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# CapaCity Workshop

**Sofia, Bulgaria**

## Workshop Report

14 February 2017

Sofia, Bulgaria

a format  
of



tina vienna

- smart city agency
- energy center
- urban future hub

in cooperation  
with



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 CapaCity – Urban Competences

The program **CapaCity – Urban Competences** funded and supported by the Municipal Department 27 – European Affairs by the City of Vienna pursues a more deepened international cooperation between the City of Vienna, its organizations and other cities. Several initiatives in the Danube region already have pushed forward cooperation and intensification of social and economic exchange between countries, regions and cities (e.g. the enlargement of the European Union in 2004 & 2007; the establishment of the European Strategy for the Danube Region), nevertheless the City of Vienna now focuses on the internationalization of organizations and companies in order to generate common project ideas. Integrated urban development as holistic smart city approach is the main aspect of future activities within the program CapaCity. The Municipal Department for European Affairs (MA 27) of the City of Vienna as initiator of the CapaCity program pursues to both widen the range of topics for city cooperation's and to identify core topics of common interest.

Intensified European integration is one aspect of the program, additionally the City of Vienna has been visited by various delegations and municipal experts, who are interested in urban strategies and technologies applied in Vienna. CapaCity will build up on opportunities generated by this grand international interest and will strive after sustaining contacts and intensifying exchange with regard to urban technologies and strategies.

The following activities are designed within the project CapaCity in order to support Viennese companies and organizations to deepen internationalization and activities in Central and Eastern Europe:

- Organization of workshops in selected cities with participation of stakeholders from Vienna. The main aim of these workshops is follow-up activities.
- Coordination and collection of statistics of delegations, experts, organisations and companies visiting Vienna with particular interest in urban solutions.
- Representation at events, relevant for smart city expert networks & cooperation ideas.
- Research on and collection of relevant challenges for future urban development with regard to important cross-border and transnational projects and attractive co-financing instruments.
- Development of project ideas, triggered by municipal expert exchange on the basis of organized workshops in CapaCity partner cities.

Diverse sectors and topics are relevant for workshops within CapaCity which are based on issues of the Smart City Vienna framework strategy: radical resource preservation, innovations/new technologies, balanced quality of living. CapaCity is open for a variety of concrete topics, e.g. among others integration and diversity policies, PPPs (private-public partnerships) for cities and municipalities, urban mobility and transport planning, strategies for tourism development or urban development visions. The ruling principle of workshops is the mutual benefit for both the host city and the City of Vienna and its organizations.

The CapaCity Workshop in Sofia (BG) focused on creating and establishing new ideas and concepts for the development of green spaces in Sofia. Another focus of this workshop was the exchange between city stakeholders and experts from Sofia and Vienna, in order to learn and benefit from each other's perspectives and ambitions.

## 2 Executive Summary

Originally amongst the greenest capitals in Europe, Sofia has reduced its maintaining efforts for parks and gardens within the last years due to a lack of available funding. This gradually led to a decay of park infrastructure.

Since 2011, Sofia's green spaces are managed by the "Green System", a department of the city government under the supervision of vice-mayor Joana Hristova. "Green Sofia" (GS) is responsible for controlling all objects within the green network of Sofia that are owned by the city and for creating and maintaining urban green infrastructure. In order to improve Sofia's green spaces, GS recently launched a renovation projects that aims at renovating three of Sofia's main parks by improving the park infrastructure.

Nevertheless, Sofia is still confronted with various organizational, legal and planning challenges concerning green space planning, which were discussed in the CapaCity workshop within the framework of the "Vienna Days".

After presentations of Vienna's and Sofia's green space planning efforts and projects, city and government representatives as well as stakeholders from NGOs, universities and citizen initiatives discussed recent challenges and opportunities for Sofia's green space system. Representatives of the city administrations of Sofia and Vienna discussed the usage and legal basis of public green spaces. The organization and construction of green spaces, successful collaboration between stakeholders and the preservation of historic parks were identified as Sofia's main challenges. It was pointed out that due to a lack of cadaster and well-documented land-use plans green spaces are often built upon without permission. It was therefore recommended to set up a detailed land-use plan and legal guidelines for further development.

Another issue is the lack of accessibility of historic public green spaces due to higher maintenance costs and fear of disorganization. This also leads to misuse of residential green spaces; therefore, it was suggested to open large green spaces for public use in order to improve the citizens' identification with their urban green and hence strengthen their acceptance for planning decisions.

The discussion of NGOs and research representatives focused on the importance of citizen involvement; here, the program "Green Sofia" was mentioned as a positive example for including citizens in the creation and implementation of new planning ideas. However, it was agreed on a strong need for more possibilities to involve citizens at an early stage in the planning process and to improve the communication between the city and the citizens.

The design and maintenance of green spaces was also seen as a challenge, since responsibilities are often unclear. Spaces for recreational use are also rare and green spaces are often polluted. Hence, stricter regulations and penalties were recommended and to strengthen public awareness by urban gardening projects. Also, city department responsible for waste removal should be installed.

In general, it was also discussed to decrease motorized traffic and to introduce more environmental-friendly means of transport like public transport and bicycling. This also requires stricter regulations and the expansion of mobility networks within the city.

Further steps to intensify the collaboration between Vienna and Sofia in the field of green space planning could be follow-up workshops or common projects with stakeholders of both cities in order to work out specific solutions for the discussed issues.

