

The selected projects collectively demonstrate an engagement with critical contemporary issues, embodying the program’s dual professional and academic focus. They also highlight the wide range of possibilities offered by the diverse Chilean landscape, serving as a dynamic laboratory for the implementation of varied landscape strategies aimed at fostering resilience and diversity. Conceptually, they redefine landscape as a strategic representation of territory, vital urban infrastructure, and a rich repository of cultural and ecological memory. Their innovations, span from the reinterpretation of industrial ruins as “memory parks” and the transformation of “sacrifice zones” into resilient Green and Blue Infrastructure, to cutting-edge regenerative marine gardens and peat bog restoration.

The projects were selected for their alignment with the program’s core research lines: Landscape as strategic representation: evident in their reinterpretation of cultural heritage and highlighting of overlooked ecological assets; Infrastructure for urban resilience and climate change adaptation; conservation of heritage and socio-cultural integration and their contribution to territorial transformation and resilience.

Technically, the projects propose advanced, multi-scalar resolutions that range from comprehensive master plans and targeted conservation/rehabilitation strategies to sophisticated ecological engineering techniques like multi-trophic aquaculture and precise hydrological interventions. All these efforts are ultimately aimed at fostering sustainable territorial transformation and reconnecting communities with their landscapes. The selected projects demonstrate a nuanced blend of theoretical understanding and technical resolution, showcasing the discipline’s capacity to synthesize diverse fields and drive meaningful territorial transformations.

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project

Authors

Title of the course

Academic year

Teaching Staff

Department / Section / Program of belonging

University / School

Seaside Park Vodudahue Estuary, Interface between sea and land.

Daniel Venegas Ramírez

Graduation project workshop

2024

Paula Aguirre and Pablo Alfaro

Magíster en Arquitectura del Paisaje - MAPA

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

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

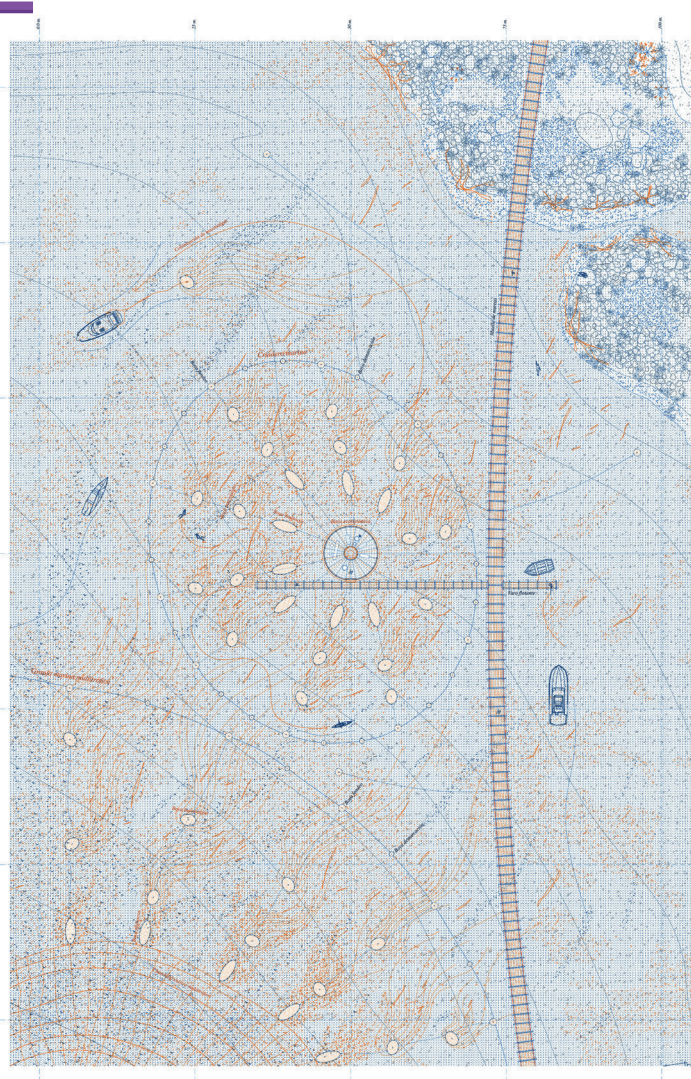
The Seaside Park in the Vodudahue estuary serves as a site of interdependent ecosystems and social dynamics, promoting environmental stewardship around water while fostering a range of new uses that highlight the area’s botanical, scenic, and educational value. This initiative not only encourages the protection of the ecosystem but also attracts visitors seeking the wild nature of Patagonia, boosting scientific and adventure tourism through the Alerce 3000 foundation. Vodudahue is envisioned as a gateway to Patagonia’s park route, facilitating processes that create mutual care between land and water. The project employs two main methodologies designed to facilitate beneficial exchanges, modifying and interacting with established estuarine parocesses.

One aspect focuses on marine ecosystem recovery through regenerational marine gardens. These gardens establish multi-trophic aquaculture farms, capable of absorbing excess suspended nutrients from the contaminated waters of Fiordo Comau while generating oxygen, addressing the deficiencies caused by conventional industrial aquaculture. This aquaculture includes a food chain where shellfish and crustaceans thrive on available nutrients, paving the way for macroalgae cultivation that filters water and releases oxygen. This mimics marine systemic processes, fostering spontaneous growth of underwater forests, which provide new marine habitats. Additionally, regeneration efforts in peat bog corrals involve enhancing surface moisture retention through strategic placement of stones and soil, directing excess water to improve subsurface conditions for Sphagnum moss and peat fields, thereby accelerating their growth and regenerating the coastal ecosystem. The Seaside Park is designed as an interface between sea and land.

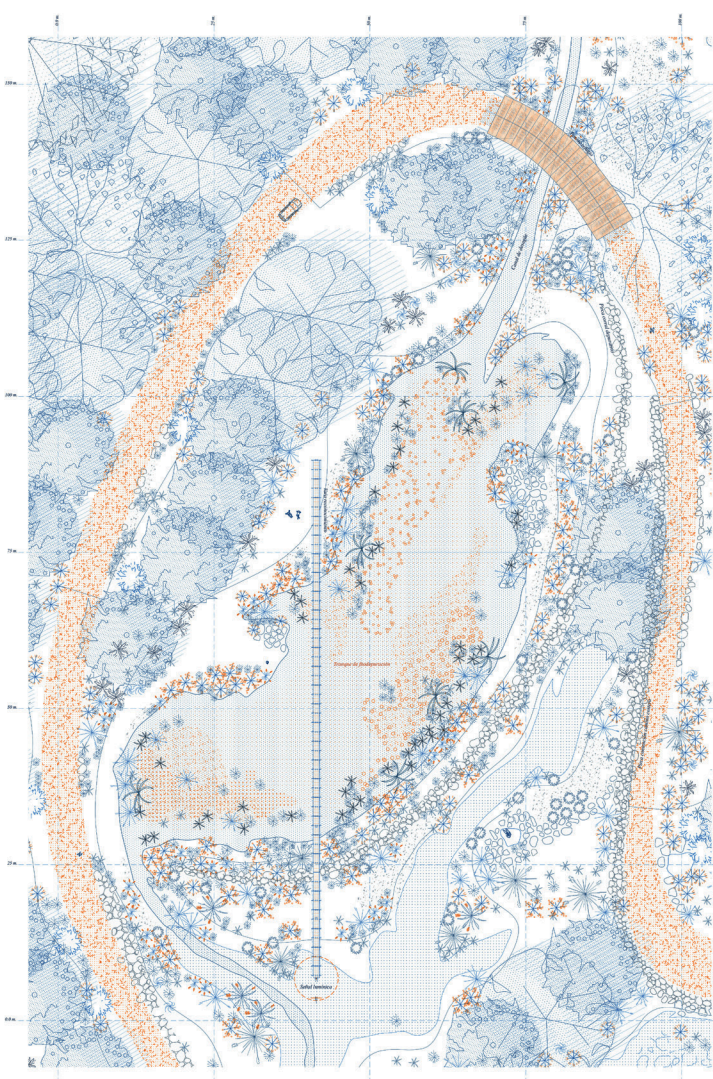
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- Marine hatchery and multitrophic aquaculture farm -



