



15 YEARS PROJECTING LANDSCAPE ACTIONS

NEARBY LANDSCAPE PROJECT IN 15 TERRITORIAL MOSAICS

Laboratory projects in cultural landscape
DUOT ESTAV, UPC 2004-05 - 2019-20

THE LANDSCAPES OF THE BRIDGES
2004-2005



LANDSCAPES OF WATERWAYS
2005-2006



«REC» LANDSCAPE
A strategy for land management
from the source of Igualada's industry.
2006-2007



THE TERRITORIES OF THE ARID SEGRITÀ
The non-irrigated lands of
Llardecans_Torrebeßes.
2009-2010



«PLA D'URGELL»
Strategies for local development
of rural heritage based on a water approach.
2010-2011



ALBELDA
Landscape laboratory:
management experiences
of the new rurality.
2011-2012



LLEIDA: HILL LANDSCAPES
The hill of La Seu Vella
and the landscapes of Lleida's territory.
2012-2013



**THE «REC COMTAL»
IN THE PLAIN OF BARCELONA**
From Montcada and Reixach to
Barcelona, the plain of water
2013-2014



AGER TARRACONENSIS
The transformation of the
agricultural landscape around Tarragona
2014-2015



BONANSA
Border land.
2015-2016



«REIAL SÈQUIA DE MONTACADA»
Territorial mosaics
2017-2018



CALVIÀ
South door of the Tramuntana
mountain chain.
2018-2019



SANTA COLOMA DE QUERALT
Wheat cultural landscapes.
2019-2020



Country / City	Spain / Sant Cugat del Vallès
University / School	Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura del Vallès (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya)
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Title of the project	15 YEARS PROJECTING LANDSCAPE ACTIONS
Authors	Carles Llop, Josep Maldonado, Gemma Milà, Ramon Sisó, Artur Tudela

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

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Teaching Staff Carles Llop, Josep Maldonado, Gemma Milà, Ramon Sisó, Artur Tudela
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University/School Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura del Vallès (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya)



Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

We present a teaching experience about the territory. For 16 years we have offered, as part of the study program of the Vallès School of Architecture, of the UPC, an optional and intensive subject: «Projects in cultural landscapes». The basic objective is to make reflect about the landscape from an open, multidisciplinary perspective and to step on the territory to understand the concept «country-landscape», to a group of students from diverse backgrounds -with a significant percentage of Erasmus students.

The course, which is proposed as a process path, begins with an intensive seminar in two full days, then continues with a field trip, with three days of work on the chosen territory, and ends in four sessions of preparation of the conclusions in workshop format, at the end of which each of the groups into which the course has been divided, collects their experiences in a small publication in Atlas format.

<https://ciutatmosaicterritorial.upc.edu/laboratoris/paisatges-culturals/casos-destudi-paisatges-culturals/#>

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CLIMATE CHANGE AGAIN

11th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

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SCHOOL PRIZE

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THE LABORATORY AS EXPEDITION AND CAMPAIGN

We began our landscape actions with two years of review and study of the waterways and bridges that cross and touch the land. Influenced by the way to approach landscape pedagogy like Jacques Simon, Ippolito Pizzetti and Michel Corajoud, we decided to **WALK OVER TERRITORIES** to discover what the landscape is in its specific places. Also approaching a decomposition of its components. But above all, to understand it as a criterion and device to transform the habitability of the communities that make up it, forming -even if temporarily- part of that landscape.

We approach the nearby landscapes of our territories of Catalonia. From the ordinary we want to establish relationships with a more global vision of our planet: the landscape overview: **OUR LANDSCAPES** serve to know the qualities of the territories, their resources and the management that the communities make.

In the Field Work (to **LIVE THE PLACES** with the **EXCHANGE WITH THE INHABITANTS** and connoisseurs of the territory) what we do is to collect impressions that we put within reach of them and allows us -making outsiders- to ask ourselves and the inhabitants of each place where we work.



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BUILDING ATLAS AND READING THE TERRITORY IN BRAILLE

ATLAS

The method we use is the structure of an Atlas. The construction of an **ATLAS AS A METHODOLOGY** is a procedure that allows us to understand the urban or rural territories, the territorial mosaic city as a set of elements, processes, dynamics, actors that define an interpretation and narratives of reality. The atlas method is a system that recognizes territories and territorialities.

