

# History of Gardens

- Agriculture
- Urban environment, relation to nature, structure of society.
- Role of plants and garden in the city.
- Geometry and nature
- Gardens are product of dictatorship, power, wealth.

# Garden design

Form

concept

geographic setting

connection between form and concept is idealized in  
paradise garden, expression of nature.

expression of geometry and mathematical proportion  
botanical collection

forms are response to climate and context  
expression of attitudes and ideas.

# Prototypes

Prototype of historic gardens and parks

1.architecture

2.nature

sources of prototypes

literature: travelers' and visitors' writings

illustrations

visible remains

# Garden

Garden is an enclosure of land for pleasure and delight.

- Pleasure: originated in mythology
- Layout: originated from ancient cultivation and irrigation practices

- Sacred grove memory, hero, trees rocks, shrine or alter
  - In Syria, there was a grove sacred to [Adonis](#) at [Afga](#).
- Myth, ( the god garden)garden and agriculture is connected with god. Demeter goddess of corn .....
- Farm garden , derived from sacred groove, egypt pond fish agricultural plants, lutus
- Garden of Eden
- Symbolism of plants olive fig thorn
- Promise garden of prophet Mohammad



# Egypt farm garden

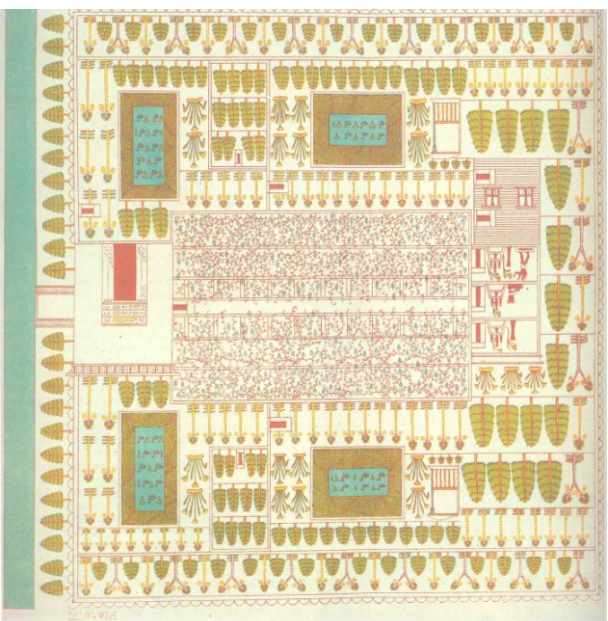
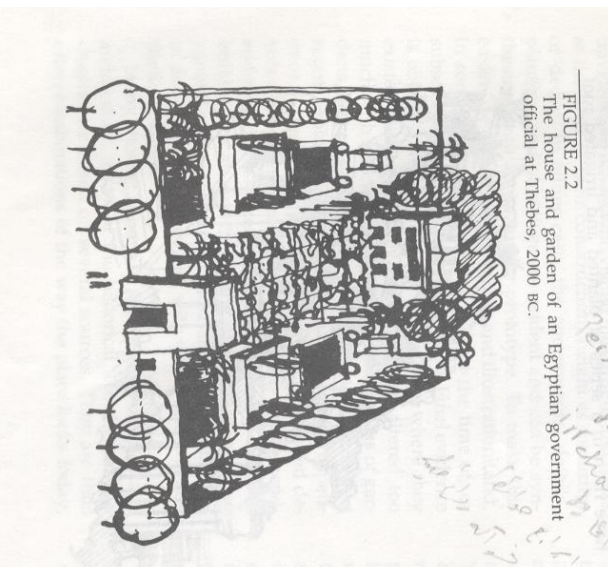


FIGURE 2.2  
The house and garden of an Egyptian government  
official at Thebes, 2000 BC.



- Lulus and papyrus and date palm
- Rectangular and axial arrangement of flower beds, ponds and enclosure
- Irrigation channels
- Fruit trees for shade
- Vine trellis
- Surrounded by high wall



# Babylon paradise garden

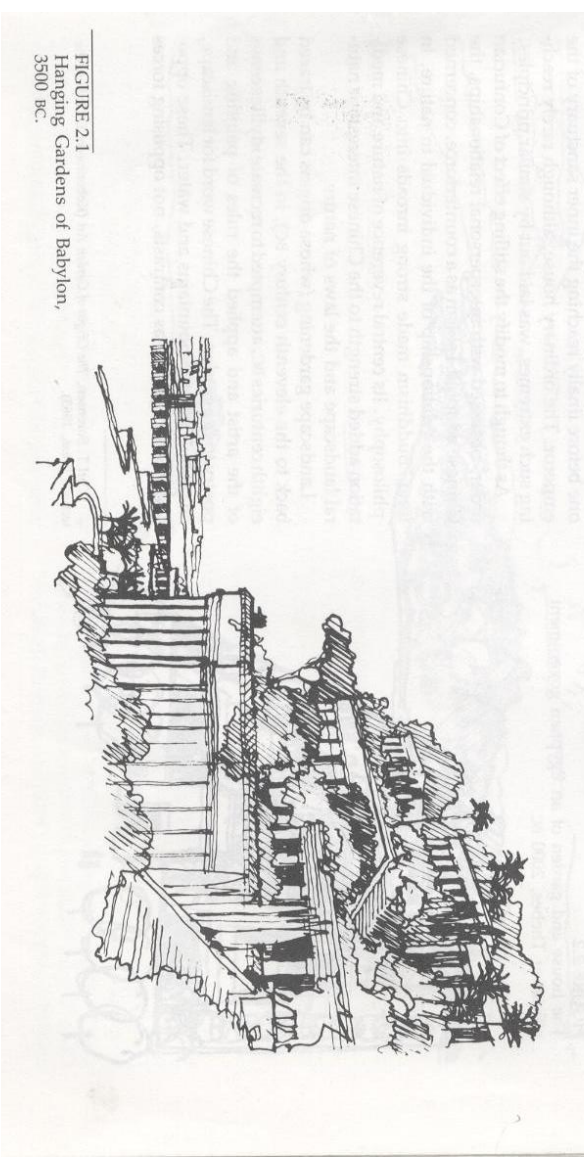
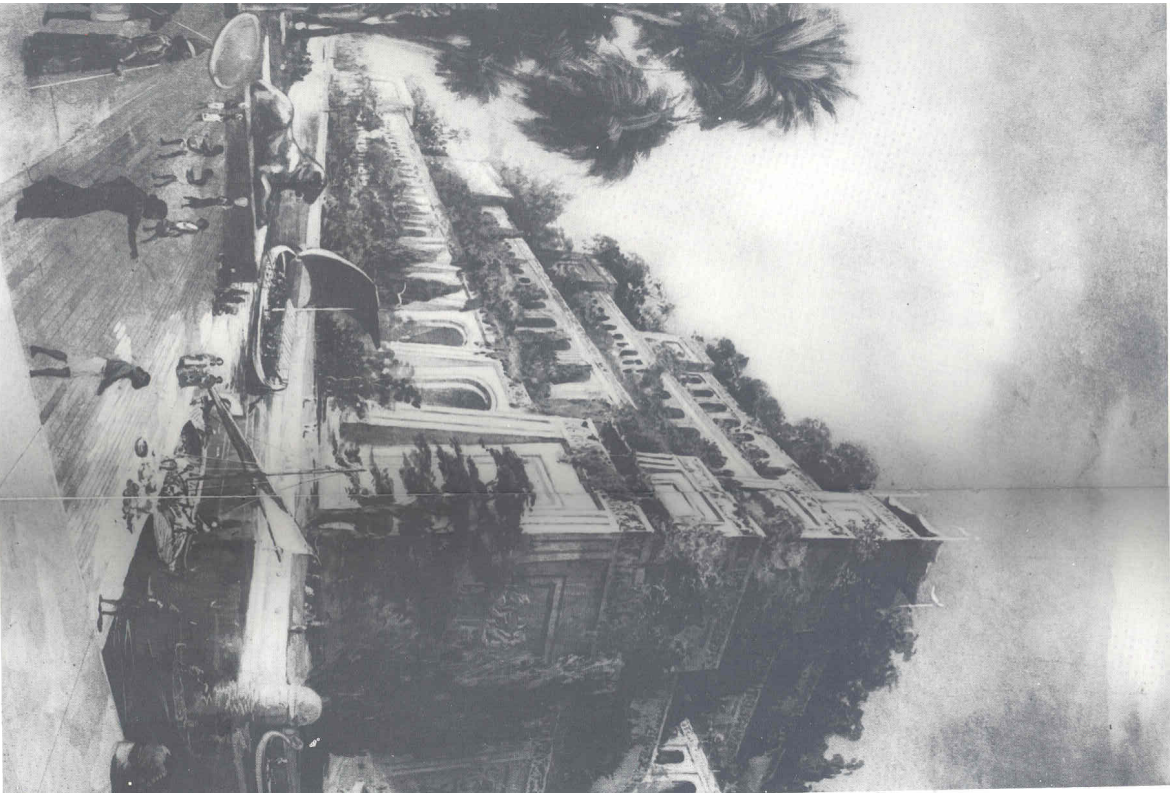


FIGURE 2.1  
Hanging Gardens of Babylon,  
3500 BC.

**4 acres**  
**300feet**  
**Planted and irrigated roof terraces**  
**Nabukhath Nassar**



china

# china

- Confucianism man to man relationship , provide code of rules for social behavior and relationships. The places of daily life, e.g house, palace, temple organised around the rules, conventions, and rituals of social and political institutions dealing with relations between emperors and high government officials, parents , wives, children, friends....etc
- Taoism (daoism) man –nature relationship
- Buddhism nature and meditation, interest in natural landscapes and laws of nature

- Zhou dynasty, 600bc climax of development
- Deforestation
- Control tree cutting and forest management
- Roadside tree plantation
- Grid system cities, wide tree planted streets north- south and east-west
- Hierarchy, house palace ..
- Axial
- Symmetrical organization
- Rectangular enclosure represent the cosmos and reflected the teaching of Confucius on which the society was structured.

# Palace of forbidden city Peijing

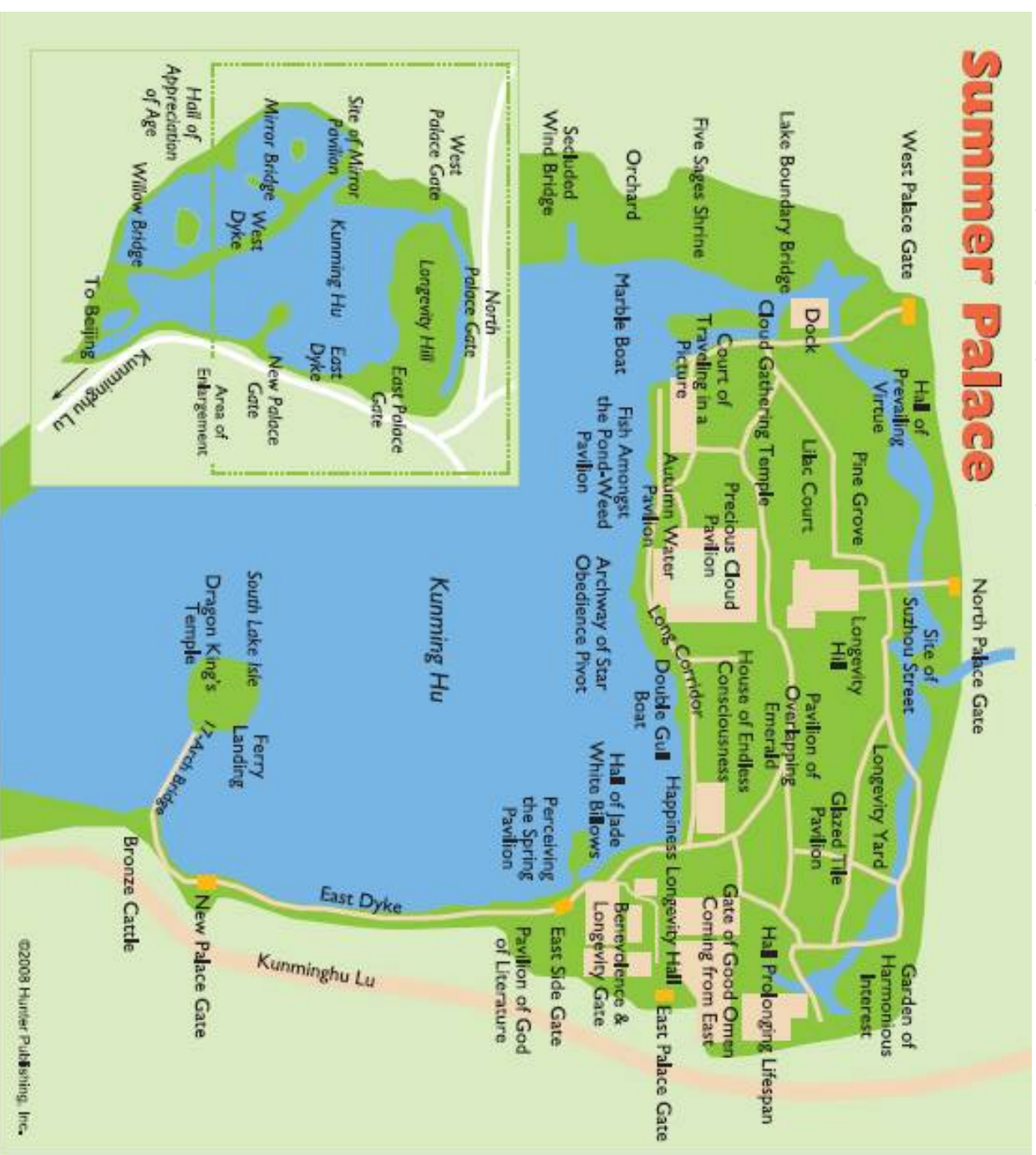
- Series of spaces and enclosures along major axis rising up gradually from one level to higher reaching the inner sanctuary of the emperor (Ming, Qing)



# China

## Summer Palace

jin dynasty 1153 qing dynasty 1749



# China

## Summer Palace

jin dynasty 1153 qing dynasty 1749

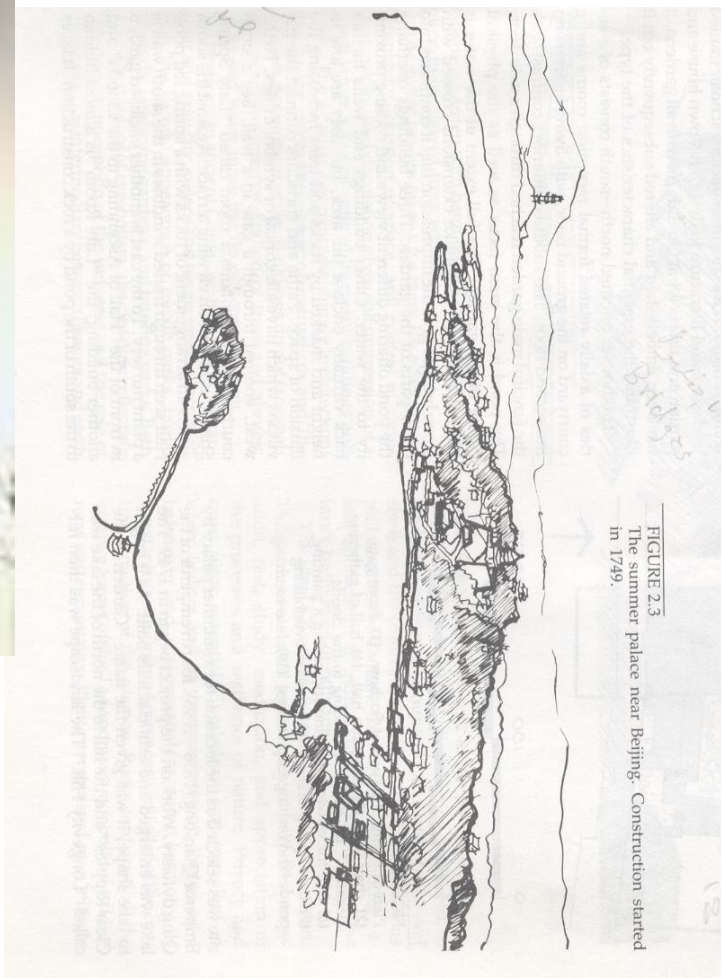


FIGURE 2.3  
The summer palace near Beijing. Construction started in 1749.



# Tower of Buddhist



# Pavilion of Precious Clouds















# Wang shi

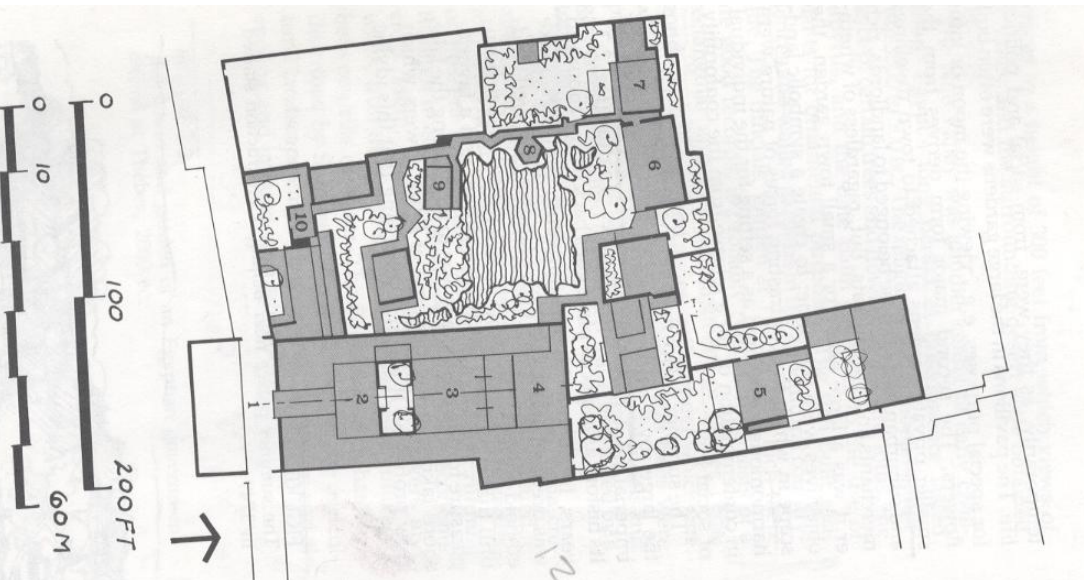


FIGURE 2.4  
Plan of Wang Shi Yuan at Suchow. (1) Front gate, (2) chair hall, (3) reception hall, (4) hall of gathering elegance, (5) hall of ascending to the clouds, (6) hall for viewing the pine and seeing a painting, (7) Late Spring Studio, (8) pavilion overlooking pond, (9) Washing Cap strings, (10) late room.

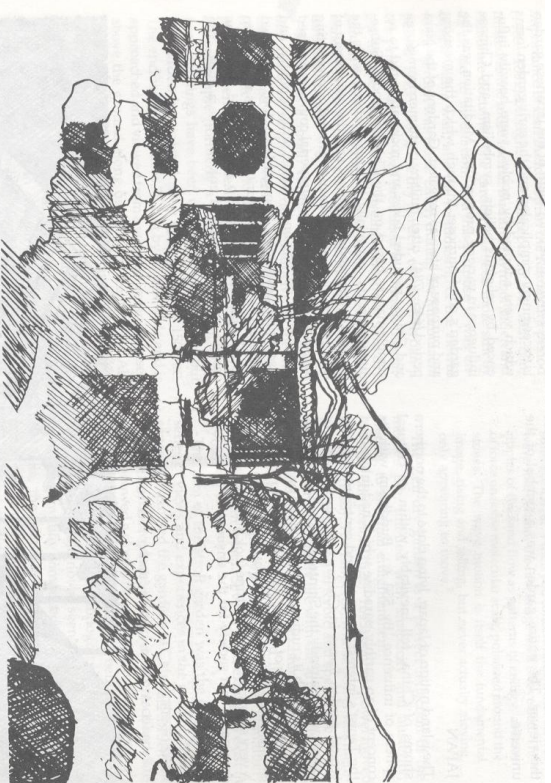


FIGURE 2.5  
Wang Shi Yuan. View from pavilion overlooking the pond.











# Japan

- Shinto religion, forms of nature
- Buddhism , Taoist - Chinese influence
- meditation

- **Nara period chinese model**  
**Lakes and rocks**

**Prototype**

**Zen dry garden**

**Stroll garden**

# Japan

## katsura imperial palace 1620

At the Katsura Imperial Villa near Kyoto we find all of these features and concepts combined into a magnificent stroll garden (Figs. 2.7 and 2.8). The villa, which also remains intact, is a fine example of Japanese architecture. Together they illustrate the idea of integration which typifies the national Japanese house and garden. It also demonstrates the adaptable architectural form. Built in the Edo period over several years starting in 1620, it is thought to be the conception of Prince Toshihito, a brother of Emperor Goyozai. Many of the views are based on an eleventh century novel and the garden is imbued with literary allusions to the initiated.

The villa would be approached through a series of gates and along paths following an indirect route to

FIGURE 2.7

Plan of Katsura Imperial Villa garden at Kyoto, started in 1620 (at right). (1) Front gate, (2) Imperial gate, (3) villa, (4) boathouse, (5) Shokin-Tei (tea house), (6) Onrin-Do (Buddhist temple), (7) Shoi-Ken (a large pavilion), (8) riding ground.

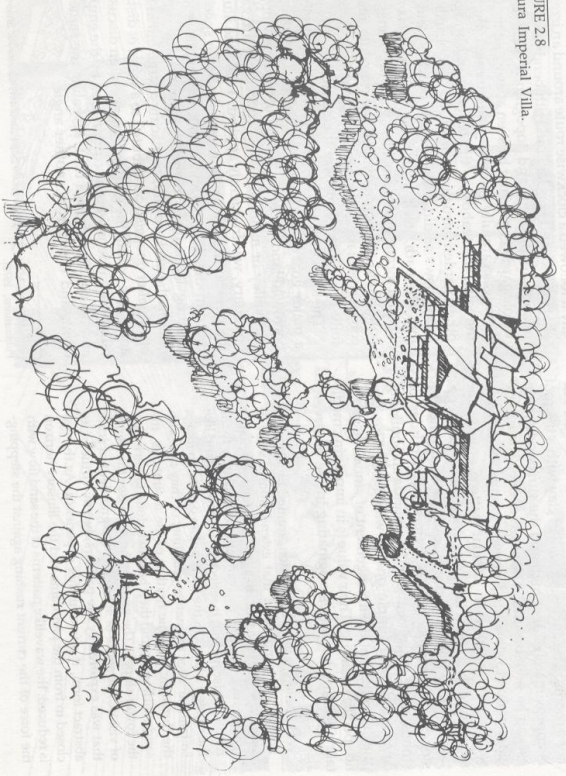
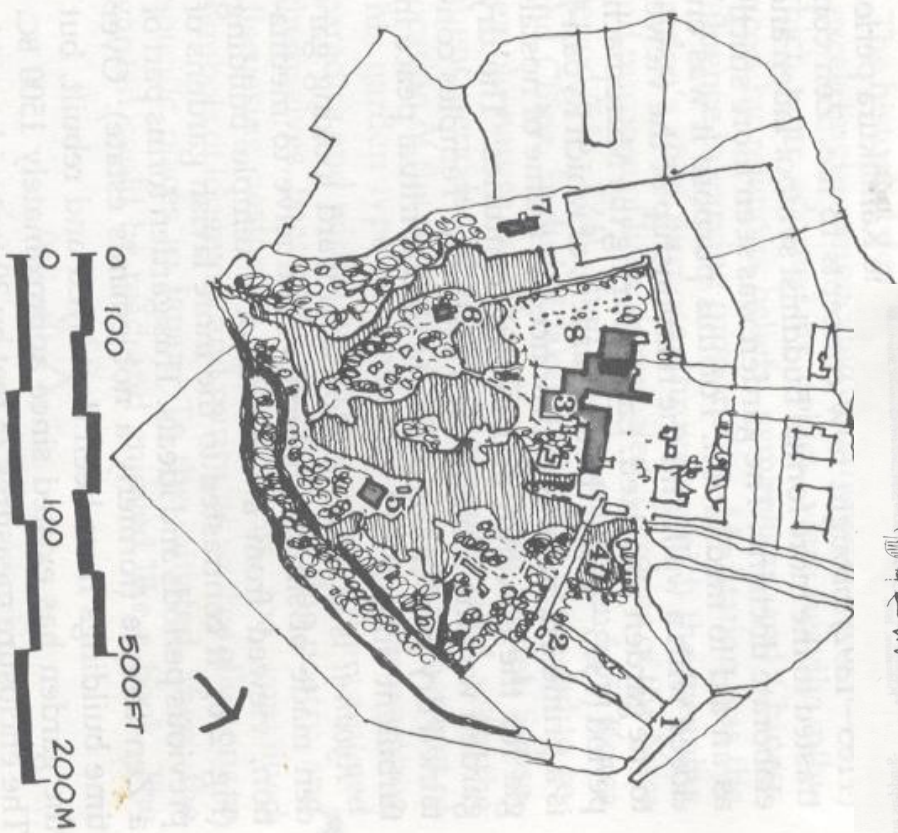


FIGURE 2.8  
Katsura Imperial Villa.



# Japan imperial palace



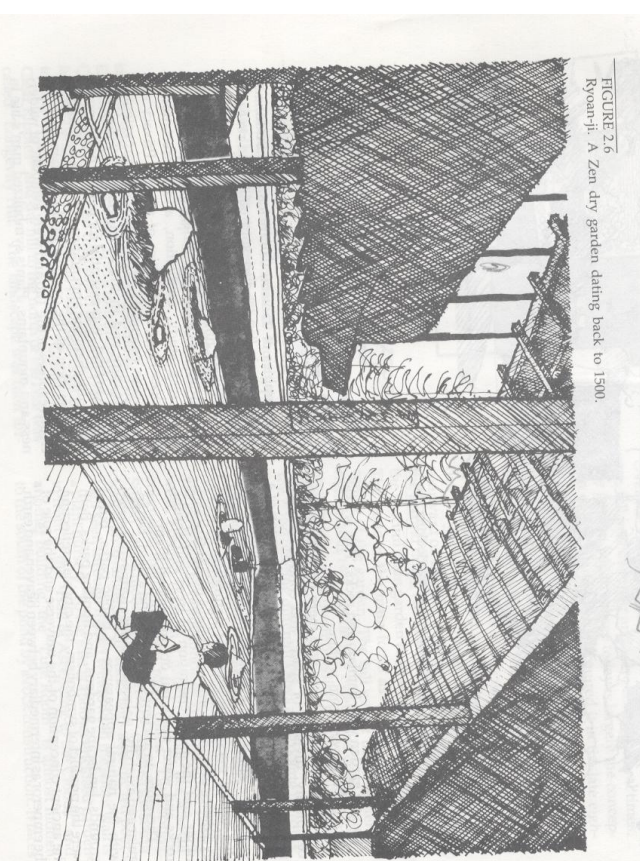








# Zen Garden



# Greek

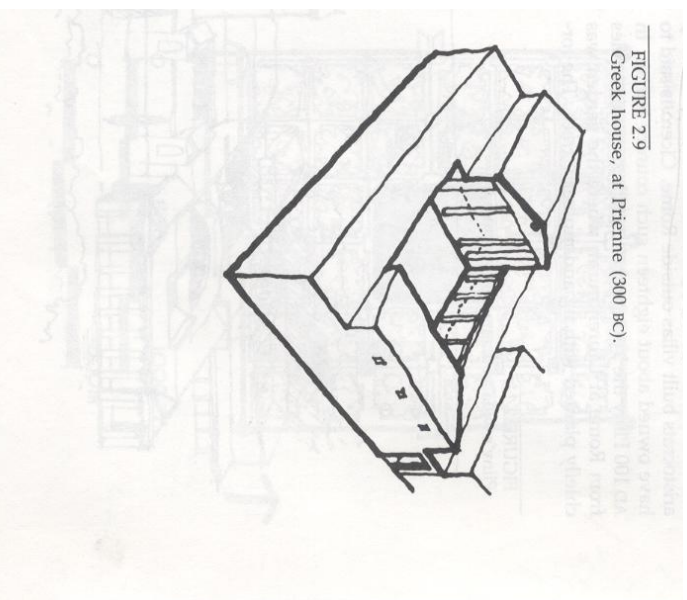
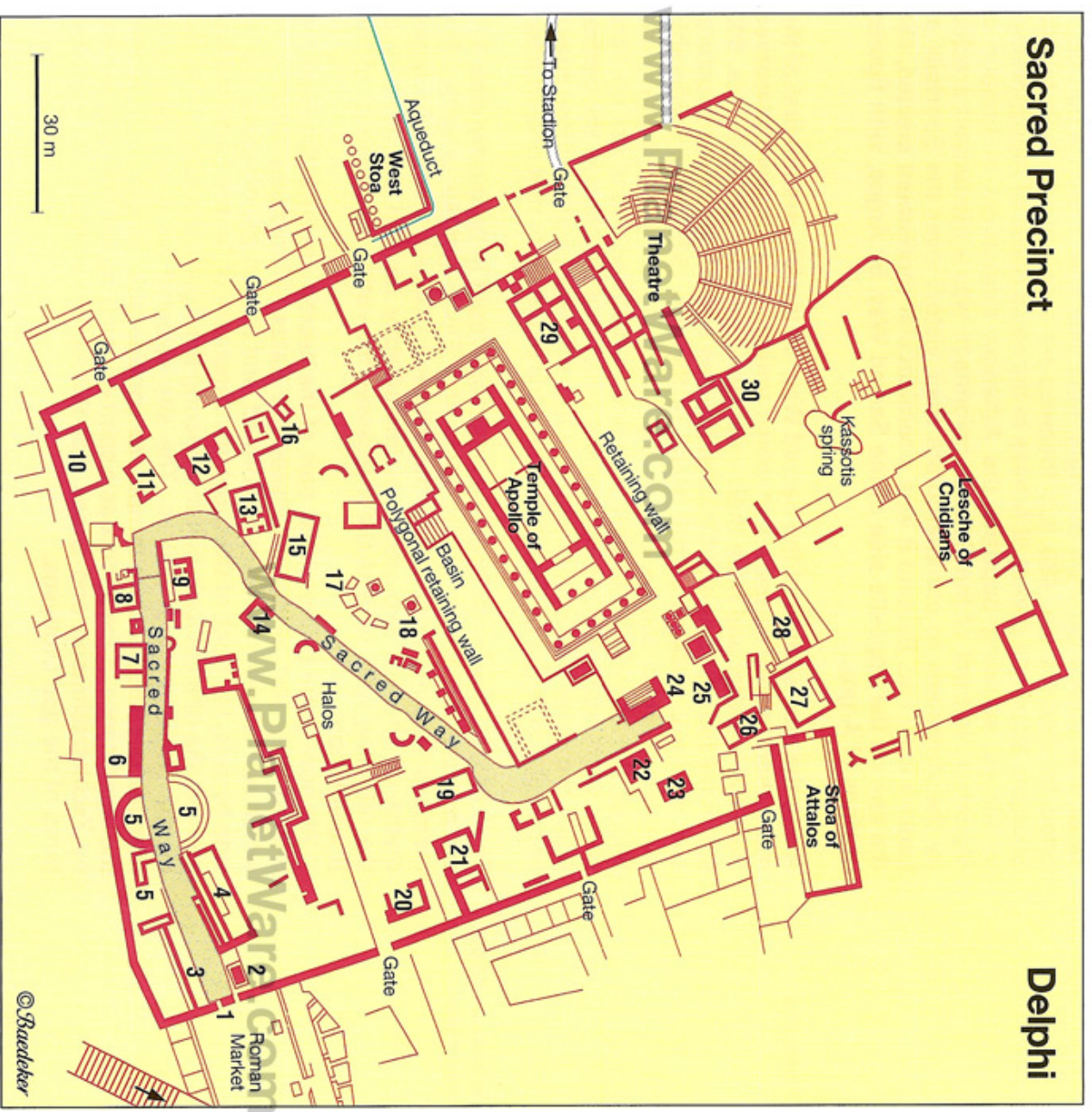


FIGURE 2.9  
Greek house, at Prienne (300 BC).

