

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Hungary

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

401rev

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1987

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings	47.994 / 19.529	144.5	0	144.5	1987
Total (ha)		144.5	0	144.5	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Old Village of Hollóko and its Surroundings. Boundary of the World Heritage site, scale 1:6500	30/11/2007	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

Mr. János Lázár, Minister Responsible for the Prime Minister's Office. Prime Minister's Office, H 1357 Budapest, Pf. 6, Tel.: +36-1-795 500, E-mail: titkarsag@me.gov.hu National Focal Point Dr Gábor Soós, Head of Division of World Heritage and International Relations Gyula Forster National Centre for CH Management Táncsics M. u. 1. H 1014 Budapest +3612254873 gabor.soos@forsterkozpont.

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Csaba Szabó
Hollókő Public Foundation
Mayor

Comment

Municipality of Hollókő Csaba Szabó, mayor Kossuth út 74. 3176 Hollókő Hungary C/o: Hollókő World Heritage Management Non-Profit LLC Péter Kelecsényi, director Kossuth út 74 Hollókő 3176 Hungary Telephone: +36-32-579-010 Fax: +36-32-579-011 Email: vilagorokseg@holloko.hu

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

- [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)

Comment

www.holloko.hu

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The Old village of Hollókő is a Palócz settlement located in the County of Nógrád in Northern Hungary, about 100 km north-east of Budapest. The Old Village, which has been deliberately preserved, is a living example of rural life before the agricultural revolution of the 20th century. The rural architectural ensemble, which covers 145 ha, consists of 55 residential buildings, farm buildings and the church. Together, the traditional Palócz use of architectural forms and materials form a harmonious unit with the surrounding landscape and natural environment, characterized by strip-field farming, orchards, vineyards, meadows and woods. The property also includes the medieval castle ruins situated on the hill perched above the village, which is mentioned as early as 1310. This castle played a decisive part in the feudal wars of the Palóc and the Hussite wars and served as protection for the village whose ruins have been found a little way from its walls.

At the end of the Ottoman occupation (1683) the castle and the village were finally abandoned and the present village established below. It developed gradually throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. As was customary in the region, the first generation of inhabitants settled on either side of the main street. In this one-street village, subsequent generations built their houses at the back of the narrow family plots, thus progressively enlarging the built-up area. The barns were built apart from the village, on the edges of the fields, according to Palóc custom.

The development of the village and the agriculture can be traced from various documents. In 1782, Hollókő was still a typical one-street village. Later, a second street developed to the east of the main street. A plan from 1885 shows that the topography was already like that of the present-day plan: the amount of cultivated land had reached its maximum by the mid-19th century and the village could therefore grow no further. Some limited growth started again in 1960 and is now strictly controlled.

The inhabitants of Hollókő never heeded a 1783 decree prohibiting the use of wood for building as the decree considered it to be too inflammable. Consequently, the village was periodically devastated by fire. The last of these fires dates back to 1909, after which houses were rebuilt mostly according to the traditional techniques of Palóc rural architecture: half-timbered houses on a stone base with roughcast, white-washed walls, enhanced by high wooden pillared galleries and balconies on the street side protected by overhanging porch roofs. The church with its shingled tower is simply a transposition of this domestic architectural style. Hollókő is a living community that provides an exceptional and maybe unique example of voluntary conservation of a traditional village.

Criterion (v): The Old Village of Hollókő is an outstanding example of a deliberately preserved traditional settlement, representative of a culture that has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change. This village, which developed mainly during the 18th and 19th centuries, not only represents the Palócz subgroup within the Hungarian nation but also bears witness, for the whole of Central Europe, to the

traditional forms of rural life which were generally abolished by the agricultural revolution in the 20th century.

