

TÖRÖKBÁLINT

partnering for landscape democracy



**L
E
D** Landscape
Education for
Democracy



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Budapest, 2018



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1 THE LANDSCAPE EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY (LED) PROJECT AND THE TOROKBALINT INTENSIVE STUDY PROGRAMME (IP)

The landscape belongs to everyone. We should all have equal access to it and a voice in how it is used, valued and maintained. However, spatial planning education rarely includes considerations of democratic processes, participatory planning, community design and landscape stewardship. Furthermore, it does not fully prepare young practitioners to become leaders in promoting democratic landscape change and work effectively in partnership with communities.

The idea behind the LED (Landscape Education for Democracy) project, a partnership between 5 European landscape architecture faculties and the LE:NOTRE Institute is to promote awareness and empower young design and planning professionals to become more active in shaping democratic change. Our goal is to fill a gap in design and planning education and give students the opportunity to confront themselves with pressing issues of landscape democracy, right to the landscape and participation.

The LED project has started in 2016 and completed 3 following years of education program including 13 online course sessions available to students at any institution, as well as a 10-days on-site intensive programme available only to students at partner universities. The on-site intensive programs have been organized by different partners in each year. In 2016, University of Bologna organized an intensive workshop in Zingonia. In 2017, University of Kassel held the second on-site workshop in Kassel, Germany. In the third, finishing year of the LED project, Szent István University hosted and coordinated the intensive program in Törökbálint, Hungary.

The LED workshop in Törökbálint took place from June 24 - July 3, 2018. Participants of the LED online course got an opportunity to work with a real community and their landscape, applying the seminar's methods and approaches in practice. The participants have spent most of their time in the community of Törökbálint to meet and engage with the local community.

The aim of the intensive study program week was to learn by doing storytelling and participatory techniques (e.g. city walk, storytelling events, applications, exhibitions) that has been mentioned throughout the seminar sessions. Students could experience what it is like to work closely together with a living community and how the different engagement processes can influence the design and the collective vision of a neighbourhood. By the end of the intensive study program week the students not only got a better understanding of the local challenges but were able to come up with some new landscape narratives for the town of Törökbálint that can be useful for the local community in the future.



2 THE LANDSCAPE CHALLENGES OF TÖRÖKBÁLINT

Törökbálint is situated in the metropolitan area of Budapest, Hungary. This spatial situation not only determines the suburban character of the community but also the socio-cultural challenges it faces. The tension around urban development is extremely high since the city has been experiencing intense growth. The population is predicted to reach an estimated 20.000 people by 2030, and new and old residents have different expectations for the future of the city, and demands

for participation in the development processes. Although there are documents that regulate the relation of the civil society and local government, conflict has emerged that derives from different understandings of what a partnership entails. The lack of participatory tradition in the Hungarian urban planning context is a challenge and an opportunity at the same time that enables to establish tailor-made participatory solutions and methods.



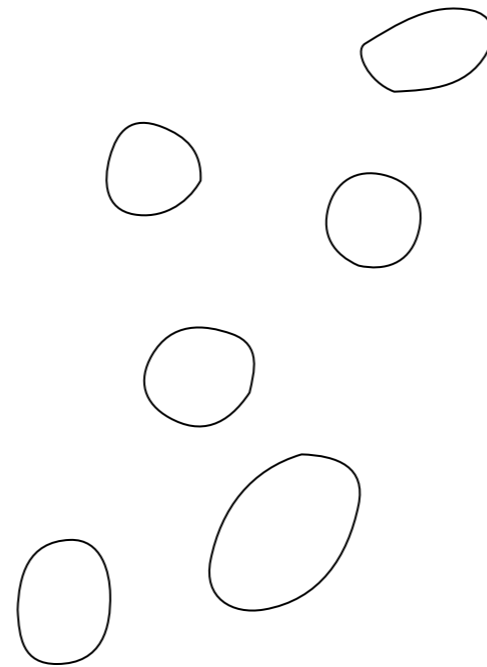
1)

Intensive growth: The tension around urban development is extremely high since the city has been experiencing intense growth. The population is predicted to reach an estimated 20.000 people by 2030, and new and old residents have different expectations for the future of the city (e.g. in scale, aesthetic of urban solutions), and demands for participation in the development processes (face to face, digital, etc.). How can we develop and renew our city and still keep the tradition and atmosphere of the city? What are the characteristics of public spaces that could bond the growing population?



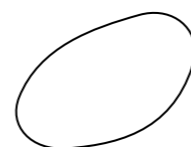
2)

Fragmented identities: 'Dormitory town' is a term often used to indicate this type of metropolitan settlements. Many experience the commuting lifestyle, and people travel to work or study, spend the free time in the capital on daily bases. Living on the geographical and mental border between city and country raises many questions: Do we belong to the capital or to our own city? Can we break this prejudice and celebrate the diversity and the local values of the community? Can we create stories that bind all these people together?



3)

Youth moving out: the suburban town provides a safe and healthy environment for families with small children. But after they grow up they move to the Capital. The Youth Council intends to participate more intensely in the life of the city and works on increasing their influence on decision-making. While there is this positive tendency, the municipality is unprepared to engage and empower youth in a wider sense. What can we do to keep youth in the city? Should we provide them sufficient services and housing? How can we foster youth to participate in the urban dialogue?



4)

Dysfunctioning participation: Although there are documents that regulate the relation of the civil society and local government, the conflict has emerged that derives from different understandings of what a partnership entails. The lack of participatory tradition in the Hungarian urban planning context is a challenge and an opportunity at the same time that enables to establish tailor-made participatory solutions and methods. Can we create such tools and processes that improve participation culture and allow the variety of people to be heard? What ideas could bridge citizens and the municipality?

3 A PROCESS BIOGRAPHY OF THE TÖRÖKBÁLINT INTENSIVE STUDY PROGRAMME

Anna Szilágyi-Nagy, LE:NOTRE Institute

HISTORY OF CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT IN THE TOWN

Since 2016, there has been an increasing intention to explore opportunities for citizen engagement in Törökbálint. The preparation of the Public Space Development Concept, the Settlement Development Concept and the Integrated Urban Development Strategy, as well as the Identity Booklet were very important milestones in working out new processes and formats for citizen engagement. The projects provided multiple opportunities to engage locals into decisions about the future of their landscape. From traditional public forums to more playful and creative forms of engagement such as games and urban walks, the municipality of Törökbálint explored a variety of formats to encourage a richer dialogue about urban development issues.

PUBLIC SPACE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The Public Space Development Concept was the first attempt of the Municipality to envision a chain of high quality public spaces that is able to serve the well-being of the increased number of inhabitants in Törökbálint. Taking the Hosszúréti-creek as the backbone of the development, the concept focused on defining public spaces from various characters - representative park with market, pedestrian zone with coffee places and shops, nature-close park for recreation - in order to link the downtown of the city with its sub-centers. The process involved individual engagement events and explored various engagement formats to reach out for different stakeholders.

March 2016 informing: installation and educational project for children, site visit and public forum for adults - park at Géza fejedelem street

June 2016 art festival: MIXDOOR contemporary art festival and urban walk for activating future community spaces - park behind the town hall, square Séta tér, park at Géza fejedelem

December 2016 involving youth - local youth helped to engage young generation through completing School Volunteer Service (online questionnaire, interview, game event and exhibition)

December 2016 consultation: Public Space Development Day - workshop and exhibition about the park behind the New Town Hall area, introducing the plans of the Séta tér in a public forum



SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT AND INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The preparation of two important documents - the Settlement Development Concept and the Integrated Urban Development Strategy - was another occasion for exploring the opportunities for community-based development in the town. The process was led by an external planning office and included a mixture of online and offline opportunities for engagement. First, a working group was established. The goal of the working group was to support the preparation of the document starting with the analyses of the site and understanding challenges, as well as to build short, medium and long term development directions of the city. Working group members included representatives of various institutions and age groups, municipal members and civil representatives. Additionally, the broader community was able to register to an online consultation platform where they were frequently informed about various stages of the document, and a public forum was organized for broader feedback.

2016 May beginning of the work: establishment of the thematic working group

July 2016 1st Working Group Meeting

August 2016 Thematic meeting: defining the micro-regional economic development model

October 2016 2nd Working Group Meeting

October 2016 Thematic meeting: discussion about vulnerable areas in Törökbálint

October 2016 discussion document: analytical study for the Concept and Strategy

December 2016 draft concept and strategy

January 2017 3rd Working Group Meeting

March 2017 online and offline consultation: draft documents shared and discussed by the public and with the state institutes

March 2017 public forum: draft document is presented by the working group and discussed by forum participants

April 2017: incorporating opinions

May 2017: Accepting reviewed strategy by the local council



IDENTITY BOOKLET

The next important step in providing opportunities for citizen engagement was the preparation of the so called Identity Booklet of Törökbálint that defines the most important values and characters of the urban environment that deserved to be preserved or developed. The document was prepared with the same methodology as the Settlement Development Concept and the Integrated Urban Development Strategy (working group, public forum) and was intended to open dialogue about the values of the city. The Intensive Study Program was seen as an extension of the engagement process that provides a unique opportunity to keep the discussion going.

March 2017 establishing thematic working group from local architects and call for participation of interested locals

April 2017 public forum 1 and review process

July 2017 public forum 2 and review process

November 2017 accepting booklet by the Local Council

CODESIGN PROCESS OF THE INTENSIVE STUDY PROGRAM

The LED Intensive Study Program aimed to built on the earlier success of citizen engagement processes and provided further opportunities to experience the benefits of community-based design. Half a year before the beginning of the IP, the local team - representatives of the Szent István University and the town hall of Törökbálint – began the preparation of the Intensive Study Program. The team started to outline the thematic focus and physical location of the design challenge. The Intensive Study Program was seen as a great opportunity to broaden the experience of the local community in the field of citizen engagement and continue the dialogue about the values of the city identified in the Identity Booklet. The ideas were further refined in an on-site Preparatory Meeting in February 2018 when the LED project team visited Törökbálint. The result of the meeting was the first draft of the IP program that provided a framework for realizing the program. Next steps included the identification and engagement of community ambassadors, preparation of the dissemination strategy to involve broader community of Törökbálint, as well as collecting and organizing data for the IP. As part of the data collection process, Hungarian master students from the Szent István University provided and analyses about the characters and values of the streets and parks of Törökbálint. The final program evolved through the continuous communication of the local and international team members and included four special public events that served as entry points for the local community to engage with the students.

January-February 2018 – establishing partnership between the university and the town

6th, February 2018 – Preparatory Meeting: LED team visits Törökbálint and collects ideas for the IP

6th, March 2018 – finalizing focus of the IP

19th, March 2018 – preparatory course of the Hungarian master students starts

10th, April 2018 – 2nd draft of IP schedule

April-May 2018 – reaching out for community members to participate in the walking exercise

8th, May 2018 - presentation of the Hungarian master students: sharing impressions and ideas about the streets and parks of Törökbálint

19th May 2018 – introducing IP program for the local Council Members

June 2018 – contracting service providers for the IP (interpreter, food service, printing booklet)

June 2018 – intense communication of the Törökbálint IP program on various channels



starting the programmes with the locals



From 2018 each municipality in Hungary had to determine a design manual of the settlement (TAK). In relation with the series of the LED programmes Annamária Csenger-Zalán chief architect and Anna Szilágyi-Nagy introduced the issue of Törökbálint and organized the exhibition for the Streets|Squares|Törökbálint program.

COMMUNICATING THE PROGRAM FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY – THE STREETS | SQUARES | TÖRÖKBÁLINT PROGRAM SERIAL

Integrating the Intensive Study Program into the life of the community was a challenging task. The local team came up with the idea of the Streets | Squares | Törökbálint program serial that opened four sessions of IP for the public. In this way, certain elements of the Intensive Program became community events providing diverse opportunities for interaction between the international group of students and the local community. The dissemination strategy included actions to announce the program serial, small reports after the public events, and post communication activities. Communication channels included the local offline and online platforms typically used by the community (TörökbálintMA App and magazine, cultural brochure, online newsletter, etc.).

