

LANDSCAPE RESEARCH GROUP

LANDSCAPE RESEARCH EXTRA
No 12 SPRING 1993

MAPPING LANDSCAPES

This issue should be with you as LRG hold their Aberystwyth conference on mapping landscape. The airphoto company Geonex has asked me to be there to prepare an exhibit of the use of airphotos in landscape analysis. I do this with great pleasure yet with a certain defensive attitude for I think that airphotos are used in a very inadequate fashion and are rarely accorded their full value in landscape analysis.

When I ask myself why this should be I come back to three reasons: the traditional reliance on map and viewpoint analysis; the belief that a training in verticals, horizontals, enclosure, form, colour and balance (the preserve of the artist and landscape architect) is a sine qua non for the job; thirdly the fact that few in the landscape profession in this country at least use airphotos as three dimensional images and have the expertise to imagine themselves into the landsapes they view under the stereoscope. I have a sneaking suspicion that many professional's experience is too urban and lacks a geographical basis.

Looking at a map showing the landscape subdivisions of a part of Central Wales I see lines which might well have been produced by airphoto interpretation. Indeed I understand that airphotos played a part and one wonders how large that part was. At the Conference parts of that area will be exhibited in a mosaic of colour airphotos and we will be able to 'contrast and compare'. There will also be a larger area of analysis 150sqkms of landscape around the Exe Estuary (Exeter, Devon, England) displayed at 1/25 000 scale. This will I hope form a talking point and will if I can find two or three days to do the work display boundaries of landscape units and sub units with landscape descriptions. This 'new scale' 1:25,000 in colour is now available for a number of counties and in my opinion is the ideal landscape scale. That said 1:50,000 scale colour of part of Australia that I worked on last month was an ideal scale there.

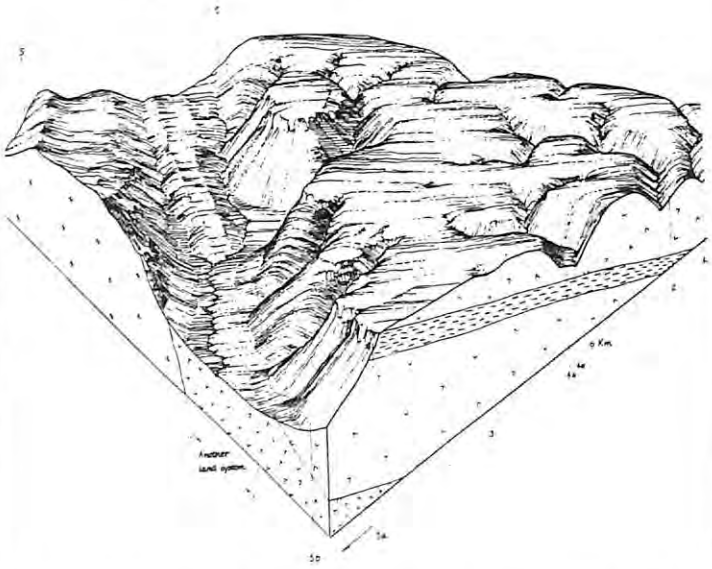
Those interested in the history of airphotos for landscape mapping should start their investigations with Christian's 1958 conference paper. Working for the CSIRO in Australia and using airphotos he devised the idea of land systems analysis and furthered it with his colleagues. It was adopted by the Land Resources Division of the UK Ministry of Overseas Development for their work. The land system was a unit of landscape in which there were repeat patterns of landform, soils, natural vegetation and land use. Ideally suited to the airphoto analysis of large areas landsystems can also be sub divided into smaller facets and still smaller elements. A review of the system can be found in Mitchell, 1991.



Such a science based geographical approach may alarm landscape esthetes but there need be no incompatibility. Within the system with its geographically rational boundary lines there is space and need for the evaluation of landscape as form, composition, art and beauty. Taking account as it does of landform and land cover and being quintessentially a visual-observational method

(albeit from the air) it lends itself to the evaluation of places and place experience. It is up to the airphoto interpreter (who backs his work with field visits) to make the link between the vertical view and the landscape as seen from the ground and to build this knowledge into his experience. Examples of this transposition will be displayed at Aberystwyth.

References:
Colin Mitchell **Terrain Evaluation** (2nd Edition 1991 originally 1973) published by Longman Scientific and Technical. ISBN 0-582-30122-X.
Christian CS **The concept of land units and land systems.** Proceedings of the 9th Pacific Science Congress 1957, vol 20 pp74-81.



WATERCOLOURS AND LANDSCAPES: SOME THOUGHTS AND CONFESSIONS

Anyone who saw the exhibition at the Royal Academy of **The Great Age of British Watercolours** had a rare treat: an exhibition that was nicely designed, about the right size for an enjoyable visit, and astonishingly full of examples of skill. Anyone who has ever tried to paint with water-colour will know how difficult it is to achieve that kind of precision, combined with atmosphere, which many of these paintings conveyed. Here were renderings of places and people, sharp as a needle yet also wonderfully subtle and dewy, painted with a kind of clean and unassuming gentleness which seemed to set them apart from oils. Only in the last room, which I thought was unfair to the Victorians, was a note of criticism allowed to creep in: many of the pictures had heavy frames. That, and the maroon background in the room, was intended to suggest that Victorian water-colours became somehow over-blown: this seemed to me to make a point rather too insistently and simplistically, and the pictures of William Henry Hunt (for example) were wonderfully delicate and sensitive.

The great joy of the exhibition was to see an art carried to the highest pitch of skill and craft; again and again, it seemed impossible to imagine a picture looking any better than it did - perfect composition, lovely tones, the precise placing of figures, the sense of scale, the right blend of place and interest. But because the great majority of pictures on display were landscapes, I found myself asking whether my pleasure and interest came from the subject-matter as well as the technique. Girtin's picture of Morpeth, of Paul Sandby's of rural Bayswater, have a charm of a lost quietness; Thomas Girtin's Jedburgh, with the abbey suffused with sunlight above the town, captures a moment of contrast in stone; so does Peter de Wint's picture of Lincoln, with the cathedral high on the hill, surpassed only by Turner's golden cathedral riding high above the town. Again and again I was persuaded that one of my interests was the subject itself: how it looked in 1790, or 1820; where the view was taken from, what the weather was like, what time of year it was. In these delicate paintings on the Academy walls, the places were poignantly there: Stamford, and Wolverhampton, and Chelsea Reach, and Bristol, and the Alpine Glaciers of Francis Towne, and Turner's misty Lake of Lucerne pictures. So that I could see that one of the pleasures was what has been called 'the shock of recognition'; but another was a kind of perfection - ideal landscape and ideal art. There were fewer opportunities than usual, I think, to ask the questions which so insistently raise themselves in much landscape painting and poetry of the period: who owns what? who is oppressing whom? - and in that sense the exhibition was an escape into a world of what seemed to be landscape and townscape painted for sheer pleasure, and not to make a point about poverty or enclosures.

I found myself wondering whether this impression was true: and, if it was, how much of my interest in landscape is primarily a matter of pleasure - as in music or lyric poetry - and whether this is right. Should I, in this ideological, fragmented, urgent day and age, be just enjoying landscape and the painting of it? I confess that I came out into Piccadilly and imperfections of modern London, with a sense that I had been allowed, for an hour or two, a glimpse of something finer.

Should I feel uneasy about this? or is it that somewhere, in all our perceptions and manipulations of landscape, we ought to have the vision of an ideal? and if we do, is that ideal compromised by the conditions of our upbringing and education? I suppose it may be: I just know that if we do have ideals, we have at least something to set against the quotidian pragmatics of our daily needs. And, as far as landscape is concerned, some of these pictures will do for me.

Professor J R Watson, School of English and Linguistics, University of Durham

SHOULD YOU READ

Physical landscape

* Johan Kleman **The palimpsest glacial landscape in Northwestern Sweden** Geografiska Annale Series A 74A/4/1992 305-325

Impact

* Afroz Ahmad **Environmental impact assessment in the Himalayas: an ecosystem approach** Ambio Vol XXII No 1 February 1993 4-9

* Alan W Ewert **The Wildland-Urban interface: introduction and overview** Journal of Leisure Research 25/1 1993 1-5

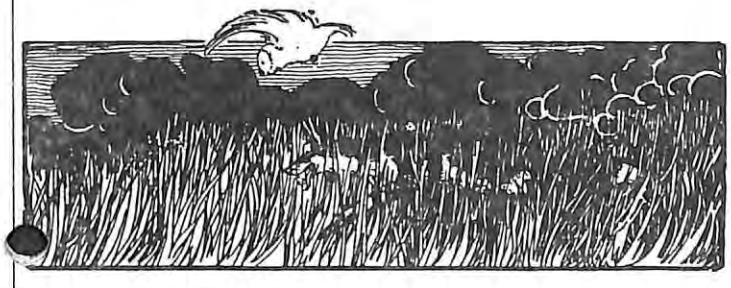
* K Nilsson **Where industry meets nature. How public concern has influenced the design of Swedish industrial landscapes during the 20th century** Landscape & Urban Planning 23/1 1992 33-46

Biological landscape

* Carl J Tracie **Presettlement vegetation in a mixed prairie woodland area of Northern Alberta: a reconstruction from surveyors notes** The Canadian Geographer 36/3 1992 260-266

* Donald B Freeman **Prickly pear menace in Eastern Australia 1880-1946** The Geographical Review 82/4 1992 413-429

* J P Knaapen, B Hanns & M Scheffer **Estimating habitat isolation in landscape planning** Landscape & Urban Planning 23/1 1992 1-16



Policy and future

* M Scott **What future for the Cairngorms?** Ecos 13/2 1992 16-23

* K G Willis & G D Garrod **Assessing the value of future landscapes** Landscape & Urban Planning 23/1 December 1992 17-32 [Yorkshire Dales]

* Ecos 13/3 1992 issue devoted to **farm policy in the European Community, setaside etc**

* Sarah & Mark Felton **Targeting for nature conservation in agricultural policy** Land Use Policy 10/1 1993

