

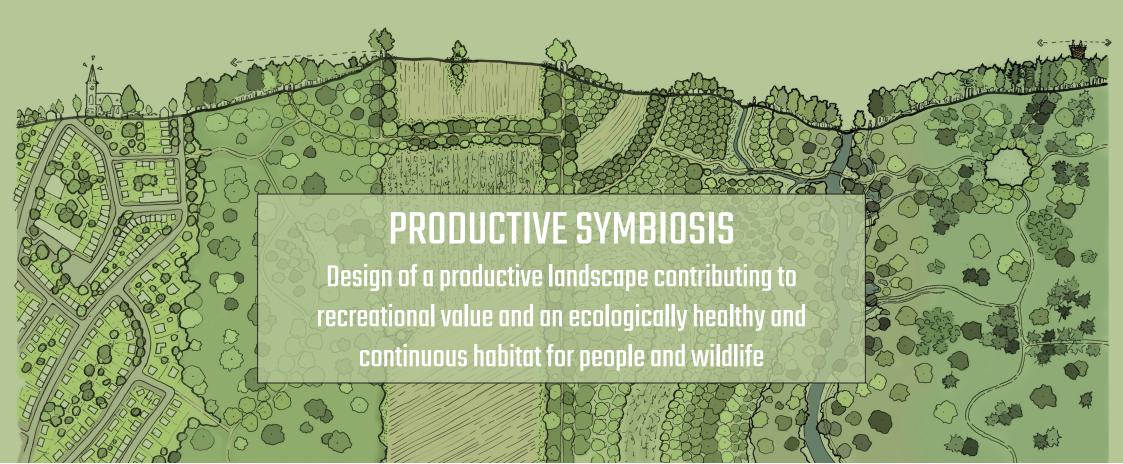
FLOWSCAPES: Harvest Studio

Matthijs Johannes Hollanders 4376676

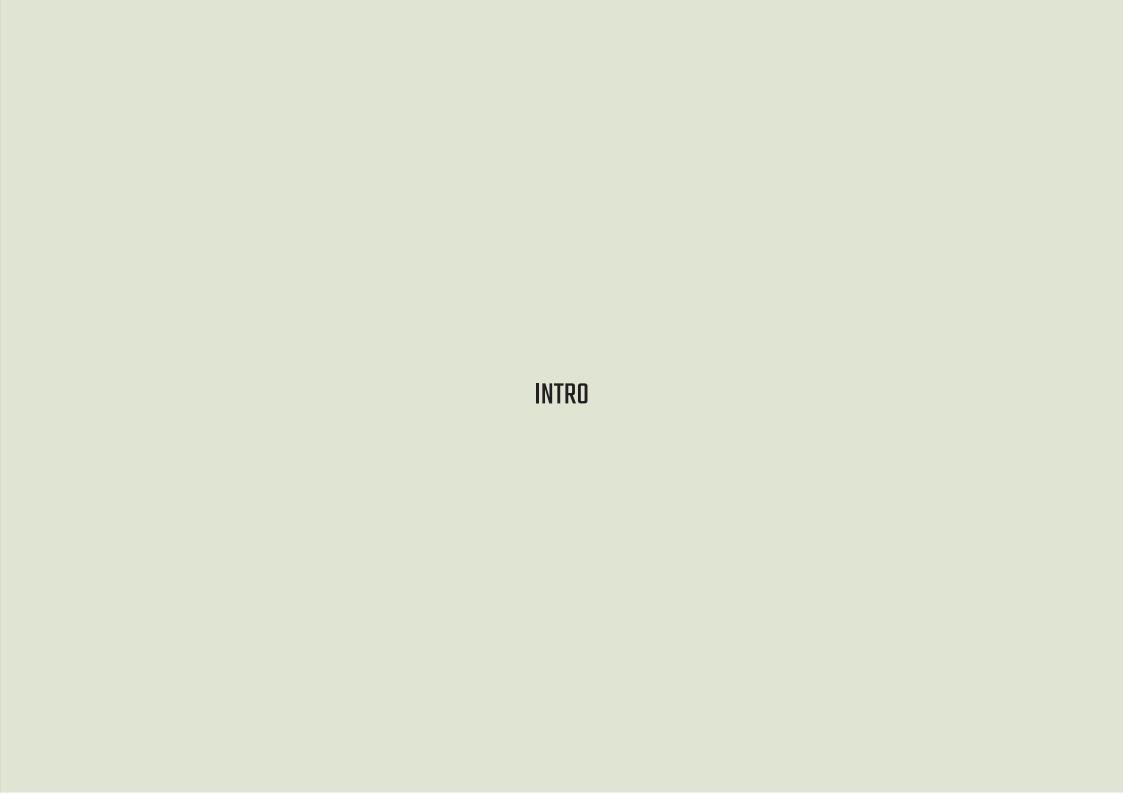
Design region: PARKSTAD LIMBURG

MAIN MENTOR: Nico Tillie - Landscape Architecture

> SECOND MENTOR: Michiel Brouwer - Urbanism

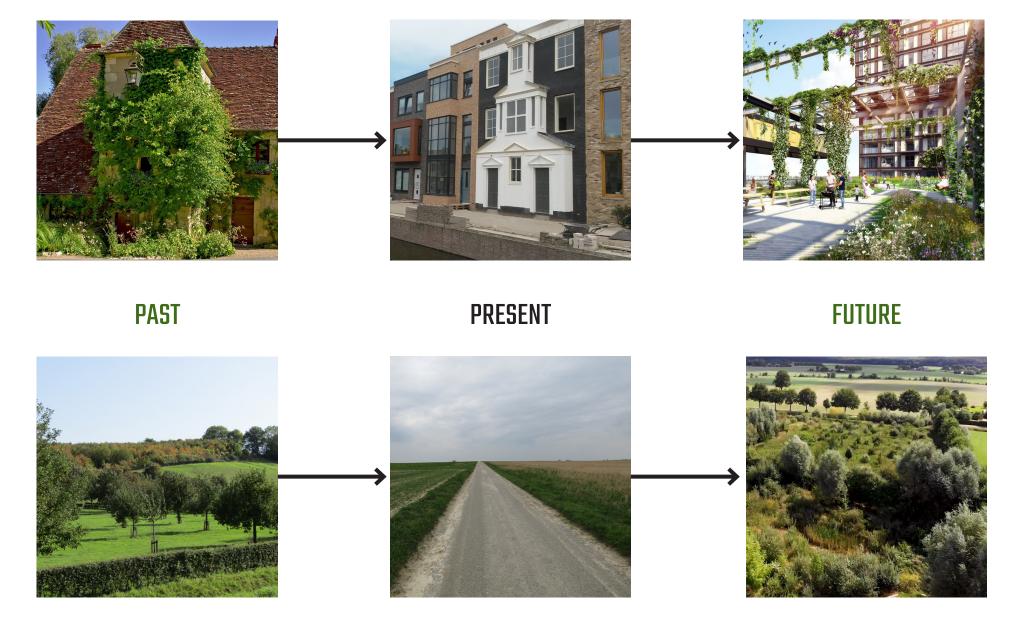


SUMMARY LANDSCAPE INTRO **DESIGN** & **ANALYSIS** CONCLUSION



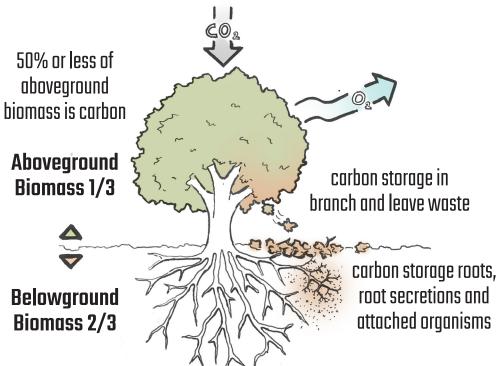
Intro

FASCINATION



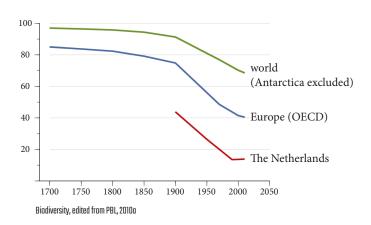
Intro

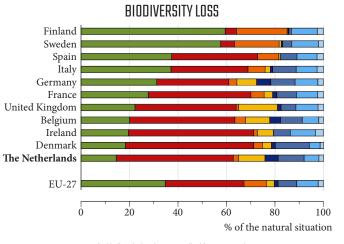
MOTIVATION





MEAN SPECIES ABUNDANCE IN PERCENTAGE OF ORIGINAL POPULATION





Causes for biodiversity loss in Europe, edited from PBL, 2010b

LEGEND

remaning population size

domain loss

agriculture
forestry

urban and other

quality loss

nitrogen deposition

fragmentation

disturbance

climate change

Intro

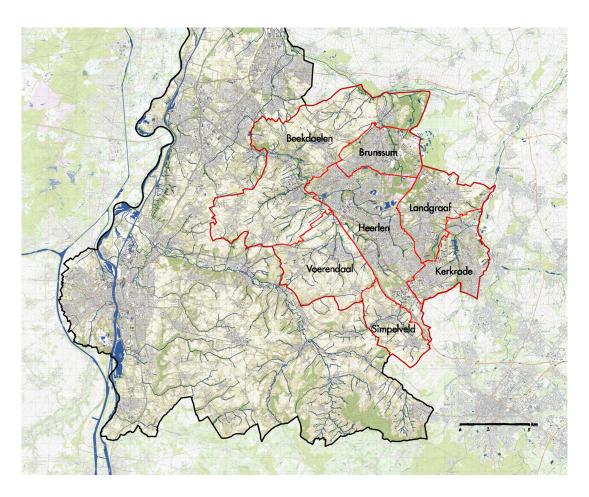
RESEARCH OBJECTIVE



PRODUCTIVE SYMBIOSIS

Design of a productive landscape contributing to recreational value and an ecologically healthy and continuous habitat for people and wildlife

RESEARCH QUESTION



- What is a <u>landscape architectural framework</u> for the <u>Parkstad region</u> which provides conditions for a <u>multi-layer landscape</u> in which the production of <u>agricultural goods</u>, <u>recreation</u>, and <u>ecological development</u> work together and support the growth of <u>biodiversity</u>?

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Analysis

LIMBURG LANDSCAPES



PARKSTAD REGION



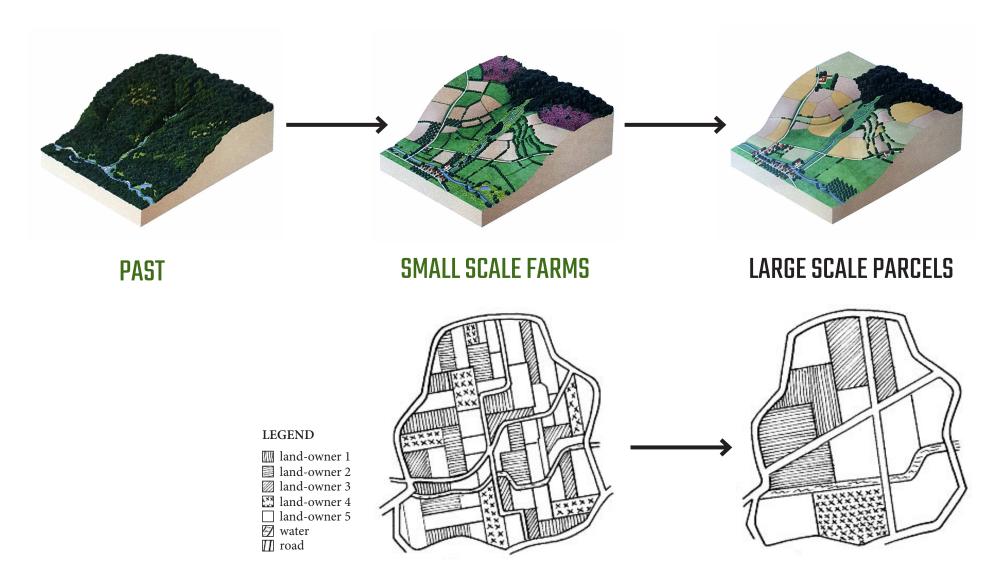






Analysis

LAND CULTIVATION



The result of land consolidation, (Van Sabben rentmeesters, n.d.)

