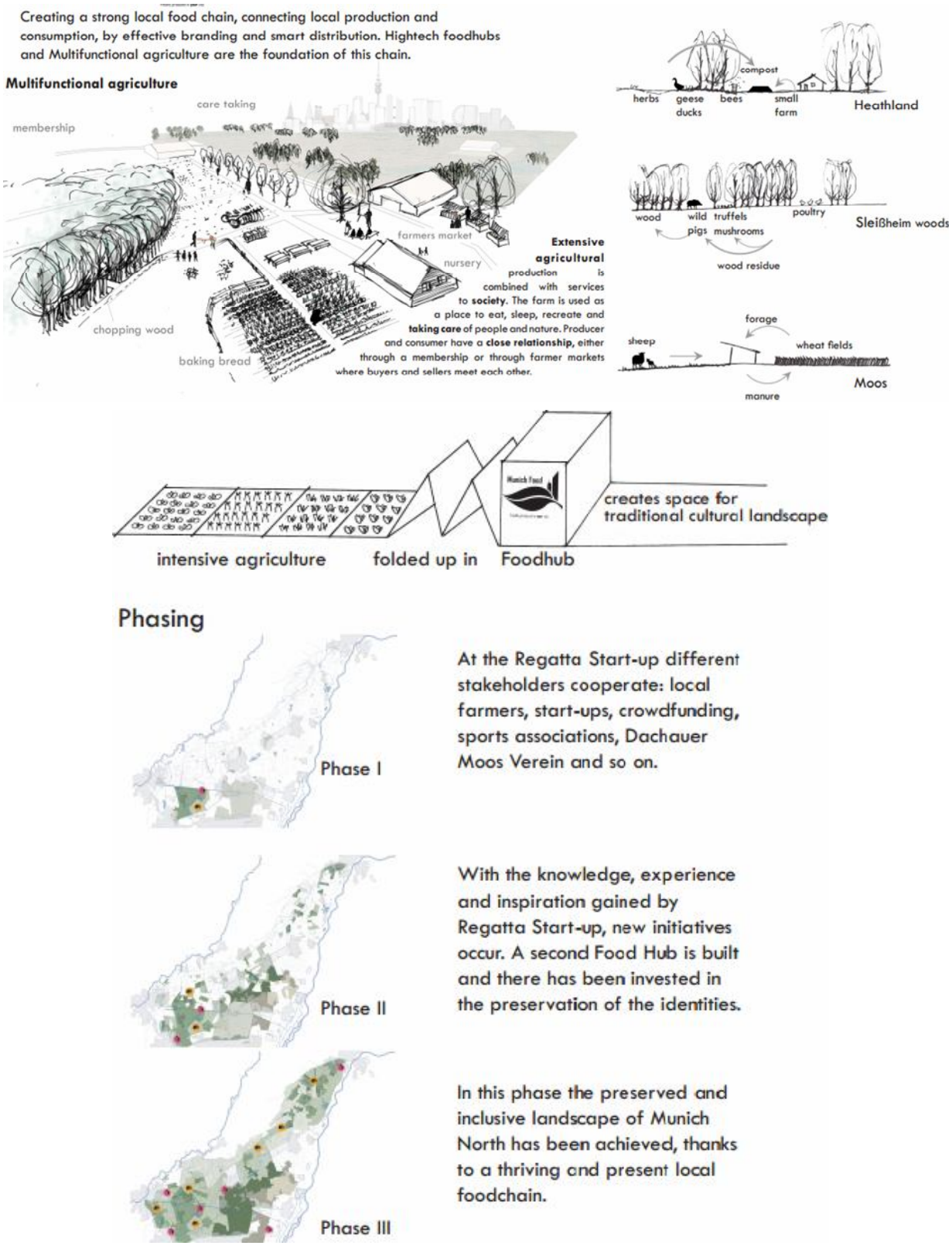


Figure 67. Phases for local chains and foodscapes

## *10. 8. Go With the Flow*

### *Honorable Mention*

***Project Group:*** **Vid Bogovic, Vlasta Damjawovic, Lara Gligic, Andraz Hudoklin, Sasa Kolman**

***University of Ljubljana***

The area of the northern Munich between rivers Amper - Isar, Dachau – Freising with all its potentials is today unfortunately in lack of holistic vision, all-embracing connectivity under the main topic 'inclusive landscape'. Our vision in connection to the focus area of landscape perception is to re-establish landscape identity of the area by redefining recognizable landscape entities and giving new functions and meanings considering stakeholder's interests.

We see it as urban – rural continuum, inclusive peri-urban landscape, special and distinguished from the south, with re-establish longitudinal forest area which once there already was and is physically, visually and mentally reconnecting the area between the rivers. Linear gaps in the forest change landscape perception by framing scenic views as well as preserved identified potentially recognizable scenic areas.

*Rural - Urban Continuum*

Area in which elements of rural and urban way of life are interlaced what re-ects in the morphological, spatial structure, the architectural features of the settlements, as well as in their social, cultural and economic structure (Figure 68).

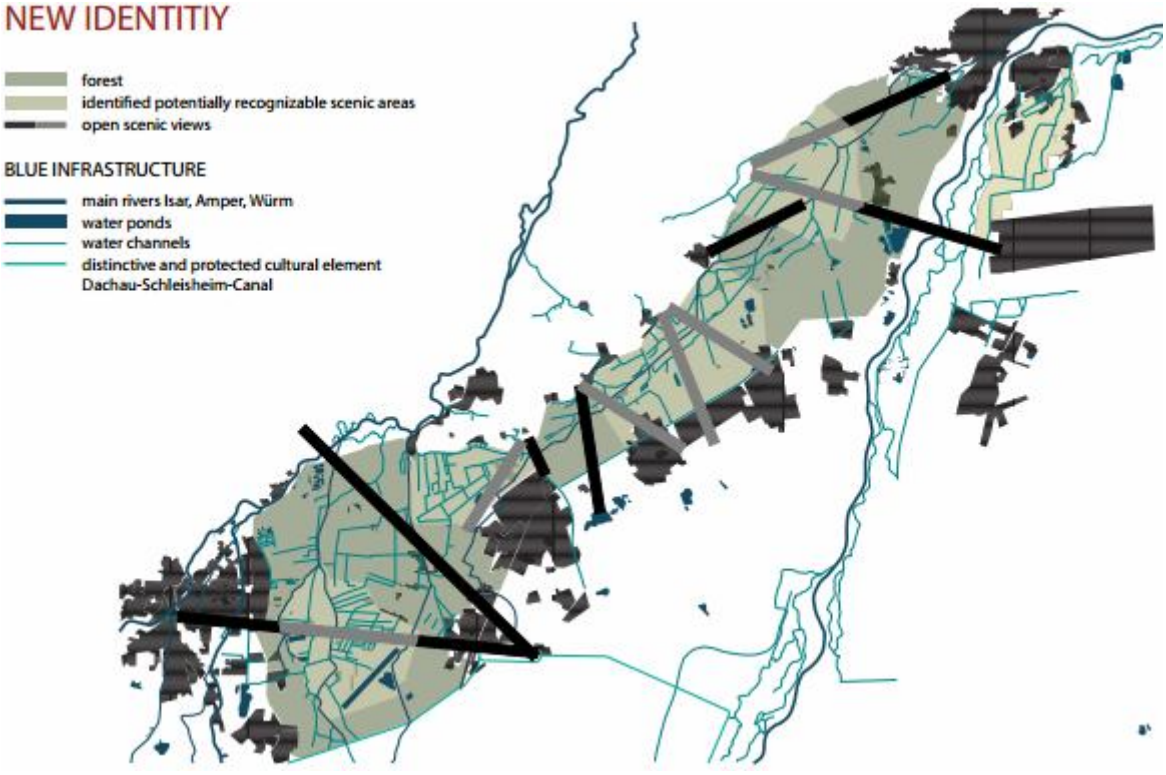



Figure 68. Urban - rural continuum

*Identity - the perceived uniqueness of a place*

Comprising three interrelated components, each irreducible to the other - physical features or appearance, observable activities and functions, and meaning or symbols. All three physically present but through years of changes and urban sprawl mentally lost in the area.