- Peatland corral and phytodepuration pond -



- Among tidal traces -



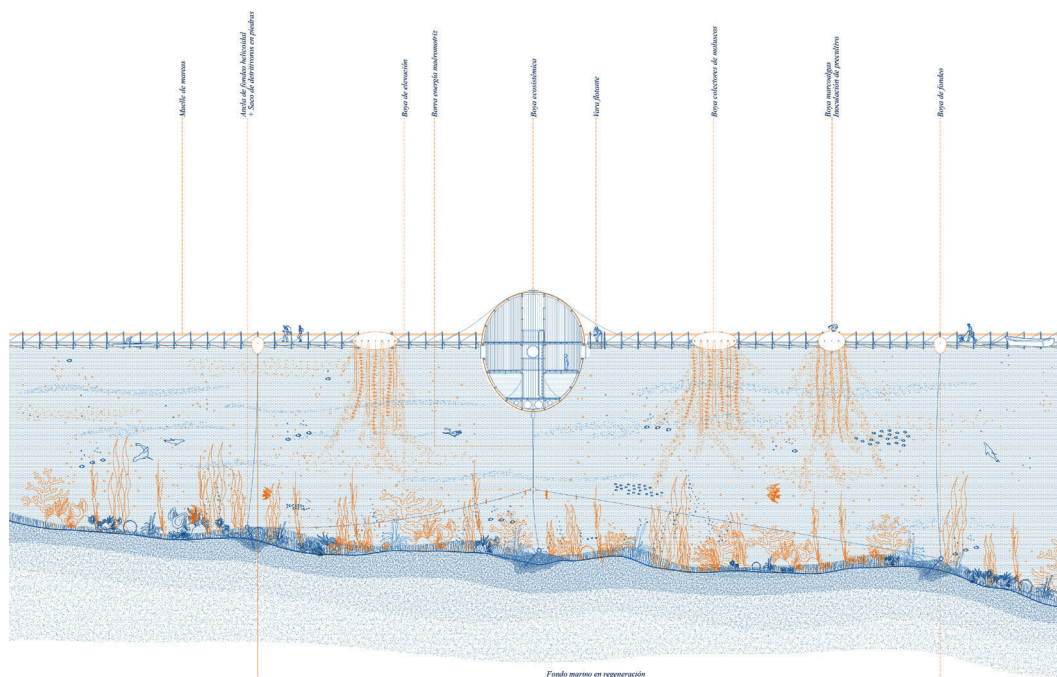
- Water corral in stone dam -



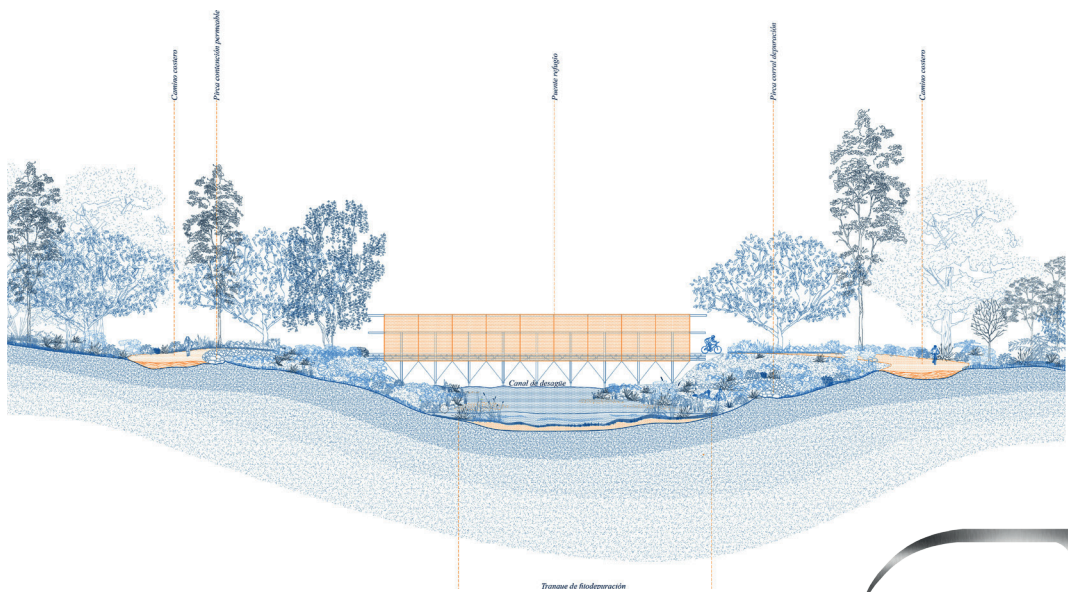
- Exposed peatland corral -



- Multitrophic aquaculture farm -



- Marine hatchery, ecosystem buoy -

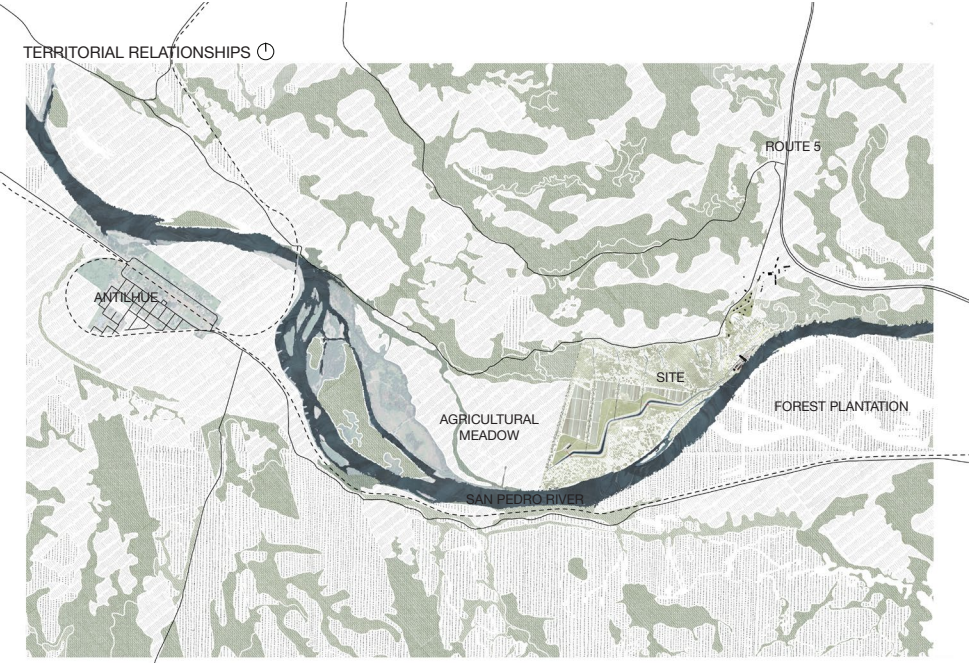


- Exploration shelter on phytodepuration pond -



- MAIN PLAN LEGEND**
- Intangible cultural heritage
 - Area of tourist interest
 - Agricultural land
 - Commercial plantation
 - Nothofagus dombeyi* y *Eucryphia cordifolia* forest
 - Conservation landscape
 - Private conservation areas
 - Nothofagus obliqua* y *Laurelia sempervirens* forest
 - Turistic atractives
 - National monuments
 - Museums
 - Selva Valdiviana route
 - Lago Ranco route
 - Siete Lagos route
 - "El Valdiviano" railway

