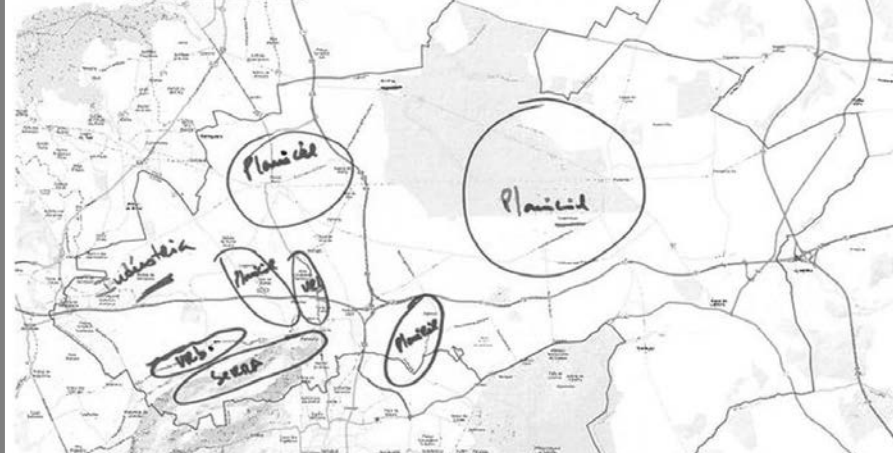




Making the concept of Landscape identity operational in policy and planning practice

PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES

EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION - 2000

Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors

to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural

heritage, and a foundation of their **identity**

landscape contributes to the formation of local cultures and that it is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European **identity**

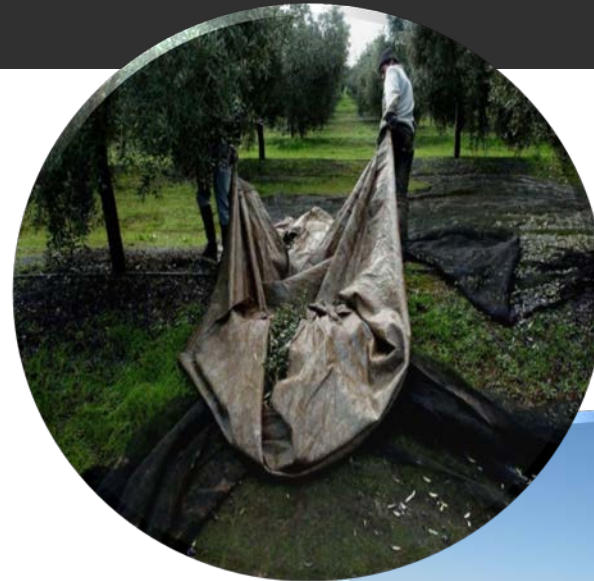
What is the “object” of Landscape identity?

• The people?



What is the “object” of Landscape identity?

• The people?



identity



identity

• The landscape?

Identity of the people

■ Why do people need identity?



- Personal characteristics
- Social characteristics
- Environmental characteristics



■ How is it constructed?

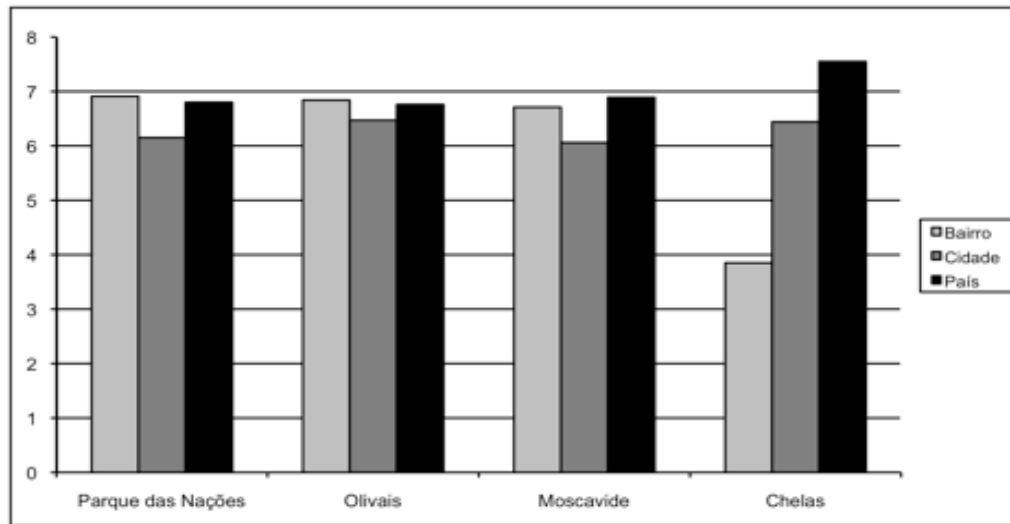


- Association to
- socially valued things, people and PLACES
- Motivational principles
- valuing “me” and “mine”,
- seeking connectedness

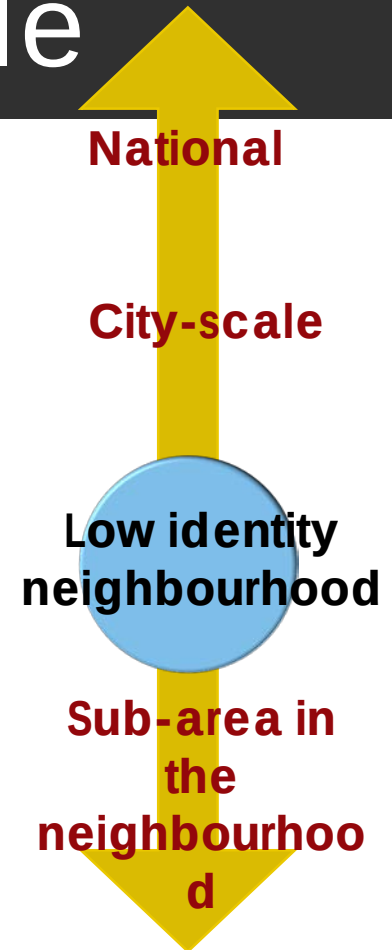
(Smith & Mackie, 2007)

Identity of the people

- Looking at scale...



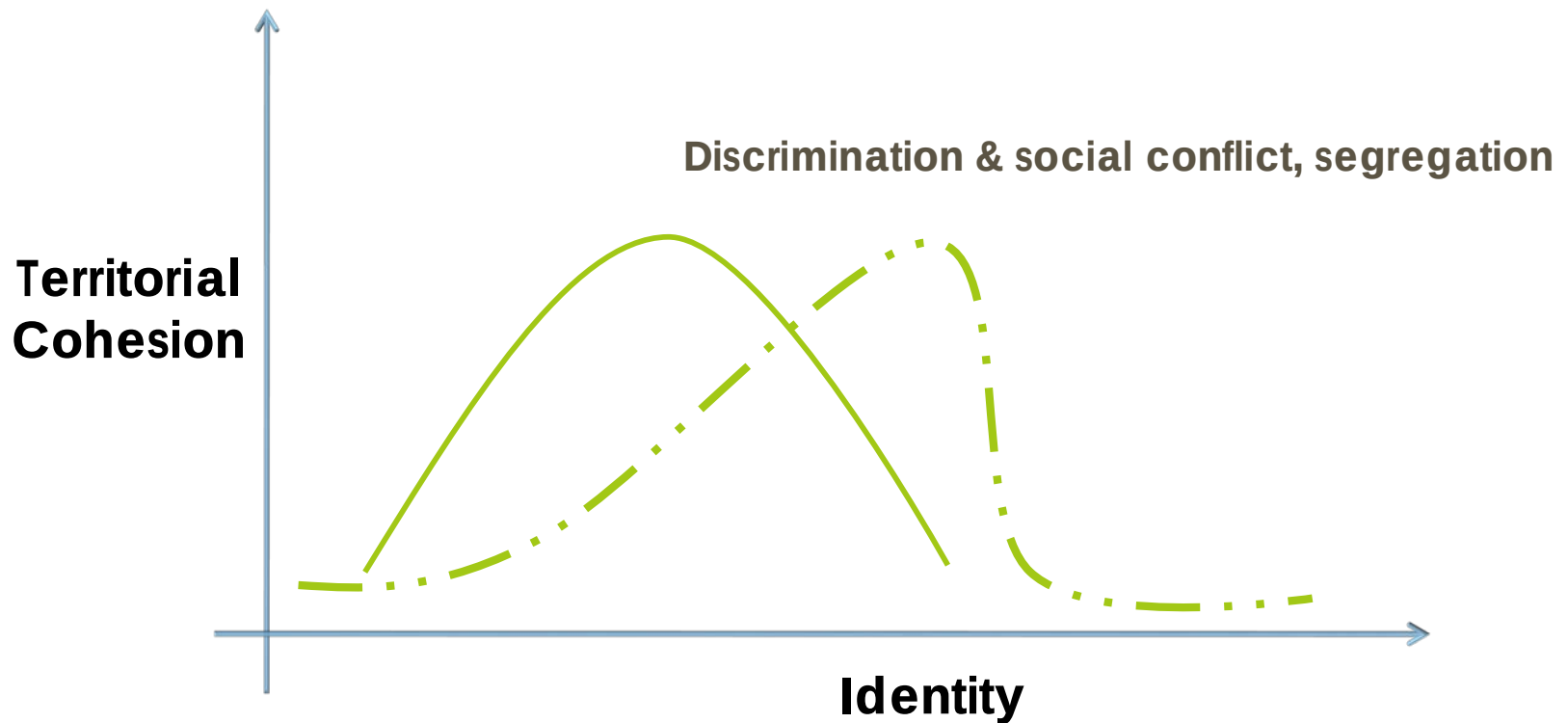
Low identity at neighbourhood scale – increases identity at national scale



People choose the scale that provides the most satisfaction.

Bernardo, 2011

Can there be **to much** identity?



