

HPCP 290-001 Spring 2007
Landscape Design and Preservation Studio
INTRODUCTION

- Terms of Reference
 - Types of Landscapes
 - Methods
 - Ethnographic Landscapes
 - Cultural Landscapes
 - Landscape Architecture
- Related Issues
 - Rural and Small Town Planning
 - Archeology
- Introduction of Projects
 - Bull Street Campus
 - Hampton Park
 - Dixie Plantation

LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

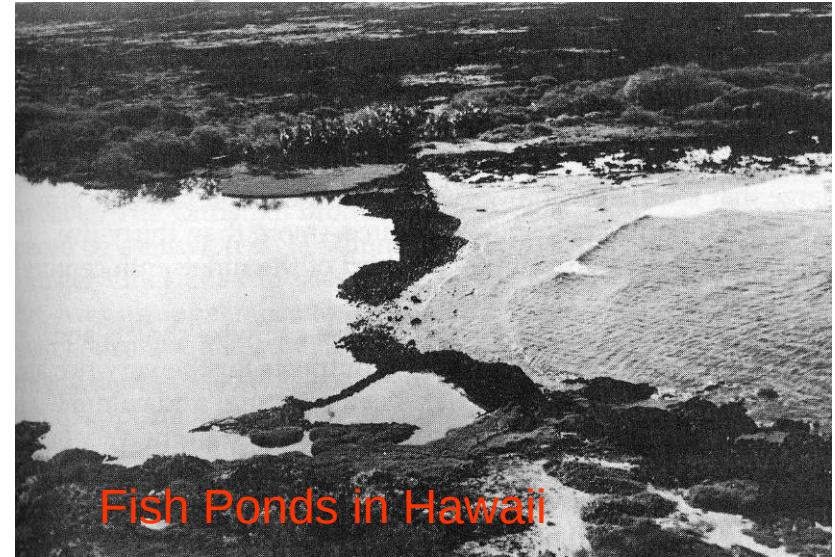
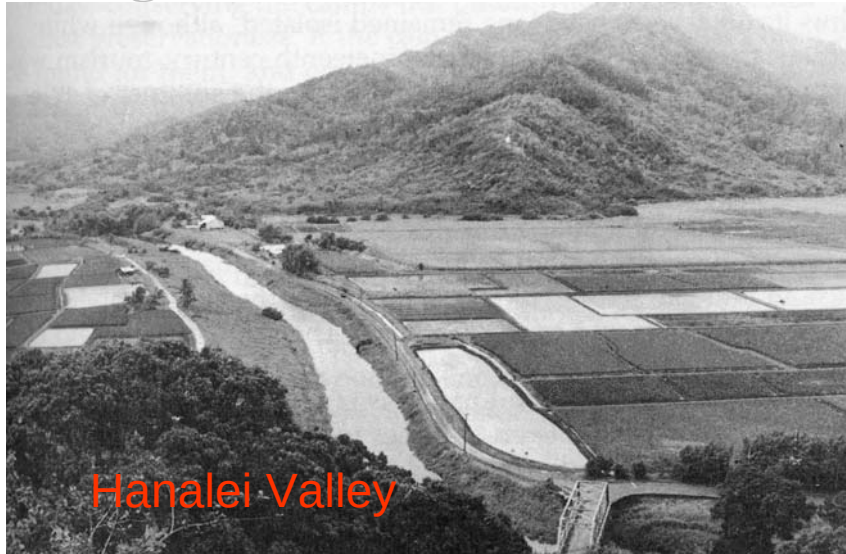
- *Basic philosophical question is “how do we conserve or restore a landscape that is by its very nature organic and changing?” What is required is a “vision” and a stronger alliance between preservationists and conservationists **as well as a more nuanced view of goal setting.***
- **Historic Landscapes** – a landscape that has had associated with it an event or series of events of historical note
 - It allows a visual perception of a particular period of civilization, a way of life, or a pattern of living.
 - Preserved historic landscapes may include a sizable portion of man-made environment. Both man-made and setting aspects are essential.
 - Conserved landscape is more a management of natural processes
- Three types of landscape designated in US
 - **Designed landscape** -altered under a plan by a professional or avid gardener with verifiable results
 - **Cultural landscape** -altered through human acts on a vernacular level (often functional) Now working on another type – **ethnographic landscapes** which are landscapes containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Also, **historic sites** associated with important events, activity or person.
 - **Natural Landscape** -relatively unchanged by human intervention (there is problem in dealing with pre-European landscapes with this definition).
- There are a lot of problems is the separation of landscape and building matters in historic preservation that has occurred in this century. This is different from the experience in other countries.

Examples

- National Seashore on Cape Cod-primarily a windswept environment with a few remarkable lighthouses, hence a conservation landscape
- Hanalei Valley on Hawaiian Island of Kauai- no important architecture but a thousands of year old interaction of man on the land, making it a historic rather than conserved landscape
- Adirondack Forest Preserve with 35 “great camps” from the turn of the century in the middle. Isolated bits of man made historic buildings in the midst of a much larger conservation effort. (“Forever Wild” movement)



Significant Differences in Landscape Preservation



Other Examples

Block Island

- Block Island-long isolated, settled in 1635 and heavily influenced since then with 56,000 annual visitation. It is treated as a cooperative venture between preservationists and conservationists

NJ farmland as a disappearing resource and trying to preserve it and its farmers

NJ Farmland

- Central Park-trying to maintain a “natural” man made landscape requires critical management decisions, some to preserve, some to manage over time, some are evolving

Napa Valley

- Napa Valley-natural landscape with an important agricultural component

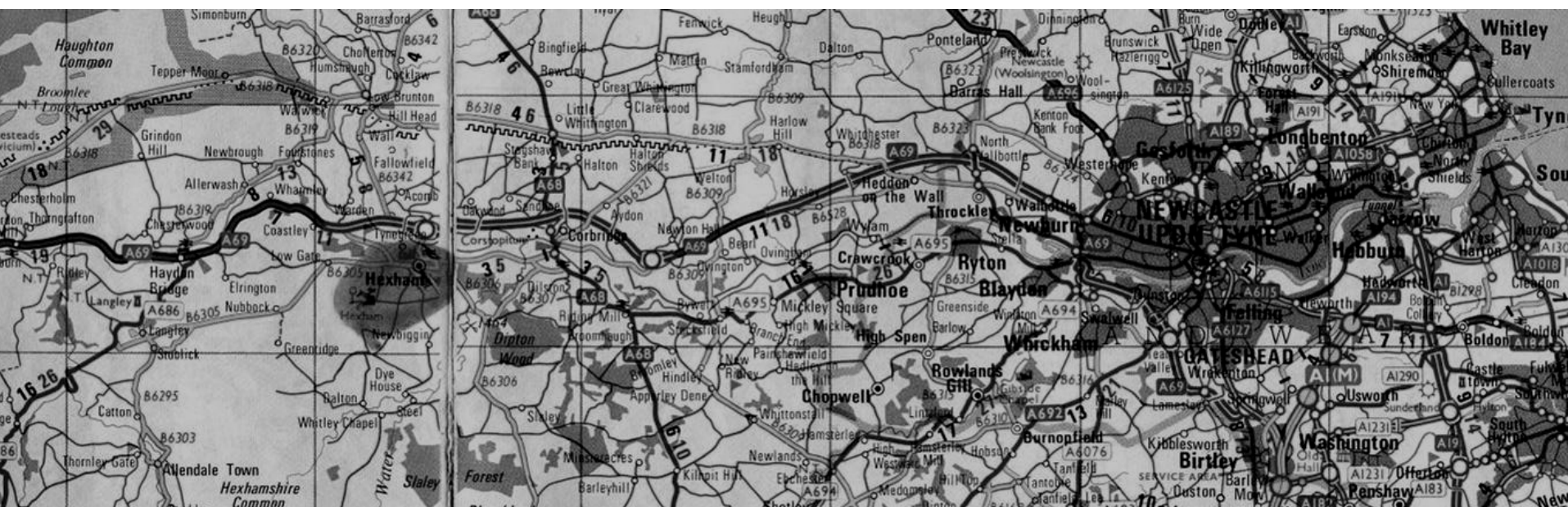
CENTRAL PARK

Important factors

- New approach from 1997, NPS recognized a classification scheme that includes the following:
 - Natural systems and features
 - Spatial organization
 - Land use
 - Cultural traditions
 - Cluster arrangements
 - Circulation
 - Topography
 - Vegetation
 - Buildings and Structures
 - Views and vistas
 - Constructed water features or small scale features
 - Archeological sites

Ethnographic Landscapes

- ...a relatively contiguous area of interrelated places that contemporary cultural groups define as meaningful because it is inextricably and traditionally linked to their own local or regional histories, cultural identities, beliefs and behaviors. Present-day social factors such as a people's class, ethnicity, and gender may result in the assignment of diverse meanings to a landscape and its component places.



Hadrian's Wall:

One white guy's view of an
ethnographic landscape







Cultural Landscape

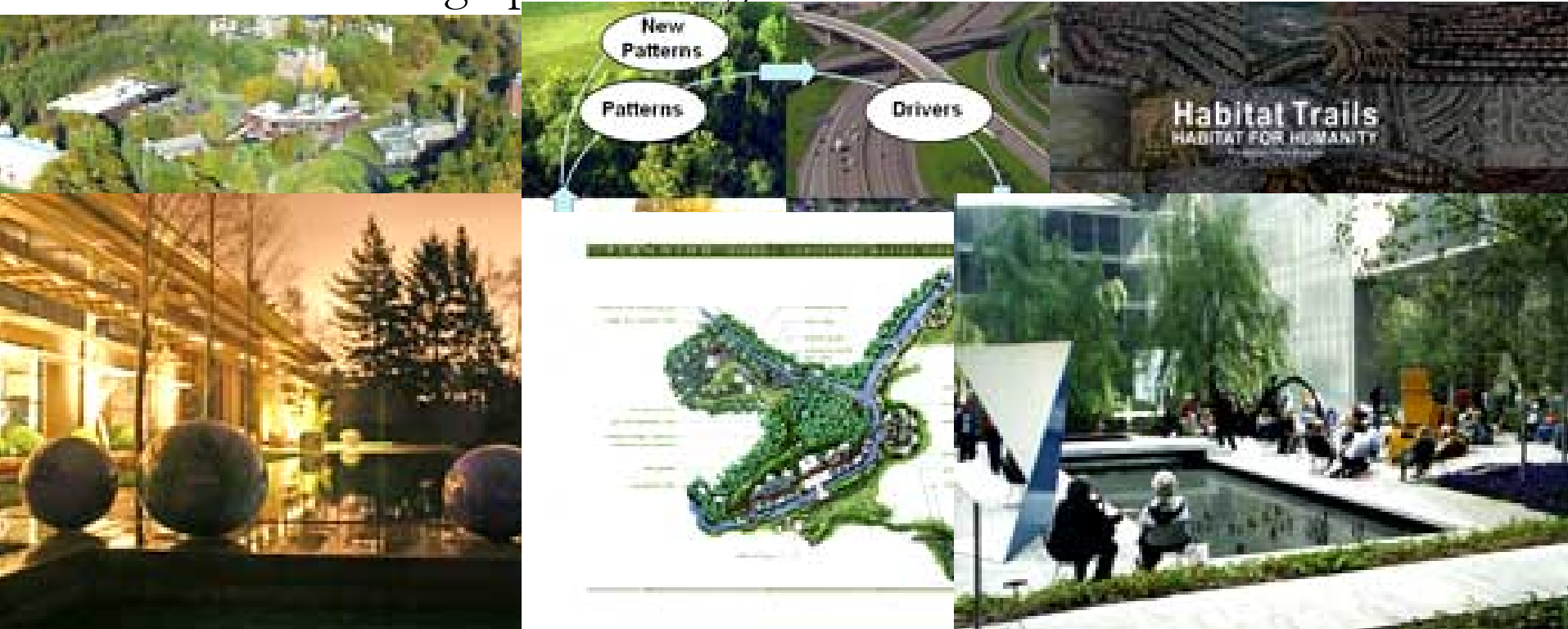
- Culture +
 - Time +
 - Natural Landscape =
 - Cultural Landscape
-
- In other words, culture operating through time, either in the form of new groups or people or changing technologies, imprints itself into the surface of the earth to form the *cultural landscape*.

