LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Landscape Architecture

Definition:

- LANDSCAPE

  - german "**landschaft**" - small collection of bldgs. as a human concentration (both physical & spirit) in a circle of pasture or

  - cultivated space surrounded by wilderness

- SCHAP – ship
- LAND – ground or soil

  - the most basic commodity

  - becomes landscape when it is describe or seen in terms of physiographical & environmental characteristics

- ***LANDSCAPE – a picture of natural inland scenery***

Landscape Architecture

Landscape Architecture concerns:

with planning & design of land &water for use by society.

Planning

- futuristic approach to land

- land is regarded as a resource to be considered in relation to demands & predicted needs of society & its values

Design – qualitative & function arrangement of parcels of land set aside in the planning process for some specific social purpose such as housing education or recreation.

- ***Planning & Design*** *suggest man-made or man regulated landscapes.*

Landscape Architecture
is a separate field of Architecture

Republic Act 9053, the Philippine Landscape Architecture Act, was signed in 2001 recognizing the full status of Landscape Architecture as a new profession. Graduates of Landscape Architecture will therefore have to take the licensure examination given by the Professional Regulation Commission.

Like Interior Design, it ceases to remain a specialization of building architects. Graduates of Architecture and related courses may however opt to take this program as a second profession.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE HAS A MORE BROAD SCOPE THAN MERE GARDEN DESIGN.

Republic Act 9053 of 2000

An **Act Regulating the Practice of Landscape Architecture in the Philippines**

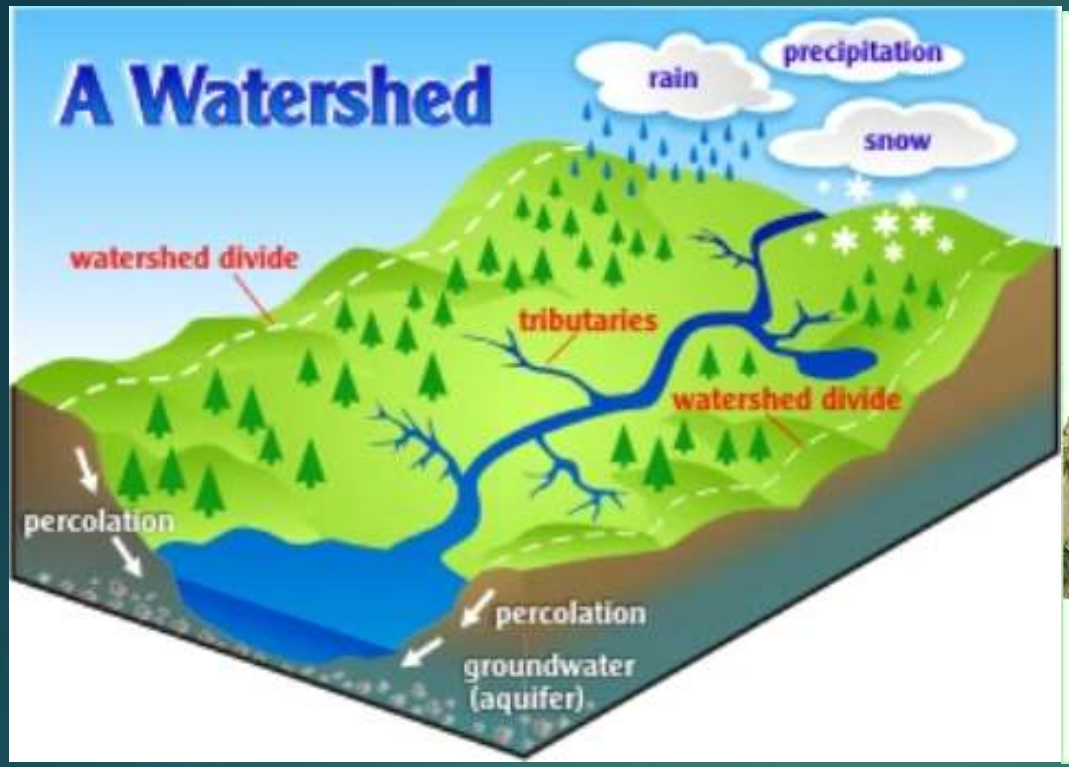
- it is timely that the USC offered this program to train more professionals nationwide in **responsible land stewardship for improved quality of life for society and while rehabilitating and conserving the natural environment.**

