

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES CAUGHT BETWEEN POLITICS, TYPES OF GOODS AND INTERESTS

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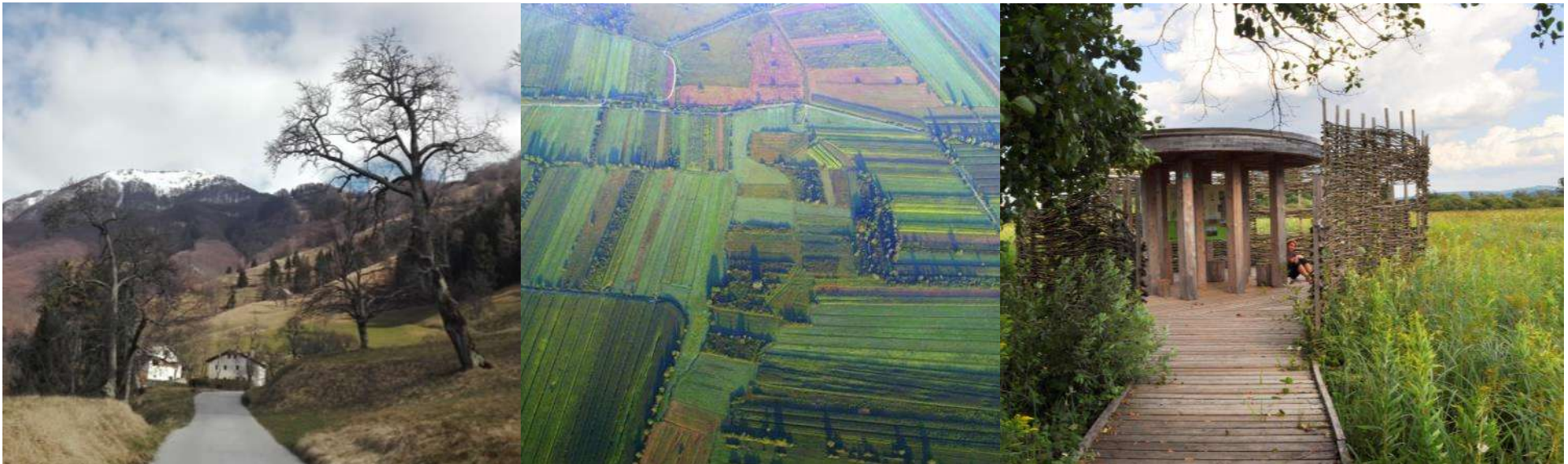
Exploring Alpine Landscapes as Potential Agricultural Heritage Systems and
Their Contribution to Human Wellbeing
Čadrg, September 8, 2017



PREMISES

The main stakeholders in rural landscapes are:

- **farmers/land owners**, who regard their land as property with economic value and manage it accordingly;
- **other citizens**, who value its aesthetic, cultural, recreational, and ecological characteristics and have expectations from a perception of public goods, and
- **experts and decision makers**, who lead the development and determine the speed and magnitude of changes as well as the policies and norms regarding what is necessary/desired/prohibited.



PREMISES

Main policies indirectly affecting cultural landscape:

- Agricultural policy
- Policy concerning cultural landscape as heritage (Unesco's conventions, European Landscape convention)
- Environmental
- Nature Conservation policy



