

Country /City ..... Norway/ Oslo  
University / School ..... AHO (The Oslo school of Architecture and Design)  
Academic year ..... 2020  
Title of the project ..... The Moogrove Garden  
Authors ..... Ahmed Faisal

## TECHNICAL DOSSIER

<b>Title of the project</b>	The Moongrove Garden
<b>Authors</b>	Ahmed Faisal
<b>Title of the course</b>	Master Diploma Project
<b>Academic year</b>	2020
<b>Teaching Staff</b>	Luis Callejas
<b>Department / Section / Program of belonging</b>	IMLA (International Master in Landscape Architecture)
<b>University / School</b>	AHO (The Oslo school of Architecture and Design)



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

The coastal human-forest interface of the Bengal delta is locally called 'The Country of Tides', where an inhospitable saline land of mangroves meet manmade freshwater landscapes in the fractal matrix of countless rivers and channels that are fed by brackish moon tides. To ensure a flood and saline-free inland, people had to create control over this landscape and as a result, the interface is divided into polders and forests today. But in this archipelago of loam clay, which now faces more storms, surges, and salinity, and is a hotspot for a range of ecological, geomorphic, and cultural diversities, is the answer to the question of how Humans Should Meet the Mangroves that simple?

The design exercise focuses on the areas outside of the polders, where the rivers continue to erode and deposit. Mangrove tries to migrate into these areas by sending over floating germinated seeds, while people try to take control by creating saltwater shrimp ponds. The area also has myths of goddesses that exceeds the borders of polders and has been surprisingly successful in creating a strong communal existence which fights and survives against and with the extreme landscape. Using questions raised by some of these dialectics, the project tries to portray an ecology driven scenario (A community garden) for such 'Land without Owners' while digging into the exotic mythical and cultural context of the tide country to test if culture and ecology of a landscape together can become a primary tool for mitigating climate change.

For further information

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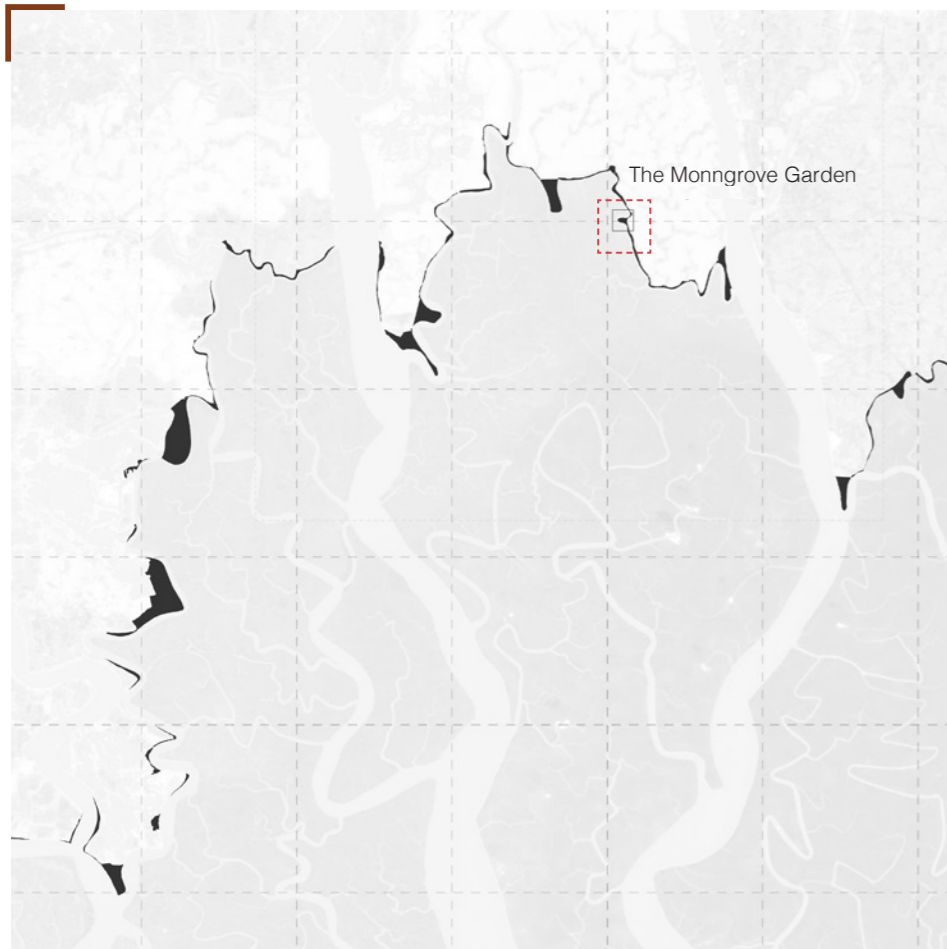
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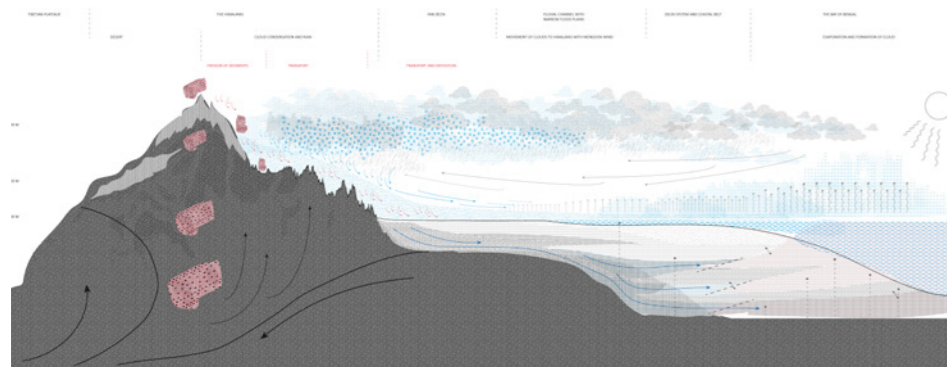
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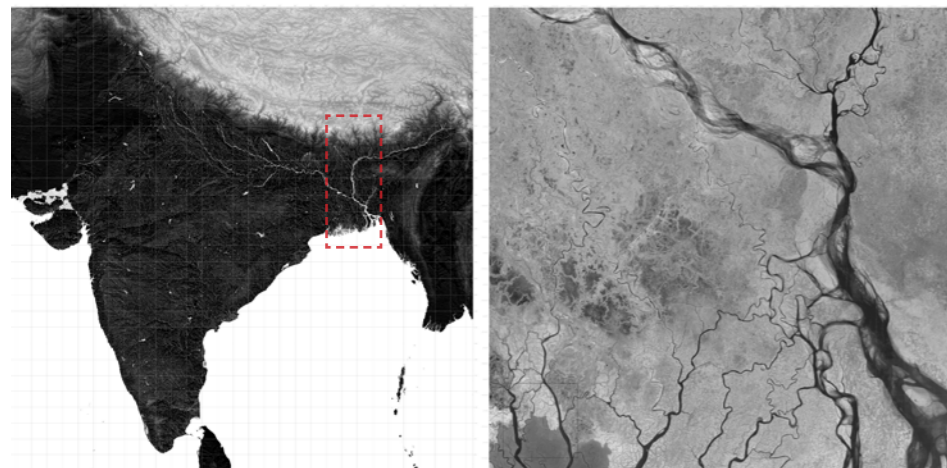
**SCHOOL PRIZE**



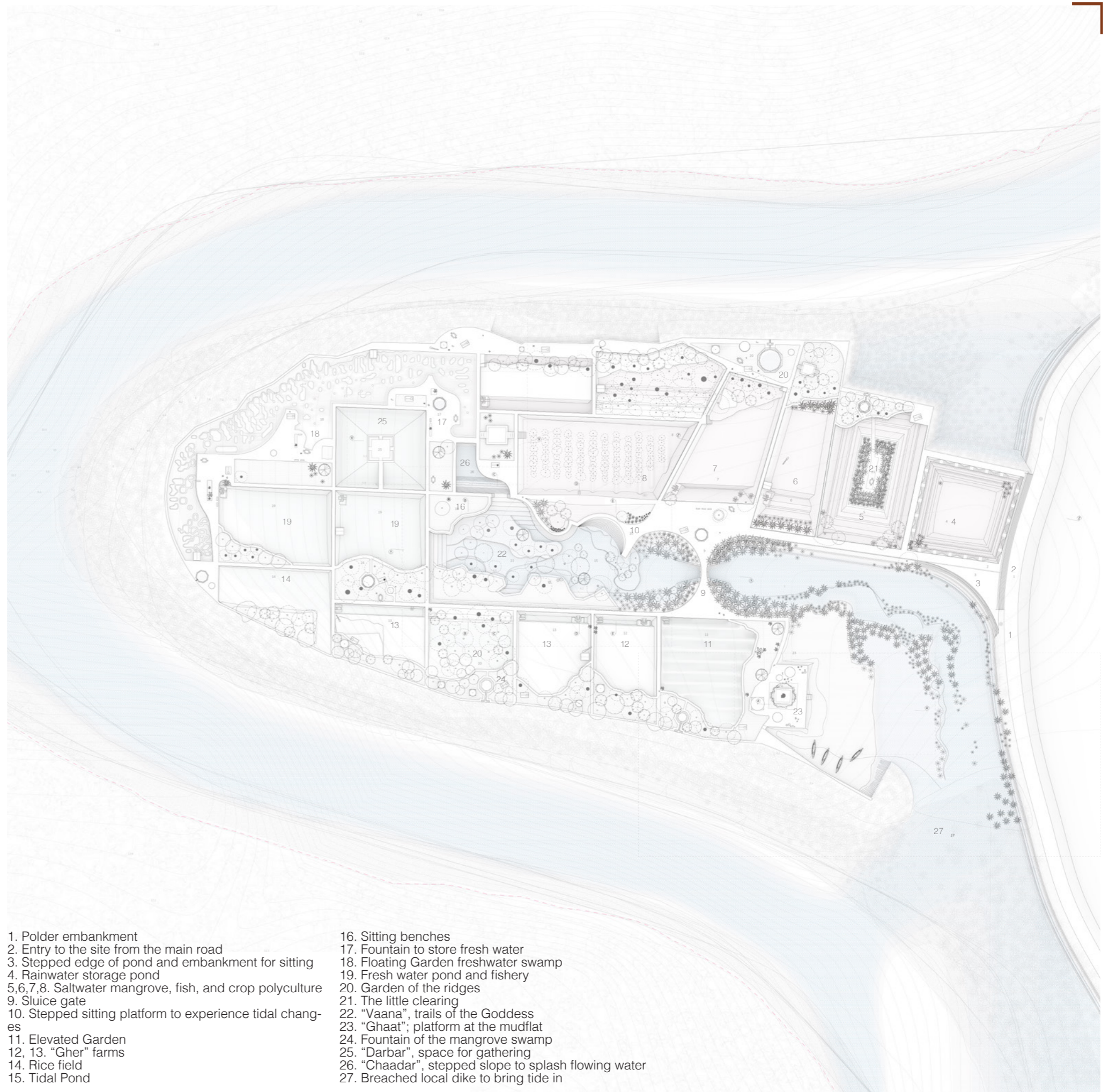
The Monngrove Garden in 'Lands Without an Owner' at Coastal Human -Forest Interface



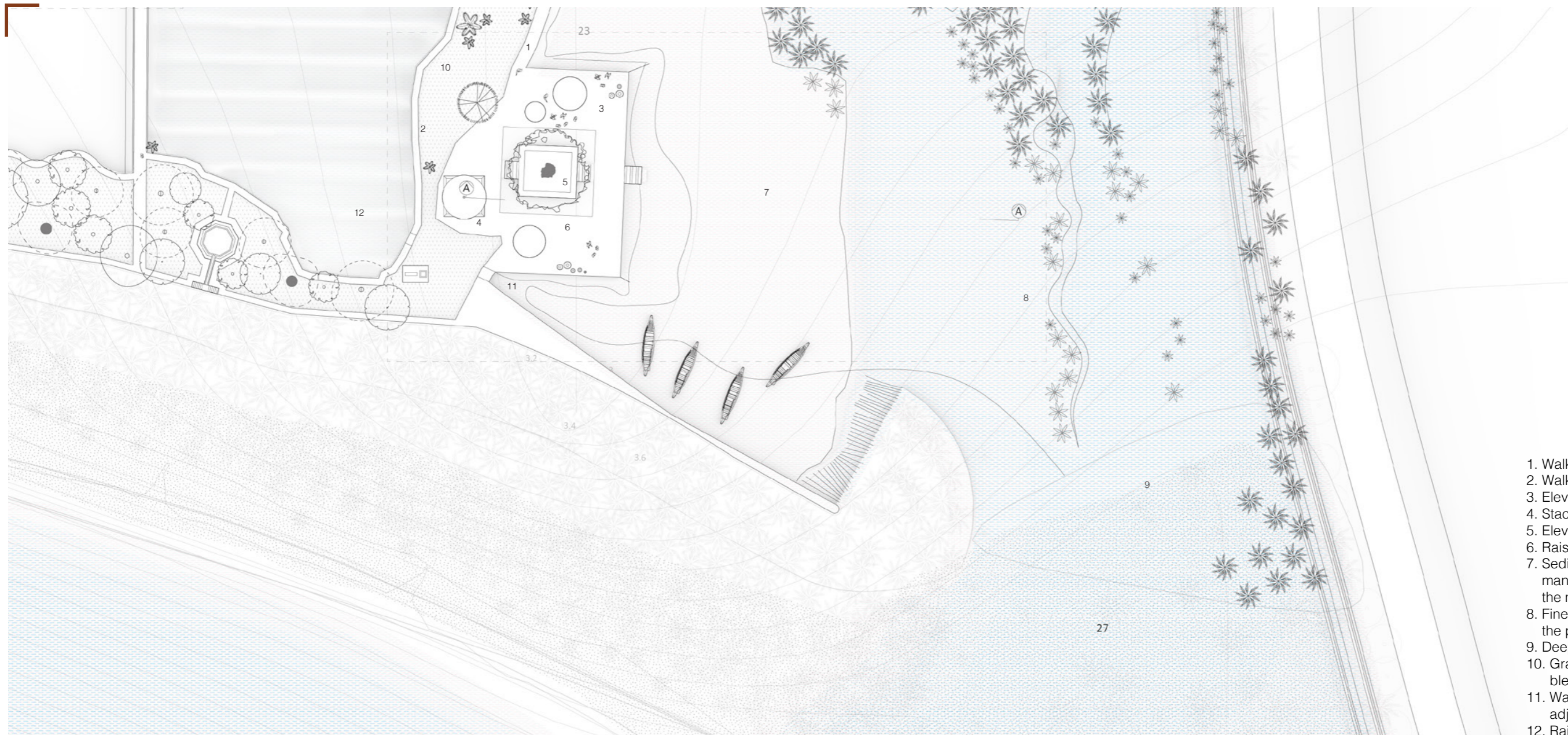
Geomorphic Machine of the Everchanging Delta: The Himalayas Sending Sediments to