PARKSTAD REGION



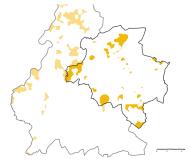






Analysis

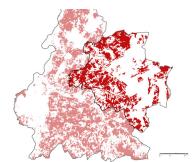
CHALLENGES



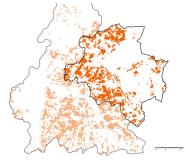
Carbon dynamics much below average



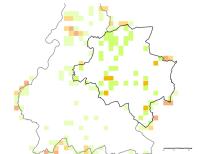
Sensitivity to erosion, only temporarily protected by vegetation



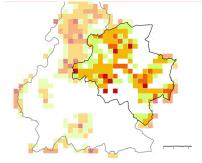
Landscape attractiveness graded below 7



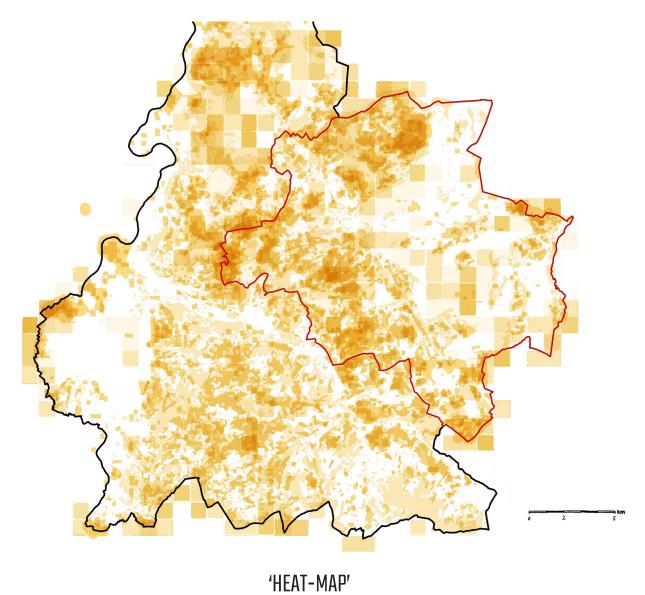
Experience value graded below 8 within the farmlands



