



100 YEARS POST IMPLEMENTATION

Country / City .. United Kingdom, Edinburgh

University / School .. University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture

Academic year .. year 4 Undergraduate

Title of the project .. Under the Canopy

Authors .. Tara Schwarze-Chintapatla

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	Under the Canopy
Authors	Tara Schwarze-Chintapatla
Title of the course	MA (Hons) Landscape Architecture
Academic year	Year 4
Teaching Staff	Chris Rankin, Sophie Tombleson, Hazel Mei
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architectur MA (Hons) Landscape Architecture
University / School	University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture



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

To ensure the survival of urban green spaces in the 21st century landscape architects need to advocate for the multi-dimensional contributions that they can offer human and more-than-human species. Currently, underimagined urban social areas such as impermeable plazas and monoculture grassland parks are vulnerable to climate and biodiversity crisis. This project proposes new thinking about the power of the urban forest as a nature-based solution, reimagining current social spaces to be under the dappled shade and ecological haven of a tree canopy. Such changes require sensitive community engagement to foster a shift in perception towards the 'untamed aesthetic' of forests. Phased community action and design interventions allow time for an increase in public pro-environmental behaviours before the implementation of more contested design phases such as converting playing fields into social spaces under tree cover or designating their spaces as ecological zones and corridors. The development of pro-environmental behaviours allow communities to recognise and utilise these forest spaces as playscapes, classrooms and productive landscapes which promote human-nature connections. When co-designing with living organisms such as trees we hand over aspects of detailed design to them. These growing, fluctuating and seasonal more-than-human contributions to design are important features that influence atmosphere. They ensure the creation of dynamic and alive spaces in an often monotonous city life. Designing with trees reintroduces more-than-human species as a vital community in our social zones and allows humans to begin taking the role of a keystone species within urban ecosystems.

For further information

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

Contact via email at:
master.paisatge.comunicacio@gmail.com

biennal.paisatge@upc.edu

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

Sede ETSAB - Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

Calle Jordi Girona, 15. Edificio Omega 1-3
08034 Barcelona - Spain

COAC - Colegi oficial d'Arquitectes de Catalunya

Carrer Arcs, 1-3
08002 Barcelona - Spain

12th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

Barcelona November 2023

SCHOOL PRIZE

GROWING THE URBAN FOREST



EXISTING CONDITIONS

AT IMPLEMENTATION



CURRENT SITE

100 YEARS

IMPROVED AWARENESS

IMPROVED CONNECTION

PLAY REIMAGINED

OPEN SOCIAL SPACES
REIMAGINED

SPACE DISTRIBUTION AND
EQUALISATION

GROWTH PERIOD

DESIGNING WITH TREES



TAMED AESTHETIC

INTRODUCTORY ZONE

UNTAMED AESTHETIC

FORMAL SOCIAL ZONE

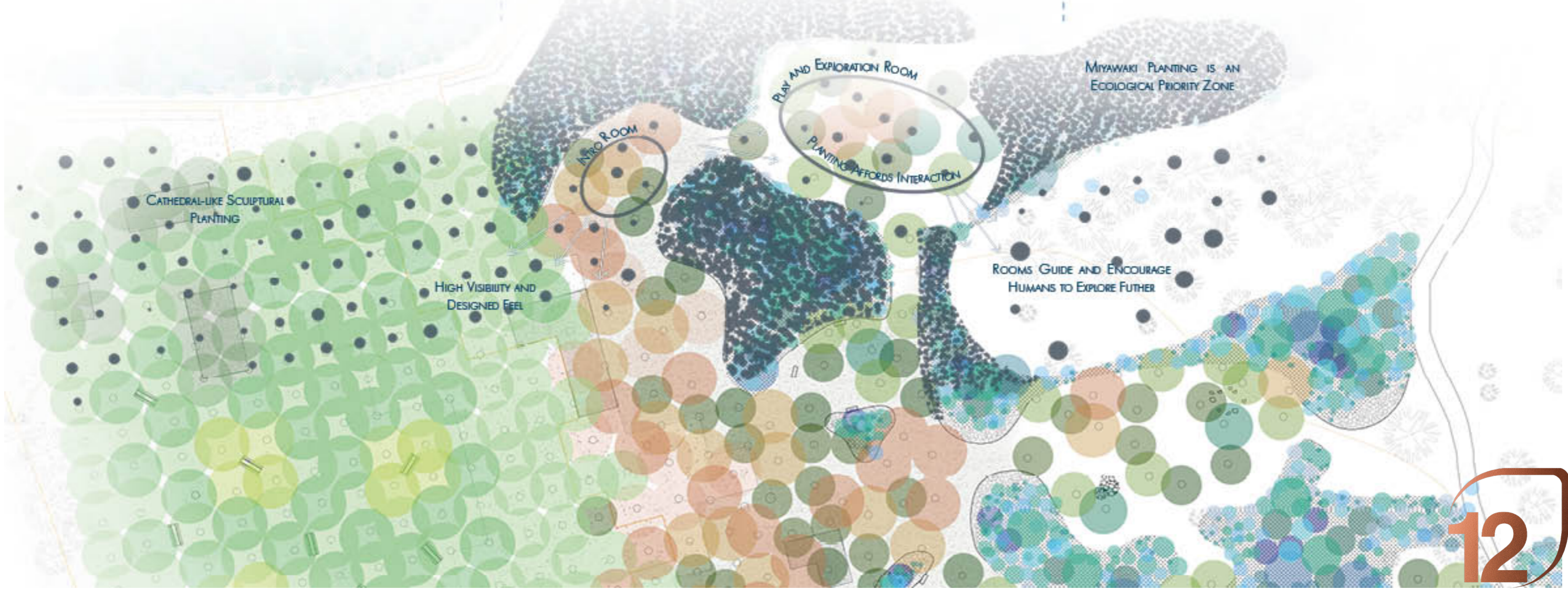
ADVENTURE AND PLAY

EXISTING FOREST

GRID-LIKE PLANTING

NATURALISTIC AND MIYAWAKI PLANTING IN ROOM-LIKE STRUCTURES

EXISTING PLANTING STRENGTHENED



CHANGING PERCEPTIONS, BUILDING PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOURS

PLACE IDENTITY



Walking Forest



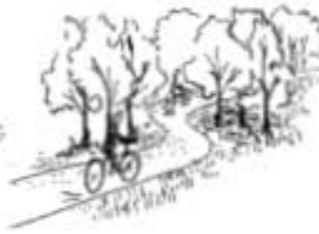
Moving Forest



Access to Park



Adventure Trails



Bike paths



Public Transport



Street Tree planting



Streetscape pedestrian prioritisation



Access:
Park and streetscape merge

SOCIAL BONDING



Designating Space to existing communities



Community Nursery



Community Planting



Social Investment in Social Spaces



Social Bonding through Events



Community:
Central Social Hub

PLACE AFFECT



Education (knowledge) through School Curriculum



Play (awareness) through Forest Kindergarten



Community (acceptance) through Forest Workshops



Investment in Attractions



Community Leadership



Place Making



Play:
Strong place affect



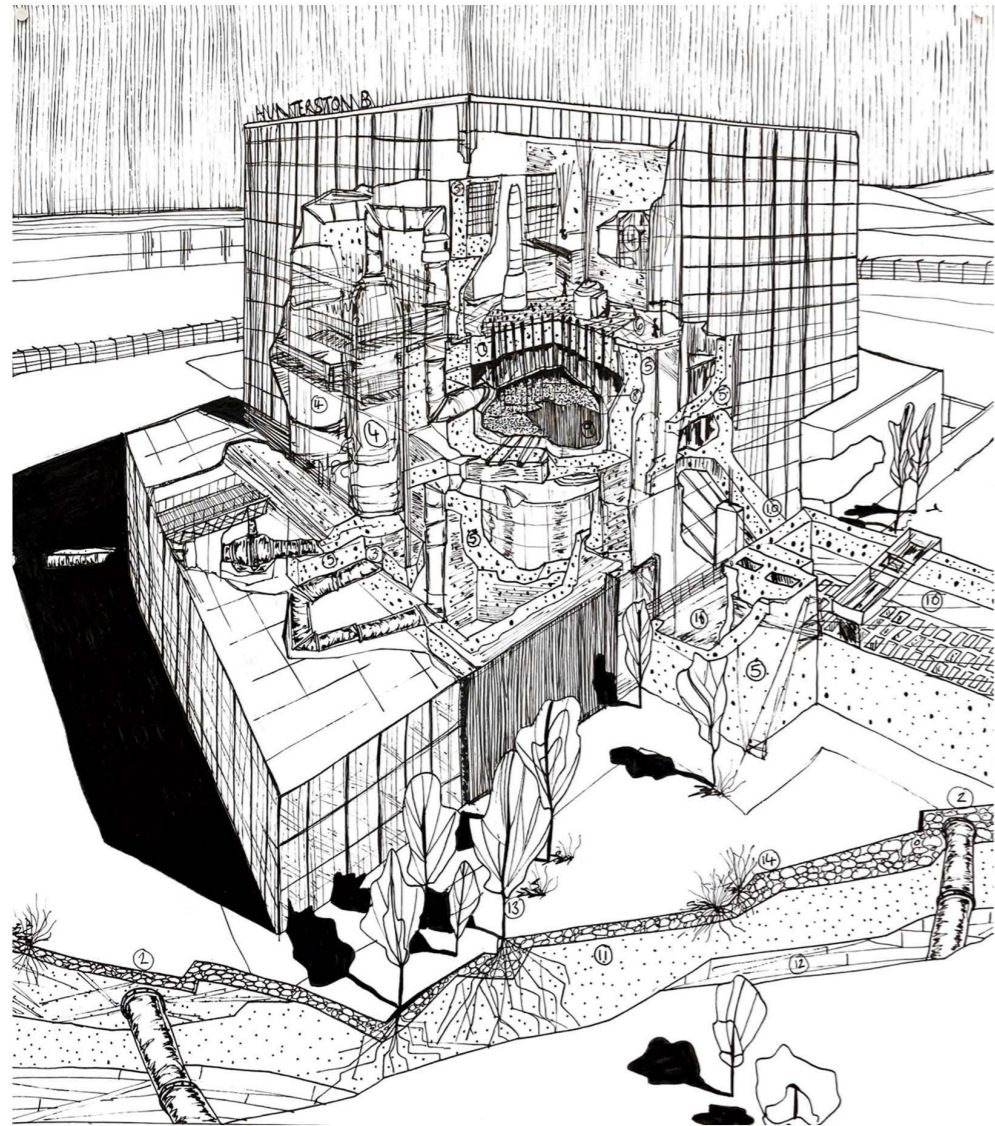
REFLECTION AND SOLITUDE



COMMUNITY AND LEARNING



ADVENTURE AND PLAY



“CHTHULUCENE”



OTHER-LAND: A sub-sea view



NUCLEAR CURRENTS

Country / City United Kingdom, Edinburgh
 University / School University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture
 Academic year Postgraduate Year 2
 Title of the project Nuclear Legacies: Exploring Human Traces in the Critical Zone
 Authors Tilly Rigby

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	Nuclear Legacies: Exploring Human Traces in the Critical Zone
Authors	Tilly Rigby
Title of the course	MLA Landscape Architecture
Academic year	2022/23
Teaching Staff	Anna Rhodes and Anna Reid
Department / Section / Program of belonging	MLA Landscape Architecture
University / School	University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture



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

Nuclear Legacies is a landscape architecturally-led perspective upon the vast scales of uranium extraction, processing, and nuclear waste disposal within our society. It comes as nuclear power stations have progressively forced us to ethically consider the longevity of our wastes, and the seriousness of what we impose on our shared environment. We contextualise a view favouring the disposal of highly radioactive spent nuclear fuel in an engineered geological disposal facility (GDF). Human-led nuclear legacies are preserved in spatial design that communicates both a warning and confession of the site's radioactivity. Spent nuclear fuel is buried 1km deep in the Earth's surface, underneath the existing station. We speculate on the future through human and more-than-human protagonists in relation to global environmental change and the half-lives of radioactive material. We seek to bring into a landscape perspective the scales and timescales of nuclear agency in order to address concerning colonial, extractivist, and resourcist land-related practices characteristic of the Global North. We continue to co-evolve alongside our fellow earthly inhabitants, and this project shows how landscape architectural intervention can be applied in order to consider the destructive traces and legacies of what we leave behind.

For further information

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

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master.paisatge.comunicacio@gmail.com

biennal.paisatge@upc.edu

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Sede ETSAB - Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

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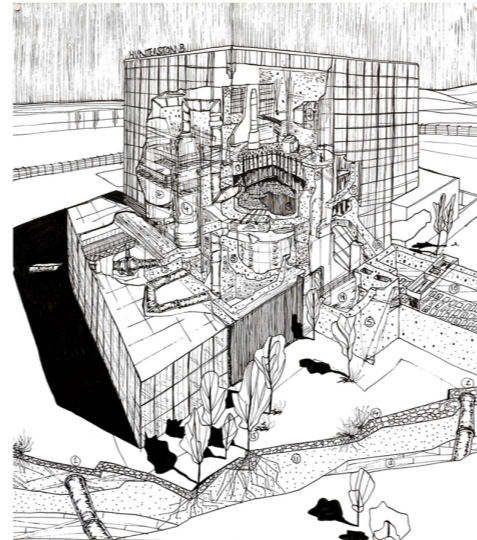
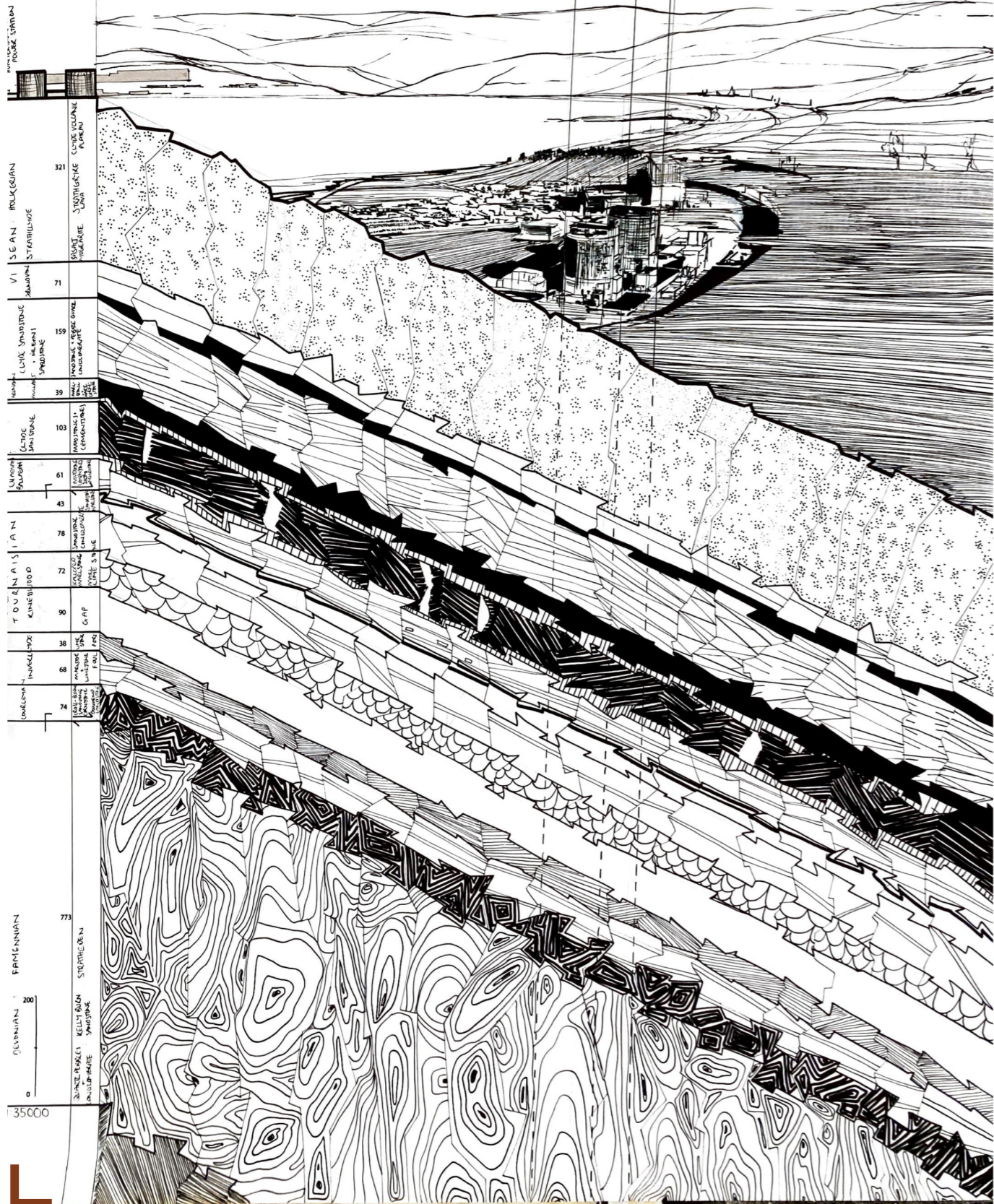
12th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

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SCHOOL PRIZE

Dynamic Systems at Hunterston

The Hunterston power plant sits in an inter-connected environment with rich more-than-human legacies manifested through the earth's deep time journey. Hunterston's context is linked to the geological fractures and faults, stratification and tidal flow that make up numerous dynamic processes. Ecological "isolates" are myth. Human technological intervention is an ecological process, and we speculate about the fallout of civil power generation. Two reactors operated at Hunterston" Magnox and Advanced Gas-Cooled Reactor (AGR). Both belong to a unique and complex system for reprocessing. Higher activity wastes (HAW) require disposal, or storage, for up to 1 million years. Human operated systems at Hunterston will characterise the deep future of its environment.



