

Example of theory and criticism in landscape architecture critical thinking

[Technology](#), [Innovation](#)



Viewing the three articles closely, there is consistency in the story line structures that converge at the point: creativity has greatly transformed Landscape architecture. Examining the article by Corner J, he shows that the basic conception of the landscape architecture has greatly changed. In the prior text (Discourse in Theory I), landscape architecture is portrayed as the product of conceptualization and in the current text (Discourse in Theory II), he furthers this by expounding on how creativity has changed the landscape architecture. In a rather similar manner but from a different angle, Heidegger in his text (building, dwelling thinking) portrays a similar theme that creativity, which is part of thinking, is what modifies landscape architecture. A look into Jackson's article, it is clear that he believes that the landscape has various meanings depending on the creativity of people. For example, to artists, it gives a perception of color and environment.

Starting with Corner's work he has clearly explained how creativity has led to modification of the landscape architecture. He uses three different approaches to explain how scientific and technological revolution has contributed to this change. Basing our example on the mining industry, the technology employed must modify the landscape around the area of operation. If the mineral is under a mountain the structure of the mountain is affected. Thus, Corner can be claimed to be having a good certainty and clarity in his work because there exists several scientific and technological facts supporting his work. Focusing on science and technology a theory must have an experimental proof. Analyzing positivism, it's true that a series of factual explanations and experiments are used to proof a theoretical aspect. By modeling a problem, it is easy to find a concrete solution to the problem

as well as have a way of solving similar problems. Modeling is common in science thus the second approach can be said to have sufficient evidence in the modern way of approach to theory. Physical experiments are used to study the structure of the past using the present.

Though Heidegger uses the idea of dwelling and building, his main theme is how creativity results in change of landscape architecture. With creativity as the mother of science and technology, we can conclude that it's creativity that results in landscape architecture. He explains how a building is not a dwelling and how creativity results in modification of a building into a dwelling. A building modifies the landscape thus a dwelling can be said to indirectly result in landscape modification. His work can be classified as a good analogy to how creativity modifies the landscape architecture. In pursuit for classic dwelling, the creative minds have resulted in mega structures that in turn call for great modification of the landscape architecture.

In conclusion, the three articles in one way or another contribute to the theme ' landscape architecture is dependent on creativity of the inhabitants.