The basics of English park planning, its main values and characteristics

Angļu parka plānojuma pamati, tā galvenās vērtības un īpašības

Interreg V-A Latvia – Lithuania Programme 2014-2020

Sustainable Integration of Novel Solutions into Cultural Heritage Sites

NovelForHeritage LLI-444

Latvijas Lauksaimniecības universitāte

English garden; English landscape garden; English landscape park
Angļu parks, Английский парк (ILUSTRĒTĀ VĀRDNĪCA pasaulē un Latvijā)

The direction of the arrangement of gardens and parks, which appeared in 18th century England as opposed to regular French parks. It represents an idealized view of nature. The English park is characterized by a **free layout** that is as close as possible to the **natural**. The landscape is formed by foreground, background, play with light, colors, shapes, and textures to achieve a variety of views, surprises, sentiments, excitement.

- Inspiration ideas by philosopher **Francis Bacon, Joseph Addison** and **Alexander Pope** and the artist **William Hogarth**.
- Landscape painters **Poussin** and **Lorrain William Kent**
- Main founder of the direction **- Charles Bridgeman** partner and teacher of William Kent
- **Lancelot Brown** un **Humphrey Repton** developers of Kent ideas.

English landscape parks developed in 3 groups:

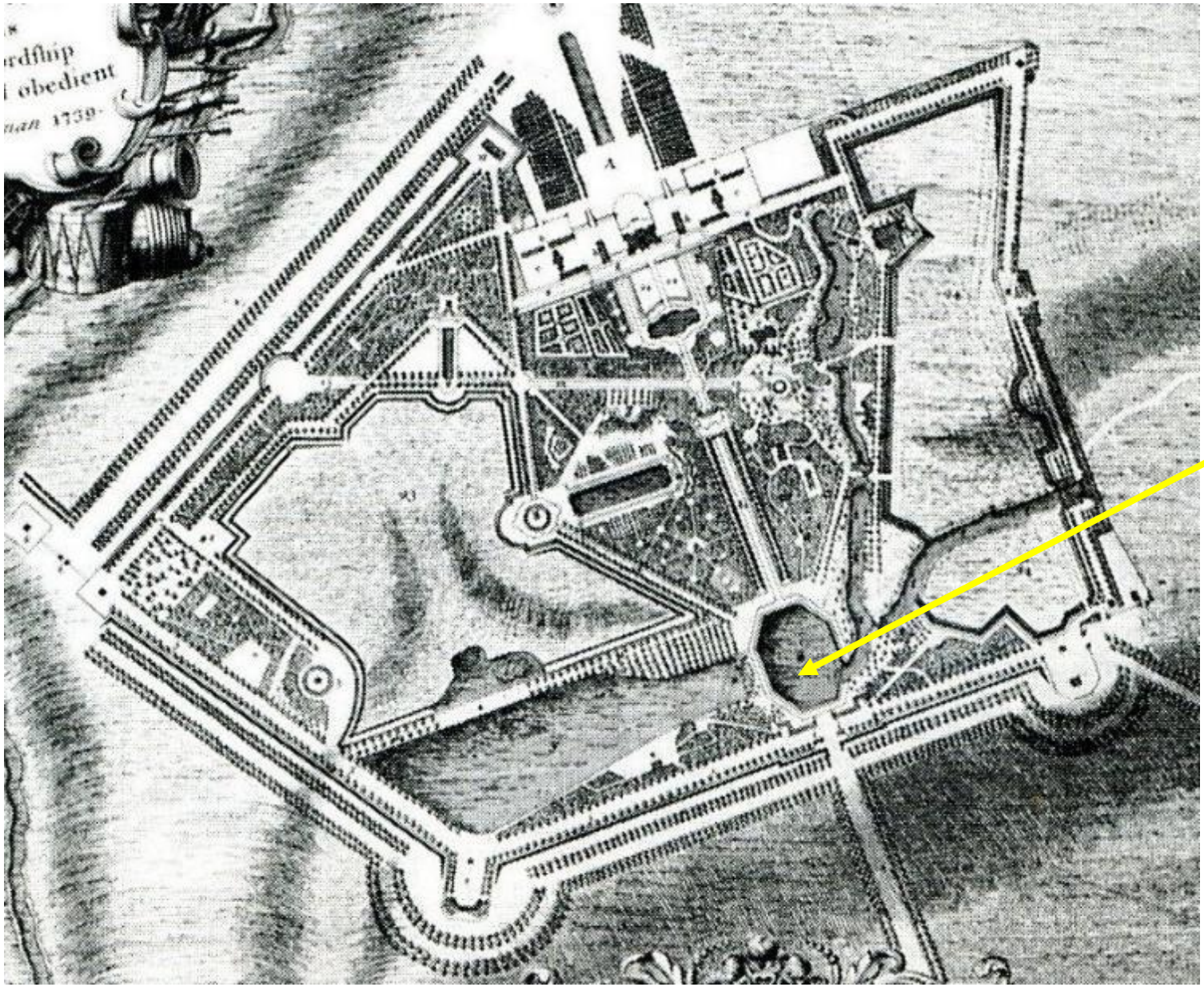
1. Demolishing a baroque garden and creating a new landscape in a free style
2. Created in a new place as an English landscape park
3. English Park is a continuation or addition to the Baroque garden

Benheim palace gardens

1st group example. Former baroque garden

Stowe Castle Park in Buckinghamshire, England, designed for Lord Cobham.

1st group example. Former baroque garden (Stowe Castle Park)



1690 - a modest early baroque parterre garden, of which nothing has survived.

Stages of landscape park development:

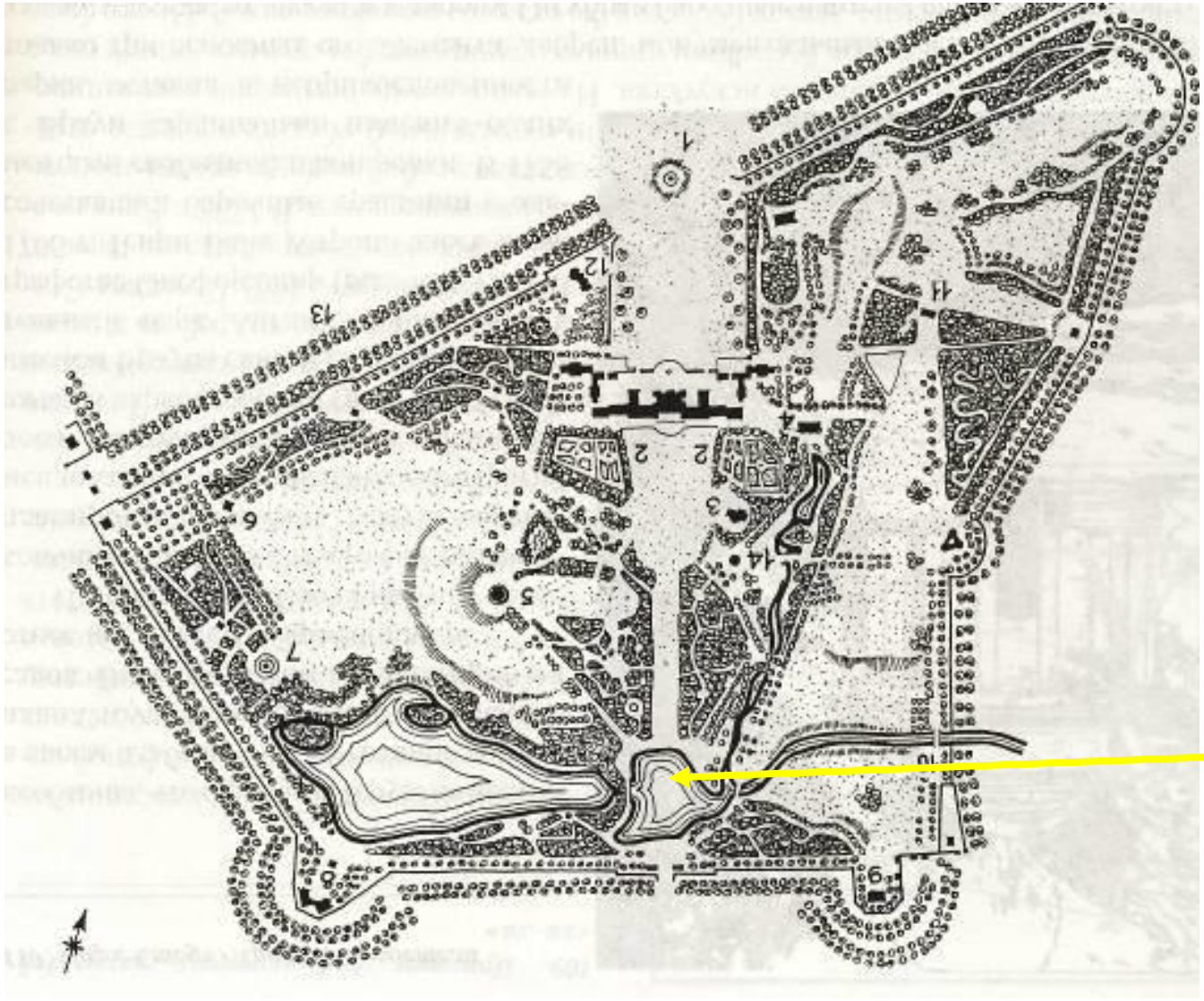
1st stage 1715 – 1733

Gardeners Charles Bridgeman and John Vanbrugh.

