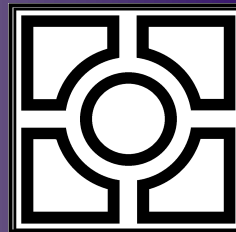


IFLA News



International Federation of Landscape Architects
Fédération Internationale des Architectes Paysagistes

No. 57
December 2004

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Seasonal Greetings

December is not only the time when we receive pleasure in extending seasons greetings to friends and colleagues, but is also the time when we look back to the successes and challenges of the year we have nearly completed and look forward to our plans for the New Year.

And what does the International Federation of Landscape Architects reflect on? Firstly our membership is continuing to spread as new associations join us. The most recent members are from India and Uruguay and we greet them and wish them success in the future. In 2005 we anticipate the Chinese Society of Landscape Architects will plant a commemorative tree in the Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh, as a member of IFLA. We also welcome Pierre Micallef another individual member from Malta and hope that the profession there will soon be strong enough to start an association. Cooperation, collaboration is working in common purpose with others in order to accomplish more- This year has been particularly dynamic; we attend in May a remarkable Central Region Conference in Prague, one month later we moved on to South America to take part on the extraordinary Western Region Conference in Buenos Aires. September was our most significant event, the Taiwan 2004 World Congress, Student Charette and International Competition. We thank our colleagues for these memorable gatherings and for the cultural kaleidoscope that participants enjoyed. In October I was invited to attend the ASLA Annual meeting and General Assembly in Salt Lake City, and in November at the EFLA seminar and annual Assembly in Brussels. It was an exceptional opportunity to present and to talk about the global undertaking of IFLA nowadays, and the importance of a unified profession at the global and regional levels so that a clear message is sent to those we wish to influence.

The IFLA Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Gold Medal was established this year. The Gold Medal is the highest honour that IFLA may confer on a landscape architect. We are now calling for nominations which may be made by an IFLA association, a delegate or UNESCO. The Gold Medal is a new means to celebrate the success and life long contribution of members of our profession and promote landscape architecture on the global stage.

Two strategies were introduced to support international agency programmes this year. The UN-Habitat programme of Safer Cities is to be the theme of both the UNESCO IFLA International Design Competition and the International Student Charette, which will be held in Edinburgh in June 2005. In addition, Safer Cities, as well as Sustainable Cities, are to be two of four themes for the 2005 IFLA World Congress. IFLA has continued to work with UNESCO to co-ordinate our activities with those of the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISoCaRP) and the International Union of Architects (UIA). We are confident that this UNESCO initiative will strengthen our profession as well as enable more effective collaboration with our colleagues. One recent example is the Memorandum of Understanding with ISoCaRP which was signed in May.

The Memorandum of Understanding with EFLA (the European Foundation for Landscape Architecture), signed in Prague, has been a cornerstone for a constructive and better working relationship, and we thank our colleagues in Europe for their support. The European Landscape Convention is a successful initiative from Europe. This has been a benefit to landscape conservation and management and we see a wider application, on a global basis, as having even greater advantage. A global convention is a means of borrowing from Europe to share with the world and we will adopt this strategy for our international profession for 2005 onwards. We look to the inspiration and guidance of our members and colleagues to take and grow this idea.

We have participated with the World Heritage Centre in planning for an important conference next year; the Vienna Conference that may well see a new urban landscape heritage agreement. We wholeheartedly support this endeavour as a constructive means to promote conservation management and protect and enhance urban quality.

We face changes in technology and international initiatives such as the GATT agreement, which inevitably affect the way our professional services are utilized. We look to those changes with enthusiasm, knowing that we are working more closely as a profession at the global and regional level. Thus we are able to turn threats into opportunities as IFLA continues to advocate the highest quality standards through education and practice for the future of our profession.

I give sincere thanks to every colleague we have met with, worked with and laughed with in 2004. Lastly, I would like to express my sincerest hopes for the health and happiness of all of you and your families at the beginning of this forthcoming Year 2005!

Martha Fajardo, Bogotá, December 2004

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- Nobel Peace Prize

IFLA Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Gold Medal: call for nominations

The IFLA Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Gold Medal is the highest honour that IFLA may bestow on a landscape architect. The Gold Medal recognizes a living landscape architect whose life time achievement and contribution has had a unique and lasting impact on the welfare of society, on the environment, and on the promotion of the profession.

Nominations may be made by an IFLA delegate, an IFLA member association, or by UNESCO. Details required with the nomination are listed on the IFLA website, together with other information. They will be also forwarded on request.

Nominations for the inaugural award close on January 28 2005.

Judging will be undertaken between February and May.

The final decision of the jury will take place in mid-May.

The winner will be announced on **29 June 2005 at the closing ceremony of the IFLA World Congress**. Ann Jellicoe Mayne, OBE, distinguished playwright and theatre director, and niece of Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, will present the Gold Medal.

Jury

Thorbjörn Andersson



An elected member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Fine Arts who studied landscape architecture, architecture and art history in Sweden and USA, teaches and lectures widely and was recently Professor invité at EPFL-ENAC in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Throughout the years, he has done a wide range of projects but is probably most known for his work in planning and designing public spaces in the city.

As one of Sweden's most prominent landscape architects, his work has won several prizes and been given international attention. A selection of his built projects was recently published in the book *Platser/Places*. He was the founder and editor of *Utblick Landskap* magazine and has been the author or co-author of a number of books, most currently *The Architecture of Landscape 1940-1960* (ed. M. Treib).

A small selection of his work is the park and plaza of Hjalmar Branting in Gothenburg, the plaza and streetscape of Östra Boulevarden, Kristianstad, the sculpture center and park of Liljeholmen, Stockholm, and the waterfront plaza Södertull in Malmö.

Brigitte Colin



French architect, active member of Section "Urban development" in the Division of Social Sciences, research and Policies in the sector of Social and Human Sciences of UNESCO since April 1995, after 13 years in the Division of Cultural Heritage of UNESCO, born in Paris in 1951, Architect (French Government Certified), Member of the French National Order of Architects, the International Union of Architects and the International Council Museums.

She joined the Cultural Heritage Division of UNESCO in 1982. Since 1995, she has been responsible for the theme "Cities and Architecture" of the MOST programme, for UNESCO Prizes of Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

As a specialist in architecture, city and regional planning in the Arab region, she is responsible for the cross sectoral project "Urban Development and Water Resources: Small Historic Coastal Cities", preparation of guidelines for old cities on "Social Sustainability in Historic Districts", the strategy for "Urban public policies Towards The right to The City" and she supported the creation of the UNESCO Chair "Landscape and Environment" launched by a first Forum in October 2003 with Montreal University. She is also the focal point for the cooperation with UN-Habitat, city professionals and urban NGOs, like UIA/IFLA/ ISO-CARP and Metropolis, AIVE.

