



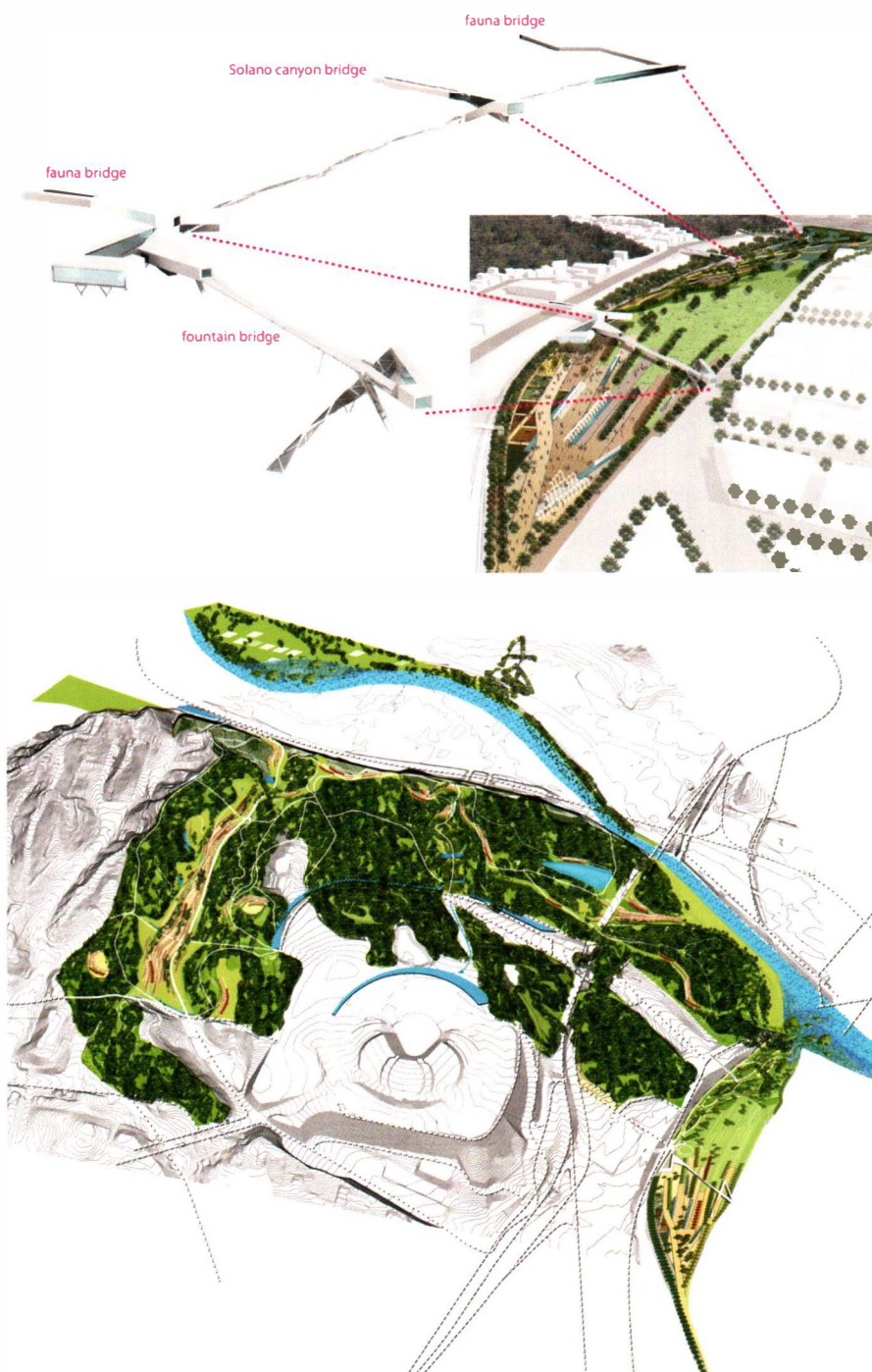


FIGS. 1, 2: Ken Smith Landscape Architect et al., Orange County Great Park, California, bird's-eye view (top) and view of Palm Canyon (bottom).

FIGS. 3, 4: West 8 et al., parque del río Manzanares, Madrid, view onto gardens with stairs to the river (top) and view of lily ponds at the Puente de Segovia (bottom).

