

Florin Žigrai

## **SEARCH FOR COMMON AND INDIVIDUAL IDENTITY OF LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN THE ENLARGED EUROPEAN UNION (SELECTED META-LANDSCAPE PLANNING REMARKS)**

This article presents the first approximation of the searching for common and individual identity of landscape planning in the European Union from metascientific point of view. On this account is it formulated as a briefly metascientific commentary to the enclosed figures. The second approximation step should be later working-out of the concrete case studies of the relationship between EU-virtual landscape planning and national landscape planning.

The individual identity of landscape planning depends on the different natural, socio-cultural, historical and legal condition of particular European state or nation. These states have interest to keep their individual uniqueness and tradition of landscape planning. The particularity in the universality of EU- common landscape planning should be the motto of individual or national landscape planning philosophy, strategy and policy formulated by means of national landscape planning and management instruments. The EU-common identity of landscape planning is more complicated, because besides the characteristics of individual identity of landscape planning is created by general EU- landscape philosophy, strategy and policy to allow comparison and co-operation of various national landscape planning approaches with their individual identity on common denominator or platform.

### **Introduction**

Complexity of the main topic of the present-day international conference "Landscape planning in the Enlarged European Union" requires broad-spectral research approaches to solve it. One of more potential approaches is the metascientific bridging of notion distance among these opposite landscape planning identities poles. They are expressed through the "common european identity of landscape planning", which is indirectly formulated by means of common EU-landscape policy and management instruments such as European Landscape Convention (ELC, 2000), The Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS, 1995) and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 1992) on one hand, and through the "individual or national identity of landscape planning" which is directly formed on the basis of specific natural, socio-cultural, historical, economic and legal conditions and relations of the concrete European state on the other hand.

From this standpoint it is very important to search for the answer to one of crucial dilemmas, which is to what extent should the individual national identity of landscape planning respect the common spirit, philosophy, strategy and unified EU-rules about the development and co-operation of landscape planning among these nations in the overall European context and at the same time not to lose their original landscape planning identity on one hand and on the other hand EU-wide landscape planning as one supra-national landscape planning structure which consists of great number of different national landscape planning kinds should not to lose its interior consistency and cohesion of common spirit and operability.

### **Selected general remarks to the relationship between the common /European and individual / national identity of landscape planning in the enlarged European Union**

The identity of EU-common landscape planning is expressed in the proper ideals, principles and recommendations, which should be united and binding for all European states or nations. Unity in the diversity of landscape planning should represent the general principle of EU - landscape planning philosophy, strategy and policy formulated by means of common EU-landscape policy, management and instruments. In this way it is possible to enhance inner cohesion, compatibility and activity of particular national landscape planning in all-European landscape planning. (See Fig. 1)

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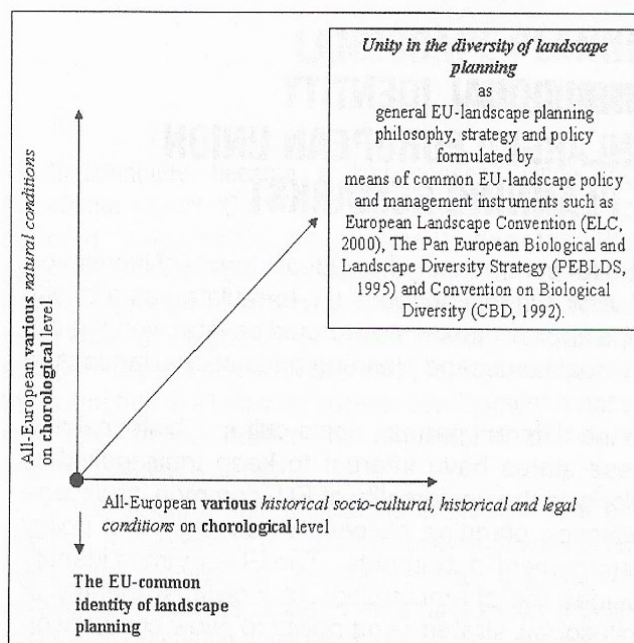


