

The MBLandArch-UPC focuses on a projective exploration that merges both theory and practice; it considers inherent perspectives, such as landscape ecology, humanistic disciplines, and the construction of public space, among others. The selected projects address contemporary challenges, including climate change in the Mediterranean Region, the enhancement of socio-ecological values through landscape projects, and the recognition of emerging metropolitan spaces and bio-cities. “Waving lines through the water edge” is selected due to its exploration of the relational realm in an edge-landscape in Scotland. The interactions and interrelations between inhabitants and their surrounding wetlands in the face of the climate emergency. “Adaptive Dynamics of Extreme Mediterranean Landscapes” is chosen for its multifaceted approach to disturbances (wildfires and flooding) and its operational dimension, integrating disturbance regimes. “Flowing together” focuses on decontamination and phytoremediation, highlighting socio-ecological strategies in Glasgow’s estuaries. This proposal reveals the social processes that are involved and synchronized by the proposal. “Other Barcelonas” proposes an innovative revision of Barcelona’s landscape traces, which respond to the demands imposed by climate change, such as tropical nights, torrential rains, and urban flooding, through a proposal for green infrastructure and public space metabolism.



Country/City	Spain / Barcelona
University / School	UPC / ETSAB
Academic year	2021
Title of the project	Weaving lines through the water edge. Strategies in the water edge to stimulate inhabitation and allow change in response to the climate emergency.
Authors	Carla Coromina Cabeceran

Title of the project Weaving lines through the water edge. Strategies in the water edge to stimulate inhabitation and allow change in response to the climate emergency

Authors Carla Coromina Cabeceran

Title of the course Master Final Thesis

Academic year 2021

Teaching Staff Anna Zahonero, Ioanna Spanou

Department / Section / Program of belonging MBLandArch. Department of Urbanism, Territory and Landscape

University / School Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC). ETSAB.



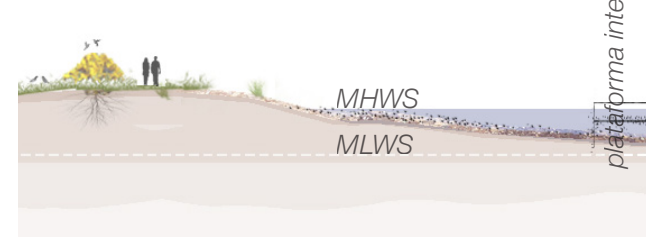
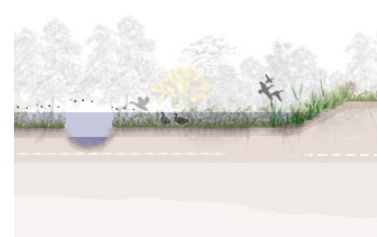
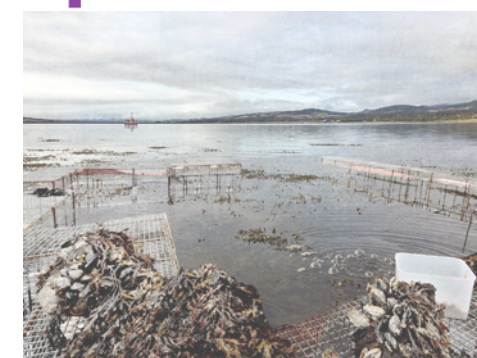
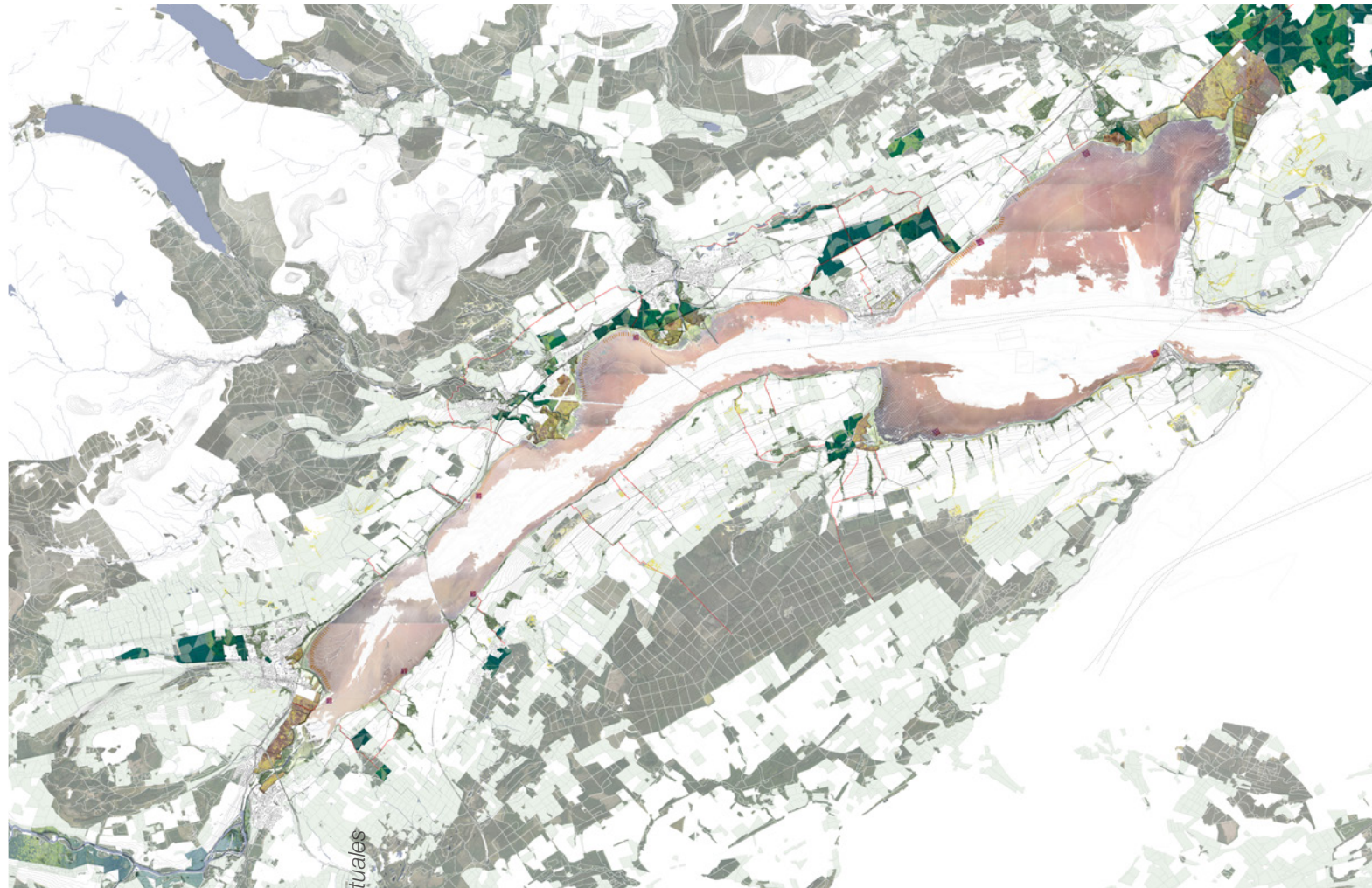
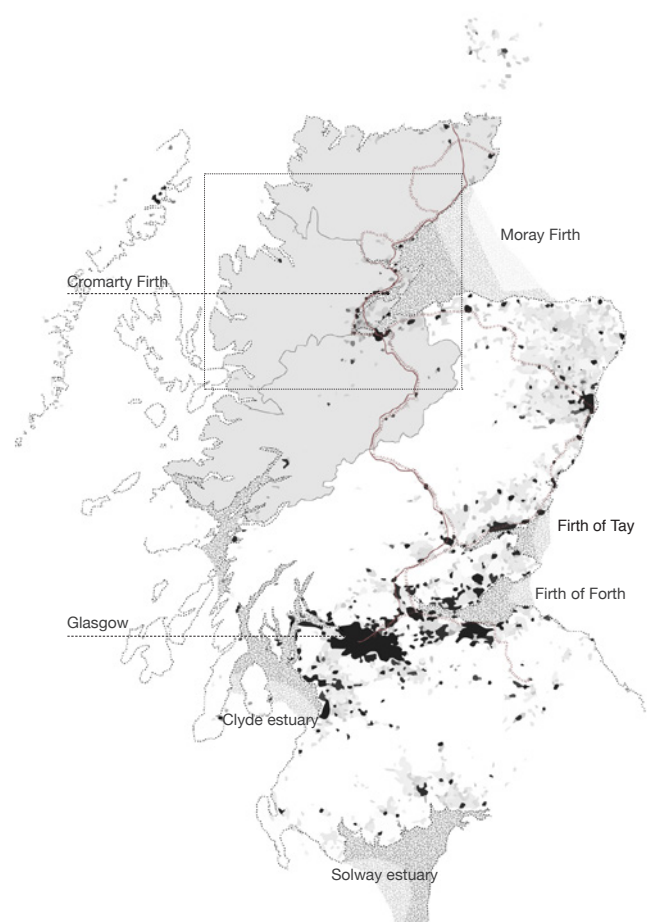
Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