FIGS. 5, 6: Hargreaves Associates et al., Los Angeles State Historic Park, Cornfields, Los Angeles, California, axonometric of urban connectivity (opposite, top) and the Cornfields site in the extended landscape context of Elysian Park and the Los Angeles River (opposite, bottom).





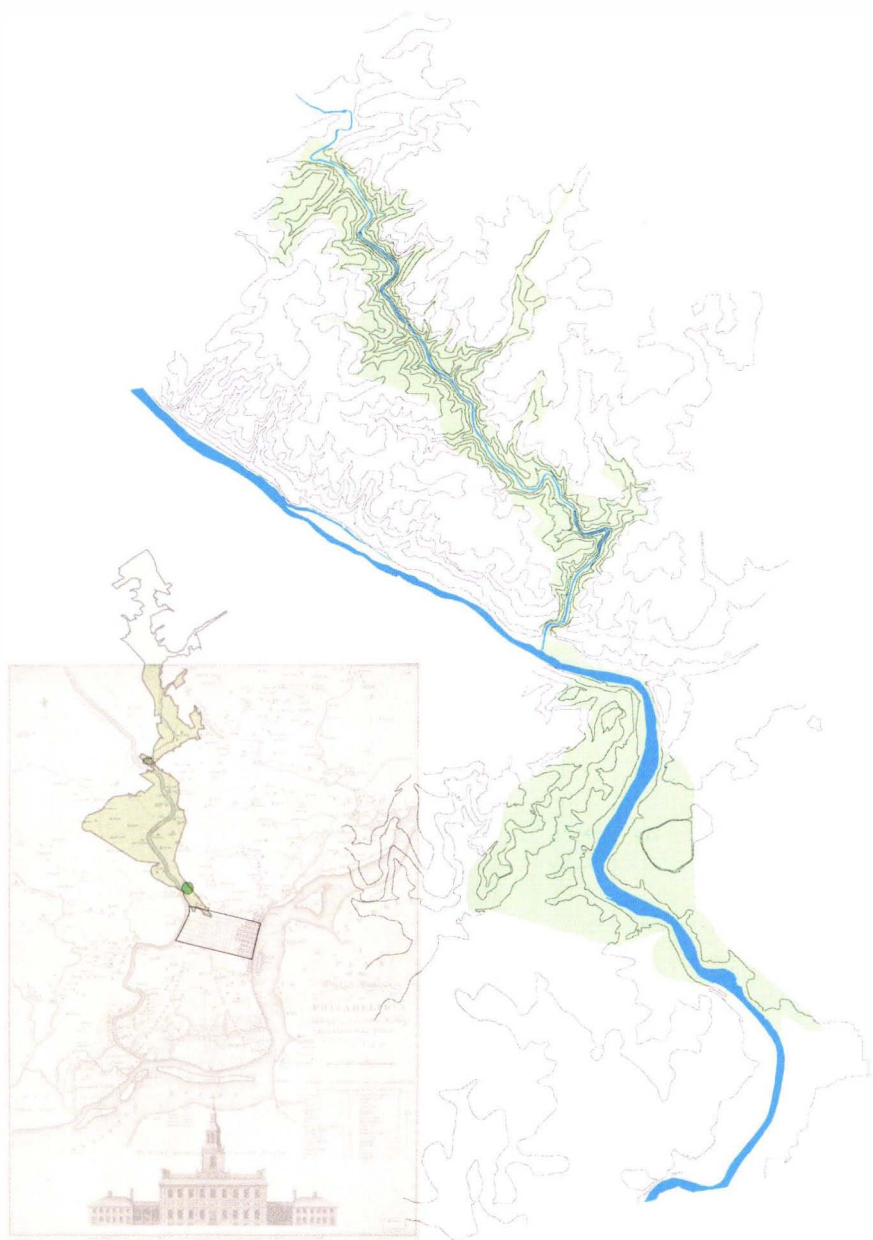
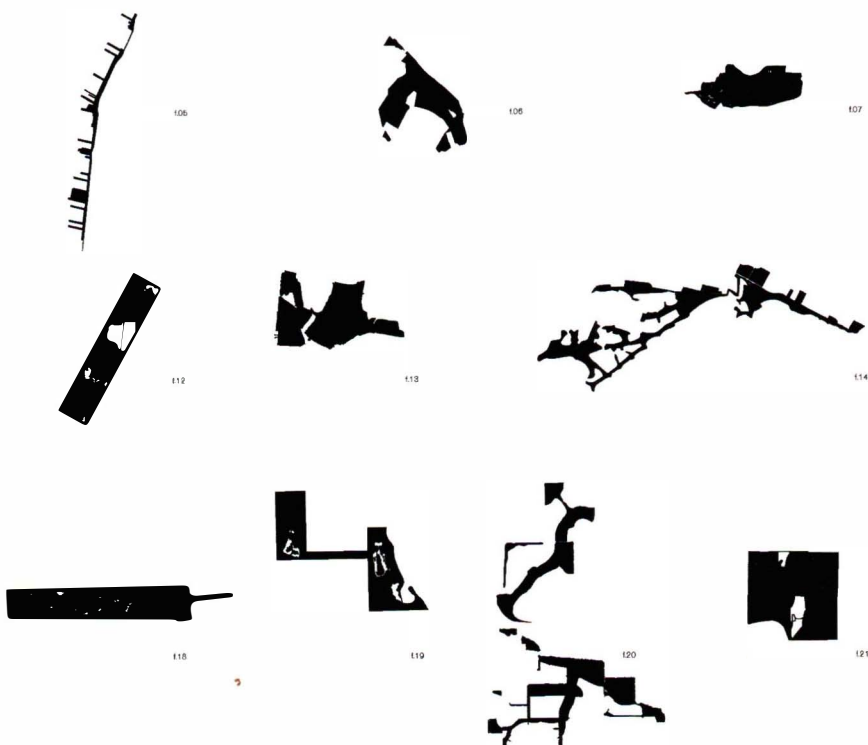