- "CHTHULUCENE"**
1. Feedwater system including water inlet, filter, cooling pump, condenser, feedwater pump, blowers, expansion bellows.
 2. Water outlet and steam system.
 3. Gas outlet from heat exchanger, and (gas-cooling system)
 4. Heat exchangers: 6 per reactor (gas-cooling system)
 5. Main "biological shield": concrete, 7ft (main), 4ft (secondary)
 6. Charge floor
 7. Charge tubes
 8. Control rods (Boron, helps control reaction)
 9. Graphite core: containing Uranium rods (enriched uranium fuel), Graphite moderator (reduces speed of neutrons and sustains reaction whilst allowing flow of CO2 through tubes to cool reaction); Uranium fuel lifespan: 6 years in reactor, 500,000 years in half life
 10. Skip loading, storage, and storage pool: houses spent nuclear fuel for min. 50 years, before transfer to Sellafield
 11. "Made ground" at Hunterston: otherwise called "built-up ground", most of the site's topsoil has been stripped, leaving sub-base, concrete foundation, and other construction material
 12. Kelly Burn sandstone sits below approx. 1-5m built up ground
 13. *Fagus sylvatica*, *Betula pendula*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*
 14. *Centaurium erythraea*, *Echium vulgare*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Erigeron acer*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Saponaria officinalis*, *Filago vulgaris*

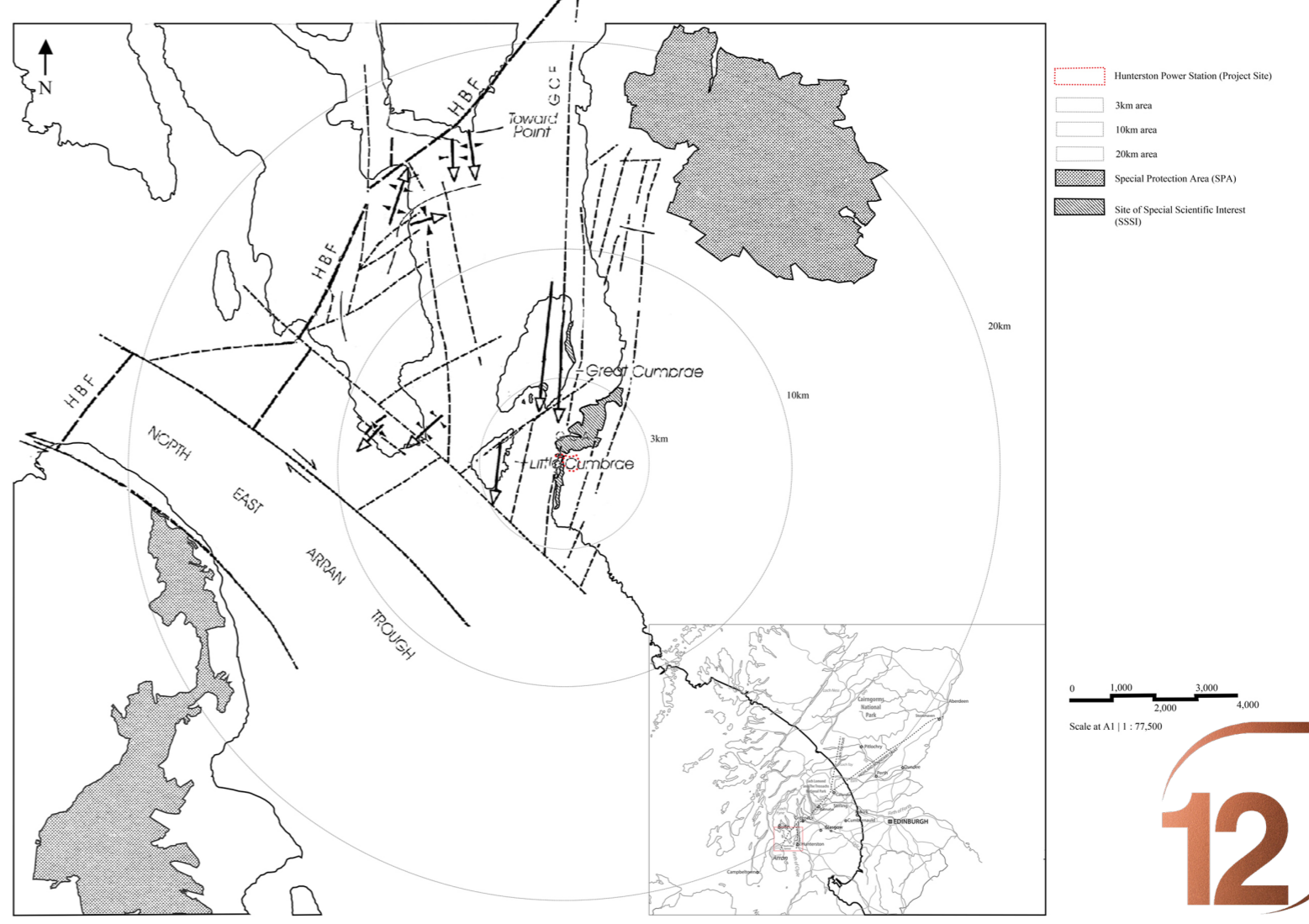


- OTHER-LAND: a sub-sea view**
1. Hunterston Nuclear Power Station (A and B)
 2. Water outlet: warm water passes through the pump house
 3. Water outlet: Firth of Clyde and the "Green Glow"
 4. Existing contact between marine and non-marine environments and radionuclides: discharges via water outlet pipes cause indirect effects and direct effects including the degradation of habitats, disturbance of species, habitat loss and damage
 5. According to SEPA's "Radioactivity in Food and Environment" report (2021), human contact with radionuclides generally stems from food sources collected in the site's proximity - mainly fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, and is particular with Hunterston's position on the Firth of Clyde's fishing environments
 6. More-than-human contact with radionuclides, apart from "naturally occurring radon gases" and radioactivity in the Earth's geological structure
 7. Fishing in the Clyde



- NUCLEAR CURRENTS**
1. Hunterston Nuclear Power Station (A and B)
 2. Flow and directions of warm and cold currents through the Arctic from AMAP and Icelandic Marine Research Institute (Arctic Portal Library (1.03.21), deposited 17 Oct. 2011)
 3. Sellafield, Cumbria (England): the main site for Nuclear waste processing in the United Kingdom
 4. Highest human exposure in Scotland is 6% of the legal limit (at 1mSv - Millisievert - per year), "most likely due to the effects of past discharges from the Sellafield site" - SEPA
 5. Nuclear waste: HLW, ILW, and LLW produced at Hunterston A and B is sent to Sellafield (England) for processing and interim disposal, before a long-term solution is found
 6. 2 tonnes of metal drums filled with radioactive waste was dumped in Beaufort's Dyke during the 1950s and 60s, along with other "unstable" military debris (Scotsman, 2020)
 7. Water (H2O) does not block the flow of radionuclides

Hunterston Nuclear Power Station along the Great Cumbræ Fault (GCF), intersecting with the Highland Boundary Fault (HBF), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 20km



Hunterston as Marker

To look specifically at the lack of long-term storage of higher activity wastes (HAW) in the UK, Hunterston as Marker considers a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF), and the ethical concerns for burying waste within the earth's geology. It acknowledges the material buried, and Hunterston's own history and legacy. The "Marker" is a reflection, a reality: warning and confession.



Hunterston as Marker: Imagined in Plan

1:2500 at A1

The view of Hunterston as Marker from above, revealing the capped structure's direct resemblance to its original station skeleton, or geometry. Engineered surface design is seen in relation to Hunterston Castle and the Firth of Clyde. Symbols of radioactivity add to the surface-level message of communication to future communities, while the original geometry is its confession.

Hunterston as Marker: Phased Development

Phase 1: 2021-2037
Defuelling and processing of HLW, ILW, and LLW HAW is stored in interim storage pools within the existing station. ILW and LLW is immediately prepared for its transfer into the GDF.
Designed reconstruction of existing non-irradiated buildings, administrative buildings, and substations.

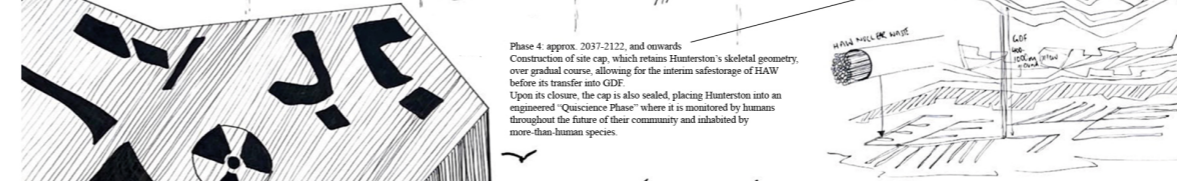


Phase 2: 2037 onwards
Designed 'construction of soil' employing the reuse of locally sourced used coffee grounds, beer husks, organic matter, water, construction waste, and Pleurotus ostreatus mycelium.
Construction of retaining dykes and material mounds (carrying conditions and encouraging biodiversity).

Phase 3: approx. 2122
Defuelling and waste processing ceases, and entrance to the GDF is sealed.



Phase 4: approx. 2037-2122, and onwards
Construction of site cap, which retains Hunterston's skeletal geometry, over gradual course, allowing for the interim safe-storage of HAW before its transfer into GDF.
Upon its closure, the cap is also sealed, placing Hunterston into an engineered "Quiescence Phase" where it is monitored by humans throughout the future of their community and inhabited by more-than-human species.



Dyke Flow and Cap

Construction material is recycled and assembled to form retaining dykes. Material is used for the gradual cap construction, which eventually encases the reactor houses. Both embody material monuments to the original nuclear power station.

More-than-Human Inhabitants

A network of mole tunnels are imagined at 1:50 within the encased Hunterston marker system, and projecting the reclaiming of space by future non-human species. The future of Hunterston becomes tangibly post-human.

Soil Construction

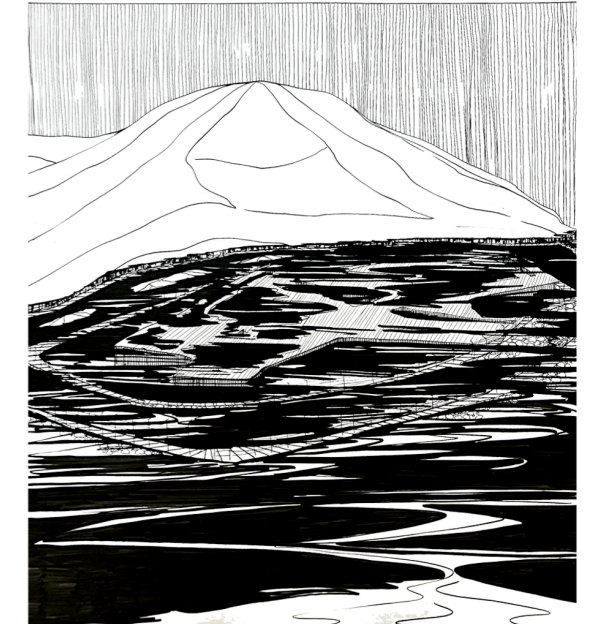
Coffee grounds and beer husks, traces of other waste networks in Hunterston's vicinity, are employed along with Pleurotus ostreatus mycelium, construction waste, water, organic matter (sourced at Hunterston's existing sewage treatment centre), and air in the construction of soils. This looks at the further engineered remediation of the nuclear site.

Constructed Soil Compounds:

- Coffee grounds
- Spent wheat husks - brewery
- Water
- Construction waste
- Organic material
- Mycelium

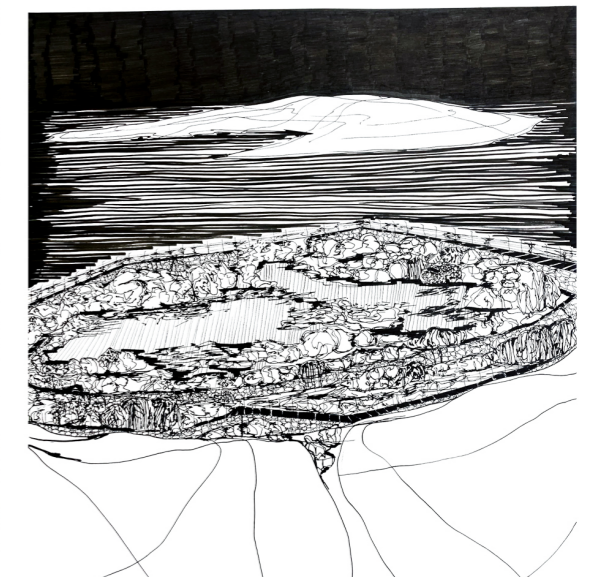
Imagined Future

Legacies of our own technological agency, in relation to the deep timeful processes of Earth.



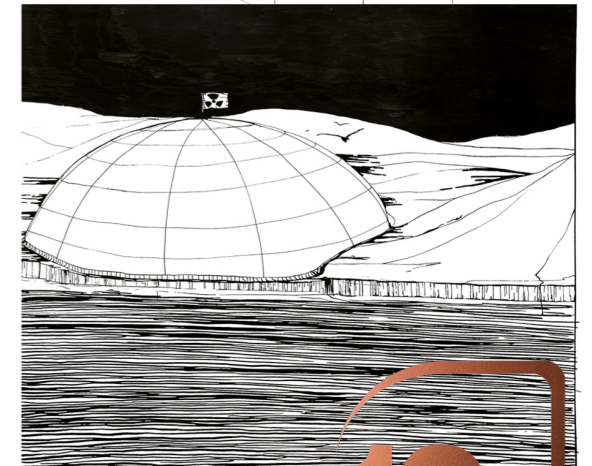
Under-Water

The global mean sea-level rise is set to be 1.3-1.6m by 2100. If sea-levels rise at the same rate, we can speculate as to the appearance of Hunterston as Marker alongside the timescales of nuclear half-lives.



