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REVITALISATION OF PUBLIC SPACES IN HISTORIC CITIES - adaptation of cities courtyards to climate change in Central Europe

Version 1

May 2025

D.1.2.1 Preparatory phase, joint analyses conducted by Content Partners and Implementation Partners



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A. DEVELOPMENT MODEL: STRATEGY FOR ADAPTING HISTORIC COURTYARDS TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR THE CITY OF

1. Definitions:

A strategy is a plan of future actions aimed at achieving a set goal. A strategy serves to accomplish long-term objectives and demonstrates how they will be implemented.

According to the project's assumptions, the Strategy for Adapting Historic Courtyards (in selected cities) to Climate Change is a plan of actions designed to adapt a group of courtyards within a designated historical area to climate change, while simultaneously preserving their historical value.

2. Assumptions:

The strategy is implemented by scientific partners in collaboration with cities/

- The subject of the strategy is the adaptation of historic courtyards to needs arising from climate change.
- The strategy includes historic courtyards located in a designated area of the historical city (participating in the project).
- The strategy encompasses actions feasible within a 5-year period.
- The strategy (adaptation program for selected courtyards) is developed based on materials prepared by all project partners, forming an integral whole, and presented in the following reports:
    - **A.** D.1.2 Joint methodology on climate change adaptation of courtyards in historic cities – M1
    - **B.** Charter of courtyards (inventory, evaluation, modernization).
- The strategy's implementation involves the following stages: defining the area covered by the adaptation program; identifying courtyards that may be adapted; determining the diagnostic parameters for courtyards; analyzing and selecting courtyards qualified for adaptation (Charter of courtyards - inventory, evaluation, modernization); developing the adaptation program for selected courtyards; and preparing a schedule for adapting the designated courtyards.

- Strategies are developed for all cities participating in the project, with individual strategies being prepared in collaboration between cities and scientific partners.
- The strategies should be completed within 5 years (according to the project's timeline).

3. Stages of Strategy Development:

3.1. Defining the Area for the Adaptation Program:

Within the historical city area (map), the territory for the courtyard adaptation strategy (program) to climate change should be identified. Courtyards must be located in areas or structures representing historical values (subject to conservation protection).

The area should include a group of courtyards that can be adapted within approximately five years, with the estimated number of courtyards ranging from 5 to 10.

The courtyards in the selected area should be representative of the city, so they can serve as a model for continuing the program.

3.2. Identifying Courtyards Eligible for Adaptation (within the selected area) (charter):

In the selected historic city area, all courtyards should be identified for analysis in terms of their adaptability to climate change.

Courtyards for further evaluation must be identified based on several parameters, such as size, land use, technical condition, etc., that justify their adaptation to climate change.

Courtyards qualified for further assessment must meet the following criteria:

- Historical character (preserving historical elements and values – form, color, materials, etc.)
- The courtyard size should allow for the inclusion of elements necessary for climate change adaptation.
- Ownership or management conditions should enable the execution and financing of adaptation work (e.g., public ownership).
- The land use of the courtyard must allow for adaptation work (there must be space and opportunity for intervention). Detailed data is provided in the *Charter of Courtyards (inventory, evaluation, modernization)*.

Note:

Cities and experts must define the scope of the strategy (number of courtyards) and the time required to implement it.

Experts responsible for specific aspects of adaptation—rainwater, sunlight, shade, greenery, and protection of historical elements—should formulate 1-2 parameters that are crucial for qualifying courtyards for adaptation.

3.3. Defining Diagnostic Parameters for Courtyards (charter +survey):

The qualification of courtyards for adaptation to climate change is based on a list of parameters that will be used to evaluate the courtyards.

The list of parameters can be universal for all courtyards. Parameters should cover two aspects: an assessment of the current condition of the courtyard *(Charter of courtyards - inventory, evaluation, modernization)* and an assessment of the feasibility and justification for adaptation activities (*Evaluation sheet for historic courtyards - Adaptation to climate change*).The survey-based evaluation provides an approximate assessment.
The survey should also include questions identifying the historical elements and values of each courtyard. The survey includes the following parameters (in survey form):

A. Parameters assessing the current condition of the courtyard (aspects from the previous card plus additional climate-related parameters).

B. Parameters assessing the feasibility and justification for specific adaptation actions (e.g., water tanks, shading, greenery, accessibility measures).

C. Historical elements and values (to be preserved and reinforced during adaptation).

Note:

Experts in each field should define 2-4 parameters for assessing the needs and potential of courtyards in terms of adaptation (e.g., courtyard size, roof surface area, land use type, sunlight exposure, height of surrounding buildings).

3.4. Analysis and Selection of Courtyards for Adaptation:

The evaluation of courtyards (based on the parameter list) is carried out by a team of representatives from local authorities and experts familiar with the city and its courtyards.

The team completes the survey, analyzes the results, selects courtyards for adaptation, and formulates recommendations based on the survey analysis.

3.5. Development of the Adaptation Program for Selected Courtyards:

The team develops a substantive adaptation program for the selected courtyards.

The adaptation program for individual courtyards should include:

- Defining the scope of adaptation work – detailing the types of work and their approximate scope (e.g., vegetation, rainwater retention, shading).
- Formulating conservation guidelines, including a list of historical elements to be preserved during adaptation and recommendations for adaptation actions (e.g., materials, forms, colors, and the location of new interventions).
- Estimating the cost of adaptation work (approximate).

3.6. Developing a Schedule for Courtyard Adaptation:

A detailed schedule for adapting the selected courtyards should be prepa

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2. EVALUATION SHEET FOR HISTORIC COURTYARDS ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE – MODEL -M2 (assessment of courtyards for strategy development D1.2.1)



B. MODEL OF EVALUATION SHEET FOR HISTORIC COURTYARDS ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:		
Location/address:		
Date of assessment:		
Assessment conducted by:		
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):		
SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):		
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	Yes/No/Partly	
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	Yes/No	*Please describe existing facilities and potential barriers*
Current function		
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*Indicate what groups are currently using the courtyard the most*	

Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*Indicate if and what activities are currently taking place in the courtyard and how often (e.g. once a month/once a year, never etc.)*
What are the main issues listed for the current status?	*Indicate current problems in the courtyards (e.g. insufficient greenery, used as parking lots etc.)*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED	NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION
Surfaces		
What is the condition of surfaces?		*Please describe the damage and areas requiring repair.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	Yes/No	*Please provide an estimate of the percentage of permeable surface area*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	Yes/No	*Please provide an estimate of the percentage of permeable surface area*
Types of impervious/pervious surfaces present in the courtyard		*List the types of impervious/pervious surfaces present and color for impervious surfaces.*
Surface Properties and Heat Accumulation		
Do the courtyard surfaces accumulate heat during the day?	Yes/No	*If yes, specify the areas most affected and the time periods when the heat accumulation is most significant.*
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	Yes/No	*If yes, specify the materials and their locations.*
Are there any surfaces that heat up rapidly, such	Yes/No	*If yes, specify which areas are most affected*

as untreated concrete or asphalt?		*and whether any mitigation strategies are in place.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, canopies) present to reduce heat exposure?	Yes/No	*If yes, describe the type, coverage, and effectiveness of these structures.*
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	Yes/No	*If yes, indicate the extent of these surfaces as a percentage of the total courtyard area.*
Infrastructure elements		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	Yes/No	*Please describe the materials used and their state of preservation.*
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	Yes/No	*What type of material is used for the equipment (is material natural, locally made, durable etc.)?*
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*Indicate the position (NE, SW etc.) and sunlight exposure of courtyard (only during morning, only in the afternoon etc.). Indicate the ventilation properties (strong winds, no natural circulation etc.)*	
Urban Heat Island and Airflow Management		
Is the courtyard in a densely built-up area where heat gets trapped, making it feel hotter than other parts of the city? Is the courtyard surrounded by tall buildings and made-man structures? What is the average sunlight exposure of the courtyards, especially in the summer months?	Yes/No	*Describe how the configuration of buildings influences the microclimate.*

Are there any issues related to heat build up in the courtyards?	Yes/No	*Please indicate problems such as heat build-up during summer months etc.*
Are there design features that promote natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	Yes/No	*If yes, describe their function and impact on perceived temperature.*
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to contribute to microclimate cooling?	Yes/No	*If yes, specify their locations and effectiveness in cooling.*
Is natural shade present and in which part of the courtyard?	Yes/No	*Roughly indicate what is the shade coverage of the courtyard?*
Are there any types of artificial shading structures present?	Yes/No	*Indicate the type and roughly the coverage of artificial shading in terms of courtyard.*
Is noise pollution present in the courtyard?	Yes/No	*Indicate how frequently (e.g. present only during rush time, present all day etc.)*

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
Subject of requirement	Fulfilled/Not fulfilled	Notes and detailed information
Preserving greenery		
Is there vegetation in the yard? Please provide the form: tree, lawn, vines, etc.	Yes/No	*Please provide the number of preserved plants and their health condition, please provide the percentage of the green area in relation to the area of the yard*
How would you rate the state of greenery?	Yes/No	*Please describe it. (greenery is heathy and well maintained, it is*

		heathy but not overly maintained etc.)
Is there a presence of vertical greenery in the courtyard?	Yes/No	*Please provide the type (e.g. green facade, green wall etc.) and number of vertical greenery.*
Are native plant species present?	Yes/No	*Please indicate if plant species in the courtyard are predominantly native.*
Are there non-native, invasive species present in the courtyard?	Yes/No	*Indicate the percentage of courtyard under invasive species and specify which invasive species are present.*
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	Yes/No	*If yes, approximately what percentage of the courtyard is covered by trees? (e.g., 0-10%, 11-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, 76-100%)*
Are the trees present evergreen or deciduous?	Yes/No	*Indicate the number of evergreen and deciduous trees.*
Are tree species and other plants selected based on their ability to reduce heat (e.g., broadleaf trees, deciduous species)?	Yes/No	*If yes, specify which species are used and their purpose.*
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	Yes/No	*List the possible structures – such as fences etc.*
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	Yes/No	*List the green areas in proximity and estimate their distance from the courtyard (in meters or kilometers).*
Does the existing vegetation provide adequate shading during peak heat hours?	Yes/No	*If yes, indicate the percentage of the courtyard that benefits from natural shade.*
Is the courtyard connected to other green/blue areas?	Yes/No	*Please indicate if there are green corridors (green patches) that are connecting the courtyard*

		with other green areas in the city.
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	Yes/No	Please list the animals observed (birds, pollinators, bats, amphibians etc.)
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	Yes/No	*Please list the water elements present.*
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	Yes/No	*If yes, describe current projects and their intended outcomes.*

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED	NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION
Retention systems		
Are there any rainwater retention systems in the yard (e.g. tanks, soakaways)? How is rainwater drained from the roof surface: to the water and sewage system / yard space?	Yes/No	*Please describe the type and number of systems and their effectiveness. How is rainwater drained from the roof surface: to the water and sewage system / yard space*
Are there any problems with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering)?	Yes/No	*Please indicate the problem areas and the frequency of the phenomenon*
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	Yes/No	*Please specify the percentage of surface area that allows natural infiltration*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	Yes/No	*If yes, describe their effect on temperature regulation.*

Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	Yes/No	*If yes, describe current projects and their intended outcomes.*

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED	NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION
Protection of the historical layout and equipment		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	Yes/No	*Please provide forms of protection*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	Yes/No	*Please list the preserved elements and assess their technical condition.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	Yes/No	*Please indicate historical values color/form etc.*
Authenticity and integrity		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	Yes/No	*Please describe any modifications and their impact on the authenticity of the site.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED	NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard ?		*Please indicate the answers/conclusions from public consultation process (e.g more sitting areas, more greenery, more shade etc.)*

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Authors of the study

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- Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar: Matea Kalčićek, Željka Fištrek, Margareta Zidar.
- Links Foundation: Eduardo Di Gangi, Serena Cecere, Arianna Dongiovanni.

C. STRATEGY OF THE CITY OF ŁÓDŹ

1. Evaluation sheet for historic courtyards adaptation to climate change

1.1. Łódź, Poland, 8 Traugutta ST

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Łódź, Poland**	
Location/address:	8 Traugutta ST	
Date of assessment:	May 2025	
Assessment conducted by:	The City Architect Bureau	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m²):	283,8	-
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	~~Yes/No/~~**Partly**	*There are two publicly accessible services on the ground floor of the building. Both require entrance through the courtyard.*
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a uniform ground level with the street, which meets accessibility requirements.*
Current function	*Facilitates communication regarding entrance access and illegal parking.*	

Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*Residents, employees, and local service users.*
Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*No.*
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Illegal parking, placement of municipal waste containers in the courtyard, lack of greenery, absence of urban furniture*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?	-	*Currently, the courtyard surface is made of concrete setts and is in good condition.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	~~Yes~~/**No**	*100% of the courtyard area is covered with non-permeable materials.*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a uniform ground level with the street, which meets accessibility requirements.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?	-	*100% of the courtyard area is covered with grey concrete setts*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Yes/No	-
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The outbuilding façades covered with expanded polystyrene (EPS) improve the building's thermal insulation efficiency.*

		The façades of the tenement are covered with plaster in shades of beige, which have high reflectivity.
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*None of the areas of the courtyard receive more than 2 hours of sun exposure. It's a U-shaped courtyard with an opening to the north (northeast); it can be stated that the ventilation is medium/low.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat build up in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The heat builds up in the courtyard during the summer months.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has no issue with direct sunlight exposure because there is no place in it that receives more than two hours of direct sunlight.*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	Yes/No	-

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		-
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are native plant species present?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are non-native, invasive species present?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Building's walls could be used as structures for climbing plants.*
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Archived documentation indicates the presence of a well in the courtyard; however, its existence requires confirmation, along with an assessment of the*

		possibility of reopening it for future use or reuse.
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a composite rainwater system that uses sloped surfaces to direct rainwater toward a drainage grates through soakaways. However, the rainwater is not retained for local use and is instead wasted directly into the sewage system.*
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• *THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS – area entry No. A/48 of The urban layout of Piotrkowska Street (from Freedom Square to Adam Mickiewicz Avenue) [the decision of the Voivodeship (Provincial) Office of Historic Monuments Protection in Łódź - 20.01.1971]* • *THE MUNICIPAL INDEX OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS OF ŁÓDŹ- individual registration of front tenement (Traugutta 8) with annexe buildings and outhouse building [The Mayor of Lodz Regulation No. 4072/VI/13 - 29.04. 2013]* • *THE MUNICIPAL INDEX OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS OF ŁÓDŹ- area entry of the urban layout and cultural landscape „Łódka Settlement" [The Mayor of Lodz Regulation No. 4072/VI/13 - 29.04. 2013]* • *THE LOCAL SPATIAL LANDSCAPING PLAN – protection of cultural heritage requirements based on the statements in the present plan [Resolution No XXIX/756/16 City Council of Łódź - 11. 05.2016]*
Have the original architectural elements	**Yes**/~~No~~	• ***Guardstones;***

(e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?		• ***The urban layout*** *consists of a front tenement house with a gateway to the courtyard, which also provides access to longitudinal and outbuildings. The courtyard shaped like the letters U - the condition is historically accurate.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• ***Transoms***; • ***Window and door joinery*** *- historical sash divisions have been preserved or recreated.* • ***Balustrades*** *- likely not original, probably from the mid-20th century;* • ***Colors of the tenement house facades****.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Contemporary interventions are consistent with the requirements of monument protection thanks to conservation guidelines and requirements of the local spatial landscaping plan.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY)

BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED	NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard ?	**FULFILLED**	*Residents requirements based on public consultations:* *1. MSW room and the route for containers removal.* *2. Benches.* *3. Climbing greenery on outhouse.* *4. Lawns.* *5. Flowers and shrubs.*

		6. Bike racks.

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

1.2. Łódź, Poland, 16 Tuwima ST

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Łódź, Poland**	
Location/address:	16 Tuwima ST	
Date of assessment:	May 2025	
Assessment conducted by:	The City Architect Bureau	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	260,7	-
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	~~Yes~~/**No**	*The courtyard is accessible only to residents and employees of local services.*
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a uniform ground level with the street, which meets accessibility requirements*
Current function	*Facilitates communication regarding entrance access and serves as an improvised playground for local children.*	
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*Residents.*	

Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*Yes, it used like a playground by local children.*
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Lack of greenery and absence of urban furniture.*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?	-	*Currently, the courtyard surface is made of concrete setts and is in good condition.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	~~Yes~~/**No**	*94% of the courtyard area is covered with non-permeable materials.*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a uniform ground level with the street, which meets accessibility requirements.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?	-	*94% of the courtyard area is covered with grey concrete setts.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Yes/No	-
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The façades of the tenement are covered with plaster in shades of white/beige, which have high reflectivity.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures,	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?		
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*There are a few small green areas in the courtyard (around 15 m², approximately 6% of the courtyard area), consisting of separate lawns along the outbuildings of the tenement, overgrown with ruderal plants.*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	**Yes**/~~No~~	A wooden municipal solid waste (MSW) shelter is located in the courtyard.
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*The areas of the courtyard receive about 0-4 hours of sun exposure. It's a O-shaped courtyard; it can be stated that the ventilation is low.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat build up in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The heat builds up in the courtyard during the summer months.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has no issue with direct sunlight exposure because there is no place in it that receives more than 4 hours of direct sunlight.*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	**Yes**/**No**	-

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*There are separate lawns and plants in pots.*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*The existing lawns with ruderal plants are in poor condition. They are not maintained, overgrown, and filled with invasive species.* *The potted greenery, on the other hand, is in good condition, thanks entirely to the initiative of the residents.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are native plant species present?	Yes/No	-
Are non-native, invasive species present?	Yes/No	-
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The wooden MSW shelter, as well as the building's walls, could be used as structures for climbing plants.*
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*There are multiple green areas around the tenement, including three garden squares (a 2-5 minute walk away) and a large park (5-10 minutes away).*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*There is a historical water intake (currently decommissioned) at the courtyard.*

Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The tenement's residents have initiated a local greening effort by placing potted greenery on their windows*

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a rainwater system that uses sloped surfaces to direct rainwater toward a drainage grates. However, the rainwater is not retained for local use and is instead wasted directly into the sewage system.*
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	~~Yes~~/**No**	*Green areas are present in the courtyard; however, they cannot promote natural infiltration because they are raised above pavement level, separated by a curb, and the surface is sloped away from them rather than toward them.*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• *THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS – area entry No. A/48 of The urban layout of Piotrkowska Street (from Freedom Square to Adam Mickiewicz Avenue) [the decision of the Voivodeship (Provincial) Office of Historic Monuments Protection in Łódź - 20.01.1971]* • *THE MUNICIPAL INDEX OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS OF ŁÓDŹ- **individual registration of the Władysław Szefer & Franciszek Fiszer tenement - Tuwima 16 (the front tenement with the east outbuilding** [The Mayor of Lodz Regulation No. 4072/VI/13 - 29.04. 2013]* • *THE MUNICIPAL INDEX OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS OF ŁÓDŹ- area entry of the urban layout and cultural landscape „Łódka Settlement" [The Mayor of Lodz Regulation No. 4072/VI/13 - 29.04. 2013]* • *THE LOCAL SPATIAL LANDSCAPING PLAN – protection of cultural heritage requirements based on the statements in the present plan [Resolution No XXIX/756/16 City Council of Łódź - 11. 05.2016]*

Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• ***Guardstones***; • ***Water intake*** *(currently decommissioned).* • ***The urban layout*** *consists of a front tenement house with a gateway to the courtyard, which also provides access to longitudinal and outbuildings. The courtyard shaped like the letters O - the condition is historically accurate.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• ***Balustrades and other ironwork***; • ***Window and door joinery*** *- historical sash divisions have been preserved or recreated.* • ***Wooden entrance gate*** *- replica;* • ***Colors of the tenement house facades*** *- In good condition but require maintenance.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Contemporary interventions are consistent with the requirements of monument protection thanks to conservation guidelines and requirements of the local spatial landscaping plan.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) **BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS**		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard ?		

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

1.3. Łódź, Poland, 2 Legionów ST/4 Freedom square

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Łódź, Poland**	
Location/address:	2 Legionów ST/4 Freedom square	
Date of assessment:	May 2025	
Assessment conducted by:	The City Architect Bureau	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	470	-
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*This public courtyard, situated behind one of the city's library branches, is accessible to the community during the library's opening hours. It also features a distinctive café and gallery inspired by steampunk aesthetics.*
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a uniform ground level with the street, which meets accessibility requirements.*
Current function	*Communication function for entrances, the outdoor gallery, and parking.*	
Who are the main users of the courtyard	*General public.*	

(residents, public, employees?)	
Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*Yes.*
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Deteriorated pavement surface, municipal waste containers, poor-quality greenery, and urban furniture that depends on the goodwill of the tenants (such as the café).*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?	-	*Currently, the courtyard surface consists of concrete hexagonal setts, with patchwork concrete used for local adjustments. The surface is in poor condition.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	~~Yes~~/**No**	*99% of the courtyard area is covered with non-permeable materials.*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a uniform ground level with the street, which meets accessibility requirements.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?	-	*99% of the courtyard area is covered with grey concrete hexagonal setts.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Yes/No	-
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The façades of the tenement are covered with plaster in shades of white and light beige, which have high reflectivity.*

reduce heat accumulation?		
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*There are a small green area in the courtyard (around 5 m², approximately 1% of the courtyard area).*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	**Yes**/~~No~~	The courtyard features original sculptures, decorations, and installations crafted from a combination of metal and wood.
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	The equipment crafted from a combination of metal and wood.
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*The areas of the courtyard receive about 8 hours of sun exposure. It's a L-shaped courtyard with an opening to the west and south; it can be stated that the ventilation is good.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat build up in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	

Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	Yes/No	-

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*There are a large tree - horse-chestnut, plants in pots, and climbing plants.*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*The tree and climbing plants are overgrown and require maintenance. The existing lawn around the chestnut tree's base is in poor condition.* *The potted greenery, on the other hand, is in good condition, thanks entirely to the initiative of the residents.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Climbing plants are growing on the fence and nearby walls on the southern side of the plot.*
Are native plant species present?	Yes/No	-
Are non-native, invasive species present?	Yes/No	-
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*In the central part of the plot, there is a large horse chestnut tree.*
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The western wall/fence, as well as the building's walls, could be used as structures for a farther grows of climbing plants.*
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard located by the public square (Liberty Square), which was recently revitalized, has become an attractive green hub for citizens.*

Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Archived documentation indicates the presence of a well in the courtyard; however, its existence requires confirmation, along with an assessment of the possibility of reopening it for future use or reuse.*
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	*The courtyard does not have elements of a retention system. Rainwater from the building's roofs does not go directly into the sewage system; instead, it spreads along the surface of the yard. The sloped surfaces then **supposedly** direct the rainwater outside the yard toward the street*
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Due to the absence of a proper drainage system, the courtyard often floods with rainwater.*
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• *THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS - area entry No. A/25, A/47 of The urban layout of Freedom Square [the decision of the Voivodeship (Provincial) Office of Historic Monuments Protection in Łódź - 20.01.1971]* • *THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS - area entry No. A/427 of The urban layout of the New City Settlement [the decision of the Voivodeship (Provincial) Office of Historic Monuments Protection in Łódź -08.05.2024]* • *THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS - individual registration A/60 of front tenement (Legionów 2) 20.01.1971;* • *Historic Monument "Łódź - the Multicultural Landscape of an Industrial City" [Decree of the*

		President of the Republic of Poland 16.02.2015] • *THE LOCAL SPATIAL LANDSCAPING PLAN – protection of cultural heritage requirements based on the statements in the present plan [Resolution No XXIX/756/16 City Council of Łódź - 11. 05.2016]*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• ***The urban layout****, with its characteristic trapezoidal plan, inclusively forms the surroundings of Freedom Square in Łódź.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• ***Window and door joinery of the front tenement*** *- historical sash divisions have been preserved or recreated.* • ***A double wooden entrance gate*** *- likely not original, probably from the mid-20th century;* • ***Colors of the tenement house facades*** *- In good condition but require maintenance.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Contemporary interventions are consistent with the requirements of monument protection thanks to conservation guidelines and requirements of the local spatial landscaping plan.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard ?		