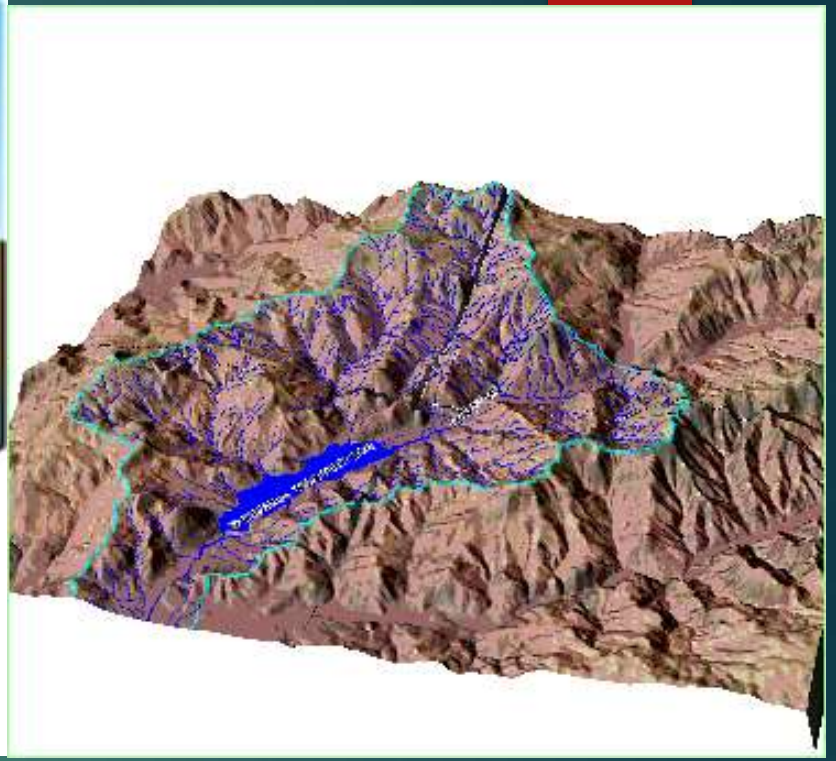
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The profession has responded to a national expansion of actions:

- to protect and improve environmental quality and resources
- the continuing process of urbanization, industrialization, and land development
- the concentration of population in metropolitan areas
- the need to conserve energy

- **ALL REQUIRE FRESH CONCEPTS OF OPEN SPACE & LAND USE**





wa·ter·shed

ˈwôdərˌSHed,ˈwädərˌSHed/

an area or ridge of land that separates waters flowing to different rivers, basins, or seas.


THE PARK'S DIVERSE PROGRAM INCORPORATES CIVIC USES, RECREATIONAL AMENITIES AND A RESTORED ECOSYSTEM THAT BENEFITS ALL RESIDENTS OF SHANGHAI
0
200
500m
EXISTING CHALLENGES
RESTORE ECOLOGY
ENHANCE MICROCLIMATE
CONNECT TO THE CITY


Before


After


Before


After

Landscape Architecture is both science and art

Planning and design is further articulated with the attributes and concepts of management and stewardship of the land taking advantage of scientific research and technology. It aims to achieve an environment which is purposeful because it is useful, enjoyable, healthy and safe.

Landscape Architect's Role: **Responsible Land Stewardship**

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Stewardship (Managers not Owners)

- Take charge; active participation in the preservation of life; i.e. Quality and beauty of life (architecture, music and arts)
- Subdue creation with authority and accountability (as a steward)
- Creation reflects the character of God

(Perfect, complete and balanced; beautiful)

  - Harnessing the natural forces to serve man's need

- 5 Rs : refuse, reuse, reduce, recycle and restore

Landscape Architect's Role: **Responsible Land Stewardship**

- Man – dominion over the land/world
- LA's **must plan and design with nature**
- LA's role overlaps with that of an Environmental Planner (interdisciplinary).
- Man has many conflicting uses of land; thus, we live in a chaotic society.

  - Capitalists = P / $

  - Environmentalists = ecological systems/ the preservation of nature

Landscape Architect's Role: **Responsible Land Stewardship**

- Educate our clients towards the preservation of nature
- Design: 2-fold

  a. Land Development b. Natural Systems Preserved

  = Sustainable Development
- Sustainable Development means:
  1. The ***utilization of present resources*** for a better quality of life for future generations.
  2. Making the ***resources available*** for future use.