Landscape Architecture

- Definition-the art (or science) of arranging land, together with the spaces and objects upon it, for safe, efficient, healthful, pleasant human use.
 - Despite preconceptions to the contrary, plant material is not the sole or primary factor here.
 - It is modulation of plastic space itself. Plants are part of it only in that they are an important component in forming that space.
 - Space, however, is the major medium of the design.

- From the ASLA-Landscape architecture encompasses the analysis, planning, design, management, and stewardship of the natural and built environments. Types of projects include: residential; parks and recreation; monuments; urban design; streetscapes and public spaces; transportation corridors and facilities; gardens and arboreta; security design; hospitality and resorts; institutional; academic campuses; therapeutic gardens; historic preservation and restoration; reclamation; conservation; corporate and commercial; landscape art and earth sculpture; interior landscapes; and more. Landscape architects have advanced education and professional training and are licensed in 47 states.

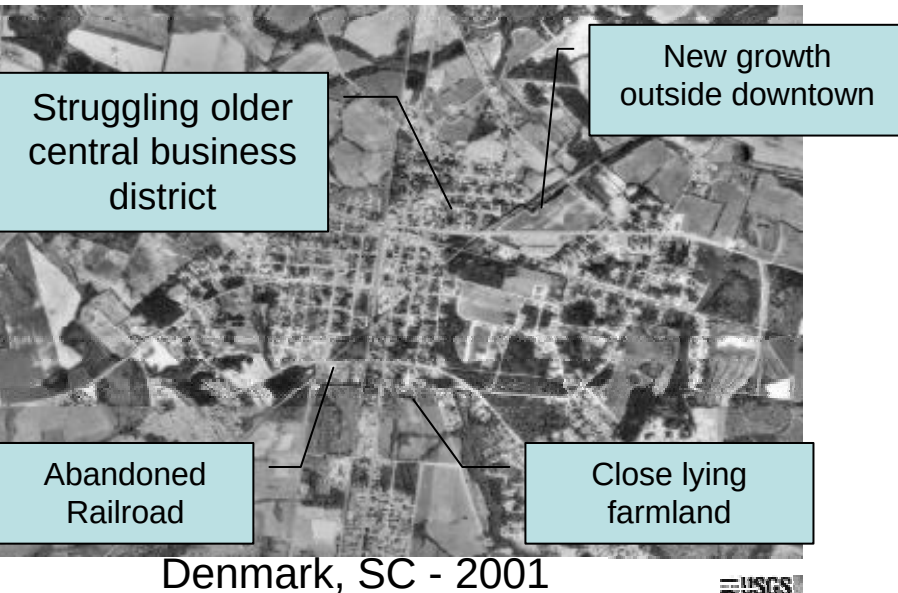
- LA formally only 100 years old (1863), but is as old as humans
- LA first used unofficially by Calvert Vaux and FL Olmstead in 1858.
- Analyzing and problem, designing a solution, and supervising construction to implement (should add review of design periodically)



- To understand its history: Recapture an understanding of how people used land, first capture as closely as possible the spirit of that age, sensing something about how a person of that age would have experienced it and thought about it. How did they evaluate it? What were the contemporary affairs and how did they influence the character of the work?
 - These evaluation conditions affect the actual form, how it arose out of its cultural context
 - Usually it is far easier to see how the actual form of an historic work was affected by the physical conditions that surrounded it (shade and water, vertical plains in a hilly terrain)
 - This spirit of the interrelationship of place and people, of causative factors and resultant form, can be of use in the present.

- Back to the idea of space: Space must be appreciated as a material with which to work – as a vibrant, pliable fullness, not emptiness.
- To be truly satisfying, it must have a positive character – space must appear intended rather than accidental, the conscious product of a purpose, rather than a mere by-product of accidental operations.
- Positive spatial character consists of
 - clarity of overall form. when one can perceive the boundaries or limits of the space. when it is clearly bounded it is perceived to have integrity, to be something in and of itself; its form and size are unambiguous
 - clear strong structural order of its overall parts. Relations of parts are clearly apprehended and exhibit clearly recognizable order. For example, sight lines set up a series of spaces. As one goes along that corridor of spaces one apprehends the details within the larger entity. The sight-line becomes the backbone of the design. This can involve multiple sight lines with apparent relationships among them.
 - The role of space is primary-whenver a design seems to be only an assembly of objects, with little or no attention spent on the organization of the spaces between them, the space becomes a left over, a negative quantity.

RURAL AND SMALL TOWN PRESERVATION



- Like Historic Landscapes, this type of preservation involves a more sensitive *interdisciplinary effort* involving usually **agricultural, economic, environmental, social, political, and historic factors**. Definitions as defined by US Bureau of Census
 - Small town is by definition less than 50,000 population (standard metropolitan statistical area - SMSA)
 - Rural area is less than 2500 population
- *Preservation of man made artifacts in rural settings typically involves a lot more open space where there is a greater relationship between natural settings and man made artifacts. These aspects also evolve over time. The natural features serve to provide a sense of locality that greatly enhances the built environment.*
 - Examples
 - Connecticut River Valley area
 - Take Denmark, SC
 - Take Charleston's early architecture as an example
 - Usual problem is economic development. The usual trend is for speculators to buy farm land, speculate and force other off the land. Retention of agricultural ct'y is usually a key, usually with modification of tax incentives.
- *Process described*
 - Judge support in general. Organize existing groups around preservation issues.
 - Inventory resources and monitor changes and problems
 - Develop a boundary around what areas are to be focused on
 - Educated the public and solicit feedback throughout this process
 - Identify specific properties that need protection, develop local ordinance and nominate for National Register.
 - » **Advantage to national designation is the support it gives local communities and control over their own destinities it offers in the face of overwhelming economic pressures.**
- **Rural preservation picture is far from bright at present.**

The status of Rural and Small Town Preservation in SC

For those Cities that were great in earlier times have now become small, and those that were great in my time were small in the time before ... Man's good fortune never abides in the same place.

Herodotus



Greenwood, SC 1949



Fort Motte, 1975

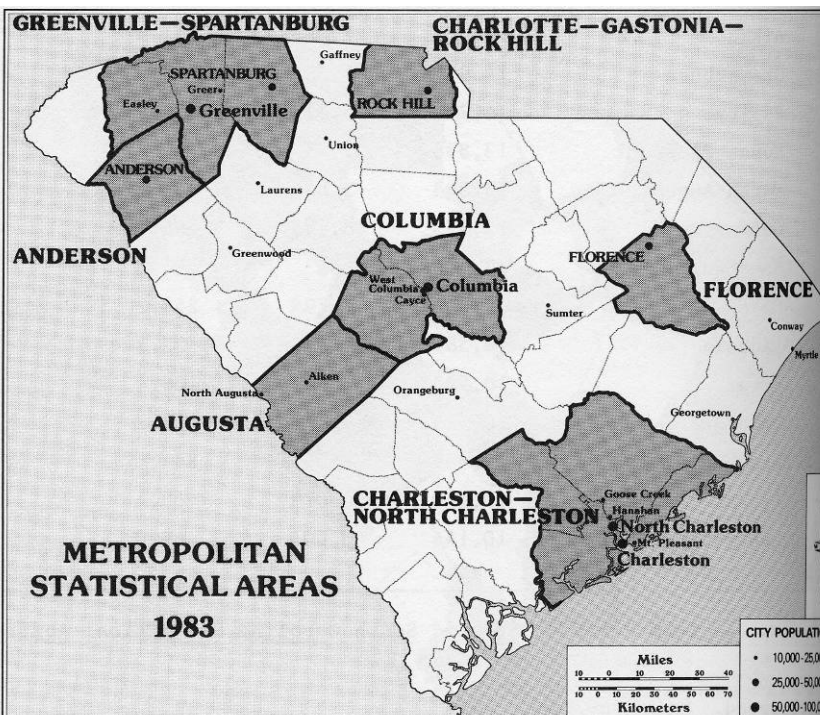
1980 Rank	City	Population 1980	Population 1950	Percent Change	1950 Rank
1	Columbia	99,296	86,914	14.2	1
2	Charleston	69,510	70,174	-0.1	2
3	North Charleston	65,630	a		
4	Greenville	58,242	58,161	0.1	3
5	Spartanburg	43,968	36,795	19.5	4
6	Rock Hill	35,344	24,502	44.2	5
7	Florence	30,062	22,513	33.5	6
8	Anderson	27,313	19,770	38.2	8
9	Sumter	24,890	20,185	23.3	7
10	Greenwood	21,613	13,806	56.5	10
11	Myrtle Beach	18,758	3,345	460.8	20
12	Goose Creek	17,811	a		
13	Aiken	14,978	7,083	111.5	14
14	Orangeburg	14,933	15,322	-2.5	9
15	Easley	14,264	6,316	125.8	15
16	Mount Pleasant	13,838	1,857	645.2	22
17	North Augusta	13,593	3,659	271.5	19
18	Gaffney	13,453	8,123	65.6	13
19	Hanahan	13,224	a		
20	Cayce	11,701	3,294	255.2	21
21	Laurens	10,587	8,658	22.3	12
22	Greer	10,525	5,050	108.4	18
23	Union	10,523	9,730	8.2	11
24	West Columbia	10,409	1,543	574.6	23
25	Conway	10,240	6,073	68.6	16
26	Georgetown	10,144	6,004	69.0	17

