Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE

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URBIO BAUHAUS

D.2.1.2 Implementation Plans

The City of Érd Implementation PLan

Final Version

10 / 2025

City concerned: City of Érd

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

The green space that is home to the Fenyves-Parkváros Climate Park has been abandoned and neglected for around 80 years, resulting in a largely dense and variable plant population. In its former state, it could not be called a park, but was in fact a waste dump with overgrown vegetation.

However, as it is very much integrated into the urban fabric, it has excellent potential for parkland conversion and its characteristics allow it to be integrated into the ecosystem and increase biodiversity in a sustainable way, creating recreational, educational and leisure space and habitat.

The transformation of the area into a park was initiated by the local Environmental Protection Association, and the foundations were laid in 2022: the area was cleaned up, insect hotels, burrows and feeders were installed, and a barefoot path was created to measure the temperature of the different surfaces and materials used in the gardens.

Since then, the Climate Park area has been very mixed in use. It is now regularly mowed, and as there are no protected plants marked out, they are often the victims of mowing. The aim of the project is to develop an area of the park into a biodiverse grassland with specialised plant species and edible plants to increase plant and animal biodiversity and promote the health and well-being of citizens.

During the preparation of the development, the main problems were identified as abandoned dog waste and illegal dumping in the area, which should be addressed in the long term in parallel with the development, through awareness raising and the installation of prohibition signs and cameras.

During the BIOCENTRUM "project in a day" workshop, the directions of the intervention, the potential stakeholders and target groups, the NEB aspects and the specific pilot area of the project were identified, and the concept of the action area was defined. The plans include the display of ecological elements, the creation of biodiverse green spaces, the creation of walkways, the planting of trees and plants on an ecological basis.

As a result of the project, we hope to create a habitat that is natural, easy to maintain and therefore easily taken into residents' homes and gardens.

- Which species will you target and why?

In line with the concept developed, we will ensure species richness in the area by creating a three-tiered vegetation in different formations in shaded, semi-shaded and sunny areas.

In the face of climate change, we prioritise the planting of native species that are well tolerant of the current climate change, and we also aim to intersperse the area with non-native species that are non-invasive, well adapted to the current and projected climate and can provide habitat for species-rich animal communities. Special attention will be given to the planting of edible plants within the plant

stock, and the selection of perennials to create biodiverse grassland and plant communities. Our pilot site will also function as an educational space and recreation area, so we will try to select plant species that can be used for as many purposes as possible. The recommended plant list will be refined during the preparation of the landscape design.

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

Our preliminary knowledge for the development is based on the results of the questionnaire survey used for the preparation of the municipality's climate strategy and the questionnaire survey on the Climate Park carried out by the local Environmental Association. On the other hand, the municipality intends to declare the Climate Park a nature conservation area of local importance, and in the process of preparing this, a detailed survey and management plan was carried out on the condition and potential of the area, the findings will be taken into account in the final conceptual design.

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

By organising BIOCENTUM sessions, our aim is to achieve stakeholder involvement, so that stakeholders can share their ideas and insights and also to feel ownership of the implementation of ideas based on a common agreement on the conceptualisation activity.

One of our main goals in creating the park is to educate the surrounding population, including children and their parents, so that the residents of the area can localize some of the elements of the pilot park in their home gardens, thus making their own gardens come alive and strengthening their personal connection to them. We are also trying to involve the target groups in the preparation of the Climate Park and in the concrete construction and maintenance works, and we are also launching a competition for young people with ties to the city of Érd, so that they can become closer to NEB solutions.

In the aesthetically designed park, we plan to organise year-round programmes, reaching out to BIOCENTUM participants and other professionals and organisations, to motivate the target groups concerned to learn more about the plants of the climate park and to use edible plants and medicinal herbs. To reach them, we intend to use the online and offline communication channels of BIOCENTUM's members and also the established communication channels of the city. We will keep the city website and Facebook page updated with the planned programmes, and the local newspaper (Érdi Újság) will report on the programmes that have taken place.

Imaging the change

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

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

BIOCENTUM's first two meetings aimed to define local biodiversity visions, goals and to identify challenges. The city of Érd is considered by its inhabitants as a dormant city, lacking local community activities, lacking community spaces where locals can meet (the climate park could be a great place for this), lacking regulation and transparent communication on the environmental sustainability of the climate park area, and lacking environmental awareness and knowledge.

