



L
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Online Seminar

Landscape and Democracy

Session 1

Section A: Landscape and Democracy: Mapping the Terrain

A.1: Concepts of democracy: Evolution and perspectives

Wednesday, April 5, 2017

15 30 – 17 00 PM CET



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Agenda

- 1. Welcome and introduction to the LED Project**
Dr Deni Ruggeri, NMBU Norway, NO
- 2. Concepts of democracy: From representation to deliberation**
Dr Ellen Fetzer, HfWU Nürtingen-Geislingen, DE
- 3. Seminar process and assignments**
- 4. Outlook on the next session**

LED Project | partners

Norwegian University
of Life Sciences

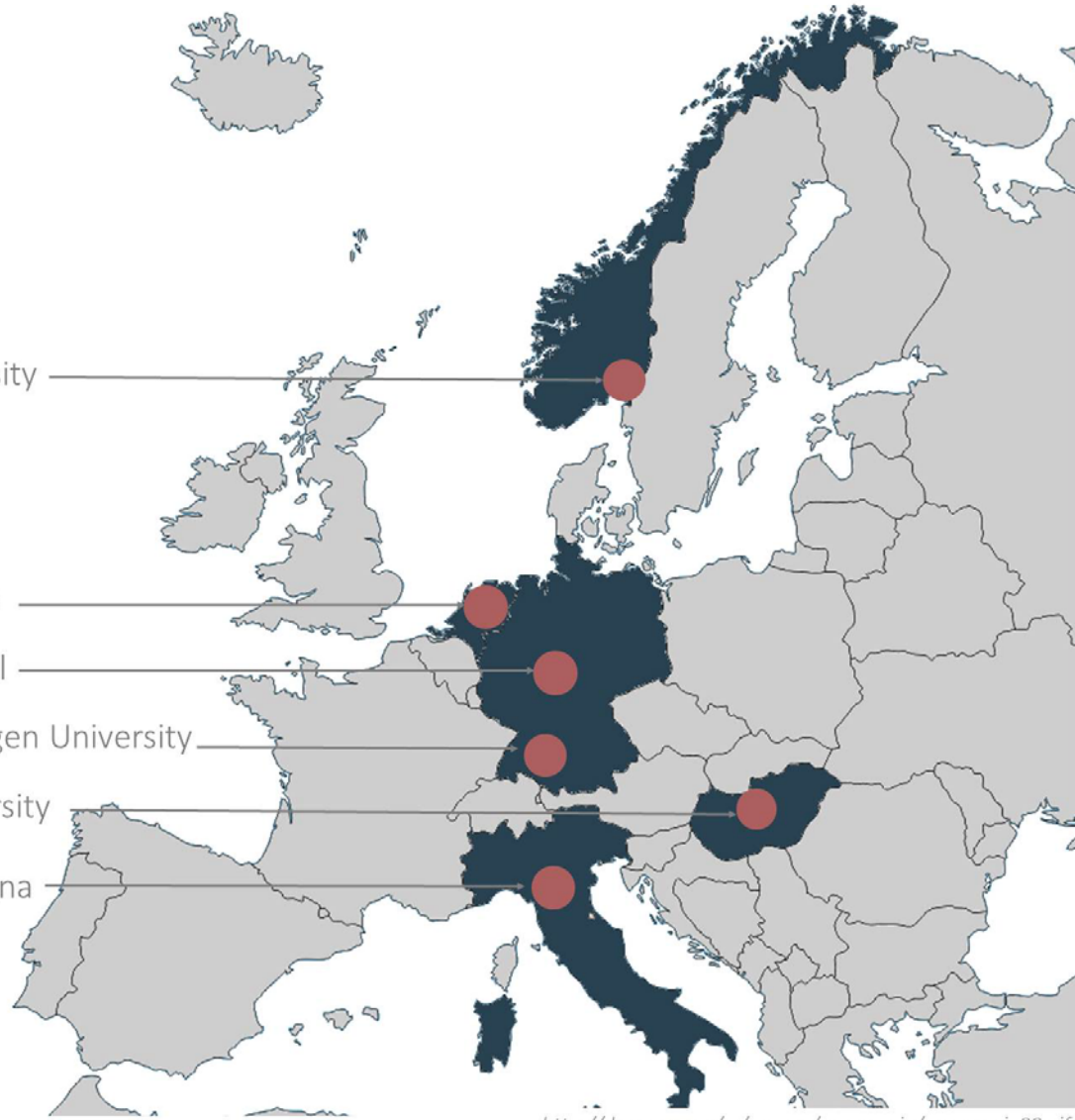
LE:NOTRE Institute

University of Kassel

Nürtingen- Geislingen University

Szent István University

University of Bologna



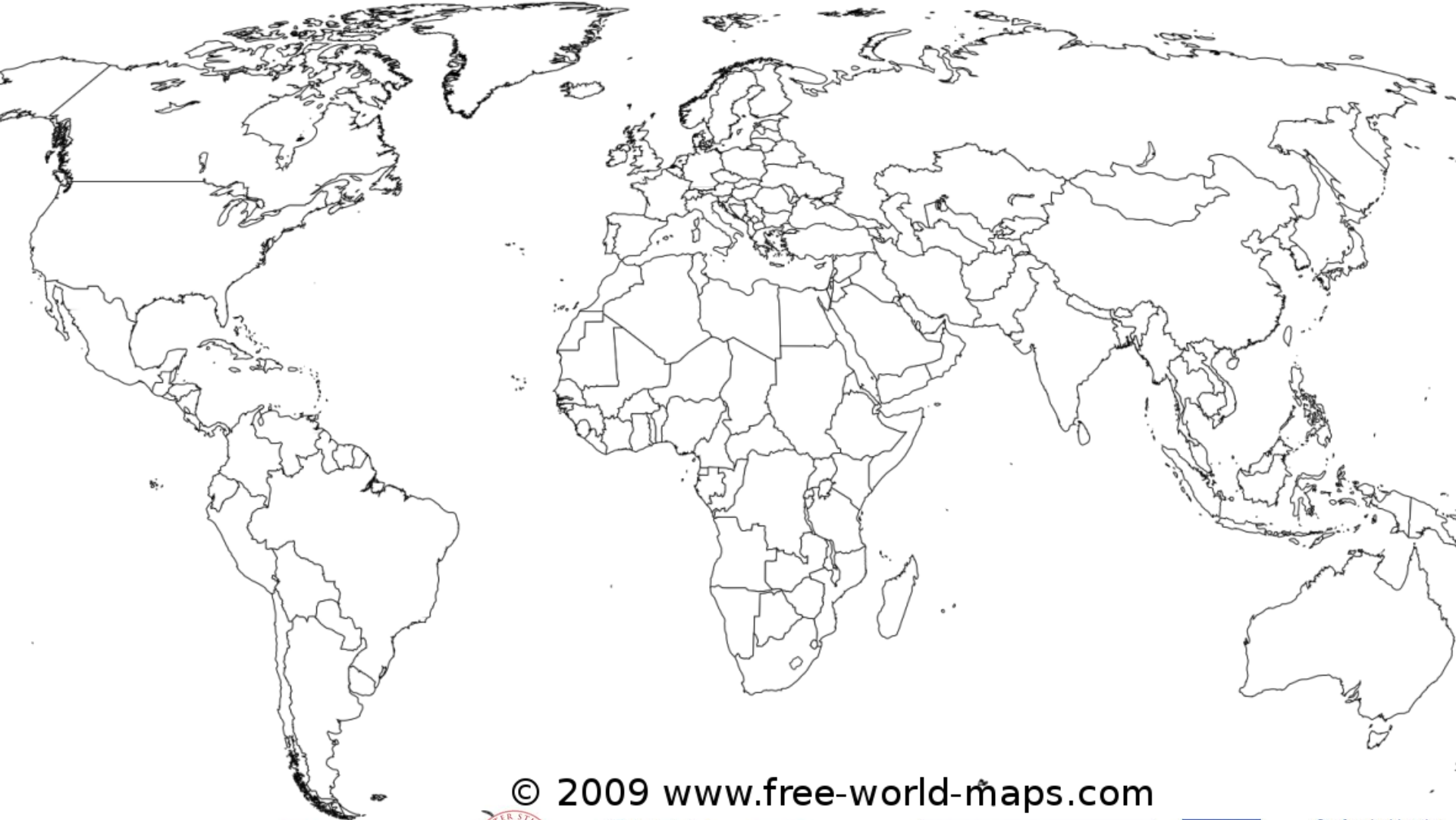
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Where are you from?

Take the drawing tool and add a point or cross to the map



© 2009 www.free-world-maps.com

Your Landscape Democracy Manifestoes.....



