



Change in rural landscapes – concepts for development, building and conservation With reference to New South Wales.

Introduction – a work in progress

These notes are prepared as part of the background material for the Cultural landscapes charette at the NSW Heritage Office on 29th August, 2003.

The aim is to set out some of the concepts that have informed development and conservation in rural areas of New South Wales. It is to prompt thinking about how our appreciation of the numerous cultural values of landscape have changed overtime.

The notes are compiled from a search of publications and reports relating to landscape, for which six hours was allocated. The search was not meant to be comprehensive but to provide a background for the appreciation of landscape and approaches to development in rural areas.

The method of listing the concepts in a table is very crude, and presents the concepts in a very simple way. There are likely to be many journal articles and theses that cover the same ground in a more detailed, thoughtful manner.

The references include publications directed towards professional practice, such as the *NSW Rural Land Evaluation Manual*, published in 1981 and revised 1989, and publications directed towards a broader audience – such as Edna Walling's *Country Roads* (1952), and *The Oxford Literary Guide to Australia*, 1989.

The table is arranged in chronological order related to the publications. However, it is likely that each of the concepts was known before then, e.g. through lectures, or newspaper articles. But after these publications, it is likely that the concepts became more widely known and appreciated, and could reasonably be expected to be known with related professions. In large part it is based on my library and memory with some additional research. I was hoping to search the library of Planning NSW, recently amalgamated with other departments to become the Department of Infrastructure and planning and natural resources, but the library does not exist as a facility to visit and look at books on shelves. I understand that a catalogue can be perused and books order from it for perusal. Unfortunately the allocated is hours was not sufficient for that approach to work effectively. I recommend that search be undertaken in the future.

This is a simple idea that could not be adequately fitted into the time frame, and is very imperfect.

In this form, readers will be prompted to think of another concepts and publications or policies that brought these ideas into the public realm. Perhaps this initial work can be added to with other examples, and become the impetus for an archive or publications relating to cultural landscape compiled by the NSW Heritage Office.

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Heritage Futures 25 August 2003

Decade	Agent/source	Concept and concerns – in simple terms	Reference
1810		Towns as places for trade and business separate from countryside; regional system/pattern of towns and roads	
1810 and 19 th c	Commons and other lands for common use	Land tenure that allowed common use of select pieces of land usually for grazing. Various commons in NSW and Victoria Other common land includes water and grazing reserves , traveling stock routes etc, all part of a tenure system related to pastoralism.	
1829 onwards	Governor Darling	Regulations for layout of towns, villages, suburban areas (small rural lots around a town)	Directions for surveyors in NSW
1830s	Loudon and other pattern books	Advice about the choice or residence, siting, the arrangement and furnishing of the house, the laying out, planting in and general management of the garden and grounds.	J. C. Loudon, <i>The suburban gardener and villa companion (The English Landscape Garden)</i> 1838 [Garland Publishing 1982]
19 th & early 20 th century	Australian pattern books and advice about colonies	A variety of books including compendiums, cookery books, included advice about siting and building in Australia	[ref examples]
1909 onwards	Griffin, Walter Burley and Marion Mahony	Landscape the dominant of new urban patterns and remaining a key aspect of new landscape; City arranged by areas – government/business etc.; geometric road patterns aligned to emphasize/appreciate natural hills and ridges using avenues and vistas; all but the lowest hills undeveloped; large un-built-upon areas/parks between some suburbs [Canberra, Leeton & Griffith, Castlecrag, etc.]	Numerous articles by Walter Burley Griffin, see M Walker, A Kabos, J Weirick, <i>Building for Nature, Walter Burley Griffin and Castlecrag</i> , Walter Burley Griffin Society, 1995.
1920	William Hardy Wilson	Key figure in the encouraging the appreciation of colonial buildings and landscapes; through his drawings, paintings, writings, and through architectural practice. In <i>The Cow Pasture Road</i> 1920, he describes the landscape and history of this part of Camden using a fictional plot and characters; includes plans and	William Hardy Wilson, <i>The cow pasture road</i> , Art in Australia, 1920 See <i>William Hardy Wilson: a 20th century-colonial 1881-1955</i> ,