* Michall Welbank **Conference [23.4.1992] report - A Landscape Strategy for the UK: do we need a landscape plan?** Land Use Policy 10/1 1993

* Nigel Curry & Caroline Pack **Planning on Presumption: strategic planning for countryside recreation in England and Wales** Land Use Policy 10/2 1993 140-150

* Nigel Curry **Controlling development in the national parks of England and Wales** Town Planning Review 63/2 1992 107-122

Towns and urban form

* Landscape & Urban Planning 22 1992 [issue devoted to European urbanisation]: includes -

Jan Buursink **The European City: does it really exist? 243-254**

* William H Berentsen **The socialist face of the GDR: eastern Germany's landscape past, present & future**

* J M Diefendorf **Planning postwar Vienna** 1-19 Planning Perspectives 8/1993

* Wa Jin **The historical development of Chinese urban morphology** 20-52 Planning Perspectives 8/1993

* D Crossman & Y Katz **Rural settlement patterns in Eretz Israel** Geografiska Annale Series B 74B/1 1992

* Built Environment 18/4 1992 Issue devoted to the Compact City

* Allen Perry and Sue Ashton **Budget roadside accomodation in the British Isles** Geography 78/1993 72-76

* John E Tonbridge **Canadian Urban Landscapes 5 Farmers/Festival Markets: The case of Byward Market Ottawa** The Canadian Geographer 36/3 1992 280-285

Social landscapes

* J W R Whitehand **The Makers of British Towns: architects, builders and property owners 1850-1939** Jour of Historical Geog 18/4 1992 417-438

* **David Crouch Popular Culture and what we make of the Rural, with a case study of village allotments** Journal of Rural Studies 8/3 1992 229-240

* Chas Rawding **Society and place in nineteenth century north Lincolnshire** Rural History 3/1 1992 59-86

* Richard Harris & Matthew P Sendbuckler **Hamiltons East End: the early working class suburb** Canadian Urban Landscapes No 6 381-386

* J Timmons Roberts **Squatters and urban growth in Amazonia** The Geographical Review 82/4 1992 441-457

Experiential

* T R Herzog **A cognitive analysis of preference for urban spaces** Journal of Environmental Psychology 12/3 1992 237-248

* Brian J Hudson **Bennett's Five Towns: a prospect/refuge analysis** British Journal of Aesthetics 33/1 January 1993 41-51

* K M Korpela **Adolescents' favourite places and environmental self-regulation** Jour of Environmental Psychology 12/3 1992 249-258 [Finland]

* M Lalli **Urban-related identity: theory, measurement and emprical findings** Journal of Environmental Psychology 12/4 1992 285-303

* Matthew G Looper **Political messages in the Medici Palace Garden** Journal of Garden History 12/4 1992 255-268

* O M A Rahman **Visual quality and response assessment: an experimental technique** Environment & Planning B Planning & Design 19/6 1992 689-708

* Roderick J Lawrence **Integrating architectural, social and housing history** Urban History 19/1 April 1992 39-63

* Douglas Pocock **Catherine Cookson's Country: tourist expectation and experience Geography 77/3 1992 236-243**
* John Martin Robinson **"Heritage architecture": losing sight of the past in the present** Apollo CXXVII No 373 March 1993 181-183

Art and photography
* William Tillyer: At one with nature. Modern Painters 6/1 Spring 1993 56-59. Martin Gayford talks to William Tillyer about the essential forms of nature the essential qualities of watercolours.
* Perspektief No 43, the photographic journal, is devoted to landscape issues including Lewis Baltz **Rules without exception** 4-17 and Avi Holtzmann & W Doherty **Political landscapes** 18-32

NOT YET OUT OF THE WOODS....

New policy initiatives such as the Community Forests and the National Forest have been widely welcomed by the landscape professions for the contributions they can make to enhance landscape quality and to reduce the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere. But we need to be aware that not everyone shares the same set of values for woods and forests. If the schemes are to be a success and gain widespread support among local communities, we should think about the concerns of people who will find themselves living close to, or who might wish to visit newly forested landscapes.



The Woodland Project

The Community Forest Unit of the Countryside Commission is funding a study of public perceptions of risk in recreational woodlands in the urban fringe. I am working with **Susan Eadon**, the Community Outreach Officer in the **Lee Valley Regional Park**, and **Susan Lawler of the Greenwood Community Forest team in Nottingham.** We are researching the range and intensity of perceived risks associated with woodland settings in groups differentiated by gender, ethnicity, age and class; and to explore the cultural and social processes through which these meanings and values circulate within different communities.

The approach we have developed combines "a site visit" - which is actually a walk of approximately one and a half miles in a woodland, followed by a small group discussion. In London, our walk goes through woods close to Broxbourne in Hertfordshire; in Nottingham, we take our groups on a walk around Bestwood Country Park. So far, we have completed walks and discussions with mature women, young mothers, teenagers - both girls and boys, and fathers/grandfathers in both locations. We plan to hold further days with women from the Black and Ethnic minorities, and gay men in April/early May.

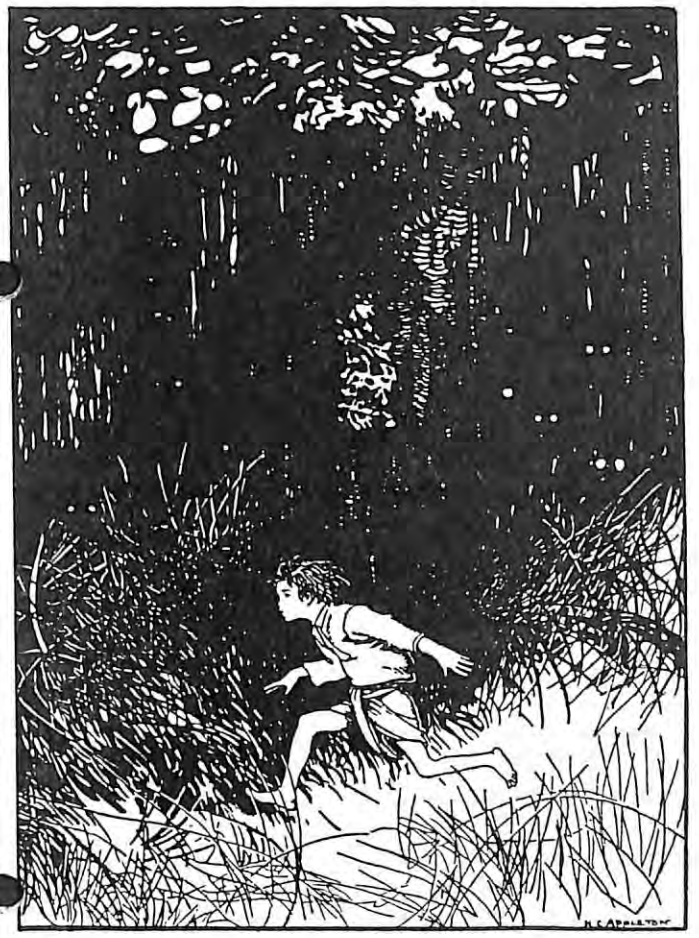
Crime statistics show that the absolute incidence of personal attacks in parks, commons and open spaces is so small as to be within the bounds of sampling error - but there are many problems with these data. For example, they do not take into account the differing levels of public use in built and green environments; nor do they address the incidence of non-reporting. For example, work by Gill Valentine in Reading, shows that over three quarters of a sample of 80 women had at least one frightening experience in a public space - and that these experiences deeply affected women's images of 'dangerous' and 'safe' settings.

From our discussions so far, it is clear that the dominant fear in woods and forests is that of sexual violence, ranging from verbal and visual harassment through to rape, abduction and murder. Women and children are widely considered to most at risk, although the recent spate of newspaper articles suggests that men may also be subject to attack. As one of the elderly women said "Is it a sign of our age, or a sign of the times that we feel so frightened now?" Even such traditional anxieties about being lost in woods are expressed in terms of attack: thus, people will talk about "not being able to escape" from a potential attacker because they have strayed from the path; or how a woman's behaviour becomes more hesitant when she has lost her way and thus signals her vulnerability to a potential attacker.

Why are people frightened in woods?

There is very little empirical work on people's fears in woods and forests. Studies such as our own in Greenwich a few years ago, and the work by Terry Lee for the Forestry authority, suggest that forests and woods are among the most highly valued settings but are also widely regarded as being very dangerous places. As with other kinds of public spaces, there is some evidence to suggest that very many people restrict their behaviours both spatially and temporally, or control the activities of others for whom they have responsibility.

What people believe to be true fundamentally influences their everyday practices. We are finding that perceptions of risk lead individuals to develop 'coping strategies' regardless of the actual number of incidents. It takes a special kind of woman to go for a walk in the woods by herself, or without a dog; both men and women are fearful of being in forests after dusk; children are not often allowed to play in woods unchaperoned - although they may do so without their parents knowledge!



This self regulation has some rather disturbing consequences. Many of our group members express deep regret about not being able to enjoy the sensuous pleasures of being in woods, while it is clear that many young people are growing up without the experiences and excitement of going down to the woods. One young man in the Nottingham group was explaining why woods were not important for his generation: "The trouble is," he said, "us teenagers don't know what to do in the woods"!

What next?

The final report for the Community Forest Unit will be ready by June 1993. We hope to be able to make recommendations about the strategies which can lessen people's fearfulness and enable a wider range of people to enjoy woodland settings. It is likely that some of these recommendations will include landscape design strategies but it is becoming clear that what is more likely to encourage increased use is the presence of other people. Rangers, in particular, have a key role to play in enabling people to feel more confident in using woodlands and ensuring that community forests are indeed forests for the whole community.