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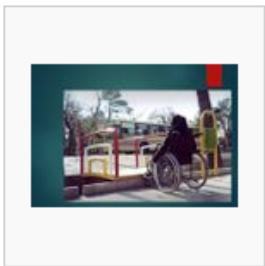
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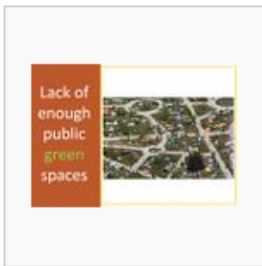
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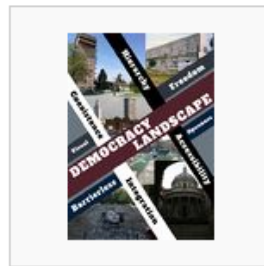
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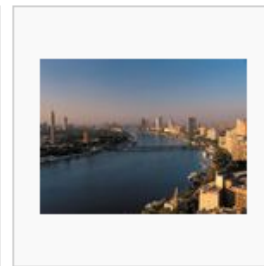
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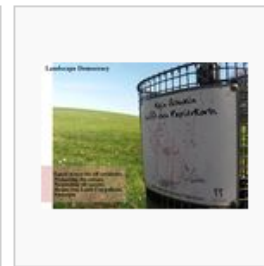
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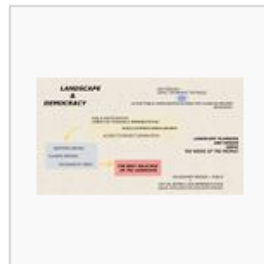
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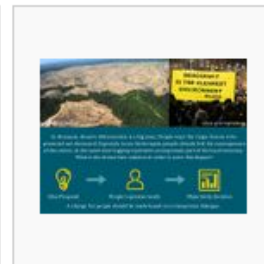
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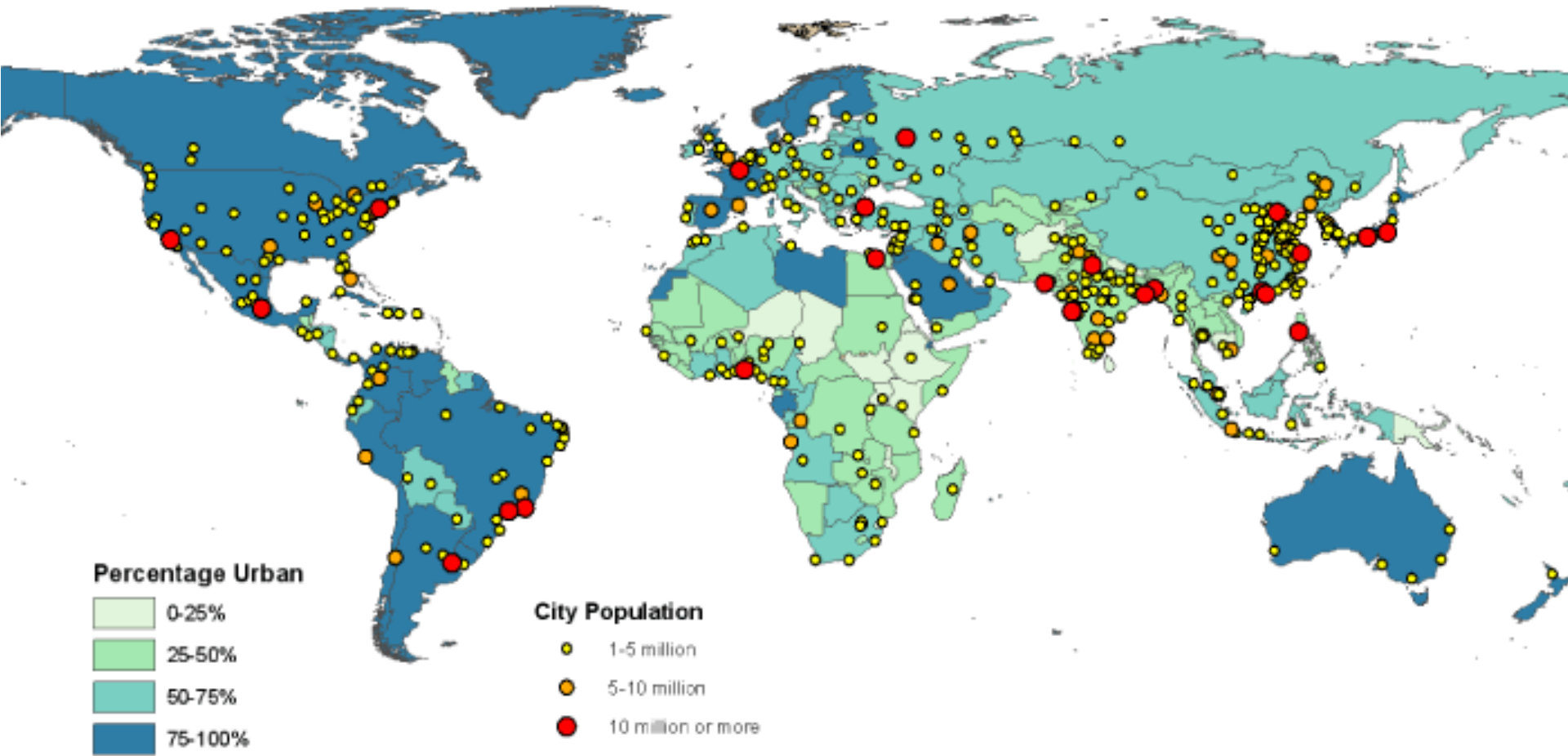
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United Nations (2012), *World Urbanization Prospects, 2011 Revision*. New York



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<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>

United Nations (2016), Global Goals for *Sustainable Development* (<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>)



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Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.7

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg11>



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H III 
**IN HABITAT III, WE DECIDE
THE FUTURE OF CITIES TOGETHER**

Habitat 3 Conference in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016 New Urban Agenda

European Landscape Convention

“

‘Landscape’ means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors

”

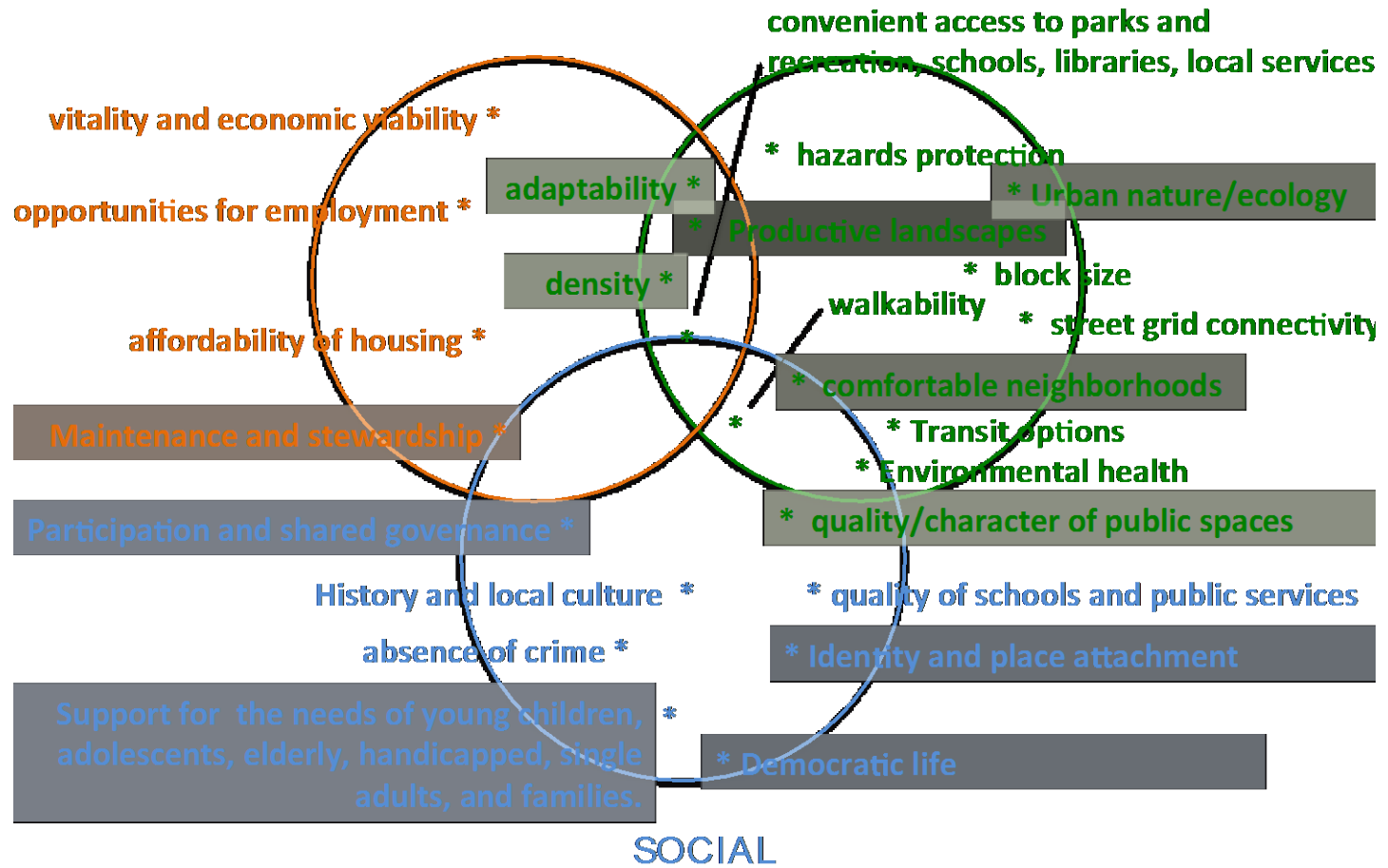
Council of Europe (2000). *European Landscape Convention and reference documents.*




