



Sustainable futures for Europe's heritage in cultural landscapes

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Sustainable Futures for Europe's Heritage in Cultural Landscapes:

Tools for understanding, managing, and protecting landscape
functions and values

2013-2016



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The definition



Urbanisation

- Third generation urbanites
- Fears of darkness, being alone, sounds etc
- Countryside as a foreign country
- Instead of working the land we play it

The two approaches

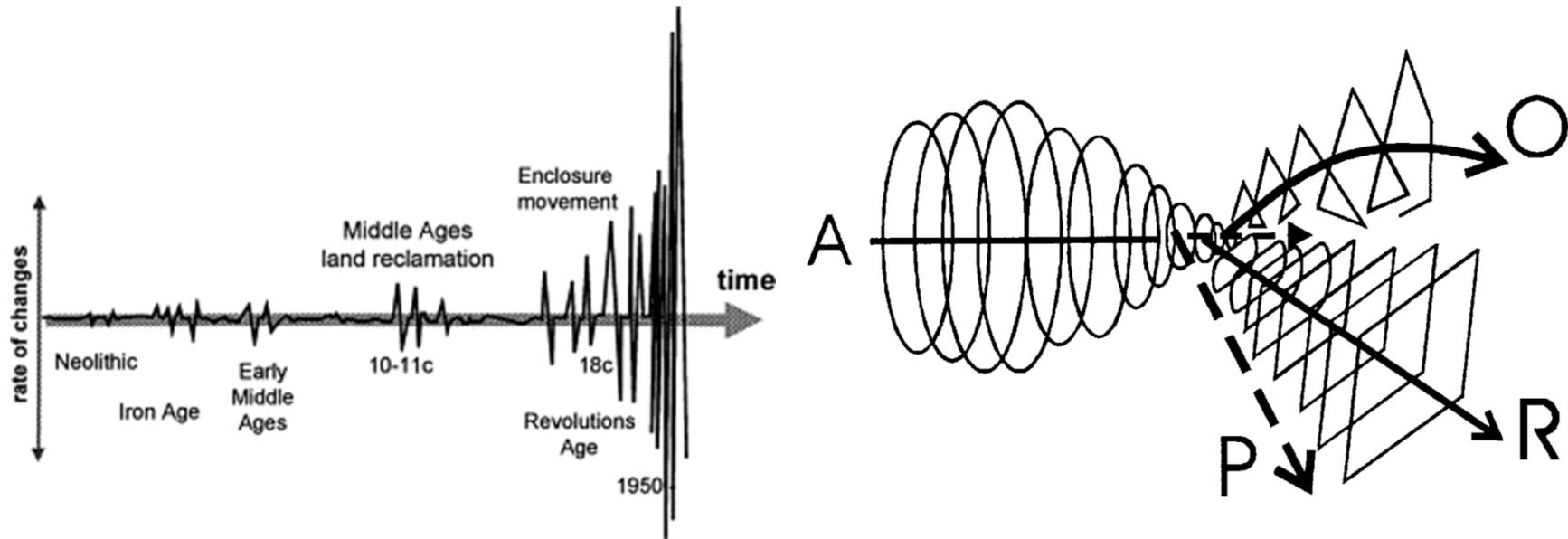
- Rigid, geosystems approach (bio-physical)
- Soft, culture and heritage based

Landscapes are for looking at, places are for living in.
Cresswell 2004: Place. A short introduction

Culture matters

- Lowenthal 1986: landscape as a recorder
- Cosgrove 1998: landscape as a medium and storage of national memory
- How to study? Oral histories? Path dependency?

Two old figures



Antrop and Lotman

The role of the stakeholders

- Participation to
- Collaboration to
- Citizen science. Conrad in Hercules blog: Some authors (e.g., Carr 2004) go so far as to state that it is “inappropriate to leave (environmental) science solely to institutions and that community science is necessary”.

