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OUTPUT 3.3.3



***Draft of the Hungarian  
management plan***

***Conservation Strategy - Program for Action***

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## **Preface**

The present level of preparation of the Management Plan for “The Ripa Pannonica in Hungary” – a working draft – reveals and introduces the following to those authorized

- ❖ The goals and objectives of the Management Plan,
- ❖ The basis for inscription on the World Heritage List,
- ❖ The history of the development of the sites,
- ❖ The legal framework for the recording, conservation, protection, excavation and utilization of the sites,
- ❖ The recommended function and range of duties for the Management Organization,
- ❖ The conservation strategy as well as the short, medium and long term objectives.

## **1. Introduction**

The linear border defense system for the province of Pannonia in the Roman Empire stretches along the Danube starting from Klosterneuburg in Austria (*Citium* in ancient times) all the way to the southernmost settlement along the Danube in Pannonia, Zemun in Serbia (in Hungarian: *Zimony*, in German: *Semlin* and in ancient times: *Taurunum*). This entire section of the limes runs along the river (in latin: *ripa*), and from this it gets its name, the *Ripa Pannonica*. The Hungarian section of this stretches from Rajka to the southern border of the country.

The border defenses of the Ripa were gradually built up, and consisted of legionary forts (*castrum*), between which forts (*auxiliáris castellum*) were constructed for the auxiliary troops, and the sections between these forts were made up of watch towers (*burgus*) or signal towers. The legionary and other forts were linked by the *limes* road running along the right bank of the Danube. The fortified river ports erected on both sides of the Danube – usually in pairs – were also a part of border defense and foreign commerce.

The decline of Roman rule and presence in the provinces of Pannonia occurred gradually in phases in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. Even earlier they had let significant numbers of barbarian groups into the empire, including into Pannonia. After the mercenary soldiers were no longer paid the local residents took over the border defense.

When the province of Pannonia Valeria was handed over to the Huns according to a treaty in 433, the reasons that in the past had led to the construction of the fortifications of the *Ripa Pannonica* ceased to exist. The buildings of the watch towers and forts that were gradually being abandoned then deteriorated and fell into ruin. Even when the inhabitants settling here made periodic use of the structures that could still be utilized, they did not have the necessary construction skills for their maintenance or possible renovation, so their deterioration was inevitable.

The structures and various sites of the some 500 km long defensive system for Pannonia in Hungary have been identified and investigated for the most part. The legionary forts, auxiliary forts, watch towers and signal towers, *limes* roads and, for the most part, the fortified river ports as well are known through the scientific evaluation of descriptions, earlier excavations and aerial photographs. In addition, the trace of the roads for sections that are missing has been able to be re-construed through scientifically based hypotheses. According to our principles, the elements and ensembles of this system, whose existence are certain or can be supported by various archeological methods (trial excavations, field surveys or through geophysical procedures), will be included in the World Heritage proposal. However, the

majority of material remains from the Hungarian section of the limes – 90% of the sites according to modest estimates – lie undisturbed under the ground.

A portion of the *Ripa* was covered over in the Middle Ages by towns, and in other places the majority of the ruins were dismantled as sources for stone. The traces of the roads were either used as later travel routes and repaired from time to time, or disappeared when the area was used for agriculture. However, this destruction is not final from the point of view of archeology. Ruins that have been buried underground even for long centuries still retain scientific information. In some cases the excavation of these ruins may be able to be presented, supplemented or reconstructed, in the end providing the possibility of making it a tourist attraction and source of cultural identity. Therefore, the entirety of the *Ripa* deserves protection.

#### **1. 1. Significance of the World Heritage Title**

The recognition as part of the World Heritage will result in the broadening and globalization of the renown for the history, culture and tourism of the area, namely the Hungarian section of the Danube and the towns along the river. This broadening and globalization of its renown will open the possibility for seizing and exploiting as yet unseen new opportunities, but at the same time is accompanied by obligations and restrictions that must be steadily and continuously fulfilled, and continuously observed.

The benefit arising from recognition as a World Heritage site – the broadening and globalization of its renown – however will not occur simultaneously everywhere at the same time. It is obvious that first of all those towns or areas that already have excavated and rehabilitated sites that are open to visitors will be able to draw benefit from this recognition, while for other towns the benefit from recognition is only expected in the medium term and there are also towns where this benefit will not be realized.

#### **1. 2. Goals and Objectives of the Management Plan**

This Management Plan is a fundamental document that is prepared in accordance with the expectations and recommendations of the World Heritage Convention for the management of the Hungarian sites of the *Ripa Pannonica* – the recording, conservation, protection, excavation, exhibition, utilization, maintenance and development of the archeological sites and historic assets that are exhibited and open to visitors, as well as the archeological sites that have not yet been excavated.

The objective of the Management Plan, supported by and in accordance with the operative Hungarian laws and legal regulations, is to determine the strategy, future prospects and short, medium and long term goals for the conservation, protection, excavation, exhibition, utilization, and maintenance or development of the sites – the core areas and buffer zones – proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List, and for once and all provide a guide for the regional and town development plans to be prepared on the national and county levels.

The creation, continuous operation, regular monitoring and modification of the Management Plan are fundamental conditions for:

- ❖ revealing and publicizing the value, condition and potential of the World Heritage sites,
- ❖ revealing the cultural, ecological and socio-economic significance, advantages and usefulness of the World Heritage sites,
- ❖ providing the opportunity for the local, national and international community to follow the implementation of the goals of the World Heritage Convention for conservation, protection, excavation, maintenance and utilization of the sites, and
- ❖ having a fundamental document providing direction for the implementation of these projects.

The Management Plan takes force with its acceptance by mutual consent of the affected parties.

The Management plan must be reviewed and revised at least every five years.

#### **1. 3. The Management Plan's Area of Jurisdiction**

The administrative jurisdiction of the Management Plan extends to the seven counties lying along the Hungarian section of the Danube – **Győr-Moson-Sopron, Komárom-Esztergom, Pest, Fejér, Tolna, Baranya and Bács-Kiskun counties** – or rather to 75 towns located within these counties.

#### **1. 4. Correlation between the Management Plan and Other Plans**

The Management Plan as a result of its nature is a framework: it determines the core areas and buffer zones of the World Heritage sites; indicates their character and significance; and determines the strategies to be followed for conservation, protection, excavation and utilization, as well as short, medium and long term objectives.

Hungarian regional and town planning is placed in a hierarchical order. The provisions of higher level plans are binding for the lower level plans. The Parliament ratifies the National Regional Development Plan that stands at the top of this hierarchy, and the plan is legally binding. The National Regional Development Plan can determine highlighted areas, for which similarly legally binding plans are prepared.

The county and town development plans have the force of local government ordinances. The county development plans take force through their approval by all affected towns.

The town development plans are approved and adopted by the local town governments.

The resolutions set down or recommended in the Management Plan are therefore included in the regulations of the:

- ❖ **National Regional Development Plan,**
- ❖ **Development plans for counties and highlighted areas,**
- ❖ **Town development plans – town development conceptions, structural plans of towns, regulatory plans and building regulations.**

The Management Plan, prepared with the approval of the affected parties, plays an advisory role in the hierarchy of plans, thereby guiding and influencing strategies.

The preparation of the Management Plan for the Ripa Pannonica in Hungary provides a concrete example for the planned Danube Strategy encompassing several countries.



## **2. Description and Introduction of the Sites and their Surroundings**

### **2.1 History and History of Development**

#### ***Historical summary***

The Roman Empire was an empire that extended over the area around the Mediterranean Sea. It comprised of the strip of land along the Mediterranean coast, only penetrating deeper inland in the form of permanent conquest where the Atlantic Ocean or the Black Sea made this possible, or where large rivers, primarily flowing across Europe, provided the opportunity to develop routes for communication, trade, the military and other uses. It encompassed essentially the entire central European area, and on a relief map it can be easily seen how the mountain ranges and rivers surrounding the Mediterranean Sea influenced the manner in which it spread. Besides the sea, the Rhine and Danube in Europe and the Euphrates in the east were rivers that formed long borders in distant provinces.

The Roman Empire took form and expanded throughout many centuries, and the reforms in the organization of the state and the establishment of the Principate by Augustus, as well as the extensive conquests of quite significant areas, proved to be of key importance in this process. The territory of the Empire in the imperial period did not change significantly in size in the centuries after Augustus, only a small portion of the conquests that were newly established from time to time proved to be lasting. These included Britannia, conquered in the time of Claudius, Dacia, incorporated by Trajan, and Arabia, as well as the transformation of the eastern client states into provinces.

Rome wisely allowed local traditions and certain elements of local rule to continue in the conquered territories for the most part, and were only adamant in keeping control over the most important, essential points. These points were the unconditional acceptance of political subjugation and tax obligations. With the incorporation of new areas, more and more peoples and nations were placed under Roman authority, so it is not the incorporation of territory, but instead the conquering of nations that should be discussed. The Roman efforts towards pacification did not in general target the conquered peoples and tribes, but their leaders, who were utilized towards the goal of Romanization by providing them with various advantages and allowing them to keep their leadership roles in the community.

What do we call the borders from antiquity and Roman times? The terms *terminus*, *finis*, *limes*, *ora* and *ripa* apply here. The first two represent the end, edge or boundary of something, the *limes* is a land border, although it originally meant the military road leading to the border. An *ora* served as an ocean border, while a *ripa* as a river border. However, in the usage of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, *limes* already in reality related to any border held through military

strength. The border only rarely represented a well defined line that was obvious to all, though, and instead was more like a strip of land with the actual borderline only defined by natural or man-made objects. Clear examples of this are the African and Middle Eastern borders, where the desert provided the actual protection. These strips of land also developed along land and river borders as well, since there is quite a bit of evidence that militarily Rome considered a strip of land of varying widths past these borders to be their own.

On the eastern front, a state of equilibrium developed with the strong, well-organized Parthian Empire of Persia, while in the European area relatively poorly organized but populous tribes of mostly Iranian and Germanic origin lived for centuries moving constantly from north to south or east to west. These tribes only occasionally formed alliances stretching over larger areas, but their push towards the Mediterranean Sea did not subside, instead as time passed they advanced further forward in greater strength. The Romans very deliberately utilized the political network of treaties with the neighboring peoples to ensure their relative subservience, dependence and peacefulness. In actuality these peoples usually only invaded Roman provinces when trying to force admittance as new tribes and peoples arrived and threatened them from behind.

Up until the Flavian Dynasty the military forces were stationed in the interior areas of the border provinces, the Roman army also serving a role as police to that point in the freshly conquered territories. At this time (about 70 A.D.) the conversion to a linear border defense system began, that is to say the provincial military force was aligned along the border. An actual, constructed borderline that can be called a *limes* was only built in relatively few places. The constructed boundaries were Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall in Britannia, the system ensuring the link between the Rhine and the Danube in Germany and the approximately 250 km long *Fossatum Africae*. In addition to these, in a few other provinces, for example in Dacia, there were earthworks or defensive works of varying lengths along certain sections of the border. The rest were either river borders, *ripa*, such as the Danube, the Rhine or the Euphrates, or just a military road and nothing else, with fortifications nearby but not necessarily along its line. The fact that through the centuries the military structures continued to be found at the same places shows that the choice of location was very deliberate and flawless from a strategic standpoint.

The Roman conquests at the beginning of the imperial period extended its authority over European areas across the Alps. At this time, Augustus extended Roman authority to the line of the Danube during battles fought between 12-9 B.C. In scarcely twenty years the province of Illyricum, whose territory was expanded in this manner, was split into two with the part

further from the Adriatic Sea becoming an independent province, Pannonia, under Tiberius or Claudius.

In the first decades the provincial army was stationed in the interior section of the province, with 2-3 legions and a contingent of auxiliary troops attached to them whose size is not precisely known. During the reigns of Claudius and Nero (41-68 A.D.) new sites of fortifications were constructed along the Danube at the endpoints of the more important diagonal roads and at the crossings. These included the auxiliary forts of Arrabona, Brigetio, Solva, Aquincum (Bem Square) and Lussonium. The strategic goal of the Claudius era military occupation of Pannonia, during which the auxiliary troops were sent both to the interior and to the areas near the border, was the control of the major roads, the intersections of roads and the Danube crossings of major significance.

Pannonia's neighbors to the north were the Germanic Marcomanni and Quadi, and to the east the Sarmatian lazyges who settled the Great Hungarian Plain in the time of Tiberius. In addition to these tribes, several Dacian tribes also lived here, who entered into a treaty with Rome.

The systematic military occupation of the *Ripa Pannonica* occurred during the Flavian dynasty (69-96 A.D.), when during the reigns of both Vespasian and later Domitian more and more auxiliary troops moved from their garrisons in the interior of Pannonia to the line of the Danube. This was the period that the linear border defense system emerged and was developed.

The development of the *Ripa Pannonica* military system concluded during the time of Trajan (98-117 A.D.). During that time, in 106, Pannonia was split in two, with Pannonia Superior to the west and Pannonia Inferior to the east. Carnuntum (Deutsch-Altenburg) became the capital of the former and Aquincum of the latter. Pannonia Superior, with its three legions, was ruled by someone who had already filled the post of consul, while Pannonia Inferior, with one legion, was ruled by a senator who had not yet received this post. In conjunction with the development of the forts, the route of the *limes* road was marked out and it was gradually constructed. The first period of the *Ripa Pannonica* was closed out by the Marcomannic/Sarmatian Wars (167-180 A.D.). With the exception of the legionary forts, all of the fortresses were constructed of earth and wood (palisade forts), which in the 140s they began to reconstruct in stone, but this was not completed for the majority of the auxiliary forts until after the wars ended.

The construction of the fortresses in stone was accomplished, but they still did not count on a genuine danger from assault. This is indicated by the fact that towers of the gate, sides and corners ran along the interior plane of the wall without exception. The program of constructing watch towers initiated in the time of Commodus (180-192 A.D.) was only implemented sporadically and was not completed during that period. Furthermore, during the Severan dynasty (193-235 A.D.) this, along with other minor construction programs – such as the increasing road repairs, the construction of corner towers on the forts and the occasional reinforcing and remodeling of gate towers – presumably was pushed into the background by the significant reconstruction and remodeling of the fort interiors. This, as well as the military's peacetime reduction and the stronger overall conversion to a defensive policy, was the reason why the border defenses of the Roman Empire, including those of Pannonia, collapsed under the pressure of the succession of severe barbarian invasions in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

The main cause of the Marcomannic Wars was the appearance of new throngs of people arriving from the north. At this time the Gothic tribes moved from their northern homes to the shores of the Black Sea. At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, under increasing Gothic pressure, a major portion of the Vandals settled in the Carpathian Basin. A borderline developed between the Vandals and the Sarmatians, which stood for a long time along the line of the later Sarmatian ditches. However, the Roman leadership and the affected provinces only reacted in a defensive manner to this movement of peoples in Barbaricum. In the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century the intensifying migrations and attacks lead to a huge war, as a result of which the provinces along the Danube suffered enormous losses in the 250s and 260s, and Dacia had to be abandoned.