CULTURAL AREA IMAGES



MASTERPLAN



PUPUNAHUE'S RUINS SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



1. Secondary access / Propagation greenhouse / Restrooms
2. Reforestation areas
3. Riparian forest
4. Meadow
5. Infiltration area
6. Swimming holes
7. Playground
8. Coffee shop
9. Ruins / Thematic rooms
10. Administration
11. Main access
12. Visitor center
13. DIGEFER Horse Farm visitor area

RIPIARIAN FOREST	MEADOW REFORESTATION
Upper canopy	Plumiers
<i>Haselia</i>	<i>Cassia</i>
<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	<i>Diospyros serotina</i>
<i>Lingue</i>	<i>Coluca</i>
<i>Parosela ligustris</i>	<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>
Lower canopy	Secondary succession
<i>Arceuthobium</i>	<i>Avicennia chilensis</i>
<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	<i>Guarea grandifolia</i>
<i>Mallotus de hoja larga</i>	<i>Clusia</i>
<i>Podocarpus nigrum</i>	<i>Amelanchier punctatum</i>
<i>Arceuthobium</i>	<i>Alnus</i>
<i>Rhaphitum</i>	<i>Eucryphia cordifolia</i>
<i>Laurelia</i>	<i>Laurelia sempervirens</i>
<i>Laurelia sempervirens</i>	



Country/City CHILE / SANTIAGO

University / School PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE CHILE / MASTER OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Academic year 2023

Title of the project SAN PEDRO RIVER LANDSCAPE MEMORY PARK AT THE RUINS OF PUPUNAHUE

Authors MANUELA MERINO BETINYANI



Title of the project	SAN PEDRO RIVER LANDSCAPE MEMORY PARK AT THE RUINS OF PUPUNAHUE
Authors	MANUELA MERINO BETINYANI
Title of the course	GRADUATION PROJECT WORKSHOP
Academic year	2023
Teaching Staff	GLORIA SARAVIA AND ANDREW HARRIS
Department / Section / Program of belonging	MAGÍSTER EN ARQUITECTURA DEL PAISAJE - MAPA
University / School	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE CHILE

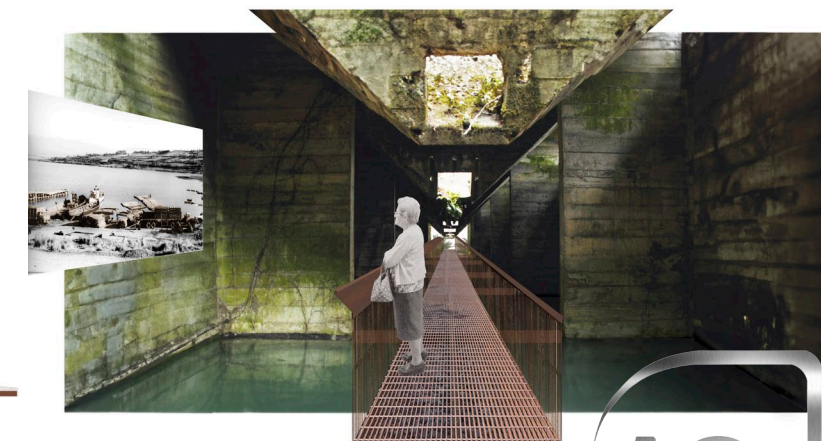
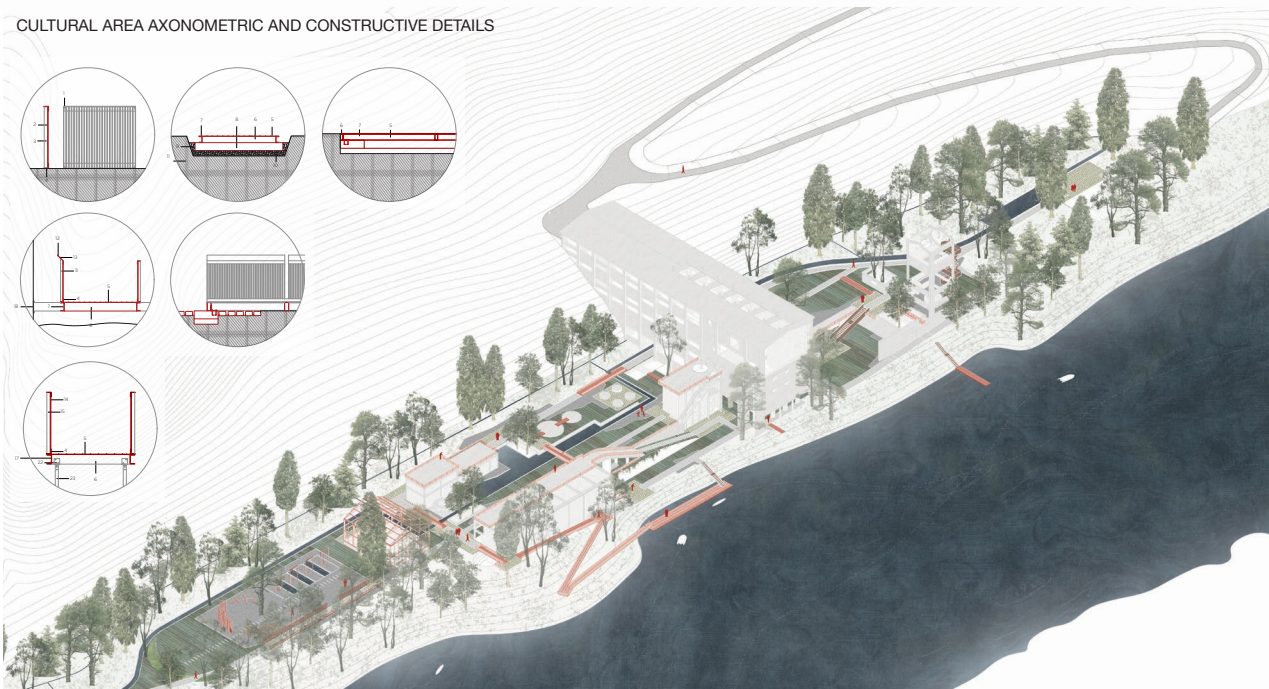
Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