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

1.4. Łódź, Poland, 31 Legionów ST

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Łódź, Poland**	
Location/address:	31 Legionów ST	
Date of assessment:	May 2025	
Assessment conducted by:	The City Architect Bureau	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m²):	290,3	-
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	~~Yes/No/~~**Partly**	*There are 1 publicly accessible service on the ground floor of the outbuilding wich requires entrance through the courtyard.*
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a uniform ground level with the street, which meets accessibility requirements*
Current function	*Communication function to the entrances and illegal parking*	
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*Residents.*	

Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*No.*
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Illegal parking, municipal waste containers placed in the courtyard, absence of urban furniture.*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?	-	*Currently, the courtyard surface is made of concrete setts and is in medium condition.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	~~Yes~~/**No**	*93% of the courtyard area is covered with non-permeable materials.*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a uniform ground level with the street, which meets accessibility requirements.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?	-	*93% of the courtyard area is covered with grey concrete setts*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Yes/No	
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The façades of the tenement are covered with plaster in shades of light beige, which have high reflectivity.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures,	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?		
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*There is a perennial flower bed contained with flowers, shrubs, and medium-sized trees.*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*None of the areas of the courtyard receive more than 2 hours of sun exposure. It's a U-shaped courtyard with an opening to the north (northeast); it can be stated that the ventilation is medium/low.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat build up in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The heat builds up in the courtyard during the summer months.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has no issue with direct sunlight exposure because there is no place in it that receives more than two hours of direct sunlight.*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	Yes/No	-

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*There is a perennial flower bed contained with yucca, peony, hollyhock, daylily, ornamental sunflowers, shrubs - rose, rhododendron, and medium-sized trees - lilac and thuja.*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*The greenery is in good condition, thanks entirely to the initiative of the residents.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are native plant species present?	Yes/No	-
Are non-native, invasive species present?	Yes/No	-
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	There are 2 *medium-sized trees in the courtyard - lilac and thuja.*
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The north side fence, as well as the building's walls, could be used as structures for climbing plants.*
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*There are multiple green areas around the tenement, including green insidequorter (a 2-5 minute walk away), and 2 large park (10-15 minutes away).*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The tenement's residents have initiated a local greening effort by organising existing flower bed.*

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a rainwater system that uses sloped surfaces to direct rainwater toward the street. However, the rainwater from the roofs wasted directly into the sewage system*
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The existing flower bed serves as a good example; however, its size is very small relative to the scale of the courtyard and could be expanded and replicated.*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• *THE MUNICIPAL INDEX OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS OF ŁÓDŹ- individual registration of front tenement with 2 annexe buildings (Legionów 31) [The Mayor of Lodz Regulation No. 4072/VI/13 - 29.04. 2013]* • *THE MUNICIPAL INDEX OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS OF ŁÓDŹ- area entry of the urban layout and cultural landscape „Wiązowa Settlement" [The Mayor of Lodz Regulation No. 4072/VI/13 - 29.04. 2013]* • *THE LOCAL SPATIAL LANDSCAPING PLAN – protection of cultural heritage requirements based on the statements in the present plan [Resolution No LXVI/1687/18 City Council of Łódź - 25. 01.2018]*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• ***The urban layout*** *consists of a front tenement house with a gateway to the courtyard, which also provides access to longitudinal and outbuildings. The courtyard shaped like the letters U – the condition is historically accurate.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• ***Balustrades and other ironwork;*** • ***Window and door joinery*** *- historical sash divisions have been preserved or recreated.* • ***Wooden entrance gate transom*** *– likely replica;*

		• ***Colors of the tenement house facades*** *- In good condition but require maintenance.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Contemporary interventions are consistent with the requirements of monument protection thanks to conservation guidelines and requirements of the local spatial landscaping plan.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) **BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS**		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard ?		

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

1.5. Łódź, Poland,35 Gdańska ST

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Łódź, Poland**	
Location/address:	35 Gdańska ST	
Date of assessment:	May 2025	
Assessment conducted by:	The City Architect Bureau	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m²):	259,4	-
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a uniform ground level with the street, which meets accessibility requirements.*
Current function	*Thanks entirely to the efforts of the residents, the courtyard serves as a recreational space for the tenants. It includes a children's playground area, parking for two-wheeled vehicles, and a place for leisure activities.*	
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*Residents.*	

Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*Yes.*
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Lack of greenery, absence of uniform urban furniture*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?	-	*Currently, the courtyard surface is made of concrete setts and is in good condition.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	~~Yes~~/**No**	*100% of the courtyard area is covered with non-permeable materials.*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a uniform ground level with the street, which meets accessibility requirements.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?	-	*The central area of the courtyard is covered with irregular, stone-like setts, while the sides—between the central area and the building walls—are paved with concrete blocks.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Yes/No	-
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The façades of the tenement are covered with plaster in shade of light stoun, which have high reflectivity.*

Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	**Yes**/~~No~~	The courtyard contains various types of equipment, including plastic children's playground structures, plastic lawn furniture, and several benches made from a combination of wood and iron.
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	Plastic lawn chairs, and benches made from wood and iron.
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*None of the areas of the courtyard receive more than 2 hours of sun exposure. It's a O-shaped; it can be stated that the ventilation is low.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat build up in the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The heat builds up in the courtyard during the summer months.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has no issue with direct sunlight exposure because there is no place in it that receives more than two hours of direct sunlight.*

Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	Yes/No	-

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		-
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are native plant species present?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are non-native, invasive species present?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Building's walls could be used as structures for climbing plants.*
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	**Yes**/~~No~~	On the other side of Gdańska Street, there is a garden surrounding the former palace of one of the city's prominent industrial families. Today, it houses the Academy of Music and is open to visitors during the academy's opening hours.
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The tenement's residents have initiated a local greening effort*

initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?		*by placing potted greenery on their windows and around the yard.*

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*The courtyard has a rainwater system that uses sloped surfaces to direct rainwater toward drainage grates. However, the rainwater is not retained for local use and is instead wasted directly into the sewage system.*
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	~~Yes~~/**No**	-

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• *THE MUNICIPAL INDEX OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS OF ŁÓDŹ- area entry of the urban layout and cultural landscape „Wiązowa Settlement" [The Mayor of Lodz Regulation No. 4072/VI/13 - 29.04. 2013]* • *THE MUNICIPAL INDEX OF THE HISTORIC MONUMENTS OF ŁÓDŹ- individual registration of front tenement (Gdańska 35) [The Mayor of Lodz Regulation No. 5949/VI/14 - 21.03. 2014]* • *THE LOCAL SPATIAL LANDSCAPING PLAN – protection of cultural heritage requirements based on the statements in the present plan [Resolution No VI/211/19 City Council of Łódź - 06. 03.2019].*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• ***The urban layout*** *consists of a front tenement house with a gateway to the courtyard, which also provides access to longitudinal and outbuildings. The courtyard shaped like the letters O – the condition is historically accurate.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• ***Balustrades and other ironwork;*** • ***Window and door joinery*** *- historical sash divisions have been preserved or recreated.* • ***Wooden entrance gate*** *– replica;*

		• ***Colors of the tenement house facades*** *- In good condition but require maintenance.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Contemporary interventions are consistent with the requirements of monument protection thanks to conservation guidelines and requirements of the local spatial landscaping plan.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) **BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS**		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard ?		

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

2. Łódź – Charter of Courtyards (Inventory, Evaluation, Modernisation)

ŁÓDŹ - KARTA PODWÓREK

(INWENTARYZACJA, OCENA, MODERNIZACJA)

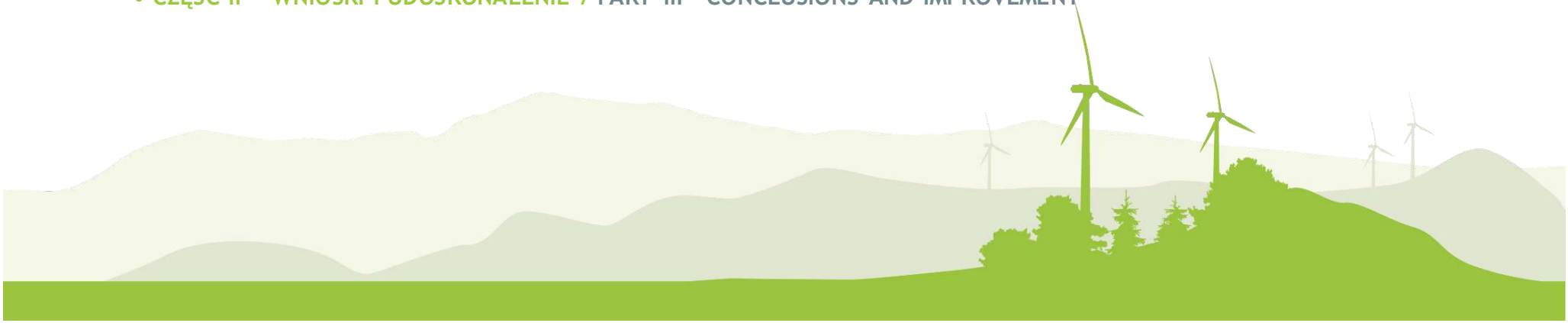
ŁÓDŹ - CHARTER OF COURTYARDS

(INVENTORY, EVALUATION, MODERNISATION)

City of Łódź, Poland:
BEATA KONIECZNIAK - DD OF THE CITY ARCHITECT BUREAU, PROJECT MANAGER
ANASTASIYA KLIMKO - COMMUNICATION MANAGER
MARTA MUCHA, KATARZYNA BIAŁKOWSKA, ELIZA KACZOR - SUBSTANTIVE CONSULTANTS
AGNIESZKA SMAGUR - FINANCIAL MANAGER

STRUKTURA KARTY
THE STRUCTURE OF THE CHARTER

- CZĘŚĆ I - INWENTARYZACJA I CHARAKTERYSTYKA / PART I - INVENTORY AND CHARACTERISATION
- CZĘŚĆ II - CHARAKTERYSTYKA I OCENA / PART II - CHARACTERISATION AND ASSESSMENT
- CZĘŚĆ II - WNIOSKI I UDOSKONALENIE / PART III - CONCLUSIONS AND IMPROVEMENT



CHARAKTERYSTYKA PRZESTRZENI PUBLICZNEJ W STREFIE WIELKOMIEJSKIEJ / CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE IN THE HISTORIC URBAN CORE

NAZWA MIASTA / NAME OF THE MUNICIPAL ITY	**Miasto Łódź /** City of Łódź
ROK ZAŁOŻENIA / DATE OF LOCATION	**1423**

TYPOLOGIA PP
KRÓTKA CHARAKTERYSTYKA
/ PS TYPOLOGY
BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS

Łódź posiada jedyny w swoim rodzaju, autentyczny zespół historyzujących, eklektycznych i secesyjnych kamienic z przełomu XIX-XX wieku, liczne pałace, wille oraz zespoły fabryczne. Wszystkie te budowle są swoistymi symbolami wielonarodowej oraz wielowyznaniowej Łodzi, a przede wszystkim czynią ją Miastem wyjątkowym o unikalnym w skali Europy krajobrazie architektonicznym. Łódź początkowo była małą wsią leżącą w granicach księstwa łęczyckiego. Prawa miejskie nadane zostały jej 29 lipca 1423 r. Do końca XVII w. Łódź rozwijała się jako osada rolnicza. W 1820 rząd Królestwa Polskiego włączył Łódź do grona osad przemysłowych i przeznaczył jej rolę ośrodka tkackiego i sukienniczego. W latach 1824–1827 wytyczono osadę „Łódka", położoną na południe od „Nowego Miasta", wzdłuż osi, którą stanowiła ulica Piotrkowska. Początki Łodzi wielkoprzemysłowej związane są z powstawaniem wielkich manufaktur m.in. K. Scheiblera, T. Grohmanna i I. Poznańskiego oraz kompleksu fabrycznego L. Geyera, z pierwszą na terenach Królestwa Polskiego i jedną z pierwszych na terenach Imperium Rosyjskiego maszyną parową. W tym czasie rosły fortuny przemysłowe. Łódź stała się miejscem wielkich szans dla Żydów, Niemców, Polaków i Rosjan – przysłowiową Ziemią Obiecaną. Ich ślady są ciągle czytelne w dzisiejszym mieście w postaci zespołów pofabrycznych, zabytków architektonicznych, świątyń czy cmentarzy.

Łódź has a unique, authentic complex of historic, eclectic and Art Nouveau tenement houses from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, numerous palaces, villas and factory complexes. All these buildings are symbols of the multinational and multi-religious Łódź, and above all, they make it a unique city with an architectural landscape unique in Europe. Łódź was initially a farming settlement. It was granted city rights on July 29, 1423. Until the end of the 17th century, Łódź developed as a small agricultural town. In 1820, the government of the Kingdom of Poland included Łódź among the industrial settlements and assigned it the role of a weaving and cloth center. In the years 1824–1827, the settlement of "Łódka" was established, located south of the "Nowe Miasto", along the axis of Piotrkowska Street. The beginnings of large-scale industry in Łódź are associated with the establishment of large factories, among the others of K. Scheiblera, T. Grohmanna i I. Poznańskiego including: Ludwik Geyer's factory complex, with the first steam engine in the Kingdom of Poland and one of the first in the Russian Empire. At this time, industrial fortunes were growing. Łódź became a place of great opportunities, mainly for Jews, Germans, Poles and Russians - the proverbial Promised Land.Their traces are still visible in today's city in the form of post-industrial complexes, architectural monuments, temples and cemeteries.

CHARAKTERYSTYKA PRZESTRZENI PUBLICZNEJ / CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE

OCHRONA KONSERWATORSKA / CONSERVATION POLICY	• Rejestr Zabytków (wpis obszarowy) - Układ urbanistyczny ulicy Piotrkowskiej, 2 poł. XIX w.: od pl. Wolności do al. Mickiewicza A/48; • Gminna Ewidencja Zabytków (wpis obszarowy) - Układ urbanistyczny i krajobraz kulturowy: Osada Łódka, Ogrody Sukiennicze Nowego Miasta, Dzielnica „Wiązowa”. • The National Register of the Historic Monuments (area entry) - Urban layout of Piotrkowska Street, 2nd half 19th century: from Freedom square to Mickiewicz avenue, A/48; • The Municipal Index of the Historic Monuments of Łódź(area entry) - Urban layout and cultural landscape: Łódka Settlement, Textile Gardens of the New Town, "Wiązowa" District
WŁAŚCIWY ORGAN KONSERWATORSKI / COMPETENT AUTHORITY CONSERVATION OFFICE	Wojewódzki Urząd Ochrony Zabytków w Łodzi The Voivodeship (Provincial) Office of the Historic Monuments Protection in Łódź
REALIZOWANE PROGRAMY REWITALIZACJI PRZESTRZENI PUBLICZNEJ I INNE DOKUMENTY STRATEGICZNE / REVITALISATION PROGRAMMES FOR PUBLIC SPACES AND OTHER STRATEGIC PAPERS	• Gminny Program Rewitalizacji Miasta Łodzi 2026+ Załącznik do uchwały Nr LXXXVI/2594/24 Rady Miejskiej w Łodzi z dnia 17 stycznia 2024 r. • Polityka przestrzennego rozwoju - Uchwała Nr LV/1146/13 Rady Miejskiej w Łodzi z dnia 16 stycznia 2013 r. w sprawie Strategii przestrzennego rozwoju Łodzi 2020+ • Strategia Zintegrowanego Rozwoju Łodzi 2020+ - Uchwała Nr XLIII/824/12 Rady Miejskiej w Łodzi z dnia 25 czerwca 2012 r. w sprawie przyjęcia „Strategii Zintegrowanego Rozwoju Łodzi 2020+”. • Strategia Rozwoju Miasta Łodzi 2030+ - Uchwała nr L/1535/21 Rady Miejskiej w Łodzi z dnia 17 listopada 2021 r. w sprawie przyjęcia "Strategii Rozwoju Miasta Łodzi 2030+”. • Studium uwarunkowań i kierunków zagospodarowania przestrzennego miasta Łodzi - Studium uchwalone uchwałą Nr LXIX/1753/18 Rady Miejskiej w Łodzi z dnia 28 marca 2018 r. z późniejszymi zmianami. • The Municipal Revitalization Program of the City of Łódź 2026+ • The Strategy of the Spatial Development of Łódź 2020+ • The Strategy for the Integrated Development of Lodz 2020+ • The Development Strategy of the City of Łódź 2030+ • The Study Of The Conditions And Directions Of Spatial Development of the City of Łódź
AKTY PRAWNA MIEJSCOWEGO, WYTYCZNE KONSERWATOWSKIE / LOCAL PLAN, CONSERVATION GUIDELINES	• Miejscowe Plany Zagospodarowania Przestrzennego • Zalecenia i wytyczne konserwatorskie zgodnie z USTAWĄ z dnia 23 lipca 2003 r. o ochronie zabytków i opiece nad zabytkami • The Local Spatial Development Plans and conservation recommendations • The guidelines according to The Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments

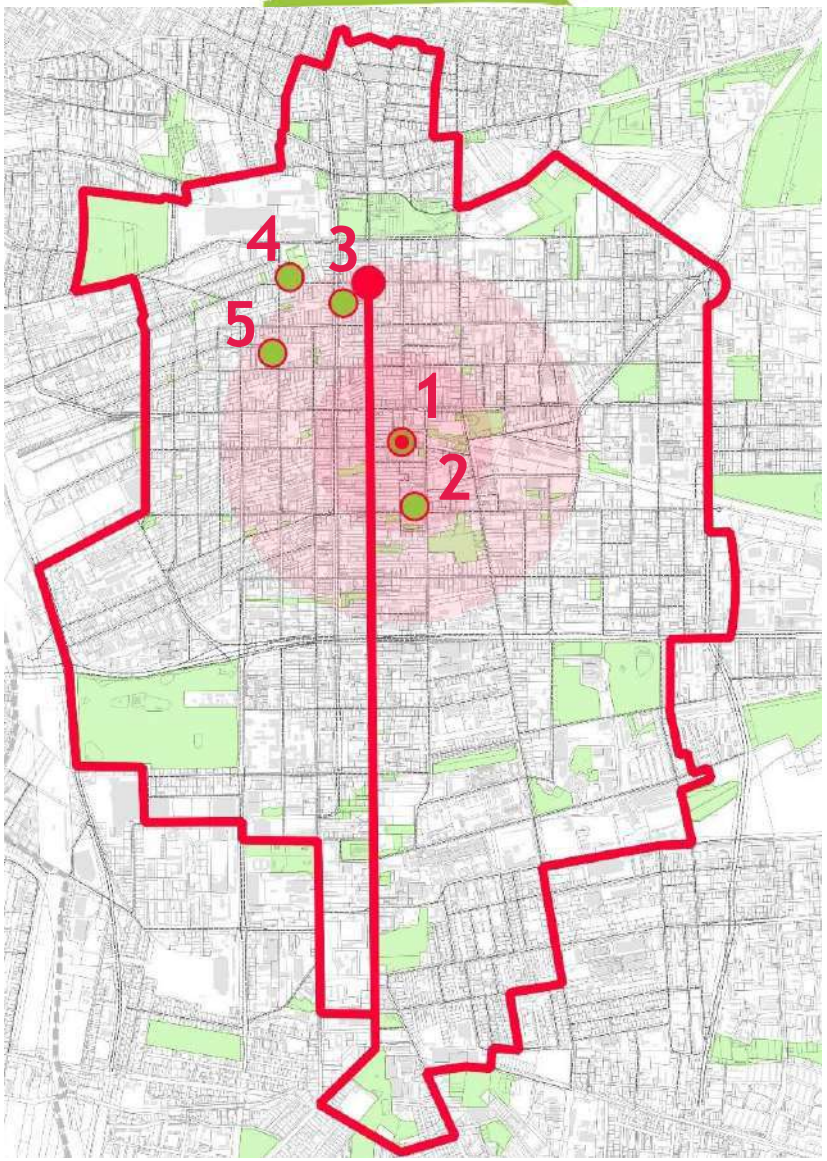
LEGENDA / MAP LEGEND

1. **PODWÓRKO PILOTAŻOWE - UL. TRAUGUTTA 8**
   PILOT INVESTMENT COURTYARD - TENEMENT WITH SERVICES AT 8 TRAUGUTTA ST
2. **PODRÓRKO KAMIENICY PRZY UL. TUWIMA 16**
   TENEMENT HOUSE AT 16 TUWIMA ST
3. **PODRÓRKO KAMIENICY PRZY UL. LEGIONÓW 2**
   TENEMENT HOUSE AT 2 LEGIONÓW ST
4. **PODRÓRKO KAMIENICY PRZY UL. LEGIONÓW 31**
   TENEMENT HOUSE AT 31 LEGIONÓW ST
5. **PODRÓRKO KAMIENICY PRZY UL. GDAŃSKIEJ 35**
   TENEMENT HOUSE AT 35 GDAŃSKA ST

STREFA WIELKOMIEJSKA ŁODZI Z JEJ GŁÓWNA OSIĄ KOMPOZYCYJNĄ– UL. PIOTRKOWSKĄ / HISTORICAL URBAN CORE WITH ITS MAIN URBAN AXIS - PIOTRKOWSKA STREET STARTED FROM THE FREEDOM SQUARE

TEREN W ZASIĘGU 500M OD PODWÓRKA PILOTAŻOWEGO / AREA WITHIN 500M RANGE FROM THE PILOT INVESTMENT COURTYARD

TEREN W ZASIĘGU 1000M OD PODWÓRKA PILOTAŻOWEGO / AREA WITHIN 1000M RANGE FROM THE PILOT INVESTMENT COURTYARD



PART I

INWENTARYZACJA I CHARAKTERYSTYKA TECHNICZNA ELEMENTÓW PP
INVENTORY AND TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PS ELEMENTS

AD.1 INWENTARYZACJA STAŁYCH ELEMENTÓW WYPOSAŻENIA PP
AD.1 INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND -USE ELEMENTS OF PS

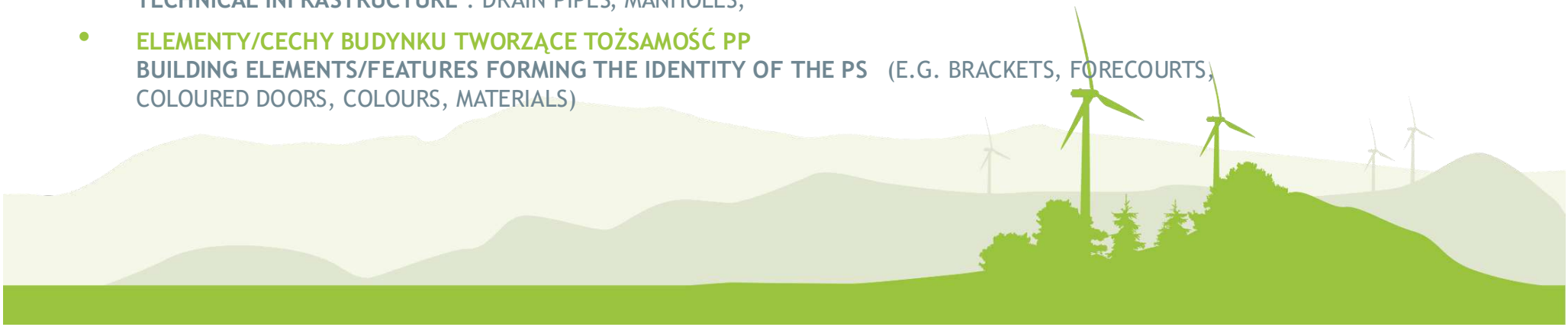
AD.2. WYPOSAŻENIE PP (MEBLE MIEJSKIE)
AD.2. EQUIPMENT PP (URBAN FURNITURE)

AD.3 ZIELEŃ W PP
AD.3 GREENERY PS



AD.1 INWENTARYZACJA STAŁYCH ELEMENTÓW WYPOSAŻENIA PP
AD.1 INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND -USE ELEMENTS OF PS

- **PŁASZCZYZNY, RAMPY, SCHODY, MURY OPOROWE**
  PLANES, RAMPS, STAIRS, RETAINING WALLS ;
- **POSADZKA: MATERIAŁ I FORMA, KRAWĘŻNIKI, COKOŁY, INNE ELEMENTY WYPOSAŻENIA**
  GROUND COVER MATERIALS : MATERIAL, FORM OF COVERING ELEMENTS (DIMENSIONS, SHAPE, COLOURS, JOINTS), KERBS - PAVEMENTS AND STREETS SEPARATELY ; **BANDS AND PLINTHS :** I.E. THE EDGES FORMING THE PS , AND OTHER ITEMS;
- **INFRASTRUKTURA TECHNICZNA : RURY ODPROWADZAJĄCE, WŁAZY, INNE**
  TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE : DRAIN PIPES, MANHOLES;
- **ELEMENTY/CECHY BUDYNKU TWORZĄCE TOŻSAMOŚĆ PP**
  BUILDING ELEMENTS/FEATURES FORMING THE IDENTITY OF THE PS (E.G. BRACKETS, FORECOURTS, COLOURED DOORS, COLOURS, MATERIALS)