Amount of species below 400



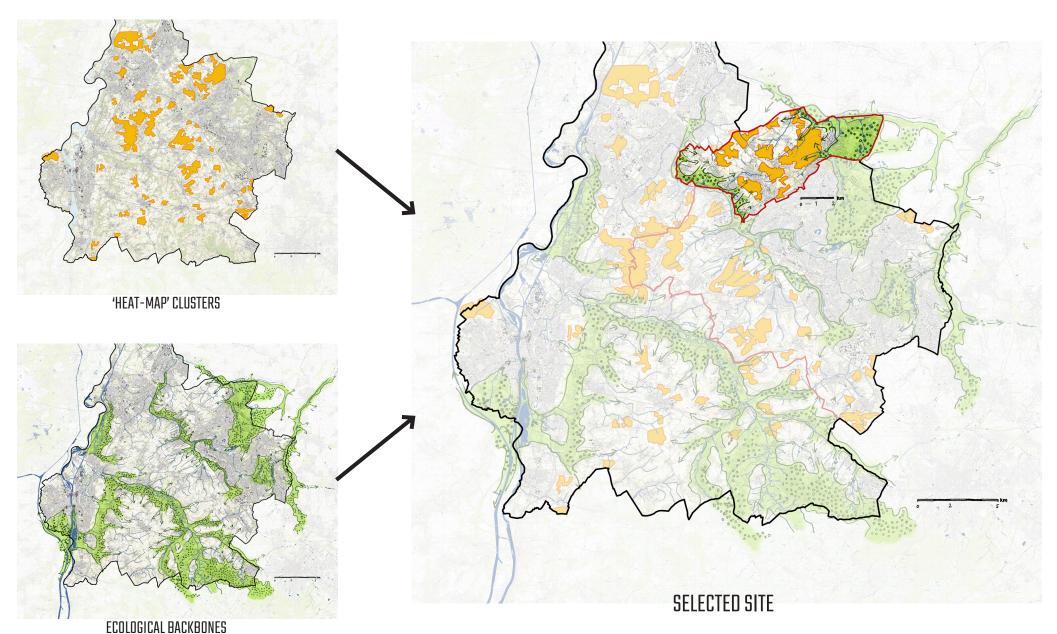
Amount of red listed species below 40



13

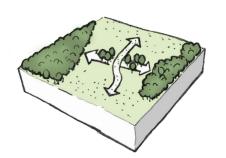
Analysis

SITE SELECTION

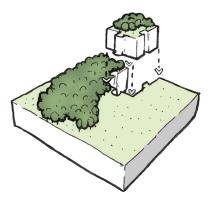




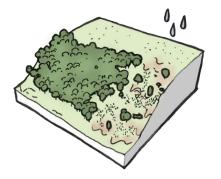
DESIGN OBJECTIVES



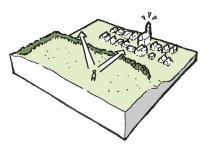
Ecological corridors



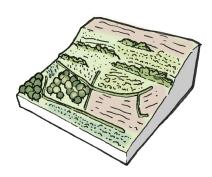
Attach to ecologically valuable areas



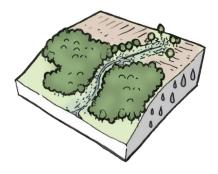
Prevent erosion



Preserve valuable views



Landscape variety



Retain and use available water

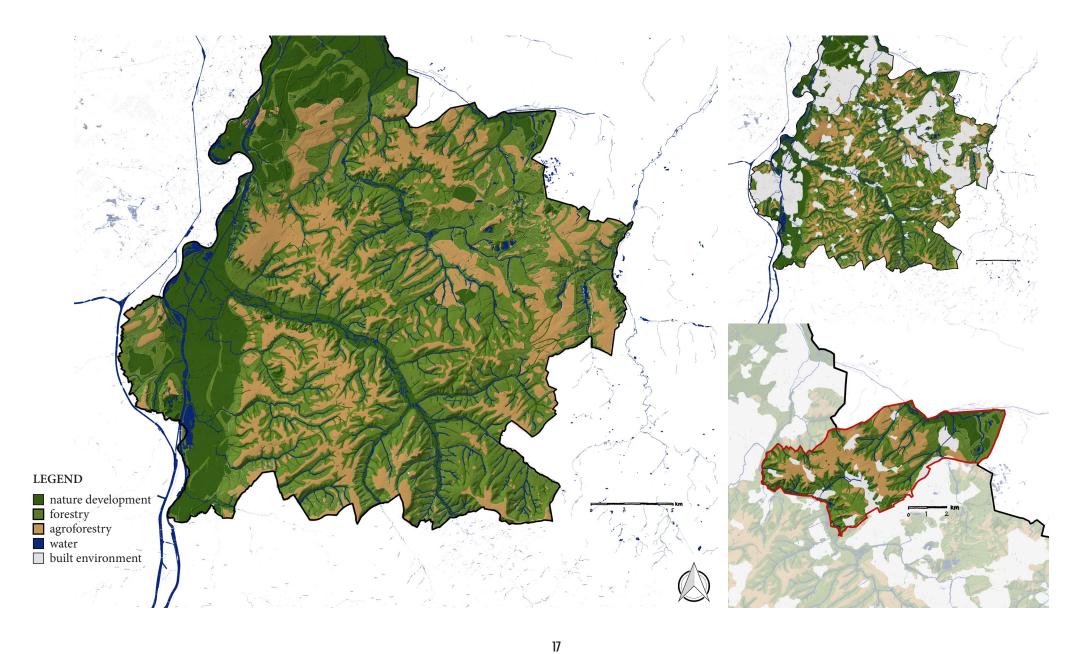