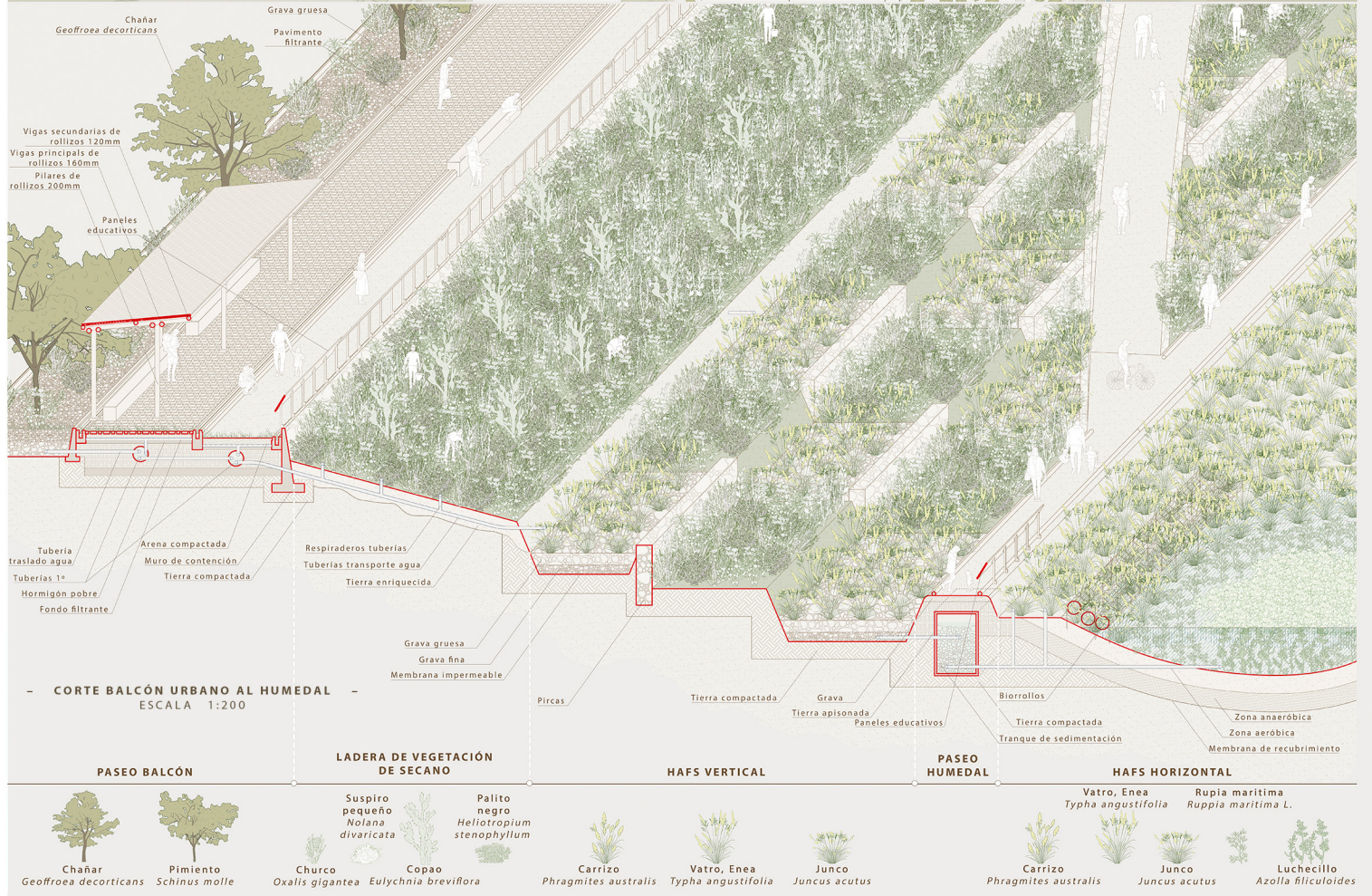
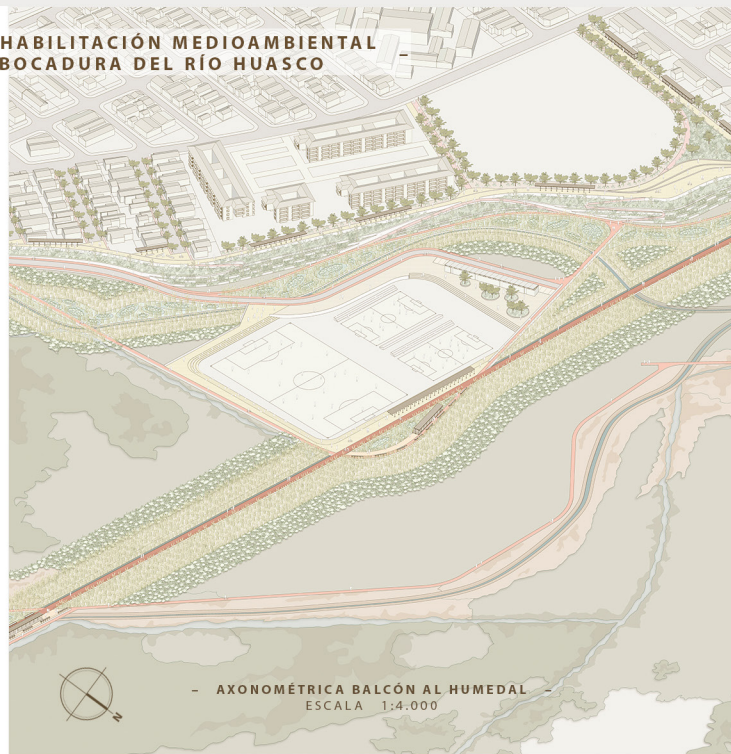
The San Pedro River valley landscape in the Los Ríos region of Chile reveals the impact of productive activities on rural livelihoods and cultural values. During the 19th and 20th centuries, the interplay between water, native forests, and associated industries defined this area, consolidating it as a productive fluvial landscape dependent on Valdivia. The advent of new production methods and the fragmentation of its natural environment have contributed to its decline, jeopardizing its identity. Despite these challenges, its waters, native forest remnants, and industrial vestiges stand as symbols of resistance and opportunities for recovery and enhancement. Among these, the ruins and site of Pupunahue coal purification plant are notable for bringing together water, forests, and industrial remains, offering an opportunity to reinterpret this landscape. This project examines the role of these ruins in shaping landscape perception and advocates for their recovery as a 107-acre park that fosters a deeper understanding of this landscape’s intertwined natural and cultural heritage. Through strategies focused on conservation, activation, formalization, and consolidation, the project aims to: (1) reveal an industrial, fluvial, and natural past; (2) enhance its natural dynamics; and (3) create a space for social engagement. To achieve this, a master plan is proposed that incorporates the adjacent Los Notros and Vegas de Pupunahue Private Conservation Area, creating both a natural zone and a cultural zone. These zones are designed with varying levels of use intensity, seeking to respond effectively to qualities, needs and rhythms of the San Pedro River valley’s rural landscape.

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Country/City

Chile, Santiago

University / School

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Magíster en Arquitectura del Paisaje

Academic year

2023

Title of the project

Environmental Compensation and Rehabilitation Park of the Huasco River Mouth Wetland

Authors

Carla Andrea Olivares Canales



Title of the project	Environmental Compensation and Rehabilitation Park of the Huasco River Mouth Wetland
Authors	Carla Andrea Olivares Canales
Title of the course	Graduation project workshop
Academic year	2023
Teaching Staff	Osvaldo Moreno and Ximena Arizaga
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Magíster en Arquitectura del Paisaje - MAPA
University / School	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