		other drawings	National Trust of Australia (NSW) 1980
1930 1940	20 th century	Appreciation of Australian landscape, especially pastoral landscapes, via books, tourism, art works, posters, etc.	Numerous publications, e.g. by Sydney Ure smith
1952	Edna Walling	Observation and conservation of roadside, for ecological values and beauty; preserve natural growth along highways; investigate natural resources of a district, plant a highway with indigenous species; preserve the distinctiveness of each region	Edna Walling, <i>Country roads–The Australian Roadside</i> (First published 1952) Pioneer Design studio, 1985
1957	Denis Winston and County of Cumberland	Green belt around Sydney (permanent open space/rural land between urban areas); care of Sydney Harbour foreshore and scenic protection. Protection of historic buildings through zoning and acquisition	Denis Winston, Sydney's Great Experiment, the progress of the Cumberland county Plan,
		Concerns about impacts of development on ecological natural health of environments	Rachel Carson, <i>Silent Spring</i> 1950s?
1960s		The appreciation of the factors influencing the English landscape; how the English landscape has evolved and the contributions/changes from major eras; understanding the landscape to day as history	e.g. W. G. Hoskins, <i>The making of the English landscape</i> , First published 1955, in Australia in paperback 1967; revised edition with Christopher Taylor, 1988
1960s-70s		The appreciation of the US landscape and its features and their basis/meaning in popular culture	e.g. J. B. Jackson, <i>The vernacular landscape</i> , [find reference]
1969	McHargh, Ian	Analysis of environmental characteristics in land use planning	McHargh, Ian L., <i>Design with Nature</i> , New York, 1969
1963		Impact of humans on character of US – towns, landscape etc. including chapters on landscape as art, the American landscape, the esthetic of freeway design, esthetics and recreation and the preservation of visible history; also role of road in landscape and perception /appreciation of landscape through good design	Christopher Tunnard and Boris Pushkarev, <i>Man made America – Chaos or control?</i> , Yale University Press, 1963
1960s	Kevin Lynch	The understanding of a place: town, landscape, district in relation to its history and culture and how this knowledge can be used in planning and management of both new and old areas	Kevin Lynch, <i>Site Planning and What time is this place?</i>

1968		Sets out the Trust approach and policy for maintaining the amenity of the Sydney region: the conservation of regional landscape, historical and natural resources, and provision of outdoor recreation. Argues the importance of topographic features in the character of places (cities) and presents proposals for natural areas and scenic preserves with proposals for additions to National parks and State recreation areas. Argues for the provision of permanent non urban land within the concept of Sydney Region having 5 million people by 2000. Identifies historic and scenic areas especially in western Sydney and coastal areas, and recommends further investigations. Scenic preserves include; Yarramalong, Ourimbah, Broadwater, Arcadia, Upper Hawkesbury, Kurrajong, Four Mounts, Cowpasture, Appin, Garrawarra.	<i>Sydney 2000: requirements for conservation of natural areas, scenic preserves and recreation</i> , National Trust of Australia (NSW) 1968. [Response to <i>Sydney Region – Growth and change: Prelude to a plan</i> , State Planning Authority 1967.
1970s		Planning approach to new urban development and the conservation of natural areas, scenic areas and provision for recreation in Hunter and Illawarra regions. Follow on from approach in <i>Sydney 2000</i> .	Hunter 2000, National Trust of Australia (NSW) and Illawarra Landscape Study, 1974 and listings in national Trust Register
1971	Lindsay Roberston, Landscape architect, State Planning Authority	Papers about landscape, especially Sydney Harbour	
1971		Guidelines about conservation of scenic landscape,: combines appreciation of historical factors and evidence in landscape and value of natural characteristics	Roland Breckwoldt, <i>Scenic landscapes: guidelines for their protection</i> , National Trust of Australia (NSW) 1978
	1970s	Books exploring the meaning of place and the relationships between people, landscape and place; the relationships between place, landscape, people and ideas concepts of life	e.g. George Seddon, <i>A sense of place</i> , 1978? [about distinctive character of WA)
1970s		Many subdivisions of rural land into small lots (hobby farms) – NSW State Planning Authority enacts a state wide policy to protect rural land of minimum subdivision size of 40 hectares (100 acres). This has limited the extent of subdivision in many rurally zoned areas	1970s [check date]

