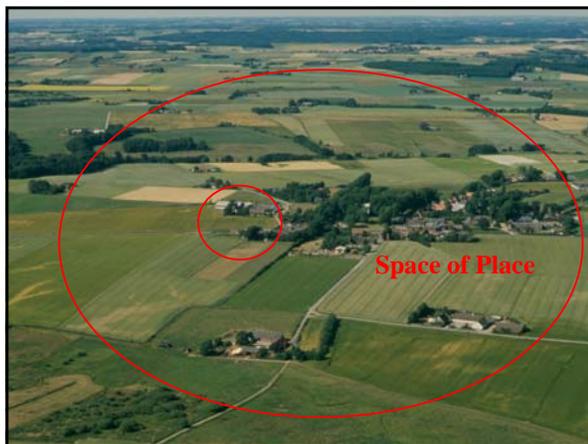
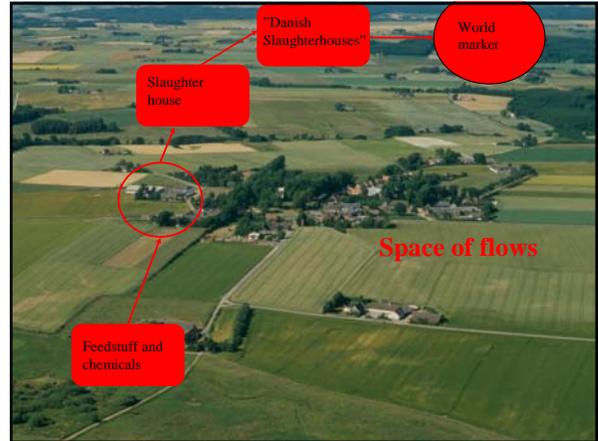


Globalisation and the agricultural landscape

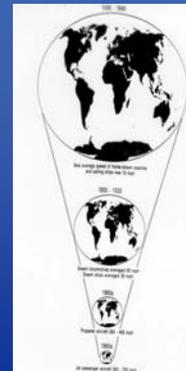
- Two types of space – the space of flows and the space of place
- Globalisation and the two international agendas
- A few examples of agricultural landscapes - current development trends and different policy approaches
- A framework for studying agricultural landscapes in a policy context
- Globalisation and agricultural landscape – some research questions



On "globalisation"

"... the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant realities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa" Giddens 1990, p.64

"Globalisation means lifting social activities out of local knowledge and placing them in networks in which they are conditioned by, and condition, worldwide events" Gray 2002, p. 57



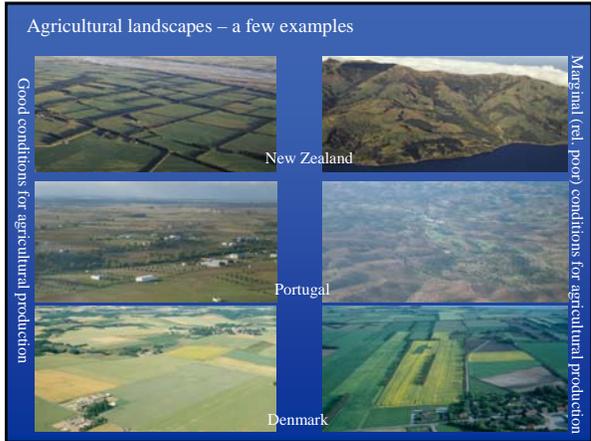
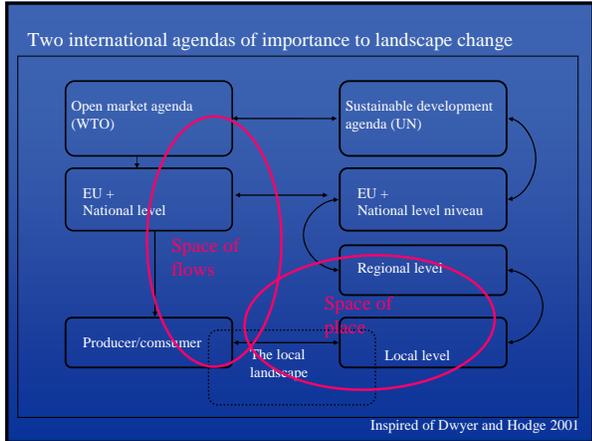
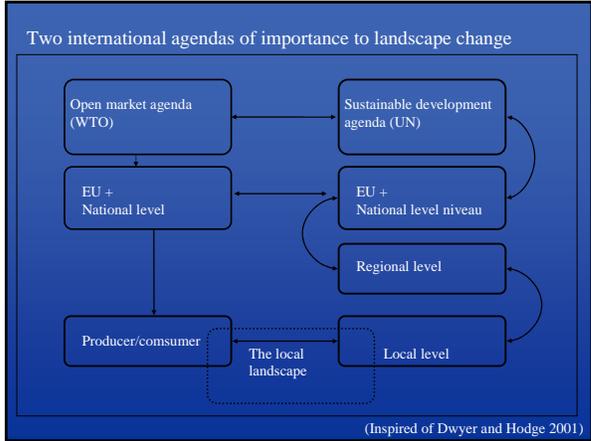
On "globalisation"