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ECONOMIC

ENVIRONMENTAL



Southworth's (2003) livability dimensions superimposed on Canter's "place" definition (1977)

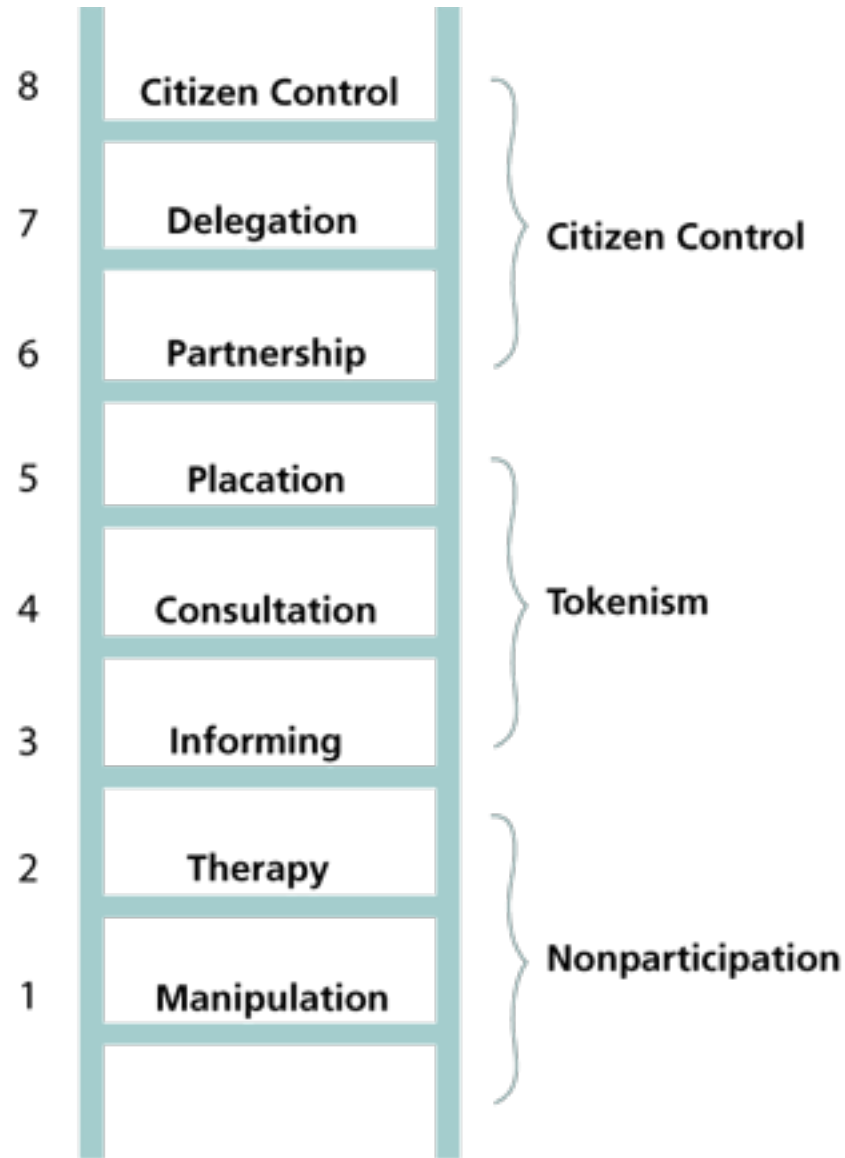


“
BIOPHILIA: “the innately emotional affiliation of human beings to other living organisms. Innate means hereditary, and hence, part of ultimate human nature”
”
(Wilson, 1993 p.31)

Beatley, T. (2011). *Biophilic cities: integrating nature into urban design and planning*. Island Press.



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Arnstein, S, A Ladder of Citizen Participation (1969)



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As landscape architects we vow to create places that serve the higher purpose of social and ecological justice for all peoples and all species. We vow to create places that nourish our deepest needs for communion with the natural world and with one another. We vow to serve the health and well-being of all communities.

To fulfill these promises, we will work to strengthen and diversify our global capacity as a profession. We will work to cultivate a bold culture of inclusive leadership, advocacy and activism in our ranks. We will work to raise awareness of landscape architecture's vital contribution. We will work to support research and champion new practices that result in design innovation and policy transformation

The New Landscape Declaration Philadelphia, PA June 10-11, 2016 (<http://lafoundation.org>)

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LED Project | relevance

- **European Landscape Convention** | landscape as infrastructure for community life/identity
- **Participation/stewardship** | importance of citizen involvement in spatial planning
- **Landscape as democratic resource** | the 'right to landscape'
- **Spatial planning education** | lack of opportunities to engage in participatory planning and processes in design and curriculum
- **Bottom-up design and planning** | need for designers & planners to effectively work with communities they serve
- **Redefining expertise** | from expert knowledge to native wisdom



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Thematic overview of our seminar topics

Phase A: Landscape and Democracy - Mapping the Terrain

Phase B: Concepts of Participation

Phase C: Community and Identity

Phase D: Designing

Phase E: Communicating a Vision

Phase F: On site Intensive Programme/Workshop in Kassel, Germany

Meet the LED Team!

Intensive Study Program | Kassel



ON-SITE INTENSIVE PROGRAM, KASSEL 23rd July 2017 - 1th August 2017

The on-site design workshop will focus on the application theories and methods from the on-line course to envision sustainable community redevelopment solutions to a landscape challenge. The workshop will engage an international, cross-disciplinary group of students to work in partnership with municipalities, community groups and residents

Meet the LED Team!

6th LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum 2017

16th - 20th of May, 2017 – Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany

Hosted by: Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied Sciences, Department of Landscape Architecture and Technical University of Munich, Chair for Strategic Landscape Planning and Management

HOCHSCHULE
WEIHENSTEPHAN-TRIESDORF
UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES



Technische Universität München



LE:NOTRE Institute
Linking landscape education, research and innovative practice



- International networking
- Doctoral colloquium
- Excursions
- One LED workshop

<http://forum.ln-institute.org>

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Hochschule für
Wirtschaft und Umwelt
Nürtingen-Geislingen



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Section A: Landscape and Democracy: Mapping the Terrain

A.1: Concepts of democracy: Evolution and perspectives





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Etymology of the term 'democracy':

Greek: δημοκρατία (*dēmokratía*) "rule of the people"

from δῆμος (*dêmos*) "people"

and κράτος (*krátos*) "power" or "rule"

How would you describe the political system in which you have grown up?



Collective decision-making started with humans having a common concern about their resources – in the landscape

Pre-modern forms of collective decision-making: the Greek Agora

From *polis* to politics: the urban landscape as collective framework



By A.Savin (Wikimedia Commons · WikiPhotoSpace) - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=27948211>

Pre-modern forms of collective decision-making: the thing place



Reconstructed Thing in Gulde, northern Germany, Image by Clemens Franz, creative commons, share alike

Pre-modern forms of collective decision-making: Uthiramerur

Democracy is not a European invention

The inscriptions on the Uthiramerur temple in India reveal the existence of a rural self-governance system between 900 -1100 AD.



Source: Wikimedia Commons



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Landscape and territory

The German term *Landschaft* (*landscape*) referred in the Middle Ages to the *people living in a territorial unit* and the related territorial estates.

Landscape was thus **both** a territorial **and** a political term.

Its cultural/geographical meaning developed later

→ *we will come back to this next week*



Bauern bei der Heumahd, aus dem Stundenbuch des Simon Bening (um 1483-1561)
<http://www.rheinische-geschichte.lvr.de>

Culmination of centralised power in the 17th century

A landscape built on forced labour and slavery: ethics or aesthetics?



A common will for the common good?

In the middle of absolutism Jean-Jacques Rousseau suggests us an **ideal state**.

