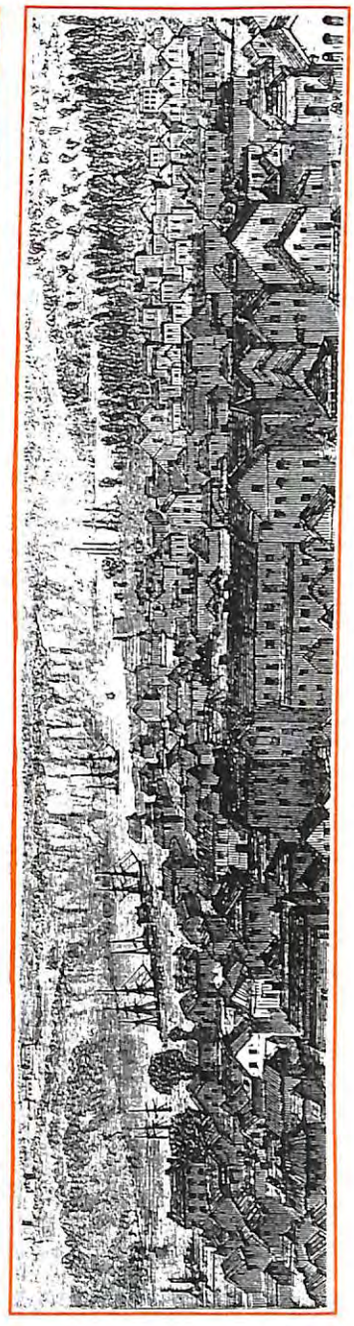
LANDSCAPE RESEARCH EXTRA 16
SPRING 1995

The Landscape Research Group promotes interdisciplinary thought on landscape. It has members in more than 40 countries.



Cloudscape

The plane levelled out at ten thousand feet and where it had been gloomy and depressing it was brilliant winter sunshine at four o'clock. The sidelit clouds formed a landscape of radiantly white rolling downs, empty but identifiably different from place to place, steeper or less steep. The little plane crawled noisily along and the experience changed. Below the plane now, a steeply cliffed Wadi Hadramaut outlined in cloud and ominously shadowed. The plane headed on northwest to Ireland and as the sun went down one peered through crowded clouds to fragments of dark earthen landscape, seen as if at the bottom of a pond through clear ice and one wondered how one could possibly choose to spend the winter there.

To complement the text above, I offer the following photograph of a cloudscape which seems to dramatise the fearsome, desolated but very dull landscape of a salt pan in the Bahamas. It looked menacing and promised danger. Prettier and more gentle picture landscapes come to life decorated with clouds which reflect and set off their scale form and colour.There may well be learned papers which consider clouds within art, but no one to my slight knowledge examines clouds in literature or clouds and their effect on landscape appreciation. Will students of flat landscapes offer me enlightenment? What is a flat landscape without its clouds? Experiment by taking them out of the photograph, with a straight line mask..



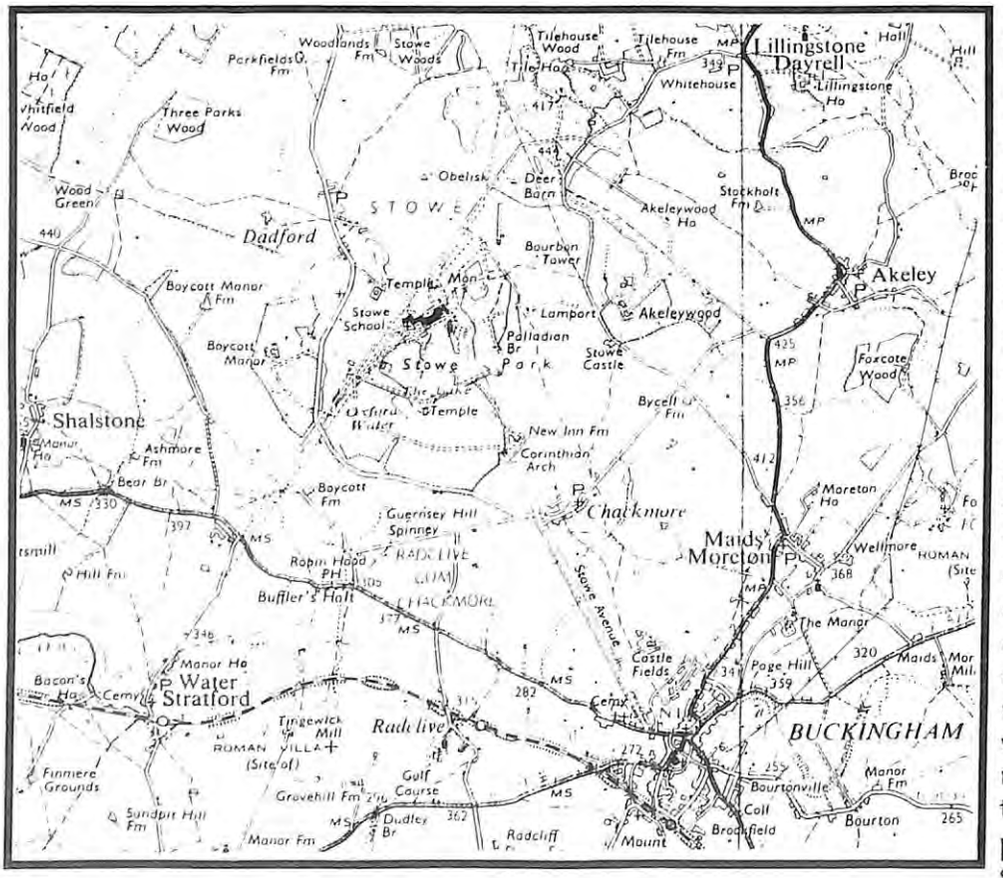
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It is prepared by Rosemary and Bud Young for the Landscape Research Group and distributed to its worldwide readership as a companion to its main journal Landscape Research. Enquiries to Bud Young, Airphoto Interpretation 26 Cross Street, Moreton-hampstead Devon TQ13 8NL Tel 01647 440904

Gravel and Historic Gardens

In 1990 there was considerable exposure of the National Trust's acquisition of Stowe Gardens including reference to the Gardens being 'threatened' by a proposed quarry. The quarry company backed off from pursuing their planning application following a decision to call it in for determination at Ministerial (as opposed to County) level. The purpose of this article is to make some general observations about procedures vis-a-vis the role of the National Trust and the visual implications of quarrying for sand and gravel in the English Landscape.

The Gardens are one of the earliest and probably the greatest example of the English landscape gardening tradition pioneered in the 18th century by Bridgeman, Kent and Brown, all of whom worked at Stowe. In spite of problems arising from lack of maintenance in the last 150 years, the gardens are largely intact and have a unique atmosphere to be found nowhere else on the same scale.

Initially, before the Trust became involved, the gravel extraction site was not considered particularly sensitive. The mineral is sand and gravel underlying agricultural land grade 3a to 3c. The after uses proposed are part restoration to agriculture and part wildlife enhancement, including conservation of hedgerows and meadows and the creation of permanent ponds. The site is small (112 acres, only part of which will be quarried), has a 14 year life and is visually separated from the main gardens of Stowe by a substantial ridge of land. However, the essence of the new 18th century gardening ideas was the concept of the surrounding landscape being part of the design of the garden - in Horace Walpole's well-known phrase applied to William Kent: "he leapt the fence and saw that all nature was a garden". In order to achieve this ideal concept at Stowe, successive Dukes of Buckingham acquired land and shifted public roads until at the end of the last century the ownership reached its maximum extent with long avenues reaching close to the site of the proposed quarry. Since then the



Map extract from 7th series, sheet 146, Buckingham, (fully revised to 1950) with the permission of the Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright reserved. Parklands shown stippled.

estate has shrunk and the avenues (except Stowe Avenue) have been felled and returned to farmland.

Much has been made by the National Trust of these historical facts and clearly there should be a long-term aim to replant the avenues and make them accessible to the public. But this depends on land agreements, some of which would have been negotiated with the quarry landowner.