*Re-established landscape identity - redefined landscape entities*

Two rivers and marshlands as main holders of recognition, established green connection between - spatial and physical, inviting you to explore or at least enjoy in variety of changing landscape sceneries by daily passing by (Figure 69).

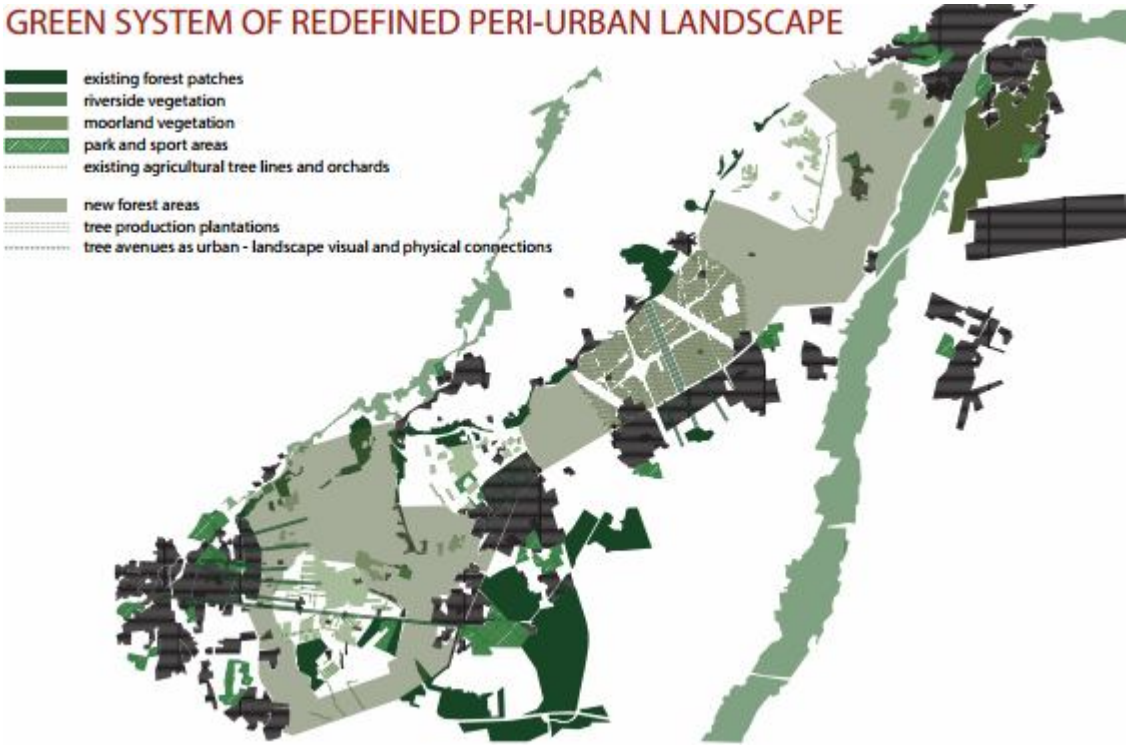



Figure 69. Green system for peri- urban landscapes

Settlements are incorporated and part of the new landscape with tree avenues along the ways and water channels that connects urban with green by leading through the peri-urban, industrial city edge. Inside the concept the focus area of the eastern city edge of Dachau has been developed. The transversal connection goes smooth from the stiff residential area to the soft open field recreation and sport area through the urban juncture consisting of the city edge redevelopment, revitalized industrial area and forested buffer zone, while longitudinally connective Würm's riverside linear park with wider green urban plazas of diverse program staring in front of the Concentration Camp Memorial which sense of place comprise passing away with thoughtfully designed plantation pattern and sinking water is established.

*Dachau Eastern City Edge*

Eastern city edge is redeveloped by creating Würm's riverside linear park and di-erent points with diverse program. New interventions revitalize Dachau's eastern city edge and connect city's fringe with the wider peri-urban continuum. In northern part the sport and

recreational area is moved to the eastern part by the forest bu-er zone. Now vacant area is redeveloped by new housing which creates more consistent settlement area. In front of the Concentration Camp Memorial is designed new memorial plaza and park (Figure 70).

Sense of place presents passing away with thoughtfully designed plantation pattern and sinking water. With the small riverside design linear park continues southern to the redeveloped plaza which makes important connection between residential area, new sports park and wider city fringe. Riverside plaza, new market and business convention centre create new vibrant public space and gives new identity to the city edge. Linear Park ends with thematic lm park which is better connected to the wider concept. Southern new paths and parks leads along the Würm river and form potential for sport and recreation (Figure 71).

