

3.000

4D JOURNAL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND GARDEN ART

Kis

MIHÁLY MÖCSÉNYI
AND THE HUNGARIAN LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE SCHOOL



2013 JÚL 3.



Kezeli

MIHÁLY MÖCSÉNYI
AND THE HUNGARIAN LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE SCHOOL

4D Journal of Landscape Architecture and Garden Art
Special edition
Corvinus University of Budapest
2012

AN OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO 20-21. CENTURY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE THE IFLA'S 'SIR GEOFFREY JELlicOE AWARD' TO PROFESSOR MIHÁLY MŐCSÉNYI

Kinga Szilágyi

Professor Mőcsényi, a man with an outstanding multidisciplinary education, a man of breadth of view, a hero far ahead of his time, a living legend, an eminent professor of landscape architecture, a former president of IFLA is to be awarded with the IFLA founded 'Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Award' of 2012. The award, that could worthily be called the Nobel Prize of landscape architects, represents a great honor for the entire profession of landscape architecture in Hungary. In Hungary, from the middle of the 20th century the name of Mihály Mőcsényi was a hallmark for Hungarian landscape architecture education, for the continuous, forethoughtful development of the discipline, always in harmony with the actual context. His long and distinguished career always furthered the development of the profession and the education of Hungarian landscape architecture and enhanced its appreciation at both national and international level.

The action of shaping the landscape, as a practice, is as old as human culture. Shaping and forming our environment is a necessary concomitant of human life and also a prerequisite of our existence, as well as a way of self-expression. Landscape architecture, however, as an adjunct field to architecture, as a knowledge obtained through higher education, has only a very short history. In this aspect, Hungary was the founder of one of the first schools in Europe, where in the beginning of the 20th century, within the framework of the gardening academy of the time, the architect Béla Rerrich, after returning from England and Germany where he gained

experience in garden contracting and urban design, introduced the studies of garden arts and garden design into the educational program, thus setting the basis for today's landscape architecture school. The slogan of the Rerrich school is still valid: architecture and garden arts are actually the same human activity, that is, a shaping, forming and creation of space, a planning and building in space. The complex space forming and planning approach, corresponding with the coherent and integrated system of garden, city and landscape is taken on and further developed by Imre Ormos from the 1930's, whose name stands for the foundation of an individual garden design department and the elaboration of its educational program. His student, thus a successor to the Rerrich and Ormos heritage, is Mihály Mőcsényi who enters the school after 1945. Under his direction, the education of landscape design is introduced, urban planning and regional development, environmental and landscape protection also enter the curriculum, that is, subjects, which represent today's wide-scaled competencies and the whole broad spectrum of landscape architecture.

Mihály Mőcsényi has been for almost 60 years an active participant, shaper and builder of the school, as a teacher, professor, head of department, then rector, and, for a short time, with a symbolic value, dean of the new, individual Faculty of Landscape Architecture, which had been created through his initiative and as a result of his persistent, obstinate and constant work.



1. picture: Parc Feneketlen-tó (Bottomless-lake) in Budapest in the late sixties

For the profession of landscape architecture in Hungary, Professor Mőcsényi is not only a living legend, but also a personal experience, from whom we could and had to learn a profession, a way of perception and thinking, erudition and humanity.

He dedicated his entire life to his profession, to learning and teaching, and in this obstinate engagement he was indivertible. The classes and lectures of Professor Mőcsényi, from landscaping and garden design to



2. picture: Parc Feneketlen-tó (Bottomless-lake) in our days

landscape planning, were of a large scale and inspiration. His teaching method was far from the academic style, closer to Socratic methodology in its approach. He didn't resist on school books and lecture notes; his lectures were not easy to note down, either. He invited us, yes, he forced us to pay attention, to think, to seek for relationships and correlations, to solve problems. His lectures were peppered with questions; we could not let our concentration slacken for a moment. Each one of his lectures was a real challenge for his students, as it meant a challenge and continuous learning for his colleagues to work with him, be it on a teaching task at the university or about other professional duties or planning.

From the very beginning, the school of Hungarian landscape architecture has laid a great emphasis on the further education and practical work of teachers and students on a domestic as well as on a foreign level. Gaining experience was a general criterion for students during their studies, in the form of study trips and train-



3.picture: Parc Prometheus in Szekszárd

eeships, and as years of training in Europe's leading landscape architecture workshops and schools for the young assistant lecturers who opted for teaching as their profession. The predecessors collected practical experience in England, Germany, Austria and Turkey, Professor Mőcsényi in Switzerland at Vogel garden contracting company. On his return, as a teacher, he worked for the domestic and international recognition of garden design and landscape architecture, sending his colleagues and students abroad to learn languages and the profession, most of all to Western-European countries, even in times when the political system did not really make this possible.

He argued, when needed, or tooled along and fought when it was necessary so that the Hungarian profession could participate in a given international gardening exhibition and the Hungarian students could also get a role in the building, execution and maintenance processes.



4.picture: Villagarden in Balatonyörök

Due to his connections in Europe and overseas, he has been invited to many universities to hold lectures and he even planned, among many other things, public gardens and parks for the inhabitants of Vienna. In his work as a designer, the methodic development of contour landscaping plans was a groundbreaking initiative which helped him to correctly and securely match the urban, garden and open space architecture plans (related to the socialist industrialization of the 50's and 60's) to the terrain and shape the ground level according to a technical and aesthetic point of view. The aesthetic and spectacular forming of space, the play with the terrain and its integration into the whole city view makes the renewal of today's Feneketlen-tó (Bottomless-lake), (1-2. picture), the former clay-field and brick factory, close to the university campus (Budapest, XI. district) and its transformation into a city public park a unique achievement and the same is valid for the Prometheus Park in Szekszárd (3. picture). Mőcsényi's own villa in

Balatonyörök is a piece of garden art of emblematic value which can be interpreted as an early example of landscape recultivation of an abandoned stone-quarry of the Northern Balaton region, and as a particular holiday resort landscape at the same time (4. picture).

The Hungarian gardens in Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart and Vienna received an international award, the golden diploma (IGA, WIG74 - picture 5-7.).

He was able to discover the possibilities in the abandoned, dreary, landscape-destroying stone quarry, and in 25 years, partly by his own hands, he created this architectural and garden architectural ensemble of several levels, leaning on the walls of the quarry, and offering a spectacular opening to the Badacsony-basin, which has been a place of pilgrimage for decades amongst Hungarian landscape architects.

The scientific work and research of Professor Mőcsényi became principles of garden arts and also in the field of landscape and urban planning. In the 70's, when socialist large-scale agriculture was considered a revolutionary achievement and a structural element of socialism, he criticized the artificially created outlandish property system and the melioration methods for professional reasons and raised his voice for the raison d'être of ecological compensation areas. His articles about the climatic effects of green surfaces, the definition of local and stand climate and the carbon sequestration of plants are still valid in the theory of urban ecology and green surface planning.

Based on Hungarian and international professional literature he created the Hungarian definition of táj (=landscape) in 1969, which brings the relation be-



5. picture National Garden of Hungary, Hamburg, 1973



6. picture National Garden of Hungary, Vienna, 1974



7. picture National Garden of Hungary, München, 1983

tween man and nature to the fore: landscape is humanized nature, that is, it is the landscape shaping activity of man that makes nature a landscape, thus without man there is no landscape. By his qualification in architecture, landscape architecture and art history, he discovers and presents the Eszterházy castle ensemble of Fertőd, the Versailles of Hungary, as a complex entity. He has been doing research on the story and design of this total work of art for 40 years now (his book entitled *Eszterháza feketén-fehéren - Eszterháza in black and white* - was published in 1998). For his skills in many disciplines, his humanist principles, his brave professional attitude and his even today highly updated factual knowledge, generations of landscape architects consider him their master - even today.

For the reinforcement of international professional relationships, besides the widespread European and North-American University partnerships, the cooperation with professional organizations was also necessary. However, in the 70's, the possibility to found a national association of landscape architects was not given. Through Mőcsényi's initiative, within the Scientific Society for Building and Construction, the legal predecessor of MTSZ was created, the Department of Landscape Planning and Garden Design. Thus the legal basis was set for the Hungarian professional organization to join the IFLA and the IFLA Executive Council to welcome Professor Mőcsényi among their members. As a result of an active professional participation Hungary was given the right to organize the 1984 IFLA World Congress. And the success of this event may have as well contributed to Mihály Mőcsényi's election for president of the organiza-

tion in 1986. He held this position for four years.

As a recognition of his professional and scientific work, the Republic of Hungary awarded him in 2000 with the most prestigious honor for scholars, the Széchenyi-prize, and in 2009 he received the Middle Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (civil division) "as a recognition for raising public awareness in Hungary of the profession of landscape architecture and its introduction into university education and for his multifaceted scientific and teaching career in the service of the development of urban science and urbanistics". On the occasion of his 90th birthday, for his successful work in the field of European education of landscape architecture, for his discipline and school promoting career, ECLAS bestowed the ECLAS Lifetime Achievement Award on Professor Mőcsényi. And now, in 2012, he has been nominated for the most prestigious international award in landscape architecture, the Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe Award, granted by the IFLA Congress.

Such a noble award does not only call for nostalgia, but also for consideration and comparisons. Comparisons have surely already been made by the International Jury. Looking at the work and walk of life of Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, after whom this most prestigious award of IFLA has been named, we can establish that the 2012 nominee is very much worth of comparison with the great predecessor. Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, the founding president of IFLA is a scholar, an artist of manifold talent, an architect, urban designer, landscape architect and garden designer with about 70 years of active career in landscape architecture and a broad professional activity. He founded, then directed the British Institute

of Landscape Architects as its president, and for a long time he has been working as honorary president of the International Federation of Landscape Architects. Mihály Mőcsényi's walk of life might have well been a bit more rugged than that of his British colleague, who sure absorbed the English garden culture and landscape approach already in his cradle. In Central Europe, a region hit by the storms of history, such a rich and fruitful career could only be achieved by many detours, perseverance, daring, yes, astuteness. Mihály Mőcsényi carries the stigma of the early hero. He could foresee many things and that helped him to choose his way. By this, he evoked antipathy and jealousy in many, and many hindered him in his work. But he could always carry on and life and time always proved him right. And yet again, his right is proven by this high honor from IFLA.

The special edition of the periodical for landscape architecture, '4D' Journal of Landscape Architecture and Garden Art, founded by the Faculty of Landscape Architecture of Corvinus University of Budapest, honors the work and achievements of Professor Mőcsényi. We congratulate him on behalf of all practicing landscape architects and students and we hope that this highest international honor will be a next milestone in his life and in the development of Hungarian landscape architecture, in the reinforcement of international relations and collaboration.

