

State of Conservation Report

Budapest, Including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue World Heritage Site (Hungary)

Inscribed on the World Heritage List under number C 400 in 1987 Extension: 400bis;
in 2002



Photograph: Róbert Hack

Budapest

January 2015

Budapest, Including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue World Heritage Site – Hungary

Inscribed on the World Heritage List under number C 400 in 1987, extension: 400bis; 2002.

This report – in accordance with the provisions of decision number 37 COM 7B.76 ~~adopted~~ passed by the World Heritage Committee in its 37th meeting on 23 June 2013 in Phnom Penh (Cambodia) (for the decision see annex no. 1) – provides an account of the changes and progress that has occurred in the period since the passing of the above decision by the Committee.

I. The response by the State Party to the decision of the World Heritage Committee, paragraph by paragraph

In relation to the provisions of point 3 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Notes the recent withdrawal of demolition and development schemes in the Jewish quarter and Becsí Street but notes with concern the deteriorating condition of existing historic buildings.”

The Budapest Metropolitan Government’s Metropolitan Mayor’s Office and the district governments have renovated historic buildings through grant funds in recent years in the old Jewish quarter and its surroundings.

The Budapest Metropolitan Government’s Metropolitan Mayor’s Office created two forms of support for the renovation of historic buildings in Budapest in 2013:

- the Historic Property Fund; and
- Architectural Asset Preservation Support.

Both forms of support provide non-reimbursable funding for the renovation of historic buildings in Budapest.

Buildings that received support in 2013:

Historic Property Fund for the year 2013		
Address	Function	Amount of support
District VI, Eötvös utca 32	condominium	200,000.- HUF
District VII, Kertész utca 36	Fészek Artists’ Club	1,500,000.- HUF
Architectural Asset Preservation Support for the year 2013		
Address	Function	Amount of support
District VI, Munkácsy Mihály utca 26	Kölcsey High School - educational institution	7,200,000.- HUF
District VII, Bókay utca 53	Semmelweis University, Pediatric Clinic	4,000,000.- HUF

Buildings that received support in 2014:

Historic Property Fund for the year 2014		
Address	Function	Amount of support
District VI, Hajós utca 13-15	condominium	1,300,000.- HUF
District VI, Hajós utca 31	condominium	3,500,000.- HUF
District VII, Kertész utca 36	Fészek Artists' Club	700,000.- HUF
District VII; Thököly út 14	condominium	1,000,000.- HUF
Architectural Asset Preservation Support for the year 2014		
Address	Function	Amount of support
District VI, Munkácsy Mihály utca 26	Kölcsey High School - educational institution	1,600,000.- HUF
District VI, Podmaniczky utca 2	condominium	2,500,000.- HUF
District VII, Erzsébet körút 16	condominium	500,000.- HUF
District VII, Rottenbiller utca 35	condominium	1,100,000.- HUF

As a further example, the grant funding provided by District VI – Terézváros – a part of the World Heritage area, accepts applications for renovation work on condominiums, averting dangerous situations and renovating green spaces.

2012:

Renovation of condominiums: 60 million forints

Averting dangerous situations: 28 million forints

Renovating green spaces: 4 million forints

2013:

Renovation of condominiums: 182 million forints

Averting dangerous situations: 24 million forints

Renovating green spaces: 4 million forints

2014:

Renovation of condominiums: 285 million forints

Averting dangerous situations: 30 million forints

Renovating green spaces: 4 million forints

The design review boards in the affected districts (V, VI and VII) assist in the work of the authority so that the new developments will be properly integrated into the historic environment.

One of the most significant projects is the renovation of the Academy of Music at Liszt Ferenc tér 8, which was built in 1907. The renovation that was completed in October of 2013 was performed through European Regional Development Fund partner financing and support from the Hungarian government.

Bustling social life emerged in the affected areas in connection with the renovation of the historic buildings, particularly in certain parts of districts VI and VII, that is, in the World Heritage site and its buffer zone.

The creation of “ruin pubs” that represent a major attraction for international tourism has taken a new direction in the recent past. The design of the interiors is receiving more and more attention, which has been noticed by international architectural and design magazines (e.g.: www.dezeen.com: *Roy Zsidai Transforms Ruin Pub in Budapest into Spiler Shanghai Bistro*, published: 12 June 2014; www.nykyinen.com: *Anker't Ruin Bar Identity*, published: 24 May 2013; www.designboom.com: *Amoeba group + Szőke Gergely, Anker't Ruin Bar*, published: 15 October 2012).

Naturally we do not consider the use as a ruin pub a final solution, but this interim function makes the utilization of the building possible and contributes to the social acceptance of the area.

Professional debates are surrounding the expansion, alteration and construction of ground floor business premises at the condominium at 40 Király Street, which is in the buffer zone of the *Budapest, Including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue* World Heritage site. Presently demolition work is proceeding within the framework of this project, which has a valid building permit. This property that has been behind scaffolding for several years was constructed in 1844 according to designs by József Hild. According to the modified permit designs, during the expansion and alterations the reconstruction of the Neo-classical street front façades will be performed on the basis of the original Hild designs.

