



MASARYK UNIVERSITY
DEBLIN PRIMARY SCHOOL



THESSALONIKI
2010

SUSTAINABILITY IN PRACTICE: educational project, Czech Republic

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Jakub Trojan
Tomas Vagai

Name of the Project

Sustainability in practice

Category

Multi-stakeholder involvement

Theme

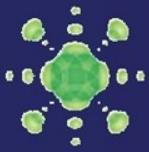
Rural development, environment
education, project training,
sustainability and security

Target Group

School children, university students,
rural community, general public, policy-
makers, administrators, researchers

Area of Implementation

Rural area in Moravia/Czech Republic
Deblin primary school



Project aims

- **The main goal** is empowering the local community

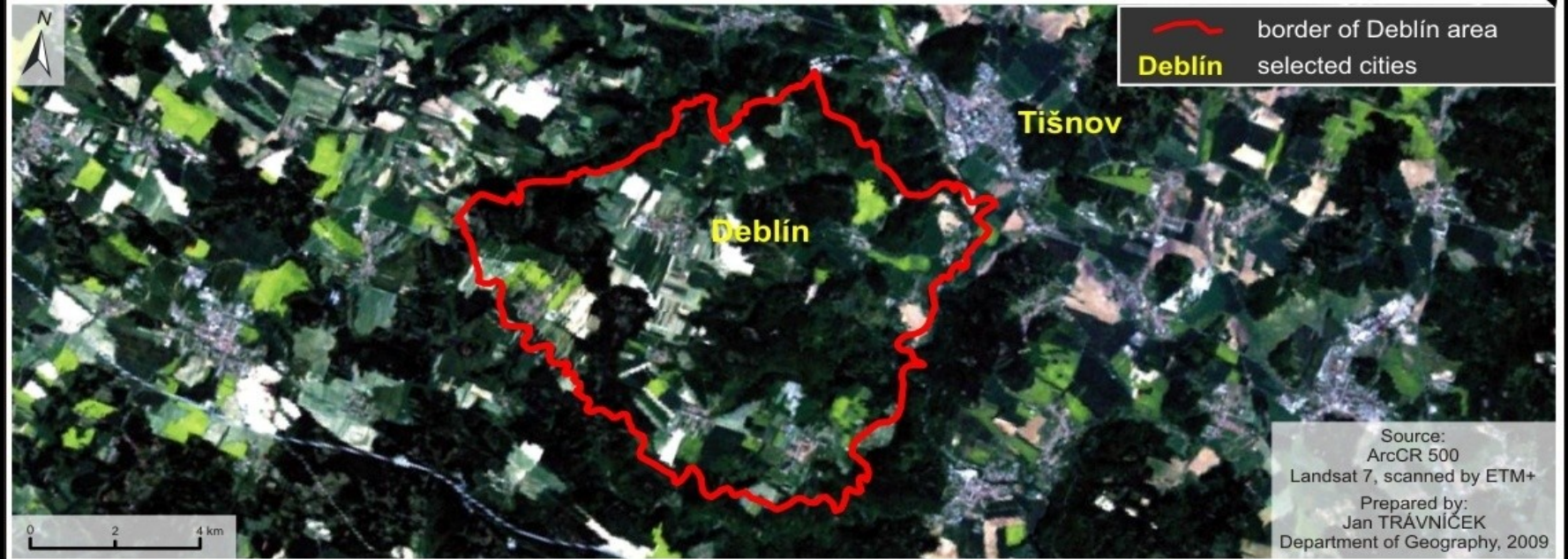
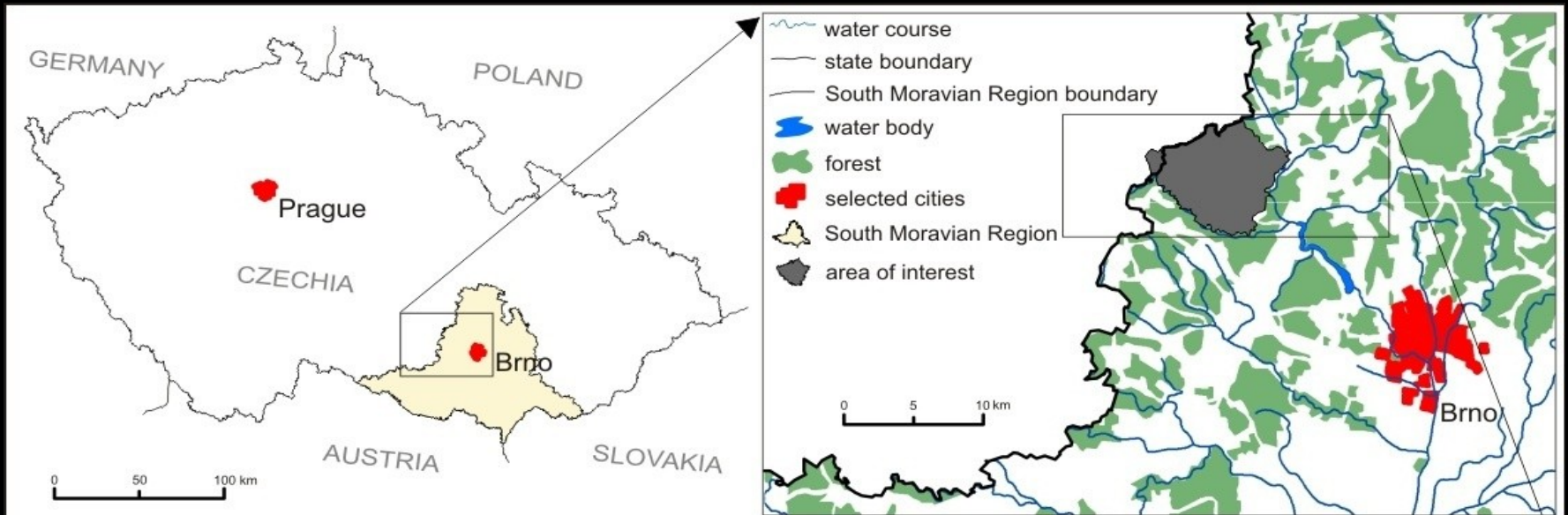
„pupils/students and schools as mediators“

- **Other goals:**

- social study of the town (talking to people, observing, participating, ethnography)
- identification of community actors/actants, processes and desires
- knowledge of social actions
- problem solving issues (see further)