News about the preparatory course of the Hungarian master students: City App

Announcing the Streets | Squares | Törökbálint program serial:

June program in Local Cultural Program, article in the local magazine

3 weeks before newsletter and slide show and posters

1 week before invitation via personal letter and emails

Daily report about the Streets | Squares | Törökbálint program serial: City App

Post communication:

July 2018 – recordings of the public events of the Street Squares Törökbálint program published online

August 2018 – final presentation results published in local magazine



COMMUNITY BENEFITS OF THE INTENSIVE PROGRAM

The IP was not only an important learning process for the students but also an inspiring cultural event for the community that prolonged the ongoing discussion around the Identity Booklet – a book that describes the urban character of the city - and expanded the community's horizons in citizen engagement. The lectures of the students became important cultural events that encouraged dialogue among residents and supported the exchange between locals and students. The introductory lectures were great opportunity to organize a mini-conference about suburban lifestyle. Presentations included external experts such as an urbanist, sociologist and the mayor as local expert that allowed reflecting on the spatial and social context of the town. The release of the Identity Booklet of Törökbálint took place in the exhibition opening ceremony where the works of the master students were presented. This event was not only a platform for students to learn about the local context but also an opportunity for local people to engage in informal discussions about the future development of the streets of Törökbálint. Also, the co-design session was not only an essential design moment for the students, but also a special experience for the local community. The session introduced a new form of dialogue in which decision makers and inhabitants could equally express their views and ideas were collected to define future vision of the selected community spaces. Finally, the presentation of students provided a great opportunity to pass the results of the IP to the community. Students handed a walnut seed, the symbol of the jointly generated ideas, to the mayor of Törökbálint advocating the community to take ownership of the ideas and take actions to develop them further.



4 TIMETABLE OF THE INTENSIVE STUDY PROGRAM

public events of the Streets|Squares|Törökbálint program series

DAY 1 - MONDAY

10:00
Sándor Elek, Mayor
Opening Speech and presentation
(open to the public)

10:45
István Schneller:
History of the city
and city region of Budapest
(open to the public)

11:30 - coffee break

11:45
János Kocsis:
Social issues in Törökbálint
(open to the public)

14:00-17:00
Forming thematic groups
then walk & sketch exercise

17:00-18:00
Sharing first impressions,
conflict mapping

18:00
Annamária Csenger-Zalán, chief architect
Exhibition Opening, Introducing the TAK
(open to the public)

MMMH, Fesztivos room

MMMH, Majláth room

DAY 2 - TUESDAY

10:00 - 17:00
Interviews, walks,
photo voice exercises
with local actors

17:00 - 19:00
Synthesis of local engagement
- Sharing exercise and preparing exhibition
- led by Anna Szilágyi-Nagy

MMMH, Majláth room

DAY 3 - WEDNESDAY

10:00 - 11:00
Tutoring time

11:00 - 13:00
Studio work (analysis)

14:00 - 15:00
Presentation of analysis
to the chief gardener and chief architect

15:00 - 16:00
Providing information about the sites

16:00 - 17:00
Studio work (analysis)

17:00 - 18:00
Establishing WORKING TEAMS

19:00
Dinner together
(provided by the municipality of Törökbálint)

MMMH, Majláth room

Faluimrezeum

DAY 4 - THURSDAY

10:00 - 11:00
Visioning chair
- led by Deni Ruggeri

11:00 - 13:00
Studio work

14:00 - 17:00
Studio work
(preparation of engaging session
in the afternoon)

17:30 - 19:00
Presentation of analysis
and co-visioning session
with the city council and local people
- led by Anita Reith and Zsófi Ronyecz
(open to the public)

MMMH, Majláth room

DAY 5 - FRIDAY

10:00 - 11:00
Nominal Group Technic
- led by Anna Szilágyi-Nagy
and Deni Ruggeri

11:00 - 12:00
Equation of change with the working teams
to address shared goals
- led by Diedrich Bruns

12:00 - 13:00
Studio work

14:00 - 18:00
Studio work

13:00 - 18:00
possible interaction with locals
at the market

18:00
Students' working place is moving
to another room

20:00 -
Hungarian Dancing House

MMMH, Majláth room

MMMH, Róth Miksa room

DAY 6 - SATURDAY

10:00 - 11:00
Change process
- led by Ellen Fetzter

11:00 - 13:00
Studio work

14:00 - 19:00
Site seeing in Budapest:
visiting public space renewal sites,
historical places,
community-driven projects
+
Visiting the Contemporary Architectural Center:
Community gardens exhibition

19:00 -
Dinner and free time
(in Budapest)

MMMH, Róth Miksa room

Budapest

DAY 7 - SUNDAY

10:00 - 11:00
Walk with
City Beautifying Association

11:00 - 13:00
Studio work

14:00 - 18:00
Studio work

18:00 - 19:00
Pre-presentation
(internal)

Diskert

MMMH, Róth Miksa room

DAY 8 - MONDAY

10:00 - 11:00
Tutoring time

11:00 - 13:00
Studio work

14:00 - 15:00
Submission of presentation
then review and feedback session

15:00 - 17:00
Rehearsing time and final touches

17:00 - 19:00
Final presentation
(open to the public)
and group photo

19:00
Dinner together (provided by SZIE)
and feedback about the IP

MMMH, Majláth room

5 COMMUNITY AMBASSADORS - UNDERSTANDING LANDSCAPE THROUGH THE COMMUNITY

People are experts with deep knowledge of their community, and this should be the starting point for landscape architects and planners. Stakeholders are likely to have knowledge, wisdom, and insight that can have an important agency in democratic decision making. It is crucial to recognize that there are always different perspectives and realities within communities, with every individual bringing their own unique experiences and interpretations. The IP was a great opportunity to engage with stakeholders Törökbálint. Volunteering members of the community - teacher, activist, representatives of the community center and local businesses and various institutions, etc. - met the students for a short urban walk and showed the city to the guests. Students initiated conversations about a specific landscape topic and issue (e.g. local heritage, lifestyle, safety, health, values of the built environment, etc.). The Community Ambassadors shared their knowledge and personal stories about the city proudly with the students. Students collected information about the opportunities and challenges of Törökbálint and learned about place-specific understandings of landscape and how landscape democracy is understood within their local cultures.

MÁTYÁS BUDAI

trainer, Törökbálint Canoe School

JÁNOS BÁLINT

former member of the local council (LC)

TIBOR PÉCSKÖVI

owner of Leckerli Restaurant, initiator of the Riczu Memorial Cup

ILDIKÓ CSOKONÁNÉ VÍZKELETI

head of the town's social service

JENŐ ANTAL

head of City Caretaker's Office

GERGELY KISS

calvinist priest

MEGYASSZAI MAGDOLNA

German Government

ERIKA RITTMANN

kindergarten teacher, Csupaszív Kindergarten

GERGELY KENEDI

director of mechanics, MMMH

ÁKOS HADIK

Törökbálint Youth Local Council (TIFO)

DÁVID IZSÁK

teacher of mathematics, physics and German language

RÓBERT WEILER

Törökbálint Chamber Music Choir

ZSUZSANNA HOLLÓ

head of gardeners, Local Council

ANNAMÁRIA CSENGER-ZALÁN

Councillor of Architecture, LC

ANNA SZILÁGYI-NAGY

Department of Town Development, LC

ILONA P. BOROS

Head of the Village Museum (Falumúzeum)

JÓZSEF SZALCZINGER

Town Caretaker Organisation



6 REGIONAL CONCEPTS VERSUS 'GROUND TRUTHING' AND THE ROLE OF TEST SITES FOR

Prof. Dr. Diedrich Bruns, University of Kassel

Recognizing that we should treat landscapes as individuals having their specific character and history of change, the idea of Landscape Biography (LB) developed, during the 1990s, into the LB-Approach that it is today (Kolen et al. 2015).

Considering people and place together, the LBA integrates information on physical objects and on perception, on processes and aspects of landscape transformation, on issues of power and inequality, and how social justice play out in the landscape.

Knowledge about regional and local heritage (Taylor 2017), and about landscape character (Fairclough et al. 2018);

Knowledge about historical and current narratives of landscape and place (Schama 1995);

Knowledge about external and internal forces that influence landscape change, including policy (Eiter & Potthoff, 2007), and knowledge about interest groups including key players, people and institutions (Taylor 2017:219,220);

Knowledge about local and regional experience with landscape and landscape transformation, and about competence in responding to change (resilience).



For purposes of landscape planning and design, LBA fuses landscape architecture methods with methods from archaeology, historical geography, landscape ecology, sociology, anthropology, and other fields. LBA then synthesises a wide spectrum of different kinds of knowledge:

When reconstructing history in a chronological and linear way, landscape biographers use a periodical frame to systematically describe and analyse change processes. They conceptualise historic periods as time layers, synthesize landscape information into series of such layers, each, for example, as written descriptions and annotated maps and images, and present all layers synoptically. They use overlay techniques to carry out multi-temporal analysis.

Multi-temporal correlations must go beyond mere historical analysis in cases where biographers aim to analyse human-land, people-place and power relationships, and when the aim is to uncover changes in landscape perception and values. Complex LBA also offer glimpses into visions that people have about the future.

Expanded further and incorporating participatory methods, the LBA provides the basis for inter- and trans-disciplinary reflections on landscape change, and it synthesizes information needed for learning for the future from the past (Samuels 1979; Pollard & Reynolds 2002). According to the European Landscape Convention, ELC, governments, administrations and members of the public need to foster public participation and to engage and take part in the following specific measures (Dower 2008):

Identifying landscape character,

Analysing landscapes,

Taking note of landscape changes (landscape history),

Setting landscape quality goals,

Assessing landscape quality, and taking action for

Protecting, planning, and developing and managing landscapes (including enhancing, restoring and creating landscapes).



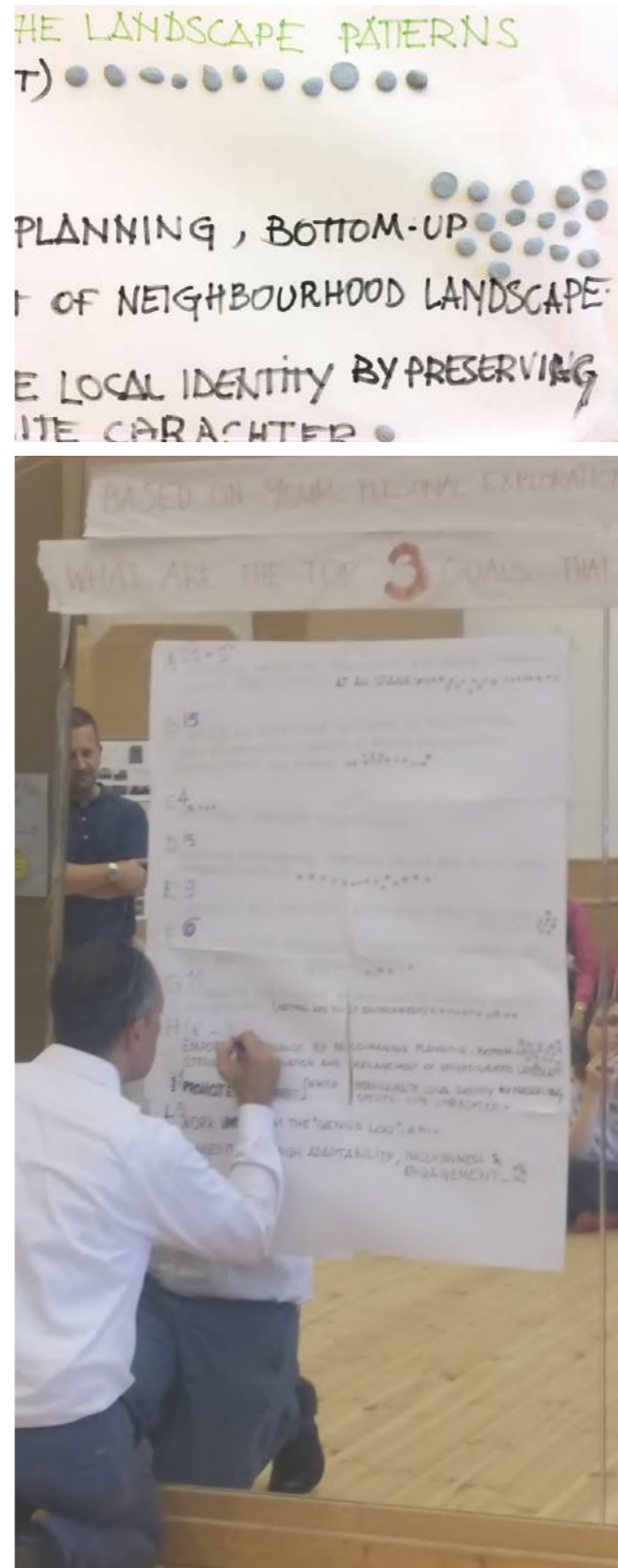
7 NOMINAL GROUP TECHNIQUE AND GAMEBOARD

Deni Ruggeri, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

On day 3 of the workshop, the IP participants formed new groups. The idea was that experts in each of the initial analysis phase would be able to engage their findings within each group and establish a balanced knowledge base for the visioning work during the final phases of the intensive.