INWENTARYZACJA STAŁYCH ELEMENTÓW WYPOSAŻENIA PP / INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND -USE ELEMENTS OF PS

Kamienica mieszkaniowa z usługami
Inwestycja pilotażowa

Tenement with services
Pilot investment courtyard

Address: 8 Traugutta ST
Total area: 1171 m^2
Courtyard area: 283,8 m^2




Kamienica mieszkaniowa z usługami

Tenement with services

Address: 16 Tuwima ST
Total area: 1138 m^2
Courtyard area: 260,7 m^2




Biblioteka „Wolność”

Freedom Library

Address: 2 Legionów ST/4 Freedom square
Total area: 1262 m^2
Courtyard area: 470 m^2




Kamienica mieszkaniowa z usługami

Tenement with services

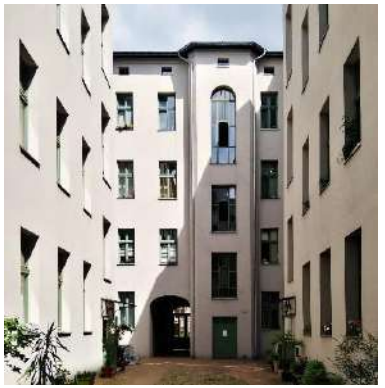
Address: 31 Legionów ST
Total area: 1051 m^2
Courtyard area: 290,3 m^2




Kamienica mieszkaniowa z usługami

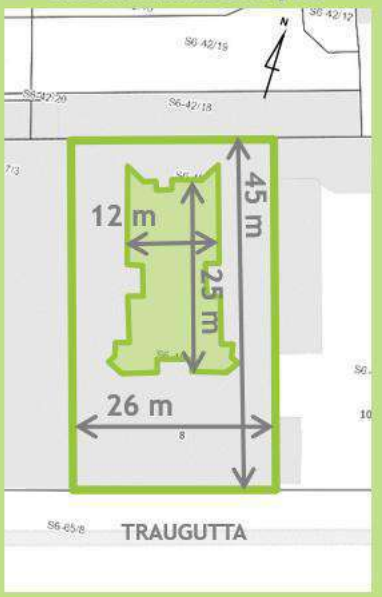
Tenement with services

Address: 35 Gdańska ST
Total area: 1078 m^2
Courtyard area: 259,4 m^2

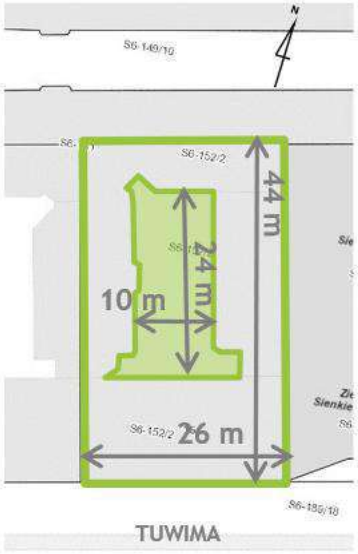



INWENTARYZACJA STAŁYCH ELEMENTÓW WYPOSAŻENIA PP / INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND -USE ELEMENTS OF PS

Inwestycja pilotażowa
Pilot investment courtyard



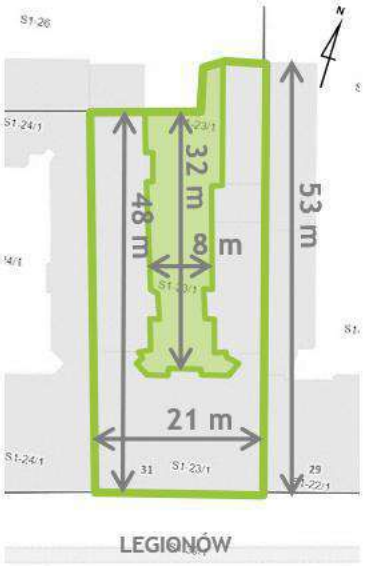
Tuwima 16



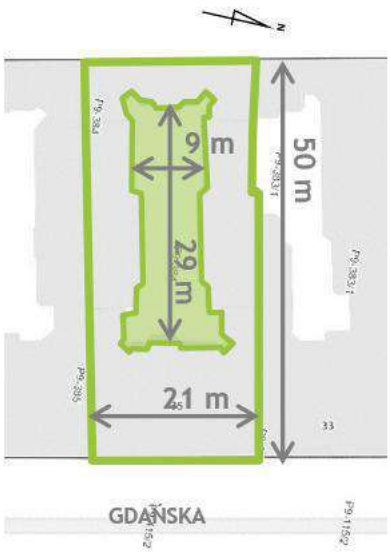
Biblioteka „Wolność”



Legionów 31



Gdańska 35



OPIS:
Kamienice budowano etapowo, zaczynając od budynku frontowego z dobudowywaniem oficyn mieszkalnych w głąb działki w późniejszych okresach. Najczęściej występują w Łodzi układy kamienic o kształcie litery O, U lub L, umieszczane obok siebie i tworzące dojść wąskie długie podwórka o małej dostępności światła słonecznego w głębi działki. Obecnie miasto realizuje wiele strategii i inicjatyw ukierunkowanych na rewitalizację kamienic, a ich podwórka zaczynają pełnić funkcję przestrzeni publicznych lub półpublicznych. Obecnie nie ma kompleksowych wytycznych dotyczących adaptacji przestrzeni podwórek do zmian klimatycznych.

DESCRIPTION:
The tenement houses were constructed in phases, beginning with the front building and later adding residential outbuildings further into the plot. Common layouts for tenement houses in Łódź include O, U, or L shapes, situated adjacent to one another and creating narrow, elongated courtyards with limited access to sunlight deep within the plot. Nowadays, the city is implementing multiple strategies and initiatives focused on revitalization of tenement houses, and their courtyards are starting to serve as public or semi-public spaces. There are currently no comprehensive guidelines for adaptation of the historical courtyards to climate change.

PŁASZCZYZNY, RAMPY, SCHODY, MURY OPOROWY / PLANES, RAMPS, STAIRS, RETAINING WALLS

Inwestycja pilotażowa
Pilot investment courtyard



Tuwima 16



Biblioteka „Wolność”



Legionów 31



Gdańska 35



OPIS:
Przestrzenie dziedzińców mają jednolity poziom posadzki względem poziomu ulicy. Wewnątrz podwórzy występują nieznaczne różnice poziomu terenu, zaprojektowane
na potrzeby odprowadzenia wód opadowych. Historycznie parter kamienic łódzkich był usytułowany nad poziomem terenu. Najnowsze rewitalizacje zmieniają zagospodarowanie tak, aby parter oficyn stał się dostępny dla osób z niepełnosprawnością ruchową, poprzez obniżenie jego poziomu lub wprowadzenie wtopionych ramp przy drzwiach wejściowych. W przypadkach, gdzie warunki lokalne nie pozwalają na zaprojektowanie rampy, do drzwi wejściowych prowadzą schody zewnętrzne.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
W przypadkach, gdzie parter oficyny leży w przedziale 10 – 20 cm nad poziomem terenu sugeruje się wprowadzenie pochylni. Pochylnie nie powinny zaburzać tektoniki wnętrz architektonicznych i stanowić element demontowalny. Nowo projektowane pochylnie powinny wpisywać się w przyjete rozwiązania materiałowe oraz charakter rewitalizowanych przestrzeni. W przestrzeniach dziedzińców, gdzie stosowanie pochylni nie jest zasadne ze względu na warunki lokalne, należy zapewnić dostępność alternatywną.

DESCRIPTION:
The courtyards have a uniform ground level with the street, but there are slight variations in the ground level within the yards to facilitate rainwater drainage. Historically, the ground floor of tenement houses in Łódź was above ground level. However, recent revitalization efforts have focused on altering the layout to ensure that the ground floor of the outbuildings is accessible to individuals with mobility impairments. That has been achieved by either lowering the level of the outbuildings or installing embedded ramps at the entrance doors. In cases where the terrain makes ramp implementation unfeasible, external stairs provide access to the entrance door.

RECOMMENDATIONS :
In cases where the ground floor of the outbuildings is 10-20 cm above the ground level, it is recommended to install ramps. The new ramps should not disturb the architectural harmony of the yard's urban interiors and should not be removable. The design of the new ramps should complement the existing materials solutions and the ambiance of the spaces. In cases where the use of ramps is not feasible due to local conditions of the courtyards, alternative access to the building should be provided.

POSADZKA: MATERIAŁ I FORMA, KRAWĘŻNIKI, COKOŁY / GROUND COVER MATERIALS: MATERIAL, FORM OF COVERING, KERBS , BANDS AND PLINTHS

Inwestycja pilotażowa
Pilot investment courtyard




Tuwima 16




Biblioteka „Wolność”




Legionów 31




Gdańska 35




OPIS:
Stosowane materiały: kostka betonowa, kostka granitowa łupana, płyta betonowa/granitowa, wylewka betonowa. Kolorystyka: odcienie szarości i kolory ziemi. Rysunek posadzki: wzór prosty, cegiełka lub łukowy. Historycznie przestrzenie dziedzińców utwardzane były brukiem kamiennym; na podwórkach, gdzie historyczna nawierzchnia zachowała się w dobrym stanie, można zobaczyć wyeksponowany dawny bruk (np. przy ul. Gdańskiej 35).

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
- Kontynuacja wypracowanych dobrych praktyk w zakresie materiałów, kolorystyki i wzorów posadzki.
- Zachowanie i wpisanie elementów historycznych w nową nawierzchnię.
- Stworzenie terenów biologicznie czynnych, w tym zieleni urządzonej.

DESCRIPTION:
Materials used: concrete setts, sawn-split granite paving stones, concrete/granite plates, concrete screed. Colors: shades of gray and earthy colors. Floor design: straight, brick, or arched patterns. Historically, courtyard spaces were paved with stone paving; in the yards where the historical surface has been preserved in good condition, you can see disclosed old paving (e.g. at 35 Gdańska ST).

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- Continuation of formed good practices in the domain of materials, colors, and patterns of the paving.
- Preservation and integration of the historical elements into the new surface.
- Creation of biologically active areas, including greenery.

INSTALACJE ODPROWADZENIA WODY: RURY, WŁAZY / WATER DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS: DRAIN PIPES, MANHOLES

Inwestycja pilotażowa
Pilot investment courtyard





Tuwima 16





Biblioteka „Wolność”




Legionów 31




Gdańska 35






OPIS:
Rury spustowe w przestrzeni dziedzińców najczęściej odprowadzane są bezpośrednio do kanalizacji burzowej. Rzadziej spotykane jest rozwiązanie w postaci rynny zakończonej rzygaczem. W przestrzeni dziedzińców występuje profilowany spadek nawierzchni od budynków do studzienek kanalizacji deszczowej.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Zaleca się zatrzymanie wody opadowej na terenie podwórza poprzez wprowadzenie zbiorników, w tym retencyjnych i ponowne wykorzystanie deszczówki dla utrzymania i pielęgnacji zieleni, zwiększenie bioróżnorodności, pomoc owadom i ptakom.

DESCRIPTION:
In most cases, drain pipes in courtyards are connected directly to storm sewers. However, an alternative solution involves the use of gutters with gargoyles at the end. The courtyards are designed with a sloped surface that directs rainwater towards drainage wells.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is advisable to retain rainwater in the yard by installing water tanks, including retention tanks, for activities such as maintaining greenery, increasing biodiversity, and supporting insects and birds.

ELEMENTY/CECHY BUDYNKU TWORZĄCE TOŻSAMOŚĆ PP / BUILDING ELEMENTS/FEATURES FORMING THE IDENTITY OF THE PS

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
				
				

ELEMENTY/CECHY BUDYNKU TWORZĄCE TOŻSAMOŚĆ PP / BUILDING ELEMENTS/FEATURES FORMING THE IDENTITY OF THE PS

OPIS:

Charakterystycznymi elementami budującymi genius loci łódzkich dziedzińców są:

- Układ urbanistyczny w postaci kamienicy frontowej z przejazdem bramnym na podwórko, z którego również wchodzi się do oficyn podłużnych (czasami również poprzecznych). Charakterystyczny kształt podwórek w formie liter O, U lub L.
- Kolorystyka kamienic – wg ustaleń historycznych, odkrywek stratygraficznych oraz zgodnych z zapisami obowiązujących Miejscowych planów zagospodarowania przestrzennego.
- Stolarka okienna i drzwiowa – historyczna drewniana lub współczesna PCV - utrzymana w barwach brązu, zieleni, czerwieni, bieli, szarości. W większości pozostawione lub odtworzone podziały historyczne.
- Elementy dekoracyjne, historyczne w podwórzu – żeliwne kraty i balustrady, odboje przy bramach wejściowych.
- Historyczna posadzka: płytki ceramiczne w przejazdach bramnych lub bruk kamienny na podwórzu.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:

Zachowanie historycznych elementów wyposażenia podwórek. Wykonywanie robót budowlanych w oparciu o zapisy Miejscowych Planów Zagospodarowania Przestrzennego oraz wytycznych konserwatorskich.

DESCRIPTION:

Characteristic elements that build the genius loci of Łódź courtyards are:

- The urban layout consists of a front tenement house with a gateway to the courtyard, which also provides access to longitudinal (and sometimes transverse) outbuildings. The courtyards are typically shaped like the letters O, U, or L.
- Colors of the tenement house facades - according to historical findings, stratigraphic outcrops, and the rules of Local Spatial Development Plans.
- Window and door joinery - historical wooden or contemporary PVC - in the colors of brown, green, red, white, and grey. Historical sash divisions have been preserved or recreated.
- Decorative elements in the yard - cast iron grates and balustrades, guard stones at the entrance gates.
- Historic pavement: ceramic tiles in a gateway or stone paving in the courtyard.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Preservation of historical elements of the courtyard equipment. Carrying out construction works based on the guidelines of the Local Spatial Development Plans and conservation recommendations.

AD.2. WYPOSAŻENIE PP (MEBLE MIEJSKIE)
AD.2. EQUIPMENT PP (URBAN FURNITURE)

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS:

- ŁAWKI / BENCHES,
- OŚWIETLENIE / LIGTENING,
- OGRODZENIA / FENCES,
- BRAMY / GATES,
- KOSZE NA ŚMIECI /TRASH CANS,
- STUDNIE / WATER INTAKES,
- STOJAKI NA ROWERY, MIEJSCA DLA SKUTERÓW / BIKE RACKS, SPACES FOR SCOOTERS ,
- ODBOJE BRAMNE / GUARD STONES,
- PERGOLE, ALTANY, ZADASZENIA / PERGOLAS , ARBORS , SHEDS,
- OBIEKTY TYMCZASOWE, PARKLETY, USŁUGI TYMCZASOWE / TEMPORARY OBJECTS, PARKLETS, TEMPORARY SERVICES ,
- OZNAKOWANIE, INFORMACJA, REKLAMA / SIGNAGE, INFORMATION, ADVERTISING ,

B. ELEMENTY DEKORACYJNE / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS :

- POMNIKI I MIEJSCA PAMIĘCI / MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS,
- FONTANNY / FOUNTAINS,
- OBIEKTY ARTYSTYCZNE / ART. OBJECTS,
- STREET ART., MURALE, GRAFFITI / STREET ART, MURALS, GRAFFITI,
- INNE / OTHERS.



A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: ŁAWKI / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: BENCHES

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK		BRAK/ LACK	

OPIS:
Cechą charakterystyczną ławek w przestrzeni dziedzińców łódzkich kamienic jest połączenie ciemnych (rzadziej jasnych) gatunków drewna z ciemnym metalem. Często wykorzystywane są stylizowane ławki wzorowane na meblach XIX-wiecznych.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Zasady i warunki dla obiektów małej architektury (wg Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16, tzw. uchwała krajobrazowa dla Łodzi):

- ustala się obowiązek zachowania istniejących zabytkowych i historycznych obiektów małej architektury;
- dopuszcza się stosowanie mebli miejskich wyłącznie jako formy ujednolicone stylistycznie i kolorystycznie oraz wykonane w stylistyce nawiązującej do dziedzictwa historycznej architektury miasta Łodzi;
- dopuszcza się obiekty małej architektury wykonane z zastosowaniem jednolitych rozwiązań w zakresie materiałów, z jakich są wykonane, takich jak metal np. stal lub żeliwo z wykluczeniem stosowania tworzyw sztucznych, kamienia sztucznego oraz innych materiałów substandardowych.

DESCRIPTION:
A common feature of benches in the courtyards of tenement houses in Łódź is the combination of dark wood and dark metal, often styled after 19th-century furniture.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
According to the Resolution on Establishing the Rules and Conditions for Locating Urban Furniture, Advertising Boards, and Advertising Devices, as well as Fences, Their Dimensions, Quality Standards, and Types of Building Materials From Which They Can Be Made, for the city of Łódź 2016 - the so-called LANDSCAPE RESOLUTION FOR ŁÓDŹ:

- It is mandatory to preserve existing historic urban furniture.
- Any new urban furniture must adhere to uniform style and color guidelines that reflect the architectural heritage of the city.
- New urban furniture should be made using uniform solutions regarding the materials, such as metal, e.g. steel or cast iron. The use of plastics, artificial stone, and other substandard materials is strictly prohibited.

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: OŚWIETLENIE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: LIGTENING

Inwestycja pilotażowa
Pilot investment courtyard





Tuwima 16



Biblioteka „Wolność”



Legionów 31



Gdańska 35



OPIS:

Cechą charakterystyczną oświetlenia na łódzkich podwórkach jest oświetlenie punktowe, podkreślające wejścia do budynków, układ zagospodarowania terenu. Na podwórkach można zobaczyć zarówno historyzujące rozwiązania lamp, jak i nowoczesne kształty.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:

Zaleca się wprowadzenie ujednoliconego estetycznie oświetlenia będącego elementem zestawu mebli miejskich, które będzie:

- Uwzględniać zasady i warunki dla obiektów małej architektury w rozumieniu Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16;
- Wykorzystywać energooszczędne technologie, np. LED.
- Podkreślać architekturę, elementy wyposażenia
- Ograniczać emisję światła niepożądanego.

DESCRIPTION:

A characteristic feature of lighting of courtyard lighting in Łódź is the use of spotlights to highlight the building's entrances and urban layout of the courtyard. Both traditional and modern lamp designs can be found in the courtyards.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is advisable to incorporate lighting as part of a cohesive urban furniture design that will:

- Adhere to the guidelines and criteria for urban furniture structures as outlined in Resolution No. XXXVII/966/16;
- Utilize energy-efficient technologies, such as LED lighting;
- Illuminate landmarks and points of interest with spotlighting;
- Minimize the release of unnecessary light.

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: OGRODZENIA / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: FENCES

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
NIE DOTYCZY / NOT APPLICABLE Podwórko -studnia A well-shaped courtyard*	**NIE DOTYCZY / NOT APPLICABLE** Podwórko -studnia A well-shaped courtyard*			**NIE DOTYCZY / NOT APPLICABLE** Podwórko -studnia A well-shaped courtyard*

OPIS:
Ze względu na różne możliwości finansowe dawnych właścicieli działki w Strefie Wielkomiejskiej posiadają od 1 do 3 oficyn. Na działkach, gdzie oficyny nie zostały zbudowane wzdłuż całej granicy, role ogrodzenia pełnią ściany szczytowe sąsiednich kamienic lub murowane ogrodzenia pełne. Obecnie istnieje tendencja do zazieleniania powierzchni ogrodzeń zarówno pełnych jak i ażurowych zielenią pnącą.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Należy utrzymać stosowane do tej pory dobre praktyki i rozwiązania materiałowe zgodnie z obowiązującymi przepisami prawa lokalnego m.in.:

- zakazuje się umieszczania elementów ogrodzeniowych poza liniami granic ewidencyjnych lub historycznych działek i liniami rozgraniczającymi teren z terenem przestrzeni ogólnodostępnej;
- elementy ogrodzeniowe stosowane w linii rozgraniczającej teren z terenem przestrzeni ogólnodostępnej powinny zachowywać formy ażurowe (tradycyjne lub współczesne), wpisujące się w charakter otoczenia i zachowujące wysoki poziom estetyczny i techniczny.
- Zaleca się zazielenianie powierzchni ogrodzeń zarówno pełnych jak i ażurowych zielenią pnącą.

DESCRIPTION:
In the Historic Urban Core of Łódź, the number of outbuildings on plots varies due to the different financial capabilities of the former owners, ranging from 1 to 3 outbuildings. In cases where outbuildings have not been constructed around the entire perimeter, the blind walls of neighboring tenement houses or solid brick fences act as fences. Currently, there is a growing trend to adorn them with twilling plants.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Best practices and material solutions must continue to be upheld by local laws, including the following:

- It is not allowed to install fencing elements beyond the boundaries of cadastral or historical plots, as well as the lines that separate private areas from public spaces.
- Fencing elements used along the border with public spaces should maintain openwork designs, whether traditional or contemporary, that harmonize with the surrounding environment while upholding a high standard of aesthetics and technical quality.
- It is recommended to adorn fence surfaces with twilling plants.

pl. studnia = en. the well

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: BRAMY / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: GATES

Inwestycja pilotażowa
Pilot investment courtyard




Tuwima 16




Biblioteka „Wolność”




Legionów 31




Gdańska 35




OPIS:
Jedną z charakterystycznych cech kamienicy wielkomiejskiej jest brama wejściowa, która prowadzi na podwórze. W prześwicie bramnym znajdowała się reprezentacyjna brama żeliwna lub drewniana, sufity i ściany były bogato zdobione, ze względu na to, że znajdowało się tu również główne wejście do kamienicy frontowej. Często, kiedy rewitalizacja zmieniła funkcję kamienicy z mieszkalnej na usługową, prześwit bramny zaczął pełnić dodatkową atrakcję dla użytkowników, na przykład jako przestrzeń wystawowa.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Zachowanie/odtworzenie historycznego wystroju prześwitów bramnych zgodnie z kwerendą archiwalną, w tym bram wejściowych.

DESCRIPTION:
A defining feature of the tenement houses in Łódź is the entrance gate leading to the courtyard. This gate, often made of ornate cast iron or wood, served as the main entrance to the front of the tenement house and was richly decorated on the ceilings and walls. During revitalization efforts, when the tenement houses were repurposed from residential to service use, the gate opening began to serve as an additional attraction for users, for example as an exhibition space.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Preservation/reconstruction of the historical appearance of the gate openings in accordance with the archival research.

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: KOSZE NA ŚMIECI / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: TRASH CANS

Inwestycja pilotażowa
Pilot investment courtyard



Tuwima 16



Biblioteka „Wolność”



Legionów 31



Gdańska 35

Schowane w specjalnie wydzielonym pomieszczeniu

Hidden in a separated room in the tenement

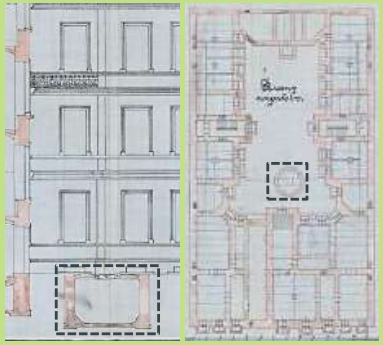
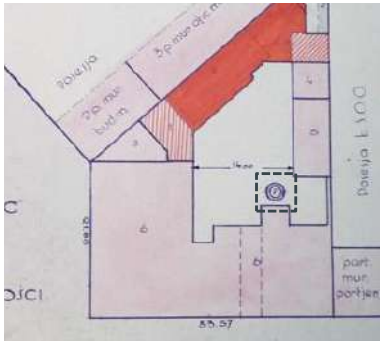
OPIS
Brak koszy na śmieci w przestrzeni dziedzińców. Historycznie brak dedykowanych miejsc na odpady komunalne. Współczesne pojemniki na odpady komunalne segregowane stanowią element dysharmonizujący w przestrzeniach dziedzińców. W podwórzach przy ul. Traugutta 8, ul. Legionów 2 i ul. Legionów 31 stoją na terenie podwórza. Kamienica przy ul Gdańskiej 35 posiada wydzielone pomieszczenie śmietnika w parterze z osobnym wejściem. Na podwórzu kamienicy przy ul. Tuwima 16 występuje rozwiązanie w postaci wiaty śmietnikowej drewnianej.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Konieczność wyznaczenia miejsca na odpady komunalne. Zalecenie umieszczenia odpadów w pomieszczeniach zamkniętych.
Konieczna jest realizacja murowanych lub drewnianych wiat śmietnikowych, lub lekkich konstrukcji przesłaniających miejsca składowania odpadów, lub ostosowanie pomieszczenia na parterze budynku na cele przechowywania ww. pojemników. W przypadku rozwiązania w postaci wiaty lub konstrukcji przesłaniającej, zaleca się wprowadzenie zieleni pnącej lub nasadzeń z krzewów. Kosze na śmieci powinny zostać dobrane do elementów małej architektury - jeden komplet mebli miejskich - dopuszczalna współczesna forma w stonowanej kolorystyce dostosowana do charakteru dziedzińców i utrzymana w jednym standardzie.

