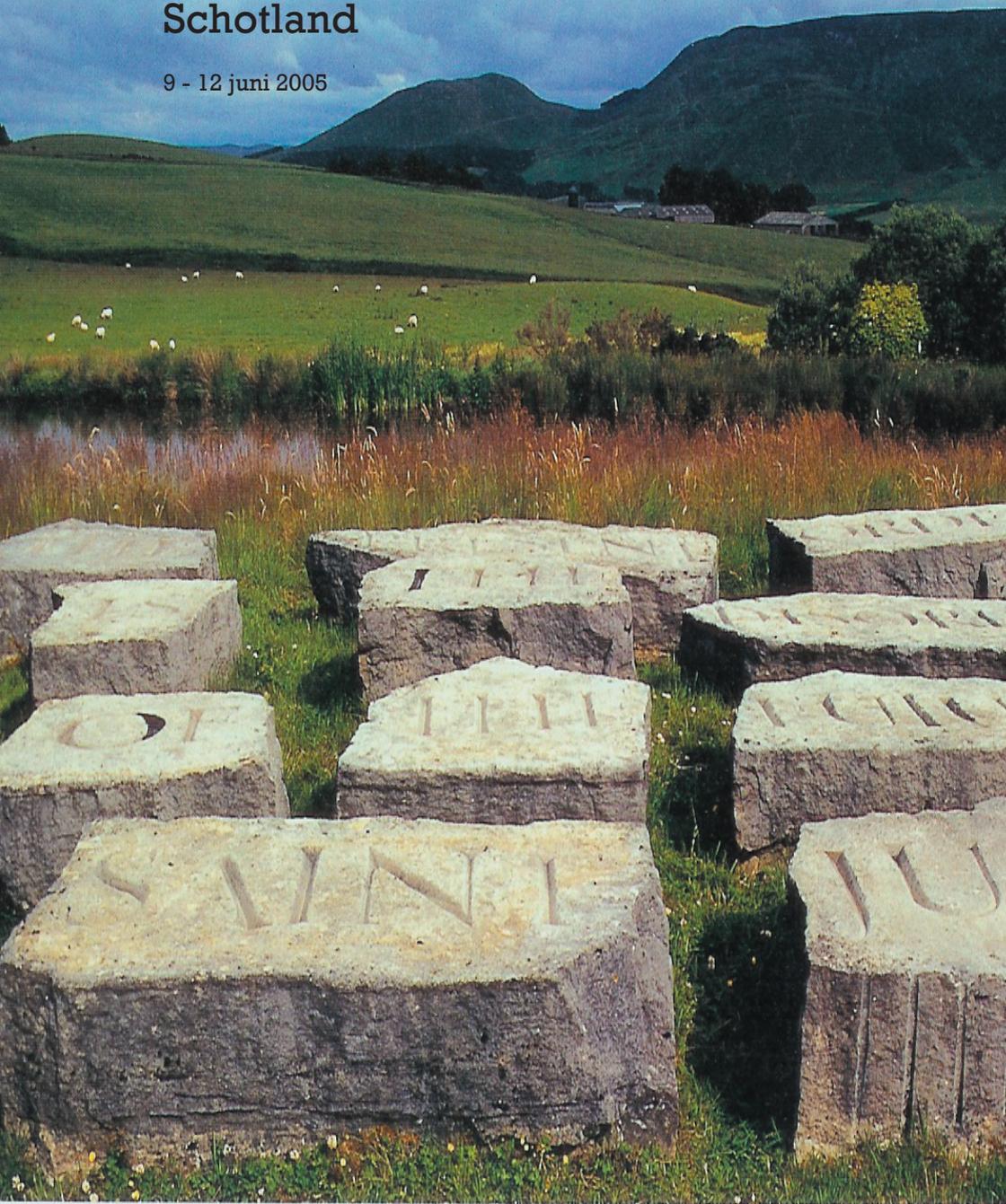


Stichting het Panorama

Schotland

9 - 12 juni 2005



Schotland

9 t/m 12 juni 2005

Deelnemers

André Rabsztyń
Egbert Schuttert
Ester Kruit
Frank van der Zanden (het Panorama)
Gerard Hesselink
Harry Derks
J. Otten
Jan Verburg
Jan Wouter Bruggenkamp
Lodewijk Baljon
Lodewijk Wiegersma
Martin Knuit
Martin Looije
Mathieu Derckx
Michiel Veldkamp
Monique de Vette
Edwin Santhagens
Patricia Bijvoet
Paul Achterberg
Renee Santema (het Panorama)
Roel Hoogenboom
Vibeke Scheffener (het Panorama)
Yutaro Terada

Niet vergeten en onthouden:

- Het is in Schotland 1 uur vroeger dan in Nederland
 - Paspoort meenemen
 - 1 pound is € 1.46
 - 1 mile is 1609 meter
 - 1 acre is 4027 m²
 - 1 square mile is 2,59 km²
 - 1 pint is 568,2 cm³
 - telefoneren van Schotland naar Nederland: +0031
-



Voorwoord

Na Parijs, Denemarken, Italië, de USA en Berlijn is dit de zesde excursie die de Stichting het Panorama organiseert. Ongeveer een derde van de deelnemers aan deze excursie zijn nog nooit met ons meegeweest.

Voor jullie schetsen we hierbij in het kort wat je te wachten staat (als het aan de organisatoren ligt). We staan vroeg op, nemen weinig tijd voor langdurige pauzes en hebben ook nog vakinhoudelijke avondprogramma's. We gaan veel zien. En hebben het ontzettend gezellig. Uitrusten doen we wel als we weer thuis zijn.

Ook op deze excursie zal (zoals in onze doelstellingen staat) de nadruk liggen op recente en/of vernieuwende ontwikkelingen waar we kennis van willen nemen. In Schotland zijn dat met name de stedelijke ontwikkelingen. Daarnaast hebben we intensief contact met de beroepspraktijk van Engelse landschapsarchitecten. We worden ontvangen op de kantoren van LandUse-Consultants in Glasgow en Gross.Max. in Edinburgh waar we kennis kunnen nemen van hun beroepspraktijken en discussiëren over ontwerpopgaven.

Dit is een beknopte excursiegids van een groot aantal projecten die we zullen bezoeken. De gids bevat nummers die verwijzen naar de locaties op kaarten. Veelal zijn de informatiebronnen in de vorm van websites en boeken vermeld.

Per dag is een programma opgenomen. We hebben vaak een of meerdere afspraken met Schotse begeleiders gemaakt. De vermelde tijden zijn hiervoor een handige richtlijn.

We blijven een flexibel opererend team en staan open voor goede ideeën of suggesties van alle deelnemers. Ongetwijfeld zullen ook onze Schotse begeleiders nog wel het een en ander aan het programma willen toevoegen.

Stichting het Panorama, mei 2005

David Louwerse

Renee Santema

Vibeke Scheffener

Frank van der Zanden (mobiel noodnummer: 06-20545554)

Donderdag 9 juni: Glasgow

6.40 uur aanwezig (aanbevolen door Schiphol) bij incheckbalie van KL1471; 8.40 uur vertrek; ca 9.15 uur aankomst op Glasgow Airport.

We worden de hele donderdag begeleid door Marc van Grieken, een van oorsprong Nederlandse landschapsarchitect werkzaam bij LandUse Consultants in Glasgow.

10.00-12.00 Glasgow Harbour (1), Battle McCarthy Consulting Engineers & Landscape Architects.

Toelichting door projectleider Samantha Stewart en een landschapsarchitect van Gillespies.

14.00-15.00 Pacific Quay (3)

Bussiness Park in ontwikkeling met onder andere: Bell's Bridge en Armadillo (Clyde Auditorium van Foster en Ove Arup).

15.15-16.15 the Hidden Garden (2), City Design Cooperative

Toelichting door Rolf Rosher van City Design Cooperative

16.30 Glasgow School of Art (10), Charles Rennie Mackintosh

18.00 bureaubezoek aan LandUseConsultants (7), Marc van Grieken

37 Otago Street, Glasgow G12 877

Tel +44(0) 141.334.9595

Bij ruimte in het programma:

- **Homes for the Future (9)**, Masterplan: Page&Park Architects with Arup Ass.; bebouwing door diverse architecten, Glasgow Green ;

- **Whiteinchcross (13)**, pleintje van Cross. Max.