FIG. 7: Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, location of park extents relative to the city. The park's topographical logic coincides with the Schuylkill River watershed.



	park name and location	size (acres)
101	SALISSET PARIS, FRANCE	445
102	HERMANN PARK HOUSTON, TX	445
103	LANDSCHAFTSPARK DUESBURG, GERMANY	494
104	PROSPECT PARK BROOKLYN, NY	528
105	HUDSON RIVER PARK NEW YORK CITY, NY	550
106	ELYSIAN PARK LOS ANGELES, CA	600
107	TIERGARTEN BERLIN, GERMANY	630
108	DOWNSVIEW PARK TORONTO, CANADA	640
109	TEMPLE OF HEAVEN BEIJING, CHINA	660
110	MONT ROYAL MONTREAL, CANADA	665
111	HYDE PARK complex LONDON, GREAT BRITAIN	730
112	CENTRAL PARK NEW YORK CITY, NY	840
113	CENTENNIAL PARK SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA	900
114	LAKE ONTARIO PARK	925
115	EMERALD NECKLACE BOSTON, MA	1000
116	LINCOLN PARK CHICAGO, IL	1000
117	STANLEY PARK VANCOUVER, CANADA	1000
118	GOLDEN GATE SAN FRANCISCO, CA	1013
119	SOUTH PARK CHICAGO, IL	1045
120	STAPLETON DENVER, CO	1116
121	BALEGA PARK SAN DIEGO, CA	1200
122	ORANGE COUNTY GREAT PARK LOS ANGELES, CA	1316
123	PRESIDIO PARK SAN FRANCISCO, CA	1480
124	CHAPULTEPEC PARK MEXICO CITY, MEXICO	1600
125	GWYNNS FALL GREENWAY BALTIMORE, MD	2000
126	BOIS DE BOUTAÏNE PARIS, FRANCE	2000
127	FRESH KILLS STATEN ISLAND, NJ	2200
128	AMSTERDAM BOS AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS	2310
129	GRIFFITH PARK LOS ANGELES, CA	4210
130	FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA, PA	4411
131	CASA DE CAMPO MADRID, SPAIN	7000





FIG. 9: Map showing area of Golden Gate Park as planned before the city, 1873 (top).

FIG. 10: Shape study, clockwise from right: green system weaving through the redevelopment of Stapleton Airport, Denver; Stanley Park, Vancouver; Golden Gate Park, San Francisco (bottom).

