



GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE AND ADVANCED HERITAGE PROTECTION

Youth and Heritage - Tradition and Future in the CBC Region
HERINFUTUR
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1. DEFINITIONS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

"The extraordinary power of our rich and diverse cultural heritage can help build our nation" /
Nelson Mandela /

There are several definitions of cultural heritage, but perhaps the most comprehensive and specific is what sees cultural heritage as a set of resources inherited from the past that people, regardless of ownership, recognize as a reflection and expression of ever-changing values and beliefs. This includes all aspects of the environment that are created by the temporal interaction of man and space. Cultural heritage includes works of human creativity inherited from the past which, by virtue of their historical, artistic, aesthetic, archaeological, anthropological, scientific or technical significance, reflect and express universal values, identities, customs and traditions. , which have been entrusted and passed on to us by previous generations and which must be preserved, nurtured and protected for future generations./ HERINFUTUR project, Serbian Workshop, Workshop /

Cultural heritage and sustainable development are closely linked. According to the 1974 statement of the Club of Rome, "History is nothing more than a succession of generations, each exploiting the materials, capital, productive forces that all its predecessors have inherited from it. So, on the one hand, it continues the activity left under completely changed circumstances, and on the other hand, it modifies the old circumstances with a completely changed activity. " Generations receive from each other and pass on to each other - almost inherited - the Earth and its goods, and they have a responsibility to leave them to their descendants.

All in all, the cultural heritage is a public good that has survived as a legacy of previous generations for newcomers. Cultural heritage is a rich and diverse mosaic of cultural and creative expressions. This has been left to us by previous generations and will be a legacy for future generations. It includes natural, man-made sites and archaeological sites, museums, monuments, works of art, historic cities, literary, musical and audiovisual works, as well as the knowledge, practices and traditions of citizens. Cultural heritage enriches the lives of citizens, acts as a driving force for the cultural and creative sectors and plays a role in creating and strengthening social capital. It is also an important resource for economic growth, employment and social cohesion, providing an opportunity to boost urban and rural areas and promote sustainable tourism.

2. LEGAL BACKGROUND

The definitions, theories and ideas described can also be found in various pieces of legislation and EU recommendations.

- XXXVIII of 2006 Act promulgating the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, adopted in Paris on 17 October 2003

The Parliament hereby authorizes the recognition of the binding force of the UNESCO Convention on the Preservation of the Intangible Heritage, adopted in Paris on 17 October 2003.

- Legislative Decree No 21 of 1985 promulgating the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris on 16 November 1972

In Hungary, the protection of cultural heritage and national values is supported by, among other things, the following legislation.

- 2012 LXIV. pursuant to Section 4 of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage:

“Cultural heritage carries the common spiritual values of the nation as a whole, so it is everyone’s duty to preserve them. It is prohibited to endanger, damage, destroy, falsify or falsify elements of the cultural heritage. Elements of cultural heritage must be searched for, counted, evaluated, preserved and made available to posterity through scientific methods. The protection of cultural heritage is in the public interest, and its implementation means the right to participate and the obligation to cooperate for state and municipal bodies, ethnic organizations, religious communities, civil and economic organizations, and citizens.

In accordance with international treaties, the protection of the Hungarian cultural heritage beyond the borders and the cultural heritage of other nations in Hungary must be enforced in international co-operation. ”

- XXX of 2012 Act on Hungarian National Values and Hungarians:

Hungarian national values, including Hungarians, are preserved and unique values;

in order to strengthen cohesion, unity and national consciousness, the values of our nation must be collected and documented, the documentation underlying the protection of values must be preserved according to the rules of strict registration and research, and the values must be nurtured, protected and promoted;

our heritage, the millennial values of Hungarian culture, the intellectual and material

creations of the Hungarians, the values created by man and nature must be summarized in a comprehensive archive;

the protection of our national values contributes to the development and consolidation of a sense of national identity;

The wide-ranging presentation and acquaintance of our national values at home and abroad, the recognition of our linguistic, intellectual, cultural, economic performance, the recognition of our natural and built values, and the strengthening of the national image are of paramount importance." (...)

