



IMAGE SOURCE Bin Chen, Yufei Huang

Landscape injustice is widespread. Interdisciplinary dialogue, collaboration, and exploration are expected to address this issue from local to regional scales.

Envisioning Landscape Justice: Interdisciplinary Dialogue, Collaboration, and Exploration

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ABSTRACT

As an extension of environmental justice, landscape justice emphasizes achieving inclusive and equitable planning and design in both built and natural environments, allowing different social groups to enjoy and share landscape resources and benefits more equally. By endowing landscape design with a “just” orientation, landscape justice significantly improves the spatial and environmental benefits while promotes the process of environmental justice. Landscape justice is characterized by its interdisciplinary nature, showing great variability in spatio-temporal scales, site dimensions and attributes, and social groups and scenarios, the research of which urgently requires in-depth dialogues, sincere collaborations, and active explorations among multiple disciplines. We call for enriching the connotation of landscape justice through interdisciplinary perspectives and addressing practical issues, to provide innovative spatial propositions and paths for creating sustainable urban environments and landscapes.

KEYWORDS

Landscape Justice; Sustainable Development Goals; Landscape Resource Distribution; Ecosystem Services; Public Participation; Local Culture

In 2015, the United Nations introduced 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. Among them, SDG11 is dedicated to “Sustainable Cities and Communities,” aiming to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.”^[1] The recently released China’s Progress Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2023) also highlights the goals of improving the justice and accessibility of urban public services and creating livable, resilient, and smart cities^[2]. In this context, “landscape justice” emerges as an essential component in achieving socially sustainable and inclusive development.

Landscape justice, as an extension of environmental justice, emphasizes achieving inclusive and equitable planning and design in urban and natural environments, ensuring various social groups can enjoy and share landscape resources and benefits more equally. Landscape justice is an interdisciplinary field covering landscape design, urban planning, geography, sociology, ecology, and public health. It exhibits significant variability in spatio-temporal scales, sites and attributes, and social groups and scenarios. To deepen the understanding and promote the development of landscape justice, it necessitates in-depth dialogues, sincere collaborations, and active explorations across disciplines. Meanwhile, the following four aspects should be focused on in the process of research, design, and practice.

First, equitable distribution of landscape resources. Landscape justice advocates for fair and equal allocation of landscape resources, encompassing water resources, public spaces, and other

EDITED BY Yuting GAO

natural resources and built facilities. Therefore, it is crucial to pay more attention to marginalized communities affected by factors such as social status, income, cultural differences, education level, and age structure, ensuring they can fairly enjoy landscape resources.

Second, comprehensive consideration of ecosystem services. In the pursuit of landscape justice, the sustainable development of ecological protection and ecosystem services should not be overlooked. In landscape planning and design, it is necessary to fully consider biodiversity and ecosystem services diversity and comprehensiveness while meeting human needs. In this way, harmony between humans and nature can be achieved under the background of landscape justice, creating a greener, healthier, and more sustainable urban environment and landscape.

Third, public participation in decision-making. Landscape justice underscores public participation, especially encouraging urban residents and community members to engage in the decision-making process of landscape planning and design. Integrating public input ensures that their voices and needs are fully addressed. This approach not only enhances the efficiency and rationale of decision-making, but also strengthens individuals' sense of belonging and participation in social issues, thereby fostering greater cohesion within the community.

Last, respect and protect art and culture. Landscape justice highlights respecting and protecting the landscape values bestowed by the unique cultural backgrounds of different regions. Each place possesses its distinct history, culture, and art traditions. Through incorporating these elements into landscape planning and design, it is possible to preserve and enhance local characteristics and cultural diversity. This approach can promote cultural identification and confidence among the public, thereby enhancing the resilience and vitality of urban communities.

Landscape justice is a topic full of challenges and hopes, missions and responsibilities. We expect the contributions to this special edition can inspire more thoughts, discussions, dialogues, collaborations, and practices on it. We call for continuously enriching the connotation of landscape justice and providing innovative spatial propositions and implementation paths, by combining multi-disciplinary perspectives and various types of practical issues, for creating sustainable urban environments and landscapes, and realizing the vision of a beautiful China.