Greek house Prienne 300PC  
Pavement, statues, plans  
Inspired by Egypt and Persia



# Roman

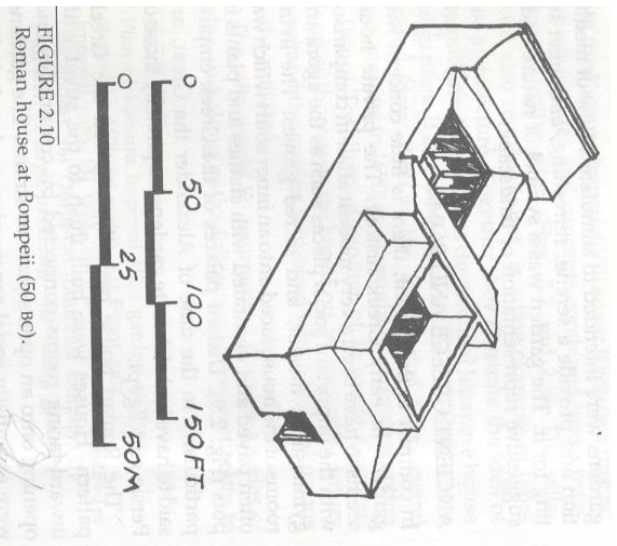


FIGURE 2.10  
Roman house at Pompeii (50 BC).

Roman house: Pompeii 50 BC  
Flush with street, inward-facing  
rooms, colonnade, atrium or court,  
social sanctuaries and enclosed  
shelter from sun wind noise.  
Little trees, plants in pots and  
raised beds, stone water basins,  
marble tables

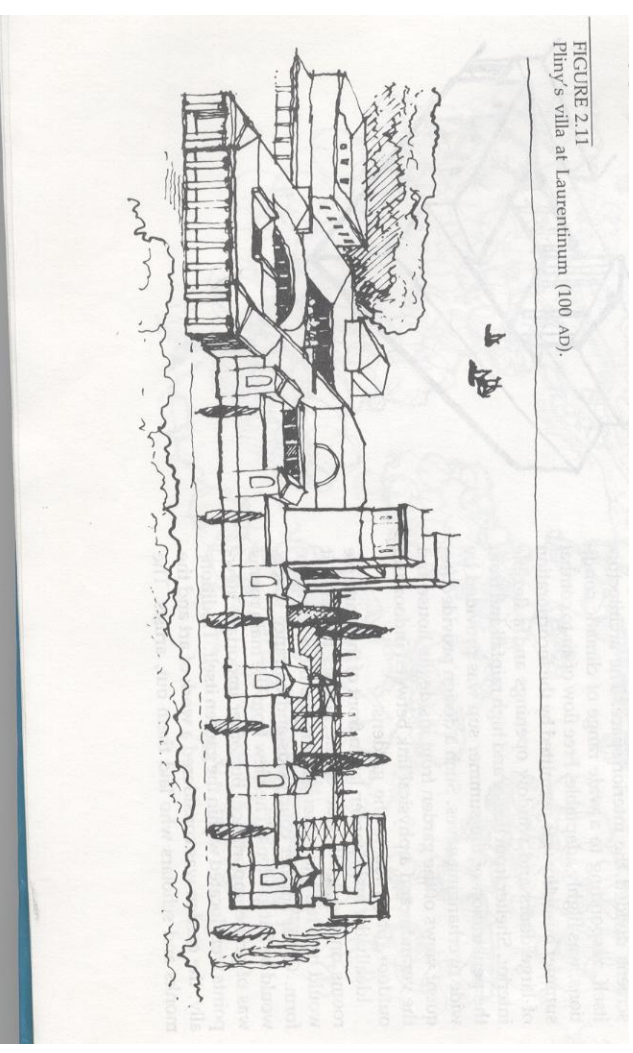
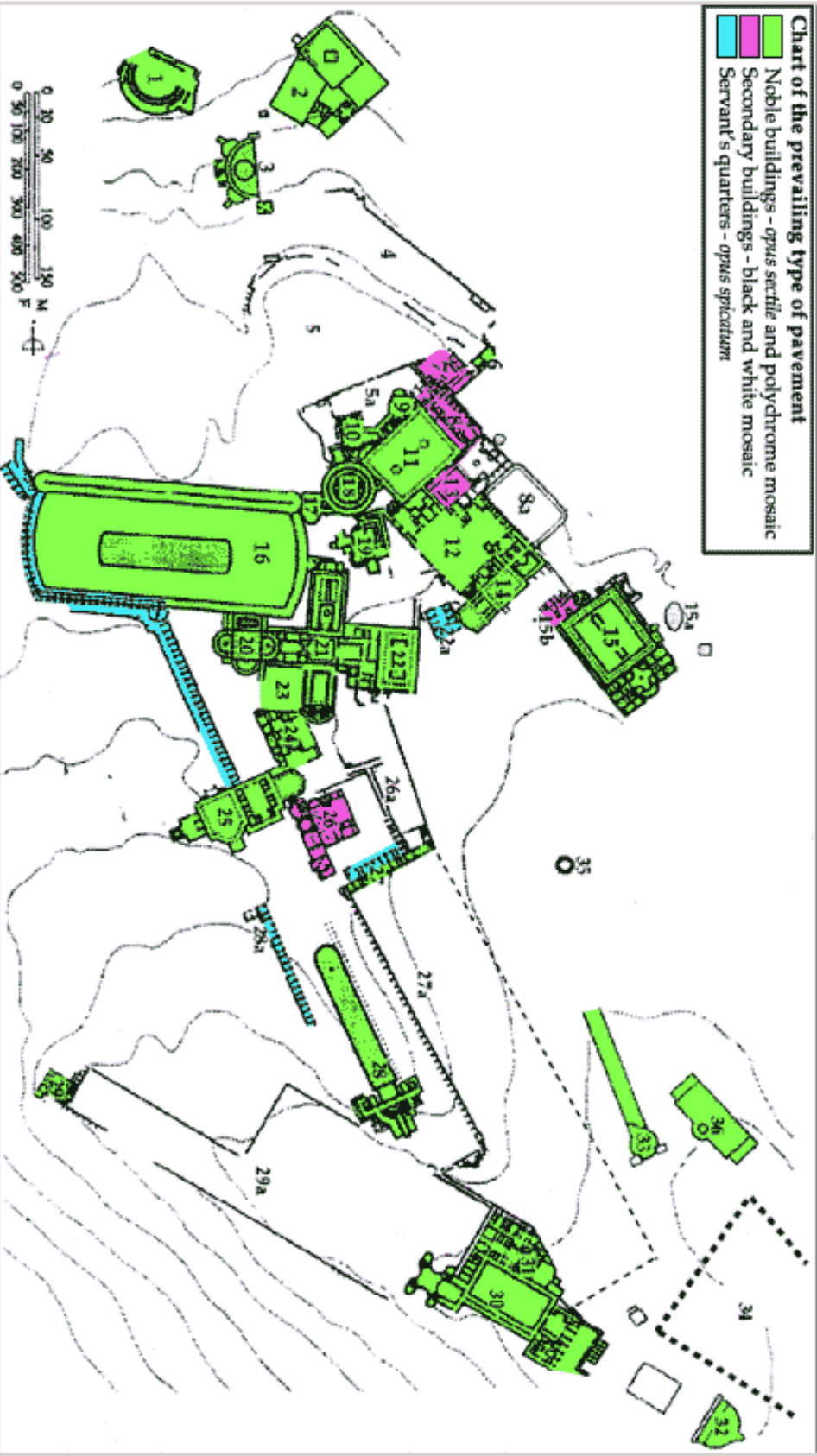


FIGURE 2.11  
Pliny's villa at Laurentinum (100 AD).

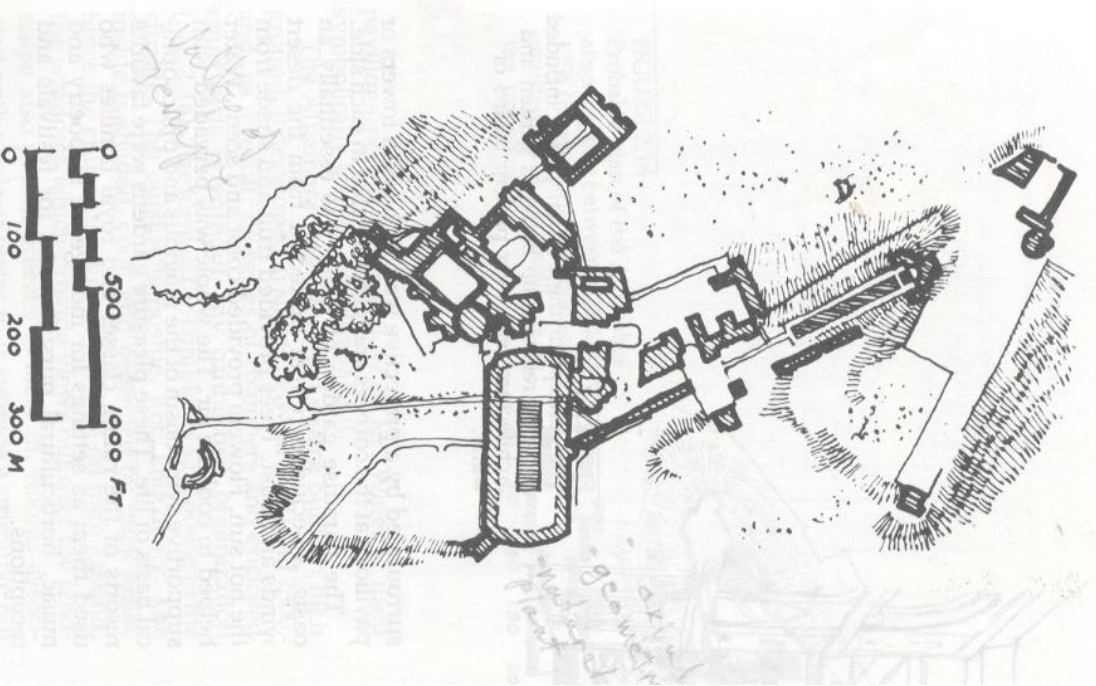
Pliny's villa Laurentinum 100 AD Italy  
Trees Fig, Mulberry, Kitchen garden, walkway  
Terraces, fragrant flowers, summer house,  
water features and fountains, topiary.

**Chart of the prevailing type of pavement**

- Noble buildings - *opus sectile* and polychrome mosaic
- Secondary buildings - black and white mosaic
- Servant's quarters - *opus spicatum*



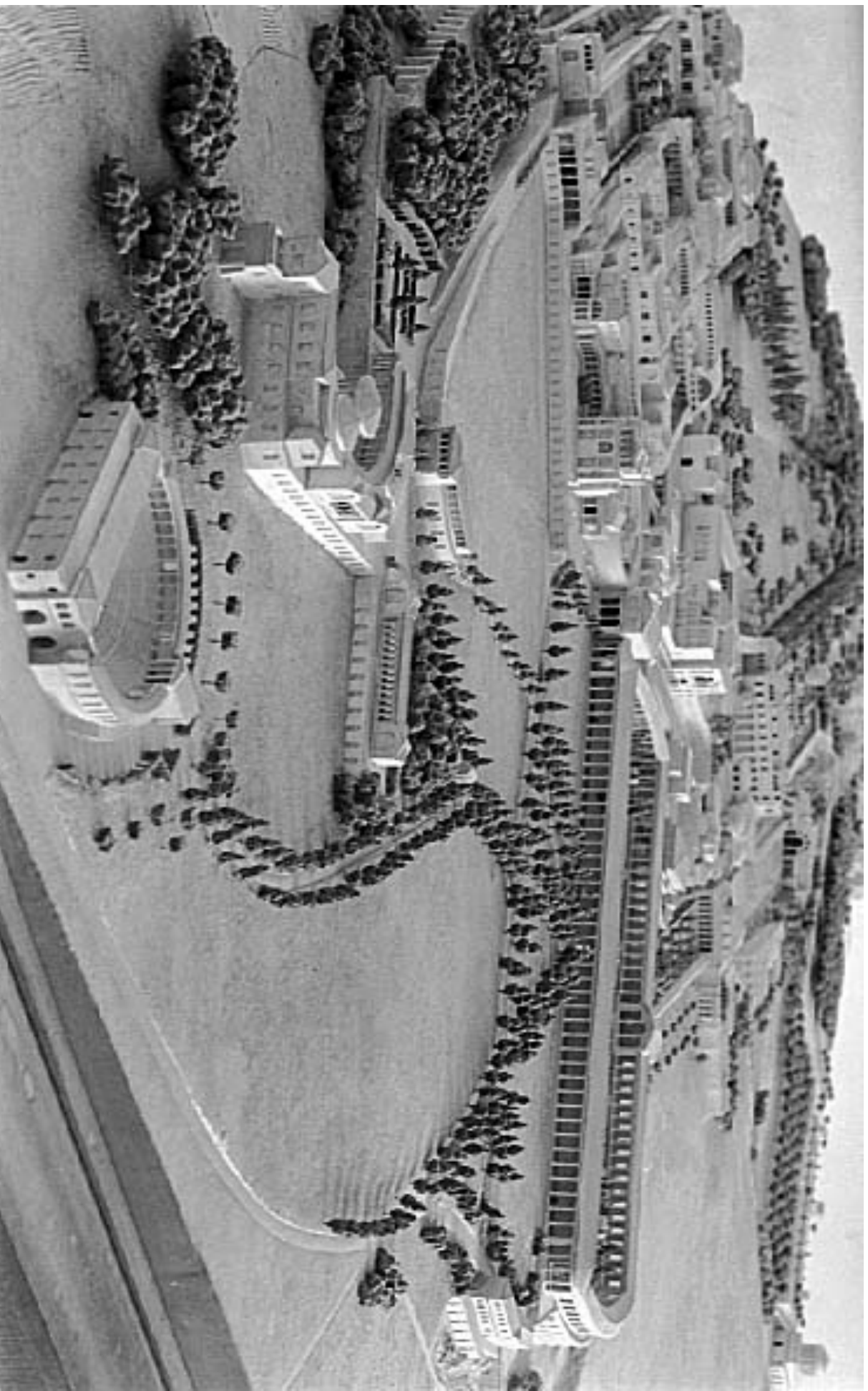
1	Greek Theater	11	Courtyard of the Libraries	21	Garden Stadium	28	Canopus
2	Palaestra	12	Imperial Palace	22	Winter Palace	28a	West Canopus Substructures
3	Ninfeo Fede	13	Cryptoporticus with Mosaic Vault	22a	Firemen's Headquarters	29	Roccabruna
4	Terrace of Tempe	14	Hall with Doric Pillars	23	Quadriforticus	29a	Roccabruna and Accademia Esplanade
5	Lower Terrace of the Libraries	15	Piazza d'Oro (Golden Square)	24	Small Baths	30	Accademia
5a	Upper Terrace of the Libraries	15a	Gladiator's Arena	25	Vestibulum	31	Temple of Apollo
6	Tempe Pavillon	15b	Farmhouse near Piazza d'Oro	26	Great Baths	32	Odeon
7	Imperial Triclinium	16	Pecile & Hundred Chambers	26a	Cryptoporticus near the Great Baths	33	Inferi
8	Hospitalia	17	Philosopher's Hall	27	Praetorium Pavillon and Substructures	34	Great Trapezium
8a	Outer Peristyle	18	Maritime Theater	27a	Praetorium Esplanade	35	Mausoleum
9	Latin Library	19	Thermae with Hellocaminus			36	Temple of Pluto
10	Greek Library	20	Casino with Semicircular Arcades				



**FIGURE 2.12**  
 Hadrian's villa at Tivoli (117–138 AD). A series of buildings and courts built over a long period of time without any coordinating plan. The Valley of the Temple is in the lower left.

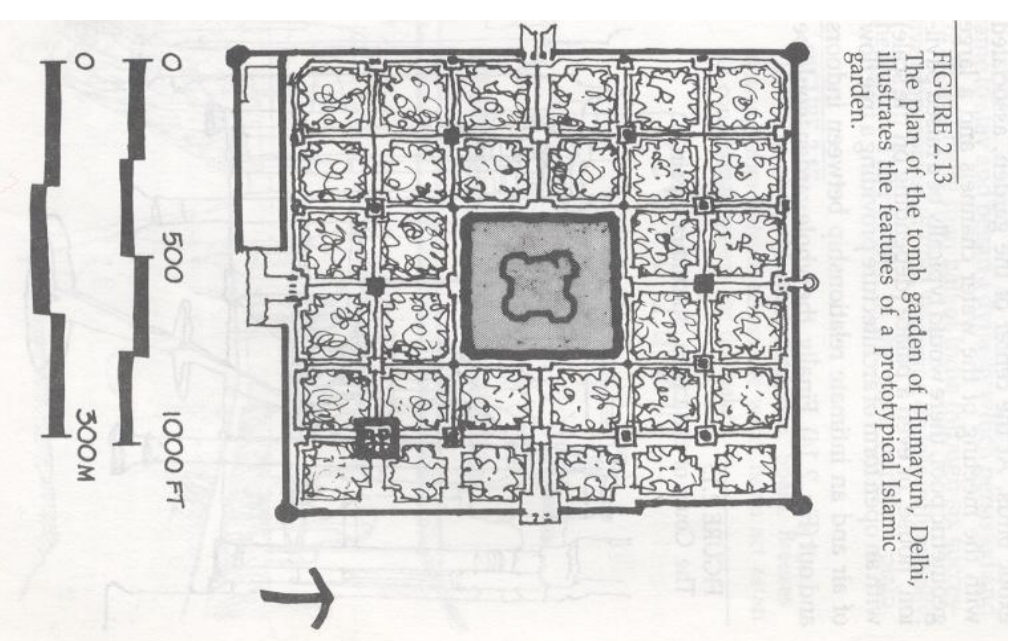


Complex of palaces



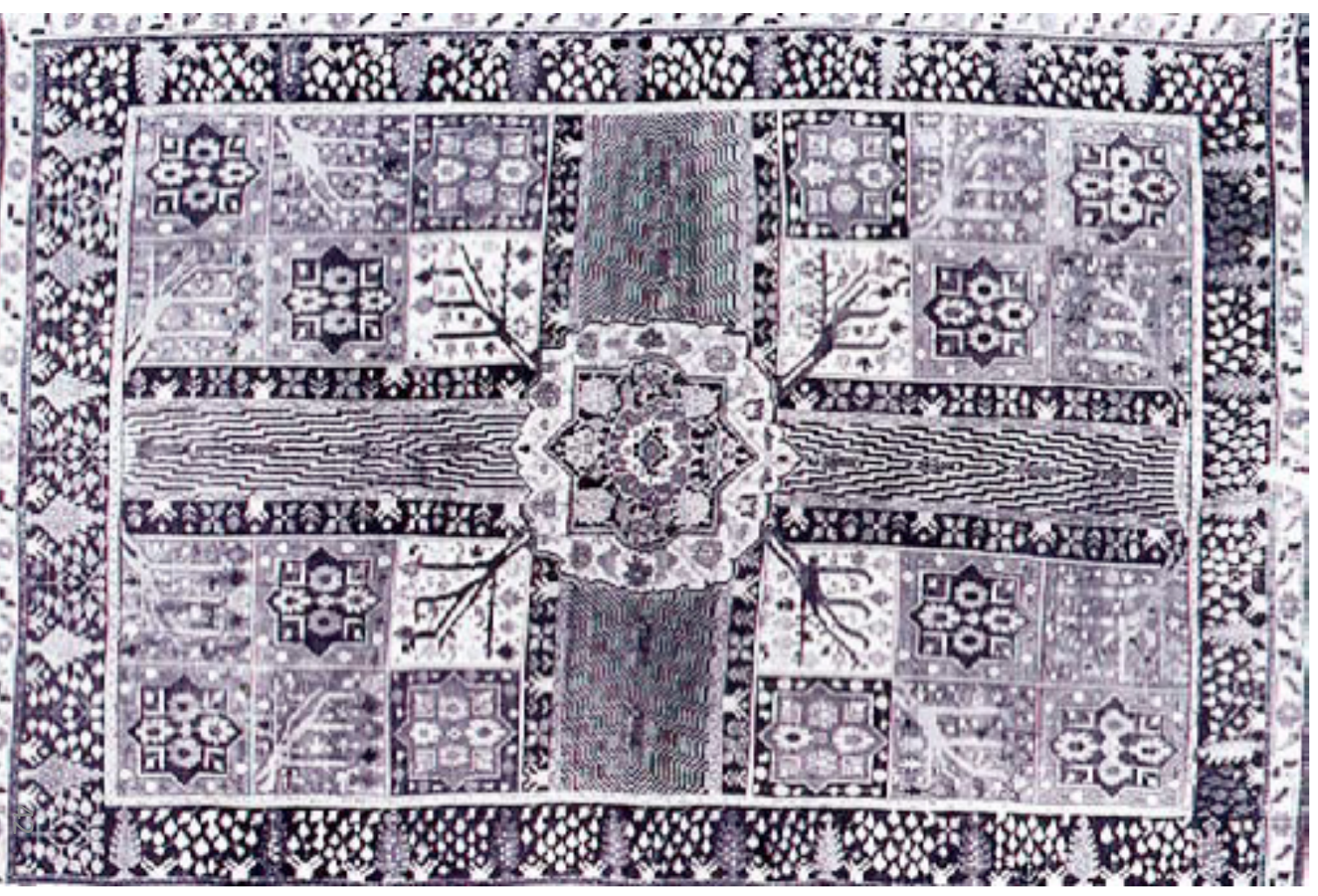
# Islam and Persian

- Religious connotation and association, traditions, art.
- Wealth, power
- Islamic garden concept based on image of paradise.
- Water milk and honey
- Water is the main element for practical and symbolic reasons
- Channels (qanat) from aquifers, or underground pipes, water flow by gravity,
- Use for irrigation and domestic use.
- Garden of Humayun, Delhi
- Axial geometric form four parts
- Plants left to grow natural
- Rows of trees parallel to water channels
- Plants cypress death, almond life and hope
- Flowers mainly roses
- Gazelles and birds
- Oasis
- Trees shade fruits
- Flowers color and scent
- water cool air
- Symbolism religion and philosophy of life



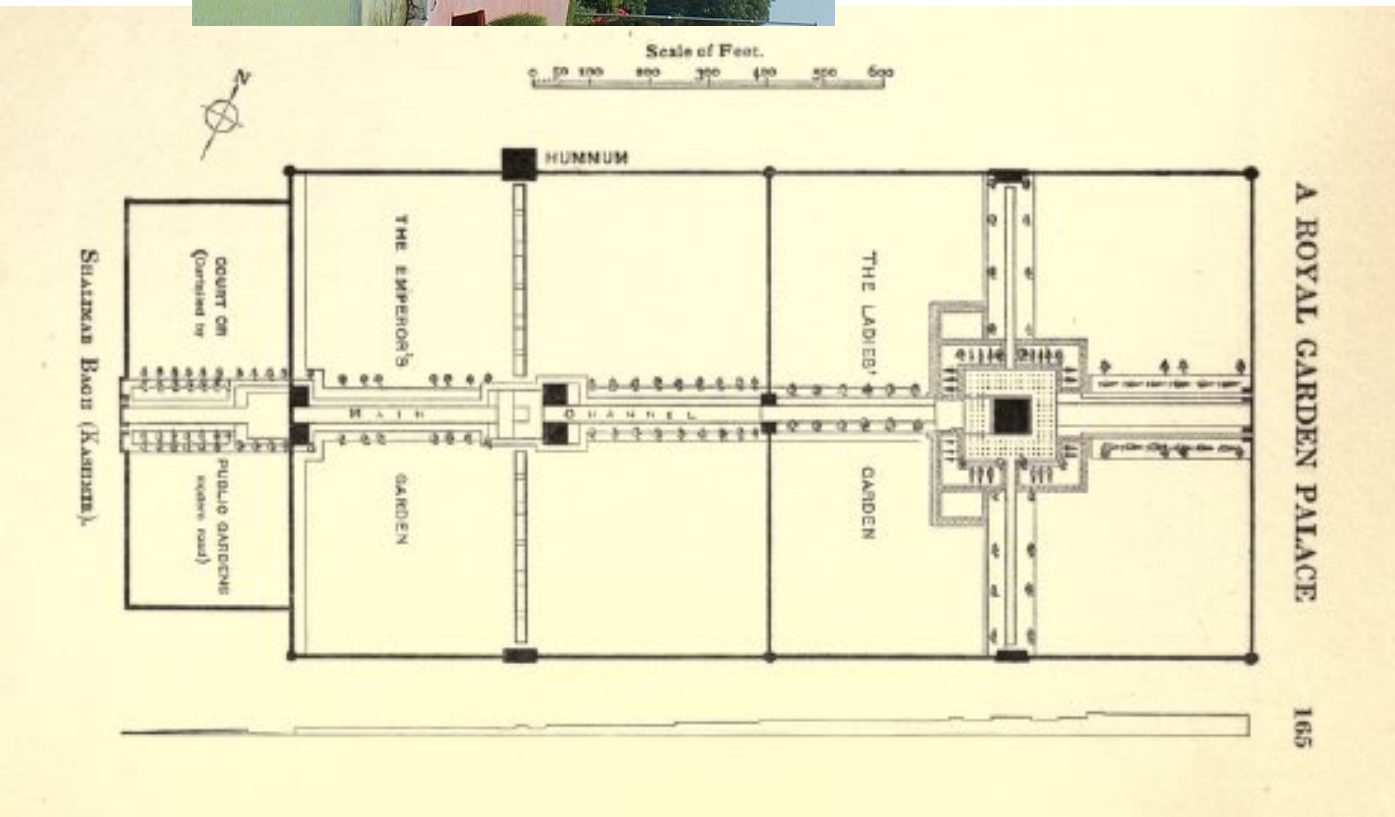


Persian garden carpet woven 18ch,  
border of flowers and trees, four rivers,  
regular sections irrigated by channels,  
central platform, center corner planted  
with platanus orientalis symbolic of  
shade Tuba tree





**APRIL-11**  
**LAKHOTE** - January 11 - An attractive view of historic Shalimar Garden that declared on the World Heritage in 1981 that under the UNESCO Convention. Garden was constructed in the era of Mughal Emperor Shujah-ud-Daula. It has three terraces, the upper terrace "Zaib Sakah" has 795 fountains, middle terrace "Zait Sakah" has 152 fountains and lower terrace "Zayab Sakah" has 523 fountains. App photo by Sana Irtiza



