

CLIMATE CONFERENCE

Creating a climate strategy and shaping attitudes in Székesfehérvár

A GREEN CITY - THE LUNGS OF FEHÉRVÁR

Ágnes Lipcsei, Landscape and garden architect, urbanist

MUNDUS VIRIDIS Kft. – Nyíregyháza

Municipality of the City of Székesfehérvár

2022. 05. 18.



1. Plan presentation... how?



1. Plan presentation... how?

31 ha, green focus, complex technical content:

- Construction of an access road and car park;
- construction of a reception building (200 m²) with service infrastructure;
- landscaping using horticultural methods around the building;
- afforestation using silvicultural methods;
- planting of tree-lines using horticultural methods;
- construction of an internal foot-path network;
- simple water management tasks.

Environmental conflicts:

- Uncharted natural assets;
- inland water, low-lying area;
- aggressive groundwater;
- saline (acidic) and carbonate soils;
- archaeological interest.

Other aggravating circumstances:

- The area is affected by a bypass road that is currently being planned;
- no utilities within the plot.

1. Presentation of the plan based on the objectives

WILL BE IMPLEMENTED AT A LATER STAGE.

The aim of the planning programme is:

"The programme is essentially a large-scale **forest and park development** (for both leisure and recreation) in which forest areas and groves are presented in a mosaic of interconnected systems."

← ABSOLUTE PRIORITY.

Source: Lungs of White Castle programme, Phase II sub-area, Technical content definition

↑ THIS IS NOT WHAT WE ARE PLANNING, BUT IT WILL
BE.
Anticipatory fine-tuning!

The conference aims to:

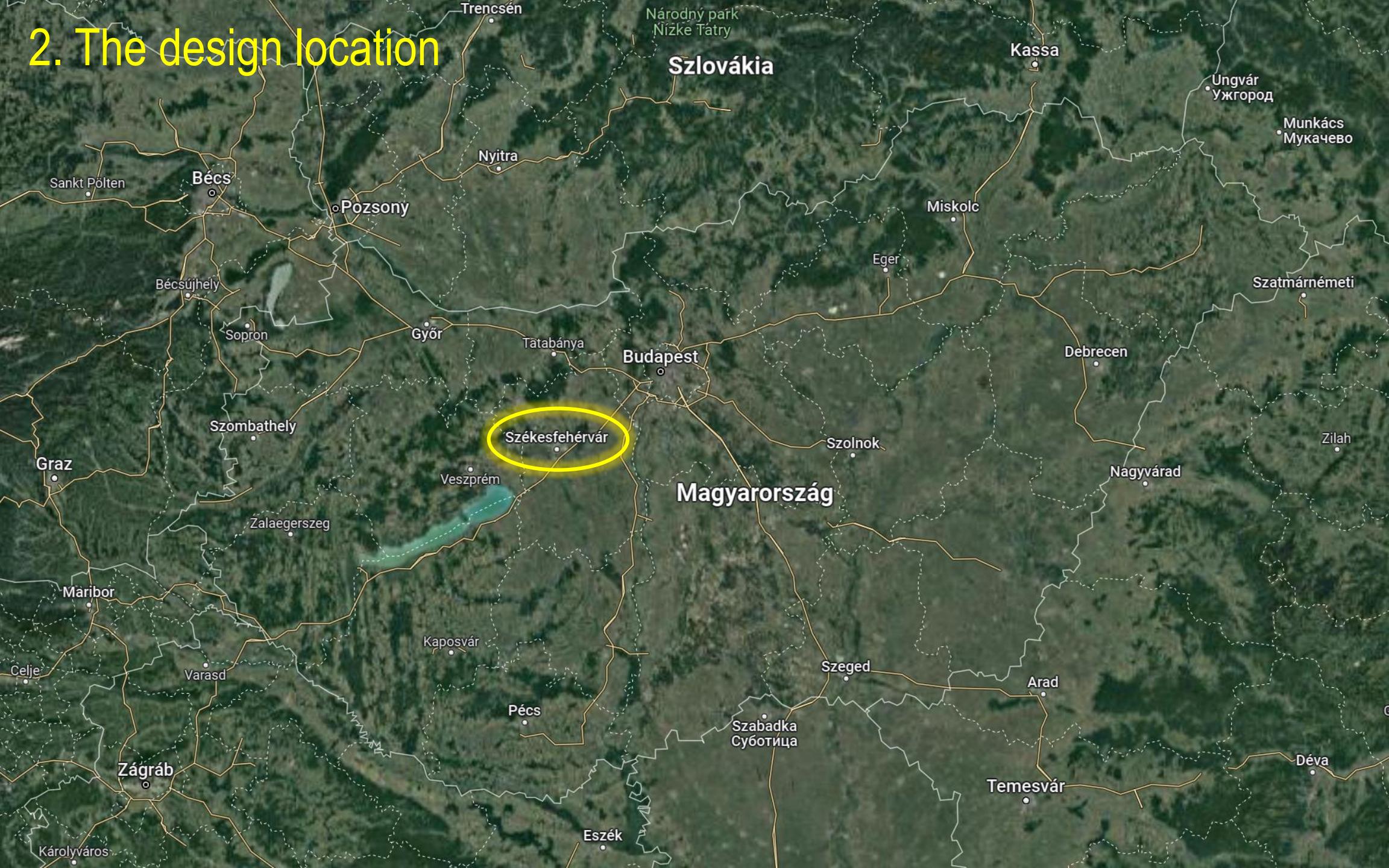
"... prevention, ... adaptation, ... sustainability, ...

strengthening local capacity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions ..."

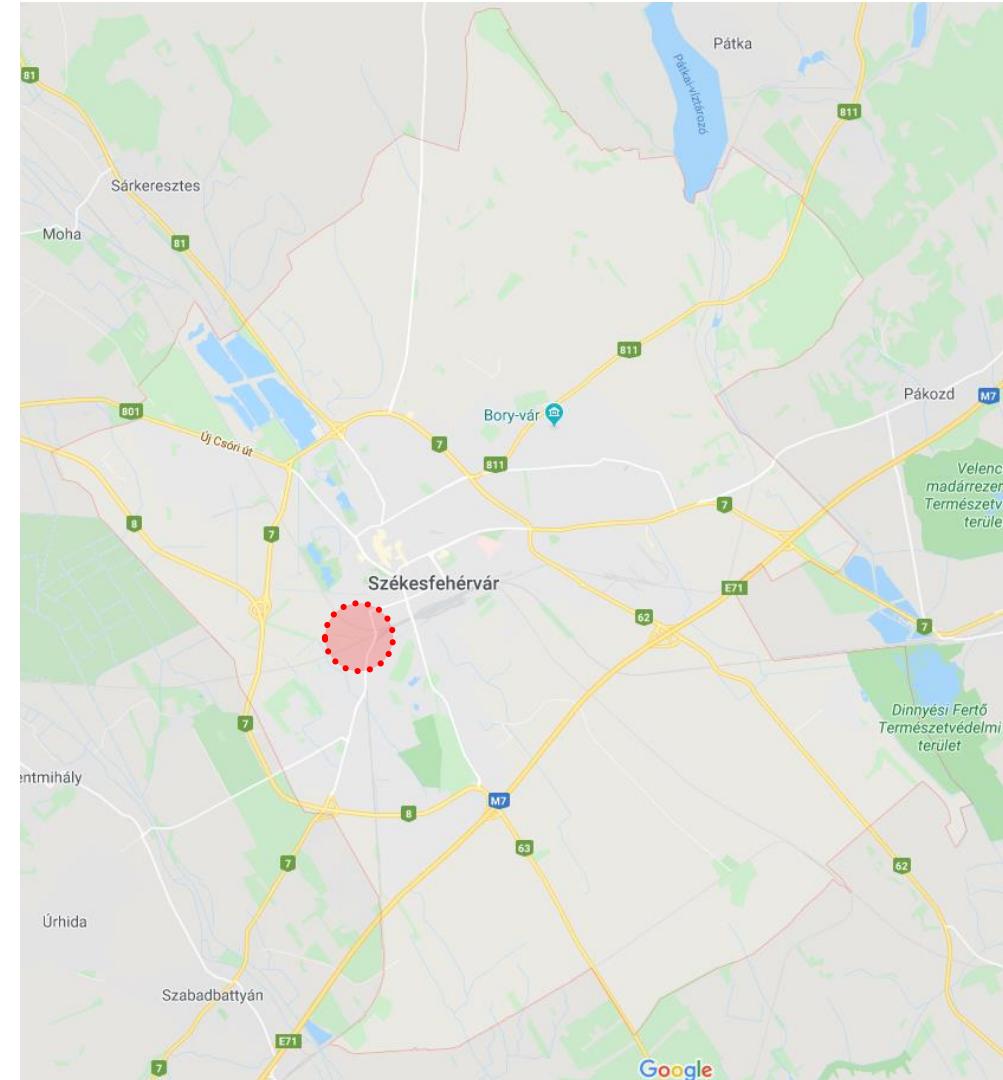
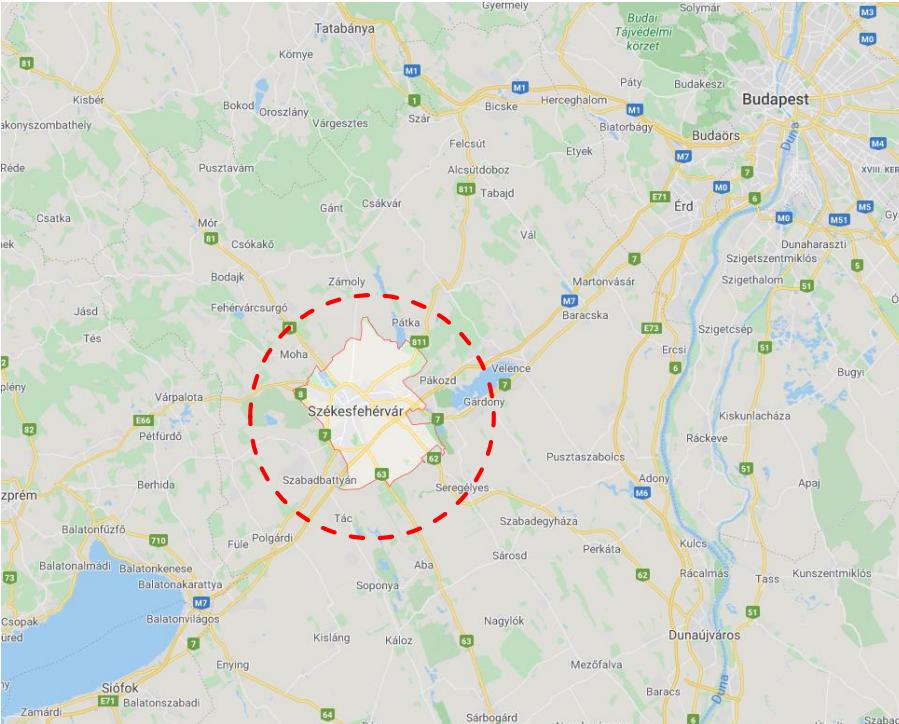
Source : <https://www.szekesfehervar.hu/klimastrategia-letrehozasa-es-szemleletformulaszekesfehervaron>

↑ GROWERS SAVE 8.9% OF GAS IN THE EU IN ONE YEAR ...
(2014 data), the EU is putting a strong emphasis on land use and the
role of forests in the fight against climate change.

2. The design location

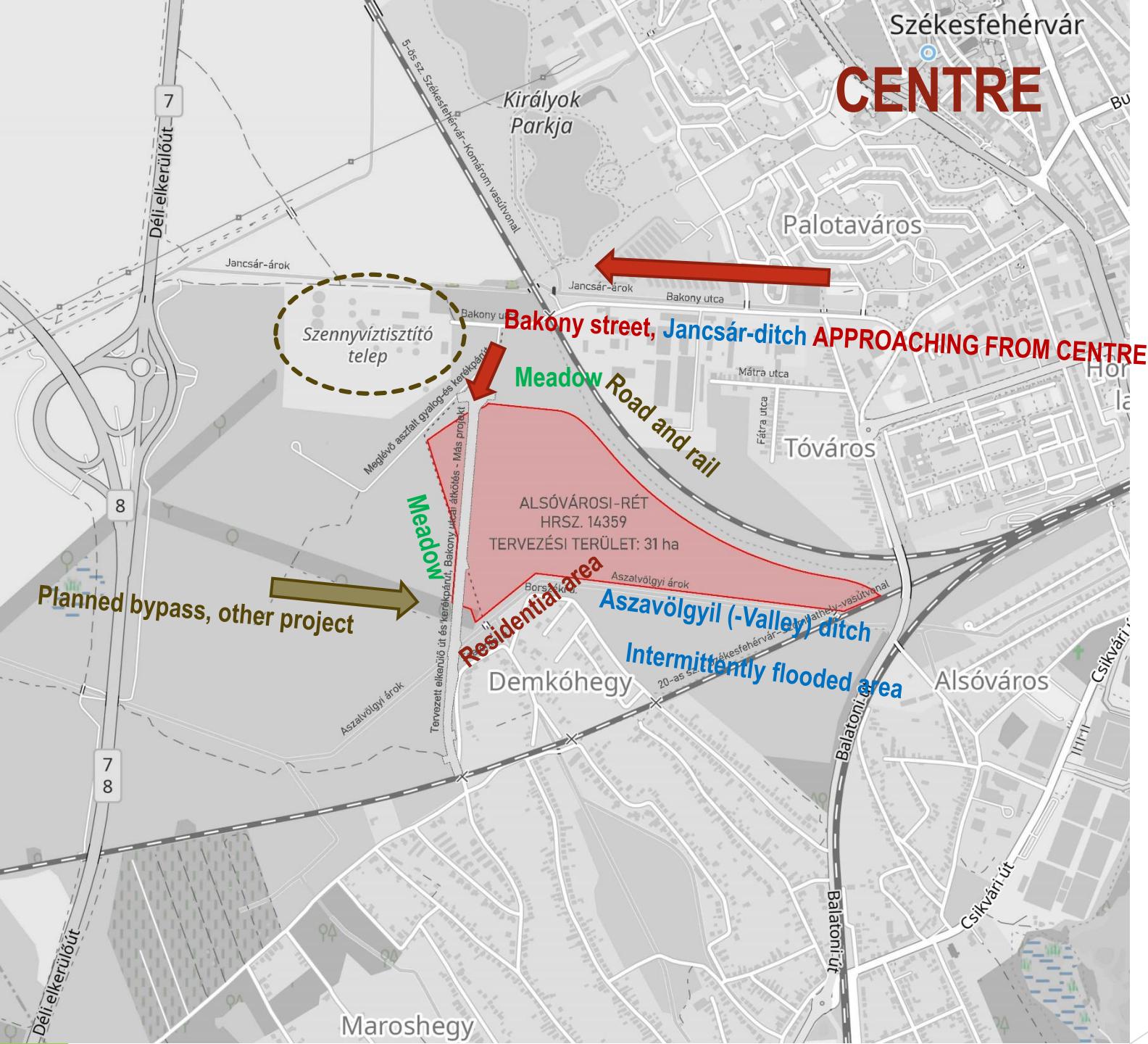


2. The design location



- 65 km from Budapest
- 45 km from Lake Balaton
- Székesfehérvár 3 km from the city centre

