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Access and interpretation - Hungary

Country: Hungary

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▼ 5.1.A Specific measures to improve visitor access to heritage sites?

Yes

If so, where can information be found for visitors' access to Publicly owned / Privately owned heritage sites?:

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Publicly owned/managed sites: References

Public access databases <http://tajertektar.hu/>

Privately owned/managed sites:

Privately owned/managed sites: References

Published guides

Public access databases <http://tajertektar.hu/>

Archaeological Heritage

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Publicly owned/managed sites: References

Published guides

Websites http://regeszeti.lap.hu/regeszeti_parkok_romkertek_emlekparkok/11261003

Privately owned/managed sites:

Architectural Heritage

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Publicly owned/managed sites: References

Published guides

Public access databases

<http://www.muemlekem.hu/muemlek>

Privately owned/managed sites:

Privately owned/managed sites: References

Public access databases

<http://www.muemlekem.hu/muemlek>

Landscape Heritage

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Publicly owned/managed sites: References

Public access databases

<http://www.historicgarden.net/>

Privately owned/managed sites:

▼ 5.1.B Participation levels in European Heritage days

5.1.B Participation levels in European Heritage days:

Année la plus récente Nombre de sites participants Nombre de visiteurs

2012	560	200000
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▼ 5.1.C NGOs active in the field of public access

5.1.C NGOs active in the field of public access:

Hungaria Nostra Society (Varos- es Faluvedok Szovetsége)

Hungarian Country Houses Association (Magyarországi Tájházak Szövetsége)

Ybl Association (Ybl Egyesület közhasznú szervezetet)

▼ 5.1 Commentary

5.1 Commentary:

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

INTRODUCTION THEME 5.

The legal regulations on cultural heritage have provisions for owners of the protected heritage items to provide access to heritage sites and cultural goods. Although presently, the official heritage inventory is publicly not accessible, certain information are available online. In the last five years an integrated heritage web based platform has been created (TÉKA) and there is non-official websites available specialised on monuments. The bigger museums also operate selected access to their outstanding sites. Additionally, there are a number of printed professional publications and guides (like on the monuments of the different counties, the **Itinerarium Hungaricum, etc.) which are often out of date practically, but usually quite high quality scientifically. These publications do not always differentiate between the public and private locations.**

The European Heritage Days are organised in Hungary since 1999, each year the event has

a central theme. The number of the participating settlements is around 300 annually (approximately 500 sites).

There are few NGOs which are active in supporting and promoting cultural heritage or heritage sites, and there are very few examples for the participation of NGOs in heritage education. On the field of awareness-raising there is a lot to do. There were progressive initiatives of the State Service for Archaeology (presently operating within the Hungarian National Museum), on how to involve the different stakeholders and how to increase the level of understanding of the heritage values in the different strata and age groups of the society. Heritage related special programs, festivals, events, professional workshops and conferences are organised from the national to the local levels, and are also promoted by the relevant public administration. There are statistical data collected on the number of visitors in museums, archaeological parks, monument sites, or other heritage sites opened to the public, but there are not precisely elaborated indicators to present the profit/benefit of these visits, or on the economic return of heritage tourism.

On the field of the dissemination, the position of the grey literature (the preliminary scientific reports) is quite developed. In case of archaeological interventions it is obligatory to send a report within a very short time after the works are finished, and most of these reports are published in the forthcoming year in one publication. The results of the archaeological surveys/excavations are regularly published in the great number of professional periodicals of the different heritage, organisations. However, the reports and monographs are very rarely available online. Due to the very intensive fieldwork of archaeological activity in the last 15 years (until the year 2010 around one million square meters were excavated annually) there are significant backlogs in evaluating and publishing the results.