Fig. 1

Scheme of the EU-common identity of landscape planning

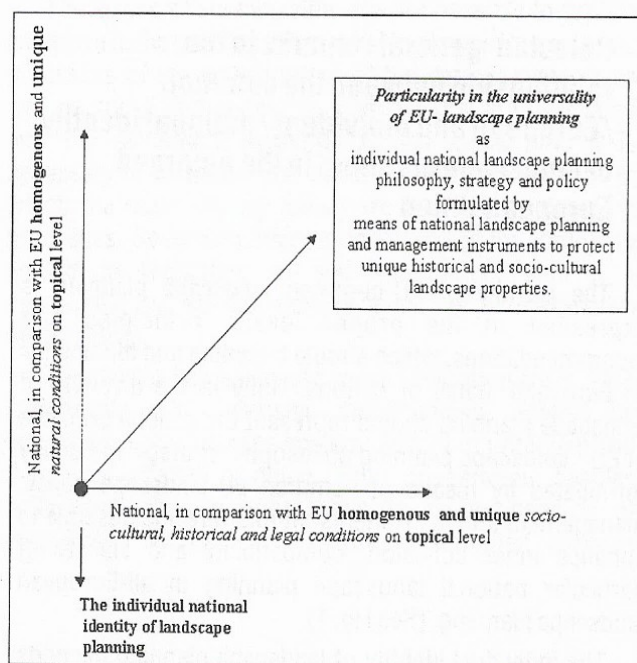


Fig. 2

Scheme of the national individual identity of landscape planning

The EU-common identity of landscape planning is more complicated, because besides the characteristics of individual identity of landscape planning is created by general EU-landscape philosophy, strategy and policy to allow comparison and co-operation of various national landscape planning approaches with their individual identity on common denominator or platform.

In spite of different character of the EU-common and national individual identity of landscape planning, they are not closed planning categories with mutual inability to communicate. On the contrary, these landscape planning

kinds with their identities are significant through the intensive and permanent reciprocal influence of various informations, phenomena and processes. These two kinds of landscape planning build complementary unity with mutual dependence.

On the one hand the EU-common landscape planning recommended by means of EU-landscape policy and management instruments present common minimal criteria and the whole framework, which should respect each European state or nation by working out the individual landscape plans. On the other hand the national individual landscape planning with their natural, socio-cultural, historical, economic and legal heterogeneity differentiate, make more precise, specify, complement, enlarge and correct through the information feedback the homogenous EU - landscape recommendations, instructions and directions.

Simultaneously the consideration increased the acceptance and the universality of these general EU-landscape recommendations, instructions and directions important to establish the landscape planning theory and methodics, as well as to work up concrete landscape plans on national level. This information mechanism make the approximation of the national individual landscape planning to EU-common landscape planning easier to increase their compatibility, consistency and collaboration, without losing its own identity.

The EU-common and national individual landscape planning have something in common, namely that both kinds of landscape planning contain in various size the normative part (landscape recommendations, instructions and directions on EU and national level) and landscape part (natural, socio-cultural, historical, economic and legal conditions on all-European and national level). The normative and landscape parts of both landscape planning kinds mutually complement and approximate their identities.

### Selected metascientific remarks to the relationship between the common and individual identity of landscape planning in the enlarged European Union

From metascientific point of view it is very necessary to support "geografization, ecologization and humanization" of sciences, which also aid the development of the landscape planning oriented scientific disciplines, which are important to determinate the natural and cultural quality and heritage of European landscapes as an assumption for their effective implementation by means of landscape policy for the successful development of landscape protection, management and planning. In this way it is possible to contribute to search for common and individual identity of landscape planning in the enlarged European Union, too.



The metascientific bridging of rather different concepts on philosophy and strategy between these two kinds of landscape planning with distinct identities requires to establish the fundamentals of new scientific discipline simultaneously dealing with broad research spectrum of landscape planning and integration of particular landscape sciences. Such new science could be for example "learning about landscape planning" as the most integrated and comprehensive science dealing with landscape-ecological, landscape-design and human-ecological assessment for optimal landscape use and protection of natural, cultural and visual heritage of landscape and its sustainable development. (Fig. 3).