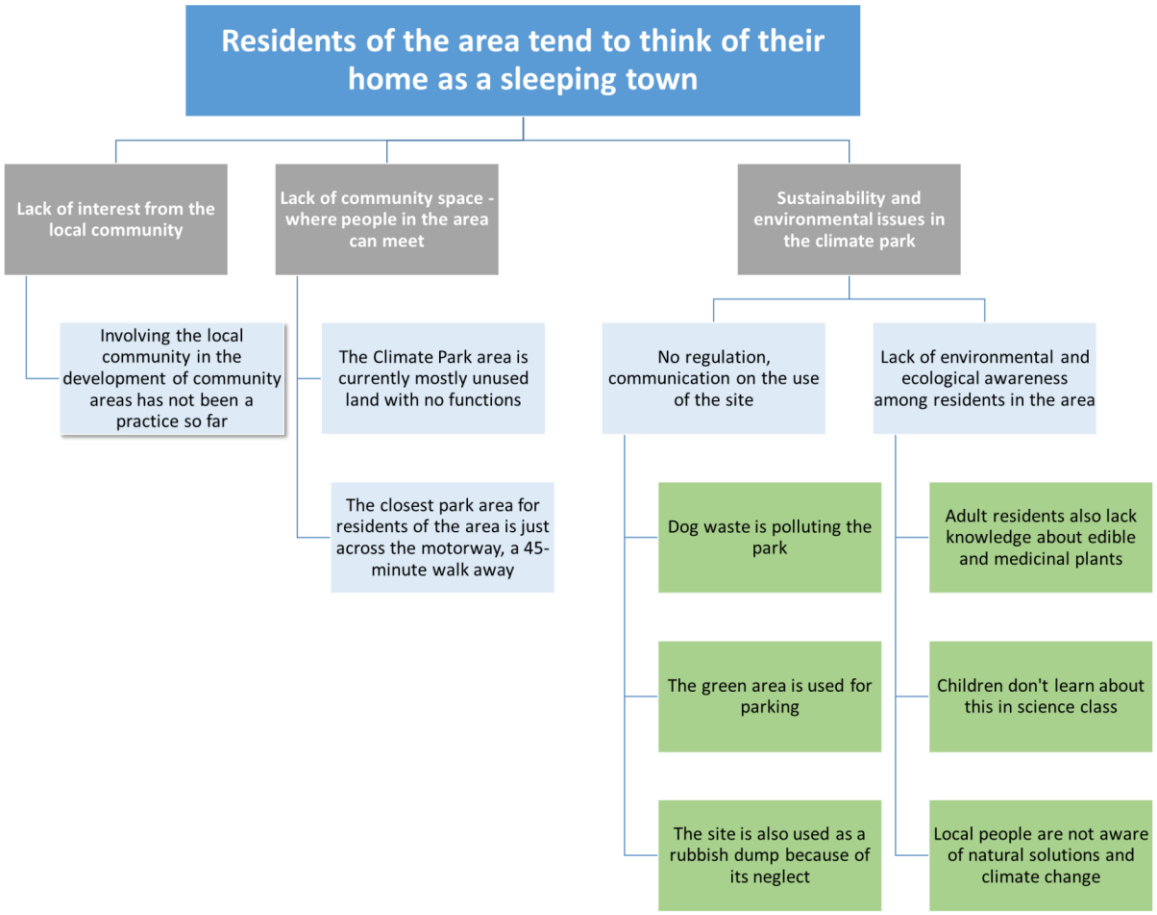
In the short term, the project aims to transform the Climate Park area in a way that will bring a change on the ground to address the above challenges, until the end of the project. By reconstructing part of the Climate Park, we will create a quiet, secluded space for the visitors to relax and for the residents to meet. The park will act as an ecological demonstration site, showing the importance of biodiversity, ecological approaches, sustainable solutions that can be replicated at home (e.g.: natural garden, composting, growing herbs and medicinal plants, pollinator friendly gardening, etc.). To this end, during the project, different programmes will be organised with the involvement of different experts and target groups.

1-3 year target: Turning the URBIO BAUHAUS project's area of the Climate Park into an ecological demonstration park by 2026 Q2. This will include site preparation, planting and installation of plants, but also various awareness-raising programmes and activities for groups of children, families and seniors.

