



Country / City ..... Slovenia / Ljubljana  
University / School ..... University of Ljubljana / Biotechnical Faculty / **Department of Landscape Architecture**  
Academic year ..... 2019-2020  
Title of the project ..... **Awarded with 3rd Prize at the LE:NOTRE Student Competition 2020: Mono to Multi Use, Master plan for cross border landscapes, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary**  
Authors ..... 2nd year MSc Students: Meta Zgonec, Dorotea Volk, Tamara Tratar, Hema Kunšič, Ana Benedik

## TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	<b>Mono to Multi Use, Master plan for cross border landscapes</b> , Slovakia, Austria, Hungary
Authors	2nd year BSc Students: Meta Zgonec, Dorotea Volk, Tamara Tratar, Hema Kunšič, Ana Benedik
Title of the course	Studio II,
Academic year	2019-2020
Teaching Staff	assist. prof. Darja Matjašec, assist. Nejc Florjanc
Department/Section/Program of belonging	<b>Department of Landscape Architecture</b>
University/School	University of Ljubljana / Biotechnical Faculty



### Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

In today's world, globalization has led to the point, where food that has travelled hundreds of miles is cheaper than the food produced at our neighbour. This has changed agriculture in a way that it is competitive to global market. The most efficient way is to have big areas of monocultures, great mechanization and effective means to reduce pests. This change has a great effect on small-scale farms, quality of food, nature and biodiversity. The natural geographical features of the Pannonian Plain create good conditions for agriculture, but Slovakia, Austria and Hungary all have different perspectives on agriculture. Austria has smaller parcelation, meanwhile Slovakia has greater due to its past deprivatization of land in time of transition and today's management. Hungary has smaller parcelation than Slovakia, even though it went through similar process of deprivatization. Nevertheless, all three countries strive for better food self-efficiency and better quality of food. This was also a goal in changing border landscapes to landscapes that bring nations together, by trying to surmount history with making locally produced food easier to access, small farmers gathering in food hubs and agriculture to be a part of preservation of nature and landscape diversity. We strive to protect agricultural land by developing urban areas inward and utilizing degraded areas, mitigating climate change by farm activity diversification and research centres but most important - reducing food globalization by food self-efficiency and educating people of the importance of local production by offering them a wide range of activities.

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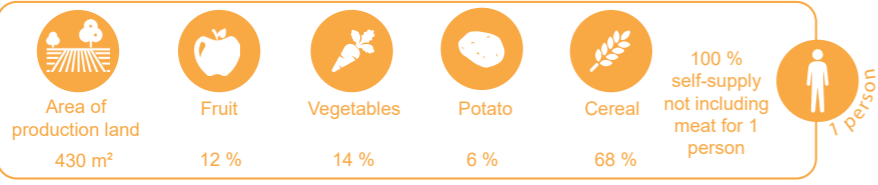
# CLIMATE CHANGE AGAIN

