

Global Study Program



Collaborative Learning Abroad

2018

Horticulture & Gardens
in Urban Society

Chiba University, Japan

Dresden University of Applied Sciences, Germany



Topic & Research Questions

The topic of the 2018 Global Study Program (GSP) at the Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft Dresden (HTW) was "Gardens and Horticulture in Urban Society". Our concept aimed to take a holistic view on the topic by exemplarily looking at the city of Dresden, that is to use Dresden as a case study for our inquiries. Thus Dresden's land use pattern, historical, current and future challenges relating to horticulture in and around the city and problems concerning Dresden's manifold gardens and other green spaces such as parks were to be taken into consideration by the students. These questions related to the introductions of issues by various stakeholders, scientific and professional, public and private, commercial and voluntary. The students all brought in their respective fields, and also the involved professors all came from a different background, so a multi-faceted approach to the overall topic was granted. Further, the professors from Dresden introduced the students to selected academic disciplines involved in structuring the analytical, conceptual and informational process related to the topic.

When talking about gardens and other green spaces, it is not only about nature itself but the relationship to the people using such areas. The relationship between plants and mankind is permanently subject to change and transformation. With this in mind, several subtopics and methodologies were introduced during the preeducation sessions held prior to going to Dresden and further elaborated during the introductory part at the beginning of our stay in Dresden. The hope we had in organizing the program this way was to see whether the differing background in Asia/Japan and Europe/Germany can be transformed into critical approaches and innovative suggestions for the future in both parts of the world.

Multiple aspects can be regarded from the point of view of different disciplines, for example natural sciences and botany, engineering and technology, economy and social sciences, the arts and design. horticulture with its various orientations and the planning and layout of green elements and open spaces for recreation, contemplation and education just because of that involve various disciplines. It is not only among the populace, but especially also true among stakeholders and academics that there is a growing consciousness of the significance of green spaces in urban areas, and "green options" for future urban development become widely considered.

Frequently settlement patterns relate directly to forms of historic landscapes, horticultural and green open space structures. Protection and development of productive areas, gardens and parks, trees and other forms of vegetation are highly relevant in urban societies: Issues include the allocation of private, common and public land, professional production in small or large firms, technologies ranging from closed systems indoors to retrofitting cities with forms of socially oriented cultivation. Questions of resilience in times of social and environmental change have to be discussed and transformed in concepts for the future as well of course.

It is for this outlook that issues which had to be tackled during this year's GSP included: A) Research and teaching on botanical resources, horticultural technologies, parks and gardens; B) Reflections in the arts, historical and contemporary forms of garden and park design, construction and management; C) the significance of open space for horticulture, gardens, parks, woodlands and trees as elements of green infrastructure in spatial planning; D) Environmental, economic and social sustainability in horticulture,



sustainability in horticulture, market gardening, landscape construction and management; E) the role of allotments and community gardens, educational and children's play areas, recreational values and potentials of urban green spaces; and F) the political relevance of horticulture, gardening and green open spaces in future cities, stakeholders and decision-making in urban societies. Of course this is not an exhaustive list, and professors were keen to see which ideas the students would come up with. Next to these issues, students had to grasp the width of the topic by considering further questions such as the following:

Which functions do plants and vegetation have for biodiversity, food and medicine as technical materials and inspiration for engineering, as a constitutive urban element, as topic for the arts and element of design?

Where and by whom can areas for the development of vegetation, cultivation, harvesting, recreation, social, cultural and environmental experience be protected, planned, organised, designed and managed?

What are activities of academic, professional, institutional and voluntary stakeholders related to

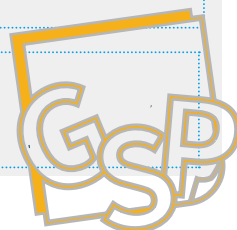
horticulture and urban green spaces and how can they be connected to contribute to an environmentally and socially responsible urban society?

The overall didactic concept stayed in line with the overall GSP standard. Based on a continuous process of information in individual research, work in small teams and plenary sessions, ideas were consolidated using practical examples on site and then reflected. The individual and collective learning process is complemented by insights in Japanese/Asian and German/European culture, sciences and politics. Results are made available in presentations and documented in a summary report. The student participants from Chiba and Dresden represented a range of faculties and academic programs, for example in natural and social sciences, horticulture and business, environment, engineering and landscape planning. We were also happy that this year again participants from all years, undergraduate and graduate, were present. (C.Scherzer/J.Biontino)

専門分野や年齢が様々な学生が協働学習を行うプログラムが GSP です。今回の GSP はドイツのドレスデン応用科学大学で行われました。千葉大学から工、理、園芸、看護、国際教養学部から 19 人、ドレスデン応用科学大学からは 10 人の学生が参加しました。約 2 週間のプログラムで、講義やフィールドワーク、グループごとのディスカッションを踏まえてプレゼンテーションを実施します。全て英語で行います。今回のテーマは "Urban Planning and Horticulture"。持続可能な社会を作るためにどのような策をとるべきかについて都市計画や園芸という観点から考えました。それぞれの専門分野を活かし、テーマについて多角的に取り組みます。言語や国境の壁は高く、意見がぶつかることも多々ありますが、とても貴重な経験です。全く違う環境で育った人達と意見交換することで、自分の視野を広げる大きなきっかけとなります。(浅川 さくら / Sakura Asakawa)

Schedule of Activities

	Day	Contents
Pre-course	11 June	Online meet & greet with lecture by Prof. Scherzer
	16 June	Visit to Chiba University Matsudo Campus Department of Horticulture, Lectures by Prof. Kinoshita and Prof. Kondo
	19 June	Online lecture by Prof. Schröder
	26 June	Safety concerns, preparation advice, workshop on collaborativity
	3 July	Introduction of Survey Methodology by Prof. Gaitanidis
	16 July	Guided tour of the Tokyo station area and its Greenspaces by Prof. Nagase
	6,8 August	Preparation of cultural presentations
Main Program	September	
	14	ChibaU students' departure from Chiba
	15	Arrival of ChibaU students in Dresden, first orientation of the city
	16	Informal Welcome, Dresden Inner City walk and Museum visit
	17	Official Welcome, Cultural Presentation and HTW Campus tour
	18	Glaeserne Manufaktur visit (Smart Mobility), Visit to Botanical Gardens & lecture; Afternoon guided tour through Dresden's Großer Garten
	19	Visit to HTW laboratories, Workshops, Visit to the Pillnitz campus and Vineyard strolly, Introduction to research at the Pillnitz Campus (lecture/demonstration), guided walk through Pillnitz Gardens
	20	Field Trip to Berlin: VIsit of INFARM Company (Brickborne Farming); Tempelhof Airfield excursion Late afternoon visit to the German Reichstag Evening meeting and city walk about tree planting and management
	21	Lecture and Workshop
	22	Intermediate presentations and Discussion / Orientation for further teamwork
	23	Intercultural field trips to either Saxon Switzerland National Park or Prague
	24	Workshops, Lecture, Visit to the Community Open Space "Hufewiesen"
	25	Workshop day
	26	Final presentations & farewell party
27	Individual activities: Meissen visit, Kleingarten visit	
28	Departure of ChibaU students from Dresden	
Post-course	26 October	Feedback from the GSP Team, Reworking of final presentations



