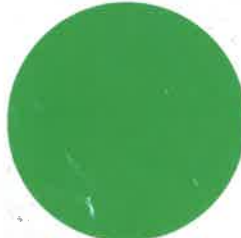


ИСТОРИЯ БУДУЩЕГО

10-12/06/2015
в г. Витебске

vitebsky
HISTORY OF THE FUTURE



52 ВСЕМИРНЫЙ КОНГРЕСС
ВСЕМИРНОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ ЛАНДШАФТНЫХ АРХИТЕКТОРОВ
52nd WORLD CONGRESS
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS



Правительство Санкт-Петербурга
Комитет по градостроительству
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АССОЦИАЦИЯ
ЛАНДШАФТНЫХ
АРХИТЕКТОРОВ
РОССИИ

15:50-16:05	Nikita Yavein (Russia) Regeneration Of Urban Landscapes Of Central Districts Of St Petersburg And Kaliningrad	Alexander Antonov , Alexander Bobkov, Vitaiy Petrik , Olga Zalyvskaya (Russia) Landscape Architecture of Arkhangelsk City	Irina Zilbervarg (Russia) Crimea - A Model of The Historical Integration Of Eastern and Western Styles In Landscape Architecture	Juyoung Hwang (South Korea) Taste for Chinoiserie Conveyed By the Jesuits
16:05-16:35	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
16:35-16:50	Manavi Suneja (India) Delhi Ridge- A Depleting Landscape Resource	Ulla Berglund (Sweden) Walkability In Everyday Urban Landscapes – How To Develop Urban Environments That Promote Walking	Daphna Greenstein, Gil Har-Gil (Israel) Haifa, The German Colony, Ben Gurion Boulevard	Matthew A. Bradbury (New Zealand) The Garden City in the 21st Century
16:50-17:05	Per Berg (Sweden) Resilient Citylands – Green-Blue-Built Transport Systems in Baltic Sea Region Cities	Benjamin V. Feldmann (USA) Piggyback Yard: A Catalyst for Blue-Green Infrastructure in Los Angeles	Concetta Fallanca (Italy) The Future of The Historic Landscapes of The Exchange	Cláudia Fernandes, Gonzalez A., Oliveira, A. (Portugal) The Rose Garden Of Serralves Park: Past, Present and Future.
17:05-17:20	Juanjo Galan (Finland) Landscape In Green Infrastructures & Interscalar Planning	David Maddox (USA) Building Concepts and Metrics For Justice and Fairness In Urban Green Infrastructure	Renee Davies, Fiona Ting, Vanya Steiner, Rachel Butler (New Zealand) Revealing The Rainforest – Discovering The Dynamic Interchange Between Landscape And Culture	Shao Yuhan, Lange Eckart, Thwaites Kevin (China) Defining and Identifying Local Identity

Department. There was a clear lack of cognizance taken when these two projects were developed as the NMT facility does not extend to the area where it is most needed, namely the upgrading of pavements and infrastructure leading to the clinic, which is visited daily. Within this area there are also several schools, a library and other community facilities. An exploration was done to examine the redevelopment of both briefs to allow for better urban planning, and so positively affect the urban and social fabric.

In both case studies a different approach to planning and how that could influence the brief could ultimately ensure better success of projects and sensible capital spending.

The Garden City in the 21st century

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The prestigious Wolfson Economics Prize was recently awarded to David Rudlin of URBED, for answering the question "How would you deliver a new Garden City which is visionary, economically viable, and popular?" The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne announced in 2014 that the first new garden city for 100 years will be constructed at Ebbwfleet in Kent, UK, to provide 15,000 homes. The power of Ebenezer Howard's original concept still seems to have Anglo Saxon urbanists in its thrall. Yet even a cursory inspection of the proposals and current debate show little new in the proposals, unlike the radical combination of working and living within a hybrid of garden and countryside that Howard originally advanced.

This paper builds on the tradition of Howard's radical inquiry by describing a combination of techniques from environmental planning and traditional garden making to develop a planning methodology to advance the building of a new garden city. The paper is illustrated by two case studies designed by the author; the design of a resort in Guangdong Province, PR China and a subdivision in Auckland New Zealand.

GIS mapping is used as a planning tool to analyse the sites through the mapping of important environmental features such as remnant indigenous vegetation and overland flow paths. A complex dialogue between the remediation of a native ecology through the preservation and reinstatement of indigenous hydrology and the preservation and replanting of native eco tones is developed. At the same time garden-making tropes are deployed, the introduction of exotic species and the deliberate and artificial manipulation of topography. An architectural programme is introduced into this complex landscape conversation, not as an assembly of building types, but rather as a collection of social desires, a gradient from private to public space mediated through the landscape.

The result is a new kind of garden city that develops an innovative social realm for the citizens, one in which a connection and awareness of the sustainable environment is central to a new garden city.



Fig. 1. Beijing site conditions.