

Its been a good long summer ~ weatherwise that is ~ and all too short in other ways. LRG has launched out into a conference with the ILE in the Czech Republic. We will be looking at whether it represents a useful opening for the Group. We profile a recent Board member - explore the US and look at parks. Shorter this issue.



LANDSCAPE  
RESEARCH  
EXTRA 29  
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## Through the Picture Frame

At the very end of his autobiographical account of the development of his approach to landscape, *How I Made the World*, Jay Appleton returns to his childhood, where the book began, and briefly recalls watching newts rising to the surface of a pond and diving down again. There is in this passage an intensity of vision which differentiates it from the enjoyment of landscape prospects which runs through the book. Jay Appleton is aware of the difference; he claims never to have lost this original intensity of seeing but to have added to it a more rational, intellectual appreciation of landscape. Maybe so, but (at least to this reader) it is the latter which comes through most strongly in both this book and in his better known *The Experience of Landscape*. Both books expound a theory of human perception of landscape which seems to me to make a lot of sense in



What are they enjoying in this landscape? Why! a monster spider in his web. The picture includes the assistant editor and two regular contributors.

explaining our apparently universal enjoyment of *views*, from a detached perspective, of landscapes which are, in the strictest sense of

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But don't underline



the term or more generally, 'picturesque' - fit for a picture (subject to human approval and control). But the more I've thought about this, the more I've felt that it overlooks (almost literally) the newts in the pond: experiences of landscape, of the details of things, of sunlight falling on this or that, in which all sense of detachment is dissolved in an overwhelming sense of one-ness, real-ness, and now-ness.

I owe my relatively recent discovery of Jay Appleton's writings to a mention of them in an excellent book by Sasha Grishin about John Wolseley, an artist of English origin resident in Australia. In his approach to landscape, Wolseley has decisively rejected the detached, static point of view; he engages with the Australian bush actively, camping out for weeks at a time, coming in close to observe the minutest details, incorporating images of them in complex works representing multiple viewpoints. He consciously seeks to subvert the mastery and ownership - and in an Australian context, the imperialism - implied by European traditions of landscape painting and map-making; in his own words, he sets out to 'de-claim the desert; to find out what the desert does to me rather than what I...can do to it'. He carries this strategy so far as to encourage Nature to collaborate in the making of the work; he employs locally derived pigments and incorporates found materials; he encourages living creatures to leave trails across the paper; he leaves sheets of paper he has been working on buried in the ground for months at a time.

Since I first saw it a few years ago (it was broadcast again in September 1999), a touchstone of landscape perception for me has been a televised interview with some brothers, now in advanced middle age, who as boys had been evacuated from London's east end to the countryside. Their recollection of waking early on their first morning, venturing into the garden and thence into a meadow, seeing dew on grass and cobwebs, encountering cows, is for me perhaps the most riveting few minutes of television viewing I have ever seen, precisely because it conveys with extraordinary power how this experience was for them the most incredible and wondrous revelation, something they would never forget. For myself, my own most intense and meaningful experiences of landscape - experiences which I associate particularly but not exclusively with childhood - are those when I've felt part of the landscape, sometimes as a result of coming down close and staring myself into a patch of ground or through the surface of a pond, and at other times, with an open prospect before me, when detachment has been dissolved by hard walking or hard labour, or when a single, static viewpoint has been banished by movement, the dynamic of being alive in a living landscape. I guess climbers experience this: a rock face inches from their faces for hours at a time, dizzying distances in every other direction, triumphs of

movement achieved by severe exertion interspersed with periods of resting and waiting, exhaustion and a glorious view at the finish. It is also relevant to recall the landscape paintings of Peter Lanyon, who got away from the fixed viewpoint in dramatic (and ultimately fatal) fashion by choosing to experience landscape from a glider.