On acquiring the gardens, the National Trust was concerned to find that gravel might be dug so close to the gardens and Stowe Avenue. The Trust could well argue that the importance of Stowe is such that a 'cordon sanitaire' covering its entire landscape setting would be the best solution. However, in my opinion, there was a legitimate case for this quarry, which in some ways is in the spirit of 18th century land ownership and with the English landscape tradition. My view does not accord with the point of view of the National Trust whose role is to preserve rather than promote.

The National Trust has raised funds both to conserve and recreate the past at Stowe and initially these are being used to save monuments in need of repair. While this work is proceeding, opportunities for re-creation of lost landscape can be identified. Unfortunately, the possibility of doing some down-to-earth bargaining with a landowner who can both win money from his gravel deposits and deliver land is not available to the National Trust because going along with this kind of development could be misinterpreted by its members. By way of contrast, an 18th century landowner (and certainly a 19th century one) might have jumped at such an opportunity, provided that it did not interfere with plans for embellishing the estate.

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My first point therefore is that the *National Trust is sometimes hampered in taking up opportunities which would further the cause of conservation and restoration of our heritage.* Therefore as matters stand, the simplest and cheapest route for the Trust is to use its influence to knock the proposal on the head quickly before the issues can be discussed in detail. As a National Trust member, I sympathise - I would not want my subscription frittered away on protracted public enquiries.

Secondly, this project says much about the adaptability of the English landscape. With care in design it is actually possible to open up a quarry within a few hundred metres of an internationally important site and conceal it and its processing plant more or less completely from those who are there to enjoy the landscape. But the technical arguments will not now be aired in public.

Simon Rendel The Ash Partnership Didcot

Note repetitions

LANDSCAPES OF FEAR

University College London 25 May 1994

The first conference paper *Criminal's personal geographies* was presented by **Professor David Cantor from the University of Surrey.** He put forward recent research which indicates that criminals select locations for offences shaped by their conceptualisations of the opportunities for crime. The presentation reviewed some of the patterns emerging to describe the offence locations of violent, serial offenders. Indications are that criminals are less likely to travel far to commit crimes, perhaps reflecting the nature of criminals as limited people with limited resources in terms of time, money and knowledge.

Two models of where criminals offend were discussed. The 'commuter' model describes a criminal travelling away from the home location to a separate area where possibilities of crime exist to carry out a focused pattern of criminal activities. Alternately, the 'marauder' hypothesis indicates a criminal committing offences in a range surrounding and extending from the home base. Examining data from actual offences show that both types are reflected by 'real' crimes. Therefore, although 'commuting' crimin als are known to exist, the pattern of many serial offences fits with the 'marauder circle' hypothesis.

Criminologist argue that criminals are flexible in their behaviour. This alternate view is that criminals are limited and focused individuals who hook themselves to patterned behaviour. Although the nature and variety of crimes are varied, the style of activity is more structured than previously thought.

This was followed by **Professor Bill Hillier of University College London** with *Fear by design.* The paper started from the common assumption that there is more fear than there is crime and put forward that the form of the environment itself creates fear, rather than the effects of immediate environmental conditions. He identified two kinds of 'fear by design' that are particularly relevant to addressing isues of safety on housing estates. Firstly the effect that spatial layout has on natural 'co-presence', which provides a sense of security to a space. The lack of co-presence can engender a 'general fear'. Second, spatial integration, the easiness of moving from one part of a space to another, has a fundamental effect on the use of space. Space syntax analysis can identify locations which give rise to 'specific fears'

Analysis was carried out of spatial configurations and spatial integration through computer mapping of people's movements in traditional residential streets and examination of the patterns operating on housing. In a traditional urban area the average pedestrian flow is 2.6 people per minute. On housing estates this rate is lower and the decrease in the probabilities of natural co-presence decreases the sense of security in these areas leading to the prevalence of general fear. On housing estates the perceptual differences between genders affects the movements of the different sexes. Childrens' movements were shown to concentrate on areas unused by adults. The overall general fear of crime correlated to the depth from the edge or the 'outside' of the housing estate. A 'feel good' factor correlated to the integration of spaces on the estate.

He drew the conclusions that, although the general attitudinal response to the environment is based on social processes, the fear of crime is very different. There are objective reasons for these fears and studies show that, by inference, behaviour is induced by the structure of the environment.

Kate Painter from Cambridge University then presented *The impact of street lighting on fear in urban streets.* Evidence was presented that, although a proportion of crimes do occur in public places after dark, the fear of this crime is out of proportion to the risk. The paper presented the results of research designed to identify social and physical cues to fear of particular spaces related to the impact of improvements to street lighting.

The results show that an improved, uniform lighting level reduced fear of crime. This was reflected in the household survey which indicated that 90% of pedestrians felt safer. Fear of rape was markedly reduced. One in three women were taking some form of physical precaution, such as carrying pepper. This reduced over the study period as did the whole demeanour of the female pedestrians. There was a general increase in the number of pedestrians using the streets after dark and women were more likely than men to notice the lighting improvements. There was also a reduction in reported crime over the six week

study period following the improvements. However, there was no evidence of displacement of crime into surrounding areas.

The research suggested that dominant elements of this fear are darkness, disorder and the absence of other people. The study concluded that there was a series of physical and social mechanisms triggered by the lighting improvements which led directly to the reduction in the fear of crime. Lighting increases the physical permeability and thus the visibility and sightlines; increases recognition and thus the ability to interact with the environment; increases street usage; changes the social mix using the street; signals that efforts are being made to redress environmental problems; signals that social controls are in action as the area is being surveyed; and stimulates community confidence.

Street lighting is most effective if the specific environmental conditions into which it is being introduced are clearly understood.



Drawing by Arthur Rackham in Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens (Charles Scribner New York) the dark massshrouds a crow called Old Solomon Caw

Dr Jacqueline Burgess of University College London discussed issues arising from research into *Perceptions of risk in recreational woodland in the urban fringe*. Using a focus group methodology the research aimed to identify the kinds of perceived risks that different social and cultural groups associated with woodland settings in the urban fringe,to discover the extent to which these perceptions inhibited use of woodlands and to recommend strategies for action.

Everyone (including the men) who participated in the research had expressed some anxiety, although the range and intensity of anxiety varied between the groups. People worried about getting lost, trespassing, fear of the dark, being attacked, sexually motivated criminal acts, racial harassment and robbery. Few people expressed any worries about "nature" itself.

Underlying reasons for these fears can be due to the location and the sense of enclosure found in woods, which are also key reasons for enjoyment of woodland. It becomes apparent that our increasingly urbanised population is losing familiarity with more natural settings and are translating fears of enclosed spaces learnt in urban areas directly to urban fringe woodlands.

Landscape design solutions were recommmended to contribute to reductions in fear: improved lighting, sightlines and reducing entrapment spots were suggested to be particularly significant for safety in urban spaces. Further recommendations were made

for management regimes and social programmes to help build confidence among users, and strategies to counteract the negative role of the mass media. For women, in particular, design solutions are a necessary, but not a sufficient condition for them to feel safe on their own in woodland.

Empirical material *Stranger danger: women and children's perceptions of fear in everyday spaces* was presented by **Dr Gill Valentine of Manchester University**. It was argued that although men in urban areas experience most crime, women are most fearful and perceive themselves to be most vulnerable in public places. This fear has a profound affect on behaviour. Women adopt 'coping strategies' which can result in them giving up opportunities eg in employment or leisure. For young children the difference in approach to use of open space, where after the age of about 11 restrictions for boys are relaxed whereas those for girls are intensified, has a profound impact on girls resulting in differing independence and spatial abilities.

Research linking environmental design and crime was reviewed. Features common to many urban environments engender fear. Poor design facilitates the fear, but good design won't necessarily remove it. It was put forward that for women, it is ultimately the presence of others that reassures. The impact of 'minor' crimes against women was also identified. Survey results suggest that 83% of women have been subjected to verbal assault and 72% have been subject to indecent exposure incidents. Since violence can be seen as a continuum, from murder through to verbal assault, these incidents can have a major impact because they are part of this continuum and could, therefore, lead on to other violences.

