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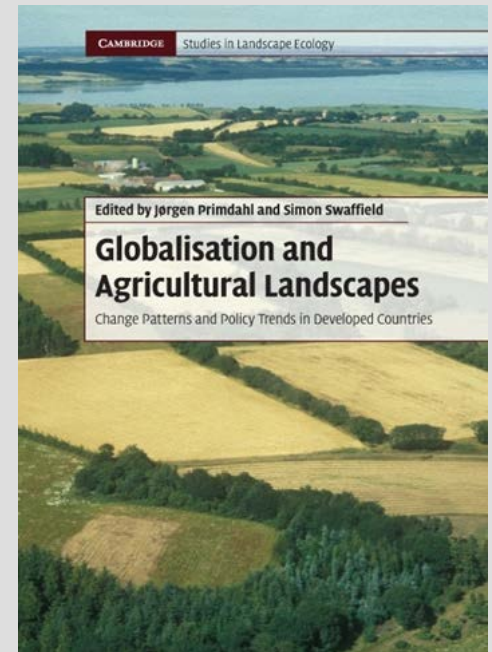
Pathways to sustainable agricultural landscapes - challenges and governance solutions

Introduction - the farmer and the landscape

Case A: An outdated agricultural landscape

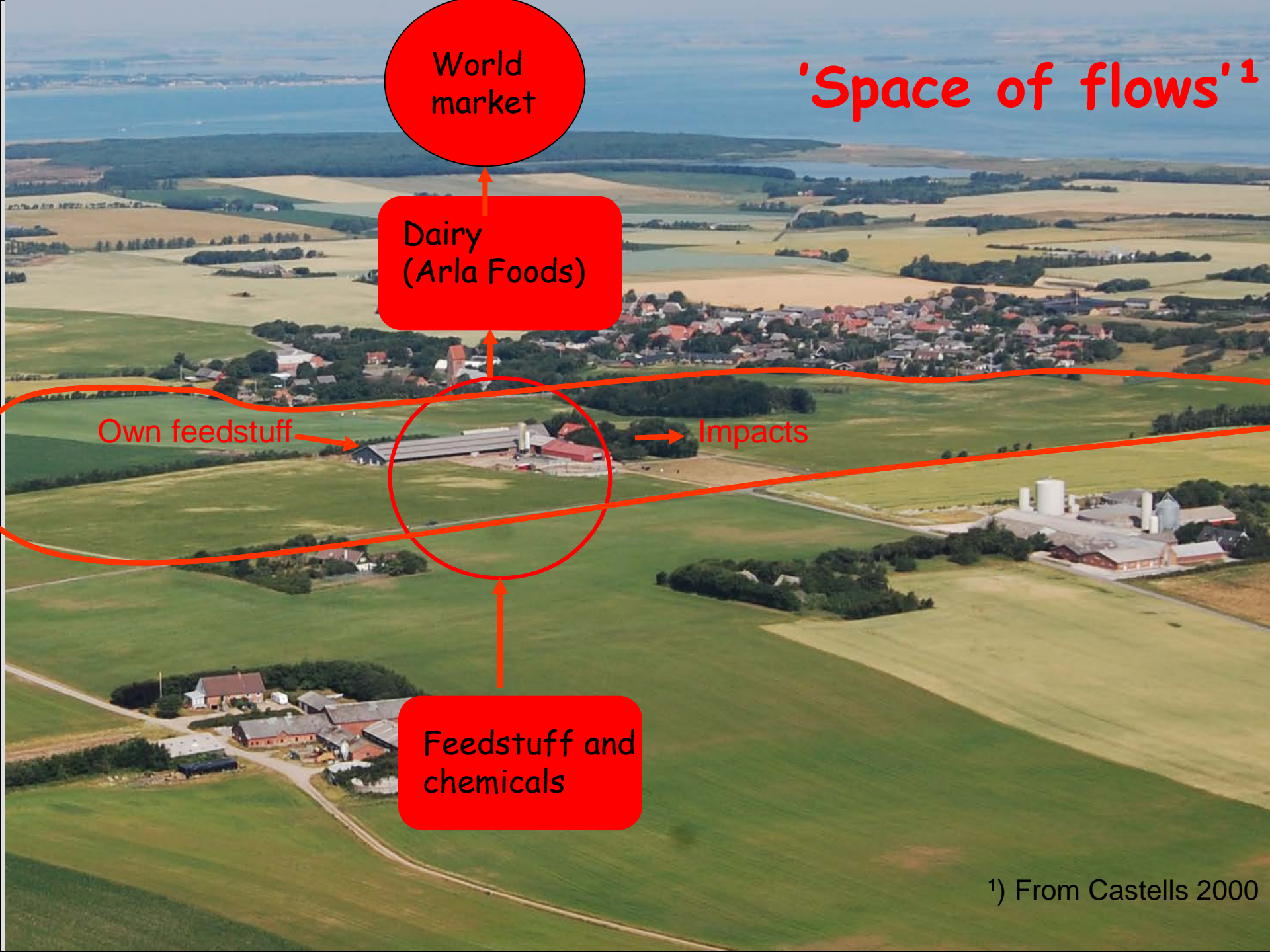
Case B: Bringing farmer's commercial interests into
landscape governance

Conclusions



The parish of Lihme, Jutland 2009





World market

'Space of flows'¹

Dairy (Arla Foods)