1979	1979	Essay 'The genius loci and the Australian landscape', (first published 1979): advice about understanding landscape: learn the geology, respect the landform, respect the soil, respect the hydrology, respect the natural vegetation, respect the cultural landscape, analyze the genius loci – advocates that understanding place is at the basis of good design for professional landscape architects and others.	George Seddon, 'The genius loci and the Australian landscape', <i>Landscape Australia</i> , vol 2, 1979, pp66-73, reprinted in Seddon 1997
1979		Literature and landscape: Shows how places have been depicted in literature and used as a source of inspiration; and the influence of place on writers and poets. " the fact is that a sense of place plays a profound part in the emotional structure of most people, not only of writers and the various ways in which that sense can be recognised, developed, related to other kinds of awareness and in general cultivated can help make our lives more interesting". Book provided an aid to understanding places represented in literature and vice versa.	Several publications in UK – e.g. David Daiches & John Flower, <i>Literary Landscapes of the British Isles</i> , 1979, Margaret Drabble, <i>A Writer's Britain: Landscape in Literature</i> , 1979 Thames and Hudson, photographs by Jorge Lewinski
Late 1970s and 1980s		Guidelines for siting and design of dwellings in rural areas – show how to respect landscape and retain scenic and ecological character; and how to build houses with better environmental performance and reduced impacts. In NSW – guidelines for coastal areas	E.g. guidelines by Tract, for Lodden Campaspe area in Victoria Followed by other examples in NSW including <i>Guidelines for siting of dwellings in coastal areas</i> , 1979
1980		That history can be read and understood in the physical evidence of landscape and townscape; argues the case for retaining representative buildings and other evidence; asks what kind of landscape do we want to live in?	Denis Jeans and Peter Spearritt, <i>the Open Air Museum: the cultural landscape of New South Wales</i> George Allen and Unwin, and Heritage Council of NSW 1980
1981	Dept. of Environment & Planning	Environment protection zones: wetlands, water catchment areas, scenic, escarpment, foreshore protection, archaeological, historic, scientific, wildlife refuge. Scenic included a system for analyzing scenic quality and the identification of visually prominent areas, broadly based on US Forest Service method. Archaeological, historic and scientific – covers definition of environmental heritage; heritage items likely to be found in rural areas and which must be	Ross Woodward & Fergus Neilson (eds), <i>Rural land Evaluation Manual</i> , Dept. of Environment & Planning 1981

		protected will include: buildings and their fixtures, fittings; Aboriginal sacred sites- stone arrangements, carved trees, art sites, etc; Aboriginal archaeological sites, historic sites or relics; works – dams, bridges; precincts including groupings of structures and related spaces, for example historic villages and farm complexes; places, which might include landscapes, but would more commonly include small natural areas, geological sites and soil sites of scientific, educational or heritage interests. The advice about zones includes: 'it may be possible to complement these zones with an Environmental Protection (Scenic) zone in the surrounding area'.	
1981		Exploration of the different ways of understanding and investigating landscape, based on Victorian examples, and including sections on Aboriginals in Victorian landscape, the different ways people have seen/see landscapes in Victoria over time (explorers, pioneers, etc); new landscape solar power etc. and landscape resource management.	Winty Calder, <i>Beyond the View – Our changing landscapes</i> , Inkata press 1981
1981		NSW National Trust seminar at Morpeth about scenic and historic landscapes focusing on Hunter region – concepts of reading the landscape, patterning of landscape – fences and hedgerows, paddock, siting of dwellings in relation to landform etc; concepts of rural society, etc	
1983?		Recognition of the importance of small natural areas for scenic and ecological values and for recreation NSW policies about bush rock etc follow from this time	e.g Nation Trust seminar ' <i>Small Natural Areas</i> ' 1983 in Newcastle.
1984	1980s	Ways of reading the country, the landscape and its features; relationships between landscape, language and ideas, traditional stories, ways of life. <i>Reading the Country</i> is about Broome and the Roebuck Plains and their meanings for Indigenous people	e.g. Krim Benterrak, Stephen Muecke, Paddy Roe, <i>Reading the Country: Introduction to nomadology</i> , Fremantle Arts Centre Press 1984
	Association for the Study of Australian Literature	Recognition of the relationship between landscape and literature and the appreciation of landscape through literature and vice versa	Peter Pierce ed. <i>The Oxford Literary Guide to Australia</i> , 1987 Also second edition 1990s