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

3-5 year target: Developing a longer-term maintenance of the established ecological demo park of the climate park, including the maintenance of the biodiverse demo garden, potentially with the involvement of local people, and the continuation of educational programmes and events. This will increase the environmental awareness and social responsibility of the population of the municipality of Érd.

- What will be the challenges when implementing the change?



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

The longer-term objective is to ensure the sustainability of the climate park beyond the project period, both in environmental (sustainable biodiversity) and infrastructural terms, as well as in terms of the local programmes that have been established. This will increase the environmental awareness that can be continuously developed, especially among the people living in the city of Érd, and mitigate the above challenges.

Stakeholders

Who will be key groups involved and how:

- Who are end-users of intervention

As the results of the previous questionnaire survey show, the current users are:

- Families with young children;
- Dog owners;
- Local residents.

Based on the planned functionalities, we expect the following user groups in the future:

- Guided groups who want to learn: adults, children (families) can be given a practical introduction to the city in nature (green waste management, waste disposal);
- Schools/schools nearby: who participate in the demonstrations through out-of-classroom lessons or other programmes and take the knowledge home to parents;
- Older people: visitors to the community centre, senior citizens' clubs;
- Members of gardening clubs, green NGOs.

- Who are stakeholders?

- University students (fieldwork, research);
- Community service high school students (may participate in planting, maintenance);
- Birdwatchers, butterfly experts (participate in surveys, e.g. observations, counting specimens, giving presentations);
- Forest garden design professionals (mainly during design);
- Landscape architects (during design and construction);
- Biologist/ecologist (during biodiversity surveys and implementation);
- Yurt school (as a user of the site);
- Residents of the area (participation in the implementation);
- Municipality (decision-making, provision of resources);
- City management (construction, park maintenance);
- National Park (nature conservation aspects in the planning, maintenance of programmes);
- Municipal community centre (outreach programmes, PR, communication).

- Who will help you?

- BIOCENTUM's experts and their network will guide you through the process from idea to implementation to participation in maintenance;
- Once the garden design is complete, we will need a key person who is an expert landscape architect/ecologist to coordinate the tasks and the implementation;
- Garden Friends Groups can help with the implementation and run professional programmes during maintenance.

- Who might be against the intervention?

- Car drivers who currently use the green area for parking;
- Car dealers like to take photos of their cars for sale here, and the area is now a popular place to drive in as it is not restricted. A future ban may cause them to be reluctant;
- Dog owners in the area who bring their dogs to the park for walks. Since dogs are not included in the future target groups, as dog waste left there can cause negative feelings both visually and for young children using the area;
- Irresponsible neighbourhood residents who illegally dump waste in the area.

Action plan

Please describe steps and activities to be taken:

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

Definition of the design and construction area (approx. 1000 m2 area, as a sample project)

The planning area should cover the part of the Climate Park where biodiverse grassland can be established. The designated area should include edible plant species and easy-to-manage species that do not require plant protection and that, once familiar to the residents of the area, can be easily planted in their own gardens. To promote an ecological approach in the planning area, an educational space should be created to provide visitors with an opportunity to contemplate and slow down.

Mapping of the current situation (Climate Park map with designated area and photos, species economy survey, identification of species to be protected)

In January 2025, a management plan for the Climate Park area for the period 2025-2035 was prepared, which contains a detailed description of the status of the project area. Three protected plant species are found on the site: bush hogweed (Allium sphaerocephalon), Hungarian fescue (Erysimum oduratum) and great creeping bentgrass (Dictamnus albus). There are also several protected species of animals in the area: the European snail (Helix pomatia), the golden-spotted woodcock (Carabus hortensis), the grove woodcock (Carabus nemoralis), the two-spotted ant-eater (Megistopus flavicornis), the black thrush (Turdus merula), the bullfinch (Troglodytes troglodytes) and the coal fly (Parus major).

In terms of the current land use of the site, the Climate Park is currently a public park without any regulation. Unfortunately, ecological considerations are not sufficiently taken into account at present. There are many parked cars in the area, dogs use the area and, typically, dog owners do not clean up their pets' droppings. There is a lot of litter in the area, which is occasionally cleaned up by the municipal services. The area is mowed to make it passable, however, as there are no protected plant species marked in the area, no special attention can be paid to this when mowing.

The plant communities that will be established within the Climate Park under this project will be clearly identifiable, so that the species to be protected can be specifically marked and preserved.

