BCN-SEEDINGSCAPES
Actions and Interactions between the city and the forest
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1 – EMILA’S INTRODUCTION
EMiLA (European Master in Landscape Architecture) brings together five internationally renowned centres of Landscape Architectural education with a focus on design in Europe: the École Nationale Supérieure de Paysage Versailles/ Marseille, the University of Edinburgh/Edinburgh College of Art, the Leibniz Universität Hannover, the Architecture Academy of the Amsterdamse Hogeschool voor de Kunsten and the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya-BarcelonaTech. The partnership provides long-term collaborative networks between students and Academics. Beyond this common strength, the philosophy of each school adds a specific quality to the teachings. The EMiLA curriculum allows the students to benefit from a wide range of expertise within one curriculum. EMiLA focuses on the development of the variety of cultural landscapes in Europe. It offers teaching on landscape identity research across all of the European regions, design studio’s on large scale and ‘cross border’ projects and research on the influence of European politics on the regional landscape.

EMiLA is a two year, four semester Bologna compliant programme. The first and last semesters are studied at the home school/university; the second and third semesters are studied at two other institutions of the network. Hence, by the end of the programme, the student has experience of three of the participating schools/universities. Two common modules provide extra knowledge on European topics. EMiLA offers an e-learning module on European planning cultures and processes, and a Summerschool between the exchange semesters. Common modules are taught in English. The remainder of the curriculum is taught in the partner’s working or national language. EMiLA partners are jointly working towards the establishment of a common European Master Degree. In this, they have been supported by the European Union’s Lifelong Learning Programme.

Further information about the EMiLA philosophy and curriculum, how to apply, funding and any additional requirements can be provided by contacting the partners directly or at: www.emila.eu

We are grateful for MBLandArch being part of the EMiLA program.
At the Summerschool common module, students and academics from five partner universities work together annually on contemporary landscape architectural projects of European relevance. In addition, selected universities are invited to take part in this 10-day workshop.

The first EMiLA Summer School was organised by the Leibniz Universität Hannover, in “Altes Land” near Hamburg in 2009. From this successful experience arose the idea of a joint curriculum for the programme. It is since then that Summer School has been hosted by a different EMiLA partner institution each year. Summer School themes are identified in close consultation with regions where pressing issues are pending to be worked on. It is up to each organiser to welcome students and teachers from all over the world. In 2016 venue took place in Barcelona.

Special congratulations to the ETSAB Summer school to let us be part of it.
3 – INTERNATIONAL LANDSCAPE BIENNIAL
The European Landscape Biennial has expressed its desire to intently study and discuss landscape interventions, since its first edition, as much from the perspective of landscape architecture as from other disciplines linked to its study and evolution. The Biennial has been consolidated on a European scale in its seven previous editions. During the last and eighth edition, the Biennial has unveiled new landscape realities through the internationalization of its Rosa Barba Landscape Prize.

With “A Landscape for You” Barcelona opened itself to international landscapes for the first time. Next September, with its ninth edition “Tomorrow Landscapes” the symposium will take place in the Petit Palau de la Música for three days and will include talks, presentations by those finalists competing for the Rosa Barba Landscape Prize, papers, roundtable discussions, exhibitions and samples from which we will be able to track and discuss the evolution of landscape architecture worldwide.

Due to our circumstances, most territorial and cultural disciplines are ranging from anxiety and emergence. Thus, the IX International Biennial of Landscape Barcelona claims to be both a catalyst for doubt and a driver to illusions and changes in the field of Landscape Architecture.

The announcing of this year’s event suggests interest in discovering new ways of action, while exploring inhospitable areas and guiding discussion towards rethinking old certainties and providing new sensitivities certitudes. Tomorrow Landscapes wants to be present at the discussion of what should be the landscape design and planning nowadays and provide a plausible (and exciting) future.
One of the strategies to kick off reflection on the profession’s future is to join forces with the future of the profession: our students. We have thus arranged the symposium to be a communication /dissemination platform from where to further research on specific topics.

In this frame work, an interesting articulation is programmed between the Barcelona International Landscape Biennial and the EMiLA Summer school 2016 to be held Barcelona next fall. The EMiLA Summer workshop students and teachers will be assisting to the sessions of the symposium in order to arise debate and provide a global context to the specific workshop topic: constructing relations between the city and the forested area next to it, the Natural Park of Collserola, through BCN SEEDINGscapes.

