TRANSGREEN. Integrated Transport and Green Infrastructure Planning in the Danube-Carpathian Region for the Benefit of People and Nature

Spatial Planning in Hungary

Krisztina Filepné Kovács, Szent István University Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urbanism

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Structure of the presentation

• General questions related to spatial planning
• System and framework of spatial planning in Hungary plans
• Main challenges related to spatial planning
• Background of spatial planning (information system, eligibility for planning)
What is the most important tool for protecting our everyday landscapes?
What is the most important tool for protecting our everyday landscapes?

Spatial planning
Spatial plans define the frames of **territorial sustainability** which “refers to an ordered, resource-efficient and environmental-friendly spatial distribution of human activities” (Camagni, 2017). The complexity of the issue is reflected by the dimensions of territorial sustainability and forming the complexity of our landscapes:

- **Territorial quality**: the quality of the living and working environment; the relative homogeneity of living standards across territories;
- **Territorial efficiency**: resource-efficiency with respect to energy, land and natural resources; competitiveness and attractiveness;
- **Territorial identity**: enhancing “social capital”; developing a shared vision of the future; safeguarding specific cities, strengthening productive “vocations” and competitive advantage.” (Camagni, 2017).
Spatial planning differs from one country to another, but there are major similar characteristics:

• spatial planning is concerned with identifying long- or medium-term objectives and strategies for territories,
• works on different territorial levels,
• dealing with land use and physical development,
• it is a distinct sector of government activity, and
• it has an important coordinating role between sectoral policies (Koresawa and Konvitz, 2001).
European Landscape Convention
(Council of Europe)

- Identification, characterization and qualification of the European landscapes
- Landscape qualification and social participation objectives
- Development of landscape policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification</th>
<th>Entry into force</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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## Spatial planning in Hungary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning sphere</th>
<th>Western-Central-Europe</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td></td>
<td>Land use planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Settlement development</td>
<td><em>Spatial planning</em></td>
<td>Regional development</td>
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<td>Demography, employment</td>
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<td>Social welfare</td>
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<td>Economic structure</td>
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<td>Financial subsidies for enterprises</td>
<td><em>Regional planning</em></td>
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</tbody>
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# Spatial planning in Hungary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territorial level</th>
<th>Development strategy</th>
<th>Land use plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>County Development Strategy</td>
<td>County land use plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Settlement Development Strategy</td>
<td>Land use plan (Structural plan, Regulation plan) Building Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Development Strategy 2030

Cultural landscapes
National Development Strategy 2030

Vision for the spatial structure of Hungary

Figure 39: City network
The **National Land Use Framework plan** defines the long-term spatial structure and land use system of the country and protects the natural and cultural heritage of national importance. It defines:

- the spatial structure of technical and infrastructure systems,
- the long term spatial structure of the area,
- the appropriate land use for the different parts of the area,
- regional tasks to protect the environment, landscape and nature.

It contains:

- **a structural plan**
- **regulation plan** with zoning of regulation packages on a map
Structural plan of the National Land Use Plan
Structural plan

Structural plan 2013

Structural plan 2018

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1. National Ecologic Network, core area,
2. National Ecologic Network, ecologic corridor,
3. National Ecologic Network, buffer zone,
4. Zone of arable land of excellent quality,
5. Zone of arable land of good quality,
6. Zone of forests,
7. Zone planned for afforestation,
8. Zone of landscape scenery protection,
9. Zone of world heritage sites and candidate areas,
10. Water protection area,
11. High-water line,
12. Water reservoirs of plan Vásárhelyi,
13. Defence and military zone.
Regulation plan
National Ecologic Network
Zone of outstanding quality arable land

Zone of forests
World heritage sites

- Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrássy Avenue
- Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings
- Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst
- Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment
- Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta
- Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae)
- Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape
- Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape
Zone of world heritage sites and candidate areas
Planned Landscape scenery protection zone

Tájképvédelmi terület övezete

Alaptérképi elemek

- Országhatár
- Megyehatár

Tájképvédelmi terület övezete (2013)
Tájképvédelmi terület övezete (2017)
Tájképvédelmi terület övezete (2013 és 2017)
Budapest Agglomeration Area
Budapest Agglomeration Area

Urban areas in BATrT in effect up till 2018

Structural plan BATrT 2018

Ecologic Network in BATrT 2018

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“Designated” areas for future development
Balaton Recreational Area

Structural plan of Balaton recreational Area
Challenges of spatial planning in Hungary

Major challenges of spatial planning related to landscape issues:

– controlling urban sprawl,
– answering trends of landscape changes,
– green infrastructure planning and development,
– restoring degraded ecosystems, development of ecologic network,
– answering the challenges of climate change,
– consideration of special conditions, different landscape character types,
– harmonization of development and land use approach and tools to reach a more integrated spatial planning system.
National Land Use Plan (2008) Deleted zone

Areas with a possibility for common planning
Challenges of spatial planning in Hungary

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– harmonization of development and land use approach and tools to reach a more integrated spatial planning system.
Areas for complex landscape rehabilitation

(Deleted zone)
Background
Background
Eligibility criteria for land use planning (TR):
• University degree and at least two years long vocational training in higher education +
• University degree - architect, urban planner, landscape architect
• Plus: 4-7-10 years of practical experience
## Background

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning</th>
<th>Educational criteria</th>
<th>Practice</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(TT) Local plans/master plans</td>
<td>Urban planner</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TK) Landscape and open space planning related to master plans</td>
<td>Landscape architect</td>
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<tr>
<td>(K) Landscape and open space planning, design</td>
<td>Landscape architect</td>
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Contacts

• Krisztina Filepné Kovács,
  filepne.kovacs.krisztina@tajk.szie.hu

Thank you for your attention!

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