

Walter-Gropius-Lehrstuhl Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Urbanismo (FADU),  
Universidad de Buenos Aires



# **Landschaft Kritik Anthropozän**

Prof. Dr. Lisa Diedrich

Curso Care Repair Heal — Catedra Martius USP — 10 Oct 2023

Walter-Gropius-Lehrstuhl Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Urbanismo (FADU),  
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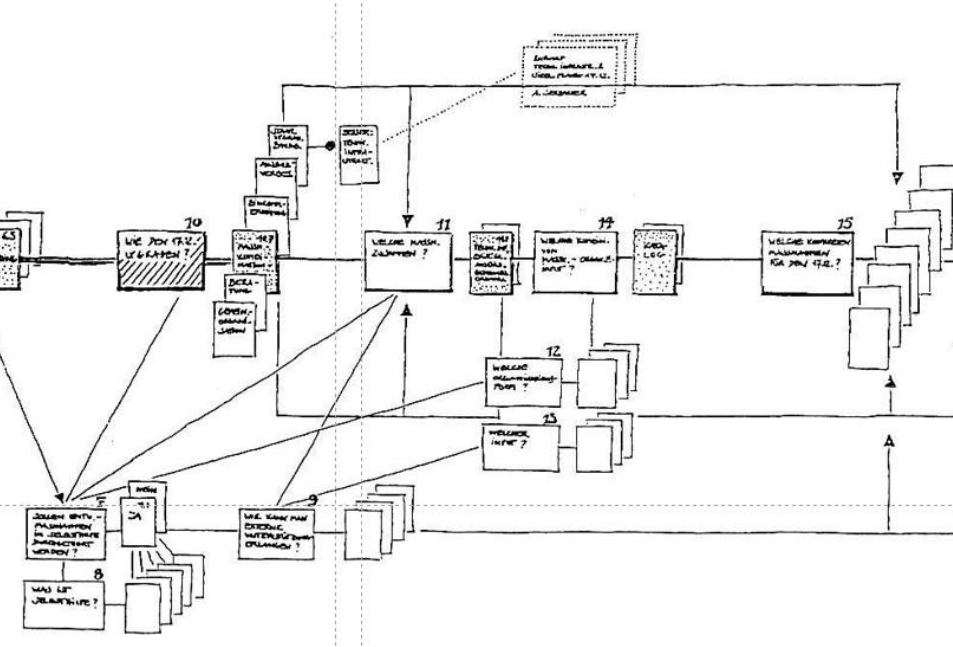
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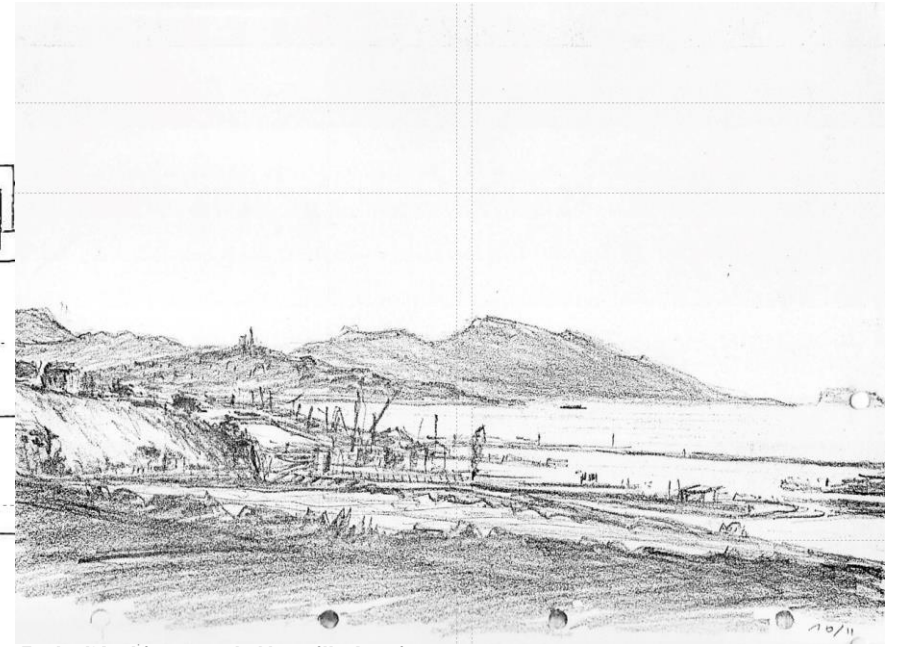
# Landschaft Paisaje



Ecole d'Architecture de Paris-Belleville:



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Ecole d'Architecture de Marseille-Luminy

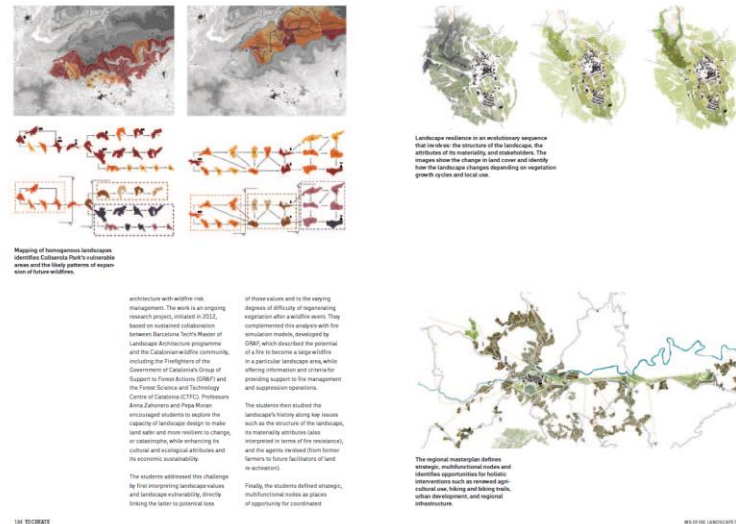


# Kritik Crítica

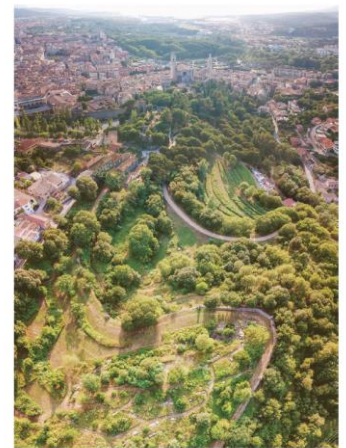
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page 104  
"The pandemic has increased the general appreciation of recreation areas, laying foundation for a renaissance of everyday outdoor environments, downplaying the importance of landscapes for the tourism industry."



page 107  
USE THE EXISTING, ACTIVATE THE UNSEEN

Comparable to the 'awakening' of the mining landscape in and around Lens, the project by Michel Desvigne with which this chapter began, is the reclamation, development and maintenance of the forgotten hilly landscape on the outskirts of GIRONA. Under the leadership of landscape architect Martí Franch, 600 hectares is being converted into 'multifunctional green infrastructure'. That sounds technical, but in practice it means the realisation of so-called 'natural spaces' where the inhabitants of the Spanish city can exercise, meet, relax, enjoy, learn and experience – and which will give them more than nine times as much green outdoor space and restore the image of Girona as a green agglomeration.

For this huge operation, landscape architect Franch drew on Mediterranean landscape features which, surprisingly, were hardly ever part of the collective consciousness, such as rivers, meadowlands, extensive woodlands and stunning views. In her project description on page 160 Katarina Babi writes: 'With such quality on its own, the landscape does not need a complete makeover, but a sort of landscape acupuncture that supports and intensifies it. [...] Franch recognised this was a vital task for landscape architecture as a mediator between landscape and society.'