CURRICULUM VITAE OF MIHÁLY MŐCSÉNYI

Date and place of birth: November 19, 1919, Mőcsény, Tolna county, Hungary
Highschool graduation year: 1938
School of graduation: Bonyhád (Hungary) Grades 4- 12 Lutheran highschool of science
Other schools: Gardening School located in Baja, Hungary. Year of training: 1938-39
University studies: Hungarian Royal School of Gardening 1939-41, studying gardening and garden design from prominent teachers, such as Imre Ormos.
University diploma: 1941, diploma in Horticulture from the Academy of Horticulture, Budapest
Military service: Transylvania 1941-1945
Studies at the Faculty of Business Economics from the University of Kolozsvár (Cluj Napoca) 1945
Academic position held: Department of Garden Art lead by Imre Ormos at the University of Horticulture and Viticulture in Budapest (University Lecturer) from 1945
Contractor work experience: Switzerland, Gardening Firm of Franz Vogel, 1947-48

Further studies:

- Economics at the Technical University of Budapest
- Art History and Aesthetics at the Eötvös Loránt University, Budapest, 1949-53
- Urban Management at the Technical University of Budapest

Obtained diplomas from all three institutions above

Research, development of education, public and professional activities:

- Developing design principles for open space green surfaces based on the example of Komló city in addition to academic job at LAKÓTERV planning office, 1954-1959
- Developing the contour mapping system of landscaping in the frame of garden and open space plans
- Phylogeny of Baroque castle-parc ensemble in Eszterháza
- Receiving Candidate of Science (CSc) award for the dissertation entitled as Landscape Energy Processes in 1961

Research, development of education, public and professional activities:

- *Developing the course curriculum of the Landscape architecture and planning faculties as a joint work with Imre Ormos in 1963*
- *Elaboration and detailed course description of Landscaping, Landscape planning and Regional Development studies*
- *Associate Professor position in 1965*
- *Establishing the theoretical disciplines of landscape that is in still in use and according to this principle that the landscape is a human environment and landscape is formed from biosphere to the noosphere (Sphere of human thought)*
- *Chairman of the Department of Landscape planning and design, 1969*
- *Full Professorship in 1970*
- *Leader of the study program Landscape planning and design, 1971*
- *Organizing international professional job trainings for students of landscape architecture, such as in Austria and Germany*
- *Initiation and establishment of the Landscape Architecture and Design Section within the framework of the Association of Architectural Sciences in Hungary that later joined and became a member of International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) in 1972.*
- *Designing several plans for gardens of nations that were displayed at international garden design exhibitions in the period of 1973-93. The plans of the so called Hungarian Gardens which were realized - he won gold and silver medals in Hamburg in 1973, Vienna in 1974, Munich in 1983, and Stuttgart in 1992.*
- *Was elected into the Grand Committee of IFLA in 1974*
- *Vice President of IFLA for two periods from 1978 until 1986.*
- *Development the BSc/MSc curriculum for Landscape architecture studies in 1978*
- *Retirement in 1979 and continuing research and international scientific activities*
- *Organization of the IFLA World Congress in Siófok, Hungary in 1984- in spite of the unfavourable political situation*
- *President of IFLA between 1986- 1990*

Research, development of education, public and professional activities:

- *Was reactivated after the change of the socialist system in 1990, becoming full time professor*
- *Rector of the University of Horticulture and Food Industry between 1990 - 1992*
- *Initiation and foundation of the Faculty of Landscape Architecture consisting 5 departments in 1992*
- *First Dean of the Faculty of Landscape Architecture for a symbolic period of 5 weeks in 1992*
- *Obtaining a Doctor of Science (DSc) degree, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences 1993*
- *Professor Emeritus at Corvinus University of Budapest from 1994 until present*
- *Awarded with Széchenyi prize (highest Hungarian scientific award) in 2000*
- *Active teaching until 2004 (age of 85), working on the development and phylogeny of Baroque castle in Eszterháza and still researching the effect of a CO₂ phantom*
- *Awarded with the Central Cross of the Hungarian Order of Merit for the recognition of outstanding and efficient scientific work in Landscape Architecture in 2009*

EDUCATION FROM GARDEN DESIGN TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE IN HUNGARY

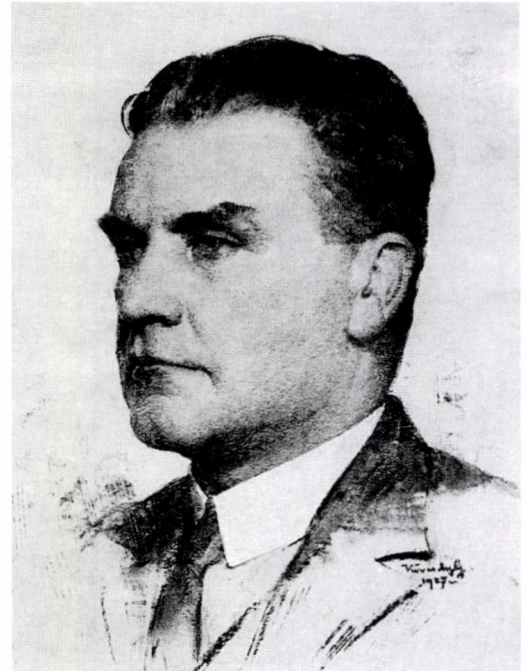
Imre Jámbor

At the turn of the century, thanks to the long boom that followed the 1867 Compromise, Hungary had an increase in economic growth, dynamic urban development and an increase in wealth of the middle class. This period in Hungary is called the "happy peacetime". Compared to European development, we were behind times because of the past history, but by the end of the 19th century we made up a few years in the development, and the country was once again at the vanguard, especially in intellectual fields.

Thanks to the favorable conditions and capability of the natural landscape, horticulture played a determining role, too. On the continent, the first higher education institute of horticulture was set up near Berlin, in Dahlem, and the second one in Hungary, in Buda. The development started from a horticultural public school, which was established by Ferenc Entz in 1853 and resulted in the establishment of the Hungarian Royal Horticultural Educational Institute in 1894. In this educational institute was launched, for the first time in Hungary and the whole territory of the Monarchy, training and higher education in garden design and garden arts.

A century of Hungarian education in garden design and landscape architecture can be hallmarked by three names: Béla Rerrich, Imre Ormos and Mihály Mőcsényi.

BÉLA RERRICH



Béla Rerrich worked and taught in the Horticultural College from 1908 until his death. He worked as a teacher from 1914 and director between 1918 and 1923. Until he joined in 1907, garden design and horticulture was taught by only one person. Rerrich was the first lecturer of the disciplines of garden design and also he is to be mentioned as the creator of the garden design school.

During his domestic studies he grew up with the eclecticism of the architecture of the period, and originally he was not going to be a landscape architect. He was considerably influenced by the painting school of Nagybánya, where Simon Hollósi was his master. After his studies at the Technical University and after he received his architect's diploma, he worked for a short time as an instructor at the university under the leadership of Samu Petz, who was a distinguished delegate of eclecticism. During his first study trip to England, he realized that gardens were also an aspect of architecture. Therefore, his second professional study trip aimed directly for studying the specifics of landscape architecture and garden design. In 1907 he won a scholarship from the Ministry of Agriculture to study garden art and garden design in the famous Academy of Horticulture at Versailles. From the point of view of his later landscape architect's career these studies proved to be the most definitive, and from there he started to prepare himself methodically for developing a garden designer.

During his studies at Versailles, he also worked in Paris at the landscape architecture studio of E. F. André. To improve his knowledge of French historical gardens, he took several study trips in the country. After finishing his studies at Versailles, he returned to England, where he worked for T. H. Mowson's landscape architecture studio,

and he took part in drawing up several landscape architectural plans. After that he toured in Belgium to view the gardens there.

His teaching career started in 1908 when he was invited to the Hungarian Royal Horticultural Academy to deliver garden design lectures. But the new task required more knowledge and experience. So he registered at the most famous horticultural college of Europe, the Horticultural Educational Institute in Dahlem, next to Berlin, to study garden arts. He was teaching and studying at the same time while he kept up his architectural design activities as well. His last university lessons were finished in 1914. He was in his first year of botany studies at the Budapest University of Sciences when World War I broke out.

Rerrich went from being a creative architect to a pivotal figure in Hungarian contemporary garden art and horticultural higher education. His life's path could be attributed to his talent, openness and creativity and also partly to those opportunities which were given by historical circumstance and which he could distinguish, identify and utilize with a great sense as well. At the turn of the century the profession of garden art sought to find its place for development and self-expression all over Europe. After the romantic period had slowly fallen out of fashion, then vague eclecticism and indeterminate histori-

cism became the main influences in architecture. Finally the new style, Secessionism, arrived and left its distinctive mark on garden design as well. While the facades of buildings and indoor spaces were dressed in rich, sensual, botanically-inspired ornament, the garden art adopted this new style of formal proliferation. This is the age of the “pretzel-shaped garden paths” and the “carpet-like flower beds” as you can see in many public parks and ornamental squares. And there is the heritage of the “collection garden period”, which still determined the path of garden art at the turn of the century. At that time most of the gardens were designed by dendrologists and therefore first of all the knowledge of plants, the use of special plants, the decorative plantations and the “carpet-like flower beds” were the dominant elements in garden art, while spatial formation and space composition were pushed into the background or rather just left out altogether from garden design.

In 1908, when Béla Rerrich started his activity in the Educational Institute, horticultural higher education had existed only for 14 years. Its main target was to educate students on plant breeding and cultivation, the horticultural technologies and the knowledge of plant species. Besides these there were some important lectures on garden art and garden design, both of them mostly elective or supplemental subjects in the education structure. The first one contained mainly the basics of stylistic periods of garden design, while the second focused on

dendrological and general plant use and garden technologies. Rerrich's first step in the development of education was to evolve a set of new, independent subjects with their detailed curriculum out of the synthesis of the main program and methods of the former additional and basic subjects. It was most obvious that the main intentions of Rerrich' action could be found partly in his architectural background and partly in the vagueness or simply weakness of architectural trends in garden design at that time.

Béla Rerrich considered the education of the history of art very important in terms of understanding the history of garden design. “This subject gives the possibility for the student to see the close connection between garden art and other fields of art, especially architecture, and that is the way for them to see the high concern of architecture,” he said. He suggested teaching architecture in three different ways: as theory of style, as design of garden structures and as urban design.

“The purpose of designing garden edifice is not to teach garden designer students to make plans of villas and houses, ... (but) to get a certain sense to recognize the architectural character and beauty, and also to have the knowledge and skills that are needed to understand the close relationship between the house and the garden in order to be able to connect these two, almost independent creations with each other, too.” He considered an important factor and an “indispensable necessity” in

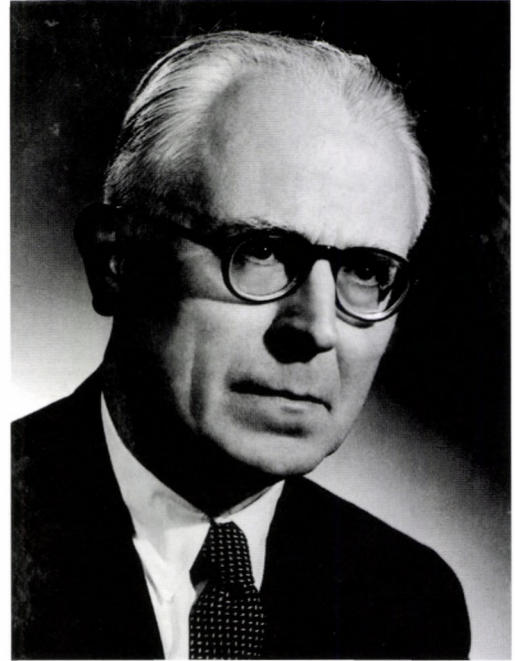
garden design architecture education “to have incursions into the studies of urban design and planning”. Garden designers must play a much more decisive role in urban design and planning than they had earlier, as “only the adaptable open space system is able to ensure the health and hygiene for modern and big cities”. Though the education of the aforementioned knowledge in the form of an independent subject was started only in the middle of the 1960’s at the newly formed specialization of landscape and garden architecture, with his proposals and explicated theorems developed in the end of the 1910s he had already created the basic principles suitable for today’s landscape architecture education.

Next to the development of the professional subjects he considered very important the teaching of foreign languages, too, because students lacking language skills would not be able to read professional foreign literature as the necessary supplement to the regular university lessons. He considered the foreign study trips as requisite compulsory tools “for cultivation and enlargement of the students’ intellectual horizon with the recognition of foreign examples.”