Shalimar garden

# Alhambra, Spain

- Combination of roman court and Islamic concept of space division symbolism.
- irrigation and agricultural practices.
- Water, symbol, cool
- Fortified palace
- Built on high ground
- Stages 1350-1500
- Series of courtyards and chambers without any connection
- Wall
- Inside shade cool



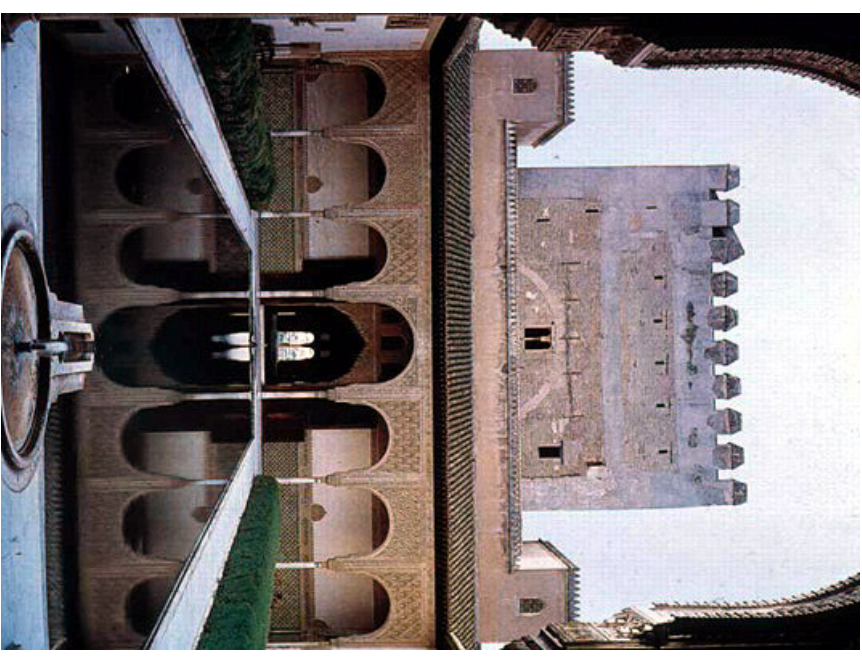
Alhambra, court of lions



Generalife



Court of myrtle



















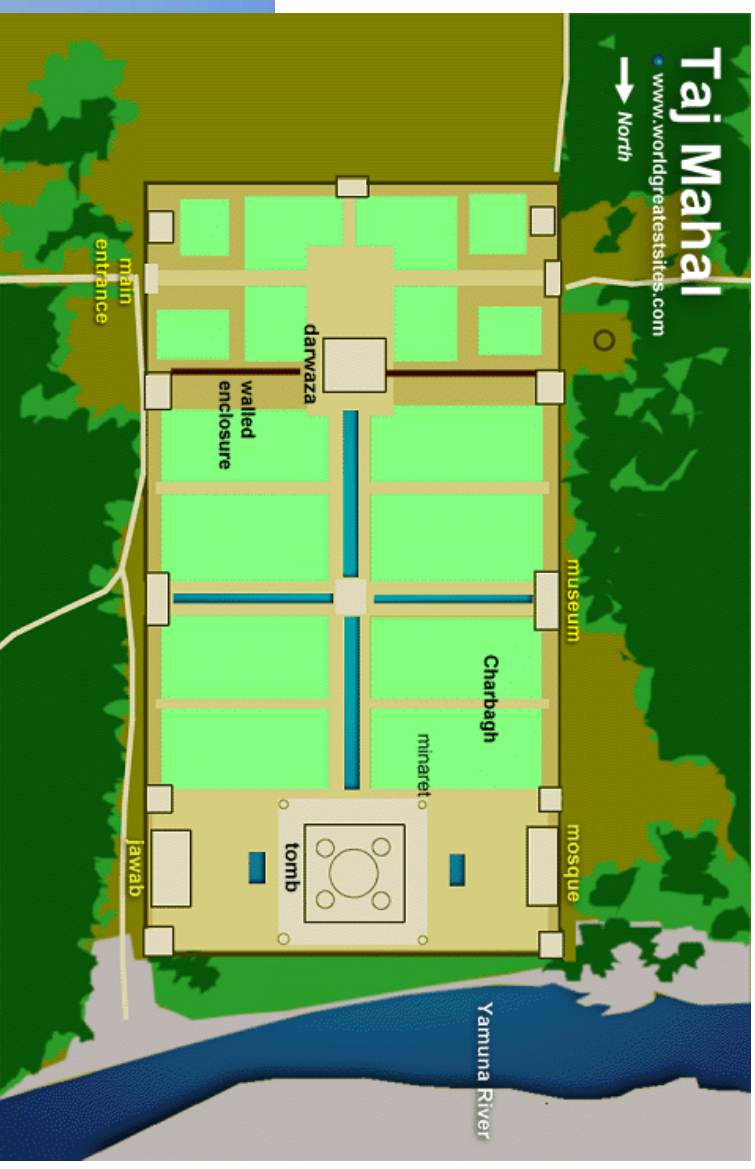






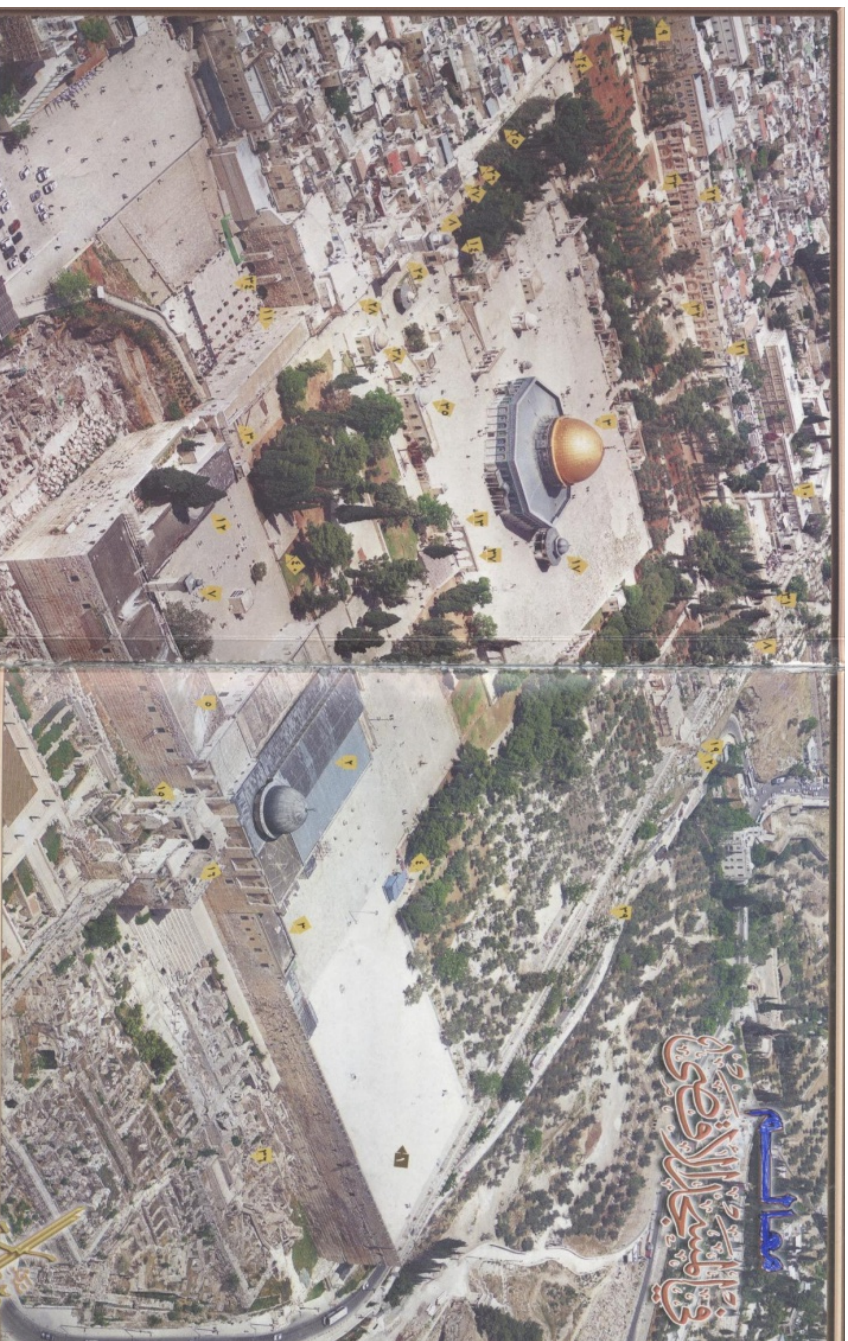


# Taj Mahal





# Aqsa Mosque



# Italy

## Pre-Renaissance

Sicily: Gardens served to provide vegetables and herbs or flowers to serve the church

-

# Italy

## Theories and concepts

- Garden linked to the house by loggias
- Villa should be located on hillside
- Terraces and staircase recommended
- Gardens were designed as retreat in the countryside away from the city

-

- that the Renaissance began in **Florence** in the fourteenth century. Various theories have been proposed to explain its origin and characteristics depend on factors, including the **social and civic** peculiarities of Florence including its **political** structure and the patronage of its dominant family, the **Medici**
- It has long been a matter of debate why the Renaissance began in Florence, and not elsewhere in Italy. Scholars have noted several features unique to Florentine cultural life which may have caused such a cultural movement. Many have emphasized the role played by the **Medici** family in patronizing and stimulating the artsdevoted huge sums to commissioning works from Florence's le. **Lorenzo D, Dedic** bringing artists, including Leonardo Da Vinci, Sandro Botticilli and Michelangelo Bounarroti
- The Renaissance was certainly already underway before Lorenzo came to power, however. Indeed, before the **Medici** family itself achieved hegemony in Florentine society.

Villa Medici  
Villa Medici Fiesole Florence

Michelezzo



Secret garden

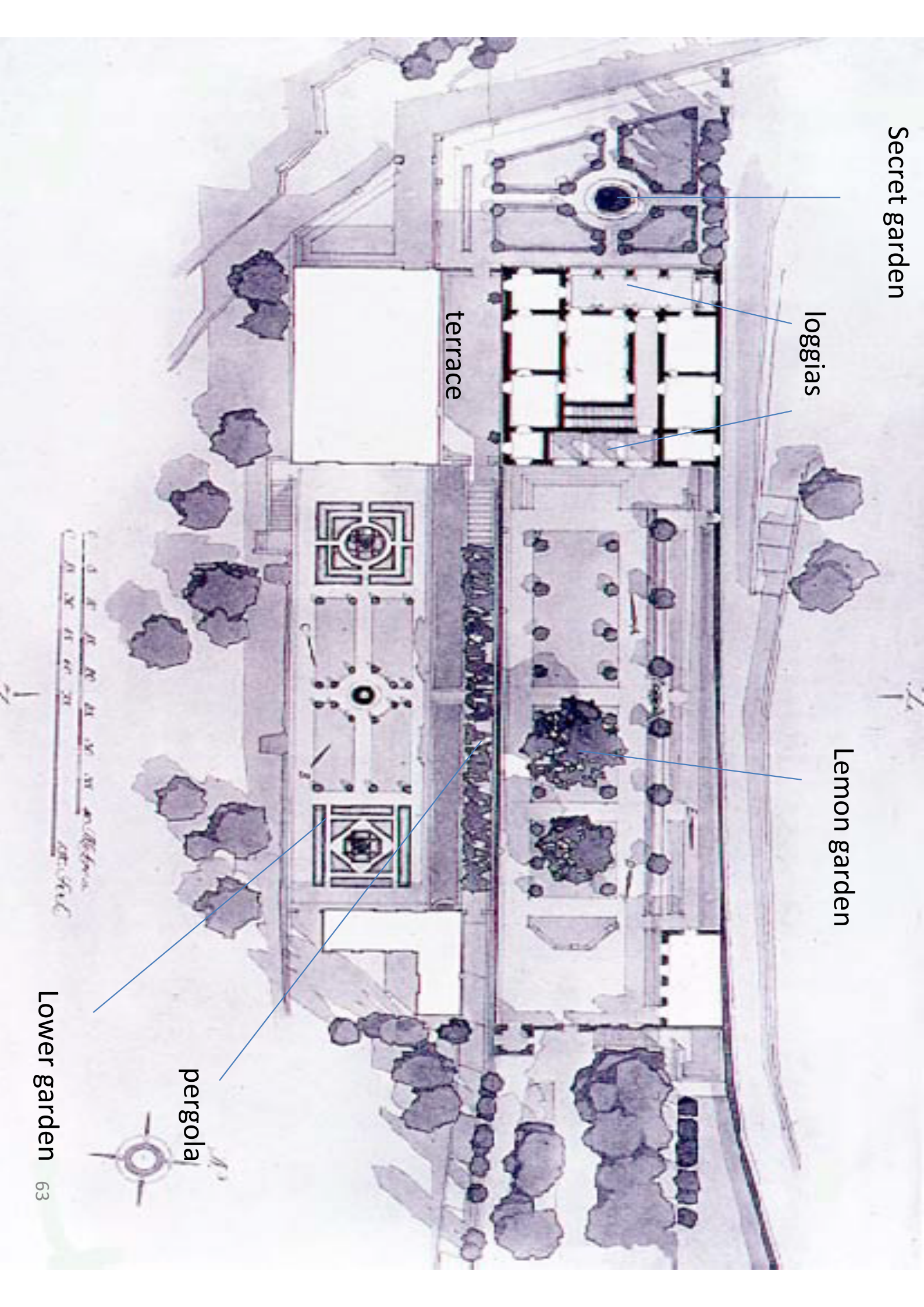
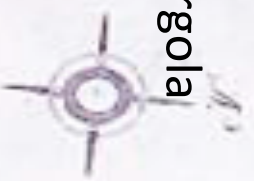
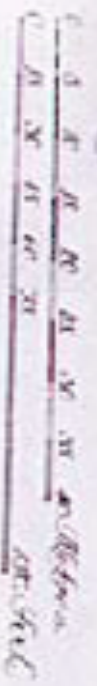
loggias

terrace

Lemon garden

pergola

Lower garden





**Villa Medici, upper garden near entrance gate**



**Upper garden, Villa Medici, Fiesole**





**Giardino Segreto (Secret Garden), Villa Medici west of the house**

# Villa Lante

Vignola

Sequential stops

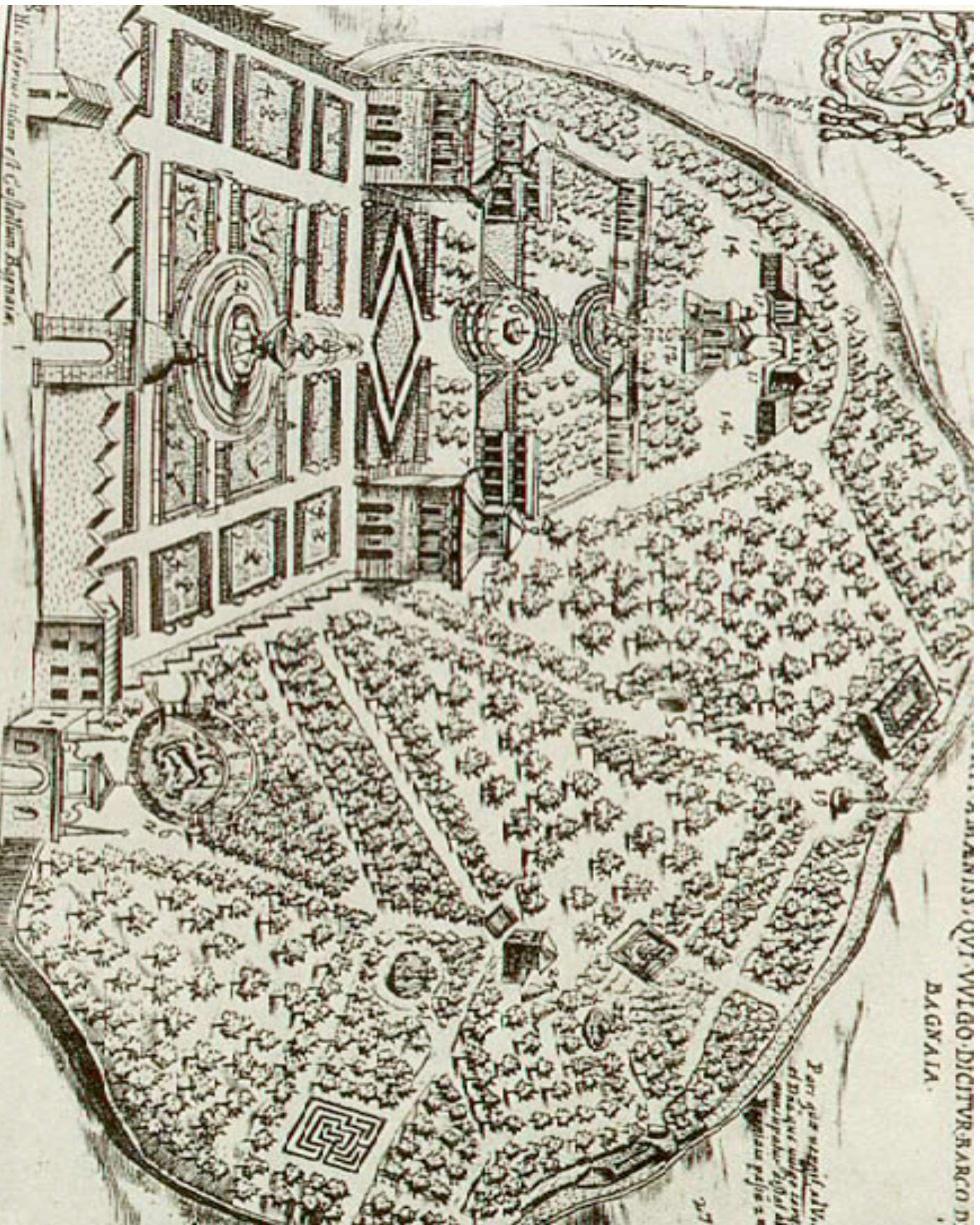
Central axis

hunting park *barco*

Sacred Wood (sacro *Bosco*)

Formal garden





The Villa Lante, Viterbo, designed by Vignola (1568–1579)

# Villa Lante

The Villa Lante is formed by two casino (houses), nearly identical but built by different owners in a period separated by 30 years. Each square building has a ground floor of rusticated arcades or loggias which support a piano nobile above. Each facade on this floor has just three windows, alternating round or pointed pediments. Each window is divided by pilasters in pairs. An upper floor is merely hinted at by small rectangular, mezzanine type, windows above those of the piano nobile. Each casino is then crowned by a tower or lantern in the summit of the pantiled roof. These elaborate square lanterns too have pilasters, and windows both real and blind.

Each of these casino, in their severe Mannerist style, was built by a different unrelated owner. Villa Lante was first commissioned by Cardinal Gianfrancesco Gambera who gives his surname to the first casino. It appears that work commenced in 1566 on the right hand (as one enters) casino. It is

thought Gambera commissioned Vignola to design the project (the villa is only attributed to Vignola), and begin the work and the design of the gardens for which the villa was to become justly famous. The first casino and upper garden were quickly completed, but work was then suspended for the remainder of Gambera's lifetime.

Following the death of Gambera in 1587, he was succeeded as Apostolic Administrator of Viterbo, by the 17-year-old nephew of Pope Sixtus V, Cardinal Alessandro Peretti di Montorio. It was this mere youth who completed the project at Bagnaria and built the second casino. The two casino differ most in their frescoes: frescoes of landscapes in the Gambera and in the Montorio frescoes by a later artist in a more classical style. In the Gambera Casino the vaulted frescoed loggias are a riot of colour highlighting the architectural detail, while in the Montorio Casino the principal reception room is a combination of fresco and plaster sculpture, almost trompe l'oeil.



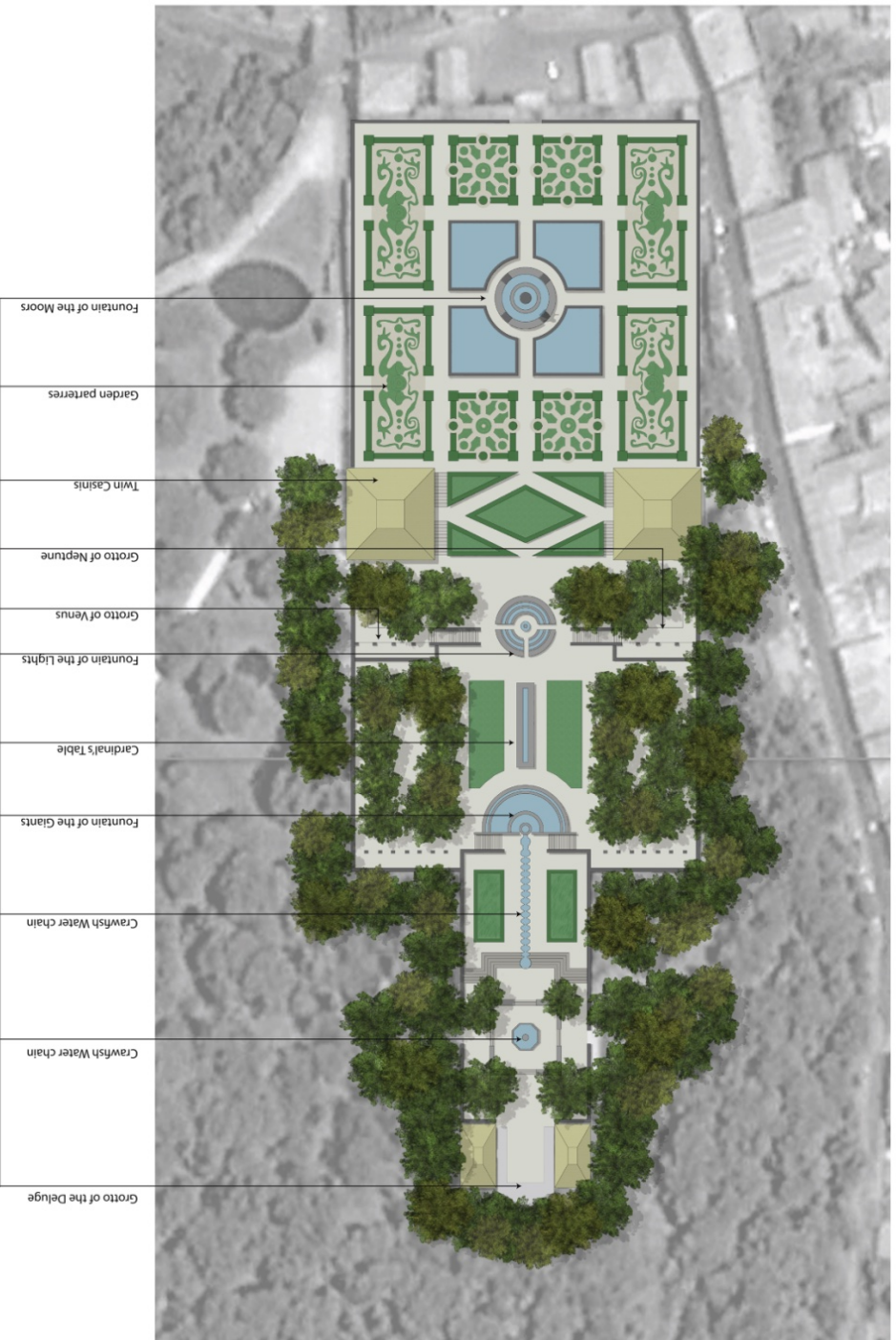
Fountain of the Moors



Fountain of the Giants



Crawfish Water chain



Fountain of the Moors

Garden parterres

Twin Casinos

Grotto of Neptune

Grotto of Venus

Fountain of the Lights

Cardinal's Table

Fountain of the Giants

Crawfish Water chain

Crawfish Water chain

Grotto of the Deluge



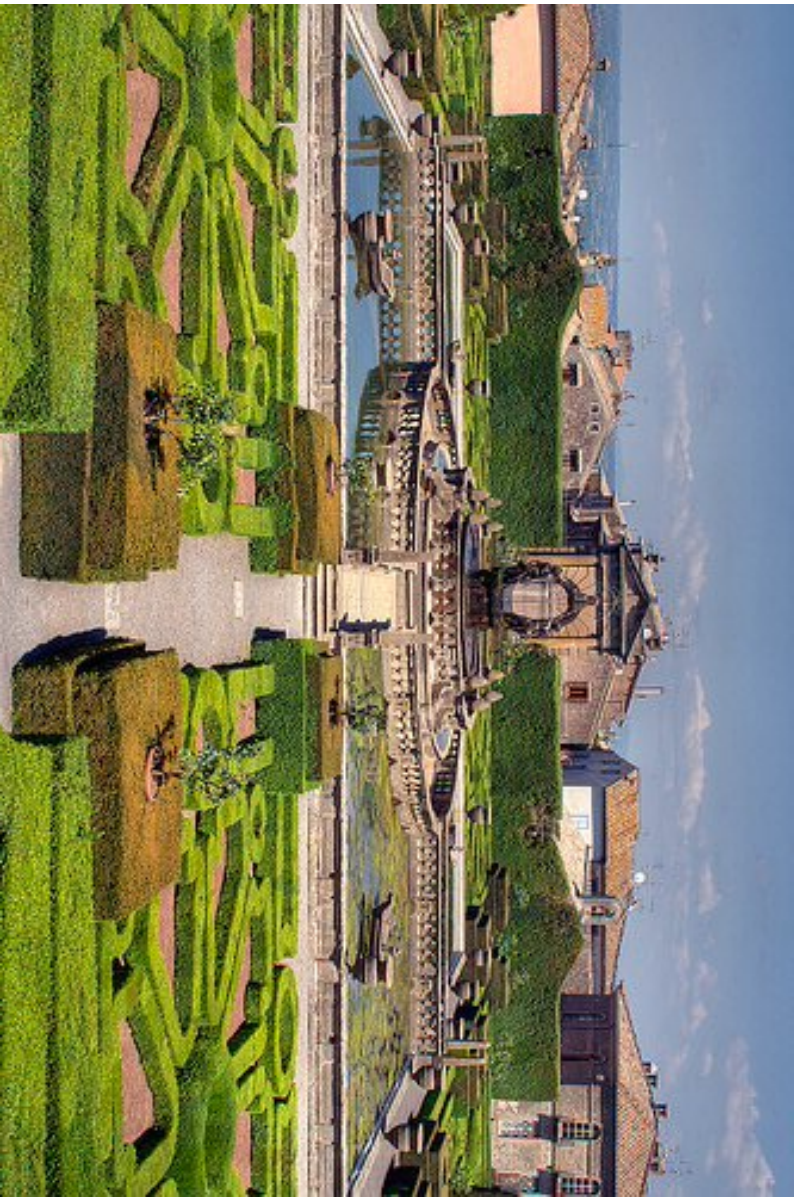
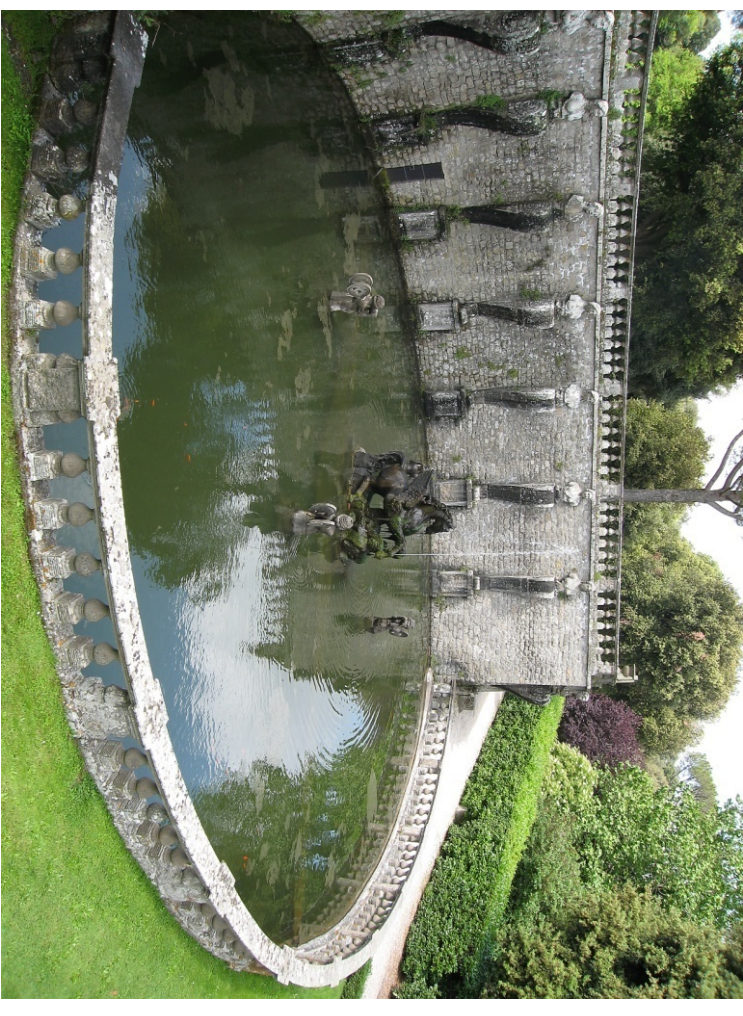
Fountain of the Moors