Nevertheless, beyond the specificity of the site, selected as case study for the workshop, the reflection on management, planning and designing with time; maybe a generic methodology to be considered as a step forward for the profession.
4 – STUDY AREA

Collserola mountain range has an outstanding position at the centre of the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona. This huge forest system (8,000 ha) is the result of ecological succession after agricultural and forestry neglect. Nowadays it is a space of high ecological value with a big potential as public-open space for five million people living around.

Park borders are simply defined by their direct contact with residential areas and transport infrastructures. Those limits —sometimes as filters, sometimes as barriers—enclose and constrain a complex and heterogeneous set of relationships within the park.

This contact and permeability area between urban and forest systems have a big potential yet to be explored in depth —our ‘tomorrow landscapes’. It’s a chance for the city and a design source.
5 – TOPIC

Barcelona EMiLA Summer workshop’ 16 topic aims to construct relations between the city of Barcelona and the forested area of the Natural Park of Collserola, next to the city.

The title — ‘BCN SEEDINGscapes: Actions and interactions between the city and the forest’ — is an approach to the need of new physical but also perceptive relations between two landscapes that are very close but, simultaneously, radically separated.
6 – SITE VISIT AND FIRST APPROACH
The first contact to the place was about the recognition that exists between the mountain of Collserola and the city of Barcelona.

This first approach would allow to students to see in a close way the connections of the mountain with the city, the connections of the mountain itself, the vegetation, the existing habitats in the place, the views to the city, to detect the fire as a problem or an opportunity, the services of the mountain, and the places available to develop the projects.

The place for the departure was the Escola Tècnica Superior d’Arquitectura de Barcelona ETSAB. Then the students walked through the city until they arrived to Collserola, where the first stop was the water deposit of the mountain, then they continue walking up to the Carretera de les Aigües where it was the second stop and finally continued to the Espai Mireia where they have a meal waiting for them. They were required to draw in the site to draw their first impressions of the walk and the site, so they could have a fresh memory and not be influenced for external factors.
VISIT TO THE LANDFILL OF VALL D’EN JOAN

The workshop move by bus to the Garraf landfill where they would continue their visit.

In the Garraf landfill, the Master Director, Enric Batlle, explained how this place was designed, how it is currently managed and the importance of recycling today.
FIRST APPROACH

The first day of the workshop, was an approach to the site in a different way. The final product they have to present was a Postcard. This postcard have to sum up his first ideas about the place and summarize what they have learnt during the visit to the site and the landfill. The idea of using such a small representation format was the chance to see their creativity on resuming the main idea.

Some of these examples are shown afterwards.
CULTIVATING TRANSITIONS

CONNECTION THROUGH VIEW

CULTIVATING TRANSITIONS
I was once on a mountain close to the diagonal. It was dry and burnt. I missed the water and the brown earth down my feet too. Some seeds spread on the grown. Wind. Some green low vegetation have been already grown up within these few days. Hope. Regeneration. Wind. Energy. Energy was flowing on the site, from people, from vegetation but also from the city. The city, was so close, as we could observe from different points. It is the second layer of this landscape. Flow of cars and people. Continuous activity. Wind. Energy. Life.
TRANSITION WITH THE GREEN

Stairs from Collserola
ZOOM IN TO THE MOUNTAIN
ZOOM OUT TO THE CITY

CONNECT TO DI/CONNECT
7 – DEVELOPMENT OF THE VEGETAL MODEL
7 – DEVELOPMENT OF THE VEGETAL MODEL
FACING COLLSEROLA

ELABORATING PROCESS WITH LIVING MATERIALS

- Pedestrian path + water circulation
- Sport tracks
- Stations + Urban gardens
- Seeds spread by water + Water storage
- Biodiversity
- Multifunctional stations

City of Barcelona
Park of Collserola
Urban gardens
Path
Vegetation propagation
Interconnection between the spots

STRICT SEPARATION CITY/PARK
FEAR TO CLimb UP
PEOPLE LIVING NEXT TO COLLSEROLA
THE ISLAND OF COLLSEROLA PARK
STRONG SLOPES
TURNING OUR BACKS TO THE MOUNTAIN
TORRENTIAL RAIN
LACK OF GENTLE DIRECT CONNECTION