An important piece of data related to the Committee’s concerns in connection with the deterioration in the conditions of the historic buildings is that the Hungarian government amended Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and its related regulations with Act CVI of 2014. The amendment modified the historic preservation provisions, extending to better founded and more differentiated protection and the better synchronization of the interests of the owners and the preservation of character. Within this context the Hungarian government encourages in the group of owners the development of deliberate and systematic long range strategic thinking capable of preventing the deterioration of conditions in historic buildings through the clarification of the data content of the heritage preservation impact assessment and the asset preservation plan.

In relation to the provisions of point 4 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Welcomes the new World Heritage legislation that took effect on 1 January 2012, and the statutory underpinning of World Heritage management plans.”

The preparation of management plans for 7 Hungarian World Heritage sites is underway on the basis of Act LXXVII of 2011 on the World Heritage. See point 6 in relation to the Budapest World Heritage site.

In relation to the provisions of point 5 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Also notes the reorganization and enhancement of administration of World Heritage properties protection both at the national and at the municipal level.”

Following the recent structural changes in the Forster Gyula National Heritage Preservation and Property Management Center operating as a mid-level governing body for heritage preservation, it has been strengthened in the areas of research, science and expertise. Its fundamental duties include research, registration and service activities related to archaeological heritage and historic properties within the area of heritage preservation, as well as official tasks affecting cultural assets.

The fundamental legal regulations in the area of cultural heritage are defined in Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage, as well as Governmental Decree 393/2012. (XII. 20.) on the Regulations Related to the Preservation of Archaeological Heritage and Historic Properties. The duties and authority of the institution are defined in Governmental Decree 199/2014. (VIII. 1.) on the Forster Gyula National Heritage Preservation and Property Management Center. The law was most recently amended (amended by Governmental Decree 372/2014. [XII. 30.]) on 30 December 2014, as a result of which from 01 January 2015 the duties and authority of the Forster Center were expanded to the areas of archaeological heritage and historic property research and planning. The permanent staff of the institution increased to 298 from 01 January 2015.

In relation to the provisions of point 6 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Encourages the State Party to continue the work of preparation of the management plan and management structure for the property and its buffer zone, and the proposed enlargement of the buffer zone.”

On the basis of Act LXXVII of 2011 on the World Heritage, preparations for the drafting of the management plan are underway in Budapest. The public procurement process by invitation is underway, the objective of which is to select the author of the management plan. It is foreseen that the public procurement process will take place in February and March of 2015. In the wake of this the expert version of the management plan that will comprise the basis of the legislation is expected to be completed by June of 2016.

The managing body of the site is the Forster Center, which created an independent organizational unit for the coordination of the management tasks. As the first step of the tasks related to the management plan, the Budapest World Heritage Trust is dealing with the handling of communications for the World Heritage area and the monitoring of the site. The so-called Historic Property Threat Map being prepared will contribute to the monitoring of the Budapest site. The first section of this will be on the Andrassy Avenue portion of the World Heritage site and will be completed in 2015. The map examines and assesses the risk factors (technical conditions, conditions of use) affecting the properties in the World Heritage site, and therefore affecting the site itself.

The monitoring of the World Heritage site is also being aided by the Műemlékőr (Monument Watch) program begun as a Hungarian adaptation of the Dutch *Monumentenwacht* system. In the spring of 2015 the preventive maintenance survey of 6 Andrassy Avenue buildings will take place.

(On the basis of the Dutch *Monumentenwacht* model, within the framework of a Central European Program project [*Heritage Management in the Central Europe Area*] the Forster Center in cooperation with the Eger Municipal Government worked out the Hungarian

application of the *Monumentenwacht* system/service, which was given the name *Műemlékőr*[*Monument Guard*].)

We will examine the professional justification and possibilities for the expansion of the buffer zone of the Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue World Heritage site with the addition of Margit Island and other areas during the course of the preparation of the management plan.

In relation to the provisions of point 7 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission by establishing stringent controls over applications for new development within the property and buffer zone.”

Pursuant to Section 13 of Governmental Decree 393/2012. (XII. 20.) on the Regulations Related to the Preservation of Archaeological Heritage and Historic Properties, Annex 9 of Governmental Decree 314/2012. (XI. 8.) on the Town Development Conception, Integrated Town Development Strategy and Means of Town Planning, as well as Certain Particular Legal Institutions of Town Planning, and furthermore Governmental Decree 312/2012 (XI. 8.) on Official Procedures and Supervision for Building Affairs and Construction Inspection, as well as Building Authority Services, the Forster Center provides expert opinions on certain types of procedures affecting the World Heritage area. Therefore the Center continues to participate in the duties of the heritage preservation agency affecting World Heritage areas (see also the information provided in relation to this in the state of conservation report submitted in 2013).

