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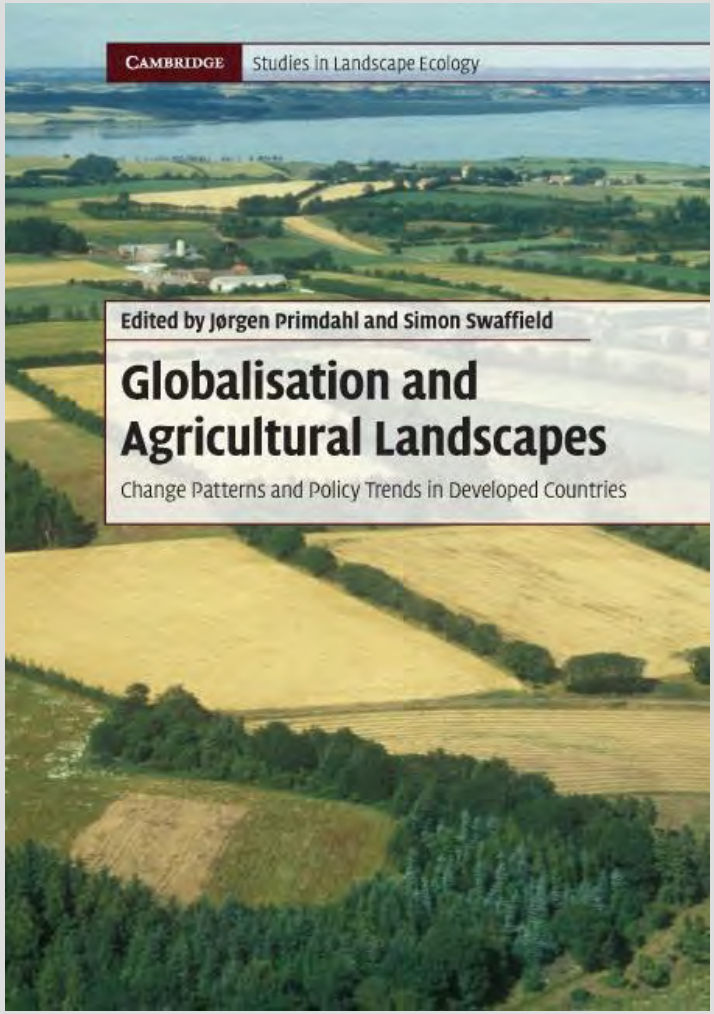
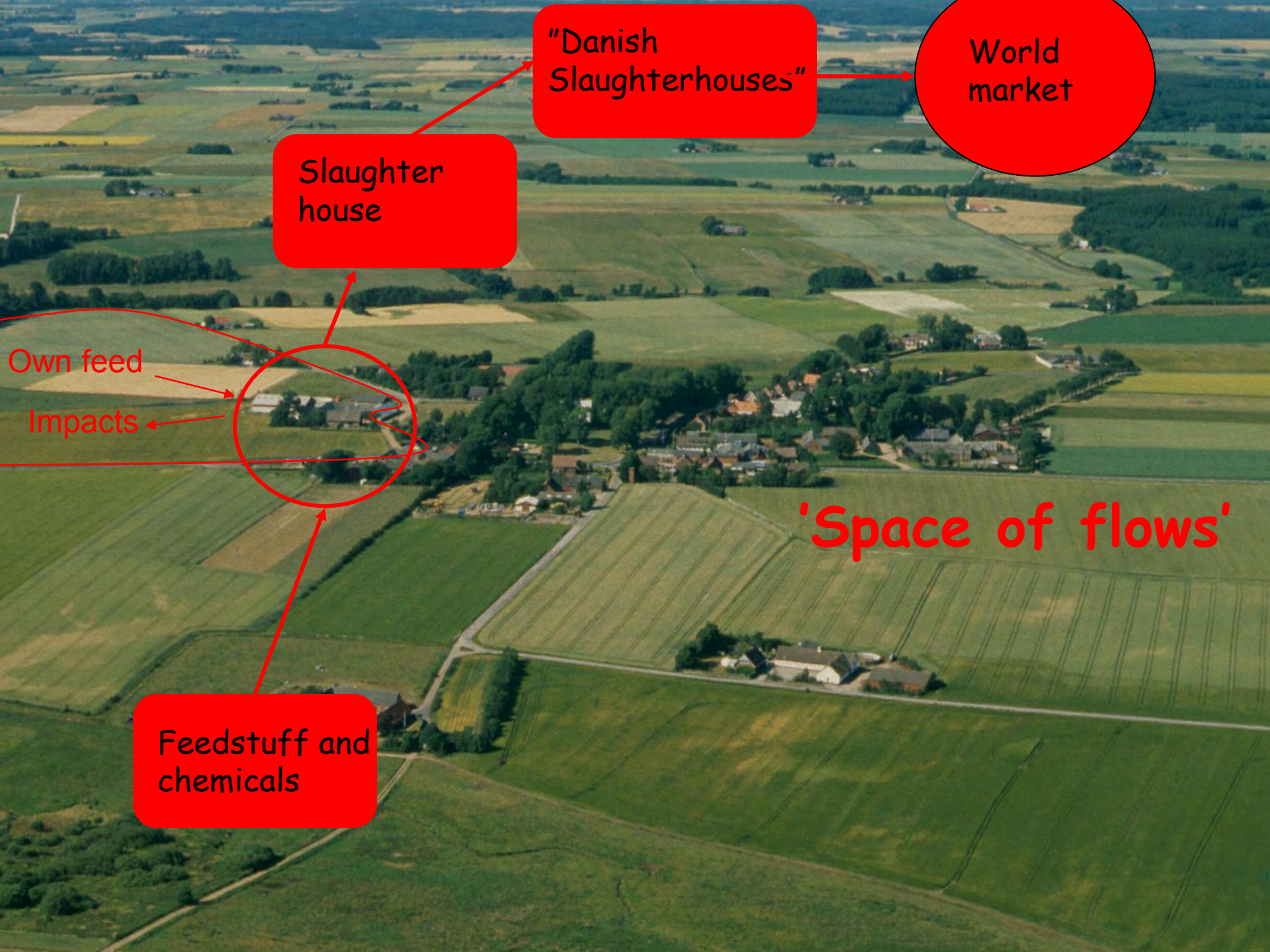
Agricultural landscapes – change patterns and policy challenges