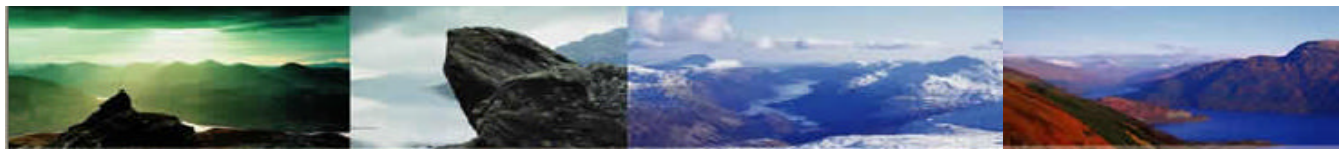
Michael Spens

Michael Spens qualified as an architect, but devotes his time to writing about architecture and in recent years, landscape architecture.

In 1985 he published important articles in the *Architectural Review* about Alvar Aalto, the Finnish architect and Hollein's Vienna. He continued to write for the *Architectural Review* and was for some years editor of 'Studio International'.

He is the author of the *Architectural Review* article 'Admirable Jellicoe' (1989), a biography of Geoffrey Jellicoe 'Gardens of the Mind' (1991) and 'Modern Landscape' published by the Phaidon Press (2003). His beautiful Thames and Hudson book 'The Complete Landscape Designs and Gardens of Geoffrey Jellicoe' with special photographs by Hugh Palmer was first published in 1994. Divided into three major sections, the book chronicles Jellicoe's progress towards his remarkable late flowering after 1964, when he finally freed himself from the demands of running a formal practice to concentrate on developing his own unique vision and philosophy of man's relationship to his environment. In writing this book,

Michael Spens enjoyed the benefit of considerable assistance from Geoffrey Jellicoe, whose own contribution to the book was substantial.



©Images Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park website

42nd. IFLA World Congress 2005 Edinburgh, Scotland 26-29 June 2005

Theme: **Landscape leading the way**

The Landscape Institute, Scottish Chapter
Information on how to book and send abstracts will soon be posted on: website: www.li.org.uk

Tentative Programme

Date	Schedule	Event	Place
JUNE 23		EXCO MEETING	The Royal Terrace Hotel, Edinburgh
JUNE 24-25	9.00-17.00	WORLD COUNCIL MEETINGS	Royal Botanic Garden, 20A Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, (near east entrance) ww.rbge.org.uk
THE WORLD CONGRESS			
Sun JUNE 26	from 11.45	LUNCH AND WALKS THROUGH EDINBURGH CITY	
	16.30-18.30	OPENING CEREMONY	Edinburgh City return to Riccarton campus
Mon JUNE 27 Tues JUNE 28	9.30-17.00	CONGRESS PAPERS Themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban Growth and Decline ▪ Safer Cities and Towns ▪ Rural Growth and Decline ▪ Quality, Aesthetics and Economics 	Heriot-Watt Riccarton campus Edinburgh Conference Centre (one evening there will be an LI reception in Edinburgh City)
Wed JUNE 29	8.30-17.30	TECHNICAL TOURS	A: Alnwick Castle gardens B: Scottish NT: Loch Lomond(west) C: Scottish NT: Fife gardens D: Central Scotland Forest E: Glasgow; regrowth of an old city F: Little Sparta and Falkirk Wheel?
	18.30-23.00	CLOSING CEREMONY Campus DINNER & CEILIDH	Heriot-Watt

Kathryn Moore welcomes you!

The huge efforts made by many landscape architects over the last few decades have raised the profile of landscape architecture and the public realm to such a degree that suddenly as a profession, we have momentum and visibility.

This is a good time to be a landscape architect. I am delighted that the Landscape Institute is hosting the 42nd International Federation of Landscape Architects World Congress in Edinburgh next June. Even at this early stage – the conference, Landscape Leading the Way, and its main themes, urban growth and decline, rural growth and decline, safe cities, quality, aesthetics and economics, and last but not least, the Edinburgh Landscape Fringe, are generating significant interest from all over the world. As President I look forward to welcoming you to Edinburgh and meeting you all.

Professor Kathryn Moore, President of the Landscape Institute, UK

Student competition and Charette

The IFLA/UNESCO Student competition will be to the same brief as 'Safer Cities and Towns'. Students and staff members are invited to start projects in response to this brief. The deadline for delivery of competition submissions will be **May 13th 2005**; judging will be complete by May 22nd 2005; prizes will be presented on June 29th 2005.

The detailed conditions for submission will be posted on the Landscape Institute website: www.li.org.uk within a month and will appear in the next IFLA News.

Students will be welcomed to the IFLA World Congress, being offered an inexpensive application rate allowing attendance at the Congress lectures. There will also be a **Student Charette**, studying a site in Edinburgh on the theme "Safer Cities and Towns"; the Charette will be led by **Neil Challenger of New Zealand/Singapore and Catherine Ward-Thompson of Edinburgh School of Landscape Architecture**.

The most interesting student projects from both the IFLA/UNESCO Competition and the Charette will be part of IFLA's submission to the UN Habitat

Climate in June: Sunset 22.00 hours
 Rainfall: 5cm (2 inches)
 Sunshine: 190 hours (37% of time)

Average monthly temperature range: 24°C max; 6°C min
 Average monthly rainfall/days without rain cm (2 inches) / 15 days in June
 Average hours of bright sunshine 190 hours (37% of time)

Note: delegates are advised to bring layers of clothing to cater for temperature variation and raincoats and umbrellas; those intending to travel in the mountains or on the west coast are advised to take insect repellent and to clothe their arms and legs against midges, harmless but irritating insects.

Some Travel References for before and after IFLA Congress

- o Edinburgh Waverley Railway Station is in the centre of Edinburgh, 100m from Princes Street.
- o Train times in UK to Edinburgh; new timetable from May 2005: www.thetrainline.com
- o Accommodation at all levels is available through the Scottish Tourist Board 00 44(0) 131 3322433. Book early.
- o High quality bed and breakfasts throughout Scotland are listed and illustrated on: www.specialplacestostay.com. Book very early.
- o Highland Tours from Edinburgh: 1, 2 & 3 day tours by minibus: www.timberbush-tours.co.uk; Tel +44(0) 131 2266066.
- o Specialist guided tours for 3-15 visitors, can be arranged to gardens and landscapes of the National Trust for Scotland by booking well in advance, for instance to the castle gardens round Aberdeen with the Mar Lodge Estate in the Grampians. Book, if possible by March 2005, through Anne Edwards, Tel: 00 44(0) 131 2439304, Fax: 00 44 (0) 131 2439594, email: aedwards@nps.org.uk; membership of the National Trust for Scotland is recommended to cover property entrance fees.

Note: As there is so much variety in Scotland and Northumberland and delegates are likely to have differing preferences, no Pre-Congress or Post-Congress official tours are being arranged.

However there are two garden Tours which would be very interesting, details available from

info@manlangschool.co.uk
 or clare.littlewood@libero.it. They are:

June 17-23, 2005 'The Glories of the Northern English Garden':

Manchester, Tatton Park and Repton's Red Book, Arley Hall early 19th century, Chatsworth, Lake District and Gresgarth Hall by Arabella Lennox-Boyd, Wollerton Old Hall and Castle Howard ending in York, which is two and half hours away by train direct to Edinburgh,

July 3-10, 2005 'Irish Gardens':

Dublin, Powerscourt, Killybegs, Butterstream, Lismore Castle, Cork, Creagh, Bantry Bay and Innacullin by Harold Peto.