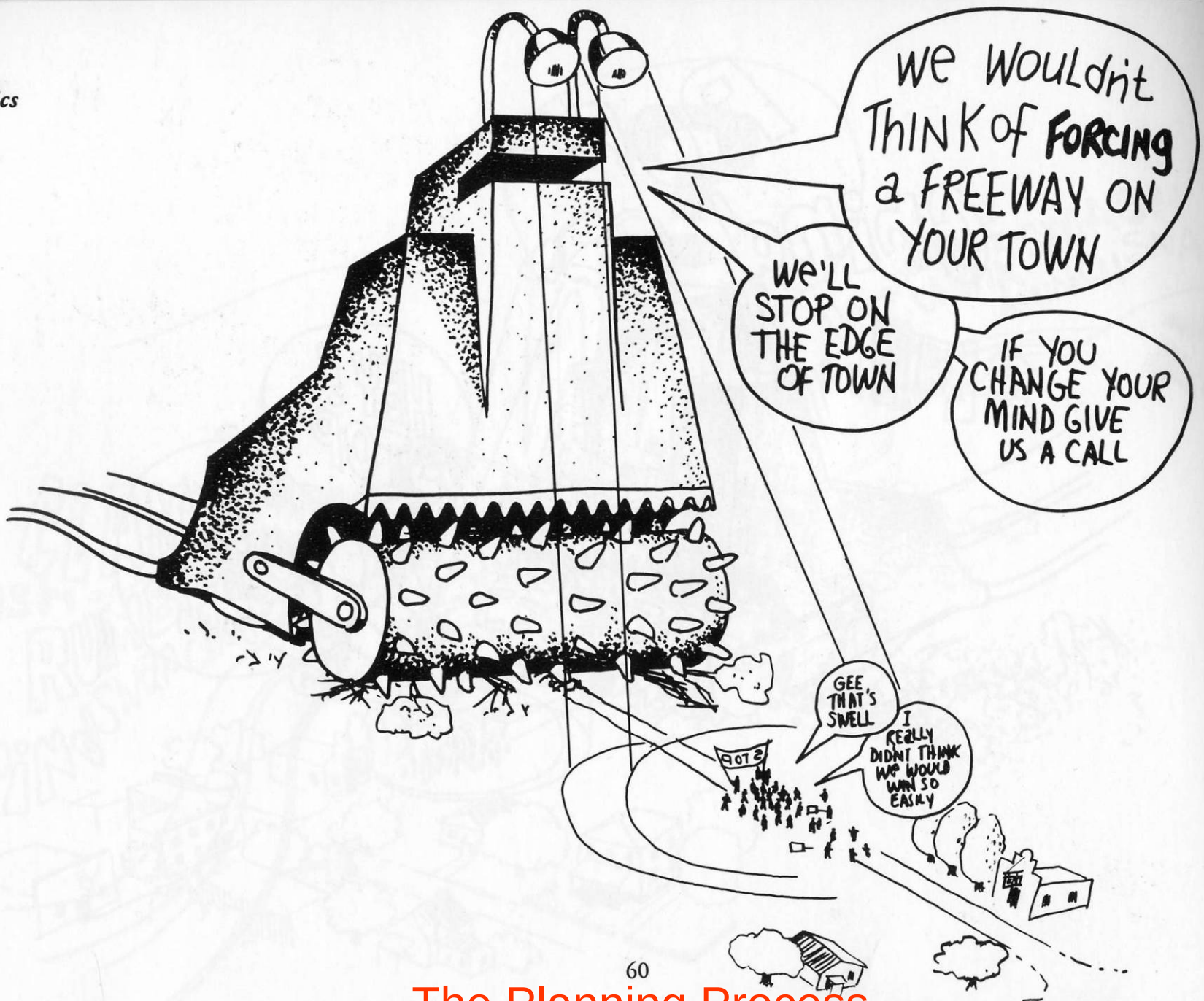
Source: Compiled from Petty (1962); and South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1983.

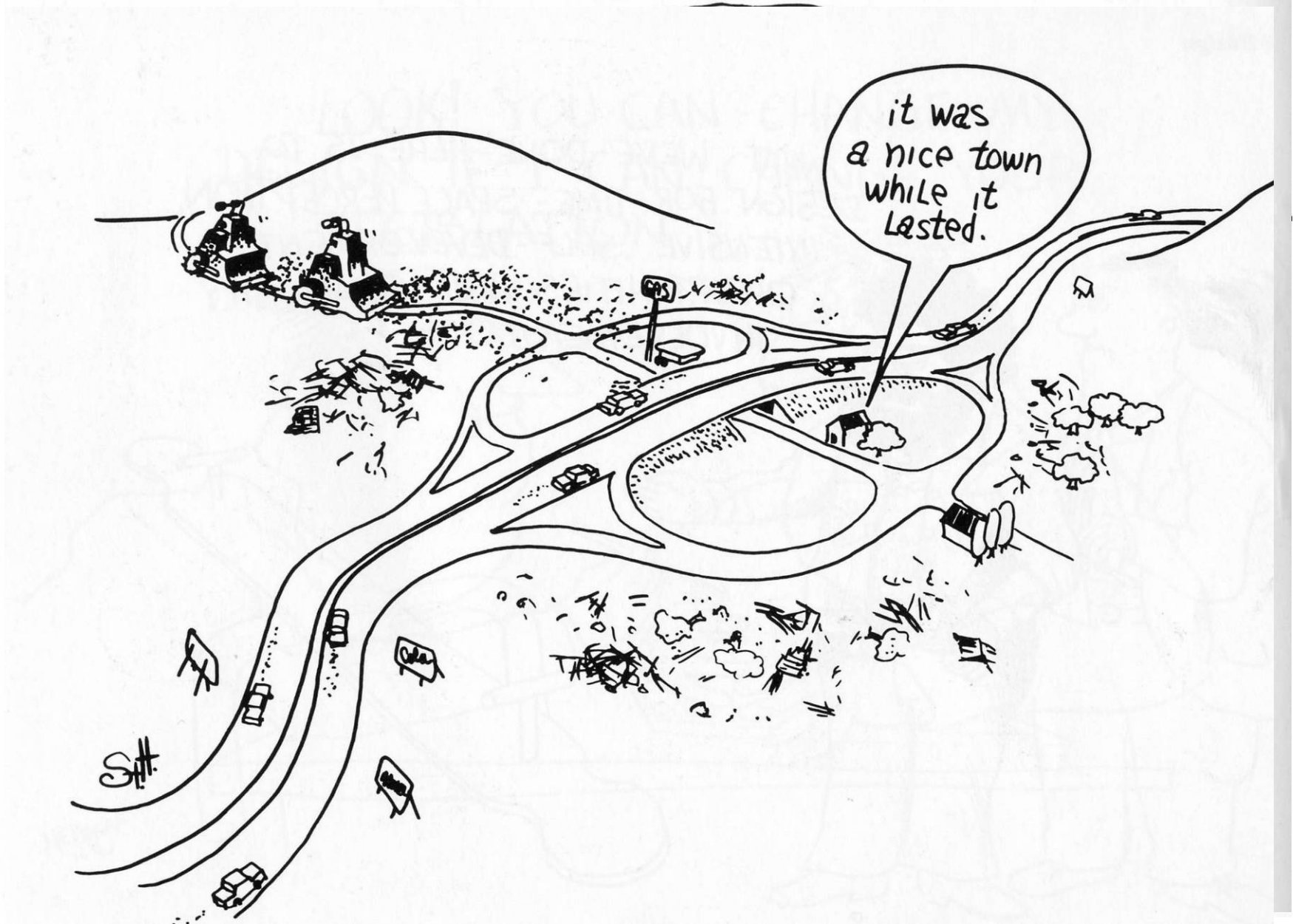
Where are they Going?

Urban migration in SC

Recommended Reading: Hot Towns by Peter Wolf

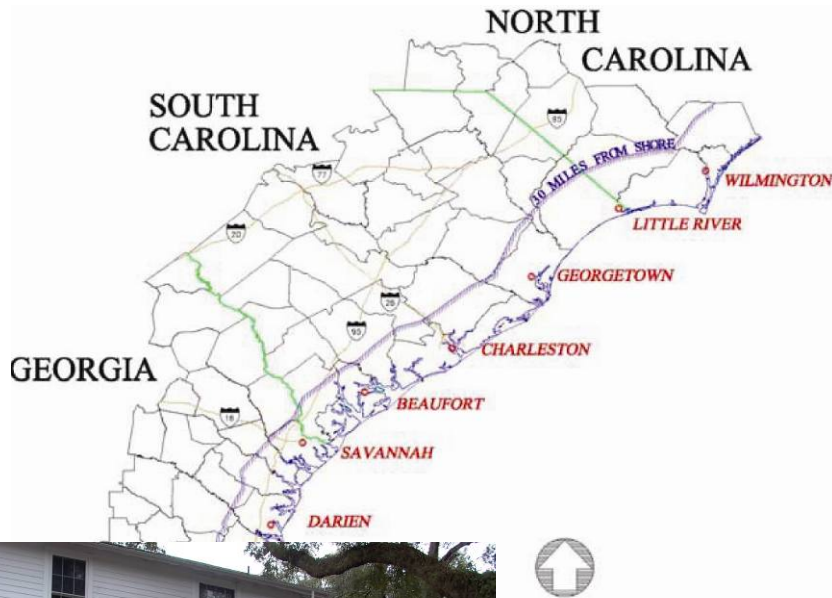




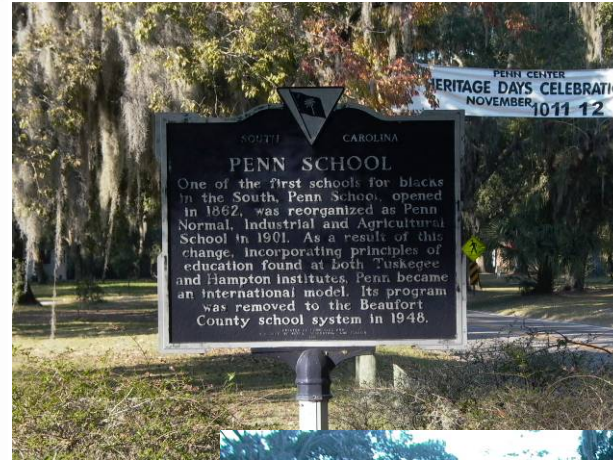


The future

Heritage Areas: Preserving Oral Based Traditions



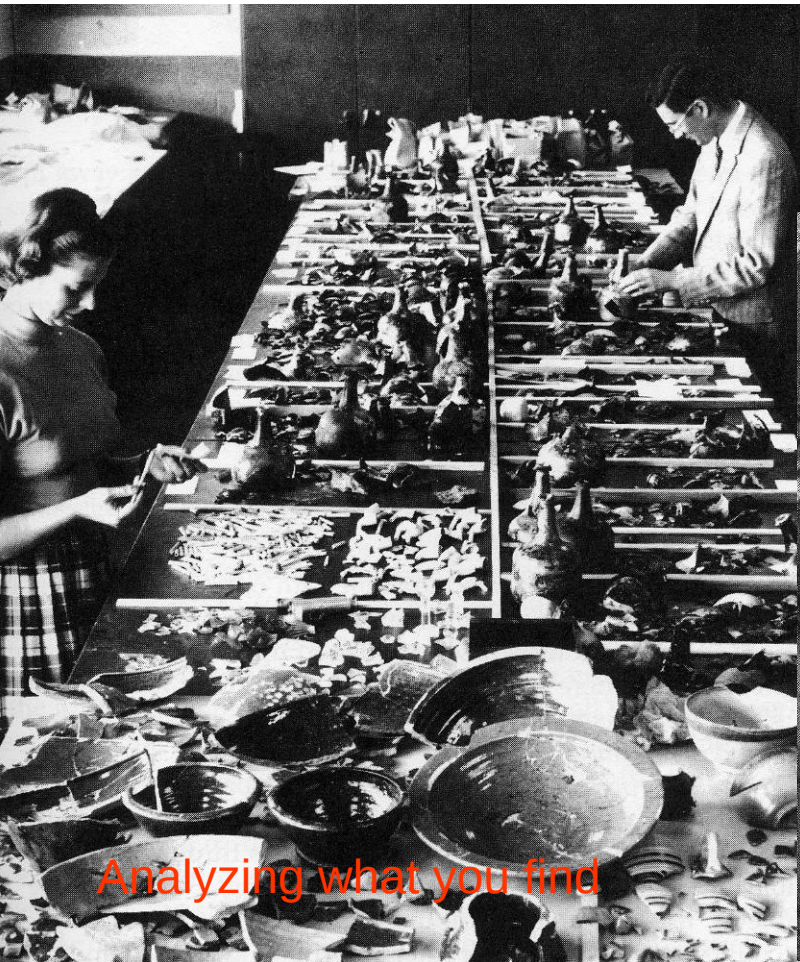
ALTERNATIVE C



ARCHEOLOGY

- DEFINITIONS
 - Defined as the scientific study, interpretation, and reconstruction of past human cultures from an anthropological perspective based on surviving physical evidence of human activity and reconstructing of related past environments.
 - Historic Archeology is the same except it uses written documentation.
- Major concern is “reading” physical evidence in soil, assessing cumulative change and environmental adaptation.
 - Usually date material based on placement in soil horizon (**Stratigraphic analysis**).
 - There are problems here with disturbance which requires more elaborate methods (carbon dating and similar methods).
- **Major types** of archeology
 - prehistoric-cultures that existed before recorded history
 - historic-based on written documents (literate societies) and on above ground evidence
 - marine-underwater methods
 - landscape-vegetation, analysis of paths, roads, mounds, and building sites
- generic types (apply as additional modifier to above terms) involving **types of artifacts**
 - industrial-involved in structures of technological or engineering interest
 - commercial-recent roadside architecture of unique form
 - building, etc, etc.
- Other generic types involving **methods**
 - conservation-limit excavation, leave it alone as much as possible
 - salvage-involved in rescuing artifacts from threat
 - public-involves projects funded by government, hence with special requirements and need for involvement
- **Methods**
 - Survey-on foot or with aerial photography, infrared or remote sensing methods also
 - Excavation only when necessary and where there is adequate support
 - Find the artifact
 - Record the disposition (location in plan and elevation)
 - Report-background, methods, findings, conclusions