Geomorphic Machine of the Everchanging Delta: The Rivers that Carries the Sedminets

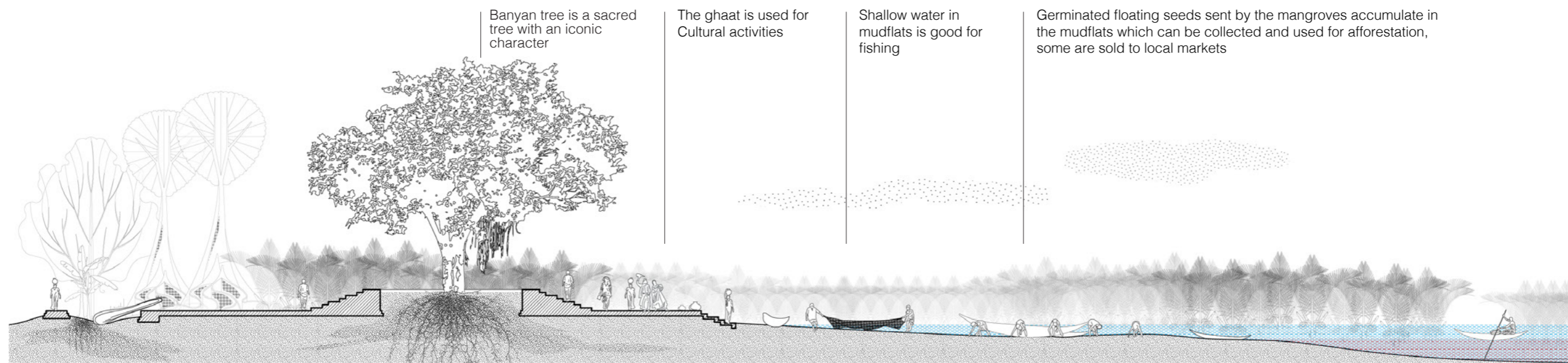


- 1. Polder embankment
- 2. Entry to the site from the main road
- 3. Stepped edge of pond and embankment for sitting
- 4. Rainwater storage pond
- 5,6,7,8. Saltwater mangrove, fish, and crop polyculture
- 9. Sluice gate
- 10. Stepped sitting platform to experience tidal changes
- 11. Elevated Garden
- 12, 13. "Gher" farms
- 14. Rice field
- 15. Tidal Pond
- 16. Sitting benches
- 17. Fountain to store fresh water
- 18. Floating Garden freshwater swamp
- 19. Fresh water pond and fishery
- 20. Garden of the ridges
- 21. The little clearing
- 22. "Vaana", trails of the Goddess
- 23. "Ghaat"; platform at the mudflat
- 24. Fountain of the mangrove swamp
- 25. "Darbar", space for gathering
- 26. "Chaadar", stepped slope to splash flowing water
- 27. Breached local dike to bring tide in



1. Walkway to sluice gate
2. Walkway on bund
3. Elevated platform for sitting
4. Stack for nypa palm
5. Elevated platform for banyan tree
6. Raised step
7. Sediment and germinated mangrove seed accumulation on the mudflat
8. Fine sediment accumulation on the palm roots
9. Deep area with year around tides
10. Grassland suitable for vegetable plantation
11. Water discharge area from adjacent field
12. Raised bed farmland

Blow Up plan for 'Ghaat'; the Mudflat, that brings sweet tides, salty floods, mangrove seeds, boats full of honey and fishes ..



Banyan tree is a sacred tree with an iconic character

The ghaat is used for Cultural activities

Shallow water in mudflats is good for fishing

Germinated floating seeds sent by the mangroves accumulate in the mudflats which can be collected and used for afforestation, some are sold to local markets

Section through the Ghaat and it's Banyan tree, surrounded by the mangroves



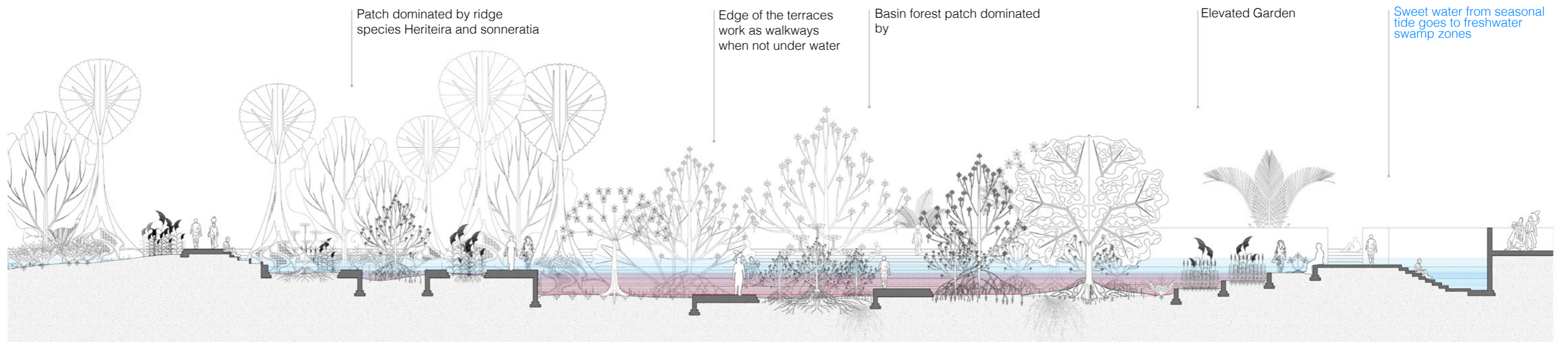
Garden of the Swamps



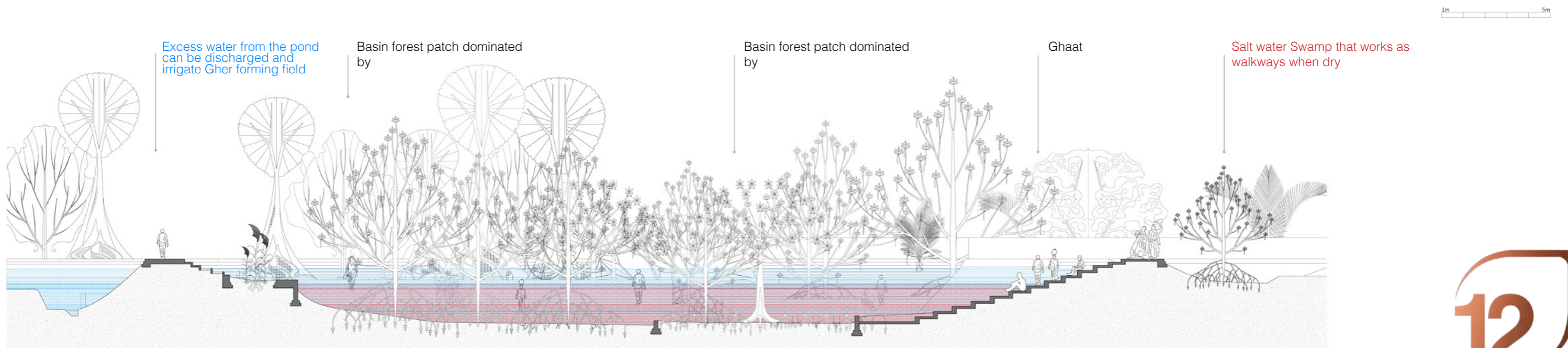
Garden of the Ridges



The Rice Fields



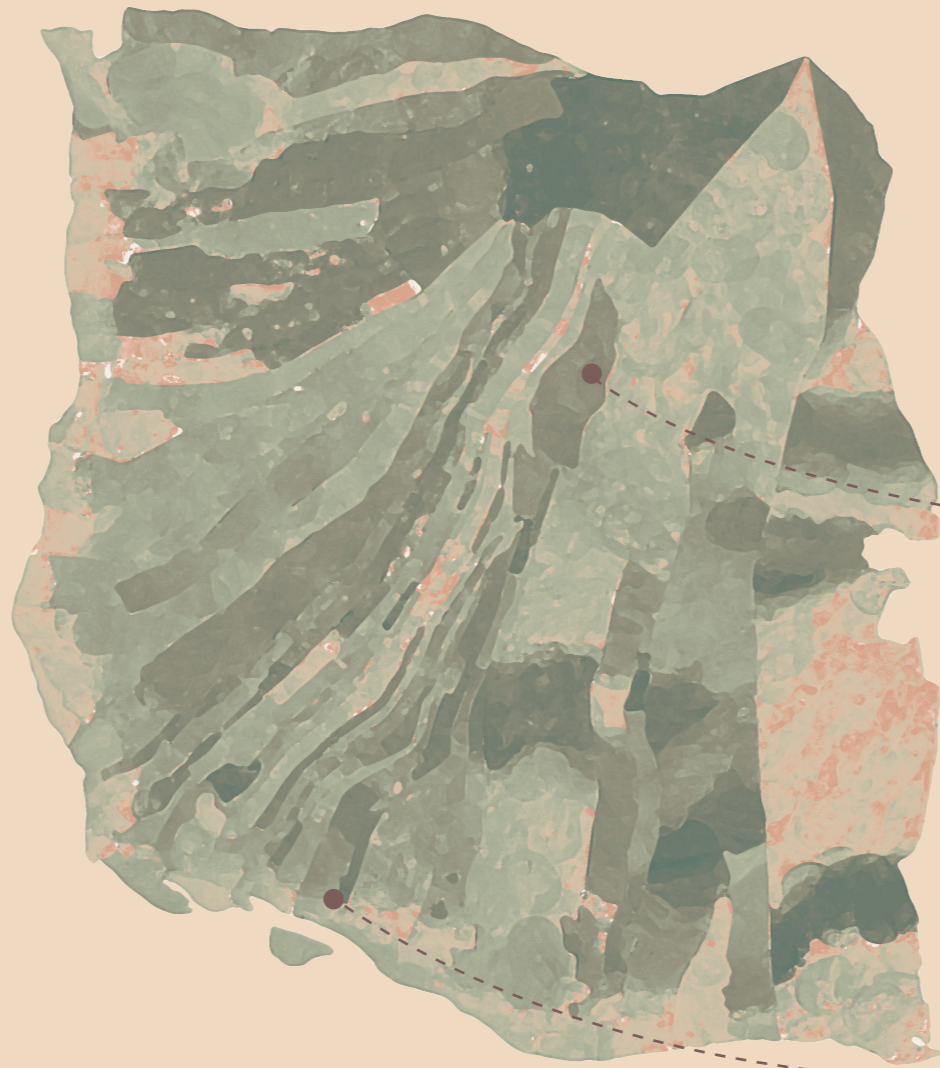
The Brakish tide breaks into salt and sweet water through different elevated sections and reached the rice fields and the shrimp ponds..



The Sweetwater Swamps Expose themselves to the trails



*Present monoculture*



*Future landscape mosaic*



*Building materials and habitats*



*Creative heritage practices*



*The Eiker Valley*

*Drammen*

*Oslo*

*Transforming forestry of the urbanizing Eiker valley from monotonous clear cutting of spruce plantations, to a regional development celebrating diversity in management, produce and ecology.*

*Left: Forest map (Marka) of the Oslo region*

Country /City ..... Norway / Oslo

University / School ..... The Oslo school of Architecture and Design. Institute of Urbanism and Landscape

Academic year ..... 2020

Title of the project ..... The long plots of Eiker: Towards a sustainable landscape mosaic

Authors ..... Hedda Aarrestad

## TECHNICAL DOSSIER

<b>Title of the project</b>	The long plots of Eiker: Towards a sustainable landscape mosaic
<b>Authors</b>	Hedda Aarrestad
<b>Title of the course</b>	IMLA International Master in Landscape Architecture
<b>Academic year</b>	2020
<b>Teaching Staff</b>	Sabine Müller
<b>Department / Section / Program of belonging</b>	Institute of Urbanism and Landscape / International Master of Landscape Architecture
<b>University / School</b>	The Oslo school of Architecture and Design



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

The project seeks to improve the landscape performance of the urbanizing Eiker region, located by the Drammen River. Norwegian valleys were once shaped by a heritage law distributing land equally along the “valley section”. These long plots created a rich mosaic spanning from flower meadows to selection-cut forests and pastures. The varied landscape disappeared alongside political favoring of productive plantations. The subsequent expansion of Picea abies the past century has resulted in a dark forest with rather low diversity, and a region vulnerable in a changing climate with drier summers and heavier storms.

The project suggests a landscape-driven development for Eiker, where five proposed pilot gardens serve as test grounds for new cultivation practices. The vegetation-based production system enhances Eiker’s biodiversity, creates a resilient green structure for urbanization and reintroduces locally rooted workplaces. Through encouraging regional actors: Their individual ways of farming results in a plot pattern of interventions with different timing and use. Promoting deciduous trees, regulated grazing and protection of bogs and old growth forests, have proved to lower emissions and store carbon over time. Simultaneously, it makes a better adaption to an unknown future, enhance diverse habitats, local produce ... and becomes the public “park”, the forest is for Oslo’s metropolitan region.