11th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

Barcelona September 2020  
SCHOOL PRIZE



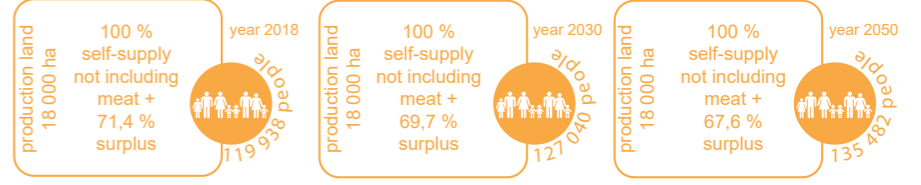
MEASURES FOR SELF-SUPPLY



POTENTIAL FOR FOOD SELF-SUPPLY OF STUDY AREA



POTENTIAL FOR FOOD SELF-SUPPLY OF STUDY AREA IN THE FUTURE

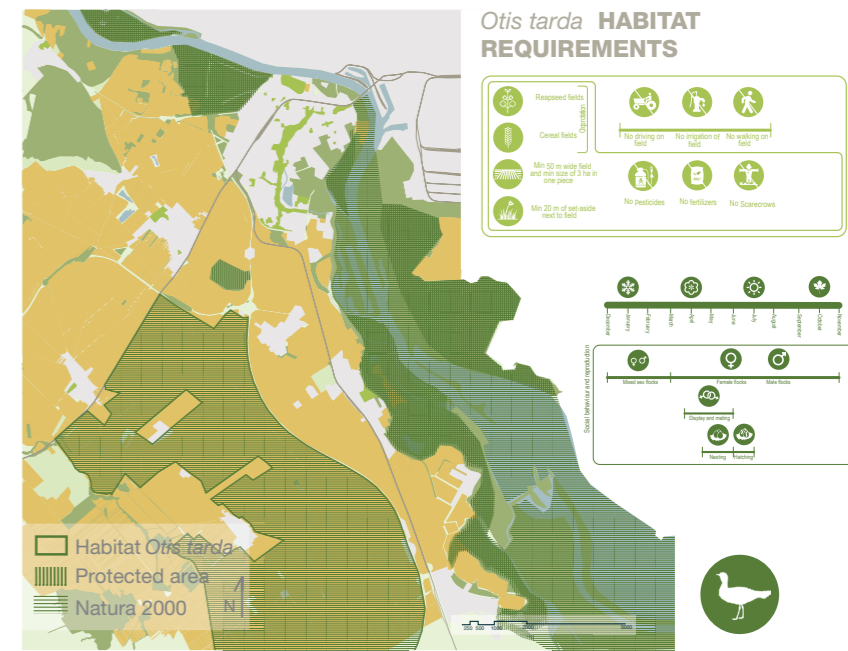
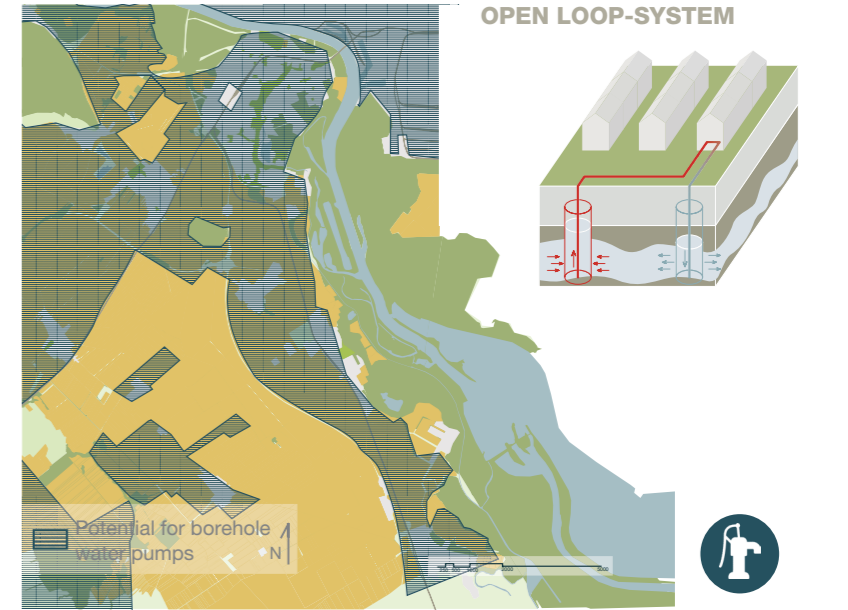


benefits extensive farming and connection with village

- extensive farming conserves land and water and promotes traditional and innovative farming practices
- creates wildlife habitats and maintains predator-prey relationships
- land use promotes biodiversity and creates habitat for natura 2000 protected bird *Otis tarda*
- ability to grow a complete meal in one place
- the use of alternative forms of agriculture and natural resources such as thermal wells for greenhouse heating.
- evapotranspiration vegetation has a beneficial effect on the microclimate.

risks of intensive farming and connection with city

- destroys wetlands and wildlife habitats, greater easter pollution
- relies on mechanization that consolidates land
- large land parcellation due to deprivation of land in time of transition from socialist agriculture model
- land owners are often foreign large farmers, local community has no part in land use
- the effect of heat island in cities results in up to 15 degrees Celsius of higher temperature



