

Hochschule Anhalt

Master of Landscape Architecture

Yearbook 2015/16

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Introduction

Dear MLA-Students,

I would like to welcome you all to our beautiful campus in Bernburg. It provides all you need for your upcoming year in Germany: Housing on campus, learning on campus, living on campus, and party time on campus. For the majority, it will be the first stay in Germany. You might notice soon that certain things are different here compared to your home country. Yet we are trying our best to guide you through the first steps of your studies. If you have questions regarding your course, feel free to contact us in the department. It is mainly me, as the director of the MLA program, as well as Mrs. Dr Eckhardt as the Chief Coordinator, who you can approach by email or in person. We are all ears to hear about your wishes and suggestions in order to make your studies most convenient and fruitful. Have a nice time at our university :)

Prof. Einar Kretzler
MLA-Director

Dear friends of landscape architecture,

in this first edition of the new MLA Yearbook, we would like to give you a first impression of what we do at Anhalt University. Feel invited to join in. The selected topics and projects presented in this book just show you a small range of all the academic work that we have been carrying out in the MLA course, together with our past and present students. We state our appreciation for every single design plan that has been drafted, developed, drawn and presented by our learners so far. And we are thankful to everyone who was, is and will be involved in our projects- in the steady pursuit of achieving the best outcome possible.

Dear students,

probably many things have already happened since you arrived in Bernburg for the start of your Master's studies at Anhalt University. While working on your course projects, you also introduced the staff in the department to rich and wide-ranging backgrounds of cultures and professions. We consider this to have an impact on the town of Bernburg as well as the region of Saxony-Anhalt, but also even further away on Berlin and abroad.

While you were going your own way within an unfamiliar culture, new language, different climate, and as a student among unknown classmates and teachers, you could prove yourselves to be hard-working and capable of fulfilling teamwork, intercultural and communication skills. Last but not least, your aim to become a highly qualified landscape architect is reached – the same as all members of staff made their efforts to prepare you to their best knowledge. Now you will move on to looking for employment as a landscape architect, who is well-trained in the methods and means to problem-oriented, as well as artistic and creative solutions.

We wish all of you the best of luck for the further stepping stones you may be facing in your career. We would be pleased to stay in touch with you and follow your story. It is time for you to go out and keep looking for new ideas in the professional world!

*»I can't understand why people are frightened of new ideas.
I'm frightened of the old ones.«
(John Cage, Composer)*

Prof. Dr. Nicole Uhrig

Educational Spaces

Participatory & Integrative Landscape Design Project for gfp Schoolyard, Berlin Marzahn

Winter Term 2015/2016, Prof. Dr. N. Uhrig

Background

The school grounds of gfp society for caring and social professions gGmbH in Berlin, Marzahn was looking old fashioned, showing a lack of facilities and maintenance. That's why students of MLA Anhalt University were given the task to develop a redesign for the area. But suddenly the planning conditions changed and on the school grounds of approximately 300 vocational students an additional number of 700 refugees were using the school campus.

Task

The overall objective of the plan was to create spaces that allow on one hand a communicative interaction and on the other hand a respectful coexistence between the two main user groups. In terms of planning participation the students have developed their draft proposals in close collaboration with the pupils, whereas the participative work with the residents of the refugee dormitories could take place only in individual discussions. It showed that both user groups are set up very heterogeneous in itself. In the analysis phase, therefore, attention has been paid to observations of actual use and on the search for traces on site.

In addition to the spatial and functional problems of the school grounds and the lack of quality of stay, our analysis showed some uncertainties in the behavior of space users and first signs of use conflicts. The vocational students and teachers of gfp appreciated the hitherto peaceful environment of the school, but the spacious outdoor facilities were mainly used as transition space, smoking property or parking area.

The majority families of the neighboring refugee shelters are coming from Syria, they showed expected different usage patterns to the pupils: It is picnicked on the lawns, played football and the lush nature reserve in the neighborhood is used for more private meetings. There is no children's play areas, sometimes the parked cars are used as slides, or the climbed trees are used as a lookout in the classrooms. For maintaining the positive mood without conflicts and for a long-term improvement of the living conditions of the refugees a reorganization and design of the open space areas is urgently needed.



Results

The students have developed a wide range of different approaches. Due to the crowded living conditions and lack of privacy in refugee dormitories sports, play areas and more private retreat areas can be found in any draft. Most concepts provide a permeable zoning before which assigns both user groups separate areas, but another focus is set to "Shared Areas". In terms of a voluntary coexistence, these spaces are aiming at the commonalities and intersections of the needs of these different user groups including sports, games or other, preferably non-verbal activities.

To compensate the lack of self-determination, unemployment and partly trauma of the refugees some designs suggest joint actions and do-it-yourself approaches to do e.g. street furniture or community gardening. People could devote meaningful tasks, to provide them with some herbs from their home country or meet to work together and to share expertise with the neighboring pupils as part of their teaching. Info signpost on the site to allow the newcomers an individual appropriation of the new living environment. Planned exhibition and market areas offer many opportunities to invite the public to better understand the activities of the students and the culinary, craft or artistic sides of the foreign culture of the refugees.

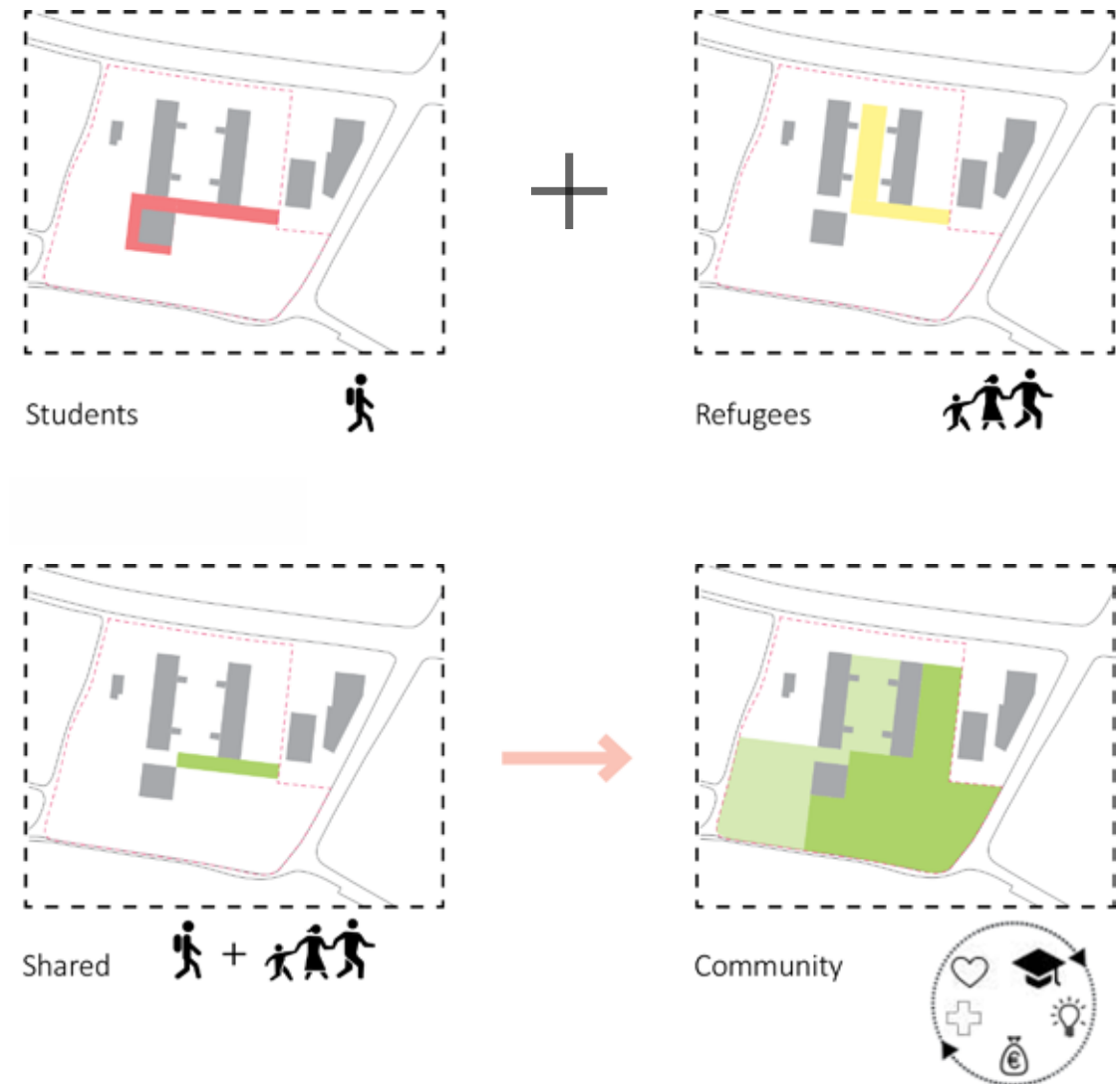
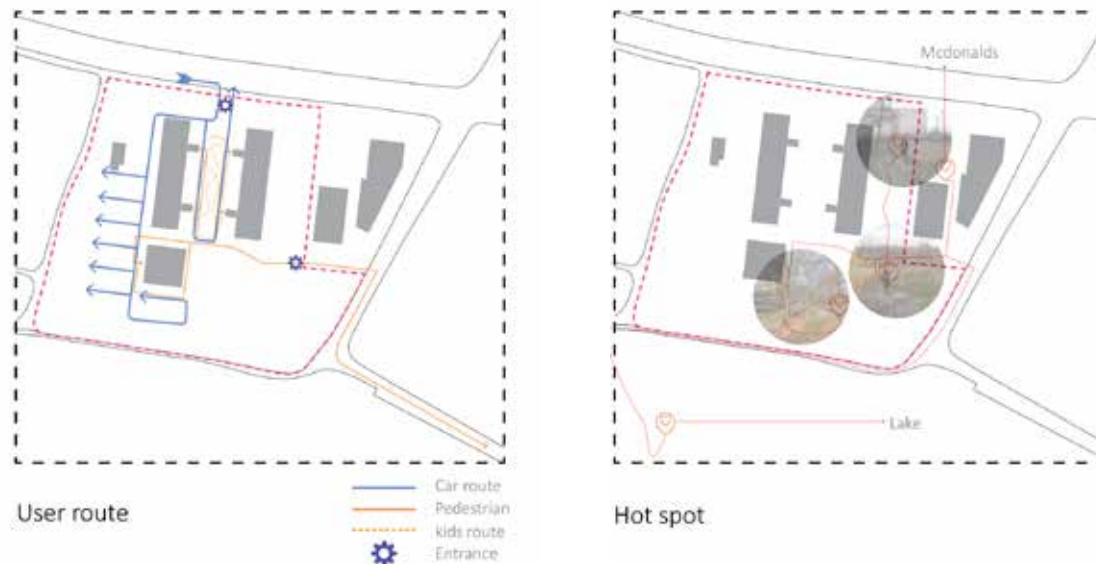
Two makes more

Bisher Alroumi, Shiyu Zhu, Duygu Demir, Bahar Beygi

The project deals with landscape architectural issues in the topic of “educational spaces” and planning participation. The previously used classic top-down approach in planning processes can lead to a feeling of “arrogance of knowing” leading to the question: For whom are we actually planning?

Function: The site has three main buildings, one of them is functioning as the GFP vocational school, while the other two function as temporary home for asylum seekers in Germany.

Our approach in the analysis phase was based on a series of meetings and discussions with the students and teachers of the GFP school, as well as meetings with co-ordinators working with the refugees. Our participatory process approach was mainly a non-formal discussion oriented approach, as we wanted to reach the essence of the user experience with absolutely no pressure of filling forms and boaring surveys. Based on the discussions and the participatory workshops, we had a strong understanding of the problems and wishes for the different types of users, thus we reacted and oriented our analysis according to that. The participatory workshops continued until the very last day of our design phase.





