ISSN 2956-1442

АКАДЕМИЈА СТРУКОВНИХ СТУДИЈА ЈУЖНА СРБИЈА
ОДСЕК ВИСОКА ШКОЛА ЗА ВАСПИТАЧЕ БУЈАНОВАЦ

ФАКУЛТЕТ УМЕТНОСТИ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У ПРИШТИНИ
ЗВЕЧАН – КОСОВСКА МИТРОВИЦА

ЗБОРНИК РАДОВА

ОДСЕКА – ВИСОКА ШКОЛА ЗА ВАСПИТАЧЕ БУЈАНОВАЦ

БРОЈ 9

(2024)

ISSN 2956-1442

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БРОЈ 9
(2024)

ЗБОРНИК РАДОВА бр. 9 (2024)
Одсека – Висока школа за васпитаче Бујановац

Издавач
Академија струковних студија Јужна Србија

Суиздавач
Факултет уметностиУниверзитета у Приштини
Звечан – Косовска Митровица

Уредник
др Јасмина Јовић

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др Милорад Филић

Преводи
Маја Филиповић

Корице
мр Марија Мојовић Филиповић

Место издавања:
Лесковац

Штампа:
СВЕН

Место штампе:
Ниш

Тираж
100 примерака

Година штампања:
2025.
Зборник излази једном годишње

ISSN 2956-1442

ACADEMY OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES SOUTH SERBIA
PRESCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING DEPARTMENT BUJANOVAC

FACULTY OF ARTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PRISTINA
ZVEČAN – KOSOVSKA MITROVICA

COLLECTION OF PAPERS

OF THE PRESCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Number 9
(2024)

САДРЖАЈ

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УДК 712
7.01:111.852
- стручни рад -
Примљен: 15. 10. 2024.
Одобрен: 23. 10. 2024.

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DESTRUCTIVISM IN LANDSCAPE DESIGN

In the realm of sustainable design strategies, the concept of „destructivism“ emerges as a compelling pathway for innovation and regeneration. Often associated with challenging established norms and structures, destructivism prompts a reevaluation of conventional paradigms in design. This paper explores how integrating destructivism can serve as a catalyst for transformative change in sustainable design practices.

By embracing creative destruction, designers can reimagine traditional approaches, generating new solutions that prioritize environmental, social, and economic sustainability. Through a blend of case studies, theoretical frameworks, and practical insights, this paper sheds light on the transformative potential of destructivism as a core element of holistic and forward-thinking sustainable design strategies.

Ultimately, it advocates for a nuanced approach that harnesses the power of creative disruption to shape a more resilient and responsible future for design. This approach paves the way for a paradigm shift in sustainable design, emphasizing the importance of embracing change to foster a more sustainable world.

Key words: sustainable design, destructive, innovation, regeneration, creative destruction, transformative change.

1. Introduction

Destructivism encompasses various fields such as art, philosophy, and cultural theory, serving as a concept that denotes a deeply critical stance aimed

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at disrupting prevailing conventions, structures, or systems to foster innovation. Its meaning varies depending on the context.

In the realm of art, Destructivism manifests through experimentation with novel techniques and materials, aiming to dismantle traditional boundaries. Artworks embracing Destructivism often defy conventional norms of structure and expression, prompting novel perspectives. In cultural theory, Destructivism serves as a critique of societal institutions and norms, shedding light on negative aspects or inequalities. Moreover, it serves as a means of refreshing and innovating, pushing boundaries to create something unprecedented.

It's essential to recognize that „destructivism“ isn't inherently negative. Certain forms of destructiveness can foster creativity and productive transformation. In many instances, Destructivism forms part of a wide spectrum of critical thought and creativity.

Destructivism is a design philosophy that emphasizes the deconstruction or destruction of existing structures in order to create something new and innovative. When used as part of a sustainable design strategy, destructivism can have several benefits.