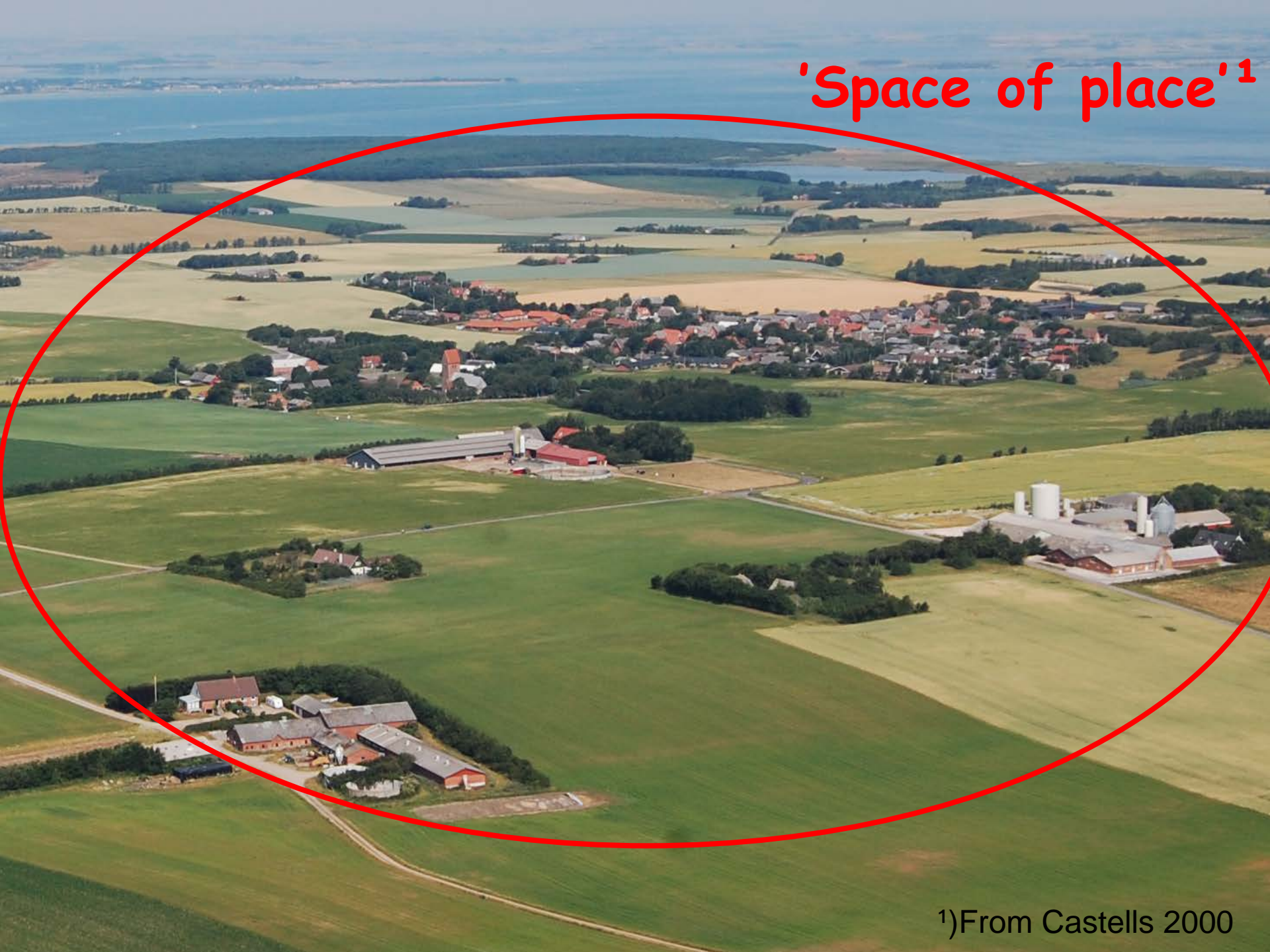
Own feedstuff

Impacts

Feedstuff and chemicals

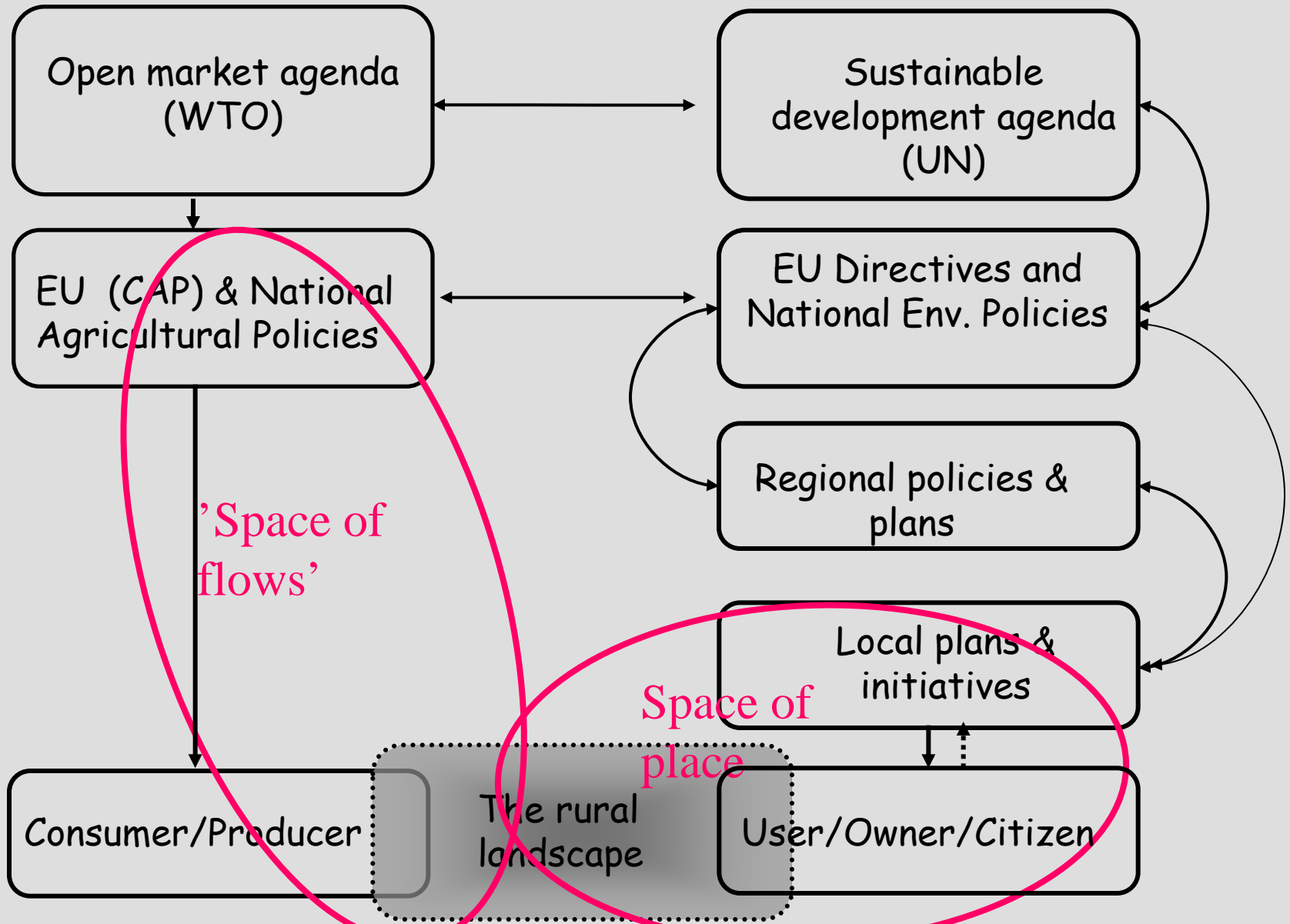
¹) From Castells 2000

'Space of place'¹



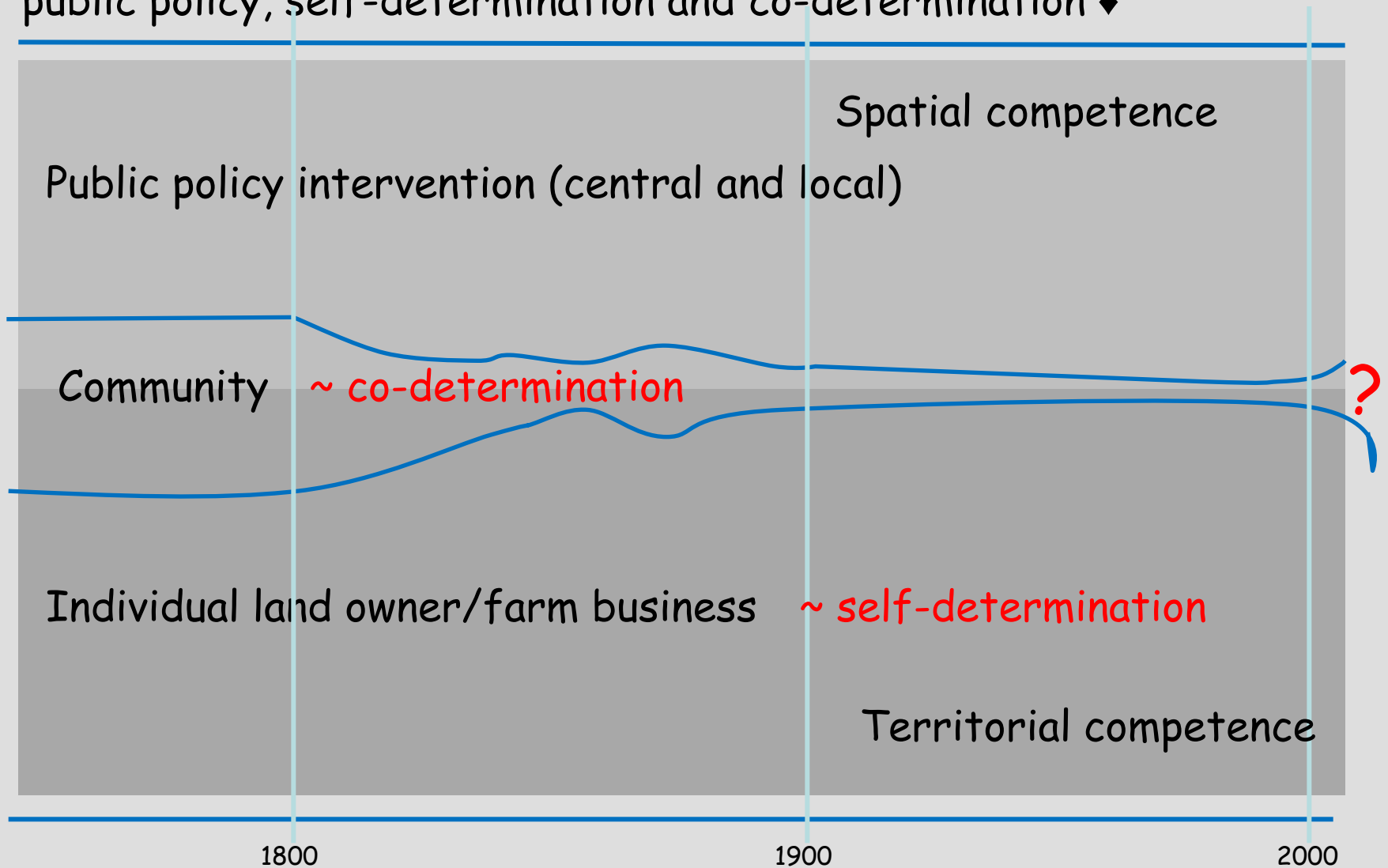
1) From Castells 2000

On two international policy agendas and rural landscapes



(Moderated from Primdahl and Swaffield 2010 with inspiration from Dwyer and Hodge 2001)

Landscape power: On territorial and spatial competences* and public policy, self-determination and co-determination ♦



*) From Hägerstrand 2001
♦) From Arler 2008

Key words:

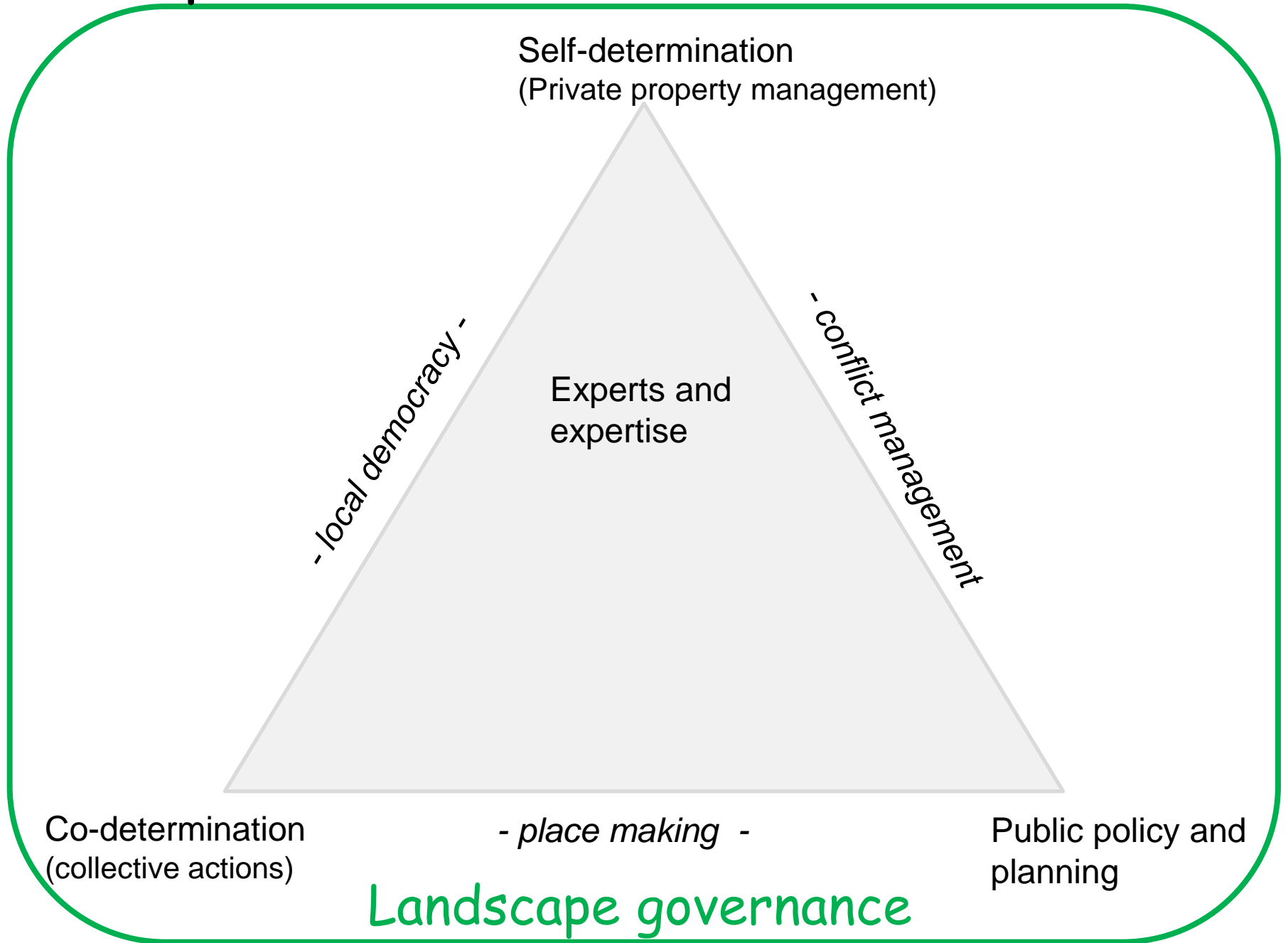
Self-determination → the good as a subjective matter
→ freedom for the individual to develop

Co-determination → equal influence, representational democracy
→ public involvement in common affairs, mutual learning and personal development

