

**CORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
INSTITIÚID TEICNEOLAÍOCHTA CHORCAÍ  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK  
COLAISTE NA hOLLSCOILE CORCAIGH**

**Autumn Examinations 2008/09**

**Landscape: Theory and Practice**

**Module Code:** AT3004

**School:** Building & Civil

**Programme Title:** Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Architecture – Year 3

**Programme Code:** **CARCH\_8\_Y3**

**External Examiner(s):** **Dermot Boyd, Jonathan Hill**

**Internal Examiner(s):** **Kevin McCartney, Aoibheann Ní Mheárainn**

**Instructions:** Answer any **2** questions.  
All questions carry **equal** marks.

**Duration:** 1.5 hours

**Sitting:** Autumn 2009

**Requirements for this examination:**

**Note to Candidates:** Please check the Programme Title and the Module Title to ensure that you have received the correct examination paper.  
If in doubt please contact an Invigilator.

- Q1. In relation the history of landscape painting, describe how the practice emerged and developed in renaissance times and explain its influence on 18<sup>th</sup> century English garden designs. Refer also to one example of 20<sup>th</sup> century landscape representation that breaks away from the landscape painting tradition in how it depicts landscape. Where possible refer to specific art works and projects.
- Q2. Marcel Smets 2002 essay *Grid, Casco, Clearing, Montage* attempts to define the theory and practice of landscape urbanism under the four terms in its title. Describe what each of these terms means, as Smets describes them; refer to relevant projects, where possible. In each instance state how these terms relate to the theories of landscape urbanism.
- Q3. The 18<sup>th</sup> century English garden is often characterised as a violent reaction against the 17<sup>th</sup> century French garden style. It could be argued, however, that some central ideas on gardens follow through from one period and country to the next. In your answer illustrate two ways in which the English style was divergent and reactionary to the French and also identify two characteristics of design that carry through from one period to the next. Relate your answer to specific garden projects.
- Q4. John Dixon Hunt describes the development of the 18<sup>th</sup> century English garden moving from “the emblematic” to the “expressive” garden through the century. Describe what is meant by these two terms as Hunt has defined them, and discuss the change from one style to the other that occurred in 18<sup>th</sup> century. Discuss these terms and their development using the gardens at Stowe as an example.

Q5. Water is a common element in garden design; it has been used for such diverse purposes as displaying military prowess to evoking subtle mood changes of the landscape. Discuss the use of water in garden design and explain its use through reference to at least two of the following gardens : Versaille, Stowe and Castletown.

Q6. Frederick Law Olmsted is often considered as the father of American Landscape Architecture. Describe the significant influences that shaped Olmsted's development as a landscape designer and helped form his ideas on the practice. Display how these developed ideas were implemented through two of his works: Central and Prospect Park, New York.