The Process



Analyzing what you find



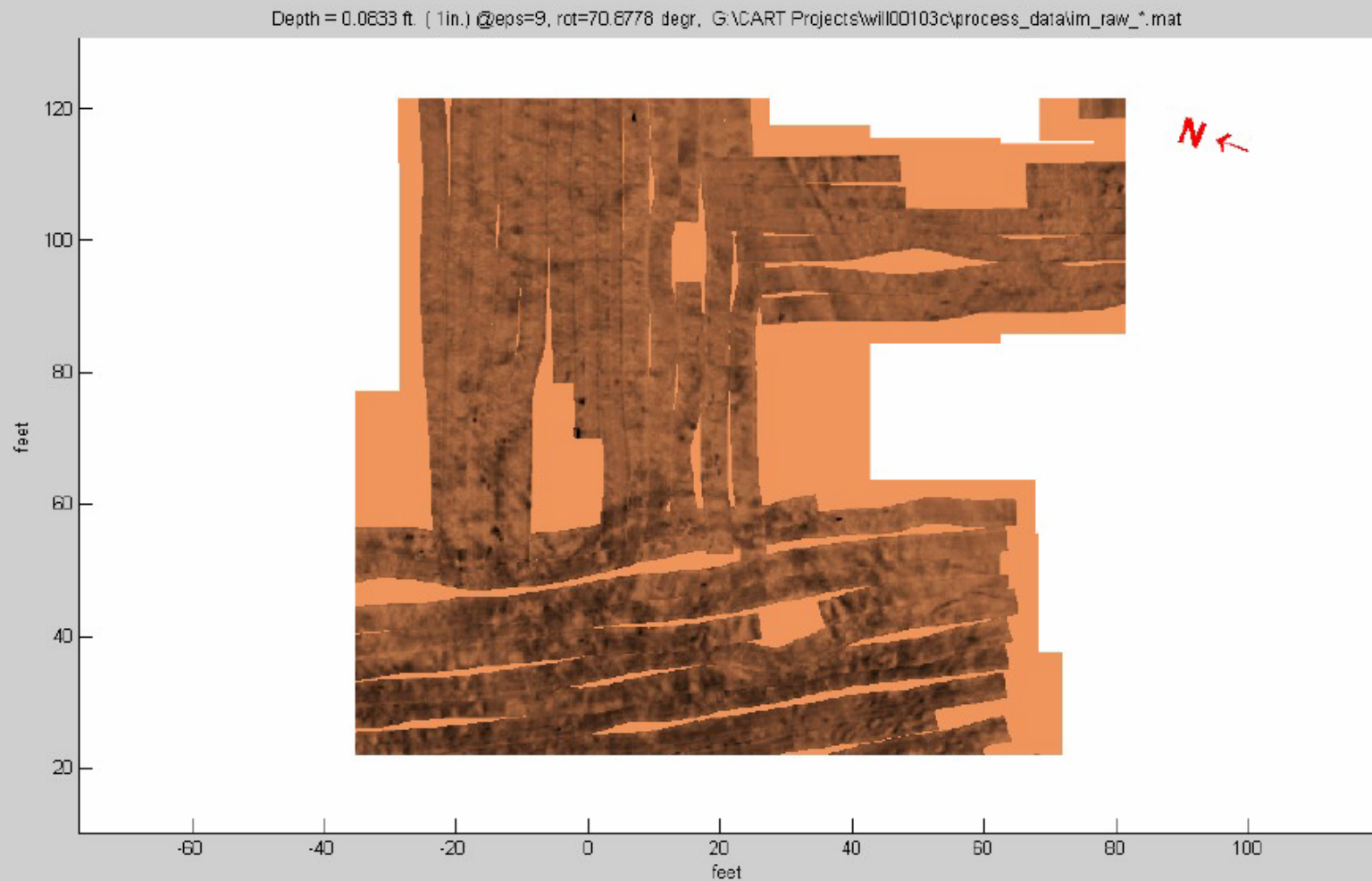
Organizing a site dig



Digging and dating

New methods

Non-destructive technologies





College of Charleston
Bull Street Campus



Early Suburb





A	The Church of England.	I	Guard House below.	P	Broughtons Battery.	QHR	The Bay Street.	m	Maryick Street.	H&	Broad Street.	n	Thomas Street.
B	The Presbyterian.	J	Court House above & Exchange below.	Q	Granvilles Bastion.	PA	Church Street.	c	Allens Street.	IY	Tradd Street.	aw	Lambolls Street.
C	Meeting Houses.	K	The Custom House.	R	Cravens Bastion.	UV	Meeting House Street.	d	Friends Street.	CX	Queen Street.	WU	Smiths Lane.
D	French D ^o .	L	The Custom House.	S	Old Magazine.	WX	King Street.	e	Union Street.	VV	Pinckneys Street.	UZ	Synchs Lane.
E	Anabaptist Meeting.	M	The Work House.	T	New Magazine.	AY	Johnsons Street.	f	Charles Street.	hh	Middle Street.	pp	Wraggs Lane.
F	Quakers D ^o .	N	The New Market.	U	Half Moor & Tavern on the Front Curtain Line.	ZBC	Archdules Street.	g	Middle Lane.	ii	Lady Street.	g	Simmons Alley.
G	Printing House.	O	The Bay Markets.					h	Moors Street.	kk	Moors Street.	r	Unity Alley.
H	The Council Chamber.							i	Schenckings Street.	ll	Schenckings Street.	s	Dennis Alley.
								j	Merys Street.	mm	Merys Street.	uv	Middle Alley.

The Double Lines represent the Inclosure as fortified by the Inhabitants for their defence against the French Spaniards & Indians without it were only a work for Houses & those not thought safe till after the signal Defeat of Indians.

All the Houses Store Houses Stables coach houses &c. being back wards from the Street are omitted to avoid confusion. By a moderate computation they may be allowed three times the Number of those that are marked.

Printed & Published in the City of Philadelphia, June 22nd 1776 by B. Roberts and W. G. Smith.

Charles Frasier's Early Sketches



A Charleston sketchbook, 1796-1806; forty watercolor drawings of the city and the surrounding country, including plantations and parish churches, by Charles Fraser, with an introduction and notes by Alice R. Huger Smith.

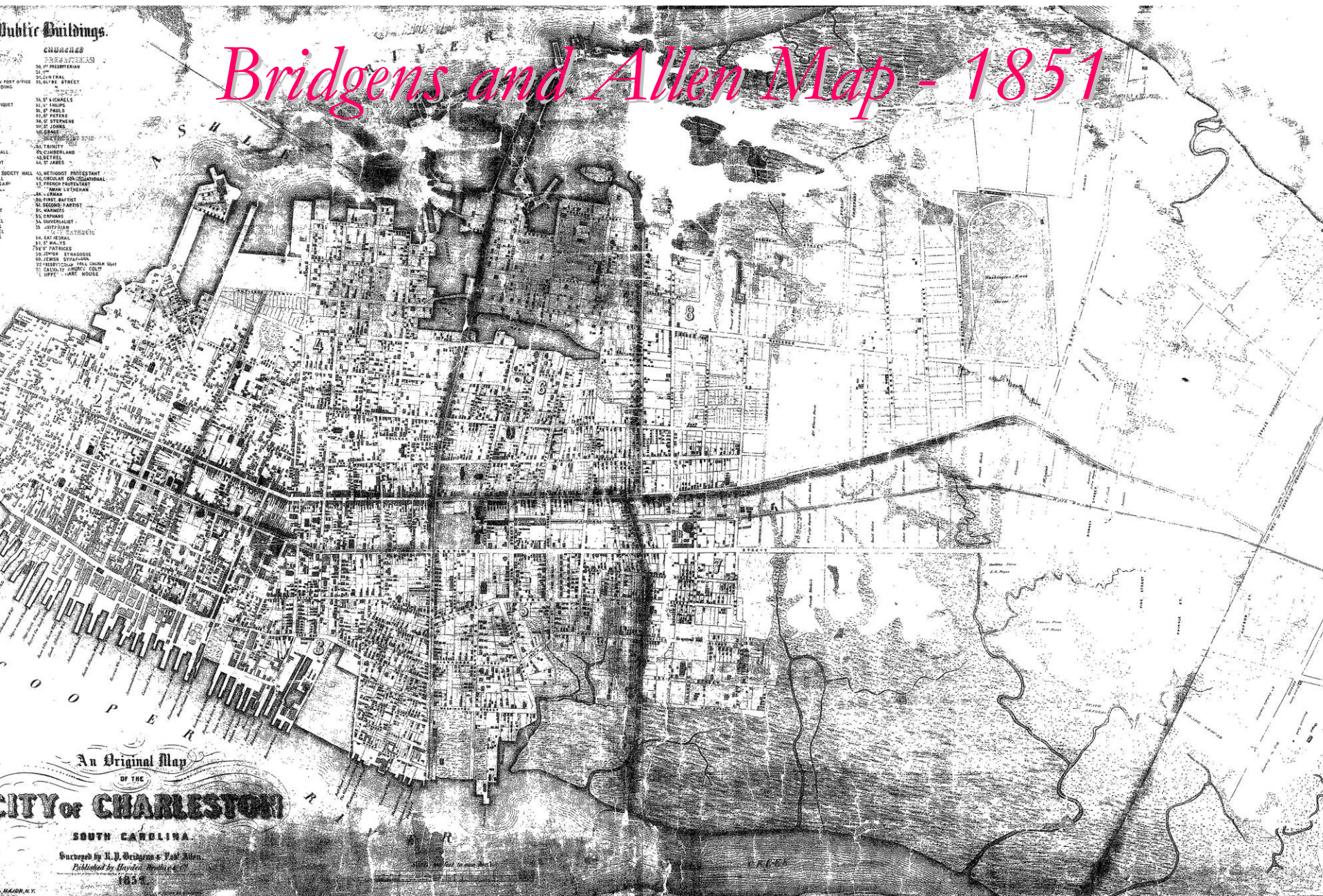
Quick Map Introduction

#	TIME PERIOD	PERIOD	MAP TITLE	DATE
1	1540-1699	Exploration and Attempted Settlement		
2	1670-1699	Early Proprietary Period	Grand Plat Model	1725
3	1700-1719	Late Proprietary Period	Edw. Crisp Survey	1711
4	1720-1775	Pre-Revolutionary	Ichnography of Chs.	1739
5	1776-1781	Revolutionary	Sir Henry Clinton's Map	1780
6	1782-1829	Post-Revolutionary	Phoenix Fire Map	1788
7	1830-1860	Ante-Bellum	Bridges & Allen	1852
8	1861-1865	War Between the States (Civil War)		
9	1866-1877	Reconstruction	Walker, Evans, Cogswell	1879
10	1878-1901	Post- Reconstruction	Courtenay's Centennial	1883
11	1902-1941	Pre-World War 2	Sanborn Map Compilation	1870-1925
	1680-1946	<i>Compilation</i>	Needle/Halsey Compilation	1949
12	1942-current	Current	GIS model Infrared Aerial	1977 1995 1999

Public Buildings.

