

TRANSGREEN. Integrated Transport and Green Infrastructure
Planning in the Danube-Carpathian Region
for the Benefit of People and Nature

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF URBAN GREEN SPACES – CASE STUDY OF VESZPRÉM

Vera Iváncsics, SZIE

Filepné Dr. Kovács Krisztina, SZIE

**„TRANSGREEN” International Conference on
NATURAL-INFRASTRUCTURE**

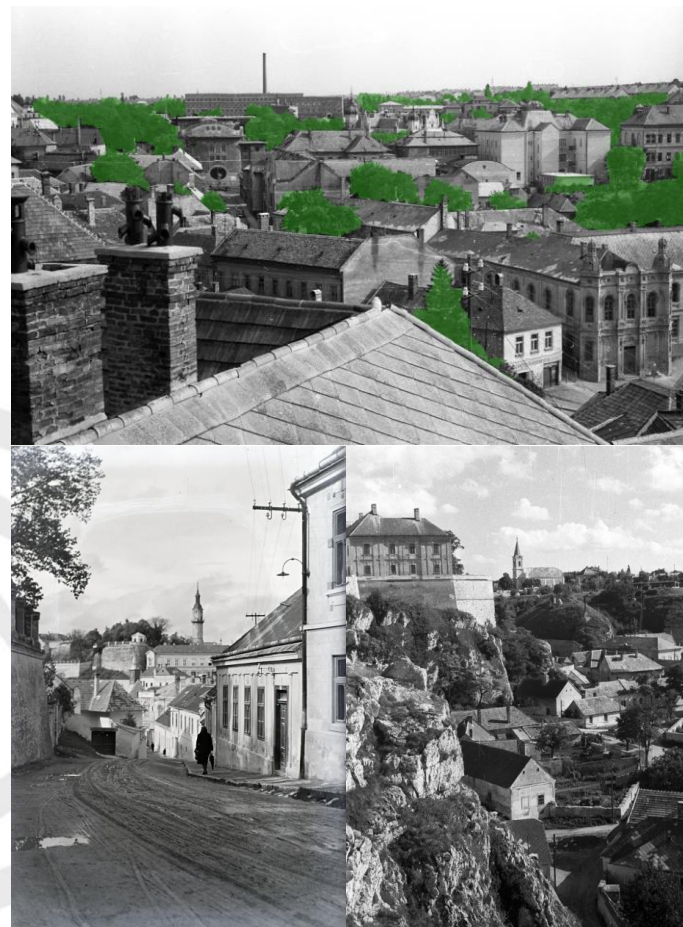
4th April 2019, Budapest

Changing green spaces

What are the most important **trends** in changing use of green spaces?

What were the major trends in the **changing role** and elements of green network from historic perspectives?

Where were the green areas **located** and where are they now?



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

„a strategically planned and managed **network of** wilderness, parks, **green**ways, conservation easements, and working lands with conservation value that supports native species, maintains natural ecological processes, sustains air and water resources, and contributes to the **health and quality of life ...**”



GI IN A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- **Natural** spaces: forest, meadow, water surface, etc.
- **Semi natural** spaces: park, cemetery, backyard, etc.
- **Agricultural** spaces: garden, field, pasture , etc.



Test area - Veszprém

In the neighbourhood of lake Balaton, foot of Bakony mountain

Exciting topography with rocky surface and creek Séd

Boom in 18th century thanks to trade

Railway lines have bypassed the town

In 1930's arms industry was installed

Changes after WWII:

- New technical university was founded
- Industrial sites were opened
- Population grew from about 20500 (1949) to about 63000 (1990)
- New city centre



Test period 1856-2012

In Budapest, in Europe

1859-1920: Great changes in the city structure, parks and urban green were not a priority. Railway network.

1920-1949: Idealistic concepts about future cities. System of green spaces gained importance. Family houses became popular.

1949-1960: In Hungary the period of block houses and road traffic. In Europe suburbanisation.

1960-1990: City block rehabilitation and further block houses in Hungary. In Europe historic preservation and ecologic solutions gained priority

In VESZPRÉM

1859-1920: railway station built in and outside the town

1920-1960: regeneration, new role, industrial development (army, university for heavy industry, regional centre), block houses

1960-1990: mechanical engineering, new city centre according to modernism, urban management plans.

The changing green spaces in Veszprém

Growth in the Eastern part (at crossroads, former central market)

Growth in the Southern part (university, new residential blocks around)

Growth in the Northern part (railway station, industry, army)

(common parts of historical maps – peripheral area is not visible)