## 3 The study case & problem statement

Sofia is a city with a high amount of green urban spaces. It is located next to the Vitosha mountain region, which is also a national park. The 2,400-meter-high mountain region is used as a local recreation area by locals. In addition, there are 417 parks and gardens in Sofia; based on Sofia's urban development plan, there are 27 sqm of green space available for each citizen compared to 32 sqm built space in the housing districts.

In the 1970s and 80s Sofia was amongst the greenest capitals in Europe, as the park infrastructure was well developed, offering a wide-ranging grid of green boulevards, park furniture and many ponds.

Within the last years, though, the maintaining efforts for parks and gardens were reduced to a minimum, as the city lacked the money to keep thousands of hectares of green space in good shape. That gradually led to a decay of park infrastructure like walking paths, boulevards and park furniture. The technical infrastructure and the vegetation were neglected as well.

### 3.1 Green space development

The green spaces are managed and maintained by the "Green System", a department of the city government of Sofia, which is part of the head department "Green System, Environment and Spatial Resources" under the supervision of vice-mayor Joana Hristova.

The program "Green Sofia" (GS) was launched in 2011 and its responsibilities lie within the following fields:

- GS controls objects within the "green system" in Sofia that are owned by the city.
- GS controls the use of city budget for creating and maintaining urban green infrastructure and coordinates stakeholders such as ministries, national institutions, regional institutions, citizen initiatives and legal persons.
- GS issues statements on planning projects and offers expert assessments of vegetation of urban areas.
- GS issues statements concerning the official approval and launch of new objects; they coordinate investment projects in parks and green spaces and issue statements on technical infrastructure that affects the urban green; they also give instructions for the implementation of compensatory greenery and recommendations for sustaining vegetation.
- GS sets terms for the access of vehicles that are required to care for the green spaces.
- GS defines medium and long-term programs for planning and implementing new green spaces and issues specifications for new objects of the "Green System".
- GS defines requirements and recommendations for the compensation concerning green spaces.

The priorities of GS are mainly creating new green spaces and less maintaining existing green infrastructure. In 2017, three of Sofia's main parks – among them the West Park next to the culture palace – and many smaller green spaces in housing areas will be renovated. The West Park covers an area of 53 ha and is one of the largest parks in the

city. The renovation project by GS includes renovating road surfaces and renewing park furniture, constructing children playgrounds as well as the replacement and renovation of technical infrastructure (including energy-saving lighting system). Also, new water and waste water infrastructure, pump stations and a new watering system will be installed.

### 3.2 Challenges

Even though many of Sofia's green areas are being renovated, they face the challenge of a lack of accessibility; especially smaller green spaces are not accessible to the public or used for other purposes, for example as parking lots. This not only minimizes the amount of high-quality green space but also leads to damage in infrastructure by cars.

Apart from that, Sofia is also confronted with organisational, legal and planning challenges concerning green space planning, which were also discussed during the workshops.

## 4 Workshop Program

**February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2017 – Forum “Städte der Zukunft” (“Future cities”)**

Venue: National gallery, “Quadrat 500”, 5 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Blvd. Vassil Levski Sofia, Bulgaria		
Time	Topic	Person
09.00	Welcome adresses: Moderator EuroComm PR Sofia City of Vienna	Boyko Vasilev Irina Simova Thomas Reindl
09.25	Presentation by Vienna experts on the topic: “From strategy to the park - Viennese concepts and solutions for green space planning”	Petra Schaner, TINA Vienna Renato Gherghinescu, TINA Vienna
09.45	Presentation by Sofia interim director of “Green System” on the topic: “Environment – Future of the City”	Dimitar Dantchev, Green System (City of Sofia)
09.55	Public discussion on the Topic: “Environment – Future of the City” based on both presentations	Petra Schaner & Renato Gherghinescu, TINA Vienna Dimitar Dantchev, Green System (City of Sofia)
10.10	Coffee break	
10.20	Introduction to the program <b>CapaCity – Urban Competences</b> and its ambitions Presentation of the workshop program	Petra Schaner & Renato Gherghinescu, TINA Vienna
10.25 – 12.50	2 parallel Workshop sessions: Environment and “Green System”  “Green System” and citizens	Renato Gherghinescu, TINA Vienna Petra Schaner, TINA Vienna
12.50-13.00	Concluding remarks (plenum)	Bojko Vassilev
13.00 – 13.30	Light lunch	

## 5 Workshop Findings

The workshop was part of the “WienTage (ViennaDays)” in Sofia and took place on February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2017 with two presentations (Vienna & Sofia) and a following workshop session, which gave an introduction into several aspects of the situation of maintenance and organization of the green space development in Vienna and Sofia. The official host of the workshop, the EurocommPR Sofia, invited the City of Vienna to present special insights about the Smart City Framework Strategy and its link to the green and urban space concept of Vienna.

The presentations are available in the Annex of this report.

In the first presentation, Petra Schaner and Renato Gherghinescu from TINA Vienna gave an overview of the Smart City Wien Framework Strategy and described, how the City of Vienna faces the challenges in green and urban development - from strategy to implementation. Petra Schaner described the main principles of the “Green and urban spaces” concept and focused the second part of her presentation on the special engagement of the citizens in various projects. In the second part of the presentation, Renato Gherghinescu described three implementation projects in Vienna and led the lessons learned for the City of Vienna as the basis for the subsequent CapaCity-Workshop.