With a holistic approach on responsible resource management, the project seeks to inspire the communes to take charge of a regenerative place making strategy. Playing on the creative side of a local community in growth, hopefully makes the green shift persistent the next 100 years.

For further information

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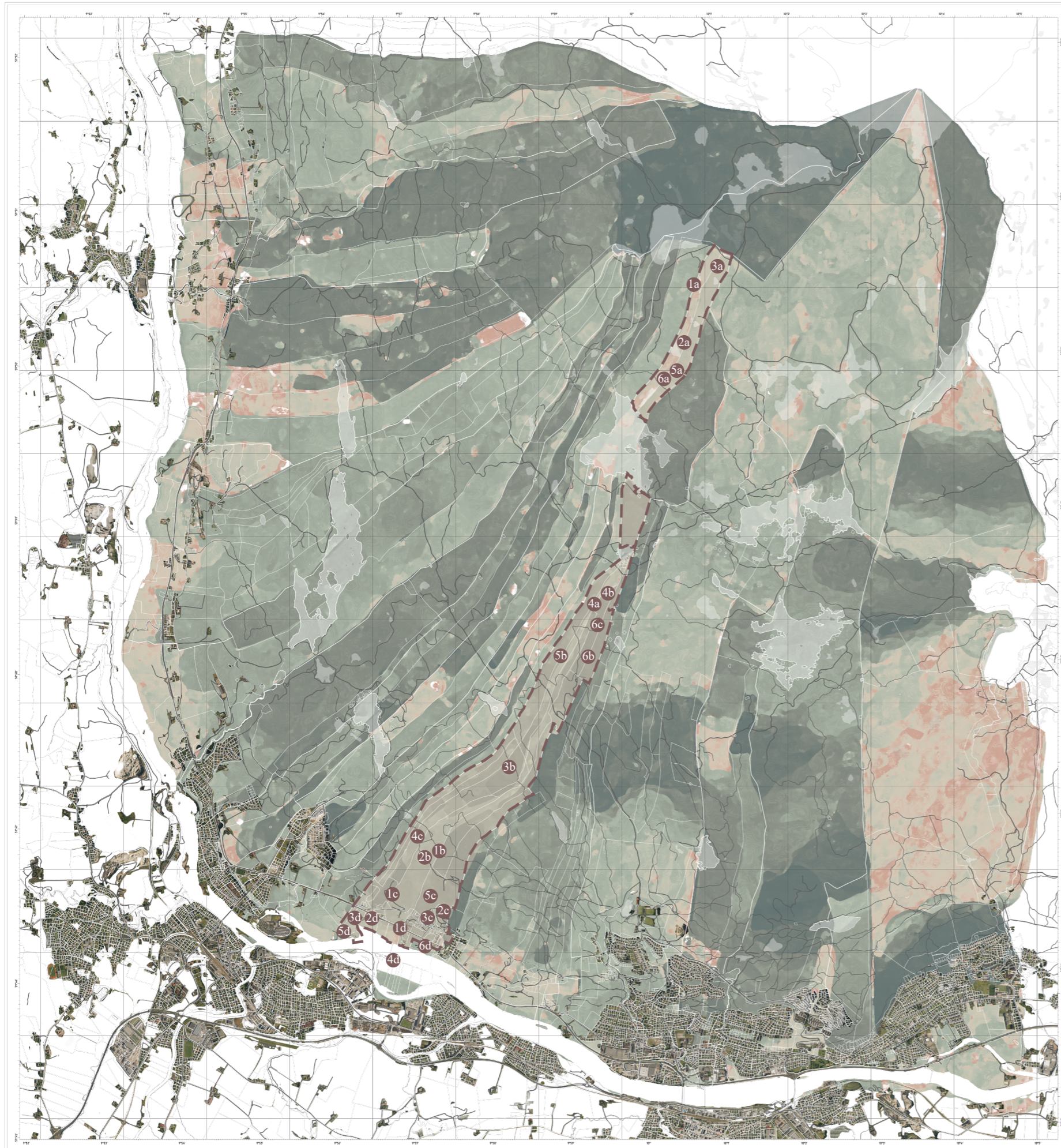
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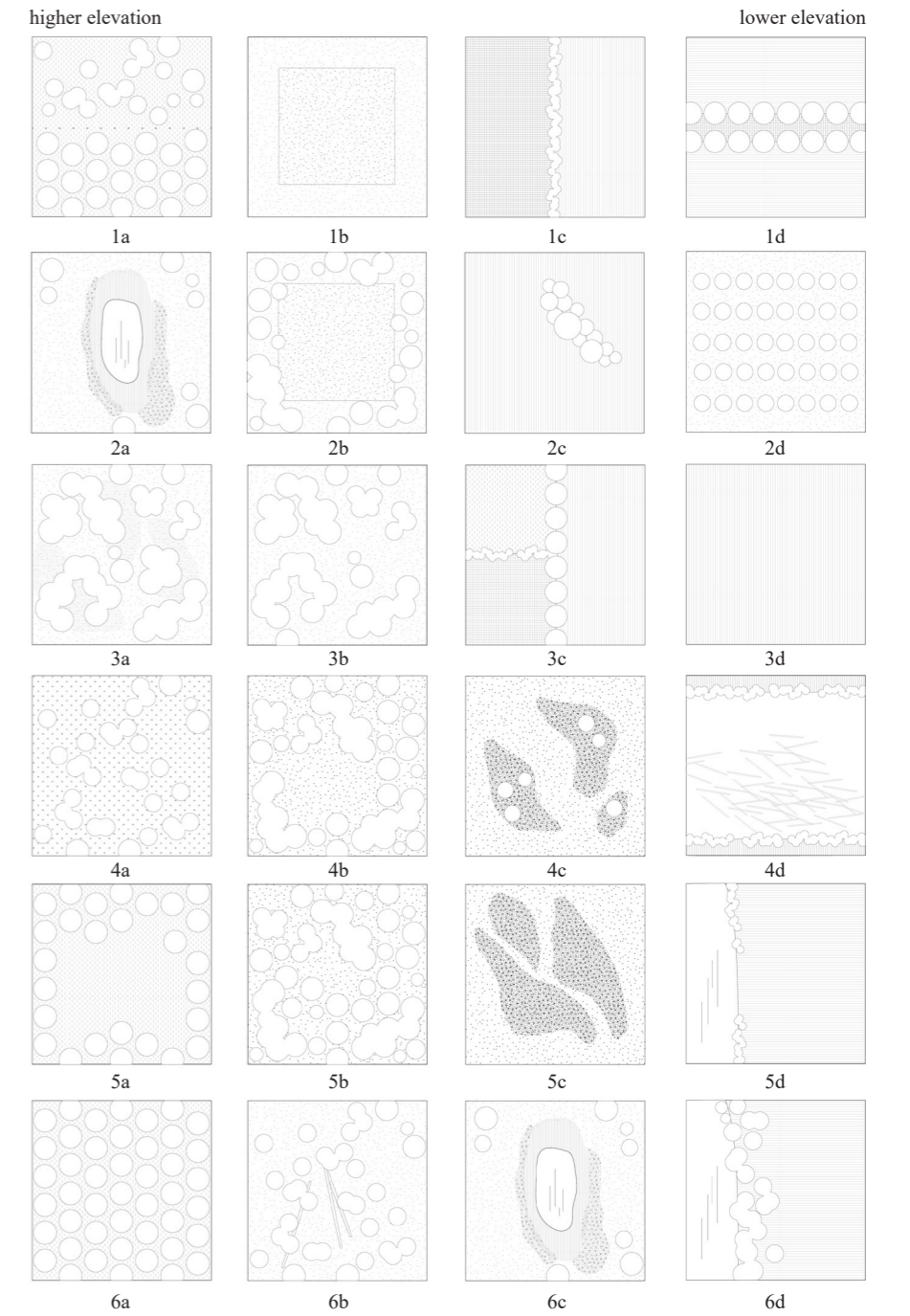
**SCHOOL PRIZE**



**Left: Masterplan of shifting ecologies**

Proposal for a regional development that enhances the inherited ecological potential  
Collage, acrylic on paper + pieces of an aerial

**Ecologies of the cultural landscape**



- |                        |                       |                           |                          |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1a. Milestone          | 1b. Animal Fence      | 1c. Vegetated Plotline    | 1d. Avenue/allée         |
| 2a. Bog Meadow         | 2b. Harbour Garden    | 2c. Field Island          | 2d. Orchard              |
| 3a. Blueberry forest   | 3b. Animal Forest     | 3c. Permaculture farmland | 3d. Monoculture farmland |
| 4a. Pine column forest | 4b. Small Clearing    | 4c. Leaf meadow           | 4d. Log driving          |
| 5a. Clear-cut          | 5b. Matrix Forest     | 5c. Flower meadow         | 5d. Open riverplain      |
| 6a. Plantation forest  | 6b. Old Growth Forest | 6c. Bog Meadow            | 6d. Vegetated riverplain |



Vidar Asheim, Kulturlandskapets historie 1978







**01. The Gate**

Rows of fruit tree varieties prepares an ecological framework for a future of urbanization in the valley bottom.



**02. The Volcano**

The cattle blend in as a herd contrasting the birches. Their owner believes in their health as a key to improve our food quality.



**03. The Valley**

The micro valley is a good site for studying how soils are divided - from thick moraine weathered bedrock.



**04. The Animal Forest**

Good neighbours merge a narrow and larger pasture into one, where carbon is stored in the soil and the landscape kept open.

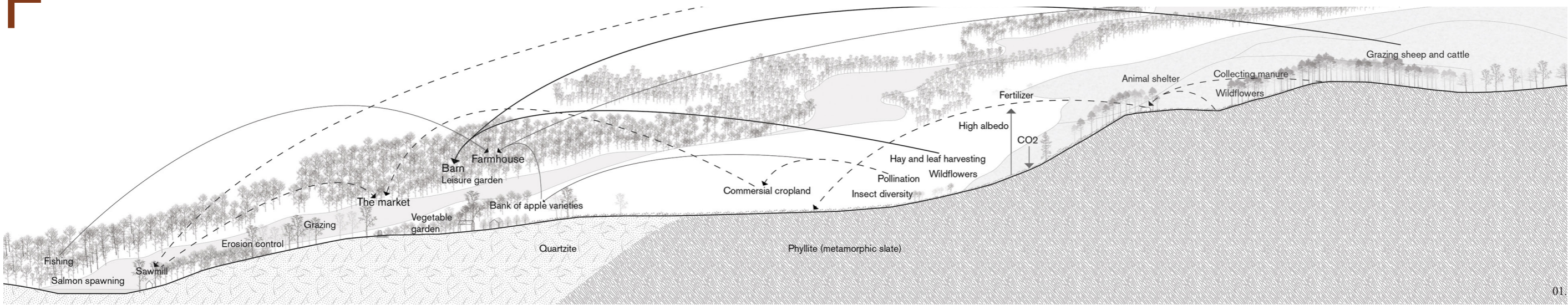


**05. The Great Clearing**

Efficient plantations contrasts a recently clear-cut space where forest remnants are formed into a hügelkultur flower carpet.



The five pilot gardens is designed by a principle of contrasting geometries to put the plotlines into scene



01.

**Historical long plot produce:**

**Mountain**  
 Grazing cattle  
 Støl maintenance  
 Milking  
 Cheese making and churning: milk, sour cream, cream, cheese, prim, brown cheese, gomme, tettemilk

**Marshes**  
 Harvesting peat as fuel  
 Foraging *Pinguicula vulgaris*, common butterwort

**Forest**  
 Logging  
 Animal feeding harvest  
 Foraging wild berries and herbs, caraway seeds, bark to grind into flour  
 Hunting grouse, hare, reindeer and moose

**Extensive meadows**  
 Grazing cattle  
 Hesje: Hay harvesting and drying

In between outfields/enclosed plot  
 Animal shelter for collecting manure

**Agricultural cropland**  
 Plow, harrow, seed, fertilize, weed  
 Potato, barley, oats, onion, turnip, swede, wild celery

**Stabbur**  
 Storing salted cured ham and sausage  
 Rakfisk - fermented trout  
 Flatbread

**The inland fjord**  
 Fishing for trout, perch, whitefish

**Future long plot produce:**



02.



03.

