LED2LEAP

2020 Project Presentation

SESSION TWO
APRIL 8 2020

THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC LANDSCAPE CHANGE:
TOWARD A TRANSFORMATIVE DESIGN ACTIVISM FOR STRATEGIC LANDSCAPE CHANGE

Community Participation Methods in Design and Planning, John Wiley and Sons, 2000, New York, NY

PHASE A

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Agenda

Landscape Democracy:
Theories and Core Concepts

Breakout Session Exercise: Manifestoes

Outlook on the seminar progress

LANDSCAPE DEMOCRACY

THEORIES

Sustainable development

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

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

11.3

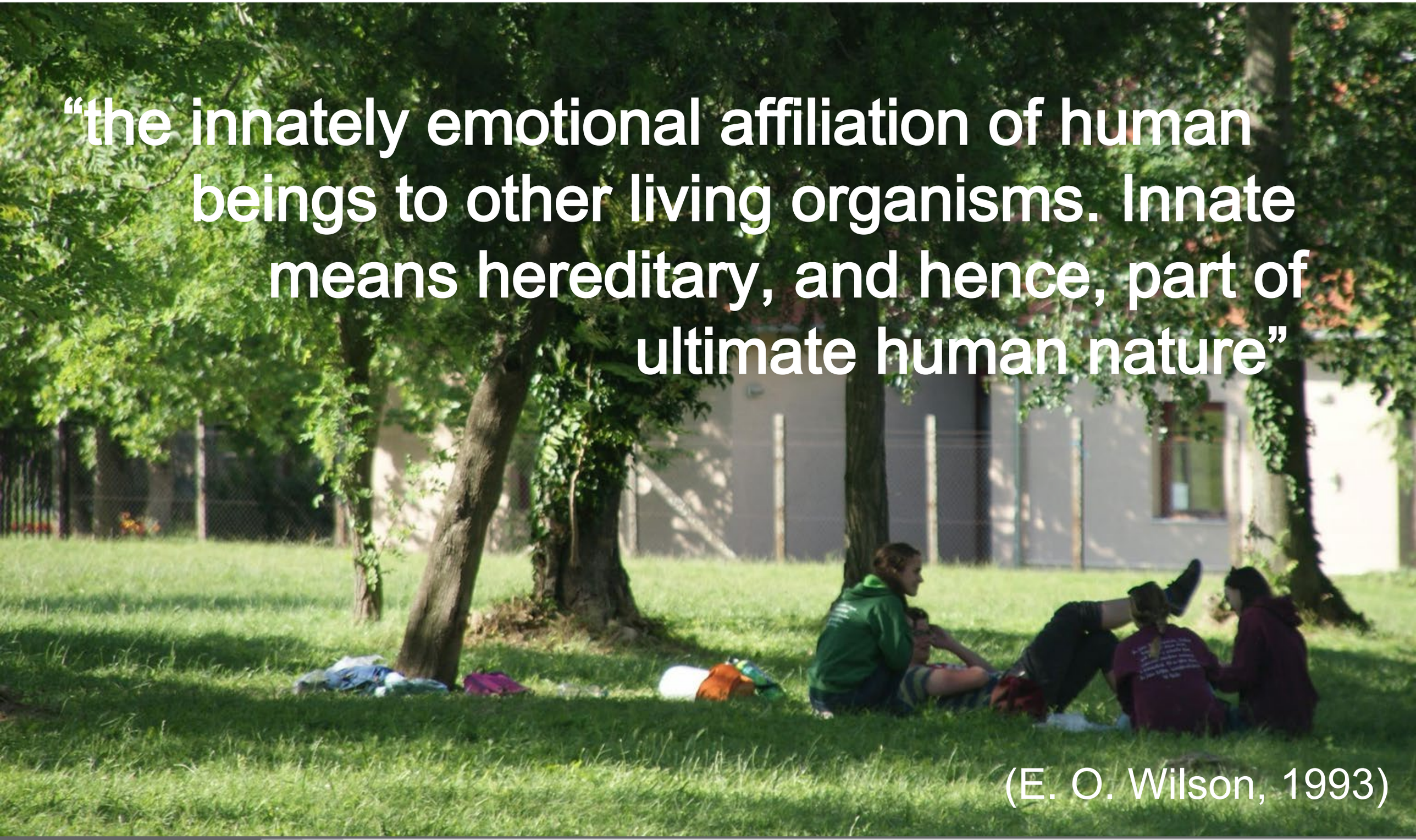
By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for **participatory,** integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

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

Biophilia


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

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

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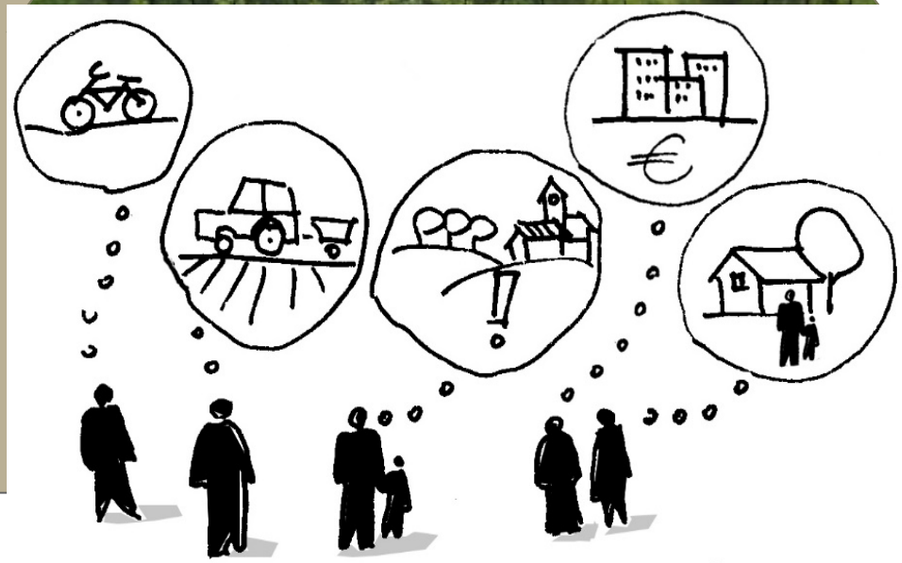
Landscape

No landscape without knowledge!



Making sense of places

by sharing landscape knowledge

Prof. Dr. Diedrich Bruns

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Landscape

We only see what we know

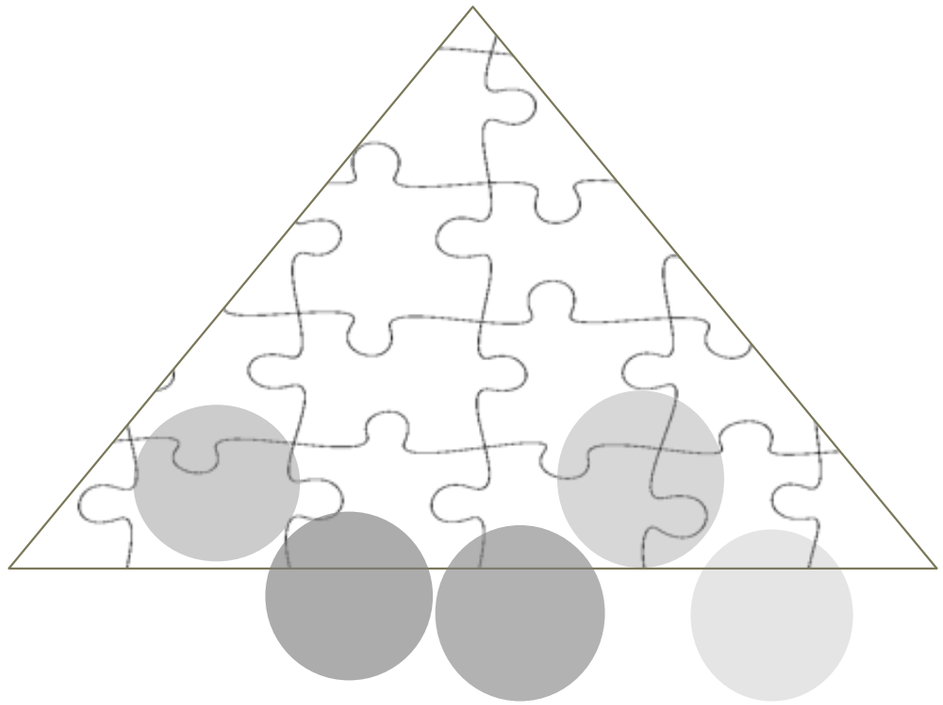
J.W. von Goethe

J.H.W. Tischbein
Goethe in der römischen Campagna

Prof. Dr. Diedrich Bruns

Landscape

People centred landscape concept: based on landscape knowledge

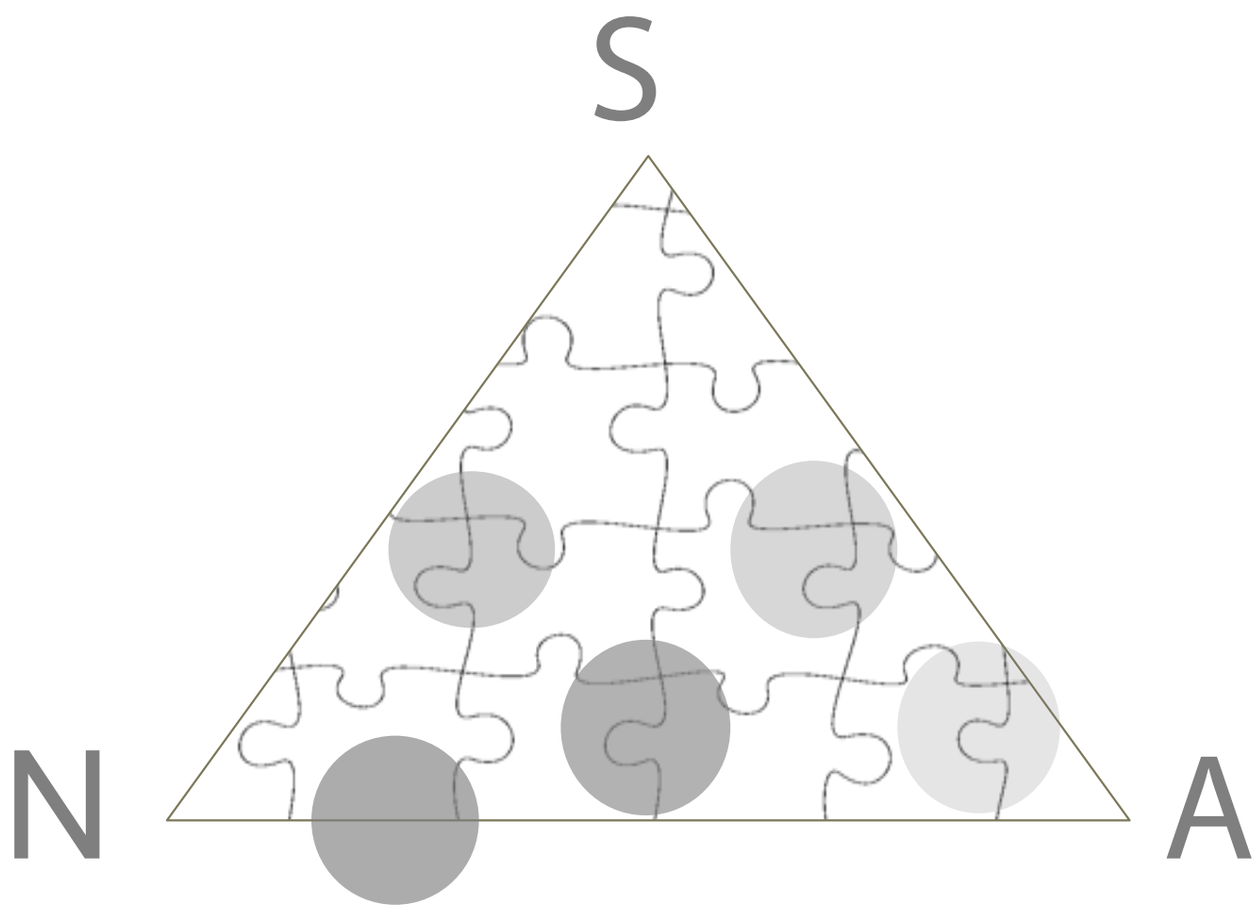


Prof. Dr. Diedrich Bruns

Landscape

People centred landscape concept: based on landscape knowledge

S = Social Organisation
A = Artefacts / Anthropogenic
N = Nature



Ipsen, D. 2012. Space, place and perception: The sociology of landscape, in (ed.) Bell, S., Sarlöv Herlin, I., Stiles, R., *Exploring the Boundaries of Landscape Architecture*, London and New York: Routledge, pages 60-82.

