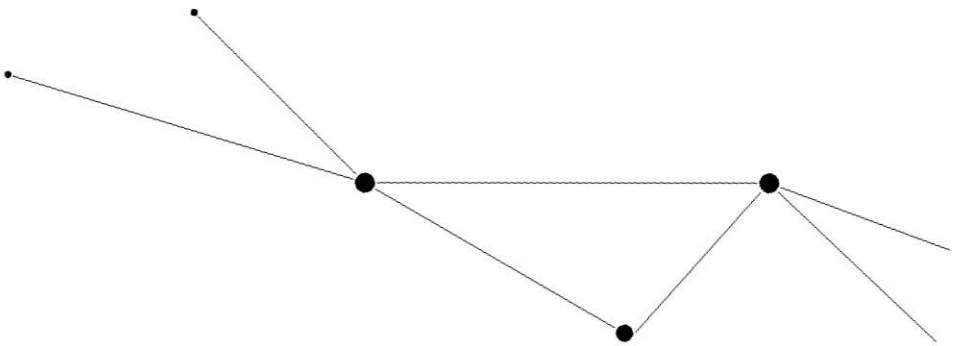
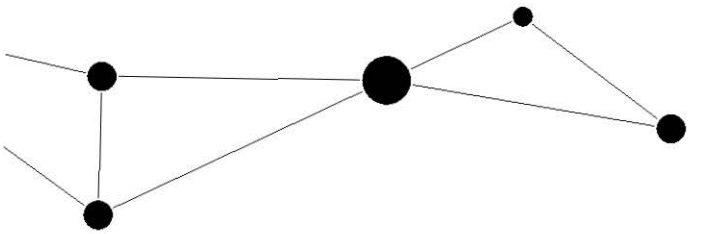


URBAN FUTURES





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and to all of the participants.

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A SYMPOSIUM ORGANIZED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF
GLOUCESTERSHIRE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE TEAM WITH
THE SUPPORT OF THE COUNTRYSIDE AND COMMUNITY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE, 2ND AUGUST 2016.

**URBAN FUTURES: RESEARCHING THE TERRITORY
BETWEEN SPACE, HERITAGE, LIVING AND
ENVIRONMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY.**



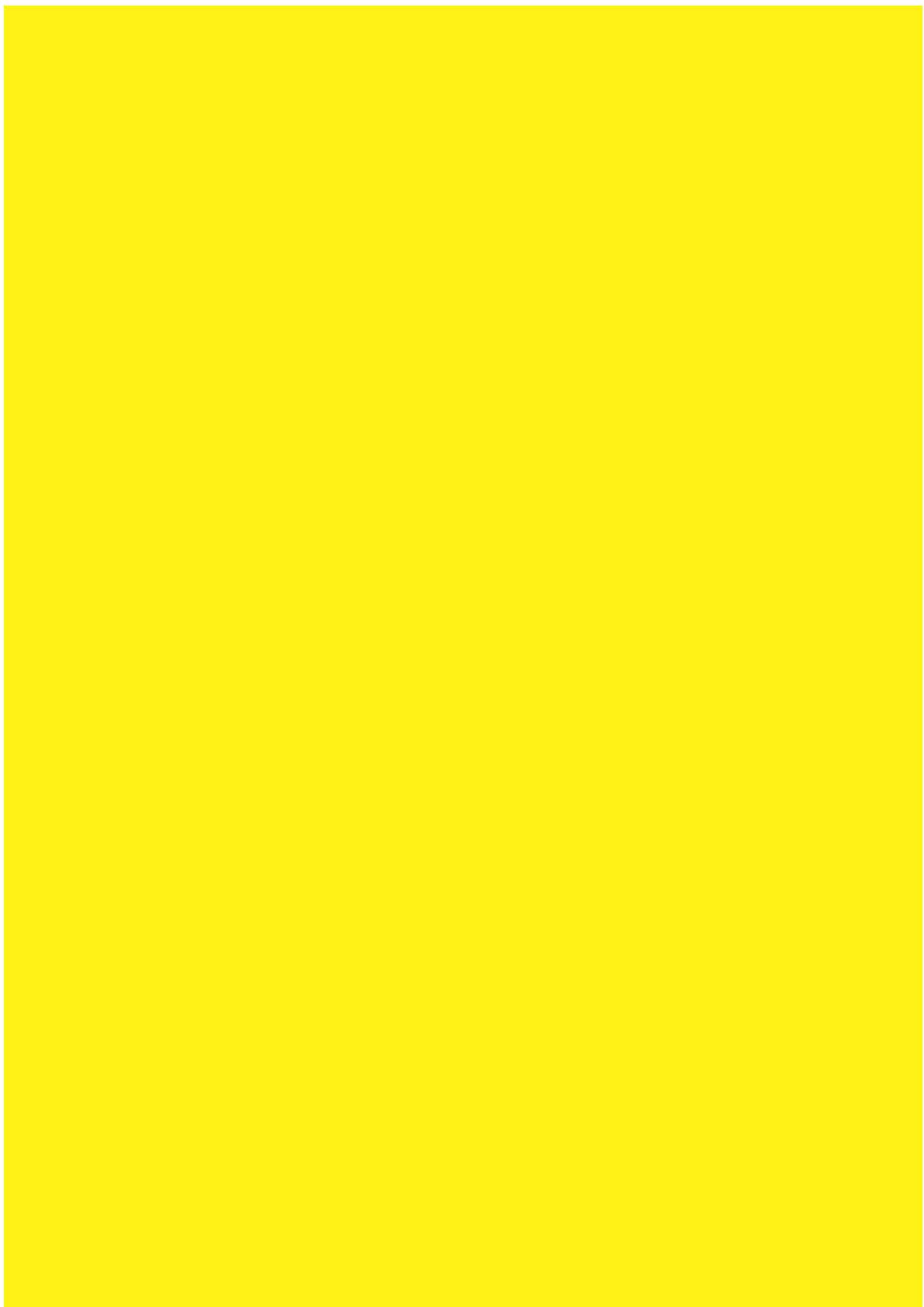
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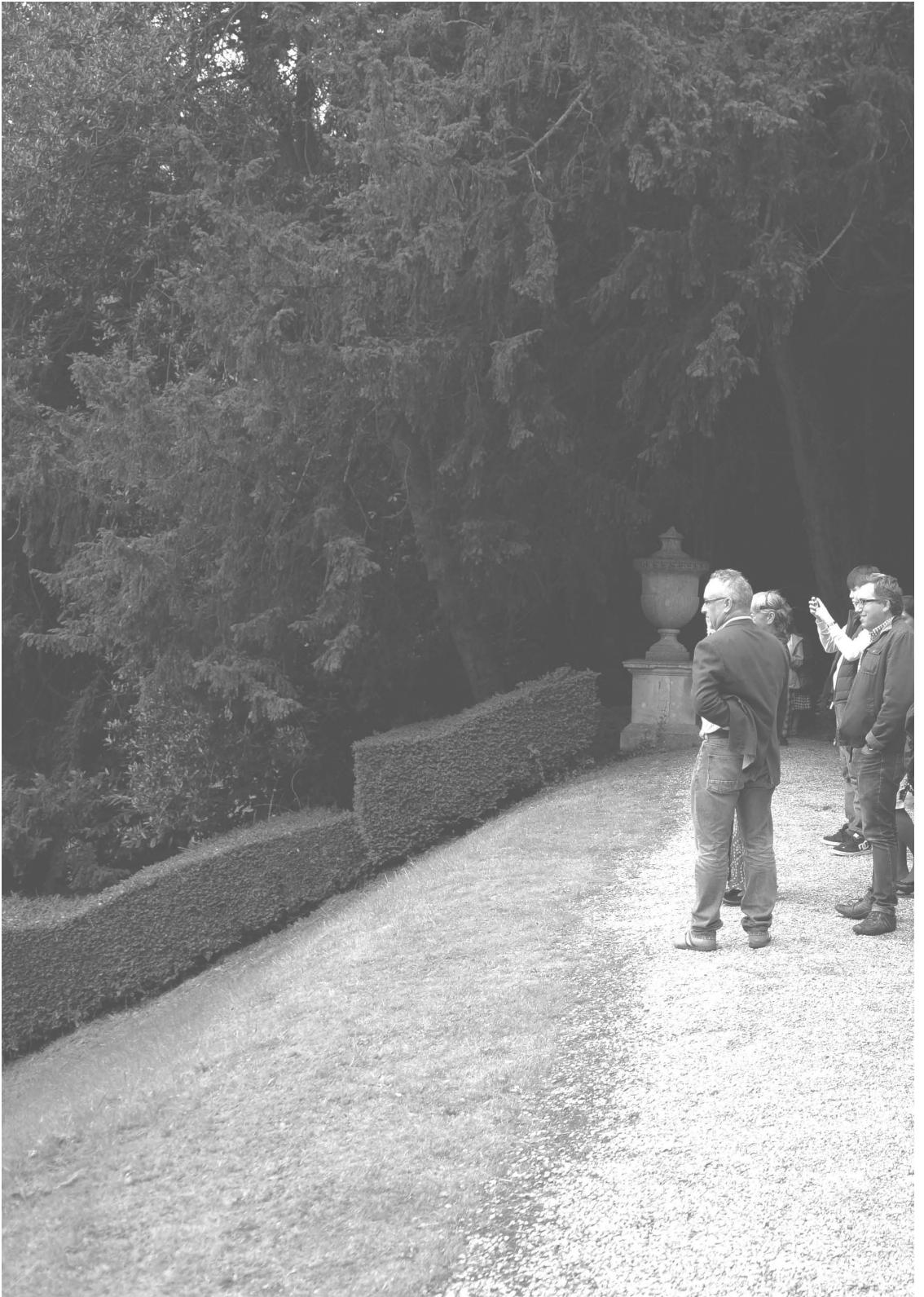
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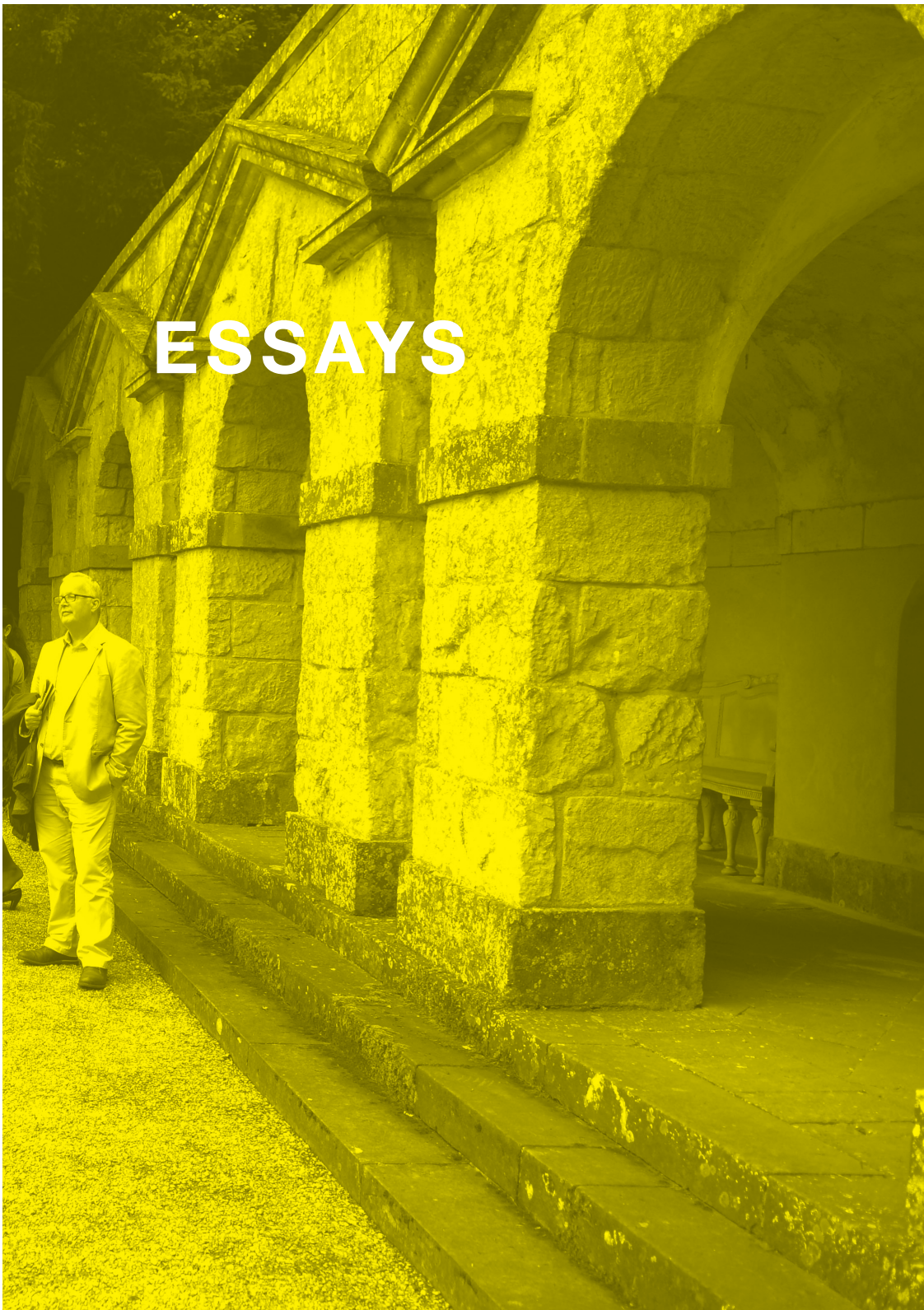
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ESSAYS







LANDSCAPE RESEARCH

DR. DAVID BUCK, UNI GLOS

This symposium examines the landscape of future cities from both philosophical and practical perspectives. As Professor Jonathan Hill has noted, inherent in the original Italian word for design, *disegno*, was a duality suggesting both the drawing of a line on paper as well as the drawing forth of an idea. We take this dual connotation as making explicit the close relationship between thought and practice which underpins our collective design research interests as we consider the future of urban life. This symposium brings together a group of academics from Asia and the UK, with invitees from English government agencies and private organisations, with speakers presenting their research interests under this broad theme.