The destroyed and demolished structures of the *Ripa Pannonica* only slowly regained their earlier form. The earliest historical and archeological data about the construction of fortresses and roads and the erection of watch towers comes from the reign of Diocletian (284-305 A.D.). As a result of Diocletian's governmental reforms the two Pannonian provinces were further divided making four provinces, Pannonia Prima and Pannonia Savia in the west and Pannonia Valeria and Pannonia Secunda in the east. In the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the altered relationships of power and ethnicities in the foreground of the *Ripa* compelled Constantine to separate from one another the Sarmatian and Germanic groups, who were dealing with both internal and external stresses, with a system of earthworks surrounding a large section of the Great Hungarian Plain. It is most likely that this large Sarmatian system of earthworks was constructed in the years after 324. In the second half of the reign of Constantine and under Constantius II the military fortifications were remodeled in expectation

of severe assaults, or in other words they were given large, protruding towers, the number of gates were reduced and the ditches were dug stretching further from the walls of the forts, as well as being wider and deeper than previously. Valentinian continued the strengthening of the border in Pannonia. In addition to his construction of fortresses, the establishment of numerous watch towers is also connected with his rule. During this period the horseshoe-shaped towers were replaced with round ones, but only on the fortresses of the interior. Since no known fortresses along the *Ripa Pannonica* were built with these towers, or rather there was one fort with round towers that was begun but never finished, these were probably only constructed after his death.

The state of equilibrium that existed until the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century was disrupted by the appearance of the Huns and the influx into the Empire of the Germans who were fleeing before them, which led in time to the abandonment of territories and provinces.

The final remodeling of the fortifications of the *Ripa Pannonica* was the elimination of fortresses and the construction of small scale tower-like fortifications, usually in one of the corners of an abandoned fortress. This became necessary due to the drastic decrease in the numbers of *limitaneus* units following the death of Theodosius (379-395 A.D.). This process, also referred to as the contraction of forts, was not a characteristic exclusive to Pannonia, it also occurred elsewhere in provinces along the Danube. These smaller fortlets – along with the watch towers that were in part erected earlier – comprised the final defensive system of the province along the *Ripa Pannonica* in the first decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

The decline and fall of Roman rule and presence took place gradually and in phases in the Pannonian provinces. Even before this, barbarian groups of significant size were allowed into the Empire, including into Pannonia. Added to these was the aggressive immigration of barbarian groups following the decisive defeat at Adrianople (378 A.D.). After the mercenary soldiers were no longer paid, the local residents and groups let in through treaties took over the border defense.

The handover of Pannonia Valeria to the Huns according to a treaty in 433 was not accompanied by any kind of significant changes in ethnic composition. The justifications for why the fortifications of the *Ripa Pannonica* had been constructed then disappeared. However, the gradually depopulated and deteriorating structures of the watch towers and forts, and even more so the well constructed road paved in gravel twisting along the valley of the Danube, strongly attracted fresh settlers again and again.

#### **The subsequent survival of the Ripa Pannonica**

The earliest mention of the Roman remains in Hungary has survived from the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

The relics of Pannonia and Dacia remained known for the most part in Hungary throughout the Middle Ages. However, it can also be stated that precise knowledge of the long gone era was quite lacking, and it is not surprising therefore that the actual extent of the former settlements and their names remained a mystery.

Similar to other European countries, a significant change can also be noticed in Hungary during the time of the Renaissance. The humanists of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries provided information about numerous archeological remains.

The Hungarian research into the *limes* owes quite a bit to the accounts of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century German and English travelers in Hungary. The *limes* road – or at least its route through Hungary – retained its significance in the Middle Ages and later as the most important artery for land transportation between Europe and Asia Minor. At this time the Roman remains could be observed much more clearly on the surface than today or even at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. At that time various protruding walls and distinct systems of ditches were visible, which unfortunately later fell prey to the utilization of their stones and intensive agricultural cultivation.

One of the most commonly cited authors was the Count Luigi Marsigli, who as a military engineer recorded and described numerous Roman settlements, fortifications and earthworks at the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Even the earliest, surprisingly accurate and detailed map by Lazarus Secretarius from 1528 points out a few relics from the Roman period, such as Trajan's Bridge at the Iron Gates in Romania. Sámuel Mikoviny noted quite a few current archeological sites in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The ruins of the *aquaeductus* of Brigetio for example were still visible in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, which is known from the works of Marsigli, Sámuel Mikoviny and Matthias Bél.

On the pages of the so-called Map of Joseph II numerous archeological remains can be found, including many visible or presumable traces along the Roman *limes*. Of nearly the same importance from the standpoint of the *limes* structures was the second Hungarian military survey, which was made between 1806 and 1869. Quite a few Roman fortresses and watch towers can be found on these pages. All of these Roman remains – even though the traces of some of them can hardly be seen on the surface – were able to be located and verified without exception by more recent research.

The first Hungarian archeological studies appeared at the end of the 18th century. István Schönwisner, the learned professor from the university that moved from Trnava to Buda in 1777, had already by the next year, in 1778, presented in a scholarly publication the freshly excavated remains of the baths from the legionary fort at Aquincum. One portion of the baths was provided with a protective structure, preserving the site and making it open to visitors as Hungary's first historic monument. Therefore, Hungarian historic preservation also began with the restoration of these baths.

István Schönwisner also depicted the route of the former *limes* road in his *Commentarius geographicus*.

After 1867 scientific excavations began at Aquincum. The developing Hungarian *limes* research was closely linked with the Austrian efforts in this direction as well. The methods of German *limes* research, the *Reichlimeskommission* also had a great influence on similar Hungarian research. Bálint Kuzsinszky established the independent Aquincum collection, and placed it in the museum of the Roman civilian town that was constructed in 1894-96. Very important findings were made by the archeologists of the Hungarian National Museum Eduard Mahler and Antal Hekler during their excavations at Dunaújváros (Intercisa) between 1906 and 1913.

The First World War and its aftermath had a crippling affect on Hungarian *limes* research, which were also hindered by the extraordinarily bad economic situation in the twenties. On the other hand, excavations on Brigetio, Eskü Square in Budapest and other sites were evidence of a new upswing.

In 1936, the first and up to the present day the best compendium of Pannonian sites was brought to light from the pen of András Graf, in which he naturally described the *limes* road and *limes* fortifications succinctly and well, in accordance with the information available in the thirties.

After World War II, archeological research began or was renewed at several new sites, in part related to construction projects and in part in the context of scientific programs. The most significant sites were Intercisa, where rescue excavations proceeded for decades at first due to road construction and then due to the construction and gradual expansion of the city of Dunaújváros, and Aquincum, where the demolition of the old town of Óbuda and the construction of the new district made thorough research necessary starting in the middle of the seventies. The research that has picked up in recent years (Arrabona, Ad Statuas,



Brigetio, Tokod, Campona, Matrica, Lussonium and elsewhere) provides hope, and is contributing to resolving many issues in archeology, history and the cataloguing of sites.

## **2.2. Basis for Inscription on the World Heritage List – the Statement of Significance – Fulfillment of the Criteria**

- *The Ripa Pannonica in Hungary (RPH) is a portion of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage serial nomination*
- *It is the 415 km long continuous remains of the characteristic river border defense system developed in Pannonia*
- *The RPH bears witness to the development of Roman defensive architecture and its strategic doctrine over several centuries*
- *The RPH reflects the development of the system of relationships between the Romans and Barbaricum*
- *The RPH is important testimony to the mutual exchange of human values across the border*
- *The RPH contributes to the better understanding of the intellectual and technical preparedness of the Empire*
- *The RPH bears testimony to the interactive ability to react to changes in human values and relationships*
- *The RPH displays a less well-known, specific and mundane aspect of Roman civilian and military architecture*
- *The RPH bears witness to how the roman frontier policies resulted in the exchange of peoples within the Empire*
- *The RPH bears witness to how military policies in Pannonia significantly shaped the history of the entire Roman Empire*
- *The RPH bears testimony to the flow of people, nations, goods and ideas*
- *The RPH is a testimonial to the success over several centuries of Roman technical civilization based on standardization throughout the Empire*



- *The RPH has to this day influenced the structuring of the nations, cultures, religions, civilizations, technology and in part the politics of the region*

## **2.3. The Danube Valley in Hungary – an Introduction to the Area**

The main backbone of the Roman-era *limes* border defense system in Hungary is the Danube River. The Hungarian section of the 2,850 km long Danube is 415 km, 142 km of which comprise the border between Hungary and Slovakia.

Today the Danube crosses the border of the Alps and the Carpathians at the Devín Gate (“Porta Hungarica”) and arrives in the Little Hungarian Plain below Bratislava, where it flows in a southeastern direction across the alluvial fan it has deposited and continues to shape. Together with its Moson Danube branch it encircles the Szigetköz region on its right bank and on its left bank in Slovakia, it flanks the Žitný Ostrov region along with the Váh River. Not far after the city of Győr the Danube turns and flows on in an easterly direction. Then, from Esztergom it cuts an S curve to the east through the narrow valley between the Visegrád and Börzsöny mountains and turns to the south. Leaving the town of Vác the river enters into the Great Hungarian Plain and traverses the most extensive flatlands of the Carpathian Basin in a north-south direction.

The depositional and erosional activities of the Danube in its Hungarian portion changes in sections. In the northwest on the Little Hungarian Plain, depositional activity and sedimentation is characteristic of the section between the national border and Gönyű, where the river drops the most. In the stretch between Gönyű and Esztergom sedimentation is also characteristic for the most part, although there are also sections here where erosion is slightly greater than deposition. “In the Visegrád Strait the erosional activity, the washing away of sediment, is generally greater than the deposition that can be noticed intermittently. So here the characteristic of the section, even if it is weak, is to tend to cut into the bends. Between Vác, Budapest and Rácalmás, not including the characteristics of numerous transitional stretches in short sections, the sedimentation of the channel is stronger in the branches silting up into meanders than alongside parts of the main channel that cut into the bends in areas. From Rácalmás to the area of Kalocsa the river winds and there are some short sections where erosion and some where sedimentation comes to the forefront to a certain degree, but the two equal each other.” “Below Kalocsa, in the Sárköz and Mohács sections of the Danube the sedimentation of the channel and particularly the present flood plain is increasingly distinct...”

To the south of Budapest, the southerly flowing Danube is shifting to the west (the Coriolis effect). However, the roman remains, the *limes* road and the forts help us in understanding the precise location of the shoreline of the Danube in Roman times.

“The floodplain of the Danube in the Little Hungarian Plain is of enormous extent, and it is barely possible to lay down its precise boundary. We cannot even speak of the ‘Danube Valley’ between Bratislava and Komárom, this section can be called the Little Hungarian Plain alluvial fan lowlands. From Dunaalmás, however, the large valley of the flood plain narrows considerably, but soon widens again and stretches out all the way to Esztergom in a flat spindle shape. In the straits of the Visegrád Valley it is just a narrow strip that only broadens in a few places. The flood plain beginning from Vác and onto Budapest is similar to that between Dunaalmás and Esztergom, slightly broad but even here the Danube has a well defined valley.” Starting from Dunaharaszti, the flood plain again broadens on the left bank, bounding the river with some areas that are 20-30 km wide. In this section the left bank of the Danube Valley is flat, while on the right side a high, steep bank of loess soil that is undercut and crumbling accompanies the river channel. Between the towns of Visegrád and Kalocsa the Danube forms islands – Szentendre Island, Nép Island, Óbuda Island, Margit Island and Csepel Island – and sandbanks.

The most significant tributaries on the right bank of the Danube in Hungary are the Lajta, Rábca and Rába that flow into the winding Moson Danube, as well as the Sió Channel that was regulated in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and drains the excess water from Lake Balaton. There is also the Ipoly River with its mouth on the left bank.

The Danube flows into Hungary already as an enormous river. Its water output and flow is determined for the most part by the precipitation falling in the Alps and their foothills, as well as melt from their snow and glaciers. In the average annual water flow “...significant fluctuations, increases or decreases lasting for varying periods of time and high or low water levels related to this can be observed. The average and maximum differences between the highest and lowest water levels change from section to section, but in general show a tendency to increase starting from Oroszvár to Mohács...”

Human activity that shaped nature has also played a significant and determining role in the formation of the present-day appearance of the Danube Valley. The river channel regulation projects begun in the 18<sup>th</sup> century were primarily to avert the floods that developed as a result of ice dams as well as the spring floods in May and June that caused great damage to agricultural production. In addition they were performed to ensure uninterrupted river navigation made necessary by the Danube’s increasing role in international commerce in

grain and livestock. The cartographic surveying of the river was completed between 1823 and 1838. The financial basis for the river channel regulation and flood prevention projects that began in 1871 and extended into the 20<sup>th</sup> century in several phases was ensured by law.

The structural backbone of the network of villages and cities that developed on both sides of the Danube Valley in Hungary is the wide river, as well as the nationally significant highways between the towns that run along both sides of the river at varying distances. The crossroads within this structure are comprised of the communities that have developed in the areas around the mouths of tributaries and river crossings. 18 bridges provide transportation connections between the two sides of the Danube.

The area studied contains four regions, seven counties – Győr-Moson-Sopron, Komárom-Esztergom, Pest, Fejér, Tolna, Baranya and Bács-Kiskun – and 20 micro-regions. The 20 micro-regions are comprised of a total of 316 towns, 45 of which have the rank of city. The capital of Hungary, Budapest, also stretches along both banks of the river. 1,303,000 people live in the 20 micro-regions along the Danube.

“According to the classification of the National Regional Development Concept (2005) nine of the micro-regions have an ‘urban’ character (Győr, Tata, Esztergom, Szentendre, Vác, Dunakeszi, Budaörs, Ráckeve and Dunaújváros – for the most part located in the northern areas and around the capital), five are ‘rural’ but have an urban center (Mosonmagyaróvár, Komárom, Paks, Szekszárd and Baja) and five have a purely ‘rural’ character (Ercs, Adony, Mohács, Kunszentmárton and Kalocsa). On the basis of the Governmental Decree 64/2004 (IV.15) containing the list of areas given preferential treatment for regional development, the Baja, Kalocsa and Mohács micro-regions are underdeveloped from a socio-economic standpoint and at the same time classify as rural development areas, while the Szob micro-region is only considered underdeveloped from a socio-economic standpoint.

Győr, with its nearly 130 thousand inhabitants, is both a county seat and a regional center, and classifies as a “development pole” according to the National Regional Development Concept. Szekszárd is also a county seat (but only has a population of 34 thousand) and Érd (population of 61 thousand) is a city with a county rank. Szekszárd and Dunaújváros are so-called ‘developmental sub-centers’ on the basis of the National Regional Development Concept.