2. The design location





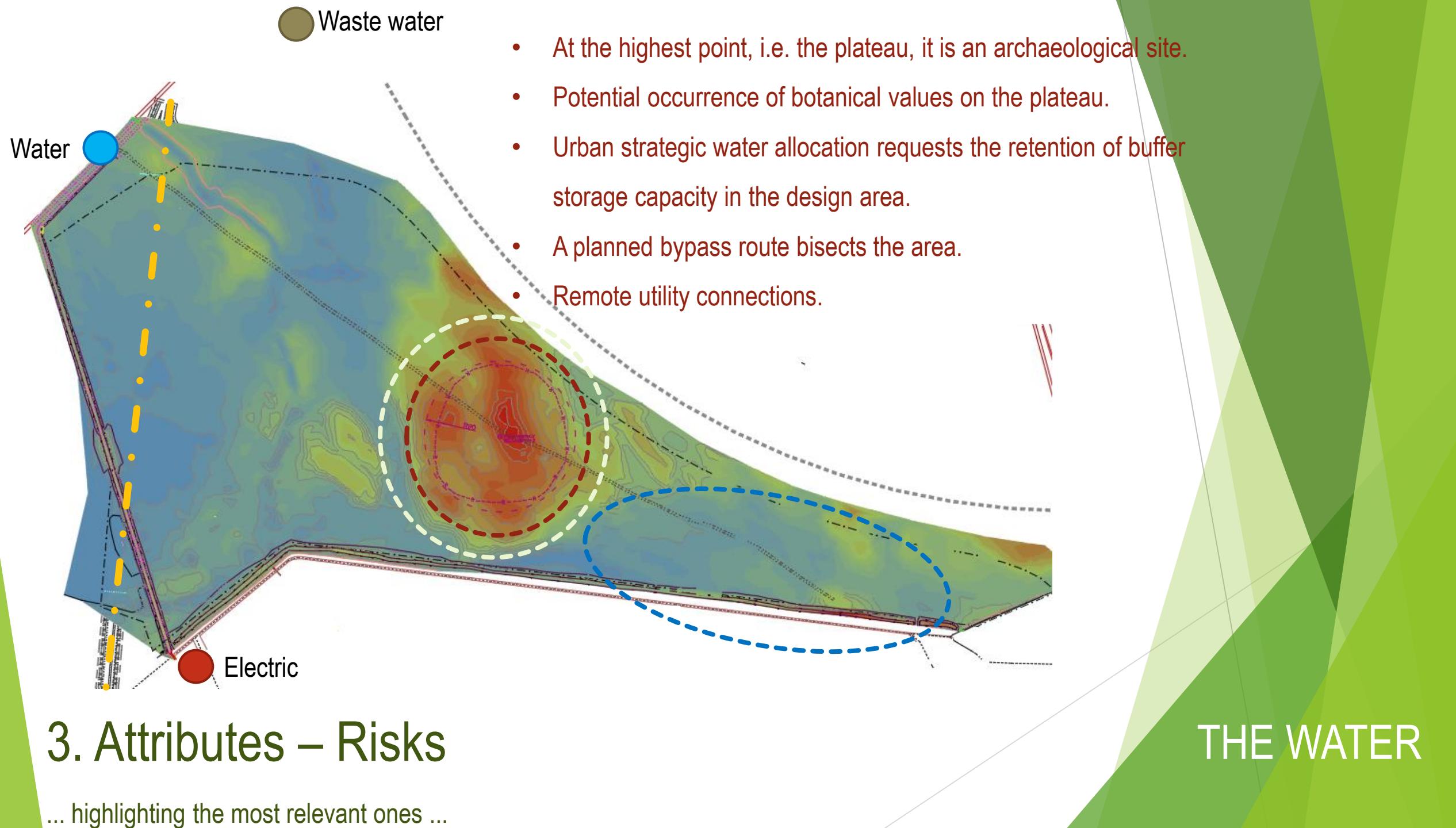
TERRAIN + MEADOW + INLAND WATER + AGGRESSIVE GROUNDWATER

3. Attributes – Risks

... highlighting the most relevant ones ...



HE WATER



3. Attributes – Risks

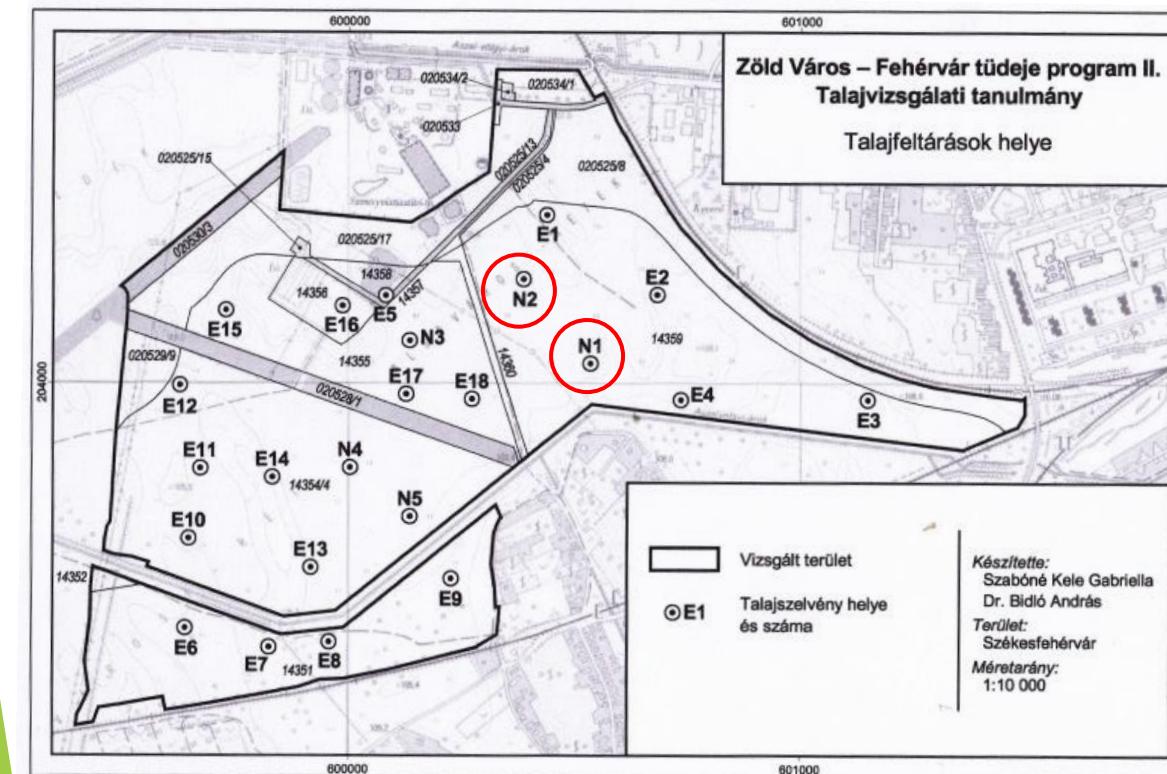
... highlighting the most relevant ones ...

THE WATER

SALINE, SALTY AND CARBONATE SOILS IN DEPTH!!!

Based on a forestry site survey ...

THE FOREST



- 2+4 soil segments;
- high water table in spring, intermittent water saturation, high salt and lime content;
- the lower saline, saline layers should never reach the surface;
- woody plants should be planted in planting pits of appropriate size, with the original soil replaced entirely by topsoil;
- preference should be given to species less sensitive to soil salinity.

3. Attributes - Risks

... highlighting the most relevant ones ...

N1:

- Groundwater at 180 cm.
- Typical **deep saline meadow soil** <- formed on river sediments.
- In terms of planting, this is the the most favourable area, both for water depth and salt content.

N2:

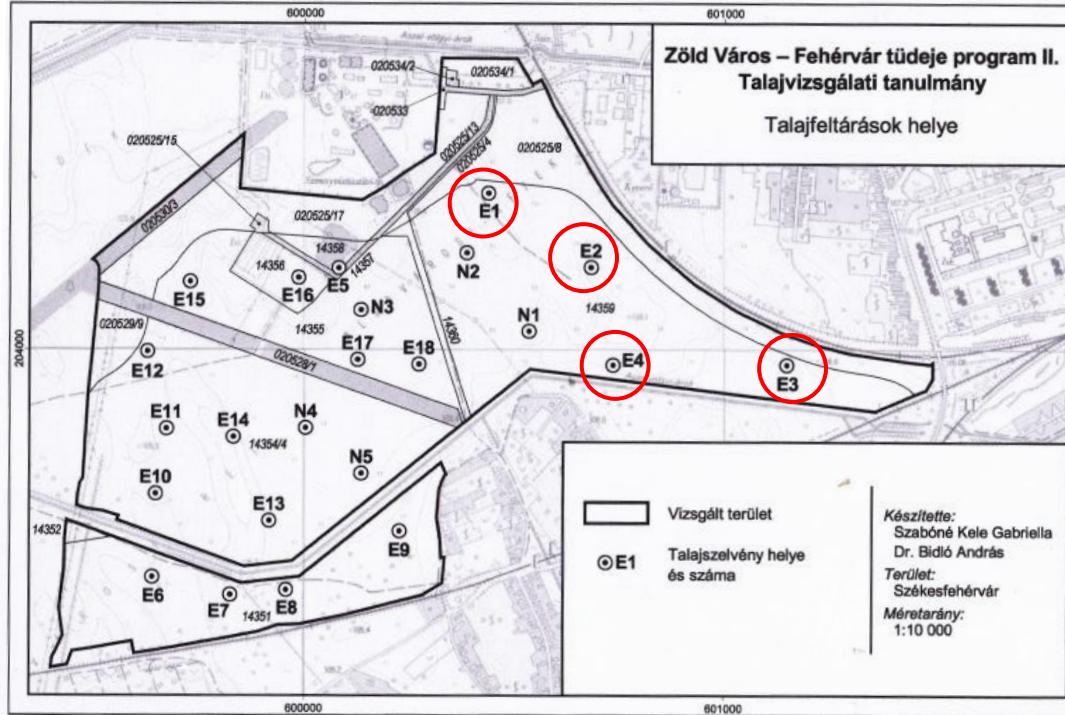
- Groundwater at 180 cm.
- The side of the segment is slumped over.
- The soil type of the area is a **saline meadow soil** (291), formed on river sediments.
- Water and nutrient management is unfavourable.
- High salinity at 45 cm depth (dominated by Mg).

SALINE, SALTY AND CARBONATE SOILS IN DEPTH!!!

THE FOREST

Based on a forestry site survey ...

Részletes erdészeti termőhely feltárási szakvélemény



Classification of place of production:

NTTH forest production area

3. Attributes – Opportunities

... highlighting the most relevant ones ...



E1:

- Talajvíz 155 cm-en
- Termőréteg 90 cm
- Talajhiba: kedvezőtlen mészelhalmozódás
- Fizikai talajféleség agyag

- Célállomány és növekedése:**
Kocsányos tölgy (KST) (gyenge-közepes)
Cser (CS) (gyenge-közepes)
fehér nyár (FRNY) (gyenge-közepes)

Elegyek: : Mezei juhar (MJ), mezei szil (MSZ), turkesztáni szil (TUSZ)

E2:

- Talajvíz –
- Termőréteg 50 cm
- Talajhiba: kedvezőtlen mészelhalmozódás
- Fizikai talajféleség vályog



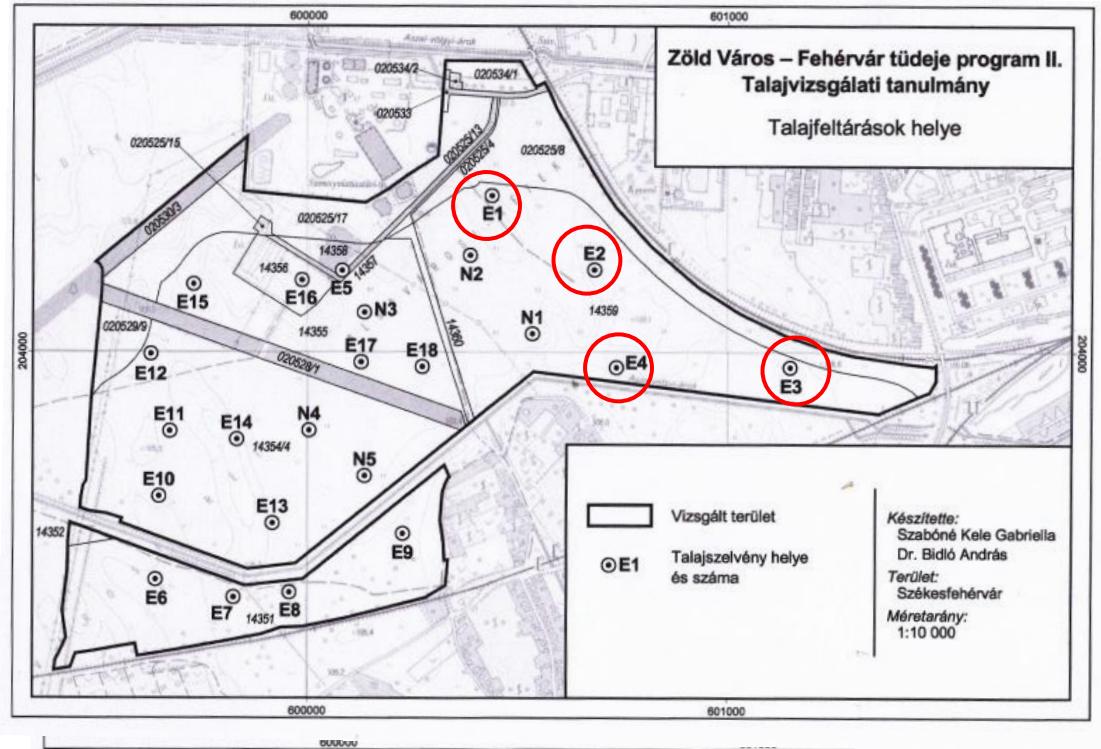
- Célállomány és növekedése:**
Cser (CS) (gyenge)
fehér nyár (FRNY) (gyenge-közepes)
akác (A) (közepes)
erdei fenyő (EF) (közepes)

Elegyek: : Mezei juhar (MJ), mezei szil (MSZ)

SALINE, SALTY AND CARBONATE SOILS IN DEPTH!!!

THE FOREST

Based on a forestry site survey ...



Classification of the production site:

NTTH forest production area

3. Attributes – Opportunities

... highlighting the most relevant ones ...

