

Centre for Landscape Democracy
CLaD
www.nmbu.no/clad

Department of Landscape Architecture and Spatial Planning
Norwegian University of Life Sciences

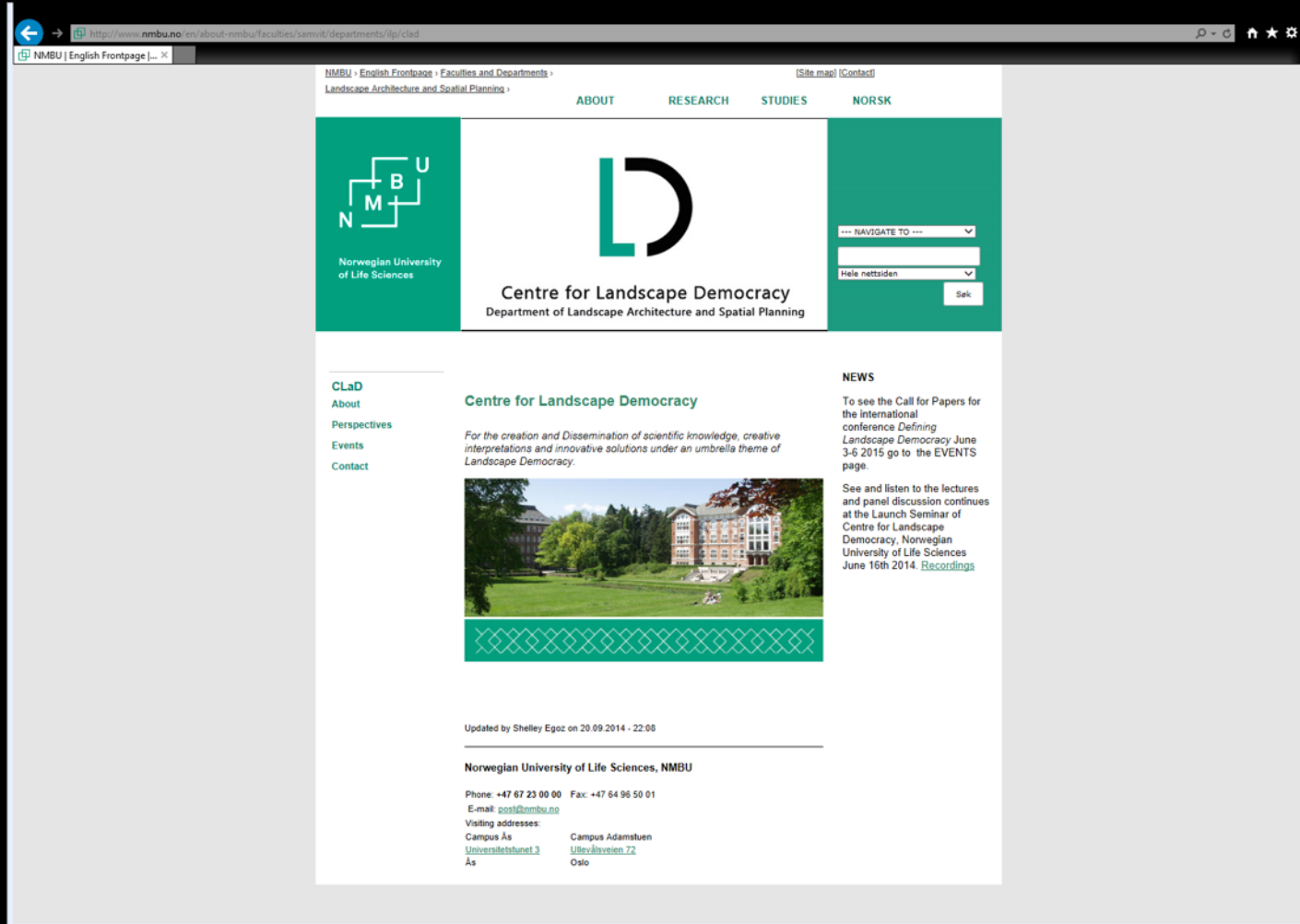
Landscape and Democracy NLA/IFLA Europe Conference Oct. 17th 2014

