

# Landscape & Democracy

CONCEPTUAL LINKS

ONLINE SEMINAR 2018 | LECTURE 3 | APRIL 11<sup>TH</sup>, 2018



L  
E Landscape  
D Education for  
Democracy

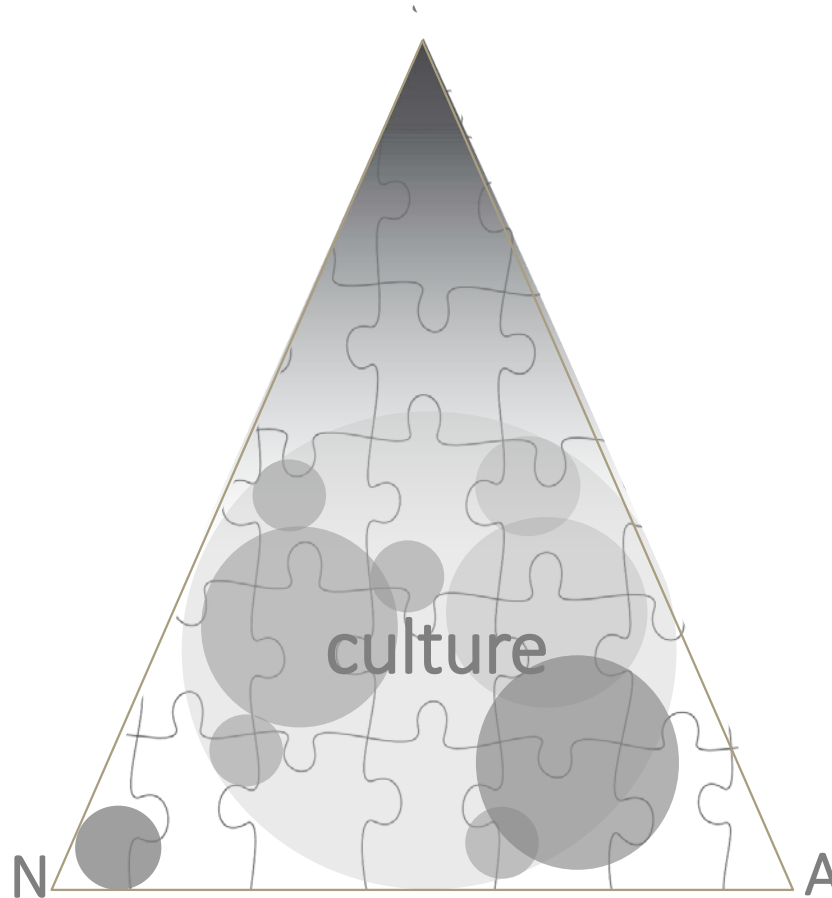
"Landscape is both the "phenomenon itself and our perception of it."

WYLIE 2007: 7



"means an area, as perceived by **people**, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of **natural and/or human factors**."

ELC, article I, a



"Landscape is a cultural phenomenon that can be described by its three main constituting components: Nature, artefacts and social organisation."

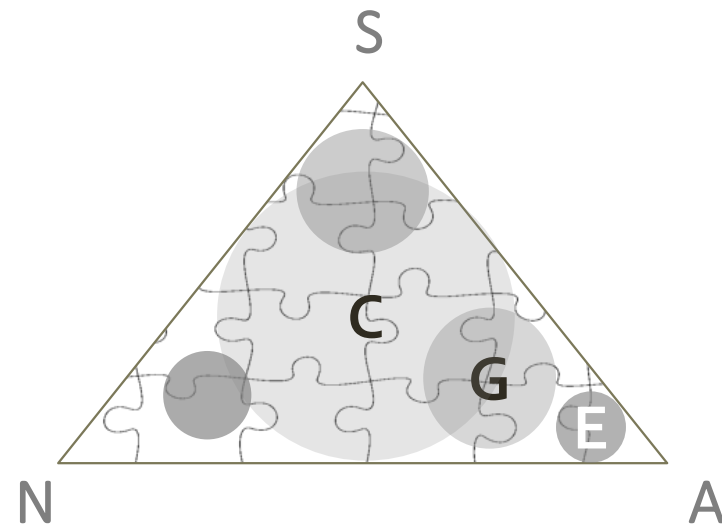
IPSEN, 2012



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## Challenge 1:

Understanding  
landscape requires  
sharing of  
landscape  
knowledge



Commons: „Common  
knowledge“

Groups: Group knowledge

Elites: Special knowledge



## Challenge 2

addressing  
landscape and  
democracy  
paradoxes &  
dilemmas

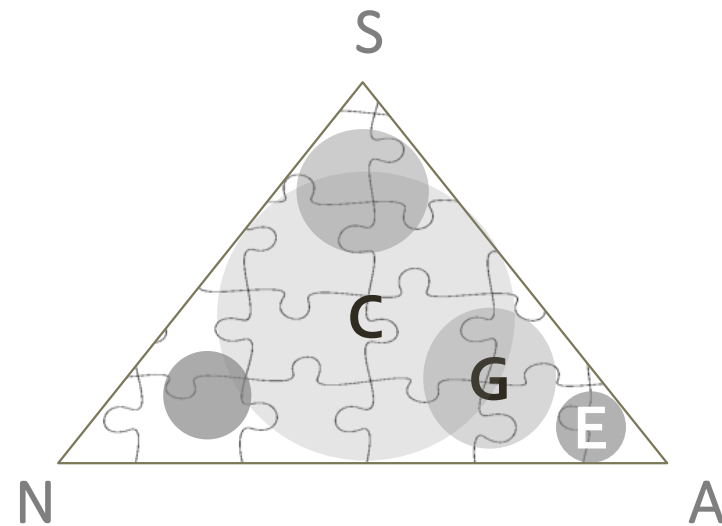
- (1) Decisions are made before people become aware about landscape issues that might affect them.
- (2) Much of landscape change goes on unnoticed, almost the same way some decision making remain unnoticed that lead to such changes. Decisions affecting landscape locally might be made somewhere far away.
- (3) Landscape specialists & managers' dilemma: being required to actively engage with members of the public while wishing to maintain control over landscape quality.



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Question 1:

Is  
landscape  
a common  
good?



Commons: „Common  
knowledge“

Groups: Group knowledge

Elites: Special knowledge



## Question 2

How might we best try and share control over landscape quality?

- (1) Decisions are made before people become aware about landscape issues that might affect them.
- (2) Much of landscape change goes on unnoticed, almost the same way some decision making remain unnoticed that lead to such changes. Decisions affecting landscape locally might be made somewhere far away.
- (3) Landscape specialists & managers' dilemma: being required to actively engage with members of the public while wishing to maintain control over landscape quality.

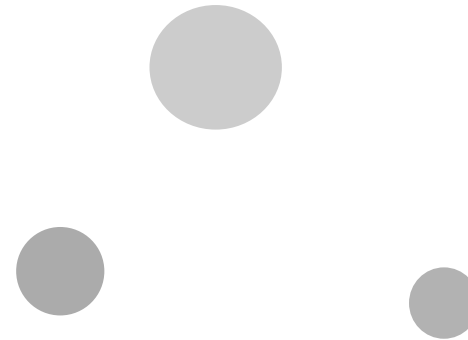


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Question 1:

Is  
landscape  
a common  
good?