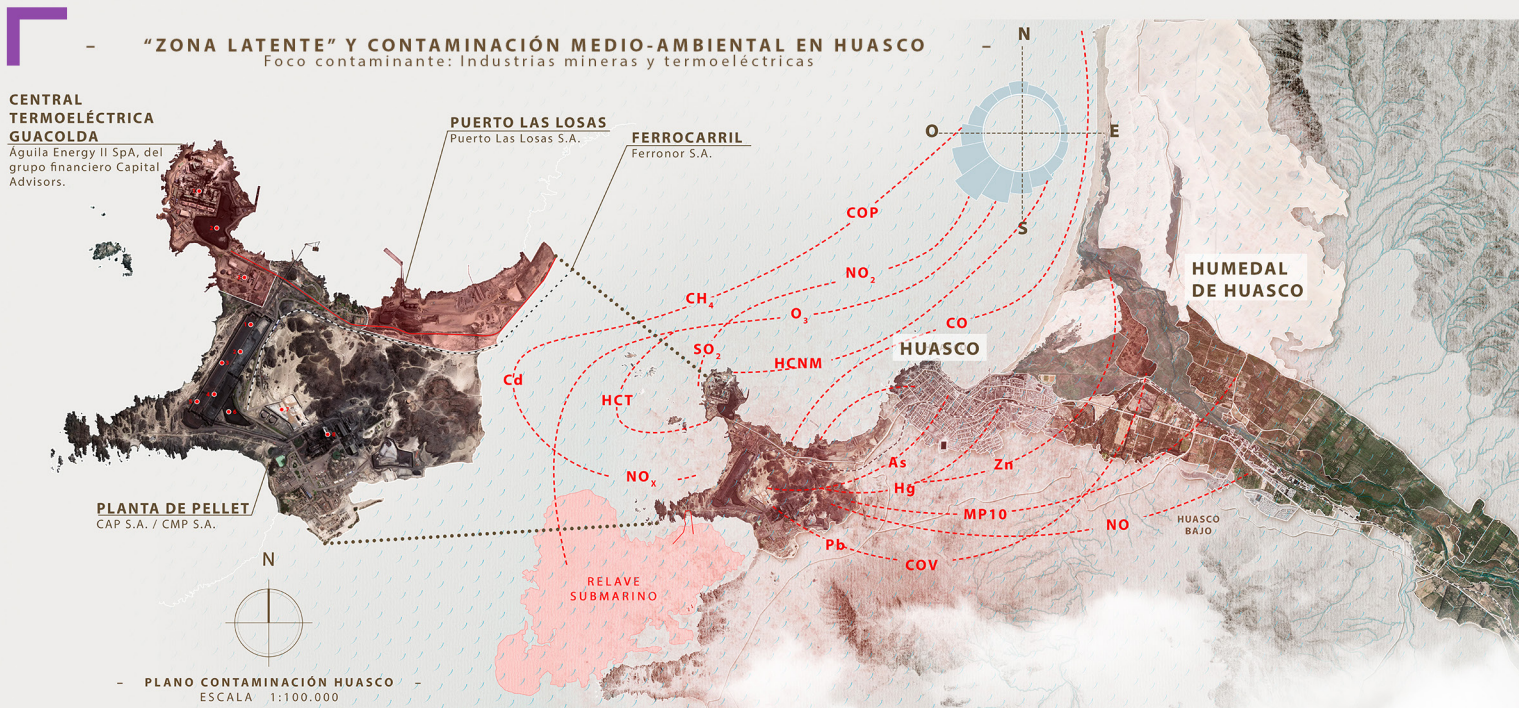
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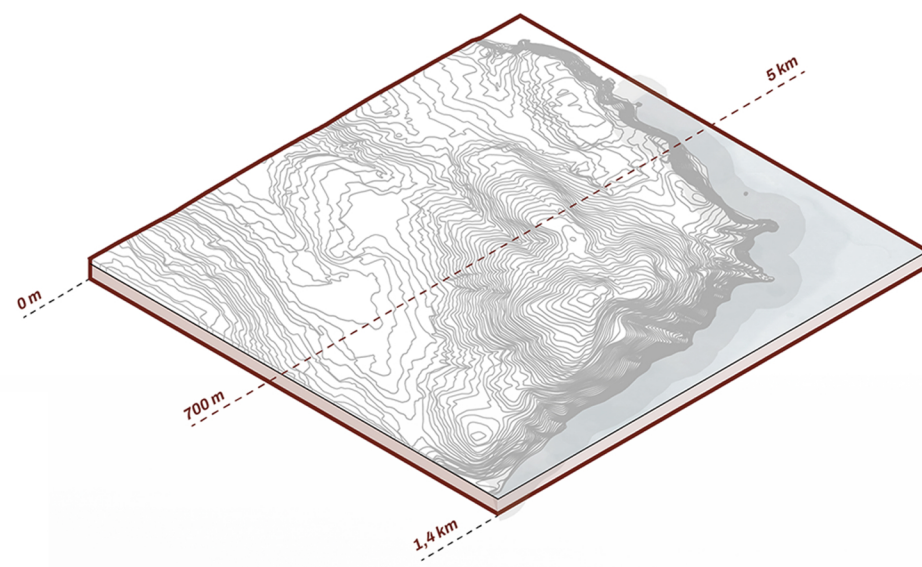
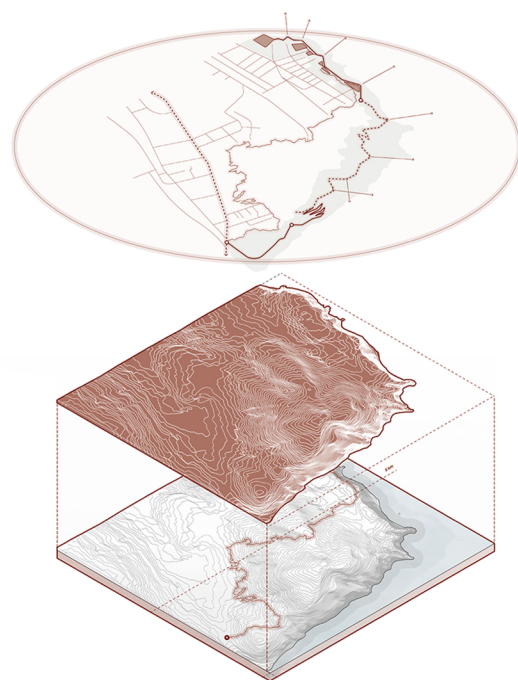
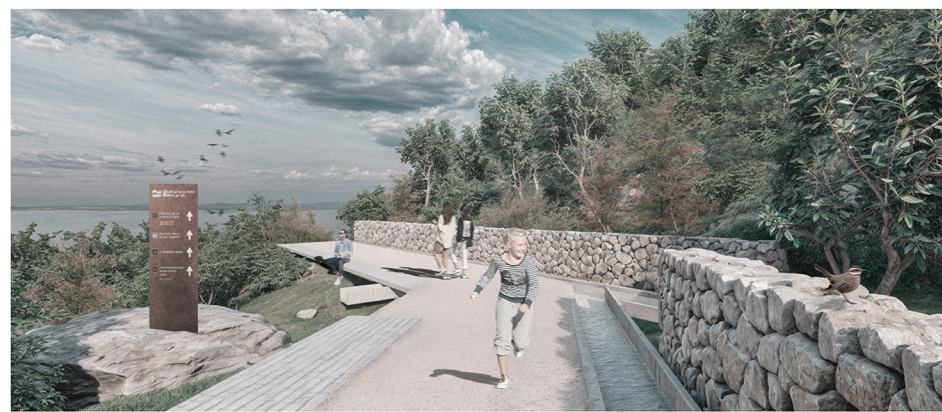
The wetland at the mouth of the Huasco River in Chile’s Atacama Region, lies within one of the country’s five Sacrifice Zones due to decades of pollution from thermoelectric and mining industries. These activities, including the Guacolda Power Plant and CAP Huasco, have severely impacted public health, traditional sectors such as olive farming and artisanal fishing, and the biodiversity of surrounding ecosystems. In the last 15 years, the wetland has lost 50% of its fauna species richness, with nearly 12% of fauna and 10% of flora species now threatened. The southern section of the wetland, next to Huasco city, is the most degraded. In response, the Chilean government declared Huasco a “Latent Zone” in 2012 and launched the Environmental and Social Recovery Plan (PRAS) in 2017, outlining 67 actions to restore environmental quality and improve residents’ lives. This thesis argues for an environmental recovery approach focused not only on reducing industrial pollution but also on strengthening existing territorial assets— particularly the Huasco wetland as a Green and Blue Infrastructure. The proposed landscape architecture project includes three main strategies: conserving the relatively intact northern wetland; rehabilitating the southern and central sections most affected by human activity; and creating an Environmental Compensation Park to restore ecosystem services, treat urban and agricultural wastewater, and provide clean, accessible public space. Ultimately, the thesis aims to redefine how urban coastal wetlands are addressed in degraded contexts—shifting from viewing them as vulnerable or untouchable ecosystems to recognizing their potential as resilient, integrative elements in urban and environmental planning.