Jungle

With Great Cumbrae in the background, the marker becomes encased by more-than-human species - just as material speaking to the site's original condition encases the toxic material forming the legacy of Hunterston and our human community.



Nuclear Disaster

Like the safe-store structure encasing Chernobyl, the possibility of a nuclear disaster at Hunterston is imagined in relation to its geographic position.

Embodying Hunterston as Marker

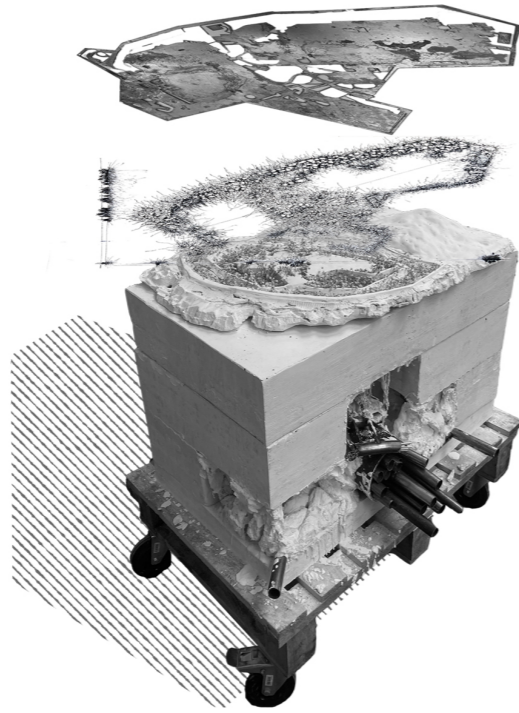
The successive reclaiming of space around the skeletal marker via more-than-human species. These allow speculation into the marker's future conditions with designed construction of soils. Mycelium begins the remediation process, followed by further more-than-human species, depending on the site's conditions. The succession of plant species creates a geography of human and more-than-human co-evolution in relation to the legacy of our nuclear realities.

Successional Speculation

Plasma-cut steel - Hunterston's skeletal shape at 1:1000 (A0) - sits amongst constructed soils comprising compost, beer husks, used-coffee grounds, crushed construction material. Mixed wildflower seeds are sown with beetroot and carrot in a condition testing the proposed remediation of soils at Hunterston. Beetroot and carrots represent the reliability of certain more-than-human species to easily absorb radionuclides.

© Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science on behalf of the Environment Agency, Food Standards Agency, Food Standards Scotland, Natural Environment Wales, Northern Ireland Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency. "Radioactivity in Food and Environment, 2021". RIFE 27 (2023), 73.

Hunterston as Marker embodied physically via mixed plaster, steel, aluminium, hessian, and wood. The surface-level designed marker is viewed in relation to its geological disposal facility (GDF).



Bird's Eye

Mycelial Roots

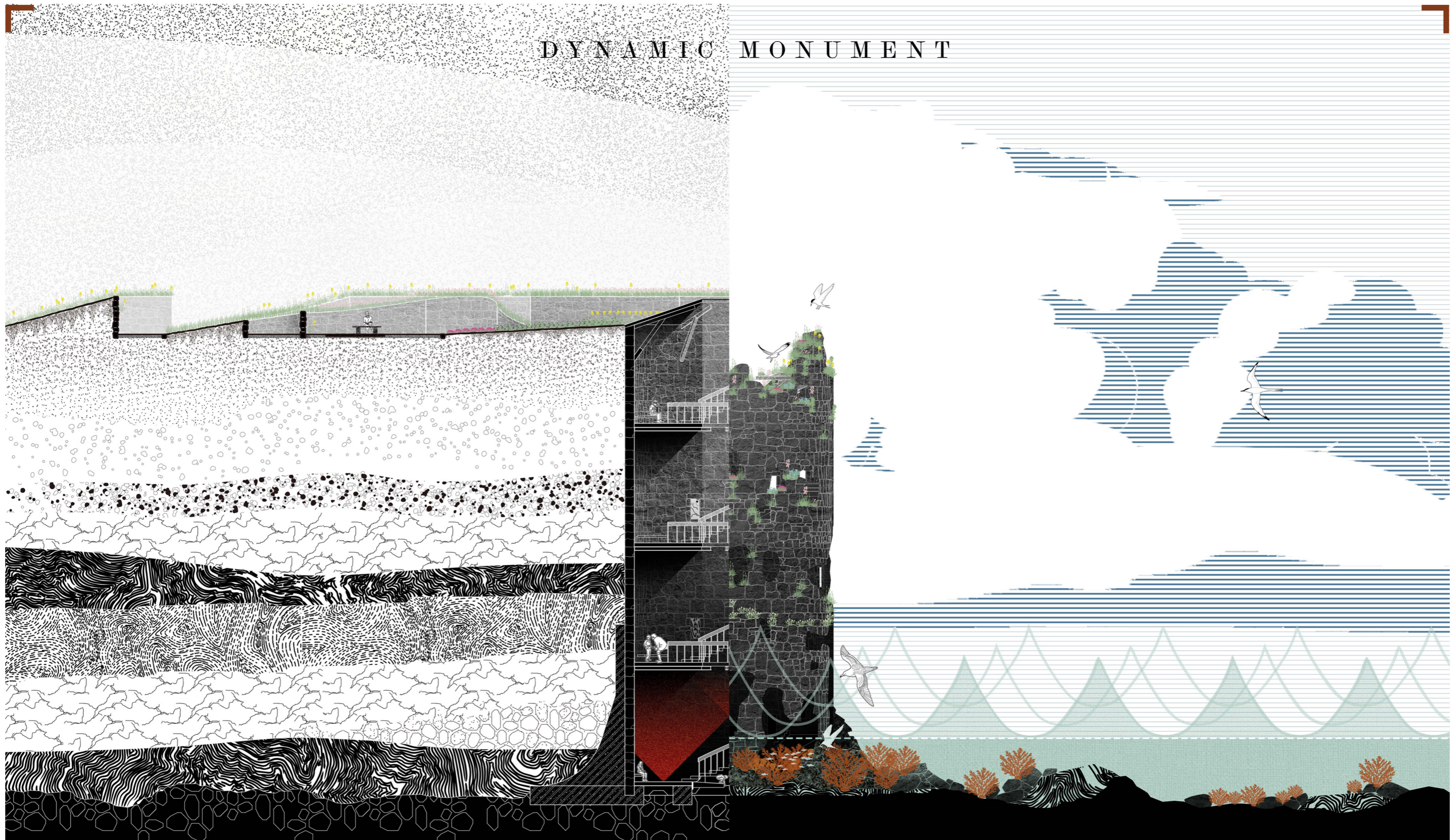


Moles, moles, moles

Human Hands



DYNAMIC MONUMENT



Country /City
University / School
Academic year
Title of the project
Authors

Edinburgh
University of Edinburgh
Year 2 Postgraduate
Dynamic Monument
Yanning Mu

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project Dynamic Monument
Authors Yanning Mu
Title of the course Landscape Architecture (MLA)
Academic year Year 2 Postgraduate
Teaching Staff Miguel Domingues, Hazel Mei
Department / Section / Program of belonging Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture
University / School University of Edinburgh



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

The active geology of the Azores raises the question of how landscape can exhibit a dynamic essence of the place. Here, the land is in a natural cycle of creation and destruction, and the life of humans is deeply involved in this process. I am proposing a responsive park sequence in Capelinhos, the most recent eruption zone in the Azores Archipelago. As a central area of destructive and constructive natural forces, it is predicted to disappear by 2118 due to coastal erosion and climate change. The park sequence would then change responsively, being a tool to continue the narrative of the Azorean landscape and celebrate its essence and explore the possible position of man-made landscapes in a dynamic environment, through its life cycle of construction to gradually return to a part of nature. Consisting of five small parks scattered throughout the site, and a link system connects them as well as the outside world together, the project extends the space for human activity into this currently protected area, linking human life to this land of radical change. In each park, people can move horizontally in a 'Crater Garden' and vertically underground in the 'Vent Tower', exploring their inner connection with nature. In the future, when everything else fades into the waves, the ruins of the towers will become ecological hotspots like basaltic islands- miniature ecological refuges for endemic birds, intertidal plants, and the macro-algae community, and the life of the plants that originally grew in the gardens will continue elsewhere...

For further information

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

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master.paisatge.comunicacio@gmail.com

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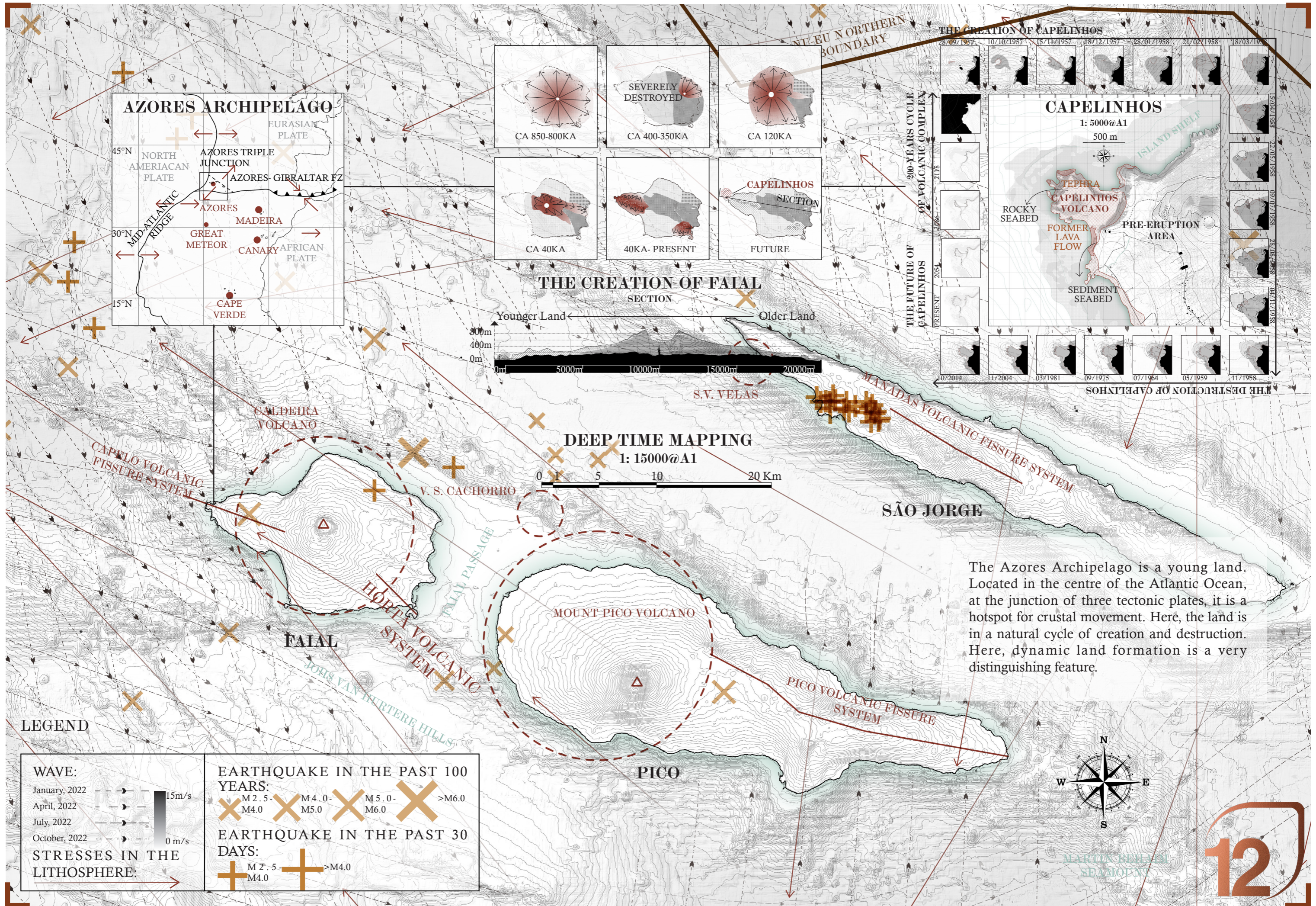
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SCHOOL PRIZE