"The repository of national values is enriched by the values of the peoples living together in Hungary, the nationalities recognized as state-forming factors and the values of individuals and communities living across the country and around the world who profess to be Hungarian."

Serbian legal background

- The Cultural Heritage Act (Official Gazette of the Slovak Republic, 71/94, 52/2011 - other laws, 99/201 - other law, 6/2020 - other law and 35/2021 - other law):

This Act regulates the system of protection and use of cultural property and determines the conditions for the performance of an activity for the protection of cultural property. According to this law, cultural property is the creation of things and a material and spiritual culture of public interest that enjoys special protection. Cultural goods, depending on their physical, artistic, cultural and historical characteristics, include: cultural monuments, spatial cultural and historical units, archaeological sites and landmarks - real estate cultural goods; works of art and history, archives, films and old and rare books - movable cultural goods. The law classifies cultural goods into categories according to their importance: cultural goods, cultural goods of great significance and cultural goods of special significance.

This Act stipulates that the protection and use of cultural property shall be carried out by carrying out activities related to the protection of cultural property, administrative measures and other measures provided for in this Act, as well as measures determined on the basis of this Act.

The protection of the property's cultural property and its protected environment, ie the property receiving prior protection, is also based on the regulations of spatial planning and planning, construction of facilities and environmental protection.

- Law on Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the Slovak Republic, No. 129/2021):

This law regulates the system of protection and preservation of cultural heritage. The

purpose of this Act is the legally regulated and organized system of protection and preservation of cultural heritage through the exploration, collection, research, documentation, study, evaluation, protection, preservation, presentation, interpretation, use and management of cultural heritage. Cultural heritage is a set of material and intellectual resources inherited from the past, recognized as a reflection and expression of constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions, created by the temporal interaction of man and space. Cultural heritage can be tangible cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage;

1. The tangible cultural heritage is part of the cultural heritage, which consists of immovable cultural heritage and movable cultural heritage;

1.1 An immovable cultural heritage is that part of the tangible cultural heritage which consists of immovable property, groups, parts or remains which are presumed to be in possession or for which the valuation procedure has been established in accordance with the law on cultural, social, historical, archaeological, ethnological, anthropological, technical and industrial , artistic, artistic, architectural, construction and building-constructive, spatial (urban or rural) and scientific value, as well as its original value, uniqueness, or antiquity;

1.2 Movable cultural heritage is that part of the tangible cultural heritage which consists of movable objects, groups, parts or remnants of movable property which are presumed to be in their possession or which have been established by a legal assessment procedure as cultural, social, historical, archaeological, ethnological or anthropological. , technical and industrial value, artistic, artistic, scientific and value of the original, unique or antique. According to the types of movable cultural heritage, it consists of museum material, archival material, old and rare library material, and film and other audiovisual material;

2. Intangible cultural heritage refers to practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills, and related tools, objects, artefacts, and cultural spaces that are recognized by communities, groups, and sometimes individuals as part of their cultural heritage. It is passed down from generation to generation, being re-created by communities and groups depending on their environment, their interactions with nature and history, giving them a sense of identity and continuity. In this way, they promote respect for cultural diversity and human creativity;

This Act stipulates that the protection and use of cultural property shall be carried out by carrying out activities for the protection of cultural property, administrative measures and

other measures provided for in this Act and measures determined pursuant to this Act, and shall specify that the protection of cultural property and their protected environment, ie the provision of goods that are pre-protected under spatial planning, facility construction and environmental regulations. A Szerb Köztársaságban a kulturális javak védelmét és bemutatását szabályozó ernyőtörvények a következők:

- Law on Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the Slovak Republic, 71/94, 52/2011 - other laws, 99/2011 - other law, 6 (2020 - other law and 35/2021 - other law) Museum Activity Act ("Official Gazette of the Slovak Republic", No. 35 of 8 April 2021, No. 96 of 8 October 2021), with the related regulations.
- Museum activities are carried out in accordance with internationally accepted documents and professional standards recognized in the Statute of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the ICOM Code of Professional Ethics, as well as ratified international conventions.
- The importance of cultural property is also recognized in the Criminal Code (Official Gazette of the Slovak Republic, 85/2005, 88/2005 - amended, 107/2005 - amended, 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013, 108 / 2014, 94/2016 and 35/2019), providing for more serious forms of crime and stricter penalties for objects and works of special protection of material and intellectual culture in the public interest. Criminal treatment focuses on a number of defense facilities, ranging from property to public order and peace, from legal traffic to humanity and other assets protected by international law. This indicates a growing awareness of the importance of cultural goods and a trend towards strengthening criminal repression and all forms of confiscation, destruction or illicit trafficking in cultural goods.