Dimensions of identity

Continuity:

“a strong attachment to place is thought to foster a sense of well-being, coherence, and continuity among past, present and future selves”

Distinctiveness:

“place attachment promote and sustain the group identity through the places shared and with common symbolism”

4 dimensions

Self-esteem:

“the place attachment make more strong our self-esteem and our self-confidence”

Self-efficacy:

“the place attachment is connected to the human need of environmental control”

Aspects of Identity

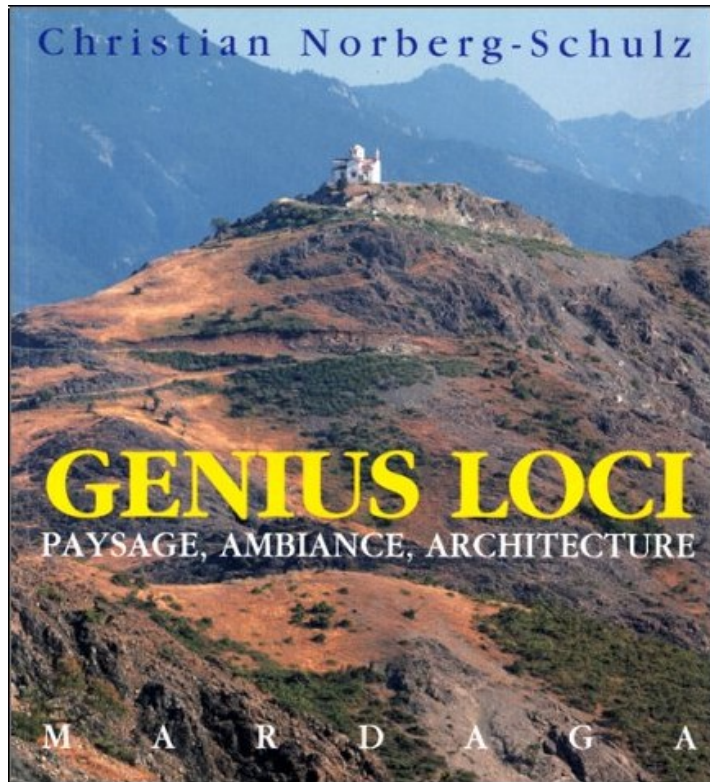
From the Psychological point of view



"The dimensions of identity that integrate features and properties that define their identity and characterize the individual as unique" Breakwell (1986, 1992, 1993, 2001)

- elements that are **perceptually salient** (Brown, 2000)
- elements that **facilitate the process of distinctiveness** from other places (Turner, 1999)

Identity of the landscape



- Genius loci - spirit of a place
- Phenomenological approach to architecture and landscape architecture
- Identity of the place – its character

Landscape identity



1996 TWIGGER-ROSS & UZZEL

Identity of the landscape and identity of people (place identity) are linked.
INTEGRATION OF PEOPLE'S IDENTITY IN LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT
USING PARTICIPATORY METHODS

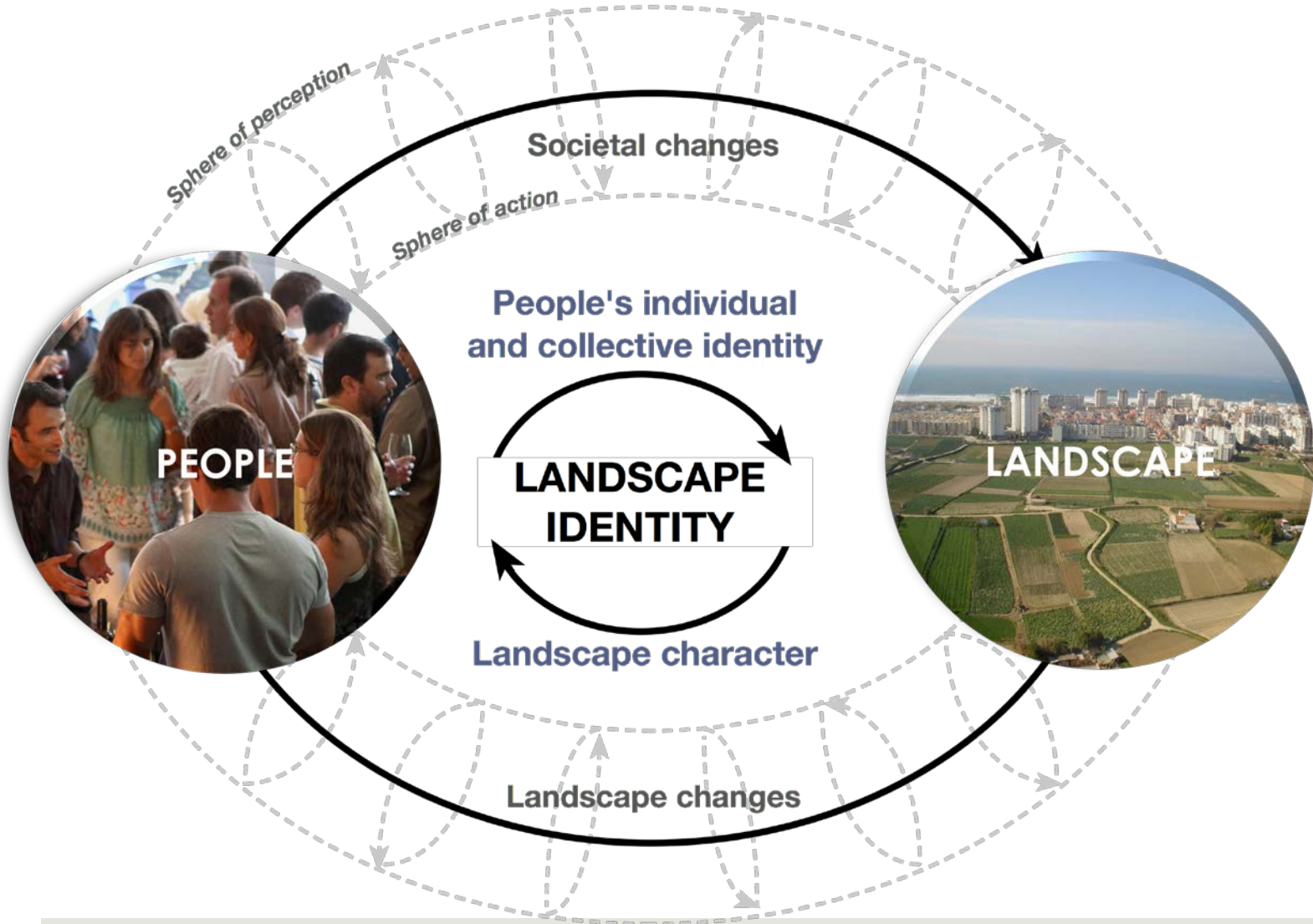
Personal/individual



Stobbelaar & Pedrolí, 2011

What is landscape identity?

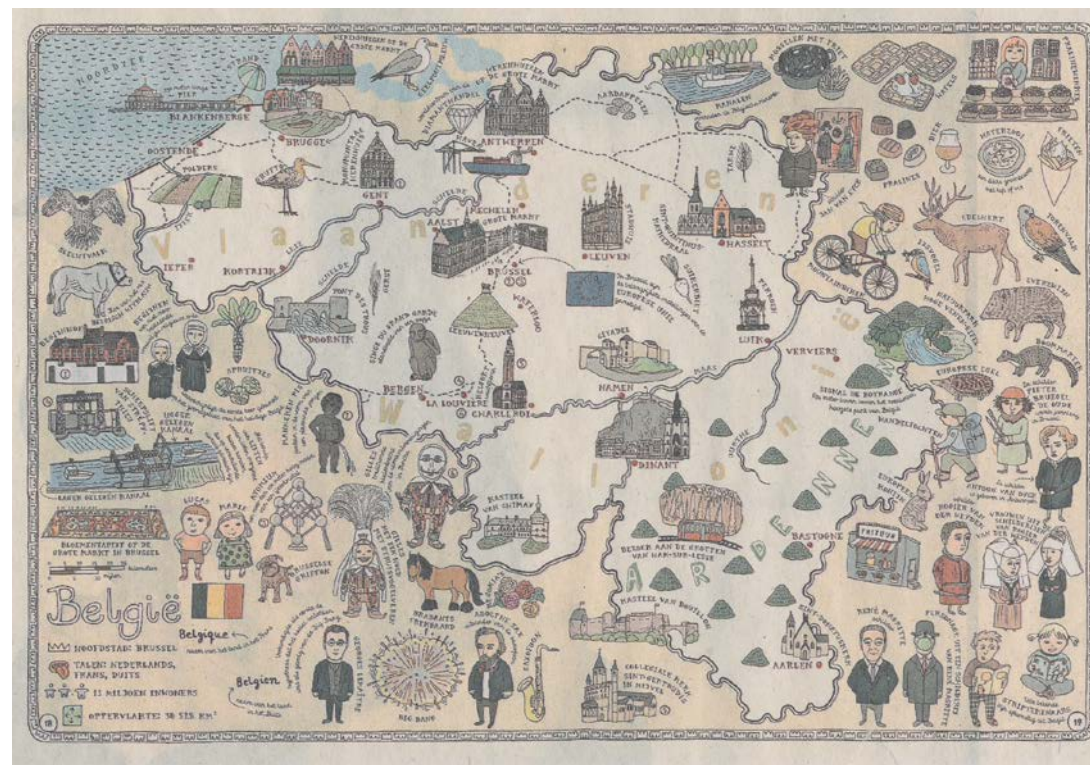
A Transactional model



Identity of the landscape



Est. de Girão, 1958



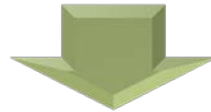
What does build the identity of the (a) landscape?

Landscape character

a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another

it is what makes each part of the landscape distinct, and gives each its particular sense of place” (Swanwick, 2002)

The **character** of a landscape expresses the holistic nature of the landscape



The character of landscape makes the **uniqueness** of different areas

Unique entities with an own identity

introduction of proper **names** to specific areas, referring to the characteristics and also related to the historical roots of the areas

TABLE 3.5 continued, Results of review of the factors and methods used in each example of LCA work.