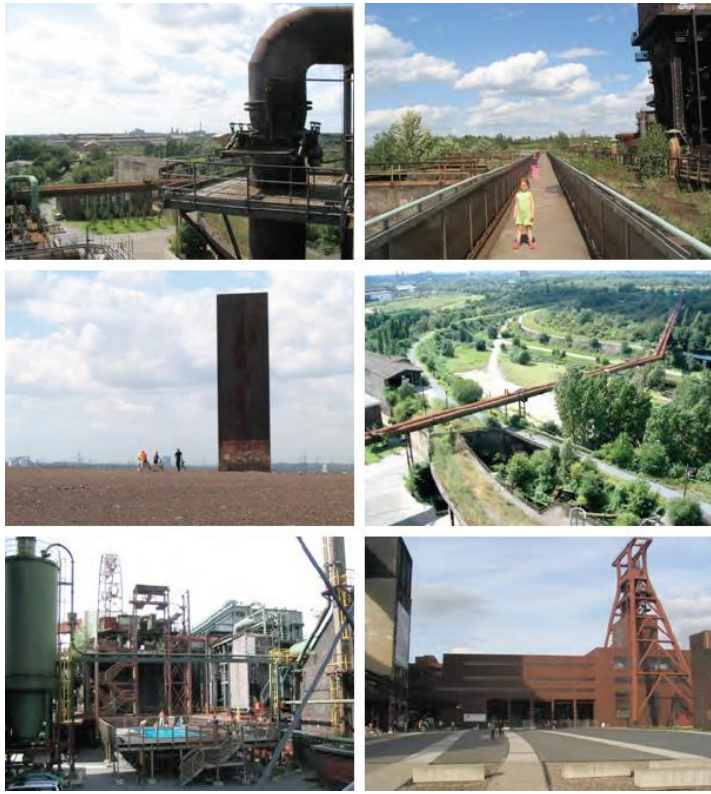
page 107

GIRONA'S SHIELDS designed by Martí Franch. View of the 30-hectare park, one of the 30 'natural spaces' that landscape architect Martí Franch defines as the central landscape around the Catalan city of Girona.

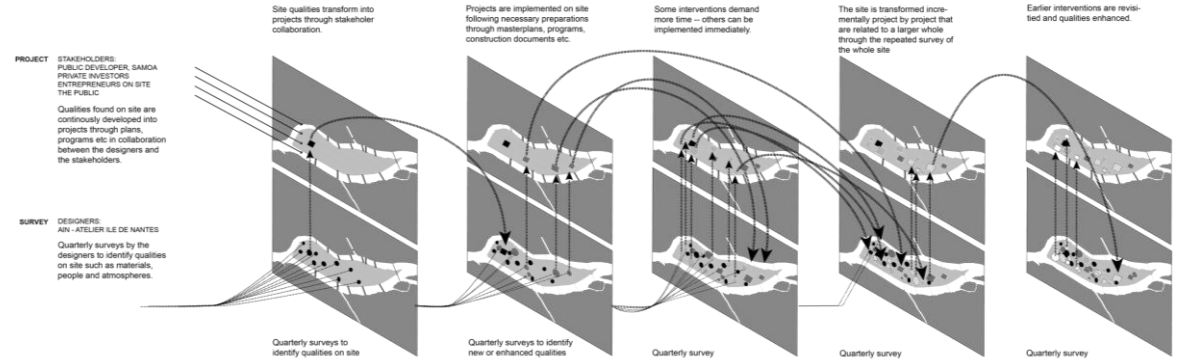


# Anthropozän Antropoceno

DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN



Diedrich L. (2013), *Translating Harbourscapes*, PhD thesis, University of Copenhagen



Dahl C. & Diedrich L. (2020), *Building transformative capacities Portusplus 9-2020*



# Paisaje

## Ensenanza

### Taller Paisajes Urbanos



#### PRINCIPLE 1: GROWING GREEN SPINE

The map to the right suggests the placement of vegetation volumes.

The point is to clarify where vegetation is needed so:

- Noise reduction measure
- Air purification measure
- Visual barrier
- Erosion controlling measure

With our four layers in mind (traffic infrastructures, urban grid, green area and watercourse) the aim of this map and sections is to describe how the green infrastructure will act as a mediator between these layers by creating a structural green spine throughout the site.

By combining mass balance with implementation of vegetation, water retention is enhanced, barriers towards large infrastructure are created, accessibility to parks and water close environments are inserted.

The "Goals & Techniques" presented on the previous pages make out the base for decisions shown in this map, but on a quite detailed scale.

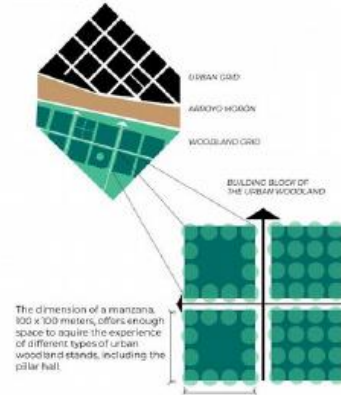


#### PRINCIPLE 2: URBAN GRID FOR URBAN WOODS

Apart from the Growing Green Spine, there is a larger space for afforestation, eventually to become an urban wood.

The search for a basis and a system of planting has ended in the extraction of the urban grid, from which the urban wood will start to develop in various ways and patterns.

Michel Desvigne's principles when turning the old industrial area in Bordeaux into an urban green net, has also inspired us to stick to the strictness of the grid, which offers slight lines and possibilities of movements to the streambanks of Arroyo Mordén.

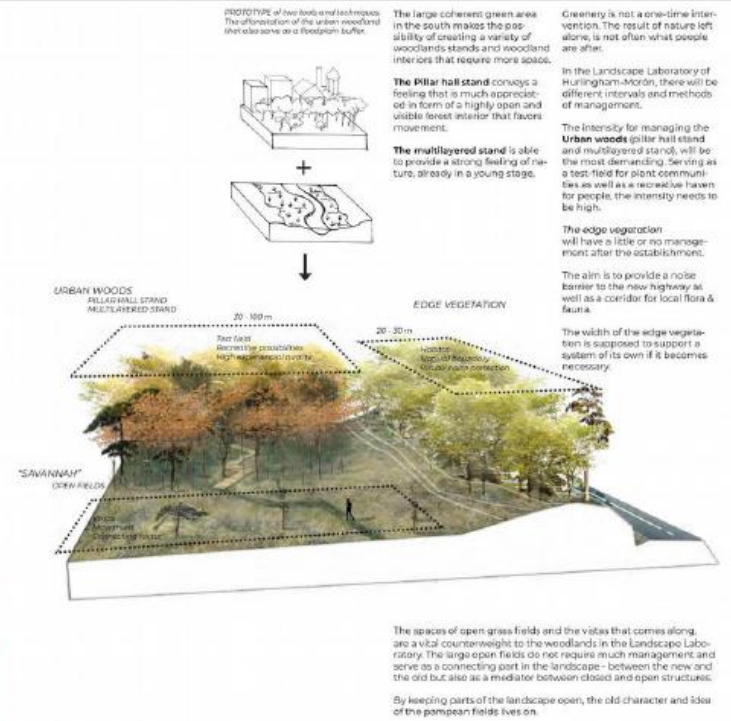


The dimension of a manzana, 100 x 100 meters, offers enough space to acquire the experience of different types of urban woodland stands, including the pillar hall.

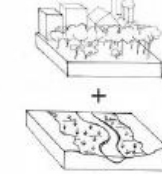
A basis for the structure of the woodland is found within the grid system, established by the Spanish crown in Laws of the Indies.