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

1. **Conduct preliminary surveys before planting:**
   - Bioblitz survey (species inventory survey involving experts in animal and plant groups in an interactive conservation awareness-raising activity);
   - Creating a tree map;
   - Meteorological baseline measurements;
   - Butterfly species richness and protected species survey;
   - Soil survey (part of landscaping).

2. **Conducting a procurement procedure for planning**

For the planned intervention in the project, it is necessary to obtain a designer for the preparation of the construction plan. Based on the total value of the procurements, it is sufficient to conduct a procurement procedure with 3 price offers, which takes about 2 months.

3. **Planning of the climate park pilot investment** (Ecological park (not public park) as a demonstration site)

During the pilot investment, we intend to create a demo ecological park, which primarily provides an opportunity to slow down, contemplate and learn from the rush of life. The park will have edible plant species, and a biodiverse lawn will be created. During the development of the park, we use climate-friendly solutions, which we present to the visiting public in the framework of interactive programs, so that they can plant similar plants in their own gardens and learn how to use them for various purposes, either for eating or learning how to use herbs to create a natural pharmacy at home.

At the BIOCENTRUM “Project in One Day” workshop, the participants outlined several park design methods that the design team can safely draw on.

Among the solution options, the participants suggested the following design methods:

- Creation of islets of about 200 m2 with the creation of three-level vegetation. In the different types of forest garden plantings, the plants help each other;
- Specific plant species and edible plant species in a striped design, accessible like a path, with higher and deeper parts to keep the water in place;
- Creating different plant communities in sunny and shady areas, where perennials are placed in raised beds.

We intend to create vegetation by planting three-tier plants. Below are some of the species that are prescribed as aspects to be taken into account in the design of the final construction plan. When selecting plants, following the principle of "less is more", we do not aim to create crowded plant communities, but we strive to implement them as aesthetically as possible, e.g. herbs that provide beneficial effects on various organs in a human-shaped bed. Another aspect to be taken into account when establishing plant communities is the need for shade and the tolerance of sun exposure.

Recommended vegetation:

- **Tree level:** fruit trees (Angel garden native plants: pear, apple, plum, sour cherry, cherry, sacrum, walnut, almond, white strawberry, rowan, white acacia);
- **Shrub level:** sea buckthorn, fleshy dogwood, hawthorn, wild rose, honey apple, hazelnut, blackthorn, wild rose, rowan, raspberry, tart, sorrel;
- **Spices and herbs at the perennial level, pollinator-friendly and edible plants:** sage, thyme, basil, oregano, rosemary, plantain, lavender, nettle, blood-shedding swallowwort, succulent chervil, dandelions, wildflowers, summer lilac, phacelia.

General aspects of the design:

- The individual islands and plant communities are connected by mowed grassy walkways, with bee pastures next to them;
- The establishment of a drinking fountain is necessary;
- Clear regulation of the use of the park is necessary by placing appropriate signs;
- The mowing routes can be changed annually.

4. Coordinating the plan with potential stakeholders

The BIOCENTUM members will comment on the completed plan, and they will make any additions or modification proposals, based on which the final plan will be prepared.

5. Procurement of materials and tools necessary for the establishment of the Climate Park

- **Installations:** acquisition of landart elements - e.g. benches that provide slowing down, from which insects can be observed, as well as covered standing areas for groups that also function as educational spaces;
- **Signs with information** – information and prohibition signs on the use of the area, signs suitable for indicating protected plant species, educational signs (e.g. how to make elderberry syrup, name of the species, edible-poisonous pictograms);
- **Purchase of plants** for all three levels (trees, shrubs, individuals of the perennial level);
- **Purchase of materials** for planting plants (e.g. mulch, planting soil, etc.).

6. Landscaping, soil preparation work is carried out before planting

In order to create a suitable terrain landscaping works must be carried out, in which the increase of the water retention capacity is also an aspect to be taken into account. Since there is currently a changing soil type in the field, in which planting is difficult due to the significant amount of stones and rocks, soil preparation works must also be carried out before planting.

7. The professionals and volunteers involved in the design will carry out the creation of the pilot garden in the dedicated areas

- It is possible to plant plants under the guidance and supervision of a landscape architect/ecologist;

- BIOCENTUM members and other stakeholders can also participate in the planting, with special regard to the following:
  - Workers of City Operation;
  - High school and university students in the area;
  - Families in the area;
  - Members of the Garden Friends Circles.