I feel sure that Jay Appleton is right to suggest that one of the aspects of landscape for which human beings have an innate appreciation is the prospect which, in itself, and through specific features such as paths and bridges, invites us to come closer, to explore; if in this way landscape appeals to a primal urge, yet we surely should not allow ourselves to become so sophisticated as to refuse its bidding. If we don't jump in through the picture frame, we stand to miss, and lose, so much.

**Philip Pacey**  
University of Central Lancashire

## NEW PARKS & OLD IN LONDON'S EAST END

Last week in the course of my normal work I mapped from aerial photography all the larger green spaces in Greater London, and know from experience that the great majority of these are sports pitches or golf courses. There is a pressing need for re emphasis of the urbane and civic value of urban parks. And of how important they are as landscape, the space between places, relief in the built landscape. See later article on PPG17 for more on this.

This weekend my daughter, feature writer for the RIBA journal took me on an educational trip to the Thames Barrier Park. This is described by her colleague in this week's journal. To quote from Vicky Richardson:

*'A hundred years from now, the eastern edge of Docklands, now a rather desolate landscape of factories, brick built Wimpey homes and more recent commercial developments such as the Excel Exhibition Centre, will be unrecognisable but the park has set high standards for future developments'. RIBA Journal pp 44-50 July 2001*

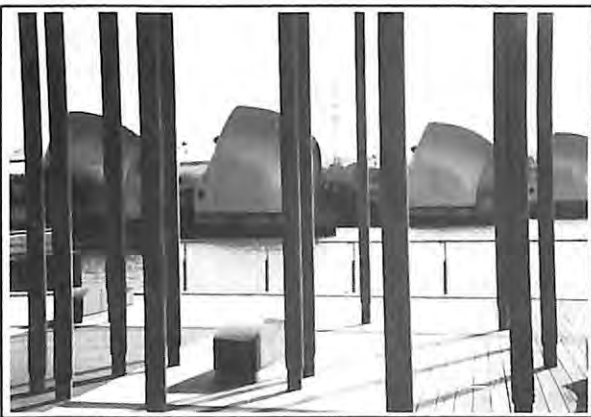
Those high standards are a trifle architectural yet dramatic. A trough of linear planting, crosses the area north west south east, clipped lines of yew, dense Lonicera with amethystine berry beads, planted into the trough's vertical faces, other shrubs and grasses, lavender, rosemary and mint ending in a block of fountains.



More traditional green spaces with trees stand outside of these. There is a breezy esplanade, views across the river and close access to the Thames Barrier. In the bright sunshine it was exhilarating, like being on the deck of a ship. Tiered five storey white flats which stand

**Bud Young**  
Land use analyst.

There were other parks that day, smaller grass areas colour splashed with autumn leaves, roofed over by majestic plane trees, immensely peaceful despite their smallness. Parks and squares happily encountered in a confusion of Victorian outer City buildings near City Road; the gloriously proportioned lawn over-arched by planes, in front of Geffrye's Museum almshouses (1714) in Kingsland Road. It's not that I am a country boy for I revel in townscape, but parks make towns so much more exciting.



next to it, up-river, add to the feeling of being on the old liner *Mauretania*.

We then moved to the linear park which straddles the Mile End Road on a tree planted bridge. There we sat as a group of four and had a picnic bought from the Budgeons supermarket that occupies mole space within the bridge. The sward we sat on was rich in herbs; the late autumn sun shone; we were able to take the only high point in the area and look over London. And yet we were on the bridge over a five lane Highstreet. Walking north past unusual energy efficient earth shelters (described in the *Architects Journal* of October 2001) we came to the Grand Union Canal: 1820's built; 'Hertford 26 miles'; brilliant greenspace with its own working historic character, and this linked us with Victoria Park, arguably oldest (1865) of the London Parks, provided following the petition of 30,000 residents to the monarch, Queen Victoria.