DESCRIPTION:
There are no trashcans in the courtyards. There has been a lack of dedicated places for municipal solid waste (MSW). MSW containers are disrupting the aesthetics of courtyard spaces. Modern MSW containers are located in the yard of 8 Traugutta ST, 2 Legionów ST, and 31 Legionów ST. There is a separate room for MSW containers on the ground floor of the tenement house at 35 Gdańska ST. There is a wooden MSW shelter located in the yard of the tenement house at 16 Tuwima ST.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is essential to designate a specific location for municipal waste. It is also recommended to place containers in an enclosed place.
It is advised to consider constructing brick or wooden shelters for the MSW containers or implementing light structures to cover the storage areas. It is also recommended to cover the MSW shelter or a screening structure by twilling plants. Trashcans should correspond with the other elements of urban furniture as one set - opting for a modern design in subtle colors is acceptable if they adhere to a standard and blend well with the surroundings.

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: STUDNIE, ZDROJE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: WELLS, WATER INTAKES

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
	Wyłączony z użytkowania / Decommissioned 		Brak zachowanych historycznych studni i materiałów archiwalnych wskazujących na ich lokalizację. There are no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location.	Brak zachowanych historycznych studni i materiałów archiwalnych wskazujących na ich lokalizację. There are no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location.

OPIS:
Na podwórku przy ul. Tuwima 16 znajduje się historyczny zdrój (obecnie wyłączony z użytkowania).
Na terenie analizowanych podwórek nie ma zachowanych widocznych/dostępnych historycznych studni. Na podstawie analizy dokumentów archiwalnych można przypuszczać, że na podwórkach przy ul. Traugutta 8 i ul. Legionów 2 były ulokowane studnie, niemniej wymagałoby to potwierdzenia.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
- Zachowanie istniejących elementów historycznych przy dopuszczeniu ich wkomponowania w nową strukturę zagospodarowania terenu.
- W przypadkach, gdy studnie historycznie nadal istnieją zaleca się wyeksponowanie lub próbę wykorzystania historycznej substancji jako zbiornika retencyjnego.

DESCRIPTION:
There is a historical water intake (currently decommissioned) at the courtyard at 16 Tuwima ST.
There are no preserved historical wells in the analyzed courtyards. Archived documentation demonstrates that there were wells at 8 Traugutta ST and 2 Legionów ST, however, this would require confirmation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- The historic elements should be preserved and integrated into the new surface structure.
- It is recommended to expose or attempt to use the historical substance as a retention reservoir in cases where wells are still existing.

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: STOJAKI NA ROWERY, MIEJSCA DLA SKUTERÓW / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: BIKE RACKS, SPACES FOR SCOOTERS

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	

OPIS:
Wśród analizowanych podwórek tylko przy ul. Gdańskiej 35 znajduje się stojak na rowery, wykonany z jasnego metalu.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Zasady i warunki dla obiektów małej architektury(wg Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16, tzw. uchwała krajobrazowa dla Łodzi):

- ustala się obowiązek zachowania istniejących zabytkowych i historycznych obiektów małej architektury;
- dopuszcza się stosowanie mebli miejskich wyłącznie jako form ujednoliconych stylistycznie i kolorystycznie oraz wykonanych w stylistyce nawiązującej do dziedzictwa historycznej architektury miasta Łodzi;
- dopuszcza się obiekty małej architektury wykonane z zastosowaniem jednolitych rozwiązań w zakresie materiałów, z jakich są wykonane, takich jak metal np. stal lub żeliwo z wykluczeniem stosowania tworzyw sztucznych, kamienia sztucznego oraz innych materiałów substandardowych.

DESCRIPTION:
A bicycle rack made of light metal is located at 35 Gdańska ST, the only one found among the analyzed courtyards.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
According to the Resolution on Establishing the Rules and Conditions for Locating Urban Furniture, Advertising Boards, and Advertising Devices, as well as Fences, Their Dimensions, Quality Standards, and Types of Building Materials From Which They Can Be Made, for the city of Łódź 2016 - the so-called LANDSCAPE RESOLUTION FOR ŁÓDŹ:

- It is mandatory to preserve existing historic urban furniture.
- Any new urban furniture must adhere to uniform style and color guidelines that reflect the architectural heritage of the city.
- New urban furniture should be made using uniform solutions regarding the materials, such as metal, e.g. steel or cast iron. The use of plastics, artificial stone, and other substandard materials is strictly prohibited.

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: ODBOJE BRAMNE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: GUARD STONES

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
  	 	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK

OPIS:

Na analizowanym obszarze występują odboje żeliwne w kształcie słupkowym, koliste w przekroju poziomym, w kształcie kopulastym – przypominającym odwrócony lejek bądź czapeczkę z pomponem, konsolowe (esowo-wolutowe), prostokątne w przekroju poziomym. Spotykane są również odboje murowane.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:

Zachowanie historycznych odbojów bramnych, przy dopuszczeniu ich wkomponowania w nową strukturę nawierzchni.

DESCRIPTION:

The most common guard stones are cast iron column-shaped, circular in horizontal cross-section, or dome-shaped - resembling the shape of inverted funnels or caps with pompoms, or console-shaped, rectangular in horizontal cross-section. There are also brick guard stones encountered.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The historic guard stones should be preserved and integrated into the new surface structure.

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: PERGOLE, ALTANY, ZADASZENIA / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: PERGOLAS , ARBORS , SHEDS

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: OBIEKTY TYMCZASOWE, PARKLETY, USŁUGI TYMCZASOWE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: TEMPORARY OBJECTS, PARKLETS, TEMPORARY SERVICES

BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	

OPIS:
Jedynie na podwórzu przy ul. Gdańskiej 35 pojawiają się tymczasowe obiektywyposażenia w postaci plastikowych mebli, domku do zabawy dla dzieci, huśtawki, umieszczanych tam z własnej inicjatywy mieszkańców.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
W przypadku, kiedy elementy małej architektury nie były przewidziane w procesie rewitalizacji, podwórze powinno być uzupełnione w meble miejskie, zgodnie z estetyka wskazaną w zasadach i warunkach dla obiektów małe architektury w rozumieniu Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16.

DESCRIPTION:
There are temporary furnishings in the form of plastic furniture, a playhouse for children, a swing, placed in the courtyard at 35 Gdańska ST there on the residents' own initiative.

RECOMMENDATIONS :
If urban furniture was not originally planned during the revitalization, the courtyard should be supplemented with urban furniture that aligns with the aesthetic guidelines and criteria outlined in Resolution No. XXXVII/966/16 (the "Landscape Resolution for Łódź").

A. ELEMENTY UŻYTKOWE: OZNAKOWANIE, INFORMACJA, REKLAMA / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: SIGNAGE, INFORMATION, ADVERTISING

Inwestycja pilotażowa
Pilot investment courtyard





Tuwima 16





Biblioteka „Wolność”





Legionów 31



Tymczasowe komunikaty na drzwi wejściowych oraz tablice informacyjne na klatkach schodowych.

Gdańska 35



Tymczasowe komunikaty na drzwi wejściowych oraz tablice informacyjne na klatkach schodowych.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:

- Tymczasowe komunikaty powinny być umieszczane na tablicy ogłoszeń zlokalizowanej wewnątrz budynku na klatce schodowej.
- Reklamy i szyldy zewnętrzne powinny być dostosowane do wymogów wynikających z Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16 i zaopiniowane przez odpowiedni organ nadzorujący.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Temporary notices must be displayed on the building's staircase notice board.
- External ads and signs must comply with Resolution No. XXXVII/966/16 and be approved by the supervisory authority.

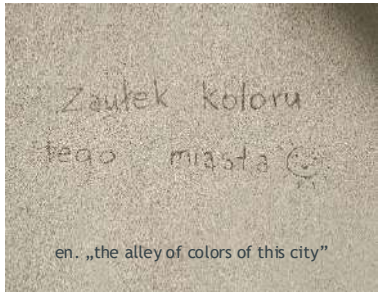
B. ELEMENTY DEKORACYJNE: POMNIKI I MIEJSCA PAMIĘCI / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS : MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK

B. ELEMENTY DEKORACYJNE: FONTANNY / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS : FOUNTAINS

BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK

B. ELEMENTY DEKORACYJNE: STREET ART., MURALE, GRAFFITI / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: STREET ART, MURALS, GRAFFITI

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard				Gdańska 35

OPIS:
Prześwity bramne oraz dziedzińce kamienic w Łodzi często padają ofiarą dewastacji w postaci graffiti.
Rzadko pojawiają się grafitti o pozytywnym przekazie, jak np. na podwórku Biblioteki „Wolność”.

OCENA I ZALECENIA
- Większość graffiti na Łódzkich dziedzińcach stanowią element dewastujący, a nie uatrakcyjniający przestrzeń. Do usunięcia/zamalowania .
- Dopuszcza się wykonywanie murali na gładkich ścianach szczytowych budynku, pod warunkiem zachowania wysokiego poziomu estetycznego takiej kompozycji.

DESCRIPTION:
The gate passages and courtyards of tenement houses among analyzed sites frequently suffer from vandalism in the form of graffiti. Examples of graffiti conveying a positive message are rather rare, although an exception can be found in the courtyard of the "Freedom" Library.

RECOMMENDATIONS :
The majority of the graffiti found in the courtyards of Łódź is more of a destructive than an appealing elements and should be removed or painted over. It is acceptable to create murals on the smooth gable walls of the buildings, as long as the artwork maintains a high aesthetic standard.

B. ELEMENTY DEKORACYJNE: OBIEKTY ARTYSTYCZNE / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS : ART. OBJECTS`

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK	 	BRAK/ LACK	BRAK/ LACK

OPIS:
Na podwórku przy ul. Legionów 2 pojawiają się obiekty artystyczne w postaci autorskich rzeźb, dekoracji i instalacji, wykonane jako połączenie metalu i drewna.

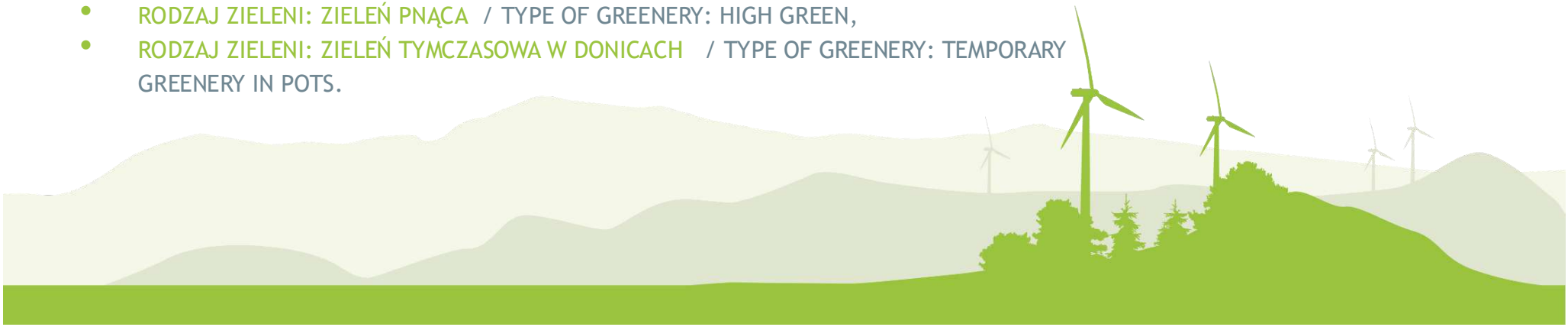
OCENA I ZALECENIA
Dopuszcza się usytuowanie obiektów artystycznych pod warunkiem zachowania wysokiego poziomu estetycznego takiej kompozycji.

DESCRIPTION:
Original sculptures, decorations, and installations created using a combination of metal and wood can be explored in the courtyard at 2 Legionów ST.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is acceptable to locate art. objects as long as the artwork maintains a high aesthetic standard.

AD.3 ZIELEŃ W PP / AD.3 GREENERY PS

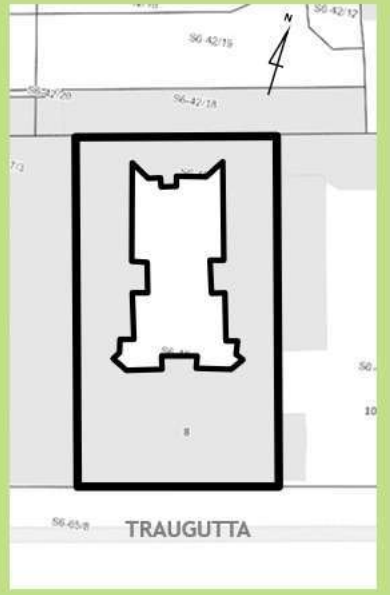
- POWIERZCHNIA TERENÓW ZIELENI / THE SIZE OF GREEN AREAS ,
- TERENY ZIELENI / THE FORMS OF GREEN SPACE ,
- RODZAJ ZIELENI: ZIELEŃ NISKA / TYPE OF GREENERY: LOW GREENERY,
- RODZAJ ZIELENI: DRZEWA DOJRZAŁE / TYPE OF GREENERY: MATURE GREEN,
- RODZAJ ZIELENI: DRZEWA MŁODE / TYPE OF GREENERY: YOUNG TREES,
- RODZAJ ZIELENI: DRZEWA POMNIKOWE / TYPE OF GREENERY: MONUMENTAL TREE,
- RODZAJ ZIELENI: DRZEWA PRZY ULICY / TYPE OF GREENERY: STREET TREE,
- RODZAJ ZIELENI: ZIELEŃ PNĄCA / TYPE OF GREENERY: HIGH GREEN,
- RODZAJ ZIELENI: ZIELEŃ TYMCZASOWA W DONICACH / TYPE OF GREENERY: TEMPORARY GREENERY IN POTS.



POWIERZCHNIA TERENÓW ZIELENI / THE SIZE OF GREEN AREAS

Inwestycja pilotażowa
Pilot investment courtyard

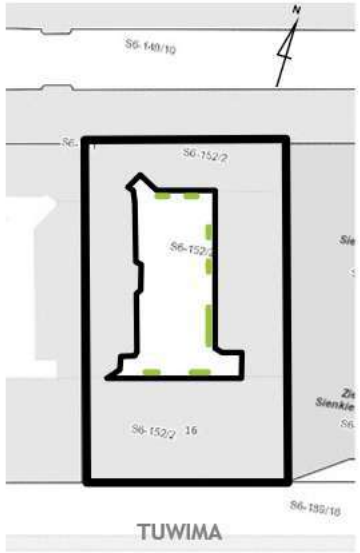
Pow. całkowita / Total area: 1171 m²
Pow. podwórza / Courtyard area: 283,8 m²
Pow. biologicznie czynna / Bioactive area: -



Tuwima 16

Pow. całkowita / Total area: 1138 m²
Pow. podwórza / Courtyard area: 260,7 m²
Pow. biologicznie czynna / Bioactive area: 15,5 m²

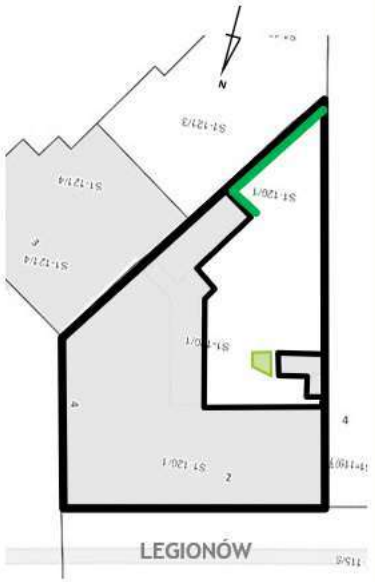
Bioactive to total: 1,4 %
Bioactive to courtyard: 6 %



Biblioteka „Wolność"

Pow. całkowita / Total area: 1262 m²
Pow. podwórza / Courtyard area: 470 m²
Pow. biologicznie czynna / Bioactive area: 5 m²

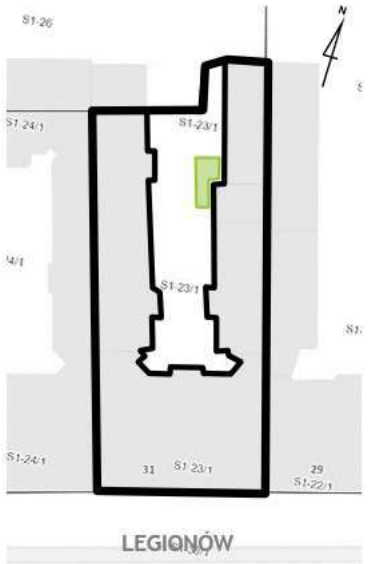
Bioactive to total: 0,4 %
Bioactive to courtyard: 1,1 %



Legionów 31

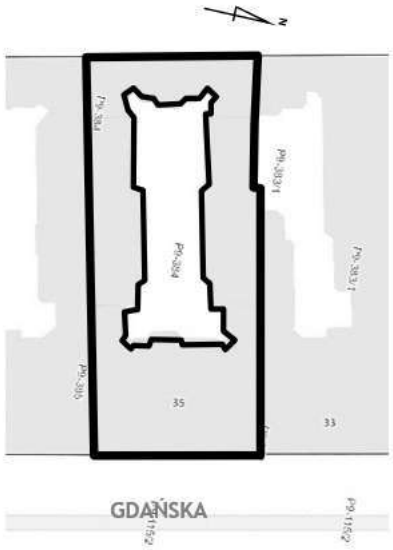
Pow. całkowita / Total area: 1051 m²
Pow. podwórza / Courtyard area: 290,3 m²
Pow. biologicznie czynna / Bioactive area: 21,1 m²

Bioactive to total: 2 %
Bioactive to courtyard: 7,3 %



Gdańska 35

Pow. całkowita / Total area: 1078 m²
Pow. podwórza / Courtyard area: 259,4 m²
Pow. biologicznie czynna / Bioactive area: -



TERENY ZIELENI / THE FORMS OF GREEN SPACE

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
BRAK /LACK				
				

OPIS:

- ul. Traugutta 8 – brak zieleni.
- ul. Tuwima 16 – wydzielone trawniki oraz rośliny w donicach.
- ul. Legionów 2 – duże drzewo – kasztanowiec, rośliny w donicach, winobluszcz.
- ul. Legionów 31 - rabata bylinowa - juka, piwonia, malwy, liliowiec, słoneczniki ozdobne , krzewy - róża, rododendron, drzewa - liliak i tuja średnich wymiarów.
- ul. Gdańska 35 - rośliny w donicach.

DESCRIPTION:

- 8 Traugutta ST – no greenery.
- 16 Tuwima ST – separate lawns and plants in pots.
- 2 Legionów ST – large tree – horse-chestnut, plants in pots, grapevine.
- 31 Legionów ST - perennial flower bed - yucca, peony, hollyhock, daylily, ornamental sunflowers, shrubs - rose, rhododendron, medium-sized trees - lilac and thuja.
- 35 Gdańska ST - plants in pots.

RODZAJ ZIELENI: ZIELEŃ NISKA / TYPE OF GREENERY: LOW GREENERY

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
BRAK / LACK	 	**BRAK** / LACK	 	**BRAK** / LACK

OPIS:
- ul. Traugutta 8 – brak zieleni niskiej.
- ul. Tuwima 16 – wydzielone trawniki wzdłuż oficyn kamienicy z roślinnością ruderalną.
- ul. Legionów 2 – brak zieleni niskiej.
- ul. Legionów 31 - rabata bylinowa - juka, piwonia, malwy, liliowiec, słoneczniki ozdobne , krzewy - róża, rododendron.
- ul. Gdańska 35 - brak zieleni niskiej.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Zalecane jest sadzenie roślin wpasowujących się w przestrzeń podwórek z zachowaniem ich wymagań dot. stanowiska oraz odporności na warunki miejskie. Rekomenduje się stosowanie proekologicznych rozwiązań w zakresie zagospodarowywania powierzchni gruntów przy budowie oraz przebudowie. Tym samym zaleca się wyeliminowanie stosowania żwiru i innego rodzaju kruszywa jako wypełniaczy powierzchni rodzimego gruntu.

DESCRIPTION:
- 8 Traugutta ST – no low greenery.
- 16 Tuwima ST – separate lawns along the outbuildings of the tenement with ruderal plants .
- 2 Legionów ST – no low greenery.
- 31 Legionów ST - perennial flower bed - yucca, peony, hollyhock, daylily, ornamental sunflowers, shrubs - rose, rhododendron.
- 35 Gdańska ST - no low greenery.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It's important to choose the selection of native species, according to their tolerance to shade and resistance to urban conditions. It's also wise to incorporate eco -friendly land management practices during construction and reconstruction. Therefore, it's best to avoid using gravel as a mulch.

RODZAJ ZIELENI: DRZEWA DOJRZAŁE / TYPE OF GREENERY: MATURE GREEN

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
BRAK / LACK	**BRAK** / LACK			**BRAK** / LACK

OPIS:
- ul. Traugutta 8 – brak drzew dojrzałych.
- ul. Tuwima 16 – brak drzew dojrzałych.
- ul. Legionów 2 – duży kasztanowiec.
- ul. Legionów 31 - liliak i tuja średnich wymiarów.
- ul. Gdańska 35 - brak drzew dojrzałych.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Zaleca się zachowanie zieleni dojrzałej. Wskazane jest wkomponowywanie nowych rozwiązań w istniejący dojrzały drzewostan oraz badanie stanu drzew na bieżąco poprzez obserwację i należytą pielęgnację (odpowiednie przycinanie koron drzew).

DESCRIPTION:
- 8 Traugutta ST – no mature green.
- 16 Tuwima ST – no mature green.
- 2 Legionów ST – large horse-chestnut.
- 31 Legionów ST - medium-sized lilac and thuja.
- 35 Gdańska ST - no mature green.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is recommended to preserve mature greenery. It is advisable to incorporate new plants into the existing greenery and to regularly monitor the condition of existing trees through observation and proper care, such as appropriate pruning of tree crowns.

RODZAJ ZIELENI: DRZEWA MŁODE / TYPE OF GREENERY: YOUNG TREES				
Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard **BRAK** / LACK	**Tuwima 16** **BRAK** / LACK	**Biblioteka „Wolność”** **BRAK** / LACK	**Legionów 31** **BRAK** / LACK	**Gdańska 35** **BRAK** / LACK
RODZAJ ZIELENI: DRZEWA POMNIKOWE / TYPE OF GREENERY: MONUMENTAL TREE				
BRAK/ LACK	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK
RODZAJ ZIELENI: DRZEWA PRZY ULICY / TYPE OF GREENERY: STREET TREE				
BRAK/ LACK	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK

RODZAJ ZIELENI: ZIELEŃ PNĄCA / TYPE OF GREENERY: HIGH GREEN

Inwestycja pilotażowa Pilot investment courtyard	Tuwima 16	Biblioteka „Wolność”	Legionów 31	Gdańska 35
BRAK / LACK	**BRAK** / LACK		**BRAK** / LACK	**BRAK** / LACK

OPIS:
- ul. Traugutta 8 – brak zieleni pnącej.
- ul. Tuwima 16 – brak zieleni pnącej.
- ul. Legionów 2 – winobluszcz.
- ul. Legionów 31 - brak zieleni pnącej.
- ul. Gdańska 35 - brak zieleni pnącej.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Roślinność wertykalna zwiększa powierzchnię biologiczną, zabierając przy tym niewiele miejsca. Jest to doskonały wybór do zdobienia zielenią wąskich dziedzińców. Zalecana jest kontynuacja wprowadzenia roślinności pnącej wewnątrz podwórek. Przy wprowadzeniu podkonstrukcji w formie pergoli lub trejaży należy stosować się zasad i warunków dla obiektów małej architektury (wg Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16, tzw. uchwała krajobrazowa dla Łodzi).