Jacquie Burgess
Dept of Geography, University College London

LRG NORTHERN COMMITTEE

A local committee for LRG members in the north of England now exists in embryonic form, and has been meeting at three monthly intervals for about a year. So far our meetings have been held in Durham, and most people have been from the North East (they include Nancy Stedman, Dick Watson, Brian Clouston, Stuart Foley, Peter Veitch, Nick Hurren, Barry Woodward, Peter Duff, Ian Thompson, Ged Lawson and Sheila Reynolds). We have acquired something of a north-eastern bias, which we seem likely to retain for the time being.

Most of our time has been spent in discussing what we should be doing rather than actually doing it, but various projects have been proposed: two conferences are being planned, one on urban landscape (autumn 1993), and another scheduled for the coming year on landscape management in the North Pennines. Details of the first is given in the Events section. The other is at an earlier discussion stage - anyone interested in the subject or willing to contribute in any way should contact Barry Woodward (22 Monks Crescent, Durham DH1 1HD, 091 386 1965).

We also believe that we should organise a lecture series, perhaps for writers and artists to speak about their personal responses to landscape: County Durham is planning its response to 'Visual Arts Year 1996' and there may be some way we can be involved with this. It has also been suggested that we produce some kind of local newsheet giving information of landscape events in the region.

If you are within reach of the English North East and would like to help put any of these proposals into effect or would merely like to be kept informed of what we are doing, please get in touch. Additions to our committee are welcome and details of its next meeting will be sent on request.

John Metson 7 Sidegate, Durham DH1 5SY, 091 384 5170

AN EARTHWORK SURVEY OF HIGHCLERE CASTLE ESTATE

At the request of Hampshire County Council and Lord Carnarvon, the RCHME (Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England) have now surveyed the earthwork remains within Highclere Castle Park. The park shaved by trunk road improvements on the A34 T 5km south of Newbury lies in the hinterland of the Kennet valley. The survey contributes to the management plan for the Estate and was undertaken in late 1992.

Within the present park at Highclere, which encloses about 250 ha of poorly draining Cretaceous Greensand and clay, our survey concentratedon a number of earthwork complexes in areas to the south, east and north of the castle. We examined about 56ha at 1:2500 scale and within this a smaller area (about 12ha) was targeted for more detailed assessment at 1:1000 scale.

Two kinds of earthworks groups differing in their morphology and function can be recognised. The first of these is the remains of a multi-period field system with an integrated and densely concentrated arrangement of medieval and post medieval settlement linked by well defined holloways and tracks. The second is a developed and formal garden landscape immediately enclosing the house on the south and east; this is only part of the much larger park and garden landscape.

A Saxon charter dating to 749 AD refers to 'land of 10 households which the inhabitants called Clere', granted to Winchester Cathedral', and the manor continued in the possession of the See of Winchester until the Dissolution in 1586. However, the earliest distinct reference to Highclere occurs in 1208-9 when adjacent Burghclere and Highclere are each recorded as having their own reeve (local official). Although from this date onwards the two settlements are separated by name they have always followed the same descent, the lord of the two manors having his mansion at Highclere.

The earliest surviving earthwork features are those belonging to a 'Celtic' field system. Throughout the survey area a regular alignment of slight banks and lynchets or terraces can clearly be seen and in many places these appear to have influenced the layout of subsequent features. Dating of this phase of the field system is problematical but by analogy with other dated systems, a later Prehistoric date seems appropriate. It is likely though, that given the substantial nature of the field system, activity was long lived and continued well into the Roman period. Field systems of Roman or earlier date are poorly represented in the archaeological record in areas away from the chalk and this survival of an early field system at Highclere is exceptional.

Overlying the early field system and incorporating many of its elements, is a superincumbent weave of broad medieval ridge and furrow.

Within the park there are a number of deserted settlement complexes. The best preserved and most extensive settlement component lies about 300m to the north of Highclere Castle on a poorly drained north facing slope 500ft above sea level. The earthwork remains of up to ten properties can clearly be seen, arranged as a single row settlement covering about 2.5ha . Within the toft (or property) boundaries there are a number of potential structural elements including recessed platforms as well as a number of substantial building platforms.

The park pale which today extends in a narrow loop to the north of the Castle, encloses about 250 hectares at its latest and fullest dimension. It has also been incorporated in a formal avenue approaching the main house from the north and this in its turn has been truncated to the south by a driveway leading to the Castle.

The lawns to the east and south of the house display earthworks created during a number of phases of formal garden landscaping of the 18th and 19th centuries and to the south of the house lies an area known as the 'Great Wilderness'. This incorporated a number of avenues including one of lime trees about 700m long, leading to Beacon Hill (SU 458573). Beacon Hill itself is a notable prehistoric site.

Our investigation of Highclere Estate has led to its recognition as a landscape of national importance. The post Roman sequence is very complex and the earthwork survey together with RCHME's geotechnical prospection and documentary analysis will allow us to dissect and analyse, in great detail, development in a major Episcopal estate and its successors. Identification of an extensive prehistoric field system on the Tertiary geology must also be seen as a substantial contribution to the field archaeology of the Kennet Valley and its hinterland.

Work by all of the investigating parties continues and the final outcome promises to be of great interest to all who study the evolution of the English landscape.

The cooperation of Lord Carnarvon and his staff at Highclere in the production of the RCHME plan is gratefully acknowledged.

David McOmish, Mark Corney RCHME Rougemont Close, Salisbury SP1 1LY.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NATIONAL PARKS

Into one of Oxford's, nay England's, greatest bookshops and there, in special display, the massed covers of a new volume in the New Naturalist series; the price disturbing, but good to have a reminder of this long-running series and its origins in the post-war National Park and conservation movement.

This brings me to Archaeology in National Parks - a collection of papers from an Archaeology Workshop organised by the National Park Staff Association at the Yorkshire Dales National Park in October 1989, which contains thirteen brief papers on features from a wide range of parks. Papers cover all periods, and focus particularly on the processes of conservation and practicalities of excavation and recording. They will prove of interest to archaeologists, planners and land managers and are evidence of the professional vitality which underpins the National Parks.

Archaeology in National Parks, edited by R F White and R Iles, published by the National Parks Staff Association in 1991, ISBN 0 905455 31 2. Obtainable from Yorkshire Dales National Park, Yorebridge House, Bainbridge, Leyburn, North Yorkshire DL8 3BP

Professor Brian Goodey

THE HAMPSHIRE LANDSCAPE FAIR

The third millenium is approaching fast and the brakes are off. The world is witnessing change at an unprecedented pace. Sadly, Man is not in the driving seat but rather, allows himself to be a passenger in the machine of 'progress'. Society is experiencing increasing hardship, crime and violence. The planet's resources are being depleted at a foolish rate. Homo sapiens is making a sorry fist of his job as Steward of the environment.



Bronze Age round barrow, West Wood near Winchester

Illustration courtesy of Hampshire County Council

From 9-30 June, the county of Hampshire, England, will hold a Landscape Fair, challenging each individual to take responsibility for green spaces, from rolling acres to tiny waste spaces in towns. Conferences, exhibitions, talks and walks will demonstrate how no one can afford not to get involved. For example, is there a neglected corner of your locality which could become a community asset with sensitive planting, a piece of sculpture, a seat? Is there a 19th century well-house in the garden of your modern house? - as discovered recently in a garden in Winchester! Is



Snodhill Court Farm, Peterchurch, Herefordshire

an historic park in your locality about to be converted into a golf course? Throughout the Fair strong emphasis will be placed on the value of good research and good design in understanding the identity, character and integrity of sites, on grasping sense of place - and fighting to retain it!

An associated conference on the 16th of June, **Landscape Heritage: The European Dimension** will provide a forum for speakers from Europa Nostra, ICOMOS, the Landscape Research Group and the Royal Fine Art Commission to communicate news of exciting conservation and restoration projects, to exchange ideas, to discuss and to look forward.

Will you - in your business, county, country - take time to share, reach out, **network** with others involved in heritage and conservation? Could you put on a Landscape Fair? The arts and the environment - and their future - could be the touchstone for a civilised, ordered, spiritually aware society and events such as this help to create the vital awareness.

Further details from **Rachel Bebb, King Cottage, Broughton, Stockbridge, Hampshire SO20 8AD Tel 0794 301581. For a Landscape Fair Information Pack telephone 0962 846971**

OTHER JOURNALS

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Andrea Gebhard, Angelika Kemper & Elisabeth Zaby **Striking a balance between conservation and recreation** 29-34
Peter Tuch **Herten ecological study** 35-39

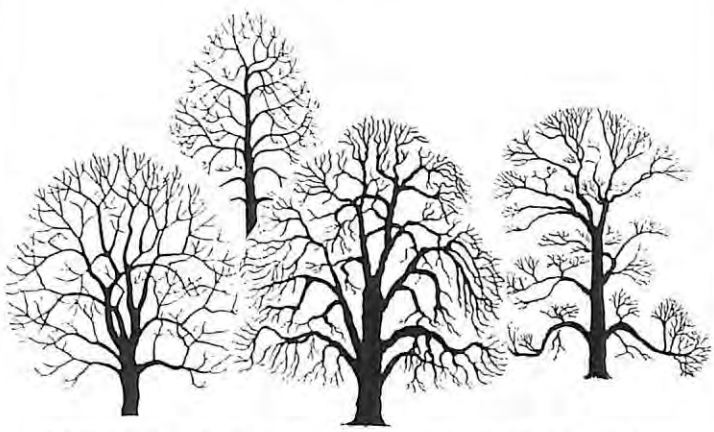
LANDSCAPE AUSTRALIA 14/4 November 1992
Paving - how to improve flexible clay and concrete segmental pavements A Landscape Australia report 299-304
Donald Thomson **Direct seeding - an efficient broad acre tree establishment technique** 313-319
AILA National Project Awards 1992 321-348
David Easton & Miriam E Rutz **From the earth, African forms** 353-356
Greg Braun **The Age of Bamboo** 357-359
David Mansergh & Lisa Gelfand **Contract communication in the landscape industry and its effect on quality** 373-377

ARBORICULTURAL JOURNAL 16/2 Omitted from our listing in the last issue and brought to my notice by an LRG member on the Isle of Colonsay, Argyll was his paper: Richard Gulliver **On the shrub flora of the Pembrokeshire coast and on some associated lepidoptera larvae pp155-164**