An octagonal pond was created, both regular and freestanding greenery compositions were designed.

Stowe’s first plan, Bridgeman 1739.

1st group example. Former baroque garden (Stowe Castle Park)



Drawing by Kent 1769.

2nd stage 1730.
William Kent and **James Gibbs** were appointed as Bridgeman's assistants. In 1735 Kent took over as a garden designer.
Open and closed rooms, many romantic corners with trees and reservoirs. Kent and Giacomo Leoni built **temples, bridges and other garden structures.**

3rd stage 1741.
Lancelot Brown was appointed chief gardener. He continued to work with Kent.

The "octagonal pond" and the "eleven-acre" lake took on "naturalistic" forms. The Palladian Bridge was built in 1744.
Alleys around the perimeter.

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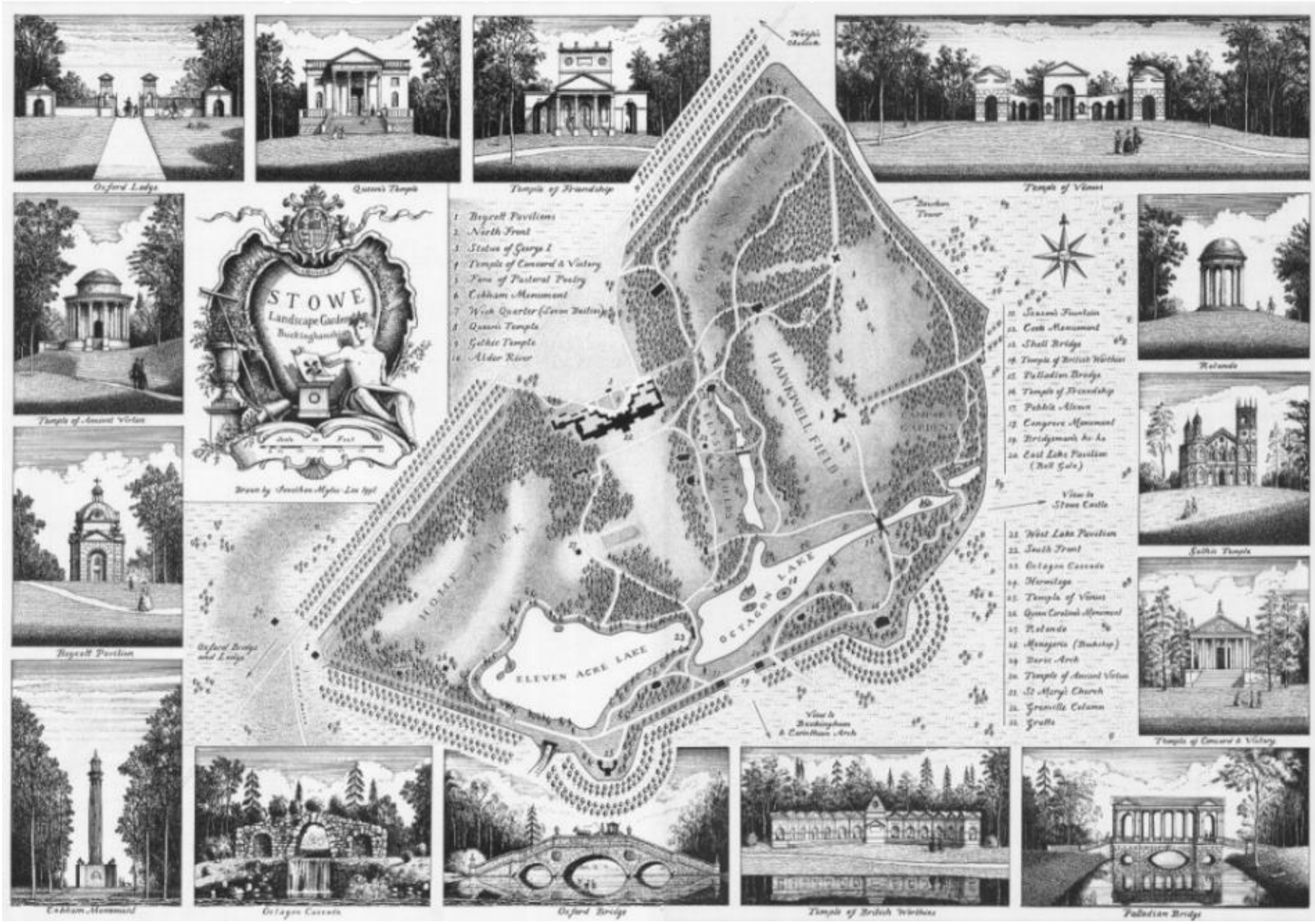
1st group example. Former baroque garden (Stowe Castle Park)

1780

Kent and Giacomo Leoni built:

- temples,
- bridges,
- artificial ruins
- sculptures.



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1st group example. Former baroque garden (Stowe Castle Park)

1st group example. Former baroque garden (Stowe Castle Park)

Gothic Chapel, the Palladian Bridge built in 1738 (attributed to James Gibbs), the Cobham Monument, built 1742-49.

Theory. Palladianism

Palladianism - an approach to architecture influenced by the 16th century Italian architect **Andrea Palladio**. Palladio's vision was brought to England in the early 17th century.

- Classical forms, symmetry, and strict proportion

Inspiration from art and painters

Painters Claude Lorrain, Nicola Poussin, and, in particular, **Gaspard Dughet**, who painted Utopian-type views of Italian landscapes

Claude Lorrain, Pastoral landscape 1644

Gaspard Dughet

Inspiration from art and painters

Nicolas Poussin was the leading painter of the classical French Baroque style, although he spent most of his working life in Rome. Most of his works were on religious and mythological subjects painted for a small group of Italian and French collectors.

Nicolas Poussin, Landscape with a Man killed by a Snake, oil on canvas, 118 x 198 cm (National Gallery). Credit: © The National Gallery, London.

2nd group example. Created in a new place

Stourhed park

The gardens were designed by Henry Hoare II and laid out between 1741 and 1780 in a classical 18th-century design set around a large lake, achieved by damming a small stream.