1. Reusing materials: By deconstructing existing structures, materials can be salvaged and reused in new constructions, reducing the need for new resources and minimizing waste.

2. Energy efficiency: Destructivism can also allow for the incorporation of energy-efficient technologies and sustainable building practices into the new design, resulting in a more environmentally friendly structure.

3. Adaptive reuse: Destructivism can facilitate the adaptive reuse of existing buildings, preserving their historical and cultural significance while also meeting modern needs and standards.

4. Reducing environmental impact: By reusing materials and incorporating sustainable practices, destructivism can help reduce the environmental impact of new construction projects, such as reducing carbon emissions and conserving natural resources.

Overall, incorporating destructivism as part of a sustainable design strategy can help create innovative and environmentally responsible structures that benefit both current and future generations (Berman, 1998).

2. Destructiveness in design

Interpreting destructiveness in design hinges on contextual nuances. Here are the key points rephrased:

Destructiveness in design varies in interpretation based on context. Some designers purposefully incorporate elements of deconstruction, challenging traditional design principles to foster innovation and unconventional aesthetics. Provocative or controversial design intentionally elicits strong reactions or catalyzes shifts in societal norms, serving as a form of artistic expression or a

means to highlight specific issues. Disruptive design thinking entails challenging existing systems and processes to instigate positive change, often involving dismantling established structures and reconstructing them for greater efficacy (Jaffé, 1956).

However, design can yield unintended consequences, such as confusing user interfaces, frustrating experiences, or inadvertent harm caused by products or services. Additionally, designs may unwittingly trigger social ramifications. Ephemeral Design focuses on the transient nature of products or experiences, crafting designs for short-lived enjoyment before replacement or transformation.

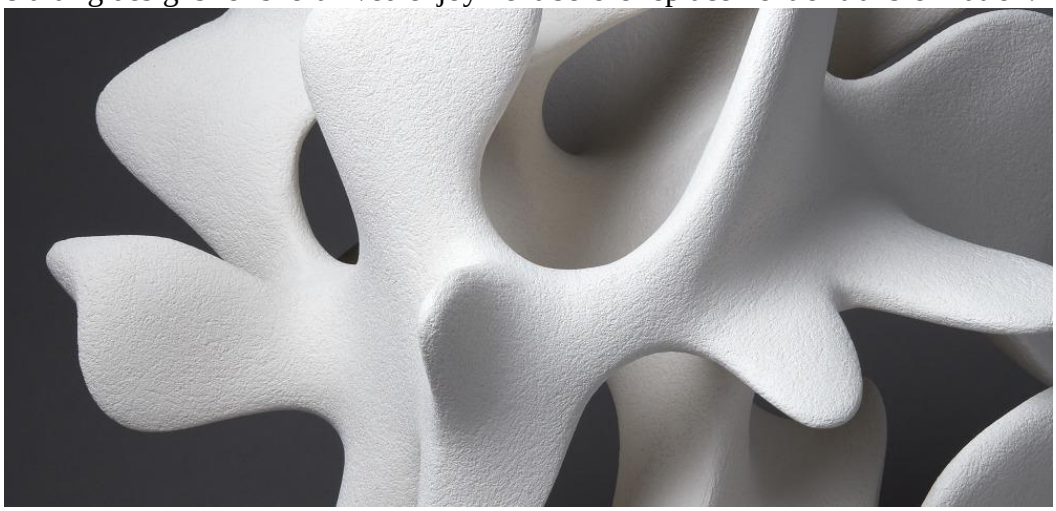

Figure 1. Furniture featuring surprising cutouts or negative space evokes a sense of fascination. One of Dorothée Loriquet's sculptures. Her biomorphic compositions rotate in space while retaining a vertebral dimension. (https://modernshapes.com/artiste/20-dorothée-loriquet)

3. Destructiveness within architecture

Destructibility within architecture encompasses diverse concepts and practices within the field. Deconstructivism, an architectural movement originating in the late 20th century, challenges conventional ideas of harmony and order. Architects like Frank Gehry and Zaha Hadid deliberately craft buildings with fragmented shapes, unconventional angles, and an aesthetic of decay (Braungart & McDonough, 1992).