Landscape Architect's Role: **Responsible Land Stewardship**

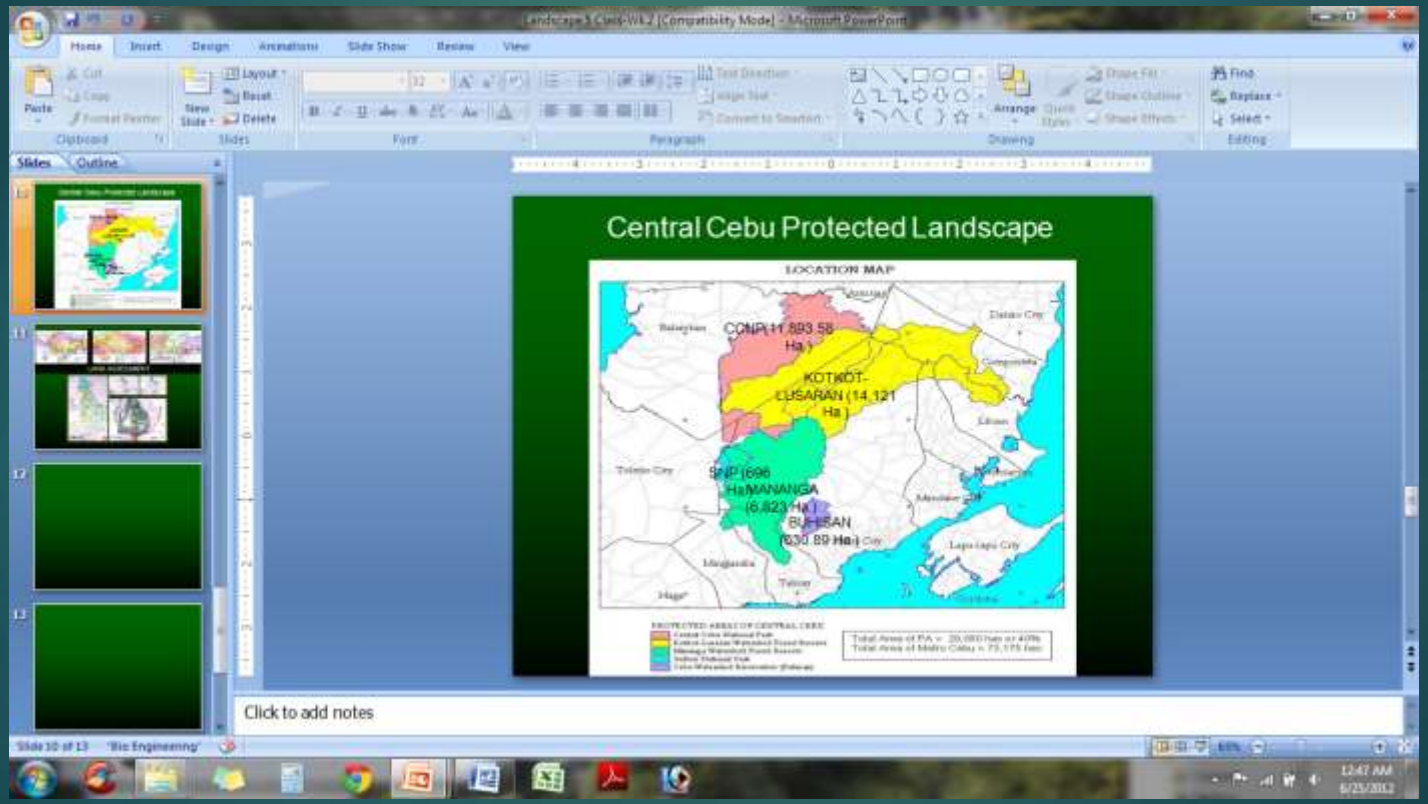
- Protecting our Natural Preserves

1. Natural found within various ecosystems
    a. Rainforests
    b. Principal Watershed (collection of water)
    c. Sanctuaries (ex. Bird, Marine, etc.)
    d. Mangroves
    e. Wetlands
    f. Coral Reefs
2. National Parks