In his educational and planning activity Béla Rerrich broke away from the ideology of the “collection gardens” typical of this age. He was the creator and disseminator of the domestic geometrical gardens, herewith he became the domestic precursor of modern garden design, and it was also his lasting achievement that Hun-

garian garden design and the education of garden art could keep up with the European development, even to the present day. But his work is not only connected to the development and creation of a new style period. As he lectured his students, “architecture and landscape architecture are the same activity in their essence: shaping the space, or forming the space. Though the materials and the implementations are different in these two directions, but the process of the thought and the theorems of the development are always the same”. As a director Béla Rerrich worked very hard on the development of the Horticultural College, namely the Buda Campus. The greenhouses and factory institutes on the traditional Buda site established in 1897 almost ran into neglect during the twenty-five year period, and because of their poor condition, physical repairs became a crucial necessity. The incumbent chancellor finally assured the financial sources for the reconstruction and the modernization of the buildings. At the same time he charged Béla Rerrich to draw up the plans and to direct the technical implementation. Of course, this assignment proved to be a huge challenge in itself, not to mention the fact that Rerrich had to complete other architectural planning and designing tasks at the same time. Accordingly he had to give up his commission as director of the Education Institute in 1923 so as to be able to spend all his time on the reconstruction and modernization of the Buda plantations, buildings and institutions.

IMRE ORMOS



After finishing this monumental work in 1928, another spectacularly challenging job followed, which took all Rerrich's time, too: the plans of the Szeged votive church and the university campus. Therefore it was impossible for Rerrich to go back to the directorship of the Horticultural Institute, although he would have liked to do so. But he did stay in the bond of the Educational Institute as a teacher, and continuously taught the disciplines established and developed earlier by himself. These subjects were garden design, theory of garden architecture and land survey. His fundamental work supported and founded the education of today's landscape architecture at all points. His early death prevented him from achieving all his conceptions, but his successor, Imre Ormos, continued his works. It was Ormos who established the Department of Garden Design as a continuum of Rerrich's creative disciplines. This department became the foundation of the independent section for Landscape and Garden Architecture.

Imre Ormos, Rerrich's talented and hard working successor, graduated from the Educational Institute in 1926. His close professional field was garden design. After receiving his diploma he started to work in the Ungvári nursery garden, then he took several study trips abroad, for example to Turkey. Rerrich did not forget about his former student whom he marked out to be his own successor, and invited Imre Ormos to be an assistant lecturer of the subject of garden design at the Buda campus. Though Ormos had accepted the job in a letter written

to Rerrich, he still insisted on staying abroad and postponed his return home. After Béla Rerrich's unexpected, early death, Mátyás Mohácsy called (rather, ordered) Imre Ormos home to take over the Professor's legacy and to continue the work.

Imre Ormos was an appreciative and talented successor. He considered his main task to establish an independent department for the education of the disciplines modeled by Béla Rerrich. When the educational institute became an academy in 1939, new facilities and opportunities were provided to form and develop the most needed professional schools. The establishment of the academy also made it possible to evolve the two-leveled educational structure in the special field (which was very similar to the present BSc and MSc type education system declared in the Bologna Declaration). This new structure of education at the Horticultural Academy proved to be very useful as the Academy could closely be associated to the József Palatine University of Technical and Economical Sciences in the field of further education, which created the opportunity for the Academy registered students for the university degree with the continued studying and also the possibility of PhD courses.

The Department of Garden Art and Garden Design was established in 1939 with the leadership of Imre Ormos. Later in 1943 it became the Department of Garden Art as part of the Hungarian Royal College for Horticulture and Viticulture.

The 1930s brought changes to garden design, too. In spite of the strict architecture of geometrical gardens the new garden style of picturesque, soft spatial forms was developed all over Europe – „gardens without tension” as it was called by Ormos. He created, developed and educated this new way of space forming and plantation on the basis of the principles of botanical geography.

Every student had to study garden design and garden art, and also all of them had to draw up various garden architecture plans and take an examination in the theory of garden architecture. In 1935 there were 45 registered students at the university. Three years later, in 1938 again 41 students registered. In this period two drawing teachers helped Imre Ormos's work, but he was the only one who taught the special subjects. These subjects were garden design, land surveying, cultural techniques and architecture. It became obvious very soon that the new subjects proposed by Béla Rerrich, namely urban planning and history of architecture and arts, were not possible to fit in with normal lesson numbers to the general curriculum, as the college training lasted only for 4,5 years at that time. For that very reason Imre Ormos decided to start a special seminar in garden design field for those students who were more interested in this profession. Students could join the “Ormos seminar” from 1943, and many diploma works were prepared under his leadership in the field of garden design and urban green areas.

The Hungarian professionals of landscape architecture consider the Ormos seminar the first appearance of the domestic professional qualification. For that purpose the Department of Landscape and Garden Architecture of the Hungarian Chamber of Architects declared approval of the students of the Ormos seminar as the first professional landscape architects and give them the planning license. The opportunity of starting an independent landscape architecture education came up for the first time at that time, too.

Imre Ormos initiated a broad and fundamental development of the curricula. Between 1945 and 1970 he published more than fifty significant books, lecture notes and professional articles, from among the most important ones were two textbooks still acknowledged to be the authoritative sources of the profession. These books are "Land Survey and Garden Techniques" published in 1947 and "The Theory and Practice of Garden Design" published in 1955. Both standard works had several editions with modifications and supplements. In this period he developed more than three hundred garden plans, which he generally used in his university lectures.

The curricula, the content and the number of subjects lectured by the department have changed and developed continuously (see Table 1.), showing the ambition for the development of the syllabus and theoretical preparedness necessary for the initiation of an independent faculty. The department also had some ideas for the

development of new special post graduate educational systems in the field of landscape and garden architecture. Such initiative was the plan of a 2 years long training of landscape architects in 1955 or the post graduate training in landscape design in 1956, but these efforts proved to be inefficient.

The number of the lecturers working at the Department gradually grew parallel with the increasing workload. In 1941 Imre Ormos became a regular university professor. In the same year István Jaskiewicz, a former college professor, joined the institute, as did Mihály Mőcsényi, who started as an assistant lecturer and became a pivotal figure in the professional development. Step by step the university staff at the Department increased - in 1952 there were 12 lecturers, while in 1970 the number of lecturers reached 15.

In 1962 Ormos made institutional development proposals for the organization of an independent section of landscape architecture. This was justified by the increased need of specially trained professionals for drawing up landscape architecture and green area plans derived from the 15-year residential development program and the various urban development programs. By the academic year of 1963 and 1964, the independent section was finally started. The education at the Faculty of Horticulture was divided into two sections. One of them was the traditional education of horticulturalists, and the second, new section

was for garden architecture. In both sections, the education was running on a unified curriculum in the first year. Then the two sections were separated from the second year. In the first academic year of the garden architecture section, we could register 15 students to the second and the third year, so all together 30 students were enrolled to the section. For the next 3 academic years the university was given permission to accept 20 applicants to each, with the condition that they would revise this after three years in order to ensure efficiency and quality in the program and ensure that there were in fact jobs available for the large number of students graduating.

It was ascertained that all the new graduated students were able to find jobs, and thereafter the section was allowed to register 15-20 students for every year into the garden landscape architecture section. Parallel to this, the development of the curriculum and the syllabus was also started. Though the section was approved, the university did not get any budget allocations for it, therefore the development had to economize the training costs from its own given budget. The only financial support arrived from the ministry for the employment of guest lecturers. So next to the lecturers of the department, it was mostly the professors of the Technical University (the present Budapest University of Technical and Economical Sciences) and the practicing professionals of the main planning and building contractor companies who took part in teaching.

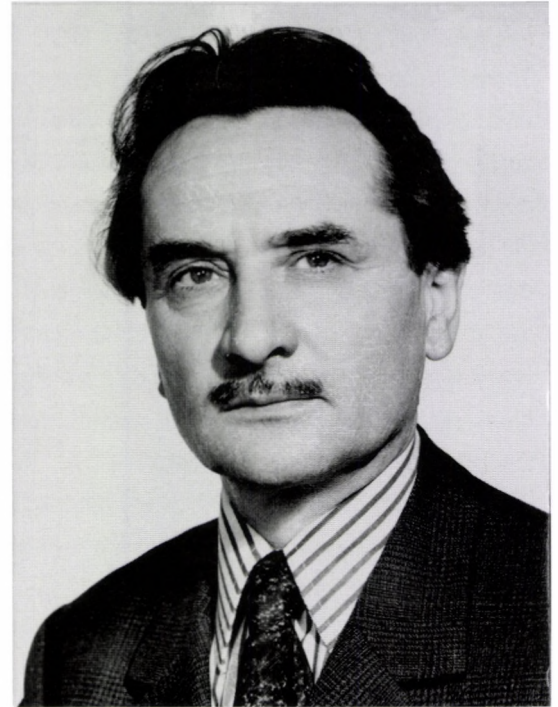
In the first syllabus of the section appeared the

new subject of landscape amelioration, which is to be regarded the predecessor of landscape planning. Its lecturer was Mihály Mócsényi, who had been seeking to develop the education of landscape planning since he had joined the department. The most ideal name for the new section would have been "Landscape architecture" but it was not possible to get the approval for this name in the middle of the 1960's. So the only possibility to show the widening field of the profession was to call it by the name of landscape amelioration.

Although the authorities did not permit this name either, still the department insisted on using this title, and it can be seen on the headings of the first year's syllabus. Besides the already-existing professional subjects there were some new subjects in the curricula for first-year students, including urban planning and regional planning, and, some years later, the very new subject of regional development.

In 1968 the University of Horticulture came into existence as the successor to the former College of Horticulture. The term of study was changed from 4,5 years to 5 years, and the new structure has created the opportunity to diverge the curricula of the two sections from each other. At that time the application for admission to the section of garden architecture and that of landscape planning was separated. Both the enrollment and the training were running on a separate curriculum from the very start. But the title of the diploma and the qualification was still invari-

MIHÁLY MŐCSÉNYI



ably horticulturalist, or to translate it directly from the Hungarian, horticultural engineer, with study in garden architecture. The official limit for the enrollment was not increased - on the contrary, there were some years when only 12-15 students were admitted. This situation showed a strong distrust of the government of the continuous need for these professionals. It was Imre Ormos who could manage to start the new independent section at the university. His human and professional authority helped him to find and convince the most esteemed professionals to support the new education and to take part in it as well, as guest lecturers. The development of the new curricula was made by Imre Ormos together with his student, Mihály Mőcsényi. For his professional and educational activity and results he was given the Kossuth prize in 1962.

Mihály Mőcsényi was also a student of the Ormos garden design seminar. Imre Ormos liked his works, his garden designs, so in 1941 he invited him to be an assistant lecturer after the war ("if we can survive this war"). But the war still went on, and Mihály Mőcsényi got his draft call to the army, as well. He was directly sent to Transylvania, to Kolozsvár, which had just been united back to Hungary again. The invitation of Ormos was al-

ways in his mind and he thought of this possibility with a great pleasure. Mőcsényi was considering mainly how to extend the special task to the outside territories. Of course the word "landscape" did not come up at that time, but it was obvious for him that besides ecology and aesthetics, there are some more fields of sciences worthwhile for learning. For that very reason, during his military activities at Kolozsvár, he registered at the local university at the section of ecological sciences (the widely-educated Nebbien might serve him as an example), and he took his degree in economic sciences as well. With this new diploma in his pocket he got what was nearly the last train coming back home from Transylvania at the end of the war, according to his memories of the time. After the war in 1945, he joined Imre Ormos's department with the task of teaching and practicing garden design, but as a matter of fact, principally he engaged in landscape planning.

