

# CADASTRAL SURVEY OF UNIQUE LANDSCAPE FEATURES VIA THE EXAMPLE OF VÁSZOLY, HUNGARY

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## Abstract

In the Hungarian legal system the Act on Nature Conservation contains a peculiar category, the notion of the unique landscape feature. The unique landscape feature is a natural or man-made object which represents value for local people. The purpose of this study is on the one hand to familiarize this specific category, on the other hand to introduce the method of cadastral survey via the example of a small Hungarian settlement, Vászoly. Vászoly and its surroundings are situated on the south-eastern part of the Balaton Uplands, a part of the Bakony Region. In spite of the survey, the distribution of the features among the categories reflects the national tendency, that is, most of the cadastred landscape features in Vászoly are cultural-historical ones, because these types of features are located mostly within the inner areas of the settlements, which makes them easier to survey. However, these features are not always really valuable. It can be stated that most of the features are related to the settlement (mostly features of sacral traditions) and agricultural production (first of all features of viniculture). Surveying the sets of the unique landscape features, the changing landscape patterns, the certain landscape characters and the peculiarities of the landscape explain their origin and former function.

*Keywords:* Landscape conservation, Conservation of historic monuments, Protection of Nature, European Landscape Convention

## 1. Introduction

The purpose of landscape conservation is to preserve the landscape characteristics, including both the natural and the man-made values. In different countries, the law related to nature conservation determines categories, which have to be preserved and conserved. However, in the Hungarian legal system the Act on Nature Conservation contains a peculiar category, the notion of the unique landscape feature. It represents a specific category within the landscape features, the ones that are important for the society. According to the act, to these unique landscape features belong a) natural features, b) features of the cultural history and c) that of the scenic landscapes.

Their preservation is of great importance

in landscape and heritage protection because their existence assures the remanence of the diversity of the natural and cultural landscapes. It is an important question how the protection of unique landscape features can be realized in practice by the legal regulation. It must be emphasised that this unique landscape feature is an incomparable category of conservation which does not exist in other countries' law and order. This is the reason why this category is worth being introduced to the public. The purpose of this study is on the one hand is to familiarize this specific category, on the other hand to introduce the method of cadastral survey via the example of a small Hungarian settlement, Vászoly.

In Hungary, several researchers dealt with the theory and methodology of the

unique landscape features and its surveying. Their works encompass the critique of the Hungarian Standard (1999, 2009) and attempt to create new categories for the standard (Dobos et al., 2001; Szabó, 2005; Szabó – Sütő, 2005). The result of the cadastral survey of some regions has also been published (Csorba et al., 2001, 2003). The cadastral survey has to be based on historical sources, as well (in case of Vászoly e.g. Mórádi 1926–1999; Hegyi, 1978; Szilassi, 2000; Hortobágyi – Szőnyeg, 2004; Jordan et al., 2005; Saláta et al., 2010). Taking into consideration that the category of the unique landscape features is known only in Hungary, the notion is not discussed internationally; however, Tóth (2012) studied the acts of some other countries, investigating, in their legal system which categories of the preservation could be suited the category of unique landscape feature.

## **2. Materials and Methods**

### **2.1. The short history of unique landscape feature cadastral survey**

In 1983, the Environment Conservation Department of the National Environment and Nature Protection Bureau entrusted the Department of Landscape Planning of the University of Horticulture and Food Industry to work out a landscape featuring method, which can be used for professional establishing of the landscape protection. It was titled as „Unique landscape features worked out of the general landscape featuring method” (Csemez – Mócsényi, 1983). According to the study, the protection of features of areas having no nature conservation is very important. Nevertheless, also landscape features of protected areas should be registered before their destruction. However, it was needed to establish an accurate rating system but according to the original conception unique landscape features were only man-made landscape elements settled in the outskirts of the settlements (Kollányi – Csemez, 2011).

The year of 1996 was a turning point in the history of unique landscape features, because their definition connected to relate protecting measures were presented in the Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Nature Conservation (hereinafter: Nature Conservation Act). At the same time, many professional background materials were created for making the survey process easier. For the practical execution of cadastral survey, an official Hungarian Standard (MSZ 20381:1999) was published. Based on the experience of the initial surveys, it has been later modified: recently the „Nature protection. Cadastring of unique landscape features” Hungarian Standard (MSZ 20381:2009) is the base of the work (Kiss, 2011).

### **2.2. The legal regulation of the unique landscape feature category**

The unique landscape feature is a special category of the regulation which – according to a former analysis of 7 states’ natural and environmental acts (Tóth, 2010) – has no similarity in the law of other countries.