Method	LCA factors	geology	relief, land form	climate	hydrology	soil	vegetation	land cover	nature, biodiversity	land use	land management	spatial pattern	LU dynamics	history/time depth	architecture/heritage	socio-economic	identity/sense of place	coherence	intactness	scenic/aesthetic	public	professionals	interest groups
M3	BE4																						
	DE1																						
	DE6																						
	IT1 ¹⁷																						
	NL1 ¹																						
	NL2																						
	NL4																						
	pe2 ¹⁵																						
M4	pe4 ¹⁵																						
	AT2																						
	BE6 ¹⁸																						
	DK3																						
	DE5																						
	DE7 ¹⁹																						
	GB1 ²⁰																						
	GB2																						
(b)	PT1																						
	PT2 ¹³																						
	AT4																						
	BE3																						
	CH4																						
	CZ5																						
	DE2																						
	FR2																						
	pm3																						
	SK1																						

identity
sense of place
coherence
intactness
scenic
aesthetics

public
professional
interest groups



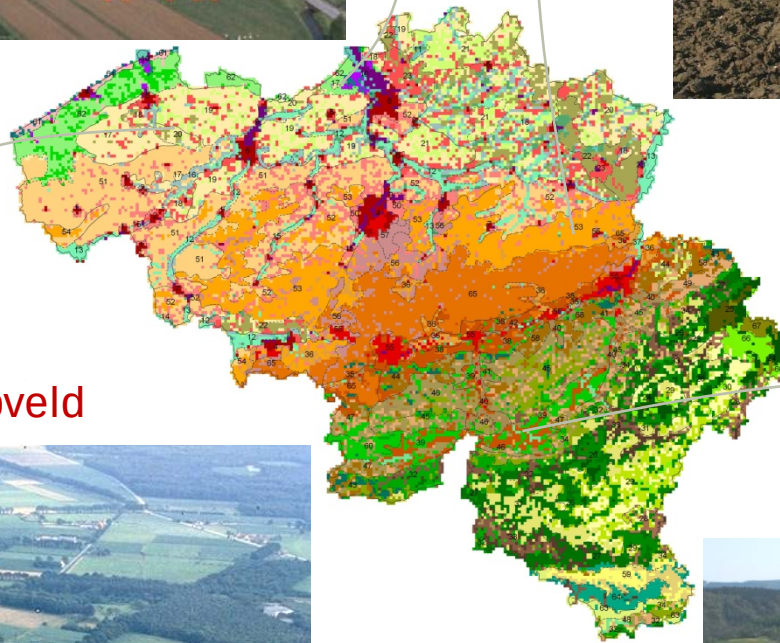
ELCAI project - Groom (2004)



Polder land of the river Scheldt



Haspengouw

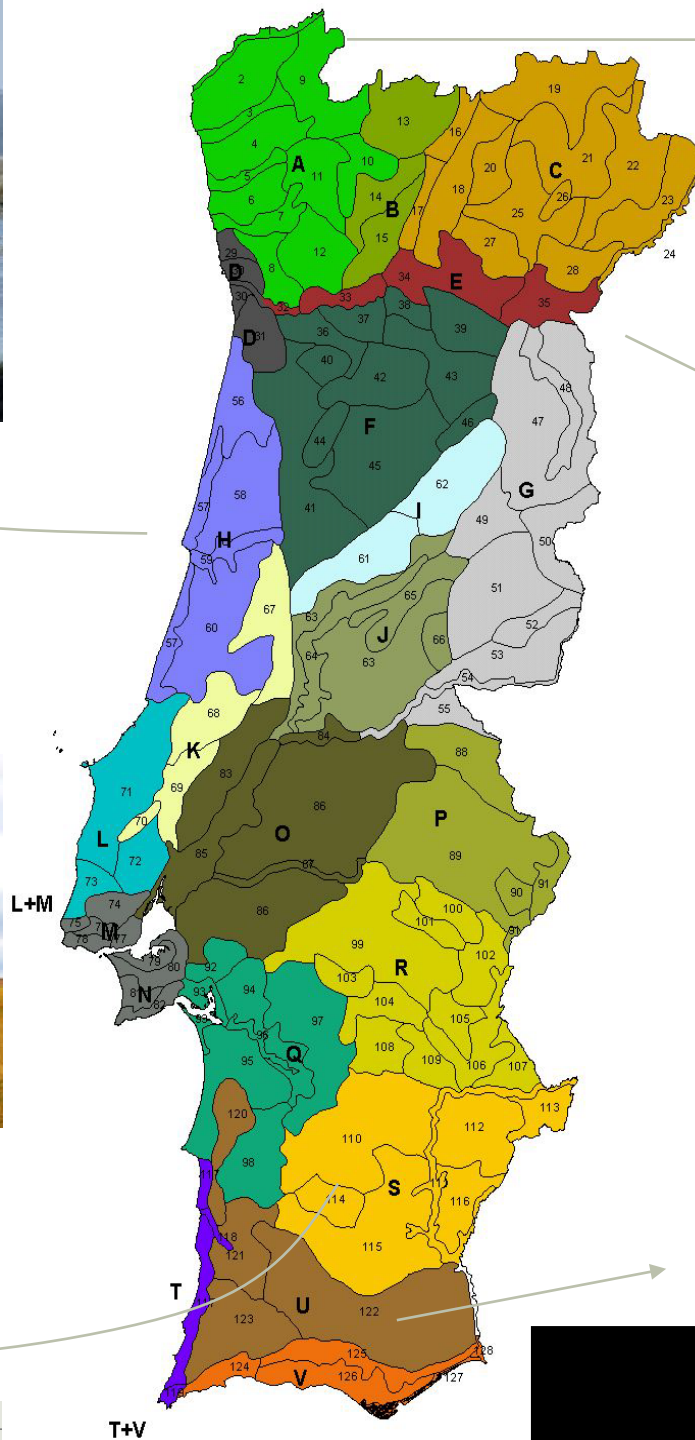


Landscape of Bulskampveld

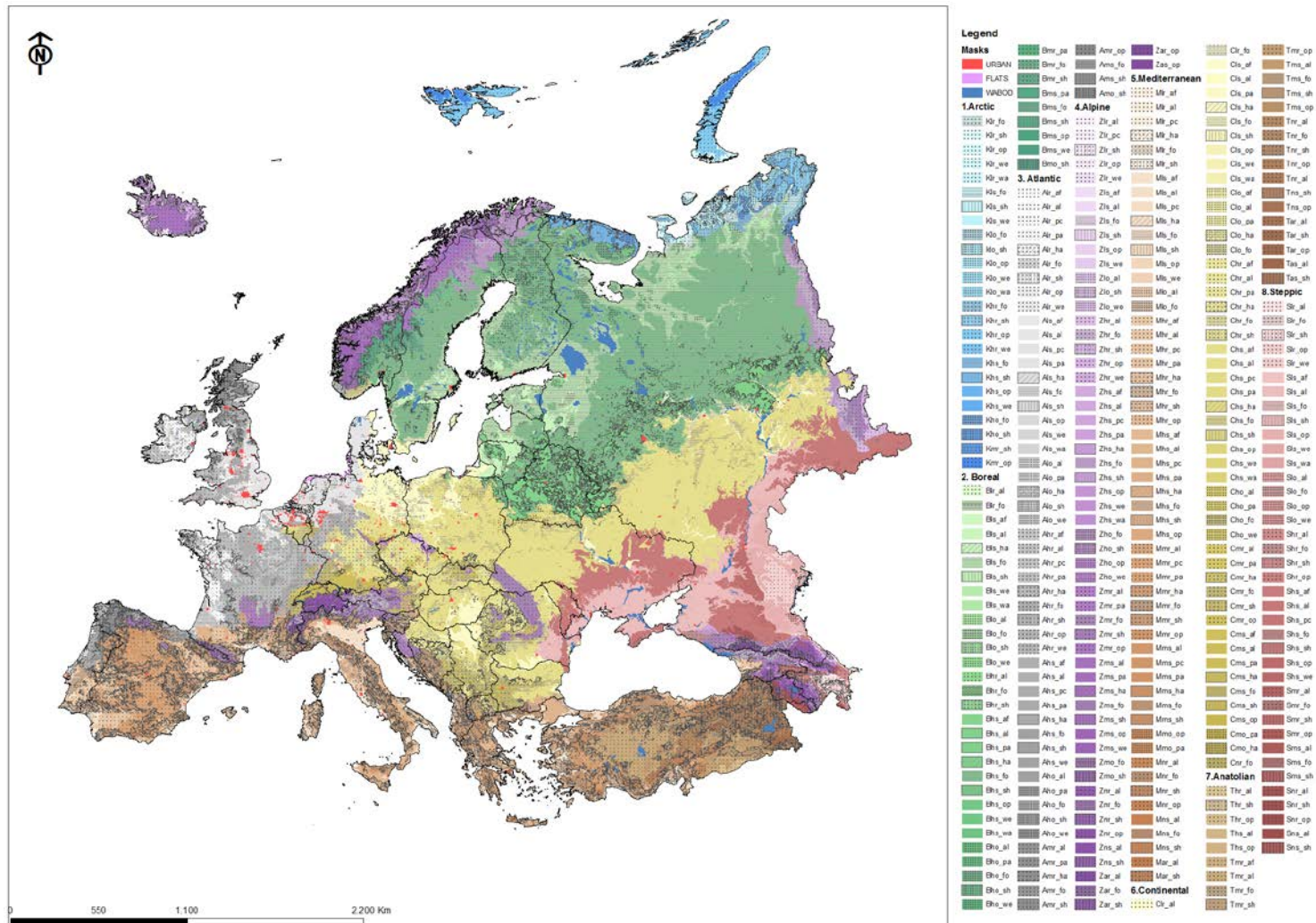


Paysage de Famenne





What is the Identity of Europe's landscapes?





Graham Fairclough, Ingrid
Sarlov Herlin & Carys
Swanwick (Eds) 2018

Overview on Landscape Character Assessment approaches and methods



”... participative and
shared landscape
characterization is **more
preached than practiced**
... Predominantly expert-
led”.

A layered landscape

(1) Man-made landscape



c The Avenue, Middelharnis by Meindert Hobbema as a man-made landscape

(2) Factual landscape



d The Avenue, Middelharnis by Meindert Hobbema as a factual landscape

(3) Visual landscape



e The Avenue, Middelharnis by Meindert Hobbema as a visual landscape

(4) Emotional landscape



f The Avenue, Middelharnis by Meindert Hobbema as an emotional landscape

Whom to ask?