The morning began with a Nominal Group Technique, with the goal to come to an agreement across all participants about the top goals for the LED future of Törökbálint. The activity consisted of asking each member of the new groups to express their top three goals for the future of the community, grounded in the knowledge they had been able to tap into during the first part of the Intensive, and their conversations with various community members and stakeholders. The individual goals would be shared within each working group. After a long discussion, the group would agree to finalize their goals and re-present them to the rest of the participants. After all 5 groups shared their goals, overlap and possible redundancies were reduced, by carefully re-wording the goals to make them richer and more inclusive of the nuanced perspectives emerged during the working group discussions.

In a plenary democratic voting session, each participant received 5 votes to be spent strategically to advance what they considered the most relevant democratic actions for Törökbálint's landscape. The votes resulted in 7 goals, which would need to be addressed by the group visions and actions.



Votes were spent on the goals strategically in order to direct future visions and actions for Torokbalint's community.

<p>Tbalink LED Goal # 1 Establish processes and workshops for formal and informal direct participation</p>	<p>Tbalink LED Goal # 2 Empower self-reliance by encouraging bottom-up planning, activation and stewardship/ management of neighborhood landscapes</p>	<p>Tbalink LED Goal # 3a Guarantee environmental protection through good policies, laws, programmes and education</p>
<p>Tbalink LED Goal # 3b Create an accessible network of multifunctional spaces to foster multiculturality, social inclusion/ interactions and events</p>	<p>Tbalink LED Goal # 4a Ensure transparency and accountability of decision-making processes</p>	<p>Tbalink LED Goal # 4b Embed community through public events, arts and culture</p>
<p>Tbalink LED Goal # 5 Beautify Törökbálint by highlighting the landscape patterns and landmarks (both natural and man-made)</p>	<p>Tbalink LED Goal # 6 Improve and promote green public transport systems</p>	<p>Tbalink LED Goal # 7 Develop neighborhood-friendly commercial areas and services for economic growth</p>

The Nominal Group Technique resulted in 7 goals for the democratic future of Törökbálint's landscape.

In promoting democratic landscape transformation, a unique challenge usually presents itself to designers. This consists of the linking of the goals to design choices. In order to facilitate the process, Deni Ruggeri and the LED colleagues introduced a new instrument, called 'gameboard'. A game board is a representational/design technique developed by Raoul Buntschoten to identify emergent conditions, which can serve as potential agents of change and instruments for the achievement of shared goals. The game board would be both revelatory and generative of possible landscape democratic interventions. The students would begin with a plan of their site, onto which they would need to identify landscape change agents, and link them through design toward achieving three or more of the goals prioritized during the NGT activity. The game board would be used both by the group to ensure their accountability and effectiveness, and as graphic representations of their ideas and goals linked to landscape elements in each particular site.



Students and instructors discuss the strategies visualized through the game board.



On day 4, after forming new groups the participants had the chance to meet the community again. On Thursday we had a special event where all community members were invited - from residents, business owners to city council people or the mayor of the town. The aim of the event was to gather people around the 5 site-topics and get insight information from locals to shape the future of the site together.

At first, all project groups had a few minutes to present to the audience their findings so far and let them know what are the main issues and questions that they would like to explore around the table. After the site introductions the hosts of the event - Anita Reith and Zsófia Ronyecz from Völgyzugoly Műhely, a participation specialist group - introduced the rules of the game.

The community could join to two project groups from 20 minutes each to discuss about the site with the students. The language barrier was challenging but each group had at least two Hungarian students who were responsible for moderating and translating the conversation. After 20 minutes the organizers used a bell to signal the end of the session and kindly asked the community to shift between the groups.



All groups had vivid and interesting conversations that was quite hard to finish up in 20 minutes. Of course the time is never enough in such events - students had to learn how to manage time and how to gain as much information as possible in a short period of time. In participation it is a key to ask the right questions. Engaging the community only starts with the invitations - the real engagement is when you sit down with them and find the way to communicate in the most effective way. That was the main lesson of the event for the participants.



THINK
LISTEN
DRAW

do it together!



After the two rounds we gathered together in a big circle. Each group had to summarize in a few sentences what did they learn from the interactions with locals. At last by not least after thanking all the audience to take their time to come down here the organizers spread papers and pens to everyone to write down one word that - for them - was the main message of the event that they take home. We made a full round where everyone had to show up their papers and say that word out loud.

At the end more than 20 community member appeared in the event. This session was doubtless an important and memorable event not only for the IP students but also for the community of Törökbálint in the wider engagement process. It was great to see that the conversations continued after the formal program and people have stayed half an hour more to discuss further issues of the site or just have casual chat with the students or staff.





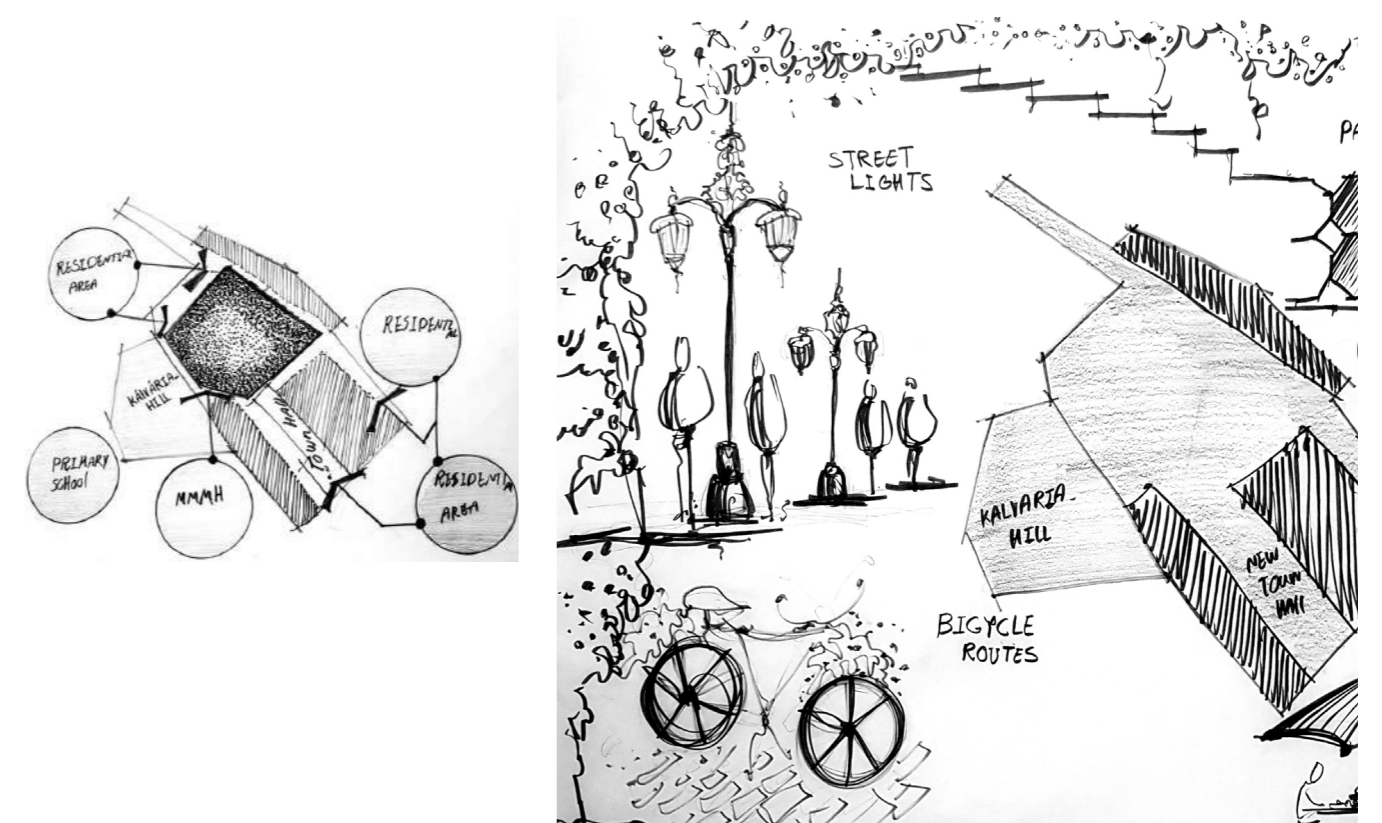
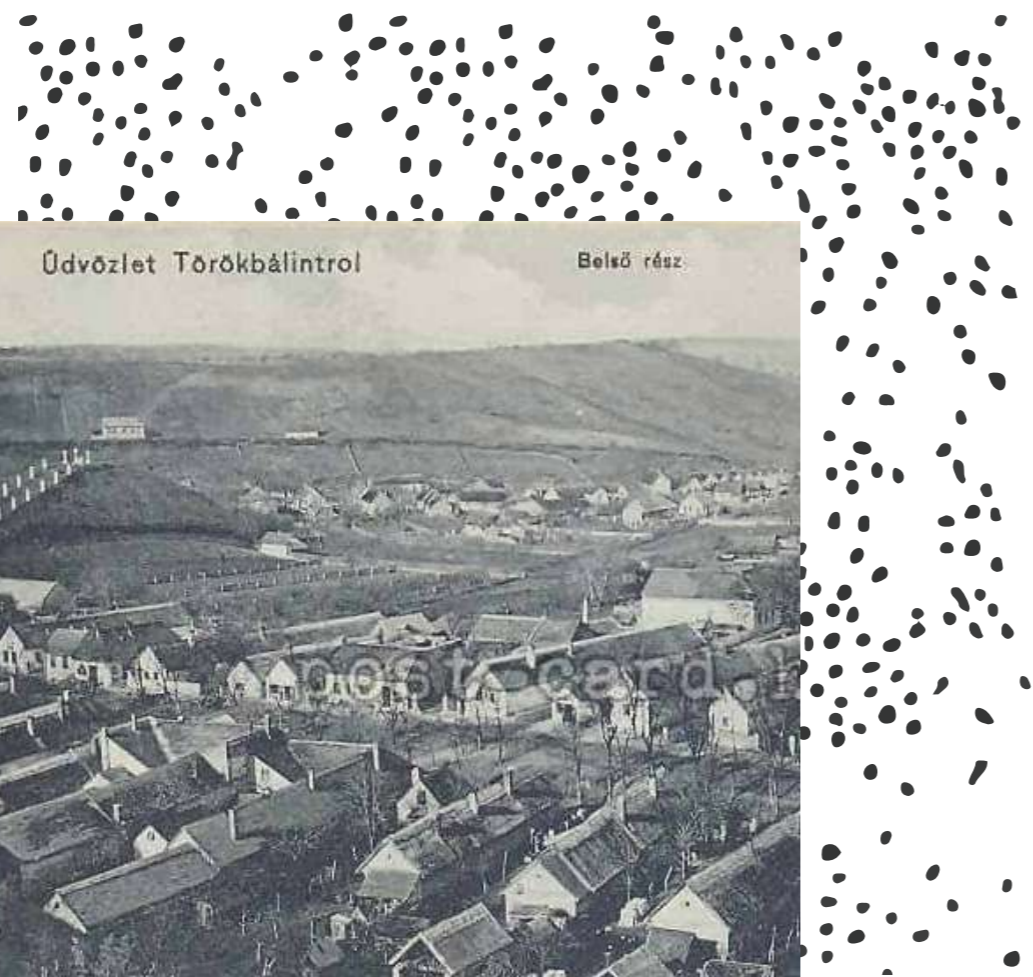
9 GROUP WORK

KÁLVÁRIA HILL

group work - site 1



Farzaneh Rezabeigy Sani
Mallory Petersen
Synne Lauritzsen
Áron Békefi
Andrea Libanori