Traditionally, authority figures such as the police, ticket collectors and park wardens provided a sense of reassurance, but. current moves toward these roles being taken on by other, private agencies are creating an effective privatisation of public space which is not to be recommended. Crime is defined by what is publicly unacceptable. However, unaccountable private security firms and neighbourbood vigilante groups can define for themselves what is unacceptable. This has many implications for freedom of access, equal opportunities and civil rights. These security measures may mitigate women's fears but have a major effect on the overall social mix and create a form of spatial apartheid. The safety these measures actually provide may not be sufficient to warrant the potential threat to civil liberties. An alternate ideal is to aim for lively public places with a good social mix, which also leads to a sense of public safety. Open minded public spaces not middle class moral landscapes.should be the aim.

A practical approach *Designing out crime - theory into practice* was outlined by **Bob Knights from the Metropolitan Police.** Knowledge of criminal behaviour and of likely crimes were put forward as initial essential steps in developing a strategy to address crime prevention. It is necessary to provide appropriate measures for each circumstance based on knowledge, for example that schools suffer more arson than any other group of buildings or that the most likely criminal act is the unsophisticated boot through the door. It is the local knowledge that will make turning the theory into practice possible, and sometimes things will work that theory indicates won't.

Through visual display the conference were shown a programme of crime prevention measures in the Kings Cross which reduced the incidence of crime from 20 to 1. Crime generators and fear generators were identified and addressed, for example overgrown planting, screened doorways, lurk lines and hostile environments. Practical examples of transforming poor or inappropriate design and facilities were discussed. It was shown how many basic approaches could have a major impact.

However, ownership and responsibility were also identified as having a role in a shared approach to strategies for crime prevention. Supervision over open spaces is important and maintenance level is a critical point in the cycle of environmental incivilities. It was seen as essential that the residents must be involved, and that designers and the police work together from an earlier stage. Bob Knights concluded that, currently, people are pulling in different directions

In the final conference paper **Meredith Evans of Leicester City Council** discussed *Reclaiming the street, reclaiming the city.* To ensure safety on the streets one must first address city-wide issues. Ideas which have been pioneered in Leicester were discussed.

A policy has been included in the development plan to ensure that crime is capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions. This is backed by design guidelines to reduce problems caused by lack of thought. However this is only one of the mechanisms that could be used to deter crime. Achievements can be made through complementary intervention in other areas, which superficially may not appear to be directly related to safety matters.

Sustainable development, traffic management, public transport and new housing locations were matters at issue. There is a need to move back to a more integrated, sustainable form of living which combats the increasing desertion of urban centres. The fear of crime stands in the way of planning's objective of keeping city centres alive. However, with planning policy giving the 'teeth' to development control on safety grounds, Leicester he claimed, can now start to counteract this fear across a wider agenda. The expressed aim is to establish mixed use developments that avoid the juxtaposition of conflicting uses.

DISCUSSIONS The discussions that took place throughout the day highlighted the need to understand and address the social processes that underpin fears of crime in public places, both from the perspective of the criminal and potential victims. Worrying trends in social change which are amplifying the fears were also brought up in debate.The necessity for appropriate design and planning on a macro and micro scale was clearly stated. However, the idea that crime can be 'designed' out of the environment was generally thought to be too simplistic. Shared approaches with wide agendas need to be developed and put in place to address the many positive suggestions for fear reduction that were put forward during the conference.

This conference report was to have been in LRE last time but became mislaid. The conference was very well received and though reported elsewhere by others is still worth bringing to your attention.

Canda Smith Countryside Commission London and Southeast.



SHOULD YOU READ?

Social landscapes

T Ploszajska **Moral landscapes and manipulated spaces: gender class and space in Victorian reformatory schools** J Hist Geog 20/4 1994 413-429

Carolyn M Harrison and Jacqueline Burgess **Social constrictions of nature: a case study of conflicts over the development of Rainham Marshes** Trans of the Inst Brit Geographers 19/3 1994 291-310

Towns and urban form

Josef Nipper, Manfred Nutz and Dorothea Wiktorin **Reorganisation of city centre land: a key for the successful post 1945 reconstruction of ruined city centres** Erd Kunde 48/4 1994 275-290 Abstract in English (German text)

Urban history

LJ Crewe **Consuming landscapes: designing desire in the Nottingham Lace Market** East Midlands Geog 17/1+2, 22-27

Landscape areas and regions

SJ Daniels **Inventing the East Midlands** The East Midland Geographer 17/1+2, 3-11

Ecology and culture

Richard Walker **Landscape and city life: four ecologies of residence in the San Francisco Bay area** Ecumene 2/1 1995 33-64

Planning

Meryl McKenzie Hedger **Wind power: challenges to planning policy in the UK** Land Use Planning 12/1 1995 17-28

JR Crabtree, J Rowan Robinson et al **Community woodlands in Scotland** Scott Geog Mag 110/2 1994

SH Alan Polloch **Coastal superquarries in Scotland** (Guest editorial) 138-9 Scott. Geog. Mag 110/3 1994

Historical and archaeology

Hugh Prince **A marshland chronicle, 1830-1960 from artificial drainage to outdoor recreation in central Wisconsin** Journ Hist Geography 21/1 1995, 3-22

Techniques

TD Douglass, SJ Kirby, RW Critchley & GY Park **Agricultural terrace abandonment in the Alpujarra,Andalucia, Spain** Land Degradation & Rehabilitation 5/4 1994 281-291
RM Fuller, J Sheail and CJ Barr **The land of Britain 1930-1990 a comparative study of field mapping and remote sensing techniques** Geogr Journal 160/2 173-184
JC Doorn Kamp **Imaging the Geomorphological environment: mapping in order to understand processes**?The East Midland Geographer 17 (parts 1 +2) 51-97
D Smith **Historic maps in the investigation of development sites and the identification of contamination** The Cartographic Journal 31 1994 3-13
Andrew Chernil **A comparison of three landscape classifications and investigation of the potential for using remotely sensed land cover data for landscape classification** Journ of Rural Studies 10/3 1994 275-290

Policy and future

James S Duncan **The politics of landscape and nature 1992-93 a progress report** Progress in Human Geog 18/3 1994 361-370 1994

Philosophy and Theory

Yi-Fu Tuan **The city and human speech** Geog Review 84/2 1994 144-151
David B Clark & Marais A Doel **The perfection of geography as an aesthetic of disappearance** Ecumene 1/4 1994 317-323

Physical Landscape

Jonathan Spice **Canadian landform examples 29 patterned peatlands** Canadian Geographer 38/4 1994 363-367
Joyce Lundberg and Derek C Ford **28 Dissolutional pavements** Canadian Geographer 38/3 1994 271-275

Art literature photography

Marc Brosean **The city in textual form Manhattan Transfers New York** Ecumene 2/1 1995 89-114

Gardens

Charles McKean **Gardens of the Scottish Renaissance "Environed with fine gardens, well planted"**AA GardenConservation Newsletter 12 Spring 1995 pp3-10

Letter to the editor

Dear Bud, Thought I'd write and tell you about my day in the Lakes. I woke up with that poem in my head, so decided to go and find some daffodils.

I wandered lonely as a cloud that floats
on high o`er vales and hills,

Well, the weather must have changed some since those words were written because don`t seem to come lonely anymore. William W., I seem to recall, did say that "the rain comes down heartily" in Grasmere which is what it did every day this Easter, so when today dawned, cloudless and sparkling with snow on the high fells, daffodils it would be.

When all at once I saw a crowd
A host of golden daffodils;

Which is what you see slap bang in the middle of the roundabout right by the "Lake District National Park" sign just up the hill from Kendal. It`s rather like stepping into a nature reserve and seeing butterflies and hearing birdsong for the first time that morning. But, there they were, at the gateway to the English Lake District.