To develop his knowledge, he enrolled at the Faculty of Economics of the József Nádor University to continue his economical studies. On the insistence of Imre Ormos he graduated from the art history department of the Eötvös Lóránt University of Sciences, as well, and later he received his diploma from special postgraduate training of urban planning and management. In the meantime he was a guest student at many faculties, too.

In 1969 he was appointed the leader of the Department of Garden Architecture, and in 1970 he became a university professor. From 1969 to 1980 he was

the leader of the section of garden architecture. Besides his research and planning activities, he was continuously working on the development of the syllabus and course programs. He created the complex syllabus of the very new subject of landscape planning basically from nothing, so he is to be considered the domestic founder and pioneer of this discipline.

In the 1970s there were continuous reforms carried out in the academic programs. Since the already-existing compulsory subjects were taught in a high number of lessons, it was very difficult to incorporate the new professional subjects into the schedule. At that time the faculty was only at the beginning of its development. In the first step an extremely large number of subjects appeared with a relatively low number of lessons. Then, after several transformations and amalgamations the syllabus character gradually became even stronger and the old, unimportant subjects were eliminated or updated to meet new demands. It would be a separate research topic to find out how many syllabi were born in this period. There were some years when at the same time three syllabi were valid - one for the beginner, one for the middle and one for the final classes of the section.

Mihály Mőcsényi had very wide international professional connections, which he utilized for the interest of education, too. He made a lot of efforts to send his students for study trips abroad, including western countries, too, though this was not an easy task to organize at that

time in Hungary because of political reasons. By means of his success in international garden architecture exhibitions (many of his plans for the "Hungarian Garden" at various events have won prizes) and his professional appreciation, he was able to organize several practica for the students of the section of landscape and garden architecture. Students were sent to spend their summer practice period on the building sites of the Vienna WIG '74 or in various urban parks and nurseries in Berlin, and so they not only had very good opportunities to practice and develop their language skills but also to get acquainted with the modern technologies, building materials, structures, and of course the quality of the environment and the European level of landscape and garden architecture.

At the end of 1970, he developed a new syllabus with a two-level educational model. The first level was a three-year long education for qualification as a garden constructor or designer, and the second level with a further two years studies resulting in a university diploma for landscape architects. The new education system would make it possible to enroll a larger number of students to the first level, and to train the most talented, hard working student on the second level in the form of intensive, workshop type training. The system is very similar to the present MSc training system. Though the curricula were appropriately developed and it had been discussed in advance with the leaders of the university, in the official phase, it was not accepted by the University Board. At that moment Mihály

Mőcsényi decided to give up his department works and devote his time to developing his research activities and international connections.

The registration number for the first year was decided henceforth on the legal level of 15-20 students. But both the professional practical functions and the needed knowledge were continuously growing. At that time the name of the section was already changed to Landscape and Garden Architecture, and there were some more important development steps, as well, namely the establishment of the Department for Garden Architecture and the Department of Landscape Planning from the previous Department for Landscape and Garden Architecture. It was not just a simple expansion, but rather, a precursor to the later specialization in the field of landscape architecture education. Because of the artificial limitation of the number of students in the section, there was no possibility to develop the section to an independent faculty. At the same time, in practice, there were more and more tasks relating to the field of landscape architecture. Due to the shortage of graduated landscape architects, the new opportunities opened for other professionals and that's why numerous jobs and positions became closed to landscape architects forever.

The change of the regime in the 1990s brought significant changes into the university life and into the education of landscape and garden architecture, too. The University Board has elected the already-retired Mihály Mőcsényi to

the position of rector of the University of Horticulture and Food Industry from 1990 to 1992.

The even-now controversial issue of the consolidation of Hungarian higher educational institutions was already started by then. In the first period of Mihály Mőcsényi's rectorship, he determined that joining to the Budapest Technical University and College of Administration and Budapest University of Economics university alliance would be suitable. This was motivated partly by the obvious common professional interests and partly the memory of the traditional and close educational co-operation system between the Horticultural Academy and the József Palatine University of Technology and Economics. In the first stage of the university level negotiations all partner universities and all University Boards had been in conjunction with the new integration system and had given their full support, but after a promising start the process was interrupted and the faculties of the UHFI lost their confidence in the matter.

In spite of all opposing efforts, on September 1, 1992 the independent Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Protection and Development was established by government order. Instead of the originally planned seven departments, only five were formed. The new faculty was given the right to grant the independent diploma of landscape architecture instead of the former horticulturalist degree with section subtitle.

The birth of the Faculty of Landscape Architecture was due to the hard and determined work of Mihály Mőcsényi, not only during his rectorship, but during all his diligent activity since 1945 in the field of development of the university education syllabus and the landscape architecture profession, as well. The Faculty of Landscape Architecture is a unique institute in Europe that which is highly recognized by the international profession and its institutes, among them the European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS). From a financial point of view, the establishment of the faculty was similar to the foundation of the section in 1963 in that it went on without any financial support or extra budget. So, besides the professional tasks, fundraising for the development belonged as well to the leaders of the faculty. Mihály Mőcsényi was elected the first dean of the new faculty, almost symbolically, only for a period of a few weeks. Afterwards he retired and since then he has been working as a professor emeritus. In 2000 he was given the Széchenyi prize in appreciation of his professional creative and university education activities.

With the establishment of the faculty, the opportunities widened continuously. The number of students grew fourfold in a few years, while the interest for registration to the first year remained constantly five or six times the entrance possibilities. The development of education went on with the formation of new specializations and the establishment of the PhD training with 9 accredited

topics in the field of Landscape Architecture. With these new results, the history of landscape architecture education of the past century is completed. The period can be hallmarked with the above mentioned three outstanding persons in Hungary. In 2004 there was another turn in the history of education with the integration of 7 faculties into the new, Corvinus University of Budapest. The Faculty of Landscape Architecture became part of the new university system, too.

For his outstanding contribution to European landscape architecture education Mihály Mőcsényi won the ECLAS Lifetime Achievement Award in 2009. The same year he was awarded with the Central Cross of the Hungarian Order of Merit for the recognition of outstanding and efficient education development and scientific work in Landscape Architecture.

DIPLOMA WORKS AT THE FACULTY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE OF THE CORVINUS UNIVERSITY OF BUDAPEST

Kata Nyitrai

The professional education of landscape architects at the Faculty of Landscape Architecture of the Corvinus University of Budapest has a tradition of providing quality and excellence in education for over 100 years. Currently the following areas offer a special diploma or degree at our institution:

- BA in Landscape Management and Construction*
- MSc in Landscape Architecture*
- MA in Landscape Design and Garden Art*
- MSc in Urban Planning*
- PhD in Landscape Architecture and Landscape Ecology*

There are about 700 full-time students enrolled in the BSc / MSc / MA programmes and about 30 doctorate students attend Ph.D. courses. The number of graduates with diploma or a certificate is about 80-90 students yearly.

In order to obtain a diploma in any of the professional areas above one has to fulfill all the course requirements, pass the final exam and write a successful individual thesis at BSc level. For an MSc diploma, successfully completed course requirements and final exam has to be followed by a diploma work which is to be prepared in advance and to be defended orally.

On the next pages we briefly present some diplomaworks in order to give some insight into the professional education at the Faculty of Landscape Architecture at the Corvinus University of Budapest which were submitted in the 2011/12 academic year.

Gábor Böhm

Department of Open Space and Design

THE DESIGN AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING OF THE KOSSUTH SQUARE IN TATA, HUNGARY

The Kossuth square, a former market place of Tata, has had a long term history. The current spatial structure of the square has been formed in the middle of the 18th century. The square has underwent a major landscape planning programme in 1960's and its characteristics has been preserved until current times. In the last decades the main square of Tata has not been developed. On the contrary, it looks like a neglected, rundown public place in the heart of the old town. In the current form of an old and abandoned park it cannot serve as a main square of a city, hence it cannot fulfill the requirements of a modern community center.

My main goal was to redesign the Kossuth square in Tata in such a form, so it could play a central role in the community life of a lively city. I have visited the city several times and have done a historical research to fully understand the „genus loci”, the spirit of the place. My aim was to transform the main square to a vivid public place that can fulfill the modern requirements while preserving the authentic elements of the area.

I have emphasized the moderate and low-key style design incorporating traditional and relatively new elements using a unifying approach. This entity can serve as background for historical monument preservation while providing all the functionalities which are needed to transform the Kossuth square of Tata into vivid, modern city center.

Diploma consultant: Balázs Almási

Dipmoma Award of the Faculty of Landscape



Awards:

1st Prize:- City planning contest called „Building blocks” Sopron - 2010.

2nd Prize: Student Scientific Conference (Faculty of Landscape) - 2009.

3rd prize: Student Scientific Conference (Faculty of Landscape) - 2010.

5th prize: Város&Víz (City & Water) – Idea contest for Students – 2011.

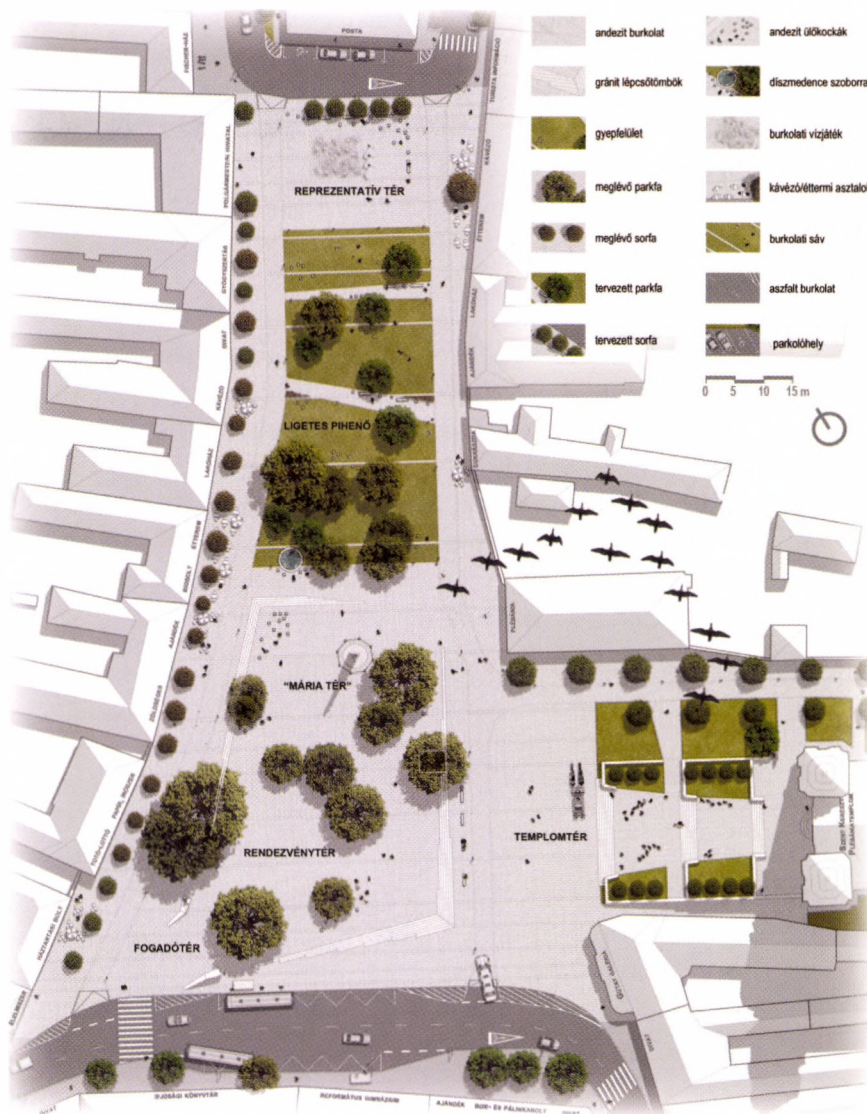
Purchase: Reconstruction plan for the main square in Zalaegerszeg

