

Nature and culture conservation



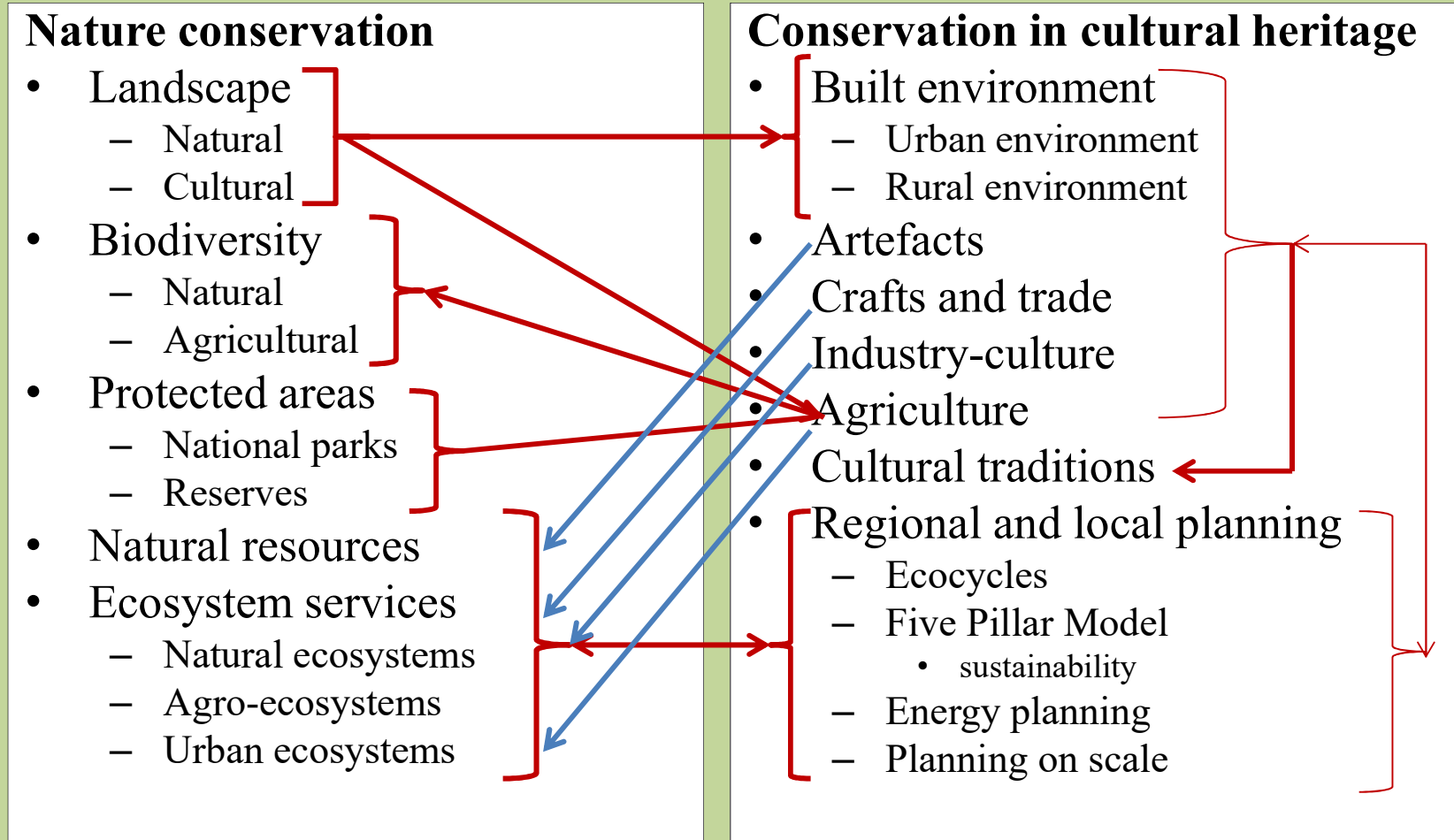
One holistic system

Nature conservation

- Landscape
 - Natural
 - Cultural
- Biodiversity
 - Natural
 - Agricultural
- Protected areas
 - National parks
 - Reserves
- Natural resources
- Ecosystem services
 - Natural ecosystems
 - Agro-ecosystems
 - Urban ecosystems

Conservation in cultural heritage

- Built environment
 - Urban environment
 - Rural environment
- Artefacts
- Crafts and trade
- Industry-culture
- Agriculture
- Cultural traditions
- Regional and local planning
 - Ecocycles
 - Five Pillar Model
 - sustainability
 - Energy planning
 - Planning on scale



The Strategic Habitat Conservation Framework

Functional Elements

The use of transparent, replicable procedures, predictive models, and spatially explicit landscape characterization to derive conservation objectives expressed as measurable biological outcomes.