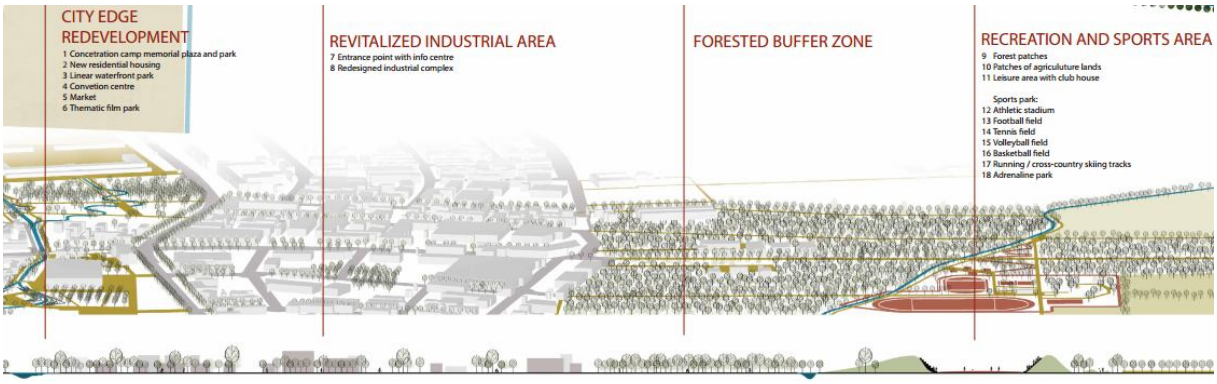



Figure 70 Different zones of land use proposals

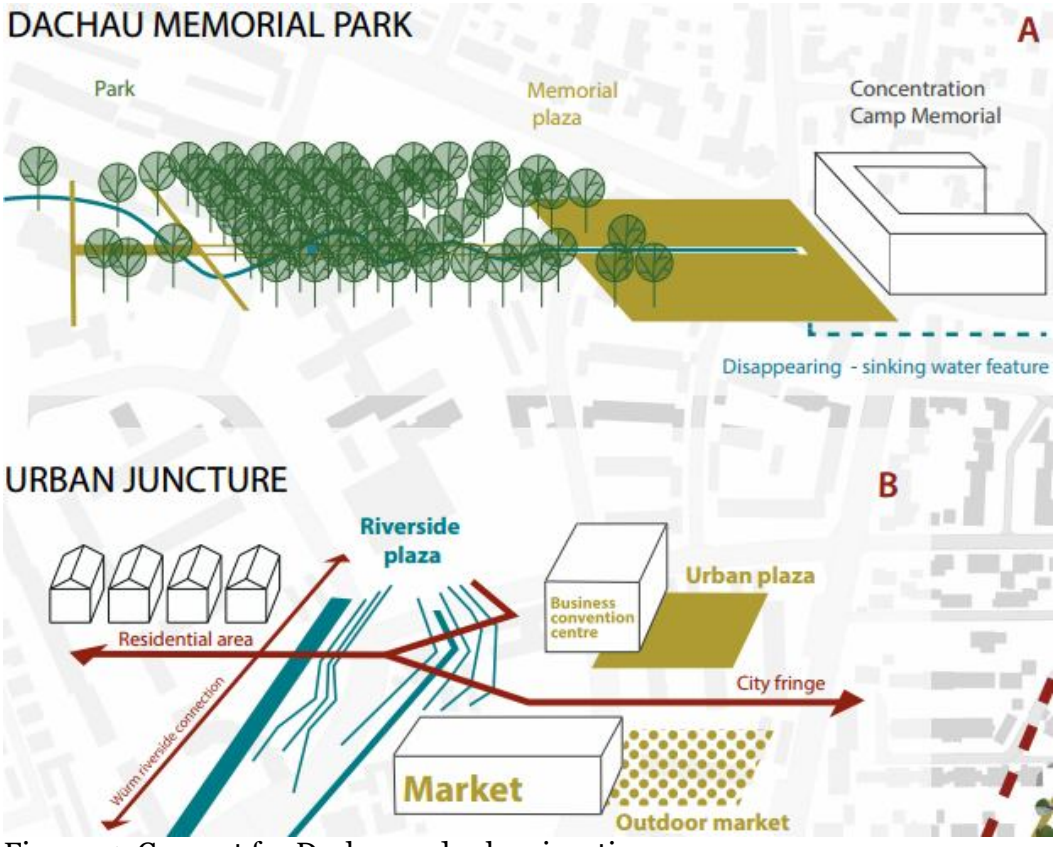



Figure 71. Concept for Dachau and urban junction

## *10. 9.* Forgotten Landscapes

***Honorable Mention***

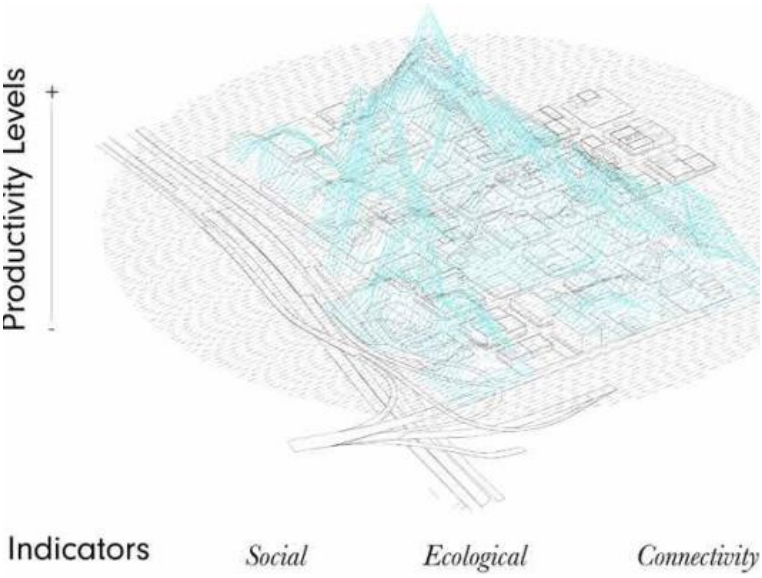
***Project Group:*** **Julia Frost, Ryan Kiesler, Megan Little, Derek Rayle**

**University of Oregon**

Extraction sustains our society. We rely on energy to power the technology in our lives but are disconnected from the landscapes that must be exploited to yield that energy. We dig and blast materials to construct and repair the physical infrastructure of our towns and cities, but rarely pause to think about the origin of the gravel and concrete that comprise the built environment.

When Autobahn construction began in the 1930s, this massive investment in transportation infrastructure preceded the widespread use of personal automobiles. The eighty years since have demonstrated how vastly a difference a large connecting spine can create in the peri-urban landscape. As technology has modernized, the Autobahn has created generational transformation across Germany. Populations will continue to change, as will transportation demands. The Autobahn presents an opportunity for future adaptation, as well as a means to connect its users to the past. A largely overlooked feature of the existing peri-urban landscape is the scarring of highway construction.

Extraction is a necessary process for the implementation of roads. Extraction in many circumstances is a distant phenomenon. As the world population is increasingly globalized, it becomes more spatially removed from the landscape that supplies itsraw materials and energy needs. When the Autobahn was constructed, cement aggregate was quarried directly fromthe path it cut through the land. These small, often single-use quarries remain adjacent to the highway, though time has contributed to their evolution. These former by-products of industrial processes have since transformed into small lakes that are used for both recreational and ecological purposes. They have their own identities that conceal the interconnectivity of their creation. Observing these trends, we see these lakes as an opportunity to increase connection to natural amenities and historical context.




The interventions are represented by a few simple forms. Symbolic landscape cairns to increase a visual connectivity and are a beacon off the side of the fast-paced Autobahn. They draw attention to landscapes that are often overlooked. Small additions of green space around lakes will provide open-ended recreation and ecology (Figure 72).

Figure 72. Productivity mesh

Eventually, bike paths will connect these imprints, meandering nearby the highway and supporting other velocities and modes of movement. By periodic, minimal interventions, we aim to continue the project that began in the 1930s. The goal is to increase the ecological, social, and transportation efficiency of the existing infrastructure for future generations (Figure 73).

.

