

13<sup>th</sup> Network conference of Spa-ce.net

**Management of historically developed urban and rural landscapes  
in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe  
12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> September 2016, Lednice (Czech Republic)**



## Conference documents

Lednice and Dresden, September 2016

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### Conference organised by

Department of Landscape Planning at the Mendel University, Brno (Czech Republic)

Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Dresden (Germany)

## The Spa-ce.net Network

### Vision and Mission

Our vision is to be a network with trans-national, trans-regional and cross-border dimensions. This is achieved through partnerships between spatial research and planning institutes in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. The network serves to share common visions, and to develop trust and an interest in cooperation, as well as to motivate and mobilise major actors, and to encourage research. It also provides a forum for a meeting of minds and an exchange of information, experience and research results.

Our mission is to ensure sustainable development on the European continent by providing spatial research results for scientists, policy-makers and the interested public. It can contribute significantly to improving the quality of life, to enhancing the protection and management of Europe's cultural and natural heritage, and to creating new jobs and spurring economic growth. Trans-national cooperation is an indispensable precondition for mobilising Europe's potential for research and practical application in the field of sustainable spatial development.



### Members



Academy for Spatial  
Research and Planning  
(Hannover, Germany)

Adam Mickiewicz  
University, Institute  
of Socio-Economic  
Geography and Spatial  
Management, Regional  
Policy and European  
Integration Research  
(Poznan, Poland)

Czech Technical University  
in Prague, Faculty of  
Architecture (Prague,  
Czech Republic)

Institute for Structural  
Policy in Prague  
(Prague, Czech Republic)

Institute of Architecture  
and Urban & Spatial  
Planning of Serbia  
(Belgrade, Serbia)

Institute of Spatial  
Development  
(Brno, Czech Republic)

Institute of Urban  
Development  
(Krakow, Poland)

Leibniz Institute of  
Ecological Urban and  
Regional Development  
(Dresden, Germany)

Mecca Consulting  
(Vienna, Austria)

Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Institute of Geography and  
Spatial Organization  
(Warsaw, Poland)

Slovak University of  
Technology, SPECTRA  
Centre of Excellence  
(Bratislava, Slovakia)

Technische Universität  
Dresden, Chair of  
Spatial Development  
(Dresden, Germany)

Technische Universität  
Wien, Department of  
Spatial Development,  
Infrastructure and  
Environmental Planning  
(Vienna, Austria)

University of Architecture,  
Civil Engineering and  
Geodesy, Faculty of  
Architecture  
(Sofia, Bulgaria)

University of Belgrade,  
Faculty of Geography /  
Faculty of Architecture,  
Department of Urban  
Planning  
(Belgrade, Serbia)

University of Economics  
in Prague, Faculty  
of Economics and  
Public Administration,  
Department of  
Regional Studies  
(Prague, Czech Republic)

University of Graz,  
Institute for Geography  
and Spatial Research  
(Graz, Austria)

University of Ljubljana,  
Biotechnical Faculty,  
Department of Landscape  
Architecture (Ljubljana,  
Slovenia)

Urban Planning  
Institute of the  
Republic of Slovenia  
(Ljubljana, Slovenia)

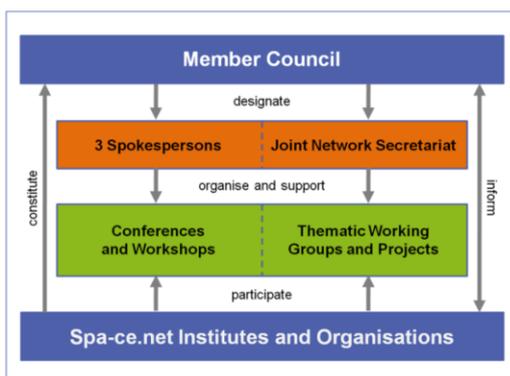
**The network is always  
open to new members.**

## Recent Topics

- 2015 Green infrastructure in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe:  
A universal solution to current environmental and spatial challenges?
- 2014 Empirical evidence of urban resilience in Central, Eastern and  
South-Eastern Europe
- 2013 The role and future of spatial planning in Central, Eastern and  
South-Eastern Europe
- 2012 The role of renewable energy or regional development
- 2011 Eco-system services as a support for development of functional regions
- 2010 Territorial cohesion in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe:  
Challenges ahead for strategic planning and urban-regional governance
- 2009 Regional diversity and territorial cohesion: From eliminating disparities  
towards using diversity
- 2008 Incentives to cross-boarder cooperation and the role of spatial planning
- 2007 Territorial capital: Guiding principle for European spatial development



## Organisation



The member institutes of spa-ce.net constitute the Member Council. This body designates a board of three Spokespersons from different countries for a period of two years. The Member Council also designates two institutes to function as Joint Network Secretariat for the same period. The network operates through conferences, workshops, thematic working groups and projects.

Thematic working groups are open to representatives from all member institutes. They are co-ordinated by one or two member institutes and define their own agendas. They are given organisational support by the secretariat and may use the network's internet site for communication purposes.

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## Faculty of Horticulture at Mendel University and Lednice-Valtice Complex

**Faculty of Horticulture at Mendel University** in Brno based in Lednice is an institution with longest tradition of horticultural research and education in the Czech Republic. Faculty offers structured bachelor, master, and doctoral study programmes in both full-time and part-time form in the European Credit Transfer System. Specially equipped study facilities are available for students – modern lecture halls, laboratories, gardens, greenhouses or extensive specialized library. The faculty offers an exclusive opportunity to develop in the unique environment of the cultural agricultural landscape of Lednice-Valtice, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Faculty of Horticulture in Lednice has an extensive team of experts specialising in floriculture, fruit growing, nursery management, viticulture and oenology, floristry, horticultural machinery, processing and postharvest technology, refrigeration and storage, and landscape architecture and urban design as well.

As part of the current study programmes the faculty prepares the specialists in production and ornamental horticulture, processing of horticultural products, quality of plant food sources, landscape architecture, landscape management and viticulture and oenology. The faculty's specialised departments are based on teams of professors and their assistants, who work with more than 50 doctoral students on various research projects – from evaluating the impact of drought on plants through analysis of the nutritional quality of horticultural crops and products to the breeding of new varieties, developing new foods or use of mycorrhizal fungi to increase productivity in horticulture. Art and creativity draw on the study of the rich traditions of Liechtenstein garden art, while also focusing on projects to improve the environment for contemporary society.