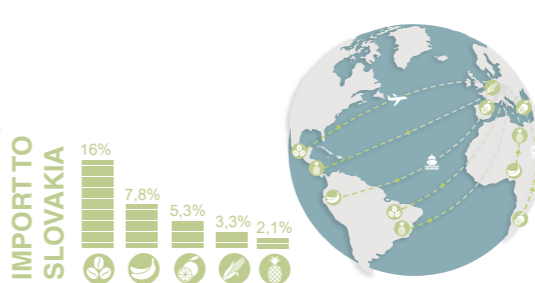
CURRENT FOOD SYSTEM



LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM



INTERNATIONAL IMPORT TO SLOVAKIA

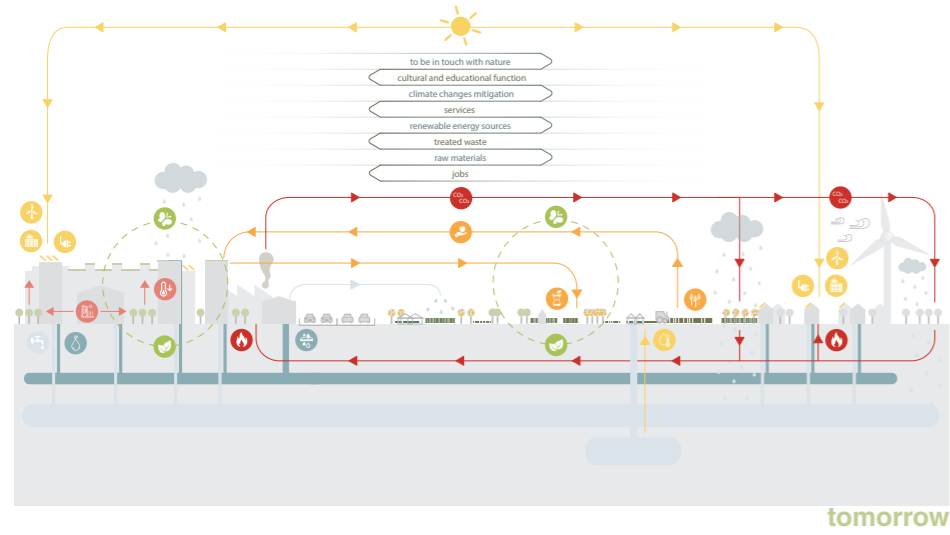
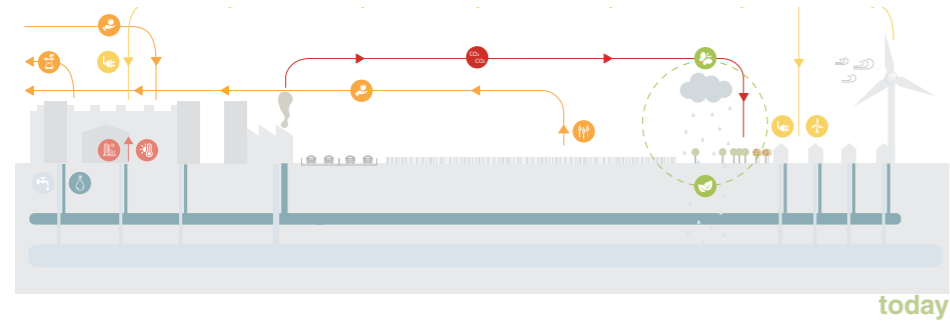
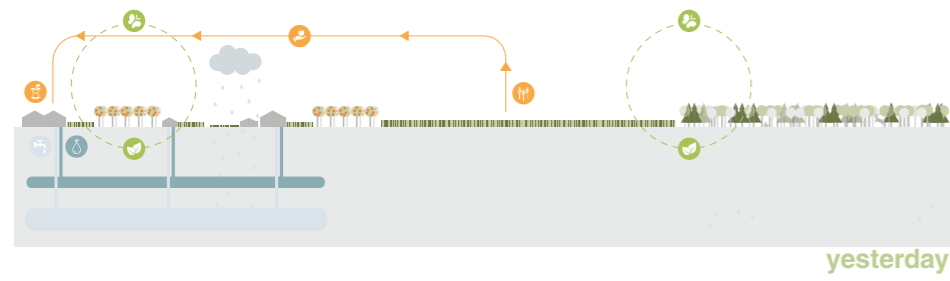