The Nature Conservation Act contains the definition of unique landscape feature and some related instructions. According to 6.§ 3) of the Act „unique landscape feature” means a natural value or natural formation characteristic of a particular landscape or a man-made landscape creating element which has natural, historical, cultural, scientific or aesthetic significance for the society. The determination and registration of unique landscape features is the task of the National Park Directorates. Currently Hungary has 10 directorates covering the entire country. It is important to point out that the resettlement plans have to contain the list of unique landscape features in the settlements’ administrative areas. The 7<sup>th</sup> article of the Nature Conservation Act determines, that during the use and development of the so called natural areas must be ensured (taking into account traditional land use techniques) that the character of the landscape, its aesthetic and natural values as well as its characteristic natural systems and unique

features are conserved. Provision has to be made for the integration of new facilities into the landscape on outskirts of settlements, in order to harmonise them functionally and aesthetically with the natural values and the artificial environment. Provision has to be made for the determination of the new function of facilities, buildings, structures, installations and linear structures permanently withdrawn from use; in the event of a lack of such determination, provision must be made for their liquidation, demolition or for the restoration of the territory in question in accordance with the character of the landscape.

The above mentioned standard contains the definition of the unique landscape feature, the application areas, its classification, examination area, the template of data sheet and regulations for the recording system of these features. However, the standard is not a law; it is only a recommendation how to make a cadastral survey. A speciality of the standard is that legally protected natural areas could not be cadastral. In addition, the standard adjudges that the cadastral survey has to be carried out to the whole administration area of certain settlements.

A so-called TÉKA project (see later) was established by the Faculty of Landscape Architecture of Corvinus University, the State Secretariat for Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Rural Development, the National Office of Cultural Heritage, the Field Service for Cultural Heritage and the Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing. The aim of the project is to establish an integrated database using an information system, which has a professional module for landscape architect engineers and researchers, and a module which helps for the public to find detailed information of the landscape features.

The TÉKA project helps us fulfil our tasks determined by the European Landscape Convention, which has been established in Florence in 2000 and was taken into effect in Hungary in 2008. The main purpose of the Convention is to promote the

protection, maintenance and planning of the landscape and to contribute to the European cooperation. This is the first international agreement which exclusively deals with landscape protection, maintenance and development. The participants undertake reviewing the landscapes in their territories, analyzing the characteristics and keeping landscape changes in mind to contribute to the enlargement of knowledge on landscapes. Furthermore, the participants undertake the evaluation of the cadastral landscapes, taking into account those values which are especially important for the inhabitants (Tóth et al., 2012b).

### **2.3. The system of unique landscape features**

Examining the definition of unique landscape feature, some conclusions can be established. In accordance with the definition of the Nature Conservation Act, unique landscape features can be not only man-made cultural-historical features, but also natural features could be cadastral. The second most significant keyword of the definition is society. Unique landscape features has to be very important for the people, because they established and used these features. 'Society' can be interpreted as a local community, as well, although the definition does not provide any further details. Last but not least, the definition provides points of views for evaluating the unique landscape features.

Unique landscape features are ranked into three main types by the MSZ 20381:2009 standard: cultural-historical, natural and scenic unique landscape features. Appendix M4 of the standard contains a list about the types, subtypes and common types of unique landscape features. The standard is incomplete (the purpose of the standard is not the listing of all types), however, during cadastral survey, many new types could occur and be listed, so it is necessary to modify the standard again in the future. The so called "ex lege" protected areas and natural features (caves, wetlands, sinkholes, saline lakes and springs with more than 5 l/min discharge),

in addition kurgans and earthworks need not to be cadastral, because a detailed special database of them is available. According to the standard, natural and biological unique landscape features in protected areas of national importance and in Natura 2000 areas do not require cadastral registry, as their protection is assured by detailed databases.

During unique landscape feature cadastral survey is necessary to consider what types of features are worth entering into the cadastral of the administrative area of the settlements. In any case, complexity has to be paid attention to; both cultural-historical, natural and scenic features have to be entered into the cadastral. Examining the finished surveys it can be stated that the cultural-historical features have strong majority. It can be explained by the fact that these features are in the interior area of the settlements, so these features are more visible. On the other hand, these features are more familiar for inhabitants, because they or their ancestors established them. However, it is not a negligible fact, that according to the representatives of different professions, there are many explanations of the unique landscape feature definition. In accordance with the original conception of the land architects, unique landscape features are only man-made landscape constituting elements, while the geographic profession expanded the definition to natural features, too. The difference between the two conceptions is the explanation of the landscape definition. According to the MSZ 20381:2009 standard the types of cultural-historical features are too detailed while natural unique landscape features have less detailed types. It is worth emphasizing again that the list of the features in the standard is incomplete but anyone of the surveyors can create new feature types – which are not on the list – during the cadastral survey, providing possibility to enter them into the list in the future (Kiss, 2011).

The TÉKA (abbreviation of “TájÉrtékKAtaszter”, which means “Landscape feature cadastral”) project, which was launched in 2009 supporting by

Norway Grants and has finished in 2011, was a significant step in the history of unique landscape cadastral survey. As a result, many surveys have been made and the project established the methodological base of compiling the cadastral. At the same time, unique landscape features were introduced into a standard electronic database. The unique landscape feature record within „protected features” module of the Nature Conservation Information System (<http://termesztvedelem.hu/tir>) stores and deals with data which have been filled in by the results of the TÉKA project.

