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URBIO BAUHAUS

Deliverable D.2.1.2: ”4 Implementation Plans” - The City of Pula Implementation Plan

City of Pula, May 2025

Pilot-testing Background

Please describe here the background of your testing pilot in terms of current biodiversity problems, preliminary actions, plans defined earlier and methods already chosen, etc. Some of the aspects you can tell about are as follows:

- Evaluate the current state of biodiversity, green spaces, and urban blue-green infrastructure.

City of Pula documents (for example: the spatial plan) register biodiversity recorded within the city, but do not evaluate its state. The Public Institution Natura Histrica is in charge of managing protected areas and Natura 2000 sites within Istria County, including the area of the City of Pula. National Park Brijuni is also part of the City of Pula. Public Institution Brijuni National Park manages the national park and related Natura 2000 sites.

There are more green spaces in the old urban area of the city than in the new. Urban areas on the city outskirts have less public green spaces. Maintenance of public green spaces is outdated – regular mowing instead of less frequent mowing. In 2025 mowing is postponed on 20 locations. Removal of low vegetation from green public spaces affects biodiversity and pollinators. Plant species that are used in public green spaces are not native and not attractive to pollinators. New trees are regularly being planted in city park-forests and public green areas, last activity was in 2025. Walls of the fortresses (e.g. Franciscan monastery) are a habitat of the strictly protected species pale/white corydalis (Pseudofumaria acaulic). Walls are in poor condition.

In general, soil in the City of Pula-Pola is depleted.

Common tern breed in Pula harbour – information board has been put in place with the notice not to disturb the birds. Yellow-legged seagulls have been recognized as problematic species (breeding, feeding / waste bins, noise, etc.). Collision of birds with glass has been recorded. Streetlights are not adapted for birds and bats. Hedgehog road mortality has been recorded around Social Centre Rojc.

Coast in the ity of Pula is natural, there is not a lot of beach nourishment and construction, it is localized (Hidrobaza, Verudela, Stoja and Ferijalni). Existing pebble beaches are natural and are not being “nourished” or “constructed”. Area or Hidrobaza is the only constructed beach in Pula, it raised controversy. Stakeholders recognized that the intrinsic value of nature is being lost with beach nourishment and construction. It is reported that there are fewer marine species present that use and need the coastal area.

Cave Golubova špilja is a protected speleological feature, it is a submerged or partially submerged sea caves (Natura 2000 code 8330). Visitation of cave, especially by kayaks represents a big pressure – the environment has changed, algae grow inside the cave because of artificial lights, speleothem are being damages, etc. The cave is now (in 2025) closed for visitation to reduce the pressure.

Blue infrastructure such as wetlands has been recognized as extremely important. There are few wetlands, such as Pragrande, so they should be prioritized for conservation.

Blue infrastructure - rain gardens exist in the city. Groundwater – there is proteus / olm (endemic aquatic salamander) in the city centre, where the permanent water source is (Nimfej on Karolina), used as technical water for irrigation of public green areas.

Pula has significant reserves of groundwater, but illegal wells are an issue.

Four key challenges were identified:

1. Public green spaces and grasslands with low biodiversity and poor connectivity among urban green spaces and with valuable habitats in the surroundings
2. Impact of urban heat islands on biodiversity and human wellbeing
3. Low biodiversity on private land and in private gardens
4. Changing of the coast and coastal habitats and unsustainable usage of coastal area

- Which species will you target and why?

Solitary bees (Osmia rufa, Xylocopa violacea), Ladybags (Coccinella septempunctata), Great Tit (Parus major) are targeted because they are good indicators of the state of biodiversity and good proxies for other urban biodiversity. They are pollinators and can improve biodiversity in the city. Also, these species are suitable for engaging with the public (via awareness raising, citizen science, implementation of micro-interventions).

- Are there preliminary works that the project is based on? What are they?