Landscape

People centred landscape concept: based on landscape knowledge

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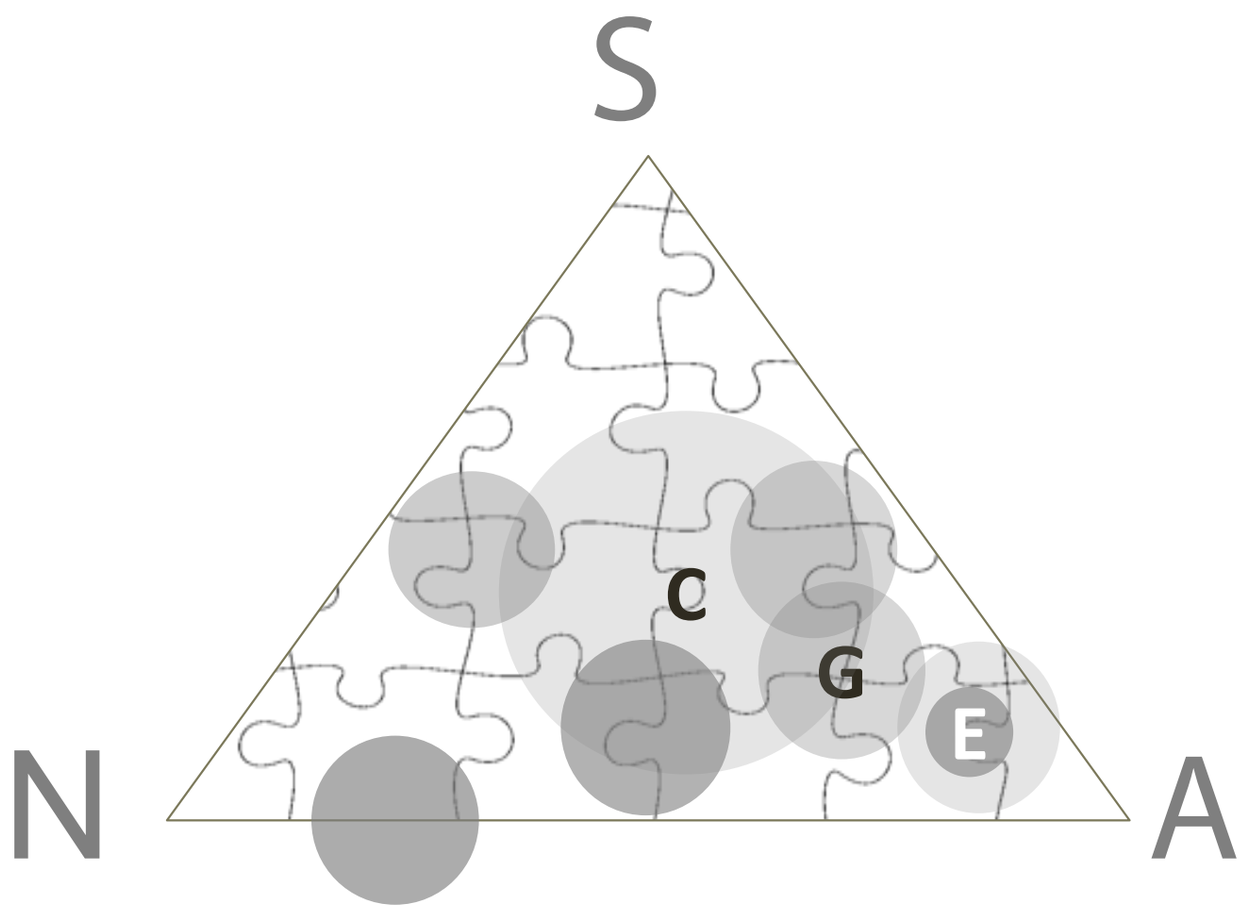
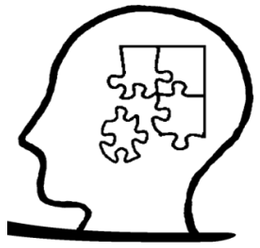
Commons: „Common knowledge“
Groups: Group knowledge
Elites: Special knowledge



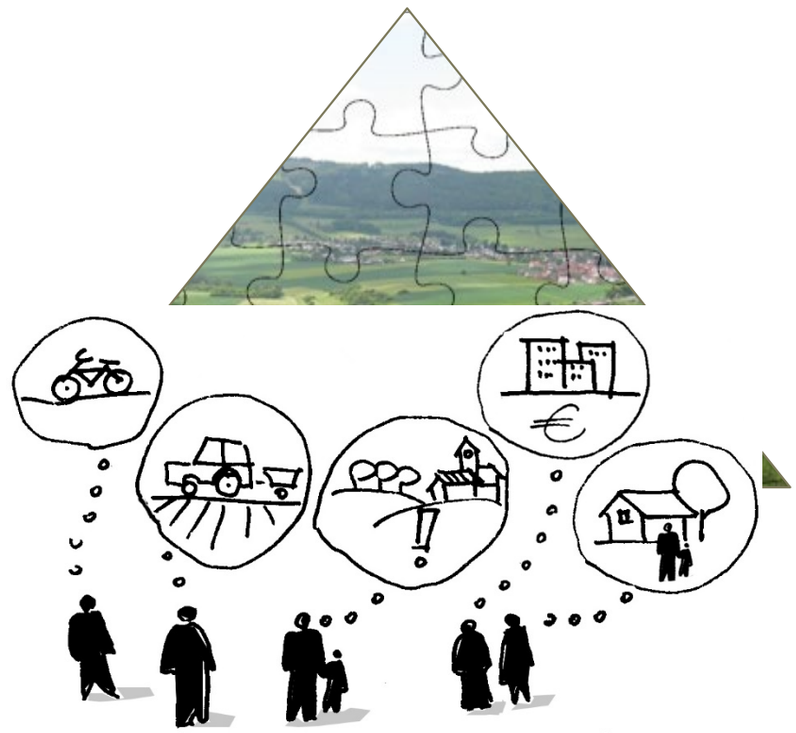
Prof. Dr. Diedrich Bruns

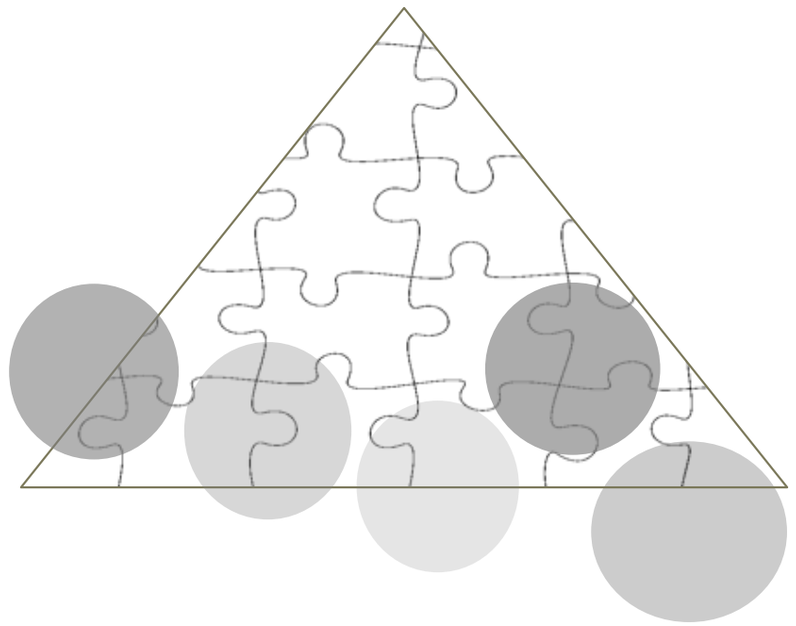
Landscape

People centred landscape concept: based on landscape knowledge



rather than being mere assemblages of physical objects, **landscapes are "constructed" in people's minds**.

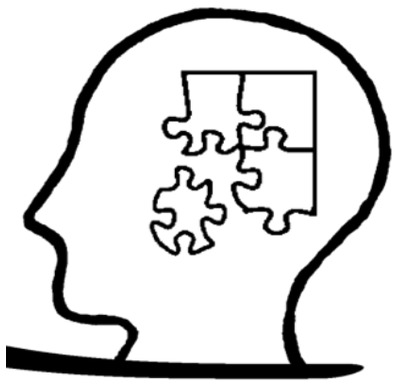




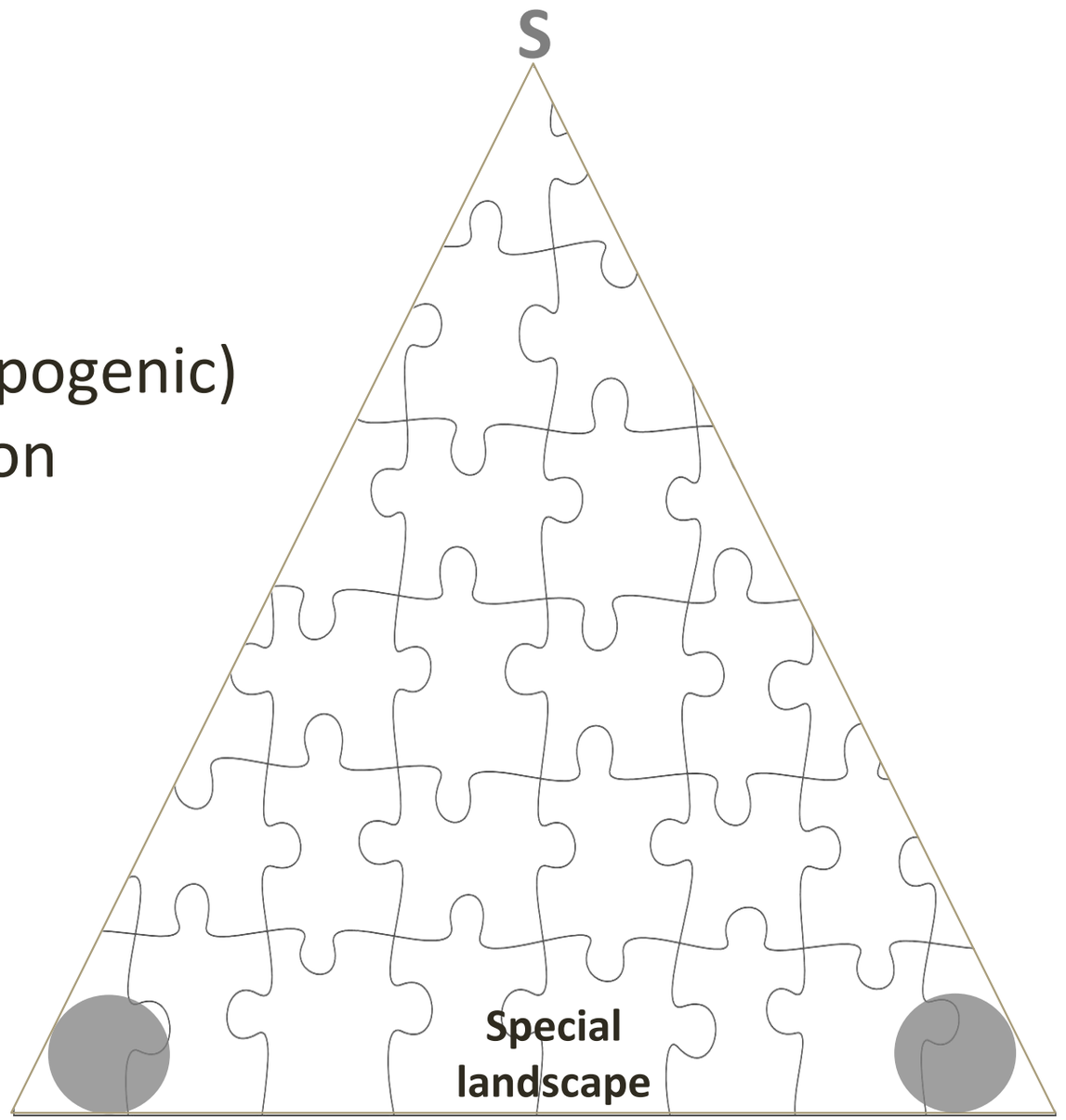
Kühne, O., 2013. Landschaftstheorie & Landschaftspraxis, Wiesbaden: Springer VS

Gailing, L., Leibenath, M., 2015. The Social Construction of Landscapes: Two Theoretical Lenses and Their Empirical Applications. *Landscape Research*, Volume 40, Issue 2, pages 123-138