Although the most active period of the cadastral survey was over in 2011, the work has not finished yet. For example, in 2014 a small landscape unit in South-west Hungary and North-east Slovenia with 10 Hungarian-inhabited villages has been totally surveyed (Kiss et al., 2014). Recently, the unique landscape cadastral contains data of 822 Hungarian settlements consisting of 18 428 features. The long-term purpose is to increase the number of the cadastral settlements. At the same time, it is also important to complete and check the existing cadastrals (Tóth et al., 2012b). Nevertheless, attention has to be paid to clarifying new methodological questions.

#### **2.4. The process and problems of the cadastral survey**

The standard contains both regulations in connection with the unique landscape feature cadastral survey and a datasheet. The latter contains the significant attributions, the exact location, the main characteristics, the condition and the risk level and factors of endangerment of landscape features. Presently, there is a four-stage classification scale for the surveyors: not endangered, endangered in a small measure, medium endangered, strongly endangered. The datasheet reveals the ownership of the given landscape feature and the conditions of the cadastral survey (Fig. 1.).

Overview of the historical record of the settlement involved in the work


<b>NAME OF SETTLEMENT</b>	Vászoly	<b>COUNTY</b>	Veszprém
<b>REFERENCE</b>	V-006	<b>ANTECEDENT</b>	
<b>NATIONAL PARK DIRECTORATES</b>	Balaton Uplands National Park		
<b>NAME OF UNIQUE LANDSCAPE FEATURES</b>	<b>Communal House (Faluház)</b>		
<b>MAIN TYPE</b>	Cultural-historical features		
<b>TYPE(S)</b>	Unique landscape features related to settlements		
<b>SUBTYPE(S)</b>	Architectural heritage; work of art related to everyday life		
<b>SORT</b>	Public institution		
<b>EXACT LOCATION</b>	2 Béke Square		
<b>LOT NUMBER</b>	123	<b>EOW-COORDINATES</b>	X:178137
			Y:551846
<b>MAIN CHARACTERISTICS</b>	One-storeyed traditional building with several rooms, which used to be a catholic school. Nowadays, it gives place for public facilities (Health centre, Museum of local history). The statue of Vazul by Szántó Margit can be found in the wall of the building.		
<b>AGE</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century. Reconstructed in 1882.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good condition, regularly maintained		
<b>ENDANGERMENT</b>	Not endangered		
<b>ENDANGERMENT FACTORS</b>	None		
<b>NECESSARY MEASURES</b>	Good current maintenance		
<b>OWNER</b>	Municipality		
<b>HANDLER</b>	Municipality		
<b>SURVEYOR</b>	Bálint Kocsis, Eszter Miklovics, József Róka, Gábor Schmotzer, Judit Endrődi		
<b>DATE AND CONDITION OF THE SURVEY</b>	08-05-2010		
<b>DATA SOURCES</b>	Cadastré of Vászoly in 1998		
<b>COMMITMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY</b>			
<b>REMARK</b>			

Fig. 1. The datasheet of unique landscape feature cadastral survey (Source: MSZ 20381:2009 standard)

helps the cadastral survey. E.g. historical descriptions containing information of feature types situated within the settlement's administrative areas can serve as good start for the survey. In addition, for surveying the geoheritage the surveyors can use also the geological or geomorphological surveys and maps and the database of the mining activities. Such a record often contains photographs about the landscape element which can be useful for determining the condition and the consistence of the landscape feature during the completion of the datasheet. The memory and knowledge of the inhabitants are also very useful, because the stories, legends and events in connection with a landscape feature exist only in their minds. In many cases these stories verify the value of a given object. Old maps could also help during the cadastral survey, especially the Military Mapping Survey of Hungary from the 18th-19th century helps identify the landscape features. It is worth outlining that of course not all types of features can be found on these maps, because they were made above all for military purposes. Resettlement plans are also very useful in cadastral survey, as they contain detailed descriptions about landscape features.

From scientific point of view the importance of unique landscape features has been realized; nevertheless, it is a great question, what is the opinion of the society regarding the type of natural features, whether these features, which are often hidden, especially in the outskirts, represent real values for them. All of the experiences show that natural unique landscape features as „usual” environmental elements often do not mean value for local people. That is the reason why the number of these features is less than other feature types. The other reason is that the representatives of the land architect profession – because of their different view – enter much less natural feature during the cadastral survey. It would be useful if landscape architects and geographers made common surveys and the cadastral survey project would utilize the

knowledge of the geographers much better than it has happened so far.

It is an important methodological question, which characteristic has an influence on the preciousness of the landscape features. Is there a relation between the value of the landscape feature and its incidence in the cadastral area? According to the lesson of the cadastral survey made until now, the most cadastral feature types are dwelling-houses, which can be found in every settlement. In accordance with some suppositions, it is not necessary to enter into the cadastre all of these features in the whole administrative area of the settlement, however, the most significant dwelling-houses have to be entered.