Widen the gap on nature and culture
Obstacles and lack of cooperation



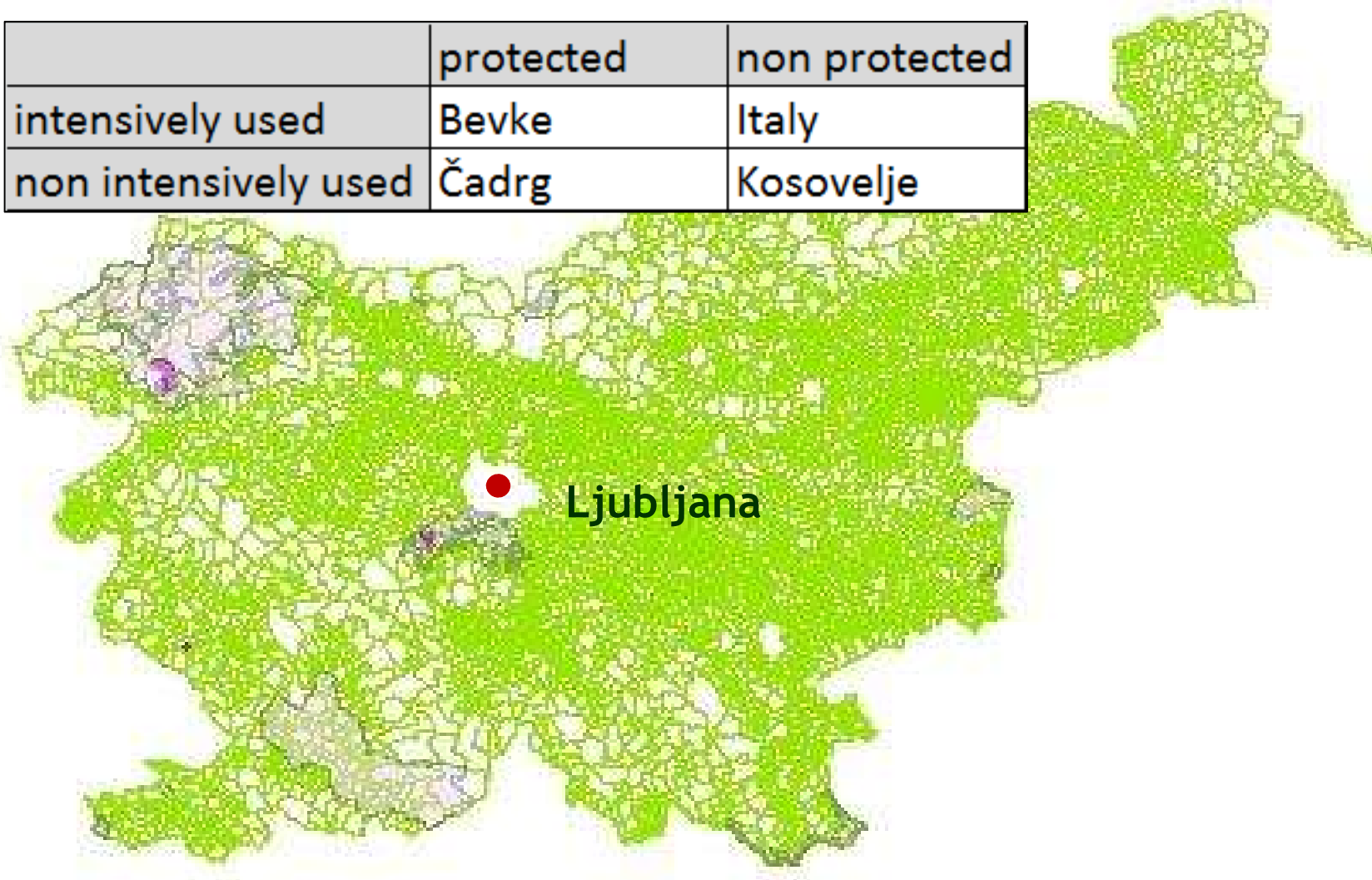
MAIN RESEARCH AIMS

- Define cultural landscape in the context of **public and common goods**;
- Analyze the **impacts of policies** on the landscape;
- Unveil **the role of the farmer** not only as food producer but also as owner and a member of the local community;
- Unveil **the role, expectations and needs of the citizens/general** public that owns no land but is entitled to the use of public goods as offered by the landscape;
- Analyze **the views and plans of different policy makers**;
- Find out whether **protection (e.g. protected landscape areas)** influences the altered patterns of landscape management on the one hand and the attitudes of citizens towards landscape on the other;
- Identifying **Cultural Ecosystem Services**