'What is past is prologue'

William Shakespeare, 1611

We anticipate this symposium will be the alchemy that forms new long-term research partnerships and ventures and wonderfully it is being held at Rousham Gardens, a Grade 1 listed Picturesque landscape designed by William Kent in 1741. Rousham is considered to be one of the finest English Gardens and has been intentionally chosen as a venue where as William Shakespeare reminds us, we are able to use the past as a prism to view the future. The presentations, when taken together, will allow us to develop a compendium of diverse possibilities for our urban landscape futures.





URBAN FUTURES & THE UNIVERSITY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE

PROFESSOR DAVID JAMES, UNI GLOS

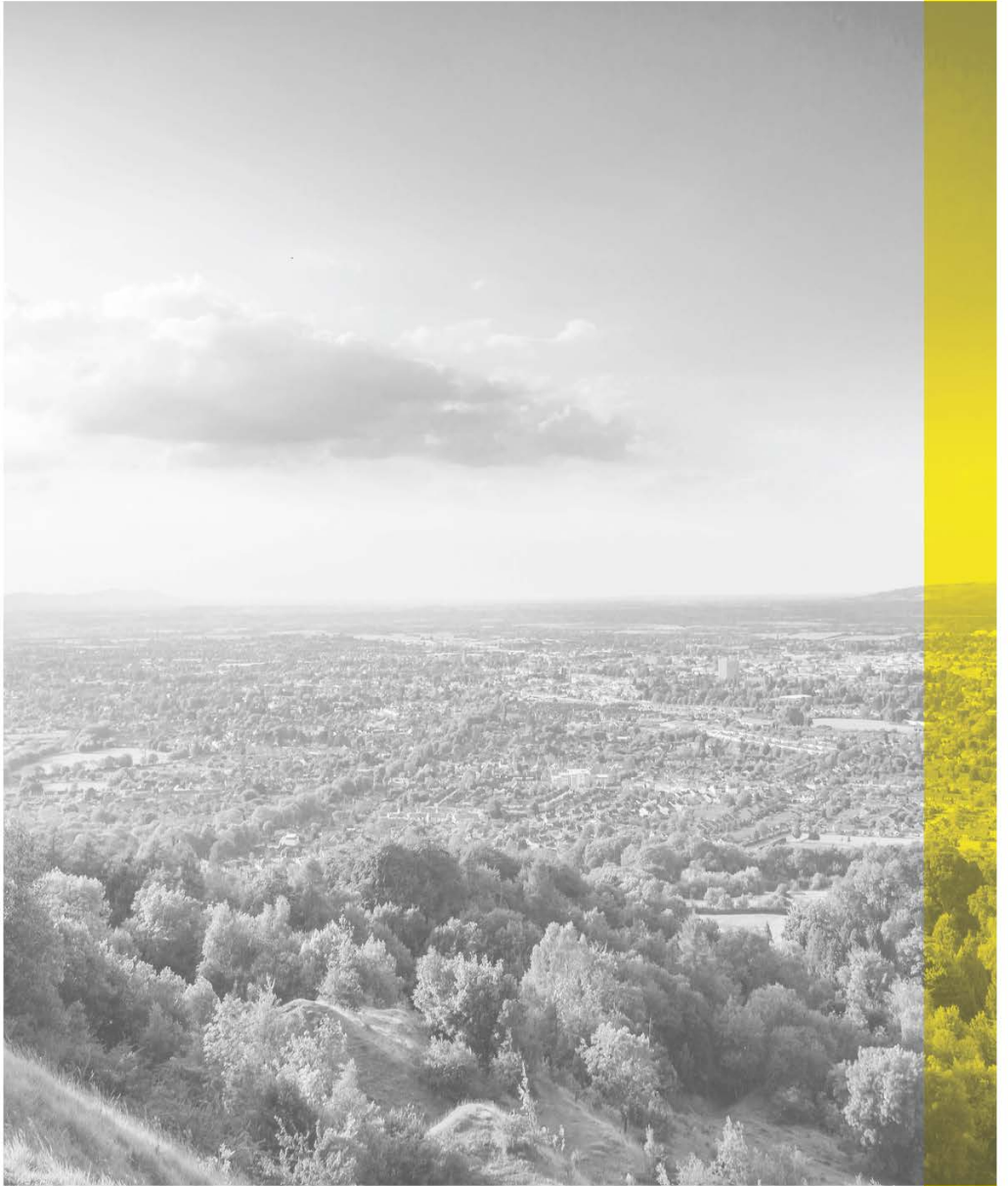
The University of Gloucestershire is ideally placed to host this important symposium exploring Urban Futures. We took the step to have, as one of our six research priority areas, the challenging topic of Environmental Dynamics & Governance, drawing on the areas of expertise of the Countryside & Community Research Institute, the School of Natural & Social Sciences, and the School of Art & Design, amongst many others. We can bring to bear expertise and experience in the environmental, social, cultural and economic spheres to stimulate and contribute to the debate about Urban Futures. This debate is important to all, and acutely important to a growing proportion of the global population.

The University is also committed to collaborations that enrich the learning opportunities for our students and staff. Being part of contemporary debates, exploring global challenges, is core to a excellent learning opportunities for our students and the development of our staff. In this regard, we are delighted that the Urban Futures symposium connected leading

thinkers from Asia and the UK, and connected research, policy and practice to the benefit of all. Our learning technologists ensure the debate was amplified beyond those who could physically attend.

The University itself occupies urban spaces, and we recognise these beautiful spaces as integrated with the surrounding environment and the community. The advantages to the wellbeing of our students and staff, and the wider community, is evident in so many ways. Students on our environmental courses use these spaces to explore important topics, and will go on to work towards solutions that ensure sustainable and resilient communities, respectful of the importance of the environment hosting those communities. Our core underpinning sustainability commitment runs through all our courses.

We hope our bringing together of researchers, policy experts and practitioners will provide advances in Urban Futures debate, and lead to ongoing collaboration and partnerships.





DEVELOPING RESEARCH LINKAGES

PROFESSOR JANET DWYER, UNI GLOS / CCRI

The Countryside and Community Research Institute (CCRI) was established nearly 30 years ago, to conduct and publish relevant and agenda-setting research with potential to influence policy actors, practitioners and decision makers regionally, nationally and internationally. We are based at the University of Gloucestershire and formed in collaboration with the Royal Agricultural University and Hartpury College, Gloucestershire. We work at the interface of agriculture, environment, and society, on issues relevant to rural, urban, and regional development. Our interests lie in exploring the complex challenges surrounding the governance of social-ecological systems at a time when environmental change is having an increasing impact around the world. Our work encompasses 'development' and 'community' in rural and urban settings, and the linkages between them. In particular we are interested in exploring resilience under

differing political and economic conditions, and the ways in which communities and society interact with their environments, develop, survive, and change over time. We collaborate with a wide range of social and natural scientists, policymakers, practitioners, and other stakeholders, as well as our colleagues within the University. In that spirit, we were very keen to work together with the Landscape team to help plan and host this forward-looking and creative seminar discussing and developing ideas about future urban landscapes and their interrelations with different aspects of contemporary society and economy, including food, well-being and cultural value.



A green-tinted photograph of a stone archway in a garden. The archway is partially covered in ivy and is set against a backdrop of dense foliage. The word "PRESENTATIONS" is overlaid in white, bold, uppercase letters across the center of the image.

PRESENTATIONS

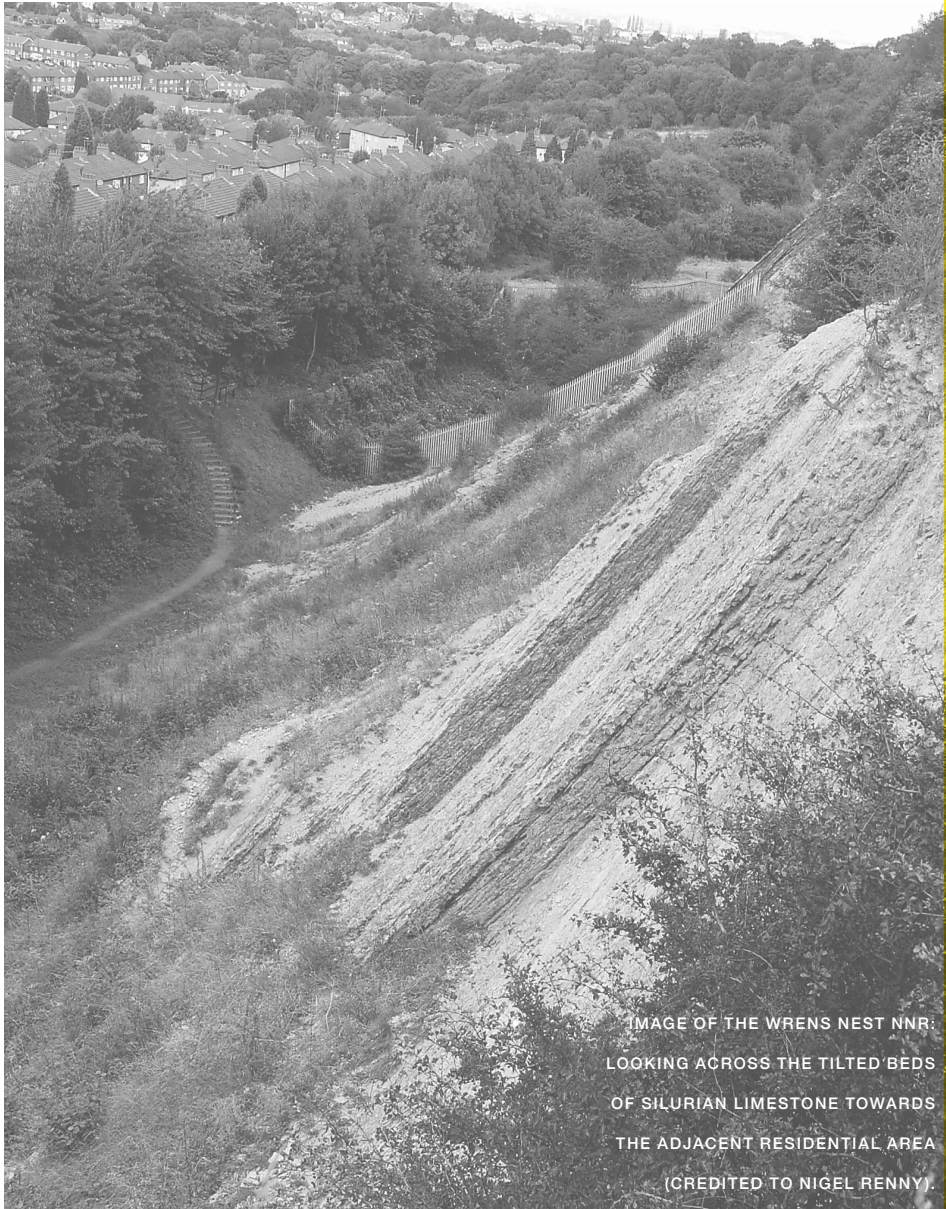


IMAGE OF THE WRENS NEST NNR:
LOOKING ACROSS THE TILTED BEDS
OF SILURIAN LIMESTONE TOWARDS
THE ADJACENT RESIDENTIAL AREA
(CREDITED TO NIGEL RENNY).



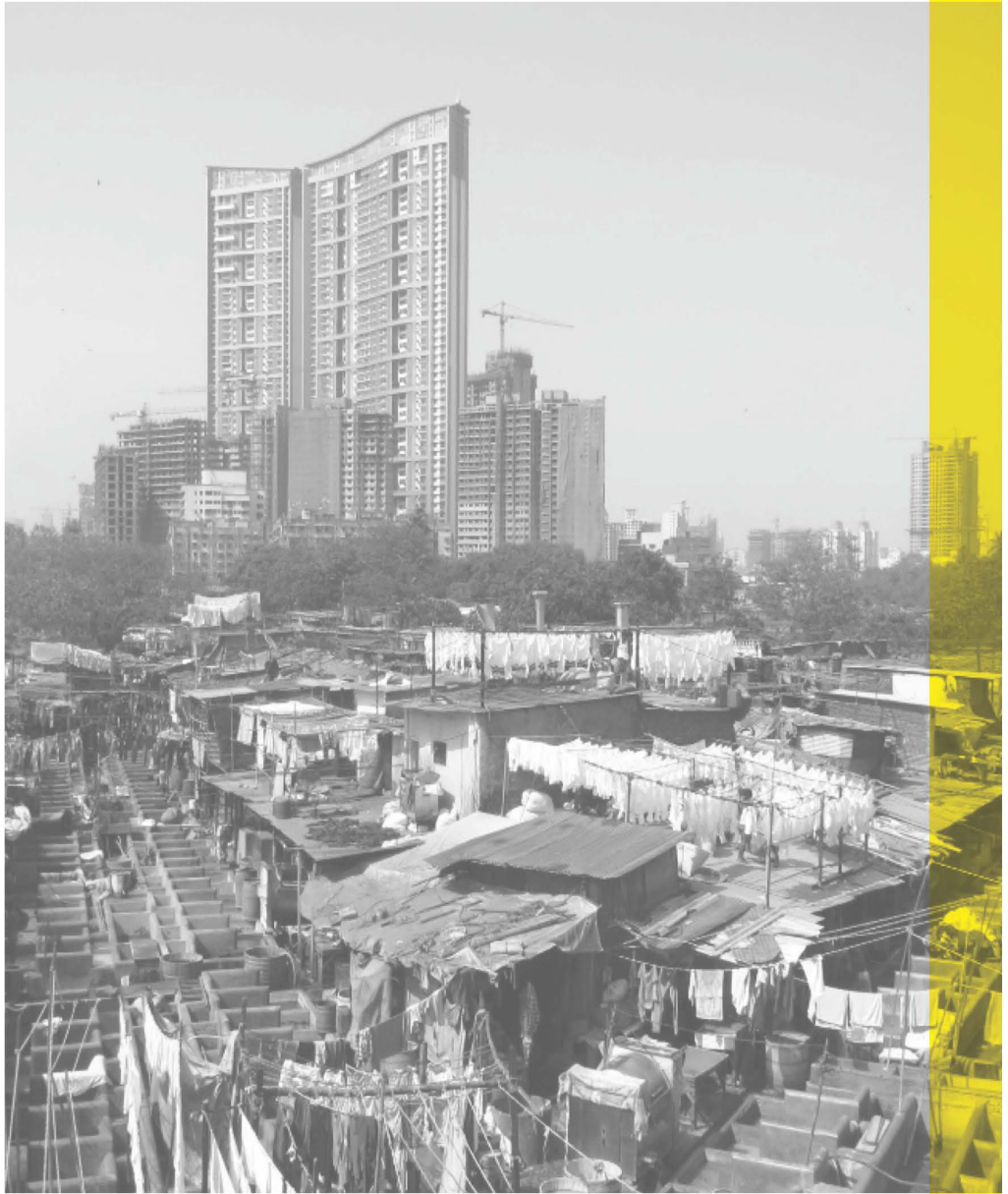
CONNECTING URBAN AND RURAL PLACES FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE

CHRIS BOLTON, PRINCIPAL SPECIALIST FOR LANDSCAPE, NATURAL ENGLAND

The future social, economic and environmental health of urban places is largely dependent on strengthening links between green spaces in urban communities to the rural hinterland. This fits with the European Landscape Convention's concept that all landscapes matter, especially at the local scale. Urban areas are integral to the diverse range of landscapes and seascapes across England, vividly demonstrated by the 159 updated National Character Area profiles and the contextual evidence they contain about the natural environment. These areas are underpinned by geology, soils and water catchments and many ecosystem benefits flow between them. Natural England is keen to work collaboratively on science projects underpinning decision-making. Working with partners we are putting people at the heart of the environment across towns, cities and along the English coast – where people live, work and

visit, making the environment more relevant to people's lives. For example, the Wren's Nest National Nature Reserve near Dudley forms a rural enclave in the heart of the Black Country combining natural and cultural assets in a dramatic hilltop site with semi-natural woodlands, tilted limestone beds, and vestiges of recent quarrying. Local residents work with the local authority to care for the landscape, creating a sense of local 'ownership' and pride. Learning from comparable sites across England, we are gaining a better understanding what people value in their local landscape. This includes developing 'citizen science' tools for public use online or via a smartphone app to gather evidence about which landscape features people associate with a sense of inspiration, history or beauty, and how they perceive potential future changes affecting urban landscapes and green spaces.

