



The Scottish Parliament
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

Architectural landscape and wildlife at the Scottish Parliament



Eric Miralles, the lead designer of the Scottish Parliament said:

“The Parliament sits in the land because it belongs to the Scottish land...The building should originate from the sloping base of Arthur’s seat and arrive into the city almost out of the rock.”

Zone 1

Eric Miralles wanted the new landscaping to echo the natural landscape and geology of Holyrood Park. The ponds represent the lochs within the park and throughout the Scottish landscape. The shape of the ponds resembles the outline of the Parliament’s towers and roofs when viewed from above.

The oak and lime trees mirror the older trees along the perimeter of Holyrood Palace grounds opposite.



Goldfinch



Knapweed

Zone 2

Cut turf lawns contrast with more natural raised areas of wild grasses and plants.

Miralles liked the idea of planting indigenous Scottish wild flowers, trees and shrubs. He specified the use of wild grasses and trees already found in the area as well as trees representing those found across Scotland.

Of the trees planted in the landscaped grounds, there are five commemorative pine trees planted by children from St Jude’s Primary School in Glasgow. Rowan trees, traditionally associated with good luck, have been planted in various locations around the Parliament.



Burnet moth



Rowan berries

Zone 3

The wild grass and flower “tails” draw the backdrop of Arthur’s seat into the Parliament grounds. The “tails” create a habitat which encourages biodiversity as part of our environmental management strategy.

Boulders of ancient rock from nearby Traprain quarry sit among plants such as yarrow, knapweed, gorse and thistle.

The area attracts a variety of birds such as goldfinches and chaffinches, as well as insects including small copper and common blue butterflies, cardinal beetles, ladybirds and bees. In the autumn, plants are left to go to seed to regenerate for the following year.



Small copper butterfly



Cardinal beetle



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蘇格蘭議會大廈的建築景觀及自然生態

蘇格蘭議會大廈(Scottish Parliament)首席設計師 Enric Miralles 說：

「議會大廈自然而然地座落在蘇格蘭陸地上...起於亞瑟山(Arthur's seat)的傾斜基底，向市區而建，猶如從山中自然生長出來。」

一區

Enric Miralles 希望新景觀切合荷里路德公園(Holyrood Park)的自然風景及地形特徵。池塘代表公園及整個蘇格蘭景觀內部的湖。從上方俯視，池塘的形狀與議會大廈及屋頂的輪廓相似。

橡樹及酸橙樹代表環繞荷里路德宮(Holyrood Palace)對面庭院一周的老樹。

二區

人工修剪的草坪與自然生長的野生草地及植物相映成輝。

Miralles 鐘意種植蘇格蘭本土花草、樹木及灌木的提議。他指定種植該區域現有的野生草地及樹木，以及具代表性的蘇格蘭花草及樹木。

在景觀庭院所種植的樹木中，有五棵松樹頗具紀念意義，是由格拉斯哥(Glasgow)聖猶達小學(St Jude's Primary School)的學童種植。議會大廈四周亦種有許多花揪樹，在蘇格蘭傳統中，這種樹是幸運的象徵。

三區

從亞瑟山(Arthur's seat)山脊到議會大廈庭院，遍地長滿野生「鼠尾草」，成為動物們喜愛的棲息地，與我們的環境管理策略相得益彰。

來自附近的特拉勃萊因(Traprain)採石場的遠古巨石，點綴在歐薺草、矢車菊、金雀花及薊花等各種植物之間。

飛鳥與昆蟲和睦相處，黃雀及燕雀嘰嘰喳喳，小灰蝶、藍蝶、紅背甲蟲、瓢蟲及蜜蜂翩翩起舞。秋天，植物結種，等待來年再發芽。