Improve recreational experience level

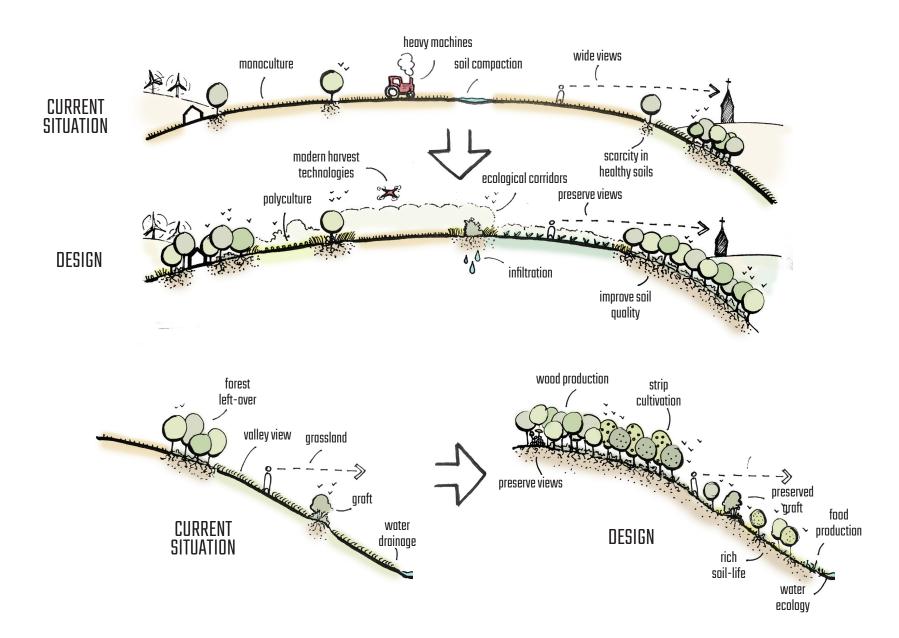


Increase diverse productivity and local distribution

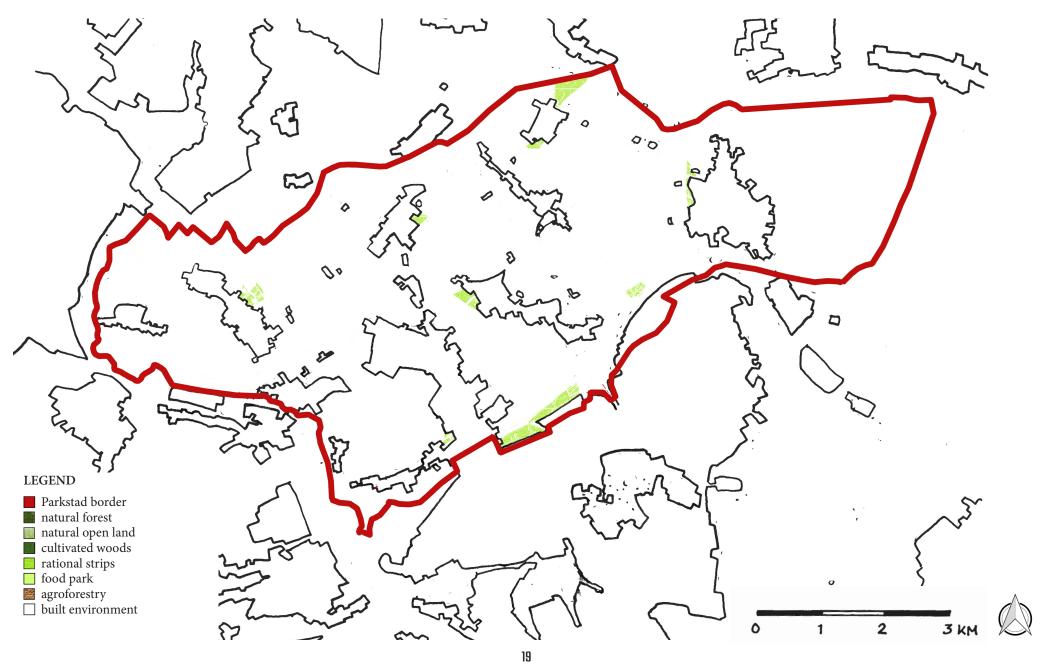
CONCEPTUAL VISION



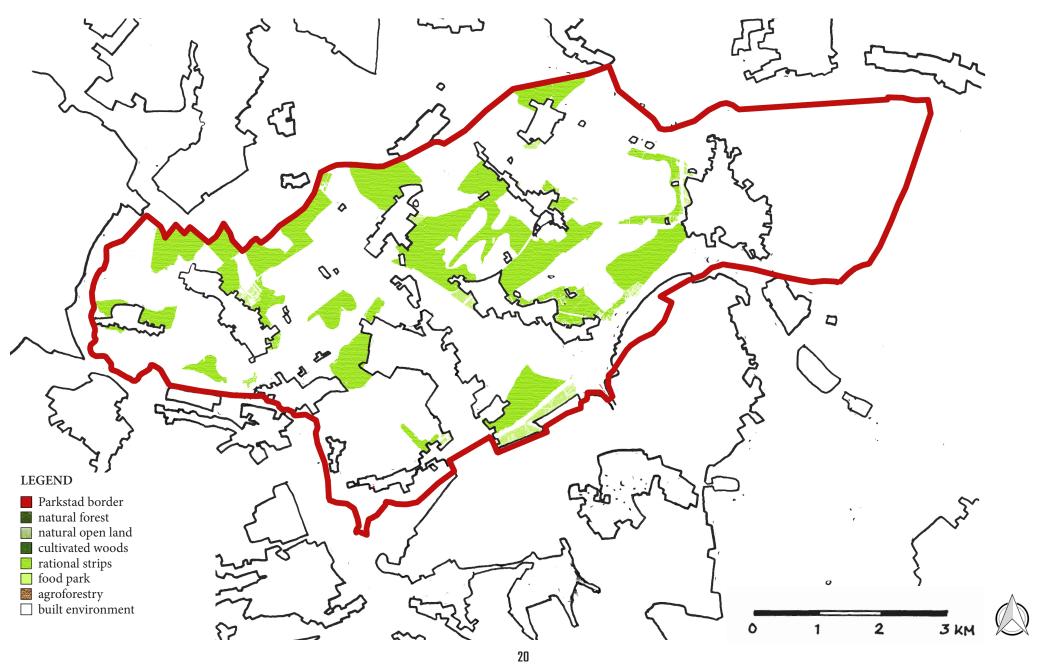
CONCEPTUAL SECTIONS



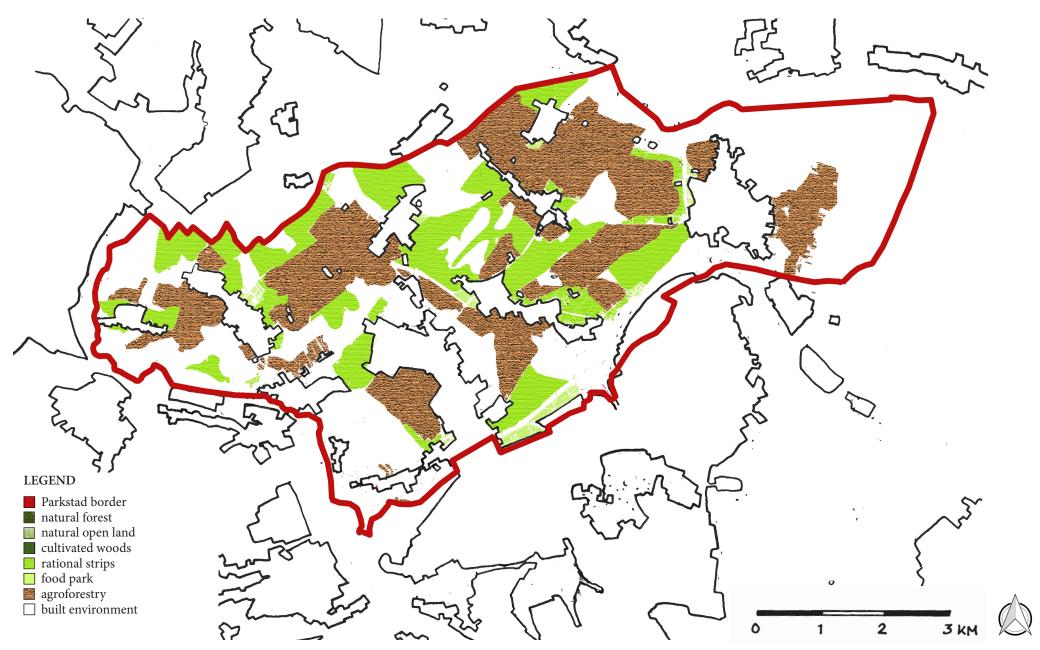
FOOD PARKS



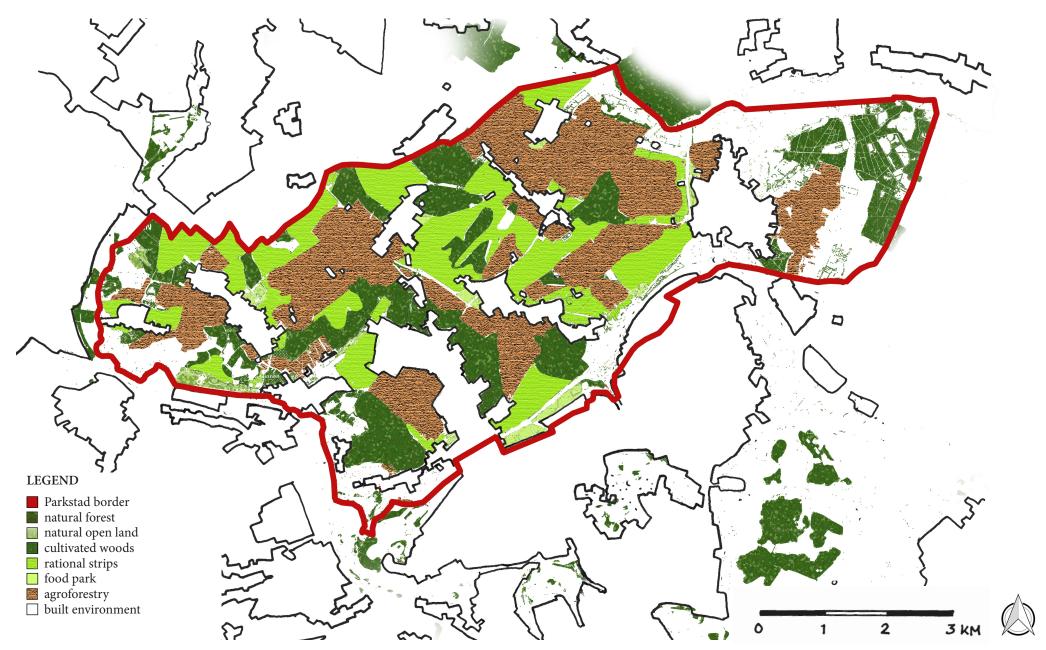
RATIONAL STRIPS



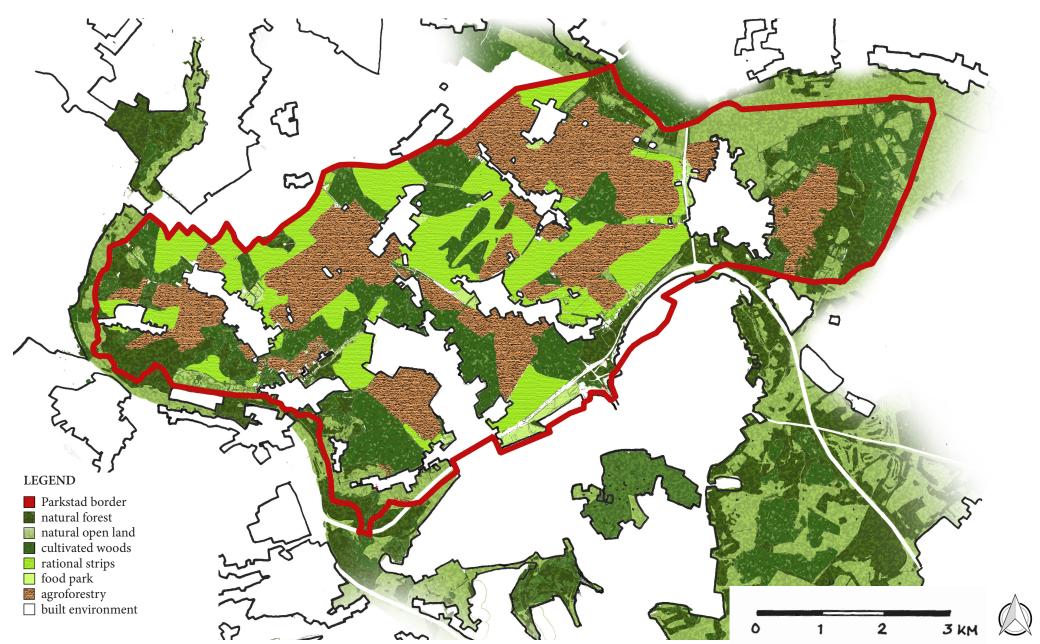
AGROFORESTRY



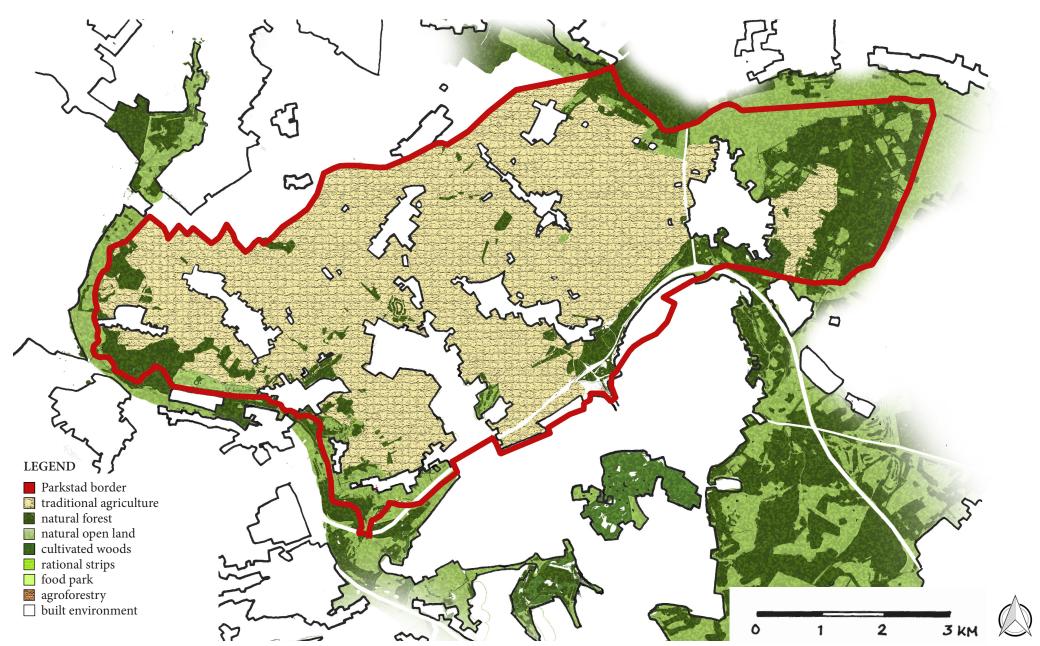
CULTIVATED WOODS



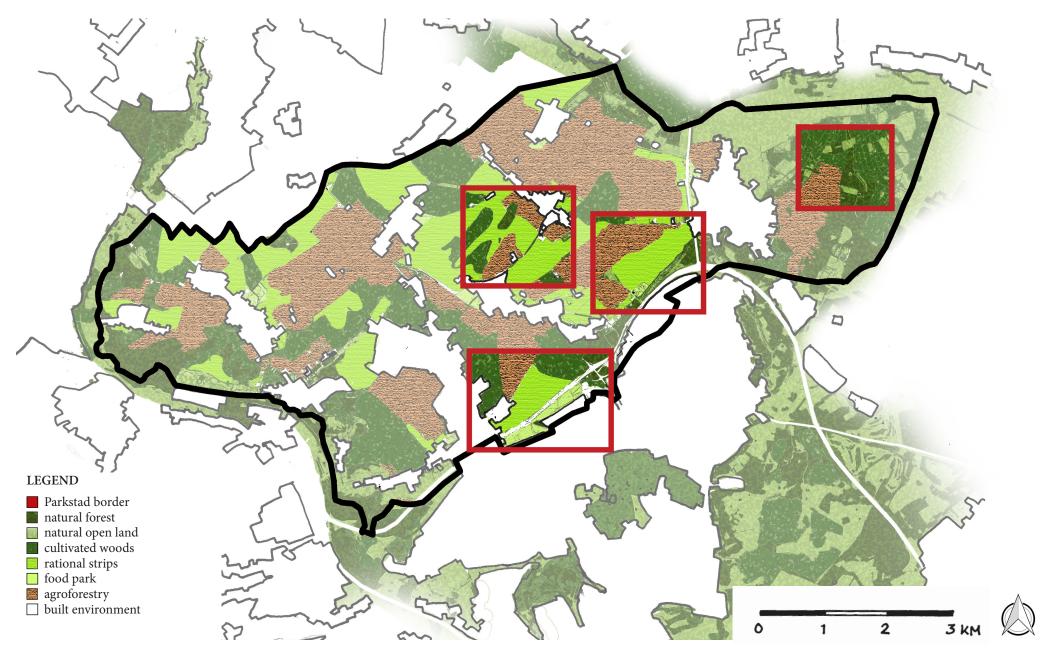
REGIONAL VISION



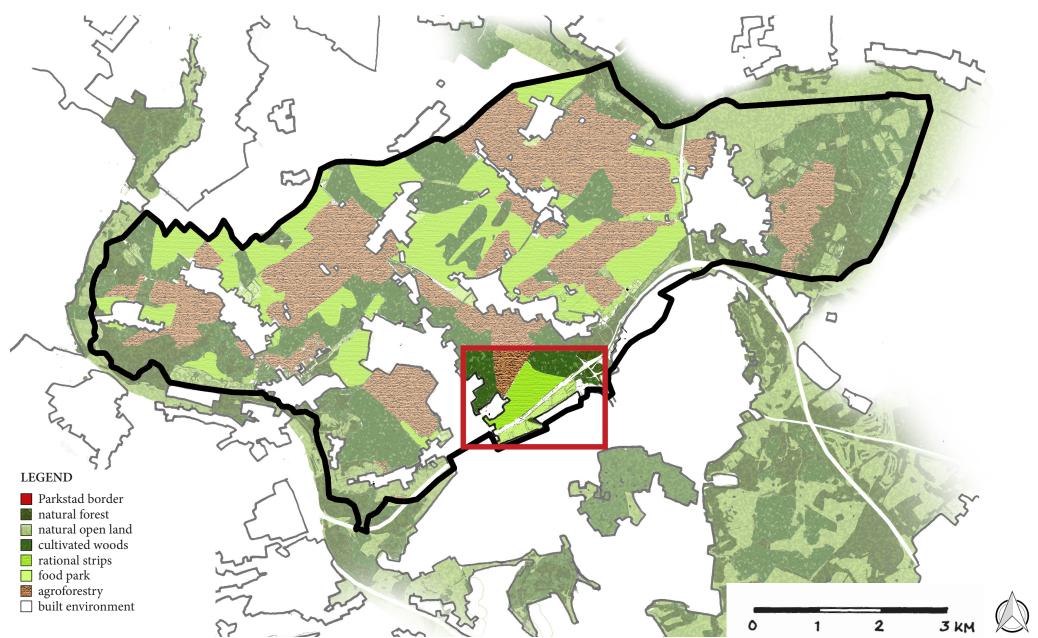
CURRENT SITUATION