Public policy and planning → conflict management
→ place making

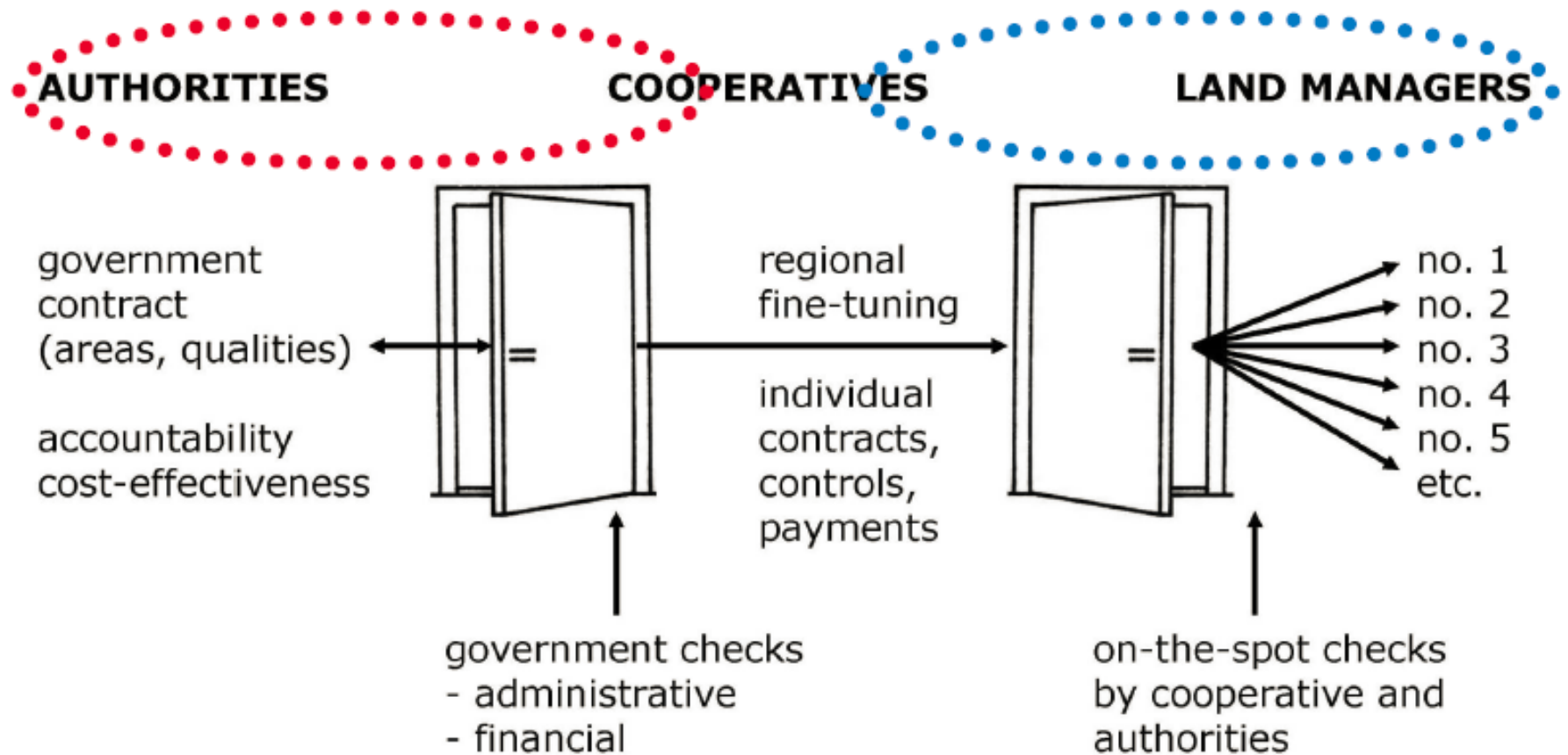
Expertise → instrumental rationality
→ value rationality

A conceptual model



How can the interface between territorial and spatial competences be improved?

The “front door – back door principle”



'Plan09' An experimental programme. Case: Landscape strategy making for Lihme



Activities and workshops

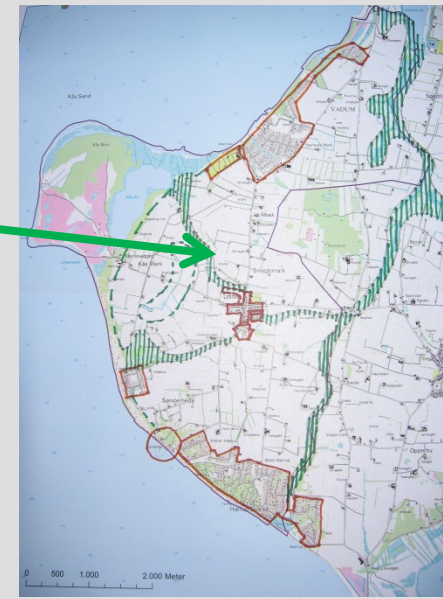
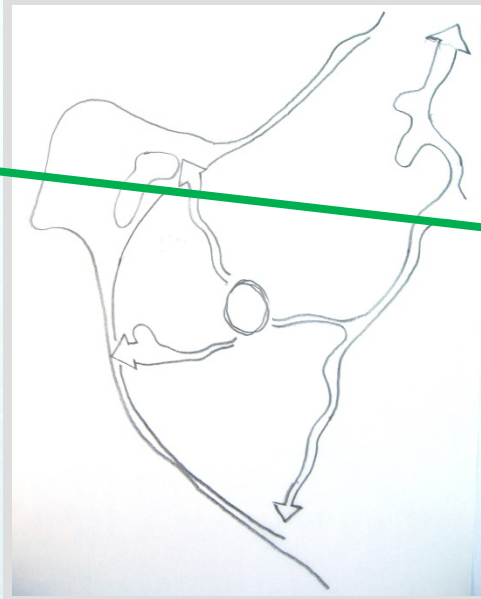
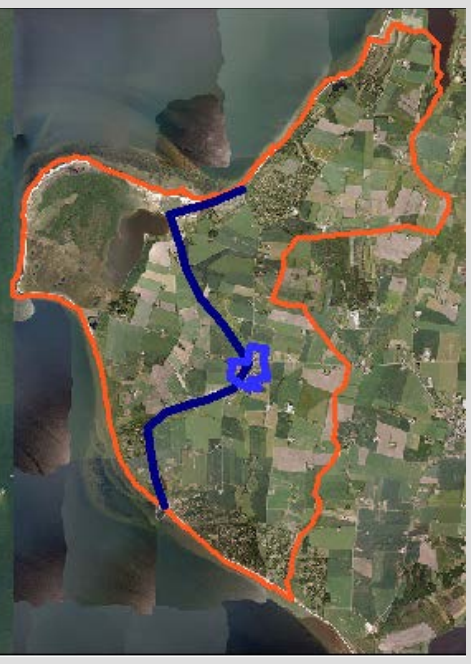
- Common meeting for all areas
- Formation of working groups
- SWOT analysis for each area område
- 1. workshop - the work with the landscape strategy begins (lectures, excursion, discussions)
- Working group meetings
- 2. workshop (expert panel, 'confrontation dialogue')
- Working groups - public meetings
- Concrete plans
- Integration into the municipal plan



Experiences from the Lihme parish



Ideas and proposals for a landscape strategy after the 2. workshop



Lihme, Strategic Projects:

- New small subdivisions in the villages to attract middle income families and relocate pensioners
- Renewal of Lihme village including renovation of houses, new plantings and a village forest
- Renovation of Gyldendahl harbour
- New walking trail network and green corridors to link the village and the coast
- And then the green corridors