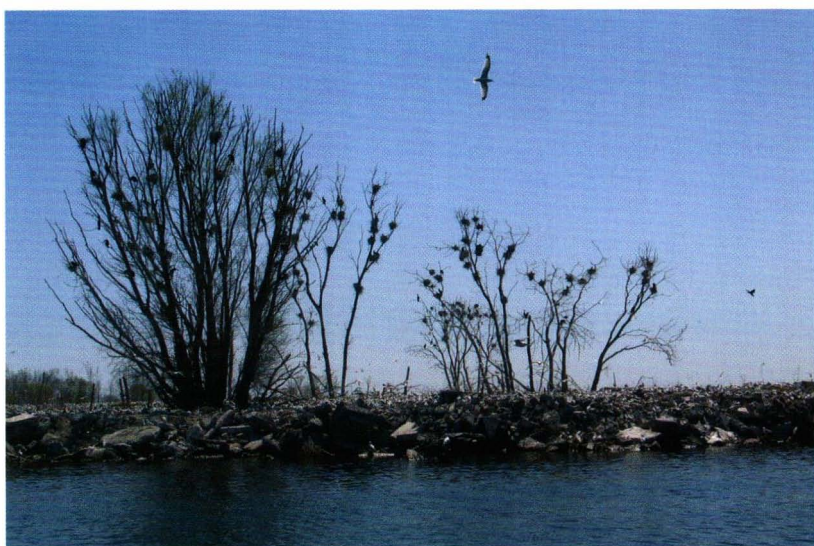
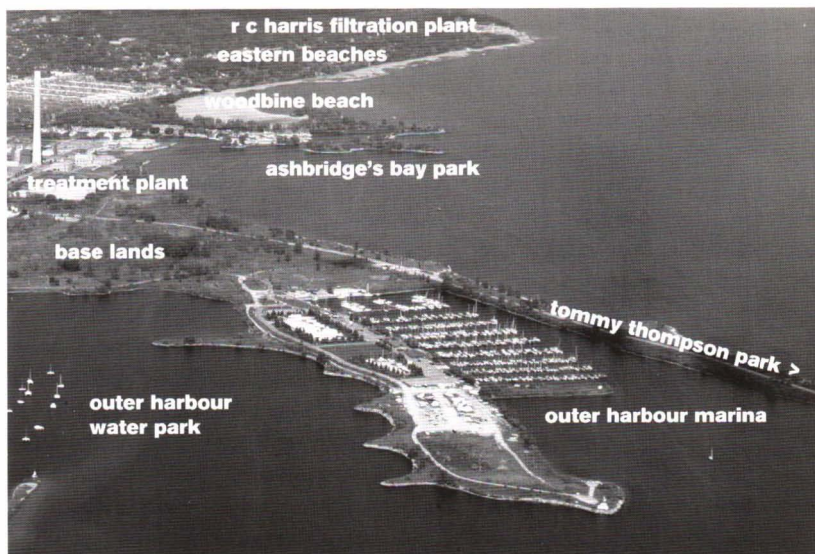


FIG. 9: Lake Ontario Park, Toronto, aerial photo of the eastern end of the site (top).

FIG. 10: Double-crested cormorant colony in defoliated trees on western peninsula of Tommy Thompson Park, adjacent to Lake Ontario Park (bottom).