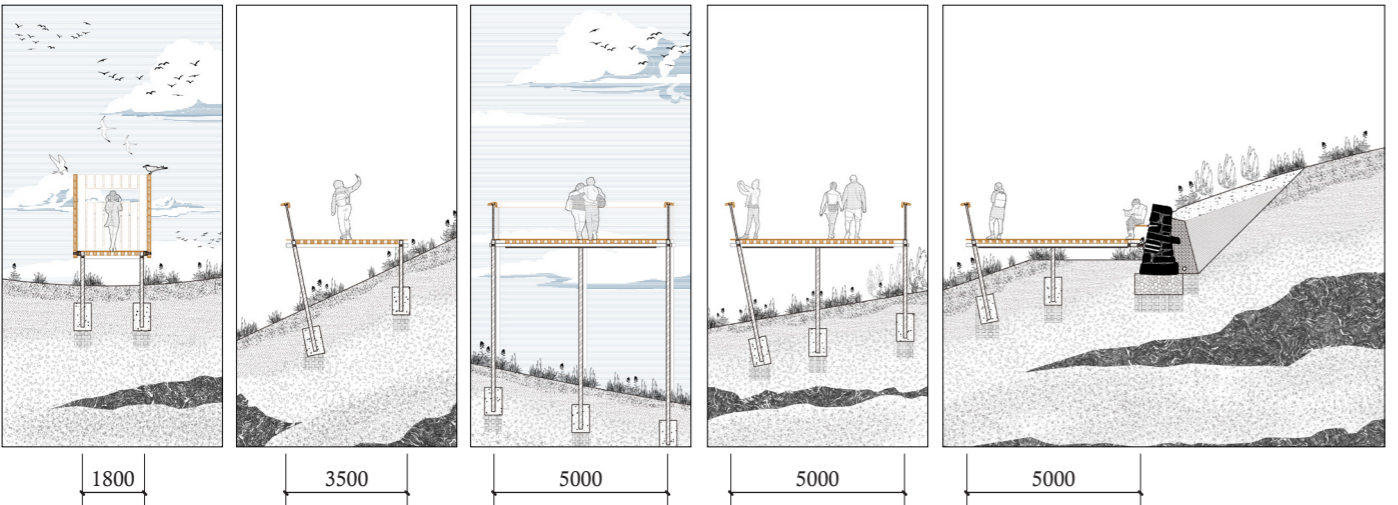


LINK SYSTEM

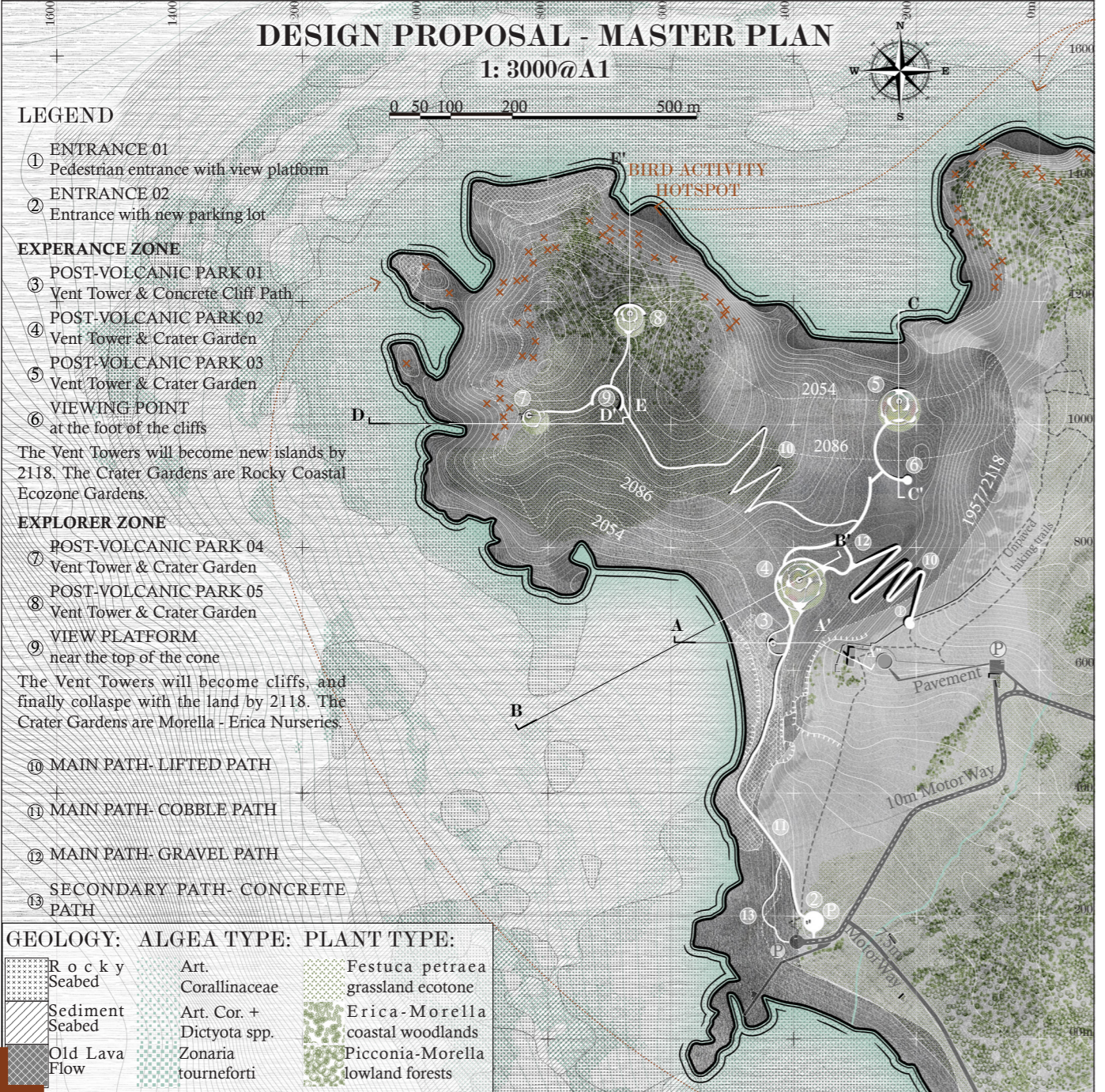
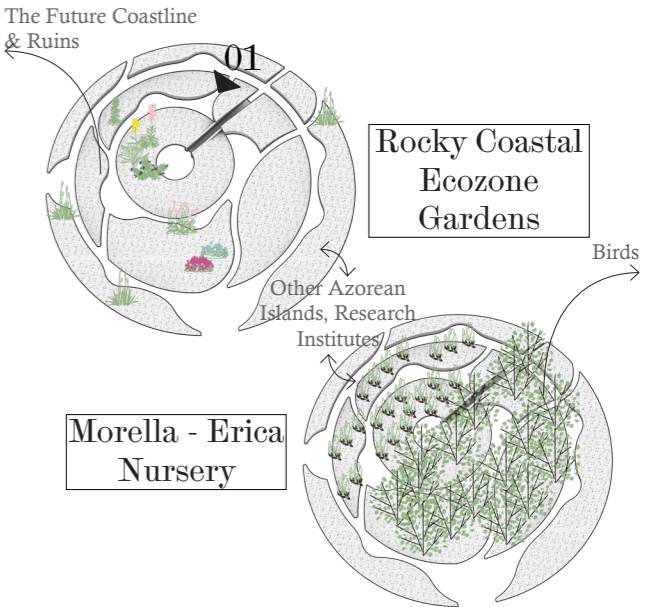
Bird watch Platform

Lifted path

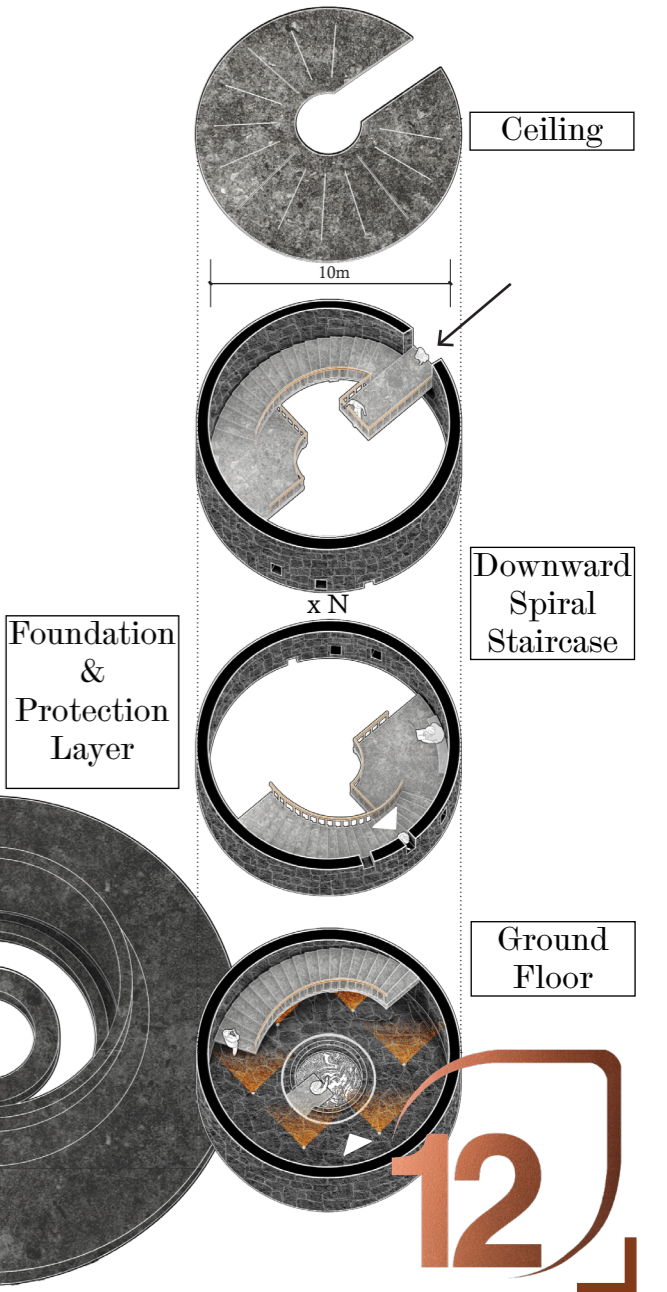
View Platform

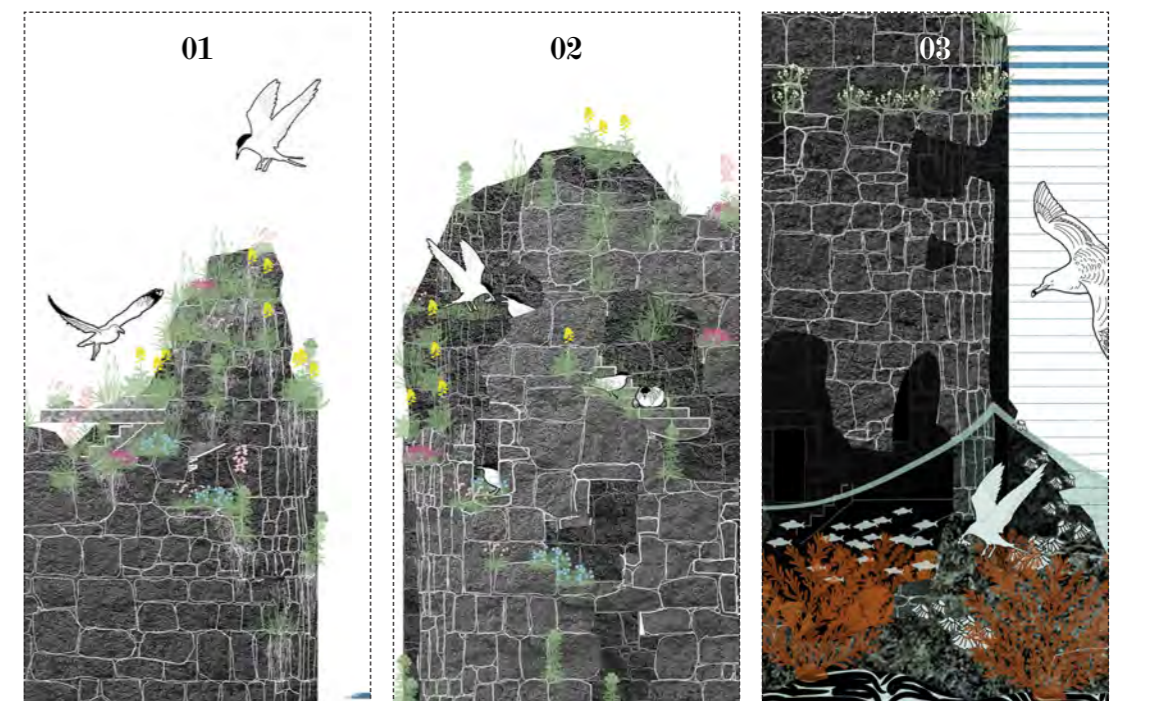
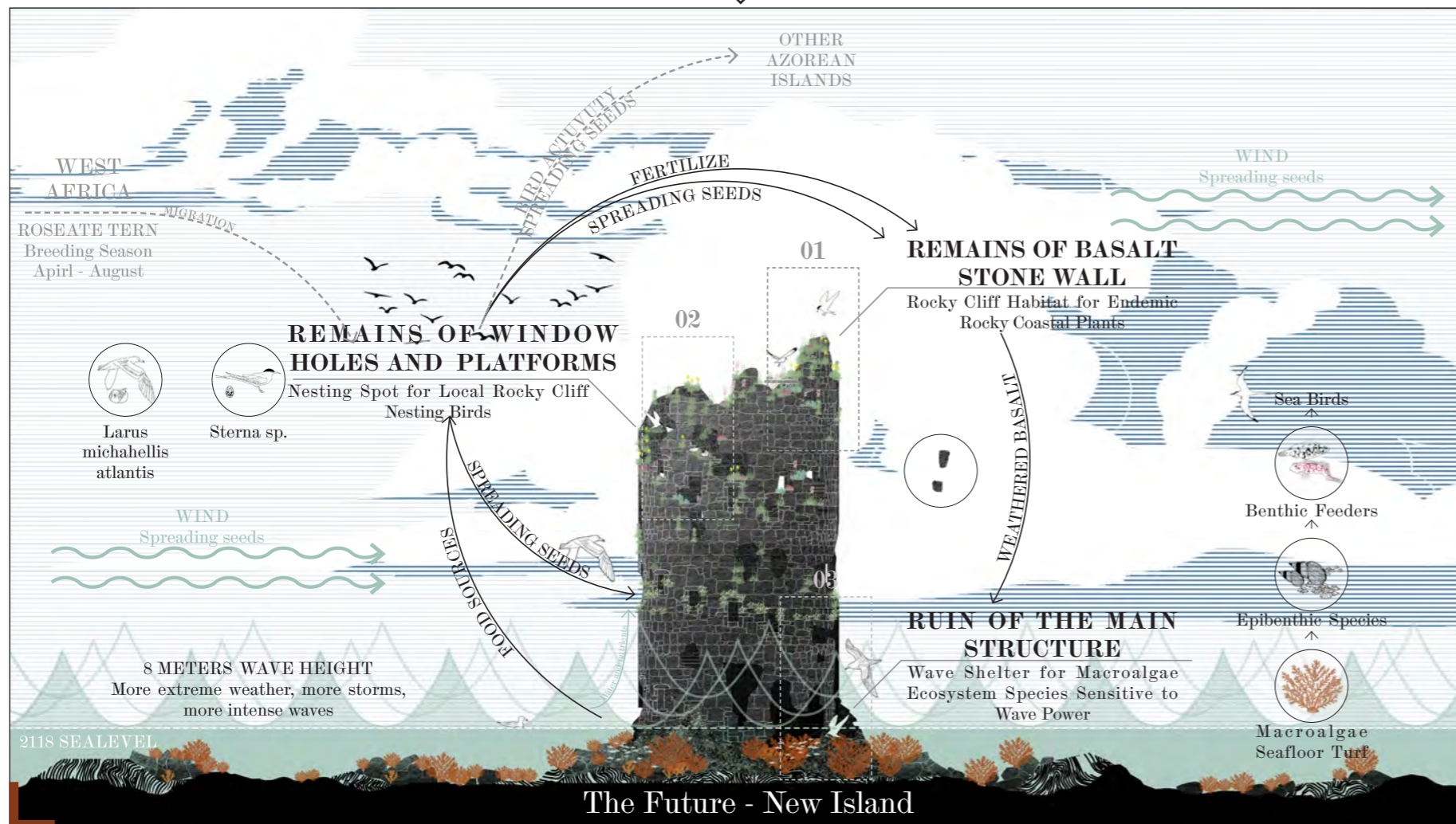
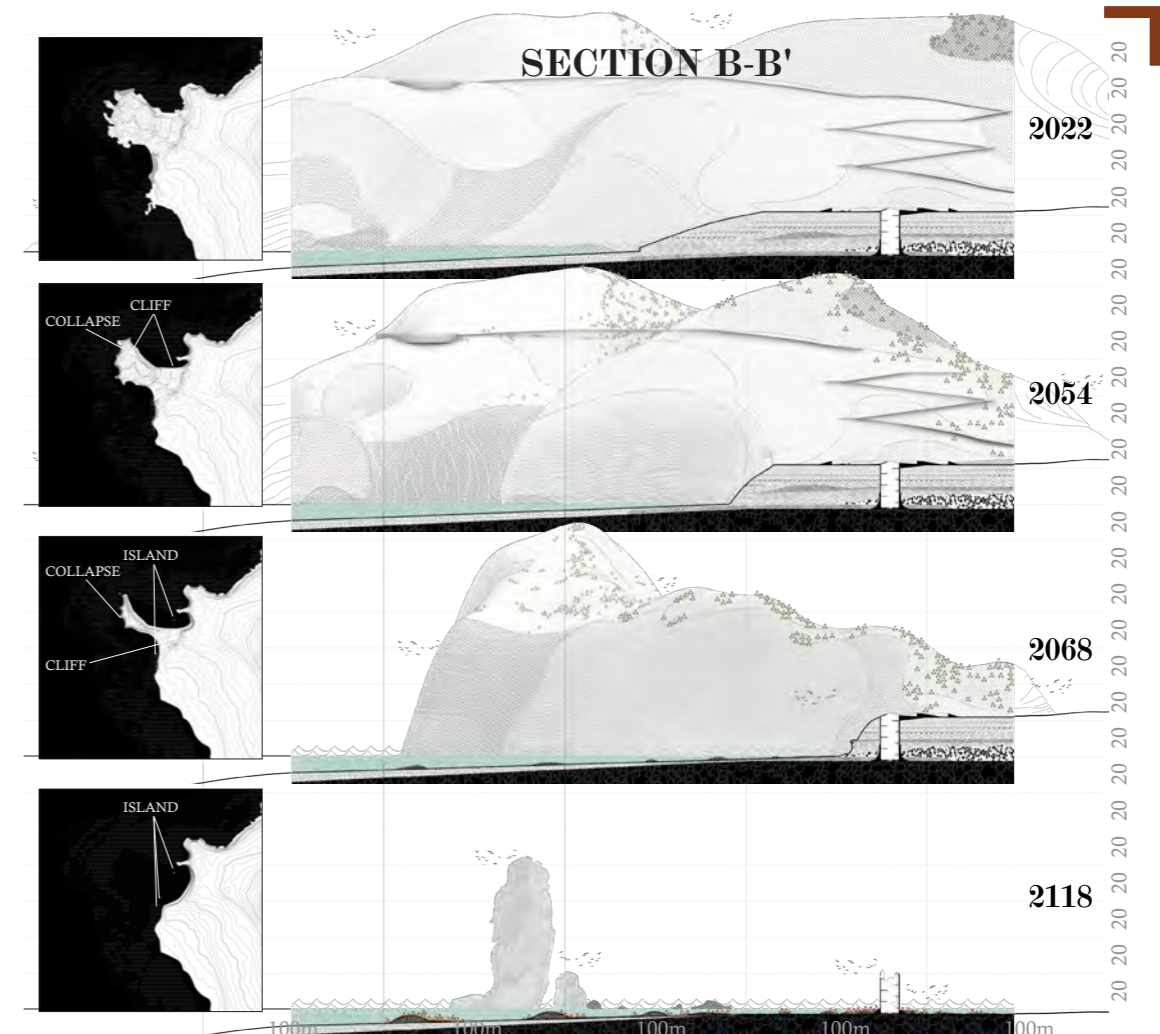
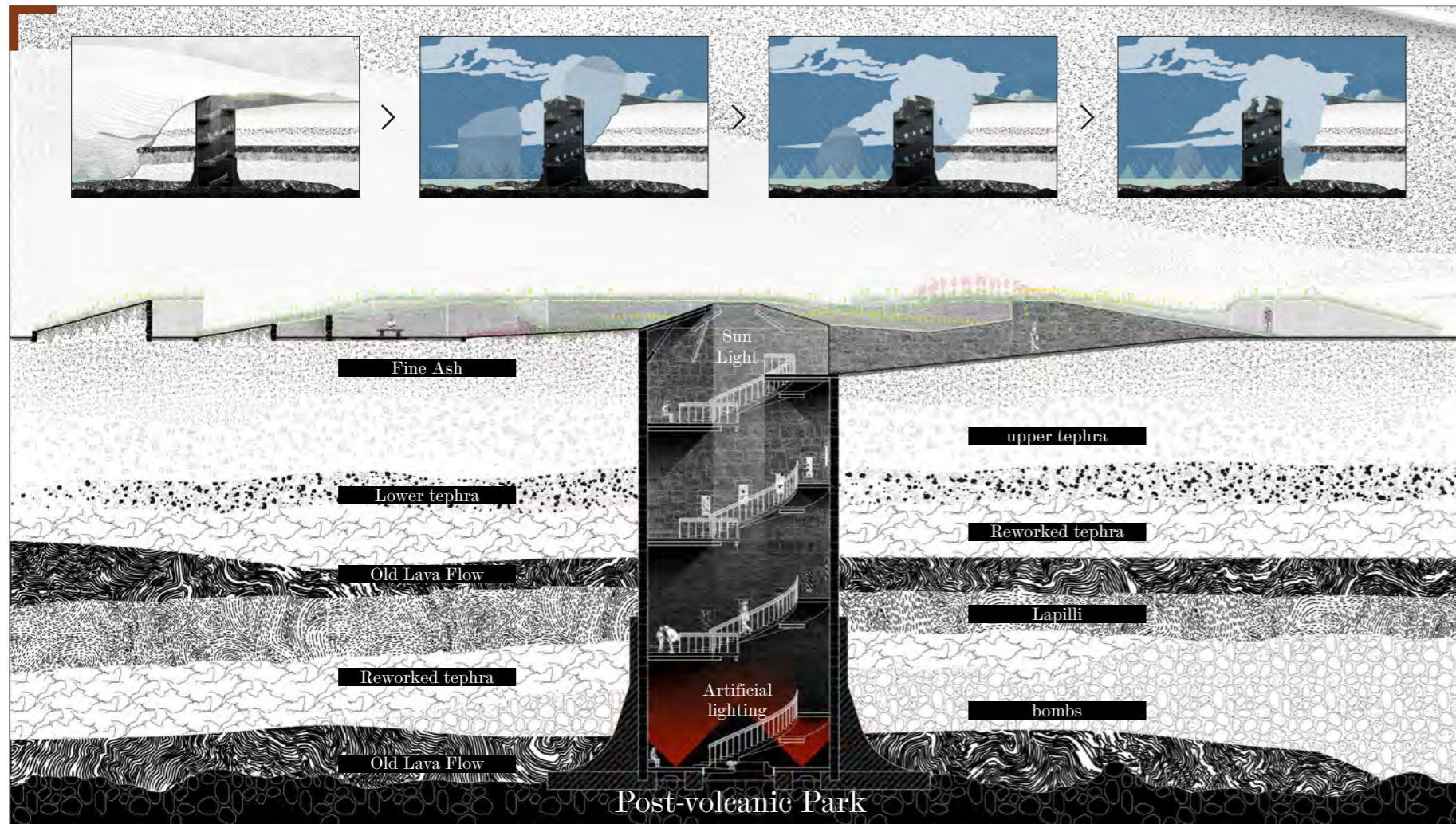


