



# PROSPECT OF PEACE OASIS

Country / City Guangzhou China  
University / School South China University of Technology  
Academic year 2018  
Title of the project Prospect of peace oasis:A study of adaptable landscape architecture on Syria and Iraq border  
Authors Daoyi Ren Beiting Guan Jialing Li



## TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project Prospect of peace oasis:A study of adaptable landscape architecture on Syria and Iraq border  
Authors Daoyi Ren Beiting Guan Jialing Li  
Title of the course Landscape planning and design  
Academic year 2018  
Teaching Staff Guangsi Lin  
Department/Section/Program of belonging School of Architecture  
University/School South China University of Technology



Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

Global warming is continuing to threaten human's survival and development. Ecological problems have further exacerbated the crises in Syria and Iraq, which have been ravaged by wars and food crises. The once prosperous crescent fertile land is now a continuous desert, but the desert will not be the end of this land. We use metaphors of different heights to metaphorize the length of time that war victims have been alive, extend these monuments underground to become the supporting structure of underground shelters. We launch a seed donation campaign, collecting seeds from all over the world and filling the lower part of the monument to form a seed museum. Only in this way, can we call for the end of the war. The upper monument combines with the sand-fixing system on the ground. As the soil continues to accumulate, the surface of this area will be covered with green, and the monument will "disappear" from the ground and reappear in the underground space. When the monument completely disappears on the ground, it means that the oasis is coming again. This requires Syrians and Iraqis to work together and spend decades of effort. In that future, people and nature will reconcile with each other, and this land will once again become a multicultural place.

For further information  
Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge -DUOT - UPC

T: + 34 93 401 64 11 / +34 93 552 0842  
Contact via email at: [biennal.paisatge@upc.edu](mailto:biennal.paisatge@upc.edu)

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge -DUOT - UPC  
ETSAB- Escola Tècnica Superior  
d'Arquitectura de Barcelona  
Avenida Diagonal, 649 piso 5  
08028 Barcelona-Spain



# CLIMATE CHANGE AGAIN

11th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

Barcelona September 2020  
SCHOOL PRIZE





GOVERNMENT POLICY AGGRAVATES DROUGHT

1/2 OF FARMERS IN THE TWO RIVER BASINS LEFT THE LAND.