PILOT SITES

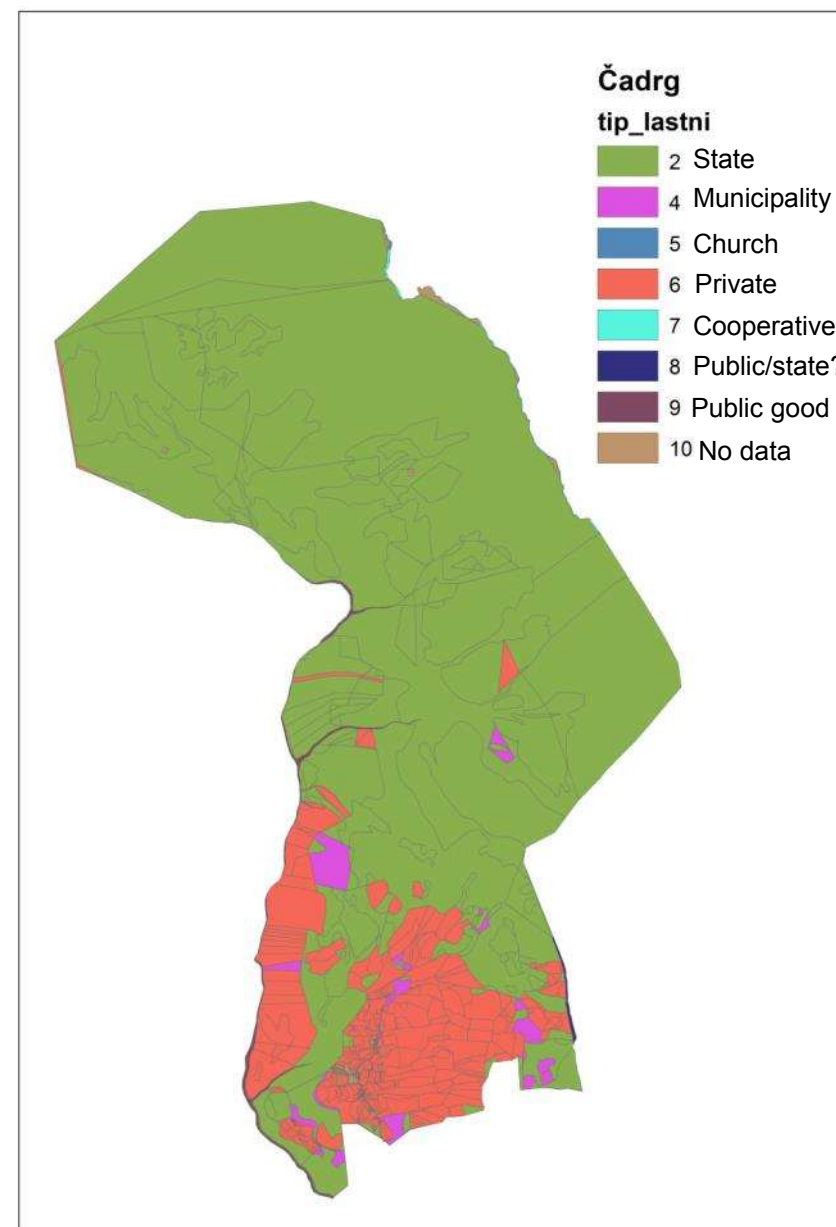
- 3 pilot sites in Slovenia, 1 in Italy

	protected	non protected
intensively used	Bevke	Italy
non intensively used	Čadrg	Kosovelje