CRATER GARDENS



VENT TOWERS



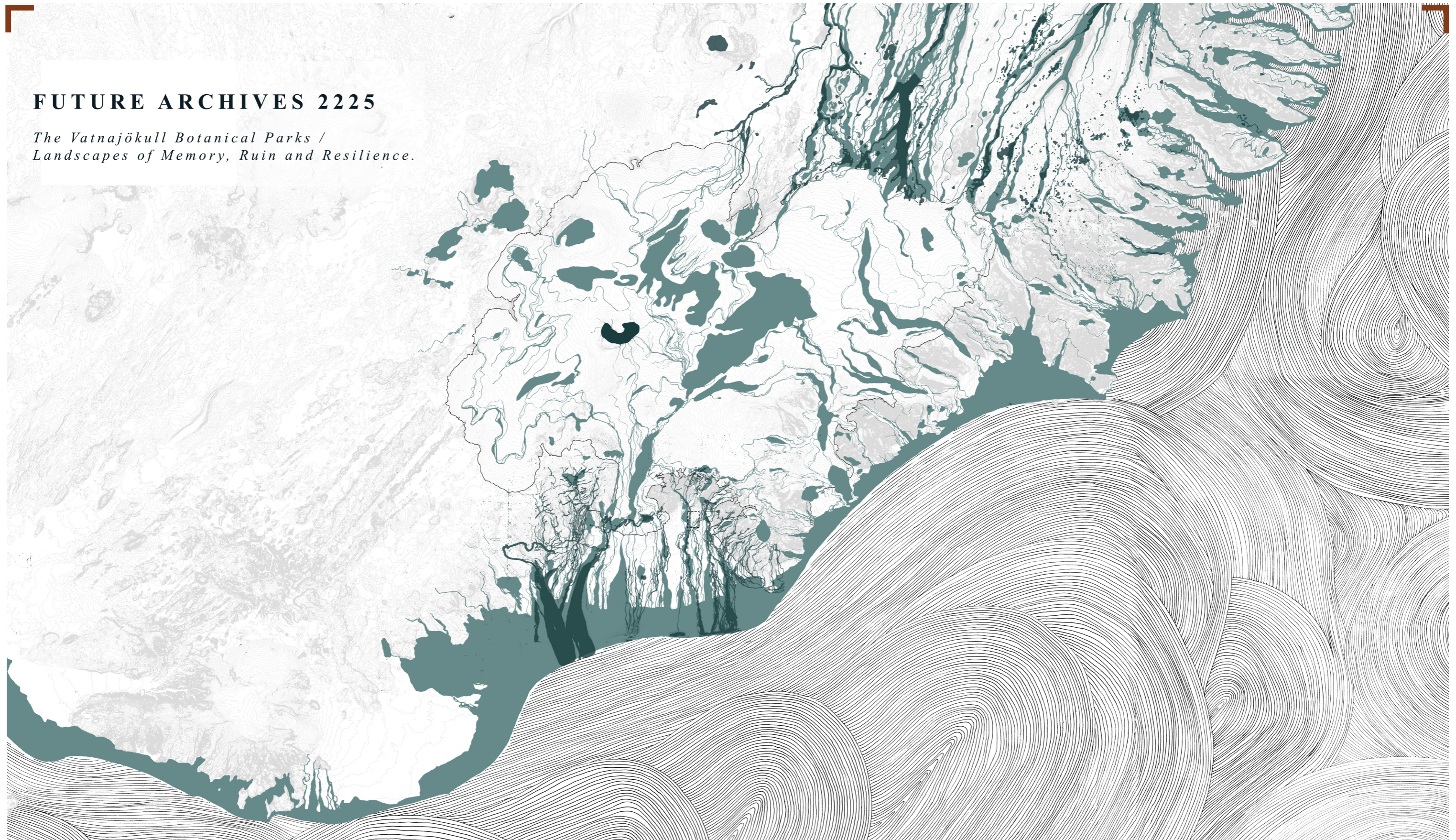


COASTAL CLIFF CLIFF NESTING PLANT COMMUNITY BIRDS COMMUNITY INTERTIDAL COMMUNITY

The project showcases the changes that occur in the hard materials and the transformation of spatial function, making it a dynamic monument resonant of the Azores. This expresses a positive purpose to human interventions in an ever-changing natural world.

FUTURE ARCHIVES 2225

*The Vatnajökull Botanical Parks /
Landscapes of Memory, Ruin and Resilience.*



Country /City United Kingdom, Edinburgh

University / School University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture

Academic year Postgraduate Year 2

Title of the project Future Archives 2225

Authors Eloïse Mercer

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	Future Archives 2225
Authors	Eloise Mercer
Title of the course	MLA Landscape Architecture
Academic year	Year 2
Teaching Staff	Norman Villeroux, Nikolaos Kourampas, Barbara Prezelj
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture
University / School	University of Edinburgh



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

'Future Archives 2225' proposes the transformation of the Vatnajökull Glacier in Iceland into a Botanical Park comprised of countless 'archive gardens'. Whilst each site responds uniquely to the notion of archiving, they are united by a regime of disturbances designed to encourage and sustain life for future generations to come, through a wider conceptual framework, a sense of materiality, and most essentially, a universal manifesto of ecological preservation and resilience during increasingly uncertain climatic futures. In accordance with a landscape defined by contrasts – *the land of ice and fire* – the project is designed by setting down moments of both stasis and dynamism, narratives of loss and hope, destruction and life. By recognising the need to preserve the significant cultural histories bound up in the transient ice of the glacier, the Archive transforms them into something tangible. It is a landscape of futurity: for the creation of futures that *have a future*. These are landscapes in a continual state of *becoming*, that embrace the indeterminacy of our future, and emerge from an active collaboration with the processes of glacial melt – locally - and all the atmospheric implications this incurs - globally. It is this philosophy of co-authorship, entanglement, and landscapes in becoming, that I believe to be imperative to the future of the discipline of Landscape Architecture amidst the climate crisis.

For further information

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

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master.paisatge.comunicacio@gmail.com

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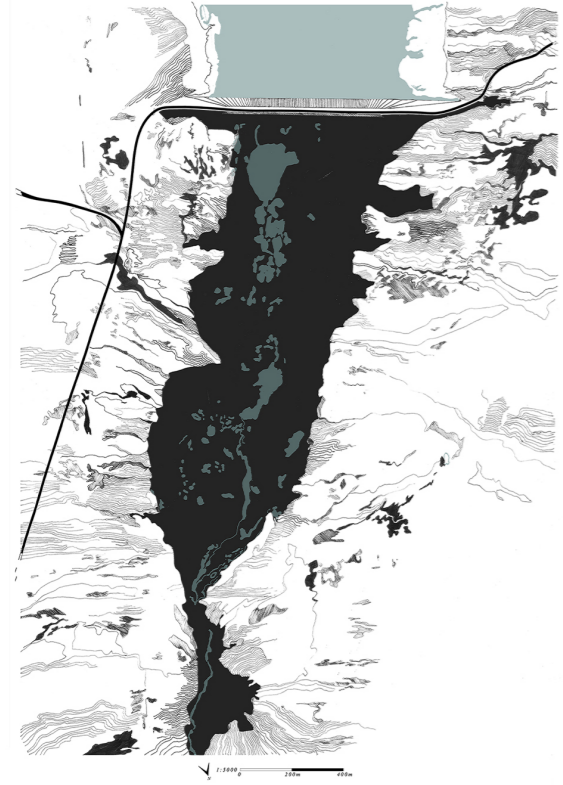
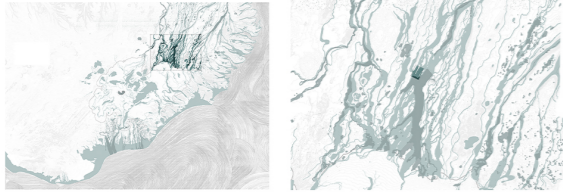
SCHOOL PRIZE

THE FUTURE RUINS OF THE SAUÐÁRDALUR







ARCHIVE GARDEN ONE

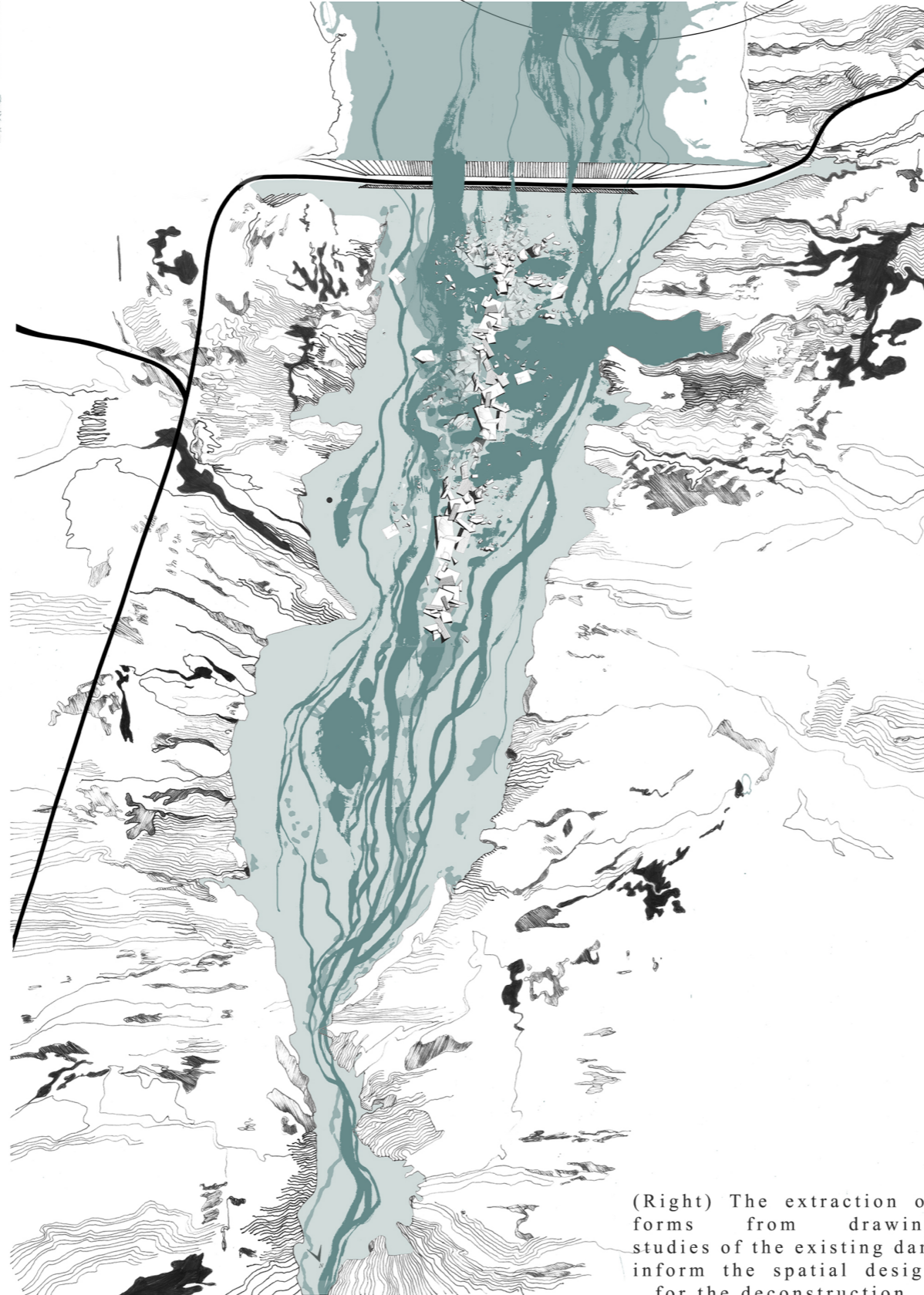
'Designs of disturbance': Proposal for the decommissioning of the Sauðárdalsstífla dam for the creation of 'future ruins' and the renaturalisation - and remediation - of the Jökulsá á Dal River.