bird nesting areas + habitat

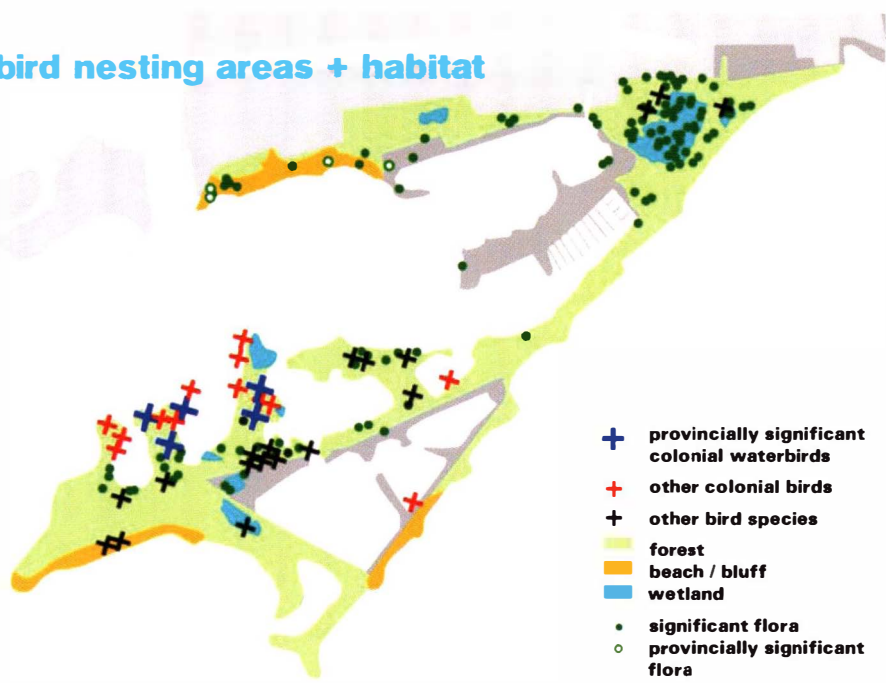


FIG. 11: James Corner/Field Operations et al., western end of Lake Ontario Park, Toronto, preliminary site study drawing of bird habitat.





FIGS. 3, 4: Green Park, unmade terrain, 2002 (opposite, top) and London plan tree aleé, 2001 (opposite, left).

FIGS. 5, 6: Hyde Park, ad hoc recreation on the park's high ground, 2001 (opposite, right) and people using the slope down to Serpentine Lake, 2001 (above).

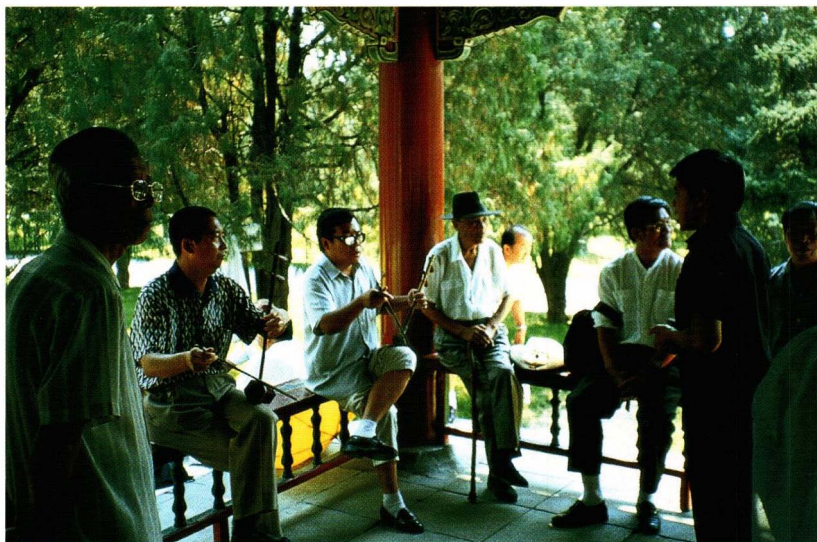


FIG. 2: Temple of Heaven, Beijing. Local residents use the outer areas of the park for exercise, games, and music, while tourists visit the inner precincts.

canopy; the primary entrance to the park was restored; display beds and gardens were replanted; vendors were relocated to food courts and concession areas; and numerous infrastructural upgrades were made, among them improvements in water treatment, lighting, and irrigation. Much of the work was accomplished using private donations. According to Schjetnan, "The mayor said that for every peso you raise privately, I will give you a peso."³ Citizen and donor groups were established to raise the money, much of which was collected in small denominations from subway stations. This correlates with the park's demographics: 65 percent of its users come to the park by subway.⁴ But it also shifts some of the burden of financing the park to those who are least able to pay.

Construction funding produced a public-private hybrid in Mexico City; in Beijing, it has been created by admission charges. The 660-acre grounds of the Temple of Heaven, for instance, a Ming Dynasty complex, are highly valued as both a local green space and an international tourist destination. Although everyone must pay to enter, there are different levels of public access marked by several thresholds. The outer area of the park, open to all at a nominal fee of about 25 cents, is the place where people of the neighborhood come to play games, exercise, and perform selections from their favorite operas (FIG. 2). The inner area of the park, containing some of Beijing's most notable historic architecture, is primarily for tourists, who pay a higher fee. The fee structure in this park underscores a more general idea that there are different levels of publicness, with access to facilities determined by the