They appeared at every other gateway too, especially hotel gateways. In fact if you drive around Bowness, Windermere, Low Wood, Ambleside, there seem to be two daffodil populations, the local council ruderals - verge dwellers - , and the hotel-loving varieties. The verge-dwellers occupy the niche between footpath and the road; they rank and file along the roadsides spreading from Bowness in all directions, occupying every available inch. The hotelophiles are big bold February Golds trumpeting alongside King Alfreds, occupying gateways, paralleling drives, ceremonial-fashion. Three years ago, when Easter came early but spring late, an Ullswater hotelier, horrified that

his guests might be disappointed, bought ten thousand plastic ones to line his drive. Yer pays yer money and yer gets yer daffodils

Beside the lake, beneath the trees
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

The lake of course was Ullswater; Dorothy recorded it in her diary. They walked from Dalemain to Dove Cottage that day, two hundred years ago, a good seventeen miles even by the shortest route - the packhorse road over Grizedale Hause at 2004feet. Beside the lake the daffs are still there today, the same ones, the rather fay little pale yellow *Narcissus pseudo narcissus.* But the shore has been transformed, from a soft shore, reed-fringed, meadow behind, to a hard shore of gravel and rock so that today they are hardly

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

To see ten thousand at a glance today you have to go to Dora`s Field next to the church by Rydal Water. So I did. And they are splendid. And, despite the road they`re by the lake and beneath the trees just as they ought to be. And they`re accompanied by Ramsons and Lords and Ladies and young bluebells yet to produce flower buds, all woodland floor species enjoying their community.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:

But, step out of Dora`s Field and onto the road and you`re into big-yellow-trumpet-verge-planting again, and the road to Grasmere. You pass Nab Cottage where dwelt Hartley, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Nab Cottage has more or less the required minimum of daffs in its garden to pass muster; and then on to the sanctum sanctorum, Dove Cottage, Grasmere.

Now here's a remarkable thing. Dove Cottage`s garden has no more daffs than Nab Cottage, and neither could hold a candle to the garden of the Glen Rothay hotel in Rydal. And Grasmere`s wide verges are of grass. Bowness would never countenance such a thing, such an opportunity begging.

I gazed - and gazed - but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:
For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

But my own heart was less easy than William's. I seem to have spent my day in what David Lowenthal called Englandland, the land we created to fit our leisure-led media-mediated imaginings. Everything is provided for us; Narcissus is reflected in the lake, as in the poem; today the poem is reflected in the scene, but with a terrible distortion.

Yours ever,

Bob Webster alias (Bob Webster) Department of Environmental Management University of Central Lancashire

Dear Bob, Dear Webster,

Thankyou for the letter and review gratefully received. Down here in Dartmoor we see what Wordsworth must have seen: a wonderful display of wild daffodils along side the River Teign in Dunsford Woods. The line of parked cars near Steps Bridge which gives access to the valley is as regular an indication of the arrival of early spring as the cuckoo is of summer. To quote from the Devon Trust for Nature Conservation who manage the site: "The ground flora of the flood plain is rich and varied and Dunsford is one of the principal sites in southwest England for the wild daffodil which grows in profusion here. Wood anemone, wood sorrell, bluebell, ramsoms (wild garlic), pignut and pink purslane are all common and abundant". *Ah yes but special too!* Final quotation from Shakespeare "they come before the swallow dares and take the winds of March with beauty."

Editor

Revisiting described landscapes in Japan

Recently I have investigated some travel notes written by an Anglo-Saxon who visited Japan from the end of the Edo Era to the beginning of the Meiji Era, ie a hundred years ago

This man Sir Ernest Mason Satow, was a diplomat who had stayed twice in Japan in the years between 1862 and 1900 and had travelled around central Japan on foot. From these experiences he wrote a book "A Hand Book for Travellers in Central and Northern Japan", in 1881. In his travels, he encountered many beautiful landscapes and noted his impressions in what are now called the called the Satow Papers, PRO 30/33 preserved in the Public Record Office of United Kingdom.

I examined a copy of these papers in the Yokohama Archives of History, and found his descriptions. A most interesting site was found at Ikeda village in Shinshu country, central Japan (see the map). On the 18th July, 1878, he had walked up along the Sai River and made a short cut to the Matsumoto basin. He climbed up the 700m pass called "Kazeshio-Saka" where he faced the 3000 metre high North Japan Alps. And he had recalled it in the following way:

"Ascended for a few hundred yards and came on the finest view of its kind I have ever seen in Japan or elsewhere. The huge tree clad mountain opposite, forming an impassable barrier, then skirts [around] sweeping down majestically to the wide sandy bed of the Takazegawa. In front at our feet the broad plain covered with green young rice and dotted with villages and farm buildings (Satow paper PRO 30/33).





He later introduced this site on page 263 of his guide book in the following words:

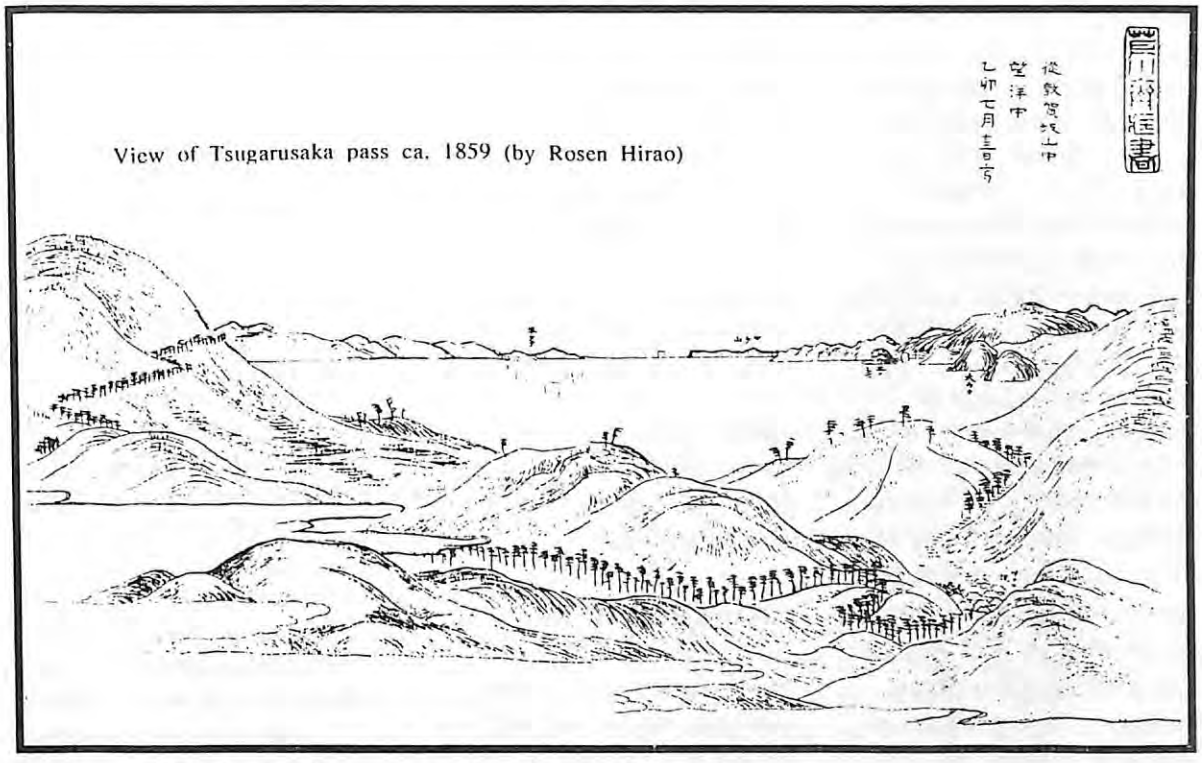
"A little way on it strikes the ravine to the right., then gradually winds round to the left. and ascends a steep spur, the summit of which commands a most magnificent view. The mountain range dividing Shin-shiu from Hida stands boldly up in front like an impassable barrier, its lofty peaks retaining their covering of snow throughout the hottest season of the year. A broad plain lies between the spectator and this formidable mass, and gives good effect to its height." (Satow, 1884)

I visited the pass on the 8th August 1994, more than 100 years after him, and, with Mr Takamitsu Tanaka, the head of the Education Bureau of Ikeda Town,.set out to re visit Satow's landscape. Because the route is now less used, the pass was covered by broad leaved trees and red pines and it was difficult to see the

mountain range. But 5km to the south, we found the view point called "Arupusu Tenbou Koen" or Park Alps.

I came across another travel note written by a traveller named Isabella Bird with the title "Unbeaten

"At Namioka occurred the last of the very numerous ridges we have crossed since leaving Nikko at a point called Tsugarusaka, and from it



The town of Ikeda kindly provided a panoramic photograph of the range taken from the Ikeda Art Museum 2km south from the pass (illustrated here in black and white only). I had understood his experience and know that the residents of the area today also enjoy that particular landscape.