Existing conditions of the Sauðárdalur Valley

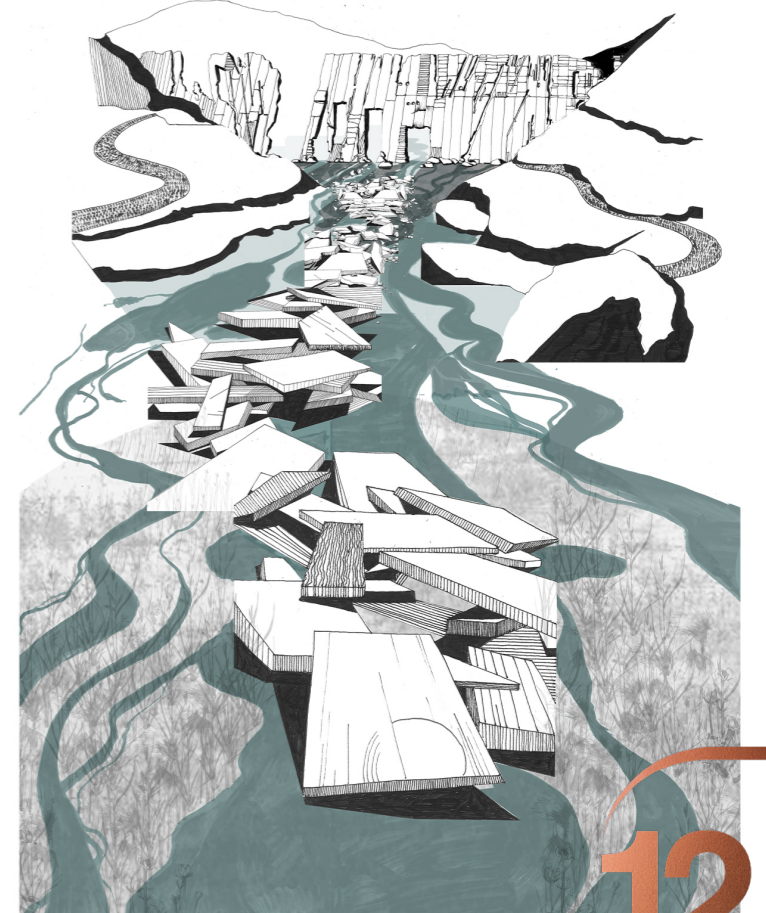
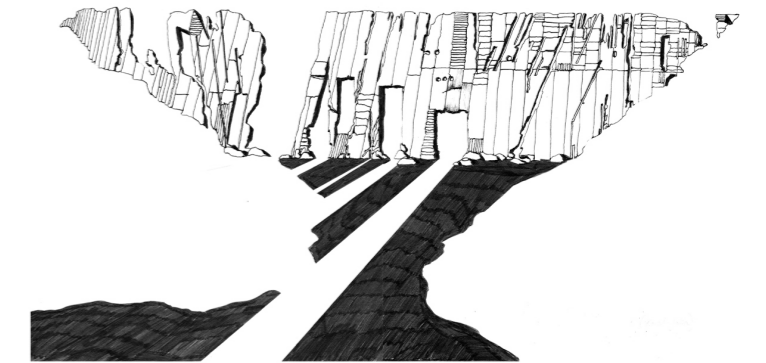
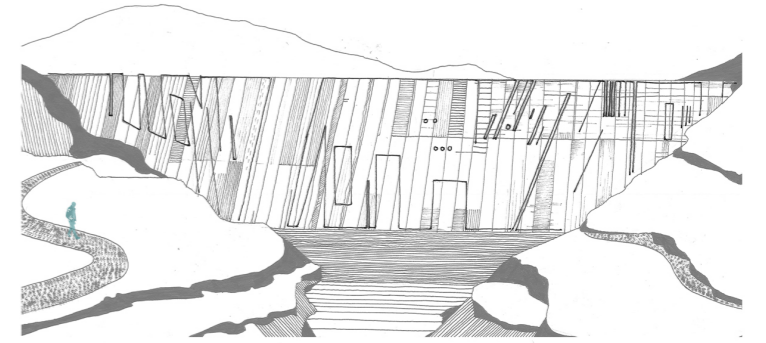


PROPOSED ELEMENTS

-  Speculative bodies of water in the form of braided rivers and pools
-  Emergent wetland landscape
-  The enduring structure of the Sauðárdalsstífla
-  Decommissioned road network to allow access to the ruins and a viewpoint over the valley
-  Proposed walkway in its continual state of becoming
-  Existing topographies and surrounding hills of the valley



The proposed choreography for the decommissioning of the dam employs the **notch and release approach** to facilitate gradual sediment deposition. The resultant geomorphological alterations afford significant ecological benefits for the river habitat and ecosystem. This **design of disturbance** instigates the **rebirth** of the once-dynamic and vibrant valley, and evokes the creation of **future ruins** for the botanical park's first **archive garden.**



(Right) The extraction of forms from drawing studies of the existing dam inform the spatial design for the deconstruction.

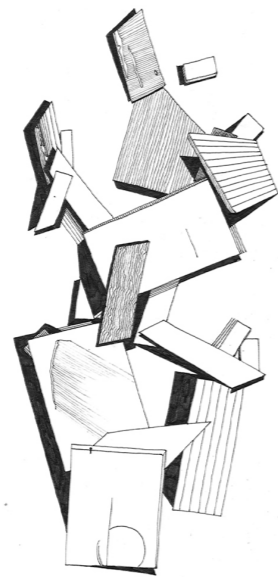
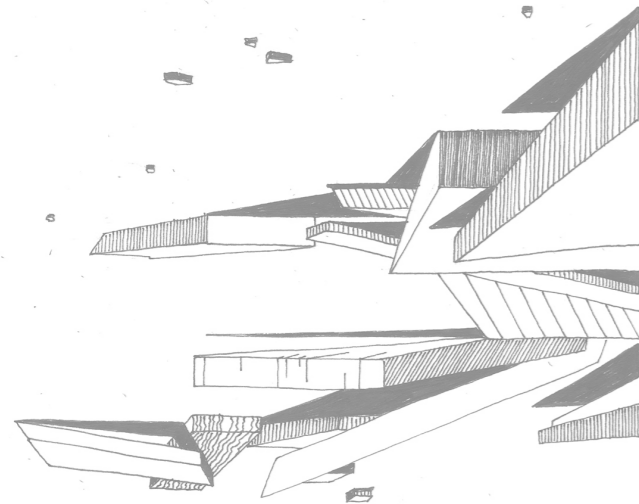
MATERIAL LEGACIES OF THE SAUÐÁRDALUR

ARCHIVE GARDEN ONE

A landscape in co-authorship with the dynamic landscape processes and emergent ecologies of the valley: Proposal for a transitional walkway installation, 'iceberg' glasshouses for both birdwatching and workshop space, an artist residency programme, and the creation of new cultural traditions that honour the character, history, and indeterminacy of the landscape.

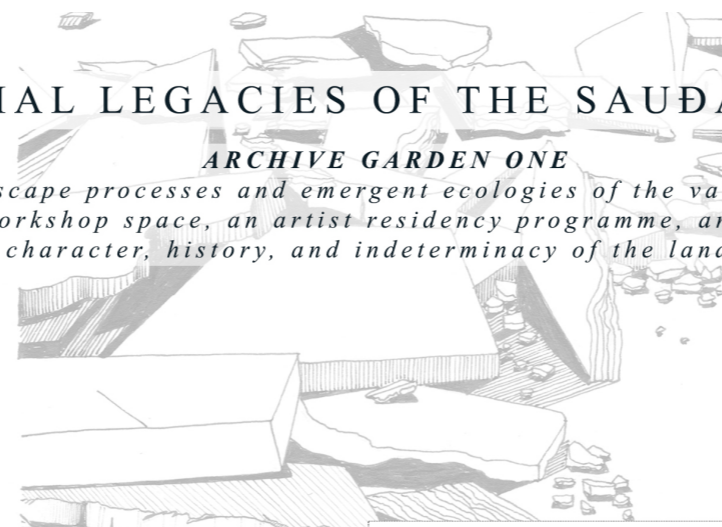
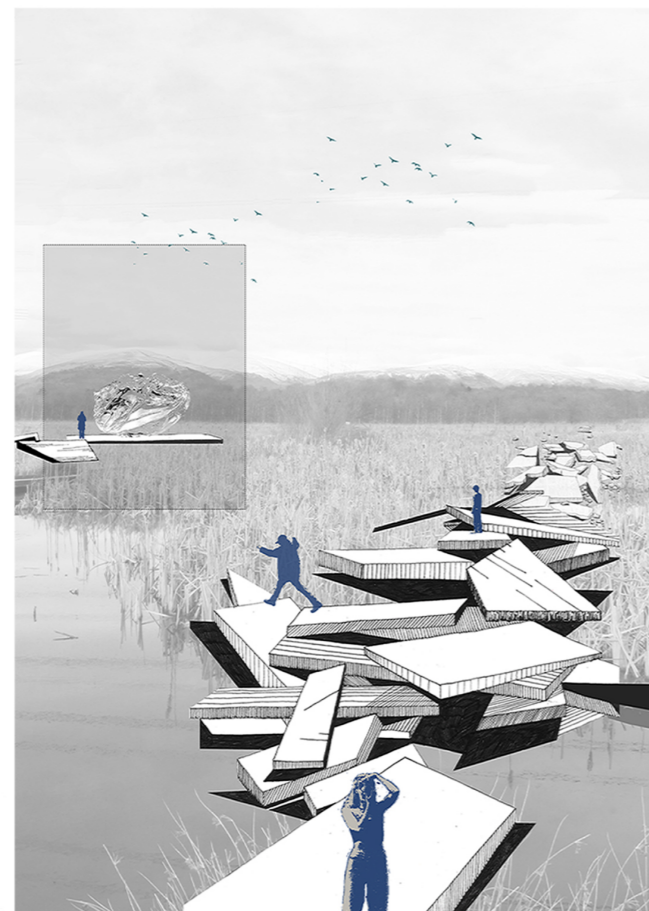


Artists Residence 2100 / Artists will be invited to inhabit the proposed walkway and glasshouses, to record the transitional processes of the landscape as it becomes increasingly liquid. This gradual yet continual accumulation of a physical future archive for the Vatnajökull Botanical Parks is complemented by the creation of new cultural traditions to draw people into the realm of this hidden landscape.



(Left) Initial concrete installation

(Below) **The complex experiential dimension** of the site: The ruins hope to encourage spontaneous and varied use, inspiring visitors to reflect, explore, observe, play, or create. It should be a different experience not only for each user, but each year, season, or occasion of their visit.

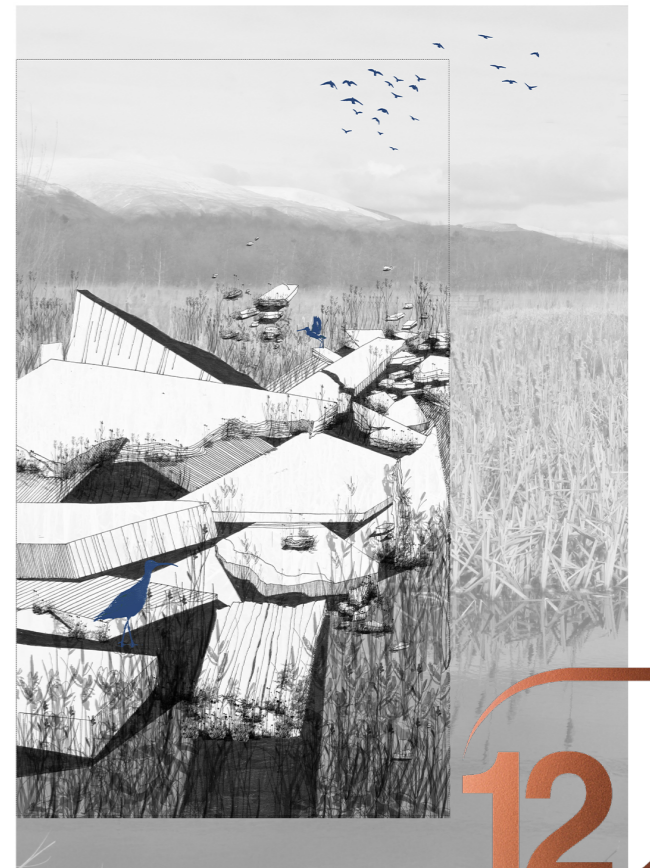


The materiality and form of the walkway is one that will continue to extend and erode in tandem with the ruination of the dam itself. What begins as a large-scale landscape installation will be permitted to move and gradually disintegrate according to the force of the waters from the reservoir. The proposal is therefore an indeterminate, open-ended, transitional design, in a continual state of both creation and destruction, and a continual state of becoming.

Post-glacial micro-ecologies that may inhabit and co-author the landscape in the coming centuries. The colonisation of mosses (such as *Racomitrium canescens*, below left) facilitates future soil production and initiates processes of ecological succession necessary for the remediation of the Jökulsá á Dal wetland.



Microorganisms (such as *Acidobacterium*, above right) play a pivotal role in regulating the microbiome of soils and sediments, and actively collaborate in the continual ruination and erosion of the design.



FOREST LABORATORIES / GLOBAL ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN THE AGE OF THE ANTHROPOCENE

ARCHIVE GARDEN TWO

*Proposal for a series of Experimental Forest Laboratories at Skaftafell:
[Future/Ancient] Caledonian Pinewood for the preservation of disappearing landscapes*

The proposed forest laboratories exemplify the Park's manifesto of **shared materiality**, through **re-use of materials** reclaimed following the deconstruction of the dam in both its hard and soft landscaping. **Constructed soils** stimulate new life through disturbance, **monumental concrete walls** encase these soil 'islands', and winding concrete steps offer the **unique atmospheric experience** of transitioning between distinct forest worlds.