The second presentation was held by Dimitar Dantchev, interim director of the “Green System” department of Sofia. He described many different prestige projects of green and urban areas in Sofia and pointed out the priorities for the city. These include the renovation of parks and the creation of green housing areas as well as sustainable development. Functions like the image of the city, the city climate, aesthetical factors and leisure facilities have to be combined and developed together. Although the projects mentioned in the presentation that first steps towards a “green Sofia” are already on the way, there are still issues to improve in the long term.

Following the presentation, the workshop participants were split into two groups:

- Group 1: city and government representatives
- Group 2: stakeholders from NGOs, universities, citizen initiatives civil organisations

### 5.1 Workshop 1: Usage and Legal Basis of Green Public Spaces

In the first workshop city representatives from Sofia and Vienna discussed urban challenges, which affect Sofia’s green space development:

- Organization of a well thought-out green space management and care mechanisms
- Construction of green axes or lines through the city to prevent urban heat islands
- Creation of legal guidelines in order to save these green space areas before being destroyed due to (illegal) building activities
- Creation of a good collaboration between the citizens and the city administrations
- Preserving the historic parks and gardens
- Design and development of the green spaces between the residential buildings

## **Unclear legal basis**

The city administration of Sofia is confronted with the problem that many areas are being built without legal consent. This is the result of the fact that many owners have already been given the land at the time of communism, which is why today's legislature has difficulties to expropriate it. From today's perspective, these contracts are almost irreversible. As a result, free areas within the inhabited areas are used for various purposes by removing the green space. A cadastre plan is missing, as well as a detailed documented and guided land-use plan, which clearly defines the framework conditions and how the space can be used. If this status will not change soon, there will be even more cases of this kind in Sofia, when private owners implement their projects on areas where it should not be allowed.

Experts from Vienna have pointed out that Vienna has a detailed land-use plan for the development, which defines rights and duties for the administration and the owner of the land. It was recommended to elaborate requirements and guidelines to create a development plan in Sofia, too.

## **Green spaces for all citizens**

The City of Sofia has a lot of beautifully maintained green spaces, which significantly increase the prestige of the city. The reason is, that the City of Sofia pays high attention to its historical green spaces but provides the citizens limited access to these areas. These are urban parks in the city centre and parks in front of important buildings or historical monuments. The preservation of these green spaces is in place, but the use of the green areas for citizens is forbidden to ensure the attractiveness and aesthetics of these locations.

Reasons for this behaviour are obvious:

- Massive fear of disorganization
- No budget for unscheduled maintenance
- Citizens leave their dirt on the green areas
- The homeless spread themselves on green spaces
- Often green spaces are used for parking

In contrast to the historical and public (e.g. part of transport infrastructure) green space areas, there are green areas that are next to the residential buildings. Unlike historical green areas, these are mostly left to nature and hardly or very little managed.

The experts from Vienna recommended that several central large green areas should be opened for public use. However, the communication with the citizens must also be improved in order to increase the acceptance of any plans of the city administration and to raise the awareness. In the future, the citizens might participate in the design and use of these green areas through participation processes and benefit from positive changes.

## 5.2 Workshop 2: Involving the Citizens and Focus on Traffic Challenges

### **Citizen involvement**

In the second workshop, experts from Sofia and Vienna discussed possibilities to involve citizens in the green space planning and implementation process. This already happens within the program "Green Sofia". In yearly competitions citizens and non-governmental organizations have the chance to submit their project ideas for a greener Sofia; e.g. planting trees and flowers in the plots in front of buildings. The best ideas can be implemented in cooperation with the city, which dedicates a budget of 100,000 Euro to the Green Sofia program. The citizen projects are funded with up to 2,500 Euro. The workshop participants agreed that there will be a need for more citizen participation – not just for projects, but also in planning process. Citizens will need to be involved at an earlier stage and the cooperation between city and citizens needs to be intensified and strengthened, too.

As a good practice from Vienna, urban farming projects were described as a participatory option to green the city and to strengthen the identification and awareness of citizens for their city.

### **Design and maintenance of green spaces**

Another important issue is the design of green spaces between housing areas. Since it is sometimes not clear, who is responsible for these areas, they tend to be neglected. Recreational use and playgrounds for children can rarely be found, as these green spaces are often used for car parking. It was pointed out that cars parking in green spaces are a common problem in Sofia; sometimes even park furniture is removed by car users in order to make space for cars.

Keeping parks clean was also mentioned as a major challenge in this context; as pointed out by the Sofian experts, people are less conscious about keeping public areas clean. Concerning both the misuse and pollution of green spaces, stricter legal regulations and penalties were proposed, in order to increase awareness for environmental-friendly behaviour. In this context, community projects like urban gardening (see above) were strongly recommended.

Vienna's Danube Island was seen as a good example for a clean and well maintained green space. Apart from penalties for dog owners, who don't clean up, the installation of a city department responsible for waste removal, like Vienna's MA 48, was recommended.

### **"Greener" traffic in the city**

In terms of making mobility in the city centre more environmental-friendly, it was proposed to decrease the traffic in the city centre by shifting from motorized traffic to public transport and bicycle. Therefore, the availability of public transport has to be increased, which already happens with the creation of a new metro line.

Also, more cycle paths in parks should be installed in order to create an alternative to motorized individual transport. At the moment, there are only 50 kilometres of cycling paths in the city that are not connected and therefore not safe to use.

