

THEMATIC

DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMS

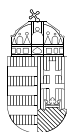


THEMATIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Summary
October 2015

Project of KMOP-5.1.1/D2-13-2013-0001
„A főváros 2014-2020-as programozási időszak terv-
dokumentumainak megalapozása és előkészítése”

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A CONCISE OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAM

According to Hungarian law regarding spatial development, all county are responsible for maintaining and improving spatial development. Therefore the Municipality of Budapest is responsible for allocating European Union aids, harmonising development projects and development plans within the spatial area of Budapest.

The EU's 2014-2020 regulations emphasized the principles of effectiveness and integrated solutions. Therefore an integrated approach replaced the separated local plans. New regional coordination facilitating tools are now available, particularly the ITI and CLLD. Furthermore, effective coordination, the discovery of synergic relationships between projects and the continuous contact can considerably improve the effectiveness of these interventions.

The Thematic Development Programs (hereinafter TDP) are strategic documents with an entirely new perspective that is aim at harmonising these development projects with respect to their subjects. The four accentuated themes, prepared in 2014 and 2015, are based on the previously accepted *Budapest 2030 Long-term Urban Development Concept*.

The four TDP are the following:

development of Danube riverside,
development of brownfield areas,
social urban regeneration,
promote economic development and job creation.

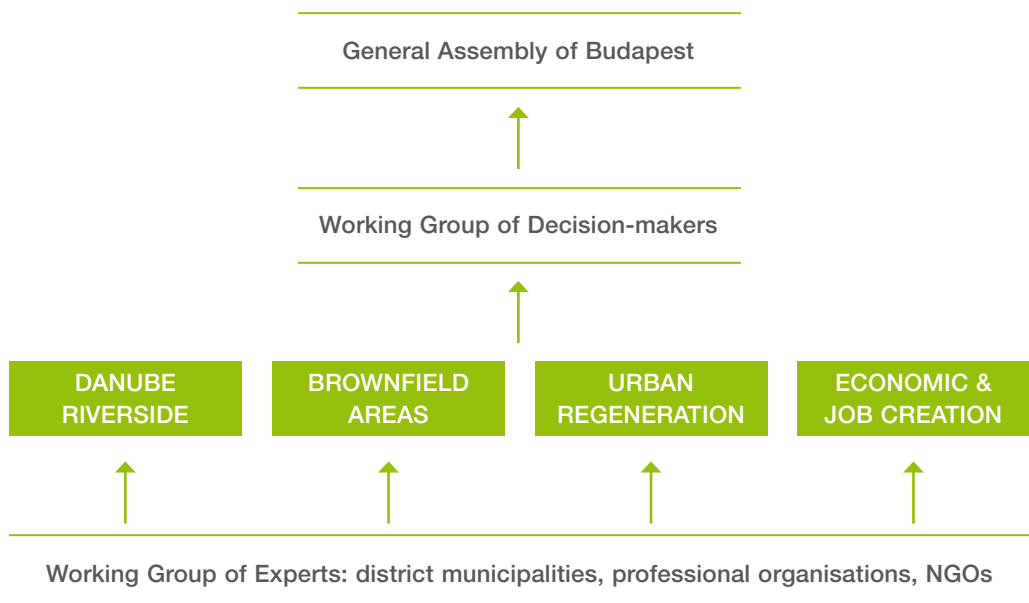
The Municipality of Budapest, the 23 district municipalities, the authorities concerned and professional organisations took part in a six-month-long, intensive project that consisted of these major points. The results were strategic documents with realisable goals, the planning process, the implementation of programs, and the agreement of the most important brownfield and Danube area development projects of the next seven years.

The process of planning

The initiative was based on the principle that an integrated strategy needs continuous cooperation and a working partnership between governmental, civil and economic actors. Therefore, the General Assembly of Budapest created subject-based working groups that unite every week. The basic function of the Decision-making Workgroup is the management of planning procedure, adoption of the Programs and an arbitrary function at meetings.

The partnership planning began with the analysis of Budapest 2030's goals and the assessment of the initial situation. During the situation analysis, important challenges and useful potentials were discovered. The development of a mid-term goal system was of central importance. The next step in the planning procedure was to determine the perspectives that help decide the most effective projects. The last phase consisted in the discussion of the projects, their modification, adoption and creation of suggestions for the bid.

Structure of the TDP



The social urban regeneration program and the economic program required a different approach. After the determination of mid-term, thematic goals, the second phase determined the principles and directives of the project plans and their implementation. For the program of social urban regeneration, the third phase and its action plan rules and scopes were determined too.