Biological Planning

Establishing spatially explicit conservation priorities and developing spatially explicit decision support tools for multiple species and communities is an exercise in structured decision making, integrating science and management.

Conservation Design

Targeted, coordinated delivery using scientific assessments of landscape sensitivity available to a broad range of partners.

Conservation Delivery

The Service need in monitoring biological outcomes is shared by our key resource management partners.

Monitoring biological outcomes at broad spatial scales requires rigorous sampling designs and protocols.

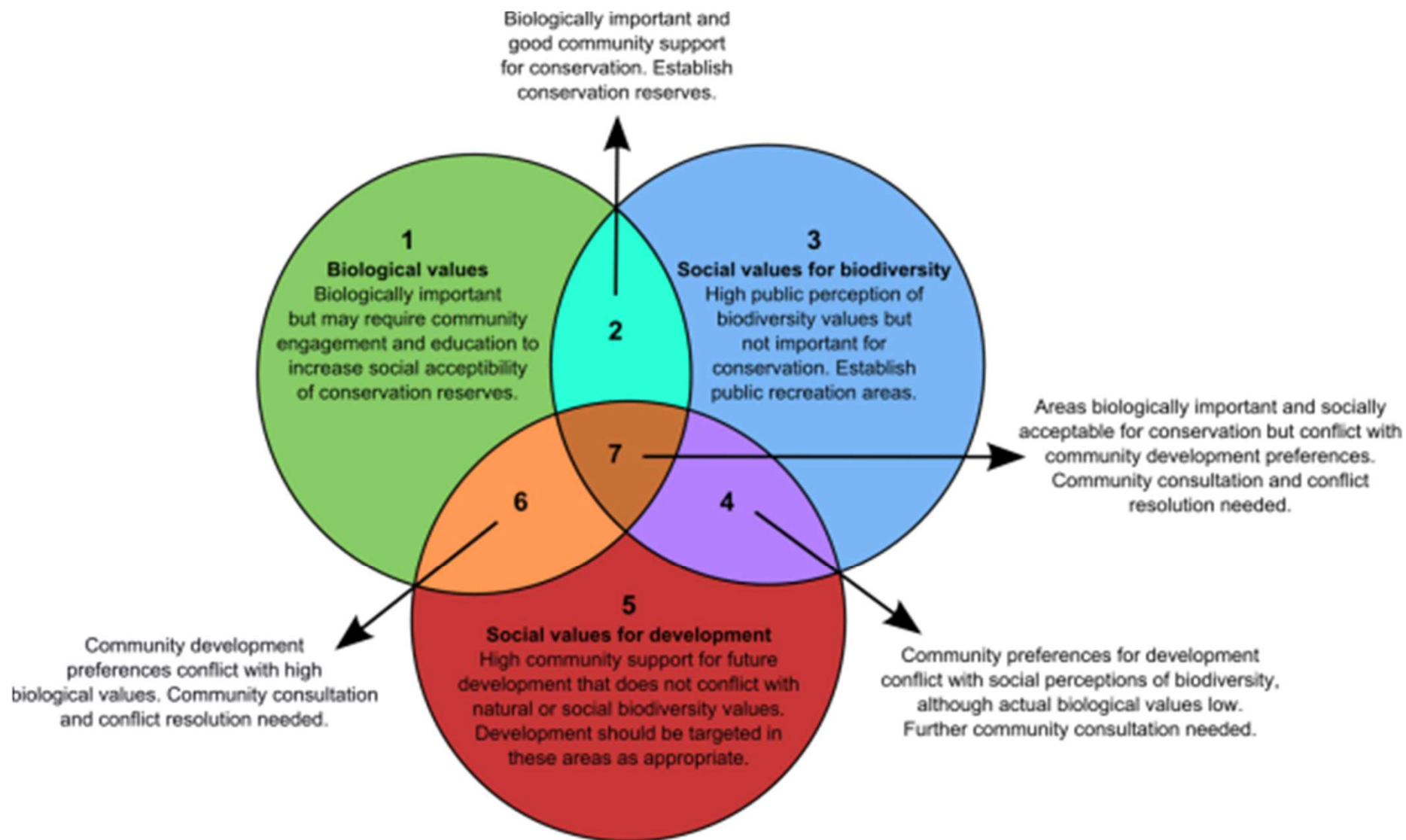
Decision-Based
Monitoring

Focus on biological outcomes requires the manager to explicitly state assumptions.