Perhaps the notion of rationality and fairness should be the building block of this new landscape, in an otherwise unjust urban setting?

There is also a great familiarity to this system. The simple concept of the block or "manzana", which is how the Argentinians refer to it, is a spatial element and reference that the locals have a lifelong relationship to.



PROTOTYPE of two levels and each shows the afforestation of the urban woodland (what also serve as a floodplain buffer).



The large coherent green area in the south makes the possibility of creating a variety of woodlands stands and woodland interiors that require more space.

The Pillar hall stand conveys a feeling that is much appreciated in form of a highly open and visible forest interior that favors movement.

The multilayered stand is able to provide a strong feeling of nature, already in a young stage.

Greenery is not a one-time intervention. The result of nature left alone, is not often what people are after.

In the Landscape Laboratory of Huntington-Mordén, there will be different intervals and methods of management.

The intensity for managing the Urban woods (pillar hall stand and multilayered stand), will be the most demanding. Serving as a test-field for plant communities as well as a recreational haven for people, the intensity needs to be high.

The edge vegetation will have a little or no management after the establishment.

The aim is to provide a noise barrier to the new highway as well as a corridor for local flora & fauna.

The width of the edge vegetation is supposed to support a system of its own if it becomes necessary.

The spaces of open grass fields and the vistas that comes along, are a vital counterweight to the woodlands in the Landscape Laboratory. The large open fields do not require much management and serve as a connecting part in the landscape - between the new and the old but also as a mediator between closed and open structures.

By keeping parts of the landscape open, the old character and idea of the pompeian fields lives on.

Student works SLU-FADU

LP Partnership  
con Catédra LCJ  
Flavio Janches  
2014-2023



# Crítica

## Enseñanza ↔ Investigación

### Crítica de Proyectos Urbanos Contemporáneos



Journal of Landscape Architecture



ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tjrla20>

#### Barcelona's Tres Turons: Three hills and three cruelties

Lisa Diedrich & Marina Cervera

To cite this article: Lisa Diedrich & Marina Cervera (2020) Barcelona's Tres Turons: Three hills and three cruelties, *Journal of Landscape Architecture*, 15:2, 56-73, DOI: [10.1080/18626033.2020.1852711](https://doi.org/10.1080/18626033.2020.1852711)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/18626033.2020.1852711>



Student works ETSAB

Barcelona's Tres Turons: Three hills and three cruelties Lisa Diedrich, Marina Cervera

Right page from top to bottom

Figure 14–15 Batteries Park (Jansana, de la Villa, de Pauw, 2011), displaying the remains of the military anti-aircraft batteries, in an awarded exercise to reconcile urbanization and historical memory.

Figure 16 While being part of Barcelona's Museum of History, Batteries Park (Jansana, de la Villa, de Pauw, 2011) has become a prime destination for young visitors contemplating the panorama of the sea, adjacent hillslopes and the Montjuïc mountain.

#### Cruelty one: chopping up the site

It is easy to imagine how the relational attitude of the previously described design works could have been adopted again for the Tres Turons, distinguishing the three hills of Turó de la Creueta del Coll, Turó del Carmel and Turó de la Rovira as areas of control to be composed by three individual park designs, as stated in the 1933 Regional Plan.<sup>22</sup> The designs could have referred to various areas of influence and of effect within the larger urban landscape and the spheres of international urban development and tourism. Instead, the 2018 competition brief represses the recognition of each hill as a topographical unit and merges them into an artificial entity that nonetheless distinguishes three functional sectors: sector one comprises the structure of paths around the hills, sector two the edges of the park and sector three the former Can Baró quarry, slated to accommodate a new residential district. Reconceptualizing the Tres Turons this way means reducing them to mono-functional areas of control—paths, edges and houses—that no longer stage the three hills as complex socio-spatial realities in the Barcelona metropolis. This fragmentation prevents rather than encourages the designers to relate to wider areas of influence. Instead, it invites them to focus on aspects of the future park and its closest surrounds, and it dissuades them from looking at the socio-spatial relationships of the hills, slopes, mountains and metropolitan landscapes with their larger societal systems and worlds of thought. Indeed, only two finalists of the competition, the teams of Jansana, de la Villa, de Pauw, and of Jorner, Lop Pastor, dared to challenge the brief in their

district could be designed and equipped with new dwellings to serve as the entrance to the Tres Turons Park. It remains unclear, as of now, how to get the individual pieces back into the puzzle, and consequently, how to lend the design of the Tres Turons the same power as the pre-existing parks on the seven hills. The wish to focus on functions (paths, edges and houses), supporting an overall good-life fantasy, has led the client to give up on a powerful concept (each hill as an area of control). Reducing the site into fragmented bits and pieces is not only cruel, it also bears the risk of foreclosing powerful effects on metropolitan and international levels. This park could offer more than fixes to three functional issues.

#### Cruelty two: hiding the history of practices

Largely unnoticed in the competition brief, the three hills play a prominent role in the history of Barcelona, linked to human settlements around the Mediterranean, to colonization and decolonization, to European political ideologies and conflicts. From a site-thinking point of view, these are also areas of influence—realms and reasons for which the site got shaped by various actors, over time. It is elucidating to unpack how some designers have included the conflicts and contradictions of history in their projects, while asking if and how this mindset could be translated into the actual project.

The seven hills have historically been considered to provide ecosystem services to the city: food, wood, water and goods. When the Rovira hilltop was excavated as an archaeological site



Colaboración con  
ETSAB Barcelona  
Marina Cervera  
2017-2023



... published in JoLA

# Antropoceno

## Investigación

### Laboratorios Urbanos

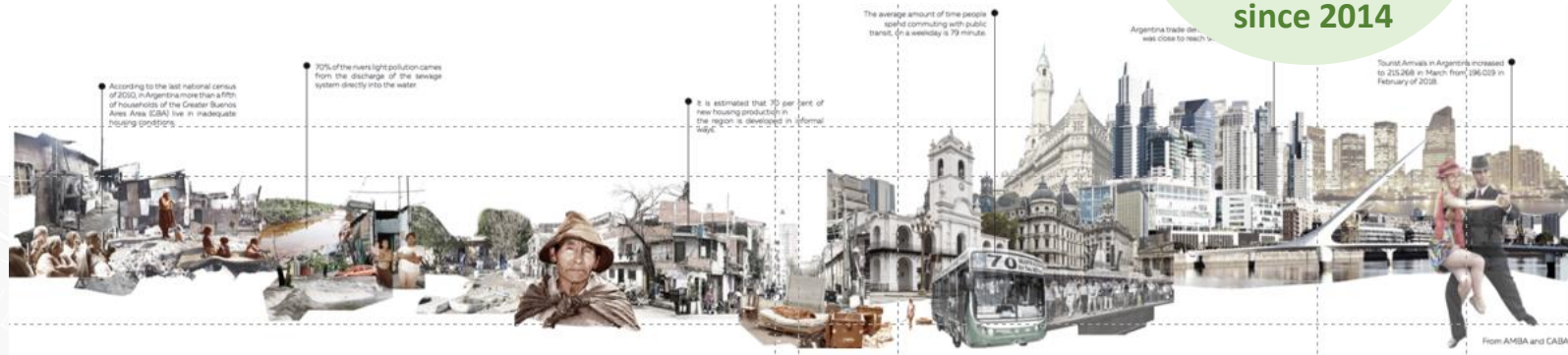
Colaboración con  
Flavio Janches, FADU  
Diego Sepúlveda,  
TU Delft  
since 2014

Living Labs on the topic  
of Transformation knowledge



Colaboración con  
Flavio Janches/  
Undine Giseke  
Kathrin Wieck  
TU Berlin  
since 2020