Poll

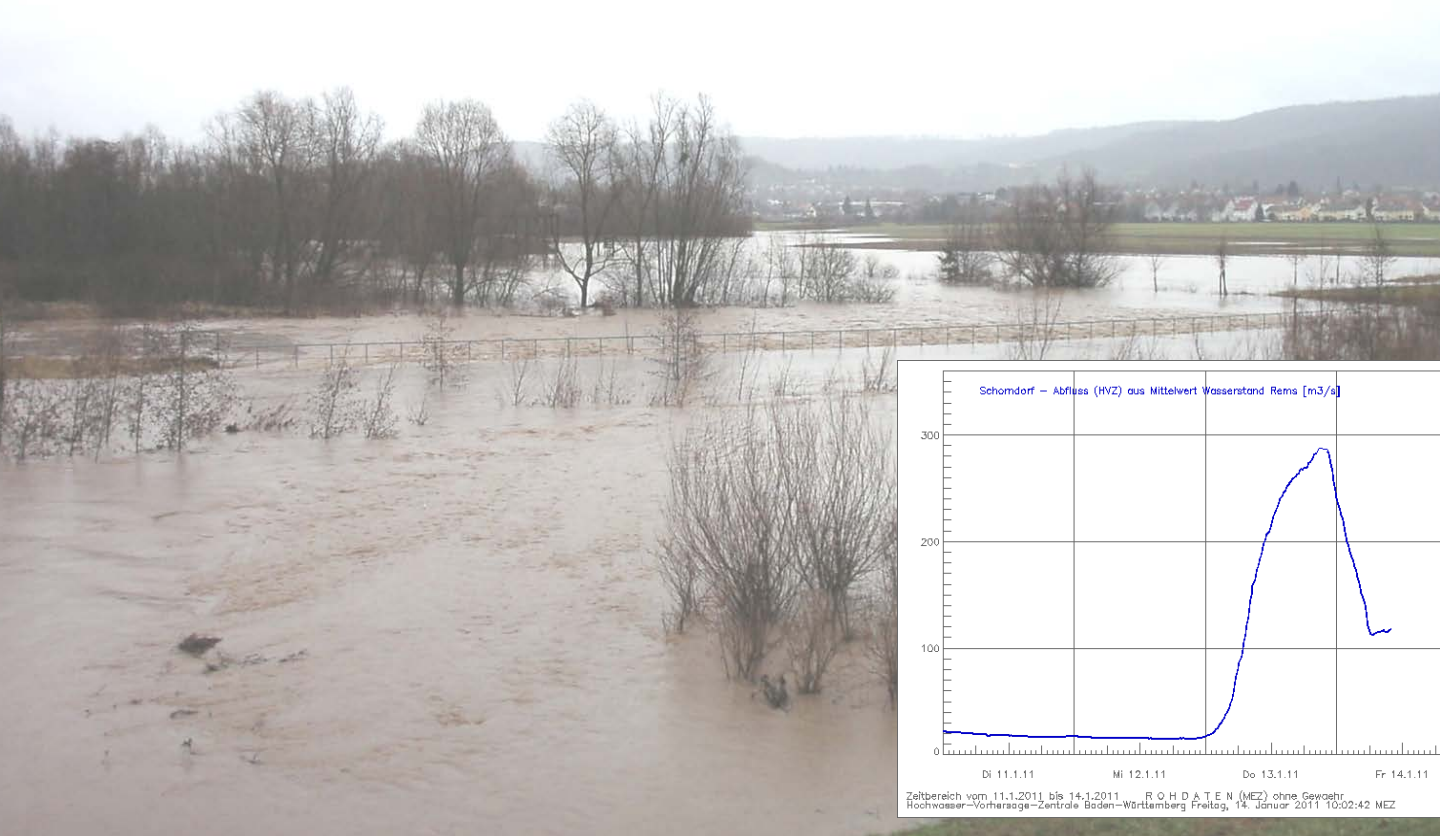


Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

# Example: Flood Risk Management in River Landscapes

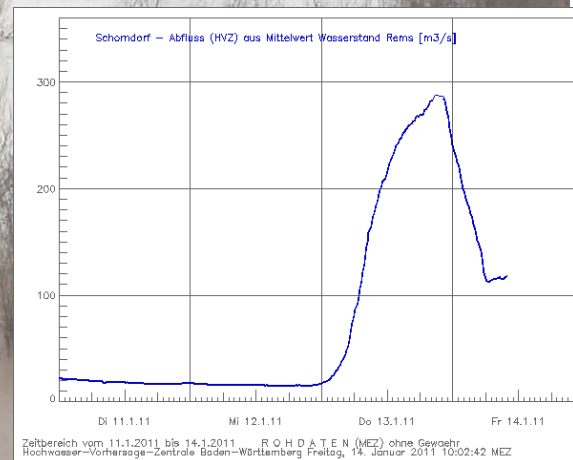


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Many conflicts  
of interest

Many  
potential  
damages  
during  
flood  
events







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E Landscape  
Education for  
D Democracy



## Aiming for multifunctional landscape



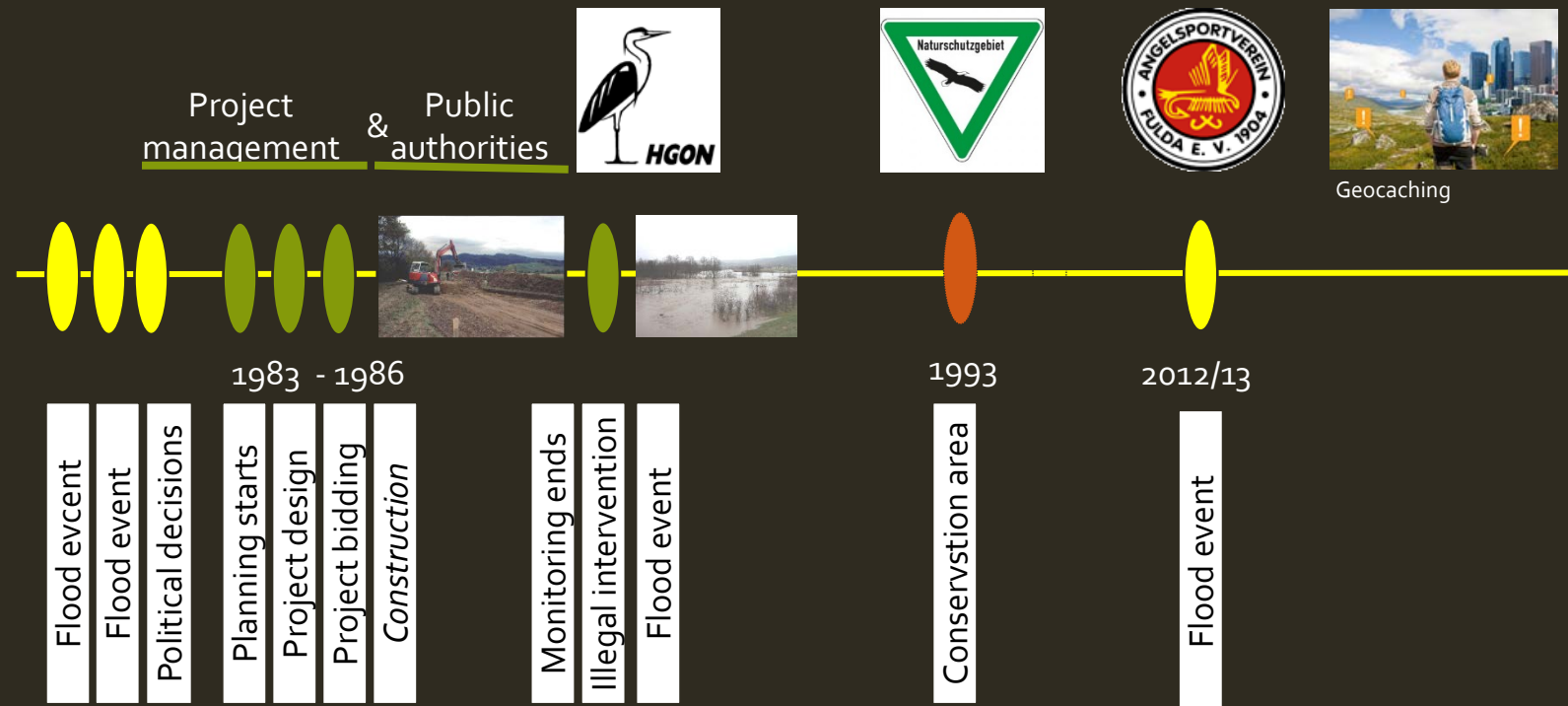
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# Restoration project 1985

