



THE CONSERVATION AREA AND THE REGISTERED LANDSCAPE

Lecture 2: History. From the garden to the cultural landscape ideas

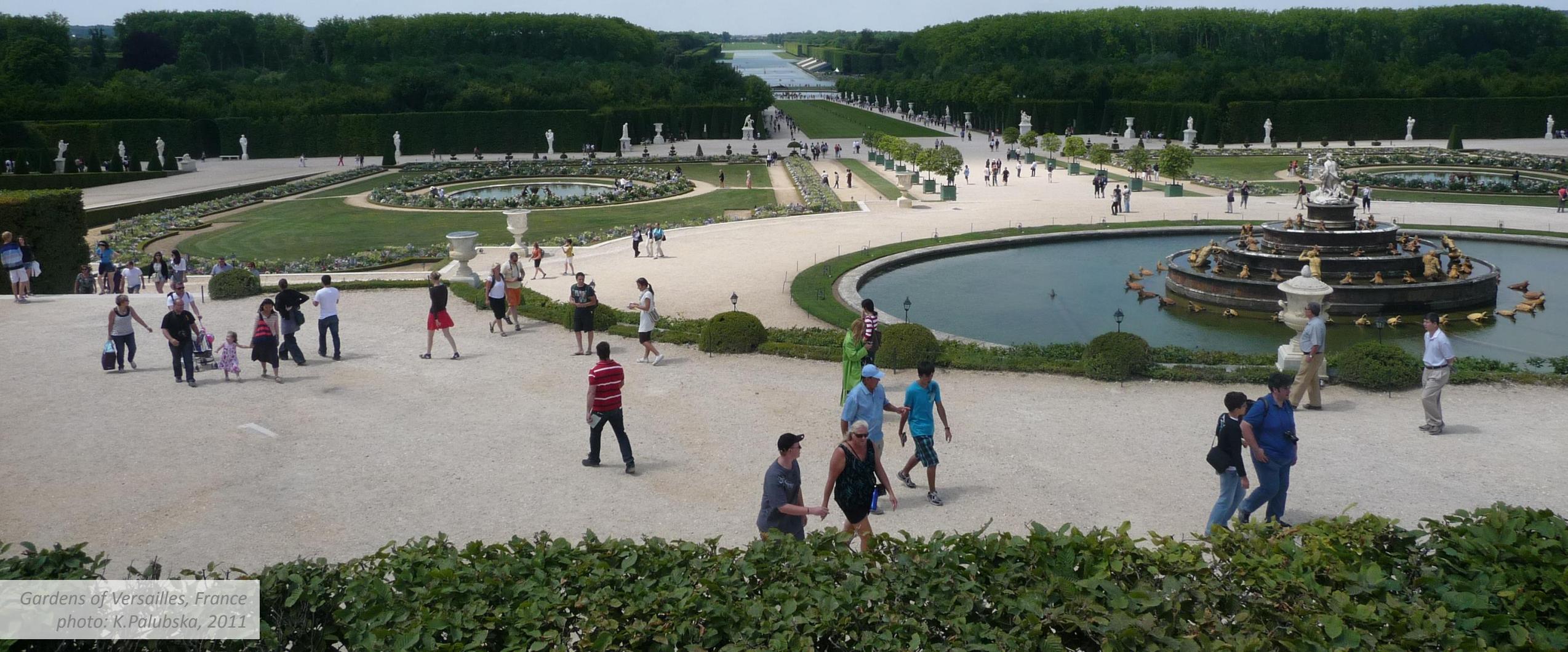
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Erasmus+

BAROQUE GARDENS

17th -18th cent.



- The garden was the program complement to the palace
- They were divided into interiors
- Striving for contrast
- Dynamism
- Strong relationship with the environment

They were based on native species - communities, not individual specimens



*Gardens of Versailles, France
photo: K.Palubska, 2011*

Andre Le Notre - the greatest French gardener

The ideological foundations of absolutism found expression in the garden art of Andre Le Notre, the greatest French gardener, who in Versailles created the model of a French baroque garden, then reproduced throughout Europe.