Integrity

The property includes the most important elements and components of the village and the surrounding landscape: the deliberately preserved traditional settlement, the farmed land belonging to it, the wider landscape and the natural environment with all its character-shaping elements. The traditional settlement and its landscape environment, shaped by land-use, which includes features such as strip-style farming and wooded pastures, together with the castle ruins that organise and orient the landscape's panorama, form a harmonious and intact entity in its visual appearance.

Authenticity

The village, which developed mainly in the 18th and 19th centuries and was rebuilt in a homogenous way after the devastating fire at the beginning of the 20th century, has preserved the heritage elements and traditions that characterize it. The preservation of the traditional techniques of rural and Palócz architecture, the local uses of materials and forms (such as the "long house" with its characteristic porches where several generations lived together and the shape of cellars adapted to the geomorphologic conditions) as well as the historical, one-street village structure have been maintained. Within the framework of the 1983 "landscape preservation district" project, the plots previously modified by the regrouping of land were returned to their original strip shape that is characteristic of the old system of land occupancy linked to family farming. The vineyards, orchards and vegetable gardens have been recreated; the ecological balance has been restored even in the forestry environment, taking special care to respect historical authenticity. Thus, Hollókő is not a museum village devoid of any traditional activity, but a living community whose conservation includes farming activity. Hollókő's community, whose majority today lives in the new village, protects and looks after the Old village and its protected houses, which provides them with space for community and religious life as well as job opportunities and the possibility of safeguarding and presenting their traditions. However, there are challenges to maintain these conditions of authenticity, such as the changes in agricultural activity, the negative impact from the process related to the re-demise of the producers' cooperative areas, the deep demographic crisis of the village and the relocation of the inhabitants of the Old Village and pressures from external commercial activities. These threats need to be adequately addressed through the implementation of sustained management actions to ensure that conditions of authenticity continue to be met.

Protection and management requirements

The property is a protected monument under Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of cultural heritage. It is also a nature conservation area under Act LIII of 1996 on the Protection of nature. The Old Village of Hollókő has been an area of monumental protection since 1972 and since its extension in 1989 covers the whole property (145 ha). Furthermore, the whole property has been a nature conservation area since 1987. No further protection zone is needed due to the morphological characteristics of the area. In addition, approximately 50 of the village buildings are protected as individual monuments.

Based on the national World Heritage Act of 2011, a new management plan will enter into force as a governmental decree and will be reviewed at least every seven years. The local municipality acts as the World Heritage management body. Based on the World Heritage Act, the state of the property, as well as threats and preservation measures will be regularly monitored and reported to the National Assembly; the management plan will be reviewed at least every seven years. Mid-term tasks include: rehabilitation of traditional land-

use according to the requirements of present times; preserving the living character of the village, creating sustainable local economy building on traditions and capable of sustaining the local population; realisation of developments harmonised with the safeguarding of heritage values in order to ensure a good quality of life. One of the means to attain the above mentioned objectives is sustainable tourism, which needs to be managed according to the challenges of globalisation. The aim of the management strategy consists in preventing Hollókő from becoming a museum village devoid of traditional activities and rather aims at sustaining a living community capable of renewing itself. The preservation of heritage values also entails traditional agricultural activity as well as the safeguarding and practice of rural traditions and of intangible cultural heritage.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(v)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

The attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value are the following: the protected Old Village with its houses and gardens, the mediaeval castle, the protected landscape (a product of the former agricultural land use), the still-living traditions (Easter-time and other folk traditions, rooted in the Catholic religion) and crafts (embroidery, making pieces of folk costumes, etc), as well as a community that keeps traditions alive (folk dance group, Palóc gastronomy, etc).

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

No comment.

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Although there have been several attempts to set back certain elements of traditional land use (vineyard, grazing) it is a major challenge to find a comprehensive and sustainable land use solution while retaining the traditional appearance of the protected surroundings of the village.

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

No comment.