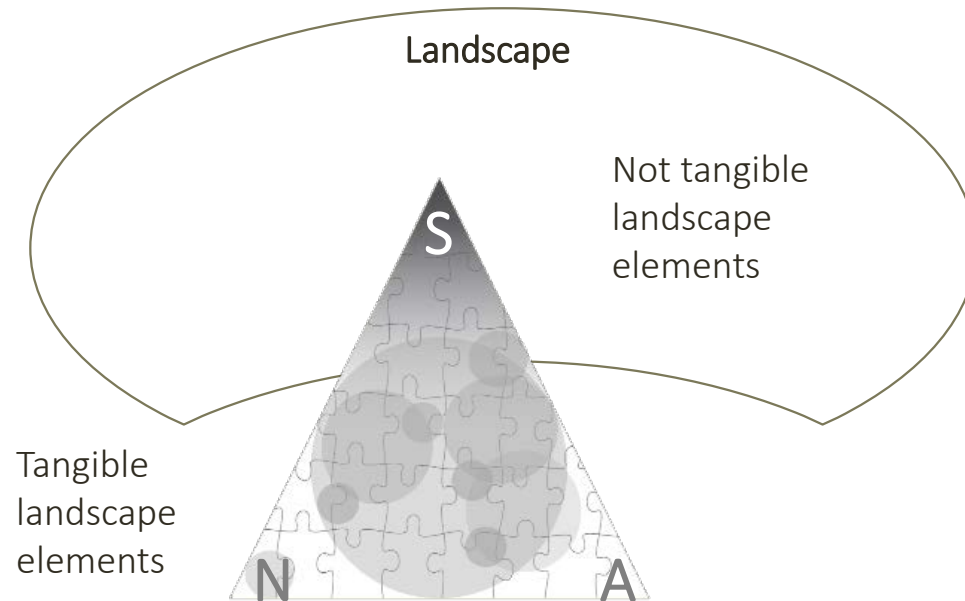


# Who decides on landscape? Process Biography





# Landscape as "Common Good"

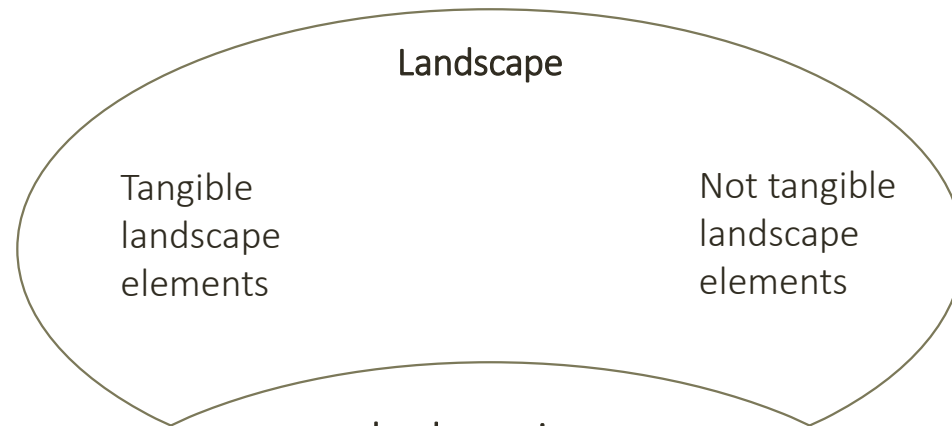


landscape is an  
existential necessity

landscape as  
commons



Landscape as  
“Common Good”