The term Firth refers to a typical coastal formation of the Scottish landscape. The Cromarty Firth is a body of coastal water highly influenced by freshwater flows. This work is based on exploring and understanding the social and environmental processes that shape this territory and its scale of intervention, in order to understand the forces of change in this landscape. It begins with the recognition of the water's edge as the place where the relationships between people, resources, and territory are in tension. Based on this hypothesis, a series of territorial strategies are proposed, which will eventually be tested in greater detail. New ways of inhabiting the territory are supported by theoretical references such as the concept of meshwork proposed by Tim Ingold. The history of human interaction with wetlands revives the concept of community land as a form of interaction between communities inhabiting a territory. Strategies to address the climate emergency are proposed based on the natural dynamics of the territory.

Barcelona International Landscape Biennial

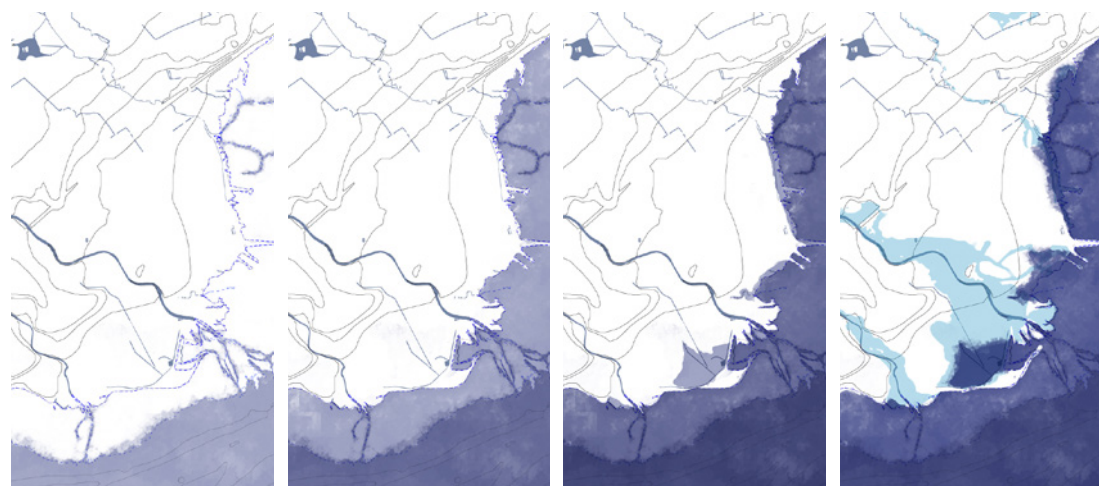
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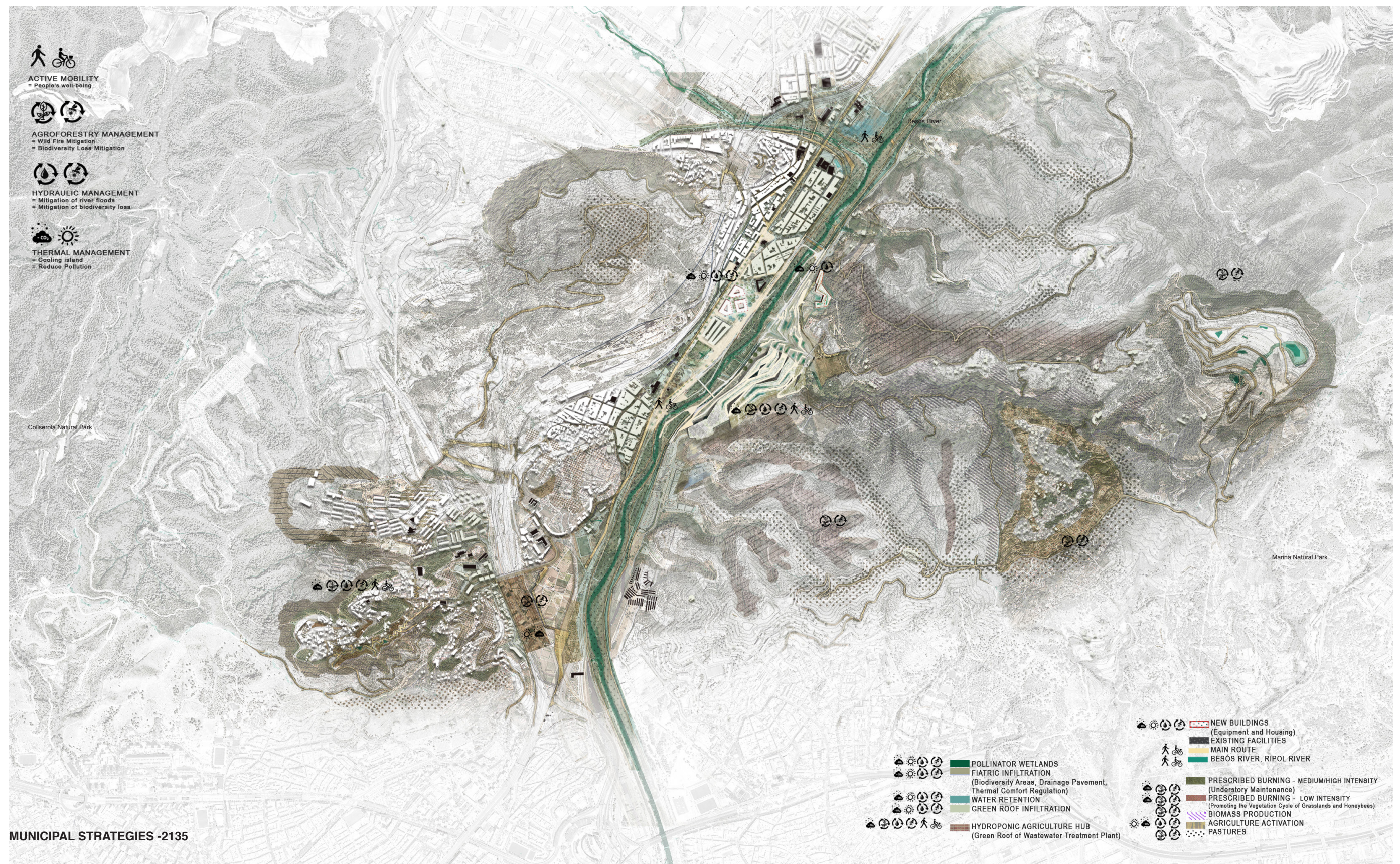
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plataforma intermareal

