



McHarg's conceptualization of "landscape" was a foundational element in his work. As he put it: Landscapes are relations of land forms in an environment. We look at the vegetation, the land cover, the land use, the drainage pattern and the geology. Any of these can be studied in landscape form, and we call such a relationship a landscape (McHarg & Shoup 1968). McHarg's planning vision and sense of landscape was changing. He came to believe that the meaning of the landscape was an evolving process, or a dynamic process (McHarg & Turnbull 1973, 2004). It is a dynamic process that makes a landscape more or less fit for life, human and animal, intended or accidental. Environmental conditions are the incentives and constraints that shape the landscape process. McHarg believed that the primary agent of change was the human presence and the way people adapted to the land, and that its form was profoundly shaped by the human presence. As he put it: "The ecologies are not to be learned through man's study of them. The ecologies are to be learned through man's surroundings" (McHarg & Turnbull 1973, 10). Theorizing through a landscape ecology framework is a creative act in the contemporary world because it suggests a new way of thinking about the environment. Unlike many other perspectives, it is not a static attitude nor a receptacle for stale and repetitive views. Rather, it is always changing as landscapes and human patterns of action are influenced by the environment. The theory of landscape ecology can help us to envision how the landscape will change and how we can manage that change. McHarg pointed out in a recent interview with his colleague and friend Richard Morris that there are three fundamental properties of a landscape: It is constantly changing. It has to be designed or made to be changed. And it has to be maintained.

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In The Living City, McHarg re-iterated his position from Design With Nature that all human systems—including transportation, housing, water, and energy systems—need to be related to the natural systems that they are in contact with. In Design With Nature McHarg developed the concept of environmental restoration to improve human sites and relationships to the physical environment. As the General Manager of the Philadelphia Regional Planning Commission (PRPC), he transformed it into an effective and responsive regional planning agency. In 1975, the Pennsylvania legislature passed legislation that created the Office of Park and Planning Research, which became the Penn State School of Landscape Architecture in 1978. Through this office McHarg provided the impetus to begin practical, research-based, theoretical and educational work on the linkages between human and natural systems. John Shoup of Princeton was also present that day and recalls Mumford. But he saw nothing in what Mumford had presented except for some interesting projections. Eventually, McHarg and Shoup began planning their own conference to discuss ecological determinism, with a similar theme, and with a broader spectrum of ecological and spatial concerns. They called it "Conference on Land and Life" and convened it at the Institute of Community Research at the University of Maryland in 1968 (McHarg & Shoup 1968). The heart of McHarg and Shoup's new approach was to discard the previous purely theoretical interpretations of its principles and develop new empirical foundations for the approach. For example, landscape ecology was developing at that time. So there were three strands: McHarg's conceptual work, the work of ecologists, and the work of geography. Thus began a collaborative project of effort between these three groups that continued for much of the 1970s in which McHarg, Shoup, and their colleagues looked for ways to apply ecological principles to their own work. Shoup was also interested in the state and regional planning profession. He and McHarg realized that this professional development could be vastly enhanced by building on their shared ecological perspectives (McHarg & Shoup 1976). 5ec8ef588b

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