Explicitly stated assumptions translate into testable hypotheses.

Moving beyond the “needs-response” paradigm to an adaptive management paradigm.

Assumption-driven
Research



In what manner “Strategic”...

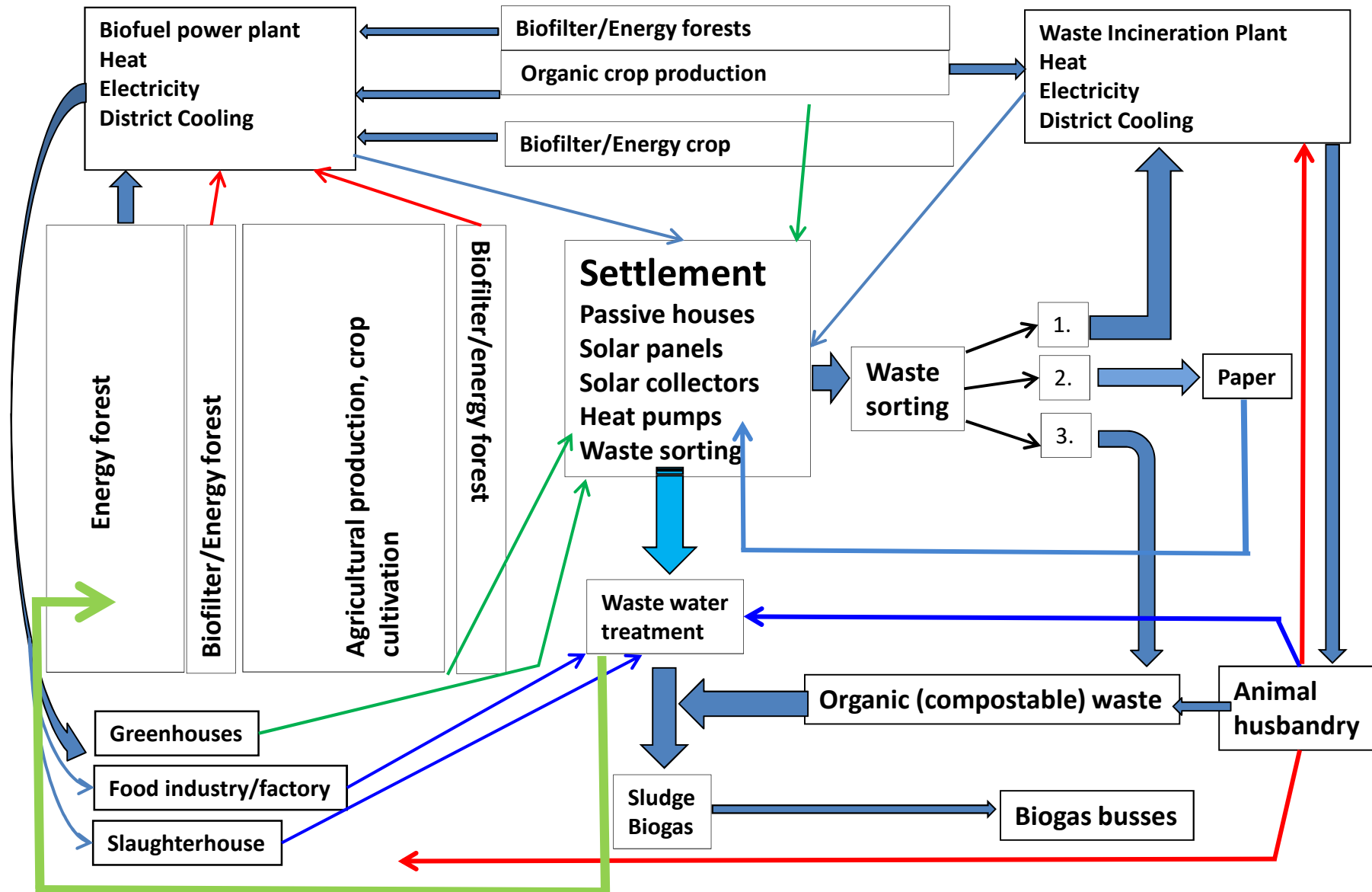
Focused on measurable biological outcomes (i.e., population goals)

Supported by a science/ management relationship that extends beyond research.

