

How to use this file:

1. **Open** it in your Adobe Reader
2. **Single click** the **square** at the **top left** of the page (under Ningbo University). **Right click** gives you the option to pop out the player so you can pause.
3. Make sure to **join the discussions** (*it is an active learning after all*) by accessing provided links.



Master Landscape Architects: What can we learn from them?

<https://miatedjosaputro.com/2020/02/22/master-la-welcome/>



PART OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE MODULE

We will be looking at three prominent and contemporary landscape architects and discuss about their approaches to design and completed works.

Photo by [Victor Garcia](#) on [Unsplash](#)



Aim and objectives

1. To introduce three master landscape (LA) architects and their prominent works
2. To encourage critical thinking on different approaches and typology.
3. To summarise what we can learn from the LA architects



Expected Los (Learning Outcomes)

Students will be able to...



01

Learning Outcome 1

Identify different approaches used by the three LA architects

Compare and contrast different approaches LA architects implemented in their works

Learning Outcome 2

02

03

Learning Outcome 3

Synthesise and identify other possible approaches which have not illustrated by the three LA architects





Outline

Introduction
Online lecture

Online forum discussion 1: 1 LA Architect (you'll be assigned [here](#))
Read other 2 LA Architect's forum discussions

Online forum discussion 2: What have you learnt from your peers' and own observation? Be critical.

At the end of the lecture day, I will post a **reflective post.**





List of discussions

D1 After reading an interview of the landscape architect group you would be assigned, discuss about **his/her approach to design**.

Assigned group can be found here:

<https://miatedjosaputro.com/2020/02/22/master-la-d1-discussion-1/>

D1.1 Group 1: Peter Walker, click [here](#)

D1.2 Group 2: Kathryn Gustafson, click [here](#)

D1.3 Group 3: Michael Van Valkenburgh, click [here](#)

D2 After reading the other two groups' discussion, **draw your own conclusions** about typology of landscape design practice.

<https://miatedjosaputro.com/2020/02/22/master-la-d2-discussion-2/>



Timeline

TEACHING BLOCK 1

00:00

5" 40"

LECTURE:
MASTER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

INTRODUCTION:
AIMS
LEARNING OUTCOMES
TIMELINE

00:45

BREAK

TEACHING BLOCK 2

00:50

3" 15"

BRIEF:
2ND SESSION

DISCUSSION 1
1 LA ARCHITECT

10" 12"

READ OTHER
FORUMS
2 LA

ARCHITECTS
DISCUSSION
ON THE FORUM

01:35

5"

REFLECTIONS
AND TAKEAWAYS

DISCUSSION 2:
CRITICAL ANALYSIS
ON THE FORUM





Contextualisation: Landscape as architecture

Landscape as Architecture

Charles Waldheim

“The landscape architect, who was first called a landscape gardener, is still surely wrongly named.”¹

—Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe

This issue of *Harvard Design Magazine* and its focus on the putative “core” of landscape architecture raise timely and fundamental questions of disciplinary and professional identity for the field. While the various etymologies of the term “landscape” have rightly preoccupied the field for decades, the formulation of “landscape architecture” as a professional identity has received less critical attention in recent years.²

“reanimated the potential of landscape as a medium through which to remediate the social, environmental, and cultural conditions of the contemporary city.”

Waldheim, C. (2013). *Landscape as Architecture. Landscape Architecture's Core?* Cambridge, MA: Harvard Design Magazine.



Landscape :ecture core





Contextualisation: Landscape architecture practice

Typology

1. **S** design as **S**ynthesis
2. **C** **C**ultivated expression
3. **A** landscape **A**nalysis
4. **P** **P**lural design
5. **E** **E**cological design
6. **S** **S**piritual landscapes

Crewe, K. & Forsyth, A. (2003). LandSCAPES: A typology of approaches to landscape architecture. *Landscape Journal*, 22, 37-53.





Crewe, K. & Forsyth, A. (2003).
LandSCAPES: A typology of approaches to landscape architecture.
Landscape Journal, 22, 37-53.

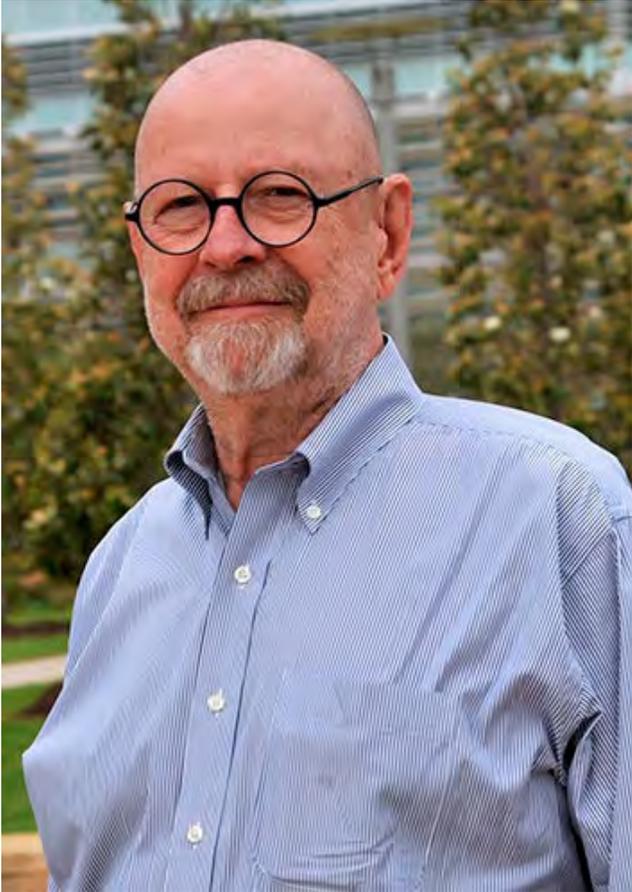
Table 1. Landscape Architecture Approaches

