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Conference

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New Ways of Partnership in Rural Development Planning

Nivegy valley and Sümeg region examples

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Living Balaton Upland Local Action Group*

Partners at both projects:

- **Szent István University, Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism**

- Theoretical and practical training
- Rural development education
- Integrated approaches
- Thinking all the time in „landscape” level



- **Living Balaton Upland Local Action Group (Balaton LAG)**

- 2014-2020 programming period: new challenges
- Lower financial resources
- Main planning goal: based on local conditions and resources, structures of co-operations generating synergies

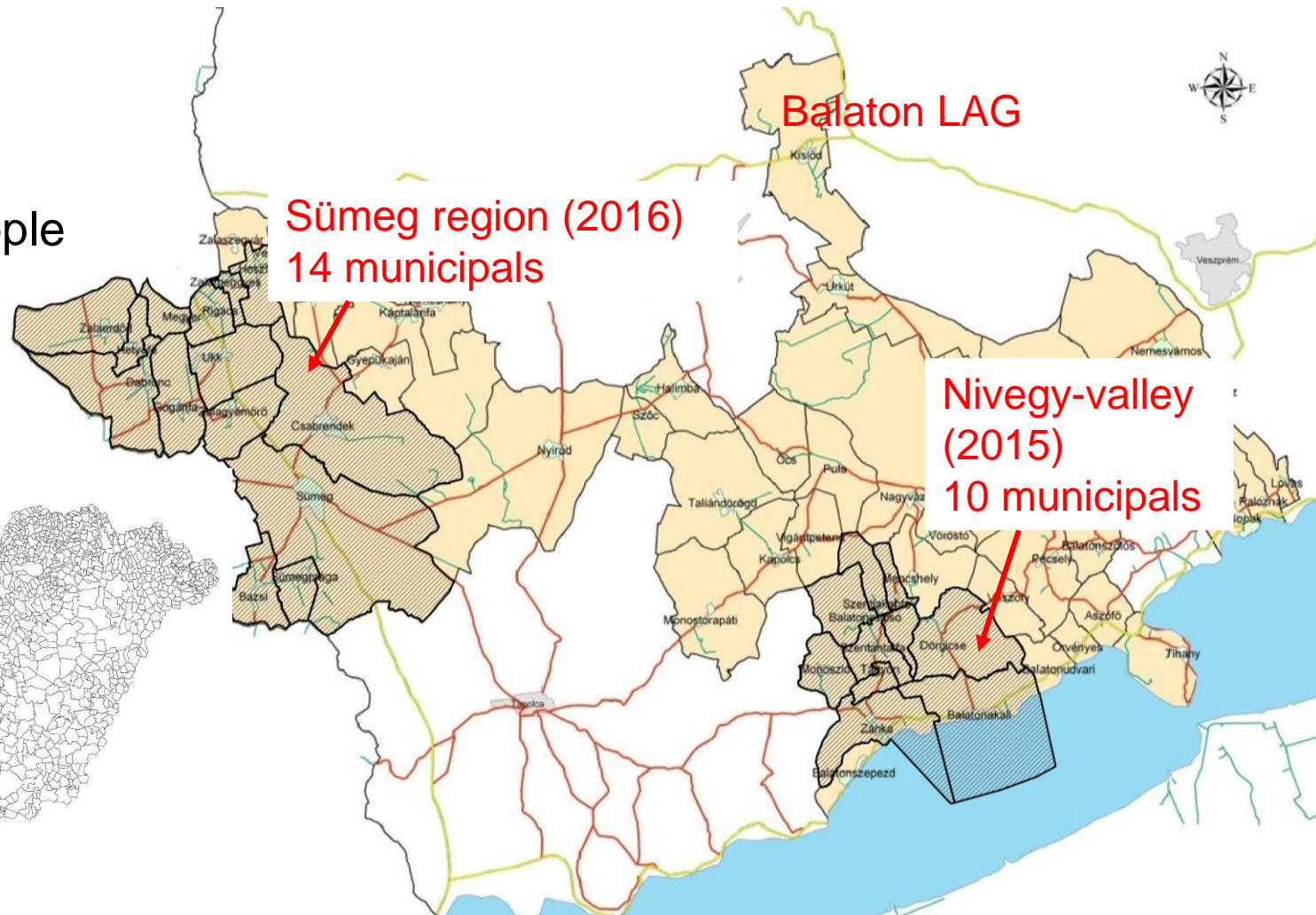


Base: Long good cooperation between partners

Study areas and partners in the planning regions

Place based approach in planning and project generation involving locals:

- Local municipals
- Farmers
- SMEs
- NGOs
- Local people



Nivegy valley images ..

2015 spring study at Nivegy valley

Beautiful hilly landscape, the
Hungarian mediterraneum



Nivegy valley ..

Vineyards with old cellar on the pasture/forest fragmented landscape
Short distance to Balaton lake but beyond the first overused shore villages



Nivegy valley images ..

Vineyards with old cellar on the pasture/forest fragmented landscape
Short distance to Balaton lake but beyond the first overused shore villages



Nivegy valley images ..



Students has spent one week and other two days to survey villages

Interest of Balaton Local Action Group (LAG) in the projects..

- To get new, fresh ideas, views for the Local Development Strategy
 - Project generation from the ideas later
- Sümege region:*
- Rural tourism development and the local landscape economy development through sustainable landscape management
 - Landscape ecological protection, „greening” proposals
- Nivegy-valley region:*
- Landscape and tourism development to diversify the local economical activities
 - Diversification of activities and land uses in agricultural landscapes
 - Strengthen the local population



Interest of the university in the projects (MSc students and teachers) ..

- To get complex, real world experience and planning task, integrated, multifunctional approach, team work, one project from analysis to plan
 - Regional planning and regional development,
 - Rural Development,
 - Landscape planning,
 - Tourism management
 - Heritage protection
 - GIS and digital planning
 - Green Infrastructure planning
- To get planning experiences in an interesting environment
- Low cost budget, involvement of additional sources into the education

Integrated semester courses



Main benefits: the team work with locals in the real life environment ..