## MEET THE BOARD:

### John Gittins

*John became a Board member in spring 2001 but has been an LRG member for 15 years. Many years ago with characteristic sense of encouragement he wrote me a nice note about LRExtra. While at a small LRG meeting at Knighton on the Welsh Border we discovered that we had attended the same primary school and were of the same age. Though he did not remember me he remembered my more celebrated brother and sister!*

I have always lived on a boundary, personal, professional and geographical. For me this is for the most part an exciting way to live. I know no other. Boundaries link to borderlands. For me geographically this has been the English/Welsh border in particular, Montgomeryshire /Shropshire. Some people tell me that border people are difficult to live with. What me?

Nature and nurture certainly have shaped my view of the world. Born into a family most of whom have been and some still are farmers; land, land use and landscape has always been central to my way of looking, feeling, thinking and being. Border men and women have been central to my making. A great uncle, hill farmer and thinker, a great aunt, poet and community activist and a fellow geographer born in Shrewsbury, educated in Montgomeryshire, who spent most of his life in Belfast. There are others.

Journeys have always been more important to me than destinations. Milestones include purchasing at the age of nine, my first Ordnance Survey Map (on cloth), price: Three Shillings, (15p to the new generation), planning



journeys on foot, bike and later canoe. Discovering the work of Fredrick Le Play and Sir Patrick Geddes. But most of all being able to ground my love of places, people and nature in the writings of the French based "Annales School" especially Marc Bloch and his influence on Professor H. J. Fleure, and through him to my geographic inspiration E. Estyn Evans.

I regret that I never met Professor Evans, however, my father did go to school with him. I still 'journey with him' through Welsh landscapes, or across France, and particularly in Ireland. His book, "The Personality of Ireland; Habitat, Heritage and History," has been a major influence. I quote,

*"Here I would put in a plea for the inclusion in our general academic system of training the use of manual and visual skills....I have always found it an advantage, in studying rural life.... to participate in any agricultural or craft process".*

I also wished to understand and describe, and it will be remembered that Marc Bloch, wrote his books as a farmer who could plough, who knew the feel of the land and the smell of hay and manure. He was able to look beyond the legal and institutional framework of agrarian systems, interpreting them on the ground and in the intimacy of

small regions. In much the same way I have tried to read the rural landscape. If I have a 'philosophy', this is its base.

So what has been my journey? School mainly in Shropshire. Articled to study accountancy. Hated it. Spent too much time climbing, walking, canoeing and camping from scouting days onwards in Snowdonia and the Lake District. Rebellious, having poor school based GCE results -but completing a sheet of the Second Land Utilisation Survey which was both enjoyable and satisfying. Night School, degrees from London and much later Lancaster. Always grounding ideas in community based practical action.

Building on my love of land and landscape; linking the poems of Seamus Heaney to those of RS Thomas, and the paintings of John Piper, Graham Sutherland and Kyffin Williams. I moved into teacher training again in Bangor. I was appointed at a relatively young age as a Secretary of State for Wales appointment to the Snowdonia National Park Authority,

The opportunity to travel to Japan and the USSR in 1973 as a Churchill Fellow to study national park management led to yet another career move as a research fellow in the Institute of Cornish Studies where I worked on the West Penwith Heritage Coast. Back in Wales I spent an exciting period working with two outstanding landscape architects/designers, Brenda Colvin and Hal Moggeridge on the Brenig Reservoir Scheme in upland Denbighshire.

Crossing from Wales to England in 1985 I worked in Cheshire in their Countryside Management Service. This took me deeper into lowland landscapes but I thanked goodness for the two estuaries (quasi borders) the Dee and Mersey, and five percent of the Peak National Park. The Mersey Basin Campaign and the innovative work of the Mersey Basin Trust provided opportunities to strengthen my links with the voluntary sector. A chance meeting with Angela King and Sue Clifford before "Common Ground" came into being, was a turning point for me: towards their three big promotions: Parish Maps, Apples & Community Orchards, Fields & Boundaries. Later I moved from the County Council back into the voluntary sector as Director of the Cheshire Landscape Trust promoting landscape awareness and conservation for public benefit through community action.