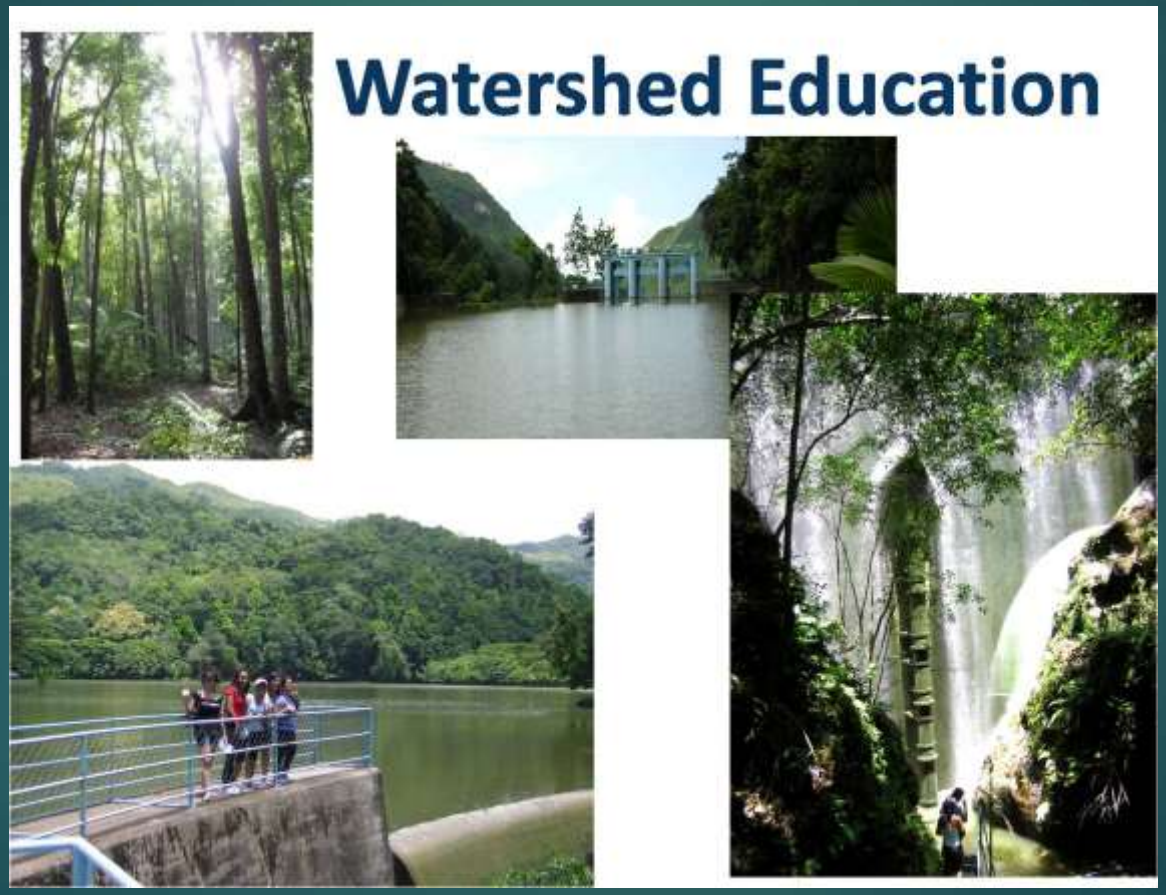
    - Law protecting our national parks: ***NIPAS Act - National Integrated Protected Area System***