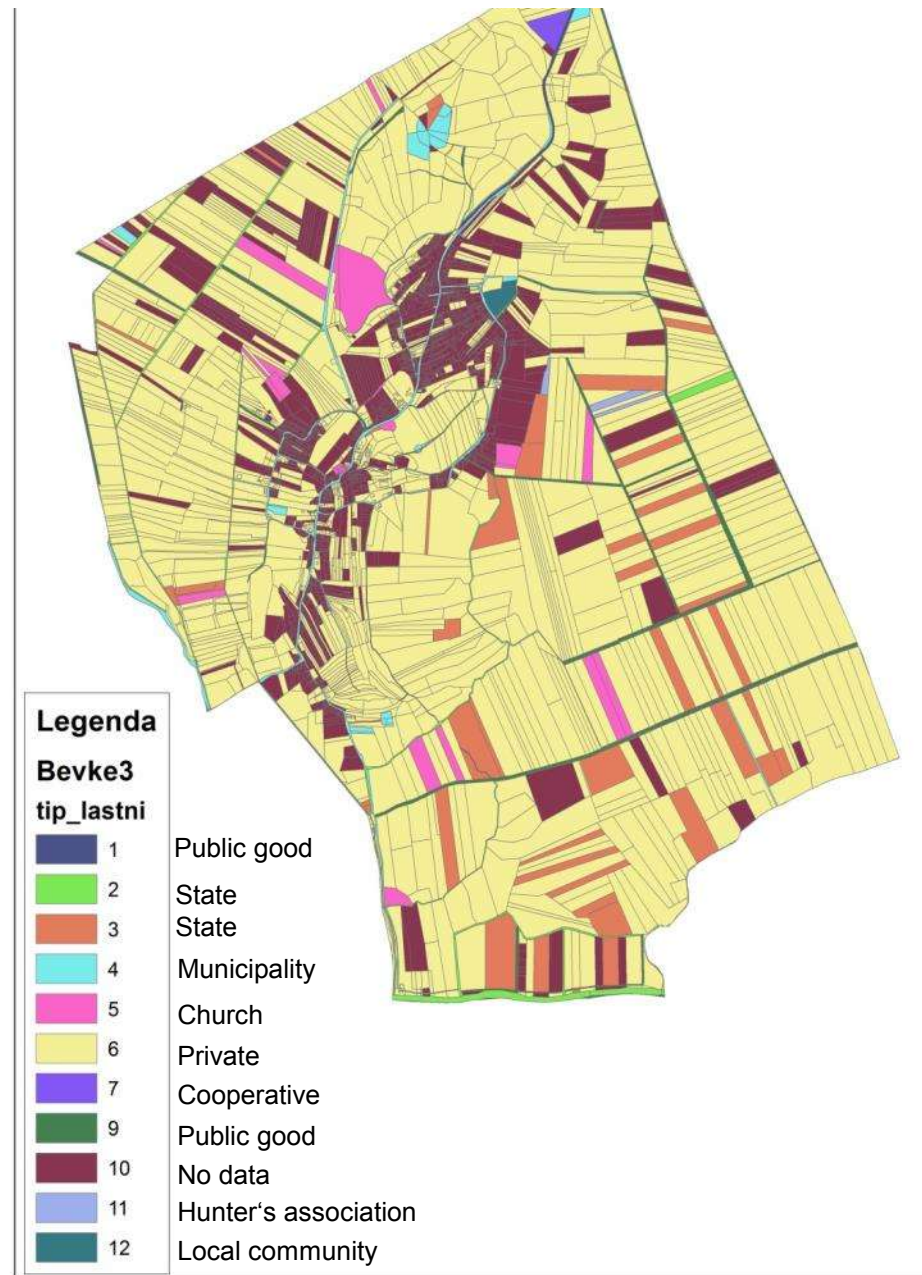
PILOT SITE ČADRG - Alpine area, Triglav National Park

- CPRs/ forest, water
- eco village
- agrarian community still present/common pastures
- communal ecological cheese diary
- community for healing drug addict



