

Winter greetings from Dartmoor!
Forget the colour supplements,
time to read your favourite
subject in front of your big log
fire.

Lots of references and other
journals contents in this
number.so file it don't bin it.



LANDSCAPE RESEARCH EXTRA 23 WINTER 1997

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

Séquences paysages*

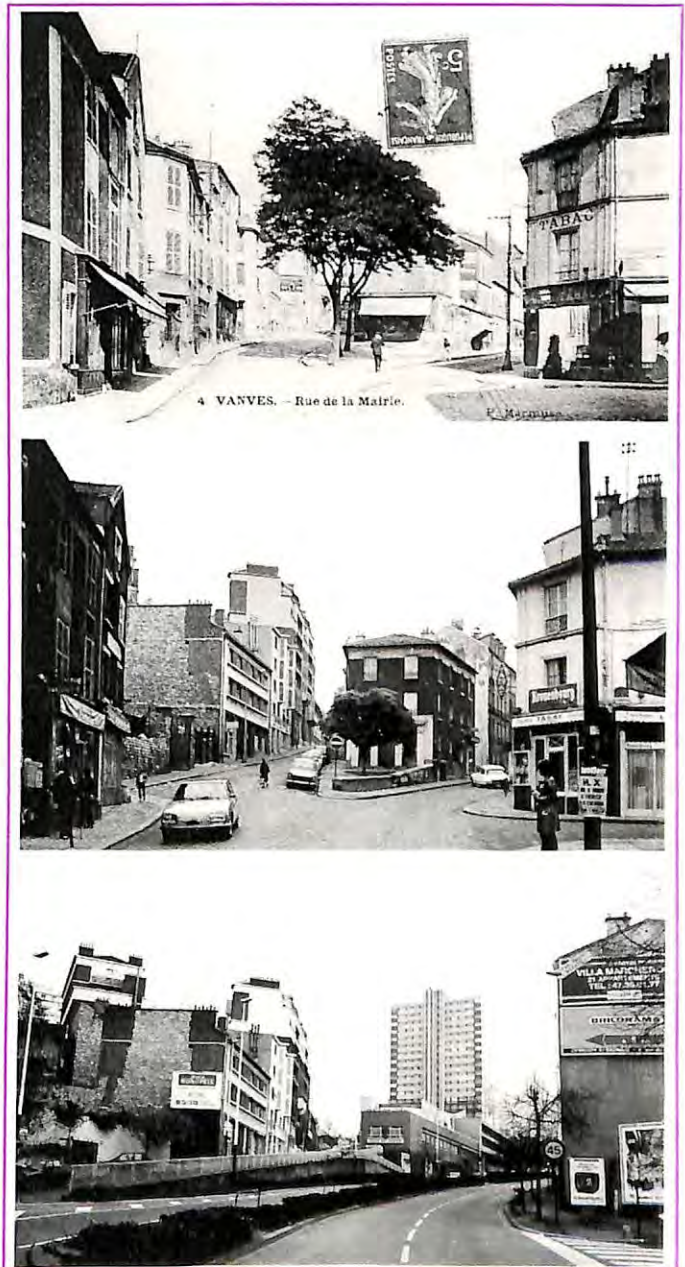
I print here three of many comparative photographs
from the report which show identical views of
landscapes in the process of change. Some are dramatic,
such as the removal of a set of tower blocks set against
allotments in which some vegetables and a cluster of
old sheds provide the stable foreground. It was
obviously a sudden event in that the vegetables have
not altered. Other views are compared over periods of a
century, and are the stuff of landscape history. I was
particularly attracted to the decrease in houses on a
hillside, in the process of development of an old
village, (a contemporary shrunken village, the
removal of a "rural slum!").

One section of the report deals with the techniques of
photography, the importance of lens focal length and
viewpoint.

Another section is devoted to their current programme
of year by year recording and several sets of carefully
taken landscapes presented (two up an A4 page)
disappoint the reader in that the evidence of change is
minuscule. A little more grass here, a pond cleared of its
weed. Pouff! To go to the expense of printing these the
editor shows courage against what must be any editor's
normal instinct to say "very little change between 1994
and 1996." And this perhaps makes one of the
important observations in the report: that recording
landscapes over the years can be dull as in many years
'nothing' happens, but is a discipline which begins to
reward as one notes the almost imperceptible, or
conversely is able to date with precision the startling
gains or losses of elements of the view. It reminds me of
urban fringe degeneration, of the loss of local
tranquillity (Rendel). It is about monitoring, it is about
awareness and familiarity with one's surroundings.

It seems to the editor that sequential photography is
an activity that anyone could pursue in his or her own
neighbourhood where its products would form a social
community record and a measure of change. So let's do
it! On y va!

*Subtitled *Révue de l'observatoire photographique du
paysage* 1997. Ministère de L'Environnement HAZAN.
Price 160FF 112 pages soft bound, 173 illustrations in
b&w plus 53 in colour. Further information Hazan
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Moretonhampstead Devon TQ13 8NL. Tel 01647
440904 Fax 440009. We are glad to print letters, written
pieces pictures and notices of landscape events. We
accept advertising for which there is a small charge. Note
our home page later in the text.

SIMON RENDEL

AN APPRECIATION FROM THREE OF HIS FRIENDS IN LRG

The passing of a friend both focuses and diffuses the mind....things not said or done, avenues unexplored together! At Oxford Brookes we were responsible for drawing Simon into teaching for a year or so, when he gave very full value to our youthful (and now sidelined) European Landscape Planning course. The programme attracted both planning students who wanted to make something of their Fourth year, and professionals from overseas.

Simon ran projects, steered seminars, but most of all, opened himself to students. During the year we all decamped to Hungary, and to project sites in the west of the country. Each evening the hotel bar was the focus of discussion and I can chart Simon's journey to the heart of student problems and interests. Initially he was perceived as what he was, a gentleman and thinker, somewhat remote from the beer/TV and action of students on tour. But it only took a few evenings for the realisation, on both parts, that here was someone who had done things, and thought about them. Not an academic paid to do so, but astounding evidence that practitioners in the real world continued to learn and contemplate their actions. By the end of the week it was Simon who stayed up the latest, and breakfast conversation suggested what Ian Lyne and I had missed.

Subsequently Simon explored Tranquil zones with us, but just at the time when academic research was far from tranquil. Although powerful as a message to the world at large, tranquil zones did not excite the precise minds of volume research and I will always regret that links in this area were never achieved. This says more about University interests than the significance of Simon's most widespread legacy to the English landscape.

Brian Goodey Oxford Brookes University

Dear Bud

I am sure we are all shocked to learn of Simon's death. I had come to enjoy his company very much. I had known him only very briefly through my contact with the Landscape Research Group. I found him always to be a very contemplative, thoughtful and quiet person. A very

pleasant person to be with. He had also been very persuasive in his promotion of the Tranquil Areas study which he had undertaken on behalf of the ASH Consulting Group, under contract to the Countryside Commission and the Council for the Protection of Rural England. Producing the Tranquil Area map of Wales was possibly one of the last pieces of contract work which Simon undertook in his career. This map will complement that which was produced for England a few years ago and will incorporate some novel features including military sites and noisy recreational pursuits in the countryside. I was always struck by Simon's gentleness, his good humour and patience. Simon will be a great loss to the landscape profession and the Landscape Research Group and I will miss him very much.



Gareth Roberts Countryside Council for Wales

I have spent a lot of time thinking about Simon since he died and for me that is unusual for when people die I let them go, most of them in my life thankfully have been of riper years. Simon rang me when he knew the severity of his condition and left a quiet calm message on the ansafone that he had something important to tell me. As we had spent time discussing Tranquil Areas together I thought he was about to propose some new venture. Instead he told me his news and said that he would have liked another ten years but had done most of what he

might have wanted to do, would like to get some time in Venice studying art, space, buildings. He didn't get time for that.

As others have said he was a gentle man in every way. He was someone I dropped in on on my journeys across the country and we would have a cup of tea together. He visited me here in Devon. We talked at length on the telephone and thought of ways in which he (and I) might use our various talents. He was a contributor to Landscape Research Extra and ironically I have copy posthumously because of him. His comment on my first efforts to put LRE together was that text needs space. At our last Board meeting (or was the one before), he was asked if he would become chairman of the Group and he told me later, knowing that that would not be possible, that he valued having been asked.

We had a number of editorial committee meetings at his house in Blewbury and they were elegant well provisioned affairs, models of how officer friends in a society should meet to think and to express ideas, and

the very opposite of the frenetic committee meetings that many academics now attend. Something again about space. His garden too, simple and calm was a joy.