It's been an interesting journey from 'my Bro' -that place, in part geographical, in fact Welsh speaking Montgomeryshire with which I always identify. There



they use the word "Cynefin" - the landscape with everything in it and for me this is central. Always at the heart of my interests has been the sense of place, and local distinctiveness. Looking, seeing, hearing, smelling and talking about landscape is my life.

What I can bring to the LRG Board remains to be seen. However, helping people of all ages to recognise that change will always be a feature in their lives, and how they can make it change for the better though positive action will no doubt feature. Translating problems and issues into challenges and opportunities has always been important to me.

I'm still walking with my forebears, with Professor Estyn Evans at my shoulder. I see myself as a cultural geographer. I enjoy what I do and hope that I can help others to share my enthusiasm for places, people and nature.

**John Gittins**  
Cheshire Landscape Trust

## LRG BOARD MEETS ON THE BORDER

The LRG Board meeting earlier on May 19<sup>th</sup> this year was held at the Offa's Dyke Centre, Knighton in the Welsh Borderland. Rather few board members attended despite the attractive venue and the promise of two papers by invited speakers. Obviously most of our board are centralists! Compare John Gittins. The first speaker Richard Kelly of the Countryside Council for Wales described the work done to designate historic landscapes, areas which contain a wide variety of features of historic significance which should be seen as reading together. These ranged from Victorian capitalist landscapes of slate exploitation at Penrhyn Castle and Bethesda, to Iron Age landscapes at Strumble Head; Old Levels (reclaimed marsh landscapes) in Gwent and open field systems in Gower. The investigative process delivers a register of important sites and was done by obtaining the observations of a range of 120 specialist consultees who were encouraged to nominate and explain 'their best sites'. This longer list was then sifted by a panel and defined. The register has obvious regulatory planning value.

Offa's Dyke and how it is managed was described by Ian Bapty, whose title is Offa's Dyke archeological management project officer. He is employed by the Clwyd Powys Archeological Trust at Welshpool. He described its history and how it varies in form along its length all but making a territorial dividing line between

England and Wales. He showed slides of problems of loss by wholesale agricultural destruction and recreational pressure, and how these were managed. The physical form of the Dyke varies and it was suggested by his audience that this might be related to the variation of soil and rock type along its length, and the responses of different 'ancient contractors' to the length each had to construct. Jim Saunders Offa's Dyke project officer was also at the meeting.

**Editor**

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## URBAN PARKS NEGLECTED?

PPG 17 SPORT, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION CONSULTATION DRAFT, DETR March 2001

"It is long past time that the definition of open space in planning legislation is brought up to date. (says a response to this report). A footnote saying "there are other kinds of public and private open space" is simply a "cop-out". While this will obviously require legislation, the guidance should encourage planning authorities to adopt a typology of open space which suits their local area. Moreover, there is an assumption in the draft - for example, in para 3 - that all open spaces are necessarily "green" except when they have an artificial sports surface. In urban areas, however, high quality civic spaces are an essential component of any urban renaissance and a major factor in the image of an area. 1 June 2001"

No this is not part of the DETR report, it is part of a lengthy, vivid and dismissive response to PPG 17 by consultant Kit Campbell (whose response was referred to me by The Urban Parks Forum).

Earlier this year I was much taken by the passage written by (ILAM) the Institute of Leisure and Amenity Management, in their 'Report on Open Space to the House of Commons Environment Sub-committee Inquiry into Town and Country Parks'. It read:

*Urban parks and green spaces are an essential part of the urban heritage and infrastructure, being a strong element in the architectural and landscape character of towns and cities, providing a sense of place and engendering civic pride. They are important for enabling social interaction and fostering community development. Public green spaces help to conserve natural systems, including carbon, water and other natural cycles, within the urban environment, supporting ecosystems and providing the contrast of living elements in both designed landscapes and conserved wildlife habitats within our urban settlements. Parks and green spaces are supportive of social and economic objectives and activities. In particular the provision of public parks helps to reduce the inequalities, poor health and social exclusion in deprived areas and reduces the inherent tension between the many social and ethnic groups who form the wider community. Providing for the recreational and leisure needs of a community assists the economic revival of cities, increasing their attractiveness as a place for business investment, to live, work and take our leisure.*

In response to PPG 17, ILAM had the following to say, and I quote from their letter.