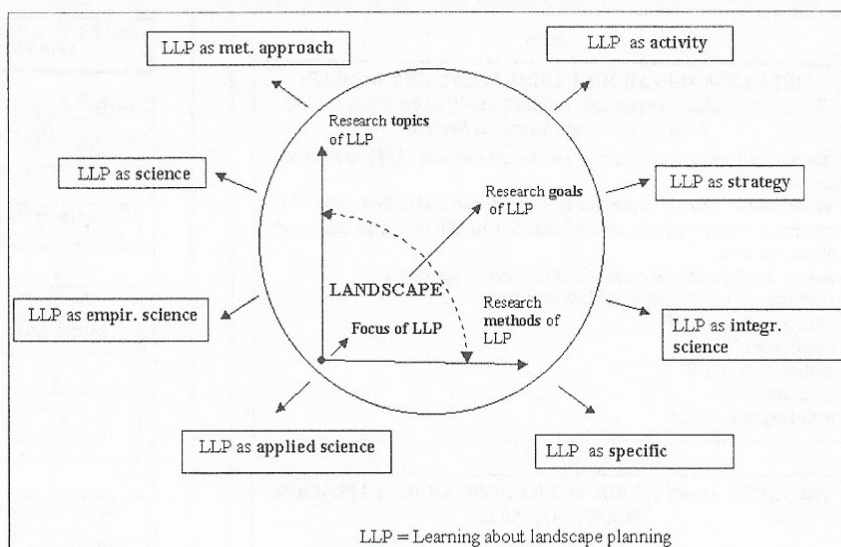


Fig. 4

Scheme of a metascientific "compass" seeking the scientific identity of learning about landscape planning

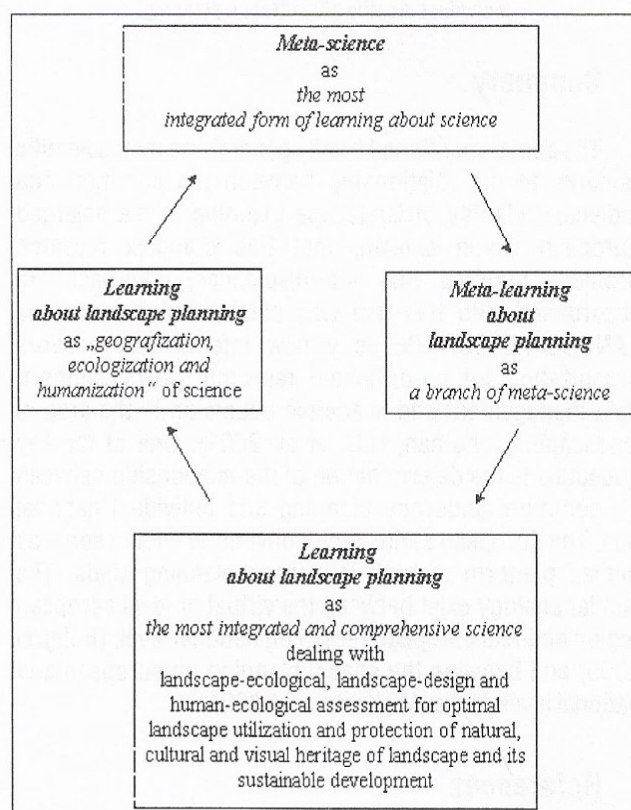


Fig. 3

Scheme of information flow among meta-science, meta-learning about landscape planning and learning about landscape planning

Identity of this science lies in the intersection point of landscape planning research goals, topics and methods. One of more research tasks and topics of this science should be the study of relationship between common and individual identity of landscape planning too. (Fig. 4).

One of the crucial research tasks of learning about landscape planning at the metascientific level should be working out of philosophy, strategy and identity of the EU-common landscape planning and individual / national landscape planning, and definition of their unified and divided phenomena, factors and processes, determination of their mutually influencing complementation, mechanism of information flows among them, kind of participation and cooperation of scientific disciplines researching these landscape planning kinds and their identities, as well as information flow among spatial, landscape and ecological planning. This field of research should be the topic of meta-learning about landscape planning as its metascientific superstructure. (Fig. 5, 6).

Metascience represents the most integrated form of learning about science. The metascience lean on metatheory (learning about theory), methodology (learning about methods) and metalanguage (learning about language), which represents its three basic research metacategories. They help through multistage procedure to work up the theory, methods and scientific language searching in our case the relationship between the common and individual identity of landscape planning in the enlarged European Union. (Fig. 7).