So I will miss Simon. As Brian Goodey says in the preceding passage "things not said or done, avenues not explored together".

His wife Anita and son Philip in his final year at university, have been overwhelmed by the number of people who have expressed their affection and respect for him. His garden will probably figure as a reported article in Landscape Design and there have been a number of printed obits. We have taken advantage of a long interview with him done in his garden at Blewbury by Ian Thompson, to publish extensive extracts of his views of landscape and the landscape profession in LRGs journal Landscape Research. We are indebted to Ian who is also our reviews editor for that material and thankful that he got Simon on the record.

Bud Young

brought parks and gardens into the mainstream. It was such good timing too, with the Register just about complete, and the Gardens Trusts getting going." There have been positive opportunities and important lessons were learned. Since then, there have been grants from the Lottery Heritage Fund and Millenium Funding. This all means that there is plenty of work for people working in the garden conservation world.

This newsletter has two pieces on trees, the first a plea for more consideration to be given by developers to the planting of trees and the other, an answer to the question of the age attributed to yews. May Woods describes the work being done at Hurlingham and there is a profile of Lorna McRobie and the work being done at English Heritage. Ted Fawcett announces good news about the AA Garden Conservation Course and the exciting plans he has for its future.

Pamela Paterson
25 Jermyn Street London SW1Y 6HP

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER 20

I am in the habit of printing Pamela Paterson's editorial letter and always find her newsletter a pleasure to look at. It is addressed to students in the Architectural Association but will serve to keep you our readership up to date and provide an entry point into that other world. Here it is.

Dear everyone,
It is almost exactly 10 years since the Great Storm when it has been estimated that 15 million trees were blown down and £1 billion of damage was sustained. That ill wind, initially so devastating, most people now agree has blown benefit for our historic gardens. In fact some regard both the Storms as a great blessing. As Mavis Batey pointed out to David Lambert in the profile he wrote on her in AANL No 13, the storms "just transformed the whole scene on grants and it was so lucky that the first one hit London: MPs and Ministers couldn't help but notice and it really



TOWN LANDSCAPE DEFINED BY AN URBAN PLANNING PROFESSOR

The following is taken from a paper by Jeremy Whitehand, Professor of Urban Planning at Birmingham University and seems to set out very clearly what one might have wished to say oneself! It makes you realise how potent words can be in defining a miasma of facts responses thoughts and feelings. It answers the question "What is it that attracts you about towns; how do you mean they make exciting landscape?"

"Most importantly, the key to informed townscape management is an understanding of how the

townscape has evolved. The Conzenian townscape is a stage on which successive societies work out their lives, each society learning from, and working to some extent within the framework provided by the experiments of its predecessors. Viewed in this way townscapes represent accumulated experience, old-established townscapes especially so, and are thus a precious asset. This asset is threefold. First, it has practical utility at the most basic level in providing orientation: our mental map and therefore the efficiency with which we function spatially is dependent on our recognition of the identity of localities. Secondly, it has intellectual value by helping both individual and society to orientate in time: through its high density of forms a well-established townscape provides a particularly strong visual experience of the history of an area, helping the individual to place himself within a wider evolving society, stimulating historical comparison and thus providing a more informed basis for reasoning. Thirdly, and more contentiously, the combination of forms created by the piecemeal adaptation, modification and replacement of elements in old-established townscapes has aesthetic value: for example, in the maintenance of human scale, in the visual impact of and orientation provided by dominant features in the townscape, such as churches and castles, and in the stimulus to the imagination and the visual surprises provided by variations in street width and orientation. Clearly all three assets are interrelated and emotional and aesthetic experiences are particularly tightly intertwined with, though not necessarily dependent on, appreciation of historical and geographical significance.

Nicely put eh? Id.

From pp143-4 "Conzenian ideas: extension and development" being chapter 6 of *The Urban Landscape: Historical development and management. Papers by MRG Conzen* Edited by JWR Whitehand. Academic Press London 1981

A PERIODICAL

Environmental and Architectural Phenomenology, published three times a year, is a 16 page small format two column publication now approaching Volume 9.

"It is a forum and clearing house for research and design that incorporate a qualitative approach to environmental and architectural experience. One key concern of EAP is design, education, and policy supporting and enhancing natural and built environments that are beautiful, alive, and humane.

A major theme that EAP seeks to promote is the links

among environmental understanding, responsibility, and design. Issues of the newsletter have focused on such topics as "environmental ethics", "landscape reading", and "environmental design as place making". Contributing landscape architects and architects have included Douglas Paterson, Patrick Condon, Michael Brill, Murray Silverstein, and Ron Walkey."

An annual subscription for 3 issues is \$8 (\$10, non US). For further information contact: EAP, c/o Dr David Seamon, Editor, Architecture Department, Seaton 211, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS. 66506 (913-532-5953).

My information on this is 6 months old. Editor, but probably stable.

THE GREEN BACKBONE OF CENTRAL EUROPE

This is the title of an international conference to be held in Cracow, Poland on the 24th-28th February 1998. Preliminary registration forms can be obtained from ECNC (the European Centre for Nature Conservation), POBox 1352. 5004 BJ Tilburg. the Netherlands FAX +31 13 466 32 50 or on the ECNC home page <<http://www.ecnc.nl>> where it can be processed electronically.

Readers may find the conference explanatory text exciting in its sense of "we can head this one off", and the possibilities it opens for massive amounts of strategic mapping and geographical understanding to underpin policy formation. Or will it all be done without data acquisition. I quote it here.

"The concept of ecological networks has rapidly gained ground in various countries and regions of Europe. The concept reflects a dynamic way of thinking about the conservation of nature; a way that acknowledges the close interaction between the components of nature in Europe. The concept is partly a reaction to the process of fragmentation of large habitats into smaller islands. This process can be identified throughout Europe. In many parts of Central and Eastern Europe, however, vast natural areas still exist and the process of changes in land use has not yet affected the natural heritage to the same degree as in Western Europe. This situation offers many opportunities.

The situation is changing rapidly though. The process of decline and fragmentation of natural areas due to changes in land use, land-distribution and transition in land ownership has been accelerated in Central and Eastern Europe. Existing opportunities for nature may

therefore disappear when the process will not be kept under control. The potential for serious reduction in biodiversity can only be offset by coordinated national and international nature conservation policies and instruments. A principal concept to achieve this coordination, integrating the policy orientations set by international agreements and instruments, is the Pan-European Ecological Network.

The concept of the Pan-European Ecological Network emphasises the positive interrelation between ecosystems at a European level. It underlines the need for the conservation or restoration of large ecosystems and stresses the enhancement of opportunities for the dispersal and migration of species between these ecosystems. Also it highlights the need for rehabilitation and restoration of damaged or lost key ecosystems and the need to buffer the key ecosystems from potential external threats."

CONFERENCE REPORT

"Woodland in the landscape: past and future perspectives"

Woodlands were the theme of the 1997 conference of the PLACE Research Centre, held at the University College of Ripon and York St John in York. Over two hundred people attended, including academics, professional woodland managers, conservationists and local historians. An impressive line-up of speakers was headed by the internationally renowned woodland historian, Dr Oliver Rackham of Cambridge University, who gave the keynote address on *The past, present and future of woodland conservation*. In a wide-ranging talk, illustrated by examples from both Britain and abroad, he traced changing fashions and priorities for woodlands and challenged conventional conservation wisdom.

The historical development of British woods was outlined by Professor Brian Huntley from Durham University, who spoke on *The Holocene history of British woodlands in a European context*. This formed a valuable backdrop for more local contributions on specific areas, the first of which was given by Dr Andrew Fleming of the University of Wales, Lampeter, under the fascinating title of *From making hays to making hay: the loss of the Swaledale wildwood*. The Yorkshire theme was continued in papers on *History and woodlands in the Vale of York* by Mrs Jennifer



Kaner from York., *Mediaeval woodland in North Yorkshire: sources and methodology* by Dr Tom Gledhill, a freelance archaeologist from County Durham, and *The Coal Measure woodlands of South Yorkshire* by Mr Melvyn Jones of Sheffield Hallam University.

As the day progressed, the theme of the conference moved from historical studies of past woodlands to issues of conservation and management in woodlands today. Dr Keith Kirby from English Nature talked on *Judging woodland management by tradition or by results*, whilst Dr Charles Watkins of Nottingham University explained some of the practical problems involved in fieldwork in a paper on *The Conservation of ancient oaks at Sherwood*. The day ended with two papers which looked to the future and posed questions about the type and functions of woodland in the twenty-first century. Drs Morag Bell and Lois Child from Loughborough University spoke on *Redesigning a region: the National Forest and quality of life*, and Mr Simon Bell, Chief Landscape Architect with the Forestry Authority, relayed the latest research findings on *Understanding woodland landscape perceptions and processes*.