The rules of this scheme were, among others: rigorous geometricity and symmetry with an infinite main axis passing through the entire foundation and underlined by a large water foundation (large channel), abandonment of terraces and creation of open plains, central location of the main building, zoning of the garden from adjoining to the ground floor palace by divorces up to the party of tall trees covered in regular avenues, the obligatory formation of not only embroidery parapets and average height of the bosses, but also crowns of tall trees.

*Gardens of Versailles, France
photo: K.Palubska, 2011*





*Gardens of Versailles, France
photo: K.Palubska, 2011*



The baroque garden was dominated by the scale and ornamentation, the nearest to the palace were flower or embroidery bases with a very complicated pattern. Often, ready-made templates were used for this purpose.



*Orangery in Gardens of Versailles, France
photo: K.Palubka, 2011*

Huge water channels and expressive fountains were an indispensable element of Baroque gardens.



*Neptune's Fountain in
Gardens of Versailles, France
photo: K.Palubska, 2011*

LANDSCAPED GARDENS

18 C. – first 19 C.



- Comes from landscape painting whose origins were observed in England
- The disappearance of artificial geometrical divisions, the garden had direct contact with nature became a place of rest and contemplation of nature
- Beauty based on natural, free forms of nature
- Dominant solariums, flower beds, irregular groups, groves instead of bosques, lanes and starlings
- Embroidery and flower bases have been replaced by meadows and lawns
- Natural sources, streams, rivers, lakes or artificially created - instead of pools, fountains and canals
- The roads were irregular and freely exposing successive frames and nice views
- The greater privacy of residential buildings hidden in greenery,
- the importance of garden buildings: ruins, arbors, sculptures (individuality of treatment)
- The use of ancient (especially Greek) motifs and Medieval motifs, interest in the art of Middle and Far East



The formula of the English garden is radically innovative and results from a radical change in the way the world is perceived. For centuries, a man surrounded by a wild, disheveled nature marked his existence by closing the garden and geometrizing its elements; in the era of intense agriculture and progressive industrialization, man has changed so much (cleaned up and destroyed) the natural environment that he wished to create around his headquarters an "artificial-natural" enclave of nature.



*Zwierzyniec, Poland
photo: K.Palubska, 2010*

Sentimentalist trend

At the same time, the so-called Anglo-Chinese style, including exotic plants and architectural elements modeled on the gardens of the East. The spokesman for the style was William Chambers (1723-1796), who lived in China in 1745-47, and after returning to England he built a garden in Kew (1758) and built a famous pagoda height of 50 m.

In the mid-18th century, the sentimentalist trend appeared, which alongside architectural elements and exotic plants introduced literary content into the garden program, filling them with obelisks, monuments and commemorative boulders that bring profound content.



Neoclassical trend (second half of the 18th and early 19th centuries)

Emphasis on natural shaping of forms in relief, greater simplicity, economical use of decorative elements

HUMPHREY REPTON - the main planner of the trend (over 100 gardens), who introduced the concept: "LANDSCAPE GARDEN" around 1795

The main principles of designing landscaped gardens according to REPTON:

- 1 - enhancing the natural beauty of the area and hiding defects
- 2 - giving gardens space and freedom, with masking fences or their elimination
- 3 - the interference of art in shaping the beauty of natural forms can not be seen - it is necessary to imitate nature, create an appearance of total spontaneity of the system
- 4 - striving to make all elements and utility elements included or masked in garden compositions, if they can not be removed

Romantic trend (beginning of the 19th century)