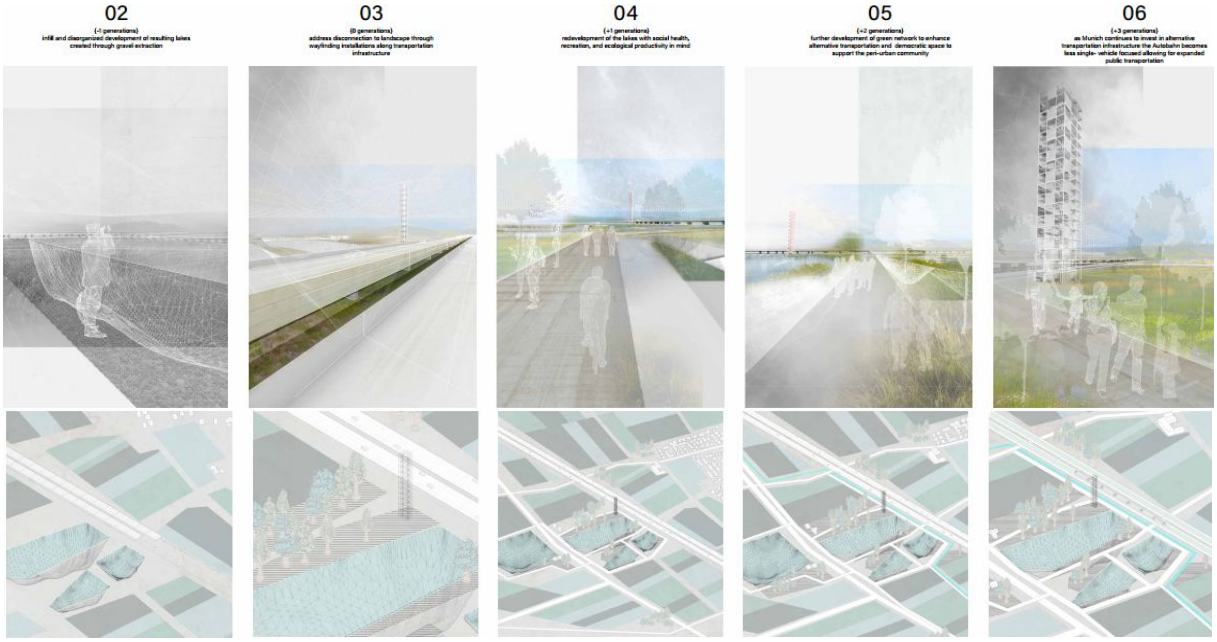



Figure 73. Senario for different parts of the city

# *INTERVIEWS*

## *Chapter 11.*

## *11. Interviews with Participants*

**By** *Merve Yetiş, Wiebke Müller, Valentine Kistler, Miriam Paulik, Ma Tettenborn, Nadja Günther*

### Interview with Deni Ruggeri:

***Dr. Deni Ruggeri,*** *Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture and Spatial Planning, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU), Oslo (group "Landscape and Democracy")*
***Interview by Merve Yetis****, Bachelor student, Landscape Architecture, and*
**Some backround information about Dr. Deni Ruggeri**:
Deni studied Architecture in Milan. During his studies he developed a book about parcs and the enlargement of towns - especially the role urban areas play in improvement of social health, from Frederick Law Olmstedt and decided to do his MA Degree on Landscape Architecture in Cornell University, New York (Olmsetdt is a US- American Landscape Architect, journalist, social critic and public administrator. He is known as the father of Landscape Architecture). When Deni had his MA degree he decided to stay in the States and practised in Colorado and California at the SWA Group where he designed parcs streets streetscapes and communities. But he wanted to learn more about what people perceive as a Landscape Architects work and went to Berkeley University to do his PhD. Now Deni teaches courses on community participation and engagement and blue and green structures in urban areas in NMBU, Oslo. He also works in collaboration with the LNF and teaches the online course Landscape and Democracy.
***Merve Yetis:*** First of all we would like to know if this is the frst time you ´re being part of the forum or teaching the online course Landscape and Democracy (one of the the cross cutting themes)?
***Deni Ruggeri:*** I´ve heard about it before but it was diffcult to join when I lived in the US. So, yes now it's the frst time I´m taking part to the Le:Notre Landscape forum. But it won´t be the last time.
***Merve Yetis:*** Deni, do you have any expectations to the LNF? and why did you choose the working group of Landscape and Democracy?
***Deni Ruggeri:*** After Ellen invited me I thought it would be a great opportunity for me to meet colleagues and students who share similar values and have the same passion as me. The

Reason why Ellen and I decided to create the working group of landscape and Democracy is that we wanted to talk about the relevance of the topics we talk about in the online course I teach. And of course to see wether we can learn from other perspectives and other methods. To see how the experiential approach to landscapes works and not only to learn theoretical in landscapes was really important for me and the other participants and of course to develope a visions together with the students.

***Merve Yetis:*** The main subject of this year's forum is "Inclusive Landscapes". Could you please explain: What is your understanding concerning inclusiveness of landscape?

***Deni Ruggeri:*** Of course the basis is an equal right for everyone to use the landscapes. A lot of my work is related to identity. Inclusive landscape means to me that everyone has open and free access to the landscape, which in return helps us shape our personalities, our values, and our individual actions at a very emotional and deep level. Another important dimension of this emotional connection to the landscape is related to social identity (for example, the building of a shared vision of community when working together, gardening or growing food). Different ways of perceiving the landscape can also lead to conflicts - but that's the challenge!

***Merve Yetis:*** I would like to know the main disturbing factors concerning inclusiveness of landscapes in Norway.

***Deni Ruggeri:*** Many years ago, Oslo developed a policy called “the Blue, the Green and the City in Between". It means providing urban dwellers with easy access to green and blues areas. But of course, some of these areas are really exclusive and too expensive for many people to afford. Or they are privatized and access may be controlled by cameras or patrols. We must ensure that all important public spaces are accessible to all, and not only to a few. Then there is the issue of affordability. Too many people in Norway continue to live at the edge of cities, in suburban areas where they can find cheap housing. But that also means that they spend a lot of time commuting to work and back - having no time to enjoy the landscape, and each other.

## Interview with Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson

***Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson**, Assistant Professor at Landscape Department of the Agricultural University of Iceland (group "Recreation and Tourism")*
***Interview by Wiebke Müller,** Bachelor student, Landscape Architecture*

***Wiebke Müller:*** What is your background in the landscape architecture? What's your profession?

***Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson:*** So I'll tell a litte bit about my background: My name is Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson and I'm a landscape architect as a profession. I did my degree in Copenhagen at the university. I've been a professor at the Agricultural University of Iceland for the last ten years. Before I came to the university I was working in the 'native and constellation agency' of Iceland as a national park manager in a huge national park in the south east part of Iceland. I worked there for nearly ten years. Before that I worked at the main offce of the 'native and constellation agency', so i covered all the big buildings, like power lines, new roads and gravel mining. The 'native and constellation agency' of Iceland was not big at that moment; we had a constellation law since 1956 where we followed quite a lot of different ideas, which came from all the Nordic countries. All the Nordic countries worked together on different issues. I worked with people from Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. That's why I speak Danish as my second language.

***Wiebke Müller:*** Do a lot of Icelandic people are speaking Danish?

***Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson:*** No, but if you go abroad after you made your bachelor from the University, about 55 % go to Denmark and study architecture on the master degree. It's easy to move between the nordic countries. So this is my background in this feld. In the university, I'm teaching the frst year students in the landscape techniques and the fourth year students but there the content contains more government strategies like the strategy of tourism strategy of planning and storage for the highlands because Iceland is totally different from Germany: The people are living on the coast, nobody in the highlands. There is a growing interest of the 'nature and constellation' in Iceland and also a growing influence in the tourism. That is the feld of who is using the highland; we're trying to get the students to understand.