ARBORICULTURAL JOURNAL 16/4 November 1992
Gabriel F Tucker and John R Powell **An improved canopy access technique** 293-302
AL Poole **The Wellington Botanic Garden, New Zealand** 303-315
RIV Fox **Honey fungus detected** 317-326
Christy Boylan **Trees of Dublin** 327-342
A Das **Containerised versus bare rooted oak seedlings** 343-346

LIVING OVER THE SHOP

This was the title of a piece on page 8 of Issue No9. The presence of people in a town after the hours of business appeared to be of great importance in many ways not least landscape experience. I was therefore pleased to see that a friend of mine Chris Griffin who edits the publications of the National Housing and Town Planning Council produced 'A practical guide to Living Over Shops'. The 28 page treble column publication (no interior adverts) contains the following invited articles.
John Roberts **The DOE's 'Flats over Shops' initiative** 5
Hugh Laird **Is there a standard approach?** 6-7
Editor **Social housing over shops** 8
John Kamelski and Jo Bryant **The technical challenge** 9-11
Fay Weller **Lease of new life** 12-13
Tim Hawkes **Lots more for Minster** (a housing association) 14-15
Michael Newey and Barry Redding **Multiple lets and their landlords** 16-17
Martin Blakey **Student housing over the shop - a large market** 18-19
Bob Keys **Marketing the concept** 20-21
Other smaller pieces on identifying unused premises, Sheffield, Derby, Lambeth, Thames Housing, and Southampton. Final piece on improving a good initiative.
Copies of the above may be available from organisation mentioned at 14-18 Old Street London EC1V 9AB Tel 071-251-2363



ZOETEMEER FLORIADE, HOLLAND SUMMER 1992

We went in May, before the summer collapsed into a rainy mess. The temperature was approximately 30 C and one of the interesting features of the visit was to notice how this brand new landscape in a northern climate stood up to sustained high temperature - so early in the season.

The Dutch Floriaden occur every ten years and there is plenty of time to think ahead, unlike the British Garden Festivals which were all strapped for time to establish plants. Previous Floriaden had been innovative but not particularly noteworthy in terms of design and layout. In the case of Zoetemeer I had already met the designer and seen some plans and photographs the year before - enough to sense that this was going to be a major advance. And so it proved. The design provided food for thought both in terms of 20th century landscape design philosophy and as a noble creation of landscape space.

On paper the layout is very convincing. Circles and steep sided triangles have been resolved into a satisfying unity which translates in lively fashion onto the ground. Maybe the geometry is a reaction to the fluidity of previous Floriaden but there is no doubt that some sort of uncompromising contrast with the original flat rectilinear polder was called for. Whatever the philosophy, the determination to straightjacket the whole site in this way has worked for three reasons. First it is logical - you arrive, you fan out, you come to a node and fan out again. It is easy to see where you

will, almost inevitably, meet the other half of your family in half an hour. Second it keeps the less gentle features in check (but it must be said that the Dutch are hardly plagued with banality to the extent that we are). Third, there are no containing boundary landscapes - the geometry just stops abruptly, a very successful device when what is beyond is featureless.

We were governed by a truncated half term and had to catch a boat at Calais so I raced round in the heat trying to absorb as much as possible. The design stood up to this treatment well. It achieved that most difficult of syntheses, cinematic glimpses of alluring design held within a triumphant design framework. I do not think it would have palled on closer inspection.

You enter and leave via a wide commercialised space full of activity. The approach to this space is a long avenue laid out on a great arc and bounded by water. This, your first and last impression - is - well - sublime..... that is until you notice the nasty little plant containers guaranteed to remind you of the cheapest British high street. Plus ca change!

Simon Rendel landscape architect and garden designer, Blewbury Oxfordshire.

SNAKE IN THE GRASS

Out of the bowels of the earth
I slither from my lowly lair,
Scheming away for all I'm worth
To cause confusion and despair.

Adam and Eve have passed away,
And Eden's apple orchard too,
But here in England every day
There's diabolic work to do.

To further my satanic plan
I slither through the countryside,
Creating havoc where I can.
And spreading chaos far and wide.

If anything should bar my way
I slither sinuously round,
And if that doesn't work, I may
Discreetly slither underground.

The disillusioned men of Kent,
Grimly resolved to banish me,
Express their disillusionment
With bitter animosity.

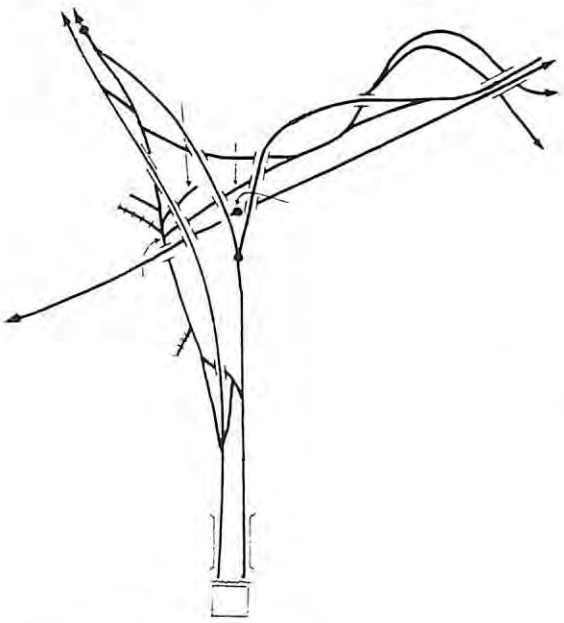
They come at me with might and main,
They come at me with sticks and staves,
Frantic to drive me back again,
Like King Canute before the waves.

The brigadiers of Tunbridge Wells
Write to **The Times** in vitriol,
Roar with a thousand decibels,
And drown themselves in alcohol.

Dyspeptic colonels mourn the loss
of peace, of quiet, of repose;
Sinister threats make Charing cross
And politicians come to blows.

Demented squires in impotence
Through woods and meadows watch me slink,
Confederated in defence
Against the Channel Tunnel Link.

What if the colonels blow a fuse!
What if the brigadiers explode!
They go to meet their Waterloos;
I'm heading for the Euston Road!



Professor Jay Appleton

Jay Appleton, author of this poetic cartoon has to his credit a thirty eight page publication **The Poetry of Habitat** containing 19 of his poems put together with text analysing each to develop an understanding of personal meanings in landscape. The book has a foreword by another contributor to this issue, Professor Dick Watson who wrote: "The great distinction of this essay-with-poems is its exploration of [these] fleeting, complex vital areas of feeling and association, without ever becoming private and idiosyncratic. Without seeking to dismiss the numerical evaluation of landscape, it recognises other factors, more obscure, equally authentic." This was published in 1978 as Miscellaneous Series No 20 of the Department of Geography, Hull University, England in association with LRG;ISBN 0-85958-105-5.

FENG-SHUI and FUZEI

風水 ～ 風情

Orthodoxy and Poetics in the adoption of Chinese garden culture in ancient Korea and Japan.

Editor's note: this text formed the basis for illustrated class work at the College International de Philosopie in Paris within Professor Nys's Hermeneutique des Lieux. It interested me and so is included, slightly abbreviated, here.

Introduction

As a maker of gardens, myself, I [Wybe Kuitert] realize that making gardens is about making material objects and 'tangible images'. One does it by interpreting nature and the topography of the site and by interpreting the culturally disposed wishes of clients. Making a garden is a question of orchestrating the conversation between people and nature within a limited space.

In Korea, the configuration of the landscape and an orthodox attitude led to the application of the 'principles of Feng-shui' in garden making. Feng-shui, literally 'wind-water', determined quite strictly the perfect lay out of human settlements and of gardens in the natural landscape.

In Japan, gardens were more man-made than in Korea. A more detailed theory was asked for, in which the concept Fuzei - written in Japanese characters as windfeeling- was developed. Fuzei in Japan allowed for a poetic interpretation of nature while making a garden. Meanwhile Feng-shui, also known in Japan was applied loosely and more poetically.

In Japan and Korea, garden making has a respectable history. Both have developed from Chinese roots, but in quite different ways. This is what we would expect if we realize that both nature and people differ in the two countries. Rather than drawing simplistic explanations based on geographic determinism we can gain an insight into the different ways the two garden cultures have developed by comparing their nature and their garden-owners.

Feng-shui in Korea and Japan

Close to the end of the ninth century, Chinese geomancy (landscape based divination) was brought to Korea by the Chinese monk Dao-shen. In the theory every natural landscape was described as bringing fortune or despair, depending upon its conformation. The landscape was held to influence the destinies of persons living in it according to the qualities it held. Good places were chosen for sites and residences; temples were located in bad places, so that they could avert calamities. In the gardens of Japan the theory was never applied exclusively , but was always mixed with many other Chinese and Japanese ideas.

The Korean garden: Feng-shui orthodoxy

In Korean history after the ninth century a garden form developed that was clearly different from that in China and Japan. The Korean garden was found in a landscape that had plains with hills popping up. Geomancy in Korea was - and still is - concerned with the interface of hill and plain, more so than in China and Japan.

The Korean garden owner was a land owner or government official. His garden was a piece of scenery one gazed over when discussing politics and economics. The garden was not private or intimate, but open and public, a place in which ceremonies and festivals could be held. Its house was a place of meeting that overlooked garden grounds, it was not necessary to walk in it to appreciate it. It aimed to express that the owner knew his Confucian classics, that he was proper in conduct and could be trusted as a leader or subordinate. Garden trees gained qualifications related to the social class of the house-owner. Pine trees, for instance, were only to be planted by high government officials; indeed some individual pine trees of great beauty were even rewarded with official government ranks.

The Feng-shui of a residence also had to be good, because nobody would like to associate with someone whose fortune was in doubt. When choosing the site for a residence, a graceful landscape scenery had to be grasped as an independent entity. It should be understandable as a whole, and provide a geomantically correct setting for one's living. To this end the residence was a compound enclosing courtyards with gardenlike arrangements and buildings. The compound commanded the view. Choosing a site, meant choosing the view by choosing a standpoint in the landscape. The view presented the correct Feng-shui siting.