DEVELOP BIODIVERSITY
INVITING THE PEOPLE
PROPOSING DIFFERENT WAYS OF INTERACTING WITH THE PARK
SLOWING DOWN THE WATER RUNOFF

PROGRESSIVE TRANSITION THROUGH AGRICULTURE

WATER PATHS
VEGETATION SPREAD

Step 1: Construct the frame
Step 2: Let the system grow
Step 3: Obtain continuous buffer area

Today: Juxtaposition Barcelona/Collserola
FACING COLLSEROLA

USING THE DYNAMIC OF THE VEGETAL SPRAWL

A PROGRESSIVE TRANSITION in ALTITUDE and in the TIME

WORKING WITH LOCAL VEGETATION

ZOOM : A MULTIFUNCTIONAL STATION

PART OF THE GREEN NETWORK

CONNECTION THROUGH THE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM

Water runoff
Water storage
Path
Cultivated terraces

Water storage and fruit trees terraces

A fertile area in the mountain

Earth movements

A point of view of the city of Barcelona
**FIRE_WORKS**

**WILDFIRES IN COLLEROLA**
since 1980s

**FIRE BREATH OF SANT PERE MÀRTIR**
hubs + slopes and their potential to spread fires

**WEATHER CONDITIONS:**
drought + high temperature + wind

**REQUIREMENTS:**
fuel + oxygen + heat

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**WILDFIRE CAUSES**

**NATURAL**
vulcano
lightning
intensive sun
cigarette lit

**ARTIFICIAL ...**
pyromaniacs
fireworks
reflections
electric sparks
metallic sparks
campfires

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**BEGIN OF REGENERATIVE FIRES**

- 1-3 years
- 5-7 years
- 20 years

- burned
- grassland
- meadow
- shrubland

**WIND AND SUN MOVEMENT IN AREA**

- July morning
- July afternoon

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

- meadows + reviving paths
- open shrubland
- sparse forest

**TOOLS**

- regenerative
  - burned area
  - grassland
  - meadow
  - dense shrubs
  - sparse shrubs
  - dense forest
  - open forest
  - sparse forest

**SUPPORTED BY:**

AMB FONS BLANC I AGRUPAT
SENSE FONS AGRUPAT

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**BCN SEEDINGSCAPES**

**ACTIONS AND INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE FOREST**

8th EMiLA Summerschool 29TH SEPTEMBER - 7TH OCTOBER 2016

GROUP Nº

C. Ros, C. De Sas, F. Wiener, N. Soto
MOVING PERSPECTIVES IN COLLSEROLA

Burned area after half a year of regeneration

Five days after wildfire on Monday 26th October 2016

CURRENT SITUATION
scale 1:20.000

POSSIBLE EVOLUTION I
scale 1:20.000

POSSIBLE EVOLUTION II
scale 1:20.000

MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL
scale 1:5.000

N

MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL
scale 1:5.000

EMILA
ETSAB
MBLandArch
I was sent in a mountain close to the diagonal. It was dry and burned. I was missing the water and the brown earth down my feets too. Some seeds spreaded on the ground. Wind. Some green low vegetation seems to have growing up within these few days. Hope. Regeneration. Wind. Energy. Energy was flowing on the site, from people, from vegetation but also from the city. The city was so close, we could observe from different points. It is the second layer of this landscape. Flow of cars and people. Continuous mobility.

WIND
ENERGY
FLOW
VEGETATION
CONNECT
REGENERATION
EVOLUTION
LAYERS
This project creates an experience route in the mountains of Collserola, connecting people from the city closer to the mountain.

The concept "zoom in // zoom out" involves leading people from more attention to the mountain and its reality (zooming in), but on the other hand letting them stop and turn around more, zooming out towards the city of Barcelona and enjoying the far-stretched views. This way, they will probably turn around and enjoy the view over the city. This project creates an experience route in the mountains of Collserola, connecting people from the city closer to the mountain.

The concept "zoom in // zoom out" entails making people pay more attention to the mountain and its beauty (zooming in), but on the other hand letting them stop and turn around more, zooming out towards the city of Barcelona and enjoying the far-stretched views. This way, a contrast between these two very different scales arises.