A link to the NCA profiles on gov.uk
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>





PLACES OF RESILIENCE

DIMA ZOGHEIB, ARUP

Resilience is a term that emerged from the field of ecology in the 1970s, to describe the capacity of an ecosystem to maintain, or recover functionality in the event of disturbance. Resilience is a concept that applies to systems and since cities are complex systems, it is therefore applicable to cities. Contrary to the common understanding, resilience is not just about robust infrastructure and emergency drills; it is also about the places where we interact with others every day – among these, public spaces are key. Public spaces are very important when we think of the liveability of our cities, but today, cities are also facing new risks and uncertainties as a result of rapid urbanisation, globalisation and climate change. Cities are made up of more than 50% of open spaces, this includes parks, squares, gardens, allotments, play spaces, streets amongst others. If we were

to make cities resilient, these spaces have to play a role. In this presentation, I introduce the concept of city resilience through the work of Arup and Rockefeller Foundation on the City Resilience Index. I then elaborate the importance of a resilience planning approach in cities. How can city resilience contribute to future landscapes that help maintain city functions, and adapt to changing circumstances? What role can our open spaces play in the resilience of our cities? Do parks in the cities of the future have to be re-imagined? Can streets and cycling routes provide networks of resilience through our cities? Can our squares become smarter places for communities to connect and support each other?

Arup, Rockefeller Foundation,(2016), City Resilience Index. Zogheib, Dima (2015). Spaces of Resilience. [online] Arup Thoughts. Available at: <http://thoughts.arup.com/post/details/409/spaces-of-resilience> [Accessed 17 Jun. 2016].



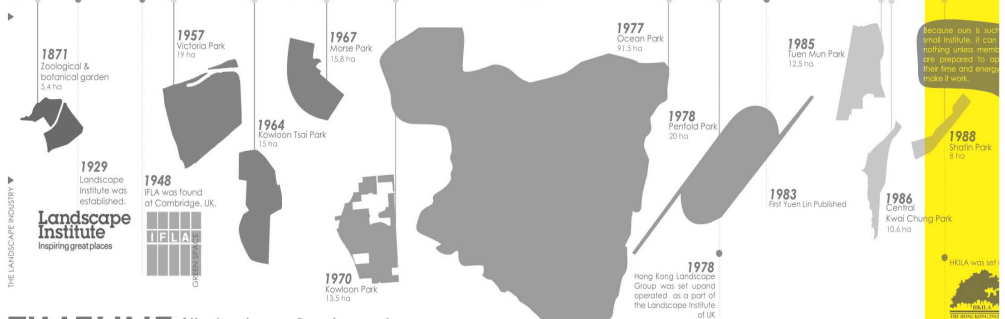
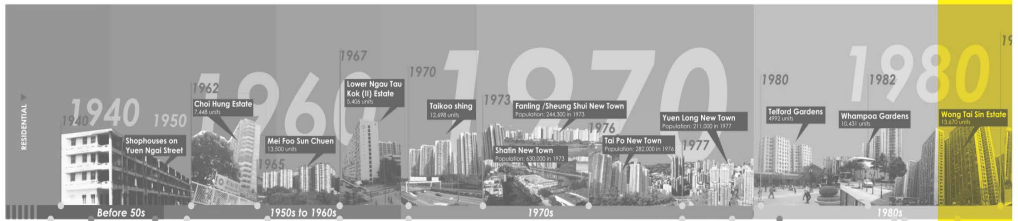


SCENARIO VISUALIZATION IN LANDSCAPE AESTHETICS OF MOUNTAIN IN URBAN AREA: A CASE STUDY IN FUZHOU, CHINA

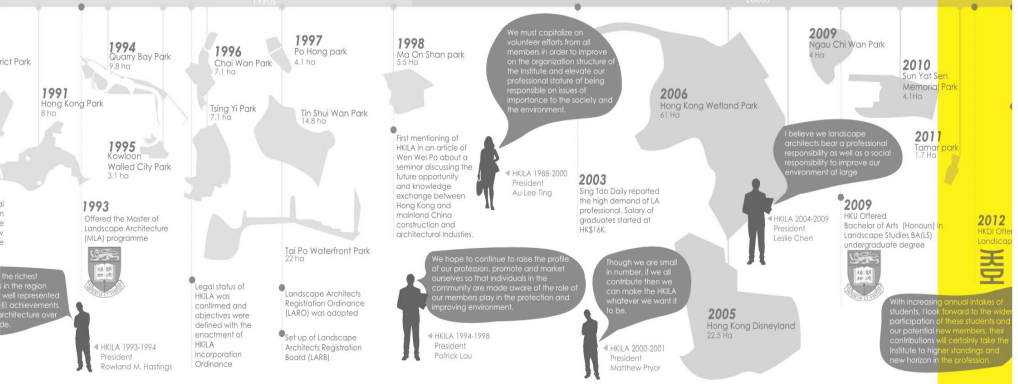
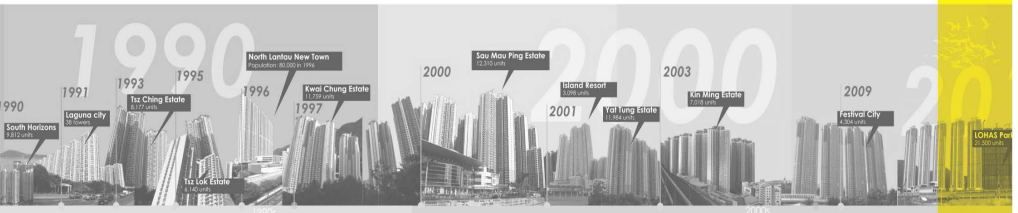
JIANWEN DONG + WEICONG FU, FUJIAN AGRICULTURE + FORESTRY UNIVERSITY

China has many mountain towns. As the urbanization process speeds up, mountain towns as an integrated “urban landscape” has elevated urban ecology, aesthetics and other multi-service functions. Fuzhou city has a history of over 2000 years, and is also the provincial capital of Fujian Province thanks to its “Three Mountains” of Wu Mountain, Yu Mountain and Ping Mountain. It is also a typical city of highlands of central and southern Asia. According to surveys, most interviewees think that these “Three Mountains” have a profound historical background and it has become the mark of Fuzhou city. So how to improve the mountain landscape in the city has become the main focus for Fuzhou city to build a “Beautiful City”. In order to improve the quality of mountain aesthetics scientifically and reasonably, we use satellite image analysis and field study to get the crown density, altitude, slope, basic composition of tree species and the landscape photos inside and outside the forest of the 10m grid monitoring points. We use Scene Visualization Technology to simulate the construction of

seasonal phenomena of spring and autumn. We set each simulated landscape into 3 grades of high, medium and low, and then participatory evaluate them. The results showed that: 1) Fuzhou city should focus on improving the seasonal phenomena of mountains during construction, and the landscape of “mountain and river” should be the prominent. 2) The species of spring flowers and autumn magaphanerophytes are more plentiful rich in Fuzhou city and surrounding areas; 3) Most respondents believed that transforming the massif in urban areas makes sense, and enjoying this scenery and relaxation are a function of massif in urban areas; 4) As a whole, through a simulation, the sceneries’ evaluation value has been promoted to a different extent, and among them, the landscape of autumn leaves is most stirring, followed by the landscape of spring flowers; 5) Different groups of landscapes have a different preference: the groups classified by age and permanent residence have a more apparent evaluation value difference.



TIMELINE of the Landscape Development in Hong Kong



Because our is just small institute, it can't manage when there are prepared to use their time and energy more it work.

HKLA was set up in 1929 to provide a professional body for the landscape architects in Hong Kong.

1993 Offered the Master of Landscape Architecture (MLA) programme.

1994-1998 President Rowland M. Hastings

1998-2000 President Au Lee Ting

2000-2001 President Matthew Peyer

2009-2011 President Leslie Chen

2012 HKLA offers Landscape Architecture degree

With increasing annual intakes of students, I look forward to the wider participation of these students and our potential new members, their contribution will certainly raise the Institute to higher standards and new horizon in the profession.



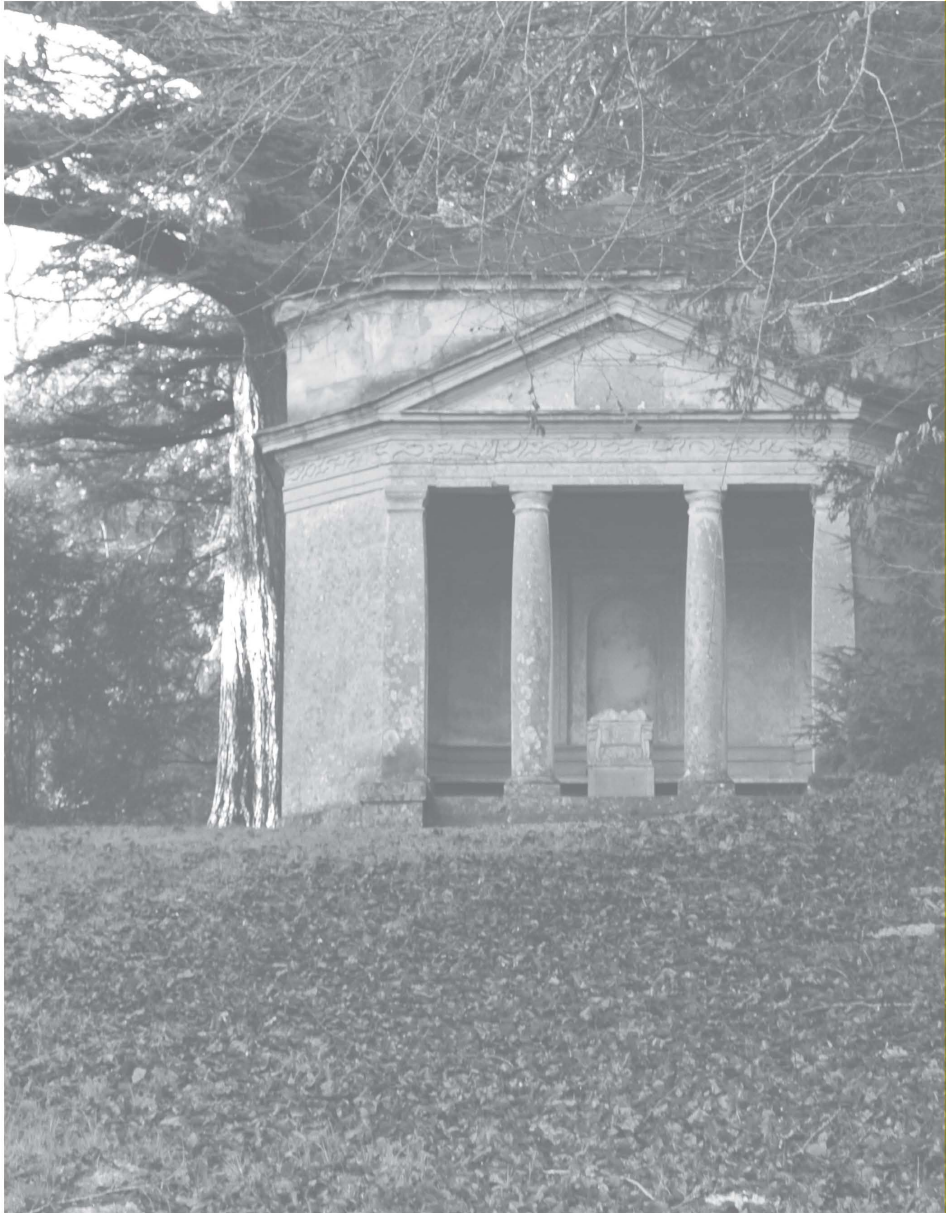
INDUSTRY-ACADEMIA INTERACTIONS – CHANGING ROLE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS THE HONG KONG CONTEXT

PAUL CHAN, THEI, HONG KONG

From what was described as a “barren rock with hardly a house upon it” by the British Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston in mid-19th century, Hong Kong has developed into a world-renowned metropolitan city characterized by its high-rise high-density urban fabric and the busy Victoria Harbour. In contrast, what is less well-known is that 60% of its land is covered by a varied landscape containing rich wildlife habitats and scenic attractions, partly contributed by human activities.