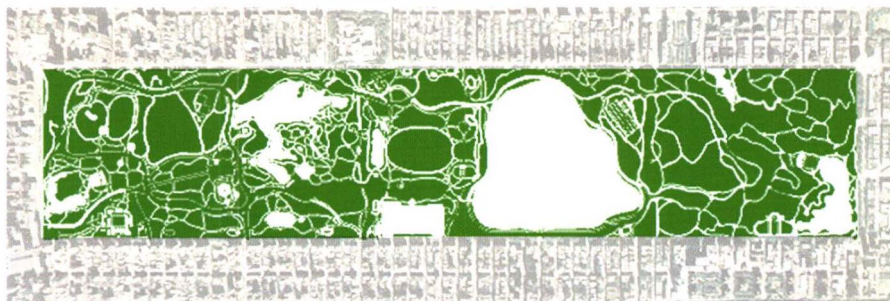
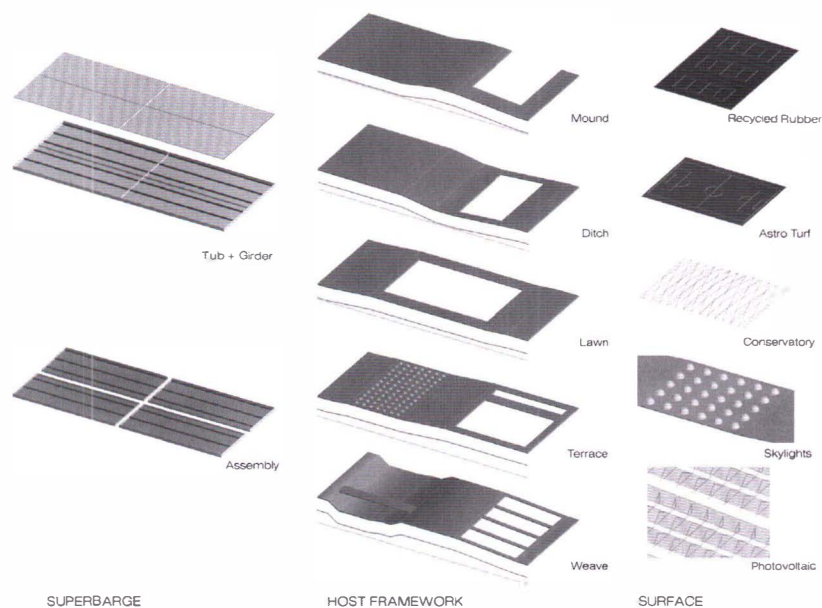
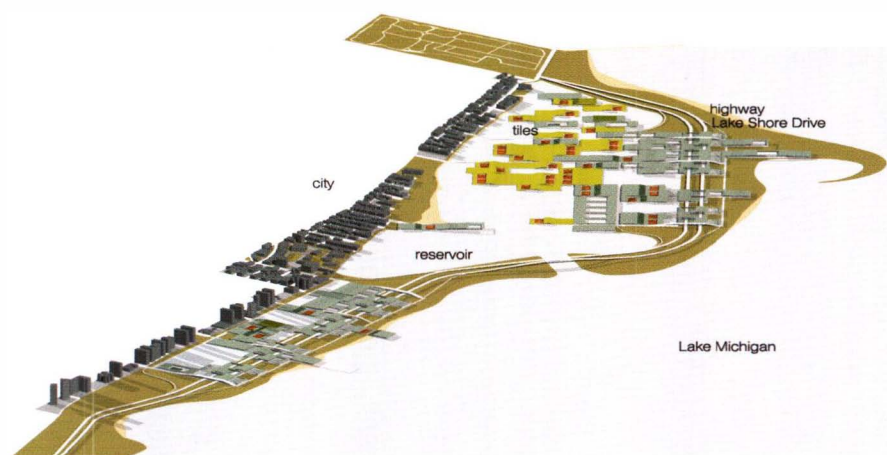


FIG. 2: Central Park as green object (top).