Creative, Dedicated, Interactive

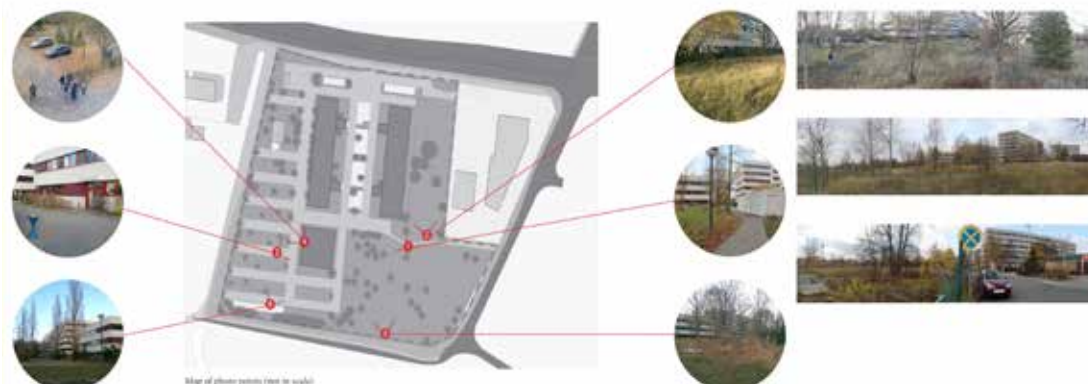
Elio Gama, Julia Dhoska, Mandy Heinze, Md Nymul Haque

Rather to get a well conclusion for the users, you have to know them really well. So the first step was to ask the users for their needs and wishes. After that was to create an objective picture of the users with same age. To link those two analyze together was the final step.

The Student's Square considered the needs and wishes of the students, creating two spaces the covered area and the deck in a higher level with flexible furniture. Therapy Garden offers different types of garden elements, where you can found a place to work, but also opportunity to relax and enjoy the silence. For the outdoor classroom are used natural material to compose it, while in the afternoon can be transformed in a open cinema. The sport yard is multipurpose.

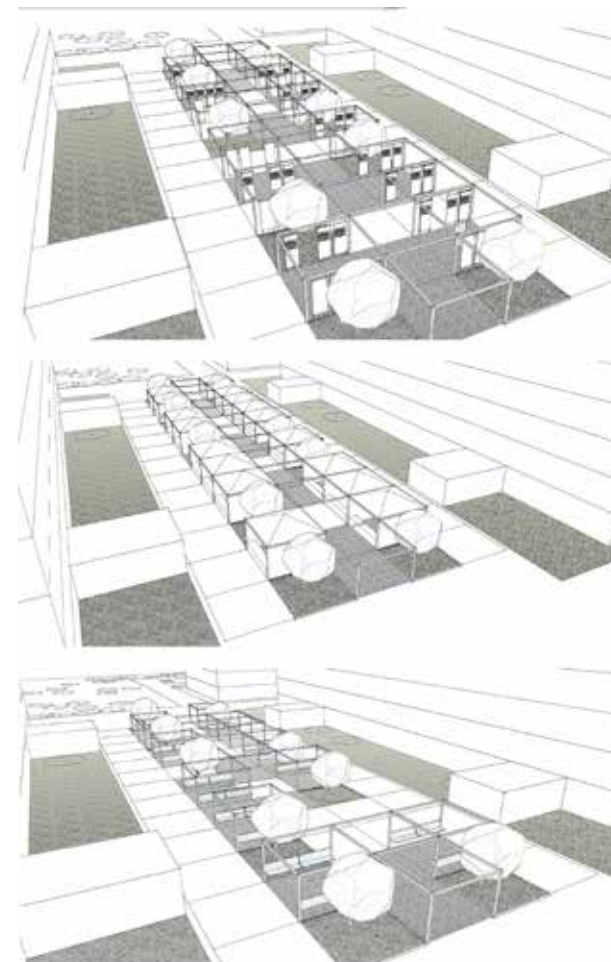
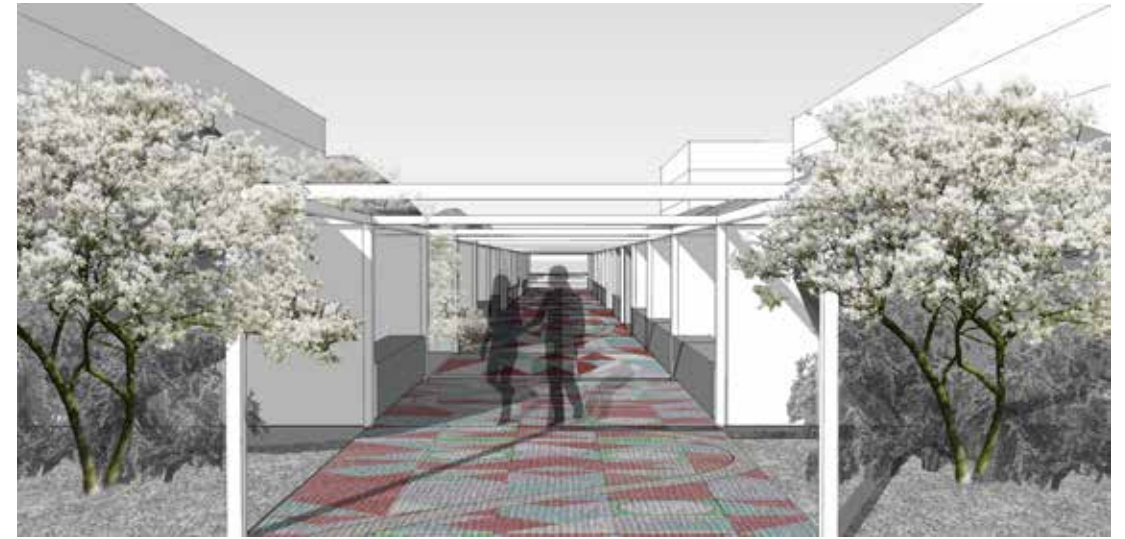
The students, the refugees, the public and also the teachers can create different ways of interaction with each other. On the site will be a zone only for relaxing, including a slope covered with grass and with some single sitting furnishing while enjoying the nature conservation area. Parking lots have been reduced enough for the actual and future use. The intention of the playground is "less is more", where the children have to use their imagination to play. The cut trees will get a new life in this area.

Site



Concept





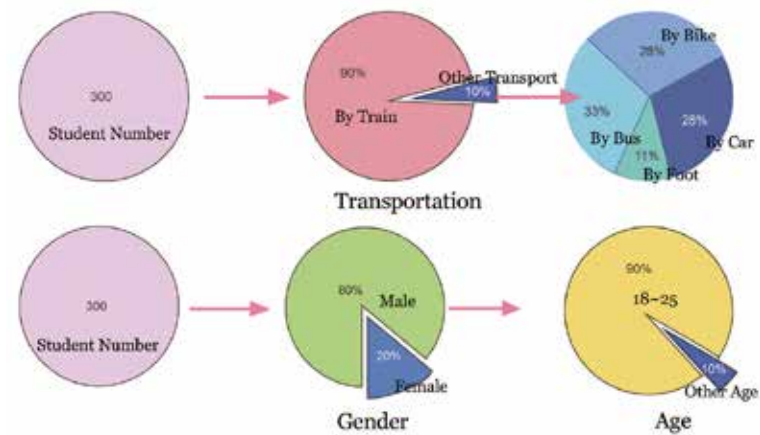
Protection

Deng Zhuo, Xu Hanmin, Saleh Vaseghi, Mahyar Shishehgaran

Site Analysis



Research of Local Students



Different Feelings of Base

Positive Evaluation



Negative Evaluation

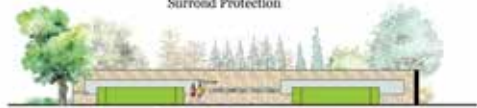




- A Central Plaza
- B Viewing Seat
- C Outdoor class
- D BBQ Place
- E Entrance Plaza
- F Middle Pave Pergola
- G Exercise Area
- H Kind Playground
- I Basketball Court
- J Small Football Field
- K Parking
- L Pavilion



Surround Protection



C Outdoor Class Section



D BBQ Place Section



Top Protection



Front and Back Protection



A Central Plaza Section



Half Surround Protection



B Viewing Seat Section



anthos

Grenzen überwinden Surmonter les frontières



Grenzen ausloten in Berlin Marzahn

Das Schulgelände der gfg Gesellschaft für Pflege- und Sozialberufe gründet im Berliner Bezirk Marzahn war schon etwas in die Jahre gekommen, weshalb Studierende des MLA Master Landscape Architecture der Hochschule Anhalt die Aufgabe hatten, es zu überarbeiten. Durch die jährlich ändernden sich die Planungsveranstaltungen und auf dem Schulgelände der etwa 300 Berufsaushöler lebten fernan auch 100 Flüchtlinge.

Sonder les limites à Berlin Marzahn

Le campus de l'école professionnelle gfg Gesellschaft für Pflege- und Sozialberufe (gfg) - basées pour les professionnels vétérinaires et sociaux (GFG) dans l'arrondissement berlinois de Marzahn était déjà quelque peu usé. Les étudiants de la Mère «MLA Master Landscape Architecture» de l'établissement d'enseignement supérieur «Hochschule Anhalt» ont donc été chargés de planifier son réaménagement. Cependant, les conditions de l'étude ont soudain été modifiées et le campus de quelque 300 élèves de l'école professionnelle a été également mis en zone d'accueil pour 100 réfugiés.

Übersicht

Übersichtliches Ziel der Planung war es, Räume zu schaffen, die sowohl als kommunikativen Miteinander als auch ein respektvolles Nebeneinander der beiden Nutzergruppen ermöglichen. Im Sinne einer Planungspartizipation haben die Studierenden ihre Entwurfsverantwortung in enger Zusammenarbeit mit den Fachlehrern entwickelt, wobei das partizipative Arbeiten mit den Bewohnern der Flüchtlinge wuchs. Es zeigte sich, dass beide Nutzergruppen auch in sich sehr heterogen aufgestellt sind. In der Analysephase wurde deshalb großer Wert auf Nutzungsbeobachtungen und auf die Spremsuche vor Ort gelegt.

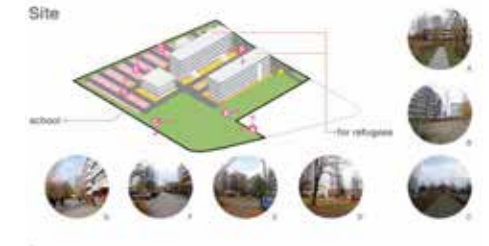
Divergierende Nutzungsverstaltungen

Neben den räumlichen und funktionalen Problemen des Schulgeländes und der mangelnden Aufenthaltsqualität zeigten sich im Rahmen unserer Analyse zunehmend auch Unsicherheiten im Verhalten der Fluchtunterstützten hinsichtlich Nutzungsverhalten. Die Berufsaushöler und Lehrer der gfg schätzten die bislang ruhige Umgebung der Schule, wählten jedoch die großzügigen Außenanlagen mit Ausnahme des asphaltierten Sommerfestes hauptsächlich als Raucherbereich, Parkplatz und Durchgangsräume. Da überwiegend aus Syrien stammenden Familien der benachteiligten Flüchtlingsumgebung regten ebenfalls andere Nutzungsmuster. Es wird geräuschvoll, Fußball gespielt und im dicht bewachsenen Naturerschöpfel der Nachbarschaft wird sich Privatsphäre verschafft. Ausdrückliche Kindererwartungen gibt es nicht, was zu Konfliktsituationen führt.



Kann, wenn die parkenden Autos von asphaltierten Rückenden der Straße abgeholt werden oder die erkrankten Bäume als Augen in die Klassenräume dienen. Schüler und Lehrer engagieren sich bereits intensiv, auch in die für den Erhalt einer guten Grundstimmung und für eine langfristige Verbesserung der Lebensqualität der Geflüchteten eine Neustrukturierung der Freizeitanlagen notwendig.

Sozialräumliches Entwerfen
Vor diesem Hintergrund haben die Studierenden eine breite Palette unterschiedlicher Ansatzpunkte erarbeitet. Aufgrund der begrenzten Wohnverhältnisse und mangelnden Privatsphäre in den Flüchtlingsunterkünften finden sich in allen Schritten Sport-, Spiel- und private Nutzungsmöglichkeiten wieder. Die meisten Konzepte sehen eine durchgehende Zonierung



Das Projekt ist komplexer als es scheint. Neben der räumlichen und funktionalen Gestaltung des Schulgeländes und der mangelnden Aufenthaltsqualität zeigten sich im Rahmen unserer Analyse zunehmend auch Unsicherheiten im Verhalten der Fluchtunterstützten hinsichtlich Nutzungsverhalten. Die Berufsaushöler und Lehrer der gfg schätzten die bislang ruhige Umgebung der Schule, wählten jedoch die großzügigen Außenanlagen mit Ausnahme des asphaltierten Sommerfestes hauptsächlich als Raucherbereich, Parkplatz und Durchgangsräume. Da überwiegend aus Syrien stammenden Familien der benachteiligten Flüchtlingsumgebung regten ebenfalls andere Nutzungsmuster. Es wird geräuschvoll, Fußball gespielt und im dicht bewachsenen Naturerschöpfel der Nachbarschaft wird sich Privatsphäre verschafft. Ausdrückliche Kindererwartungen gibt es nicht, was zu Konfliktsituationen führt.