landscape is an  
existential necessity

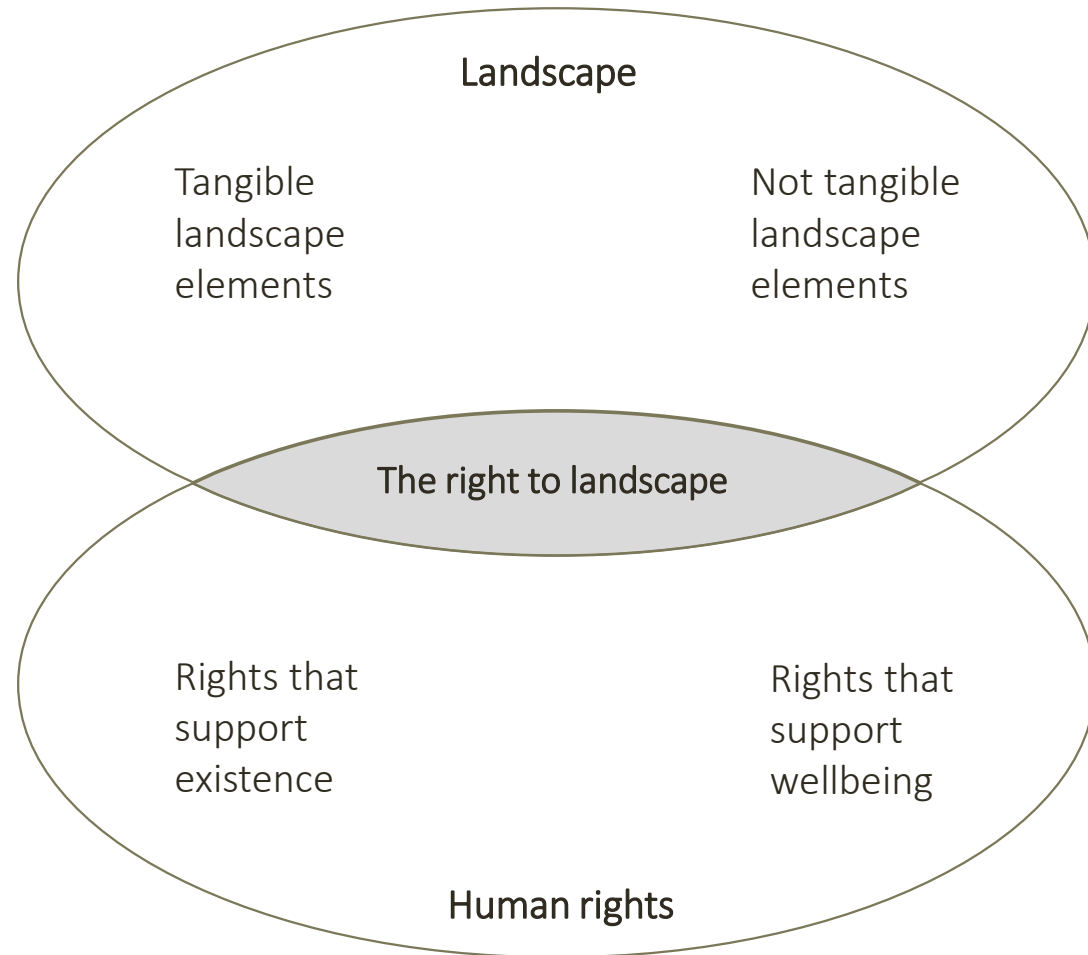
landscape as  
commons

expression of citizenship that plays a  
critical role in a democratic society



# People, Landscape and Democracy Representation of the conceptual overlap between landscape and human rights

(after Egoz 2016)





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# People, Landscape and Democracy

COMMON GOOD | COMMON INTEREST

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/democracy>

## Landscape

“means an area, as perceived by **people**, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.”

ELC, article I, a.



## Democracy

the belief in freedom and equality between **people**, or a system of government based on this belief, in which power is either held by elected representatives or directly by the **people** themselves.