Green Urban Restoration Strategy for the City of Pula-Pola until 2030 (2023) relates to achieving the development of green infrastructure, integration of NBS (nature-based solutions), improvement of circular management of space and buildings, realizing goals of energy efficiency, adaptation to climate change and enhancing risk resilience. The Strategy maps current green infrastructure, analyses urban heat islands (UHI), and analyses spatial documents with city features and green spaces databases. It includes 3 specific objectives, lists measures and activities related to them. It recognizes, although at the very high level, conservation of biodiversity and natural areas, preventing further defragmentation and improvement of connectivity. It deals with existing green areas in more detail. It also recognizes supporting of "green" activities of citizens (such as planting, maintenance of gardens, urban beehives…) and different awareness raising activities.

Spatial Development Plan of the City of Pula-Pola (2019) lists protected areas, threatened and strictly protected species of flora and fauna, threatened and rare habitats, and habitats of threatened and endemic species. It recognizes the risk of invasive species, the need for habitat restoration (grasslands, ponds, caves, etc.), maintenance and restoration of park-forests, etc. The Plan also prescribes protection measures, including usage of native plants for greening, forbids introduction of alien species, prevents (unplanned) construction of beaches and coast, etc.

- What is the knowledge base behind the project (studies, methods, statistical data etc.)?

Studies and Analytical Methods:

- Mapping of Current Green Infrastructure: Spatial analysis of existing green spaces using GIS and satellite data to identify green corridors, open spaces, and urban greenery.
- Urban Heat Island (UHI) Analysis: Empirical studies and modeling to identify hotspots in the city that experience elevated temperatures due to dense construction and lack of greenery.
- Review of Spatial Planning Documents and Green Space Databases: Analytical cross-referencing of city development plans, zoning laws, and ecological records.
- Identification of Key Objectives and Measures: Developed using strategic planning methodologies and expert consultation.

- What methods will you / do you plan to use (to motivate stakeholders, to involve main users, to develop ICT infrastructure, to communicate online etc.)?

Stakeholders will be included in all steps of the process. City of Pula-Pola is well connected with different stakeholders and initiatives and will use the opportunities to promote URBIO BAUHAUS and micro-interventions. There will be workshops and other events with and for citizens and specific target groups. There will be a open public call for BAUHAUS ideas as answer to identified urban biodiversity challenges. Local committees will be asked for feedback regarding the Action plan for Enhancing Biodiversity. Citizens will be consulted via public hearings and also included in decision-making and implementation of actions.

Communication will be done online and via press releases, official web site: www.pula.hr, Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/grad.pulahr/?locale=hr_HR, Viber community:https://invite.viber.com/?g2=AQBe9%2FsgZhZd0UtKupxcCzppyLv77NDN7UyAXVP6oOElGTyUaaTRSoiz%2BT%2BBZfqX&lang=en, Instagram page: https://www.instagram.com/gradpula/

Summary of goals, actions and NEB aspects:
Pula, Croatia – increasing the population of 3 keystone biodiversity species by creating several urban micro-interventions; Techniques, materials and processes for green construction and design of urban biodiversity space (hotels for insects)

Goals:

1. Enhance Biodiversity in Public Green Spaces
2. Combat Urban Heat Islands through Nature-Based Solutions
3. Promote Biodiversity on Private Land
4. Protect and Sustainably Manage Coastal Areas
5. Foster Community Engagement and Habitat Protection
6. Support Data-Driven Planning and Policy

Actions:

1. Purchase, assembling and installation of nest boxes and feeders for birds, and hotels for insects

2. Creation of flower trips for pollinators in public green spaces, urban gardens, park-forests, etc.

3. Maintenance of existing water wells and installation of new water wells in Park-forest Busoler

4. Less frequent mowing, planting of low vegetation (including shrubs) and local/autochthonous plants in selected public green spaces by municipal company Pula Herculanea

5. Installation of educational trail with interactive interpretative and educational info-tables in Park-forest Šijana

6. Installation of educational and interpretative info-tables in public green areas

NEB:

Aesthetics aspect: Visual aesthetics (mowed areas) and natural look (biodiversity conservation) should be reconciled. Green spaces are aesthetic (look nice) and give more value to the area. Design that visually enriches the space, encourages spending time outside and foster the feeling of collectiveness / community will be used. Artists and designers will be included in the design of spaces.

