

GREENERY OF URBAN CONSERVATION ZONES – A COMPONENT FOR PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS AUTHENTICITY

Eva Sojčková¹, Petr Šiřina¹

¹ Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Publ. Res. Inst., 252 43 Průhonice, Czech Republic

Abstract

SOJČKOVÁ EVA, ŠIŘINA PETR. 2016. Greenery of Urban Conservation Zones – a Component for Preservation of Monuments Authenticity. *Acta Universitatis Agriculturae et Silviculturae Mendelianae Brunensis*, 64(1): 357–364.

The work deals with the criteria determination of qualitative rating of greenery as the basis for the protection and regeneration of greenery in areas with monumental values – urban conservation zones. Attention was turned to analysing the previous development of the whole territory as well as individual components (function, position in the settlement structure, ground plan shape, composition, architectural style of buildings, traffic arrangement, utilization). Selected urban conservation zones of Central Bohemian and Moravian-Silesian Region were used as model areas for verification. We present the results of a qualitative rating of their current green areas concerning the above-mentioned characteristics.

Keywords: urban greenery, urban conservation zone, squares, evaluation of greenery

INTRODUCTION

Urban Conservation Zone (UCZ) is a settlement or its part, which has a well-preserved plan and mass structure, but unlike the conservation area has a smaller number of monuments and buildings preserved in a relatively historical form. UCZs include not only the historic core of the town, which is mostly of a medieval origin, but often also a historic suburb, younger quarters and further important areas in terms of the development. UCZ protects the urban nature of the preserved urban ensemble or its part (Kuča, Kučová, 2000).

Greenery has been an important compositional element of UCZ. In addition to the building development, it documents the history, determining events, important milestones in the life of the city. Regeneration of the surviving greenery can help stressing the authenticity of these locations and the restoration of the original compositional relations from the aspect of their sustainability. The importance of greenery depends on the type of the public space. For squares and streets, greenery may just help forming and complementing the space, with the particularly notable architectural

and aesthetic feature. Parks keep greenery in their dominant function – they form space and are an essential part of the municipality structure.

The current greenery of UCZ should respect and supplement the character of the area and increase the impression of the architecture. Application of greenery should be based on an analysis of **historical development** – ground plan, mass and height level of the build-up area, the system of development, architectural style of buildings, compositional axes, dominants, scale, genius loci, and links to important milestones in the history of the city. The urban development of the cities and their areas – forming of the cities and the basic urban ingredient – was elaborated by Kuča, 1996–2011. The position of greenery in the structure of the city has changed – from small towns surrounded by natural landscape, through the first deliberately composed public greenery and connection with the surrounding landscape in the Baroque period, the creation of park squares green and interconnected greenery systems, to implementing the principle of a garden city (Janota-Bagin, 1977; Šubr, 1985; Horký, 1987). Assortment of woody species and

typology of vegetation components in the historic urban public areas was dealt with by Novák (2001), Truxová (2009). The typology of public green spaces, gardens and parks in connection with the position in the structure of the city and in relation to the build-up area was published by Benesch (2006), Sojčková, Glosová (2013). A breakdown of woody plants in terms of the historical assortment is valuable (Machovec, 1987; Svoboda, 1987; Novák, 1988; Kuča, 1994).

Many authors deal with the rating of residential green areas, but not in terms of the cultural values of the area (Kučera, 1999; Šimek, 2006; Reháčková, Paudišová, 2006; Lacina, Cetkovský, 2005).

The aim is to establish criteria for evaluation the current state of UCZ greenery (examples of areas with cultural and historical values), validate and specify in the model areas, and interpret the achieved results. The data document the quality of the current state of greenery, and the method of evaluation highlights the characteristics that define and limit the architectural design of the space and the application of greenery.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Types of greenery in public areas have been established, rating criteria for UCZ greenery have been specified, and model areas have been selected. There are fieldwork surveys, analysis of acquired data, and drafting of specification of the criteria.