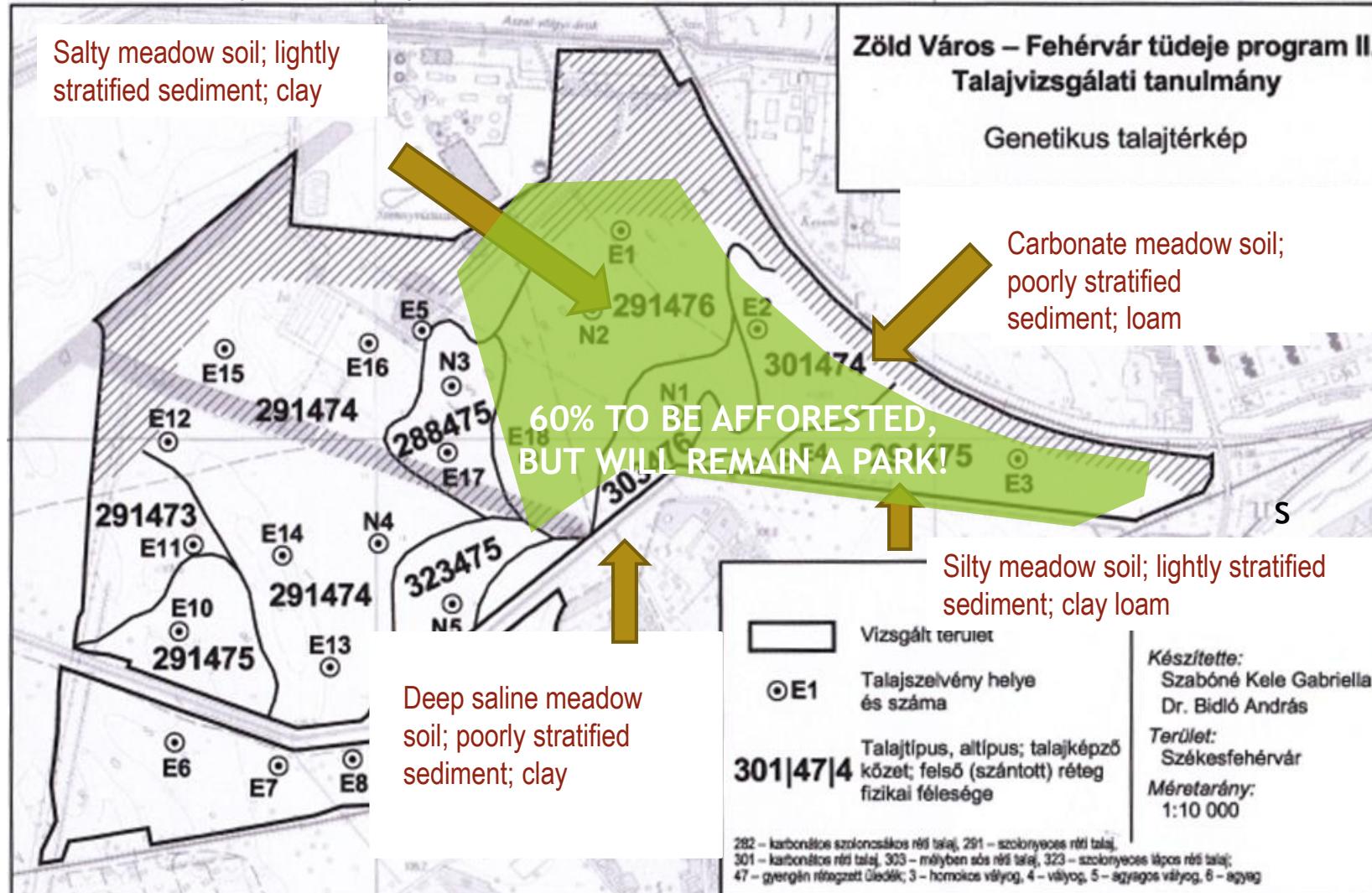
Részletes erdészeti termőhely feltárási szakvélemény

- E3:**
 - Talajvíz 190 cm-en
 - Talajhiba: kedvezőtlen mészfelhalmozódás
 - Fizikai talajfélleség vályog
- Célállomány és növekedése:**
 - Kocsányos tölgy (KST) (gyenge)
 - cser (CS) (gyenge)
 - fehér nyár (FRNY) (gyenge)
- Elegyek:** : Mezei juhar (MJ), mezei szil (MSZ), turkestaní szil (TUSZ)
- E4:**
 - Talajvíz 170 cm-en
 - Fizikai talajfélleség vályog
- Célállomány és növekedése:**
 - Kocsányos tölgy (KST) (gyenge)
 - cser (CS) (gyenge)
 - fehér nyár (FRNY) (gyenge)
- Elegyek:** : Mezei juhar (MJ), mezei szil (MSZ), turkestaní szil (TUSZ)

SALINE, SALTY AND CARBONATE SOILS IN DEPTH!!!

THE FOREST

On the basis of a forestry site survey ...



3. Attributes – Commitments

... highlighting the most relevant ones ...

On the basis of a forestry site survey ...

... from the expert opinion ...

- ▶ Originally treeless areas, but can be afforested.
- ▶ ... we recommend planting pedunculate oak and white poplar, mainly with field maple, field elm and Turkistan elm.
- ▶ The area is to be treated as a protective area(?). Planting and maintenance should be carried out in such a way as to preserve the water content of the soil. Good growth cannot be expected from the planted stock.
- ▶ Drought damage is also expected in the area due to the climatic conditions and unfavourable soil conditions. !!!!

3. Attributes – Opportunities

... highlighting the most relevant ones ...

SALINE, SALTY AND CARBONATE SOILS IN DEPTH!!!

THE FOREST

Based on a forestry site survey, botanical study ...

Lombhullató fák:

1. Acer campestre
2. Acer tataricum
3. Betula pendula
4. Cerasus avium
5. Crataegus laevigata
6. Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. pannonica
7. Fraxinus excelsior
8. Fraxinus ornus
9. Malus sylvestris
10. Populus alba
11. Populus x canescens
12. Prunus padus
13. Pyrus pyraster
14. Quercus cerris
15. Quercus robur
16. Salix alba
17. Sorbus torminalis
18. Tilia argentea
19. Tilia cordata
20. Ulmus laevis
21. Ulmus minor

Lombhullató cserjék:

- Mezei juhar
- Tatárjuhar
- Közönséges nyír
- Madárcseresznye
- Cseregalagonya
- Magyar kőris
- Magas kőris
- Virágos kőris
- Közönséges vadalmfa
- Fehér nyár
- Szürke nyár
- Zselnicemeggy
- Vadkörte
- Csertölgy
- Kocsányos tölgy
- Fehér fűz
- Barkóca berkenye
- Ezüst hárás
- Kislevelű hárás
- Vénic szil
- Mezei szil

23. Berberis vulgaris
24. Cornus mas
25. Cornus sanguinea
26. Corylus avellana
27. Crataegus laevigata
28. Crataegus monogyna
29. Euonymus europaeus
30. Frangula alnus
31. Ligustrum vulgare
32. Prunus spinosa
33. Rhamnus catharticus
34. Rosa canina
35. Rosa gallica
36. Salix cinerea
37. Salix purpurea
38. Salix triandra
39. Salix viminalis

- Sóskaborbolya
Húsos som
Veresgyűrű som
Közönséges mogyoró
Cseregalagonya
Egybibés galagonya
Csíkos kecskerágó
Kutyabenge
Vesszős fagyal (mérgező!)
Kökény
Varjútövis
Gyepű rózsa
Parlagi rózsa
Hamvas fűz
Csigolyafűz
Mandulalevelű fűz
Kosárfonó fűz

Öröközöldek:

22. Pinus sylvestris

- Erdei fenyő

FURTHER NARROWING BASED ON SALT TOLERANCE!

3. Attributes – Opportunities

... highlighting the most relevant ones ...

SALINE, SALTY AND CARBONATE SOILS IN DEPTH!!!

THE FOREST

On the basis of a forestry site survey ...

Ssz.	Latin name	Hungarian name (forestry code)	Salt meadow soil*		Deep saline meadow soil (Salt<0.1%, up to 80 cm; H>40 cm)	Can withstand seasonal water cover	Felhasz-divorce
			Strong spike (Salt > 0.2%, 20-40 cm; H:7-20 cm)	Moderately strong spark (Salt<0.1%, 20-40 cm; Salt>0.2%, 40-80 cm; H:20-40 cm)			
DECIDUOUS TREES							
1.	Acer campestre	Mezei juhar (MJ)		X	X	X	HON+
2.	Acer tataricum	Tatár juhar (TJ)		X	X	X	HON+
3.	Celtis occidentalis	Nyugati ostorfa (NYO)			X		ID-
4.	Cerasus avium	Madárcseresznye (CSNY)		X	X	X	HON+
5.	Elaeagnus angustifolia	Keskenylevelű ezüstfa (EZ)	X	X	X	X	ID-
6.	Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. pannonica	Magyar kőris (MAK)		X	X	X	HON+
7.	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Amerikai kőris (AK)	X	X	X	X	ID-
8.	Gleditsia triacanthos	Tövises lepényfa (-)			X		ID-
9.	Juglans nigra	Fekete dió (-)		X	X	X	ID-
10.	Malus sylvestris	Vadalma (AL)		X	X		HON+
11.	Populus alba	Fehér nyár (FRNY)	X	X	X	X	HON+
12.	Populus sp.	Fehér nyár erdészeti hibridjei (-)			X	X	HNEF+
13.	Populus x canadensis I-214	Kanadai nyár (-)		X	X	X	HNEF+
14.	Populus x canadensis 'Marilandica'	Kanadai nyár (-)		X	X	X	HNEF+
15.	Populus x canadensis 'Robusta'	Kanadai nyár (-)		X	X	X	HNEF+
16.	Populus x canescens	Szürke nyár (SZNY)		X	X		HON+
17.	Prunus padus	Zselnicemeggy (ZSM)			X	X	HON+

... etc.

SUPPLEMENT

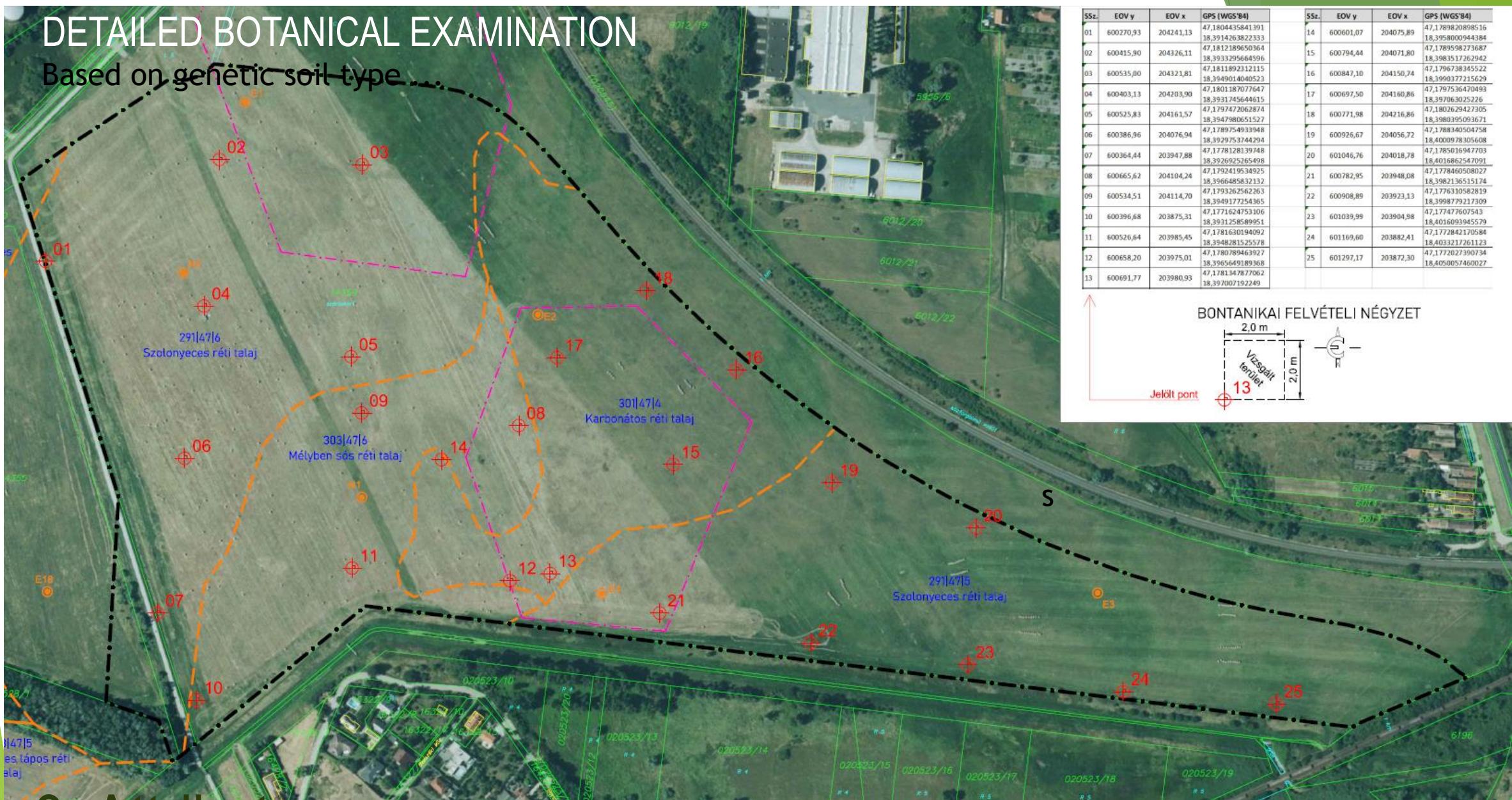
HON+		Native species proposed for afforestation
HNEF+		Species of native genus proposed for afforestation
ID-		Non-native, ecologically suitable species/species not recommended for afforestation

3. Attributes – Opportunities

... highlighting the most relevant ones ...

DETAILED BOTANICAL EXAMINATION

Based on genetic soil-type



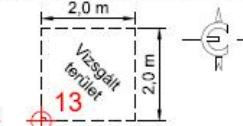
3. Attributes

... highlighting the most relevant ones ...