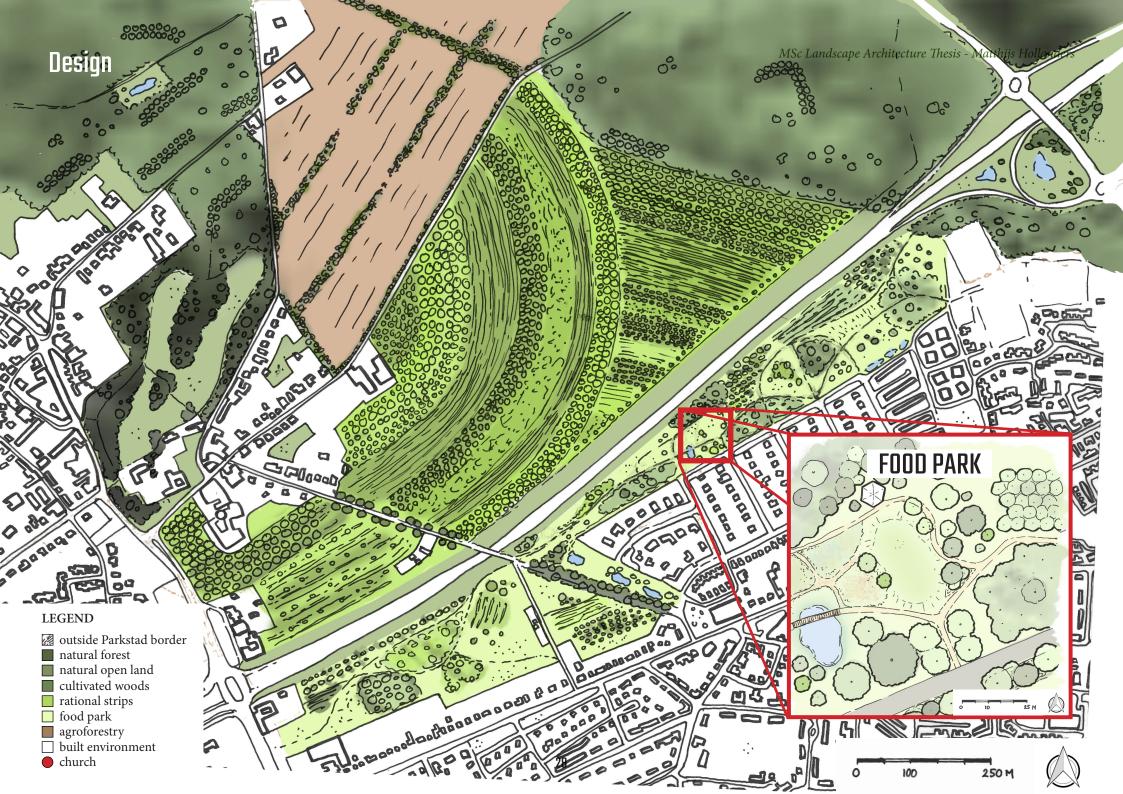
ZOOMIN AREAS

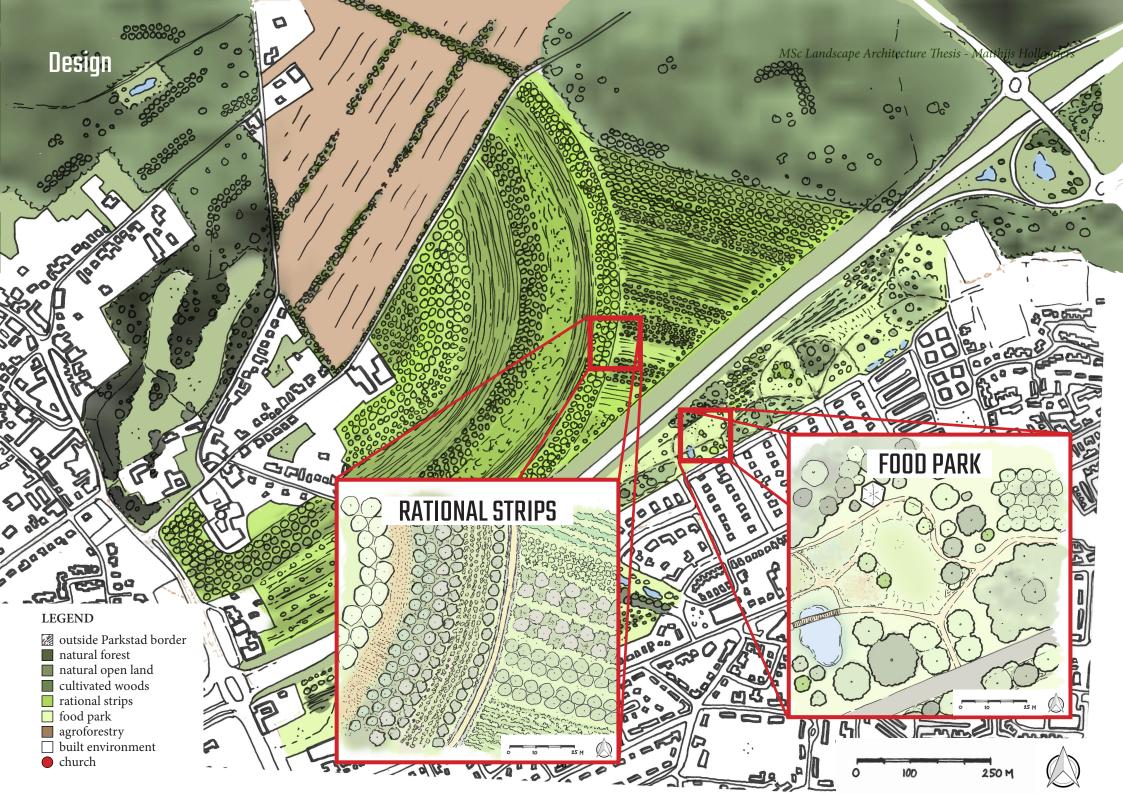


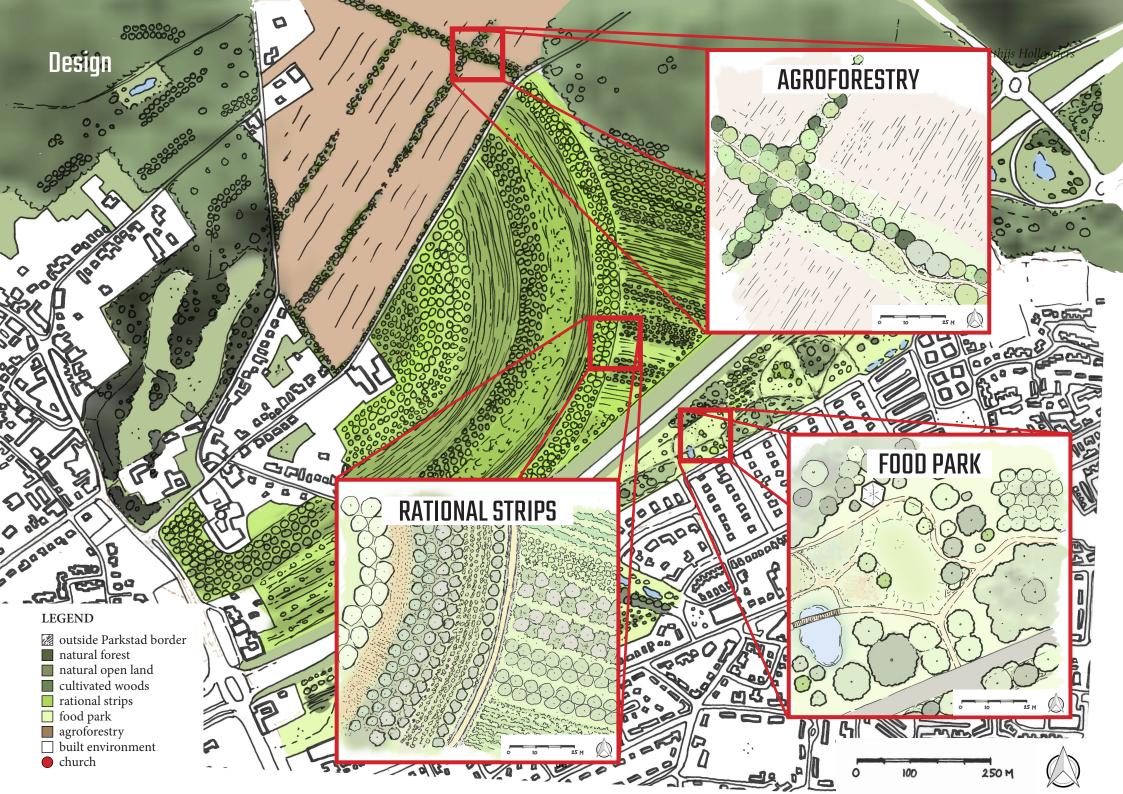
SEQUENCE OF TYPOLOGIES

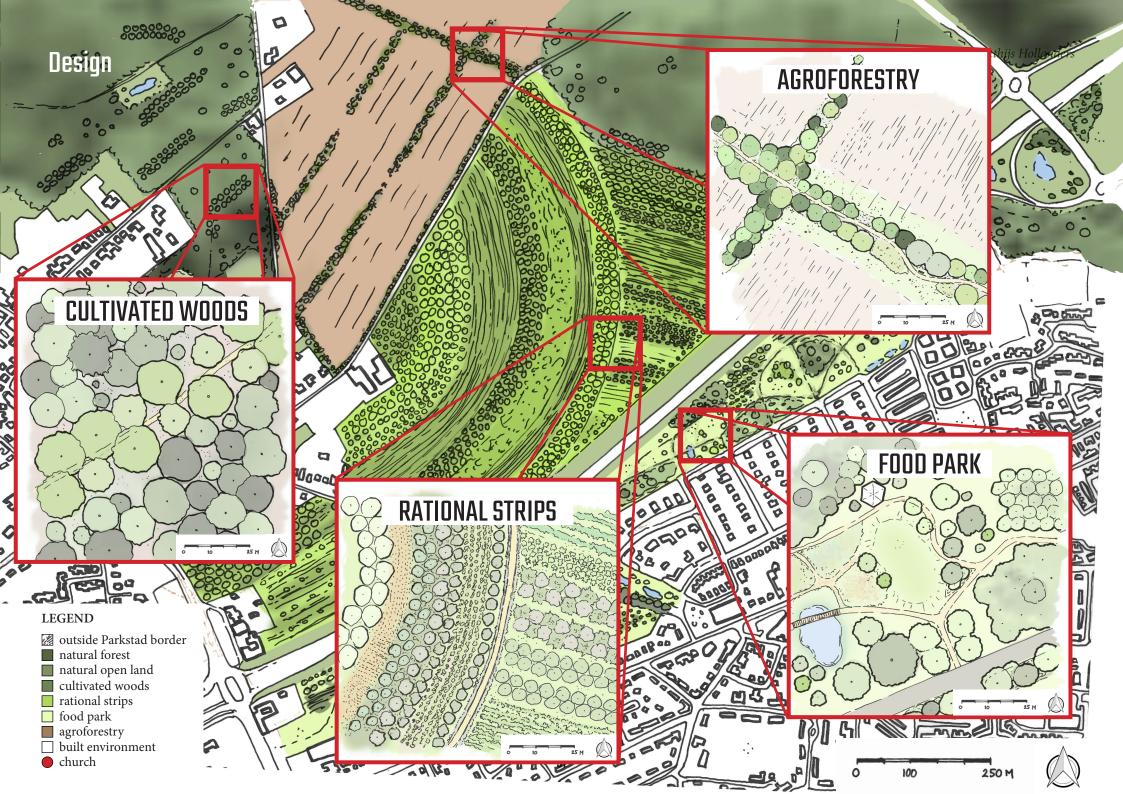


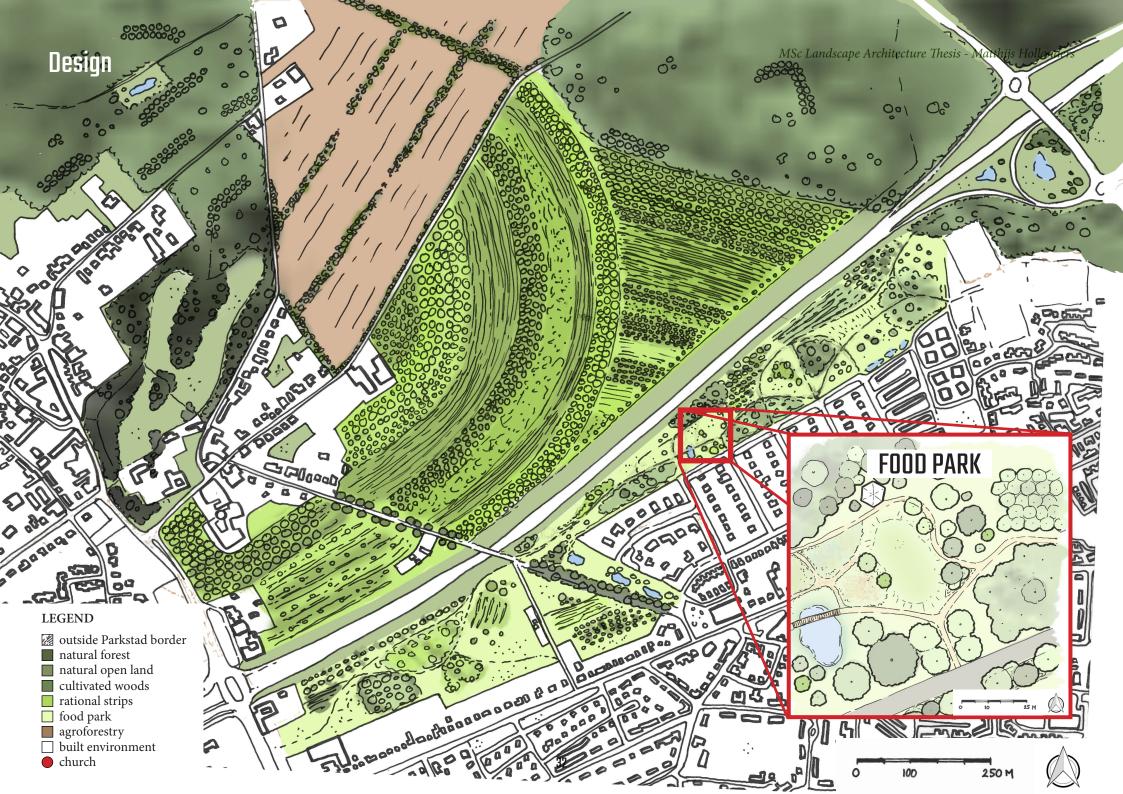












FOOD PARK











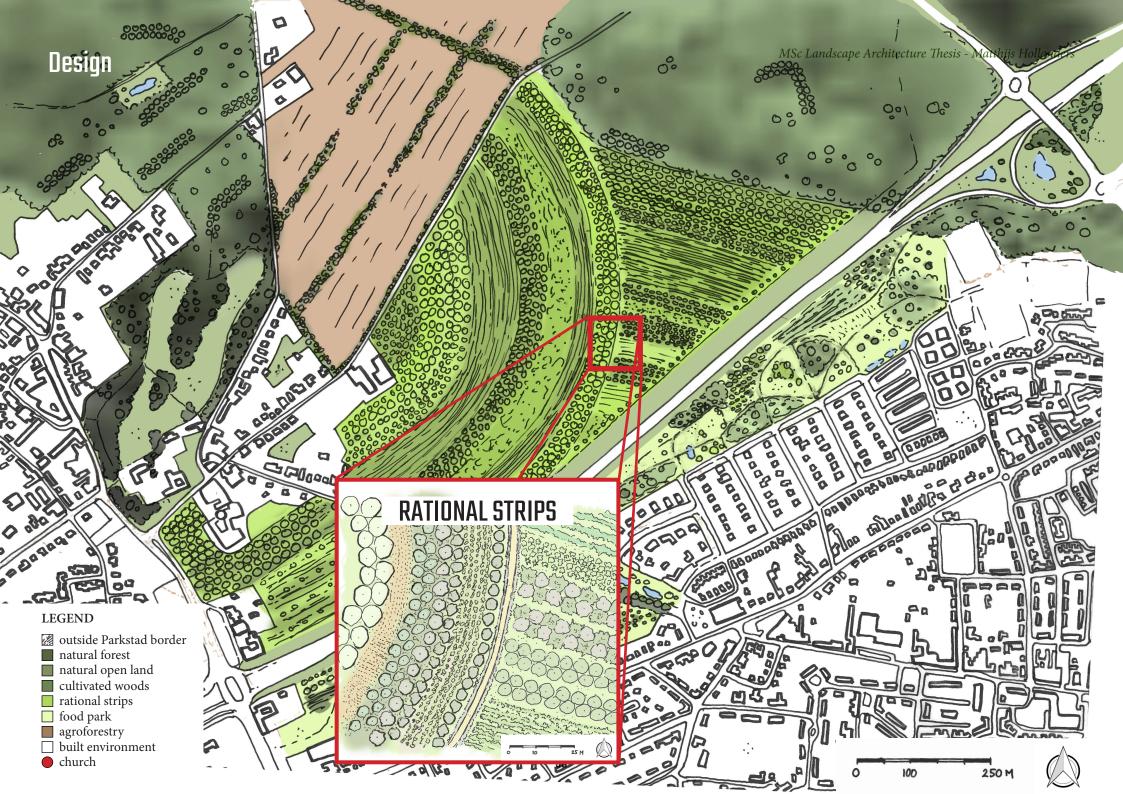




10 M







CURRENT LANDSCAPE



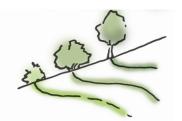




RATIONAL STRIPS



Landscape variety



strips along contourlines





alternating species



most functional configuration



orientation and layering



emphasize perspective



LAYERED SYSTEM

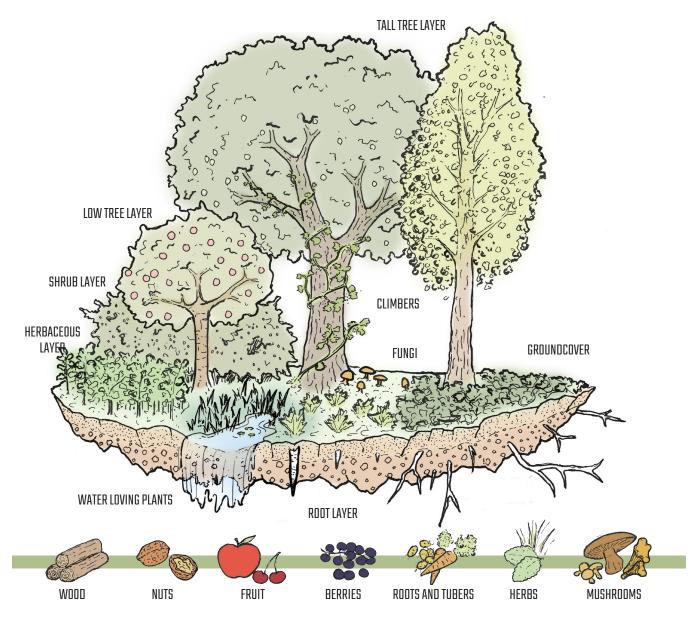