		'A celebration of Australian literary landscape. It is a record of the many responses writers have made to the natural and constructed landscapes of Australia. Entries include towns, townships, suburbs, rivers, mountains, well-known geographical districts such as the Riverina, the Monaro and the Mallee, and are listed alphabetically within states and territories' p xiii	
1980s & 1990s		Publications and papers about ways of researching and analysing the aesthetic values of landscape	E.g. AHC 'More than meets the eye', papers from a seminar about aesthetic values [check title and date]
1980s and 90s		Relationship and meanings of land and landscape for Indigenous people including dreamtime stories of the evolution/creation of features	Many examples in wide variety of books including books for children
1988	1980s and 1990s	First cultural landscapes seminar Papers about cultural landscapes Miscellaneous studies including work by the Australian Heritage Commission about cultural landscapes –definition and scope etc. also studies of rural landscapes; studies and management of highlands in NSW and Victoria	Australia ICOMOS seminar at Lanyon published in Historic environment Vol 7 No 2 1989. Work by numerous practitioners
1988	Department of Planning	Revised edition includes enlarged section on 'Landscape Assessment,' which included a subsection on Cultural landscapes, introducing the concept and providing advice about sources of advice about the concept and methods. The definition of scenery and scenic quality recognizes that 'the character of the components ... is influenced by factors such as the time the settlement commenced, technological changes and the sequence of lands use changes'	<i>Rural land Evaluation: a manual for conducting a rural lands evaluation exercise at a local planning level</i> , Department of Planning, revised edition 1988, p 14
1990s		Appreciation of the associations and meanings of individual trees in rural and urban areas to present day communities	e.g. Peter Solness, <i>Tree Stories</i> , Chapter & Verse, 1999
1990s		Regional Forest Agreements – investigations of historic places and social values – development of methodology by Australian Heritage Commission etc	
1980 1990		Cultural mapping and cultural planning – concepts that places have meaning to people in many different ways and that communities should understand the meanings and resources and develop a cultural policy.	e.g. Andra Kins & Brian Peddie, A cultural planning guide for local government, for the Community

			Arts Network WA; also Commonwealth and NSW equivalents, e.g. by Greg Young
1994	Ways of seeing, appreciating and understanding landscape, including the language of landscape, historical perceptions of landscape in Australia.		George Seddon, <i>Landprints - Reflections on Place and Landscape</i> , Cambridge University Press 1997 [essays about landscape]
1996	Heritage curtilages – advice about retaining an appropriate area of land around a heritage items		Heritage Curtilages, NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. Text originally prepared by Warwick Mayne-Wilson as part of Master of Heritage Conservation and work by Don Godden & Associates about Hunters Hill
1997	<p>'The landscape is a repository of our culture as well as a natural resource' (frontespage)</p> <p>'The arts are crucial to the long term development of our regions, not only because they offer fresh insights, but also because it is through the arts that long term cultural diversity can be attained' Professor John Lovering AO President, Murray Darling Basin commission</p>		Introductory pages in <i>Reading the land – workshop proceedings</i> Canberra 1997, The Murray-Darling Basin Commission, 1998
1980s, 1990s	Heritage studies and work with communities reveals meanings and stories in landscape and other heritage places		Eg. studies undertaken by heritage consultants, such as context Pty. Ltd
1990s?	A paper for Australia ICOMOS about cultural landscapes		Jane Lennon and Brian Egloff for Australia ICOMOS, funded AHGP
1990s	The natural environment as history, and the value of recent environmental history;		Tom Griffiths, <i>Seeing the Forests</i> and other writings; also e.g. M Walker various notes to NPWS and paper to NPWS