Every micro-regional center is a city, with Adony (3,829 inhabitants) having the lowest population of these. The majority of the towns that rank as cities are near Budapest, and are within its metropolitan area or in the five micro-regions bordering it (17 cities). The Dunakeszi

micro-region contains three cities. 261 of the 316 communities are villages. 89 of these are small villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants, and 38 do not have a population of 500 (tiny villages). The majority of the small communities are found in the Mohács and Szekszárd micro-regions.” (*The Domestic and International Dimensions of Tourism along the Danube. Concept. Hungarian Regional Development and Urban Study Non-profit Company, Regional Planning and Evaluation Office, Regional and Rural Planning Division – Hungarian Academy of Sciences Regional Research Center Western Hungary Scientific Institute. June 2008*)

## **2.4. The Significance of the Danube Valley In Hungary**

### **2.4.1. Natural – Landscape – Ecological Significance**

The valley of the Danube River that comprises the basis and the environment of the Roman-era *limes* is very abundant in natural assets and valuable landscapes.

The river, which is fed for the most part by precipitation falling in the Alps and their foothills as well as melt from their snow and glaciers, supplies more than half of Hungary’s renewable water resources.

The Danube is one of Hungary’s main ecological corridors.

The 60% of the natural river banks of the Danube Valley that still survive, the system of tributaries and the islands and sand bars that are rich in habitats are significant natural assets.

The character of the landscape in the 415 km long river valley shows considerable diversity.

In the northwest, in the Szigetköz region that is under the management of the Fertő-Hanság National Park, the reedy marshes, interior lakes surrounded by reeds and old stands of willows are the defining elements of the character of the landscape in this intricate system of branches of the Danube.

In the area where the Danube turns to the south, at the Danube Bend that is part of the Danube-Ipoly National Park, animation and diversity are characteristic of the landscape – its most important elements are the water, the lowlands of varying widths surrounding the water and the mountains bordering the lowlands on both sides.

The scenery of the landscape is enriched by islands and sandbars between Visegrád and Kalocsa. Below Budapest, in place of the mountains, there are high banks on the right side of the river that are prone to landslides.

The lower section of the river valley, from the confluence of the Sió Channel that leads the water from Lake Balaton into the Danube to the national border, is managed by the Danube-Drava National Park. Here, in the area before the border there are the Gemenc and Béda Karapancsa regions that preserve the remains of former water management systems. These areas not only have outstandingly abundant habitats and wildlife that are famed throughout Europe, the beauty of their landscape is also extraordinary and unique.

#### National Parks:

- *Fertő-Hanság National Park*
- *Danube-Ipoly National Park*
- *Danube-Dráva National Park*
- *Kiskunság National park*

#### Landscape Protection Districts:

- *Szigetköz Landscape Protection District*
- *Pannonhalom Landscape Protection District*
- *Gerecse Landscape Protection District*
- *Buda Landscape Protection District*
- *Dél-Mezőföld Landscape Protection District*

#### Nature Conservation Areas:

- *Dunaalmás Quarry Nature Conservation Area*
- *Háros Island Flood Plain Forest Nature Conservation Area*
- *Érd Kakukk Mountain Nature Conservation Area*
- *Adony Nature Conservation Area*
- *Rácalmás Islands Nature Conservation Area*
- *Bölcske Iris Nature Conservation Area*
- *Dunaszekcső Loess Bluff Nature Conservation Area*

#### 2.4.2. Historical – Cultural Significance

The Danube Valley is one of Hungary's most important historical and cultural axes. The Carpathian Basin, and within this the course of the Danube, absorbed the final large wave of national migration into Europe at the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> century, the Hungarians arriving from the east. From the 10<sup>th</sup> century, the area of the former Roman *limes* became the central region of the Principality of Hungary and then the Kingdom of Hungary. In the beginning, there were royal quarters on both banks of the Danube, then following the settlement of the area the developing network of towns conformed to the river. These towns also utilized the remnants of the Roman *limes*, and in the urban structure of quite a few towns, especially their road and street networks, the Roman-era antecedents can be detected and have been a determining factor all the way up to the present day.

Many towns from the system of settlements that sprung up starting in the 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries rose to have great significance at a quite early date as secular or ecclesiastical centers in the Principality, or later from 1001, the Kingdom of Hungary. The town of Moson came into existence in the 11<sup>th</sup> century next to the former Ad Flexum, and became the seat of the county of the same name. Győr (Arrabona), located in an area where several rivers join, became the seat of a bailiff and a bishopric from the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The town of Komárom (Komárno) on the left bank in what is now Slovakia was also established at a confluence of rivers and became a county seat. Esztergom (Solva), lying across from the mouth of the Hron River was a royal seat between 972 and 1242, and was also the center of an archdiocese from 1001. István (Stephen), the son of Géza was born here around 970 and was crowned king on the first of January 1001. Visegrád (Pone Navata?) was the seat of Visegrád County for a period and between 1323 and 1408 was a royal seat as well. The town of Vác on the left bank of the Danube in all probability became an episcopal seat during the reign of King Stephen. Óbuda (originally Buda) and Pest, which comprise the historical core of the capital city of Budapest, came into being on the ruins of the town of Aquincum on the right bank and the fort of Contra Aquincum on the left bank. Following the Mongol invasion in the years 1241-1242, the town of Buda developed atop the Castle Hill rising above the Danube, upon whose southern end the royal palace was also built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. On the left bank of the river, to the south of Óbuda and the city of Pest, the town of Kalocsa was established as the seat of a bishop at the beginning of the rule of King Stephen, then not much later became the seat of an archbishop.

#### **2.4.3. Economic – Social Significance**

“The agricultural conditions in the Danube Valley are favorable. Areas divided into large parcels that are intensively worked and have good conditions dominate. 17% is divided into smaller parcels for private farms with lower soil quality on average.

Characteristic local produce is considered vegetables in the area around the capital, seasoning peppers and garlic in the Kalocsa region, grapes and wine in the hilly areas, berries in the Danube Bend and early cherries in the Baja micro-region. In terms of raising livestock, the Bábolna horse breeding farm and the poultry breeding also performed there are famous. There is an insufficient capacity for processing and storing fruits and vegetables.

19% of the Danube Valley is forested. Major uninterrupted woodlands can be found in the hilly areas, the Gemec flood plain and the northern section of the Bácska lowlands, as well as the eastern section of the Mecsek and Tolna hill countries.

Several wildlife management regions border the area, with Gemenc and Béda-Karapanca the most renowned.

Numerous – often continuous – industrial areas along the Danube have a negative effect on the tourism potential of the towns in Komárom-Esztergom County (Komárom, Almásfüzitő, Lábatlan and Nyergesújfalu), as well as in Százhalombatta, Dunaújváros and Vác. The logistical centers on the banks of the river produce a similarly unfavorable appearance and traffic conditions. These are being developed in Győr and Baja, while in Nagytétény, Soroksár and Csepel they are already functioning and can be expected to expand.

Through the examination of the commercial and service sectors catering to tourism it can be determined that of the 20 micro-regions, 3 (Adony, Ercs and Szob) lack tourist or information offices. Entrepreneurial activity and its development – including in the tourism segment – is only expected in areas that can maintain a stable population, have appropriate revenues and have sound demand. Tourism plays a prominent role along the Danube in Budapest and the Danube Bend, is significant in the area of the Ráckeve-Soroksár branch of the Danube and is notable in the cities. Due to the lack of exploitation of the rowing craft tourism potential for the system of river branches and islands, they do not yet comprise a coherent route, although the Moson Danube branch perhaps represents an exception to this. A serious external impediment to motorized small craft tourism is the system of locks at Gabčíkovo (Bős) and an internal limitation is its environmental burden. Passenger boats on the Danube run between the capital and the tourist destinations to its north, with one exception

(Százhalombatta). Port service development is necessary at numerous towns along the Danube.

The utilization of numerous oxbows, canals and lakes alongside the Danube for tourism has taken place. The traditional form of tourism is vacationing at 'weekend homes', which has strong roots at the Danube Bend, the Ráckeve-Soroksár branch of the Danube, the Szálka Reservoir, Lake Szelíd, Fadd-Dombori and certain quarry lakes...

In the area examined there are numerous bodies of water that are outstandingly suited for fishing whose capacity is underutilized. Aside from the Danube Bend area and the section between Fajsz and Baja there are no networks of bicycle paths that have been developed, and so services for this have not been developed either. The Danube Valley is an ideal location for equestrian and hunting tourism, and this is recognized on an international level. Other sporting opportunities appear sporadically and are of a complementary nature.

The ratio of lodging accommodations along the Danube to the national number (5%) is less than the percentages of population (13%) or area (16.5%). The accommodations are concentrated in the Danube Bend and the cities surrounding Budapest. There are no accommodations in one third of the towns. Hotels are primarily characteristic for the cities and camping sites for the towns on the banks of the river." (*The Domestic and International Dimensions of Tourism along the Danube. Concept. Hungarian Regional Development and Urban Study Non-profit Company, Regional Planning and Evaluation Office, Regional and Rural Planning Division – Hungarian Academy of Sciences Regional Research Center Western Hungary Scientific Institute. June 2008*)

## 2.5. Demarcation of the Individual Sites

The demarcation of the core areas of the individual sites occurred on the basis of the methodological criteria adopted by the project participants in April of 2010 and which rest upon the principles of the Koblenz Declaration.

The boundaries of the core areas of the individual sites represent the border lines established and designated through scholarly research. The borders of the core areas rarely are the same as the property boundaries. Core areas in built up areas represent an exception, since there a clear-cut borderline cannot always be drawn based on the results of the scholarly research. In these cases, the borders of the core area are sometimes formed by the property boundaries, but more often by the street network.



The boundaries of the buffer zones of the individual sites generally stretch along property lines. Only linear properties (rivers, roads and railroads) were divided by artificial lines where this was justified. In certain cases the fact that the property directly bordering the core area was disproportionately large did not factor in, since under Hungarian law protection is only recognized when considering the entire property. The buffer zones contain many properties that do not border the core area. In every one of these cases the reason for this is that we know of archeological sites within the buffer zone whose archeological items are related fully or in part to the core area, but there is not enough data or proof about their boundaries or their connection with the *limes*. In these cases we included the archeological sites that are known of in the buffer zone. When demarcating the borders of the buffer zone we also took into account access to the core area.

### **3. Correlation between the Management Plan and Legal Issues**

#### **3.1. The Management Organization (*recommendation*)**

The **Law LXIV of 2001 on the preservation of cultural heritage** “Section 5/A (3) For the preservation, sustainable utilization and recording of changes of World Heritage sites a management organization must be established that performs its activities on the basis of the Management Plan.”

The management activities demand a unified conception, clear and explicit objectives and professional direction and coordination, although the role of volunteers should not be disregarded. Therefore an organization must be established where the formulation of objectives is founded upon scholarly research and the basis for conservation is the general public interest, but that ensures a framework for voluntary support and participation. However, in the everyday, practical management work various means and opportunities for cooperation must be relied upon whose establishment and operation are not specifically under the organization’s direct authority, but are indispensable for successful action.

The management organization must, among other things, rely upon the tools of regional and urban planning, state and local governmental administration, the system of institutes for science and higher learning and the similar systems of preservation/conservation (e.g. nature conservation), while winning the support of the leading players in industry, agriculture and tourism and developing good relationships with the community and the media.

Taking into account that the site to be managed stretches along an area that is 415 km long, includes more than 150 individual sites – often with no direct physical link to one another – seven counties and more than sixty local governments and affects a large number of state and private properties as well as numerous managers and users, an organization that has several levels and includes various agencies/offices and associations is recommended in the interest of functionality and effective management.

