



The Importance of Economics in the Design, Production and Management of Landscapes

Heng Su

Newcastle University, Newcastle, UK

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Abstract: The economic base determines the superstructure, and the superstructure reacts to the economy, so it seems that economics has become an important discipline to study the laws of human social and economic activities, and has played a key role in the history of human social development. The landscape is one of the important products of human economics, while the landscape has multiple economic values. This paper interprets the relationship between economics and landscape and the influence and importance of economics on landscape design, production and management under the interaction, and at the same time, the point of convergence between economics and landscape design becomes the academic scope of the interaction between the two different disciplines.

Keywords: economics, landscape, landscape design, history

1. The influence of economics on landscape

In the history of landscape design Germany's green space design is highly representative in the history of landscape, which realizes the transformation from to different aspects of landscape design. In the process of transformation economic factors are one of their important factors, and also the main influences on the production of landscape design in Germany are derived from economics. In the early days of Berlin, one example of park design at Tempelhof Airport is evidence of the significant impact of economics on the production of landscapes (Zheng Yinjia. 2018). This park is now one of the largest public parks in Berlin, Germany, as well as one of the largest public green spaces in Berlin. However, during the financial crisis of 2013, the German economy was severely impacted, and the German government did not have sufficient public funds to support the development and management of the landscape, so the park design had to be implemented through a public-private partnership to maintain the landscape. In this way, the early Berlin International Airport Landscape Park was realized through the creativity of citizens and the support of entrepreneurs (Huang Xiyun.2015). In the overall planning of the park, maximum openness was preserved, and the park was accessible to citizens from all angles of the park. Nowadays, Berlin's economy has developed so that public funds for landscaping are not compromised, so the International Airport Scenic Park outside of Berlin has a new landscape production and management.

We can still see a part of the design elements inside the modern adaptation of eighteenth as well as nineteenth century aesthetic concepts in the design of the park at Berlin's former airport Tempelhof. Berlin's post-war economic recovery was relatively stable at the time, so urban renewal and beautification projects were an important part of the development of the cityscape. At the same time, the German government was well-funded by the public purse, which aided in the design of the park at Tempelhof Airport. At the same time, gentrification occurred at this time, and the first signs of gentrification can be seen in the Schillerkiez. This park was designed to incorporate not only urban agriculture, but also man-made wigwams that could be used for recreation as well as lakes for people to skate on (Huang Xin & Yang Yongchun.2015). Its appearance can be said to have opened up a new approach to the design of the modern ornamental farm, which combines practicality with a beautiful image. However, due to the financial crisis, which resulted in a lack of funds for public use by national governments, many of the effective landscaping programs and their functions at this time remained only on the drawing board. In the period of the financial crisis of 2013 and the government's policy of reducing the use of public funds, cities like Berlin are facing a stagnation in the production of landscape design and need to find ways to continue the production of new landscapes and to implement the production of landscape design through public-private partnerships. During this period, the Berlin Senate government has been using a bottom-up approach to promote the development of parks due to the lack of funding for the production and development of the Tempelhofer Freiheit. Together with landscape architects, the government developed a framework and overall vision for "pioneer zones" (thirty to forty-seven acres) in certain parts of the newly constructed park, which were granted to groups of citizens who were already eligible for temporary use of the park as part of the application process. The framework design energizes the creation of these zones, and the variety of ideas that can be

realized in these areas of the new park may influence the future layout, design, and use of the park. Tempelhofer Freiheit is a successful landscape product of a neo-liberal urban development and the development of new business models under the influence of a globalized economy, and provides a perfect example of how to shape park design today (Wang Lei. 2021).