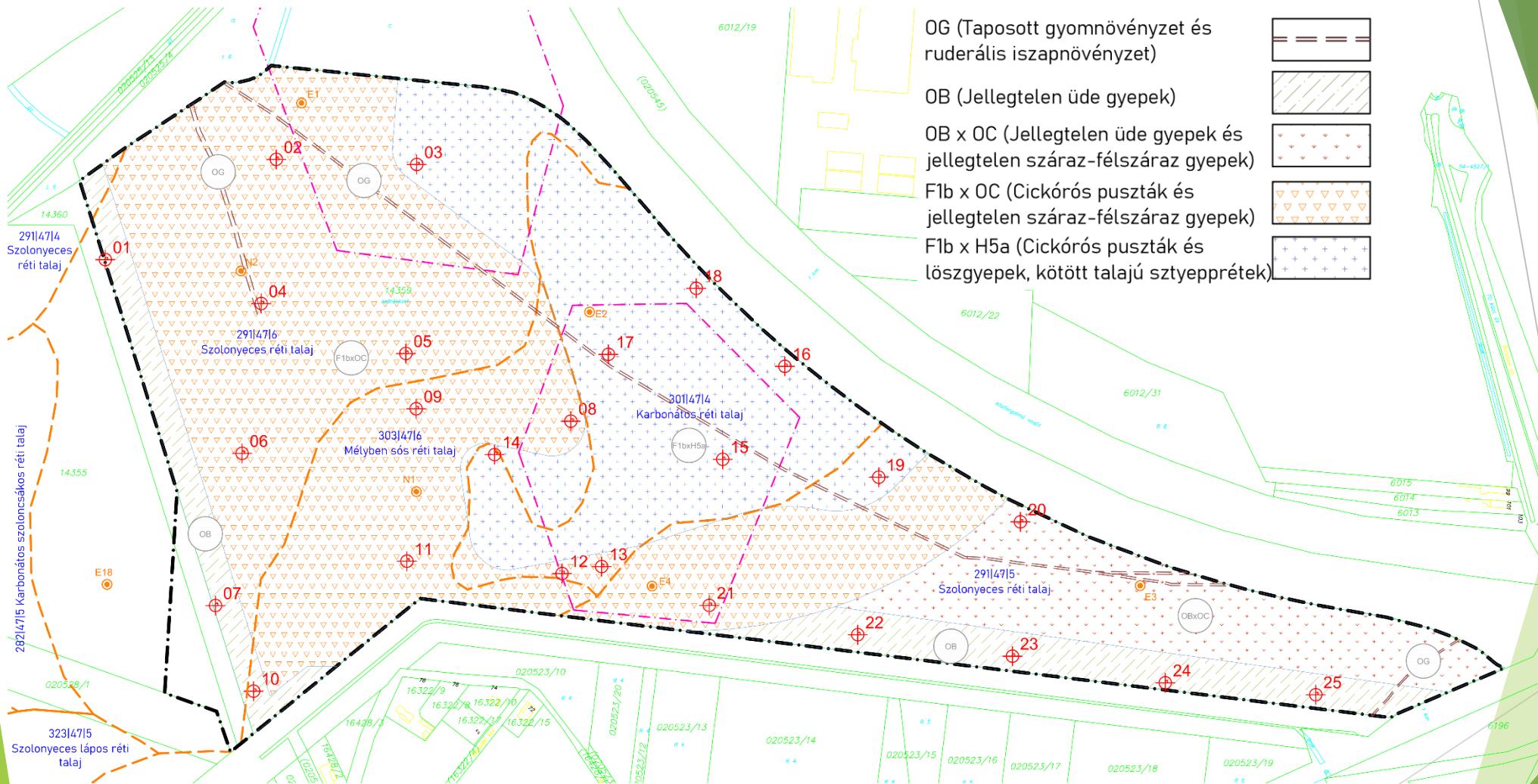
THE LAWN

SSz.	EOV y	EOV x	GPS (WGS'84)	SSz.	EOV y	EOV x	GPS (WGS'84)
01	600270,93	204241,13	47,1804435841391 18,3914263822333	14	600601,07	204075,89	47,1789820898516 18,3958000944384
02	600415,90	204326,11	47,1812189650364 18,3933295664596	15	600794,44	204071,80	47,1789598273687 18,3983517262942
03	600535,00	204321,81	47,1811892312115 18,3949014040523	16	600847,10	204150,74	47,1796738345522 18,3990377215629
04	600403,13	204203,90	47,1801187077647 18,3931745644615	17	600697,50	204160,86	47,1797536470493 18,397063025226
05	600525,83	204161,57	47,1794262562874 18,3947980651527	18	600771,98	204216,80	47,1802629427305 18,3980395093671
06	600386,96	204076,94	47,1789754933948 18,392953744294	19	600926,67	204056,72	47,1788340504758 18,4000978305668
07	600364,44	203947,88	47,1778128139748 18,3926925265498	20	601046,76	204018,78	47,1785016947703 18,4016862547091
08	600665,62	204104,24	47,1792419534925 18,3966485832132	21	600782,95	203948,00	47,1778460508027 18,3962136515174
09	600534,51	204114,70	47,1793262562863 18,3949177254365	22	600908,89	203923,13	47,1776310582819 18,3998779217309
10	600396,68	203875,31	47,1771624753106 18,3931258589951	23	601039,99	203904,98	47,177477607543 18,4016093945579
11	600526,64	203985,45	47,1781630194092 18,3948281525578	24	601169,60	203882,41	47,1772842170584 18,4033217261123
12	600658,20	203975,01	47,1780789463927 18,3965649189368	25	601297,17	203872,30	47,1772027390734 18,405065746002
13	600691,77	203980,93	47,1781347877062 18,397007192246				

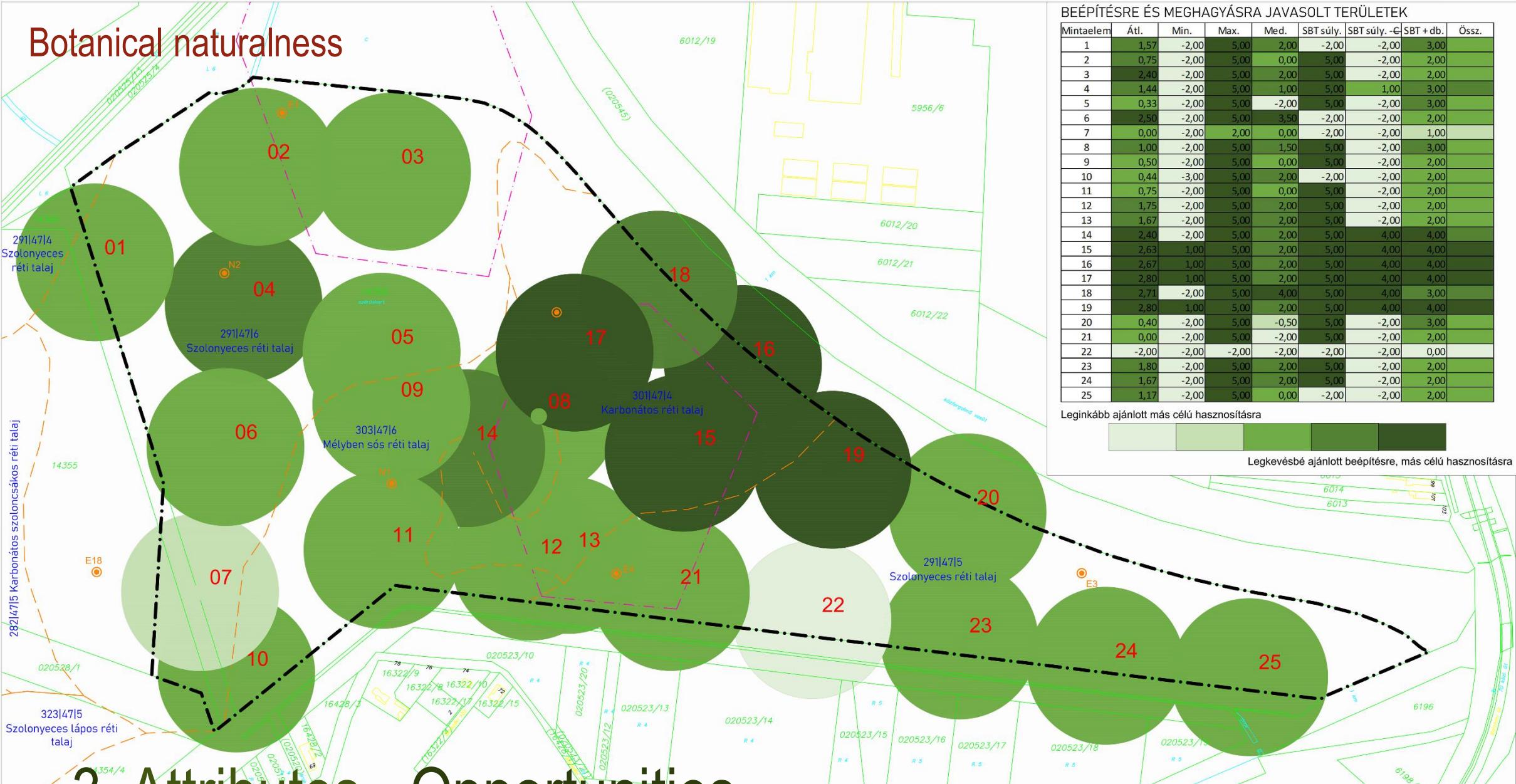
BONTANIKAI FELVÉTEL NÉGYZET



Habitat map by GIS category



Botanical naturalness



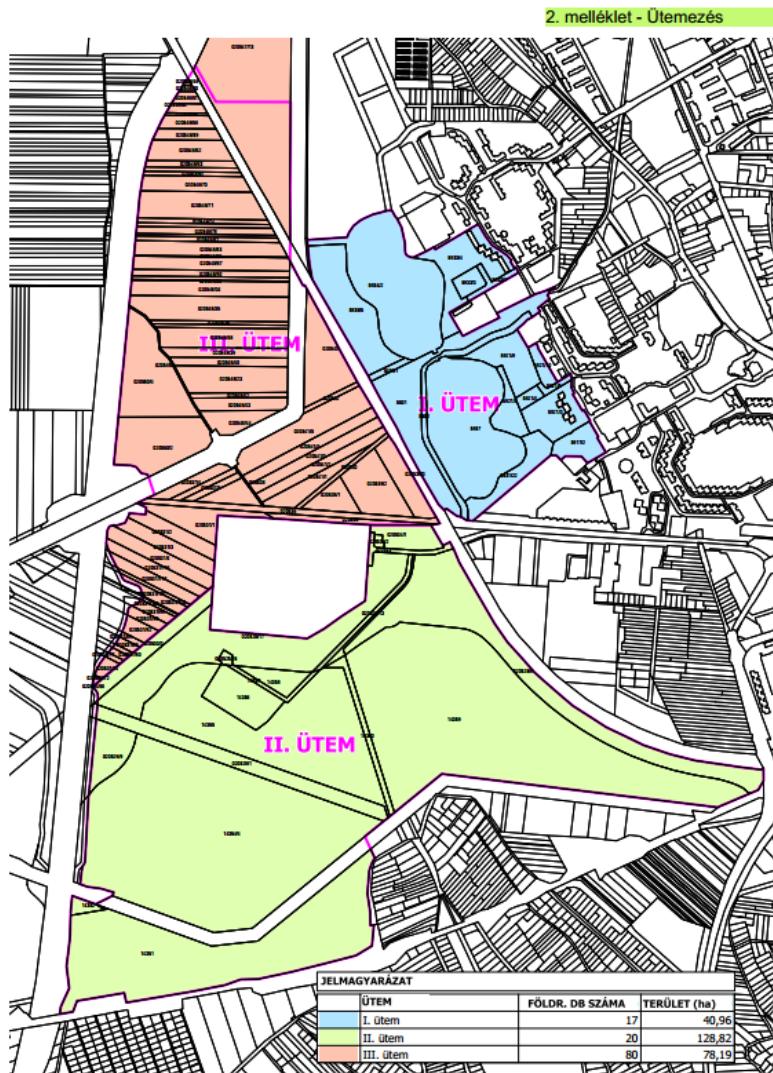
3. Attributes - Opportunities

... highlighting the most relevant ones ...

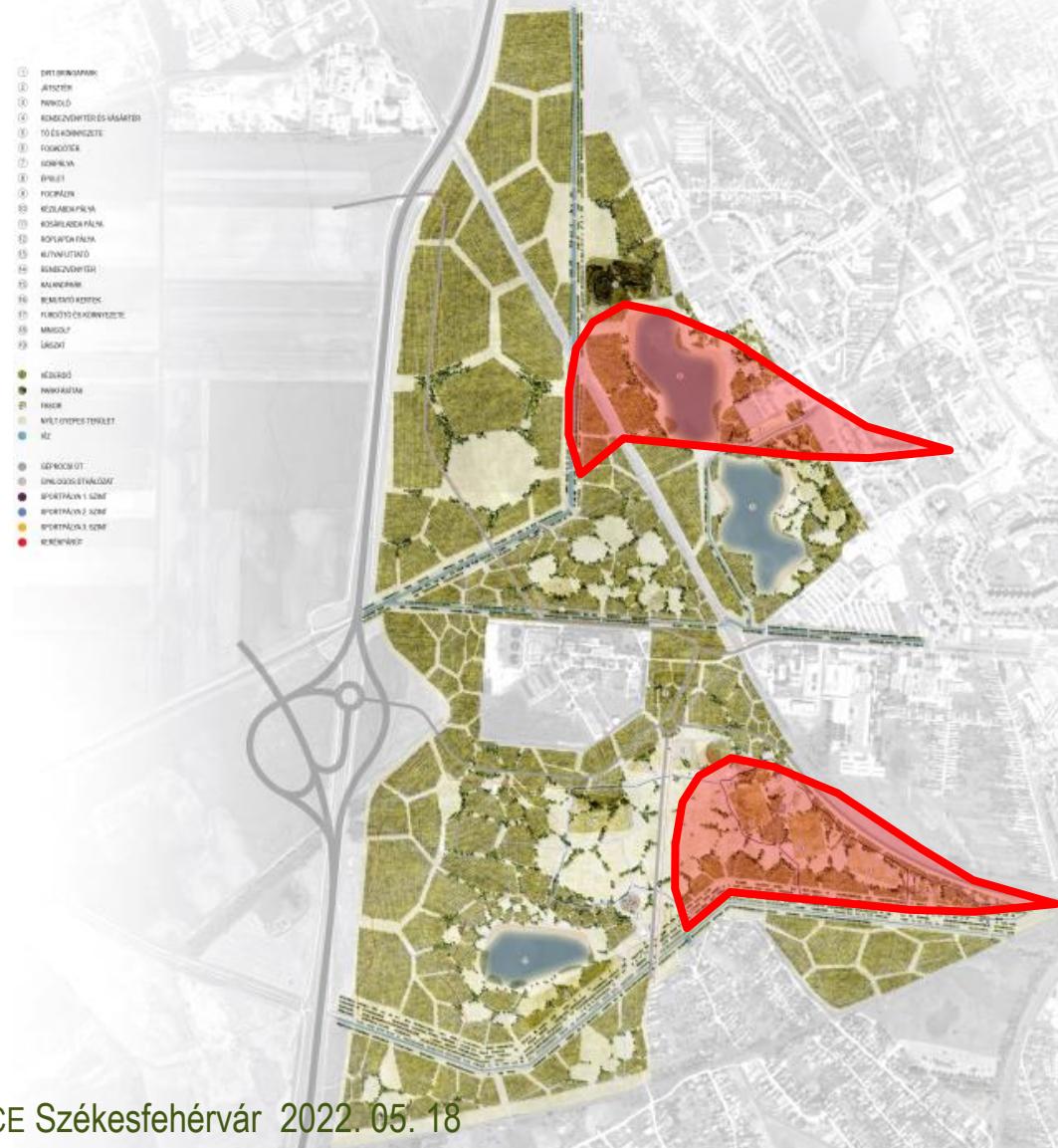
THE LAWN

4. Planning programme 2016

Annex to the call for proposals



Decision drafting study plan 2016
s73 Landscape Architect Design Office Ltd.



4. Planning programme 2016

4. melléklet - Akcióterület tervezett állapot



4. Planning programme 2020

Complex technical content:

- Construction of an access road and car park;
- construction of a reception building (200 m²) with service infrastructure;
- landscaping using landscaping methods around the building;
- afforestation using silvicultural methods;
- planting of trees using horticultural methods;
- construction of an internal promenade network;
- simple water management tasks.

