& CONFERENCE GUIDE

21 TO 23 SEPTEMBER SCHOOL OF SCIENCES UNIVERSITY OF PORTO

CULTIVATION OF NATURE Moderator: Jeroen de Vries ROOM 2

Rethinking the cultivation of the floodplains of the river rhine. Ursula Nothhelfer

Urban adaptation through flood risk management infrastructure and public space design. Maria Matos Silva

Creative approaches to brownfields transformation. Jana Adamkova, Karel Havlis Participatory science and urban ecology issues experienced by landscape architecture students. Sabine Bouche-Pillon, Sébastien Bonthoux

DISCUSSION

LUNCH

LUNCH

CULTIVATION OF ART

6

Representing vernacular landscape in new towns. Paul Cureton Moderator: Cristina Castel-Branco ROOM 3

Transformation of nature as represented in botanical gardens in seoul. Junghwa Kim, Kyung-Jin Zoh

How important is social cohesion to heritage landscape preservation and interpretation? Filipe Themudo-Barata, José Manuel de Mascarenhas, Sofia Capelo

Natural heritage assessment of alto douro wine region cultural landscape. Cláudia Fernandes, Paulo Farinha-Marques

Professional networking of european landscape gardeners in the first half of the 19th century, Kristof Fatsar

DISCUSSION

45

resenting vernacular scape in New Towns

dering the vernacular landscape ne of the first wave New Towns in K; Welwyn Garden City, Stevenage arlow the areas have developed ic identities shaped by inhabitants everyday use. However, there netimes a design paradox as cape constantly changes though its sentation remains static (Ruddick ris 1997). To address the landscape cter is a great challenge as this 'es the representation of time ich landscape form constantly hs (Jackson, 1994). Using derived sentational practices which record necs and movements; 'motation', e sensing, and cinematography, the rargues that these are essential viding the greatest range and o landscape urban form (Halprin, Girot in Waldheim, 2006). To this the choreography of landscape sentation is required.

n, Paul University of Hertfordshire, United (p.cureton@herts.ac.uk)

DAY 2 / 11.00 AM-1.00 PM / ROOM 3

Transformation of nature as represented in botanical gardens in Seoul

This paper aims to reveal the transformation of social perspectives on nature through changes in the way of collecting and displaying plant species. Here, Seoul's representative botanical gardens, including Changgyeong Palace Botanical Garden, Namsan Botanical Garden, and the future Seoul Botanical Park are examined. Each botanical garden represents the transformation of perspectives on nature, such as the taste of spring, the epitome of unknown nature, and environments related to lifestyle. This transformation and the establishment of new botanical gardens in Seoul are the outcomes of the historical context and public policies with an educational purpose. In sum, it can be concluded that a botanical garden is a translator of nature to people, a "window" to show social perspectives on nature, and a through which "door" to enter a specific society or era.

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Zoh, Kyung-Jin Professor, Dept. of Landscape Architecture, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Seoul National University, South Korea DAY 2 / 11.00 AM-1.00 PM / ROOM 3

How important is social cohesion to heritage landscape preservation and interpretation?

The preservation and interpretation of landscape heritage depends not only on natural and cultural elements, but also on the existence of traditional practices, technical knowledge, ways of understanding nature and social cohesion. Efforts towards landscape maintenance often forget to refer to social cohesion factors. Our scope is to debate ideas comparing two landscapes, which present different social cohesion strengths: the Soajo terraces, in northeast Portugal and Alentejo 'montado', in southern Portugal. The social evolution and ecological dynamics vary significantly in the two. To safeguard heritage, the cultural landscape should be duly interpreted. This means, particularly for educational purposes, that the ecological, social and even economic factors which have conditioned the landscape structures should be fully analyzed and understood.

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