



## Valuing Land

A broad understanding of some of the terms used to describe the different ways in which we might value land can help to further appreciate the importance of land to our personal identity and way of life. For example:

The instrumental value of land relates to its importance in being able to provide additional benefits beyond that of itself. As a child I believe that my instrumental value for land was simply based on the pleasure I gained from engaging with it through the playing of games and sports. As I grew up I found the reasons for this changing as things such as the financial value for land and the need to exploit its resources to support my way of life became more important to me. I also noticed my growing appreciation of the pleasure to be gained from land's aesthetic beauty.

The intrinsic value for land is a subjective and personal judgement of its importance for what it is rather than what it can provide. Such judgements are commonly linked to an individual's personal values and can thus more likely influence their attitude and actions in support of land's conservation. How these might develop and change over time has been an important focus of this work.

The inherent value of land is immeasurable as it is a value that doesn't rely on humanity's judgement. There can thus only be a belief (or otherwise) in land's inherent value or worthiness. This notion is often used in the ethical debate on the importance of land and as an argument for why humanity has no right to exploit it for their selfish purposes.

This body of work is particularly focused on my personal, intrinsic value for land; investigating where it was formed and the impact of how it might have changed between my childhood and adulthood. I also hope that the exercise in creating this work has helped my understanding and appreciation of land's intrinsic value and shifted some of my thoughts away from its instrumental value. Time will thus tell whether, through this work, I have developed a better harmony in my value for land.







## Complaint:

I live on the corner of a street and am sick and tired of children playing football. FixMyStreet.com









"In 1971, 50% of seven year olds had the freedom to travel around their neighbourhood

unsupervised, 40 years later it is only 10%" Taken from a survey by the Policy Studies Institute

"Playing freely outside can help to improve learning ability, creativity, mental and emotional wellbeing, and self-esteem" According to the University of Essex (if.org.uk)