"The Institute of Leisure and Amenity Management ~ ILAM, welcomes consultation on the revision of PPG 17. ILAM etc etc....."

"We believe the above description (referring to the italicised paragraph above) amounts to an appreciation



of the value of urban green spaces in a way which the revised PPG17 does not....."

"Given the deficiencies in the present document, it does not seem to be sensible to attempt a line by line analysis or to try to answer, directly, the questions posed in the Annex to the covering letter. The role of green space in the urban environment, and the role of the planning system in its protection and enhancement, is so under-developed in favour of provision for sport, that the course of action recommended by this Institute is to put the revision of the present PPG17 on hold, and commission research into the practice and effectiveness of current open space planning".

Editor

people's conference was the time devoted to the presentation of each delegates' work. There was a good variety of '10 minute presentations' in which people gave their latest or most relevant landscape work. There was of course some language difficulty but is this not always the case in international conferences. For those challenged in the auditory the acoustics of an elegant 19<sup>th</sup> Century salon left something to be desired. The kindness of our hosts and the charm of their two student helpers (assuming a lowly position in the accompanying photograph) did not.

The field excursion, taking us into empty and one time emptied Iron Curtain landscapes and the rich urban landscape of Ceske Krumlov was fascinating and provided an agreeable bonding experience. We were on holiday together in the subjects we all subscribe to.

LRG will be discussing what next and how at their Board meeting in November. The conference was underwritten and subsidised to participants by LRG as part of its charitable aims.

## THE CONFERENCE IN NOVE HRADY, SOUTH BOHEMIA



### September landscape conference jointly organised by LRG and the Czech Institute of Landscape Ecology

Yes it happened - due to the incredibly hard work of two people in particular, and it had about it many of the features of success. It brought together participants from Japan, Malta, Russia, Austria, Spain, Scotland, England and Wales. People went away feeling a warm glow of international friendship. A number of people joined the group. The sessions were various and combined a number of serious papers from our Czech colleagues with others equally serious from the visiting delegates. A special feature that gave it the feeling of a

### WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

We are very pleased to welcome six new members who attended the south Bohemia conference and five of them can be seen on the group photo. Anna must have been taking a photo at the time. They are centre in white raincoat, Yoji Aoki from Japan; Emanuel Buttigieg, Malta second from right; Anna Kurbatova and Dmitri Savin whose head is seen in middle centre, Moscow; Franz Grossauer from Austria near the Czech Republic, second from the left middle row; Pilar Bernad from Zaragosa, Spain second from the left top row; and Tony Trivett from Devon, England, back row fifth from left with his head in a field.



## MOUNTAIN AMERICA: ARCADY AND WILDERNESS

In a previous instalment (LRE 28) I described the mix of cosy familiarity and vast strangeness apparent to one bemused airborne Englishman en route to America's national parks, and I wondered particularly about the source of certain patterns of landuse and ownership. Other aspects of the vastness of North America are more obviously wonderful though one may later question why.

Imagine being driven in a superb hired car from mile-high Jackson airport (chunkily built in golden pine yet small and friendly) on a September morning of bone-dry, icy and brilliant air, straight into a legendary landscape ~ the Snake River valley below the mountain wall of Grand Teton, strangely familiar from Sierra Club calendars and a classic film (*Shane*). It was an extraordinary and exhilarating event. Great peaks towering above the level plain, terraces dropping in sweeping curves to the river, rounded hills eastwards running on forever: everything hugely high, deep, wide, the verticals and horizontals monumental in scale, the whole immensity unbroken by any human thing beyond the road itself and clothed in the lavender grey of sagebrush, green-gold of pine and aspen or deeper gold of tall grasses, bathed in a light and under a sky never witnessed in Britain (not quite true, I have seen it on rare arctic days above 4000 ft on Scottish mountains): this vast scene, in that light and air, had the vivid detail of a model with the unreality of a dream. It was hard to believe one was there, within it.