The design consists of a pathway that slows people down at certain points and this enables them to enjoy the way up and the way down the mountain more.

The controlling of the speed will be done using sensations that can already be found on the mountain. These sensations will be used and exaggerated at specific points on the route to address people's curiosity and create a contrast between the city and nature. This way, they will probably turn around and enjoy the view over the city.

These sensations are: sounds of the city, animals; the wind rustling leaves of the vegetation; the feeling of wind; the sight of colored vegetation; the feeling of roughness of the path; the textures of plants; the scent of vegetation.

**TOOLBOX**

**SIGHT - VIEW**

**SIGHT - COLOR**

**SIGHT - VEGETATION**

**FEEL - TEXTURES OF THE PATH**

**FEEL - TOUCH**

**SCENE**
FEEL AND TURN

UPPER PART OF THE MOUNTAIN

BRIDGE CONNECTION FROM THE PARK TO THE MOUNTAIN

LOWER PART OF THE MOUNTAIN

AREA AROUND THE WATER TANK

FEEL AND TURN

ZOOM OUT

ZOOM IN

UPPER PART OF THE MOUNTAIN

ALFALFA POPULUS NIGRA

LANTANA STRIGOCAMARA

ROSMARINUS

PAPAVER RHOEAS
CONNECT TO DISCONNECT

Steps to adapt the ponds to the specific places:

- Selecting suitable places that not be able to collect water but are also reachable.

- Adapting the form of the pond to the characteristic of the place: the shape, the orientation.

- Using the slope to collect rainwater.

- Collecting dew / making it stay longer by using the extracted soil to produce shade in the mornings.

- Satisfying the curiosity and designing freedom creating small initiative points for further development by itself.
CONNECT TO DISCONNECT

The mountain provides

- water
- forested area
- connect to the mountain

We provide

- earth
- seeds, local species
- disconnect from the city

Time provides

- shelter
- food
- connect to the mountain
- disconnected from the city

The mountain provides

- shelter
- water
- nesting places
- resting spots

We provide

- earthen ponds
- seeds, local species
- environment
- water
- occasionally filling of the pond with water, average rainy days per month: 9
- attractiveness also of dry ponds for recreational usage and resting place for explorers of the mountain - disconnection of the city

Development of trails and paths over time by users - animals and humans

Establishment of local flora over time such as thatching grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*), mallow bindweed (*Convolvulus althaeoides*) or purple milk thistle (*Galactites tomentosa*)

Planting of local trees and shrubs such as: genista (*Ulex parviflorus*), holly oak (*Quercus ilex*) or stone pine (*Pinus picea*)

Attraction of animals of the area by the offer of food, shelter and breeding areas provided by the spots

*Pinus picea*  *Quercus ilex*  *Quercus coccifera*  *Sarothamnus catalaunicus*  *Ulex parviflorus*  *Erica arborea*  *Convolvulus althaeoides*  *Galactites tomentosa*  *Hyparrhenia hirta*
01 | Analysis

02 | Follow the rainwater
CONNECTION THROUGH VIEW

Transformation strategies

Vegetation strategies

Development over time

1. Strategy: sowing seeds
2. Strategy: planting and creating terraces
3. Strategy: creating good conditions for vegetation to settle

Macchia
Arbutus unedo
Cytisus scoparius

City View - Macchia
Connection to the City
salt-resistant Vegetation
Artemisia nana
Festuca eliah

Sea View - salt-resistant Vegetation
Connection to the sea

Masterplan 1:2000
Malgorzata Stryjek, Andres Trujillo, Sophia Holtkemper
9 – MOWING INTERVENTION
9 – MOWING INTERVENTION

The mowing intervention in Finestrelles was focused on a landscape nearby the school, where different mowing systems could take place (manual, machinery, grazing) so the EMiLA students could prove in an Alfalfa field, the effects of the different mowing.

The journey was completed with the arrival from Collserolla of a flock of sheep and his shepherd, showing us the possibilities of linking the city and the forest.

The happening was a social demand for the connection of the city with its surroundings that concluded with the agreement between the Mayor, the AMB Manager and the shepherd to maintain these kind of activities in the future.

