Contrasting Cultural Landscapes? Commentaries on landscape architecture education, research and practice in Australia and Thailand

Public Lecture
Thursday 11th February 2010
4.30-6.00pm,
Rm 211 Faculty of Architecture,
Chulalongkorn University

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The cultural frame: Material culture and Culture as 'flow'

Preserving historic cultural 'shells'; monuments to the past

Culture as 'flow'







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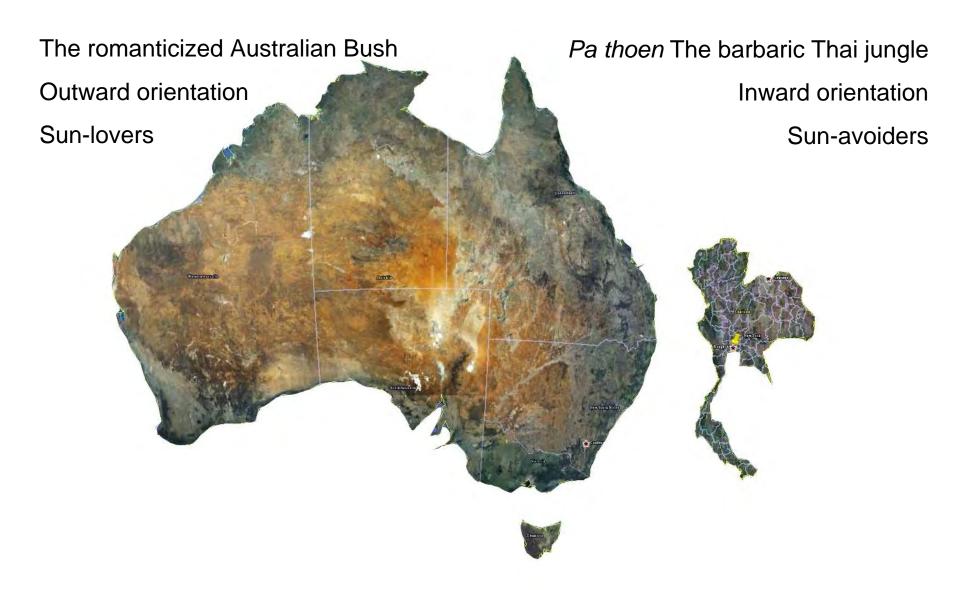
-noun 1.the quality in a person or society that arises from a concern for what is regarded as excellent in arts, letters, manners, scholarly pursuits, etc.2.that which is excellent in the arts, manners, etc.3.a particular form or stage of civilization, as that of a certain nation or period: Greek culture. 4.development or improvement of the mind by education or training.5.the behaviors and beliefs characteristic of a particular social, ethnic, or age group: the youth culture; the drug culture. 6.Anthropology. the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings and transmitted from one generation to another. www.dictionary.com

"The Thai concept of *Wathanatham* is more comprehensive than the Western concept of 'culture' in that it expresses a more dynamic concept of 'The Way of Life'. And in Oriental, like in Heraclitian thinking 'Way of Life' is like a stream, or a road (Tao). It encompasses all aspects of life and is moreover open for change, and surprise, good or bad." (Alting Von Geusau, 1989, p.1 as quoted by Aasen, 1998, p.7)

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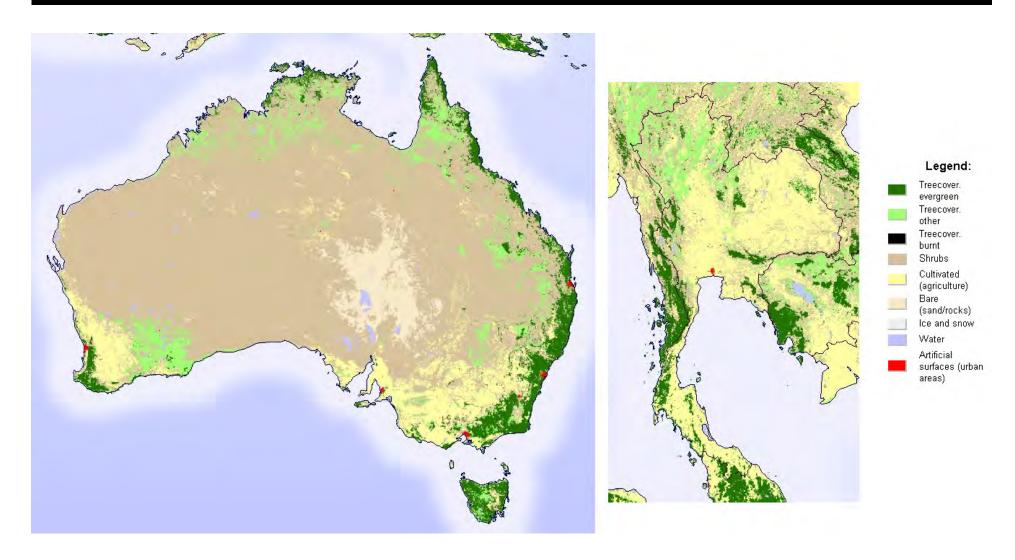
Source: Wat Saket mural (Sintusingha 03/01/09)