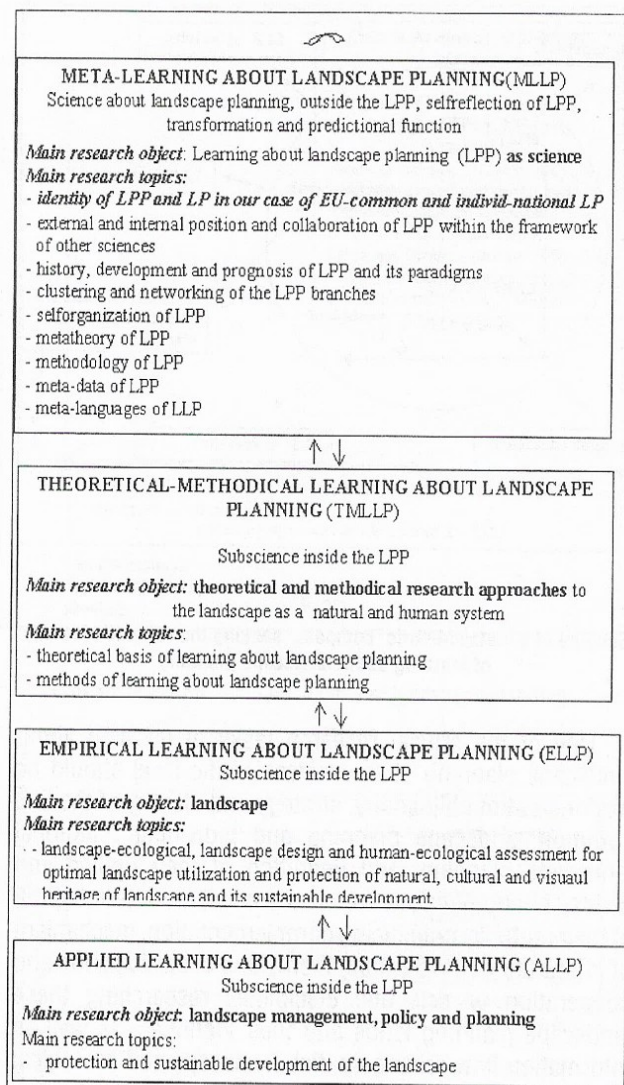


Fig. 5

Scheme of information flow among meta-, theoretical, empirical and applied learning about landscape planning.

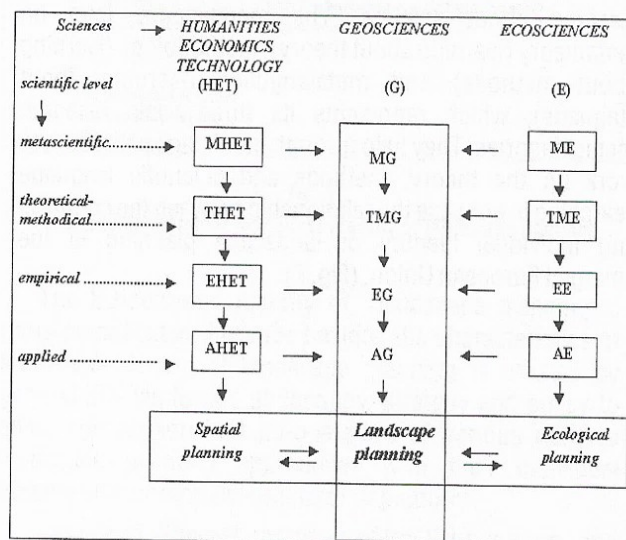


Fig. 6

Scheme of information flow among spatial, landscape and ecological planning

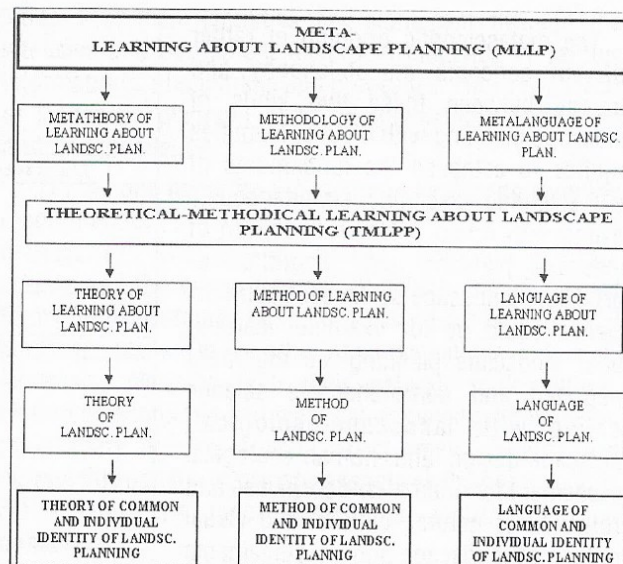


Fig. 7

The importance of meta-learning about landscape planning for the development of the theory, method and language of common and individual identity of landscape planning

## Summary

The above-mentioned briefly general and metascientific remarks to the relationship between the common and individual identity of landscape planning in the enlarged European Union explain, that this complex research problem requires one interdisciplinary approach. In accordance with this fact was established for example LANDSCAPE EUROPE as a new international network organisation for co-ordinated research, policy support, data management and academic education in the area of landscape. (Jongman, H.G. et al. 2001). One of the key questions is the determination of the relationship between EU-common landscape planning and individual national one. The European Landscape Convention should serve as unified platform of both landscape planning kinds. The similar analogy exist between the virtual or ideal european region and real european region on national level. (F. Žigrai 2005) and between the spatial planning on european and national level (Finka, M., Kozová, M.2004)

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