The paper provides a systematic overview of the critical literature of the smart city, identifying ten aspects, which require conceptual deconstruction: centralization, technological determinism, universalism, big city focus, business-driven reflexes, bias of the scientific-professional background work, growing inequality, higher level of surveillance and vulnerability, and the danger of weakening citizen activity, thanks to the automatically adapted solutions. As a part of the other side, i.e. hyperconstruction, we rearrange the usual attributes of smart city literature normatively, into a new framework, as "ten requisites of a good city". They are: Resilient/Adaptive/Responsive/Sentient (1) Green/Eco/Sustainable (2) Creative/Innovative (3) Cooperative/Participative (4) Inclusive/Equal/Fair (5), Open/Transparent (6), Multicultural/Mongrel (7), Healthy (8), Safe (9), Connected/Interoperative/Networked (10).
Keywords: smart city, theoretical deconstruction, conceptual criticism, attributes, requisites of a good city

While smart city policies have appeared on EU and national level, they have not really influenced the theoretical discourses of urbanism and the planning institutions by which we plan our cities. If we treat the smart city concept however as a merely technological and sectoral problem, we cannot properly respond to the systemic urban challenges of the information age. This study aims to provoke the theoretical debates of urbanism and the planning practice by they should be translated into collective and cooridnated actions, by envisioning the smart city strategy of Pécs."
Keywords: urban planning, information age, urbanisation trends, smart city, Pécs

In development policy everything seems to be more attractive and marketable when labelled 'smart'; the expression is often used even as a synonym for 'environmentally-friendly' or 'sustainable'. Considering urban development projects, smart city development is one of the most popular paradigms, triggering global competition between cities as well as the interested companies, both expecting mutual benefits from the co-operation. The article, on the one hand, tries to reveal, why the smart city paradigm has now started to thrive, and what factors played a part in its rapid development. On the other hand, through the presentation of international practices, the authors intend to answer what social impacts these developments

have had, what challenges have the smart city developments met, and whether in the future the actors could learn from their mistakes and consciously take into account the complexity of impacts.
Keywords: smart city, urban policy, social exclusion, greenfield urban development, technology-driven city, citizen co-creation

Szilárd MOLNÁR
Community informatics tools relating to smart city developments: social software, online participation, crowdsourcing

The political and decision-making systems developed in parallel with the managing impact of the second industrial revolution. Their main characteristic is a linear top-down operation. The frameworks of current political, democratic institutions are unable to handle the effects caused by the ecological technologies. These weaknesses and deficits will hit back sooner or later; therefore, government practices and democracy models able to manage the effects of the first and second industrial revolutions are becoming less sustainable. However, it is clear that the e-democracy tools, the digital opportunities for participation, and the technical instruments of deliberative democracy are not yet widespread. Neither the government, nor smart city development are taking the opportunity of the above mentioned.
Keywords: community informatics, social innovation, democracy, participation, glocalization, social capital, crowdsourcing, smart city

Mátyás GÁSPÁR
Sleeping Beauty, wake up!

The article gives an overview of the history and the "secret" of the success of a specific Hungarian community access model, the network of telecottages, which had a variable development path including an early stage which has produced a remarkable impact both on the domestic and the international scenes. It presents the opportunity missed or to be less categorical, the opportunity which has not been properly used so far. The assertion which the article aims to prove is that digital transformation creates a new role for this institution, but this time around the stakes are higher. It examines whether this institution - which is embedded in the local society and economy - can return to business as usual and if so what role it should take and what factors are needed to enable this. A key guarantee for its ability to make this transformation is the community nature of the telecottage system, which fits in well with the trend of self-organisation that characterises modern societies and economies, and which in turn is also a decisive factor in being able to come to grips with the digital future. There are clear signs of a renaissance for the telecottage institution and its network, which bode well for becoming the basis of a country-wide movement and programme. The evolving framework of this programme provides a new opportunity for this model to play an effective part in supporting the digital transformation in the widest possible sense.
Keywords: telecottages, digital transformation, network, inclusion, communities

Géza ENTZ
Inventorization of Monuments
and Making Accessible the Built Heritage

The author argues, that any kind of settlement or town development needs the complex and thorough knowledge of the built and natural environment in question. The long term and continuous research in the field of monument's inventorization has provided the solid foundation for all these aspects of knowledge in most of the western European countries for more than a century. In the course of the one and a century old history of monuments protection in Hungary there were also notable efforts to create an up-to-date and updated inventory of every kind of monument in the country, but it never managed to cover the territory as a whole to the required professional depth, and apart from a period from1950 to the end of the 1980s the project was fulfilled only partially, interrupted many times and with protracted gaps. After the change in the political system in 1990 all the professional arguments promote the effort to restart the systematic inventorization of the monumental substance of Hungary. According to the characteristics of the built heritage, in Hungary the number of the objects which today have to be taken into consideration might be estimated as being as many as 300,000. In favour of this ambition the study provides a concise overview of the historical development of the European, primarily continental development of monuments inventorization (Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France and superficially England), underlining the connection between the inventorization and the practical and theoretical challenges of monuments protection, and their societal background.

Keywords: inventorization of monuments, built heritage, Inventory of Historical Monuments, protection of monuments

Judit RAB – Samu SZEMEREY
About the Smart City Development Model

The Hungarian government policy concerning smart city developments is that they should be centrally coordinated, based on a common knowledge platform harmonized with related EU policies and focusing on the economic efficiency, sustainability and attractiveness of cities. Lechner Knowledge Centre, a background institution of the Prime Minister's Office in the fields of architecture, spatial planning and related IT services, was tasked with establishing the specific knowledge platform. Over the past two years, several important documents have been released as part of this platform – Smart City Knowledge Platform Methodology proposal, City Evaluation and Monitoring System Methodology proposal, Smart City Best Practices, Smart City Development Model – that introduce the national and European program frameworks, present best practices and prepare a new method for strategic planning.

Keywords: smart city, strategic planning, methodology, monitoring, best practices

Due to the growing role of the smart city topic and number of smart city developments the preparation of sufficient indicator systems and methodologies is more necessary than ever. Without the indicators, the project execution and measurement are not possible, therefore more and more methodologies are prepared at a strategic or decision-making level. These indicator systems can be applied universally or globally, independently from the geographical location, size or other features of the cities or the projects. This essay provides an overview of several high-level indicator systems and methodologies and analyses contents and structures. After the presentation of the methodologies the essay summarises the opportunities for possible application, sets out a practical introduction and proposes the preparation of a complete methodology, which can be used as a framework for any city to create its own indicator system.

Keywords: smart city, indicator, sustainable development, public services, developing countries, urbanisation

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