Alongside the verbal presentations were several poster displays extending the woodland theme. These included a display on the preservation of wood from archaeological sites by the York Archaeological Trust; a display about advice and grant aid for establishing farm woodlands from the North Yorkshire Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group; two posters exploring the use of aerial photographs and digital mapping techniques in Kent and Hampshire by Air Photo Interpretation Ltd and BKS Surveys Ltd; a display on planning forests for the future from Forest Enterprise; a display on the relevance of landscape history in producing sustainable woodlands for people and nature by the Countryside Research Unit at Sheffield Hallam University, and a poster on plant indicators and invaders by Stephen Hartley of Leeds University.

Dr Margaret Atherden

The proceedings of the conference will be published in book form in 1998 by Leeds University Press. Anyone wishing for further information on the book or on the work of the PLACE Research Centre should contact the Director of PLACE, Dr Margaret Atherden, at The University College of Ripon and York St John, Lord Mayor's Walk, York, YO3 7EX Tel:01904 616753 Email: PLACE@UCRYSJ.ac.uk

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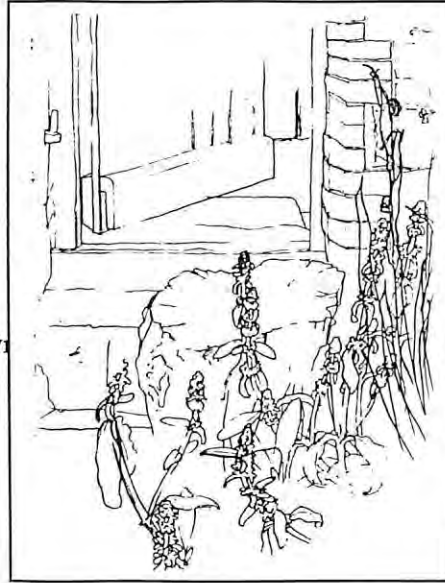
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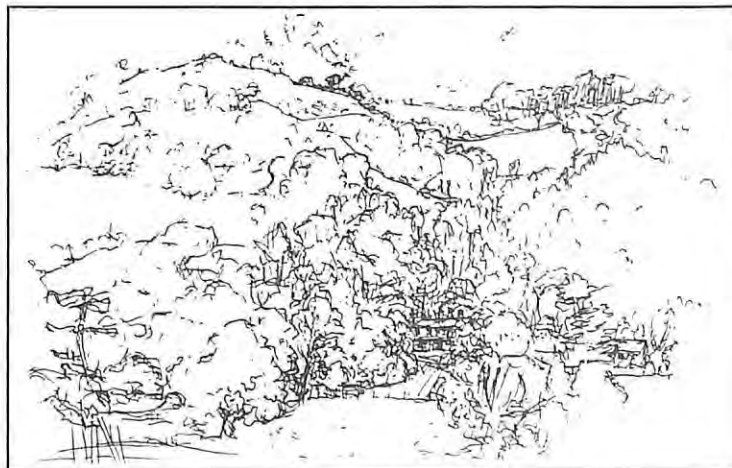
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THE INTERNET: A SURVEY OF ITS CURRENT LEVEL OF USE AND APPLICATION WITHIN THE LANDSCAPE PROFESSION

The Internet offers the landscape profession a considerable degree of potential in the area of integrating systems, information management, communication and the design process. However, much of this potential is neither being used nor realised by landscape architects at present. For landscape practices to fully appreciate the capabilities of the Internet, it appears that information and training on the subject is required. The profession must also increase its knowledge and use of computer technology before the Internet can be used to its greatest advantage. As Mark Lindult argued, for landscape architects to assume the lead in the design process they must be highly proficient at managing the flow of digital information.

Articles reviewing the use of the Internet within landscape practice have recently been published in *Landscape Design*. Features in issues 245 and 251 outlined the principal functions of the Internet and drew attention to aspects related to the landscape profession. These suggested that with widespread use among landscape professionals, Internet technology could increase the efficiency of landscape practice and promote the profession in the UK and abroad. The Internet could revolutionise the landscape profession by providing a valuable resource and an important stepping stone to the future. However, for Internet communication to be successful, the current level of use within landscape practice needs to be increased.

Survey of Internet Use

In trying to identify the extent to which the Internet has been embraced by the landscape profession in the UK, an investigation was conducted. A structured questionnaire was distributed to 125 landscape practices in the private and public sectors.

The survey showed that 31 per cent of practices are now connected to the Internet. This would appear to represent a relatively significant uptake when one considers the Internet has only been widely available for two to three years. The trend in Figure 1 shows that connections have increased dramatically over the last six months. Of the practices that have not yet subscribed, 70 per cent expressed an interest and 5 per cent of those were already in the process of establishing a connection. The enthusiasm for the Internet may be attributed to the relatively small capital outlay and ease of use when compared to other forms of digital technology such as CAD.

Despite the relatively high uptake, Internet use within connected practices remains low. As Figure 2 illustrates 64 per cent of landscape staff within landscape practices never use the Internet and 15 per cent use it occasionally, leaving only 21 per cent using it on a daily or weekly basis. This low level of usage may be partly attributed to the relatively high levels of computer illiteracy that remain within the profession. Only 68 per cent of the practices surveyed stated that all of their landscape staff could use a PC and not all of those who could did so on a regular basis. Until Information Technology is sufficiently incorporated into the work of landscape practices it is unlikely that the Internet will be fully exploited. Furthermore, limited understanding of the Internet and its potential appears to prevent practices from investing any more than the minimum amount of capital required to subscribe. As a consequence, staff access is limited to one terminal and connection times are increased by slow modem links.

Of the many facilities available the one most greatly used by landscape practices is email. 82 per cent of connected practices stated they use the Internet for email. However, email is still not used on a regular basis within the profession. This may be attributed to the relatively small number of landscape practices and landscape related companies connected to the Internet and limited advertising of email addresses. David Watson has developed an email directory for landscape architects at his independent site (www.Watson.u-net.com/homepage.htm). However, there remains a need for a centralised email directory, incorporated into the landscape Institute's web site (www.l-i.org.ul). This would ensure that landscape architecture develops a coherent structure on the Internet allowing email to be used easily and efficiently by landscape architects.

The exchange of files via email was seen to be the second most popular facility. 67 per cent of connected practices transfer files via the Internet, text and CAD files being transferred the most frequently. Moreover, 30 per cent of practices which transfer files over the Internet do so at least once per week. The opportunity to transfer large files rapidly between both consultants and clients is clearly seen by some as a major advantage for office practice.

The most popular types of information accessed by connected practices was found to include CAD issues/updates, professional landscape issues, product and service information and other business information. This reflects the potential of the Internet to provide technical support and access to current information. However, there is considerable scope to increase resources directly relating to the landscape profession such as practice portfolios, nursery catalogues, etc.

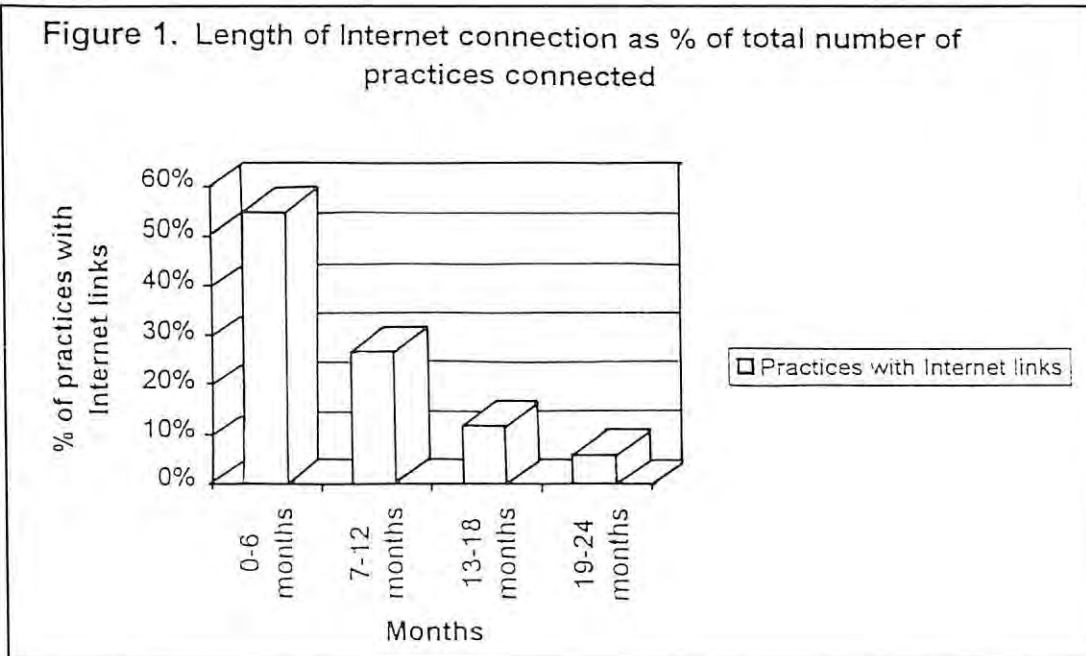
Newsgroups and mailing lists have been developed to cater for the demands of different Internet communities. However, they are extremely limited for the landscape