Collaborators and Organizers

Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. Roland Stenzel (Rector, HTW Dresden)
Prof. Dr. rer. pol. Ralph Sonntag (Vice-Rector for Teaching and Study, HTW Dresden)
Juliane Terpe (Head, HTW Dresden International Office)
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Stephan Zipser (HTW Dresden)
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Prof. eh. Jochen Dietrich (HTW Dresden)
Prof. Dr. agr. Prof. h.c. Fritz-Gerald Schroeder (HTW Dresden)
Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Lentz (HTW Dresden)
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Henning Günther (HTW Dresden)
Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Thomas Müller (HTW Dresden)
Prof. Dr. Christoph Neinhuis (TU Dresden, Director, Institute of Botany)
Dr. Barbara Ditsch (TU Dresden, Botanical Garden, Scientific Director)
Dr. Ingolf Hohlfeld (Sächsisches Landesamt für Umwelt, Landwirtschaft und Geologie)
Beate Hohlfeld (Weinberggemeinschaft Weinberg Pillnitz e.V.)
Prof. Dr. habil. Hartmut Balder (Beuth-Hochschule Berlin)
Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Nico Domurath (Managing Director, INTEGRAR)
Anja Wittich M.Sc. (Hufewiesen e.V. Dresden)
Prof. Dr. rer. hort. Erika Schmidt (TU Dresden)
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Ulrike Scherzer (Dresden/Stuttgart)
Prof. Dr. Isami Kinoshita (Chiba U)
Prof. Dr. Satoru Kondo (Chiba U)
Prof. Dr. Ayako Nagase (Chiba U)
Prof. Dr. Ioannis Gaitanidis (Chiba U)
Prof. Dr. Satoko Kobayashi (Chiba U)

Prof. Dr. Juljan Biontino (Chiba U)
Prof. Dr. Hiroki Igarashi (Chiba U)
Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Cornelius Scherzer (HTW Dresden)
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Thomas Himmer (HTW Dresden)



Program Components

The framework of the 2018 Global Study Program between HTW Dresden & ChibaU evolved from collaborative discussion among the instructors involved on both sides. First of all, a pre-education lesson course was provided during the semester prior to the main program. Some sessions were held together online in real time, so that the participants from the respective countries could meet and discuss first impressions about the topic, but also in order to prepare the various field work once in Dresden. Presentations by collaborating researchers as well as from workers in the field helped to set our inquiries about Urban society and the role of green spaces and botany / horticulture therein. It was of special value that students could visit the Matsudo Campus of Chiba University and explore about horticulture, also receiving introductory lectures. Tour and lectures were usually in English and also taped as to be available later and also to be shared with the Dresden students. Lectures during the Matsudo Visit, but also introductory online lessons by Prof. Scherzer and Prof. Schröder from HTW helped to enlarge the students' basic understanding and overall conceptions of what horticulture is and what issues it deals with; but also taught students about the importance of green spaces in urban planning. Because in many GSPs surveys had been an integral part, but we learned from the past that caveats in methodology lead to untrustworthy or onesided results, from this year we opted to have a special lecture on survey methodology. The preeducation was rounded up by a pleasant and very informative walk about the recently revamped Tokyo Station / Marunouchi area, where students could firsthandly see how green spaces had been integrated in the urban planning.

Concerning the main program, central program components – as it is always the case with GSP – were intercultural collaborative workshop sessions with international teams, the fieldwork, and the cycle of mid- and final presentations. This spiral-like approach to collaborative learning ensures that students can continuously test the feasibility of their ideas,

their relevance for the field and whether or not their are fallacies in their argumentations. The main program's fieldwork started with the Dresden Inner City walk to make students aware of the layout of the city and the proportions of its green spaces. A visit to the Historical Museum of the City of Dresden with guidance provided directly by Prof. Scherzer enabled students to also grasp the historical component and relevance of the topic.

A visit to the Botanical Gardens under the management of TU Dresden and the Großer Garten, the main park facility of the inner city, further formed an understanding of the relevance and role of green spaces in German cities in general but Dresden in particular. Together with an introduction to the Botanical garden, we were also introduced to the various projects of the horticulture faculty of TU Dresden, which again showed us the international wideness of the field. A visit to the Pillnitz Campus of HTW Dresden, where the horticulture faculty is situated, allowed for students to take directly part in demonstrations concerning different ground usage and other questions that arise when designing green spaces. The Pillnitz garden visit then also fostered awareness among students of touristic elements when considering green spaces, but also the clashes between the requirements of recreational space with the necessity of preservation of an historical site – an issue that had become obvious the previous day when visiting the historical Großer Garten, thus further explored.

The evening visit to the vinyards above Pillnitz then helped the students to realize about space usage for wine making, but also problems evolving from the role that land ownership is playing.

A fieldtrip to Berlin gave us the chance for an exciting day of experiencing the energy and style of the German capital, offering a certain contrast to the more historic city of Dresden. Main reason for the visit was an inspectoratory visit to the INFARM company, which is engaging in the field of Brickborne farming. Still a young field, the company, with its innovative approach to supply herbs and other vegetable produce

from incubators that can easily be stored in urban environments such as old production halls but also supermarkets, we could learn how consumers awareness of freshness and healthy food is changing habits and thus opening up now economic markets, but also enabled us to learn about the limitations of labeling and issues of biological „bio“ produce and certification.

After a visit to the political center of Germany, the German Reichstag building, now housing the Bundestag, an evening stroll along the Tiergarten Park, the biggest green space of Berlin, together with Prof. Balder, made us aware of issues and costs concerning trees in urban environments. The visit to Tiergarten was an interesting contrast to the visit to Tempelhofer Feld, the former site of Tempelhof airport, now used as a freely accessible space for every citizen of the city.