Sustainability aspect: Smart use of water and energy (rainfall, solar panels) should improve sustainability. Advantage will be given to local and natural materials. Local / autochthonous plants that are more resilient to climate change will be used. NBS will be used. Creation of culture / social norms where sustainable activities will be supported.

Participative aspect: Citizens and local committees will be included in all steps of the process. There will be workshops and other events with and for citizens and specific target groups. Citizens will be included in decision-making and implementation of actions. Solutions will be designed for different groups.

Imagining the change

Please describe how would you like to make a change, you can also use results of world caffe workshop, field research, surveys etc.:

- What would you like to change in the short term (1-3 years) regarding biodiversity in your city?

- Raise awareness of citizens and target groups (children, businesses…) on value and enhancing urban biodiversity
- Place nest boxes for birds and watering wells in priority areas
- Enhance less frequent mowing in public green spaces (in 2025 – 20 locations) and promote No Mow May among citizens
- Introduce planting and maintenance of low vegetation (for pollinators) in public green spaces and on private land
- Move towards planting of domestic/autochthonous species in public green spaces and on private land
- Promote composting among citizens
- Enhance existing best practice exchange among citizens regarding urban biodiversity
- Piloting green rooftops, vertical gardens and anti-bird-window collisions in public institutions and on private land/houses
- Enlarging the area of urban gardens
- Piloting ponds and wells (sterna) for rainwater collection in parks
- Start promoting citizen science – usage of apps such as iNaturalist, Biologger, etc.
- Professional education of city utility company Pula Herculanea field workers regarding urban biodiversity started
- Capacity of city wardens regarding the public green spaces and urban biodiversity raised
- Raise awareness of tourism stakeholders regarding nourishment and construction of beaches and other pressures from tourism

- What would you like to change in the medium term (3-5 years) regarding biodiversity in your city?

- Regular collaboration among relevant stakeholders (at least BIOCENTUM members) regarding the awareness raising of citizens and target groups on value and enhancing urban biodiversity
- Piloting urban biodiversity topics in school curricula
- Regular best practice exchange among citizens regarding urban biodiversity (at least annually)
- Nest boxes for birds and watering wells placed in all public green areas where feasible and incentives introduced for private land
- Less frequent mowing in public green spaces as a standard, accepted and understood by citizens
- Improved understanding and practice of less frequent mowing on private land
- Planting of domestic/autochthonous species as a standard in public green spaces and incentives introduces for private land
- Composting accepted and implementing by citizens
- Planting and maintenance of low vegetation (for pollinators) as a standard in public green spaces and incentives introduces for private land
- Incentives introduced for green rooftops, vertical gardens and anti-bird-window collisions
- Ponds and wells (sterna) for rainwater collection installed in all priority parks and incentives for private land introduced
- Walls of the fortresses with pale/white corydalis (*Pseudofumaria acaulic*), strictly protected species, restored in a way to provide habitat for the species

- Wetland areas prioritized for conservation
- Citizen science – usage of apps such as iNaturalist, Biologger, etc. promoted by BIOCENTUM members and data used to inform spatial planning
- Tourism stakeholders better understand the issues of nourishment and construction of beaches and other pressures from tourism
- Improved green corridors in the city centre
- Planting trees along the edges of agriculture land promoted
- Local regulation updated – more specific provisions for planting trees, regulation of construction of pools, dealing with illegal wells, nourishment and construction of beaches
- Underground parking as a standard for new buildings (depending of size)
- Green corridors along the roads as a standard for road reconstructions and new roads of certain size
- Eco Streetlights
- Better public transport – new lines and frequency
- Professional education of city utility company Pula Herculanea field workers regarding urban biodiversity held annually
- Regular capacity building of city wardens regarding the public green spaces and urban biodiversity

■ What will be the challenges when implementing the change?

Engagement of stakeholders – to find appropriate ways to communicate with and engage stakeholders.

