

Ministry for Rural Development of Hungary

Landscape Classification in Hungary

The way forward

Gábor KISS

Head of Unit

Unit of Landscape Preservation, Cave Conservation and Eco-tourism Dept. Of National Parks and Landscape Preservation



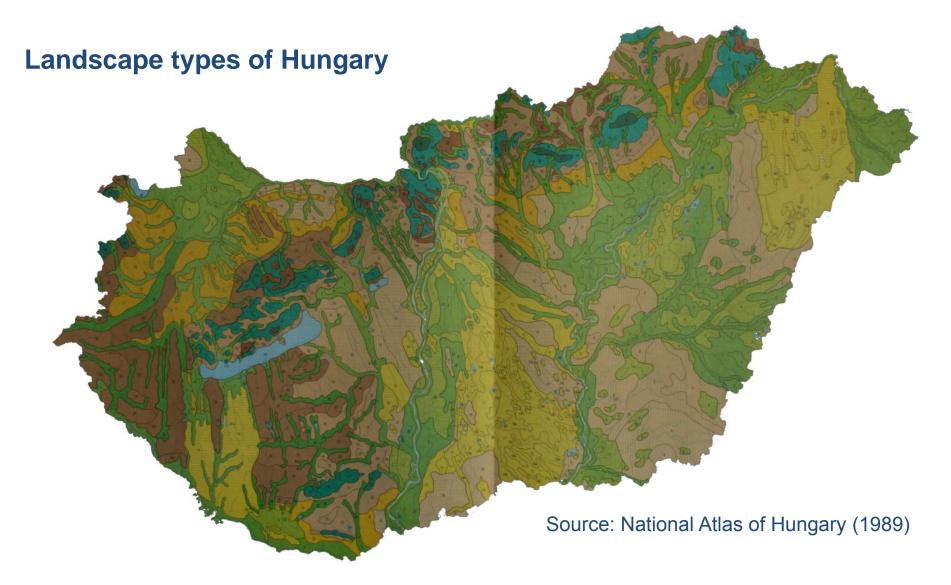


1970's – 1980'sClassification of Hungarian landscapes

Based on natural factors of the landscape (natural landscapes) - cultural aspects are missing

Aim: working out scientific basis for optimal land use







1970's – 1980'sClassification of Hungarian landscapes

Hierarchical system

Classification based on:

1st level: geomorphology \rightarrow mountains, hilly landscapes, plains





1970's – 1980'sClassification of Hungarian landscapes

Hierarchical system

Classification based on:

2nd and 3rd level:

Plains – geology (loess plains, sandy plains, floodplains)





1970's – 1980'sClassification of Hungarian landscapes

Hierarchical system

Classification based on:

2nd and 3rd level:

Hilly landscapes – situation in their surroundings



Fotthill of Mátra



Hills of Somogy

1970's – 1980'sClassification of Hungarian landscapes

Hierarchical system

Classification based on:

2nd and 3rd level:

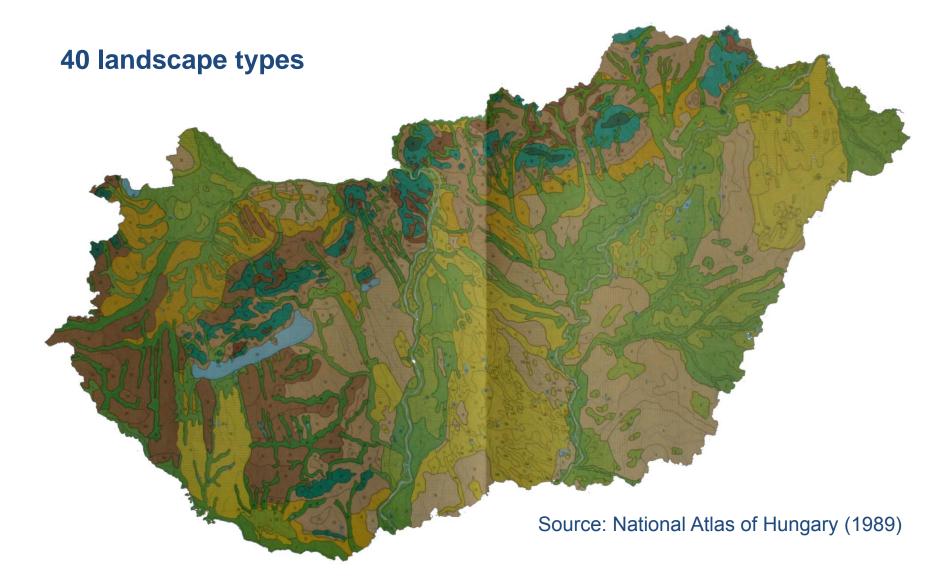
Mountains – elevation (medium high mountains, low mountains)

Bükk



Buda Mts.







"New type" of Landscape Classification

New demands for landscape (tourism and recreation; landscape preservation; European Landscape Convention)

 \rightarrow New demands for landscape classifications



Balaton Upplands

Tisza Valley





"New type" of Landscape Classification

Landscape as a natural and cultural "product"

→ Need for integrating cultural factors into landscape classifications

Balaton Upplands





"New type" of Landscape Classification

Some key steps:

- 2002 Konkoly-Gyuró: Determining main character elements and indicators of landscape types (*in Hungarian language*)
- 2003 Kiss et al.: Classification of Hungarian landscapes for nature conservation and landscape preservation in relationship with implementing European Landscape Convention (*in Hungarian language*)
- 2010 Konkoly-Gyuró et al.: Character of trounsboundary landscapes – Fertő and Hanság Basin (*in German and Hungarian language*)
- 2013 Preparation of application on Landscape Classification of Hungary – consortium of wide range of organisations and experts

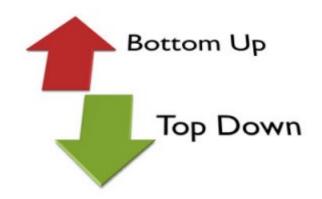
Landscape classification based on landscape character

Tokaj-Hegyalja (Tokaj Historic Wine Region)





➢ Top-down *or* bottom-up approach



In frame of implementing ELC \rightarrow top-down approach

How to finance?



Integrating cultural elemets of landscape into classification system



Duna Valley

Tokaj-Hegyalja





> Integrating cultural elemets of landscape into classification system

How to integrate unique landscape feauters on national level?





How to use?

Good tool for understanding landscape

Integrating landscape classification system into

- > spatial planning system (on all level)
- Iandscape preservation authority work

Focusing on landscape character intsead of landscape scenery in landscape preservation





Scientific basis for preserving landscape character

o landscape is not static but it is in permanent development



Scientific basis for preserving landscape character

 need for a scientific background (less subjective) - maitaining the key charasteristic of landcapes considered worth for maintainig (Landscape Character Assessment of England as an example)