Pastoral landscape painting

2nd group example. Created in a new place

Stourhead House and Gardens

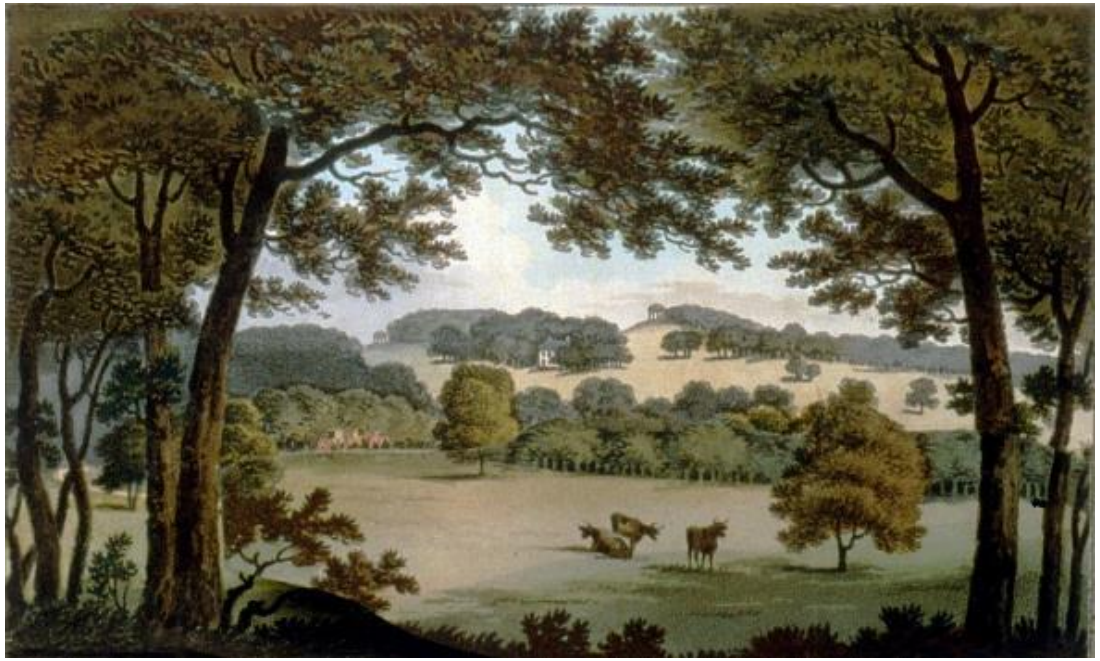
KEY

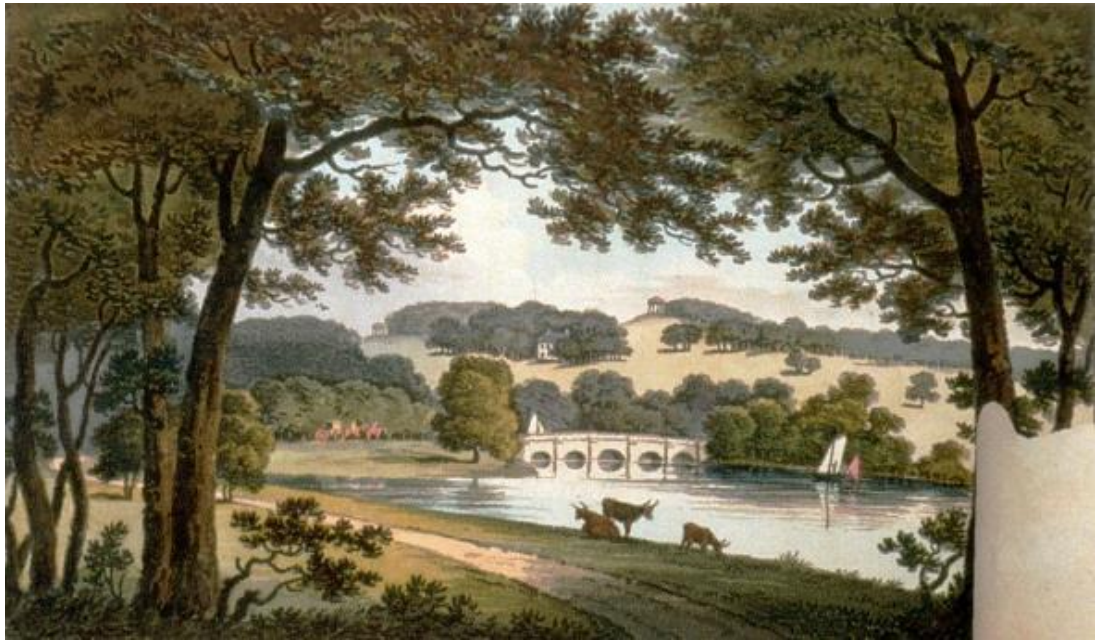
1 House
2 Obelisk
3 St Peter's Pump
4 Grotto
5 Gothic Cottage
6 Pantheon
7 Temple of Apollo
8 Palladian Bridge
9 Temple of Flora
10 Bristol Cross
11 St Peter's Church

English gardeners. 2nd group example

Lancelot Brown
more commonly known as Capability Brown was 18th-century "England's greatest gardener". He designed over 170 parks, many of which survive.
Chatsworth house gardens

English gardeners



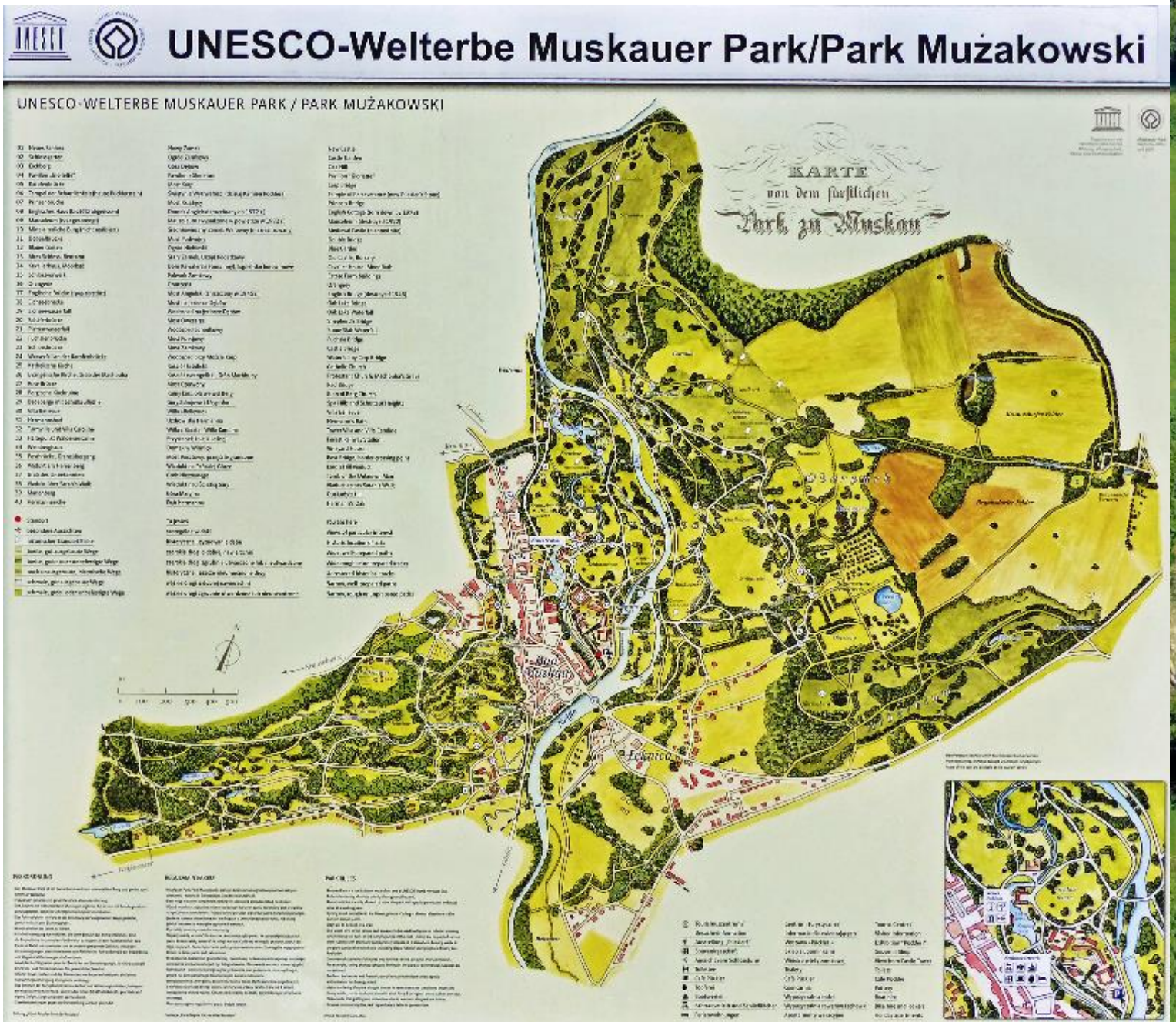


Humphry Repton red book

2nd group. English landscape gardens in other countries

Muskauer Park/Park Mużakowski . The largest and most famous English-style park in Germany and Poland. Opened in 1815 and redesigned by H.Repton in 1823-1826. The total area is 850 ha.

2nd group. English landscape gardens in other countries



Muskau Castle

English Parks with Italian Gardens

Tatton Park Gardens

Designed by **Joseph Paxton** and laid out by Edward Milner in 1847. The parkland consists of 2,000 acres (8.1 km^2) of landscaped deer park, 1,000 acres (4.0 km^2) of which are open to the public. Design of the park was inspired by the ideas of **Humphrey Repton.**

Harewood gardens

The setting of a magnificent landscape created by **Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown.**

Italian Terace garden built in the 1840s by Sir **Charles Barry**

Schlossgarten Schwetzingen

Ludwig Sckell, one of the first and most outstanding German landscape designers turned the areas of the garden behind the ground floors and bosquets into an English park in 1776.

3rd group. Continuation or addition to the Baroque garden

Pavlovsk Park near St. Petersburg

Outstanding examples of English parks were created in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Pavlovsk and Catherine Parks in the suburbs of St. Petersburg are real masterpieces of Russian landscape parks.

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Санкт-Петербургское государственное
бюджетное учреждение культуры
«Государственный музей-заповедник «Павловск»

Павловский дворцово-парковый ансамбль

THE STATE MUSEUM PAVLOVSK
The palace and park ensemble Pavlovsk

I. Придворцовый район (The Palace Area)

1. Дворец Павловский (Большой) (The Great Pavlovsk Palace)
2. Собственный сад (Private Garden)
3. Павильон «Трех граций» и терраса (Pavilion of the Three Graces and Terrace)
4. Памятник Императору Павлу I (The Monument to Paul I)
5. Тройная липовая аллея (Triple Lime alley)
6. Павильон «Вольер» (The Aviary Pavilion)
7. Лабиринт (The Maze)
8. Павильон Росси - памятник Императрице Марии Федоровне (The Rossi Pavilion - Monument to Empresse Marie Fyodorovna)
9. Ворота Театральные (The Theatre Gate)
10. Лестница Большая Каменная (Итальянская) с четырьмя статуями львов и двумя вазами (The Grand Stone (Italian) Stairway with four Statues of Lions and two Vases)
11. Большие круги (The Great Circles)
12. Павильон «Молочня» (The Dairy Pavilion)
13. Трельяж «Турецкая беседка» (утрачен) (The Turkish Arbour Trellis(lost)
14. Воздушный театр (утрачен) (The Air Theatre (lost)
15. Мост у северного корпуса Дворца (The Bridge at the Northern Building of the Palace)

II. Долина реки Славянки (The Slavyanka River Valley)

16. Колоннада Аполлона (The Apollo Colonnade)
17. Павильон «Холодная ванна» (The Cold Bath Pavilion)
18. Мост Кентавров (The Centaurs Bridge)
19. Чугунные ворота с вазами (The Cast-iron Gate with Vases)
20. Мост-плотина Горбатый (The Bridge-dam Humpbacked)
21. Мост-плотина Черный (The Bridge-dam Black)
22. Павильон «Храм дружбы» (The Temple of Friendship Pavilion)
23. Мост Чугунный у Храма дружбы