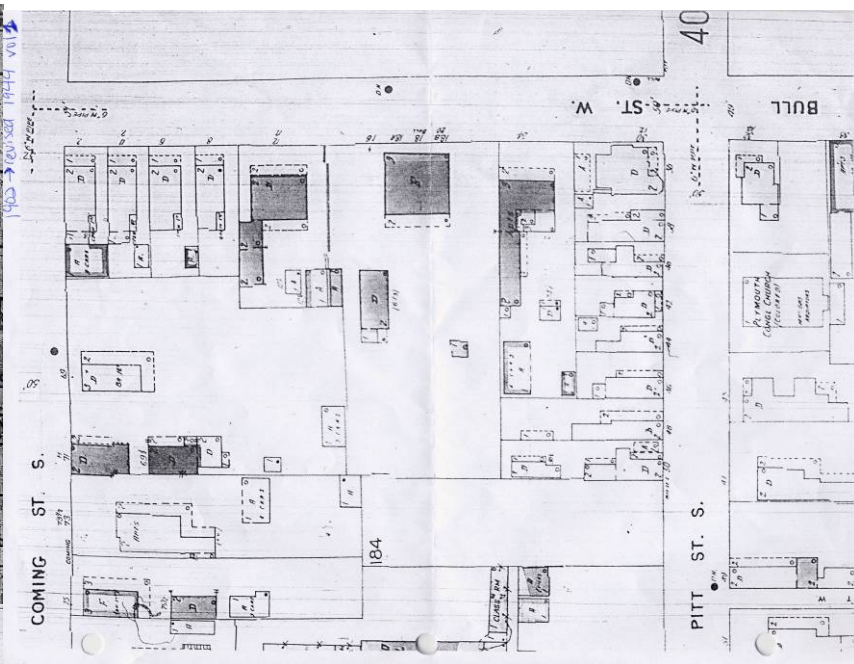
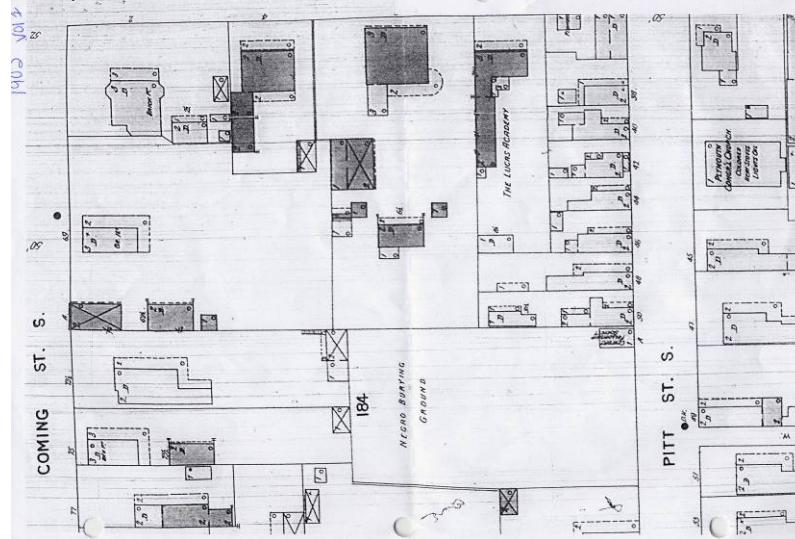
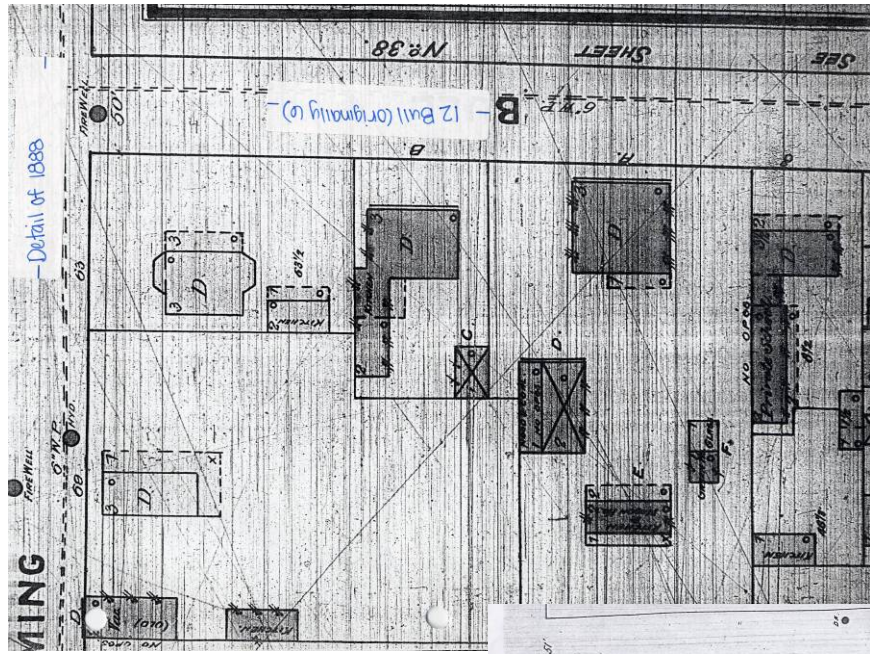
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Bridgens and Allen Map - 1851



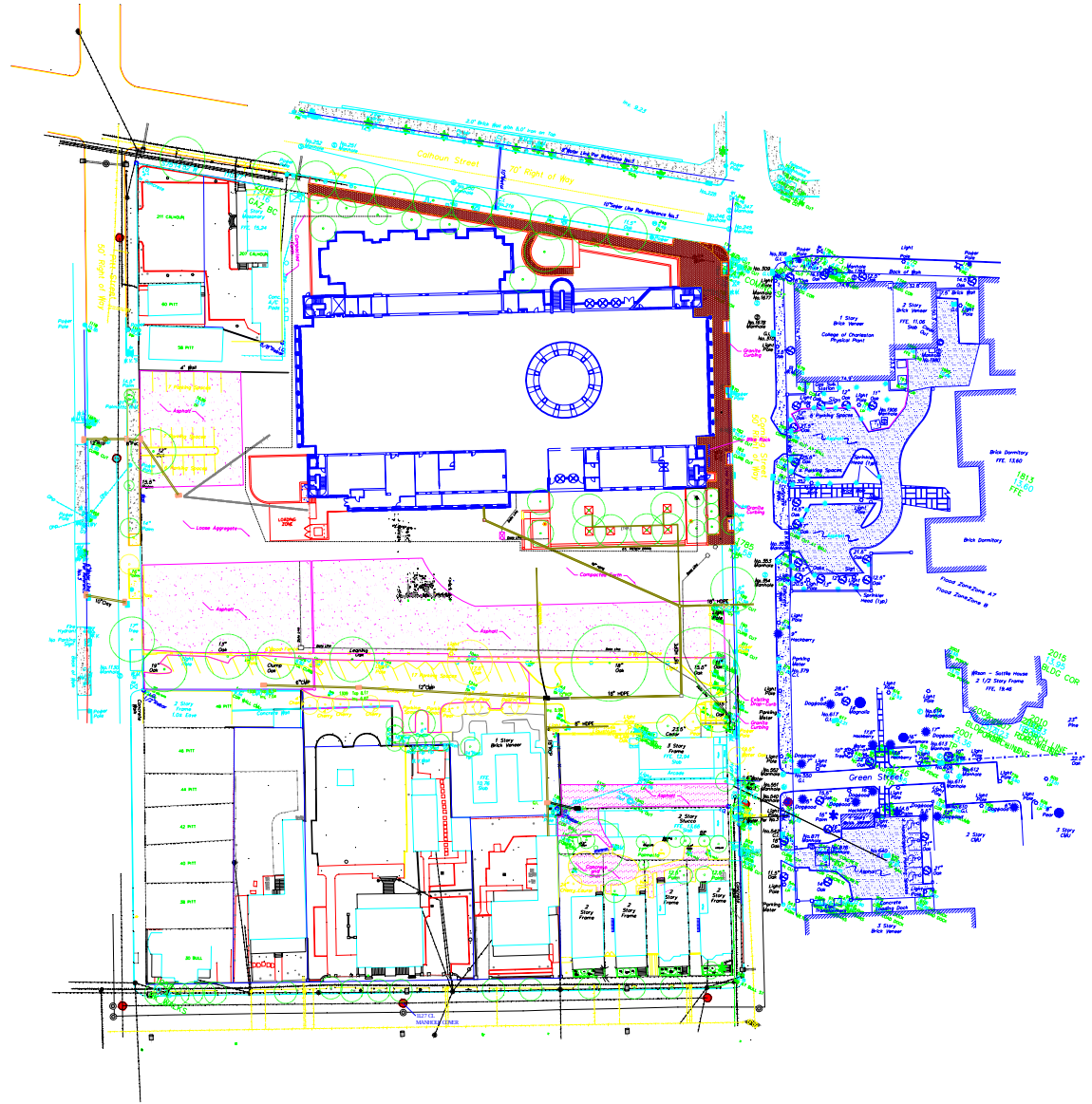
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Sanborn Maps