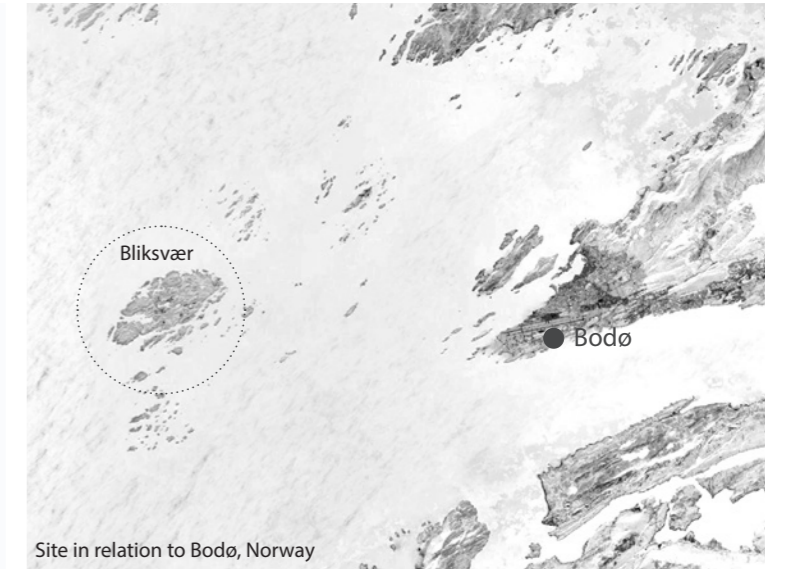
01. Metabolism of the Valley Section (first third of the plot)

02. View from The Volcano  
 Cattle's garden. The herds contrast the rigid tree grid, and create a diverse forest floor.

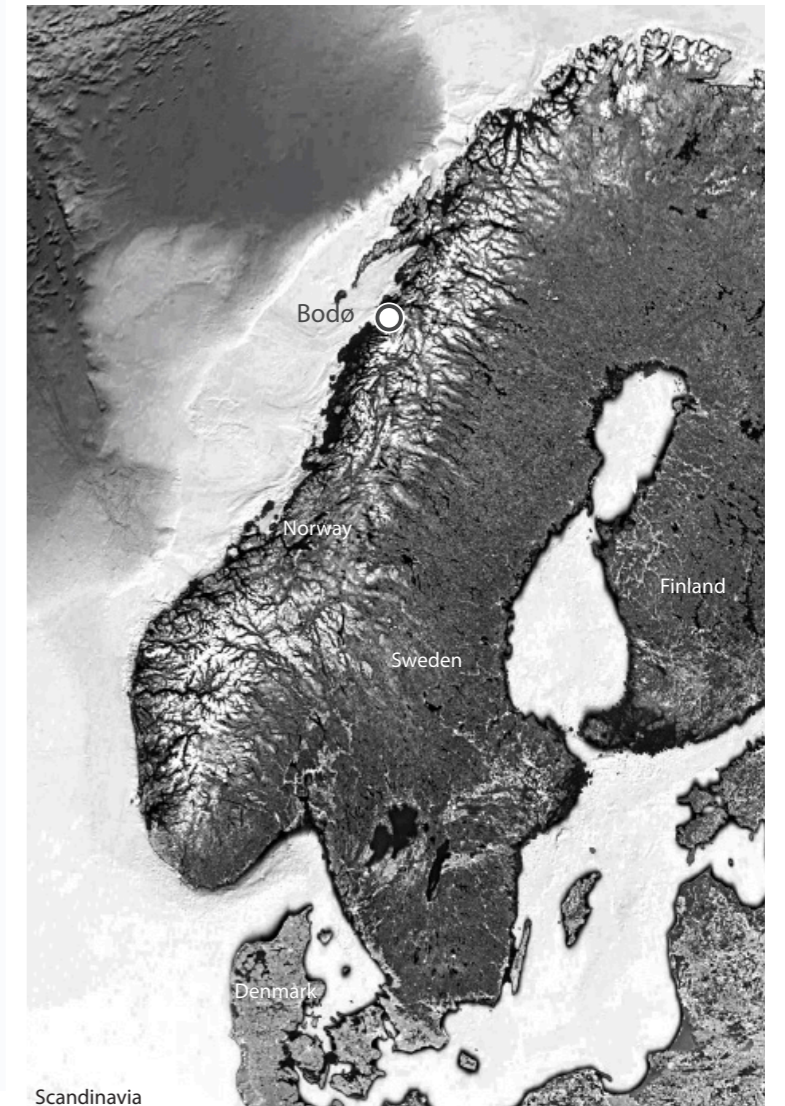
03. Embracing the individual farmer:  
 the Entomologist; the Traditionalist; the Permaculture fanatic; the Foodie; the Industrialist;  
 the Animal lover; the Gatherer



Bliksvær



Site in relation to Bodø, Norway



Scandinavia

**Country /City** Norway / Oslo

**University / School** AHO The Oslo school of Architecture and Design, Institute of Urbanism and Landscape

**Academic year** 2020 - 2021

**Title of the project** Reinvesting coastal heath landscape

**Authors** Peter Has Larsen

## TECHNICAL DOSSIER

<b>Title of the project</b>	Reinvesting coastal heath landscape
<b>Authors</b>	Peter Has Larsen
<b>Title of the course</b>	IMLA International Master in Landscape Architecture
<b>Academic year</b>	2020 - 2021
<b>Teaching Staff</b>	Karin Helms, Sabine Müller, Eric Reid
<b>Department / Section / Program of belonging</b>	Institute of Urbanism and Landscape
<b>University / School</b>	AHO The Oslo school of Architecture and Design



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

This project proposes reimagining Bliksvær, Norway's overgrown heathland that is part of Western Europe's open coastal cultural heritage, by introducing an innovative agroforestry system. With the integration of native tree species with local crops, it aims to transform the area into a vibrant, self-sustaining ecosystem. It is an approach that seamlessly blends traditional conservation practices with modern agricultural techniques, fostering community involvement and expanding the traditional role of the farmer.

The landscape design incorporates "landscape samples," carefully curated sections representing diverse biotopes, alongside distinctive, purpose-built spaces. These elements are designed to facilitate gastronomic experiences and social interactions while maintaining harmony with the natural environment. The project's main ambition is to provide a model for sustainable coastal agriculture capable of adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change and overgrowing.

Enhancing biodiversity and strategic soil management will increase carbon storage and improve crop yields significantly. In addition, it demonstrates how climate-conscious landscape design can reinforce food autonomy and yet become a destination.

The proposal includes processes for engaging locals and new rural operators through educational workshops and shared benefits, securing their essential role in this transformation. The project represents a scalable, replicable strategy for blending gastronomy, agriculture, and biodiversity, laying a robust foundation for resilient coastal landscapes in an era of climate change.

For further information

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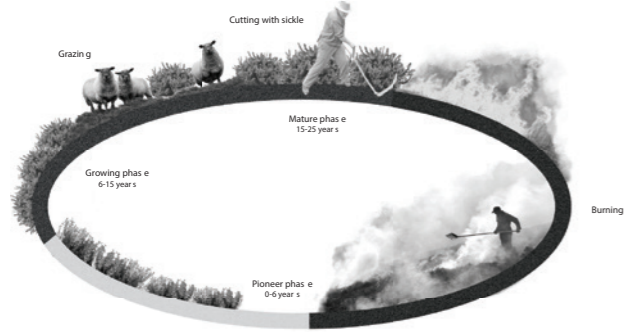
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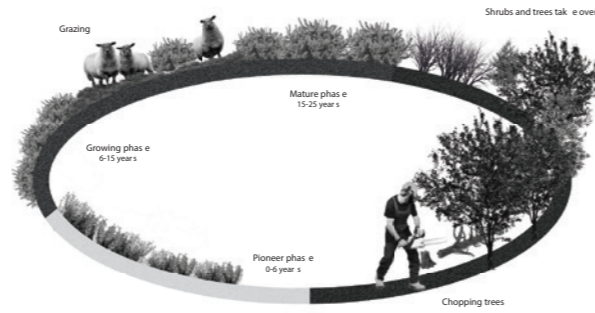
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**SCHOOL PRIZE**

# the circular economy



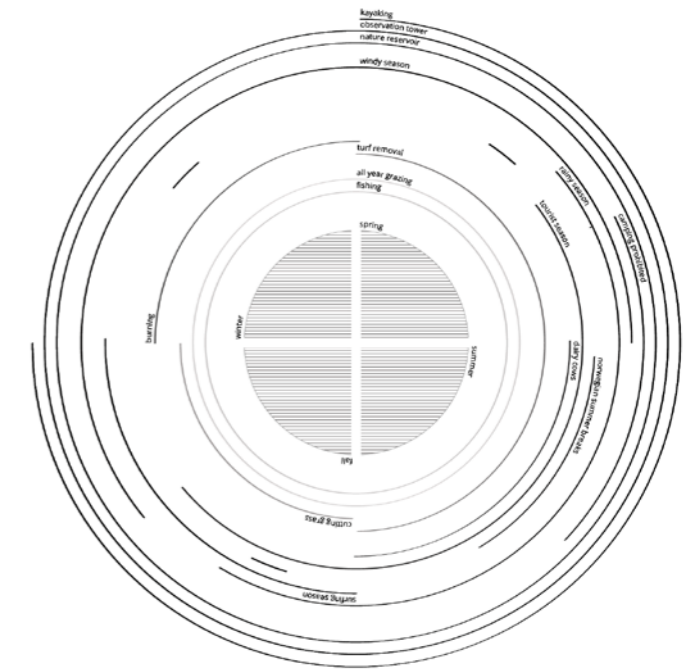
Traditional coastal healthland cycle. Maintenance keeps landscapes open, low-vegetated.



Discontinued coastal healthland cycle. Lack of maintenance allows plants to spread and get coarser.