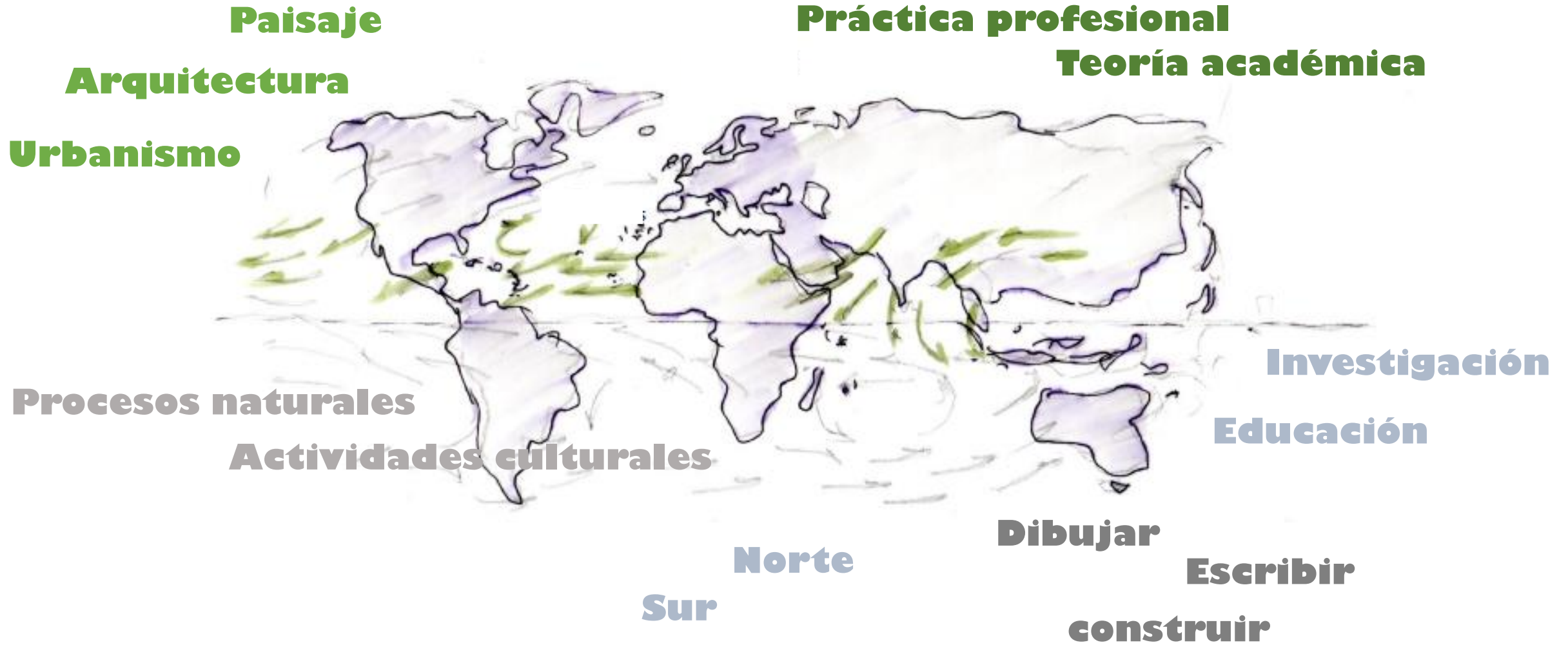
Colaboración con  
Paola Alfaro d'Alencon,  
Hochschule Frankfurt/  
Univ. Católica Santiago  
since 2021



<https://stadtmanufaktur.info/en/living-labs/>



# Across



# Across

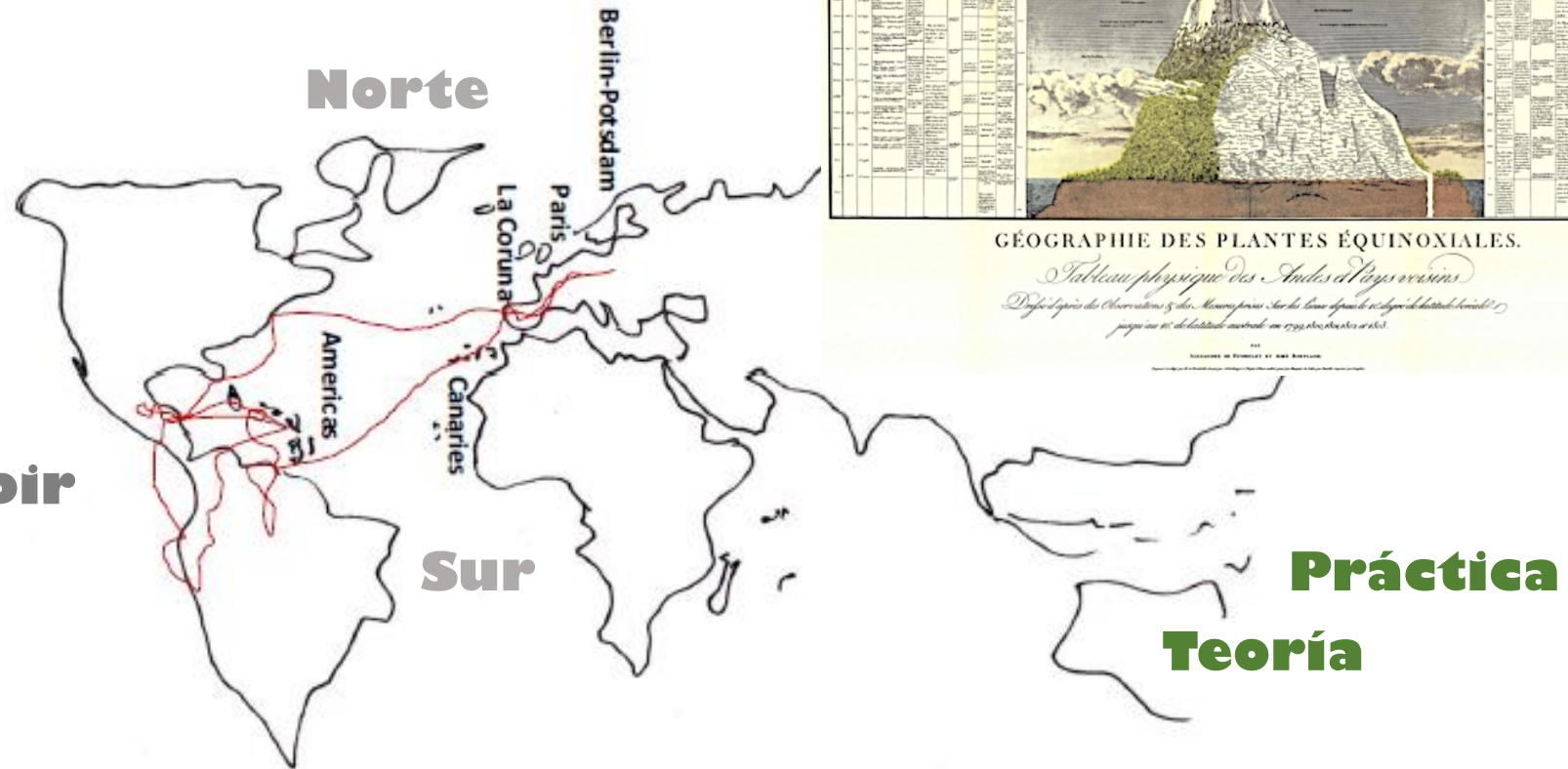
**Alexander von Humboldt**  
**Explorador de principios del siglo XIX**



**Dibujar**

**Escribir**

**construir**





# Across

The screenshot shows the enoll.org website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for 'About us', 'Newsroom', 'Events', 'Network', 'Projects', and 'Members area'. Below the menu, there is a search bar and a 'Living Labs' button. The main content area features a world map with several regions highlighted in teal, including North America, Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa. Below the map, there is a search bar with the text 'Discover Living Labs' and three dropdown menus labeled 'All countries', 'All members', and 'All sectors'. A yellow circular callout on the left side of the map contains the text 'European Network of Living Labs'.