Another concept of green spaces was introduced to us during our fieldwork to the Hufewiesen, a contested area in the outskirts of Dresden with historically somewhat unclear ownership rights. The area having been undeveloped for years, evolved into a park with unique nature, such as naturally grown forest areas among the area. Many wild plants thrive in the area, giving home to an equal huge amount of insects and animals not found elsewhere that easily. Mainly used as a recreational area under the guiding eye of a registered club, the members of this organisation are in constant struggle with those real estate agents who lay claim to the area. This was a unique opportunity to not only learn about, but actually feel the political dimension of green spaces and their importance for citizens.

Last but not least, the lectures during the program were always a backbone, helping to set the field visits into the proper contexts and widening the student's understanding of certain sites prior to visiting.

All in all, it was a busy, and this means satisfying and interesting program with high input. This made it however all the more difficult for the students to chose the issues they wanted to work on. Finally, we professors were quite astonished that most students from the Japanese side were fascinated by the German Kleingarten (or allotment garden / Schrebergarten) concept, which enables citizens to lease allotted spaces to grow their own vegetables and herbs. (J. Biontino / H. Igarashi)

➡ のプログラムのメインは 2 週間の留学ですが、それ以前に 2 単位分の事前教育を受けます。事前教育では、**Ｃ**メインプログラムのテーマについて主に専門の教授や技術者の方の授業を受け、フィールドワークを行います。この事前教育から、既にドイツ側参加者と同じ内容を受けることになっています。そして、事前教育の最後ではグループに分かれ、自国の文化を紹介するプレゼンテーションの準備をします。さて、メインプログラムでは、初めに前述の文化紹介を交互に発表し、お互いの文化だけでなく、キャラクターを知ることでアイスブレイクをします。そしてここから 2 週間、グループに分かれ、大きなテーマの中でグループのトピックを決め、ブレインストーミングや、フィールドワーク、レクチャーそしてディスカッション、インタビューを踏まえ、1 度の中間発表を経てひとつのゴールであるファイナルプレゼンテーションを完成させます。(李 浩澄 / Hirosumi Ri)



Pre-course / Main course: Sep 16

Pre-course education/City walk

To prepare the students for the main program, several pre-education courses were given. They should raise the knowledge of every student about the upcoming workshop and make the understanding of the project a little easier, not only because the GSP is held in English, but because a lot of the students do not study urban development or horticulture, thus it was important to provide them background knowledge. The biggest preparation for the German students was the city walk with Prof. Scherzer. We met up in the city center near the Zwinger. The professor started with an explanation of Dresden's historic development in the medieval times. We were shown old maps and planned projects as well as given the thoughts of the architects of that time. Throughout the explanation one could really imagine how the city looked like back then, with big city walls going all the way around the core city etc. Prof. Scherzer also told us the current situation of the urban development as well as the new concept plan for the city core.

After several hours, this informative walk was over and we were more aware of our surrounding and gained great insight in the city planning of the historic city core in Dresden and had learned a lot about city's history in general. This pre-education was especially helpful for students from outside of the urban development fields, because they were not aware of most of the mentioned facts and problems. (Alex)





Main course: Sep 17

Cultural Presentations



At the beginning of an international exchange like GSP, it is always important to have an icebreaker. Bounded by tradition, the cultural presentation is an ideal accessory to get this view behind the curtain and some information from foreign cultures which are not written down in a travel guide.

This year's topics reached from school lunch in Japan to German delicacies on one hand and from typical Japanese images like „Token“ (swords) to the "kawaii" culture of almost everything on the other hand. Furthermore the audience learned which famous saxony woman was the inventor of the coffee filter and the influence from German history on today's environmental movements of Non-Government Organizations. Everyone enjoyed the different lectures and finally all participants had an excited discussion about the wide range of both national cultures. (Peer)

事前教育では、テレビ電話でHTWの学生と顔合わせをしつつ、Main ProgramやWorkshopの事前準備をし都市園芸についての様々な講義を受け知識を蓄えました。まず複数の班に分かれてMain Programにおいて行う文化紹介プレゼンテーションの作成を行いました。班ごとに紹介したい日本文化のテーマを決め、ネットや博物館、書籍を用いて各自で資料を集め、『異文化圏の人々に伝える』事を念頭に置いてスライドを完成させました。本発表前に学生同士でプレ発表を行い、より良いプレゼンテーション内容に昇華できるよう、皆で推敲し合いました。また、プレゼンテーション作成に並行して、ドイツで行われている都市園芸についてのレポートや提携校の先生が英語で解説して下さるビデオを見たり、日本の都市園芸が行われている駅前や大学に実際に赴き、責任者の方にお話を伺ったりもしました。今回は千葉大学園芸学部キャンパスと東京駅近辺を巡り、植生、熱気緩和、景観などの観点からお話を伺うことができました。(澤田 舞 / Mai Sawada)



Main Program: Sep 18

Visit to Botanical Garden



On the third day of our workshop we visited the Botanical Garden of Dresden. This was titled 'Fascination of Plant Biodiversity and the Role of Botanical Research and Gardens'. The garden was founded in 1820 by Ludwig Reichenbach and contains approximately 10,000 plant species today. At first, we listened to a lecture by Prof. Neinhuis, professor for Botany at TU Dresden and director of the garden. He explained the importance of botanical gardens as plant collections in future times and introduced the research fields of Functional Plant Biology and Biomimetics, Ecology and Nature Conservation and Biodiversity Assessment. The last field is covered in a joint research of scientists and students from TU Dresden on the one hand and with the partner university Kimpa Vita in Africa on the other. Both unis worked together to establish a botanical garden in Angola. The second part of our visit was a guided tour with Dr. Ditsch, who is responsible for the scientific management. She showed us the three different greenhouses with a huge number of plants from tropical and subtropical regions. Really impressive was the specie *Victoria cruziana* in the aquatic greenhouse. It belongs to the family of water lilies and the leaves can reach a diameter up to 2 meters. Did you know that they are able to hold a weight of about 60 kg? Furthermore, we discovered the geographically arranged sections with plants from Asia, North America and Europe as well as a collection of high mountain plants and a garden with poisonous, curative and medicinal plants. In sum, it was an interesting visit with new information about the diversity of plants and the endless field of botanical research work. (Elisabeth)



Main Program: Sep 18 / Sep 19

Visit to Großer Garten / Interviews

We visited the Großer Garten under the guidance of Prof. Scherzer. He holds the professorship for Open Space Planning at the HTW Dresden and thus had the expertise to organize a substantial tour. The name, which translates to "Big garden", derives from its sheer size of more than 1,8 square kilometers. During our sunny afternoon stroll, we learned a lot about the historical development of this important historical heritage of the city of Dresden, which had originally been created for royal hunting societies. Of baroque origin, over the years the garden was extended by the aristocratic family Wettin and developed into the form of a pleasure garden. Finally, after the abdication of this aristocratic family in 1918, the garden changed its shape to one of the most important open green spaces in Dresden. Now it is also famous for housing a miniature train track for children to experience working at the railways. Thus the garden offers a recreational play-space for children and a relaxation space for grown-ups. It also hosts concerts and other open air events, further linking society together. (Marlon)