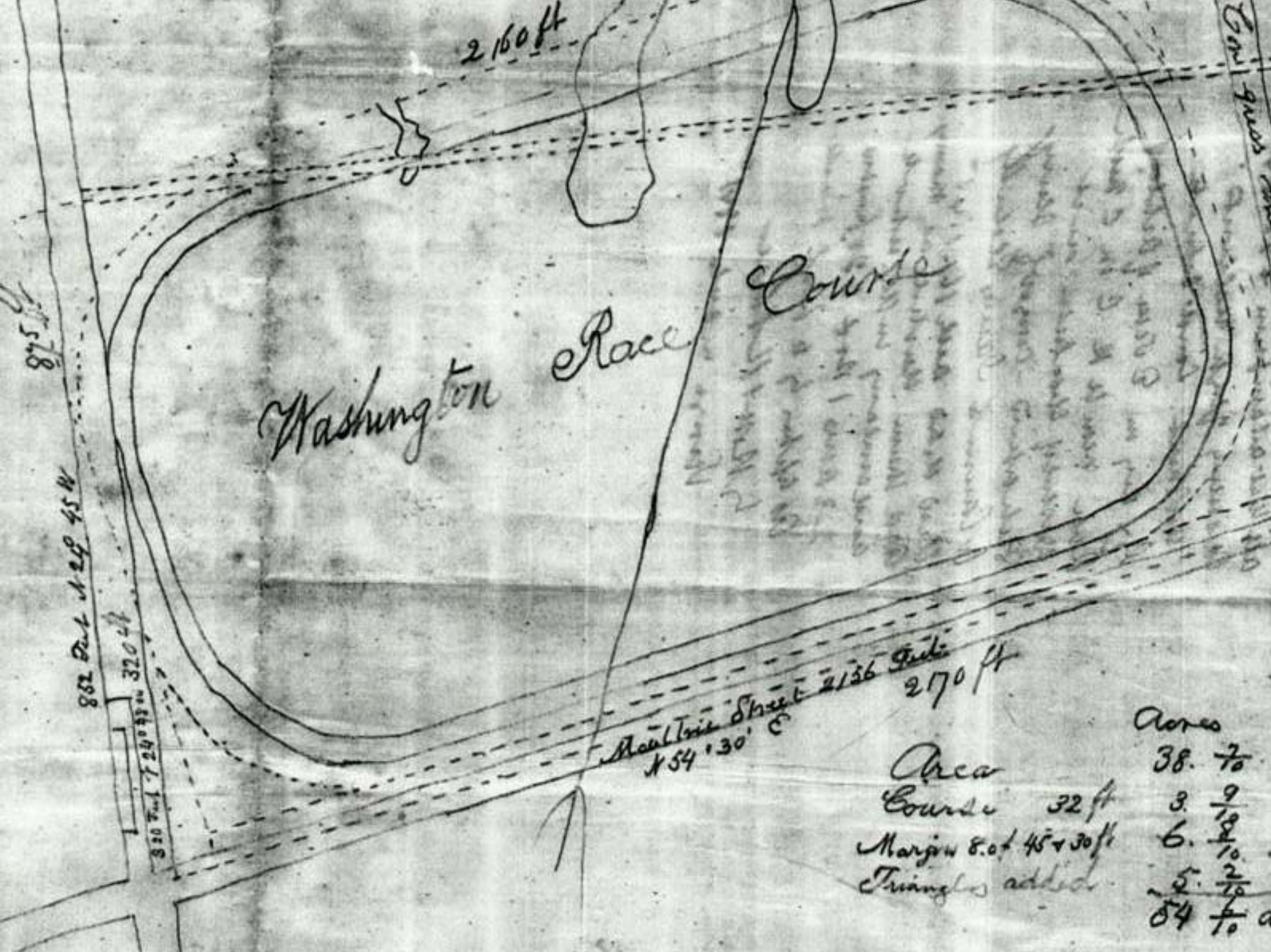


We are
here!

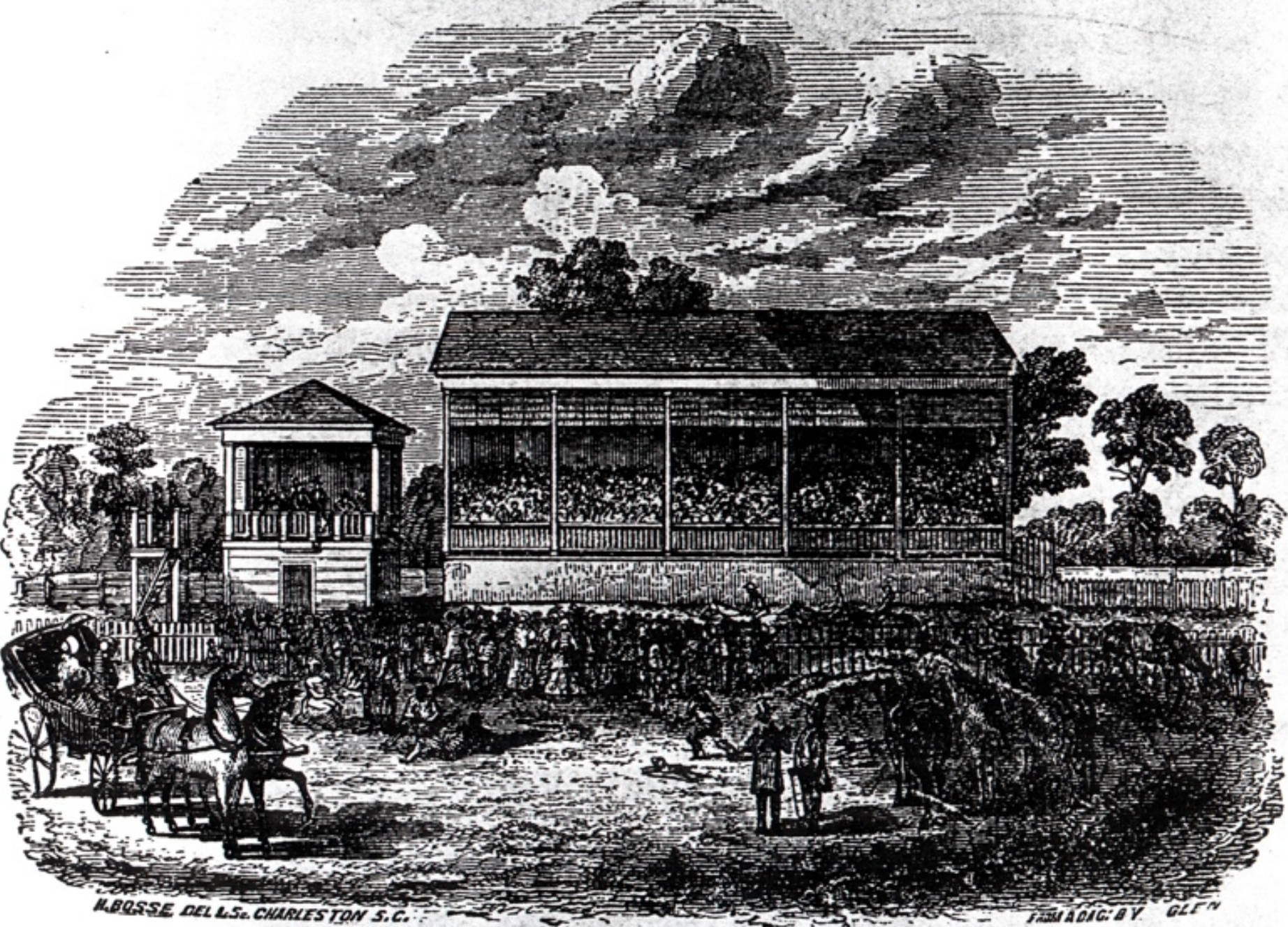


An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood. In the center, a large green rectangular field is visible. To its left, there are several buildings with red-tiled roofs. To the right of the field, there are more buildings and a large, irregularly shaped pond or wetland area. In the bottom right corner, there is a large, curved structure that looks like a stadium or a large sports field. The text "Hampton Park" is overlaid in the center in a red, italicized font. Various street names are visible, including "WILSON AVE", "HAGOOD AVE", and "FISHBONE ST".

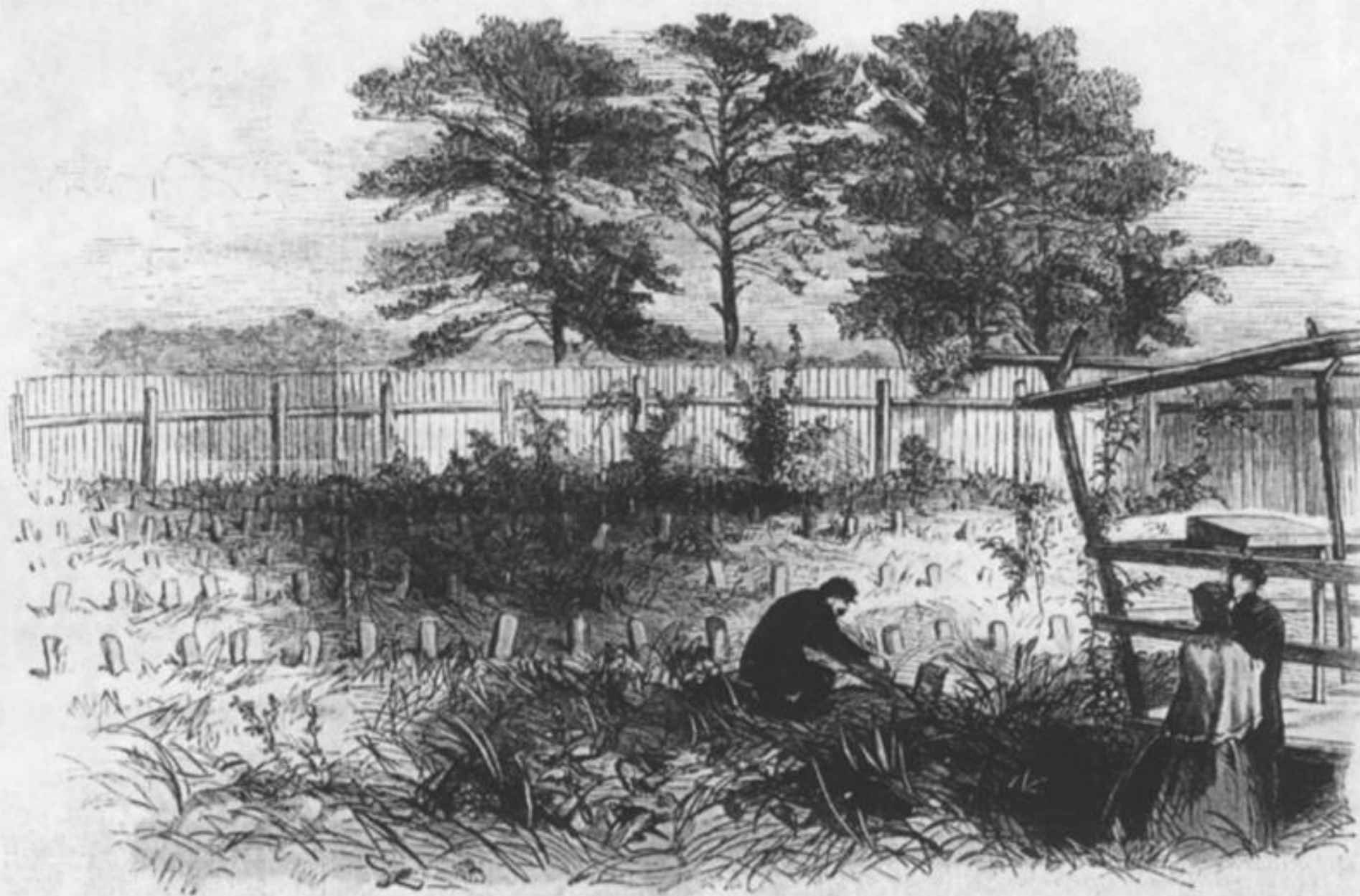
Hampton Park



		Acres
Area		38. $\frac{7}{10}$
Course	32 ft	3. $\frac{9}{10}$
Margin	8.0 + 45 + 30 ft	6. $\frac{8}{10}$
Triangles added		5. $\frac{2}{10}$
		54 $\frac{6}{10}$



WASHINGTON COURSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.



Harper's Weekly, May 18, 1867

THE South Carolina, Interstate and West Indian Exposition (6)



Charleston, S. C. Dec. 4, 1900.

Mr. Asher D. Cohen,
City.

Dear Sir:--

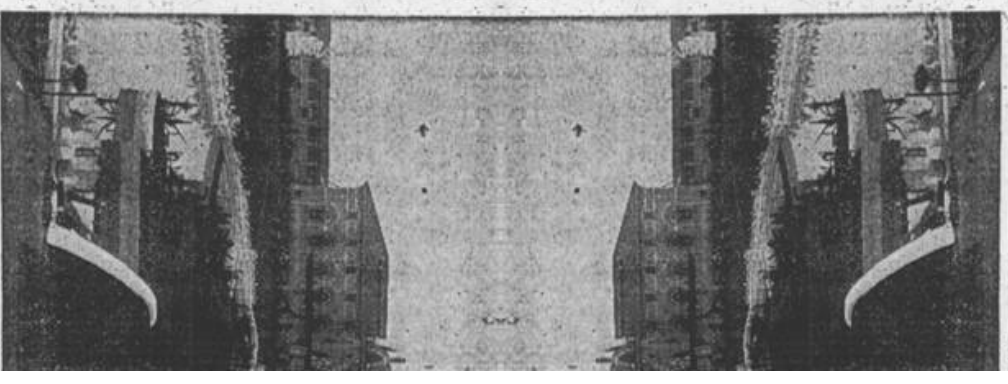
In accordance with a request from Mr. Ficken I herein enclose certified copy of the resolution relative to the execution of lease of the Race-Course property.