III. Большая звезда

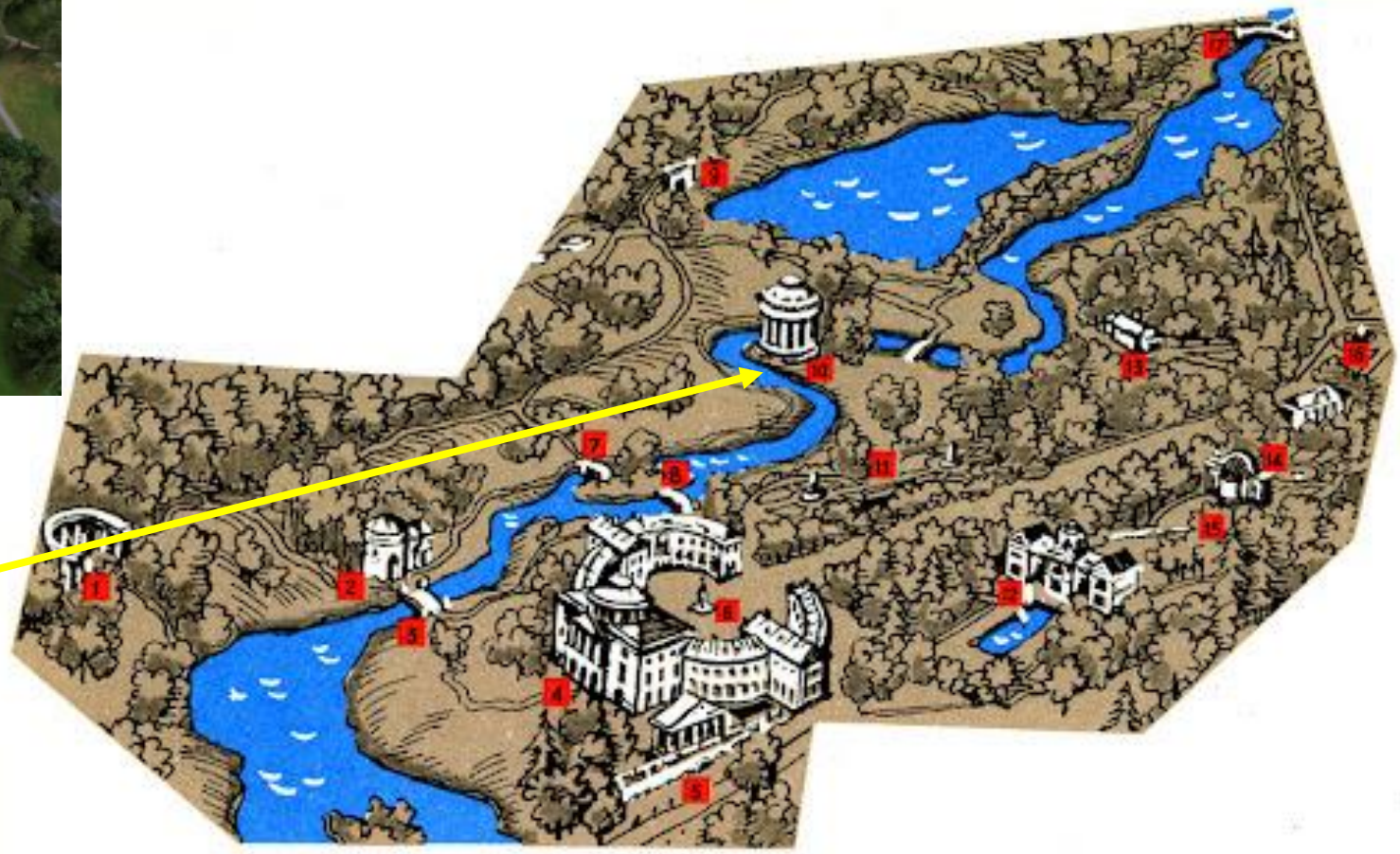
V. Новая Сильвия

VII. Парадное Поле

3rd group. Continuation or addition to the Baroque garden

The park was conceived by the Scottish architect **Charles Cameron** as a classic English landscape garden, an idealized landscape filled with picturesque pieces of classical architecture, designed to surprise and please the viewer.

The park has many different buildings-pavilions, gazebos and rotunda "Temple of Friendship", sculptures and monuments



The idea of Friendship Temple is borrowed fom Petit Trianon in Versailles

The Friendship Temple in Pavlovsk

Petit Trianon in Versailles

3rd group. Continuation or addition to the Baroque garden

- Local tree species
- Diverse terrain

Theory. The main elements in English park

Water element:

- lake,
- flooded pond,
- river,
- stream

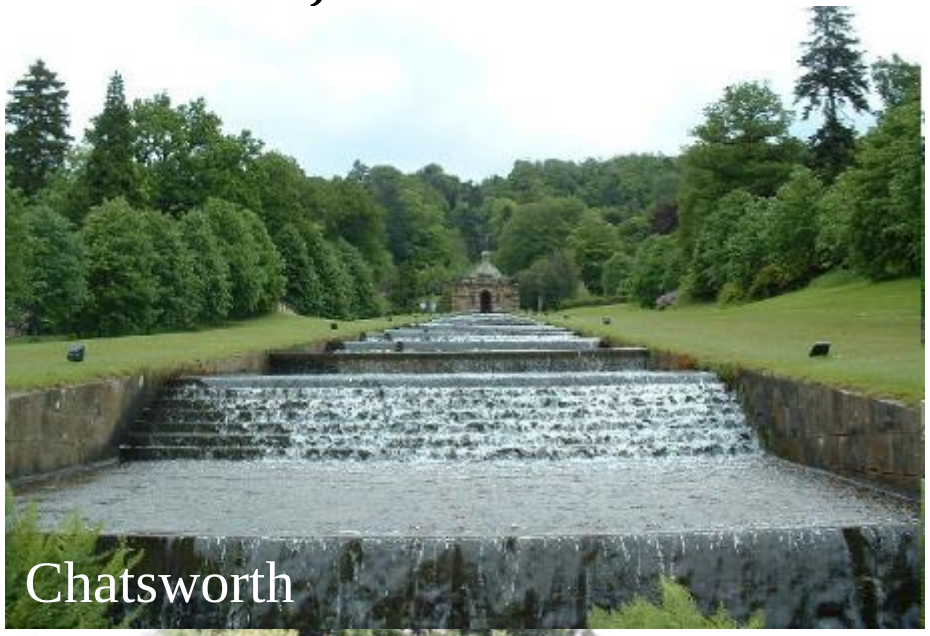
Bowood

Pavlovsk

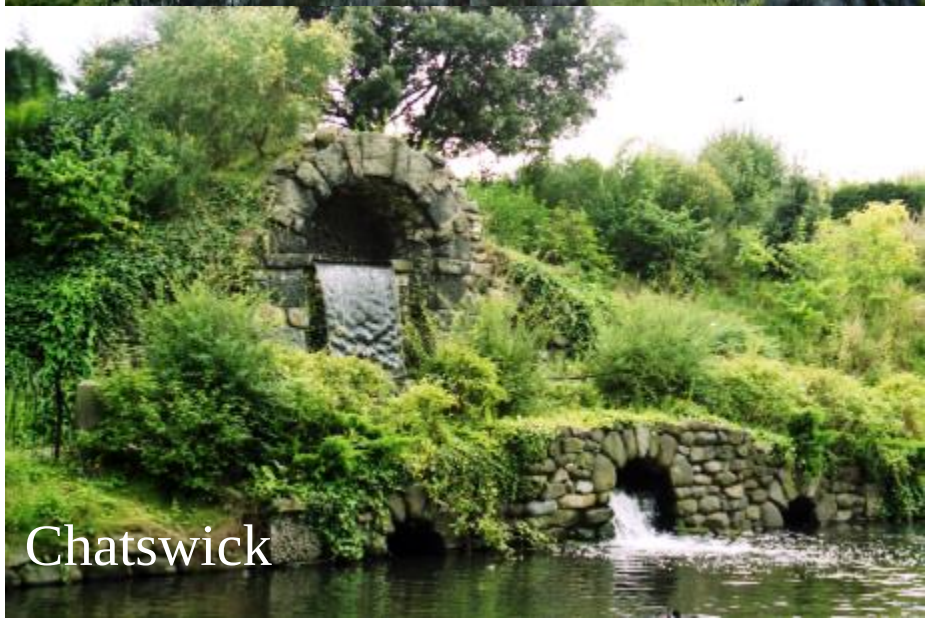
Sheffield

Theory. The main elements in English park

Waterfalls, cascades



Chatsworth

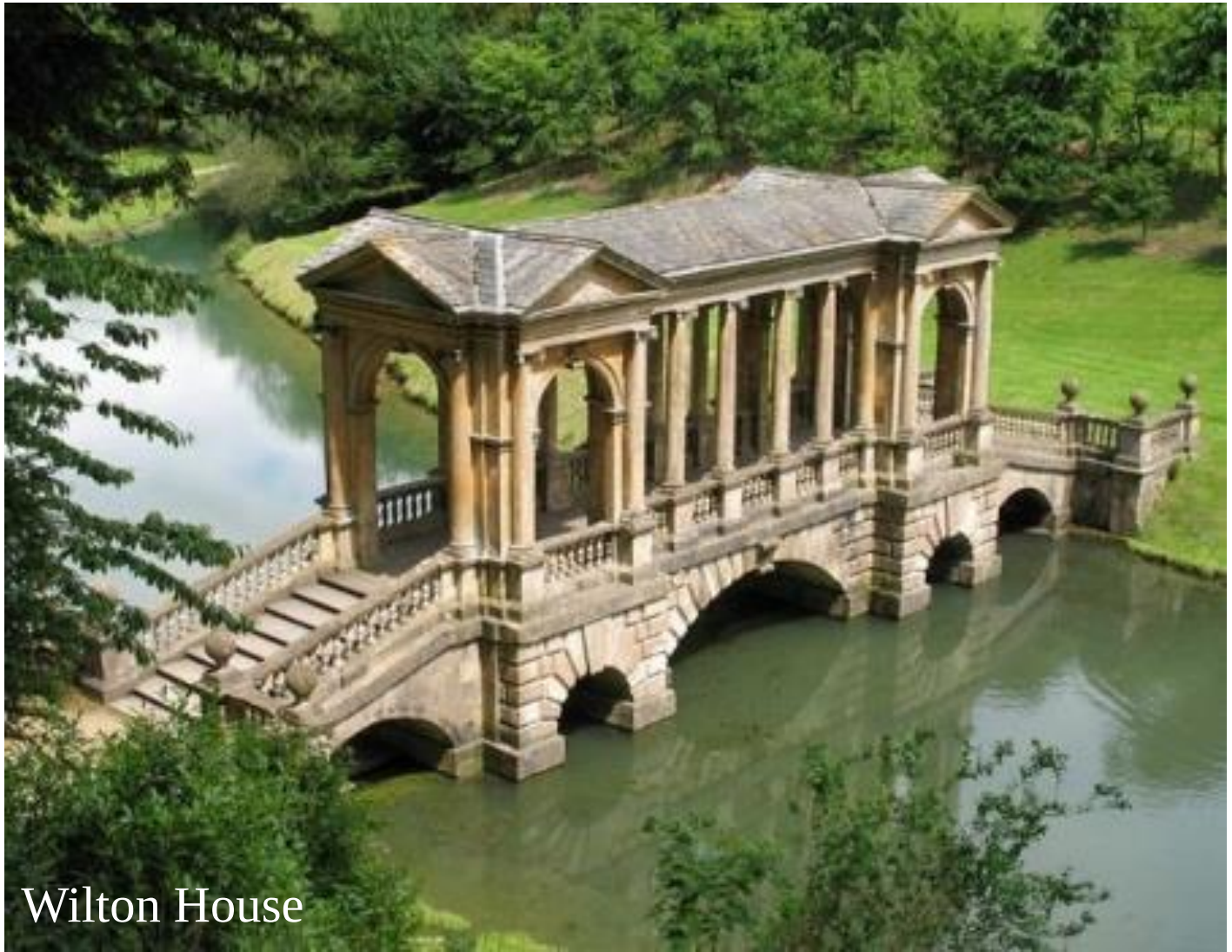


Chatswick

Wilhelmshoe

Theory. The main elements in English park

**Smaller and larger bridges,
including Palladio bridges**


Wilton House

Stourhead

Pavlovsk

Theory. The main elements in English park

Lawns and sunny meadows

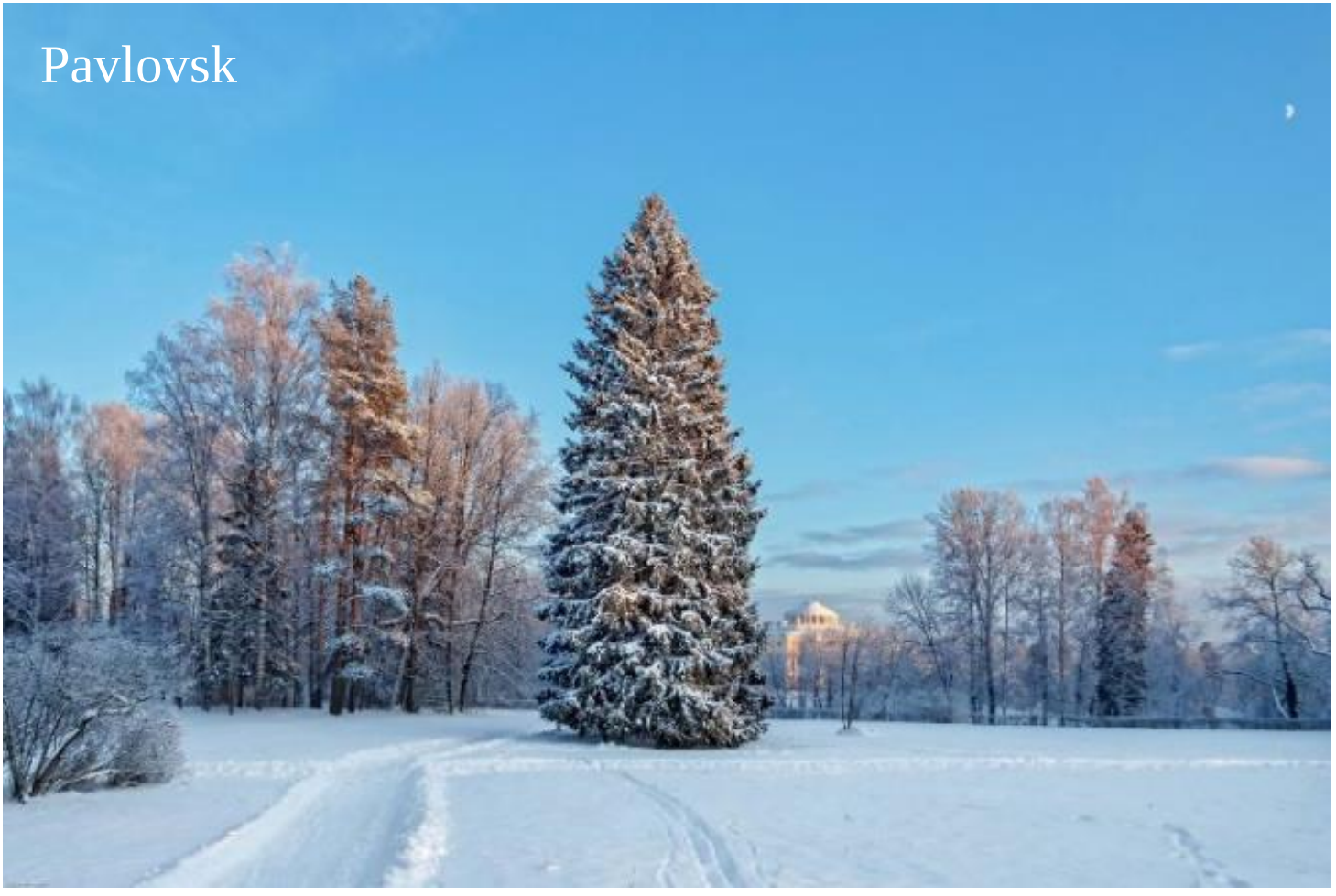
Theory. The main elements in English park

Trees and other greenery

Pavlovsk

Theory. The main elements in English park

- **Groups of trees**
- **Solitaires**



Theory. The main elements in English park

The alleys

Pavlovsk

Olustvere

Sharovskoy manor

Theory. The main elements in English park

Small forms of architecture:

- temples,
- rotundas,
- pavilions, etc.

Stowe

Pavlovsk

Petit Trianon

Theory. The main elements in English park

Benches

Theory. The main elements in English park

Sculptures and monuments

Pavlovsk

Theory. The main elements in English park

Artificial ruins

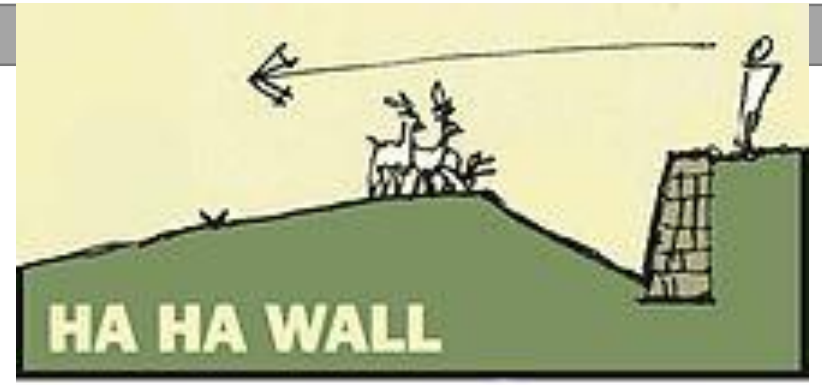
Stowe

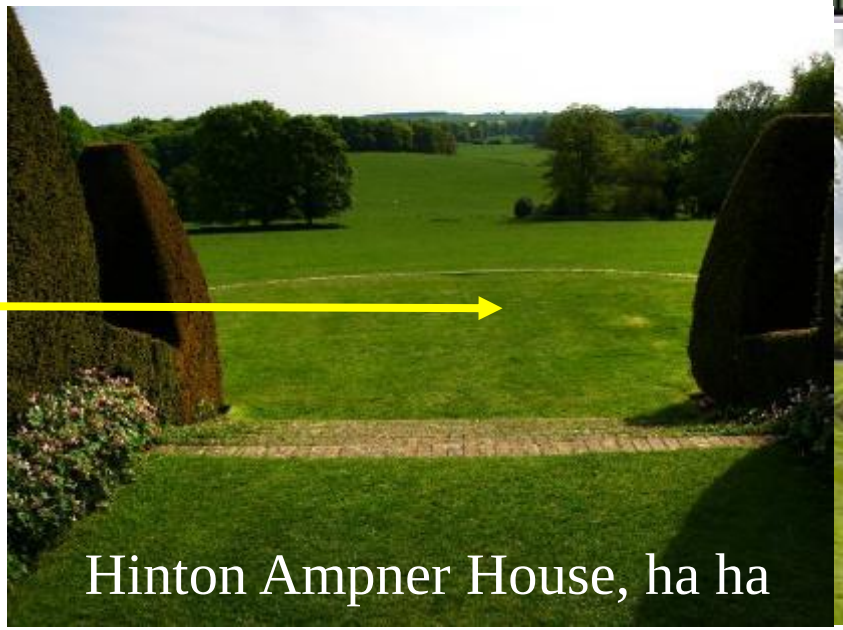
Pavlovsk

Schwetzingen

Ha-ha

An in-depth element of landscape design that creates a vertical barrier while maintaining a continuous view of the landscape across it.