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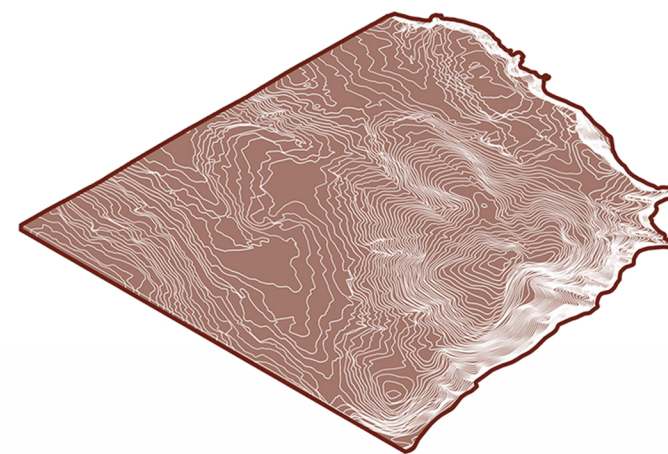
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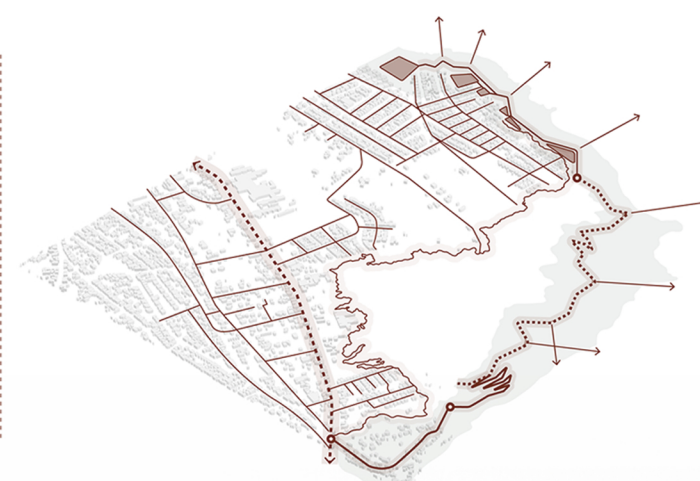




01 Borde costero



02 Sistema Topográfico



03 Proyecto

Country/City
University / School
Academic year
Title of the project
Authors

Chile, Santiago.
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Magister en Arquitectura del Paisaje.
2024.
Huaihuén Urban Park.
Tomás Ponce Palacios.



Title of the project	Huaihuen Urban Park.
Authors	Tomás Ponce Palacios.
Title of the course	Graduation project workshop.
Academic year	2024.
Teaching Staff	Gloria Saravia and Andrew Harris.
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Magíster en Arquitectura del Paisaje - MAPA.
University / School	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

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

Huaihuén Hill, located in the eastern sector of the city of Ancud, is one of the major geographical remnants that the commune possesses along the northern area of Chiloé Island. It covers an area of 62 hectares, serving as a significant transitional landscape between the city and the eastern coastal edge of Ancud. This area is the primary habitat for coastal and peri-urban birdlife originating from the city, playing a key ecological role for the local flora and fauna. However, it is not recognized as a green space in the current municipal zoning plan, thus overlooking its potential as an interface between the city and the coastline.

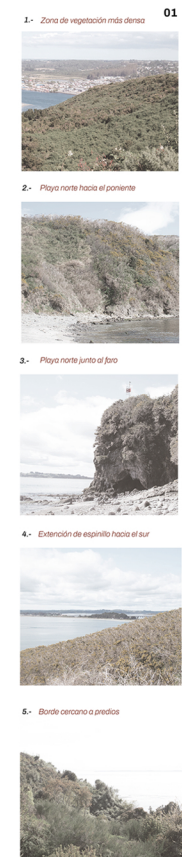
As a result, its isolated status within the territory is under pressure due to the unchecked expansion of housing over the past 20 years. This has led to an abrupt shift in land use toward a more urban character, causing a disconnect between the city, the surrounding natural environments that define it, and the relationship between residents and their immediate landscape. This connection is largely fostered by Huaihuén Hill and its coastal edge, which extends like a piece that embraces and contains the city, from the Pudeto estuary to the northwestern part of Ancud.

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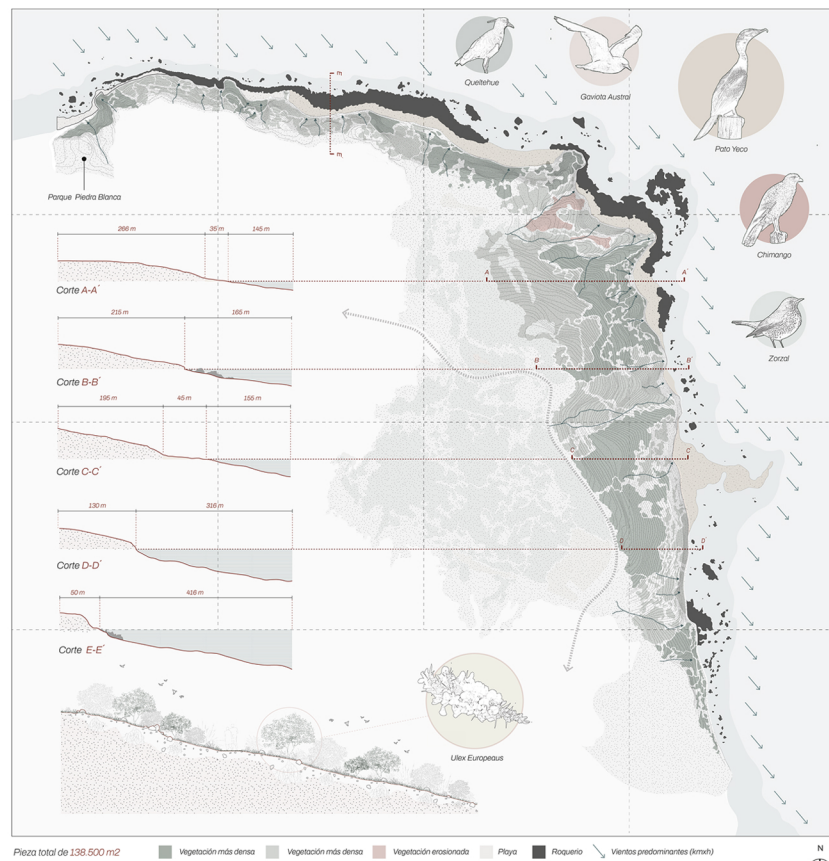
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Fotografías