Congress Venue

The Congress will take place at the **Edinburgh Conference Centre** at the Riccarton campus of **Heriot-Watt University** for which the landscape architect was: Weddle Landscape Design (telephone: 0131 451 3115; website: www.eccscotland.com).

This is located 10km (6 miles) west of the centre of Edinburgh, on the west edge of the capital city of Scotland which is the northern country of the United Kingdom. It is 7km (4.5miles) from Edinburgh airport; those travelling by air should take a taxi to the campus and not go the city centre. The Riccarton campus is 35 minutes by bus (all day fare £2.50, cash required), numbers 25 and 34, from the centre of Edinburgh, being the last stop. The buses pass along Princes Street 100m from Edinburgh Waverley railway station (last bus 23.45, but N25 also travels at 00.15 then half hourly until 04.15 Sat/Sun, hourly on weekdays). The campus is close to Edinburgh bypass, easily accessible to those travelling by car.

Accommodation has been booked for all delegates on the **Heriot-Watt campus for the nights of June 26-29 inclusive**, to include breakfasts and the campus dinner on June 29th.

Image ©Edinburgh Conference Centre HWU



Briefs for Speakers

Overall Theme: 'LANDSCAPE LEADING THE WAY'

Theme 1:	URBAN GROWTH AND DECLINE
Theme 2:	SAFER CITIES AND TOWNS
Theme 3:	RURAL GROWTH AND DECLINE
Theme 4:	QUALITY, AESTHETICS AND ECONOMICS
Alternative Theme:	THE EDINBURGH FRINGE

Overall Theme: 'LANDSCAPE LEADING THE WAY'

The opening sentence of Geoffrey and Susan Jellicoe's book 'The Landscape of Man', published in 1975, reads: "The world is moving into a phase when landscape design may well be recognised as the most comprehensive of the arts." The 42nd IFLA World Congress will explore past examples and future forecasts of how this may come to pass worldwide. Papers should address ideas and examples in which landscape leads the way towards solutions or provide a holistic context for developments of any sort. In all the themes there are educational implications and papers discussing this will be welcome. Positive examples, particularly identifying the way ahead rather than the past, will be particularly well received.

Theme 1: URBAN GROWTH AND DECLINE

IFLA has been invited by UN-Habitat to assist in the development of ideas about urban sustainability in its world-wide context - and it is planned that presentations arising from this session will form the basis of IFLA's submission (in which all final contributions will be duly acknowledged).

In some places cities are threatened by decline due to retreating populations and economic change. Abandonment and industrial dereliction pose environmental problems which can be alleviated by skilful landscape design and management. Elsewhere cities expanding on the crest of a wave of wealth, often short-lived, are in danger of ignoring environmental sustainability for the sake of short term profits; landscape can lead the way to solutions beneficial to the population at large in the long term, expressive of civic pride. For instance redevelopment can be inclusive of urban fabric, including green space and pedestrian movement, and can enhance the icons of cities. Parks and open spaces can have a pivotal role, both economic and particularly in the social sustainability of cities. Practical issues, such as management of surface water to reduce flooding, will also need to be tackled through relevant urban open space design. In other places populations are flocking into unprepared cities to escape hardships imposed by rural poverty or political changes; in such places the most basic needs for the sustenance of health may need to be provided by landscape design.



Children can play safely and enjoyably on Charles Jencks's Landform at the Edinburgh National Gallery of Modern Art -summer images © Adrian Welch

Theme 2: SAFER CITIES AND TOWNS

UN-Habitat has set up a special Safer Cities Programme and is seeking IFLA's assistance with this subject. **Laura Petrella**, director of this programme, has provided the following brief:

"A cycle of decay is typical of urban environments when fear of crime takes root. Spontaneous reactions by the population, the moving out of investments and business, as well as difficulties for service delivery can all contribute to large parts of cities losing vitality, to ghettoisation and associated stigmatisation, and the decay of public space.

This cycle of decay is difficult to counteract without a determined effort tackling the various factors at play. Landscape design and management have key roles to play to show us approaches and tools to address insecurity and promote safety and peace in public space, be it park, Public Square, a cultural complex or other forms of public space. Sometimes solutions for some are a problem for many, and public space is the first victim of fear of crime and of the spontaneous responses it commands.

In our vision of a Safer City, public space is accessible, lively and safe; residents and visitors feel encouraged to deploy activities and different types of user find it possible to have access and make use of public space without undue restrictions and barriers. In a Safer City, conflicting uses and cultural or behavioural patterns are managed and integrated by careful design and planning, and by meticulous management and maintenance mechanisms."

For additional information and resources on the concept of 'Safer Cities' please refer to <http://www.unhabitat.org/programmes/safercities/> where linkages to other resources can be found.

Cities can be made safer in direct ways by diminishing dangers arising from traffic, by pedestrianisation, by safe routes for children and cyclists, by the creation of a spatial structure for people. At the same time the human joy of risk taking needs to be recognised avoiding the trend towards repressive health and safety measures which can end up with the "nanny city". Provision is needed for those who are disabled and also for the able bodied to exercise their full rights.

Theme 3 RURAL GROWTH AND DECLINE

Traditionally town and country have been analysed as if they were distinct from one another. However as an increasing proportion of the population lives in cities, the countryside becomes more interconnected with the town, both for practical purposes and for recreation. In some places the consequence is agricultural decline; a new sort of rural landscape may then be needed. In poorer regions, rural landscapes may need a very practical approach to help people subsist less tenuously and sell their products to distant rich urban populations at fair prices; can the landscape profession assist? Meanwhile the countryside is seen as a source of raw materials, water and energy for urban populations. Does sustainability imply super quarries, fish farming, renewable energy such as wind farms in tourist regions or rivers mechanised to supply power or water, or are sustainability something less tangible, a quality itself vulnerable to the pressures of tourism. Can landscape lead the way to a sustainable future countryside? The wildest, most remote parts of the world are now also subjected to similar pressures; is wilderness to be sustained?

Theme 4: QUALITY, AESTHETICS AND ECONOMICS

After the young F L Olmstead visited Paxton's new Birkenhead Park in 1850, he wrote of it that *"... in democratic America there was nothing to be thought of as comparable with the People's Garden."* *"But you are inquiring who paid for it. The remaining sixty acres, encircling the park and garden, were reserved to be sold or rented ... for private building lots."*

Is it still true that high quality landscapes lead the way to higher property values and, if so, can this increase in value be a means of creating and managing fine landscapes? It is alleged that fine landscapes enhance both physical and mental health and wellbeing of working populations and so economic productivity; is there evidence to support such assertions? And how about the non-working part of the population, which includes the young and the old, and some poets? Are qualities which cannot be measured by accountancy, such as beauty and design excellence to be ignored? These sorts of questions are important to those who identify artistic endeavour at the heart of landscape quality.