- **Buchananstreet (12)** Gillespies

- **Broomielaw (5)**, LandUseConsultants

- **Gorbals (14)**

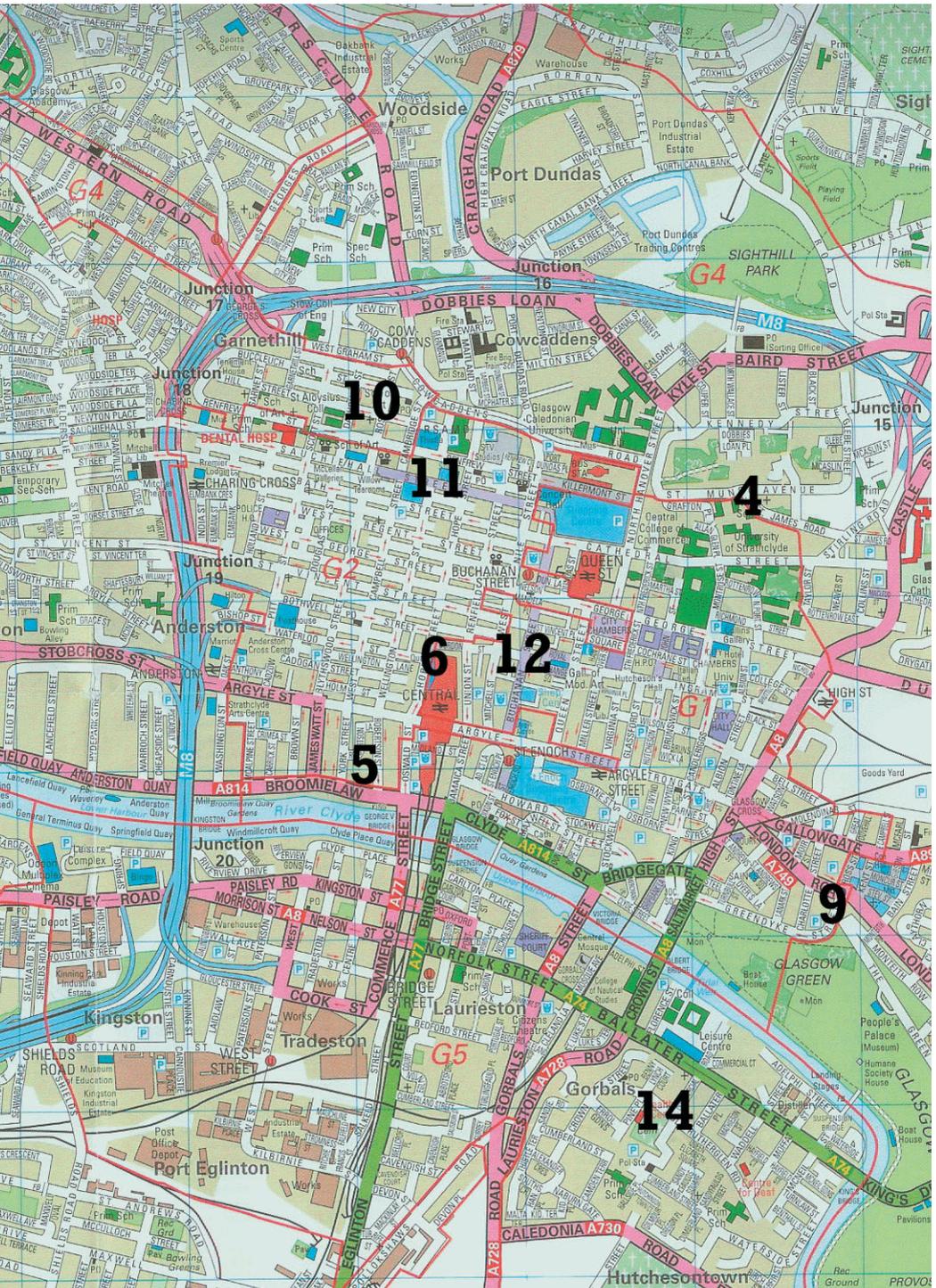
- **Crown Circus (15) e.o. in Westend**

Hotel:

Quality Inn (6)

Gordonstreet, Strathclyde,

Central Glasgow



Woodside

Port Dundas

Sighthill Park

Garnethill

Cowcaddens

Charing Cross

Anderson

Kingston

Tradeston

Laurieston

Gorbals

Hutchesontown

10

11

4

6

12

5

9

14

Junction 17

Junction 16

Junction 18

Junction 15

Junction 19

Junction 20

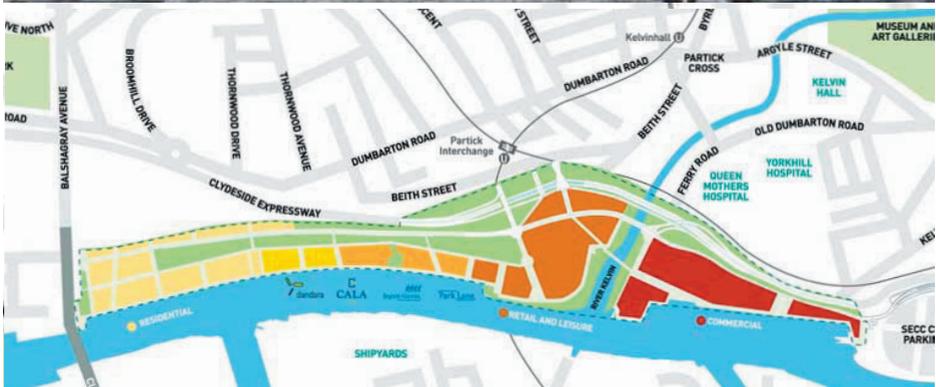
Glasgow Harbour (1), Glasgow Harbour Ltd

Urban design door Gillespies

www.glasgowharbour.com

www.battlemccarthy.com/projects/landscapearchitecture/glasgow/harbour

www.gillespies.co.uk



Project Outline

Glasgow Harbour is an integrated mix of high-quality commercial, residential, retail, leisure and public space. Situated on the banks of both the Clyde and the Kelvin, Glasgow Harbour has a unique combination of both West End and waterfront location, within easy reach of the city centre.

The 130-acre site was, until recently, mostly redundant shipyard and dockland. Now, the regeneration of the waterfront will bring people back to the River Clyde, which was once both the emotional and economic heart of Glasgow.

With an end value of over £1 billion, Glasgow Harbour will be a major contributor to the growth of Scotland's economy. The Commercial District has distinctive advantages for both local and international companies, and the retail and leisure space will provide a high quality destination for both local residents and tourists.

The overall project will take about 10 years to complete.

The company behind Glasgow Harbour is Glasgow Harbour Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Clydeport Ltd and part of the Peel group. The Glasgow Harbour development is one of the largest waterfront regeneration projects in the UK, and has an end value of over £1 billion. The development covers 130 acres of former dock and shipyard land on the north bank of the Clyde.

The Clyde has traditionally been the heart of the city of Glasgow, and part of a great and proud heritage. Glasgow Harbour is bringing the city back to the river, creating a vibrant environment and for the first time giving access to over 3km of Clyde and Kelvin waterfront.

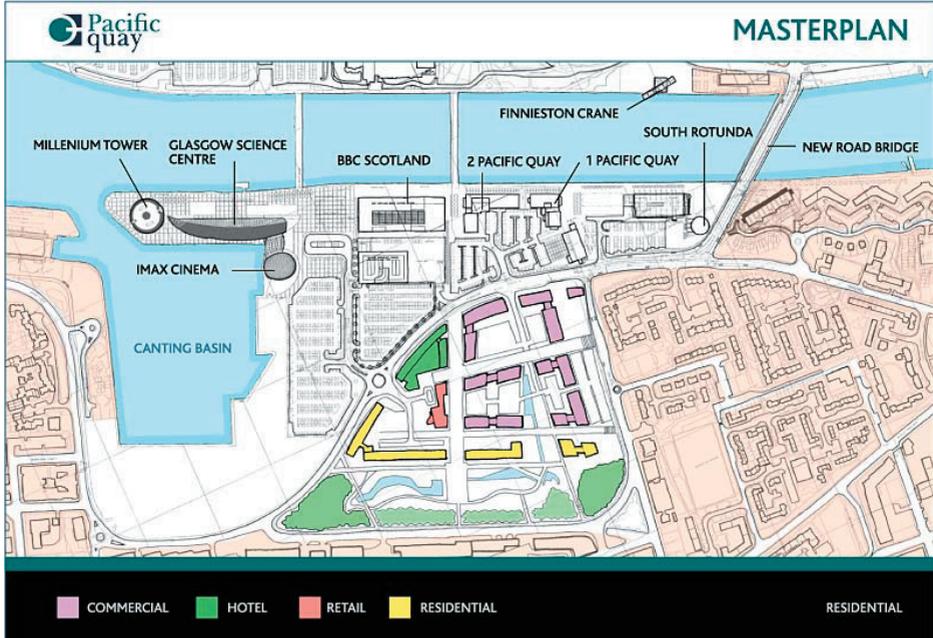
We are in discussions with Glasgow City Council for a new public transport link, which would join Glasgow Harbour and other waterfront destinations on the north bank of the Clyde with the city centre. The suggested link would be a clean, modern and efficient LRT system which - in conjunction with the long-term improvement of Partick Interchange - will provide a viable alternative to car journeys.

Glasgow is renowned for being a green city, and Glasgow Harbour will echo that. Not only is the development extremely cycle and pedestrian friendly, but extensive landscaping means that there will be parks - including the 11 acre linear park - pathways and meeting places, making Glasgow Harbour a pleasant place to be. Our sustainability and recycling goals show that we're serious about creating the best environment we can

Pacific Quay (3)

Masterplan van....

www.pacificquay-developments.co.uk



Pacific Quay was the site of the 1988 Glasgow Garden Festival. The site on the edge of the river Clyde which was for many years the centrepiece of Scotlands shipbuilding industry.

The 60 acre will include:

- 28 acre business park
- new road bridge to city centre
- BBC Scotland HQ
- Digital Medis Campus
- Glasgow Science Centre
- 100 metre high Wing Tower
- Scotlands first IMAX Cinema
- parks and public spaces
- leisure/recreation facilities
- restaurants/bars

The Hidden Garden (2).

