The following chapter analyzes the perception of symbolic and everyday landscapes of newcomers, returnees and locals in the region of STB. The cultural landscapes are split into symbolic and everyday landscapes.

### 7.1 The Importance of Migration Biography for the Landscape Perception

The term landscape can be used for every type of landscape (Schein, 1997), because in general landscapes could be interpreted as a result of practices, relationships and interaction of natural and/or human factors (Butler, 2016; Council of Europe, 2000). They are a valuable source of understanding the past of a culture or a region (Kuechler, 1993). This implies that a landscape is not only valued by the past culture, but at the same time with the cultural context of each individual (Stephenson, 2008). It can be suggested that people living in the same cultural context value a landscape in similar ways (Paasi, 2002). Halfacree and Rivera (2011), for instance, stated that past experiences are important for developing a view of the landscape in question and that these can change over time because of more or different experiences. Therefore, people have to value a landscape subjectively, depending on their individual experience with and in the landscape (Butler, 2016; Meinig, 1979; Stephenson, 2008).

De Haan (1999) argued that the triggers for migration are determined by the social and cultural institutions that in individual has and at the same time by the local customs and ideologies. Because of this, the literature suggests dividing groups of newcomers and locals because the social and cultural values are different from each other (Brennan & Cooper, 2008). Long-term residents seem to have other practices working with the landscape (practices regarding productivity) than people moved to a region because of the amenities. These differences between the two groups are arising because of the different experiences the

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32 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 1994) defines an amenity as specific landscapes, natural resources or human activities in the land that are providing benefits for the people by consuming it.
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people have: while locals stayed in this one region, newcomers have at least experiences two different regions and its landscapes. The amenity-orientation of the newcomer might lead to more regard to the preservation of the landscape (Abrams, Gosnell, Gill & Klepeis, 2012; Hurley & Halfacree, 2011; Mendham & Curtis, 2010) and therefore could lead to different valuation of the landscapes itself. Fortmann and Kusel (1990) argued that the values might be different between newcomers and locals, but the values of the newcomers might already exist in the local community, the newcomers only express them visible. Returnees share or shared some cultural context with locals but also with newcomers, but its context might be different because of different experiences (Butler, 2016; Meinig, 1979; Zäch, Schulz, Waltter & Pütz, 2015). Therefore, the perception of returnees might be on the one hand close to these of the newcomers and on the other hand to locals.

The migration literature tells a lot about the characteristics and motives of the movers (Barcus & Brunn, 2010), but there was no research found about the perception of the landscape and the differences between these groups. It might be the case that amenity-orientated people could lead to more preservation and protection of the landscape because of their knowledge about the landscapes (Abrams et al., 2012; Deller et al., 2001; McElhinny 2006). If there are different landscape perceptions this could have impacts on the institutional government of the region. Lorah (2000) concluded that regions with natural amenity (especially wilderness areas) have higher levels of population growth and could therefore help to understand future development in the regions. There might be some other indications in the general landscape preference literature that these groups have different preferences (Tvêit, 2009).

The aim of this paper is to identify the impact of migration biography on the perception of landscape. In this context, the paper will answer two research questions. First, how does the perception of landscapes in general differ between newcomers, returnees and locals? Second, is the perception of different kinds of landscape affected differently by migration biography? The sample is small so that this analysis could be understood as explorative examination, because there was not identified any analysis using these groups and the landscape types at once before.

Following this introduction, there is describing the theory about different migration theories, including an overview about previous results in the literature. Subsequently, the hypotheses are formulated. A description about the region of STB and its regional landscapes is the next part of this analysis. This chapter should help imagine the appearance of the landscapes in the region. Afterward the used variables and the methodology are described. In this part, there are also some descriptive statistics to have a look on the manifestations