profession. British based 'Landscape Research' (accessed through Mailbase) and American based Larch-L, both predominantly addressing academic issues, are the only landscape mailing lists while the European Landscape Architecture Network (e.LAN) provides the only newsgroup. Alt. landscape

such as Adobe Pagemill, Claris Homepage and Microsoft Frontpage now enable novices to create their own web sites with comparative ease. Alternatively one of the many new web site designers can create a site according to a practice's requirements.

The creation of the Landscape Institute's web site is an important step for the future of the landscape profession in the UK. Until May 1997 the American Society of Landscape Architects' web site was the principal on-line reference for landscape architecture. New information about landscape architecture, the Institute and landscape education in the UK is readily available together with a register of UK

Figure 1. Length of Internet connection as % of total number of practices connected



architecture, the usenet newsgroup was incorporated into alt.architecture in 1996 due to lack of interest.

The Internet also has a valuable role to play in providing information for the profession. The survey revealed that the majority of landscape practices have not yet grasped the opportunity to promote their activities via the Internet. With only 24 per cent of connected practices having developed their own web pages. Where sites have been created they are frequently disappointing, especially in the light of a design discipline. For example only 38 per cent include a gallery of their practices work and only 13 per cent have connected their browser to other landscape sites. However, James Haig Streeter's web site (<http://www.pavillion.couk/jhs-online>) and Leavold Associates (<http://www.guildford.ac.uk/LEAVOLD/home.htm>) both begin to demonstrate the potential of this new and exciting marketing environment.

Moreover, recent developments have opened up a multitude of possibilities that have not yet been explored. Animated GIFs offer visual movement that would allow potential clients to 'walk through' designs in web site portfolios. 'Shockwave' has transformed the web allowing landscape practices to create 'movies' which bring their designs to life.

The principal reasons given in the survey for not promoting services on the Internet were lack of technical information, cost and lack of time. However, authoring information for the web has now become significantly easier with the development of web editors. Software

practices and links to related sites. In this way the Institute web site acts as a central point for landscape architecture in the UK, allowing practices to promote themselves and the profession successfully.

Future Developments

An extensive Internet literature search conducted as part of the investigation revealed that a wide variety of software and Internet tools are being developed which will extend and enhance the landscape profession's potential use of the Internet. Developments which will speed up file transfer and access to information are the most notable, although a variety of applications such as off-line browsers, Virtual Reality Modelling Language (VRML), Java and Shockwave all extend the landscape architect's potential for information access, design presentation and promotion over the Internet. In addition, video conferencing and Internet telephony could improve efficiency in terms of reduced travel time and cost.

Research also indicated that there may be a role for landscape architects to play in the future design and development of virtual landscapes. Virtual cities are already being developed, Manchester being one of the first British examples. If the design of virtual landscapes is left to computer artists, vital details relating to landscape and the environment may well be omitted. Thus input by landscape architects is just as important in the design of digital spaces as in reality.

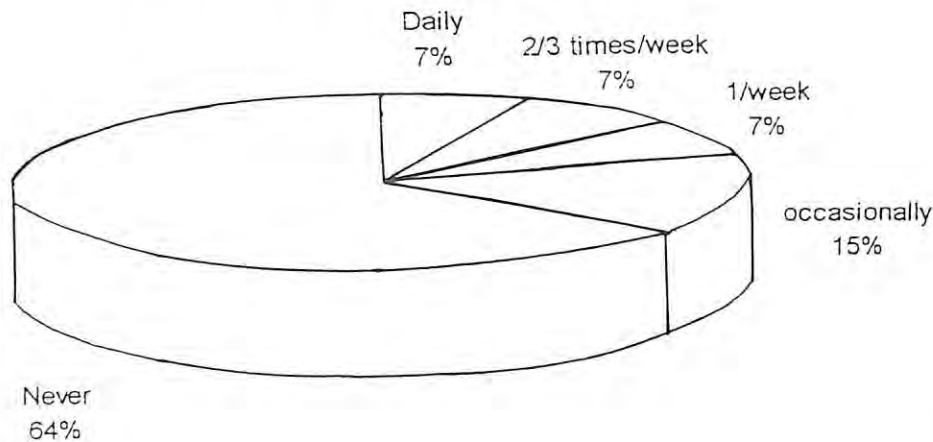
In years to come the Internet may play a vital part in

the public participation process, enabling virtual communities to evaluate design proposals. These virtual communities would be particularly advantageous to encourage public participation in design and at public inquiries as comments can be made anonymously. Furthermore the public can be made more aware of the changes taking place in their environment. With multimedia technology, 3D images of designs can be

paper to digital media and CAD, GIS and multimedia becoming more widely accepted, it is important that the Internet is also embraced. Establishing a connection need not be costly allowing both larger and smaller practices to use this valuable asset.

For landscape architects to fully realise the capabilities of the Internet, training is required to

Figure 2. % use of Internet by Landscape staff as a % of practices with Internet links



address not only the Internet but also the existing shortfalls of computer literacy. It is evident that the profession must increase its knowledge and use of computer technology in general before the Internet can be used to its greatest advantage. This holds particularly true if the profession is to make full use of the Internet as a promotional tool. More importantly, if landscape architects cannot deliver their designs over the Internet, they may

find their role bypassed by other, more technologically advanced professions.

displayed over the Internet allowing the public to walk through the newly designed spaces and comment before they are built. For example, a VRML model of Bath, developed at the Centre for Advanced Studies in Architecture at Bath University provides the public with a way of considering a wide range of views of a proposed development rather than being constrained by the views submitted by the developer.

In the short-term the opportunities the Internet has to offer may be more widely used if training relating to the Internet specifically to landscape practitioners is made available. The Landscape Institute may be the most appropriate organiser of landscape-related Internet training. A programme could be set up to operate through the newly established branches providing information and training for practices locally. In addition the Institute could distribute general information about the Internet and how it can benefit landscape practices, particularly targeting those which are not yet connected. This may be all that is required to boost Internet use among landscape practitioners and hence improve its current efficiency and worth.

Conclusion

By the very nature of their profession, landscape architects are skilled at information management and communication. The Internet offers an extension of these skills, presenting a vast database of information as well as a vehicle to communicate more effectively. With the profession currently undergoing a radical change from

find their role bypassed by other, more technologically advanced professions.

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LRG ON THE INTERNET

For readers information LRG's homepage is www.fae.plym.ac.UK/LRG/INDEX.Ltml

NOW YOU SEE IT NOW YOU DON'T

Walking through the forest with a class of Fine Art students recently reminded me of a question that recurs from time to time. We were looking at "the Forest of Dean Sculpture Trail in context" (incidentally, with so many of the pieces now dilapidated or removed - rather than naturally mouldered into the soil - the context was generally thought more interesting than the sculptures....). We had walked the trail, had looked at some of the native plants and plantation trees, old quarries, a reclamation site, and one of the towns, on a day trip. Now we had returned.

It turned out rather a wet night. Having left the coach in fair weather at dusk, we were committed to walking for nearly three hours, back to my village hall and dry, warm sleeping bags. For two and a half hours, it rained. It also banged and crashed. The thunder stole into the valley just as we reached the 'Giant's Chair' (Magdalena Jetelova's 'Place') - making quite the right impression. The lightning started quickly after, as we entered deeper into the woods, allowing us 'slices' of the scenery.