DESCRIPTION:
- 8 Traugutta ST – no high green.
- 16 Tuwima ST – no high green.
- 2 Legionów ST – grapevine.
- 31 Legionów ST - no high green.
- 35 Gdańska ST - no high green.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
To optimize biological surfaces while utilizing limited space, it is highly recommended to incorporate high greenery. This is an ideal solution for enhancing narrow areas with biologically active surfaces. When installing pergolas or trellises, it's essential to adhere to the regulations and guidelines for urban furniture as stipulated in Resolution No. XXXVII/966/16, the landscape resolution for Łódź.

RODZAJ ZIELENI: ZIELEŃ TYMCZASOWA W DONICACH / TYPE OF GREENERY: TEMPORARY GREENERY IN POTS

Inwestycja pilotażowa
Pilot investment courtyard

BRAK / LACK

Tuwima 16





Biblioteka „Wolność”





Legionów 31

BRAK / LACK

Gdańska 35





OPIS:
- ul. Traugutta 8 – brak zieleni w donicach.
- ul. Tuwima 16 – na oknach parteru z własnej inicjatywy mieszkańców.
- ul. Legionów 2 – na podwórzu jako element dekoracji artystycznych z inicjatywy lokalu gastronomicznego.
- ul. Legionów 31 - brak zieleni w donicach.
- ul. Gdańska 35 - na podwórzu z własnej inicjatywy mieszkańców, w tym kwiaty, pnączy na podkonstrukcji, małe drzewa.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Zaleca się dobór donic zgodnie z Zasadami i warunkami dla obiektów małej architektury (wg Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16, tzw. uchwała krajobrazowa dla Łodzi).

DESCRIPTION:
- 8 Traugutta ST – no greenery in pots.
- 16 Tuwima ST – on the ground floor windows on the residents' own initiative.
- 2 Legionów ST – in the courtyard as an element of artistic decorations initiated by the local restaurant.
- 31 Legionów ST - no greenery in pots.
- 35 Gdańska ST - in the courtyard on the residents' own initiative, including flowers, vines on the substructure, small trees.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is advisable to choose flower pots in accordance with Resolution No. XXXVII/966/16, the landscape resolution for Łódź.

PART II

CHARAKTERYSTYKA I OCENA WYBRANYCH ASPEKTÓW PP
CHARACTERISTICS/EVALUATION OF SELECTED ASPECTS OF PS

- AD.1 FUNKCJA I SPOSÓB UŻYTKOWANIA / AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE
- AD.2 EKOLOGIA / AD.2 ECOLOGY
- AD.3 HISTORYCZNE ELEMENTY TWORZĄCE TOŻSAMOŚĆ / AD.3 HISTORIC ELEMENTS GIVING IDENTITY
- AD.4 ESTETYKA / AD.4 AESTHETICS



AD.1 FUNKCJA I SPOSÓB UŻYTKOWANIA / AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE

- ORGANIZACJA RUCHU / TRAFFIC ORGANISATION
- ZRÓWNOWAŻONE ZAGOSPODAROWANIE PRZESTRZENNE DO CELÓW FUNKCJONALNYCH / SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR FUNCTIONAL PURPOSES
- DOSTĘPNOŚĆ / ACCESSIBILITY
- BEZPIECZEŃSTWO / SAFETY
- OTWIERANIE I ŁĄCZENIE PRZESTRZENI / OPENING UP AND CONNECTING SPACES
- WPROWADZENIE USŁUG DO PRZESTRZENI PUBLICZNEJ / INTRODUCTION OF SERVICES INTO THE PUBLIC SPACES
- UŻYTKOWANIE PRZEZ OKREŚLONE GRUPY / USE BY SPECIFIC GROUPS



AD.1 FUNKCJA I SPOSÓB UŻYTKOWANIA: ORGANIZACJA RUCHU

/priorytet ruchu pieszego, ograniczenie ruchu samochodowego, ścieżki rowerowe, komunikacja w terenie i do obszaru, komunikacja pionowa, organizacja parkingów/

OPIS:
Podwórza kamienic wielkomiejskich pełnią głównie funkcję komunikacyjną stanowiąc dojścia do budynków mieszkalnych i lokali usługowych. Dzięki procesom rewitalizacji następuje uzupełnienie dotychczasowego przeznaczenia o funkcje rekreacyjne. Podwórza przekształcane są w zielone przestrzenie, wyposażone w elementy małej architektury (ławki, pergole, stojaki na rowery itd). Najczęściej ruch kołowy na podwórzach jest wyeliminowany w celu stworzenia przyjaznej przestrzeni dla lokalnej wspólnoty. Sporadycznie występują nieliczne miejsca postojowe.

W przypadkach, kiedy rewitalizacja podwórka nie zakładała wprowadzenia zieleni urządzonej, mieszkańcy we własnym zakresie podejmują działania mające na celu zwiększenie ilości zieleni. W innych przypadkach przestrzeń dziedzińca zamienia się w nielegalny parking (np. przy ul. Traugutta 8). W takich przypadkach należałoby ponownie podejść do rewitalizacji zabytkowego dziedzińca.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Podwórka są niewielkimi przestrzeniami o charakterze wielofunkcyjnym. Zalecana jest kontynuacja wypracowanych dobrych praktyk, w tym wyeliminowanie funkcji parkingowej, udrożnienie (w miarę możliwości) komunikacji pomiędzy sąsiadującymi podwórkami czy też realizacja przebić międzykwartałowych.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: TRAFFIC ORGANISATION

/priority of pedestrian traffic, restriction of car traffic, bicycle lanes, communication in and to the area, vertical communication, organisation of parking lots/

DESCRIPTION:
The courtyards in Historic Urban Core tenement houses once primarily functioned as access points to outbuildings. Following revitalization efforts, they now provide also green spaces and urban furniture (benches, pergolas, bicycle racks, etc.) for recreation, with the removal of parking spaces to create a community-friendly environment.

In instances where revitalization didn't include the addition of greenery, residents have taken it upon themselves to enhance the biological diversity by placing plants in pots on the windowsills. However, in some cases, the courtyard space has been converted into illegal parking areas (e.g., at 8 Traugutta St). When this occurs, a re-evaluation of the historic courtyard's revitalization is recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
The courtyards of the tenements are small and versatile spaces. It is recommended to continue good practices such as removing parking, enhancing communication between neighboring yards (as far as possible), and implementing inter-quarter openings.

AD.1 FUNKCJA I SPOSÓB UŻYTKOWANIA: ZRÓWNOWAŻONE ZAGOSPODAROWANIE PRZESTRZENNE DO CELÓW FUNKCJONALNYCH

/np. spowolniacze ruchu, podwyższenie przejść dla pieszych, likwidacja podziału na ulicę i chodnik - woonerf itp./

NIE DOTYCZY

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL FOR FUNCTIONAL PURPOSES

/e.g. traffic slowdowns, raised pedestrian crossings, elimination of the division between street and pavement - woonerf etc./

NOT APPLICABLE

AD.1 FUNKCJA I SPOSÓB UŻYTKOWANIA: DOSTĘPNOŚĆ

/dostępność dla osób niepełnosprawnych (architektoniczna i inna, w tym wzory przestrzenne i oznakowanie), łatwość obsługi (np. ławki, cień, źródła wody)/

OPIS:
Wnętrza podwórzy i partery budynków dostosowują się do potrzeb osób z niepełnosprawnościami i starszych dzięki procesom rewitalizacji. W rzadkich przypadkach nie występują rozwiązania w postaci ramp przy dużej różnicy wysokości.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Zalecana jest kontynuacja wypracowanych dobrych praktyk w postaci wprowadzenia niewielkich pochylni, w terenach gdzie to jest uzasadnione. Pochylnie nie powinny stanowić elementów demontowalnych ani zaburzać charakteru danej przestrzeni miejskiej. Nowoprojektowane pochylnie powinny wpisywać się w przyjęte rozwiązania materiałowe oraz rewitalizowaną przestrzeń.

Zalecana jest również kontynuacja działań mających na celu „odbetonowanie" nawierzchni podwórek a tym samym uzyskania przestrzeni z udziałem zieleni, służących rekreacji i poszerzeniu kontaktów międzyludzkich wśród lokalnej wspólnoty.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: ACCESSIBILITY

/disability accessibility (architectural and other including spatial patterns and signage), user friendliness (e.g. benches, shade, water sources)/

DESCRIPTION:
The local tenement courtyards and ground floors of the buildings have been adapted to meet the needs of disabled and elderly people through revitalization. Nevertheless, there are still no ramps for significant height differences in some courtyards.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is advisable to maintain good design practices by incorporating small ramps in applicable courtyards. The ramps should seamlessly blend into the urban interiors and not be easily removable. Any new ramp designs should harmonize with the chosen materials and the character of the renovated spaces. Furthermore, it is recommended to continue efforts to "de-concreting" the courtyard surfaces and to create biodiverse areas with greenery, perfect for leisure and fostering social relations within the community.

AD.1 FUNKCJA I SPOSÓB UŻYTKOWANIA: BEZPIECZEŃSTWO

/nawierzchnie antypoślizgowe, oświetlenie, ograniczenia ruchu, monitoring, niskie płoty - ograniczniki oddzielające chodniki od zieleni/

OPIS:
Na dziedzińcach występuje oświetlenie zarówno bram, jak i podwórek. Jest to najczęściej oświetlenie punktowe. Posadzka na analizowanych podwórkach wykonana jest z materiałów antypoślizgowych (kostka betonowa/granitowa z warstwą licową bez szlifowania). Na podwórzach kamienic, gdzie na parterze budynku są usługi ogólnodostępne, instaluje się również monitoring.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Zalecana jest kontynuacja wypracowanych dobrych praktyk przy rewitalizacji podwórzy.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: SAFETY

/anti-slip surfaces, lighting, traffic restrictions, monitoring, low fences - delineators separating pavements from greenery/

DESCRIPTION:
Courtyards are equipped with lighting for both the gates and the yards, typically in the form of point lighting. The flooring in these areas is made of anti-slip materials, such as concrete or granite paving stones with a non-grinding facing layer. Monitoring systems are also installed in the courtyards of residential buildings where public services are available on the ground floor.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is recommended that good practices continue to be used in the following revitalizations.

AD.1 FUNKCJA I SPOSÓB UŻYTKOWANIA: OTWIERANIE I ŁĄCZENIE PRZESTRZENI

/ np. włączenie dziedzińców do PP/

OPIS:
Podwórka przy ul. Traugutta 8, ul. Tuwima 16 i ul. Gdańskiej 35 charakteryzują się zamkniętym do środka kształtem – podwórka studnie.

Dziedzińce przy ul. Legionów 2 i ul. Legionów 31 mają układ otwarty - z tyłu działki zamiast budynku znajduje się ogrodzenie. Tworzy to możliwość wykonania przebicia i połączenia sąsiadujących podwórek. Taki potencjał posiada np. podwórko Biblioteki „Wolność", które wraz z podwórzem budynku biurowego przy Placu Wolności 3 i Pasażem Róży mogłoby stanowić spójną przestrzeń. Dla kamienicy przy ul. Legionów 31 istnieje połączenie poprzez furtkę w ogrodzeniu z podwórkiem kamienicy przy ul. Gdańskiej 8.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Zalecana jest kontynuacja wypracowanych dobrych praktyk przy rewitalizacji podwórzy, w tym udrożnienie (w miarę możliwości) komunikacji pomiędzy sąsiadującymi podwórkami czy też realizacja przebić międzykwartałowych .

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: OPENING UP AND CONNECTING SPACES

/ e.g. incorporation of courtyards into PS /

DESCRIPTION:
The courtyards at 8 Traugutta ST, 16 Tuwima ST, and 35 Gdańska ST feature a closed layout, often referred to as a "well-shaped courtyard".

Courtyards at 2 Legionów ST and 31 Legionów ST have an open layout at the rear of the plot with a solid fence. This design offers the opportunity to create connections with adjacent courtyards. The "Freedom" Library has the potential to be linked with the courtyard of the office building at 3 Wolność Square and with Rose's Passage, creating a unified space. These plots are currently separated by a solid wall with twinning greenery. Furthermore, there is a gate in the fence linking the tenement house at 31 Legionów ST with the courtyard of the tenement house at 8 Gdańska ST.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is recommended that good practices continue to be used in the following revitalizations such as enhancing communication between neighboring courtyards (as far as possible), and implementing inter-quarter openings.

AD.1 FUNKCJA I SPOSÓB UŻYTKOWANIA: WPROWADZENIE USŁUG DO PRZESTRZENI PUBLICZNEJ `

/np. ogródki gastronomiczne, stoiska, markety, kioski, lodowiska)/

NIE WYSTEPUJĄ

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: INTRODUCTION OF SERVICES INTO THE PUBLIC SPACES

/e.g. catering gardens, stands, markets, kiosks, ice rinks)/

DO NOT OCCUR

AD.1 FUNKCJA I SPOSÓB UŻYTKOWANIA: UŻYTKOWANIE PRZEZ OKREŚLONE GRUPY

/np. place zabaw dla dzieci, dla dorosłych - ciche gry - szachy, boule itp., tereny sportowe - m.in. siłownie zewnętrzne, skatepark, wybiegi dla zwierząt/

OPIS:
Na obszarze analizowanych podwórek nie stwierdziliśmy wprowadzenia dodatkowych funkcji umożliwiających użytkowanie ich przez różne grupy mieszkańców.
Jedynie na podwórzu przy ul. Gdańskiej 35 pojawiają się niezwiązane z gruntem elementy wyposażenia w postaci plastikowych mebli, domku do zabawy dla dzieci, huśtawki, umieszczanych tam z własnej inicjatywy mieszkańców.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
- Dostosowanie i wyposażenie podwórek w elementy służące zróżnicowanym grupom mieszkańców (dzieci, osoby starsze, osoby z niepełnosprawnościami, właściciele zwierząt domowych itp.)
- Nowowprowadzone elementy powinny być dostosowane do wymogów wynikających z Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: USE BY SPECIFIC GROUPS

/e.g. children's playgrounds, adults - silent games - chess, boules etc., sports areas - e.g. outdoor gyms, skate park, pet walkers/

DESCRIPTION:
There is not any additional functions introduced to the analized courtyards that would allow them to be used by different groups of residents.
There are temporary furnishings in the form of plastic furniture, a playhouse for children, a swing, placed in the courtyard at 35 Gdańska ST there on the residents' own initiative.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- It is recommended that courtyards be equipped with elements that would serve different groups of residents (children, seniors, disabled people, pet owners, etc.)
- New elements should align with the aesthetic guidelines and criteria outlined in Resolution No. XXXVII/966/16 (the "Landscape Resolution for Łódź").

AD.2 EKOLOGIA / AD.2 ECOLOGY

- ROZWIĄZANIA OPARTE NA PRZYRODZIE / NBS VEGETATION
- UDZIAŁ NAWIERZCHNI UTWARDZONEJ I POWIERZCHNI BIOLOGICZNIE CZYNNEJ / AMOUNT OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SURFACES
- EKOLOGICZNE MEBLE MIEJSKIE / SUSTAINABLE URBAN FURNITURE
- GROMADZENIE WODY DESZCZOWEJ / DRAINAGE, WATER COLLECTION
- FOTOWOLTAIKA, STACJE ŁADOWANIA SAMOCHODÓW ELEKTRYCZNYCH / PHOTOVOLTAICS , ELECTRIC CAR CHARGING STATIONS
- GOSPODAROWANIE ODPADAMI / WASTE MANAGEMENT



AD.2 EKOLOGIA: ROZWIĄZANIA OPARTE NA PRZYRODZIE

/(ilość, forma, rodzaj) (zieleń niska - np. zielone aleje, łąki kwietne, zieleń ruderalna), (zielona architektura - zieleń dachowa i pionowa/zielone ściany hydroponiczne, zielone pergole i ogrodzenia), ogrody warzywne i ziołowe - forma podniesionych grządek, las miejski itp./

OPIS:

Podwórza charakteryzują się małym udziałem powierzchni biologicznie czynnej (średnio do 2% powierzchni całej działki i do 8% powierzchni dziedzińca). Na terenach pojawiają się wydzielone trawniki/rabaty, drzewa o średniej wysokości oraz rośliny w donicach, umieszczane z własnej inicjatywy mieszkańców.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:

Zaleca się zwiększenie powierzchni terenów biologicznie czynnych. Biorąc pod uwagę rozmiary i niski stopień nasłonecznienia łódzkich dziedzińców, rekomendowanym rozwiązaniem jest zieleń wertykalna w postaci pnączy na ścianach budynków i ogrodzeniach.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: NBS VEGETATION

/(quantity, form, type) (low greenery - e.g. green lanes, flower meadows, ruderal greenery), (green architecture - rooftop and vertical greenery/ green hydroponic walls, green pergolas and fences), vegetable and herb gardens - form of raised beds, urban forest, etc./

DESCRIPTION:

The courtyards have a small amount of bioactive areas, up to 2% of the total plot area and up to 8% of the courtyard area. These areas include lawns, flower beds, medium-sized trees, and potted plants, which are placed on the residents' initiative.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended to increase the area of biologically active areas. Given the dimensions, proportions, and sunlight availability in the courtyards, the optimal approach for the Łódź courtyards would be to introduce high greenery, such as vines, on the walls of buildings and fences.

AD.2 EKOLOGIA: UDZIAŁ NAWIERZCHNI UTWARDZONEJ I POWIERZCHNI BIOLOGICZNIE CZYNNEJ

/(identyfikacja wysp ciepła), powierzchnie przepuszczalne, nawierzchnie podwieszane, oddzielanie korzeni drzew od infrastruktury/

OPIS:

W przestrzeni dziedzińców nie zidentyfikowano rozwiązań w postaci nawierzchni przepuszczalnych, z wyjątkiem niewielkich trawników w podwórzach przy ul. Tuwima 16 i ul. Legionów 2 oraz rabaty bylinowej przy ul. Legionów 31.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:

Zaleca się zwiększenie udziału nawierzchni przepuszczalnych w zagospodarowaniu przestrzeni podwórek.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: AMOUNT OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SURFACES

/(identification of heat islands), permeable surfaces, suspended pavements, separating tree roots from infrastructure /

DESCRIPTION:

There are no solutions in the form of permeable surfaces identified on the courtyard, except for small lawns in the courtyards at 16 Tuwima ST and 2 Legionów ST and a perennial flowerbed at 31 Legionów ST.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended to increase the amount of permeable surfaces.

AD.2 EKOLOGIA: EKOLOGICZNE MEBLE MIEJSKIE

/tworzenie zielonych przystanków autobusowych, domków dla ptaków i owadów, uli itp./

OCENA I ZALECENIA:

Na terenie podwórek nie stwierdzono rozwiązań w postaci ekologicznych mebli miejskich wspierających bioróżnorodność. Należy przewidzieć takie rozwiązania.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: SUSTAINABLE URBAN FURNITURE

/creating green bus stops, birdhouses, insecthouses , beehives, etc./

RECOMMENDATIONS:

There has been no inventory of sustainable urban furniture solutions supporting biodiversity in the courtyards. It is essential to analyze the potential of such solutions.

AD.2 EKOLOGIA: ZBIERANIA WODY DESZCZOWEJ

/(ponds, retention basins, infiltration and bioretention ditches, rain gardens/potted rain gardens)/

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
W przestrzeni dziedzińców nie występują rozwiązania mające na celu retencję wody deszczowej. Konieczne jest przeprowadzenie analiz dotyczących gospodarowania deszczówką w podwórzach, włączając w to ocenę możliwości jej retencji i infiltracji. Rekomenduje się implementację systemów zbierania i magazynowania deszczówki, np. poprzez zastosowanie niewielkich zbiorników retencyjnych czy zielonych dachów np. na wiatach śmietnikowych.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: DRAINAGE, WATER COLLECTION

/(ponds, retention basins, infiltration and bioretention ditches, rain gardens/potted rain gardens)/

RECOMMENDATIONS :
The courtyards currently lack any rainwater retention solutions. It is essential to analyze rainwater management in these areas, including the feasibility of retention and infiltration. Installing rainwater collection and storage systems, such as small retention tanks or green roofs on garbage shelters, is recommended.

AD.2 EKOLOGIA: FOTOWOLTAIKA, STACJE ŁADOWANIA SAMOCHODÓW ELEKTRYCZNYCH

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
W przestrzeni dziedzińców nie występują rozwiązania mające na celu przetwarzanie światła słonecznego. Konieczne jest przeprowadzenie analiz możliwości wykorzystania takich rozwiązań, na przykład poprzez instalację systemów fotowoltaiki np. na dachach oficyn.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: PHOTOVOLTAICS, ELECTRIC CAR CHARGING STATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS :
There are no solutions that aim to process sunlight in the courtyards. It is essential to analyze the potential of using solutions like solar panels to harness sunlight in the courtyards and outbuildings.

AD.2 EKOLOGIA: GOSPODAROWANIE ODPADAMI

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Kosze na śmieci powinny harmonizować z elementami małej architektury tworząc spójny komplet mebli miejskich. Dopuszcza się współczesną formę, dostosowaną do charakteru dziedzińców i utrzymaną w jednym standardzie.
Pojemniki na odpady komunalne stanowią element dysharmonizujący w przestrzeniach dziedzińców. Rekomenduje się realizację murowanych lub drewnianych wiat śmietnikowych, bądź innych lekkich konstrukcji przesłaniających miejsca składowania odpadów. Dopuszcza się także dostosowanie pomieszczeń usytuowanych na parterze budynków na cele przechowywania pojemników na odpady. W przypadku rozwiązania w postaci wiaty lub konstrukcji przesłaniającej, zaleca się wprowadzenie zieleni pnącej lub nasadzeń z krzewów.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: WASTE MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS :
Trashcans should correspond with the other elements of urban furniture as one set. Opting for a modern design in subtle colors is acceptable if they adhere to a standard and blend well with the surroundings.
MSW(municipal solid waste) containers are disrupting the aesthetics of courtyard spaces. To address this, it is advised to consider constructing brick or wooden shelters for the MSW containers or implementing light structures to cover the storage areas. It is also recommended to cover the MSW shelter or a screening structure by twilling plants. Alternatively, a room on the ground floor of the building can be adapted for MSW container storage.

AD. 3 ELEMENTY HISTORYCZNE I CECHY IDENTYFIKUJĄCE PP / AD.3 HISTORIC AND IDENTITY ELEMENTS OF PS

- SPIS WSZYSTKICH ELEMENTÓW HISTORYCZNYCH I CECH, TWORZĄCYCH TOŻSAMOŚĆ PP / ENUMERATION OF ALL ELEMENTS AND FEATURES THAT ARE HISTORIC AND FORM THE IDENTITY OF THE PS



AD. 3 ELEMENTY HISTORYCZNE I CECHY IDENTYFIKUJĄCE PP: SPIS WSZYSTKICH ELEMENTÓW HISTORYCZNYCH I CECH, TWORZĄCYCH TOŻSAMOŚĆ PP

/np. oznaczanie przebiegu linii obronnych w kondygnacjach PP, eksponowanie w przestrzeni fundamentów obiektów zabytkowych, wykopalisk itp., formy upamiętnienia/

OPIS:
Charakterystycznymi elementami budującymi genius loci łódzkich dziedzińców są m.in. układ urbanistyczny, kolorystyka kamienic, stolarka okienna i drzwiowa; elementy ozdobne, historyczna posadzka: płytki ceramiczne lub bruk kamienny.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
- Ochrona historycznych cech rozplanowania poprzez zachowanie tradycyjnego układu podwórzy z zabudową oficynową, z dopuszczeniem łączenia oraz wspólnego zagospodarowywania przestrzeni;
- Określenie i respektowanie zaleceń konserwatorskich zgodnych z obowiązującymi formami ochrony zabytków;
- Zaznaczenie historycznych granic działek, wskazanych na rysunku mpzp;
- Zachowanie historycznych elementów zagospodarowania, których lokalizację wskazano na rysunku mpzp i wymieniono w ustaleniach szczegółowych, przy dopuszczeniu wkomponowania ich na obszarze działki budowlanej bez obowiązku zachowania miejsca dotychczasowej lokalizacji;
- Zakaz realizacji monolitycznych nawierzchni betonowych lub asfaltowych w podwórzach.