Shelley Egoz & Therese Andersson ILP, NMBU

CLaD Launched June 2014



Recordings can be found on
http://www.nmbu.no/en/about-nmbu/faculties/samvit/departments/ilp/clad/events/launch/recorded_lectures



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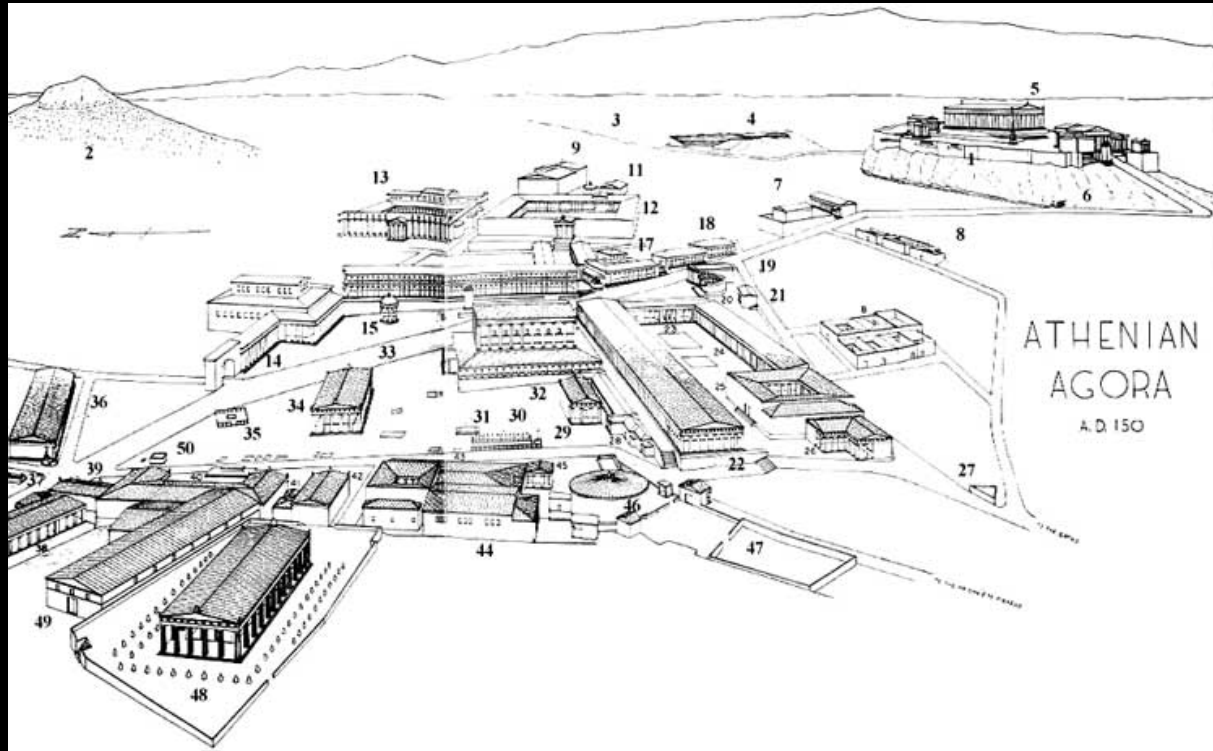
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At this time of global environmental and economic challenges driving increasing social tensions, there is urgent need in on-going discussion about the role of landscape in society and providing the relevant insights and knowledge required to address such situations.

Democracy is an idea rooted in free debate in public space



the Greek agora, the market place.



CLaD Mission Statement

To lead, host and provide a conceptual framework in order to motivate high quality research discourses and practices associated with democracy, rights and public engagement in landscape functions, patterns and change.