The question is this: Does the landscape cease to exist when you can't see it? I have to admit that it seems a silly question; but seeking answers to silly questions is not only often an interesting pastime, it is also often an instructive one. It is, after all, what much of the world thinks philosophers do. It's a question I sometimes try out on landscape architecture students (I didn't dare with the artists). What do they think? Many of them don't know. They feel trapped by the question. As students of landscape *design* - but not of landscape studies, and certainly not geography -

for them, as indeed for myself, 'landscape' is firstly "the view from a particular position": it is predominantly something found by our predominant sense. If you can't see it, you can't sense it - you can't receive it. Yet, of course it is still there. Can you not feel it, taste it, smell it, hear it?

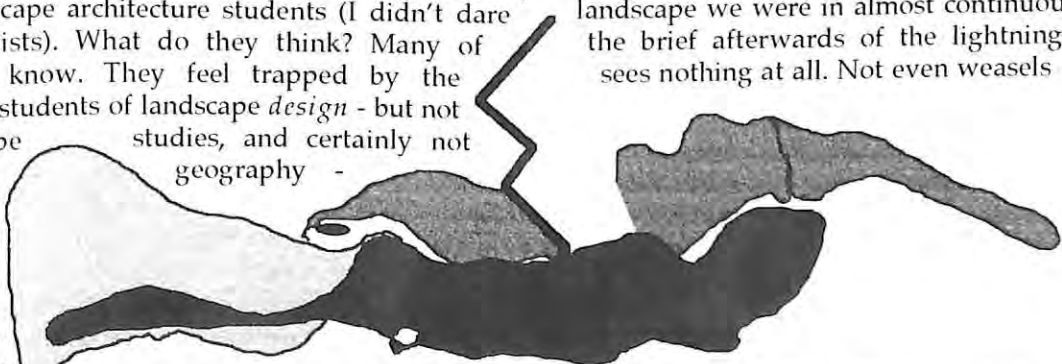
Well: can you? Much as over the years I have urged a recognition of the fact that we have a variety of senses, that our other senses *are* still important to us, and that much of the greater excitement in life comes in through sense organs other than the eyes, I'm not at all sure that it *is* there in the dark. Close your eyes a moment.... Your *environment* was still there; but was the landscape of

which you are again a small feature?

Our culture is in deepening trouble - for several reasons; one of the less well recognised of which is that we are so slipshod in our treatment of words. We are surrounded by, and are almost malevolently encouraging, swarms of weasels. One that runs by every day is 'sustainability' - a word that has already turned arse about face almost as much as 'sophistication' (look it up...) Or 'nature': Ask someone what 'nature' is, and they usually have a quick response; ask if they are natural, and response time slows dramatically.

For those of us in the landscape world, 'landscape' is the Arch-weasel. Indeed, I sometimes think the *thing* doesn't exist. Yet, we are told it is studied, designed, constructed and managed, that it has its own style of ecology, that in it we find affordances (*sensu* Gibson); that there are natural ones and cultural ones and historical ones - *and* virtual (ie really non-existent) ones.... I am in fact aware that there are several 'landscapes', and that the ones that can't be seen when one's eyes are closed are only one sort. Many people certainly do see landscapes with their eyes closed - but they are seeing different sorts. This is the curse of weasels.

So there we were: in the middle of the wet forest. Only my wife and I knew the way to the village (my older daughter was about 30 degrees out), and the coffee was running low. Not the right conditions for a pseudo philosophic question.... There would, of course, have been a way out of it. We could see *something* of the landscape we were in almost continuously. It is only in the brief afterwards of the lightning flash that one sees nothing at all. Not even weasels



*Affordances the perceived opportunities offered by an environment as given in J.J. Gibson 1979 "The ecological appraisal of visual perception"

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Uninstructed computer doodle by the editor who did not attend art college.

ANTHOLOGY

The following extracts are intended to make you search your half lost store of words once read, to identify by little clues who wrote each piece—an antiques roadshow approach. Also to examine the many ways in which landscape appears in literature. Who wrote it, when and in what what context? The answers are to be found elsewhere in these pages. For those who do not wish to know the outcome cover your eyes now!

These stumps of trees are a curious feature in American travelling. The varying illusions they present to the unaccustomed eye as it grows dark, are quite astonishing in their number and reality. Now, there is a Grecian urn erected in the centre of a lonely field; now there is a woman weeping at a tomb; now a very commonplace old gentleman in a white waistcoat, with a thumb thrust into each armhole of his coat; now a student poring on a book; now a crouching negro; now, a horse, a dog, a cannon, an armed man; a hunch-back throwing off his cloak and stepping forth into the light. They were often as entertaining to me as so many glasses in a magic lantern and never took their shapes at my bidding, but seemed to force themselves upon me, whether I would or no; and strange to say, I sometimes recognised in them counterparts of figures once familiar to me in pictures attached to childish books, forgotten long ago.

It soon became too dark, however, even for this amusement, and the trees were so close together that their dry branches rattled against the coach on either side, and obliged us all to keep our heads within. It lightened too, for three whole hours; each flash being very bright, and blue, and long; and as the vivid streaks came darting in among the crowded branches, and the thunder rolled gloomily above the tree tops, one could scarcely help thinking that there were better neighbourhoods at such a time than thick woods afforded.

* * * * *

I took one last look at the smiling plain behind us with its rich market gardens and the mountains to the west where the sun was beginning to sink, then we were in the cold shadow of the gorge with the river thundering about us, cold and green and white, sucking and tugging at the great boulders that lay in the stream, the noise of it reverberating from the walls thirty yards from side to side like the entrance to a tomb. After about a mile the gorge suddenly opened out into a valley where the mountains were no longer sheer but ran back in steep banks of scree. As we drove on we had momentary glimpses of jagged peaks. They were as dry as old bones; there was no snow or ice to be seen - that would be farther back, higher still in the [H... K...]. The road turned a corner and now, on the far bank of the river, infinitely secret-looking villages with watch towers built of dried mud, loop-holed and with heavily barred windows, clung to the mountainside. We turned another corner and suddenly were in paradise. It was evening but

the last of the sun drenched everything in golden light.

* * * * *

But there is an infinite possibility about the sea; it may do what it is not recorded to have done. It is not to be ordered, it may overleap the bounds human observation has fixed for it. It has a potency unfathomable. There is still something in it not quite grasped and understood - something still to be discovered - a mystery.

So the white spray rushes along the low broken wall of rocks, the sun gleams on the flying fragments of the wave, again it sinks, and the rhythmic motion holds the mind, as an invisible force holds back the tide. A faith of expectancy, a sense that something may drift up from the unknown, a large belief in the unseen resources of the endless space out yonder, soothes the mind with dreamy hope.

The little rules and little experiences, all the petty ways of narrow life, are shut off behind by the ponderous and impassable cliff; as if we had dwelt in the dim light of a cave, but coming out at last to look at the sun, a great stone had fallen and closed the entrance, so that there was no return to the shadow. the impassable precipice shuts off our former selves of



yesterday, forcing us to look out over the sea only, or up to the deeper heaven.

These breadths draw out the soul; we feel that we have wider thoughts than we knew; the soul has been living, as it were, in a nutshell, all unaware of its own power, and now suddenly finds freedom in the sun and the sky. Straight, as if sawn down from turf to beach, the cliff shuts off the human world, for the sea knows no time and no era; you cannot tell what century it is from the face of the sea.

* * * * *

It was not simply its isolation, but its location and its myriad combination of natural features within so small a compass - waterfall and burn, sand dunes and sand banks, hills and mountains, sea and islands - that made Sandaig almost unique among the old, disused houses that stood among the wild sea-lochs of the West Highlands. Cut off from the world by the peat bogs and moorland hills, and made almost an island by the encircling burn and the sea, Sandaig was set in the infinitely grander context of the sea and a wondrous, uplifting prospect down the sound to the isles of Eigg and Rhum - a confined microcosm on the edge of a nearly infinite macrocosm. It was the sea and its littoral that gave Sandaig its extra dimension and special meaning, as Gavin perceived: 'There is a perpetual mystery and excitement in living on the seashore, which is in part a return to childhood and in part because for all of us the sea's edge remains the edge of the unknown; the child sees the bright shells, the vivid weeds and red sea-anemones of the rock pools with wonder brings to his gaze some partial knowledge which can but increase it, and he brings, too, the eye of association and of symbolism, so that at the edge of the ocean he stands at the brink of his own unconscious.'

CONTENTS OF LRG'S JOURNAL, LANDSCAPE RESEARCH

Landscape Research has continued to publish a wide variety of articles drawing on traditions from design, humanities and the social and natural sciences. **Volume 22 No 3** published in November 1997 contains five main articles and a selection of book reviews.