Other:

Demonstrator (teaching assistant) at the Department of Garden technology 2009-2011

Scholarship of the Republic of Hungary: 2011-2012

Scholarship of the Republic of Hungary: 2010-2011

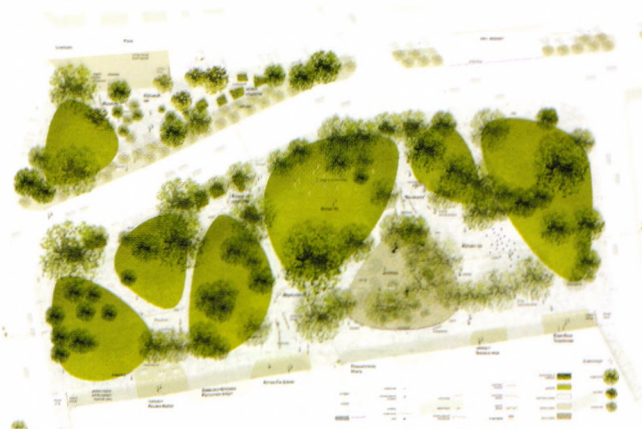


Katalin Anna Csillag

ARCHITECTURAL OPEN SPACE PLANNING OF KÁLVÁRIA SQUARE OF BUDAPEST

The planning area of open space is located in the 8th district of Budapest, at the borders of outer and central parts of Józsefváros, which was selected because it lies at the opening of the main road called Baross street and serves as a homogeneous open space. The area of focus has a unique historical feature: once it has served as a city gate and from the 18th century for one and a half century it was the religious center of Pest. Consequently, my work focuses on the capturing and reestablishment of the emphasized spatial structure relative to this central area. The main tool of the design was the planning of an allée which can serve as a gate to this central area. In addition to this, several community functions for different activities emerge which can take place besides the recreational and leisure programs.

The southern pedestrian area connecting public institutions, restaurants and social places serves as a main organizing unit in community life. Since the area has a very high traffic, it is important to separate the green surfaces from the pavements. The area of focus on the other hand has some problematic social issues (poverty, ethnic inhomogeneities) which had to be incorporated in the design. Prior to my research and design, I had interviewed people living in the area, discussed several issues with local citizens, such as the possibilities of focusing on young generation and emphasizing on the community work. The importance of my work lies in the new approach of finding directions for future development and redefining the area spatially and mentally to be able to serve the community with renewed functionality.



Awards:

1st Prize: Student Design Contest- Design of the open space around the city council of Zalaegerszeg - 2011.

1st Prize: Green City Playground- Idea contest for the students of Faculty of Landscape- 2011.

1st Prize: Main street of Nagykovácsi- Student design contest- 2011.

Special Prize: Student Scientific Conference (Faculty of Landscape) - 2010.

3rd Prize: City planning contest called „Building blocks” Sopron - 2010.

3rd Prize: Student Scientific Conference (Section of Regional Development) – 2011.

3rd Prize: Open space installation called „Vácigreens”- Idea contest for the students - 2011.

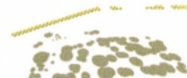
Current situation

Planned site



MEGLÉVŐ ÁLLAPOT

TERVEZETT ÁLLAPOT



tér szerkezet és fasor



fásított tér és szigetzerű zöldfelületek



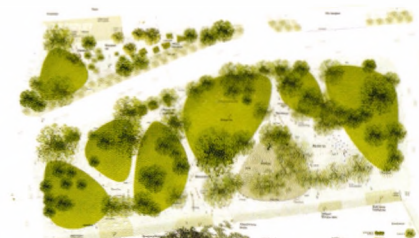
térfalak és tér viszonya



helységek funkcióváltása



közösségi súlypontok



Zalaegerszegi Községi Önkormányzat Képviselő-testületének 2010. június 24. napján tartott ülésének 10. számú határozata

Gábor Gyenes

Department of Landscape Protection and Reclamation

STUDY PLAN ON THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHPONDS LOCATED IN BIHARUGRA, HUNGARY

Prior to the river controls, the regular floods have formed the landscape of the great Hungarian Plains and have determined the farming methods.

Due to the regulation of the water system, the remnants of ancient hydrosystems and ecolife can hardly be found. The vast areas covered by water have disappeared and have been replaced by meadows and agricultural fields.

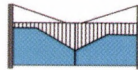
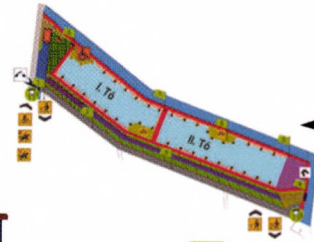
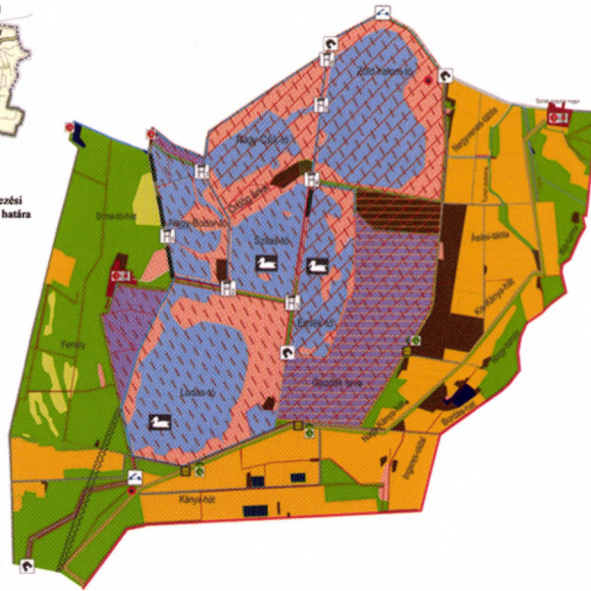
There is a strong connection between the regular farming activity performed on fishing ponds and the wildlife. The permanent farming not only provides adequate food source, but it helps maintaining the diverse ecosystem of the lakes. The regular maintenance and reservation works can prevent the destruction and decay of the ecolife. The aim of my diplomawork is twofold: firstly I would like to propose a landscape protection and reclamation system, which is coherent with the nature protection plans. Secondly, I would like to suggest some touristic developments, which can reduce the peripheral effects of the given region, hence they can serve as tourist attractions. Nevertheless, one has to keep in mind the principal role of nature preservation and landscape protection.

Diploma consultant: Attila Gergely





A tervezési terület határa



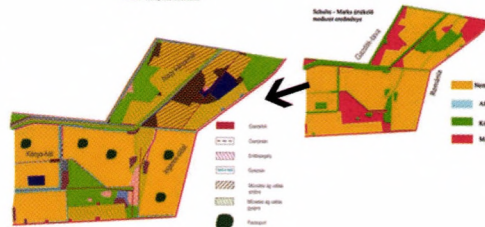
Élőhelyek helygisztikái

Kerti terület

Élőhelyek természetiállomány szerinti besorolása

1.1. A községi önkormányzat területének

Terület neve	Terület jelölése	Terület leírása
1.1.1. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.1. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.2. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.3. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.4. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.5. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.6. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.7. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.8. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.9. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.10. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.11. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.12. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.13. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.14. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.15. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.16. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.17. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.18. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.19. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.20. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.21. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.22. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.23. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.24. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.25. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.26. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.27. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.28. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.29. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.30. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.31. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.32. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.33. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.34. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.35. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.36. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.37. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.38. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.39. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.40. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.41. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.42. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.43. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.44. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.45. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.46. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.47. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.48. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.49. Községi önkormányzat területének		
1.1.1.50. Községi önkormányzat területének		



Orsolya Györök

Department of Open Space and Design

THE OPEN SPACE DESIGN OF THE ZICHY GROVE IN SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR, HUNGARY

I have chosen the Zichy grove in Székesfehérvár as a design area for my diploma work. This two-hectare park is in a rundown, under utilized public place is situated near the city centre, it is the nearest and relatively most significant green area of the downtown of Székesfehérvár.

The grove is being isolated from the downtown by a main road and due to the high traffic and poor accessibility, it is visited by only a very few people.

My main goal was to provide an easy access of the park such that it could be a vivid extension of the downtown.

The outdated park should be revitalized by new plant population and using new technological elements that can provide increased functionality for the open space. The grove was established in 1970's and has not been revitalized since then. Hence, it is high time that it was renewed, moreover because the neighbouring downtown areas are being reconstructed as well. The connection with the downtown was realized with an underpass such that the main access would be though an underground junction. The park should also be renewed so that the local citizens or visitors could enjoy this open space.

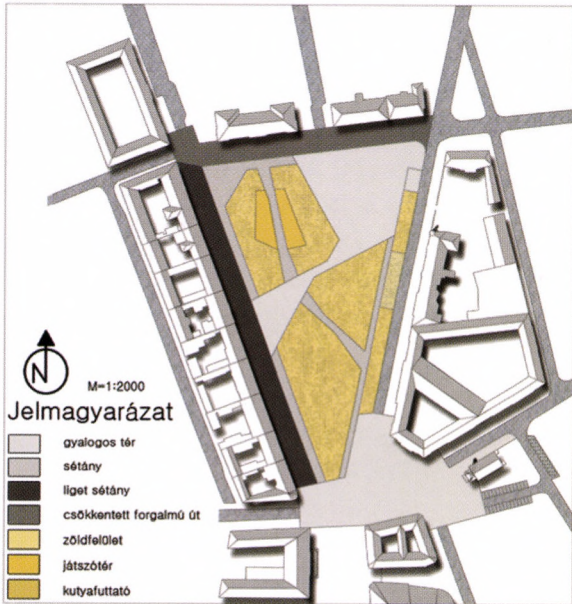
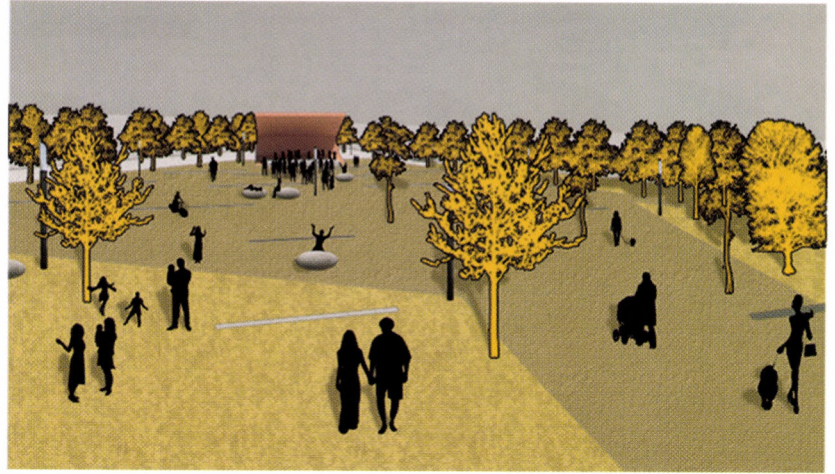
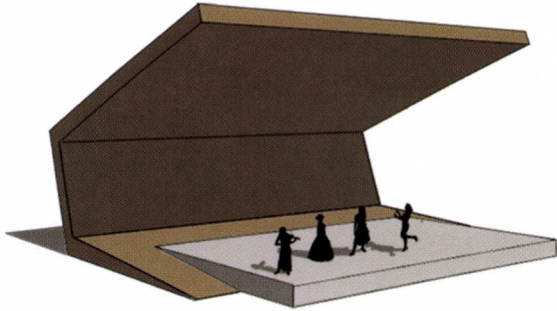
The utility value of the park will be increased by its central position, providing an asset to the local shops and businesses and it could serve as a final destination of downtown strolls to be enjoyed by everybody.