PEOPLE ARE ANGERED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

350,000 DEATHS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

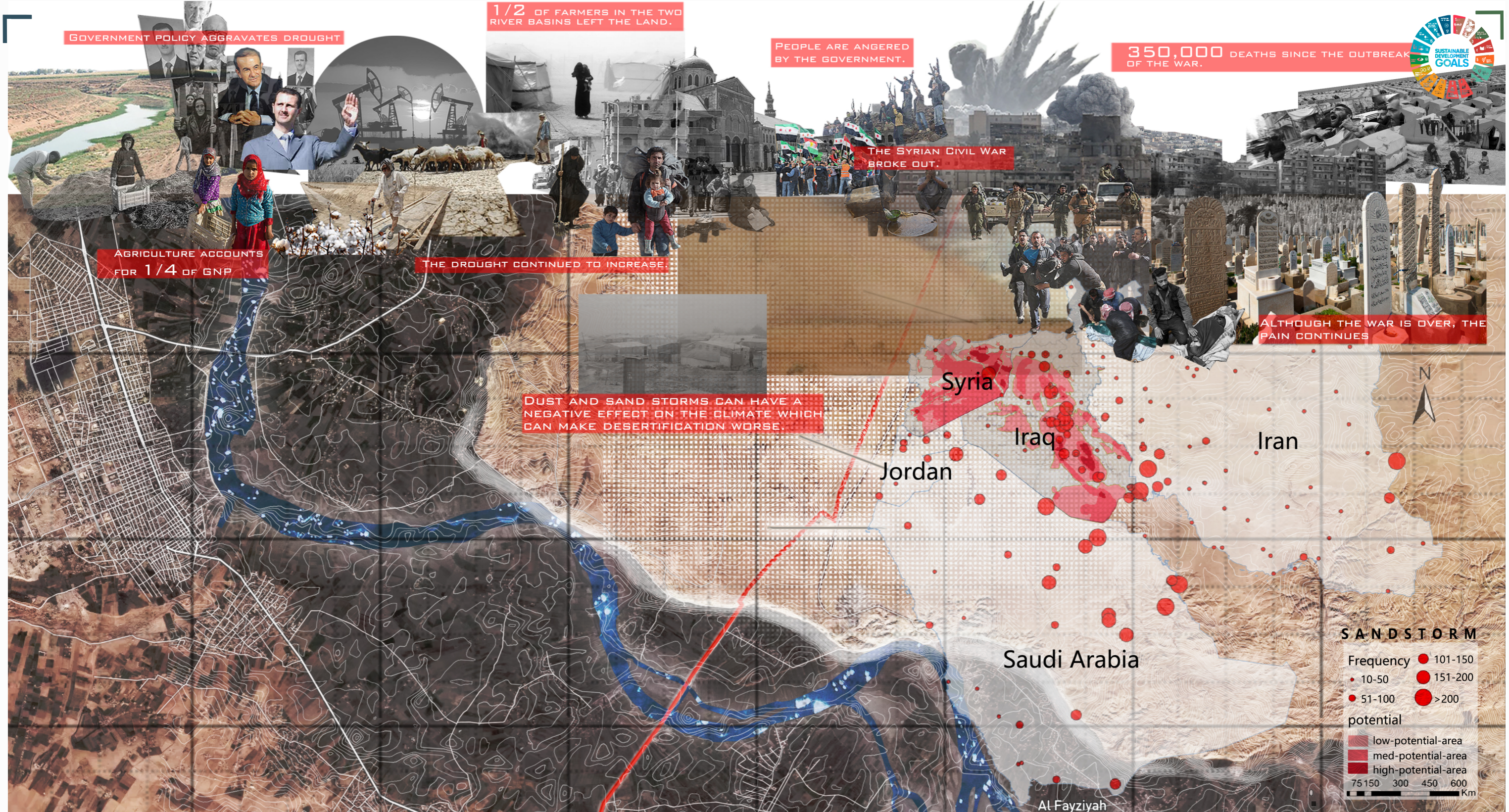
AGRICULTURE ACCOUNTS FOR 1/4 OF GNP

THE DROUGHT CONTINUED TO INCREASE.

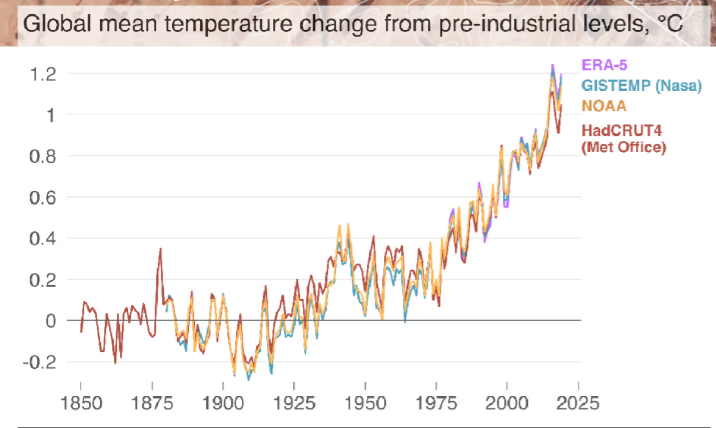
THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR BROKE OUT.

ALTHOUGH THE WAR IS OVER, THE PAIN CONTINUES

DUST AND SAND STORMS CAN HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON THE CLIMATE WHICH CAN MAKE DESERTIFICATION WORSE.