Sessions with local stakeholder

4 parishes in Palmela

Poceirão

1
2

Qta do Anjo

6

Pinhal Novo

1
7

Palmela

5



3 groups of parishes in Almada

Charneca
Sobreda

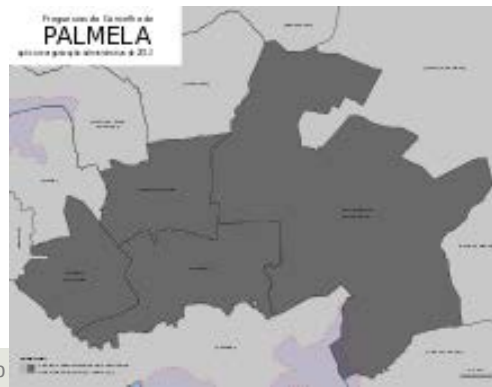
9

C. da Caparica
Trafaria

1
3

Almada
Cacilhas
Laranjeiro
Pragal

1
0



What to ask?

STRUCTURE OF SESSIONS



Photo
elicitation

Capturing
aspects of
identity

Characterizing
landscape
areas

What to ask?



Photo
elicitation

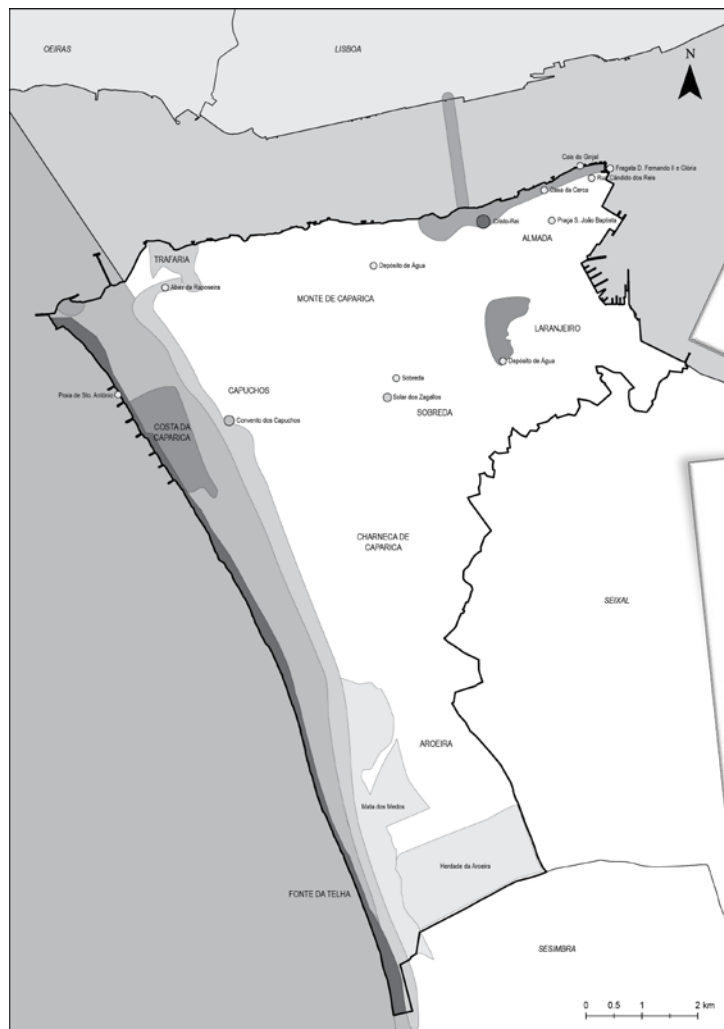
“If you were asked to take a picture
of XXXX Municipality, to send
someone abroad, WHERE or WHAT
would you take the photo of?”

Why? Identity.

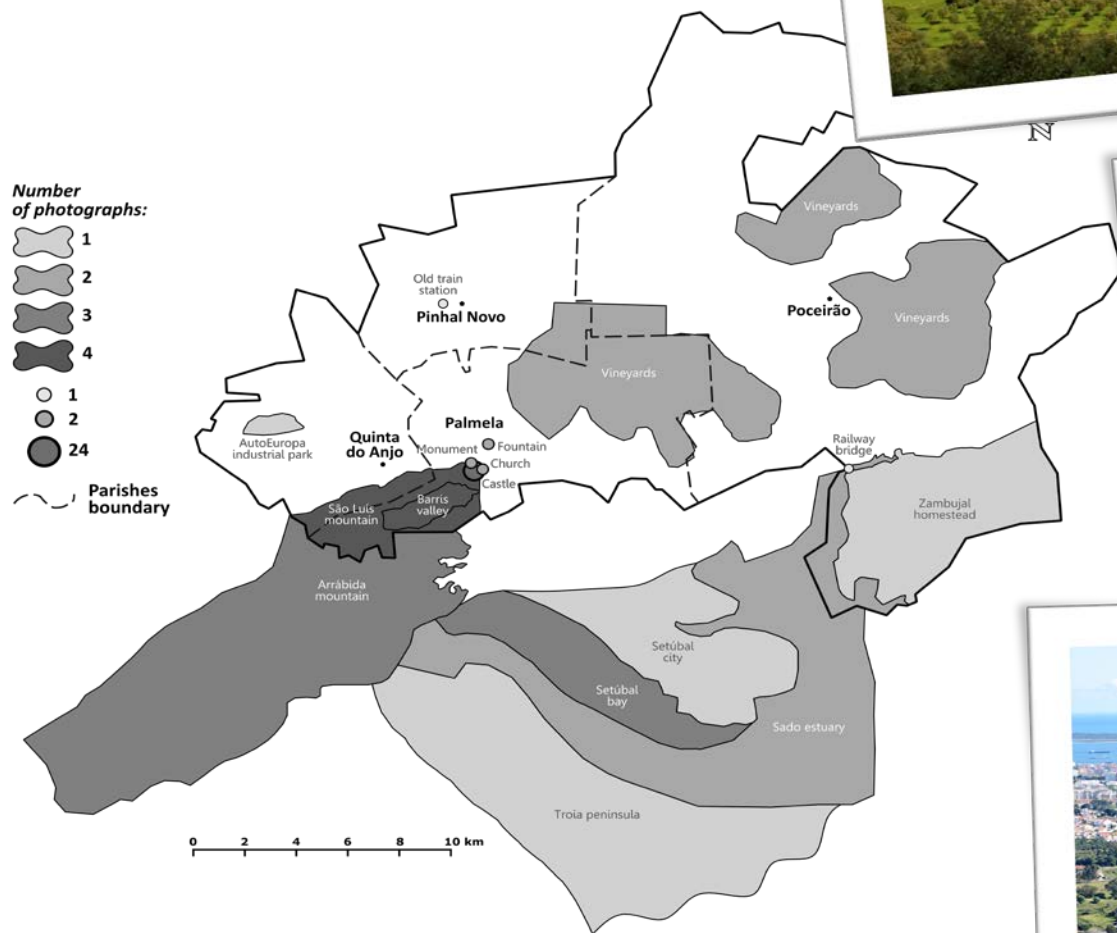
In the Alentejo Region 2011, N=385/872

representative unique
typical authentic heritage value emotional relationship
high quality personal experience
childhood memories

Almada



Palmela



contents of identity

Capturing
aspects of
identity

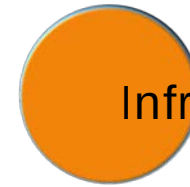
“What makes **XXXX Municipality**,
Unique, provides character and
distinctiveness?”



Almada

Palmela

Proximity to Lisbon Recreation and sports facilities Higher Education Camping	Local and Accessibility Railway Urban facilities
Landscape views Mata dos Medos Arriba Fóssil Green spaces - Parque da Paz Tejo Ocean Beaches Ocean sounds	Arrábida Mountain Landscape views Lowland Flora and Fauna Sado estuary
Agriculture in Caparica	Agriculture Forest production Vineyards
Fish Gastronomical experience	Caramela Soup Cheese Wine
Historical heritage – Cristo Rei Presídio Trafaria Arte Xávega Traditional Neighbourhoods – Cova do Vapor Caparica Music Festival Cacilheiro “New culture” - Surf	Caramela Culture Palmela Castle Historical heritage Traditional Festivals Wine harvest
Associative movement Social networks Cultural Diversity People proximity Tranquility Hospitality	Associative movement Social networks Diversity People proximity Tranquility