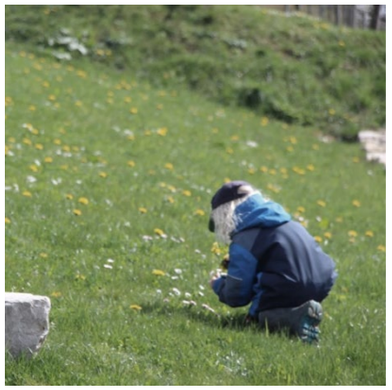
Landscape

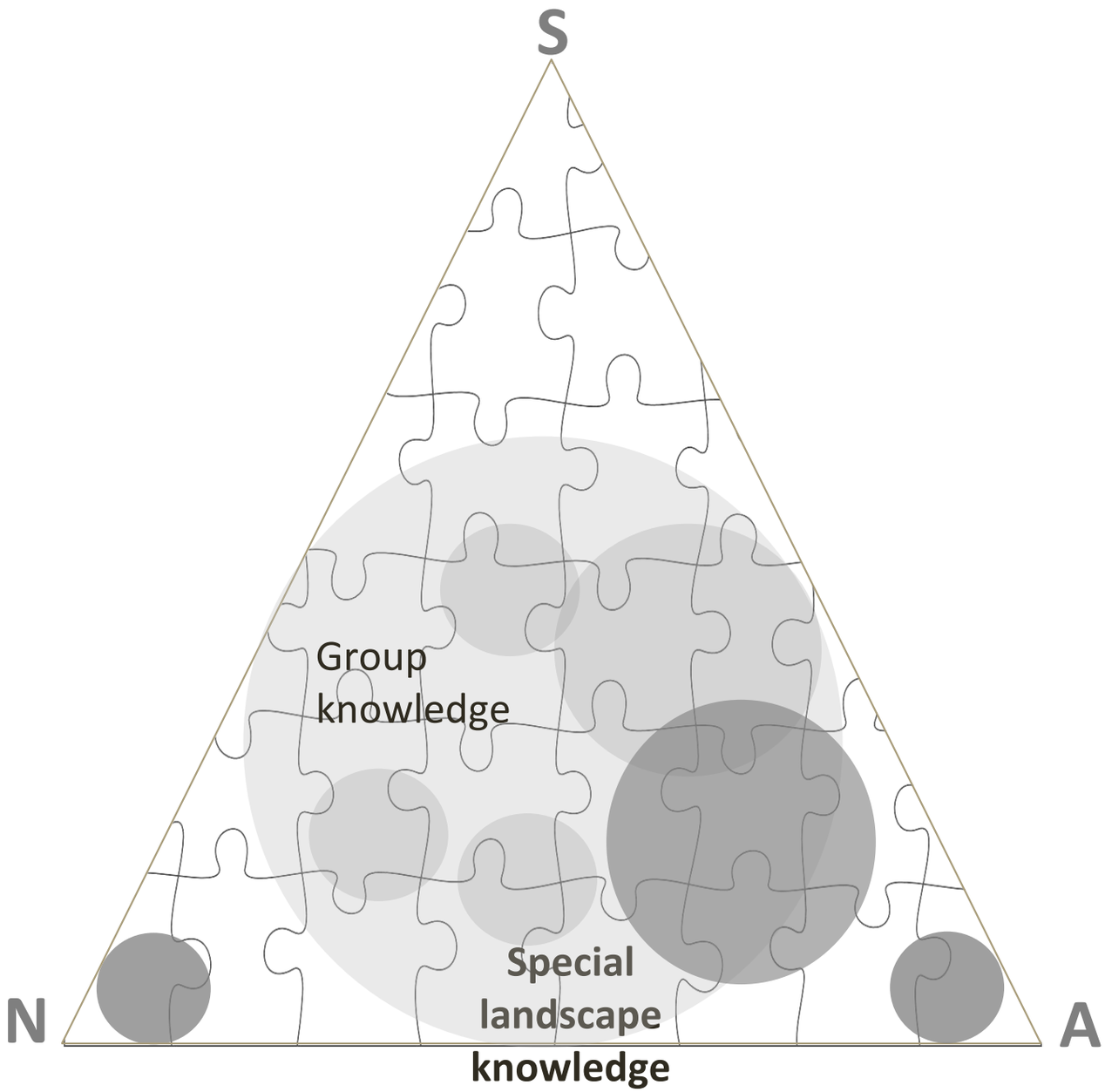


N = Nature
A = Artefacts (anthropogenic)
S = Social Organisation

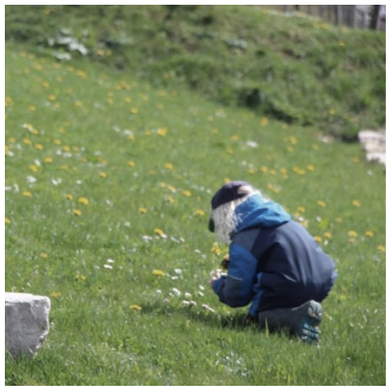


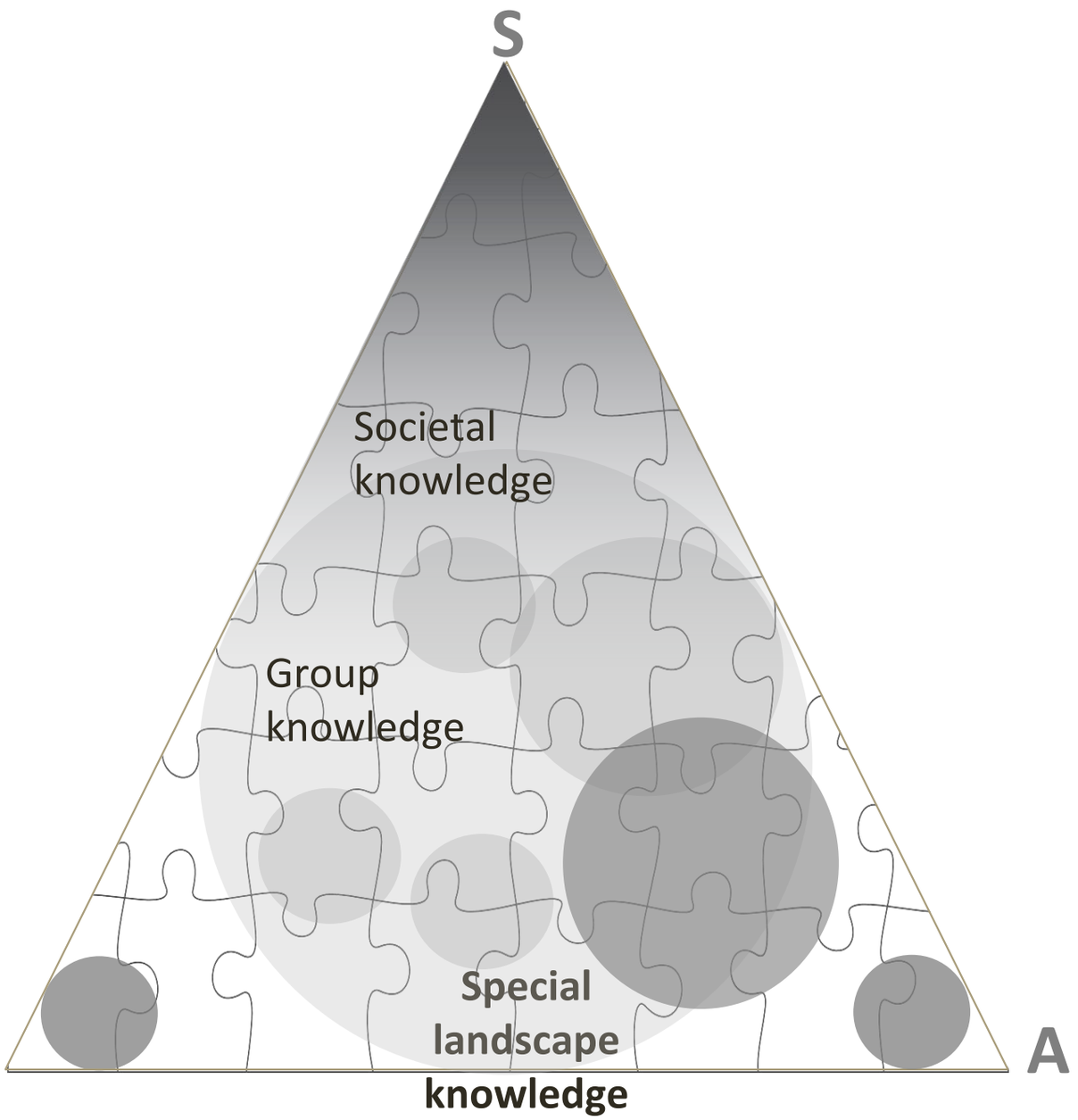
Landscape





Landscape




S
Societal knowledge
Group knowledge
Special landscape knowledge
N
A

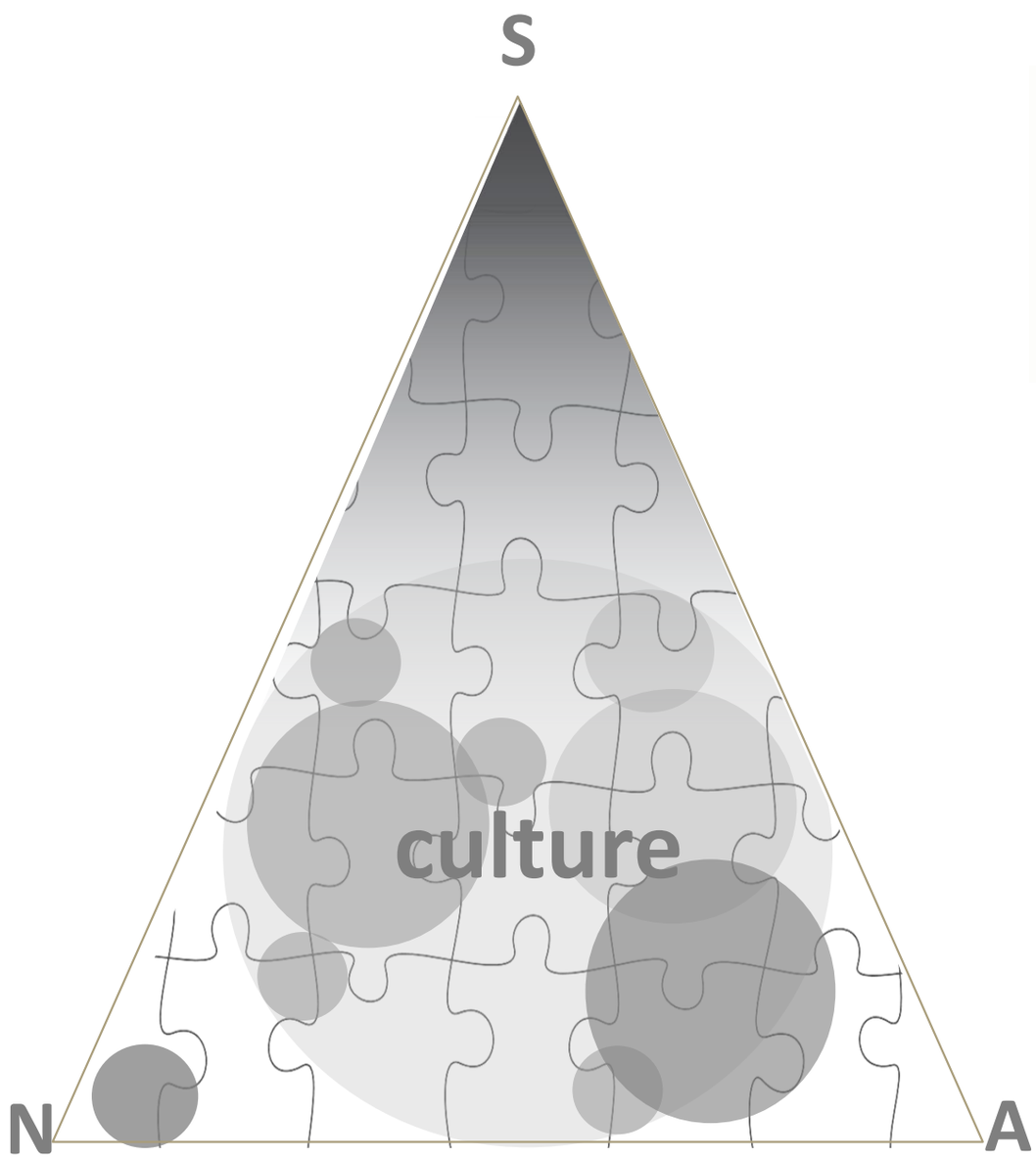
Landscape

"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



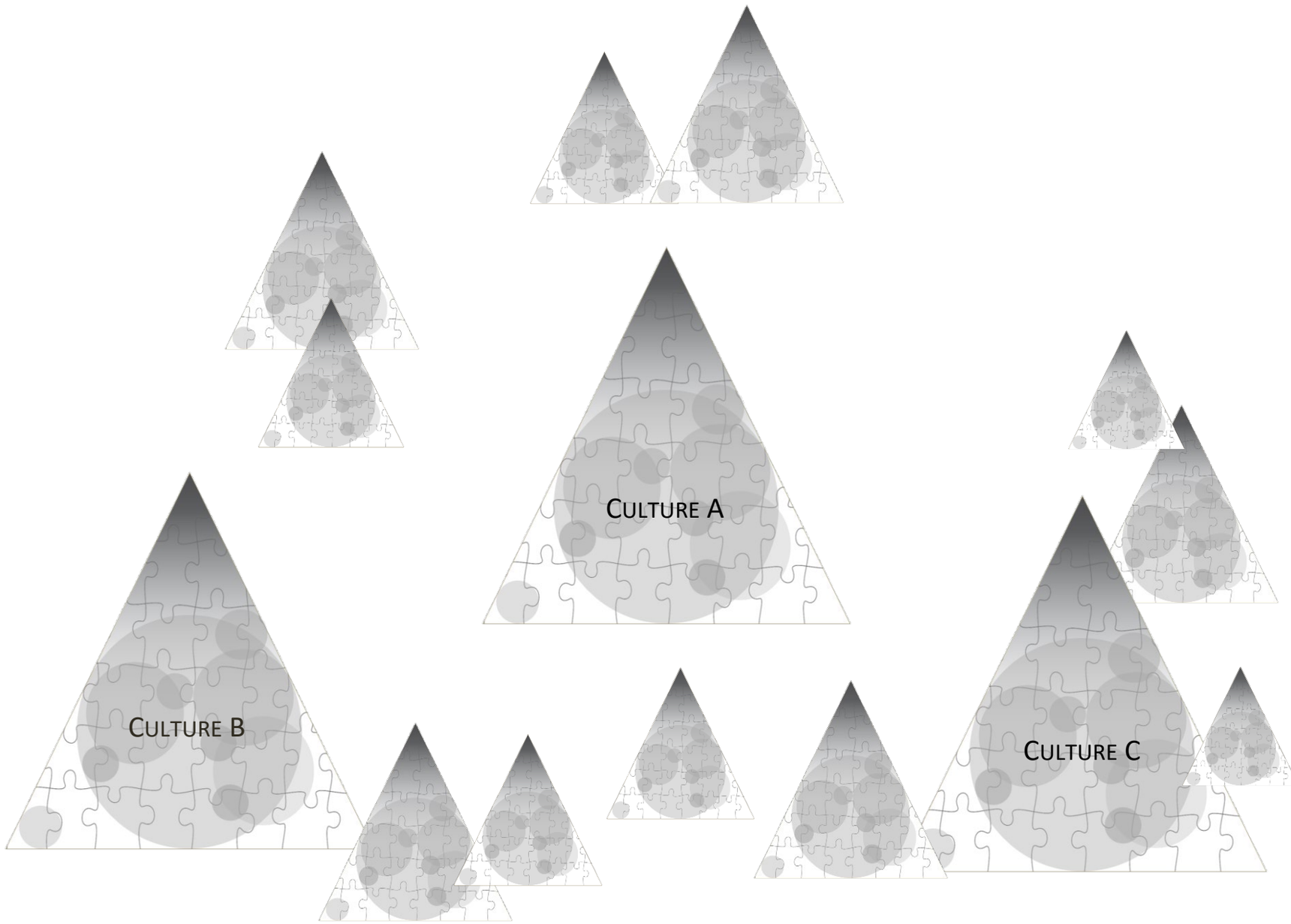
“Landscape is a cultural phenomenon that can be described by its three main constituting components: Nature, artefacts and social organisation.”

IPSEN, 2012

Landscape

People are, in the interpretation of their surroundings, subject to cultural and institutional influences.

Our perceptions are socially and culturally contextualized, including memory.