We interviewed local people like "reporters" to prepare our presentation, with HTW Dresden students. We usually do research on the Internet, but through the interviewing process, I realized that many valuable insights are not available in the internet because each person leads a different life and has different thoughts. The interview enabled us to reveal their thoughts. This was not only useful information for our presentation, but also a chance to get to know people in Dresden more deeply. (Irene & Mai U)



9月19日には、HTW Research Fields and Laboratoriesとして大学内の3つの研究室を案内してもらい、Manufacturing TechnologyではProf. Dierichからプレス成型の工程を説明受け、実際のプレス機のスイッチを(両手で2個を同時に)自ら押して大学の記念コインを製造する作業を実体験。3D-PrintingではProf. Himmerから各種3D-Printerの装置説明と製造した3Dサンプルを触らせてもらい(+最終日にお土産として、ドレスデンにある教会を大学の3D Printerで制作した3D模型を各人1個ずつ頂いたので、我が家の冷蔵庫に貼り付けてあります。)、最後にE-MobilityとしてProf. Zipserの研究室でVWの市販電気自動車i3シリーズとPorscheのファミリータイプ試作車を使っの自動運転をキャンパス内のコースにて試乗体験。私は「Porscheはスポーツカー(か、戦車!)じゃないと!」と見栄を張ってVWの方しか試乗しませんでした。が、「やっぱりPorscheにも試乗させてもらって置けば〜」と今となっては後悔しております。やはり、自分の目で見て、実体感してみてもこそ分かる何かはあります。(VWとPorscheの違いも?)何事も自分で体験してみる事が一番ですね。(後悔先に立たず!ですけどね。あぁ〜!) (赤井 収 / Akai Osamu)



Main Program: Sep 19

Visit to Pillnitz



We visited Pillnitz in the afternoon. Professor Scherzer began with an introductory lecture on Pillnitz and its faculty" in one of the lecture rooms. The lecture explained the geological and geographical development and the history of the palace and gardens in Pillnitz. Furthermore, Professor Scherzer spoke about the structure, the study programme and the research of the faculty at the Pillnitz campus of HTW.

Professor Günther then conducted an experiment after the lecture. During the experiment, water was dumped on four different bottom surfaces and it was observed how quickly the water seeped away. This was followed by a walk through the historic Pillnitz Park. Professor Günther explained the structure and the peculiarities of the park. After the tour we walked up to the vineyard of Dr. Ingolf Hohfeld and were educated about the vineyard project while enjoying a beautiful sunset. At the end of the day there was a home-cooked dinner and a cosy get-together. (Dana)





Main Program: Sep 20 Field Trip to Berlin

We visited Berlin for a one-day field-trip. Therefore, we met in front of the main entrance of the HTW-Dresden early in the morning and went to Berlin with a travel bus. Our first destination was the BrickBorn farm "INFARM" in Berlin-Neukölln. In the BrickBorn farm, salads and herbs are planted pesticide free and 365 days a year. Nico Domurath gave a lecture on the advantages and disadvantages of the "INFARM" project and we could try some salads and herbs.

Then followed the transfer to the Tempelhofer Airport field. Professor Scherzer gave us an introduction about the field itself and the strategy for the development of the Tempelhofer Airport field now that there is no airport anymore. After the lecture we could explore the airfield by ourselves. There are areas for urban gardening, for sport activities and the "Sea of meadows", a habitat for wild animals and plants. Then we had our lunch break and the transfer to the Bundestag, where we had a guided tour through the areas of the Bundestag as the political center of Germany.

The visit of the Bundestag was followed by a meeting with Professor Balder of the Beuth University Berlin. The meeting dealt with urban horticulture, current tree-planning and -management. To see about this, we walked from the Bundestag through the Tiergarten and the Soviet Monument to the Brandenburg Gate. Professor Balder used examples and the places we visited to illustrate and explain the problems. After the meeting we had a break in front of the Brandenburger Tor at dusk, then transferred back to Dresden. (Dana)



Dレスデンから首都ベルリンまでは高速道路で二時間かかります。まず初めに訪問したのは、室内で水耕栽培を行う事業を手掛ける企業「INFARM」でした。都会の中で野菜の生産が可能になるだけでなく、消費者が無農薬で新鮮な野菜を手に入れることができるという構想はとても新鮮でした。その後、私たちは Tempelhof 空港跡地に向かいました。そこは第二次世界大戦から2008年まで空港として機能したのち、市民に公園として解放されたとても広い公園でした。私たちが訪問した際にも、多くのベルリン市民がランニングやサイクリングを楽しんでいました。昼食をはさみ、私たちはドイツ連邦議会を訪問しました。ここでは議会ツアーに参加し、ドイツの政治システムについて学ぶことができました。その後議会周辺の公園を歩きながら、街路樹の管理や保存の意義、公園の歴史的背景について講義を受けました。ベルリンは都会でありながら、日本の上野公園のように緑のある公園がいくつも作られていました。それは単に都市の発展だけでなく、生活する市民の福祉にも配慮した都市設計の賜物でした。(青山 千夏 / Chinatsu Aoyama)

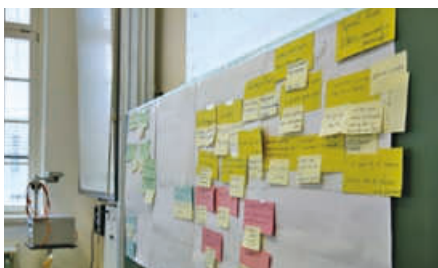


Main Program: Sep 19-22

Workshops

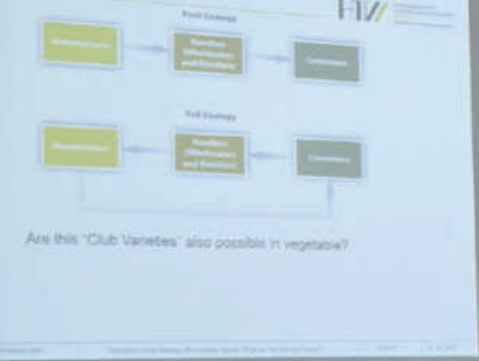


The second teamwork session on the 19th, which was conducted outdoors, was short but significant to gather first-hand information. Using the questionnaire compiled the day before the goal was to gain an insight into Dresden residents' actual knowledge and opinion about the various topics instead of sticking to biased theories. While these interviews required some frankness on both sides, the guest students received the chance to get in touch with locals on this occasion.