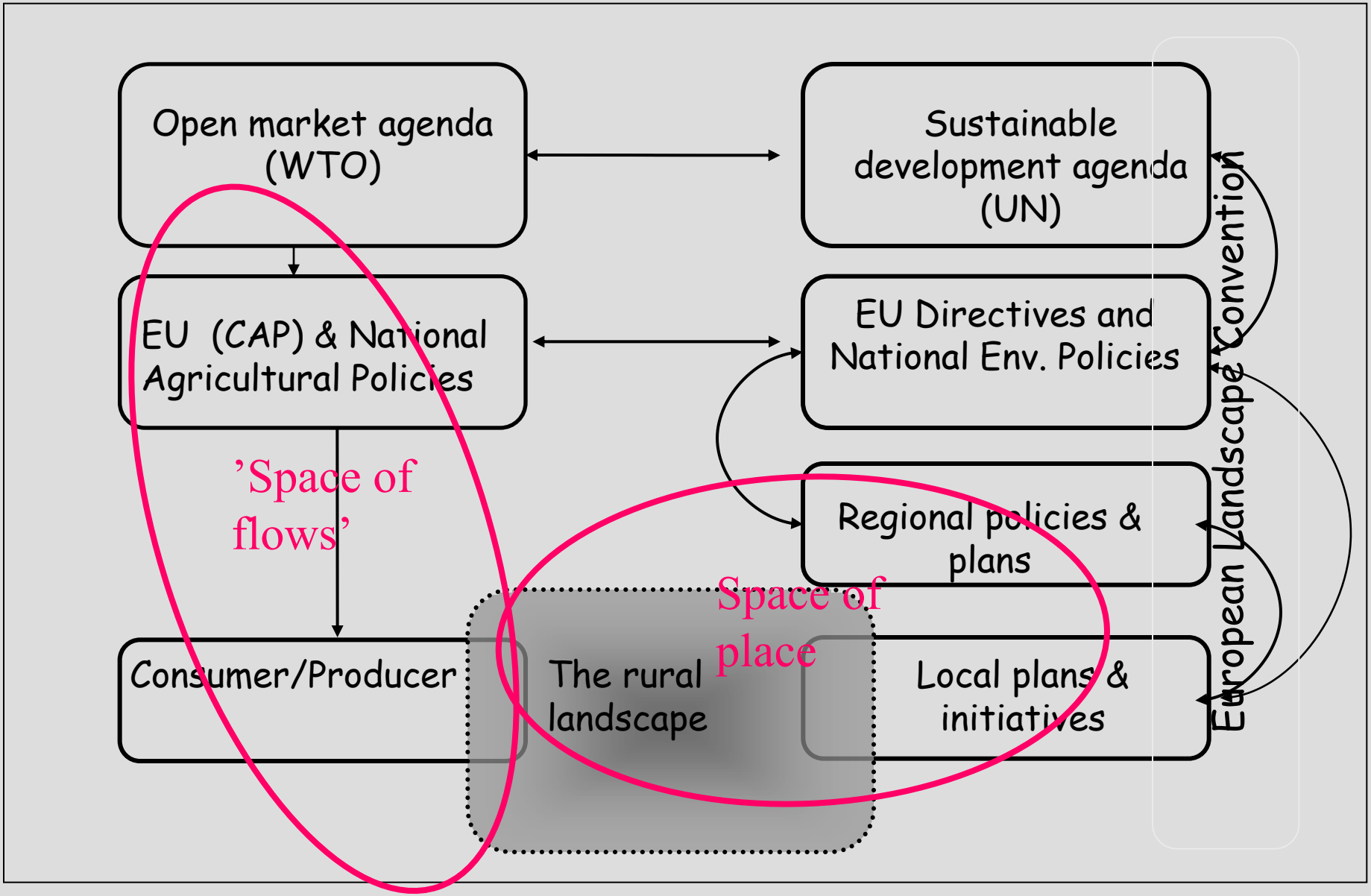
1. Some developments and a few concepts
2. Six Landscapes
3. Some research and policy challenges