The planning process included measures that do not rely only on the *Central-Hungarian Regional Operative Program*, but also on the sector's OP's budget (eg *Integrated Transport Development*), given that their implementation is closely tied to the realisation of the mid-term goals discussed in the TDP. The projects proposed by the districts and the Municipality of Budapest can have a direct effect on the realisation of plans.

During the planning phase, high involvement and information production from the public was of central importance. The continuously updated www.budapestfejlesztes.hu site assisted the project, providing information after every workgroup summit, it also enabled the public to share their opinion regarding the updated materials and to send their own project suggestions.

Another important tool to inform the public was the open forum - held 4 times. Professional and civil organisations along with public representatives participated at these forums. Each time, they were informed about the current state of the planning procedure and had the opportunity to share their opinion regarding the different planning points. In the future these opinions were incorporated in the final materials.





DEVELOPMENT OF DANUBE RIVERSIDE

Challenges and opportunities

The River Danube is a distinctive element of the cityscape. The river is an attractive feature, closely linked to its environment and its role is essential in the development of the city.

The Budapest 2030's main goal is to improve the use of the river's shores through the utilization of natural and economic resources, expansion of the high-quality leisure facilities and tourism and by strengthening the role of regional and international transport network importance.

The long-term goals:

- ▶ **Coordinated development**
- ▶ **Value keeping development**
- ▶ **Creation of a healthy environment**
- ▶ **Connection between the city and the river**
- ▶ **Development of shipping on the Danube**
- ▶ **Economic development of brownfield areas along the river**

The relevant problems are the increased risk of flood, the separation of shorelines from the citystructure, and limited access to the shores.

The traffic roads, railway lines and vast abandoned areas prevent the shores to become a part of the main city. There is no continuous cycling and pedestrian infrastructure and the connection between the shores and the islands is not without difficult obstacles.

Passenger shipping is more likely to be a tourist attraction, so is not integrated in the city's transport system, whereas there is an opportunity to include the agglomeration's transport system into the city. The concentrated presence of hotel-ships in the city centre creates conflict - it is necessary to improve technical services, solve environmental problems and to continue to generate economic profit from touristic shipping.



The recreational and touristic opportunities along the Danube are substantial. Decreasing the spatial concentration of touristic sights, inclusion of new areas and functions, connection of development points, development of green areas, amelioration of the water quality, promoting water sports are all common goals in the Danube zone. Therefore, it is necessary to form partnerships with NGOs whose non-infrastructure based actions can effectively contribute to these projects. The focus of these development projects is where the previous industrial areas were located on the North and South part of the city.

Development plans until 2020

The TDP on development of Danube riverside determined the following mid-term specific goals:

1. **Renewal and renovation of flood protection**
2. **Granting pedestrian access to shores**
3. **Improvement of transport connections**
4. **Utilization of recreational and touristic potentials**
5. **Renewal of brownfield areas**
6. **Developing shipping**
7. **Preparing the revitalization of small river estuaries**
8. **Water utilization**

Renewal and renovation of flood protection helps the development of Budapest's long term flood protection strategy.

With the creation of pedestrian zones there is an opportunity to formulate new connections through the city's pedestrian system, opening up to currently closed sections, which would reduce the traffic flow along the quays, making them more secure.

Within the transport connection improving project, creation of a connected bicycle infrastructure system, building bridges between islands and the banks, reconstruction of existing bridges and renovation of infrastructures are of central importance.

The building upon recreation and touristic potentials program consists in: the development of green areas, creation of new touristic functions, development of water sports, renovation of spas, and creation of attractive public squares.

The goal of the brownfield areas development along the river is to assist in function changes and to promote temporary and future use.

The development of shipping aims at the integration of shipping into the Budapest transport system (procurement of new vehicles, development of ports) and the creation of a public port infrastructure.

The goal of water utilization is to use the Danube's water for watering, industrial purposes and to reuse thermal water from spas.

50 project suggestions were received during the program: more than half of the projects are related to the accessibility of the shores and to the use of recreational and touristic potentials. Nearly one third of the projects are related to development of transport connections.