Proposed farmer's seasonal activities



Proposed scheme of economy for Bliksvær

Overgrown hills

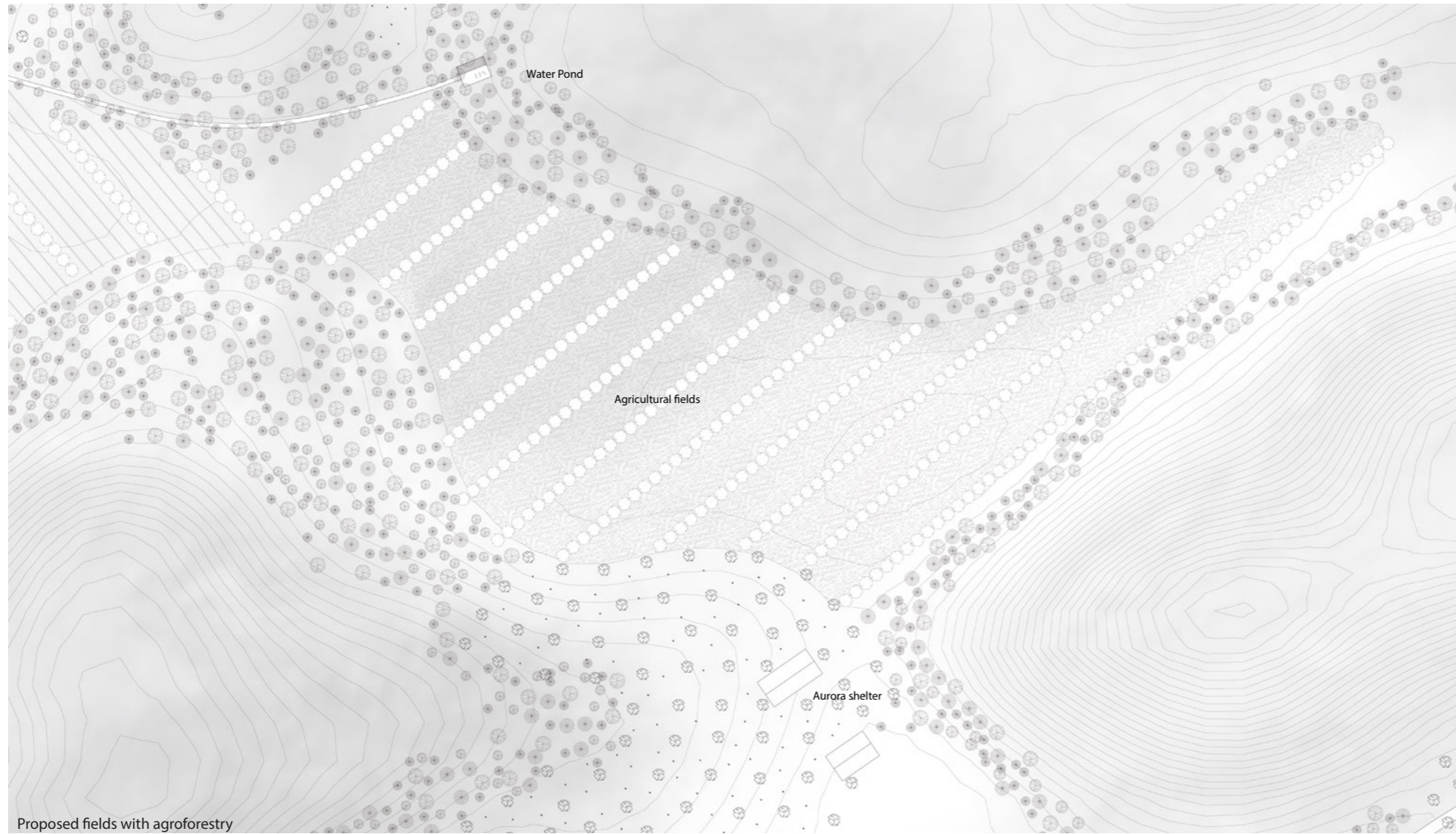
Agroforestry

Fields



Proposed agroforestry in the valley at Bliksvær

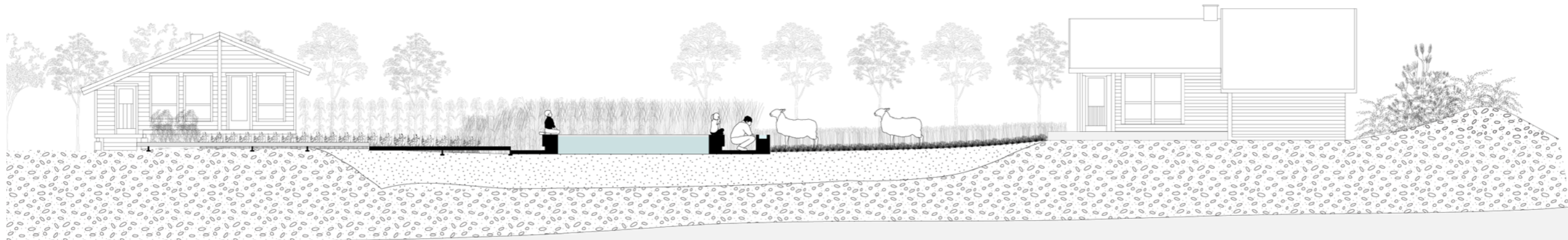
# the valley



Naturally overgrown heather

Common space

Overgrown hills



# the heather garden



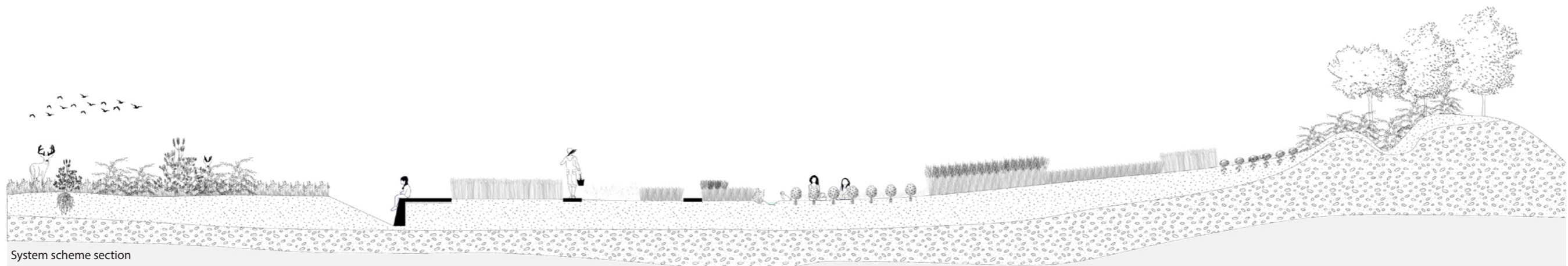
Naturally overgrown heather

Ha-ha

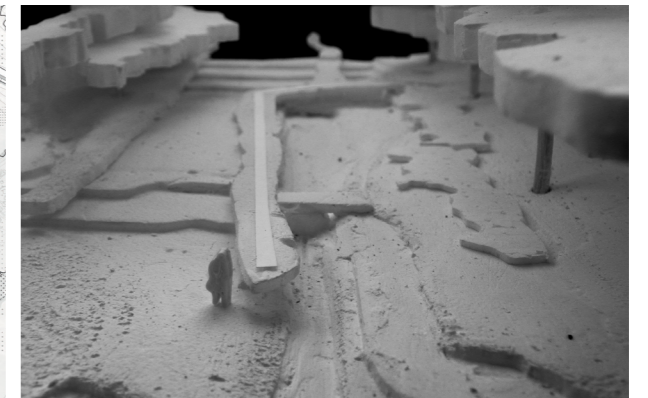
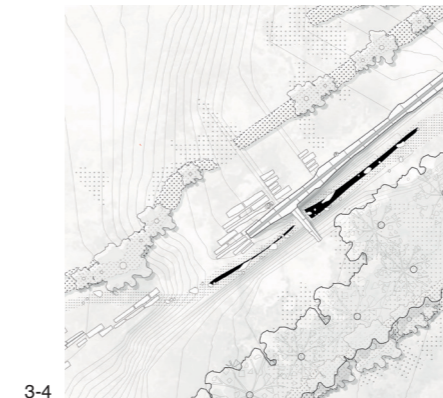
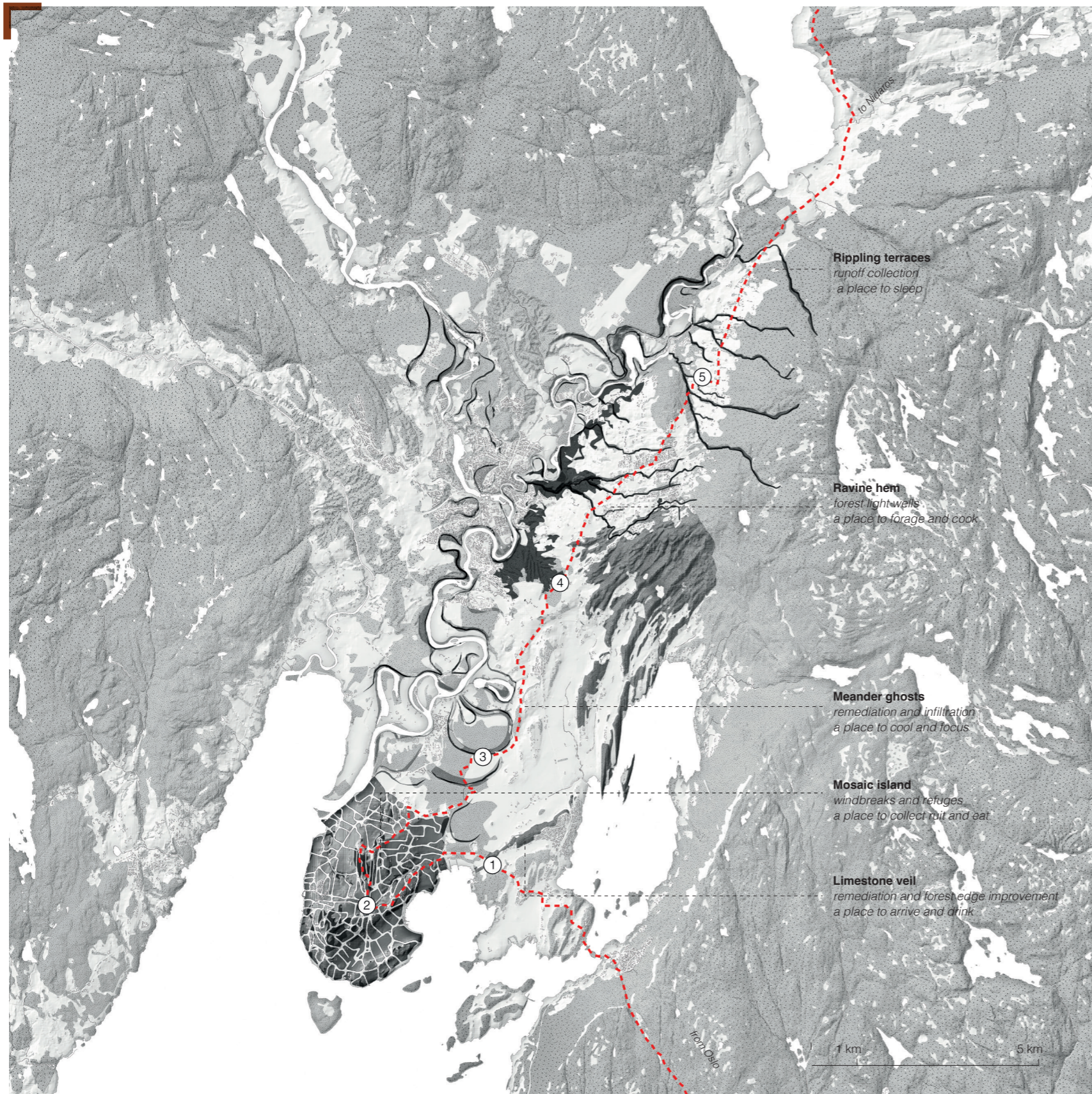
Path

Heather garden

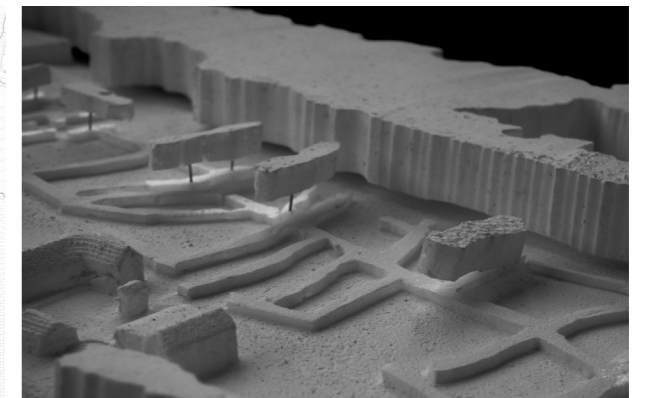
Overgrown hills



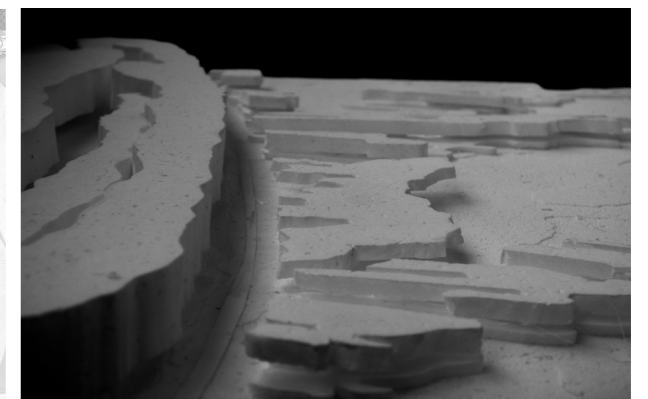
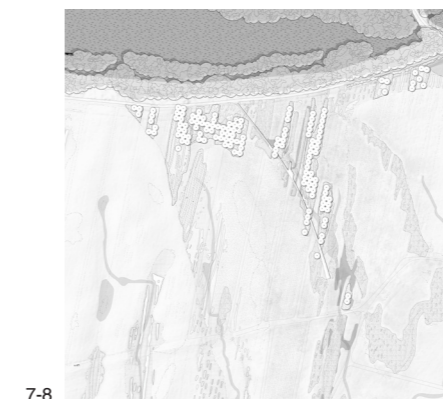
System scheme section



3-4



5-6



7-8



← Fig. 1 Map of Europe: The St Compostela Pilgrim's route runs through Europe. At the level of Ringerike, it crosses valuable agricultural land and cultural heritage sites.  
 Fig. 2 Territorial map: The Pilgrim's Route is used to weave the key local landscape entities into an overall guiding image, to contain new urbanism and develop the valley into a more water-sensitive and biodiverse place.  
 ↑ Fig. 3-4: The garden of the Limestone Veil, creates a layered forest edge and offers the pilgrim the gift of water.  
 Fig. 5-6: The garden of the Mosaic Islands is a network of refuge and windbreaks and offers the pilgrim a gift of fruits.  
 Fig. 7-8: The garden of the Meander Ghosts is a field of marshbeds and offers the pilgrim the gift of contemplation.

Country /City ..... South-Eastern Norway/Ringerike  
 University / School ..... AHO The Oslo school of Architecture and Design  
 Academic year ..... 2022  
 Title of the project ..... The Cultivation Gardens of Ringerike  
 Authors ..... Sarita Poptani



## TECHNICAL DOSSIER

<b>Title of the project</b>	The Cultivation Gardens of Ringerike
<b>Authors</b>	Sarita Poptani
<b>Title of the course</b>	IMLA International Master in Landscape Architecture
<b>Academic year</b>	2022
<b>Teaching Staff</b>	Sabine Müller, Miguel Hernandez Quintinilla
<b>Department / Section / Program of belonging</b>	Institute of Urbanism and Landscape
<b>University / School</b>	AHO The Oslo school of Architecture and Design



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

The project addresses the clayland settlement of Ringerike in response to pressures of suburbanisation and exhaustive agricultural practices. It uses the Gudbrandsdalen Pilgrim's Route to conceive a territorial strategy and three regenerative gardens, addressing identity and ecology within the valley. By identifying distinctive landscape features, the project points out which entities should be preserved to develop the valley into a more biodiverse and water-sensitive place. By intensifying the spatial and ecological qualities of each landscape feature, the project creates a sequence of atmospheric gardens along the pilgrim's way. At the "Limestone Veil", the Pilgrim's Fountain offers the gift of water, whilst improving the forest's edge. On the "Mosaic Islands", the Fruiticum Plaza offers a breakfast of fruit whilst providing windbreak and refuge. At the "Meander Ghosts", the Pilgrim's Pier offers the gift of reflection, whilst recharging the groundwater. The entry focuses on the third intervention, which contributes to collecting run-off to recharge the water table but also invites people back into the agricultural landscape.

The project uses territorial patterns as a primary tool to achieve climate change mitigation. By tying the Pilgrim's Route to the geological and cultural history of the rural landscape, soil and water will be conserved, making Ringerike more resilient in face of future challenges of preserving local identity, cultivatable soil, and mitigating drought. Finally, the project sees potential in landscape patterns to contain new urbanism and strengthen local identity and ecology.