CONCEPT

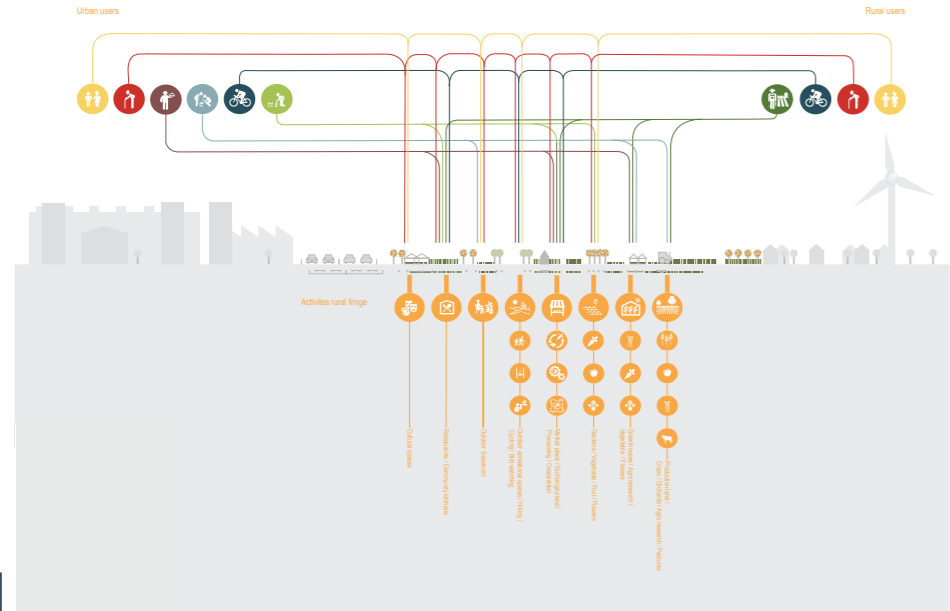
# Mono Multi USE



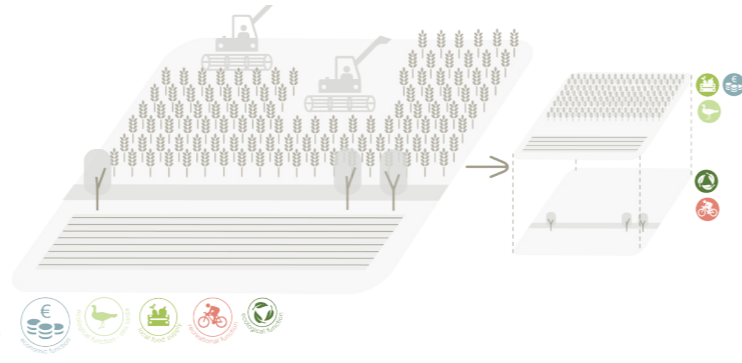
## INTERCONNECTION OF SYSTEMS



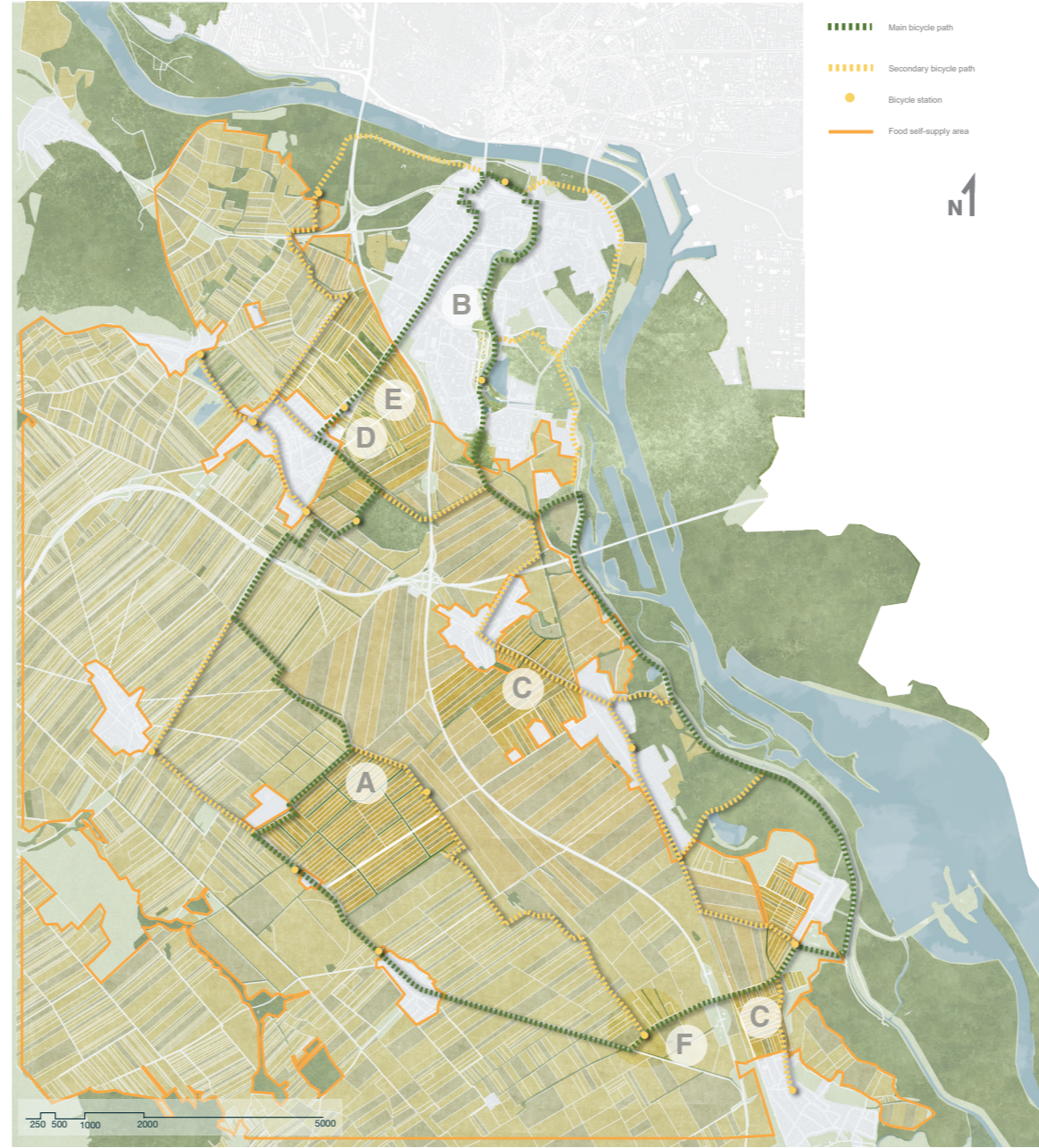
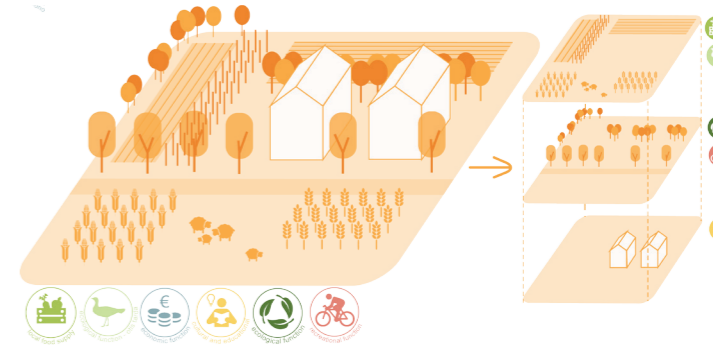
## USER PROFILES AND ACTIVITIES



## MONO-USE OF RURAL FRINGE TODAY



## MONO-USE OF RURAL FRINGE TOMORROW



## FUNCTIONS OF RURAL FRINGE



## FUNCTIONS OF PETRZALKA NEIGHBOURHOOD





**A EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURE**

- Field margins
- Minimum tillage
- Use of adaptive crops
- Crop diversification, cover crops and rotation
- Modification of crop calendars
- Ecological farming, organic farming, High Nature Value farming

**B LAB AND TEST FIELDS**

- Development of alternative fertilization practices and spraying application
- Development of protection and monitoring equipment
- Research and testing
- Seed bank

**C INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE**

- Field margins
- Minimum tillage
- Use of adaptive crops
- Crop diversification, cover crops and rotation

**D PASTURES**

- Breeding livestock for greater tolerance and productivity
- Improve pasture and grazing management

**E PRODUCTIVE GREENHOUSES**

- Increase of production throughout the year
- Use of borehole water source

**F ORCHARDS**

- Charishing cultural heritage of apricot orchards
- Mitigation of erosion
- Use of resilient fruit varieties

**G COMMUNITY GARDENS**

- Shortening of food supply chain
- Increasing local awareness and knowledge
- Food Hubs

**H URBAN GARDENS**

- Ecosystem compatible drainage
- Use of adaptive crops
- Crop diversification and rotation
- Mitigation of urban heat islands effect

