

## Cultural

- Descriptive
- Sauer's Cultural Landscape School
- J.B. Jackson's Vernacular School
- Emerging

## Landscapes

- A “Landscape” is specific collection of land forms and spatial relationships (land use, cultural artifacts)
  - for artists, this may be translated into a specific ‘scene’
  - for geographers, the landscape concept can be used to understand and classify regional landscapes
- The form and socio-spatial relationships embedded in a landscape can reflect the wider development process
- A region can have many landscapes
  - symbolic & material
  - rural & urban



# HUMAN geography

An experiential Approach

	Individual & Aesthetic	Collective & Representative
<b>cultural</b>	related to the arts (consciously designed objects) or ideas of enduring value	related to the everyday beliefs and practices of a group of people
<b>landscape</b>	the work of landscape architects or garden designers scenery portrayed in a painting or photograph, or that is seen as worth painting or photographing	the land that can be seen from a single vantage point (usually larger than a "site," smaller than a "region") "nearly everything we see when we go outdoors" — Peirce Lewis 1979

*From the Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies (2003)*

## Landscape & Sauer's Morphology

- Carl Ortwin Sauer (1925) The Morphology of Landscape
  - Humans and their cultural practices alter the landscape
    - One of the first major contributions to a theoretical geography
    - Social systems provide meaning to landscapes
  - Examples: Mound building, domestication of animals & crops, fire ecology



## J. Jackson's Vernacular

- Landscapes are known locally through the vernacular
- Community and sense of place defines the meaning of the landscape



## Emerging Landscapes

- Symbolic not material
- Political not material