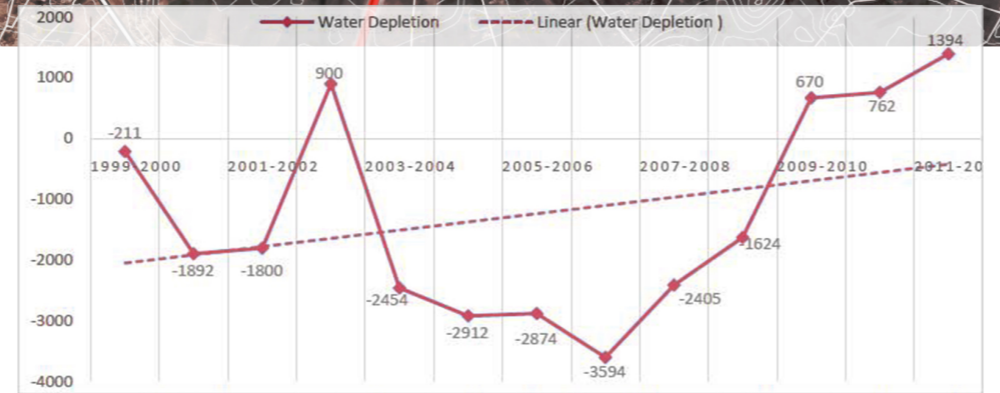


Temperature rise since 1850 (Global)



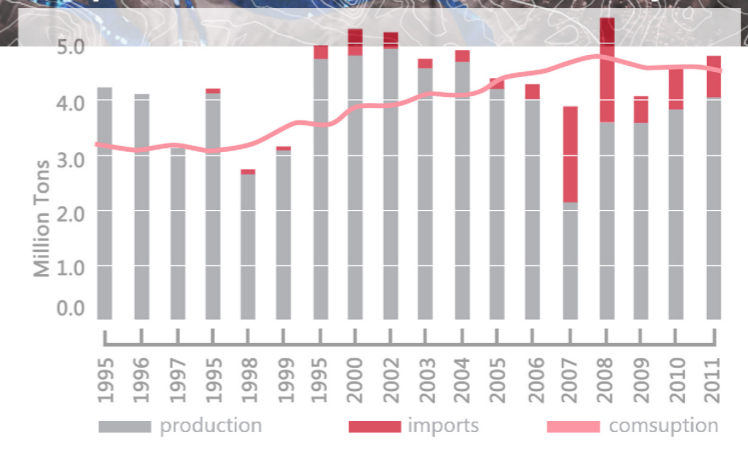
Source: Met Office

Water Depletion through the period (2000-2012, Syria)



Source: Prepared by the Researcher based on the data of the Water Balances for the mentioned years, by the Syrian Ministry of Water Resources, Damascus.

Food production and demand (1995-2011, Syria)