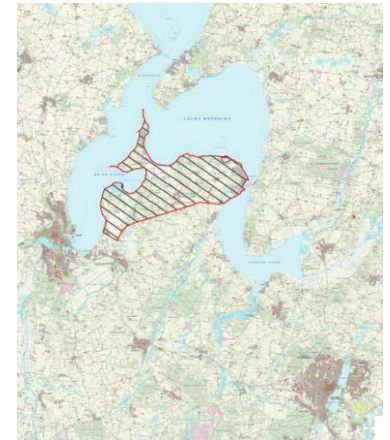
Case B: The future landscape in Fjends - one of 12 ongoing projects in the action research programme: Landscape futures

Partners: Skive municipality, local workings groups, University of Copenhagen

Objectives

- To develop a 'model' for the Limfjord landscape - in collaboration with owners, users and the municipality
- To investigate how interest of commercial agriculture may be included in plans for the future landscape

Key issues: agriculture, habitats, outdoor recreation and tourism, rural housing

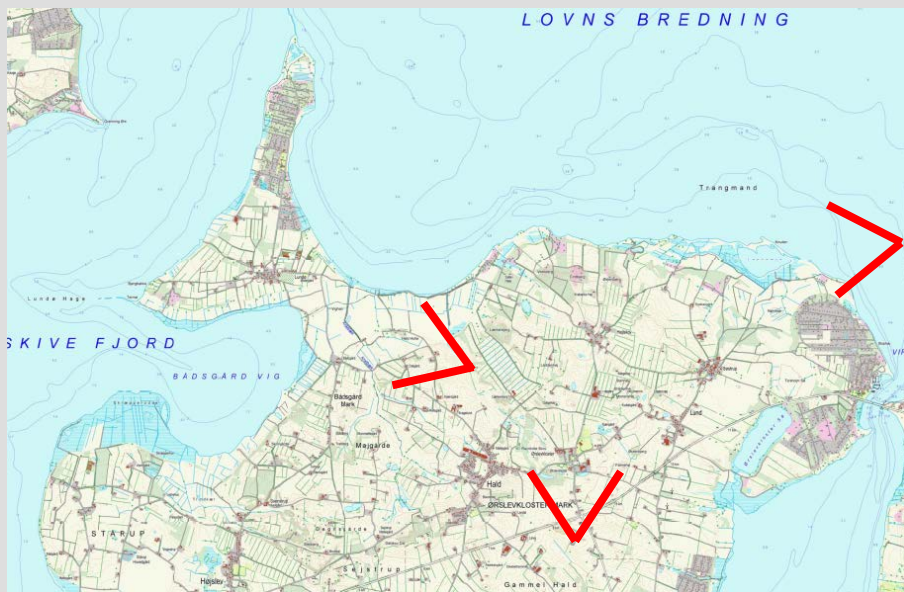


The case area: the Fjends landscape



▲ 1880

▼ 2012



On-going work - where are we?

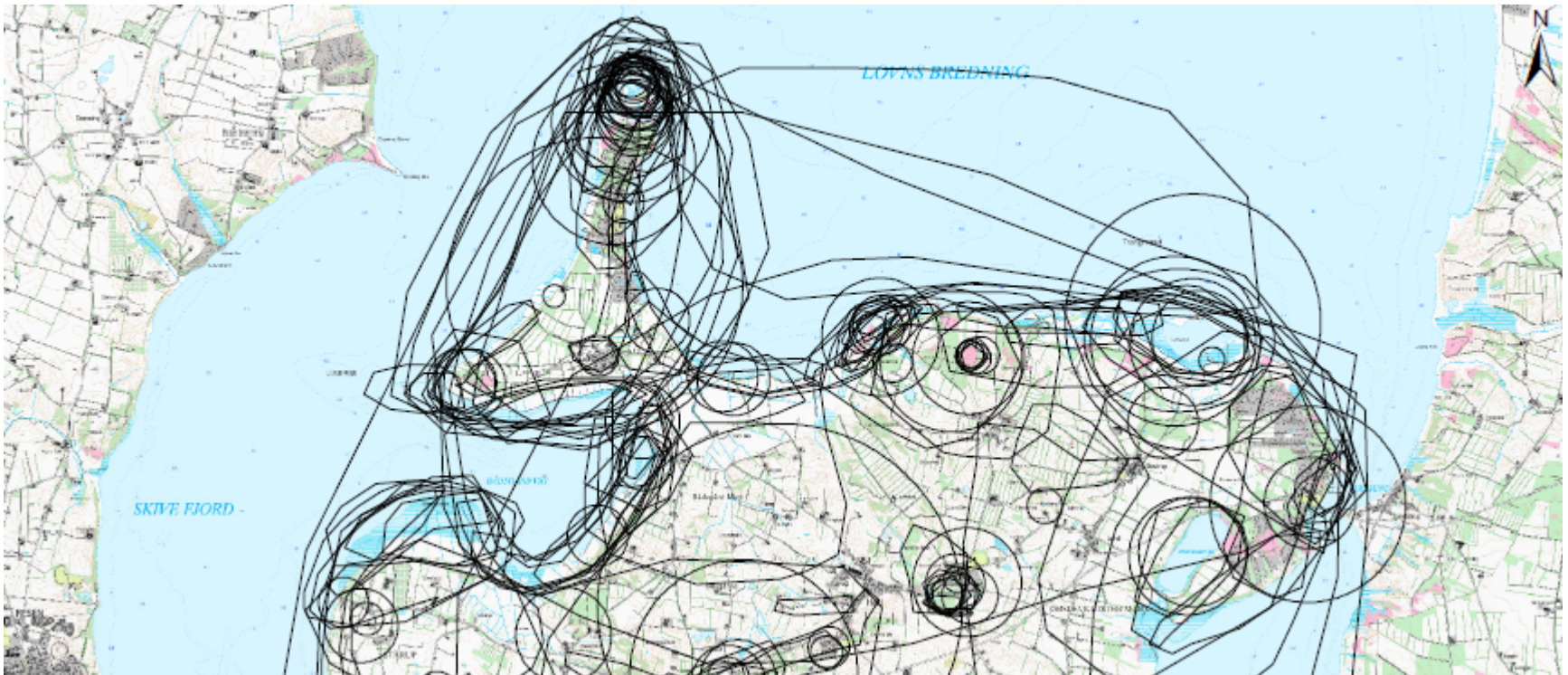
1. **Three workshops** has been held with the full time farmers.