***Wiebke Müller:*** What do you think is the main issue and problem between tourism and landscape in Iceland?

***Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson:*** In Iceland we use geothermal and hydro power energy and we need to build a lot of power lines. You have to transfer the energy from the highlands to the cities. Fifteen years ago it was easy but now - because of the increasing number of tourists coming to Iceland - it's becoming a huge conflict. The number of tourists grew from 500.000 to 1.8 million in 2016 within five years - in a country with only 330.000 inhabitants. Additionally, there are a few hotspots like waterfalls and hot springs but not enough space for all the tourists.

***Wiebke Müller:*** What is the role of a landscape architect in this context?

***Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson:*** As landscape architects we need to ask ourselves if we can do something about this and of course we can: we need to build the necessary constructions. On a regular day in summer about fifty buses or large ships with 5.000 people are coming to the same place at once. And the law is Iceland allows free access to everywhere. It's an interesting moment to see how we develop constructions and buildings in a fitting scale on the one hand and on the other hand in a kind of harmony with the nature.

***Wiebke Müller:*** So what is the meaning of 'Inclusive Landscape' in this context for you?

***Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson:*** A platform is a place where you can stay on because the vegetation can not take it over, but it needs to be integrated in the nature. The architects want to have some kind of a monument and are building a huge glass platform which rises into the sky in a huge canyon. In my point of view we should be more balanced for an optimal 'Inclusive Landscape' between people and nature.

***Wiebke Müller:*** Do the Icelandic people still like the tourists if there are so many conflicts coming with them?

***Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson:*** There is unemployment in Iceland; we need more people to work here. The only bad thing that's happening is that young people, maybe from Poland, are coming and are working in the lowest salary. Our working union is trying to work this out. The government is now saying that they have to put higher taxes on the tourist section. That's the goal they have for the next years, but the tourist bounce is screaming and saying 'you're spoiling our future'. I think no grow in an industry has a sustainable way of doing it. The growth of the economy is going too fast for a small economy like Iceland where you have your own valuta: A lot of money is coming into the state boxes, then the valuta is creasing. As a consequence it's higher priced for the visitors. That's why it's good for me to come to Germany right now. Ten years ago it was twice as expensive.

***Wiebke Müller:*** How do you think Iceland will develop in the future?

***Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson:*** That's the reason we want to slow down. When it increases to fast the economy suffers: The fshing industry can not sell their products to England or

Germany because its to high priced. A few decades ago fve to ten percents of the Icelandic income came from the tourism. The fshing industry made about 70 percent of the national income while 45 percent is touristic, 30 percent fishing and 30 percent from the industry. It's splitting, and the nature and constellation agency says: we should cooperate and work with the tourists bounce, not with the industry. That's quite changing, 83 % of the tourist coming to Iceland are coming to see the nature. You are not coming to see old houses; you are not coming to enjoy the good weather that is quite clear. Then you have a value of nature. It's quite often that you don't value the nature.

***Wiebke Müller:*** How is the government handling the situation?

***Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson:*** If you are a farmer and want to plant a tree in Iceland, you are getting 99,99% of the costs from the state to plant the tree. I think there is no place in the world where you get nearly 100% of the cost to build a tree. Even if it's your private property, not a public place. It's about the CO2 aspect but the main point is that Iceland doesn't want to make a landscape architectural plan of it and decide what tree hast to be plant. The forestry people in the stage offices don't want to work with the landscape architects because they are too 'green'. They are doing something good for the nature and the majority of the species they are using are brought outside of Iceland - this can also be a conflict with the nature and constellation law.

***Wiebke Müller:*** What are you teaching your students to help to solve this conflict?

***Ragnar Frank Kristjánsson:*** We are a small school with 20 to 40 people who are studying landscape architecture. Hopefully we get a lot of students this fall. The university is located 70 kilometers away from Reykjavik.

## Interview with Mansura Perveen:

### *Interview by Valentin Kistler*

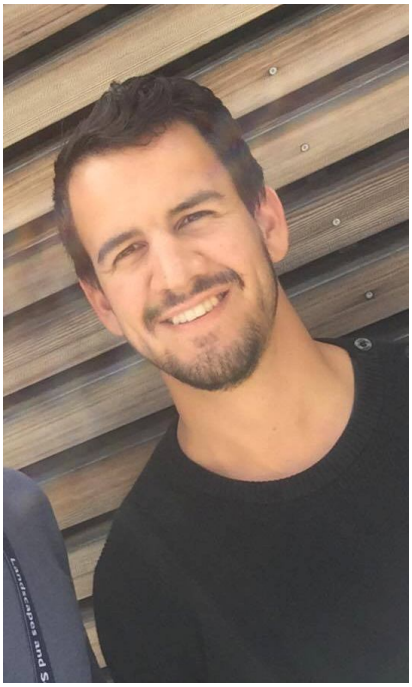
I am from Dhaka, Bangladesh where I studied architecture. After my studies I worked as an architect for two years. The project I was working in was the development and revitalizing of a lake in the city of Dhaka. After that I got interested in landscape architecture and realized how important landscape architecture in the design is. Finally I decided to do a Master degree in landscape architecture in Nürtingen, Germany. My expectations of the Le:Notre Forum were that I get to know the planning in the rural/urban area of Munich and how the landscape is incorporated and integrated in the city. Dhaka is a very overpopulated city. When I was doing my Bachelor I always was thinking about how all the architecture can link and connect the people. I was participating at a Le:Notre online seminar in landscape democracy.This important and interesting topic is totally missing in my home country. In Bangladesh there is no participation of citizens. That's why I decided to choose the , landscape & democracy' group. The entire country of Bangladesh is overpopulated and

inclusion still doesn‘t exist. There is a huge gap between policy makers and the people. And also there is no connection between rich people and low income people. For me inclusive landscape means to include all the themes like people, landscape, infrastructure, values, politics, etc. Every issue should have the same priority in depend on the place or situation, but every subject should be included. Everything and everyone has the same priority. That means democracy for me. Bangladesh is a democratic country but democracy is not practiced on all the levels.

## Interview with Nels De Courveur

### *Interview by Valentine Kistler*

I am from Gant, Belgium, where I studied and made my Bachelor in Landscape Architecture. After that I decided to make another Bachelor degree in Landscape Development, also in Gent. Since March 2017 I live in Nürtingen, Germany, doing my Master in Landscape Architecture. I do Landscaping because I‘m into plants and love the environment. Object design and regional development planning are both very interesting forms of LA for me. Last year I participated at the Forum in Cyprus, too. I also took part at the student competition of Le:Notre 2016. I liked working togehter with all kind of people from different nationalities and different perspectives.



I also got an invitation from Le:Notre Institute and from Ellen Fetzer, but I already decided to come here before these invitations because I had a great time at the last Forum. This, and the fact that Freising is very close to Nürtingen, are the main reasons why I came back this year. For the Forum last year I didn‘t have any expecations. I came there because my group won the student competition. But the participation 2016 showed me that Le:Notre Forum is a great platform for working together with teachers - a fact that is very interesting for me. I expected that the Forum of 2017 has more teachers and professors participating, sobthe work between students and them get‘s more intense. I want to design with people, for people. Perception means that every single individual person has its it‘s own thought about landscape and that‘s why I wanted to work in the, landscape perception‘group to find out if I could learn new things about that. You can‘t design without

thinking about the perception of the people you design for. You have to fnd out how the people think about the design-product. Without understanding the people or having a connection to them the public acceptance can be very low. Perception means to focus on the , Why‘. If you know how people perceive something you can filter out the, Why, Why‘ in this context means: What do the people need and why do they need it. My plan for the future after my Master degree is to work in a company for a few years. But I don‘t want to work for another person my whole life or to follow the footsteps of someone. I want to get out of the path of another person. My vision is to make a change. That‘s one of the main reasons why I wanted to be a landscape architect. I want to change and make a difference. But I don‘t really need to be self-empoyed. If I would have a good position somewhere where I have influence this would make my happy also. The most important thing for me is to have positive influence in the planning and decision making, having always in mind that there is a bigger surrounding.