AD.3 HISTORIC AND IDENTITY ELEMENTS OF PS : ENUMERATION OF ALL ELEMENTS AND FEATURES THAT FORM THE IDENTITY OF THE PS

/e.g. marking the course of defensive lines in PP floors, exposing in space the foundations of historic buildings, excavations etc., forms of commemoration /

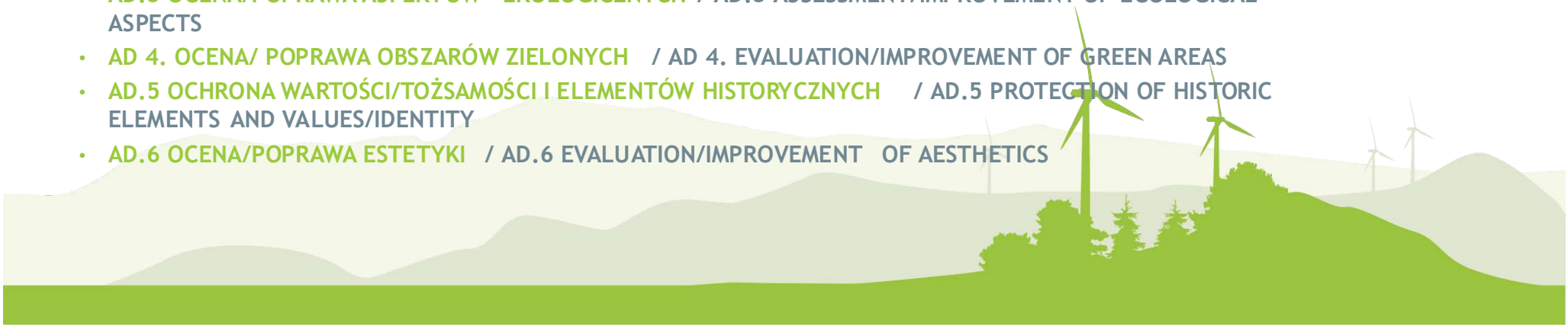
DESCRIPTION:
Characteristic elements that build the genius loci of Łódź courtyards include: urban layout, colors of fasades and colors of window and door frames, cast iron decorative elements in the yard, historic pavement – ceramic tiles or stone paving.

RECOMMENDATIONS :
- It is crucial to preserve the traditional courtyard characteristics by maintaining the original layout, frontages, and outbuildings. It is also allowed to jointly develop the courtyards of neighboring tenements.
- Defining and respecting conservation recommendations in accordance with applicable forms of monument protection.
- It is required to honor the historical boundaries of the plots by marking them in the pavement's surface.
- It is required to preserve the historical elements, as indicated on the master plan layout (in the Local Plan of Urban Development) and specific conservation guidelines. These elements should be incorporated into the new courtyard layout, however not neccesary being constrained to their previous locations.
- It is prohibited to implement monolithic concrete or asphalt surfaces;

PART III

ULEPSZENIE I OCHRONA WYBRANYCH ASPEKTÓW PP
IMPROVING/PROTECTING SELECTED ASPECTS OF PS

- AD.1 OCENA/POPRAWA JAKOŚCI ELEMENTÓW MATERIAŁOWYCH / AD.1 ASSESSING/IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL ELEMENTS
- AD.2. OCENA/POPRAWA JAKOŚCI UŻYTKOWANIA / AD. 2. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF USE
- AD.3 OCENA/POPRAWA ASPEKTÓW EKOLOGICZNYCH / AD.3 ASSESSMENT/IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS
- AD 4. OCENA/ POPRAWA OBSZARÓW ZIELONYCH / AD 4. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF GREEN AREAS
- AD.5 OCHRONA WARTOŚCI/TOŻSAMOŚCI I ELEMENTÓW HISTORYCZNYCH / AD.5 PROTECTION OF HISTORIC ELEMENTS AND VALUES/IDENTITY
- AD.6 OCENA/POPRAWA ESTETYKI / AD.6 EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF AESTHETICS



AD.1 OCENA/POPRAWA JAKOŚCI ELEMENTÓW MATERIAŁOWYCH

/(zadanie odrębne od kryteriów jakościowych materiałów, niezależne od dalszych punktów)poprawa stanu technicznego elementów tworzących przestrzenie publiczne (konieczność oceny czy jest to konieczne - stan techniczny wszystkich elementów materialnych)modernizacja elementów PP/

- Rekomendowane jest dążenie do ujednolicenia poziomów nawierzchni w obrębie dziedzińców. Tam, gdzie historyczne podziały uniemożliwiają to ujednolicenie, zaleca się implementację pochylni, szczególnie w przypadku niewielkich różnic wysokości (do 10–20 cm) lub wprowadzenie rozwiązań alternatywnych.
- W celu zapewnienia spójności estetycznej i funkcjonalnej zaleca się ograniczenie różnorodności materiałów nawierzchni do niezbędnego minimum.
- Standard i rodzaj nawierzchni powinny być dostosowane do charakteru i funkcji przestrzeni podwórek, z uwzględnieniem, o ile to możliwe, cech historycznych.
- W przypadku stwierdzenia uszkodzeń elewacji kamienic konieczne jest przeprowadzenie stosownych prac remontowych uwzględniających cechy historyczne budynków i zalecenia konserwatorskie.
- W celu zachowania spójności wizualnej i funkcjonalnej zaleca się standaryzację elementów małej architektury, takich jak ławki, kosze na śmieci czy oświetlenie (wg obowiązujących aktów prawa w tym miejscowych planów zagospodarowania przestrzennego oraz Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16, tzw. uchwała krajobrazowa dla Łodzi)
- Rekomendowane jest wprowadzenie odpowiednich elementów identyfikacji wizualnej oraz tablic informacyjnych stanowiących istotne ułatwienie dla użytkowników przestrzeni miejskich, w tym dla osób niepełnosprawnych (wg zaleceń dla nośników reklamowych oraz Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16, tzw. uchwała krajobrazowa dla Łodzi).
- Rekomendowane jest stworzenie wzornika projektowego ze szczegółowymi wytycznymi w zakresie preferowanych wzorów nawierzchni, z uwzględnieniem sposobów ich układania, kolorystyki, materiałów itp.

AD.1 ASSESSING/IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL ELEMENTS

/ (separate task from the material quality criteria, independent of further points)

improvement of the technical condition of the elements forming the public spaces (need to assess whether it is necessary - technical condition of all material elements)

upgrading of PS elements/

- Unification of surface levels: it is necessary to aim unification of the surface levels of the courtyards by minimizing height differences. Where historical conditions prevent such unification, it is recommended to implement ramps, especially in cases of small height differences (10–20 cm), or to introduce alternative access to the buildings.
- Limiting the diversion of surface materials: in order to ensure aesthetic and functional consistency, it is recommended to limit the diversity of surface materials to the necessary minimum.
- The surface standard should be adapted to the nature and function of the internal spaces of multifunctional courtyards.
- Modernization of facades: in the event of damage, it is necessary to modernize the facades of tenement houses.
- It is advisable to standardize urban furniture, including benches, waste bins, and lighting, to ensure visual and functional consistency. This should be done in accordance with the guidelines of local spatial development plans and Resolution No. XXXVII/966/16, also known as the landscape resolution for Łódź.
- In the courtyard area, it is recommended to include visual identification elements and information boards to assist all users, including those with disabilities, in orienting themselves and accessing necessary information. These elements should adhere to the guidelines for advertising media and the Resolution No. XXXVII/966/16, also known as the landscape resolution for Łódź.
- Creation of a design template: It is recommended to create a design template based on analyses, containing detailed guidelines for surface patterns, methods of their edging, and other architectural elements.

AD.2. OCENA/POPRAWA JAKOŚCI UŻYTKOWANIA

• improving functionality; e.g. subordination of pedestrian traffic and large numbers of people, bicycle transport (is it really desirable), transport within the area and to the area, elimination of the division between streets and pavements (is it really so); provision of parking, slowing down, raised pedestrian crossings,
• signage
• improving accessibility (accessibility for the disabled as well as general access)
• safety (non-slip surfaces, lighting, traffic restrictions)
• signposting/information
• opening up and connecting spaces
• allowing services to move out into the street (gardens)

- Rekomendowane jest dążenie do ujednolicenia poziomów nawierzchni w obrębie dziedzińców a także w razie potrzeby wprowadzania niewielkich pochylni w celu niwelowania barier architektonicznych i tym samym zapewnienia dostępności dla wszystkich użytkowników, w tym osób z niepełnosprawnościami i starszych .
- W uzasadnionych przypadkach wskazane jest zapewnienie dostępności alternatywnej (np.
w postaci wind zewnętrznych).
- Rekomendowane jest z większenie powierzchni biologicznie-czynnych w celu zapewnienia bioróżnorodności, w tym dostępu do odkrytych źródeł wody niezbędnych dla funkcjonowania lokalnych ekosystemów.
- Rekomendowane jest przeanalizowanie zasadności montażu monitoringu w przestrzeni dziedzińców.
- W przestrzeniach dziedzińców zaleca się wprowadzenie infrastruktury dedykowanej różnym grupom wiekowym mieszkańców. Forma architektoniczna zastosowanych rozwiązań powinna być spójna kolorystycznie i zgodna z wytycznymi obowiązujących aktów prawa
(w tym miejscowych planów zagospodarowania przestrzennego oraz Uchwały nr XXXVII/966/16, tzw. uchwała krajobrazowa dla Łodzi) .

AD. 2. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF USE

• improving functionality; e.g. subordination of pedestrian traffic and large numbers of people, bicycle transport (is it really desirable), transport within the area and to the area, elimination of the division between streets and pavements (is it really so); provision of parking, slowing down, raised pedestrian crossings,
• signage
• improving accessibility (accessibility for the disabled as well as general access)
• safety (non-slip surfaces, lighting, traffic restrictions)
• signposting/information
• opening up and connecting spaces
• allowing services to move out into the street (gardens)

- It is necessary to ensure accessibility of the tenements for all users by removing architectural barriers and implementing ramps to ensure access for all users, uncluding senior citizens and disabled people.
- It is recommended to introduce alternative access to the buildings. (e.g. external elevators) in justified cases.
- It is advisable to increase bioactive surfaces to support biodiversity and provide access to open water sources, essential for the functioning of local ecosystems.
- It is suggested to evaluate the need for installing monitoring systems in the courtyards.
- The courtyards should serve multiple functions and be equipped with infrastructure suitable for residents of different age groups. Any new urban furniture should have a consistent and preferably understated design and aligns with the aesthetic guidelines and criteria outlined in Resolution No. XXXVII/966/16 (the "Landscape Resolution for Łódź").

AD.3 OCENA/POPRAWA ASPEKTÓW EKOLOGICZNYCH

/zieleń traktowana jest podwójnie - jako stały element i jako element ekologiczny - w tym drugim przypadku będą zapewne inne priorytety - będzie założenie wprowadzenia zieleni/ - tutaj można przeprowadzić analizy temperaturowe (programy/analizy komputerowe)
• wprowadzenie zieleni i wody (obszary biologicznie czynne)• zacienienie (zadaszenia, w tym te o wysokim albedo, ale także poprzez wprowadzenie wysokiej zieleni)
• gospodarka wodami opadowymi
• kosze na śmieci (segregacja odpadów, ukryte kosze na śmieci)/

- Rekomenduje się odbetonowanie dziedzińców poprzez wprowadzenie obszarów zieleni (nasadzenia) oraz wody (np. oczka wodne, fontanny), które pełniłyby funkcje ekologiczne, wspierające różnorodność biologiczną a także stanowiły element poprawiający estetykę przestrzeni miejskiej.
- W celu poprawy komfortu cieplnego, w uzasadnionych przypadkach, rekomenduje się instalację elementów zacieniających, np. daszków czy pergoli. Możliwe jest także wykorzystanie w tym celu wysokiej zieleni, takiej jak drzewa czy pnącza.
- Rekomenduje się przeprowadzenie analiz dotyczących sposobu gospodarowania deszczówką na obszarze dziedzińców, włączając w to ocenę możliwości retencji i infiltracji wody.
- Rekomenduje się implementację systemów zbierania i magazynowania deszczówki, np. poprzez zastosowanie zbiorników retencyjnych czy realizacji ogrodów deszczowych.
- Zaleca się wyznaczenie miejsca na odpady komunalne i umieszczanie odpadów w pomieszczeniach zamkniętych poprzez realizację murowanych lub drewnianych wiat śmietnikowych, lub lekkich konstrukcji przesłaniających miejsca składowania odpadów, lub dostosowanie pomieszczenia na parterze budynku na cele przechowywania ww. pojemników. W przypadku rozwiązania w postaci wiaty lub konstrukcji przesłaniającej, zaleca się wprowadzenie zieleni pnącej lub nasadzeń z krzewów.

AD.3 ASSESSMENT/IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS

/greenery is treated twice - as a permanent fixture and as an ecological element - in the latter case there will probably be other priorities - there will be an assumption of introducing greenery/ -- here temperature analyses (computer programs/analyses) can be done
• introduction of greenery and water (biologically active areas)
• shading (canopies, including those with high albedo, but also through the introduction of tall greenery)
• rainwater management
• rubbish bins (waste segregation, concealed rubbish bins)/

- It is recommended to "de-concrete" the courtyard's surface in favor of green areas and water that will not only serve as a permanent decoration but also fulfill ecological functions, by supporting biodiversity.
- To improve thermal comfort, it is advisable to install shade, e.g. canopies or pergolas. It is also possible to use tall greenery, such as trees or vines, which will additionally provide natural shading.
- It is essential to analyze rainwater management in these areas, including the feasibility of retention and infiltration.
- Installing rainwater collection and storage systems, such as small retention tanks or green roofs on garbage shelters, is recommended.
- It is advised to consider constructing brick or wooden shelters for the MSW (municipal solid waste) containers or implementing light structures to cover the storage areas. It is also recommended to cover the MSW shelter or a screening structure by twilling plants. Alternatively, a room on the ground floor of the building can be adapted for MSW container storage.

AD 4. OCENA/ POPRAWA OBSZARÓW ZIELONYCH

/• wielkość terenów zielonych (różne formy); • istniejące formy przestrzenne zieleni; • ocena gatunkowa zieleni/

- W celu optymalnego zarządzania zielonymi obszarami miejskimi, konieczne jest stworzenie katalogu, uwzględniającego specyficzne wymagania ekologiczne oraz walory estetyczne proponowanych gatunków. Katalog ten będzie stanowił wsparcie dla planistów miejskich oraz właścicieli nieruchomości przy podejmowaniu decyzji dotyczących obsadzenia terenów zieleni, w tym dziedzińców.
- W kontekście zmiennych warunków klimatycznych oraz presji antropogenicznej, istotnym aspektem wyboru gatunków roślin jest ich odporność na ekstremalne warunki środowiskowe. Zaleca się wybór gatunków, które są odporne na zasolenie gleby oraz suszę hydrologiczną, aby zapewnić trwałość i zdrowotność zieleni miejskiej.
- Współczesne trendy urbanistyczne kładą nacisk na zachowanie bioróżnorodności oraz promowanie ekosystemów miejskich. Z tego względu, zaleca się preferowanie gatunków drzew liściastych, które charakteryzują się większą zdolnością do adaptacji do zmieniających się warunków klimatycznych oraz posiadają korzystny wpływ na mikroklimat i jakość powietrza.
- Istniejąca zieleń dojrzała często stanowi cenny zasób ekologiczny i krajobrazowy. Aby zachować jej wartość oraz zapewnić jej dalszy rozwój, rekomenduje się odpowiednią pielęgnację oraz modyfikację donic w celu poprawy warunków wzrostu i zdrowia roślin.
- Ideę sadzenia pnączy oraz wykorzystania pergoli i trejaży należy kontynuować jako elementy wspierające bioróżnorodność i estetykę przestrzeni dziedzińców.

AD 4. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF GREEN AREAS

/• size of green spaces (various forms); • existing spatial forms of greenery; • species assessment of greenery/

- It is essential to create a Catalog of Plant Species that considers the specific ecological needs and visual appeal of the proposed plant species to effectively manage urban green spaces. This catalog will help city planners and property owners in making conscious decisions about green areas, including courtyards.
- It is crucial to prioritize the selection of plant species based on their resilience to extreme environmental conditions, given climate change and anthropogenic pressure. It is advisable to choose species that can withstand soil salinity and hydrological drought to ensure the longevity and vitality of urban greenery.
- Current urban trends underscore the importance of preserving biodiversity and promoting urban ecosystems. Thus, it is recommended to favor deciduous tree species, as they demonstrate better adaptability to changing climatic conditions and positively impact the microclimate and air quality.
- It is recommended to preserve and enhance mature greenery, as it serves as a valuable ecological and landscape asset. Proper care and modifications to the soil should be undertaken to maintain its value and facilitate further growth.
- The concept of planting climbing vines and utilizing pergolas and trellises should be continued as elements that support biodiversity and enhance the aesthetics of courtyard spaces.

AD.5 OCHRONA WARTOŚCI/TOŻSAMOŚCI I ELEMENTÓW HISTORYCZNYCH

- Rekomenduje się stworzenie katalogu wytycznych konserwatorskich, który uwzględniałyby wprowadzanie koniecznych zmian w przestrzeniach zabytkowych związanych z przeciwdziałaniem skutkom zmian klimatycznych przy zachowaniu głównych wartości historycznych danego miejsca i ochronie elementów zabytkowych, z uwzględnieniem wymogów wynikających z różnych form ochrony konserwatorskiej (regulowanych przez obowiązujące akty prawa).
- Zaleca się zdefiniowanie charakterystycznych cech zabytkowych podwórek w obszarze miasta tworzących genius loci tych miejsc, takich jak: kształt, wielkość, zabudowa, wystrój architektoniczny. Przy projektowaniu nasadzeń w przestrzeni podwórza cechy te powinny być brane pod uwagę aby zachować spójność między nową szatą roślinną a zabytkowym otoczeniem, a w szczególności zapewnić harmonijne współistnienie zachowanej kompozycji historycznej z nowymi elementami, z uwzględnieniem osiowości fasad zabytkowych budynków, gabarytów zabudowy, relacji przestrzennych pomiędzy poszczególnymi jego elementami, cech własnych obiektów budowlanych (tj. np. ryzality) oraz ekspozycji widokowej.
- Konieczne jest zinwentaryzowanie i udokumentowanie wszystkich elementów historycznych na etapie przedprojektowym (z uwzględnieniem kwerendy archiwalnej) w celu ustalenia zakresu ich ochrony, określenia ewentualnych niezbędnych prac konserwatorskich bądź doprecyzowania możliwości relokacji niektórych z nich (jak np. ma to miejsce w przypadków odbojów, włazów czy zdrojów) i wkomponowania w nowoprojektowaną przestrzeń (o ile takie rozwiązanie dopuszczone jest w odniesieniu do formy ochrony konserwatorskiej danego zabytku).
- Zaleca się budowanie tożsamości miejsc zabytkowych poprzez podkreślanie fizykalnych (artystycznych, architektonicznych, historycznych) a także społecznych (kulturowych) wartości danej przestrzeni. Ważnymi elementami dla budowania takiej tożsamości mogą być np. zachowane dawne szyldy, wyeksponowane (zabezpieczone lub zrekonstruowane) elementy historyczne istotne dla danej przestrzeni lub tablice informacyjne.

AD.5 PROTECTION OF HISTORIC ELEMENTS AND VALUES/IDENTITY

- It is advisable to develop a set of conservation guidelines that consider the implementation of necessary modifications in historical areas to mitigate the impact of climate change while preserving the key historical values of the location and safeguarding historic elements, in compliance with various conservation protection requirements stipulated in relevant laws.
- It is recommended to delineate the distinctive characteristics of historical courtyards within urban areas that contribute to the unique atmosphere of these places, including their shape, size, layout, and architectural embellishments. When planning landscaping in courtyard spaces, it is important to consider these features to ensure harmony between the new greenery and the historical surroundings, and particularly to facilitate the balanced coexistence of preserved historical compositions with new elements, while taking into consideration the axial alignment of the facades of historical buildings, the dimensions of the layout, the spatial relationships among its components, the structural features of architectural objects (e.g., projections), and the view exposure.
- Prior to the design phase, it is essential to inventory and document all historical elements (taking into account archival research) to ascertain the extent of their protection, identify necessary conservation efforts, or assess the feasibility of relocating certain elements (such as bollards, manhole covers, or springs) and integrating them into the newly designed space, if permitted under the relevant conservation protection regulations for a specific monument.
- It is recommended to cultivate the identity of historical locales by highlighting the physical (artistic, architectural, historical) and social (cultural) values of the area. Preserved old signs, exhibited (secured or reconstructed) historical elements significant to the area, or informational displays can be crucial in establishing such an identity.

AD.6 OCENA/POPRAWA ESTETYKI

• Działania mogą być albo wskazaniami konkretnych elementów, albo w formie Przewodników Dobrych Praktyk (ogródki gastronomiczne, parasole, ławki, znaki itp.).
• Poprawa estetyki poprzez standaryzację (np. reklamy, parasole, witryny sklepowe),
• balustrady, tynki, wieszanie prania - co można zobaczyć z przestrzeni publicznych
• murale, dekoracje przestrzenne, graffiti• poprawa funkcjonalności (spełnianie funkcji)
• jakość użytkowania (jakość mebli).

- Rekomenduje się wprowadzanie elementów w postaci instalacji artystycznych bądź murali pod warunkiem zachowania ich wysokiego poziomu estetycznego i umiejscowienia w przestrzeniach dziedzińców zgodnie z obowiązującymi aktami prawa (w tym miejscowymi planami zagospodarowania przestrzennego oraz Uchwałą nr XXXVII/966/16, tzw. uchwałą krajobrazową dla Łodzi).
- Rekomenduje się stworzenie „Katalogu standardów" zawierającego wytyczne i przykłady dobrych praktyk z zakresu estetyki kształtowania przestrzeni publicznych, w tym podwórzy. Katalog powinien uwzględniać rekomendacje projektowania przestrzeni użytkowych (tj. np. ogródki gastronomiczne), dekoracji przestrzennych, murali, estetyki i zasad umieszczania reklam oraz znaków informacyjnych itp.

AD.6 EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF AESTHETICS

• Actions can be either indications of specific elements or in the form of Good Practice Guides (catering gardens, umbrellas, benches, signs, etc.).
• Improving aesthetics through standardisation (e.g. advertising, umbrellas, shop windows),
• railings, plasterwork, hanging laundry - what can be seen from public spaces
• murals, spatial decorations, graffiti
• functional improvement (fulfilment of functions)
• quality of use (quality of furniture).

- It is advisable to consider incorporating artistic installations or murals, ensuring that the artwork meets high aesthetic standards and complies with local regulations and plans, including Resolution No. XXXVII/966/16 and has been approved by the overseeing authority.
- It is recommended to develop a "Catalogue of Standards" consisting of guidelines and exemplary practices for enhancing the aesthetic appeal of public spaces, including courtyards. This catalogue should encompass recommendations for designing functional areas such as dining gardens, spatial embellishments, murals, aesthetics, and the placement of advertising and informational signs.