Diverse solutions from builders and designers:

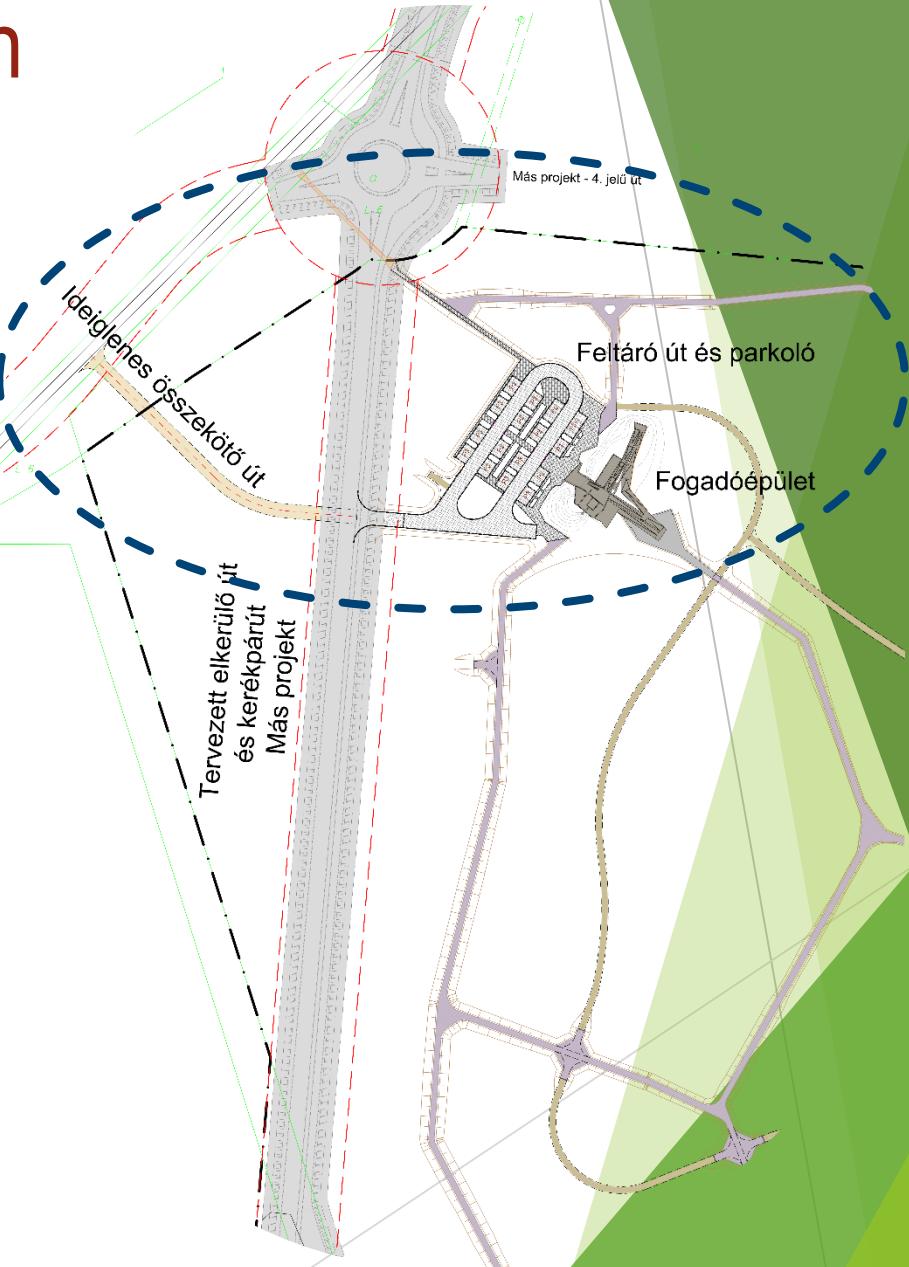
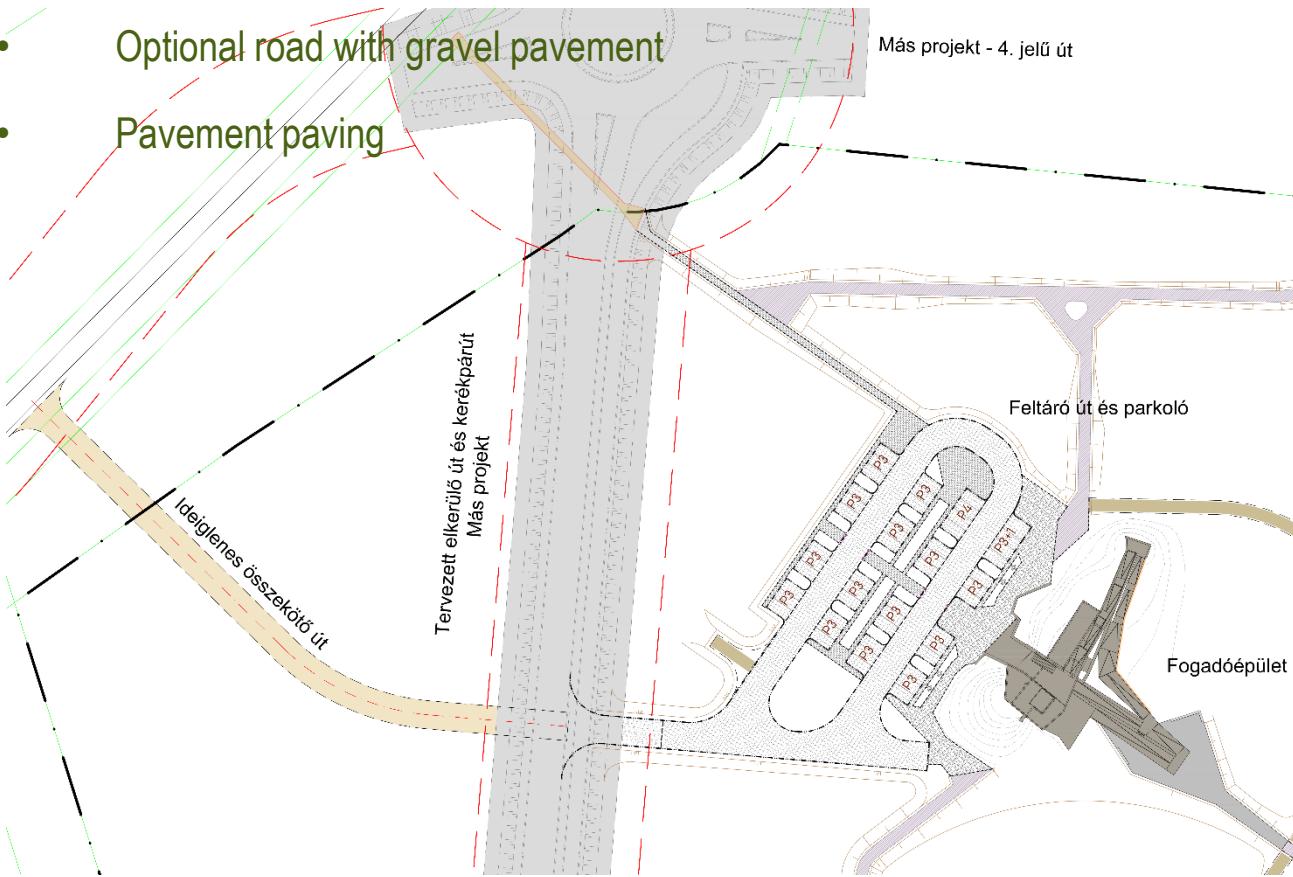
- climate risk reducing materials, products and technologies in building construction (solar panels, heat pumps, solar collectors, etc.)
- materials, products and technologies for climate risk reduction in outdoor architecture (permeable pavements, substructures; water retention; no irrigation, but ridge trellises can be installed with irrigation bags)
- use of native, salt- and drought-tolerant vegetation; no intensive, planted shrub layer; no intensive, planted perennial layer
- site-adapted grass seed mix and flowering lawn (annual-evergreen) seed mix based on botanical survey
- mains lighting only in the building environment, other locations with solar candelabra
- etc.

4. Planning programme 2020



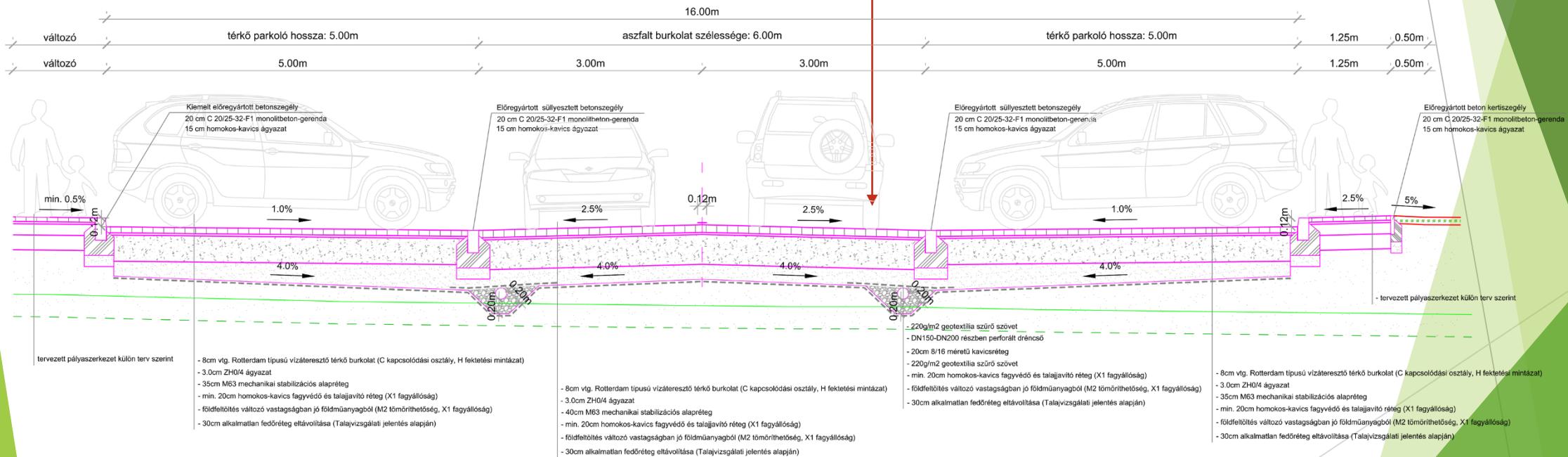
5. Access road and parking - Site plan

- Water permeable cladding for substructures
- Connecting asphalt road
- Eco-stone paved access road and parking
- Optional road with gravel pavement
- Pavement paving