Hong Kong has the longest established, and today still the most advanced, system within the Asian region for the recognition of the landscape architectural profession built-in to its statutory and administrative framework. Starting from the 1970s the profession was imported to Hong Kong to cater for the new town planning and development in response to the vast increase in population back in the 60s. Also at

the same time the Country Parks Ordinance was enacted to balance the new developments and the need for nature preservation and provision of recreational space. As the population of Hong Kong continued to increase over time and is projected to further grow from the current 7.24M (2014 figure) to 8.22M in 2043 (sourced from HKSAR government), congested and poor living conditions become a severe social problem. The HKSAR government is facing a dilemma – on one hand the need to secure sufficient land and housing supply, and on the other the public aspiration for preservation of natural and cultural landscape. The presentation explores ways in which the professional institute and academics in landscape architecture can collaborate with the HKSAR government towards a more sustainable growth of the city.





SOUND AS SPACE

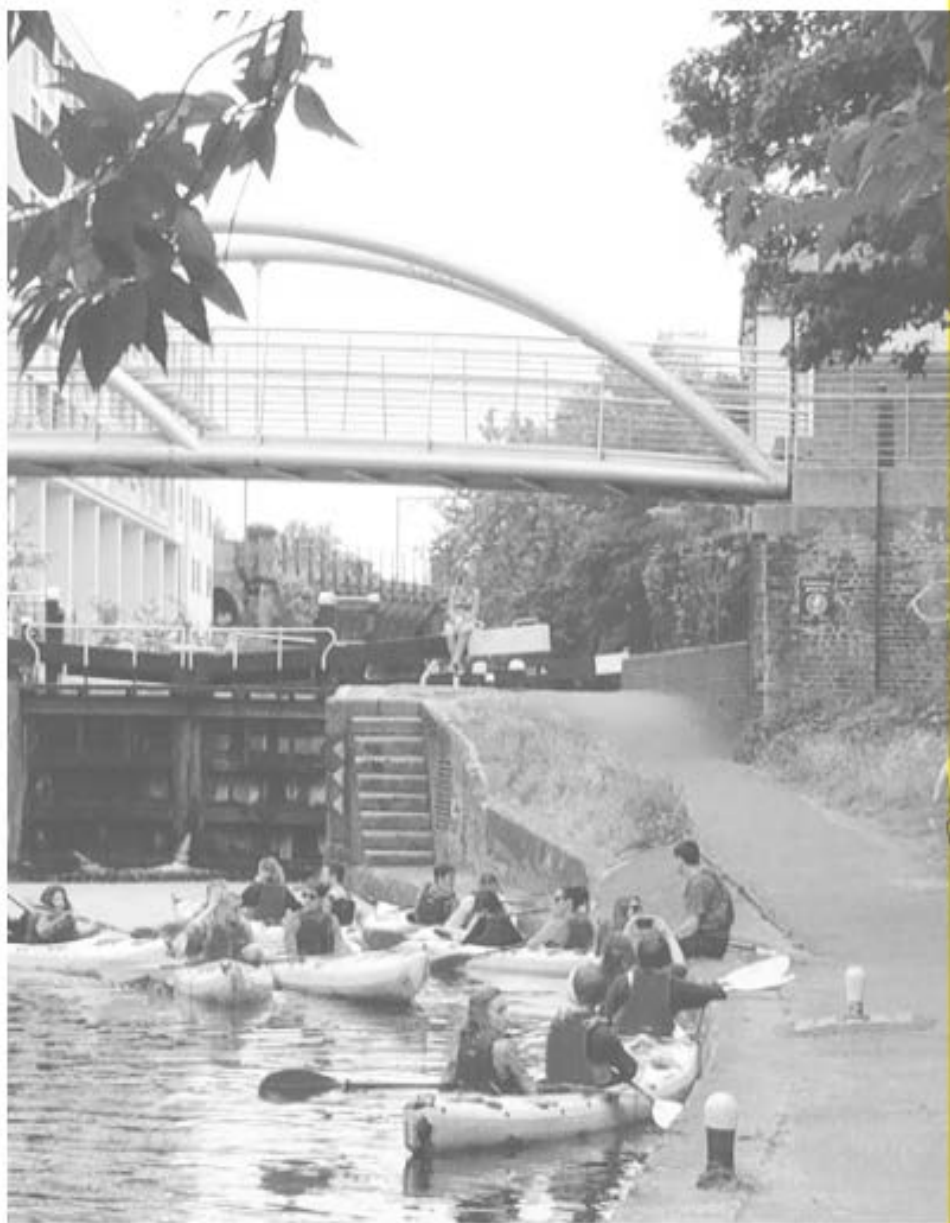
DAVID BUCK, UNI GLOS

Conventional readings of the Picturesque follow the etymological logic of prioritising landscape's visual qualities and yet the writings of English writer William Gilpin (1724-1804) and others frequently noted sound's critical contribution to the experience of landscape spaces. At Rousham we find William Kent's (1685-1748) design of a Temple of Echo (pictured left) and it is to this auditory history that my research adds. It draws upon the syntax of music notation as a precedent for tools to allow us to better represent sound as space, proposing a new drawn language that will allow for the a priori study of sound.

Early in the Picturesque Uvedale Price (1747-1829) saw that the absence of a long history of designed landscapes which might have led to an accepted canon of works, required us out of necessity to look instead at paintings to understand landscapes' picturesque qualities, guiding how

we understand and experience them. Now 250 years later it is particularly ironic that in spite of a much enhanced canon of designed landscapes, the legacy of pictorialised nature still too often leads to sound being excluded. My research supplements the visual allegories and connections of Kent's design with a new series of auditory materials, exploring the introduction of auditory stimuli from another culture and time.

As the combustion engine disappears in the coming decades, sound will once again appear in our apprehension of urban spaces, and as the density of buildings increases, and so spatial vision decreases, conversely we will be able to better appreciate sound and its tempoal, spatial and material contribution to landscape spaces. The city of the future will not just be quieter, but richer too, from the enhanced experience of sound as a vivid component of urban landscape space and life.



GREATER LONDON NATIONAL PARK CITY INITIATIVE – SHARING THE CONCEPT

JUDY LING WONG CBE, GREATER LONDON NATIONAL PARK CITY INITIATIVE

Greater London National Park City draws from the values and aims of traditional national parks – better conservation, better enjoyment, better economy – and extends these in an urban context. In particular, we will pay equal attention to outstanding natural places and the potential of the built environment for more nature. London National Park City is an identity. Living in nature as part of urban culture is compelling. London National Park City is a setting for life – a way of being and a way of acting.

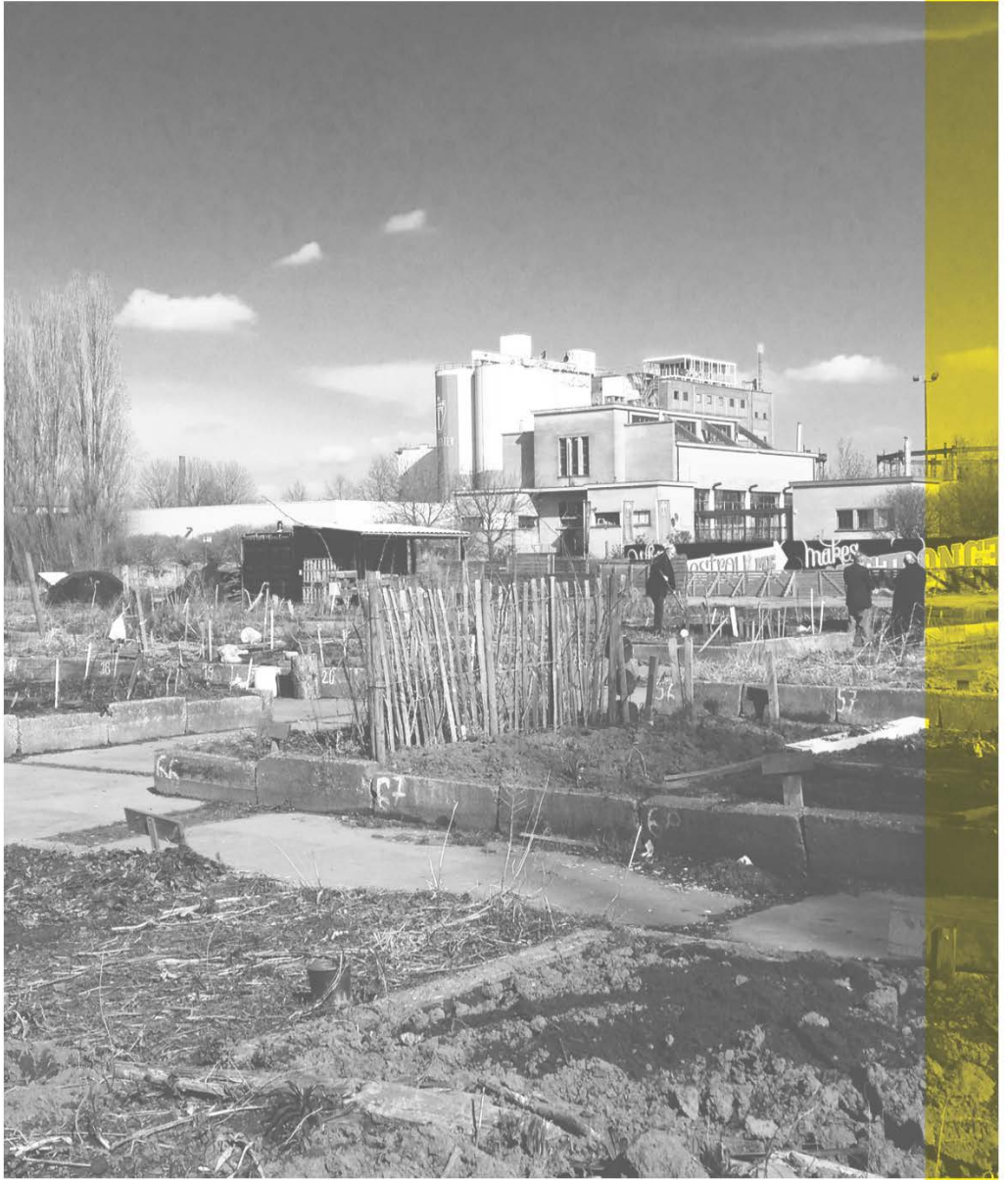
The Greater London National Park City Foundation has been formed to facilitate the building up of the initiative. Its objects are:

- To promote the conservation and enhancement of Greater London's special qualities of culture, heritage and environment
- To promote the protection and improvement of public and private space, landscape and wildlife in Greater London
- To advance the education, understanding and enjoyment

of the public in Greater London's natural, built, cultural and social heritage

- To promote public health through advancing opportunities for recreation and experiencing nature and culture within Greater London
- To promote good citizenship and community cohesion through public enjoyment of, and participation in conserving and enhancing, the natural and cultural heritage of Greater London

Cities are special because millions of people have agency not just to enjoy nature, but to actually create nature. The National Park City will inspire Londoners not just to connect to and protect nature, but actually create it. They can also be motivated and supported to shape their culture and environment. The USP of London National Park City will be its direct link to the people of London, in touch with their needs and their wishes. We will have reach and a people based approach that will deliver at a very different level.





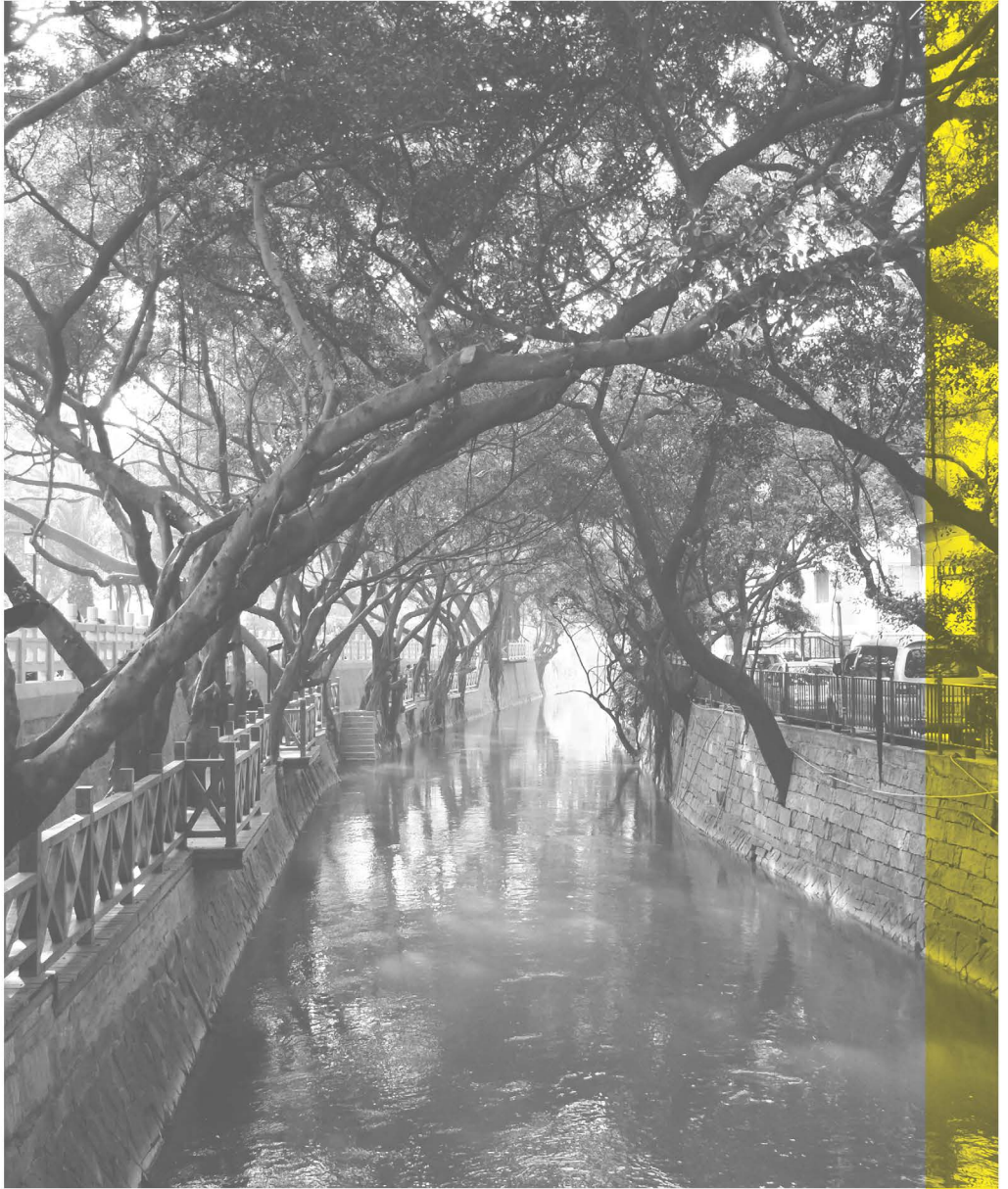
URBAN FOOD AND PLACE-BASED ONLINE NETWORKS

MATT REED, UNI GLOS / CCRI

This paper conducts a detailed empirical analysis of two intertwined phenomena, namely urban food and place-based online networks, which in combination have the potential to affect the form of the urban foodscape. In particular, the analysis reinforces the multi-functional nature of city food but moves beyond dominant scholarly pre-occupations with nutrients, calories and physical resources. Instead, the paper positions social and symbolic aspects as equal components within the convening power of food. Using a case study of one city, Bristol, and a sample of the social media around that network, as well interviews with key participants, it seeks to examine the main themes in these discussions.