“100 top research questions” exercise regarding cultural landscapes

- 10 experts initial framing criteria
- 21 experts brainstormed
- 27 external experts amended
- 255 questions collected
- 65 questions condensed
- 8 categories
- 509 organizations contacted
- 170 replies:
 - 46 Practitioners, 18 Policy-makers and 106 Scientists

Criteria:

1. The questions should be answerable through a realistic research design
2. They should have a realistic spatial and temporal scope which could be addressed by a research team
3. They should not be answerable by yes or no

Categories:

1. Landscape justice
2. Co-creation of knowledge
3. Landscape change (scales and drivers)
4. Landscape stewardship
5. Climate change
6. Landscape services and human well-being
7. Creating, enhancing and protecting cultural values in landscapes
8. Landscape assessment tools

Overall Priority Questions

1. How to secure a sustainable cultural landscape where it is not economically profitable?

(Category: Creating, enhancing and protecting cultural values in landscapes)

Practitioners ranked it 3rd, Policy-makers: 1st, Scientists: 14th

2. How are cultural landscapes impacted by the globalization and competition for land?

(Category: Landscape change (scale and drivers))

Practitioners ranked it 4th, Policy-makers: 2nd, Scientists: 17th

3. How to maintain different landscape values through integrated landscape management?

(Category: Landscape stewardship)

Practitioners ranked it 2nd, Policy-makers: 17th, Scientists: 7th

Practitioners (P):

1. How to create a data-driven, meaningful map of European landscape types that is aware of land management, landscape structures, land-use history and landscape values?

C: 8, PM: 15th, S: 22th, G: 8th

2. How to maintain different landscape values through integrated landscape management?

C: 4, PM: 17th, S: 7th, G: 3rd

3. How to secure a sustainable cultural landscape where it is not economically profitable?

C: 7, PM: 1st, S: 14th, G: 1st

Policy-makers (PM):

1. How to secure a sustainable cultural landscape where it is not economically profitable?

Category (C): 7,
Practitioners (P): 3rd,
Scientists (S): 14th,
General (G): 1st

2. How are cultural landscapes impacted by the globalization and competition for land?

C: 2, PM: 10th, S: 18th, G: 9th

3. What threats, and opportunities do people perceive around cultural landscapes?

C: 3, PM: 4th, S: 17th, G: 2nd

Scientists (S):

1. What are the factors that make some landscapes more resilient than others?

Category (C): 3,
Practitioners (P): 16th,
Policy-makers (PM): 7th,
General (G): 6th

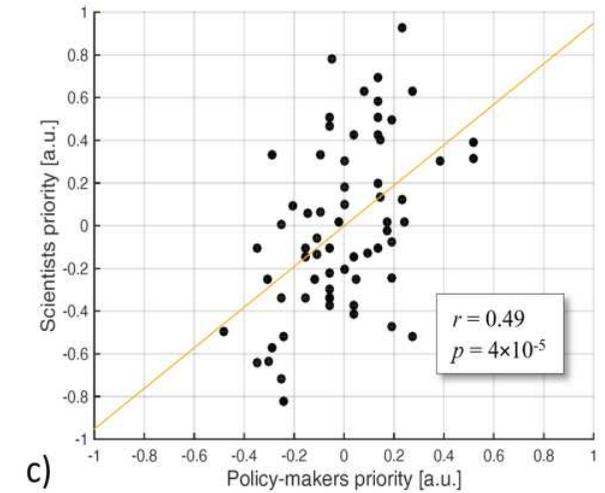
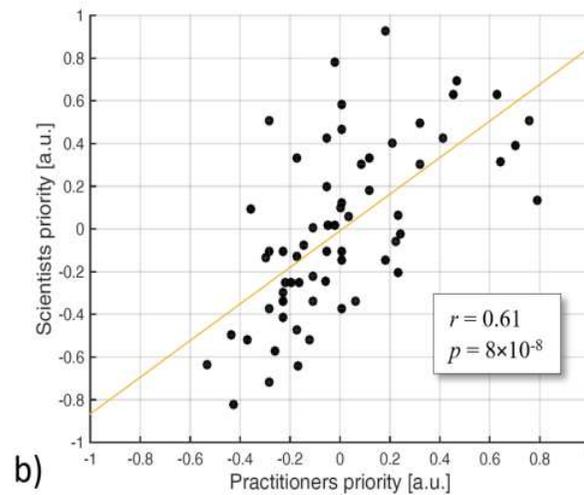
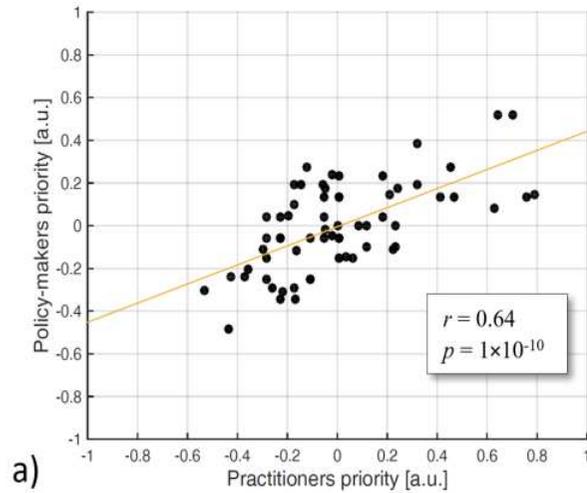
2. How can we integrate subjective and objective perspectives on landscape valuation?