This suggests to me that the evaluation of landscape holds despite racial and cultural difference and the passage of one hundred years.People would perhaps suggest that this stemmed from the modification of European taste through the import of Japanese art. My own opinion is that widely separated people may share a common reaction.

Tracks in Japan" in 1880. She had travelled through Honshu Island from June to September in 1878 and had written impressions of the areas she visited in letters to her sister in England. On her return to England, she had written her notes up into a book.

She also discovered many beautiful landscape mostly within the mountains. In August of 1878, she had crossed over the last pass of the northern mountains called Tsugarusaka which rise to 170m and are located 10km to the west of the Aomori city. She found her favorite landscape in this area and described it on page 393 vol 1 of her book in the following way.

landlocked by pine clothed hills of a rich purple indigo colour. The clouds were drifting, the colour was intensifying, the air was fresh and cold the surrounding soil was peaty, the odours of pines were balsamic, it looked, felt, and smelt like home; the grey sea was Aomori Bay, beyond was the Tsugaru Strait, - my long land-journey was done."

I visited the Tsugarusaka with Mr Syunnichi Shuzuki, the officer of the Education Bureau of Aomori City, on 11th August 1993, 115 years after Isabella Bird. Although I had walked the same route of her trip, I could not find any evidence of what had deeply moved her. The pass was covered by Japanese cedar and deciduous trees and I could

find neither the prospect of Aomori Bay nor the peaty soil

Returning to Tsukuba, I received a letter from Mr Kazuo Harako the retired principal of the school in the area. He showed me a picture drawn at the end of the Edo era. The painter Rosen Hirao, impressed by the scene, had drawn a picture of the pass. As you see, the landscape of the area at that time was quite similar to an English landscape,for example the area shows a broad meadow for the rearing of horses. Perhaps that was why Miss Bird could feel easy at the surroundings and enjoy the panoramic view of Aomori Bay and Tsugaru Strait. Perhaps the vegetation of this area was similar to England with its similar temperatures.

Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain (1939) pointed out differences in attitudes to the evaluation of the landscape between the Anglo-Saxon and the Japanese, and yet here we see an Anglo-Saxon lady and a male Japanese painter of the same epoch, agreeing on the evaluation of landscape. Chamberlain suggested that peoples' thinking greatly depended on their language, thus the attitudes to landscape appreciation was not the same among human races. But I would like to believe that some landscape experiences will arouse the same impression in different human races and across historical time: this would agree with the British professor (and LRG member) Jay Appleton (Appleton 1975).

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Congres de l'International Association for Landscape Ecology Call for Papers and Inscriptions

"Sic translate franglais" as one might write of such strangely constructed translanguage. Details of this conference to held in Toulouse August 27th to 31st can be obtained from Monsieur H Decamps, Centre de la Recherche Scientifique, 29 rue Jeanne Marvig,31055 **Toulouse** Cedex,FranceTel (33) 62.26.99.60 It is followed by some good looking field trips which would make a splendid tax chargeable holiday for the independent consultant (ahem!). Sessions in outline concern the future of European landscapes, goals, planning landscapes landscape system analysis multiscale approaches, human perception of change and the role of culture, restoration, agriculture, and education. Rather late now for abstracts closing date said to be 28th February.but worth a try. Toulouse is said to be an interesting city.

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Countryside Recreation Network

ANTHOLOGY

The new villa was enormous, a tall, square Venetian mansion, with faded daffodil-yellow walls, green shutters and a fox-red roof. It stood on a hill overlooking the sea, surrounded by unkempt olive-groves and silent orchards of lemon- and orange-trees. The whole place had an atmosphere of ancient melancholy about it: the house with its cracked and peeling walls, its tremendous echoing rooms, its verandas piled high with drifts of last year's leaves and so overgrown with creepers and vines that the lower rooms were in a perpetual green twilight; the little walled and sunken garden that ran along one side of the house, its wrought-iron gates scabby with rust, had roses, anemones and geraniums sprawling across the weed-grown paths, and the shaggy, untended tangerine-trees were so thick with flowers that the scent was almost over-powering; beyond the garden the orchards were still and silent, except for the hum of bees and an occasional splutter of birds among the leaves. The house and land were gently, sadly decaying lying forgotten on the hillside overlooking the shining sea and the dark, eroded hills of Albania. It was as though villa and landscape were half asleep, lying there drugged in the spring sunshine, giving themselves up to the moss, the ferns and the crowds of tiny toadstools.

The Brangwens had lived for generations on the Marsh Farm, in the meadows where the Erewash twisted sluggishly through alder trees, separating Derbyshire from Nottinghamshire. Two miles away, a church-tower stood on a hill, the houses of the little country town climbing assiduously up to it. Whenever one of the Brangwens in the fields lifted his head from his work, he saw the church-tower at Ilkeston in the empty sky. So that as he turned again to the horizontal land, he was aware of something standing above him and beyond him in the distance.

All around, from every quarter, the stiff, clayey soil of the arable fields crept up; bare, brown and windswept for eight months out of the twelve. Spring brought a flush of green wheat and there were violets under the hedges and pussy-willows out beside the brook at the bottom of the "Hundred Acres"; but only for a few weeks in later summer had the landscape real beauty. Then the ripened cornfields rippled up to the doorsteps of the cottages and the hamlet became an island in a sea of dark gold.

We were at sea - there is no other adequate expression - on the plains of Nebraska. I made my observatory on the top of a fruit-waggon, and sat by the hour upon that perch to spy about me, and to spy in vain for something new. It was a world almost without a feature; an empty sky, an empty earth; front and back, the line of railway stretched from horizon to horizon, like a cue across a billiard-board; on either hand, the green plain ran till it touched the skirts of heaven. Along the track innumerable wild sunflowers, no bigger than a crown-piece, bloomed in a continuous flower-bed; grazing beasts were seen upon the prairie at all degrees of distance and diminution; and now and again we might perceive a few dots beside the railroad which grew more and more distinct as we drew nearer till they turned into wooden cabins, and then dwindled and dwindled in our wake until they melted into their surroundings, and we were once more alone upon the billiard-board. The train toiled over this infinity like a snail; and being the one thing moving, it was wonderful what huge proportions it began to assume in our regard. It seemed miles in length, and either end of it within but a step of the horizon. Even my own body or my own head seemed a great thing in that emptiness. I note the feeling the more readily as it is the contrary of what I have read of in the experience of others.

Only those who know how silently a train of elephants can march can imagine what an eerie start we made that morning. From half way up, where I turned to look down into the valley, I could hear nothing but the burble of the water of the creek rushing over its boulders far below, and at intervals the distant thuds of gunfire, coming from the direction of the Bishenpur track to the south.



It was really only the time of day, always [with its flat afternoon light] so dreary in the desert. After about another hour, during which I remembered how much I loathe motoring, the sun began to drop and my spirits to rise. We passed a magnificent mass of pink cliffs said to be full of the bones of dinosaurs which took refuge there when the surrounding country was inundated. Then the grim Black Mesa. By now we were on the highway that has been built to serve the Los Alamos atomic station and were climbing fast into the Jemez mountains. All the way we saw danger signs threatening death and destruction. As we twisted up the hairpin bends, great basalt caps hung above our heads and honey coloured canyons opened beneath us, or sometimes we were looking back into the coppery haze of the desert we had left. What strange cataclysmic country it is! Los Alamos and its sinister doings are perfectly in keeping.

I had missed most of the views; nevertheless, perhaps because the few glimpses I did allow myself were etched into memory by the acid of my fear, I can still most vividly recall them. From the lower slopes the beauty of the scenery lay in the contrast between the tawny-coloured plain spreading below us, with it patterns of cultivation and miniature towns and villages, and the craggy mountains beyond where the snow lay delicately, picking out every detail of precipice and crag. Then, as our own height increased, the foreground began to be filled with tossing miles of dwarfish forest, dark green pinyon broken here and there with larger firs, part of the Mesa Verde itself, a world set apart far above the now distant plain. That was the value of these impressions: they brought home to me the isolation of the Mesa.