City Design Cooperative

25 Albert Drive, Glasgow

www.ben-network.org.uk

www.thehiddengardens.org.uk



Welcome to the Hidden Gardens, Scotland's first permanent public garden for the 21st century and a visionary new landmark for Scotland. The Hidden Gardens are the result of a two year consultation and design process that have seen the transformation of a derelict industrial site on Glasgow's south side into a tranquil and inspirational haven.

Background to Design

the ethos

Gardens are universal and celebrated in many different ways throughout the world. The nature of the Hidden Gardens project is to embrace different ideas, rituals and forms from different cultures merging these ideas through the designers' and artists' work in relation to the specific demands of the site both spatially and physically.

The Hidden Gardens is dedicated to peace on all levels - personal, regional and international. It celebrates the universal spirit of nature, with subtle references to the paradise gardens that have evolved over the last three thousands years.

For a multiplicity of faiths throughout the worlds, a garden is symbolic of heaven on earth. It is also a quiet place for visitors to make time for themselves. The Hidden Gardens does not attempt to homogenise varying belief systems, but advocates an "equality of differences". It has been designed with a communal vision, in the spirit of mutuality. It aspires to describe the kind of world it would be good to live in, not the world as it is.

the process

The Hidden Gardens was developed over an extended period of time through a collaborative design process that involved arts charity nva organisation, landscape architects City Design Co-operative, a team of international artists and the local community in Pollokshields.

The starting point for the design programme, artworks and horticultural approach within the Gardens was the celebration of diversity in nature and humanity, and the promotion of a deeper understanding of nature through international horticultural traditions.

The result is a contemplative open space where the diverse communities of the city and visitors alike can find respite in a busy urban environment.

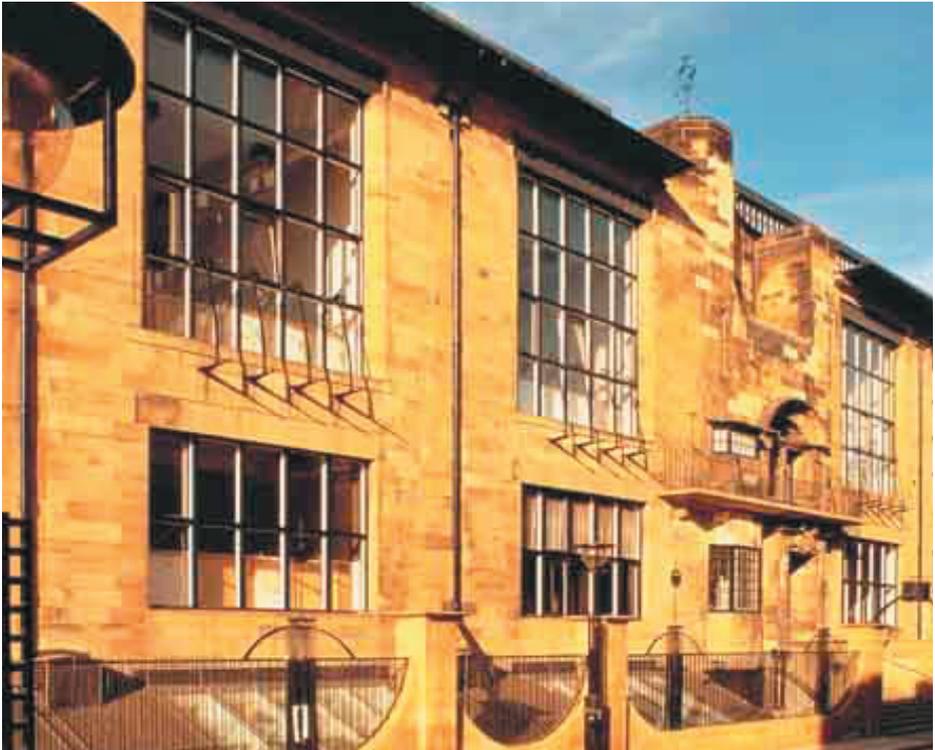
p.s. map of the design is being developed, not yet completed.

Glasgow School of Art (10),

Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868-1928)
167 Renfrewstreet, Glasgow

www.glasgowarchitecture.co.uk
www.greatbuildings.com

Glasgow Art School is probably the most well known Rennie Mackintosh building and certainly his most well respected. Powerful sandstone block with dark, woody interior - save the bright, white-painted 'chicken run' high up on the south facade - perched on a steep incline.



Glasgow School of Art: entry facade

Glasgow School of Art is a building of Global importance, recorded in most Histories of 20th Century Architecture. Glasgow Art School was a powerful influence for Art Nouveau and later for Modernism. The GSA building was constructed in 1897 - 1909. Charles Rennie Mackintosh was a graduate of the GSA.

Charles Rennie Mackintosh was born one of eleven children in the Town-head area of Glasgow, close to Glasgow Cathedral. From these beginnings, he has become one of the most celebrated architects of his generation.

He met Margaret Macdonald, his future wife, at Glasgow School of Art and much of what can be seen in the buildings and collections involves their artistic collaboration. You will also witness his masterful handling of light and space and see many of the well-known pieces of furniture which have themselves become icons.

Mackintosh took his inspiration from our Scottish traditions and blended them with the flourish of Art Nouveau and the simplicity of Japanese forms. Much of his work has survived. It can be seen today alongside that of his close collaborators in the group known as “The Four” and the other artists and designers who collectively created “The Glasgow Style”.

Born in Glasgow, architect, designer and artist, Charles Rennie Mackintosh rose to high regard across Europe. This major new study of his life and work reassesses Mackintosh’s contributions to architecture and design - and the little-known landscape painting that he retired to in his last years, when he could no longer stand the cool reception that his work received in Britain. As students, Mackintosh and his friend Herbert MacNair met the Macdonald sisters, forming a quartet known by their contemporaries as ‘the spook school’ for their use of abstracted female figures and metamorphic lines. The British establishment was disdainful of their work, owing to the clear influence of continental ‘art nouveau’ upon Rennie and his collaborators. Only with the help of a small number of patrons would Mackintosh realize his best-known designs - including the new Glasgow School of Art (‘The Mackintosh Building’). He also designed a series of tea room interiors and several private houses (most notably Windyhill and The Hill House), developing an uncompromising style known as ‘total design’ - of interiors and furniture as well as exteriors and planning, incorporating a sophisticated use of both natural and artificial light.



Hill house



House for an art lover

Land Use Consultants (7)

37 Otago Street, Glasgow

+44(0)141.334.9595

www.landuse.co.uk/glasgow

Company

LUC are environmental planners, designers and managers employing over 80 staff in offices in London, Bristol and Glasgow. Since the practice was formed in 1966 we have been at the forefront of environmental design and as a result are more than familiar with most current environmental issues.

Our core skills are landscape architecture, landscape planning and management, landuse and resource planning, ecology, integrated rural development and urban design. In addition we have an established network of specialist consultants with whom we regularly work.

Clients are drawn from across a broad spectrum of local and central government, statutory bodies such as the Environment Agency, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) such as the National Trust, and private sector companies large and small. Projects similarly range from large pan-European studies and complex development projects, to the small and delicate.

Management

Increasing significance is being attached to the value of landscape as a resource that delivers a wide range of benefits. LUC is committed to providing sustainable landscape management solutions and has a proven track record in the production of integrated plans and strategies, which manage environmental, social, and economic factors in both the urban and rural environment.

- Character assessment of both rural and urban landscapes
- Sustainable recreation and green tourism
- Assessing rural community needs and opportunities
- Enhancement of the rural and urban environment
- Advising on management plans and structures for designated landscapes and other areas
- Quality of Life Capital studies



Pr Diana memorial playground, Kensington



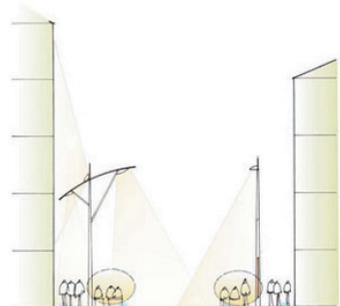
Trentham Gardens

Planning
 Landscape Character Assessment
 Water Resources
 Waste Planning
 Environmental Impact
 Minerals
 Planning Policy
 Renewable Energy
 Townscape Character Assessment
 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
 Landscape Capacity/Sensitivity Studies

Design
 Site Restoration
 Heritage Lottery Fund
 Commercial
 Housing
 Institutions
 Masterplanning

Management
 Historic Landscapes
 Landscape Character Assessment
 Woodland Strategy

Ecology
 Ecology
 Habitat & Species Survey
 Environmental Policy



Broomielaw

Jubilee Gardens competition

Four design teams (**EDAW**, **Gross.Max.**, **Land Use Consultants**/Thomas Heatherwick Studio with Dan Pearson and **West 8**) have been shortlisted to progress to the final stage of an open competition to redevelop Jubilee Gardens in Waterloo, London. The teams will now prepare a concept design in response to a project brief and evaluation criteria. The concepts will be put forward for a public consultation process, which will start in the spring. Topos, march 2005.

Homes for the Future (9), Glasgow Green, Glasgow

masterplan: Page & Park Architects with Arup Associates
architects: Elder & Cannon, RMJM Glasgow, Ian Ritchie Architects, Ushida Findlay Partnership, McKeown Alexander, Wren + Rutherford, Rick Mather Architects

www.glasgowarchitecture.co.uk

Are these homes for the future, homes for now, homes for anyone? Known as Fairy Glen by many Glaswegians due to the large gay population this urban experiment is truly invigorating. The few modern houses that we have in Scotland often sit alone and aloof but here we have a veritable pot-pourri of great contemporary architects. Like Stuttgart's Weissenhofsiedlung back in the 30's you have to ask yourself 'is this a model for the future or a zoo for preening architects'? It has been described as an outdoor Ideal Homes show but the grouping has a strong sense of urban grain.