Objective: to explore the farm business' needs concerning spatial changes and landscape (app. 15 of 20 participated)

Relevancy/interesting for your farm ▶	Not relevant	Maybe relevant	A little relevant	Relevant	Very relevant	Point
▼ Topic	0	1	2	3	4	sum
1 Regional traffic in the area	1	1		3	7	38
2 Land consolidation		2	1	3	6	33
3 Local traffic – to and from the farm	3	2		2	5	28
4 Participation in habitat management	1	4	1	5	1	25
5 Participation in wetlands or nutrition management projects		6		6		24
6 Afforestation, hedgerow planting etc.	3	3	1	3	2	22
7 Wildlife management (including hunting)	3	6	1	1	1	15
8 New farm production buildings	3	6	1	2		14

On-going work - where are we?

1. **Three workshops** has been held with the full time farmers. Objective: to explore the farm business' needs concerning spatial changes and landscape (app. 15 of 20 participated)
2. **Landscape analysis and interview survey** of all owners of > 5 ha of land. Objectives: to gain information on the landscape, agriculture and the owners' background, preferences and interest in a collaborative planning process (85 % of all owners participated)



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3. **Four public 'winter lectures'** concerning the rural landscape in Fjends. Objective: to created a common interest in the landscape among residents for the landscape and the planning project (60-70 people showed up every time). Lecture issues: agriculture and landscape, wildlife and habitats, cultural history, settlement history and village quality



On the Fjends landscape (1): the land owners

The farmers' main motive for owning their property

The primary motive for owning the property* : ►

		A good place to live	A good place for production	An equal blend of both motifs	Total
Employment ▼	Numbers	- - Percent of total answers - -			
Full time farmer	10	10	10	80	100
Part time farmer	4	25	25	50	100
Hobby farmers	30	70	7	23	100
Pensioners	23	48	0	52	100
Other	2	50	0	50	100
In total	69	51	6	43	100

The question was phrased: "Do you primarily own this property because it is (1) a good place to live, (2) a good place for production or (3) an equal blend of both motifs?"

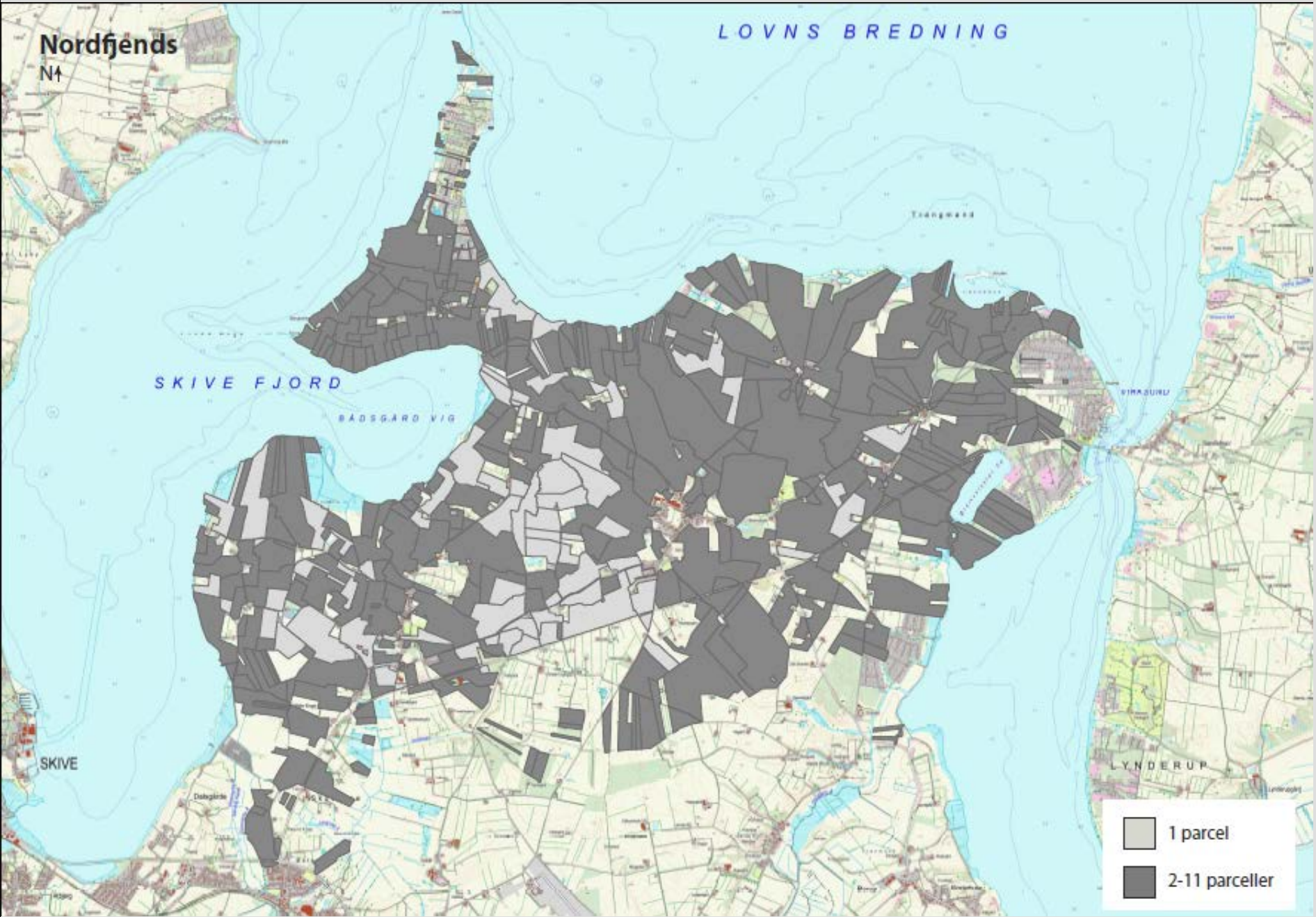
On the Fjends landscape (2): Grassland management