ciclo mareal diario ciclo mareal diario modificado ciclo fluvial anual





Country/City Spain / Barcelona

University / School Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC) - ETSAB - MBLandArch

Academic year 2023/2024

Title of the project Adaptive Dynamics of Extreme Mediterranean Landscapes: The Besós River Valley as a Case Study

Authors Giuseppina Verduci



Title of the project	Adaptive Dynamics of Extreme Mediterranean Landscapes: The Besós River Valley as a case study
Authors	Giuseppina Verduci
Title of the course	Master's Final Thesis
Academic year	2023/2024
Teaching Staff	Tutors: Pepa Morán and Ioanna Spannou / Advisors: Lara del Valle Andrade, Víctor Adorno, and Melanie Theodosopoulou
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Department of Urbanism, Territory and Landscape (DUTP)/ Master in landscape architecture (MBLandArch)
University / School	Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC) / ETSAB

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

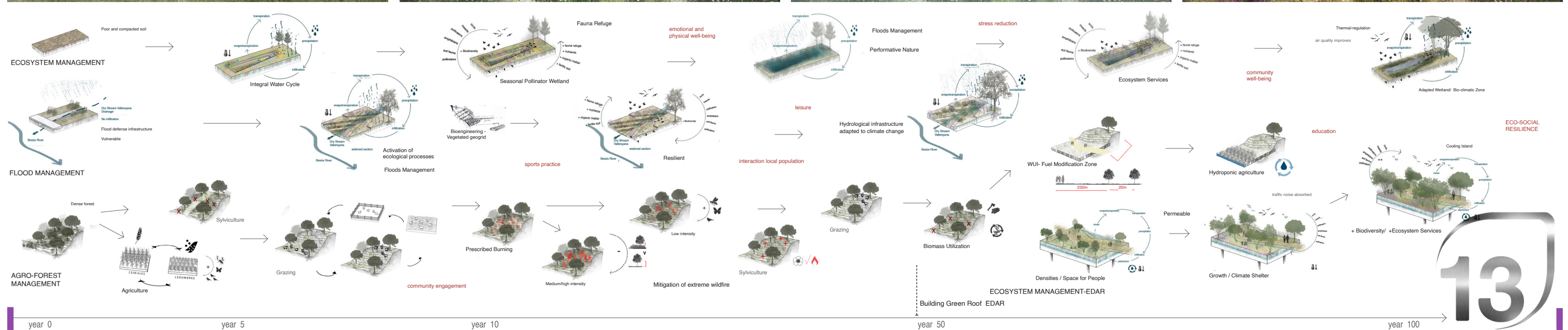
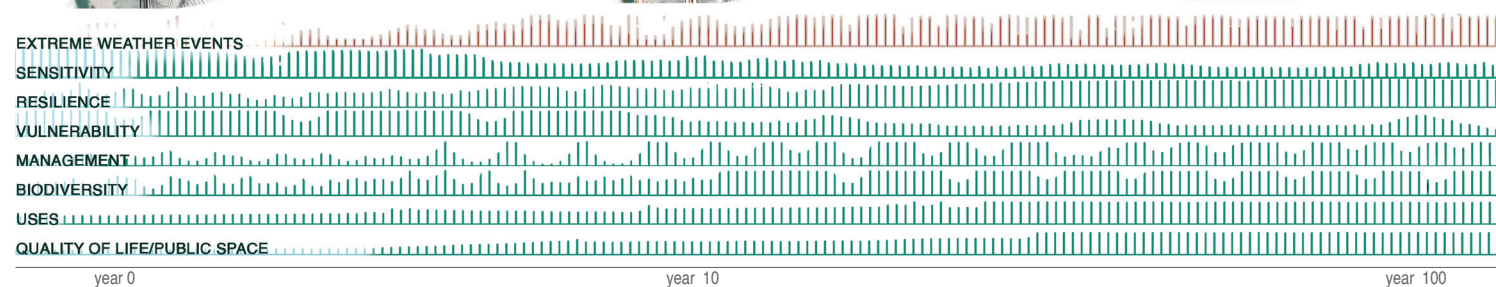
In the face of escalating climate crises, Mediterranean cities have to radically rethink public space as essential ecological infrastructure. This thesis positions the confluence of the Besòs River with the natural systems of Collserola and the Marina Mountains, one of the most vulnerable yet strategic territories in the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, as a living laboratory for resilient landscape. Through a multiscale and interdisciplinary methodology— metropolitan, municipal, urban, and dynamic detail scales—the project applies landscape ecology, thermodynamic urbanism, and systemic design to reimagine the valley as an adaptive corridor. A comparative analysis of historical and contemporary orthoimages reveals critical landscape transformations. Furthermore, the diagnostic framework addresses both natural and cultural dynamics, vulnerability, and adaptability leading to the identification of three structuring parameters: mobility, hydrology, and ecology.