"Danish Slaughterhouses"
World market
Slaughter house
Own feed
Impacts
'Space of flows'
Feedstuff and chemicals

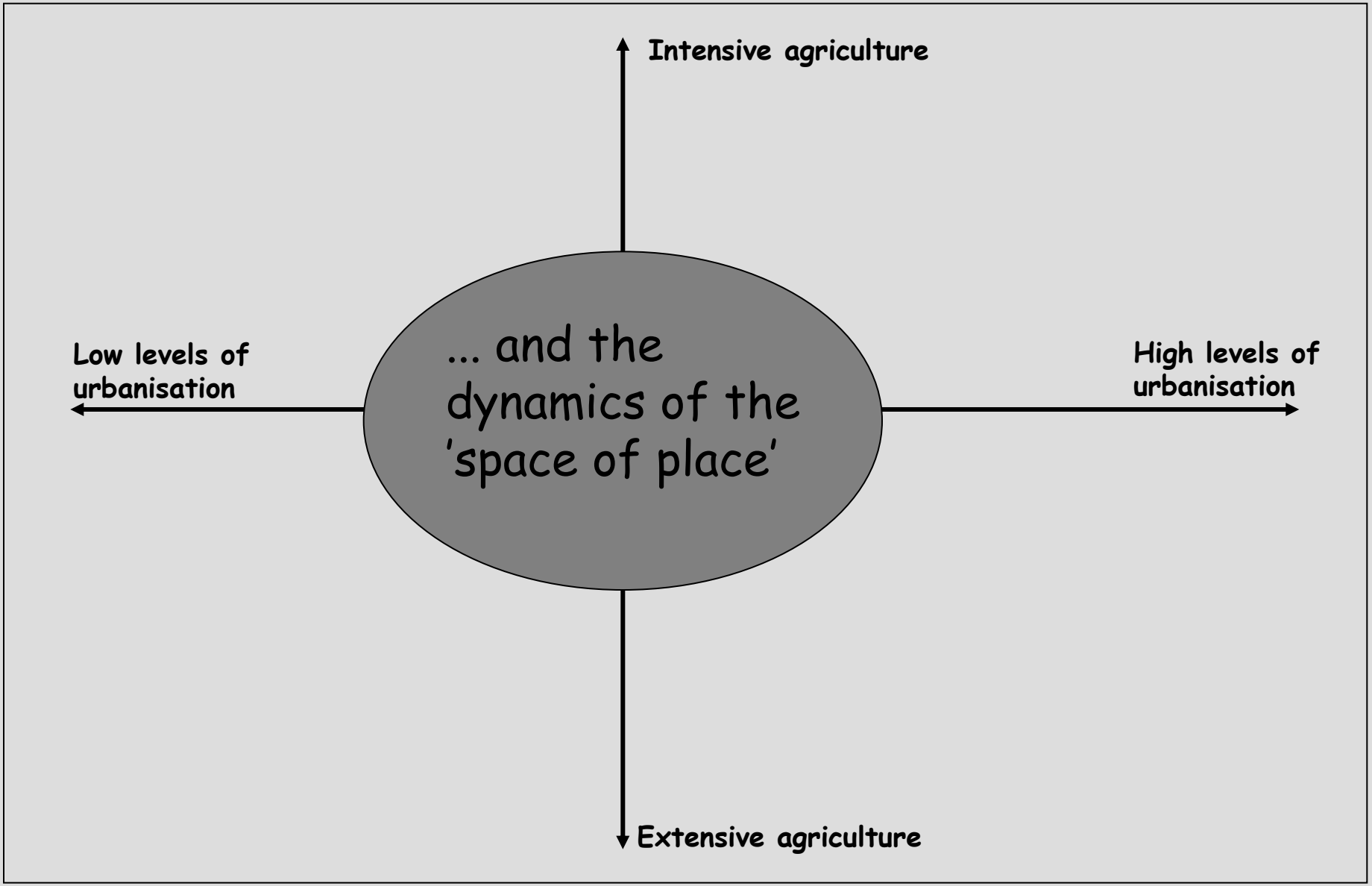

'Space of place'

On two international policy agendas and rural landscapes



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

Two major drivers: agriculture and urbanisation



Six agricultural landscapes

Good conditions for agricultural production

New Zealand

Portugal

Denmark

Marginal conditions for agricultural production

Main characteristics of the six landscapes

	Te Pirita	Banks Peninsula	Sao Mancos	Amen-doeira	Hvorslev	Nees
No of farm	8	10	9	13	14	15
Av. Farm size, ha	670	590	520	180	35	63
Rainfall, mm	400	670	660	450	630	690