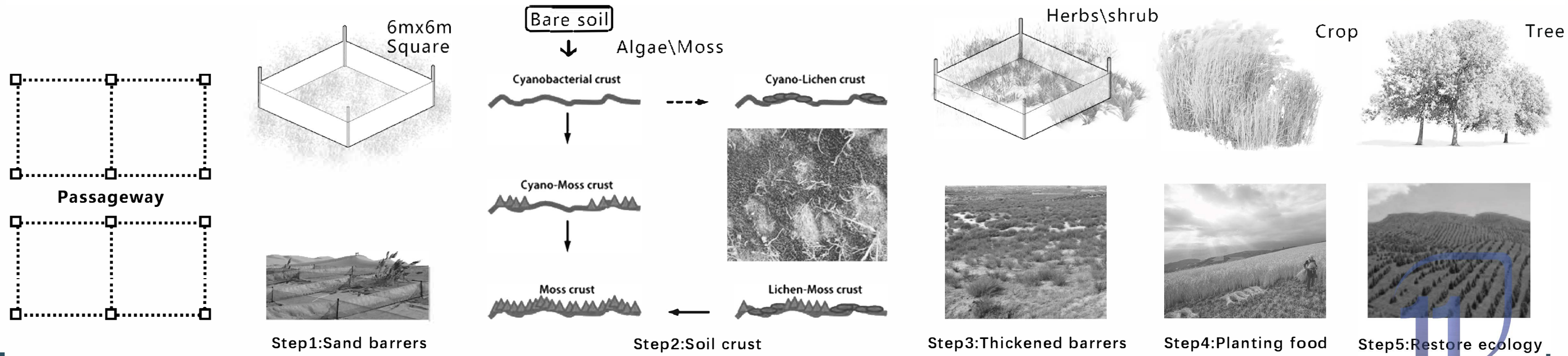
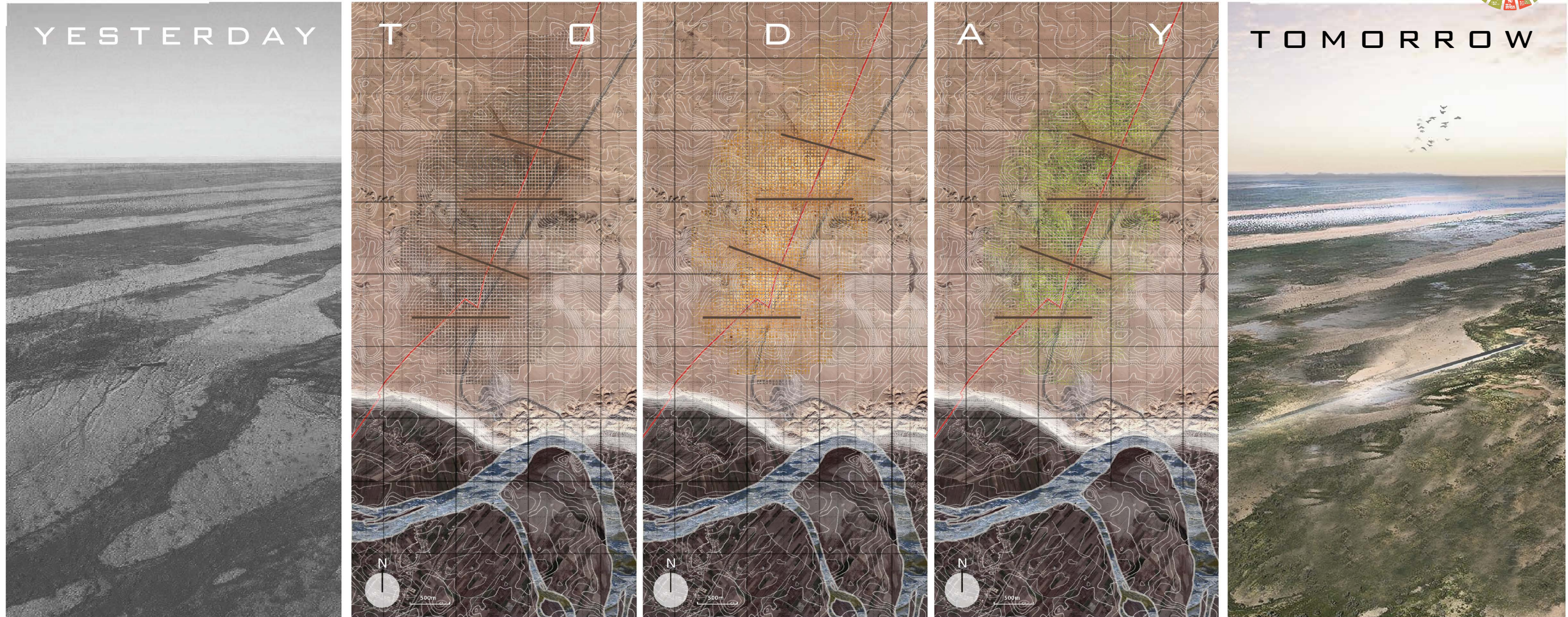