The design proposes a network of nature-based and performative landscape strategies, capable of absorbing floods, droughts, wildfire and heatwaves without loss of value. Temporality, ecological cycles, and the performativity of nature are deployed as tools to transform post-industrial fragments into regenerative, socially inclusive spaces. By focusing on key ecological junctions, the proposal explores the evolving meaning of contemporary public space and the potential of disturbed or residual areas to become agents of resilience. Inspired by the idea of cities as living systems, the project envisions a paradigm shift—from control to adaptability, from object to process— positioning landscape as both medium and agent of change.

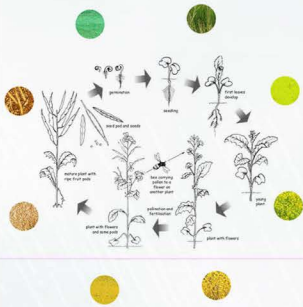
Barcelona International Landscape Biennial

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In the first section, a sequence of spaces can be seen leading to the river: from a passage covered with broad-leaved trees, under which the rain can be observed, to a quiet forest of pines, heather and junipers, and finally to space of performance on the river bank.



CYCLISTS RACE THROUGH COLORFUL FIELDS OF THE REMEDIATING *BRASSICA JUNCEA*



a walkway and potentially an art installation is made inside the formerly contaminated streambed, to expose the problem of contamination in Glasgow

AN ART INSTALLATION IS CREATED ON THE DRY STREAMBED, TO EXPOSE PAST HISTORY OF CONTAMINATION.

Trees with broad leaves are planted to create a "dry passage" in times of rain.



Scots pine forest with juniper and heather absorb noise, creating a peaceful place

Two quiet spaces facing each other and using the surface of the water to amplify the sounds between them: for concerts and singing

PHASE 1 PREPARATION	remove pavement	divert the contaminated stream and cover the river bed with gravel and stones: later art installations	create a layer of biochar to seal the deeper contamination
PHASE 2 PLANTING	plant a community woodland in an already green field next to the neighborhood	plant <i>Brassica juncea</i> to extract chemicals	plant trees that intercept rain to create a covered walkway
PHASE 3 REMEDIATION	Harvest <i>Brassica juncea</i> 5 times a year until the chromium concentration is below 100 ppm: after that, manage as a multifunctional meadow for nearby residents		
PHASE 4 MANAGE TO RETAIN EQUILIBRIUM	Forest thinning to create different species densities - Plant wildflowers with mowing regimes for each: multifunctional fields		

*PHASES EXTEND FROM YEAR 0 TO MINIMUM YEAR 40 (FOR FULL PHYTOEXTRACTION OF CHEMICALS)

Country/City	Spain / Barcelona
University / School	UPC - ETSAB, MBLandArch
Academic year	2021
Title of the project	Flowing Together - From Small to Large: the Clyde River in Glasgow, Scotland
Authors	Stanislava Odrliin



Title of the project	Flowing Together - From Small to Large: the Clyde River in Galsgow, Scotland
Authors	Stanislava Odrliin
Title of the course	Master's Final Thesis Project
Academic year	2021
Teaching Staff	Anna Zahonero, Ioanna Spanou
Department / Section / Program of belonging	MBLandArch, Department of Urbanism, Territory and Landscape
University / School	Polytechnic University of Catalunya (UPC). ETSAB.

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

Rather than attempting to conceal it, the project seeks to acknowledge and confront the heavy contamination of Glasgow's Clyde River estuaries, a legacy of its industrial past. The city also bears deep socioeconomic divides, where the most marginalized communities often have access only to green spaces that are dangerously polluted. Yet, paradoxically, these unhealthy landscapes have become a refuge for wildlife slowly returning after decades of industrial absence.