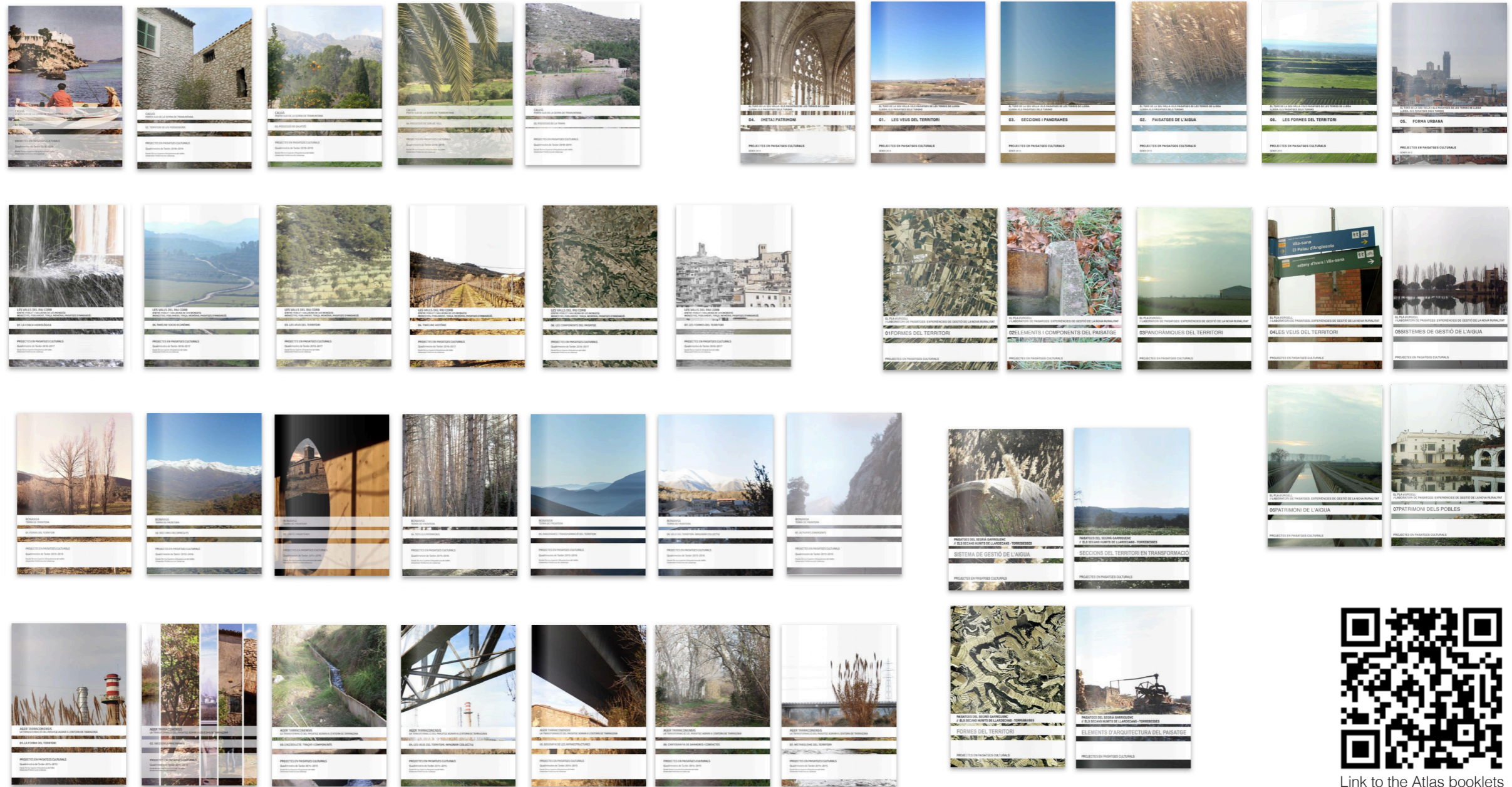
The reading of the territories that we study, live and configure experiences becomes an active resource, a discovered in «braille» that acquires relevance when we map and choreograph its teachings. We use maps as a design activity to approach territorial reality from an operational point of view. While we are building the atlas, we must introduce project strategies to focus the analysis on the most important issues we want to highlight. **THE BIOGRAPHY OF A TERRITORY** explains many logics that have caused it, but at the same time, we try to find out which ones occupy a place to project and improve that territory. We always work with representations of reality to build a new one and therefore, the Atlas is **A RECREATION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF REALITY.**

We walk with our brains and we walk with our hands. We walk around, we draw impressions, we study, and we redraw knowledge. A way of proceeding wishing to observe, understand and act as practicing the perception of **LANDSCAPES IN BRAILLE.**

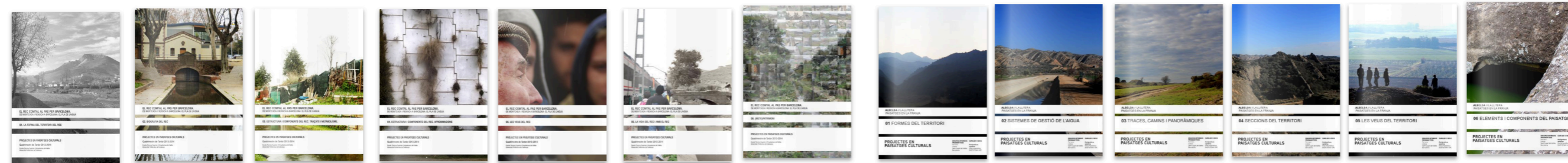
We follow the method proposed by Jacques Simon. We approach the proximity landscapes of our territories of Catalonia, starting from the ordinary. We seek, however, to establish relationships with a more global vision of our planet: the landscape overview:

OUR LANDSCAPES serve us to know the qualities of the territories, their resources and the management that **OTHER LANDSCAPES** communities make.