        - enforced through the DENR and the PAMB (***Protected Area Management Board)***

An example of a **National Integrated Protected Area System is**

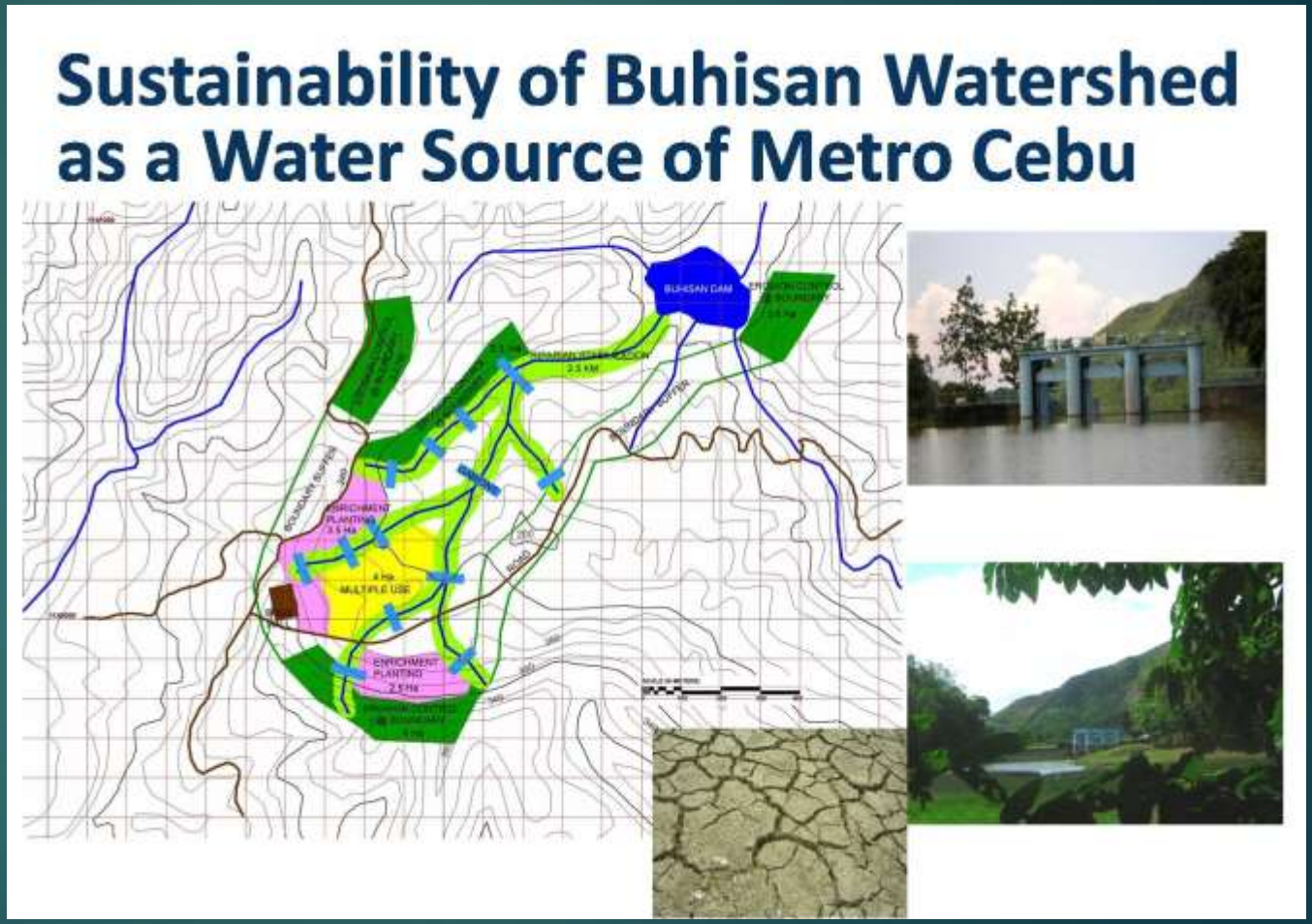


Central Cebu Protected Landscape: Buhisan



Central Cebu Protected Landscape: Buhisan

- 1911-1917 under President Osmena, Buhisan Dam was constructed for the use of 20,000 people



COMPONENTS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

1. LAND ASSESSMENT AND LAND PLANNING (Environmental Planning)

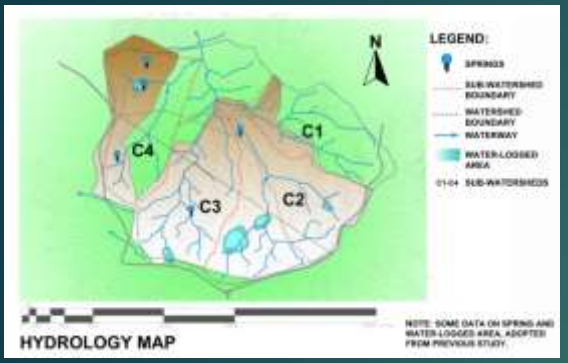
   • concerned with regional scale land use, environmental impact predictions

   • concerned with systematic evaluation of large areas of land in terms of land's suitability or capability for any likely future use