Die beiden Hauptnutzergruppen eigene Bereiche, gleichzeitig wird ein Schwerpunkt auf «Shared Areas» gesetzt. Im Sinne eines heterogenen Miteinanders sollen diese Begegnungsräume auf die Gemeinschaft und Schließungen der Bedürfnisse der Nutzergruppen wie Sport, Spiel oder andere, heterogene soziale Aktivitäten. Der Schwerpunkt des Projekts liegt auf der Schließung der Bedürfnisse der beiden Hauptnutzergruppen und der Schließung der Bedürfnisse der Geflüchteten. Die beiden Hauptnutzergruppen eigene Bereiche, gleichzeitig wird ein Schwerpunkt auf «Shared Areas» gesetzt. Im Sinne eines heterogenen Miteinanders sollen diese Begegnungsräume auf die Gemeinschaft und Schließungen der Bedürfnisse der Nutzergruppen wie Sport, Spiel oder andere, heterogene soziale Aktivitäten. Der Schwerpunkt des Projekts liegt auf der Schließung der Bedürfnisse der beiden Hauptnutzergruppen und der Schließung der Bedürfnisse der Geflüchteten.

Projektleitung: ECLAS (European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools) - Paris (Paris) & Integrated Landscape Design (ILDS) (Paris)
Planungsphase: 01/2015 - 03/2015
Realisierungsphase: 04/2015 - 03/2016
Architektur: Anhalt, Master of Landscape Architecture (Supervisor: Prof. Dr. N. Ullrich, gfg, Prof. Dr. N. Ullrich, gfg, Prof. Dr. N. Ullrich, gfg)
Stadtplanung: Anhalt, Master of Landscape Architecture (Supervisor: Prof. Dr. N. Ullrich, gfg, Prof. Dr. N. Ullrich, gfg, Prof. Dr. N. Ullrich, gfg)

Modules Architecture and Design

Architecture and Design

Site and Master Planning

Winter Term 2014/2015- 2015/2016, Prof. Dr. A. Kader

The course will be performed by lectures, exercises and a field trip, consisting of the following parts:

A - Lecture and discussion about “Theory of Architecture” and “Site Planning”

B- Exercises of urban designs as a practical application of the material learned during the lectures

C- Excursion to Dessau with visits and of the Bauhaus Building, the Bauhaus Master Houses and other relevant buildings from the Bauhaus era as well as examples of contemporary architecture

With an overall view on design and functionality, both topics are treated with a particular focus on sustainability and energy efficiency.

Within the topic “Site and Master Planning”, relevant skills, tools and strategies for a sustainable urban design will be lectured and discussed. After an introduction about the necessity and the challenges of an increased global energy efficient way of thinking, the course will start with the principles and basic components of urban planning. Different working methods, planning techniques and drawing scales will be presented and analyzed. The goal is especially to show how buildings, neighborhoods and even entire cities can be designed with a high integration of ecological aspects. Furthermore the students get an intuition and a feeling for the interrelations between sustainability and building form.

The topic “Theory of Architecture” covers the teaching of relevant theoretical aspects of architecture and design with a special emphasis on sustainable and climate adapted concepts. From the past and from today, a broad overview of project examples in various surroundings and climate zones will be investigated. The qualities or failures of different building types and urban structures will be critically evaluated regarding to their aesthetics, functionality and overall energy performance. The aim is to convey important theoretical knowledge and to understand the relations between building and environment.

After the completion of the course, students will be able to apply relevant skills, tools and strategies for a sustainable and energy efficient planning. Furthermore you will increase your knowledge of the current state of architecture and design regarding aesthetical, functional, energetic and climatic factors.

Eco Cycling City Concept

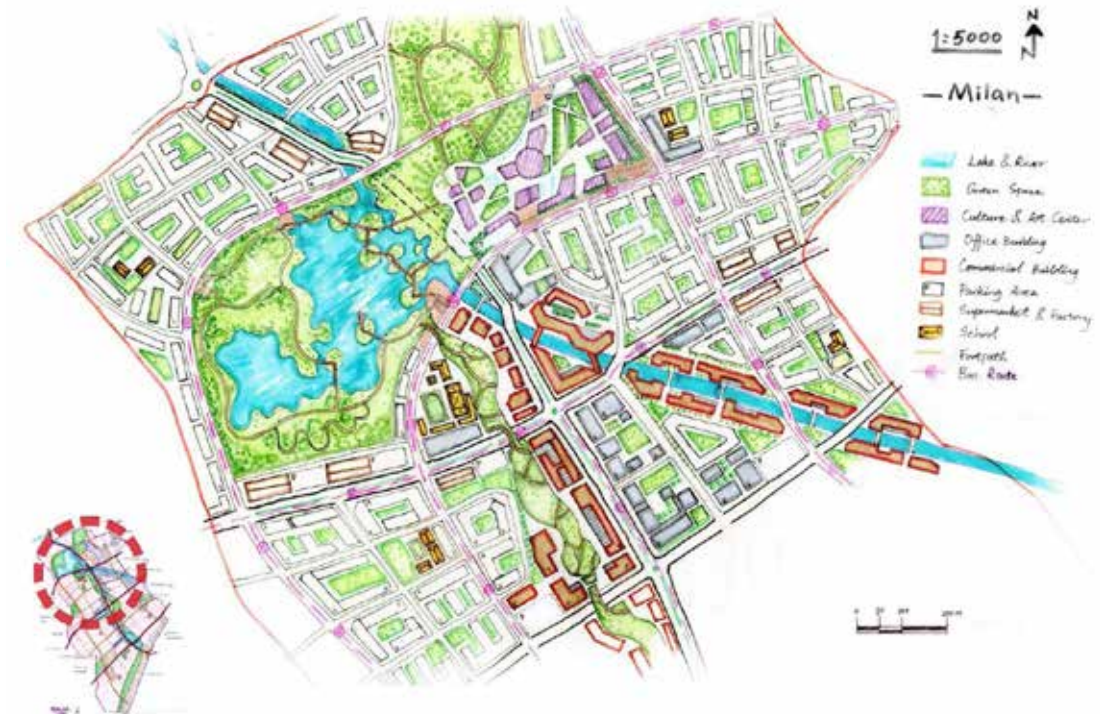
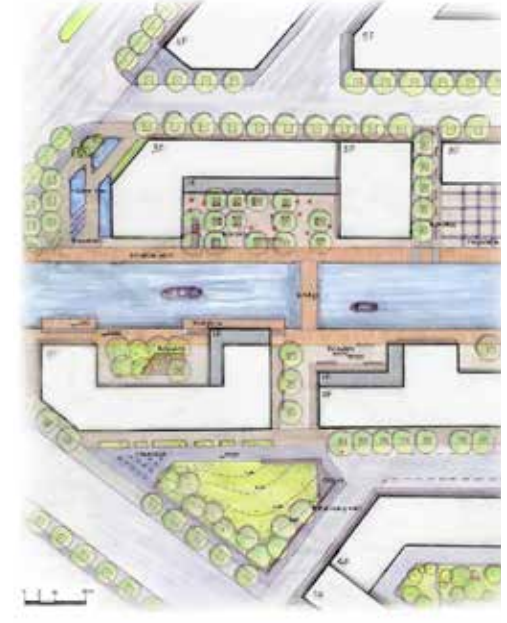
Boyuan Chen, Oman- Al Suwayq



- Remain Old Area
- Multifunction Center
- Residential Area
- Residential Center
- Energy Production Area
- Industrial Area
- Artificial Island
- Bench
- Green space
- Buffer Area
- City Farming
- Inner city river
- Water Purifying Area
- Green Corridor/Cycling Way
- Education Area
- Healthy Center
- Hotel Area
- Rail way
- Main Road
- Secondary Road
- Monorail
- Sea Corridor
- Train Station
- Monorail Station

Friendly New City in Milan

Shu Chengcheng, Wang Menglin



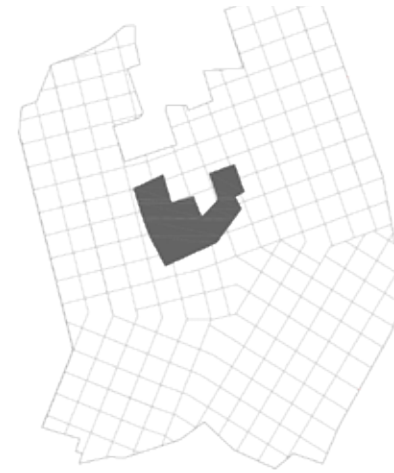
Berlin Sketch

Hoda Rashidi Nia, Toomaj Goudarznia

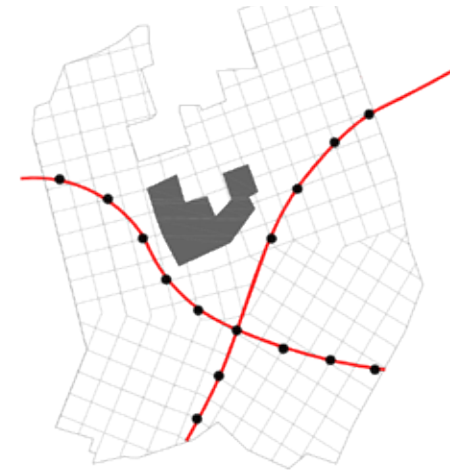


Urban Expansion Berlin

Saja Al Rifaje



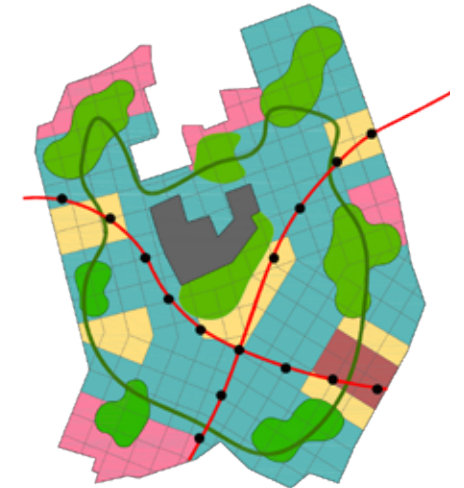
Grid



Main roads



Urban oasis



Zoning

Green Network

Green Network + University Campus in Köthen, Köthen
Summer Term 2016, Prof. Dr. N. Uhrig

Background

Köthen is the county seat of Saxony-Anhalt district Anhalt-Bitterfeld. The founder of homeopathy, Samuel Hahnemann worked here for many years and the homeopathic World Medical Association has in Köthen his headquarters. That's why the city is sometimes referred to as the world capital of homeopathy.

It's also called Bach City, as Johann Sebastian Bach wrote parts of the Well-Tempered Clavier. In Köthen. He was court music director to Prince Ludwig Josef v. Eichendorff for around 6 years. In Köthen there are a lot of historic buildings to visit, which are all in the city center. Especially a lot points of interest there is around the marketplace. The University of Applied Sciences is also worth mentioning and it is an important economic factor.

MLA Students developed various ideas and suggestions for improving the design and ecological networking of the numerous green spaces in Köthen. Particularly the northern landscape area and the campus of Anhalt University has been integrated into the green network of the city. Special attention has been paid to the open space design of university campus and on recreational use.

Task

Tasks and questions to work on in the Landscape Design Studio were:

- _develop a linking system as recognizable network for existing green spaces
- _connect the Green Network with adjacent landscape north and University Campus
- _inventory of important plants and guidelines for development
- _Making Campus a node of existing + new recreation + sports tracks + facilities
- _Development of recreational facilities (e.g. jogging trails, sports, gardening...)
- _Developing orientation concept, signs, markings, guiding elements, etc
- _improving ecological value



Results

The students' ideas ranged from small improvements easy to implement up to comprehensive design proposals that can be considered as a basis for a discussion for further developments. For the inner-city development some concepts refer to Köthen as musical Bach city by using plants and selected colors to symbolize certain pitches of a melody or by installing listening stations. Thematic routes within the city as famous Luther-Pathway and additional jogging and cycling routes could be installed and referenced with a colored-way mark.