For the motorized traffic, blue and green parking zones were installed in the city centre, to decrease the amount of parking cars. Due to these stricter rules and an expansion of green and blue zones for limited parking, green spaces could be protected as well from parking offenders.

### 5.3 Summary: Recommendations and Elaboration of Measures

Based on the presentations and discussions during the workshop, various problem fields could be identified in green space planning. In order to solve those issues, experts from Vienna and Sofia developed recommendations for measures:

- Since neither a cadastre plan or a detailed documented and guided land-use plan are available in Sofia, it was recommended to design requirements and guidelines to create a development plan.
- Large green spaces should be opened up for public use, in order to make them more attractive for the citizens.
- Citizen involvement was identified as an important aspect in order to raise public awareness for green spaces. This should happen at an early stage of the planning process, so citizens are more likely to accept the outputs and planning decisions and to take better care of green spaces as part of the natural environment of the city.
- In order to keep parks and green spaces clean and free of cars, stricter legal regulations and penalties might be necessary. But also community projects to increase awareness for environmental-friendly behaviour and the installation of a city department responsible for waste removal were recommended.
- As the large amounts of motorized traffic decrease the quality of urban green spaces it can also be recommended to strengthen non-motorized traffic like bicycling and to further increase the availability of public transport. Parking areas need to be limited and strictly separated from green spaces.

## 6 Concluding Remarks

### 6.1 Tangible benefits for the City of Vienna

Based on the fruitful cooperation and good relationships between EurocommPR and TINA Vienna the workshop further intensified the already existing relationships between the City of Vienna and the City of Sofia, too. Several issues and challenges were discussed and further defined, on which both cities could continue to cooperate, bilaterally or within transnational projects.

The initial intention of the workshop was to organize a follow-up of the workshop that took place on 29/30 November 2016 in Sofia dealing with energy and waste management and management strategies. However, it was not possible for any expert of MA48 to participate at the workshop within the framework of the Vienna Days. The explanations for the unavailability were on the one hand limited human resources and on the other hand that it was expected that the experts from Sofia should have followed the invitation of Vienna to come to Vienna for a further know-how exchange instead of Viennese experts travelling a second time to Sofia.

Due to the flexibility of TINA Vienna and Eurocomm PR the new topic of the workshop was defined and relevant presentations and input were well prepared.

In the course of the workshop the representatives of the City of Vienna always showed their openness and willingness to cooperate in all areas, which were addressed within the framework of the ViennaDays, which was acknowledged as very positive and responsive by the representatives of the government of Sofia.

Apart from presenting knowledge, the City of Vienna could also benefit from gaining insight into Sofia's activities for creating greener cities. The "Green Sofia" initiative offers a lot of good ideas for including citizens in the green space planning process that can be useful for Vienna as well. One example is the regular idea contest for new urban space projects that allow citizens to send in their ideas for green space improvement. The best ideas are rewarded with money for the actual implementation of the idea.

### 6.2 Next Steps & follow up activities

During the workshops in Sofia, joint steps were developed to intensify the future cooperation and to set the next steps. It was clear to all participants that all discussions and the topics developed were the base of a follow-up workshop and further activities, to intensify these discussions. TINA Vienna will get in touch with the EurocommPR in Sofia to attract relevant stakeholders in the city administration of Sofia for a future CapaCity workshop to discuss existing ideas and challenges. As a result of this coordination, the city administration of Sofia will have to define a concrete problem area so that TINA Vienna can take appropriate steps for a possible cooperation in its role as an intermediary between the City of Vienna and international partners.

## 7 Annex

### 7.1 List of participants, contact details and participant's CVs

#### International Participants

Surname	Name	Institute	e-mail
Gherghinescu	Renato	TINA Vienna	<a href="mailto:Renato.gherghinescu@tinavienna.at">Renato.gherghinescu@tinavienna.at</a>
Schaner	Petra	TINA Vienna	<a href="mailto:Petra.schaner@tinavienna.at">Petra.schaner@tinavienna.at</a>

#### Renato Gherghinescu

Born: 1988

Nationality: Austrian



Renato Gherghinescu is a graduate geographer and studied at the Institute for Geography and Regional Research at the University of Vienna. In the summer of 2014, he completed the Master's degree "Applied Geography" with a focus on urban research and European regional development with excellent success. During his studies, he devoted himself extensively to methods and concepts for the design of public spaces, which are in the sense of a socially just and balanced usage relationship. In addition to some activities in stakeholder management and Social Media communication, he is intensively involved with integrative urban development. This allows innovations and IT to be integrated into processes of soft urban development, such as green space and open space planning.

#### Petra Schaner

Born: 1985

Nationality: Austrian



After graduating from communication and media studies, Petra Schaner studied urban planning at the Vienna University of Technology. While working in the mobility department of the Austrian Institute of Technology, she was doing research on smart cities and sustainable urban technologies in the context of mobility and spatial planning. Other projects have provided her with experience in the use of e-mobility in city logistics and on awareness-raising programmes in the field of mobility. Her main professional interests lie in the field of low emission mobility, e-participation, and the implementation of new technologies within urban structures.