Other important elements for research and education purposes are our wide ranges of plant collections, containing thousands of species and cultivars from around the world. Faculty has purpose-designed facilities, such as greenhouses of subtropical and tropical plants, wine cellar, orchards and vineyards. The faculty's Landscape Architecture departments specialise in the development of the cultural landscape, the protection and preservation of garden art monuments, the development of urban and rural environments, new forms of the plant design, systematic greenery maintenance and the efficient use of water in the landscape. The results of scientific research and artistic activities include multiple outputs from impacted publications in reputable journals through the scientific contributions to practice and monographs to utility models, patents, certified methodology or implemented copyrighted works and projects.

**The Department of Landscape Planning** was as one from 10 departments of the Faculty of Horticulture established in 2010. The department guarantees teaching of profile disciplines in the study programme Landscape Architecture. The courses give at first the basic information about landscape and its processes (Landscape Theory, Ecology and Landscape Ecology) and continue with revelation of the complex system of relations and elements in landscape (Sustainable Development of Agricultural Landscape). The attention is also paid to courses focused on planning disciplines and their methods (Spatial Planning, Landscape Planning and Participatory Planning Seminar). The specifically focused courses broaden students' point of view

(Recreation, Interpretation of Landscape, Landscape Perception and Aesthetics, Landscape Analysis in ArcGIS, Management of Natural Protected Areas).

Projecting courses and studios are inevitable part of the education. They teach both practical terrain analyses and the planning applications (Studio of Landscape Planning, Workshop on Landscape Topic). Finally, the task is to ensure that the students' knowledge is in accordance with the requirements of "Authorization law of the Czech Chamber of Architects" (Workshop II).

The department focuses apart from pedagogical activities to a wide range of research activities. It runs from spatial planning, or regeneration of landscapes affected by mining activities, to management of cultural landscape, landscape character assessment, research of designed landscapes and public participation of planning processes in context of the European Landscape Convention. The department also develops for the public authority's new methods of landscape planning and the conception of landscape development and improvement. The results of research projects are applied in courses and teaching activities guaranteed by the department so that students may follow the most actual trends and scientific knowledge.

**The Lednice-Valtice complex** is situated at the south eastern tip of southern Moravia at the border with Austria, near the border with Slovakia. It represents the world's unique, designed landscape over an area of 143 km<sup>2</sup>. The actual extent of landscape composition is larger, reaching an area of 185 km<sup>2</sup>. This is the largest Landscape Conservation Zone in the Czech Republic (designated in 1992). It is not only the most important landscape works in the Czech Republic, but also the largest designed landscape in Europe. In 1996, the Lednice-Valtice complex was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as a cultural landscape of exceptional value.

The key factor shaping the appearance of the landscape was the continuous good care of his estate by the aristocratic family of Liechtenstein, spanning more than 700 years. The Liechtenstein family were for long time a prominent aristocratic house in the Habsburg Monarchy. In line with the contemporary practice, they manifested their political and economic strength and overall education also by cultivation of land. This was the best representation of the top level of the estate and its owners in terms of economy and aesthetics. The combination of the ideals of beauty and utility became the motto for construction, gardening, and landscaping the area in three key periods of the formation of the local landscape: in the 15th and 16th centuries, it developed as an ordinary economic landscape, from the mid-17th century until the late 18th century a generous Baroque composition emerged, and between the late 18th century and early 20th century, much of the area assumed the character of natural parkland.

The current composition of the landscape is modelled after the English landscape school, based on the principle of sentimental and especially late romantic entourage garden. The surviving stage of the complex represents an extraordinary document of conjunction of landscape with architecture in both European and global contexts. It emerged from the ideas of the Enlightenment, Pantheism, and Classicist Romanticism. The composition of the Lednice-Valtice complex is inherently more complicated. Romantic landscaping namely respected older, early Baroque and Classicist compositions. The designed landscape, whose intentional formation began in the mid-17th century and lasted until the early 20th century, with culmination in the first quarter of the 19th century, was conditioned by the development of the cultural landscape in previous

periods. Key in this respect was Valtice, primarily as a centre of power that defined a meaningful focal point that later connected activities in the landscape. Equally important was also Lednice, evolving from the early 17th century as a tranquil summer residence.

Character of various parts of the region was further determined by the development of rural settlements and associated agricultural land use. In the middle Ages, the very dense network of villages around Valtice determined the dominant agricultural and viticultural use of the area, which persisted even after their demise. In contrast to these agriculturally intensively exploited parts of the land, there was a strip of floodplain forest along the Dyje (Thaya) River and the area of Boří Forest, that was reduced in the Middle Ages, but later expanded again. The Lednice Ponds, built in the 15th and 16th centuries, became an important component of the landscape. These three parts thus represented the most attractive parts of the Lednice-Valtice area that were the focus of compositional shaping of the landscape since the 17th century. The first phase featured the building of the Mannerist and Baroque residence in Valtice and summer residence in Lednice, both having elaborately designed ornamental gardens. A long, straight alley connected both locations in 1656. Between 1715 and 1717, the entire landscape to the east of Valtice, especially the large forest Boří les, re-planted since 1660, was divided by a system of radial alleys radiating from Valtice. In the 1780s and 1790s, the north of Lednice Chateau witnessed the creation of a notable Classicist sentimental park with radial systems of alleys and a number of buildings including a minaret. In the first decades of the 19th century, the park was completely redesigned in a natural landscaping spirit and complemented with other buildings. During this period, the attention also focused on the composition of the entire landscape of the Lednice-Valtice complex. Around Lednice and Valtice, in the area of Lednice Ponds, in Boří les, and the Soutok Game Reserve near Břeclav, emerged a number of classicist park buildings and other structures, interconnected via visual links. In the mid-19th century, there was a total neo-Gothic reconstruction of the Lednice Chateau and the neo-Gothic architecture then dominated until the early 20th century. Parks and gardens at both Lednice and Valtice Chateaus were significantly expanded, in both cases at the expense of urban development.

Many outstanding architects contributed to the creation of designed landscape of the Lednice-Valtice complex. They included Domenico Martinelli, Giovanni Giacomo Tencalla, Johann Bernhard Fisher of Ehrlach, Josef Hardtmuth, Georg Wingelmüller, Josef Kornhäusel, Franz Engel, Johann Poppelack, Erna Brethren, and Karl Weinbrenner. Notable gardeners and administrators of the estate included Bernard Petri, Joseph van der Schot, Wilhelm Lauche and ultimately the Liechtenstein themselves, especially Karl Eusebius, Alois I, Joseph, Johann I, Joseph I, and Johann II.

Since 1990, the historical part of Valtice is protected as an urban conservation zone. The Lednice-Valtice complex also has high natural value with a significant proportion of occurrence of wetlands, floodplain forests, salt marshes, drift sands, thermophilic oak forests, and steppe formations. The territory is part of a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Lower Morava, promulgated in 2003. Numerous parts of the country are protected under Natura 2000, including parts of two bird sanctuaries and several localities of European importance. The Lednice Ponds fall under the protection of the Ramsar Convention. The area contains many national nature reserves and monuments.