For the northern landscape ideas have been proposed like e.g. small show gardens for Hömööpathie, a renaturation of the small river Ziethe, renewable energy by short rotation plantations and teaching gardens or a "garden representing the course of life" at the New Cemetery. In addition, a collection area for the "lost cows", existing statues designed by Köthener artists, is created. There could also be imagined real cows for extensive grazing or even newly designed "art cows".

For university campus general topics were presented, such as better circulation, orientation, lighting, transparency and working out a clear principal axis. Among other proposals ideas have been shown for an inviting, open entrance plaza between city and campus, for gathering and relaxing spots or for a public open-air library.

Cooperation:

- Stadt Köthen, Dezernat 6 (Dezernentin I. Rauer), Amt für Umweltschutz (O. Reinke, S. Schreiber)
- Hochschule Anhalt, Verwaltung (S. Thalmann)
- Hochschule Anhalt, FB1, MLA, (Prof. Dr. Nicole Uhrig / M. Kuntz / D. Kim)



Polyline Köthen

Bisher Alroumi, Shiyu Zhu, Duygu Demir

We wanted to connect both the historical sites and the future developments in Köthen, and as a result we came up with the Polyline concept. The Polyline is divided into 7 different lines that covers different activities and functions across the city. For example; recreation line, jogging line, relaxation line and so on.

Landscape north or the memory line. We transformed the whole existing field into memory landscape. A static and live art exhibition representing the spirit of Köthen is our main concept for the memory line. We collected and designed different sculptures of cows and placed them according to the surroundings.

As for the HSA campus in Köthen, we used the campus line to connect all the main hotspots in campus. Additionally, we modified and developed the open lawn areas, The main entrance and the parking area. As for the allotment gardens, we transformed the old planning strategy to a totally new one, we call it the community garden. The new concept is motivated by public space and sustainable solutions.

The whole project is guided by the idea of Polyline. For more information, you can search for “polyline köthen” in Facebook.

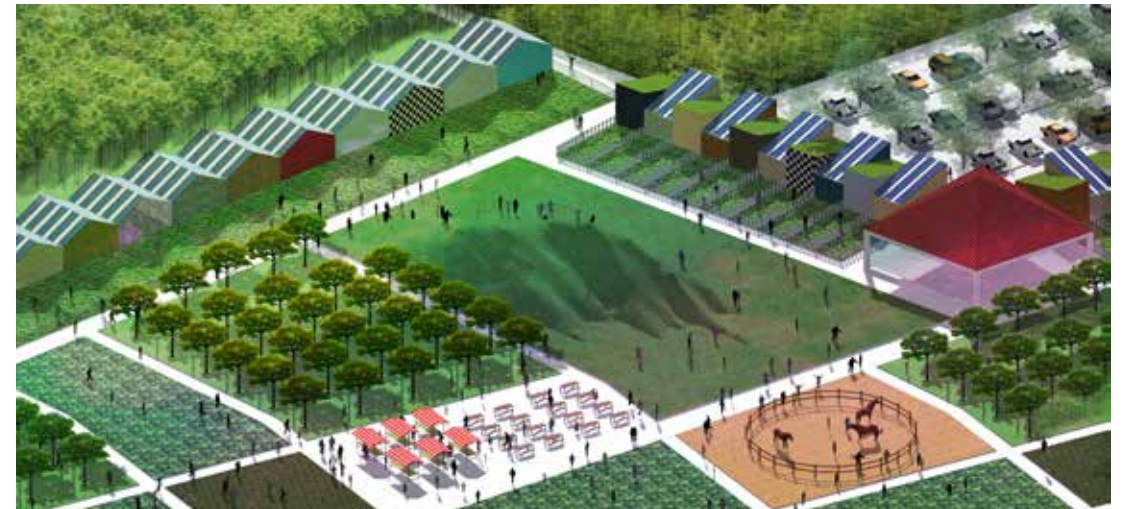


Diagram
Green connection



Polyline





The Layered Dimensions

Ashwini Sreekumar, Nymul Haque, Sarath Sarasan, Vinayak Menon

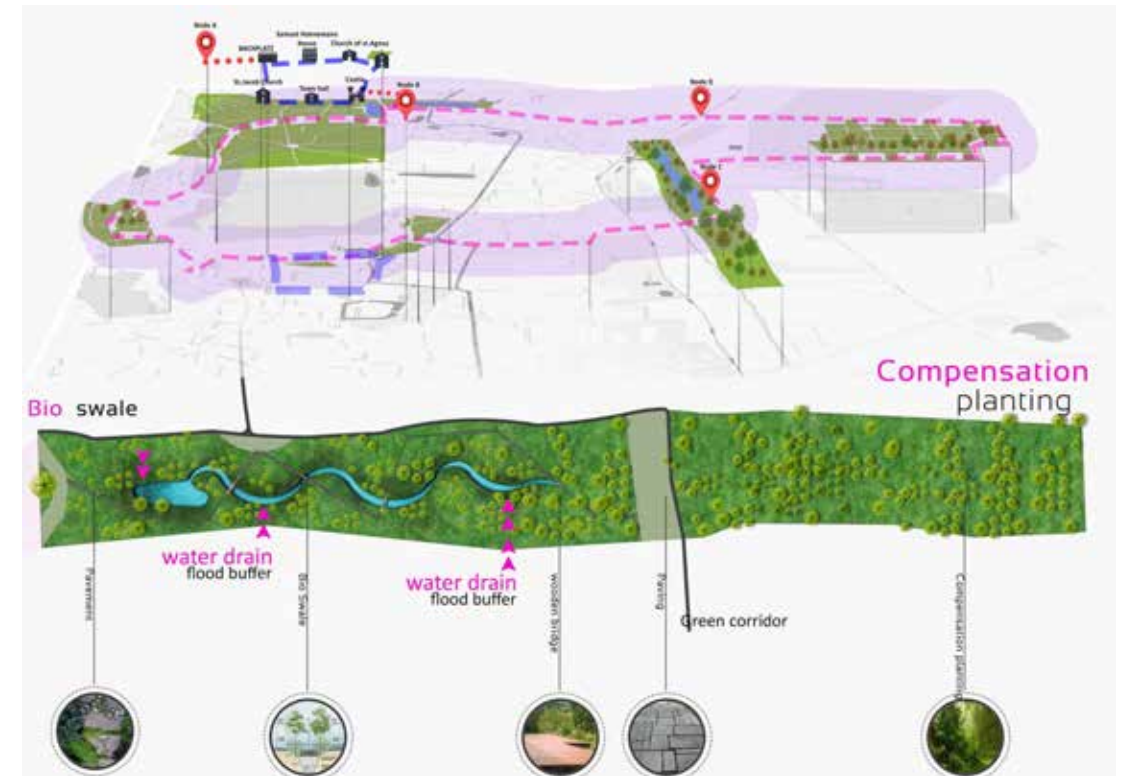
The brief was to identify the urban spaces and link them to the campus and Northern Landscape. This resulting network would be what the project summary would be called Köthen-green network. From the phase of analysis until arriving at our design, our intention was to understand the spaces and elements that gave Köthen its identity. To emphasize on this aspect, we divided the various networks that has to be created to unify the city into following : Socio-Cultural, Historical, Recreational.

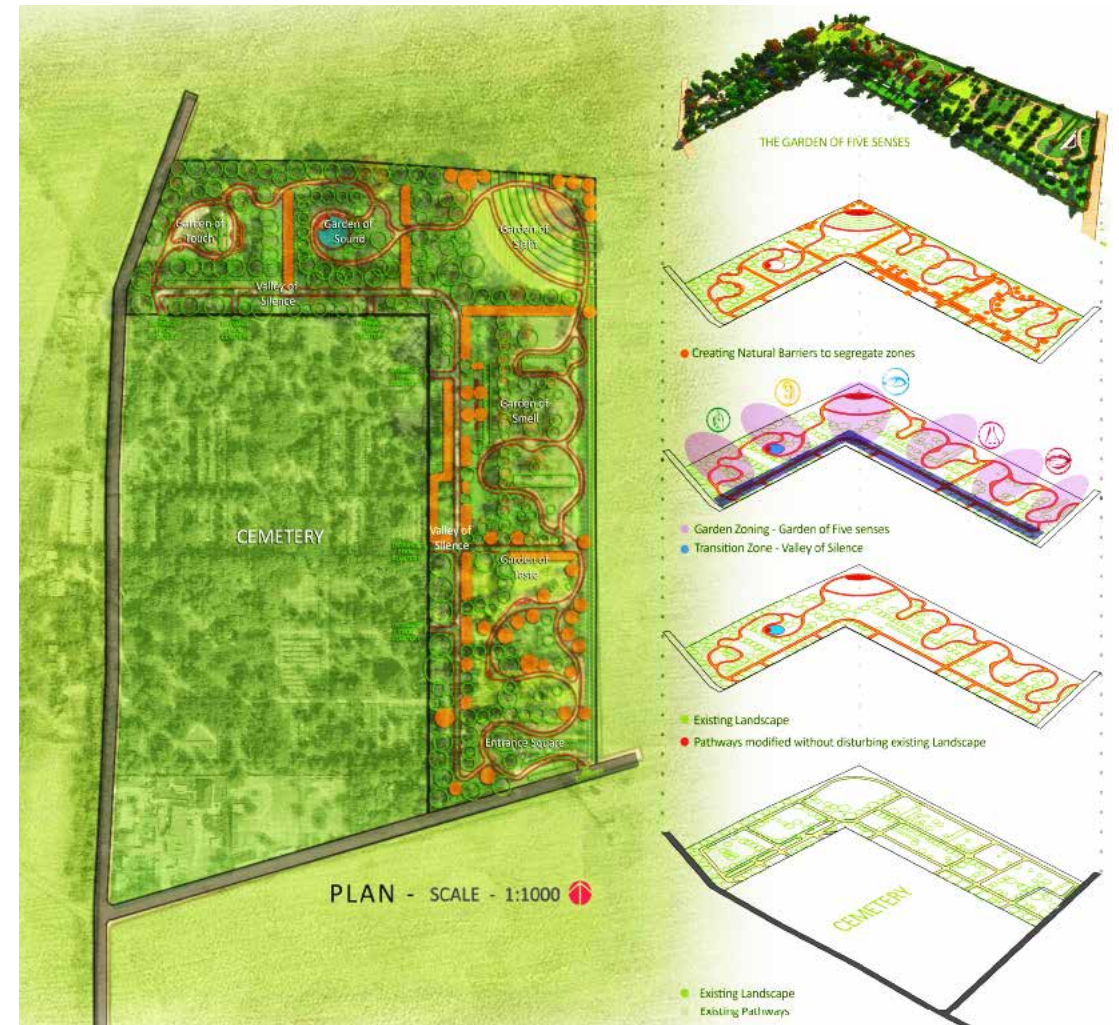
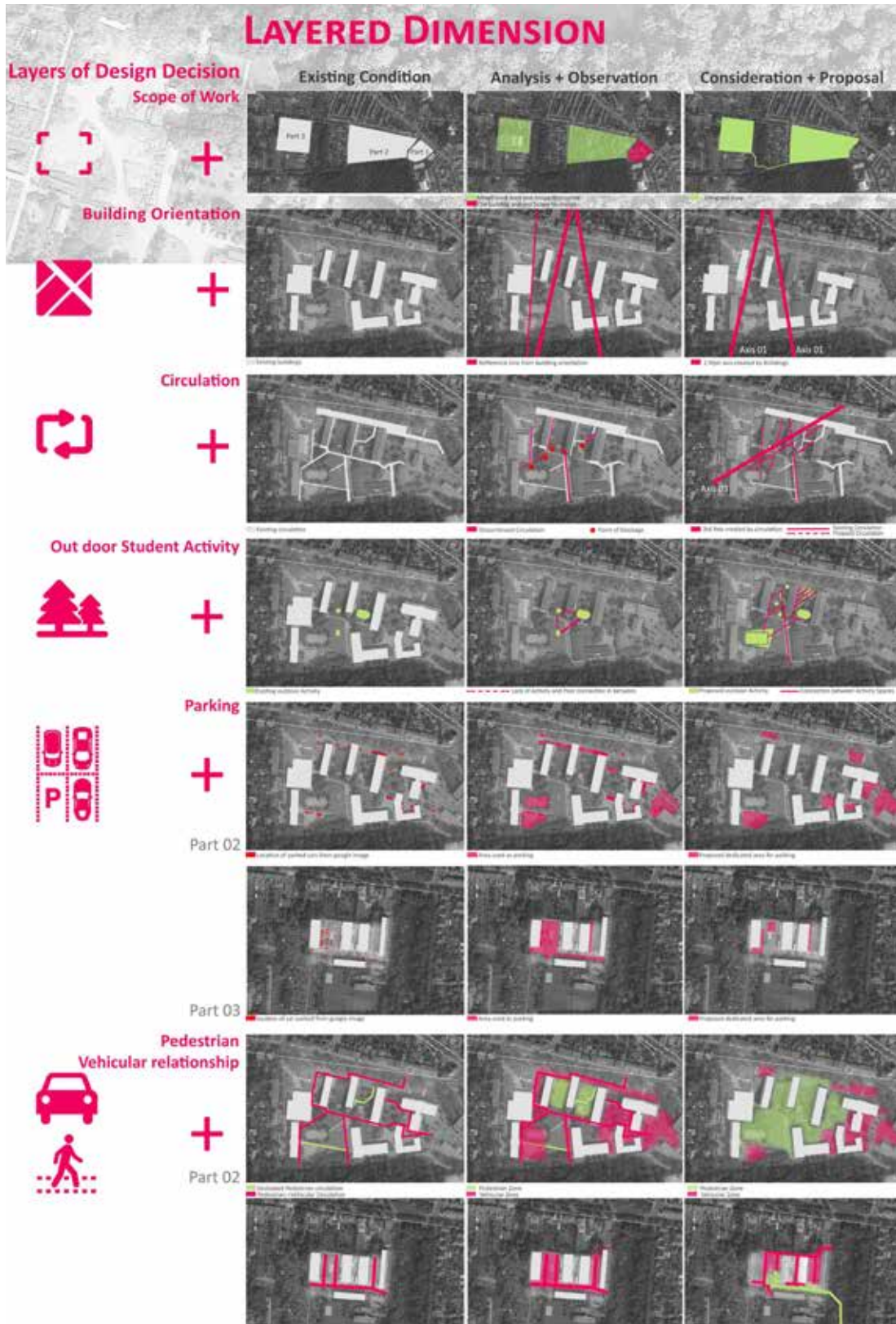
This was done by educating ourselves on site about the different user persona who are going to experience the spaces we design and how are they going to do it. This brought us to the below mentioned conclusions :