Lily Kong and her co-researchers from the University of Singapore report on an innovative project relating to women's experiences of urban greenspaces. In **Nature and Design, Danger and Delight: women's experiences of the natural world**, the authors review the responses from a number of **focus group** discussions and questionnaires. Their findings indicate that women's relationships in these situations are underscored by a strong inclination towards nurturing, that is, teaching, tending and caring. Perhaps more surprising is the tension between 'danger' and 'delight', reflecting a fine balance between ambivalent experiences of fear and enjoyment in 'naturalistic' areas away from the safety of familiar urban settings. The authors compare their results with comparable ones from Britain, and suggest that the sources of enjoyment are similar, though different social attitudes have resulted in different sources of fear. The paper concludes with recommendations for planning and designing urban greenspace that may enhance women's enjoyment of nature areas.

Michael Jones and Karoline Daugstad take a novel approach to analysing the crucially important topic of 'cultural landscapes'. Their study focuses on Norwegian environmental policy and research, examining especially the ways in which this concept has been applied in legal, policy and planning documents at different tiers and in different departments of government. Their paper highlights the influence of rhetoric, and of academic discourses which appear similar but which are constructed for different purposes. They argue that confusion has arisen as a result of different academic discourses, which are based on separate but overlapping sets of values, being drawn together in a common discourse promoted by the application of research to government policy. The principal participants in this discourse are agricultural interests, nature conservation interests, cultural heritage interests and local planning interests. The particular value of this study is the way in which it shows that the concept of 'cultural landscape', which is currently fashionable in the formulation of research priorities and government policy, can be shaped by particular interest groups to justify different courses of action.

Mohammed Saleh provides an authoritative overview of current landscape conservation policies in Saudi Arabia. This is a subject which has not yet received widespread coverage in the western literature, yet which is of great concern to the conservation of regional biodiversity. His paper, **Toward a Sustainable Land Management of Vernacular Landscape in the Highlands of South-western Saudi Arabia**, draws a fascinating distinction between the top-down policies imposed on landscape conservation by the state, and the possibilities for bottom-up environmental protection based on indigenous knowledge and tribal tradition. There are lessons to be drawn from both, however, but this paper is principally important for its demonstration of the considerable conservation skills which persist amongst local dwellers, despite centralised modernisation programmes. The author points out the serious contemporary pressures on the environment of the south-western highlands, and argues that the most satisfactory solution would be one which combined scientific and rational skills and legislative powers with local enforcement and expertise.

The theme of indigenous knowledge related to landscape conservation is carried through to **Geoff Wilson's** paper, **Assessing the Environmental Impact of the Environmentally Sensitive Areas Scheme**. Focusing in particular on the Cambrian Mountains ESA, the author reports on this 100% census survey of farmers in the area. He argues that farmers' knowledge of ecological change on their farms provides useful information about ecological change induced by agri-environmental schemes, and that this important source of information has been neglected by researchers in the past. The results suggest that, while the ESA has been successful at halting the further decline of threatened habitats in the area at the landscape level (ie quantity of habitat),

it has done little to change farmers' commitment toward environmentally sensitive farming, and more environmental education of farmers is needed to make the ESA scheme environmentally sustainable in the long term.

The final paper is that of **James Hitchmough and Marianne Bonugli** referring to **Attitudes of Residents of a Medium Sized Town in South West Scotland to Street Trees**. This study examines the attitudes of residents, living in currently treeless streets, to street trees. The survey sites represent a gradation from underprivileged to affluent and, not unexpectedly, the greatest importance was attached to trees in the more affluent streets. Male respondents were significantly more likely to favour street tree planting than females, whereas other factors did not show statistically significant associations with expressed preferences. Perhaps more surprising was the finding that most respondents did not see trees as important in improving the quality of their street.

Volume 23 No. 1 The first issue of 1998 includes a similar variety of papers. The landscape historian, **Richard Muir**, analyses the attitudes and writings of three influential figures in his paper **Reading the Landscape, Rejecting the Present**. The views and attitudes of **Jacquetta Hawkes**, **WG Hoskins** and **Carl Sauer** are explored in an attempt to understand their influence on historical landscape studies. Although the very different backgrounds and temperaments of the authors are noted, Muir observes that they had independently developed intense dislikes of modern industrial society and its landscape manifestations. These dislikes concerned the transformation, rooted in industrialisation, of the relationship between humans and their environment. It is suggested that the carefully cultivated awareness of the long, intimate and intricate relationship between communities and their landscapes must have intensified the distaste and despair experienced by the three writers, as technology and industry combined to destroy settings which were the products of centuries or millennia of evolution.

Isis Brook, of Lancaster University, has contributed one of the most original and unusual studies yet to have appeared in *Landscape Research*. The article **Goethean Science as a Way to Read Landscape** presents a strikingly different approach to understanding *genius loci* and to recording the important and distinctive features of a place. The process involves deep reflection on a place, revisiting it, and then expressing one's experience of moving through it in very personal ways. The author explores this process in relation to a group study of a Scottish woodland, and suggests that it could be used to expand on traditional ecological questions of intervention or preservation. I suggest

you read it with an open mind and see what you make of it!

John Pendlebury and Fiona Green consider **Impolite Landscapes: a case study of Tyne and Wear**. It is always gratifying to be able to publish a paper on 'ordinary' park and garden landscapes, as a complement to erudite accounts of *grands oeuvres*, and all the more so as this relates closely to the authoritative study of the English Heritage Register Review Programme. Rooted within the tradition of studies of garden history, this paper reports on a study of parks and gardens within the metropolitan county of Tyne and Wear. It argues that, to understand the garden history of an unfashionable and essentially industrial area, broader perspectives on the complex web of economic and cultural factors are required. Issues which emerged in the research are explored through a series of themes based on site types.

Adrian Phillips draws on his vast experience of planning key landscapes to write on **The Nature of Cultural Landscapes**. His principal argument is that too much attention has been focused internationally on the protection of pristine landscapes, with inadequate acknowledgement of the enormous increase in biodiversity and visual complexity which can be wrought by traditional forms of human intervention. Thus, he demonstrates that agrobiodiversity is a resource to be protected along with wild biodiversity, and this re-doubles our need to find models of sustainable land use. Examples are given at the global (World Heritage Convention), European and national levels of the way in which the growing interest in cultural landscapes manifests itself. Special attention is given to the category of protected area known as 'protected landscape/seascape', and to criteria which can be used to identify and protect features of value.

Tor Arnesen focuses on the Norwegian system of national parks in his paper **Landscapes Lost**. The principal focus is on the ways in which landscape protection policies tend to safeguard 'the best' at the expense of 'the rest'. Thus, conservation policy can result in certain key landscapes being marginalised, or 'lost'. It is argued that Norwegian policy has emphasised inspirational mountain landscapes, yet devoted relatively little attention to coastal areas which have come under much greater development pressure. The author ascribes a semiotic interpretation to landscapes, effectively meaning that one area may contain several landscapes simultaneously. In this context, a strong artistic tradition in Norway has led to an elevated view of a particular aspect of mountain scenes, leading to a relative neglect of areas possessing less dramatic qualities.

Paul Selman, Editor LR

ANTHOLOGY ANSWERS

Charles Dickens *American Notes* The Penguin English Library 1842 p237-8.

Now I wonder which of you guessed this one! I didn't know he had been to America. What I believe he is describing here is newly settled land cut out of the forest at Upper Sandusky near Niagara. Rather like the Amazon or the devastated Sumatran rain forest??

Eric Newby *A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush* Book Club Associates 1958 p98

An author who only recently came to my notice. Incredibly adventurous, highly visual and in this book describing the full exhilaration of a dramatic landscape which is at times harsh at times full of the warm detail of the village.

Richard Jefferies *Jefferies' England* Constable London 1937 p191

Part of the "The Breeze at Beachy Head." Not an easy passage and in a way not a description of landscape but an exploration of how the hugeness of the sea affects the 'soul'. It comes from a collection of his essays (he was author and journalist), written in the 1880's

Douglas Botting *Gavin Maxwell A Life* Harper Collins Publishers 1993 p211-2

Sandaig is the house at Camusfearna so celebrated in Maxwell's "Ring of Bright Water." Douglas Botting knew Maxwell and spent a winter there in the early 60's alone to look after the famous otters and to write. A lonely place and a lonely text passage, which makes this editor want to set aside stark natural beauty, tides timeless, and the infinite macrocosm, for warm humanity, wine and the smell of frying garlic -cf. Israelites leaving Egypt in Exodus. Douglas Botting is also the official biographer of Gerald Durrell.