Hinton Ampner House, ha ha

English landscape parks in Latvia

Mežotne palace and park

The castle was built in 1802, the park a little later

English landscape parks in Latvia

View from Mežotne castle mound over Lielupe to Mežotne manor 17-18th century

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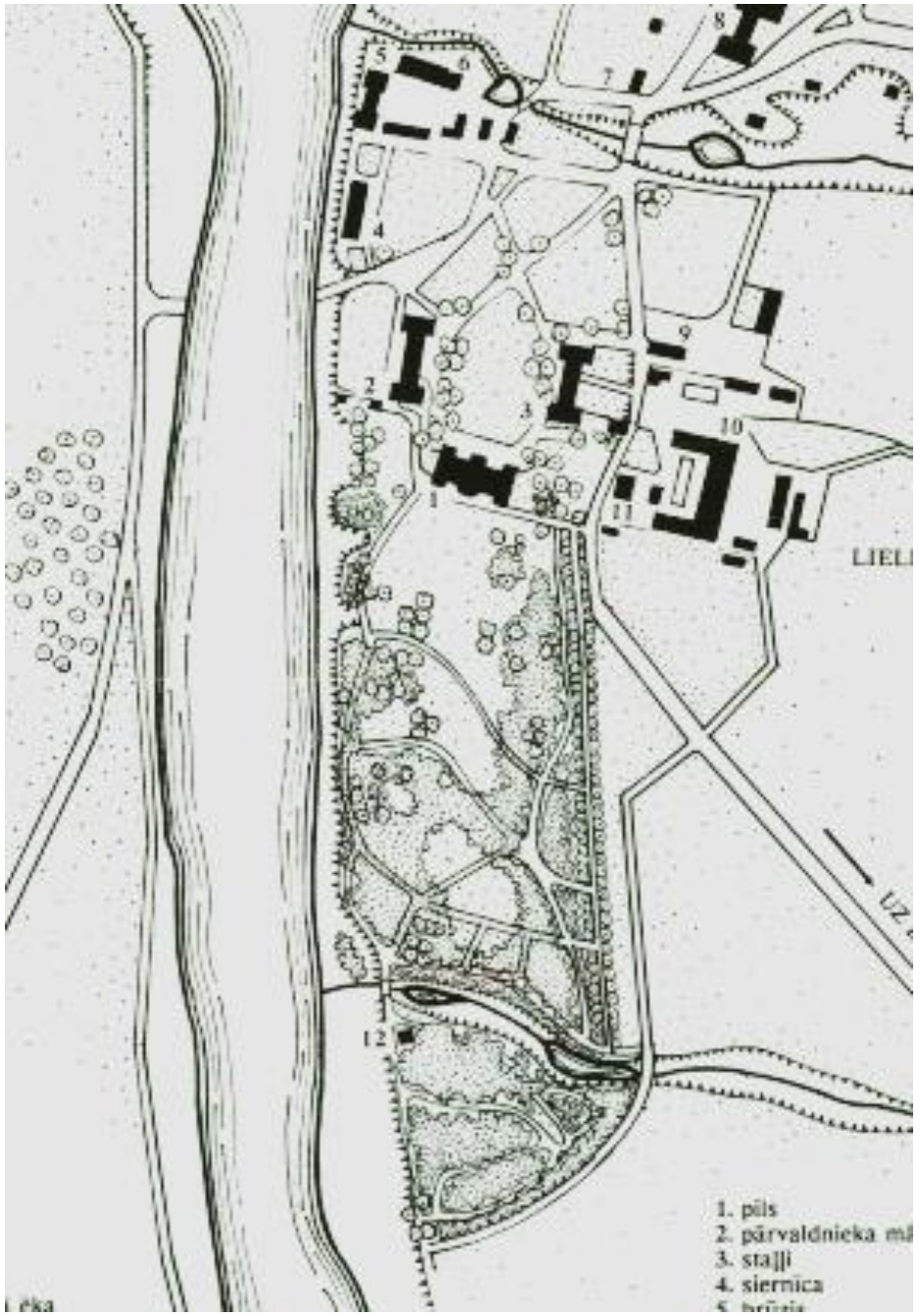
English landscape parks in Latvia. Mežotne park

The park is about 700 meters long and about 200 meters wide, adjacent to the Lielupe.



English landscape parks in Latvia. Mežotne park

There was a luxurious pavilion in Mežotne park on the bank of the Lielupe, later a simpler gazebo was built in its place, which is no longer there.

English landscape parks in Latvia. Mežotne park

The park is small, but wide and distant views show landscape over the Lielupe

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English landscape parks in Latvia. Mežotne park

English landscape parks in Latvia

Preiļi manor castle and park

Borhu estates in Preiļi have been mentioned since 1382. The castle has been destroyed by wars, restored and built several more times, until the middle of the 19th century the present castle was built.

The design of the park continued for 60 years (1806 - 1865)