Motivation of stakeholders – to find appropriate stakeholders that are willing to engage and change their behaviour in the long-term.

Return trust towards the experts, find appropriate ways of communicating, including timing and means.

Change of mentality of tourism stakeholders – most have only short-term goals and are for “green” and “sustainable” only if it does not affect them at all.

Resistance regarding new regulations on greening, etc. – it is necessary to promote best practice and offer incentives on top of regulation.

Resistance regarding general objective towards less cars in the city – it is necessary to first provide good alternatives (good public transport, bike lanes, micromobility, underground parking…) and then introduce restrictions.

Ensure financial resources in the city budget for the implementation of planned activities.

■ Define specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) goals for biodiversity enhancement and community benefits.

1. **Enhance Biodiversity in Public Green Spaces**
   Improve the ecological quality of parks, grasslands, and urban green areas by increasing plant and habitat diversity. Strengthen connectivity between green spaces and with surrounding natural habitats to support wildlife movement and ecological networks.
2. **Combat Urban Heat Islands through Nature-Based Solutions**
   Implement green infrastructure (e.g. urban forests, green roofs, and shaded corridors) to mitigate urban heat, improve microclimates, and increase resilience for both biodiversity and local communities.
3. **Promote Biodiversity on Private Land**

Encourage biodiversity-friendly practices among residents, property owners, and developers through awareness campaigns, incentives, and practical guidance on how to create wildlife-friendly gardens and green spaces.

4. **Protect and Sustainably Manage Coastal Areas**
   Safeguard coastal ecosystems from degradation and overuse by avoiding or minimizing intervention in coastal area (example concreting and replenishment of beaches), promoting sustainable land use, restoring natural coastal habitats, and balancing development with ecological conservation.
5. **Foster Community Engagement and Habitat Protection**
   Mobilize citizens, schools, and local organizations to actively participate in biodiversity initiatives, monitoring, and education—ensuring broad support and long-term impact.
6. **Support Data-Driven Planning and Policy**
   Utilize research, mapping, and biodiversity data to guide decision-making, prioritize actions, and track progress over time, ensuring effective and adaptive management.

List of existing relevant documents:

Strategies:

Green Urban Restoration Strategy for the City of Pula-Pola until 2030 (2023)

Urban Area Pula Development Strategy for Period 2021-2027 (2023)

Spatial plans:

Spatial Development Plan of the City of Pula-Pola (2019)

General Urban Plan (2024)

Development plans:

City of Pula-Pola Development Plan for Period 2020-2030 (2023)

Programs:

City of Pula-Pola Implementation Program for the Period 2021-2025 (2021)

Program for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation and Protection of the Ozone Layer of the City of Pula-Pola (2022)

Stakeholders

Who will be key groups involved and how:

- Who are end-users of intervention?

Citizens of the City of Pula-Pola and surrounding area

Holiday-home owners, tourists and visitors

School children – as part of school in nature or other

- Who are other stakeholders?

City of Pula-Pola – in charge of spatial planning, municipal regulation (ordinances), surveillance (municipal wardens)

City utility company Pula Herculanea – in charge of maintenance of public green spaces

Public Institution Natura Histrica – in charge of management of protected areas and Natura 2000 sites

Croatian Forests – state-owned company in charge of management of state-owned forests

NGOs – environmental civil-society organisations, nature conservation organisations, beekeeper association, hunting associations

Tourist boards – in charge of informing visitors and tourists

- Who and how will help you?

Members of the BIOCENTUM NODE:

Public Institution Natura Histrica - consultation services and sharing of good practice examples, cooperation in educational programs

Public Institution Brijuni National Park - consultation services and sharing of good practice examples from the Brijuni Mediterranean Garden, cooperation in educational programs

Public Institution Kamenjak - plant education, pollinator education, celebrating Bee Day

Arena Hospitality Group - transformational role in a biodiversity initiative by aligning its operations, outreach, and partnerships with conservation goals - sustainable tourism promoter, awareness and education platform, partner in conservation projects, community and business enabler

City utility company Pula Herculanea Ltd. - consultation services and sharing of good practice examples, cooperation in educational programs

Beekeeper Association Pula – help with the placement of hotels for insects and plants and locations for flower strips, educational programs

Primary school Monte Zaro – assembling of nest boxes and feeders for birds, educational programs

Artistic high school Pula – help with the aesthetic component of designing public green spaces, with visuals for micro-interventions, educational programs

- Who might be against the intervention?