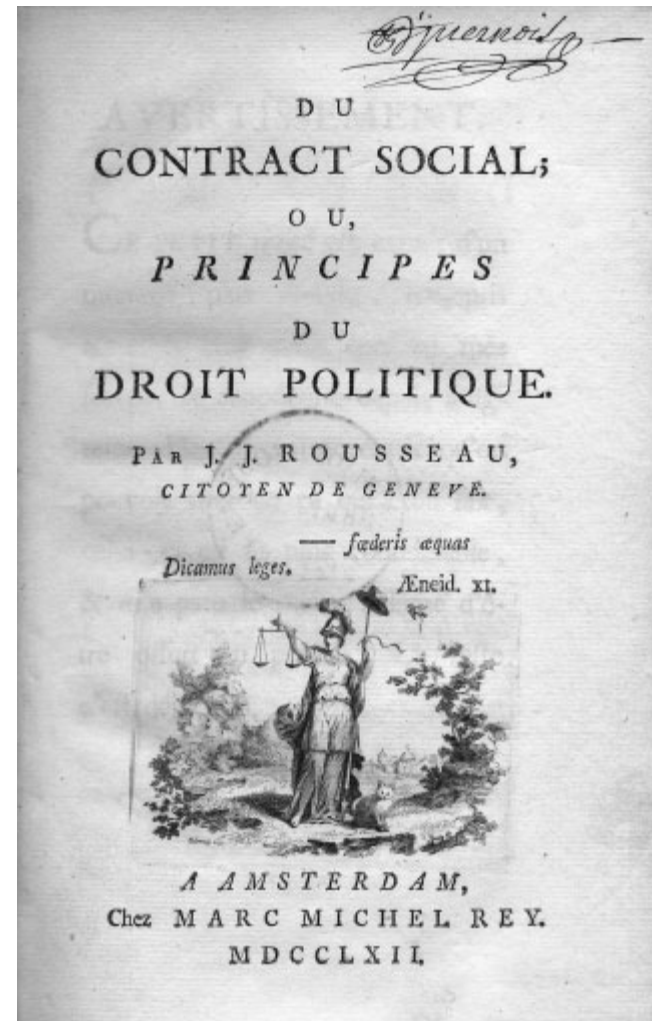
The **social contract** assumes that:

- The ‚general will‘ is absolute and given
- The ‚general will‘ protects the common good and is therefore always fair and justified
- Everybody freely accepts the social contract

Rousseau still believes in the lot.

Rousseau’s approach is idealistic with the **common good** as the core value.

However, contemporary (liberal) democracy theories will place the **discourse of controversies** at their core.



**Of the Social Contract,
or Principles of Political Right**
Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762

At the eve of 'freedom and equality'

The image of nature reveals the dream of a new society



Petworth Park, England, designed by Capability Brown around 1750
The ideal landscape reminds of the ,commons', but the boundlessness is an illusion



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The long path...

The idea of the **nation state** predominates the 19th and 20th centuries

Democracy becomes an **ongoing political project** with varying success, following the US, British and French lead examples

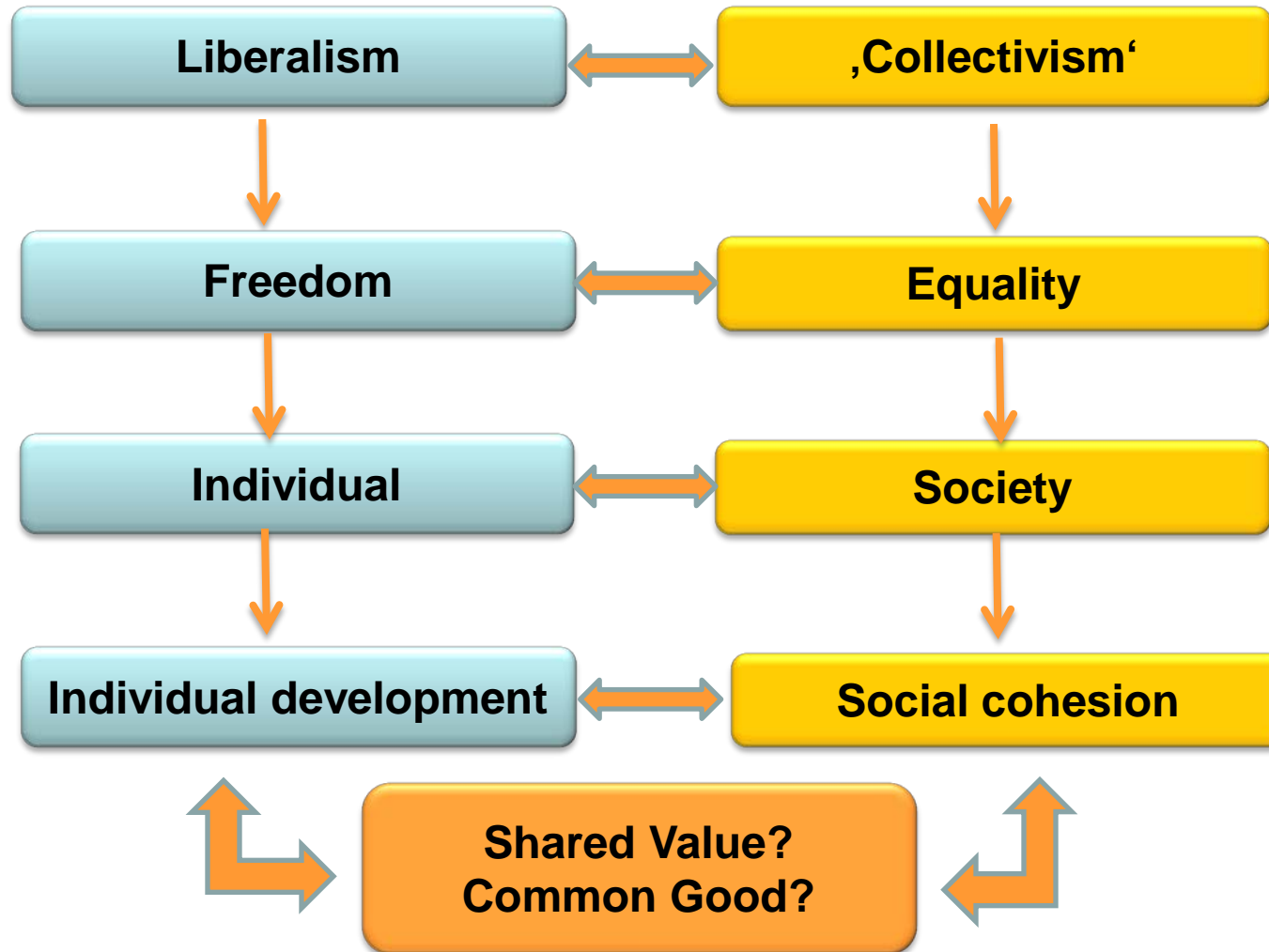
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) finally builds the **common ground** for all democratic UN members

→ Democracy gradually transforms into a system **related to the national state** only

→ The former notion of **‘coexistence + codecision’** in a territory has become less evident due to the complexity of these systems



The compromise of liberal democracy





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Core characteristics of contemporary democracies

- Free, equal and secret votes
- Separation of powers
- Freedom of association and expression, free media



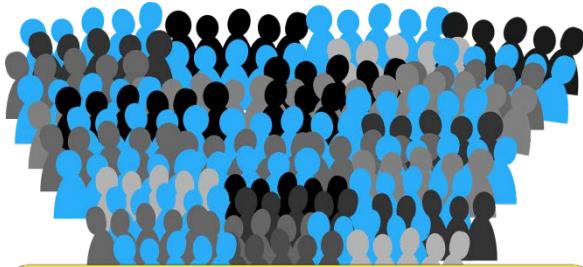
But: the role of participation? → ,under construction‘





Contemporary democracy types

Source: pixabay



Representative democracy

Citizens delegate decisions for a certain period to representatives.

Representation at national, regional and local level.

Advantages?	Disadvantages?



Contemporary democracy types

VOTE

YES NO



Direct democracy

Citizens decide directly
Eg. Referendum

Mostly at municipality level,
but also regional and national level

Advantages?

Disadvantages?