#### **Recommendation for the structure of the management organization:**

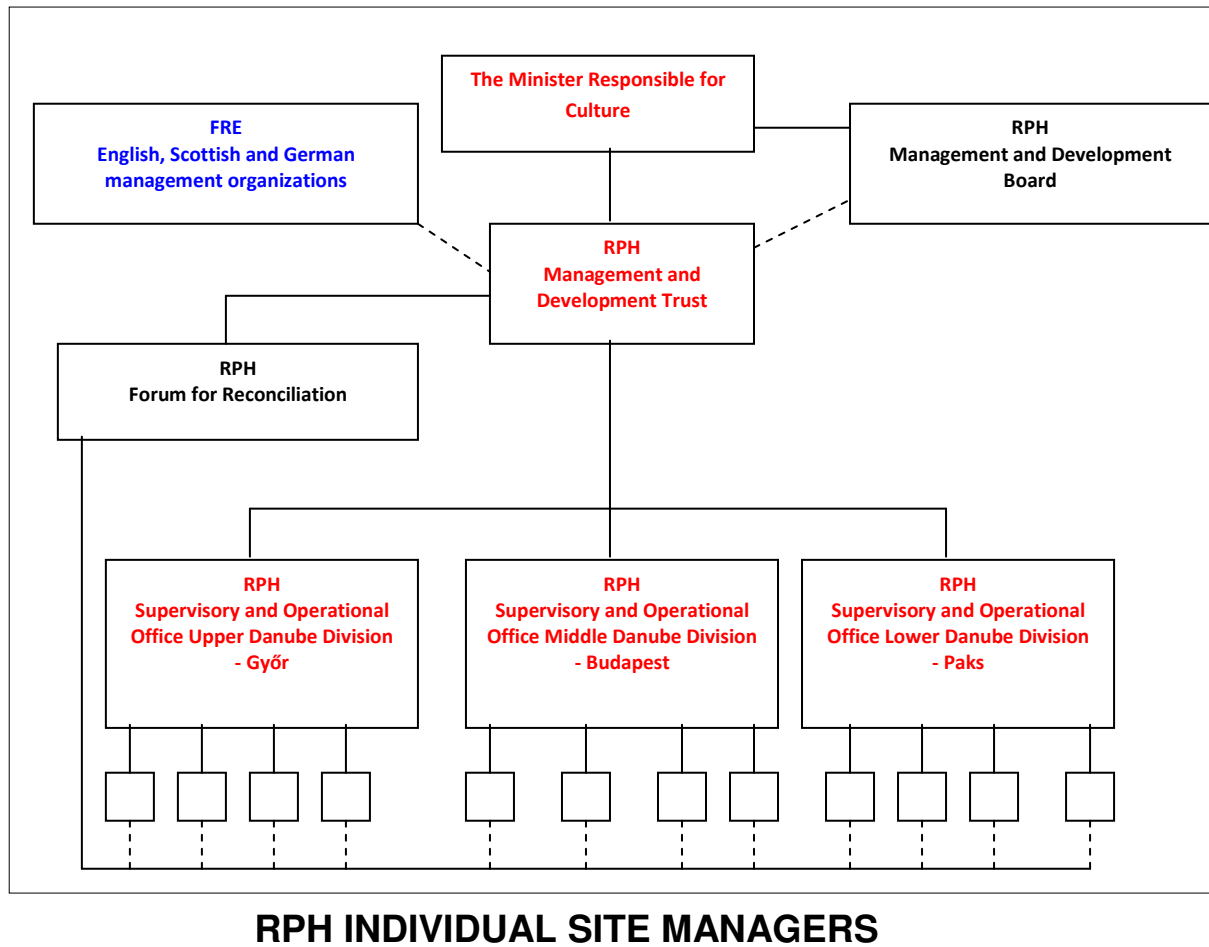
##### **Agencies/offices:**

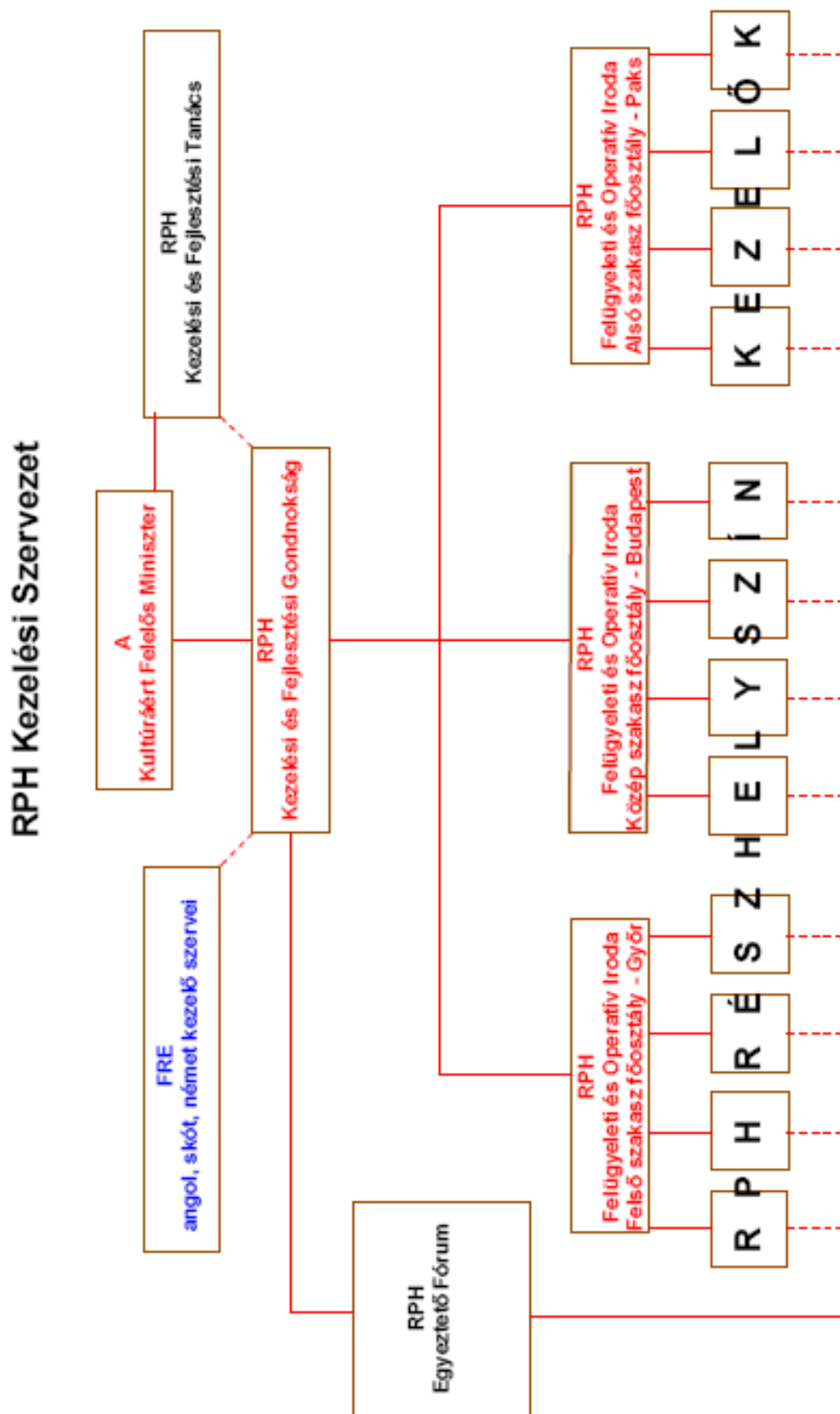
- ***Ripa Pannonica in Hungary (RPH) Management and Development Trust***
- ***Ripa Pannonica in Hungary (RPH) Supervisory and Operational Office***
- ***Ripa Pannonica in Hungary (RPH) individual site managers***

##### **Associations:**

- ***Ripa Pannonica in Hungary (RPH) Management Board***
- ***Ripa Pannonica in Hungary (RPH) Forum for Reconciliation***

## RPH Management Organization





### **RPH Management and Development Trust**

- The RPH Management and Development Trust will be created by the Hungarian state.
- The RPH Management and Development Trust is a legal entity – it is an independently functioning economic budgetary organization under the direction and supervision of the Minister of National Resources.
- The single responsible leader of the RPH Management and Development Trust is its director.
- The RPH Management and Development Trust prepares (has someone prepare) the site's Management Plan for the proposal for inscription on the World Heritage List.
- The basis for the Management Plan prepared by (for) the RPH Management and Development Trust is comprised by the valid Hungarian laws.
- The main duty of the RPH Management and Development Trust is to promote scholarly research, archeological excavations, conservation and the formulation and implementation of utilization and development programs and plans through the employment of the financial resources at its disposal from the state and grant funds received from Hungary and the European Union on the basis of the schedule set down in the Management Plan's Program for Action.
- The RPH Management and Development Trust performs its duties according to the schedule laid down in the Management Plan.
- The RPH Management and Development Trust maintains contact with the Secretariat of the Hungarian World Heritage Commission and the international management

organizations for sites from the Frontiers of the Roman Empire that have been inscribed on the World Heritage List or that are on the World Heritage tentative list, as well as with the Hungarian government commissioner responsible for the Danube Strategy.

- The RPH Management and Development Trust informs the public, the press, the media and civic organizations about the value and significance of the sites, the laws and obligations related to them, as well as the activities that are underway or that are planned.
- The RPH Management and Development Trust convenes the RPH Forum for Reconciliation on an annual basis at the beginning of the calendar year, and reports to the RPH individual site management organizations about work that has been completed and planned future tasks.
- The RPH Management and Development Trust prepares a financial and performance report at the end of the calendar year for the Minister of National Resources.

Members: director, secretary, financial director and officers (7 members)

#### **RPH Management and Development Board**

- The Management and Development Board aids in the work of the director of the RPH Management and Development Trust.
- The members of the Management and Development Board are distinguished experts in town development, economics, archeology and historic preservation who perform their duties on the basis of a mandate from the minister responsible for culture.
- The Management and Development Board reports on the long-term prospects for the RPH.

- The Management and Development Board reviews the RPH Management Plan annually, and provides recommendations for necessary modifications.
- The Management and Development Board provides recommendations for the distribution and utilization of the available financial assistance resources.
- The Management and Development Board provides its opinion on the annual work schedule of the RPH Management and Development Trust.

Members: archeologists, heritage preservationists, nature conservationists, and town engineers (5 members)

#### **RPH Supervisory and Operational Office (Non-profit Company)**

- The RPH Supervisory and Operational Office is created by the RPH Management and Development Trust.
- The single responsible leader of the Office is the office manager.
- The main tasks of the Office are keeping records, monitoring, professional reporting, coordination, making recommendations and the preparation and implementation of decisions.
- The Office keeps detailed records noting conditions of the individual sites and on their managers.
- The Office continuously monitors the conditions of the individual sites, negligence in the obligation for good maintenance and in the case of legal violations it draws the attention of the authority with jurisdiction to take the necessary measures such as official obligations or the levying of fines.

- The Office, on the basis of legal authorization, reports on and coordinates the regional planning and town development concepts, town structural plans, regulatory plans and building regulations prepared for the individual sites or their surroundings.
- The Office prepares or has the documents and plans prepared that are necessary for the yearly and medium-term tasks determined by the RPH Management and Development Trust. It provides a preliminary report on the grants submitted for support. It verifies the utilization of the funds received.
- Considering that the site is 415 km long it seems practical – for the purpose of accessibility as well as reducing travel expenses – to split the tasks of the Office into three regional divisions: one from the western border of the country to Dömös (Győr-Moson-Sopron and Komárom-Esztergom counties) headquartered in Győr, another between Dömös and Százhalombatta (Pest County) headquartered in Budapest, and the last between Százhalombatta and the southern border of the country (Fejér, Tolna, Baranya and Bács-Kiskun counties) headquartered in Paks.

Members: director, secretary and financial director, as well as archeological, historic preservation, town planning, environmental protection and agricultural officers. (30 members)

#### **Ripa Pannonica in Hungary (RPH) Individual Site Management Organizations**

- The individual site managers are entrusted with the expert tasks of managing one or more individual sites by the RPH Supervisory and Operational Office through a commission, contract or agreement. For practical reasons the managers of the individual sites are professionals authorized to manage the individual sites owned by the state or local governments, such as the managers of museums operating in the area, local governments or private individuals.
- They appraise the condition of the individual site they are entrusted with, take into account the state of work appropriate for its management category indicated in the Management Plan and prepare regular reports.
- They oversee that the cultivation and utilization of the area is in accordance with the Management Plan, that the obligation for proper maintenance is observed and that the



obligations related to the existing protection based upon the laws on cultural sites of outstanding value are observed.

- Each individual site manager administers or may administer several individual sites, so long as this is necessary or possible in terms of efficient management.

#### **RPH Forum for Reconciliation:**

- The members of the Forum for Reconciliation representing the Hungarian state are the RPH Management and Development Trust, the National Office of Cultural Heritage, the government commissioner for the Danube Strategy, the county museums with jurisdiction, water conservancy agencies, nature conservation agencies and the management organizations for the individual sites, as well as the town and county governments representing the specific owners of the individual sites.
- The main tasks of the Forum for Reconciliation are harmonizing the yearly and medium-term duties, providing expert information, reconciling interests and resolving and settling conflicts in interest.
- The Forum for Reconciliation holds an annual meeting at the beginning of the year where the RPH Management and Development Trust reports on the completed work and the planned future tasks to the owners and managers of the individual sites.
- Any member of the Forum for Reconciliation may summon the Forum together at a time when it is deemed necessary.

### **3.2. Legal Restrictions – Legal Regulations**

Hungary's heritage preservation system has many levels. There is no systematic principal for the preservation of World Heritage sites that is individually reserved in law. However, **Law LXIV of 2001 on the preservation of cultural heritage** provides a proper framework for the preservation of World Heritage sites. The system for implementing this protection is ensured by **Law XXI of 1996 on regional development and regional planning**, **Law XXVI of 2003**

**on the National Regional Development Plan, as well as Law LXXVIII of 1997 on the protection and shaping of the built environment and Law LXV of 1990 on local governments.**

The National Office of Cultural Heritage sees to the measures taken to provide sites with protection, as well as the supervision of this protection.

In Hungary, local governments have a reasonable amount of sovereignty. Their varied duties repeatedly call for the assertion of considerations that are contradictory to one another. When this happens, the considerations for heritage preservation can certainly be forced into the background in relation to the basic obligations related to the administration and welfare of the local inhabitants. The interests of the greater community can assert themselves through legal regulations in other sectors and the mandatory hierarchy of the regional and town development plans. In this way, distinct laws regulate the rights and obligations connected with historic and archeological sites. For example, the official jurisdiction for construction related to historic sites is removed from the customary official affairs of local government and placed into the hands of the National Office of Cultural Heritage. The national, regional and county development plans also contain regulations for the lower levels of development planning and for town planning. A particular provision is the obligation to prepare a heritage preservation impact statement, which in the case of town planning procedures and major projects stipulates the investigation of how the envisaged change will impact the condition, preservation, and future prospects for the prosperity of archeological and historic sites.

#### **Law LXV of 1990 on local governments**

“Chapter II, section 8 (1) The duty of the town government is in the realm of local public services, in particular: ensuring *town development, town planning, protection of the built and natural environment*, housing management, water management and drainage, sewage management, maintenance of the public cemetery, maintenance of the local public roads and public spaces, providing space for parking and waiting for vehicles on the local public roads, on private roads owned by the local government that are not closed to traffic, as well as on squares, parks and other public spaces, local mass transportation, public hygiene and town sanitation; provision of local fire protection and the local objectives for public safety; cooperation in the local provision of energy and the resolution of employment; provision of pre-school and elementary instruction and education, health and social welfare, as well as objectives for children and youths; ensuring community space; supporting educational,

scientific, artistic and sports activities; ensuring the enforcement of the rights of national and ethnic minorities; and the facilitation of the community conditions for a healthy lifestyle.”

### **Law XXI of 1996 on regional development and regional planning**

The Law XXI of 1996 on regional development and regional planning lays down the regional tasks related to landscape and environmental protection.

“Chapter I, Section 2 The objectives of regional development and regional planning:

- a) facilitating the development of the social market economy, creating the conditions for sustainable development, promoting the regional spread of innovation and developing an appropriate regional structure for social, economic and environmental objectives in every area of the country;
- b) mitigating the significant differences – manifested in the living, economic, cultural and infrastructural conditions – between the capital and the countryside, the cities and the villages or the developed and underdeveloped regions and towns;
- c) promoting the harmonic development of the country’s systems of regions and towns; and
- d) maintaining and reinforcing consciousness of national and regional identity.

Section 3 (1) The tasks of regional development and regional planning:

- a) facilitating the regional development and regional planning initiatives of the regional and local communities, and their coordination with national objectives;
- b) shaping, determining and implementing development conceptions, programs and plans in the interest of maintaining or improving balance in the society, economy and environment;
- c) facilitating integration into the regional policies of the European Union within the context of international cooperation as well as exploiting the mutual advantages inherent in regional cooperation and promoting the synchronized development of border regions (particularly those that are disadvantaged).

(2) The tasks of regional development in particular are:

- a) shaping, coordinating and implementing development policies that promote social and economic revitalization and utilize regional resources in regions of the country that have varied conditions;
- b) promoting the development and reducing the gap for underdeveloped regions;
- c) facilitating the structural revitalization of the economy in certain industrial and agricultural regions and reducing unemployment;
- d) improving the conditions for innovation in the centers with a suitable production and intellectual foundation and facilitating the spread of the innovations in the region;
- e) promoting the particular development of the highlighted regions; and
- f) shaping a corporate environment that is attractive to investors.