Diploma consultant: Kinga Szilágyi, Zsófia Pataki

Awards:

4th Prize: Green City Playground. Student Design Contest- 2011.



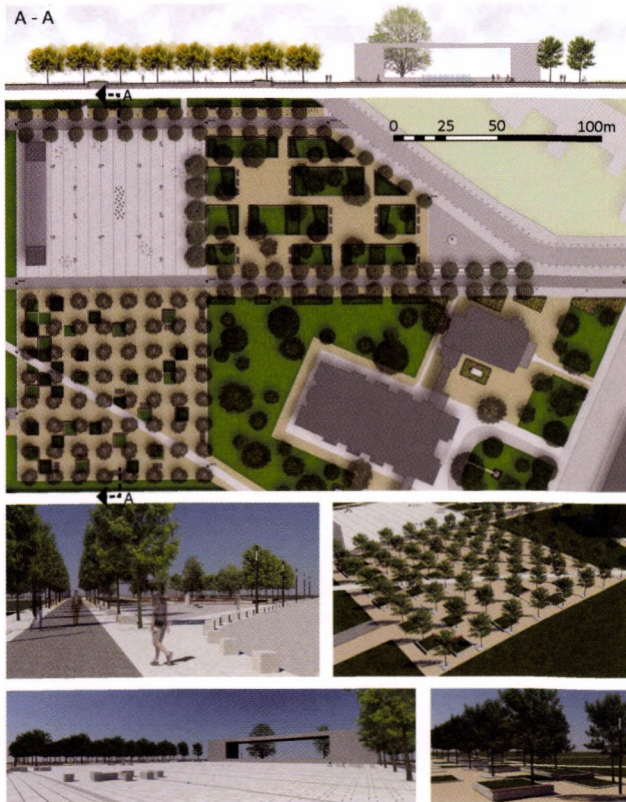


Lőrinc Márton

Department of Open Space and Design

THE RENEWAL OF THE PUBLIC PARK IN VÁROSMAJOR, BUDAPEST

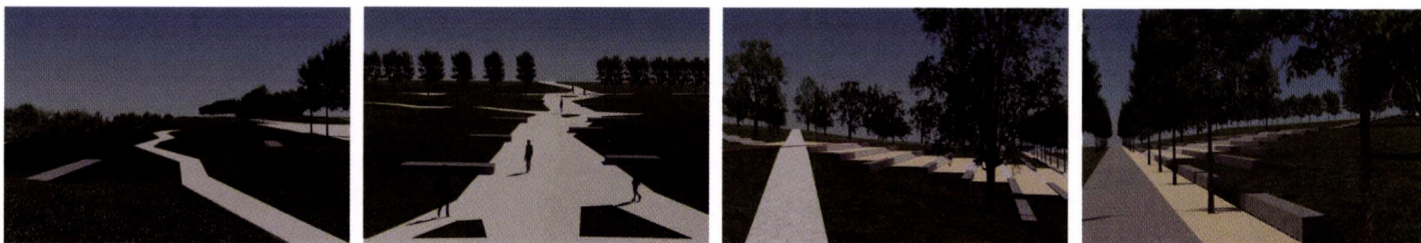
The public park called Városmajor (City manor) was established in 1785 and it has always been a popular and frequently visited public place, but it has become a controversial and problematic area as well. Several institutions were built here, the original spatial structure has been dissolved with only a few attractive elements, the plants are overgrown and too dense, the trees have lost their primary crowns, etc.



The major structure of the renewed park is the planned reconstruction of part of the historical main axis of the park. This system combines the most precious, protected areas of the park, which can be revitalized by demolishing the buildings and with a radical thinning of the vegetation- while preserving the old solitaire trees in good condition- to form a new, connected and long green area covered by lawn. The central area towards the Városmajor church is paved and being bisected by the central axis: the northern part serves as a community area, where different public events and concerts are held. The existing open air theatre will be moved to this area, while the southern part will be a recreation zone. I have designed the equipments for active recreation at the zone near Maros street.

I suggest that the north-west area would be replanted as a park, where a crossing promenade connecting the Szilágyi Erzsébet allee and Városmajor street could serve as a main walkway. The local highschool would benefit from an enlarged, front space that can be used for different activities.

Diploma consultant: Eszter Bakay



B - B



C - C



THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OF THE YEAR 2012 PRIZE HAS BEEN AWARDED THE FINALISTS AND THEIR WORK

Imre Jámbor

The quality of the Hungarian higher education in landscape architecture being founded by Professor Mőcsényi and other prominent scholars is mostly characterized by the professional achievement of our graduates. There are two national awards that are given to the most prominent landscape architects: the Imre Ormos Medallion founded by the school of landscape architecture in 1986 and the „Landscape Architect of the Year” prize founded by the Hungarian Association of Landscape Architects and the Hungarian Chamber of Landscape Architects in 2012. . The Imre Ormos Medallion is given as a recognition of an outstanding life-long professional work, while the „Landscape Architect of the Year” prize is awarded on the basis of the professional work of the last 5 years. The most prominent and currently active professionals are therefore mostly awarded with the prize of the „Landscape Architect of the Year” .

According to the procedure of the Landscape Architect of the Year award, - having been nominated - one could submit an application with a portfolio containing 3 professional landscape architecture works of the last 5 years. After numerous nominations, finally 14 applicants submitted their portfolios for the prestigious award.

The competition 'Junior Landscape Architect of the Year' was open for the landscape architecture students and young landscape architects without any preselection or nomination, where the participants had to submit a conceptual plan for an open space convention- and

visitor center designed at the place called Somlővásárhely, located on the Somló-hill in West Hungary. The number of young landscape architects who submitted their works in this category was 14.



„The Landscape Architect of the Year” award

The board of 9 referees- who preselected 5 portfolios for the second round for the prize- has included such prominent people as Mr. Nigel Thorne, the president of EFLA (European Federation For Landscape Architecture). The final decision was made only in the second round based on the submitted works of the 5 finalists who were:

Anikó Andor and the Land-A design studio, Dr. Péter István Balogh and Mr. Sándor Mohácsi from Stúdió73 , Dr. Albert Fekete from the Corvinus University, fac-

ulty of Landscape Architecture, Ms. Ágnes Herczeg from the design studio called Pagony, Mr. István Stefler (Garten Studio). The posters containing the portfolios of the 5 finalists were displayed so the visitors and spectators could see the whole spectrum of the best landscape design works of the last 5 years. The final decision was supported by the participation of 5 prominent journalists and media personalities, have

all volunteered to introduce our finalists to the public by interviewing them and presenting their works. We have been introduced to these 5 detailed and professionally elaborated, yet easy to understand laudations, the audience could perceive the importance, quality and impact of these fine designers.

At a climax of the event, the winner of the Landscape Architect of the Year was announced.



Albert Fekete



Márta Simon-Kiss

Dr. Albert Fekete was declared to be the winner of the Landscape Architect of the Year 2012, who is an associate professor at the Department of Garden- and Open Space design at the Faculty of Landscape Architecture at Corvinus University of Budapest and also a main designer of the landscape architecture office called Lépték-Terv. According to the decision of the board, the Junior Landscape Architect of the Year prize was awarded to Ms. Márta Simon-Kiss, and she has also won the special award of the Bureau of Hungarian Building Lime Arts.

Now let me present the winner and the finalist of the „Landscape Architect of the year 2012” prize, and confer the winner of „Junior Landscape Architect of the Year” award.



1. a

Portfolio of ALBERT FEKETE

The competition deals in detail with 3 priority projects from the period 2006-2011, described in the attached material. My practice in landscape architecture in the previous five years covers three main areas:

Design. I have participated as leading designer in a few dozens of realized projects in various fields of landscape architecture, such as open space design, playground-, bath-, airport- and school courtyard design, historic garden restoration, etc.

Research. I have carried out research and PhD consultation on the following topics: compilation of Transylvanian historic garden archives, barrier-free open space design, characteristics of settlement image design.

Education. As a professor and vice dean for education at Corvinus Univ. of Budapest, Fac. of LA, I have worked on the advancement of landscape architecture higher education in Hungary. Furthermore, I have initiated an independent landscape architecture programme abroad, to commence in 09.2012. at Sapientia Univ. (RO)



1. b



1. c

1. a, b, c pict.: The Rehabilitation of the Upper Garden of Gödöllő Royal Palace Designers: Albert Fekete, Kinga M. Szilágyi, Máté Sárospataki, Teodóra Szabó, László Gerzson, Imre Tóth, Szabolcs Vajda 2009-2010



2. a



2. b



2. c

2. a, b, c pict.: The heart of Budapest, Representative gate esplanade – The open space design of Károlyi ring road
 Designers: Albert Fekete, Lajos Koszorú, Péter Zöldi, Barnabás Szakács, Tibor Germán, Sándor Liziczai, Kinga Tóth, János Magdó, 2009-2011

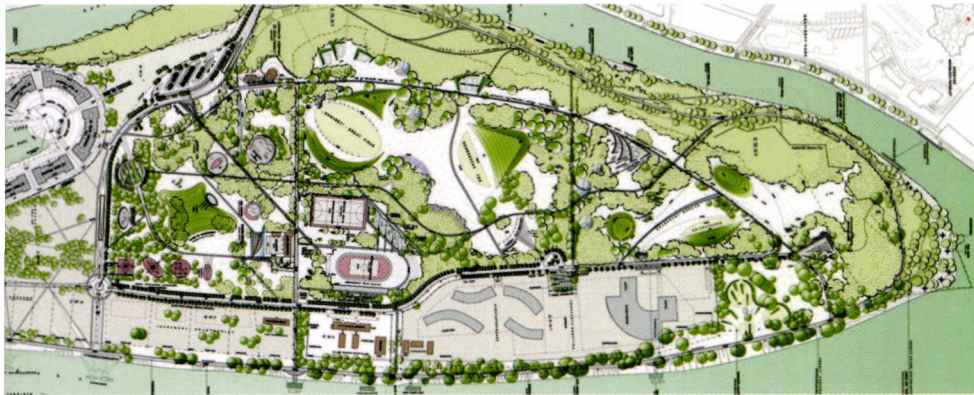


3. a



3. b

3. a, b pict.: Transylvanian Castle garden Research
 Researcher: Albert Fekete Co-researcher: Imola Gecséné Tar, Anita Szabadics, Máté Sárospataki, Szabolcs Vajda
 2006-2011



4. pict.: Budapest, Shipyard Island Public park development conception
 Designers: Anikó Andor, Gábor Szabó, József Szendrői, 2009



5. a

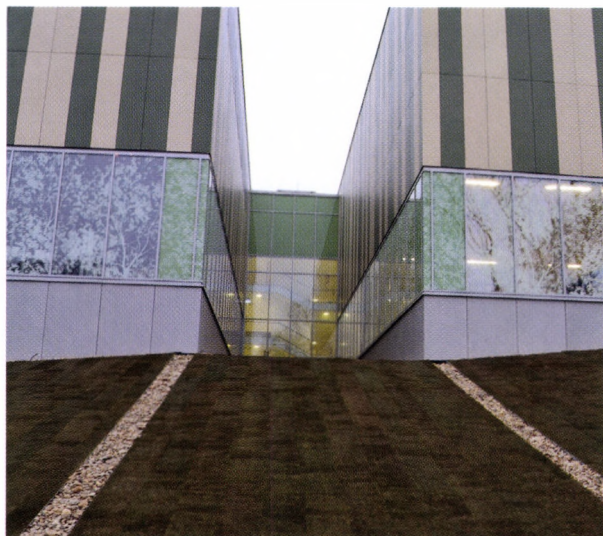


5. b

Portfolio of ANIKÓ ANDOR and Studio LAND-A

Tasks of our studio dealing with landscaping, founded 16 years ago are considerably various. Beside the large scale tasks examining wider connections, integrating a number of professional fields, the palette of tasks runs from landscape plans for object to the construction level working out of the details. The attitude of our professional collective characterized by thorough knowledge the site, the environment of the plan, exploration and maintenance of its valuables. We consider it important that the building and the environment should make in partnership with the architects. Our plans are maintainable in the long run. Our technical solutions are worked out, detailed, reflect a modern use of material and up-to-date knowledge of material. All these means serve people using the environment. Our plans and realized works are subject matter for education, in the course of which the architect students of the MOME and the Debrecen University can get acquainted with our professional field.