When we practice fieldwork (living the places with the exchange with the inhabitants and connoisseurs of the territory) what we do is collect impressions that we put within reach of them and allows us -making outsiders- to ask ourselves and the inhabitants of each place where we work.



Link to the Atlas booklets



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NEW OWN LANDSCAPES

It is with people that we make **NEW** the **OWN LANDSCAPES**. We have tried in every sequence of our expeditions to understand the face of the landscape, but to enter into the background: a synchronous and diachronic vision that combines the lessons of Eugenio Turri («The landscape, to be considered as the visible face of the territory, moves, lives and ages with men»), through the systemic analysis of One of the crucial intuitions of the systemic approach has been to understand that the network is a common pattern to all living things. Where there is life, there are nets.

The common characteristics of the different areas approached (landscapes where the **HAND** of man has historically intervened, changes in the dynamics of man throughout history and has left an imprint on the landscape, through the work basically of agriculture, But in each studied territory we have valued **OTHER LANDSCAPES** from our recreation of the usual representations of the places

WE ARE CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, together with the locals, as we **INTERVENE IN THEIR LANDSCAPES** promoting other readings and interpretations that they make of their places. In fact, our contributions end up highlighting latent questions that only the outsider can provoke. In this way we contribute to build the landscape as a landscape system: the site of experience, from its practical dynamics, from the mediation between nature support and the cultures that operate, produce, transform, but fundamentally from an interpretative and creative vision that puts in relevance new iconographies of development of the aptitudes of each territory worked and its potentials.

We always try to reconfigure the identity cultural sedimentations and symbolic elaborations that the community has of its place. Thus, those exotic landscapes, seen from the outsider end up being our «new landscapes» made of pieces of a great territorial mosaic: those that form our lived experience and those with which we confront. The landscape, the landscapes eventually merge into our own biomental cosmos.

It is therefore worth working on the investigation of the variety of territories that our laboratory explores, because of the richness of this territorial mosaic. After the search an intention: to understand the logic of the territory through the landscape, through questions and statements:

What's with the landscape?

- Because it allows us to value the state of development of our territory.
- Because it alerts us to the state of environmental quality.
- Because it is a cultural resource to show what we are and what we want for our territory.
- Because it is an economic resource for local development (culture, party, cars...).

• Because it is the richest patrimony that we can transmit from generation to generation.

Why certain landscapes like the dry landscape?

- That the recognition of the diversity of territories enriches the quality of our country.
- Because it is our main source of life as a productive territory that uses water well and without excess.
- Because whoever watches over its integral sustainability, watches over the quality of life of those who live.
- Because we are stimulated by the love for a land, we take with us in work, and therefore, by rooting.
- Because we can share as singular space and also generate 'welcoming villages and territories' without the topic of the more water the better.
- Because it is ours!

Why specifically the landscapes of the 'dry stone' and the 'wet drylands'?

- Because they are like the great wardrobe of our culture, the product of hard work and patient that has embroidered the territory with a multitude of traces and signs on the margins and in the forms of integral utilization of the different spaces of the territory, from the valley, on the slopes, on the platforms of the hills.
- Because they show us how traditional knowledge contains know-how, efficient and sustainable in terms of water management.
- Because they preserve the values of serenity and measure in the transformation of the territories, avoiding the physical affectations and the visual and morphological impact that often provoke the works excessive and not careful with the scale of these special territories.
- For the commitment to environmental sustainability needs to rethink water management models that must take into account the potential of traditional territories and not pass a reel that overrides all popular and traditional wisdom.
- That the dry-stone patrimonies are a resource for the discovery of these territories; to find the qualities of integrity, authenticity, singularity and exemplary in the use of water and the habitability of the territory, in conditions often lacking in it.

The landscape, seen in this way, is always a horizon to explore in a dynamic sense; to make good, what the geographer Francesco Vallerani states: «whoever cares for the territory is also concerned with the landscape, the soul of the inhabitant». All societies have territory, but not all have landscape. Therefore, we must continue to take care from the water and the dry stone of the margins to the great territorial transformations for the territory and the landscape quality is a common property, our common inheritance, a great work of choral art resulting from the impacts of the soul of those who live and work, and therefore its greatest expression.