Prof. Dr. Diedrich Bruns

L(l)andscape D(d)emocracy

PHASE A

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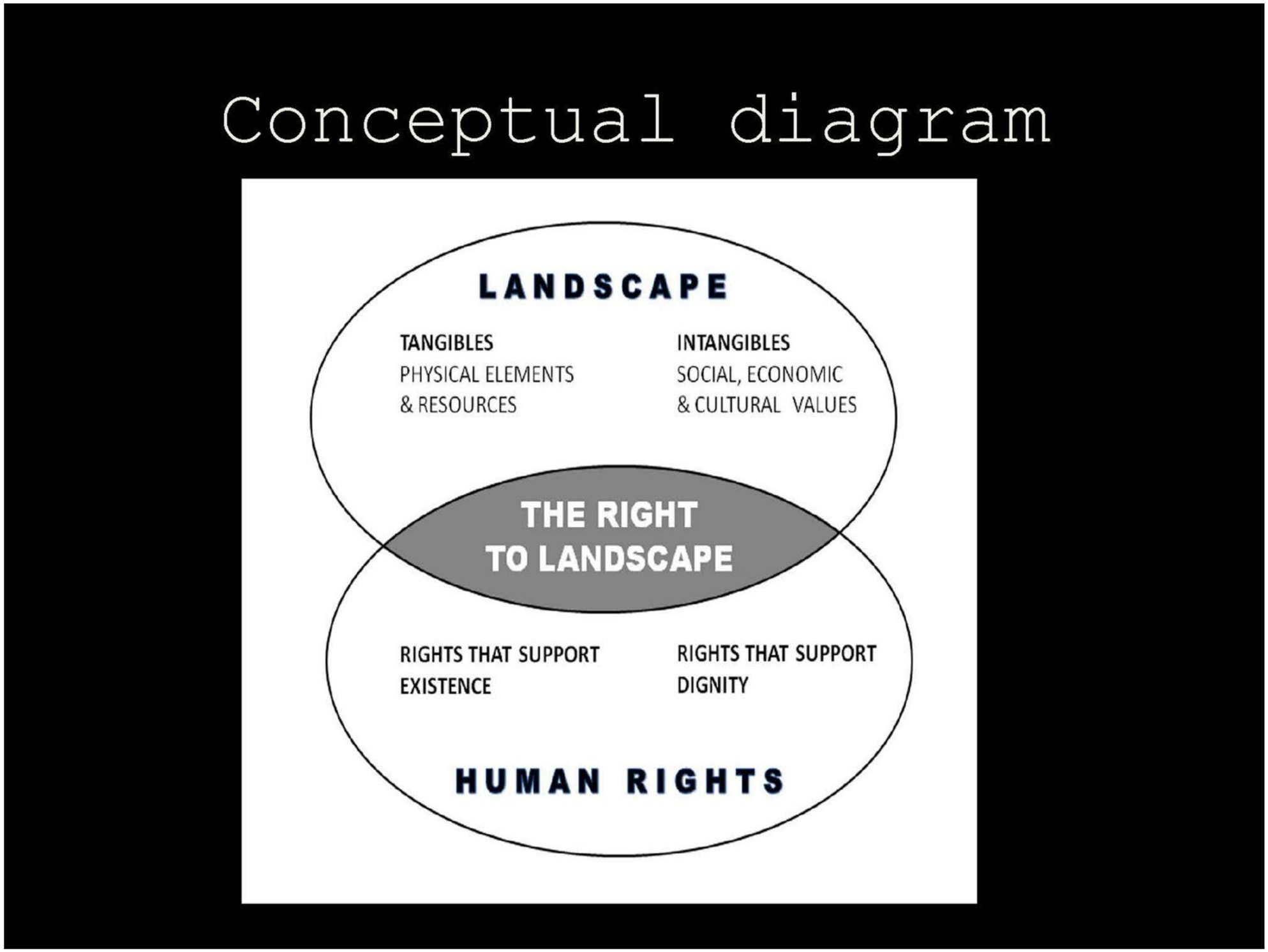
L(l)andscape D(d)emocracy



Visual by
Shelley Egoz

design advocacy and activism

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

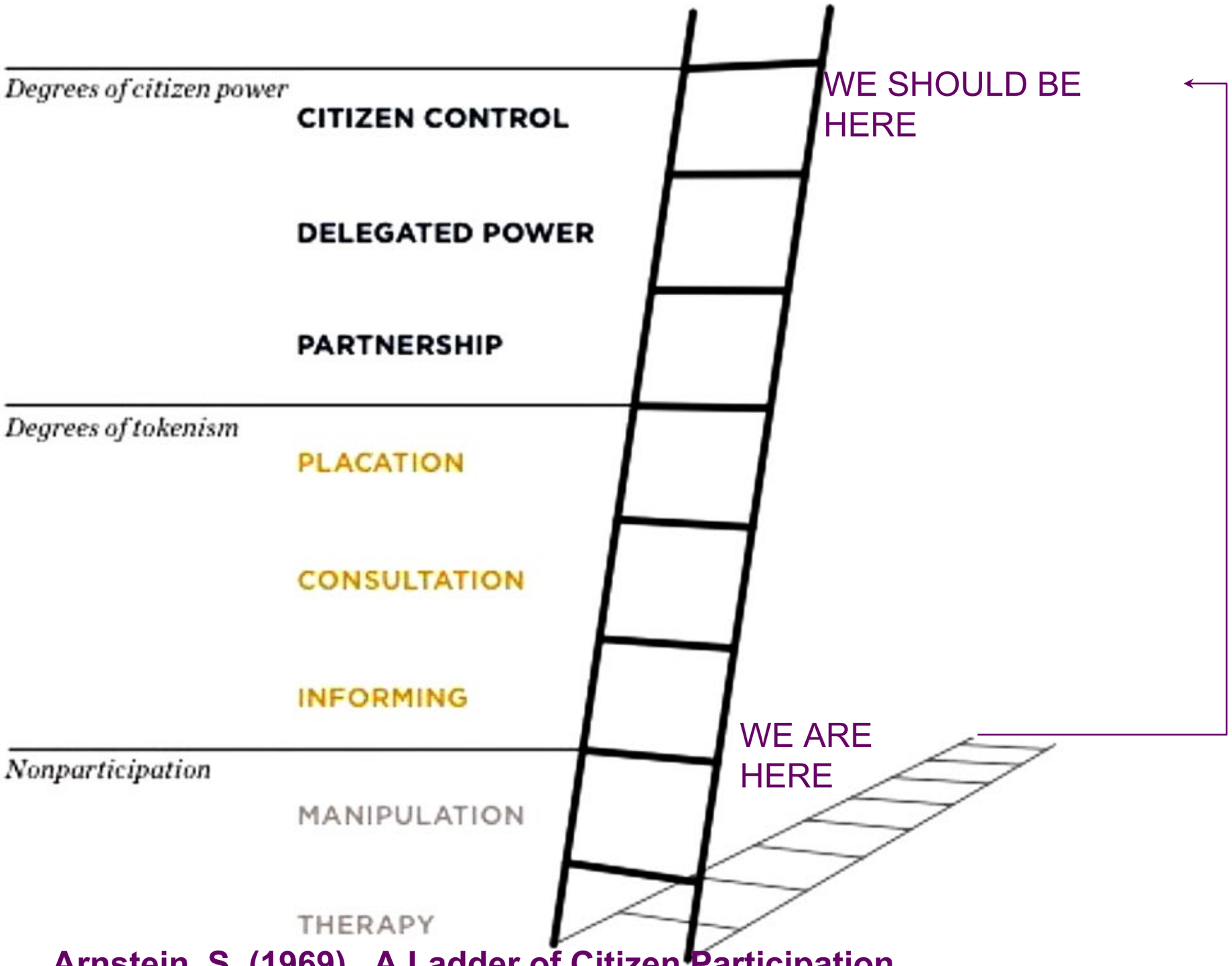
The New Landscape Declaration Philadelphia, PA June 10-11, 2016 (http://lafoundation.org)

pedagogies of freedom

“Education either functions as an instrument [to] bring about conformity, or it becomes the practice of freedom, the means by which men and women deal critically and creatively with reality and discover how to participate in the transformation of their world.”

Freire , Paulo (2000) Pedagogy of the Oppressed.

participation



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

P.A.R. Participant Action Research

P
Partnership…… *a collaboration as equal partners*
Emergent…… *processes and goals unfold*
Inclusive…… *seeks to engage a multitude of perspectives*
Native -wisdom driven ……*there are no experts*
Transdisciplinary…… *..working together on complex solutions*

A
Dialogic ……*from top-down to bottom up*
Action driven…… *projected toward change, not status quo*
Adaptable…… *it has the capacity to evolve with the context*
Strategic…… *it is creative in achieving the most with the least*

R
Reflective…… *it seeks to build on experience (successes/failures*
Rigorous…… *carefully documented and conceptualized*
Communicative…… *shared knowledge and education*

citizen science

Hester, R. (2006). Design for ecological democracy. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press

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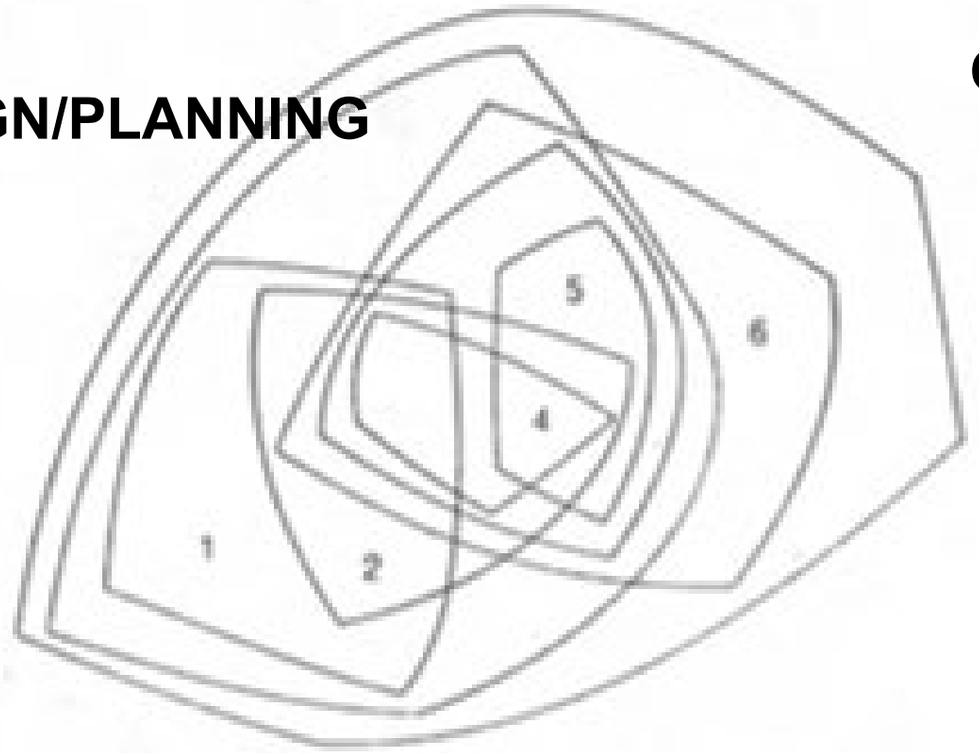
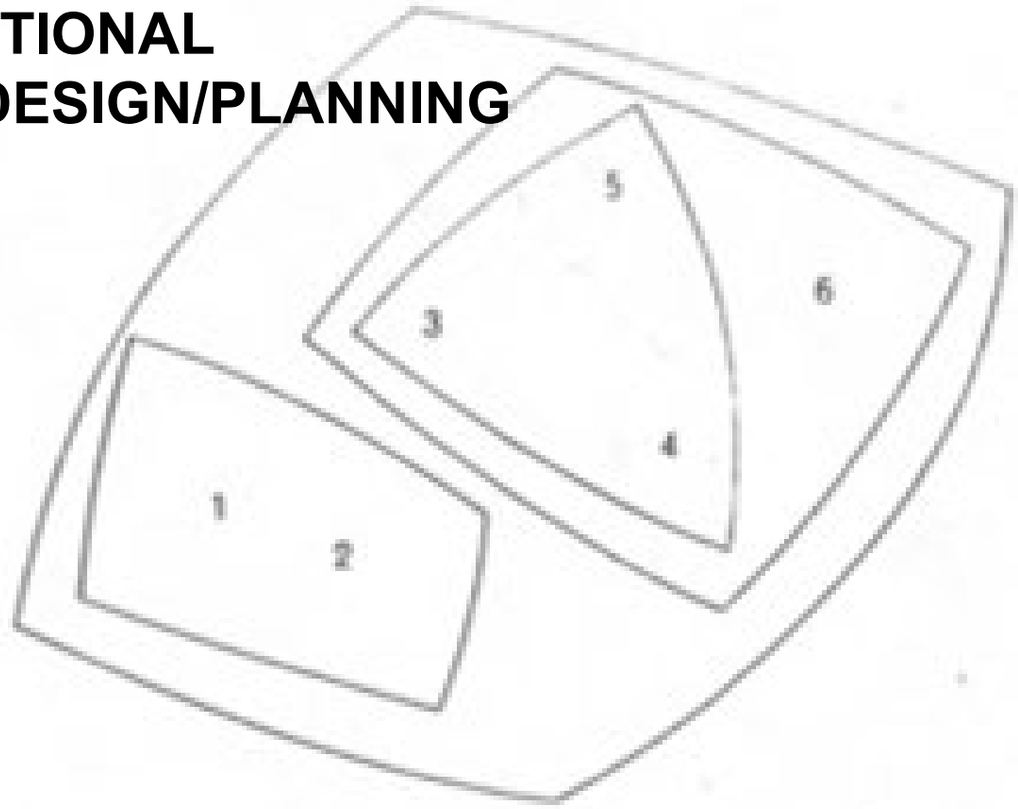
wicked problems