Since interventions are small, it is not anticipated that there will be many stakeholders against the interventions.

Some citizens might be against interventions regarding less frequent mowing, planting of low vegetation (including shrubs) and local/autochthonous plants. However, if informed on time and communicated in a suitable way by the city utility company Pula Herculanea, they will be much more willing to accept the changes of practices and support the interventions to improve biodiversity.

Action plan

Please describe steps and activities to be taken:

- Identify and describe potential pilot site (concrete location) – you can add photos

Micro-interventions / small-scale investments are planned on several locations within the City of Pula-Pola:

- in protected areas – forest-parks Šijana and Busoler
- in selected green public spaces (20 areas)
- in urban gardens (Gregovica i Lošinjska)

- What are key activities (steps) to prepare intervention?

1. Purchase, assembling and installation of nest boxes and feeders for birds, and hotels for insects

- purchase of the structures from companies that make them in accordance with the rules of the profession (design, material) and that can offer expertise advice (see below for more details)

- assembling can be done with school children, either using the experts (in both biology and education) or by training individuals that would then work with children

- installation should be done in accordance with the rules of the profession, experts can offer advice and then the team can install them by themselves or together with children; if necessary, experts can help with the installation (probably not needed)

- hotel for insects should be cleaned out and worn material replaced every 1-2 years

- educational or visual signage can be done for public awareness

2. Creation of flower trips for pollinators in public green spaces, urban gardens, park-forests, etc.

- primary purpose and function of the flower strips are to support pollinators and increase biodiversity

- sites / location should be assessed: soil type, sun exposure, drainage (poor drainage areas may need soil amendments), irrigation potential (with low-water zones, drought-tolerant species should be used), existing vegetation and invasive species

- species selection – focus on native and drought-tolerant plants - Mediterranean-adapted, native, or naturalized species that thrive in hot, dry summers, need minimal irrigation, support local pollinators (examples: Lavandula spp. (lavender), *Salvia officinalis* (sage), Cistus spp. (rockrose), *Helichrysum italicum* (curry plant), Thymus spp. (thyme), Echium spp., Phacelia, *Papaver rhoeas* (wildflower mixes))

- mixed flowering times should be used for year-round interest and resources for insects; alternatively use modular planting guides

- maintenance - watering: establish with light irrigation, then reduce< weed control especially in year 1, remove invasives manually; pruning / mowing - cut back after flowering (late summer) to encourage regrowth; avoid pesticides and encourage beneficial insects instead

- educational and visual signage - Include interpretive signs explaining plant species, pollinator importance, and seasonal changes; create QR codes linking to local flora/fauna info; this fosters public engagement and appreciation

- monitoring and community involvement - work with local schools, or volunteer groups; monitor for success (pollinator activity, plant health); adjust species or timing as needed over seasons

3. Maintenance of existing water wells and installation of new water wells in Park-forest Busoler

- water wells or holes in Park-forest Busoler are to be used for wildlife watering (bees, birds, small mammals).

