Opinion forming...

quite difficult!

Difficult questions… how can you determine your opinions on this?

People have different views on nature and landscape. Some people find nature and landscape especially important for their own well-being - for example, they experience something of the "beauty and purity" of a landscape. For others, the landscape may be of particular importance because it has an "economic significance".

In discussions about nature and landscape use, it is often quite difficult to recognize and understand the different views on nature. The **Nature Value Map** was created to visualize this.

The Nature Value Map provides an overview of values that underpin people's views on nature and landscape. The map can also help you think about which values are important to you.

What do we mean by 'nature and landscape' in this Value Map?

By 'nature' we mean both living nature (the entire spectrum of flora and fauna) and non-living nature (soil, water and atmosphere).

The meaning of nature and landscape can vary from untouched nature that has not been influenced by humans, to human-influenced or created nature such as landscapes, gardens and domesticated animals.

What do we mean by 'values' on this map?

Values are deeply felt preferences, ideals, and principles that people consider important and strive to achieve.

The Nature Values Map contains values that form the basis of people's views on nature. Values are abstract concepts that take on meaning in a concrete situation.
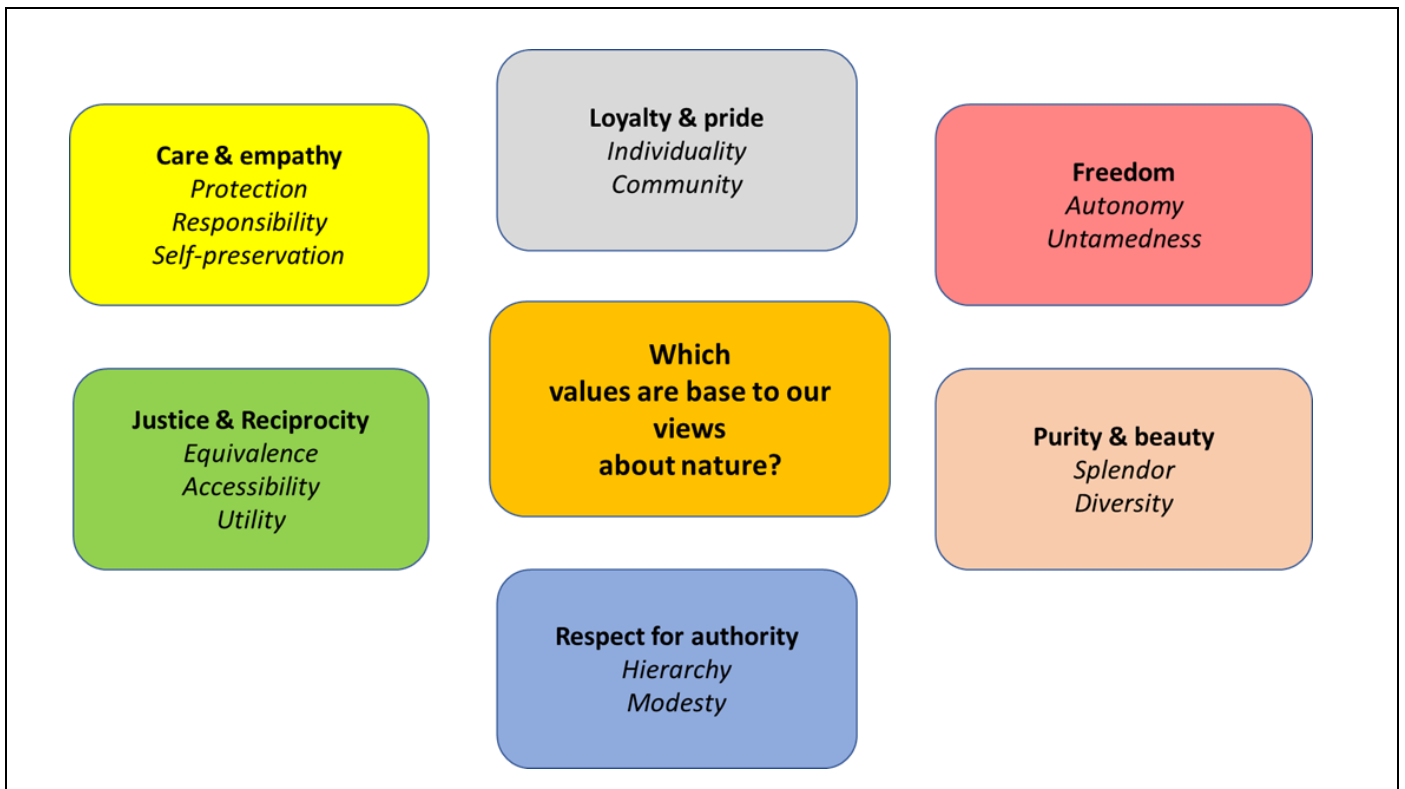
Nature Value Map

Moral foundations

To understand the amount of values and attitudes about nature and landscape better, we have classified the values that underpin attitudes about nature and landscape according to six **moral foundations** .