Cardinal's Table

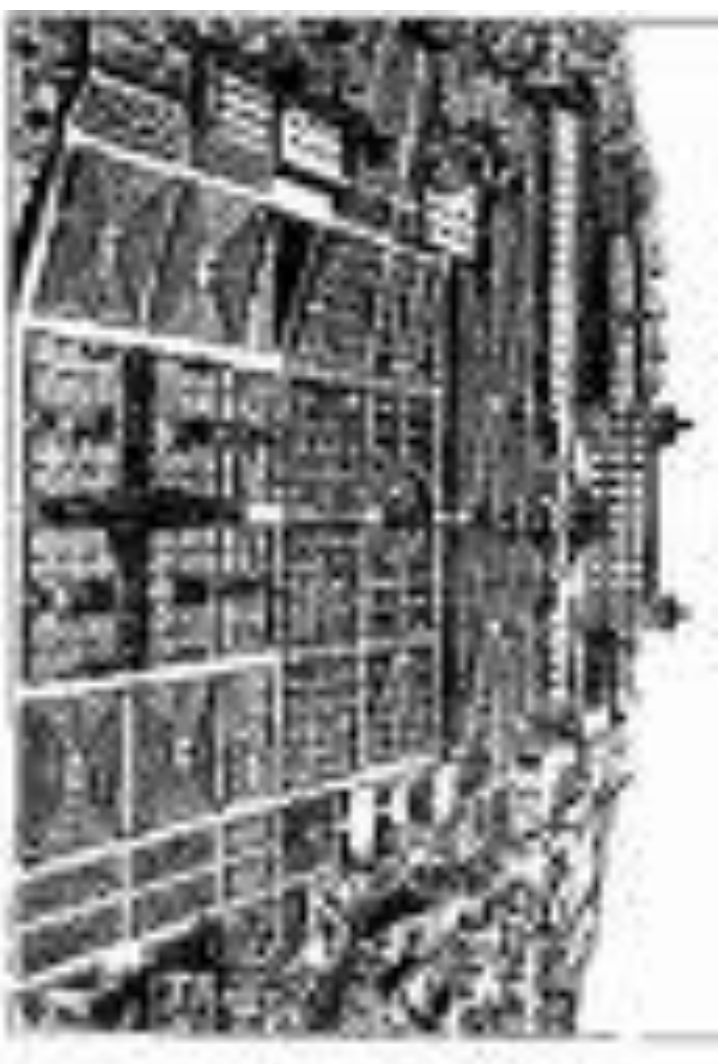


Casino



# Villa d' Este

Pirro Ligorio



# Villa d'Este

Pirro Ligorio









# France

- Aristocracy, wealth, power
- Italian
- Formal gardens
- Parterres- best to be seen from the house- facing the garden front, Claude Mollet (concept of formal garden, unified plans conceived from viewpoint situated in the house)
- hedges
- Ornamental
- Climate
- Terraces
- Canals moats
- Andre L Notre

# Urban parks and recreation

By

Samar Nazer

Department of architectural Engineering  
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# Park value

Public health

Morality

Aesthetics , development of the romantic  
movement

Economics

Education

# Health

- Fresh air, exercises, rest, refreshment, sunny landscape setting
- live in suburb, a way from city noise and pollution
- reduce stress. (Graham, Stickdougter )

# Healing garden, Alrnap



6/10/19

mar Nazer



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Saiman Nazer

# Morality

- Nature is a source of moral inspiration
- Study of nature improve mental stability
- Sport facilities and vegetable allotment serve moral purpose (reduce stress, relaxation)



# aesthetics

- Visual quality of industrial cities is ugly, public parks serve to improve visual quality
- Greenery in park help in beautifying the city

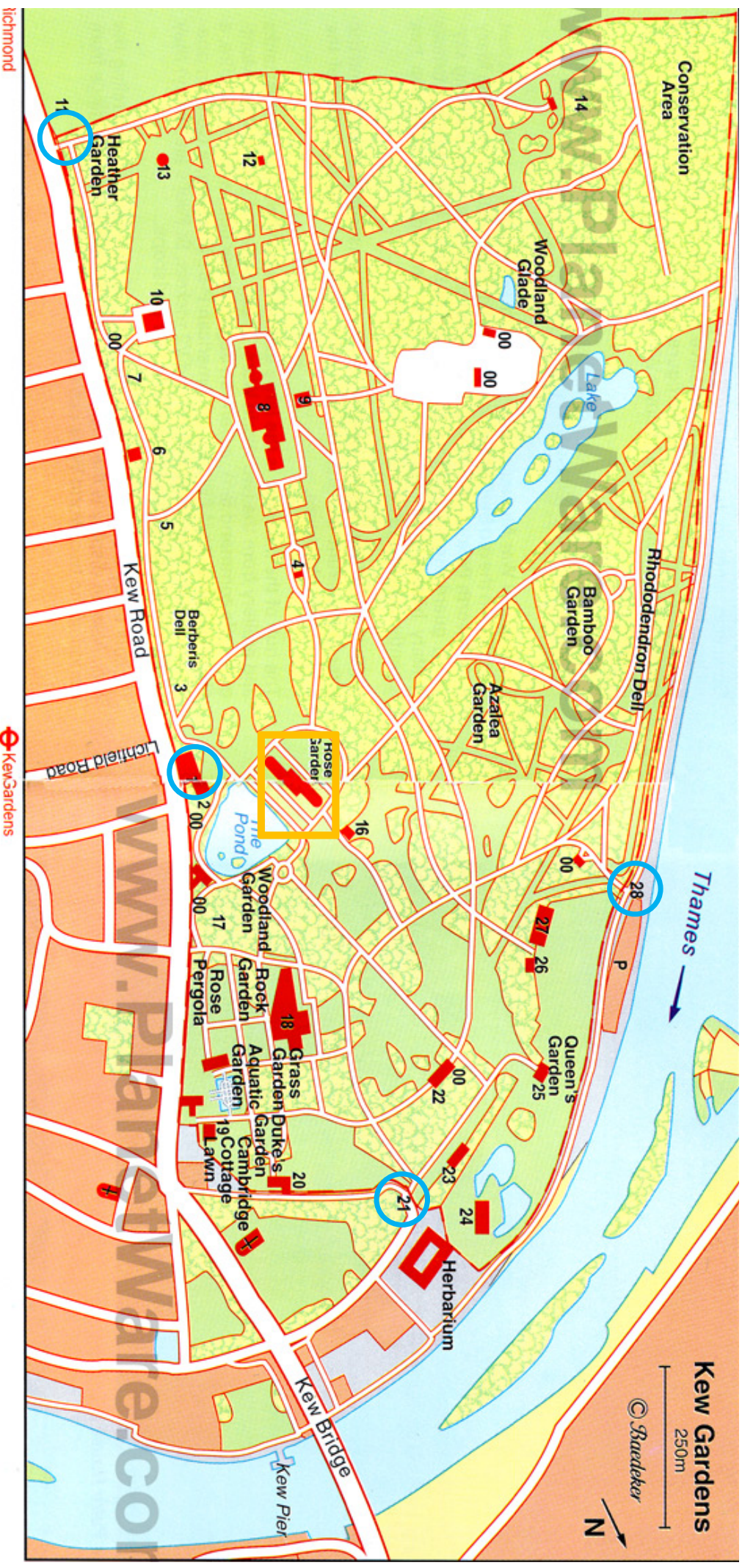
# Economic

- Public parks provide good health, morality, beauty to workers, so their productivity improve
- More production more taxes
- Money taxes entrance fees of some parks

# Education

- **Instruction in natural science through arboretum and zoo**
- **Botanic garden**

- The **Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew**, usually referred to simply as **Kew Gardens**, are 121 hectares.
- The Kew site includes four Grade I listed buildings and 36 Grade II listed structures in an internationally significant landscape.







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12



# Attractions

- Palm House



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salwar Nazer





## ***Sackler Crossing***

- The Sackler Crossing bridge made of granite and bronze, it crosses the lake.





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# Parks and recreation areas

since 19 th parks and recreation become a major industry

recreation units are classified according to their size and distribution

- Play lot, or block playground
- Neighborhood park, playground, recreation center
- Community recreation areas or playfields
- City-wide recreation area
- National park

# Play lot, block play ground

- Use by preschool-age children
- Within walking distance
- 1/8- ¼ acre 0.5-1 dunnum in size



Gooseberry play lot park chicago

## Neighborhood park, playground, recreation center

- Served by elementary school
- Provide indoor and outdoor recreation
- 5-14 years age
- Include pre-school children and family group facilities of 2 acres
- ½mile from each home
- May be combine with school
- Size 16 acres or 6 acre if combined with school or 1acre for 800 people



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6/10/19

samar Nazar

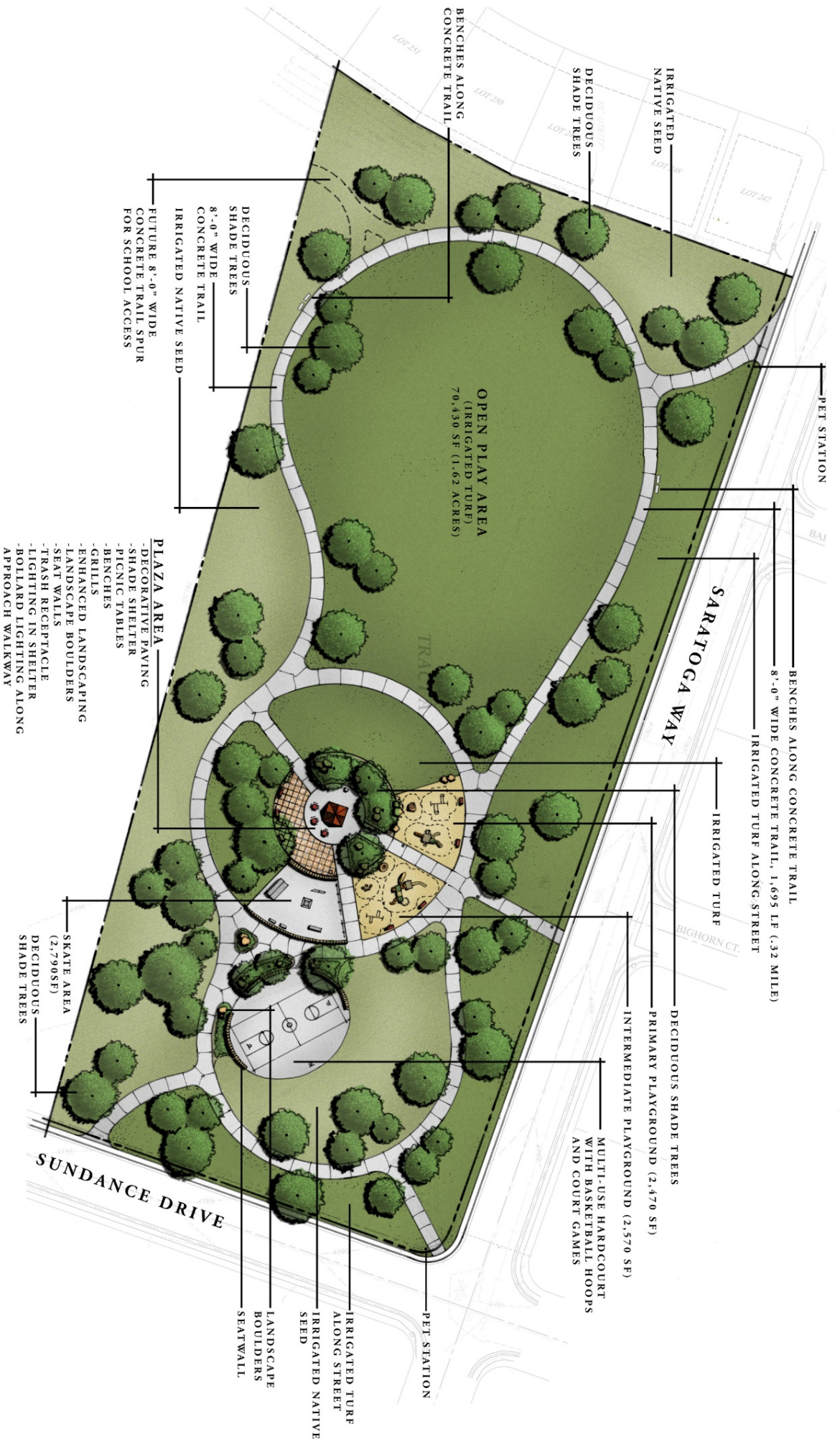


# Cobalt ridge neighborhood park Queen Anne Creek



# Community recreation areas or playfields

- Community is number of neighborhoods or section or district of a city
- Provide wide range of recreation facilities, fields, courts, swimming pools, center for art and crafts, clubs, places for social activities.
- Size 32 or 20 if it is associated with school or 1 acre per 800
- 1/2- 1 mile from each home



# Winter Farm Neighborhood Park

## Conceptual Master Plan

**TOWN OF WINDSOR**  
COLORADO

**DM DESIGN**  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
URBAN DESIGN

**NORTH**  
NORTH SCALE: 1"=30'-0"  
DATE: MARCH 3, 2012

0 15 30 60

# City-wide recreation area

- To escape from city noise, dirt, traffic
- Variety of activities in addition to above facilities, picnic and barbeque areas, pathways, hunting fishing, parking areas...etc
- Golf courses, out door theatre, botanic garden, zoo...etc
- Not less than 100 acre
- 100,000 need 883 acres, 21 acre parking

# City Park Palestine

## Al Istiqlal park

### THE NATIONAL PARK

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

#### RAMALLAH, PALESTINE

THE TOTAL AREA OF THE SITE IS 250 DONUMS OF WHICH 160 DONUMS ARE DEDICATED FOR THE NATIONAL PARK AND 90 DONUMS FOR A COMMERCIAL AREA

#### PARK COMPONENTS

##### THE NATURAL AREA

NATIONAL PLANTS RESERVE OF PALESTINE.  
PICNIC AND BARBEQUE AREA.

CAMPING AREA.

BIRD'S GARDEN.

##### THE BUILT UP AREA

RESTAURANT & CAFETERIA.

MULTI-PURPOSE HALL.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING.

AMPHITHEATER.

AL-ITHA'AMUSEUM.

PLAZA.

TRADITIONAL MARKET

#### AIMS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS:

TO DEVELOP A MASTER PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL PARK (AL ITHA'A) AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE CITY MASTER PLAN.

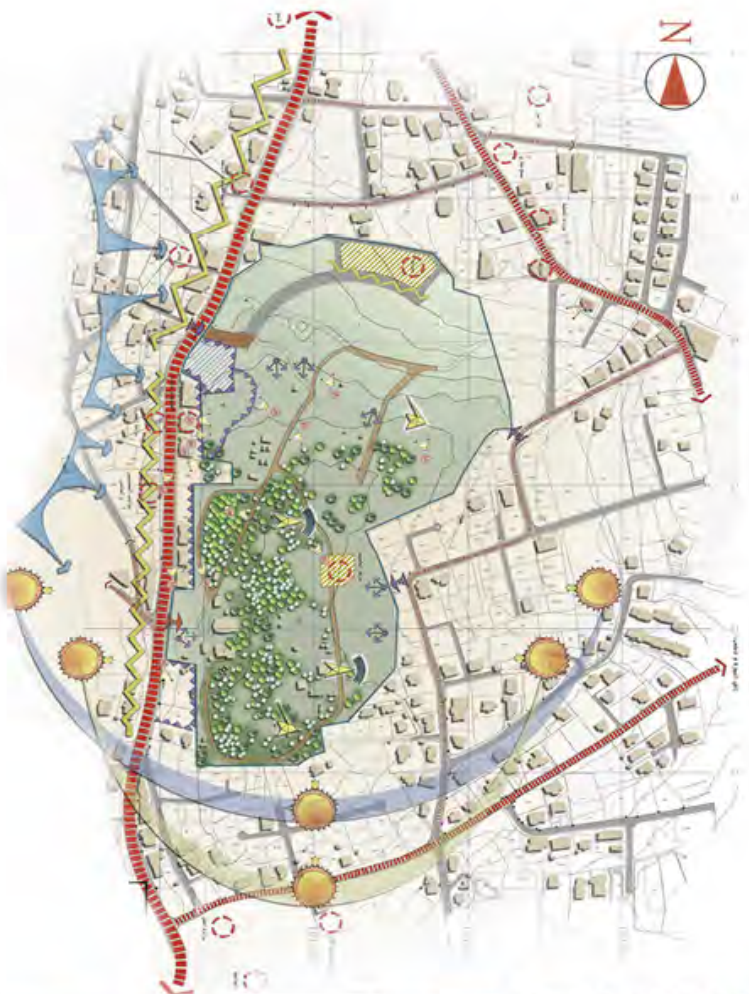
TO CREATE AN ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY PARK BY PRESERVING THE NATURAL LIFE IN THE SITE AND IMPLEMENTING ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS.

TO USE LOCAL DURABLE MATERIALS AND BUILDING TECHNIQUES AIMING AT REDUCING MAINTENANCE AND RUNNING COSTS.

TO DESIGN WITH MINIMAL INTERFERENCE IN THE SITE AND LEAST BUILT UP AREAS.

TO CREATE DIVERSE AND ENJOYABLE SPACES AND ACTIVITIES THAT SHOULD ENHANCE SOCIAL INTERACTION.

# City Park Palestine Al Istiqlal park



NATIONAL PARK SITE ANALYSIS  
COMPETITION



SIMA KUHAIL

PORTFOLIO, LANDSCAPE, ARCHITECTURE, AND INTERIOR DESIGN

# THE NATIONAL PARK

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

## RAMALLAH, PALESTINE

**CLIENT**  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS & HOUSING

**FIRM**  
JOINT VENTURE: HABASH CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SAKAKINI ENGINEERING CONSULTING OFFICE, BILAL HAMDAD ARCHITECTS & ROYAL FOR ELECTROMECHANICAL ENGINEERING

**JOB**  
SOFT & HARD LANDSCAPE, DESIGN OF BUILDINGS, PLAZAS, AMPHITHEATER PLAYGROUNDS

THE IDEA OF TURNING "AL ITHA'A" SITE INTO A NATIONAL PARK WAS FIRST INTRODUCED BY MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS & HOUSING. THIS PARK SHOULD CONSTITUTE AS AN OUTLET FOR THE DISTRICT OF RAMALLAH IN PARTICULAR AND THE PALESTINIAN NATION IN GENERAL. THIS PARK WOULD BE THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN PALESTINE

THE PROJECT WAS FIRST PROPOSED AS A NATIONWIDE COMPETITION IN WHICH I PARTICIPATED AS A MEMBER OF HABASH CONSULTING ENGINEERS TEAM. WE WERE AWARDED FIRST PRIZE

**NOTE:** AL ITHA'A MEANS BORADCASTIN, THE SITE USED TO HOST 3 IMPORTANT BROADCASTING TOWERS



NATIONAL PARK SITE PLAN  
COMPETITION

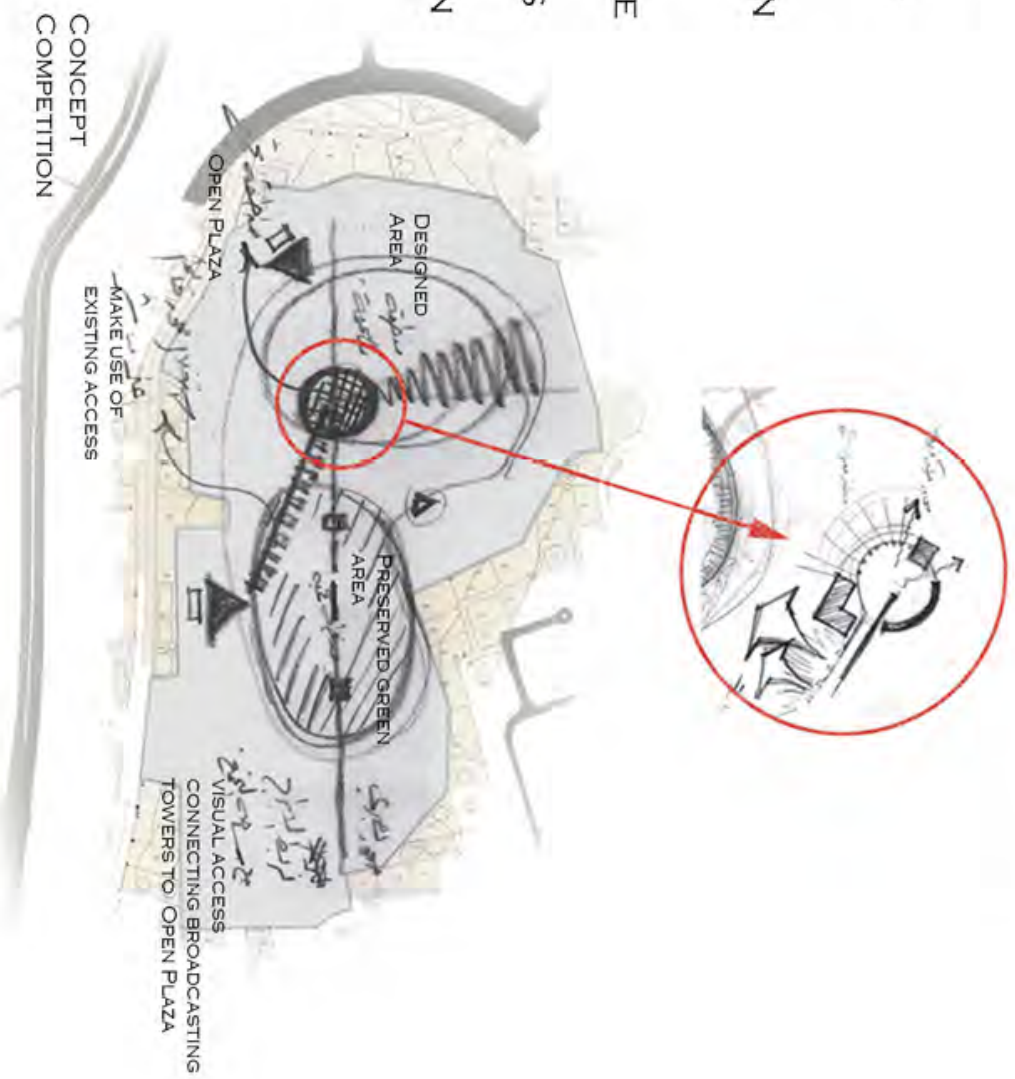
# THE NATIONAL PARK

COMPOTITION

## RAMALLAH, PALESTINE

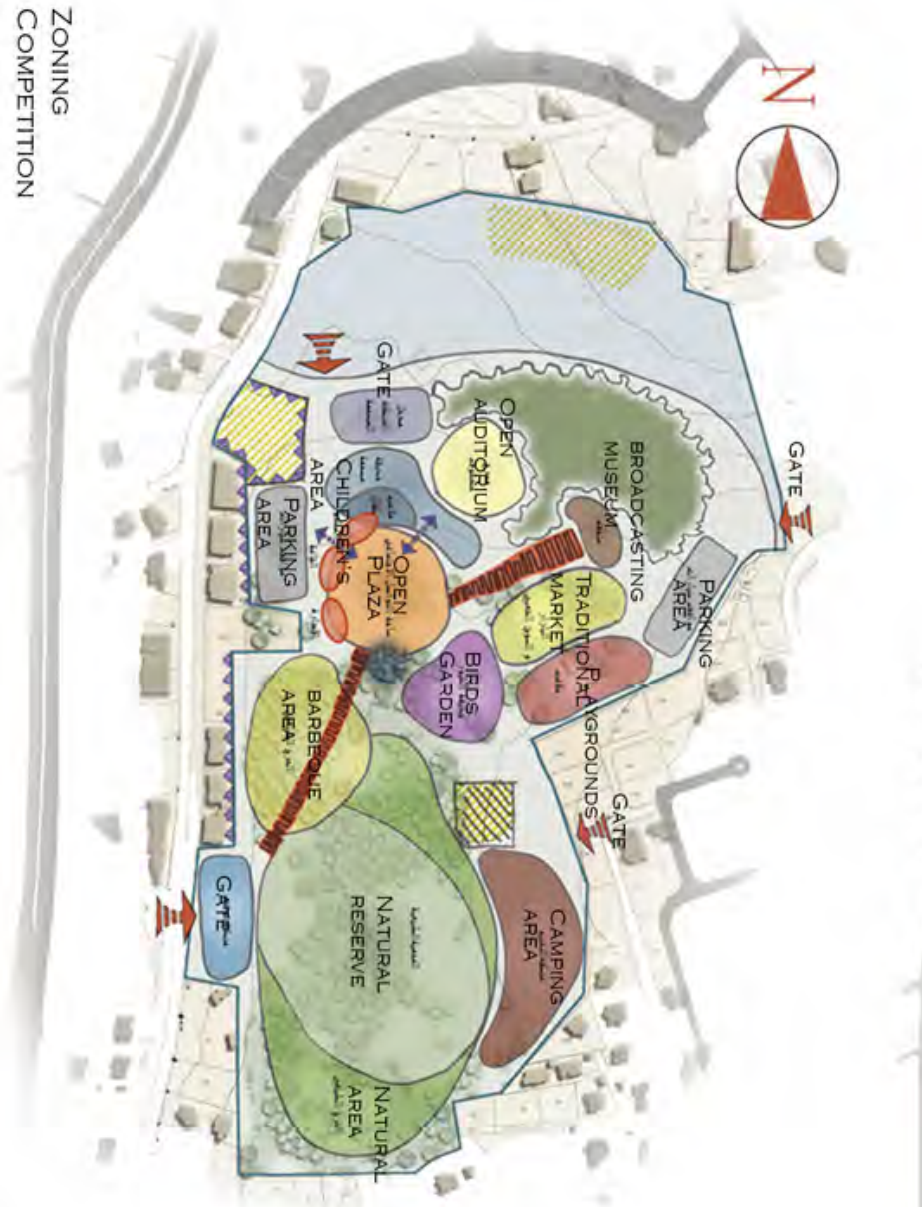
### DESIGN APPROACH:

- MAKE USE OF EXISTING SITE COMPONENTS.
- MINIMUM INTERVENSTION
- ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY DESIGN
- MINIMIZE BUILT UP AREA
- MINIMIZE OPERATING COSTS
- CREATE SELF GENERATING INCOME SOLUTIONS
- PRESERVE EXISTING GREEN AREAS
- NEW BUILDINGS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED ON TREE FREE AREAS IN THE SITE
- CREAT CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE THREE BROADCASTING TOWERS ON SITE.