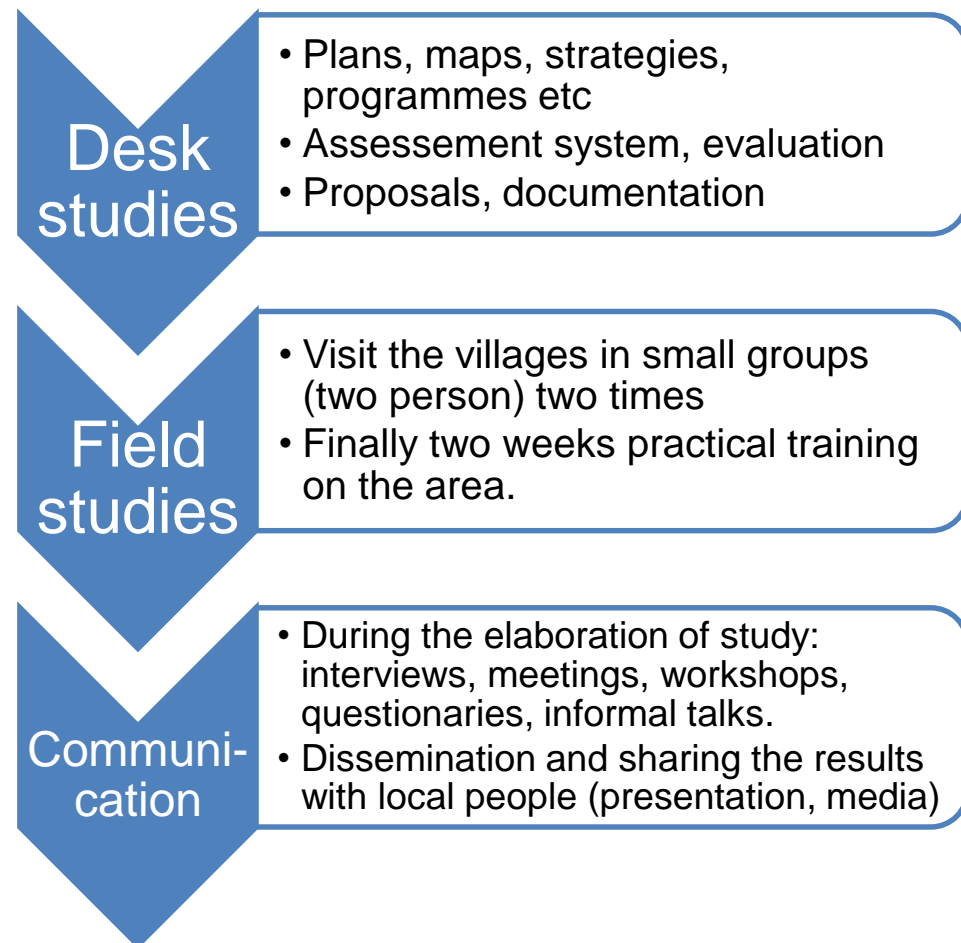
Planning methods, integrated approach ..

- Preliminary desk studies – later intensive field studies, experiences
- The whole program: semester study with a two week practical training
- Focus: exploring new/appropriate ways for involving local stakeholders, population and for assessment of landscape values and conflicts

Examined, related themes, topics:

- Landscape history
- Land uses, land covers
- Economical, sociological base
- Landscape function, ecosystem services
- Natural base for agriculture, economy
- Water management issues
- Agriculture and forestry
- Green infrastructure and greening
- Conflict mapping and evaluation
- Value, and heritage mapping
- Ecological value mapping
- Tourism development possibilities

Holistic, cross sectional approach



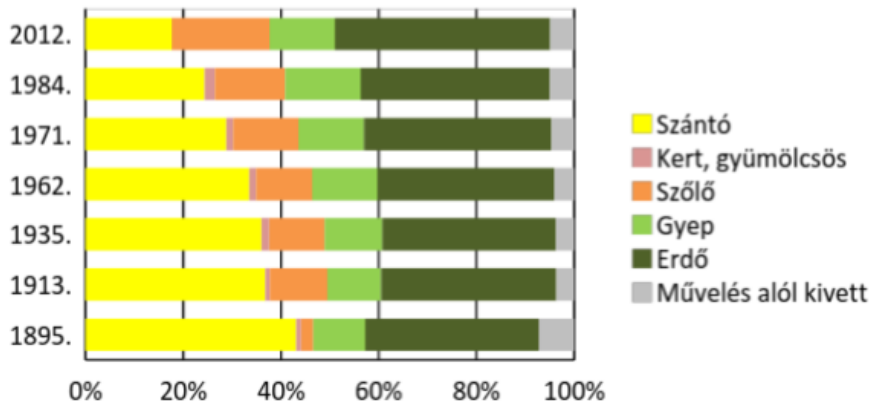
Landscape assessment - Historical land uses, landscape history ..

Questions asked what we can read from the past :

- Where are stable land uses?
- What are the trends of land use changes?
- Where are the sensitive (rapidly changing) areas?
- What can be an ecologically optimum state? (help to greening)
- Cultural and natural values of the region?

Land use history graph

(increasing cropland, decreasing pasture and vineyards)