Contemporary democracy types

Source: pixabay



Deliberative democracy

Decisions are only taken upon deliberation of all possible viewpoints

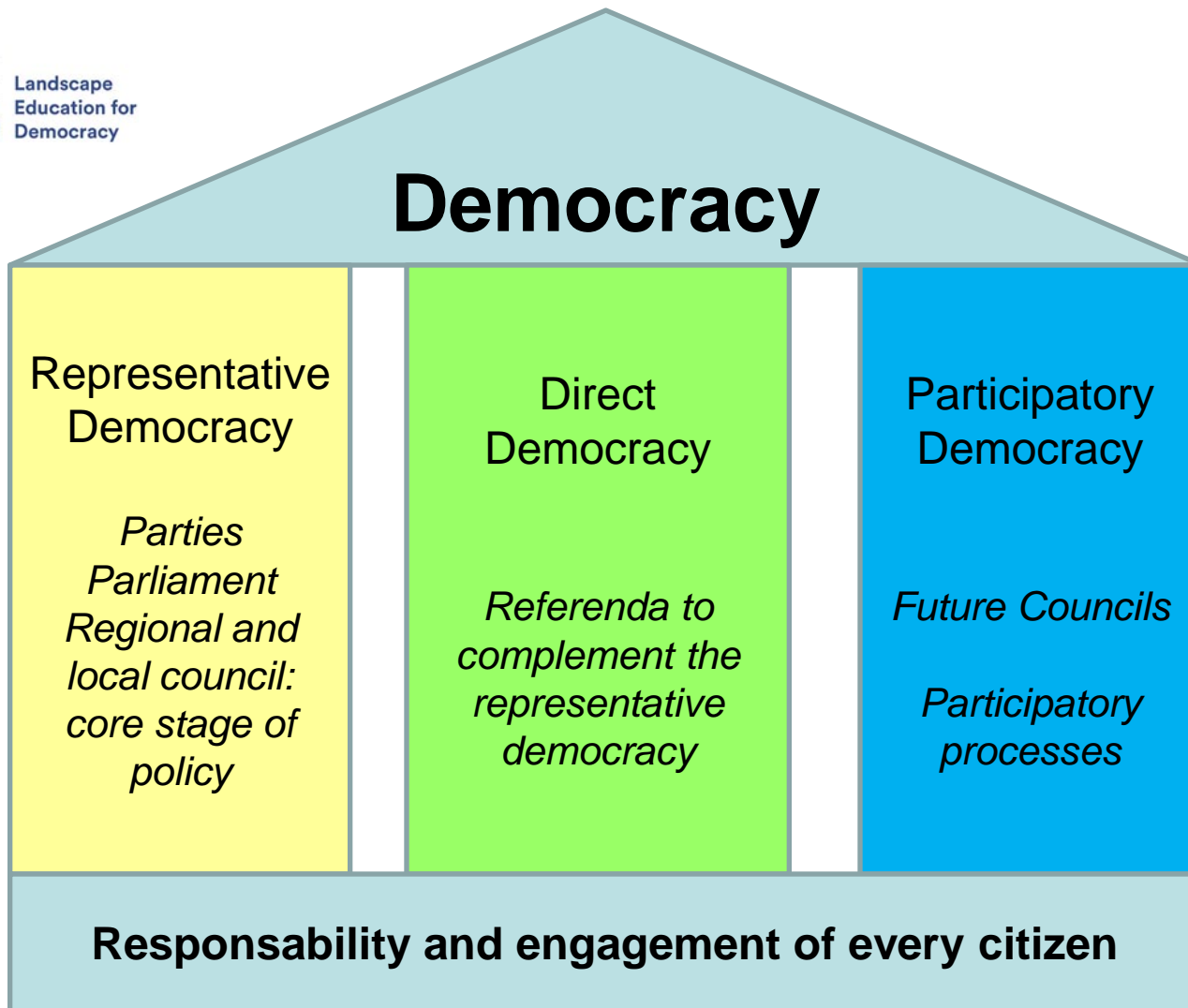
Decisions are taken on the basis of a synopsis of arguments, not by vote.

This requires: information, active listening, reflexive value construction

Advantages?	Disadvantages?



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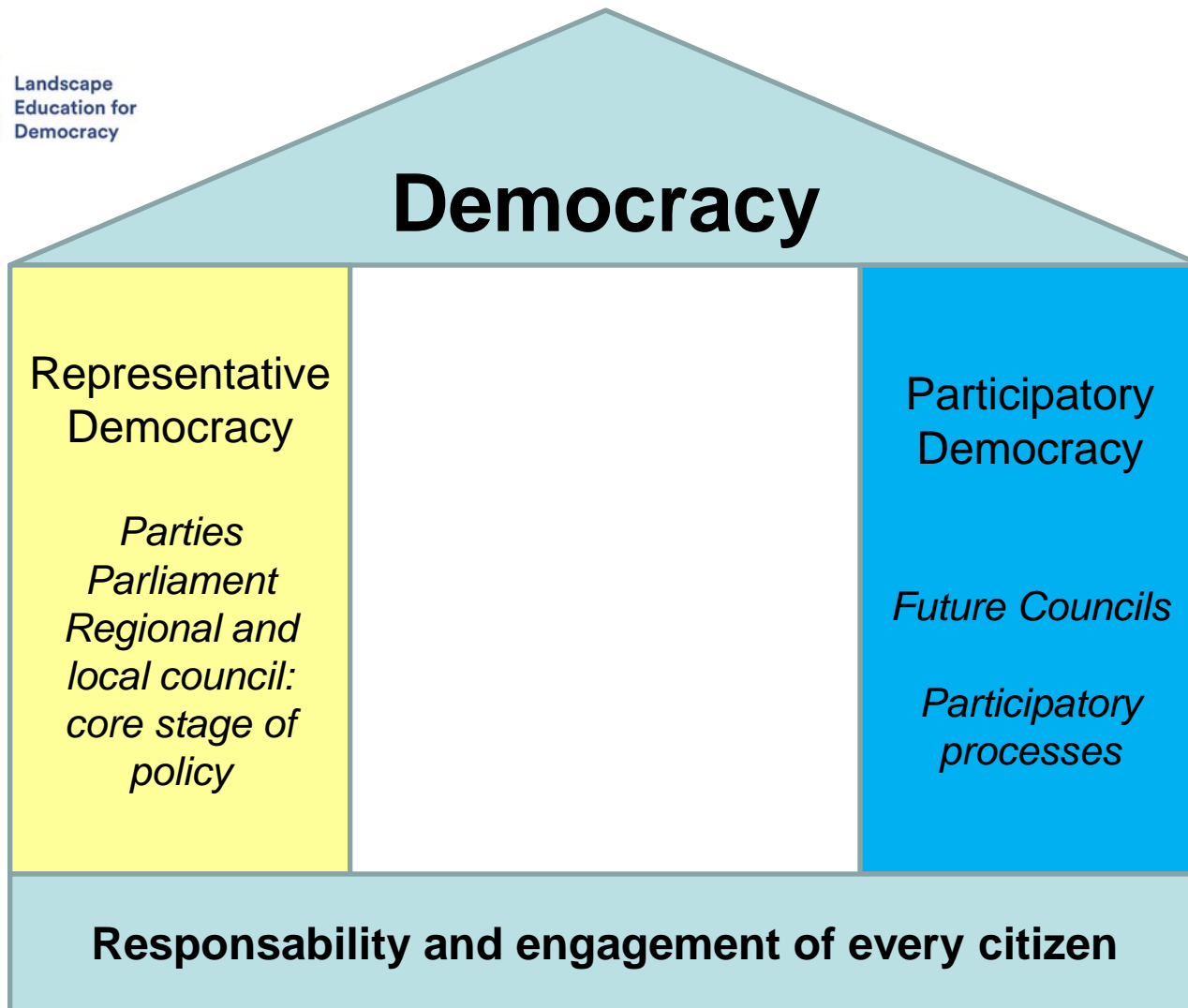


Three columns model of contemporary democracy

Christian Felber: The economy of the common good (Gemeinwohlökonomie), 2010, p. 109



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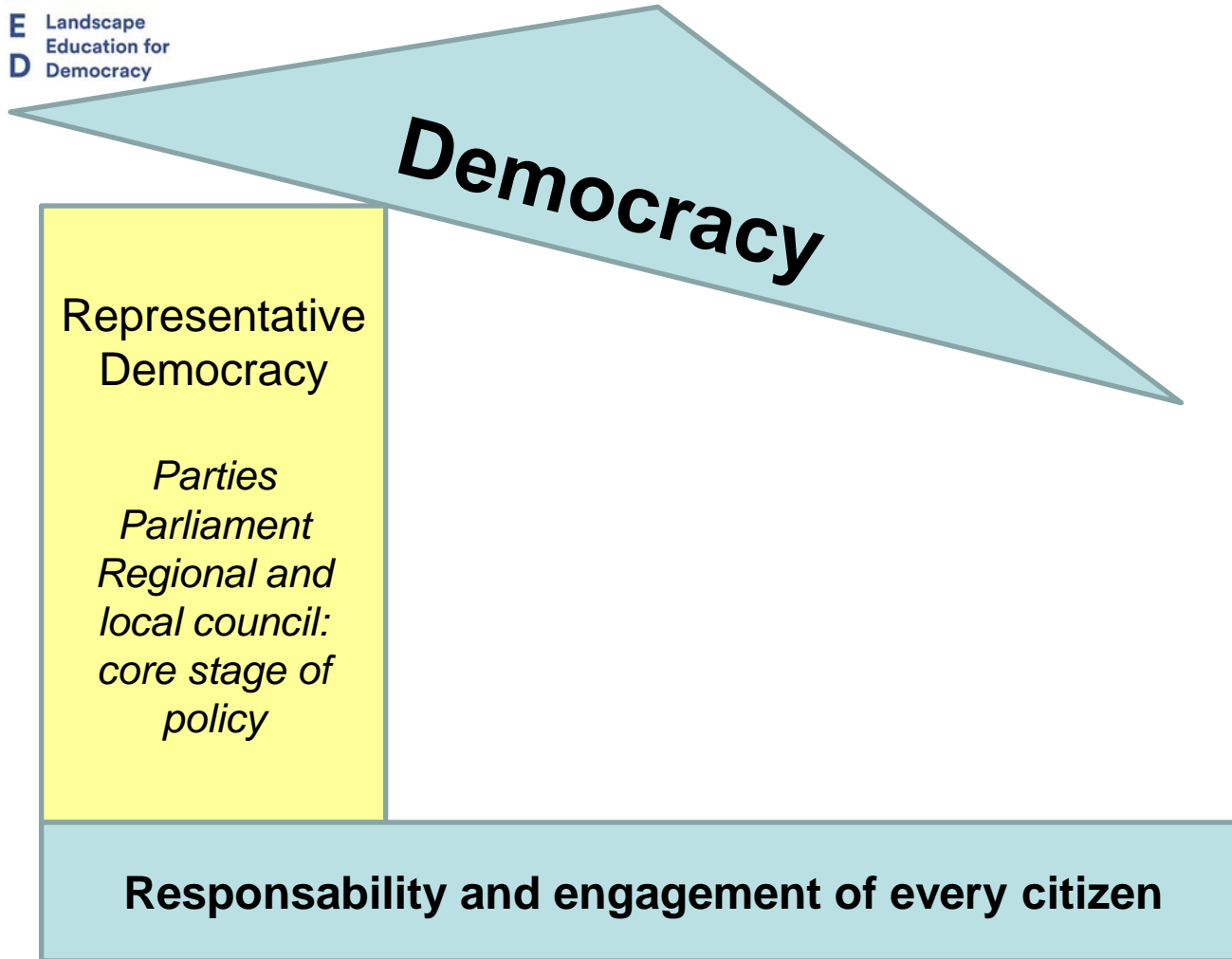