the politics of practising sustainability

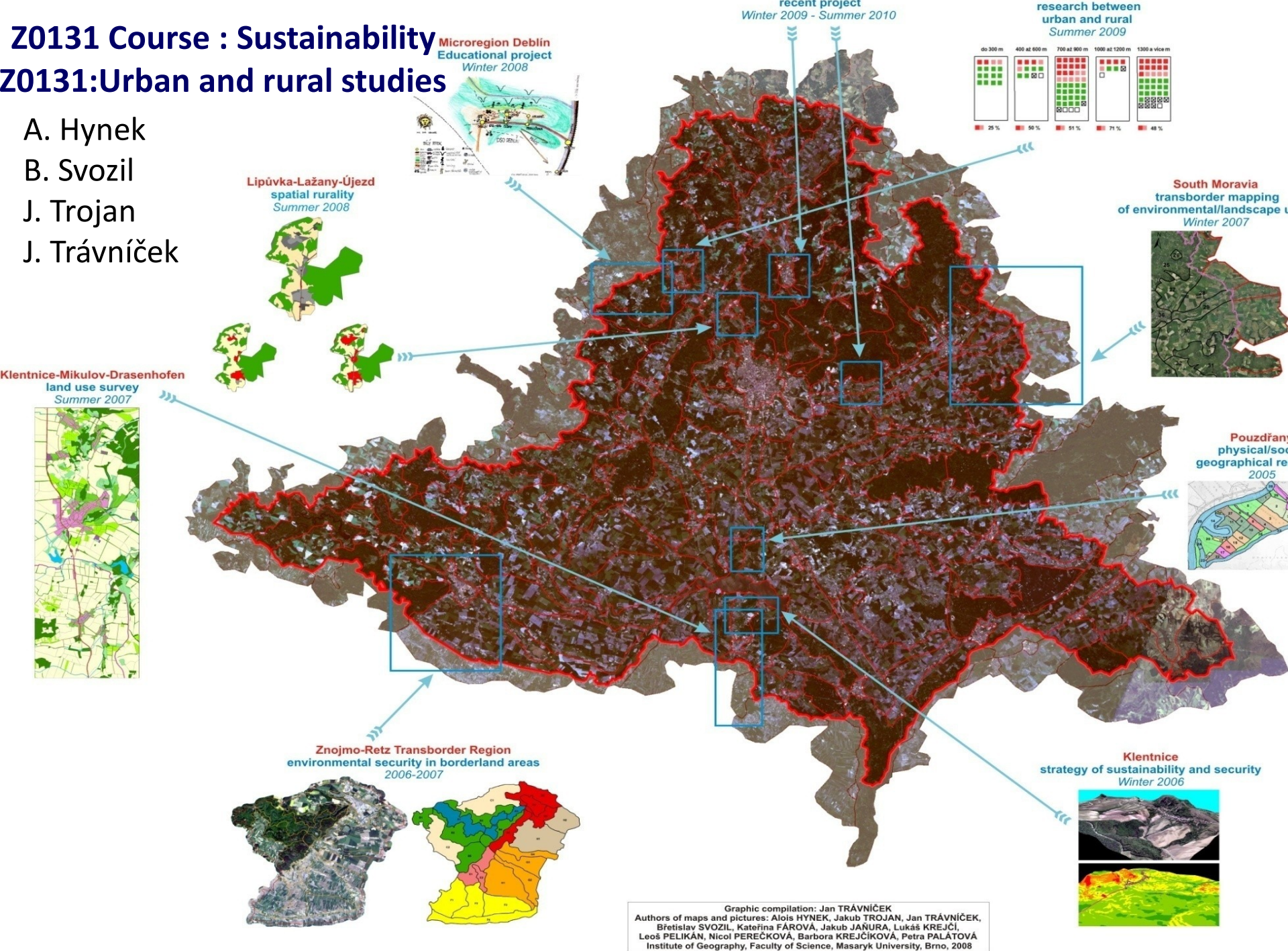
Location the area



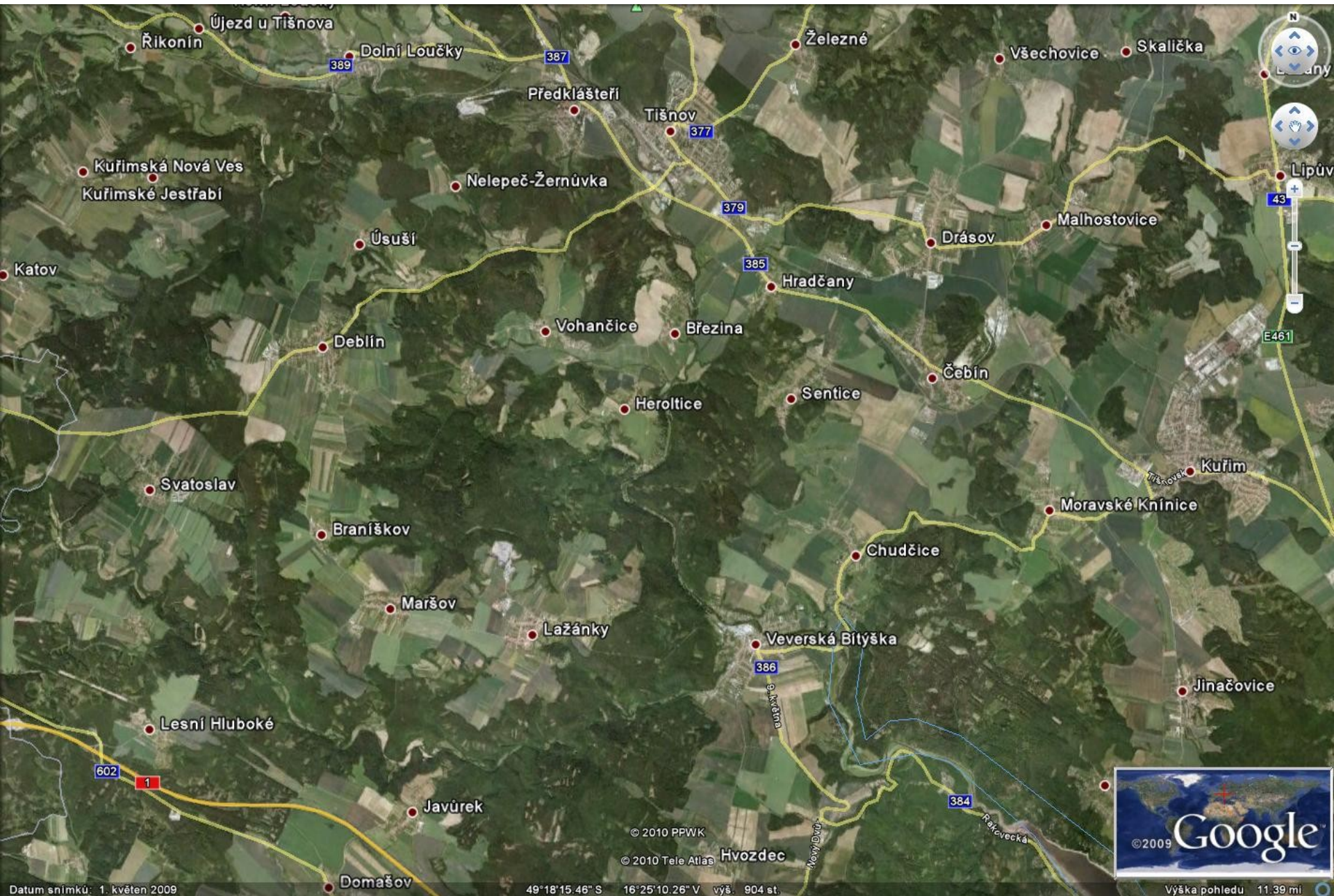
20131 Course : Sustainability

20131:Urban and rural studies

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B. Svozil
J. Trojan
J. Trávníček







E461

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Hvozdec



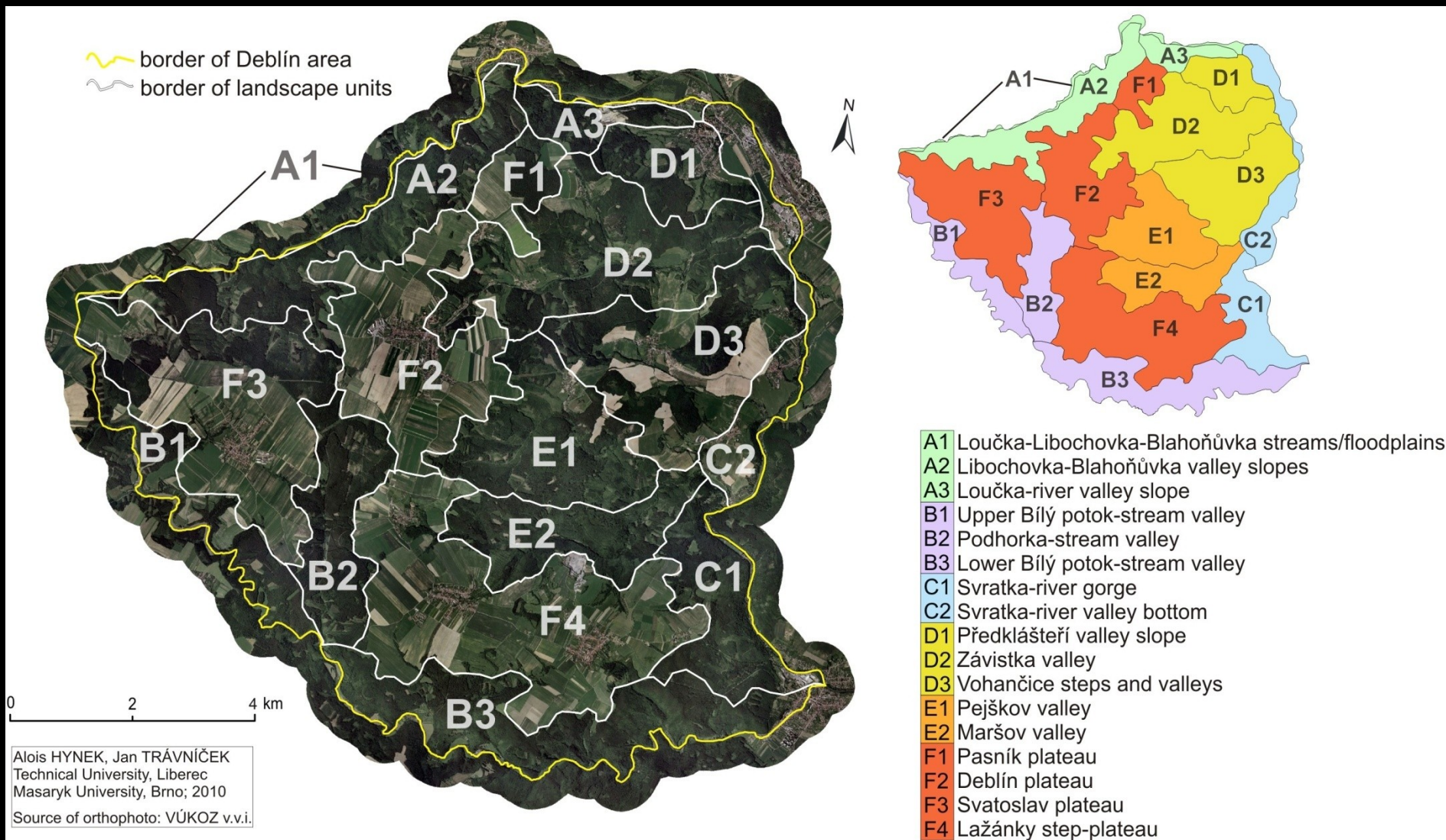
Datum snímku: 1. květen 2009

49°18'15.46" S 16°25'10.26" V výš. 904 st.


