

This work is made freely available under open access.

CREATOR(S):		
TITLE:		
VE A D		
YEAR:		
Original citation:		
3		
OpenAIR citation:		
•		
Copyright stateme	nt:	
	ributed in the first instance by a	nd was originally
		·
OpenAIR takedow	n statement:	
	Repository policy for OpenAIR @ RGU" (available from http://www.rgu.ac.uk/s	
	orary-policies/repository-policies) provides guidance on the criteria under	
	ring material from OpenAIR. If you believe that this item is subject to any of the should not be held on OpenAIR, then please contact openair-help@rgu.ac.uk w	
	ature of your complaint.	itir the details of
	· ·	
This	is distributed under a CC license.	
	is distributed under a co	
I		

Urgent Enquiry What do artists do?

Chris Fremantle

Who am I?

Chair of Art Focus Group for Ramsar Convention's Culture Network

Editor Producer for ecoartscotland http://ecoartscotland.net

Member international ecoart network

Senior Research Fellow and Lecturer, Gray's School of Art, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen

Work across ecology and health

Glen Onwin: Saltmarsh, 1974

Simon Read: Saltmarsh

"In 2009, I developed the first of what has now become a series of projects upon the intertidal zone, to build a structure to attenuate wave and tidal energy and the effects of scour on a 2.5 ha saltmarsh site at Sutton on the River Deben in Suffolk."





Saltmarsh

Geologic data suggest that the tipping point between modern delta resilience and collapse will likely occur in the next 50 years as the RSLR reaches between 5 and 10 mm y⁻¹. These changes to the existing coastal geomorphology will have regional, national, and international repercussions, occur nearly concurrently, and will compromise existing trade networks, settlements, and ecosystems. Turner, R.E., M.S. Kearney, and R.W. Parkinson 2018. 'Sea level rise tipping point of delta survival'. Journal Coastal Research

Table 1

Dimensions of climate change transformations	processes possibly	accessible through the arts.

Dimensions	Potential role of the arts	References
Creative imagination and serendipity	Potential to create spaces for active experimentation and imagination, fostering creative thinking. Serendipity is an integral part of emergent and resilient responses	[21]
Dealing with difficult emotions and dilemmas	Create safe spaces of disclosure and sharing	[38,49,50]
Engaging storytelling	Narratives combine cognitive with emotional resources in the depiction of specific experiences, offering increased comprehension, interest and engagement of audiences	[51]
Science communication	Enrich narrative, visual and experiential aspects of communication and extend its reach	[52,53]
Possibilities for political engagement	Hybrid experiences that bring together art, science and climate change can be fertile ground for collective action by creating sites of encounter, public scrutiny, meaning negotiation and trust	[54**]
Exploring futures imaginatively	Develop metaphors, imagery and narratives of alternative futures	[55]
Pre-figuring potential futures through direct action	Develop and perform direct intervention, experimentation and re- designing in daily situations and social systems	[56]
Engaging with values and beliefs	Unveil values and beliefs behind action and perception, connecting with personal and collective drivers of action	[36]
As part of transdisciplinary learning processes of knowledge integration	Artists as active participants of a transdisciplinary process integrating multiple learning and processes and involving multiple ways of knowing	[56,57]
Shifting awareness and openness to more- than-human worlds	The arts may provide access to different sources of cognitive, emotional and sensual experience, opening up sensibilities to extended ecologies and more-than-human worlds	[58,59*]
Coupling cultural systems with social- ecological change	Art can reveal materially and directly what is happening in social– ecological systems which may lead to the attuning of human perception, value systems and worldviews to changes in the biosphere	[6,60]
Embracing social-ecological complexity	Art embraces uncertainty and tends to trace the ways in which society and nature are intertwined. This approach may open up alternative modes of relations to nature beyond 'command-and-control'	[21,61]

Source: Author

Galafassi, D. (2017) 'Raising the temperature: the arts in a warming planet' Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability

Ecosystem Services

- Supporting services services that are necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services including soil formation, photosynthesis, water cycle, nutrient cycling
- Provisioning services products obtained from ecosystems, including food, fuel, timber, medicines
- Regulating services benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes, including climate regulation, water purification, flood prevention, air quality regulation, pollination
- Cultural services non-material benefits people obtain through spiritual enrichment, recreation, aesthetic experiences, tourism

Examples

New Stobhill Hospital

Common Ground

Joseph Beuys

Anne Marie Culhane and Ruth Levene

Helen Mayer Harrison and Newton Harrison

Collins and Goto Studio

Aviva Rahmani

NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde New Stobhill Hospital

A Grove of Larch in a Forest of Birch

Reiach & Hall Architects
Thomas A Clark
with
Ken Dingwall
Andreas Karl Schulze
Olwen Shone
Donald Urquhart









Common Ground

"Common Ground was founded in 1983 by Sue Clifford, Angela King and the writer Roger Deakin to seek imaginative ways to engage people with their local environment. The idea of Local Distinctiveness is at the heart of everything we do, ..."



1. Fields should have names not numbers.

The names of particular fields may have remained the same for centuries or have altered over time as the fields have changed size or ownership. They may describe prominent features, the soil, wild life, vegetation, tell us the name of the landholder, or how to work the land, if only we can translate them.

Edit...
Upload...
Save...
Save as PDF...
Print...
Copy to Clipboard...
E-Mail...
Open in external Editor...