Infrastrcuture



Nature



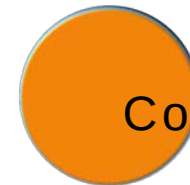
Production



Food

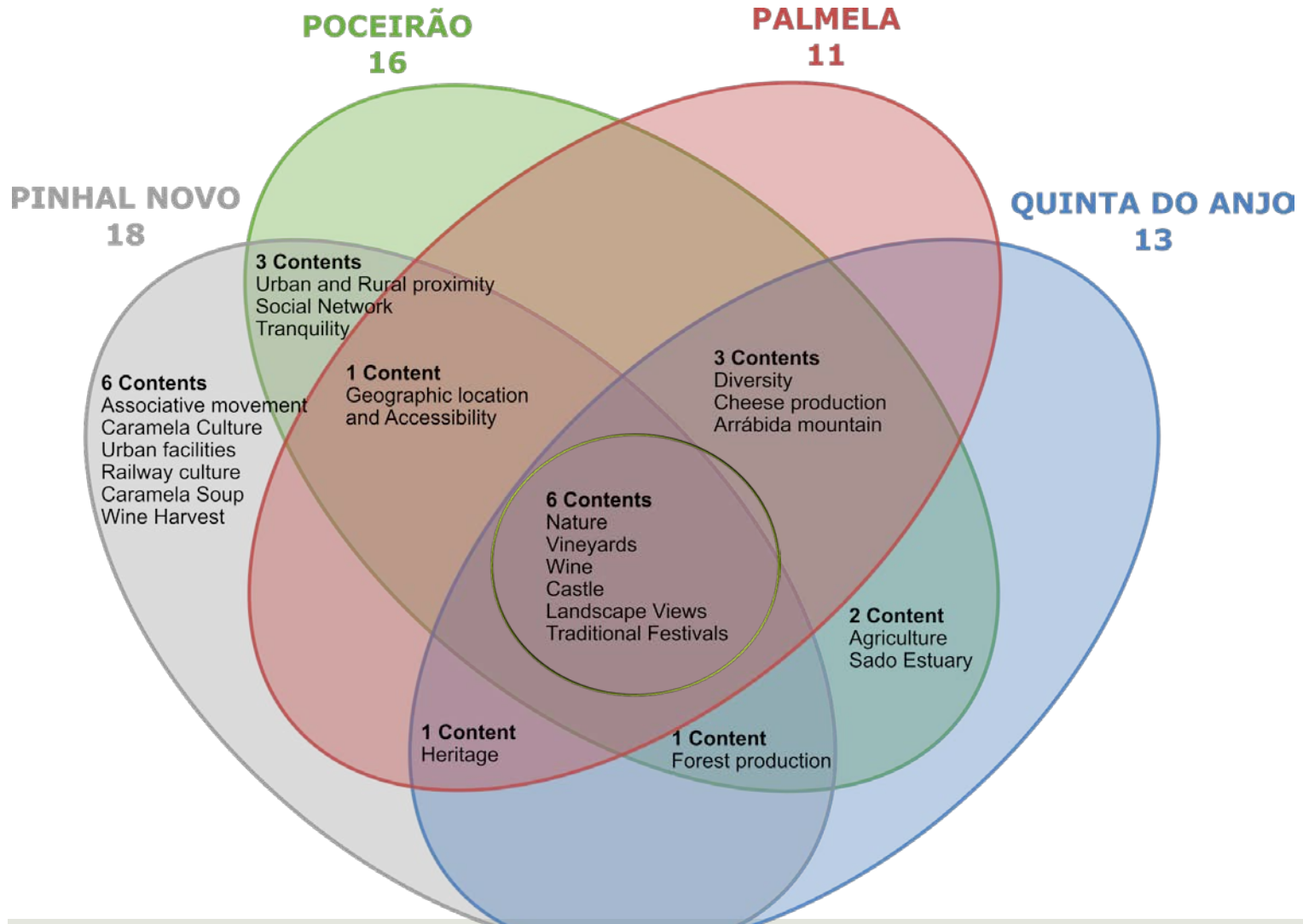


Heritage

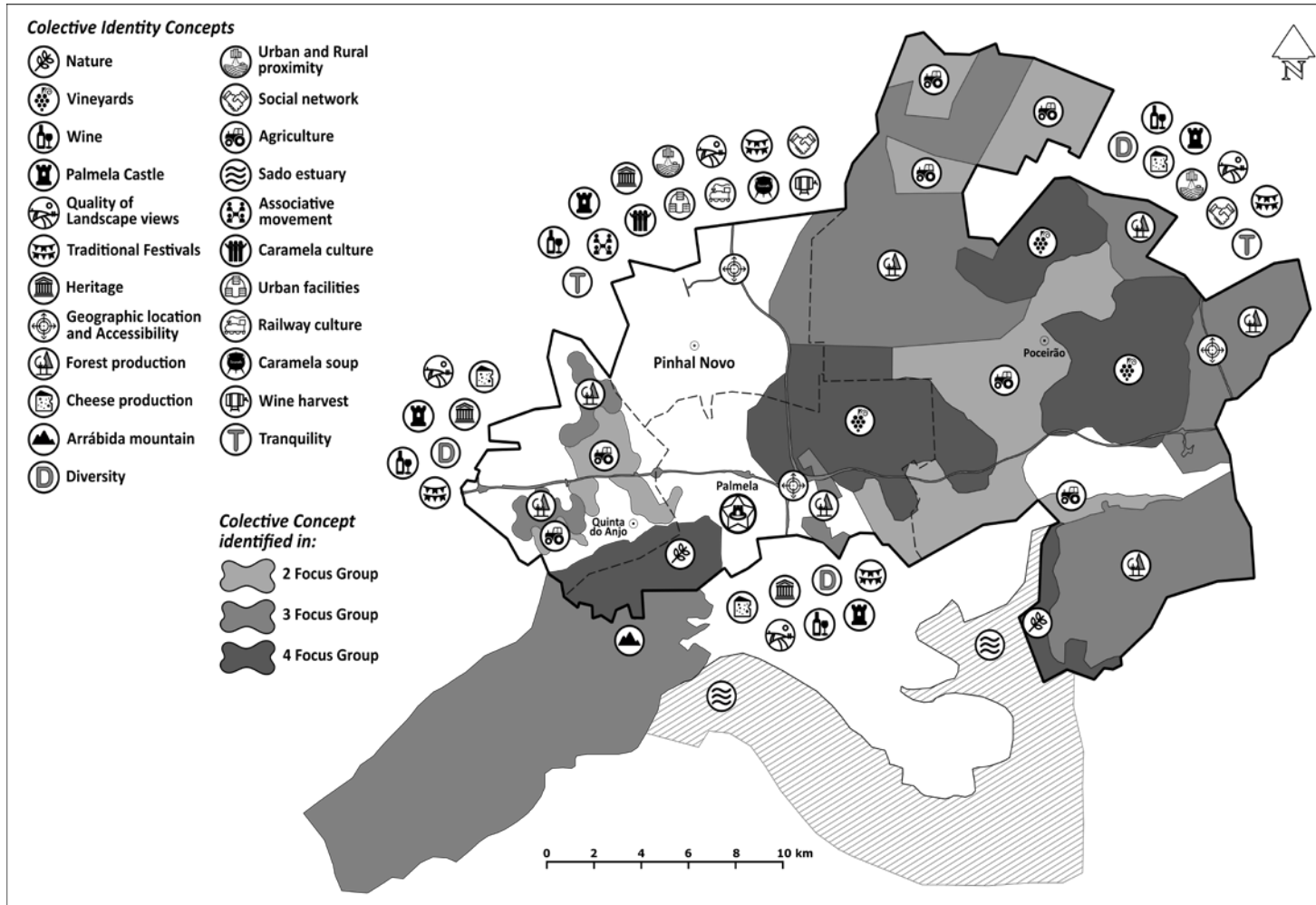


Community

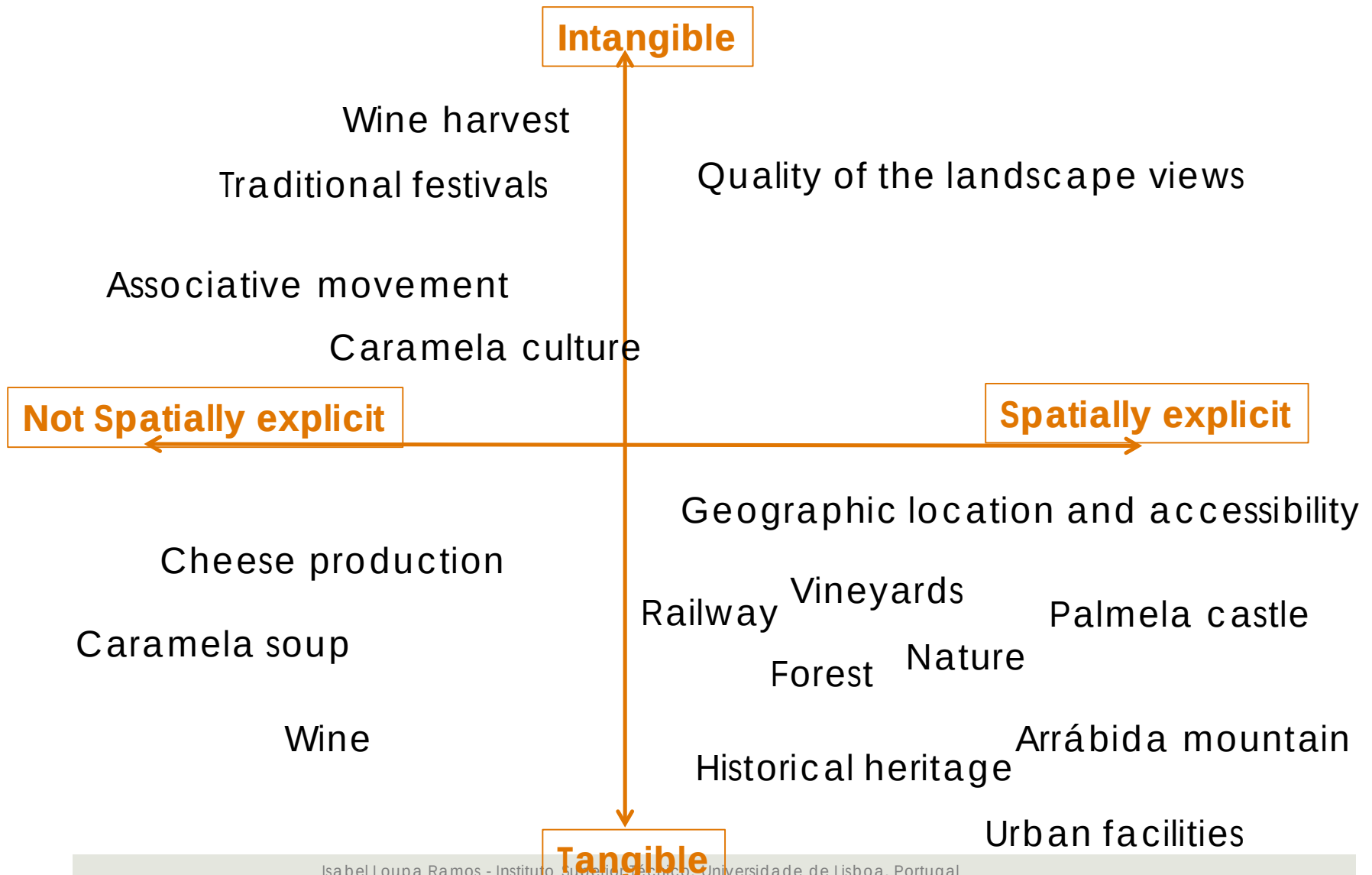
Multiple scales of identity



MAPPING OUT IDENTITIES



Types of identities