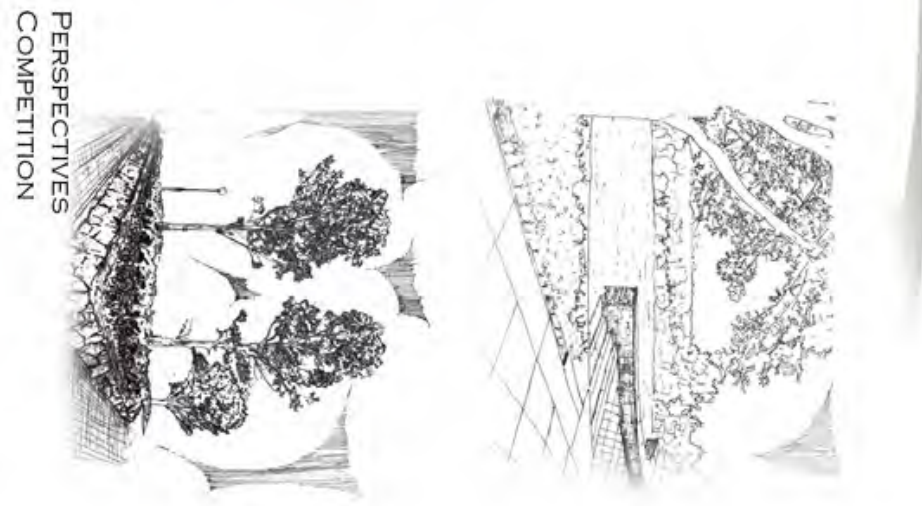




ZONING  
COMPETITION



PERSPECTIVES  
COMPETITION



MASTER PLAN  
COMPETITION



SITE GUIDE  
COMPETITION



- MAINTENANCE MEMORIAL
- CONTROL
- IRON BOARDERS
- PUBLIC RESTROOMS
- BENCHES
- TABLE UNITS
- WATER SOURCE
- NATURAL RESERVE PATH
- BIRDS GARDEN PATH
- NATURAL AREA PATH
- BICYCLE PATH
- PLANTATION BOARDERS
- HOOKS
- BIRDS CAVE
- BIRDS CAVE
- DINING TABLE IN CAFE
- CAMPING AREA
- WASTE ASSEMBLY
- MAINTENANCE
- TRUSS PLAN
- EXISTING BROADCASTING TOWER

SIMA KUHAIL

# Regent Park

- John Nash
- 166 hectar



6/10/19

samar Nazer

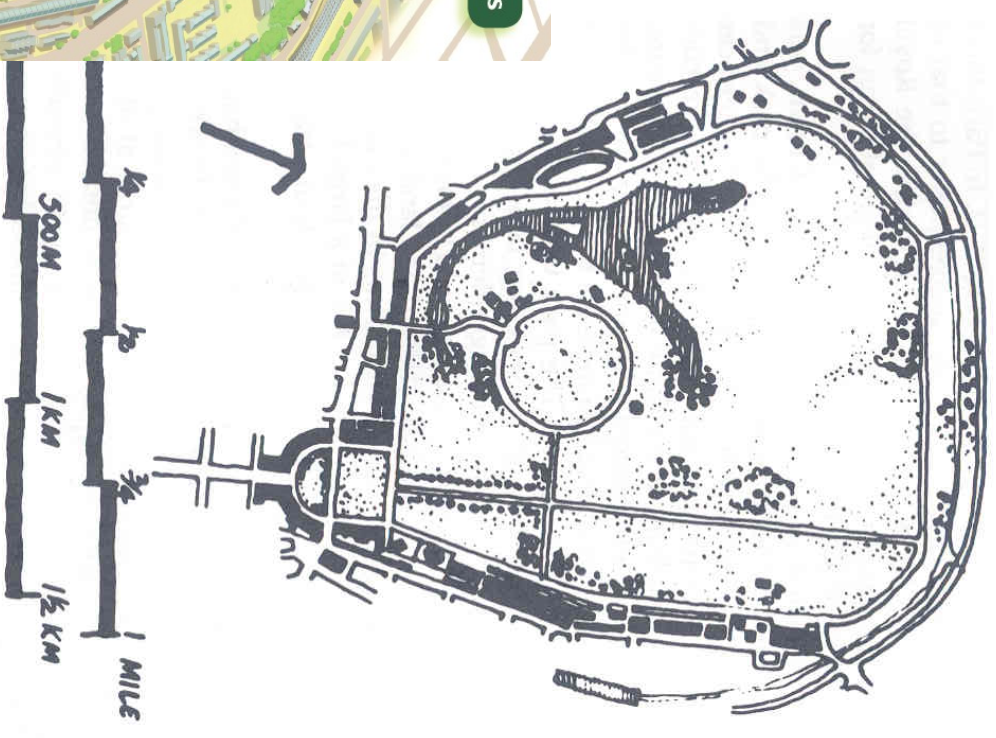
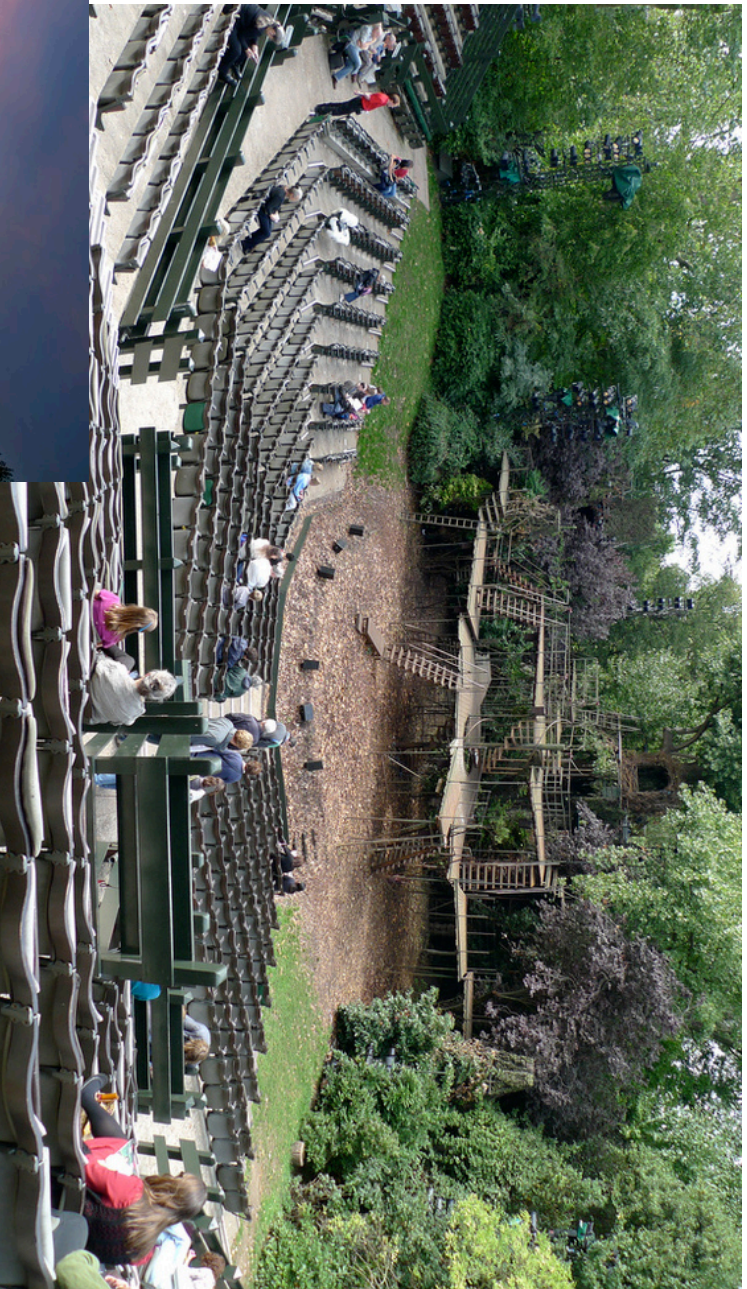


FIGURE 4.2  
Regents Park, London (1810).









6/10/19



samar Nazer



6/10/15

sculptor: Mezzar





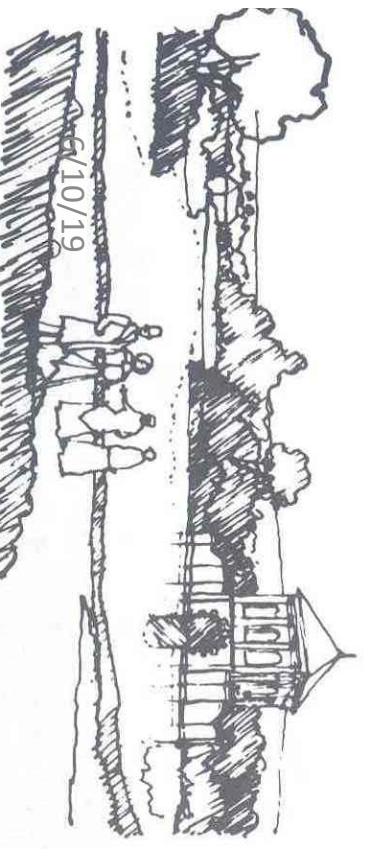
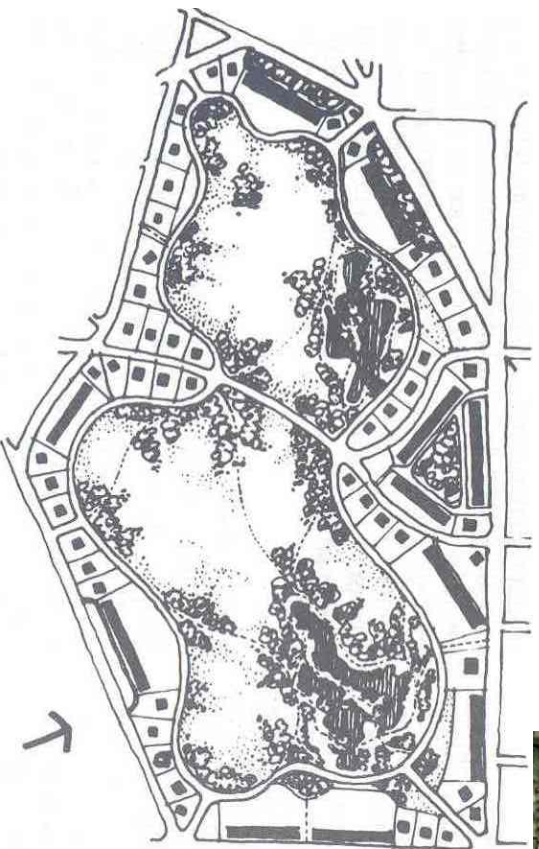
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samar Nazer

39

# Birkenhead Park

Joseph Paxton 1847



samer Nazer

Lewis Hornblower





6/10/19

samar Nazer

42

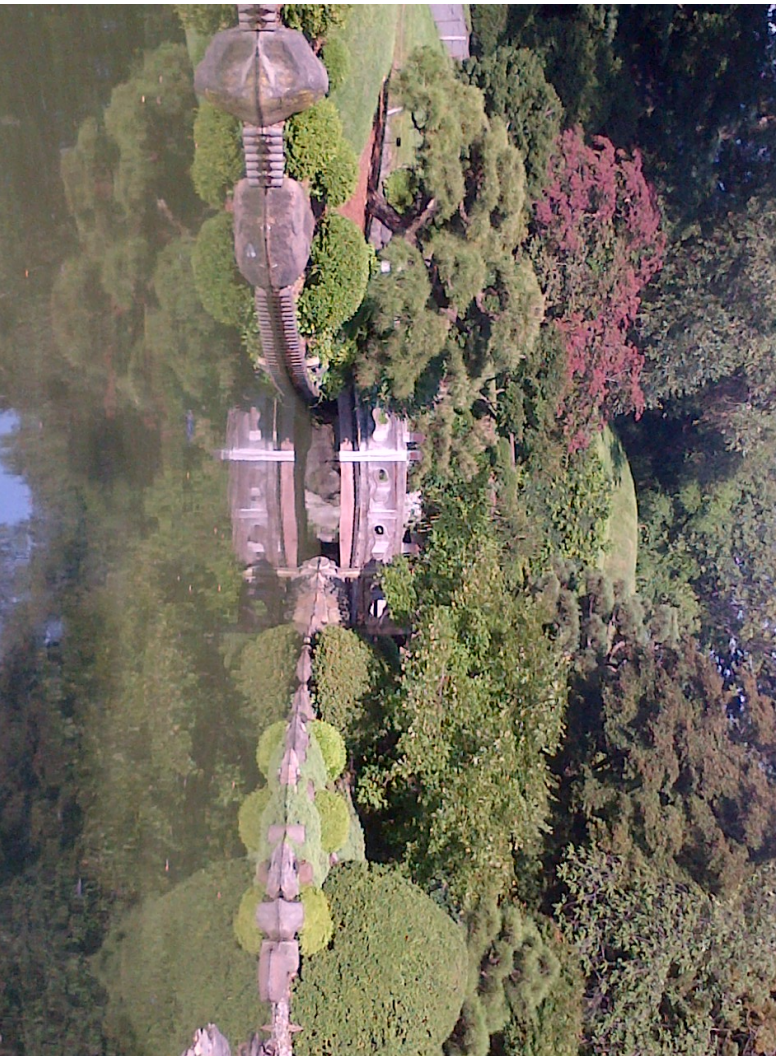
# Prospect Park

- This is a rare 1869 edition of Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted's map of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.
- The map includes pathways, lakes, buildings, individual trees, rocks.
- The streets and avenues surrounding the park.
- Botanical garden and zoo
- Wedding activity









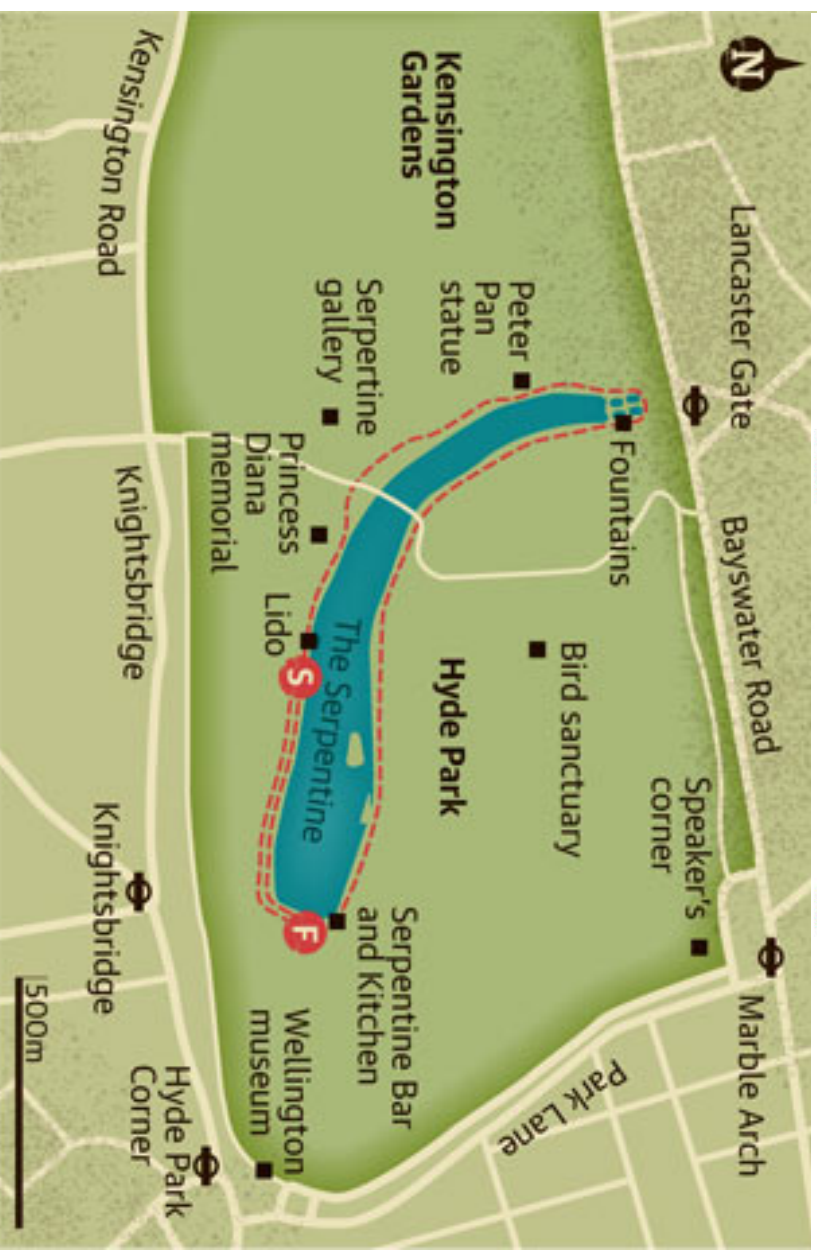
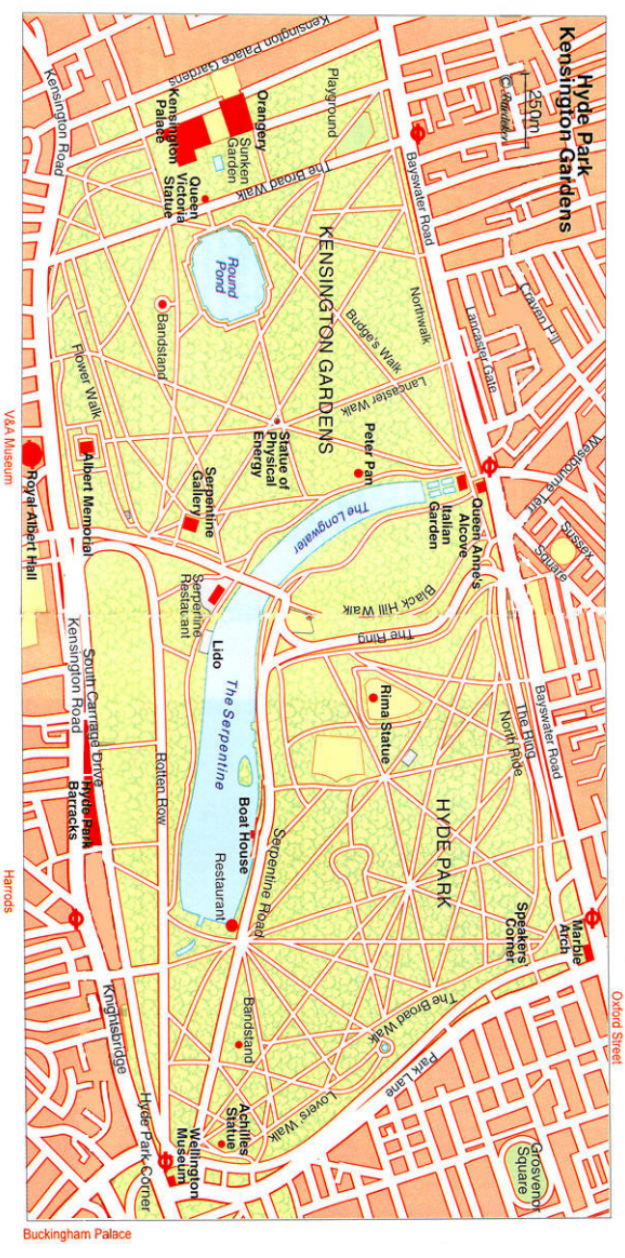


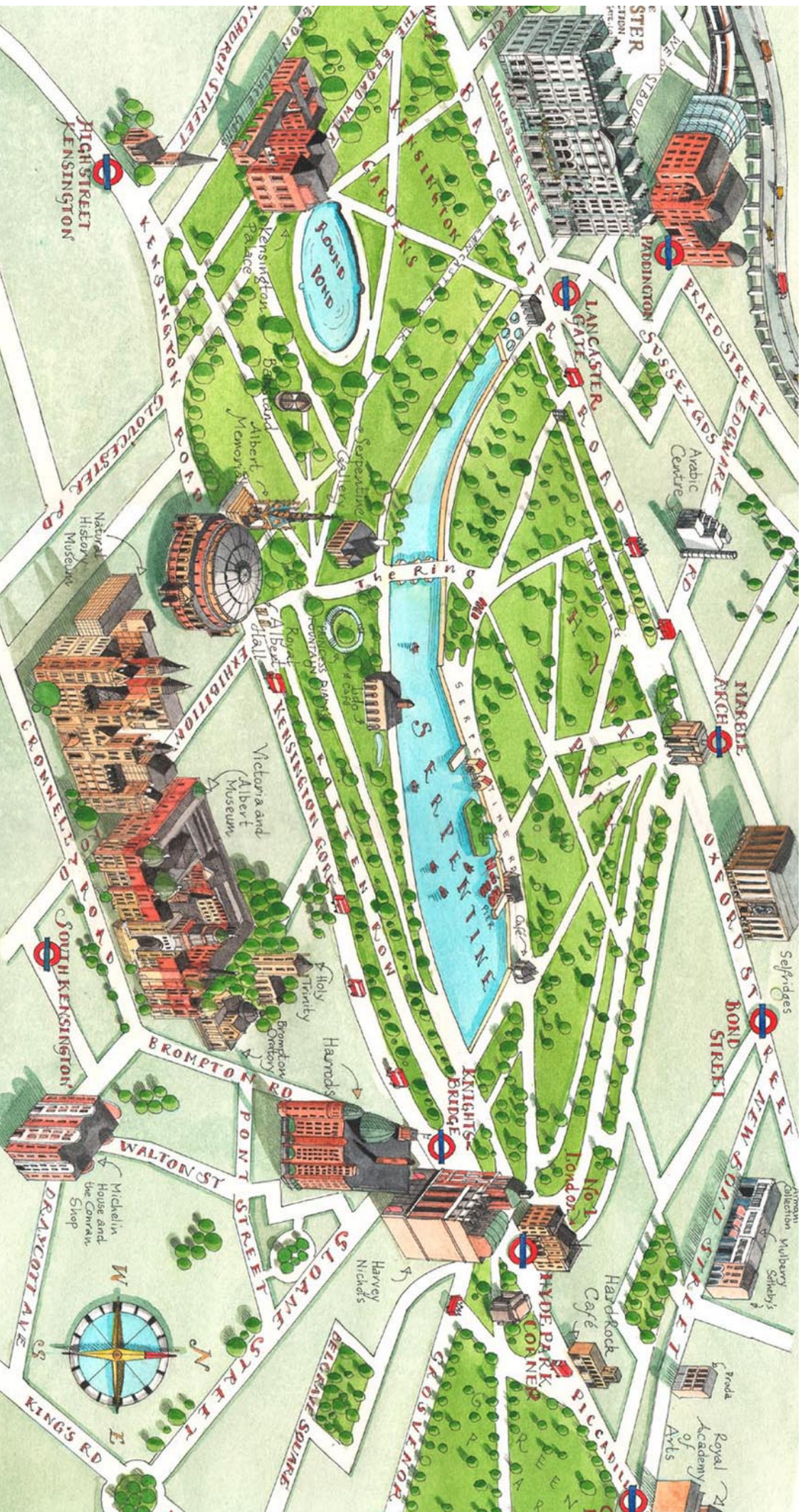


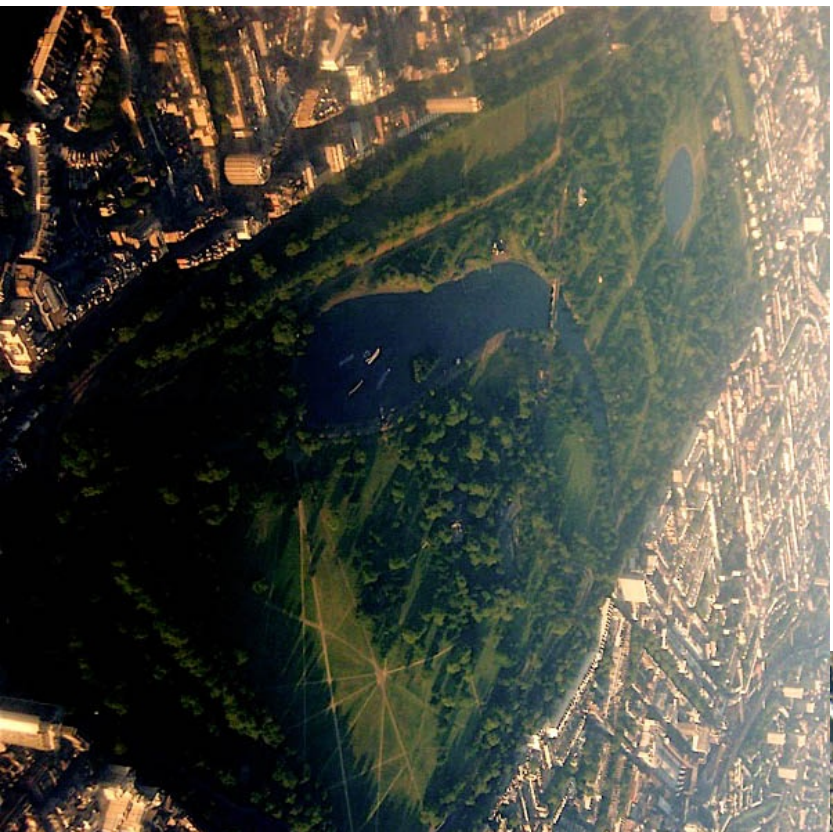
# Hyde park

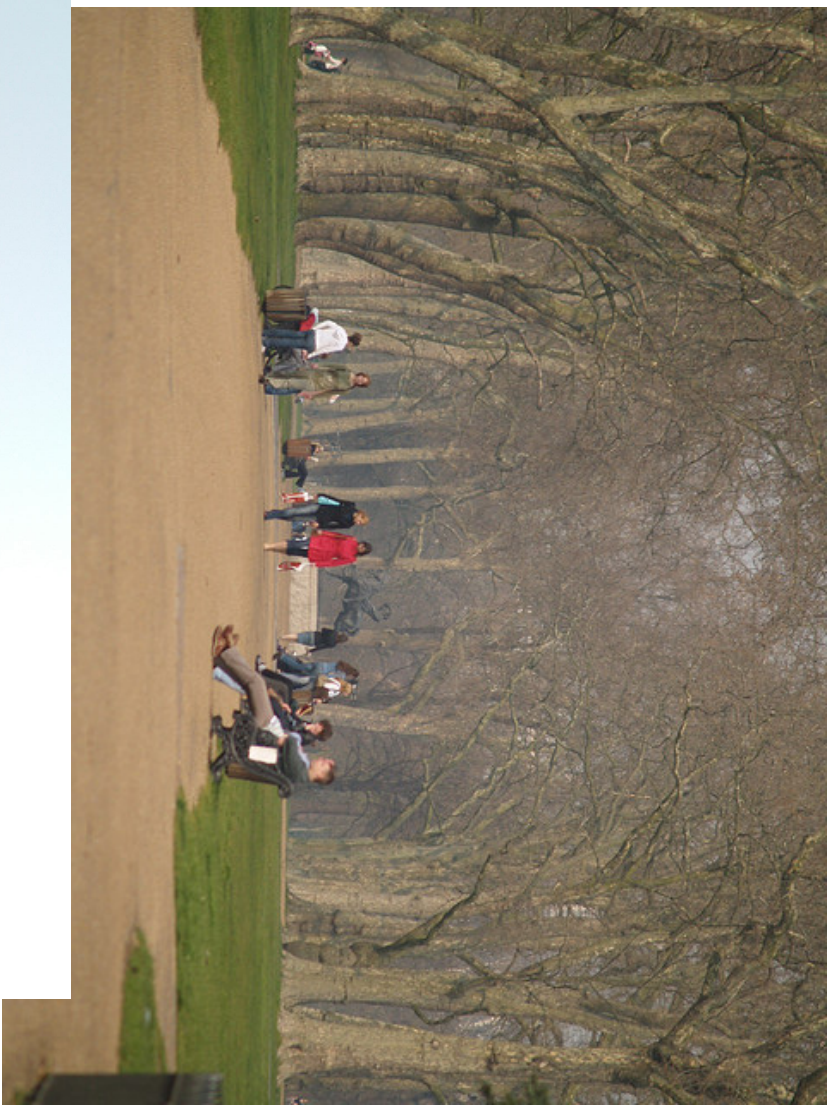
Henry VIII 1536

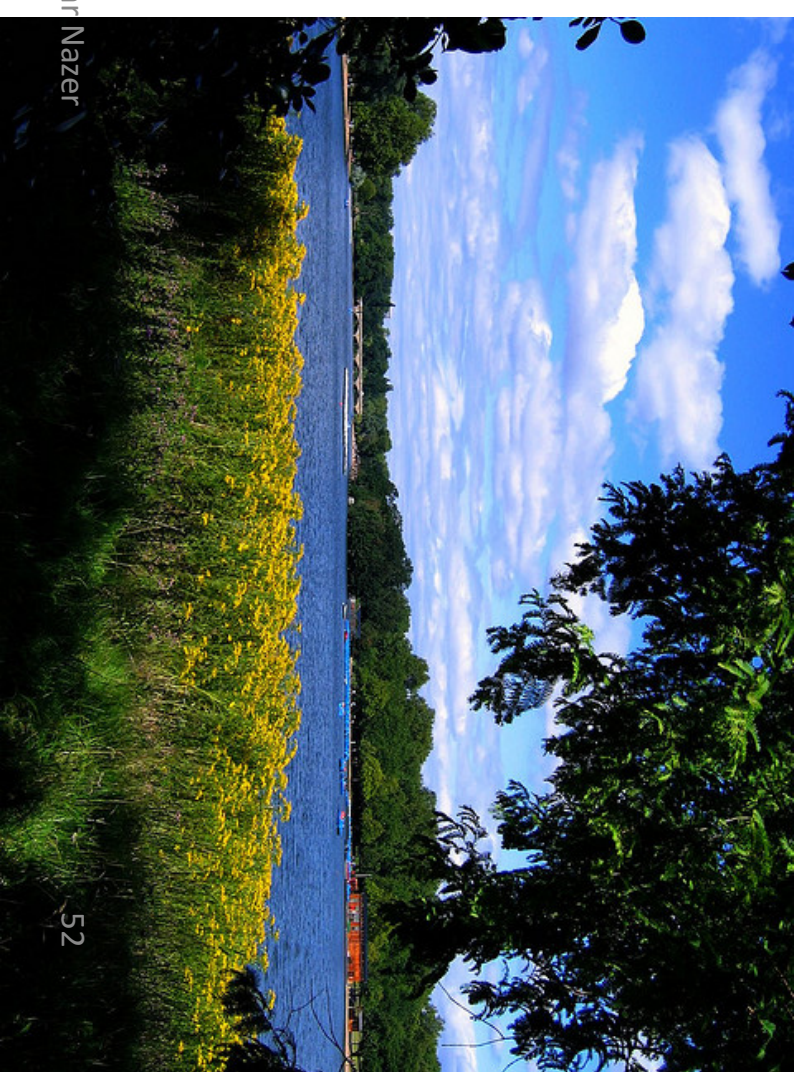
Open to the public 1637











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Destination 360

samar Nazer

52

# Central park New york

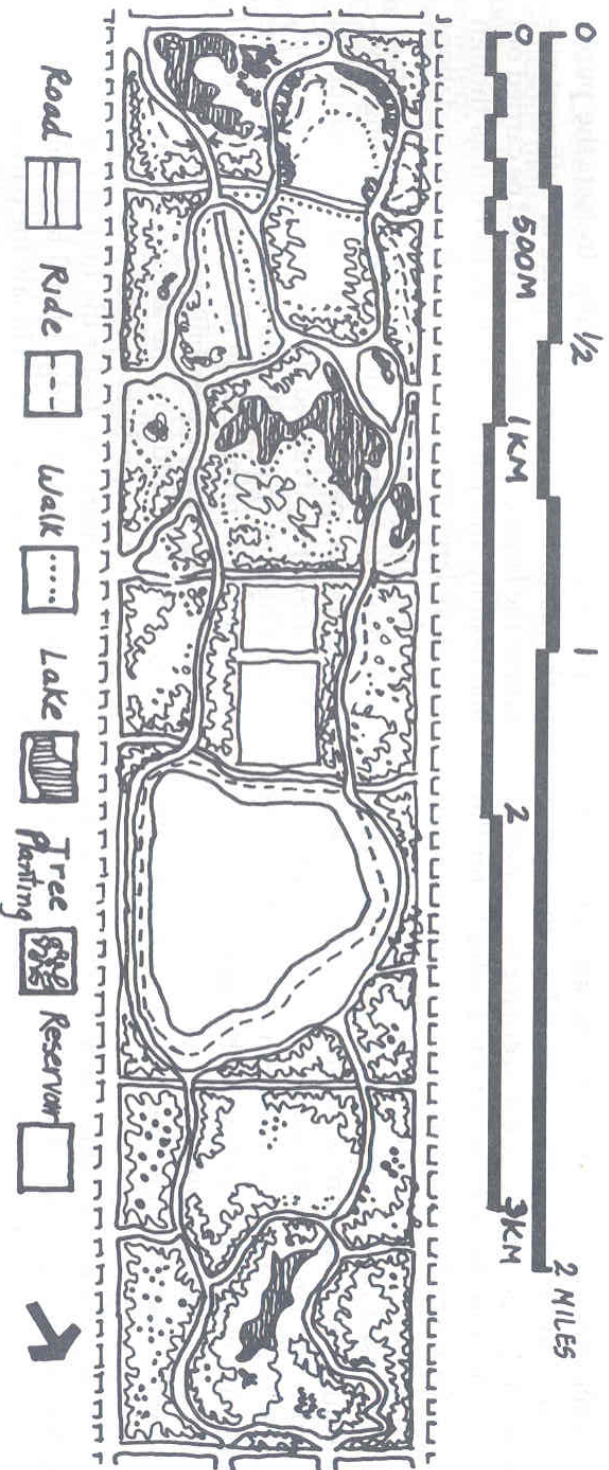


FIGURE 4.6  
Central Park, New York, 1858.