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## Poll

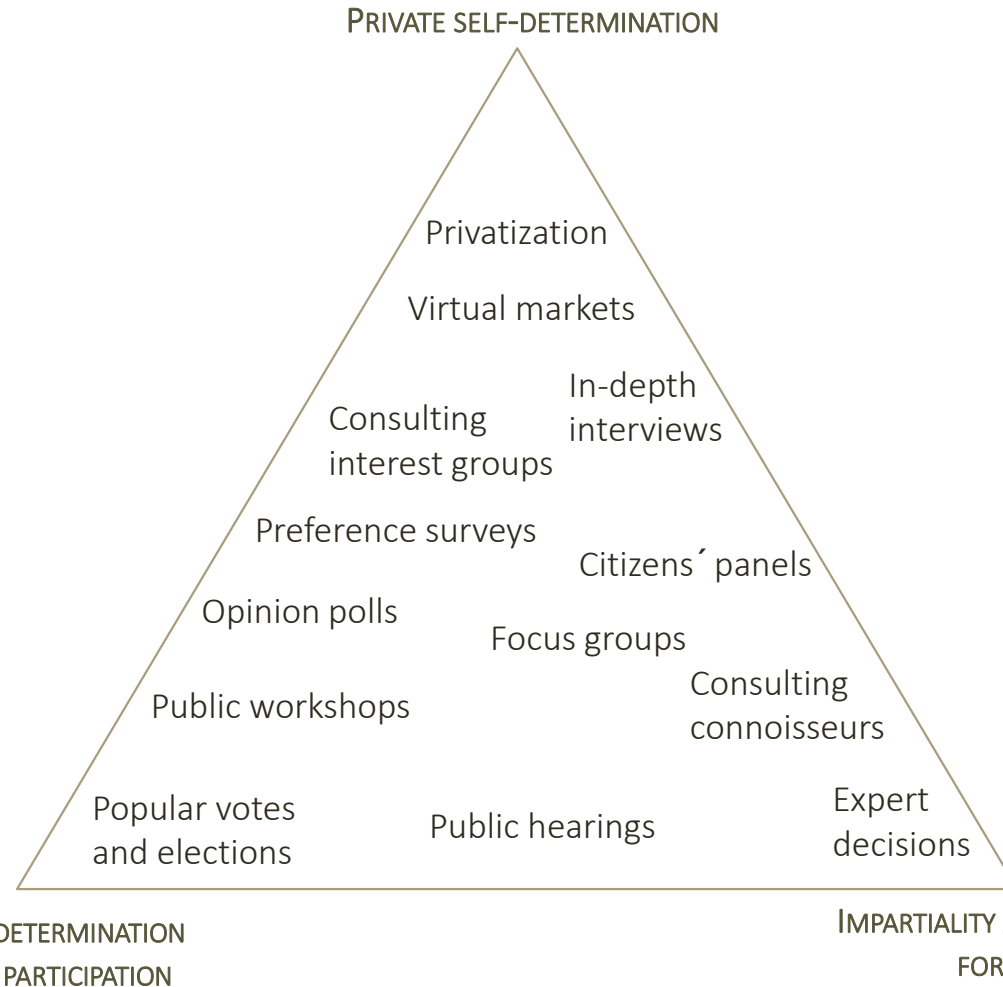
### Question 2

How might we best try and share control over landscape quality?





The relationship between 3 sets of democratic values & their expression in procedures involving landscape issues



Source: Jones 2016, quoting Arler 2011



**L**  
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Decision making  
practice

Level ONE

PRIVATE SELF-DETERMINATION



Consulting  
connoisseurs

Public hearings

Expert  
decisions

CO-DETERMINATION  
AND PARTICIPATION

IMPARTIALITY AND RESPECT  
FOR ARGUMENTS



L  
E D  
Landscape  
Education for  
Democracy

Decision making  
practice

Level TWO

PRIVATE SELF-DETERMINATION



Public workshops

Consulting  
connoisseurs

Popular votes  
and elections

Public hearings

Expert  
decisions

CO-DETERMINATION  
AND PARTICIPATION

IMPARTIALITY AND RESPECT  
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Source: Jones 2016, quoting Arler 2011



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Decision making  
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Level THREE

PRIVATE SELF-DETERMINATION



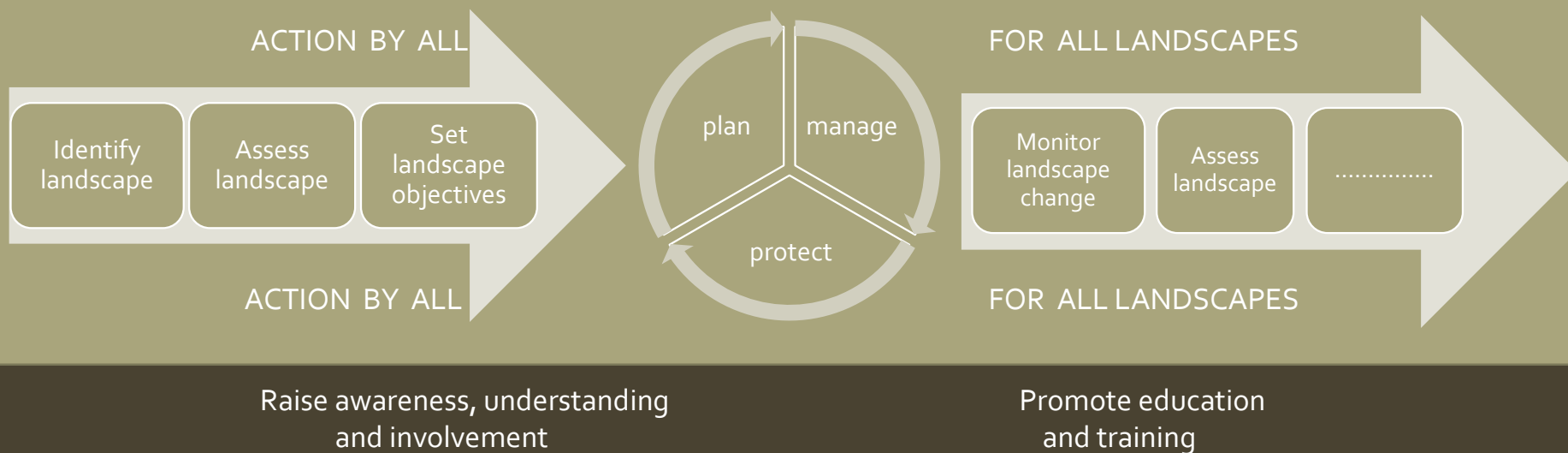
CO-DETERMINATION  
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IMPARTIALITY AND RESPECT  
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Source: Jones 2016, quoting Arler 2011



A four-step approach based on the ELC and professional practice.