3. The scope of the investment and the estimated cost of the revitalisation project over a five-year period

No.	Address of the courtyard	Scope of work	Estimated revitalisation cost based on area and cost per 1m2
1.	**8 Traugutta ST, Łódź, Poland**	**Rainwater Management** • Installation of above-ground retention tanks ("water catchers") at downspouts • Construction of a gravity-fed irrigation system using retained rainwater • Introduction of an open, stone-lined watercourse to guide runoff and promote infiltration **Green Infrastructure & Plantings** • De-sealing of the courtyard by removing unnecessary solid surfaces (e.g., excess concrete, paving stones) • Planting of low and medium vegetation adapted to urban conditions and microclimate • Use of mulches and specialized soil to retain moisture and support plant health **Circulation & Surfaces** • Creation of a main (2 m wide) and secondary (1.5 m wide) pedestrian route • Preservation of existing concrete belt along façades **Infrastructure & Utilities** • Relocation of municipal waste containers into the utility building • Reinforced paving along the service route for waste container movement • Execution of necessary demolitions for improved spatial clarity and function **Urban Furniture & Features** • Addition of benches, bins, pergolas, planters, bike racks, and railings • Commemorative paving to mark the former courtyard well • Elements designed to foster everyday comfort and support social interaction	Yard Area: **283.8 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **1,700 zł (~365 EUR)** Total Revitalization Cost: In PLN: **482,460 zł** In EUR: **103,587 EUR**

2.	**16 Tuwima ST, Łódź, Poland**	• De-sealing the courtyard by removing unnecessary solid layers, including concrete or paving stones; • Construction of irrigation systems combined with the construction of water retention tanks ("water catchers"); • Greenery – planting of low and high vegetation, green walls in the form of evergreen clematis; • Small architectural elements creating a resident-friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships; • Necessary demolitions.	Yard Area: **260,7 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **1,700 zł (~365 EUR)** Total Revitalization Cost: In PLN: **443 190 zł** In EUR: **95 155,5 EUR**
3.	**2 Legionów ST/4 Freedom square, Łódź, Poland**	• De-sealing the courtyard by removing unnecessary solid layers, including concrete or paving stones; • Construction of irrigation systems combined with the construction of water retention tanks ("water catchers"); • Greenery – planting of low and high vegetation, green walls in the form of evergreen clematis; • Small architectural elements creating a resident-friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships; • Necessary demolitions.	Yard Area: **470 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **1,700 zł (~365 EUR)** Total Revitalization Cost: In PLN: **799 000 zł** In EUR: **171 550 EUR**
4.	**1 Legionów ST, Łódź, Poland**	• De-sealing the courtyard by removing unnecessary solid layers, including concrete or paving stones; • Construction of irrigation systems combined with the construction of water retention tanks ("water catchers"); • Greenery – planting of low and high vegetation, green walls in the form of evergreen clematis; • Small architectural elements creating a resident-friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships; • Necessary demolitions.	Yard Area: **290,3 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **1,700 zł (~365 EUR)** Total Revitalization Cost: In PLN: **493 510 zł** In EUR: **105 959,5 EUR**

5.	**35 Gdańska ST, Łódź, Poland**	• De-sealing the courtyard by removing unnecessary solid layers, including concrete or paving stones; • Construction of irrigation systems combined with the construction of water retention tanks ("water catchers"); • Greenery – planting of low and high vegetation, green walls in the form of evergreen clematis; • Small architectural elements creating a resident-friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships; • Necessary demolitions.	Yard Area: **259,4 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **1,700 zł (~365 EUR)** Total Revitalization Cost: In PLN: **440 980 zł** In EUR: **94 681 EUR**

Authors of the study

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- City of Łódź: Beata Konieczniak, Anastasiya Klimko, Marta Mucha, Katarzyna Białkowska, Eliza Kaczor, Agnieszka Smagur, Kinga Krauze – external expert.

D. STRATEGY OF THE CITY OF PINEROLO

1. Evaluation sheet for historic courtyards adaptation to climate change

1.1. Pinerolo, Italy, Piazza Vittorio Veneto 1

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Pinerolo**	
Location/address:	Piazza Vittorio Veneto 1	
Date of assessment:	05/05/2025	
Assessment conducted by:	Maria Giovanna Dongiovanni (LINKS Foundation)	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):		850 m^2
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	Yes	
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	Yes	*The courtyard does not have significant differences in level, therefore there are no stairways, ramps or retaining walls.* *There are no dedicated pathways/tactile paths for the visually impaired/appropriate signage*
Current function	Municipality offices, parking, public housing	
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*Municipality employees, Municipality users, Municipal Police, residents in perimeter houses*	
Is the courtyard currently used by the community?	*Yes, as a transit area.*	

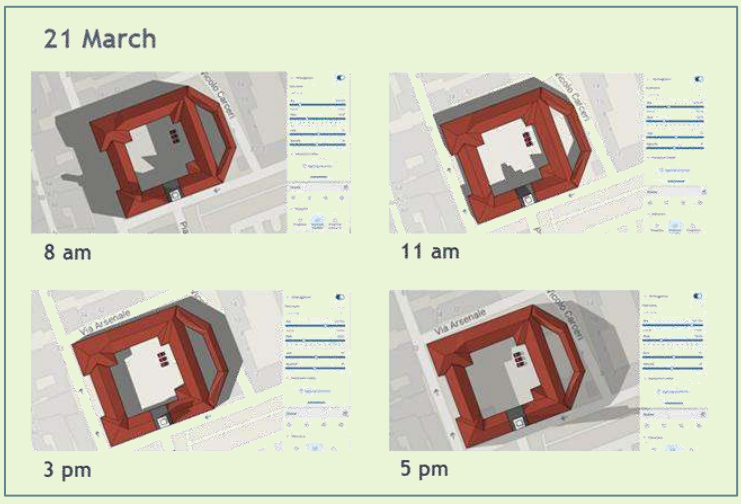
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Use of courtyard as a parking lot for Municipal Police cars.* *The courtyard of the City Hall has an entirely asphalted and waterproof surface. Furthermore, during the summer period, it becomes an important heat island.* *The seating currently present is represented by office chairs arranged in a completely random manner, without any design criteria aimed at ensuring overall comfort, safety, and aesthetic harmony. Although these solutions partially fulfill the function of providing a resting place, they are inadequate from an ergonomic standpoint and do not meet the quality standards required for a historically significant public area.* *The current lighting is insufficient to ensure adequate visibility and safety during the evening hours, and it compromises the aesthetic harmony of the area.* *The containers for urban waste are oversized and unsightly.* *The water intake, although still functional, shows evident signs of wear and has limited integration with the surrounding environment, both aesthetically and functionally. Its low visibility and the absence of a dedicated resting or usability area reduce its potential use by courtyard visitors.* *In the courtyard there is a circular well, whose structure is in fair condition but lacks any cover or protective elements. Its central location gives it the potential to serve as a focal point of the courtyard, yet it is currently not enhanced either aesthetically or functionally.* *Bike racks are currently available, but they are placed in locations that are not easily accessible.* *A diesel-powered generator with a Perkins engine is installed, part of which extends beneath the paved surface of the courtyard. Although functional as an emergency backup system, the equipment presents environmental and acoustic concerns, making it poorly suited to the public use of the space and incompatible with the historical value of the architectural setting.* *Minimal integration of vegetation within the space.*

	Lack of a unified aesthetic or functional strategy for the placement of potted and climbing plants.

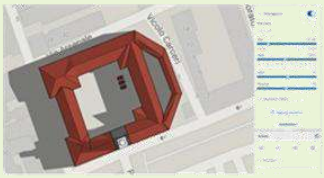
SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?		*The courtyard of the City Hall has an entirely asphalted and waterproof surface.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	No	*0%*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	Yes	*The surfaces are adapted for the needs of people with limited mobility, although there are no dedicated pathways.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?		*The surfaces of the courtyard are completely impervious and made of asphalt (bituminous conglomerate).*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Yes	*Asphalt and reinforced-concrete surfaces absorb a large share of incoming solar radiation due to their dark color and high thermal mass. They store heat throughout the day and then release it slowly after sunset, raising air and surface temperatures. This "heat-island" effect is amplified in such an enclosed*

		courtyard, where limited airflow prevents rapid cooling.
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	No	
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	Yes	*On the west side of the courtyard there is a portico built of the same reinforced-concrete as the surrounding buildings. Its overhanging roof and supporting columns cast continuous shade over that section during the midday hours, protecting the space from direct sun.*
Are there cool surfaces (e.g. gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	No	
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	Yes	*The courtyard presents different construction and decorative elements, and facades with large windows. The visible exterior of these buildings is in fair condition: their structural elements are sound and fully functional, while the aesthetic finishes require refurbishment.* *A diesel-powered generator with a Perkins engine is installed, part of which extends beneath the paved surface of the courtyard. Although functional as an emergency backup system, the equipment presents environmental and acoustic concerns, making it poorly*

		suited to the public use of the space and incompatible with the historical value of the architectural setting.
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	Yes	*The seating currently present is represented by office chairs arranged in a completely random manner, without any design criteria aimed at ensuring overall comfort, safety, and aesthetic harmony. Although these solutions partially fulfill the function of providing a resting place, they are inadequate from an ergonomic standpoint and do not meet the quality standards required for a historically significant public area.*
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*The following images show the solar exposure analyses carried out for the courtyard of Pinerolo City Hall on the days marking the change of seasons and at the times when the shadows cast by the surrounding buildings are most effective in illustrating the sun's path.*	



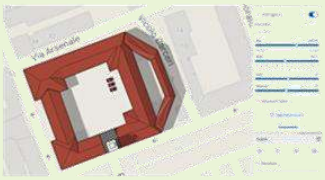
21 June



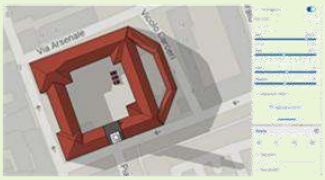
7.30 am



11 am



3 pm



6 pm

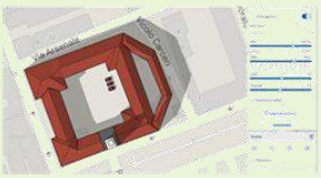
22 September



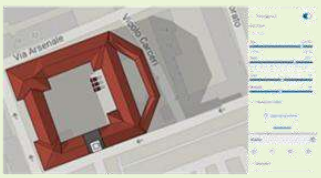
8 am



12.30 am

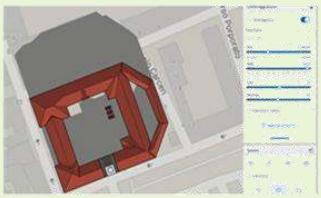


3 pm

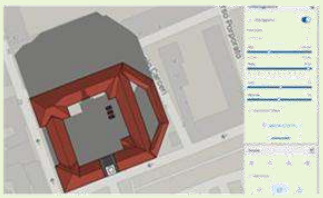


4.30 pm

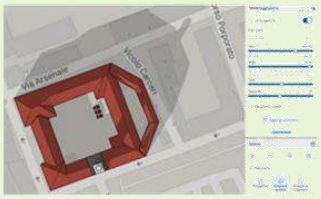
21 December



11 am



12.30 am



2.30 pm

The courtyard is sheltered from excessive wind because it is enclosed on all four sides by buildings. There are no features—such as open arcades,

	louvered panels, or gaps in the perimeter—that would promote cross-ventilation within the space.	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat buildup in the courtyard?	Yes	*Because the entire courtyard floor is asphalt and the surrounding façades and portico are reinforced concrete, the space experiences significant heat buildup in summer. The dark, impermeable surfaces absorb and store solar radiation all day, becoming hot to the touch and radiating heat back into the air after sunset. This creates a "heat-island" effect that can raise air temperatures by several degrees compared with shaded or vegetated areas. Even under the west-side portico—which provides relief from direct sun—reflected heat from the asphalt and concrete walls makes the shaded area uncomfortably warm.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	No	
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	No	
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	Yes	*See the solar exposure analyses*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	No	*Noise pollution is occasional and occurs primarily when the Municipal Police service vehicles enter or exit the courtyard.*

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	Yes	*The greenery is quite limited, featuring only climbing plants on the exterior walls of the Municipal Police building. There is no dedicated lawn or garden area, resulting in a minimal integration of vegetation within the space.*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*The greenery is sparse and poorly maintained.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	No	
Are native plant species present?	No	
Are non-native, invasive species present?	Yes	*A large oleander (Nerium oleander) grows against one of the façades. Additionally, extensive climbing plants of Hibiscus Syriacus, are found along the buildings used by the Municipal Police. These climbers are robust and cover large portions of the walls.*
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	No	
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	No	
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	Yes	*Piazza Garibaldi, 400 m far.*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity	No	*The courtyard hosts bird and insect species commonly found in urban settings. Insects include*

present (birds, insects, small mammals)?		*ants, shield bugs, beetles, bees, hornets, and both diurnal and nocturnal moths. Birds include sparrows, pigeons, starlings, blackbirds, and finches.*
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	Yes	*There is a water intake consisting of a concrete fountain with a traditional cast-iron tap. Although still functional, it shows evident signs of wear and has limited integration with the surrounding environment, both aesthetically and functionally.*
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	No	

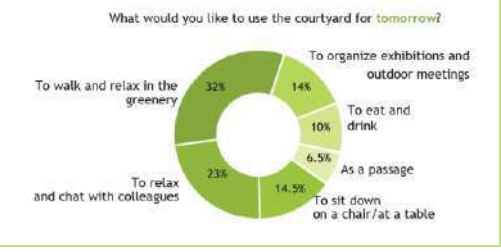
SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	No	
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	No	
ADAPTATION TO HEAVY RAINFALL		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	No	*The surface area is completely non-permeable*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	No	

Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	No	

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	Yes	*The courtyard is part of a protected area under Legislative Decree No. 42/2004, Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape, Italy's principal law for protecting monuments, historic buildings, archaeological sites, and designated landscapes. It sets out a framework for identifying and officially listing cultural assets, requires that any restoration, renovation, or demolition receive prior authorization, and governs allowable uses so that changes always respect a site's historical, artistic, and environmental value. The decree also establishes enforcement mechanisms and penalties for unauthorized work, ensuring that historical and cultural heritage is carefully conserved, managed, and monitored for the benefit of future generations.*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting	Yes	*The historic element that remains unchanged is the well at the center of the courtyard. Although it is in fair condition,*

the genius loci of the place been preserved?		*it is no longer used to draw water.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	Yes	*The courtyard at Piazza Vittorio Veneto that serves the Pinerolo Municipality building still embodies several historic values. In the past, the Palazzo del Comune served as the arsenal of the city fortress. During Fascism, the facade of the building was renovated and the current civic tower was built. Its 18th-century spatial layout remains legible in the proportions and paving patterns, while the central masonry well survives as an authentic feature of the space. These elements convey the site's evolution from a fortified municipal compound into a civic courtyard, preserving both its architectural fabric and its cultural significance.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	Yes	*The floor of the courtyard of the town hall has been asphalted to allow the transit of cars and safe use by the users of the Municipality.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**

What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard?	Fulfilled, see results on the right column	

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

To reclaim the City Hall courtyard as a welcoming public space, a comprehensive redesign should begin by removing at list some of the parking lots and replacing the asphalt with a more permeable material, or paint it in a lighter color in order to mitigate heat-island effects. Introducing a coherent seating scheme (benches and chairs selected for ergonomics, weather resistance, and visual harmony) will ensure that people can rest safely and comfortably while respecting the site's historic character. Evening safety and ambiance can be greatly improved by installing evenly distributed, low-glare lighting fixtures that highlight architectural features without overpowering the space. Unsightly waste containers should be relocated behind screen walls or housed in custom enclosures that blend with the masonry façades.

The worn water intake and central can be enhanced to become functional and better integrated with the surroundings. Bicycle parking should be moved to the edges of the courtyard near entrances, using slender, painted-iron racks that invite sustainable mobility without disrupting circulation. The diesel generator must be relocated to a discreet technical yard, replaced if necessary by a quieter, lower-emission solution.

Vegetation should also be treated as an integral design element, also central to reduce the heat-island effect, rather than an afterthought. Planting beds of drought-tolerant shrubs and seasonal flowers, coupled with coordinated pots and carefully pruned climbing vines on the portico columns, will soften hard surfaces, enhance microclimate cooling, and lend a unified green framework that both respects the courtyard's history and supports its future as a place to be shared by local community.

In addition, the local community could be more actively encouraged to use the courtyard if it featured attractive elements such as temporary or permanent art installations.

These creative additions would not only enhance the visual appeal of the space, but also establish the courtyard as a cultural and social landmark in the heart of the city.

1.2. Pinerolo, Italy, Via al Castello 4

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Pinerolo**	
Location/address:	Via al Castello 4	
Date of assessment:	06/05/2025	
Assessment conducted by:	Maria Giovanna Dongiovanni (LINKS Foundation)	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):		95 m^2
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	Yes	It is public but not acessible to outsiders
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	No	*The courtyard of Palazzo Acaja, built on the hill, has an important access staircase and the flat space of the courtyard is created through a retaining wall towards the mountain.*
Current function	Currently not used	
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*None*	
Is the courtyard currently used by the community?	*No*	
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*The general state of conservation of the courtyard is poor.* *There are no benches, nor trash cans, nor water intakes, or sources of night lighting.* *Presence of wild, unmaintained vegetation.* *The courtyard and the building it is part of are not used. They have great potential to be transformed*	

	into usable spaces but for this purpose they require substantial renovation work.

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?		*The open courtyard floor is finished in compacted earth and gravel, making it fully permeable, whereas the covered arcade is paved with concrete and therefore impermeable.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	Yes	*Approx. 80%*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	Yes	*The courtyard of Palazzo Acaja, built on the hill, has an important access staircase and the flat space of the courtyard is created through a retaining wall towards the hill.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?		*The pervious surfaces are covered in compacted earth and gravel, whereas the impervious surfaces are covered in concrete.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	No	*The vertical surfaces absorb and retain heat in direct proportion to their material properties: brick's porous structure releases heat gradually. Horizontal surfaces are made of earth and gravel which heat up less and cool more quickly thanks to their lighter color, lower thermal mass, and evaporative cooling from the soil.*

Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	No	
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	Yes	*On the north side of the courtyard there is a portico casting shade during the midday hours, protecting the space from direct sun.*
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	Yes	*The main surface of the courtyard is covered in compacted earth and gravel, which have higher albedo and lower heat capacity than asphalt or concrete. It absorbs less solar radiation during the day and, thanks to its permeability, allows moisture to infiltrate and evaporate—an evaporative cooling effect. Together, these properties reduce heat storage and slow the release of warmth after sunset, keeping the courtyard cooler and more comfortable.*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	No	
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	No	
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*Direct sun is available only briefly (usually low-angle morning or late-afternoon light) because the high surrounding façades cast long shadows. Midday sun rarely reaches the floor, so the space spends much of the day in shade.* *Airflow is constrained by the enclosing walls. Cross-ventilation is minimal.*	

URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat buildup in the courtyard?	No	
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	No	
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	No	
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	No	
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	No	

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	Yes	*The green area is marked by a large palm tree centrally positioned within the space. Overall, the presence of greenery remains sparse, with the tree being the primary natural element. The courtyard shows noticeable growth of spontaneous weeds, indicating unmaintained low greenery. Spontaneous and invasive climbing vegetation, growing unchecked along parts of the perimeter walls. These plants appear to be wild and unmanaged, lacking ornamental*

		value and potentially harmful to the masonry.
How would you rate the condition of greenery?	Poor	*The greenery is sparse and poorly maintained.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	Yes	*Spontaneous and invasive climbing vegetation, growing unchecked along parts of the perimeter walls.*
Are native plant species present?	No	
Are non-native, invasive species present?	Yes	*A single tall palm tree (Washingtonia robusta), which stands out as the primary specimen of mature greenery. It is a non-native but not invasive tree.*
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	Yes	*A single tall palm tree.*
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	No	
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	Yes	*There is a large green area of natural woods about 500 m away*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	Yes	*The courtyard hosts bird and insect species commonly found in urban settings. Insects include ants, shield bugs, beetles, bees, hornets, and both diurnal and nocturnal moths. Birds include sparrows, pigeons, starlings, blackbirds, and finches.*
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	No	
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	No	

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	No	
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	No	
ADAPTATION TO HEAVY RAINFALL		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	Yes	*The main surface of the courtyard is covered in compacted earth and gravel, which promote the flow of rainwater.*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	No	
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	No	

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	Yes	*The courtyard is part of a protected area under Legislative Decree No. 42/2004, Code of*

		Cultural Heritage and Landscape, Italy's principal law for protecting monuments, historic buildings, archaeological sites, and designated landscapes. It sets out a framework for identifying and officially listing cultural assets, requires that any restoration, renovation, or demolition receive prior authorization, and governs allowable uses so that changes always respect a site's historical, artistic, and environmental value. The decree also establishes enforcement mechanisms and penalties for unauthorized work, ensuring that historical and cultural heritage is carefully conserved, managed, and monitored for the benefit of future generations.
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	Yes	*In the courtyard of Palazzo Acaja, the structure of a well is present, although it is no longer used for its original purpose and currently hosts a tree.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	Yes	*Palazzo Acaja embodies multiple layers of Pinerolo's past. Erected in the 14th century by the Acaja cadet branch of the House of Savoy, it originally served as a fortified princely residence guarding the Alpine approach to the Po Valley. Its medieval masonry, defensive walls and arched gateways still recall that strategic military role. Over the centuries, as Pinerolo evolved from frontier fortress to civic town, the building was adapted for residential and administrative uses—its courtyard layout, window surrounds and*

		brick-and-stone façades charting that transformation. Today, Palazzo Acaja stands as a tangible record of feudal power, Savoyard influence and the urban development of Pinerolo, making it a key element of the city's architectural and cultural heritage.
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	n.a.	

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
n.a.	n.a.	

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Palazzo Acaja's robust medieval fabric has held up well over centuries, but several measures would strengthen its resilience to climate change while improving protection and accessibility. At present the courtyard is unused and inaccessible to the public. A targeted revitalization—combining repairs and adaptations with new seating, lighting, and interpretive signage—would return this significant historic space to active public use. By reopening the courtyard for community events, cultural programming, or simply as a shaded

gathering place, Palazzo Acaja can once again serve as a living civic heart, enhancing both heritage enjoyment and climate resilience.

In order to contrast the effects of climate change and excessive heating, it would be useful to introduce seasonal shading in the courtyard—such as retractable, UV-resistant canvas canopies under the arcades—to reduce daytime heat gain on the exposed paved areas. The impervious surfaces should be kept as such, this will lower surface temperatures through evapotranspiration and reduce storm-water runoff.

1.3. Pinerolo, Italy, Piazza Vittorio Veneto 8

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Pinerolo**	
Location/address:	Piazza Vittorio Veneto 8	
Date of assessment:	07/05/2025	
Assessment conducted by:	Maria Giovanna Dongiovanni (LINKS Foundation)	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):		700 m^2
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	Yes	*The courtyard is not always open to the public, but only during events and exhibitions that it hosts.*
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	Yes	*The courtyard does not have significant differences in level, therefore there are no stairways, ramps or retaining walls.* *There are no dedicated pathways/tactile paths for the visually impaired/appropriate signage.*
Current function	Temporary exhibitions and events	
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*General public and visitors, exhibiting artists and curators, event organizers and staff, performers and presenters, caterers, local community groups.*	
Is the courtyard currently used by the community?	*Only when it hosts events or exhibitions.*	
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*The courtyard does not have benches or seats for visitors.*	

	It is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the night lighting systems and their compliance with the urban police regulations. *There are no waste bins.* *The water point in the courtyard should be adapted to the historical context in which it is located.* *The lawn and shrubs are not regularly maintained, which gives the space a neglected appearance.*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION - SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?		*The open courtyard floor is finished in compacted earth and gravel, making it fully permeable. The covered arcade is paved with impermeable material.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	Yes	*Approx. 85%*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	Yes	*The surfaces are adapted for the needs of people with limited mobility, although there are no dedicated pathways.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?		*The pervious surfaces are covered in compacted earth and gravel, whereas the impervious surfaces are covered in concrete.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	No	The vertical surfaces—whether brick or concrete—absorb and retain heat in direct proportion to their material properties,

		with concrete's high thermal mass storing more warmth and brick's porous structure releasing it more gradually.
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	No	
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	Yes	*On the south side of the courtyard there is a small portico casting shade during the midday hours, protecting the space from direct sun. The roof and columns of the portico block much of the high-angle midday sun. This reduces solar heat gain in the hottest hours and limits direct warming and bright sunlight deeper in the courtyard.*
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	Yes	*The main surface of the courtyard is covered in compacted earth and gravel, which have higher albedo and lower heat capacity than asphalt or concrete. It absorbs less solar radiation during the day and, thanks to its permeability, allows moisture to infiltrate and evaporate—an evaporative cooling effect. Together, these properties reduce heat storage and slow the release of warmth after sunset, keeping the courtyard cooler and more comfortable.*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	No	*The vertical surfaces absorb and retain heat in direct proportion to their material properties: brick's porous structure releases heat gradually. Horizontal surfaces are made of earth and gravel which heat up less and*

		cool more quickly thanks to their lighter color, lower thermal mass, and evaporative cooling from the soil.
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	No	
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*Direct sunlight reaches the floor only when the sun is high enough to clear the surrounding roofs. In mid-summer around noon, a band of sunlit area will enlighten the center, but mornings and afternoons remain largely in shade as the low-angle rays are blocked by the walls. During winter, direct sunlight hardly penetrates deeply, leaving the space cool and dim.* *Ventilation is likewise constrained: the continuous barrier represented by the surrounding buildings suppresses cross-breezes, so air movement tends to be sluggish at ground level.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat buildup in the courtyard?	No	
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	No	
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	No	
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	No	
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	No	

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	Yes	*A large lawn covers the available area. The lawn is not maintained regularly, which gives the yard a neglected look. A few potted plants are placed sporadically along the sides of the courtyard. The overall effect is minimal, with little impact on the spatial or visual quality of the courtyard.*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*Poor*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	No	
Are native plant species present?	Yes	*The grass of the lawn.*
Are non-native, invasive species present?	No	
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	No	
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	No	
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	Yes	*Piazza Garibaldi, 400 m far.*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	Yes	*The courtyard hosts bird and insect species commonly found in urban settings. Insects include ants, shield bugs, beetles, bees, hornets, and both diurnal and nocturnal moths. Birds include sparrows, pigeons, starlings, blackbirds, and finches.*

Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	Yes	*There is a water intake made of a concrete structure with a modern metal tap. It lacks any furnishing or functional context.*
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	No	

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	No	
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	No	
ADAPTATION TO HEAVY RAINFALL		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	Yes	*The main surface of the courtyard is covered in compacted earth and gravel, which promote the flow of rainwater.*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	No	
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	No	

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	Yes	*The courtyard is part of a protected area under Legislative Decree No. 42/2004, Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape, Italy's principal law for protecting monuments, historic buildings, archaeological sites, and designated landscapes. It sets out a framework for identifying and officially listing cultural assets, requires that any restoration, renovation, or demolition receive prior authorization, and governs allowable uses so that changes always respect a site's historical, artistic, and environmental value. The decree also establishes enforcement mechanisms and penalties for unauthorized work, ensuring that historical and cultural heritage is carefully conserved, managed, and monitored for the benefit of future generations.*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	Partially	*In the courtyard of the Palazzo Vittone, a masonry fountain is visible. Its simple and symmetrical design reflects the sober architectural style of the building. The fountain appears to be structurally intact but is currently non-functional and unused. The basic 18th-century layout, the brick-and-stone façades and window surrounds still survive, while other small movable or decorative pieces have been removed or lost over*

		time. Currently, a small loggia is still present in the courtyard, while in the internal halls, tampered with by improper use, the monochrome frescoes dating back to the last years of the 15th century have been partially destroyed.
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?		*The courtyard of Palazzo Acaja in Pinerolo embodies its origins as a 14th-century Savoyard stronghold. Its stone perimeter walls and vaulted arcades retain the defensive character of a princely residence guarding the Alpine gateway. The simple rectangular layout, worn flagstone floor, and central well reflect medieval utility and hierarchy, while later window modifications and brick infills document its transition into a civic and residential palace. Together, these layers—military architecture, early modern adaptation, and urban integration—preserve the "memory of place," linking Pinerolo's feudal beginnings to its role as a regional administrative center.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	Yes	

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
n.a.	n.a.	