Ruin and decay are integrated into design by some architects, who intentionally allow buildings to age, weather, and develop a sense of decay over time. This approach acknowledges buildings as dynamic entities with evolving appearances throughout their life cycle.

Adaptive reuse presents another facet of architectural „destructiveness", repurposing old or abandoned structures for new functions. This process may involve preserving certain architectural elements while allowing others to change or deteriorate.

Architectural destruction poses a significant reality, where historical and cultural landmarks can be intentionally targeted or inadvertently damaged, resulting in the loss of architectural heritage.

Urban renewal and gentrification projects can be viewed as destructive when they entail demolishing existing structures, displacing communities, and altering the urban landscape. Gentrification, particularly, carries social and cultural implications as older buildings are replaced by developments catering to different demographics.

Environmental impact is also a consideration, with architectural projects contributing to environmental degradation through resource-intensive construction, energy-inefficient designs, or a lack of sustainability practices. Sustainable architecture aims to mitigate these negative effects on the environment.

It's crucial to acknowledge that „destructiveness“ in architecture can encompass both intentional and unintentional elements. While some architects deliberately challenge conventions or embrace decay as part of their design philosophy, other forms of destructiveness can stem from external factors like conflict, economic pressures, or environmental negligence. Ethical considerations and a mindful approach to the impact of architectural interventions on communities and the environment are essential in navigating this complex terrain (Krausse, 1999).

Figure 2. Urban renewal and gentrification initiatives may be perceived as harmful, carrying significant social and cultural implications as they entail the replacement of older buildings with developments tailored to diverse demographics. (https://www.pexels.com/photo/city-road-traffic-landscape-11271946/

4. Destructiveness within landscape architecture

Destructiveness within landscape architecture is multifaceted, with varied meanings and contexts. Environmental impacts are evident in projects utilizing non-native plant species, excessive water consumption, or unsustainable practices, resulting in soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of habitats. Projects contributing to overdevelopment, urban sprawl, or the destruction of natural landscapes are deemed destructive. Converting green spaces into built environments without considering environmental consequences exacerbates this issue (Buckminster, 2008).

Alterations to natural features, while enhancing aesthetic appeal, can entail destroying or altering existing forms like hills, valleys, or bodies of water. Similarly, projects involving tree removal or forest clearing risk harming ecosystems and wildlife habitats. Cultural and heritage impacts arise when landscape architecture disregards or destroys culturally significant landscapes, including historically, spiritually, or traditionally significant sites.

In urban contexts, landscape architecture can erode local identity by replacing unique features with generic designs, diminishing a place's cultural identity. Landscape architecture linked with transport infrastructure often disrupts natural landscapes and fragments ecosystems, negatively impacting wildlife migration and biodiversity.

To address these issues, landscape architects must adopt sustainable and environmentally conscious practices. This involves considering long-term environmental impacts, promoting biodiversity, preserving cultural heritage, and engaging in community-centered design processes. By prioritizing sustainability and resilience, landscape architects can create spaces that balance aesthetics with environmental responsibility (Ghisellini, 2018).

5. Sustainability of avant-garde design

The sustainability of avant-garde design presents a nuanced and evolving concept, intertwining environmental, social, and economic considerations within the realm of cutting-edge and experimental design practices. Avant-garde design, known for its boundary-pushing nature and quest for innovation, demands scrutiny across various dimensions:

Environmental Sustainability: Avant-garde designers must weigh the environmental impact of materials used. Opting for sustainable, recycled, or upcycled materials helps diminish environmental footprints. Understanding product life cycles and implementing designs that minimize waste, energy consumption, and environmental harm is paramount. Integration of

environmental technologies, such as energy-efficient lighting or renewable energy sources, further enhances the sustainability of avant-garde designs.