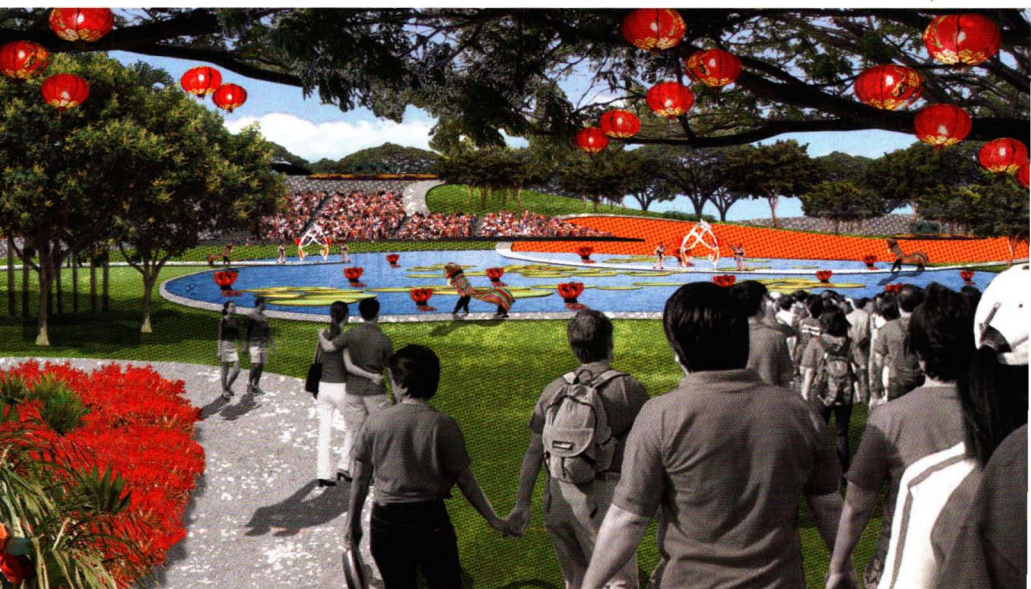
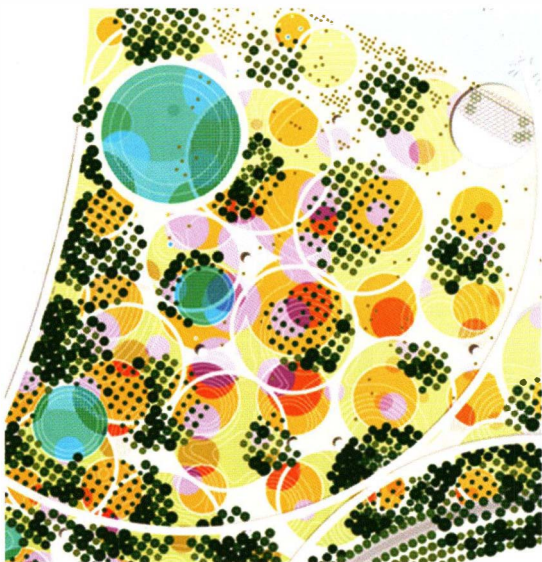
FIG. 3: Central Park's circulation strategy, as designed and as currently used (bottom).



FIGS. 27, 28: Clare Lyster, Julie Flohr, and Cecilia Benites, "Assembled Ecologies," North Lincoln Park, Chicago, axonometric (top) and tile taxonomy (bottom).



FIGS. 29–31: James Corner/
Field Operations, Singapore
Gardens by the Bay, 2006, site
plan (opposite); plan detail
(top); and view of scales of
porosity (bottom).