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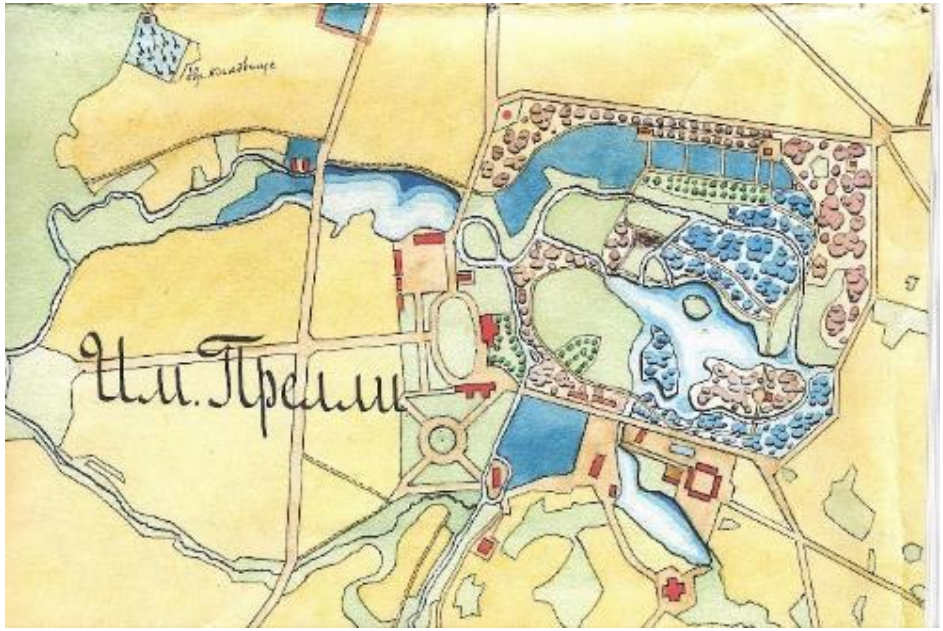
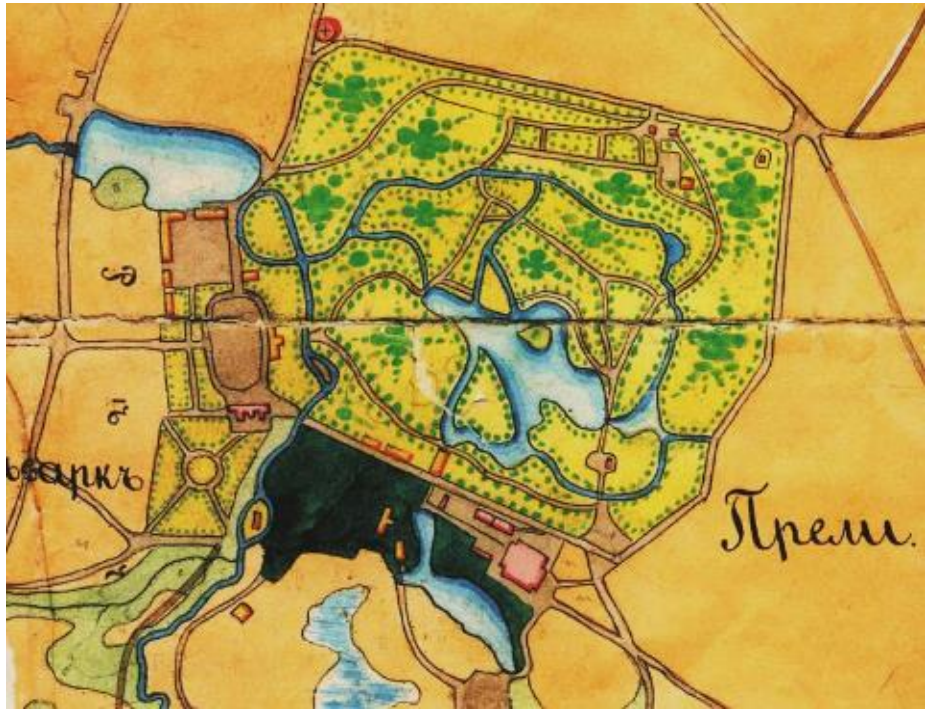
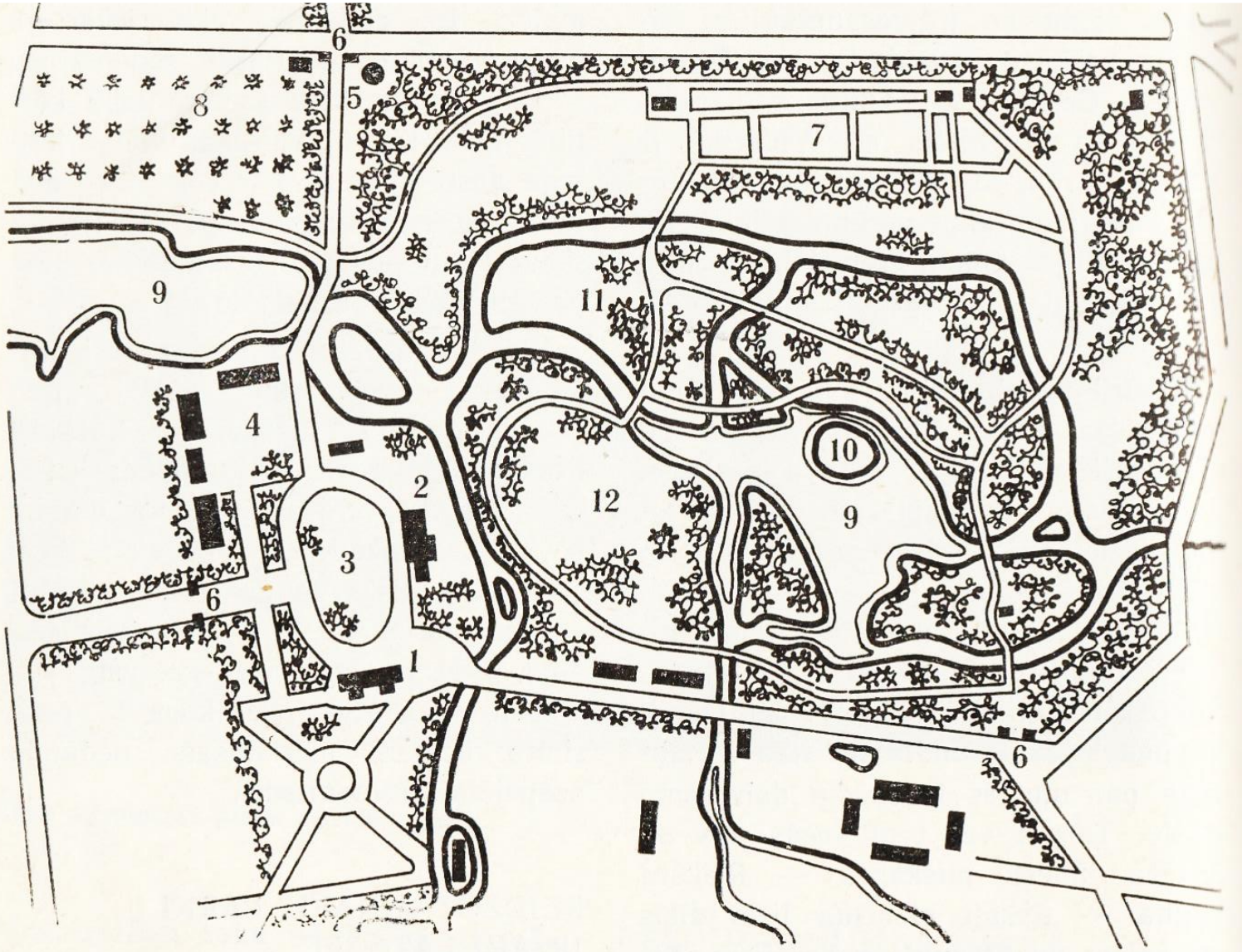
English landscape parks in Latvia. Preiļi park







Preiļu parks 19. gadsimta beigās. *1* — jaunā pils; *2* — vecā pils; *3* — parādes pagalms; *4* — saimniecības pagalms; *5* — kapliča; *6* — vārti; *7* — dārzniecības rakstura komplekss; *8* — augļu dārzs; *9* — dīķi; *10* — Ādama un Ievas sala; *11* — Mežsarga kalniņš; *12* — lielā lauce;

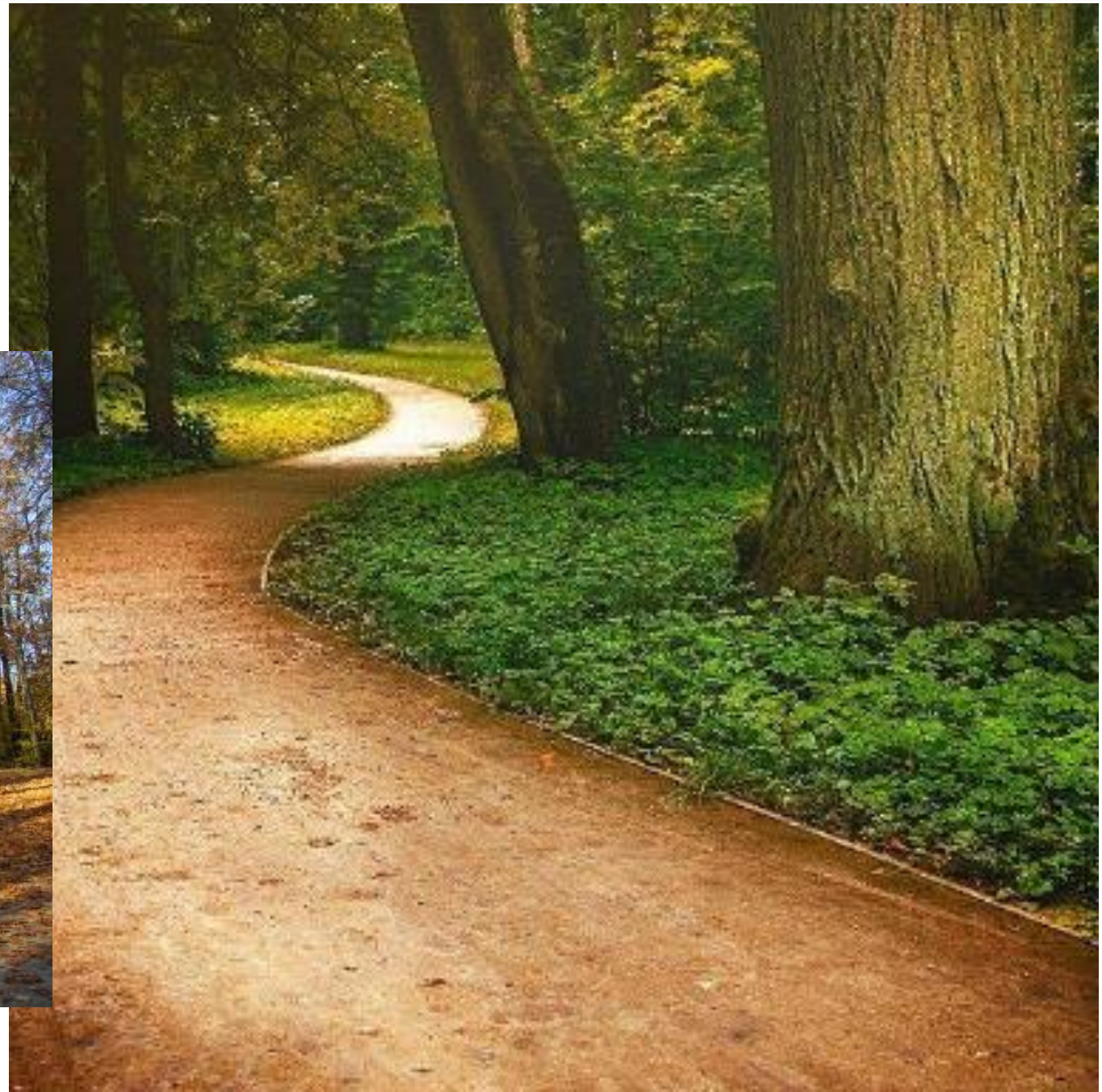
English landscape parks in Latvia. Preiļi park

Chapel of Preiļi manor

The above-ground space of the chapel was used as a memorial and chapel for worship services, while a family tomb was set up underground. Although there is no documentary evidence, it is likely that the Preili chapel was also designed by the Italian Vincenzo Macoti.