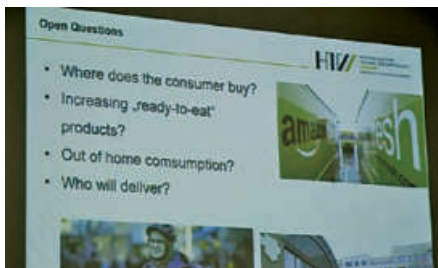


During this 'street survey' and the trip to Berlin on the next day, the students acquired an extended pool of ideas and viewpoints on urban horticulture. This new knowledge suggested to review the questionnaire and eventually carry out another round of interviews on the 21st. Coupled with more in-depth research the obtained and sometimes unexpected answers were carefully evaluated and used as the basis to work out a proper concept for the intermediate presentation. The fifth session on the 22nd left room for finishing touches on the presentation and for the rehearsal of the speech that had to be equally shared amongst the group members. Each group was given a 15-minute time frame to introduce their topic, explain the problem areas they had detected and submit initial ideas for solutions. Afterwards the staff offered their feedback which was helpful to determine the direction for the final stages of the remaining sessions. (Nicole)





Main Program: Sep 21 Prof. Lentz's Lecture



On the topic 'The Dynamics of the Horticultural Sector – What are the Driving Forces?' Professor Lentz was discussing the future development of crop production. He named out as driving forces higher profits, technical developments, availability of production factors, distribution chain, consumer buying behavior, organic/regional products and the question of creating new markets. This he explained at the example of fruit production in the area 'Altes Land' at the Lower Elbe River in Germany. Professor Lentz expects less but larger farms with a higher amount of machine usage by the reduction of manual work at the same time. Because of more single households and fulltime jobs, consumers demand smaller portions and 'ready to eat products', for which they are willing to pay higher prices. The producers must be able to forecast and react to such trends in a creative way. After the lecture, there was a fruitful discussion about the arguments risen by the professor. (Elisabeth)

私たちは9月24日にHufewiesenに訪問しました。ここは自由な緑地空間として市民に開放されています。市民と緑地に関する専門家が協力して設計し、ドレスデンの議会で認められ完成しました。ドイツではBプランと呼ばれる地区詳細計画に沿って建築物や公共空間の建設許可を出します。しかし、ここは緑地を保全するため何も策定していないBプランを作成しました。これが議会で認められたということからは、ドイツの緑地に対する深い関心が伺えます。日本では自然に近い緑地を開放する場合は人のための遊歩道を敷設するなどしてある程度人の安全や利便性を確保する必要があります。それは、住宅街においてこのような緑地が犯罪や不正の現場になる可能性が考えられるからです。緑地では、芝生が広がっているところや林があるところなど自然の様々な表情を見ることができました。住宅街においてこのような自然が存在することで、住民は季節を感じるができます。この訪問によって、都市の中の緑地をどの程度整備するべきかということを深く考えさせられました。(藤浪輝 / Hikaru Fujinami)



Main Program: Sep 16-24

Prof. Scherzer's Lectures



The main content of Prof. Scherzer's lecture on the 24th was to define land use planning and landscape planning to distinguish the differences between them. Prof. Scherzer told us that landscape planning is based on land use planning, considering the environment, climate, probability of catastrophes such as floods, and so on. The case that Prof. Scherzer introduced is a vacant land called Hufewiesen, which is used as a leisure place in the city and under the management of volunteers. The role of land use planning is to decide the usage of different area in this land and the role of landscape planning is to plan how to use this land with considering more details, such as the big problem of floods. After the lecture we went to the site and got a guide from the volunteer who manage the vacant land, enabling us to experience the nature, and feel the situation of this case. In a sentence, we should make full use of land use planning and landscape planning to make a better city. (Tei)





Main Program: Sep 22

Mid-term presentations



After intensive 6 days of excursions, lectures, guided tours and getting to know each other, we split up into groups, collected our new knowledge and prepared interesting presentations on different topics. Every group decided for their special interest and included the outcome of the street interviews to their conclusion. Several groups focused on the allotment gardens and public green spaces. There was a common understanding that this is important to urban population to reach a good level of satisfaction living in cities. Also, other advantages, such as environmental education and local food production were mentioned. Interviews uncovered that many people find rules in allotment gardens too strict or takeover prices too high. Participants of the GSP therefore concluded that there should be more community gardens with flexible rules. Another big topic were green cities and how inner-city plants help to e.g. clean the air and provide a comfortable climate. (Ina)

中間発表では次のことについて発表しました。選んだテーマがなぜ重要なのか、ドレスデンが抱える問題（すでに知っている問題点、グループディスカッションで気付いた問題点、講義を受けてからわかった問題点、インタビューからわかった問題点）、この問題点からいくつか選び、現在の状況と解決策についてです。問題点は4つのジャンルに分かれており、自分が重要だと思うものを選んだアンケートに基づいてグループが決まりました。私のグループは生物多様性と気候がテーマで、農業が与える影響とエアコンがもたらす地球温暖化への影響について発表しました。農業については、生物への影響が問題となっているので制限が必要だということ、エアコンについては、地球温暖化が進むとエアコンの消費量が増えるので問題になり得るということについて発表しました。発表後には他の学生や先生から質問やコメントがあって、グループ内では気付かなかった問題や発見がありました。限られた時間の中で作るのは大変でしたが、最終発表に向けて良いモチベーションになったと思います。(齋藤 絢 / Aya Saito)



Main Program: Sep 16-27

Getting Together Outside Classroom



Shortly after arriving in Dresden the first students were introduced to Dresden Neustadt which is the part of the city that offers the biggest variety of restaurants, bars and clubs and therefore ended up being the most diverse and colorful area that especially the younger inhabitants of Dresden appreciate. The GSP students went out to enjoy their evenings in Neustadt several times during the stay where they were curious and excited to try the food and drinks, that the German students like to get in their leisure time. Besides food from many different cultures, the Japanese group was especially interested in trying food that is considered typical German. They could not avoid trying Schnitzel and Curry-sausage. Surprisingly for the German students the Japanese guests seemed to all like the German classics and Dresden specialities. All in all, spending some evenings in Neustadt introduced the students to the Dresden student life and brought the two groups closer together. (Ole)





Main Program: Sep 23

Excursion: Saxon Swiss or Prague



On 23 September, part of our group visited Saxon Switzerland's "Bastei" area, with Prof. Himmer as a guide. It is a national park with unique rock formations and an incredible landscape around the Elbe river south-east of Dresden and has been a tourist and recreation spot for more than 200 years.

