

Aarhus School of Architecture // Design School Kolding // Royal Danish Academy

Rural Land(scapes)

Majgaard Krarup, Jonna

Publication date:
2015

Document Version:
Peer reviewed version

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Majgaard Krarup, J. (2015). *Rural Land(scapes): Lessons to be learned(?)*. Abstract from ISU Talks, Braunschweig, Germany.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal ?

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

ISU TALKS #3

RURALISM: THE FUTURE OF VILLAGES AND SMALL TOWNS IN AN URBANIZING WORLD

Technische Universität Braunschweig, Institute for Sustainable Urbanism, Germany

ABSTRACT

Author:

Jonna Majgaard Krarup
Associate Professor, PhD
KADK
Philip de Langes Allé 10
DK-1435 Copenhagen
Denmark

Email: jonna.krarup@kadk.dk

Title:

Rural land(scapes) - Lessons to be learned(?)

The term 'urban' and 'landscape' can be argued to be interdependent:

'(...)without the city there would be no landscape. In the same way one can claim that without landscape there would be no city.' (van der Velde 2012).

Landscape as architectural and aesthetic category has always reflected urban conditions and needs, and is currently the dominant perspective in the discussion. But, (...) *'The topographic and productive characteristics of land(scapes) have historically determined where cities arise – as well as having an effect on their form, size, shape and wealth.'* (van der Velde 2012), indicates a meta-land concept, suggesting other, material and structural, relationships between land and city than normally associated with the concept of landscape.

In both urban and land(scape) architectural history there is a resource of references on the interdependencies between city and rural land.

To this resource belongs the 17th century concept of Ferme Ornée: An agricultural estate combining aesthetic priorities of the landscape garden with the utility of a working farm.

Patrick Geddes argued in, *Cities in Evolution* (1915), that urban planning should take its point of departure in the landscape and the local natural conditions. Vittorio Gregotti (1981) has argued for a return to topography and ecology of a region to inform the urban fabric; Fritz Palmboom (1987) prompted a return to landscape context and underlying landscape characteristics such as topography, geomorphology, drainage patterns, vegetation types and historical settlements forms in the layout of new urban areas; Marcel Smets (2002/08) has described different design approaches, where, *'(the Casco) is based on local geological and hydrological conditions.'*

Peter Bredsdorff's, *Dry Feet Theory*, (1973) based on a cross reading of orohydrological maps and urban plans, focused on how man in historic times used his ability to read the land, and to settle, cultivate and transport him self accordingly.

With a point of departure in these examples on interdependencies and exchange between land(scape) and cities, this paper discuss if they hold a potential that the might add to our current understandings of the concept of the rural and to our approaches to a sustainable development of rural and urban land(scapes).

(1987 characters without spacing)