Types of Greenery in UCZ Public Areas

Squares – in the historical centre (main, secondary), in the former historic suburbs or younger quarters. Streets – in the historical centre (main, going from the square, side, wide, former market, preserved from the pre-location situation), in the former suburbs and other younger parts of UCZ. Cemeteries and former cemeteries around churches. Parks – castle parks, municipal parks. Areas around the fortification circuit. Promenades on the waterfront and riversides. Areas surrounding the residential buildings (Sojčková, Glosová, 2013, modified).

Evaluation of specific areas in the field is carried out from perspectives – heritage care, urban and garden-architecture perspective. The rating is carried out using classifiers in the range 1 to 5 (1 – best, 5 – worst) for each criterion.

From the aspect of **care for historical monuments**, the attributes are assessed: area composition and the type of woody species vegetation component (WSVC) in the sense of respecting the heritage authenticity, style purity of WSVC assortment, method of land management in relation to heritage conservation. In the rating from the **urban aspect** the criterion includes assessment of the operational solution and equipment of the building, maintenance level, method of use in terms of the function of a public area, improving the environmental quality and intensity of use. From

the **landscape-architectural aspect**, the suitability of the range of woody species vegetation component is assessed. It includes a qualitative assessment of WSVC, focused on the species composition, age and landscaping value of WSVC, and capturing the current status and extent of public greenery areas in UCZ, including the creation of a geodatabase in the ArcGIS system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of quality of UCZ greenery areas in the field was carried out in the model UCZ area in the Central Bohemian and Moravian-Silesian Regions. After analysing the collected data, the criteria were reviewed and detailed. Now we focus on the rating criteria the aspect of cultural heritage and the current state of greenery in the most important urban area in terms of the composition and operation – the square.

Evaluation Criteria of UCZ Greenery Areas in Terms of Cultural Heritage

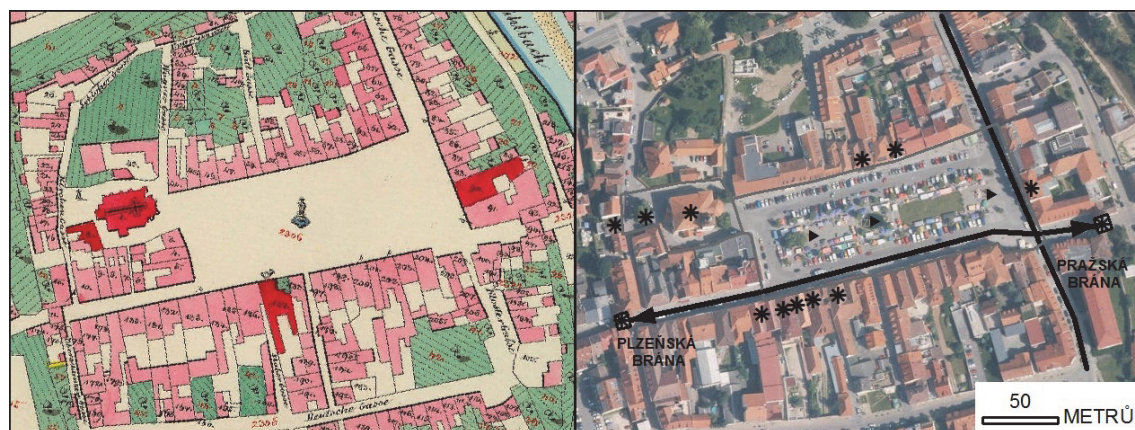
The criteria are evaluated using classifiers according to expertise and experience, information about the historical development (acquired in archival investigations), and from expert literature. The groundwork for establishing the UCZs provided the regional professional departments of NHI with the categories of monument protection, protected areas, and definition of parts of UCZ.