Výška pohledu 11.39 mi

Composite landscape units of Deblín area (part 1)

version for local atlas for pupils in primary school



Composite landscape units of Deblín area (part 2)

	LF	RE	TC	HC	SC	SC	PV	AV	LU image	LU
A1		f LSG	☾ *	D 0.3 2.1		F G	Ufc	meadows woods ruderal		forestry recreation
A2		d GnGrPh	☾ *	SR 3-5		L C M	Ft-bsakd	forests		forestry recreation
A3		d GnGr	☾ *	D 1.52		L C M	QF-js FQ-b	forests ruderal		forestry quarry
B1		d GnPh	☾ *	D 0.15		L C F	QF-sk FQ-kas	forests ruderal		forestry agriculture
B2		d GnGrPh	☾ *	D 0.05		L C F	Ft-ikmo FQ-ask	forests		forestry
B3		d GnGrPh CoSa	☾ *	D 0.29		L C F	QF-sbd FQ-ak CQ-cjz	forests ruderal		forestry recreation
C1		d GnGrCoSa MLLo	☾ *	D 6.63		L C F	QF-skjb	forests		forestry recreation
C2		vf LSG	£ ↓	D 7.96		F V G	FQ-s CQ-x QF-j	agri-segetal ruderal		settlement transport
D1		s GnArCoLo	↗ ∅	SR 2-3		M V L	QF-sb Ft-b	forests ruderal		forestry settlement
D2		dr GnArCo GnMeLo	☾ *	D 0.05		M L E	FQ-skb QF-sa Ft-d	forests ruderal		rural
D3		dr GnLiLo MaArCo	↗ ∅	D 0.05		M L F	QF-sh FQ-kcb CQ-ca	forests ruderal		rural
E1		dr GnApArCo	☾ *	D 0.05		M L F	QF-ksb Ft-bsd FQ-zcsk	forests ruderal		rural
E2		dr GnLi	☾ *	D 0.05		M L F	QF-skabjd Ft-wbd	forests ruderal		rural quarry
F1		p GrGnPh	↔ ↑↑	SR 2-3		M P L	QF-skb	forests agri		rural
F2		p PhGnDLS	↔ ↑↑	SR 2-3		V P M	FQ-m QF-s Ft-s	agri ruderal		rural centre
F3		p GnPhQu	↔ ↑↑	SR 2-3		V P M	Ft-hmksio QF-ks	agri ruderal		rural
F4		† GnMaDLS CoSa	↔ ↑↑	SR 2-3		V P M	QF-ksdzb Ft-d	agri ruderal		rural

Edaphic rows		Rocks, earths	
a	stony	Ap	aplite
b	nutrient	Ar	arkose
c	drying	Co	conglomerate
d	colluvial	D	deluvium
e	eubasic	G	gravels
h	loamy	Gn	gneiss
i	compaq	Gr	granite
j	scree	L	loams
k	acid	Li	limestone
l	alluvial	Lo	loess
m	oligobasic	Mb	marble
o	pseudogleyed	Me	metabasalt
s	fresh	Ml	marl
t	tepid	Ph	phyllite
w	fresh calcaric	Qu	quartzite
x	erotherm	S	sands
z	stunt	Sa	sandstones

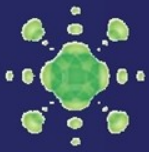
Potential forest vegetation tiers		Soils in soil cover	
CQ	Carpini querceta	C	colluvisols
FQ	Fagi querceta	E	rendzinas
QF	Querci fageta	F	fluvisols
Ft	Fageta typica	G	gleys
Ufc	Ulmi fraxineta carpini	L	leptosols
		M	cambisols
		P	pseudogleys
		V	luvisols

Columns in table	
LF	landforms
TC	topoclimate
HC	hydrocycle
LU	land use
SC	soil dominated
PV	potential/reconstructed vegetation
AV	actual vegetation
RE	rocks, earths

Landforms	
f	floodplains, valley floor
v	open wide valleys
s	steep step-like valley slopes
t	step-like rolling plateau
d	deep narrow valleys with steep slopes
r	ravines
p	rolling plateau

Topoclimate (Quit E., 1987)	
↔↑↑	high thermal amplitude, airing, vapouring
↗∅	moderate sunny slopes, catabatic
☾*	moist, longer snow cover
£↓	inversions in depressions

Hydrocycle		
D	discharge	in: m ³ .s ⁻¹
SR	specific run-off	in: l.s ⁻¹ .km ⁻² (litres per a second and 1 sq. Km)

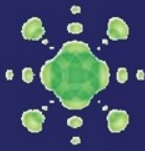


Introduction: local primary school as an equal partner for University?

- For universities involved in research
 - Primary school as a key clue into local community and source of specific local knowledge
- For municipalities and public administration
 - Primary schools as valid partner for governance and decision making
- For local community
 - Primary schools as important endogeneous actor and actant of local community life and development







B. Bloom (1956), revised 2001

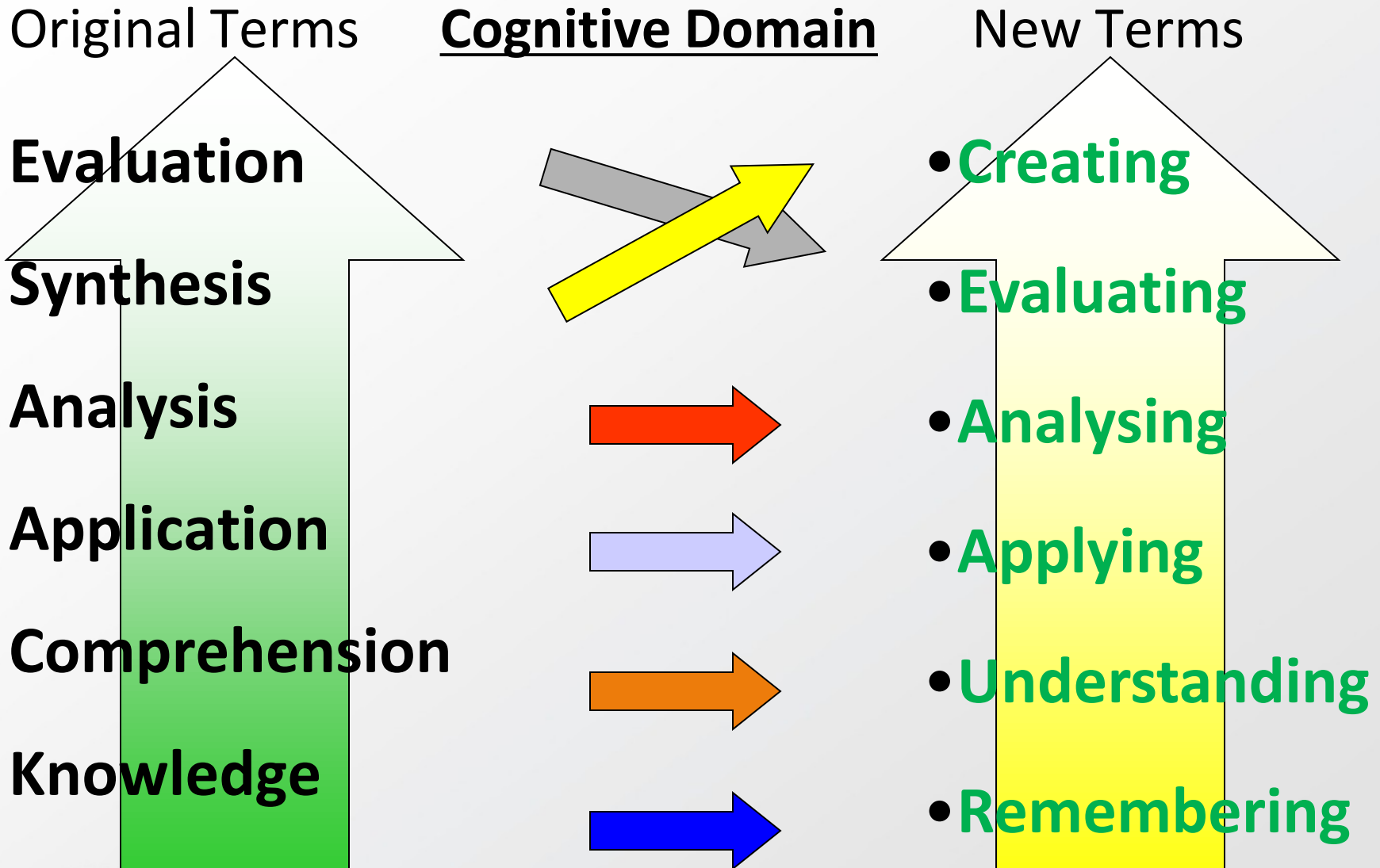
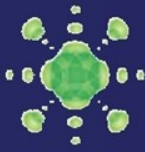
Levels of intellectual behaviour in learning –
a taxonomy with overlapping domains:

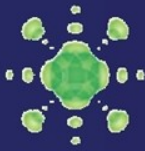
 Cognitive

 Psychomotor

 Affective

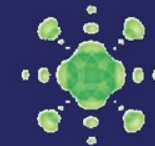






Project educational objectives

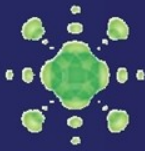
- Connected with key “sustainability” UN agenda + Millennium Ecosystem Assessment documents
- Improvement and reorientation of educational curricula documents towards sustainable development
- Cooperation of primary, tertiary education institutions with local community and government/authority
- Analysis of environment, knowledge-power relations and various spatialities of the cultural landscape of the Deblin area
- Evaluation the living conditions/livelihood in the Deblin area
- Empowerment of local communities in good governance and opening debate on the state of the environment is a starting point in searching for sustainable development



INOVACE VYSOKOŠKOLSKÉ VÝUKY V ENVIRONMENTÁLNÍCH OBORECH



K udržitelnému rozvoji
České republiky:
vytváření podmínek



Methodology

- inter/transdisciplinary cooperation of geographical and non-geographical approaches
- using both surface and deep data (Cloke, P. et al. 2004)
- using triangulation (Denzin, N. 1994), multiple methods
- Key-quality oriented ethnographical fieldwork/participatory approach:
in the sense of „thick description“ (Geertz, C. 2000)do not study in villages, study villages

