

Chapter 1 : Books by Jay Appleton (Author of The Experience Of Landscape)

The Experience of Landscape Revised Edition Jay Appleton This classic book, first published by John Wiley and Sons in , proposed and argued a new theoretical approach to landscape aesthetics, including 'habitat theory' and 'prospect-refuge theory' based on an analysis of research literature, and experience in a wide area of art and science.

Bergman Geographical Review, Vol. JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. The central cities of small metropolitan areas are apparently experiencing the same difficulties. An extension to the theoretical literature on urban rent models is provided by Schuler, who shows how the spatial equilibrium distribution of residential population responds to variations in household tastes as well as differences in income distributions. Two papers are concerned with topics in urban transportation analysis. Boyce, Allen, and Tang present a method for estimating the impact of rapid transit lines on the sales prices of residential property. The method uses a simple model of market areas to identify regions where rapid transit lines have an impact on property values. Empirical results for the impact of the Lindenwold line near Philadelphia are presented. The economics of car pools are subjected to an extended analysis by Newlon, who discusses possible benefits to users as well as the positive effects on energy consumption and congestion. Another set of papers deals with issues of pollution control and environmental management in several contexts. Isard and Kaniss analyze the problem of worldwide environmental management in the framework of a recursive linear programming model of world production. Outputs of pollution are included among the activity levels determined in this model, and management policies can be expressed as constraints. Isard and Kaniss use the model to point out the sources of major international conflicts that are likely to arise in the context of environmental management and argue for a strong world organization to cope with these conflicts. Environmental pollution at the scale of an urban center is analyzed by Cesario. He presents some of the results of an extensive analysis of relationships between urban structure and air pollution, including the relationships between pollution and urban size, the age of a city, the use of pollution-control technology, and the spatial form of the city. Environmental quality in the context of wilderness management is discussed in an article by Smith, Webster, and Heck, who report on the use of a simulation model to evaluate the effects of different management strategies. The remaining papers range over a variety of topics, and some present innovative research. Charnetski offers an approach to multiple-criteria decision making that can accommodate subjective evaluations, and he applies it to an airport site-selection problem. A paper by Hsu discusses the possibilities of using aerial imagery to obtain data useful in urban analysis. Bahl and Graytak present a model that estimates the effect of changes in metropolitan employment on property tax revenues. Jones and Clark analyze the effect of regional variations in entrepreneurial attitudes on differences in regional development. Conferences of the kind that led to this volume are extremely useful, and publication of the papers is generally a worthwhile, but not essential, part of the whole activity. These papers lack a unifying theme, but that is a consequence of the way this particular conference was organized. I had hoped to find at least one paper with such broad appeal, or of such outstanding quality, that it might be recommended to a general audience. No such paper is included in this volume; and prospective readers will find, at most, only a few articles that are relevant to their own special research interests. Jay Appleton sets out to answer the questions, What is it that we like about landscape, and why do we like it? He first defines the questions and examines what a few other students of the subject have said, concentrating particularly on the eighteenth-century theoreticians Edmund Burke, Uvedale Price, and Archibald Alison and landscape architects William Kent, Lance- lot Brown, and Humphry Repton. The cornerstone to his argument, however, is laid by John Dewey. Applied specifically to landscape appreciation, the argument leads to what Appleton calls the "habitat theory": They experience pleasure and satisfaction from such an environment when it seems to be conducive to the realization of their biological needs and a sense of anxiety and dissatisfaction when it does not. Skipping over the problem of beauty in stark landscapes, Appleton introduces a special corollary to his habitat theory, which he calls the "prospect-refuge theory":

Appleton goes on to analyze a number of landscapes, landscape paintings, and landscapes described in poetry in terms of the "balance" in each of symbolic hazards, prospects, and refuges. This prospect-refuge theory is neat and simple, and it will undoubtedly often spring to mind when I contemplate landscapes in the future. Unfortunately, however, Appleton tries to push the theory too far. One problem which recurs throughout the book is that of the interpretation of symbols. Appleton interprets a cave seen in a landscape, for instance, as a refuge, but to me a cave is a hazard. I fear the unknown lurking within. An expanse of water is a prospect, but not to a nonswimmer. Appleton feels security refuge amid a tightly enclosing forest; I feel uncomfortably claustrophobic. I think most of us associate dark with gloom rather than with safety. He consistently uses landscape paintings to illustrate points of landscape analysis. Several times he refers to landscape paintings as "recording" landscapes, but in fact almost all landscape paintings are imaginative creations of the artist, or at least significant rearrangements of real landscape views. Appleton thus underestimates the essential difference between a landscape, which is a three-dimensional unframed view, and a landscape painting, which is two-dimensional and framed. A picture frame is not a window, and our "willing suspension of disbelief" to accept it as a window is only partial. In fact, a great part of our enjoyment of a landscape painting is our appreciation of it as a two-dimensional geometric pattern. Even a photographer frames and thus creates a landscape composition; therein lies artistry. After reading this book we might be more willing to keep that criterion more consciously in mind, but I think the "poetry" in a poem is in its meter, in its rhythm, and in its skill in charging words with meaning. Artists do not record reality; they create a reality. One thinks of the old arguments about the "morality" of art, about whether it should be "useful" or "good," and about the "aesthetes" versus the "Philis-