The houses and flats lie East of the city centre, hovering on the edge of the Merchant City. They mostly face out over Glasgow Green to the south or inwards to the green court. The latter is basically triangular and thus not at all a traditional tenement back court. The southern blocks respect the building line onto the Green and even pay homage to deck access that is reviled just a stone's throw away. All the buildings (except Ritchie's copper block) seem to be rooted via white render, and there's a lot of fashionable cedar boarding. Private developers collaborated with public sector housing authorities: the scheme, planned in three phases will create 250 homes in what was once a thriving community.

Three teams were invited to compete to produce the masterplan, including Dutch and Irish planners. The winning partnership, Glasgow architects, Page and Park, backed by Arup Associates, produced guidelines indicating a mix of accommodations of various tenures, sizes and budgets. It specified the need to address the scale of the site, with an appropriately urban character, rather than a suburban one. It also specified that individual houses should address the issues of barrier free access, energy, living and working combinations. A large-scale block looks out directly over Glasgow Green, itself the subject of a multi-million refurbishment by Glasgow City Council with Heritage Lottery money, while an internal landscaped area behind forms the focus for the more intimately-scaled rear of the development.

Each block tries something different: from west to east, anti-clockwise - a floating corner box, a rippling wall nestling convex balconies in the hollows, a cascading tower draped with wire trellis, a copper box, celebrated timber garages and a series of bridge-access flats. There are a lot of playful



rmjm Glasgow



Ushida Findlay architects



Rick Mather architects

strokes here, some whimsical, some bold. The glazed cascades of the Ushida Findlay block are captivating but bizarrely face north, protecting the cliff-line to the Green. The McKeown Alexander building really knits the north corner together and its detailing around the entry is a delight.

The inability of the project to deal with cars gracefully is a drawback, especially the paved parking to the south. Little attempt at communality in the garden may be a safe option but hardly creates a benchmark. However the architecture is significantly innovative and a marker for what can be done with a little organisation. It revitalises a city centre community. It is one of the most important projects to emerge from Glasgow's year as UK City of Architecture and Design.

The Gorbals (14)

wm-ud+p

www.williemiller.co.uk/laurieston-gorbals.htm

April 2003: Regeneration of Laurieston Gorbals, Glasgow

Together with lead consultants Kevin Murray Associates, we have been commissioned by Scottish Enterprise Glasgow in partnership with Glasgow City Council and Communities Scotland to investigate and consider options for the regeneration of Laurieston Gorbals. Although the Gorbals has been the subject of regeneration activity since the late 1980's, recognition of the severity of the problems, and of the need for a strategic approach to regeneration resulted in the Gorbals being identified as a priority area by the Glasgow Alliance, and a Social Inclusion Partnership area.

The aim of the study is to produce an upstream regeneration strategy in advance of a masterplan which sets out the parameters for the development of a mixed use inner city area, close to the City Centre providing a high quality living and working environment. This work includes a review of land and building ownership, identification of major utility services, identification of transportation issues and constraints (including routing of the M74), car parking requirements, analysis of existing land uses and development potential, recommendations on housing tenure mix, analysis of possible development content, definition of a proposed mix of uses and development of design guidance principles.



Crown Circus (15), architect....

www.mackenzieconstruction.com

Mackenzie Construction recently completed a contract valued at £190,000 for repairs to the walls and railings at Crown Circus Gardens in Glasgow. The retaining wall at Crown Circus was beginning to collapse due to root invasion by the surrounding trees in the gardens. Mackenzie`s contract involved removing these trees, taking down the existing sandstone walling, constructing a new reinforced concrete retaining wall and facing the new wall with a mixture of the existing sandstone and new sandstone machine cut to 75mm thick.

New copes were also fitted on top of the wall and a new cast railing manufactured, since the previous railing had been removed and melted down

for gun metal during the war. Client were the Crown Circus Residents Association who appointed Babbie as Engineer for the works that were partly funded by Scottish National Heritage (Glasgow).

Whiteinchcross (13), Glasgow

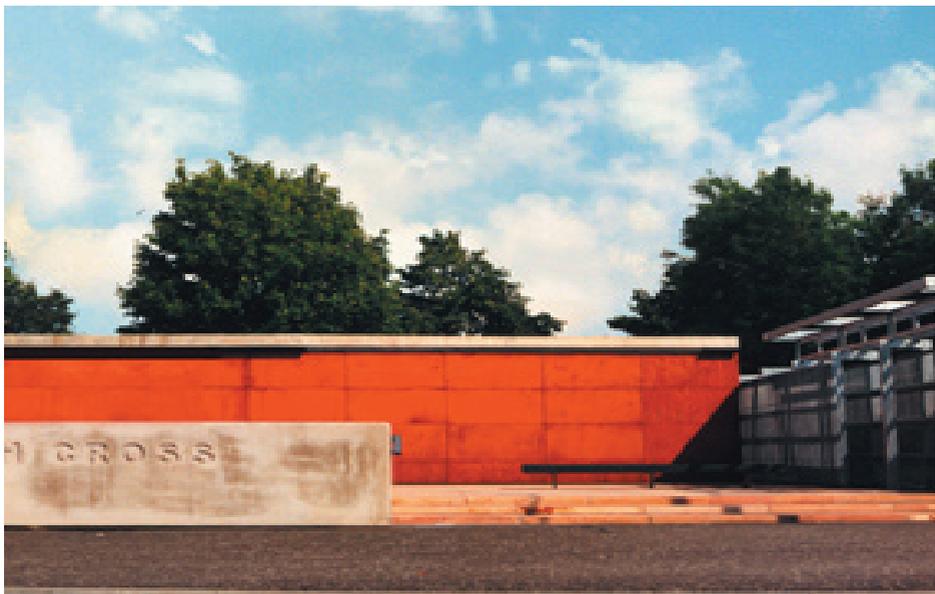
Gross.Max. (1999)

Whiteinch

www.grossmax.com

Michael Spens, Modern Landscape, Phaidon, London.

This central site had become derelict and redundant. It had, within living memory, been a place for watering horses. Gross Max accordingly evolved the design of a wall of water flowing gently across some 8 meters, over Cor-Ten steel, thus also incorporating the memory of past shipbuilding nearby. The artist Adam Barker-Mill was engaged to make a 12 meter white tower, internally translucent blue that varies in intensity according to the time of day and night. In contrast the groundlevel is paved with Clashach sandstone streaked with iron deposit. The square is divided into two level platforms and articulated with two substantial freestanding walls in conjunction with a transparent pergola construction in galvanized steel. Trees have been both preserved and reintroduced to emphasize the sanctuary offered by the site against the bustle of city life. Seats which each accommodate one or two people nestle in the shade and the walls provide a buffer against traffic noise. The location has been transformed into an important urban experience for the passer-by.



Vrijdag 10 juni: van Glasgow naar Edinburgh

7.30 uur ontbijt

8.45 uur vertrek met de bus uit het hotel

We worden ook vrijdag een groot deel van de dag begeleid door Marc van Grieken (LUC)

9.00-10.00 uur Rottenrow Garden (4), Gross. Max. Landscape Architects

10.00-11.00 uur Willow Tea Rooms (11), Charles Rennie Mackintosh; 217 Sauchiehall Street (11); and regeneration projects.

12.00-14.00 Androssan windfarm (16)

met uitleg door Marc van Grieken

15.00 Eurocentral (business park) (17)

16.00 Edinburgh Science Park (18)

17.00 uur bureaubezoek aan Gross Max (19), Eelco Hooftman

6 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh

Tel (0044 0)131.5569111

Hotel : Chancellors Court (20)

18 Holyrood Park Road,

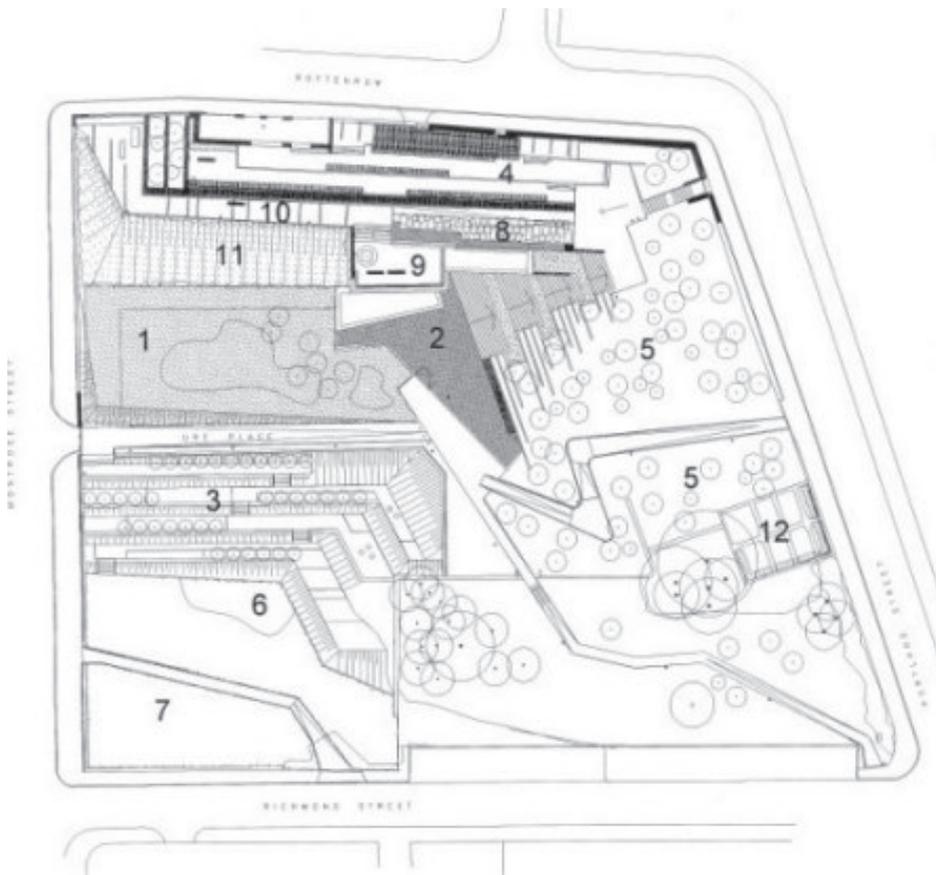
Edinburgh First University, Edinburgh

Rottenrow Garden (4)