1) Roles change

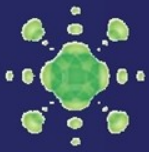
- foreigner/true observer x true participant (participation in the community life)

2) Insight into the role of power – permeating power/resistance

3) Revealing the internal networks – actors in networking

- formal and informal powers over a particular site







Constructing data

superficial and deep data/extensive-intensive/thin-thick
description

(Cloke, P., Cook, I., Crang, P., Goodwin, M., Painter, J., Philo, C., 2004)

field survey
participant observation

multiple method

Field survey

Understanding interview

Mental maps

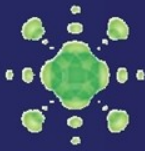
Focus groups

Personal archives

Talking to people/actors

Official/non-official sources

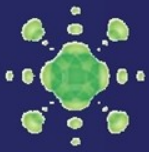
Imaginative sources



Interpreting data

(Cloke, P., Cook, I., Crang, P., Goodwin, M., Painter, J., Philo, C., 2004)

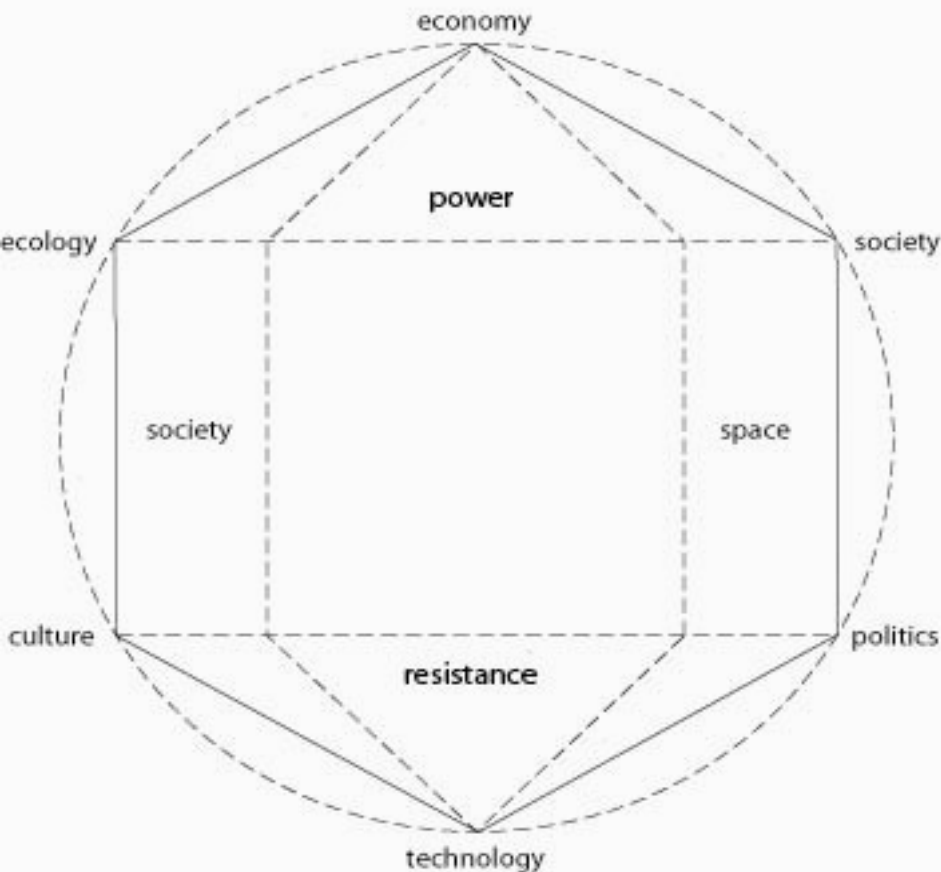
- ➔ **sifting and sorting**
- ➔ **enumerating**
- ➔ **explaining**
- ➔ **understanding**
 - ➔ **the critic/artisan/ethnographer/
iconographer/conversationalist/therapist/
deconstructionist**
- ➔ **representing**



Methodological approaches to sustainability

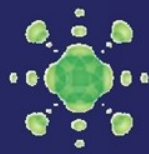
(Hynek A., Hynek N. 2007, MA 2002-2009)

ESPECT & SDOS



Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)

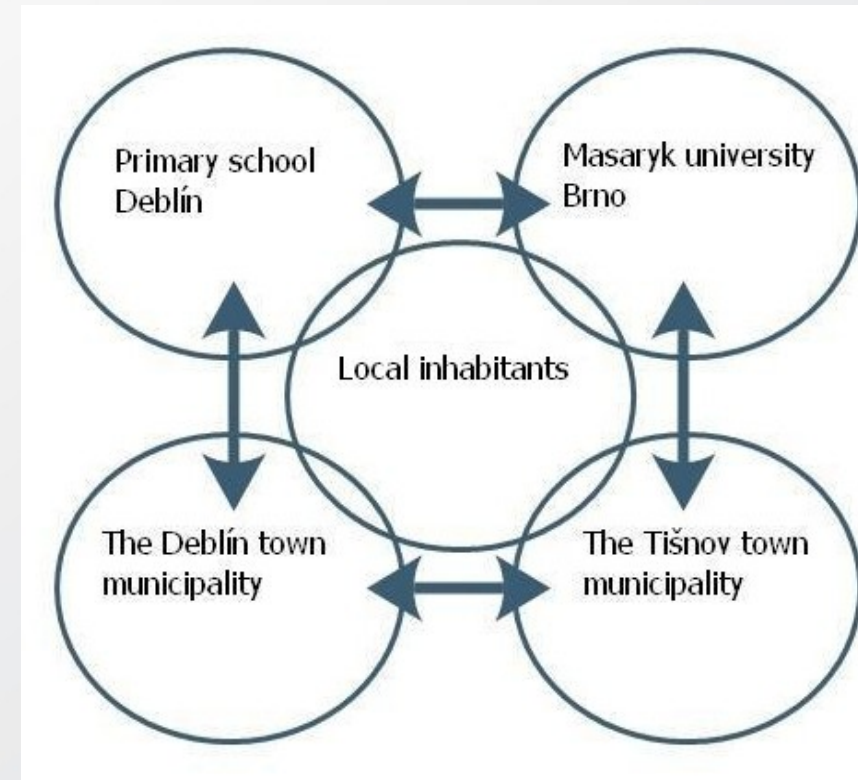
- Ecosystem as capital
- Knowledge synthesis
- Impacts of ecosystems changes
- Field+lab technologies (GIS)
- Global/national/local
- Endogenous / exogenous powers
- asset, stock, yield, income



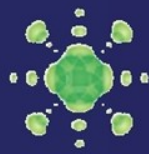
Actors in contemporary cooperation

Interdisciplinary cooperation

- Masaryk university, Brno
- Technical university, Liberec
- Palacký university, Olomouc
- Primary school Deblín
- The Deblín town municipality
- The Tišnov town municipality
- Local inhabitants



Central position of local people



Analysis of actors and actants

Shareholders

Local government, MÚ Tišnov, SDH Deblín, farmers, TJ Sokol Deblín, chronicler, director of primary school, private entrepreneurs, hunters

Stakeholders

local residents, firemen, football players, students, schools, farmers, tourists, hunters

Decision-makers

Local government, Microregion of Deblín, MÚ Tišnov (Especially the Department of Environment and Planning and Building Authority), Regional Office of JMK, representatives of the South Moravia Region, Director of Forests of the City of Brno, Head of School

Experts outside

Ass. Prof. Lacina

Experts inside

Witnesses / locals, Mr. Neshyba, Mrs. Antlová, Mr. Štěrbá, Mr. Habart

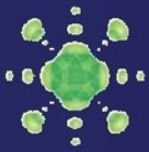
Actants objects

collective farm granary, an amplifier (transmitter), bus stops, Municipal House, a supermarket, building schools, lake, church, cemetery, kindergarten, cycling ways

Communities

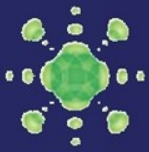
SDH Deblín, TJ Sokol Deblín, Sokol Deblín – football and tennis, section, farmers, the Christian community, association of Deblín Hunters, fishing club





Development of project activities

- Mental mapping as unique personal interpretation/presentation of the reality, used on a daily basis for spatial mobility and orientation, evaluated and improved continually
- Definition of the area linked to the results of mental mapping
- Collecting available data and participative/understanding interviews with major actors
- The profile of the Deblín area
- List of major problem issues connected to SLE (significant landscape elements)
- Students' and pupils' public meetings in the Deblín primary school premises and joint field work, empowering the people
- Creating outputs and public presentation of the results
- Joint field excursions/expeditions and identification of themes expected by the public/local community or government /authority – governance



Community learning as significant part of the case study project

- identification of key actors/actants in community
- community networks
- power inside and outside of community
 - land use
 - owners, users, labourers, visitors.....percepts and affects
- sustainability/security x priority for the community
- debate with representatives of the local community and local authorities
- main development problem areas and proposed solutions
 - analysis, interpretation, synthesis, evaluation, proposition (LANDEP)