Yours truly,

Jno H Averill
Secretary.

This Is Serene, Tree-Shaded Hampton Park As It Looks Today

Same Scene—1901—When



This Is Serene, Tree-Shaded Hampton Park As It Looks Today

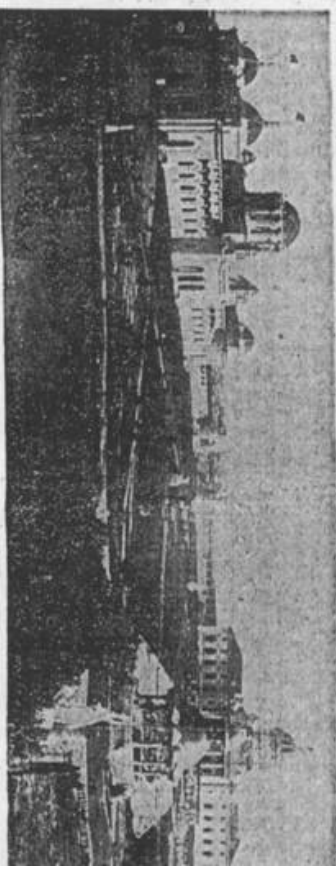
Same Scene—1901—When

Hampton Park's Days Of Glory As Exhibition Recalls Time Before Corridors Of Time Filled Echo Down

By MARJORIE CAMPBELL,
News And Courier Staff Writer

Hampton Park is a veritable wonderland to the child who romp and play there today. Even in their wildest imaginings it is unlikely he could picture it as it once was.

In 1901-02, great palaces surrounded ponds, ducks and swans now float. They made up the "city" which housed the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition.



The Court Of Palaces For Exposition; The Renovation

use by Brooklands Plantation on state and West Indian Exposition. Edisto Island, a school and home dedicated to the rehabilitation of delinquent boys.

The booklets may be purchased through the mall by writing to Hampton, Box 306, Charleston. The edition is \$1.

which now embraces the Hampton

by old timers and marveled at by newcomers.

In a fund-raising project, the West Charleston Seaside Club has reprinted the souvenir booklet distributed during the exposition.

In its 60 pages, the booklet pictures the exposition buildings, exhibits and Charleston street scenes. It also includes a condensed program of activities scheduled for Wagner Day—May 22.

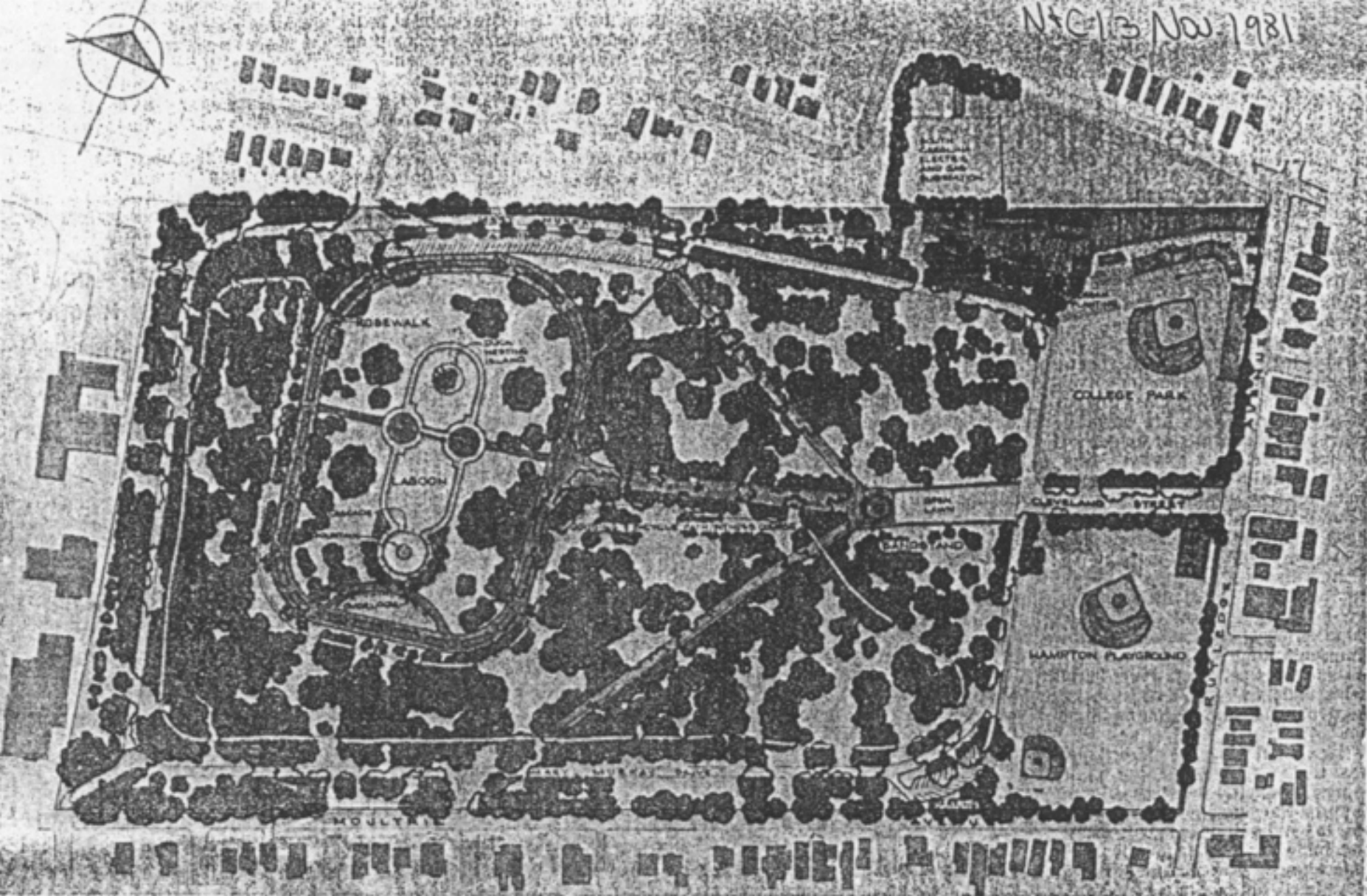
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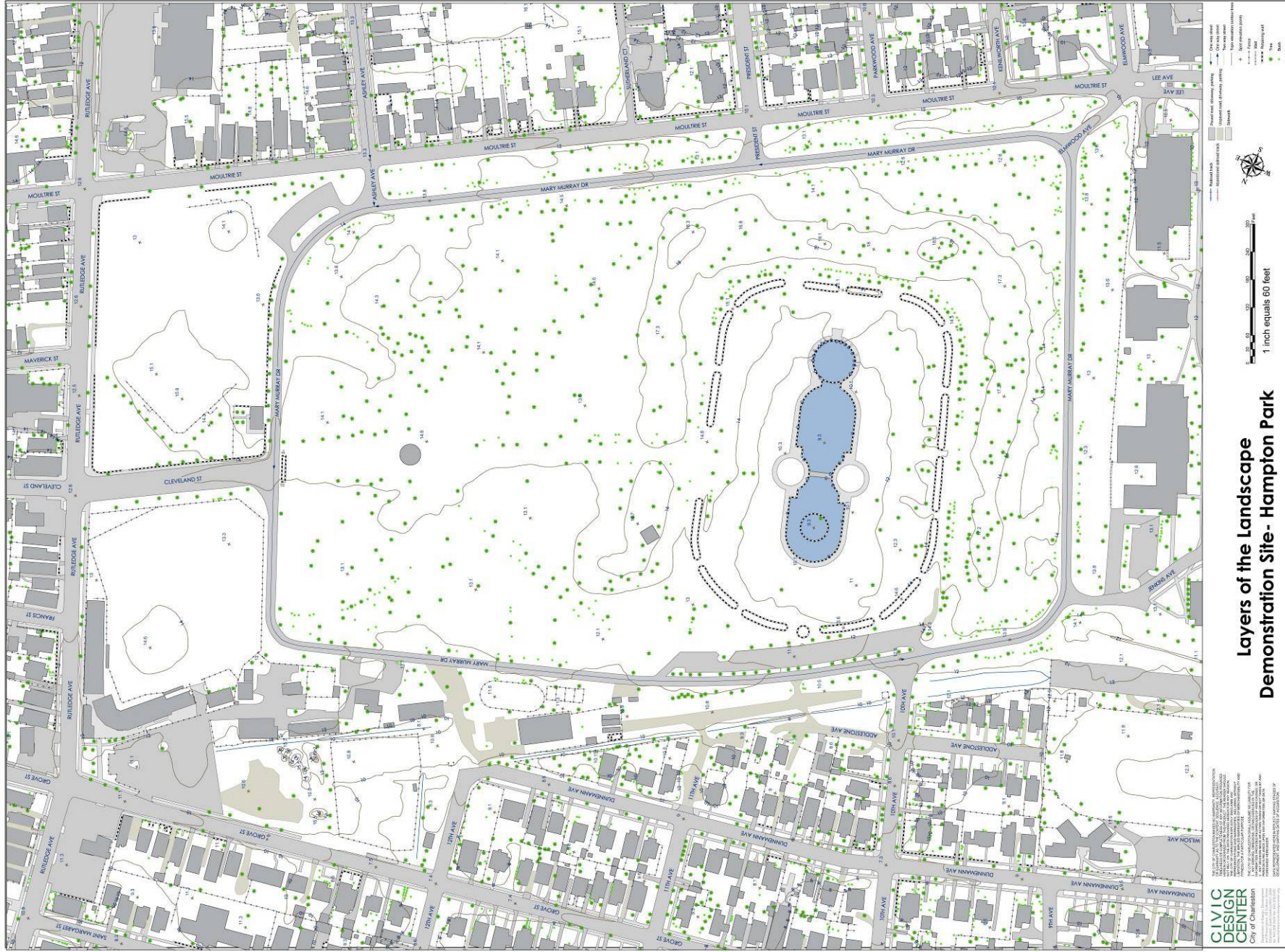


Hampton Park Renovation Plans

A master plan for the renovation of Hampton Park was unveiled this week by planning consultants hired by the City of Charleston. The plans, which must be approved by City Council, call for the relocation of the bandstand, enlargement of the lagoon and closing

of the Ashley Avenue entrance to Mary Murray Drive. Horse stables in the park would be relocated and a single concrete bridge would span the lagoon. Hampton Playground and College Park would be improved as part of the plan.





Layers of the Landscape

Demonstration Site- Hampton Park

CIVIC DESIGN CENTER
City of Charleston

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Dixie Plantation Development – Phase One

July 19-20, 2006



DIXIE PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT – PHASE ONE

GENERAL ENGINEERING
& ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC
GEL
a Member of
THE GEL GROUP, INC.