**Helga Nowotny**  
**Expresidente ERC**  
**Consejo Europeo de Investigación**



helga-nowotny.eu

What is the place of people  
in knowledge?

a new form of  
knowledge production:  
Transdisciplinarity

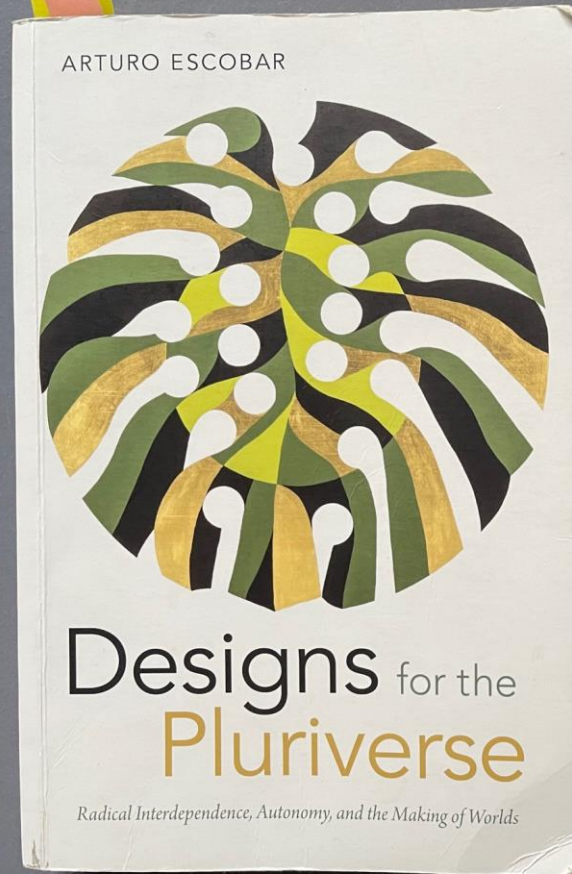
Nowotny, H., Scott, P. and Gibbons, M. (2001), Re-Thinking Science. Knowledge and the Public in an Age of Uncertainty (Cambridge: Polity Press)

# Across

**Arturo Escobar**  
**Antropólogo colombiano**



<https://greattransition.org/publication/farewell-to-development>



*Arturo Escobar*  
**Autonomía  
y diseño**

La realización de lo comunal

**Tercera parte: diseños para el pluriverso**  
**Capítulo 5. Diseño para las transiciones**



# On the Ontological Metrofitting of Cities

Arturo Escobar



## Research and innovation

[Home](#) > [Research by area](#) > [Environment](#) > [Nature-based solutions](#)

### Nature-based solutions

Nature-based solutions and how the Commission defines them, the global context, funding, collaboration and jobs, projects and results, knowledge platforms, latest publications, news and events.





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**ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

## Ecosystem Services

The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) defines an ecosystem as *"a complex of living organisms and the abiotic environment with which they interact in a specified location."* In other words, it is a local network of interacting plants and animals, and the landscape in which they live. Humankind and ecosystems are strongly interrelated in a multitude of ways. Direct and indirect benefits from ecosystems are known as ecosystem services. This term was popularized by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA).



<https://unece.org/ecosystem-services-0>

”Today, around the world, we are confronted by powerful voices making proclamations about what counts as good, and those voices often use interpretations of history, economy, science — narratives — to support their claims.”

Green is good . . .

Architecture needs to yield profit . . .

Science has proven that . . .

Andrea Kahn, What Critique Can Do,  
International Landscape Biennial Barcelona 2018



### Jonas Bylund

Research and Innovation Officer in the JPI Urban Europe Management Board and based at IQS, the Swedish Centre for Innovation and Quality in the Built Environment.

# Adopting dilemmas and reflexivity - on-the-go

[www.scapemagazine.com/scape16/](http://www.scapemagazine.com/scape16/)

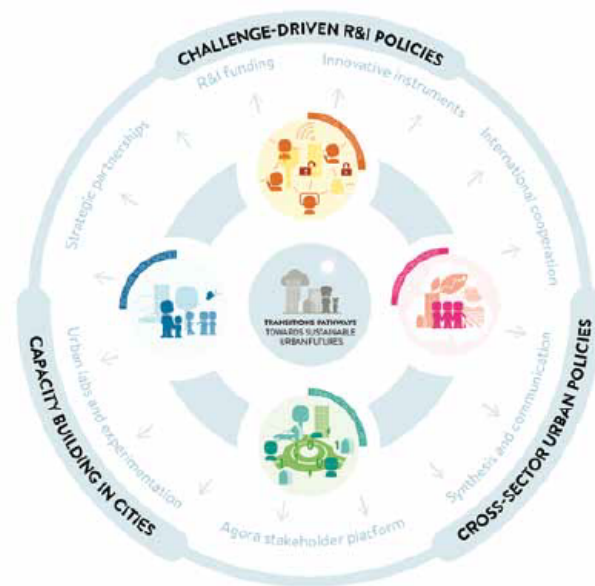


Diagram of the concept and implementation framework of the Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda 2.0 (JPI Urban Europe 2019 Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda)

// recognising dilemmas as a positive way to frame 'unsolvable' problems  
 // using reflection while practicing, not reflection before or after practice

Throughout history, cultures and civilisations have devised countless ways to contend with uncertainty. Take, for example, the European setting: the ancient Greeks dealt with uncertainty by embracing fatalism (reflecting their belief that all humans were ensnared in Zeus' net of fate and his humours were neither steady nor calculable). Compare this to the Enlightenment perspective that frames uncertainty as a lack of knowledge (serving as a main motivation for, and reflecting belief in, modern Science). Today, as anyone involved with urban sustainability and planetary liveability projects will tell you, uncertainty remains unavoidable. So, knowing it to be inevitable, what should we do about it: ignore uncertainty or try to find ways to constructively live with it?

Uncertainty is plastic. For some scientists, uncertainty simply seems to fall into the category of 'what we don't know'. Could it make more sense to think about uncertainty another way? Not as a synonym for non-knowledge, but instead as those things that are very difficult (or even impossible) to know with certainty? This definition brings uncertainty into the realm of wicked issues - messy and confusing situations that cannot be easily sorted out by straightforward mapping or optimal solution-oriented design.

Wicked issues present moving targets. Every time we induce innovation or disrupt one part of a system, we trigger dynamic change elsewhere. As we try to tackle one aspect of transitioning to a more sustainable future, we inevitably end up fumbling around in the dark to try figure out how one change-dynamic shapes others.

Current discussions around self-driving cars provide a good example. Data suggests that cars stand parked about 95 per cent of the time today. Will self-driving cars help pedestrians reclaim streets and public space from stationary (private) cars? Or will their continuous motion cause a bizarre hyper-congestion and exponential resource use? Or will they have other, impossible to foresee, effects, like the Internet and smart phones had on the music, film and TV industries? We can't know, with any certainty, what might happen down the line.