Park gates

English landscape parks in Latvia. Preiļi park



English landscape parks in Latvia. Preiļi park

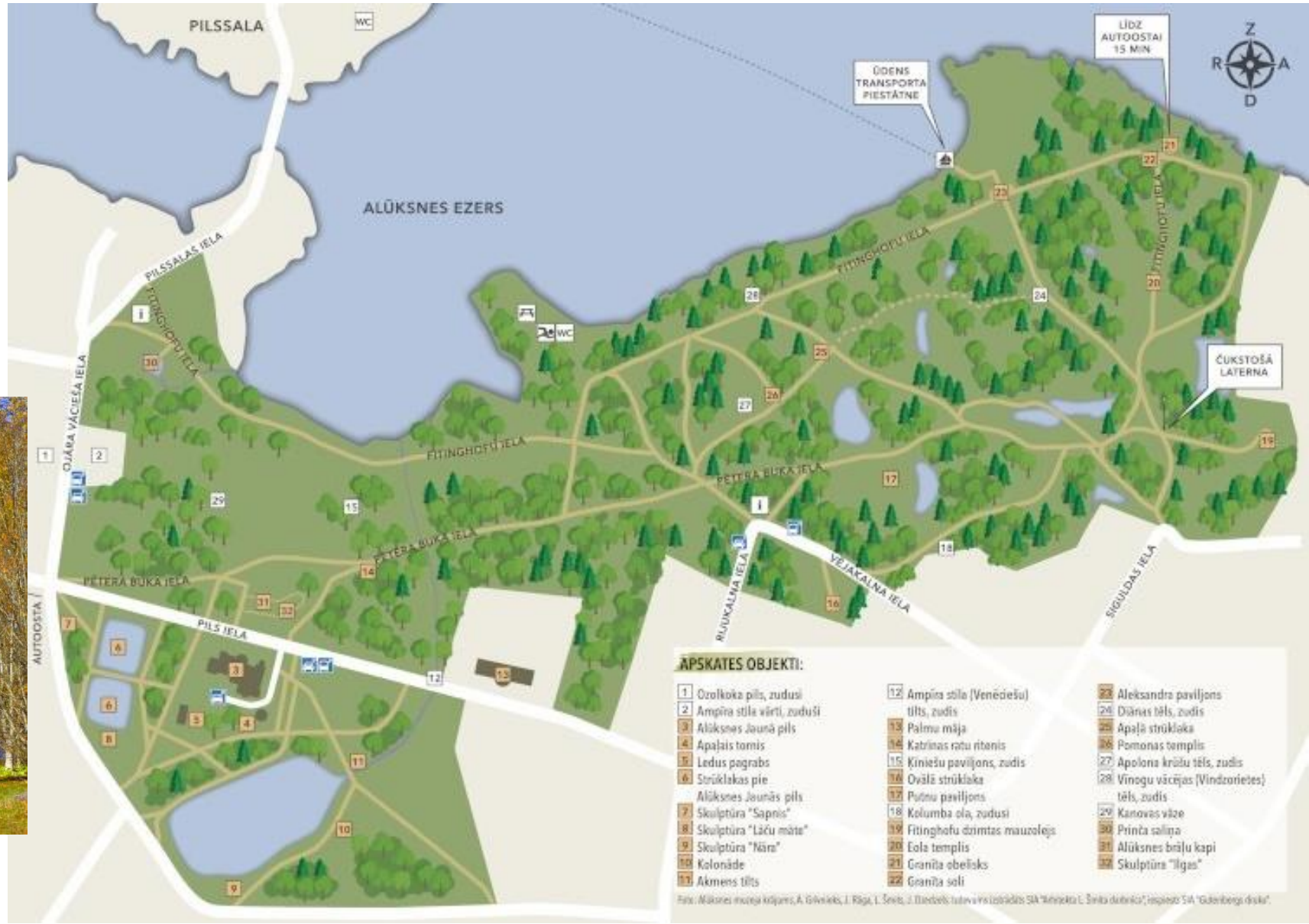
- The ruins of the stable in Preiļi manor are a sign of recognition of the park.
  The stage is built on the island

English landscape parks in Latvia

Alūksne Manor Park

Architectural monument of national significance. Authentic example of an 18th-century landscape park. It is the richest park in Latvia for historical architectural forms.

One of the most species-rich dendrological parks in the Baltics



English landscape parks in Latvia. Alūksne park

Alexander's pavilion,

called a tea or coffee pavilion.

Pavillion is built of wood with a chipboard roof, a tin spike and a flag at the end. The sky is painted on the ceiling with flying swallows, on the walls - flying angels.

English landscape parks in Latvia. Alūksne park

The temple of the Greek wind god Aeol

Built in the nineties of the 18th century. nineties of the 18th century. At present, a granite pedestal has been preserved in the middle of the temple, on which the Eola figure was once located. The ornate temple is made of stone with iron supports that hold the dome of the temple roof.

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English landscape parks in Latvia. Alūksne park

The lost **temple of Pomona** is reconstructed

The **bird pavilion**, which was built in the 19th century

English landscape parks in Latvia. Alūksne park

The round fountain

The oval fountain

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English landscape parks in Latvia. Alūksne park

The current area of the park is 32 ha, but it seems much larger, as it borders the Alūksne Lake and overlooks the opposite shore of the Tempļakalns peninsula with the Rotunda and the Sun Bridge.

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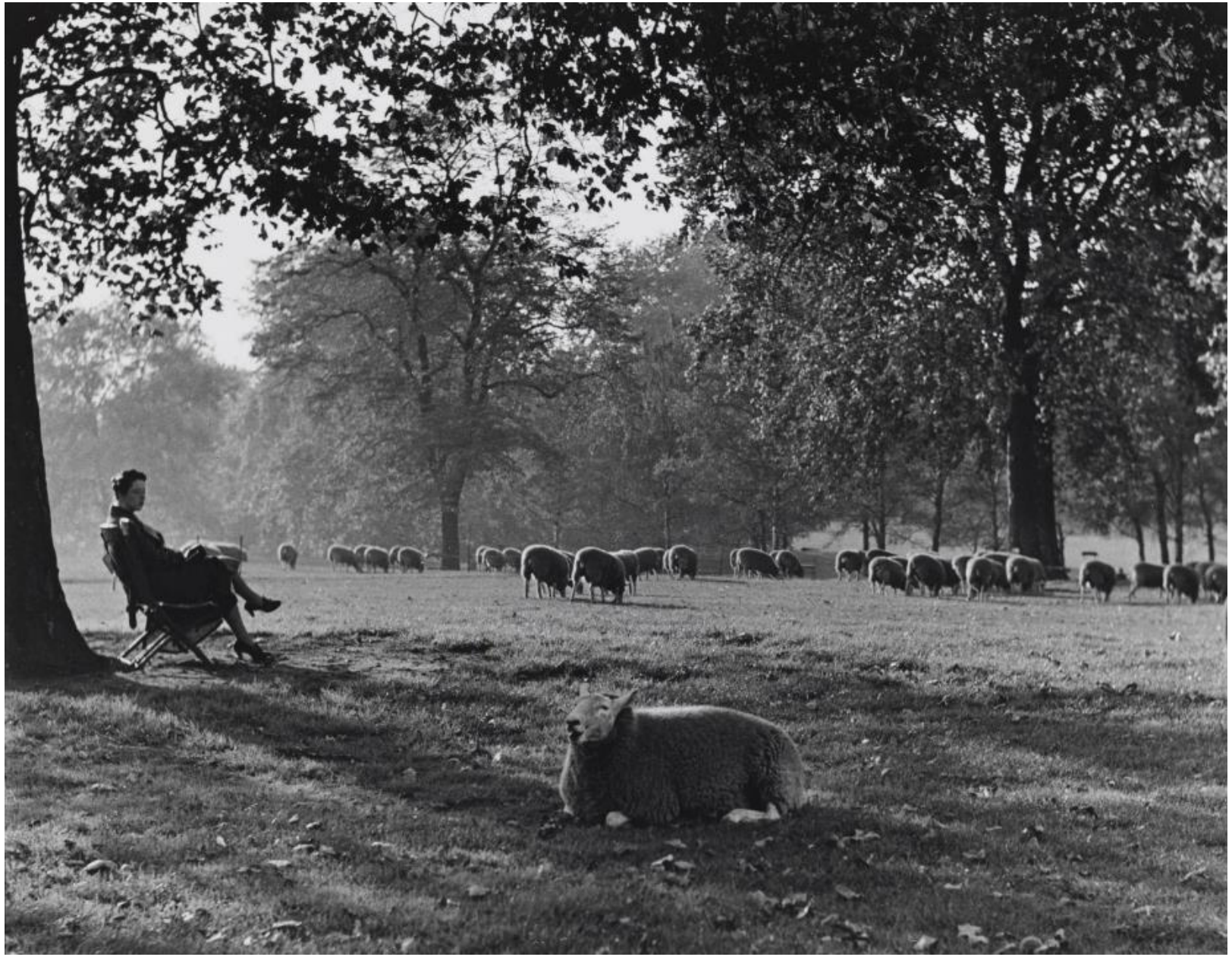
Conclusions: key values and characteristics

1. Proximity to the natural environment and landscape, at the same time introduction with new species and varieties of trees and shrubs.
2. Landscape scale and space according to the size of the territory. Distant views
3. Visual focuses and surprises: groups of trees, solitaires, garden architecture objects, sculptures.
4. Water as a surface where the sky and surroundings are reflected, as an opportunity to relax on the water, waterfalls and streams as a source of sound.
5. Ttention paid not only the flora of the park but also the fauna, butterflies, birds, squirrels, deer, etc.
6. Establishment of English parks in cities (Kuhalt projects in Riga, Tallinn, St. Petersburg)

Difficulties: In order to get the shape of an English park in a shorter time, large trees have to be planted, it is expensive. Large areas for mowing. In England, the lawns were mowed by farmers and hay was gathered for cattle, or the lawns were grazed by livestock. "Invisible walls", or Ha-ha, were installed to restrict pastures.

Sheep are also allowed on park lawns in Latvia, for example in Jaunpils.

Thank you



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