## Conference topic

13<sup>th</sup> Network conference of Spa-ce.net

## Management of historically developed urban and rural landscapes in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe

12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> September 2016, Lednice (Czech Republic)



European cultural landscapes represent an important and inherent part of the territorial capital of countries and regions. They need to be effectively and efficiently managed in order to develop in a sustainable manner. The focus of the 2016 Spa-ce.net conference is to present, compare and discuss approaches, concepts and strategies as well as to learn from good examples and find common points about the management and development of urban and rural landscapes considering their history and their need of innovative approaches. Conclusions and recommendations can enhance decision-making at various levels from project design and spatial planning to policy-making.

The presentations address one or more of the following topics:

- 1) Role and characteristics of historically developed urban and rural landscapes in Europe
- 2) Current challenges of historically developed urban and rural landscapes
- 3) Innovative approaches to the preservation, development and sustainable use of the values of historically developed urban and rural landscapes

### Conference venue

Mendel University Brno  
Faculty of Horticulture  
Department Block D - Lecture Room D12  
Valtická 337  
69144 Lednice  
[www.zf.mendelu.cz](http://www.zf.mendelu.cz)

### Conference organised by

Department of Landscape Planning at the Mendel University, Brno (Czech Republic)  
Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Dresden (Germany)

## Conference programme

### *Monday, 12<sup>th</sup> September*

Arrival at Lednice

19.00 **Welcome dinner at wine cellar “Sklep pod vrbou”**  
Address: Street Cihlarska (below the willow), Lednice (<http://www.skleppodvrbou.cz>)

### *Tuesday, 13<sup>th</sup> September*

8.30 **Arrival at conference venue**

9.00 **Opening of the conference**  
Assoc. Prof. Dr.-Ing. Alena Salašová  
Department of Landscape Planning at the Mendel University (Czech Republic)  
Prof. Dr. Maroš Finka  
Slovak University of Technology, Institute of Management, Department of Spatial Planning (Slovakia)  
Prof. Dr. Artem Korzhenevych  
Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development (Germany)

Moderation: Matej Jaššo

09.30 ***Protection and care of historic and cultural landscape through an institute of landscape conservation zones***  
Assoc. Prof. Dr.-Ing. Alena Salašová  
Department of Landscape Planning at the Mendel University (Czech Republic)

10.00 ***Two proposed landscape conservation areas in Moravian Carpathians based on mountainous agriculture and spiritual values***  
Dipl.-Ing., CSc. Igor Kyselka  
National Methodic Centre of Garden Culture of the National Heritage Institute (Czech Republic)

10.30 **Coffee break**

11.00 ***Associative landscape – Types, values and contemporary contexts***  
PhD Eva Zallmannova M Sc.  
Department of Landscape Planning at the Mendel University (Czech Republic)

11.30 ***The Carpathian Mountains in Ukraine – Present dangers for a historically developed landscape***  
Dr. Andreas Ortner  
Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development (Germany)

12:00 **Lunch at University canteen**

Moderation: Markéta Flekalová

13.30 ***Between Development and preservation: Planning for changing urban and rural cultural landscapes at municipal level***

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Milena Tasheva-Petrova

University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Urban Planning Department (Bulgaria)

14.00 ***The risk perception of unexpected disasters and self-organizing capacity by stakeholders from peripheral areas – Case study of River Ipel***

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Matej Jaššo / Attila Tóth M Sc.

Slovak University of Technology, Institute of Management, Department of Spatial Planning (Slovakia)

14:30 ***Contribution of civil and corporate engagement for rural development***

Isabelle Klein M Sc.

Technische Universität Dresden, Chair of Land Management at Geodetic Institute (Germany)

15:00 **Coffee break**

Excursion and Dinner

16.00 **UNESCO Site Excursion – Lednice Chateau Park**

Meeting point is main entrance to the Chateau

18.30 **Dinner at restaurant “Hippoclub”**

Address: Steet 21. Dubna 4, Lednice (<http://www.hippoclub.cz>)

**Wednesday, 14<sup>th</sup> September**

8.30 **Arrival at conference venue**

Moderation: Igor Kyselka

09:00 ***The impact of large objects on the landscape and visual characteristics of space in the city – An example of the Belgrade City Highway and New Sava Bridge in Belgrade***

Prof. Dr. Dejan Filipović / Assoc. Prof. Dr. Velimir Šećerov

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography (Serbia)

9.30 ***Managing territorial potentials in (post-)industrial landscapes – Case study Styrian Ironroute (Austria)***

Dr. Wolfgang Fischer

Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz (Austria)

10.00	<p><b><i>An integrated method to harmonize heritage protection and wind energy goals in historically developed landscapes – The case of the Ore Mountains (Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří)</i></b></p> <p>Dr. Peter Wirth* / Patrick Wieduwilt M Sc.**</p> <p>* Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Dresden (Germany)</p> <p>** TU Bergakademie Freiberg, IWTG (Germany)</p>
10.30	<b>Coffee break</b>
Moderation: Alena Salašová	
11.00	<p><b><i>Effectively developing CEE cities based on a deep understanding of local particularities</i></b></p> <p>PhD Christian Walloth Walloth Urban Advisors SPRL (Belgium)</p>
11.30	<p><b><i>Biodiversity in urban landscapes – An approach to address green infrastructure in cities?</i></b></p> <p>Dr. Stefanie Rößler / Dr. Juliane Mathey / Elisa Böhme M Sc. / Anne Seiwert M Sc. Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development (Germany)</p>
12.00	<p><b>Concluding remarks and perspectives (publication of articles)</b></p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Dr.-Ing. Alena Salašová Department of Landscape Planning at the Mendel University (Czech Republic)</p> <p>Dipl.-Ing., CSc. Igor Kyselka National Methodic Centre of Garden Culture of the National Heritage Institute (Czech Republic)</p>
12.15	<b>Lunch at University canteen and end of the conference</b>
Departure from Lednice	

Articles recommended by scientific committee will be published in *European Countryside* (<http://www.european-countryside.eu>) Instruction for authors: [http://www.european-countryside.eu/submit/instructions\\_for\\_authors.html](http://www.european-countryside.eu/submit/instructions_for_authors.html).

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## Network of Spatial Research and Planning in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe

### How to find us? /

Getting to Lednice is not as difficult as it could appear. If you travel **by air**, you will probably land at Prague-Ruzyně airport (CZ), Brno airport (CZ), Vienna-Schwechat airport (A) or at Bratislava airport (SK).