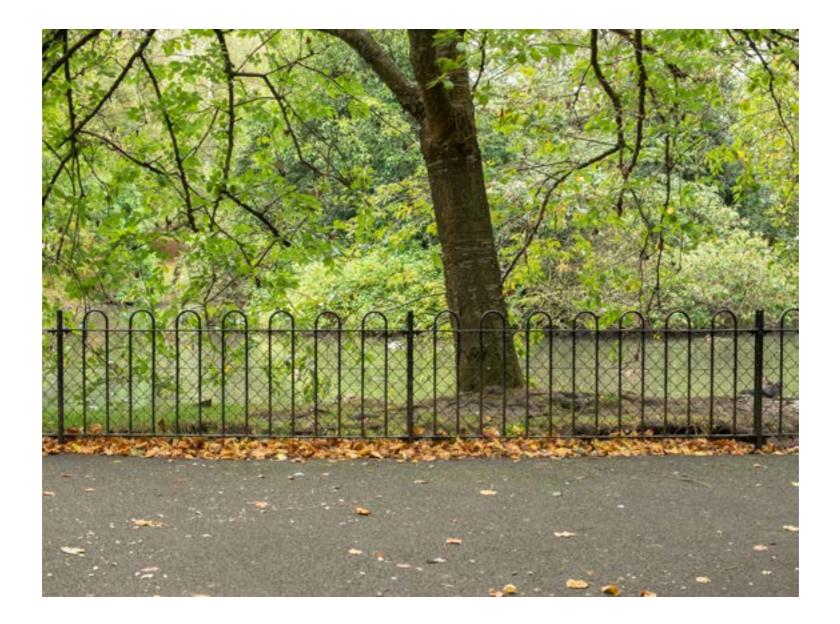


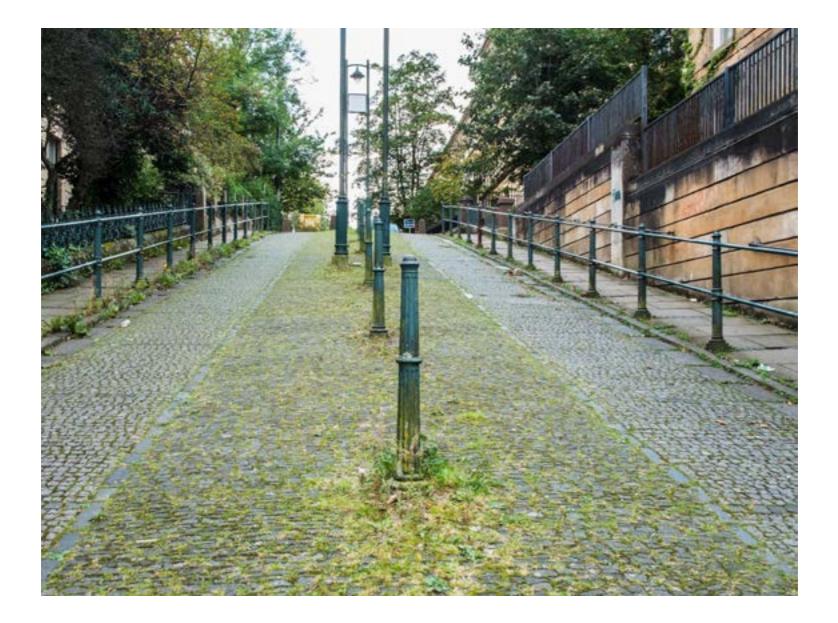
Change is an inevitable part of life but it can be regarded by some as a threat to the way things are, and for others a sign of progress and opportunity.

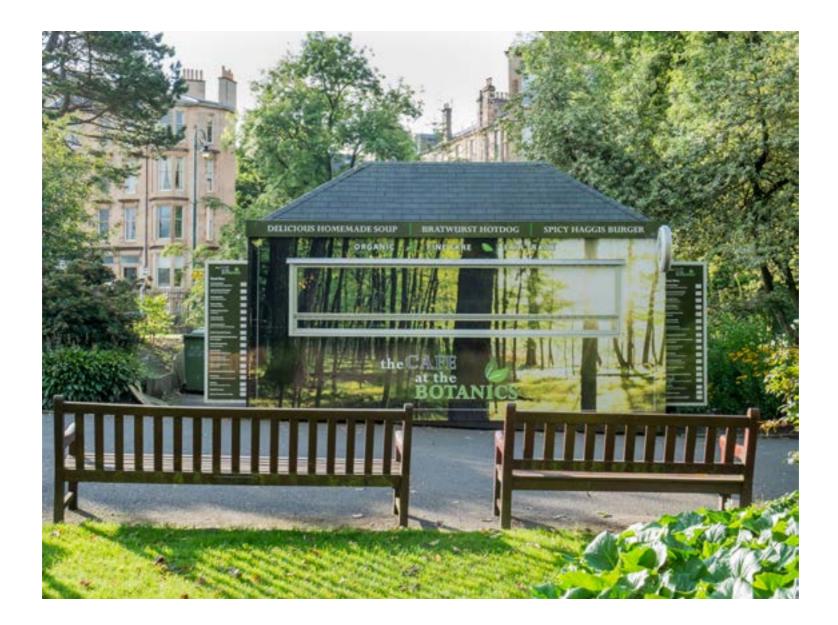




As I wandered around this new place I had no personal history to recall so could only imagine how I might have responded to it as a child, and the opportunities it may present in the future.















## West End of Glasgow

This is a place I recently moved to, where everything was new and nothing had a significance to me. Looking around, I struggled to imagine the potential for creating a playground from which a child could form an intrinsic value for land. As I gradually got to know this place I continued to question whether this perception was because of my age, changes in societal attitudes to a child's freedom to play, or because similar opportunities no longer exist to engage with land the same way in places such as this.

Out value for land has the ability to influence both our attitude and our behaviour towards it, for example:

- 1. We might act differently towards land dependent upon whether land can provide us with a financial return, a resource in support of our way of life, or pleasure from its aesthetic beauty.
- 2. We might wish to protect land more if it connects with our personal values for what it important.
- 3. Respect for land's inherent value can form a belief that its importance is equal to that of humanity, and that neither has the right to exploit the other.