Alternative Theme: THE EDINBURGH LANDSCAPE FRINGE

In addition to papers discussing the main theme, there will be a subsidiary break-out session entitled "The Edinburgh Landscape Fringe"; this is based on a tradition developed at the annual Edinburgh Festival of Theatre and the Arts, where experimental, often daring, works are performed in locations on the fringe of the city, a few of which go on to change artistic perception. 15 minute papers on any experimental work are invited.

Technical Tours - Preliminary Schedule

Each technical tour will only take place if there is a minimum number wishing to enrol. Enrolment should be undertaken at the time of registering for the World Congress and places will be allocated on the basis of first come first served; only any empty places will be available at the time of the Congress as each tour has a restricted maximum number of participants.

A. ALNWICK CASTLE GARDENS

This tour will visit the new gardens at Alnwick Castle; the interior of the Castle is not part of the visit as the grounds and Alnwick town are considered of more interest. On the way back there may be time to visit the empty Northumberland coast at Bamburgh Castle. Morning coffee and a light lunch are included. Inwick Castle is in Northumberland south of Edinburgh and has been the home of the Percy family, currently the 11th Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, for seven hundred years. However the external fabric of the Castle, largely as it survives today and used recently for a Harry Potter film, was built in 1100-1157. The interior state rooms were totally remodelled under Salvin from 1854, and the keep was raised in height to a more romantic profile in about 1865. The Castle stands above a winding river valley, the serene landscape of which is the work of Lancelot (Capability) Brown in the 1760's. In 1996 the Duchess of Northumberland decided to convert the huge disused 18th century walled gardens, which are 300m from the castle, into a new modern garden for public enjoyment. Following a careful search Jacques and Peter Wirtz, the Belgian landscape architects, were selected as designers. The first phase was a delicate complex garden in the level upper walled garden. Next a magnificent grand cascade with computer controlled variable fountains has been installed amongst new hedges down the hillside. New projects are currently in hand including a visitor pavilion by Michael Hopkins and water sculpture by William Pye. This is modern landscape design on a grand and expensive scale, the purpose of which is to make 'the North-east a classier place and not just perceived as a miserable corridor you pass on the way to Scotland' (Fiona Ellis). It is estimated that the project brings £6 million a year into the local economy; in its first year there were over 300,000 visitors; 445 jobs have been created. During the visit Ian August, Garden Liaison Director, will offer a presentation dealing with the economical and social benefits of the project as well as describing its aims and technical details, and hopefully showing historic landscape plans as well as modern. There will be ample time to enjoy the place unaccompanied.

B. GEILSTON, THE HILL HOUSE AND LOCH LOMOND (National Trust for Scotland)

This is a varied strenuous tour, the primary technical purpose of which will be to hear how the National Trust for Scotland approaches the safeguarding of wild countryside. However there will be two other interesting visits on the journey. First there will be a 1 hour guided tour of Geilston garden laid out over 200 years ago. The garden retains a sense of private space into which the visitor is invited. The walled garden is laid out with shrub borders, lawns and a herbaceous border that provides summer colour on a grand scale. Fruit, vegetables and cut flowers are grown in the kitchen garden and the Geilston Burn winds its way through woodland walks. From Geilston the tour will proceed to Hill House, completed in 1904 and the finest of Charles Rennie Mackintosh's domestic creations, where coffee will be taken. Walter Blackie, director of the well-known Glasgow publishers, commissioned the house and garden, much of the furniture and all the interior fittings and decorative schemes. Mackintosh's wife, Margaret MacDonald, contributed fabric designs and a unique gesso overmantel. The overall effect is a daring, but restrained masterpiece of Art Nouveau, the whole ensemble still being virtually intact. The small garden has been restored. From Hill House the tour continues to the west shore of Loch Lomond where a boat will be taken across the lake, a journey lasting one hour with a sandwich lunch being provided. On reaching the east side of the loch, the expedition will continue on foot for one and a half hours along the waterside. Ben Lomond rises from the east shore of Loch Lomond to a height of 974m (3,193 ft) in the heart of the Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park. The National Trust's property, comprises 2,173ha (5,369a). An extensive repair programme has brought under control what was a major path erosion scar, and walkers follow a surfaced path. Reductions in sheep numbers and fenced enclosures on the lower slopes, are allowing the regeneration of woodland and upland heath habitats. The tour will be led during this walk by a ranger who will discuss the problems of managing landscape and visitors in a mini wilderness so close to the large city of Glasgow.

C. THE GARDENS OF FALKLAND PALACE AND KELLIE CASTLE (National Trust for Scotland)

This is a visit to two gardens attached to fine buildings. Though the principle purpose of the tour will be to learn how the National Trust for Scotland looks after high maintenance historic gardens with limited staff and present them for enjoyment by visitors, the fine interiors of both buildings will be included in the tour. At each property there will be two guides.

The journey starts by crossing into Fife across the Firth of Forth with a fine view of the Forth railway bridge. Falkland Palace will be visited at leisure ending with an early lunch.

The Royal Palace of Falkland, built between 1501 and 1541, was the country residence of Stuart kings and queens when they hunted deer and wild boar in the Fife forest. Mary, Queen of Scots spent some of the happiest days of her tragic life there, 'playing the country girl in the woods and parks'. Some rooms in the Palace have been restored. The garden, designed and built by Percy Cane between 1947 and 1952, contains three herbaceous borders enclosing a wide lawn with many varieties of shrubs and trees. Here also is the original Royal Tennis Court - the oldest in Britain still in use - built in 1539. There is also a small herb garden border featuring quotations from John Gerard's book *Herball* (1597). The tour continues to Kellie Castle, a fine example of the domestic architecture of Lowland Scotland. The building in its present form was completed about 1606 and sympathetically restored by the Lorimer family around 1878. It contains fine plaster ceilings and panelling and furniture designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, architect 1864-1929. The layout of the organic walled garden is 17th-century with late 19th century additions and contains a fine collection of old-fashioned roses, fruit trees and herbaceous plants. There is a display in the summer-house of the history of walled gardens.

D. CENTRAL SCOTLAND FOREST

The Central Scotland Forest is based in the former industrial heartland of Central Scotland between Glasgow and Edinburgh. This is an area of dereliction and disadvantage with a need for landscape and environmental change. Sue Evans will lead the tour; more details will be provided in due course - a story of renewal and regeneration in modern times.

E. GLASGOW - REGROWTH OF AN OLD CITY

In the 19th century Glasgow was a thriving port and ship building city which fell into deep decline 50 years ago. In the last two decades many projects have been undertaken to rejuvenate the city. Details of this tour will be provided in due course.

F. LITTLE SPARTA AND FALKIRK WHEEL (still doubtful)

If it is possible to arrange a visit to Ian Hamilton Finlay's private garden in the hills south-west of Edinburgh, this will take place as an informal visit with restricted numbers. The sculptor has created this magical garden to display his sculpture. On the journey it will be possible to visit the Falkirk Wheel, the world's first and so far only rotating boatlift. The canal system was built 200 years ago for commercial purposes, but is now a major facility for tourism. In the 1960's 11 locks were abandoned at Falkirk; the wheel is the invention which lifts canal boats 36m in a single movement.

