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

Hanalei Valley

Fish Ponds in Hawaii

Adirondacks

Cape Cod National Sea Shore
Other Examples

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.

Napa Valley
- natural landscape with an important agricultural component.

NJ Farmland
- as a disappearing resource and trying to preserve it and its farmers.

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
- natural landscape with an important agricultural component.
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
The Hadrian's Wall sign provides information about the history and features of the Wall. It includes maps and illustrations to help explain the various sections and fortifications along the Wall. The images show the Wall in its natural state, with rugged stones and surrounding green fields, emphasizing the Wall's historical significance and its role in Roman defense strategies.
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 that 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 sigh-line becomes the backbone of the design. This can involve multiple sight lines with apparent relationships among them.
  - The role of space is primary-whenever 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
Where are they Going?
Urban migration in SC

Recommended Reading: Hot Towns by Peter Wolf

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Source: Compiled from Petty (1962); and South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1983.
"We wouldn't think of forcing a freeway on your town"

"We'll stop on the edge of town if you change your mind give us a call."

"Gee, that's swell. I really didn't think we would win so easily."

The Planning Process
it was a nice town while it lasted.

The future
Heritage Areas: Preserving Oral Based Traditions
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

- Digging and dating
- Organizing a site dig
- Analyzing what you find
- Digging and dating
New methods
Non-destructive technologies
College of Charleston
Bull Street Campus
Early Suburb
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

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Bridgens and Allen Map - 1851
Sanborn Maps
We are here!
Washington Race Course

Area:
- Course: 32 ft.
- Margin: 8.1 ft.
- Added: 7.5 ft.

Acres: 38.75
WASHINGTON COURSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Harper’s Weekly, May 18, 1867
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.
Hampton Park's Days of Glory As Echo Down Corridors of Time For Exposition, The Renovated Famous Spire City Aby Mabry Carr.JPG

This is Sereno. The shaded Hampton Park As It Looks Today Same Scene—1901—WP
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.
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