Uncertainty surrounds us. We can count on it being right in front of us, presenting us with always 'incalculable' risk. More and more in our global world, we hear arguments that our planet faces an uncertain future. At the heart of the Anthropocene lies a global climatic roller-coaster, in stark contrast to the relatively manageable Holocene era of the past 20,000 years. The genuine political issues of our time revolve around working with planetary uncertainty - what measures to take,

At JPI Urban Europe, the dilemma-driven approach serves as a working hypothesis, exploring how to shape 'bite-size chunks' of wicked-type issues in contemporary urban transformations and transitions. Our SRRIA 2.0 identifies four such dilemmas: digital transitions in urban governance; from urban resilience to robustness; land-use and urban infrastructures; and public space and inclusive urban neighbourhoods. Our approach makes no claim to be comprehensive, final, or all-inclusive. Rather, we see it as a test, a prototype - an invitation to translate one way of framing uncertainty into platforms of 'bite-size chunks' to tackle these chunks together. A risky approach? Yes, we certainly hope so.

**Dilemmas expose different viewpoints**

The dilemmas identified by JPI Urban Europe derive from public consultations, stakeholder dialogues, project and symposia results, and, of course, European wide policy exchange. Through this process of open consultations, many quandaries and conflicts worth exploring get articulated. Enabling improved interfaces in urban hybrid complexity and transdisciplinary challenge-driven approaches is one crucial argument for adopting the dilemma-driven approach.

In other words, we think dilemmas can be useful in stakeholder engagement. They help to shape dialogue spaces between civil society, urban research and innovation actors, city authorities, and transnational urban policy makers, where different perspectives are not at risk of being swept under the rug. Such spaces may emerge in Brussels, or at conferences, or as occasions in cities and national communities.

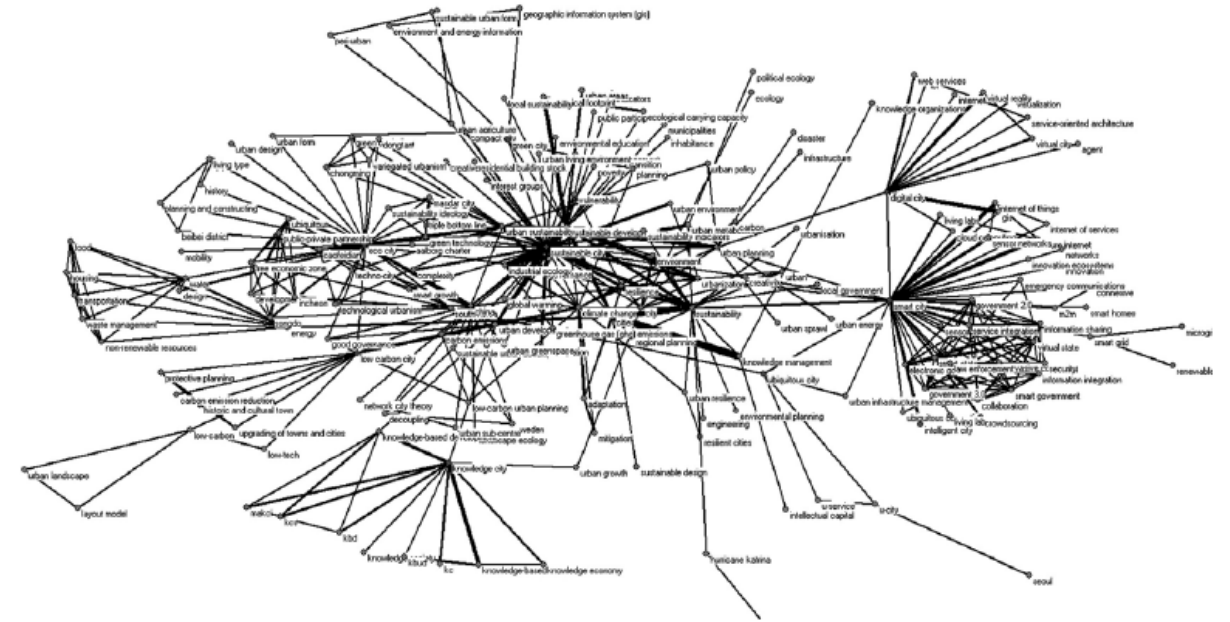
Since 'change happens at the speed of trust', and acknowledging dilemmas can help build trust, we see this as another strong reason to try a dilemma-driven approach. Dilemmas expose, rather than suppress, different ways of seeing the same situation. Since urban sustainability evokes different kinds of urban imaginations depending on who you talk to, shaping a platform-type of understanding of urban sustainability starts with building trust between many groups.

**Dilemmas value the in-between**

Who these days hasn't been baffled, even frustrated, by the fragmentation and multitude of approaches, initiatives, actions, fields, sectors, and silos in contemporary urban policy or research and innovation? Ever more actors from many more sectors (e.g. urban studies, research and innovation (R&I), as well as policy sectors, to name but a few) are joining the sustainable transition conversation, as they realise the importance of urban situations for future survival (and business models). The resulting dispersed and diversified urban policy implementation can be extremely difficult to coordinate. Since dilemmas articulate and carve out room for displaced, in-between issues and concerns, to avoid ending up stunned by multiplicity (or paralysed by not knowing where to start) dilemma-

driven work offers a path that points to open urban innovation, in the sense of being 'open for communication', 'open to a multitude' of communication lines and interfaces.

Tackling challenges remains crucial to a dilemma-driven approach. A dilemma driven approach drives 'pull' (not 'push') innovation. It starts with particular actors in particular cities and urban areas - city authorities, civil society, as well as business and research, but most importantly the so-called 'problem owners' - bringing forward their problems and how they look at those problems from their own everyday situation ('pulling from' their real-life experience). Of course, non-local knowledge inputs from academic researchers and other experts remain important, to help point out things those starting on-the-ground might otherwise miss. But the core articulation must come from local, every-



The archipelago: our fragmented urban development landscape is like an archipelago, comprised of different types of urban logics and imaginaries; it reflects uncertainties (not just risk) as well as it drives the 'wickedness' in current urbanisation. Urban planning and management, as well as policy implementation offer long-standing understanding and reflexivity on wicked issues. Yet, faced with 'super-wicked issues', each action generates new moving targets. In short, projections and ramifications of an action today (say, towards

climate change) are very difficult (impossible?) to predict. In the end, urban transitions - 'disruptions' and new directions - that try to manage uncertainty only generate more uncertainties.

Source: de Jong, M., Joss, S., Schraven, D., Zhan, C., & Weijnen, M. (2015). 'Sustainable-smart-resilient-low carbon-eco-knowledge cities: making sense of a multitude of concepts promoting sustainable urbanization', *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 109.

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The official United Nations Sustainable Development Goal Poster identifies seventeen Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs). They comprise the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, adopted by world leaders at the 2015 UN Summit.



JPI Urban Europe's diagram showing the Sustainable Cities and Communities Goal (SDG 11) as the entry point to all the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

[www.scapemagazine.com/scape16/](http://www.scapemagazine.com/scape16/)



which way to go? Knowing 'what to do' probably requires a skill, a capacity, to work with frictions and tensions. Mechanical, optimizing procedures don't 'solve' these wicked issues. To paraphrase sociologist John Law, we need to work with 'bite-size chunks' of the societal challenge of urban transformation.

Uncertainty requires us to accept that when problems present clustered and complex challenges, these can never be simply, or completely, solved.

So, how to deal with this?