In connection with the question of frequency, it has to be mentioned that the surveys until now were concentrated mostly in little and tiny village areas. Of course, village people's emotion to the local objects is much stronger than that of the citizens. A typical example is the cadastral survey of the crosses, which are often represented feature types. These crosses can often be located on the boundary of the villages, on the edge of the fields and in graveyards. Although many of them are not valuable from scientific or aesthetic points of view, nevertheless, they often represent value for the local people. On the other hand, there are a lot of legends and interesting stories regarding these crosses; also therefore they are worth being cadastral, despite of their frequent occurrence (Tóth et al., 2012b). In general, it is offered that all of the feature types have to be entered into the cadastre. The posterior „pick over” and „qualification” of the data of the survey could happen later (Tóth et al., 2012a).

The exact survey of the condition of a unique landscape feature is a very important task because it can be a key from the point of view of its later sustaining. Therefore, the condition must be put down on the datasheet. There are certain opinions expounding that unique landscape features of very bad condition need not to be cadastral. To judge it, especially the given landscape feature's



Fig. 2. Map of the Balaton Uplands and Vászoly

impact on the landscape has to be considered, in addition to whether it could be saved by certain measurements (Kiss, 2011).

The condition of the unique landscape features is determined by different factors of danger. These factors can be natural processes like deflation or stream erosion and human activities like agriculture, forest and wildlife cultivation, industrial activities, tourism, recreation etc. Introduction of the endangerment factors in connection with certain unique features is extremely important next to defining condition. Making cadastral surveys, the experts filling in the datasheet mark also the actual endangering factors which can be found in the vicinity of the features. However, in some cases revealing the potential endanger factors which threaten the features is reasonable. For example, if a crack appears on the wall of a neglected peasant's house, the endangering factor is the lack of maintenance and care. As long as the frozen water increases the crack this natural process becomes a potential endanger factor (Kiss, 2011).

### 2.5. Vászoly village: sample area for cadastral survey

Vászoly is a small village close to the scenic Lake Balaton, situated on the south-eastern part of the Balaton Uplands, a part of the Bakony Region (Fig. 2.). According to the landscape unit classification (Marosi – Somogyi, 1990), the village can be found in a small basin of the Balaton Uplands, and this

Vászoly Basin is part of a greater one called Pécsely Basin. The southern edge of the administrative area of Vászoly village, which slopes to Lake Balaton extends to the Balaton Riviera, as well.

The basin of the Séd brook which passes through the village and the hillside next to it are the part of the settlement's outskirts. The settlement is surrounded by 270-350 m high hilltops from East and South and woodland of emerging relief from North. The hilly surface was formed by the erosion of rocks with different resistance. The Séd brook flows from North to South incising a valley to the centre of the village, later, in the Malom (Mill) Valley turns to East constituting a narrow gorge-like valley; in this section the valley has steep slopes whose angle can be more than 25%. In North, the slopes which situated upwards are covered by extrazonal beech forests on 250-300 m. Here can be found the oldest beech tree of the Balaton Uplands, cadastred as a biological unique landscape feature (Fig. 10.).

The Pécsely Basin is one of the oldest inhabited areas of Hungary. Tiny villages of this area have a lot of relics of traditional farming. The region has varied historical past, where the everyday human activities formed the landscape. The smaller Vászoly Basin is a fast untouched and hidden area: many landscape elements have been conserved here. Therefore, the Vászoly Basin is a treasury of unique landscape features despite of the small size of the village (8.5 km<sup>2</sup>, population: 209 capita).

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. The unique landscape feature cadastral survey of Vászoly

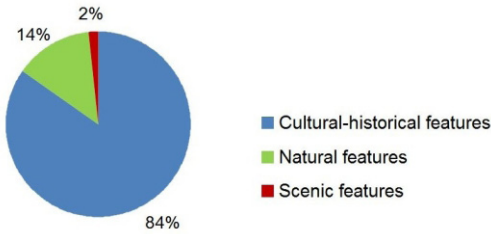


Fig. 3. The distribution of unique landscape features of Vászoly by main types (%)

Unique landscape feature cadastral survey in Vászoly took place first in 1998. According to this survey, the cadastre of unique landscape features of Vászoly contained

then only 15 features. Their number was rather increased by the revision of the first survey during the TÉKA project in 2010; the new cadastre consisted of 18 features. Also recently these features can only found in Nature Conservation Information System, in spite of the fact that in 2009-2011 Vászoly was cadastred – independently of the TÉKA project – by a small group of surveyors (Endródi, J., Kocsis, B., Miklovics, E., Róka, J. & Schmotzer, G.), and due to their work recently altogether 59 unique landscape features are entered. The following data and figures will be based on these 59 features.