01/Background and climate change



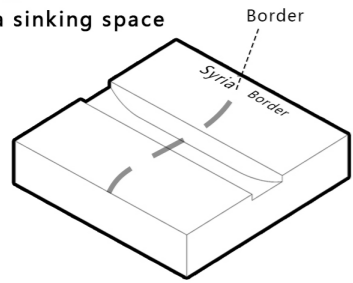


# 02/Resilient landscape generation logic

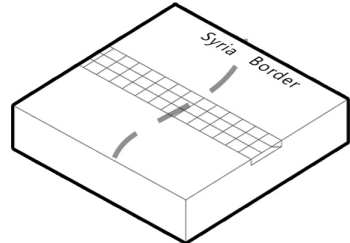




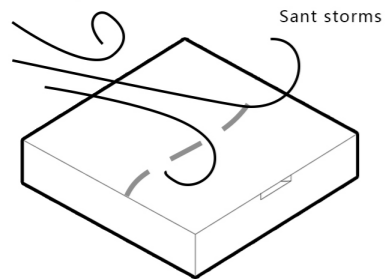
STEP1:  
Dig a sinking space



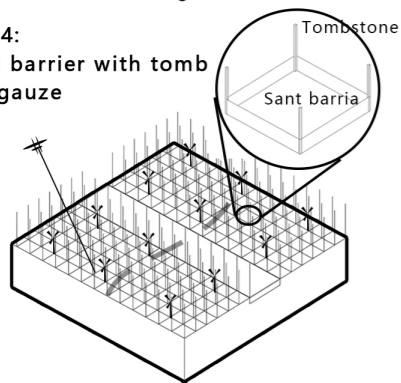
STEP2:  
Cover to form a shelter



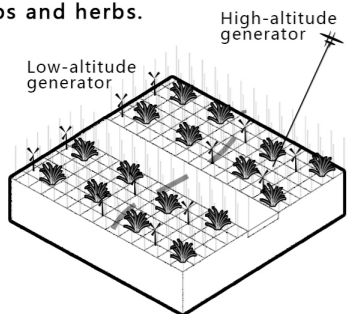
STEP3:  
Covered by sand



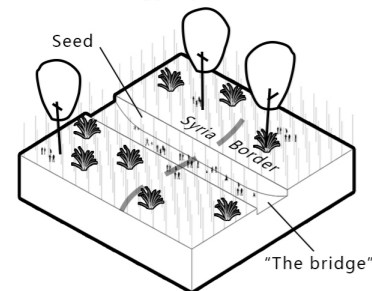
STEP4:  
Sand barrier with tomb and gauze