designing for wicked problems

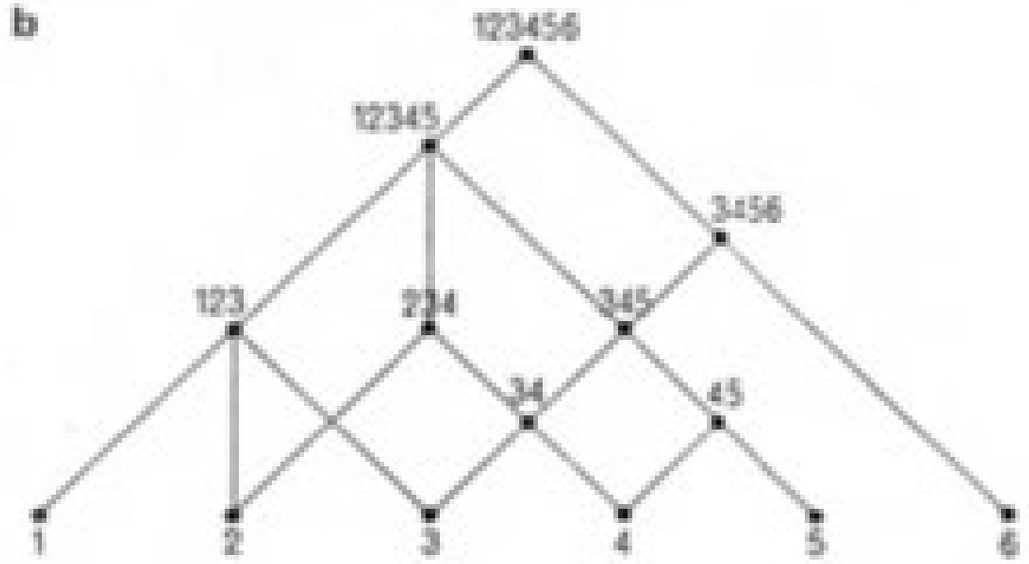
SYSTEMIC
CITY DESIGN/PLANNING



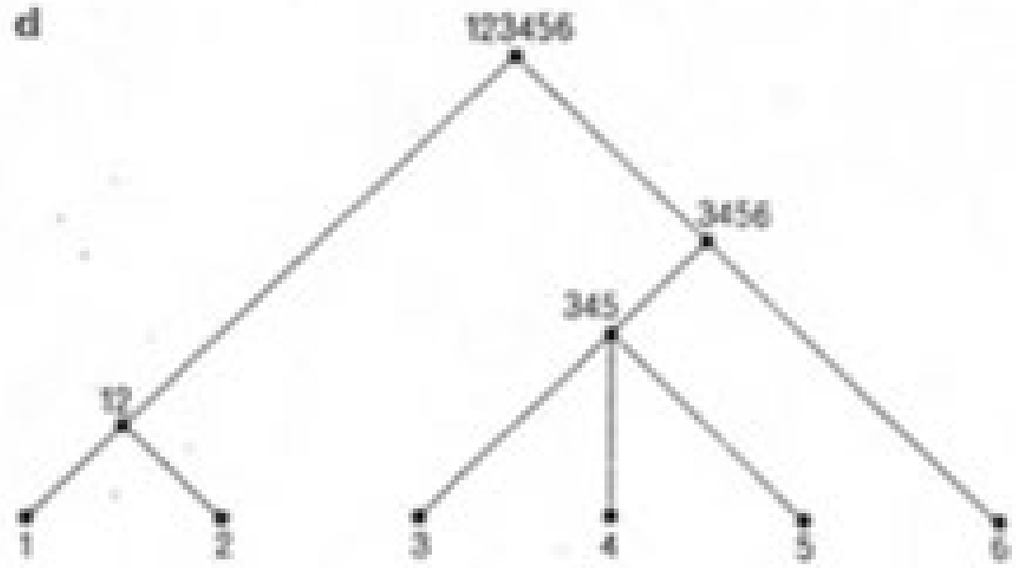
TRADITIONAL
CITY DESIGN/PLANNING



LATTICE STRUCTURE



TREE STRUCTURE



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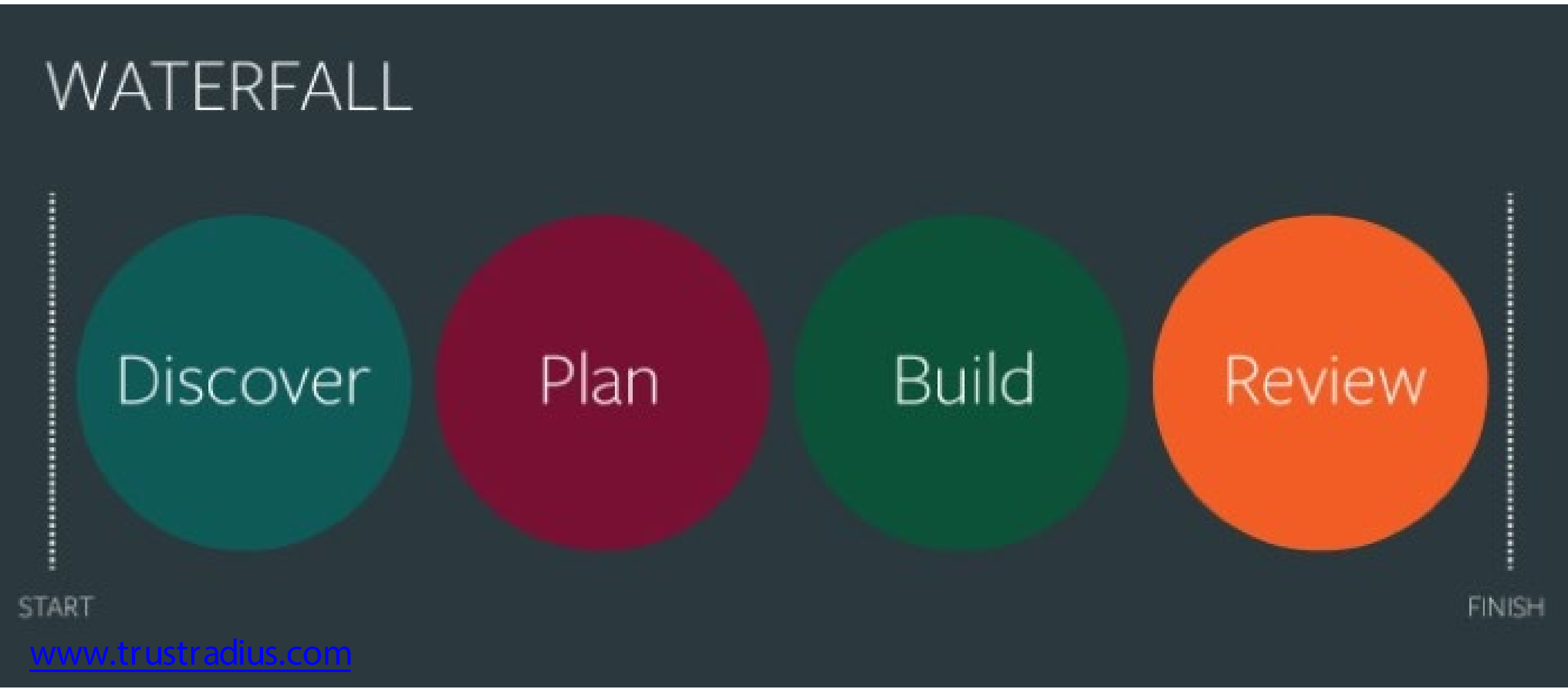
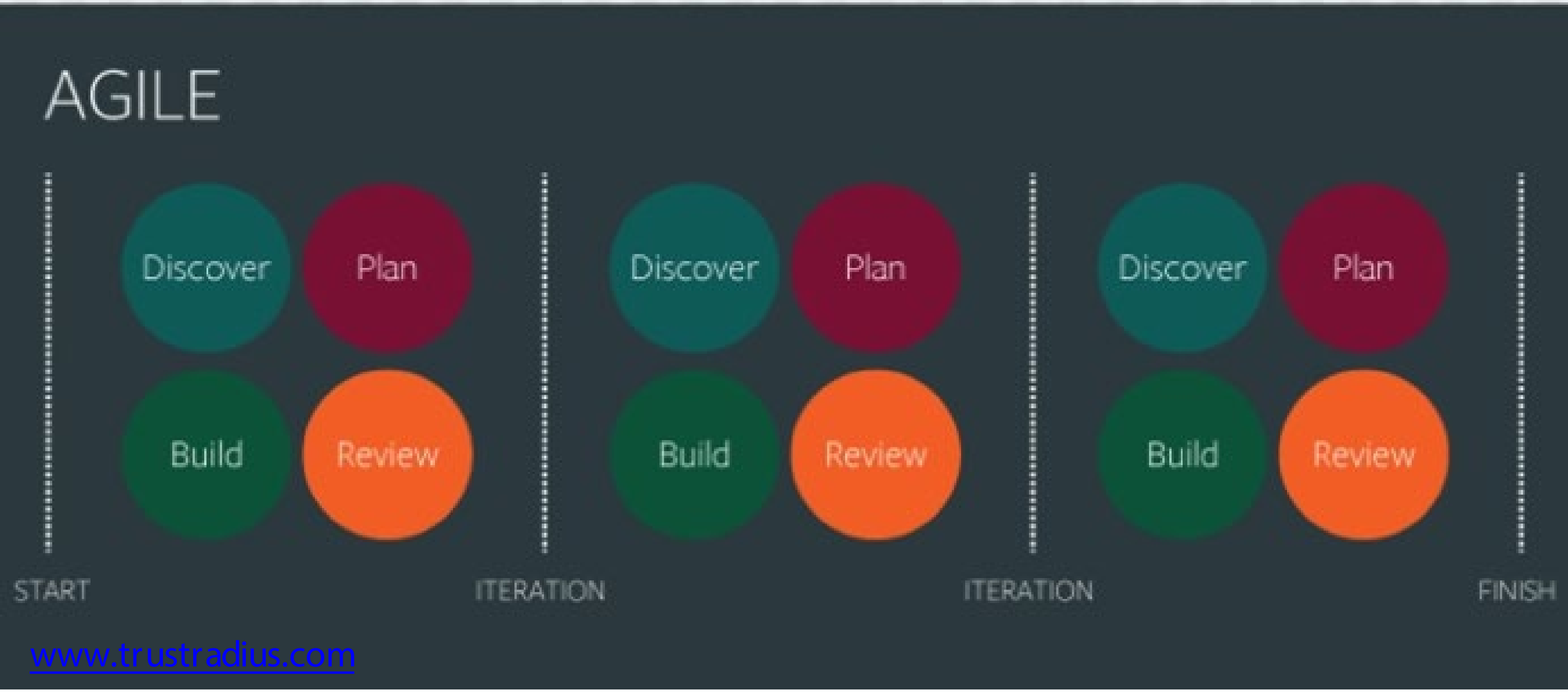
planning for development 1



- Sequential, static, reductive

planning for development II



www.trustradius.com

- Non-linear, iterative, adaptable, systemic

P.A.R. feedback loop

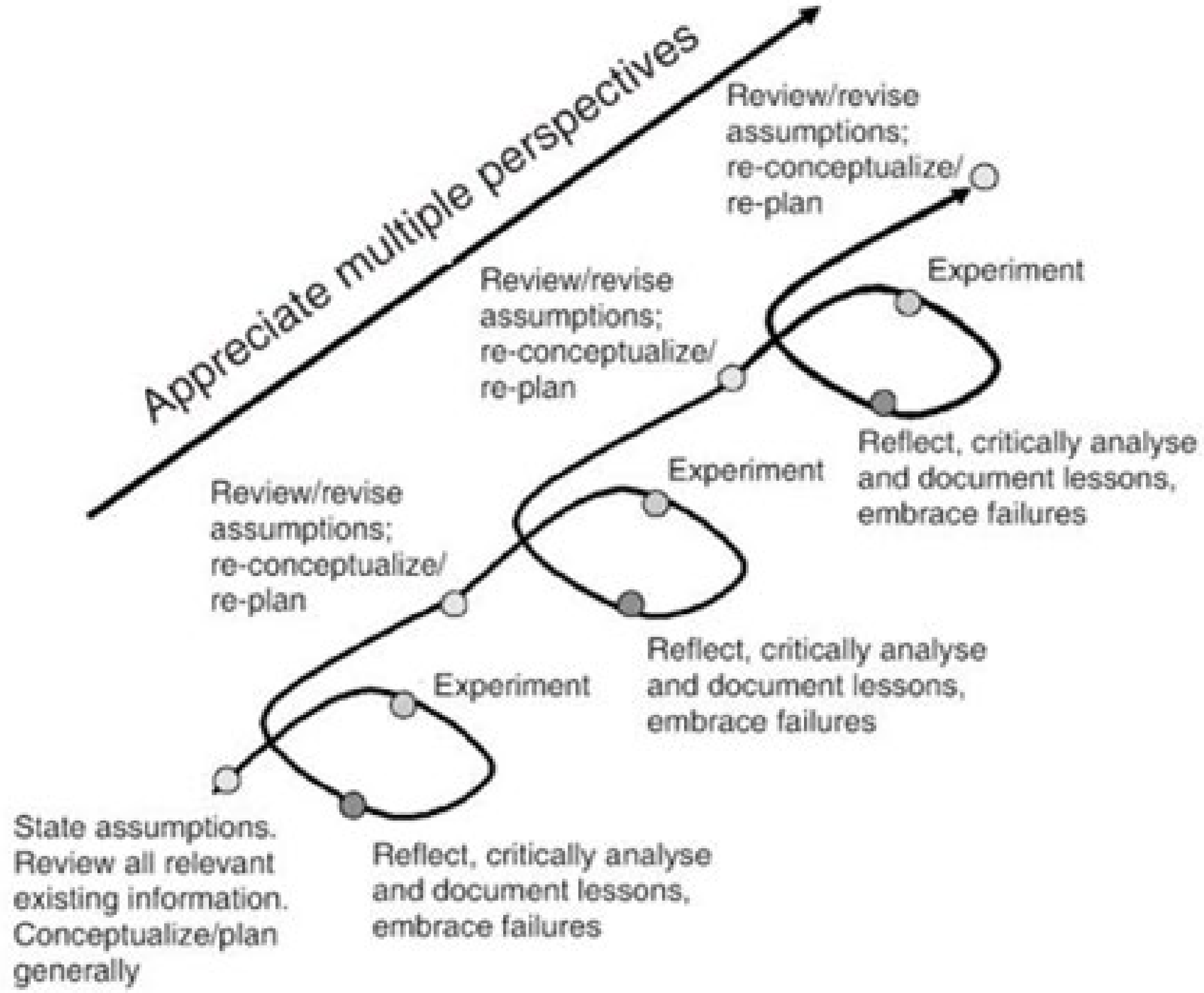
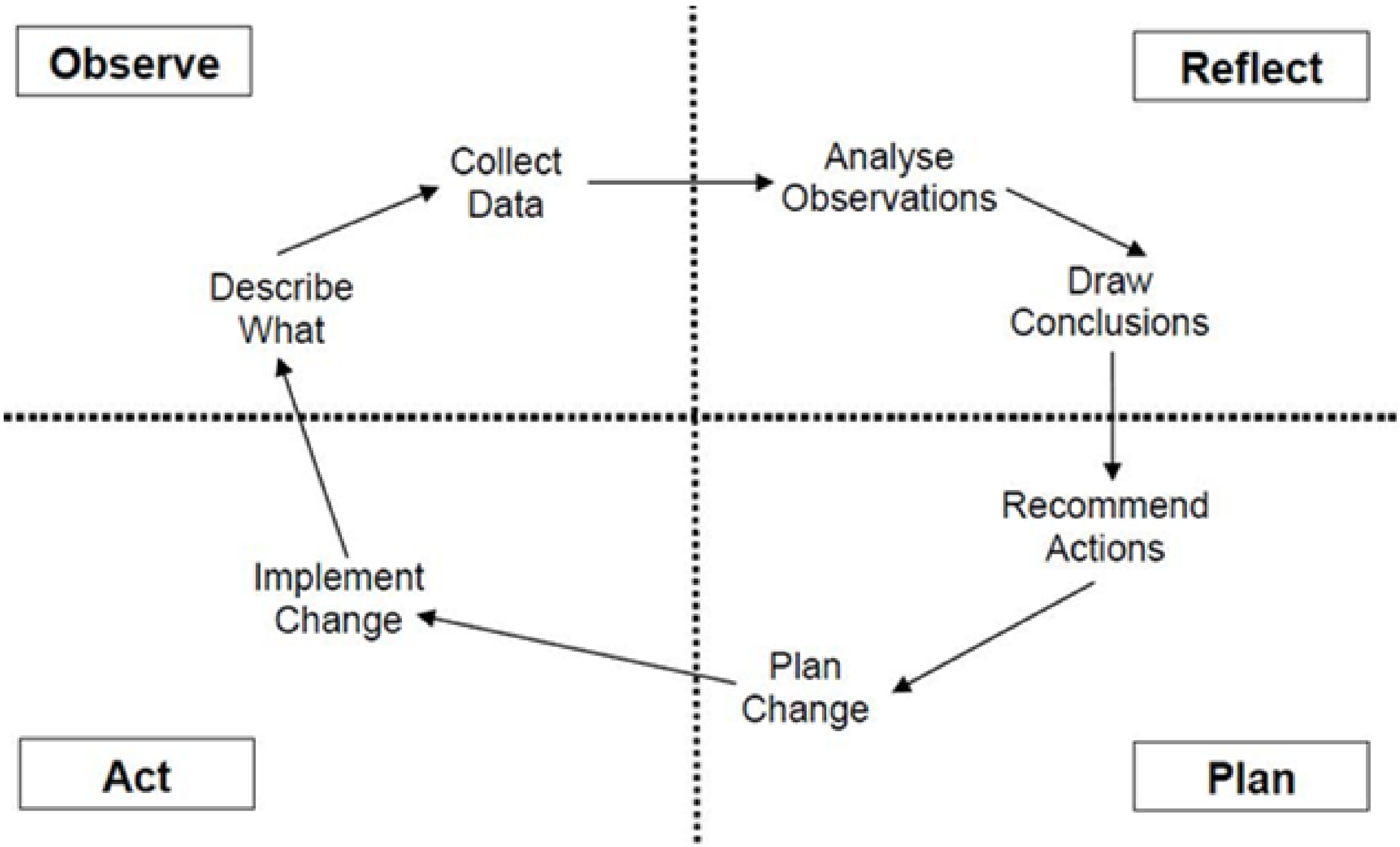
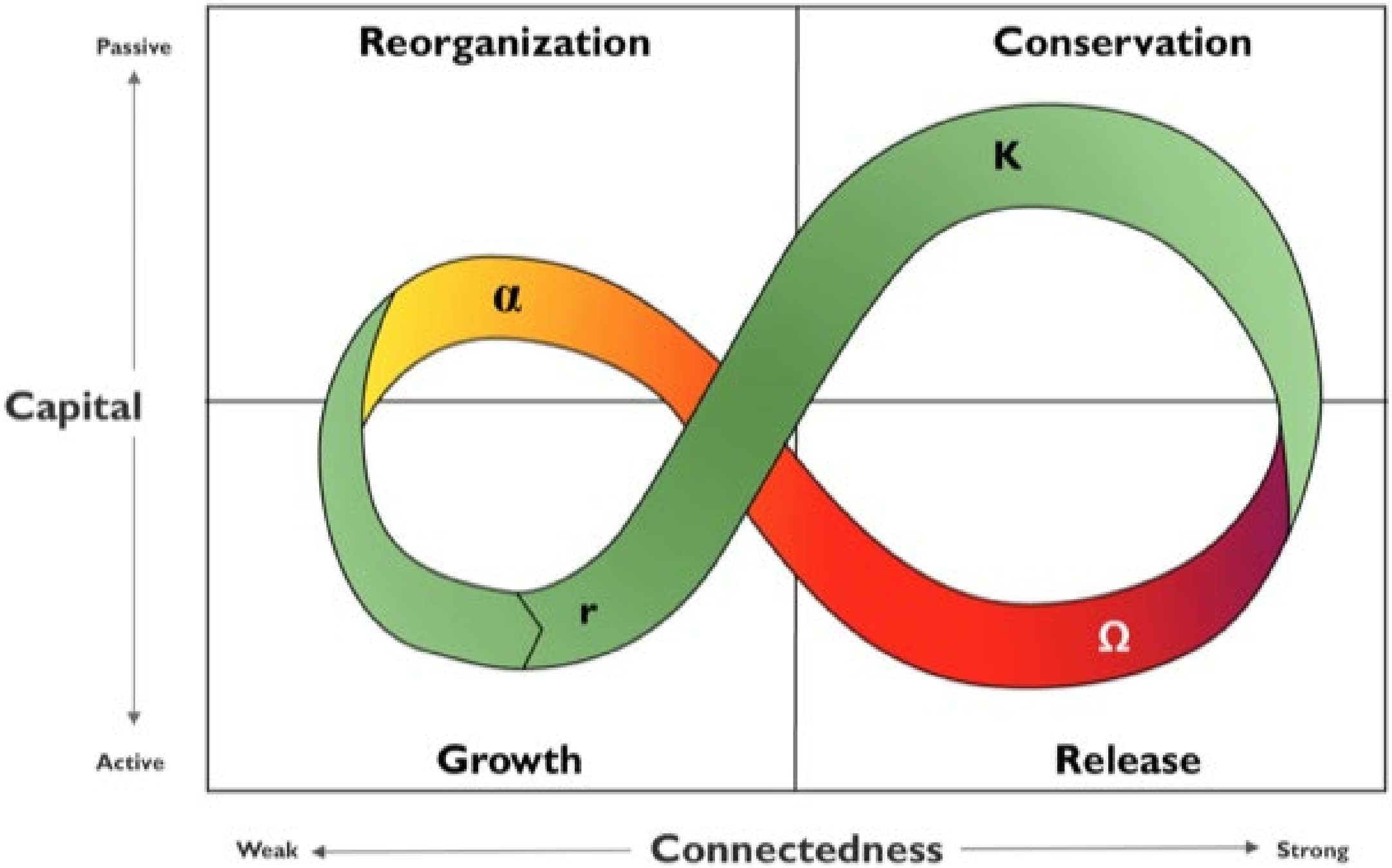