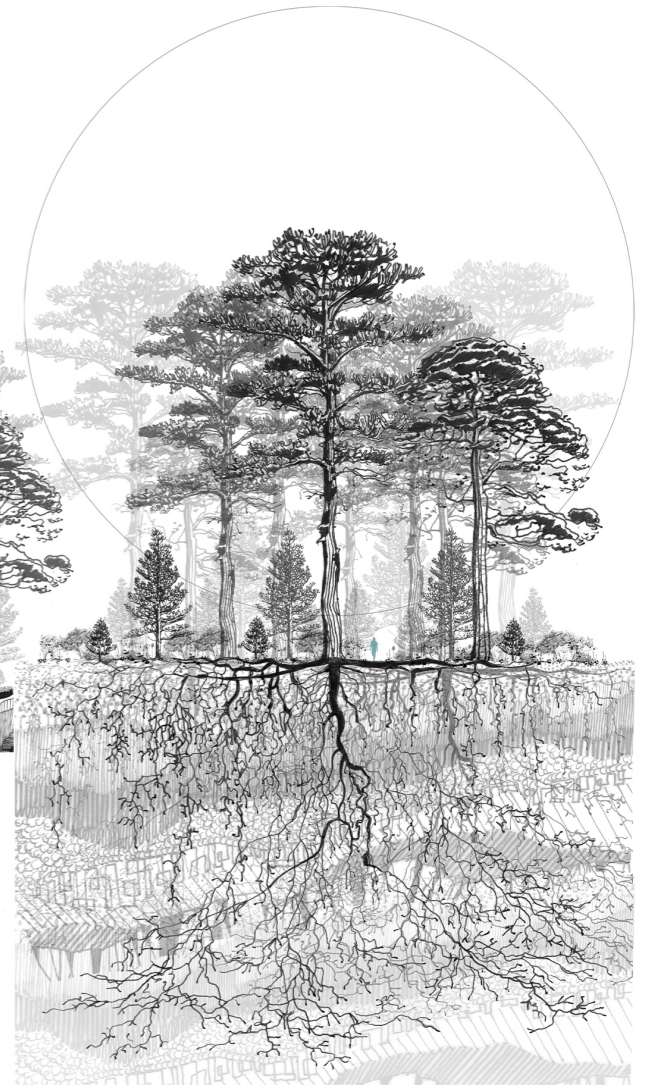
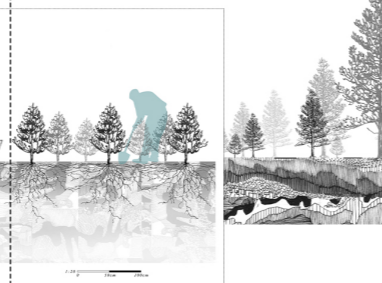
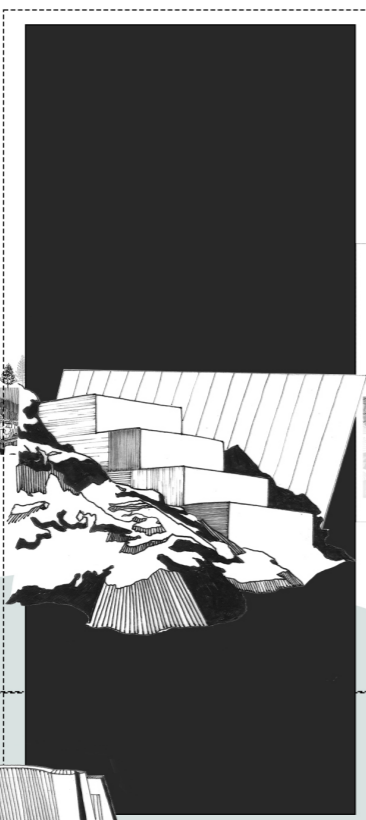
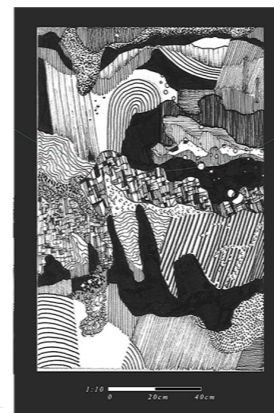
The proposal for a series of experimental forest laboratories at Skaftafell represent efforts to establish **global ecological resilience** in times of deeply **uncertain climatic futures**, and a degree of stability in what is currently a deeply unstable landscape. The laboratories place **emphasis on research and experimentation** within the field of urban woodland design and implementation, as an attempt to demonstrate *what is possible* in future efforts of reforestation and conservation.

Proposed Laboratories

Existing conditions



Constructed soils



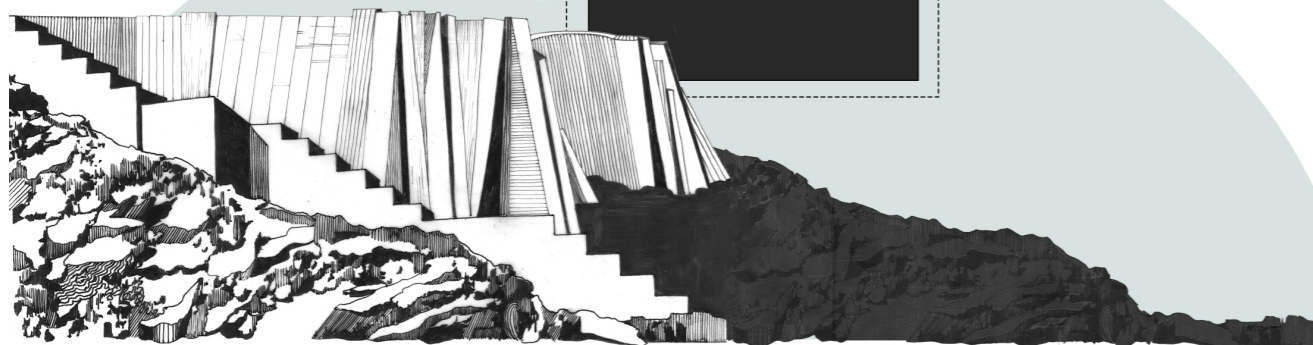
1 / Construction

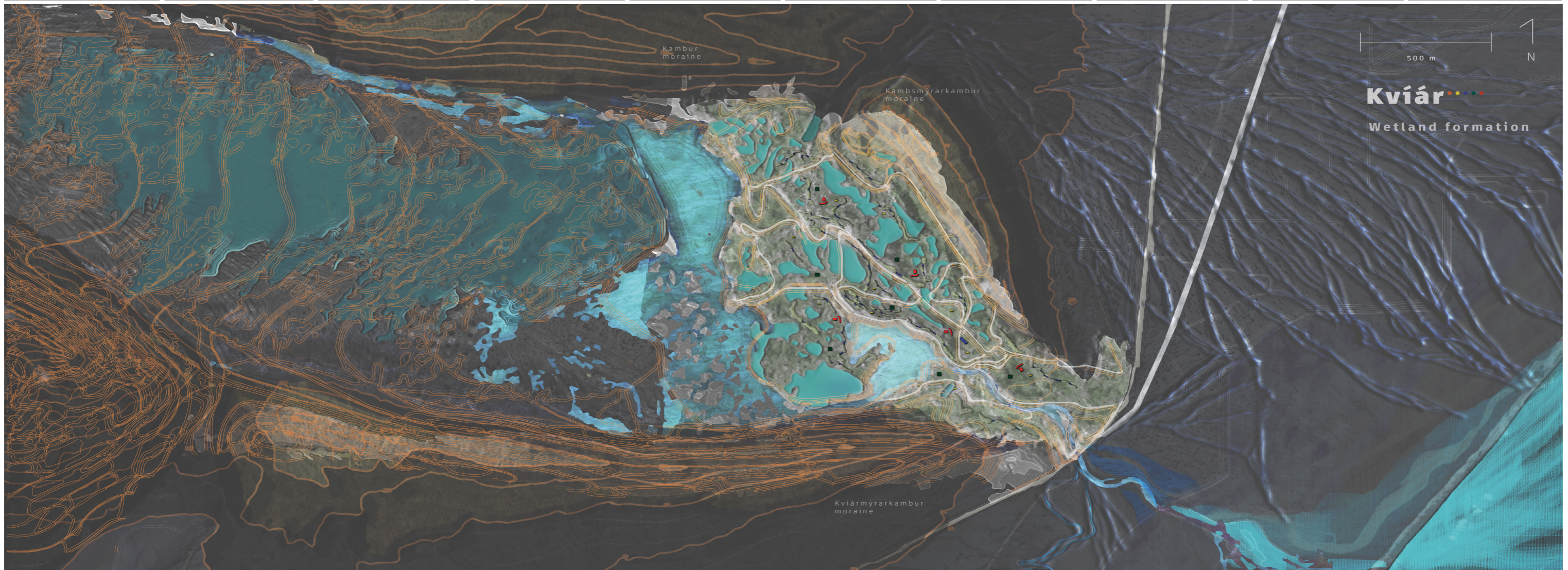
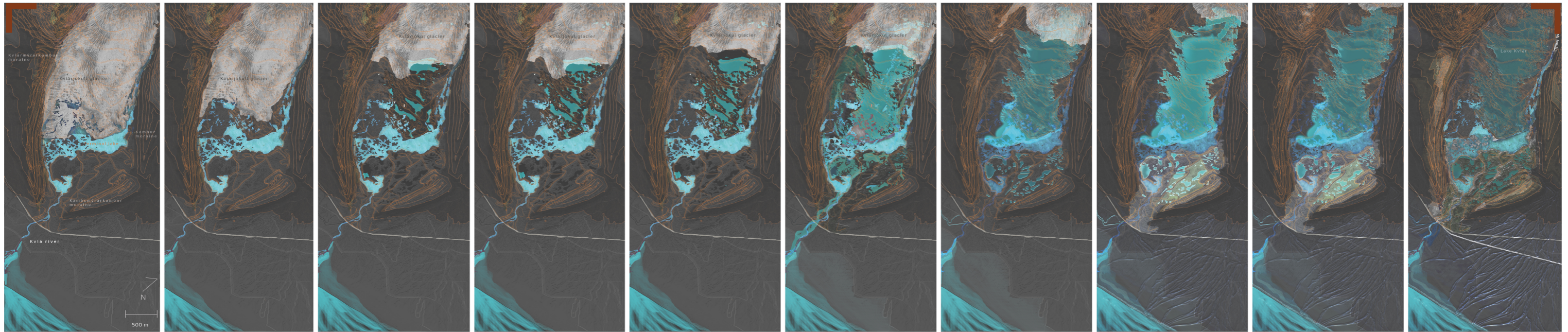
2 / Transplantation

3 / Ecological succession

4 / Colonisation

5 / Maturation, and the establishment of Iceland's first ancient woodlands.





Country /City United Kingdom/ Edinburgh

University / School University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture

Academic year Postgraduate Year 2

Title of the project Kvíár_A Guerilla Playground for More-than-Humans

Authors Sofia Maria Anthopoulou

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	Kvíár_ A Guerilla Playground for More-than-Humans
Authors	Sofia Maria Anthopoulou
Title of the course	MLA Landscape Architecture
Academic year	Postgraduate Year 2
Teaching Staff	Norman Villeroux, Nikolaos Kourampas & Barbara Prezelj
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Edinburgh School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture
University / School	University of Edinburgh



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

The Kvíár Project revolves around the processes unfolding at Kvíárjökull glacier, Iceland. This glacier continuously shapes new layers of topography, and we as parts of these layers, now turn our attention to the density of existence and intersections of life in the thickness of geological time. By identifying stages of instability and complex ecological and social systems relations, we recognise the interconnectedness of the glacier, the geomorphology, the sediments, the humans, and the more-than-human as entities. This expanding notion of agency calls us to co-create a landscape figure, through spatial & experimental interventions gently woven into the landscape by these relationships. Through this figure, we are reminded of our social and ecological accountability in the choreography of politics of climate change. Establishing a **guerrilla playground** for more-than-humans, a space for reflection and experimentation, a playground transcends the boundaries of Kvíárjökull, connecting to other places in Iceland and potentially expanding across the globe. It creates spaces for movement, not just physically but also as an act of "performing" in unconventional grounds. We become active participants, shaping our understanding of the world. In close collaboration with the local community, the aim is to empower and inspire them to take ownership of their environment. Kvíárjökull glacier is a place where social and environmental narratives and potentials for transformation can flourish. Embracing uncertainty and unpredictability becomes paramount, allowing us to emerge and recreate responsive landscapes. We recognise the glacial landscapes as responsive landscapes, constantly evolving and adapting to changing circumstances, bridging micro and macro scales, and connecting the site to Iceland and potentially the global scale.

For further information

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

Contact via email at:
master.paisatge.comunicacio@gmail.com

biennal.paisatge@upc.edu

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge - UPC

Sede ETSAB - Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

Calle Jordi Girona, 15. Edificio Omega 1-3
08034 Barcelona - Spain

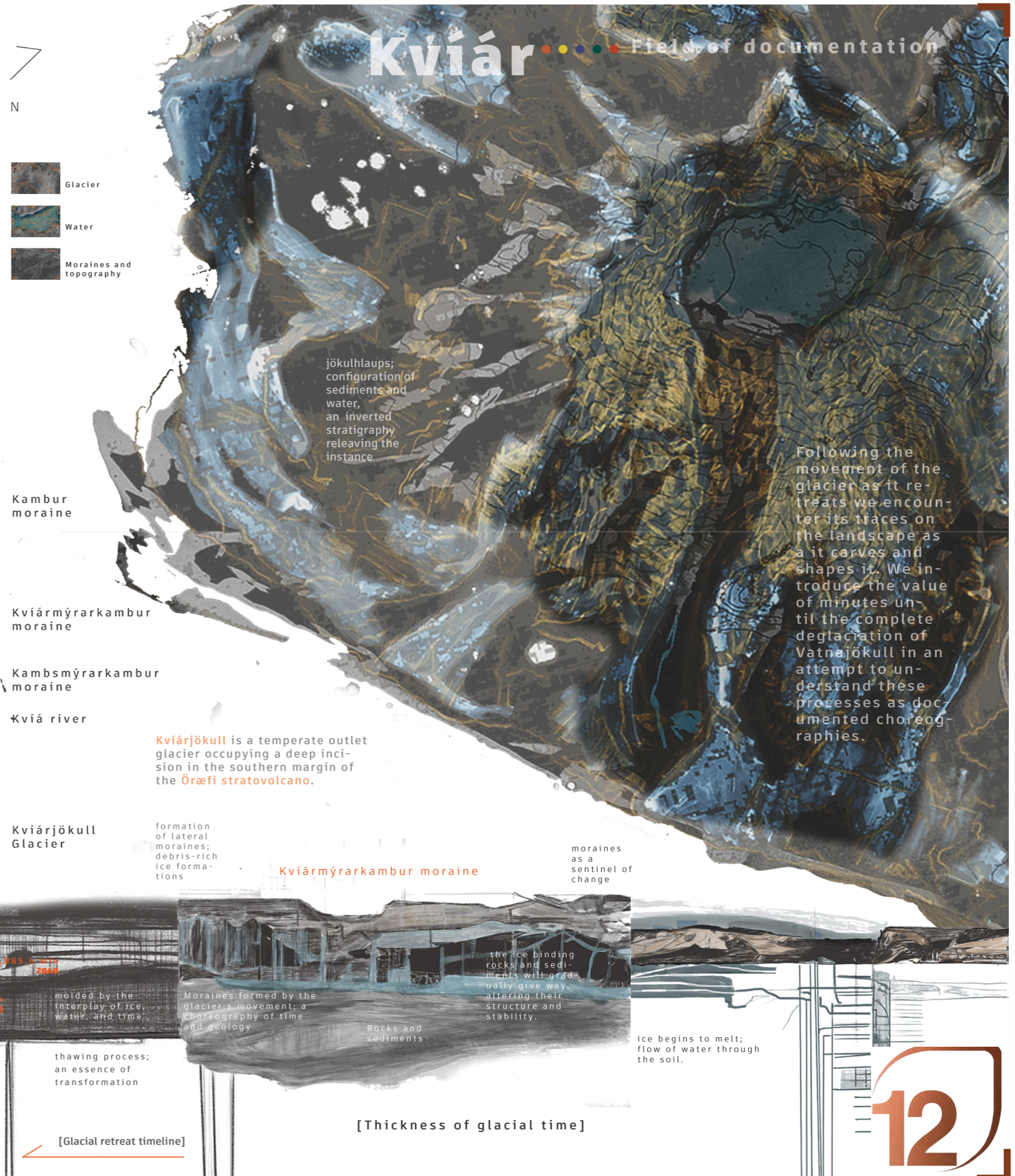
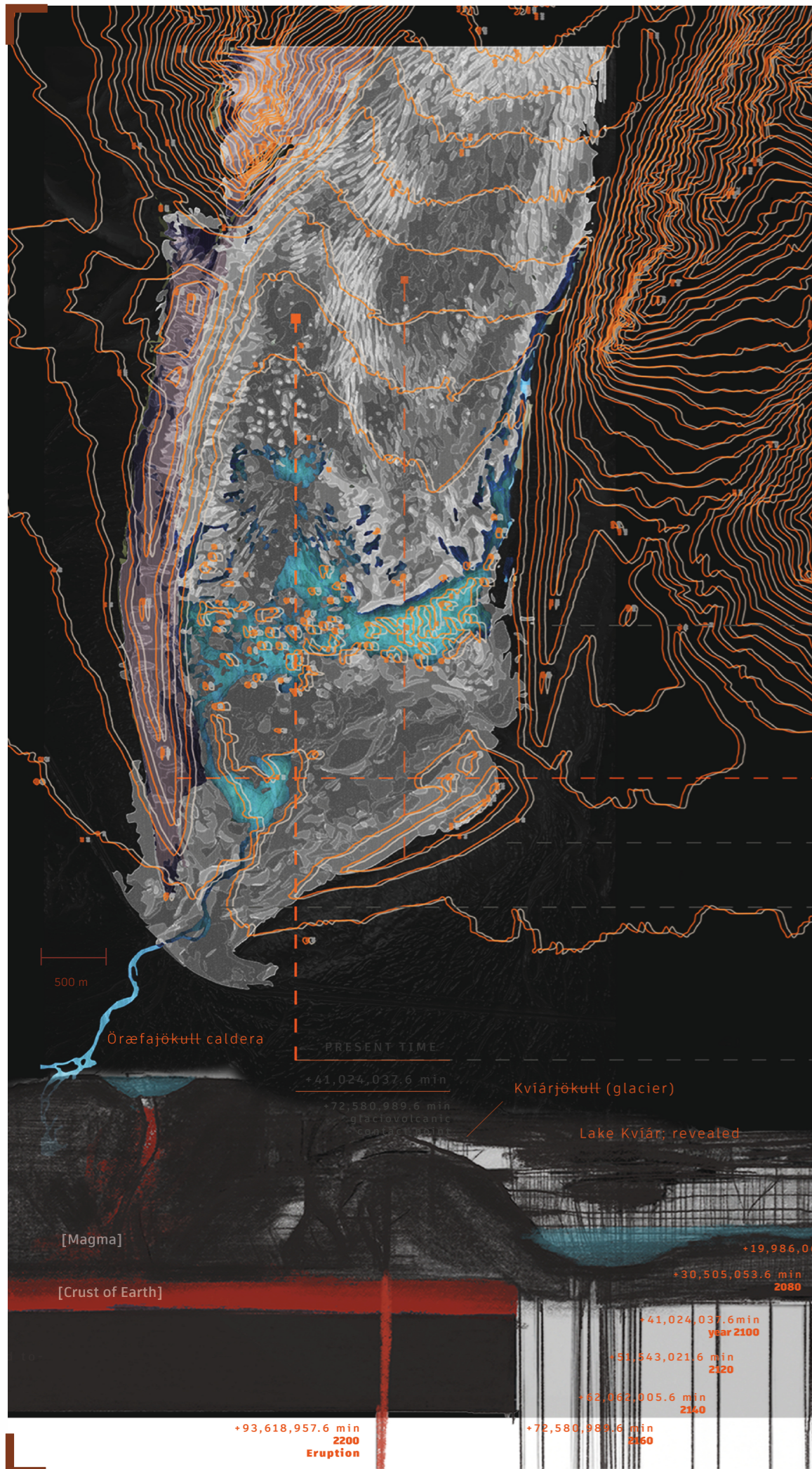
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Barcelona November 2023