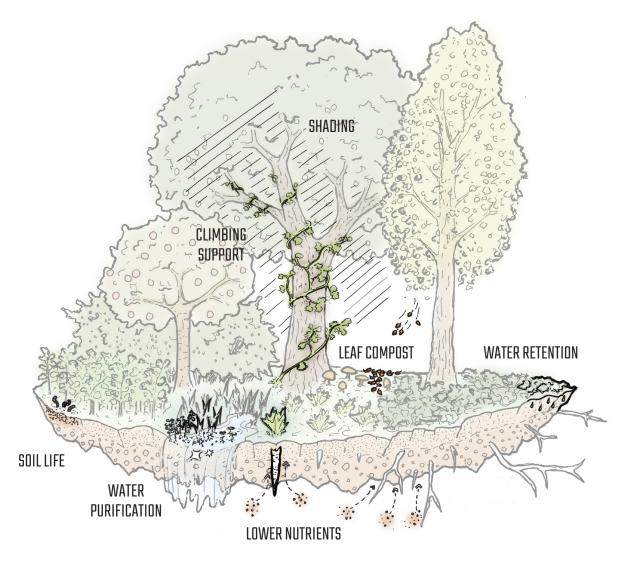
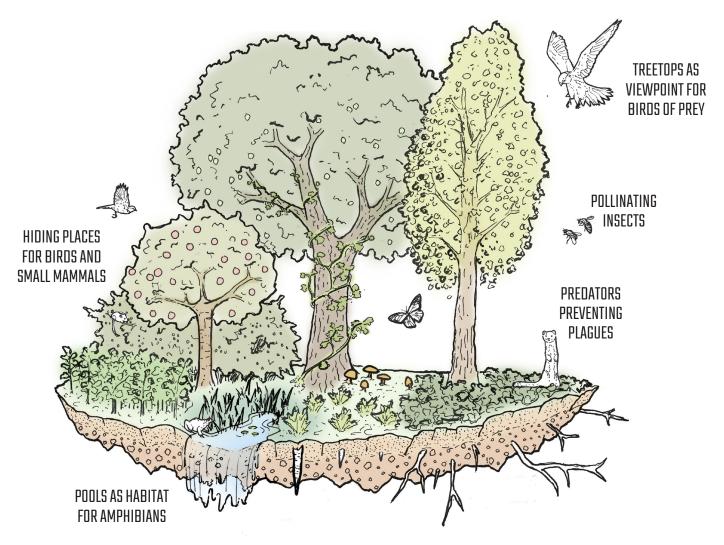


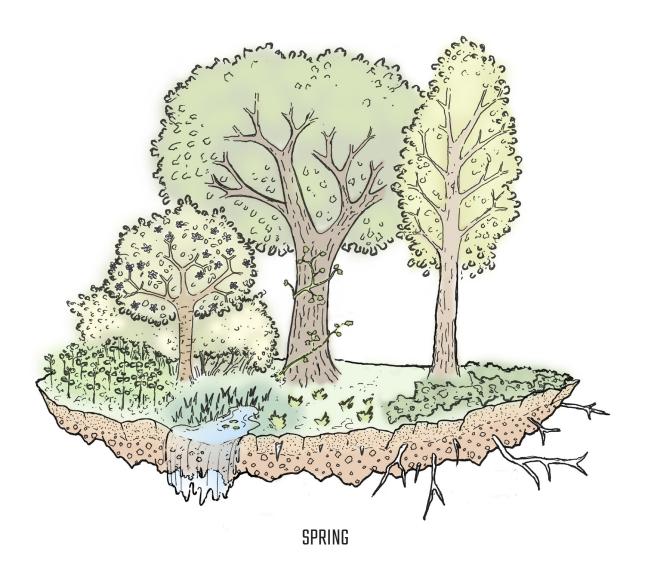
Figure 1 Layered vegetation and a layered harvest

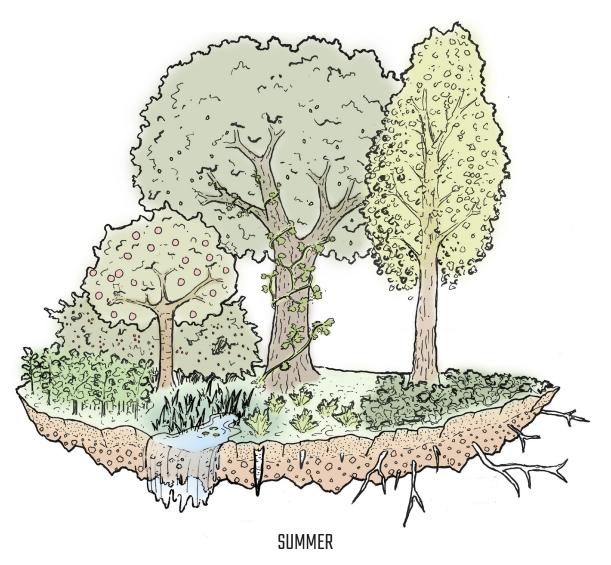
PERFORMANCE SUPPORT

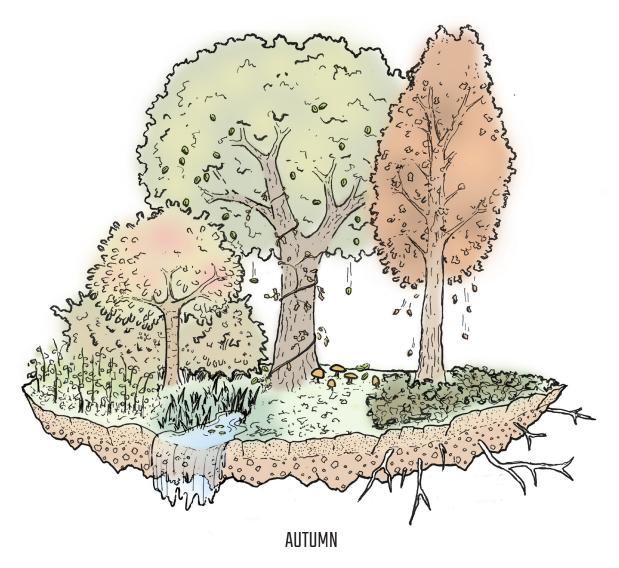


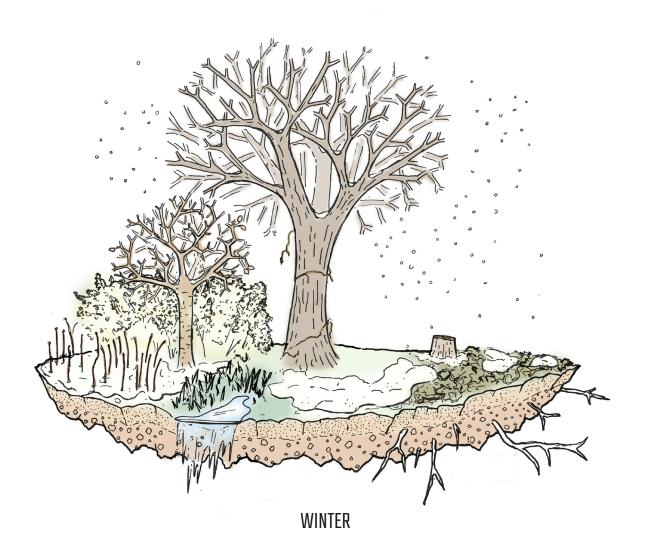
BIODIVERSITY







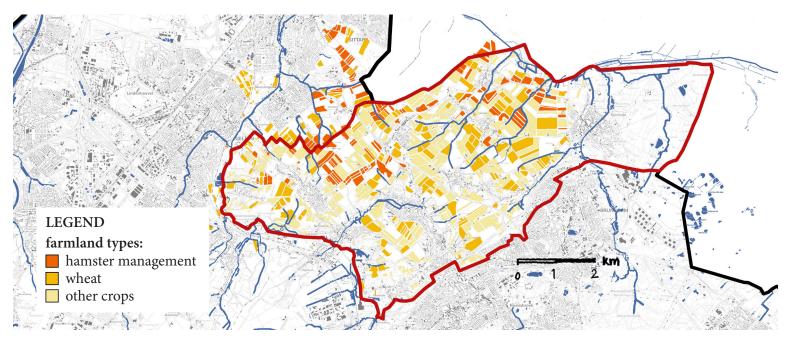








OPEN LANDS





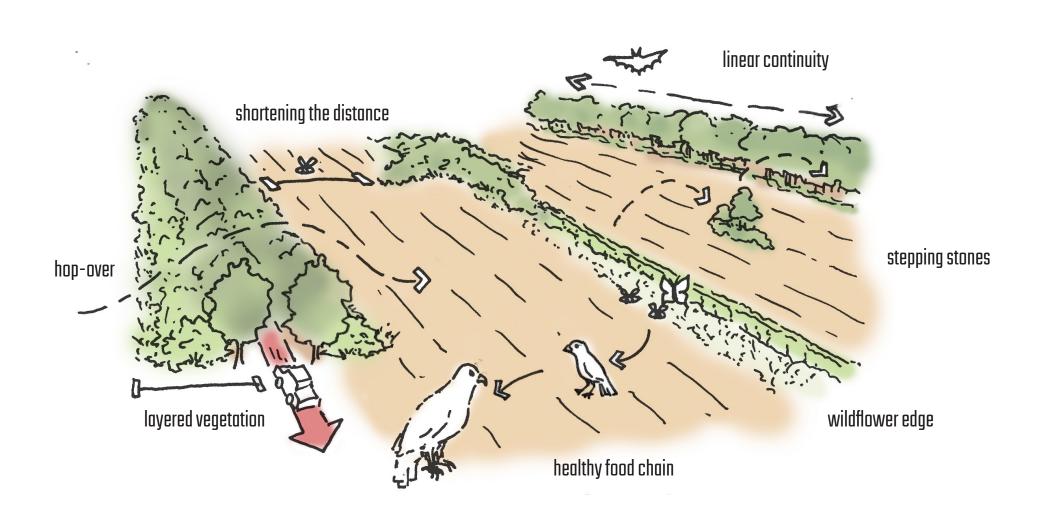




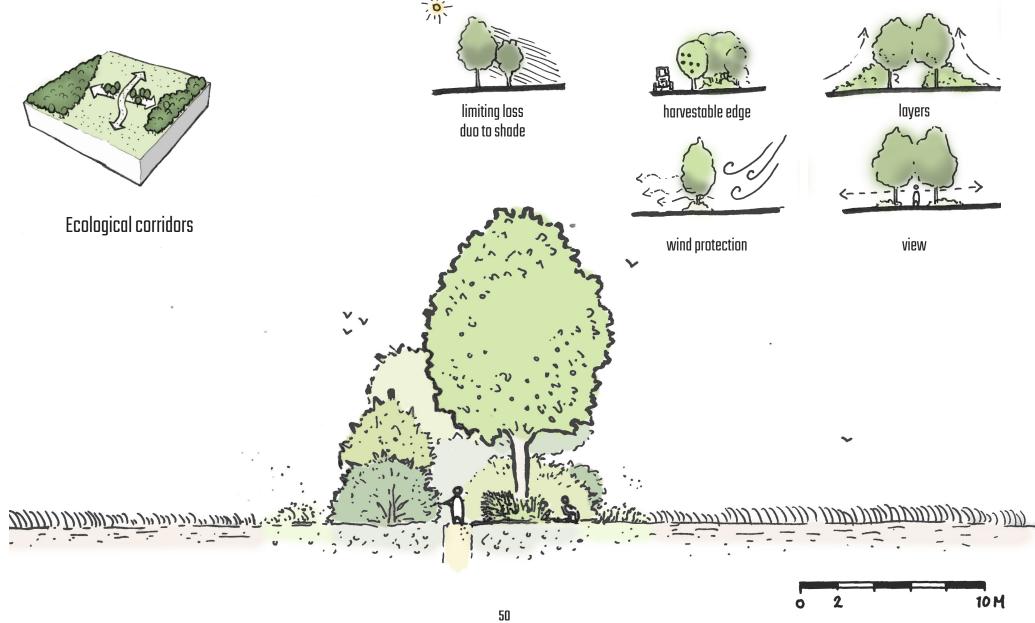




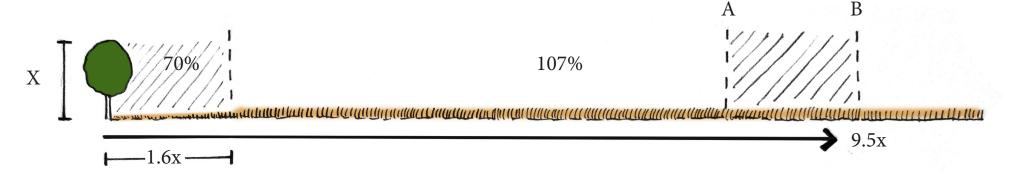
SMALL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS



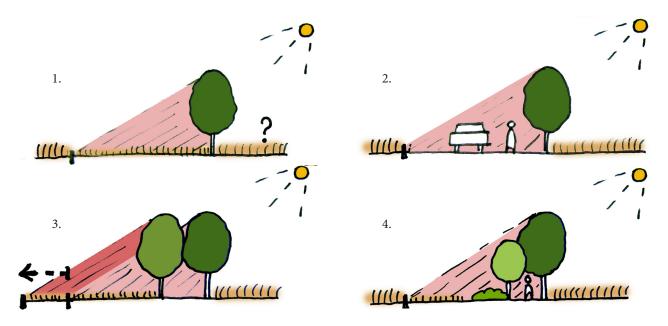
AGROFORESTRY



YIELDS

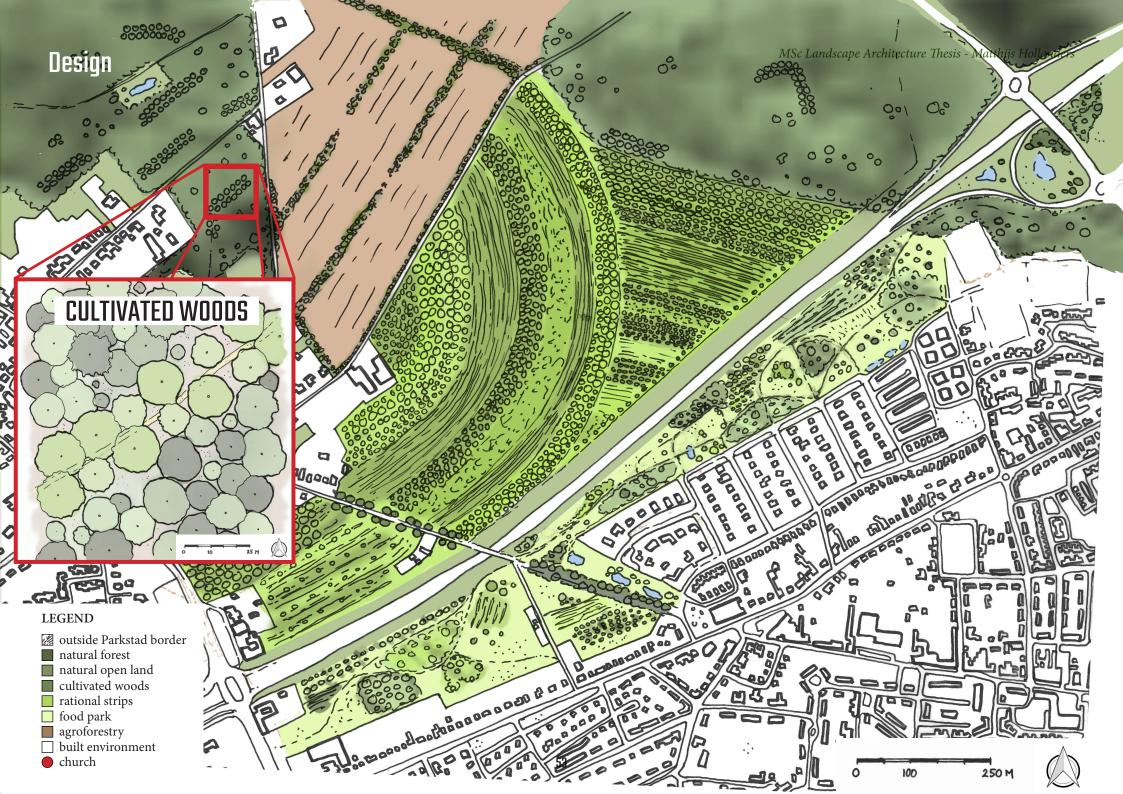


how to make maximum use of the trees influence on productivity, according to Selin Norén, Cuperus, Dawson, et al., 2019, p.7



Shadow effects; 1. basic reduced yield range, 2. include infrastructure with areas with allready reduced yield, 3. double row of trees enlarges the loss of productive land and 4. arrange vegetation layers according to the sun if possible





EXISTING FORESTS

"... it is clear that a substantial part of the plants and animals living in the Netherlands are more or less bound to forests."

(Nabuurs, Schelhaas, Oldenburger, et al., 2016)