8. Monitoring of the pilot site with the experts involved

Among the well-accustomed BIOCENTRUM participants, there are also many members who also participate in the surveys before the intervention, e.g. butterfly, biologist. They are also particularly happy to participate in monitoring the change in species richness after planting.

According to our plans, even a school can adopt a part of the ecological park to be established, which can be maintained and monitored in the framework of an outsourced nature lesson.

As a further possibility, the monitoring of the area can also be carried out under the guidance of an appropriate ecologist/biologist, in a guided manner within the framework of thematic programs organized in the area.

9. Maintenance of the pilot site and organization of educational programs with the involved stakeholders

9.1. Care and sustainability:

We consider it possible to involve the following actors in the maintenance and management of the created park:

- City management under the guidance of a gardener;
- Care, irrigation, involvement of schoolchildren in the maintenance for educational purposes (small gardening groups);
- Good communication of low maintenance costs is important – conferences, publication, QR code;
- Each school can adopt a plot, they would take care of it and they can also carry out surveys.

Although the park is basically designed for self-maintenance, it is especially important to water and replace any dead plants in the first years.

Since this project does not provide funds for maintenance, we are thinking of involving additional funds:

- ESG - companies can patronize areas;
- Local sponsor contribution;
- Donations from local residents;
- Nurseries and other companies (may adopt certain areas).

9.2. Education:

It is closely related to the sustainability of the park to become a living and popular area for the local residents, where people enjoy spending their free time. To achieve this, it is necessary to develop a

range of programs that are able to address different target groups throughout the year and attract them to the venue. Below are some examples of the envisioned programs:

- In connection with important nature and nature conservation days (e.g. Bee Day, Pollinator Day, Earth Day, Day of Birds and Trees, etc.), we can announce field lectures and community programs in several time slots with prior registration;
- For schools, we can organize project days related to the school theme week;
- We can hold sensitizing field sessions for kindergarten groups;
- We can organize guided thematic lectures organized by the city at times related to the season and the growth and collection of edible plants (related to edible fruits, plants, flowers, herbs);
- We can organize a small group workshop with the involvement of businesses, during which participants can make their own preparations and get an insight into the possibilities of using and fermenting medicinal plants;
- As a summer evening program, we can hold a stargazing and starfall viewing program;
- We can organize outdoor programs for pensioners' clubs;
- The city community centre can hold external programs and also participates in the advertising of programs;
- Occasionally, the municipality can announce various competitions related to the wildlife of the climate park (e.g. photography, drawing, research work) for schoolchildren in the area (e.g. in connection with the appearance of new animals and plants), so children can return to the area several times during the year;
- The park can also be one of the outdoor venues for urban summer camps, where children take part in guided programs;
- We also plan to organize a guided tour of the field during a thematic or project-related conference.

    - What is timing?

no.	Task	Planned schedule
1.	Carrying out the necessary preliminary surveys before planting	2025. Q3
2.	Conducting a procurement procedure for planning	2025. Q3-Q4
3.	Planning the Climate Park Pilot Investment - Preparation of preliminary plans	2025. Q4
4.	Coordinating the plan with potential stakeholders	2025. Q4
5.	Procurement of materials and tools necessary for the establishment of the Climate Park	2025. Q4 - 2026. Q1

6.	Landscaping and soil preparation works are carried out before planting - with the involvement of volunteers and within the framework of Education Programs	2025. Q3-Q4
7.	The professionals and volunteers involved in the design will carry out the creation of the pilot garden in the dedicated areas	
	7.1. First phase - Planting I. - Plants that can be planted in autumn	2025. Q4
	7.2. Second phase - Planting II.- Perennials + Signage	2026. Q1
8.	Monitoring of the pilot site with the experts involved	2026. Q1-től
9.	Taking care of the established pilot site and organizing educational programs with the stakeholders involved	
	9.1 - Care and maintenance	2026. Q2-től
	9.2 - Organization of educational programs - adapted to the individual phases of the pilot implementation	2025. Q4-tól

- What material and works are needed for implementation?