To date, the role of ubiquitous social media has been neglected in urban food research, although this is a space as well-tended and structured as the physical

spaces it augments. Rather than a social movement in conflict the governance of the city, the paper finds a relationship of limited collaboration. In response to a dynamic, networked citizenry the local council can only reply with a linear policy process that limits the scope of citizenship, creating what we describe as a 'hungry gap'. The contribution of this paper is to use a qualitative analysis of social media to identify how the intersection of online networks, urban gardening and an active citizenry are challenging the logics of urban form. This re-localisation of food into the city is epistemic and symbolic as well as physical and has profound implications for urban planning.



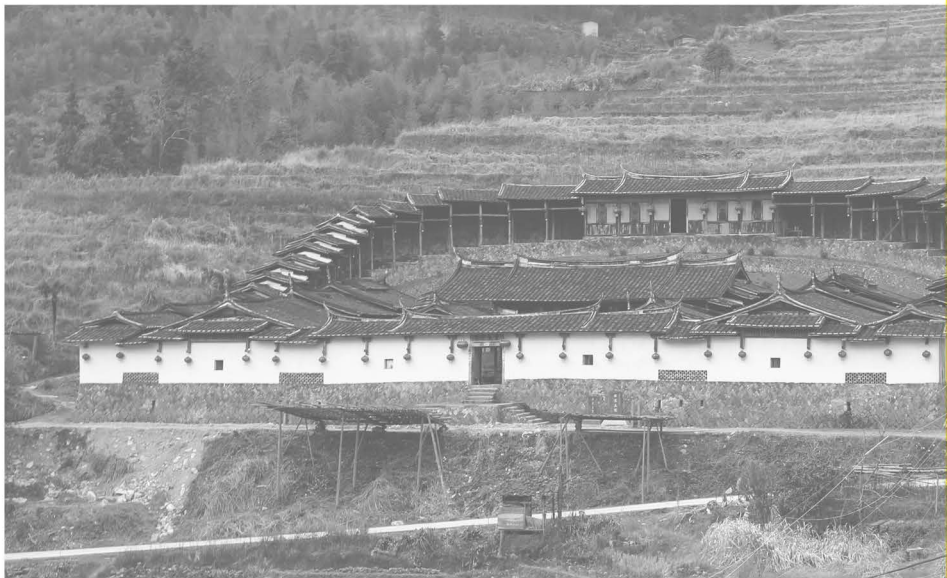


AN URBAN GREEN SPACE SYSTEM PLANNING APPROACH BASED ON CATCHMENT AREA UNIT: A CASE STUDY ON FUZHOU, CHINA

CHENXI QUE, FUJIAN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY UNIVERSITY

Fuzhou is a provincial capital city in south-eastern China, with a long history of more than 2000 years. Mountains and rivers are significant features of the city. In addition to green spaces, the city has amount of inner rivers. However, the city is facing the plight of flooding under the heavy rain in recent years. Especially Typhoon Soudelor in 2015 caused the flooding of CBD in Fuzhou city centre. Not only Fuzhou, many Chinese cities are encountering the same threat. In April 2012, the concept of “Sponge City” was proposed firstly in the 2012 Low Carbon City and Regional Development of Science and Technology Forum. On December 12, 2013, Chinese General Secretary Xi Jin-ping stressed the “Sponge City” in the Central Working Conference of Urbanization. He said that Chinese cities will pay the utmost attention to retain the rainwater when they promote urban drainage system, and give priority to use more natural drainage, finally, constructing “Sponge Cities” with natural detention, natural permeation and natural

purification. In 2016, Fuzhou was selected into the List of “Sponge City” Pilot Cities. This paper thus, aims to improve and coordinate urban green space system with storm water management through rational method based on natural drainage and catchment areas. On the perspective from the macro scale of urban green space system, meso scale of rivers and streams corridors, and micro scale of planning unit based on the catchment areas for Green-Blue infrastructure system as well. The new planning will be based on a critical ecosystem nature basic ground. All the drainage areas upstream to the catchment downstream like a human body blood veins. And the inner rivers become the spine of urban green spaces system. We reviewed traditional urban green space system planning and framework, clarified particular urban green space methodological approaches based on natural drainage and catchment areas, explored rational methods for future development of “Sponge City” in China.





ANALYSIS OF DEMAND-ORIENTED LANDSCAPE AND ITS CULTURAL IN CASTLES OF FUJIAN PROVINCE, CHINA

SHUPING HUANG, FUJIAN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY UNIVERSITY

Fujian Castle is a defensive local-style dwelling located in Fujian province, southeast China. The external castle is earth-stone wall for defence, the internal is courtyard houses for accommodation. After “the chaos of Xijin dynasty” and “southern cross migratory of zhongyuan people”, a large number of Chinese people migrated from north to southeast, immigrants arrived in Fujian province. In order to live, countless conflicts for living space and resources of nationalities happened, in addition, robbers and bandits played the bully because people lead a rich life, which benefitted from the gold, silver, and other minerals of Fujian. So the clansman to resist invasion built castles for self-defense. Residents grow plants in gardens with a long history of more than 1000 years. In the process of get along with plants, people integrate traditional culture into plants, generating a cultural plant landscape with full local characteristics. Then it forms a typical plant landscape. Due to the scattered distribution, the

current research on this landscape is lagging, so this article views Fujian castle plant landscape and its cultural, through surveying, ethnobotanical research, personal interview methods. This reveals that the utilization of plant resources is demand oriented, and can be divided into six categories, including edible, medicinal, forage, articles for daily use, material use, protective. In addition, plants as one of the main elements of landscape, not only play a beautifying role, but also as a cultural symbol, conveys people’s thoughts and desires. As a traditional agricultural civilization, these plants embody the rich Chinese traditional culture, including folk festival culture, medicine food homology culture, auspicious blessings, parsing cultural. Through our research and efforts, aiming to protect and restore castle plant landscapes and their resources, inheriting landscape culture heritage and Chinese traditional culture heritage, also provides experiences for other traditional folk dwellings.





OUR INHERITED URBAN GREEN SPACES

JENIFER WHITE, NATIONAL HERITAGE ADVISER, HISTORIC ENGLAND

As part of the future landscapes research agenda we also need to focus on our inherited landscapes and their futures. There are an estimated 27,000 public parks in Britain. They are valued features of our towns and cities, and as vital infrastructure as streets, sewers, and other civic amenities and services. Many of these parks are of historic and cultural interest. Over 300 public parks are now designated as nationally important sites.

The public parks and open spaces are the major elements of our Green Infrastructure, and we know they are critical to the health and well-being of cities and city dwellers. As climate changes, the maintenance of these green spaces will be key to tempering increasing inner city temperatures. The parks and gardens are also vulnerable to other climate change impacts like droughts and pests and disease threats.

Local authorities have been the stewards for our diverse canon of

public parks, in some cases for 150 years. These authorities are also responsible for local plans and strategies, including Green Infrastructure. Faced with budget cuts, local authorities must now focus on their statutory duties. Public parks and green spaces are not one of them so the future of public parks is uncertain.

Jenifer White's presentation looked at the role of Historic England, the Government's advisory body, in identifying public parks of historic interest and how historic research can help inform and shape public policy. The paper introduced two new research publications: the Heritage Lottery Fund's State of UK Public Parks 2016 report and the Historic England History of Public Park Funding and Management (1820-2010). Both reports will be submitted as evidence for the forthcoming House of Commons Select Committee inquiry on public parks.





LANDSCAPE AND SUSTAINABLE BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

GEE SHANKAR, UNI GLOS

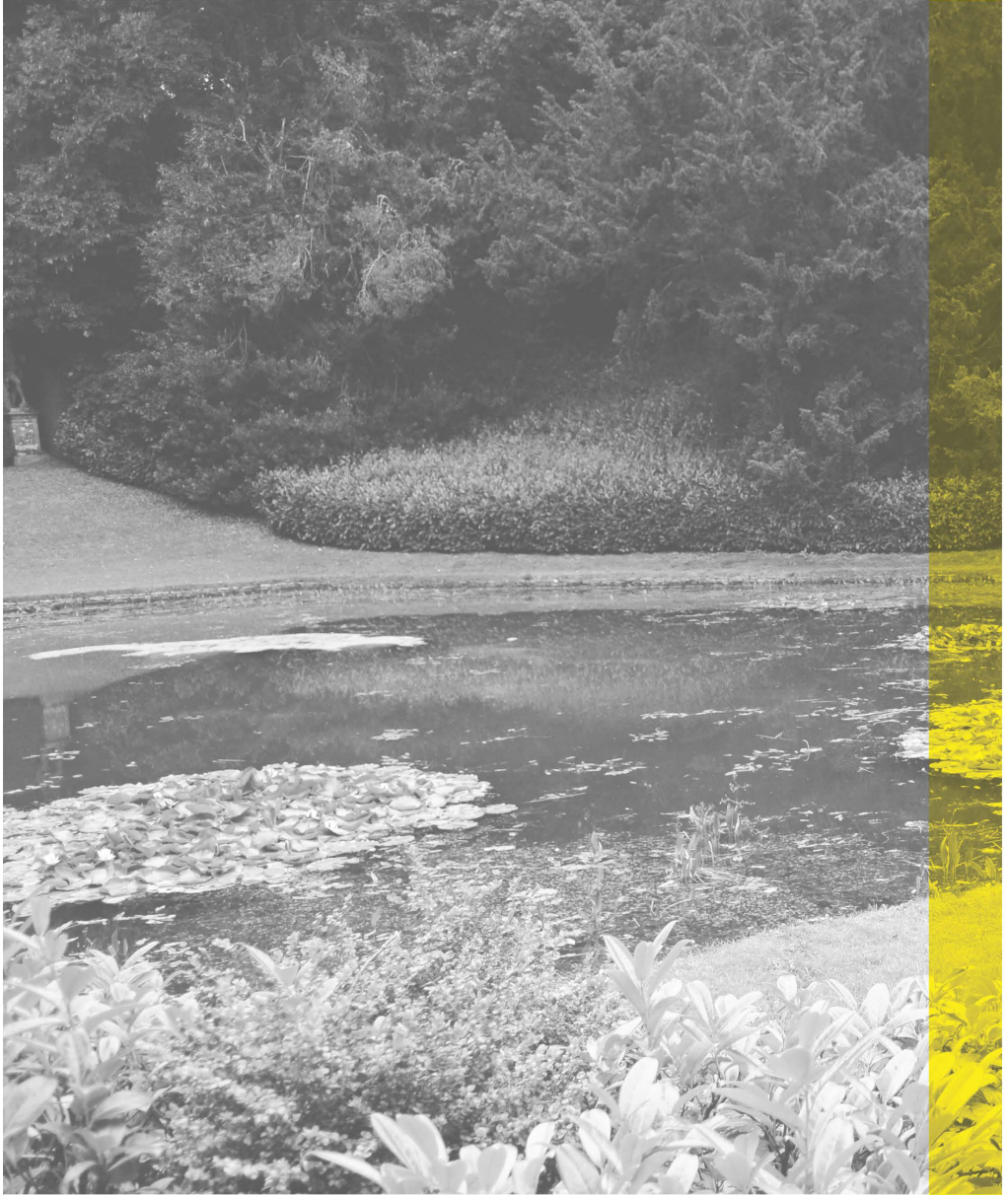
Landscape is the fundamental to the setting of any building and it is about the relationship between people and place. According to Fajardo (2013), "Landscape is important, not just as scenery but because it links culture with nature, and the past with the present. Similarly, from the people's perception, landscape is not just about the aesthetic and beauty, but also they value it from the biodiversity, memories, health and well-being, culture and history. The emphasis on sustainable building development in the last couple of decades has triggered a shift from traditional building design to new environmental sensitive design. This gave birth to Building Environmental Assessment Tool (BEAT) in the UK in 1990 and elsewhere in the beginning of 21st century. The BEAT tools are largely centered on the building aspects (reducing energy use/ carbon emission and embodied energy in the material), and only to a small extent covers land-use and

ecological aspects like increasing number of native species. This study has been prompted by questions recently raised by Landscape professionals that the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM tool) is focused towards the ecological enhancement of the proposed site focusing on native species but does not take into account other aspects of landscape (Cosgrove, 2013). The professionals expressed that the tool will have a negative impact on the biodiversity and it is little more than a mere tick box exercise. Therefore the primary aim of this research is to raise the profile and importance of the 'Landscape' context in relation to sustainable building development through BEAT. The overall sustainability of built development is attained not just by reducing the carbon emissions using the BEAT, but by incorporating the contribution from the landscape. Hence the need to evaluate how BEAT such as BREEAM, can make a more effective and sustainable contribution to the process.





CONTINUA





CURRENT CONCLUSIONS

ALLAN MITCHELL, UNI GLOS

This symposium has brought together a diverse range of research interests and thoughts within our speculations about the nature of our urban futures. Unexpected synergies have unfolded from Dima Zogheib's notion of the commonplace in urban resilience to Chris Bolton's argument for ideas of place to include local ownership and pride. Or Judy Ling Wong's proposition for national park cities to actually create nature, while Jianwen Dong sees the potential for a function nature that conflates urban ecology with aesthetics.

In seeking to explore both practical and philosophical aspects of landscape and life in future cities, we see the symposium logo, a series of dots and lines as emblematic of the nature of speculating for the future: a constellation of topics in which connections are

sometimes immediately visible, sometimes initially unseen.