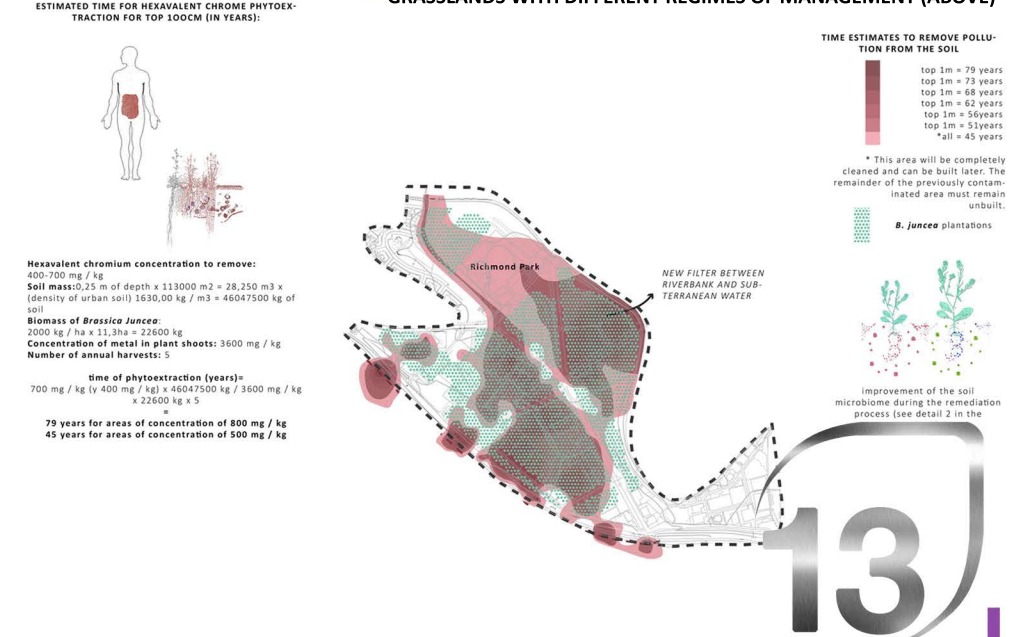
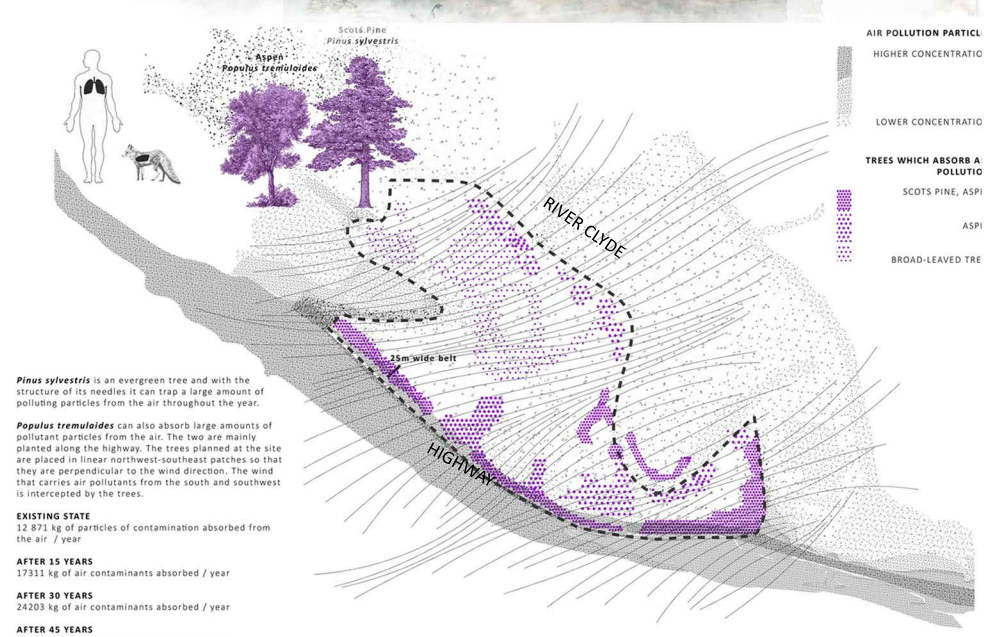
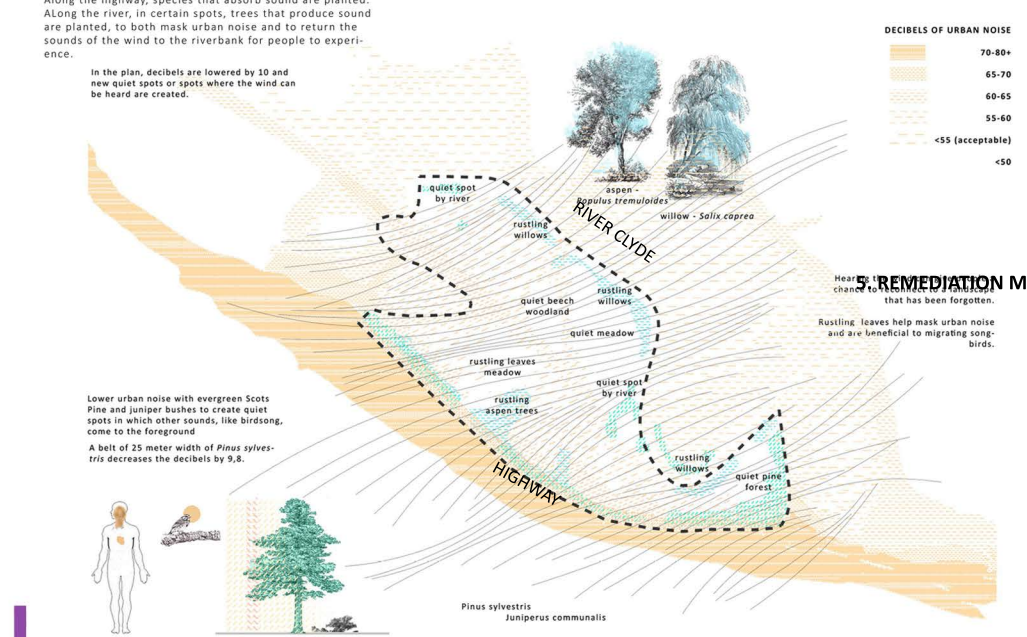
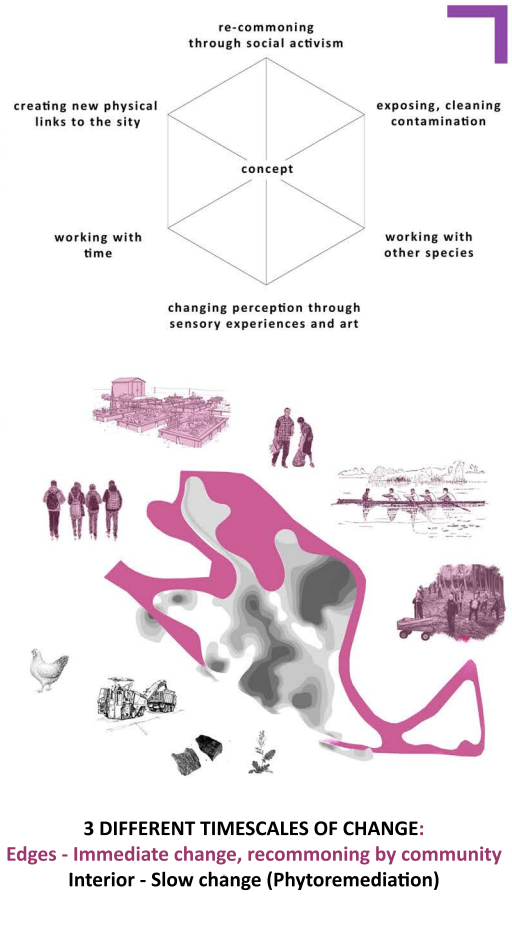
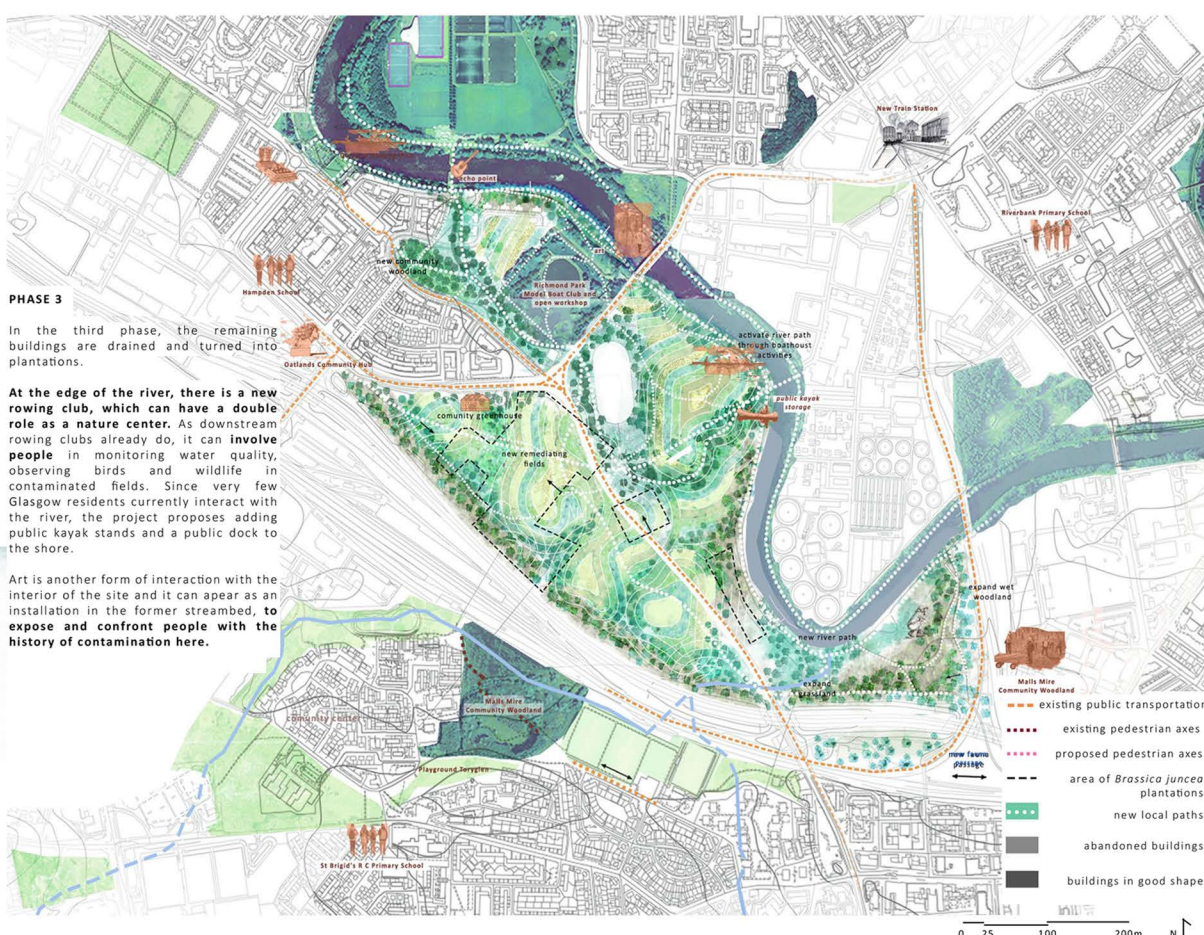
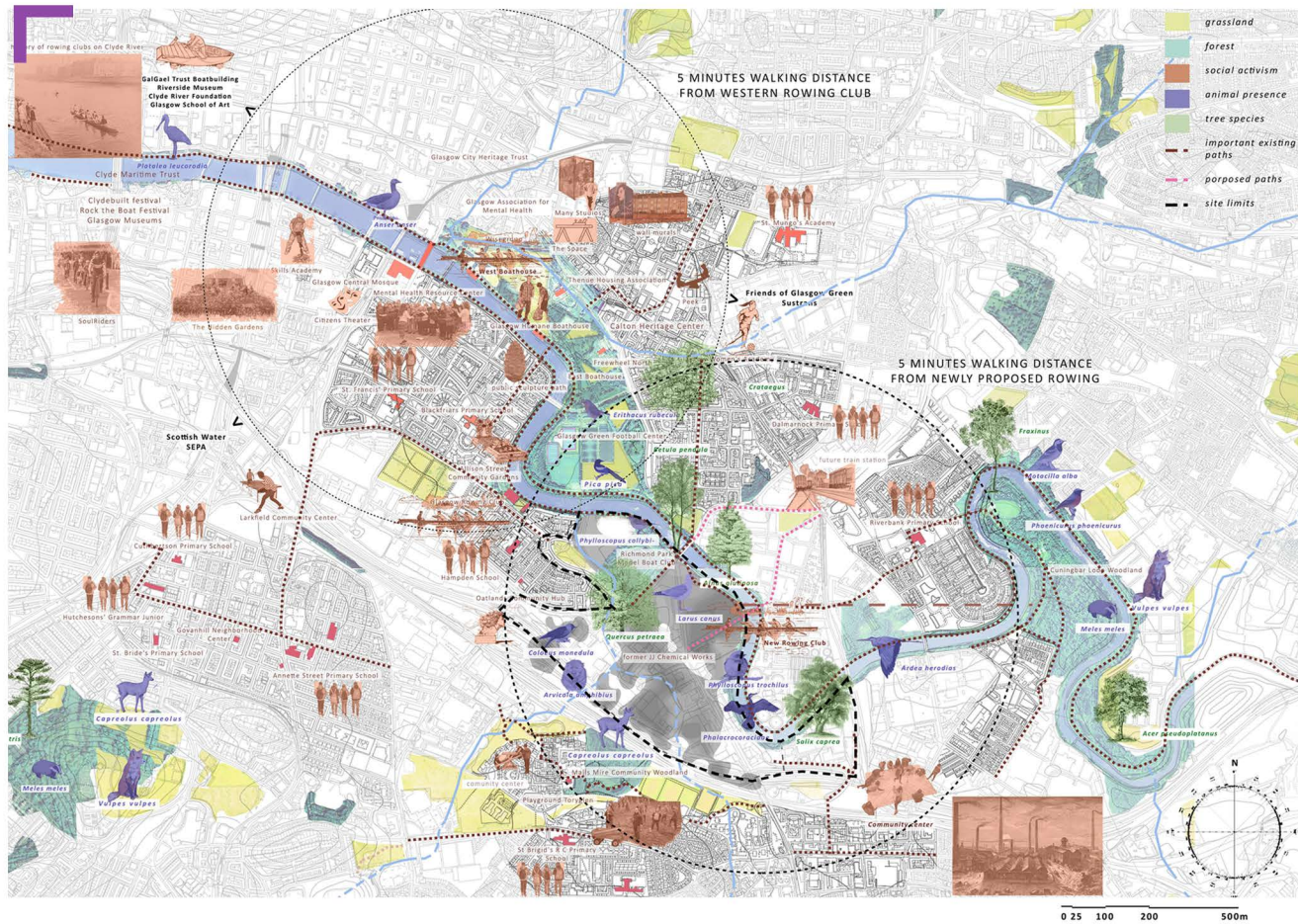
The project approaches this site as a bioregion—an interconnected system of human and more-than-human stakeholders. By examining the capacities, current roles, and potential contributions of each actor, the project explores new relationships and responsibilities that might help re-common and heal this wounded land.