The following table describes the material capacity and professional needs for each task:

Tasks to be performed	Expenditure	Specialist/capacity requirement
Bioblitz survey	Checker board, stationery, magnifying glass	Butterfly watcher, biologist, birdwatcher, landscape architect, botanist, zoologist,
Creation of a tree map (tree cadastre)	Computer, paper, stationery	Biologist / botanist
Meteorological measurement	Pinwheel, thermometer, ground-water level meter	Meteorologist
Soil survey		Landscape architect, biologist
Detailed design work		Biologist, zoologist, botanist, landscape architect, ecologist, forest garden designer
Soil preparation work	Machines, shovel, soil, mulch, etc.	Landscape architect, gardener, park maintenance worker,

		material handler
Garden design, planting	Spade, hoe, rake, land, mulch, agro fabric, seedbed soil, etc.	Landscape architect, gardener, highschool students
Placement of landmarks and installations	Benches, boards, machines	Landscape architect, gardener, park maintenance worker
Educational programs and awareness-raising programs	Computer, printer, craft materials, collection bags	Gardening club, zoo pedagogue, environmental NGOs

- What are potential risks and mitigation strategy?

Risk	Mitigation strategy
Stakeholders cannot agree with the final plan	Regular communication performed by members of BIOCENTUM
Limiting manifestations of opponent stakeholders (dog owners, car drivers, waste disposers)	Information and communication to the residents that the area will continue to operate as a pilot area and ecological park. A separate designated area will be set aside for dog walking.
There are not enough resources for the planned activities	Creating opportunities for additional funding among stakeholders (support, adoption, etc.)
Natural decay of the forest	Implementing the necessary tree care activities by the maintainer

- What is the public procurement of the intervention

The intervention planned in the project requires the procurement of a planner for the preparation of the construction plan, as well as the plants and landmarks to be planted. Based on the total value of the procurements, it is sufficient to conduct an invited procurement procedure with 3 price offers, which takes about 2 months.

Technical documentation

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

1. Preparation of a landscape architectural construction plan;
2. The decision of the owner Municipality on the implementation of the plans;
3. Preparation of documentation for the procurement procedure;
4. Obtaining a water rights permit for the installation of a drinking fountain.

1. Landscape **Architecture Design Documentation**

To support the implementation of the project, a public procurement procedure was conducted to select a qualified landscape architect. The winning bidder was commissioned to develop the design documentation in line with the objectives and proposed actions outlined in the Action Plan section of this Implementation Plan.

The resulting landscape design reflects the principles of the **New European Bauhaus (NEB)** — integrating sustainability, high-quality design, and social inclusion to contribute to a more liveable and resilient future. The aim is to ensure that sustainability is not perceived merely as a technical or ecological necessity but as a people-oriented, aesthetically engaging, and socially inclusive approach.

Throughout the design process, close cooperation has been established with the local government, civil society organisations, and business representatives, including the Environmental Protection Association and BIOCENTRUM meetings. This collaborative approach ensures that the concepts embedded in the design are grounded in local realities and are capable of delivering meaningful and lasting impact on everyday life.

The project area will serve as a **pilot site**, showcasing the value of biodiversity and demonstrating the integration of edible fruit trees and shrubs adapted to local environmental conditions. The planning process was preceded by targeted research and is being implemented through a combination of education, awareness-raising, and practical engagement — all underpinned by a focus on visual and ecological quality.

Knowledge Transfer and Public Engagement

One of the core objectives of the project is to facilitate **knowledge transfer** through practical demonstration, complemented by educational tools such as onsite information boards. These displays serve both didactic and aesthetic functions and aim to promote broader social acceptance of ecological and sustainable practices. Key topics presented on the information boards include:

- Observing seasonal changes in plants;
- The variation in leaf and flower colours and forms throughout the year;
- The aesthetic qualities of flowerbed design;
- The visual richness and biodiversity of natural lawns;
- Experiencing the beauty of local wildlife, including birds and insects, in designated quiet zones;

- The value of tranquillity and connection with nature.

To further enhance accessibility and engagement, we recommend integrating **QR codes** on these boards in the future, linking to detailed information on plant characteristics, maintenance guides, seasonal tasks, and identification of local fauna.

Design Concept and Educational Purpose

A key aim of the park is **environmental education**, especially targeting families with children, with the intent of encouraging the adoption of ideas and practices seen in the park within their own gardens. This will foster a deeper personal connection between the local community and the Climate Park.

The design actively promotes the involvement of target groups — such as preschool and school children, parents, senior citizens, gardening clubs, and civil society members — in both the creation and ongoing maintenance of the site.