By bringing together such broad ranging research interests we hope that both anticipated and unexpected correlations appear, revealing not just individual interests but also the breadth of topics that fit within the notion of landscape in future cities. This symposium, the first in a series of design research dialogues, provides not just some initial answers but importantly posits questions that our future collaborations might address. To return to the role that the past might play in speculating on the future, we might also consider that the nature of landscape itself has both driven and responded to cultural and technological changes since its first appearance in the English language in 1605.

Continua.....





PARTICIPANTS

BIOGRAPHIES



DIMA ZOGHEIB
ARUP

Dima Zogheib (BSc Landscape Design, MSc City Design, CMLI) is a landscape architect who graduated from the landscape architecture programme at the American University of Beirut (AUB) in 2004. Dima has since worked in landscape architecture, both in a professional as well as an academic environment. She also holds a masters degree in City Design and Social Science from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Dima currently works at Arup in London where she is involved in a variety of small and large scale projects, including landscape masterplans, infrastructure projects, streets and public realm, community landscapes, environmental impact assessments amongst others. Her recent involvement includes planning for resilience in cities where she worked on the City Resilience Strategy for Byblos, Lebanon and Vejle, Denmark.



CHRIS BOLTON
NATURAL ENGLAND

Chris Bolton is the Head of Profession, Landscape, for Natural England with the remit of overseeing the organisation's landscape evidence, standards and practise. Natural England is the government's advisor for the natural environment in England, helping to protect England's nature and landscapes for people to enjoy. It is sponsored by the government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Chris has previously worked for ADAS - Rural Development Service, the National Rivers Authority, and British Waterways. A graduate of Lancaster University in Geography and Art in Environment, he gained an MPhil in Landscape Design from the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



PAUL CHAN
THEI

Paul Yuen King Chan has an academic background in Architecture, Construction Project Management, Law, and Landscape Architecture. He is a practising landscape architect and has substantial experience in different roles within the construction industry. He is a Director of a leading landscape consultancy in Hong Kong and has a strong tie with the construction industry. Mr. Chan is currently the Vice-President of the Hong Kong Institute and is Head of Department of Landscape Architects. He is also a nominated Director of BEAM Society, a council member of Professional Green Building Council (PGBC), and a member of the Harbourfront Commission. He is Head of Department of the Faculty of Design and Environment at THEI in Hong Kong and has written extensively on a wide range of topics regarding sustainability and the greening of the urban environment.



JUDY LING WONG, CBE
NATURAL PARK CITY

Judy Ling Wong is an artist and environmental activist who uses Chinese traditional techniques and a range of Western techniques including printmaking. Chinese art is anchored in the spiritual vocabulary of nature. Artistic expression is deemed to be contained in the flow and surge of the meandering line. The use of space recognises the power of the empty space as equal to the space occupied by line and image. Judy is a vision caster and a major voice on policy towards social inclusion. She was the director of Black Environment Network from 1987 to 2011. Over the years, her contribution has included membership of the DCMS Historic Environment Executive Committee, ODPM Urban Green Spaces Task Force, National Trust Council for England and Wales, Wales Assembly Government Environmental Strategy Reference Group, Scottish Museums Council National Access and Learning Steering Group, and the IUCN/WCPA Urban Specialist Group.



ALLAN MITCHELL
UNI GLOS

Allan Mitchell is a landscape practitioner with an extensive history of completed projects in the UK and beyond, and is the Undergraduate Programme Leader in Landscape Architecture at the University of Gloucestershire. He is interested in the potential for micro-energy production to offer changes to the landscape in both practical and aesthetic terms. He is the first BREEAM assessor in landscape architecture in the UK.



MATT REED
UNI GLOS / CCRI

Dr. Matt Reed is a sociologist with research interests in how and why social change takes place around food. He has worked at the CCRI since 2007 and is currently working on a range of projects. For more than a decade Matt has been researching the organic food movement from various perspectives, publishing his findings in a range of books and articles. Alongside this interest he has research interests in the farming family, rural communities, social networks, fishing communities and the changing technologies of food. Matt is the Subject Group Leader for the Economy and Society research cluster.



DAVID BUCK
UNI GLOS

Dr. David Buck is a landscape architect with a particular interest in the temporality of landscape. His design work in Asia and the UK can be found at www.db-land.com. His PhD by Design from UCL is the first in the UK on architectural design and landscape. He is the author of *A Musicology for Landscape* (Routledge 2017), *The Design of Place with Fumihiko Maki and Toru Mitani* (Shokokusha, 2011), and a monograph on Shigeru Ban (GG, 1996). He is the Postgraduate Programme Leader for Landscape Architecture at the University of Gloucestershire.



CHENXI QUE
FUJIAN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY UNIVERSITY

PhD. Candidate, Lecturer, Deputy Head of Landscape Architecture Department, School of Landscape Architecture, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, China
Main research: Master thesis is about traditional gardens in Fuzhou. Completed two Provincial Scientific Research Programs on urban green spaces in Fuzhou, and participated in two National Scientific Research Programs. Doctoral research on theory and practice of traditional village landscape conservation and regeneration.



JANET DWYER
UNI GLOS / DIRECTOR CCRI

Professor Janet Dwyer joined the CCRI in 2002 after working for more than a decade in a government agency and an independent policy think-tank. She was awarded the title of Professor of Rural Policy in 2010 and became Director of the CCRI in 2013.

Janet directs and undertakes research related to agriculture, the environment and rural development. Her research expertise centres on European and UK rural development policy and practice, with particular interest in integrated approaches, environmental sustainability and institutional adaptation. Janet is well-known in policymaking circles in the UK and EU, has skills in facilitation and consensus-building, and is a regular speaker at international conferences.

She is a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, a founder and steering group member of the Uplands Alliance, and an active member of the UK Agricultural Economics Society. Recent projects include a farm survey of Exmoor; PEGASUS – a major, EU-28 study on public goods and ecosystem services from farming and forestry; supporting the government of Malta to review its agriculture policy and prepare its RDP for 2014-2020; and a pan-EU study on Rural Development impacts (RuDI).



DAVID JAMES
UNI GLOS / DEAN OF
ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT
QUALIFICATIONS

David James is a Professor at the University of Gloucestershire, a BASES accredited sport and exercise scientist and Dean of Academic Development at the University of Gloucestershire. David joined the University in 1997, having previously been at the University of Brighton. In addition to his current role as Dean of Academic Development, David is Professor of Exercise Science and the Lead for Research for the University. David was a member of a Faculty Executive team for over thirteen years, having previously held appointments of Deputy Dean, Associate Dean (Research) and Head of Department of Sport and Exercise.

He has led several large-scale curriculum developments at undergraduate and postgraduate level, and overseen the move of provision in the sport and exercise area to a new £30 million purpose-built Campus in Gloucester. David has led educational developments for international students and other cross-institutional projects. He has led research development for several years.

David has a particular interest in physical activity and public health, and has undertaken consultancy, contracts and research in this area over several years. Contracts with primary care have provided a basis for several research publications.

He also has an interest in experimental work in sport and exercise, particularly in exercise physiology. He has published extensively in this area and has supervised a large number of research students to successful completion.

Whilst David was an undergraduate student, he competed internationally in an Olympic sport, and later went on to manage a national junior team. David has also provided exercise physiology support, including support for a team prior to and during the 1996 Olympic games in Atlanta. David has been accredited for Research with the British Association of Sport and Exercise Sciences for over fifteen years.



GEE SHANKAR
UNI GLOS

Gayathiri is a Chartered Environmentalist and an Environmental Practitioner with extensive experience in building environmental assessment tools (BREEAM/DREAM), Sustainability Appraisals, Project Management, Environmental Management System ISO14001 and IEMA Auditor. She holds a Bachelor of Architecture from University of Madras, India, and a Masters of Architecture in Sustainability from the University of East London, UK. Her principal research interests are within the field of sustainable building developments and landscape.



JENIFER WHITE
NATIONAL HERITAGE
ADVISOR, HISTORIC ENGLAND

The role of Historic England, as the Government advisory body, is to champion and protect historic places, and provide expert advice to local planning authorities, developers, owners and communities to help ensure our historic environment is properly understood, enjoyed and cared for. Jenifer White is responsible for advice and standards on the conservation of historic parks and gardens, and research. She is a chartered landscape architect and has held various landscape conservation and management advisory roles in local government and advisory bodies.



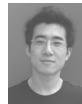
SHUPING HUANG
FUJIAN AGRICULTURE AND
FORESTRY UNIVERSITY

Doctoral student, School of Landscape Architecture, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, China
Main research: Emotional Plants; Solastalgia landscape, Forest park planning and design
Participated in one program from Chinese Forestry industry research special funds for public welfare projects and 3 National Scientific Research Programs.



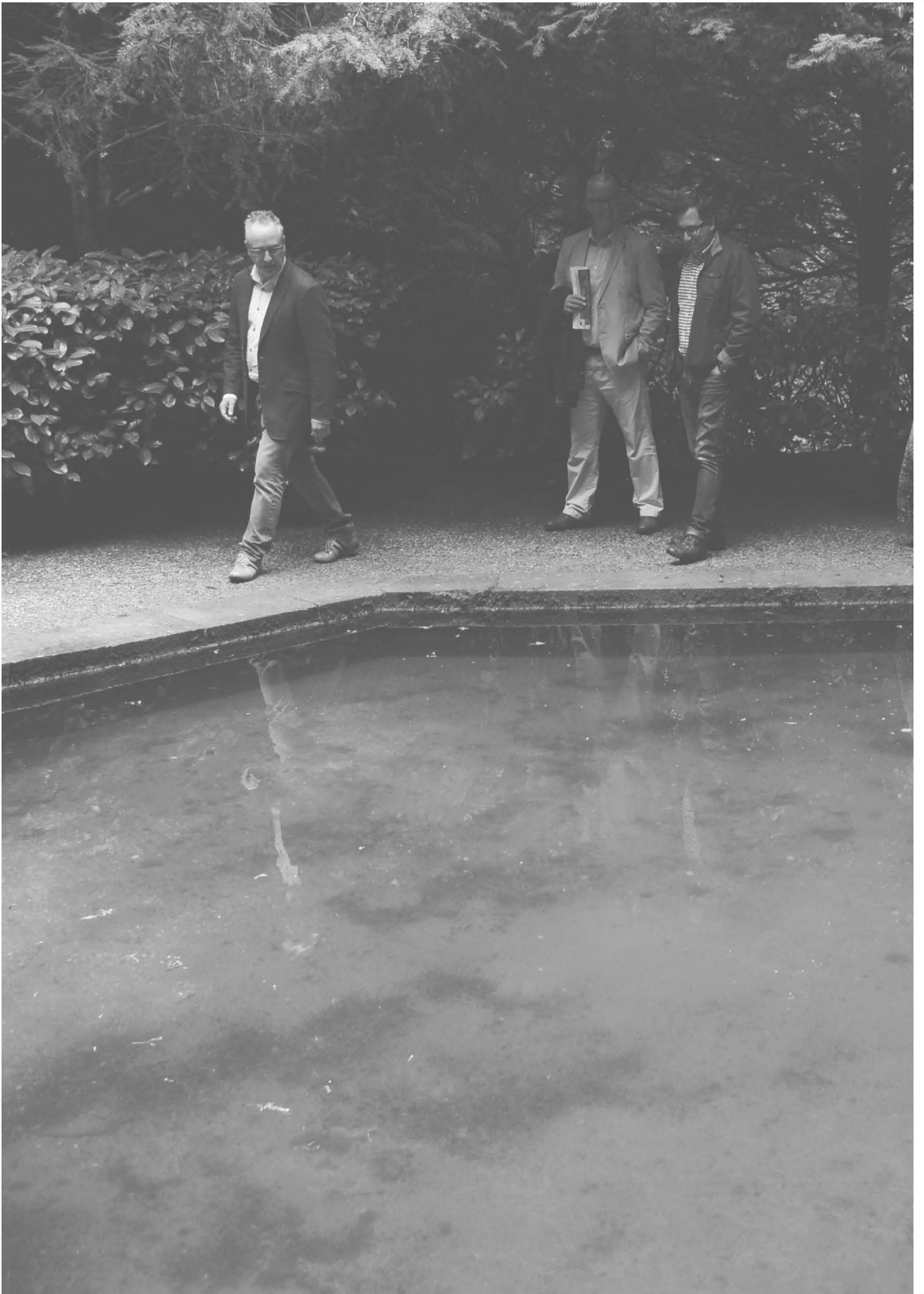
JIANWEN DONG
FUJIAN AGRICULTURE AND
FORESTRY UNIVERSITY

Professor Jianwen Dong is Professor and Doctoral supervisor, Dean of School of Arts and School of Landscape Architecture, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, China. The Chinese jury member of IUCN Green List Program
Secretary General of Forest Park chapter of Chinese Society of Forestry
Main research: Beautiful Cities and Towns Forest Landscape; Forest Park Green List system construction; Forest Park and Scenic Resort Planning.
Directed 15 Programs of National Science and Technology Support Plan Project and National, Provincial Scientific Research Project



WEICONG FU
FUJIAN AGRICULTURE AND
FORESTRY UNIVERSITY

Ph.D. candidate, School of Landscape Architecture, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, China
Main research: Forest Park and Scenic Resort Planning; Healing Landscape
Participated in 3 National Scientific Research Programs. Published 17 core periodical core journals academic papers and 1 EI article. obtained one Gold Medal and Bronze Medal in national Landscape Architecture competitions.



