

The modern profession of landscape architecture began with the design of Central Park in New York City in 1863. After the first endeavor other public projects, including Brooklyn Prospect were designed. During this early era of landscape architecture, from the 1860s to about the return of the twentieth century, landscape architects focused on the design of public parks and open space.

Landscape architects toward the end of the nineteenth century were involved not only with parks but also with the design of large properties. The translation to estate design was natural for the early landscape architects because the large estate of this period were always developed in park like settings.

By advent of the of the twentieth century, the modern profession of city planning became a major development of the landscape architecture. However, it was a young, growing profession in the first two decades of the twentieth century. After 1909, city planning courses were offered at Harvard University in the Department of Landscape Architecture. During the 1930s and 1940s an unprecedented growth was witnessed in the worlds population and consequently in urban areas.

Renovation and Redevelopment:

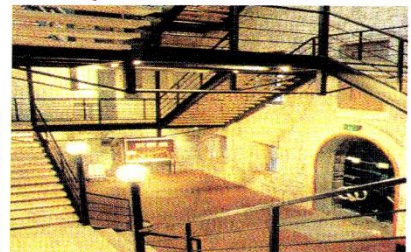
Modern Movement and its thirst for development had been resulted in "Identity Crisis" in many European towns and cities. In the 1960s, authorities and planners decided to improve cities condition and planned for historic setting safeguarding.

Bristol Docks, Britain: Being usually, in the center of the city, the Docks' redevelopment – including shops, workshops, radio station and gallery – proved an immediate draw.

So planners and developers began to look at how they could create new buildings without totally destroying the look and feel of an area. The answer was re-using old buildings for different purposes. Similarly the movement of industry outside capital cities left large premises empty which could quite easily be converted to a new use.



Guinness Hop Store, Dublin, Ireland: The successful conversion into museum and gallery showed how easily large, old warehouse work as exhibition space.



America took a particular lead in this field for as early as 1962 an old chocolate factory in San Francisco was bought up by William M Roth, who commissioned urban designers Lawrence Halprin and Associates along with architects Bernadi and Emmons, to transform the building and grounds into shops, restaurants and a theatre. By 1979 it had blossomed into a popular leisure centre which, while preserving the atmosphere of the area, also provided much-needed jobs. This concept was then repeated in another San Francisco redevelopment, the Cannery, by Joseph Esherick Associates.

In the United Kingdom the trend really started with the redevelopment of Covent Garden (saved by local people from being knocked down to make way for a six-lane motorway) in the early 1970s. Similarly in Dublin in Ireland, the brewing company Guinness has converted its old hop store in the centre of the city into an art gallery and museum of brewing. Large old warehouses such as these work particularly well as exhibition spaces, with their high ceilings; long unloading doors which convert into windows; and simple uncluttered interiors.

England's 'Tate Gallery of the North' 1984 is also situated in former warehouses in Albert Dock in Liverpool. Similar renovation was carried out in Boston in the United States and in Bristol in Britain, and to a degree in London. London's docklands, however, cover a much larger area and the development involved a great deal of new building, although in such areas as St Katherine's Dock and West India Dock an attempt was made to preserve the feel of the area by retaining some of the original buildings. Old mills, made obsolete by the recession in the 1970s and changes in manufacturing techniques and demands are also good candidates for

Mysteries of the Past:

Stonehenge is an ancient monument situated about ten miles north of Salisbury in England. It was built about 4500 years ago, but by whom and for what purpose remains a mystery. It consists of concentric circles of large stones and holes. The builders must have had knowledge of geometry because the circles are symmetrical. They may have been influenced by the Mycenaeans, whose architecture was similar. Some of the stones, known as bluestones, must have been brought from West Wales, over 135 miles away, since that is the nearest place where such stones occur naturally.



Others, known as sarsen stones, must have come from Marlborough, 18 miles away. These stones cannot have been carried, since they are too heavy - some of them weigh more than fifty tons. They must have been brought on rafts and rollers. Experts say that it must have taken 1500 men more than five years to transport the sarsen stones.

Stonehenge was probably built in three stages. First, settlers from continental Europe built a temple for sun worship. Later, the "Beaker" people added the stone circles. Finally, people of the Wessex Culture settled in the area and transformed Stonehenge into an observatory. By viewing the rising and setting of the sun and moon through specific trilithons, they could calculate the exact time of Midsummer and Midwinter and of the equinoxes. By moving chalk balls around the fifty six holes which surround the monument, they might even have been able to predict solar and lunar eclipses and other astronomical events.

Although archaeologists have found out much about the origins of Stonehenge, the biggest mystery remains unsolved. How did the primitive builders of Stonehenge acquire their advanced knowledge of astronomy? *

معانی لغات زیر را ہم حفظ کنید

- a.vault
- b.drain
- c.beam
- d.corner
- e.vertical
- f.dormitory
- g.vernacular
- h.cement