'Landscapes' – the nature frame

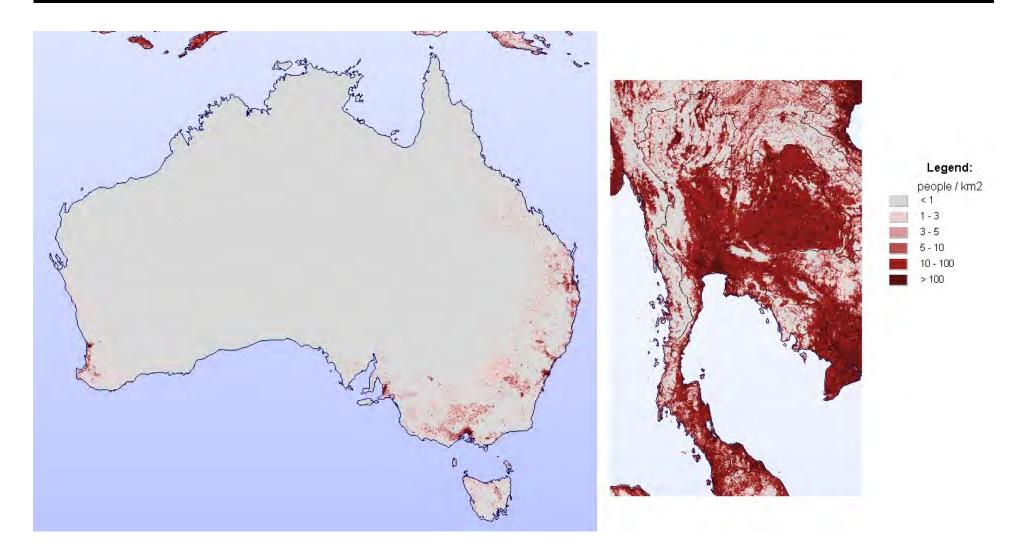


(Graphic source: Adapted from Wikimapia 02/06/09)

'Landscapes' – the landcover frame

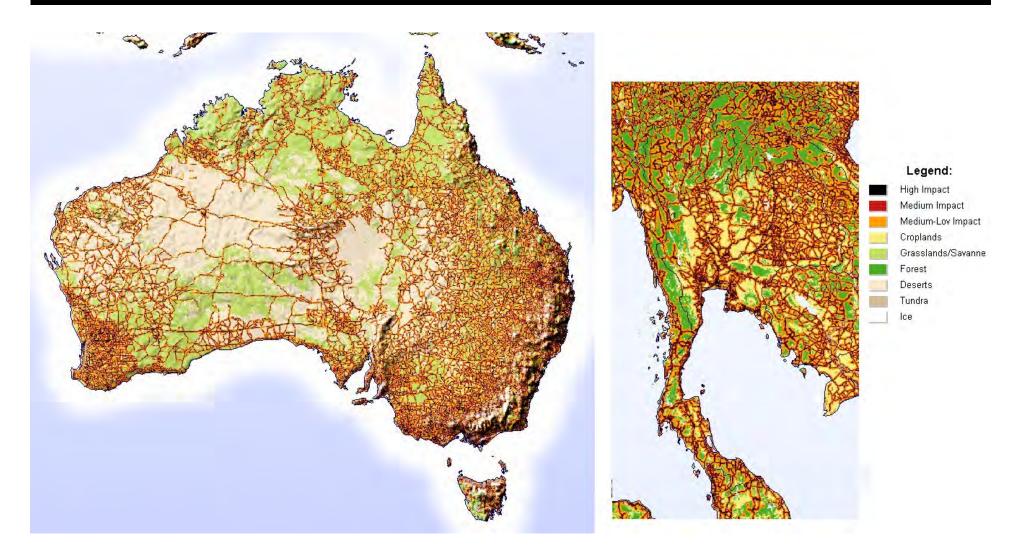


'Landscapes' – the settlement frame



Australian

'Landscapes' – the the conflict frame: Human Impact 2002



'Landscapes' – the sacred frame

"'Cultural' landscapes... are simultaneously 'real' (hosting physical and ecological systems) and 'imaginary' (recognized by people through their collage of images)..." (Selman, 2006, P.3)



The English Picturesque tradition imposed on the Aboriginal sacred landscapes.

Landscape Ecology: 1960s conservationist narrative: Natural landscape as reference for a nation-wide narrative.