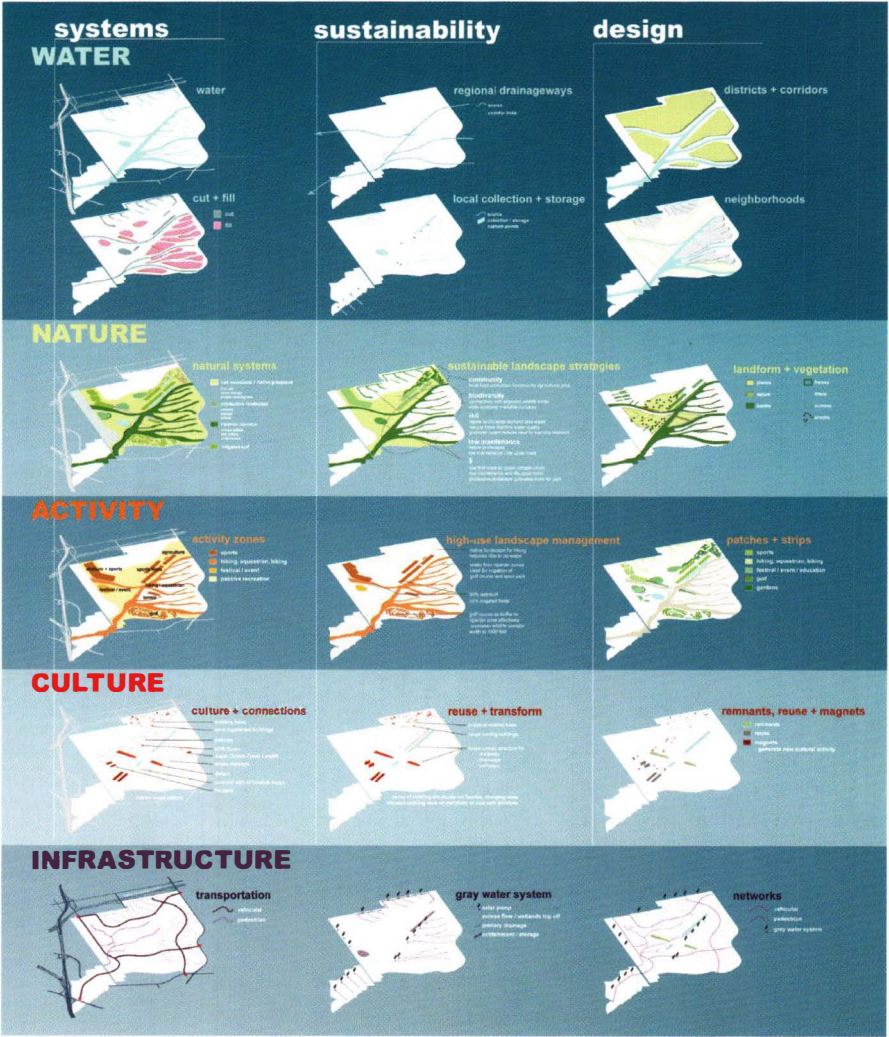


the processes by which these parks emerge imply a social dimension, where the public grows and learns through the design process. Environmental interests (say, the presence of wildlife corridors) have to be balanced with often conflicting cultural desires (such as for activity spaces). The interactive process of exchange, feedback, and growth between invested constituencies (and their understanding of the scheme) as well as a design's ability to accommodate these conflicting wishes is a measure of its legibility and resilience.

Second, as *ecological agents*, these parks promise, in diverse ways, to act more like what Alan Tate has coined a "heart" than a "lung,"⁴³ enabling life through ecological investment locally and across the larger horizontal urban field. By their size and configurations, these schemes facilitate interconnectivity across a fragmented landscape, responding to the obvious threat that urban expansion poses to landscape vitality and biodiversity. These parks are places where designers can develop constituencies that will understand, nurture, and maintain them—a positive collective act—because the aspirations of *their* large park in *their* contemporary city are legible to them. Furthermore, these parks work ecologically, not just look like they do. Resilience here is their literal capacity to recover and adjust from storms, pests, disease, fire, and other natural disturbances.

Last, parks continue to be *imaginative enterprises*. Cranz suggests that parks keep "on hold" values threatened by the facts of city life until culture can reincorporate them, by showing the difference between itself (the park) and ordinary reality (the world). Parks can be "places for imagination to extend new relationships and sets of possibility."⁴⁴ Here, parks are places to project futures, and resilience is a measure of their ability to hold competing ones. As such, how these parks appear matter. They must look different from their surrounding contexts or they, and their agendas, are simply are not recognizable. Legibility is a part of this identity building.

The large, the park, the city, and the future are intimately related. We (those who design, use, and enable parks) need to locate the specific potential of park design discourse, where concepts like emergent, open-ended, adaptive, and resilient are readily understood. We also need to recognize that parks are something that, both literally and metaphorically, must be cultivated. Those within and outside the design disciplines need to understand why parks are necessary, the roles they can play, and how they can look. Designers also must stop the purely polemical call for the end of parks as a landscape form and to instead embrace them, knowing that the nineteenth-century definition of the word is outmoded. Legibility and resilience offer strong starting concepts for this project.



FIGS. 32, 33: Hargreaves Associates et al., Orange County Great Park proposal, diagram of five "constituencies" (above) and phasing (overleaf).