Figure 13.1 A PAR spiral, an iterative, experiential learning guide
Source: Adapted from King, 2000; Kolb, 1984.

P.A.R. feedback loop - zoom in



the inevitability of change



DISCLAIMER

“Ecological democracy takes root, sprouts and blooms, here and there”

(Hester, 2006)

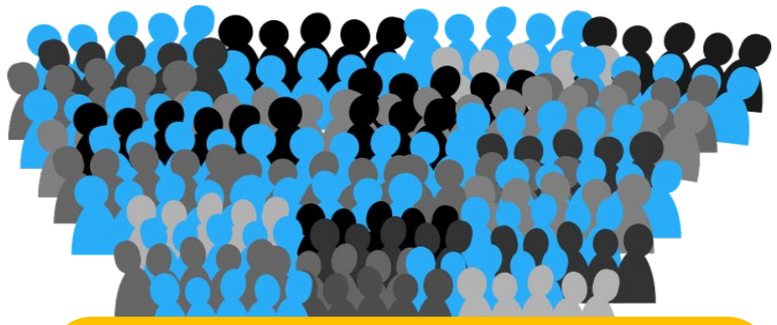
Democracy

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

Democracy

Contemporary democracy types



Source: pixabay

Representative democracy

Citizens delegate decisions for a certain period to representatives.

Representation at national, Regional, local and European level.

Advantages?	Disadvantages?

Democracy

Contemporary democracy types

Direct democracy

Citizens decide directly
Eg. Referendum

Mostly at municipality level,
but also regional and national level

Advantages?	Disadvantages?

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Democracy

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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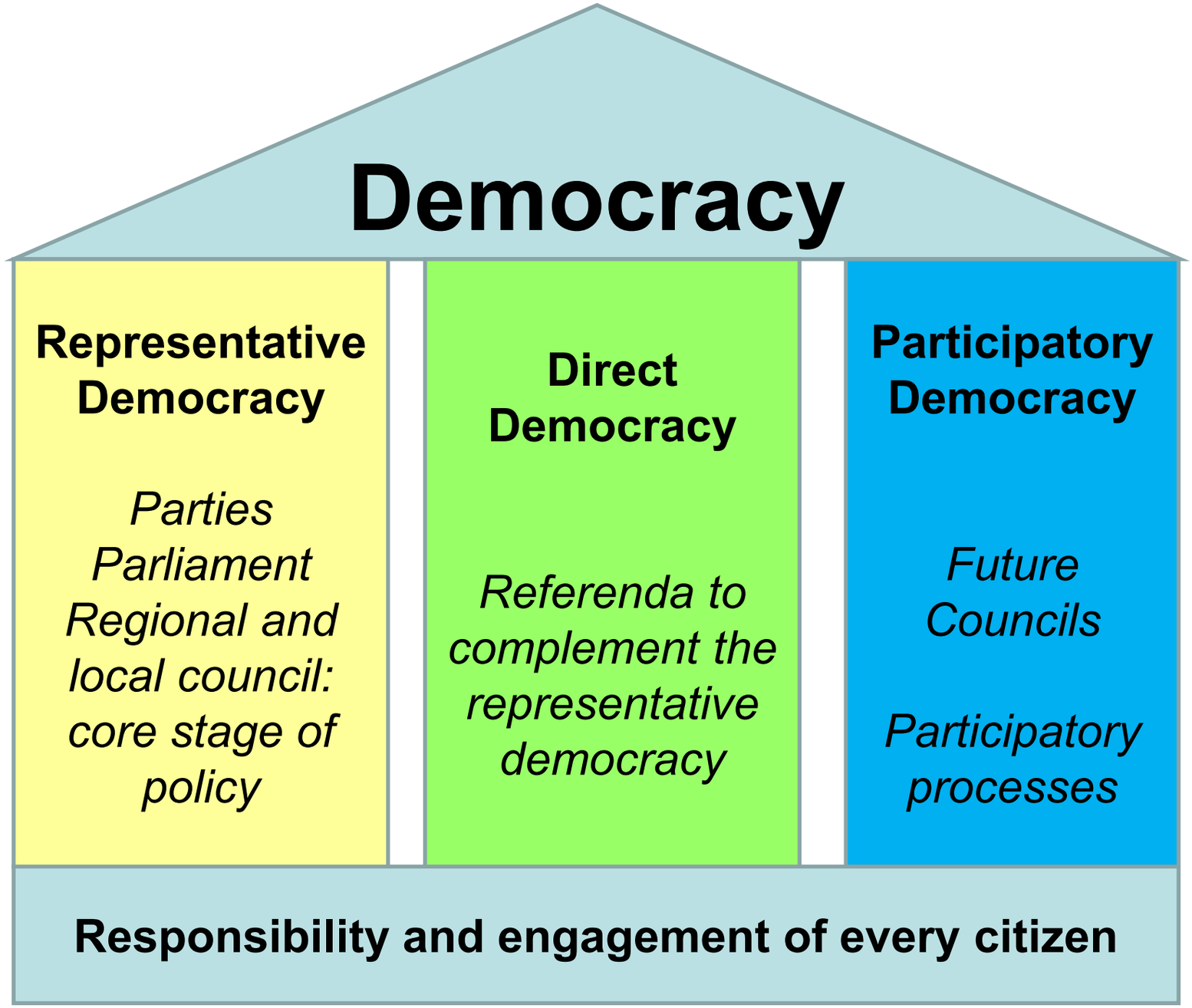
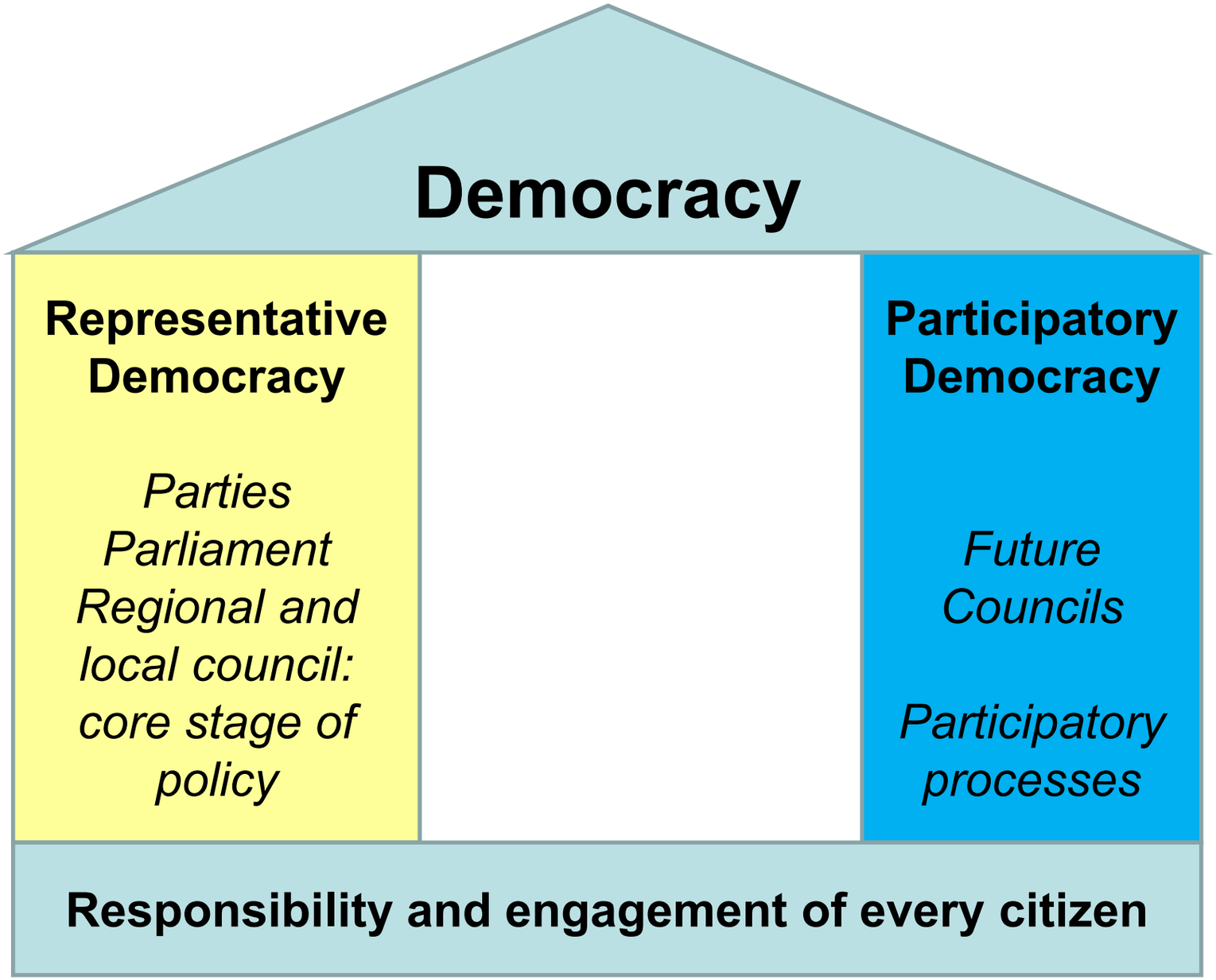
Democracy



Three columns model of contemporary democracy
Christian Felber: The economy of the common good (Gemeinwohlökonomie), 2010, p. 109