North lies Yellowstone, extraordinary in its own right even if it took us away from Teton (to which I shall return). What stays in my mind though, are not the famous geyser basins, for all their unique variety and extent in a simmering caldera fifty miles across (which, had one known of the cataclysm lurking below and due to destroy half the continent "any time now", would have terrified rather than amazed ~ thank you, BBC *Horizon*, for not revealing that before). What I recall with the keenest joy are less expected scenes: great expanses of vivid meadow, open woodland and rolling hills leading eye and mind away endlessly to far horizons all around the park's centre. Days later and back in Teton national park, a summit east of the Snake river (named Grand View Peak by some gratified

explorer) offered the same haunting images across a hundred miles of lake, meadow, forest and mountain wilderness.

There is another side to all this however, and views of such heart aching beauty may mislead those for whom "park" has other associations. The gentler areas of Yellowstone or Grand Teton are indeed uncannily like the landscapes of an 18th century Capability Brown park, with undulating meadows and groves of trees enticing you to wander through an endless arcady (which actually, in England, may stop at a hidden boundary). But the image similarity is deceptive. For one thing, even a full day's hike will hardly nibble at the edge of country on the scale of Yellowstone or Grand Teton; it is altogether too big. For another, there are bears out there (black and grizzly), and bison, and elk, and moose, none of which like people very much; and there are no paths except for those made by the above native inhabitants, who got there first.

These landscapes are not arcadian at all in fact, and I was struck by the confusion in my own mind between naive associations conjured up by the scenery, and awareness that the reality was something else. Yet there



may be profound and fascinating connections between reality and naive imagery. Brown's landscapes may have incorporated truly ancient archetypes, transmitted via nostalgic Renaissance references drawn from records and fragments of an antique classical epoch, which itself incorporated images of an earlier pastoral existence recalled perhaps from the real thing: the part-wooded part-open and grassy plains and mountains of Asia Minor.

It is difficult for any thoughtful modern human to know exactly how to react to these amazing American landscapes, other than with gratitude for their existence. Associated with arcadian images are those

evoked by such phrases as "the sylvan glade", "the mossy dell": soft, sensuous, comfortably beautiful as Brown's landscapes indeed were and are. Reality is not like that in North America. I was appalled to discover that one third of Yellowstone's two million acres were destroyed by fire in 1988; the ruination is inescapable; one drives daily through a boneyard of trees. No assurances of future recovery can ameliorate a sense of tragedy at such loss any more than with the unprecedented storms of December 1999 which destroyed much of France's landscape. Yet only in part was Yellowstone's great fire a man-made disaster; evidence lies all around that lightning fires and violent windstorms are as natural to these landscapes as wild animals should be. The engraving of Yellowstone Lake 1890 (previous page) shows devastated forest and plumes of smoke even then. Almost nowhere can the soft mossy or grassy glades of wistful imagination be found; everywhere (even in forests untouched in 1988) lies the wreckage of burned or storm-shattered trees; nowhere is it easy or safe to walk except on the rare trails. And this is natural; this is the Wilderness, and I am not sure I like it!