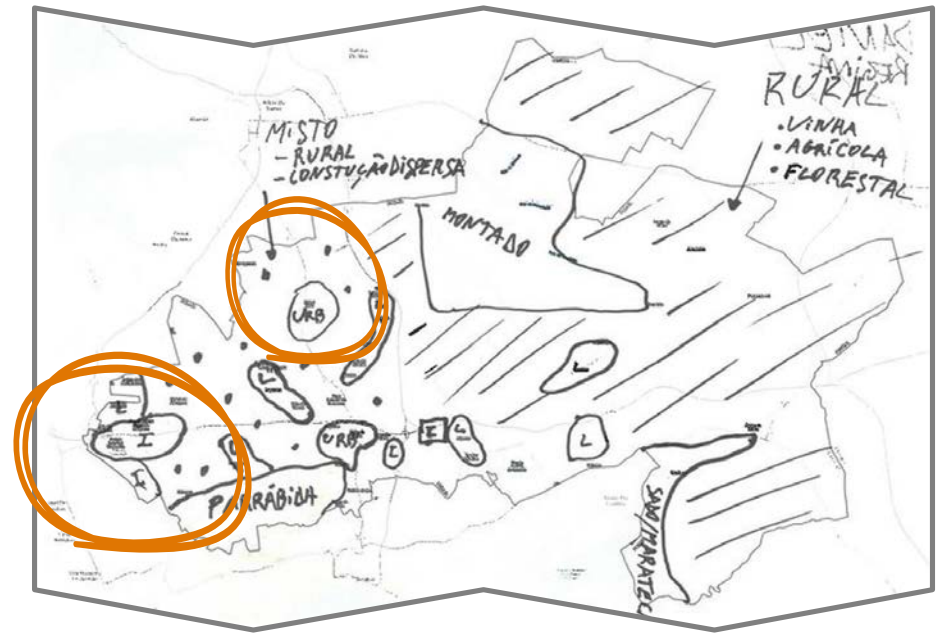


What to ask?



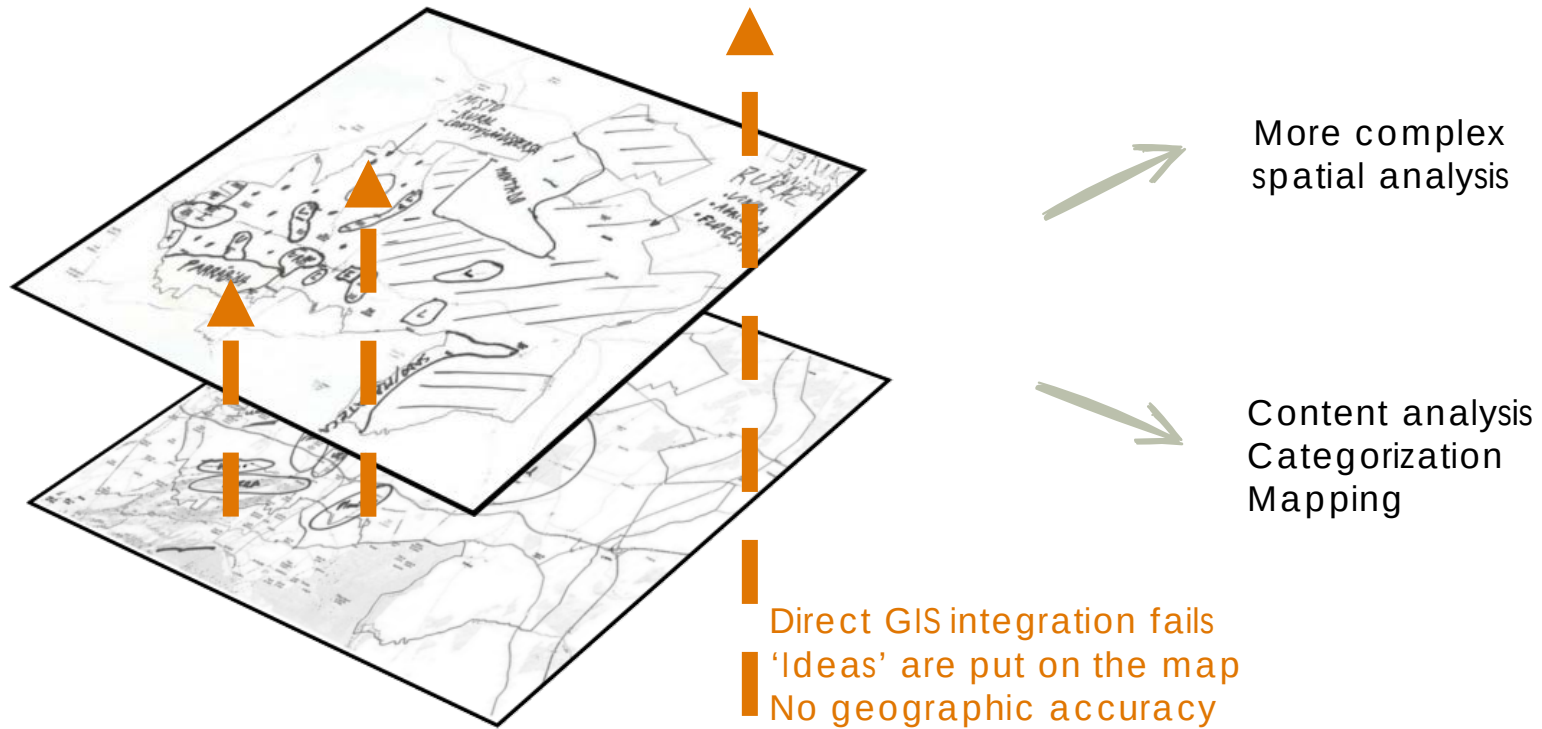
Characterizing
landscape
areas

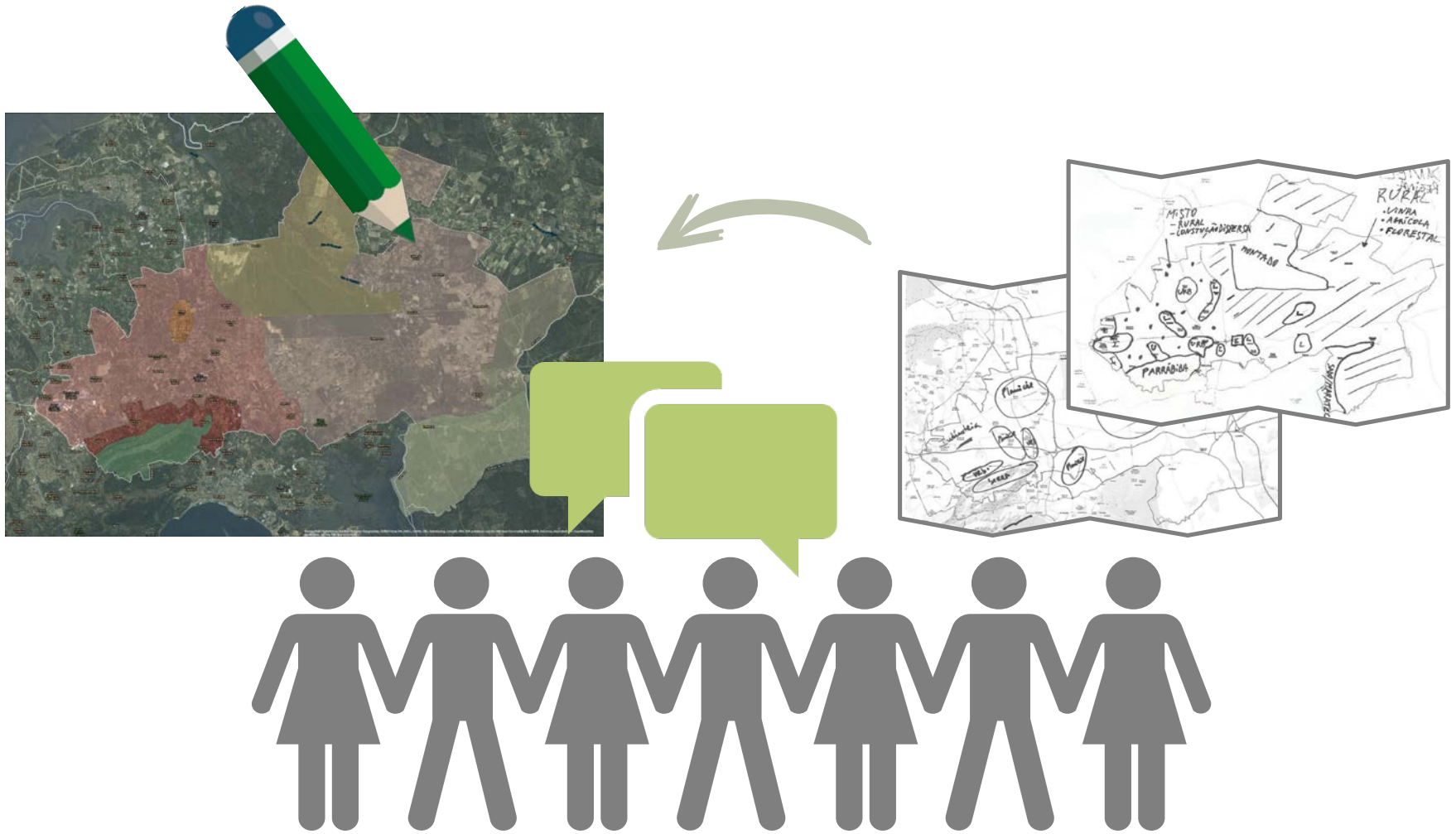
Landscape mapping vs. mental maps



LAND COVER Experience
SCALE **Terrain** Pattern

Landscape mapping vs. mental maps





4 focus group settings & 39 participants



Palmela (2016)