3. ROLE AND ACTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Policies to protect cultural heritage are primarily the responsibility of the Member States and regional and local authorities, and the EU is committed to preserving and enriching Europe's cultural heritage through a range of policies and programs.¹



Source: <https://culture.ec.europa.eu/>

Many EU policies, programs and funding provide support for Europe's cultural heritage. Of these, the Creative Europe program stands out.

At EU level, one of the key instruments is the European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage (2018), which reflects the joint development of cultural heritage activities at European level. The framework identifies four principles and five main areas for further action on Europe's cultural heritage:²

Principles

- Comprehensive approach
- General validation and integrated approach
- Evidence-based policy making
- Multi-stakeholder cooperation⁵ olyan terület, amely további intézkedéseket igényel:
 - An inclusive Europe: participation and access for all
 - Sustainable Europe: smart solutions for a coherent and sustainable future

¹ Source: <https://culture.ec.europa.eu/>

² Source: <https://culture.ec.europa.eu/>

- Resilient Europe: protecting endangered heritage
- Europe: mobilizing knowledge and research
- A stronger global partnership: strengthening international cooperation

The following recommendations have been made in the framework of EU INTERREG projects related to the utilization of cultural heritage:

- Involvement of the population in the utilization of cultural heritage
- Cultural heritage management and strategy through cultural and creative industries

The recommendations of the EU INTERREG projects can be summarized as follows: The protection of cultural heritage, intertwined with environmental and social sustainability, is a very topical issue in the guidelines of the various institutions, both at European and global level. Knowledge transfer with specific adaptable models for local innovative and creative communities contributes not only to the exploitation and revitalization of cultural and historical heritage, but also to the enhancement of tourism and economic values by rediscovering heritage values.

Innovation and creativity are the engines of the exploitation of cultural heritage. To this end, it is opening up to innovative and creative businesses and new forms of work. It must be possible to reactivate a community, create jobs, create cultural initiatives that create opportunities for value creation and efficient use of time. It is important to explore strategies and tools that help engage the public, innovative stakeholders in the process of re-using, transforming, revitalizing and creating cultural heritage.

The new generation (newcomers) can learn about the “legacy” through schools and experiential pedagogy. According to a special Eurobarometer survey on cultural heritage, nine out of ten Europeans surveyed would like cultural heritage to be part of the school curriculum. Schools and educators have a key role to play in making this happen.

The European Union has produced a textbook to help learn about cultural heritage.

The European Union's cultural heritage policy includes tangible (castles, museums, works of art), intangible (songs, traditions, etc.) and digital (digitally born and digitized) heritage categories.

The European Union has a role to play in helping and complementing Member States' action to preserve and promote Europe's cultural heritage. The European Commission has developed a number of relevant policies and programs to this end, and supports and promotes policy cooperation between Member States and stakeholders on cultural heritage.

[EU funding opportunities for cultural heritage](#)

- Creative Europe, the main source of EU funding for the cultural and creative sectors: Culture sub-program: Initiatives to promote and strengthen artistic and cultural cooperation at European level

Media sub - program: Measures to promote the competitiveness, innovation and sustainability of the European audiovisual sector

Comprehensive sub-program: Here they support audiovisual and cultural activities that are highly innovative and collaborative.