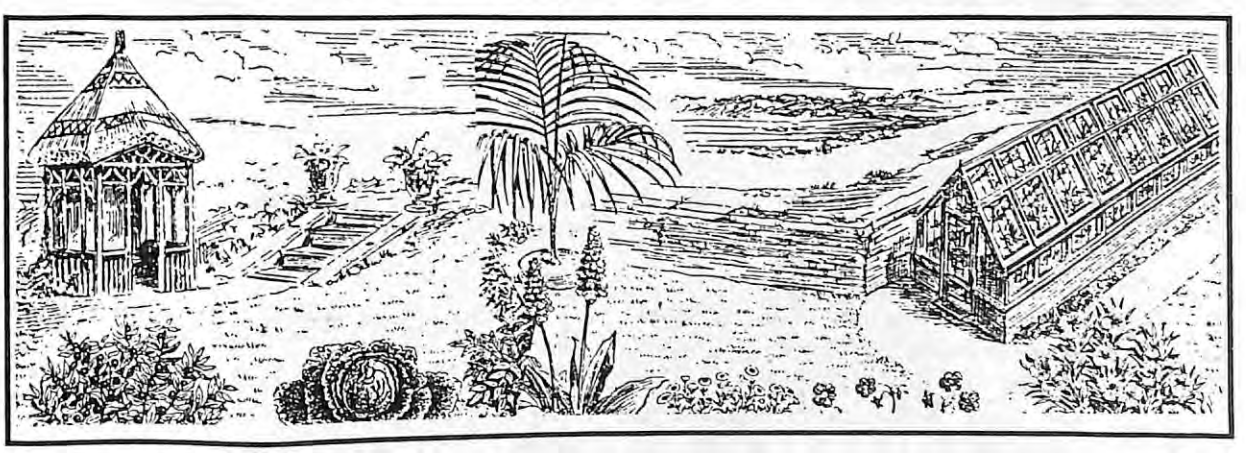
The derivation of these extracts including the illustration of one special landscape with animal(s), are to be found towards the end of this issue.

POPULAR GARDENS: DESIGN AND PROMOTION

We the Landscape Research Group in conjunction with the School of Geography and Environmental Management, Middlesex University, will hold a two day conference on Thursday 14th and Friday 15th of September. Accommodation will be provided at Trent Park, Bramley Road, London N14 and a visit to Capel Manor Enfield will be arranged on Friday. The conference will discuss the relation of garden design to the promotion of ideas and materials by the media and commercial firms. Among topics to be considered are the roles of press, television, horticultural societies and commercial advertisers to the design of gardes for historic houses and the revival of period styles in gardening.

A conference fee of £110 will include accomodation, meals and VAT. Further details from

The Administrator (conferences)
School of Geography and Environmental Management
Middlesex University
Queensway, Enfield
Middlesex EN3 4SF
Telephone and fax 081 362 5353



POSTCARD FROM NEW ZEALAND

When someone devises a good title, it can be used again and again. Unlike the titles of Clive James, my title refers to an actual postcard from New Zealand sent to my daughter from some friends engaged in the modern version of the Grand Tour. Quite when New Zealand joined India, Japan, Thailand and Peru as a compulsory stop on that tour is not so easy to identify, but my note concerns the picture on the card, not the nation in which it was taken. A weather-board, derelict shack is depicted, obviously set in a rural region, and with the remains of two scrapped cars outside, one of them little more than a chassis, out of which grow a couple of unidentifiable, thorny shrubs. The caption reads 'Stopped awhile in New Zealand' and the card is published by Landscapes Inc.

There is nothing unusual about such a card; it has little national identity, and I have seen cards of similar scenes from the United States, Australia and Denmark as well as Britain. French versions tend to be more urban, but again stressing decay if not dereliction, the flaking plaster and cracked paint on a broken window. We are clearly in the middle of a very major shift in landscape taste, on sale everywhere, and purchased it would seem by the young and educated. Older people stick to the deliberately arty landscapes, nostalgic, dreamy landscapes seen through a mist, or the colour-conscious cards exemplified best by the red telephone box somewhere on an open moor in Scotland.



The reality of this new fashion can be confirmed by regular visitors to galleries showing modern landscapes. One recent show in Devon was packed with views of Dartmoor - but in every case they were scenes which the National Park Authority would be happy to see erased, rusting barbed wire, decrepit farm machinery, broken walls with nettles, collapsed corrugated iron sheds.

However, it would be wrong to presume that the connecting link between all these scenes is untidiness for its own sake. Some of the features are simply undiscovered corners of fields, or unusual objects - such as thatched beehives, recently received from Poland, or places subject to continual change - allotment plots and vegetable gardens. The connecting principle may be one which should cause some thought for landscape planners - the lack of designation. These places, or scenes, for their placelessness is notable, are not only disregarded by the conservation organisations, they are largely quite incapable of being conserved. They represent a landscape of opposition to the professional landscape, unrecognised, unimportant in any canon of respectable taste, landscapes of the loafer, their attraction firmly dependant on their inconsequentiality.

The history of landscape taste makes it clear that new developments come from precisely this kind of artistic movement, and then rapidly spread through society. Can we begin to envisage the day when the state will be lumbered with the maintenance of vast tracts of land, in national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty, special heritage areas of towns, which will be studiously ignored by the very people they were created for? When shall we see the first **un-designation** of a conserved site? Perhaps our National Parks can negotiate a management agreements with local scrap merchants, to scatter material in likely corners.

Peter Howard
University of Plymouth

REALISING THE EARTH A PHENOMENOLOGY OF LANDSCAPE by Christopher Tilley,1994

In the closing scene of Thornton Wilder's play "Our Town", written more than seventy years ago, the heroine, Emily, returns from the grave, having died giving birth to her second child; or rather, her spirit returns to the day of her fourteenth birthday and watches her family unconsciously performing their everyday tasks in their everyday world. She tries to speak to her mother but her mother does not hear her spirit, perhaps because her mother was never freed, herself, from that very everyday world. Emily returns to the grave:

> Goodbye, Goodbye, world. Goodbye Grover's Corners....Mama and Papa. Goodbye to clocks ticking....and Mama's sunflowers. And food and coffee. And new-ironed dresses and hot baths....and

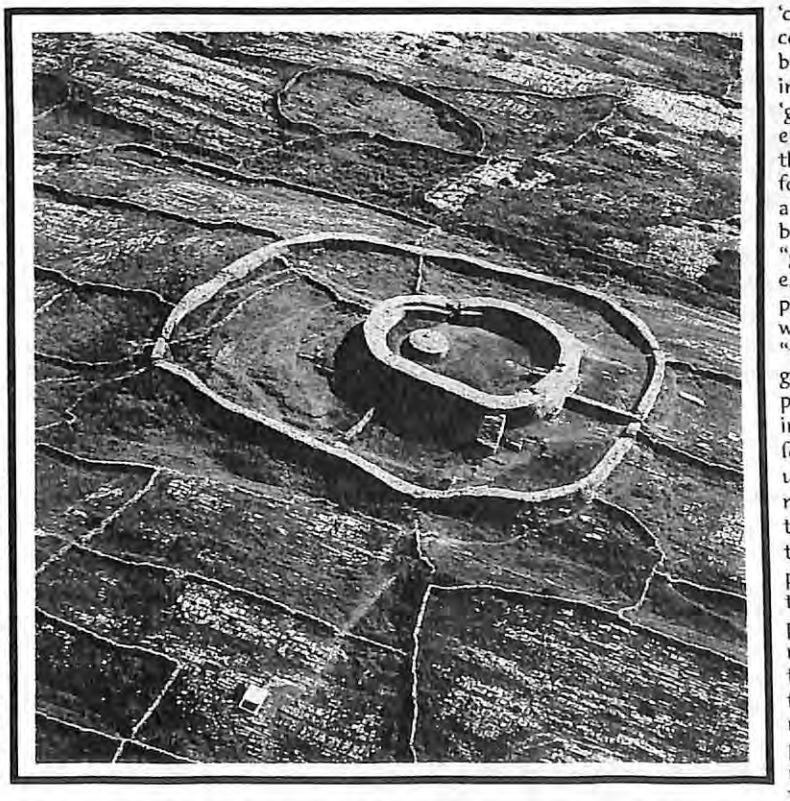
sleeping and waking up. Oh earth, you're too wonderful for anybody to realise you."