Analyzing the results, the distribution of the features among the categories reflects the national tendency, because most of the cadastred landscape features in Vászoly are cultural-historical features (Fig. 3.); in

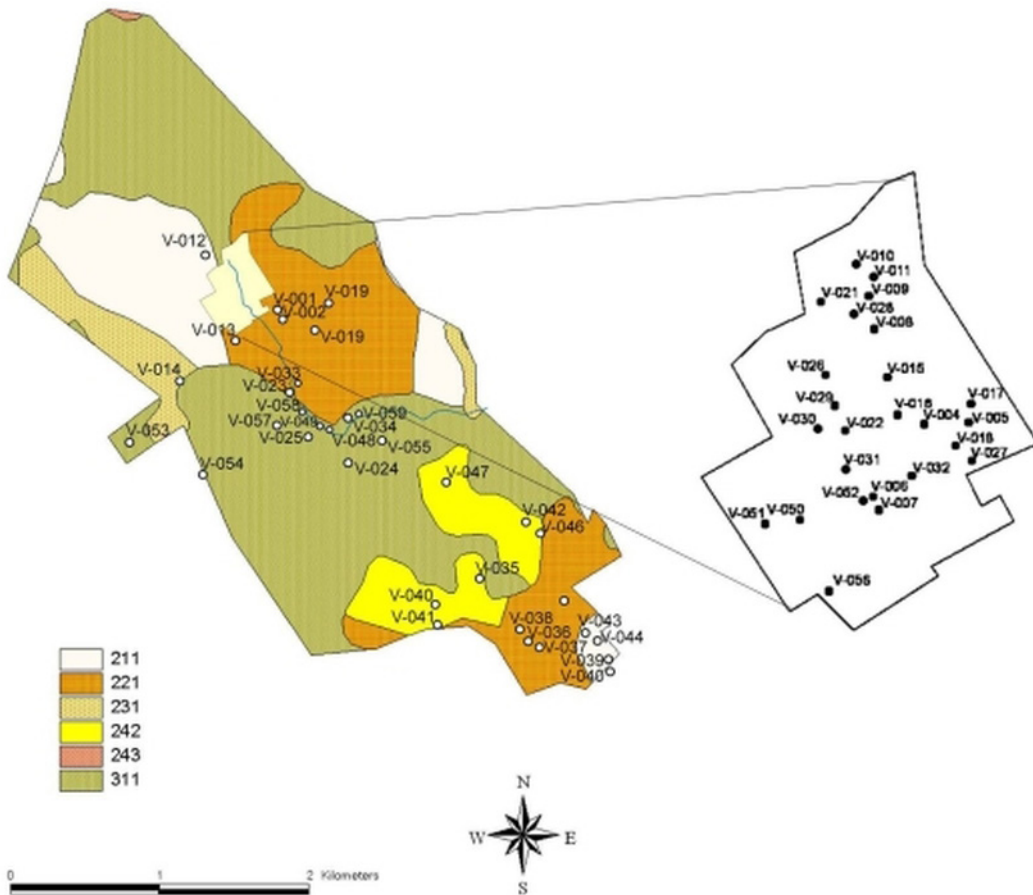


Fig. 4. The exact location of unique landscape features of Vászoly



Table 1. The list of the unique landscape features of Vászoly

Reference	Name of unique landscape features	Reference	Name of unique landscape features	Reference	Name of unique landscape features
V-001	Cross in the graveyard	V-021	Brandy House	V-041	Wine-press house cellar
V-002	Wheeled well in graveyard	V-022	House of Crafts	V-042	“Red stone” cross at Öreg Hill
V-003	Wheeled well	V-023	Lower Spring	V-043	Wine-press house cellar
V-004	Stone wall in front of the church	V-024	200 years old beech	V-044	Wine-press house cellar
V-005	Cross in front of St. Jacob Church	V-025	Lime-burning pits	V-045	Wine-press house cellar
V-006	Communal House	V-026	Lutheran meeting-house	V-046	Cross of Öreg Hill
V-007	Well in Béke Square	V-027	Wheeled well	V-047	Wine-press house
V-008	Stone Bridge	V-028	Nagy József Mill	V-048	Ravasz Mill
V-009	Aquatic Stage	V-029	Dug well in András Street	V-049	Loess wall and cave
V-010	St. Jacob Spring	V-030	Dug well in András Street	V-050	Old Mórádi Well
V-011	Built Spring	V-031	Well in András Street	V-051	Well
V-012	Upper Cross	V-032	Well in Kossuth Street	V-052	Mayor Office
V-013	Lower Cross	V-033	Kaposi Mill	V-053	Sinkhole
V-014	St. Imre Well	V-034	Travertine-stairs	V-054	Big Lake
V-015	Dwelling-house	V-035	Schumacher cellar	V-055	Nagyvártető Hill
V-016	Rapids	V-036	Boór Ambrus wine-press house cellar	V-056	Belsőút Spring
V-017	St. Jacob Church	V-037	Szabó György wine-press house cellar	V-057	Extrazonal beech
V-018	Ruins of Catholic rectory	V-038	Öreg Hill cross	V-058	Esküdt Mill
V-019	Lookout point	V-039	Marton wine-press house cellar	V-059	Nagy Imre Mill
V-020	Ruins of the medieval church	V-040	Wine-press house cellar		

details, the cadastre of Vászoly consists of 50 cultural-historical features, 8 natural features and 1 scenic feature (Fig. 4.; Table 1.).

