Bridging the Gap of the Planning System
A Hungarian Example

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Survey of the Environmental Planning System in Hungary

NATIONAL LEVEL NUTS1

REGIONAL/COUNTY LEVEL NUTS 2/3

LOCAL/COMMUNITY LEVEL

PLANS

SPATIAL PLANS

- Structure Plan
- Land-use Regulation
- Functional Zones
- Conservation zones
- Management Plans NC

PROGRAM PLANS

- National Environmental Program
- National Development Plan
- Sectoral Programs
- Water, Climat Waste...
- EIOP
- AgD, AgEnP
- ARDOP
- FoSt
- Tourisme..
Conclusions:

Landscape Management and Nature Conservation

- Lack of operativity of the national programs
- Lack of program planning at regional/landscape level –
- Landscape is lost in the conflict between the development and conservation
- Nature and landscape conservation interests are hardly integrated in sectors’ plans
- Spatial planner do not have sufficient information on local distinctiveness of the landscapes
- Landscape is forgotten in the management plans of the designated areas – lack of spatial/landscape ecological thinking – regulation of landscape protection became schematic

There is a need of a **NEW PLAN** that aims at **bridging the gap between**:
- National and Local level
- Spatial and Program Plans
- Sectoral Programs
Pillars of the proposed Landscape Plan

1. Protection of Landscape Character based on LCA for preserving regional and local distinctiveness

2. Restoration planning of the ecological network and regulation of optimal land-use intensity for better coherence between natural areas
Fertő-Hanság basin

Model Landscape Plan
Components of the landscape character

Natural elements

Anthropogenic elements and impacts

Landscape character

Perception

1001 020 Kilometers

N E W
I. **LCA of the Fertő-Hanság basin defined landscape character types**

1. Flat lake-basin, semi-natural wetland, covered by reed and grasslands
2. Divers hills with a mosaic of various land-uses
3. Lowland with forest-grassland patches, lakes and ponds
4. Slightly undulating flatland with small scale agrarian mosaics
5. Monotonous rural flatland with dominant arable land-use
6. Flat homogenous agrarian area with significant urbanisation zones
1. Flat lake-basin, semi-natural wetland, covered by reed and grasslands

- Dominant continuous reed cover in the shallow alkaline lake
- Few built element on the dry grasslands around the lake.
- Primarily conservation function (NP, World heritage, Ramsar Site, Nature 2000, MAB BR.) and ecotourism.
- …..
2. *Divers hills with a mosaic of various land-uses*

- Organic land-use zonation according the relief
- Small rural villages along the see rich in cultural heritage
- Long traditions of viticulture and horticulture
- Growing touristic functions – eco-, cycling-, spa-, cultural-, ecotourisme
3. **Lowland with forest-grassland patches and ponds**

- Natural patches are remains of the former wetland Hanság
- Plantations and natural forests and grasslands are dominant
- Remains of lakes and high density of gravel pit ponds
4. Slightly undulating flatland with small scale agrarian mosaics

- Mosaic of arable land and grassland, divided by forest patches and belts diversified by channels and horticulture
- Traditional rural villages
- Growing significance of rural and cycling tourisme
- …
5. Monotonous rural flatland with dominant arable land-use

- Macro scale agrarian landscape with some forest belts and tree rows
- Some remains of the ancient farm buildings
- Growing significance of the biofuel crops
- ....
6. Flat homogenous agrarian area with growing urbanisation zones

- Urbanisation axes along the main roads and around the rural cities
- High level of monotonoty on the fields
- Significant visual degradation due to the new constuctions
Judgement on values and degradations in the character types allows to prepare appropriate landscape management strategies.
II. Restoration Plan of the Ecological Network

II.1. Analysis

Land cover

Land cover naturaleness

Spatial structure of the ecological network

Functional structure of the ecological network

Land-use intensity
II.2. Valuation

Impact of the land-use intensity

Nature conservation

Nature conservation

Vulnerability factors

Conflict and stability impacts
II.3. Restoration plan of the ecological network
As a result of this new Landscape Plan

- Clear strategy of landscape protection/restoration and nature conservation will be expressed
- Opportunity for the harmonisation of the interest of conservation and development could be given
- Harmonisation of the sectors strategies toward an integrated planning can be achieved
Thanks for your attention!

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