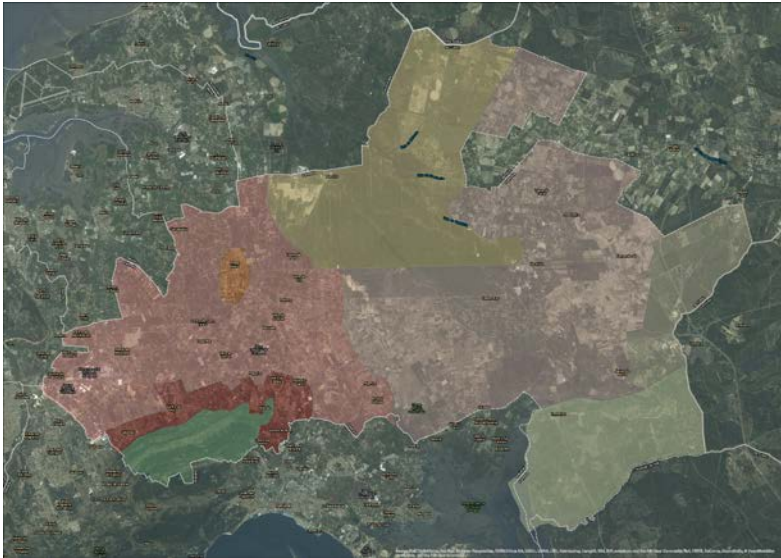


Poceirão(2016)

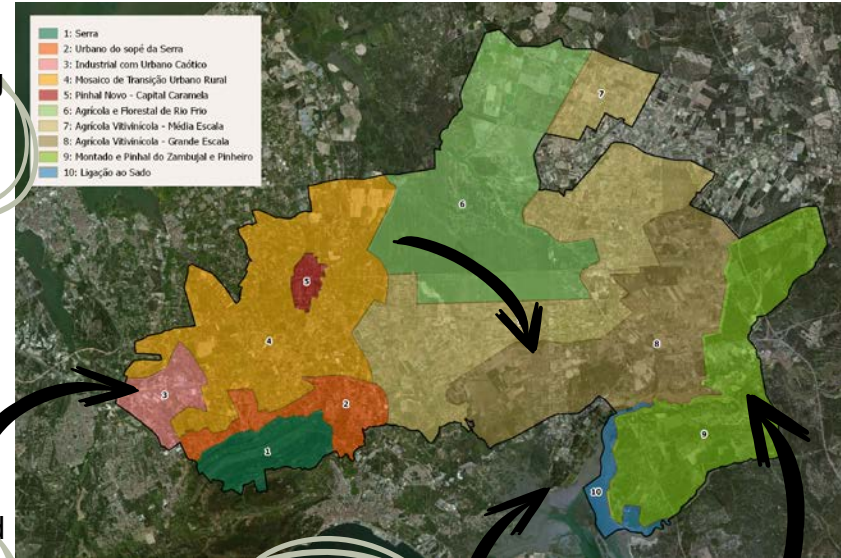




Redefining boundaries . Merging units . introducing units . Naming landscape units



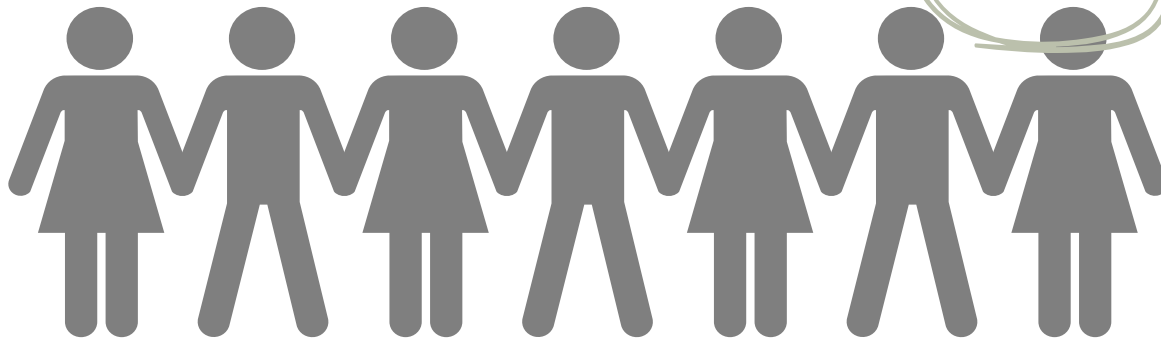
distinguishing
agriculture
patterns



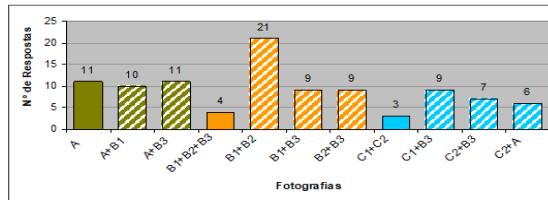
isolating mixed
urban-industrial
uses

valuing link to
the estuary

merging forest
covers



Public surveys



Loupa-Ramos et al. (2013)

Participatory mapping



SYNTHETIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER MAP

- 1 Dynamic village and agroforestry landscape
- 2 Open agricultural landscape
- 3 Closed forest landscape with material and non-mat. benefits
- 4 Scrubland and forest landscape with material benefits

Fagerholm, N. et al. (2012)

Novel tools to support participatory mapping



Strengthening The Planning Process With Highly Visual Surveys

URBAN PLANNING - FINLAND



<https://maptionnaire.com/customer-stories>



International Society of Participatory Mapping

ISPM CONFERENCE

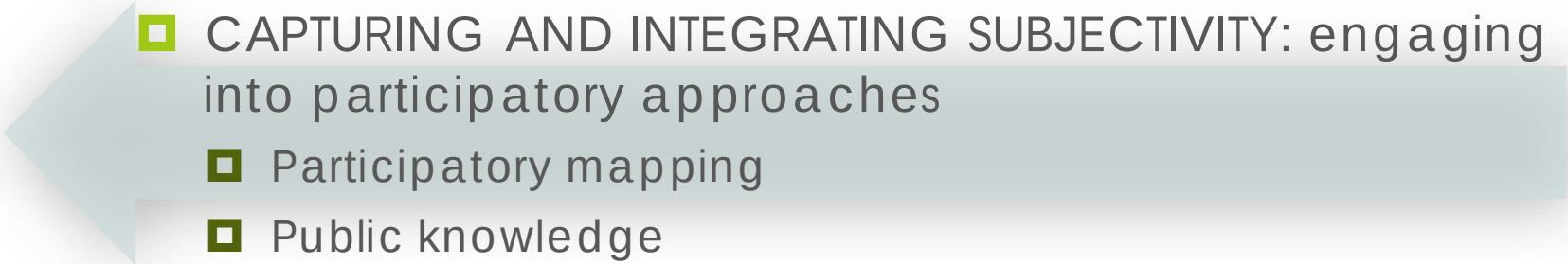
Espoo, Finland
17–19 June 2019

LET THE PEOPLE MAP

Find the conference days information package [here](#).

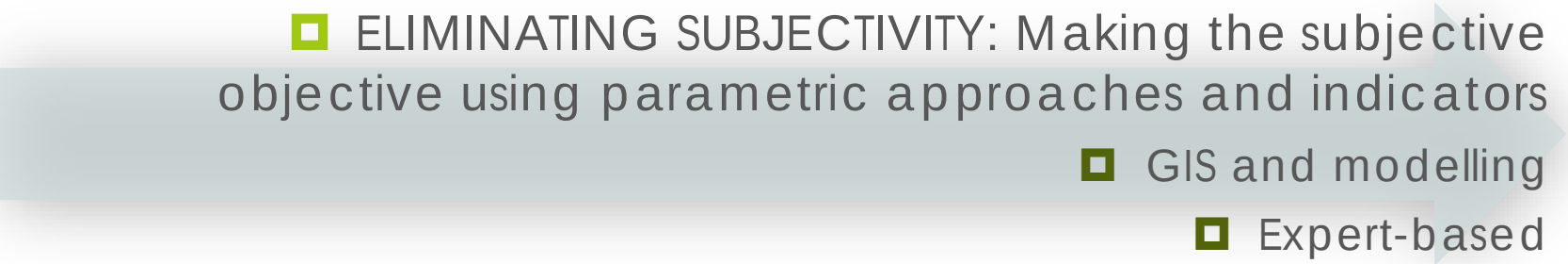
Couldn't make it to the conference? Watch the online stream [here](#) (Only the keynotes and panel discussions).

Trends in research...



- CAPTURING AND INTEGRATING SUBJECTIVITY: engaging into participatory approaches

- Participatory mapping
- Public knowledge



- ELIMINATING SUBJECTIVITY: Making the subjective objective using parametric approaches and indicators

- GIS and modelling
- Expert-based

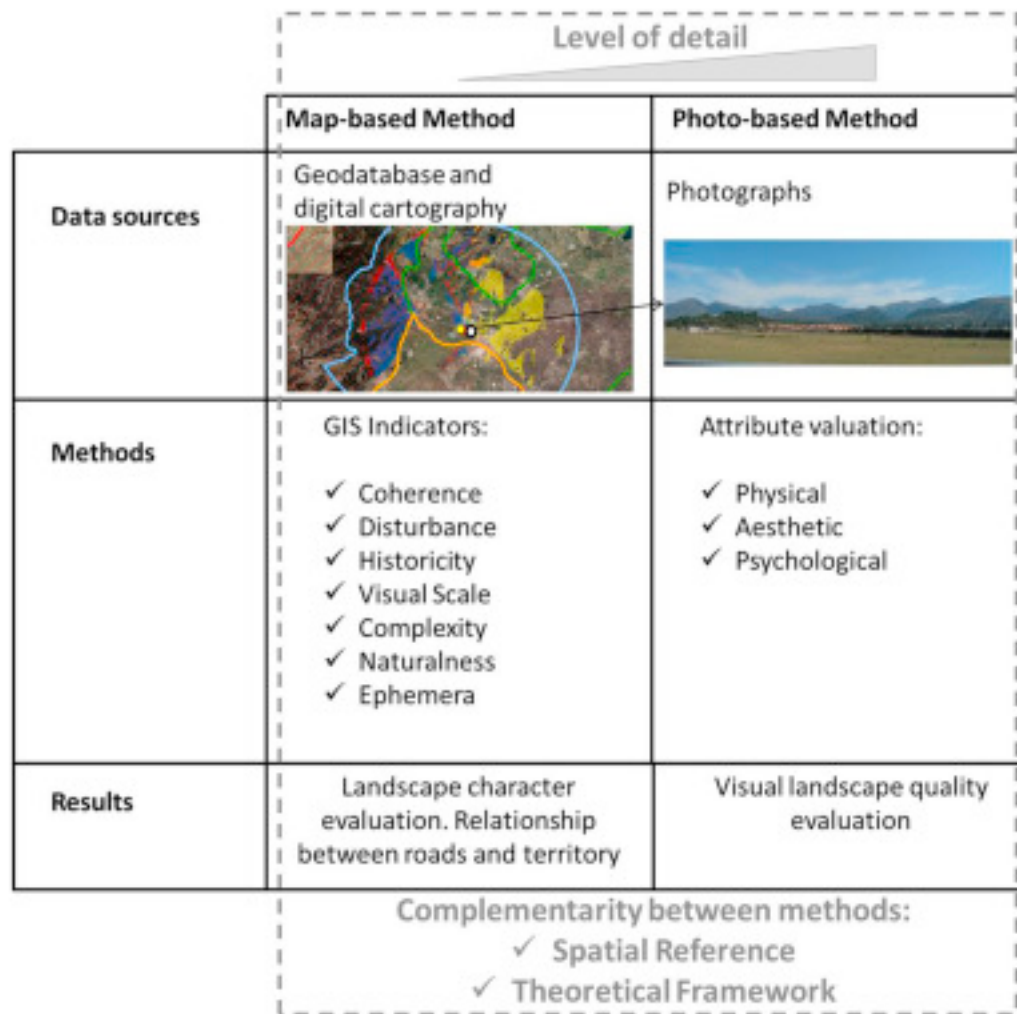
Landscape character assessment with GIS using map-based indicators and photographs