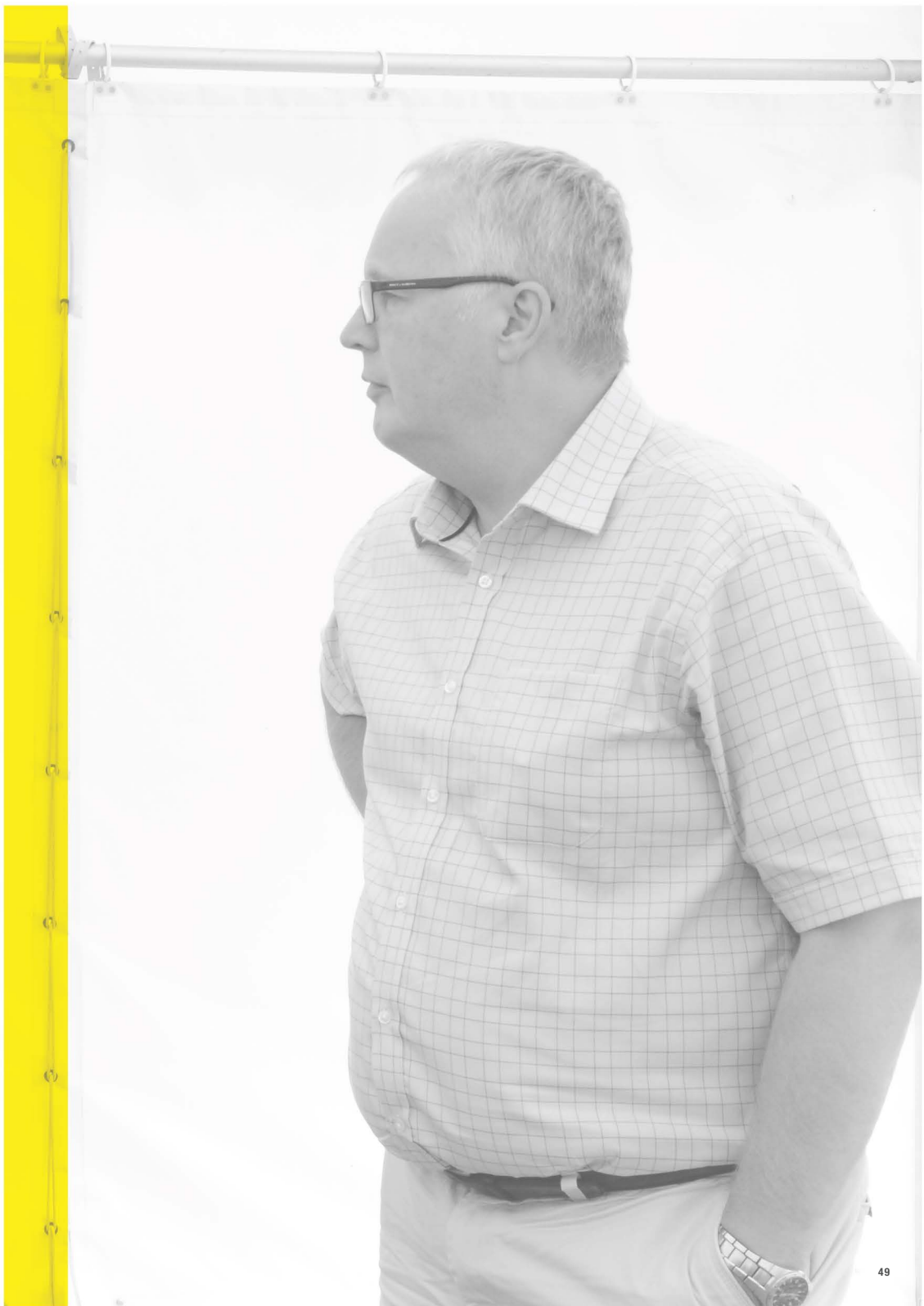
A photograph of a group of people standing on a paved path next to a pond in a park. The scene is bathed in a monochromatic yellow-green light. The word "SYMPOSIUM" is overlaid in large, white, sans-serif capital letters across the center of the image. The people are dressed in casual to semi-formal attire, and their reflections are visible in the water of the pond. The background is filled with dense foliage and trees.