PICTURE CREDITS

In this issue my thanks to **Adrian Sandiford** (of Moretonhampstead) for permission to reproduce sketches from his notebook within the section "Other Journals". He was an art master, and is now our relief postman. He holds occasional exhibitions and finds great delight in the details of walls, flowers, hedge bases and the complexity of twisted stems. His notebooks show him as at home with landscape and architectural sketches as with characters. An enviable ability, which of course I envy.

The two shadowed urban scenes on page 3 are taken at second hand (via Whitehand) from Cullen G. *Townscape* publ The Architectural Press, London 1961
The picture of a cliff is by Ruth Cobb in *Enthralling stories for girls* publ Thomas Nelson and Son dated c1931. It also appeared in a previous issue.

The cartoon picture ("Finis") of a lone fiddler on the shore has its origins in an old Punch collection.

THE ROLLER COASTER AS LANDSCAPE

What do roller coasters remind you of? It wasn't until after I had learned about the history of the roller coaster that I saw it as a landscape, or rather, as a model, a three-dimensional diagram, of an almost archetypal rolling landscape of rounded hills and scooped valleys, a child's eye view of what a landscape ought to be. It appears that the earliest prototypes of the modern roller coaster were ice slides, raised on man-made structures above the ground, in 16th century Russia, and that these provided the inspiration for 'Russian Mountains', rides involving wheeled carts, using gravity alone, constructed in Parisian parks early in the 19th century. But the ride which is credited as 'the world's first and longest roller coaster' was laid on the earth and followed the natural contours of the landscape. In its first manifestation it was an industrial railway, built to carry coal from a mine on Summit Hill, East Pennsylvania, to the Lehigh Canal at Mauch Chunk. Operating from May 1827, trucks loaded with coal descended by gravity and were hauled back by mules, but then in 1844 the railway was extended to enable empty trucks to be returned without impeding the passage of loaded trucks; the line became a switchback figure of eight 18 miles long, utilising two stationary steam engines to haul trucks up two inclines, but otherwise relying entirely on gravity. When in 1872 the railway was no longer needed for its original purpose, it was converted to become a passenger-carrying tourist attraction! As the Mauch Chunk Switchback Gravity Railroad, it lived on until 1933, and I understand that it is currently being restored.

One of the visitors to Mauch Chunk in the 1870s, La Marcus Adna Thompson, subsequently designed and built compact variations on the theme: a 'Switchback Gravity Railway' which opened at Coney Island in 1884, a series of 'Switchbacks' in the States and abroad and in 1887, a 'Scenic Railway' at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on which passengers 'toured the Alps'. Here, as in many later examples, the framework on which the ride was built was concealed by a modelled landscape, but often the structure was, and is, left bare, so that not only the underlying supports but also the undulations of the ride itself are visible to the eye. Sometimes, in the case of the relatively recent 'Big One' at Blackpool Pleasure Beach, roller coasters rise above a flat surface, as if to reproach it for its lack of contours; elsewhere, the curves of the roller coaster echo the profile of nearby hills, and in some cases passengers are carried among the foliage of mature trees above a complex, often wooden, supporting structure whose dense thickets are a measured, man-made forest. At Oak Wood, in Pembrokeshire, the whole park is concealed in a hollow; approaching from the road, nothing is visible

until you're in it. Large oak trees rise around and, it seems, through the structure of the new, wooden roller coaster, the intertwining undulations of which really do appear as a concentrated, diagrammatic, three-dimensional representation of the hills and valleys of the surrounding landscape. From a quiet lane to the west, the highest peak of the roller coaster can be seen across the fields to rise above the hollow before dropping back into it. I am told that from this summit there are splendid views over the lip of the hollow across the countryside to the distant Prescelli Mountains.

And now I must confess that I have never ridden on a roller coaster myself, nor, until lately, had I any intention of ever doing so. These reflections spring from visiting amusement parks with my sons, one of whom in particular is a fearless and committed roller coaster enthusiast. However, thinking about roller coasters as landscapes has brought back memories of bicycling: of freewheeling down steep hills and seeing just how far the accumulated momentum would carry me up the next rise... and even earlier memories, of first experiencing this sensation from the child-seat fixed to the cross-bar of my father's bicycle. So perhaps, if I begin with a gentle ride, maybe one intended for little kids, and if I imagine myself to be once again on my father's bike, coasting down the slopes of a real landscape, carved out of the Earth itself, perhaps I'll be daring and it'll be alright?

Philip Pacey

Poet and Librarian at the University of Central Lancashire

PORTRAITS OF A LANDSCAPE

The current touring retrospective exhibition of James Ravilious' photography presents his vision of people and nature in relation to the land, demonstrating a feeling for landscape that complements his empathy for his human subjects. There are two clear influences: the compositional techniques of English landscape art and the humanist photography of Henri Cartier-Bresson. His personal vision, however, is more fully characterised by a deep interest and on-going commitment to the rural communities of North Devon.

Ravilious' composition works together, complicit with his subject. He has refined his techniques, using an uncoated pre-war Leitz lens, over-exposing the negative and processing in a compensating developer: particular methods which succeed in "Storm clouds with geese", Ravilious keeping in balance the luminosity of cloud, sky, geese and hill, framing the relationship between

the animals and the landscape. This approach works as well for exterior and interior subjects. With a sensitivity to light, shape and texture of forms, his compositions succeed when photographing panoramas, enclosing valleys, woods and observing the delicate relation of light and mist as when photographing people. The consistency of his method creates a sense of the subjects intermingling: people in the distance in one photograph blur with animals on hillsides in another.

Ravilious actively situates his compositions in relation to people and the landscape. His subjects give expression to rural conditions, from the initially inexplicable ("The Friend family burning rubbish in the churchyard") to the hazardous ("Stephen Middleton watering sheep in the snow"). Whilst trying to find order in this relation, his images often capture a discontinuity, through the pressures of time, of isolation, or the extremities of nature.

In his orchard series for Common Ground's campaign for local distinctiveness, Ravilious produced film-like narrative sequences to demonstrate traditional agricultural techniques. In this exhibition, the photographs reveal an alternative sensitivity to time: the time of people's relation to the land and its relation to other aspects of nature. He frames the time of the



landscapes with the lives of the people he portrays and vice versa. The lighting condition at the beginning of the day counts as much as a human insight. Each image traces the engagement of everyday perception and labour with the landscape.

An English Eye: the Photographs of James Ravilious is a Royal Photographic Society Touring Exhibition, supported in Exeter by Devon County Council. It has been shown in Bath and Exeter and is due to be exhibited at the City of Plymouth Museum from February 7th to 28th March 1998, and the London Institute later in the year.

James Randall, Oxford

SHOULD YOU READ

Minerals and the landscape

Steve Shuttleworth (LRG's treasurer and the Babbie Consulting Group) tells me that the following minerals papers have an important bearing on landscape.

A Richardson **Report on European Conference on Minerals Planning April 1997** Minerals Planning 71 June 1997 p3-5

E Turner Reviewing MPG6 - **The role of the demand forecast** Minerals Planning 71 June 1997 p8-10

P Chillingworth **Splitting an apportionment for sand and gravel** Minerals Planning 71 June 1997 p10-12

M Davies **Wick Quarry: a scheme of 100 conditions** Minerals Planning 71 June 1997 p20-21

A Ward **The restoration and aftercare of minerals sites: retrospect and prospects** Minerals Planning 71 June 1997 p25-29

Hicks **Government mineral planning policy: emerging issues** Minerals Planning 72 Sept 1997 p25-29

R Bate **Controls over mineral end uses: a contribution to sustainability** Minerals Planning 72 Sept 1997 p5-9

D Harper **Operational considerations of quarrying and landfill** Mineral Planning 72 Sept 1997 p21-25

J Grantham **Aggregates - issues on the horizon** Minerals Planning 72 Sept 1997 p43-46

Landscape history and archaeology

Catherine Stoertz **Ancient landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds** Publ by Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England ISBN 1 873592 31 0 (said by peer group reviewer Roger Palmer of AARG to be very good indeed)

Richard Muir **The Yorkshire Countryside - a landscape history** publ Edinburgh Keele University Press 1997 ISBN 85331 1987

In issue 21 I referred to this journal on page 8 and forgot to draw attention to its most interesting list of books reviewed. I list some of them now. If you are like me you will find the list tantalising, and a point of entry into a rich and rather elegant subject. Those wishing to get in touch with the Society should write to the secretary Ms C Lewis, National Monuments Record Centre Kemble Drive Swindon. SN2 2GZ.