Three columns model of contemporary democracy

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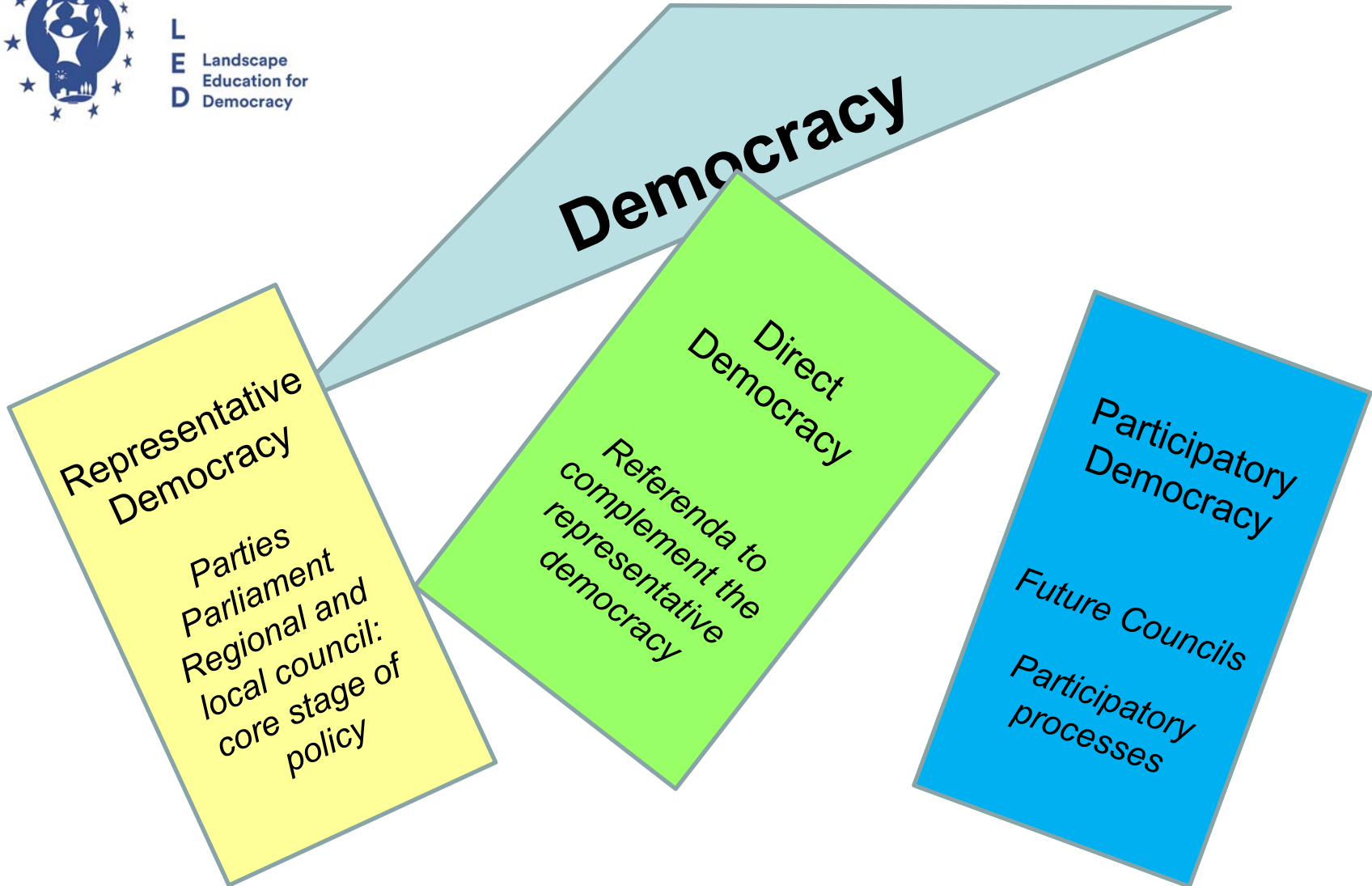


Three columns model of contemporary democracy

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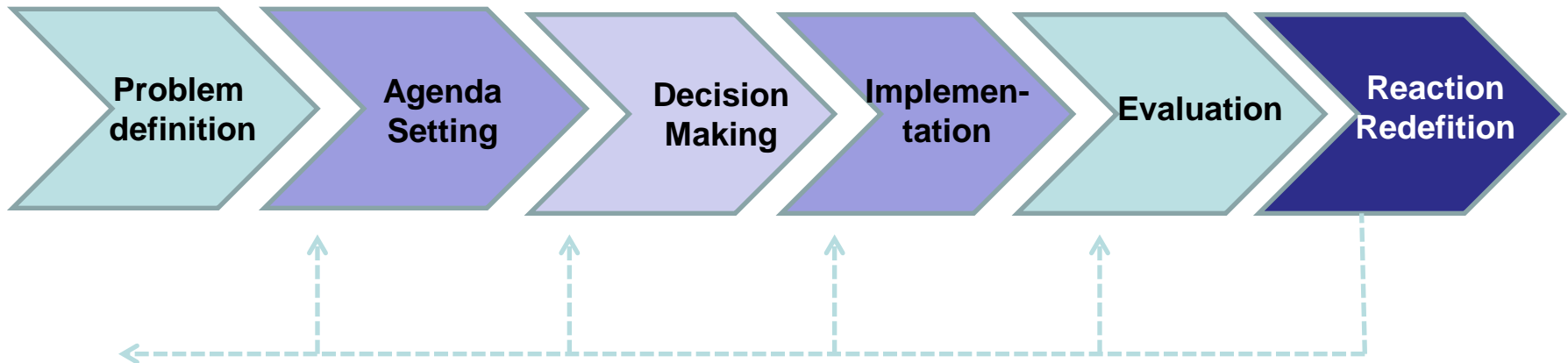
Three columns model of contemporary democracy

Christian Felber: The economy of the common good (Gemeinwohlökonomie), 2010, p. 109