A residence, or even more important the grave of one's parents had to be on a sloping terrain facing south. It had to overlook a valley, preferably with a stream running below, from the left to the right. The stream likened to a golden belt (reflecting sunlight) should run around the 'belly' of the mountain, it should have a narrowing at the lower stream, so that the water did not drain too quickly, and also at the upstream end to restrain dangerous flooding. The mountainous landscape at the back should extend in many ridges, as far as the eye could see. In the geomancer's view, each ridge of the mountain represented a generation of ancestors, and the furthermost peak was the founder of the clan. The same principle was applied for situating graves of deceased family members, all of which stressed the Confucianist idea of filial piety.

The same Confucianism allocated women's living quarters at the back of the house, whereas man had

to live in the front. As Feng-shui would have it the land would slope down to the back of the house and great care was taken to decorate it as a garden in form of a flower terrace and thus it became the quietest and most peaceful part of the house. Walls, retaining the slope could be decorated with fine brick and cut stone work, they could hold nicely designed chimneys of the underground heating system, stone boxes keeping rare stones, but above all flowers, shrubs and fruit trees. As it was here that the mountain met with the house grounds this was the strongest place for Feng-shui. All the energy of the mountains, if not of all the ancestors buried in the mountains behind, left the mountain to reach the valley and the stream in front of the house. The back garden with the terraces was the best place to be, and children were left to play here as much as possible. The back garden with flower beds is most typical of Korean garden art. The famous Piwon, the largest historical garden in Seoul, is in fact the back garden of the Imperial Palace.

As well as the flower terraces there were also square garden ponds. On a smaller scale, in landscaping there was a tendency not to use the curved natural line; ponds are often square, and planting is geometrical.

The Japanese Garden: Fuzei Poetics

The Japanese garden owner was not a public person, as in Korea. He was from a privileged class of wealthy courtiers, priests or nouveau-riche military men. Their gardens were private and secluded, and were typically shown off only to exceptional, well-educated visitors.

The garden was built, in accord with the possibilities the terrain offered to gain as much naturalness as possible. Residences in a city [such as the capital Heian-kyo, itself sited according to Feng-shui principles] were walled and most of the garden was appreciated from a temple room or the house. Landscape outside the garden was only visible as some remote hills. The garden was subordinate to the building, and called for manmade landscaping and for artistry. The garden was used either for an exclusive stroll or so as to appreciate the building.

Straight line design was not favoured: ponds had naturally curving shores. In this respect Japanese gardens are closer to the Chinese tradition. But the garden to be built on each lot within a city could rely on an almost esoteric esthetic. Visitors were few and culturally well disposed; that one belonged to the cultured was proved by showing one's knowledge of classic poetry. Plants, stones and other features became used as poetic themes in the garden.

Japanese classic poetry demonstrates the enjoyment of a single plant, an insect, the wind and the moon. These small natural things were enjoyed from the house, specifically from the verandah and the closeness it enjoyed with the garden and its living things made poetry of nature more intimate. In Japan, garden theory left room for poetic reflection on the small size piece of nature close by - the garden. The 11th century garden theory 'Sakuteiki' begins by stressing the need for poetic reflection in garden art, and thus introduces the concept of Fuzei. The Fuzei idea leaves emotional room to react on the gentleness of nature on a small scale. It reinforces the appreciation of the minor elements in the closeby landscape, or otherwise miniaturized elements of a greater natural landscape. Thus, poetics could be fitted into the rather narrow space allocated to a garden in old Japan.

Dr Wybe Kuitert

Fengshui - Benign wind water principle and key to garden design?... "Allied with this faith there exists throughout China a vague form of polytheism, whereby a multitude of spirits and local deities, gods of earth, air, fire and water are honoured or propitiated. This religion may be summed up in the word Fengshui which indicates some vast malignant supernatural force which must be constantly appeased. In every phase of the Chinese national and social life may be traced the sinister grip of this hidden hand." (Arthur Corbett Smith MA, expert on the modern China of 1927).

NATURE AND IDEOLOGY - NATURAL GARDEN DESIGN IN THE 20TH CENTURY
Call for papers

The Center for Studies in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks with the Trustees for Harvard University will hold its 1994 symposium on the theme "Nature and Ideology - Natural Garden Design in the 20th Century".

While natural gardens and methods of natural gardening appeal to many of those interested in gardens, concepts of natural gardens and the reasons for their popularity are far from clear, and are rarely discussed from a critical perspective. The symposium will discuss the ideological, historical, political, economic, aesthetic and scientific frameworks in which concepts of natural garden design have been developed, in order to understand more fully their meaning and significance. Although the focus of the symposium is the 20th century, historical precedents that are important for this period will also be considered. There are no restrictions on geographic location.

The symposium will be held at Dumbarton Oaks on May

20 and 21, 1994. Those interested in presenting papers should submit an abstract of no more than two pages describing the scope of the work and its significance for the symposium theme to: **Director of Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.** Abstracts must be received by July 31, 1993.



FROM OUR US-EAST CORRESPONDENT

James F Palmer of the State University of New York (College of Environmental Science and Forestry) and correspondent for LRG, would like it to be known that he has just initiated the Landscape Architecture Electronic Forum:LArch-L which you can connect into if you have access to Bitnet or Internet computer networking systems. The strength of the forum, he says comes from the size and diversity of the active membership. Details from James F Palmer by phone at 315/470-6548, electronically at zooey (sorry James I haven't got an 'at' sign! oh yes I have...start again) zooey@suvm.acs.syr.edu, or by post at SUNY ESF,1 Forestry Drive, Syracuse, NY 13210. What does it all mean!

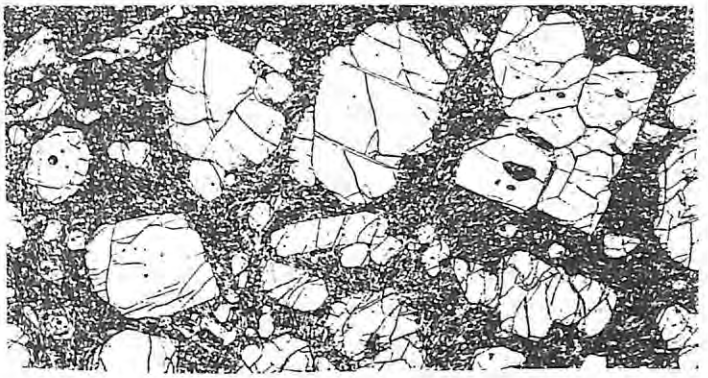
A couple of news items about local members of the Landscape Research Group:

LAF Honors Zube The Landscape Architecture Foundation presented its 1992 Albert B LaGasse Medal to Dr Ervin H Zube FASLA. The medal is awarded periodically for national-level contributions to resource management, management of public lands, or management of other lands in the public interest for at least a decade.

This year's recipient is known throughout the profession as one of its pre-eminent researchers, as Professor and Chair of the Landscape Resources Division of the School of Renewable Natural Resources at the University of Arizona. Zube has made sustained and seminal contributions to the evolution of the profession of landscape architecture. (from LAND Jan/Feb 1993 vol 35#1)

Hungary awards Fabos honorary Doctorate In 1956 Dr Julius Fabos FASLA, professor of landscape architecture and regional planning at the University of Massachusetts, fled his native Hungary to escape political persecution and receive an education in the United States. Last November with a bit of irony and much satisfaction, Fabos accepted an honorary degree from the school he was never able to attend, the Hungarian University of Horticulture.

It was not until 1970 that he was allowed to return and visit his family. Currently Fabos serves as an adviser to the Hungarian Minister of the Environment. This honorary degree reflects not only decades of academic achievement, but also crowns close work on environmental and landscape architecture issues with the Hungarian government and university faculty.
(from LAND Jan/Feb 1993 vol 35#1)



NEW LANDSCAPE PLANNING COURSE AT OXFORD BROOKES UNIVERSITY

Amidst the plethora of new university titles, and programme offerings, there are signs that landscape training and research may be receiving increased attention. The tendency began a few years ago with the emergence of courses in Environmental Impact Assessment, and has been supported by the extension of agriculturally based programmes.

Starting in September 1993, the School of Planning at Oxford Brookes University will be offering an MSC/Diploma in European Landscape Planning, the first programme in the UK specifically devoted to landscape planning.

This is seen as a logical outgrowth of a very wide ranging undergraduate and graduate planning programme with a number of landscape courses already in place. The new year long, full time (two year part time) programme concentrates on planning policies and design issues at the macro-scale and builds on links established in the Netherlands, Spain, Greece, Hungary, Beloruss and elsewhere; the concluding individual project is normal undertaken at a European location.

Staffed from Planning, Biology, Architecture and Geography, the course represents developments in line with the philosophy of the Landscape Research Group and seeks to attract post-experience and graduate students from a wide range of disciplines.

For further details write to Professor Brian Goodey, School of Planning, Oxford Brookes University, Gypsy Lane Campus, Oxford OX3 0BP

DUMBARTON OAKS/TRUSTEES FOR HARVARD UNIVERSITY - INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Dumbarton Oaks was given by Mildred and Robert Bliss to Harvard University in 1940 in order to develop it for the future as a research center. It includes three departments: "Byzantine Studies", "Pre-Columbian Studies", and "Studies in Landscape Architecture", along with administrative and other staff. The main tasks of these departments are research work in the three fields, the publication of these research activities, and the promotion of research by the granting of fellowships. The park of Dumbarton Oaks, belonging to the Institution, was designed by the landscape architect Beatrix Farrand.

The department of "Studies in Landscape Architecture" was headed by Professor Dr Elizabeth Mac Dougall from 1972 until 1988 and by Professor Dr John Dixon Hunt from 1988 until 1991. It consists of two libraries: the Rare Book Room, which includes about 3500 rare books published between about 1500 and 1900; and the Reference Library, containing nearly 11,500 volumes on the history of landscape architecture published since about 1900. The most important activities of this department are the granting of annual fellowships and the organization of annual symposia.