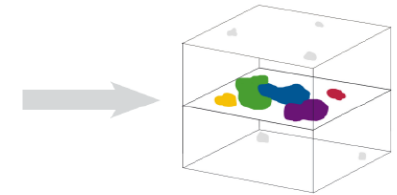
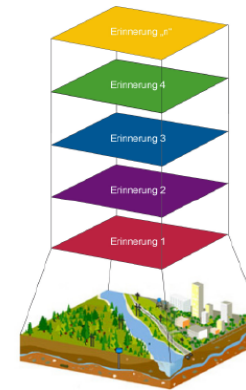
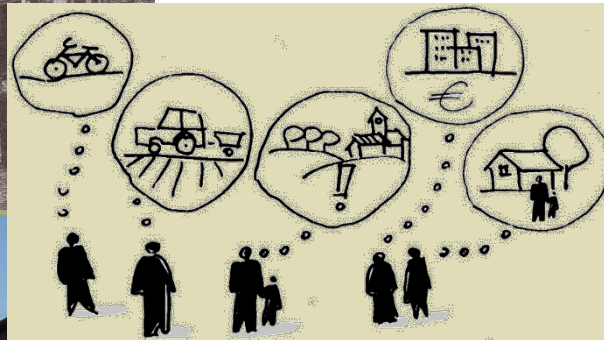


Adaptation from: [landscapecharacter.org.uk](http://landscapecharacter.org.uk)