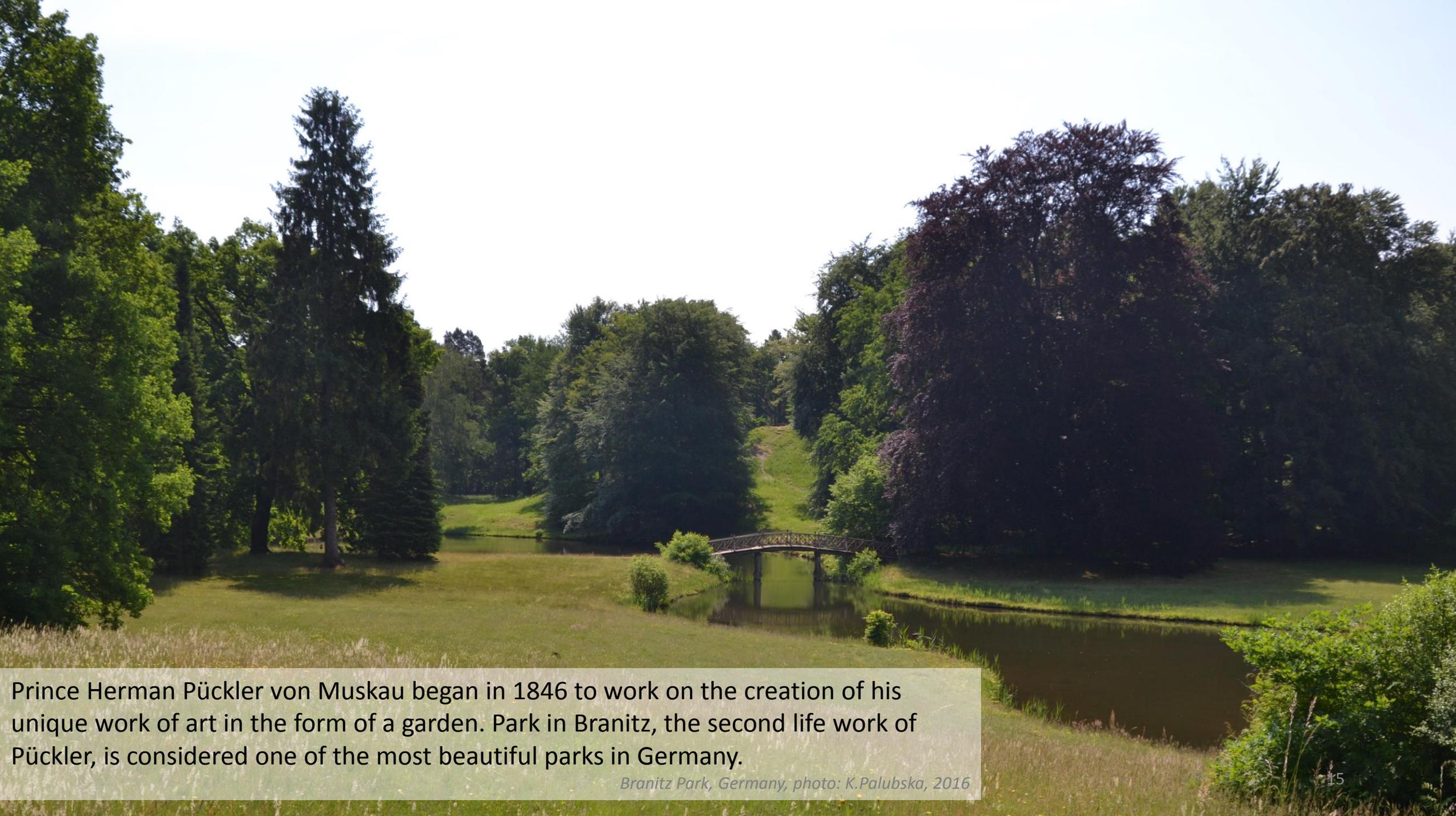
Return to the literary program and artificial ruins, hermitage, arrowhead - the dominance of interest in the Middle Ages and the cult of wild nature. Development of neo-Gothic architecture and buildings in gardens.

WILLIAM GILPIN - the first creator of design principles based on new principles of highlighting scenery, irregularities, variability, severity and uniqueness - lush wild green bounded by cliffs, lakes, streams and meadows.

The term PAINTING, expressed by forms aging, disintegrating, transient and fading - accented by ruins, old trees, old mills. Category used in opposition to BEAUTY (resulting from classical patterns in the neoclassical trend).

*English stairs in Romantic Park in
Puławy, Poland
photo: K.Palubska, 2013*





Prince Herman Pückler von Muskau began in 1846 to work on the creation of his unique work of art in the form of a garden. Park in Branitz, the second life work of Pückler, is considered one of the most beautiful parks in Germany.