This content downloaded from As long as I see beauty in a desert, however, habitat theory must be seriously deficient, and I must be a hopeless aesthete. Appleton does not deny that geometry is another way to analyze landscape art. He even notes that sexual symbolism is yet another way. Color balance is a fourth-one to which Appleton should know landscape architects pay particular attention. Significance is still one more; a church steeple, for instance, captures our eye across fields. His aesthetic arguments, however, are often naYve. His analysis of the "genius" of specific places long thought beautiful is interesting, and it may help us understand why certain sites attract tourists. His ideas of strategic appraisal of landscape agree with the work of Edward Hall, Robert Sommer, and others who have noted defense as an important element of proxemics. Oscar Newman has argued for "defensible space" in urban housing. The quality of these reproductions, however, is so poor that many are illegible. This is inexcusable in a thin, twenty-six dollar book. Oxford University Press, Oxford, London, and else- where, The word "inequality" is emotive, to say the least. To those on the right, inequality is the winder of the springs of incentive that power the capitalist system. For the majority in the political center in the United States a modicum of inequality is acceptable; leveling raises the ominous risk of equality with those of lesser status. Coates, Johnston, and Knox explicitly recognize the perceptual differences attached to inequality, and they establish their position early: Numerous examples document gross inequalities at all geographical scales, and the student who reads reasonably carefully will probably be shocked at the pervasiveness and ramifications of unequal- ities in housing, education, nutrition, health care, and other phenomena. The early chapters incorporate approaches that have been developed in the literature on social indicators. Particular emphasis is placed on the works of David M. Smith, including his advocacy of using the concepts of welfare economics in a spatial context. The dilemma of weighting social indicators is given some attention, and several options, each with serious drawbacks, are discussed. What is identified as a "pragmatic and commonly-used" approach, to weight indirectly through the selection of variables, implies that weighting indicators may be so problematical as to be essentially a lost cause. In general, the social indicator analyses reviewed are diverse and appropriate for the illustration of the inequality theme. The authors draw on various examples, including the United Kingdom, the United States, India, France, and other areas. Admittedly, measurement techniques are crude and "probably underestimate the true intensity of spatial inequalities. Living costs and inequalities in real income occupy the bulk of one chapter. In a section on crime, dealt with in a chapter entitled "Location and Livelihood," emphasis is on the etiological roles of city size, cultural factors, and the physical environment. A broader view tines. A broader view Io8 Io8

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Chapter 2 : Jay Appleton - Wikipedia

Jay Appleton (- 27 April) was a British geographer who proposed 'habitat theory' and advanced the notion of 'prospect-refuge'.

Chapter 3 : The experience of landscape | Open Library

Jay Appleton has 16 books on Goodreads with ratings. Jay Appleton's most popular book is The Experience Of Landscape.

Chapter 4 : The Experience of Landscape : Jay Appleton :

Landscape in art Landscape This book stresses a theoretical approach to landscape aesthetics, including habitat theory and prospect-refuge theory, based on an analysis of research literature and experience in a wide area of art and science.

Chapter 5 : The Experience of Landscape - [PDF Document]

The Experience of Landscape Revised Edition Jay Appleton This classic book, first published by John Wiley and Sons in , proposed and argued a new theoretical approach to landscape aesthetics, including 'habitat theory' and 'prospect-refuge theory' based on an analysis of research literature, and experience in a wide area of art.

Chapter 6 : Jay Appleton | Revolv

Jay Appleton's approach to the aesthetic qualities of landscape are certainly raw and hard to fathom yet allude to a strange conclusion. Perhaps the beauty of a landscape isn't as subjective as some may believe but rather just an evolutionary.

Chapter 7 : The Experience Of Landscape by Jay Appleton

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Chapter 8 : Jay Appleton obituary | Education | The Guardian

Jay Appleton obituary John Houghton-Moss. Jay spent his entire career at Hull University, and I was a student of his there from to In his book The Experience of Landscape.

Chapter 9 : The Experience of Landscape - Jay Appleton - Google Books

The Experience of Landscape by Jay Appleton This classic book proposed and argued a new theoretical approach to landscape aesthetics, including "habitat theory" and "prospect-refuge theory" based on an analysis of research literature and experience in a wide area of art and science.