Details later.

Website: www.i-i.org.uk

News from the Regions

IFLA Western Region



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James Taylor, ASLA Fellow 2004

Category: **Service to the Profession**

A pioneer in the development of the profession of landscape architecture in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta)

Founding member and president of the Landscape Architecture Canada Foundation (LACF).

Under Jim's leadership, a strong financial base has been established and a strong grants program is now available for research and communication.

Jim has been involved in the inclusion of the profession of landscape architecture in the North American Free Trade Agreement between the USA and Canada and the re-entry of ASLA and CSLA into the International Federation of Landscape Architects where he is currently serving as Regional Vice President (North, Central and South America), and Educational Committee chair.

Congratulations Jim!



Patrick Miller, Ph.D., FASLA. New President of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

Professor Miller he has taught at the Landscape Architecture Department of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, heading the department for 14 years. Through his extensive writing, teaching, and practice, he has been a tireless advocate of landscape architecture for more than three decades, both nationally and internationally.

The International Federation of Landscape Architects congratulates President Miller and wishes him all the best!

IV Congreso Iberoamericano de Parques y Jardines Públicos

9 al 12 de Mayo de 2005, Santiago, Chile

"Presencia del Paisaje Natural en el Paisaje Cultural"



Para mayor información e inscripciones puede comunicarse oficinas de la Asociación Chilena de Profesionales del Paisaje A.G. ACHIPPA, e-mail: achippa@achippa.cl, o visitar nuestra página WEB, www.achippa.cl

The Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning at the University of Massachusetts Amherst wishes to express its profound appreciation to IFLA and UNESCO for recognizing Ziyang Tang & Dong Zhang with the UNESCO First Prize for their work on modern ecological storm water management approaches and Chinese traditional gardening in 2008 Olympic Forest Park in Beijing, China. Ziyang and Dong are presently students in our Master of Landscape Architecture (MLA) program here and have continued to sharpen their already high quality design skills while working with our faculty on a variety of projects.

With the guidance of Professor Henry Lu from the Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Ziyang and Dong undertook this significant project. **'Harmony of Ecological Function and Cultural Perception'** is the interpretation of the competition theme 'Integration and Harmony in Landscape Architecture' that Ziyang and Dong used to help drive their project. Combining modern ecological storm water management approaches with traditional Chinese gardening using a site that will soon be on the world stage could not be timelier.

Michael Davidsohn, Acting Department Head, Landscape Contracting Program Coordinator.
Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning/ University of Massachusetts Amherst



School of Environmental Design and Rural Development - Ontario Agricultural College Landscape Architecture

The School of Environmental Design and Rural Development, University of Guelph invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track teaching and research position at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor in Landscape Architecture - Design Implementation.

This position will contribute to the *Landscape Architecture Program* primarily in the area of construction and design. The candidate will take a leadership role in construction, site engineering and sustainable design implementation. The successful candidate will participate in the design stream dealing with golf course, resort and open space design and development.

The candidate will have the ability to teach the use of current and emerging technologies as employed in construction and design.

Teaching and supervision of both graduate and undergraduate research will be expected in this research intensive program. Involvement in our other programs *Rural Planning and Development* and *Rural Extension Studies* would be desirable.

Interested candidates should consult our website <http://www.uoguelph.ca/sedrd/>

Deadline: February 15, 2005 or until a suitable candidate is found.

Application including a *curriculum vitae*, a statement of teaching and research interests, and names of three referees should be sent to:

John Fitz Gibbon, Director,

School of Environmental Design and Rural Development University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1- Fax: 519-767-1686

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects (CSLA) News

In June of 2004, the CSLA Congress was hosted by our [NLALA](#) component association in St. John's Newfoundland. Delegates participated in a variety of education sessions and then were treated to whale watching aboard a catamaran. The hump backed whales did not disappoint us. We certainly had "A Time"!

Congress 2005 will be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 17 to 20. The organizing committee is busy putting together a program, trade show and tours based on the theme EXPOSED!

The Congress theme examines converging issues facing the profession of landscape architecture today: How do we strengthen the status and profile of the profession of landscape architecture? What are the core skills and values that underpin our profession? How do we distinguish ourselves from a growing variety of environmental consultants? How do we envision our role in the future?

Join us in Winnipeg for what promises to be a lively discourse and interaction between delegates and presenters representing different perspectives of the profession.

The CSLA Board of Governors (BoG) recently held its bi-annual meeting in Regina, Saskatchewan. Governance headed the agenda. CSLA approved a governance model and will now be going forward with revisions to our Bylaws to comply with this model.

Our new Communications plan was approved by BoG and work is now proceeding with the development of a new brochure and collateral. Future plans include the re-design of the CSLA website in 2005 so watch for it at www.csla.ca.

Our publication, *Landscapes- Paysages* has a new publisher, Naylor Publications in Winnipeg. The magazine will have four issues in 2005. The first of these is being created by our component association in Quebec and will highlight the work done by our colleagues there.

One of the main issues CSLA is currently focusing on is the Urban Agenda. Canadian municipalities, facing weak revenue growth and the downloading of services, have caused the deferral of infrastructure projects at the local level. The Canadian Government has recently indicated that they will be willing to allocate a portion of the Federal fuel tax to enable the cities to address the infrastructure deficit. The CSLA is advocating a balanced approach to addressing infrastructure renewal. An approach that would see parks, open space, historic and cultural landscapes treated equally with road, sewer, and facility renewal. Landscape architects are active in both the public and private sectors in Canada, providing unique, creative and cost effective solutions for the myriad of challenges facing our cities and communities.

Led by CSLA President, Jim Paterson, the CSLA is moving forward with a partnership with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and local elected officials, a media campaign, and the development of communications tools including a Power Point presentation to provide leadership in addressing this urban crisis.

The CSLA was proud to participate in the recent LABOK study. The LABOK Task Force report documents the results of a comprehensive study to identify the areas of knowledge and competency that are core to the profession of landscape architecture. Furthermore, it indicates at which stages of professional development these knowledge areas and competencies should be acquired.

The report will be released shortly and will also be available on the CSLA website.

In March 2005 we are delighted to be joining the AAPQ (Québec) in celebration of their fortieth anniversary. And in June 2006, Canada will be hosting the **UN-World Urban Forum (WUF) in Vancouver, BC**. Our component association, BCSLA, will host the annual CSLA Congress and the CSLA is collaborating with the RAIC (Architects) and CIP (Planners) to prepare a joint session in advance of the WUF. Hope to see you there!

Fran Pauzé, CSLA Executive Director
franpauze@csla.ca

American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) News

ASLA Salt Lake 2004 Roundup

Author: Erik Skindrud



ASLA President Patrick A. Miller and Past-President Susan L. B. Jacobson

The American Society of Landscape Architects' (ASLA) Meeting and EXPO drew close to 4,000 visitors and more than 400 exhibitors to Utah's capitol this Oct. 29 through Nov. 2. Like all years, it was a place to expand one's professional knowledge and to meet old friends and make new ones.