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact					Origin	
3.1	Buildings and Development							
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure							
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities							
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure							
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure							
3.3	Services Infrastructures							
3.3.5	Major linear utilities							
3.5	Biological resource use/modification							
3.5.3	Land conversion							
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals							
3.5.8	Commercial hunting							
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production							
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric							
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)							
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage							
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage							
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system							
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community							
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation							
3.9	Other human activities							
3.9.1	Illegal activities							
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events							
3.10.3	Drought							
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events							
3.11.2	Earthquake							
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species							
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species							
3.13	Management and institutional factors							
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities							
3.13.3	Management activities							
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside		

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.3	Land conversion	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
3.5.8	Commercial hunting	localised	frequent	significant	low capacity	static
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	extensive	on-going	significant	medium capacity	decreasing
3.9	Other human activities					
3.9.1	Illegal activities	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.11.2	Earthquake	localised	one off or rare	significant	medium capacity	static
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	static

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

Please note that impacts for the factors of 'land conversion and the livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals' are marked as negative for the actual lack of such types of land use at the property. That is to say the negative aspect here is that fields and meadows are currently not used or used only to a small extent the way they used to be and should be.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is **no buffer zone**, and it is not needed

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

No comment.

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

The property is a protected monument under Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of cultural heritage. It is also a nature conservation area under Act LIII of 1996 on the Protection of nature. The Old Village of Hollókő has been an area of monumental protection since 1972 and since its extension in 1989 covers the whole property (145 ha). Furthermore, the whole property has been a nature conservation area since 1987. No further protection zone is needed due to the morphological characteristics of the area. In

addition, approximately 50 of the village buildings are protected as individual monuments.

The national World Heritage Act of 2011 is in force since January 2012. The scope of this Act covers:

- a) World Heritage areas and Tentative World Heritage areas,
- b) activities related to World Heritage areas and Tentative World Heritage areas as well as concerning the outstanding universal value of World Heritage areas and the outstanding value of Tentative World Heritage areas, furthermore
- c) organisations and persons carrying out, or affected by the activities under point b).

Comment

The property is a protected monument under Act LXIV/2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage. The Old Village of Hollókő has since 1972 been an area of monuments protection which was extended to cover the whole property (145 ha) in 1989. Approx. 50 of the village buildings are protected as individual monuments. As the property overlaps a Landscape Protection Area, established in 1987, it is also under nature conservation protection, which was affirmed by a ministerial decree in 2007.

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

No comment.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

Based on the national World Heritage Act of 2011, a new management plan will enter into force as a governmental

decree and will be reviewed at least every seven years. The local municipality acts as the World Heritage management body. Based on the World Heritage Act, the state of the property, as well as threats and preservation measures will be regularly monitored and reported to the National Assembly; the management plan will be reviewed at least every seven years.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Tuesday, November 1, 2005


- **Question 5.04** Plans in place to set up a "steering group":
 - Establishment of an interdisciplinary work-group (establishment of the expertness in ancien monument architecture, ethnography, jurisprudence, urban development, economy, protection of the environment, tourism) -
 - Establishing the representation of the liable boards (ministries, governments etc.)
- **Question 5.05** Overall management system of the site
 - Other effective management system

No comprehensive managing system exists. The Municipality and the Foundation make efforts for management with no adequate professional and financial resources.

Comment

Consenting ministers according to the World Heritage Act of 2011: Minister responsible for agriculture, Minister responsible for building and planning, Minister responsible of regional development, Minister responsible for organising public administration, Minister responsible for nature conservation, Minister responsible of spatial planning, Minister responsible of local direction and local development ; Minister responsible for tourism

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
A Village on the Unesco List of World Heritage. Hollókő Management Plan. Made and compiled by Dr. Dezso Kovács, in cooperation with Zsuzsa Sztrémi and Dr. Mihály Simon. In English. (2004) (160 pp)	N/A	Available	01/01/2004	

Comment

Pursuant to Hungary's World Heritage Act (WHA) and relating decrees of implementation, the development of a Management Plan is currently underway in accordance with the WHA and Decree 315/2011 (XII. 27) on World Heritage Management Plans.