### 7.2 Presentations (ppts) of the workshop



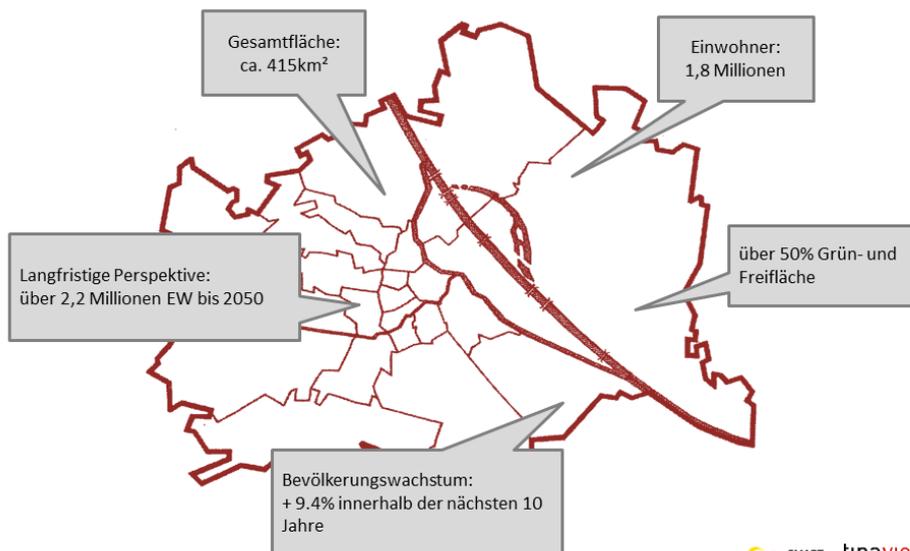
## Von der Strategie zum Park Wiener Konzepte und Lösungen zur Grünraumplanung

Petra Schaner & Renato Gherghinescu  
TINA Vienna | Smart City Wien Agentur

14.02.2017

**tinavienna**  
■ smart city agentur  
■ energy center

### Wien wächst...



2

**SMART CITY WIEN** **tinavienna**  
■ smart city agentur  
■ energy center

## Leitziel der Smart City Wien



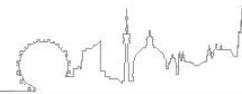
Das Leitziel 2050 der Smart City Wien ist daher: beste **Lebensqualität** für alle Wienerinnen und Wiener bei größtmöglicher **Ressourcenschonung**. Das gelingt mit umfassenden **Innovationen**.

3

## Smart City Wien



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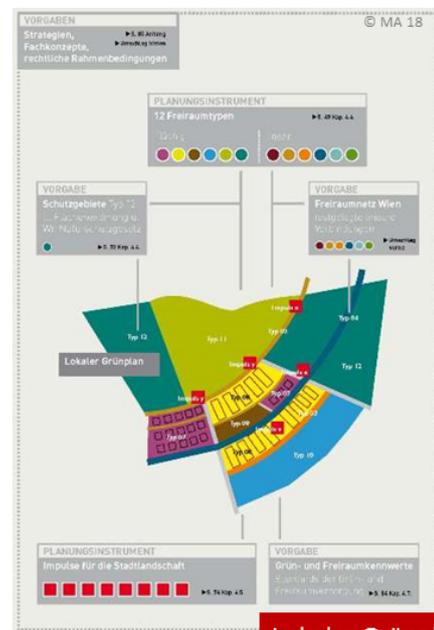


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## Fachkonzept Grün- und Freiraum



- **Beschlussfassung:** Dezember 2014
- **Ziel:** Entwicklung von wohnungsnahem Grün und neuer Großerholungsgebiete
- **Entwicklungsschwerpunkte:**
  - 1) Schaffung von Stadtlandschaften
  - 2) Infrastruktur des Alltagslebens
  - 3) Grünraumgerechtigkeit
- **Darauf aufbauende Konzepte und Pilotaktivitäten:**
  - 1) Urban Heat Island Strategieplan
  - 2) Gründachpotentialkataster
  - 3) Grünraummonitoring
  - 4) Leitfäden für die Projektumsetzung