1856



1927



1959



2012



Preserved green areas of Veszprém between 1856-2012



Séd creek, with the imprints of old mills

Unbuilt plateau

Cliffs at castle edge

Gardens at Séd creek

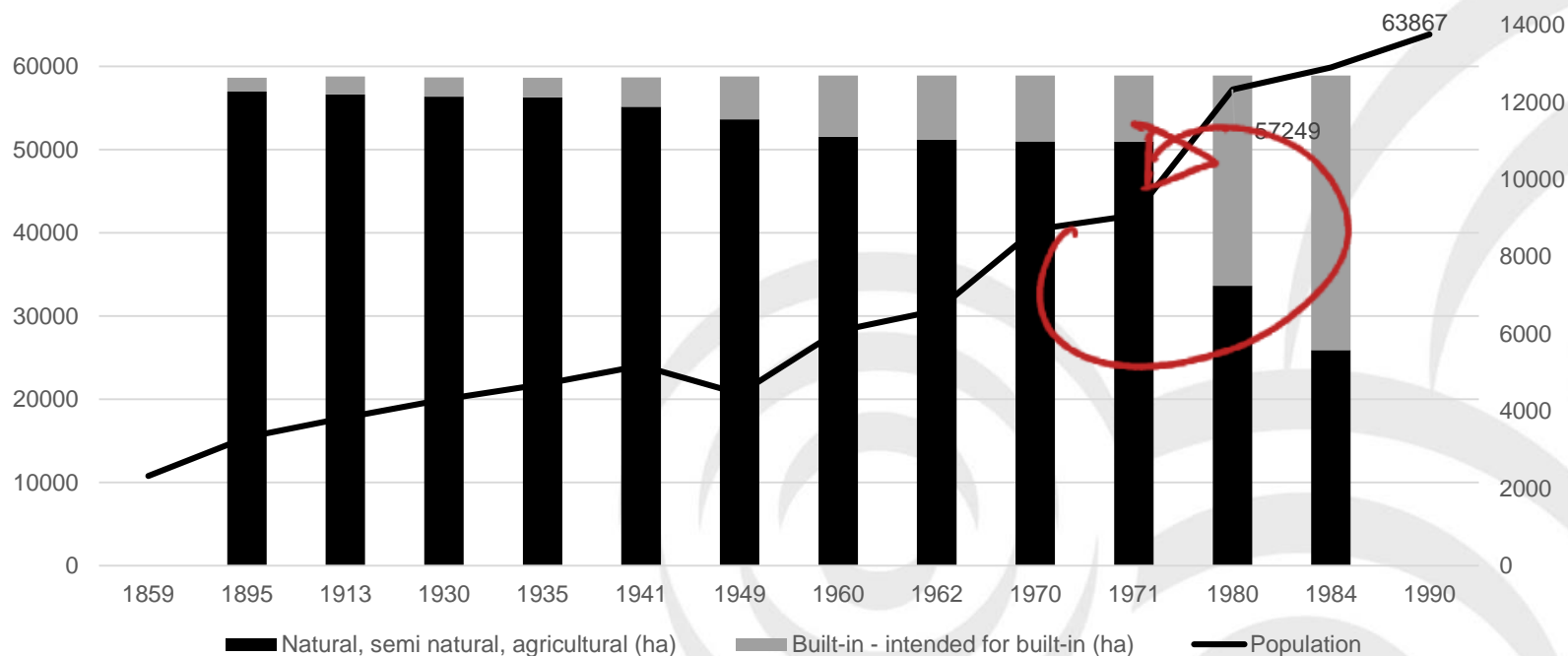
Bishop garden, now allée and theatre garden

Cemetery

(Dark green: stable green surfaces, light green: open spaces transformed into built in areas)

Project co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

Comparison of land use data and population between 1859-2012 in Veszprém



Period	CHANGING GREEN NETWORK IN VESZPRÉM
1859-1920	Organic growth: urban development is slow but continuous following the slow but steady growth of population. Green network contained parks, gardens, unused sites, forests and other agricultural areas around the town.
1920-1949	Top down: WWII, decrease population, urban development stopped, importance of agricultural areas has grown.
1949-1960	Revaluation: The early years of socialism were about rethinking of institutions, functions of the city. Several plans were born about the restructuring. Heavy industrialization has started. The use and function of green network has changed according to practical purposes. Intensive growth of population started with delayed growth of built-in areas.
1960-1990	Restoration: New residential sites and new 'modern' centre were built up. Green areas planned between the block houses, around institutions. Intensive growth of population with intensive growth of built-in areas. After 1980 population growth slowed down but the ratio of built-in areas increased intensively.

ALMÁSI B. 2007: A zöldhálózat tervezés metodikai fejlesztése Budapest peremterületének példáján, doctoral thesis, Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem Tájépítészet és Döntéstámogató Rendszerek, Budapest. p. 12-14.

BENEDICT, M. A. – MCMAHON, E. T. 2006: Green Infrastructure: Smart Conservation for the 21st Century

CORINE Database 2012

FORTEPAN Database

JÁMBOR I. 1982: Zöldfelület-rendezés, Budapesti Kertészeti Egyetem, Budapest. p. 8-9.

Urban Atlas Database 2012

Thank you for your attention!

Vera IVÁNCICS, PhD student
IvancsicsVera@phd.uni-szie.hu

Krisztina FILEPNÉ KOVÁCS, associate professor
Filepne.Kovacs.Krisztina@tajk.szie.hu

Department of Landscape Planning and Regional Development, Faculty of
Landscape Architecture and Urbanism, Szent István University

www.interreg-danube.eu/transgreen