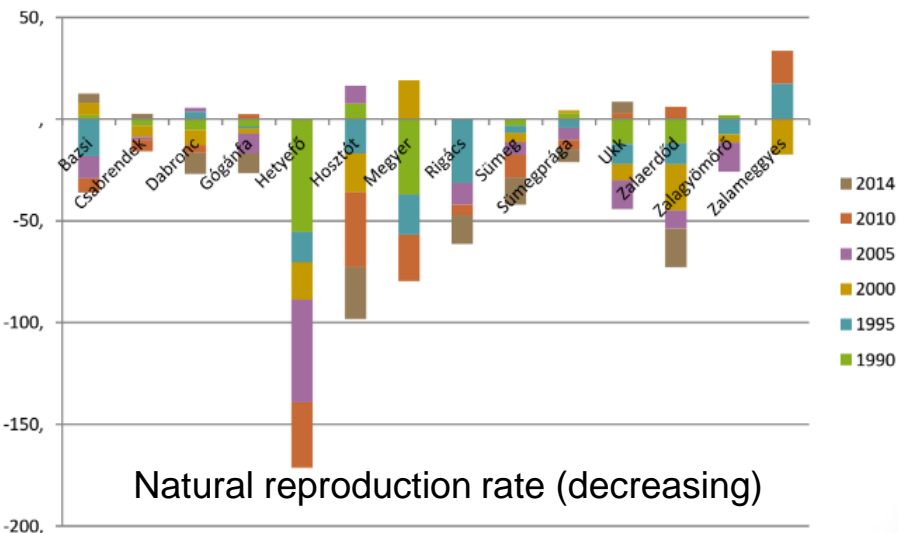
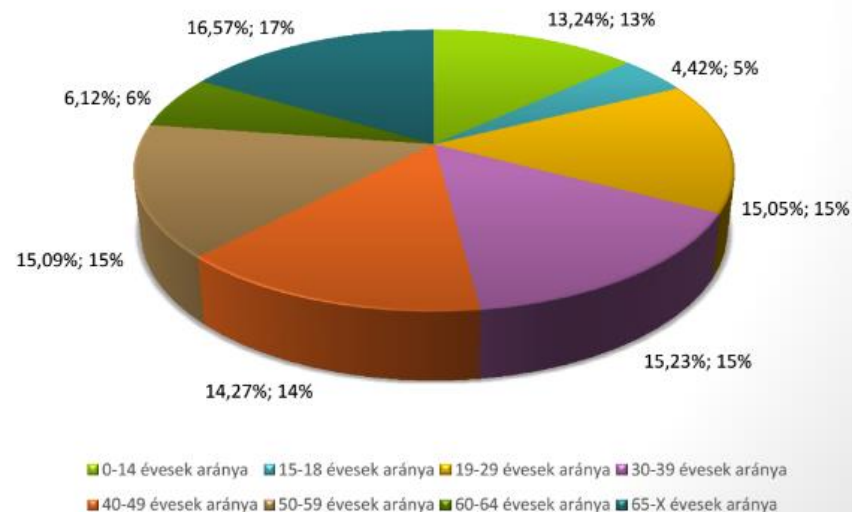


Sociological, economical, demographical surveys ..

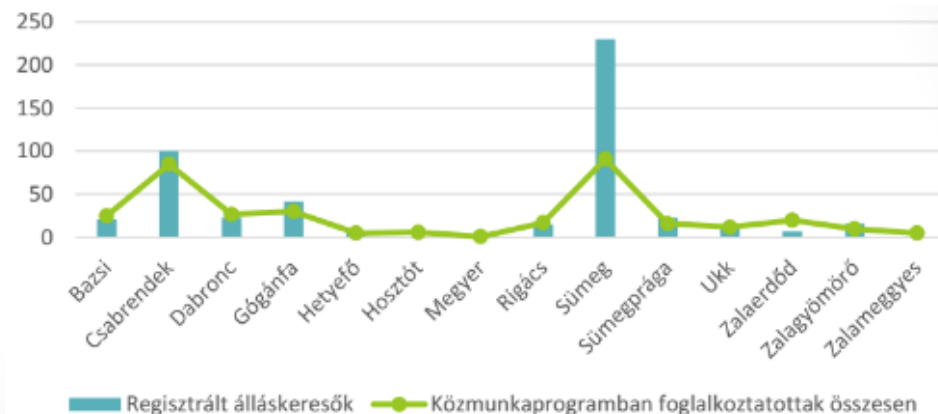
All parameters indicating an unfavourable, disadvantageous region:

- Decreasing population
- High unemployment rate
 - Public work program
 - Unskilled workpower rate high
- Aging population
- Monocultural agricultural areas

Population age rate not healthy

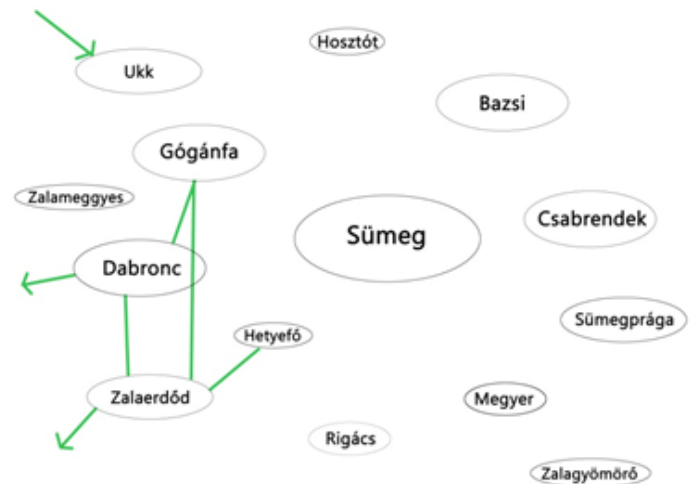
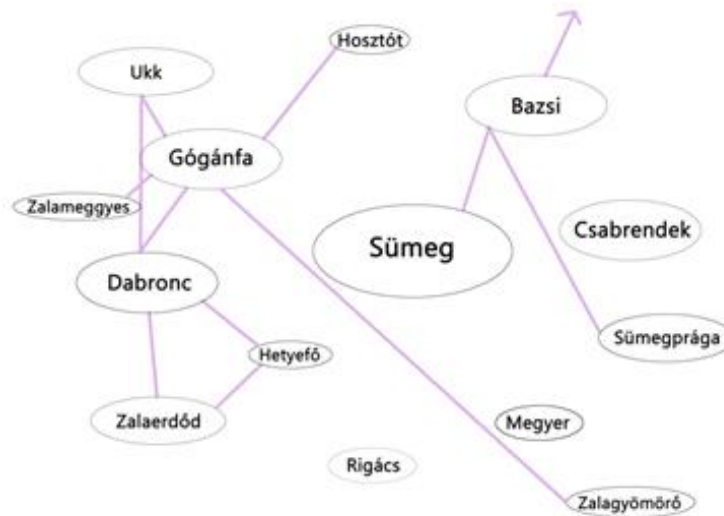
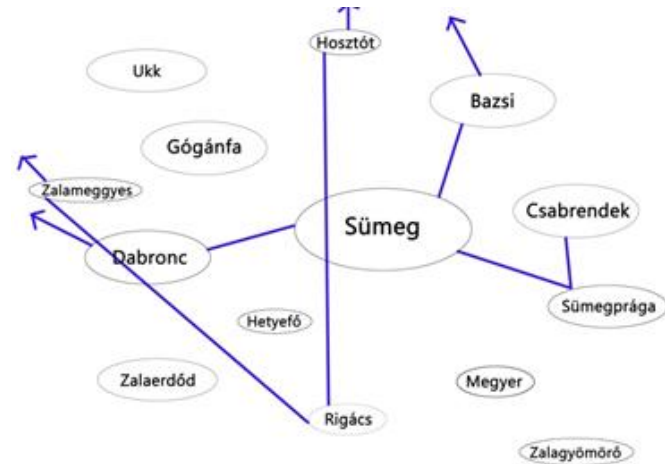
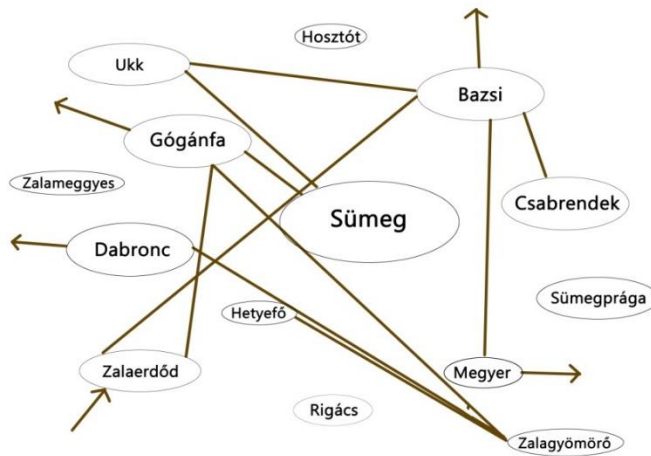