On the basis of the reporting procedures of the Forster Center as well as the experiences of the regional heritage preservation authorities and the central architectural design board it can be established that the governmental legislation, through the clarification of the data content of the heritage preservation impact assessment and the asset preservation plan successfully dealt with the development schemes that arose in the past period. The legislation also encouraged the development of deliberate and systematic long range strategic thinking in the group of owners to prevent the deterioration in the conditions of historic buildings.

Please see the related information on point 3 of the Decision, according to which the Parliament at the recommendation of the government amended Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and its related regulations with Act CVI of 2014. The amendment modified the historic preservation provisions, extending to better founded and more differentiated protection and the better synchronization of the interests of the owners and the preservation of character.

In relation to the provisions of point 8 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Further notes the details of proposed developments in the property and also requests the State Party to supply the World Heritage Centre with details of the Royal Garden project, detailed reports concerning soils, geology and hydrology in order to underpin the project at Kossuth Square; and details of the proposed new Museum Park as soon as design work is

completed, with Heritage Impact Assessments, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines ”

a. Royal Garden Project

Royal Garden Bazaar Rehabilitation and Partial Reconstruction – Multipurpose Hall, Exhibit Spaces, Urban Garden and Underground Parking Garage

Budapest, District I

2013–2014

10 billion HUF

25,000 m²

The Royal Garden Bazaar is a complex constructed parallel to the Danube as a frame for the Royal Gardens and the Palace, built between 1875 and 1880 in the Neo-renaissance style according to designs by Miklós Ybl. Besides the three apartment houses at the two ends it primarily contains symbolic elements of garden architecture. In addition to the rehabilitation and partial reconstruction faithful to the period, the complex has been expanded with contemporary functional elements, such as the multipurpose hall with a capacity of 900 people under the geometric garden. In addition to its exhibition and hospitality functions, its transportation axis is important, which through elevators and escalators creates a connection between the Danube and the Royal Palace on Castle Hill.

Head architects: Ferenc Potzner and Péter Pottyondy

The rehabilitation and partial reconstruction of the Miklós Ybl designed Royal Garden Bazaar began and has been completed at the proper time. In the end, time was needed for a viewpoint to develop that did not consider the complex just a simple eclectic bit of plaster architecture to be demolished, but instead an exceptional place where tradition and renewal are provided space together. The compositional elements of the Royal Garden building represent several layers of time in European architectural tradition, and it speaks to the genius of Ybl that he created harmony between these; alongside the authentic employment of classical formal details, the overall appearance is unique and unable to be reproduced. Significant artists and industrial designers also contributed to the work alongside Ybl, creating works of sculpture, wrought iron, fresco and ornamental painting and sgraffito. The sculptural and pictorial iconography of the Gloriette and the painted series of mythological scenes on the façades are outstandingly rich from an art historical aspect. The present-day designers and builders were careful to recreate the original materials and context of the historic ensemble, and they took into account changes that have occurred since the 19th century. The ensemble will be harmoniously integrated into its surroundings when the links with the Royal Palace, and through Ybl Miklós Square with the city, the Danube and the Vigadó Concert Hall in Pest on the other bank, are fully complete.

The now twice amended building permit plans for the rehabilitation and partial reconstruction of the Buda Garden Bazaar and related public transportation improvements as well as photographs displaying the conditions after rehabilitation are included in the CD supplement (for the table of contents of the CD supplement, see annex no. 4).

b. Kossuth Square Development

The reconstruction of Kossuth Square and certain related areas was completed in April of 2014. The entire territory of the two lots comprising a part of the national memorial site of great importance (land registry lot no. 24893 – Kossuth Square – and the so-called embankment walkway taken from the land registry lot no. 24897/1 on the lower embankment)

has been renovated. A total of 47,802 m² of new paving was laid. The pavement is made from natural volcanic stone paving everywhere, with the exception of the strip of asphalt on the southern edge of the square in front of the building with land registry no. 24697 used by the Ministry of Justice, originally called the Wellisch Palace. A large portion of the square was paved with andesite stone (with a thickness of 8 cm), while the center of the square in the vicinity of the national flag received 15 cm thick, flamed-surface granite paving. The stone comprising two layers of large granite blocks in good condition found during the work performed on the lower embankment were reused for this project after half were split along the length of the face. Due to a mid-project modification, new, high-quality paving was also laid on the section connected to the lower embankment – south from Kossuth Square to the Holocaust Memorial Site about 100 meters away.

In the interest of the long term maintainability of the reconstructed square, we requested that every public utility provider reschedule their planned renovation and alteration work in the middle term – the next 10 years – with the consideration that the Parliament Authority that manages the property of the square will not issue permits for pulling up the pavement during this period. On the basis of the request every public utility provider performed their work. The most significant of these was the replacement of the 1,200 mm high pressure water main with a pre-stressed reinforced concrete structure running diagonally across the square by a modern main with a nodular graphite reinforced cast iron structure laid on the lower embankment.