For me the main topic of Inclusive Landscape is participation. It‘s not about integrating people, but including people. Everyone is talking about integration. In my mind, integration means adapting to the place where you are. My opinion is to leave people how they want to be but include them, give them a voice in participation, a voice in what are their needs. Integration is more like ‚we provide you the voice that we want you to have‘. Don‘t try to change the people but accept their differences and try to include these differences in the system. Integration is more like leveling all the differences and see everyone as equal, but I think that‘s not right.

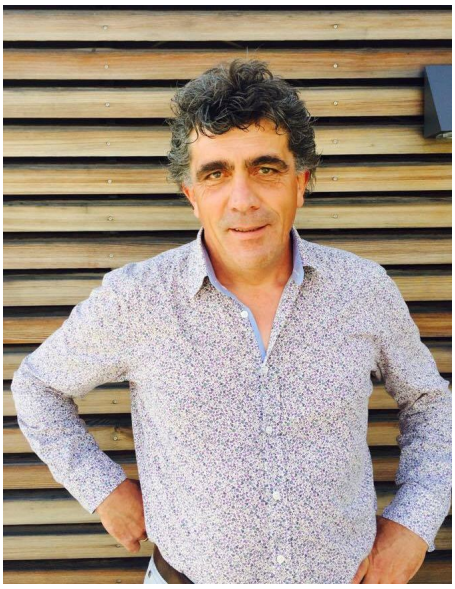
Not everyone is equal. In my opinion it‘s more important to see the differences and to be able to use them as a positive thing. These differences shouldn‘t be manipulated. Including people means being open for the differences of people and giving them what they need. I think integration means expecting them to listen to you - while including means listening to them. Integration is providing your voice for those people and inclusion is listening to the people and listening to their voice and what they want to say.

Like in nearly the whole world we also have a growing individualism in Belgium. People are more connected to the network than to each other. This is one problem for inclusiveness in my country. Another one is that after the war most of the houses weren‘t built inclusive. The buildings are arranged like a ribbon and there is no connection between neighbors anymore.

## Interview with Ben Ter Mull

### *Interview by Valentine Kistler*

I am a teacher at Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences (VHL, Netherlands) and also I`m a photographer for image reports, books, etc. After my apprenticeship in gardening and one year travelling I made training in agricultural teaching and became an assistant at VHL-school. Because of my passion as a photographer also give lessons in photography but mostly I‘m a teacher for reference studies and especially I guide students the analysis of parcs and gardens.



This years Le:Notre Forum was the first time for me. Colleagues of mine took part there before and I was always curious about the Forum. Jeroen de Vries gave me the program and I saw the possibility of taking part at the rurban group. I was thinking aboutthe solutions for local foodscape and I hoped for getting answers or some progress for an answer. There is a lot of discussion at the moment and I was always looking for some methods in foodscape. The location of Freising-Weihenstephan has been one of the reasons I decided to take part. Weihenstephan is well known and especially I was interested in visiting the Weihenstephan-gardens with its use of perennials, especially for public space. My expectations of Munich were that the surrounding of the city is very hilly. From the Le:Notre ForumI expected that it would have been more intensive, associated with more working time, more working on one subject and more working quantity.

Inclusive Landscape was a new word for me. But in my opinion it means to include everyone, all the humans as users of landscape. At the moment landscape is not really inclusive, but mostly in rurban areas will happen a change. Inclusive‘ means to reach consumers, producers and especially the non-educated persons who live in the suburbs. It‘s quite diffcult to reach them. Here urban gardening could be one thing to make the landscape more inclusive.

The research in what the people need and the work on all kind of layers, not the focus on one subject, means inclusive landscape for me. One of the main problems in ‚inclusive landscapes‘ in the Netherlands is that refugees are not allowed to do anything. They are those who are less included in our landscapes. And also low educated people are often not involved and participated

## Interview with Anna Szilagyi-Nagy

***Interview by Max Tettenborn***

***Max Tettenborn:*** Can you give me brief introduction in your background of landscape architecture?

***Anna Szilagyi-Nagy:*** I did my bachelor in Hungary, in garden Design and than continued my master in Nöttingen at the international master program.

***Max Tettenborn:*** What is your profession, now that you've fnished your studies?

***Anna Szilagyi-Nagy:*** I am working for the city administration in the town hall of Budapest. Next to that I am part of the Le:Notre Landscape forum and this year I helped to organized the landscape democracy group.

***Max Tettenborn:*** What where your expectations for the forum now that you are not only a visitor but an organizer?

***Anna Szilagyi-Nagy:*** I was interested to see how my group can work out the new cross-cutting theme of landscape democracy, because democracy is always about flexibility and I was curious to see if the group could handle this because it was a pilot project.

***Max Tettenborn:*** What are inclusive landscapes for you, especially in your country?

***Anna Szilagyi-Nagy:*** People are not used to have a constructive dialogue with the decision makers in my country and even when they are able to share their opinions, they are overheard by the politicians. So for me inclusiveness is to let people take part in in designing and planning the landscape; from the beginning of a project to the end.

***Max Tettenborn:*** How do you evaluate the approach of the planning organ in your country to deal with urban and landscape planning problems?

***Anna Szilagyi-Nagy:*** I think it's a process. The problem right now that we don't have space at the town hall for landscape architects. Because to other institutions are working on the profession feld of landscape architecture, the chief gardener, responsible for forestry and the chief architect deciding about the urban structure of the cities. So as and landscape architect you have no connection between urban areas and green areas because both are controlled by two different decision makers.

## Interview with Clara Garcia Mayor

### *Interview by Max Tettenborn*

***Max Tettenborn:*** At first I´d like to ask you to briefly explain me your background in landscape architecture.

***Clara Garcia Mayor:*** I'm an architect, I studied at University of Valencia (Spain) with specialisation in urbanism. I've have been always interested in issues related with city, public space and green infrastructure at different spatial scales, maybe these preferences were a frst step into landscape architecture as a discipline. After have been a partial time lecturer at University of Alicante during 15 years, combining this teaching and researching activity with my professional bureau, I have fnally became a full-time lecturer and researcher at the same University, in the Urban Design and Regional Planning Unit. The works I have developed and the program I teach are linked with landscape and urban thematic focuses.

***Max Tettenborn:*** Why did you decide to take part in the LE:NOTRE forum and why you choosed the „Landscape Perception" group?

***Clara Garcia Mayor:*** This is my frst time in Le:Notre forum but I found very interesting the combination between teaching landscape issues or practices and matters of topical interest and varius social issues. Perception is a topic of personal interest and it was a crosscutting group which could provide me a general scope related to other groups.