Fellows of Dumbarton Oaks are offered excellent research possibilities, not only because of the outstanding quality of the libraries, but also because of the variety of scholars from different fields and from all over the world. There are a variety of fellowships.

Detailed information about fellowships and the application procedure can be obtained from the following address: Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007 Tel 202/342-3280

From **Joachim Wolschke-Bulmahn**, Director of Studies in Landscape Architecture

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS JOURNAL

LANSDCAPE ARCHITECTURE 4401 Connecticut Ave., NW 5th Floor, Washington DC 20008-2302
[Familiar to many this journal cum glossy professional magazine is now in our listings. It combines high quality colour illustration, many punchy short passages, case histories of design projects, news items and a wealth of advertisement. Newsy and good looking it is however sometimes difficult to locate and list the substantial articles and where we fail to do this we apologise].

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 82/11 November 1992
Benjamin Forgery **We've got to get inside the system that builds America** p48 (A critics view of the ASLA awards)
ASLA awards - with illustrated descriptions of winning projects

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 82/12
Visionary and unbuilt landscapes (Five pieces including winners, runners up, judging and prospect
Elizabeth Bartels **Restoring the Northeastern Meadow** 74-77 Referring to meadows in the Northeast US with further reading and suppliers list. Plus described projects under Design.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 83/1 January 1993
Cultural diversity - a search for solutions. Short pieces with voice over style opinion by those involved in eight urban landscape improvement schemes.

Barrie Lee Appleton **Geotextiles for weed control: an evaluation** 78-80 with further reading

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 83/2 February 1993
Barbara Fealy **The North West United States:-** pieces on National forests and recreation; the status of public art; outlook for the region; forest design to end clear cutting.
Kim Sorvig **Porous paving** 66-69

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 83/3 March 1993
Landscape management including pieces on management innovations, several parks, volunteers as a resource
Robert Konvik **Drip Irrigation Hardware** 74-78

FEAR IN WOODS

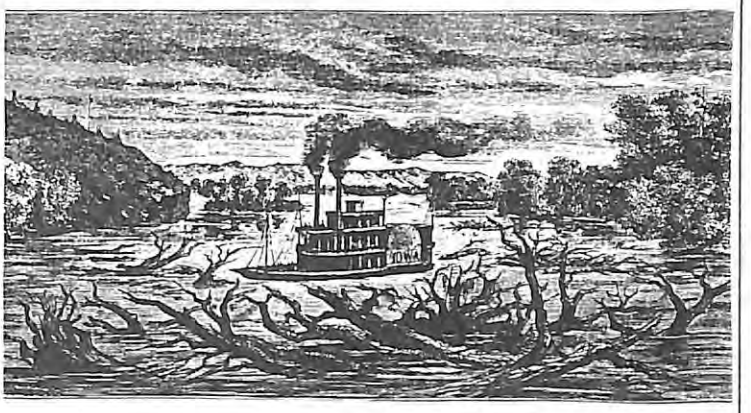
The note on fear in wooded environments immediately turns the mind to ask what kind of woodlands Jacquie Burgess and co-researchers are testing. Do all woodlands in the 'Community Fringe' present the same perceived risk. I recall the intended openness of Community Forests...was this a tactical disclaimer by the Countryside Commission to turn away gothic fears of densely enclosing pine forest!. A last minute call to her reveals that the site visits are walks within a variety of woodland types; coppiced hornbeam of ancient woodland origin - light open and pretty in Wormley Woods, Hertfordshire; self sown silver birch with a sprinkling of conifer at Bestwood Country Park. The discussion with participants after the walk allows them to differentiate between different kinds of woods and different degrees of openness that they experienced. However the overriding anxiety related to solitary persons encountered.

ANTHOLOGY

So the course was changed to the southward. We ran over sand waves as on a switchback, one car after another disappearing below succeeding waves and rising again gradually, every few hundred yards. There was absolutely nothing to be looked at besides the two other cars, nothing but the eternal smooth curving outlines of the sand repeating themselves with geometric regularity. If only there had been a stone or a single plant it might somehow have seemed natural, for we were accustomed to a lack of life. Once look away from the other cars and all sense of distance and size was lost, for no kind of gauge was left. Not that that in itself mattered, for there is no detail to seen on the flatness of the great sand-sheet around Bir Terfawi or in an aeroplane flying through fog. But here, moving over these waves of blackness one felt giddy, thinking unconsciously that it was they that were moving - undulating - and then realising that they were still, with the same shocked sense of unbalance that one gets in a railway station on finding that one's own train has begun to move, while the other is stationary. Only once did we see a definite thing - a single black object on the skyline like a large stone cairn, and in some excitement drove towards it. But a small hawk got up and flew away, and our cairn was gone.



No-one, apparently, had found anything to say about Big Slough except that it was big, and its bigness had rendered every other feature irrelevant. On this windless morning, the water of Big Slough looked viscous as thick machine oil. It was blackened by the decomposing forest which lay under it. Miles of it were so shallow that the stump fields on either side of the channel were exposed right down to their spreading roots. Wedded to their own immobile reflections, the stumps, in their hundreds of thousands, made arabesque patterns of flattened hexagons. Away across the slough there was the rigid outline of a man in a punt, fishing for his image, and image casting back. Not a sound, not a ripple, fractured the great empty symmetry of the place. With the motor killed, I was part of it: doubled in water, I was as lifeless a component of the scheme as a carboniferous stump. If only one could made the notion of freedom into a tangible object, I thought, it would look like Big Slough - a huge, curved, reflective vacancy. No sea could quite attain this greasy calm, or communicate the essential place of dead things, rottenness, torpidity in the vision. Big Slough could.



Studying the map, I became aware that the shape of the parish there distinguished by most modest dots was not the shape which I had so long borne in my mind - in that habitual, ready-reckoner outskirt of ideas which we form this side of the real mind. The bold cross of the roads, the points to which our regular doings lead, had successfully concealed the windings of one of the rivers at least; besides, when I had vaguely felt that this river vanished curiously from our common sight, and might be explorable, there arose between me and adventure a barrier of enclosures, plantations, guarded woods, and suspicious farmers. Then, too, seeing that the lower reaches of the river were nothing magnificent, I fancied that its higher stream must be a mere ditch, subservient to the needs of the man with his wheeled cistern, maybe a shepherd too now and then. Realizing at last that this part of the parish had dodged me and that there was even a neighbouring parish at the edge of that protracted boundary, I chose my long walk.

And out side the first village, Yeibo, there was a round shallow pond under thorn trees with great carp-like fish lounging lazily in the shadows. It was still early morning, I was happy with the sense that every step was towards home, there was something peculiarly English about the fish, the pond the quite small trees. It was a foolish mind that had come all this way to find pleasure in a sight so vaguely, so remotely English, a pleasure I felt again when we came out of the forest into a stretch of land like a Midland park; a small stream, a long undulating pasture, a few cows, and groups of trees, like elms, in the long grass. A quarter of a mile away the forest wall set a limit to England, and across the stream in single file came a few men, naked except for their loin-cloths, carrying bows and steel-tipped arrows. It was like the world of Miss Nesbit, where odd savage people appear in country lanes; they might have been coming through the Amulet out of the African forest into an English park. We passed, going ourselves into Africa, while they with their bows and arrows, their naked cicatrized bodies, went on into the park, towards the great house and the butler's pantry.

MPG6: A NEW AGENDA FOR OUR LANDSCAPES?

Unbeknown to many United Kingdom members of Landscape Research Group I suspect, is the existence of a document which could be of major importance for our landscapes over the next twenty years and beyond: "MPG6". But for the members with a direct interest in minerals planning, MPG6 has been essential reading recently. Here I summarise the content of MPG6, outline the issues it raises, and hopefully lead many readers to remember that the really important things which affect our future landscapes arrive from sources that landscape researchers tend to overlook.

MPG6 is formally known as Minerals Planning Guidance Note 6, one of a series of national policy guidance documents prepared by the Department of the Environment. The DoE [and Welsh Office] provide such guidance to give a framework within which minerals planning authorities in England and Wales prepare their Minerals Local Plans and take decisions on whether or not to grant planning permission for minerals working. These authorities are the County Councils, and the Metropolitan and London Borough Councils in those two countries. In Scotland and in Northern Ireland a slightly different system operates for minerals planning... but MPG6 has considerable implications for Scotland especially, and also potentially for the landscapes of coastal Norway and Spain.

The current version of MPG6, entitled "Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England and Wales", was published early in 1989. In January this year, DoE published draft revised guidance for public consultation and comment. Much of the new draft restates, reorders and updates the existing policy guidance. However, it also contains some very significant changes.

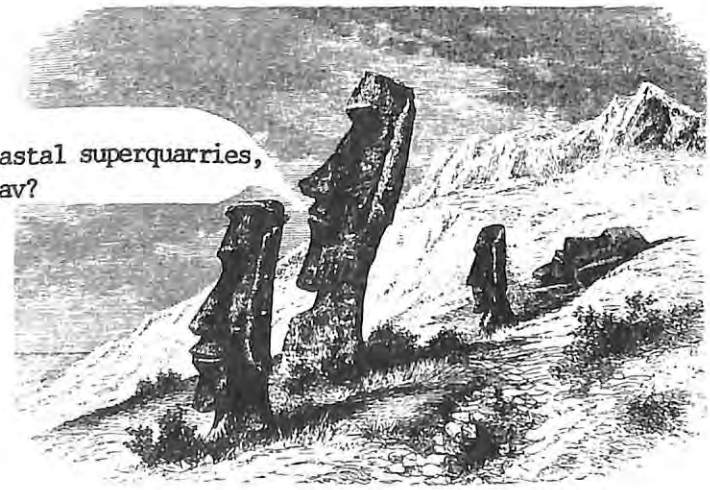
At this point, it is perhaps helpful to explain the context of aggregates minerals planning in England and Wales. Aggregate minerals are a basic and essential commodity in a modern economy. Virtually all economic activity is geared to the idea of economic growth [though that in itself raises many questions, of course]; and that activity generates vast amounts of development, whether the building of new houses, offices, factories and warehouses, or of all the associated infrastructure of roads, airports, Channel Tunnels or whatever. All of these projects demand vast quantities of building aggregates, and in the United Kingdom most of that material comes from primary minerals production. Precisely what material is used depends, of course, on the specific end-use of the aggregate, and also on the local geology of the producing area. In some areas the majority of aggregate is from hard-rock quarries [eg limestone, granite], and elsewhere sand and gravel quarries provide the main source.