Democracy



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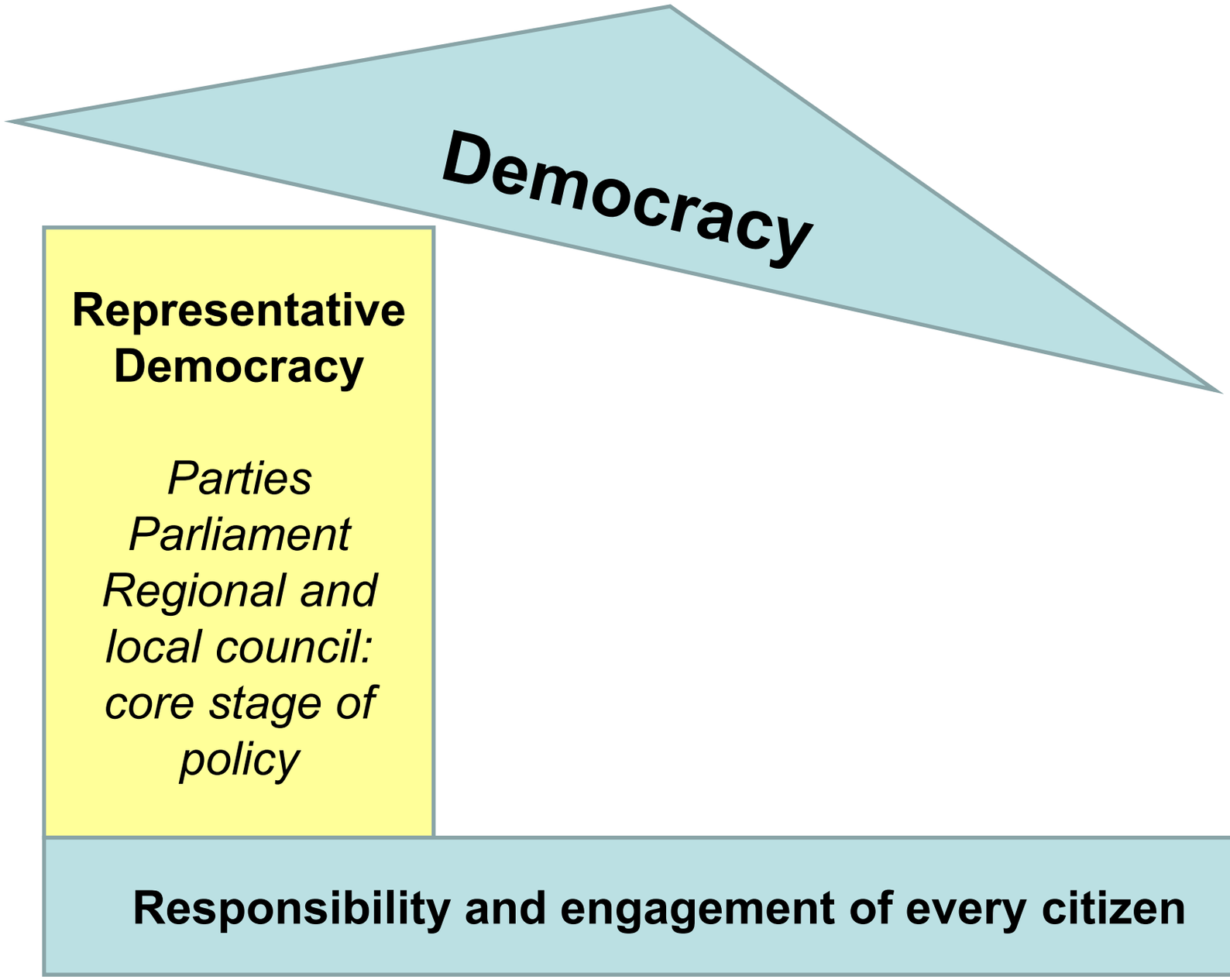
Democracy



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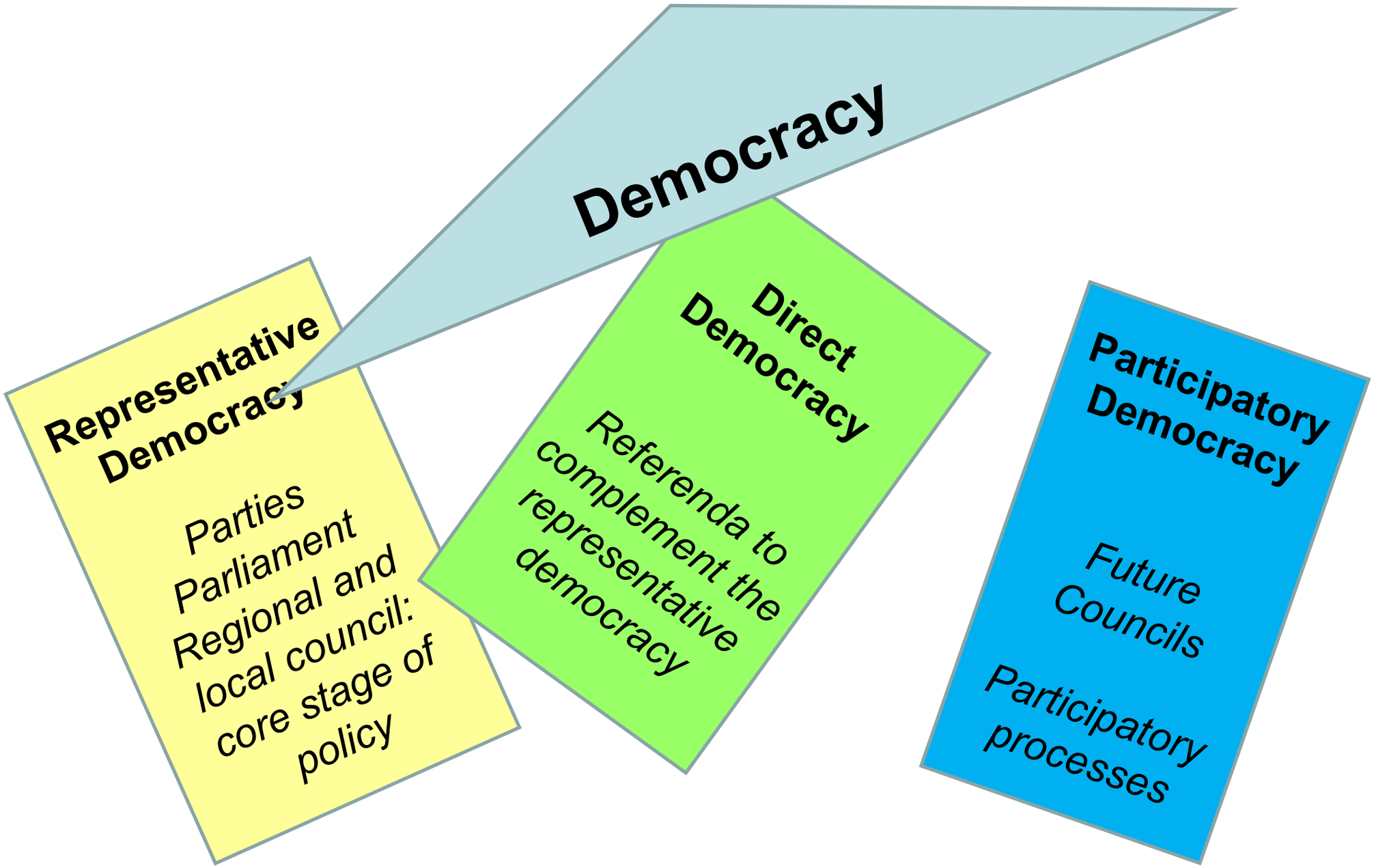
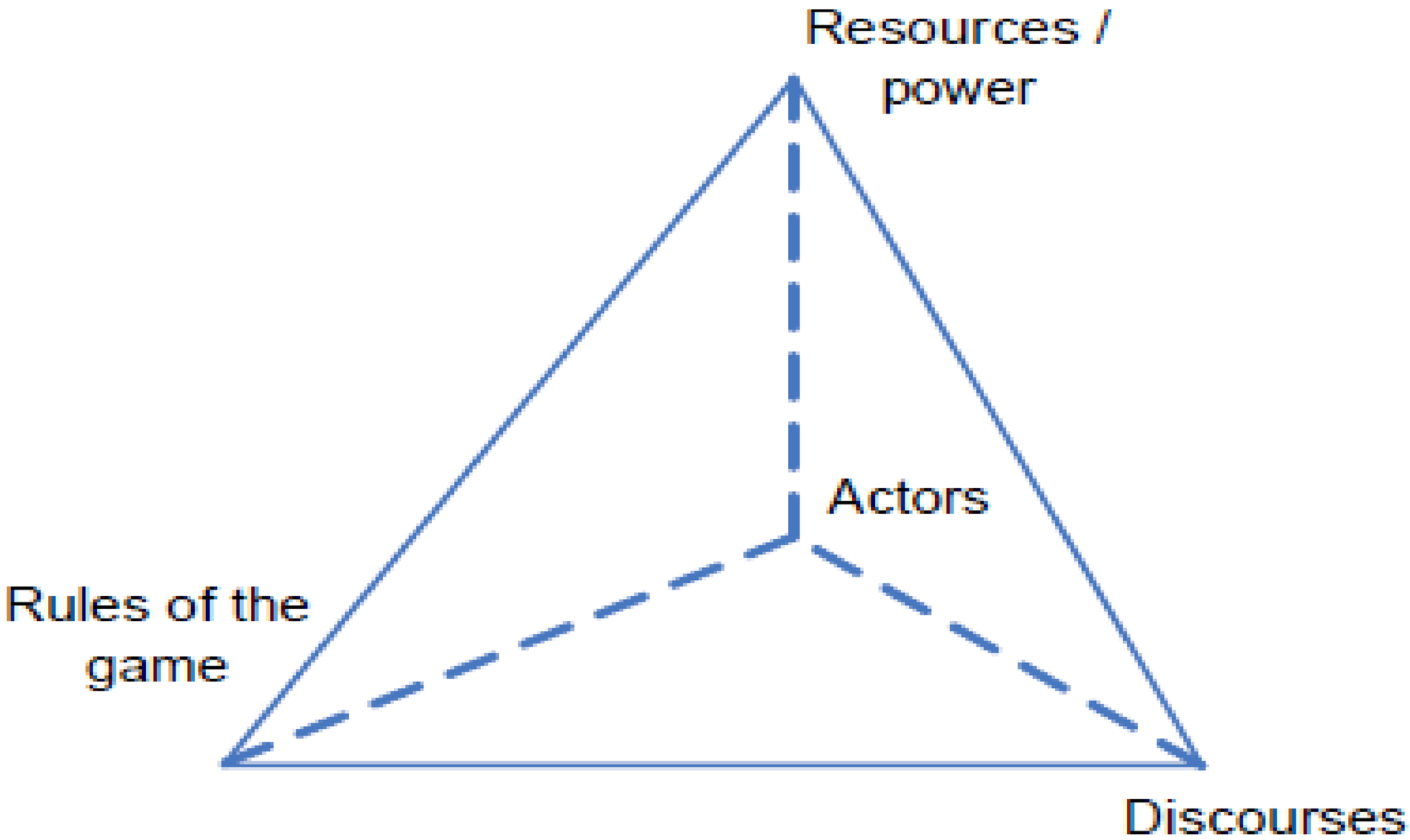


Three columns model of contemporary democracy
Christian Felber: The economy of the common good (Gemeinwohlökonomie), 2010, p. 109

Landscape democracy manifesto

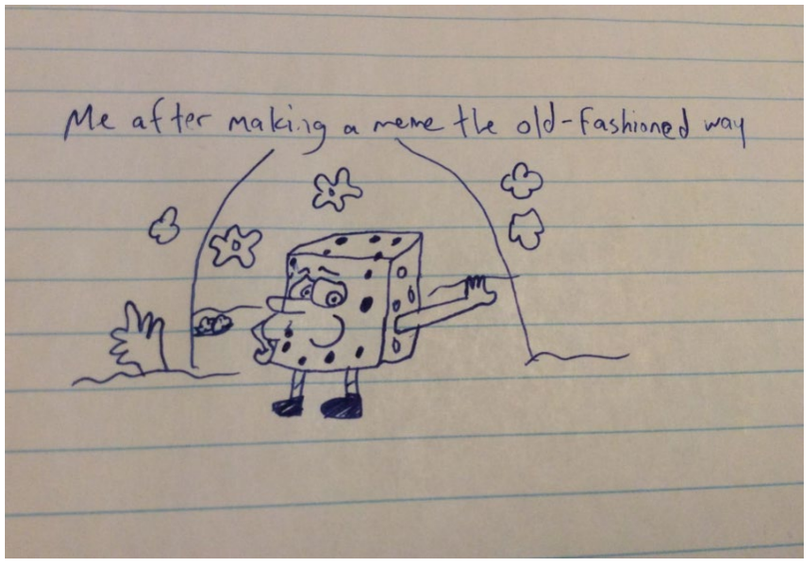
PHASE A

Landscape action as policy arrangement



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

What is your format?



[meme] an image, video, piece of text, etc., typically humorous in nature, that is copied and spread rapidly by Internet users, often with slight variations.