6/10/19

samar nazer

54





6/10/19

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55

# Deer Park, Copenhagen





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57



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# English park, Copenhagen



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samar Nazer

60



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61

- Point
- Lines
- planes



Bernard Tschumi





# Bernard Tschomi





# National park



samar Nazer

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samar Nazer

68

# Types of plants

Identification of plants

Family

Genera

Species

Subspecies

Olea europea

Family :oleaceae

Genera: olea

Species: europea

# The Botanic Naming of plants

- Family: similar nature, end by “aceae”  
Fagaceae, Legumenaceae, Rosaceae.
- Genus: “plural Genera”, similarities in fruit and flowers but not identical representation. Prunus, Rosa, Fagus.
- Species: “ plural species” subdivisions of genera different in leaf shape, flower color, fruit size. “ lower case letter “
- subspecies

*Rosa grandiflora*, *Prunus armeniaca*

- Variety: “cultivated variety”

*Magnolia grandiflora* “Cairo”

- Hybrid: -X- “before genus hybridization between two genera, after the genus hybridization between two sp. Of the same genera.

*Magnolia X soulangiana*



*Magnolia grandiflora*



# Types of plants

- Trees
- Shrubs
- Climbers
- Perennials
- Annuals and biennials
- Bulbs

they can be aquatic or terrestrials

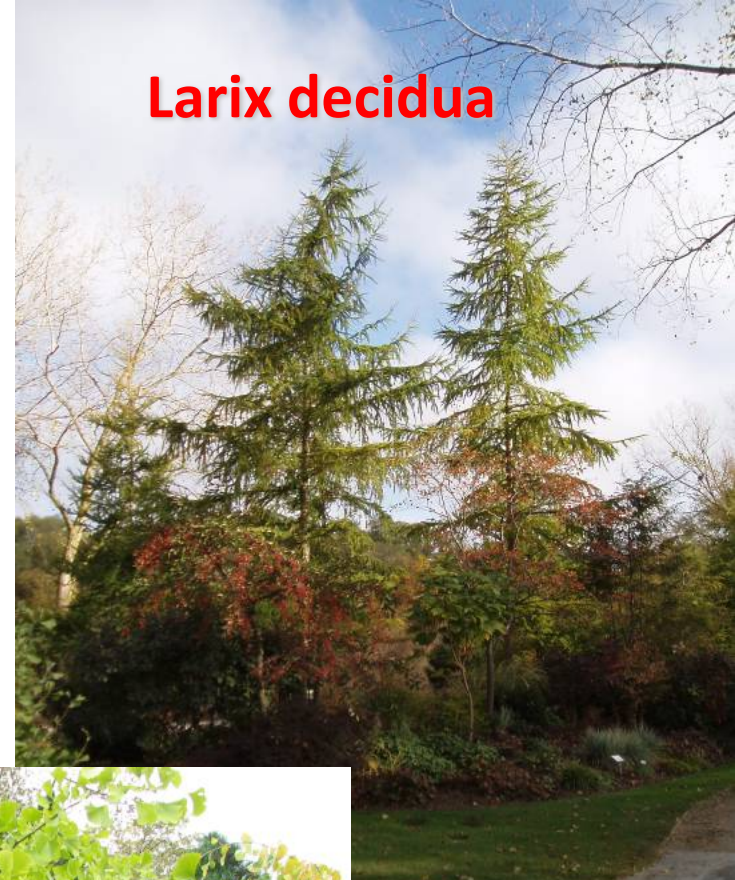
# Trees and shrubs

## Conifers and broadleaves

# Conifer

- needle-leaved or scale-leaved. Some not (Ginko biloba)
- most of them are evergreen. Some not (Larix sp.)
- cone-bearing

**Larix decidua**



**Ginko biloba**



# Pinus pinea



# Juniperus



# Cupressus sempervirence



# Cedrus atlantica



# Thuja oreintalis





# Broadleaves trees and shrubs

- Ever green or deciduous
- Flowers : catkins or flowers
- vary in sizes and forms
- Broad leaves vary in shape and size and color, some not like Casuarina
- Growth; fast or slow, columnar or domed, pendulous, fan shape
  
- Harsh weather, cold
- Pollution
- Can be pruned for topiary

# casuarina



# Catkin flowers



Platanus orientalis



Salix alba



Salix alba



Salix babylonica



# Brachycton populneus





**Brachychiton discolor**



**Brachychiton acerifolia**

# Cersis siliquastrum



# Prunus persica (Peach)



# Phyionix dactilifera







**Calistemon  
viminalis**

**Cedrus libani**





# Climbers

- Spread on ground or climb on walls
- Evergreen or deciduous
- Some has small root on branches to help to climb
- Grow for the beauty of leaves or flowers
- Use in pergolas, cover walls, gates, windows...etc,
- can be pruned to change habit become as shrub
- Fragrant flowers

# Bougainvillea



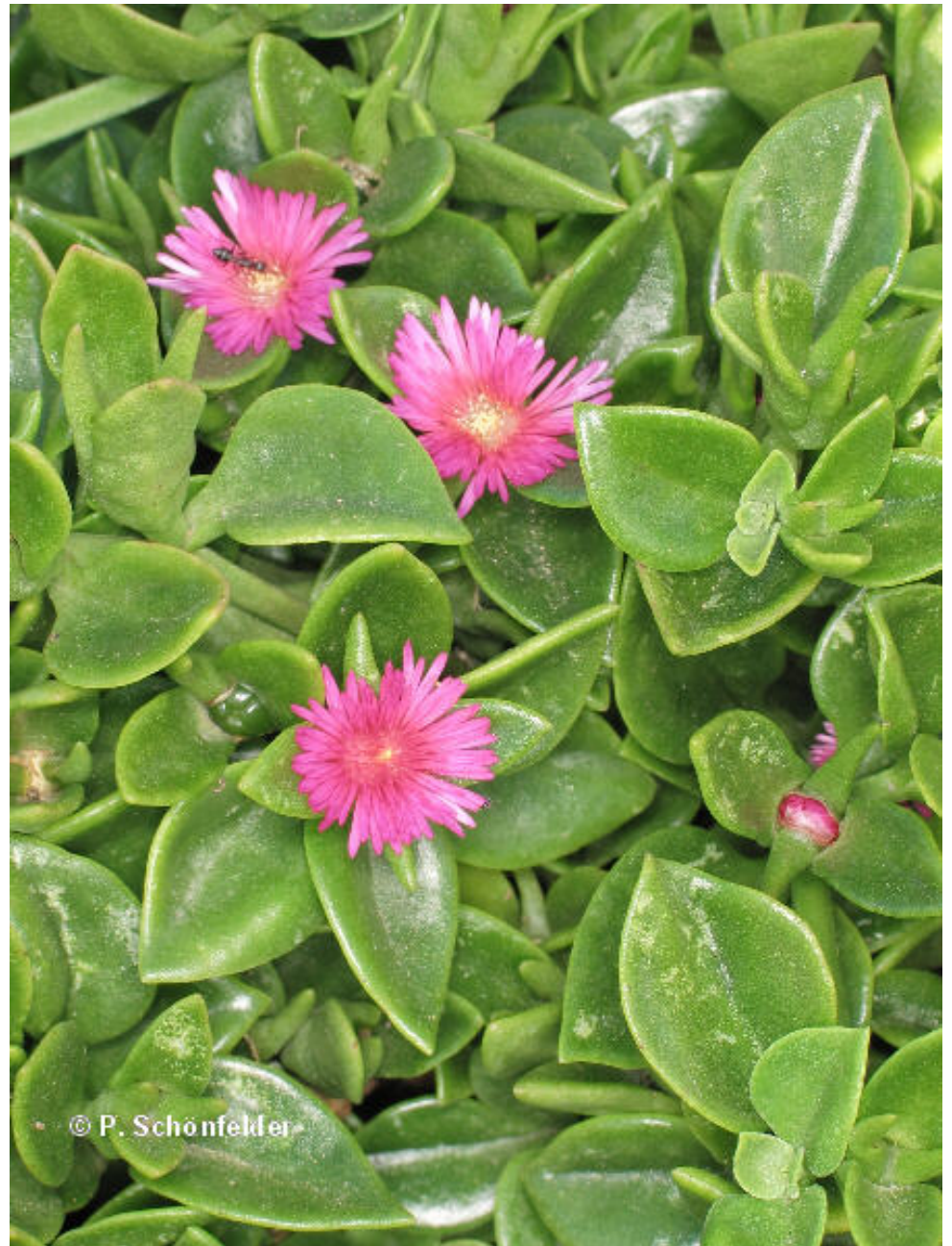
Passiflora edulis



Passiflora auctifolia



# Aptenia cordifolia



# Hedra helix



# Lonicera japonica







# Requirement of plants

- Light
- Water
- Air
- Nourishment
- Temperature, hardiness
- Soil
- spacing

# light

- natural light from sun for photosynthesis
  - Full shade from buildings,
    - deep shade from dense foliage ,
    - half equalized proportion of full sun and shade
    - light , filtered shade

# water

- All plants need water
- From rain or irrigation
- Obtained through soil, spray the leaves, dew
- Drought resistance plants best for semi- arid and arid areas

# Nourishment and fertilizers and pesticides

- Nitrogen stem foliage
- Phosphorous roots
- Potassium flowers and fruits
- Iron , magnesium, boron, copper
  
- Found naturally in the soil from parent rock
- or by adding fertilizers
- Be careful in using fertilizers
- Pesticides for aphids and disease

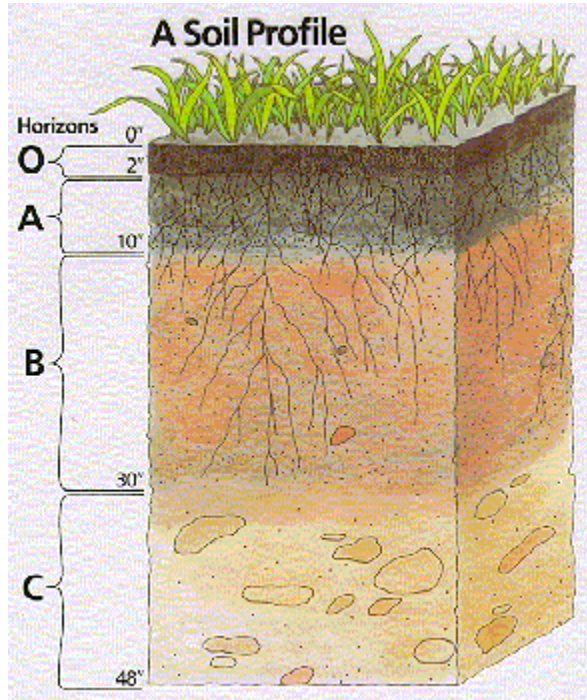
# temperature

- Hardiness (resist cold weather)

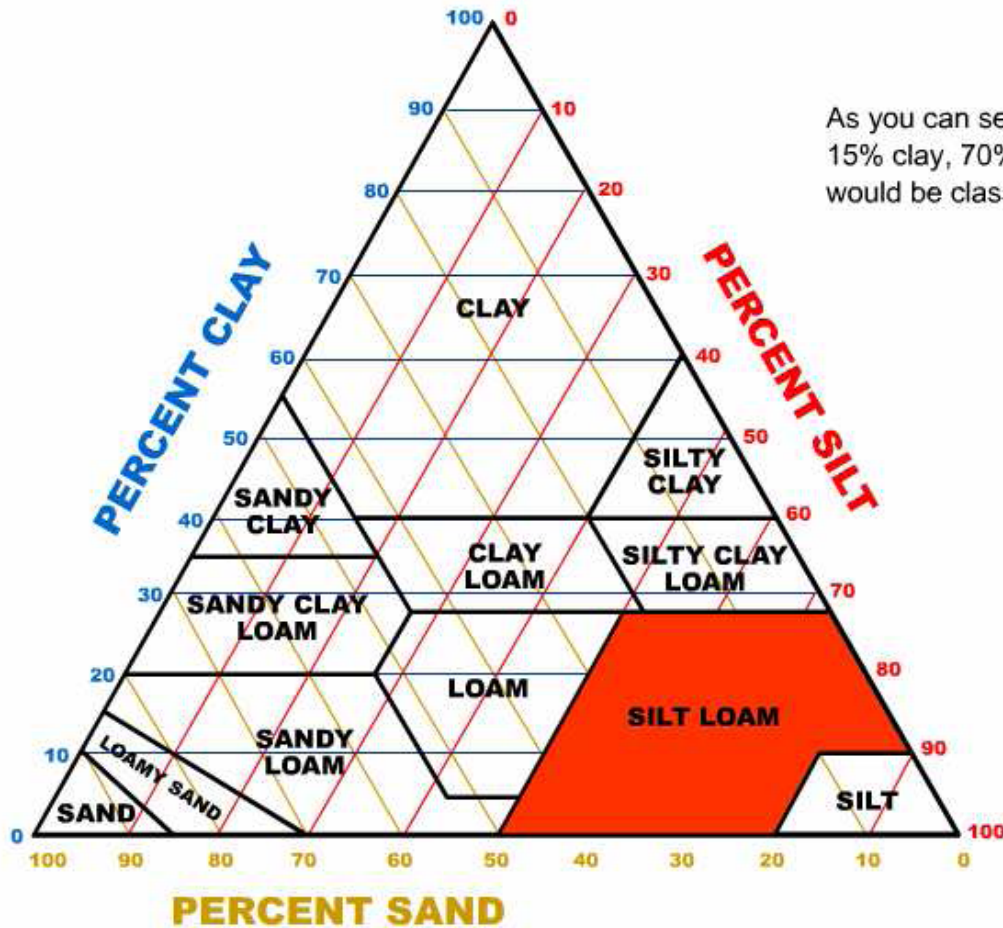
# Soil

- Sand, silt, clay
- Top soil , humus -nutrient organic material
- Sub soil reservoir (parent rock)
- ph

### A Soil Profile







As you can see, a sample containing 15% clay, 70% silt, and 15% sand would be classified as silt loam.

# Air

- Air in the soil, availability of oxygen in the soil
- Water logged, clay soils are oxygen- deficient
- Loose soil

# spacing

- Depend on spread

# Ordering and Planting

- Ordering samplings or seeds from available nurseries
- For planting prepare the soil
- Digging hole with suitable size , plant and water

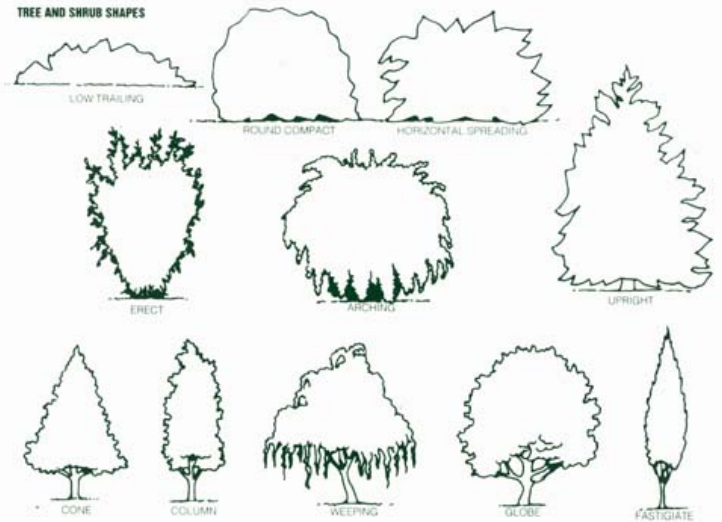
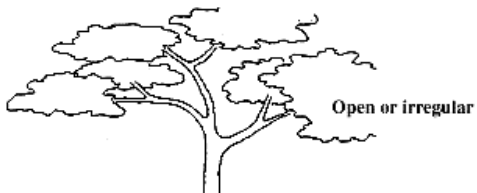
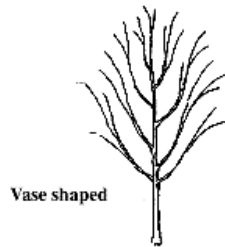
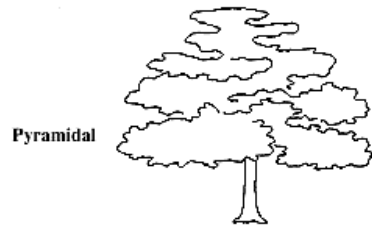
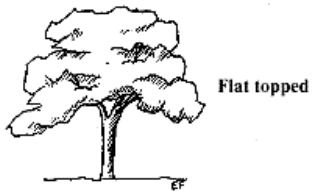
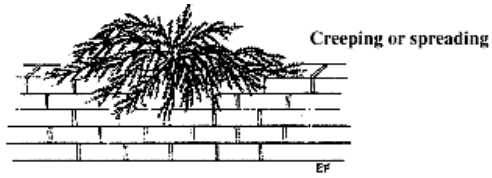
# maintenance

- Care, pruning, watering, repotting

# Plant Properties

- Size
- Form
- Habit
- Color
- texture
- Bark
- berries

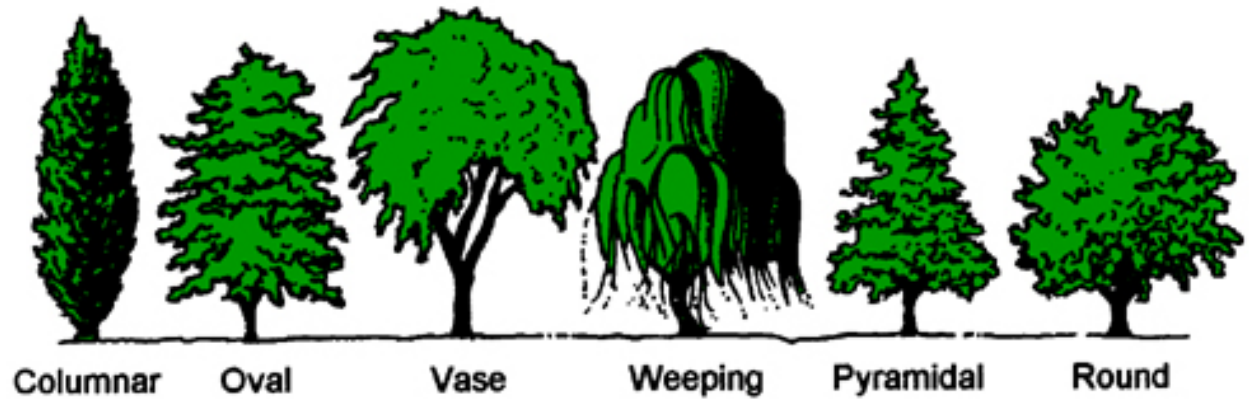
# Form



# habit

- An upright, reasonably large [more than (3-4) 5 metres tall] woody plant, usually with a single stem. **(trees)**
- An upright (or spreading horizontally and then becoming upright) multiple stemmed woody plant which is generally smaller than a tree (usually less than 5 metres tall). **ascending**
- A woody plant with branches spreading along the ground or lying flat on the ground, or spreading along the ground for most of its length but with tips turning upwards. **Prostrate**
- Woody or herbaceous plants with stems that are not self-supporting, but are climbing or straggling on some support. **Climbing, straggling**
- Herbs (or rarely shrubs) with a whorl of leaves (by contraction of stem internodes) at the base of the stem, or non-woody, non-climbing plants. **Rosette-forming or herbaceous (non-climbing)**





### Growth Habits



# texture



color





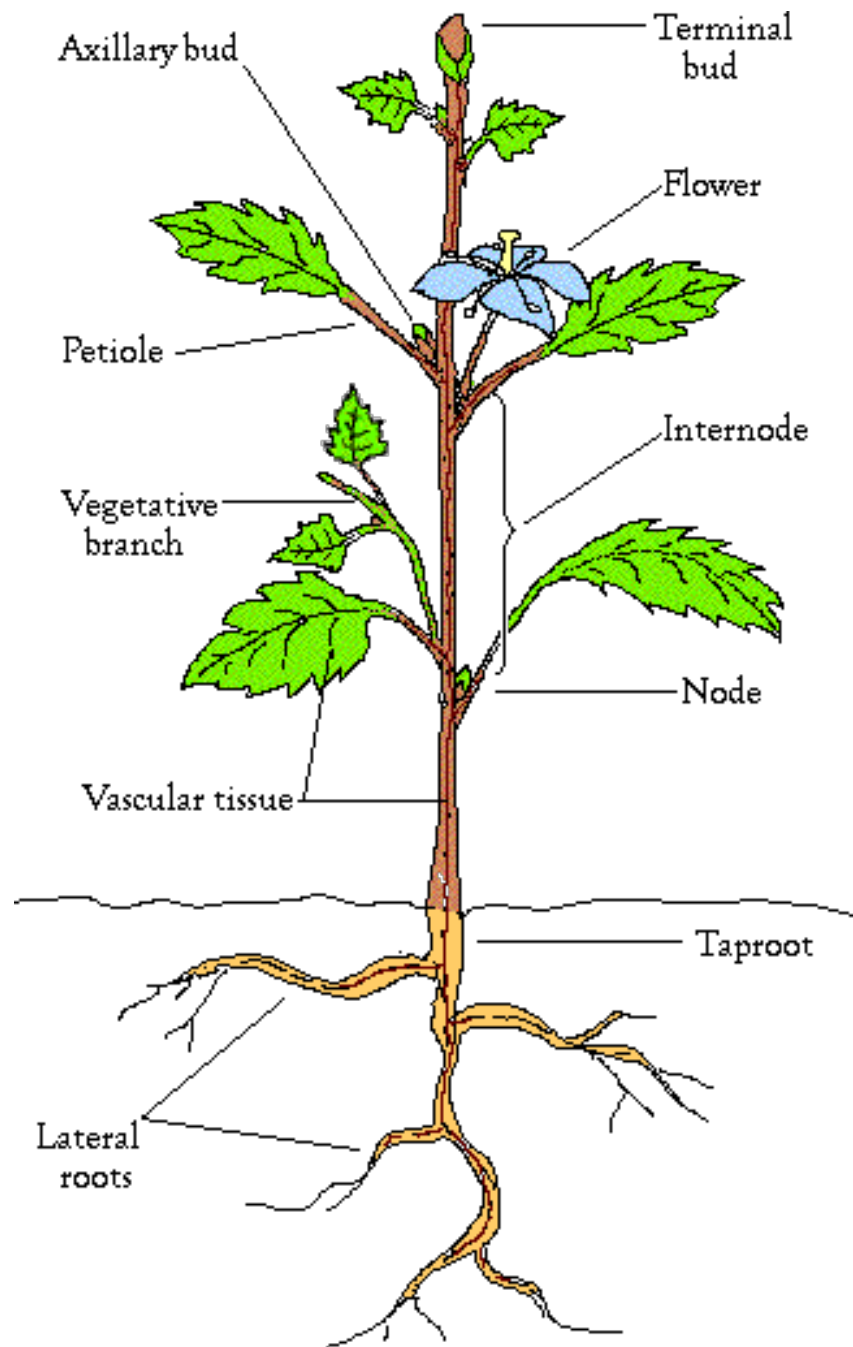


# berries



# Parts of plant

- Root
- Stem
- Branches
- Leaves
- Flowers
- Fruits
- seeds





# Roots

- Tap, Fibrous, Bulbs, Rhizomes
- Horizontal spread, vertical (deep)
- function

# stem

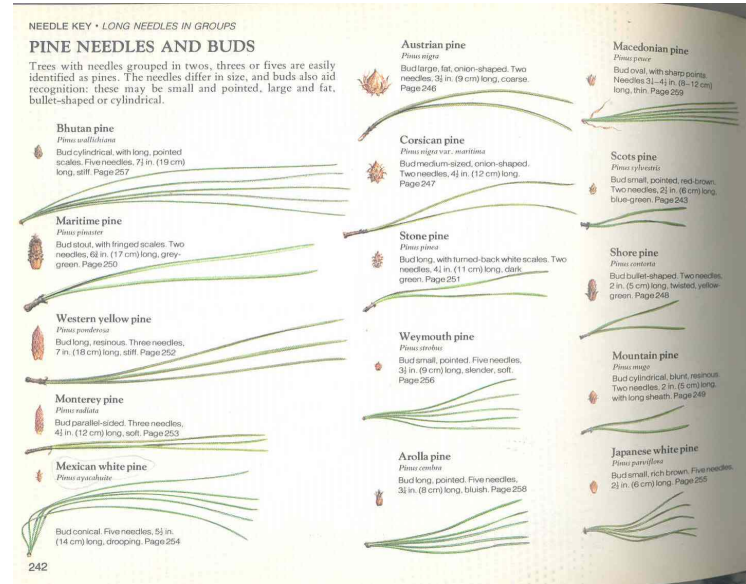
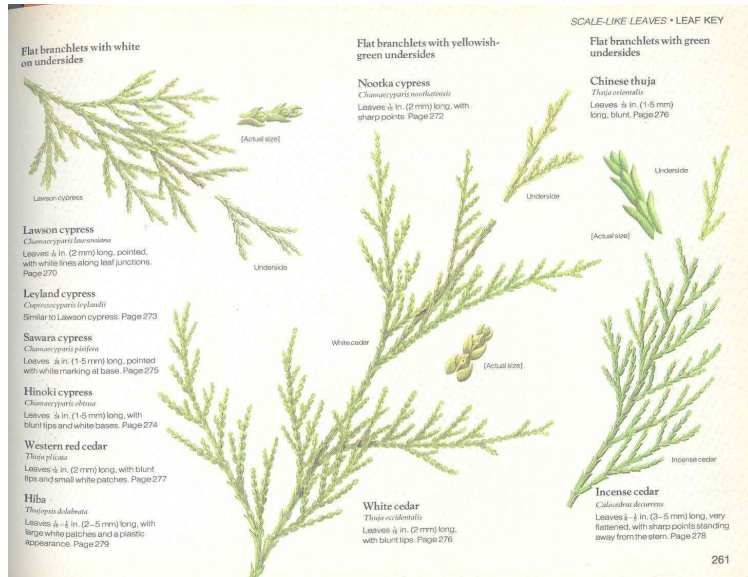
- function
- Bark texture







# leaves



branches



# Flowers

## Rosa sp.





# Pittosporum tobira



Prunus amygdalus  
Amygdalus comunis





**Wisteria**

fruits







### Round, hanging cones

Some of these cones have diamond-shaped, stalked cone scales. The remainder – all pine cones – have scales that are woody, thickened at the edges and often armed with prickles. They take two years to ripen, and some do not fall until long after the seed has been shed.

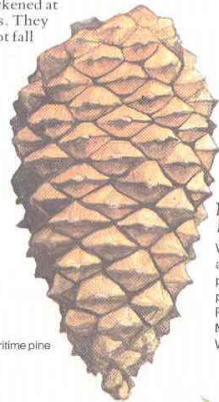


Corsican pine

#### Corsican pine

*Pinus nigra* var. *maritima*

Woody scales; ripens to grey-brown, 2½–2¾ in. (6–7 cm). Page 247. Austrian pine, page 246, has similar cones.