User Persona : Family, Students & Tourists.

Transport : Pedestrian, Cycle and Car.

The networks and their various functions overlapped and created nodes/junctions that will become activity magnets attracting people to experience the characteristics of different layers. Thus the name- Layered Dimensions.





Köthenweg

Quang Trung Ha, Danah Alkahef, Khuu Quy Trinh Nguyen, Alaa Alghadban

Based on the Köthen historical tour guideline, we created three main rings to connect the green areas and the important places in the city.

Campus

Our design idea is not to recreate the campus area but to redesign and reshape it. We connect the building with clear pathways, create a main axis in the middle (emergency pathway) and connect it with the second part of the campus with the same colour, material and kind of trees. We create and identify the campus from outside by creating an orientation marked colour inspired by the Anhalt university logo (Red) on the pavement surrounding the whole campus. We connect the two parts of the campus by building two bridges over the lake to make it easier for accessing and to give a feeling of connection between the two parts

Landscape north

In order to deal with flooding from groundwater, we suggest to widen the existing river toward a part of existing gardens, where people are leaving gradually because of flooding. This helps restoring water for summer and reducing flooding. In the future, this area will become lost garden naturally and attract people to discover.

We reduce the number of allotment gardens because the strict law for this area makes people have no interest in participating. A part of allotment gardens will become community garden, where people can have more freedom with their gardening. They can not only grow the plants they prefer but also gather for BBQ party and sell their fruits and vegetable in designed kiosks.



Inner ring visualization



Outer ring visualization





Solution for unused gardens

Existing unused gardens
With destroyed houses, flooding problem



Community garden

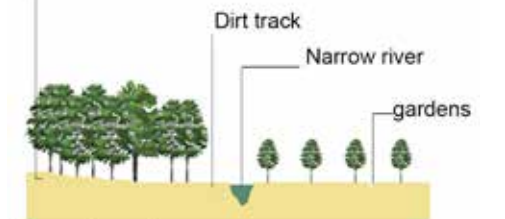


After 10 years , 20 years or more...
Attractive lost garden

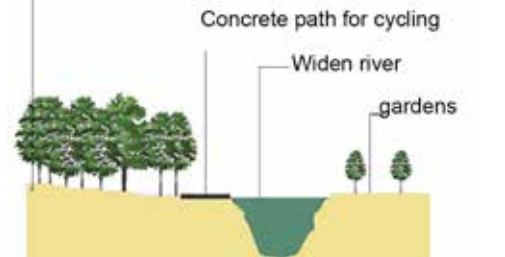


Solution for flooding area

Fasenerie park



Fasenerie park



Solution for the river

Modules

Design of Urban Spaces

Design of Urban Spaces

Final Assignment Project Badergasse, Bernburg

Winter Term 2015/16

Cooperation Prof. R. Schmidt (LAU) and Prof. Dr. N. Uhrig (MLA)

Background

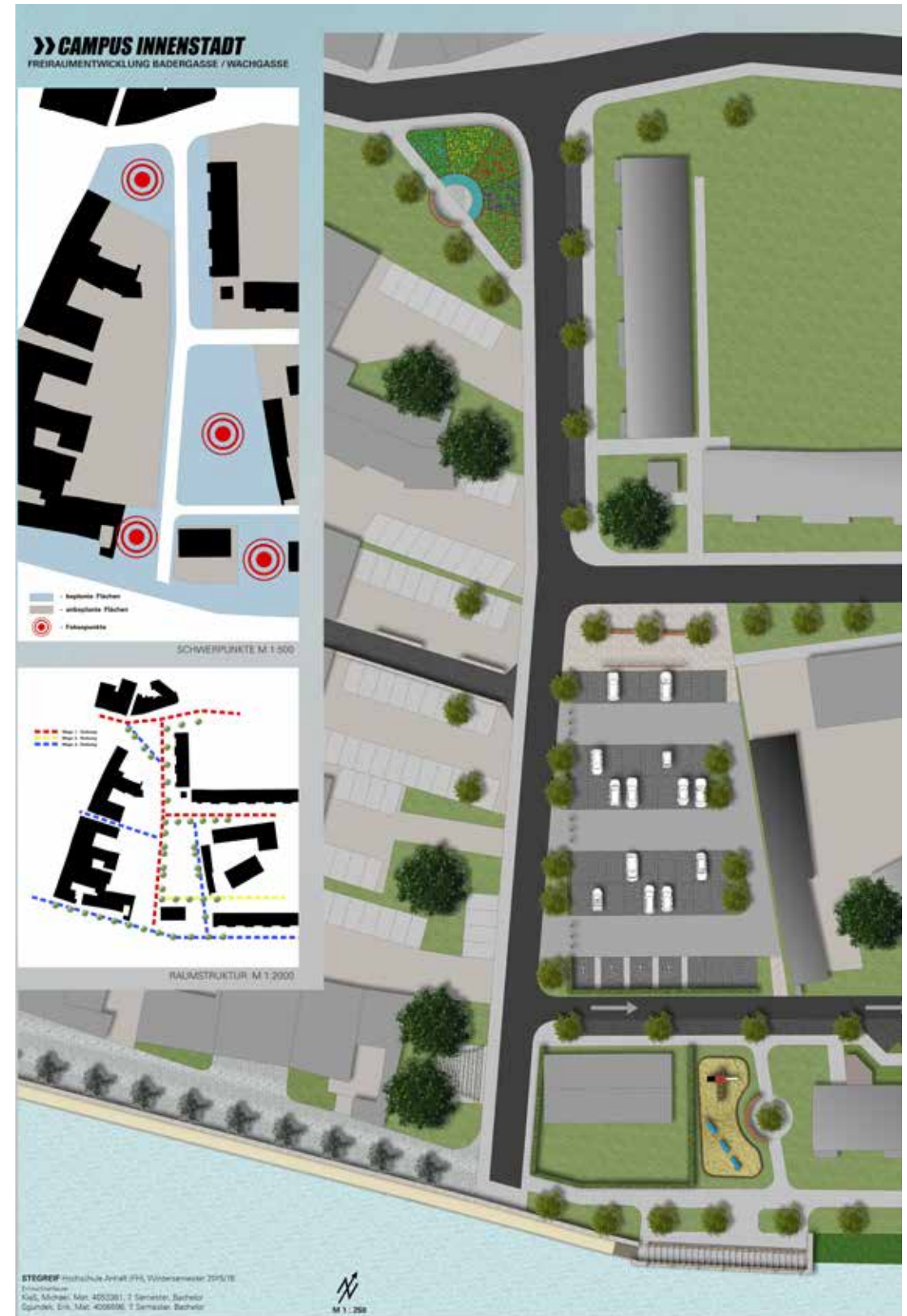
A private parking lot and the street design of the small Street Badergasse in the heart of Bernburg City had to be improved. The area is located just between the old marketplace Alter Markt with its traditional building structure on one hand and new residential buildings on the other hand.

Task

Redesign of Badergasse and reorganisation of the private parking lot in a functional, space efficient and aesthetic manner was the task. The design should reflect local spirit and identity of the place and should refer to the adjacent old and new part of the city. As well new Urban Design Elements were required to create some coherence along Badergasse and to improve space quality. Budget-friendly solutions were required to connect the „backstage“ areas of the buildings at Alter Markt with Badergasse to create a visual connection and semitransparent barrier to the backyards.

Improving Unused Space

Michael Klaß, Erik Sgundek



Revitalization of Badergasse Street

Sarath Sarasan

A walk through the Badergasse Street will overwhelm you with the exceptional union of historic and modern architecture. We have a strong visual axis created by the street and church on one end. The initial notion is to counter balance this with a visual element on the other end of the axis. The parking lot is another important aspect of the design. Basic concerns of the client was single entry and exit, entry from the main street, visual permeability, rainwater percolation and a few covered parking stalls. Optimization was required within the parking stall space, circulation space and the green area. A configuration was made which can include 50 number of parking including 4 number of disabled parking. The green space was pushed towards backside which created a provision of regular parking spaces where the maneuvering of cars became easy. The green area is then lowered a little to create a natural percolation space for ground water. The green space is then opened out from the left side pedestrian path to create a seating space. An effort has been made to capture the essence of the place, culture and time through the design, over all I believe the walk through the Badergasse Street will be Kaleidoscope experience for all your senses.



CAMPUS INNENSTADT
FREIRAUMENTWICKLUNG BADERGASSE / VACHGASSE

Analysis of
Historical and pedestrian circulation
Visual elements and new
Potential spaces

RIVER SAALE

CLIENT REQUIREMENTS

- NO PARKING
- QUALITY LANDSCAPE
- VISUAL PERMEABILITY
- SEATING
- WATER
- PERMEABLE

parking configuration iterations

- 1. Compact
- 2. Porous but green
- 3. Porous but with circular seating
- 4. Parking with a
- 5. Seating
- 6. Porous but green

ARTICULATION OF THE SITE

adjacent roads

view from river side

STEEPED DOWN

STORM WATER DRAIN

Addition of seating area creates a positive seating space with underground view towards river side

Das Kaleidoskop Erfahrung
REVITALIZATION OF BADERGASSE STREET
STAGES: Hochschule Anhalt gGmbH, Wintersemester 2022/23
Team: FourPhase Sarath Sarasan, Madelinehammer 1802715.MIA

Bernburg is a town in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany, capital of the district of Saalekreis. It is situated on the river Saale, approx. 30 km downstream from Halle. A walk through the Badergasse Street will overwhelm you with the exceptional union of historic and modern architecture. We have a strong visual axis created by the street and church on one end. The initial notion is to counter balance this with a visual element on the other end of the axis. A crystalline sculpture is in place from the distant form inspired by the church. This sculpture reflects and marks the past, present and future of the place. The place's historic link with a strong ground is an initial link for the concept of the sculpture. The sculpture will have a view from the main street. A connection between the Alter Markt and the Badergasse Street can be made possible by one of a second and third floor. This scheme is selected for the back yard of the Alter Markt in conjunction with the Badergasse Street remodeling scheme. Street for 1.5m and 2.0m width are provided considering the flow of pedestrian traffic. Seating elements are provided which adds comfort and imaginability along side of ramp down to the house.