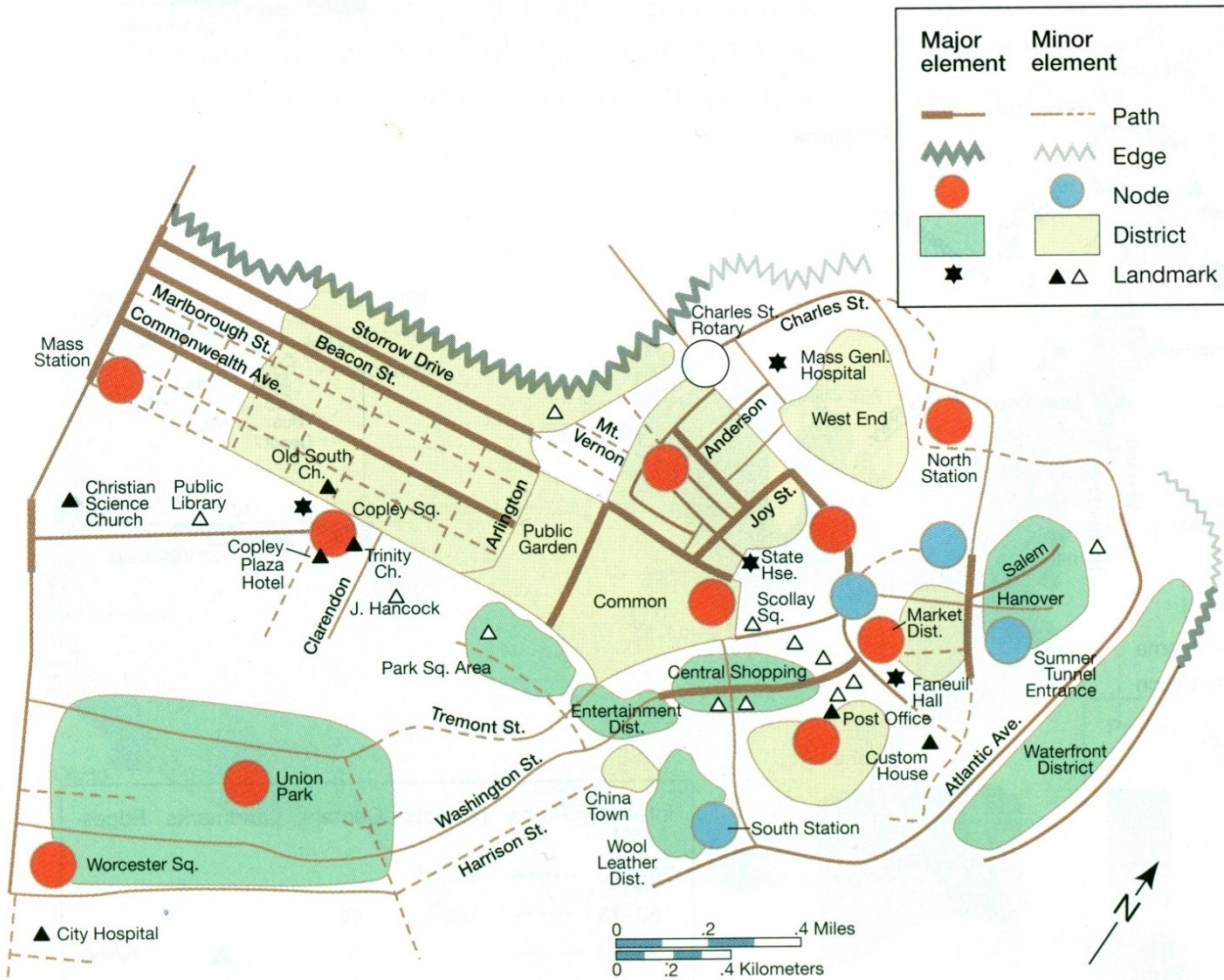
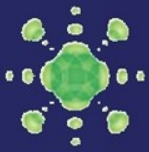


Figure 6.6 Cognitive image of Boston This map was compiled by Kevin Lynch, one of the pioneer researchers into cognitive images, from interviews with a sample of Boston residents. Lynch found that the residents of Boston tended to structure their cognitive images of the city with the same elements. He produced ingenious maps, such as this one, to demonstrate the collective “mental map” of the city, using symbols of different boldness or color to indicate the proportion of respondents who had mentioned each element. (After K. Lynch, *The Image of the City*. Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press, 1960, p. 146.)

Mental mapping – perspective from university students



Primary school pupils Deblín x university students MU Brno
detailed maps x using generalization
real x mediated reality
stereotypes x „objective“ perception
not linked with greater area x patterns and connections

Deblin community

„Deblin area becomes a popular location ...“



rodinné domy Deblín

Are there enough water for citizens?...

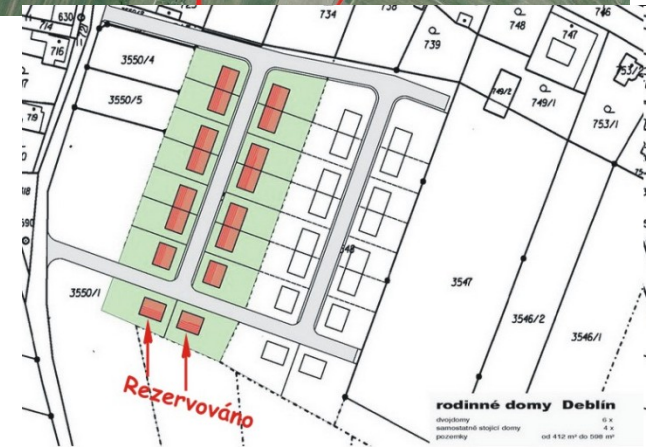
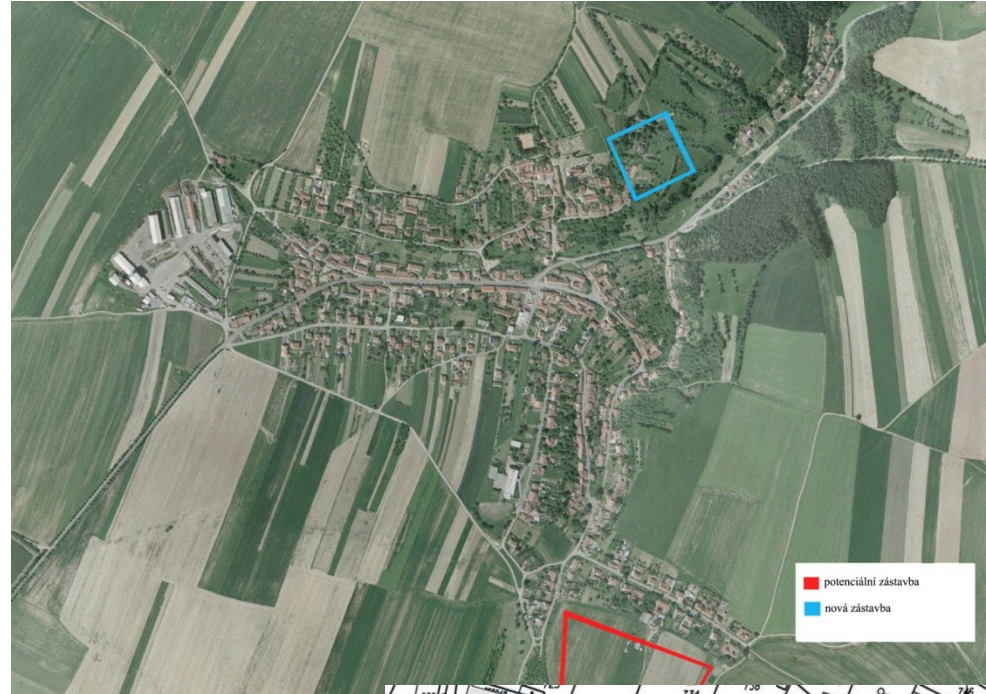
View of new residents

- Clean environment,
- Good location,
- Basic services,
- Good land parcel prices.

Conservatives

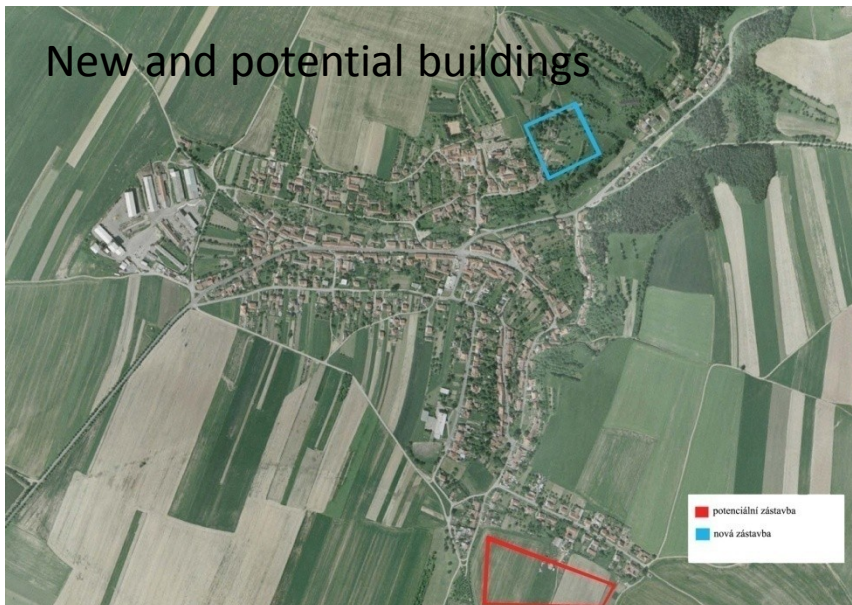
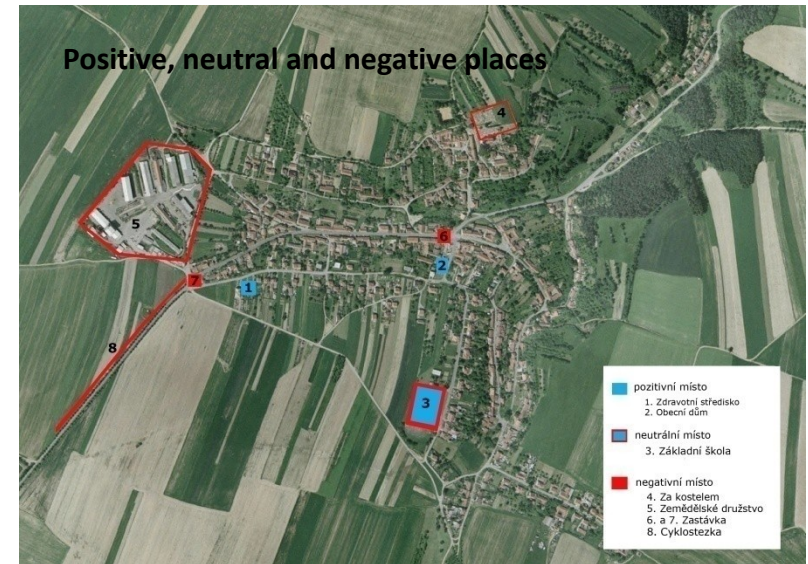
- 'new peasants', strong identity
- X - city services,
- building new houses in the family,
- obsolete building