ASLA president Susan Jacobson offered an upbeat assessment at the Salt Lake City gathering's opening general session. In October, she told attendees, the ASLA reached an all-time-high total of 14,700 members. The economic outlook is strong, with landscape architects in demand more of late than ever. In 2003, the most recent year with complete data, McGraw-Hill Construction data reported more than 21,000 commercial landscape architecture projects worth more than \$129 billion.

Also at Salt Lake, a total of 32 landscape architects were recognized with new Fellow status, joining the total of 814 Fellows elected since 1899.

Other professionals were honoured with special awards. These included **Peter Walker**, FASLA (for lifetime achievement), **M. Paul Friedberg**, FASLA (for exceptional accomplishments in design) and **Marvin Adleman**, FASLA (for sustained and significant contributions to landscape architecture education).

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IFLA Central Region

“The IFLA/EFLA coming together”

At the EFLA General Assembly last 21 November, Jeppe Andersen, Arno Schmid, and Martha Fajardo, were kindly invited by Teresa Andresen EFLA President as observers. It was an exceptional opportunity to present the global organization to the President's council, and to talk about the global undertaking of IFLA nowadays, and the importance of a unified profession at the global and regional levels so that a clear message is sent to those we wish to influence.

Most significantly, I would like to emphasize that we cannot afford to isolate our professional community. The sooner we join forces with each other across the globe, and in this case through EFLA, the sooner we can begin meeting the ever-changing needs of our dynamic world. We are tied in a common future and our vision and decisions will strongly influence the place of our profession.

Below, the recommendations of the EFLA President's Council:

The General Assembly of EFLA, based on the conclusions from President's Council on “The Coming together of IFLA and EFLA”, recommends to the Executive Council.

To promote common projects and actions.

Names below are contact persons

▪ Projects:

- EU Monitoring: Policies that shape the European landscapes BDLA/BSLA/IFLA/EFLA Mario Kahl
- Africa Doris Klughardt
- EU Common Education Platform Robert Holden
- New EU and accession member countries Radmila Fingerova

▪ Actions:

- IFLA World Congress 2005 and IFLA Central Region Council: June 2005
- Assisses du Paysage 2004; EFLA Seminar and EFLA GA 2005
Pierre Marie Tricaud, Lars Nyberg and Teresa Andresen
- Joint IFLA Central Region Conference and EFLA GA 2006
Jeppe Aagaard Andersen and Teresa Andresen
- State of the profession worldwide June 2006 *Martha Fajardo*

To prepare a 2004-2006 plan for *The Coming Together of IFLA and EFLA* with the contributions from the boards of IFLA and EFLA and national organisations, supported by a document to be prepared by February 2005 including the aims and objectives of both organizations, the advantages and disadvantages of *coming together* and including a reference to the history of both organizations and a timetable.

To clarify the articulation of structural aspects such as fees, delegates, working procedures, a joint office in Brussels, communications by May 2005 and eventual amendments to the Statutes in 2006.

Brussels, 21 November 2004

Mission to ALACIS Conference in Moscow

Jim Taylor IFLA Education Chair Report

Mission Purpose: To provide information and assistance to the ALACIS and more specifically the emerging organization of landscape architects in the Russian Federation related to education and practice. The request for the mission was made through the Central Region to EXCO.

ACTIVITY

October 20 Wednesday:

Attended the annual conference of the Association of Landscape Architects of the Community of Independent States (ALACIS). I made three presentations:

1. An overview of the global practice of landscape architects, national organizational models, codes of ethics, standards and licensure.
2. An overview of global education in landscape architecture including trends in Europe, Asia, and the Americas. Discussed core curricula, length of programs, university position, accreditations systems and standards. Also presented the proposed IFLA Charter of Education for discussion.
3. Provided a Powerpoint presentation of landscape architecture in Canada.

Toured the landscape trades exhibition.

Evening: Attended the Executive meeting of ALACIS and discussed potential areas of cooperation with IFLA and specifically with the CSLA (see group below).

Oct. 21 Thursday:

Morning: Served as the international (IFLA) member of a delegation that met with the Russian Federation Minister responsible for public works, energy and the professions. Discussed how the professions in Russia will be moving toward self recognition under a new Act.

Had a further lengthy discussion with the Vice Minister and argued that landscape architecture was a distinct profession and could best be administered by a new Russian Association of Landscape Architects. We also discussed the similarities between Canada and Russia and I offered that the CSLA might provide organizational assistance in the future. The Vice Minister also announced that the first international landscape architecture competition is being considered and suggested that it could be publicized through the IFLA NEWS.

Afternoon: Opened the Landscape Architecture Exhibition in the main hall for architecture and planning for the City of Moscow. Gave a short speech on the goals of IFLA and the role of Landscape Architects worldwide.

Oct. 22 Friday:

Morning: Met with the Rector and Vice Rector (International Affairs) of Moscow State Forestry University. This is one of the leading schools of landscape architecture (landscape engineering) in the country. Discussed the importance of the profession and professional education. We agreed that Moscow State Forestry University could be a leader in the region (Russia and the CIS) in training and educational development.

Toured the facilities and met with various professors

Afternoon: Presented a lecture on Canadian Landscape Architecture to the advanced students in the program (40 or 50 students).

Evening: Discussed with Ilya Mockalov how the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects could assist with future efforts.

James R. Taylor IFLA Chair of the International Education Committee

ECLAS Conference 2004 – A Critical Light on Landscape Architecture

The Agricultural University of Norway, As, (30km south of central Oslo) was the host for the 14th ECLAS Conference from 16th to 19th September. Around 100 landscape architecture academics and professionals from some 20 European countries, as well as from further fields, took part in the conference. Under the theme of "A Critical Light on Landscape Architecture" the participants discussed the role of critique and criticism in landscape architecture practice, theory and education. In landscape architecture, the professional and academic community is still rather small in comparison to architecture, and the culture of criticism is correspondingly poorly developed. Architecture, on the other hand, has long been characterised by a lively and active critical discourse, which has clearly enhanced the discipline's development as well as its public perception. The simple fact that landscape architecture impacts on at least as many people as does architecture, means that the absence of a culture of criticism represents a real weakness for the discipline.

With almost 30 presentations, including three keynote papers from Marc Treib (University of Berkeley, California), Thorbjörn Andersson, Sweden and Joachim Wolschke-Bulman (University of Hanover), the treatment of the conference theme was both intensive and controversial. In the context of education, the importance of developing a critical view of one's own as well as other people's work was extremely well stressed and underlined by a presentation from Bernadette Blanchon-Caillet (École Nationale Supérieure du Paysage de Versailles), which focussed on the Versailles practice of expecting students to play a key part in the critique of their own projects. The session on critique and the profession emphasised the role of professional journals as a forum for project review and criticism. In this context, the difficulties of publishing independent and objective critique in a small and highly connected field such as landscape architecture became clear, as did the potentially paralysing effect this could have on the character and dynamics of critical discourse.