		Interpreting human activity through vegetation and other changes to natural features	Interpretation workshop 1998.
1990s		<p>NPWS “ concerned to develop a landscape approach to cultural heritage conservation, this stemming from a recognition that to a great extent the conventional approach, in taking the individual ‘site’ as its focus, lost the larger story of the ‘people in the landscape’ “</p> <p>NPWS undertakes research about the meanings of recently acquired reserves to associated Indigenous people; also meanings to both Indigenous and non Indigenous people of Towarri National Park.</p> <p>The approach recognizes that the NPWS ‘has a compact with the people of New South Wales, both Aboriginal and non-indigenous, to acknowledge the meaning that their lives and lives of their ancestors have given to the landscape in our care. This commits us not just to the study of individual landscapes and the communities of those attached to them, but also to a study of the very process of attachment itself’.</p> <p>[Denis Byrne, NPWS, in Foreword to <i>Remembering country</i>]</p>	<p>e.g. Gundabooka National Park, Garawarra NP</p> <p>Sharon Veale, <i>Remembering Country, History & Memories of Towarri National Park</i>, NPWS 2001</p>
	1999	<p>Associations and meanings to people formally recognised in the expanded definition of cultural significance:</p> <p><i>Cultural significance</i> means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.</p> <p>Cultural significance is embodied in the <i>place</i> itself, its <i>fabric</i>, <i>setting</i>, <i>use</i>, <i>associations</i>, <i>meanings</i>, records, <i>related places</i> and <i>related objects</i>.</p> <p>Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.</p> <p><i>Associations</i> meant the special connections that exist between people and a place; <i>Meanings</i> denote what a place signifies, indicates, evokes and/or expresses.</p>	<p><i>The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance 1999</i></p>
	1999	<p>Essays about the circumstances surrounding a selection of artworks and their relationship with environmental concerns - art influence by environment and environmental understanding.</p>	<p>Recent writings about art, science and the environment in Australia include: Tim Bonyhady, <i>The Colonial Earth</i>, The Meigunyah</p>

		<p>[NSW examples include Tom Robert's painting of Mosman and its influence on the location of a coal mine (instead of Mosman it was sited at Balmain)</p> <p>Cultural values associated with tracks, routes and journeys</p>	<p>Press at University of Melbourne 2001; Christopher Heathcote, 'When science meets art: Humbolt, von Guerd and the Australian wilderness', <i>Art Monthly Australia</i> [2001]; and Mary Mackay, 'All that mighty mass of rock: The geological sublime', <i>Art in Australia</i>, Vol 31, No3. 1994</p> <p>Rod Ritchie, <i>Seeing the Rainforests in 19th Century Australia</i>, Rainforest Press, 1988,</p> <p>Tom Griffiths, <i>Seeing the Forests</i>, etc</p> <p>Australia ICOMOS conference Making Tracks, Alice Springs 2001</p>
		<p>Inspirational landscapes – notion of landscapes as a source of inspiration and well being for people. The conference website described inspirational landscapes as follows:</p> <p>Inspirational Landscapes - Heritage Places?</p> <p><i>... the raw character of place, so strong in this landscape, has strengthened our feeling for the connection between people and land...*</i></p> <p>Inspirational landscapes are landscapes that evoke a response - awe, excitement, creativity, action, reflection, or curiosity.</p> <p>They are the landscapes that people celebrate and reflect on, and their meanings and symbolism are frequently expressed through art - in painting, photography, music, performance, poetry or literature.</p> <p>They are the landscapes we take pleasure in and enjoy exploring, that people take action to protect.</p> <p>And most of all, they are the landscapes that give meaning and</p>	<p>Online conference, Australian Heritage Commission and Context Pty. Ltd.</p>

		spiritual connection.	
		Associations and meanings of mountains – several papers at conference at Jindabyne 2002	IYM conference Celebrating Mountains, November 2002
2002		Alphabetical entries about Australian gardens including some entries about landscape including entry on cultural landscapes by Joy McCann which begins: “Cultural landscapes’ are natural landscapes that have been physically modified by human activity over time, or have acquired particular cultural significance for a community”.	Richard Aitken and Michael Looker eds. The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens, Oxford University Press in association with Australian Garden History Society

See alternate document of Annexure B & C