Gross. Max. Landscapearchitects (2003)

Rottenrow North Port Street, Glasgow

www.strath.ac.uk/departments/techservices/project/rottenrow



- 1.** Amenity grass area. Open and level grass area for activities, marquees, events etc. Area also to be mass planted with snowdrops (emblem of the former Maternity hospital) that will flower in spring.
- 2.** Central area featuring the limestone square, water feature, steps & terraces, long wooden bench and lighting mast. Focal point of garden where outdoor performances can take place. SW facing space ideal for afternoon sun.
- 3.** Herbaceous Terrace Garden with strong block planting of herbaceous plants (eg. red hot pokers, lilies, geraniums) for colour during summer months combined with evergreen ground cover planting and lavender. Linear organisation to garden emphasised by rows of small crab apple trees. Quiet seating areas are arranged within the terraces.
- 4.** Upper Terrace Garden. Spatially organised by low concrete walls and 1.2m high beech hedges. This is the highest point on site giving views out over the garden and glimpses of the Glasgow skyline. The pergola running E-W on the northern edge visually links the Portico structure to the North Portland arch. Wisteria is to be planted along the pergola and Virginia creepers are used to cover the existing walls. The Portico is faced with wooden trellis which is planted with climbing roses.
- 5.** Hills planted with ivy, clumps of ornamental grasses and multi-stemmed birch trees developing into a woodland. This area is also to be used for memorial tree planting.
- 6.** Wetland planting of Gunnera, Irises, reeds and grasses.
- 7.** Wild flower meadow providing open space with colour
- 8.** Rock Garden formed from ornamental stonework salvaged from former buildings to be planted with Gunnera, lilies, and ornamental grasses. Garden to feature oversized plant species.
- 9.** Water Feature Terrace - belvedere with benches overlooking the central space planted with a single ash tree.
- 10.** Gabion wall terrace. The wall is built from sandstone reclaimed from the former hospital buildings. A wide walkway of bound gravel provides ample space for pedestrian movement and south facing benches.
- 11.** Embankment covered with coppiced willow plants.
- 12.** Secluded garden structured by the foundations of the former water tank and a beech hedge planted on the perimeter. Foundation grid is planted with viburnums.

A variety of climbers have been chosen to provide colour and rapid coverage of the old walls on the site. In particular Virginia creeper, a vigorous and self-clinging climber, has been planted against the old sandstone walls on the Rottenrow boundary. This plant grows up to 15m in height and provides autumn colour. It is estimated that a large proportion of the walls will be

Willow Tea Rooms (11)

Charles Rennie Mackintosh, 1904

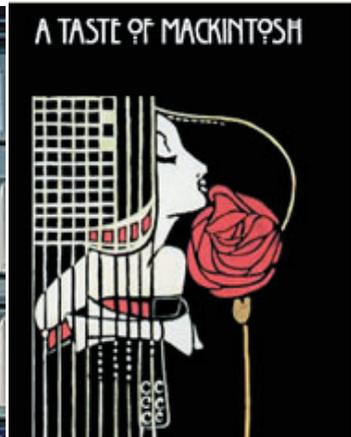
217 Sauchiehall, Glasgow

tel. 44(0) 141.332.0521

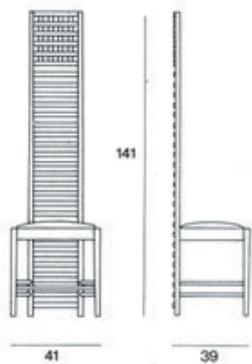
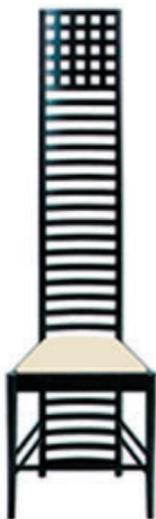
www.glasgowarchitecture.co.uk

www.crmsociety.co.uk

www.willowtearooms.co.uk



Glasgow Tea Rooms for Kate Cranston. Mackintosh added the Willow Tea Rooms bow-windowed facade to an existing commercial building. There is a similar Mackintosh Tea Room at 97, Buchanan Street, dating from 1907.



Ardrossan windfarm (16)

Ardrossan.

www.airtricity.com

Airtricity's first Scottish Wind farm at Ardrossan is now fully operational. The wind farm consists of twelve, V80 2MW turbines, each 100m high from ground to blade tip. The turbines were manufactured in Campbeltown, by Vestas Celtic Technology. The wind farm provides sufficient energy for approximately 17,500 homes, saving over 64,000 tonnes of CO₂ emissions per annum. Capital cost: 32,2 milj euro.



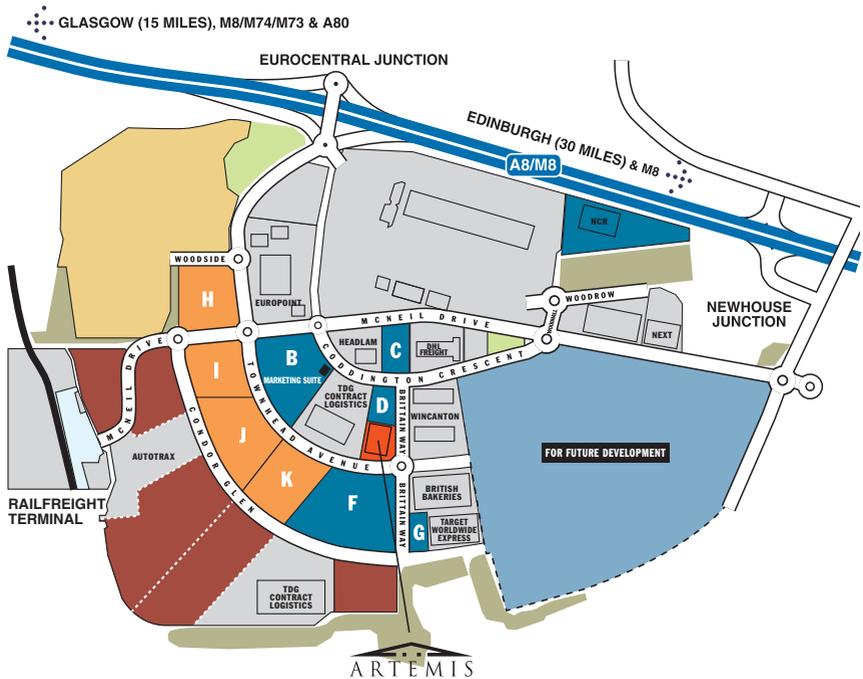
Eurocentral (17),

www.eurocentralm8.com

Eurocentral is one of Scotland's largest commercial developments extending over an area of 650 acres. A high profile location where warehousing/distribution, manufacturing and business users can work together. Eurocentral offers a range of solutions to meet occupiers' requirements. Flexible design and build packages are available on a leasehold or feuhold basis. Specific benefits for a company locating at Eurocentral include:

- Immediate four way A8/M8 access from Eurocentral junction
- Adjacent to Scotland's Channel Tunnel Rail Terminal

SITE MASTERPLAN



Plan Not to Scale (All plot sizes are approximate)

Golden Contract Sites

MASTERPLAN KEY

| | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| B | 3.800 hectares | (9.390 acres) |
| C | 1.237 hectares | (3.057 acres) |
| D | 0.9205 hectares | (2.274 acres) |
| F | 7.043 hectares | (17.403 acres) |

Edinburgh Science Park (18), Edinburgh

www.edinburghtechnopole.co.uk

Edinburgh Technopole is a world class Science and Technology park, based at The Bush Estate on the outskirts of Edinburgh city. The Bush Estate, home of the Technopole, has been the site of various research and development institutes since 1946. On a 126 acre site to the south of the city, the Technopole is located alongside leading international research organisations such as the Roslin (Dolly the Sheep) and Moredun Institutes, The Scottish Agricultural College, the Scottish Veterinary Field Station and the Natural Environment Research Council.

Edinburgh Technopole is master-planned as a very low density development in a mature parkland setting. It is designed to conserve the landscaping of the original country estate, to produce a tranquil and attractive working environment. In addition to the ongoing programme of development, there are a wide range of opportunities for specific buildings to be tailored to occupiers requirements.