Wilder was concerned for things, the meaning and meaningfulness of things, the inexperienced richness of all that lies around us.
Now, this concern is not phenomenology in the strict sense. Phenomenologists *sensu stricto* are the philosophers who continually work and rework Husserl, Heidegger and Merleau-Ponty; they are those who know an ontological nicety when they see one. Wilder was phenomenologist *sensu lato*, and has been kept company over the decades by people like Yi Fu Tuan, Edward Relph, Christian Norberg-Schultz and now, Christopher Tilley, all of them in their very different ways picking a precarious path between the *strictos* and the rest of us. Theirs is a noble task. Spreading the word, risking vilification from on high and accusations of obscurity or worse - irrelevance - from below, they perform a kind of *New Scientist* role, building a bridge between philosopher - king and commoner.

There is, of course, a third class of phenomenologist, so third class that the *strictos* probably don't even cognise them, those readers of L.R.E. who are neither *strictos* nor *lato* but who nevertheless are conscious of their consciousness of the landscapes and places they have come to know and love, and of the things in them.

Tilley's excellent, compact book describes landscapes, places and things: the things are mostly paths and monuments for this is a text on the prehistoric landscape, specifically the Mesolithic and Neolithic landscapes of South Wales and the Dorset downlands. The book's strength lies in its applications of theory, method and technique to a well-worked set of case-studies. Unlike much contemporary writing in post-modern times Tilley writes no word that cannot be tested against the evidence presented. Readers can judge the author's logic for themselves.

After two very useful introductory chapters, the first on phenomenological approaches and the second on ethnographically derived models of meaning and power, the author is quite explicit about his techniques of inquiry. He *encounters* places, on foot, approaching slowly, repeating the approach from different directions anticipating arriving - being conscious of his own consciousness - and describing the way in which a place relates to its surroundings, its topography, its horizons. He is careful not to claim any empathy for meanings in prehistoric minds. He bases his interpretations on the fundamental spatial experiences of the human body, of walking pathways, of orientation, of seeing what is there in relation to human scale, of realising the earth in ways in common with humankind.



Phenomenology recognises no universal truths about the world outside of the body. It focuses on experiencing the world, upon how things appear, upon the world's phenomena. For the Mesolithic these phenomena are sites of human occupation known only from surface concentrations of flints, and the landscape visible from each site. For the Neolithic period, the landscape is much richer, many of the sites being monumental: borrows, dolmens, cairns, cemeteries, enclosures and the Dorset cursus.

In the late twentieth century we apply the metaphor of landscape as text and see our landscapes full of intertextual references to forms and styles of the past. But Tilley has selected a unique viewpoint: the first text, the record of the first dwelling on the land. Drawing upon ethnographic analogy he makes a convincing argument that the first Mesolithic text was a construction of a symbolic, enculturated landscape replete with "histories, discourses and ideologies .... created and re-created through reference to the special affinity people have with an area of land, its topography, waters, rocks, locales, paths and boundaries."

Thereafter, a palimpsest develops. In the Neolithic, "ancestral powers and meanings in the landscape now become actively *appropriated* by individuals and groups through the construction and use of chambered tombs, long cairns and long barrows." What is more, the monumentality of the Neolithic landscape creates a topography of meaning in which the monuments become fixed points and the remainder of the landscape is structured in relation to them. And there is something in this for all of us. We think of Kevin Lynch's nodes and landmarks and think how they structure our mental maps. But Tilley shows that the nodes and landmarks of prehistory structured subsequent meaning patterns and surely this must be true of landscape development today.

Christopher Tilley is more cautious than this reviewer would have been, and I'm sure he was right to be so, but where he says "monuments 'captured' ancestral connotations" I would burn my boats and use instead Heidegger's 'gathered' for the enormous power that is in the word. To paraphrase: for Heidegger there was an indissoluble link between "thing" and "gathering" and place. For example, *the* gathering place in Nordic societies was the "thing" (or "ting"). This was the gathering place, or parliament: the most important site of meaning for the society. If people use a place, return to it, repeatedly gather there as they demonstrably did at tombs and monumental places in Neolithic times, then any *thing* in that place has gathered meaning, the meaning of the gathering, and this for as long as there is memory or memorial. The place may even gather more things as when - as Tilley shows - Mesolithic sites give way, through time, to Neolithic.
One might (I would) go so far as to say the sites gathered the monuments. Sites become meaningful places by gathering more phenomena, more things. Once again this has powerful implications for understanding the ways landscapes gather things and thereby places gather meaning, today.

And Emily?
She turns to the only other living character on the stage, the stage-manager, and asks through her tears:
"Do any human beings ever realise life while they live it? - every, every minute?"
STAGE MANAGER "No"
Pause
"The saints and poets, maybe - they do some."
EMILY "Mother Gibbs?"
MRS GIBBS (from her grave) "Yes, Emily?"
EMILY "They don't understand do they?"
MRS GIBBS "No, dear. They don't understand".

Review of the book by Christopher Tilley, published in 1994 by BERG in the University College, London. Explorations in Anthropology Series

Bob Webster University of Central Lancashire

Television success for archeologists

Carenza Lewis of the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England and editor of the a sister newsletter for the Society of Landscape Studies, appeared as herself in The Time Team on Channel 4 Television. The programme appears to have been a great success and I noted the excitement of on screen discoveries which she tells me were hoped for but unplanned, and was pleased that I did not feel patronised by the general tone. Those who did not see this second series will be able to watch repeats and a third series is to be screened in January/February 1996. The three day 'against the clock' investigations of archeological sites looked at

the possible location of the ancient Gaelic inauguration ceremony of the Lords if the Isles on the Scottish I sland of Islay

the parkland surrounding the 14th century Hylton Castle near Sunderland , Northumberland before it was redeveloped by the local council

the likelihood that a substantial Romano British villa was the source of a small Roman statue found at Tackenham Wiltshire in the village church

areas on London's north and south banks (in Lambeth) where the Romans might have made their first crossing of the Thames

a sixth century Saxon cemetery on a piece of land at Winterbourne,near Salisbury owned by a cash strapped developer

Carenza tells me that each of these investigations is recorded in nicely produced reports "which I think your readers would like" with maps photographs computer reconstructions and a list of further reading. These are available from **Time Team Reports, Channel 4 (publ) 124 Horseferry Road London SW1 2TX** at £3.50 for a 35 page A4 publication

Overview of Landscape Research in the English Countryside Commission

information from Richard Lloyd

Planned Projects in the Pipeline

The Countryside Character Programme
Development of more detailed guidance on the assessment of historic landscapecharacter, drawing on work done for the Cornwall Landscape Assessment and other material. When completed, it is the intention to revise and update the Commission'sadvice on landscape assessment *Landscape Assessment Guidance* (CCP 423).
Further AONB landscape assessments to complete the series of assessments.

Things which have appeared in the last twelve months or so

Design in the Countryside (CCP 418). This document sets out the Commission's
approach to encouraging good design as a step towards maintaining the local character
of the countryside.
Design in the Countryside Experiments (CCP 473). This document reports on experimental approaches to achieving good design involving Countryside Design Summaries and Village Design Statements.
New Map of England: a celebration of the South Western Landscape (CCP 444).
This document describes the varied landscapes of south west England. It is the productof a pilot study which is now being pursued on an all England basis in the Commission' Countryside Character Programme.
New Map of England: a Directory of Regional Landscapes (CCP 445). This document complements CCP 444 and sets out key statistics and information about each landscape character area.
Landscape Assessments for:-
East Devon AONB (CCP 442)- Isle of Wight (CCP 448)- The High Weald AONB (CCP 466- Cannock Chase AONB (CCP 469)

Things which should appear in the next 12 months

Advice on preparation of Countryside Design Summaries. Advice to district councils on the preparation CDSs following the successful experiments outlined in CCP473
Advice on preparation of Village Design Statements. Advice to local communitieson the preparation of the VDSs, following the successful experiments outlined in CCP473.
Views from the Past. A publication setting out the Commission views on the historic landscape character of the countryside, following consultation on a draft document in 1994.
Roads in the Countryside. A publication about the design and landscape treatment of local authority roads and road improvements to ensure more sympathetic treatment and a better fit between roads and the landscapes through which they pass.
Landscape Assessments:-
Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB - Howardian Hills AONB - Solway Coast AONB- Kent Downs AONB- Wye Valley AONB- North Norfolk Coast AONB- Northumberland Cast AONB- Sussex Downs AONB - Cornwall