A total of 92,000 shrubs, 133 nursery raised trees native to Hungary (beech, sycamore, Austrian oak, linden and ash) with an average trunk circumference of 40 cm and 11,800 m² of grass have been planted on the square. Four meters of earth were placed atop the underground garage, so the trees planted here will be able to reach their natural heights.

Below the northern section of Kossuth Square a three-level underground garage with a capacity for about 600 cars and a visitors center able to welcome the half a million annual tourists visiting the Parliament in a cultured environment have been built. Before the earth-moving work began a preventive archaeological excavation was made on the site of the underground structures, but during this research that stretched down 6 meters deep to the original ground level no finds were brought to the surface that would have influenced the project.

The construction of the underground garage has made it practically possible to free Kossuth Square fully from automobiles. Cars cannot park on the renovated square, and – due to the proper modifications to the traffic system in the surrounding streets – they cannot even get onto the square. The only surface traffic on the square is the number 2 tram, which runs on new tracks for its full length so that the tram tracks are as little a hindrance as possible to pedestrian use of the square.

Through the renovation and opening of the brick vaulted underground tunnels originally constructed to provide fresh air to the Parliament building an underground memorial to the army firing on the crowd in 1956 and a display of stonework as part of the construction history exhibit of the Parliament were constructed. During the earth-moving work the underground structures of two fountains that comprised a part of the ventilation system and had been demolished (in the 1920s and 30s) were also discovered in surprisingly good condition. Through a modification of the plans during the work these were opened to the exhibit halls through tunnels in accordance with their original spatial relationship.

Both the underground garage and the visitors' center can be reached from the lower embankment as well. Since the embankment wall is a primary flood prevention structure, it was necessary to ensure the gaps in the embankment could be safely closed off. Ensuring protection is a mobile, steel door that according to the original plans has been measured to about one meter above the water level at standard flood conditions and can be quickly sealed. For full safety during the project another mobile aluminum flood protection gate was built behind the steel door.

In courtyard XV of the Parliament – after the poor quality structure put there in the 1950s was demolished and part of the backfilled earth was removed – a new exhibit space was constructed. This received a post-stressed reinforced concrete lattice glass roof. This new space will provide a home for the exhibit on the Parliament's construction history.

As a part of the project, the original statues of Kossuth Square were reinstalled on the square (the originals, or if those had been destroyed or were in such a bad condition that it was not possible to reinstall them, their exact replicas):

- The István Tisza Memorial erected in 1934, but blown up in 1945: a precise replica of the main figure and the architectonic structure was made on the basis of contemporary photographs, while the original supplemental figures were used following restoration.
- The Kossuth Memorial erected in 1927 that was pulled down in 1952: a precise replica was made on the basis of the original that had been preserved in the countryside.
- The Andrassy sculptural composition originally erected in 1905, pulled down in 1945 and then completely destroyed: a precise replica based on original photographs will be erected in the coming months.

Following a full restoration the Rákóczi Memorial that stood on the square but was in quite poor condition was reinstalled on the renovated Kossuth Square.

The Imre Steindl Program was supplemented midway through its implementation with the reconstruction of the Wellisch Palace. The beautiful roof structure of the building that had been destroyed in the Second World War was rebuilt and its façade was fully restored.

A decorative lighting system was installed as a part of the project. The Lajta Monitor gunboat constructed at the end of the 19th century was given a permanent berth at the northern end of the Parliament.

In conclusion it can be established that the rehabilitation of the historic spatial structure of Kossuth Square made it possible to integrate the current functions (cultural, tourism and political representation) into the square in a worthy manner.

The supplemental CD contains the photographic materials related to the Kossuth Square development.

c. Museum Park

The English translation of the World Heritage Impact Assessment for the *Liget Budapest* project is underway. The Impact Assessment also provides information about the architectural plans. As agreed upon with the UNESCO World Heritage Center, this report will be submitted by 20 February 2015. Following decision number 37 COM 7B.76, in the letter from

the director of the UNESCO World Heritage Center dated 08 April 2014 (for the letter see annex no. 2), the director requested further information on the procedures related to the Museum Park project plans according to the points provided in the letter's annex. Annex number 3 contains the report.

II. Information on the Renovation of the Buda Castle Quarter in Accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Convention

We inform the World Heritage Committee that according to Governmental Decree 1377/2014 (VII. 10.) on the Necessary Measures for the Preparation of the National Hauszmann Plan (2014-2024), the Hungarian government considers the protection, preservation and proper presentation of the Buda Castle Quarter to be a prominent duty, in the interest of which it considers the comprehensive rehabilitation of the Palace District and the civilian town necessary for the strengthening of the Castle Quarter's representative, cultural and tourism functions.

In the interest of the realization of this, the leading minister of the Prime Minister's Office has been commissioned with drafting the comprehensive conception for the "*National Hauszmann Plan for the Revitalization of the Buda Castle Quarter*" (hereinafter: the National Hauszmann Plan) and presenting it to the government. In this, the detailed conception for the first phase within the realm of the responsibility for preserving cultural heritage, that is the renovation of the Palace District between 2015 and 2018, must also be prepared.