Verbindung Connection

Besmir A. Hasanaj

The particular design aims to connect the old city and the new area parking. This connection refers to the use of particular materials, the same that are used in the old city and that characterize it. For example, the paved with natural stone sidewalks were extended through the road and passes through the parking area. What is more, the parking was fenced with existing fence natural stone to create a united esthetically area.

Parking area: For achieving the best costumers' service – drivers, it was decided that the most suitable routing for parking is via three entry gates and one exit, creating three different parking sections. Every section is separated from each other through 1.0m vegetation area. In accordance to the parking regulation, there was selected one way route with the width of 5.50m.

External routes: Based on the city plan that was provided, the external routes should be redesigned in order to achieve a better usability from the pedestrians and the drivers as well and at the same time provide a better sight scenery.



Colorful Pathways

Julia Dhoska

During the visit to the site two main elements take my attention:

- The importance of a pedestrian way that create an interesting point of view to the site
- Some climbing plants with low maintenance in a green area near the lake. With this two elements I decide to work for the idea of the area and the parking lot.

Development of the concept for the parking:

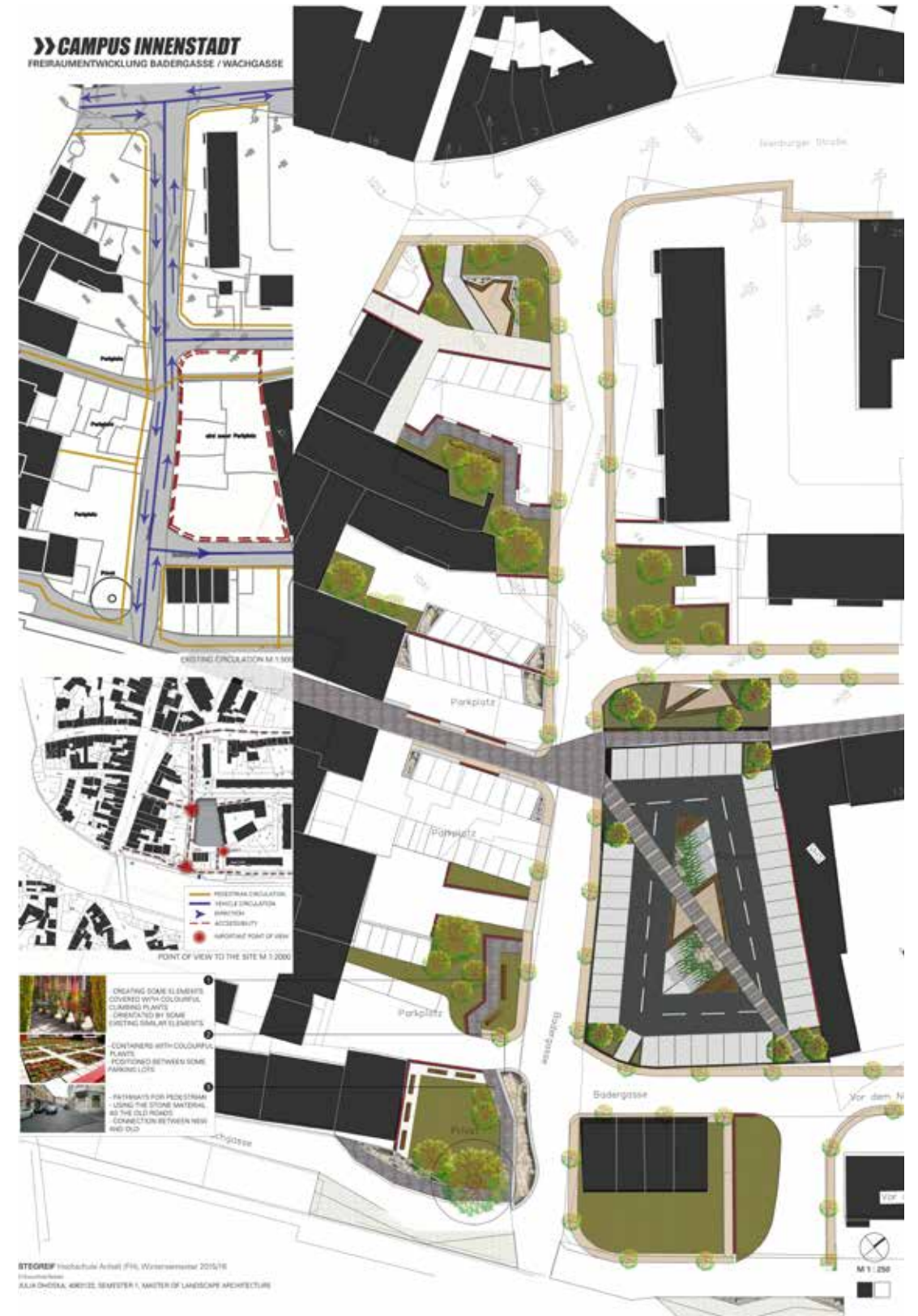
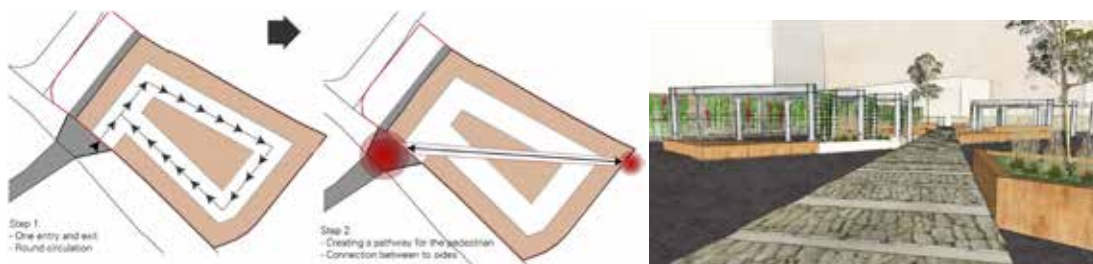
Step 1.- Use of only one entry and exit from the road more used by the cars

- The way of circulation for the cars as a circle

Step 2.- Using an important point of view for creating a pathway in a diagonal direction.

- The new pathway was positioned after the observing circulation of the pedestrian, by connecting in more easy way to sides of the parking.

In the final idea are 50 parking lots disponible, including 5 lots for the invalids.



Greening Badergasse

Eckhard Siegert



Modules

History + Theory of Landscape Arch.

History + Theory of Landscape Arch.

Assignment „International Garden Culture“
Summer Term 2016, Prof. Dr. N. Uhrig

Task

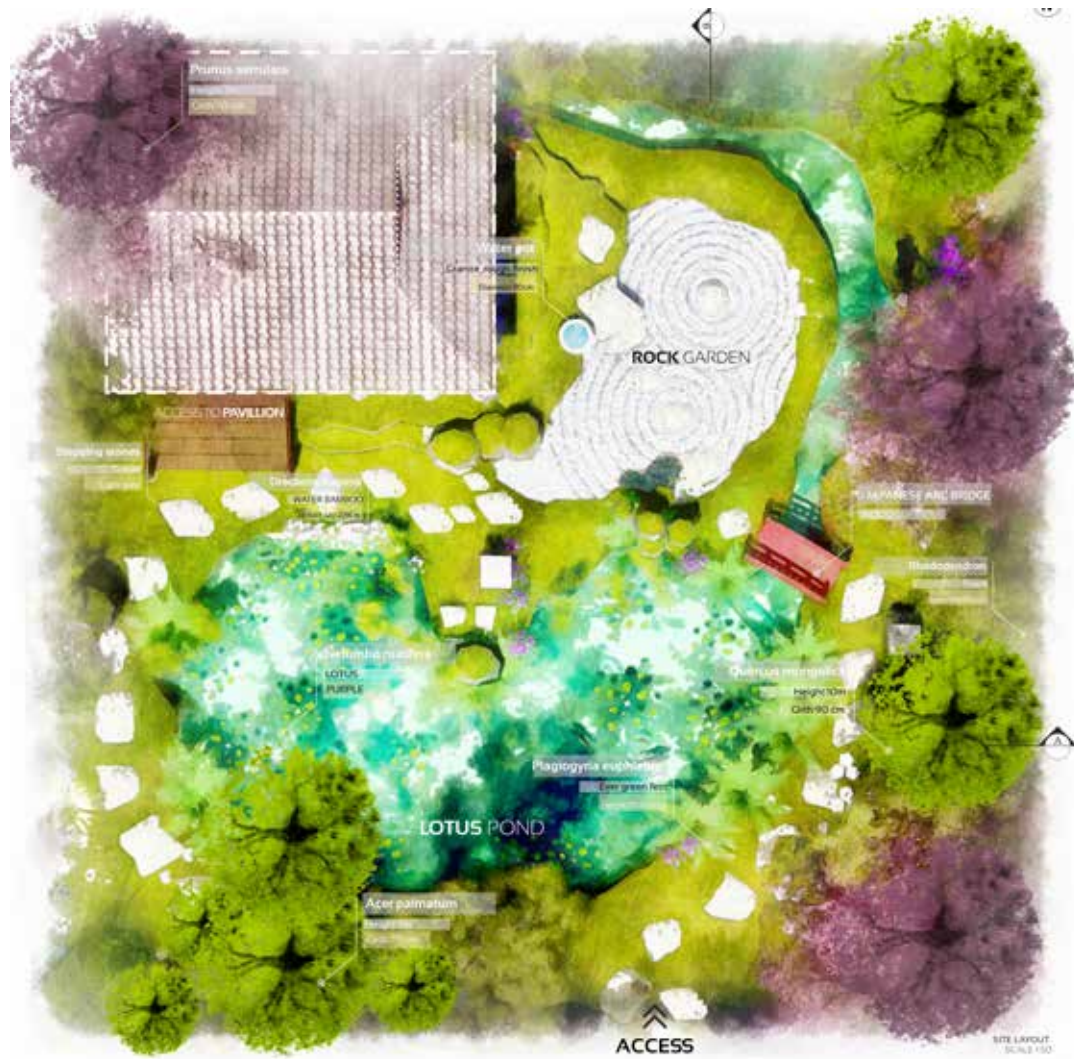
Design your ideal historical garden. Start with some research about a specific cultural background its garden style and traditions. Evaluate some existing famous gardens, but finally develop your own interpretation of garden history.

Sample Mexican garden

„In a country with almost 2.000.000 km² of area and 11.953 km of coast line, an ideal Mexican garden should be able to include the climatic and biological diversity enclosed in a territory where one can find so many different natural scenarios that it is difficult to believe that everything happens in the same piece of land. With temperatures that can go from -26 °C on the high mountains to more than 50 °C in the northern desert areas to an average rain fall in the southern tropical jungle of 2.000 mm a year, are just some of the factors that set the perfect conditions for a catalog of 36.192 plants and 72.327 of animal species. While one of the most famous plants in Mexico is the “Agave tequilana” where the blue variety (variedad Azul in Spanish) is used for the production of “Tequila” a well known drink all over the world, there are a couple more plants that occupy a special place in the country’s diversity. In the year of 1963 the Dahlia was declared the national flower. The genus is formed by 36 species all of them natives of Mexico. This flower has a strong connection with the country’s history and culture, it is been said that the cultivation of this plant goes back to the times of the Aztec Empire.“ ...