Appearance in the public realm

Traditional narrative: spirits to be appeased

19th Century modernist narrative: Natural landscape to be tamed, cleared and controlled

Disappearance from the public realm





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'Landscapes' – interpreted nature frame

"...Perhaps most importantly, modern theories of landscape represent it as a holistic entity within which natural and human processes merge, and where economic, social and ecological objectives can be balanced in the pursuit of sustainable development." (Selman, p.1)





Source: Sintusingha photo collection

'Landscapes' - the built frame

Public and ecological infrastructure

Urban public realm and ecological network
Linear spaces

The private garden

Bounded places

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Bounded fragments

Source: Sintusingha 2010

Australian Thai

"Landscapes" - the 'designed' & built frame Public and ecological infrastructure

Bounded fragments



Urban public realm and ecological network

The private garden



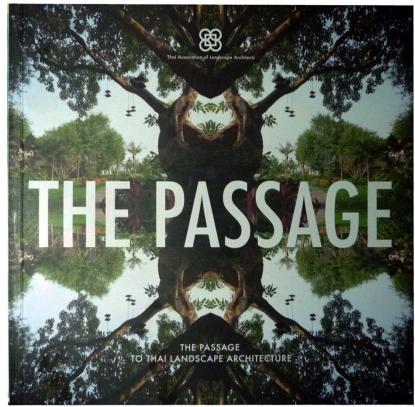
Source: Sintusingha photo collection

Practice

Public advocator in the realm of the planner

Private sector service in the realm of the architect





The landscape is wide – but can look directionless? No clear strengths? Who is the public (the client)?

The landscape is delimited – building on specific strengths, attributes and skills

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Source: Bull 2002; TALA 2009

Practice

Industrial standardization & 'professionalism'

Customization & 'family-like'

Regulated and prefabricated landscapes





Hand-made landscape artefacts

Education

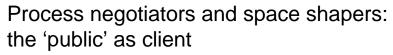
Landscape and spatial planning

Landscape Design











Form makers: Based on the tradition of architectural design rigor

Source: Sintusingha photo collection

Source lower left L49 Landscape Architects

Education

Towards 'research-led' education

Practice-led education





Present-future orientation

Present orientation

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(Source: New York Times 21/10/08) (Source: L49 Landscape Architects)

'The individual' and society

Individualists Bounded social capital – family & social network

Public rights Hierarchical

Equal Informal rules and relationships

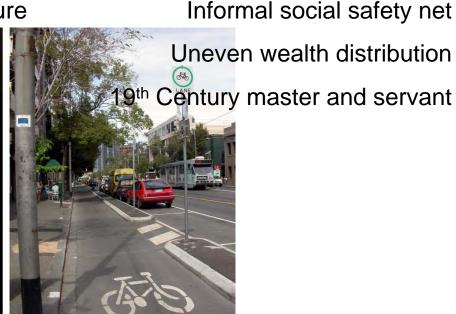
Formal rules & regulations, power structure

Citizen policing

Welfare birth to death

Middle class





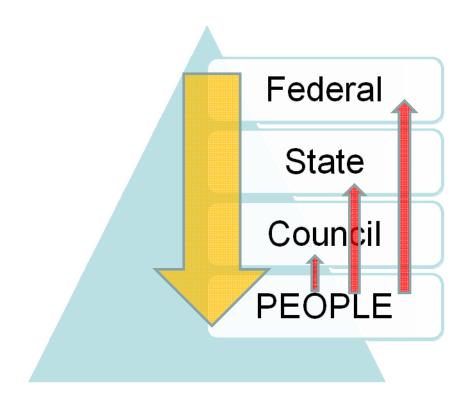
Judged as an individual

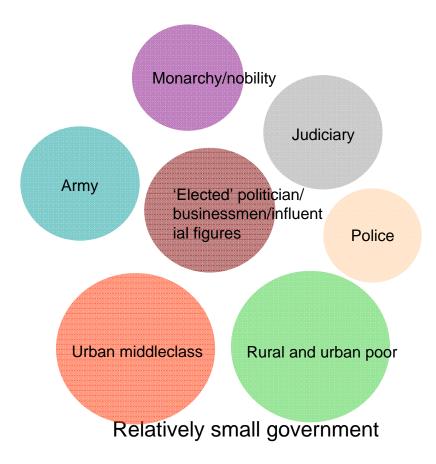
Judged as family, institutional and social network

'The individual' and society: political landscapes

Democratic and formalized economy

Developing democracy and mixed formal/informal economy





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Source: Sintusingha 2009, 2010

Australian Thai

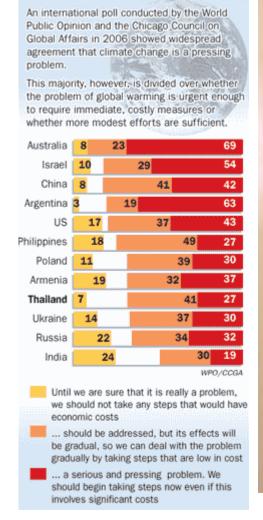
'The individual' and society in greenwashed societies

Climate Change: opportunities in crises? A catalyst for change? Good PR for LA as the **VIEWS ON GLOBAL WARMING**

'steward of nature'?