(3) The tasks of regional planning in particular are:

- a) revealing and evaluating the environmental conditions;
- b) determining regional land use taking into account the burden on the environment, its carrying capacity and the development objectives, and establishing the regional structure of infrastructure networks in accordance with the conceptions for the sectors; and
- c) harmonizing the national and regional as well as the town planning objectives that are related to regional planning.

(4) The state's tasks in regional development in particular are:

- a) reducing the gap for underdeveloped regions,
- b) developing the regions of structural alterations,
- c) moderating the existing regional differences in public services, and
- d) supporting the European integration and innovation of regional planning and promoting the implementation of the regional land use objectives.

Section 4, The organs of state, local governments, natural persons and their organizations, economic organizations and organizations protecting the public interest, as well as other institutions are to attend to regional development and regional planning tasks in harmony, cooperating with one another.”

#### **Law LXXVIII of 1997 on the protection and shaping of the built environment**

This law provides the guidelines for the fundamental requirements, means, rights and obligations related to the shaping and protection of the built environment, and furthermore the duties, scope of authority and the official jurisdiction connected with these.

“Chapter II, section 7 (1) The objective of town planning is in relation to the towns' land usage and infrastructure: network development, regulation of the local arrangement of construction, **development and protection of the** environment's natural, regional and **built assets**, and furthermore the formation of concord between national, regional, town and legal private interests, ensuring the resolution of conflicts in these interests and facilitating the careful utilization of resources.

(2) It is the task of town planning, through the formation of local ordinances related to the utilization of and construction in the areas of the town and its lots:

- a) to determine the spatial/physical framework for the harmonious, orderly development of the town;
- b) to facilitate their ability to function by effectively utilizing the town's endowments and opportunities while reducing harm to the environment so it is as little as possible;

**c) to ensure the protection of the characteristic and valuable structures, construction, architectural and natural aspects of the town (sections of town) that are worthy of preservation.**

(3) The tools of town planning:

a) the **town development conception**, which the town government's council of representatives will establish through a resolution (section 2, point 27);

b) **the town's structural plan**, which the town government's council of representatives will have prepared while taking into account the local government's town development decision, and will establish through a resolution (section 2, point 28);

c) **the local building regulations and regulatory plan**, which the town government's council of representatives will have prepared on the basis of the town's structural plan, and will establish through an ordinance (section 2, points 11 and 20).

(4) The **integrated town development strategy** in the case of joint planning by cities and several towns is a required independent work section of the town development conception. Villages may also prepare an integrated town development strategy as an independent work section of the town development conception.

(5) The integrated town development strategy determines the towns' medium-term town development activities, harmonizes the various professional political approaches, coordinates and brings together the objectives and expectations of the affected partners (business sector, civil sector, actors in the public sphere and residents), determines the development objectives and their method of financing, and furthermore manages the interrelated method of their realization and maintenance.”

In the town planning procedure the heritage preservation impact statement is the guarantee for the protection of heritage, and this is provided for in **Law LXIV of 2001 on the preservation of cultural heritage**.

“Chapter III, section 66 (1) **The preparation of a heritage preservation impact statement is required during the course of the town planning procedures (the town development conception, the town development plan and the local building regulations and regulatory plan)**. It is not necessary to prepare an impact statement if the local government has an impact statement no older than ten years regarding the area included in the town planning procedure, or if on the basis of the previous impact statement prepared for the area, the area included in the planning is not affected from a heritage preservation standpoint.

(2) The authority can order the preparation of a heritage preservation impact statement – with contents determined in a separate law – during the permitting process, provided that on

the basis of the impact statement according to paragraph (1) the area affected by the procedure is affected from a heritage preservation standpoint.”

The regulations for the preparation of a heritage preservation impact statement **are contained in the National Cultural Heritage Ministry’s decree 4/2003. (II. 20.).**

#### **Law LXIV of 2001 on the preservation of cultural heritage**

This law places archeological heritage and historic sites under the title of cultural heritage.

#### **The protection of archeological heritage**

**“Chapter II, section 11, By the strength of this law, archeological sites are placed under general protection.”**

The system for archeological protection in this paragraph differs in a manner worthy of attention from the protection of historic properties (see below). That is, every archeological site is placed under the protection of this law independent of its notoriety or its state of excavation, while only those structures that the authorized minister registers as protected are due protected historic status.

It is important that every proposed site at least receive the status of “archeological site of regional significance”. Only this can ensure comprehensive protection in the regional development and regional or town planning, as well as investment processes. The general protection set down in the law only makes preventive or rescue excavations mandatory, which while they are sufficient for the preservation of the material finds discovered, only in rare cases do these result in modifications to the plans whose outcome makes it possible to preserve them together with the context of the entire site.

#### **“Registration of archeological sites as protected**

Section 12, The country’s archeological sites of outstanding historical and cultural significance must be registered by law as protected.

Section 13 (1) At the archeological sites that have been registered as protected no activities may be performed that could result in even a partial degradation in the condition of the site.

(2) A buffer zone may be determined for archeological sites that are registered as protected.

(3) The archeological sites that are registered as protected must be placed in the category of archeological sites that are of national or regional significance.

(4) **Sites that have national significance** are those that have exceptional scientific significance and outstanding importance internationally or nationally. **Sites that have**

**regional significance** are those whose scientific significance can be established, and that have outstanding importance for a major region.

Section 14 (1) The preparation of registration for protection is performed by the authority.

Section 15 (1) The minister will register the archeological sites as protected in a decree with the agreement of the minister responsible for town development and town planning, or in the case of natural or protected natural areas as well as protected natural sites, with the agreement of the ministers responsible for construction matters and nature conservation.

Section 16, The authority will regularly supervise the archeological sites that have been registered as protected with the assistance of the county museum for the collection area, and in the capital the Budapest Museum of History (hereinafter: the authorized museum).

This law regulates the rules relating to the particular forms of archeological excavations – **Trial excavations, Preventive excavations and Rescue excavations** – and regulates **the range of institutions performing excavations.**

“Section 20 (2) Archeological excavations may be performed by the county museum with authority over the area (in the capital the Budapest Museum of History), as well as the Hungarian National Museum and other museums with archeological collections, universities with archeological departments and the Archeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The Hungarian National Museum has precedence over comprehensive excavations according to scientific plans for archeological sites within the territory of the country.”

The law regulates the **protection of archeological sites following excavation.**

“Section 27 (1) The entity performing the excavation is required to ensure the preservation of the elements of archeological heritage during the excavation. At the time that the excavation is completed it must provide for the proper preservation, stabilization of condition and future upkeep of the excavated elements of archeological heritage.

(2) Following the completion of survey, inspection and research work that is accompanied by a change in conditions, the original conditions must be re-established, except if the research is followed by the exhibition of the archeological remains.

(3) In cases where the preservation of the archeological remains is determined in a separate law – with a knowledge of the conditions of the area concerning the technical content of the planned development or project – the authority can take measures different than those stated in paragraphs (1) and (2).”

**Historic preservation:**

“Chapter II, section 28 The objectives of historic preservation are:

- a) the **recognition of historic sites, their scholarly research, evaluation and enumeration, documentation, recording, registering as protected and the determination of historic districts to be protected,**
- b) **the maintenance, rehabilitation and preservation of the historic properties and their surroundings,** as well as **ensuring their utilization in harmony with their intangible character,**
- c) **the creation of harmony in the management that serves to maintain, develop and preserve the character of sites protected for historic reasons, and**
- d) **fundamental scientific investigation, as well as research, education and the dissemination of knowledge.”**

This law regulates the **registration of protected status: The minister registers the historic sites as protected in a decree on the basis of a proposal by the authority** (preliminary protection, temporary protection, the establishment of protection and the termination of protection), determines the **specific subjects of historic preservation** (historic gardens, cemeteries and burial memorials, historic districts/historic landscapes, areas of historic significance and historic surroundings) and regulates the **maintenance and utilization of the historic sites.**

“Chapter II, section 41 (1) According to this law the owners, trustees or entities that exercise the rights of ownership for a historic property, as well as the entities who utilize these properties free of charge as defined in Law XXXIII of 1991 on the rendering of particular properties owned by the state into the ownership of local governments, (hereinafter, together: the owner) are required to care for the upkeep and good maintenance of the historic property.

(2) The historic properties must be maintained in good repair and without altering their character. In addition to the maintenance of the necessary technical condition for its proper use, the obligation for upkeep and good maintenance in the case of historic properties extends to the particular character defining architectural, fine art and industrial art, as well as garden design elements, fittings and accessories.”

“Section 43 (1) The historic property must be used or utilized in a manner worthy of its historic value and character, and in a manner that precludes the endangerment of its protected character.

(2) During the course of rehabilitating and utilizing historic properties efforts must be made to restore the unifying factors to properties and property sections that were historically related,



as well as restoring the elements, fittings and furnishings that were removed earlier – through the original damage to its historic character – and that can be found and identified.

(3) In the area of the historic surroundings, every change or intervention must be subordinated to the assertion of the historic property's appearance and character in the cityscape or landscape.”

#### **Official Constraints**

“Chapter III, Section 67 (1) In relation to the protected element of cultural heritage the authority:

*a)* in the case of the violation of regulations within the jurisdiction of the building authority – if the law does not stipulate otherwise – will proceed on the basis of the Law on the Built Environment and the other regulations regarding its implementation;

*b)* in the case of the violation of regulations on cultural heritage related to archeological sites and cultural assets registered as protected, it can order the restoration of conditions before the intervention or the creation of the appropriate condition in the approved (permitted) plan; or can order compliance with the obligation for good maintenance and sustainable utilization, and the termination of improper utilization; and

*c)* in the case of the endangerment of historic properties, archeological sites and cultural assets registered as protected it has the right to halt this activity and prohibit the party displaying this behavior from continuing this activity.

(2) The authority can compel the owner, trustee, user, builder or building contractor to comply with the obligations defined in paragraph (1).

(3) If the obligant does not meet the provisions of the authority's requirements and thereby the protected cultural heritage is endangered, the authority will take measures to impose a heritage preservation fine and

*a)* have the work completed in place of the obligant at the expense and responsibility of the obligant;

*b)* in the case of a property, initiate its appropriation by the state (through purchase or if necessary by expropriation);

*c)* order the cultural asset that is registered as protected to be placed temporarily in a public collection; or

*d)* initiate the review of the property management contract or the termination of the right to utilization.

(4) As a guarantee of the obligation established in the legally binding and enforceable decision, the Hungarian State has the legal authority of foreclosure on the protected element of cultural heritage, as well as the right to prohibit its sale or encumbrance.

(5) The expense of the work that is ordered by the authority qualifies as public dues to be collected in the manner of taxes.

Section 68 (1) In the interest of cultural heritage preservation the authority can order:

a) the examination, renovation or restoration of the assets belonging to the registered protected cultural heritage; and

b) the completion of work that is aimed at the discovery, rehabilitation and exhibition of the historic condition of the historic property or registered protected cultural heritage, or of an earlier historic condition of specific elements of it.

(2) The authority encumbers the work ordered on the basis of paragraph (1) with additional heritage preservation expenses.”

### **The Obligation for Tolerance**

“Section 69 (1) The owner, trustee or user of the protected cultural heritage must tolerate the work ordered or permitted by the authority.

(2) The work ordered may only persistently inhibit the proper use of the assets belonging to the cultural heritage to a degree that is absolutely necessary.

Section 70, No claim for damages may be initiated against any legally prescribed restriction, prohibition or obligation that does not exceed the ordinary scope necessary for the stabilization of conditions in the interest of preserving the condition of the cultural heritage.”

**The law ensures the opportunity for expropriation in the case of both archeological sites and historic properties.** “Chapter III, Section 87, During the course of expropriation proceedings in the interest of cultural heritage preservation objectives the authority for cultural heritage preservation is the party requesting expropriation.”

### **National Office of Cultural Heritage:**

The *National Office of Cultural Heritage* administers – with a national jurisdiction – the official and professional duties related to construction for the protection of archeological sites and historic properties

in compliance with the **Governmental Decree 308/2006. (XII. 23.) on the National Office of Cultural Heritage.**

“**Section 1** (1) The Government

a) *as the cultural heritage preservation authority,*

b) with the exception of the duties of the building supervisory authority, designates the National Office of Cultural Heritage (hereinafter: the Office) as the central authority with national jurisdiction as the building authority for the official duties defined in Law LXXVIII of

1997 on the protection and shaping of the built environment (hereinafter: the Law on the Built Environment) for the construction work performed on historic properties and in the case of alterations on the sites of properties that are registered as a historic property or having historic character in the real estate register – with a legally binding character.

(2) In the case of issues defined in a Governmental Decree and placed before other authorities

a) in the judging of actions implemented on archeological sites or in the area of an archeological buffer zone, and in the permitting procedures for structures or projects there, whether these actions, structures or projects requiring the desired permit answer the professional issues designated in point A of appendix number 2, in addition to meeting the obligations set down in the law on the preservation of cultural heritage according to the provisions of the application or other conditions, and

b) in the judging of actions implemented on historic sites or in cases designated in a separate law that affect a historic properties, and in the permitting procedures for structures or projects there, whether these actions, structures or projects requiring the desired permit answer the professional issues designated in point B of appendix number 2, in addition to meeting the obligations set down in the law on the preservation of cultural heritage according to the provisions of the application or other conditions, in the primary proceedings the Office's regional body, and in the secondary proceedings the Office's central body **will function as the professional authority.**"

#### **Law XXVI of 2003 (amended in 2008) on the National Regional Development Plan**

"Chapter I, section 1 The purpose of this law is to determine the land use stipulations for the country's individual regions and the coordinated spatial order for technical and infrastructure networks taking into consideration their sustainable development, as well as the preservation of regional, landscape, natural, ecological and cultural conditions and the protection of resources."

"Chapter I, section 31 The National Regional Development Plan comprises the country's structural plan, as well as the country's regional zones and the regulations related with these."

"Chapter I, section 4 (1) The regulations related to land use and construction in the country's towns and individual regions must be framed in accordance with the provisions of this law."

#### **The National Regional Development Plan establishes a separate zone for the protection of cultural heritage:**

"Chapter I, section 2 15. **areas to be administered as a high priority from the point of view of cultural heritage:** zones determined in the national regional development plan

where the *sites of World Heritage and tentative World Heritage*, as well as *historic town districts* can be found.”

**Cultural heritage zones determined in highlighted regional and county area development plans:**

“Chapter I, section 2 **36. historic town district:** zone determined in highlighted regional and county area development plans which contain areas to be protected – particularly **historic town centers, historic gardens, significant archeological sites, areas under national and local protection, as well as their surroundings and buffer zones.**”

Section 22/B (1) In their instruments for town planning, the towns included in the zone must designate the borders of the townscape preservation area, which includes the areas to be protected – particularly the historic town centers, historic gardens, significant archeological sites, areas under national and local protection, as well as their surroundings and buffer zones.