One of the strategies involves phytoremediation using Brassica juncea, a plant whose vivid life-cycle colors not only assist in detoxifying the soil but also make the slow process of decontamination visible and meaningful to the public. As a large-scale park, this emerging landscape hopes to shift Glaswegians' perception of their long-neglected river—inviting them to confront the realities of mass contamination and to imagine a new, shared future alongside other species.

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4. REMEDIATION METHODS: VEGETATION TO ABSORB-MASK NOISE FROM THE HIGHWAY

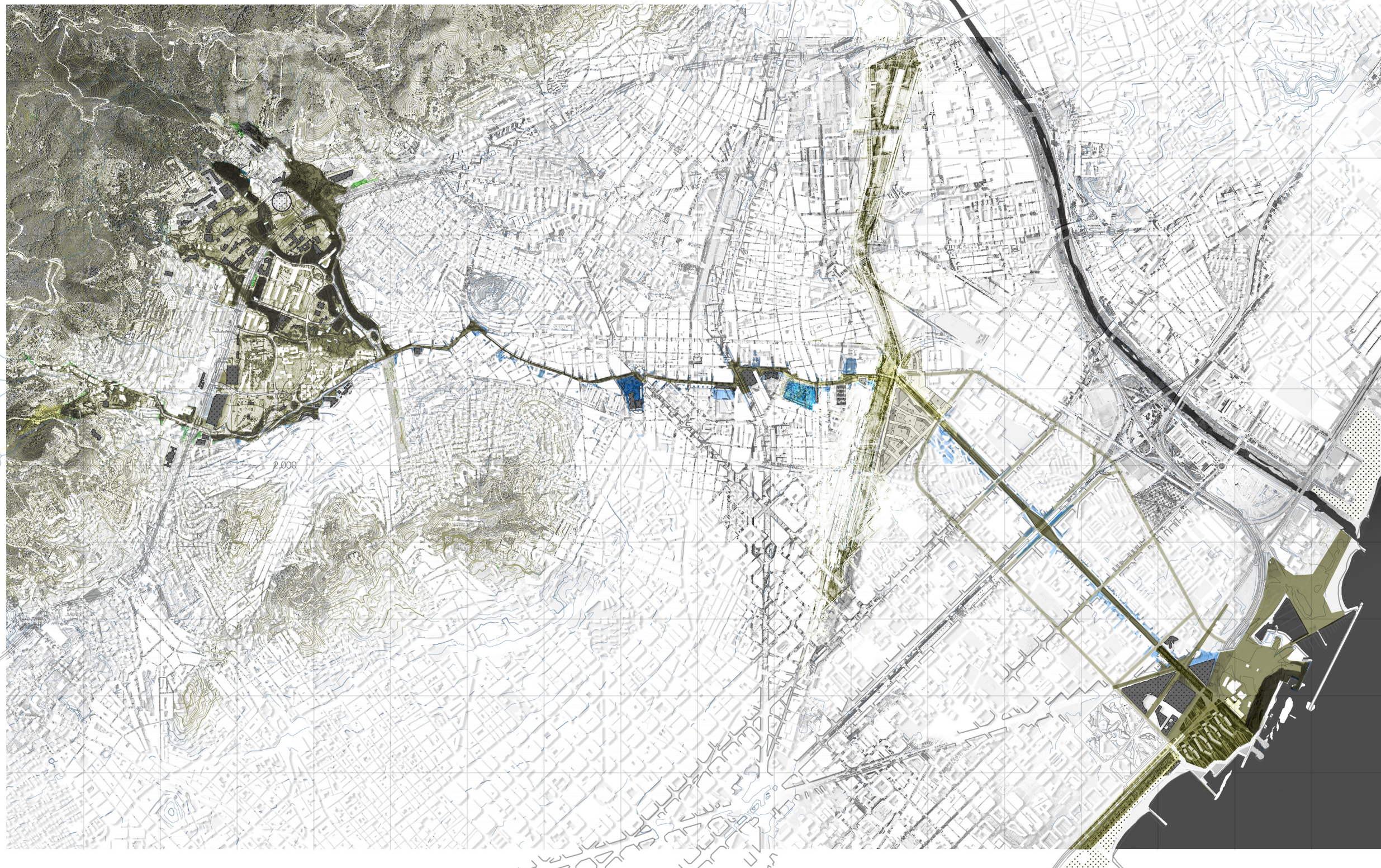
5. REMEDIATION METHODS: VEGETATION TO ABSORB AIR POLLUTION FROM HIGHWAY

6. REMEDIATION METHODS: REMEDIATION METHODS: VEGETATION TO REMEDIATE CONTAMINATED SOIL

MASTERPLAN.
POSSIBLE CITY: THE CASE OF RIERA D'HORTA

0 500 1.000

- CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SPACES
- BY-PASS SPACES
- RIERA D'HORTA
- ADJACENT PROJECTS
- URBAN TRANSVERSALITIES



Country/City Spain / Barcelona

University / School UPC - ETSAB. MBLandArch

Academic year 2021

Title of the project Other Barcelonas: essays and attempts on a possible city

Authors Víctor Díaz-Asensio García



Title of the project	Other Barcelonas: essays and attempts on a possible city
Authors	Víctor Díaz-Asensio García
Title of the course	Master's Final Thesis
Academic year	2021
Teaching Staff	Anna Zahonero, Ioanna Spanou
Department / Section / Program of belonging	MBLandArch. Department of Urbanism, Territory and Landscape
University / School	Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC). ETSAB.

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

Our city does not escape the demands imposed by climate change, with increasingly frequent tropical nights, torrential rains, urban flooding, rising sea levels, and a long list of challenges that need to be confronted decisively. Faced with such a scenario, the question arises: Is it possible to design a resilient city that can respond to the effects of the current climatic emergency, using the memory and elements of Barcelona's original territory and geography to reincorporate the urban metabolism into the dynamics of its environment?

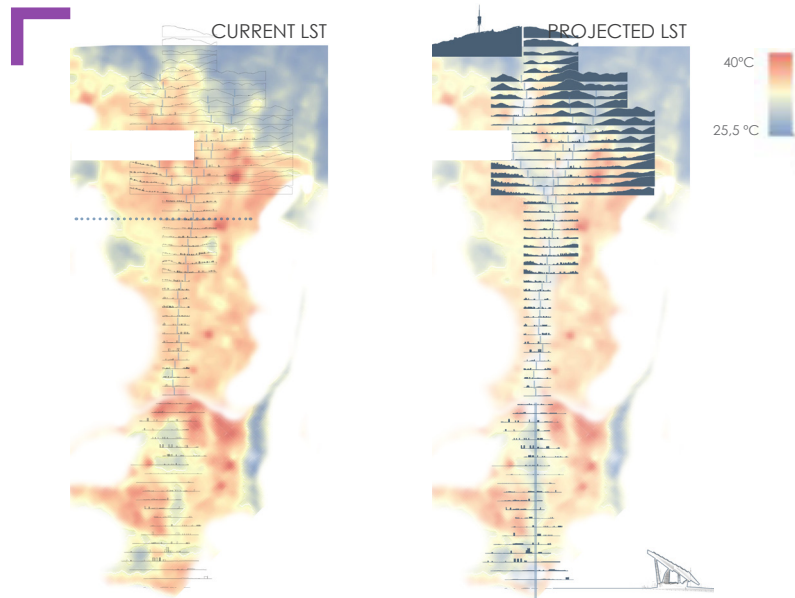
The work is based on studies of the water cycle and flooding, two key elements to be taken into account in order to imagine a city that is not only possible, but necessary, and asks: How is it possible that a territory structured by its rivers and streams is now incapable of managing water coherently and efficiently? Would it not be possible to recover this structure, and thus propose a resilient city model that makes use of the elements that are the genesis of its existence, and thus reweave the relationships between the city and its territory?

Barcelona and its ancient streams, especially the Riera d'Horta, are the case study proposed to show that if our cities are defied by these questions, and the current climate challenge, landscape is the answer.

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LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE IMPROVEMENT

RECOVERING THE PAST, DISCOVERING THE FUTURE

Let us place the time and current state of Rambla Prim in ellipsis, imagining other possible Ramblas, the result of the succession of different times, and taking from each one of them what best serves us to materialise a vision of that timeline which, from now on, may once again be possible.



Its times must remind us of its beginnings as a river...



... the large central strip built on the edges of the large ditch...



... alignments of plane trees that underline its new status as a promenade and urban element...