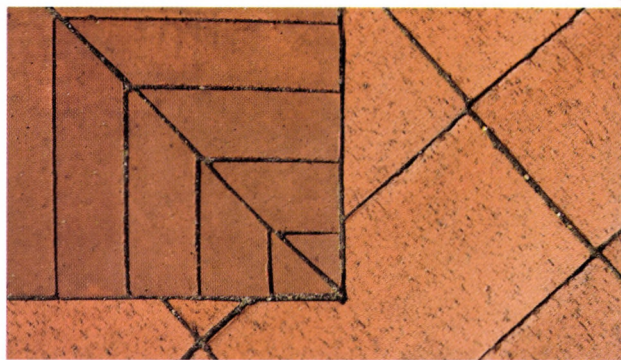
5. a, b pict.: Hódmezővásárhely – Complex renovation plan for Zrínyi St.
 Designers: Anikó Andor, Attila Elek, András Bojtí 2010.



6. a



6. b



5. c



5. d

5. c, d pict.: Hódmezővásárhely – Complex renovation plan for Zrínyi Street
 Designers: Anikó Andor, Attila Elek, András Bojti 2010.

6. a, b pict.: Landscaping of the new building of the Pharmaceutical factory
 Designer: Anikó Andor, architecture and photos: Péter Dajka

Portfolio of dr. BALOGH PÉTER ISTVÁN, MOHÁCSI SÁNDOR and the Studio 73



7. a



7. b



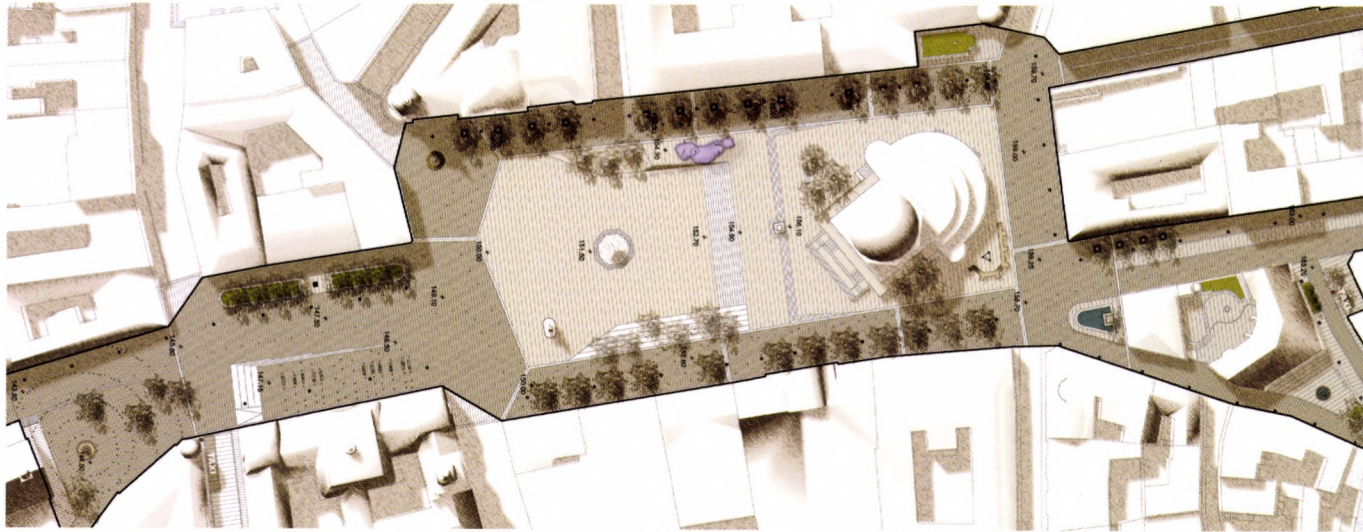
8. a

Our design studio was established in 2001 with the mission of helping develop – with our common activities – a high quality human environment that serves the local community, economy and culture. We do believe in the key role of landscape architecture and its integrated approaches in the improvement of the liveability and sustainability of the settlements – that's why we develop our conceptions in this context, too. While designing details we aspire to use natural solutions in both esthetical and technical meaning. When entering for the "Prize of Landscape Architect of the Year" we, as general designers, present the three most important projects of ours from the last five years. They feature the competition-winning project, the plans of the state's main square (Kossuth sq., Budapest, 2007–09); the main square of the European Capital of Culture 2010 (Széchenyi sq., Pécs, 2008–10); and one of the biggest cohesive public and green area renewal in Central Europe (Tettye, Pécs, 2008–11).

7. a, b pict.: Renewal of the Kossuth Lajos square, Budapest
Designers: Dr. Péter István Balogh, Sándor Mohácsi
Co-designers: Borbála Gyüre, János Hómann, Márton Pécsi, Klára Katalin Pintér, Antal Gergely, 2007, 2009

8. a pict.: Renewal of the urban public spaces in Pécs Tettye district, 2007 – 2011

Designers: Dr. Péter István Balogh, Sándor Mohácsi
Co-designers: Borbála Gyüre, János Hómann, Márton Pécsi, Klára Katalin Pintér, Márton Dévényi, Antal Gergely



9. a



9. b



9. c

9. a, b, c, d pict.: Renewal of the city center Pécs, 2008 – 2010
 Designers: Dr. Péter István Balogh, Sándor Mohácsi
 Co-designers: Borbála Gyüre, János Hómann, Márton Pécsi



9. d

Portfolio of ÁGNES HERCZEG

I was born in Budapest. I grew up in a suburban engineer settlement. The summers I spend in Sekler Land or in the Vértes mountains. Commuting between an urban lifestyle, the world of nature seen through landscape and a village community, I sensed the world. Beauty of nature and the harmony of landscape enchanted me. I did not know, that profession exists, but I knew, that is what I love.

My motto: „Landscapes teach as about generosity, affection, patience, joy of life, wishes free of fanaticism, as well as to appreciate our home and with that the home of others too.” (Szabó Z.)

Our profession deals with the landscape-community-men-place-relation. A landscape's development always relates to its Genius Loci and community. The landscape architect translates the language of landscape. A design process is based on research for the place's history and culture. A dialog with nature is reached through its observation and an unconditional affection is the key to become acquainted with people.

10. a

10. b

10. a, b, c pict.: Balatonfüred - the revitalization of a hungarian reform era city space

Designer: Ágnes Herczeg

Co-designers: Péter Doszpoth, László Fábri, Réka Izmindi, Ottó Püski, Endre Rudó, Tamás Rüll, Gábor Szabó, Petra Teveli, Csaba Varga, 2008-2011



10. c



11. a



11. b



11. c

11. a, b, c pict.:
 Landscape creation within a community - Civil activities
 Designer: Ágnes Herczeg
 Partners: The volunteers of the Ars Topia foundation



12. a



12. b

12. a, b pict.:
 Transylvanian spa cities, reconstruction of city centers, 2009-2011
 Designer: Ágnes Herczeg
 Co-designers: József Sala, Árpád Bíró, Péter Lukács, Győző
 Esztány, Ádám Török, Árpád Lukács, Csaba Jánosi, Csaba Szélyes
 Fekete, Attila Bartalis, Mónika Borbáth



13. a



13. b



13. c

Portfolio of STEFFLER ISTVÁN

Each project represents a special segment of the trade (historical garden, waterside, working environment), but they have a complex approach in common striving for synthesis to benefit firstly the wide public. Apart from their themes, their timescales also differ. One of them has to be viewed from a perspective of 500 years; the history of the next one leads back to 100 years “only”, while the third one was born every inch from modern life — and will even receive a certificate for the sustainable future soon. They have the River Danube in common. They are connected by the Danube; its proximity and sight determines the past, present and future of all three areas.

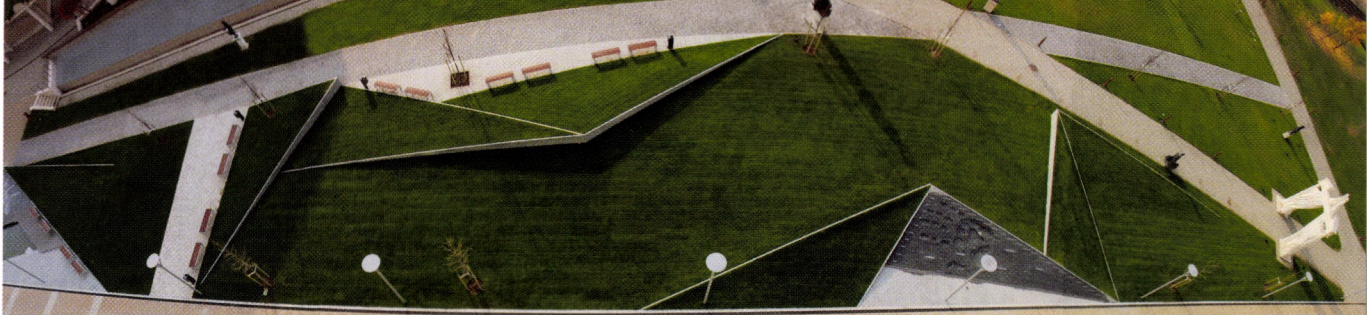
I am attentive to the content regarding form and function, and to the transmitted value in order to create high quality work improving environmental culture in line with my intentions. My most important work was the complex landscaping and revitalization design of Kopaszi Dike awarded by the Pro Architectura prize in 2009.