Site-scale decisions linked to landscape-level conditions and objectives.

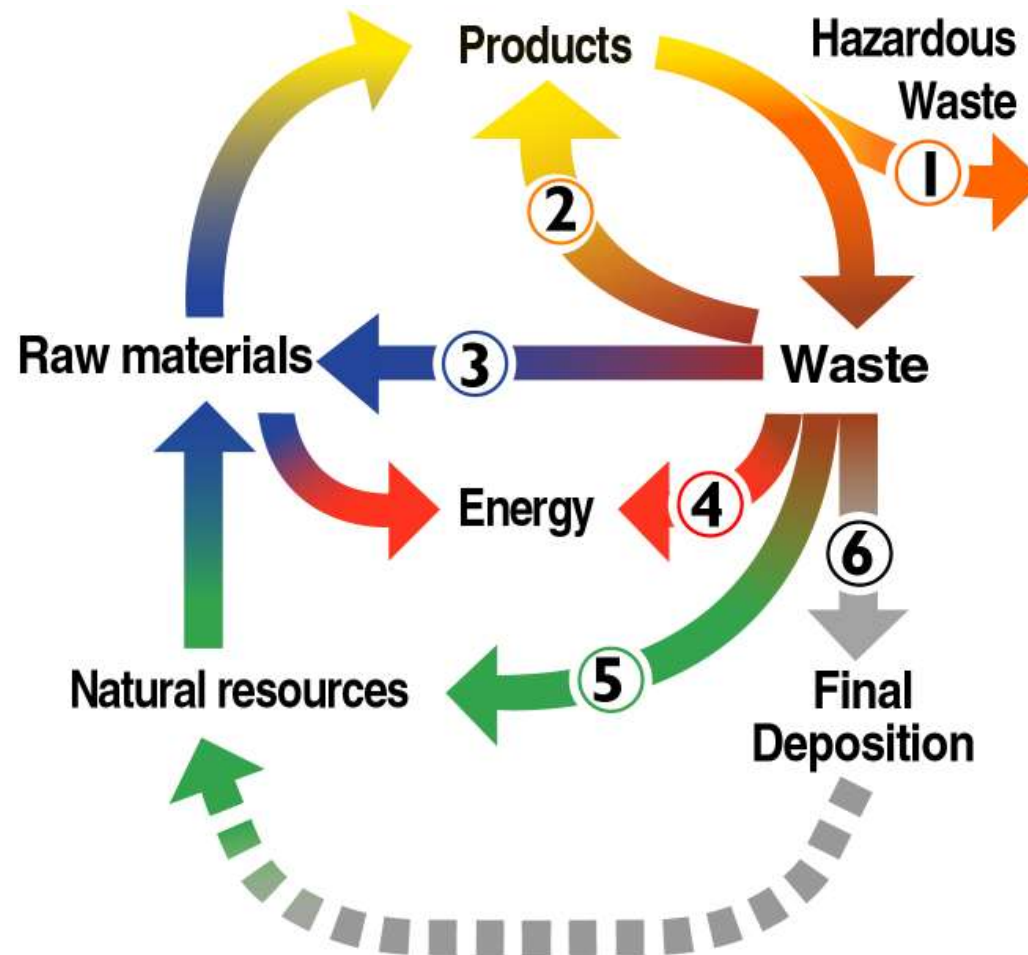
Reflecting the interdependency of the conservation community in achieving biological outcomes at eco-regional scales.