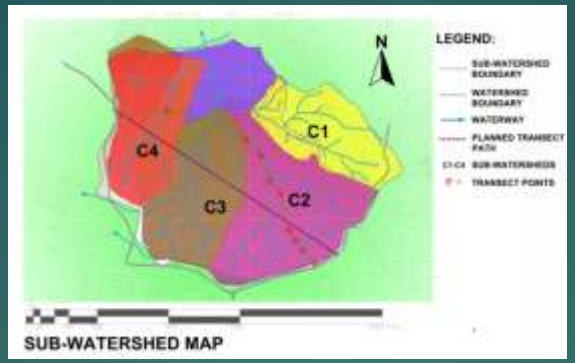
   • usually involves a team of specialist; environmental planner / lawyer / architect/ landscape architect/ urban planner/etc.

➢ the selection of land suitable for urbanization should depend on an assessment of its fragility and its value for other uses.

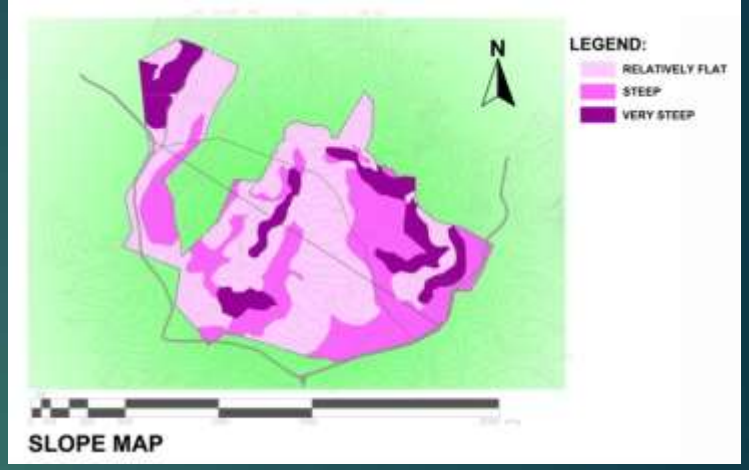
LAND ASSESSMENT AND LAND PLANNING
ex: Kan-Irag Bio-Physical Characterization