Danube TDP's project list

- 1 Creation of the Budapest Water-management Strategy
- 2 Situation assessment of flood prevention works and creation of an intervention plan
- 3 Development of flood prevention works
- 4 Creation of the integrated development program around the Danube zone
- 5 Creation of the RSD (Small-Danube) integrated development program
- 6 Creation of pedestrian and cyclist connections with the islands of the Danube
- 7 Integration of the Danube in Budapest's transport system (development of shipping)
- 8 Creation of public port infrastructure
- 9 Development of Budapest's regional cyclist transport
- 10 Complex regeneration of Danube banks in the downtown

- 11 Integrated development of Margaret Island
- 12 Recreational development of Óbuda Island
- 13 Recreational development of Római-part
- 14 Development of Király Spa
- 15 Development of Gellért Spa
- 16 Development of Palatinus Spa
- 17 Development of Jódos-sós Spa
- 18 Development of Dagály Spa
- 19 Creation of the program for Felhévíz Spa-quarter
- 20 Danube Intermodal Logistics Centre – port development (DILK)
- 21 Budapest’s heart program II. Phase – renovation of Széchenyi square
- 22 Reconstruction of tram line 2
- 23 M5 metro’s southern part - preparation
- 24 M5 metro northern part operational change – preparation
- 25 Construction of the boulevard along the Körvasút and Aquincum Bridge – preparation
- 26 Construction of the boulevard along the Körvasút and Albertfalva Bridge – preparation
- 27 Reconstruction of Danube’s bridges (Chainbridge, Petőfi Bridge)
- 28 Reconstruction of Batthyány square
- 29 Separation and renovation of cyclist and pedestrian part on the Buda’s quays
- 30 Development of Római-part
- 31 Renovation of Slachta Margit Quay
- 32 Development of BUSZESZ area (brownfield area)
- 33 Development of the northern wing of the Zichy Castle
- 34 Creation of „Duna Park” in district IV.
- 35 Sport and recreation reutilisation of the previous Danube bed
- 36 Millennium runway in district IX.
- 37 Creation of Kvassay promenade in district IX.
- 38 “Walking on the Danube” floating platforms on Danube
- 39 Reconstruction of Goldmann György square
- 40 Creation of promenade between the Árpád Bridge and the Dráva Street
- 41 Pedestrian bridge and meeting point in district XX.
- 42 Development of Hullám Csónakházak II. Phase
- 43 Creation of waterfront promenade in district XX.
- 44 New ferry between the city centres of Csepel and Budafok
- 45 Development of Daru-domb
- 46 Development of Small Danube for sport purposes
- 47 New Danube shores at Budafok, recreation and sport project near Hajó Street
- 48 Thematic road at South- Buda from the stream of Hosszúrét to the bridge of M0
- 49 Recreational development of the southern part of Molnár Island and the surrounding areas
- 50 Arranging the northern part of Molnár Island and the central shore



SOCIAL URBAN REGENERATION

Goals and background

The increasing social inequalities and processes generated from housing privatisations have significantly altered Budapest's social structure. The state and quality of public squares and buildings have significantly deteriorated.

Since the 1980s, several city regeneration programs aimed at handling this complex problem, with different tools and results. With the exhaustion of funds and the acceptance of the law of municipalities in 2011, the capital's city regeneration obligation was cancelled, thus, it was necessary to rethink the roles and frames of its social city regeneration project.

With the support of social regeneration programs, Budapest is aiming to reduce social inequalities, to improve its built environment, to create an affordable and adequate housing structure, to improve health conditions and employment numbers and to back the creation of a tolerant and inclusive social environment, contributing to the realisation of urban regeneration goals with the creation of mid-term (till 2022) projects.

Mid-term goals appoint topics that must be the interventions' focal points. These 41 interventions consist of the most important tools and help improve the districts' municipalities.

The TDP on social urban regeneration determined the following mid-term specific goals:

- 1 Integrated and coordinated operation of public-service systems**
- 2 Urban areas and the built environment's physical renovation**
- 3 Reinforcement of communities, community development and trust-building**
- 4 Local economic development in order to reduce unemployment**
- 5 Creation of an integrated, differentiated housing system in the capital**
- 6 Crime prevention, drug-prevention and the improvement of public safety**
- 7 Reinforcement of tolerance and reducing discrimination**

Principles of the implementation and local programs

In the second phase of planning the project quality, content and effectiveness of improving principles were determined. Meanwhile, the third phase defined a methodology of fund allocations and the scope of action-plans.

The concerned population and the relevant (local) civil organisations participated from the projects outset, from planning until its realisation.

The program provides sufficient time for planning (12 months) and implementation (5+2 years). Longer projects can be divided into smaller sub-sections to facilitate the correction of problems. The construction of an action plan program is facilitated by a methodical guide, which discusses all methodical requirements and facilitates the development of a situation assessment thematic (deliverable by the districts) and can assist the elaboration of local programs.

The district municipalities create the social regeneration projects with the help of a central coordinating institution. It also monitors, decides upon and evaluates projects, coordinating knowledge sharing, data collecting and research activities.