(2) Local building regulations and regulatory plans for historic towns must contain regulations that foster development that preserves the character of townscape preservation areas and ensures the preservation of the historic townscape and the integration of new construction into it.

(3) Along with the architectural/technical plan related to the placement of a large scale structure that impacts the assertion of the character of the historic townscape or that alters the structure and character that have developed in the town, a visual plan that is determined in a separate law must be prepared.”

“Chapter I, section 2 **39. World Heritage and tentative World Heritage sites:** zone determined in highlighted regional and county area development plans which contains **sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in accordance with the 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, as well as containing sites that fulfill the expert conditions for World Heritage sites, which a council authorized by law has chosen to be proposed for the World Heritage List in the name of Hungary as a state party.**”

“Section 22/A (1) In the zone of World Heritage and tentative World Heritage sites the method and extent of land use must be in harmony with the objectives defined in the management plan.

(2) In the zone, new surface mining operations may not be introduced and existing surface mining operations may not be expanded.

(3) In the zone, networks and structures for transportation infrastructure must be located so as not to damage the character of the cultural heritage, and so as to preserve the site’s unity and to contribute to the assertion of its appearance.

(4) In the zone, public utility lines and accompanying public utility structures must be located in a manner that integrates into the landscape, and that utilizes technical solutions that do not impede the preservation of the World Heritage sites, including the placement of lines underground.”

“Section 14/B The zones of areas to be administered in a heightened manner from a cultural heritage standpoint must be counted as zones for World Heritage and tentative World Heritage sites or historic town districts in the highlighted regional and county area development plans, and must be defined through the demarcation of the affected town’s administrative territory.

**An appropriate border for the actual extent of the zones for the above sites must be determined in the town development plan.”**

### **3.3. The Documents of Self-Regulation**

The county regional development plans prepared and adopted on the basis of the National Regional Development Plan of 2003 (amended in 2008), which already indicate the cultural heritage zones to be demarcated in the highlighted regional and county development plans:

- ❖ Fejér County Regional Development Plan. VÁTI Kht. 2009.
- ❖ Győr-Moson-Sopron County Regional Development Plan. VÁTI Kht. 2009.

### **3.4. Sources of Possible Conflict**

The earning of World Heritage status does not only mean a chance to exploit new opportunities in the future for the towns that contain the individual sites, but also necessarily brings new obligations and restrictions with it, which could be a source of conflicts.

#### **Conflicts Arising from Land Use:**

Conflicts can develop from land use issues – the type and method of land use – primarily in relation to the core areas.

From the standpoint of land use the archeological heritage under the surface is primarily threatened by grape production, forestry or deep plowing in the agricultural zones. In some cases preservation and protection may require a change in the type or method of use, and therefore conflicts – primarily of an economic or financial nature – may develop between the general public interest and private interests or the public interests of towns.

**Conflicts Arising from Mining:**

Mining activities do not endanger the World Heritage sites, and consequently they cannot represent a source of conflict.

**Conflicts Arising from Town Development and Construction Activities:**

The preservation and protection of the core areas and buffer zones proposed for World Heritage inscription, which either currently have or will have protected status, only allows or makes it possible for the affected towns or owners to undertake development or utilization projects that are not contradictory to the goals of preservation and protection. This in essence effectively means that the core areas are removed from town development conceptions – they cannot be utilized for other purposes and they will not be built upon – which obviously may contain a source for conflicts of an economic or financial nature between the general interest and the narrower interests of the community or private interests. The buffer zone serves to protect the core area. Only those functional and town development possibilities for the buffer zone can be conceived that conform to the interests of the core area, which obviously brings along with it the ordering of certain restrictions that contain the possibility for conflicts of an economic or financial nature between the general interest and the interests of the narrower community or private interests.

**Conflicts Arising from Tourism:**

Following the recognition of World Heritage status it is expected that tourism aimed at the sites of the *Ripa Pannonica* will increase. This increase in tourism must be anticipated primarily in the case of sites that have already been excavated, are exhibited and open to visitors. At these sites the source of conflict may be caused by the difference between the underdeveloped infrastructure and increasing number of visitors.

### **3.5. Processes for Resolution**

A large responsibility falls on the Management Plan and Management Organization for the ironing out and resolution of conflicts between the general public interest and private or local public interests.

- ❖ The Management Plan only takes force with its consensual approval by the affected parties.
- ❖ For settling and remedying conflicts in interest, the Management Organization, within the context of a Management Forum, must find legal solutions that satisfy everyone.

Two of the most important tools for the processes of adjustment are compensation and expropriation.

According to the provisions of the **Law LXXVIII of 1997 on the protection and shaping of the built environment**

**Regulations on Compensation:**

“Chapter II, Section 30 (1) If the local building regulations or regulatory plan establishes a different function or method of use for a property (a change in zoning regulations) or restricts these (prohibition against construction or alterations to the lot) and due to this the owner or party with usufruct rights suffers detriment, the owner or party with usufruct rights is due compensation.

(2) The amount of compensation can be established through the resulting difference that can be determined between the old and new regulations in the property's value on the basis of its previous function and its new sale value.

(3) If the previous building rights attached to the property according to Section 13, paragraph (1) are changed or terminated within 7 years of the enactment of these rights, the owner – upon filing a petition – is due compensation according to paragraph (2). Following the passing of 7 years, compensation is only due for an encroachment on the implementation of use, and only when the change encumbers the previous use or makes it impossible. The seven years are to be calculated from 1 March 2000 in the case of local building regulations or regulatory plans that took effect previously.

(4) If the function of the property is determined by the local building regulations or by the regulatory plans as some public purpose – established in law – to be implemented later, and this implementation cannot be expected of the owner, and this restricts the ownership and construction rights, the owner can demand the purchase of the property by the beneficiary of this public purpose, or if this is not possible by the local town government. If an agreement for this purchase is not established within five years calculated from the petition for this, the property must be expropriated.

(5) Compensation is not due in the case of prevention of damage arising from natural dangers, prohibitions decreed for the purpose of protecting the interests of the owner or the prohibition against alterations according to Section 21, as well as in the case of illegal structures, portions of structures or uses. In the case of a prohibition decreed in the interest of the protection of protected areas, structures or unique assets the separate law related to this has authority over the obligation for payment.

(6) The party in whose interest the restriction occurred is required to pay the compensation. If it is not determined in whose interest the restriction occurred, the obligation for compensation

burdens the local town government. In the Capital the compensation burdens the capital city or district governments in proportion to their stake. If the party in whose interest the procedure involving the obligation for compensation became necessary has ceased to exist without a legal successor following the ordering of the prohibition or restriction, and the local town government maintains the provision, the obligation for compensation also burdens the local government.

(7) The demand for compensation becomes payable with the commencement of the financial disadvantage. This point is the day when the local building regulations or regulatory plan come into force, or when the resolution ordering the prohibition or restriction according to Section 20, paragraph (4) of this law enters into effect. The compensation is the subject of agreement between the parties. In the Capital, the petition for entering into an agreement must be forwarded within eight days by the capital city government to the district government with jurisdiction, or by the district government with jurisdiction to the capital city government. In this case, it must be regarded as if the petitioner had submitted the petition to both local governments. If an agreement is not established between the two contracting parties – within one year after the submission of the petition – then compensation proceedings must be initiated, which the public administration agency will conduct according to the rules of expropriation compensation with the differences defined in this law.

(8) There is no opportunity for appeal against the executive ruling made on the subject of compensation. During judicial review of the ruling, the provisions related to administrative legal proceedings of the Code on Civil Proceedings must be employed with the differences that

*a)* the proceedings also must be initiated against the party required to pay the compensation, and

*b)* the court can change the ruling brought on the matter of compensation.

(9) In the case of the proceedings contained in paragraph (4) the owner or the party with usufruct rights is due the compensation according to paragraph (7). The petition submission according to paragraph (7) qualifies as the demand for the purchase of the property regulated in paragraph (4). In the case of compensation comprising sale and purchase or expropriation the compensation that has already been paid must be calculated into the purchase price.



### **Town Planning Contract**

Section 30/A (1) The town government can sign individual town planning contracts (hereinafter: contract) for the realization of objectives set down in town planning means with the affected owner or the party intending to invest in the property (hereinafter together: the executor of the objective).

(2) The subject of the contract can be in particular:

a) the preparation of the town planning activity by the executor of the objective at its own expense, the organization or alteration of the conditions of lots or the clearing of ground, as well as financing the formulation of town development plans or local building regulations on the basis of an agreed upon program;

b) the objectives set down in the town development plans and local building regulations – including the maintenance of the functioning of the ecological network for the utilization of lots, its support and safeguarding alongside the functional and regional preservation of its structure, in the case of time restrictions and stipulations as well; or

c) the assumption by the executor of the objective of other expenses or costs, which are for the prerequisites or consequences of the implementation of the objective and which burden the local government.

(3) The study plan prepared by the executor of the objective comprises the basis of the contract. In the contract the local government accepts the responsibility to commence the necessary town planning procedures within the deadline set in the contract at the initiative of the executor of the objective based on the study plan it prepared.

(4) There must be a direct relation between the obligations specified or accepted in the town planning contract and the town planning objective to be implemented. In the town planning contract, the fact of the town planning obligation must be recorded by the owner of the property or by its agreement in the property register at the request of the clerk of the town government on the basis of the enclosed contract in the interest of the fulfillment of the obligations accepted by the investor. Within 15 working days following the termination of the obligation the local government clerk will seek out the property affairs authority in the interest of canceling the fact.

(5) In the contract, provisions must be made for necessary measures related to observations confirmed in law arising from the opinion makers during the course of the reporting procedure on town planning means, as well as for the obligations for changes to be made in the town planning means and the obligation for the possible repetition of reporting due to changes.”

According to the provisions of the **Law CXXIII of 2007 on expropriation**

“Section 2 Expropriation of property is possible in the case of the existence of the conditions according to Section 3 for the following purposes in the public interest:

*j)* cultural heritage preservation.”

“Section 3 (1) Expropriation is possible when

*a)* the realization of the objective in the public interest is not possible with the limitations of the existing ownership, or – on the basis of a separate law – in the establishment of a right of use, right for installing mains or easement an agreement was not established with the owner, or the authority with jurisdiction did not permit these rights;

*b)* the acquisition of the ownership rights to the property through sale and purchase – or in cases determined in law through exchange – is not possible;

*c)* the realization of the objective in the public interest can be achieved exclusively through the given property, or when many properties are suitable for the realization of the objective in the public interest, but its realization through other properties would be accompanied by a larger injury to ownership; and

*d)* the community benefit from the activity ensured by expropriation significantly exceeds the damage caused by the deprivation of ownership. During the weighing of this, the official agency must consider the significance of the activity in the public interest, therefore in particular its impact on the development of the area, the number of individuals to be served by the activity or service, its impact on employment and the characteristics of the property, while in the case of sites of cultural heritage or nature conservation, the proportionality of its significance and that of the deprivation of ownership must be examined.

(2) The establishment of the contract for sale and purchase must be considered abortive if

*a)* the proposal for expropriation is not accepted by the owner or other party authorized for compensation within thirty days of its receipt, or it will not make a statement; or

*b)* the identity of the owner or other party authorized for compensation cannot be clearly determined, or if the legal action related to the ownership rights of the property is underway and that has been or is being recorded in the property registry; or

*c)* the residence, whereabouts or headquarters of the owner or other party authorized for compensation is not known, or the communication of the proposal for expropriation to them would be accompanied by extraordinary difficulties or considerable delay due to other circumstances.”

**“Section 4 (1) In addition to the objectives in the public interest according to Section 2, expropriation is possible under the following conditions:**

*i)* for the purpose of cultural heritage preservation, if the interests of the archeological site or historic property that is registered as protected cannot be ensured otherwise, therefore in particular if

*ia)* the owner of the affected property exhibits behavior that without expropriation would result in the destruction of the archeological site or historic property that is registered as protected,  
*ib)* the excavation, development of a buffer zone or access for the archeological site or historic property that is registered as protected is not otherwise possible,  
*ic)* previously it was a portion of a coherent historic ensemble, and its return to the original unit and their collective utilization is justified due to heritage preservation considerations.”

## **4. Objectives and Directives**

### **4.1. Enumeration of Threats Endangering the Individual Sites**

Hungary is not an area under seismic threat. An annual average of 100-150 minor tremors occur, whose strength does not exceed a magnitude of 3.5 on the Richter scale. Earthquakes causing damage (4.7 magnitude) occur about every forty years and severe earthquakes once every 400 years in general.

For nearly two thousand years, ever since their construction, the structures of the Ripa Pannonica have been endangered by the Danube. The north-south section of the Danube has been gradually shifting westward, the opposite direction of the rotation of the Earth, for millions of years. This process is slow, but the water has already washed the eastern parts of many forts and watch towers into the Danube. There are also spectacular phases of this slow process. Below Budapest the Danube flows past a high bank on its right side. This high bank is made of loess soil, and according to old maps and records significant pieces of this loess bank break off into the Danube from time to time. One million cubic meters slid off at Dunaszekcső in 1860, two million in 1965 at Dunaújváros and another one million at Dunaföldvár in 1970. The most recent spectacular landslide, which unfortunately affected the fort at Dunaszekcső that had already been damaged earlier, occurred on the 12<sup>th</sup> of February 2008. A 300 meter long, 30-35 meter wide section of the bank broke off and subsided some 10 meters, taking with it another piece of the Lugio Fort as well as cultural layers preserving significant archeological evidence. The possibility for excavations is precluded by the continued danger of landslides. The government is planning measures to stabilize the river bank, however no intervention has taken place yet.

The other characteristic of the Danube that causes problems is the danger of flooding. The modern flood prevention measures developed after the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century safeguard certain structures of the Ripa on the protected side. The flooding of these may occur in extraordinary cases, about every fifty years if the waters are able to get through the

levees despite the reinforced protection. This is an act of nature that cannot be prevented. The ruins remaining in the flood plain – primarily fortified river ports, river crossings and signal towers – are liable to be inundated regularly, once or twice a year. The rehabilitation of these must be resolved in a stable manner through hydraulic construction means, but even then they cannot be protected from floods caused by ice dams. It is only possible to think about rehabilitation in the case of outstandingly significant remains, otherwise only the condition that has developed through the action of the water can be maintained.

Wildfires and forest fires do not represent a significant danger in Hungary.

#### **4.2. Elimination of the Threat from Mining**

The National Regional Development Plan has a provision prohibiting mining and the opening of mines at World Heritage or tentative World Heritage sites, “Chapter VI, section 22/A, paragraph (2) In this zone new open mines cannot be created and the area of existing open mines cannot be expanded.”