▼ 5.2.A Initiatives within the field of raising awareness

5.2.A Are there national initiatives within the field of awareness-raising? :

Yes

Initiative

TÉKA project (Cadastre of Landscape Features)
Project

Target Groups

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

School
Higher Education
Adults

Landscape Heritage

School
Higher Education
Adults

▼ 5.2.B NGOs working in the field of heritage education

5.2.B NGOs working in the field of heritage education:

Porta Speciosa Society
The Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS

▼ 5.2 Commentary

5.2 Commentary:

Commentary (click to collaps)

Architectural Heritage

5.2.B The Association Porta Speciosa is a non-governmental organisation promoting the preservation of built heritage among school children, with a special focus on students of secondary schools and vocational schools providing specialised courses in architecture and the protection of built heritage. The trainings organised by the Association are targeted mainly at teachers of these schools, with the goal to assist in delivering the specialized courses in the field of the protection of built heritage. The Association does not have the resources to employ staff, therefore all trainings are carried out on a voluntary basis both from the part of the Association and the trainers. The funds that the Association manages to raise from different grants allow only for renting the venues for the trainings as well as to provide meals for the participants. The trainers involved are mostly university professors at universities of architecture as well as professionals from the National Office of Cultural Heritage and from other relevant institutions of the protection of built heritage. The Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS organizes annually a summer university course (The András Román Summer University Course) for further education of professionals on built heritage/monument protection. The organisation also arranges an annual symposium on vernacular architecture.

▼ 5.3.A Specific measures (policies or regulations) for the commercial promotion of heritage in the context of tourism

5.3.A Specific measures (policies or regulations) for the commercial promotion of heritage in the context of tourism:

Yes

Name of the administrativ level	Approach
Capital, City Council, council of Districts	Architectural Heritage Landscape Heritage
City and Village Council	Architectural Heritage
Minority Government	

▼ 5.3.B Number of visitors who come to the main heritage sites

5.3.B How many visitors come to the main heritage sites of your country / SAU? Is information available on economic return of heritage tourism ?

:

Année la plus récente	Nombre de visiteurs	Rentabilité économique (par € dépensé)
2009	9512000	

▼ 5.3 Commentary

5.3. Commentary:

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

5.3.B. The last available statistical data for 2009 reflects information about the number of visitors in the Hungarian museums in general (all kinds of museums). The expenditures of the museums in the same year was approximately 137000 KEuros, and the income from selling the admission tickets was 11264 KEuro.

Archaeological Heritage

Apart from the events mentioned in item 5.3.C., there are several significant events organised annually in a local level (like Floralia-Aquincum, Ludi Savarienses). These events are festivals taking place at a historic setting, with programs focusing on a certain historic period. Succesfull events could attract visitors from a wider area, or even from all over the country. The organiser is usually the local museum, the local government, or a public benefit organisation.

▼ **5.3.C Main recurrent heritage events**

5.3.C Please list the main recurrent heritage events :

Name of event:	Night of the Museums
Location:	all over the country
Date:	Saturday - Juin

Heritage category

Integrated approach

Details

Frequency:	Yearly
Web site (URL):	http://www.muzeumokejszakaja.hu/
Organisation:	Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum (Hungarian National Museum)

Brief description:
The main organiser of the event is the Ministry of National Resources. More than 200 museums nationwide offer an all- night opening and special programs for the visitors. The first event was in 2003, and in 2010 the program drew over 450.000 visitors.

Name of event:	Cultural Heritage Days
Location:	all over the country and in neighboring countries
Date:	3rd weekend, in Sept

Heritage category

Integrated approach

Details

Frequency:	Yearly
Web site (URL):	http://www.oroksegnapok.hu/
Organisation:	Forster Gyula Nemzeti Örökséggazdálkodási és Szolgáltatási Központ (Gyula Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management)

Brief description:
The event focuses on historic buildings and sites (more than 1000 in 2011) which are free

to visit for the public on these two days (most of them are normally not open for the wider public). There are usually exhibitions, programs, and guided tours at each site (The tours of town districts are organised by private organisations and local museums). The event aims to promote the cultural heritage for the wider public.

Name of event: International Day of Monuments
Location: Budapest
Date: 18/04

Heritage category

Archaeological Heritage

Details

Frequency: Yearly
Organisation: The Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS
Brief description:

The event is organised by the Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS in cooperation with the responsible government bodies. The event is connected to an award ceremony (awards of the ICOMOS for the exemplary restoration and conservation of buildings or sites, and also the so called 'Lemon award' for the worst examples) and a symposium dealing with current issues on the preservation of historic buildings.

Name of event: Museum Festival
Location: Budapest
Date: a weekend in May

Heritage category

Integrated approach

Details

Frequency: Yearly
Web site (URL): <http://www.majalis.hu/>
Organisation: Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum (Hungarian National Museum)

Brief description:

Organically connected to International Museum Day (18th May), which has been organised annually for almost three decades by ICOM (International Council of Museums), this certain May weekend is intended to draw attention to the world of museums as well as to the measures of pressing necessity in favour of protecting works of art and cultural heritage. Besides making room for museum and local historical collections, the event provides opportunity for some prominent representatives of domestic cultural heritage and tourism to make themselves known.