New inter-linked dimensions of globalisation according to Harvey 2000 (p.61-67):

- Financial deregulation (from the early 1970s)
- Waves of technological changes (from mid 1960s)
- The 'information revolution' and the 'de-materialization' of space
- Significant reductions on time and cost of moving commodities and people

These four shifts are then accompanied by a number of other important features including (among others):

- Changes in the forms of production and organisation
- A doubling of the world wage labour force (since 1980)
- New mobility of global population
- Hyper-urbanisation (the proportion of the population living in cities has doubled in 30 years)
- A new set of global environmental problems has "seemingly" been produced



Agricultural landscapes – a few examples

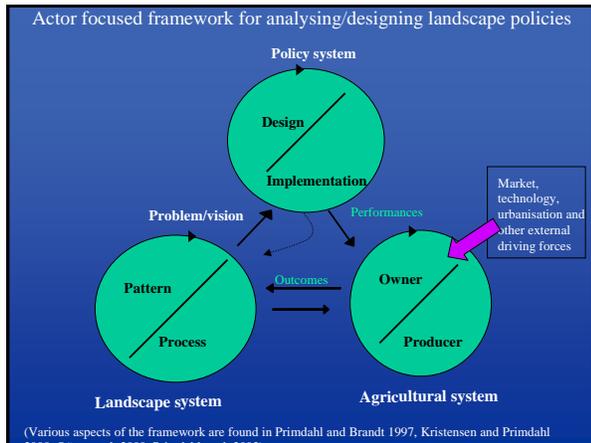
Good conditions for agricultural production (left side)
Marginal (rel. poor) conditions for agricultural production (right side)

- New Zealand:**
 - Population increase and segregation
 - Intensification of ag. production
 - Reduced landscape heterogeneity, increased environmental impacts
 - Policy de-regulation
- Portugal:**
 - Some counter-urbanisation
 - Intensification and mechanisation of ag. production
 - Increased environmental impacts
 - Land-use and env. policy regulation
- Denmark:**
 - Intensification of ag. production
 - Increase in landscape heterogeneity, increased environmental impacts
 - Environmental policy regulations

Agricultural landscapes – a few examples

Bad conditions for agricultural production (left side)
Dependency of landscape structure and policy (right side)

- New Zealand:**
 - Population increase and segregation
 - Intensification of ag. production
 - Reduced landscape heterogeneity, increased environmental impacts
 - Policy de-regulation
- Portugal:**
 - Some counter-urbanisation
 - Intensification and mechanisation of ag. production
 - Increased environmental impacts
 - Land-use and env. policy regulation
- Denmark:**
 - Intensification of ag. production
 - Increase in landscape heterogeneity, increased environmental impacts
 - Environmental policy regulations



Research questions concerning agricultural landscapes

- How are the two global agendas - 'the market liberalisation agenda' and 'the sustainability agenda' - affecting the relationship between 'space of flows' and 'space of place' in agricultural landscapes?
- What roles does urbanisation/counter urbanisations play in agricultural landscape changes?
- What has been the long term relationships between owners and users in respect to landscape functions and patterns and how has the CAP reforms been affecting these relationships – and what is currently happening?
- How are the different types of "countryside policies" affecting agricultural landscapes and with what effects in which contexts?