Maritime pine

#### Maritime pine

*Pinus pinaster*

Woody scales; cone asymmetrical, with sharp prickle, ripens to shiny brown; persists on tree, 4 in. (10 cm). Page 250. Similar but larger cones on Monterey pine, page 253, and Western yellow pine, page 252.



Coast redwood

#### Coast redwood

*Sequoia sempervirens*

Scales diamond-shaped. Stalked, ripens to brown in one year. ¾ in. (2 cm). Page 222



Shore pine

#### Shore pine

*Pinus contorta*

Woody scales; cones in whorls, 2 in. (5 cm). Page 248. Stone pine, p. 251, larger, with lined scales. Arolla pine, p. 258, and Japanese white pine, p. 255, also have small round cones.

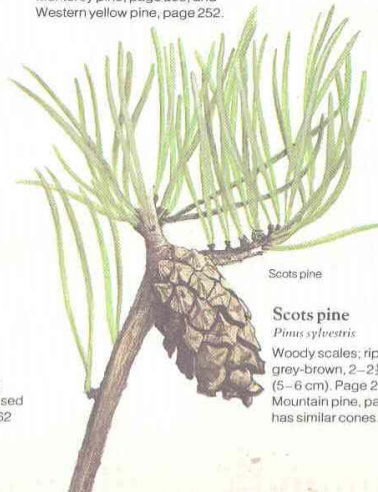


Wellingtonia

#### Wellingtonia

*Sequoiadendron giganteum*

Scales diamond-shaped. Stalked, ripens to grey-brown in two years. Scales corky, depressed at centre, 3 in. (7.5 cm). Page 262



Scots pine

#### Scots pine

*Pinus sylvestris*

Woody scales; ripens to grey-brown, 2–2½ in. (5–6 cm). Page 243. Mountain pine, page 249, has similar cones.



Swamp cypress

#### Swamp cypress

*Taxodium distichum*

Few, diamond-shaped scales, tiny spines; turns purple, 1 in. (2.5 cm). Page 225. Dawn redwood, page 224, is similar.





# seeds







# Housing

- a house becomes housing when it is thought of in multiple, either individual houses, row houses, or apartments.
- Relationship of open space for public and private use with the individual domestic unit.
- Health safety comfort
- 17 ch France multiple housing **residential squares** to live as if in Versailles. Urban squares surrounded by row houses
  
- The London Square
- The Romantic Suburb
- The Company Town
- The Garden City
- New Town
  
- Environmental cities

# London square Row houses

Developed in England in 18<sup>th</sup> ch.  
Fenced garden in the middle  
17<sup>th</sup> ch paved formal arrangement  
18<sup>th</sup> refreshing views  
Shrubs and large trees to screen urban surrounding  
Fence  
Symbol of countryside and nature  
Privacy house back garden, semiprivate garden, street  
(Bloomsbury)

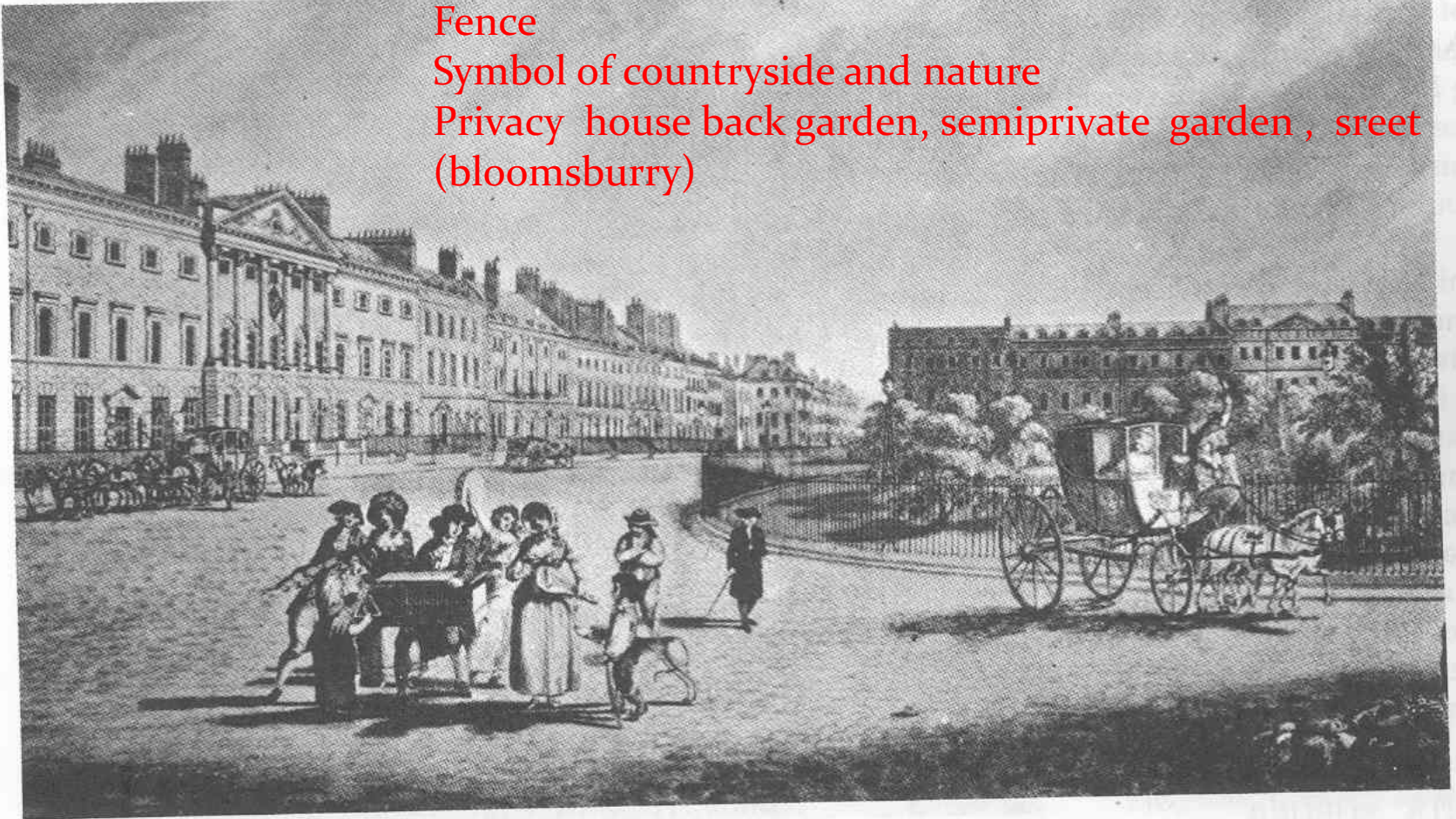


FIGURE 5.2

A London square (eighteenth century).



## Royal Crescent Bath 1967, 1968 John Woods

No walls, naturalistic form, public park

- The Circus, originally called **King's Circus**, was designed by John Wood the Elder, begun in 1754 and completed in 1768
- The **Royal Crescent** was the masterpiece by the architect John Wood the Younger and built between 1767 and 1774

# Royal crescent

# Kings circus

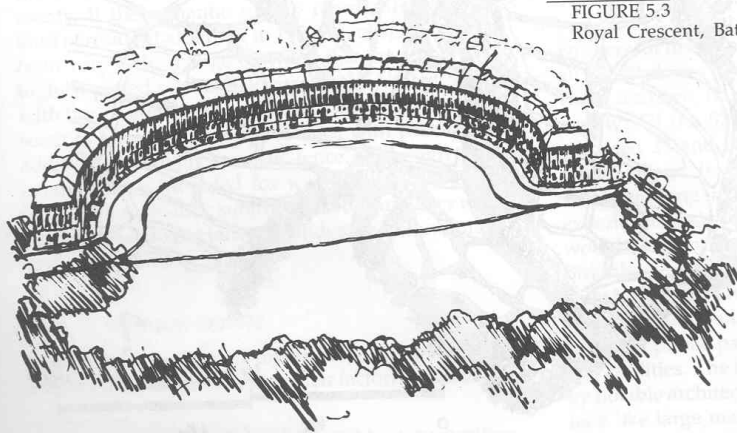
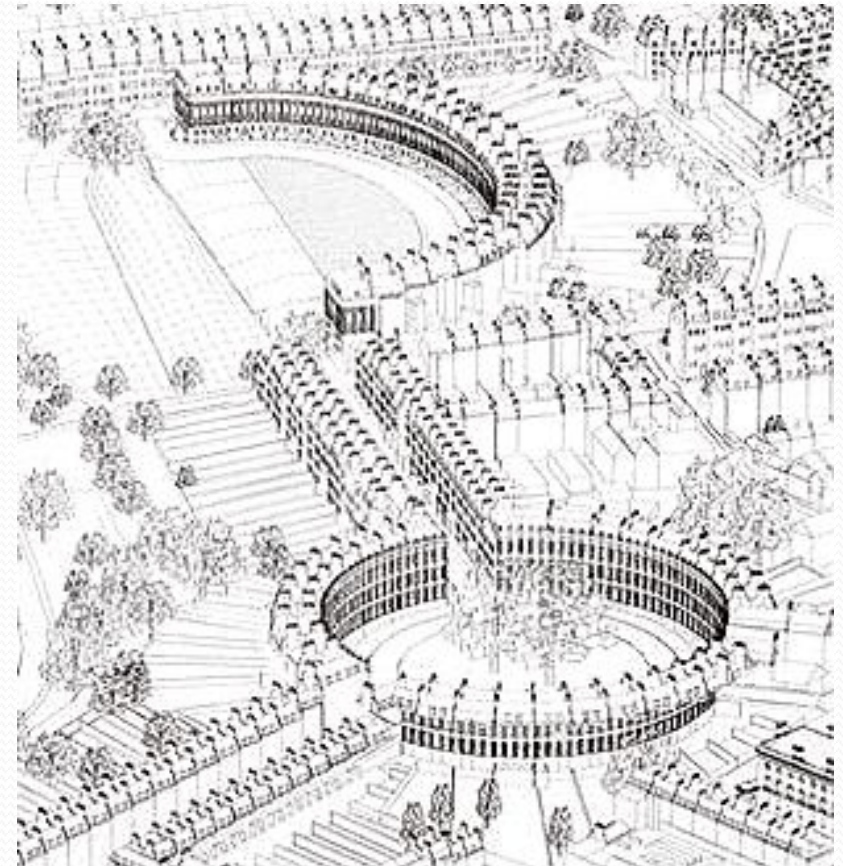


FIGURE 5.3  
Royal Crescent, Bath (1767).









(Urban Rural Continuum;  
Chadwick, the park and the city )  
high prices wealthy , apply to other  
types  
represent the best kind of housing

Escape from industrial cities  
Contrast to grid ptttern  
Developed by Olmsted, Downing, Davis  
concept city, park, garden

FIGURE 5.4  
Plan of Riverside, Chicago, Illinois as proposed by  
Olmsted and Vaux (1869).

F. L. Olmsred and Vaux Riverside Chicago 1869  
Curvilinear roads irregular shapes parcels  
Linear park, buildings separated with streets  
Green landscapes

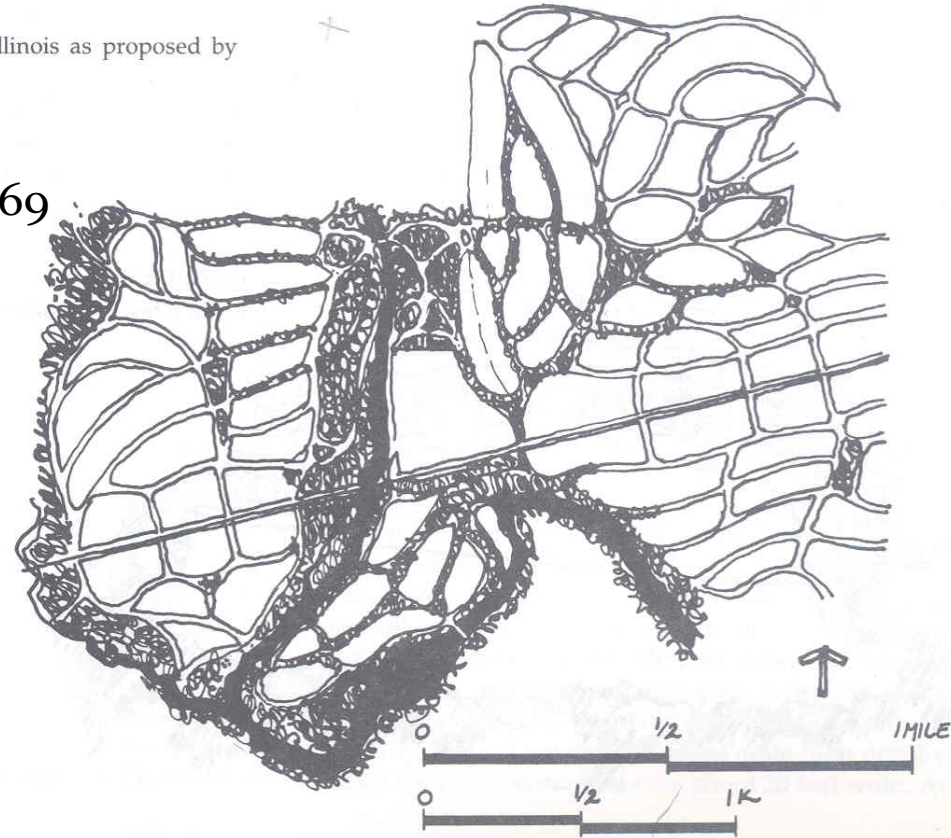




FIGURE 5.5  
Riverside, Chicago, Illinois (1869).

# Company towns

Port Sunlight near birkinhead 52 acre 24  
factory 28 model village  
Lever house his workers of the soap factory  
Cheap land water frontage transportation..  
no need to walk to country to enjoy and  
experience beautiful scenery  
Contrast of slum houses  
Concept of romantic suburb  
Private gardens, public parks,  
recreation areas, community  
facilities, clusters look like  
large manor houses and  
mansions

Built next to factory Europe and New  
England  
Health and welfare of workers  
provide attractive home to increase  
productivity

FIGURE 5.7  
Plan of Bourneville (1879). Key: (1) factory,  
(2) school, (3) hospital, (4) college. A system of  
public open space follows the valleys of streams  
and runs between groups of houses each with its  
own garden.



**Garden village** Bourneville Cadbury 120 acre  
16 acres public spaces, 2 parks, 2 playgrounds  
1/4 acre private garden **fruits and food**  
**Better quality of life for workers and their children**

# Garden city

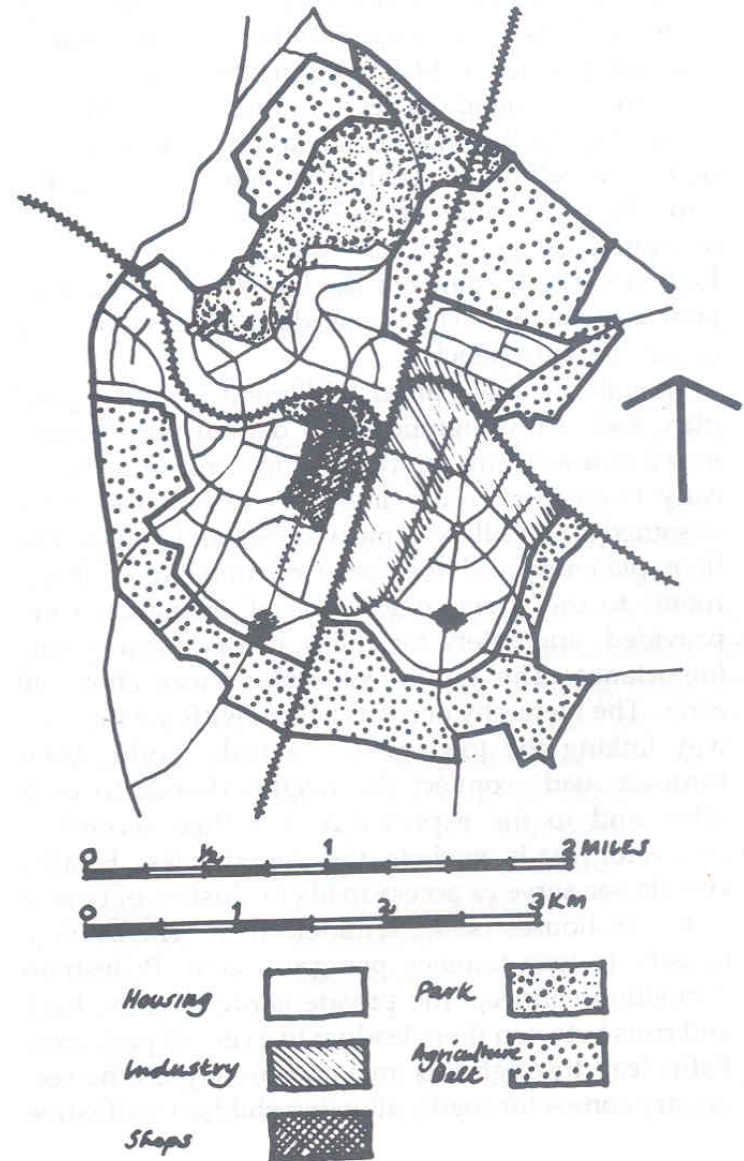
To improve living conditions for workers

- Housing
- Industry
- Shops
- Park, sports fields
- Agricultural land
  
- Ebenezer Howard 1898, **the garden city movement** the theory of “community should own the land”, elimination of slums and overcrowding
- City is a series concentric circles, the inner core could be civic center or park, outer green agriculture, between houses and industry. Combine the benefit of the city and the country side outer circle green and agriculture
- Parliament approval, Legislation, financial support 1920's England
- Clarence Stein, Henry Wright (city housing cooperation of NewYork)

# Garden city

Wellwyn garden city  
Hortfordshire, England  
Ebenezer Howard

FIGURE 5.8  
Wellwyn Garden City (1924).



# Radburn, New Jersey

## Clarence Stein and Henry wright

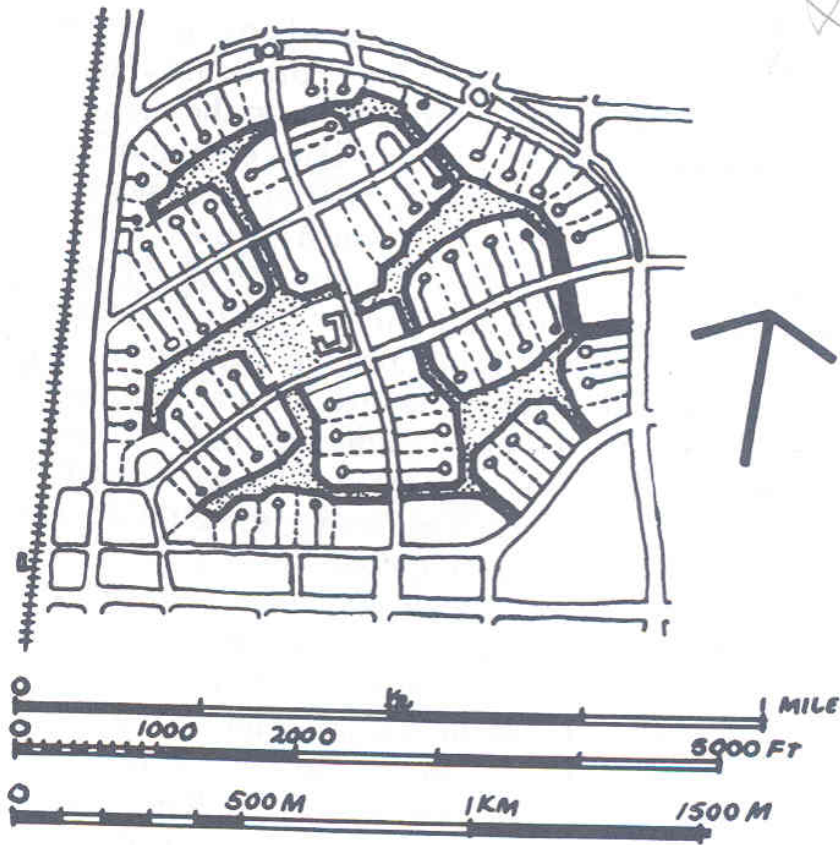


FIGURE 5.9  
Radburn, New Jersey (1929). A neighborhood of six superblocks.

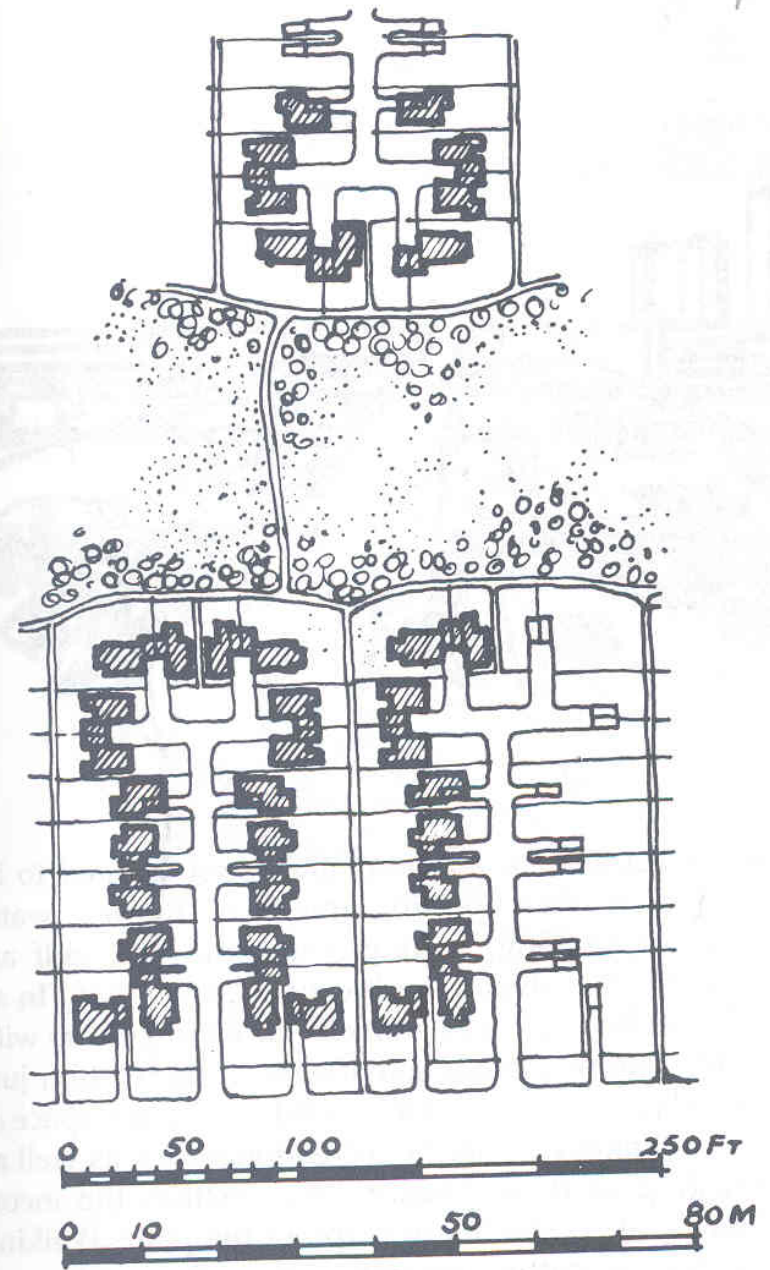


FIGURE 5.10  
Radburn, New Jersey (1929). Relationship of culs-de-sac to central green.





# New towns

- Housing
- centers
- Business and industry
- Recreation and open spaces( swimming, fishing, riding, sport facilities, golf
- Highways and roads bus routes
- Boudaries
- Separate pedestrian from vehicles
- Different Housing types

# Milton Keynes

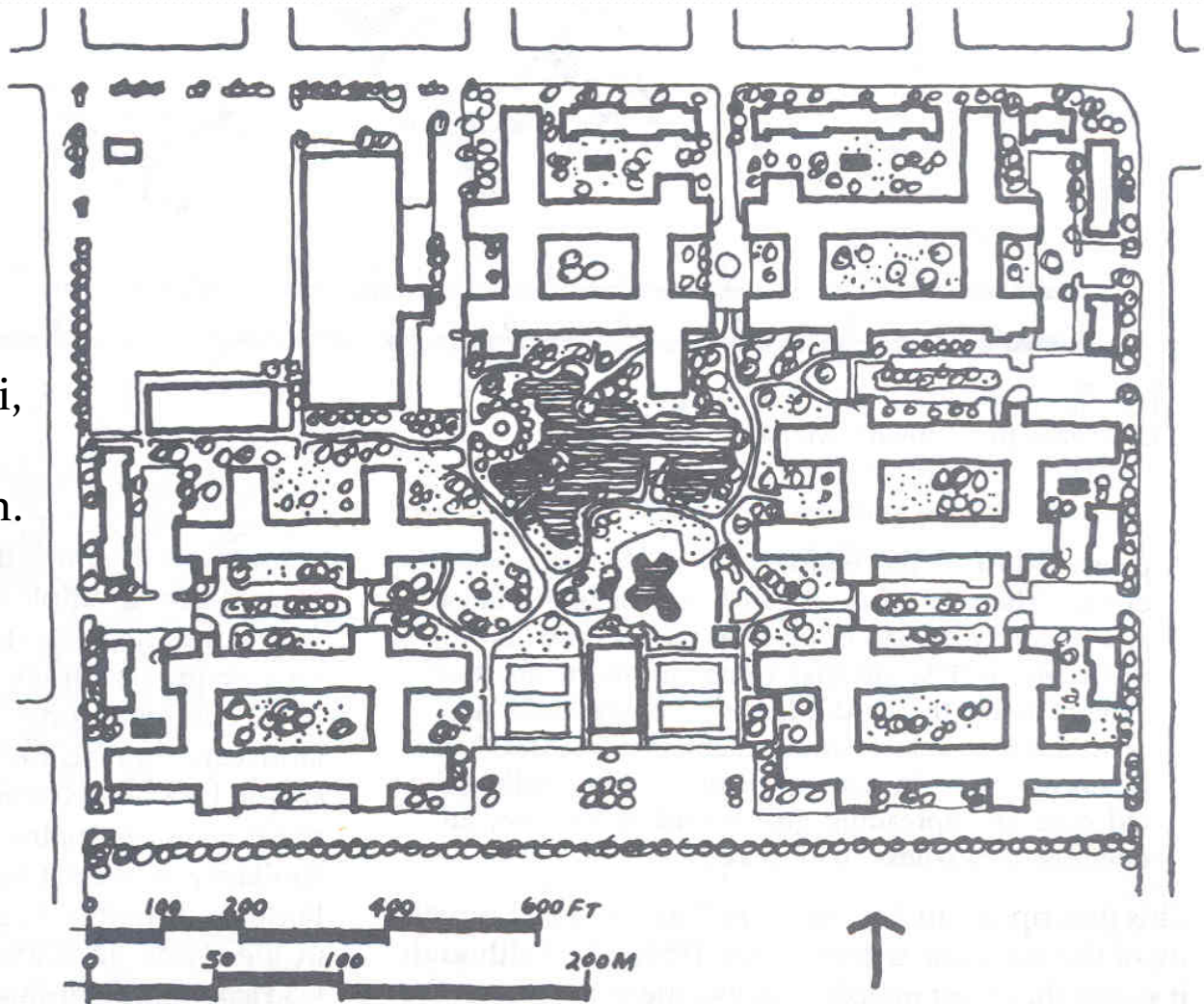


# New town

FIGURE 5.15

Woodlake, California. An apartment complex with a large central park and recreational facility. Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons, architects. Lawrence Halprin, landscape architect.

Architects: Wurster, Bernardi, Emmons  
Landscape Architect: Halprin.



# Environmental Cities

Al Masdar: free of carbon

- Light train
- Pedestrian
- personalized rapid transport pods









# Environmental Cities

- Korea



# Songdo IBD: South Korea's New Eco-City

Kohn Pedersen Fox

- Songdo IBD is located on the waterfront of Incheon, South Korea covering 1,500 acres.
- It is expected to house 75,000 residents, and handle 300,000 commuters.
- 40% of its will be open, green space, park and golf course, and the city will be easily traveled by foot and mass transit.



Central Park, is 100-acre green space, which was modeled after New York City's Central Park, has already been completed. Besides the expansive park, Songdo takes inspiration from many other famous attractions from around the world. Songdo will also include Italianate canals, Savannah-style parks, Parisian boulevards, and a convention center modeled after Jørn Utzon's iconic opera house.