The **ecological design approach** is reflected in the use of species-rich, native plantings that contribute to a natural, biodiverse appearance. These plantings support a variety of wildlife and positively influence the local microclimate. Newly planted and existing deciduous trees provide shade and habitat, while mulching under tree canopies improves soil conditions, enhancing root health and nutrient availability. The park's vegetation is designed with a three-tier structure, supporting both water retention and drainage, and reinforcing climate-adaptive landscaping.

The **construction of 40 cm-high medicinal and herb beds** will employ natural and locally available materials such as woven willow, broken bricks, locally quarried Sarmatian limestone, and wooden posts. These elements serve to demonstrate how accessible and household materials can be creatively repurposed in sustainable garden design.

Soil Rehabilitation and Biodiverse Lawn Establishment

To preserve and enhance the existing lawn, uneven areas will be levelled using compost. In these areas, reseeding will be carried out with a **Budapest seed mixture** appropriate to local ecological conditions. Elsewhere, natural regeneration will be encouraged from the existing seed bank to support the development of a site-specific native grassland community.

This **low-intervention, biodiversity-focused management approach** requires reduced mowing frequency, allowing native dicotyledonous wildflowers to emerge among grasses. Over time, these species will reproduce naturally, strengthening the resilience and ecological value of the landscape. Active and regular removal of **invasive species** — including Canadian goldenrod, ivy, Japanese knotweed, elm, tree of heaven, and black locust seedlings — is a critical element of the park's long-term maintenance strategy.

For full technical details, please refer to **Appendix 1** of this Implementation Plan, which contains the **complete landscape architecture design documentation**. The final design will be presented to BIOCENTRUM members for review and formal approval prior to its finalisation.

2. The decision of the owner Municipality on the implementation of the plans;

After the finalised version of the detailed landscape architectural plan the Municipality will discuss and make the decision on the implementation of the plan, expected in Q4.

3. Preparation of documentation for the procurement procedure;

Based on the accepted landscape plan the procurement procedure of the implementation is expected to be realised in Q4.

4. Obtaining a water rights permit for the installation of a drinking fountain.

Water rights permit for the installation of a drinking fountain is expected to be gained in 2025 Q4 or 2026 Q1.

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 on the intervention on participative aspect of NEB?

The design and development of the Ecological Demo Climate Park has been carried out with the involvement of the entire BIOCENTUM from the very beginning. The group consists of local NGOs, residents, landscape architects, education workers, municipal employees, thus representing the quadruple helix model.

The stakeholders are very active and interested, local patriotism can be felt, which helps the implementation of the project and has a multiplier effect, which results in the involvement of more and more interested parties. The group will thus be further expanded by inviting appropriate experts and stakeholders at each project implementation point. These experts will be included in the bloodstream of BIOCENTUM and will be given space for further participation.

The individual meetings help the members of BIOCENTUM to get to know each other, to network and to establish mutually beneficial professional cooperation. The climate park project (including the longer-term sustainability plans) plans to involve several sectors, thus providing a very wide scope for participation in the longer term.

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

The Climate Park is currently a poorly utilized, unidentifiable area resembling a decaying forest, located in the heart of Érd's suburbs. The current state threatens the area's biodiversity, especially since several protected plant and animal species inhabit the site. The development of an ecological demonstration park aims to establish a biodiverse grassland and plant community that is diverse, climate-resistant, and beneficial to pollinating insects, thereby improving the area's ecology. The project includes soil improvement works and the identification of rainwater retention solutions. The renovated Climate Park will serve as an ecological demonstration area, showcasing a biodiversity example to visitors.

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

Spending time in nature and in natural environments benefits both physical and mental health, in addition to the aesthetic quality of the green space. When designing an ecological climate park, the creation of values such as tranquillity, relaxation, and connection with nature are key aspects. To achieve this, experts with landscape architecture expertise have been involved to ensure these aspects are integrated into the implementation.

In selecting the plants, aesthetic considerations are also important, considering the specific conditions of the site. Strengthening the aesthetic dimension of the climate park will involve educating target groups and users of the area about what is considered beautiful. Through proper communication and involving children —who are generally more receptive to beauty— we aim to raise awareness about the difference between abandoned green areas and naturalistic green spaces.

During this sensitization process, programs may also be organized to showcase these values, such as a photography exhibition.