- the existing watering holes are located in the Park-forest Šijana

- choosing materials and construction (see below)

- bird perches, shallow stone ramps for insects; install close to native plants

- educational or visual signage can be done for public awareness

4. Less frequent mowing, planting of low vegetation (including shrubs) and local/autochthonous plants in selected public green spaces by municipal company Pula Herculanea

- improvement of practices of the city utility company Pula Herculanea; the company is already implementing some pilot actions, such as less frequent mowing on around 20 locations in the city; company also has expertise regarding native plants that should be used

- planning - multiannual plan should be designed, which should be communicated and adhered to by relevant stakeholders; annual program with priorities, timing and more detailed works should be done and communicated to all relevant stakeholders in advance

- capacity building of all relevant staff (including field workers) should be done to inform them about new practices and ensure their technical expertise

- communication to and awareness raising of the public should be done regularly and in-advance of the interventions (or non-interventions in the case of less frequent mowing and No Mow May)

- monitoring - monitor for success (pollinator activity, plant health); adjust timing as needed over seasons; depending on monitoring, expand priorities

5. Installation of educational trail with interactive interpretative and educational info-tables in Park-forest Šijana

- formation of an educational path, procurement and installation of interactive educational eco-tables in Šijana forest park along the educational path. Houses for both birds and insects - procurement of construction materials and purchase of ready-made (period 2-4).

6. Installation of educational and interpretative info-tables in public green areas

- educational and interpretative info-tables will be placed in the city center at Park grada Graza. Formation of flower strips - procurement of materials - additional planting of honey plants in park forests, urban gardens of Gregovica and on the city's public green areas in the centre with corresponding eco-tables (period 2-4).

- What is the timing?

Activities will start in period 2 and end in period 4.

- What material and works are needed for implementation?

Nest boxes and feeders for birds and hotels for insects should be acquired / purchased from companies that make them in accordance with the rules of the profession). One good example in Croatia is BirdLife partner in Croatia – Biom Association, who makes these structures using local (Croatian) sourcing – from wood to carpenter. They sell them in bulk via the non-profit company set up

by the association. Their "garden program" can be found here: https://shop.biom.hr/kategorija-proizvoda/vrtni-program/ In addition, they can offer expertise regarding placement of these structures and other advice.

Works relevant for **flower strips** include design considerations, soil preparation and seedling. Regarding the design, strips should be 0.5-2 meters wide, for easy maintenance. They should be placed along paths, fences, between trees, or bordering lawns. Curved shapes look more natural and visually appealing. It is recommended to use planting modules – groupings that repeat throughout the park/green area for cohesion. As for soil preparation, light tilling should be applied if needed, and weed roots, should be removed. Compost or organic matter should be added if soil is poor. Direct seeding should be done in autumn or early spring (in Mediterranean areas, autumn seeding benefits from winter rains). Strips should be mulched lightly to reduce evaporation and weeds.

Water wells or cisterns ("sterna") will be built with one or more of the following:

a) natural stone
   - it is durable, temperature-regulating, and blends well into park environments
   - examples: limestone, granite, or locally available stone
   - it allows perching and natural aesthetics for birds and pollinators

b) reinforced concrete (with natural finish or facing)
   - It is long-lasting, has customizable shape/volume
   - it is important to use a non-toxic, waterproof liner or food-grade concrete sealant inside

c) ceramic or terracotta
   - it is porous (useful for regulating humidity), beautiful for design
   - it is better for bee watering spots rather than large water storage

Shallow ramps / pebbled edges will be used for birds and insects to land safely an access water without drowning (materials – river stones, gravel, or rough-surfaced ceramic tiles). Floating islands / natural branches will be used for perching, resting, and nesting (materials – cork, driftwood, bamboo, or coconut husk fibres).

Recycles rainwater harvesting into the cistern / well will be used (via bioswales or rain chains). Shade structure to prevent overheating (wooden trellis, green roof) will be used where appropriate.

When possible, recycled or reclaimed materials will be used (stone, bricks, tiles). No chemical paints, glues, or liners that might leach into the water will be used. Plastic, uncoated metal and painted surfaces will not be used.

For **installation of educational trail in park-forest Šijana and info-tables in public green areas** it is important to use materials that are durable. There are best practice examples, namely unique visual identity of Parks of Croatia, which is also recommended to be used in all protected areas (not only parks). This way both citizens and visitors can recognize the unique approach relevant for nature conservation and used in protected areas. It is recommended that the same approach is used for public green spaces. National Park Brijuni has experience with installation of the educational trails and info-tables using the Parks of Croatia visual identity.