Social Sustainability: Inclusivity lies at the core of social sustainability in avant-garde design. Ensuring accessibility to diverse populations fosters social sustainability. Additionally, cultural sensitivity and the incorporation of cultural elements into design practices avoid cultural appropriation and promote diversity. The impact of design on local communities, encompassing work practices and community engagement, plays a vital role in sustainable practices.

Economic Sustainability: The long-term viability of avant-garde designs hinges not only on aesthetic innovation but also on economic feasibility. Prioritizing durability and timeless design elements contribute to economic sustainability, ensuring longevity and relevance in the market. Designers must consider the economic implications of their work, both in terms of cost-effectiveness and broader economic impacts. Investing in durable, long-lasting designs, supporting local economies through sourcing and production, and exploring innovative business models can enhance the economic sustainability of avant-garde design endeavors.

In essence, sustainable avant-garde design necessitates a holistic approach, balancing environmental responsibility, social inclusivity, and economic viability to foster innovative and enduring creations.

Fostering local production and supporting artisans and producers within the community can enhance the economic viability of avant-garde design, bolstering local economies. Despite the exclusivity often associated with avant-garde designs, initiatives aimed at making sustainable design more accessible and cost-effective contribute significantly to economic sustainability.

Technological Integration: Avant-garde designs frequently incorporate cutting-edge technologies, offering opportunities for innovative solutions. Embracing sustainable technologies like 3D printing with recycled materials or utilizing smart materials with minimal environmental impact enhances sustainability. Exploring digital design solutions and virtual technologies can mitigate physical waste associated with prototyping and manufacturing processes.

Education and Awareness: Educating both designers and consumers about the environmental and social impacts of design choices is paramount for fostering sustainable practices. Transparent communication regarding the design process, materials utilized, and the environmental and social footprint of avant-garde designs promotes accountability and responsibility. Adherence to sustainability standards and certifications ensures alignment with established environmental and ethical benchmarks.

Achieving sustainability in avant-garde design necessitates a comprehensive approach that considers environmental, social, and economic factors. Striking a balance between innovation and responsible practices challenges designers to envision how their work can positively contribute to

society. As sustainability assumes increasing importance in design discourse, integrating eco-friendly and socially conscious principles into avant-garde practices becomes imperative for cultivating a resilient and responsible future of design.

Avant-garde design, characterized by its cutting-edge and boundary-pushing nature, presents both opportunities and challenges in achieving sustainability. While innovation is essential for progress, it must be accompanied by a commitment to responsible practices that address the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainability.

Social sustainability is equally crucial. Avant-garde designers have the power to shape societal values and behaviors through their creations. By fostering inclusivity, diversity, and accessibility in design, designers can contribute to a more equitable and just society. Moreover, engaging with local communities and stakeholders ensures that design solutions are culturally sensitive and responsive to the needs of diverse populations.

Finding the right balance between innovation and responsible practices is a central challenge for designers. While pushing the boundaries of creativity is essential for avant-garde design, it must be tempered by a commitment to ethical and sustainable principles. Designers must continually question the status quo, challenging themselves to envision how their work can positively contribute to society while minimizing negative impacts on the planet and its inhabitants.

As sustainability becomes increasingly important in design discourse, integrating eco-friendly and socially conscious principles into avant-garde practices is imperative. Designers must embrace a mindset of continuous improvement, constantly seeking out new technologies, materials, and approaches that align with sustainability goals. By cultivating a culture of responsibility and innovation, avant-garde designers can play a leading role in shaping a resilient and responsible future of design.

Adaptability and modularity

Adaptability and modularity are integral facets of sustainable design practices. By prioritizing these principles, designers contribute to the longevity and eco-friendliness of their creations. Innovative designs engineered for adaptability and easy modification minimize the need for frequent replacements, thereby extending product lifecycles. Embracing circular design principles, which emphasize end-of-life considerations and facilitate recycling or repurposing, is fundamental to sustainable avant-garde practices.