For further information

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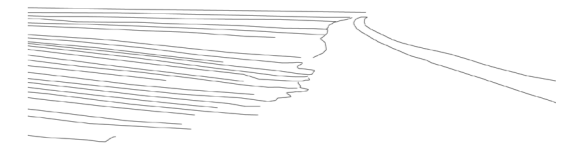
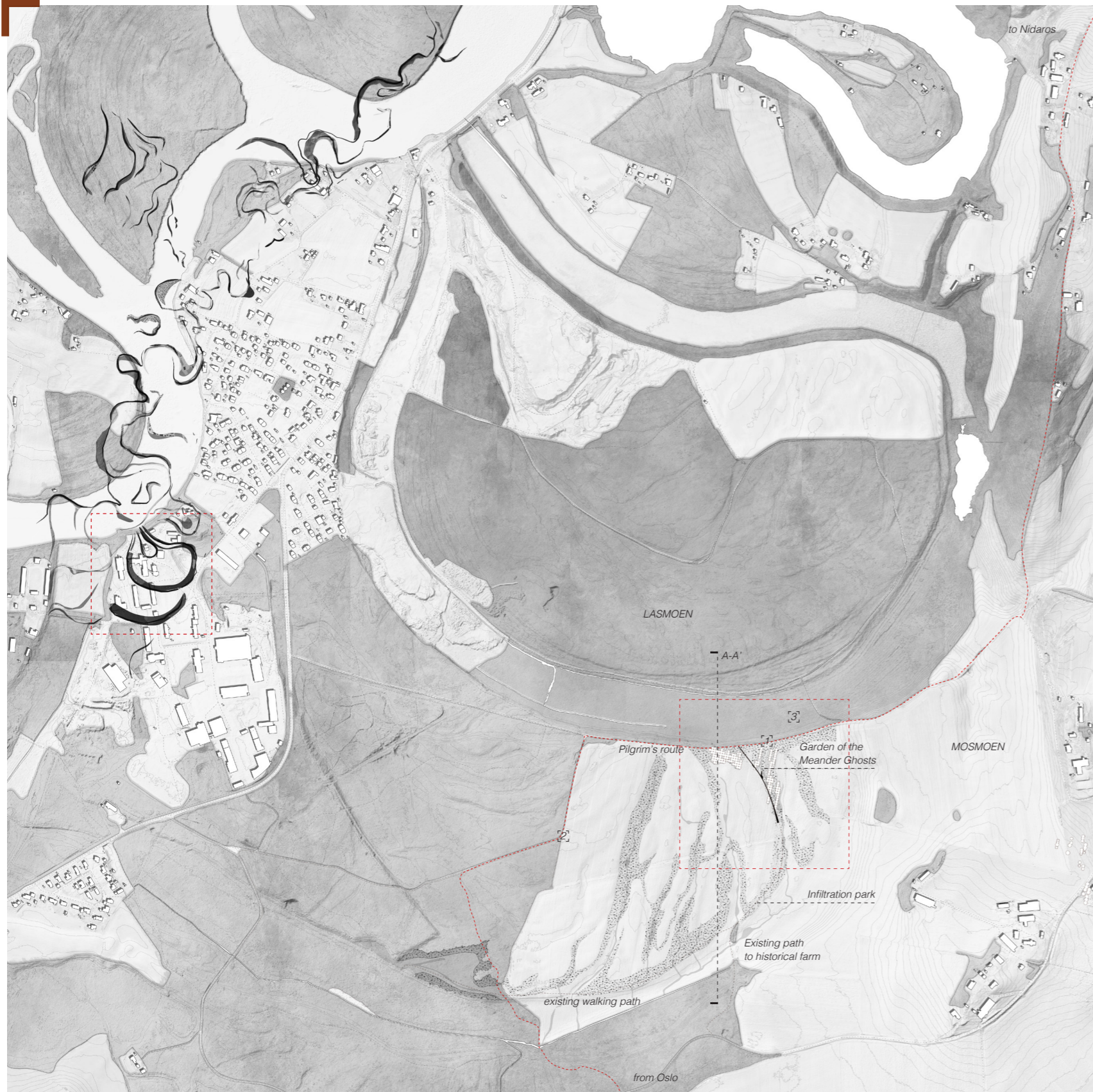
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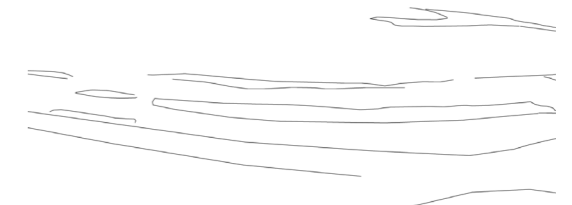
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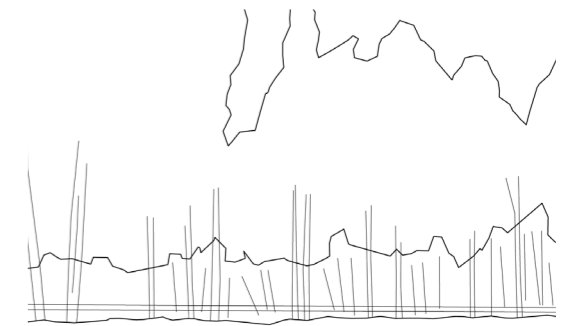
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The gentle convex of the field meets a ghost of the meandering river, a vast, bending path.

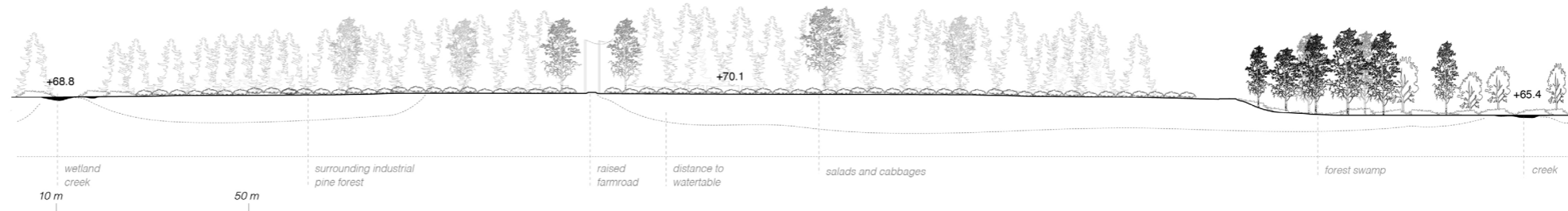


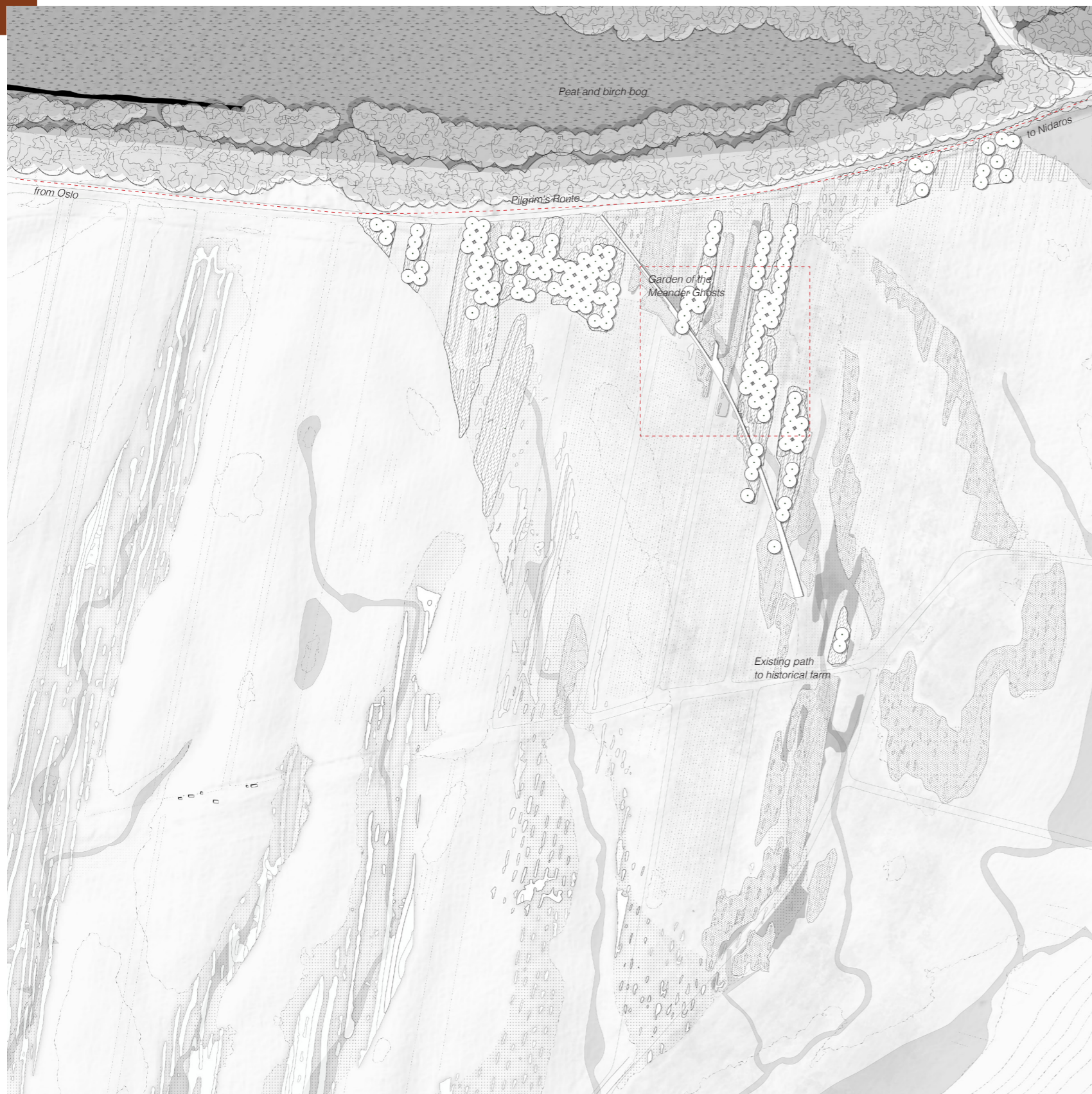
Traces of the meander manifest in radial flood patterns where flooding both destroys the field and causes soil erosion.



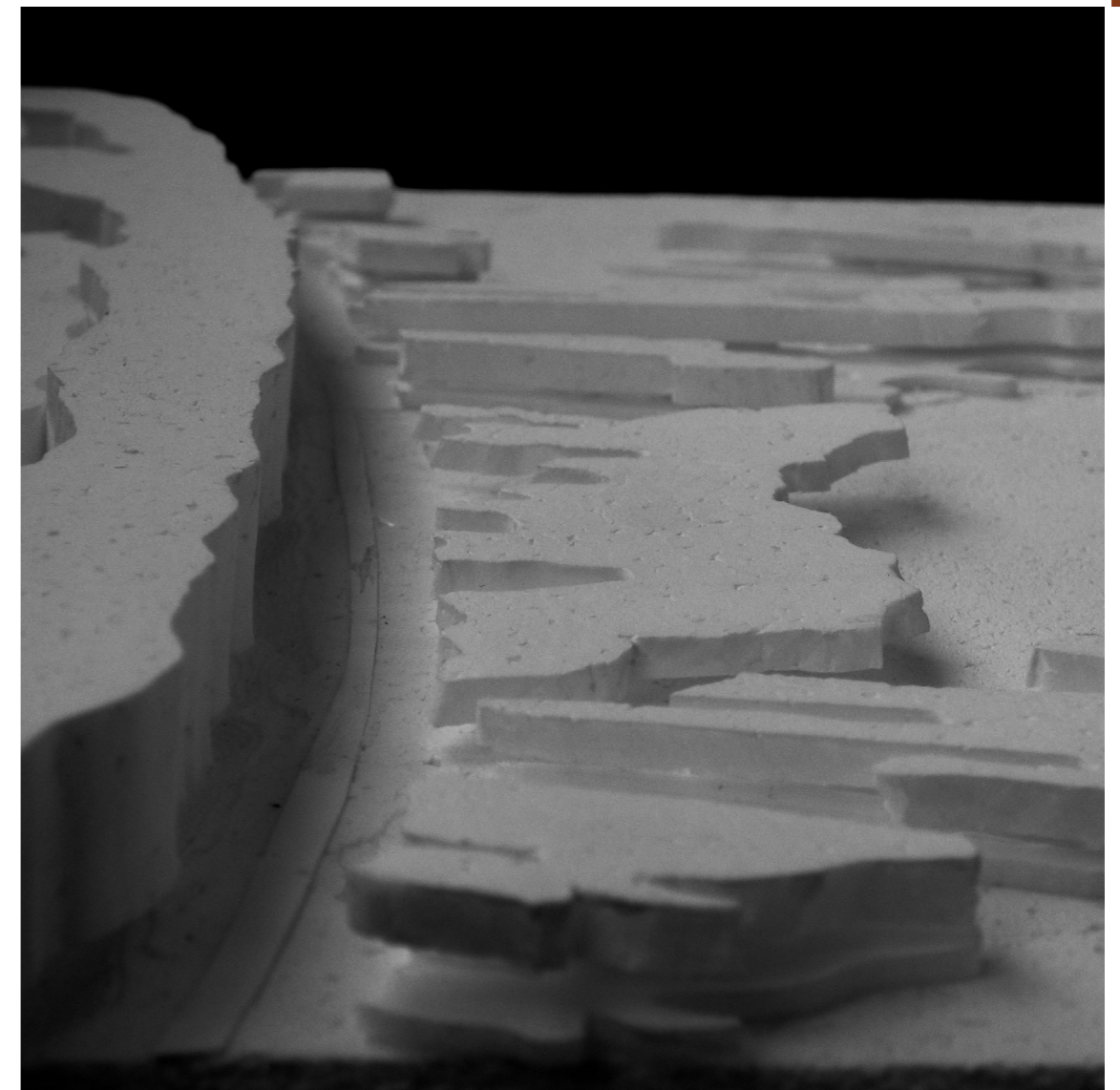
Rings of peat bogs and young birch forests offer peaceful and beautiful refuges but are largely undiscovered

The map shows the effect of the meandering river on the local geomorphology, resulting in collections of eroded and collected soil. The past channels of the river are still present in today's drainage and flood patterns. Whilst 25% of the delta is farmed, its infiltration capacity is poorly benefited. Therefore the project proposes an infiltration park alongside one of the most visible "meander ghosts" Marsh beds and wet meadows highlight existing flood patterns and create a sponge at the low points of the field.