The following books then are reviewed in Landscape History Vol 17 1995:

Historical ecology of the British flora (Chapman and Hall, London 1995 ISBN 0 412 56150

Anthony Aquires & Michael Jeeves **Leicestershire and Rutland Woodlands. Past and Present** (Kaiross Press, Newton Linford, Leicestershire 1994) ISBN 1 871344 03 4

CRJ Currie & CP Lewis **English County Histories. A Guide** (Alan Sutton Publishing, Stroud 1994) ISBN 0 7509 0289 2

Historian's Guide to Early British Maps: A guide to the

location of pre-1900 maps of the British Isles preserved in the United Kingdom and Ireland Royal Historical Society, London 1994 Edited by Helen Wallis ISBN 0 521 55152 8

Bob Machin **Rural Housing: an historical approach** (The Historical Association, London 1994) ISBN 0 85278 381 7

Norman Scarfe **Innocent Espionage. The La**

Rochefoucauld Brothers' Tour of England in 1785

(Boydell and Brewer, Woodbridge, Suffolk 1995) ISBN 0 85115 596 0

The Illustrated Journeys of Celia Fiennes 1685-c1712

(Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd, Stroud, Gloucestershire, 1995) Edited by Christopher Morris ISBN 0 7509 0891 2

David H Fletcher **The emergence of estate maps. Christ Church, Oxford 1600-1840** (Oxford University Press, Oxford 1995 ISBN 0 19 920178 1

Susanna Wade Martin **Farms and fields** (BT Batsford Ltd London 1995 ISBN 0 7134 6790 8

Chris Musson **Wales from the Air** (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1994 ISBN 1 871184 14 2

Richard Bradley, Roy Entwistle, Frances Raymond **Prehistoric Land Divisions on Salisbury Plain** (English Heritage, London 1994) ISBN 1 85074 647 X

Annie Ritchie **Prehistoric Orkney** BT Batsford Ltd/Historic Scotland, London 1995 ISBN 0 7134 7593 5

The Medieval Landscape of Wessex (Oxbow Books, Oxford 1994) Edited by Michael Aston & Carenza Lewis ISBN 0 946897 78 6

Landscape and Power (University of Chicago Press, Chicago & London 1994) Edited by WJT Mitchell ISBN 0 226 53207

Ecology and nature, Landscape ecology

J Boothby [Editor] **British Pond Landscapes - the proceedings of the 1997 Pond Life Project UK Conference** publ Sept 1997 ISBN 0 9531291 0 1

The Wet Grassland Guide publ by Royal Society for the Protection of Birds ISBN 0 90313 886 7

Martin Kent, Wendy Gill, Ruth Weaver, Richard Armitage **Landscape and plant community boundaries in biogeography** Progress in Physical Geography 21/3 1997 p315-353

RTT Forman, SK Collinge **Nature conserved in changing landscapes with and without spatial planning** 129-135

WM Adams **Rationalisation and conservation: ecology and the management of nature in the UK** Trans Inst Br Geogr 22/3 277-291

Landscape and urban planning 37/1,2 June 1997: *Special issue - IALE Congress Toulouse 1995: "The future of our landscapes" contains the following*

R Hobbs **Future landscapes and the future of landscape ecology** 1-9

R Lang, A Muller, R Lenz, T Selige, EM Forster **Landscape modelling and GIS applications in the Munich Research Association for Agricultural Ecosystems (FAM)** 11-18

A Cooper, T McCann, J Power **Regional variation in the cover, species composition and management of blanket bog** 19-28

JP Metzger **Relationships between landscape structure and tree species diversity in tropical forests of southeast Brazil** 29-35

M -a Maekawa, N Nakagoshi **Riparian landscape changes over a period of 46 years, on the Azusa River in Central Japan** 37-43

G Fry, I Sarlov-Herlin **The ecological and amenity functions of woodland edges in the agricultural landscape; a basis for design and management** 45-55

D Le Coeur, J Baudry, F Burel **Field margins plant assemblages: variation partitioning between local and landscape factors** 57-71

F Duhme, S Pauleit, H Baier **Quantifying targets for nature conservation in future European landscapes** 73-84

M Kamada, N Nakagoshi **Influence of cultural factors on landscapes of mountainous farm villages in western Japan** 85-90

P Bonfanti, A Fregonese, M Sigura **Landscape analysis in areas affected by land consolidation** 91-98

A Bouchard, G Domon **The transformations of the natural landscapes of the Haut-Saint-Laurent (Quebec) and their implications on future resource management** 99-108

JF Palmer **Stability of landscape perceptions in the face of landscape change** 109-114

JM Makhzoumi **The changing role of rural landscape: olive and carob multi-use tree plantations in the semiarid Mediterranean** 115-122

DJ Nadenicek **The poetry of landscape ecology: an historical perspective** 123-127

RTT Forman, SK Collinge **Nature conserved in changing landscapes with and without spatial planning** 129-135

Landscape meaning

Asa Boholm **Reinvented histories: medieval Rome as memorial landscape** *Ecumene* 4/3 1997 p247-272

Barbara A Weightman **Sacred landscapes and the phenomenon of light** *The Geographical Review* 86 1996 p59-71

David S Trigger **Mining, landscape and the culture of development ideology in Australia** *Ecumene* 42 1997 161-180

Landscape design and management

Ian Foster, Stephan Harrison, David Clark **Soil erosion in the West Midlands. An act of God or agricultural mismanagement (single parish example)** *Geography* 82/3 1997 p231-240

Towns urban form and urban history

Dolores Hayden **The power of place: urban landscape a public history** 300pp MIT Press Camb Mass 1995 ISBN 0 262 08237 3

Larry Ford **Cities and buildings: skyscrapers, skid rows and suburbs** 312pp John Hopkins Univ Press Baltimore ISBN 0 8018 4647 1

Planning

J Moir, D Rice, A Watt **Visual amenity and housing in the countryside - Scottish local planning authority approaches** *Land Use Policy* 14/4 1997 p325-330

Abdul Ghaffar, Guy Robinson **Restoring the Agricultural landscape - the impact of government policies in East Lothian, Scotland** *Geoforum* 28/2 1997 p205-217

NJ Evans, C Morris **Towards a geography of Agri-environmental policies in England and Wales** *Geoforum* 28/2 1997 p189-204

Technique

Timothy O'Riordan, Rosie Ward **Building trust in shoreline management: creating participatory consultation in shoreline management plans** *Land Use Policy* 14/4 1997 p257-276

Gordon Waitt, Pauline McGuirk **Selling waterfront heritage: a critique of Millers Point, Sydney** *Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie* 88/4 1997 p342-352

Policy, future sustainability

Wildlife and Fresh Water - an agenda for sustainable management ISBN 1 85716 260 9 free from Telelink, PO Box 100, Fareham, Hants PO14 2SX

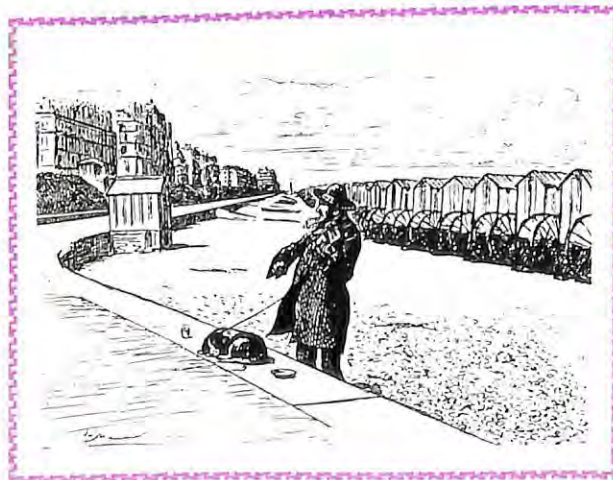
Carol Morris, Craig Young **Towards environmentally beneficial farming?** *Geography* 82/4 1997 p305-316

Ian Simpson, David Parsesson, Nick Hanley, Craig Bullock **Envisioning future landscapes in the ESAs in Scotland** *Trans Inst Br Geogr* 1997 22/3 307-320

Richard Cowell **Stretching the limits: environmental compensation habitat creation and sustainable development** *Trans Inst Br Geogr* 22/3 1997 p292-306

Cultural landscapes

Grady Clay **Real places An unconventional guide to America's Generic Landscape** 304pp Chicago Univ of Chic Press 1994 ISBN 0 226 10946 1



FINIS