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The political cycle



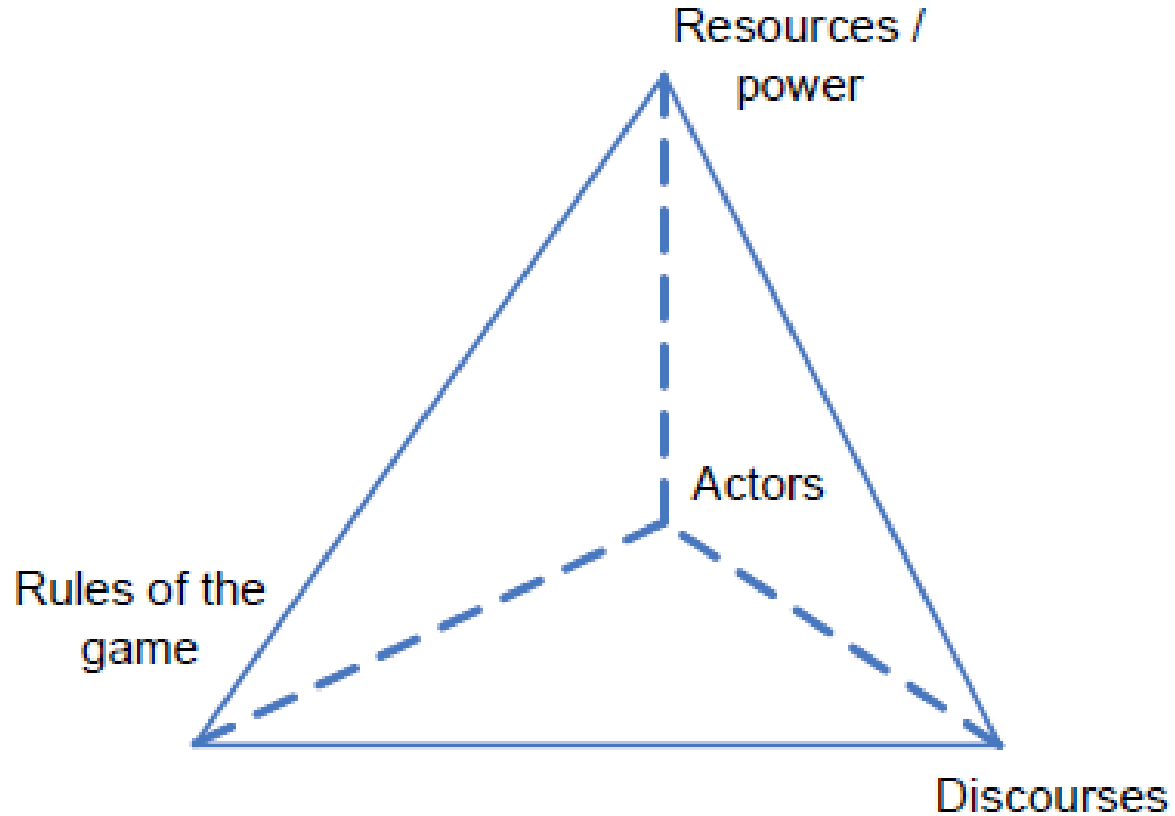
Basic model of the political cycle

Demokratietheorie und Partizipationspraxis
Sophia Alcántara, Nicolas Bach, Rainer Kuhn, Peter Ullrich, 2016



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Landscape action as policy arrangement



Policy arrangement visualized as a tetrahedron from Duncan Liefferink (2006).



The 1960's and 1970's in Germany:
„The solutions of the past became the problems of today.“

Lucius Burckhardt, image: <http://www.urbanophil.net>

Germany 2013: Stuttgart 21 protests were a result of lacking involvement of the public
- and yet: the referendum result was in favour the project.

www.bei-abriss-aufstand.de





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Criticism of the representative democracy

A strong criticism of the representative democracy was introduced by Benjamin Barber in 1984 in his book *Strong Democracy: Participatory Politics for a New Age*.

He considers representative democracy as 'thin', individualistic, 'liberal' - preventing the numerous possibilities for **self-governance** and **co-definition of the common good**.

“At the heart of strong democracy is talk.” p 173



Benjamin Barber

Source: Wikimedia commons
by Erich Habich, CC BY-SA 3.0

The limits of democracy:

Landscapes have become the arena of global challenges

But: Who wins and who loses? An who decides?





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What is a fair decision?

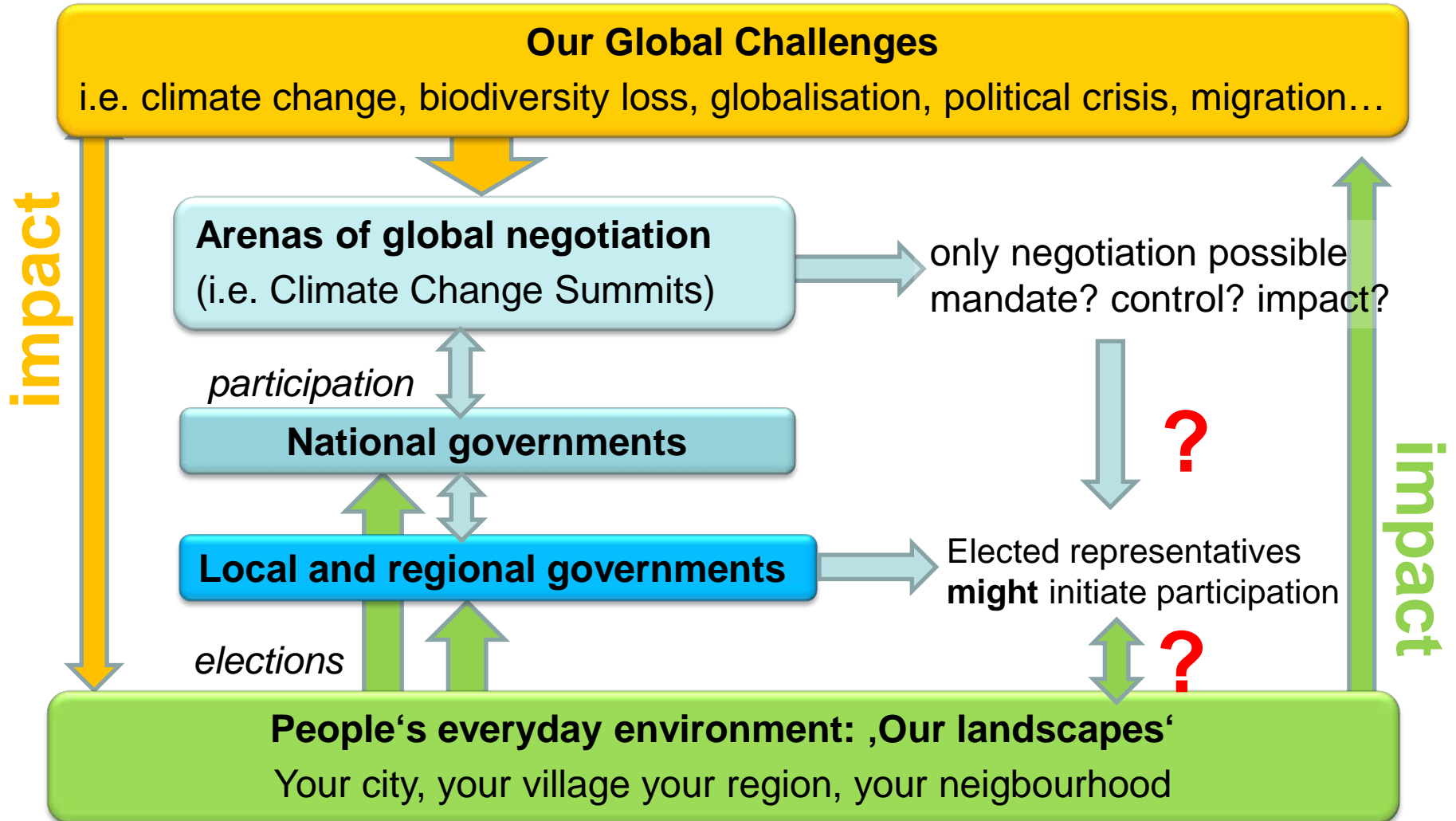


Difficult negotiations each year at the Climate Change Summit



Democracy in a globalised world

Coexistence of different arenas and rule systems



International drivers for landscape democracy and public participation



Creating our futures

ECTP-CEU

European Council of Spatial Planners
Conseil européen des urbanistes



Landscapes of possibilities can be found in our everyday environment

*Could 'landscape democracy'...
...become a chance for bridging this gap?*

*But: who needs to be involved,
how, when and why
and for which objectives?*





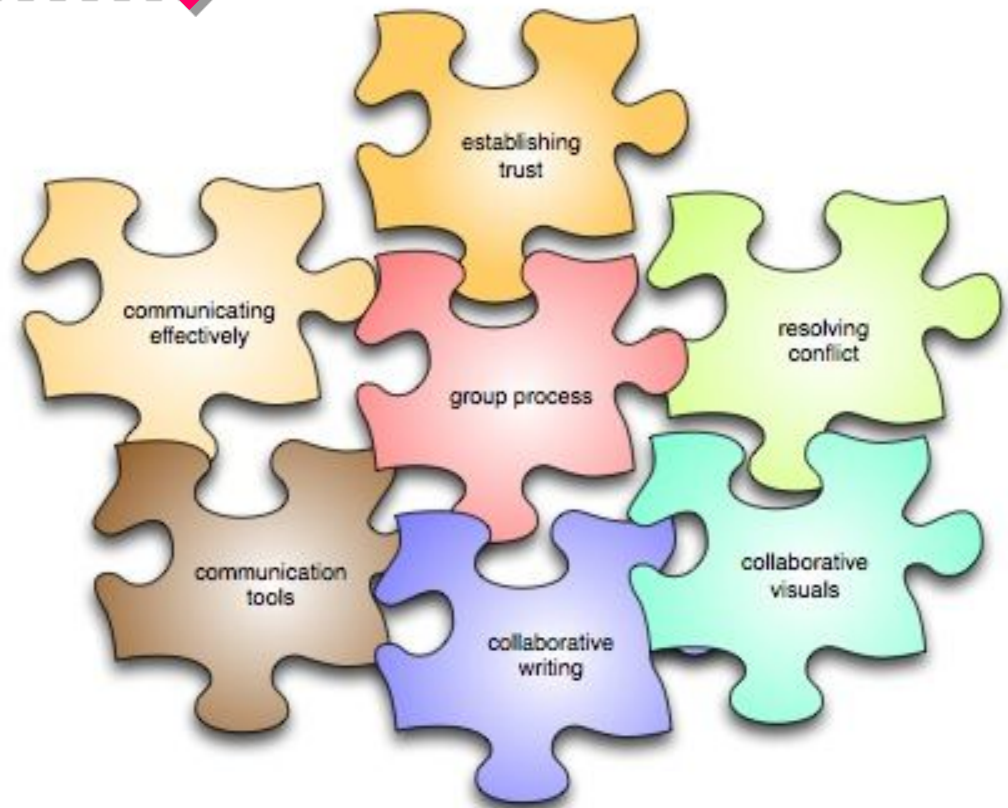
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Seminar assignments and working process