III. Concluding Remarks

The remodeling and renovation projects being implemented through governmental support listed above indicate the prominent attention the government is paying to individual emblematic parts of the Budapest World Heritage site. This attention is also shown through the reworking of the management plans for the World Heritage sites and the state support that has been provided and will be provided to the World Heritage site management organizations.

The law on the World Heritage and its executive decrees, as well as the administrative duties and deadlines contained in these, have greatly improved the Hungarian legal environment in the interest of preserving and managing the value of the World Heritage sites, including the Budapest site, by better ensuring organizational and professional administrative support.

Taking advantage of all these opportunities is a task for the near future. Of particular importance are the re-examination of the management plan for the Budapest site and the appointment of an administrative body to facilitate the implementation of this management plan.

Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue (Hungary) (C 400bis)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.76

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.95**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Notes the recent withdrawal of demolition and development schemes in the Jewish quarter and Betsi Street but notes with concern the deteriorating condition of existing historic buildings;
4. Welcomes the new World Heritage legislation that took effect on 1 January 2012, and the statutory underpinning of World Heritage management plans;
5. Also notes the reorganization and enhancement of administration of World Heritage properties protection both at the national and at the municipal level;
6. Encourages the State Party to continue the work of preparation of the management plan and management structure for the property and its buffer zone, and the proposed enlargement of the buffer zone;
7. Requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission by establishing stringent controls over applications for new development within the property and buffer zone;
8. Further notes the details of proposed developments in the property and also requests the State Party to supply the World Heritage Centre with details of the Royal Garden project, detailed reports concerning soils, geology and hydrology in order to underpin the project at Kossuth Square; and details of the proposed new Museum Park as soon as design work is completed, with Heritage Impact Assessments, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;
9. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

Letter from the director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre dated 08 April 2014.



**The Culture Sector
World Heritage Centre**

H. E. Mrs Katalin Bogyay
Ambassador
Permanent Delegate of Hungary to
UNESCO
UNESCO House

Ref.: CLT/WHC/7249/HU/AS/KR

8 April 2014

Subject : State of conservation of the World Heritage property of Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue (Hungary)

Dear Ambassador,

The World Heritage Centre has been informed by media about the design competition of new buildings as a part of the Museum Park of Budapest project within the boundary of the World Heritage property "Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue", inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987, and its buffer zone. Please find enclosed the article received.

We would appreciate if the Hungarian authorities could provide us, in compliance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, in English or French, with information regarding the Museum Park of Budapest project (see attached requirements for documentation), as well as the design competition documentation including its terms of reference for review by the Advisory Bodies at the concept stage of the project before buildings are designed.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your cooperation and for your support in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Please accept, dear Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Kishore Rao
Director

Cc: National Commission of Hungary for UNESCO

ANNEX I

**Requirements for documentation
to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre
according to paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the
implementation of the World Heritage Convention**

A. Administrative status of the project:

- Design competition documentation
- Preliminary proposals or detailed project with full documentation
- Date for submitting project for planning and other approvals
- Projected start date of project
- Responsible administration for approving the project – i.e. local, regional or national level
- Consultative arrangements

B. Supporting material:

- Narrative description of the project
- Location map showing relationship to World Heritage property
- Visual documentation – plans, elevations, sectional views, etc.
- Relevant research
- Heritage Impact Assessment for evaluating potential impact on Outstanding Universal Value. A guidance document for cultural properties prepared by ICOMOS International is available at: http://www.international.icomos.org/world_heritage/HIA_20110201.pdf
- Specific Environment Impact Assessments (EIA)
- Relevant policies in the property Management System

According to the structure provided in the annex to the director's letter, the World Heritage Impact Assessment will provide information in relation to part B (Supporting material). Below and in the supplemental CD we provide information in relation to part A (Administrative status of the project).

A.

Administrative status of the project:

- 1. Design competition documentation**
- 2. Preliminary proposals or detailed project with full documentation**
- 3. Date for submitting project for planning and other approvals**
- 4. Projected start date of project**
- 5. Responsible administration for approving the project – i.e. local, regional or national level**
- 6. Consultative arrangements**

A.1.

The announcements for the Placement Ideas Competition, the Liget Budapest Competitions and the new competitions for the New National Gallery and Ludwig Museum are contained in the supplemental CD.

A.2.

The Regulatory Plan Map for the City Park Building Regulations is contained in the supplemental CD.

History of the Project

PREPARATORY STAGE

On 15 February, 2011 László Baán, the Director-General of the Museum of Fine Arts and Géza Szócs Géza, the Secretary of State for Culture announced that the Hungarian Government is planning a large-scale museum project in the City Park, on Ötvenhatosok Square that will encompass several institutions.

In October 2011 László Baán was appointed Governmental Commissioner of the Project. He has been directing the work as the Ministerial Commissioner since summer 2012 on behalf of the Ministry of Human Resources.