(añadir al video de Finestrelles y el contenido escrito que hay en él)
MACHINERY

14 OHP tractor
width = 1.3m
cutting height = 7cm
turning radius = 270°
surface = 6,500 sqm/h

Mowing platform
width = 1m
cutting height = 7cm
turning radius = 360°
surface = 3,000 sqm/h

Manual mower
string / saw head
width = 1m
cutting height = 2cm min.
turning radius = 360°
surface = 500 sqm/h

Manual mow
width = variable
cutting height = 3cm min.
turning radius = 0m
surface = 125 sqm/h
EMiLA SUMMERWORKSHOP: Green metropolitan infrastructure: the Collserola Park

EUGÈNIA VIDAL
Servei de Planejament Urbanístic
Direcció de Serveis d’urbanisme AMB
www.amb.cat
18:30hr CS-6 ETSAB

EMiLA SUMMERWORKSHOP: MANAGEMENT LAB

DINA ALSAWI & JONATHAN GARCIA
Servei de Promoció i Conservació de l’Espai Públic
Direcció de Serveis de l’Espai Públic de l’AMB
www.amb.cat
MARC CASTELLNOU
Inspector en Cap Unitat GRAT Bombers
Generalitat de Catalunya
JOSEP MASCARÓ
Cap de Serveis de Projectes i Obres
Consejo Parc de Collserola
18:30hr CS-6 ETSAB
Enric Batlle (MBLandArch-ETSAB/UPC)
PhD Architect, Landscape Architect and Director of the MBLandArch. Enric has been involved with UPC and other educational institutions since 1982. His PhD thesis “The Garden of the Metropolis” received, among others, the UPC’s Extraordinary Doctorate Prize and FAD2012. He has published numerous articles in professional journals. In 1981 he founded ‘Batlle i Roig Arquitectes’, a multidisciplinary office that has won many national and international competitions and awards and whose work has been widely published.

Pepa Moran (MBLandArch-ETSAB/UPC)
Degree in Architecture ETSAB (Valencia), and Higher Degree as Masters in Landscape Architecture Master of Landscape Architecture and Master in Urban and Regional Planning DUOT-ETSAB-UPC. Professor of the Master of Landscape Architecture-UPC since 2006. Coordinator of the MBLandArch-ETSAB-UPC and associate professor in the MBLandArch-ETSAB-UPC since 2016. Since 2007 she also develops her professional practice combined with the development of the doctoral thesis in the Department of Urban Planning at ETSAB DUOT: the dynamic condition in landscape architecture.

Luis Maldonado (ESAB/UPC)
Architect, lectures at the bachelor degree in Environmental & Landscape Engineering and at the MBLandArch of the UPC-BarcelonaTech. His ongoing research and professional practice deals with new forms of beauty and nature; and with open space design and planning linking agro- forestry to landscape and cities crossing processes.

Javier Zaldívar (MBLandArch-ETSAB/UPC)
Architect and MBLandArch Master by Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya-UPC. He worked at Batlle i Roig Arquitectes from 2006 to 2013, and after that, he was manager team for the project “Orla Conde” new seafront in Rio de Janeiro, from 2013 to 2015. Actually, he combines professional activity at his own office, JZ Paisajismo,with teaching as assistant professor at MBLandArch,Universitat politècnica de Catalunya-UPC.

Marina Cervera Alonso de Medina (MBLandArch-ETSAB/UPC)
Degree in Architecture in 2003 and and Higher Degree as Masters in Landscape Architecture from ETSAB (UPC) and Master in Urban and Regional Planning DUOT-ETSAB-UPC. Adjunct professor for ETSAB, DUOT, teaching at MBLandArch since 2016. She also teaches in Master’s Program in Landscape Architecture (Fundació UPC) and has lectured around the world in conferences, seminars and International workshops. She is also Executive Director of the Landscape Architecture Office at COAC, and as a Member of the Executive Committee of the International Biennial of Landscape Barcelona.