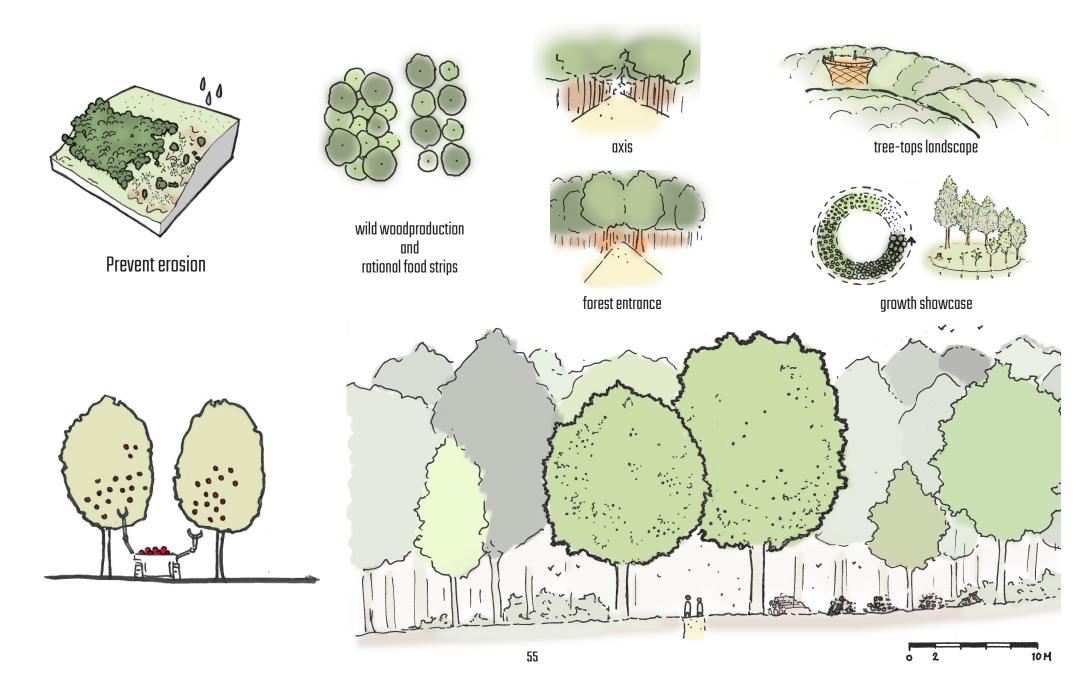




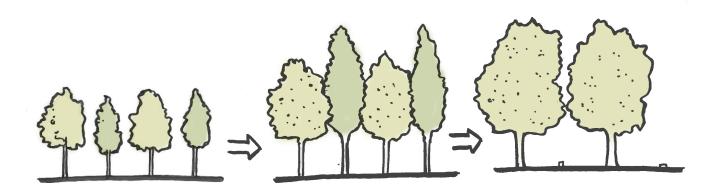


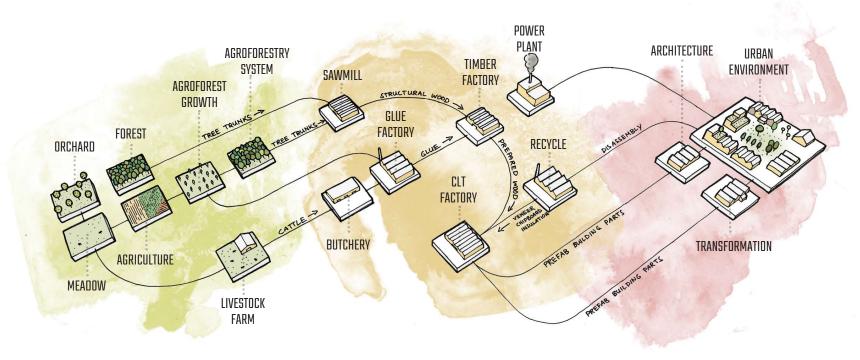


CULTIVATED WOODS



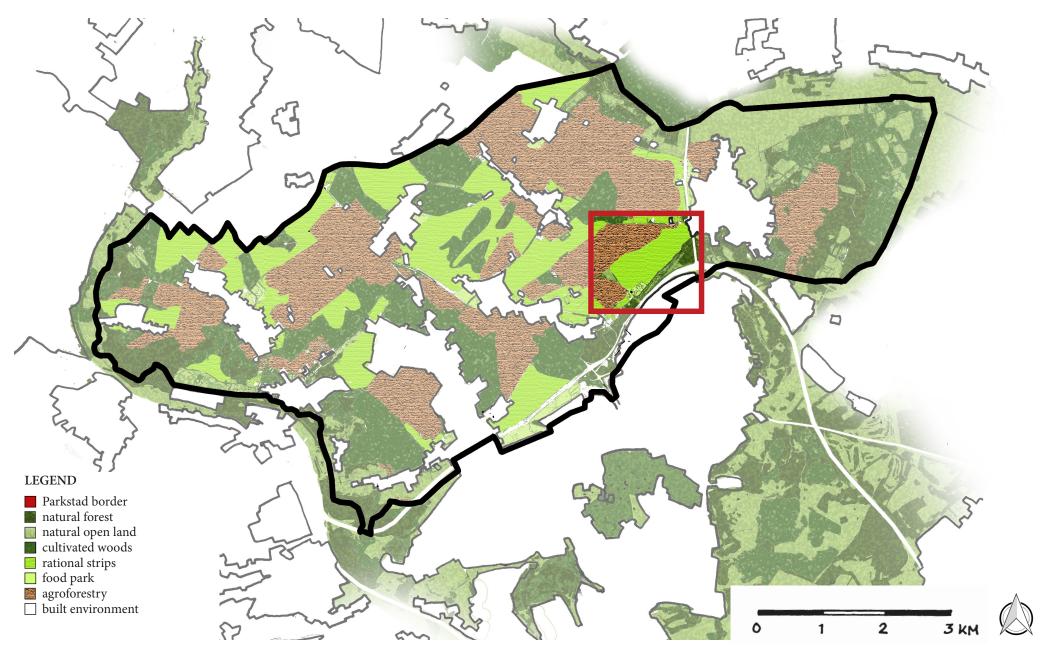
WOOD INDUSTRY

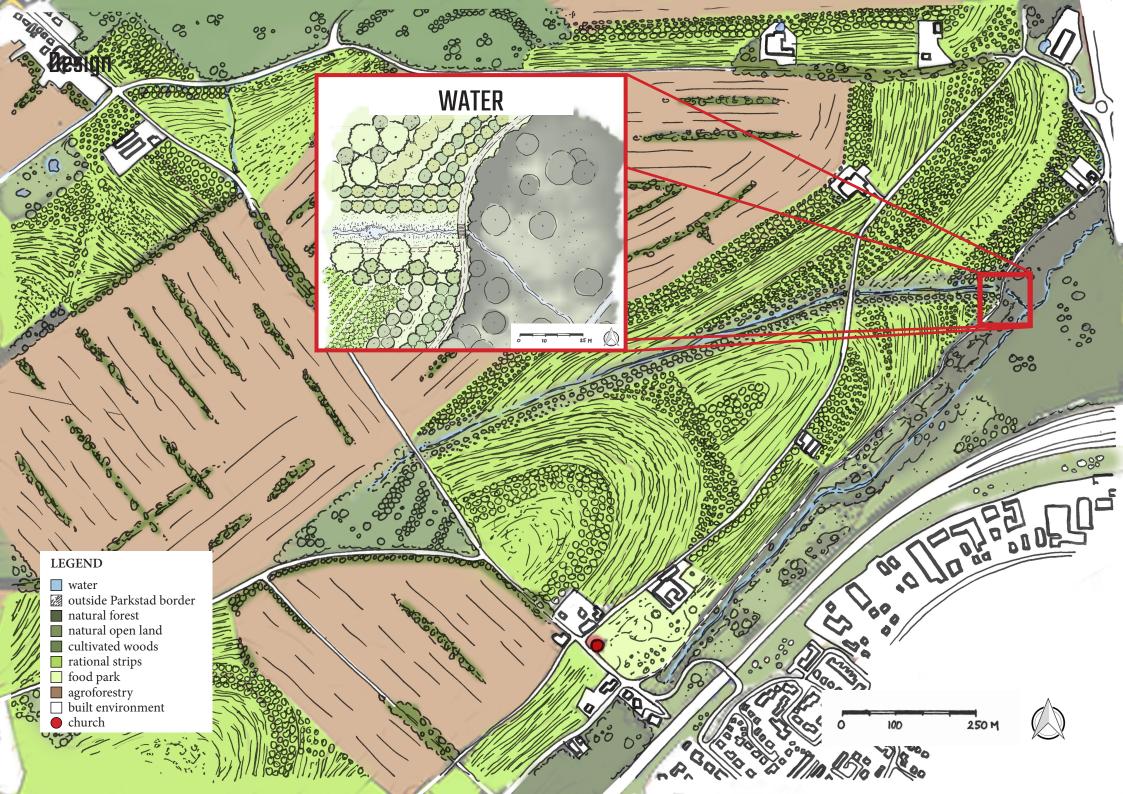






THE ROLE OF WATER





WATER ECOLOGY











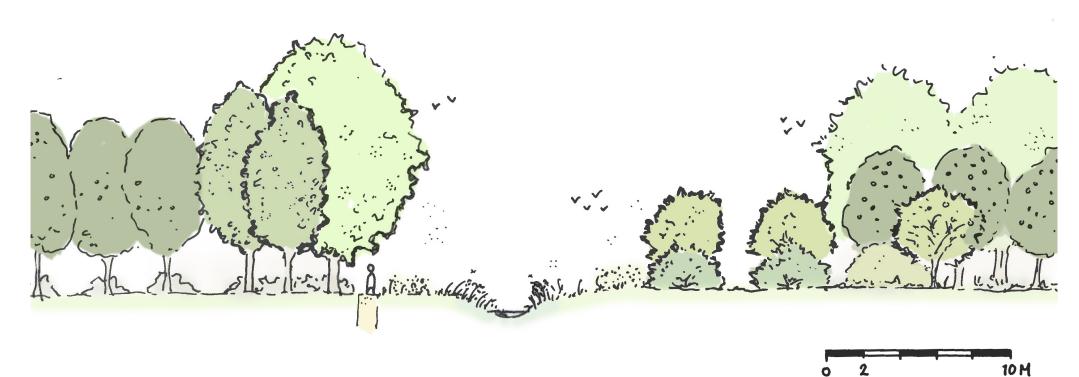






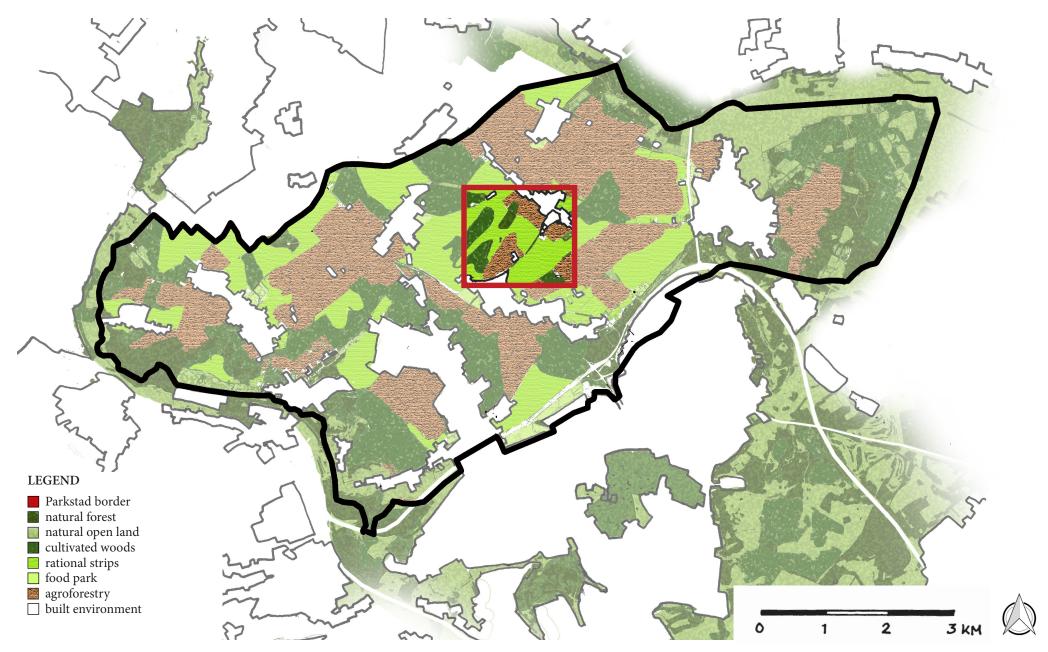
THE ROLE OF WATER







CHURCH VIEW



CHURCH VIEWS









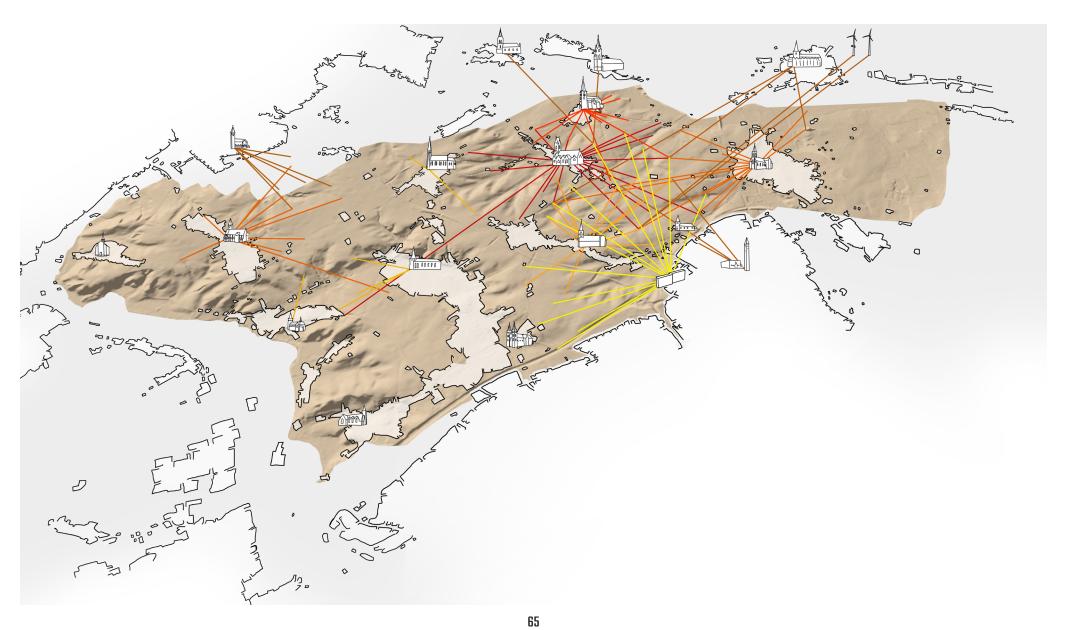




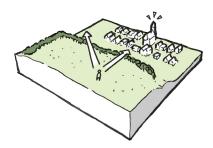




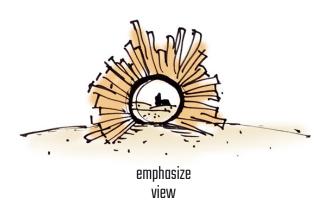
CHURCH VIEWS



CHURCH VIEW



Preserve valuable views







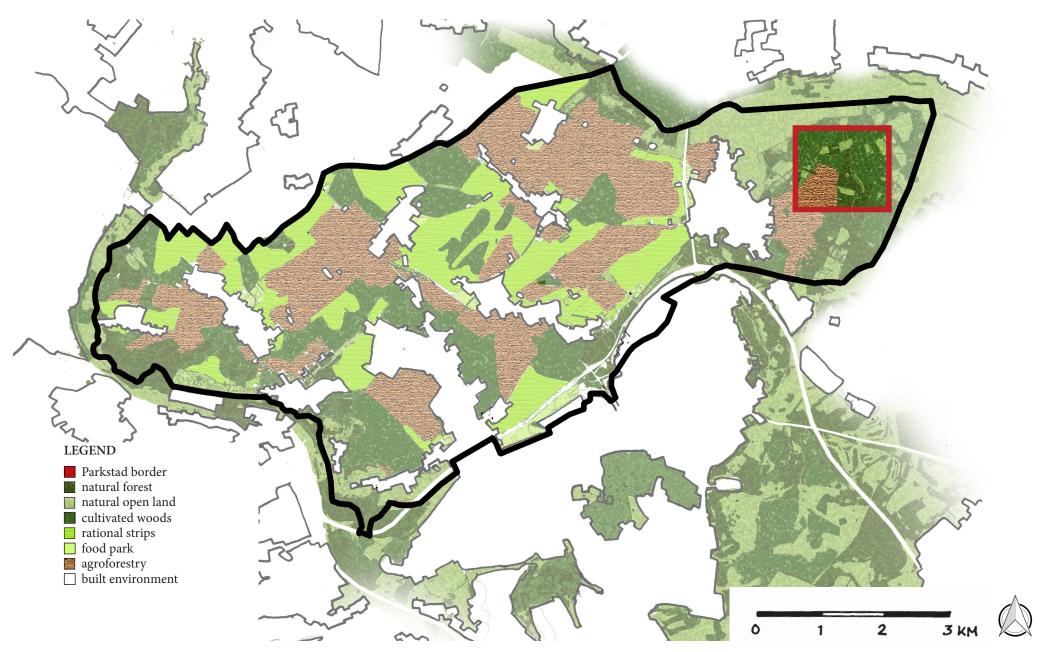








CONIFEROUS FORESTS



NON-NATIVE



















SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