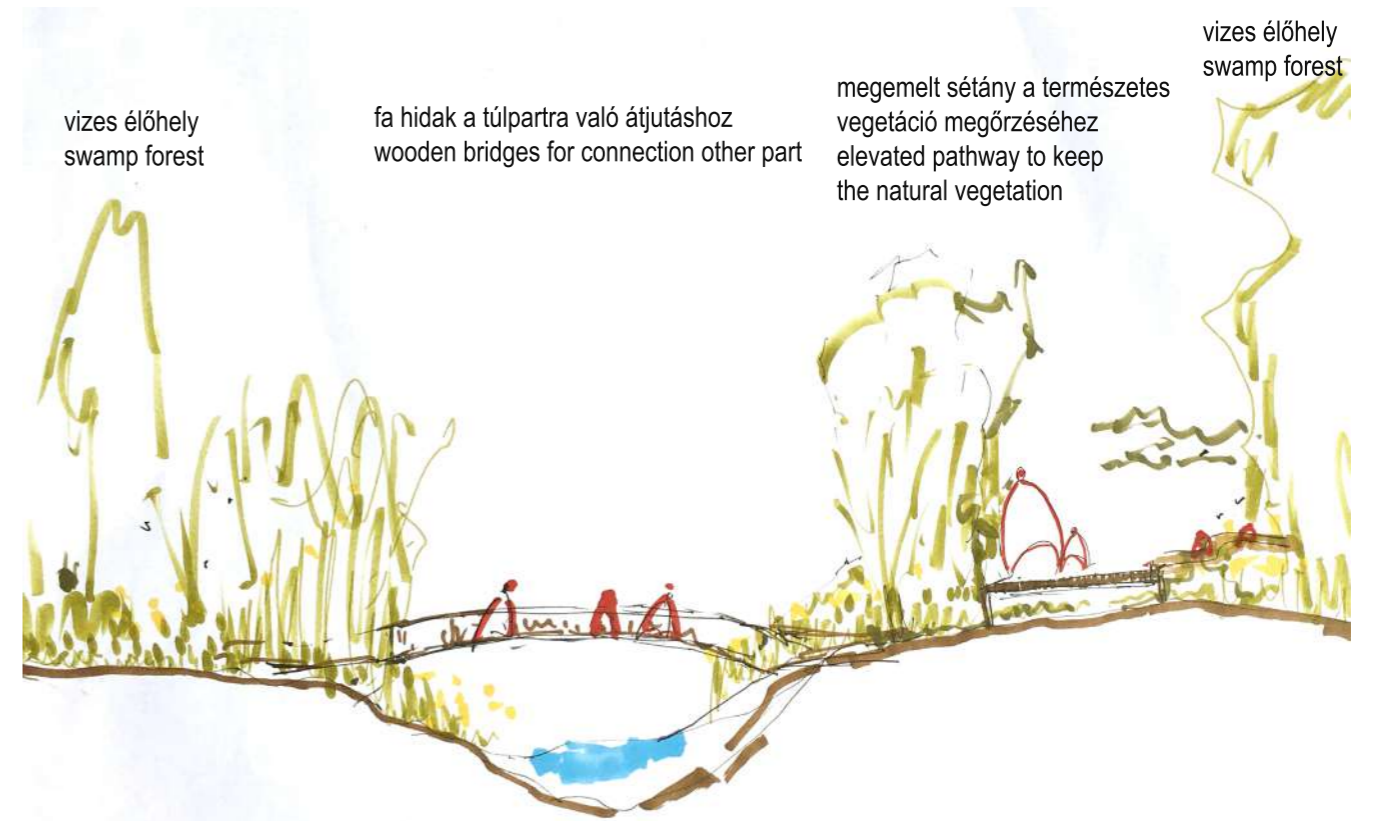
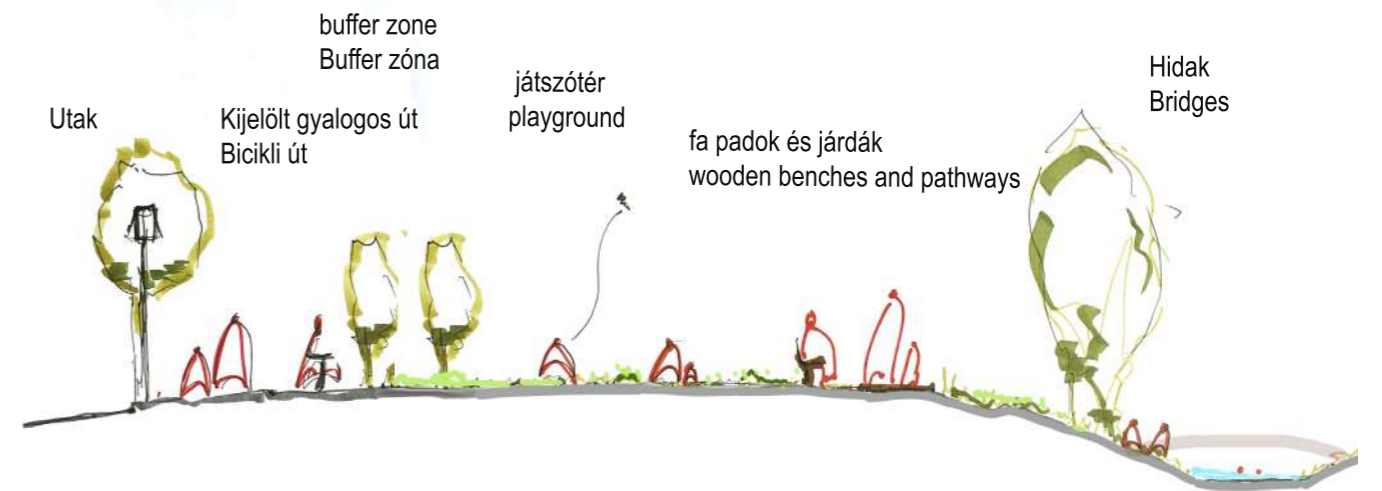


HOSSZÚRÉTI CREEK

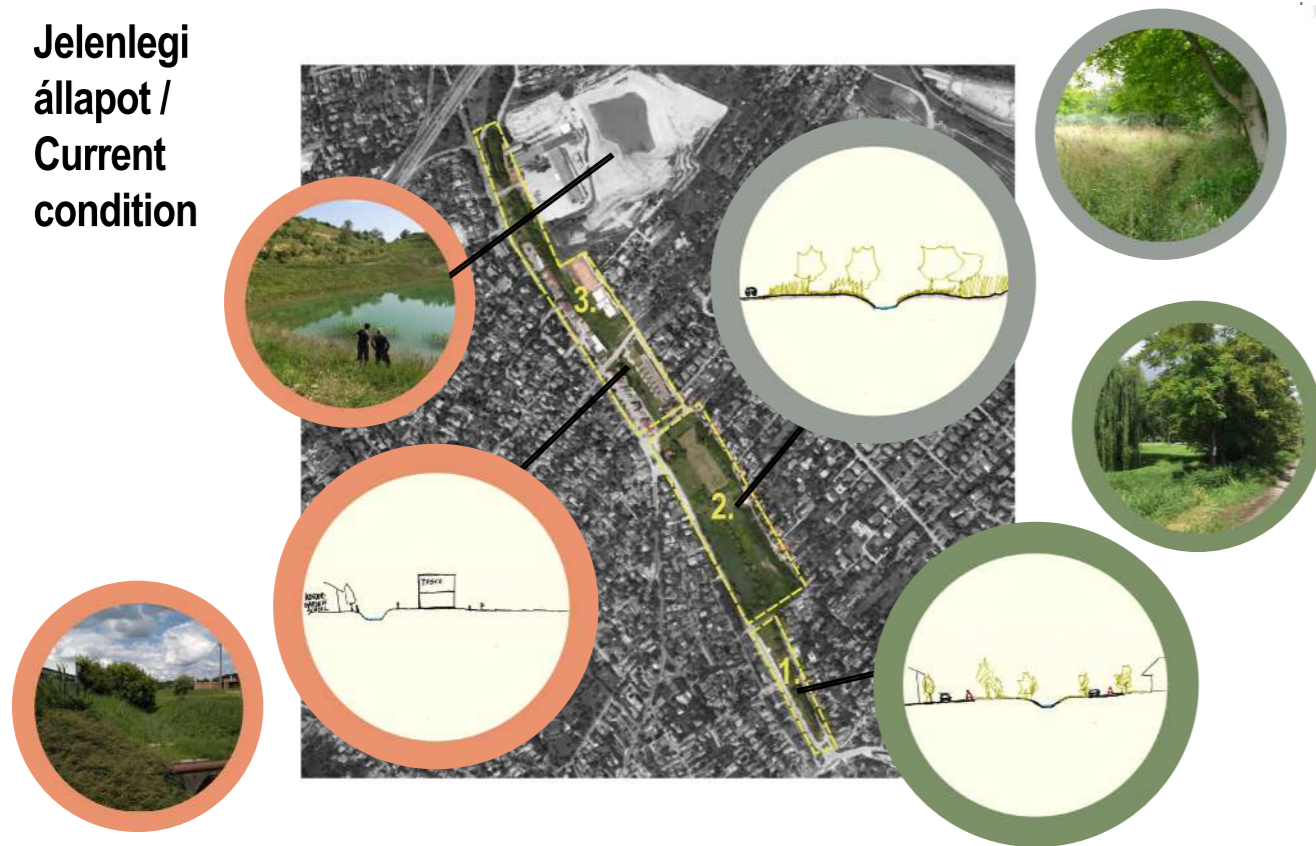
group work - site 2



Mehrdad Bayat
Zsófia Réka Artner
Mansura Perveen
Araceli Quempumil
Laura Kovács



Jelenlegi állapot / Current condition



Rövidtávú cél / Short term goal

Jelmagyarázat
 - Bicikli út
 - Gyalogos út



Középtávú cél / Midterm goal

Jelmagyarázat
 - Bicikli út
 - Gyalogos út

Projektek és workshopok létrehozása, mely megteremtí a lehetőséget a részvételre.



Erősíteni az önellátás fontosságának érzetét a közös tervezés, munka, és a fiatal generációk edukációján keresztül.

Hosszútávú cél / Longterm goal

Jelmagyarázat
 - Bicikli út
 - Gyalogos út

Környezetbarát kereskedelmi területek és szolgáltatások létrehozása a gazdasági növekedés érdekében.



Törökbálint szépítése a meglévő tájképek és táji elemek kiemelésével

Multifunkcionális terek hozzáférhető hálózatának létrehozása.

SZÉRŰS KERT

group work - site 3



- Xinqi Ji
- Mihály Fazekas
- Amsal Mesic
- Olaf Soldal
- Hamid Gohari
- Bianca Baccharini