- Erasmus +: The Erasmus + program focuses on mobility projects and virtual exchanges, organizational cooperation and partnerships, and support for policy cooperation at EU level. The program is open to individuals and organizations from EU Member States, third countries associated with the program and other partner countries.
- Horizon Europe, continuation of Horizon 2020. A comprehensive program to support innovative initiatives in a number of sectors also covers improving the protection, development, preservation and more effective restoration of Europe's cultural heritage.
- Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values (CERV): The CERV program contributes to citizens' understanding of the European Union, its history and its diversity. It also encourages people to take part in democratic processes at EU level. An important part of the program focuses on remembrance: keeping the memories of the past alive so that we can learn from the past and build on that experience for a better future. Cultural heritage plays an important role in this effort. One example of a project funded under CERV is town-twinning. These include cultural heritage activities and the promotion of civic participation and participation at EU level.
- Cohesion Fund and the European Regional Development Fund: The Cohesion Fund, the European Regional Development Fund - and Interreg Europe - is the main source of funding for regional development in the EU.

Cultural heritage in other policies

The European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage proposes that cultural heritage be addressed through many other EU policies in addition to culture, such as:

- sustainability
- disaster risk management
- protection against illicit trafficking
- nature conservation and nature conservation

- tourism
- regional policy
- research and innovation
- digital policies
- education
- international dimensions

Major players in Cultural Heritage

- European Parliament; Council of the European Union; Committee of the Regions - Each EU power structure has its own cultural heritage regulations and policies.
- European Economic and Social Committee: issues opinions, information reports and organizes initiatives and events.

European Heritage Awards

The European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards focus on notable projects, initiatives and personalities in the field of cultural heritage. The awards aim to identify and promote best practice in cultural heritage conservation. The awards allow for the exchange and transfer of experience and information across borders and communities in Europe and beyond. They help to show the value of cultural heritage to Europe's culture, economy, society and environment

The EU Cultural Heritage Prize recognizes achievements in the field of cultural heritage across Europe in 5 main categories:

- Conservation and adaptive reuse
- Research
- Education, training and skills
- Citizen engagement and awareness
- Champions of Heritage

Grand Prix: Up to 5 of the winners will receive a Grand Prix in 5 comprehensive thematic areas. These areas reflect the more general contribution of cultural heritage to key European priorities. Each Grand Prix winner will receive a cash prize of € 10,000:

- Innovation
- Digital conversion
- Climate policy and sustainability
- Social cohesion and prosperity
- International relations

Audience Award: In addition, the audience will be invited to vote online for their favorite project or initiative among the winners of the Public Choice Award, which will also receive € 10,000.



4. HERINFUTUR PROJECT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Cultural heritage, a public good that has survived as a legacy of previous generations for newcomers, is an essential factor in the formation of identity.

Under the various international and domestic laws, it is the duty and duty of all of us to know and develop the common good. An essential condition for the sustainable development of cultural heritage is the involvement of the new generation, ie young people, in the knowledge and development of heritage.

The methods and recommendations described are extremely diverse and colorful. This will allow each nation to develop an appropriate model for involving young people in learning about and developing cultural heritage, taking into account their national specificities.

Section 5 (1) of Act LXIV of 2012 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Hungary contains the following: "In international co-operation, the protection of the cultural heritage of Hungary and the cultural heritage of other nations in Hungary must be enforced in accordance with international treaties."

The HERINFUTUR project also set out these goals: to promote co-operation between Serbian and Hungarian municipalities, government bodies, educational institutions, civil and non-profit organizations, businesses and the general public, especially young people, for a common future.

The collaboration has been extremely successful: involving young people, it has helped to build a model collaboration and a guide to learning about, protecting, preserving, restoring and exploiting sustainable heritage and building a common future.

With the appropriate adaptation of the model, it can be utilized separately in Serbian, Hungarian and / or jointly e.g. building a cross-border 'common future'.

Within the framework of the project, university students made an innovative and successful presentation on the utilization of heritage for tourism and building a common future: Infinite cultural journey through the Tisza. . They were able to showcase their creative and creative skills.

It was presented in a presentation that experiential pedagogy is an effective way to develop innovative and creative skills in the youngest age group - for primary school students, but it can also be applied among secondary school and university students.

During the study tour, young people were able to expand their knowledge of natural and historical heritage through gentle tourism.