It is surprising, how low is the number of the natural features, although the Balaton Upland is a treasury of them. The problem is on the one hand the difficulty of the survey on geoheritage, which needs competence in geosciences; on the other hand, the cultural-historical features are located mostly within the inner areas of the settlements, that

makes easier to survey them. However, these features are not always really valuable. For example, it would not be necessary to enter every traditional house of the village; many of these houses should be surveyed as a prominent street view or as a valuable pattern of settlement structure.

Some of these features are buildings with different functions (farmhouses or buildings with holiday cottage function). It can be stated that most of the features are related

Table 2. Subtypes of unique landscape features of Vászoly (pieces)

Subtypes of unique landscape features of Vászoly	Pieces
Architectural heritage; work of art related to everyday life	6
Cultic, sacral buildings, works of art, sites	11
Routes linking facilities	1
Agricultural unique landscape features	11
Industrial unique landscape features	5
Unique landscape features related to water usage and water management	15
Unique landscape features related to a historical event or a significant person	1
Geomorphological unique landscape features	1
Hydrological unique landscape features	1
Plant, group of plant	2
Habitat	4

to the agricultural production and settlement (Fig. 5.), and also the elements of the water utilization played important role. Beyond the local traffic system, the objects of the infrastructure did not play important role in the village; therefore such objects do not mean a determining part of the landscape. The cadastre contains only one feature, a stone bridge, which is related to traffic and transportation. According to the survey, the number of biological unique landscape features is still significant, containing 10% of the whole cadastre. Surveying the sets of the unique landscape features, the changing landscape patterns, the certain landscape characters and the peculiarities of the landscape explain their origin and former function.

The distribution of the subtypes is similar to types (Table 2.). The number of cultic, sacral buildings, works of art, sites has the second highest amount (11 pieces). The religion and the faith played a significant role in the life of residents. There were three denominations in Vászoly by the 18th century: Catholic, Calvinist and Lutheran (Ördög, 1991). The village preserved its religious variety also by the 19th century (Hortobágyi – Szőnyeg, 2003). Sacral relics of the landscape refer to these existed denominations: the baroque Catholic church with its parish building, built between 1753 and 1803, the Lutheran

meeting-house, built in 1827 and the ruins of a Calvinist meeting-house from 1749 which has been unfortunately demolished after the cadastral survey in 2010. It exemplifies that preserving the values is not always successful; the demolished Calvinist meeting-house was the oldest building of Vászoly (the date 1831 could be read on the relatively undamaged timber of the broken roof)! This feature has been cadastred several times in spite of the fact that the house was ruined. Unfortunately, the building was privatised in 2011 and was demolished by the new owners. This example shows two things. On the one hand the sad fact is that cadastral survey does not mean automatic protection, however, offers opportunity to the protection of the surveyed objects based on exact documents helping them to survive. On the other hand, the example raises the necessity to define the degree of endangerment.

According to the survey there are 7 stone crosses in the inner and outer areas of the village; including the 2 churches and 2 meeting-houses, altogether 11 features of sacral traditions have remained by the recent days.

Water played a significant role in land use. The drinking water supply of the village was assured by a lot of smaller springs. The new cadastre contains 5 built spring. Unfortunately the most famous of them, the András built

spring has been demolished. Other villages in this area have less operating springs of significant discharge. According to Fényes, E. (1851) „(Vászoly) has beautiful springs and vineries” (p. 282). The „Tói Spring” has the highest discharge, 5 l/min (Marosi – Somogyi 1990); its water flows into an artificial lake. This lake is the starting point of the Séd brook, flowing until Örvényes village. The Séd brook had a significant role in the agriculture and mill industries. Nowadays landscape features of these activities (for instance ruins of mill buildings, mill trenches, etc.) have cultural-historical importance and landscape aesthetic role, hence it should be important to protect them. According to the result of the survey, five of the six watermills still exists at the moment in Vászoly in various conditions, but none of them operates in the original way (Fig. 6.). The karstic origin of the springs has been proved by travertine formations in some places along the watercourse of the Séd brook, and by the recent precipitations, as well. One of them, a surveyed tetarata (travertine-stairs) at the Nagy Imre Mill is a geomorphologic landscape feature (Fig. 12.).

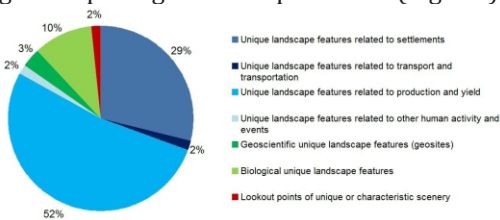


Fig. 5. The distribution of unique landscape features of Vászoly by type (%)

Beyond the springs, we can find dug wells in the interior part of the village. At the beginning of the 20th century drinking water was brought from communal wells and springs for the inhabitants in many villages, because only a few houses had dug wells. The number of the wells multiplied from 1960's. Recently the cadastre of Vászoly contains 10 wells. These wells represent real values. The most important characteristic elements of these old dug wells are the 30-40 cm limestone coverage inside. Nowadays, most of these wells are still in good condition.