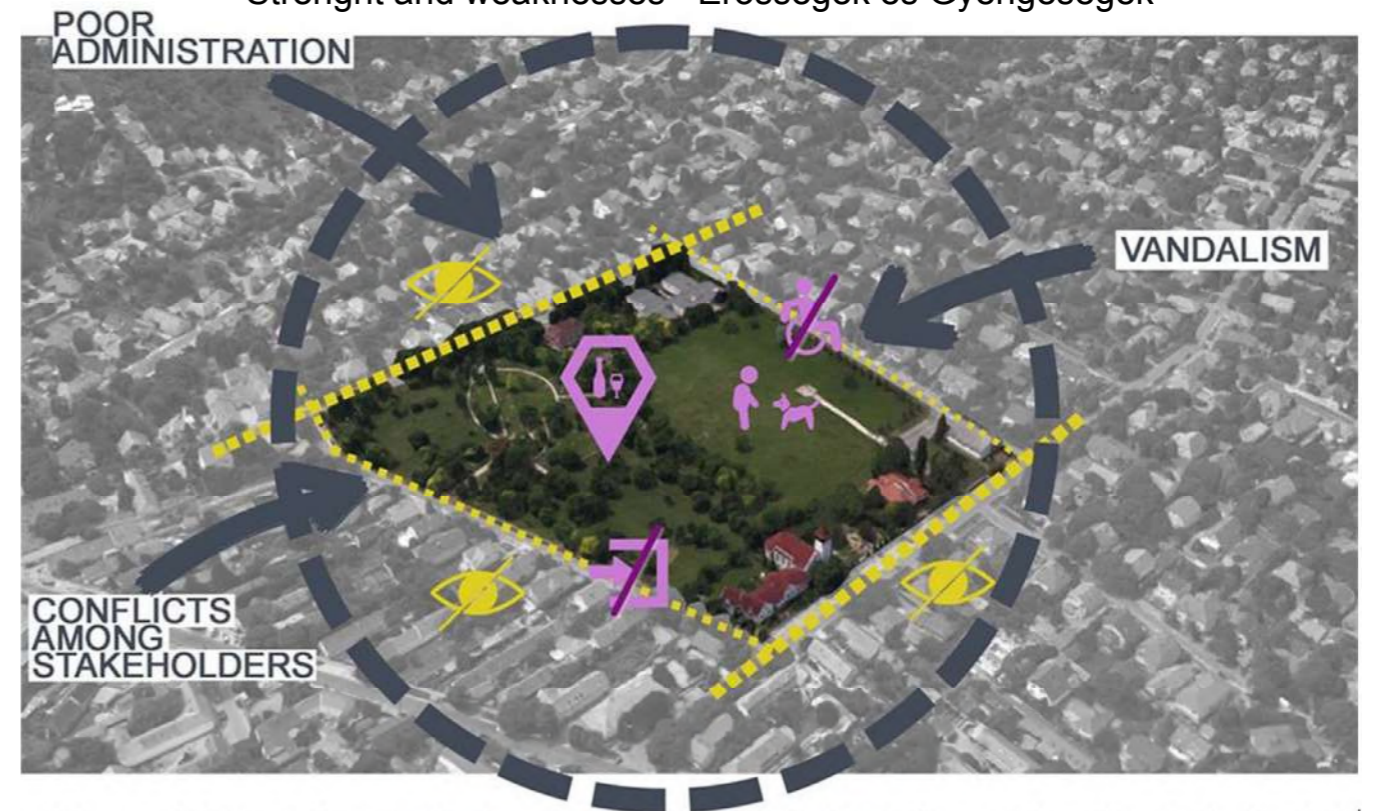


Stakeholder Analysis interview - Az interjúk eredménye

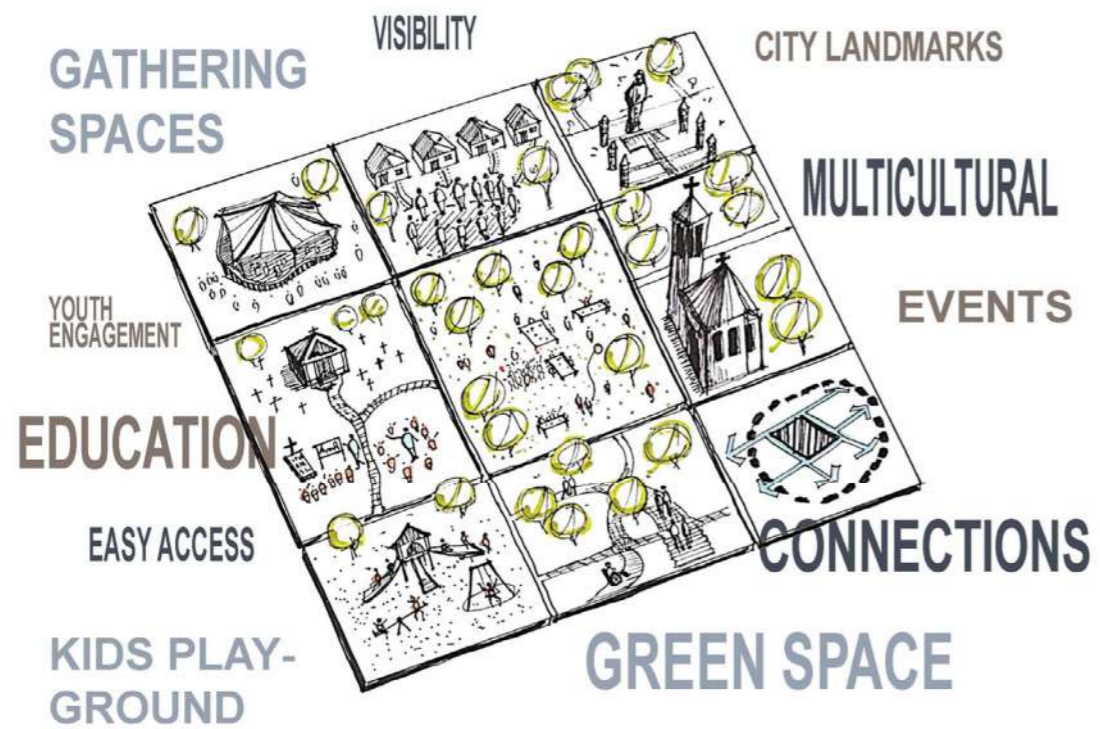


Site analysis - a hely elemzése

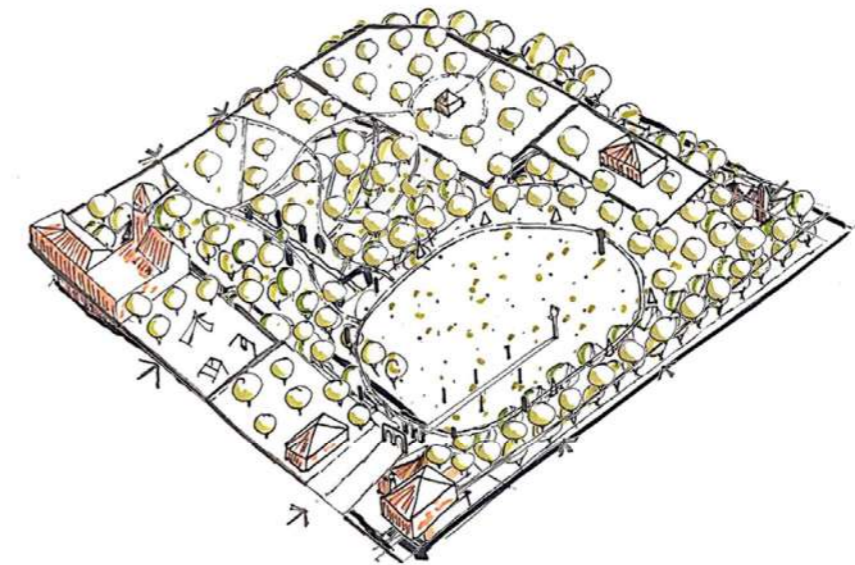
Strength and weaknesses - Erősségek és Gyengeségek



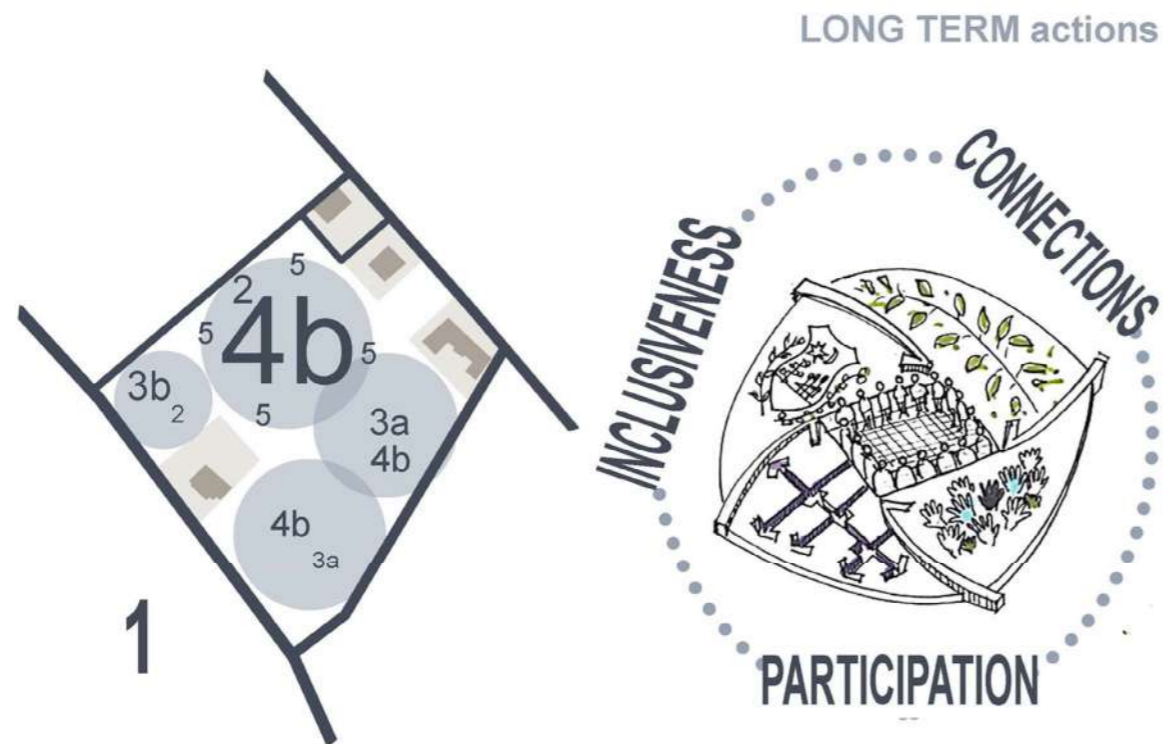
Vision



One park, alternative futures - Egy park, lehetséges jövő



Change process - A változás folyamata



NEW ENTRANCE IN CORNERS (FOR CONVINIENT)