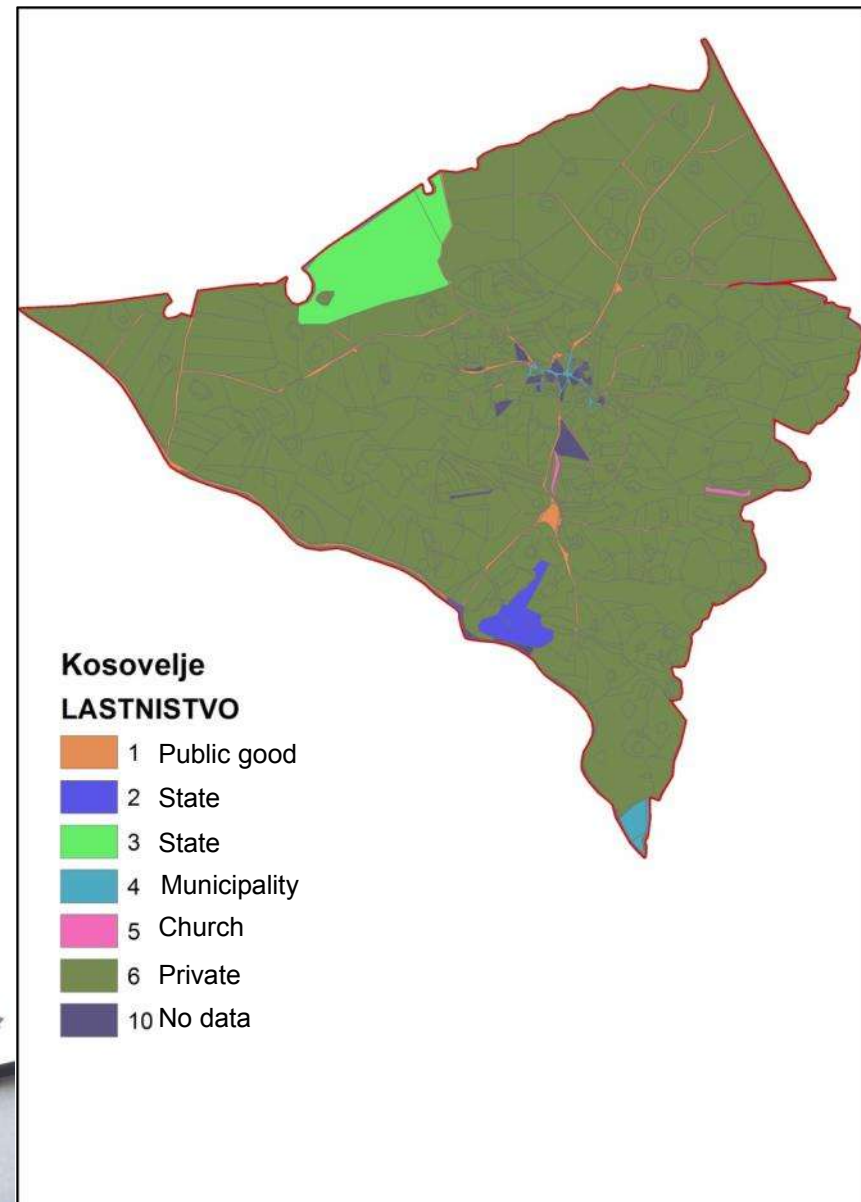
PILOT SITE BEVKE - Ljubljana marshland landscape protected area, WH Unesco site

- CPRs /forest
- common land/pastures lost in mid. 19th cent.
- intensification + abandonment of land use
- vicinity of Ljubljana → recreation pressure



PILOT SITE KOSOVELJE - Carst area

- Kosovelje
 - CPRs/water, ponds
 - threat of abandoning of land use
 - a wish to restore an extensive pasture, ponds, entrance into the village with authentic trees and plants



VARIOUS TYPES OF GOODS IN CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Defining basic concepts and specifics of public and common goods in landscapes
- Changing the ownership → can lead to landscape changes (as well as ESs)
- Some public goods (ESs) in fact dependent on private goods

Šmid Hribar M., Urbanc M., Bole D. 2015. *Public and Common Goods in the Cultural Landscape*

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289494621_Public_and_common_goods_in_the_cultural_landscape_Javno_in_sku_pno_dobro_v_kulturni_pokrajini

		EXCLUSION	
		EASY	DIFFICULT
S U B T R A C T A B I L I T Y	H I C H	private goods benefits for landowners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landscape elements with agricultural and forest land use (e.g. arable land, meadows, forests) • buildings • private renewable energy power plant • provisioning ecosystem services 	common goods benefits for the community with land use rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • common land (mostly pastures and less valuable forests) • drinking water supplies • private renewable energy power plant (if on common land) • built common good (e.g. sports parks, owned by the local community)
	L O W	club/toll goods benefits for the users willing to pay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protected areas with entrance fees • river canoeing with rent/permit fees 	public goods benefits for the general public <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paths, roads, open public spaces, e.g. squares • flood protection, protection against UV radiation • protected areas with no entrance fees • built public good (e.g. schools) • supporting, regulating, and cultural ecosystem services