#### **4.3. Goals for Strengthening the Present State of Protection and Conservation for the Individual Sites**

- “On the basis of the 2001 Law LXIV on the preservation of cultural heritage, all individual sites are under general archeological protection through the force of law. It is a fundamental goal that all individual sites whose entire core area is not classified in the categories of ‘protected archeological site of national significance’ or ‘protected archeological site of regional significance’ should be given at least the status of ‘protected archeological site of regional significance’ in the interest of the site’s effective preservation.”
- According to section 14/B of the 2003 Law XXVI on the National Regional Development Plan, the borders of the individual tentative World Heritage sites must be identified within the town regulatory plan, and the town regulatory plans of towns with an individual site or sites must be amended.

#### 4.4. Objectives

The objective of the preservation strategy for the border defense system of the Roman-era *Ripa Pannonica*, which was built up gradually through several periods, is unmatched from a Hungarian, European and global perspective and includes the **limes road** running along the Danube that links the **legionary forts, fortresses, watch towers, signal towers** and **fortified river ports**, is these sites’:

- ❖ **itemized recording,**
- ❖ **preservation,**
- ❖ **registration as protected,**
- ❖ **excavation,**
- ❖ **detailed scientific understanding,**
- ❖ **exhibition – rehabilitation – utilization, and**
- ❖ **the good maintenance and development of the structures that have been excavated and have archeological or historic protected status.**

##### 4.4.1. Future Prospects

- ❖ The planned Danube Project provides particular timeliness for the elaboration of the Preservation Strategy and its Program for Action,
- ❖ The Program for Action must be prepared according to time periods, for the **short, medium and long terms**,
- ❖ The duties related to the realms of “**planning**”, “**implementation**” and “**preservation-utilization-maintenance**” in the Program for Action must be scheduled according to time periods for the **short, medium and long terms**,
- ❖ In the Program for Action it is practical to separate the World Heritage sites into the following categories from the point of view of preservation-protection-excavation-exhibition-utilization:

**Category A sites:** – Archeological parks (*limes* parks) that already exist or can be developed within the short term. Included in this category are those sites that are already protected, excavated, conserved and in some cases pieced together and restored as well as being under constant institutional supervision, and that can be visited and viewed. They need constant scientific supervision, maintenance management, development of visitor-friendly infrastructure and tourism management.

**Category B sites:** – Those sites belong here whose known archeological finds and conditions make it possible that within the medium term (i.e. 15 years) they can be developed into category A sites. The most important concern for these is the settling of the site's ownership – their expropriation – as well as their excavation or excavation and scientific research, their conservation or restoration and the creation of the institutional and financial framework for the development of infrastructure, as well as the establishment of a conception for their utilization and tourism management.

**Category C sites:** – Those sites belong here, which according to present knowledge or the possibilities contained within its known, but more modest, finds do not make obvious development possible, although scientific and heritage preservation considerations justify their long-term, undisturbed preservation. In these cases, their preservation for the foreseeable future and the halting of known processes that cause deterioration are the major considerations. In the interest of this it is necessary to take measures that are justified concerning its ownership, its registration as protected and possibly its expropriation. An analysis of its usage and any threats to it as well as whether or not there needs to be a change in its maintenance, with particular consideration to the provisions on land use in the valid town development plan, as well as the method of cultivation recorded in the land registry.

#### 4.4.2. Short, Medium and Long Term Objectives, Priorities and Strategies for Implementation

	<i>Nature of the measures</i>	<i>Category A sites</i>	<i>Category B sites</i>	<i>Category C sites</i>
<b>PRESERVATION/ PROTECTION</b>	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>
	<b>Registration as protected</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>
	<b>Evaluation of threat levels</b>  - landslides  - flood prevention  - change in the branch of agriculture  - change in method of cultivation  - preservation of conditions	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>
	<b>Evaluation of necessary expropriations</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>
	<b>Informing of the public</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Continuous</b>
<b>EXCAVATION</b>	<b>Establishment of a schedule for archeological excavations</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>	-
	<b>Drafting of a detailed development and utilization conception</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>	-
	<b>Amendment of the National Regional Development Plan</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>
	<b>Amendment of the Regional and County Plans</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>
	<b>Amendment of Town Development Plans</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Short term</b>
<b>MAINTENANCE/ UTILIZATION</b>	<b>Expropriations</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Continuous</b>
	<b>Prevention of threats</b>	<b>Medium term</b>	<b>Medium term/long term</b>	<b>Medium term/long term</b>
	<b>Excavation/restoration/exhibition/utilization/maintenance</b>	<b>Medium term/long term</b>	<b>Medium term/long term</b>	-
	<b>Monitoring</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Continuous</b>
	<b>Review and correction of the Management Plan</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Continuous</b>

#### **4. 5. Basic Principles for the Presentation of the Hungarian Section of the Ripa Panonica**

Major sections of the total World Heritage site, which is made up of a series of individual sites between the present-day national borders, have significantly different traits due to geographic and other conditions. In relation to their presentation it is therefore genuinely justified and necessary that solutions should be found that are appropriate for the given sections.

A fundamental characteristic of the sections of the *limes* along a river is that the defensive system was not continuous in a physical sense or connected in a manner like a constructed linear defensive system such as a wall, palisade, etc. In accordance with this, one of the greatest challenges in relation to its presentation is to resolve the issue of while dealing with a concrete section, an element of the defensive system, the visitor should sense or at least understand that it is at the same time an integral portion of a greater whole. In consideration of this, the conception for its presentation must strive to make each portion/element precisely and clearly identifiable as to where it fits into the whole, what connections it has (had) and what role it played. All of this can and must be achieved utilizing a unified system of information and orientation (including the use of terms, pictograms and overall design).

The fragmentary nature and minor amount of remains surviving within the individual defensive elements may cause particularly large problems in making this interdependence clear. Despite this, or to compensate for it, efforts must be made in the case of exhibited portions that when possible the presentation of the given part should not suggest its self-contained, closed nature, but should do just the opposite, indicate its interconnectedness. In relation to this, the watch towers play a particular role, since in their original position or setting they functioned as points along the line of the *limes* stretching along the Danube. One aspect and role of their presentation is to establish a connection to the neighboring watch tower exhibits, by at least indicating their direction and distance.

The possibilities for presentation are influenced to a great degree by the conditions determined by their urban or rural location, the extent of development on the site, agricultural cultivation and accessibility. The Management Plan accordingly deals with working out solutions in accordance with the characteristics of certain types or situations through the assertion of considerations for their intelligibility, interpretability and integration into the overall whole while considering the essence of the plan.



In deciding which of the elements of the Hungarian section of the *limes* that have been verified as existing and are contained in the core area of the World Heritage site can and need to be exhibited in addition to being preserved and managed, the decisive factors are the immediate conditions of their setting understood in the widest sense, as well as the role they play in achieving the “threshold of integrity” in the authentic appearance of the *limes*.

Exhibition, while not entirely the same as accessibility and being open to visitors, is however closely related to them. In accordance with this, the conceptual aspect of presentation includes the idea that it should occur if possible in (logical) sections. Certain elements located within present-day towns and/or related elements in the former defensive system can and must be organized into presentation sections such as this.

The physical/visual concept of their exhibition rests fundamentally on the conservation of the existing (and excavated) remains. At the same time the conservation itself may necessitate (for example to ensure stability) supplementation (structural, capping of the wall, etc.). However, in addition to the minimal utilization of supplementation, the complexity and great extent of the *limes* defensive system does not exclude the introduction of authentic educational reconstructive exhibits in certain sections where interventions such as this would not damage the existing elements in any way. An example of this that already exists is the gate structure of Lussonium.

The presentation of one of the most important elements of the defensive system, the network of the *limes* road, represents a serious challenge. This is in particular due to the great linear extent of the road network and its very serious deterioration in most sections, as well as its poor physical condition and state of conservation. The trace of the *limes* road and its relationship to the present-day road network in and of itself represents outstanding value. Therefore, efforts must be made in its presentation to point out these similarities and differences. Related to this, accessibility must be ensured to as many sections of the *limes* road as possible for stretches that are as long as possible, even when only very little of the former road can be discerned.

Overall the presentation must not fundamentally strive towards being showy, but instead towards indicating and rendering perceptible and understandable the system represented by the existing elements. This must be done with particular attention towards ensuring that the structures created for serving visitors genuinely play a subordinate role, not pushing the appearance of existing *limes* elements into the background or disturbing them in any way.

## **5. Tourism Data, Objectives and Plans for Action**

### **5.1. Main Tourist Attractions**

“The entire Danube Valley is characterized by lively and diverse cultural traditions as well as extensive (protected) assets of nature and cultural history, as well as valuable landscapes. Despite this, the only internationally competitive destination is the capital, while the significance of tourism is equally prominent at the Danube Bend and the Ráckeve (Soroksár) branch of the Danube, as well as at the urban centers rich in cultural heritage (Győr, Komárom, Esztergom, Visegrád, Kalocsa, Baja, etc.). Valuable but still untapped assets are the region’s 412 km long river, 60% of whose banks are in a natural state, islands and river branches rich in wildlife habitats (Szigetköz region), traditional wine regions (Pannonhalma, Ászár-Neszmély, Etyek-Buda, Tolna, Szekszárd, Mecskalja, Hajos-Baja and Kunság), diverse cultural traditions (ancient crafts, gastronomy and ethnic traditions) and products (berries, Kalocsa paprika, etc.), extensive woodlands in the hill country, areas that are close to nature, world famous stocks of large wild game animals (in Börzsöny, Gemenc and Béda-Karapanca) and thermal baths (in Budapest, Ráckeve, Győr, Mosonmagyaróvár and Lipót), as well as its World Heritage or tentative World Heritage sites (the abbey of Pannonhalma, the banks of the Danube in Budapest, the system of forts in Komárom and the *limes*). However, making these tourist attractions competitive is hampered by: significant environmental burdens impacting their potential natural condition (visual and air pollution, problems with water quality and the danger of floods on the banks), the low level of economic and entrepreneurial activity particularly in the lower section of the Danube, the lack of tourist infrastructure and finally – in the entire region along the river – the lack of coordinated, destination-centered development of tourism.” (*The Domestic and International Dimensions of Tourism along the Danube. Concept. Hungarian Regional Development and Urban Study Non-profit Company, Regional Planning and Evaluation Office, Regional and Rural Planning Division – Hungarian Academy of Sciences Regional Research Center Western Hungary Scientific Institute. June 2008*)

### **Sites and Events of the *Limes* Cultural Route**

#### **Mosonmagyaróvár (AD FLEXUM)**

- Hanság Museum: Archeological collection, Roman-era finds
- Castle: Inscribed roman stones in its walls
- Mosonmagyaróvár Castle Games

### **Lébény-Barátföldpuszta (QVADRATA)**

- Roman milestone
- Archeological site: The grounds of the former fort

### **Győr (ARRABONA)**

- Castle casemate: Collection of Roman-era stones
- Xantus János Museum: The history of Győr and its surroundings from prehistory to the present day

### **Ács – Concó Stream and its confluence with the Danube (AD MURES)**

- Archeological site: The grounds of the former fort

### **Ács-Vaspuszta (AD STATUAS)**

- Archeological site: The grounds of the former fort
- Local history collection, Ács

### **Szőny-Komárom (BRIGETIO)**

- Klapka György Museum: Roman-era frescos, sarcophagi and material finds from Brigetio – permanent exhibit
- Fort Igmánd: Collection of Roman stones – Roman-era sculpted stones, inscribed gravestones and sarcophagi from Brigetio

### **MOL Housing Estate (area of the legionary fortress): Memorial to the emperor Valentinian**

- Famous Komárom – historical games at Fort Monostor with the participation of societies for the preservation of traditions

### **Almásfüzitő (AZAUM)**

- Ludi Odiavenses, Roman holiday and festival

### **Dunaalmás (ODIAVUM)**

- Quarry, memorial column, stone hauling route and water drainage ditch
- Lifestyle camp

### **Neszmély, camp grounds**

- Mt. Kalin: Late Roman watch tower

### **Tokod (GARDELLACA)**

- Várberek: Late Roman fort

### **Nyergesújfalu (CRUMERUM)**

- Memorial tablet and inscribed stone
- Sánchegy: The grounds of the fort
- Crumerum Days, festival

### **Pilismarót (CASTRAD HERCULEM)**

- Mt. Hosszú: The remains of the fort

### **Esztergom (SOLVA)**

- Balassa Bálint Museum: Archeological collection
- Roman milestone

### **Dunabogdány (CIRPI)**

- Várad-dűlő: Wall remains of the Roman fort

### **Visegrád**

- Mátyás Király Museum
- Visegrád-Lepence: Early and late imperial period watch towers
- Visegrád-Gizellamajor: Roman fort and cemetery
- Castle gardens: Roman watch tower
- Quarry watch tower
- Sibrik Hill: Roman fort

### **Szentendre (ULCISIA CASTRA/CASTRACONSTANTIA)**

- Ulcisia Castra, fort (under excavation, not yet on exhibit)
- Collection of Roman-era stones (Danube Bend tour route)
- Villa Rustica excavated and restored ruin that can be visited at the open-air ethnographic museum
- 16 Kossuth St., remains of the floor heating system from a Roman-era bath exhibited in the basement of the Rex Matthias bed and breakfast and restaurant

### **Budapest 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> districts (AQUINCUM)**

#### ***a. Sights:***

- Aquincum Museum (1031 Budapest, 139 Szentendrei Road)
- Hercules Villa (1035 Budapest, 21 Meggyfa St.)
- Thermae Maiores – Bath Museum (1033 Budapest, Flórián Square underpass)
- Remains of the southern gate of the legionary fortress (3<sup>rd</sup> District, Flórián Square: southern side of the Buda on-ramp to the Árpád Bridge)
- Section of the Centurio house with an atrium (3<sup>rd</sup> District, Flórián Square: southern side of the Buda on-ramp to the Árpád Bridge)
- Eastern gate of the legionary fortress (3<sup>rd</sup> District, Kórház St. – Harrer Pál St.)
- Section of a late Roman fort wall with bastions (3<sup>rd</sup> District, parking lot of the Aquincum Corinthia Hotel)
- Eastern gate of the cavalry fort (3<sup>rd</sup> District, in the paving of the parking lot of the Aquincum Corinthia Hotel)
- Military amphitheater (3<sup>rd</sup> District, Nagyszombat Street)
- Tábórváros Museum: with the bathhouse wing of the inn (3<sup>rd</sup> district, 63 Pacsirtamező St.)
- Early Christian cemetery chapel (cella trichora) (3<sup>rd</sup> District, Raktár St. – Hunor St. – Körte St.)
- Restored piers of the aqueducts (3<sup>rd</sup> District, median strip of Szentendrei Road)
- Northern wall of the civilian town (3<sup>rd</sup> District, corner of Szentendrei Road, Római Road and Pók St.)
- Amphitheater of the civilian town (3<sup>rd</sup> District, corner of Szentendrei Road and Zsófia St.)
- Roman-era aqueduct well-head mounting (3<sup>rd</sup> District, grounds of the Római Baths)
- Section of the wall of the Contra Aquincum fort, with bastions (5<sup>th</sup> District, Március 15 Square)