Conditions for Agriculture	Good (with irrigation)	Marginal	Good	Marginal	Good	Marg.
Agricultural land use, % of total farm property						
Arable	20	7	48	16	80	74
P. grassland	76	58	45	19	3	6
P. crops	0	0	6	1	0	0
Woodland	(2)	17	1	0	8	7
Other l.u.	2	18	1	0	8	7
Livestock						
Main type	Dairy	Sheep	Mixed	Cattle	Pigs	Pigs
L. units/ha uaa	1.81	0,40	0,18	0,45	1,00	0,44

1. Te Pirita, New Zealand

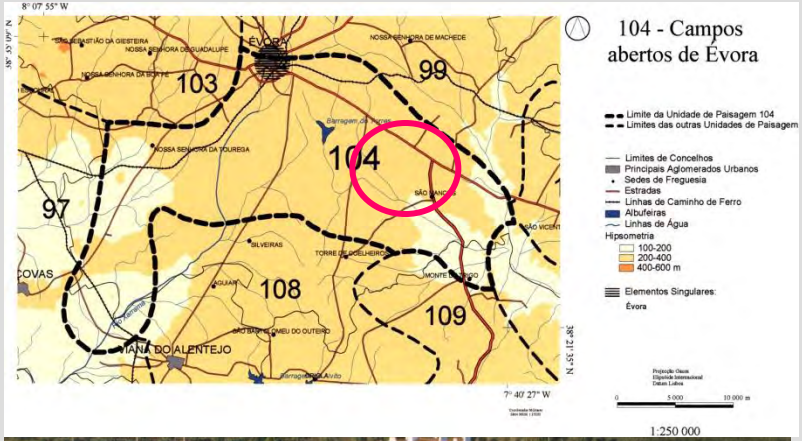
- Dry land sheep farming in transition to dairy
- Irrigation and intensification
- Population increase
- Intense competition for water and evidence of degrading resource
- Declining biodiversity and landscape heterogenity
- *Institutional failure*