In addition to the analysis of the historical development, the rating of the composition is based on (Figs. 1–3):

- **the type of plan view:** A) rectangular squares; funnel squares; B) trapezoid squares; C) radial squares (partially radial) – rounded according to the radial layout of the city; D) spindle-shaped squares;
- **the type of the road** passing through the main square: A) with the diagonal main road (Mníšek p. B., Čáslav, Nymburk, Fulnek); B) with the main road along one side of the square (Benátky, Kouřim, Mnichovo Hradiště, Ostrava-Přívoz, Budišov nad Budišovkou); C) the main road in the longitudinal axis of the square, with bifurcation of the road on one side (Mšeno, Stará Boleslav, Týnec nad L.);
- **location of the square** – ties to the surroundings and the position in the urban structure: A) square – castle park (Smečno, Rožmitál pod Třemšínem, Rataje, Prčice, Nové Dvory, Načeradec, Mníšek, Lysá nad Labem, Kostelec nad Černými Lesy, Benátky nad Jizerou, Brandýs nad Labem, Břežnice); B) square – town gate (Kouřim, Beroun);
- **arrangement of the square parterre** – the position of the church, other dominant and solitary buildings and artefacts (Mnichovo Hradiště, Český Brod, Rýmařov), location of the historical buildings, views and links;
- important **historical milestones** in the life of the city.

I: *The composition in terms of respecting the historical authenticity*

Degree	Degree designation	Characteristics
1	It fully respects	The character of the development period based on an analysis of the historical development of the area (layout breakdown, landmarks and mass distribution of stands of trees, line plantings). In up-to-date modifications, it especially fully respects and enhances the historical authenticity, highlights the vistas, complements and enhances the impression of dominants and important historical building and artefacts documenting important historical events.
2	It largely respects	Both the character of the development period based on an analysis of the historical development of the area, and the modern modifications, respect the historical authenticity; only in rare cases there is an impaired dominance of monuments, impression of artefacts etc.
3	It partially respects	Both the character of the development period based on an analysis of the historical development of the area, and the modern modifications, partially respect the historical authenticity; in more cases there is an impaired dominance of monuments, impression of artefacts etc.
4	It minimally respects	The modifications lack respect of the historical authenticity, do not support the integrity of the area and its character in terms of the typology (square, street, park...), most often in the context of inappropriate structural modifications and insensitive management of traffic, traffic congestion, and improper use.
5	It does not respect	The modifications do not respect the character of the area, shatter the integrity of the area, are mostly related to improper building modifications and insensitive management of traffic, traffic congestion, and improper use.

**LEGEND**

- MAIN ROAD
- ← IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS
- TOWN GATES
- * CULTURAL MONUMENTS
- ▶ OTHER DOMINANTS IN A SQUARE PARTERRE

1: Beroun. Maps dated 1841 and a contemporary one. Husovo square, a rectangular square with a main street along a side. The Plzeňská and Pražská town gates connection is an important relation. The important artefacts – a historical fountain dated 1729, a monument to fallen soldiers from World War I, a statue of Master Jan Hus and cultural monuments on a square buildings – determinate an arrangement of the square parterre

Sources: Archives of Ústřední archiv zeměměřictví a katastru, Contemporary orthophotomaps of Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální

The type of the woody species vegetation components in the sense of respecting the historical authenticity. It is assessed whether the vegetation component – corresponds to the history of the place – respects the historical authenticity. From 1 – “it fully respects” to 5 – “it does not respect”.

Suitability of the WSVC assortment in terms of stylistic purity, especially in relation to the listed buildings and areas; in case of modern modifications they are reminiscence of the historical development.

From 1 – “it is appropriate – it is fully in line with the historic style of the area” to 5 – “it is unsuitable – the assortment would not be suitable even if the area had no historical value”.

The method of use in relation to the heritage protection, function authenticity. From 1 – “it is very suitable – it corresponds to the original function of the building, area” to 5 – “it is unsuitable – the use disrupts and reduces the historical value”.