Name of event: National Conference on Architectural Heritage (Országos Műemléki Konferencia)
Location: altering
Date: autumn

Heritage category

Architectural Heritage

Details

Frequency: Biannual
Organisation:

Forster Gyula Nemzeti Örökséggazdálkodási és Szolgáltatási Központ (Gyula Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management)

Brief description:

The national conference on architectural heritage is primarily targeted to professionals (architects and professionals in heritage management). It is basically a workshop-conference, and every event focuses on a different topic. It serves as the main forum for exchange of knowledge on a wider level. The conference is co-organized by the Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS.

5.4.A Measures (policies or regulations) taken to ensure the creation of systematic scientific (preliminary) reports

5.4.A Have measures (policies or regulations) been taken to ensure the creation of systematic scientific (preliminary) reports (including digital databases) before comprehensive dissemination of specialised studies? :

Yes

Approach (Click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Archaeological Heritage

Reports / entries

Assessment

Prospection (e.g. test pits, sampling)

Surveys

Other excavations

Special reports

Architectural Heritage

Reports / entries

Assessment

Surveys

Special reports

5.4.A Other

Documentary

Interpretation

Landscape Heritage

▼ **5.4.B Scientific summary records available as on-line databases**

5.4.B Are scientific summary records available as on-line databases?:

None

Please provide the main URLs

▼ **5.4.C Scientific summary records placed in a single publication**

5.4.C Are all scientific summary records placed in a single publication?

:

Some

Please indicate how these summary record publications are organised and if these are according to subject group (archaeology, ar

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

By location

▼ **5.4.E Knowledge of number of comprehensive specialised studies (i.e. monographs of sites, summaries of topic based research)**

5.4.E Do you know how many comprehensive specialised studies (i.e. monographs of sites, summaries of topic based research) are published? :

No

Please give details for the year with most recent information

▼ **5.4.F "Official" periodicals on heritage (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)**

Please specify their target audience

Approach (click to collpas)

Archaeological Heritage

General public
Scientists
Heritage professionals

Architectural Heritage

General public
 Scientists
 Heritage professionals

▼ **5.4.G "Official" publications on heritage, including series (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)**

5.4.G Are there 'official' publications on heritage, including series (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)? :

Yes

▼ **5.4.H Websites listing publications on the internet**

5.4.H Are there websites listing publications on the internet? :

Advisory

▼ **5.4.I Main NGOs regularly publishing on heritage**

5.4.I List the main NGOs regularly publishing on heritage (i.e. monthly magazines, quarterly reviews).:

'Castrum Bene' Society

Archaeolingua

Hungarian Historic Houses Association (Magyar kastélyok és Kúriák Egyesülete)

The Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS

▼ **5.4 Commentary**

5.4 Commentary:

Commentary (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

It has a long tradition in Hungary to compile an annual publication which consist a short preliminary report on all archaeological surveys (predominantly excavations, but nowadays other types of surveys could be included as well) within a year. The first volume was published in 1958 by the Hungarian National Museum which was responsible - as a documentation center - for collecting the documentation of the archaeological excavations. Since 2002, the National Office of Cultural Heritage publishes it under the title: Archaeological Investigations in Hungary. It is not obligatory by law for the archaeologists to make the preliminary reports.

The last published volume refers to year 2009. and consist 602 preliminary reports on archaeological surveys from the prehistoric period to early modern age.

5.4.H. There is an electronic archive for the publications of the county museums on the following URL: <http://muzeum.arcanum.hu/kiadvanyok/opt/a110625.htm>

These publications include the reports of the museums on their archaeological excavations/surveys.

Architectural Heritage

5.4.G. The National Office for Cultural Heritage, and its predecessor in title had a monthly periodical called "Örökség" (Heritage). For this publication, the target audience was the

general public and the colleagues working on this field. This periodical (having different titles) was published between 1997 and 2012.

The scientific publication on the field of architectural heritage protection is "Műemlékvédelem" (Monument Protection), which is published since 1957, bimonthly.

Year:

2013

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