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system/plan is only **partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **many activities** are being implemented

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Fair

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Indigenous peoples have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

No comment.

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

The development of the World Heritage Management Plan was started in 2014. It will probably be enacted as a government decree before the end of the year.

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	0%

Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	0%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	40%
In country donations (NGO´s, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	30%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	30%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Comment

No International Assistance received.

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are **secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is a **major flow** of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the World Heritage property

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

The enactment of the 2011 World Heritage Act was a significant step forward in support of the site owner as well as the local management body. At the same time, support remains lacking for local communities and for young people to renovate or rent homes within the old village, etc., which may pose difficulties in keeping the village alive.

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	0%
Part-time	100%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	90%
Seasonal	10%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	70%
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Volunteer	30%
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4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Fair
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Poor
Education	Poor
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Poor
Risk preparedness	Non-existent
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Not available
Promotion	Low
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Not available
Education	Not available
Visitor management	Low
Conservation	Low
Administration	Not available
Risk preparedness	Not available
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Low

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

No capacity development plan or programme is in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

As a small village, Hollókő lacks local training opportunities, therefore, this, too, is a great challenge to take on. The only existing example of "training" is the sharing of experience by the management team (the coordinator, the mayor and project managers).

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **small amount** of research, but it is not planned

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared with local participants and some national agencies**

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

Heritage of Hollókő (2013) by Anna Antal Dobosyné and Dr Dezső Kovács; Facts about Hungary 2012 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; World Heritage Encyclopaedia (edited by Szilvia Széll Füzesiné); Our Natural and Cultural Treasures under UNESCO Protection, published by Kossuth Kiadó, 2011; UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Central Europe 2013

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

No comment.

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **many locations and easily visible** to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Poor
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Poor

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Adequate
Site museum	Adequate
Information booths	Not needed
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Not needed
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

No comment.

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Static
Two years ago	Decreasing
Three years ago	Decreasing
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Minor Increase

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Other

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **not being actively managed** despite an identified need

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected and makes a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

Fees are collected only in the castle and for parking by the site owner, otherwise the entire site can be visited free of charge.

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **small amount** of monitoring, but it is not planned

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Non-existent
Researchers	Poor
NGOs	Non-existent
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

No comment.

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

No comment.