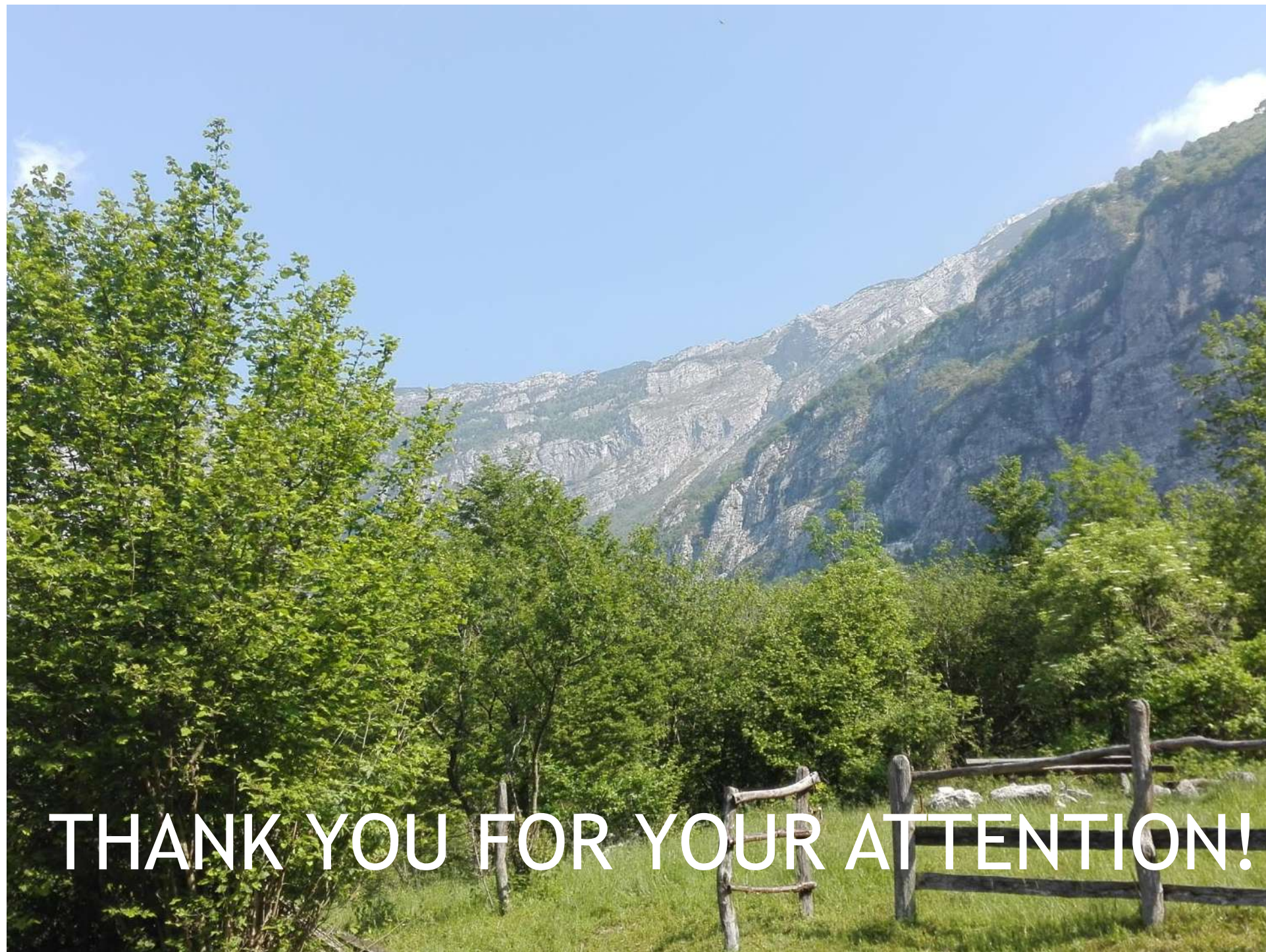
UPGRADED DEFINITIONS of public goods, commons and CPRs

		EXCLUSION	
		EASY	DIFFICULT
SUBTRACTABILITY	HIGH	<u>private goods</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> landscape elements with agricultural and forest land use (e.g. arable land, meadows, forests, garden) buildings, <u>cars</u> ... 	<u>common goods/</u> <u>common pool resources</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>forest</u>, <u>mushrooms</u> drinking water supplies ...
	LOW	<u>club/toll goods</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>knowledge</u>, <u>information</u> ... 	public goods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> paths, roads protection against UV radiation ...



RESULTS AND ONGOING ACTIVITIES

- one workshop in 2017 on governance of CPRs and their connections to ESs + scientific review paper on CPRs, commons and Ecosystem services (Intersections and Opportunities for Exploring Governance of Natural Resources and Benefits from Nature)
- upgraded definitions on public good, CPRs and commons
- a list of cultural ecosystem services and landscape benefits per pilot areas
- still working on policy analysis
- still working on analysis of ownership structure



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!