2 Banks Peninsula, New Zealand

- Counter urbanisation and growth of tourism
- Population increase
- Extensification of agriculture, rural subdivision
- *De-regulations of public policy, designation of 'landscape zones'. Voluntarism and biodiversity conservation*

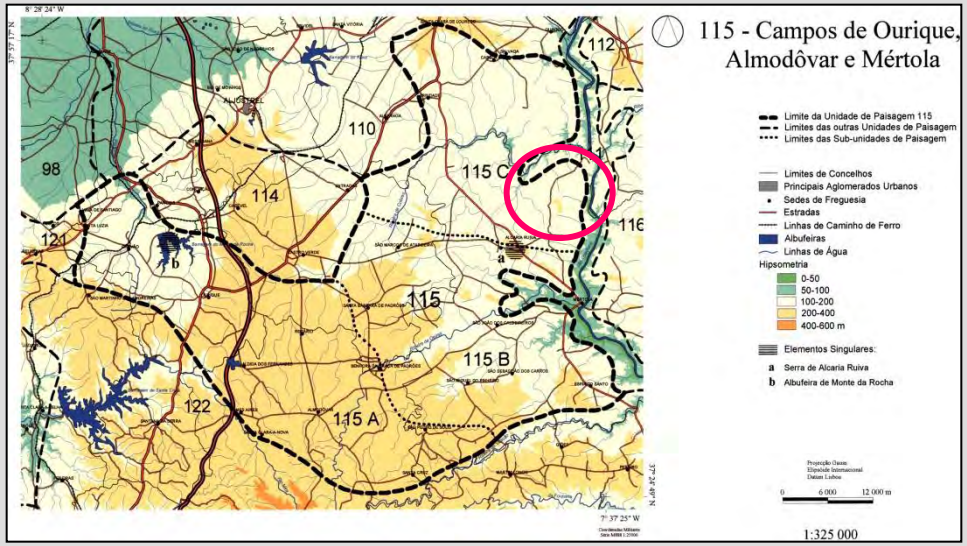
3. Sao Mancos, Portugal

- Intensification and mechanisation
- Increase of irrigated area
- Counter urbanisation
- Population increase
- *Introduction of agri-environmental schemes, restrictive building regulation*



4 Amendoeira, Portugal

- Marginalisation/extensification
- Aforestation
- De-population
- Emerging tourism and increased hunting
- *Significant support for aforestation and montado management*



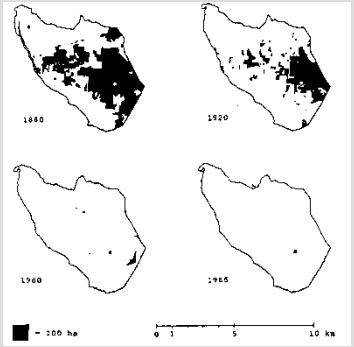
5. Hvorslev, Denmark

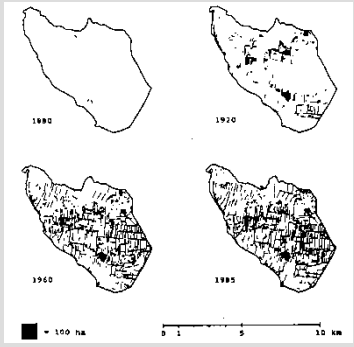
- Intensification (and marginalisation)
- Counter-urbanisation (increase in hobby farmers)
- Increased envIronmental impacts
- Increase in small habitats
- *Restrictive env. Regulations – no coherent institutional 'support'*