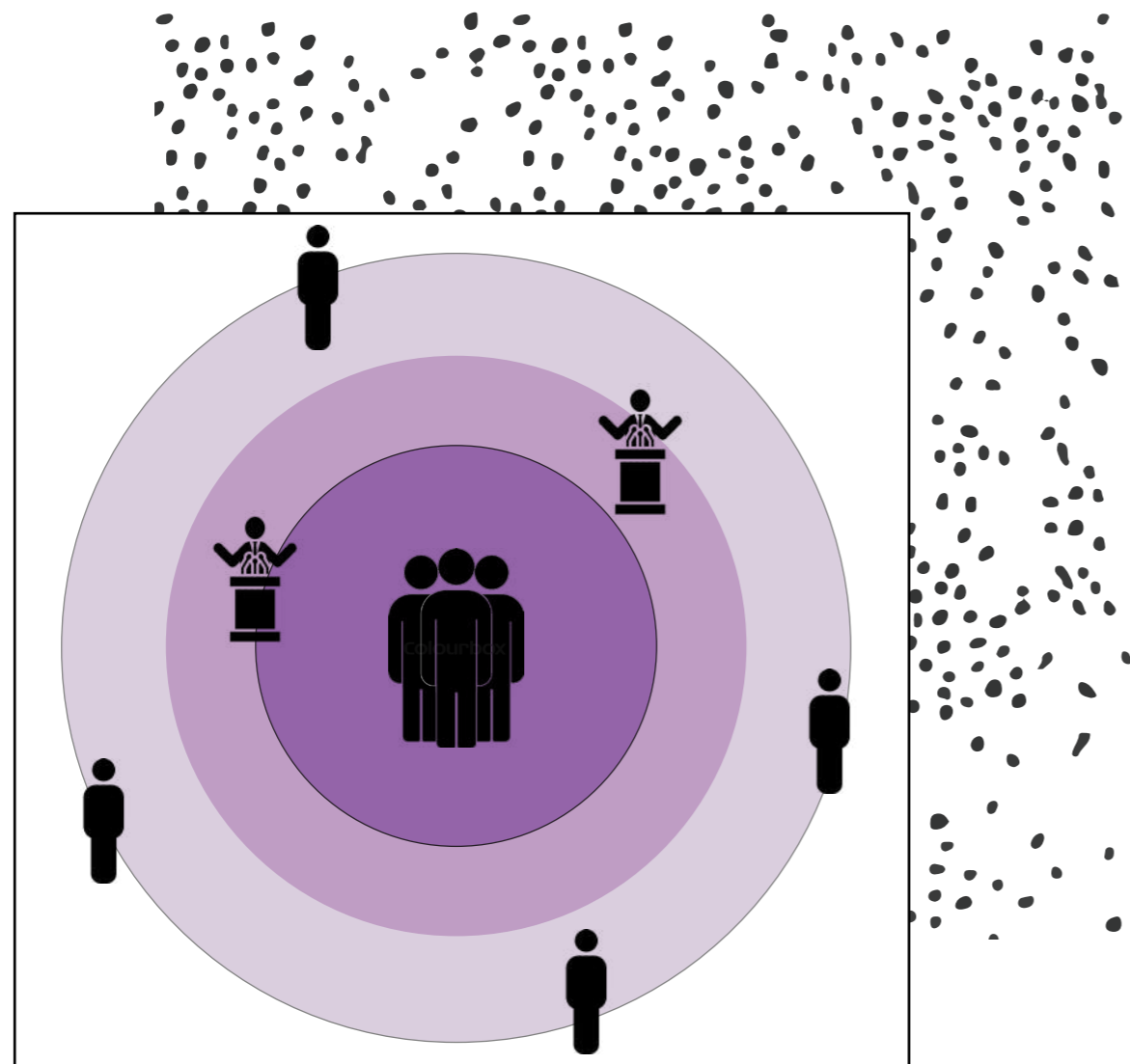


TÖRÖKBÁLINT LAKE

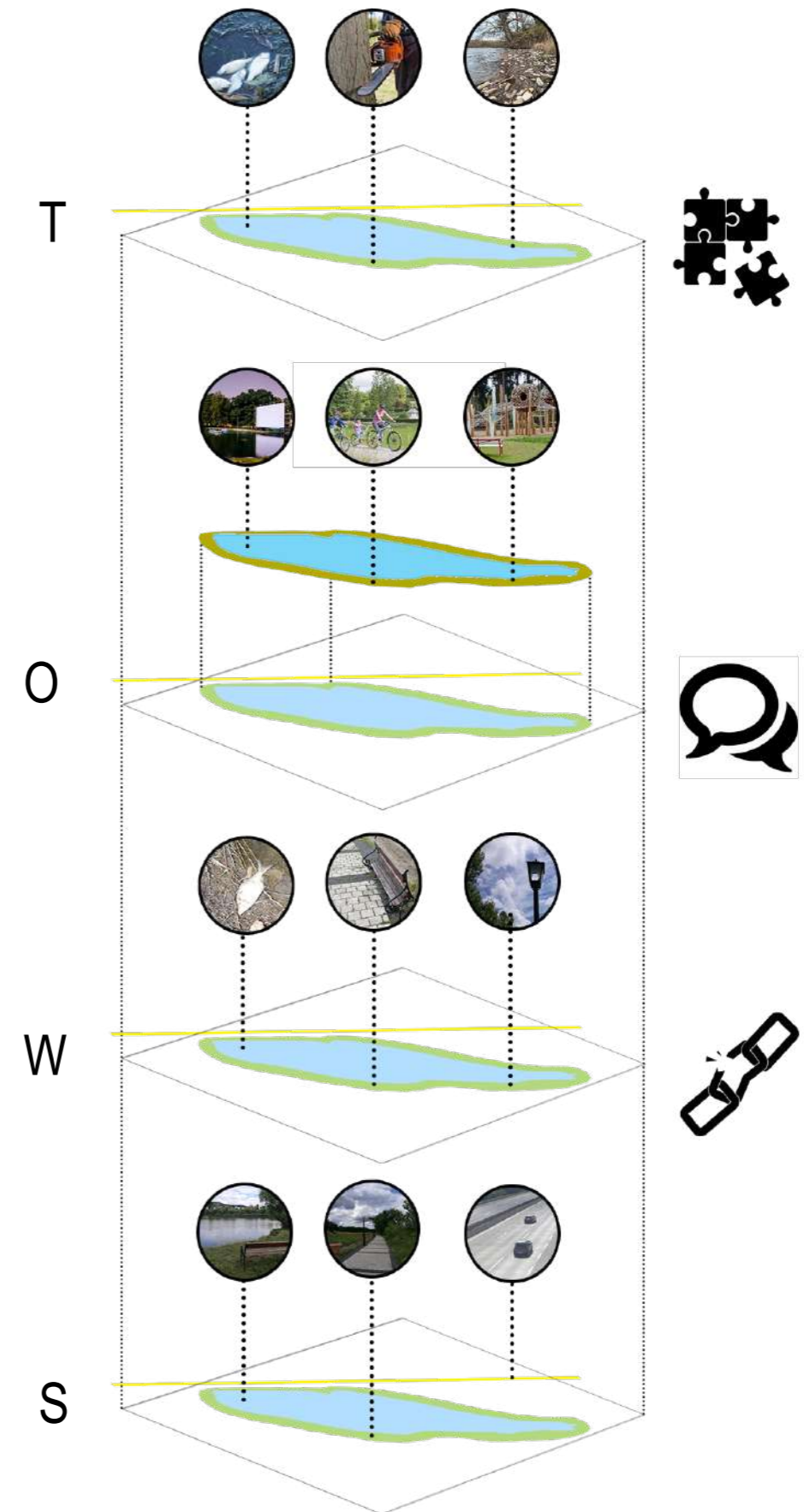
group work - site 4



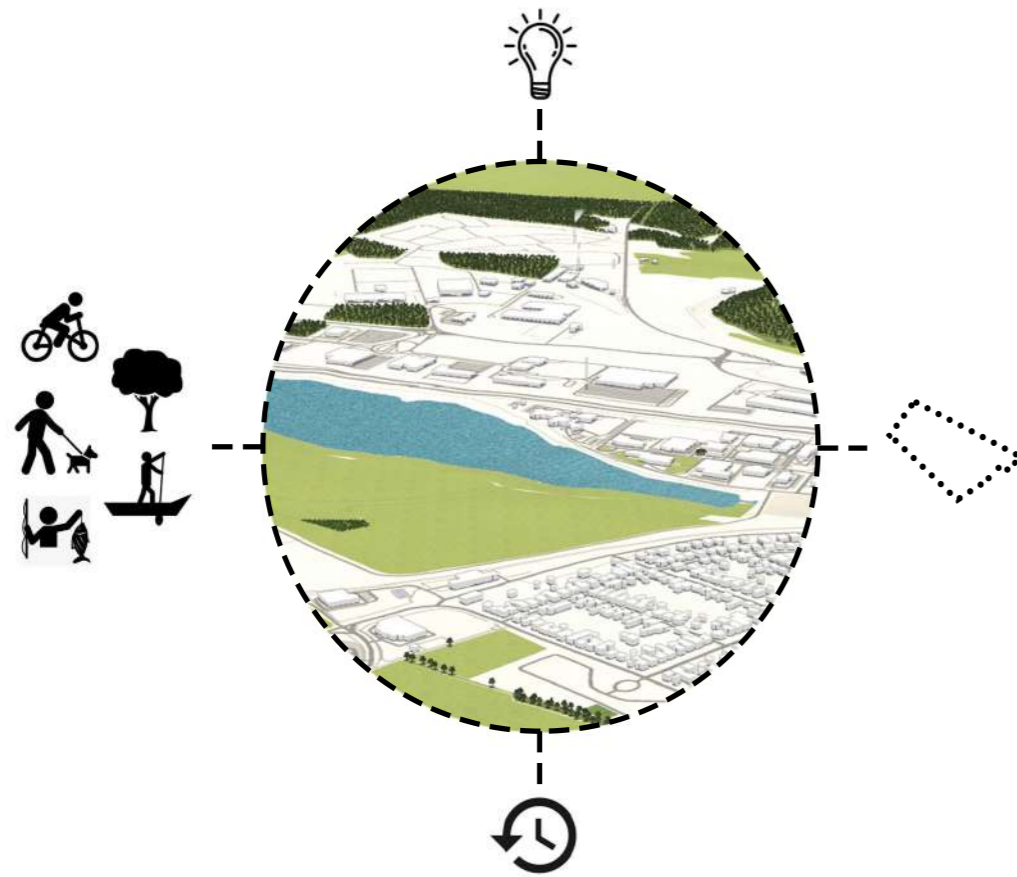
Victor Renza
László Benesóczky
Petar Juricki
Razi Hamidreza
Csenge Badacsonyi
Mitra Cheraghi