#### ***b. Exhibits:***

- New permanent exhibit on Budapest's Roman-era urban predecessors
- The Aquincum water organ – music from ancient times
- The mosaics and murals from the proconsul's palace
- Animals in the world of Humans

**c. Events**

- Pompa Romana – festive parade from the amphitheater of the military town to the amphitheater of the civilian town
- Floralia – Roman spring festival
- Aquincum Poetry Competition
- Organ Week – antique music concert with a working reconstruction of the Aquincum organ
- Liberalia – Roman wine festival
- Small concerts at the Hercules Villa.
- Connections to the traditional events held nationally and in the capital:
- Night of the Museums, Óbuda Summer, Cultural Heritage Days

**d. Museum Education**

- Guided tours in Hungarian, English, German and French at the Aquincum Museum, the Hercules Villa and the Bath Museum
- Museum classes for groups of elementary and high school students, through prior arrangement
- Museum classes for persons living with disabilities – for the blind and sight impaired and for the mentally challenged
- Empathy Program – the museum introduces an understanding of the senses of the blind to healthy participants
- Connection to the SzüniDödő summer break series of events at the Petőfi Hall
- Playful Sundays – family programs

**e. Things to see at the Romkert Archeological site**

- Chronoscope: window to the past
- Lapidarium

**Budapest, 9<sup>th</sup> District – Albertfalva**

- Albertfalva Local History Collection and School Museum
- Roman fort grounds

### **Budapest, 22<sup>nd</sup> District – Nagytétény (CAMPONA)**

- Remains of the fortress that are open to visitors: eastern and southern fortress gates
- Planned archeological park next to the Nagytétény Palace Museum
- Nagytétény Palace Museum: series of events for the Ancient Happy Days

### **Százhalombatta (MATRICA)**

- Matrica Museum and archeological park
- Handcrafts, gastronomical and lifestyle programs

### **Dunaújváros (INTERCISA)**

#### ***a. Sights***

- Intercisa Museum - Dunaújváros, 4 Városháza Square (permanent exhibit entitled “The History of Dunaújváros from Prehistory to the Middle of the 1970s)
- Roman-era lapidarium and archeological park - Dunaújváros, Római Boulevard. (Archeological park at the site of the auxiliary fort with building remains and an open lapidarium)
- Roman-era military baths - Dunaújváros, Öreghegyi Road.
- Foundations of a Roman-era double residence - Dunaújváros, Római Boulevard.
- Foundations of an early Christian church - Dunaújváros, Római Boulevard.

#### ***b. Programs:***

- Guided exhibit tours, special history classes and play houses that bring the past to life in the museum and the lapidarium
- Ancient garden party in the lapidarium.

#### ***c. Events:***

- Cultural Heritage Days (in the middle of September)
- Night of the Museums (at the end of June)

### **Baracs (ANNAMATIA)**

- Grounds of the former fort

### **Bölcske**

- Lapidarium: Roman gravestones and altar stones that were excavated from the Danube riverbed a few years ago can be seen at their outdoor exhibit site.

### **Dunakömlőd-Paks (LUSSONIUM)**

- Archeological park: The results of the archeological excavations at the site of the fort
- Paks Museum: Permanent exhibit containing the abundant finds from the excavations

### **Szekszárd-Őcsény (ALISCA)**

- Wosinszky Mór Museum: Archeological collection, Szekszárd

### **Alsónyék – Várdomb (AD STATUAS)**

- Roman stone

### **Dunaszekcső (LUGIO)**

- Archeological site: The grounds of the former fort
- Archeological exhibit: Local history collection with rich finds including a bronze portrait of the emperor Marcus Aurelius
- Roman well and milestone
- Guided tours, field tours and museum visits
- Lugio Days festival, the third weekend in July every year
- International Limes Camp and Ancient Adventure Tour, the third week in July every year
- Accommodations, Roman cuisine and gastronomy at the Aréna Restaurant.

### **Dunafalva (CONTRA FLORENTIAM)**

- Archeological site: foundation walls still visible today on the grounds of the fort on the opposite bank

### **Kölked (ALTINUM)**

- Archeological site: The grounds of the former fort



## **5.2. Tourism Infrastructure**

### **5.2.1. Transportation Possibilities**

“In the realm of transportation, the area examined has a border crossing with connection to an expressway at Hegyeshalom. From the aspect of international access, the micro-regions along the upper section of the river have the most favorable position. The development of the M2 expressway will bring improvement to the middle section. The completion of the M6 expressway will have an impact on regional development on both banks of the lower section. In relation to external connections the Szob micro-region can be considered a dead end.

The development of public highways parallel to the Danube is favorable. Transportation across the river is provided by 18 bridges and 17 ferries. The area along the Danube cannot be reached by train. There are 3 airports with paved runways and 7 with grass runways in the area examined.

The significance of boat traffic is presently minor. In this section of the river – besides Budapest – there are 15 ports for passenger boats. The internal transportation within the micro-regions is conducted on side roads of generally low quality. 13% of the towns are on dead end roads.”

“In the area along the Danube there are presently 12 cargo boat ports. Passenger boat traffic is only of significance for tourism, and the current parameters are sufficient for this. Tour boats from Budapest run regular schedules to numerous tourist destinations, significantly to the Danube Bend, but also to Százhalombatta. Tour and special program boats only run within Budapest. Hotel cruise boats can moor in Budapest and yachts can moor at Szentendre and Sződliget in addition to at the capital. Budapest lacks high quality opportunities for moorage.” *(The Domestic and International Dimensions of Tourism along the Danube. Concept. Hungarian Regional Development and Urban Study Non-profit Company, Regional Planning and Evaluation Office, Regional and Rural Planning Division – Hungarian Academy of Sciences Regional Research Center Western Hungary Scientific Institute. June 2008)*

### **5.3. Potential Damages Caused by Visitors**

Damage caused by high numbers of visitors is not characteristic of the Ripa’s excavated and exhibited sites. The institutional management is able to take care of the maintenance of the remains. Traffic on the remains is strictly prohibited, and even if this is violated it can only damage the protective wall caps constructed recently.

Today the Ripa does not represent a significant tourist attraction by itself, but it does represent a favorable expansion of opportunities for the existing, primarily recreational tourist activities. The sites do not cause a greater burden than the ordinary. Rising above this general state is the independent civilian town museum of Aquincum that is a cultural

attraction of international note, and which operates within an enclosed framework with museum conditions. The system of visitor traffic serving to safeguard the ruins provides sufficient protection for the preservation of the excavated and exhibited finds.

#### **5.4. Description of the Tourism Policy**

“The highest destiny of the Danube Valley is for the Danube to become the axis of tourism for the country, and through organizing the tourist destinations of the area in this manner the integration of their comparative advantages is achieved so that market adaptability is improved, tourism potential is increased, the social backdrop for tourism is reinforced and the environmental assets of the Danube Valley are protected while the condition of the environment is improved, all together in an interdisciplinary manner.”

“To achieve this, in the realm of increasing competitiveness, it is necessary to support

- *the improvement of the links and accessibility of the area* through the development of infrastructure for water transportation appropriate for its role as a trans-European corridor, the improvement of the utility of the airports for tourism, the expansion of the Danube Valley network of bicycle paths and the realization of large investments to reduce human impact;
- *the assurance of an economic and community basis for tourism* through the support and the construction of a network of small and medium sized enterprises serving the tourism industry, the construction of an image based on the area’s assets, the establishment and operation of an organization for managing the tourist destinations, the development of the local products into products for tourists, the improvement of multifaceted tourist packages, the development of electronic tourism marketing and the realization of investments to improve the quality of life and the infrastructure.

To expand the attractions it is necessary to promote

- *the development of the tourist appeal of the Danube Valley region* through the improvement of the presentation of its built heritage and cultural assets, the popularization of forms of tourism and events based on local traditions, the development of infrastructure linked to nature oriented tourism, the rehabilitation, presentation and sustainable utilization for tourism of the system of oxbow lakes, river branches and islands, the re-cultivation and utilization of the lakes aimed at tourism, the extension of the attraction of the capital to its metropolitan

area and finally the improvement of the conditions for business/conference tourism within the areas served by transportation junctions; and

- *the development of tourism infrastructure* through the creation of a varied range of accommodation opportunities, the improvement of the thermal baths and the services related to them and the development of large capacity sport and recreation centers at the transportation junctions in the capital area, as well as the utilization for tourism of railroad lines that are being decommissioned and the improvement of the conditions for active tourism (including the development of a network for water tourism).

In the realm of human relations it is necessary to support

- *regional cooperation and its development into a network* through the improvement of domestic and international cooperation programs linked to the Danube, the strengthening of the foundations for development programs and the improvement of social, economic and environmental monitoring systems; and
- *the development of social capital* through the strengthening of training in tourism and foreign languages and the increase of environmental awareness in society.

To achieve environmental goals it is necessary to ensure

- *the preservation and development of the endowments of the landscape and environment* through the protection and maintenance of natural and ecological assets, the development of relationships and programs that reach across the borders and are based on the value of the landscape, as well as through the strengthening of landscape protection and the completion of regional planning activities;
- *the improvement of the state of the environment* through the reduction in the environmental burden of cargo ports and logistical centers that are planned for development, the maintenance of the quantity and quality of strategic water resources, measures to improve water quality and the reduction of the environmental pollution impact of economic activities; and
- *the reduction of environmental risks* through the encouragement of land use that reduces the risks and damages from floods, the promotion of solutions that provide “space for the river”, the development of technical elements to prevent floods and rising ground water and the management of sections of the riverbank that are prone to landslides.

## **6. Implementation of the Management Plan**

The coordinating body for the realization and implementation of the resolutions laid down in the Management Plan is the Management Organization.

The Management Organization must be supplemented by invited parties. The invited parties must include the affected organs of the state with national jurisdiction, the agencies of the county and town governments with jurisdiction and furthermore the local governments as well as the owners and managers of the individual sites.

During the course of its activities the Management Organization must also maintain close contact with the civic organizations operating at the affected sites.

### **6.1. Schedule for Regular Meetings**

The Management Organization in its regular meetings to be held annually – or more times during the course of the year as well if necessary, depending on the tasks to be completed – determines and adopts the necessary measures, coordinates the preservation strategies and programs for action, takes stock of the completed work and makes recommendations for the utilization of the financial resources available.

The Management Organization facilitates and organizes the individual and joint participation of the affected towns in grant programs.

### **6.3. Budget**

There are various sources of funding for the management of the RPH.

First of all, the World Heritage law provides funding for the operation of the publicly funded management organizations, and through these for the Hungarian World Heritage sites. For sites owned by the Hungarian state, the Hungarian National Property Management Co. designates management organizations that cover the costs of managing and maintaining the sites through funds provided to them from the state budget and from their own revenues obtained through their operation (e.g. ticket sales, publications, etc.).

Cultural assets receive significant prominence amongst the priorities of the National Development Plan. The government has the opportunity to declare the most important cultural programs for highlighted development. These receive support from central budgetary sources. Preservation projects that are not highlighted can receive support from domestic, European Union or other sources (e.g. the Norwegian Financial Mechanism) through the

National Development Plan's grant system in support of its priorities. The wide spectrum of the grant system is diverse, so it is open not only to state owned sites, but also those owned for example by local governments, companies or individuals as well. The terms of the grants generally require some funding from the organization's own resources, although in some cases there is an opportunity to cover this through other grants.

Another significant funding source is that 9 thousandths of the cost of large projects must be provided for archeological excavations. In general this allocation cannot be used for restoration and exhibition, only for excavation and the processing of finds.

#### **6.4. Communication and Reporting**

A fundamental and significant condition for the successful management of the World Heritage sites is their integration into the local community and their support by the community and its residents. Of crucial importance is acquainting and informing them that the sites inscribed in the World Heritage have a universal value that is outstandingly precious for the global cultural heritage and Hungary, and that they are unique and irreplaceable elements of cultural heritage whose preservation, protection, maintenance and utilization demands prudent care and reconciliation of interests. For this, the residents of the affected towns and the owners must be acquainted with the resolutions set down in the Management Plan, in addition to publicizing these in a wide-ranging, national fashion.

## **7. Regular Monitoring of the Management Plan**

### **7.1. Base Data of Initial Conditions**

- ❖ The legal regulation effective at the point in time that the Management Plan is completed, or rather adopted
- ❖ The archeological and historic inventory of the sites
- ❖ The resolutions set down in the Program for Action

### **Main Indicators for Measuring the State of Conservation**

- **Raising the level of protection:** We have specified the status of archeological or historic preservation protection for every individual site. We have designated the level desired for effective protection, the status as a “protected archeological site of regional significance”, which is not yet enjoyed by every individual site. How many decrees for protection are proclaimed during an examined period can be measured, as well as how many archeological sites have had their degree of protection raised to this level.
- **The removal of threats:** Averting dangers can be verified in an itemized manner.
- **Excavation:** (Actual excavations, identification excavations, rescue excavations, field walks, aerial surveying research, processing of earlier finds and professional literature) The database reports on the state of excavation in connection with every individual site. In the case of *limes* parks (A) and sites to be developed into *limes* parks (B) the continuation of excavations is a fundamental requirement, which is set down in the Management Plan in charts according to categories. In the case of sites to be preserved undisturbed, the long-term maintenance of protection justifies increasing knowledge. The development of the state of excavation can be verified in an itemized manner.
- **Development:** All of the individual sites have been placed in categories A, B or C in accordance with their medium-term objectives as *limes* parks (A), sites able to be developed into *limes* parks (B) and sites for undisturbed preservation (C). It is possible to measure what has been realized for the sites according to these objectives.

- **Performing highlighted tasks:** In the case of individual sites, the most important tasks have been indicated. The completion of these can be verified in an itemized manner.

The official and duplicate copies of the approved Management Plan will be placed at the Secretariat of the Hungarian World Heritage Committee – and can be viewed there – while further copies are to be found at the offices of the affected county and town governments.

## 7.2. Monitoring

- ❖ The Management Plan must be subjected to a thorough review every five years.
- ❖ The Management Organization must prepare this review.
- ❖ The review of the Management Plan must be prepared relying on the base data of initial conditions, and utilizing this as a basis.
- ❖ During the course of the review, changes in legal regulations, new results of academic research and resolutions in the national, county and local development plans and town planning resolutions must be taken into consideration and the Plan must be modified taking these considerations into account.