REFERENCES

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景观正义展望：跨学科对话、协作和探索

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摘要

景观正义，作为环境正义概念的延伸，强调在城市和自然环境中实现公平、包容和公正的规划与设计，使不同社会群体能够更加平等地享有景观资源及其福利。通过赋予景观设计“公正”的价值导向，景观正义不仅有助于显著提高空间和环境效益，还能推动环境正义进程。景观正义具有鲜明的跨学科特点，在空间和时间尺度、场地维度和属性、社会群体和情景等方面表现出较大的差异，其研究亟需多学科间的深入对话、精诚合作和积极探索。我们号召基于多学科视角及实际问题来丰富景观正义的内涵，为创造可持续城市环境和景观提供创新性空间主张和实现路径。

关键词

景观正义；可持续发展目标；资源配置；生态系统服务；公众参与；在地文化

编辑 高雨婷

联合国于2015年提出的可持续发展目标（SDG）包含17类目标，其中SDG11为“可持续城市和社区”，旨在“建设包容、安全、有抵御灾害能力和可持续的城市和人类住区”^[1]。最新发布的《中国落实2030年可持续发展议程进展报告（2023）》也重点部署了提高城市公共服务的公平性和可及性，打造宜居、韧性、智慧城市的目标任务^[2]。在此背景下，“景观正义”（landscape justice）成为实现社会可持续性及其包容性发展的重要组成部分。

景观正义，作为环境正义概念的延伸，强调在城市和自然环境中实现公平、包容和公正的规划与设计，使不同社会群体能够更平等地享有景观资源及其福利。景观正义是一个跨学科领域，涵盖景观设计、城市规划、地理学、社会学、生态学和公共健康等在内的多个学科，在空间和时间尺度、场地维度和属性、社会群体和情景等方面均表现出显著差异。为了深入理解和推动景观正义的发展，我们需要多学科间的深入

对话、精诚合作和积极探索；同时，在研究、设计和实践的过程中，着重关注以下四个方面：

1) 合理分配景观资源：景观正义主张公平和平等地分配景观资源，如水资源、公共空间等自然资源和建成设施。因此，需要更加关注受社会地位、经济收入、文化差异、教育水平、年龄结构等因素影响的边缘化社区，确保他们能够相对公平地享有景观资源。

2) 全面考虑生态系统服务：在追求景观正义的过程中，不应忽视生态保护和生态系统服务的可持续发展。景观规划设计应当在满足人类需求的基础上，充分考虑物种多样性及生态系统服务的多样性和综合性。这样才能在景观正义的背景下实现人与自然的和谐共生，营造绿色、健康的可持续城市环境和景观。

3) 社会公众参与决策：景观正义强调公众参与，尤其鼓励城市居民和社区成员加入景观规划和设计的决策过程。通过这种方式，充分体现公众的声音和需求。这不仅有助于提高决策效率及其合理性，还能增强个人的社会归属感和对公共事务的参与程度，加强社区内部凝聚力。

4) 尊重和保护艺术文化：景观正义强调尊重和保护各地区文化背景所赋予的景观价值。每个地方都拥有其独特的历史、文化、艺术传统，通过这些元素纳入景观规划和设计中，保护并提升地方特色和文化多样性，可以促进公众的文化认同感和文化自信，进而增强城市社区的韧性和活力。

景观正义是一个充满挑战与希望、肩负使命与责任的课题。我们期待本期专刊能激发更多关于景观正义的思考、讨论、对话、合作与实践。我们号召结合多学科视角和不同类型的实际问题，不断丰富景观正义的内涵，为创造可持续城市环境和景观、实现美丽中国愿景提供创新性的空间主张和实现途径。

文前图片说明

图片来源 陈斌，黄玉飞

景观不公平现象普遍存在。我们呼吁跨学科对话、协作和探索在各个尺度（小到社区、大到区域）上改善和解决这一问题。