Registered unemployment rate and public workers



Economical connectivity analysis according to questionnaires ..

Students tried to unveil the hidden connections between municipal on the way by questionnaires, interviews.

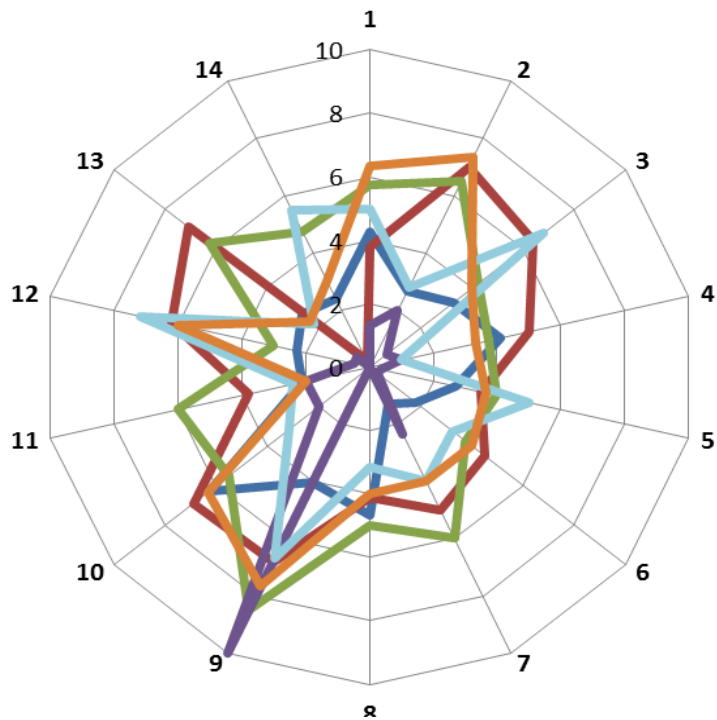


Landscape function analysis ..

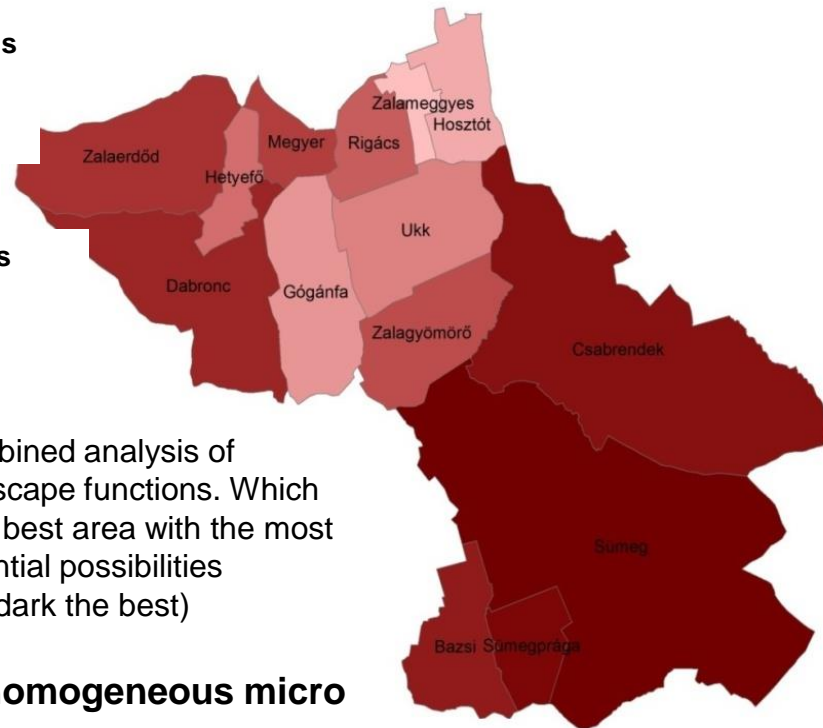
What are the possibilities?



Landscape functions examined:



- Economical potentials
- Agricultural potentials
- Nature conservation priorities
- Accessibility
- Landscape aesthetics
- Touristic potentials



Combined analysis of landscape functions. Which area best area with the most potential possibilities (the dark the best)

Unhomogeneous micro region

Ecological, landscape ecological values, connectivity analysis ..