**Dilemmas don't have simple solutions**

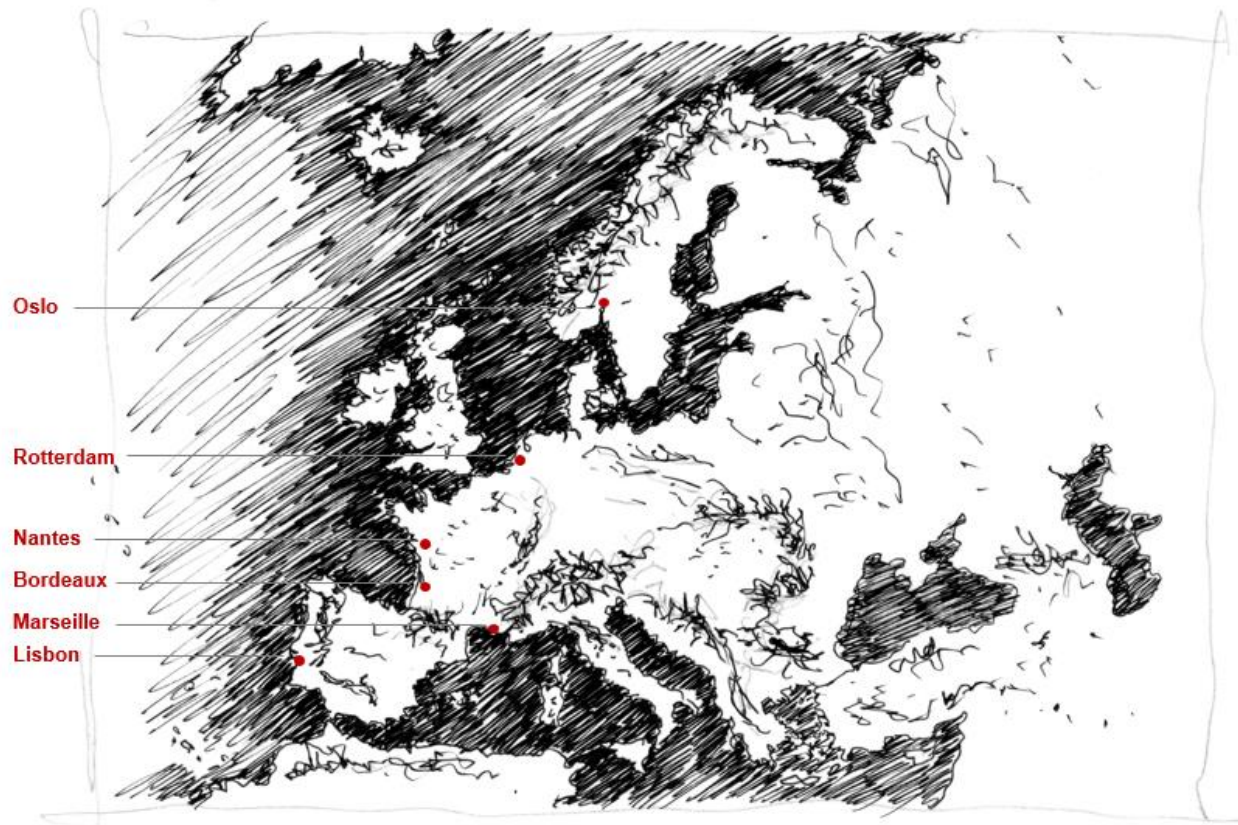
At the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) Urban Europe, where we focus on programming and designing ways to tackle wicked issues, we propose dealing with uncertainty using co-creation around what we call a dilemma-driven approach. To do this, we mobilise various kinds of actors – city authorities, funders, researchers, civil society, business, NGOs, policy makers, among others – to work with and express the complex uncertainties involved in what we call dilemmas.

Key to our recently launched *SRIA 2.0: Dilemma-Driven Approach* is recognising the UN Sustainable Cities and Communities Goal (SDG 11) – 'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable' – as the entry point to all 17 Goals in the UN's Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. The UN's SDGs suggest countless, difficult (even impossible) to know (uncertain!) – interrelations. Some are positive synergies and some involve really tricky trade-offs or conflicts. In short, the SDGs, overall, presents many dilemmas.

Dilemmas have no easy, or ready, off-the-shelf solution. Consider, for example, the Buyout Program in Houston, USA, developed in the wake of Hurricane Harvey. This initiative to turn flood-damaged properties into green resilience areas is prompting concerns among African-American and lower-income communities about potential displacement and aggravated housing unaffordability. What to do when an effort to increase urban resilience in Houston inadvertently also risks intensifying the city's segregation and discrimination dynamics? We face a dilemma around urban robustness and turbulence.

Or ponder this story, relayed by an anthropologist. During a recent seminar on the Mumbai water infrastructures and citizenship, Nikhil Anand described a situation where civil engineers in Mumbai appear to actively work against mapping water leaks, because fixing them would mean amplifying human suffering for the many marginalised communities that depend on those leaks for everyday water needs. Today, we've come to expect that increasing functionality in a municipal water infrastructure should improve liveability for all. (At least this is a commonly held position among international organisations that urge local governments in 'the global South' to fix their infrastructures, 'save money, become more expedient/efficient' etc.) When the local engineers cultivate a kind of ignorance about such 'fixes,' a dilemma around urban functionality and liveability occurs: of course, it would be 'good' to make infrastructures less 'faulty', but at times those faults are 'good' – or, at least, they have positive value until larger equity and liveability issues are substantially addressed.





Studied harbour cities in Europe



Francois Leclercq et al., Euromediterranée 2, Marseille, 2009 ongoing



Alexandre Chemetoff/ Atelier de l'île, Ile de Nantes, 1999-2010



SLA and Gehl Architects, Open Spaces for Bjorvika Bay, Oslo, 2004 ongoing,



West 8, Visual Quality Programme, Rotterdam, 2007 ongoing



Michel Desvigne Paysagistes, The Right Bank, Bordeaux, 2000 ongoing



Global and P01, Tagus Cycle Track, Lisbon, 2000-2008



## EUROMEDITERRANÉE 2, MARSEILLE

FRANÇOIS LECLERCQ WITH AGENCE TER,  
REMY MARCIANO, JACQUES SBRIGLIO, SETEC

COMPETITION 2009  
CONSTRUCTION 2013 ONWARD  
169 HA





# Metropolitan Landscapes?

## Grappling with the urban in landscape design

Greet De Block <sup>[1]</sup>, Nitay Lehrer <sup>[1]</sup>, Koenraad Danneels <sup>[1]</sup> & Bruno Notteboom <sup>[2]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> University of Antwerp, Belgium

<sup>[2]</sup> KU Leuven, Belgium

### Abstract

On January 2016, a joint consortium of the Flemish and Brussels Chief Architects published *Metropolitan Landscapes. Espaces ouverts, base de développement urbain/Open ruimte als basis voor stedelijke ontwikkeling*. Based on the assumption that open spaces have the potential to spur and structure future urban development and surpass administrative boundaries, Metropolitan Landscapes presents research by design, authored by four prominent design firms with the intention of jumpstarting conversations about a shared spatial vision for the fragmented territory of Brussels and its periphery.

In this article, we examine the methodology and definitions put forth by Bureau Bas Smets & List, explore the historical context that has rendered the landscape approach so promising in Brussels, and perform a thematic and critical reading of the four projects and their underlying rationale. These projects demonstrate the potential of landscape to engender novel territorial solutions. However, by choosing to ignore competing spatial claims and tending towards a techno-managerial rationale based on infrastructural and ecological systems, these designs raise questions as to the capacity of the landscape approach to deal with ever-present socio-political concerns in Brussels.