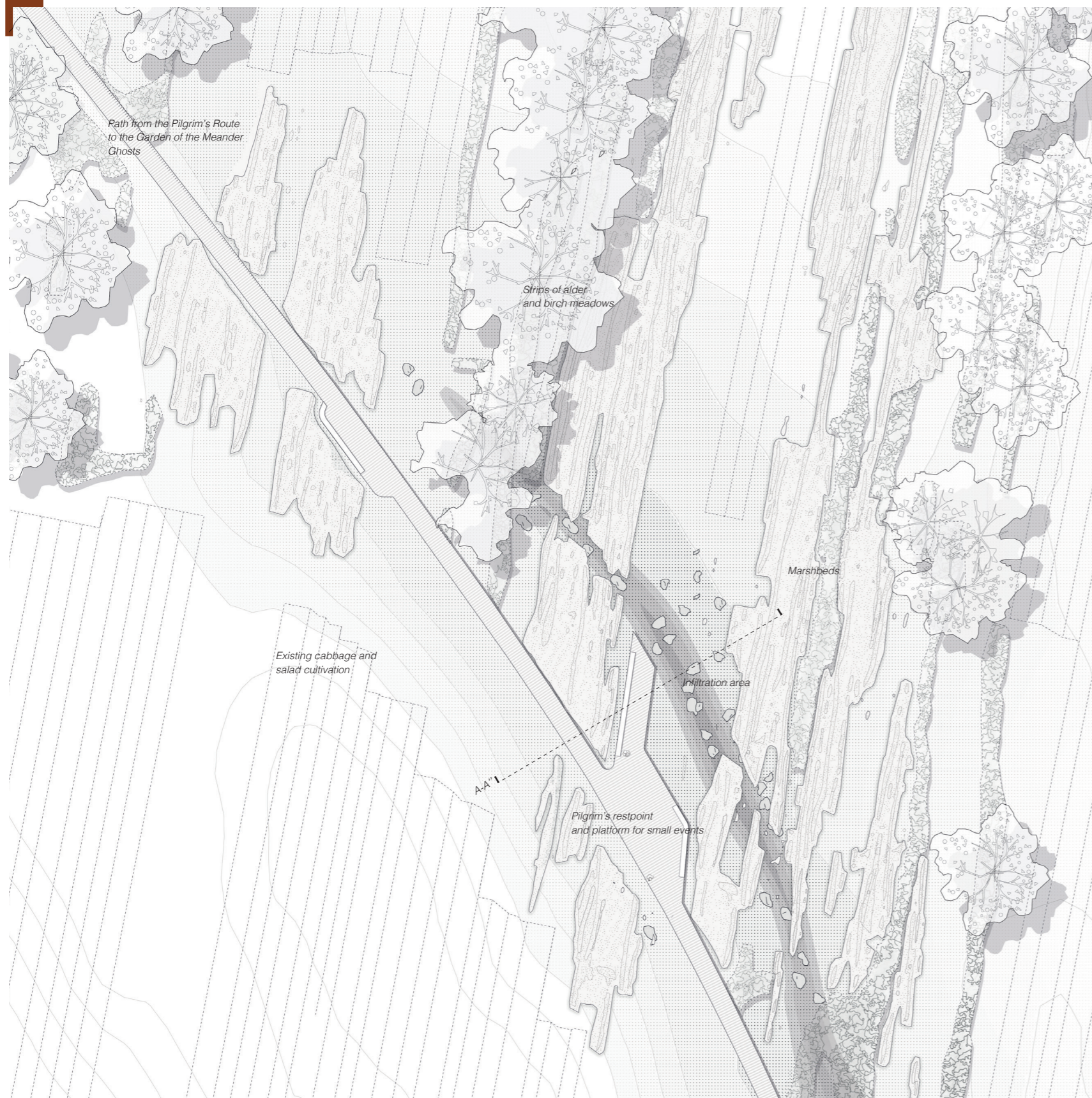




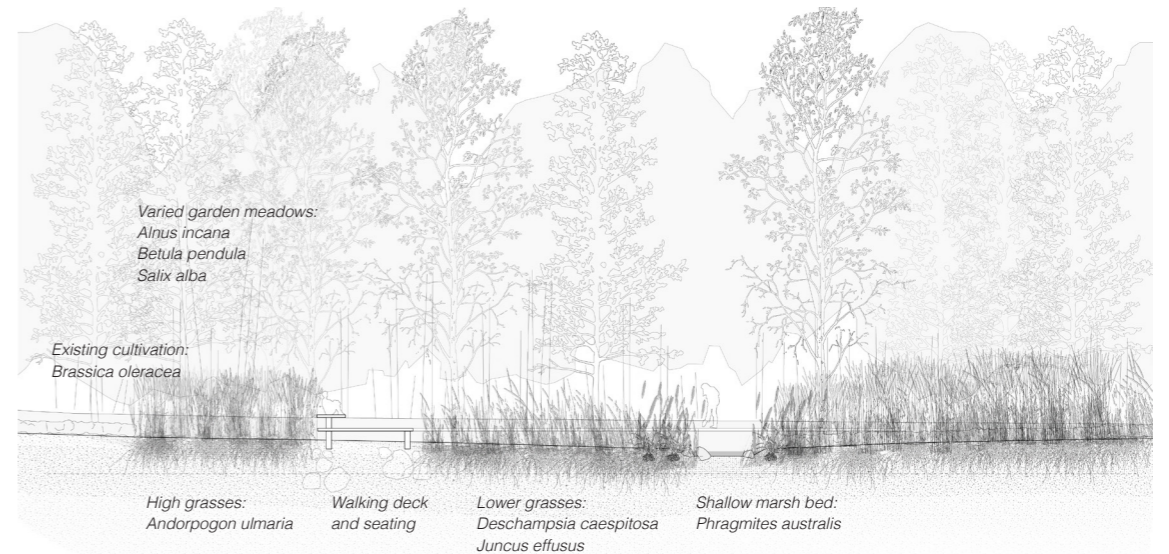
As the pilgrim ventures along one bending path, another bend invites them to walk amongst the whispering ghosts. The slightly elevated wooded platform constructed out of local pine enables visitors to walk through the high grasses and sedges offering a moment of meditation and contemplation.



One passes through repeating bends planted with vegetation: marsh beds, high grasses, and garden meadows, which render visible the deep-time traces of the meandering river.

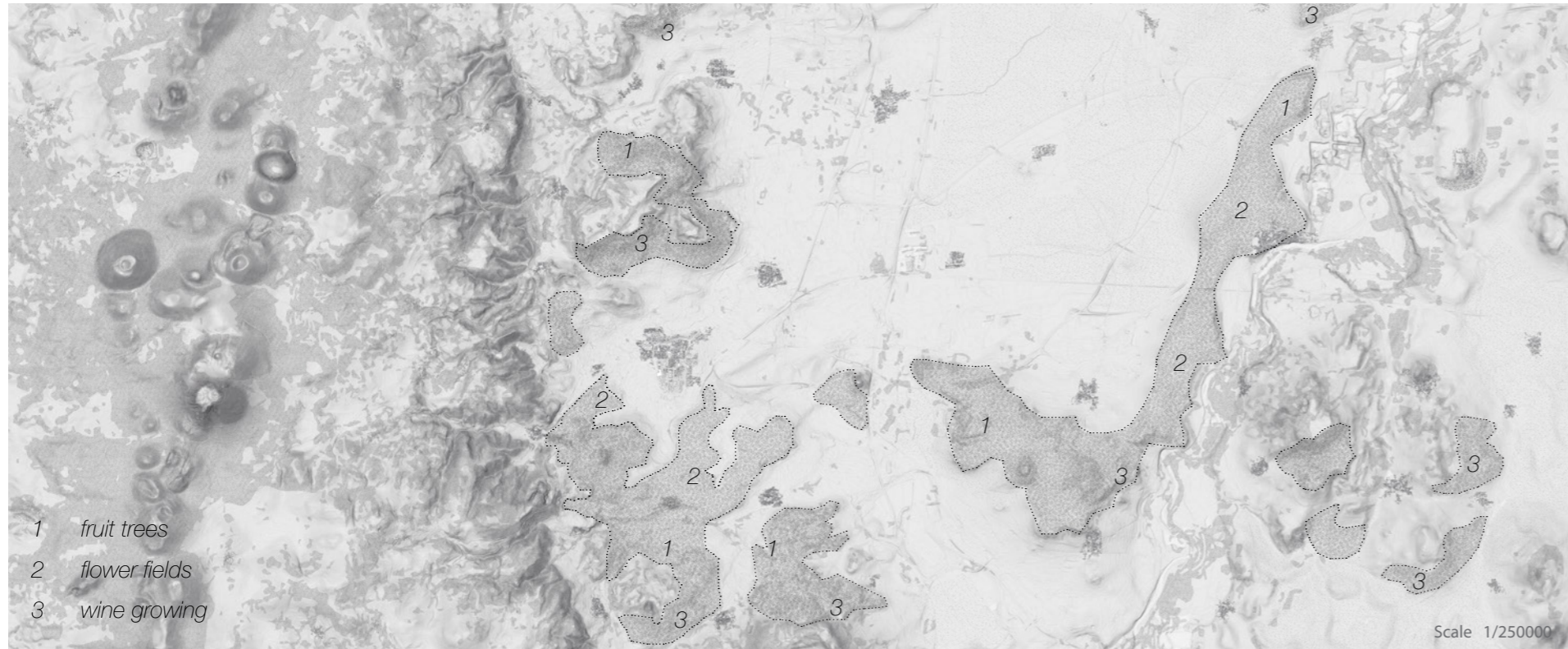


Fring marshes and sedges create 1-3 meter high pockets of seclusion along a gently bending pier, contrasting new lines of vegetation, and amplifying the meander further. Wider areas along the pier serve as a stage for annual events, such as the collection of the traditional hays and observation of nesting wildlife.



Willow, tuft hairgrass and meadowsweet are planted onto the dryer banks, whilst bottle sedge and soft rush remediate in the wetter areas, adapting to soil varying in humidity. The vegetation reminds one of the history of the site, a former shore of water and the wet and wooded meadows remediate the agricultural runoff.

Valuable plantation in 1850



Lava flow on 2022 - Site plan



Visual of the designed Park System



Country /City Norway / Oslo

University / School AHO The Oslo School of Architecture and Design

Academic year 2022

Title of the project Volcanic Biome - a park system as a territorial enabler

Authors Yoann Rouzières

## TECHNICAL DOSSIER

<b>Title of the project</b>	Volcanic Biome - a park system as a territorial enabler
<b>Authors</b>	Yoann Rouzières
<b>Title of the course</b>	ILMA International Master in Landscape Architecture
<b>Academic year</b>	2022
<b>Teaching Staff</b>	Giambattista Zacarriotto and Karin Helms
<b>Department / Section / Program of belonging</b>	Institute of Urbanisme and Landscape
<b>University / School</b>	AHO The Oslo School of Architecture and Design



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

Clermont-Ferrand is settled within a particular volcanic setting in metropolitan France and appear as a unique phenomenon. Additionally, the city has been hosting one of the most influential tire's company in the world, Michelin. Therefore, a region influenced by the industrialisation processes contributing to the loss of the geological past. The diploma project "Volcanic Biome" explores cultural landscape elements, ground memory, history and proposes a new ecological stepping stone park system answering the climate change mitigation.

The designed park system follows the edge landscapes, namely, the lava's flow, the river's edges and the highway banks favouring a better connection on the territory. The enhancement and use of the edges are framed through the implementation of a vegetated framework in line with the topography. The planted bank, composed of rich fertile lava soil, allow a replanting of diverse fruit trees. Indeed, a new collection of resistant plants is proposed as well as historical fruit trees collection specific from the region. The edges become the stepping stone route for all -fauna, flora- species as well as humans. As a result, the project reveals the historical planting system and the geology of the region through lava's traces.

Establishing this new park system concept on Clermont-Ferrand's territory may allow the city and its surrounding landscape to minimise climate change effects, namely, heat islands, floods due to heavy precipitations, droughts, and landslides. It also comes at a green infrastructure reconnecting while preserving and enhancing the landscape's natural beauty and ecological values.

For further information

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**12th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona**