In the historical context of urban development, landscape design has acted as a major enabler of urban development, while landscape design has also been used as a driver of economic development in cities, using landscape design as a way of encouraging and facilitating economic growth. In the twentieth century, cities have encouraged the creation of private partnerships in society in order to undercut public service expenditures. Also as a result of the creation of such partnerships, there were more landscape projects, driving the creation of more landscape urban renewal projects in the UK and the US in the mid to late 20th century. The control and maintenance of these urban projects was not entirely the responsibility of government departments, but rather through private funding and contributions from private entities (Chen Xi. 2003). In the same period, the United States of America, New York, a real large-scale urban park Central Park appeared, Central Park can be said to reflect the landscape of the times, in the field of economics, the significance of this park is by the private minority of the sole appreciation of the luxury into the public's physical and mental pleasure of the public space (Zhou Geng.2011), and at the same time in the management of the landscape has also changed accordingly, from individual management awareness into collective management. At the same time, there was a corresponding change in landscape management, from individual management to collective management, and a random shift in the way the landscape was planned to serve the needs of the public, making the management of the landscape of the Central Park innovative, and the person in charge at the time, Olmsted, believed that: tourists coming to the park needed to realize that the park was different from other public places, and that everything here was publicly owned property (Xu Yirin.2018).

2. The Importance of Economics in Landscape Design

In the history of landscape design, each period of landscape design will be a true reflection of the changing economic patterns of that period of time. Some of the historic gardens that we see today are an important part of the landscape heritage that mankind has built in accomplishing landscape design, and these gardens can provide many different kinds of comfortable environments as well as economic revenues and socio-cultural benefits to society. Although so much of the research on historic landscape design does not very clearly imply the economic determinism inherent in the design of gardens in landscape design, we cannot deny that economic factors played an important role in their landscape design and use.

Every landscape design requires more or less financial support to be managed and thus safeguarded, especially those landscapes with historical significance, the management part of which can be even more costly. Management is a key part of preserving these historic landscapes, and perhaps the most difficult because it is the most expensive, and it must be sustained and require skilled labor. And all these need the relevant government departments to pay for this public funding for these historic landscape design works to be better protected. If a country's economic level is limited, then it is a very unfortunate thing for landscape architecture, due to the failure to get timely management and maintenance, it is likely to eventually disappear, so it can be seen that the economic impact on the development of landscape design is significant. At the same time the better management and protection of historical landscape design is able to counteract the development of the economy. In Greece, there is the famous Athens National Garden, which was built with more than 15,000 species of plants from Europe and North Africa, and requires at least three hours a day to take care of these plants. The National Gardens of Athens are special for us humans because the state has invested a lot of money in their survival, especially in the conservation of their biodiversity, and the Greek government has always attached great importance to the maintenance of the gardens up to the present time and has introduced a lot of legal guarantees. In recent years, with the global greening and ecological transition, the Gardens of Athens have become the most important green lung of the city, playing an important role in the ecology of the city. It has also attracted tourists from all over the globe to travel to Greece, which in turn illustrates how the landscape is supported by the economy and in turn reacts to the economy. Similarly, in Wales, England, there is a huge private mountain garden, Bodnam Gardens, the state in order to maintain it, only full-time gardeners need 26, today's Bodnam Gardens rely on the national trusteeship of its economic and human support, so that not only to avoid the fate of the abandoned due to the history of the fate of the garden, but also still maintains its former glory, to appreciate it more and more tourists, so that we can see the importance of the economy of landscape architecture in various aspects. This shows the importance of the economy to landscape architecture in various ways, as more economic support from the state has prevented these landscape buildings from being destroyed or abandoned, without more economic support from the state, it would be difficult for owners and managers to keep up with the huge expenses that landscape brings, and thus gardens could easily slide into decay.

3. Conclusion

Throughout the history of landscape, economics has been a central influence on the design of gardens and landscapes. Although the above case only gives a brief description of the connection between economics and landscape, it is possible to understand the relationship between the interaction between economics and landscape, and to demonstrate that economics is an essential part of the study of landscape. At the same time, the study of the relationship between landscape architectural design and its economic aspects is broadly explained. For landscape architecture, economics can be a historical witness to its development, influencing its development and survival and even all aspects about it, and even the study of it can be accompanied by the addition of socio-economics political science, which are other disciplines, to complete the transformation of the interaction.

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