Proposals to find the optimal land uses and the best agricultural techniques keeps the ecological values of the landscape

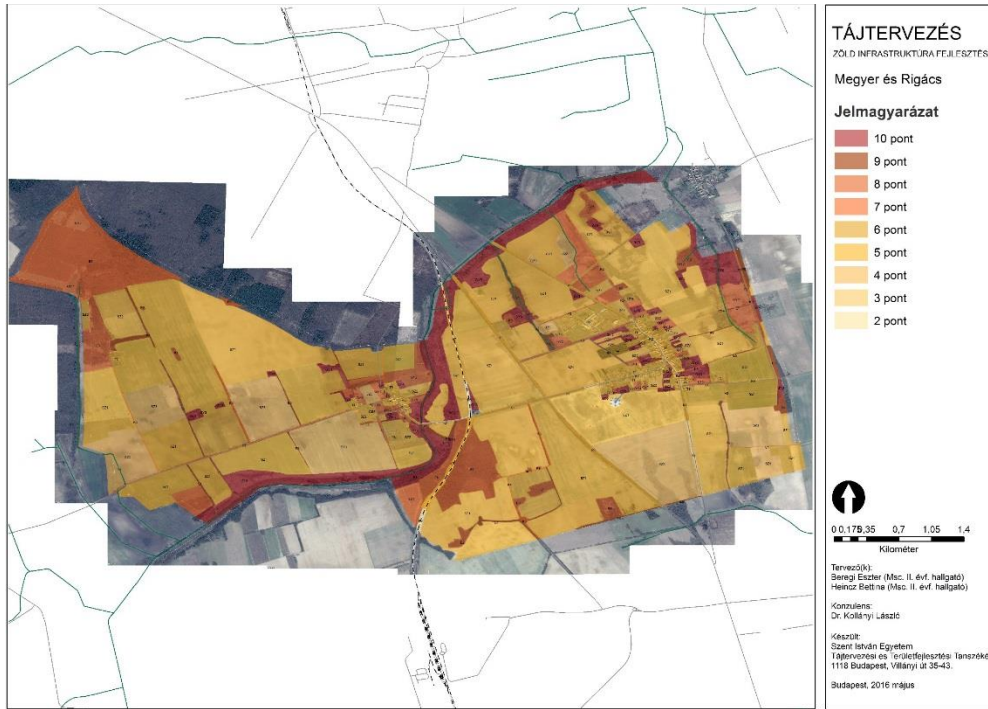
Greening advices to fulfill the CAP requirements

Invasive plants surveying and find technics to avoid the rapid spreading of them. Monitoring advices.

Protection measures, advices for sensitive, valuable lands



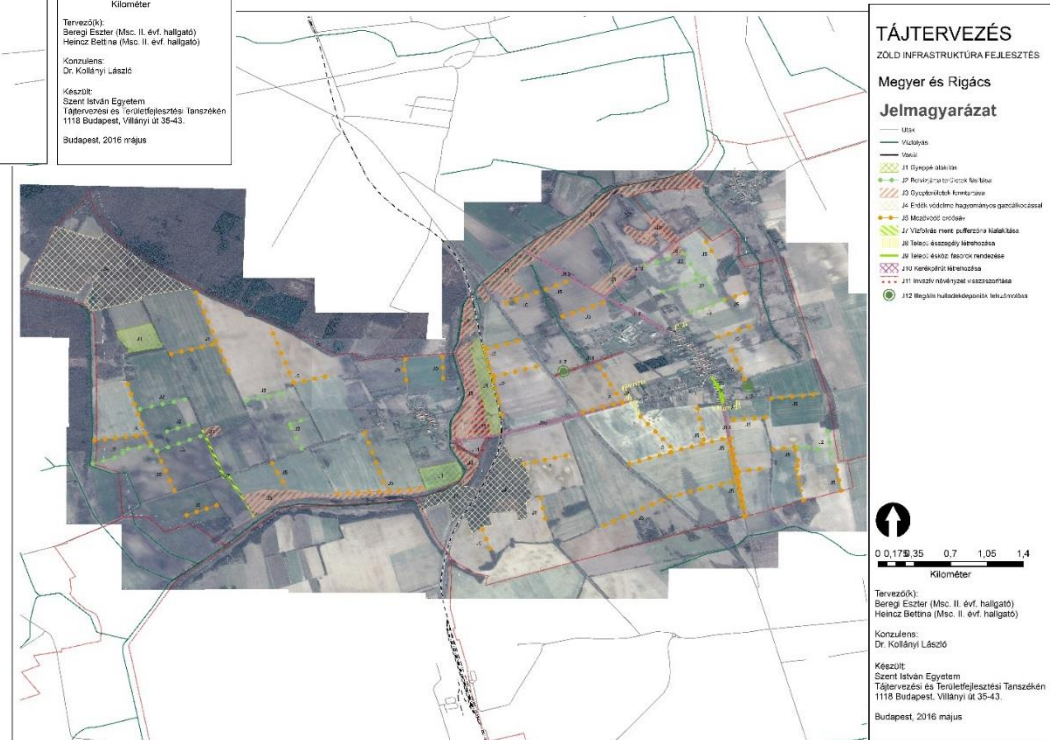
Ecological, landscape ecological values, GI ..



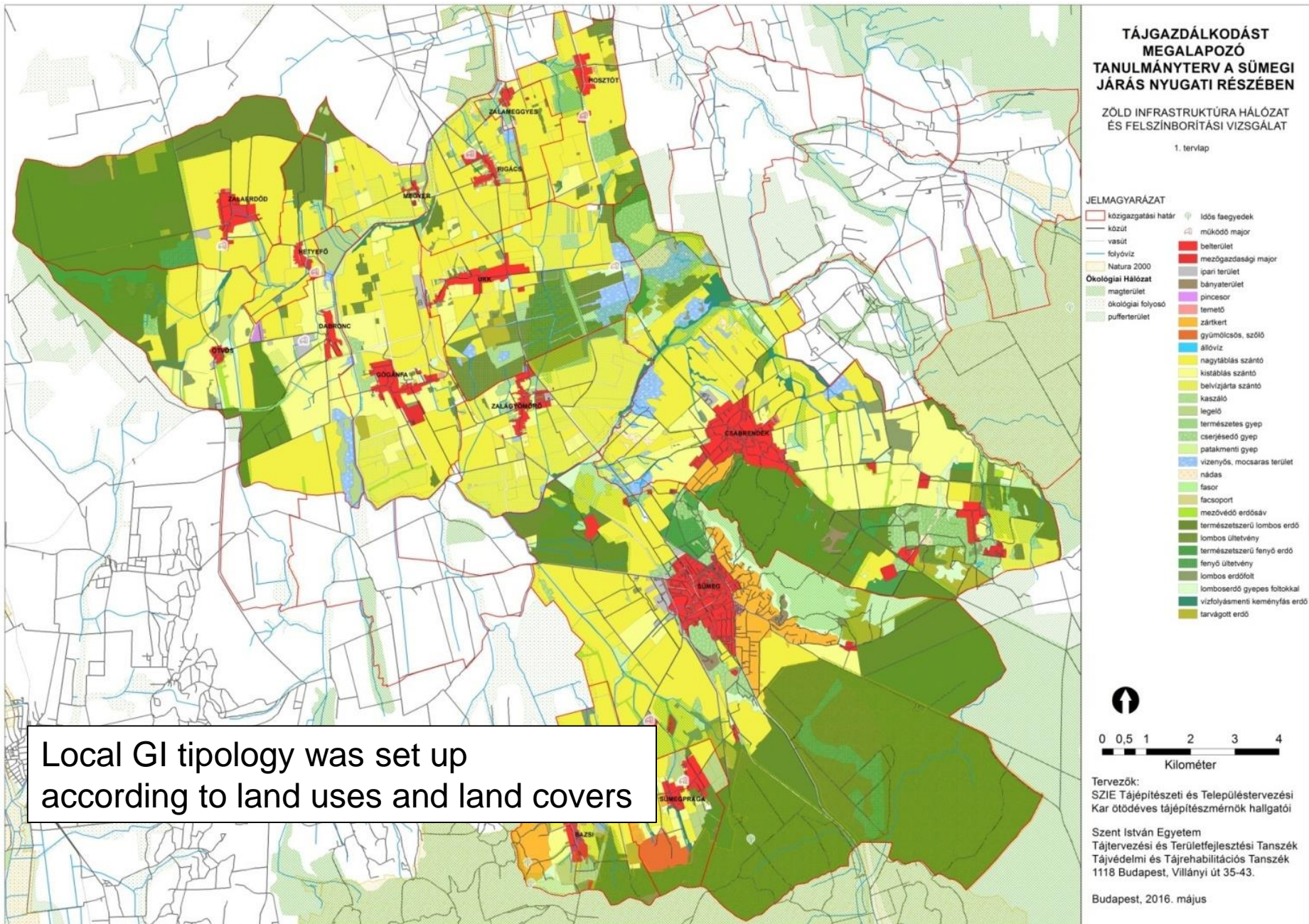
Each group of student detailed assessed a municipal land according to ecological values