**Barcelona November 2023**

**SCHOOL PRIZE**

1. Lava's edges



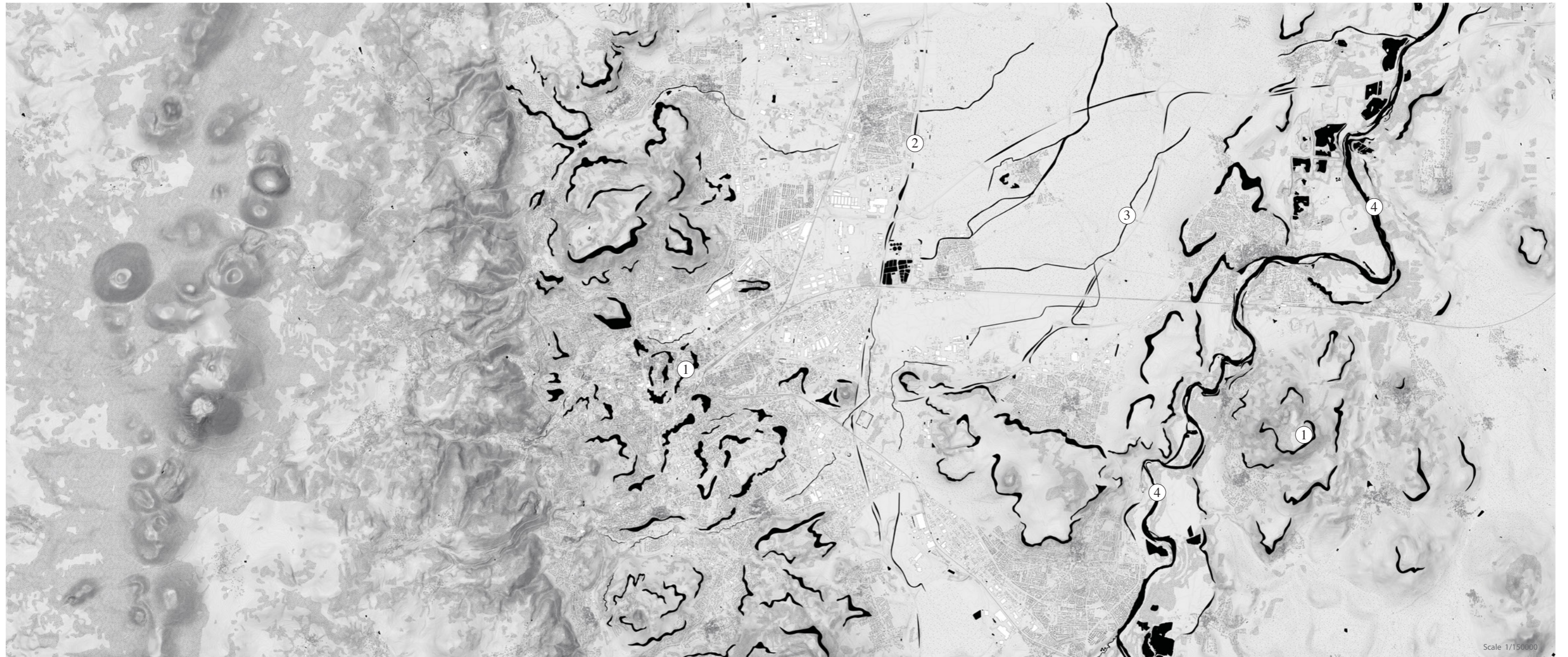
2. Highway banks



3. River's edges



4. Allier's edges



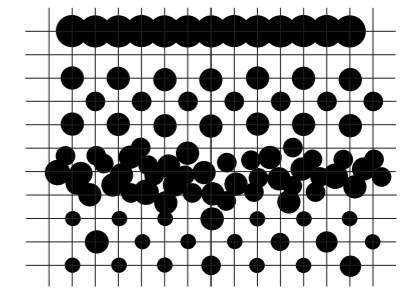
Reveal of the edge landscapes

planting pattern adapted to site

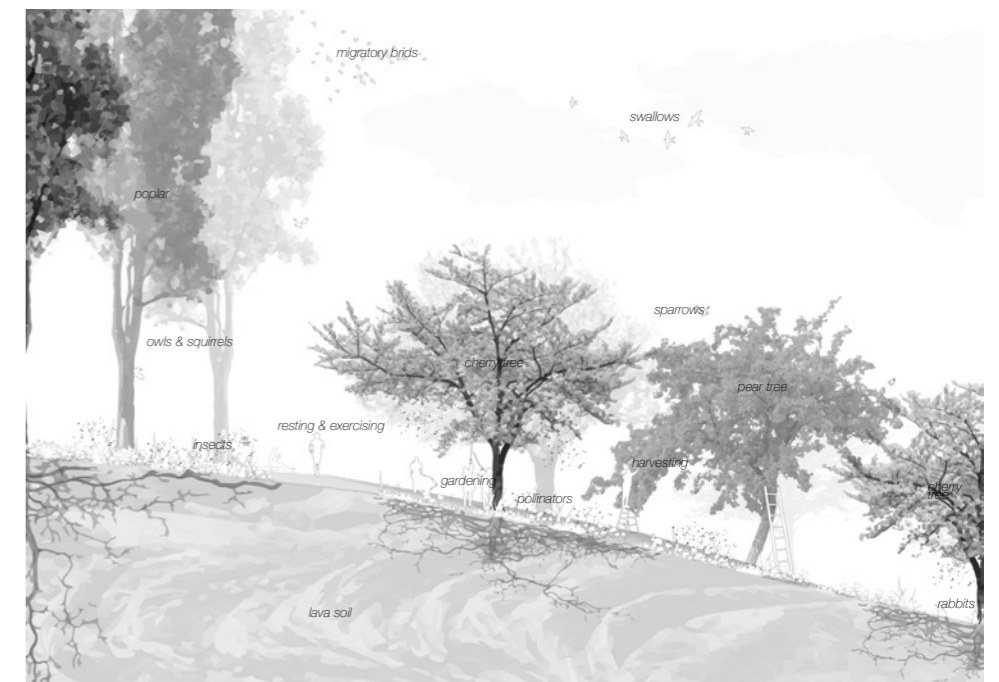
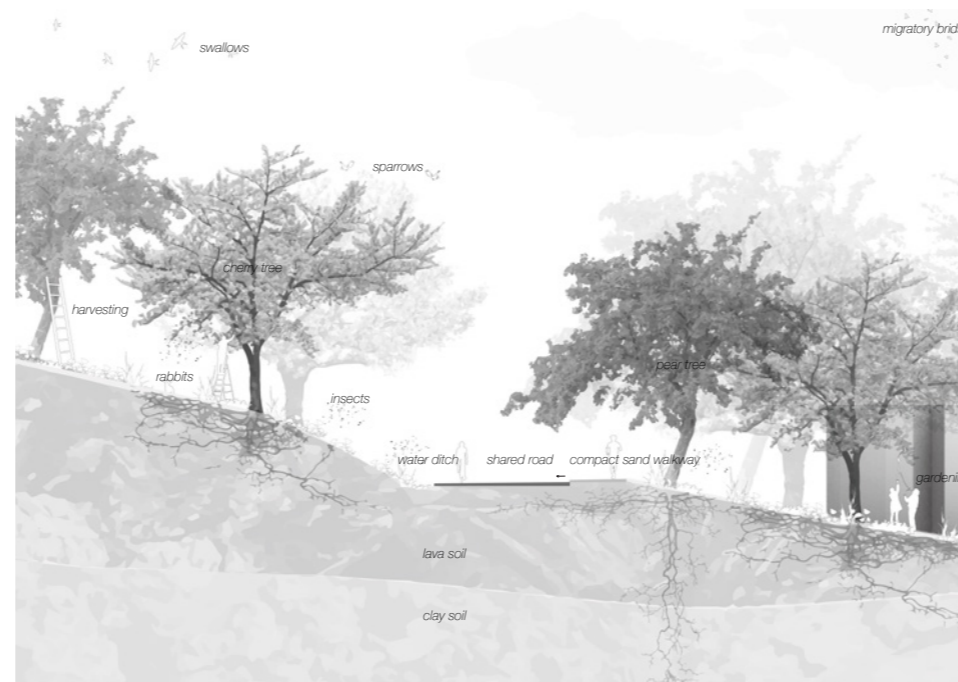
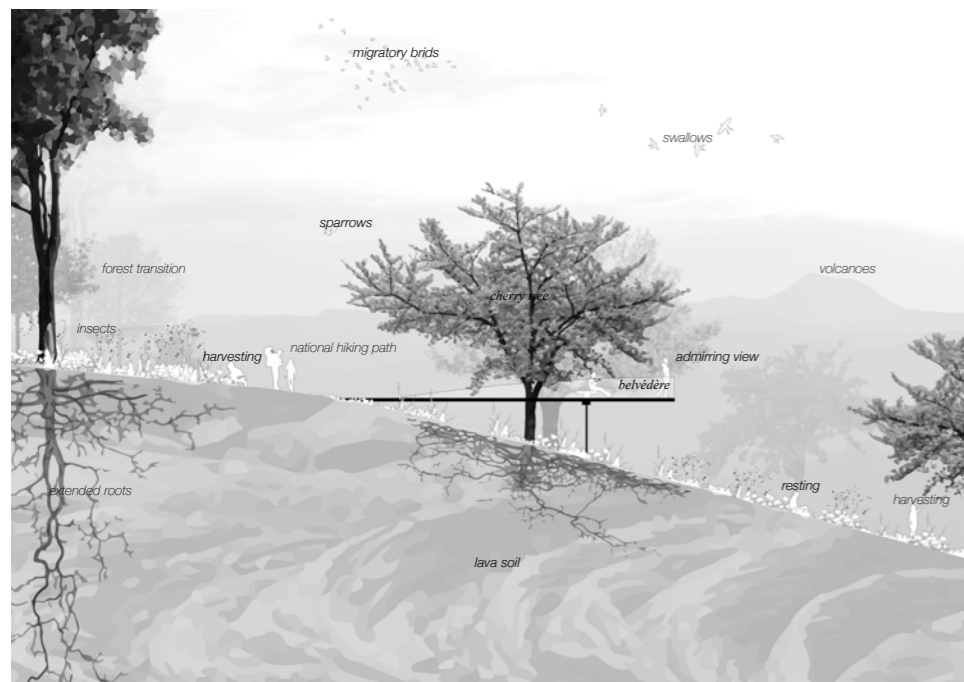


Planting strategy

- Populus tremulus**  
raw planting
- Pyrus & Prunus**  
staggered planting (slope)
- Pyrus & Prunus**  
compact natural planting
- Pyrus & Prunus**  
staggered planting (urban)



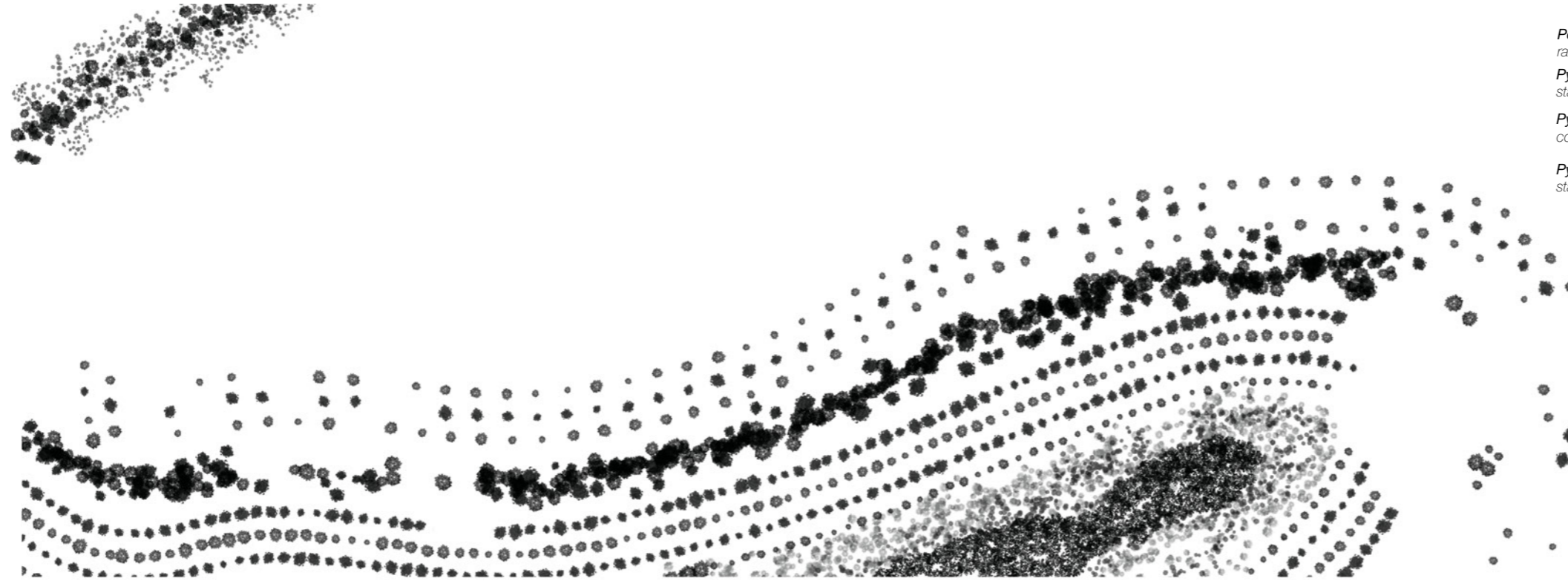
Site n°1 - lava's edge of University campus





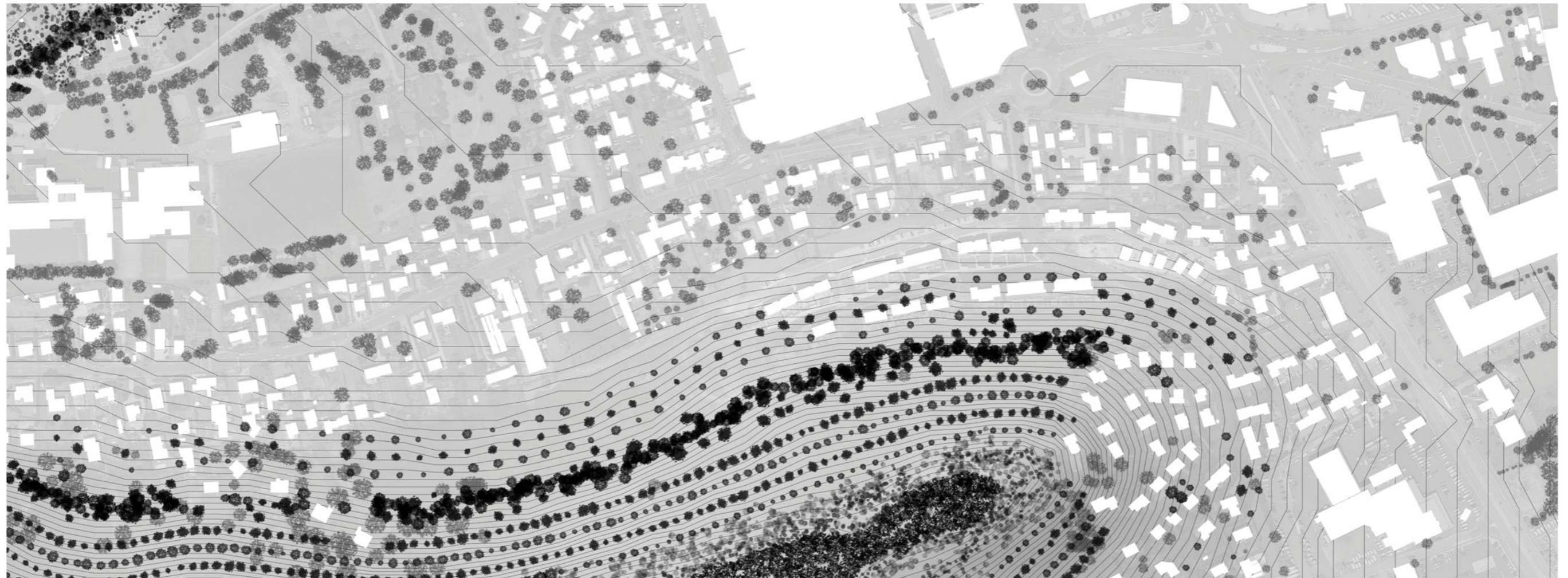
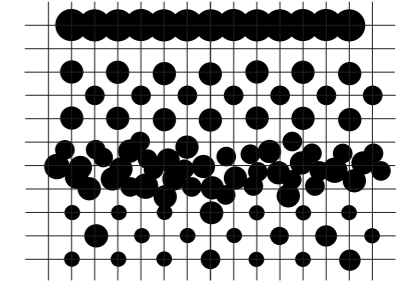
Reveal of the edge landscapes

planting pattern adapted to site



Planting strategy

- Populus tremulus*  
raw planting
- Pyrus & Prunus*  
staggered planting (slope)
- Pyrus & Prunus*  
compact natural planting
- Pyrus & Prunus*  
staggered planting (urban)



Site n°2 - river & lava's edge in residential area