In July 2012 László Baán and László L. Simon, the Secretary of State for Culture, announced the final programme of the project according to which the New National Gallery, the Museum of Ethnography, the Hungarian Museum of Architecture, and as a newly established institution the House of Hungarian Music will be accorded a place in the City Park by 2018, furthermore the Ludwig Museum of Budapest – Museum of Contemporary Art will move to a

new building, which it will share with the New National Gallery. Outstanding among the other associated projects is the partial reconstruction of the Museum of Fine Arts, as well as the development of the National Museum Storage and Restoration Centre not far from the City Park. The comprehensive renewal of the City Park also became an important integrated element of the project in addition to the new structure composed of the institutions moving here or already operating on the site.

With the participation of the leading associates of the institutions of delegated professionals and of invited external experts special work teams were set up for the managing of the restructuring of the institutions and for the development of the functional and aesthetical concept of the new buildings, while the coordination of the project was given to the newly established New National Public Collection Building Complex Project Office of the Museum of Fine Arts. As from January 2014 the Project Office will continue its work as part of the 100% state-owned Városliget Zrt.

GOVERNMENTAL DECISIONS

The Government of Hungary has several times expressed its intention to establish a Museum Quarter. The following Government Decisions contain the Government's decision on the selection of the site for the Museum Quarter and the institutions to be integrated:

GOVERNMENT DECISION NO. 1353/2011. (X. 20.)

On the measures needed for the implementation of a suite of buildings for the new national public collection as part of the Andrassy Quarter and for the reduction of traffic in Heroes' Square

GOVERNMENT DECISION NO. 1031/2013. (I. 30.)

On the measures needed for the implementation of a suite of buildings for the new national public collection as part of the Andrassy Quarter and for the reduction of traffic in Heroes' Square

GOVERNMENT DECISION NO. 1397/2013. (VII. 2.)

On the comprehensive utilization concept of the City Park as the second phase in the concept concerning the new national public collection building complex

GOVERNMENT DECREE NO. 563/2013. (XII. 31.)

GOVERNMENT DECREE NO. 546/2013. (XII. 30.)

GOVERNMENT DECISION NO. 1529/2013. (VII. 12.)

PARLIAMENTARY DECISION

Act CCXLII of 2013 on the Rehabilitation and development of the City Park

For a period of 99 years the whole territory of the City Park will come under the management of Városliget Zrt. 100% owned by the State. During the tenure of the asset management right of the asset manager the buildings constructed as separate properties on the real estate of City Park will become 100% state-owned properties by the force of the law. The winners of this international design competition will be contracted by Városliget Zrt.

IDEAS COMPETITION, 2013

As part of the Liget Budapest Project the Museum of Fine Arts announced an open international ideas competition on 8 July, 2013 for environmental restructuring, and for urban and location issues pertaining to the New National Public Collection Building Complex. The defined task was to identify a venue for museums on the land site under topographical no. 29732/1 of the City Park, namely on Ötvenhatosok Square and in its environs, the renewal of said environs along with the conservation of the protected buildings, public area elements, and natural environmental values in such a way that improves the green area indicators and increases biological activity after the implementation.

The competition emphasises that in respect to the selection of the site a decisive element was the enforcement of the following criteria: the basic development concept required that a design location be found with historical traditions facilitating cultural life and the spending of leisure time, with ties to the existing institutional system of the Museums and connected to a good green area with excellent transport conditions.

By the deadline 47 pcs of works were received in an undamaged condition for the ideas competition. The Jury disqualified 2 entries for content and formal reasons.

THE MEMBERS OF THE JURY WERE:

László Baán Ministerial Commissioner (Museum of Fine Arts) as Chairman, Ervin Nagy National Chief Architect (MI) as Co-Chairman, Zoltán Rostás Project Director (Museum of Fine Arts) as professional Secretary, Ferenc Barta Chief Architect of Zugló (the Mayor's

Office of Zugló), Imre Bálint President (Budapest Chamber of Architects), Zoltán Cselovszki President (Forster Gyula Centre), György Fekete, President of the Hungarian Academy of Arts, Sándor Finta Chief Architect of Budapest (The Mayor's Office of Budapest), Lajos Kemecsi Director-General (Museum of Ethnography), György Sáros László President (Association of Hungarian Architects), Andrienne Szalkai Design Director (FŐKERT), substitute member: Pál Ritoók Director (Museum of Hungarian Architecture). The Jury was assisted in its work by 12 experts.

The Jury was of the opinion that the competition has achieved its objective. Several professionally interesting and sustainable concepts were submitted for the locating of the buildings, for the development of the urban structural relations and of the green area and transport system. Of them those works were outstanding that – in line with the requirements and conditions of the competition call – have approached the renewal of the City Park in a complex way. In connection with the garden and landscape architectural concepts, the transport systems and routes and in respect to the location of the buildings good solutions were submitted worthy of further consideration. Most of the submitted works contained calculations confirming that the green area and the biological activity there not only can be maintained, but even increased by the right selection of the venue of the new buildings and by considering the City Park as a complex system.