It takes about 30 minutes from Dresden by train, and we got on a ferryboat to cross the Elbe river slowly and calmly. It was just a few minutes, but an impressive experience. Unfortunately, it was raining, but we enjoyed the hike anyway. Misty forest and moss on wetting rocks on the trail were beautiful and mysterious. After around one hour we arrived at the Bastei bridge. It is made of sandstone and was built to link several rocks in 1851. The views from the Bastei mountain and the bridge were excellent: We could see the Elbe river and surrounding villages. We took a break with tea or coffee in a mountain hut. It was a cozy place that is entirely financed by support donations.

Until that day, we had many lectures, fieldwork, and workshops. This short trip relaxed me and helped me clear my mind. Saxon Switzerland is the place to be able to escape from hectic urban life for a while. (Aiko)

プラハ組はチェコ共和国の首都プラハへ日帰り観光に行きました。ドレスデンからプラハへは電車で乗り継ぐ事無く2時間弱で到着しましたが、旅の始まりはあいにくの雨で寒かったです。プラハはドボルザークやスメタナと言った大作曲家が活躍した“音楽の都”としても有名で、町のメインは4キロ四方程でありコンパクトに歩きながら楽しむことができました。旧市街広場は全体が世界遺産でプラハの心臓部のような所にあたり、世界中からの観光客がとても多かったです。ブルタバ川、日本ではモルダウ川の名前でもよく知られており、そこに架かる世界遺産のカレル橋は中世のそのままの姿を残し、プラハのシンボルとなっています。そして観光の定番であるプラハ城、荘厳なゴシック様式の大聖堂は凄く綺麗で思わずため息が出るほどでした。世界遺産がたくさんあるプラハはヨーロッパの観光地の中でも比較的物価が安く、レストランや屋台では美味しい伝統的なチェコ料理やビールを手ごろな価格で楽しめました。旅も終わりプラハを去る頃にはすっかり晴れ、街並みの雰囲気はまた違ったように見えていました。(Reda Hamanaka)




Main Program: Sep 24

Visit to Hufewiesen Open Space



In the afternoon we visited a forest and meadow landscape of 13 ha in the middle of Dresden which is the last open greenspace for 50 000 inhabitants of the districts Pieschen and Trachau. Mrs. Wittich from the Hufewiesen e.V., an organization of neighbors who are involved in the conservation of that unique treasure for the local population, guided and provided us with useful information about that area. Agricultural utilization started in the Middle Ages, the shape of the former properties is still reflected in the current name “Hufe” meadows. After the breakdown of the GDR 1990 the land passed into ownership of several real estate companies and since then lay idle. From 2000 to 2012 the area was used as grazing land for horses and publicly available. Today it is closed but nonetheless used intensively by locals to walk the dogs, biking, go on a walk, play with children, discover nature and so on. In the last almost 30 years a primary forest could develop alternating with open meadows. The old orchards with mainly apple and pear trees are still visible. A real estate company plans to develop the area with residential buildings, but the association is in the good position to probably maintain a large proportion of the area for the public. Prof. Schmidt, who accompanied us in the tour answered later upcoming questions in a pub nearby, where we also enjoyed typical German food. (Ina)



Main Program: Sep 25-26

Workshop & Final Presentations



On the 24th of September, we noted down issues, problems, and one solution for each problem in order to prepare for final presentations. In the final presentation and workshop day, we were divided into new six groups and decided the group's core values, pick issues to be solved and prepare a set of solutions to resolve issues. We also found solutions that go beyond the boundaries of the initial subtopics. Next day each group kept discussing all day. Professors gave us some points to improve each presentation, the middle presentation focused on finding issues/problems, therefore, the final presentation focused on providing solutions, and we needed to think holistically.

Finally, on the 26th, we did a final presentation that had solutions for the course topic. There were various viewpoints, about life, food, using greenery, urban gardening, and city planning. After each group's presentation, we had feedback from student participants and professors. Moreover, we had a great time during the farewell party by HTW at the end of the last day. (Mana)



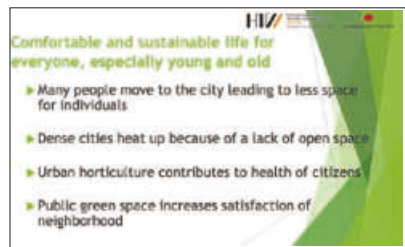
最終プレゼンはなかなか過酷なものとなりました。中間プレゼンで発表したものを踏まえて自分たちでトピックを考えていかなければなりません。それでも、各々が中間プレゼンで扱った内容を踏まえ、少しずつ議論を深めていく中でどのグループも指針を定めていくことができました。中にはお互いの意見が合致せず、少しばかり口論になるグループもありましたが、ただ対立するのではなくお互いの意見を尊重してより濃密なものを作り上げようと努力している姿がそこには見られました。そして試行錯誤の結果、全てのグループがなんとか期限までにはプレゼンを作り上げることができました。発表当日、どのグループも意気揚々と発表をし、それぞれのプレゼンが中間のそれよりも完成度が増したものとなっていました。異なる文化の人とともに作業をし、プレゼン発表を行うのはそう簡単なことではないと実感しましたが、その貴重な体験をここでできたのはとても良い経験になりました。(近藤聖也 / Seiya Kondo)

Final Proposals

1. Comfortable and sustainable life for everyone

Our presentation's core value was "Comfortable and sustainable life for everyone, especially young and old". We discussed four issues related to this core value. Those four issues were, "Water distribution and usage", "More public and private space", "People should stay healthy and active", and "Transportation of food". For each issue, we made and discussed ideas that might be able to solve them. For example, for the issue of "Water distribution and usage", we came up with the idea of eating less meat to save more water. This idea came up from the data, which shows that to "grow" 1 kg of meat, we need 3 times more water than growing 1 kg of apple. For the issue of "People should stay healthy and active", one of the solutions we had was to make healthy food competitive. Usually, unhealthy food like junk food and fast-food are sold at low prices. On the other hand, healthy food like vegetables

and fruit are usually sold at high prices. So, the idea was to tax junk food and subsidize healthy food, so that consumers can have easier access to buy inexpensive healthy food. Through workshops, there was a lot of awareness such as different feeling of speed for discussion and work, thinking on the style of presentation, etc. It was a very valuable experience. (Kei & Ryotaro)



2. Food Self-sufficiency

Our group's core value was "increase self-sufficiency". There will be a large demand of food in the future, also in Dresden. If we import products, costs will become much higher and food transportation produces CO2. But people care too little about the origin of the foods they eat, which is a huge challenge to produce more locally.