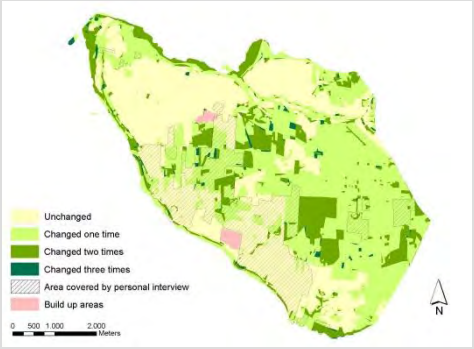
How the farm is seen ▸	The farm owner main motivations for possessing the farm[1]:			
Occupational status[2] ▾	A (good) place to live	A (good) place to produce	Both	Sum (= 100 %)
Full-time farmer, %	21	24	56	34
Part-time farmer, %	39	0	61	23
Hobby farmer, %	79	1	20	179
Pensioner, %	65	4	32	82
Others, %	-	-	-	3
All, %	**67**	**4**	**29**	**321**

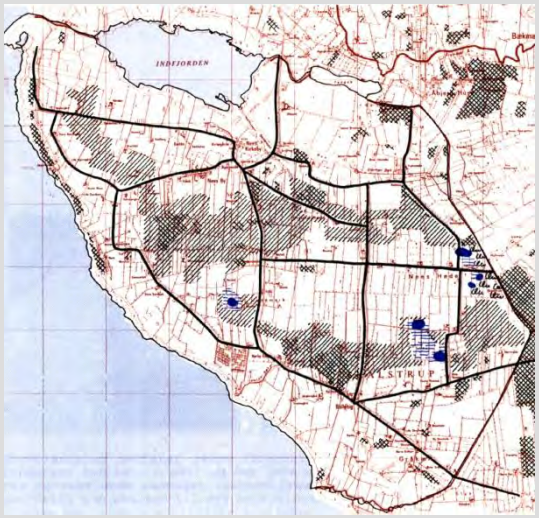
6. Nees, Denmark

- Long history of land use instability
- Declining farm viability
- Afforestation
- Stabilisation of population
- Improved biodiversity
- *New schemes for afforestation, local community actions*