Fund allocation rules

To allocate the funds more effectively, the social city-regeneration project is targeting the most deteriorated territories - crisis areas. These areas have been determined so by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office and local district's government measures.

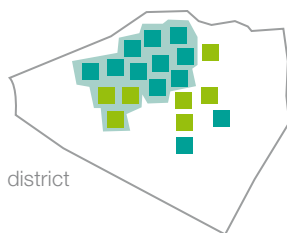
Action plans can be determined according to the following criteria:

The action plan must consist of at least 200 flats, and 70% of these flats must be located within a crisis area. When these cannot be determined as continuous action-areas, crisis areas or their pieces must be appointed as action plan.

Minimum 80% of the allocated funds must be spent on action- areas, whereas a maximum of 20% of the funds can be used on innovative programs which are aiming to assist social city regeneration programs.

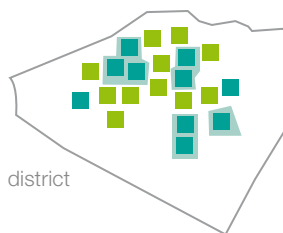
The methodology of action areas

#1 CONTIGUOUS AREA



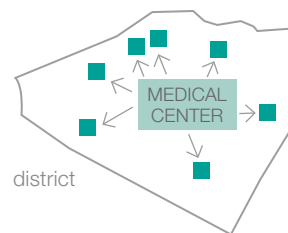
- minimum 200 flats, or
- minimum 70% of flats are in crisis block

#2 BLOCKS



- if contiguous area couldn't be definable
- ↓
- action area = crisis and compromised blocks

#3 PUBLIC SERVICES



- developing the public services
- if the crisis blocks are scattered
- if the public services help people living in crisis blocks

■ crisis or compromised block

■ no crisis or compromised block

■ action area



DEVELOPMENT OF BROWNFIELD AREAS

The expression 'brownfield' used in the Budapest 2030 refers to a terminology used across Central and Eastern-Europe. It emphasizes the fact that previously these areas were used, but have since become redundant and abandoned, it also mentions the challenges regarding environmental pollution.

According to the definition, Budapest has a significant amount of brownfield areas. There is an increasing importance in the reutilization of these areas to support sustainability, this definition was enlarged in the TDP to also consist in the empty properties of the city centre.

The role of the TDP is to determine the future development opportunities of brownfield areas, and to facilitate the most useful development projects.

The strategy determined the following accentuated goals:

- 1. Erasing function scarcities with the enlargement of a green area system**
- 2. Development that supports sustainable economic growth**
- 3. Minimisation of the renewal's obstacles**
- 4. Support of temporary utilization**

44 project proposals were offered, among which the majority dealt with deserted factories and deserted transport infrastructures. Important points of the project is the assessment of environmental pollution, creation of public function and green areas, opening these areas for public interaction. It also emphasized the reuse of highly polluted mines and several waste disposal areas. Furthermore, it emphasized the necessity to address the situation of several smaller national monuments.

The other relevant field is the minimisation of factors standing in the way of renovation. First, it consisted in the reduction of pollution within brownfield areas, the arranging of ownership rights, and the relevant planning and preparative tasks.

Along with these projects, bid-construction propositions were formed, which facilitate entrepreneurial and civil initiatives. In this way, the strategy helps to integrate the development process and facilitates their implementation. Their evaluation will start after the presentation of the projects propositions.



Brownfield TDP's project list

- 1 Management of brownfield areas' development
- 2 Remediation of Gasworks of Óbuda
- 3 Gasworks cultural quarter
- 4 Remediation of Hunyadi barrack
- 5 Development of Rákosrendező area
- 6 Remediation and recultivation of Cséry-yard
- 7 Development of Hunyadi-barrack
- 8 Utilization of South Railway Station and surroundings
- 9 Preparation of Goldberger Textile Factory's renewal
- 10 Development of Goldberger Textile Factory