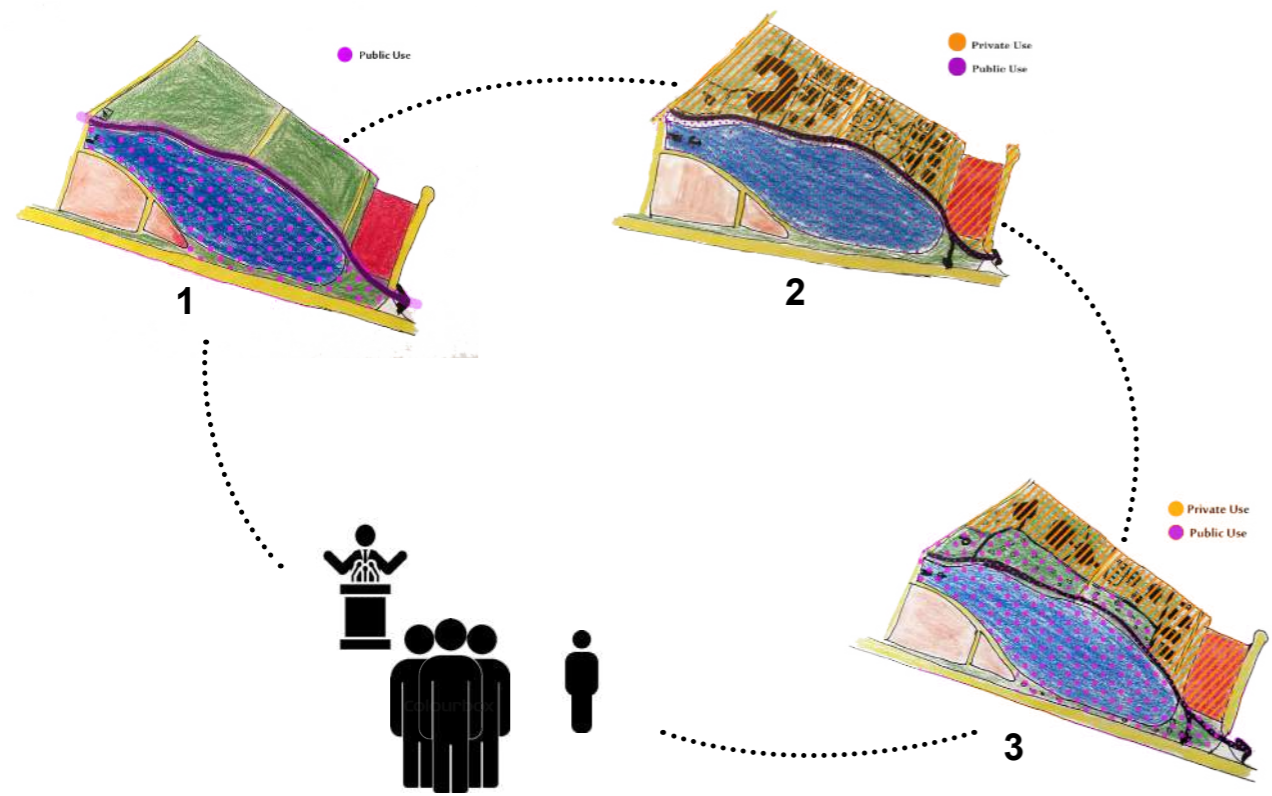
ASSESSMENT



CONTEXT



SCENARIOS



ALTERNATIVE FUTURE, OUTLOOK



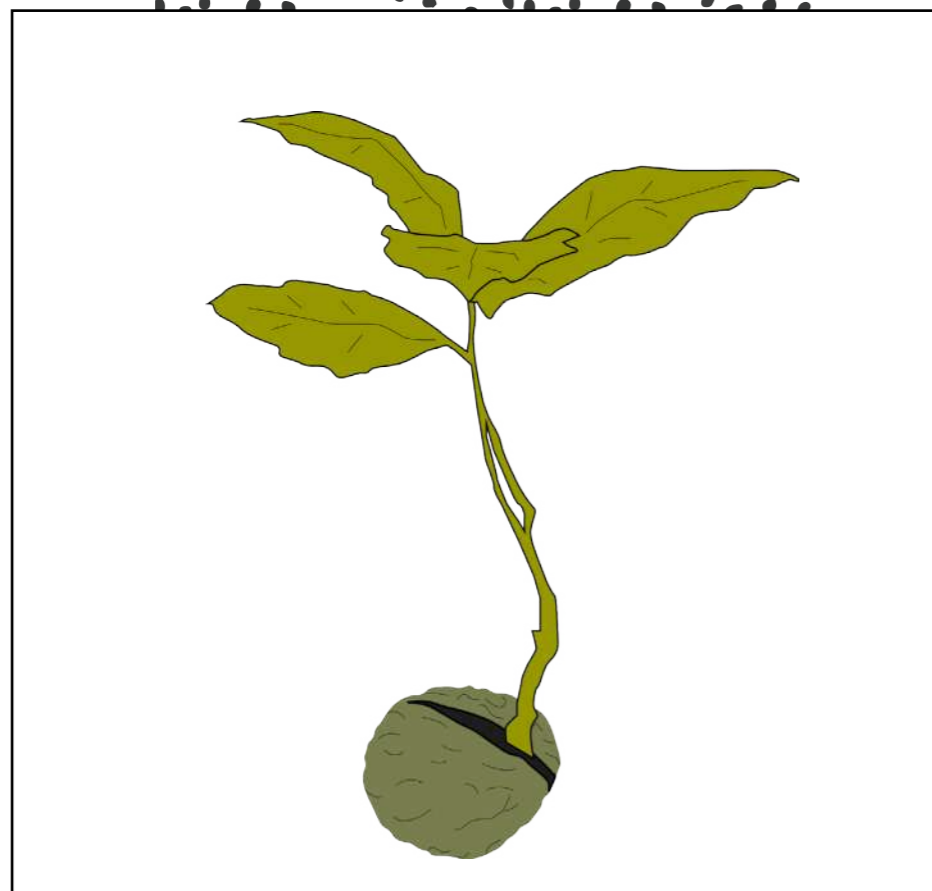
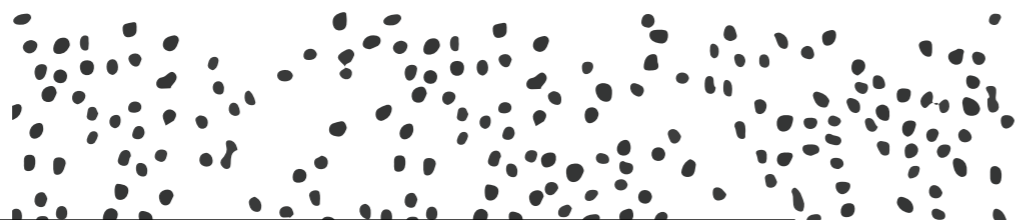
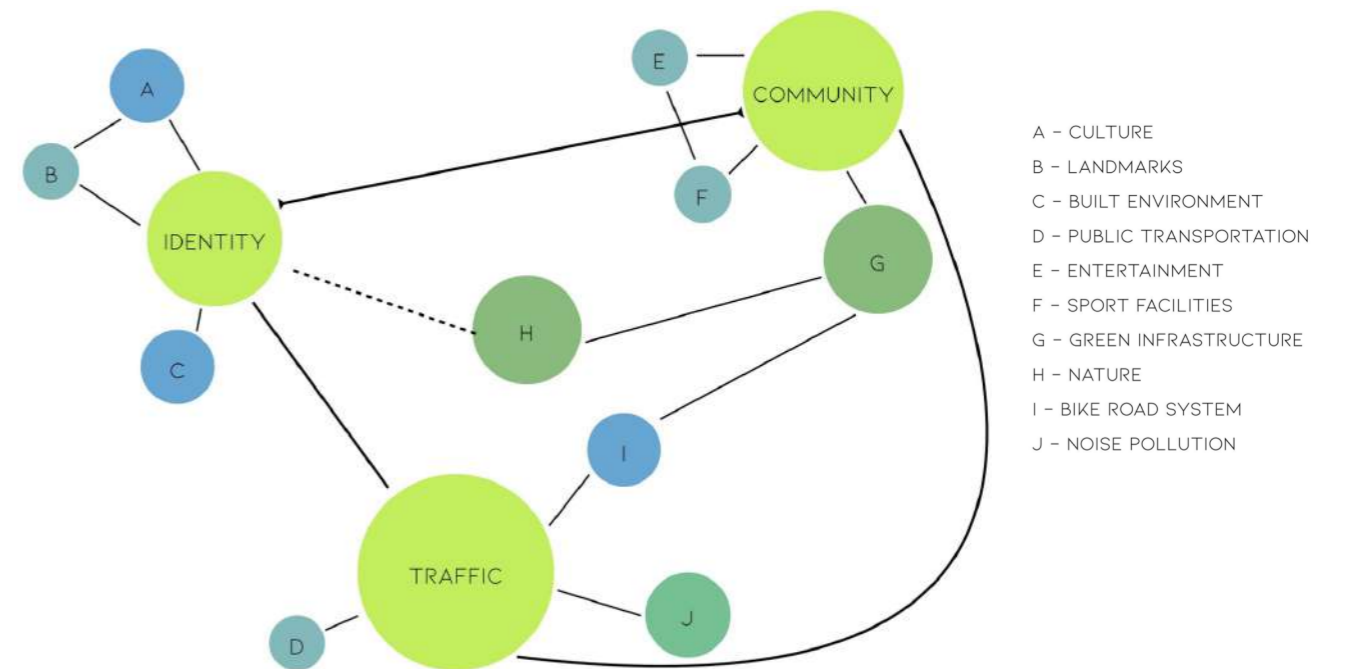
TÖRÖKBÁLINT AS A WHOLE

group work - site 5



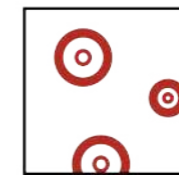
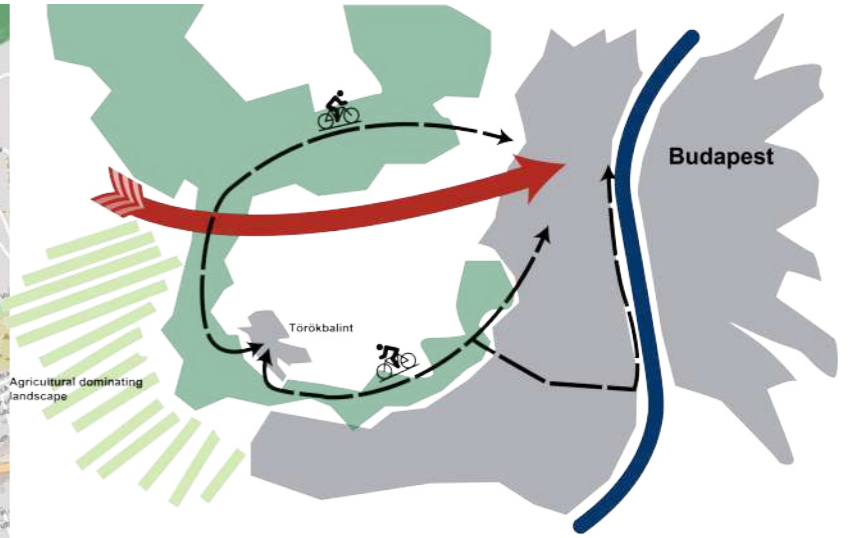
Niels de Couvreur
 Dalma Kóczyán
 Xiao Chen
 Alexandra Szentkuti
 Luis Aquino
 Christofer Lein

WHAT YOU TOLD US

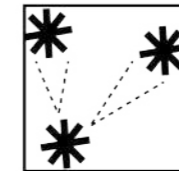


WHO IS IN CONTROL

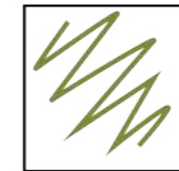
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Landscape character Peaceful locations compared to the big cities Heritage, existing elements Local economy Regional accessibility Unique cultural elements Local businesses High support from the government	Fragmented community, social groups Lack of flexibility Inflexible infrastructure Unequal distribution of services Public-transport Water-system Noise pollution Unreadable landscape Lack of shared community areas Car focused infrastructure Spreading built environment
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Budapest-Balaton bike road Possible availability of old houses Existing green structures Vacant fields Change of policy Regional development plan Rain-falls increasing community network	Attraction of Budapest Change of government Urbanization Increasing fragmentation Loss of existing green structure Gentrification Deficient maintenance in old buildings Lack of young inhabitants Multiple land-use plans Lack of resources by expanding settlements



HUBS
Gathering places
Improving community by
social and Economical
benefits.



Readable Landscape
Visual connection of landmarks
recognizable landscape



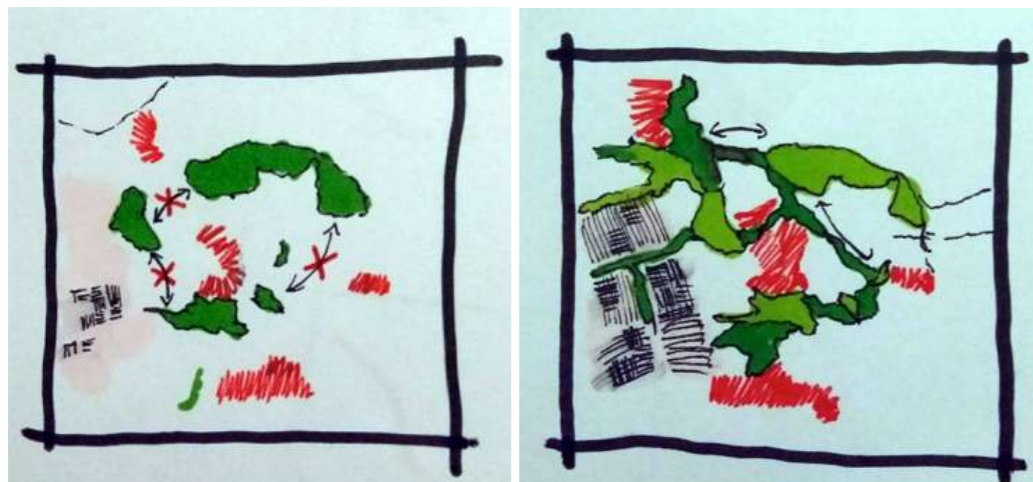
Collective street
Streets with bike and pedestrians
infrastructure dominant to car












New or improved greeninfrastructure
creating a consistent and fluent greenstructure
in and around the city.