Approach	Goals	Process	Client/ Audience	Scale	Intellectual base	Ethics	Approach to nature	Analysis of power
Design as Synthesis	S Integration, problem solving	Landscape architecture as problem solving—analyzing the problem and synthesizing an approach	Government, corporate, and private clients who pay for professional competence	Varied—from private gardens and corporate campuses to plans for national parks	General preprofessional knowledge	Doing good through professional work	Do not get caught up in arguments about whether nature has intrinsic worth—they are busy solving human problems	See IAs as doing good—a corporate campus may be for a powerful corporation but it is an environment enjoyed by workers
Cultivated expression	C Artistic expression	Intuitive and expressive; some base in art history	Patrons who are prepared to pay for art	Small to medium—at most the scale of a large urban park.	History and criticism	Artistic expression	Plants are a means of human artistic expression, and are combined with other materials	Works for patrons (or aspires to) that are part of the economic or political elite—this kind of expression needs people prepared to pay for it.
Landscape analysis	A Large scale landscape protection	Draws on natural science research but applies this to managing and conserving large landscapes using more generic principles	Government or non-profit groups (or some private clients with very large landholdings who need to manage land areas	Very large—habitats, watersheds, greenways	Ecology, physical geography, some cultural geography	Various environmental ethics—the larger natural world is a focus either intrinsically or because protecting it will protect humans	See ethics	Allied with government and powerful interest groups to gain control over large landscapes; some work on education to build constituencies; sees high levels of government as potential allies and aspires after high levels of control.
Plural design	P Empowerment and participation of users	Professional knowledge and local/user knowledge interact	The least advantaged neighborhood residents, etc.	Small	Democratic theory, citizen participation general professional knowledge, local knowledge	Egalitarian and democratic	Nature is a setting for human life.	Assumes that users can be given power over their own environments; brackets larger issues of inequality to deal with immediate needs
Ecological design	E Design grounded in nature	Draws on natural science research but applies this to <i>design</i> problems	Government, corporate, and private clients who want to restore, enhance, or supplement existing environments	Small to medium—at most the scale of the restoration of a mine or waste facility.	Ecology, horticulture	Various environmental ethics—the larger natural world is a focus either intrinsically or because protecting it will protect humans	Try to create landscapes that create human-scaled ecosystems, though still respecting the natural world first.	They ignore human-human power relations—though of course that doesn't mean that they are absent.
Spiritual Landscapes	S Deep connection of humans and nature	Some design intuition but also reflecting knowledge about psychology, theology, etc.	Non-profit and government clients who are interested in landscapes for healing	Small to medium	Psychology, theology/ religion, medicine	Humanistic (though it could be somewhat biocentric)—these are landscapes for humans even if part of the purpose is connection to nature	Nature is a setting for human life (but in this case its spiritual and transcendent dimensions).	They ignore human-human power relations—though of course that doesn't mean that they are absent.





The master LA architects:



Peter Walker



Kathryn Gustafson



Michael Van Valkenburgh



The three LA architects

01

Peter Walker

He is an American landscape architect, founder of PWP Landscape Architecture in California, USA. He graduated from University of California and Harvard University Graduate School of Design (1957), and was granted the Honor Award of the American Institute. His five-decade career including in academics.

02

Kathryn Gustafson

She is a American landscape architect with more than 30 years of practice. Born and grew up in Yakima, Washington on the high plateau desert. Which then sculpted her passion in landscape, her love for water and channeled water. Currently partners in Seattle and London offices.

03

Michael Van Vanderburg

He is an American landscape architect and an academic in GSD (Graduate School of Design) at Harvard University since 1982. His early works involve seasonally dynamic hedge gardens and ice walls. He founded Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates in 1982.





Learning from masters

Based on anecdotal
experiences:



Photo by [Carli Jeen](#) on [Unsplash](#)





Interview with designers

4 kinds of methods for researching the nature of design thinking*:

1. Interviews with designers
2. Observations and case studies
3. Protocol studies
4. Reflection and theorising
5. Simulation trials



ACKNOWLEDGED DESIGNERS

WITH WELL-DEVELOPED ABILITY

Method used is usually unstructured interviews to seek designers' reflections on his/her processes and procedures.

* Cross, N. (2007). *Designerly ways of knowing*, Basel, Birkhauser.





Design studio model in Ecole des Beaux- Arts : *atelier**

Rury, J. L. & Tamura, E. H. (2019).
*The Oxford Handbook of the
History of Education*, Oxford
University Press, USA.



Students shared a space with a
patron, a master architect
approved by the Ecole, c1816.