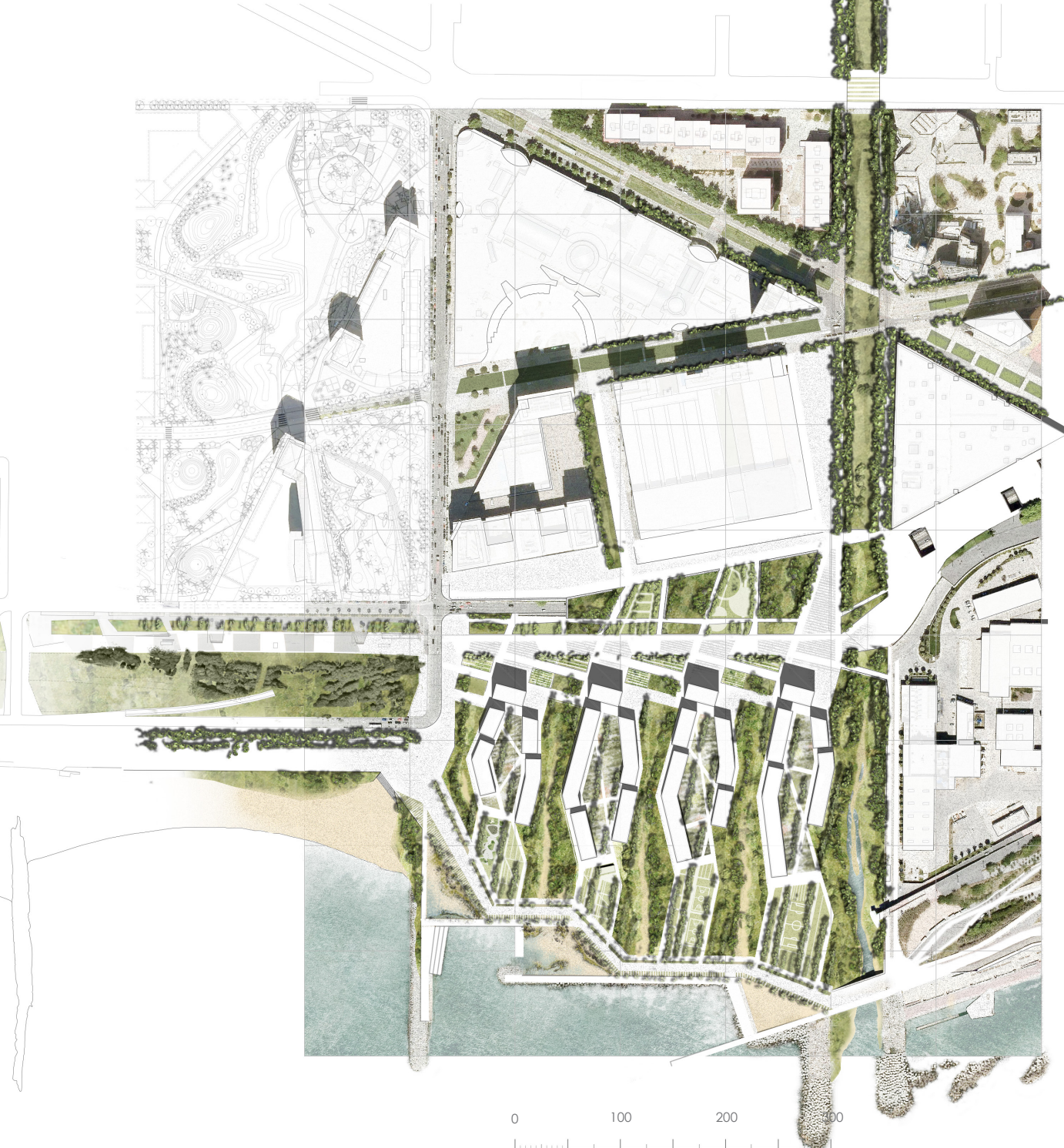
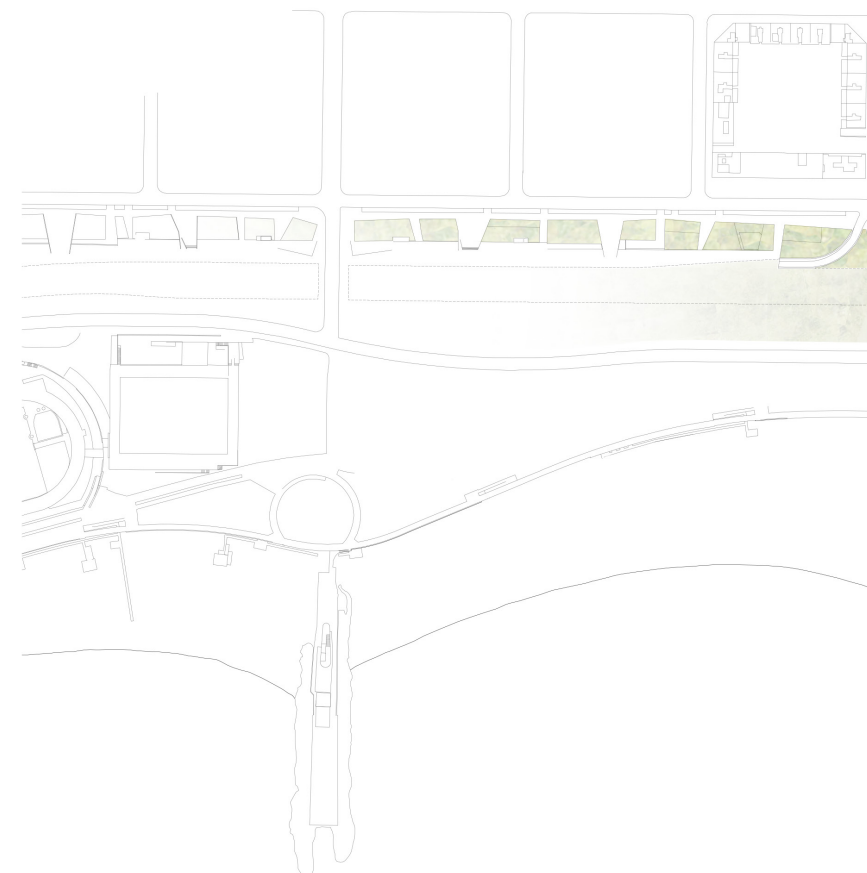
... The park-road that offers various quality spaces and climatic refuge to the citizens...



... a resilient pathway capable of confronting the challenges of the current climate crisis...



... and help to reincorporate the urban metabolism into the dynamics of the territory from which it originates.



MOUTH OF THE RIERA D'HORTA



In the areas where the platform has its low points, and in relation to the sea, there are areas of wetland beaches...

1.



...Able by design to respond to the demands of global warming and sea level rise...

2.



...Whose construction, although it does not renounce the condition of that which is built by man, is aligned with that which, with time, water and territory, could have been built by its own means.

3.