The result of the ideas competition was announced on 3 October, 2013. 12 entries were awarded: three first places without ranking, three second places without ranking, three special purchases and three purchases were made with total prize money of 19.5 million HUF. The authors of the three 1st prize winning works: Philaemon 2003 Kft. (Zsolt Farsang, Ákos Bolla, István Berkecz, Levente Molnár G., Viktor Bodnár), Triskell Épülettervező Kft. (Zoltán Horváth, Bálint Terdik Bálint, Réka Izmind, Ákos Kovács, János Viczai) and Kollektív Műterem Kft. (Zoltán Kovács, Gyula Csontos, Gabriella Katalin Madari)

INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION, 2014

When announcing the final programme of Liget Budapest project in July 2012 László Baán, the Governmental Commissioner, declared: an open, confidential international design competition will be announced for the design of the new buildings. The preparation for this competition started in 2012.

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In the meantime Lord Culture from Paris, the subsidiary of the Canadian Lord Cultural Resources, and the regional representative of the Union Internationale des Architectes have also joined in the preparation of the international design competition.

According to the plans the international design competition announced in 2014 will be closed by the end of the year. This phase will be followed by a design process covering the whole City Park in cooperation with the winning designers in 2015, in parallel with the preparation of the drawings of the various buildings. The construction work will commence in 2016 and the buildings will be completed by 2018.

It is the intention of the Promoter that after the successful closing of the international design competition Városliget Zrt. will sign a contract with the authors of the winning entries and implement the facilities based on the designs to be prepared.

Project overview

LIGET BUDAPEST PROJECT ELEMENTS

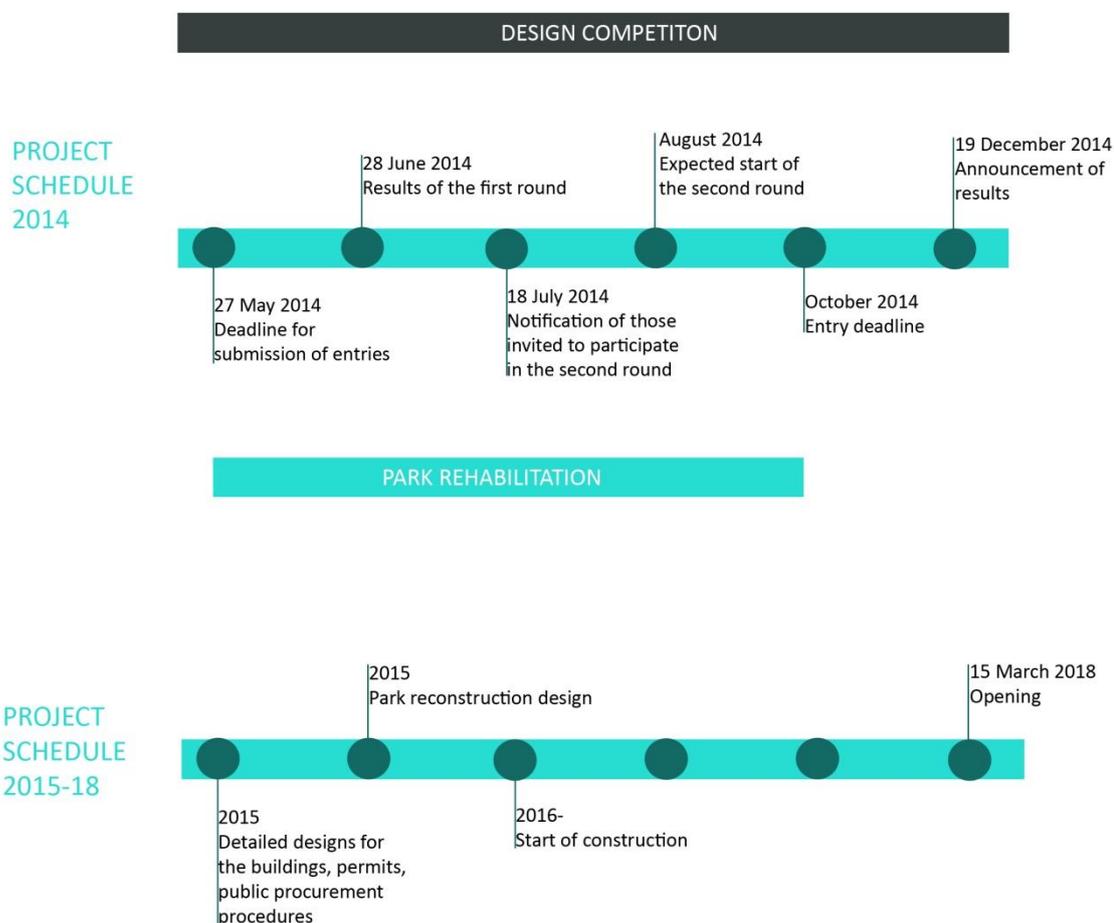
The Liget Budapest Project is one of the biggest museum projects currently on-going in Europe. Its objective is the complete renewal of the green area of the City Park of Budapest and to place five new museum buildings there along with the related other programme elements. It is the intention of the Government of Hungary to implement the most important elements of the Liget Budapest Project by 2018.