LEGEND

- MAIN ROAD
- - - IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS
- TOWNGATES
- * CULTURAL MONUMENTS
- ▴ OTHER DOMINANTS IN A SQUARE PARTERRE

2: Fulnek. Maps dated 1836–1840 and a contemporary one. Komenského squared square. A main street crosses the square historically diagonally. A restored town hall on the square and The Holy Trinity church and an Augustinian monastery on a slope above the square and castle buildings on a hilltop are the most important dominants. The base of the church and the monastery buildings were originally hidden behind a row of houses on a southern side of the square (destroyed in The World War II). The church is closely connected with the square with a stairway and a gate

Sources: Archives of Ústřední archiv zeměměřictví a katastru, Contemporary orthophotomaps of Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální

Evaluation Criteria of UZ Greenery Areas in Urban Terms (Life of the City)

UCZ is assessed as part of the urban composition, the functional and operational layout of the city. The following attributes will be assessed by the proposed classifiers

Operational arrangements and amenities of the building – how is satisfies the operational requirements of the area and the links to the surrounding environment, especially the layout of roads, location of rest areas, etc. From 1 – “It fully meets the operational requirements of the area and the links to the surrounding environment and the requirements for amenities” to 5 – “It does not respect the operational requirements of the area and the ties to the surroundings, without amenities”

Management – What is the level of maintenance and whether it helps to increase the quality of the area? From 1 – “very good (increasing quality of the place)” to 5 – “none, disappointing (serious a permanent damage of the vegetation elements)”.

Way of use – appropriateness of the use in terms of the public space function, improving the environmental quality. From 1 – “very suitable (it corresponds to the required functions)” to 5 – “unsuitable (negative impact to surroundings)”

Intensity of use. The interest of users in the area is assessed, where the way of use may be represented by a short-term recreation, representation or a mere passage. A low intensity of use is a signal of deficiencies in amenities, security, maintenance or the way of use. From 1 “intensive use” to 5 – “not visited or used”

Evaluation Criteria of UZ Greenery Areas in Landscape-architectural Terms

Suitability of the WSVC assortment – how the assortment composition of woody species respects the habitat conditions, type of vegetation, functional requirements, links to the surroundings, improves the quality of the environment. From 1 – “suitable – selection of woody species fully respects the habitat” to 5 – “unsuitable – the assortment of woody plants does not respect the habitat”.

The Current State of Public Greenery on the Example of the Square (UCZ) in the Moravian-Silesian and Central Bohemian Regions

The following data present the results of rating of 19 squares in 12 urban conservation zones of the Moravian-Silesian Region (Rýmařov, Bílovec, Karviná, Brušperk, Frýdek, Místek, Bruntál, Budišov nad Budišovkou, Frenštát pod Radhoštěm, Hlučín, Ostrava-Přívoz, Odry) and 32 squares in 20 UCZs of the Central Bohemian Region (Benátky nad Jizerou, Lysá nad Labem, Čáslav, Malešov, Rataje, Bělá pod Bezdězem, Beroun, Brandýs nad Labem, Březnice, Mělník, Mnichovo Hradiště, Mšeno, Nové Dvory, Slaný, Smečno, Unhošť, Velvary, Český Brod, Sedlec-Prčice, Stará Boleslav).

Central Bohemian Region

Composition was the worst rated characteristics in terms of historical conservation. The architecturally disrupted and disjointed space of Karel IV Square



LEGEND

- MAIN ROAD
- ← IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS
- TOWNGATES
- * CULTURAL MONUMENTS
- ▶ OTHER DOMINANTS IN A SQUARE PARTERRE

3: Kouřim. Maps dated 1840 and a contemporary one. Mírové square, a rectangular square with a main street along a side. A connection between the Pražská and the extinct Malotická towngates and accesses to the square from Olešecká and Kolínská towngates. The important artefacts on the northern side – a historical fountain dated 1850, a monument to fallen soldiers from World War I and II, a monument of Prokop Holý – determine an arrangement of the square parterre. A block of houses called Špalíček and an old town hall divide southern side of the square. Cultural monuments buildings are important dominants in the square

Sources: Archives of Ústřední archiv zeměměřictví a katastru, Contemporary orthophotomaps of Český úřad zeměměřičský a katastrální

(Mělník) is rated the worst. It is used mostly for parking, but could make use of greenery for unification, making habitable, delimiting the traffic and blanking the negative effects. The squares rated 4 are: Hlaváčkovo (Slaný), T. G. Masaryka (Unhošť) and Hlavní (Rataje), where green areas fragment the space, support the character of the road and do not form the historic area of the square. In Mnichovo Hradiště, traffic congestion is a problem, so the green spaces only border the parking lot and the roads around the inner buildings.