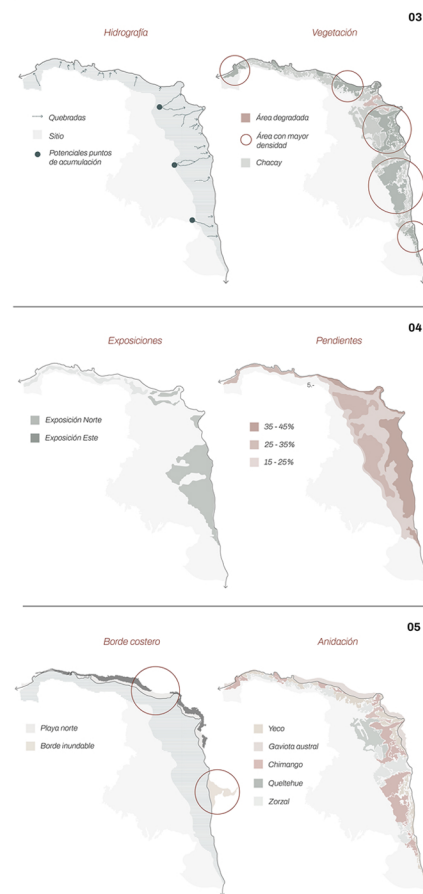


Caracterización de pieza

Cerro Huahuén, Ancud



Esquemas de análisis



Tramo 2 / Senderos con núcleos nativos

Parque urbano Huahuén, Ancud



Imágenes Masterplan

Parque urbano Huahuén, Ancud

1.- Circuito de miradores



2.- Sendero de plantación en terrazas



3.- Plaza principal / Explanada Norte

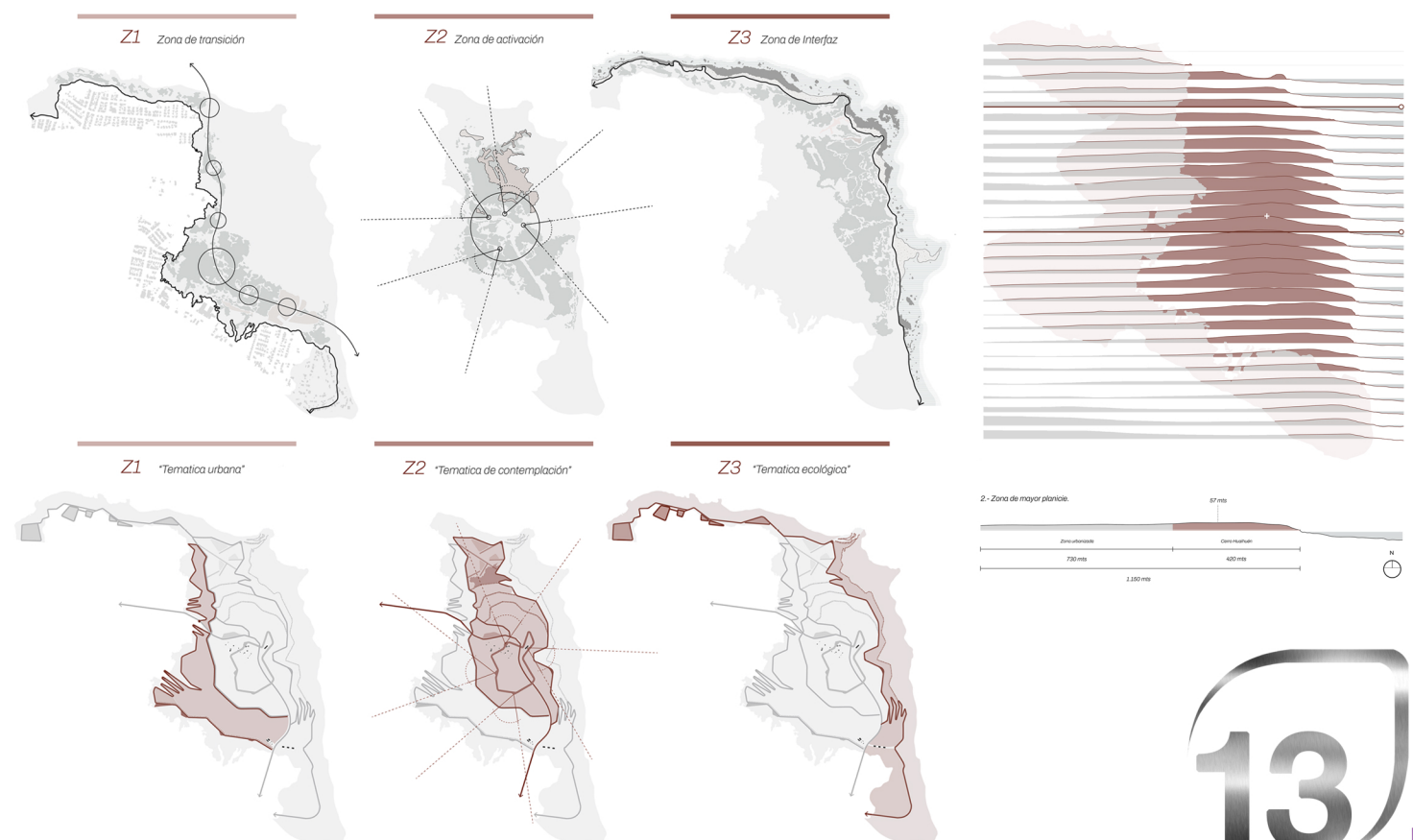


4.- Circuito costero inferior

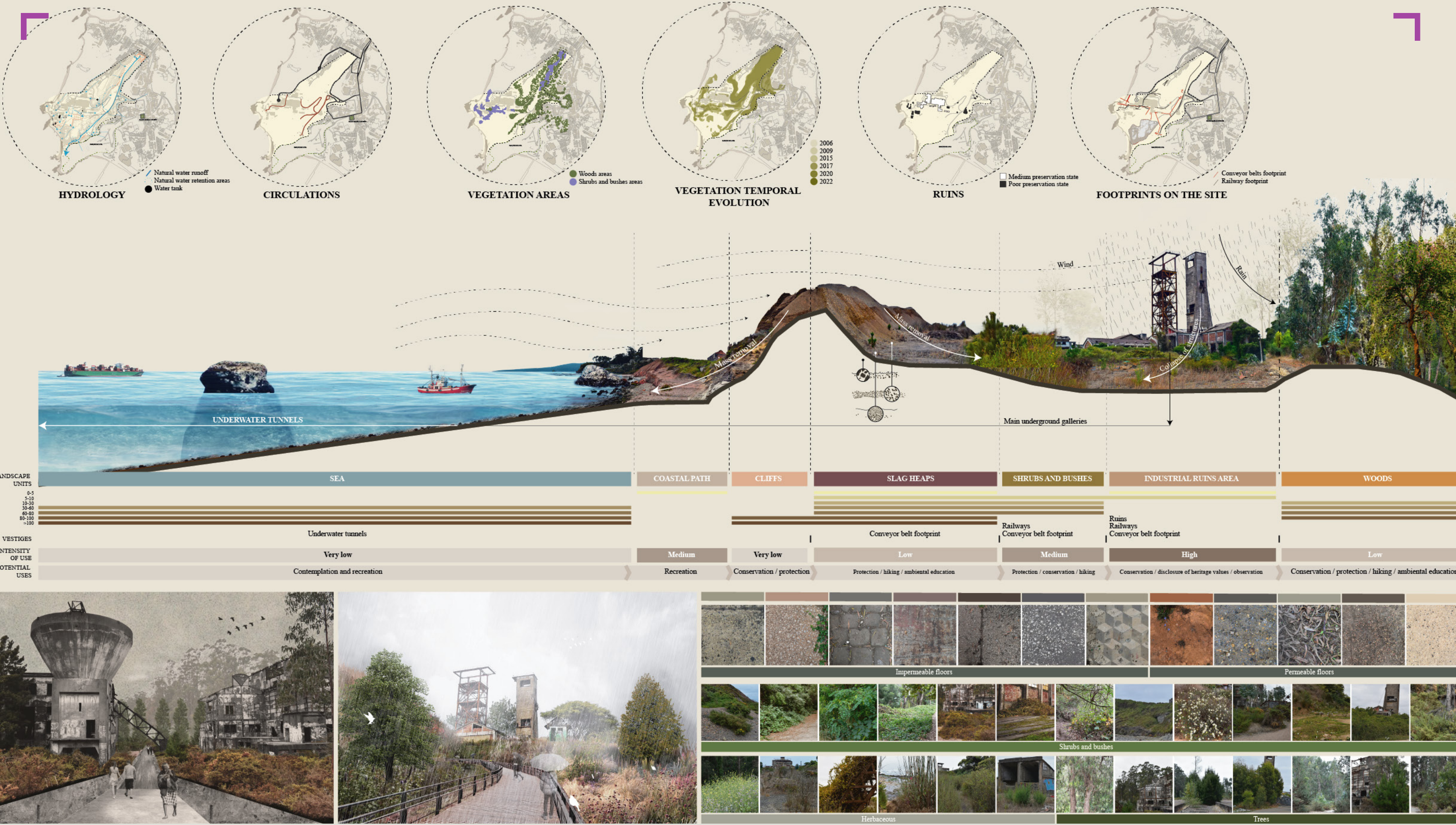


Esquemas de zonificación

Parque urbano Huahuén, Ancud



LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS OF THE SITE



Country/City

Chile, Santiago

University / School

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Magíster en Arquitectura del Paisaje