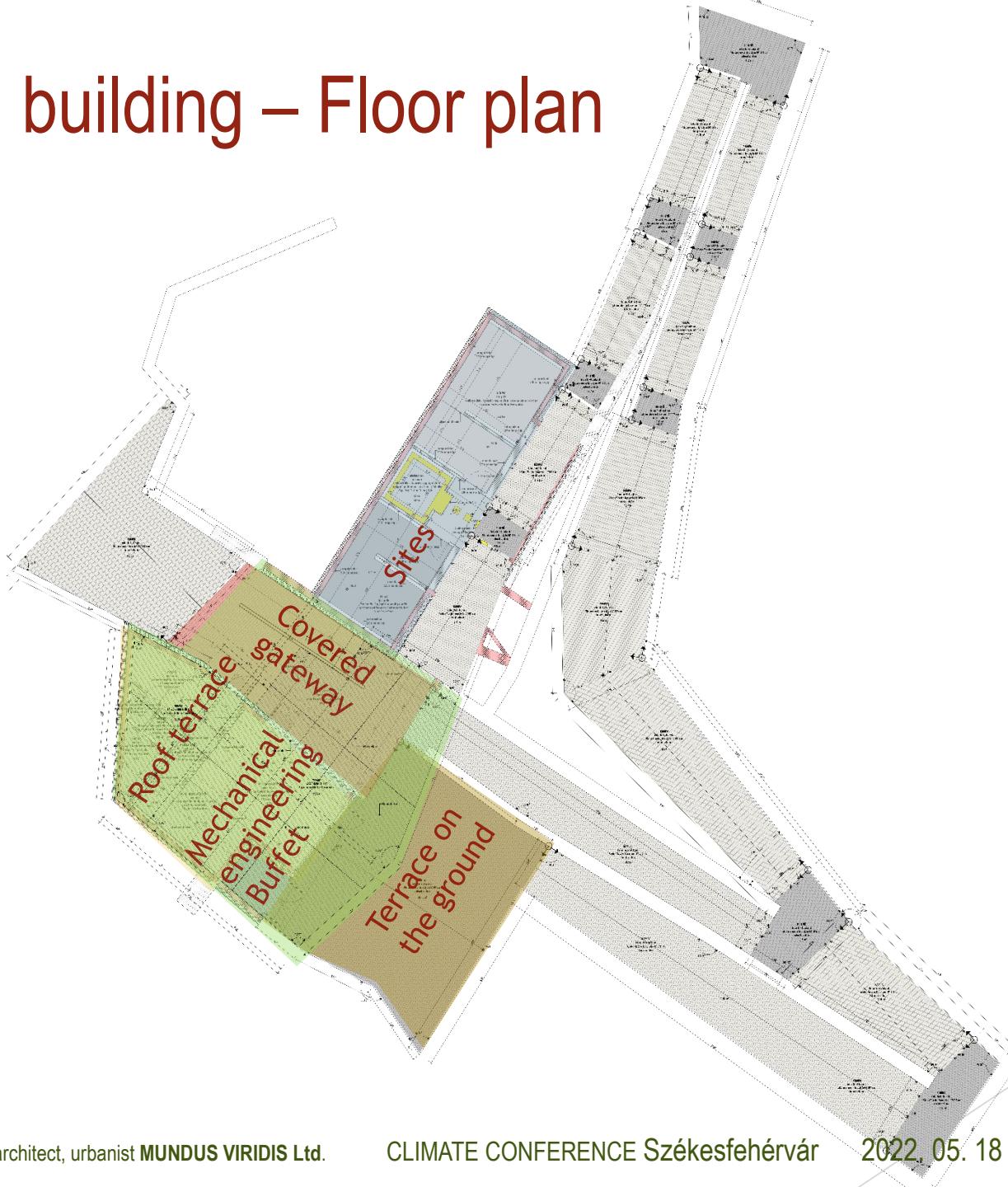


5. Access road and parking – Cross section

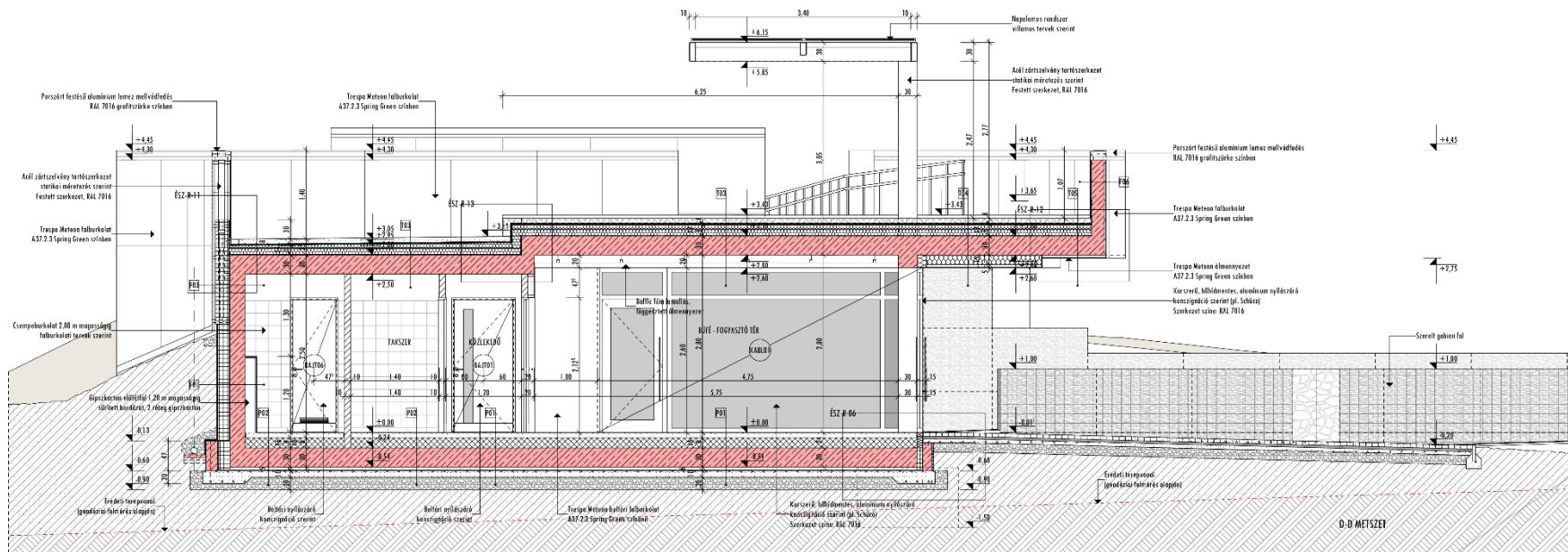
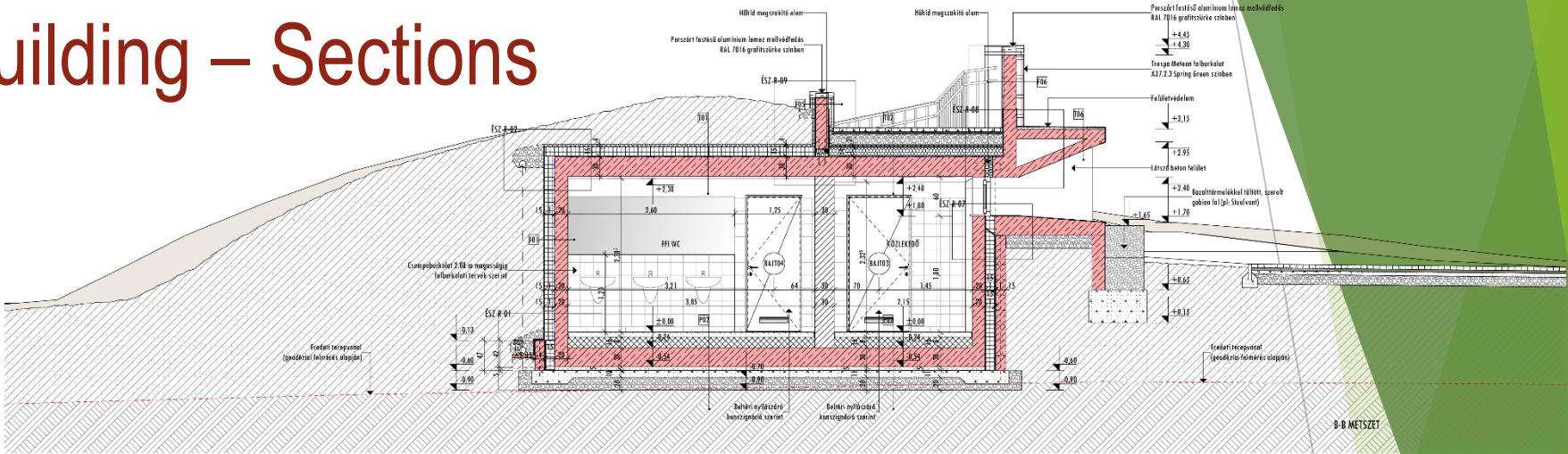
8 cm thick ECO paving stone,
on a permeable substructure
across the entire cross-section



6. Reception building – Floor plan



6. Reception building – Sections

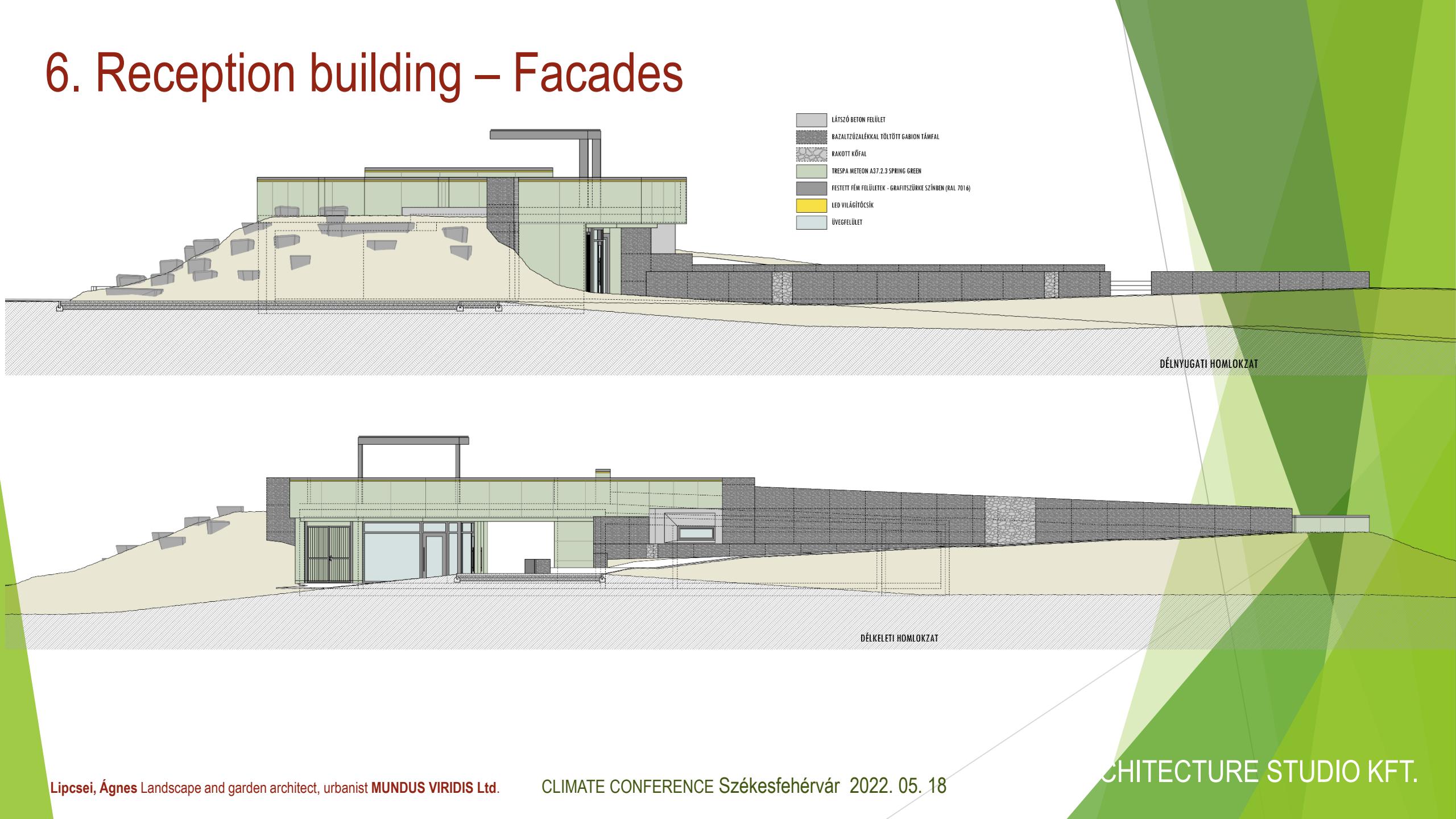


Lipcsei, Ágnes Landscape and garden architect, urbanist MUNDUS VIRIDIS Ltd.

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ARCHITECTURE STUDIO KFT.

6. Reception building – Facades



6. Reception building – Visualisation

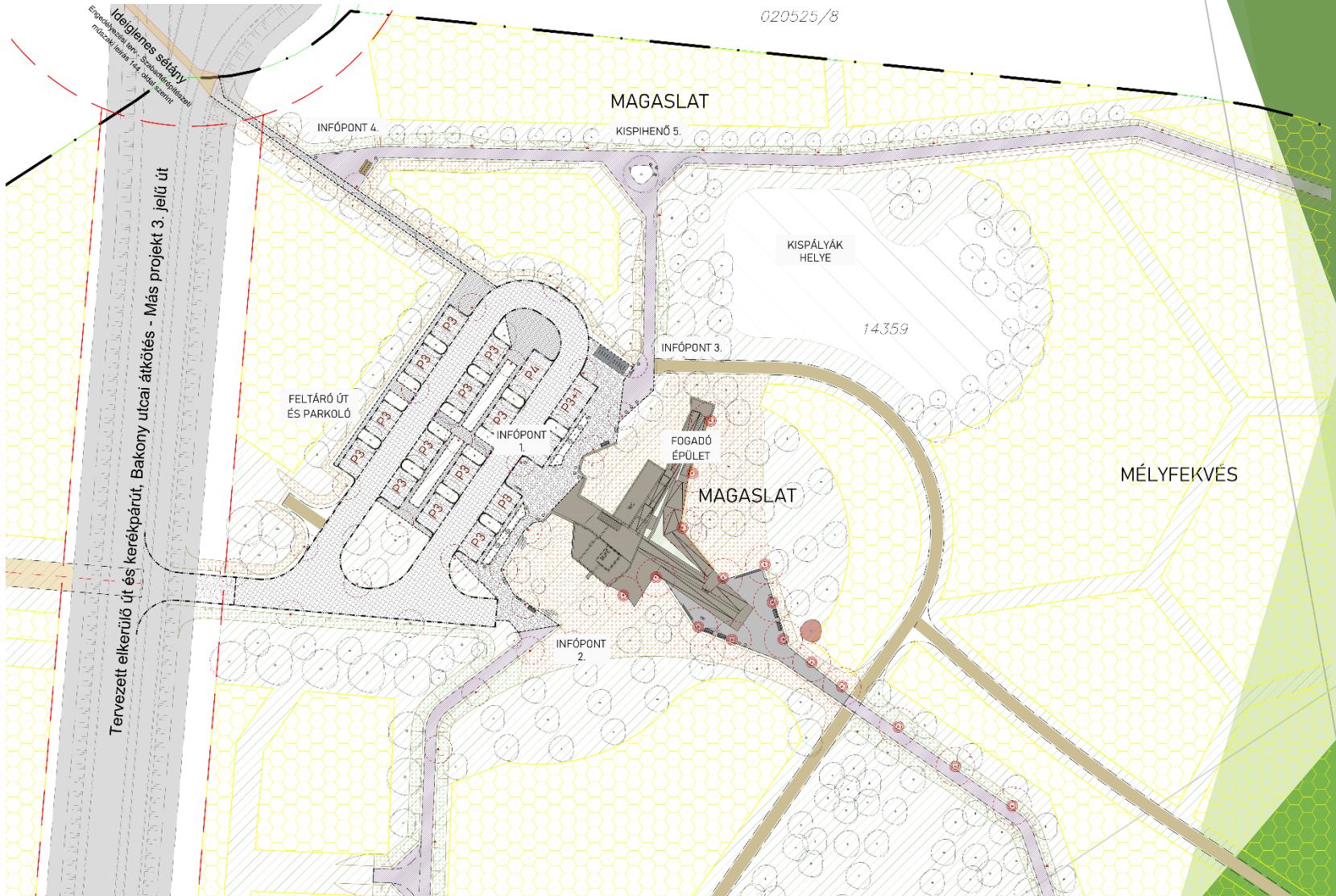


CHITECTURE STUDIO KFT.

7. Surroundings of the reception building

HIERARCHY

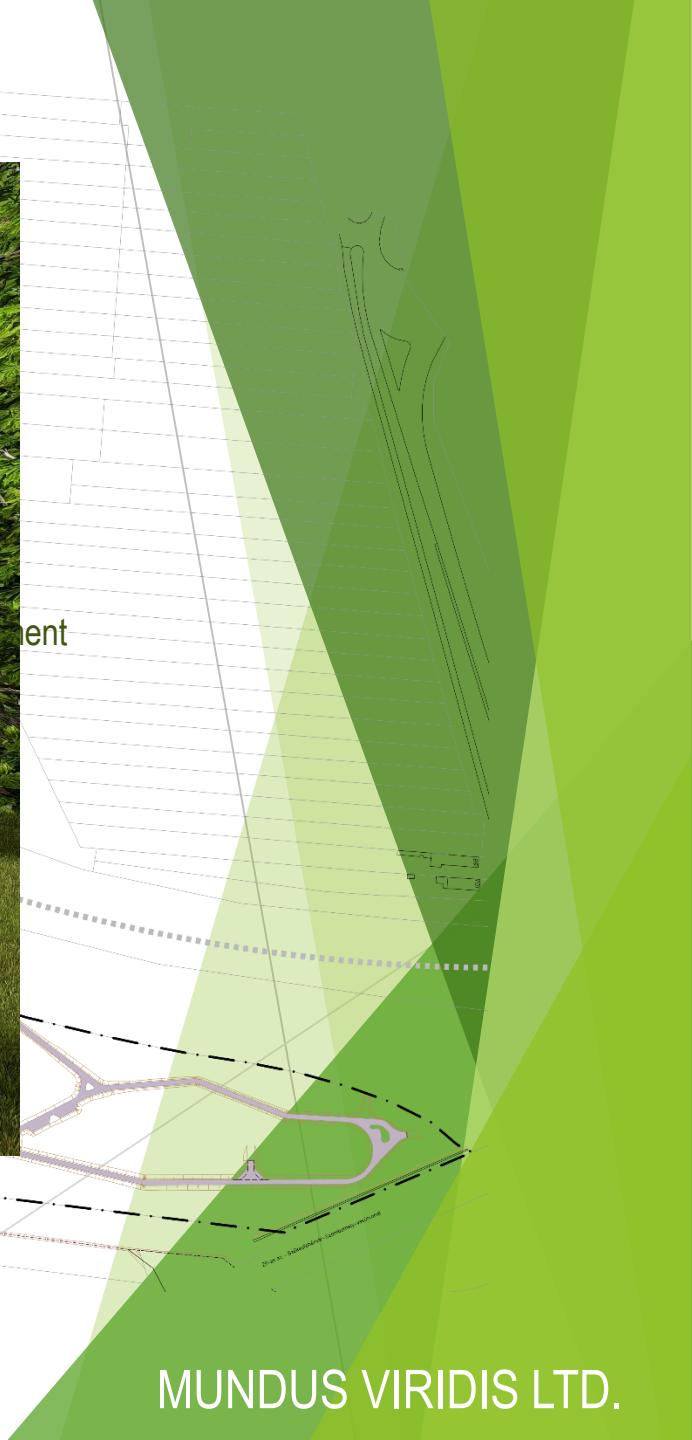
- ▶ Use of materials
- ▶ Product
- ▶ Technology
- ▶ Green space
- ▶ Footpath network