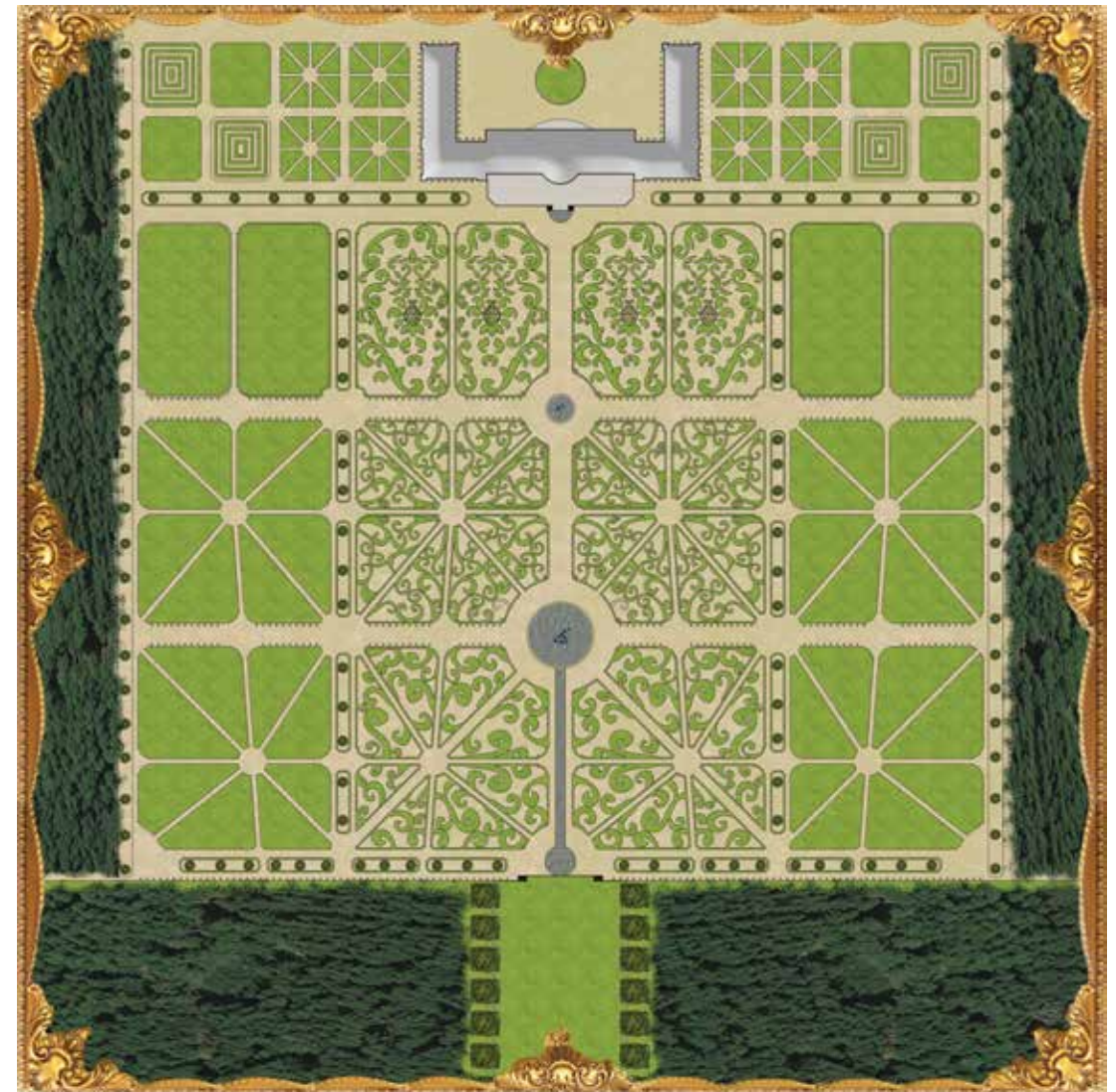
Japanese Garden

Sarath Sarasan, Sara Nejatianrad



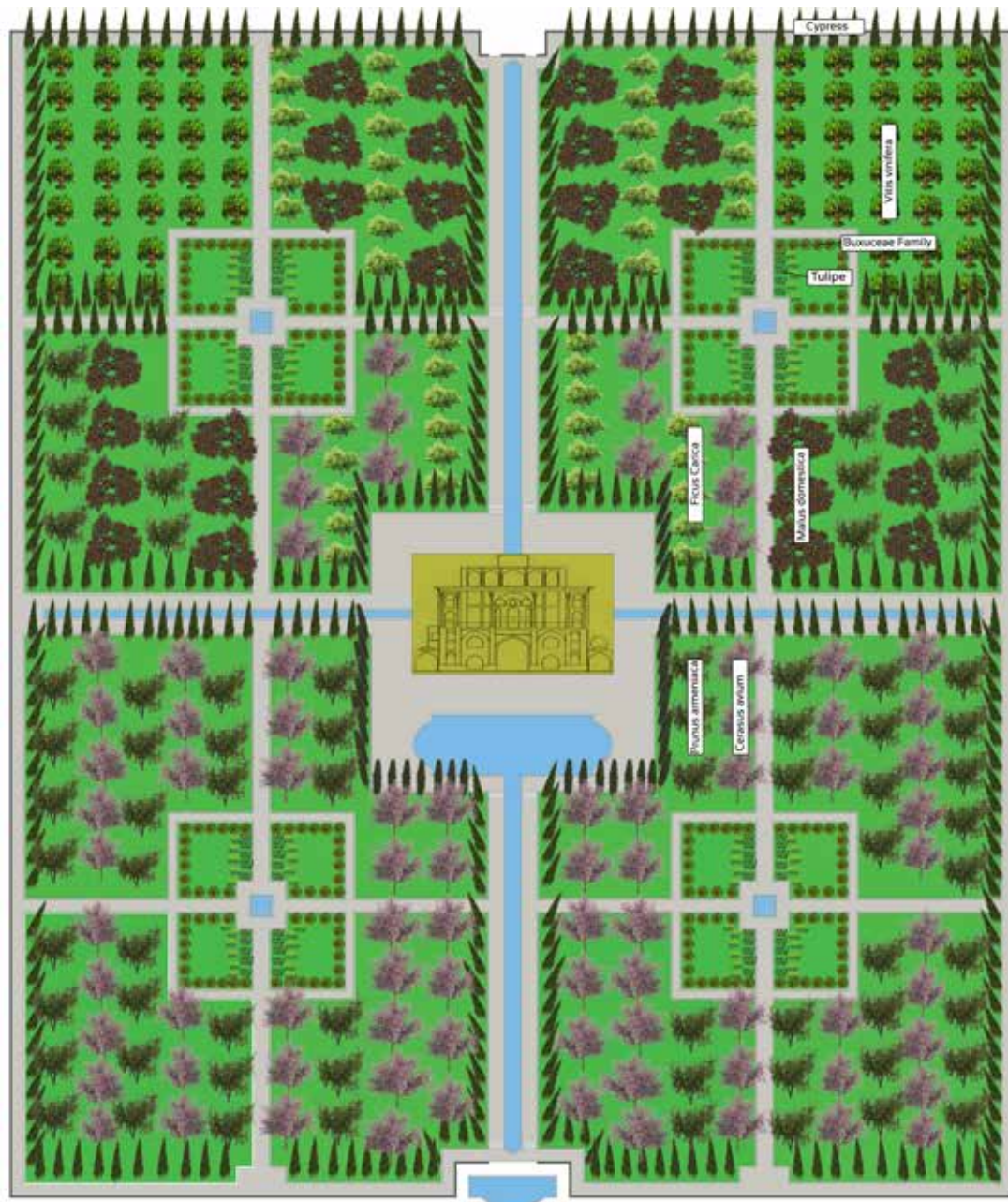
French Garden

Besmir Hasanaj



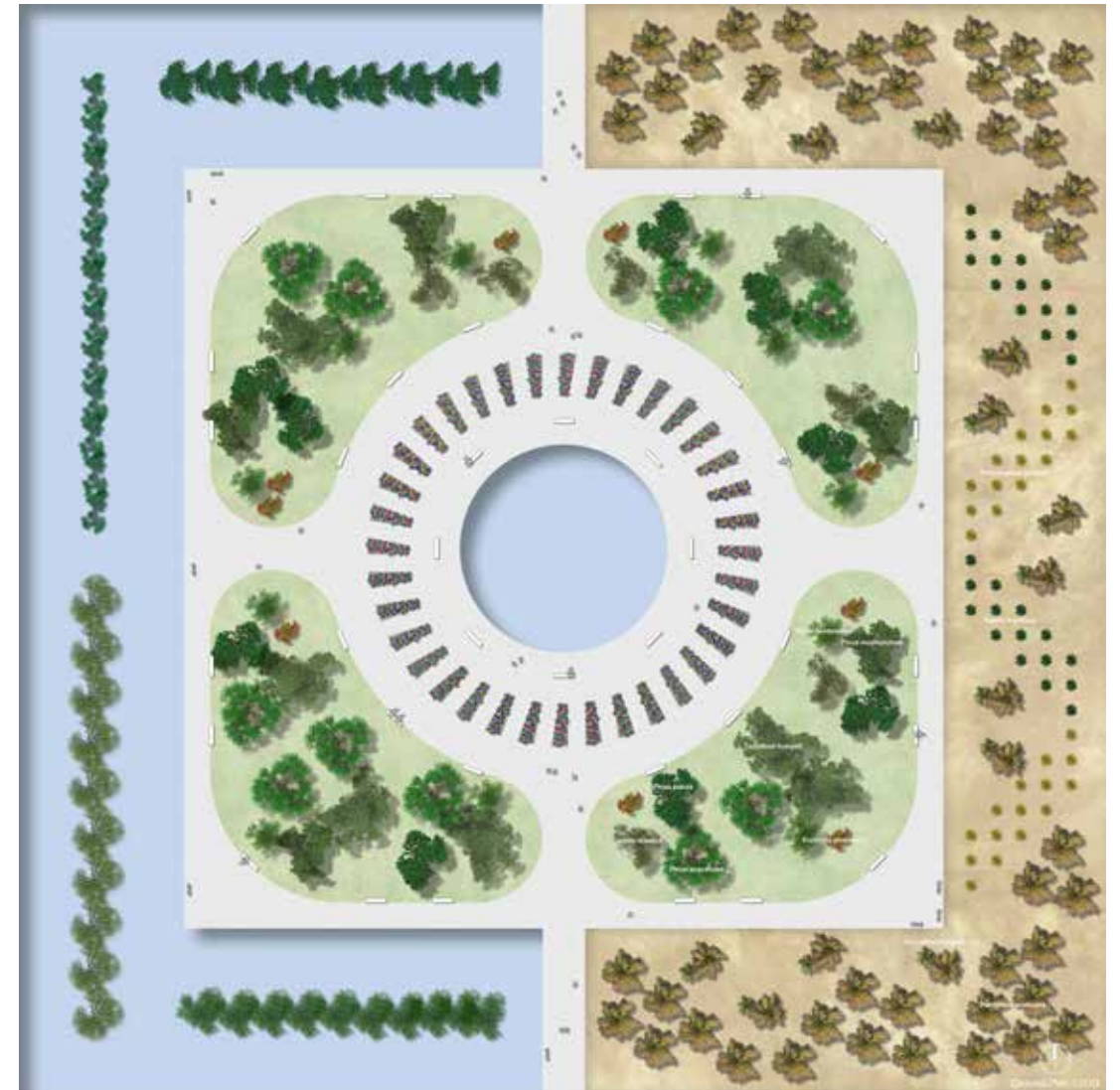
Persian Garden

Mahyar Shishehgaran, William Khodaverdi



Mexican Garden

Elio Gama



Excursions & Events 2015 - 2016

Berlin



Copenhagen and Malmö





Wörlitz



Cottbus



HSA Campus - Open Door Day



Bauhaus Dessau



Saalesommer in Bernburg



Cloister Lectures



Abstract

Author: Liudmila Garaeva

Title: World Expos Global Linkage – An Urban Design Proposal for the Exhibition of Achievements of National Economy in Moscow, Russia.

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Landscape Architecture Anhalt University of Applied Sciences

Bernburg, Germany, 2016

1st Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Nicole Uhrig

2nd Supervisor: Dipl.-Ing. Tobias Micke

It is a paradox, but the World Expos, which are powerful platforms for demonstration of the nations` proposals regarding a better future life of mankind, too often come to be just large plots of land on the edges of the cities after the Expo closure. What are the reasons for this evidence and how to support national legacy turning post Expo sites into attractive spaces, keeping the pace with complex internal narratives and the global issues?

The thesis explores these challenges through the study of post-use of some World Expos and the research of one important site in Moscow, Russia, - VDNKh (aka The Exhibition of Achievements of National Economy), which remains unique in the world due to a long history since 1939, its significance for the people of Russia, and direct linkage to World Expo legacy hosting USSR pavilions.

The outcome of the thesis is an urban design proposal for the expo zone of VDNKh based on transit-oriented strategy that shows how to adopt World Expo Legacy object in the particular functional zone with a help of improved transitional spaces. The Master Plan reflects the idea of creating an “expo island” effect by implementation of sustainable approaches to increasing people`s curiosity and awareness about environmental concerns.