Lidia Carrillo Parra (MBLandArch-ETSAB/UPC)
Architect with Honors at ETSAV, Valencia, and Landscape Architect with honors at UPC, Barcelona. Since 2013 she has been working for several private architecture and landscape architecture studios. She is specialised in analysis and representation of landscape. Her current research focuses on the natural beauty of the obsolete spaces, the invisible landscapes.
Françoise Crénel (ENSPV)
Works in Paris in Full Contact as landscape artist and in a team Paris U on larger urban scales. At a crossroad between research and practice, she builds her thesis, on body attendance within the design, from her position as landscaper and as project teacher. Member of the LAREP, Research engineer in the ENSP she has just defended a PH.D. thesis “Being landscape, a multi faced exercise” supervised by M. Gilles Clément.

Giulio Giorgi (ENSPV),
M.Sc. in Agroecology at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences and Landscape diploma certificate by the ENSP. He’s assistant coordinator and teacher at the ENSP, lecturer for public visits to Parisian large-scale parks and collaborator for Locuscape landscape office. Since 2012 he has been working for several private landscape architecture studios and public landscape consulting offices.

Martin Prominski (LUH)
Is Full Professor and chair of “Designing Urban Landscapes” at Leibniz University Hannover, Germany. He has a PhD from TU Berlin (2003) and is a registered landscape architect. His current research focuses on design research strategies, qualification of urban landscapes, and concepts of nature and culture.

Kendra Busche (LUH),
M. Sc. Landscape Architecture at TU Berlin and University of Copenhagen. She’s Teaching and Research Assistant at Leibniz University Hannover “Designing Urban Landscapes”. After different working experiences in Germany and Switzerland she’s currently working at the “gruppe F Landschaftsarchitekten” Berlin since 2012.

Maike Van Stiphout (AHK/AAA)

Corina Andueza (MBLandArch-ETSAB/UPC)
Degree in architecture in 2014 in the Universidad Central de Venezuela (UCV). Teacher’s assistant in urban planning in the UCV for two years. During her degree in Venezuela she was working in several companies from 2012 to 2015. Currently she is doing a Master Degree in Landscape Architecture in the Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya (UPC). Furthermore she has been taking part in the internship program for the Master Degree in Batlle i Roig Arquitectes and finally she has been involve as a Trainee in the Landscape Architecture Master.
12 – CONCLUSIONS
MBLandArch cuenta con la colaboración de la Escuela Superior de Agricultura de Barcelona de la UPC y con la participación de diversos departamentos universitarios, profesores y profesionales procedentes de diversas disciplinas para el desarrollo de las diferentes materias, de los talleres especiales que se desarrollan periódicamente y de las MBLandArchLectures, que se celebran semanalmente.

MBLandArch aborda proyectos que, en la mayoría de los casos, están vinculados a convenios de colaboración con la administración pública y el mundo profesional, permitiéndonos una visión real de las problemáticas actuales del paisajismo y un contacto directo con los entes y personas que lo desarrollan. Los alumnos de nuestro Máster tienen también la oportunidad de realizar unas prácticas profesionales (6ECTS) en diversas oficinas públicas o privadas de reconocido prestigio.

MBLandArch tiene acuerdos de colaboración e intercambio con diversas universidades internacionales y pertenece al EMILA (European Master of International Landscape Architects), un programa común junto a otras universidades europeas (Ámsterdam, Edimburgo, Hannover y Versalles) que le da la oportunidad a cinco estudiantes de cada una de las universidades de pasar el segundo y tercer semestre en otras dos universidades diferentes, obteniendo el reconocimiento correspondiente.

MBLandArch está reconocido por el IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architects), una asociación internacional que reconoce y acredita la actividad profesional de los arquitectos del paisaje y los paisajistas.
Landscape Architecture is interested in every outdoor space and, from the public space design that projected Barcelona to the world, we have set our sight again on the large scale. The Ecology’s language has been also incorporated as a tool.

Regarding the large scale, landscape architecture is related to geography, regional planning, social sciences and everyday planning decisions that constructs the reality of our cities.

Ecology, Biology, Agronomy, Environmental Sciences and Landscape Management influence our decisions, from the large to the small scale, from the most linked to environmental problems to the simplest used in Conservation, Restoration or Landscape Construction.

This multidisciplinary and trans-scalar vision characteristic of landscape architecture is also built without renouncing the traditional artistic and architectural abilities fed our profession which have been brilliantly laid out by the School of Architecture of Barcelona.

Enric Batlle, MBLandArch Director