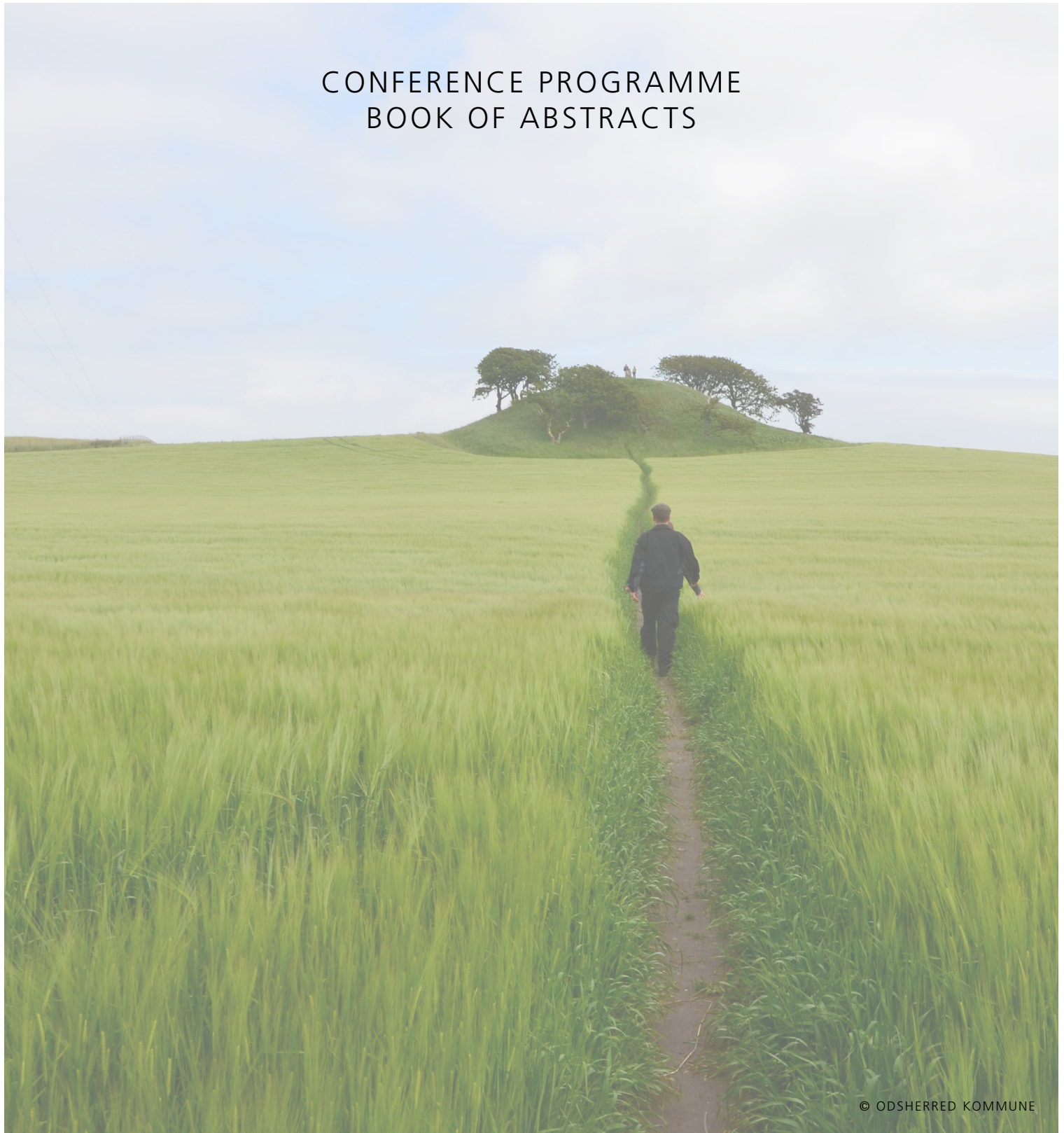


LANDSCAPE FUTURES

UNISCAPE CONFERENCE 2017

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



PREFACE

This book contains 69 abstracts of papers to be presented at the UNISCAPE 2017 conference: Landscape Futures in Copenhagen June 19-21 2017.