Obr. 3: Nová a potenciální zástavba

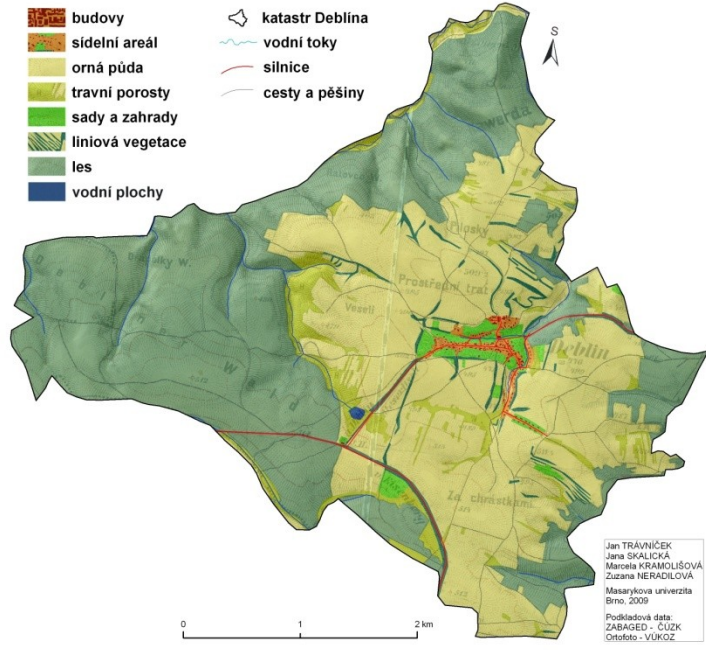


Examples of primary school pupils work

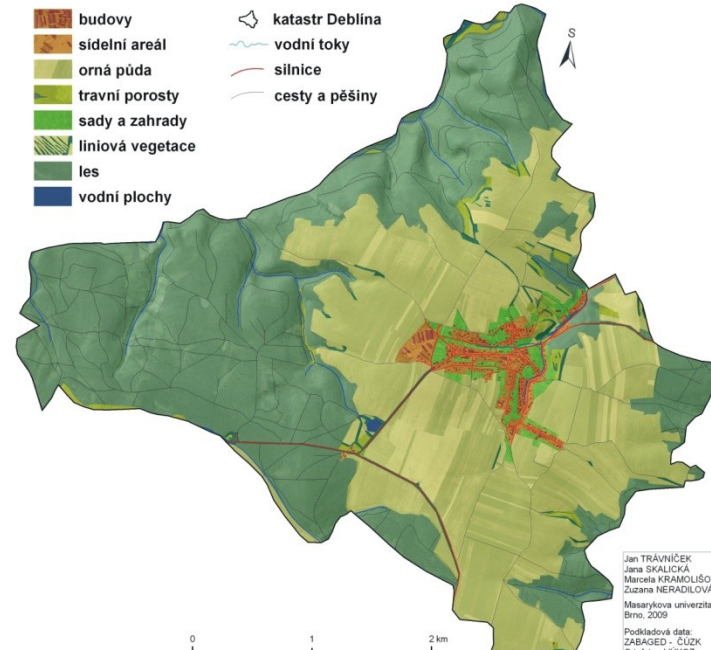
GENERACE	SEKTORY NÁRODNÍHO HOSPODÁŘSTVÍ				NEJČASTĚJŠÍ POVOLÁNÍ
	PRIMÉR	SEKUNDÉR	TERCIÉR	KVARTÉR	
1. generace	70%	17%	10%	3%	JZD
2. generace	45%	35%	20%	0%	JZD
3. generace	6%	45%	39%	10%	svářeč
naše generace (žáci ZŠ)	7%	40%	46%	7%	obráběč kovu



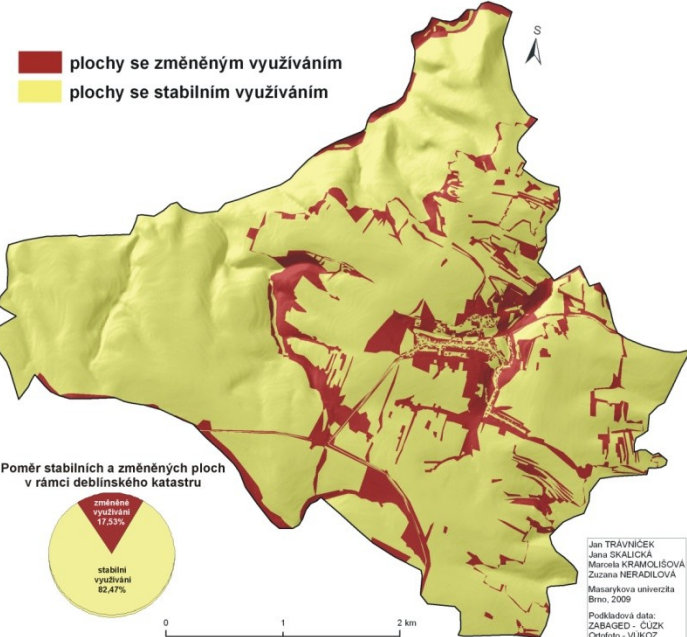
LAND USE V KATASTRU DEBLÍNA V ROCE 1876



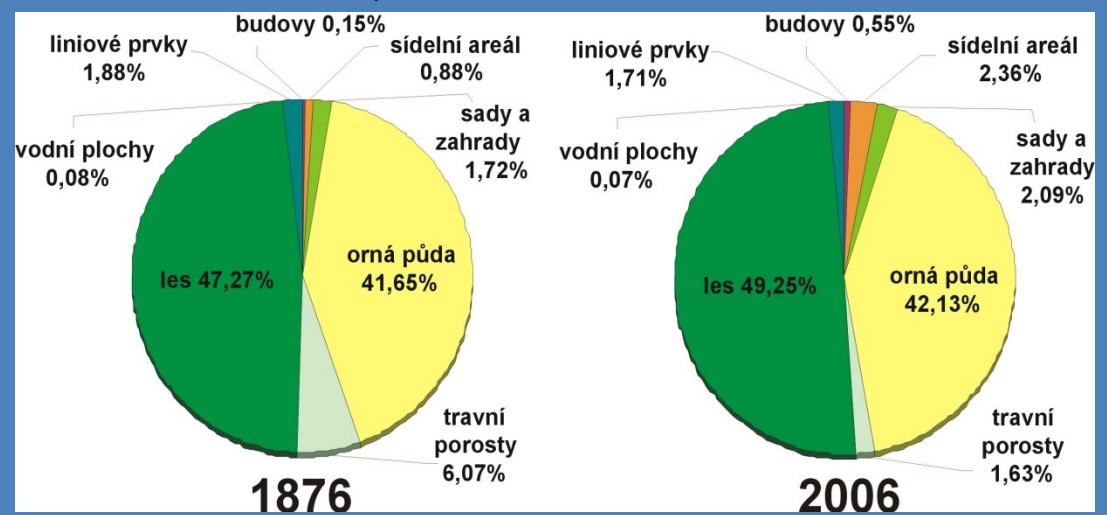
LAND USE V KATASTRU DEBLÍNA V ROCE 2008



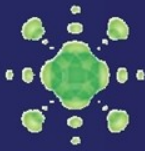
PLOCHY SE STABILNÍM A ZMĚNĚNÝM VYUŽÍVÁNÍM V KATASTRU DEBLÍNA



Land use parcels in Deblín cadastre



A.Hynek, Svozil, B., Trávníček, J., Trojan, J.: Trvalá udržitelnost 'Deblínska', 2009

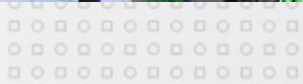


Significant landscape elements (SLE)

in the frame of territorial system of ecological stability (Buček, Lacina)

- „Ecological, geomorphological or aesthetic value of landscape shaping its appearance and / or contributing to its stability“ (Act 114/1992)
- Decision maker of SLE is legislatively ambivalent
 - Which gives the chance for creativity and participation
- Potential/capital of SLE as actant (in the sense of Latour, 2005)
 - ecological stability, biodiversity, aesthetic value (**the "biological" function**)
 - reducing water and wind erosion (**the "protective" function**)
 - relicts of historical landscape structures (**the "historical" function**)
- Creating the relationship between pupils and the town landscape
 - examination of the SLE (cognitive level)
 - management of the SLE (landscape and community actors/actants)
 - SLE usage (eg for sustainable tourism)





CURRENT RISKS IN RELATION TO SUSTAINABLE PERSPECTIVE ON WATER

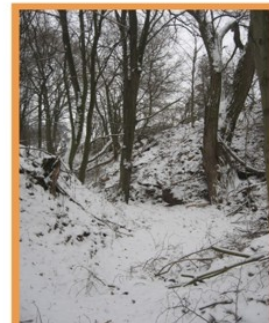
POTENCIÁLNÍ RIZIKOVOST DEBLÍNSKA VE VZTAHU K TRVALE UDRŽITELNÉMU POHLEDU NA VODU K ROKU 2008

Nevhodné zapojení vodního toku do intravilánu a stav jeho koryta má nejen nízké estetické kvality, ale nese s sebou problémy rychlého odtoku vody z území a nedostatečné přirozené filtrace vody.