AYERS
SAINT
GROSS
ARCHITECTS • PLANNERS

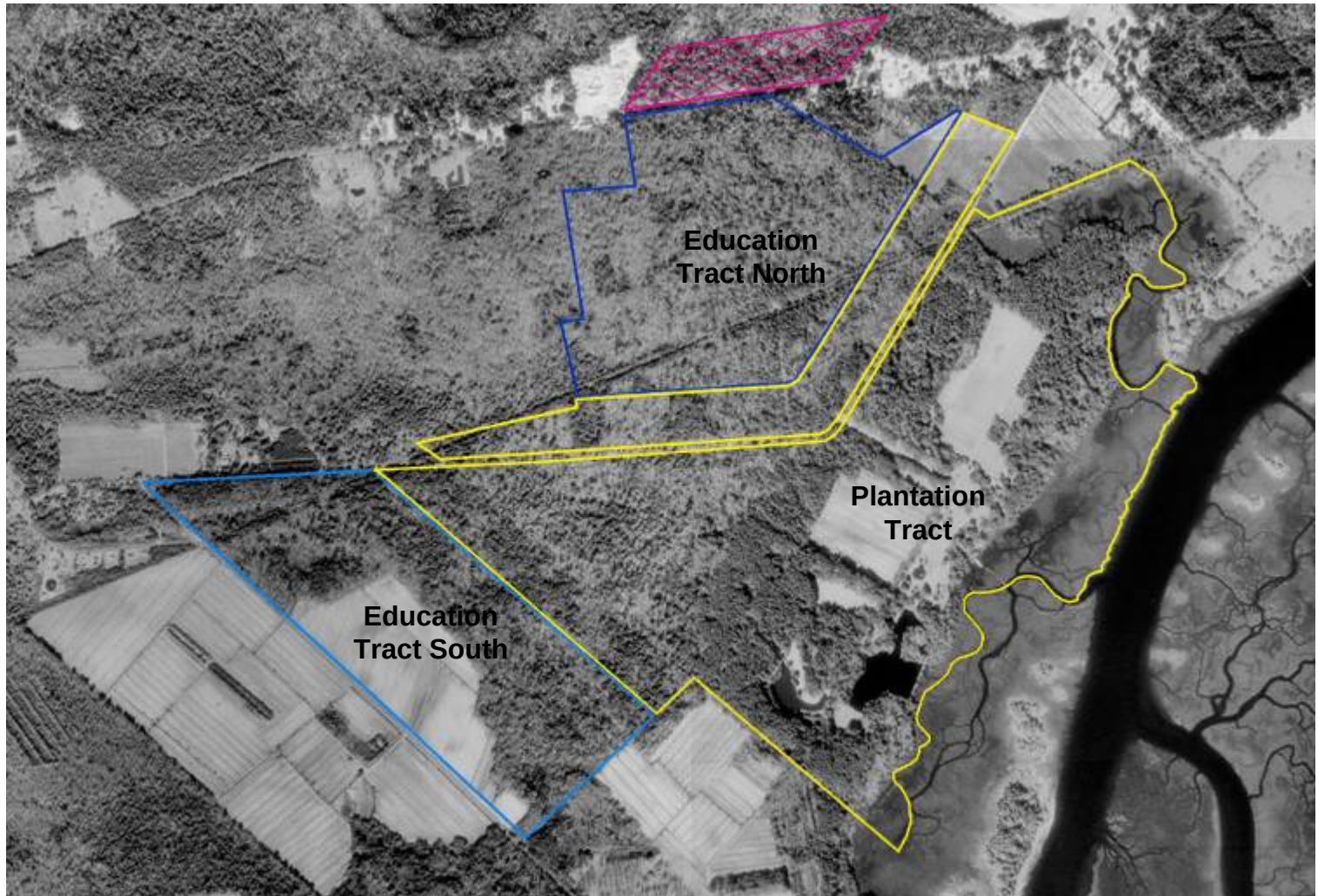


Biohabitats
Incorporated

Education and
Plantation Tracts

800 Acres

3 Parcels



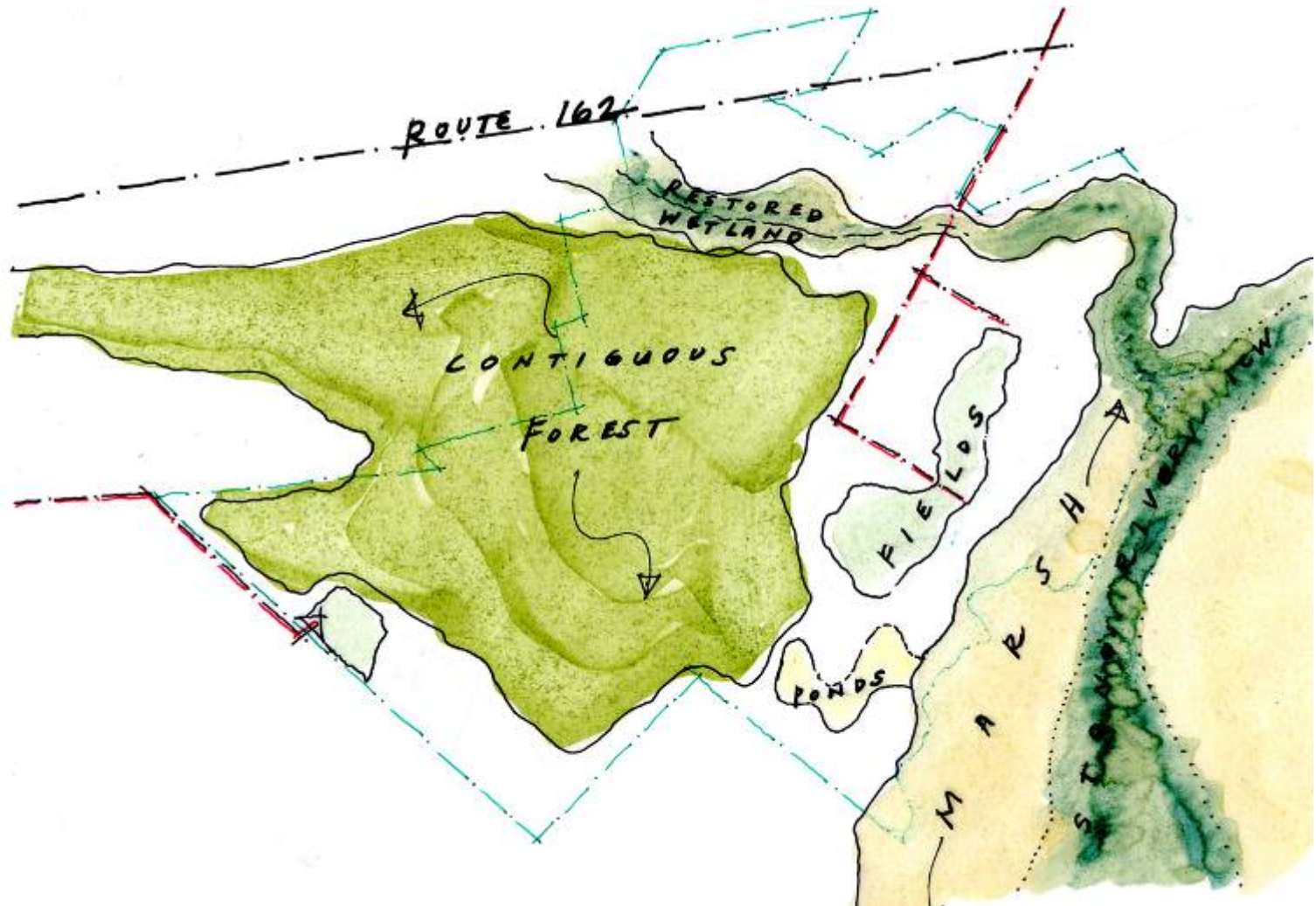
Proximity of
buildings to study
areas



Restore
ecological
systems:

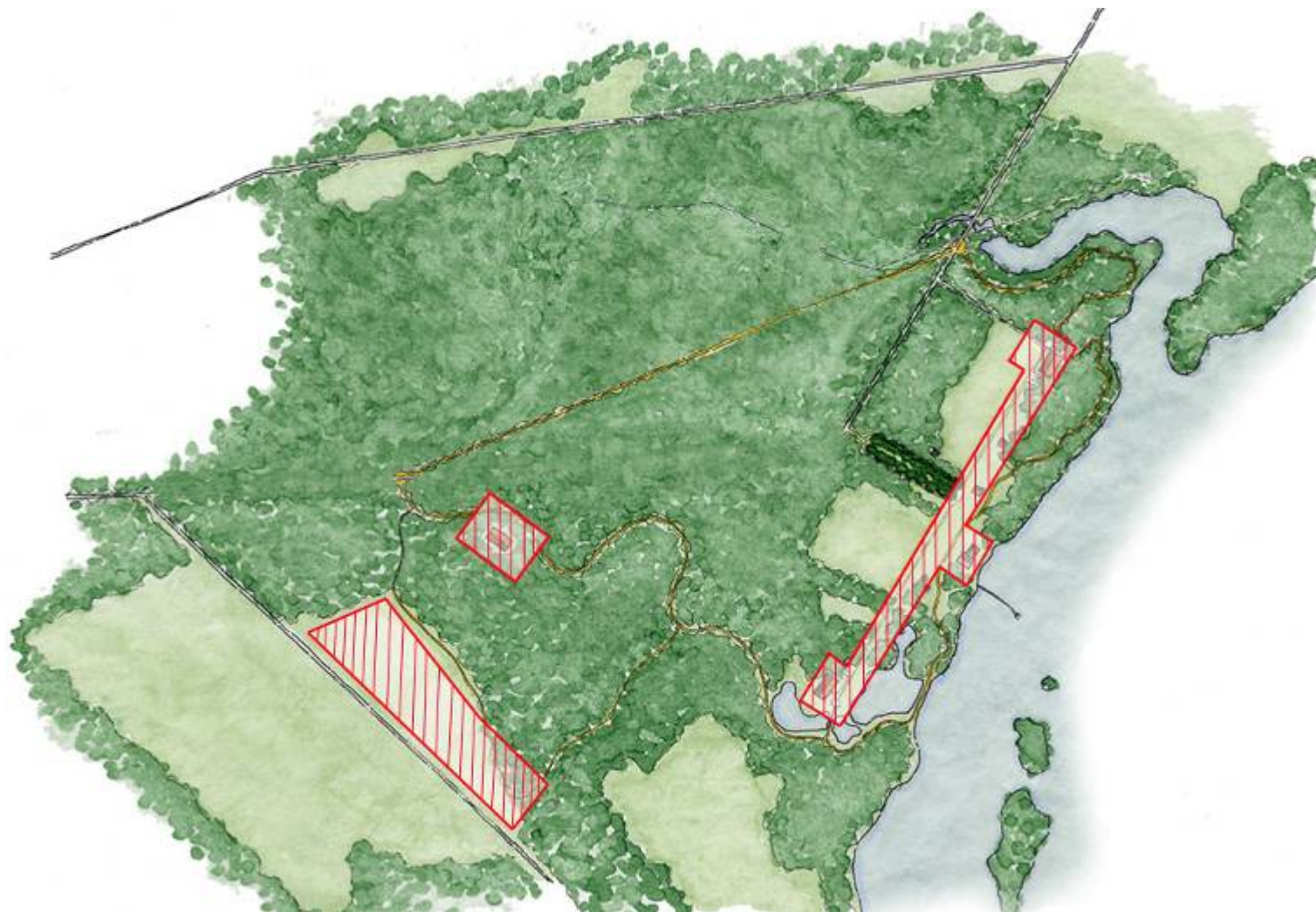
- Reforestation
- Wetlands
- Habitats

Boost academic
learning
opportunities



Areas of
concentration

Dispersed
program
elements



Consolidated
building area

Simplifies utilities

Reduces
disturbance of
the site

Facilitates
flexibility of
building uses

More efficient
building
construction and
maintenance