SYMPOSIUM



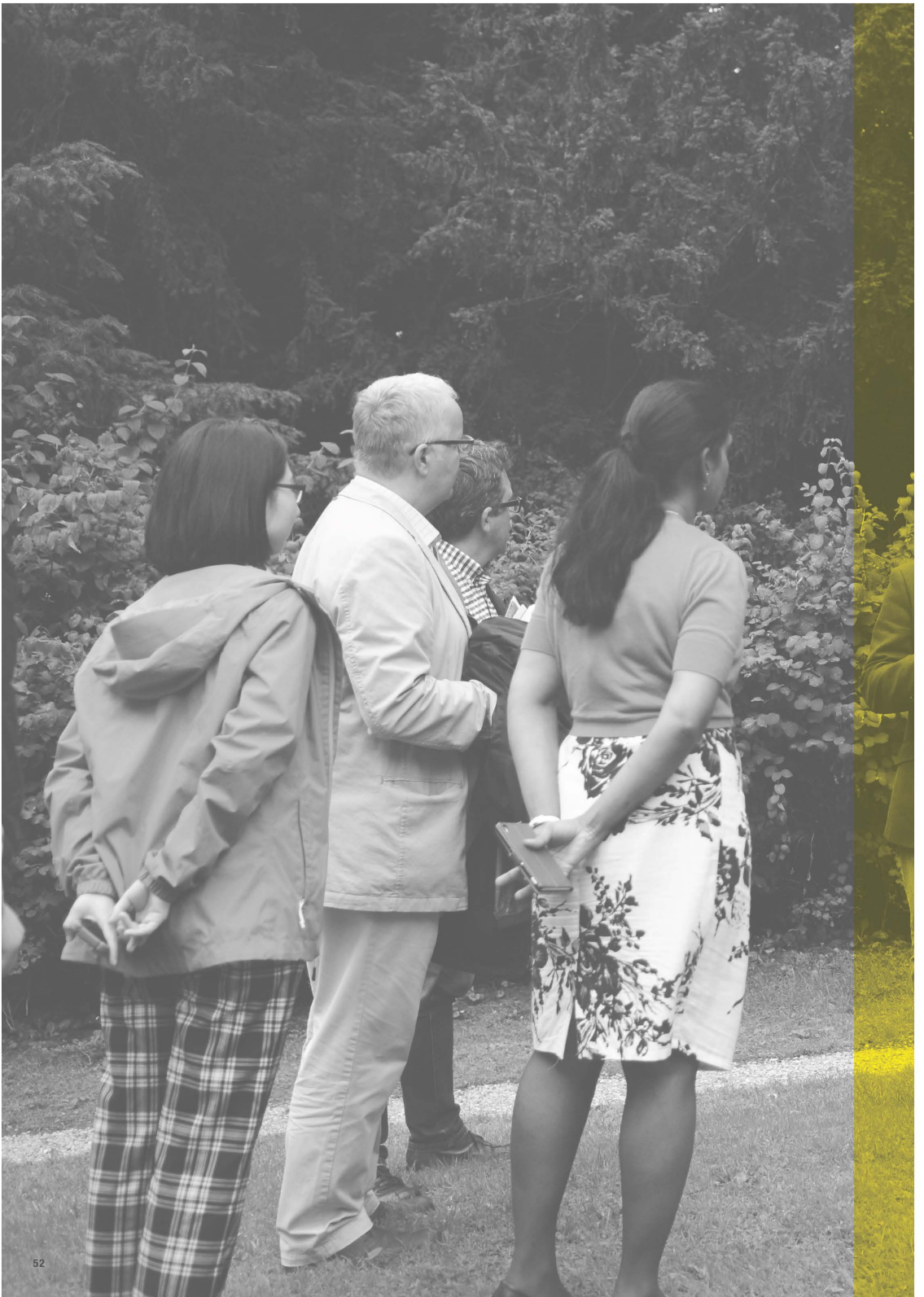


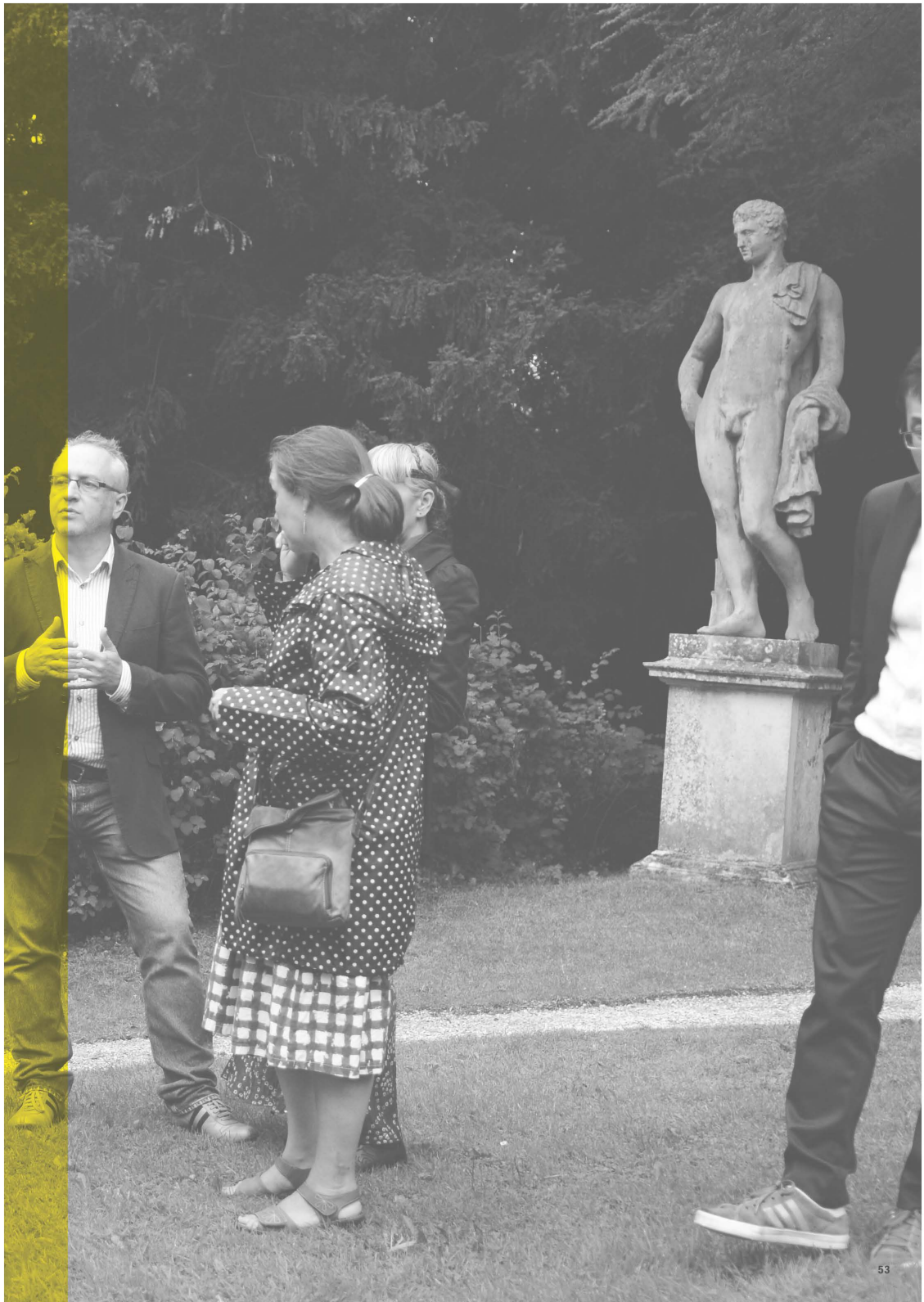






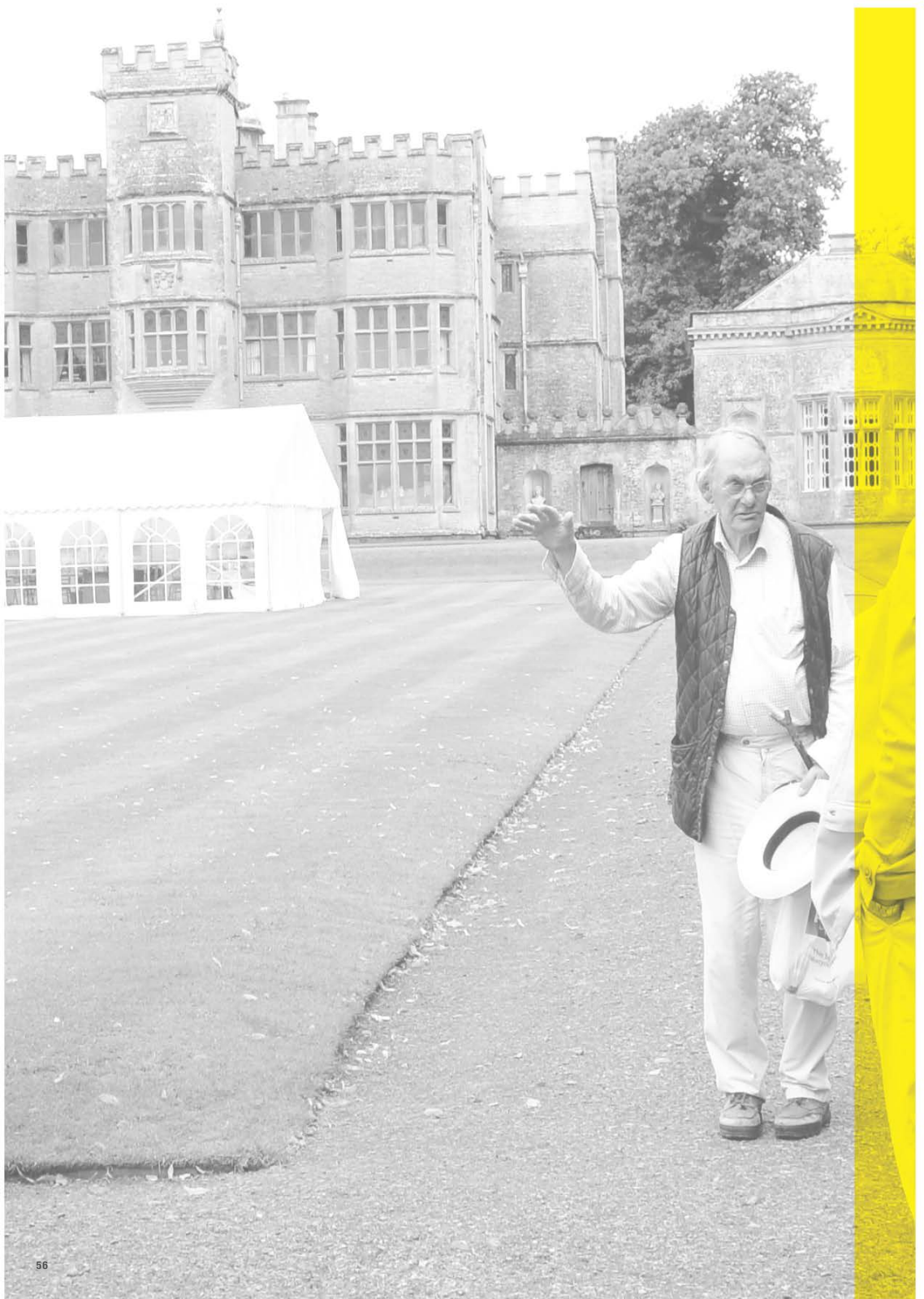
























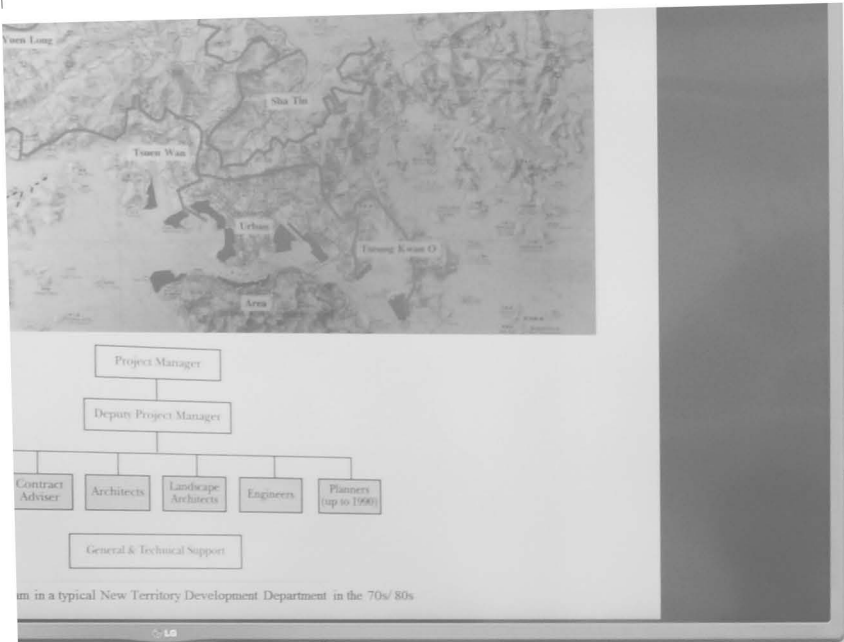












in a typical New Territory Development Department in the 70s/ 80s

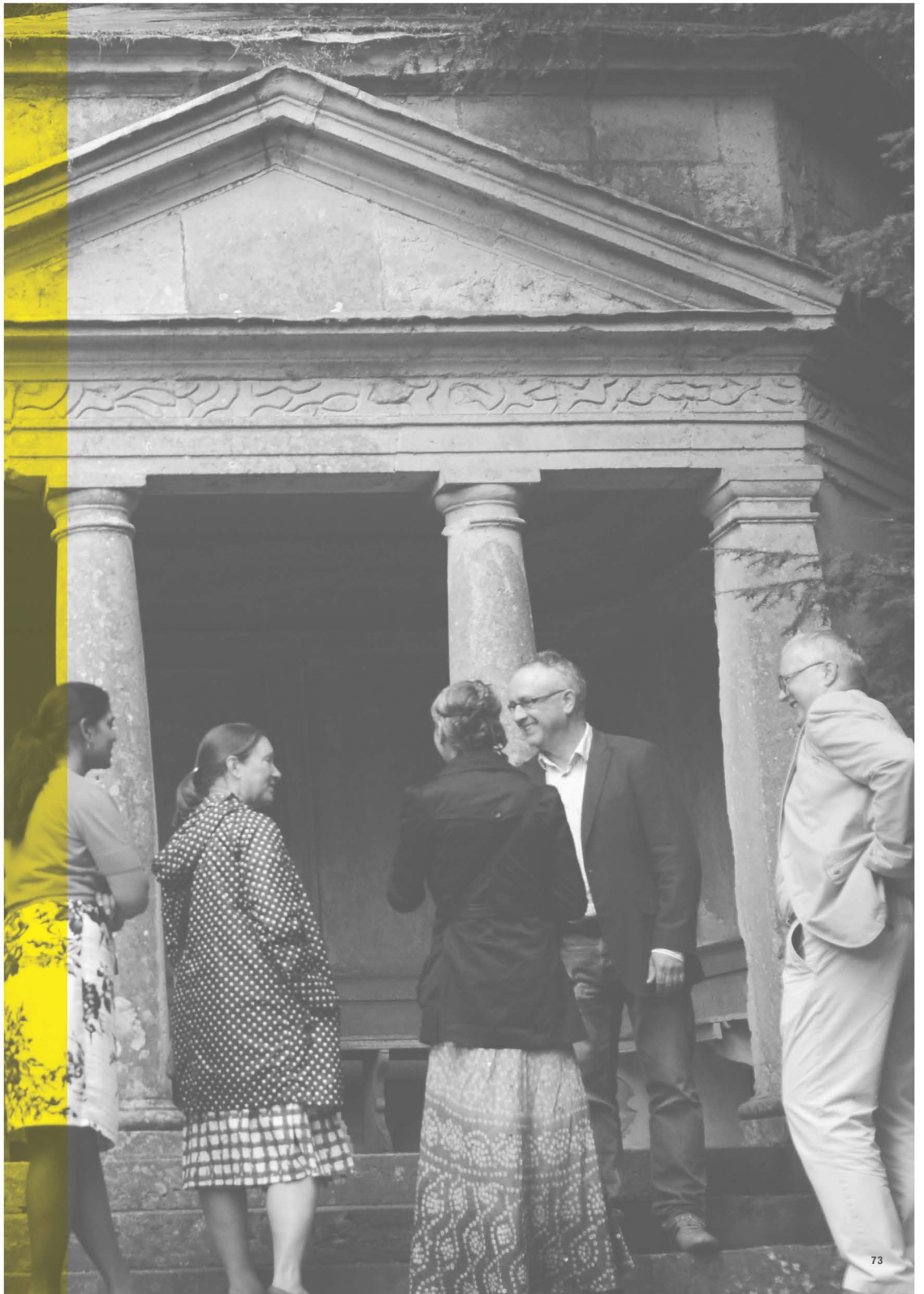


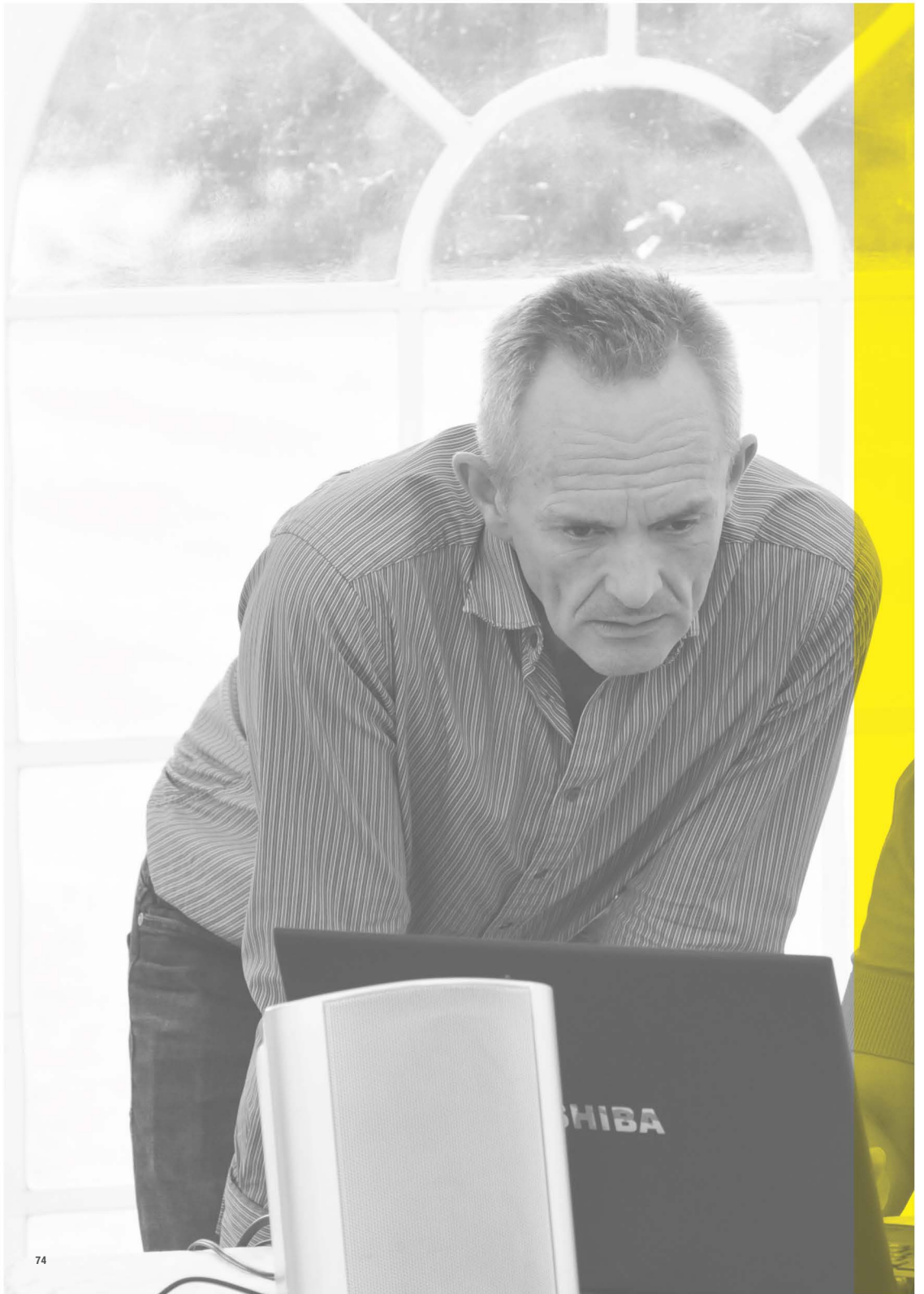








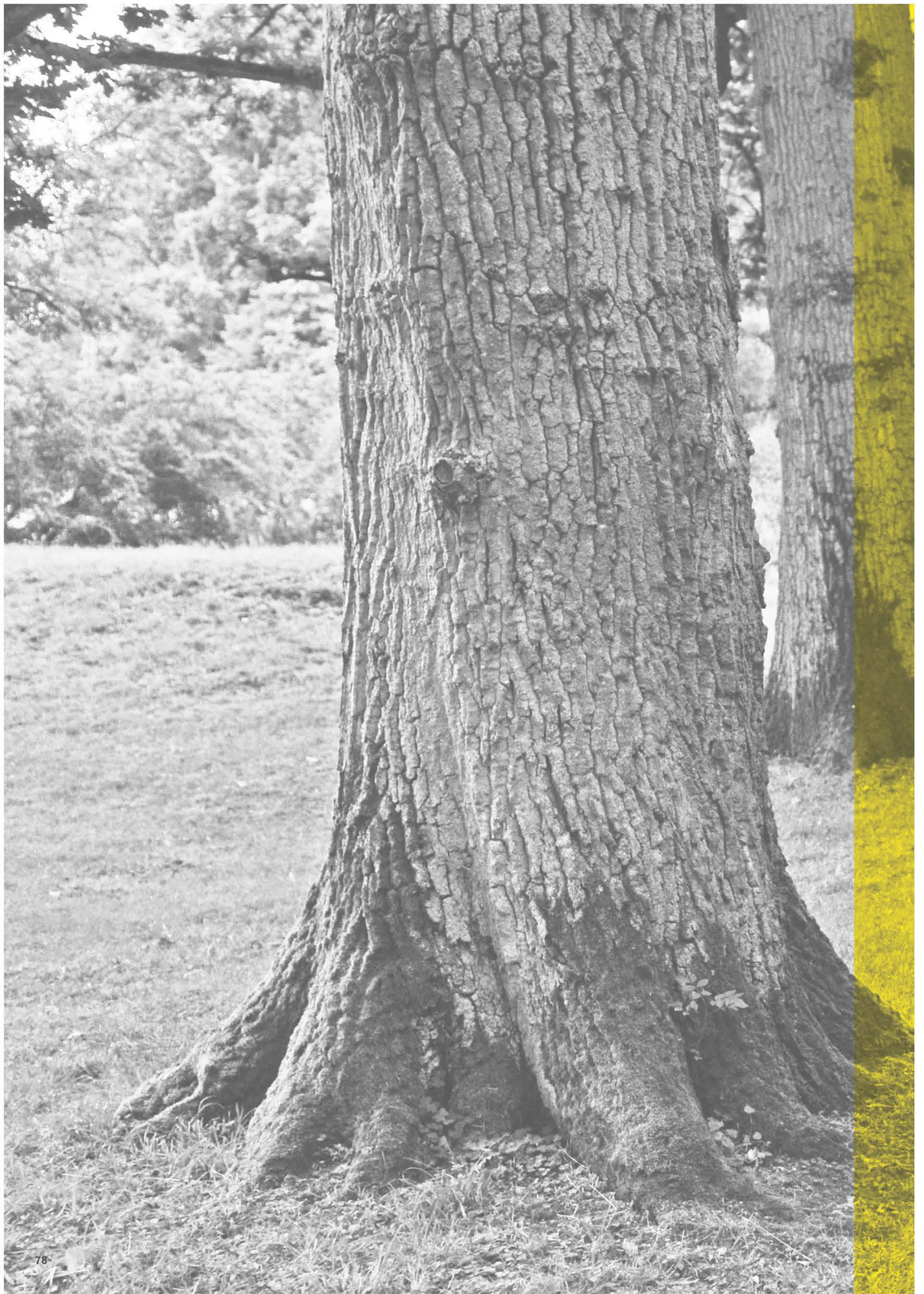




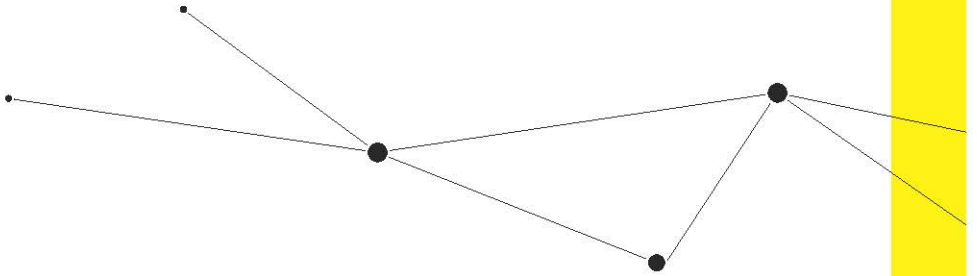














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University of Gloucestershire