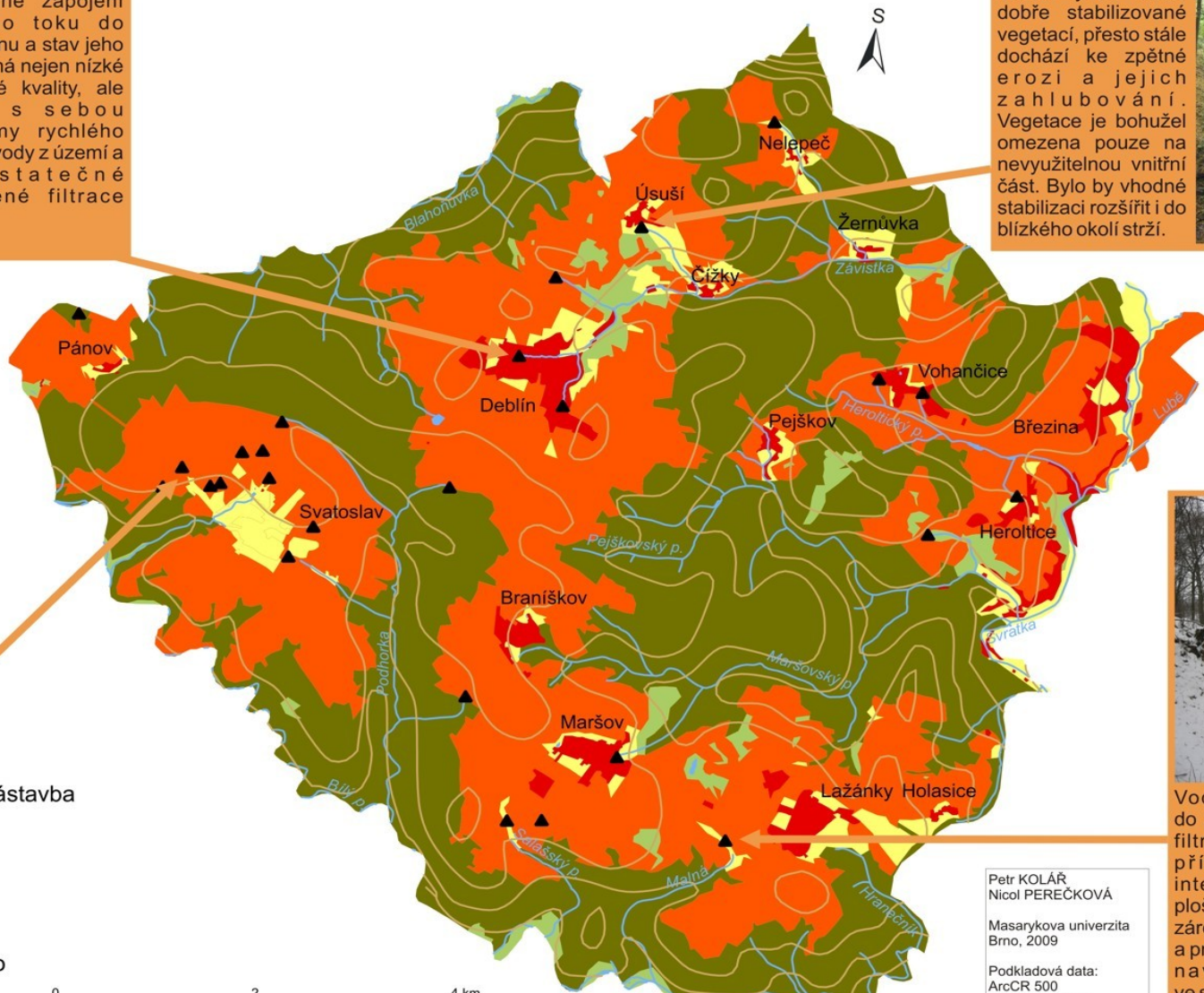
Ačkoli jsou strže dobře stabilizované vegetací, přesto stále dochází ke zpětné erozi a jejich zahlubování. Vegetace je bohužel omezena pouze na nevyužitelnou vnitřní část. Bylo by vhodné stabilizaci rozšířit i do blízkého okolí strží.



Intenzivně obdělávané plošiny jsou významným zdrojem znečištění vodních toků. Půdní pokrýv nese znaky eroze, jež silně napomáhá zrychlenému přenosu znečišťujících látek do vodního oběhu.

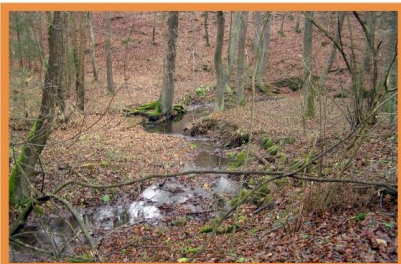


Voda dostávající se do strží nemá možnost filtrace, jelikož strže přímo navazují na intenzivně využívané plošiny. Stržovou erozí je zároveň odtok urychlen a problematické jsou také navážky a skládky ve stržích vznikající.



- ▲ riziková místa
- vysoké riziko - zástavba
- vysoké riziko
- střední riziko
- nízké riziko
- velmi nízké riziko

Petr KOLÁŘ
Nicol PEREČKOVÁ
Masarykova univerzita
Brno, 2009
Podkladová data:
ArcCR 500
Ortofoto - CENIA

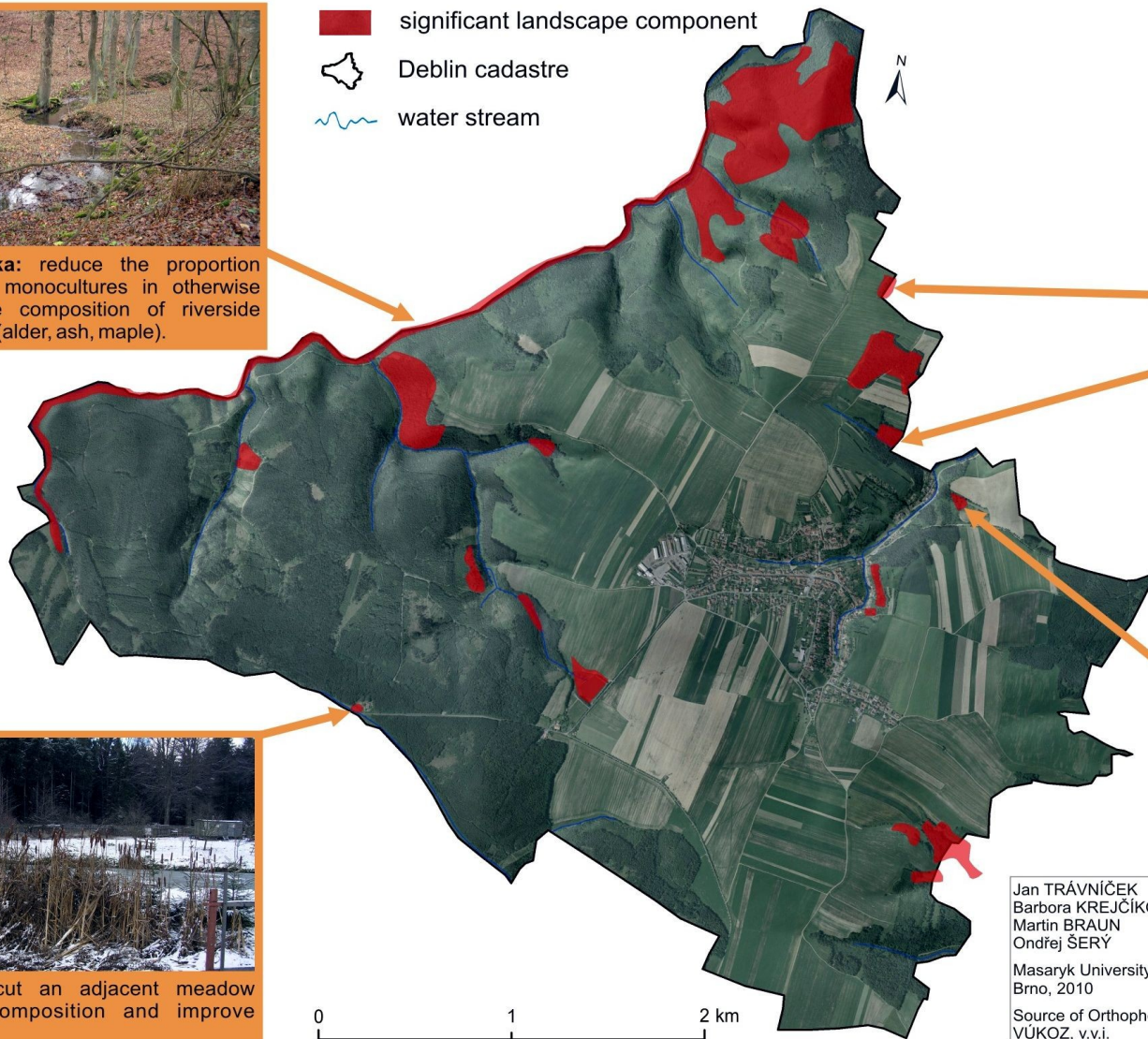


Blahoňůvka: reduce the proportion of spruce monocultures in otherwise appropriate composition of riverside vegetation (alder, ash, maple).