### Keywords

Metropolitan Landscapes; Bureau Bas Smets & List; Brussels; urban design; landscape design; design methodology

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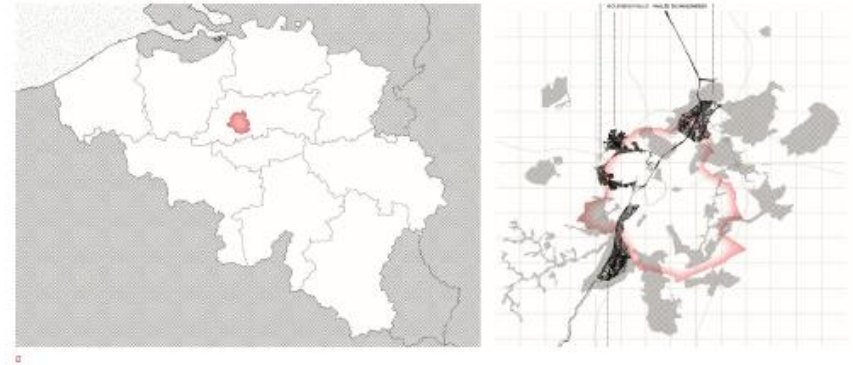
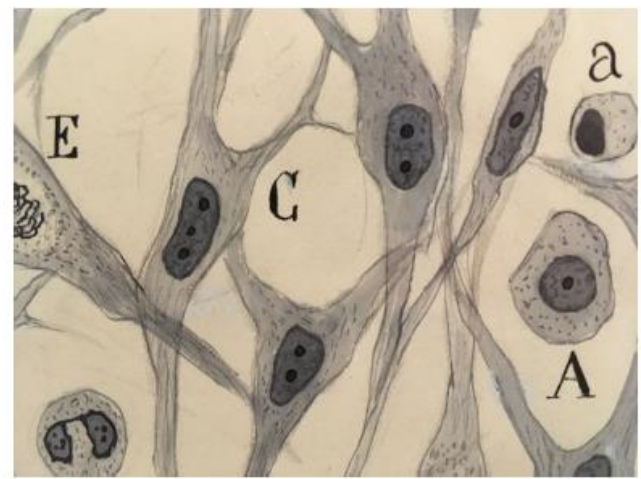


FIGURE 1 The hydrographical and topographical reading of Brussels by Bureau Bas Smets for Brussels 2040. The study restructures the city by connecting all the tributary rivers, offering a landscape reading of the city by basing. The Zenne, however, disappeared because it has been buried (Dejornette & Pétillot, 2012, p. 59).



*Drawing of human brain cells, by Santiago Ramon Y Cajal (1852-1934), a neuroanatomist who trained as an artist and photographer prior to studying medicine and becoming a Nobel prize winner for Physiology or Medicine.*

### PhD Course

#### Criticality in Research/Criticality as Praxis: Knowledge tools for designing urban futures

Core seminar            14 – 17 August 2023  
Course duration        1 August – 30 October 2023

*Course Leaders*  
Lisa Diedrich, Prof. Landscape Architecture, SLU/ Walter Gropius Chair, University of Buenos Aires  
Andrea Kahn, Prof. em. SLU Landscape/ SLU Urban Futures/ designCONTENT, New York

*Guest lecturer*  
Jane Wolff, Professor, John H. Daniels Faculty of Architecture, Landscape, and Design, University of Toronto



# Across

## Futuros urbanos pluriversales

Editors

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### Contents

#### #INSTA INSPIRATION



- 18 / Yongsan Park, Seoul
- 20 / Toronto Waterfront
- 22 / Madrid RIO
- 26 / Houston Botanic Garden
- 30 / The Grand Egyptian Museum, Cairo

#### NOTEBOOK

##### Ingenious landscapes – a journey reportage by Pareto

- 34 / Introduction
- 38 / A particular coastal oasis in Southern Tunisia
- 44 / An ingenious crop system in a Tunisian lagoon
- 50 / The refined multi-layered agriculture of the Andes
- 58 / A powerful agro-system in the forest of the Amazon

#### DOSSIER

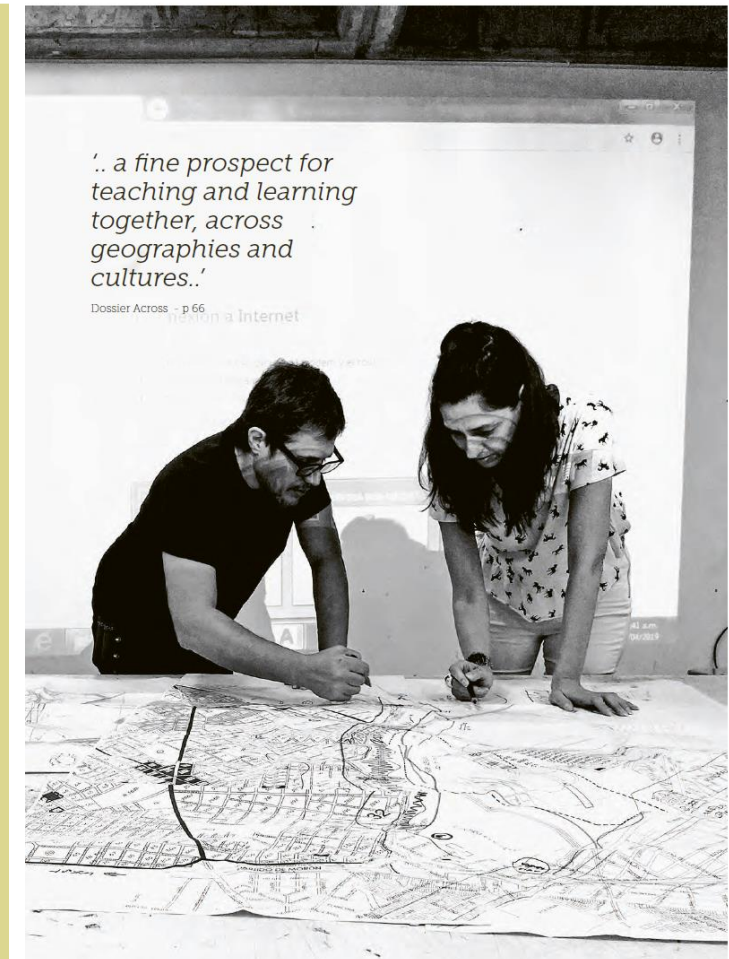
##### Across – Urban futures across the hemispheres

- 68 / Introduction  
Lisa Diedrich and Max Rohm
- 72 / The Urban Living Lab Center  
Oliver Lah
- 74 / Interview with Jonathan Barton  
Medina Diedrich
- 78 / Include the 'majority world' and co-produce the city!  
Paola Alfaro d'Alençon, Federico Guglielmo Castracane and Nikolaus Podlaha

#### REVIEW

##### About the view

- 144 / Introduction  
Daphne de Bruijn
- 148 / A coastal walk along the Costa Brava  
Narcis Sastre
- 160 / A squirrel's view in Philadelphia  
Nisa Safavi
- 166 / Through the forest of Klokkarhamren  
Harry Harsema
- 172 / An inviting access for Lake Tyrrell  
Daphne de Bruijn
- 84 / To transform and be transformed  
By Max Rohm and Lisa Diedrich  
with the participants of the Linnaeus Palme Partnership exchange programme 2015-2021
- 95 / Photoessay Ruralisms  
Pablo Gerson
- 106 / Interview with Markus Vogl  
Max Rohm
- 112 / The language of the becoming city  
Henrietta Palmer and Iain Low
- 116 / On the move  
Flavio Janches, Diego Sepulveda, Lisa Diedrich
- 124 / Common grounds across Brasil and Germany  
Kathrin Wieck, Natacha Quintero González, Juliana Canedo, Fernanda Petrus, Tori Karge
- 130 / Staging urban food systems between Kigali and Brandenburg  
Undine Giseke
- 136 / Prototyping productive landscapes in Egypt and Sweden  
Yosra Malek and Cornelia Redeker







**Landschaft Kritik Anthropozän**