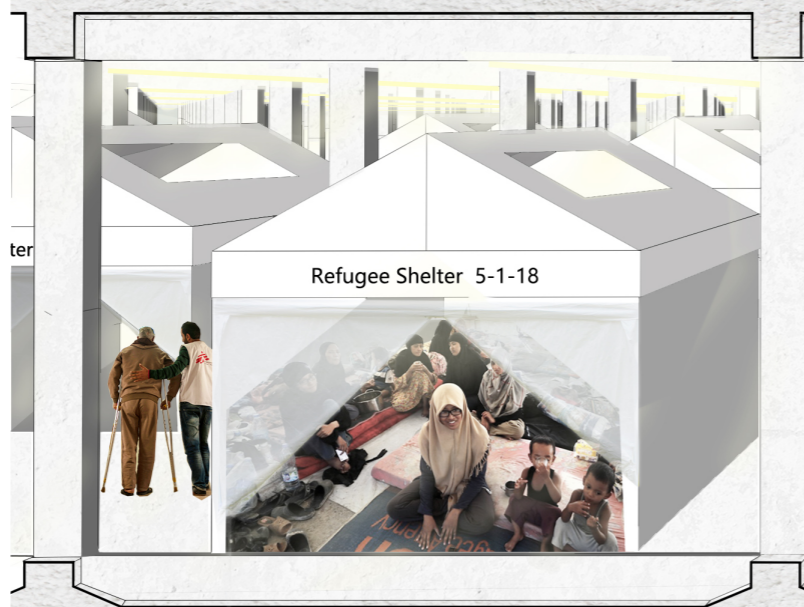
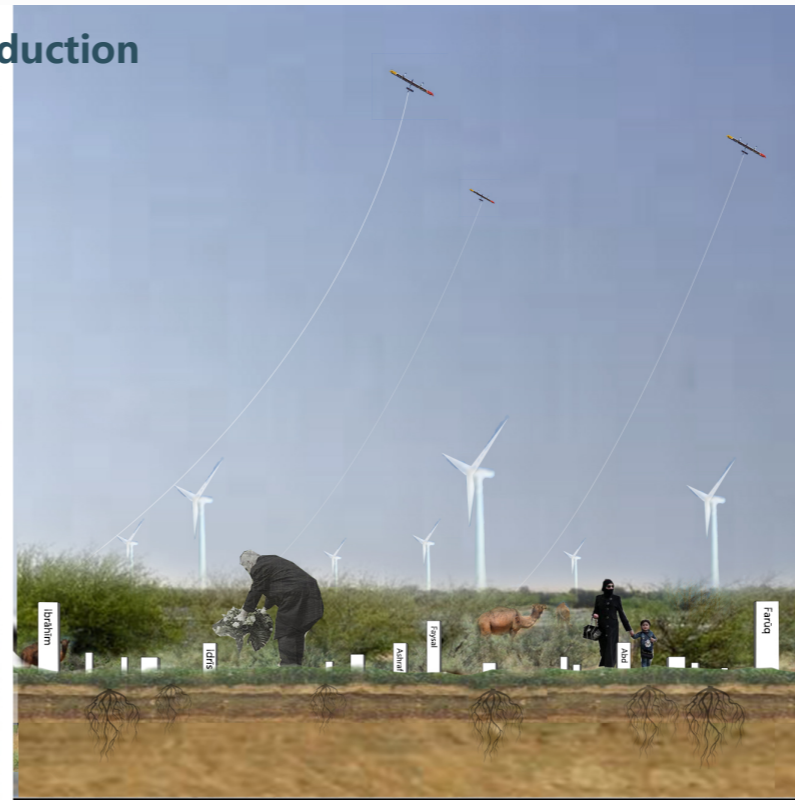
STEP5:  
The sand becomes soil and grows shrubs and herbs.



STEP6:  
Restore the ecology open the channels.



### 03/Spatial form and spatial utilization deduction



#### 1-3 Years

**Ground space :** Sand-fixing and crusting period  
Build a sand-fixing barrier on the ground, and use algae, moss and lichen to form a biological soil crust on the desert surface to improve the wind and water erosion resistance of the sand surface.

**Underground space:** Refugee shelter  
Although the war gradually subsided, the homes of the refugees have been destroyed, and the remaining conflicts also have many security risks. Shelters are very important to the refugees in this period.

#### 3-15 Years

**Ground space :** Low plant cultivation period  
The surface crusts grow naturally, and the color varies from light to dark. The soil gradually thickened, and the structure and nutritional status were improved. Continue to grow herbs and shrubs to further improve the soil structure.

**Underground space:** Seed museum  
Collect seeds from all over the world for exhibitions and science education to improve local agricultural knowledge Set up a seed research center to promote the solution of agricultural problems.

#### 15-50 Years

**Ground space :** Forestry period  
Through human intervention, we have provided planting conditions for higher plants such as "date palms" in Central Asia. By then, the ecological diversity of the desert will greatly increase. At the same time, we will continue to provide support to the Syrian economy together with economic fruit trees.

**Underground space:** Science Seed Museum  
The end of the war means a new beginning, that Syria will keep pace with the development of global science and technology and embrace a promising future.