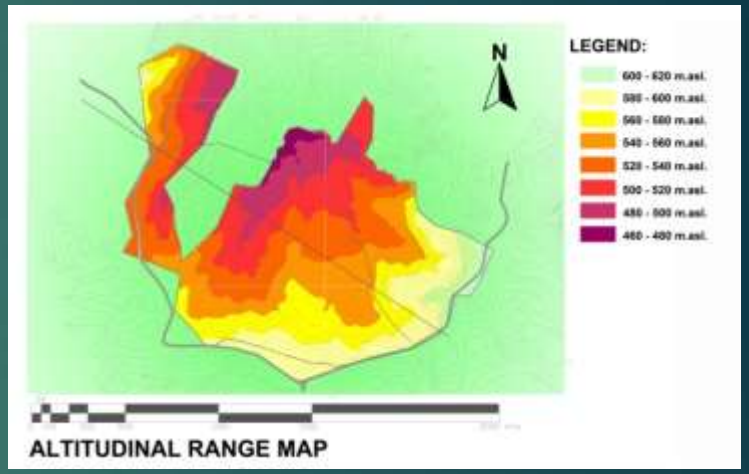
HYDROLOGY MAP



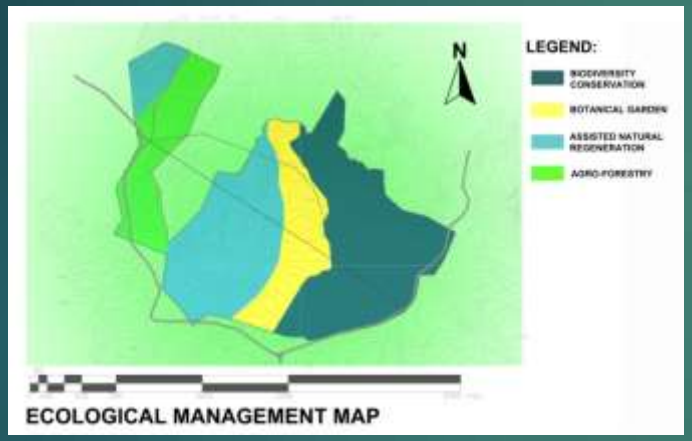
SUB-WATERSHED MAP



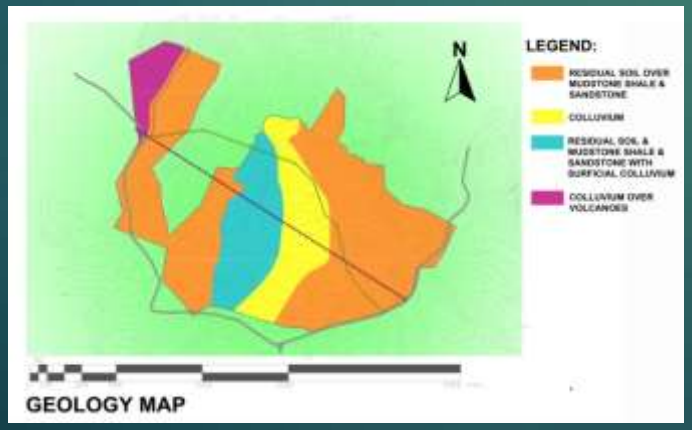
SLOPE MAP



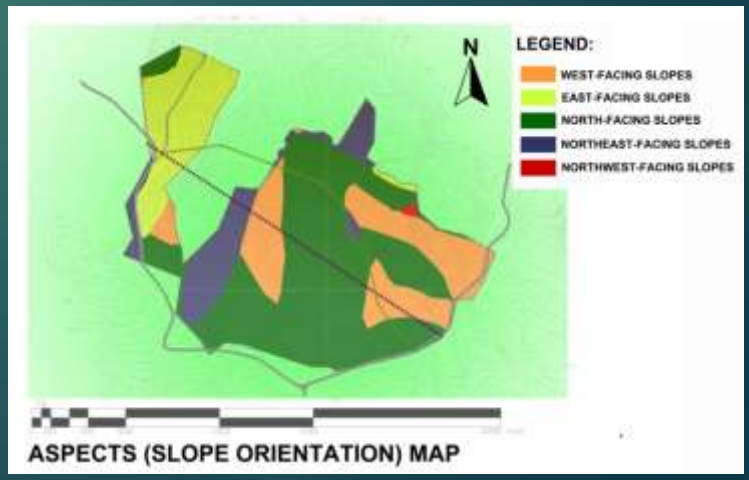
ALTITUDINAL RANGE MAP



ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT MAP



GEOLOGY MAP



ASPECTS (SLOPE ORIENTATION) MAP

COMPONENTS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

2. SITE PLANNING

• the creation of environments that satisfy the functional needs of the project while remaining sensitive to local site conditions.

• concerned with analysis of site

- functional relationship

ex. subdivision plan

- resources
- site structure relationship
- land use relationship

ex. Nature park; Open space

COMPONENTS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

3. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- the site planning and the detailed design for specific projects
- seeks to improve the quality of the landscape, producing tangible forms with structures and with plants whose growth results in changing appearances with the seasons and passage of time
- selection of components, materials & plants & their combination as solutions to limited & well defined problems; paving steps, fountain, etc.
  - planting design on broad macro scale – project-based
  - indoor / outdoor relationship (circulatory element)
  - material designation

LANDSCAPE DESIGN & SITE PLANNING

Provides design services and prepares detailed layouts for a wide variety of projects including but not limited to:

- open space
- housing projects
- residential areas
- school grounds, university & college campuses
- urban parks
- campgrounds as well as facilities within national parks
- downtown shopping malls
- street systems
- industrial parks
- waterfront projects

COMPONENTS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

INTERRELATIONSHIP OF THE 3 ASPECTS

1. Criteria for certain large scale land planning decisions depends on an understanding of the details of design & technology

2. Practitioners have to understand both scales to do either of them with responsibility & sensitivity.

DIMENSIONS OF DESIGN

The dynamic dimensions is a unique design characteristic of Landscape Architecture.

Landscape Architecture:

THE LANDSCAPE PLANNER

1. Program requirement (process of planning)
2. Presentation drawing / concept
3. Specifications & estimates
4. Quality control

DOMAIN OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

- Architectural Communication
- Design
- Ecology and Planning
- Construction and Technology
- Professional Practice/Ethics