The Csongrád-Csanád County Local Government presented the vault operated by it in the framework of a presentation. The vault is a new innovative method. It enables the population to

involve entrepreneurs and municipalities in new innovative ways of identifying and exploiting cultural heritage and values. The local government also utilizes the information obtained in this way, e.g. also in the development of area and settlement development strategies. With this method, after social consultation, financial resources can be involved in the innovative development of heritage through tenders.

The entrepreneurs presented various architectural styles and already implemented projects in the framework of high-level presentations on the protection, preservation and innovative utilization of the built heritage.

A new type of innovative enterprise, the social enterprise, was introduced. The role of social enterprises in the utilization of heritage has been described.

5. GUIDE TO LOCAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

The model was developed using the recommendations of the EU and the national legal environment, the presentations, presentations and comments of the HERINFUTUR project roundtables, as well as the experience gained during the workshops.

Based on the model developed in the project, the recommendations of the local guide for the sustainable protection of cultural heritage and the relevant laws are as follows:

1. Cultural heritage and national values must be identified and registered. The method of doing so is the XXX tv of 2012. included. The method was presented in practice by the employees of the Csongrád-Csanád County Local Government. In order to preserve the national heritage and strengthen the national identity, the Csongrád-Csanád County Assembly - Decree XXX of 2012 on Hungarian national values and Hungarians. Act 114/2013 issued for its implementation. (IV.16.) - 39/2013. (VI.7.) Kgy. decided to set up the Csongrád-Csanád County Treasury. The Csongrád-Csanád County Treasury Committee, established simultaneously by the General Assembly, performs the tasks related to the identification of county national values and the compilation, management and transmission of the county treasury.
2. The 2011 CLXXXIX. Pursuant to Section 13 (7) of the Act, the local protection of cultural heritage is the responsibility of local governments. From the experience and recommendations it can be concluded that the protection, sustainable development and utilization of cultural heritage is complex, together with the involvement and competitive education of young people, intertwined with the development of the economic and natural heritage, and taking into account environmental values. effective. Municipalities have the opportunity to involve stakeholders in the protection of cultural heritage, e.g. population, entrepreneurs, schools, etc. or other organizations.
3. One of the means of protecting cultural heritage is the sustainable use of cultural heritage. Utilization requires innovation, creativity and financial resources. The legal condition for this is provided by the XXI. Act on Spatial Development and Spatial Planning. Section 3 of the Act. (2). d. It also includes the promotion of the regional spread of innovations. The municipality or the companies it entrusts with advice provide advice on how to implement innovative ideas and adapt them to regional development plans. The adopted ideas and plans are implemented and funded through tenders. Pursuant to Section 1 (2) of the Act, similarly to the implementation of the HERINFUTUR project, local governments may also involve participants in the implementation.
4. Experiential pedagogy and tourism are the tools for developing young people's innovative skills and nurturing their talent. Within these, gentle tourism is of paramount importance. The mission of gentle tourism: wants to teach, build community, teach environmental awareness. The treasury can also be used for experiential pedagogy and tourism. By involving young people in vault work, in

addition to developing their innovation skills, they can also gain additional insight into heritage protection.

5. From the various definitions, recommendations and experiences of cultural heritage, it can be concluded that there is no sustainable heritage protection without the involvement of young people (the new generation). Experiential pedagogy and gentle tourism, as an effective tool for young people to learn about cultural heritage, need to be developed and institutionalized with the involvement of schools.

6. The involvement of social enterprises in the regional dissemination of innovation related to heritage protection and experiential pedagogy, as well as in its sustainable implementation and financing, is a priority. Contribution to the implementation and financing of social activities. Social enterprises have been trained for this purpose by a specialized body of the government (OFA. Nonprofit Kft., IFKA Nonprofit Kft.). OFA Kft., Which participated in the roundtable discussion, gave a presentation on this.

7. It must be ensured that the model created for learning about and developing cultural heritage is accessible to all and that all stakeholders can join it. To achieve this, the aim could be to create a specialized cross-border knowledge network.

By developing and adapting the model, cultural heritage can be protected and developed.