Permanent grasslands (including semi-natural salt marshes)

Employment ▼	Grazed	Cut	Other	Not managed	In total	Total area	Interested in 'common' grassing
	----- % of total area -----				%	ha	% of responses
Full time farmer	47	40	2	12	100	143	23
Part time farmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hobby farmers	65	22	2	11	100	198	49
Pensioners	48	32	12	8	100	116	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
In total	55	31	4	10	100	463	30



On the Fjends landscape (3): Farm properties



On the Fiends landscape (3): Land consolidation

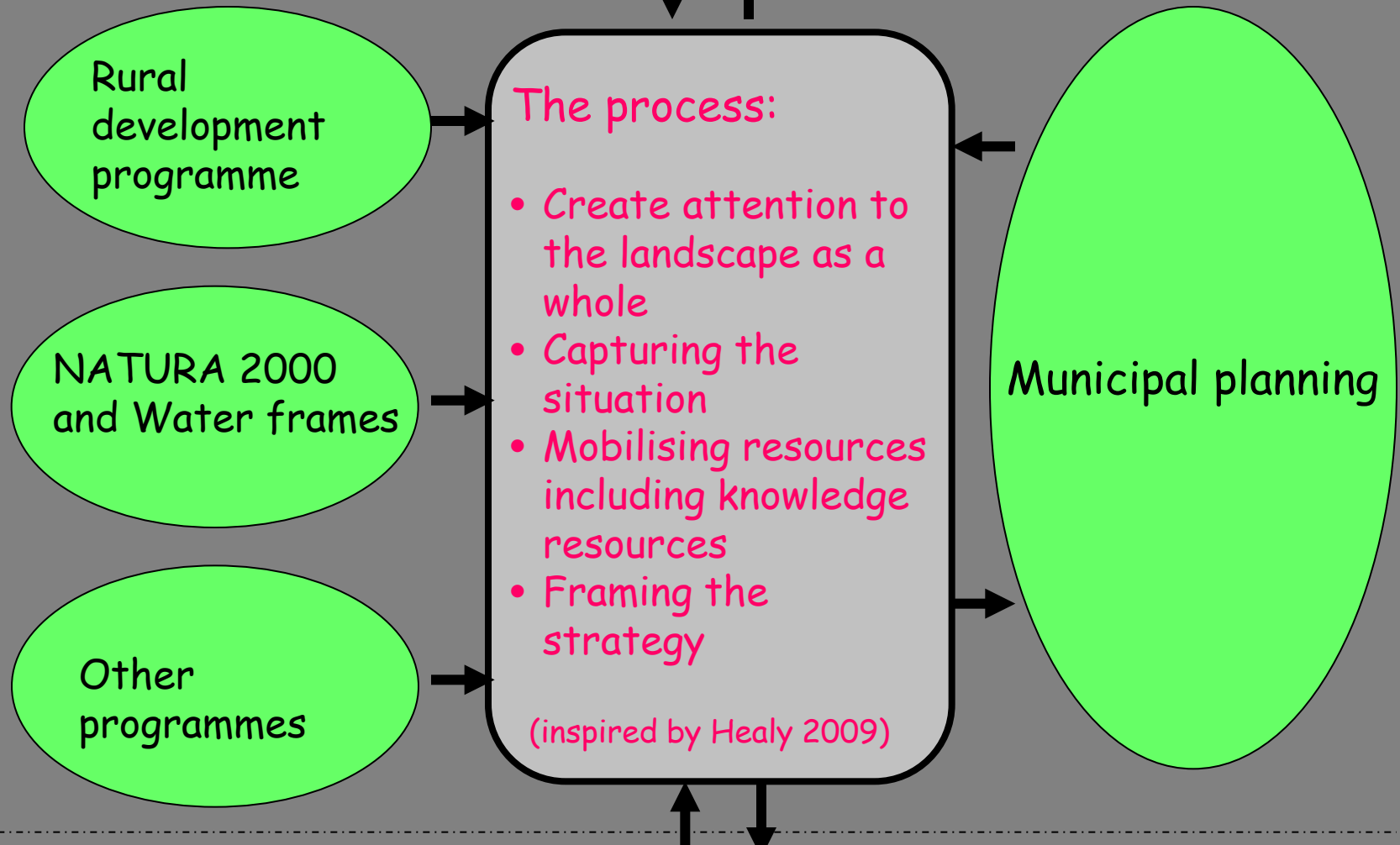
Interest in farm consolidation

Interested	All	Bying	Selling	Swapping
No	34	0	0	0
Yes	72	49	25	47



The landscape strategy in policy context

Central/regional plans and policies



The owners' landscape management and local visions

Concluding reflections

Competition for land between agricultural land use and hobby farmers may have been overlooked - in land use research, in policy and in the public debate

Landscape strategy making inspired by planning theory (Albrechts 2006, 2015; Healey 1998, 2009) represent a pathway towards a more inclusive, more integrative and more efficient approach to guiding landscape change and support agricultural development

Including agricultural business interests into collaborative planning is possible and desirable - but not easy

Research based on direct involvement in real life projects represent a productive way to learn from practice and to contribute to professional methods and improved landscape governance