Green infrastructure and greening proposals

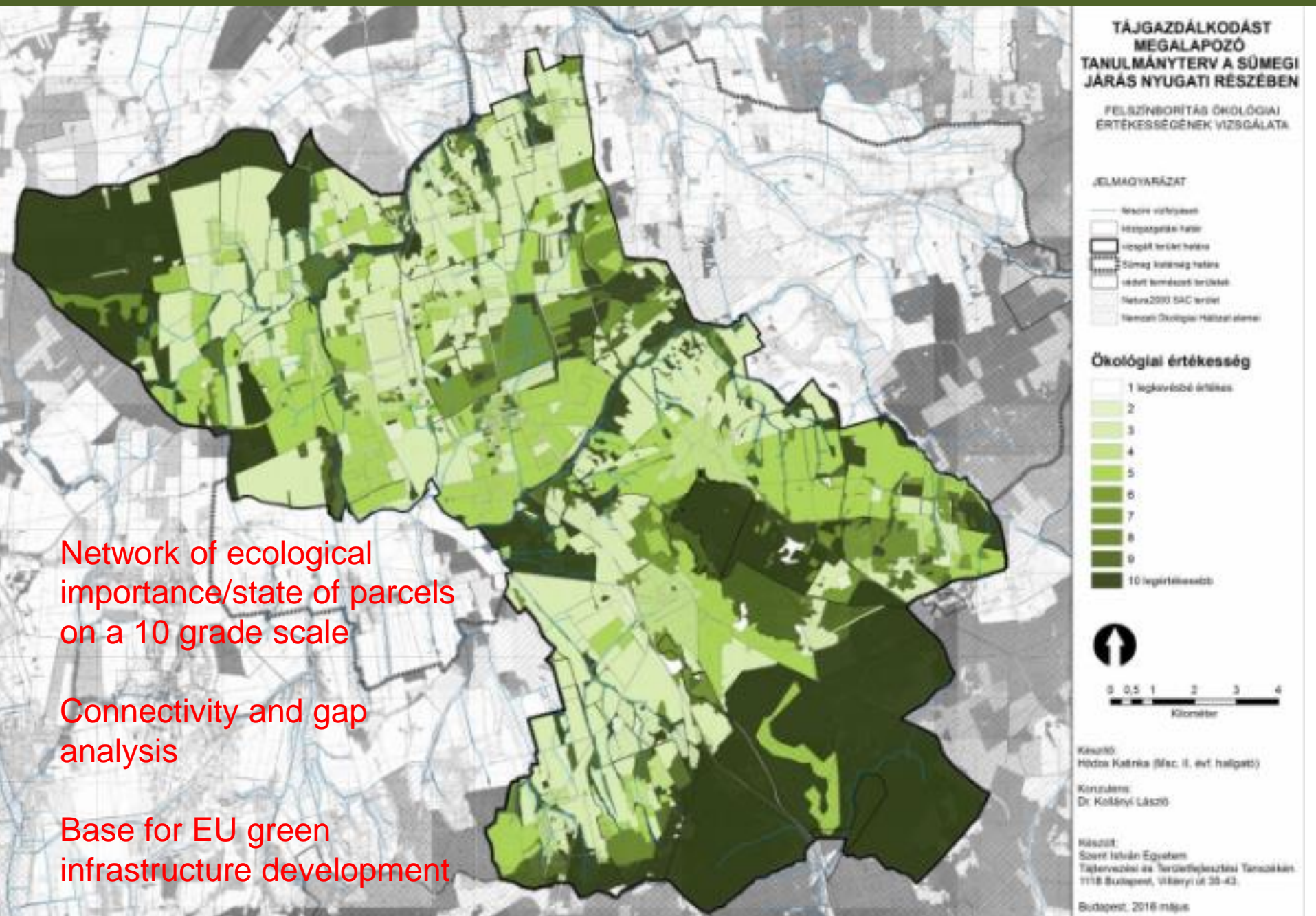
- GI is both beneficial for agriculture and for ecologically sensitive areas
- Ownership level proposal for farmers
- Green infrastructure development in tourism and recreational developments. Network of greenways.



Green infrastructure typology was set up ..



Ecological, landscape ecological values ..



Greenway development, cultural, natural value inventories ..