Urban Connectivity

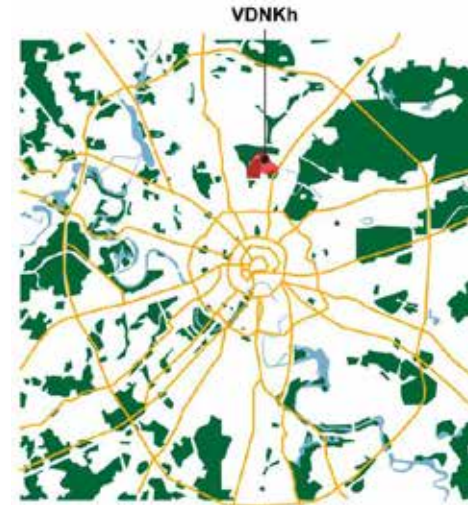
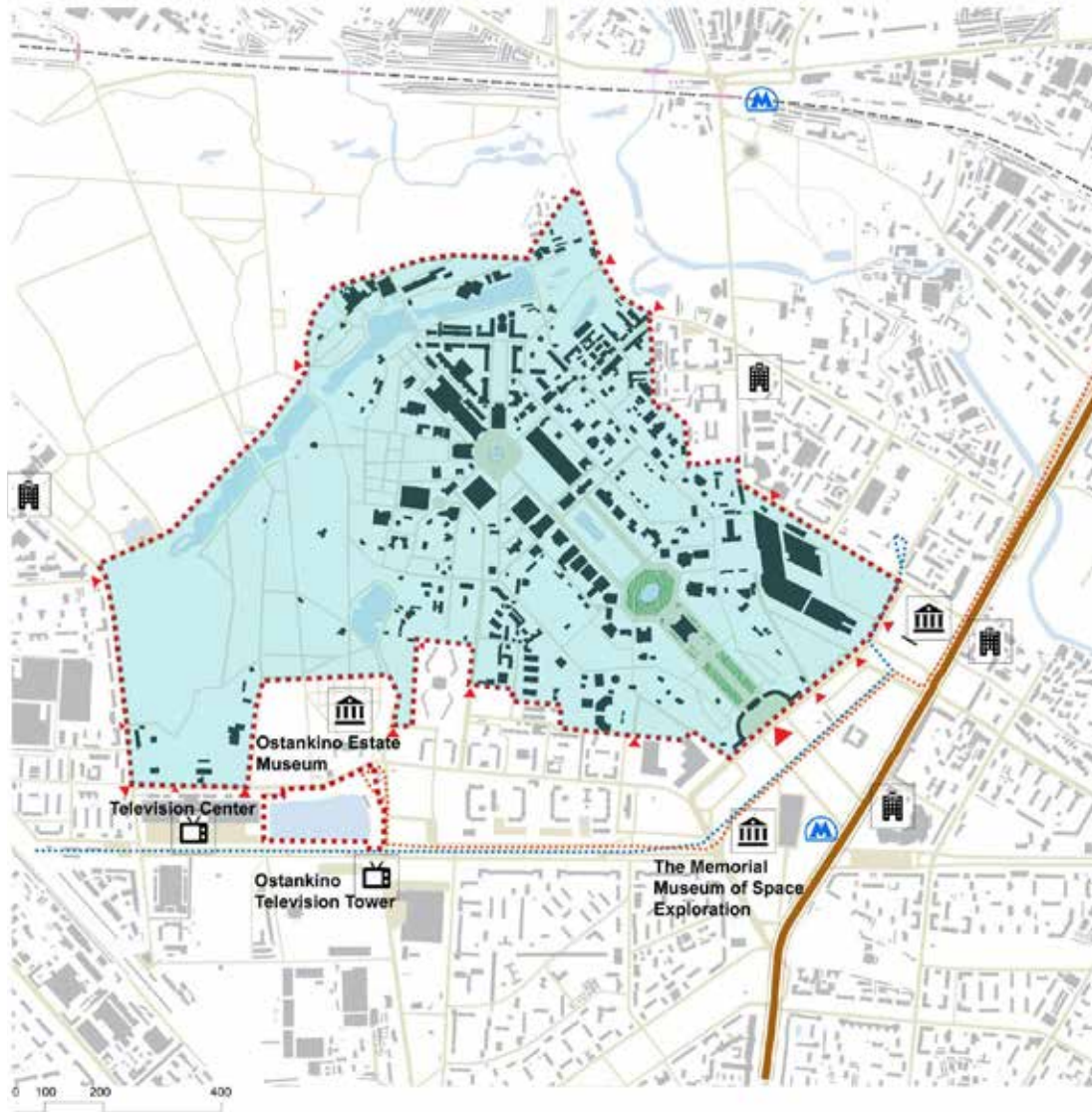


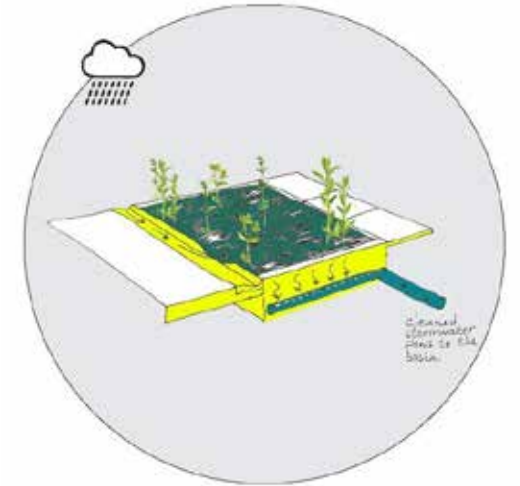
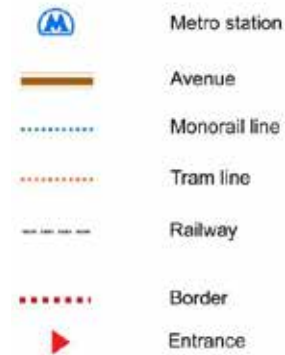
Diagram showing the site location in connection to the city of Moscow

Legend

Facilities



Transport



Keys

transport



experience



generating spaces presentation experience presentation demonstration navigation technical support repair work contribution grounds keeper selling



Workers

Directors



needs



Visitors

Moscow residents



Local elderly



Tourists



Excursion groups



Team



needs



Families



needs



Individuals



needs



Exhibitors & VDNKh events participants



needs



Couples



needs



Service Staff



needs



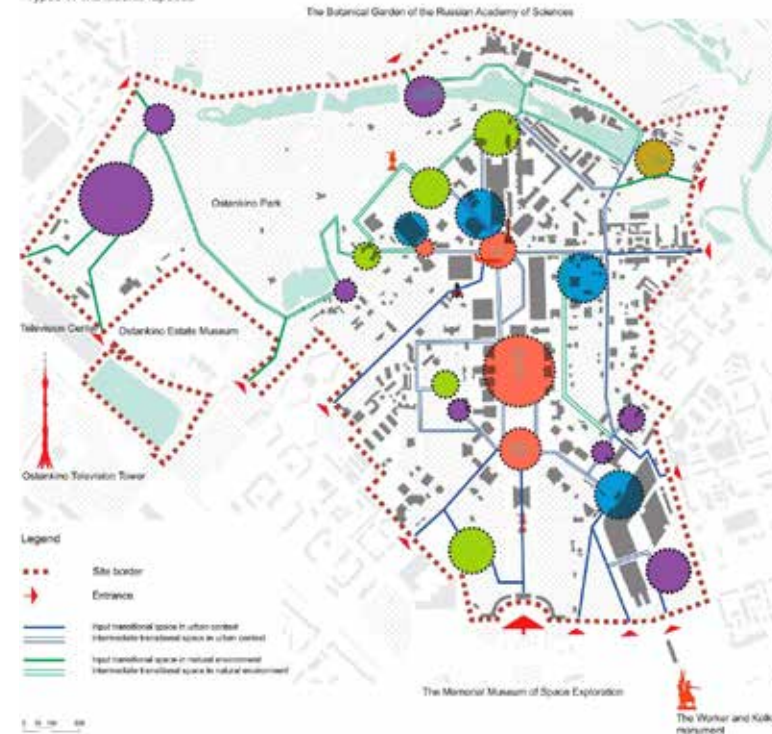
Youngsters



needs



Types of Transitional Spaces



Statements

White Noise

- a small note on designing spaces

A snapshot of living and working environments in highly developed, urbanized societies draws colorful and complex pictures, but sometimes as well noisy images. An accelerated, multi-optional society generates highly specialized types of open spaces to meet obligations to certain purposes at a high level: ecology, infrastructure, adventure and leisure facilities, designed responses to the human longing for nature, etc. At its best all at once. With considerable intellectual output landscape designers keep on searching for the aesthetically appealing and functionally optimized open space.



Multiple Specialization

To meet the needs for those multiple specialized spaces considerable demands are made on the designing disciplines. Planners are providing high level services to economy, culture and nature. These services can even gain a higher value, in case the design will show a conceptual stringency by expressing a clear statement and if the essence of the place is made visible. Combining sense and sensibility and the skill how to create a richness of layers in the landscape architectural design concept will make the place readable and will give a comprehensible access to the spectator and user: both for the innocent glance and for the trained, analytical view.

Purposelessness

At the other end of the scale we will find obvious absence of design. It is about decelerated open spaces, considered as economically uninteresting terrain, temporarily with no purpose like abandoned railway areas, industrial sites, motorway greens, brownfields, unkempt backyards or lost gardens. A stroke of luck! Who does not love to take a stroll in these wonderful transitory spaces. Who is not fascinated by these plots without purpose- uncultivated, wild and re-conquered by nature – inspiring us to discover traces and layers of time to write our own version into the place? It is again the landscape designers who can guide us with sensitivity to track this apparent purposelessness and to convert it into a ‘small size’ or ‘low intensity’ purpose again. A high art that requires a razor-sharp deciphering of the genius loci.

Polarizing

Spaces without statement will provoke blurred images and will cause white noise. To counteract this noise clear images are needed. Just as a dialectical verbal dialogue will generate clarity, a targeted polarizing of places can draw clearer images to provide orientation in a world getting more complex every day.

This is a call for the loud or the quiet. A refusal of white noise.

Prof. Dr. Nicole Uhrig

Statements



PockéMon Go – Image source <http://www.pokemon.com>, edited by Daeyong Kim

Where are PockéMon?

Finding effective information technology solutions for Public Participation in Landscape Planning

PockéMonGo shortly became a worldwide phenomenon and a tremendous of people show a great enthusiasm to involve in the game to catch PockéMon, moving around the town with their smartphone in hands.

This simple AR (Augmented Reality) game is integrated with GPS (Global Positioning System). It is what we already use on the smartphone in daily life to find information on the map, to indicate the user's location and to navigate the driving destination. Some people are dare to travel hundreds kilometers to catch the monsters in a specific location, reportedly in the case of South Korea, for example.

Likewise, in Landscape Planning, why don't we try implementing those technologies and the ideas in the participation stage with local government? Isn't it awesome imagining that participants are updated the nearby crowding sourced "3D visualized information and landscape plans" in the AR, with smart phones or smart glasses on-site?

Since Landscape Planning must be informative and transparent to public, it is very important to find effective public participation methods from the early stage of landscape planning.

Considering those who are reluctant to go outside to join the GPS based activities, it is suggested to use social network based VR (Virtual Reality) technology as an "@(at) home" version. Recently, SNS (Social Network Service), computer hardware and software companies brought smartphone-integrated wearable VR glasses and 360degree 3D technology. They provide participants realistic virtual UX (User eXperience) and help the participants understand better the surrounding situation and landscape plans in the Virtual 3D environment.

Besides, with those technologies not only could we use them for the collecting and disseminating information purpose, but also could we make the Public Participation more collaborative and even more fun, as we are excited about finding PockéMon in the AR game.

It is also estimated that the public participation might be moving on to the integration of IoT (Internet of Things) and AI (Artificial Intelligence). IoT is the technology that connects everything with the Internet and make use of the collected information in one device or one system. AI would be able to sort and analyze the big data from IoT. Accordingly, it would provide landscape planners suitable and alternative models.

It sounds like we are facing a huge, complicated computerized Matrix sooner or later. But our daily lives are already closely implemented with information technologies and even we are creating contents using those technologies. In addition, the world has become very complicated that it is almost unable to process the huge information without the technology aids.

Last but not least, although technology cannot solve everything, I hope we could find more fun, more visualized and more "experience-able" participatory methods using technology for Landscape Planning, as we are searching for PockéMon in the Augmented Reality.

Daeyong Kim, M.A. Landscape Architecture

NOTES

NOTES

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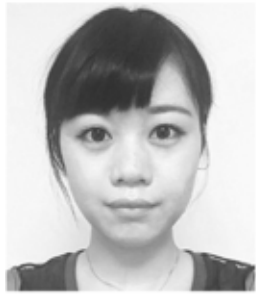
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