The Edinburgh Science Park



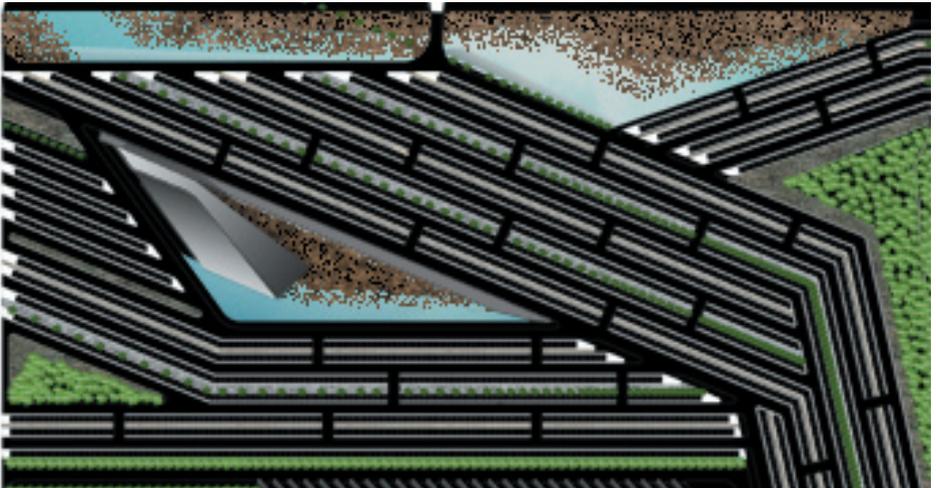
Gross. Max. Landscape Architects(19),

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh

Tel (0044 0)131.5569111

www.grossmax.com

Gross. Max. is an Edinburgh based practice of Landscape Architects. The founding members of Gross. Max., Bridget Baines and Eelco Hooftman, have gained a wide range of professional experience in both the public and private sector. Their individual work has included designs for public parks, civic squares, housing schemes, land reclamation, structure plans and regional studies. Gross. Max.'s first collaborative work in 1996 was an award winning scheme for two parks at Potsdammer Platz in Berlin, soon followed by a winning entry for the landscape masterplan for Hannover Expo 2000. Since the completion of Whiteinch Square as part of Glasgow '99 City of Architecture and Design and the first prize in the RIBA competition for Hackney Town Hall Square the practice has been recognised for its contextual approach with a contemporary idiom towards urban space. Recently Gross. Max. won two other competitions for public squares in London and was invited to participate in Architecture International Rotterdam as part of Rotterdam 2001 Cultural Capital of Europe. Gross. Max.'s strong affinity with art has resulted in a range of collaborations with artists and the practice has recently won three Royal Society of the Arts "Art for Architecture" Awards. Work by Gross. Max. has been published in a wide range of international magazines and book publications. Nigel Sampey, former landscape architect of Rotterdam based West 8, recently joined Gross. Max. as a partner. At present Gross. Max. is spreading its wings with projects in Leipzig Germany (see picture below: BMW factory in collaboration with Zaha Hadid) and Colombo Sri Lanka (British High Commission).





Zaterdag 11 juni: Edinburgh

8.00 uur ontbijt

9.00 start excursie te voet door Edinburgh. We worden begeleid door een van oorsprong Nederlandse landschapsarchitect Eelco Hooftman van Gross. Max.

10.00-12.00 Scottish Parliament (21) , EMBT, Barcelona (Enric Miralles, Benedetta Tagliabue) i.s.m. RMJM, Edinburgh.

Toelichting over de terreininrichting door door Ken Fraser die bij de terreininrichting betrokken was; aansluitend rondleiding door het gebouw.

via **the Royal Mile** over de **Huntersquare(24)**

13.30-14.30 National Gallery of Modern Art (22), Earthworks by Charles Jencks

via **The New Town (26)**

Royal Botanic Garden (23), historische botanische tuin

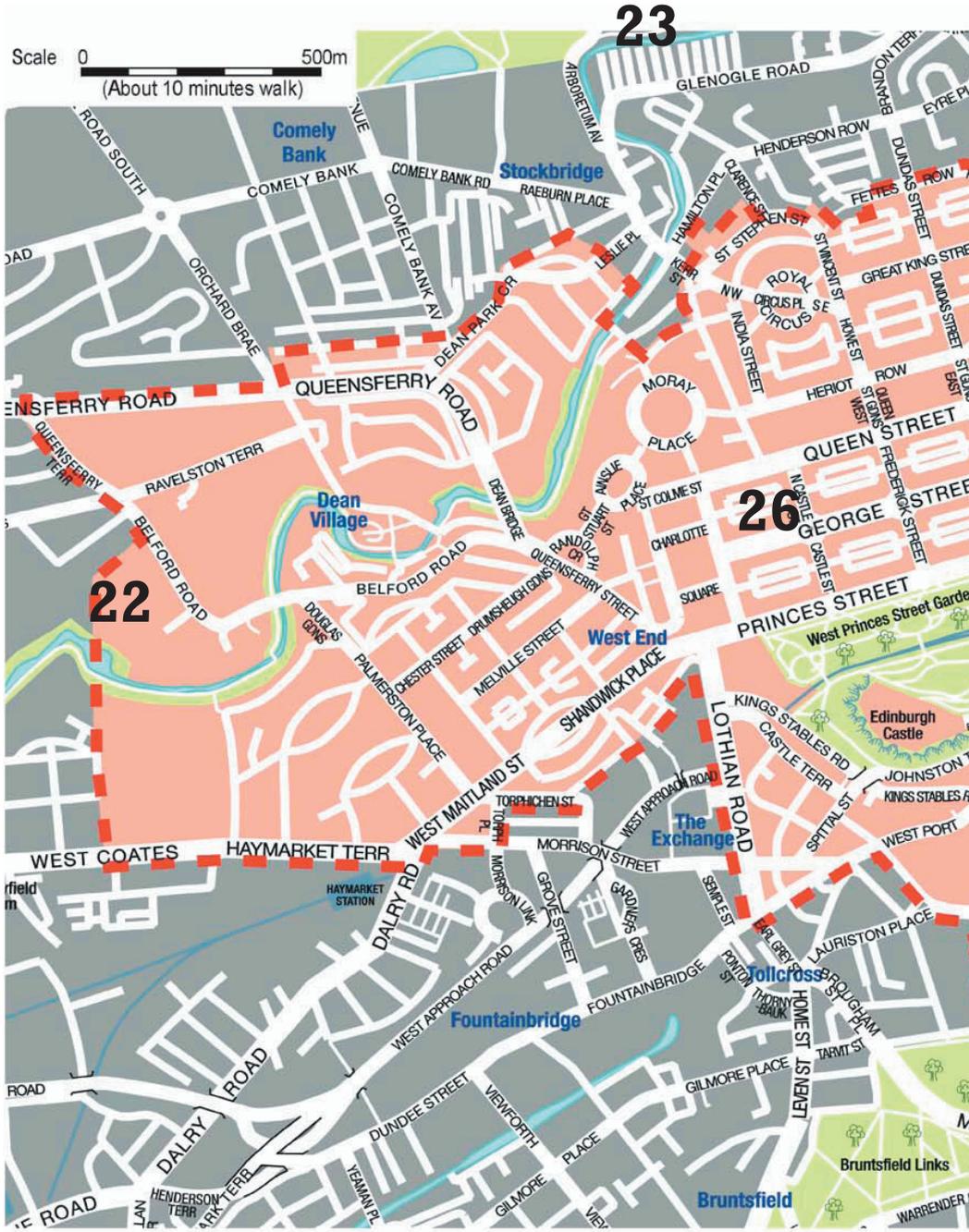
Bij ruimte in het programma:

- **Gyle shopping centre (25)**

-

-

Scale 0 500m
(About 10 minutes walk)