Over the past twenty years, the consumption and production of aggregates has increased dramatically, although both have seen considerable fluctuations reflecting the state of the national economy. In this context of rising demand, minerals planning authorities have been expected to ensure that there has been an adequate and steady supply of material to the construction industry, and a national, regional and local level, by granting an adequate number of planning permissions for mineral extraction.

The emphasis in Government guidance has been on ensuring that sufficiency, on the grounds that the needs of the economy would if necessary have to take precedence over local environmental impacts.

However, the past couple of years have begun to see a change in Government policy with respect to the environment, starting with the publication of the White Paper "Our Common Inheritance", leading to the various commitments arising out of the Rio Conference, and emerging most recently into Government's wider "Planning Policy Guidance" to strategic and local planning authorities to take account of the principles of "sustainability" in land use planning.

The importance of the revised version of MPG6 is that the very nature of providing guidance on future levels of aggregates production forces Government to indicate clearly how it will try to put the concept of sustainability into effect. In most types of Government guidance, it is possible to suscribe to the concept without being pinned down as to what it means in practice. But guidance on aggregates issues means that difficult practical choices cannot be ignored.



Coastal superquarries, Olav?

The draft revised guidance has not ducked the issues - to the delight of minerals planning authorities and environmentalists - although there are several of them who argue that the guidance needs to go further to put theory into practice -,

and to the dismay of the minerals industry. First, it is based on new forecasts of future aggregates demand which, although higher than current guidance, are significantly lower than draft forecasts prepared in 1991. Second, it places new and strong emphasis on the principles of sustainable development as the basis for future minerals planning. Third, it proposes new measures of "supply management", to encourage a much greater use of secondary and recycled materials, a considerable reduction nationally in the production of sand and gravel from land-won and marine sources, and the development of new coastal superquarries. Finally it gives rather fuller treatment to environmental constraints than current guidance. The draft also sets our revised region-by-region statements of how requirements for aggregates may be met over the period to the year 2011.

Inevitably, given the density of population, the intensity of economic activity, and the surprisingly high proportion of land subject to national planning policy constraints eg Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, etc, it is in the South-East that minerals extraction has raised most general public concern. This is not to say, of course, that it does not pose difficult issues elsewhere! And indeed, one implication of the draft guidance is arguably that it will increase that concern elsewhere. But the proposed aggregates production statement for the South-East illustrates nicely the implications of the policy shift underlying the new guidance for our landscapes. The diagrams show the relative contributions which different materials currently make to the consumption of aggregates in the South-East [Figure A], and those which are envisaged under the current version of MPG6 to 2006 [Figure B] and under the new guidance [Figure C]. If the new guidance is eventually confirmed, the aims of Figure B would be completely replaced by those of Figure C.

FUTURE AGGREGATES SOURCES FOR THE SOUTH EAST, AS ENVISAGED IN THE CURRENT AND DRAFT REVISED GUIDANCE

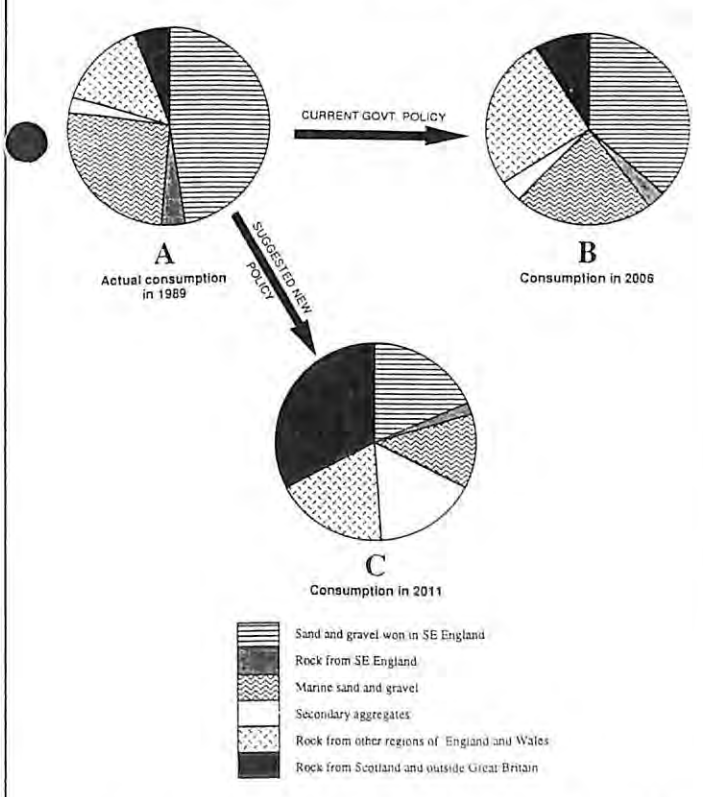


Diagram courtesy of Berkshire County Council

Readers will immediately see that it is intended that the South-East will see a much reduced amount of local sand and gravel extraction [which will have a major beneficial impact in terms of existing landscapes, since the activity is very land-extensive]; a very major increase in the use of secondary aggregates eg recycled materials [which will be good news in terms of natural resource conservation, but will not be without impact on the landscape since recycling facilities can themselves be fairly intrusive]; and a major increase in imports of rock from Scotland and outside Great Britain, intended to come from new coastal superquarries [such as the site at Glensanda on Loch Linnhe, the landscape impact of which raises conflicting points of view].

LRG members will thus note that whilst MPG6 is by its nature primarily about minerals planning, it is also fundamentally about something rather wider: the issues which have to be faced if we are to put the concept of sustainable development into effect. This clearly poses fascinating interesting issues for our future landscapes, as do other aspects of putting sustainable development into effect such as energy planning. Perhaps there should be a conference in due course on the implications of sustainable development for our national landscape?

Steven Shuttleworth
Environment Branch Manager in the Highways and Planning Department of Berkshire County Council; and following the "externalisation" of the Department on 1st April 1993, Technical Director of Babtie Public Services Division [Engineering and Planning Consultants]. Any views expressed are not necessarily the views of either Berkshire County Council or Babtie.[As editor I include this eight line attribution as a news item in its own right and a remarkable sign of the times!]



Acknowledgement
We acknowledge the use of slices of illustration material from Atlas of Igneous rocks and their textures by WS MacKenzie, C H Donaldson and C Guilford, Longman 1992

GEORGIA O'KEEFFE/JAMES TURRELL
Exhibitions at the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London
8th April - 20th June

'I realized that I had things in my mind not like what I had been taught - not what I had seen - shapes and ideas so familiar to me that it hadn't occurred to me to put them down. I decided to stop painting, to put away everything I had done, and to start to say the things that were my own.' (Georgia O'Keeffe)

'My work is about space and the light that inhabits it. It is about how you confront that space and plumb it. It is about your seeing. How you come to it is important. The qualities of the space must be seen, and the architecture of the form must not be dominant. I am really interested in the qualities of one space sensing another.' (James Turrell)

'My desire is to set up a situation to which I take you and let you see. It becomes your experience.' (James Turrell)

These two exhibitions are related in present and past space and landscape. Their origins are largely in the American South-west, a world sufficiently different from our own to engage cinema screen rather than wandered hills. There is a brittle, lighted air in the caverns of the Hayward, some contrived by Turrell, owner of a volcanic crater and manipulator of space experience, and much trapped in the paintings of O'Keeffe.

This is the first major O'Keeffe exhibition and essential viewing for that reason alone - there may be disappointment in the absence of the really large canvases, and the dominance of flowers over adobe, but the colour, movement and light drawn from the desert and its erosion by speeded cloud patterns make up for this. There are troubled places growing bleached bones, her earliest palates and a subtle hint for the pop urban and interior real world which followed.

Both O'Keeffe and Turrell seek to link the viewer with landscape space, and take to the air in so doing. Healthily threatening evidence of the artists' power to expand experience. A truly refreshing gallery experience for the landscape designer or observer.

Brian Goodey

ENCOURAGEMENT TO WRITE TO US

It has given me great pleasure in compiling this issue that I have been able to draw on an increased number of contributions from overseas and European correspondents. Equally I am indebted to board members of LRG for the pieces they have sent me: some have hardly missed an issue.

It is very good to find out that there are people reading this OUT THERE! In the first 10 issues spanning more than three years we received only five letters (bad), all were either encouraging or complimentary (heartwarming). Now we receive more. Be encouraged that we can find space for interesting information, thoughts, views, pieces of research and other work that would otherwise go unpublished: or simply letters not for publication so that we know you exist! No I am not neurotic.

You may think that it would be a sign of progress if we were able to produce LRE on a Macintosh not on a shoestring. And no one would say that this newsletter is over designed, contains too many type faces or too much colour: our style is pure vernacular like a stucco wall - lines set up with two degree rotation and misaligned margins. I have bought a specially good pair of long scissors. Note though that the English also lag behind on starting steeplechases.

LRExtra is to be read straight through in one sitting then kept for its reference material. This issue is rather longer and you may need two sittings. One or two of the articles will require your concentration. But what a broad range of topics you have sent us for this issue, all under the one banner "landscape". It just shows what an interesting sprawl of a subject it is!