13. a, b, c pict.:

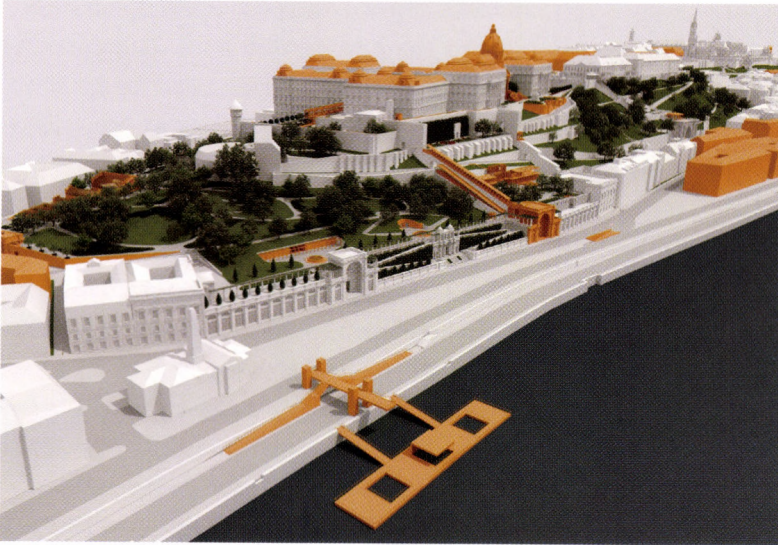
Revitalisation of Budapest, Kopaszi Dike - Lágymányosi Bay – Revitalisation

Designers: István Steffler, Gábor Alföldi, Edina Csáki 2009

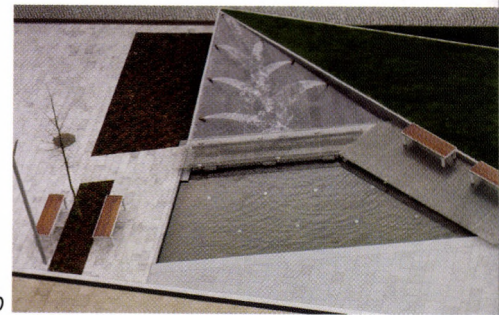
15. a



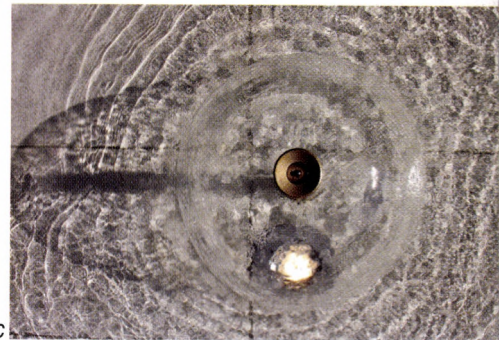
14. a



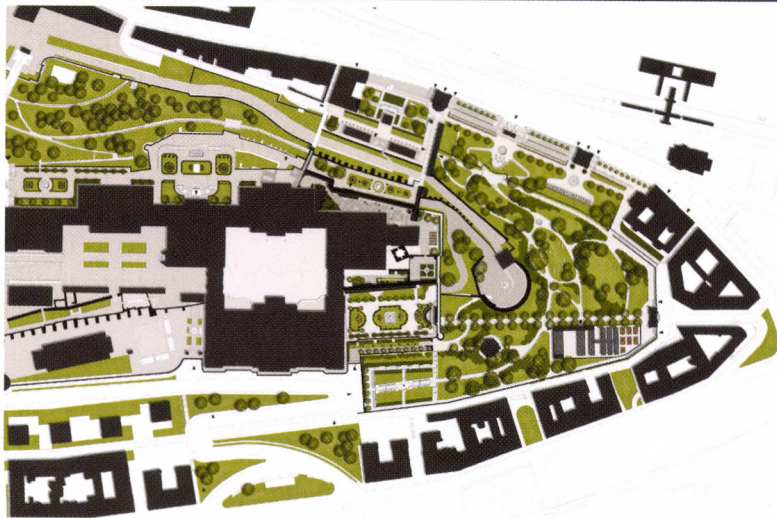
15. b



15. c



14. b



14. a, b pict.: Budapest, Buda Castle, Royal Garden Revitalisation
Designers: István Steffler, György Szloszjár,
Dániel Kontra, Rita Remeczki, Borbála Salgó
2011

15. a, b pict.: Budapest, Millenium City Center (KandH Headquarters)
Designers: István Steffler, György Szloszjár,
Zoltán Stéhly, Edina Csáki
2011

Competition-work of SIMON-KISS MÁRTA

Somlóvásárhely – Reception and program place

From the many possibilities of the competition description I have created my concept plan for the entire area of the future event-space defined as competition area in Somlóvásárhely. In my work I focused on a global, integrated design of the entire area in the way that each part can be used functionally separately, at the same time also. During the design phase I considered the existing conditions (Gerő-well, lookout to Somló mountain, route 8), my work is based partly on them. My main goal was to create a unique and international interested event space which could be realised also scheduled. The main elements of the plan are the seasonally used land-art section rolled up from the Local History Walk; the stairs and terrain steps for sitting possibilities; the rest place around the well. The plants emphasize the surrounding natural environment.

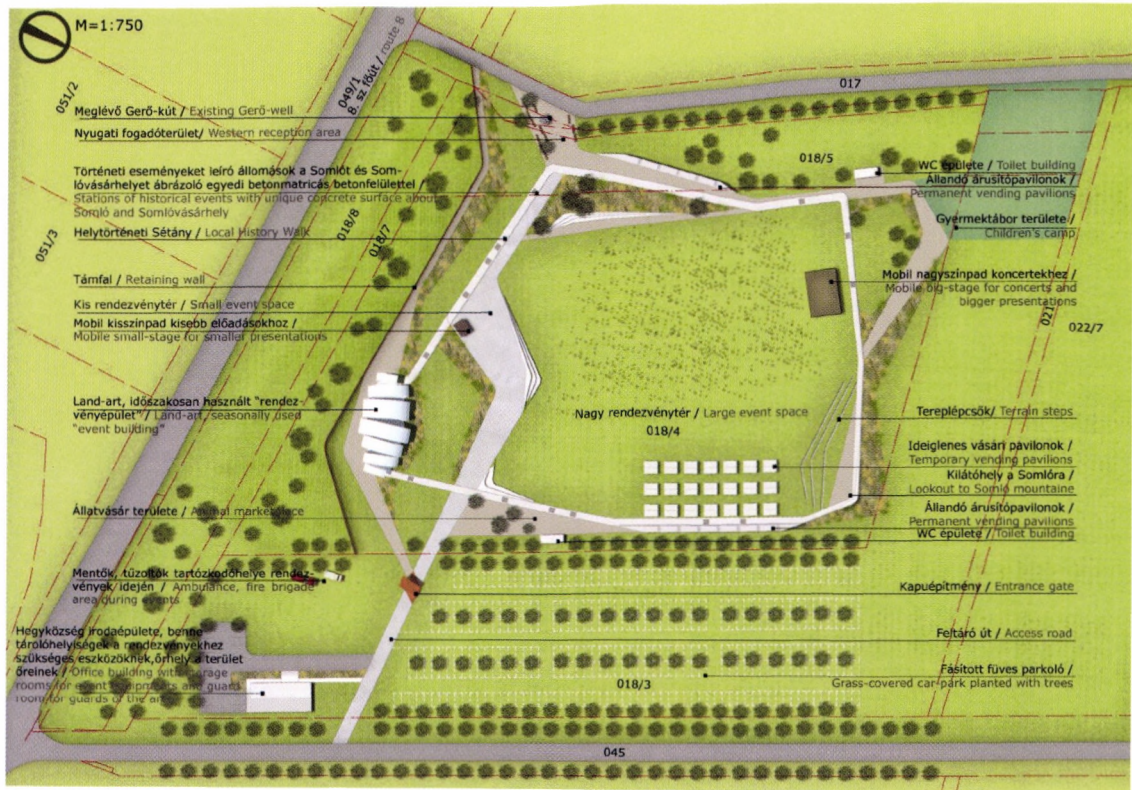


16. a



16. b

16. a, b, c pict.:
Somlóvásárhely – Reception and program place
Designer: Márta Simon-Kiss



16. c



CLOSING REMARKS

The 4D special edition, the “MM booklet” is a tribute to the professional achievements, discipline and school creating and promoting career of Mihály Mőcsényi, as well as his human and intellectual greatness. His entire life, his professional success stories and his personal creed are about learning and teaching, about personal attachment and the power of the personal example and its determining role. Him, who was always capable of recognizing the possibilities in the new and even newer technical achievements, whether they were digital technologies, aerial photos, satellite images - he always thought that the immediate contact between a student and his teacher, or, as we currently put it, the contact-lectures, are the most important thing above it all. He always took the time for his colleagues and students so that after class, in their free-time they could discuss their questions of professional or even wider interest. He definitely knows better than anyone else what it means to have a trustworthy, wise teacher of great knowledge. “I believe that life cannot bestow upon us any greater gift than if we can become richer through the philosophy of life of an experienced, wise man, a real “Nestor”.

The intellectual development of Mihály Mőcsényi has been supported by many Nestors. And today, as he has been for decades, he is the Nestor of the Hungarian school of landscape architecture, on whose advice and opinion we would like to keep relying upon for a very long time to come.

*Prof. Kinga Szilágyi
Dean of Faculty for Landscape Architecture
Corvinus University of Budapest*

AUTHORS

Andor Anikó
Land-A Stúdió
1051 Budapest, Sas u. 17.
Tel: 00 361 302-4760, 302-4761
Fax: 00 361 302-4762
E-mail: landa@enternet.hu

Dr. Péter István Balogh
associate professor
Corvinus University of Budapest
Department for Garden- and Open Space Design
H-1118 Budapest, Villányi út 35-43.
peter.balogh@uni-corvinus.hu

Gábor Böhm
landscape architect
bohmgabor@t-online.hu

Katalin Anna Csillag
landscape architect
csillag.katalinanna@gmail.com

Dr. Albert Fekete
associate professor
Corvinus University of Budapest
Department for Garden- and Open Space Design
H-1118 Budapest, Villányi út 35-43.
albert.fekete@uni-corvinus.hu

Gábor Gyenes
landscape architect
E-mail: ventura23@freemail.hu

Ágnes Herczeg
Pagony Táj- és Kertépítész Kft
H-1111, Budapest, Budafoki út 53.
Tel/fax: (+36) 30 6267757
E-mail: pagony@pagonyiroda.hu

Orsolya Györök
landscape architect
E-mail: gyorokorsi@ghmail.com

Dr. Imre Jámbor
professor
Corvinus University of Budapest
Department for Garden- and Open Space Design
H-1118 Budapest, Villányi út 35-43.
E-mail: imre.jambor@uni-corvinus.hu

Lőrinc Márton
landscape architect
E-mail: martonlorinc@gmail.com

Sándor Mohácsi
s73 Kft.
H-1119 - Budapest, Bártfai u. 8/b.
Tel.: +36 1 209-1402
e-mail: studio@s73.hu

Kata Nyitrai
landscape architect student
Corvinus University of Budapest
Faculty of Landscape Architecture
E-mail: nyitrai.kata.nyk@gmail.com

István Steffler
Garten Stúdió
H- 1016 Budapest, Czakó utca 13
Tel.: 00 36 1/214-4984 Fax: 06 1/225-3341
E-mail: info@gartenstudio.hu

Dr. Kinga Szilágyi
professor
Corvinus University of Budapest
Department for Garden- and Open Space Design
H-1118 Budapest, Villányi út 35-43.
E-mail: kinga.szilagyi@uni-corvinus.hu

'4D' JOURNAL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND GARDEN ART

FOUNDER:

Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of
Landscape Architecture
november, 2005

OWNER:

Corvinus University of Budapest
8. Fővám tér, Budapest
Hungary 1093

PUBLISHER:

Corvinus University of Budapest

FOUNDER EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:

Prof. Imre Jámbor

EDITOR-IN CHARGE:

Prof. Kinga Szilágyi

CHAIRMAN OF EDITORIAL BOARD,

EDITOR OF SPECIAL EDITION:

Prof. Imre Jámbor

SPONSORS:

TÁMOP-4.2.2/B-10/1-2010-0023

MEMBERS OF EDITORIAL BOARD:

Prof. Attila Csemez

Prof. Kristóf Fatsar

Prof. Davorin Gazvoda

Prof. Richard Stiles

Prof. István Schneller

EDITORIAL OFFICE:

Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Landscape
Architecture, Department for Garden and

Open Space Design

35-43. Villányi út Budapest, H -118

E-mail: 4d@uni-corvinus.hu

Web:www.4djournal.hu

DESIGNER AND LAYOUT EDITOR:

Kata Nyitrai

PORTRE PHOTOS:

Attila Glázer

PRESS: BOCZ NYOMDA,

Mohácsi út 18. Pécs H-7621

ISSN: 1787-6613





Tájékoztatói Kar