# Identify landscapes

## Example: Biography Interview



Oral History, symbolic landscape features

Source: Master thiees Anna-Rebecca Riedel, Denise Klammt, Franziska Bernstein

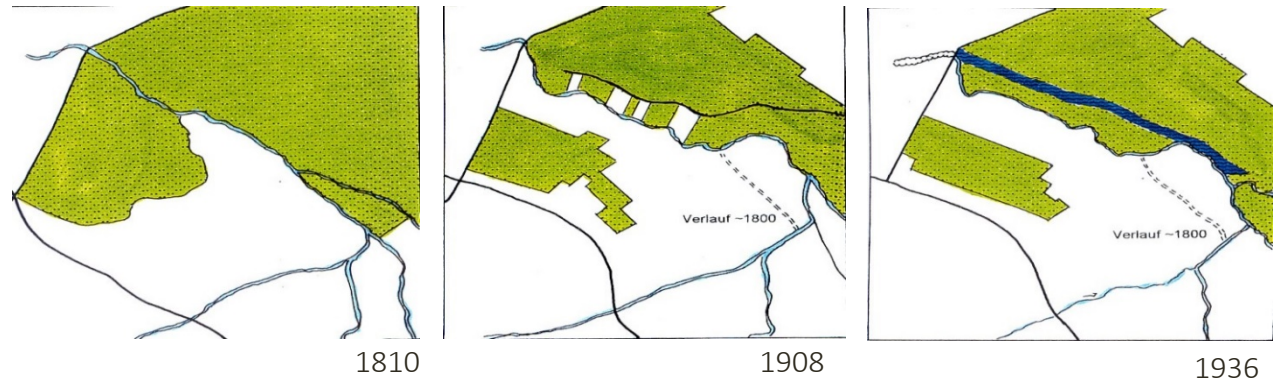


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# Assess landscapes

## Example: Landscape Biography

Nature development based on landscape biography information



Power of knowledge

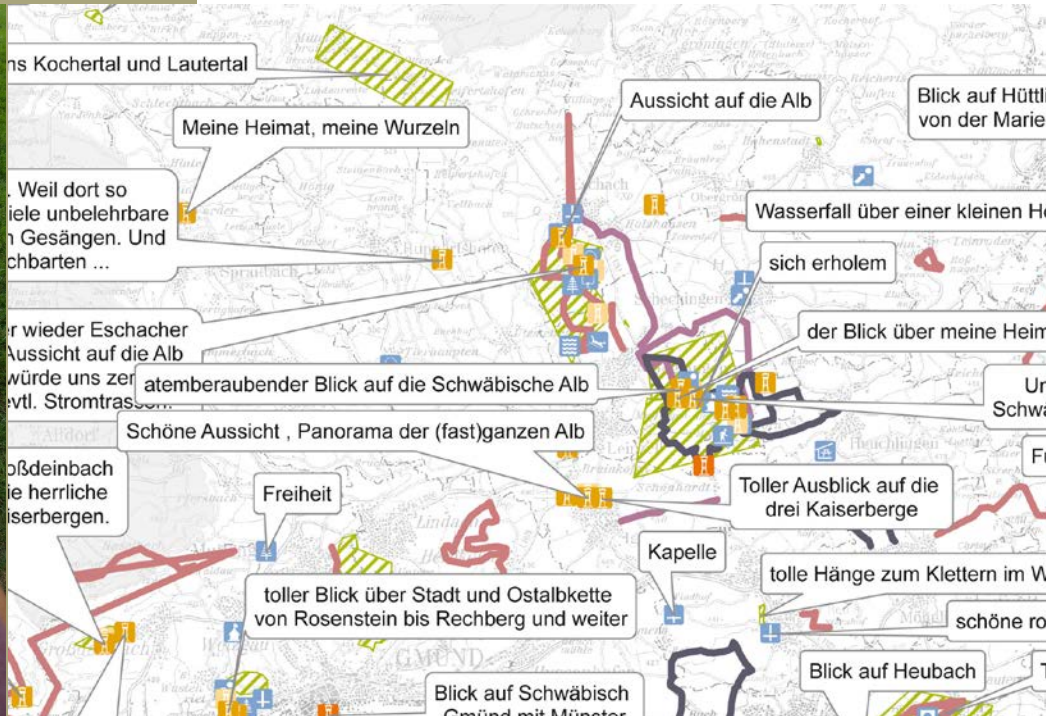
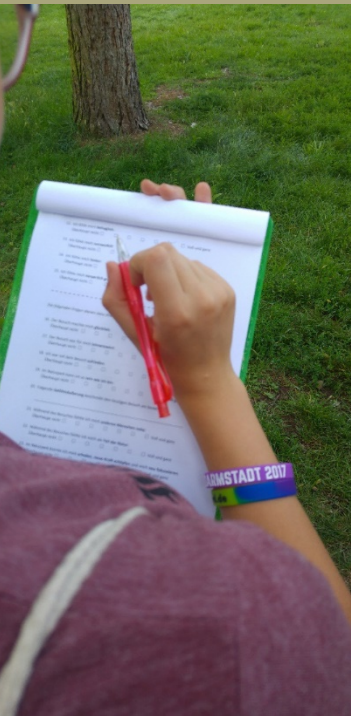
How to measure what is natural?





# Set landscape quality objectives

Examples: Online-Konsultation, user interview



Source: Stemmer & Bruns 2016, Münderlein & Bruns 2018





## Poll

Exercise in  
stakeholder mapping:  
How to be inclusive?

**“The unusual suspects”,**  
who is left out of landscape consensus-building and decision-making processes?

Please name one, stating reasons why.



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## Everyday Landscapes; example: going to school



Walking & talking, photo-voicing & commenting



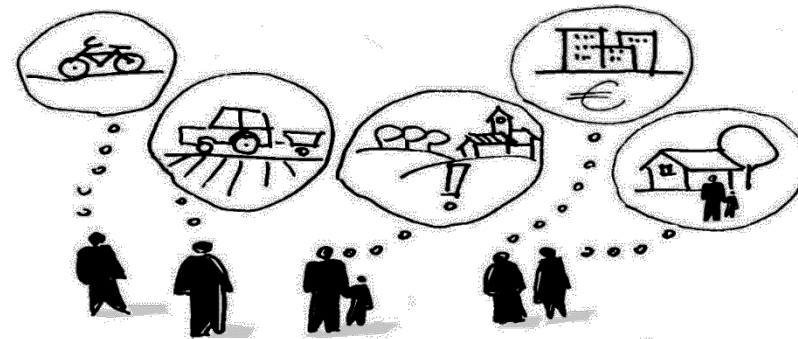
## Low-barrier communication



# Landscape

... areas

... *as* perceived by people

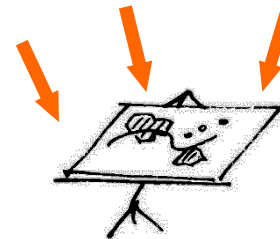
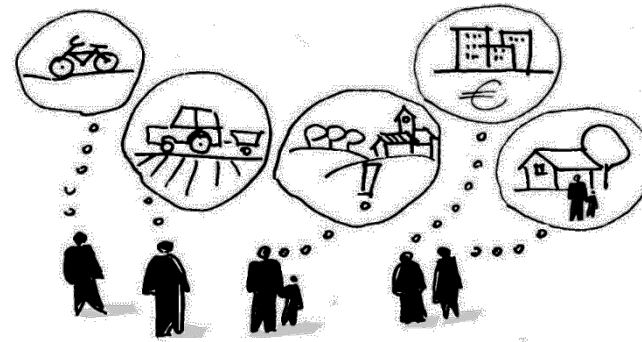


Value is always and automatically embedded in landscape; no landscape is ever value-free. Landscape is an aesthetically encoded set of symbols (Symbolic Landscapes). Hence, **participatory forms of landscape planning and design are needed** in order to establish what it an “area” that people perceive as landscape encompasses.



Community  
involvement and  
public participation

*An* area ... .. *as* perceived by people



- public discourse
- participatory forms of consensus-building & decision making.



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# People, Landscape and Democracy