One of the main important issue was the development the heritage protection and thematic routes (greenway) development

- greenway, thematic route, wine route, pilgrimage route, national blue lines proposals. (detailed line section, hot spots, values along the road, catering possibilities etc.
- contribution to the local economy development
- contribution to local heritage inventarisation and protection



Balatoncsicsó	BCS10	Lakóépület	
Pontos helyszín		Balatoncsicsó, Fő utca 40.	
Tulajdonos/kezelő		Magán	
Típuscsoport, típus		Kultúrtörténeti egyedi tájérték	
Fajta		Lakóépület	
A tájérték főbb jellemzői		Hagyományos, településképet meghatározó lakóház.	
Kor, keletkezés időpontja			
Állapot minősége, veszélyeztetettség		jó	
Védelmi státusz			
Szükséges intézkedés			
Megjegyzés			
Megközelítés		A Fő utcáról	

Óbudavár	OB09	Kereszt	
Pontos helyszín		Óbudavár, Fő utca 22.	
Tulajdonos/kezelő		Egyházi (római katolikus)	
Típuscsoport, típus		Kultúrtörténeti egyedi tájérték	
Fajta		Kereszt	
A tájérték főbb jellemzői			
Kor, keletkezés időpontja		1936.	
Állapot minősége, veszélyeztetettség		jó	
Védelmi státusz			
Szükséges intézkedés			
Megjegyzés		Állíttatta Hertling József és Tóth Mária	
Megközelítés		Fő utcáról, a templom kertben	

Óbudavár	OB10	Kerekes kút	
Pontos helyszín		Óbudavár, Fő utca 8. előtt	
Tulajdonos/kezelő		Önkormányzat	
Típuscsoport, típus		Kultúrtörténeti egyedi tájérték	
Fajta		Kerekes kút	
A tájérték főbb jellemzői			
Kor, keletkezés időpontja			
Állapot minősége, veszélyeztetettség		jó	
Védelmi státusz			
Szükséges intézkedés			
Megjegyzés			
Megközelítés		Fő utcáról, közterületen lévő, szabadon megközelíthető	

Greenway development, cultural, natural value inventories ..

Greenway lane examples
from student works

Heritage trail



Bicycle route

IV.4. Javaslatok

6. KASTÉLY KÖRÚT



Széchenyi-kastély
és Szegedy-kúria



Gyömöre-kastély

„Babás-kastély”

Szalay-kúria

Fekete-kastély

egykori
Barcza-kastély

Oszterheuber
-kúria

Vajda-kúria

Magyar-kúria

Skolty-kúria

Gyömöre-Külley-kastély

Tarányi-kastély

Hertelendy-kúria

Nanicza-kúria

Barcza-kúria

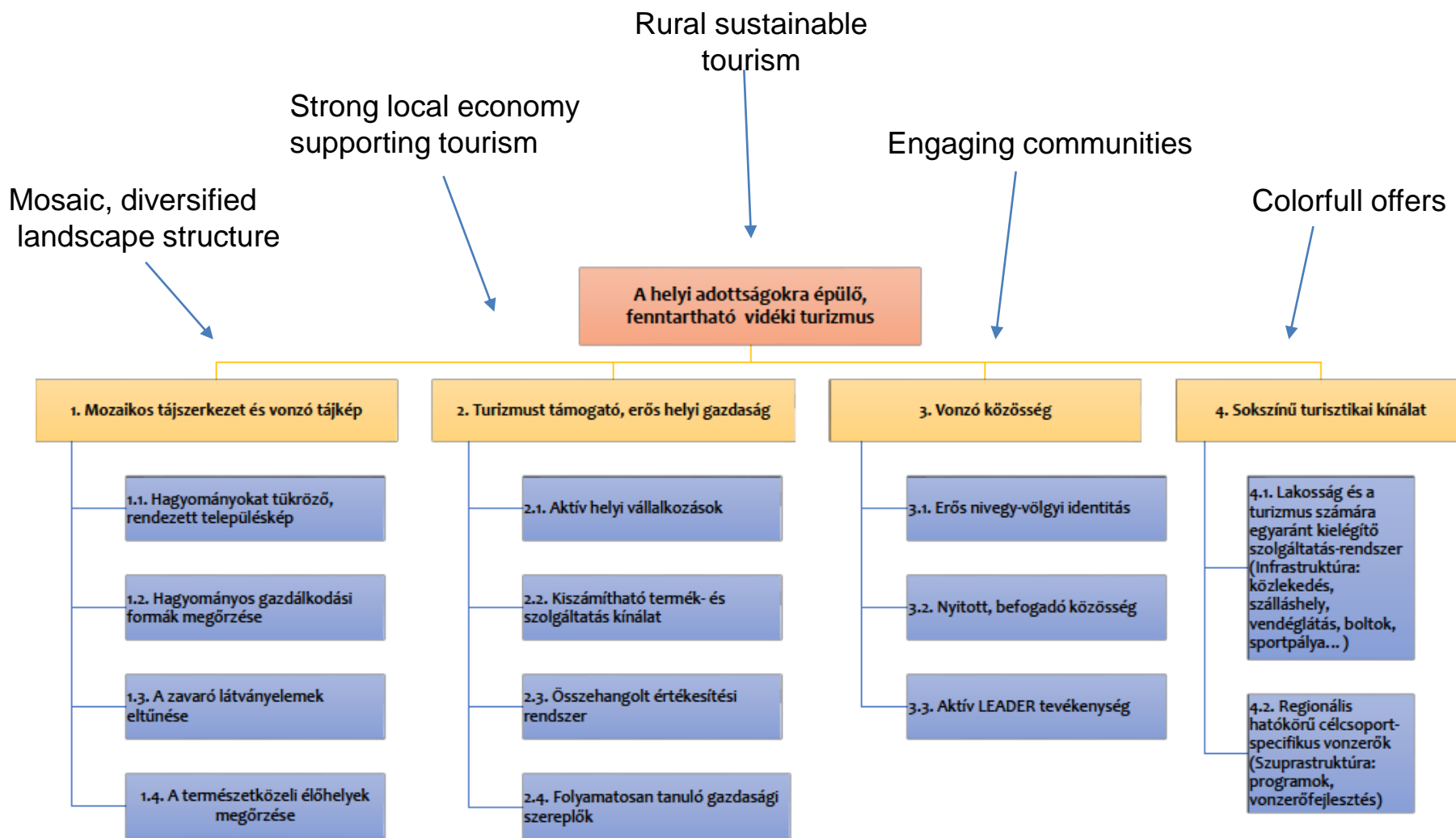
Conflict or problem analysis and evaluation (SWOT) ..