Perspectives on Landscape Democracy

- Aesthetics, landscape assessment and democracy
- An occupational science and public health perspective on landscape democracy
- Democracy, design and planning pedagogies
- Democracy and land use changes in Africa
- Democracy and land use planning
- Historic research approaches: Commemoration, historic gardens and landscape democracy
- Landscape Democracy and public participation in planning
- Public space
- Technology and democratisation of spatial planning
- The Right to Landscape
- The role of knowledge and democracy in spatial planning

The European Landscape Convention

Underpinning Landscape in the European Landscape Convention's definition of
"an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors"

are the Council of Europe's aspirational core values for Democracy, Human Rights and Social Justice.

The conviction is that the quality of landscape as a living space, whether urban or rural, is vital in securing a basic human right for material and socio-cultural wellbeing.



*"The landscape ...
... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection,
management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone."*

Preamble to the European Landscape Convention



what is the significance of public space /landscape?

“...people from different walks of life encounter one another and so acquire enough of a sense of a shared life that we can meaningfully think of one another as citizens in a common venture”

Michael Sandel 2009



A new politics of the common good requires a more demanding idea of what it means to be a citizen, and it requires a more robust public discourse - one that engages more directly with moral and even spiritual questions.

Michael Sandel, 2009















Landscape Democracy: A Landscape Architects' Ethos?

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ELC's commitment to values of democracy and equality, embodied in the definition of landscape as 'an area, as perceived by people' as well as the emphasis on 'landscapes for **everybody**' and the obligation to public participation in decision making about their landscape.

IFLA EUROPE

THE MISSION

Our holistic vision demands we establish, support, and promote the landscape architectural profession across Europe, contributing to international discourse, shaping and disseminating European initiatives, facilitating the exchange of information, whilst promoting excellence in professional practice, education and research culminating in a culturally rich, diverse and sustainable Europe.

THE STRATEGY

Prepare and promote thematic subjects relevant for Landscape Architecture in future especially climate change and demographic change.

Act as champion in the promotion of EU and Council of Europe landscape policies, directives and agreements

Defining landscape democracy international conference

<http://www.nmbu.no/en/about-nmbu/faculties/samvit/departments/ilp/clad/events>

Abstract are due by 15.11.14

The Centre for Landscape Democracy (CLaD) at the Department of Landscape Architecture and Spatial Planning Norwegian University of Life Sciences invites abstracts for a cross-disciplinary international conference in collaboration with UNISCAPE. The conference will take place between the 3rd to the 6th of June 2015 at Oscarsborg Fortress in the Oslofjord, south of Oslo.



Landscape architects play a major role in this processes

Therese Andersson is a landscape architect and PhD scholar in Landscape Democracy.

Democracy Materialised – the practice of landscape architecture

PhD project in Landscape Democracy.

Dept. of Landscape Architecture and Spatial Planning, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Landscape Democracy

Defining landscape and landscape values

How do landscape architects define landscape in their everyday practice?

What opportunities and challenges do landscape architects experience when trying to work with, and incorporate different discourses and values in landscape architecture?

Do landscape architects relate landscape architecture with democracy and justice?
And if so, how?