Individual work:



Group work:





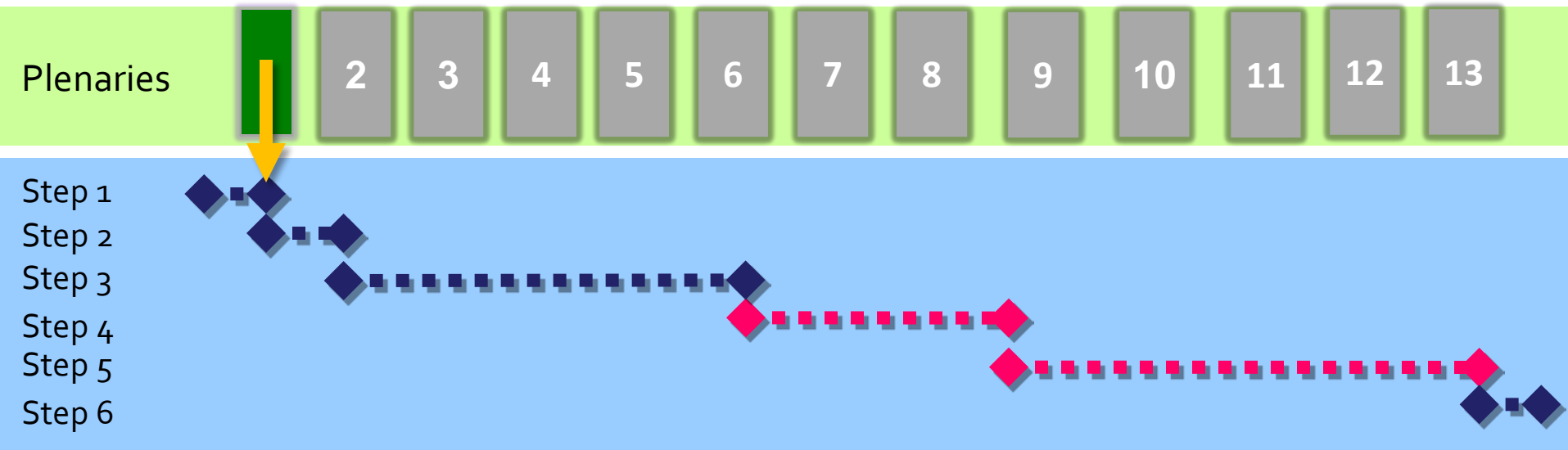
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We are here today

Seminar Process and Assignments

Assignment 1:

Reading and Synthesizing Core Terminology



Step 1: Each participant shares a visual landscape democracy manifesto

Step 2: Everyone selects his/her readings until **April 12** (→ working group pages)

Step 3: Everyone selects three relevant concepts derived from the readings until **April 20**

Step 4: Group reflects and agrees on joint definitions by **May 10**

Step 5: Reflect on your definitions and write a short reflection by **May 31**

Step 6: Update your manifesto by **June 11**



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Assignment 1:

Reading and Synthesizing Core Terminology

Further explanations (1)

Where will you find the reading lists?

→ on the seminar wiki under ‚resources‘

Availability: the materials are either

- open access
- downloadable from the repository after login (has been sent out)
- or you need to retrieve them from your libraries

You will receive a working group template for documenting your readings.



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Assignment 1: Reading and Synthesizing Core Terminology

Questions and answers





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Seminar Process and Assignments

Assignment 2: Your landscape symbols

We are here today



Step 1: Identify and take pictures of three landscape symbols in your surroundings. Upload at least one representative image to the seminar wiki by **April 10**

Step 2: Complete your assignment by posting additional pictures on the wiki using the template introduced in class, reflect as team and prepare a presentation until **April 18**

Step 3: Present your findings in the group plenary on **April 19**



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Assignment 2: Your landscape symbols *Further explanations (1)*

What are landscape symbols?

This assignment also introduces the ‘photovoice’ method.

Examples of landscapes holding a symbolic values might be depicting sculptures or memorials referring to historical or political events, etc. Symbolic meaning can also be inherent in architectural/urban form.

Often, these symbols and meanings came into being during specific moments in time and reflected a particular power structure or set of cultural assumption

We did not put visual examples here in order not to lead you into a certain thematic direction.



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Assignment 2: Your landscape symbols

Further explanations (2)

The following questions should be kept in mind as you approach this photovoice assignment:

- How and why did the symbols you identify appear in your surroundings?
- Did their meaning change along with socio-political changes in your region, or country?
- What do these symbols mean to you today? Are they understandable for someone outside of your own culture?
- What do you think about sharing symbolic meanings of landscape?



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Assignment 2: Your landscape symbols *Further explanations (3)*

How to document the landscape symbols?

- Each group will have a group page with links to the group members' ,symbol' pages
- You will find a template for your landscape symbol

Elements of your documentation:

- Photovoice (3-xxx pictures with explanatory captions)
- Group presentation of comparative reflection



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Assignment 2: Your Landscape Symbols

Questions and answers



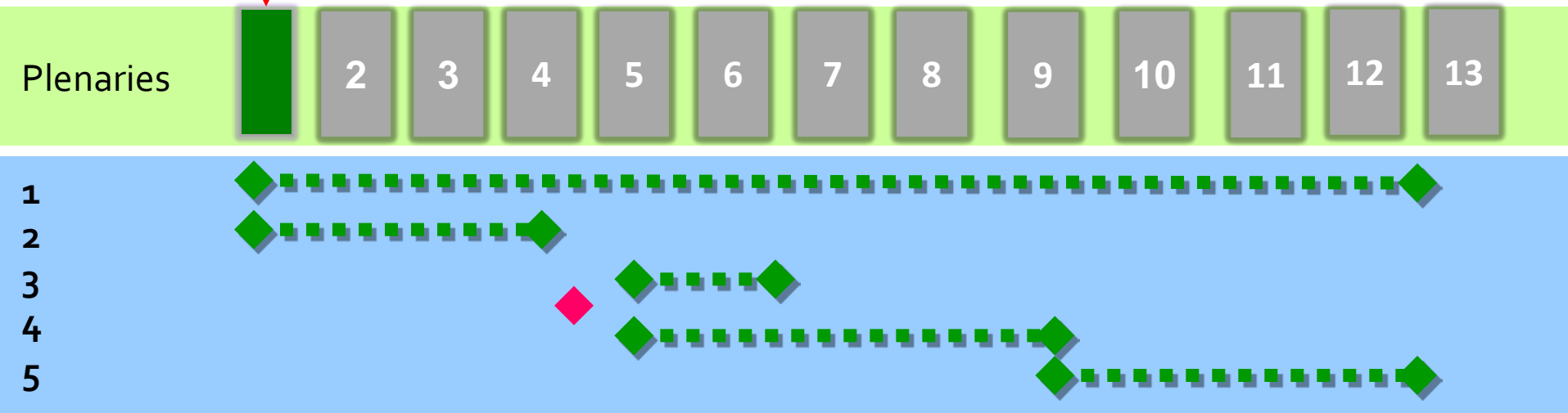


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Seminar Process and Assignments

General overview of the seminar assignments

We are here today



Assignment 1: Reading and synthesizing core terminology

Assignment 2: Your landscape symbols

Assignment 3: Role play on landscape democracy ‘movers and shakers’

Assignment 4: Your landscape democracy challenge

Assignment 5: Your democratic change process



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Next seminar session

Monday, 10th of April 2017,

15 30 – 17 00 pm CET

**A: Landscape and Democracy -
Mapping the Terrain**

**A.2: Concepts of landscape:
Emergence and perspectives**

Session speakers and moderators


Prof. Dr. Diedrich Bruns,

Prof. Dr. Luigi Bartolomei

Dr. Ellen Fetzner



*Caspar David Friedrich, 1818
Der Wanderer über dem Nebelmeer*



**Thank you very much
for your attention and collaboration!**

*„The future of democracy depends on the extent to which
civil society is prepared to cultivate a democratic way of life.“*

Micha de Winter in ‚Civic Learning, Democratic Citizenship and the Public Sphere‘, 2014