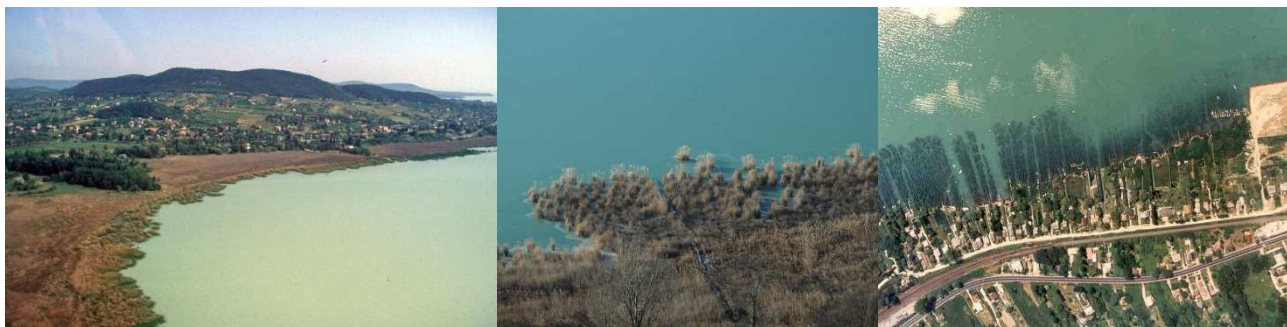


Shoreline management to balance economic, social and natural interests in regional planning



In Summary:

Shoreline is the area of lakes where the growing societal demands of recreational and economic use of lakes and external loading from the catchment area meet the highest biological productivity, diversity and productivity. Littoral areas are of fundamental importance in lake ecosystems. More intensive use of shoreline by stakeholders (removal of vegetation and dredging) e.g. for recreation, boating or real estates causes needs to consider the proper functioning of the lake ecosystem and, in or close to protected areas, the habitats that are protected for biodiversity. These elements have been settled through a series of actions in the region of Lake Balaton.

Lake Balaton is one of the most important natural assets of Hungary. Based on the lake environment provided ecological services, tourism gained national importance as well. Through tourism lake Balaton region contributes to the national GDP by 2-3 % percent. This value is generated mostly in the mere 2 months of summer season.

However, shoreline is became the most conflicting zone of several interests. Most common is the special care needed to balance human usages and environmental protection. In addition, human usages by itself generates conflicts between individual and community interests. Furthermore, environmental and natural self-rehabilitation processes are altered at a level when human intervention is needed to restore environmental values. All of these resulted that by the end of 1990's the shore zone of lake Balaton faced serious environmental degradation as well as conflicting human usages against public (community) interest. It was found necessary to regulate shore zone usages and development and prepare plans for the rehabilitation of natural environment.

Target groups:

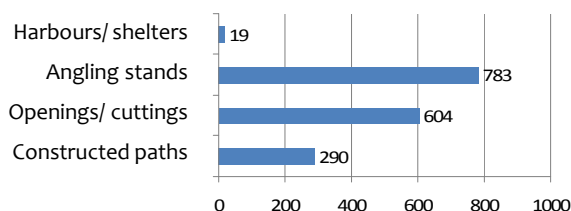
Citizens, local and central governments, regional authorities (environmental and nature protection, national park, water management)

Activities focusing on the shore zone area

- 1) special regulations were set to provide the legal framework to achieve the objectives,
- 2) corresponding spatial plans were made to guide restoration and development activities,
- 3) landscape management plan was prepared to ensure and facilitate implementations.

Planning process by itself takes 1-2 years including public consultation. Since the implementation phase is continuous regular revision of plans is needed. For vegetation mapping 5 years revision periods is set, while the hole rehabilitation planning is needed to be revised every 10 years.

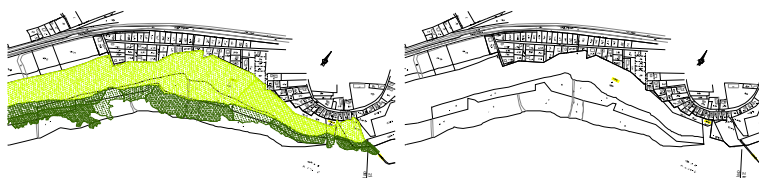
Control on man-made illegal interventions according to a survey at lake shore zone



Objectives and goals of the good practice:

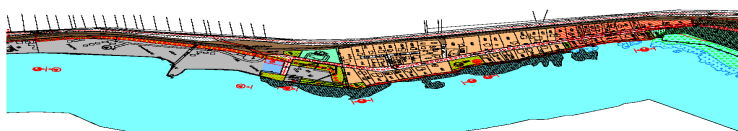
Restoration of environmental values, thus ensuring good environmental conditions in long term; provide free access to lake shore for citizens and visitors (for the public).

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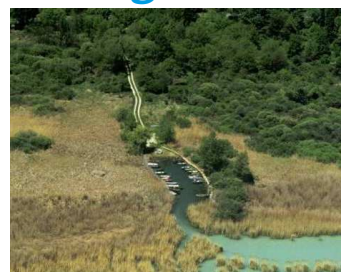


a) Shore zone vegetation map (example)

b) Shore line plan (example)



c) Shore Zone Rehabilitation Plan (example)



Summary table of Landscape Management Plan

Task	Target	Measure
I. Conservation and management of natural and semi-natural areas		
I.1. Vegetation Management, renewal and recovery	Preservation of biodiversity, good maintenance of natural condition on the shore line of Lake Balaton to balance environmental, economic and social impacts and opportunities.	I.1.1. Elaboration of vegetation management policies and plans; I.1.2. Review of reed management regulation and plans.
I.2. Cleaning up the bed of the lake from harmful objects	Removal of objects without permission from the bed of the lake, from the shore zone considering of natural, environmental and safety aspects.	I.2.1. Elimination plans if direct human interventions; I.2.2. Removal plan of underwater obstacles.
II. Protection and maintenance of built shoreline		
II.1. Renovation and maintenance of artificially built shoreline	Renovation and maintenance of artificially built shoreline, as well as promotion of adaptation of micro-climate change.	II.1.1. Elaboration of renovation and maintenance plan; II.1.2. Performing seasonal tasks.
II.2. Creating regulated shoreline, shoreline rehabilitation	Development of determined shoreline according to the Shoreline Regulation Plans focusing on nature conservation.	II.2.1. Measures concerning real estate registry; II.2.2. The development of natural shoreline, rehabilitation.
III. Improving of community access of shore zone, development of promenades		
III.1. Favourable utilisation of real estate	Development of an appropriate legal and regulatory status for utilisation of real estate according to the shore zone restoration plans particularly to the implementation of community access of shore zone.	III.1.1. Utilization plan for state-owned area; III.1.2. Review of Shore zone restoration Ministry' regulation.
III.2. Building and maintaining promenades	Implementation of public-use promenades according to the shore zone restoration plans.	III.2.1. Regulation of using of privately owned area; III.2.2. Implementation of promenades.

MORE INFORMATION

http://www.balatonregion.hu/eurospaces_hu
<http://www.euroscapes-eu.org/>

Contact

Dr. Gábor Molnár
Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency
8600 Siófok, Batthyány u. 1.
Phone.: +36 84 313 346
Website: www.balatonregion.hu
E-mail: bftkht@balatonregion.hu