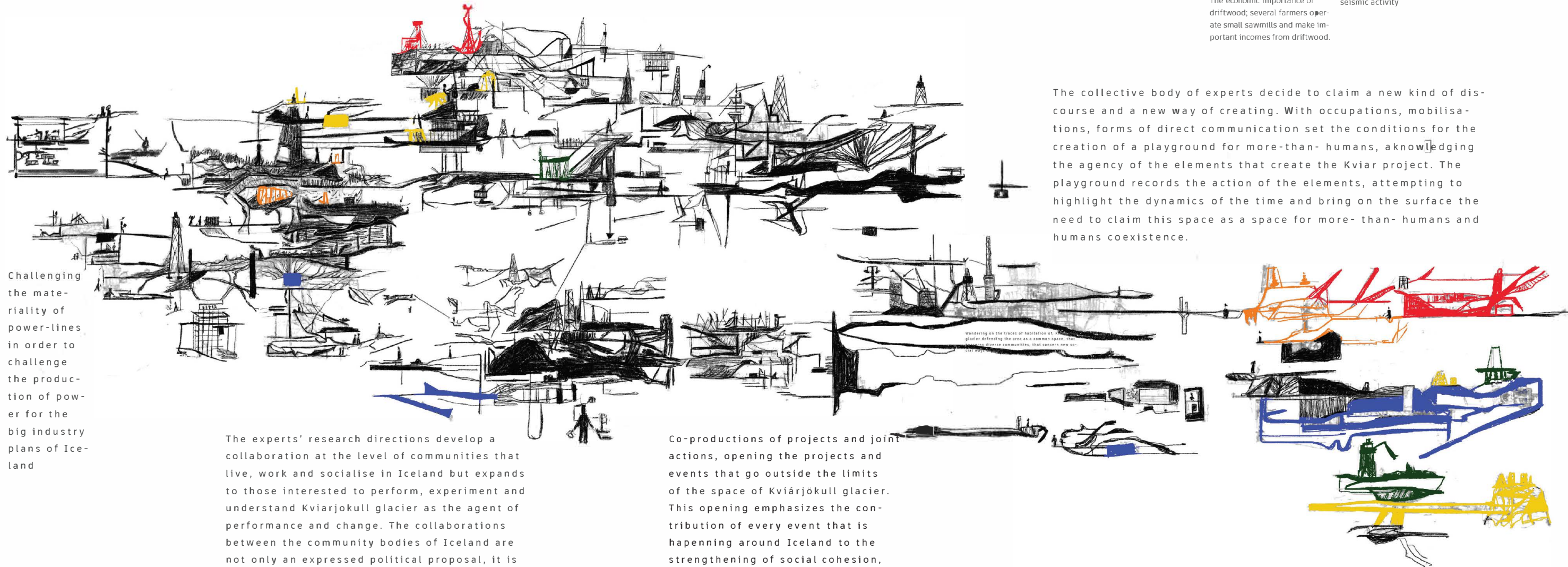
SCHOOL PRIZE



Kviár

Field of Action

Create through proximity, distance, intimacy, ruptures, explosions, silences, a spontaneous, internal coherence. Diversity and collaboration are the basic demands an opening to the social space of the glacier, humans and more-than humans.



Challenging the materiality of power-lines in order to challenge the production of power for the big industry plans of Iceland

The experts' research directions develop a collaboration at the level of communities that live, work and socialise in Iceland but expands to those interested to perform, experiment and understand Kviarjökull glacier as the agent of performance and change. The collaborations between the community bodies of Iceland are not only an expressed political proposal, it is also a social and cultural need.

Co-productions of projects and joint actions, opening the projects and events that go outside the limits of the space of Kviarjökull glacier. This opening emphasizes the contribution of every event that is happening around Iceland to the strengthening of social cohesion, especially in the current situation.

Moss catcher

2023
EXPLOITATION

Event
NATURAL RESOURCES, HUMANS

heavy industry, tourism; affecting the landscape, aluminium smelters, fragile moss, water shortage violation of human rights construction of dams

Moraine continuum

2030
DETONATION

Event
EXPLOSION OF DAM

Eco-activists, farmers and communities, blow up the Kárahnjúkar Hydropower Plant's Dam following the example of the Laxa farmers, year 1970

Collective playground

2060
DRIFTING

Event
DRIFTWOOD SUPPLY COLLAPSE

Anthropogenic sea-ice loss & reduction of sea-ice extent, is increasing the open-water distance between Yenisei estuary and Iceland in a way that no driftwood will likely reach the Icelandic coast as early as 2060 CE. The economic importance of driftwood; several farmers operate small sawmills and make important incomes from driftwood.

Ecological happening

2090
EXHAUSTION

Event
HARVESTING OF GEO-THERMAL ENERGY

Geothermal power plants in operation in Iceland; Hellisheiði, Nesjavellir, Reykjanes, Svartsengi, Krafla and Theistareykir; ground deformation in relation to geothermal utilisation have been undertaken at Krafla volcano in North Iceland; ground displacement, seismic activity

The gesture

2120
FISHING

Event
OCCUPATION OF SEA

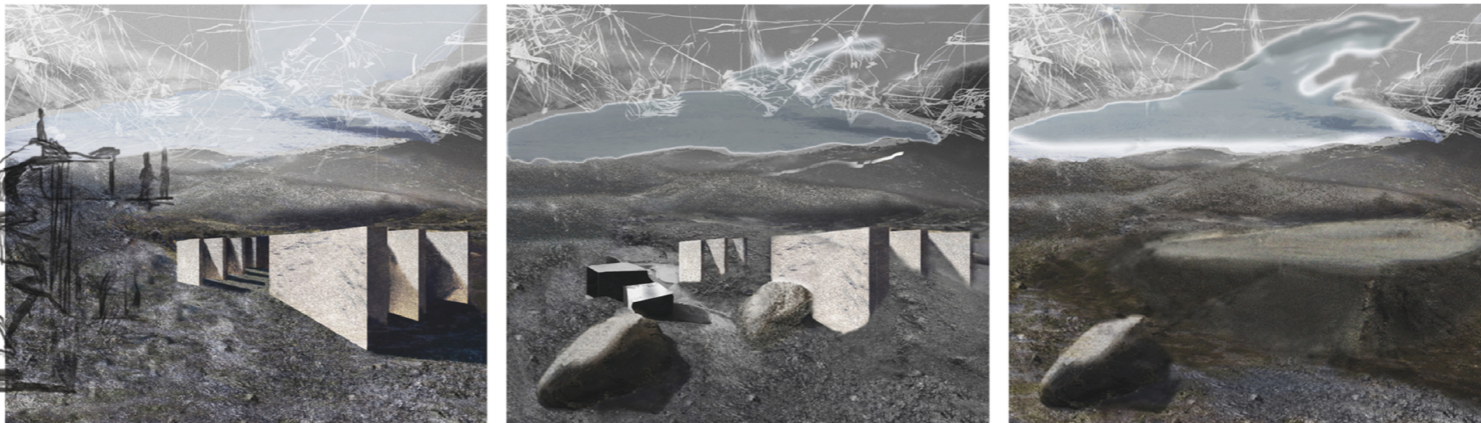
overfishing, illegal fishing and the combined effects of ocean-based activities and climate change on resources and ecosystems

The collective body of experts decide to claim a new kind of discourse and a new way of creating. With occupations, mobilisations, forms of direct communication set the conditions for the creation of a playground for more-than-humans, acknowledging the agency of the elements that create the Kviar project. The playground records the action of the elements, attempting to highlight the dynamics of the time and bring on the surface the need to claim this space as a space for more-than-humans and humans coexistence.

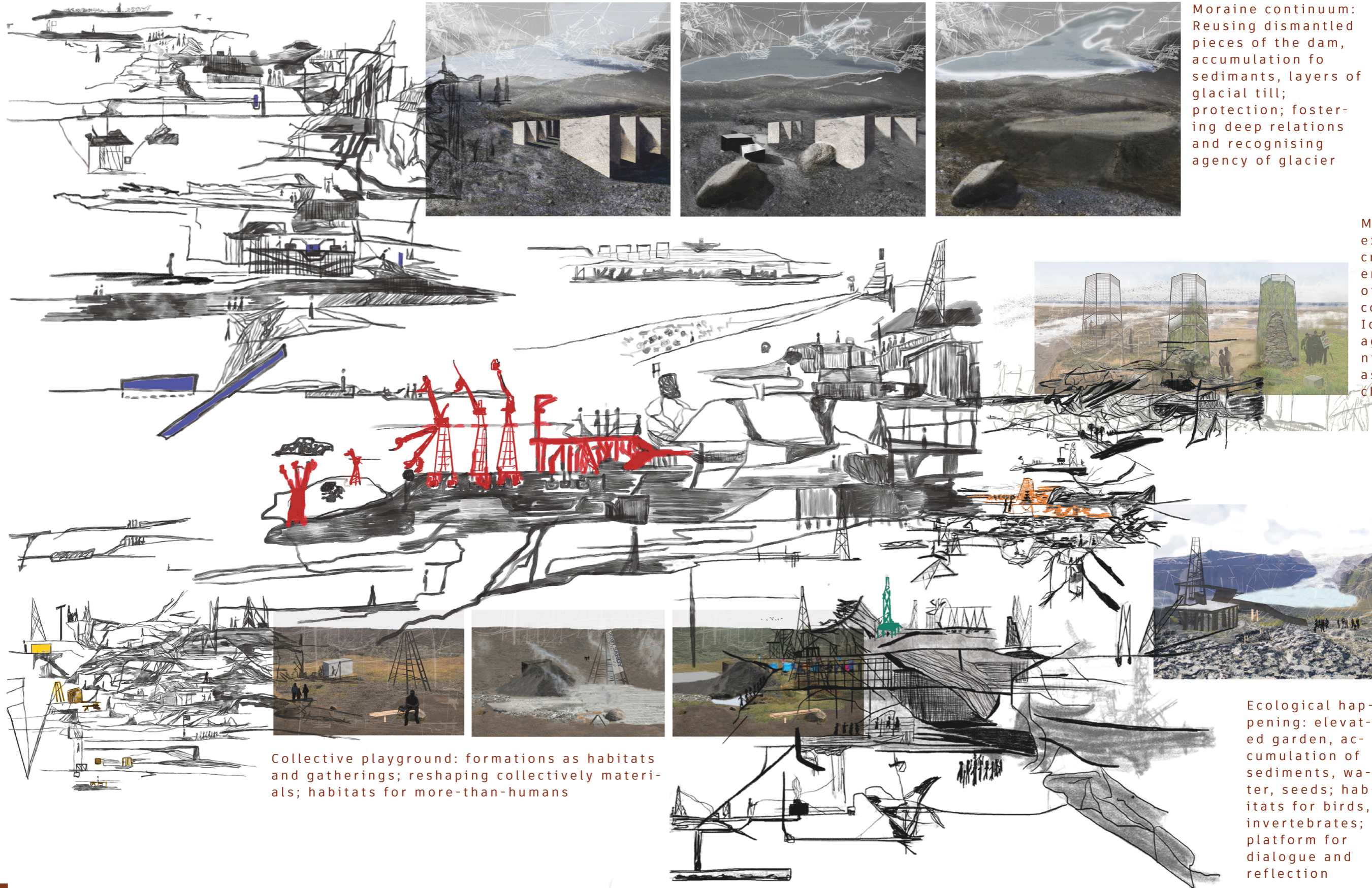
Kvíár

Field of Interventions

Situations as interventions: collection of eventful & reclaimed materials; mixing happenings, creating future bonds with land and water; habitats for humans and more-than-humans; workshops and performances



Moraine continuum: Reusing dismantled pieces of the dam, accumulation of sediments, layers of glacial till; protection; fostering deep relations and recognising agency of glacier



Moss catcher: experimentation; creation of synergies, marking of wanderings; consideration of Icelandic heritage and recognition of moss as an agent of change

Collective playground: formations as habitats and gatherings; reshaping collectively materials; habitats for more-than-humans

Ecological happening: elevated garden, accumulation of sediments, water, seeds; habitats for birds, invertebrates; platform for dialogue and reflection