Moral foundations are basic ethical intuitions that are present in every human being: *intuitively you know what you consider right or wrong, or most important.*
However, not everyone thinks (or feels) the same, which means that in one situation certain moral foundations weigh more heavily than in another situation.

These **moral foundations are explained below** . To clarify its meaning, each value is followed by one or more explanatory sentences (*in italics*): these sentences are views in which the value is expressed.

Moral foundation: Care & empathy

Value: Protection

Rare species, nature reserves and landscapes are threatened in their survival.

Value: Responsibility

Humans cause damage to nature and must repair it.

Value: Self-preservation

Raw materials and natural resources form the base of the economy, now and in the future.

Moral foundation: Justice & reciprocity

Value: Equivalence

Animals and plants have a right to life, just like humans.

Value: Accessibility

Nature is accessible to all people, including future generations (accessibility).

Value: Utility

Nature is a justified source of economic development, employment and growth.

Moral foundation: <u>Respect for authority</u>

Value: Hierarchy

Nature is available to humans to do what they want.

Value: Modesty

Nature makes people feel that they are connected to the greater whole.

Moral foundation: <u>Purity & beauty</u>

Value: Splendour

Landscapes are beautiful.

Value: Diversity

The natural diversity of plant and animal species has an ecological function.

Moral foundation: <u>Loyalty & pride</u>

Value: Ownership

The landscape shows where people come from and increases their cultural-historical awareness.

Value: Community

Nature is a source of stories that connect people.

Moral foundation: <u>Freedom</u>

Value: Autonomy

Nature is self-reliant and does not need humans for its survival.

Value: Untamed

Natural phenomena are unpredictable and unpredictable for humans.

How can you use the Nature Value Map?

The Nature Value Map is an analysis instrument. The map can help you to link views and values about nature and landscape (e.g., statements made by those involved in the media) to the moral foundations and values on the map. This will give you a better understanding of the different values and opinions about nature and landscape.

EXAMPLE : *Views on the Ecoduct*

Since 1989, nature conservation in the Netherlands has been dominated by the Ecological Main Structure. The aim is to create an ecologically coherent network of nature areas. Ecoducts over motorways are an example of ecological connections that are necessary for this, but they are costly and supporters and opponents have different opinions about their effectiveness.

Why do governments and nature organizations want to build ecoducts? What values underpin this view?

In the view that ecoducts are necessary for nature, various values are recognisable:

- Due to the construction of highways and cities, nature has become fragmented. This was caused by people and therefore we are <u>responsible</u> for repairing this damage.

- Ecoducts enable natural processes and animal migration between nature areas. This contributes to the self-sufficiency (<u>autonomy</u>) of nature.

- Ecoducts also make nature more <u>equal</u> to humans. Nature gets more space with these connections, just as people have used space for the construction of highways and houses.

- Finally, the value <u>hierarchy is</u> recognizable in the view that ecoducts must be built. The conviction that humans can ensure the survival of nature by building ecoducts places human above nature.

Assignment

The **aim** of this assignment is to contribute to the realization that coming to a 'solution' – which does equal justice to all parties involved – is difficult (if possible at all), taking all the different opinions and values about nature and landscape into account.

Watch a quick [movie](#) (*approx. 11 min*.) in which different views on your research area (the meadow land) are presented.

The people involved in the video make statements from different perspectives: perspectives from different farmers, consumers, and scholars. Also perspectives from nature (i.e., meadow birds) are presented.

Analysis matrix

After watching the video, you will work [with 2 or 3 people] with the analysis matrix. The matrix contains **views (statements) of various stakeholders** with regard to nature and landscape. The quotes are taken from recent media reports (newspapers, magazines, blogs, etc.).

For each quote, state which moral foundations/values underlie the view, and explain this. Do this similar to the example above (about the ecoducts).

Your 'end product' is an overview in which you indicate for each quote what the corresponding moral foundations and values are.

Make agreements with the teacher about how long you will work on this during the kick-off meeting (November 20), and what time you will 'get together' again to discuss it.

> The elaboration of this assignment will be *part of your presentation on January 26, 2021.*

Source references

De Argumentenfabriek (2013). Waardenkaart Natuur.

Mephan, B. (2018). *Ethical Matrix*. Food Ethics Council. https://www.foodethicscouncil.org/resources/ethicaltools/ethical-

matrix.html

An overview of the sources used for the images is included in the Dutch-language manual.