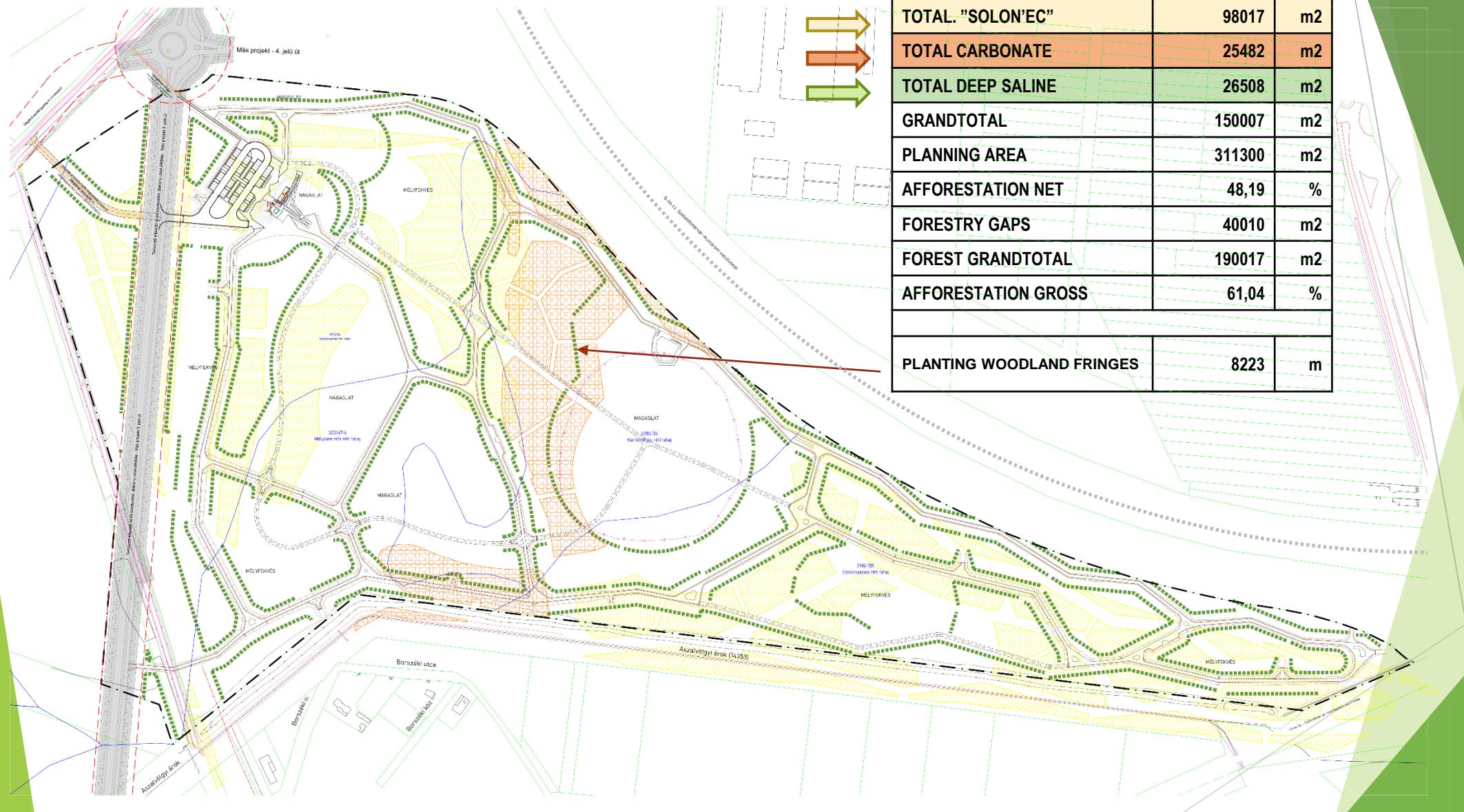
7. Surroundings of the reception building



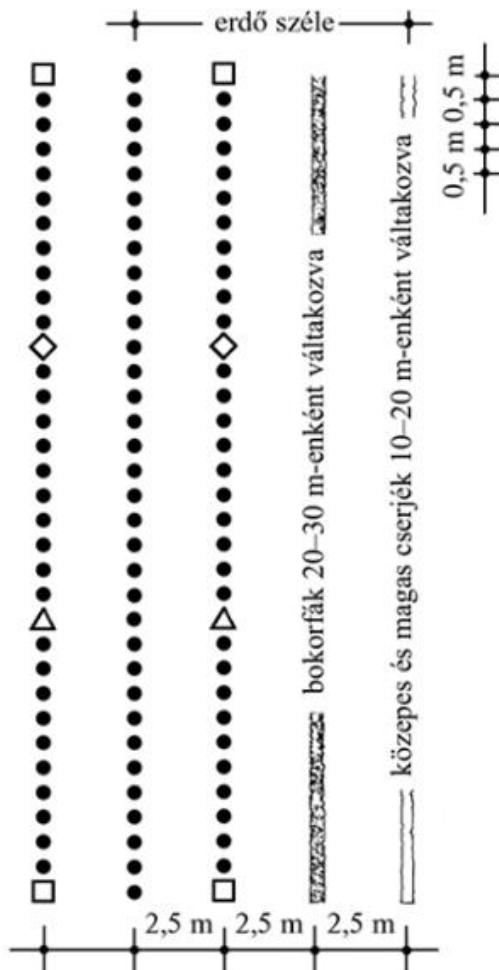
8. The footpath network for access



9. Afforestation



9. Afforestation



Main species – dominant species:

- Forest hybrids of white poplar (*Populus alba*) and/or poplar (*Populus* sp.), if the Green City criterion allows...
- Grey poplar (*Populus x canescens*), if the Green City criterion allows

Mixed trees – precursor species:

- ◊ Hungarian ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *pannonica*)
- △ Field elm (*Ulmus minor*)
- Common willow (*Salix* sp.)

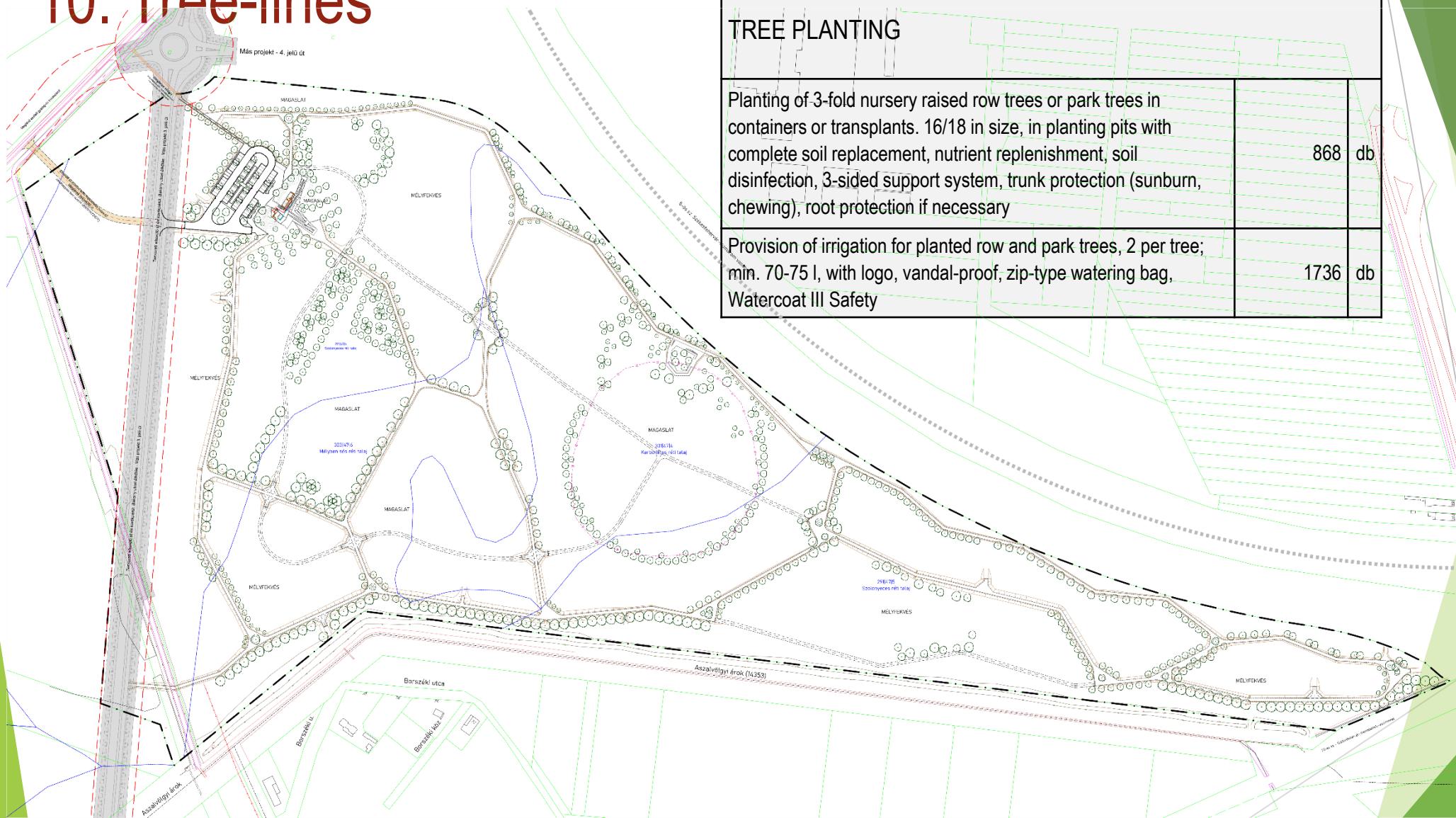
Fringing shrubberies:

- Field maple (*Acer campestre*)
- Common birch (*Betula pendula*)
- Wild pear (*Pyrus pyraster*)

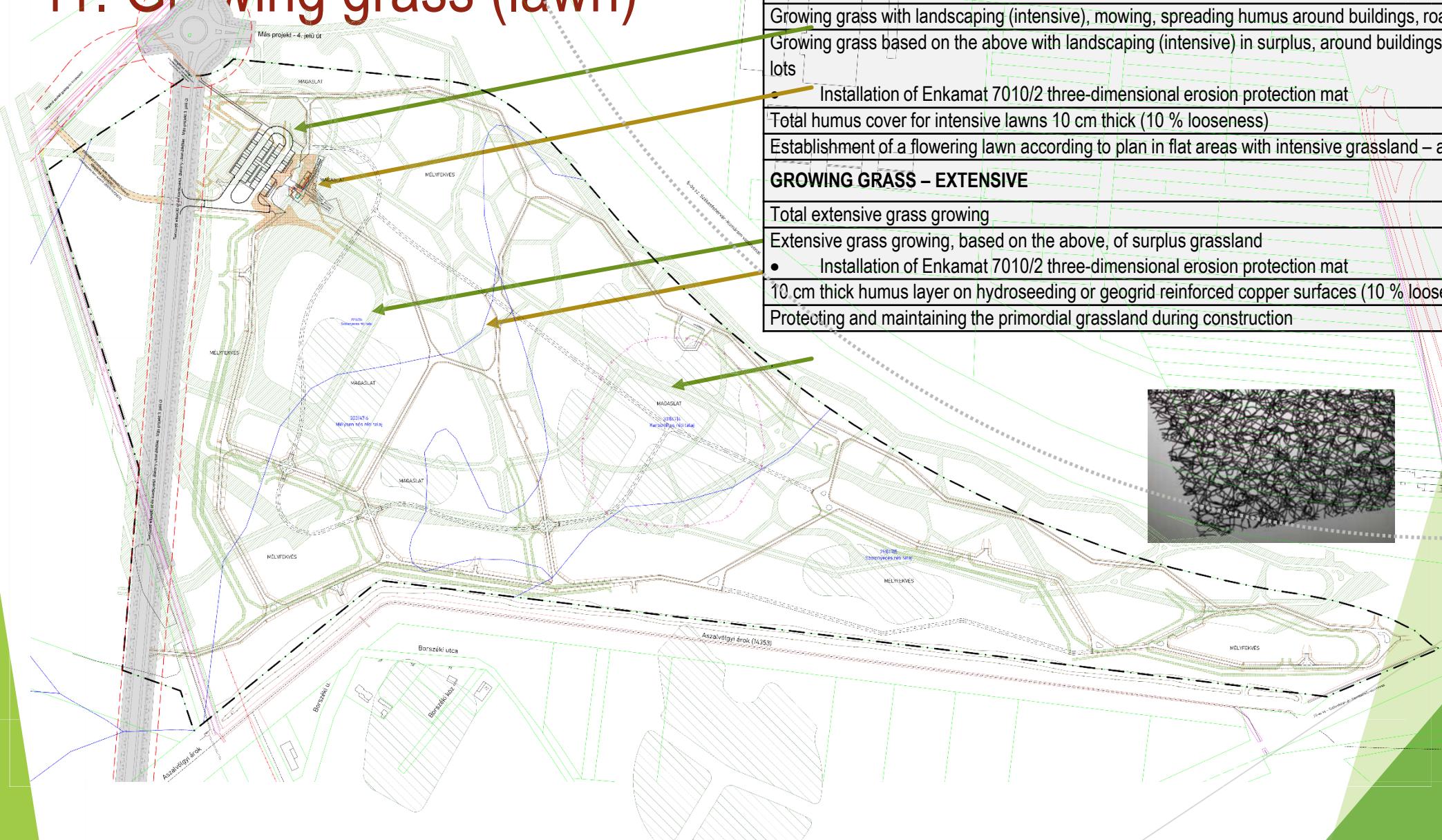
Bushes:

- European barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*)
- Fleshy cornel (*Cornus mas*)
- Common „blood-ring” cornel (*Cornus sanguinea*)
- Common hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*)
- Hawthorne (*Crataegus laevigata*)

10. Tree-lines



11. Growing grass (lawn)



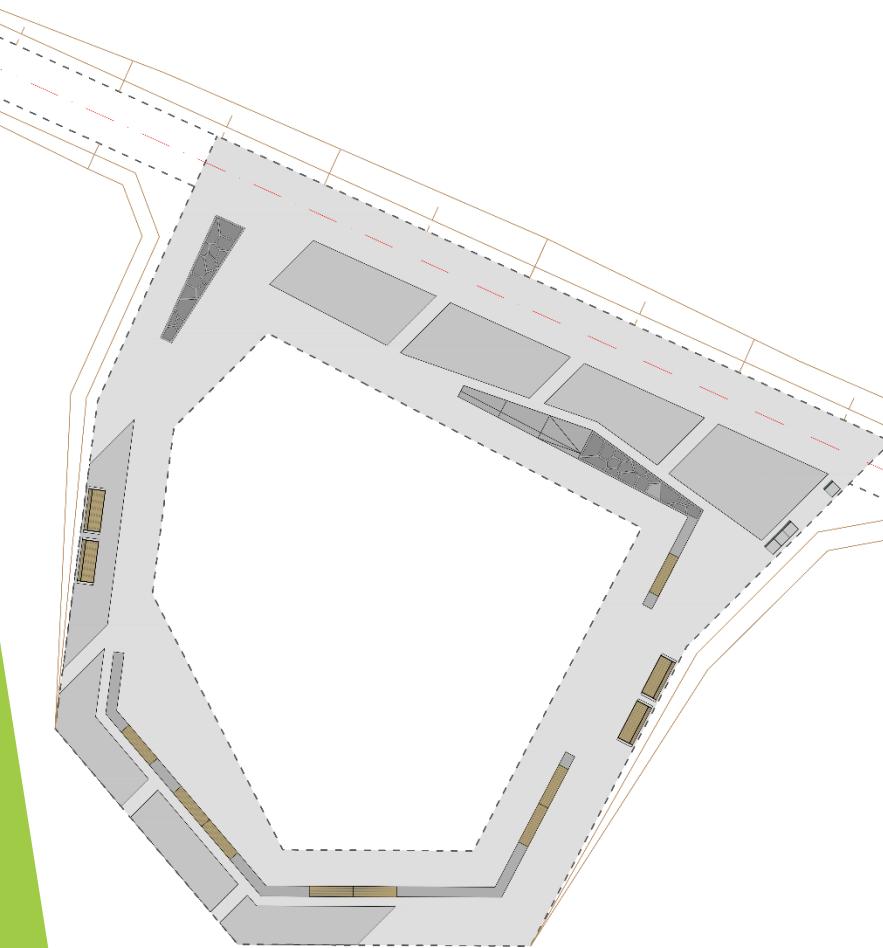
GROWING GRASS – INTENSIVE

Growing grass with landscaping (intensive), mowing, spreading humus around buildings, roads and parking lots	6136	m2
Growing grass based on the above with landscaping (intensive) in surplus, around buildings, roads and parking lots		
• Installation of Enkamat 7010/2 three-dimensional erosion protection mat	2706	m2
Total humus cover for intensive lawns 10 cm thick (10 % looseness)	675	m3
Establishment of a flowering lawn according to plan in flat areas with intensive grassland – at extra cost	4000	m2