A POSSIBLE ADAPTATION OF THE HAMMARBY MODEL

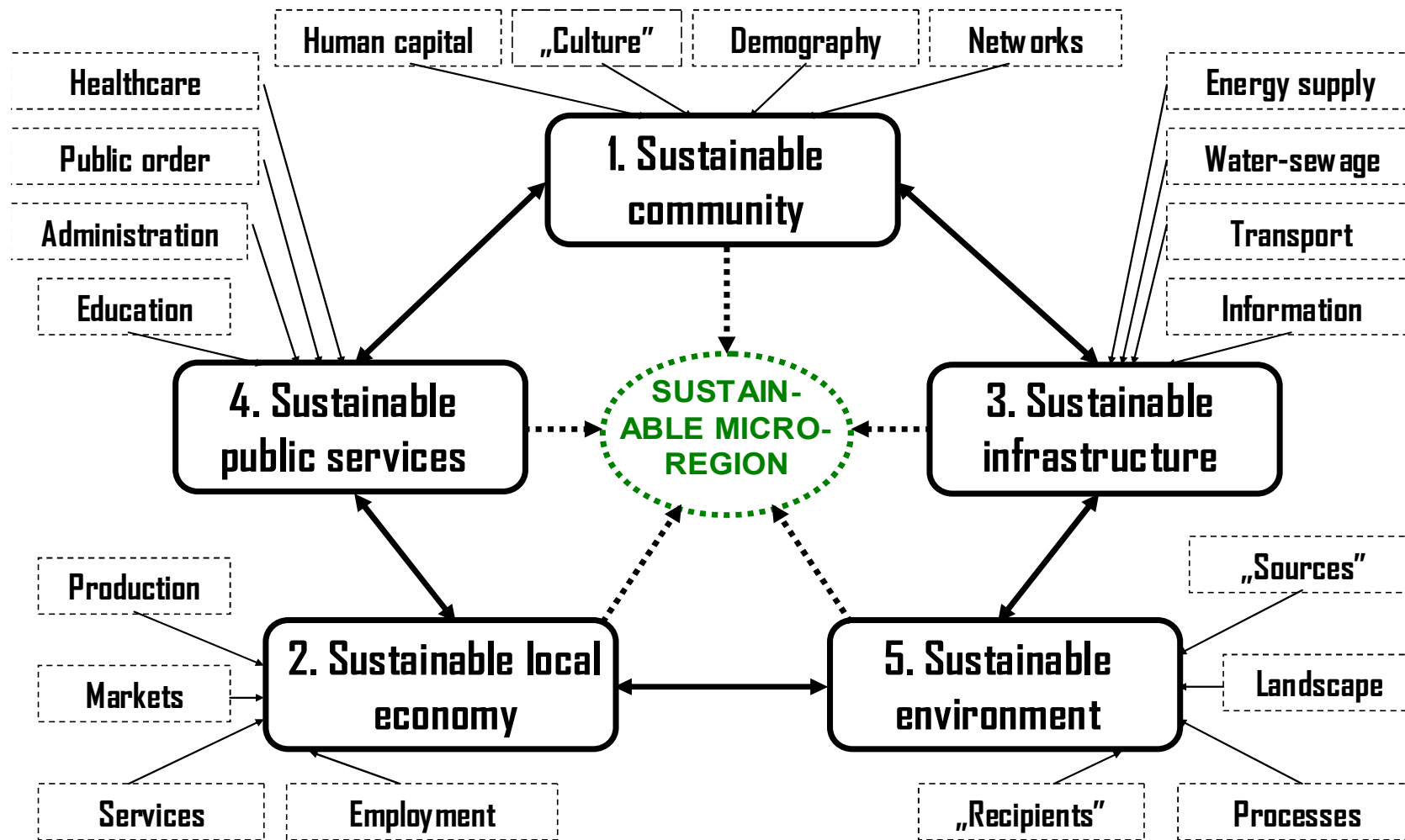


The Ecocycle-Society

Waste to Energy
State - of - the - Art

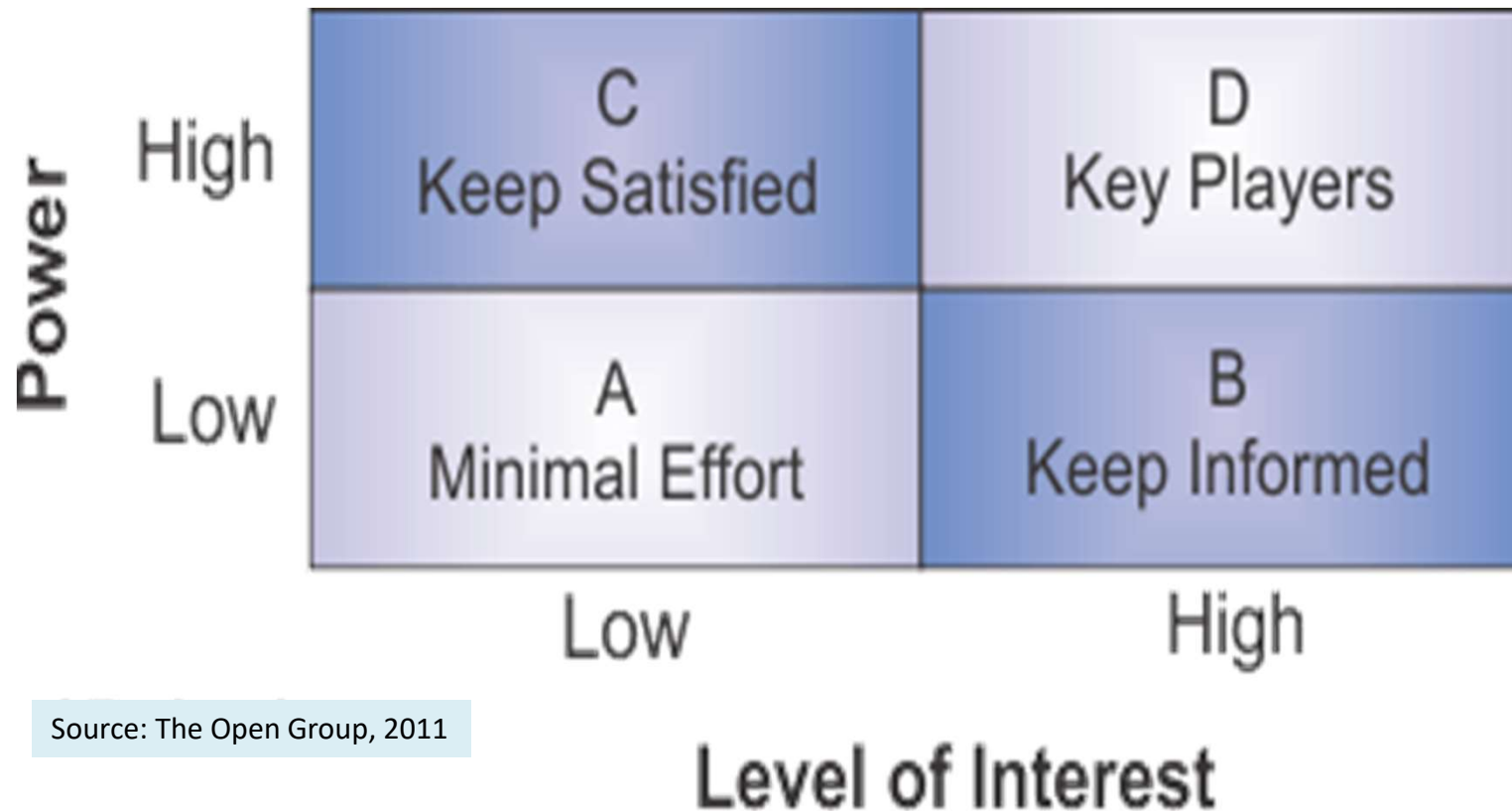


Strategic development is based on sustainable micro regions



The Five Pillar Model. Regarding the structure of a sustainable micro region five main topics (pillars) have been identified and each of them has four – four (altogether twenty) subtopics. Some subtopics might appear to be too wide some others too narrow but there are many professional arguments in their background (Dinya, 2011).

The stakeholder power grid matrix



Cultural Resource Management



What are cultural resources?

- Archaeological sites
- Historic sites, buildings, and structures
- Traditional cultural properties, which include such resources as traditional resource gathering areas, sacred sites
- Historic landscapes and viewsheds
- Germplasm of historically important crops and animals (e.g. antique grape varieties) – in the twilight zone – both nature and culture conservation
- Museum collections and historical documents
- Other artefacts of cultural importance
- Community values
- Trades and crafts – valuable skills

Why do cultural resources need to be “managed?”

- Population growth and expansion
- Significant land-altering projects that result from the above (housing tracts, shopping malls, highways, dams and reservoirs, extractive industries).
- Urban renewal projects (“Tear that ugly old building down!”).
- Willful (or sometimes unintentional) destruction of such resources (“pothunting,” bottle hunting, relic collecting, using historic structures for firewood, etc.).