It is approximately 220 km from Prague to Brno. There is a very good connection between Prague and Brno either **by train** from Prague's main railway station or **by coach** from Florenc bus station. If you travel by coach, in Brno you should take a train to Podivín or Břeclav. If you travel either from Vienna or Bratislava, the best way to get to Lednice is again taking a train (from Vienna to Břeclav ca. 1 hour journey or from Bratislava to Břeclav or Podivín ca. 50 minutes journey). In Břeclav or Podivín you will walk a few minutes from railway station to the bus stop and you take a local yellow & blue bus (from Podivín line 555 and from Břeclav line 570) directly to Lednice.

In case you travel **by car**, in either cases driving from Prague (motorway D1 and D2), Brno (D2) or from Bratislava (D2) you leave the motorway at EXIT 41 to Podivín, you drive through the Podivín village, continue straight ahead and the road II/422 will take you to Lednice. Travelling from Vienna, you drive through Pöysdorf, continue through the Schratzenberg-Valtice border pass to Valtice and finally from Valtice to Lednice.

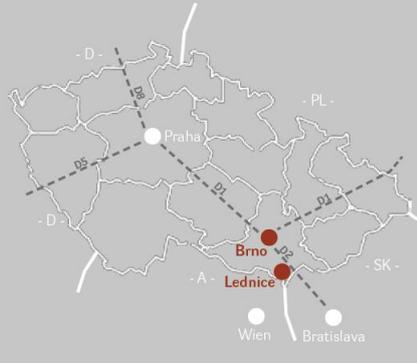
### Jak se k nám dostanete? /

Dostat se do Lednice není tak obtížné, jak by se mohlo zdát. Pokud cestujete **letadlem**, pravděpodobně přistanete na letištích Praha-Ruzyně, Brno, Vídeň-Schwechat (A), nebo Bratislava (SK).

Vzdálenost mezi Prahou a Brnem činí přibližně 220 km a vyznačuje se velmi dobrým spojením, a to buď **vlakem** ze stanice Praha hl. nádraží, nebo **autobusem** z nádraží Praha Florenc. Pokud cestujete autobusem, je nutné v Brně přestoupit z autobusu na vlak jedoucí do Podivína nebo Břeclavi. Ať už do Lednice přijíždíte z Vídně nebo z Bratislavy, je nejlepším způsobem dopravy opět vlak – z Vídně do Břeclavi je to ca 1 hodina jízdy nebo z Bratislavy do Břeclavi či Podivína ca 50 minut. V Břeclavi nebo Podivíně přejdete několik minut pěšky z vlakového nádraží na autobusovou zastávku a nastoupíte do místního žlutá-modrého autobusu (z Podivína linka 555 a z Břeclavi linka 570), který Vás doveze přímo do Lednice.

Pokud budete cestovat **autem**, ať už směrem od Prahy (dálnice D1 a D2), Brna (D2), nebo z Bratislavy (D2), sjedete z dálnice výjezdem č. 41 na Podivín, projedete obec Podivín a budete pokračovat rovně po silnici II/422, která vás dovede do Lednice. Při cestě z Vídně pojedete přes Pöysdorf, dále přes hraniční přechod Schratzenberg-Valtice až do Valtic a Lednice.

### Průvodce kampusem Campus Guide



### Legenda / Explanation /

#### A BUDOVA / DEPARTMENT BLOCK

- ☉ Děkanát / Dean's Office
- ☉ Aula / Auditorium
- ☉ Studijní oddělení / Study Department
- ☉ Ústav ovocnictví / Department of Fruit Growing
- ☉ Ústav zahradnické techniky / Department of Horticultural Machinery
- ☉ Ústav zelinářství a květinářství / Department of Vegetable Growing and Floriculture
- ☉ Ústav posklizňové technologie zahradnických produktů / Department of Post-Harvest Technology of Horticultural Products
- ☉ Učebny / Lecture Halls: AA1, AA2, AB1, AB2, AC1, AC2
- ☉ Laboratoře / Laboratories: AC3, AC4, AC5, AC6

#### B BUDOVA / DEPARTMENT BLOCK

- ☉ Vnitřní správa Lednice / Technical and Operational Department Lednice
- ☉ Repragrafičeské centrum / Reprographic Centre
- ☉ Učebny / Lecture Halls: B16, B17

#### C BUDOVA / DEPARTMENT BLOCK

- ☉ Učebny / Lecture Halls: UC1, UC2
- ☉ Studentská čajovna / Student's Tearoom

#### D BUDOVA / DEPARTMENT BLOCK

- ☉ Knihovna / Library
- ☉ Menza / Canteen
- ☉ Ústav vinohradnictví a vinařství / Department of Viticulture and Enology
- ☉ Ústav zahradní a krajinné architektury / Department of Landscape Architecture
- ☉ Ústav biotechniky zeleně / Department of Planting Design and Maintenance
- ☉ Ústav plánování krajiny / Department of Landscape Planning
- ☉ Učebny / Lecture Halls: DP1, D11, D12, D21, D22
- ☉ Laboratoře / Laboratories: D02, D03, D04

#### SK SKLENÍK / GREENHOUSE

- ☉ Učebny / Lecture Halls: SK1, SK2

#### M MENDELEUM

- ☉ Ústav genetiky / Institute of Genetics
- ☉ Ústav šlechtění a množení zahradnických rostlin / Department of Breeding and Propagation of Horticultural Plants
- ☉ Laboratoře / Laboratories: M01, M02
- ☉ Technický izolát / Technical Isolate

#### K KOLEJE / STUDENT'S HOSTEL

#### AZ AKADEMICKÁ ZAHRADA / ACADEMIC GARDEN

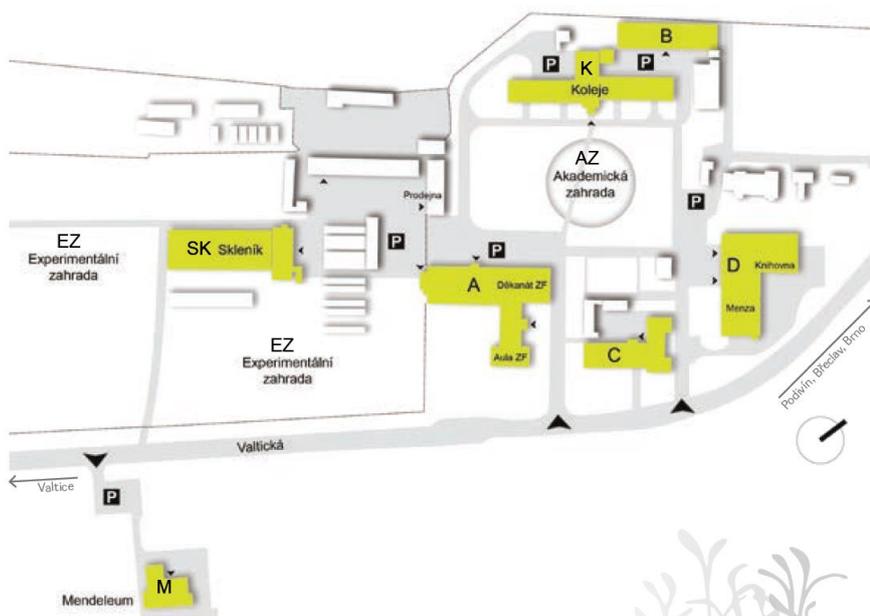
#### EZ EXPERIMENTÁLNÍ ZAHRADA / EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN

### Úvodem /

Zahradnická fakulta MENDELU se sídlí v Lednici je institucí s nejdelší tradicí zahradnického výzkumu a vzdělávání v České republice. Uskutečňuje vysokoškolské studium v celé šíři zahradnických oborů a na všech jeho úrovních, v denní i kombinované formě se systémem ECTS. Svým studentům nabízí moderní posluchárny, laboratoře, skleníky či rozsáhlou odbornou knihovnu. A to vše se odehrává v inspirujícím prostředí unikátní komponované krajiny Lednicko-valtického areálu.

### Introduction /

Faculty of Horticulture MENDELU based in Lednice is an institution with the longest tradition of horticultural research and education in the Czech Republic. Faculty offers structured bachelor, master and doctoral study programmes in both full-time and part-time form in the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS). Specially equipped study facilities are available for students - modern lecture halls, laboratories, gardens, greenhouses or extensive specialized library. And it all happens in an inspiring environment of unique landscape composition of the Lednice-Valtice area.



## Book of abstracts

13<sup>th</sup> Network conference of Spa-ce.net  
Management of historically developed urban and rural landscapes in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe  
12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> September 2016, Lednice (Czech Republic)

### Abstract

Assoc. Prof. Dr.-Ing. Alena Salašová

Department of Landscape Planning at the Mendel University (Czech Republic)

#### ***Protection and care of historic and cultural landscape through an institute of landscape conservation zones***

Cultural landscape of the Czech Republic represents with its diversity and uniqueness a significant part of the natural and cultural heritage. The landscapes might be living, continually evolving, or preserved in a certain stage of development, as well as landscapes that are purposefully designed or associative. The part of our cultural landscape enjoys enhanced legal protection under the Act no. 20/1987 Coll., on State Heritage Preservation (the so-called Heritage Act). This act introduced a new category of protected historic area in the form of conservation zone as *a territory of settlement of a part thereof with a smaller share of cultural monuments, historical environment, or part of a landscape unit, which exhibit significant cultural values*. In the definition of a landscape conservation zones, the heritage preservation authorities first espoused interest for cultural landscape.

Landscape conservation zones are currently the only legal category, through which the state bodies may enter the field of protection of historical cultural landscapes. The first Landscape Conservation Zones have been declared in the Czech Republic in 1992. Until January 1, 2015, the Czech Republic has declared 24 landscape conservation zones with a total area of over 73,218 hectares. The largest and oldest one is Lednice-Valtice complex with area about 143 km<sup>2</sup>. It is not only the most important landscape works in the Czech Republic, but also one the largest designed landscape in Europe, which was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1996.

Currently, the extension of cultural landscape legal protection in the Czech Republic is becoming a topical matter of public interest. Despite the fact of quite long tradition of landscape conservation zones' declaration process the effective system of zones management is still missing in the Czech Republic. Many conflicts of interest, inadequately coordinated and from the landscape quality point of view ill-conceived economic development brings new problems and threats that may irreversibly influence of cultural landscape. It is the task of specialists from various professions, with the utmost responsibility to highlight the good and bad experiences in dealing with a cultural landscape.

This article will present the results of the research project *Protection and care of historic and cultural landscape through an institute of landscape conservation zones* supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic in 2012-2015. The project has been solved by the Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening Průhonice in collaboration with National Heritage Institute, Mendel University Brno and Czech Technical University. The broad project team have concentrated especially on preparing methodical outputs deals with protection, planning and management of landscape conservation zones including survey standards and common means of description and area evaluation as well as way of optimum and rational historic landscape utilization and long term maintenance of their values. The results are compatible with already authorized procedures of presentation of values of historic urban structures, while

respecting cultural landscape specifics, particularly its vegetative components, technical works and minor architectural structures, follies, wayside chapels, etc. of local or regional importance. Contexture to international methodological and terminology works in the sphere of cultural landscape is supposed. The author will present main tools of the proposed system of landscape conservation zones planning and management: landscape conservation zones evidence system, principles of the landscape protection plan, methodology of landscape monitoring, adapted methods EIA, and last but not least way of presentation of the Landscape Conservation Zones to public.

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## Abstract

Dipl.-Ing., CSc. Igor Kyselka

National Methodic Centre of Garden Culture of the National Heritage Institute, Kroměříž (Czech Republic)

### ***The proposed landscape conservation areas in Moravian Carpathians – Economic and spiritual values***

According to the law on heritage preservation may be announced in the landscape conservation area. It is a comprehensive landscape units formed a substantial history of human activities. It is either preserved cultural landscape with a balanced composition of natural and residential areas with landscape or architectural dominant or traditional agricultural landscapes preserved lands division. Further, it may be composed Baroque landscape or territory important battles. In the Carpathian region of the Czech Republic, which is landscaped significantly different from the rest of the state is still no landscape conservation area is declared.

The contribution presents two zones proposed in this area. Hostýnsko cultural, partly artificial landscape forming around a major, visible from afar pilgrimage place Holy Hostýn. Halenkovsko is also mountainous, but Carpathian Wallachian colonization transformation of the landscape with scattered houses wooden chalets and pastures with small fields and orchards. In the case of their declaration they will be retained as two unique types of landscape, however, require different management.

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## Abstract

PhD Eva Zallmannova M Sc.

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### ***Associative landscape – Types, values and contemporary contexts***

Associative landscape represents a specific category of cultural landscape, defined by the World Heritage Convention as having powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element. In the context of nature and heritage preservation, associative landscapes represent places with distinctive values that

involve natural and cultural structures of the landscape, tangible and intangible, creating a distinctive layer of the landscape's identity, which demonstrates in specific ways and is valued as a part of heritage that is recognised or shared by individual nations and cultures.

The paper presents an overview of existing types and categories of associative landscapes recognised across the world with special focus on those found in the Czech Republic and the surrounding countries, highlighting their common features and their broad context in the preservation of cultural and natural heritage. Several case studies demonstrate different types of associative landscapes types and their value in the contexts of contemporary society and provide examples of how their potential could be utilised towards the development of local community and culture, giving the various sites new uses and perspectives.