Vászoly is a part of the Balaton-Csupak wine region, so viticulture has always significant agricultural and cultural landscape constituting role. Because of viticulture, there are a lot of protectable features in connection with this activity. They provide information about the cultivating methods, the formed landscape patterns or the phenomena caused by the cultivation. The historical, ethnographical, aesthetic and landscape characters of the classical vineyard regions were mixed in this region. The marks of viticulture as sometimes more than hundred years old cellars and wine-press houses, the former paths across the vineyard fields, and the special geomorphologic elements like terraces and stone ramparts are all valuable and well-visible remnants of the former viticulture. Therefore, in the cadastre 9 wine-press house cellars, 1 wine cellar and 1 wine house – which called “Brandy house” by the locals – can be found.

Due to the efforts of the local people, the municipality and a foundation, most of the landscape features (64%) in Vászoly are in good condition (Fig. 7). The regular maintenance and recovery affect both natural and cultural historical unique landscape features. A lot of good examples about saving these landscape elements can be observed. In the past few years, the bed of the brook in the interior area was regularized and a fountain was made on the place of the former common well with hand pumping structure which contributes to the aesthetical beauty of the village centre. The surroundings of the springs in the interior area are regularized and clear. Their value is significant in natural and landscape aesthetical points of view. The demand of the reconstruction of the Catholic church and the parish building is existing for many years. The lack of financial source slows the rehabilitation which is in the period of planning and tendering. It is outstanding how the restored houses in the village show folk architectural elements which preserve the standardised traditional image of the streets in the village.

The accurate surveying of the threatening


<b>NAME OF SETTLEMENT</b>	Vászoly	<b>COUNTY</b>	Veszprém
<b>REFERENCE</b>	V-048	<b>ANTECEDENT</b>	
<b>NATIONAL PARK DIRECTORATES</b>	Balaton Uplands National Park		
<b>NAME OF UNIQUE LANDSCAPE FEATURE</b>	<b>Ravasz Mill (Ravasz-malom)</b>		
<b>MAIN TYPE</b>	Cultural-historical features		
<b>TYPE(S)</b>	Unique landscape features related to settlements		
<b>SUBTYPE(S)</b>	Agricultural unique landscape features		
<b>SORT</b>	Mill		
<b>EXACT LOCATION</b>	in the Malom (Mill) Valley		
<b>MAIN CHARACTERISTICS</b>	Operated earlier as "Ravasz-malom" (Sly Mill) or "Felsőbüki-malom". The predecessor of the mill was represented on the Ordnance Map in 1852; maybe it is identifiable with a building represented by the Ordnance Survey from 1781.		
<b>AGE</b>	Unknown		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good condition		
<b>ENDANGERMENT</b>	Endangered in a small measure		
<b>ENDANGERMENT FACTORS</b>	Lack of maintenance and care		
<b>NECESSARY MEASURES</b>	Maintenance, renovation		
<b>SURVEYOR</b>	Judit Endrődi		
<b>DATE AND CONDITION OF THE SURVEY</b>	23-01-2011		
<b>DATA SOURCES</b>			

Fig. 6. The datasheet of the Ravasz Mill (Source: cadastral survey of Vászoly in 2010)

factors is important, because they are in tight connection with the condition of the landscape features. Nevertheless, in many cases the question is related to the condition whether the object has the original function or not. The stone-cased wells in Vászoly are not in use, so the deterioration of their condition requires attention and maintenance. Another example: two of the crosses on the wayside have been repaired in the past years and since then they are well-kept, but some of the less famous crosses in the Öreg Hill are endangered. The cross called "red stone" from 1903 is in the worst condition. There is a break and tilt on the cross and it is a danger

that it will fall down and break in two.

There are a lot of wine-press house cellars in the Öreg Hill. Most of them need repairing. Only a few of them have its original function, but they are officially historic monuments, it is worth using these buildings at least seasonally for keeping their original characteristics; unfortunately, valuable buildings which are not in use and are abandoned will mostly be destroyed quickly. The importance of these wine-press house cellars is outstanding because they are century old relics of the traditionally wine region and important factors of the land's image. The increasing endangering

factors lead to worse condition of the unique landscape features. It is important to notice that endangering factors can be found in case of features in good condition, as well.

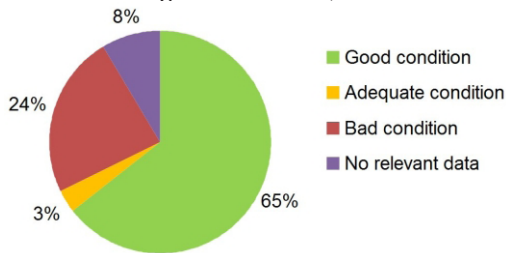


Fig. 7. The state of unique landscape features of Vászoly (%)

According to the surveys, landscape features of Vászoly – especially the cultural historical unique landscape features – are endangered mostly (41%) by the lack of care and maintenance (Fig. 8.). Because the subsistence of unique landscape features has local interest, in case of state of deterioration local people have the responsibility to secure the subsistence of the features.