TODAY THE LIGET BUDAPEST PROJECT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING MAIN POINTS

- Construction of independent buildings of the Museum of Ethnography, FotoMuseum Budapest (former Hungarian Museum of Photography), Hungarian Museum of Architecture, and the House of Hungarian Music, as well as the construction of a common building complex for the new National Gallery and Ludwig Museum using designers selected within the framework of this design competition.
- Beyond the present design area the implementation of a new storage and restoration facility (OMRRK) on the state owned territory of a former hospital in Szabolcs street.

- Outside the present design area the restoration of the roman hall of the Museum of Fine Arts, which still bears the marks of damage inflicted upon it during world war II.
- Beyond the present design area the restoration and conversion of the fort Monostor of Komárom into the fort monostor centre for arts, history and warfare with the purpose of displaying the plaster cast collection of the Museum of Fine Arts.
- Comprehensive reconstruction of the green area of the City Park.
- As within the framework of the Pannon Park project the extension of the Budapest ZOO and Botanical Garden on the territory of the closed down Luna Park.
- Construction of the new building of the Budapest City Circus in the City Park on the territory of the former Luna Park.
- Partial reconstruction and underground enlargement of the Hungarian Technical and Transport Museum on the territory of the City Park.
- Finding and implementation of a comprehensive energy concept for the planned new buildings.

A3.- A.4.



A5.-A.6

The primary authority is the Budapest Metropolitan Governmental Office District V Construction and Heritage Preservation Agency.

A list of other authorities proceeding in connection with the project is contained in the following table naming the administrative bodies invited to the negotiations held in connection with the City Park Building Regulations.

Furthermore, in the table below there are the designations of the participants in the social negotiations held in connection with the Liget Budapest project, those invited and the number of participants, as well as the type and date of the negotiations.

Schools and family organizations	135/14	forum	21 October 2014
Retirees, sportspeople, dog owners, persons living with disabilities and homeless	52/18	forum	13 November 2014
Tourism	34/29	forum	25 November 2014
Green, urban preservation and district organizations		round table discussion	10 December 2014

Affected administrative body	Representative	Subject	Date
Central Danube Valley Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation Board		Negotiations on the City Park Building Regulations	12 September 2014, 9:30 a.m.
Central Danube Valley Water Conservation Authority	Dr. Blanka Olga Sárváryné Szentkatolnay		
Danube-Ipoly National Park Administration	András Fűri		
National Environmental Affairs Institute Central Danube Valley Office	Henrik Lender		
National Environmental Affairs Institute Metropolitan Catastrophe Prevention Administration	Zoltán Hargitay and Dr. László Jánossy Ferenc Varga, Gergő Érces		
Central Danube Valley Water Conservation Administration			
Budapest Metropolitan Governmental Office Public Health Special Administrative Department	Dr. Zsuzsanna Homor and Hajnalka Lannertné Wator		
National Transportation Authority Road, Railway and Shipping Agency	József Bíró		
National Transportation Authority Aviation Agency	András Farkas		
Budapest Metropolitan Governmental Office Transportation Board	Imre Ipolyi-Keller and Harmat Kovacsné Vágó		
Forster Gyula National Heritage Management and Service Center	Zoltán Cselovszky and Réka Zsófia Szenci		
Budapest Metropolitan Governmental Office District V Construction and Heritage Preservation Agency	Réka Pamuki		
Budapest Metropolitan Governmental Office Land Registry	Tamás Borsay		
Pest County Governmental Office Forestry Administration	András Klemencsics		
Pest County Governmental Office Plant and Landscape Protection Administration	Ágoston Tóth		
Ministry of National Defense Official Agency	Dr. András Gulyás		
Budapest Police Headquarters	Dr. Tamás Tóth		
Hungarian Mining and Geological Agency Budapest Mining Commission	Dr. Gábor Szabados		
National Media and Information Official Agency	Dr. Mónika Karas		
Dr. László Baán Ministerial Commissioner			
Dr. Balázs Fürjes, Governmental Commissioner			
Városliget Zrt.			
Ministry of the Interior			
Budapest Metropolitan Governmental Office			
Budapest Metropolitan Governmental Office			
Budapest Metropolitan Governmental Office Urban Planning Head Department			

Table of contents for the supplemental CD:

1. Twice amended building permit plan for the Buda Royal Garden Bazaar reconstruction and the related public transportation improvements.
2. Photographs displaying the conditions following the reconstruction of the Buda Royal Garden Bazaar.
3. Photographic materials related to the Kossuth Square development.
4. Documentation from the design competition for the Liget Budapest project.
5. Regulatory Plan Map for the City Park Building Regulations.