- What are potential risks and mitigation strategy?

Making of nest boxes and feeders for birds and hotels for insects might take longer than planned. This can be mitigated by planning of public procurement well in advance and also notifying prospective companies in advance (there are not many companies that make these structures in accordance with the rules of the profession).

Installation of wells and info-tables might prove to be more complicated than anticipated. Planning for extra time should mitigate the risk.

Pula Herculanea staff might not have the capacity to implement all the planned interventions. This can be mitigated by prioritising sites as well as ensuring capacity building of all relevant staff (including field workers).

- Please add also text from public procurement of the intervention

Not applicable, public procurement is not published.

Technical documentation

Please add technical documents, permissions, feasibility and other preparatory studies needed for the realisation of the intervention

Law on spatial planning / Zakon o prostornom uređenju:

Local level spatial plans (City of Pula-Pola) / Prostorni planovi lokalne razine:

- Spatial Development Plan / Prostorni plan uređenja Grada
- General Urban Plan / Generalni urbanistički plan
- Detailed Urban Plan / Urbanistički plan uređenja

Law on Construction / Zakon o gradnji:

Buildings:

- Building Permit / Građevinska dozvola and Usage/Operational Permit / Uporabna dozvola:
- e.g. brownfield investments

Simple and other buildings and works / Jednostavne i druge građevine:

- Building without a Building Permit / Građenje bez građevinske dozvole
- e.g. watering wells/places, ponds, wells („šterne"), public transport shelters, bike paths…

Law on Nature Protection / Zakon o zaštiti prirode:

Screening and Appropriate Assessment / Prethodna ocjena i Glavna ocjena prihvatljivosti za ekološku mrežu

- for projects, strategies, plans, programs

Conditions for Nature Protection / Uvjeti zaštite prirode

- for projects, strategies, plans, programs in protected areas or concerning protected species or threatened and rare habitat types
- for concessions

Law on Environmental Protection / Zakon o zaštiti prirode:

Screening / Ocjena o potrebi procjene utjecaja zahvata na okoliš

- for a specific list of projects, e.g. water supply, sewage, wastewater treatment, beach construction, some forms of afforestation, infrastructure for tourism and recreation…

Environmental Impact Assessment / Procjena utjecaja na okoliš

- for a specific list of projects, big projects (probably not relevant)

New European Bauhaus aspects

How will the intervention improve New Bauhaus principles? Please assess the impact of the intervention on 3 main principles of New European Bauhaus (NEB)!

- What will be impact of the intervention on participative aspect of NEB?

Citizens and local committees will be included in all steps of the process. There will be workshops and other events with and for citizens and specific target groups. Local committees will be asked for feedback regarding the Action plan for Enhancing Biodiversity. Citizens will be consulted via public hearings and also included in decision-making and implementation of actions. Solutions will be designed for different groups. Some activities will be implemented in joint / public spaces.

- What will be impact of the intervention on sustainability aspect of NEB?

Smart use of water and energy (rainfall, solar panels) should improve sustainability. Advantage will be given to local and natural materials. Local / autochthonous plants that are more resilient to climate change will be used. Mulching with natural materials that protects the soil and enriches it with nutrients will be preferred. Swath and compost for the cultivation and maintenance of public green spaces will be used. NBS will be used. More green areas in plot ratio in residential areas will be required. Activities that will ensure that infrastructure is sustainable will be supported. Creation of culture / social norms where sustainable activities will be supported.

- What will be impact of the intervention on aesthetic aspect of NEB?

Visual aesthetics (mowed areas) and natural look (biodiversity conservation) should be reconciled. Green spaces are aesthetic (look nice) and give more value to the area, they are more aesthetic than concrete. Design that visually enriches the space, encourages spending time outside and foster the feeling of collectiveness / community will be used. Local traditional architecture and landscape will be respected. Artists and designers will be included in the design of spaces and their elements. Standards for the appearance of touristic infrastructure will be improved so that it better fits the environment. Revitalization of brownfield areas will take into account both aesthetics and functionality.