So we thought how to change people's awareness, and how to increase farmers' spaces in Dresden. These two points were important to achieve our core value. Our first solution was packaging. In Finland, there is a mark, used in milk products, that shows when at least 75% of raw materials are made in Finland. In Japan we have a mark, used in bakery products, to show how much of Japanese-made flour is used in the products. So we thought we could put a mark that shows if a product is made locally in Dresden. People then could easily realize the food origin and consumers can choose more easily and without too much background info to buy local food.

Schools can further educate people in this respect, too. Schools can teach about the role of food origin and plan events to visit local farmers. In Japan, schools for example also serve locally raised fish for school lunch to raise awareness.

A second solution was to support and expand communal gardening initiatives and fund technological research. Using buildings to increase green spaces, such as vertical farming, could be a chance to achieve higher output of local produce and thus reduce prices. In this respect, we also need political support. (Takumi)



3. Make Dresden a better place for everyone

We discussed on “how to make Dresden a better place for everyone”. First, we defined what was needed to make the city better: Increase the quality of life, Strengthen the bond between young and old, secure green places, Improve the infrastructure and so on. We introduced 4 problems and our solution related with our theme. Firstly, we pointed out the possibility that Dresden is becoming a dense city, Heat island phenomenon will occur because of increasing cars, buildings and people. To make cities cooler, Greening and awareness for public transport are solutions. Next, we focused on transportation, especially, transportation of food. It causes traffic jam, more cost and other problems, so our main solution is “to get food without useless transport” like using urban agriculture methods (Infarm, vertical farm) or community farming (community garden) or food sharing initiatives. We also discussed about the improvement of elders' life. Mainly, good community and easy access are important. We can get better connections among all generations when, for

example, in urban cities, community spaces such as Kleingarten are easily available and people willing to use these spaces more communally. Kleingarten is a place that people rent for a certain period and farm as they like. But there are still some problems, such as expensive plots, accessibility and complicated regulations. We need midterm and long-term improvement of quality of life and keep green space as community space or farm land for all generations. If it makes Dresden a better place, it can also serve as a prototype for other cities. (Yume)

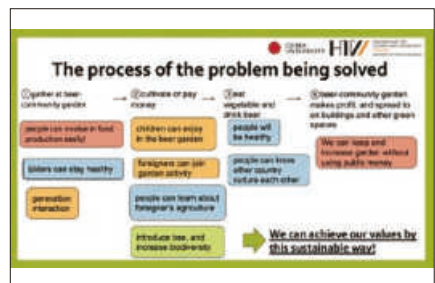


4. City Planning in Dresden

Our main idea was to make “Community Garden” linked close to recreational spaces such as beer gardens, parks, but also buildings. We were mostly impressed with the German Kleingarten concept and the beergarden recreational spaces, open air restaurants that were even equipped with playground facilities for children. Thus we came up with the example of a beer-community garden. There, people can cultivate the garden, and then they can drink beer or other beverages or eat for free or huge discounts at least. If people don't want to cultivate, they must pay more money for their drink and food in the beer-gardens. This creates an opportunity for people to involve in food production and eat fresh vegetables. The shop owner can get money to keep and increase the capacity of the garden.

Another idea is to make Community Gardens on roofs of buildings. Then, we can get green spaces with a good view without buying new land. Also, in existing parks, we make Community Garden and it will increase people's utilization of such parks.

One example here is the various usage of Tempelhof airfield in Berlin. By our proposal, Dresden citizens can interact not only other generations but also other cultural people. In this way, Dresden people will be able to live healthily and comfortably. (Yuki)not only among several other generations but also among people with diverse cultural backgrounds. In this way, Dresden people will be able to live healthily and comfortably. (Yuki)



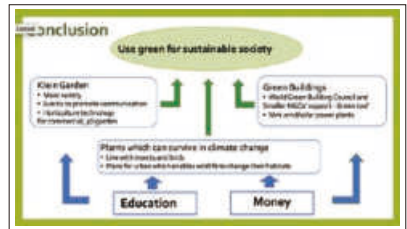
Final Proposals (Cont')

5. Use Green to Create a Sustainable Society

We focused on "Use green to create sustainable societies." We have ideas from three viewpoints. First, about traditional community gardens in Germany, "Kleingarten," and Urban Garden. Each of the garden types has issues, so we suggest we hold more events to promote communication, make rules flexible and maximize the space by introducing 3D gardens. Second, when we choose plants which can survive in climate change, we should think about biodiversity. We also have to make plans for cities which enable wildlife to change their habitats. Third, we want to construct new Green Buildings and renovate old buildings to Green Buildings. We suggest receiving support from organizations, greening roofs and installing photovoltaic systems or mini wind power plants after we check the location is ok. However, these ideas need costs to be carried out, so we must educate people and make them agree with using green to create sustainable societies in order to create a willingness to invest money for this. (Yukina)

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 - Which plants are fit for Climate Change?
- Green Building
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- Conclusion
- References



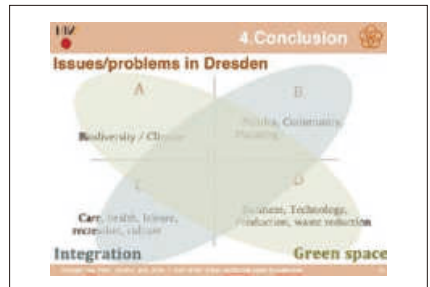
6. Urban Gardening Open to Everyone

After a short introduction of the new mixed group members, the participants did research regarding to the topics of the Mid Presentation. So the class was in the condition to define new aims for the upcoming Final Presentation. Due to the reason of reliability our "all together-squad" did some brainstorming. The result of this was that everyone had found an issue where he or she could continue to work on.

The subject of "urban gardening all together" fits very well in this years GSP topic of "Gardens and Horticulture in Urban Society" in context to the city of Dresden. The international work team divided its topic into two core values and focused the activities on green space and integration. The issue integration seemed to be very important concerning to the upcoming hostility to foreigners in Dresden. Furthermore, the concentration on more green spaces related to food and nature could be also an important topic because of the increasing number of inhabitants.

Luckily the group members were on the one hand very life experienced due to their age and on the other hand a part of a movement which is called "Edible".