C: 8, PM: 31st, S: 35th, G: 14th

3. How can we develop solutions that fit the local context but still fulfill large-scale needs?

C: 3, PM: 6th, S: 18th, G: 7th

Correlations



1. The correlation between Practitioners and Policy-makers responses was the highest ($r = 0.64$)
2. Practitioners and Scientists ($r = 0.61$)
3. Policy-makers and Scientists ($r = 0.49$)

Landscape stewardship

- <http://www.onehutfull.org/> OneHutFull is a multi-sensory journey through the past, present and future, immersing visitors in the world of hill farming on Dartmoor.
- http://www.chz.sk/en_index.htm - Čiernohronská railway - The Black Hron Railway was a logging railway network operating from 1909 in the Dobrotsky Rainforest. Today, parts of the railway have been revived and now convey tourists through along heritage engineering and through cultural landscapes.

Garcia Martin et al, Land Use Policy 2016:

- Our results show that the most relevant characteristics of integrated landscape initiatives in Europe are:
- a holistic approach to landscape management (acting in multifunctional landscapes and combining different objectives),
- the involvement and coordination of different sectors and stakeholders at many levels,
- and the role as agents of awareness raising and learning hubs.
- Integrated landscape initiatives mainly depend on impulses of local civil society. Identified barriers to their work include a lack of funding and institutional support. Therefore, political and societal action is needed to increase their effectiveness.

Benefits of citizen science approaches in the context of landscape stewardship include increasing environmental democracy, scientific literacy, social capital, citizen inclusion in local issues, benefits to government, and benefits to ecosystems being monitored (Conrad)

Problems with the locals

- People who have lived in a place longer have better knowledge
- They try to give a “right answer”
- People either do not care or are too shy to show their knowledge



Workshops



People value:
historical heritage, traditional
land-use
Sometimes regulations
prevent traditional economy
That leads to unwanted
change in land cover



Cultural sustainability?

- Fourth pillar?
- In the Nordic tradition, landscape is also seen as an interface of culture and nature, with culture deeply embedded in the term landscape. Landscape reflects the way humans have cared for, built in and exploited the surroundings. Culture represents in this way both problem and possibility, form and process, and concerns values and practices whereby a landscape may continue to exist or change.
- Landscape as archive, record

This is why dealing with the locals is important

- After a qualitative change (which he calls explosion) the culture must be able to describe its own change. During the explosion itself this sort of describing is impossible.
- It is important to create the link with what was there before the explosion. If a culture is able to describe the explosion, the pre-explosion becomes part of the culture, if not, the link is lost.

Ingold 2009: Against space

“Rather than treating science and culture as equal and opposite, ranged on either side of the divide between space and place, and between reason and tradition, a better way forward – I suggest – would be to acknowledge that scientific knowledge, as much as the knowledge of the inhabitants, is created through wayfaring as well. **For scientists are people too, and inhabit the same world as the rest of us.**”

Whither sustainable landscape management?



- Integrated approach to landscape values
- Incorporating a landscape scale
- Intersectorial coordination
- Self-organisation and participation
- Inclusion of different knowledge systems

<http://www.hercules-landscapes.eu/>

Thank you for your
attention