Landscape

Different discourses



Landscape

Different discourses

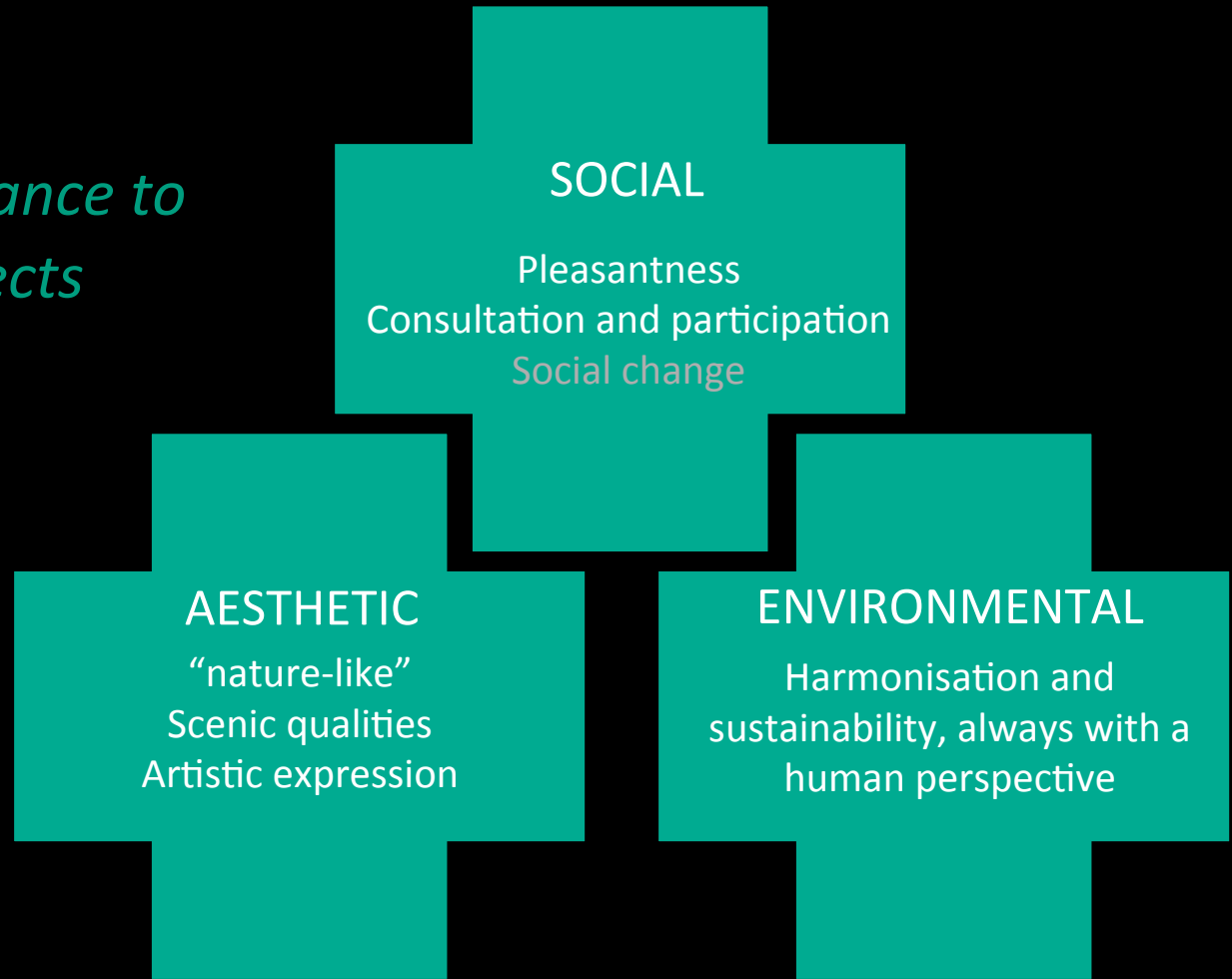
In landscape architecture, landscape is never about one thing, but is it about everything?

How do landscape architect define landscape?

Landscape

Values of importance to landscape architects

Ian Thompson, 2000



Swedish landscape architects felt and acted with uncertainty towards the social dimensions of landscape. As a consequence, they prefer to stress the morphological aspects of landscape (Susan Paget 2008).

Landscape

As perceived by people



Participation in practice



Landscape

Participation in practice

How does participation work in practice?

How do landscape architects experience incorporating participatory processes in their own design process?

What aspects and values are considered important, and are some aspects and values more problematic than others?

Landscape architects find it difficult to make use of the input provided in participatory processes (Susan Paget 2008).

Democracy Materialised

The practice of landscape architecture

Firstly, we don't know to what degree landscape architects agree with and incorporate the different academic notions of landscape in their everyday practice.

Secondly, we don't know whether landscape architects acknowledge and agree with the academic and political aspiration, encouraging a pluralistic approach and a democratic process prior to proposing changes.

Thirdly, we don't know how landscape architects perceive opportunities and challenges to work with either a pluralistic approach to landscape or democratic process, or how they define “a pluralistic approach” and “a democratic process” in landscape architecture.

Democracy Materialised

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Therese.Andersson@nmbu.no