Exercise

1st

think about the landscape democracy challenge in your home/everyday landscape

2nd

select an image that represents that wicked problem

3rd

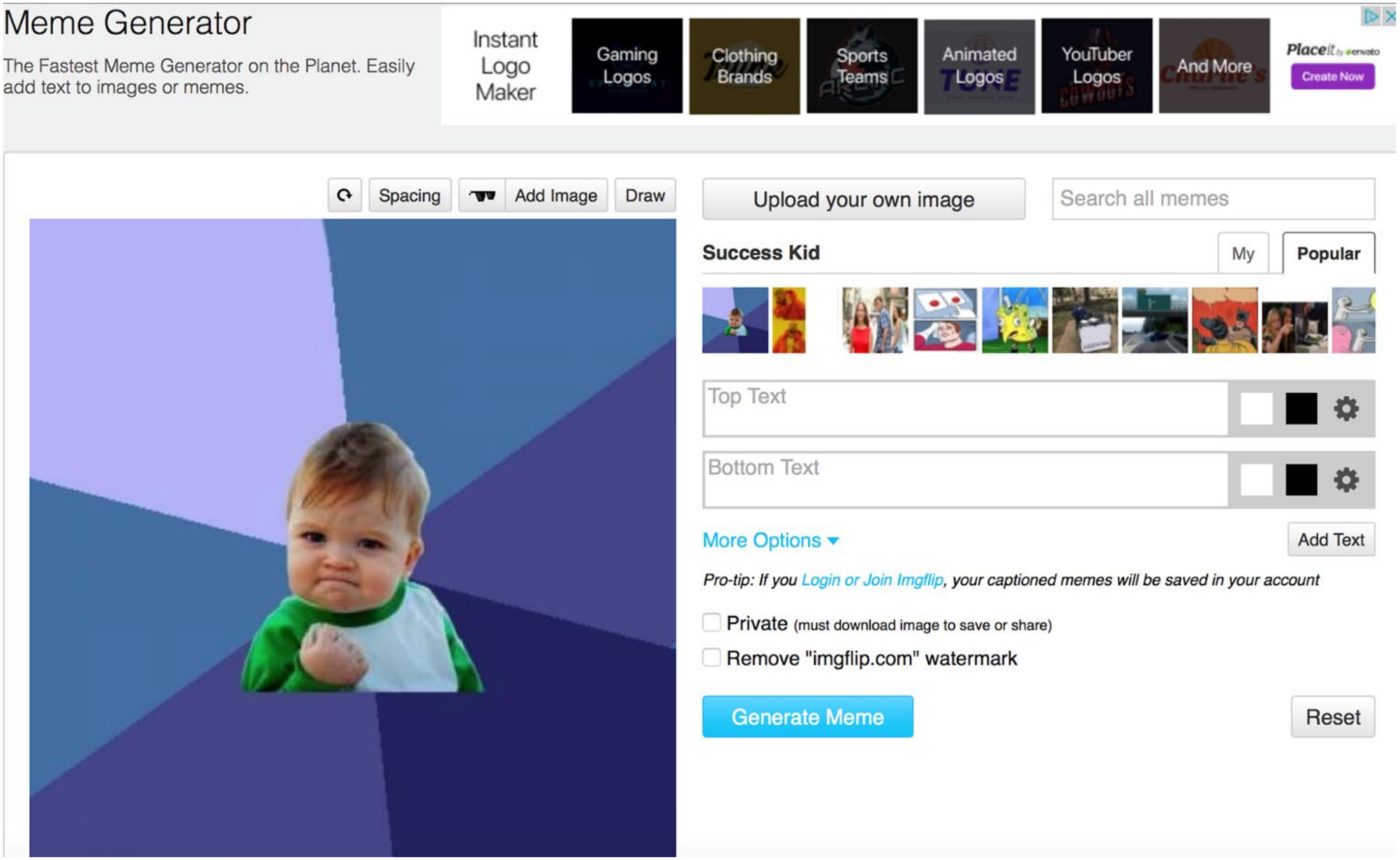
add a line / a statement / keywords that brings humor to the situation

4th

share your thoughts in the breakout room with the others!

My landscape democracy manifesto

What is your tool?



Meme generator

https://imgflip.com/memegenerator

Breakout room guiding questions

Steps:

- 15 min: create your image https://imgflip.com/memegenerator and upload it into the shared folder with the name yourname_place. Folder: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1irTxXyZQT2lqvX-AHP0ze24py2hwqYdg
- 15 min: discuss in groups of 3 in the break out room

Reflection questions:

1. What is the wicked problem?
2. How is this related to democracy?
3. How is this related landscape?
4. Who are the people affected? Who could change the game?

See you in 30 minutes!

Updates on the seminar progress

Online Seminar

COURSE SCHEDULE

Starting April 1st, Meeting Wednesdays 17:00 to 18:30 CET

Democratic Landscape Transformation	Democratic Landscape Analysis	Visioning & Goal Setting	Transforming, Designing, Testing	Evaluation & Outlook
Phase A 1.04 - 22.04	**Phase B** 29.04 - 13.05	**Phase C** 20.05 - 3.06	**Phase D** 10.06 - 24.06	**Phase E** 1.07 - 8.07
1 2 3 4	5 6 7	8 9 10	11 12 13	14 15

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1 - Conceptual Community Mapping

Assignment 2 - Participatory Analysis and Assessment

Assignment 3 - Collaborative Visioning

Assignment 4 - Co-Designing and Transformation

Assignment 5 - Future Agendas

INTENSIVE WORKSHOP

At the Ex Monastery of St. Augustin, Lucca Italy 27.08 - 5.09, 2020

PHASE A

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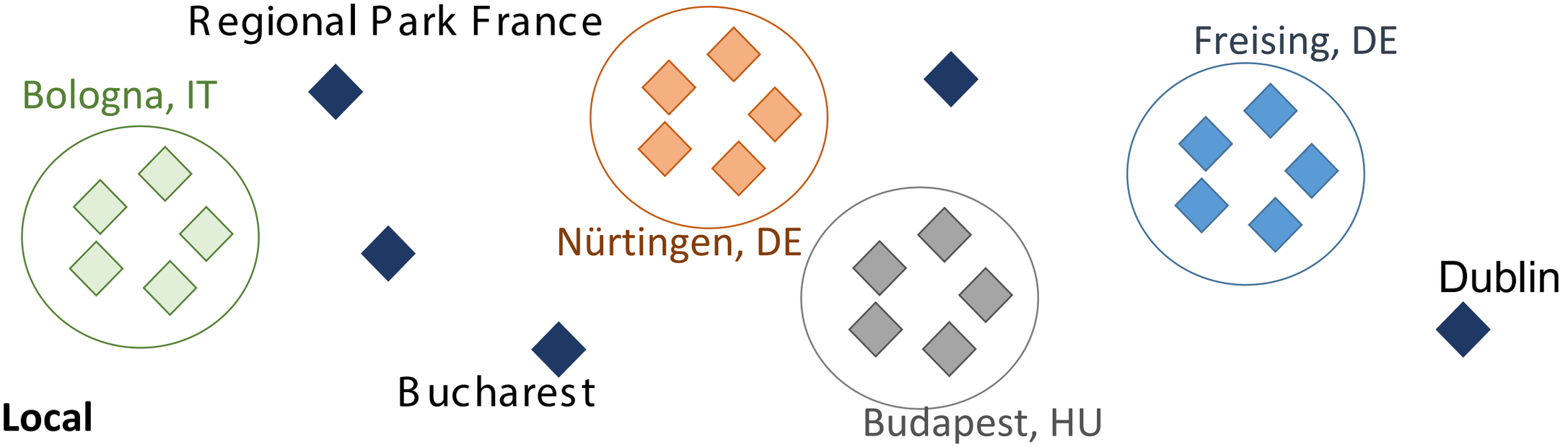
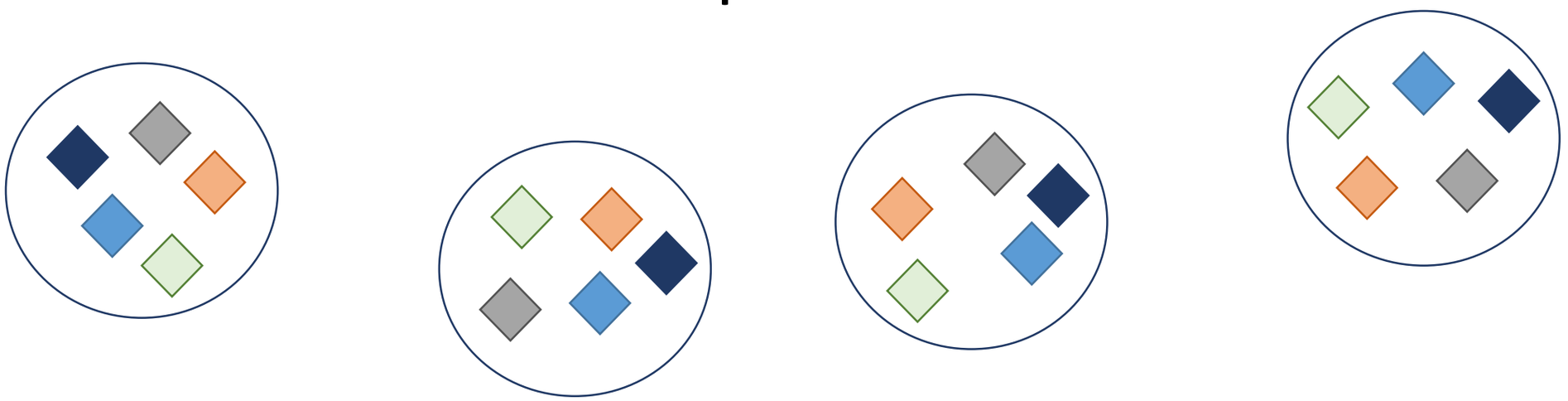
How are the teams working?

Local Groups around LED2LEAP Living Labs



Online discussion at the end of each phase



What are the next steps?

- Team composition seems to be ok
- First assignment: Mapping your Community
- We send you a PPT template: https://ilias.hfwu.de/goto.php?target=file_26544_download&client_id=hfwu

- You will get a WIKI template
- Check out the readings
- First team presentation: April 22

>>> Please use the Q & A box for upcoming questions
>>> Everything else will be send by email

Your page on the seminar wiki

The LED2LEAP Project (2019-2022)

About
Team
Our Living Labs

Online Seminar 2020

LED Seminar 2020
Learning Objectives
Seminar Schedule
Assignments
Working Groups

Intensive Programmes

Lucca 2020

Resources

Reading List
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The LED Project (2015-2018)

LED2LEAP Working Group Template 2020

>>>back to working groups overview

Contents [hide]

1 Landscape Democracy Rationale
2 Location and scope
3 Phase A: Mapping your Community
- 3.1 Welcome to your community and its landscape
- 3.2 Groups of actors and stakeholders in your community
- 3.3 Relationships between your actors and groups
- 3.4 Summary of your learnings from the transnational discussion panel on April 22
- 3.5 Theory reflection
- 3.6 References

4 Phase B: Democratic Landscape Analysis and Assessment
5 Phase C: Collaborative Visioning and Goal Setting
6 Phase D: Collaborative Design, Transformation and Planning
7 Phase E: Collaborative Design, Transformation and Planning
8 Process Reflection

Area	*please enter the area name here*
Place	*please enter the town/village name*
Country	*please enter the country here*
Topics	*please enter the main coast-related topics here*
Author(s)	*Please enter your name(s)- optional*

LED 2 LEAP Seminar Dummy Image

Hi there, I am only a **placeholder**!

Peace replace me with a nice image you have taken from your community landscape.

But please do **not** overwrite this file because then, all the other group templates on this wiki will change as well.

Upload a new file and then copy the file name to the place where the file name of this dummy image is written.

Thanks and have fun with your wiki page!

Landscape Education for Democracy towards Learning Empowerment Agency Partnership

Landscape Democracy Rationale

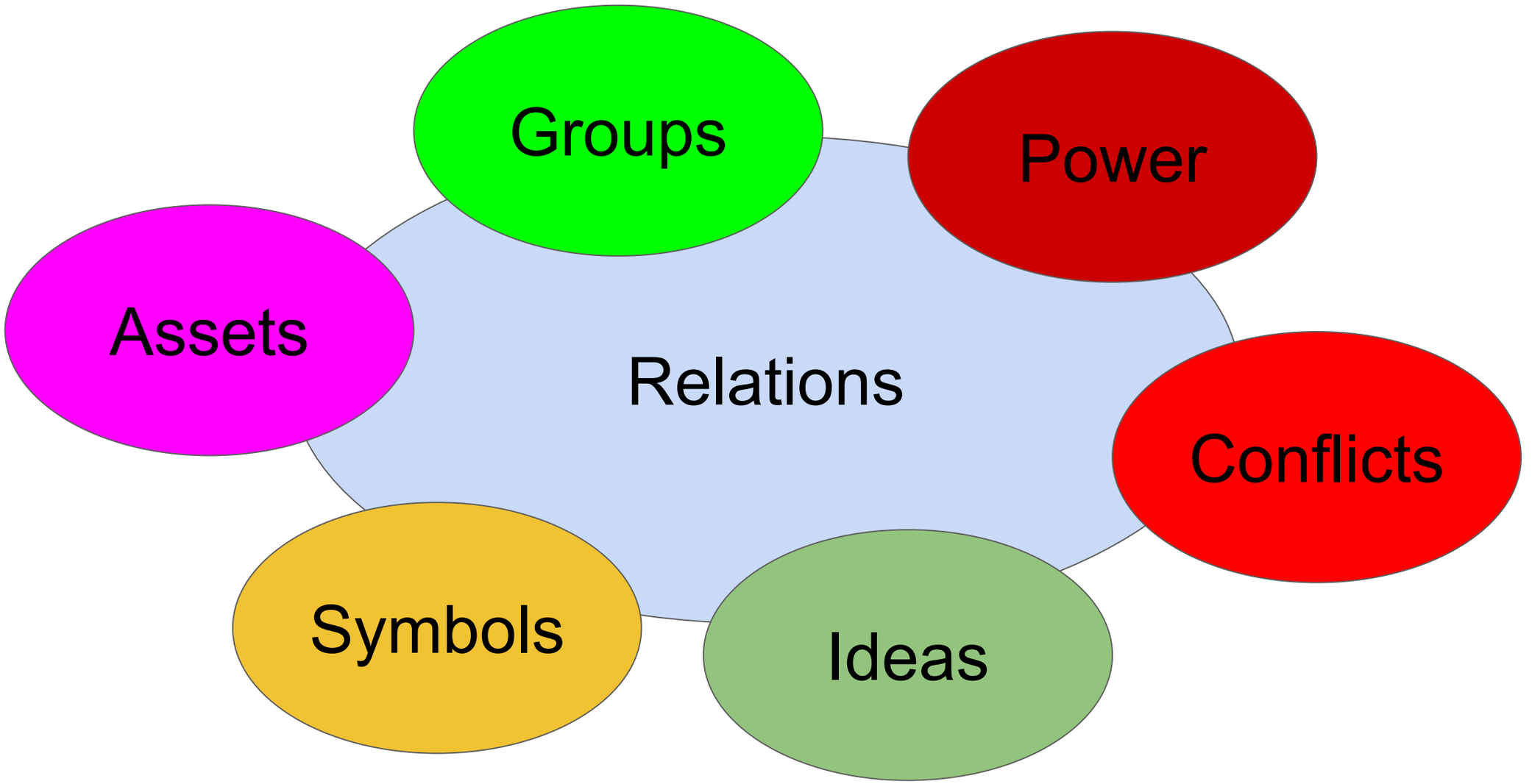
Our tutor's channel

No clue about what we want from you?

Ask Nick!

https://chat.whatsapp.com/Dm9VRqXssVA6ELSSBm9ra0

Community Mapping



+ the 10 Questions raised by Deni >>>

How to uncover stories of change

1. What landscape democracy challenge is at play?
2. Who is the community(ies)?
3. What is the main challenge it faces?
4. How is the community connected/organised?
5. What are the rules of engagement/power relations?
6. What values and meanings are shared?
7. What are the connections people entertain with the landscape?
8. What landscapes are at held sacred? Those most at risk?
9. What skills and experiences can help?
10. How do we measure our success? In what timeframe?

Next meeting:
April 15, 17 pm CET

Landscape & Democracy:
Mapping the Terrain

Wicked Problems