During this conference, we will explore the topic of future landscapes and its potentials and challenges. Landscapes provide a large number of functions, services and benefits to society. They may be seen as a positive development factor as well as an area with conflicting interests and needs for enhancement. At the same time, landscapes are increasingly characterised by competing demands such as climate change mitigation, biodiversity, conservation, agriculture, recreation, etc., which often implies tradeoffs and hard decisions have to be made in order to balance or prioritize the different demands.

A great deal of landscape research addresses the need to improve the sustainability of future landscapes in a broad sense. Generally speaking, sustainable landscapes are responsive to the environment, re-generative, and able to contribute actively to people's livelihoods and wellbeing. Nevertheless, future landscapes are rarely discussed in terms of concrete planning and design solutions and especially not in the case of rural landscapes.

What should future landscapes look like? What types of decision-making processes and knowledge are needed to guide change and future management? What is the role of design and planning in transforming landscapes? How can we negotiate between local stakeholders and external interests and expertise? How can co-learning be integrated into policy and planning processes?

These and related questions will be dealt with under the following five themes of the conference:

1. Landscape stewardship
2. Landscape-based solutions
3. Imagining future landscapes
4. The right to landscape and democratic practices
5. Education and Landscape Futures and Democracy

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THEME 3

IMAGINING FUTURE LANDSCAPES

More than ever before, landscapes are the product of our own making. Precipitated by climate change, environmental degradation, food and energy security, market expansion, new technologies, urbanisation and migration at an unprecedented scale rural landscapes throughout Europe are changing at a rapid pace.

Wind turbines and solar farms have multiplied, afforestation programmes have been upscaled, and open spaces have been adapted to cope with increasing amounts of rainwater, while 'urban' nature and 'urban' farming are spreading in cities. At the same time, rural and urban communities are becoming increasingly concerned with and engaged in the layout and use of their local landscapes. While the dualities of urban/rural, culture/nature seem more and more obsolete, landscape offers a conceptual basis and a literal ground to envision how we want to live together with humans and non-humans; how to share our environmental, historical and cultural heritage to nurture and grow sustainable futures.

In addition to showcasing examples of emerging new landscapes, landscape visions and projects, contributions to this theme may also focus on new conceptualisations of landscape and values and norms for developing future landscapes.

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Belgrade Riverscape Revisions and Lost Perspectives of Modernisation

Marija Milinković, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Serbia (presenting)

Dragana Ćorović, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Department for Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, Serbia (presenting)

Key words

Belgrade Riverscape, Danube, Urban Modernisation, Landscape Revisions

On the 24 of January 2017, the new strategy of the re-design of the urban park *Ušće* (the Confluence), that belongs to the central green zone of Belgrade was presented to the city government. The future landscape project for this space will be authored by the prominent and global urban design firm Gehl Architects. Before the project becomes available to the public, we investigate the intrinsic qualities and values of the existing space in perspective of the Belgrade urban modernisation.

During the nineteenth century, Belgrade was a city on a water border-line between the Ottoman Empire, respectively the Principality/Kingdom of Serbia and the Habsburg Monarchy. There was a radical transformation of the city's urban landscape during this period and the process was driven for the most part by the paradigm of the modern European city. The protagonists of the transformation, the bearers of political and economic power, were following the patterns of a capitalist development of the state. After the end of the World War One, Belgrade was the most densely populated city and the city with the greatest mechanical inflow of population in the newly established Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (1918–1929), in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1929–41), as well as after World War Two in the Socialist Yugoslavia. The construction of New Belgrade on the right bank of the Danube River, at the deserted space between Belgrade and Zemun (which until 1918 was part of Austria-Hungary) progressed according to the initial concept by the prominent Yugoslav town planner and architect Nikola Dobrović, 1946–48.

In all these periods of urban landscape transformation, the main buzzword that has justified the different kind of spatial interventions was expressed by the saying: Belgrade must descends to its rivers. In this context we compare contemporary visions of the Danube riverfront of New Belgrade with the insightful concept from the very beginning of the twentieth century for the Danube suburban neighbourhood in the old Belgrade that reveals the valuable clues of the lost layers in the perpetual metamorphosis of an urban riverscape.