Bud Young, Editor



A BIOLOGIST AT THE BLOIS CONFERENCE

LRG member WB Dunelm offered us his biologist's view of the Blois Conference. His view of landscape was highly pragmatic - it was a product of large populations needing to grow, win, store and transport food and fuels in countries with a short growing season. The conservation of the health of the environment he said outweighed by far any other consideration however interesting. Certain other points that he made may strike a chord and I repeat them below.

From the conference blurb: "there is concern over any homogenising effect..". Surely, he says, topography and climate will help to prevent this, though (he admits) agribusiness and building developments in producing common solutions to common problems will produce changes before the observer recognises that they have begun; and

Much of what was proposed depends on a well ordered society to produce well ordered landscapes. Have we had, do we have and will we have such a society? Or do we have to evolve techniques which are in the local interest and can be applied irrespective of macro politics.... To which as editor I add that war though a transient and sad phenomenon is a root cause of new physical and cultural landscapes rather as catastrophic natural events can alter 'ageless' landscapes overnight.

Mr Dunelm goes on to say: It was salutory for me to be reminded that for everyone who thinks that landscape is a living thing, there are those for whom reality seems to be a debate based on words on paper, debates which seem to stretch to the far horizons of time. How soon before we say, 'Don't bother even with the video, just read the legislation?

The last paragraph of his report brings the person into landscape observation: The dinner at Cheverney was a delight. Walking down the long avenue in the drizzle reminded me of weather and therefore of climate; the sound of the hounds in their kennels reminded one of controversy, the floodlight on the chateau and the warmth of the dining hall might remind anyone that landscape is above all about experiencing this life for its better moments, as often as possible.

Extracts from a piece by
W B Woodward, Dunelm Designs, Durham.

RECENT AND FORTHCOMING EVENTS

5-7th May Protecting Historic Landscapes (Course) The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies University of York Tel 0904 433949. Other courses on offer assk for a programme.

A Year of Landscape Painting: to celebrate 25 years in art dealing the Bernard Jacobson Gallery is showing a year of landscape painting at the 14A Clifford Street, London W1X 1RF Tel 071 495 8575 Fax 071 495 6210. Dates as follows:
5 April-1 May Wendy Connelly;5 May-5 June William Tillyer; 8 June-4 Sept British Landscape Painting 1750-1993; 7 Sept-2 Oct John Virtue; 5 Oct-6 Nov Ben Nicholson; 9 Nov-9 Dec Graham Sutherland; 11 Dec-18 Jan 1994 Maurice Cockrill

6-9th October **Landscape Research and its Applications in Environmental Management** Organisers Institute of Physico-Geographical Sciences, Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Warsaw and the Polish Association for Landscape Ecology. Contact Prof. Andrzej Richling at the Faculty of Geography address given above and marked 'Landscape Ecology' 00-927 Warszawa, Krakowside Przedmiesclie 30 Tel 022-20-23-81 ext 633,644 Fax 022-26-19-65E mail IN% "GZK01 at PLEARN" for US and Canada or GZK01 at PLEARN.BITNET for other countries. Papers abstract only before April 15th. News of this conference comes from LRG member Krzysztof H. Wojciechowski to whom our thanks.

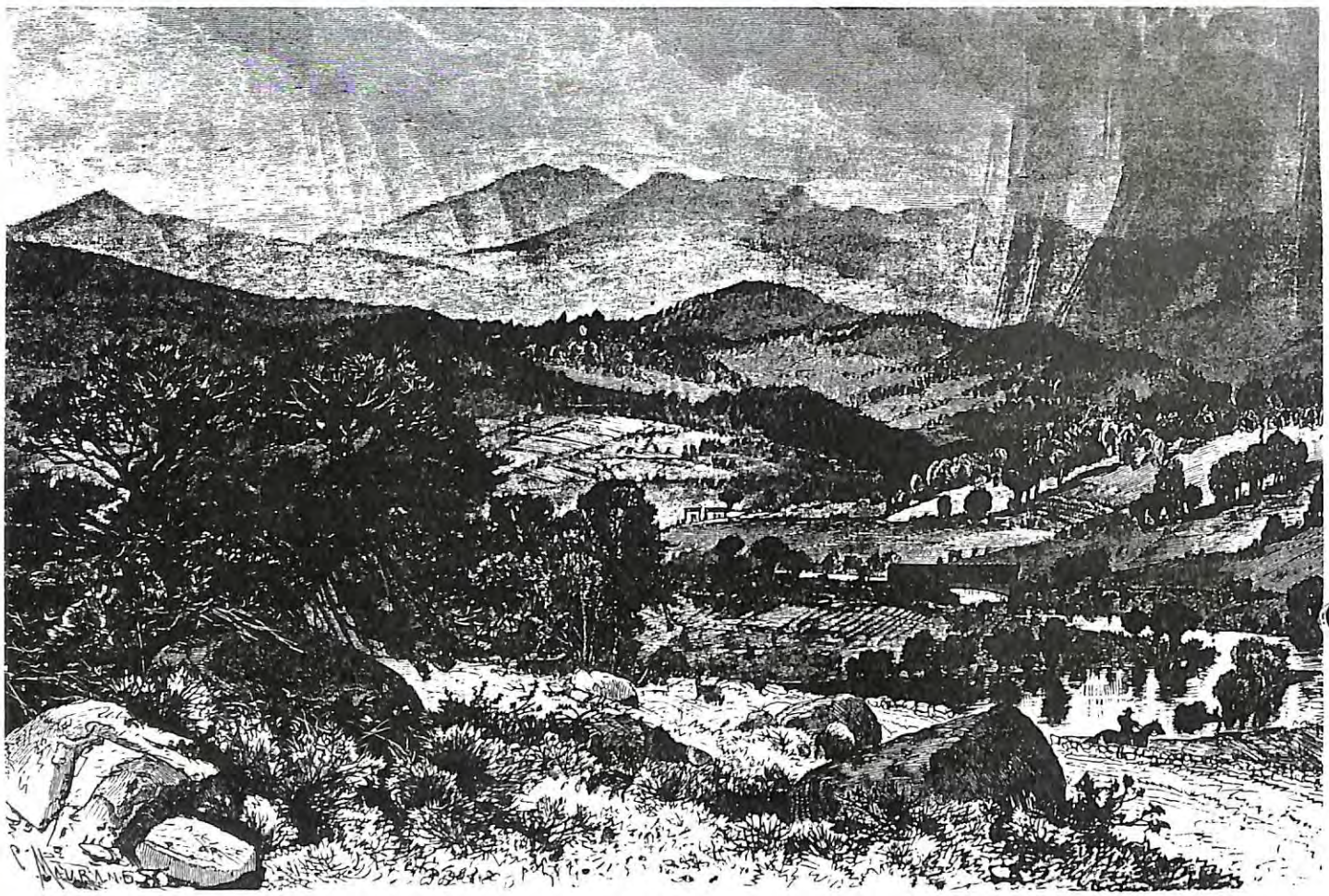
4-5th November 1993 A conference on **Territoriality**, the details of this are only available to me in Danish (in Man and Nature Newsletter) but further information can be obtained from Mennesk og Natur - Humanistik Forskningcenter, Odense Universitet, Hollufgard, Hestehaven 201,5220 Odense SO Telephone 659 5943 fax 6595 7766.

LRG URBAN LANDSCAPE CONFERENCE Van Mildert College, Durham University Saturday 2nd October 1993

Green landscape in cities is recognised to carry various kinds of value - for example, aesthetic, ecological and financial. Linked with these is its less tangible but more directly social value in providing important psychological and physiological benefits for those who live and work in urban areas.

LRG is proposing to hold a day conference which will focus on this broadly therapeutic aspect of urban landscape. Some of the questions to be considered are as follows:
* In what particular ways does the urban environment affect health and happiness?
* What is the evidence to support the view that contact with nature in cities has any social or psychological benefits?
* What are the specific qualities in an urban landscape that are able to produce such benefits?
* How do city-dwellers perceive their local environment and its green spaces?
* How do their perceptions differ from those of the providers, designers and managers of urban landscape?
* What are the main obstacles to the provision of better landscapes in cities?
* What further research is needed?

Speakers that it is hoped will be present include Brian Goodey, William Parry-Jones, Hazel Conway, Jacquie Burgess, Barry Greenbie, Michael Ellison, Alan Tate and Derrek Anderson. Brian Clouston will chair the conference, and Peter Veitch will sum up.



View of Mt Mansfield, Vermont from 'Countries of the World', Cassell, Petter and Galpin

LRG members will of course be circulated with further details, including cost of attendance, in due course. But if you would like to beat the rush for places, which will be of a limited number, you can book now by contacting John Metson, 7 Sidegate, Durham DH1 5SY. 091 384 5170.

ANTHOLOGY: THE ANSWERS

Libyan Sands: travel in a dead world Ralph A. Bagnold Hodder and Stoughton London 1935. Recently re issued in paperback. Faultless topography and understated journeys through desert. [Bagnold was accompanied on one journey by the author's moral tutor geologist Captain Kenneth Sandford of Oxford University who used lantern slides of the expedition in his lectures]. See also Bagnold's autobiography **Sand wind and war** University of Arizona Press Tucson Arizona,1990. ISBN 0 8165 1211 6

Old Glory Jonathan Raban William Collins and Co. 1981, and Pan Books as a Picador paperback 1986. An extremely good read, with many memorable landscape descriptions of the Mississippi and the towns and people along its shores. Other books include 'Delta Country' and 'Hunting Mr Heartbreak'

The Face of England in a series of occasional sketches Edmund Blunden, Longmans Green and Co published in the English Heritage Series 1932 Wonderful nostalgic landscapes for English travellers in remote interiors and a nice illustration of the mental map before it was so called.

Journey without Maps Graham Greene William Heinemann Ltd 1936. Visions of the countryside as the author walks his way through interior Liberia, Peyi and Ganta near the border with French Guinea (now Guinea).

The views and opinions voiced in this newsletter are those of the authors and the editor and do not necessarily represent those of LRG as a Group.

This newsletter was prepared and edited by Rosemary and Bud Young. It is published by The Landscape Research Group Ltd, Leuric, North Road, South Kilworth, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire.

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