The session on theory and critique focussed the discussion on some central issues, which were well summed up by Martin Prominski's (University of Hanover) paper "Better theory, better critique". The weakness of landscape architecture theory – positioned somewhere between the traditional categories of the arts and the sciences – highlights the weakness of its critique as a consequence of the lack of criteria and evaluative standards. Nevertheless Prominski sketched an optimistic perspective based on the transdisciplinary and contextual approaches, which are currently evolving in the field of the philosophy of science. This holds out the hope that landscape architecture could be in a position to bridge the proverbial gap between the arts and the sciences.

The conference closed with the election of Jeroen de Vries (Larenstein University of Professional Education) as the new ECLAS President. He will follow Richard Stiles (Vienna University of Technology) who has led ECLAS with great success over the last six years. Finally, Nilgül Karadeniz (Ankara University) announced the forthcoming ECLAS Conference, which will take place in Ankara from 14th to 18th September 2005 on the theme of "Landscape Change". Academics from across Europe are invited to submit abstracts (for more information contact nilgül.karadeniz@agri.ankara.edu.tr).

Author: **Ellen Fetzer**, University of Applied Sciences, Nürtingen, Germany, **Richard Stiles**, Technical University of Vienna, Austria



The European Conference of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS) annual conference 2004 was held in the oldest landscape school in Europe. Robert Holden, the EFLA chair of education attended and reports on the conference. He said there was a lively discussion following Joachim Wolschke's paper on native plants and emotional language in science.

Apart from the 40 papers presented, there was also a Le Notre working groups meeting. Robert noted that this EU funded Le-Notre thematic network is "placing landscape education on stilts." The project covers Europe in its wider scope including Russia and the CIS. The third year of the project is focusing on dissemination and involves the profession as well as educationalists. Teresa Andresen, EFLA's president, and Robert Holden contributed to the planning for this. Richard Stiles will continue as the leader of the Le Notre project.

LE:Notre www.le-notre.org

Professor Richard Stiles, Coordinator and his team have worked tirelessly to make sure that LE: NOTRE Thematic Network Project has grown and developed into the most sophisticated, professional and dynamic web site for the European neighbourhood.

The LE: NOTRE Project is a Thematic Network Project in Landscape Architecture funded under the European Union's ERASMUS Programme. This is an exceptional educational project. Over 100 universities have signed up and are working to identify, analyse, and build on current best practice to improve the quality and effectiveness of landscape architecture education, teaching and research in Europe.

Vice-president Jeppe Andersen has agreed to take part in the LE: NOTRE Project survey on behalf of International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) Central Region.

Jeroen de Vries - ECLAS President



At the ECLAS General Assembly held in the context of the 2004 Conference in As, Oslo a new ECLAS President for the period 2005-2007 was elected.

The International Federation of Landscape Architects congratulates the President elect: Jeroen de Vries of Larenstein University, and wishes him all the best!

IFLA Eastern Region

James Hayter IFLA Vice President Eastern Region

One of the most pleasing aspects of the development of the practice of landscape architecture in the Eastern Region is its increased visibility and relevance to the planning and design of our urban communities. There is now a considerable body of work that is concerned with how good landscape architecture can improve our contemporary cities. Take, for example, some of the papers presented at the most recent Australian Institute of Landscape Architects conference 200 Mile City.

Two papers, in particular, illustrated current concerns. The first by Professor Helen Armstrong and titled New Forms of Green for Mega-Cities: Peri- and Inter-urban Agricultural Space explored what role landscape has in Mega-Cities of the 21st century.

In Australia, the crisis of unbridled development as continuous linear coastal conurbations, predominantly residential, has resulted in alarming losses of productive rural land. Urban crises, however, can also provide opportunities. Originally explored in the Netherlands as 'reflexive modernization', there has been interest in the instrumentality of design and its enabling function.

Netherlands designers' confronting representations of the 'endgame' of unrestrained housing developments prompted government-sponsored design competitions, resulting in visionary designs for urbanism, landscape and infrastructure. This paper argues that an important component has been left out of new infrastructure-rich, enabling cities, namely new forms of 'green' as peri-inter/urban rural space. New typologies for such lands require new landscape vocabularies with key drivers being state-of-the-art Information Technology and mapping techniques. Equally important and inextricably linked, are economic dilemmas, including development pressures, current farmers' need for retirement incomes and rationalised agricultural economics. 'New Green' requires new land-tenure models and innovative forms of agriculture that synthesize agriculture, nature conservation, infrastructure and communities. As a result, new forms of LGA planning are needed. Landscape design in this context, needs to transcend Late Capitalism consumerism and instead employ design as an inventive enabling agent. The paper sets the scene for ways that landscape design can engage with new design and planning tools to sustain productive lands as a new form of urban and peri-urban 'green'.

This issue affects cities equally within Asia as it does those in Australia. The options explored in Professor Armstrong's paper propose means by which an inventive and 'design-led' practice of landscape architecture can address some of the problems of rapid urbanisation and loss of previously productive agricultural land.

Another paper by Landscape Architect John Mongard titled Suburban Entropy and the Death of Difference (Finding a green way through the Greenfields) examined options for new residential development in outlining urban areas. He argues for new development which is environmentally and community based, avoiding the mistakes of closed, resource focused development which is typical of many urban sprawl projects. The methods he proposes are thought-provoking and relevant to us all.

The forces of change in our society are increasingly globalised and franchised. Investment, trade and even the way we relate to each other in our living places are being shaped by patterns and pressures which are beyond our view. As we continue with the rapid expansion of our cities, long-term fault-lines are being built into the social and urban structure of our Australian places. Our suburban way of life is moving us toward an entropy with no sustainable future.

The forces of migration, coupled with moneyed ageing and gentrification are proving a potent elixir for new growth. It seems to be happening quicker than we can think: No time to reflect. Just Do It.

Later in his paper, the author describes a model for environmentally sustainable urban development:

Ecovillages are sociable and varied in their spatial arrangement, and provide for community design and construction: their brief to be self-sustainable and non-impacting brings to focus a much higher level of design and infrastructure planning. The ecovillage is suited for use of marginal rural land, for sites with predominant biodiversity conservation values, and for growth in regional towns where options other than the suburban template would be a welcome character and lifestyle initiative.

Ecovillage planning is premised on the notion that developing a community involves processes which need to move beyond setting out lots, into a collaborative ongoing process which involves residents in the design, making and management of where they live.

The idea of a local place with a strong community is still the most potent agent resisting the changes wrought by globalisation culture. Local places. Local people. Local landscapes of significance. Local work. Local play. Local food. Local materials. By assisting the local, we can play a meaningful role in the making and remaking of our places.

Ecovillage Planning

Whilst circumstances vary from country to country, this model of environmentally and community based development is applicable in a world which is increasingly focused on consumerism and rapid growth. The values described are ones which landscape architects can promote as a means of protecting local identity, a key concern of landscape architecture and one championed by organisations such as IFLA.