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Three case studies of ridge and furrow:
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2. Keith Blood & Mark Bowden **The Comby Hills at North Charlton, Northumberland**
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Susan Oosthuizen **Isleham: a medieval inland port**
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Conference of the EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

13th-19th May at the Department of Countryside and Landscape Cheltenham and Gloucester College of Higher Education, Swindon Road Cheltenham. Gloucestershire GL50 4AZ Contact Liz Turner,Greg Thomas or Simon Lisney Telephone 01242 532955 Fax 0121 543273

Conference STUDYING EARLY PREHISTORIC LANDSCAPES

The Society for Landscape Studies Autumn Conference Saturday **October 21st** 1995 This conference to be held at Newcastle on Tyne will focus on the landscape of the paleolithic and mesolithic periods.During these periods of predominantly low population densities the impact of human communities was generally slight but given the very long time span involved the cumulative effect was considerable

Details from Dr Christopher Tolan-Smith Dept of Archeology,University of Newcastle NE1 7RU Telephone 0191 2226000 Fax 0191 2228561

THOUGHTS ON LATE 20C URBAN TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Some of the most delightful built landscapes occur in towns and villages where the streets are so narrow or convoluted that it is physically impossible for traffic to reach speeds which are uncomfortable for pedestrians, thus effectively giving pedestrians priority. It is not surprising therefore that many measures described as traffic-calming, such as width restriction and tight bends, mimic the geometry naturally present in the medieval street pattern.

Control of traffic is not desirable in itself - ideally there would be no restriction on the capacity of the system. However, it became clear at the time of Colin Buchanan's 'Traffic in Towns' (1962) that the most affluent societies could no longer provide demand capacity for motorised traffic. Thus, in the late 20c in developed countries we have reached an interesting stage in transport development. In only 150 years - a mere speck in the evolution of the human race - we have passed from a point where the development of transport systems to satisfy demand was the key to growth, to a point where the long-term accomodation of that traffic demand is seen to be impossible both physically and environmentally. Indeed, this period will probably be looked on in future as a time of experiment in which new ways of living arise as a response to restriction on private travel. Could it be that such ways of living will require the equivalent of the natural constraints of the Italian hill town to take the place of the free for all of contemporary traffic arrangements?

The key question for politicians in future will not be *whether* to impose restrictions but *how* they will go about it. There are two extremes: to minimise restrictions and allow traffic to adapt to the congestion, or to work towards the design of comprehensive traffic management schemes to achieve minimal congestion throughout the day. The most forward-looking authorities will be those which get near to achieving the second without unduly disrupting the essential travel needs of the public and it is at least arguable that future generations in developed societies will expect such solutions to be available and to be imposed. It may not be long before urban traffic management of recent years, are seen as schemes tinkering with the system and falling short of the full-blooded strategies needed in the face of the projected increase in car ownership.

The danger is that in a laudable attempt to solve specific local traffic problems, we end up spending a lot of money wastefully. In the coming decade it would be a tragedy if short-term schemes with a life of a few years soaked up money which could have been put towards long-term strategies for street improvement targetted towards first-class pedestrian shopping environments. Any such strategy might require only £300,000 a year for 10-15 years to completely repave the centre of a medium-sized city, whereas the alternative piecemeal approach could absorb the same amount of money with little to show for it at the end of the day.

Politically, of course, long-term strategies are difficult to impose but it may be that the time is ripe. People are getting bored with constant congestion and the hassle of driving into town with no apparent prospect of real improvement. A fresh, sensible looking strategy cutting through immediate problems and promising an enjoyable and aesthetically pleasing city environment in the longer term, might be more believable and become a vote-winner.

To this end, success will depend on the existence of a good quality illustrated document incorporating a target programme and a design policy to which councillors and others can refer. Such a document would help the public 'wave the flag" and keep the momentum going; and it is also important for those charged with implementation who have to understand the full implications of the strategy when designing individual street improvements. In its absence there is the ever-present danger of the usual British muddle-through, which makes Oxford, for example, the mess it is.

The overriding need is for design to suit the individual street and. on occasions there is a need for lateral thinking. Frankly some residential and town centre streets are such a mess with half-hearted attempts at traffic calming that it would be a breath of fresh air to allow front extensions and stagger the building line rather than the planters and bollards. Back again to the Italian hill town!

Simon Rendel
Ash Consulting Group,Didcot (wrongly referred to as Ash Partnership on page 3-Apologies,Editor)

Picture credits

I have included illustrations as follows: front page photograph editor; on page 5 drawing by Arthur Rackham in Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens (Charles Scribner New York) the dark mass shrouds a crow called Old Solomon Caw; on page 14 the elephant ascending is from Elephant Bill as already cited ; on page 15 a composite from Beetons All about Gardening (c1900); on page 17 Dun Oghil, the Aran Islands monument date and picture source unknown other illustrations acknowledged elsewhere.

How I Made the World:
Shaping a View of Landscape

ISBN 0-85958-620-0 xvii +255pp with 55 illustrations 1994 (December) Price £12.95 from any bookshop

Jay Appleton

A great deal has been written in the past 25 years on the ways in which we perceive our environment and show our preferences for particular kinds of landscape. But most of the literature is based on replies to questionaires and we have almost no detailed case studies showing how habits of environmental perception and landscape taste have developed in single individuals.

In this book Professor Jay Appleton, who has been closely involved with landscape aesthetics for 20 years, attempts an autobiographical study of the evolution of his own habits of perception, and his own emotional responses to particular kinds of landscape.

Part 1 consists of a selective account of events in Jay's own life to the age of thirty, which with hindsight, appear to have been influential in moulding his attitude to landscape.

Part 2 examines certain themes within this context such as: modelling landscape, 'taste', distance and direction, memory and dreaming, the landscape implications of obsessions (exemplified by railways), animism and music.

Part 3 traces some of the ways in which these attitudes and habits of thought, once established, have influenced, encouraged and constrained the theoretical ideas on landscape which he has developed in his published work Jay Appleton is Emeritus Professor of Geography in the University of Hull and author of the *Experience of Landscape* (Hull Press), an honorary Associate of the Landscape Institute and former Chairman of the Landscape Research Group.

I spoke to Jay yesterday on the phone and he supplied these details. His book which I expect to be a pleasure to read and a valuable contribution to understandind our feelings about landscape, will perhaps inspire others to write of their own experience. If you want to start with a page or two in LRExtra start writing!

ANTHOLOGY ANSWERS

Gerald Durrell My family and other animals Published by Rupert Hart Davis Ltd 1956 This passage from Part 2 The Daffodil-Yellow Villa is luxuriant in its attention to detail. Gerald Durrell died this year and has championed the cause of Wildlife protection. His brother Lawrence is known as a more poetical writer (of The Alexandrian Quartets among other titles).

D.H.Lawrence The Rainbow First published by William Heinemann Ltd 1915. These are the opening sentences.

Flora Thompson Lark Rise to Candleford a trilogy The Oxford University Press 1945. the quotation is the second paragraph of the book and again sets a place and a scene for the story

Robert Louis Stevenson Across the Plains with other essays selected and arranged for RLS by Sidney Colvin; published by Chatto and Windus 1910. A very conscious analysis of the experience of landscape comes through here in RLS's immigrant style journey across America..

Lt Col J.H.Williams Elephant Bill published by Rupert Hart Davis 1950. Though not rich in landscape descriptions terrain is a major part of the narrative. The line drawing we must believe is accurate rather than exaggerated for effect. How about that for landscape! The associated story is amazing and the whole book is delightfully written and was reprinte d at least five times in 1950.

J.B.Priestley and Jacquetta Hawkes Journey down a rainbow first published by Willianm Heinemann and The Cresset Press Ltd 1957 or thereabouts. Jacquetta Hawkes seems to give the more expert analytical descriptions of landscape.

We acknowledge with thanks these extracts which are presented here as part of our continuing enquiry into the nature of landscape in literature. Should any publisher feel that our members are benefiting at his expense we invite him to contact the editor.

I have restyled this issue another step from its earlier appearance and hope that you will still recognise and read it in its entirety, saving the references. There may be future changes as my DTP expertise climbs slowly up to an acceptable level. Experts amongst you will watch with amusement my slow progress. One step forward.....pause! Editor