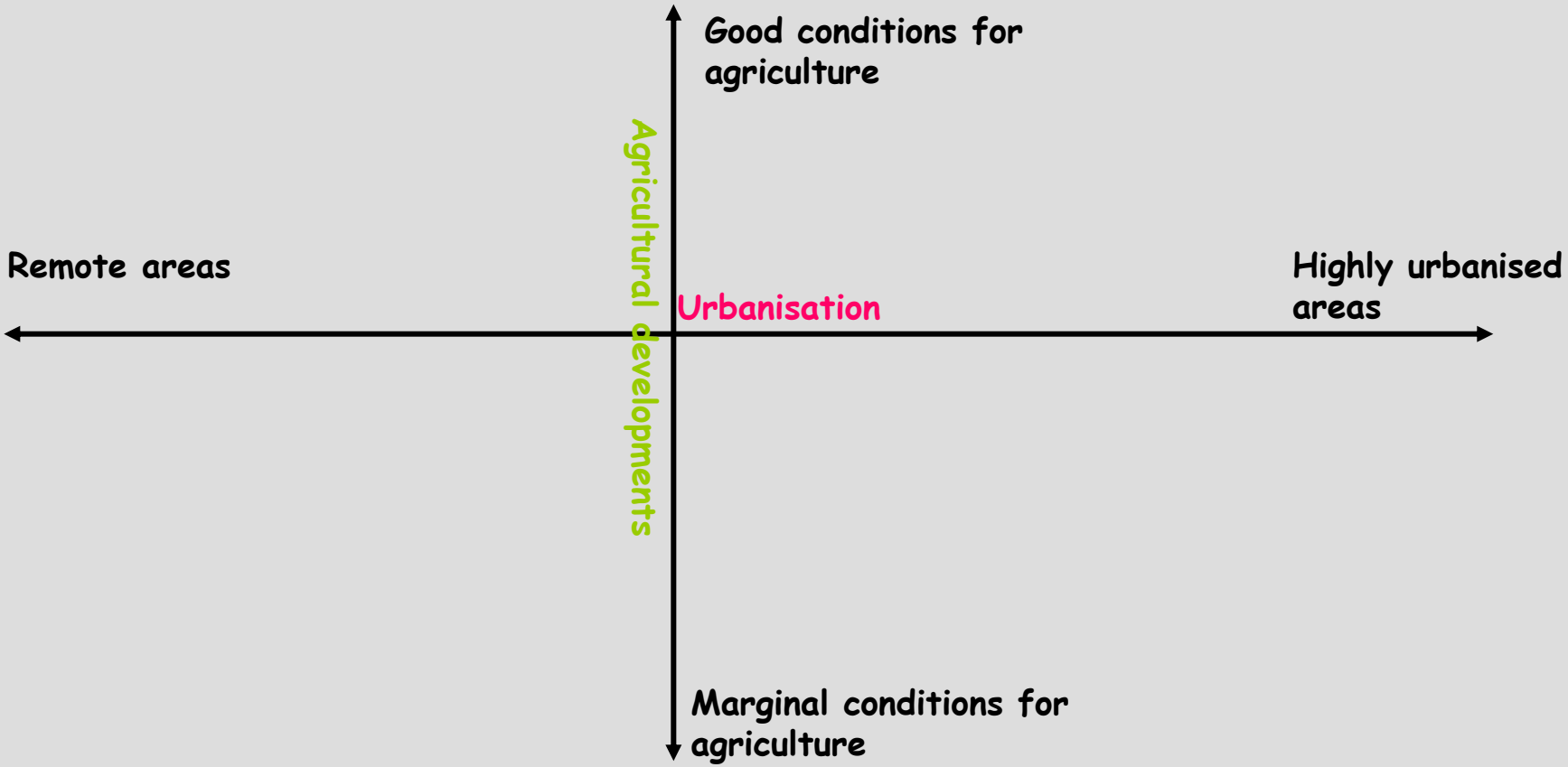






Key findings;- Overview

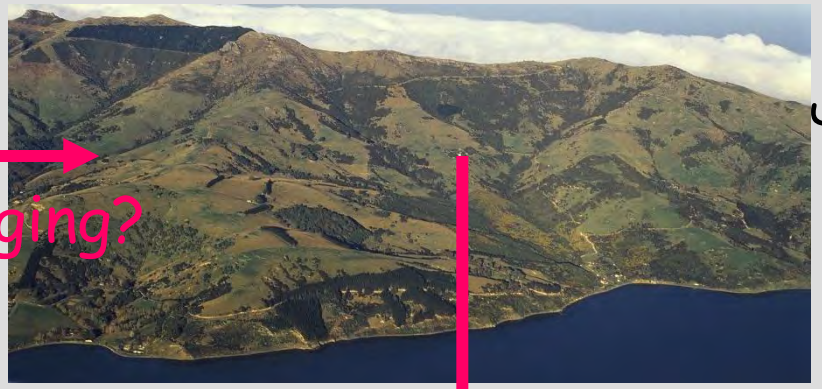
- Changes in agricultural landscape systems express two main drivers;- agricultural structural change, and urbanisation processes
- The combined effects of these dynamics vary widely
- The influence of the sustainability agenda also varies and depends of the nature and strength of local institutions



Key findings: further observations

- Commercial agriculture in areas characterised by good conditions (environment and infrastructure) for agriculture seems to be intensifying
- Agriculture in areas with marginal conditions is generally extensifying
- Systems with similar agricultural conditions seem to be converging in function and character
- Systems with different conditions seem to be diverging
- Livestyle farming (hobby farming) and other expressions of 'urbanisation' is increasingly affecting agricultural landscape systems, and causes both practical conflict and problems in analysis…

The six agricultural landscapes



Diverging?

Converging?

Diverging?

Converging?

Diverging?

Good conditions for agricultural production

Marginal conditions for agricultural production

Research and policy challenges

- What can be done to integrate the two agendas at the international and the national level?

  (WTO reforms?, cross compliance measures?, land market 're-nationalisations'? Other options?)

- How do the local community (re-) gain control over its landscape?

  (And what role can local landscape actions play in community formation?)

