Landscape conservation in the research and development of the Krakow School of landscape architecture from 1970s to 2017 – from Jurassic landscape parks to cultural parks in Krakow

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Abstract. It has been almost 70 years since, when “atlantis” of the Cracow’s School of Landscape Architecture professor Zygmunt Novák put forward the first idea of creating a Jurassic Landscape Park as an area where the landscape is protected in order to ensure a rest for people in the beautiful nature and culture of the surrounding great cities. Since then, his pupils and successors have created a school based on a characteristic methodology, approach to the landscape. The idea was continued in conjunction with the changing technologies and possibilities. As a result, a set of good practices was created that characterized Krakow’s school of landscape architecture and emphasized its pragmatic nature.

Keywords: Krakow’s school of landscape architecture, landscape parks, cultural parks, cultural landscape

It is already close to 1970s from the time when the "atlantes" of “Krakow School of landscape architecture” Professor Zygmunt Novák [6] put first the idea of creation of a Jurassic landscape parks, as an area in which protects a landscape to provide leisure in beautiful nature and culture in an environment of big cities. Alluded to the world sources of landscape architecture, the "father" of F. L. Olmsted Sr., whether the definition of Ch. Eliot, who said, that the priority of the function of landscape architecture, which is “to create and protect beauty.”

Landscape, according to statements by Zygmunt Novák [6] is a synthesis of all the developments in the human environment; natural and cultural heritage. This includes "the face of the Earth" [10] – "new heritage a new civilization", which we will leave to the next generations.

Landscape is the physiognomy – the expression of environment, the reflection of all phenomena occurring on the surface of the Earth [1]. The environment-both natural cultural-is about the identity of the place, and its external expression is landscape. You cannot, or hide, or to see the landscape, although it can be for its beauty, or at least, more or less sensitive. It always press on human beings, even if only in the realm of the subconscious mind. It is difficult to us to remain indifferent to the beauty of the mountains, the village or the historic town. After all, just knowing that somewhere in the country is beautiful – we take a trip there and the de facto is in things hits to its landscape, for example, the

Fig. 1. Pioneering vision plan Jurassic landscape parks stretching 150 km north of Kraków. Created by Z. Novák, M. Łuczyńska-Bruzda and J. Bogdanowski, 1970.
Baltic coast, the Tatra mountains or the historic town of Toruń, Krakow or Krakow–Częstochowa Jurassic Highlands and harmoniously formed extensive agricultural countryside of Opole region or lower Silesia. You should also realize that the natural monument or historic building, which so we value is the only element of the landscape [8]. In our environment we are dealing with the natural landscape, which is the work of nature, and of the cultural landscape, which is be creation thought and human hands but most often, with mix of sorts of their good or bad interfere. Aply had recognized it Gutherson [2], writing that landscape is the expression of the human economy. Therefore, the good economy is the basis for harmonious landscape, evil is devastated, and vice versa: devastation of the landscape is an expression of bad economy. This statement is completed by Professor Kostrowicki [4], saying that: "you can false the statistics, reports, documentation – in case of landscape it is not possible – he always tells the truth about us and our economy and management."

One of the primary tasks facing the modern hosting landscape – Government authorities and local self-government seems to be taking care of his harmonious, Marks half a century since the position of the foundations for the formulation of one the most original and the most durable methods of registration, evaluation and the formulation of guidelines for landscaping. This is the method of architectural and landscape architectural and interior design-units-landscapers (JARK and WAK). Designed and developed in a team of landscape architecture at the Faculty of architecture, under the direction of Prof. Janusz Bogdanowski, Prof. Maria Łuczyńska-Brzuza – was before 40 years implemented and checked various tasks and scales the spatial Method of 1970s. was also an element of didactics-first at the level of the theses, and over the 1990s, also on the design landscape architecture range exercises foreign exchange at the Technical University of Cracow, AGH University and at the University of Agricultural in Krakow.