The papers referred to above and others presented at the AILA conference can be accessed through the IFLA Eastern Region web site at www.iflaonline.org/er



©Trinations meeting Korea

IFLA Eastern Regional Seminar Mumbai, India

Theme: **Ecology, Culture, Landscape, Place and Image in the Global Village**

25th and 26th February 2005



The Eastern Region of IFLA is pleased to support the Indian Society of Landscape Architects in holding this regional seminar.

The Official language of the Conference is English

Theme

Rarely in the history of civilization has the pluralistic nature of societies been such a dominant occurrence. Various strands affect and govern our lives, none dominant and even fewer enduring. Religion or government or cultural traditions are no more the underpinnings of our societies. The easy transference and communication of information across the globe and its sheer volume makes mediating a difficult task.

Both the exchange of information and the fundamental pluralism, however, presents enormous opportunities and challenges. The search for legibility and meanings in any work and, in our case, in landscape design hence assumes critical proportions. The rootedness of any landscape design endeavour depends perhaps on its ability to interpret the universality of the idiom, whilst anchoring it by gaining its influences from the ecology or culture of land.

The two day conference at Mumbai will generate discussions on this content.

Format

The Conference will be conducted in four sessions over the two day period.

1. Symbols and meanings:
2. Landscape Today
3. Ecology: A landscape fundamental
Culture and community: A landscape fundamental
4. Art: A landscape Fundamental

Further details will be posted here as they become available, alternatively you can contact the seminar organiser:

Indian Society of Landscape Architects
ISOLA Website

www.indianlandscape.net

Seminar Convenor: Prof. Prabhakar BHAGWAT
Hon. Secretary: Bobby Sujan

E-mail society_landscape@yahoo.co.in

Korean Institute of Landscape Architects Awards 2004

The Korean Institute of Landscape Architects (KILA) celebrated their inaugural awards program with a ceremony held at the Seoul Performing Arts Centre in November. The ceremony was an opportunity not only to display the entries and acknowledge the winners, but also to promote the landscape architectural profession to government officials and the general public.

Awards are one measure of the maturity of a profession and they are a record of the values and attitudes prevailing at a particular time. If we look back on previous award winners we gain insight into the types of projects landscape architects were involved in and the areas of interest that were of particular concern to the profession.

A review of the projects entered in the awards showed an emphasis on the following principles which provided a theoretical framework for many of the schemes:

- A strong environmental strategy – designs which incorporated a site wide approach to ecological systems, including water management.
- Interpretation of natural heritage, including retention of natural systems previously existing on the site
- Site connectivity – including a legible typology of streets and urban elements
- Community development – including a variety of settings in the public domain

These themes are typical of the challenges facing landscape architects worldwide today. How can we learn from elsewhere, but see through the deluge of good ideas that globalization brings, to reconnect to our environments, to our communities, to each other, to ourselves. Landscape architecture is concerned not only with other identities, ideas and cultures but also nature, establishing relationships in sustainable, respectful ways.

What are some of the lessons that we can learn as a profession from a contemporary approach to landscape architecture.

- A commitment from both client and design team is essential
- Early identification of opportunities will result in better integration of requirements
- Collaboration between the different consultants in the design team is necessary, as is collaboration between the various clients which were involved in this project
- Integration is a key element in ensuring the different requirements are met and can be accommodated
- Attention to detail is important in ensuring a well finished and workable outcome
- Design is the overall key factor in making the project work
- Learn from the past
- Think globally, act locally
- Celebrate local identity and culture
- Integrate and connect with natural systems and local communities
- Be strategic and political

The projects entered demonstrated once again that, as the environmental and social issues confronting our lives increase, we see more how landscape architecture is perhaps the most relevant of the design professions in addressing the contemporary issues facing our world.

KILA are to be congratulated on the holding of these awards and the entrants themselves congratulated on the high standard which demonstrates the maturity of the profession in their country.

James Hayter

IFLA Vice President Eastern Region

Promoting the profession of landscape architecture

Diane Menzies, IFLA Secretary General

Landscape architects are continuing to take significant roles in a variety of areas. One example is in New Zealand. Landscape architects frequently appear as experts in the Environment Court to provide evidence on the impact of change, the benefits of design mitigation and the relevance of natural character and outstanding landscapes to the issue under consideration. At a recent Court appeal there were six landscape architects, along with other experts, presenting evidence that was crucial to the case: on quantity alone this is notable for our small profession. Much such evidence is about protection of the character of the rural landscape, the impact of sporadic development on the coastal environment and the amenity and sustainability of landscapes. Landscape architectural involvement occurs because the law requires that these matters be considered and because landscape architects have proved they can assist the Court.

In other spheres there may be neither legal under-pinning nor client awareness that our profession can add value to a project or issue. In such cases we need to fight for visibility and credibility. While a superb design may promote our profession, we need to be known to gain access to such commissions.

Many consultant firms have a public relations, communications or media strategy as a necessary tool for the practice. IFLA also needs to have a strategy to publicize the role of the profession at a global level. An IFLA media strategy recently drafted now provides for print and electronic media newsrooms strategy, media releases and inquiries, event launches, litigation and crisis management, communications, newsletters and media training. This tool will prepare IFLA for the inaugural IFLA Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Award, anticipating events where landscape and the profession have an important opinion or contribution and positioning the profession at the global level in the future.

Finally, seasons greetings to all IFLA association members, delegates and colleagues.

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Wangari Maathai the Nobel Peace Prize 2004



© Picture Green Belt Movement

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 2004 to Wangari Maathai for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace.

Peace on earth depends on our ability to secure our living environment. Maathai stands at the front of the fight to promote ecologically viable social, economic and cultural development in Kenya and in Africa. She has taken a holistic approach to sustainable development that embraces democracy, human rights and women's rights in particular. She thinks globally and acts locally.

Maathai stood up courageously against the former oppressive regime in Kenya. Her unique forms of action have contributed to drawing attention to political oppression - nationally and internationally. She has served as inspiration for many in the fight for democratic rights and has especially encouraged women to better their situation.

Maathai combines science, social commitment and active politics. More than simply protecting the existing environment, her strategy is to secure and strengthen the very basis for ecologically sustainable development. She founded the Green Belt Movement where, for nearly thirty years, she has mobilized poor women to plant **30 million trees**. Her methods have been adopted by other countries as well. We are all witness to how deforestation and forest loss have led to desertification in Africa and threatened many other regions of the world - in Europe too. Protecting forests against desertification is a vital factor in the struggle to strengthen the living environment of our common Earth.

Through education, family planning, nutrition and the fight against corruption, the Green Belt Movement has paved the way for development at grass-root level. We believe that Maathai is a strong voice speaking for the best forces in Africa to promote peace and good living conditions on that continent.

Wangari Maathai will be the first woman from Africa to be honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize. She will also be the first African from the vast area between South Africa and Egypt to be awarded the prize. She represents an example and a source of inspiration for everyone in Africa fighting for sustainable development, democracy and peace.

Oslo, 8 October 2004.