Table 1. Concepts of the visual character of a landscape (compiled from Tveit et al., 2006).

Concept	Description
Stewardship	Sense of order and care, perceived accordance to an “ideal” situation reflecting human care through active and careful management
Coherence	Unity of a scene, repeating patterns of colour and texture, correspondence between land use and natural conditions
Disturbance	Lack of contextual fit and coherence, constructions and interventions
Historicity	Historical continuity and historical richness, different time layers, amount and diversity of cultural elements.
Visual scale:	Landscape rooms or perceptual units: their size, shape and diversity, degree of openness
Imageability	Qualities of a landscape present in totality or through elements; landmarks and special features, both natural and cultural, making the landscape create a strong visual image in the observer, and making landscapes
Complexity	Complexity Diversity, richness of landscape elements and features, interspersion of pattern.
Naturalness	Closeness to a preconceived natural state
Ephemera	Changes with season, weather or other temporal effects

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2016.05.044>

Landscape character assessment with GIS using map-based indicators and photographs

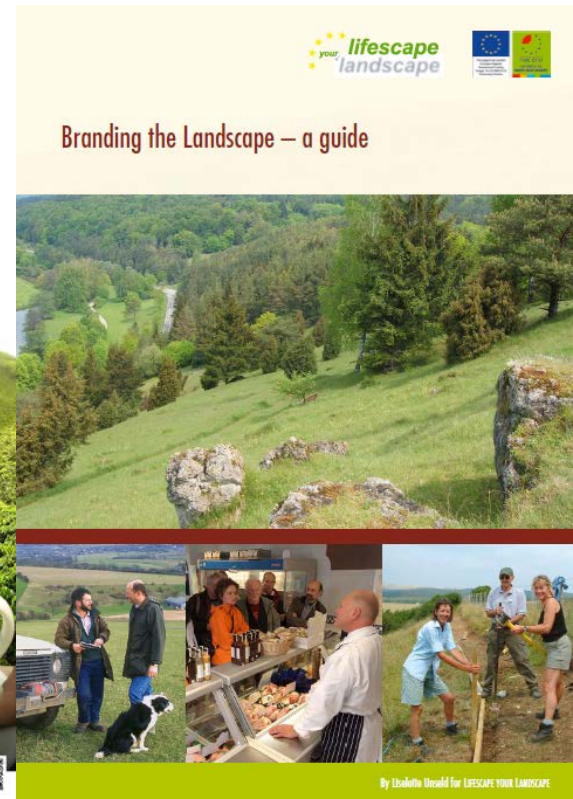


<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2016.05.044>

IS THERE AN ECONOMIC VALUE OF LANDSCAPE IDENTITY?

Landscape value

↑
emotional
connection
experience of
authenticity



Is there a tipping point of Landscape identity?

“Landscapes change, naturally” Antrop, 2005



**PLANNING & POLICIES
FOR PEOPLE**

How much can a landscape change until bonds between people and place erode?

Is it about the velocity of change?

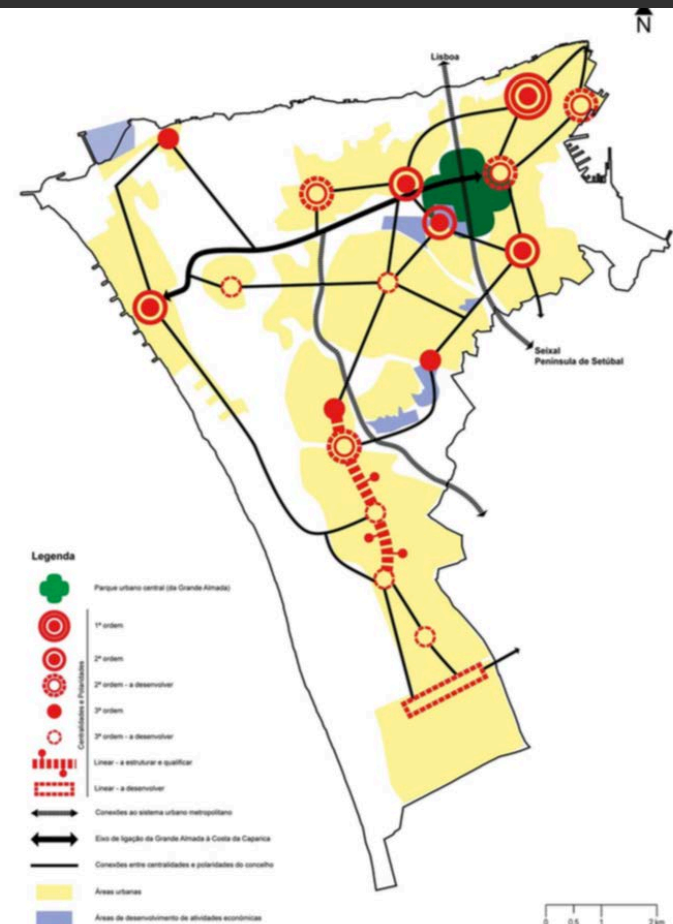
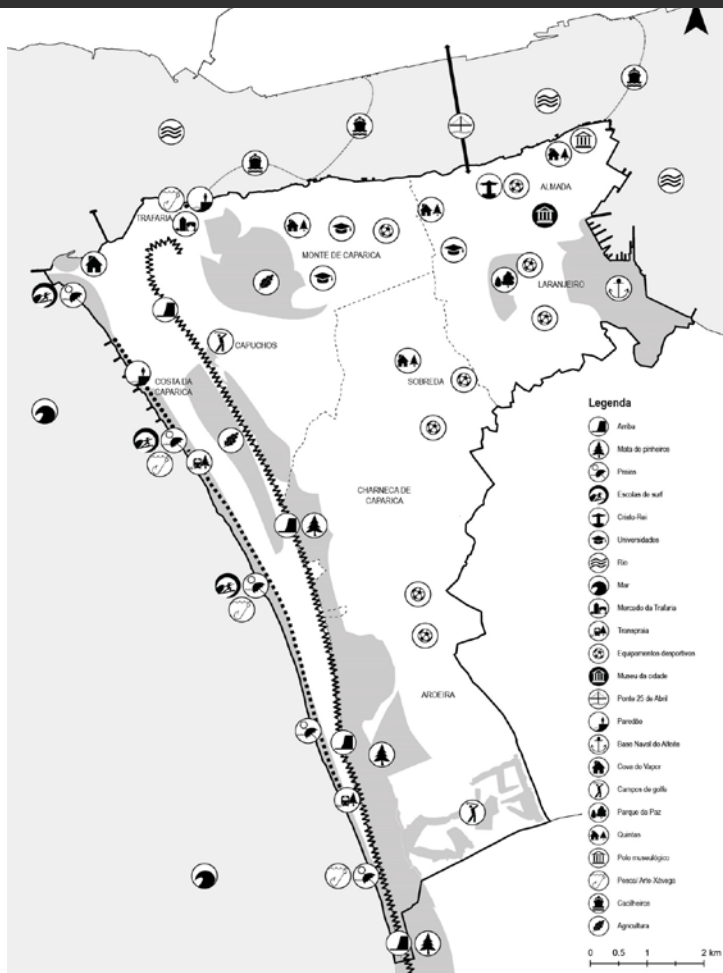


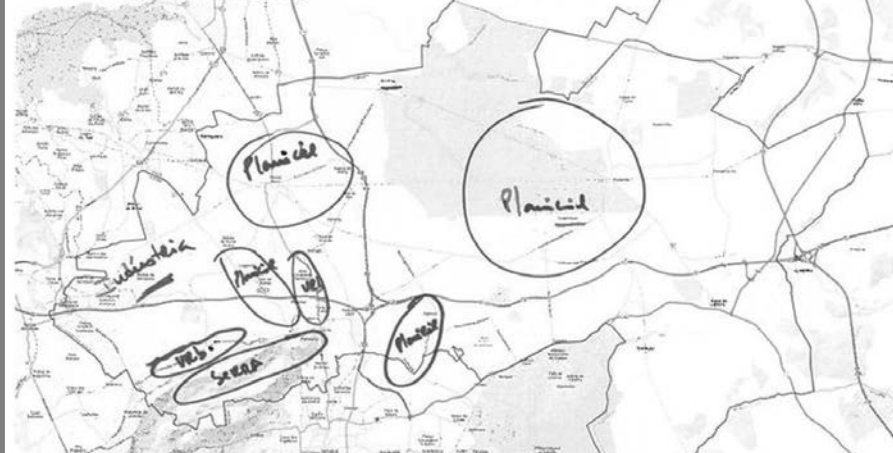
Disruptive
change

Slow
change

Restructuring of people's identities

Keeping identity – building ones





Making the concept of Landscape identity operational in policy and planning practice