- significant landscape component
- Deblín cadastre
- water stream



Úsušský remízek: general clean up, remove the brambles.



Strejčkov: strengthen the dam pond bottom, remove the remnants of wire fence and increase the proportion of oak and fir.



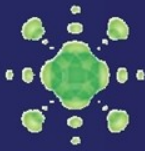
Mokřad: cut an adjacent meadow species composition and improve wetland.



Suchá loučka: cut a meadow, improve the condition of the bush line vegetation, extend SLC.

Jan TRÁVNÍČEK
 Barbora KREJČÍKOVÁ
 Martin BRAUN
 Ondřej ŠERÝ
 Masaryk University
 Brno, 2010
 Source of Orthophoto:
 VÚKOZ, v.v.i.

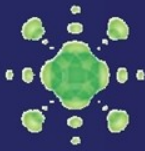
SLE deployment in the land of Deblín, graphical solution suitable for popularization through lectures and instructional signs



Financing the future

- Activities supported through projects financed by structural funds (EU – Operational Programme Education for Competitiveness)
- 2 key projects
 - Sustainability as part of school educational programme
 - Atlas and local geographical textbooks
 - Supports for students (ICT, e-learning)
 - Empowering language skills through environmental education
- Other projects where Primary school Deblin plays the „partner role“





SUMMARY of current results

The activity helped pupils to interest local residents about their neighborhood resident and encourages them to actively engage in the project.

PUBLIC PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

Results discussed with representatives of public administration and local authorities to take account of them in practice.

Cooperation still continues...

- **Vohančice** (water management issues)
- **SLE excursion**
- **Grants and funds support**
- **Informational boards in woods**
- **SLE management in cooperation with Municipality of Tišnov**
- **Implementation into curricular documents at Primary school Deblín**
- **Best practice preparation with participation of Ch. Schrefel - 17&4 Organisationsberatung GmbH**

2010: Actors meeting – local Agenda creation?

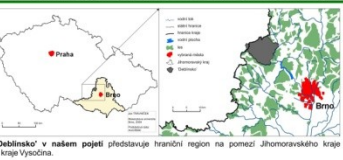


TRVALÁ UDRŽITELNOST 'DEBLÍNSKA'



Alois Hynek, Břetislav Svovizl, Jan Trávníček, Jakub Trojan

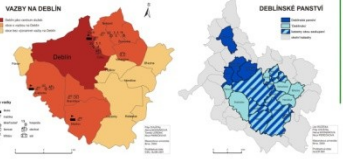
ve spolupráci s žáky Základní školy Deblín, studenti Geografického ústavu Přírodovědecké fakulty Masarykovy univerzity v Brně, městysem Deblín a městem Tišnov



Zákon č. 171/99Z Sb. o životním prostředí České republiky uvádí: „Udržitelný rozvoj společnosti je takový rozvoj, který současným i budoucím generacím zachovává možnost uspokojovat jejich základní životní potřeby a přitom neshňuje rozmanitost přírody a zachovává přirozené funkce ekosystémů.“
Z této definice vychází projektová spolupráce mezi Základní školou Deblín a Geografickým ústavem Přírodovědecké fakulty Masarykovy univerzity v Brně. Usiluje o aktivaci a participaci všech subjektů, které žijí a nebo nějakým způsobem ovlivňují 'Deblínsko' a mají snahu se svými podnětnými návrhy podílet na budoucí podobě rozvoje území.



VAZBY NA DEBLÍN



Příčné vazby sídel na Deblín odhalí kombinace kvalitativního a kvantitativního výzkumu. Patří k nim především škola a zájmové kroužky, sportovní výšle, základní potřeby, zubar, lékař a farmoc. Vazby jsou silné i u obcí Ústí, Braníkovo, Svatošava a Maršov. Periodické vazby souvisejí se společensko-kulturními akcemi. Vazby silně ovlivňuje systém IDS vymezující záležitosti na Deblínsku a na Tišnově, který má v systému vzešou významnou postavu. Vazby mezi obcemi měly být i v historické tradici. Větší část obcí 'Deblínska' patří pod Deblínské panství, jehož historie se přile od konce 12. století do druhé poloviny 19. století. Obce patří do bývalého Deblínského panství byly později připojeny k okolním městem Brno, čímž spadly pod městský statut v Kufmín. Tim také území během 18. a 19. století spadalo ke Kufmínu jako zvláštnímu centru. Tenmuž odpovídá i hlavní komunikační vedoucí z Deblína na Ladštiny a Kufmín (naprosto později jako stážíbní rozšíření komunikační vedoucí do Tišnova).

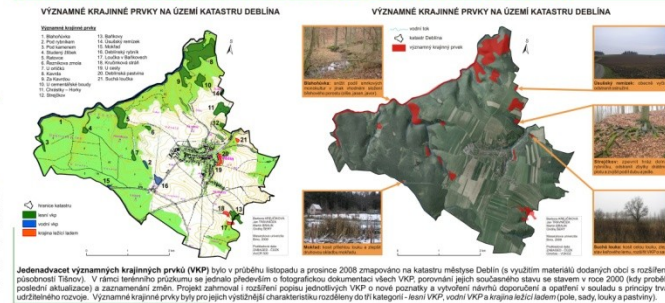


Dojíždka je modelována na základě tří hlavních cílů dojíždějících: za službami, do zaměstnání a do škol. Nejvíce statisticky sledovaná je dojíždka do zaměstnání z Deblínska nejčastěji do Tišnova (následuje Brno a Veverská Bítýška). Na pracovní dojíždku do Tišnova nejvíce záleží obyvatelé Deblína, obce Nalovoč-Zemčická, Heršovice a Vohánčice u.š. Pařížkova, což je integrální součástí samostatného Tišnova. Navzdory problémům s dopravním tlem vymezení, které dojíždějí za vzděláním přímo spadají pod Deblín. Jedná se o Svatošavu a Braníkovo, parcelně také Maršov a Ústí. Komplexitovanost stanovení dojíždějí za službami spočívá v neexistence relevantních dat, která by nabyli základní kvalitativní výzkumem širokého vzorku respondentů. Možností je rovněž při modelování na základě dat z podoby obsazených pracovních míst i terorem v jednotlivých městských částech. Připravena je rovněž analýza komunikační infrastruktury (stejně ve výhledu tédu spadají pod Brno) a Tišnova a Veverská Bítýška.

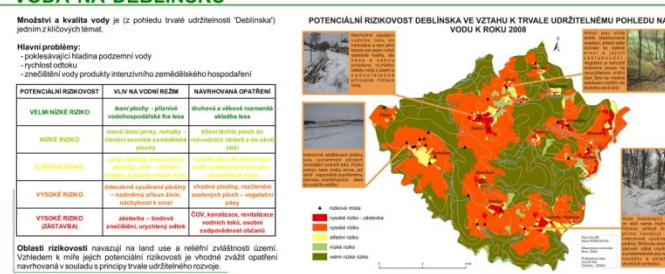
PRÁCE STUDENTŮ ZŠ DEBLÍN



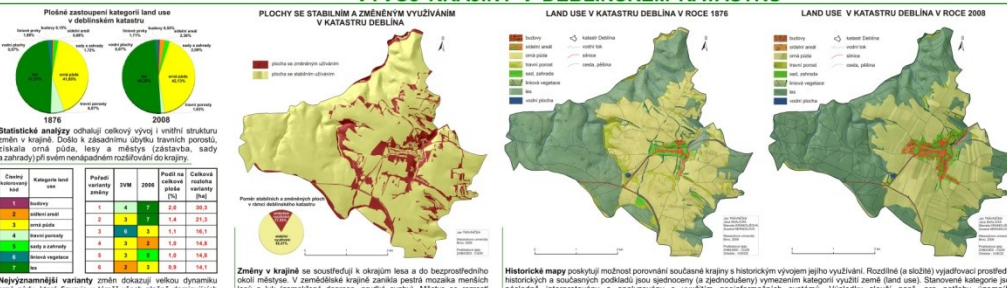
VÝZNAMNÉ KRAJINNÉ PRVKY V DEBLÍNSKÉM KATASTRU



VODA NA DEBLÍNSKU



VÝVOJ KRAJINY V DEBLÍNSKÉM KATASTRU

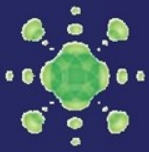


OUTPUTS PRESENTATION

- Evaluation and feedback
- High participation

COOPERATION CONTINUES...

- Operational Programme
- Vohánčice
- Excursion for pupils
- Atlas of Deblín region
- Actors meeting
- Information tables
- SLE management



Thank you for attention