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## Abstract

Dr. Andreas Ortner

Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Dresden (Germany)

### ***The Carpathian Mountains in Ukraine – Present dangers for a historically developed landscape***

The Carpathian Mountains are a unique historically developed landscape. Already in 1992 – shortly after the independence of Ukraine – the admission of the Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains occurred in the UNESCO world heritage project “Man and the Biosphere”. Besides, in 2003 a Carpathian Mountains convention was signed to support the sustainable development of the landscape. Since 2007 the Ukrainian primeval forests in the Carpathian Mountains belong officially to the UNESCO world cultural heritage. However, how does the development of the Carpathian Mountains in Ukraine continue in times of intense economic and political change?

Beside growing ecological problems by the effects of climate change, the unthoughtful behaviour of people has considerable impacts for the Carpathian Mountains. Increasing tourism linked with pollution of the environment by garbage, large traffic route developments for the visitors, illegal raw material production (considerable tree reduction and sales of the wood abroad) and the generation of “green energy” by water power arrangements in rivers – to mention only some examples – lead to irreversible changes of the landscape.

How far will the landscape still change without sustainable strategies? Or grows in spite of the difficult situation in Ukraine the awareness of people and the decision makers to take over an active role as well as responsibility for the preservation and protection of the unique historically developed landscape?

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## Abstract

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Milena Tasheva-Petrova

University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Urban Planning Department, Sofia (Bulgaria)

### ***Between Development and preservation: Planning for changing urban and rural cultural landscapes at municipal level***

Overall or localized, processes of intensification and mixing of uses, urban sprawl and perforation due to shrinkage and deindustrialization significantly changed urban and peri-urban areas in Bulgaria. The development of new forms of tourism along with their traditional tourism activities and concentrated specialized tourist infrastructure in the mountain tourist localizations and at the Black sea coast rose challenges concerning the co-existence of the traditional cultural landscapes and the dynamic transformations of the recreational and leisure landscapes. Cultural landscapes sheltered competing functions as tourism development, energy production, farming and agriculture, heritage and biodiversity conservation.

During the last 17 years the landscape components and characteristics have been competing or/and complementing consequently under the weak planning system and the incrementally developed regulations and planning tools. Landscape diversity and the potential of the existing complex environments have been exploited following the changing actors' demands to the landscapes as an inter alia for multi-functionality, commodification and regional specialization.

The increased complexity and multi-layered contemporary life, and hence the competition between land uses and the need for multifunctional environments proved the need of regimes definition and regulations that are sensitive to the visual and spatial considerations in preservation and integration of heritage into the development process. By designation of specific regimes, the Comprehensive development plans of municipalities (CDPMs) have to regulate land use thus preserving the protected natural heritage and ecological networks, the material and nontangible cultural heritage. It is expected that the provisions of the CDPMs will have positive impact on the development of areas under structural transition thus simultaneously enhancing the development process and new image formation and integrated conservation and preservation of the cultural identity.

The paper summarizes and critically evaluates the main provisions of nine preliminary projects of CDPMs and the possible impacts on cultural landscapes as from their Strategic Environmental Assessments reports. The impact of the established models and the protection measures implemented so far but also the provisions of the plans, the suggested measures to avoid or mitigate the possible impact on cultural landscapes have been explored. Suggestions are given for overall strategic vision for the development of cultural policy as an integral part and a governmental and municipal policy tool for setting long term priorities, adequate performance of the institutions and actors involved, and integration of tangible and intangible heritage assets into land use management but also into contemporary system of actors, nodes, networks, routes and initiatives. Conclusions on the definition of set of indicators for monitoring of the results during the implementation process are made.

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## Abstract

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Matej Jaško / Attila Tóth M Sc.

Slovak University of Technology, Institute of Management, Department of Spatial Planning (Slovakia)

### ***The risk perception of unexpected disasters and self-organizing capacity by stakeholders from peripheral areas – Case study of River Ipel***

The influence of peripherality as output of difficult conditions based upon the physical-geographic, technical and social factors has been observed and studied in various contexts and dimensions. Peripheral territories are less or more successful through the successful integration of their individual and collective structures, processes and systems. Current European neo-regionalism is based on the reduction of regional differences through activating of endogenous potential of local users in given area, through improving a social capital, through mutual participation and through cohesion in regions. Rather asymmetrical relationship between centres and peripheral territories makes itself felt through a various level of risks, stability and potentials. This contribution deals with the processes of local stakeholder's perceptions of risks and disturbances e.g. floods and others natural disasters, and also is focused on their self-organizing capacity.

Hence, stakeholders are the most important elements for stimulation of the spatial resilience and for de-lock from rigidity trap. Risk is generally considered as the likelihood of the occurrence of bad incidence and the likelihood of its dire consequences. Another key element of the any risk situation in a certain degree of uncertainty: psychological sense of uncertainty and its coping is assumed to be important mediator of any human response in situation with unclear outcome. Risk perception as special type of human cognitive behavioural structures is set up to the broader framework and thoroughly analysed, with special attention to its spatial dimension. Mechanisms contributing to the underlying reasons for development of risk and hazard perception are presented both from sociological and psychological point of view. Case study of cross-border region (Slovakia/Hungary) of River Ipel is introduced. Both the quantitative methods provided by statistical data as well as the qualitative methods (blind maps, interviews, workshops and questionnaires) were used in the survey.

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## Abstract

Isabelle Klein M Sc.

Technische Universität Dresden, Chair of Land Management at Geodetic Institute (Germany)

### ***Contribution of civil and corporate engagement for rural development***

Changing agricultural and demographic structures leave traces in the rural areas in Germany. By the decrease of the population and job losses especially peripheral villages lose attractiveness and quality of life. Result is an increase in abandoned buildings that affects the image of town centers as well as their function sustainably. This trend confronts municipalities with additional challenges regarding their inner development. In this context, the strengthening of civil and corporate commitment is gaining importance.

Through the ERDF-funded research project “Engagement für Umnutzungen als Impulsgeber in ländlichen Räumen Niedersachsens” (“Commitment for conversions as a driving force in rural areas in Lower Saxony”) possibilities have been examined which can contribute to rural development. From November 2011 to February 2014 the project was accomplished at the Leibniz University of Hanover at the Geodetic Institute in cooperation with the Institute for Environmental Planning. Six municipalities in Lower Saxony (Eisdorf (District Osterode am Harz), Leiferde (District Gifhorn) Ovelgönne (District Wesermarsch) Bunde and City Weener (both District Leer) as well as the City Lönning (District Cloppenburg) were selected and analyzed. Using a household survey, data for statistical analysis could be collected. The small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) having their headquarters in one of the investigated municipalities were interviewed by telephone. Following the interviews, successful projects (civil and entrepreneurial) from all over Lower Saxony were visited to detect the factors contributing to success. Two workshops were performed to discuss central issues in the field of civil and corporate commitment with the involved stakeholders.

