

## Course guide

### 210911 - PP I - Landscape Design I

**Last modified:** 14/12/2023

**Unit in charge:** Barcelona School of Architecture  
**Teaching unit:** 740 - DUTP - Department of Urbanism, Territory and Landscape.

**Degree:** MASTER'S DEGREE IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE (Syllabus 2015). (Compulsory subject).

**Academic year:** 2023    **ECTS Credits:** 8.0    **Languages:** Catalan, Spanish

#### LECTURER

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**Coordinating lecturer:** FRANCISCA JOSEFA MORÁN NÚÑEZ

**Others:** Primer quadrimestre:  
FRANCISCA JOSEFA MORÁN NÚÑEZ - Grup: 1R1S

#### TEACHING METHODOLOGY

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#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THE SUBJECT

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The main objective of the workshop is to recognize project opportunities from the landscape reflection of the transformations produced in the field of Natural spaces. Through different readings, both cultural and visual, of its ecological processes and disturbances, the main topics that are expected to be studied would be:

- The border zone project: urban-forest interface and forest-agricultural contacts

The contact spaces between tissues in the landscape frequently pose situations of great ecological and landscape interest, as well as situations of conflict.

The landscape project can be an opportunity for reflection and proposal in these areas, both at the normative and urban planning level as well as for smaller-scale solutions that, while recognizing the complexity of the place relative to urban regulations and the urban planning system. properties of these spaces, recognize opportunities for new uses and opportunities in these contacts.

- The discontinuity project:

Enhancement of discontinuities and protection strips as a defense strategy in the spread of fire in areas of high vulnerability, such as urban perimeters, or other border or contact areas, as well as recognition of the elements of the landscape structure with a vocation for discontinuity among others: the runoff system, agricultural fields, the accessibility network....

The "strategic management points" and "design fires" project: the landscape project can propose interventions in strategic locations to facilitate extinguishing tasks, as well as to reduce the ability of the fire to spread. In addition, these points, due to their strategic location and value in the territory, raises the possibility of establishing alternative and complementary uses to prevention.

- Proposals for comprehensive management: landscape management in forestry, agriculture and agroforestry

Currently there is an imbalance between the agents of the landscape, the regeneration capacity of the system and the relationships that are established. There are fewer agents of the landscape with a direct and daily link with the territory (farmers, shepherds ...) there are new agents with specific links (tourists, managers ...) with a powerful capacity for transformation, both often with fragmented visions.

In the landscape, plant systems, despite changes, maintain their resilience and are therefore capable of starting the process of self-construction anew. The projects propose to intervene in this process incorporating social and productive values and interests that result in resilient and multifunctional structures.

## STUDY LOAD

Type	Hours	Percentage
Hours large group	12,0	6.00
Hours small group	60,0	30.00
Self study	128,0	64.00

**Total learning time:** 200 h

## CONTENTS

### transforming landscapes

#### Description:

##### \_1. GENERATE A TRANS-SCALE PROPOSAL

Based on a territorial and local (trans-scalar) analysis of the area, it is proposed to recognize those structural elements of the landscape that constitute the landscape structure and that, based on their characterization and description, are the potential elements of the project.

(Runoff system, orientations, topography, ecological connectors ...)

##### -two. RECOGNIZING THE CAPACITIES OF THE LANDSCAPE

The landscape, both on a territorial and local scale, presents intrinsic capacities (potential for ecological development, social activity, facilities ...) that once recognized are the potential for the development of the landscape project, since they give meaning and function to the landscape. proposal. The analysis of these capacities is the first project action.

##### \_3. RECOGNIZE THE AGENTS OF THE LANDSCAPE CAPABLE OF GENERATING TRANSFORMATION

For the project to respond to the needs of the landscape on which it is positioned, we consider it essential to recognize the landscape agents (neighbors, associations, local administrations ...) who are the potential users and, sometimes, from where the energy of transformation of the landscape.

##### \_4. USE REPRESENTATION AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AND DECISION-MAKING INSTRUMENT

Representation is the language of the landscaper, it is the means of communicating the initial intentions, as well as the results, but at the same time, it is the means of analysis and verification of project hypotheses, being the decision-making instrument. We consider it essential during the course that the student exercises and explores her capacity for representation.

##### \_5. REVEAL THE CHARACTER OF THE LANDSCAPE

We consider it essential that the project responds to the landscape's own or potential character, that it establishes a reflection that responds to the needs of the community with which it will be directly or indirectly related. To this end, the "in situ" visit, the documentation of the existing landscape and the reflection on its potential character is considered essential.

**Full-or-part-time:** 200h

Theory classes: 12h

Laboratory classes: 60h

Self study : 128h

## GRADING SYSTEM

Go to Spanish or Catalan version.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### Basic:

- Site matters : design concepts, histories, and strategies. New York (N.Y.) [etc.]: Routledge, 2005. ISBN 0415949769.
- Jellicoe, Geoffrey; Jellicoe, Susan. El paisaje del hombre: la conformación del entorno desde la prehistoria hasta nuestros días. Barcelona: Gustavo Gili, 1995. ISBN 8425216583.
- Laurie, Michael. Introducción a la arquitectura del paisaje. Barcelona: Gustavo Gili, 1983. ISBN 8425211328.
- McHarg, Ian L.. Design with nature. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1992. ISBN 0471557978.
- Intermediate natures : the landscapes of Michel Desvigne. Basel [etc.]: Birkhäuser, cop. 2009. ISBN 9783764377144.
- Aronson, Shlomo. Aridscapes : proyectar en tierras ásperas y frágiles = designing in harsh and fragile lands. Barcelona: Gustavo Gili, cop. 2008. ISBN 9788425222214.

## RESOURCES

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### Hyperlink:

- Intranet docent.. <http://atenea.upc.edu/moodle/>

### Other resources:

Go to Spanish or Catalan version.