ERŐSSÉGEK	GYENGESÉGEK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • egyedi tájkép, mozaikos tájszerkezet, értékes patakmenti területek • bemutatásra érdemes tájértékek • sűrű turistaút-hálózat szövi át a térséget • nagy, összefüggő, nagy hagyományokkal rendelkező szőlőterületek • természetközelség (erdő, gyep) • állattartás • sok k... • kiépít... • élő té... • nazar... • aktív • jó hur... • változ... • jó köz... • a Balat... • város • regio... • közelség 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kevés legelő és takarmánytermő terület • állattartó telepek környezetrendezésének hiánya • özönnövények terjedése délen • tájképet zavaró látványelemek • vízgazdálkodási problémák (előntések, műtárgyak, falu <p>l nehezen megközelíthető térség atás a nyitva tartásokat és illetően (turistautak festése, szálláshelyek ek látogathatósága) minőségű szolgáltatás étkészési lehetőség zvény ges arculata megfelelő kialakítása e (nazarenusok/helyiek, borászok),</p>
<p>LEHETŐSÉGEK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Balaton partra érkező nagyszámú látogató (osztálykirándulók, túrázók, nyaralók) • Balaton közelsége, igény a kikapcsolódásra, vidéki térségek biztonságára • városok közelsége (30 km) • új beköltözők számának növekedése • kapcsolatteremtés a környék szervezeteivel, kiegészítő szolgáltatások (Hévíz, Művészetek Völgye) • külső tőkebefektetők megjelenése • a kerékpárút bekapcsolható a nemzetközi/Balaton körüli kerékpár-hálózatba • településcsoporttá szerveződési lehetőség • legelőgazdálkodási rendszer kialakítása • támogatások (gazdálkodók, területalapú támogatások, helyi adókedvezmények) • bor- és gasztronómiai turizmus fellendülése 	<p>VESZÉLYEK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • értékesítési nehézségek • a Balaton mellett nem érvényesülhet a völgy • elnéptelenedés veszélye (Óbudavár, Szentjakabfa) • állandó lakosság száma csökken, az időszakosan itt tartózkodó tulajdonosok száma nő • mikrotérségi (településcsoport) szint hiánya • beépítés és közművesítés iránti növekvő igény • befektetők szellemisége (csak profit, nincs alkalmazkodás, nem együttműködők, elzárkózó magatartás, a területek felvásárlása) • nagyüzemi bortermelés/állattartás • hosszú távon az érintett turisztikai ágazatok iránti kereslet csökkenése

Classical SWOT analysis method was made for complex environmental, economical, ecological problems/possibilities
Land uses not harmonised with natural, cultural environment
Revealing the local strength, weakness and potentials

Planning goal tree method ..

Students tried to collect, structure, evaluate the goals, requirements relating to local rural tourism



General list of landscape planning proposals ..

Students has provided site specific planning proposals for each village.
The proposals were also mapped.

Land use change proposals

- Tree plantations change to native species
- Land use change to pasture
- Spontaneous shrub growing change back to pastures
- New forest plantations
- Planting small scale orchards with local varieties
- Vineyards plantation

Green Infrastructure connectivity proposals

- Land protection tree lines
- Tree lines along roads
- Rehabilitation of degraded waterways shores
- Rehabilitation of small mining sites
- Agricultural animal farms rehabilitation
- Buffer transition areas for plantations

General list of landscape planning proposals ..

Students has provided site specific planning proposals for each village.
The proposals were also mapped.

Protection and maintenance proposals

- Shore management of lakes
- Protection of reeds
- Maintenance of of drainage water channels
- Mechanical cutting of invasive plants
- Protection of wetlands
- Solitaire tree and groups of trees protection
- Protection of high value forests

Municipal GI proposals

- Intensive maintenance of city green
- Plants fit to local character
- Tree supply at city alleys
- Settin up ecologically valuable areas boundaring the cityes
- Historical park restoration

Documentation of the results ..

Each case comprehensive landscape managements studies were made (cc. 170 pages with maps)



Dissemination of the results in the local media ..

News in local Sümeg city TV

The student group presents the results of analysis, assessment and the proposals.

Good practical training possibility for students.



Mutual benefits for each partners ...

Benefits for our university

- Up-to-date knowledge development in the education:
 - course material developments
 - cooperation between faculties and universities
- Students could work in real life environment getting real experiences about:
 - problems in rural development planning
 - how to avoid communication hardness and solving methods
 - team work and communication with others
 - integrated thinking, cross-sectoral problem solving
 - putting theory into practice and finding the optimum solution.
 - new analysation and documentation methods
 - project management experience
- Low university budget with the involvement of local natural resources (free data providing, transportation buse, free accomodation, supported catering)



Mutual benefits for each partners ...

Benefits for our Leader Local Action Group

- A comprehensive rural development study was made/provided
- The study is a very good starting point or source (also a digital database) for later development studies (ecological plans, land use plans, greening plans, rural development studies, touristic plans etc.).
- Detailed plans (project proposals was formed) for example thematic routes
- Detailed survey for highlighting the disparities of the region.
- New possibilities for public works involvement
- Detailed cultural, natura heritage inventory for local values raising the local patriotism
- It was almost a free research fro LAG
- Draw attention for the importance of cooperation



General results of the projects ..

The basic principles we would have liked to convey to the students:

General principles	Putting theory into practice
Equality, solidarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The urban-rural relation becoming horizontal, mutual, interconnected in a regional planning aspect- There are elements, good patterns can be followed on people living on local society periphera.
Free of charge, voluntary work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To be able to complete a task sometimes can be achieved without high investment if the local knowledge, interest, data, contribution available
Interrelation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bilateral learning process were started between experts, teachers, student, stakeholders, local people, decision makers, farmers etc.
Maximum effort benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Students could gain real life work experiences. Local people can get programs, plan based on real local researches.- Contribution to public work program
Reflection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Revealing the local values is increasing the local identity in minds.
Sustainability and value protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- All the sustainable rural planning should be based on the local landscape and the local land uses, landscape potentials. Students eye were trained to open for recognise and understand these values.
Complexity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In the local development plans complexity means not just a parcial interest will be assessed, but all economical ecological, sectoral interest.
Sensibility and making sensible	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Local patriotism development in local people drawing attention to local values not respected. Drawing attention for minor details of landscape in students.- Understanding, feeling the different interest of differerents local groupsCommunication skillness development

Thank You !