In the six investigated municipalities an existing high level of commitment was found. An additional potential of people willing to get involved in the development of their place of residence could be detected. It often depends less on external factors, if someone wants to get involved or not, but more on the individual personality. Therefore, a characterization based on parameters is difficult or almost impossible, which further impedes specific support for commitment. In addition to a purely financial support, a moral support can also be efficient to make an important contribution to the promotion of civic commitment. By using direct addressing, the activation of citizens and enterprises is possible. Appreciation of the work and the achievements secure a long-term support. The splitting of responsibilities, the enabling of even short phases in the projects expand the spectrum of involvement opportunities. Regarding to the role of local enterprises, social local commitment is seen as an entrepreneurial task and awareness exists for the challenges of demographic change in the municipalities. However, active participation in development processes is pronounced differently, so that here a greater integration of SMEs in such processes should be encouraged.

The study clearly shows that a great potential in the issue of conversion for a positive inner development of the rural municipalities in Lower Saxony exists. Until now, the issue was observed only subordinately, with the result that the local residents – especially volunteers – but also sometimes politics and administration have not yet been aware of the problem and also the possibilities. Accordingly, the visualization is gaining immense importance. Local authorities shall be responsible for moderating and support. This is the only way to form new responsibilities and governance structures.

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## Abstract

Prof. Dr. Dejan Filipović / Assoc. Prof. Dr. Velimir Šećerov

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography, Belgrade (Serbia)

### ***The impact of large objects on the landscape and visual characteristics of space in the city – An example of the Belgrade City Highway and New Sava Bridge in Belgrade***

Changes of landscape images, such as removing or adding certain landscape elements that emphasize the visual quality, hide or highlight its most important elements; changes in terrain, changes in the landscape model (land use), etc., will inevitably lead to changes in visual characteristics of space. When assessing the landscape and visual characteristics generated by setting a new road in the given space, should be kept in

mind: the volume of intervention in relief (changes of micro relief forms), the volume of removed vegetation, visual separation from the existing road environment, modification of characteristic, rare and valuable landscape models and others.

Evaluation of the characteristics of the landscape and visual characteristics of the current situation was a significant part of the development of the regulatory plan and the strategic impact assessment for the new bridge on the Sava (Sava Lake) as part of the planning of roads through the very fabric of the city. (The Inner Ring Road Project - IRR). The paper presents the project in which the authors participated. When creating a strategic assessment of environmental impact to present a detailed regulation plan, it was necessary to take into account the impact of the planned traffic moves IRR on landscape and visual characteristics of spatial entities immediate environment and the wider area, as they represent an important element of looking attitude planned roads - life environment. In the area of the Plan, landscape / visual pollution should be considered on two levels. The first level involves the relationship of the route, as well as construction, according to the area in terms of defining impact on the landscape, and the second level includes issues of spatial relationships within the route covered by the concept of the so-called geometric design. Geometric design of the route is the process of composing a harmonious design element with the aim to achieve a spatial image of the road, which in the visual sense leaves a positive impression. In the driver's field of vision there are more forms that together define the spatial flow of the route at the same time. Therefore, it is necessary to take account of the optical properties of each element of the project, and satisfactory relations are only achieved with harmonized elements of the pathway in the layout plan, longitudinal and transverse profile. The road itself can be visually 'fit' into the urban structure, as it is an observational and logical part of an urban roads' network. On the course of IRR, the most attention in terms of visual incorporation must be paid to the new bridge over the Sava River.

As the Sava River is experientially the most variegated part of the landscape, the location and the design of all structures built on it and in the immediate vicinity are of major importance, as well as spatial interventions and impressiveness of the bridge. Because of its size, building a bridge is clearly a point that catches the eye from all vistas overlooking it. The importance of some existing views will reduce over time, because the construction has caused a permanent change in perspective - the middle pylon is discernible from a great distance, and therefore the area of visual influence far greater than the area of the project.

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## Abstract

Dr. Wolfgang Fischer

Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz (Austria)

### ***Managing territorial potentials in (post-)industrial landscapes – Case study Styrian Ironroute (Austria)***

(Post-)industrial landscapes are subject of often distinct characteristics and challenges, which demand specific approaches towards the future development of such regions. This presentation will discuss these features along an Austrian case-study in regard to the management of such landscapes and the creation of new impulses in such regions.

(Post-)Industrial landscapes have been often shaped by long periods of industrial production often linked to resource extraction. The industries have not only shaped the productions sites themselves, but also have had

a severe impact on settlement pattern, social infrastructure provisions and the mind-set of people (Wirth, Cernic-Mali, and Fischer 2012). These patterns also persist even when manufacturing cycles change, often entailing an abandonment of sites and or the complete closure of production. This leads on the one hand site to (sometimes extensive) brownfield development and deteriorating infrastructures due to outmigration and population loss, as well on the other site to a museumification of former sites of production serving as remnant of a bygone age (Marot and Harfst 2014, Fischer 2014).

The Institute of Geography at the University of Graz (AUT) has studied these processes in various regions across Europe. It has worked intensively with other research institutions to identify such potentials (Harfst, Lintz, and Wirth 2012), as well as to discuss the framework conditions necessary (Jörn Harfst and Marot 2013). In its latest ERDF funded project 'InduCult' (INTERREG CENTRAL, 2016-2019), it will deepen previous research approaches in order to focus on the use-value of industrial culture for the future development of (post-)industrial regions in central Europe. It thereby addresses the question of territorial potentials, which have been in the focus of European policy making, especially in regions lagging behind in their development (e.g. EU Ministers of Spatial Planning and Territorial Development 2011).

The contribution will focus on the Austrian case-study region of the Styrian Ironroute, a former heavy industry region in the Austria state of Styria. With the change of production patterns, the manufacturing industry has lost its dominant position in the region, leaving behind a specific social and physical landscape marked by industry. The authors will present what the region has identified as territorial potentials and it intends to valorize them. Different strategic elements in (post-) industrial regions will be highlighted by discussing success factors and challenges in the management of such potentials. These elements include landscape assets, as well as mind-sets and other resources from the region.

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## Abstract

Dr. Peter Wirth

Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Dresden (Germany)

Patrick Wieduwilt M Sc.