The sustainable protection and utilization of cultural heritage is also an effective economic development and e.g. can be a home creation tool. It can mobilize certain layers of entrepreneurs, mediating capital and resources for the sustainable use of cultural heritage. A guide to involving young people in the international exploitation of regional built heritage.

One of the largest and oldest built heritage in our region is transport (rail, road, water). Significant developments have taken place and are taking place in this area in our Serbian-Hungarian region, with the involvement of EU funds and foreign capital.

As a result of the developments, the border region is a railway-road-water junction that could provide an internationally competitive environmentally friendly logistics service. The development of the services requires IT and logistics competencies, as well as language skills. These skills are close to young people.

Involving young people in the innovative regional and economic development utilization of services, ie in building a sustainable common future across borders, is a key task and opportunity for decision-makers.

6. EXPERIMENTAL SUMMARY OF ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS³

Those committed to protecting the environmental heritage are facing new and new challenges in changing times. In the period of state socialism, the memories of the past to be erased were judged negatively by the official ideology, and in some cases “development” erased all historical parts of the earth from the face of the earth.

Nowadays, quite different, but no less harmful, dangers lurk inheritance. The extremely unfavorable architectural and aesthetic tendencies characteristic of the towns and villages of our time strongly and in many cases irreversibly make their mark on the image of the settlements. While in the past the destruction of undozered historic buildings was typical, today the complete reconstruction of the survivors dominates. The latter trend, on the other hand, usually means the total destruction of memories, as the general deterioration experienced in the past, in principle, did not - or much more slowly - threatened with total destruction than demolition and reconstruction. The number of monuments of historic buildings still worthy of protection is thus extremely declining. As a result of the process, there is a proliferation of rebuilt houses in the world of architecture, which are very heterogeneous in quality, and thus in the disharmonious street images.

Legislation distinguishes between different levels of official protection of valuable built heritage, the “effectiveness” of which varies, of course. In principle, the national archaeological and monument protection is the strongest, the effectiveness of local protection already depends much more on the commitment of the local governments that create local protection regulations, while the fate of unprotected heritage is at the discretion of the owners.

Az alábbiakban az örökség megóvásának legjellemzőbb buktatóit, a megőrzés ellenében ható erőket, körülményeket ismertetésére kerül sor elsősorban az örökségvédelem terén szerzett tapasztalatok alapján.

The archaeological heritage

- In the case of archaeological sites, any technical use of the site (construction, infrastructure development activities) may result in the destruction of the site, but at least access to archaeological sites will become difficult. (Therefore, it may be necessary to carry out preventive excavations before the actual use of the areas in question.)
- On the outskirts, agricultural work, deeper-than-average plowing, and especially subsoiling and underground piping are the main causes of site damage. Particular attention deserves the kunhalmas, kurgans, and agricultural works, a significant part of which have been lost or made unrecognizable by the intensive agricultural activity of the last hundred years.

³ Source: Pap Ádám grad. architect

- The increasingly significant problem today is the looting of deposits, the illegal metal exploration activity, which is becoming an increasingly serious problem with the availability of the necessary tools and the expansion of illegal international trade networks.

Built heritage

Following the fate of the nationally unprotected built monuments of the region reveals a not very heartbreaking picture. It seems that the provisions of previous local protection ordinances can neither stop nor slow down the destruction of the heritage in practice. Municipalities do not know, do not dare, or even want to take on the conflicts that may result from the conflict of public and private interests in rescuing cultural heritage of local significance. The reasons for the failure of (local) protection are manifold:

- First of all: local governments do not provide a financial basis to support the preservation of the heritage with at least a minimal, even symbolic, amount of money.
- The housing subsidy, lending and financing system of recent years is not conducive to heritage protection. While it is much better to build a new building instead of renovating and modernizing the old one, the days of the local - not nationally protected - built heritage are numbered. (It is worth noting here that in several “western” countries, the state rewards the renovation of the historic building stock with tax benefits)
- The zoning regulations of local building codes often allow a much larger volume to be built on the land of an existing valuable building, making the heritage a victim of speculation.
- Owners do not recognize the values. This is a significant problem, especially in the Great Plain, where the belief that the landscape is poor in valuable heritage elements, although it has often been voiced from “official places”, is strong. The memories of the Hungarian market town culture, with which the Hungarians contributed almost exclusively to the universal history of urbanism, can be found in the Great Plain.
- The problem related to the above question is that the owners and users of the surviving, untransformed memories are mostly elderly or living the most traditional way of life, who see the symbols of poverty and backwardness in their old houses and, if possible, get rid of them for the first time.
- At the same time, the public is often unaware of the protection of an object or area, as it is rarely marked, although this is most often stated in the relevant local protection regulations.
- An important and undeniable objective circumstance is that a significant part of the building stock of historical value was built of perishable building materials, often with earthwork, the reconstruction of which is usually difficult. Not to mention that it is impossible or unaffordable to procure certain building materials (eg good quality reeds) and that there is a shortage of labor with traditional skills.

- There is a lack of sufficiently strong settlement policy will, which would address the issue of heritage protection with due weight. However, there are no or insufficiently effective heritage NGOs that work so well in many other parts of the country and can do more than any “top-down” government action.

It is imperative to highlight some of the national factors that are severely eroding the heritage stock.

- Investors, in an exaggerated and unjustified way, place heritage protection activities in a way that severely hampers the achievement of their business goals. As a result of their lobbying power, most of the deprived assets and organization of heritage protection. This in itself is an extremely negative circumstance, but damaging the credit of a dedicated team of professionals is even more damaging to society.
- As a result of the above, the professional control and the construction of “old” buildings, which has become a trend, have been eroded, with the dubious authenticity of objects that were destroyed up to 70-100 years ago. This, of course, leads to an uncertainty in society's view of values: “if it is like a good old one, why is it really old?” All of this therefore relativizes fair values, but at the same time takes significant resources away from renewing existing values.
- The deterioration or lack of visual culture is extremely harmful in terms of recognizing and saving heritage values. There is a lack of visual education at all levels of education, including the values of different ages.
- Paradoxically, the centrally generated interventions in the built heritage to meet the climate targets are causing extraordinary damage that can only be justified for society and our world as a whole. Thousands of valuable facades have disappeared in a year or two under subsequent thermal insulation, tens of thousands of valuable historic doors and windows have been dumped in rubbish heaps to be replaced by soulless plastics, and to coordinate its objectives.

The importance of any of the material and mental causes described should not be underestimated. As long as the owners cannot be at least partially compensated or made financially interested in rescuing a building, or even paying extra for a new construction, only the “passion” of the wealthy who are sensitive to historical values remains the age-old renovation of a house. They are willing and able to pay the price of the “historical air” that surrounds them. Today, however, this is not the case. It is not enough to put something under protection, it must also be brought to the attention of the public, whether brought from local publications, booklets or e.g. in the form of exhibitions, but also by placing a sign recording the fact of local protection on the object, which may make the owner proud of the declared historical and architectural value of his property. This is one of the reasons why local protection should be registered in official land registry documents.

It gives some hope that financial interests can mean more than just subsidies and compensation for

the extra costs of heritage protection. Certain, booming businesses - here primarily rural, agro- and ecotourism, etc. We refer to it - in the case of owners, operators, there are clear advantages if the patinated historical environment is given as a framework for their services. Other European Union resources, in particular the various urban renewal programs, are also expanding the range of heritage protection instruments. Other options may be indirectly linked to the objectives of preserving cultural values, such as support for traditional industries (eg adobe), which can help with the labor problems already mentioned above, or the intention to disseminate environmentally friendly, traditional technologies.

With the awareness of the protection of local values, the preservation of the heritage elements and the construction activity corresponding to the nature of the settlement may come to the fore, which has a strengthening effect on the identity of the local population. All this can have a significant community development effect, as evidenced by the activities of some existing town and village building associations. However, in the absence of adequate financial and moral support, information and promotion activities, the processes may turn out to be the opposite. The examples show that in the latter case, the owners and users of protected monuments only perceive the extra constraints associated with the fact of protection, making heritage protection repulsive, the fact of protection becoming some kind of "avoidable evil".