No-one liked it in earlier times in Europe either, until Salvator Rosa's paintings and Burke's aesthetics persuaded Englishmen confronted by Alpine wildness on the Grand Tour that it was Sublime: a needed corrective to soft civilised values. Reminders of this philosophic concept were brought home strongly on our first day back in Grand Teton, on a modest hike into cloud-filled Death Canyon, yodelling nervously to keep the Grislies away. Wildness was represented here less by animals (though we saw and carefully avoided a pair of moose on the trail), or wrecked trees (familiar by now) than by the shattering of the very bedrock of the landscape. Erosion in this fierce environment is not the gentle carving of an upland valley but the splitting of giant slabs from cliffs thousands of feet high; screes are not those stony slopes Lake District hikers slide playfully down, but whole hillsides of rocks the size of trucks and houses, raw and glistening. Only one path (built with remarkable elegance, as though to point up the contrast) threads this chaos; to leave it is to risk injury, or worse. We hiked this single safe path only days before it closed for Death Canyon's seven month winter. A solitary walker injured off-path on the last day might not be found. Only rarely in Europe have I encountered landscapes combining such scale and such

savagery. I am still working out my own reactions to them.

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## SHOULD YOU READ? No seriously!

I liked the idea last issue of leaving these unsorted so that you might browse through them as if in a second hand bookshop. No adverse response discourages me from doing it again. Is it laziness on my part?

James S Duncan and Nancy G Duncan **The Aestheticisation of the politics of landscape preservation.** *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 91 /2 June 2001 pp387-419

Catherine Brace **Publishing and publishers: towards an historical geography of countryside writing 1930-1950** *Area* 33/3 pp287-296

Grigory Ioffe and Tatyana Nefedova **Land use changes in the environs of Moscow** *Area* 33/3 pp273-286

*Area* 33/2 Theme issue on **Geographies of Childhood** .....

Especially Susan Tapsell, Sylvia Tunstall et al. **Growing up with rivers? Rivers in London children's worlds** pp177-199

Fiona Smith and John Barker **Commodifying the countryside: the impact of out of school care on rural landscapes of children's play** pp 169-176

David R Butler **Geomorphic process disturbance corridors: a variation in the principle of landscape ecology** 237-248 *Progress in physical geography* 25/2 June 2001

JM Goodson, AM Gurnell, PG Angold and IP Morissey **Riparian Seed Banks: structure process and**



implications for riparian management pp301–325  
Progress in Physical Geography 25/3 September 2001

Charles Warren **Birds, Bogs and forestry revisited: the significance of the Flow Country controversy** pp 315-337 Scottish Geographer 116/4

John E Gordon **The Corries of the Cairngorm Mountains** pp 49-62 Scottish Geographical Journal 117/1

Dona F Stewart **New tricks with old maps: urban landscape change, GIS and historic preservation in the Less Developed World** pp361 373 The Professional Geographer 53/3 August 2001

**From Landscapes Vo1 1/2 October 2000**  
Oliver Rackham **Prospects for Landscape History and historical ecology** pp3-15

Angus Winchester **Dividing lines in a moorland landscape: territorial boundaries in upland England** pp 16-33

Melvyn Jones **The absentee landlord's landscape: the Watson Wentworth Estate in eighteenth century Ireland** pp33-52

Michael Hopkinson **Living in defended spaces: past structures and present landscapes** pp53-73

Marion Shoard **Edgelands of promise** pp74- 93

Jay Appelton **What landscape means to me** pp94 97

Richard Muir **Review article Bridging the Pond (The Atlantic)** pp98-103

Hugh Matthews and Ken Field **Home Zones: Children, neighbourhood and the quality of life** pp168-170 Geography 86/2 April 2001

Marian Markwick **Alternative Tourism: change, commodification and contestation of Malta's landscapes** pp250- 255 Geography 86/3

Michael Pacione **The internal structure of cities in the third world** pp189-209 Geography 86/3

Mark J Bouman **A mirror cracked: ten keys to the landscape of the Calumet region** pp104-110 Journal of Geography 100/3

Countryside Recreation Theme issue Vol 9/1  
**Countryside and Rights of Way Act**. Also includes National parks for Scotland article and 'Making connections' for accessible greenspaces.