The Husovo Square (Benátky nad Jizerou), renovated three years ago, is rated top. The adjustments reflect the traditional historical plan, traffic and parking are resolved, green areas have been restored and a fountain has been installed in relation to the history of the city. Another example is the Kostelní Square in Čáslav – an intimate space

next to a Gothic church with a few solitary trees. **The operational arrangement and amenities** were the worst ranking criterion in terms of urban planning. The Karel IV Square (Mělník) ranked worst again, same as in terms of composition. The below average value of this attribute at the Masarykovo Square (Mnichovo Hradiště), Hlaváčkova (Slaný), T. G. Masaryka (Unhošť), Krále Vladislava (Velvary), Husova a Arnošta z Pardubic (Český Brod) was given by the lack of amenities or traffic congestion or failure to perform the function of the most important public space. This rating is in most cases associated with the low intensity of use.

Moravian-Silesian Region

As in case of the Central Region, **composition** was the worst ranking criterion in terms of the historical conservation. The worst rated squares – in Budišov,

II: Comparison of the overall rating of green areas of UCZs

Region	Criteria for heritage conservation				Urban criteria			Landscape-architectural criteria	
	Composition	Typology of vegetation elements	Suitability of assortment	Way of use	Operational arrangements and amenities	Management	Way of use	Intensity of use	Suitability of UCZ assortment
Mor.-Sil.	average	1.84	2.11	1.89	2.37	1.63	1.89	1.74	2.00
Central Boh.	average	2.09	2.28	2.03	2.88	2.28	2.06	2.53	2.13
Total	average	2.00	2.22	1.98	2.69	2.04	2.00	2.24	2.08
Mor.-Sil.	st dev	0.81	0.97	0.85	0.81	0.58	0.72	0.64	0.56
Central Boh.	st dev	0.98	1.01	0.95	0.99	0.87	1.03	1.00	0.86
Total	st dev	0.93	1.00	0.92	0.96	0.84	0.93	0.96	0.76
Mor.-Sil.	var coef.	44%	46%	45%	34%	36%	38%	37%	28%
Central Boh.	var coef.	47%	44%	47%	35%	38%	50%	39%	40%
Total	var coef.	46%	45%	46%	36%	41%	46%	43%	37%

Abbrev. st dev – standard deviation; var coef. – coefficient of variation; Mor.-Sil. – Moravian-Silesian; Central Boh. – Central Bohemian

they suffered the most during the modernization in the second half of the 20th century, where there were new greenery elements in the wider rims (Republiky) or a conversion of the square to a small park (Haláškovo). The top rated squares – Farní (Místek), J. Žižky (Bruntál), Míru (Rýmařov, condition before reconstruction in 2013), Svatopluka Čecha (Ostrava-Přívoz), Masarykovo (Karviná) – retain their historic openness and good arrangement or their historical layout. Wood plants are applied in a complementary and very limited extent and do not interfere with the lines of building frontages. These squares have severely limited car traffic, but they still remain relatively busy centres of their cities or their parts. **The operational arrangement and amenities.** The Republiky Square (Budišov n. B.) has the worst rating, where the modification of the square operation from the 2nd half of the 20th century is not appropriate with regards to the conservation or the current needs. Many of the squares with the rating 3 had been reconstructed, but with a lower respect for the needs of users for the creation of a pleasant residence area (Hlučín, Frýdek, Místek). Masarykovo (Karviná), Míru (Frenštát p. R.) squares are rated the best. They had been reconstructed with limited car traffic, are more residential, including the use of elements of vigorous tree groups and alleys. The Square of Svatopluk Čech (Ostrava-Přívoz) is rated the best, but it is generally a relatively new part of the place, founded at the end of the 19th century (Camillo Sitte, 1893 – Master Plan).