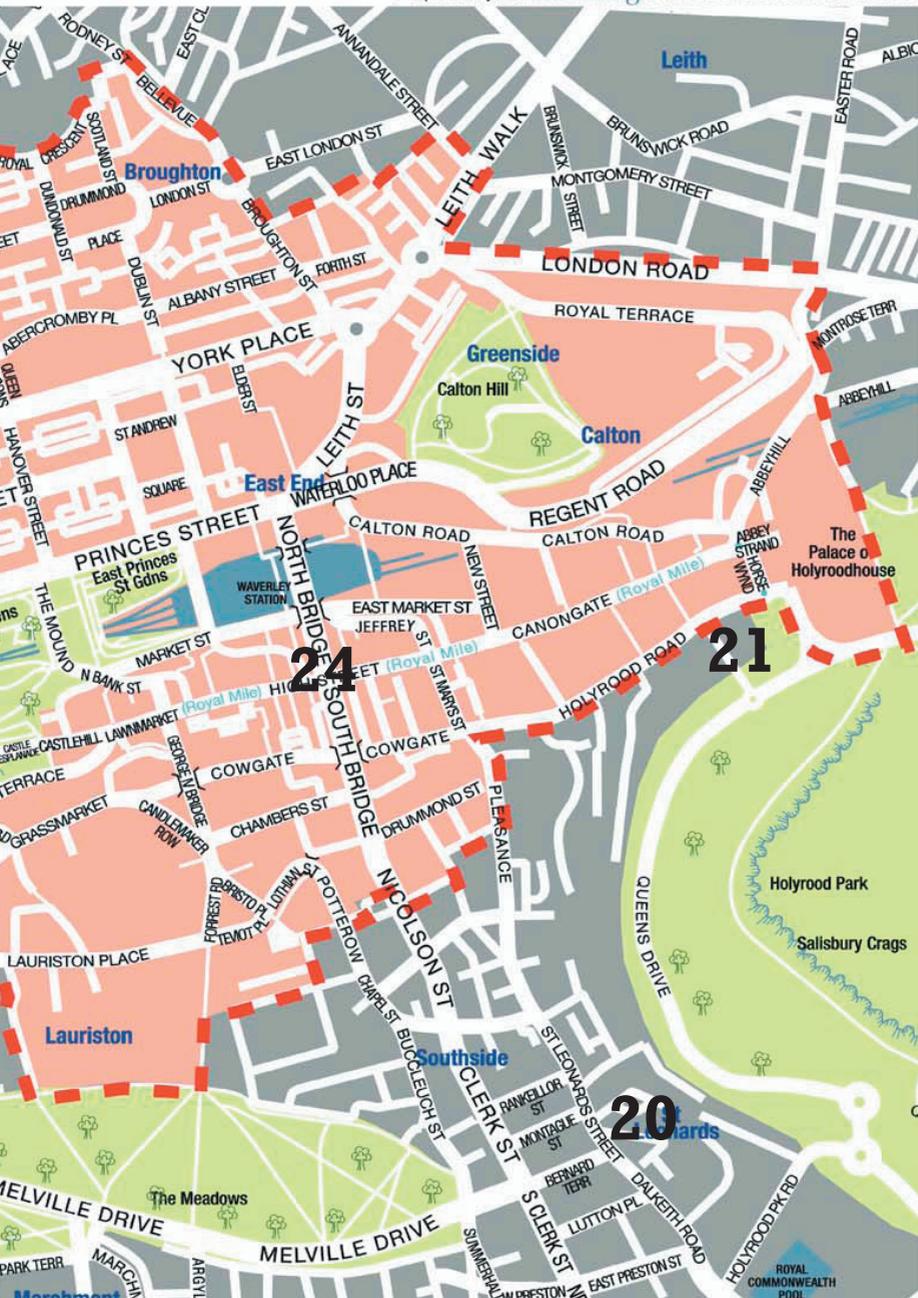
23

22

26



EDINBURGH WORLD



WORLD HERITAGE SITE



Scottish Parliament (21), EMBT, Barcelona (Enric Miralles) i.s.m. RMJM, Edinburgh

Holyrood Road, Edinburgh
tel: 0131.348.5000

Michael Spens, Modern Landscape, Uitg. Phaidon Press London.
[www.scottish.parliament.co.uk/Holyrood building](http://www.scottish.parliament.co.uk/Holyrood%20building)

Enric Miralles and Benedetta Tagliabue invoked primal landscape notations for the Scottish Parliament, offering homage equally to the ancient volcanic hill adjacent and the neighbouring Holyrood Palace. Some 1.7 hectares of landscaped surroundings incorporate a trail of landscaped walkways harmonized to include local flora and fauna.



Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art (22)

(Landform Ueda, 2002, Charles Jencks
and Terry Farrell,

75 Belford Road, Edinburgh. Tel 0041(0)131624.62.00 open daily 10am-5pm

Michael Spens, Modern Landscape, Uitg. Phaidon Press London.
TOPOS 45 (december 2003).

www.charlesjencks.com

www.archined.nl/archined/jencksindemist

www.edinburgharchitecture.co.uk/landformcharlesjencks.htm

The building of the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art was designed by William Burn in the 1820s as the John Watson Institute. The Gallery moved in in 1984.

The lawn (sportsfields) to the front of the building has recently been re-landscaped by Charles Jencks. This dramatic work, or “landform” comprises a stepped, serpentine-shaped mound reflected in three crescent-shaped pools of water in contrast with the monumentality of the symmetric building.



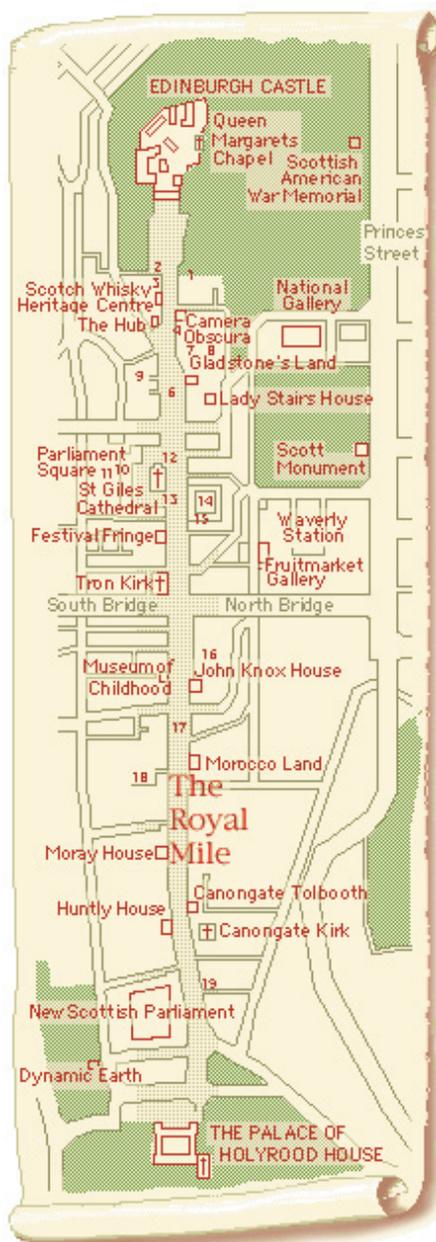
Hunter square (24) and Royal Mile,

The Tron, Highstreet, Edinburgh

www.royalmile.com

Instantly recognizable and rarely forgotten, **Edinburgh Castle** has stood guard high over the city since 1085. A stroll down the Castle Esplanade affords the visitor an unrivalled view of the cobblestoned streets of the Old Town, and the bustling activity of the city's financial sector, the New Town. The Castle itself, like many of Edinburgh's landmarks, has a chilling past. Its hilltop position made it an ideal location for a prison, for many centuries illustrious men endured imprisonment, torture, and the maiden (the Scottish version of the guillotine) on the castle grounds. Today, the Castle is the most visited of all Scottish Monuments, and many tourists comment on its unique mixture of beauty and foreboding.

From its humble beginnings as a small chapel on the Castle Rock, **Holyrood House** has played host to a tumultuous history of royalty and grandeur, horrific murders, and religious significance. Lurking at the bottom of the Royal Mile, it serves as a reminder of Scotland's volatile history. Famous incidents include the murder of the secretary of Mary Queen of Scots. The Augustinian Abbey was commissioned by Queen Margeret in approximately 1153. In 1768 it was partially destroyed by a hurricane, leaving the ruin that we see today. The Palace of Holyroodhouse, today the official Scottish residence of Britain's Royal Family, was built as a guest house for royal visitors. The Palace and the Abbey have survived numerous fires, repairs and restorations.



The Royal Mile

Gyle shopping centre (25), Architects: Comprehensive Design.

www.gyleshopping.co.uk

Gyle is built on a 50 acre site (equivalent to 35 full size football pitches). Total retail space is 300,000 square feet. It took 18 months to complete construction. The £33 million mall fit-out commenced in March 1993.

Materials were sourced worldwide creating a modern clean finish in Italian granite with clean glass and stainless steel, bathed in natural daylight. The centre piece is a stunning blue granite water feature with a unique scenic lift crafted in glass. The overall effect is complemented by interior landscaping and furniture.

Specially commissioned sculptures adorn the immaculate landscaped grounds enclosing the 2,500 space car park.

Gyle began as a joint development between Edinburgh Council, Mark & Spencer & Safeway. The site where Gyle now stands had been earmarked as a potential development site for over 10 years.

Location benefits were strong with over 600,000 people living within a 20 minute drive and 1 million living within a half hour drive. The original cost of the development was £68 million.

Gyle opened in October 1993.

Royal Botanic Garden (23), 17th century,

20A Inverleith Row, Edinburgh

open: 10 am-7pm

www.rbge.org.uk

Known locally as the 'Botanics' and established way back in 1670, Scotland's Premier Garden is one of the UK's favourite attractions welcoming over 660,000 visitors each year. Originally founded as a physic garden in Holyrood, the Garden moved to Leith and finally, settled and expanded in Inverleith in 1820. Home to over 6% of all known plants, the Garden is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world where unusual and beautiful plants can be found. Tender plants have always been an important part of the Living Collections and the Glasshouses featuring Britain's tallest Palm House, is a haven for botanical wonders in ten climate zones. Discover some of the world's oldest plants in the Orchid & Cycad House. Edinburgh's most famous tropical rainforest, the Tropical Aquatic House, displays well-known and economically important plants, including bananas and rubber, as well as some familiar houseplants.