***Max Tettenborn:*** Did you have any expactations towards the forum?

***Clara Garcia Mayor:*** I thought the forum could be a very interesting experience for learning about other's experience and meet experts.

***Max Tettenborn:*** What is „Inclusive Landscape" for you, maybe in a spanish context?

***Clara Garcia Mayor:*** „Inclusive Landscape" is a goal towards the way space and territory should be managed, involving not only different social, economical and political actors, but also creating an atmosphere of expertise and experience to make a better standard of living.

***Max Tettenborn:*** Did you notice any impact of the Euro crisis on the profession of landscaping architecture in Spain?

***Clara Garcia Mayor:*** Absolutely. There is no an offcial recognition of "landscape architecture" as a regulated profession in Spain. Our tradition is different from the North - European context. But from a general point of view, economical crisis has affected in deep our profession, mainly in terms of investments.

***Max Tettenborn:*** Are there reactions and adaptions to the dry weather in Spain, especially in landscape architecture and planing?

***Clara Garcia Mayor:*** Climate change and harsh climatic conditions are important issues in Spain nowadays. There is an unbalanced situation across the country. Best projects try to implement sustainable solutions, reclaimed water for irrigation, native vegetation with low water demand, etc.

## Interview with Sobhan Saadat

***Interview by Nadja Günther***

***Nadja Günther:*** May you introduce yourself? (Name, Age, Home country, where are you living now, what are you doing now)

***Sobhan Saadat:*** My name is Sobhan Saadat. I am 27 and I am From Persia (Iran). I am living in Germany and I am doing my master's degree in Urban Studies.

***Nadja Günther:*** What´s your background in landscape architecture? (Former Studies, Profession)

***Sobhan Saadat:*** I have been involved with landscape architecture since I started my bachelor as Architecture student, however, the subject broadened after studying urbanism and getting to know larger scales of planning and design.

***Nadja Günther:*** What do you like about this profession?

***Sobhan Saadat:*** The whole profession is interesting to me since it is all about human within the landscape, and whatever is attached to human, so a successful person in this profession needs not only to collect enough technical information in this profession but also study and excel in correlated felds such as art, music, anthropology, sociology and so on.

***Nadja Günther:*** Why did you start to study in Germany?

***Sobhan Saadat:*** Because there is relatively a convenient condition for all students to continue their studies not only in German but also in English which is the international and academic language in the world. Besides, I am studying at one of the most iconic universities in the history of architecture which is a privilege to be part of.

***Nadja Günther:*** Is there a difference between landscape architecture in Germany and your home country?

***Sobhan Saadat:*** There is a difference in terms of considering landscape architecture; in my home country landscape is more related to green areas than anything else, specifcally gardens. Because in Iran the dominant climate is dry and warm so the green areas together with Water are vital and very important. So there would be less space to consider a mountain or a desert as a landscape let alone to design it Besides, landscape architecture here is sharing many fundamentals with other felds such as Urbanism which cause its range to be widened comparing to Iran.

***Nadja Günther:*** Do you already have a plan what you want to do after you fnished your studies?

***Sobhan Saadat:*** I would like to continue my study further on.

***Nadja Günther:*** Why do you participate at the LeNotre Landscape Forum? Was it your first time?

***Sobhan Saadat:*** It was my frst time, and I participated because it was related to my feld of study and also I felt I will learn some new lessons during the Forum.

***Nadja Günther:*** What did you expect from the Forum?

***Sobhan Saadat:*** I expected the Forum to be motivating and engaging in a way that participants practice some of their skills or practice what they have just learnt during the Forum.

***Nadja Günther:*** Why did you choose the working group "socially inclusive Urban Green Infrastructure in Munich"?

***Sobhan Saadat:*** Basically because it sounds the closest group to my profession.

***Nadja Günther:*** What was the main issue you gained from the forum about inclusive landscapes?

***Sobhan Saadat:*** I think the biggest issue would be the quality of inviting people to participate in the planning and design process. It needs to be motivating enough, welcoming enough to engage more and more diverse layers of society; from different professions, different race and ethnics, different backgrounds and so on.

***Nadja Günther:*** Will it influence your way of planning in the future?

***Sobhan Saadat:*** Actually our group was not that instructive and productive, but if I look at the whole event, it really was helpful in instructing me new approaches in my future career.

***Nadja Günther:*** Is there anything else you gained from the Forum? Contacts, ideas, conversations, etc.?

***Sobhan Saadat:*** I guess one of the most interesting sections of the Forum was its break times, when we could get to know other participants I met many nice people including lecturers and professors, and I think the most signifcant accomplishment of the Forum was to observe the communication among the lecturers and practitioners who sometimes miss the connection between themselves. Other than that catering was very nice during the Forum which allowed us to go through such intense event.

## Interview with Mansura Perveen and Farzana Sharmin

This is an interview with two students originally coming from Bangladesh:
Mansura Perveen(North South University ) and
Farzana Sharmin(Bangladesh University of Engeneering and Technology)

***Interview by Miriam Paulik***



Miriam Paulik: Where are you coming from?
Mansura: „We come from Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh“
Miriam Paulik What are you studying?
Farzana: „We both study for IMLA at FH-Nürtingen.“
Miriam Paulik In which working group did you participate?
Mansura and Farzana: “ We took part at ‚Landscape and democracy‘.“
Miriam Paulik What did you do before ?
Mansura: „We studied Architecture in Dhaka.“
Miriam Paulik What did you expect from the workshops?
Farzana: “I wanted to get the opportunity to see different sights.“
Miriam Paulik: What did you like most at the excursion?
Mansura: „The program was very good and the lectioners were very helpful.“
Miriam Paulik: What do you think about the Forum?
Farzana: “ It‘s a nice patform to interact with other students.
Mansura: “But there should have been more extension. It could have been longer.
Farzana: “ There could be a choice between intense and extense program.“
Miriam Paulik: What do you want to work after your studies?
Mansura: „I want to go into the research sector.“
Farzana: „I do not know“.
Miriam Paulik: What is , Inclusive Landscape‘ for you?
Farzana: „All people should involve.“
Mansura: „Working together in ecology, infrastructure, landscape and also additive participation of people. Balancing this mixture is my way to understand , Inclusive Landscap

## References


Auweck, F., Luz, F., 2017. Forum *Briefing Inclusive Local and Regional Recreation and Tourism*. 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany, 14 pages.

Archer, K., 2012. Social Constructions of the Environment. 21st Century Geography: A Reference Handbook Sage Publication

Bookchin, M., 2006. Social Ecology and Communalism. Published by AK Press, 116 pages.

D'Ascanio, R., 2017a. Elaborated from: Planungsverband Äußerer Wirtschaftsraum München, 2015. *Regionsdaten: Region München Datengrundlagen*. Munich. City of Munich Department of Urban Planning and Building Regulation, 2013. *Future Perspective. Strategies, Guidelines, Projects*. Munich.

D'Ascanio, R., 2017b. Elaborated from: Landeshauptstadt München Direktorium Statistisches Amt, 2016. Statistisches Taschenbuch 2016. München und seine Stadtbezirke. Munich; Statistikatlas Bayern. Bayerische Landesamt für Statistik, 2015.Munich.