Comparison of Regions (Tab. II)

The **composition** of squares is rated lower in the Central Bohemian Region. The cause may lie in the past in the more limited investments in the historic urban cores of cities in this region, which is part of the inner Czech borderland. The variability of the data (coefficient of variation of 43% for the Moravian-Silesian Region, 34% for the Central Bohemian region, and 38% for both together) shows more significant differences in the rating of the composition of each town square in the Moravian-Silesian Region and slightly smaller in the Central Bohemian Region. This may be due to the homogeneous population of the Central Bohemian Region, compared to the Moravian-Silesian Region, where UCZs are located in more diverse conditions.

The average values of the urban criteria **operational arrangements and amenities** show better solutions of traffic in the town squares in the Moravian-Silesian Region – often they are squares with strong traffic restrictions, with available parking areas and preference of a pedestrian traffic. The relatively low values of the coefficient of variation in both regions show a balanced interest in the city centre function, regardless of previous historical development. The difference between the **average ratings from the historical conservation and the urban aspects** can be given by worse rating of the urban criteria (especially the poor maintenance, bad traffic solution, and amenities – see the previous

comment) compared to the conservation ones. The Komenského Square in Čáslav may be an example, where the square loses its generous spatial character due to unkempt and oversized tree planting, and, moreover, it has a bad solution of the traffic. The square in Bruntál is another example, where the reconstruction did not provide a greater comfort for the pedestrian traffic, and likewise, Farní Square in Místek, equipped only as a free walk-through space without the addition of small architecture. An opposite case, when the square meets the needs of the present city better than it respects

the heritage values, is in Rataje and Český Brod, where the rating from the conservation aspect is so bad that the difference between it and the urban average rating is significant. The situation is similar in Bruntál (Zámecké), where the reconstructed square does not provide the quality (operational arrangement, selection of woody species) and maintenance for a better living environment, and Budišov (Republiky), with an inappropriate and constructionally worn reconstruction from the 70s, including the improper selection of woody species.

CONCLUSION

The presented criteria for rating the current state of greenery can be used as a starting basis for regeneration projects and the protection of these areas with cultural and historical values. The analysis of the results of rating of 51 town squares in the Moravian-Silesian and Central Bohemian Regions highlights the shortcomings in the compositional solution:

- fragmentation by poorly circumstanced green areas and by suppression of spatial perception of the square;
- the plantings established in the turn of the 19th and 20th century and renewed in that spirit often do not respect (in terms of the volume, height and treetop height) the architectural value of frontages, statues, columns, fountains, and other elements of small architecture;
- disruption of the regular garden composition by additional disparate plantings in terms of the species and size and age;
- disruption of the traffic and visual links – to the dominant church, city gate, park;
- planting a tree in the mouth of the street into the square, unused possibility of unifying the space using plantings.

Shortcomings in the rating of operational arrangements:

- depreciation of the entire space by traffic and parking areas, which dominate over everything;
- poor trafficability of the square – impassable framing of roads by green areas;
- a parking area is placed at the most attractive place (often in front of a cultural monument or a valuable sculpture);
- the area does not look like a town square, but as a traffic roundabout (bed of greenery, statue);
- distortion of the original historical traffic routes and links (type with a road leading through the square);
- insufficient variability of the space offered for short rest – arcades, sunlit and shaded areas;
- missing or insufficient small furniture – benches, litter bins;
- excessive lighting in case of new reconstructions.

From the conservation aspect, the composition is the worst rated criterion, while from the urban aspect; it is the operational arrangement and amenities. Comparing the situation in both Regions – in the Moravian-Silesian Region, the composition of greenery at the studied squares is more respectful of the historical authenticity (the average 2.26:2.84 on a five-point scale, 1 being the best) and the operation arrangements, including amenities are solved better there (the average 2.37:2.88).