- 11 Co-office in Timár Street
- 12 Utilization of waterworks areas
- 13 Westend Grund
- 14 Remediation of the Western Railway Station's unused areas
- 15 Sports center at Józsefváros Railway Station - preparation
- 16 Sports center at Józsefváros Railway Station
- 17 Ganz Mávag area
- 18 Car barn
- 19 Ex-site of Matáv
- 20 Block of Hungarian Radio
- 21 New transport connection in Józsefváros
- 22 Kvassay field
- 23 Planning of complex revitalization of Kőbánya's beer factory area
- 24 Preparing the complex revitalization of Kőbánya's beer factory area
- 25 Preparing the remediation of Gergelybánya area
- 26 Remediation of Gergelybánya area (I. stage)
- 27 Temporary utilization of Aknabánya area
- 28 Establish a local history museum and education center in Horse tram house
- 29 Cultural Saloon
- 30 Zerkovitz farm – nature conservation centre
- 31 Rákosrendező Railway Station
- 32 Creating a multipurpose Bulyovszky House
- 33 Equestrian center with regeneration of a protected building
- 34 Creating of Nefelejcs pleasure park
- 35 Remediation of Liszt Ferenc International Airport
- 36 Event hall at Liszt Ferenc International Airport
- 37 Renewal of Vörösmarty market in XX. district
- 38 Developing an incubator house at Csepel Művek
- 39 Creating a brownfield management organization in Csepel
- 40 Gate of Csepel Művek
- 41 Renewal of Czuba-Durosier castle
- 42 Greenfield development and a new promenade at Danube river banks
- 43 Archeology park and economy development at Csút area
- 44 Winery Centre of Carpathian Basin and renewal of Lion Courtyard



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION

A major goal of the planning was to reinforce a business-friendly environment in Budapest, creating: a partnership between the government and private entities, to coordinate the governments' economic regulation and development activity, orientate the EU and other governmental development supports, help to create effective, economic regulations and to develop and reinforce the economic development institutes of Budapest.

At the generation of the strategy, six parties participated at the expert level: Budapest's local Government and 23 district governments, the Government of Pest county, 2 General Secretariat of the Ministry for National Economy, the Prime Minister's Office, National Research, Development and Innovation Office, Budapest Government Department's Job Centre and 8 entrepreneurial organisation together with the Budapest Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The strategy was previously debated and accepted by a decision-making body composed of the leaders (mayors and delegates) of the 24 Budapest district governments.

The strategy's long term objective is to make Budapest Central Europe's leading economic zone within the next 15 years. This goal is supported by 4 pillars.

- ▶ **Budapest, a place for business: supportive business environment**
- ▶ **Budapest, as a well-organised economic zone: coordinated economic development and employment policies**
- ▶ **Budapest, the city of ideas: good living conditions and its impetus attracts creative and innovative thinkers**
- ▶ **Budapest, good working place: flexible, inclusive labour market**

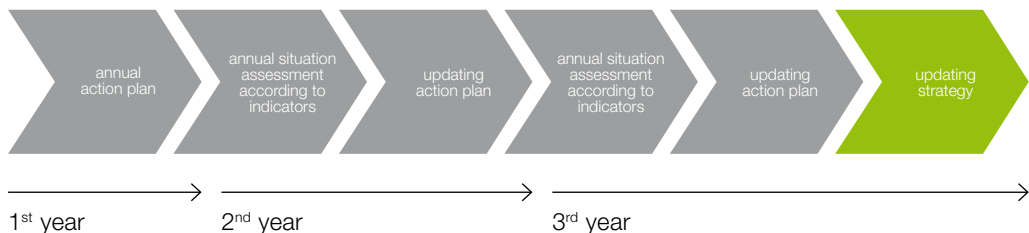
The strategy defines 7 development goals for the following years in order to reach the long term goals:

1. **Reduce regulatory barriers that prohibit entrepreneurial activities**
2. **Creation of a harmonised Budapest economic development institutions network based on effective function sharing**
3. **Creation of an active SME policy**
4. **Quality and effectiveness development of public services**
5. **Development and conservation of Budapest's built and natural values**
6. **Increasing the flexibility of the labour market**
7. **Incentives for increasing demand for low-qualification work**

In order to reach mid-term goals 51 measures were implemented within the strategy, these measures are including packages of concrete projects and activities having similar goals.

Budapest's Economic Development and Job creating Strategy (2015-2021) is a framework-like economic development strategy, therefore it is not aiming the effective distribution of a determined sum of money nor aiming to only determine economic regulatory tools of the Municipality of Budapest. Its main goal is to coordinate and therefore increase the effectiveness of the involved parties' (governments, entrepreneurial bodies, governmental bodies) Budapest economic development schemes.

Every year an action plan facilitates the strategic implementation, generated with the aid of the parties involved. Previously, they monitored the strategy's progress and the realisation of past year's objectives, to determine the projects and measures for next years objectives. The Budapest Government can initiate a revision to the strategy in case of important changes in the strategic environment (ex. successful Olympic bid). Otherwise the strategy should be revised in 2018 (mid-term revision).





PHOTOS

Gergely Botár, kormany.hu » p. 2.

Tamás Bujnovszky, archdaily.com » p. 20.

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