TU Bergakademie Freiberg, IWTG, Freiberg (Germany)

### ***An integrated method to harmonize heritage protection and wind energy goals in historically developed landscapes – The case of the Ore Mountains (Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří)***

As a result of human-environment interaction, landscapes can be interpreted as dynamic entities, and landscape change is often understood as a permanent process, sometimes proceeding faster, sometimes slower (Bürgi et al., 2005). Before this background, landscape policy, management and planning can be interpreted as a dualism of conservation and modernization goals. On the one hand, it is seen as necessary to retain characteristic natural and artificial elements of the landscape and in specific cases even complete landform ensembles. In the last decades this is closely connected with approaches of natural and cultural heritage protection (Fairclough and Möller, 2008). On the other hand, there are many socio-economic needs like energy generation, road construction and building land improvement, driving landscape changes and transitions. This can lead to serious conflicts when conservation and development goals are contradictory (Bohnet and Konold, 2015).

Nowadays, an important driver of landscape change is the erection of wind turbines. They do not only emit noise. In many cases, they are also seen as a source of landscape disfigurement. With its technical appearance – a tall shaft with a huge rotor on the top – they are often understood as alien and disturbing to “historical” cultural landscapes. This is – last but not least – also a challenge for regional planning (Bovet and Kindler, 2013).

A typical case of this nature we can find recently in an old cultural landscape in Germany and Czech Republic, the Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří. In the 1990s an initiative started to protect the remains of 800 years of mining, spread over the whole mountain range under the World Heritage status. 85 remains with a relationship to mining history were identified as potential world heritage, 79 of them in Germany, 6 in the Czech Republic. Though the initiative has attracted attention in both countries, we concentrated investigations on the German planning context.

At the end of 2012 in the Chemnitz planning region, where the German part of the Ore Mountains is situated, 335 wind turbines could be found. A substantial extension of wind power is foreseen in the years to 2020. This could provoke new conflicts with mining heritage sites, as the visual relations and view axes are decisive for the status of heritage subjects.

How multiple visual relations between subjects of protection and wind power sites can be evaluated in a way that conflicts between both categories are reduced or avoided? To answer this question, the authors have developed a method to assess the visual relations between multiple world heritage sites and multiple wind turbine locations. It is considering the visibility of wind turbines, the distance between heritage components and wind turbines as well as the vulnerability of heritage sites. The contribution highlights the advantages as well as the limits of the method.

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## Abstract

PhD Christian Walloth

Walloth Urban Advisors SPRL, Brussels (Belgium)

### ***Effectively developing CEE cities based on a deep understanding of local particularities***

*Abstract submitted to the 2016 space-net conference on “Management of historically developed urban and rural landscapes in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe,” targeting the audience interested in “Innovative approaches to the preservation, development and sustainable use of the values of historically developed urban and rural landscapes—Which new concepts and strategies are targeted by spatial planning?,” with a special focus on urban landscapes of second-tier cities.*

**Abstract:** A broad *variety* of historically-grown urban landscapes exists across Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). This variety calls for *individual* development solutions. In this contribution, I suggest that only the in-depth *understanding of the particular local situation* can lead to effective interventions. A case-study is provided, exemplifying a newly-developed approach to understanding urban systems.

Some CEE cities are archetypical compact European cities, such as, e.g., Wrocław or Cluj. They developed over centuries, first based on the Magdeburg laws (e.g., Turnock 1989) and later they grew substantially during industrialization and communism. Other CEE cities have been very recently founded, such as communist new towns like Pécs-Uran City (cf. Kovács 2010). And then there are also older “new towns,” like, e.g., Odessa. These old and young new towns as well have gone through their historical developments. They are all different from one another.

Next to said morphological variety, there exists a variety of demographic developments relevant to urban development. For example, during and in the aftermaths of the World Wars, populations of many CEE cities changed. Some CEE old towns are inhabited by people who only arrived after having fled their own places (e.g., Henke 2007 and Dyak). Also, communist settlements and new towns—from Ostrava-Poruba to Hannes Meyer’s plan for and new settlements in Perm—were populated by peasants who were not socialised as urbanites (e.g., Schlögel 2002).

These manifold particularities in material as well as social structures of CEE cities offer a huge potential for developments, heritage protection, and sustainable use—but, at the same time, the cultural bases for such developments, expressed by, e.g., public acceptance and support of projects, is weak (see, e.g., Haase et al. 2011).

For developments to be effective in such environments, these developments must be deeply anchored in the—often only few—local processes, habits, and cultural norms. Thus, it is most important to get to know how a place “ticks” in order to devise effective development measures. Indeed, my own research suggests that urban development must be extremely sensitive to local particularities—or it may fail.

For example, a case study on built-heritage protection carried out by the author in Lviv revealed difficulties in establishing new rules of protecting old town structures in an environment where strong local cultural qualities are guiding citizens’ activities in dealing with old buildings (Walloth 2016). In said study, the city was analyzed and conclusions were drawn following a new systems approach to understanding and influencing cities and regions. One part of this approach involves understanding different frequencies of change in

subsystems. For example, a subsystem such as a culture of (not) valuing built heritage has its particular lifetime. During this lifetime, there are phases of high stability; then, interventions will have little effect. But there are also phases of low stability when interventions can be very effective with very little (financial) effort. A short introduction to this approach will be presented and exemplified by said case study on built heritage protection in Lviv.

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## Abstract

Dr. Stefanie Rößler / Dr. Juliane Mathey / Elisa Böhme M Sc. / Anne Seiwert M Sc.

Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Dresden (Germany)

### ***Biodiversity in urban landscapes – an approach to address green infrastructure in cities?***

Urban biodiversity, in terms of a variety of ecosystems and species, is expressed by diverse, sufficient and accessible green spaces. They are accepted as a crucial basis to provide ecosystem services, e. g. to regulate the urban climate, water circles or to provide outdoor recreational spaces and nature experience.

Thus, green spaces are of high relevance for quality of life and healthy cities, environmental justice, climate-proof and also competitive cities, which is reflected in the idea to develop “green infrastructure” in urban areas. Since urban landscapes are characterized by a specific kind of biodiversity on the one hand and by the loss of biodiversity due to land use changes on the other hand, green infrastructure concepts for their part are also supporting biodiversity in order to its preservation and development.

Thus, the “biodiversity approach” to urban development is emerging both to facilitate green infrastructure and to be addressed by green infrastructure. The resulting rising awareness of related challenges for urban development is reflected in vital scientific and societal debates and is addressed in manifold political strategies from global to national level.

The presentation addresses the issue how the matter of urban biodiversity is linked to the approach of the development of urban green infrastructure. In order to answer the question of how to implement the idea

of urban biodiversity into the urban realities of existing cities and settlement structures, in particular planning approaches will be discussed.

Based on several research findings the following aspects will be presented:

- characteristics of biodiversity and demands in urban contexts
- the political strategic framework
- planning approaches (integration into urban planning, development of municipal biodiversity strategies, role of integrated planning concepts, linkages to urban renewal)

Finally, it will be summarized, how the consideration of urban biodiversity can support an ecological transformation of cities and recommendations for urban planning will be derived.

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