Academic year

2023

Title of the project

The Coal Footprint. Processes of decline and reconversion of post-industrial landscapes, the case of Lota

Authors

Sarah Aillón Ferreira



Title of the project	The Coal Footprint. Processes of decline and reconversion of post-industrial landscapes, the case of Lota
Authors	Sarah Aillón Ferreira
Title of the course	Graduation Project Workshop
Academic year	2023
Teaching Staff	Osvaldo Moreno, Danilo Martic
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Magíster en Arquitectura del Paisaje (MAPA)
University / School	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

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

Post-industrial landscapes are key elements in shaping local identity. In Chile, the Gulf of Arauco region emerged as the main center for coal mining development, with the city of Lota positioned at its core, transforming the territory, the urban structure, and giving rise to a distinctive cultural landscape. However, following the coal industry’s decline and closure in the 20th century, Lota entered a phase of abandonment and degradation. Today, it is one of Chile’s most prominent examples of a deteriorated post-industrial landscape. Based on the analysis of the territory, the project focus is recovering the Chambeque post-industrial site through preserving the ruins of the mine industry and reintegrating the site into the city’s urban dynamics addressing environmental challenges. For this purpose, it is proposed four intervention strategies that allow for conservation and valorization of the site: linking, restoring, activating, and uncovering. These strategies aim to objectives such as the enhance of the site’s historical memory, conservation of ruins, environmental remediation, and reincorporation of the zone into de urban dynamics, reestablishing the community’s connection with its industrial heritage and generating new opportunities for use within a degraded landscape. Altogether, these actions seek to foster a sustainable reconversion of the former mining site, addressing its post-extractive condition and enabling its integration into new urban and territorial dynamics.

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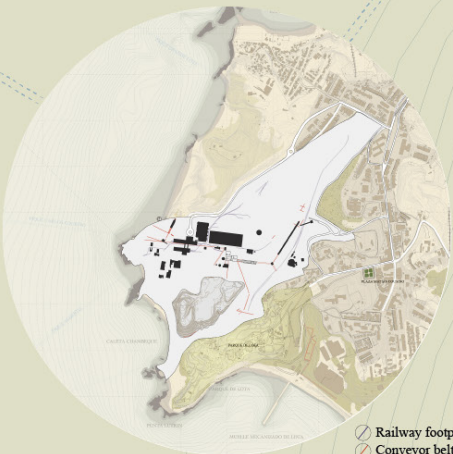
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PROJECT STRATEGIES



LINK



RECOVER



ACTIVATE

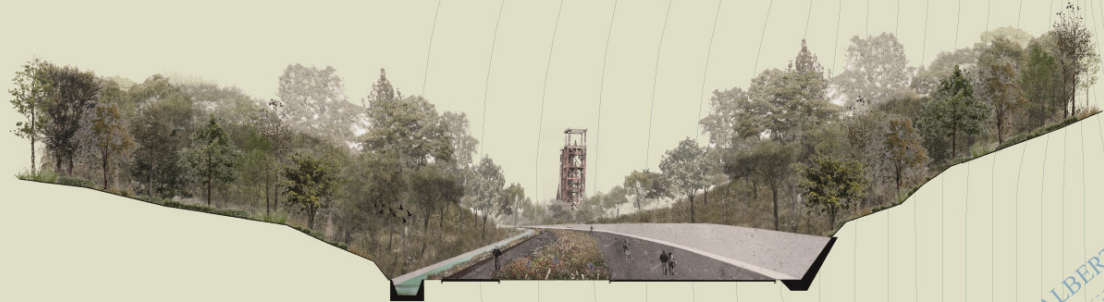


DISCOVER

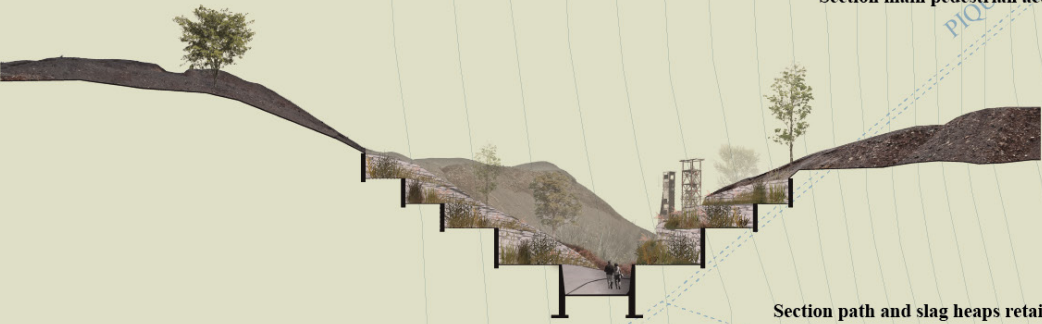
Programmatic buildings
Vestige buildings (ruin)

- 1.-LORETO COUSIÑO PEDESTRIAN ACCESS SQUARE
- 2.-SECONDARY PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- 3.-CONVEYOR BELT MEADOW
- 4.-IV EX-ROMANA SILO RUINS (1949)
- 5.-CONVEYOR BELT RUINS (1949)
- 6.-LOCOMOTIVE MECHANICAL WORKSHOP RUINS (1932)
- 7.-OLD CHAMBEQUE TUNNEL (1890)
- CONNECTION TO THE LOADING DOCK SECTOR
- 8.-SILO III RUINS (1949)
- 9.-SIEVE PLANT AND WASHING SILO RUINS
- 10.-WATER TANK
- 11.-CHARCOAL PLANT RUINS (1936)
- 12.-REAR CARGO AREA
- 13.-EX MAESTRANZA
- 14.-LAMP FACTORY AND BATHS / ACCESS AND SERVICES
- 15.-MAESTRANZA MEADOW
- 16.-PARKING ZONE
- 17.-PIQUE CARLOS I RUINS / VIEWPOINT TOWER AND MUSEUM
- 18.-PIQUE CARLOS II RUINS / VIEWPOINT TOWER AND MUSEUM
- 19.-EX-PLANTA DE FUERZA RUINS
- 20.-LAMP FACTORY RUINS
- 21.-MECHANIC WORKSHOP RUINS
- 22.-THERMOELECTRIC RUINS
- 23.-PIQUE ALBERTO VENTILATION RUINS
- 24.-PIQUE ALBERTO RUINS
- 25.-COASTAL PATH
- 26.-CONVEYOT BELT SUBSTATION RUINS
- 27.-SILO I RUINS
- 28.-SLAG HEAPS SECTOR
- 29.-PICNIC AREA MEADOW
- 30.-COASTAL MEADOW
- 31.-VEHICLE ACCESS

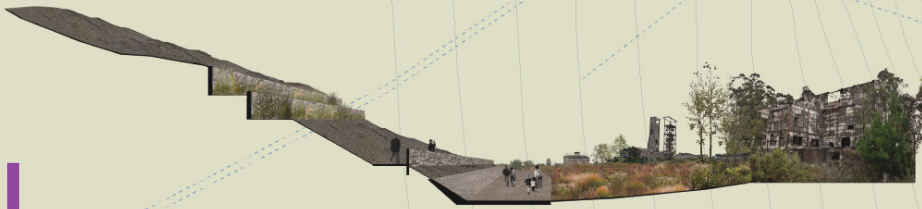
Railway footprint
Conveyor belt footprint
Buildings
Plantation area on slag heaps



Section main pedestrian access



Section path and slag heaps retaining



Section path between slag heaps and ruins area