Landscape framework

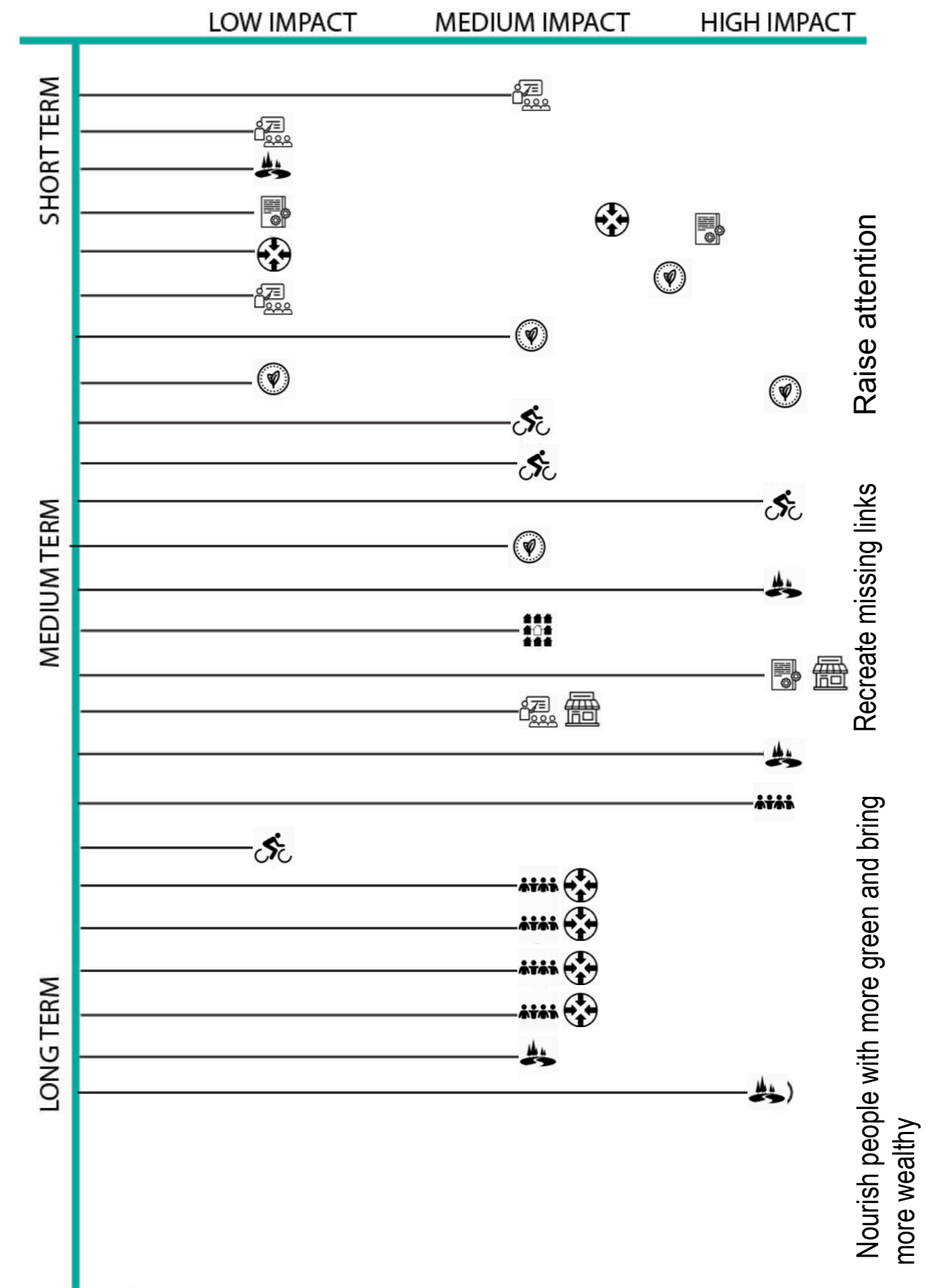


Goals established by Nominal Group Technique in Torokbalint June 2018

				
Establish processes / workshops for formal and informal direct participation at all stages.	To create an accessible network of multicultural / multifunctional spaces to foster social inclusion.	Ensure transparency and accountability of decision making process	To beautify Torokbalint by highlighting the landscape patterns and landmarks (Natural and Building Environment)	Neighborhood friendly commercial areas and services for economy growth
				
Empower self-reliance by encouraging planning, bottom up stewardship, activation and management of neighborhood landscape.	Guarantee environmental protection through good policies, laws, programs and education.	Embodying community through public events, arts and culture.	Improve and Promote Sustainable public transport system	

PROCESS CHANGE

- Workshop with locals
- Workshop International Multicultural Assessment
- Emphasize the potential areas, spaces and buildings.
- Enhance the potential areas by providing suitable Administrative Programs.
- Foster the organization of activities where multicultures can merge.
- Workshops about the ecological services that the Walnut Tree provides.
- Engage all the citizens around pruning and maintaining Walnut Tree.
- Promote the protection of the current Walnut Tree Inventory.
- Create visual relations between the main and secondary hubs.
- Create traffic roundabout and reductors to decrease the speed of the vehicles.
- Create alternative roads among the main settlements to decrease the speed transit.
- Prune the surrounding area of the Landmarks to highlight their importance.
- Generate green buffers to isolate the sound pollution and clean the general image.
- Generate green rural domestic spaces among the city center.
- Creation of local policies to incentive entrepreneurship
- Workshops for local entrepreneurship around Walnut tree industry.
- Restore old abandoned buildings to host friendly neighborhood business.
- Generate a green axis to link the project areas with the hubs.
- Include in the green axis paths for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Intervention Géza fejedelem útja
- Intervention Szérűskert
- Intervention Tó park
- Intervention park of Kálvária domb
- Increase of the users on the streets and roads
- Continuous engagement of citizens into the beautifying process all Torokbalint





10 TÖRÖKBÁLINT IP VOICES

Ellen Fetzer, Nürtingen-Geislingen University

For me as a German I was very impressed by the different historical layers we have discovered in Törökbálint, formerly Grossturwall in German. During our walks with locals in the landscape we touched upon very sensitive topics: displacement, broken identities, loss. It was an inter-generational talk and people started to see things differently and from a wider perspective. This is probably what landscape democracy is all about: to provide a holistic framework for bringing different perspectives together. So that everyone can see and respect them.

Deni Ruggeri, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

The Intensive program in TB challenged us to look at landscape democracy and its challenges in the context of a seemingly benign, livable, suburban place. Students were tested to see beyond the surface, and dive deeper into the nuances of the social landscape of the community, its accessibility, as well as the landscape practices that further distanced people from the surrounding nature, and from each other. Landscape democracy in the context of a small Hungarian town became less about ethnic conflict and more about the differential access to the landscape across various user groups: children, young adults, adults and senior citizens.

Being in TB, we also were confronted with differences in perceptions between new and old-time residents of a place, gentrification, and the need to preserve a sense of place and tradition.

Kjersti Skjelbreid, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

To be a part of the Törökbálint IP has been very valuable for me personally and professionally. The theme of the workshop itself has taught me how to think about landscape on a completely new level, a much deeper level than design aesthetics. The idea and theories that lies behind the LED project allows me as a landscape architect to engage with the hidden treasures of local people and engagement when working on a site.

The IP in Törökbálint was a perfect way to experience this in a practical way, in real life, in a real community with its challenges, changes, initiatives and local engagement. I will always remember this project, and it has definitely added a democratic layer to my education in landscape architecture.

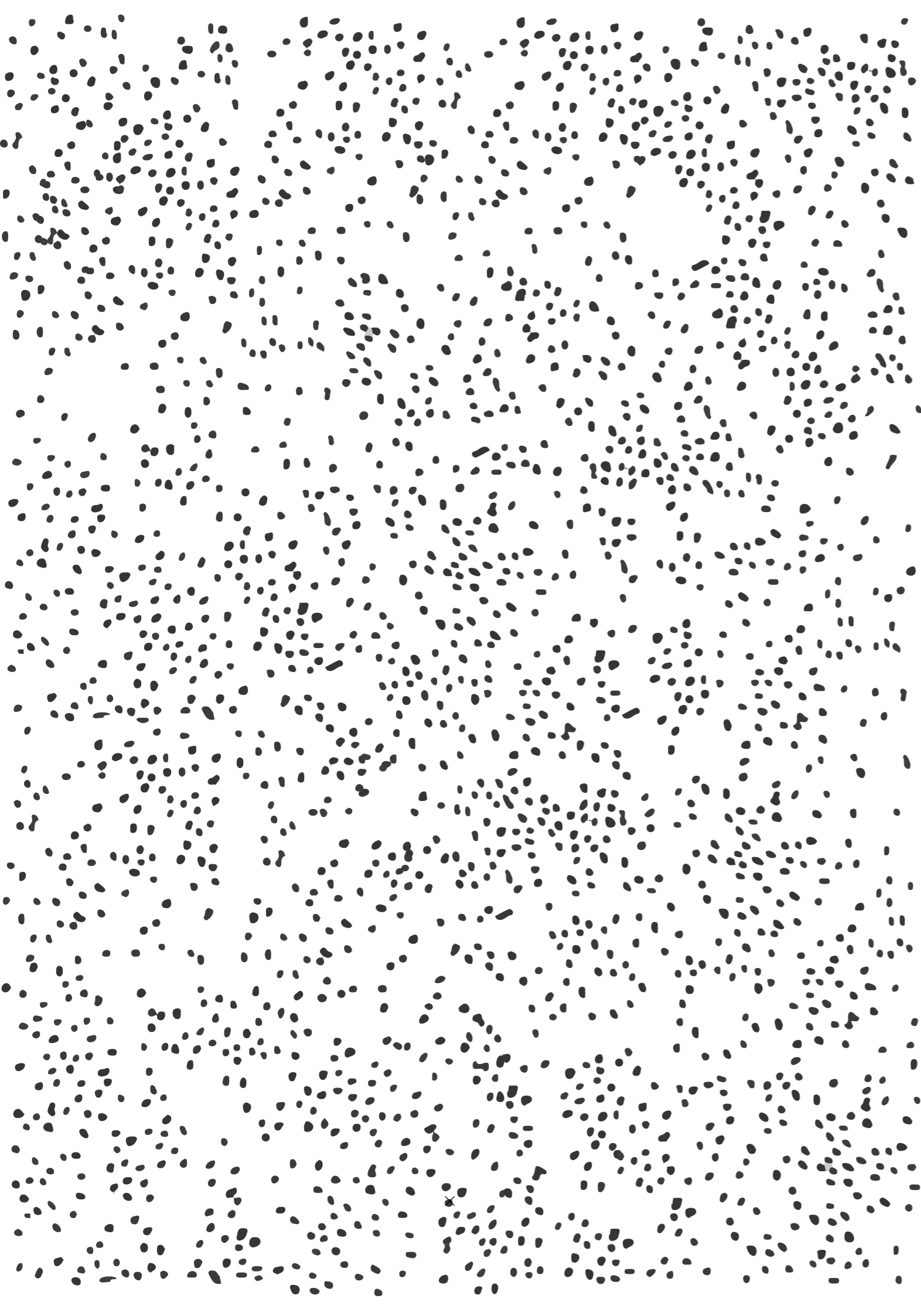
Sahar Aghakhani, University of Bologna

From my point of view, Torokbalint IP made democratic purpose of the whole educational process of LED more actual than theoretical potentials. Looking to the landscape challenges from a new vision locals have given to you is several steps forward as they see challenges from a wider perspective which many years of living, analyzing unconsciously and try to solution finding have given to them. Exactly what LED project aims to do in a more conscious and professional way. The Torokbalint Intensive program made it possible these two creative powers (locals living and professionals designing) to be merged together in a guided way.

Nicolas Reibel, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

The Törökbálint IP was very unique in comparison to previous workshops, as this was the first time that the diversity of the student team appeared equally diverse as the community they worked with. The diversity of the student group appeared to stem from the nationalities represented in the five teams, but in practice the diversity of disciplines was what truly affected the output of the workshop. By partnering up with a number of students which did not represent the landscape architecture or city planning community, a cross-disciplinary awareness was applied throughout the workshop, leading to a number of well thought out projects that addressed a broad range of community needs. Community identity was a significant part of the challenge and it revealed to me the struggle of holding a firm grip on the past while simultaneously reaching out to new generations and incorporating new arrivals. The process of drawing out community voices and finding visuals to form that into a conversation, though difficult at times, seemed to help make the next step easier. Uncovering where values overlapped and drawing attention to those commonalities served to tie people closer together. However, the nature of a lush bedroom community where nearly everyone had enough private space to fulfill most needs, proved to be both a benefit to retaining individuality and the cause of the community's fragmentation.

In short, the quality of landscape democracy in Törökbálint had fallen short of the quality of the landscape. By injecting a group of strangers from a range of backgrounds and carrying a breadth of knowledge, the IP kickstarted a communicative process that traced the roots of division and holistically addressed its influence through envisioning new cultural, historical and economic means of utilizing public space. This project impacted my understanding of LED issues in that Democracy has roots in every profession, just as it does in every stakeholder.



Special thanks to all the Törökbálint partners!

It was a great pleasure to work together with the local team in Törökbálint, members of the municipality and coworkers of the town hall for hosting and co-designing the Intensive Program with the LED team. Special thanks to the community ambassadors of Törökbálint for dedicating their time to share their knowledge and experiences about the challenges and opportunities of the local landscape.

Municipality of Törökbálint

Sándor Elek, mayor

Adél Kiss, communication

István Kiss, communication

Dalma Takács, photo

Erzsébet Nyíri, photo and communication

Town Hall

Ildikó Kailinger, notary

Annamária Csenger-Zalán, chief-architekt

Zsuzsanna Holló, chief gardener

Krisztina Düh-Puskás, environmental administrator

Community Ambassadors

Mátyás Budai, trainer, Törökbálint Canoe School

János Bálint, former member of the local council (LC)

Tibor Pécskövi, owner of Leckerli Restaurant, initiator of the Riczu Memorial Cup

Ildikó Csokonáné Vízkeleti, head of the town's social service

Jenő Antal, head of City Caretaker's Office

Gergely Kiss, calvinist priest

Megyasszai Magdolna, German Government

Erika Rittmann, kindergarten teacher, Csupaszív Kindergarten

Gergely Kenedi, director of mechanics, MMMH

Ákos Hadik, Törökbálint Youth Local Council (TIFO)

Dávid Izsák, teacher of mathematics, physics and German language

Róbert Weiler, Törökbálint Chamber Music Choir

Ilona P. Boros, Head of the Village Museum (Falumúzeum)

József Szalczinger, Town Caretaker Organisation