Acknowledgement

This article was created with the financial support of the grant NAKI Greenery of town conservation areas as a function and space part of the settlement structure – DF11P01OVV035 – The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic.

REFERENCES

- BENESCH, A. R. 2006. Gärten und park im bezirk Melk – Teil 1. In: *Beiträge zur Bezirkskunde Melk – Band 5*. Melk: Kuratorium zur Herausgabe einer Bezirkskunde für den Bezirk Melk.
- HORKÝ, J. 1987. Pohled na vývoj zeleně v historických etapách rozvoje sídel. In: *Úloha zeleně v historických centrech a u objektů památkového zájmu*. Sborník konference Znojmo. ČSVTS České Budějovice, 5–18
- JANOTA, D., BAGIN, A. 1977. *Historická zeleně Bratislavy*. Bratislava: Obzor.
- KUČA, K. 1996–2011. *Města a městečka v Čechách na Moravě a ve Slezsku*. Praha: Libri.

- KUČA, K. and KUČOVÁ, V. 2000. *Principy památkového urbanismu*. Příloha časopisu Zprávy památkové péče. Praha: Jalna.
- KUČA, O. 1994. Zhodnocení použitých sortimentů rostlin v historických zahradách a parcích v historickém sledu. In: *O historických zahradách a parcích*. Sborník konference. Valtice: Památkový ústav v Brně, 15–17.
- KUČERA, P. 1999. Rodinná zahrada a urbánní ÚSES. In: *Zahrada a město*. Sborník přednášek. Luhačovice, 26.–28. listopad. Praha: SZKT, 11–15.
- LACINA, J. and CETKOVSKÝ, S. 2005. Importance and Evaluation of Greenery in some European Cities. In: *Sborník 6th Conference CONGEO 05*. Luhačovice, 67–80.
- MACHOVEC, J. 1987. Introdukované dřeviny v historických centrech sídel. In: *Úloha zeleně v historických centrech a u objektů památkového zájmu*. Sborník konference Znojmo. ČSVTS České Budějovice, 117–125.
- NOVÁK, Z. 1988. Slohová období a sortiment rostlin. *Acta Pruhoniciana*, 54: 105–116.
- NOVÁK, Z. 2001. *Dřeviny na veřejných městských prostranstvích*. Praha: Jalna.
- REHÁČKOVÁ, T. and PAUDITŠOVÁ, E. 2006. *Vegetácia v urbánnom prostredí*. Bratislava: Cicero.
- SOJKOVÁ, E. and GLOSOVÁ, M. 2013. *Zeleň městských památkových zón Středočeského kraje: katalog výstavy*. Průhonice: Výzkumný ústav Silva Taroucy pro krajinu a okrasné zahradnictví.
- SVOBODA, A. M. 1987. Slohová a druhová skladba dřevin ve vazbě na historický vývoj zahrad a parků. In: *Úloha zeleně v historických centrech a u objektů památkového zájmu*. Sborník konference Znojmo. ČSVTS České Budějovice, 88–98.
- ŠUBR, J. 1985. Tvorba zeleně v proměnách města. In: *Tvorba, ochrana a údržba veřejné zeleně*. Sborník semináře. 6.–7. květen, Olomouc: Flora Olomouc and ČSVTS, 36–42.
- TRUXOVÁ, I. 2009. Historický vývoj zahradních parkových úprav v historických sídlech. In: *Zahradní úpravy v historických sídlech Čech, Moravy a Slezska*. Turnov, 21. duben. Turnov: SHČM, město Turnov a SZKT.
- ŠIMEK, P. 2006. Obytné soubory a funkční typy městské zeleně. In: *Dny zahradní a krajinářské tvorby: město – zeď a bydlení*. Luhačovice. Praha: SZKT, 10–14.

Contact information

Eva Sojková: sojkova@vukoz.cz
Petr Šiřina: petr.sirina@vukoz.cz