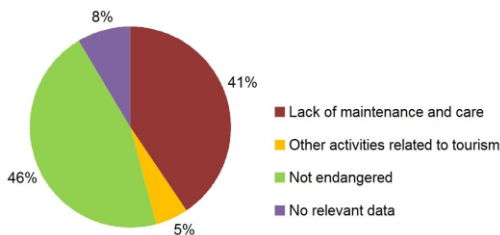


Fig. 8. Endangerment factors of unique landscape features of Vászoly (%)

Natural unique landscape features are threatened mostly by natural processes; for instance cadastral mines having a geoscientific value are often covered by dense vegetation. Considering that the whole area of Vászoly is part of a national park, the natural habitats and unique landscape features are less endangered by natural processes. However, there is a counterexample. Between the 1960's and the late 1990's there was supposedly an operating quarry on the Öreg Hill. Despite the fact that the abandoned quarry is not so old this relic is regarded as a historic industrial monument. Unfortunately, nowadays this quarry is covered by vegetation.

## 4. Discussions

At the same time questions could be put by surveyors whether the extremely rare feature types are more valuable than the more often presented ones. The definite answer is that entering rare feature types into the settlement cadastre is always justified. Other question, whether the unique landscape features of the „old times” are more valuable. Connection between the evaluation and the age is to be thought determining, however, it is not so obvious. Also nowadays are born unique landscape features of whose values are not disputed; but in case of a newly built monument the affection by local people could not appear yet because it needs time (Kiss, 2011). This duality compounds in an interesting way in the case of the 13th century church ruins and the relic cross from 2011 in the vineyard of Pusztaszentegyház in Vászoly. The medieval church in Vászoly was dedicated in honour of the Holy Cross in the 13th century, also the core of the settlement was on the hill's slope but the church and the village were destroyed by the Turkish havoc. Due to the archaeological excavations the remains of the church can be seen these days. As a matter of fact, this is one of the oldest and most identity determining relics of the village. In 2011, the surroundings of the ruins were reconditioned and a wooden cross was built on the top of the hill. This enduring cross coalesced with the historical past of the place at the same time represents new value for posterity.

During the cadastral survey, the main characteristics of a given landscape feature, like e.g. the graphic description of the landscape feature or its role in the landscape scenery will be put down on the datasheet. Also legends and tales, which are often related to cultural-historical and natural features, can be recorded. These legends are several times only fictitious stories (although their characters, objects or venues can be real), however, they appear on other landscapes, as well, fitting into the traditions of the given settlement. These stories etc. are

important for both ethnography and for the local inhabitants. Of course, also in the case of Vászoly there are many similar examples, e.g. a story of Jóska („Joe”) Savanyú, who was a famous outlaw living in the Bakony Mts. According to the aged this story is related to the Nagy Mill (which is otherwise an industrial and historical unique landscape feature), where the outlaw men often caroused. According to an other tale, Jóska Savanyú was a habitual „guest” in a wine-press house cellar on the Les Hill lying on the border of Dörgicse village. Numerous interesting methodological questions could occur during unique landscape feature cadastral survey. Recognition of these methodological characteristics contributes to the awareness of the survey in the future, to make more punctual the datasheet and to develop the database of the Nature Conservation Information System.

On the basis of the condition and endangering factors of the landscape, the surveyor has to find out the needed measures in connection with the landscape toward its preservation. Surveyors have to consider, during the determination whether the prescribed measures are feasible. They have to take the type of the landscape into account during the judgement of the needed measures. For instance, in case of a dwelling-house, if the needed measure is a reconstruction, it would be worth signing that according to the surveyor this reconstruction helps to restore the original characteristics of the building (the unsuitable reconstruction leads to the loss of the original „valuable” characteristics).



Fig. 9. Unique landscape features of Vászoly, V-023; Lower Spring

According to the Nature Conservation Act, a unique landscape feature is a natural or man-made object which represents value for local people. The natural (e.g. Fig. 9., Fig. 10., Fig. 11., Fig. 12.) and man-made objects are creating and forming the landscape together. The different landscapes of the surface of the earth consist of landscape elements. Some of these elements are worth being preserved, because of their individualism, characteristics or specialities. The cadastral survey and protection of these landscape elements contribute to the protection of our both natural and cultural heritage and prevents value loss. In addition, our task have to be the protection of areas of diverse values in their origi-

nal form, not only for touristic purposes, but it is also required to maintain them as national heritage. If the human interventions show such a degree and direction, along with the dynamic balance between men and landscape sustainability – as it could be seen in the system of traditional rustic farming – then the future of the maintained cultural lands will be secured for long term.



Fig. 10. Unique landscape features of Vászoly, V-024; 200 years old beech

Processing the methodological questions in connection with unique landscape features contributes to making the cadastral survey more effective and developing data transmission tables for the survey. Last, but not least, the registration of the landscape features promotes the more effective preservation.



Fig. 11. Unique landscape features of Vászoly, V-025; Lime-burning pits



Fig. 12. Unique landscape features of Vászoly, V-034; Travertine stairs

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