John Bentley **Countryside Access: strategic planning, coordination and agri environment schemes**. Countryside Recreation pp 8-13 vol 9/2 2001

Laurie Olin **Across the Open Fields: Essays drawn from English landscapes** University of Pennsylvania Press, Penn studies in landscape architecture. Book 352pages hardback published 2000 ISBN 0-8122-3531-2 (alk paper).

#### 'EX CATALOGIAE'

The publications below are listed briefly; you will find them on bookshop shelves or via the named publisher.

From the Stationery Office Books on: **Landscape Character; Land Cover Changes; Heaths and Moorlands; Soils sustainability and the natural heritage; Biodiversity in Scotland**. These volumes are offered at new more realistic prices from the Stationery Office Bookshop 71 Lothian Road Edinburgh EH4 9AZ

From the Spon Press catalogue  
[www.sponpress.com/landscape](http://www.sponpress.com/landscape)

Alan Tate **Great City Parks** June 2001;  
Editor Niall Kirkwood **Manufactured sites: rethinking the post industrial landscape**; Editors Ken Fieldhouse and Jan Woudstra **The regeneration of Public Parks** June 2000  
Bryn Green **threatened landscapes: conserving cultural environments**.  
Gerald Smart and Edward Holdaway **Landscapes at Risk? The future for areas of outstanding natural beauty in England and Wales**. December 2000  
Editors John F Benson and Maggie H Roe **Landscape and Sustainability** November 2000  
Editor Jan Birksted **Landscapes of memory and experience**.

#### JAPANESE ENVIRONMENTAL LITERATURE

My thanks to LRG member Yoji Aoki of the National Institute for Environmental Studies Japan Environment Agency for the following conference papers. These all have summaries in English. Yoji attended the conference in South Bohemia where he presented a short paper on visitor preferences for different vegetation types in the Japanese Alps. In the group photo he is standing centrally behind the two young women students who helped with the conference. He has sent me the following:

**Investigation methods for recreational use of natural landscape** – Research Report from the National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan, No 155, 2000  
ISSN 1341-3643

An introduction to methods used to study the recreational use of landscape 7-8

Landscape appreciation in terms of recreational use (Yoji Aoki) 9-19

Studies at national scenic area (Koichi Hosono) 19-28

Studies of recreational use for park planning (Rokuro Fuse, Tetsuo Kaneda, Osamu Shitara) 29-36

Studies of recreational activities on site (Osamu Kanbe) 37-46

A historical review of recreational use of landscape in Japan (Koichiro Aoki) 47-56

An international comparison of recreational use of natural area (Hitoshi Fujita, Winifrid Jerney, Roger Deneef) 57-68

Summaries of papers are in English.

His Institute which has a wide range of specialisms runs a website at [www.nies.go.jp/](http://www.nies.go.jp/)



# STREETSCENES AND BEHAVIOUR



On the back streets of constrained tourist-packed Venice everyday life persists. Boys hang out listening to music – in the way teenagers do – but they are in boats and when they speed off they leave the slap of water behind them, rather than the screech of tyres. Boxes of lettuces for the city's restaurant kitchens are heaved off bobbing boats rather than being trundled out of vans. It is this rather than the capitals on the Doges' Palace, surrounded by dropped ice creams, that makes Venice so special.

Columbia Street market right midday Saturday and the street next to the market. Why such animated behaviour? This man is dancing his



baby and people sit on the pavement, not that it is a festival but the answer lies in the next photo (bottom right). In this most run down streetscape just off the Columbia Road market there is a sense of great delight. It ain't all about trade and architectural quality. And here is the source of the delight a string quartet against a background of corrugated iron, equally happy playing Vivaldi or Strauss. The photo below is of an early morning street in

Trieste, sombre indeed. What is it gives a street scene animation in different normal conditions? Can it be measured? Does it relate to traffic,



facades, presence of shops and what kind, street trees political regimes and national character, or how people feel as they go to the tube. Watch this space for some answers from the Jubilee Line study. Any offers?