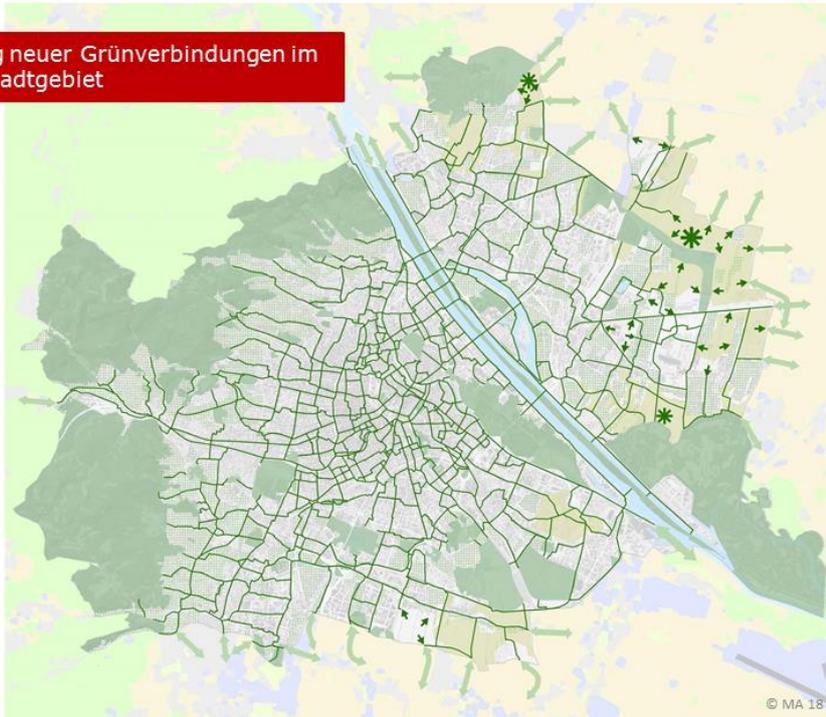


6



**Schwerpunkt 1:**  
Netzwerkfunktion von Grünraum

Schaffung neuer Grünverbindungen im Wiener Stadtgebiet



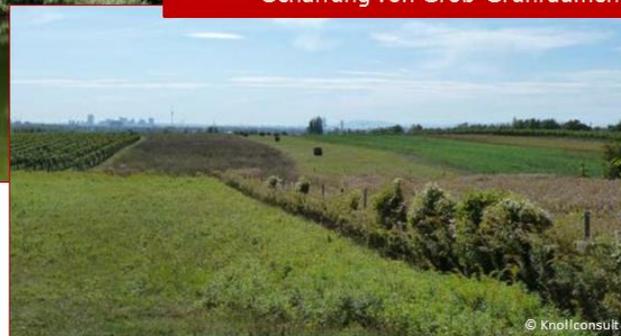
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**Schwerpunkt 2:**  
Erhaltung und Schaffung von Grünraum



Erhaltung bestehender und Ausweisung neuer Landschaftsschutzgebiete

Entwicklung neuer Erholungsgebiete und Schaffung von Groß-Grünräumen



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### Schwerpunkt 3: Grünimpulse für das dichtbebaute Stadtgebiet



Errichtung von Grünflächen im öffentlichen Raum



Dach- und Fassadenbegrünung

9

### Schwerpunkt 4: BürgerInnen-Engagement



Urban Farming

© MA 18



Urban Gardening

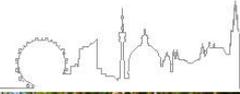
© R. Mandl



Parklets

© MA 21/Fürthner

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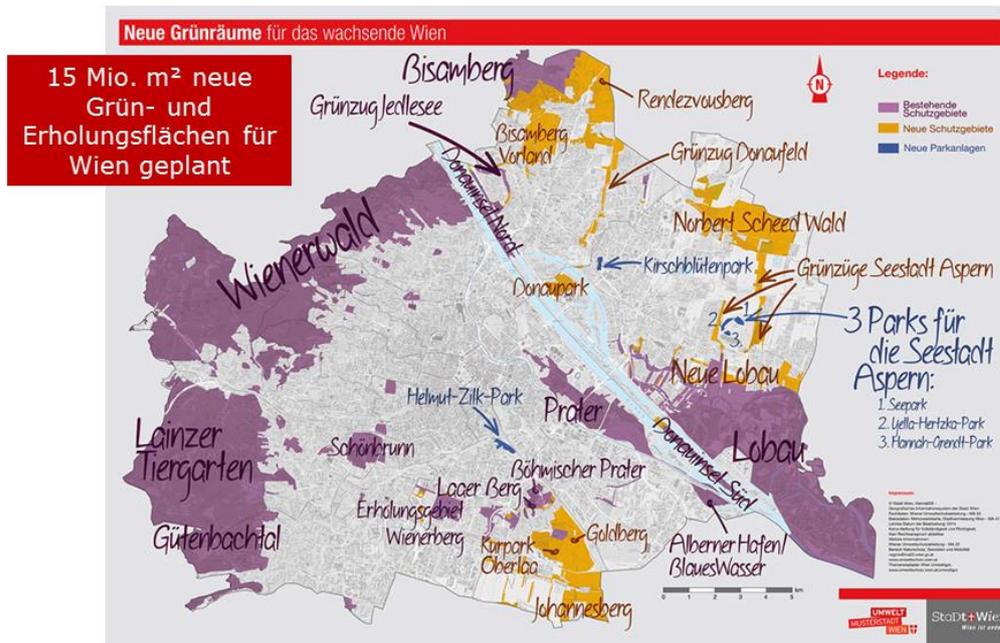


... zur Umsetzung

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Wiener Grünraumoffensive - „Wohnzimmer im Freien“



12

## Norbert-Scheid-Wald – ein neues Erholungsgebiet



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## Norbert-Scheid-Wald



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## Helmut-Zilk-Park



Standort:  
Sonnwendviertel, 10. Bezirk

Fläche:  
7 Hektar

15



## Helmut-Zilk-Park



© Die Presse

Erholungsflächen mit Spielplatz



Grüne Verbindung zum Schulcampus



© Die Presse

Strukturierende Bepflanzung



© MA 18

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# Neu Marx – ein urbaner Freiraum



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# Robert Hochner Park



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# Neu Marx Garten

Neu Marx Garten ca. 1.000 m<sup>2</sup>

temporäre Gemeinschaftsgärten

„Upcycling“: öffentliche Blumenbeete

neu marx Garten

© WSE

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# Lessons Learned für Wien



**Schaffung strategischer Grundlagen**

WIEN IST GRÜNRAUM.