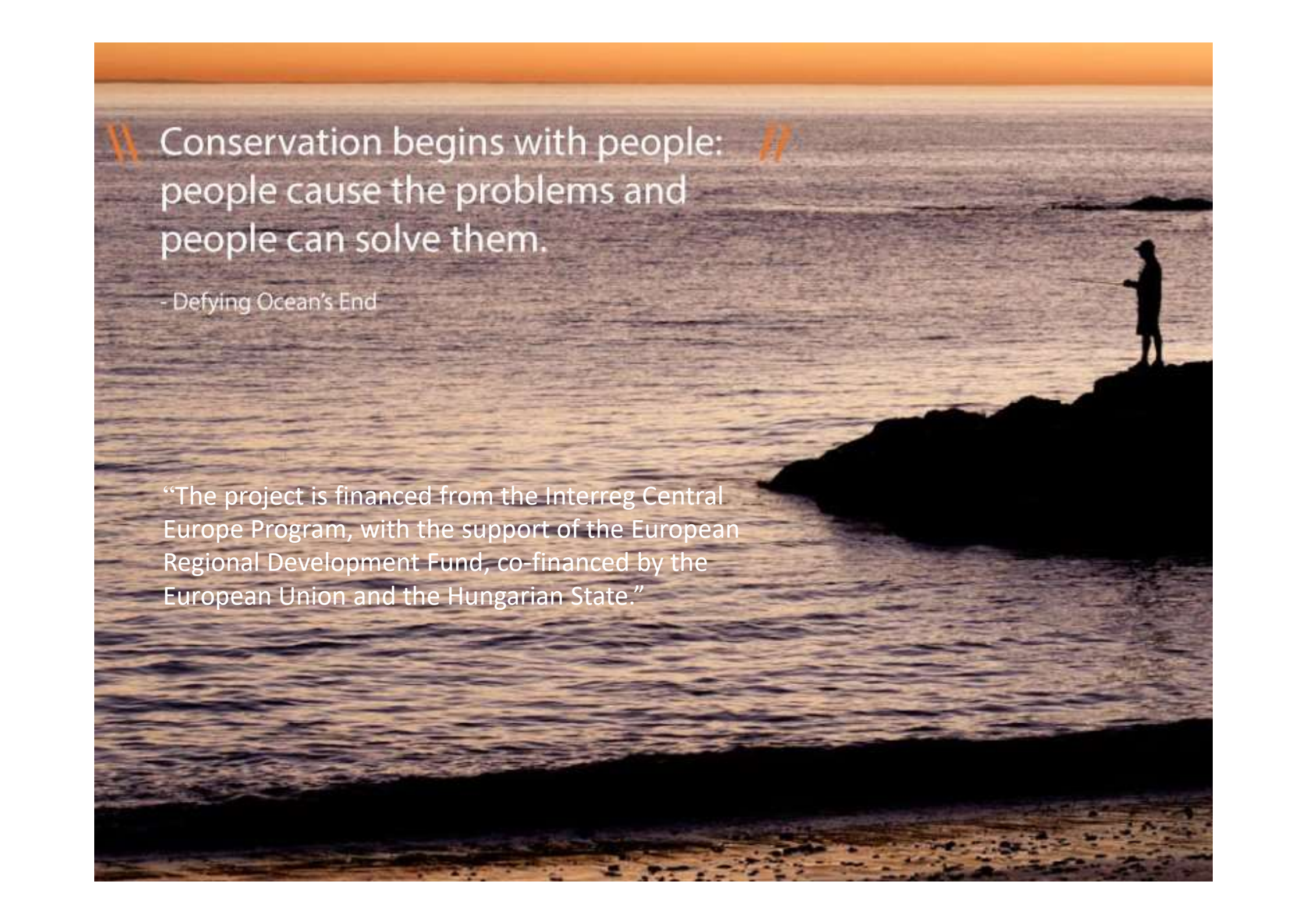
Where can be found cultural resources?

- Anywhere there has been human activity of any sort that leaves some type of physical evidence.
- Cultural resources can be as close as next door!



How, and under what authorities, are cultural resources managed?

- **Local and regional planning authorities**
- **Cultural resources specialists (heritage managers, preservationists, preservation program managers) employed by the state**
- **Contract archaeologists, architectural historians, and historians (e.g. EU-projects)**
- **Local, non-profit organizations (historical societies, hobby groups, adult education institutions etc.)**
- **Museums**
- **Higher education institutions**

A person is silhouetted against a sunset sky, standing on a dark rock in the ocean and holding a fishing rod. The water is calm with gentle ripples, and the horizon is visible in the distance. The overall color palette is dominated by warm oranges, yellows, and dark blues.

Conservation begins with people:
people cause the problems and
people can solve them.

- Defying Ocean's End

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