Welcome to the ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN EDINBURGH

FACILITIES

- 1 The Botanics Shop
- 2 East Gate Entrance
- 3 Exhibition Hall
- 4 Inverleith House Gallery
- 5 Lecture Theatre & Conference Suite
- 6 Terrace Cafe
- 7 West Gate Entrance

FEATURES

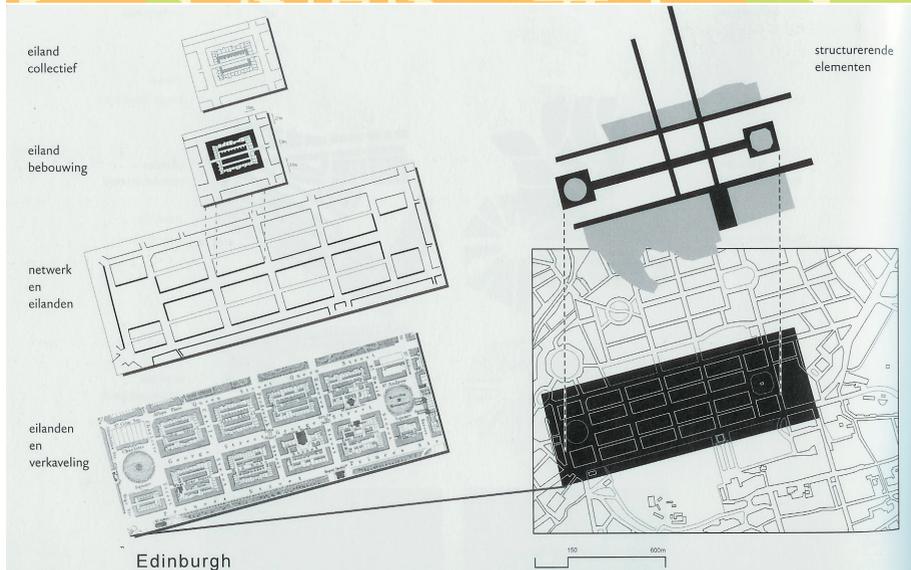
- 8 Alpine House and Courtyard
- 9 Arboretum
- 10 Azalea Lawn
- 11 Caledonian Hall
- 12 Chinese Hillside
- 13 Copses
- 14 Cryptogamic Garden
- 15 Demonstration Garden
- 16 Dill's Courtyard
- 17 Ecological Garden
- 18 Fossil Garden
- 19 The Glasshouse Experience
- 20 Herbaceous Border
- 21 Palm Houses
- 22 Peat Garden
- 23 Pond
- 24 Rock Garden
- 25 Science Buildings
- 26 Scottish Heath Garden
- 27 Winter Garden
- 28 Woodland Garden



The New Town (26)

ten noorden Princes Street

Het ontwerp van de stadsplattegrond, J.Heeling, H.Meyer, J.Westrik, SUN.



Zondag 12 juni: Zuid Schotland

8.30 vertrek met de bus uit het hotel

9.30-11.00 Little Sparta (26), Lanarkshire (design Ian Hamilton Finlay; 1966-heden)

verassing of:

13.00-15.00 Garden of Cosmic Speculation (27) Dumfries (design: Charles Jencks)

ca 18.00 uur aanwezig op vliegveld Edinburgh

19.05 vertrek ; ca 21.40 aankomst op Schiphol

Little Sparta (26), Ian Hamilton Finlay, since 1966

Stonypath near Dunsyre

open: friday and sunday 2.30-5pm; tel: 01556-640-244

The Garden book, Phaidon Press, London.

P.Nicolin, Dictionary of todays designers, Skira, Milano.

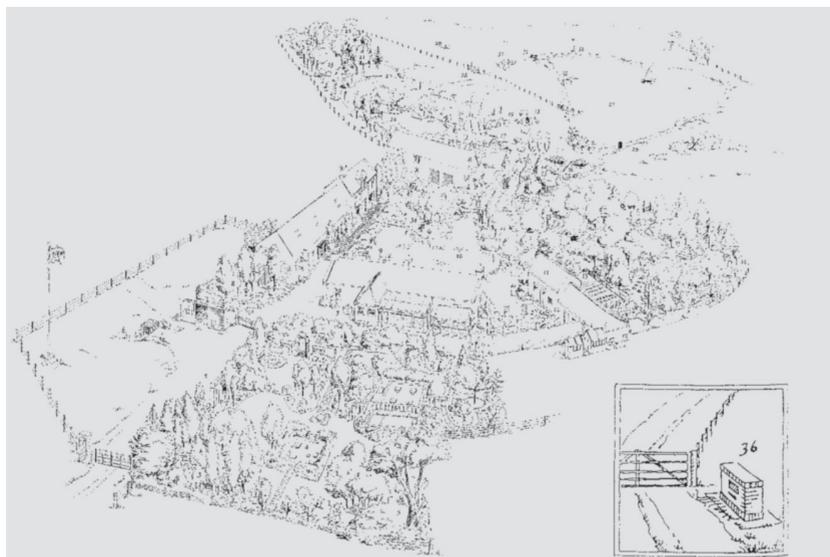
Udo Weilacher, Between Landscapearchitecture and Land Art, Birkhauser.

www.littlesparta.co.uk

Set in the Pentland Hills near Edinburgh, Little Sparta is Ian Hamilton Finlay's greatest work of art. Imbued with a high idea content, the garden is created from the artistic fusion of poetic and sculptural elements with those of the natural landscape which is shaped and changed to become an inherent part of the concepts realised at Little Sparta.

While works of art are commonly viewed in galleries, public parks and streets, museums and private houses, it is perhaps a unique achievement to have created a garden which is itself a major artwork encompassing within it both horticultural elements and individual works in such materials as stone, wood and metal.

Finlay's intentions are moral and philosophical as well as poetic. The themes dealt with in the garden are those which underlie the structures of society. The French Revolution, pre-Socratic views of the nature of the world. The Second World War, the sea and its fishing fleets are among the sources of metaphor and image which are realised in the garden's art works which now number over 275.





Garden of Cosmic speculation (27),

Charles Jencks, 1991

Portrack, bij Dumfries.

The Garden book, Phaidon Press, London.

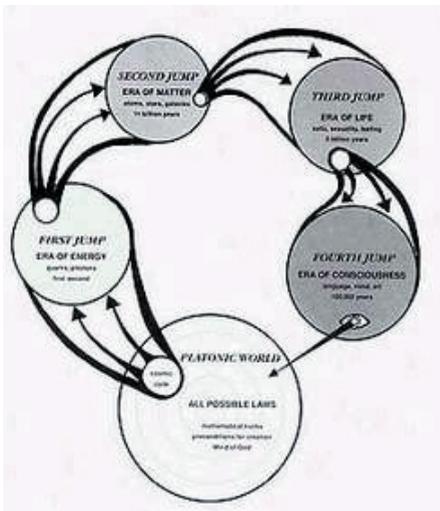
P. Nicolini, Dictionary of today's designers, Skira, Milano.

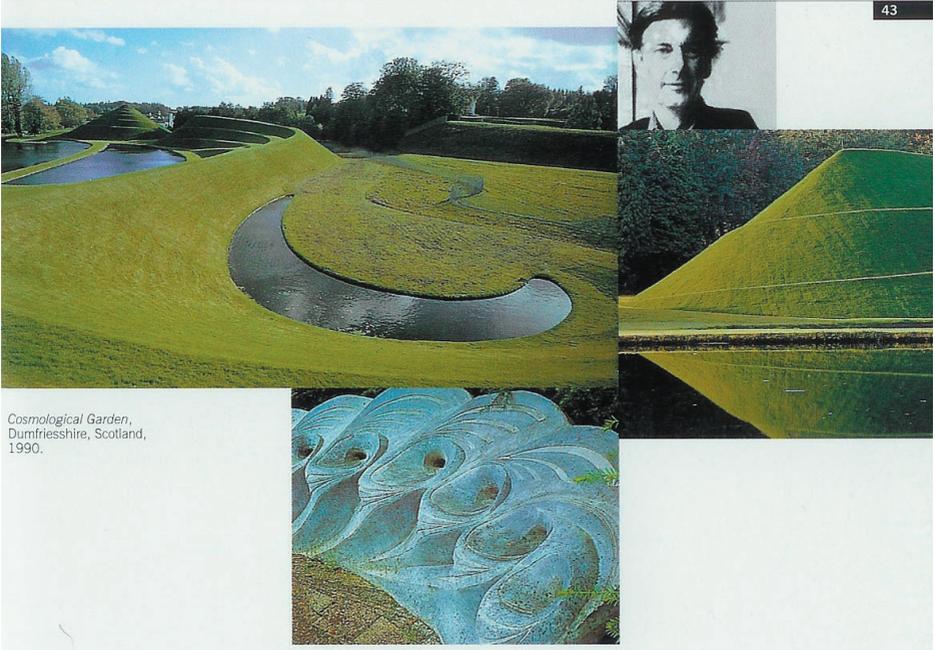
Christopher Bradley-Hole, The minimalist garden, Mitchell-Beazley, London.

www.charlesjencks.com

www.archined.nl/archined/jencksindemist

A sinuous 120 m long terraced earthwork, twisting away from two crescent ponds is the highlight of this garden. Jencks is a passionate advocate of the latest theories about the universe and its history. Several areas of his garden are designed as visual metaphors for scientific theories. The twisting earthwork, for instance, is the most dramatic expression of a fractal—the irregular curves produced by repeated subdivision in mathematics. Its form (but not its meaning) was inspired by the early experiments of Maggie Keswick, a specialist on Chinese gardens, Jencks' late wife, into the feng shui principle of laying bare the “bones of the earth”. Similar ideas occur in other parts of the garden: Jencks made an unconventional potager called the Physics garden, comprising six large metal sculptures that represent the double-helix structure of DNA, surrounded by a “cell wall” of low box and swirling bands of lettuces.





Cosmological Garden,
Dumfriesshire, Scotland,
1990.