Songdo is also part of the LEED ND neighbourhood development program as well as Korean Green Building Certification System (KGBCS



# Palestine

- Housing council
- Cooperative housing
- Private sector
  
- Al zaytooneh
- alrihan
- Alteereh
- Al Rawabi city





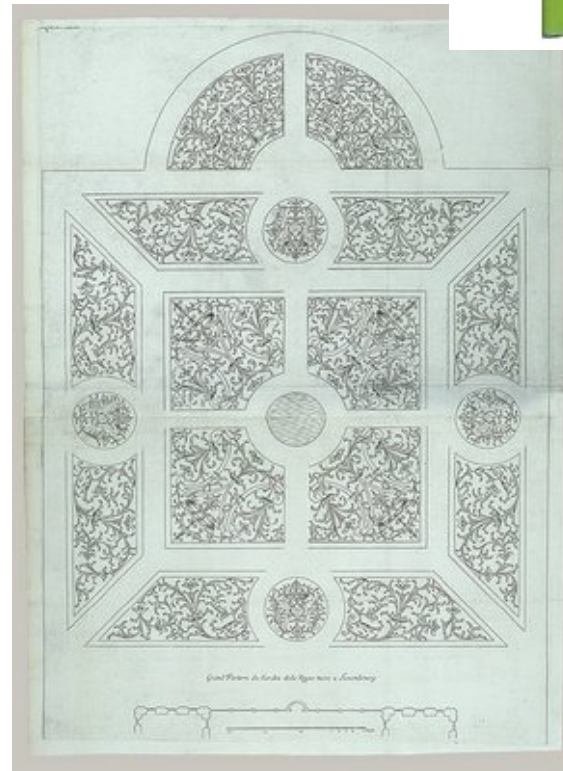
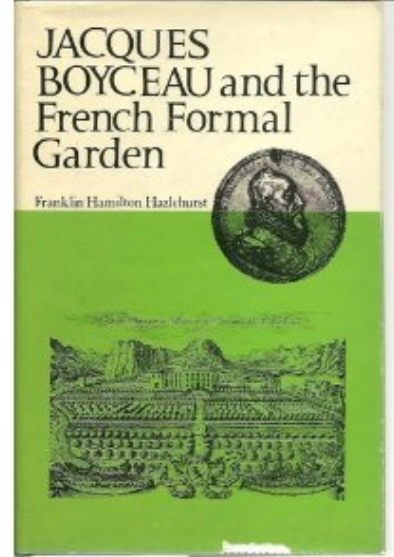
Jacques Mollet

Claude Mollet : gardener to three French kings, Henri IV, Louis XIII, Louis was a member of the Mollet dynasty of French garden designers in the seventeenth century

Andre Mollet: Louis III, queen Christina Sweden

# partterre

Jacqueau Boyceau developed the art of partterre and theory of garden the ground of Andre Le Notre work



# Chantilly



before demolition



after demolition



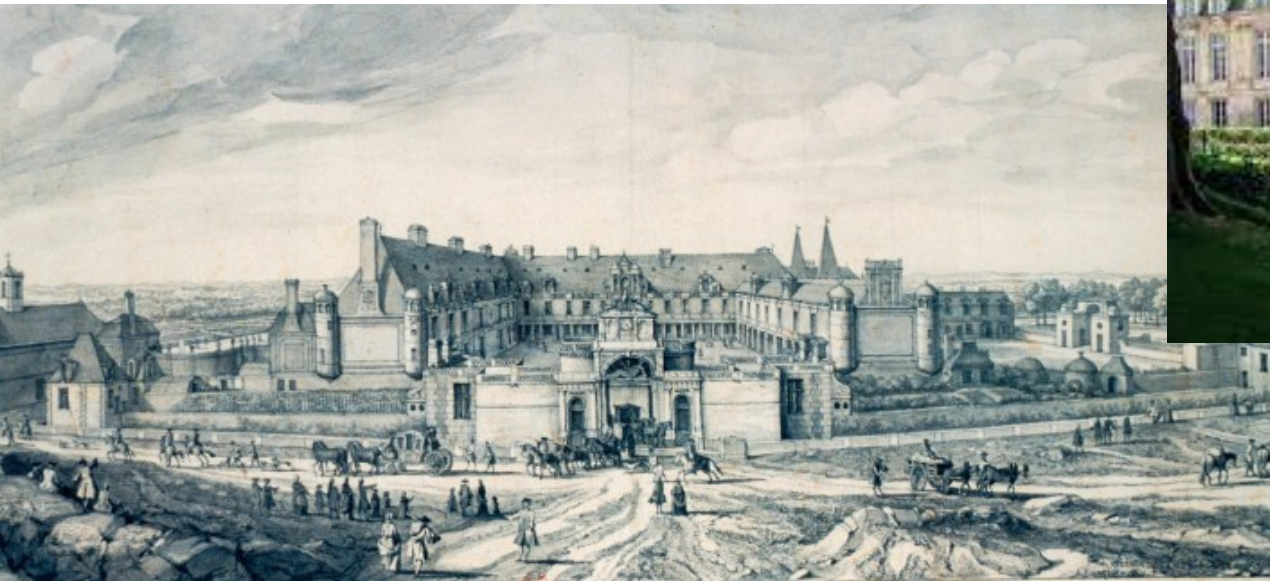
after rebuild



# Chateaus de Anete

Jacques Mollet

New chateaus moat became a symbol



aud 3<sup>e</sup> A 3015

Chateau d'Anet.

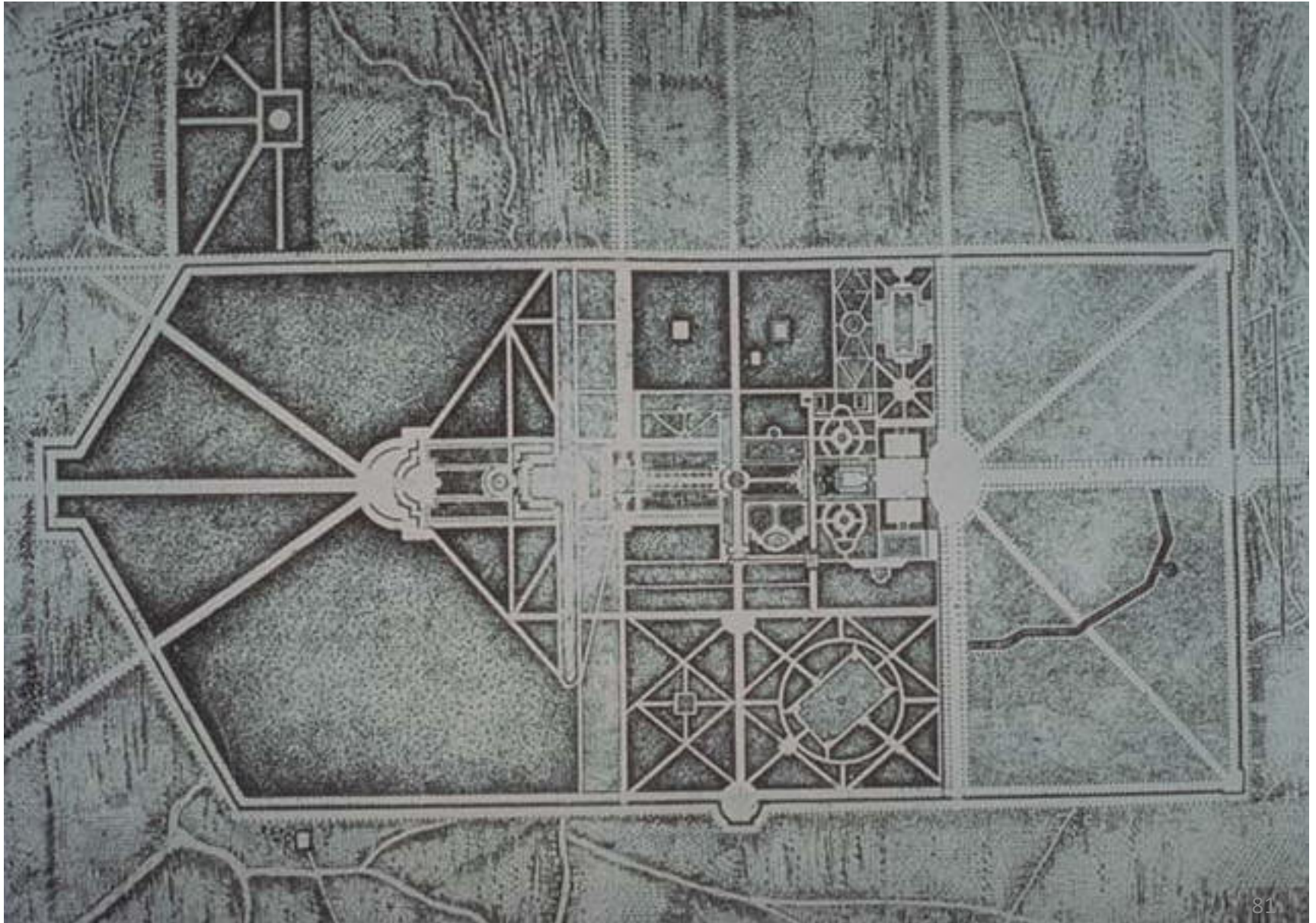
# Fontainebleau

Francis I

Moat separate gardens from chateaus



# Vicomte



# Vicomte





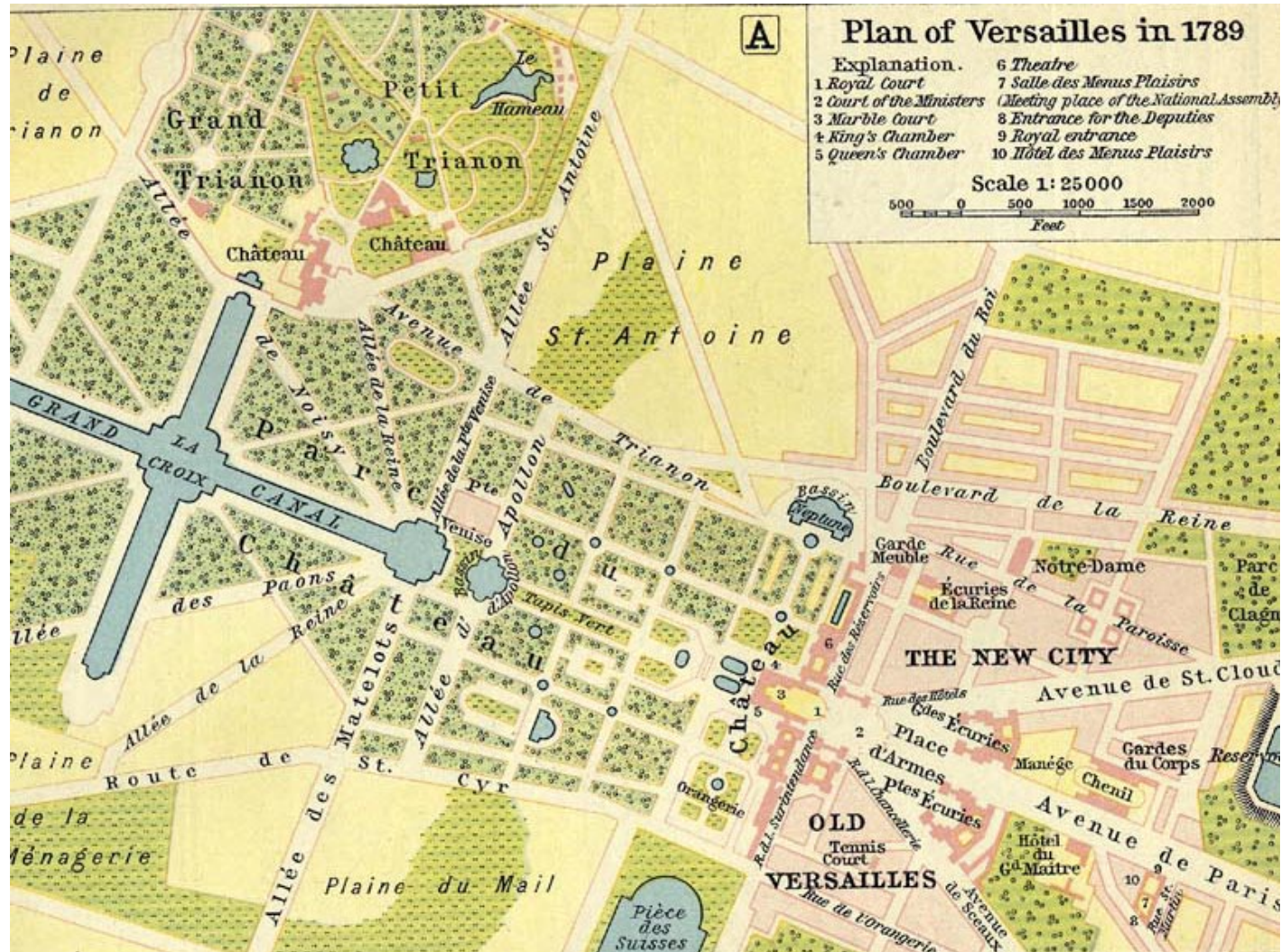




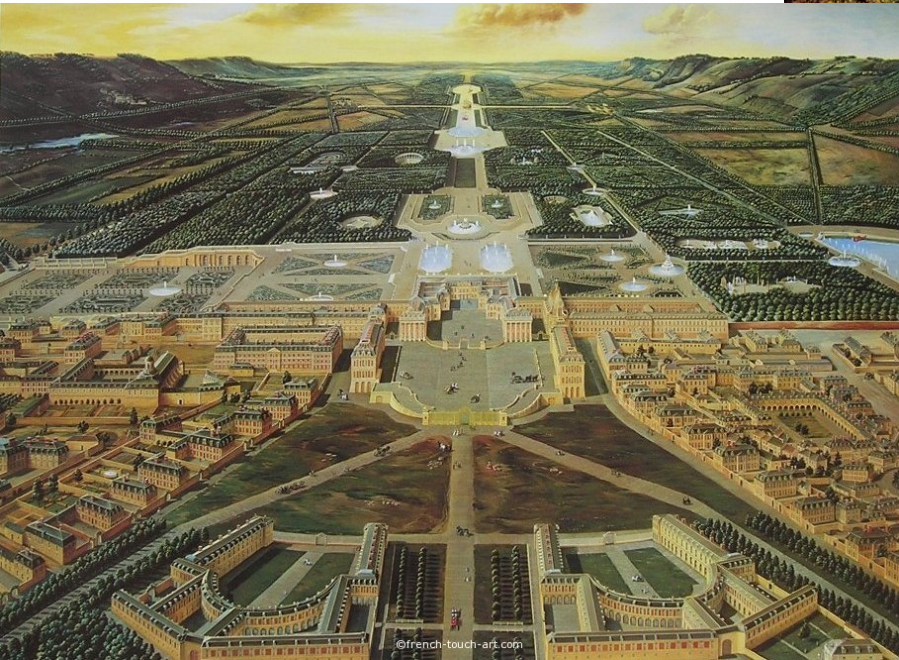




# Versailles



# Versailles

















# England

- Countryside, hills, large fields, winding (meandering) streams important elements in English landscape
  - Influence by French gardens, although French garden are not suitable for the democratic English man
  - Influence by Italian gardens
  - Influence by the orient China and Japan
  - Parterre and terraces of the formal garden were replaced with rolling grassland, clumps of trees, lakes, winding rivers and serpentine drivers.
- 
- Romantic movement; direct observation of nature and the principle of painting. poetry, paintings- beauty of nature and landscape
  - Picturesque scenery paintings of Claude Lorrain, Salvador Rosa, Nicolas Poussin.
  - not actual views, composition of landscape elements mountains pastoral plains rivers lakes, temples, Bridges, Statues, allegorical and symbolic figures...
  - Romantic movement emerged as opposed to the classical and formal – beauties of nature and landscape.
- 
- William Kent
  - Capability Brown

# Claude Lorrain painting of Stourhead



# English Gardens

knot garden is “a formal garden planted with miniature, permanent hedges laid out in geometric or elaborately scrolling patterns.”

Maze is

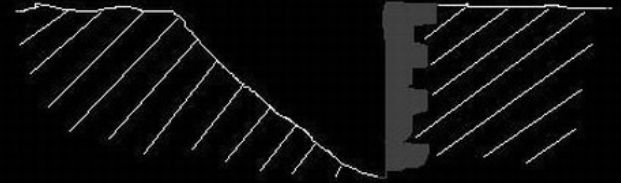


Cross Section of a Ha-Ha





## Cross Section of a Ha-Ha



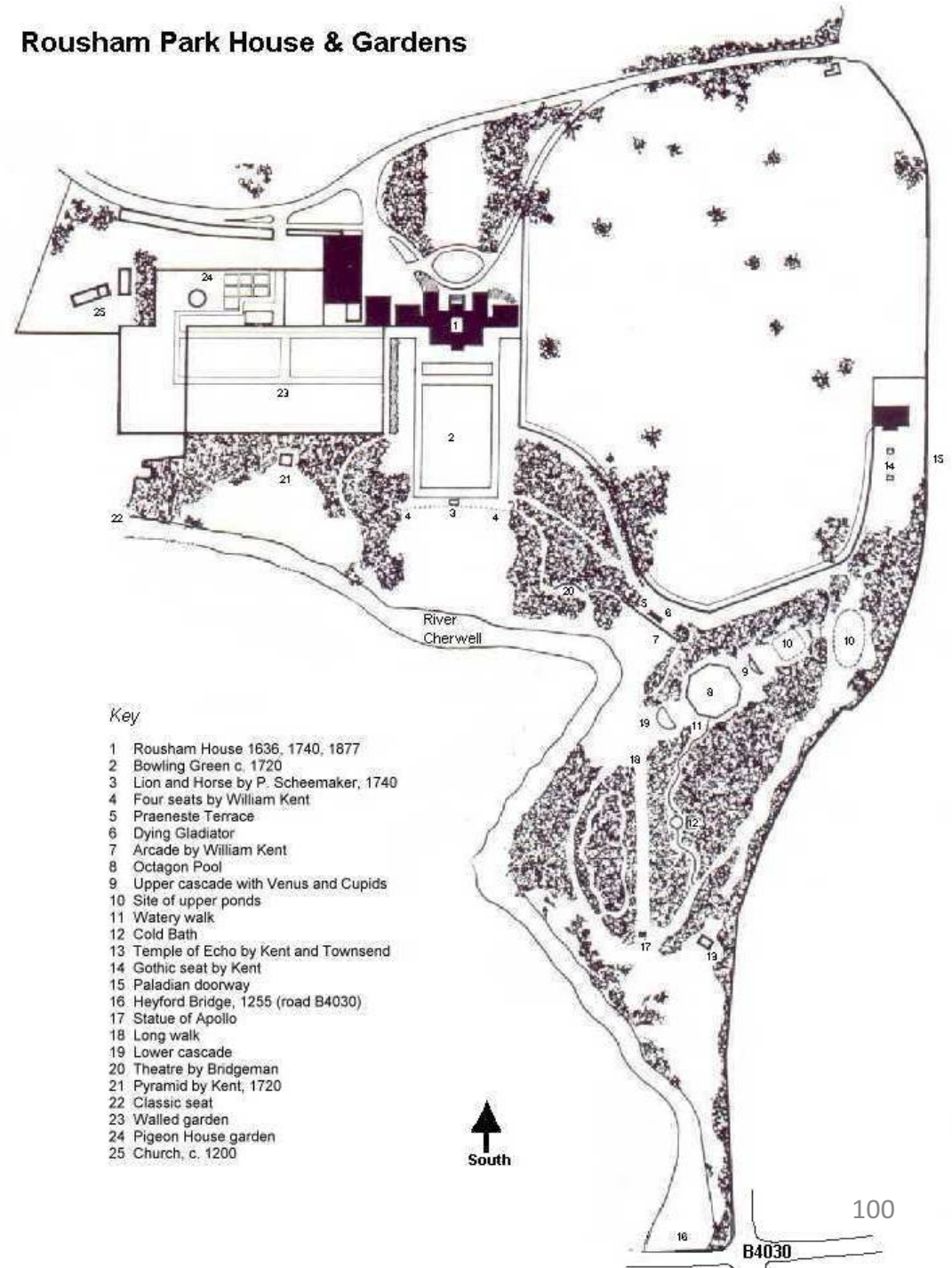
)



# Rousham Park House & Gardens

Built 1635 for Dormer family

William Kent  
Oxfordshire



## Key

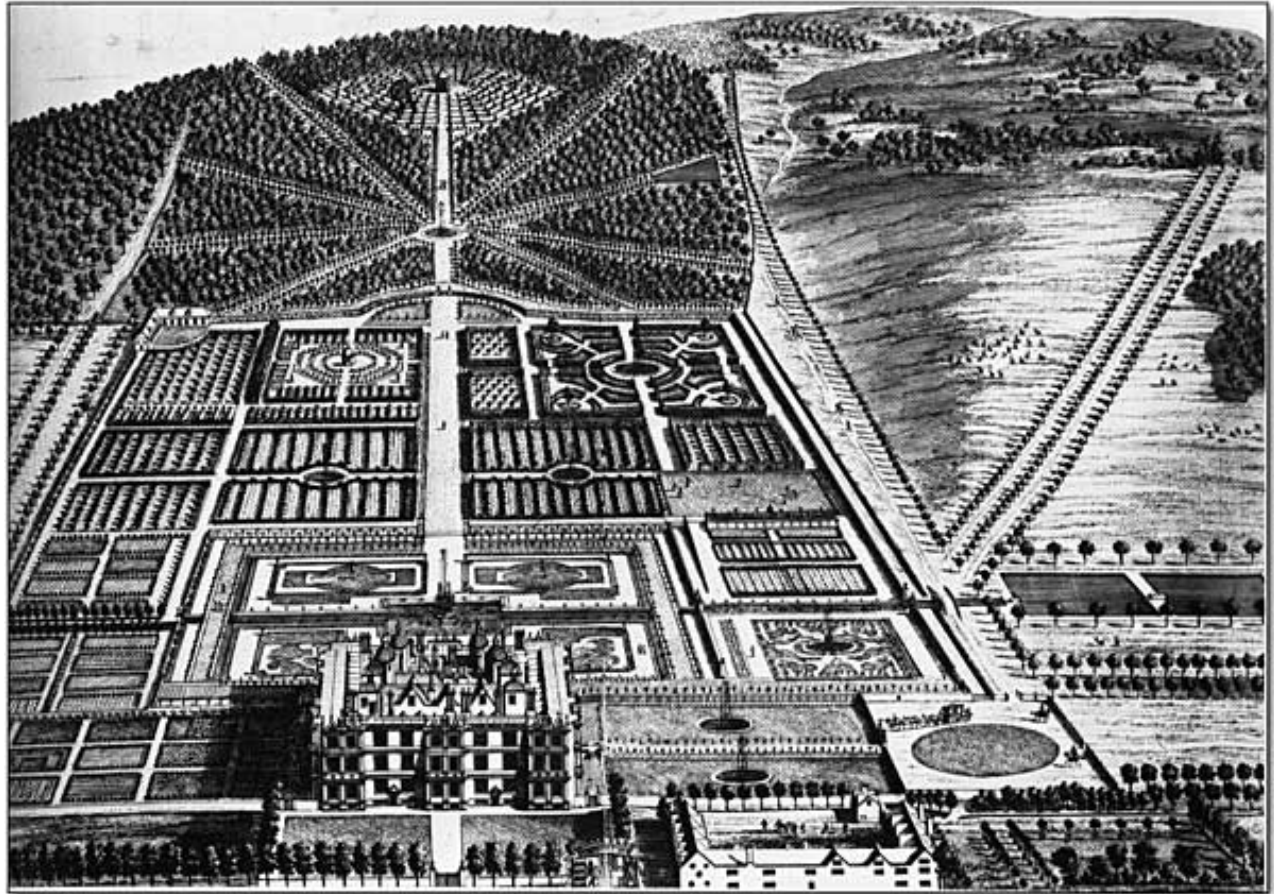
- 1 Rousham House 1636, 1740, 1877
- 2 Bowling Green c. 1720
- 3 Lion and Horse by P. Scheemaker, 1740
- 4 Four seats by William Kent
- 5 Praeneste Terrace
- 6 Dying Gladiator
- 7 Arcade by William Kent
- 8 Octagon Pool
- 9 Upper cascade with Venus and Cupids
- 10 Site of upper ponds
- 11 Watery walk
- 12 Cold Bath
- 13 Temple of Echo by Kent and Townsend
- 14 Gothic seat by Kent
- 15 Paladian doorway
- 16 Heyford Bridge, 1255 (road B4030)
- 17 Statue of Apollo
- 18 Long walk
- 19 Lower cascade
- 20 Theatre by Bridgeman
- 21 Pyramid by Kent, 1720
- 22 Classic seat
- 23 Walled garden
- 24 Pigeon House garden
- 25 Church, c. 1200





Rousham, Oxfordshire on

# Longleat







# Blenheim



# Meaning of Landscape

Samar Nazer

# Landscape

- Human (agric., social rice field china, Egypt
- Use, human intervention, Planning





# landscape

- The word landscape (in German *Landschaft*, Dutch *landschap* and the old English word *landscipe*) combines two words; land means both place and people, and 'scape' means shape (Jackson, 1984).
- To Americans, landscape means a natural scenery, whereas in England a landscape associates people with place (Jackson, 1984; Spirn, 1998).
- In the twentieth century, the words environment and place were frequently used to replace the term landscape (Spirn, 1998).

- “landscape is not a **scenery**, is not a political unit; it is really more than a collection, **it is never simply a natural space, or feature of natural environment; it is a system of man-made space on the surface of the earth**. It is always artificial, always synthetic, always subject to sudden or unpredictable change. We create them and need them because every landscape is the place where we establish our own human organization of space and time”. Jackson (1984: 156)



- “land becomes landscape when it is described or seen in terms of its physiological and environmental characteristics. Landscape varies according to these characteristics and according to the historical impact of man on it. Thus landscape is a reflection of dynamic, natural, and social systems, which means that landscape is dynamic and ever changing” (Laurie, 1986: 1& 7).

- Olwig (1996; 2005) argues that the definition of landscape has been shifted from landscape as scenery to a landscape as polity and place, where a landscape is conceived as a political and cultural entity.

- “Landscapes are the expression of interaction between the natural environment and man’s activities who tries to make his environment more suitable for his needs.” (Antrop, 1998: 156)

- “A zone or an area as perceived by local people or visitors, whose visual features and character are the result of the **action of natural and/or cultural (that is, human) factors**. This definition reflects the idea that landscapes evolve through time as a result of being acted upon by natural forces and human. It also underlines that a landscape forms a whole, whose **natural and cultural** components are taken together, not separately.” (European Landscape Convention, 2000: Article 1: a)

-

- “The term landscape ceased to define as a way of seeing, instead becomes potentially expressive of being in the world itself: landscape as an environment, location or setting of engagement and involvement. Landscape as “lifeworld”, as a world to live in, not a scene to view.” (Wylie, 2007: 149)

-

- The equivalent term to ‘landscape’ in Arabic is *Al Manthar* or *Al Mashhad*, which in the Al-Mawred dictionary is defined as the “beautiful scenery” or the “natural rural beautiful scene”. The verb “to landscape” means to change the scenery and make it look better. *Manthar* is derived from the verb *nathar* which means to look or see, and *mashhad* is derived from the verb *shahada* which also means to see. Both *Manthar* and *Mashhad* mean landscape (Ba'albaki, 2005). The following words are also used in Arabic: seascape (*mashhad Albahar*), landscape (*mashhad rifi rae'a*), scene (*mashhad*) and scenery (*mashhad*).

- “In its original meaning, *mandhar* or *manthar* denotes what the eye sees, beautiful or ugly, without limitation, and with reference to a space or to an object that can be a mountain summit or some other elevated point. The word *mashhad* also evokes landscape but with a second meaning, that of scene. This meaning is very characteristic in miniatures: the figures seem to be performing roles. **The landscape is the scene in which the action takes place.** This hypothesis arises because the name *Mouchahid*, spectator, is derived from the verb ***Shahada*: to be a witness of something.** This suggests that one is watching a spectacle that could be a natural environment.” (Latiri, 2001: 3)

- The Arabic definition also involves a scene that may be part of nature, urban, everyday life and aesthetics. This scene could be pleasing or not. **The word *Khala* in Arabic, meaning nature, is associated with meditation (Latiri, 2001).**
- This means that the word landscape in Arabic is not always linked to beautiful scenery; it also implies ordinary landscape.



- Edward Said: memory, place, landscape 1999
- William Mitchell: idology 1999
- Samar Nazer: place, space, landscape  
everyday landscape 2008

- “Cultural landscapes are those which have been intentionally modified by humans but nature still plays some role. They range from landscape with traces of human habitation and agriculture, to heavily modified landscapes of intensive agriculture and sparse settlements of indigenous cultures. Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land-use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and a specific spiritual relation to nature.” (Brady, 2003: 70)
-

# Landscape architecture

- Portion of landscape which is developed and shaped by man, beyond buildings, roads, or utilities and up to wild nature, designed primarily as a space for human living(not including agriculture and forestry)
- It is the establishment of relations between building, surfacing and the other outdoor construction, earth, rock forms, water bodies, plants and open spaces, and the general form of the landscape; with primary emphasis on human content. It is the relationship between human beings and three-dimensional outdoor space.

# Practice of landscape architecture

- Evaluation
- Landscape planning
- Landscape design
- Urban design

# Theory of landscape architecture

- **Natural process** (geology, soil, topography climate, vegetation, ecology,
- **Human factor** (cultural variation use, appreciation, perception, behavior, needs)
- **Methodology** (problem defined, factors and variables, given values, computer drawing analytical techniques)
- **Technology** (means by which design is implemented and policy depend on, material and machinery)
- **Values** have to be lived experienced, ethic environment quality aesthetic ecology