**Zugänglichkeit zu Grünraum für alle BürgerInnen**

**Beachtung von Nutzungsmix und Grünraumnutzung**

**Einbeziehung der BürgerInnen in die Grünraumplanung**

**Qualitätssicherung und Grünraummonitoring**

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**Столична община  
Sofia Municipality**

**Направление „Зелена система,  
екология и земеползване“**  
*Direction „green system, ecology and land use“*

**Тема: Развитие и тенденции на зелената  
система на Столична община**  
*Development and trends of the green system of Sofia Municipality*




**Столична община  
Sofia Municipality**

**Защо избрахме тази тема?**  
*Why did we choose this topic?*

Зелената система на града *(Green system of the city):*

- придава по-красив и привлекателен изглед *(gives it more beautiful and attractive view)*
- повишава обществения просперитет *(increased public prosperity)*
- спомага за решаване на проблемите със замърсяването на въздуха и водите *(helps to solve the problems of air pollution and water)*
- насърчава следването на нови тенденции при планирането и изграждането на зелени площ *(encourage the pursuit of new trends in planning and construction of green area)*






**Столична община**  
**Sofia Municipality**

**Основни приоритети**  
**на зелената система на Столична община**  
*Main priorities of the green system*

- 1. Интензивна поддръжка на паркове, градини, зелени площи към транспортни трасета и междублокови пространства;**  
*(Intensive maintenance of parks, gardens, lawns to transport routes and spaces)*
- 2. Ремонт и реконструкция на паркове, градини, зелени площи към транспортни трасета, междублокови пространства и детски площадки;**  
*(Repair and reconstruction of parks, gardens, lawns to transport routes, spaces and playgrounds)*




**Столична община**  
**Sofia Municipality**

**Тенденции и развитие**  
*Trend and development*

- 1. Тенденции (trend):**
  - **Урбанистични**  
(urban)
  - **Екологични**  
(environmental)
  - **Естетически**  
(aesthetic)
  - **Рекреативни**  
(recreation)
- 2. Развитие (development)**
  - **Обектите на зелената система през годините (2011-2017 год.)**  
*(The objects of the green system over the years (2011-2017 years))*





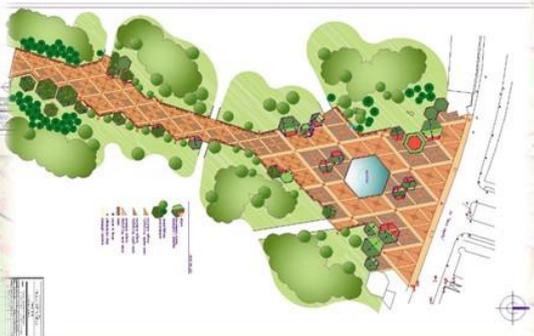



## Столична община Sofia Municipality

**Ремонт и реконструкция входове Южен парк III - 2011 г.**  
*Repair and reconstruction inputs South Park III - 2011*



**Проект вход Южен парк III към ул. „Бяла Черква” - 2011 г.**  
*Project entrance South Park III to the street. "White Church" - 2011*



**Проект вход Южен парк III към бул. „П. Ю. Тодоров” - 2011 г.**  
*Project entrance South Park III to the boulevard. "P. Todorov" - 2011*




## Столична община Sofia Municipality

**Ремонт и реконструкция на вход Южен парк III към бул. „П. Ю. Тодоров” - 2011 г.**  
*Repair and reconstruction of South Park III entrance to the boulevard. "P. Todorov" - 2011*







**Столична община  
Sofia Municipality**



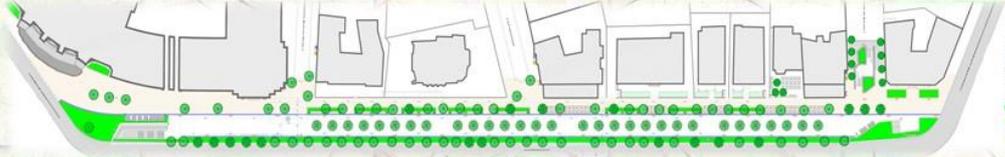
**Изпълнен проект 2011г.**  
**Цветни пространства**  
*Color spaces*




**Столична община  
Sofia Municipality**



**Проект пешеходно пространство Бул. "Цар Освободител" - 2011 г.**  
*Project walking space „Tsar Osvoboditel” boulevard – 2011*



[www.stara-sofia.com](http://www.stara-sofia.com)



**Бул. "Цар Освободител" 1940 год.**  
*„Tsar Osvoboditel” boulevard 1940*



**Столична община  
Sofia Municipality**

**Изпълнен проект 2011- 2012г.  
Ремонт и реконструкция на пешеходно пространство бул. "Цар Освободител"**

*Filled project 2011- 2012  
Repair and reconstruction of walking space "Tsar Osvoboditel" boulevard*





**Столична община  
Sofia Municipality**

**Изпълнен проект 2012г.  
Ремонт и реконструкция на околното пространство на паметника на П.Евтимий**

*Repair and reconstruction of the landscape of the monument of P.Evtimiy*




Паметник Патриарх Евтимий  
*Memorial Patriarch Evtimiy*

**Before**

Площад "Патриарх Евтимий"



**Столична община  
Sofia Municipality**

**Изпълнен проект 2012 г.**

**Ремонт и реконструкция на градина „Национална библиотека „Св. Св. Кирил и Методий“**

*Repair and reconstruction of the garden 'National Library "St. St. Cyril and Methodius"'*



**Столична община  
Sofia Municipality**

**Изпълнен проект 2012-2017 г.**

**Цветни фигури Руска църква**  
*Flower areas Russian church*

**Цветни фигури пешеходна зона бул. „Витоша“**  
*Flower areas pedestrianized boulevard. "Vitosha"*



## Столична община Sofia Municipality

**Изпълнен проект 2012 г.**

**Цветна фигура на кръстовище на две нива на бул. „Пейо Яворов“ и бул. „Драган Цанков“**  
*Flower figure of intersection of two levels Boulevard. "Peyo Yavorov" and Boulevard. "Dragan Tsankov"*