In the 1970s the professors Z. Novák, M. Łuczyńska-Brzuza and J. Bogdanowski developed the first plans – functional Jurassic landscape parks at the Faculty of Architecture of Technical University of Cracow. In the 1990s J. Bogdanowski, M. Łuczyńska-Brzuza and Z. Myczkowski are co-authors of the Government statement for security plans of national parks, and then are the main authors of the documentation for the Bieszczady National Park, the Tatra NP, Pieniny NP (with U. Forczek-Brataniec). Breakthrough of the 20th and 21st centuries resulted in, inter alia, A National Programme of Landscape Protection Historical (maintained by J. Bogdanowskiego) and monograph cultural landscape of Małopolska region [9].

Almost parallel to the ratification by Poland in the year 2005 the European Landscape Convention from the year 2000 – 2008 year in the National Centre of Research and Documentation Monuments was launched for the implementation by the year 2015 the program protection landscape Polish culture. It is in part a continuation of the national programme "protection and maintenance of the historic cultural landscape" carried out in the years 1996-2000 by the professor Janusz Bogdanowski, which recognized approx. 88.5% of the country [5]. At the same time, are at the beginning of the 21st century, records an entry in the list of UNESCO and their projects
The complexes with similar characteristics are combined in larger areas, named landscape models of the old town. About their identity and distinctiveness are both differences in the structure of the building, as well as various scale and scenic aspects of the meanings. Exposé means the most important openings and viewing links is another feature specific
Fig. 5. Park protection plan Cultural Park of Downtown in Krakow


Fig. 7. Protection plan of the Cultural Park of Nowa Huta in Kraków,
the concept tree stand reconstruction in order to unveiling the frontage of the square.
in this way a kind of "dictionary" activities, reaching more precisely in the problems and needs of the city, divided into easier in the diagnosis, management and monitoring of the operational areas.

Cultural Park protection plan captures great detail trends of use of, data part of the transformation, the scale of risks and potential investment pressures but the directions of the active use of the best, and often untapped aspects of attractiveness. This tool can develop and updated at the level of the management plan for the Park. Ways to manage are particularly important for the management of protected areas in the highest values, covered by the entry in the list of monuments of history and heritage.

The Krakow cartridge research workshop and methodical landscape architecture is leading both in terms of documentation, as well as deployments of these pioneering implementation of regional, national and international scale. Observing what is happening in the field of the protection of the landscape in the world, in Europe and in Poland – it can be stated that, as it were, in front of the landscape diversity "comes out" the plurality and diversity of forms of protection. Nature protection, which, as it were, "ahead" in Poland to protect historical sites identified in the last version of the Act on Nature Protection act of 16 April 2004 year – the scenic landscape, as the value of the ecological, aesthetic or cultural area and the related sculpture the site, from and nature shaped by the forces of nature or human activity. For their protection in article 16 confirmed laid down from the beginning of the eighties the landscape protection area is a landscape park, which according to the statutory definition includes a protected area due to natural values, historical and cultural and scenic landscape in order to preserve, promote these values in terms of sustainable development. Currently we have in Poland more than 120 of landscape parks, which account for more than 7 percent of the country.

In turn, the Act on the protection of monuments and the care of monuments from 23 July 2003 defines the cultural landscape as historically shaped as a result of human activity, including the creations of civilization and natural elements in many environments, there have been a great interest in creating this type of tool, used both the renewal of the values of cultural heritage and their use for economic stimulation, especially for the development of tourism. To meet the increasing social demand of.

Institute of Landscape Architecture Cracow University of Technology, undertook the development "principles of creating cultural Park, its management and draw up a plan for its protection". It was indicated in the proposals for action do not constitute a provision specifying the need to develop a set of specific documents or take the necessary steps required by law.
At this stage, putting the first steps by both the local and regional authorities, as well as restorers and cooperating in creating cultural parks professionals and social groups, difficult or even impossible to predict what problems retained, the social, economic and organizational need to face. In the "Rules" indicated was the scenario of issues and activities developed on the principle of "step by step", which probably will further improve in the next few years, as you gain experience, which will bring the process of creating cultural parks Poland.

References

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