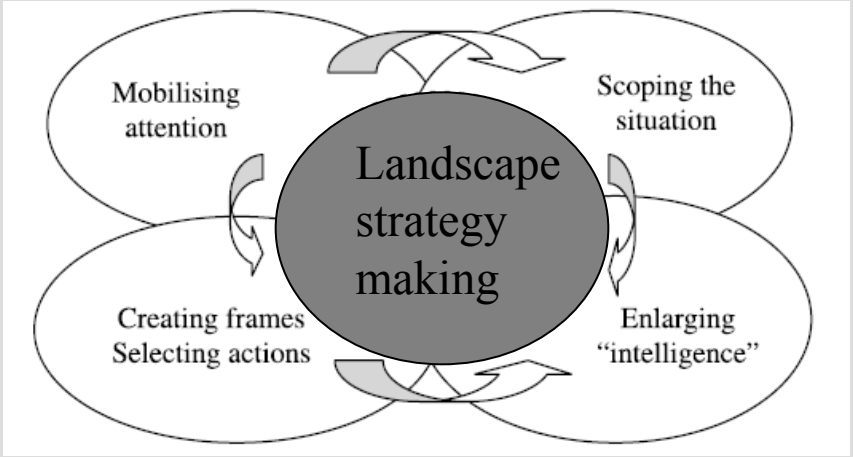
- What do well functioning and attractive rural landscapes look like?

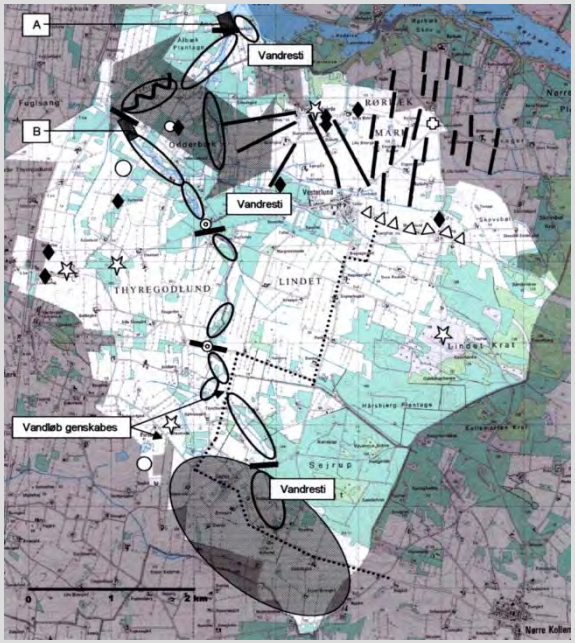
  (We need models and strategies for *future* landscapes – for discussions, for inspirations)

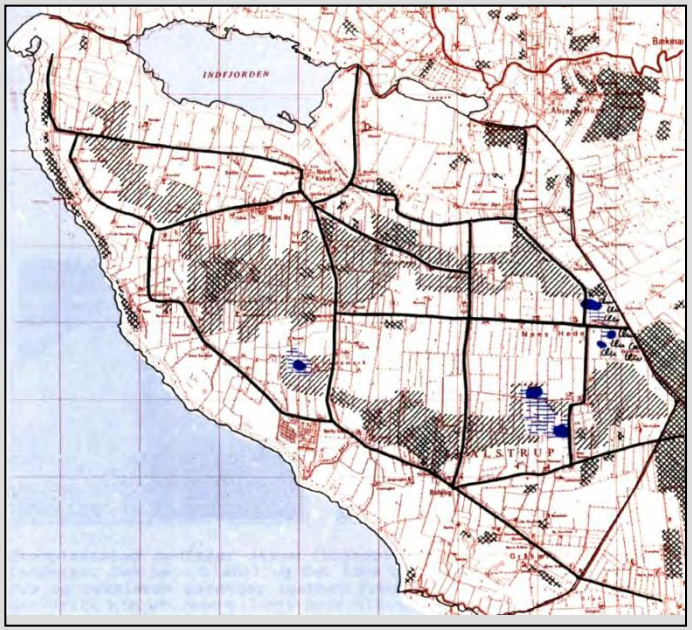
On landscape strategy making

Four dimensions of place making[1]:

- Mobilising attention to the "whole"
- Capturing the situation – where are we/what is the issue?
- Mobilising and enriching the knowlegde resources available
- Generating strategic ideas on framing concepts and key projects for action







[1] According to Healy (2009) on how to organize spatial strategy making processes

Collaborative landscape planning – in a instutional context