GROWING GRASS – EXTENSIVE

Total extensive grass growing	74783	m2
Extensive grass growing, based on the above, of surplus grassland	10945	m2
• Installation of Enkamat 7010/2 three-dimensional erosion protection mat		
10 cm thick humus layer on hydroseeding or geogrid reinforced copper surfaces (10 % loosening)	1290	m3
Protecting and maintaining the primordial grassland during construction	37026	m2

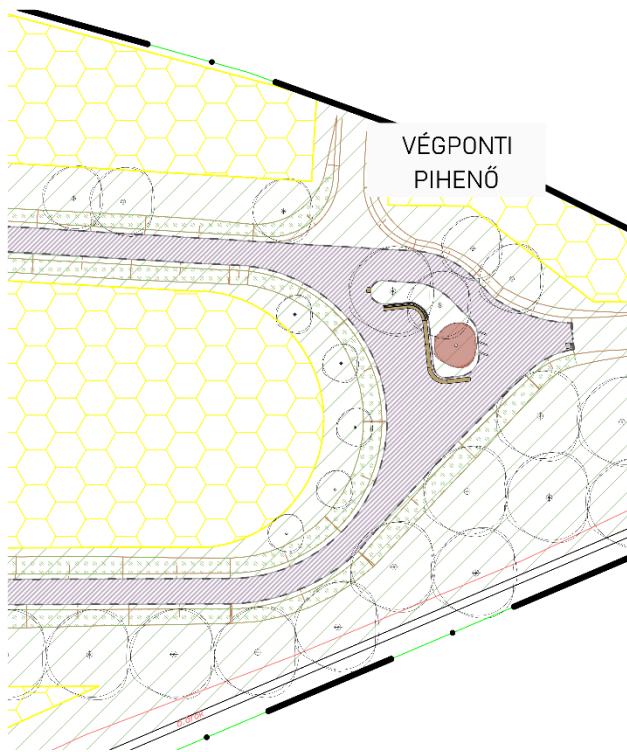
12. Rest Areas – Centre of Gravity Rest Area



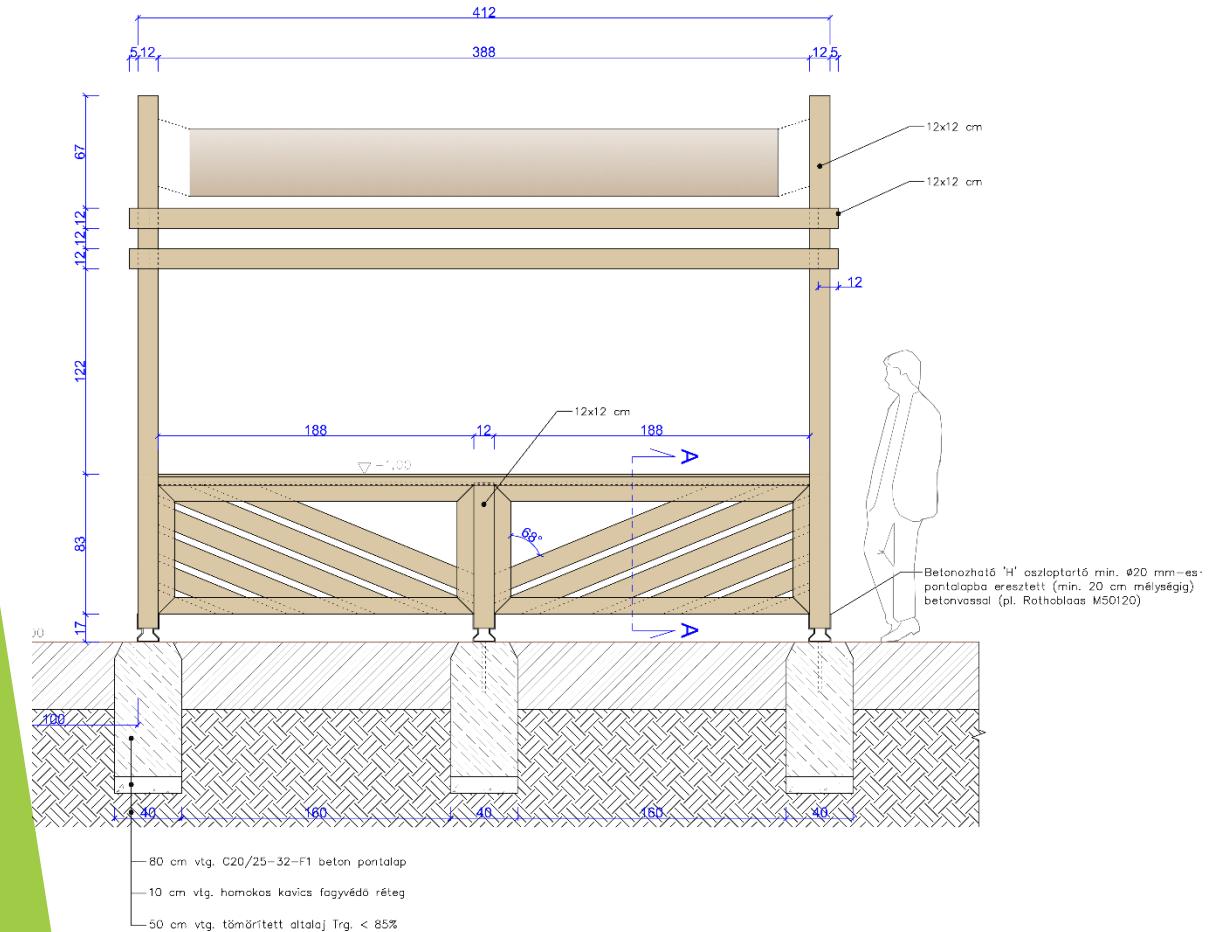
12. Rest Areas – Rest Area by the Foot-path



12. Rest Areas – Terminal Point Rest Area



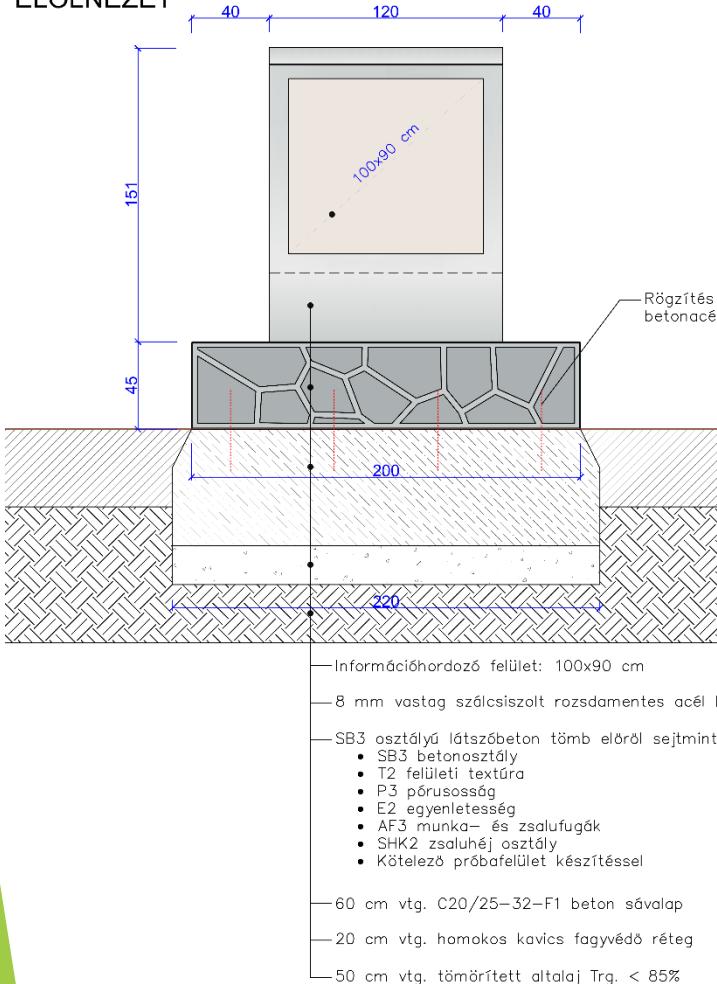
13. Gateway and individual furniture



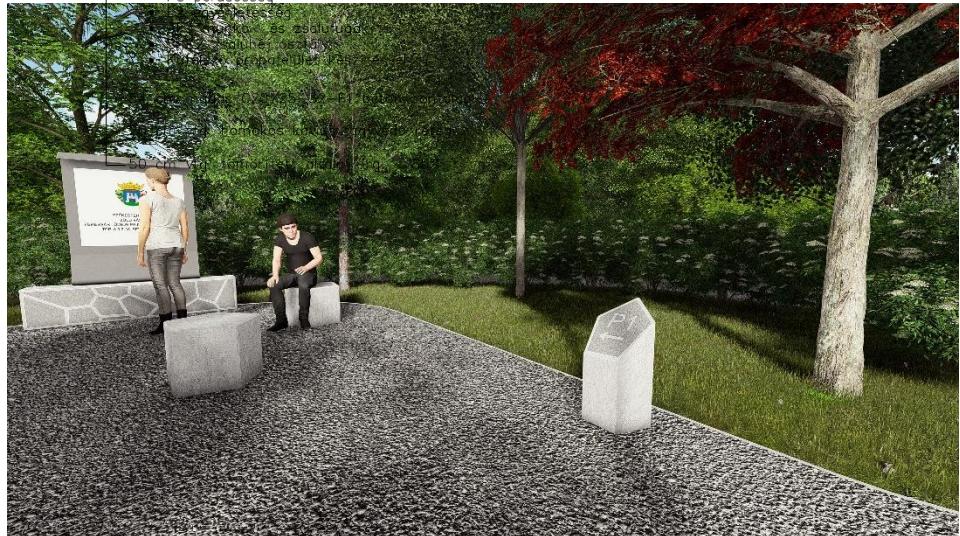
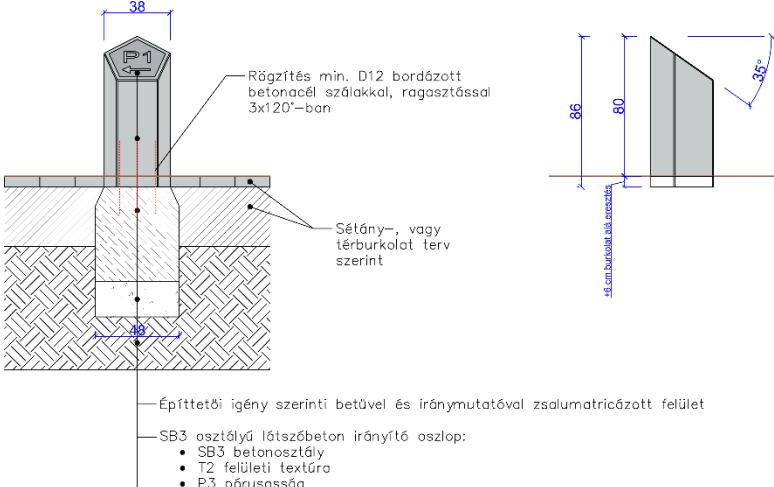
13. Gateway and individual furniture

INFORMÁCIÓS TÁBLA

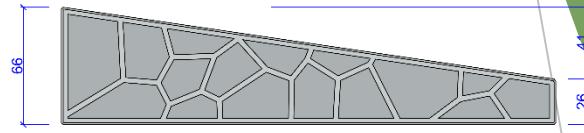
ELÖLNÉZET



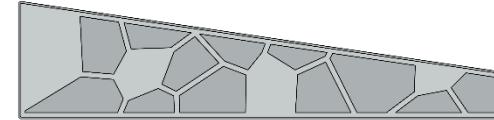
13. Gateway and individual furniture



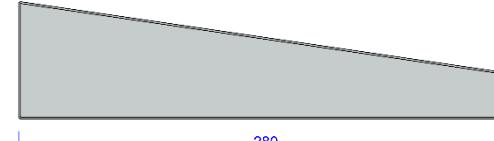
'A' variáció
Teljes minta



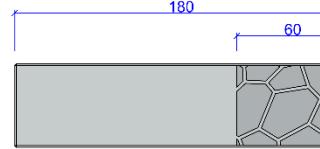
'B' variáció
Részleges minta



'C' variáció
Minta nélkül



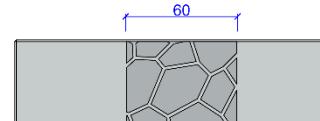
'A-1' variáció
Jobb szélen matricázott



'A-2' variáció
Bal szélen matricázott



'B' variáció
Középen matricázott



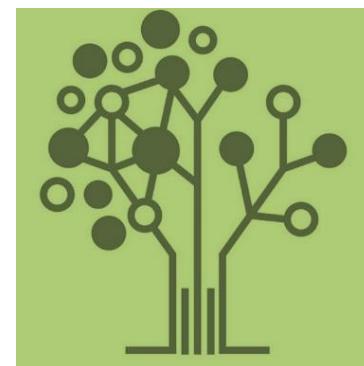
14. Conclusion – Climate risk reduction in planning

- The green focus is stable, with 60% forest even in the face of risks...
- Use of materials - waste (bulk building materials from local mines, locally available fill for slopes/banks, gabion walls with local fill, etc.)
- Use of materials - live (native, drought-tolerant, salt-tolerant woody stem vegetation; site-optimised seed mix in grass growing, etc.)
- Finished products (few individual products; solar panels, heat pump, solar collector; solar candelabras, irrigation bags, etc.)
- Technologies, know-how (optimised transport routes; permeable pavement substructure systems, etc.)
- Economically sound decisions in the preparation and planning of construction, responsible allocation of resources...
- Planning maintenance, providing resources for sustainability...
- etc.

15. Conclusion and acknowledgements

- The thoroughness of the locally prepared/commissioned groundwork (landscaping plan, project plan, a clear setting and breakdown of project objectives; a responsible prior knowledge of risks; forestry expertise - Dr. András Bidló, open space constructin study design - s73 Ltd., etc.).
- Competent and responsible contact persons.
- Professionalism and collegiality in cooperation.
- A request: please turn a green eye in construction, as well (technical inspection, design supervision, technical supervision)!

Mitigating climate risks and fighting climate
change is a **shared concern**.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION AND ATTENTION!