Graphic source: New York Times 15/08/06





The Challenges

Interiorscapes, **mallization** – imposition of alien spaces and the exodus from unpleasant exterior urban landscapes

Advocacy for the systemic social and ecological spaces

SEA landscape identity - culturally compounded by 'sociology of absence' and self-discrimination





Source: Sintusingha photo collection

The Challenges: Foodscapes, waterscapes, energyscapes...







COMMUNITY

Food Miles in Australia:

A preliminary study of Melbourne, Victoria.

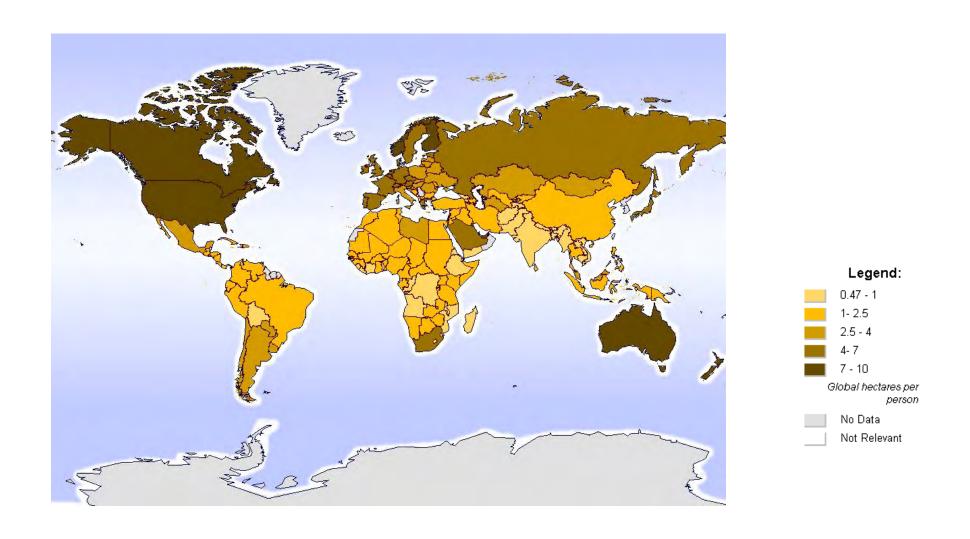




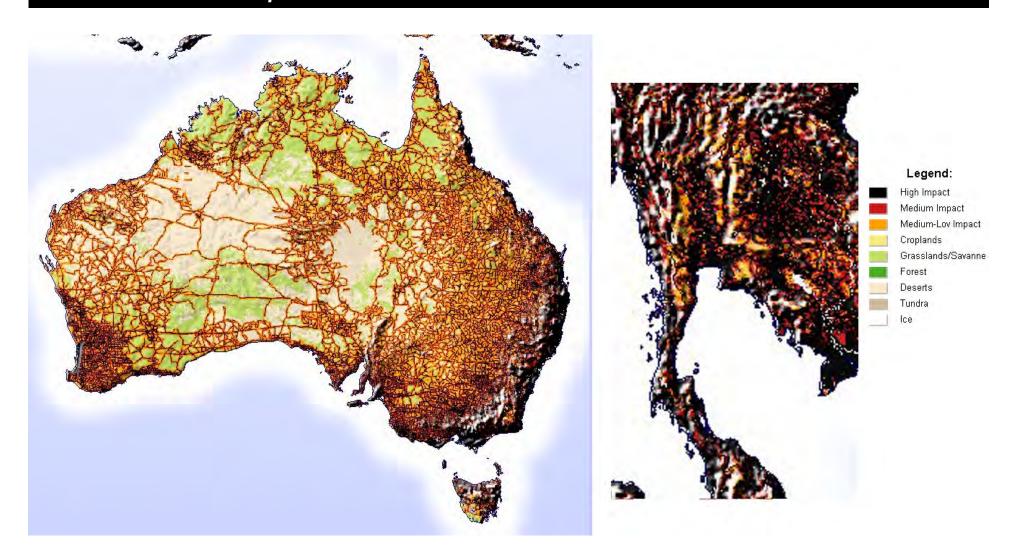
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Source: Sintusingha photo collection

'The individual' and society: Ecological Footprint (1999)



Future 'Landscapes' – the conflict frame 2050



The Challenges: Looking for salvation...