This movement is already working on urban gardening topics in relation to multigenerational and integration all over the world with a variety of successes. Referring to the diagram of the subtopics the arrangement of the presentation covers all four issues which were given in the terms of references by previous lectures. (Peer)



Urban Attractions, Rural Destinations – The Reinvention of Japan for National and International Tourism

In the western world, Japan often is perceived as a nation in a state of constant contest between the traditional and modern. Mysterious Shintō shrines in front of skyscrapers, Samurai spirit and atomic disaster. To East Asians, despite the fact that Japan is located most eastern on the map, due to its history is often considered to be the most westernized nation. Thus Asian and Western tourists alike enter Japan with a myriad of images that then are more often further challenged than reaffirmed. It is safe to say that Japan is not a nation that is enprisoned in the struggle of the traditional and a modern – this becoming more and more evident to many thanks to the steep rise of tourism since the 2000s, with an increase of inbound tourism from 8 million to 23 million people annually by 2017.

Japan is facing a „tourist crisis“ - crowded trains, hotel rooms often unavailable. The olympic bid for 2020 then becomes a chance for Japan to prepare an infrastructure that will ensure better tourism from after the olympics as well.

Furthermore, Japan is struggling with several demographic issues to a more severe degree than it is the case with Germany as well as other European and East Asian countries. This program thus wants to ask what tourism can do in order to make an awareness for issues but also to perhaps mitigate their negative effects.

Issues will include:

- Making Japan „accessible“ for foreigners
- Efficiency of current strategies
- The many images of Japan
- Foreigners feeling unwelcome in Japan
- Racism in Japan
- Racism of Tourists against Japanese
- Ecological tourism and ecology of tourism
- Sustainable tourism
- Budget travel+tourism
- Branding of the local
- Tourism as facilitator of migration
- Safety issues (national and local)
- Revitalization of tourism

Participants from Chiba and Dresden are expected to put in their academic expertise from all fields. Because students run individual projects in group work, we aim for a high variety of backgrounds among students.

The tentative date for GSP 2019 in Chiba is September 15-30, 2019 (last two weeks of September). If you have any questions please feel free to contact the GSP Organisation Team:

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Prof. Himmer	thomas.himmer@ htw-dresden.de



Participants

It was a fun and great experience. I could learn about Urban Horticulture in multiple aspects. The two-week program was short. However, I could get some inspirations for my own study. (Aiko Eguchi)

Great time with great people. GSP keeps improving from year to year and I really hope I'll be able to participate in this project next time again! (Alex Buchner)

In 2018, I attended the GSP for the second time. It has changed my view of working with intercultural groups in a positive way. I hope that many more students will be able to participate in this program in the future, because it brings various benefits. (Allice Grambow)

It was a great experience for me to join GSP. Although the program was tough, I had a wonderful time in Dresden. Thank you everyone and I hope to see you again! (Aya Saito)

Since I've been interested in Germany for years, I took GSP. Through this program, I experienced German life style and found many interests there. I'm willing to focus on Germany in my future studies. (Chinatsu Aoyama)

I was happy to participate in the GSP program and learning more about gardens and horticulture in urban society. After a past study exchange in Japan in 2014/15, I was again excited to work and collaborate with a group of Japanese. (Dana Döhring)

To me the exchange with the Japanese and German teachers and students was the most important experience. It was a very good preparation for my semester abroad at Chiba University. (Elisabeth Winkler)

I participated in this program and learned many things. It was fun being able to learn the difference of the way of thinking of Germany and Japan and the characteristics of each country. (Hikaru Fujinami)

It was really a hard, challenging trip with discussions and tasks for almost whole two weeks. But this way it became a valuable experience for all participants. (Hirosumi Ri)

It was a very intense program with very short free time and unfortunately not so much knowledge as expected. For the travelers it must be for sure more exiting. (Ina Krahl)


This program was more wonderful than I expected. Although horticulture isn't my field, I could learn many important things and my English skill became better. The happiest thing was making new friends in Dresden! I hope I will visit Dresden again. Danke. (Irene Ononuju)

While participating in the GSP, I was able to think about not only theme of it but also myself, through meeting interesting people. It will be useful for my life. (Kei Takase)

I came to like this country as I again experienced different cultures and interacted with people from other countries. I'd like to say thank you to all the people that I met. (Mana Chimoto)

I think the GSP 2018 was an excellent opportunity to promote intercultural exchange, to strengthen the bond between our university and the partner university in Chiba and to accumulate interdisciplinary knowledge. (Marlon Klotzsche)

It was an awesome experience. Everything in this course was new for me and it gave me a good incentive. I learned a lot and encouraged by those people I met through GSP. Danke schön! (Mai Uemura)



I got a chance for being influenced by German urban horticulture and culture, and had a great time. This experience is golden for my life. Thank you for everything! (Mai Sawada)

The program had a tight schedule, offering chances to learn about the main topic and to challenge oneself to overcome differences in an intercultural context during the team work. (Nicole Forkel)

I was very surprised to find out about how different the Japanese mentality is from the German one. It was challenging but also fun to work with people from completely different backgrounds. (Ole Schneider)

It was a great fun and meaningful 2 weeks experience during the stay in Dresden. This program is a chance to take not only academic experiences but also give you something! (Osamū Akai)

My personal conclusion about this year's GSP is obviously more positive compared to last year. Thanks to all participants and the academic advisors from Chiba U & HTW. (Peer Weber)

I learned new knowledge, which natural sciences and botany, economy, technology and horticulture, social sciences, the arts and design through GSP's lectures and presentations with collaborating Chiba University. The two weeks were very meaningful and fulfilling. I want to participate in this program again. (Reda Hamanaka)

I had so many new and great experiences during this GSP and there were things to learn every day. At the same time, difficulties on using English made it a hard and challenging time for us. (Ryotaro Ito)

This program was a very nice experience. I had many opportunities to discuss with students from Germany. I came to be able to see issues in different perspectives by accepting their opinions. Sometimes I could not express my opinions clearly, so I want to improve my English skills and join this program again. (Sakura Asakawa)

It was hard two weeks and I realized my English was not good enough. But I got a skill to talk to people with different backgrounds. I miss German sausage! (Takumi Yamanoi)

GSP is a valuable experience for my student career, enabling me to learn how to work in a team, and make a lot of friends. I really love Germany! (Tei Ken)

I went to Dresden two weeks earlier than GSP for research, so I spent different type of time. I'm very grateful that I could discuss and interact with German students deeply by this GSP. (Yuki Kamei)

It was my first trip abroad. Thanks to others' help, I managed to make me understood, I had lactose-free meals, enjoyed and learned German culture. I got the courage to talk in English a little. (Yukina Oshima)

GSP was a great experience that I got many new findings about urban horticulture and fascinating culture in Germany. It was hard for me to discuss logically and smoothly, but cooperating with German students was so much fun. I'd like to visit Dresden again. Vielen Dank. (Yumē Inoue)

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