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.3	Land conversion	The main problem is the reforestation of abandoned strip fields. The meadows around the castle are less affected by this phenomenon.	Some parts of the meadows have been revitalised, and are now grazed sustainably by local cattle farmers. There has been also revitalisation in terms of strip field farming too, but it wasn't sustainable due to various factors (poor quality, hard work)	Quantity (hectars) of meadows and strip fields preserved.	Periodically.	Lead agency: Municipality of Hollókő, land owners; Others involved: Bükk National Park, Ministry of Rural Development, Municipality of Hollókő	For the revitalisation of SUSTAINABLE strip field farming, Hollókő is waiting for the recommendations of the World Heritage Management Plan, to be completed this year.
3.5.8	Commercial hunting	The high number of wild animals are affecting the protected land area, and traditional land use.	Continous discussions with the local hunting association.	Amount of the wild animals caused damages on the fields.	Annually.	Lead agency: Local hunting association. Others involved: Government Office of Nógrád County - Agricultural Directorate, Bükk National Park	No comment.
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	The traditional way of life is hardly recognisable in the Old Village. This is mainly the result of changes due to globalisation over the past 20 years. This is a huge challenge for all European villages.	A housing project has been implemented by the municipality to encourage locals to stay in the village and live in the Old village. Local community based and targeted events have been introduced. Hollókő is a subject at local primary school.	Number of residents in the Old Village, total population of Hollókő, utilization of municipality-owned houses, number of local community targeted events and programmes.	Once a year.	Municipality of Hollókő.	No comment.
3.9	Other human activities						
3.9.1	Illegal activities	Authenticity and integration of the site as there are illegal activities in tourism and commercial industry (accommodations, souvenir sellers, vendors). Illegal constructions also can be observed on the site.	Local decrees by the municipality to avoid of vendors in the world heritage site. Regarding illegal construction reporting to the relevant authorities (it is a sensitive point as many of them have been done for reaching the living comforts).	Counting and collection of the number of illegal activities.	Periodically visitation of the site.	Municipality of Hollókő, Structural Authority, National Monument Authority	No comment.
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.2	Earthquake	Built heritage, mainly the listed houses. Many earthquakes have been detected in recent years, causing damage to some houses. Fortunately none had their epicentre in Hollókő.	Only follow-up action could be taken, including quick repair of any damages to houses.	Walk-over survey to collect information on the number of any damaged houses.	Occasionally, immediately after earthquake.	Municipality of Hollókő.	No comment.
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	Rodents and insects causing damage to buildings, mainly the roofing components and wooden parts.	Extermination of rodents and insects is carried out by pest control professionals in municipality owned properties and buildings twice a year. Unfortunately, many other property owners do not follow suit.	Collecting information from professionals and site surveys	1-2 a year.	Municipality of Hollókő.	No comment.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.4 Financial and Human Resources							
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment		
4.4.15	No capacity development plan or programme is in place	There have been no action towards this need, only the realization of the need have been identified.	The capacity development plan should be implemented till the next periodic report.	Municipality of Hollókő, involving external experts.	No comment.		
4.5 Scientific Studies and Research Projects							
4.5.2	Research in the property is not planned	Research project are mainly connected to applications regarding EU and other funds, and this is the reason why they are not planned. Research is done in the local tourism industry (accommodation, visitors of events, etc) as an only one periodic report	Periodically.	Municipality of Hollókő, World Heritage Management Nonprofit LLC	The World Heritage Management Plan includes a planned research, but this is not an only local municipality owned and driven task. This is the reason that scientific studies are not planned by the municipality.		
4.7 Visitor Management							
4.7.4	Visitor use of the property is not being actively managed	Till the end of 2015 according to the new visitor development infrastructures, a visitor management plan should be implemented.	Due to 2015.	Lead agency: Municipality of Hollókő, Hollókő World Heritage Management Nonprofit LLC Others involved: Bükk National Park	No comment.		
4.8 Monitoring							
4.8.1	Some monitoring, but it is not planned	Monitoring is required for the implementation of EU/national projects, but this is not planned and never be done where a project proposal is not awarded funding . Planned monitoring is done in the tourism industry (nights stayed, visitors).annually.	Annually in tourism industry. Periodically for projects awarded funding.	Municipality of Hollókő, Hollókő World Heritage Management Nonprofit LLC	No comment.		

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property has been **compromised** by factors described in this report

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **impacted** by factors described in this report, but this situation is being **addressed through effective management actions**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values are being **partially degraded** but the state of conservation of the World Heritage property has not been significantly impacted

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

While the state of conservation of the built heritage is outstanding ,this is the reason why the Old Village is not a living village (stringent regulations, lack of comfort for the 21st century resident). Loss of traditional land use is due to the poor quality of land and globalisation (supermarkets, cheap agricultural products, etc.). In general terms, the state of conservation is excellent.

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal / Policy framework	No impact
Lobbying	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Not applicable
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

The World Heritage status has stimulated tourism , which in turn created a number of jobs. This has helped the entire village survive in a socially and economically disadvantaged region. This is a very positive impact.

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Non Governmental Organization
Local community
External experts
Advisory bodies

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

No comment.

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Good
Advisory Body	Good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	None
State Party	Satisfactory
Site Managers	Satisfactory
Advisory Bodies	Satisfactory

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise

The only, but very significant, step forward since the previous periodic reporting exercise has been the adoption of the World Heritage Act in Hungary .