Branitz Park, Germany, photo: K.Palubska, 2016

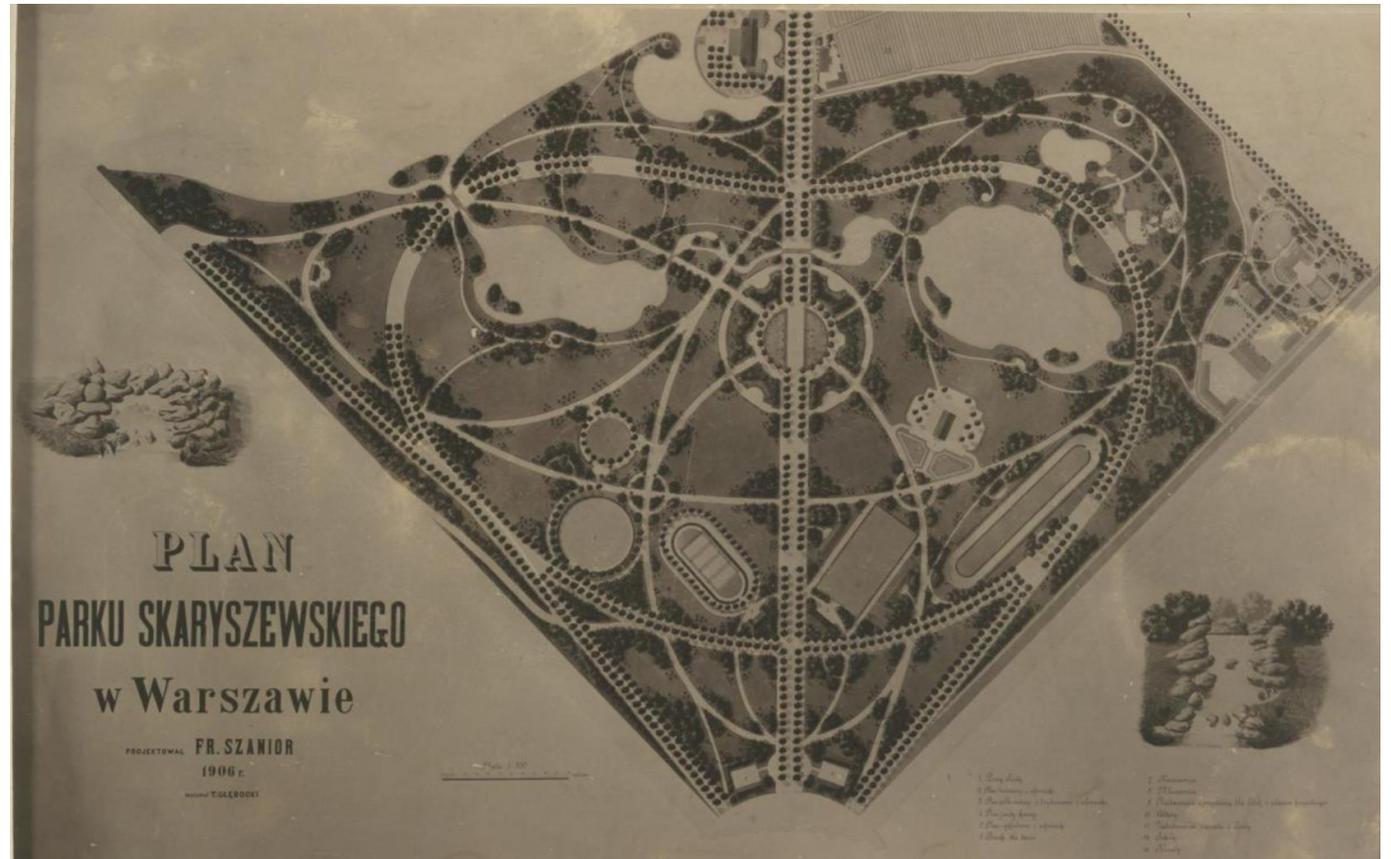
PARKS in 19-20 C.



*Kremlau Park, Germany
photo: K.Palubska, 2016*

Public parks

- stronger connection with the national tradition
- romanticism in art
- first attempts to protect nature - naturalist gardens are created
- attempts to combine landscape and geometric arrangements with eclectic features
- small significance of garden structures and sculptures
- strong development of public gardens



Skaryszewski Park Plan in Warsaw, Szanior's Plan from 1906, in: MWKZ Archive



*Krasinski's Park, Poland
photo: K.Palubska, 2016*

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