D'Ascanio, R., 2017c. Elaborated from: Landeshauptstadt München Direktorium Statistisches Amt, 2016. Statistisches Taschenbuch 2016. München und seine Stadtbezirke. Munich; Statistikatlas Bayern. Bayerische Landesamt für Statistik, 2015.Munich; Urban *Atlas*, Copernicus Land Monitoring Service. 2012; Regions Atlas, Gemeindedaten des Bayerischen Landesamts für Statistik und Datenverarbeitung. 2002.

D'Ascanio, R., 2017d. Elaborated from: Landeshauptstadt München Direktorium Statistisches Amt, 2016. Statistisches Taschenbuch 2016. München und seine Stadtbezirke. Munich; Statistikatlas Bayern. Bayerische Landesamt für Statistik, 2015. Munich; Urban Atlas, Copernicus Land Monitoring Service. 2012; Regions Atlas, Gemeindedaten des Bayerischen Landesamts für Statistik und Datenverarbeitung. 2002

Demeritt, D., 2002. What is the 'social construction of nature'? A typology and sympathetic critique. Progress in Human Geography 26 (6): 767-790.

De Vries, J., Luz, F., Auweck, F., Frech, S., Szilágyi-Nagy, A., 2017. Forum Briefing and Detailed Schedule *Inclusive agriculture and local foodscapes in the rurban area*. 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany, 12 pages.

EPA, 2017. Environmental Justice and Health Research. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Available at https://https://www.epa.gov (04.11.2017).

European Environmental Agency, 1999. Environmental Issues Rural areas - our link to the land in Environment in the European Union at the turn of the century, 446 pages. https://www.eea.europa.eu

Fetzer, E., Einberger, K.H., Schultz, H., Frech, S., 2017. Landscape Perception Forum Briefing and Detailed Schedule *Cross-Cutting Working Group Landscape Perception*. 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany, 11 pages.

Gailing, L., Leibenath, M., 2015. The Social Construction of Landscapes: Two Theoretical Lenses and Their Empirical Applications, Landscape Research, 40(2): 123-138.

Gailing, L., 2012. Dimensions of the social construction of landscapes—Perspectives of new institutionalism. Proceedings of the Latvian Academy of Sciences—Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 66(3): 195–205.

Hartz, A., Kühne, P., 2009. Aesthetic approaches to active urban landscape planning. In van der Valk, A., van Dijk, T. (Eds.): Regional Planning for Open Space, 18, 249 pages.

Hornberg, C., 2017. Ethical Principles & Dimensions of Environmental Justice. Keynote Speech, 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany.

Hummel, D., 2017. Transdiciplinary Concept and Methods from the Perspective of Social Ecology. Keynote Speech, 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany.

Ipsen, D., 2006. Ort und Landschaft. Wiestbaden, Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften 172 pages.

Institute of Medicine, 1999. Toward Environmental Justice: Research, Education and Helath Policy Needs. Chapter 3 Research. The National Academies Press, Washington, 137 pages.

Ivakhiv, A., 2003. Orchestrating Sacred Space: Beyond the 'Social Construction' of Nature.

Kamplage, J.H., 2017. Social Inclusion from the perspective of social inclusion. Keynote Speech, 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany.

Kyle, G., Chick, G., 2007. The Social Construction of a Sense of Place. Leisure Sciences 29 (3): 209-225.

Massey, R., 2004. Environmental Justice: Income, Race and Health. Tufts University Global Development and Environment Institute, 24 pages.

Northridge, M.E., Stover, G.N., Rosenthal, J.E., Sherard, D., 2003. Environmental Equity and Health: Understanding Complexity and Moving Forward. American Journal of Public Health 93(2): 209-214.

Kyle, G., Chick, G., 2007. The Social Construction of a Sense of Place. Leisure Sciences 29 (3): 209-225.

Massey, R., 2004. Environmental Justice: Income, Race and Health. Tufts University Global Development and Environment Institute, 24 pages.

Northridge, M.E., Stover, G.N., Rosenthal, J.E., Sherard, D., 2003. Environmental Equity and Health: Understanding Complexity and Moving Forward. American Journal of Public Health 93(2): 209-214.

Kühne, O., 2017. Landscape from the human and socail perspective. Keynote Speech, 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany.

Kühne, O., 2006. Landschaft in der Postmoderne. Das Beispiel des Saarlanders, Wiestbaden, Deutscher Universitäts Verlag, 331 S

Kyle, G., Chick, G., 2007. The Social Construction of a Sense of Place. Leisure Sciences 29 (3): 209-225.

LE:NOTRE Institute, 2017. Outcome statement of the 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany. Outcome statement Coordinating Author: *Ellen Fetzer*, Contributors: *Stefanie Gruber, Werner Rolf, Deni Ruggeri, Richard Stiles, Stephan Pauleit, Martina van Lierop, Jeroen de Vries*. The outcome statement further includes ideas and comments collected from all forum participants via an online consultation. LE:NOTRE Institute: http://www.le-notre.org Landscape Forum Website: http://www.forum.ln-institute.org

Massey, R., 2004. Environmental Justice: Income, Race and Health. Tufts University Global Development and Environment Institute, 24 pages.

Northridge, M.E., Stover, G.N., Rosenthal, J.E., Sherard, D., 2003. Environmental Equity and Health: Understanding Complexity and Moving Forward. American Journal of Public Health 93(2): 209-214.

Oberkircher, L., Shanafield, M., Ismailova, B., Saito, L., 2011. Ecosystem and Social Construction: an Interdisciplinary Case Study of the Shurkul Lake Landscape in Khorezm, Uzbekistan. Ecology and Society 16 (4): 10-20 .

Pfoser, N., 2005. Achsen Sichten Dachau Schleissheim München Axes Sights. International Master of Landscape Atchitecture (IMLA) Masterthesis, 80 pages.

Schegk, I., Libbrecht, H., Reinke, M., Vancutsem, D., 2017. Forum Briefing, Summary and Outline *Heritage and Identities***.** 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany, 16 pages.

Stedman, R.C., 2003. Is It Really Just a Social Construction?: The Contribution of the Physical Environment to Sense of Place, Society & Natural Resources 16 (8): 671-685

Stiles, R., Pauleit, S., Rolf, W., Andreucci, B., Stock-Gruber, U., Jensen, C., Van Lierop, M., D'Ascanio, R., 2017. Forum Briefing *Urban growth and peri-urban Sprawl Inclusive*

*Urban Green Infrastructure in Munich***.** 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany, 8 pages.

Szilágyi-Nagy, A., Ruggeri, D., Forum Briefing *Cross-cutting Theme - Landscape Democracy*. 6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum. Inclusive Landscapes in 16 – 20th May 2017 Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany, 12 pages.

Umweltamtbundesamt 2015, Deutsches Institut für Urbanistik. http://www.umweltbundesamt.de

Wakefield, S.E.L., Baxter, J., 2010. Linking Health Inequality and Environmental Justice: Articulating a Precautionary Framework for Research and Action. Environmental Justice 3(3): 95-102.

Williams, D.R., 2001. The Social Construction of Arctic Wilderness: Place Meanings, Value Pluralism, and Globalization.

**ISBN: 978-3-927699-28-1**