## Столична община Sofia Municipality

**Изпълнен проект 2013 г.**

**Възстановяване на парк „Врана“ и отваряне за посещения**  
*Reconstruction of the park "Vrana" and opening to visitors*





## Столична община Sofia Municipality

**Изпълнен проект 2014 г.**  
**Ремонт и възстановяване на парк „Мир и дружба“**  
*Repair and restoration of the park "Peace and friendship"*



## Столична община Sofia Municipality

**Изпълнен проект 2014 г.**  
**Възстановяване на зелена площ при паметник Иван Вазов, бул. „Витоша“**  
*Restoration of the green area at the monument of Ivan Vazov, "Vitosha" boulevard*









**Столична община**  
**Sofia Municipality**



**Изпълнен проект 2014г.**  
**Ремонт и възстановяване на градина "Докторски паметник"**  
*Repair and restoration of the Doctors' Garden*



**Столична община**  
**Sofia Municipality**



**Изпълнен проект 2012-2016 г.**  
**Ремонт и възстановяване на Борисова градина**  
*Repair and restoration of Borisova Gradina*













## Столична община Sofia Municipality

**Изпълнен проект 2016 г.**  
Ремонт и възстановяване на парк в гр. Бухово – Столична община  
*Repair and restoration of the park in the town Buhovo - Sofia Municipality*



Преди  
*before*



След  
*After*





## Столична община Sofia Municipality

**Проектите 2017 г.**  
Проект за ремонт и възстановяване на Западен парк  
*Project to repair and restore the West Park*

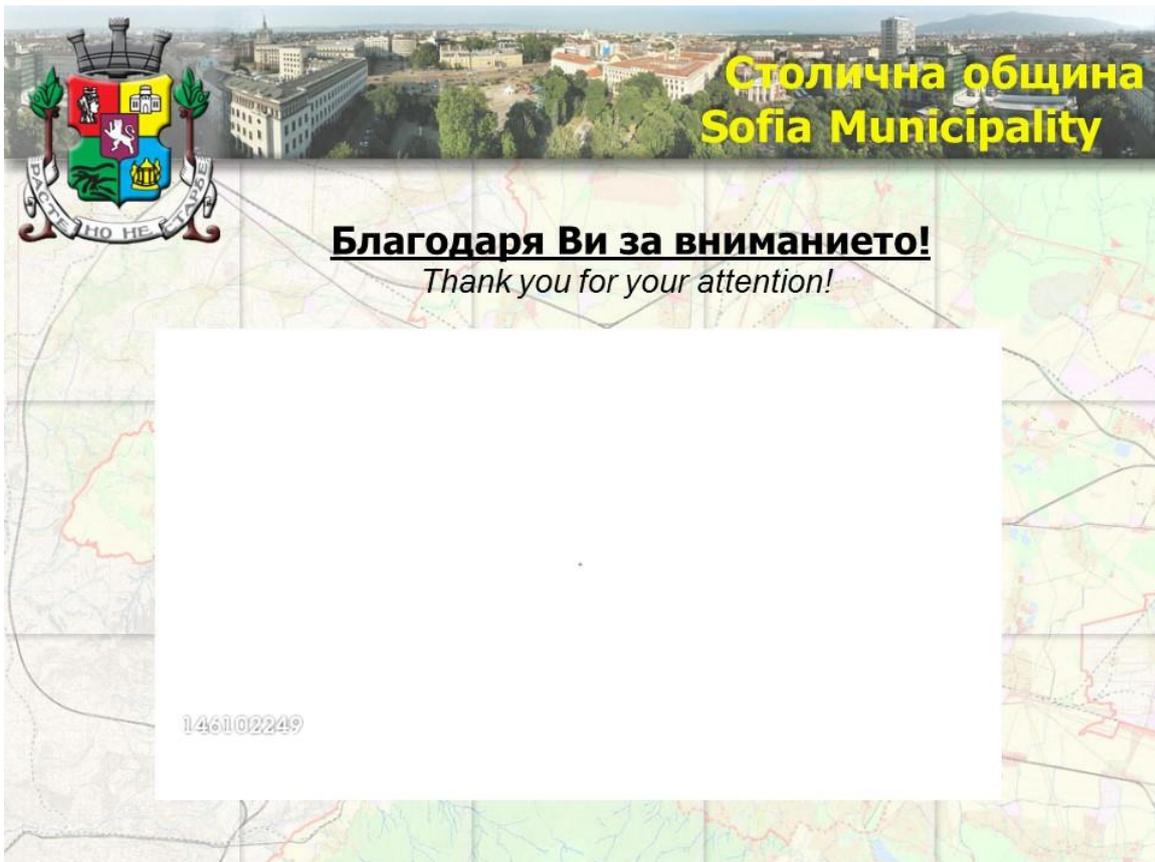


**ЛЕГЕНДА**

- Обществени площи
- Обществени паркове
- Инженерно-технически обекти
- Зони
- Инженеринг





### 7.3 Photo documentary of the workshop





a format  
of



**tina**vienna  
■ smart city agency  
■ energy center  
■ urban future hub

in cooperation  
with



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