- 1. Fields should have names not numbers.
- 2. Fields should be enclosed by boundaries of the local idiom.
- 4. Fields should embody history as well as present day uses.
- 5. Wildlife should be at home in fields.
- 6. Give them a rest let the fields lie fallow.
- 10. We need more community fields where people can walk and play.
- 13. Seasonal festivities should be enjoyed in fields.
- 41. Fields should feast our imaginations.

www.commonground.org.uk/manifesto/

Joseph Beuys

7000 Oaks, 1982



A Field of Wheat

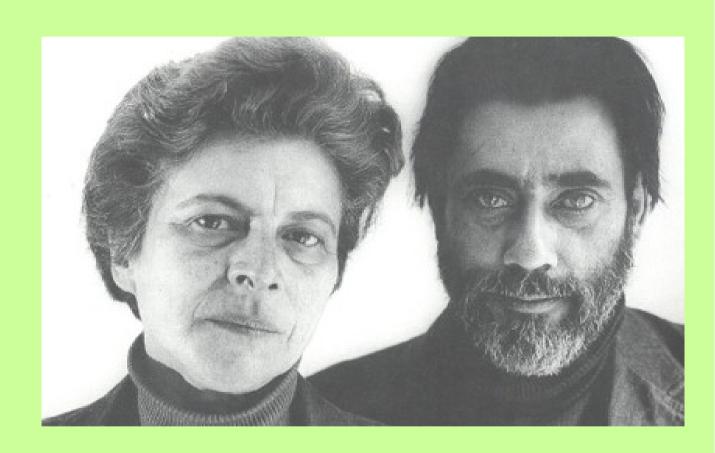
Anne Marie Culhane, Ruth Levene, 40 others





Helen Mayer Harrison and Newton Harrison

- From early 1970s committed to do no work that did not in some way benefit the lifeweb
- Developed a practice that speaks for the lifeweb
- Where the ecosystem was seen to be other, they represented humans as within (and not at the centre)
- They ask,
 How big is here? and
 How long is now? and
 Can we put back more than we take
 out?





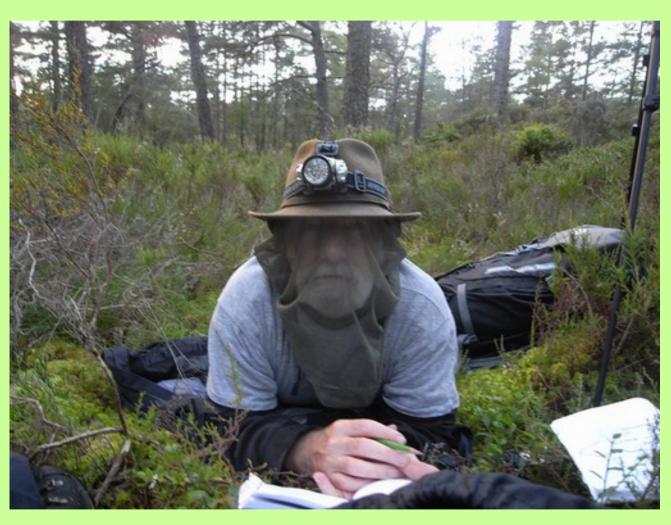
The moment is urgent if business as usual continues. Scotland as usual will continue to have a carbon footprint over three times its physical size to do absolutely nothing risks the death of the Lifeweb to do too little risks near death and a sixth extinction to do enough we cannot know without the doing of it

The wealth of the country is in its aquatic commons, especially the rainfall about 113 cubic kilometers fall a year on average on these lands of this about 80 cubic kilometers of are estimated as run off, if 40 cubic kilometers or 40 billion cubic meters are captured and redirected into an array of estuarial lagoons or catchment basinsor into drought ridden farming areas

Then the redirection is expressed in new food that is produced and the cost of flood control decreases, while the biodiversity in the country increases

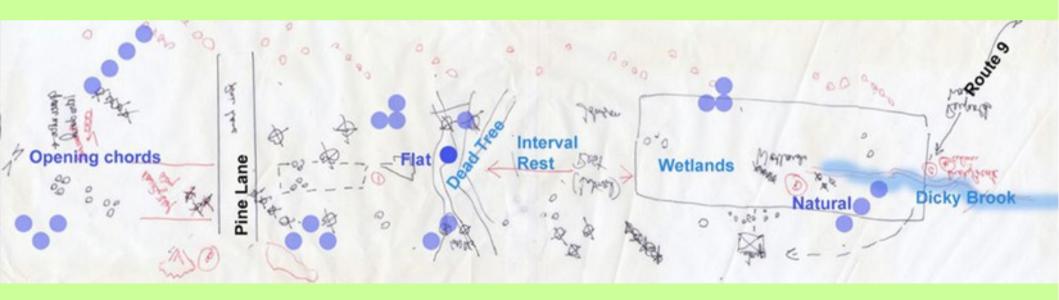
So increases the deep wealth of the nation

Collins and Goto Future Forest





Aviva Rahmani, Blued Trees Symphony





On being useful

- Creating cultural value for human environments
- Creating or rediscovering cultural value of ecologies
- Creating new cultural and ecological value by augmenting ecological systems
- Creating new ways of understanding ecological systems
- Using human systems to protect or strengthen ecological systems

Links and References

- Report on Art, Artists, Landscape and Environment Research Now. 2017 https://ecoartscotland.net/2018/02/22/report-on-aalert/
- A Field of Wheat: Whose Art?. 2016 https://ecoartscotland.net/2017/03/02/a-field-of-wheat-whose-art/
- Imagining Natural Scotland, Creative Scotland, http://imaginingnaturalscotland.org.uk/
- Fremantle, C., Sands, J. 2011. Distraction and attention: health, nature and art in the GROVE project at NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's New Stobhill Hospital *Proceedings of Conference on Design 4 Health Sheffield*
- Galafassi, D. et al. 2017. 'Raising the temperature: the arts in a warming planet' Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability
- Turner, R.E., M.S. Kearney, and R.W. Parkinson 2018. 'Sea level rise tipping point of delta survival'. *Journal Coastal Research*