Collaboration across disciplines is another hallmark of sustainable avant-garde design. By partnering with experts in environmental science, social science, and sustainable technologies, designers can develop more comprehensive and impactful solutions.

Furthermore, sustainable practices in avant-garde design extend to material sourcing and production methods. Locally sourced materials not only reduce carbon footprints associated with transportation but also support regional economies. Additionally, favoring local production over long-distance shipping minimizes environmental impacts.

Drawing inspiration from nature, particularly through biometrics, often yields innovative and sustainable design solutions. By mimicking natural processes and forms, designers can develop efficient and ecological designs.

Considering the environmental impact of packaging is also crucial in sustainable avant-garde design. Exploring sustainable packaging options, such as biodegradable materials or minimalist designs that reduce waste, aligns with environmentally conscious practices.

In conclusion, integrating adaptability, modularity, collaboration, local sourcing, biometric inspiration, and sustainable packaging into avant-garde design practices fosters a more sustainable and environmentally responsible future (Whittick, 1974).

Incorporating recycled or post-consumer waste materials into avant-garde designs presents an effective strategy for mitigating resource demand and reducing environmental impact. By repurposing existing materials, designers can minimize the need for new resources, thus contributing to sustainable design practices.

Advocacy and Cultural Influence play pivotal roles in promoting sustainability within the design industry. Avant-garde designers wield significant influence and can leverage their platforms to advocate for sustainable practices. Cultural perceptions regarding the value of sustainability further amplify this impact, fostering a broader positive influence on design practices.

Continuous Innovation is essential in the pursuit of sustainability within avant-garde design. Embracing a mindset of continual improvement and staying abreast of emerging sustainable technologies and practices are critical aspects of this ongoing process.

Community Engagement holds significance in ensuring that avant-garde designs resonate with and cater to the needs and values of local communities. By involving community members in the design process, designers cultivate a sense of ownership and foster sustainability through a community-centric approach.

Designs that Enhance Quality of Life extend beyond sustainability, aiming to improve the well-being and social fabric of individuals and communities. Avant-garde designers can prioritize creating designs that positively impact society, thereby contributing to a more sustainable and resilient future.

Conclusion

In essence, sustainability within avant-garde design demands a holistic and synergistic approach, considering diverse factors. It necessitates a dedication to responsible practices, an openness to adopting new technologies, and a focus on crafting designs that transcend boundaries while fostering positive impacts on the environment, society, and economy. As the design landscape progresses, the convergence of innovation and sustainability will play a pivotal role in shaping a future characterized by resilience and responsibility (Whittick, 1974).

Sustainability within avant-garde design encapsulates a multifaceted and dynamic ethos that extends beyond conventional boundaries. Here are some additional points to consider:

1. Interdisciplinary Collaboration.
2. Regenerative Design.
3. Ethical Sourcing and Production.
4. Cultural Sensitivity and Inclusivity.
5. Educational Initiatives.
6. Policy Advocacy
7. Life-Cycle Assessment and Circular Design.

By embracing these additional dimensions of sustainability within avant-garde design, designers can amplify their positive impact on the planet, society, and economy, ushering in a more sustainable and resilient future (McDonough, 2013).

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CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

377(497.11)

ЗБОРНИК радова Одсека - Висока школа за васпитаче Бујановац = Collection of Papers of the Preschool Teacher Training Department / уредник Јасмина Јовић. - 2020/2022, бр. 6/7- . - Лесковац : Академија струковних студија Јужна Србија, 2023- (Ниш : Свен). - 25 cm

Годишње. - Текст на срп., енгл. и грч. језику. - Је наставак: Зборник радова Високе школе за васпитаче струковних студија у Гњилану-Бујановац = ISSN 2406-2200
ISSN 2956-1442 = Зборник радова Одсека Висока школа за васпитаче Бујановац
COBISS.SR-ID 111035657