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Targeted interventions would enhance Palazzo Vittone's resilience, safety, and community appeal under changing climate conditions.

The existing concrete surfacing shows early signs of hairline cracking and surface erosion. To prevent water infiltration and frost damage, joints should be resealed. Where necessary, low-profile, removable ramps should be installed to ensure barrier-free access without altering the historic thresholds. Handrails alongside these ramps can double as safety supports for all users.

To mitigate summer heat buildup on the concrete surface, shade should be provided, e.g. through seasonal shade sails anchored to the upper façades. Permeable planters with drought-tolerant Mediterranean species (e.g. lavender, rosemary) along the perimeter will add evapotranspirative cooling and soften the hardscape. During heavy rains, retrofit discreet linear drains beneath the loggia edge to capture runoff and direct it into underground soakaways, reducing surface flooding.

Currently under-used, the courtyard could become a hub for local community. Lightweight benches would invite informal gatherings, while other specific furniture could support more activities, such as weekend markets or outdoor workshops. Clear sightlines and low-level LED lighting will extend usable hours into evening, encouraging residents to reclaim the space for social, cultural, and educational events.

1.4. Pinerolo, Italy, Via Brignone 2

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Pinerolo**	
Location/address:	Via Brignone 2	
Date of assessment:	08/05/2025	
Assessment conducted by:	Maria Giovanna Dongiovanni (LINKS Foundation)	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):		8.400 m^2
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	Yes	
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	Yes	*The courtyard does not have significant differences in level, therefore there are no stairways, ramps or retaining walls.* *There are no dedicated pathways/tactile paths for the visually impaired/appropriate signage.*
Current function	High school, music academy, municipal Offices, museum	
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*Students, school and academy staff, municipal employees, visitors accessing the municipal offices, museum staff, event organizers and performers, general public and local residents.*	
Is the courtyard currently used by the community?	*Yes*	

What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*The courtyard is generally in good condition, with some specific elements that should be maintained. In particular, the street furniture should be improved with the use, for example, of garbage bins appropriate to the context, or the installation of bicycle racks. Greater attention should also be paid to the maintenance of public greenery. All things considered, however, the courtyard does not present any significant problems.*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?		*The horizontal covering material of the courtyard is partially made of cobblestone, earth or gravel and partially of asphalt.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	Yes	*Approx. 50%*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	Yes	*The surfaces are adapted for the needs of people with limited mobility, although there are no dedicated pathways*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?		*The pervious surfaces are covered in compacted earth, cobblestone or gravel, whereas the impervious surfaces are covered in asphalt.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Yes	*The dark asphalt areas and the masonry façades of the surrounding historic buildings absorb some daytime solar radiation and store it as heat. The earth-and-gravel sections heat up less and cool more*

		quickly thanks to their lighter color, lower thermal mass, and evaporative cooling from the soil.
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	No	
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	No	
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	Yes	*Approximately half of the surface of the courtyard is covered in compacted earth and gravel, which have higher albedo and lower heat capacity than asphalt or concrete. It absorbs less solar radiation during the day and, thanks to its permeability, allows moisture to infiltrate and evaporate—an evaporative cooling effect. Together, these properties reduce heat storage and slow the release of warmth after sunset, keeping the courtyard cooler and more comfortable.*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	No	
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	Yes	*The courtyard features some of seating element consisting of painted wooden benches.*
What are sunlight and ventilation	In this courtyard sunlight is highly variable. The façades cast long shadows across the space for much of the day, so direct sun reaches the center in the	

characteristics of the courtyard?	late morning, especially from late spring through early autumn. The tree canopy further breaks up sunlight, creating dappled shade around the tennis court and along the internal service road. In the early morning and late afternoon, the combination of building shadows and tree cover leaves peripheral zones largely in shade. Air movement is similarly shaped by both the surrounding walls and the vegetation. The building courtain suppresses breezes at ground level. The tree canopy slows and diverts airflow, creating pockets of slower circulation beneath the branches.	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat buildup in the courtyard?	Yes	*Both the service road and the adjacent tennis court suffer from midday heat buildup. Nearby trees offer occasional relief while open areas remain exposed, leading to localised high temperatures.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	No	
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	No	
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	Yes	*Natural shade comes from the many trees distributed within the courtyard, providing cooler, dappled light and offering additional benefits such as evaporative cooling, habitat for wildlife, and improved air quality.*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	No	

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED	NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	Yes	*Many trees are distributed within the courtyard, in designated flower beds and an adjoining lawn. This balanced arrangement of arboreal elements and open grass areas contributes to both the recreational potential and the aesthetic enhancement of the space.*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*Very good*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	Yes	*Occasional presence of invasive ivy (Hedera helix) along the walls.*
Are native plant species present?	Yes	*Linden*
Are non-native, invasive species present?	No	
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	Yes	*Many linden trees*
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	No	
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	Yes	*Piazza Garibaldi, 100 m far.*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	Yes	*The courtyard hosts bird and insect species commonly found in urban settings. Insects include ants, shield bugs, beetles, bees, hornets, and both diurnal and nocturnal moths. Birds include*

		sparrows, pigeons, starlings, blackbirds, and finches.
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	No	
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	No	

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	No	
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	No	
ADAPTATION TO HEAVY RAINFALL		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	Yes	*The courtyard is almost half covered of compacted soil and gravel, which promote the flow of rainwater.*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	Yes	
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	No	

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	Yes	*The courtyard is part of a protected area under Legislative Decree No. 42/2004, Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape, Italy's principal law for protecting monuments, historic buildings, archaeological sites, and designated landscapes. It sets out a framework for identifying and officially listing cultural assets, requires that any restoration, renovation, or demolition receive prior authorization, and governs allowable uses so that changes always respect a site's historical, artistic, and environmental value. The decree also establishes enforcement mechanisms and penalties for unauthorized work, ensuring that historical and cultural heritage is carefully conserved, managed, and monitored for the benefit of future generations.*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	Yes	*The Courtyard of the Fenulli Barracks has substantially maintained its identity, represented by the layout of the buildings surrounding it and the trees present, although the intended use of the buildings has changed.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	Yes	*The courtyard is delimited by two main wings about 130 meters long with three floors above ground, a low body about 75 meters long called the former*

		stables of a single floor and another low body about 75 meters long that served as a riding school and which over time has undergone various uses (cinema, gyms, etc.). Today there is a complex of buildings, which constitutes what is commonly called "The School of Cavalry" which was built between 1832 and 1881. *The entire complex maintains the characteristics of the era of construction; it is characterized by a few lines, sober and regular, without architectural motifs. The courtyard has also maintained its original characteristics.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	Yes	*The interventions carried out over time to allow the reuse of the buildings and the courtyard are in line with the provisions of the regulations for the protection of historical artefacts.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
n.a.	n.a.	

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

The analysis shows that the Caserma Fenulli courtyard is in good overall condition—its masonry façades, paved areas, and mature trees all benefit from recent restoration and repair works. To ensure this high standard is maintained, it is recommended to implement a regular maintenance schedule for both the built structures and the vegetation. In addition, installing secure bicycle racks would encourage sustainable mobility for students and staff, and, if demand arises, adding electric-vehicle charging points could further enhance the courtyard's functionality without compromising its historic character, promoting environmentally-friendly practices.

In the context of climate change, it is especially important to preserve—and where possible expand—the existing green areas, as they help mitigate heat buildup, support biodiversity, and improve storm-water management.

2. Pinerolo - Charter of Courtyards (Inventory, Evaluation, Modernisation)

PINEROLO - CARTA DEI CORTILI

(INVENTARIO, VALUTAZIONE, MODERNIZZAZIONE)

PINEROLO - CHARTER OF COURTYARDS

(INVENTORY, EVALUATION, MODERNISATION)

City of Pinerolo, Italy:
DIRECTOR: GLORIA GERLERO
PROJECT MANAGER: AGNESE ACCOTTO
COMMUNICATIONMANAGER: RAMONA RAVERA

STRUTTURA DELLA CARTA
THE STRUCTURE OF THE CHARTER

- PARTE I - INVENTARIO E CARATTERIZZAZIONE / PART I - INVENTORY AND CHARACTERISATION
- PARTE II - CARATTERIZZAZIONE E VALUTAZIONE / PART II - CHARACTERISATION AND ASSESSMENT
- PARTE III - CONCLUSIONI E RIQUALIFICAZIONE / PART III - CONCLUSIONS AND IMPROVEMENT

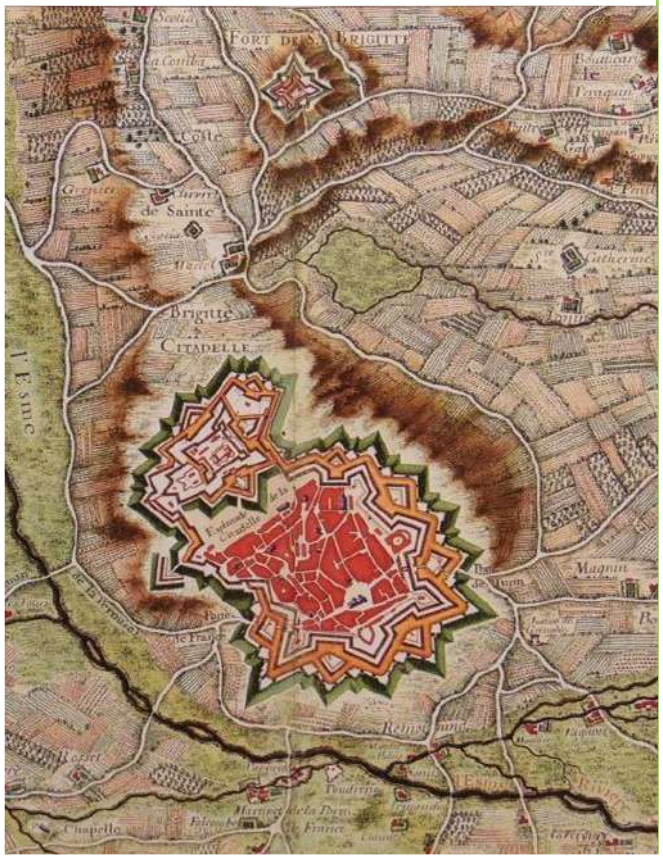


CARATTERISTICHE DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO NEL NUCLEO ANTICO DELLA CITTÀ / CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE IN THE HISTORIC URBAN CORE

NOME DELLA CITTÀ / NAME OF THE MUNICIPALITY	**Città di Pinerolo /** City of Pinerolo
DATA DI FONDAZIONE / DATE OF LOCATION	**1064 (convenzionalmente)/** 1064 A.D. (conventionally)
TIPOLOGIA DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO - BREVE DESCRIZIONE STORICA / PS TYPOLOGY BRIEF HISTORIC DESCRIPTION	L'area su cui sorge Pinerolo risulta abitata fin dalla preistoria. Dapprima insediamento rurale, con la donazione dei terreni all'Abbazia di San Verano nel 1064 inizia a configurarsi come città, fino a diventare - dalla fine del XIII secolo - capitale del principato degli Acaja, ramo cadetto della famiglia Savoia. In questo periodo la Città è divisa tra la "parte alta" (il Borgo), sulla collina, e la "parte bassa" (il Piano). Il castello degli Acaja, del quale oggi rimane solo una porzione, svettava nella "parte alta". Nel corso del XV secolo Pinerolo perde il suo ruolo di capitale in favore di Torino; negli anni successivi, caratterizzati da numerose invasioni francesi, la cinta muraria cittadina viene ingrandita e rinforzata. Pinerolo si trova in una posizione strategica, che dalle Alpi consente l'accesso alla pianura Padana, pertanto viene a lungo contesa tra i Savoia e la Francia, condizione che accresce la sua importanza militare. Sotto il dominio francese del 1600 vengono eretti numerosi edifici e fortificazioni militari incluso l'Arsenale, l'attuale sede del Comune. The area where Pinerolo stands has been inhabited since prehistoric times. Initially a rural settlement, with the donation of land to the Abbey of San Verano in 1064, Pinerolo began to take shape as a town, eventuallybecoming — by the end of the 13th century — the capital of the Principality of Acaja, a cadet branch of the House of Savoy. During this period, the city was divided into the "upper part" (the Borgo), on the hill, and the "lower part" (the Piano). The Acaja Castle, of which only a portion remains today, dominated the "upper part." In the 15th century, Pinerolo lost its status as the capital to Turin. In the following years, marked by numerous French invasions, the city's walls were expanded and reinforced. Pinerolo is strategically located, providing access from the Alps to the Po Valley, and therefore it was long contested between the Savoys and France, a situation that increased the military importance of the city. Under French rule in the 1600s, several buildings and military fortifications were erected including the Armory, which is now the City Hall.

CARATTERISTICHE DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO NEL NUCLEO ANTICO DELLA CITTÀ / CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE IN THE HISTORIC URBAN CORE

TIPOLOGIA DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO - BREVE DESCRIZIONE STORICA
/ PS TYPOLOGY
BRIEF HISTORIC DESCRIPTION



Quando alla fine del XVII secolo la Città ritorna nelle mani dei Savoia, viene avviato lo smantellamento del sistema di fortificazione francese (le caserme e la cinta muraria). Privata delle mura, a partire dal 1700 la città comincia a espandersi verso i terreni circostanti. A questo periodo risale la costruzione dell'Ospizio dei Catecumeni, oggi noto come Palazzo Vittone.

Una successiva spinta di espansione avviene nel 1800, dopo la caduta di Napoleone, provocata sia dalla crescita economica, sia dalla rinnovata importanza in ambito militare grazie al trasferimento, proprio a Pinerolo, della Scuola Militare di Cavalleria, collocata in una grande caserma di nuova costruzione, caserma Fenulli.

L'espansione della città prosegue tra la fine del XIX secolo e l'inizio del XX grazie allo sviluppo industriale e al nuovo collegamento ferroviario con Torino; dopo la parentesi del regime fascista e del conflitto bellico, l'espansione prosegue nel secondo dopoguerra grazie allo sviluppo dell'industria metalmeccanica. La crisi dell'industria degli ultimi decenni e la diminuzione delle attività militari hanno lasciato nella città molti "vuoti", che costituiscono sia delle criticità che delle importanti opportunità di riqualificazione urbana.

When the city returned to the Savoys at the end of the 17th century, the dismantling of the French fortification system (the barracks and city walls) began. Stripped of its walls, Pinerolo started to expand into the surrounding lands from the 1700s onward. This period saw the construction of the Ospizio dei Catecumeni, now known as Palazzo Vittone.

A further expansion took place in the 1800s, after Napoleon's downfall, driven by both economic growth and renewed military significance due to the relocation of the Military Cavalry School to Pinerolo, which was housed in a newly built large barracks, the Fenulli Barracks.

The city's growth continued at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, fueled by industrial development and the new railway link with Turin. After the fascist regime and the war, the expansion continued in the post-war period due to the growth of the metalworking industry. The decline of industry in recent decades, along with the reduction of military activities, has left many "gaps" in the city, which represent both a challenge and a significant opportunity for urban regeneration.

CARATTERISTICHE DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO / CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE	
NORMATIVE PER LA CONSERVAZIONE DEL PATRIMONIO / CONSERVATION POLICY	Decreto Legislativo 42/2004 «Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio» Legislative Decree n. 42/2004 «Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape»
AUTORITÀ TERRITORIALE COMPETENTE PER LA TUTELA E CONSERVAZIONE / COMPETENT AUTHORITY CONSERVATION OFFICE	Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per la Città Metropolitana di Torino Superintendency for Archaeology, Arts and Landscape for the Metropolitan City of Turin
PROGRAMMI DI RIGENERAZIONE DEGLI SPAZI PUBBLICI E ALTRI PIANI STRATEGICI / REVITALISATION PROGRAMMES FOR PUBLIC SPACES AND OTHER STRATEGIC PAPERS	• Piano Urbano della Mobilità Sostenibile (PUMS); • Biciplan – Piano strategico per la promozione della ciclabilità urbana; • Patto dei Sindaci per l'Energia Sostenibile e il Clima (PAESC); • Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza – Missione 5 Inclusione e coesione. • Urban Plan for Sustainable Mobility; • Strategic plan for the promotion of urban cycling; • Covenant of Mayors for climate and energy; • National Recovery and Resilience Plan – Mission 5 Inclusion and cohesion.
PIANIFICAZIONE TERRITORIALE LOCALE E LINEE GUIDA PER LA CONSERVAZIONE / LOCAL PLAN, CONSERVATION GUIDELINES	• Piano Regolatore Generale Comunale, Regolamento Edilizio e relativi allegati (Piano del colore, Piani Particolareggiati della collina e del centro storico) • Municipal Master Plan, Municipal Building Regulations, and related attachments (Municipal Colour planning, Detailed planning for the Hilly area and the Historic Center)

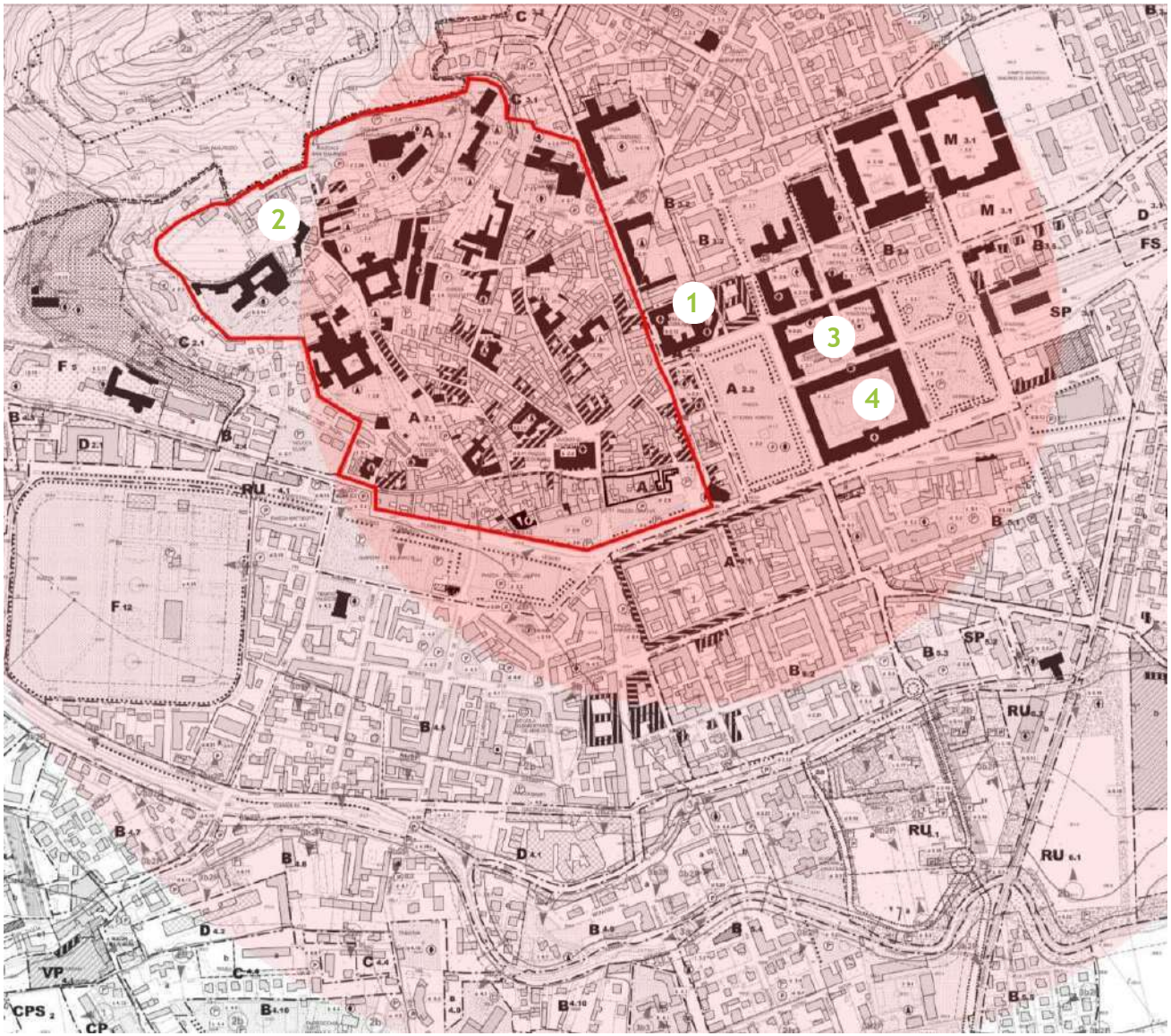
LEGENDA / MAP LEGEND

1. **PROGETTO PILOTA - CORTILE DEL PALAZZO COMUNALE - PIAZZA VITTORIO VENETO 1**
   PILOT INVESTMENT COURTYARD - CITY HALL AT 1 VITTORIO VENETO PLACE
2. **PALAZZO ACAJA - VIA AL CASTELLO 4**
   ACAJA CASTLE AT 4 AL CASTELLO ST
3. **PALAZZO VITTONE - PIAZZA VITTORIO VENETO 8**
   VITTONE PALACE AT 8 VITTORIO VENETO PLACE
4. **CASERMA FENULLI - VIA BRIGNONE 2**
   FENULLI BARRACKS AT 2 BRIGNONE ST

PERIMETRO DEL CENTRO STORICO MEDIEVALE / HISTORICAL MEDIEVAL URBAN CORE

AREA 500 M DAL PROGETTO PILOTA / AREA WITHIN 500 M RADIUS FROM THE PILOT INVESTMENTCOURTYARD

AREA 1000 M DAL PROGETTO PILOTA / AREA WITHIN 1000 M RADIUS FROM THE PILOT INVESTMENTCOURTYARD



PARTE I

INVENTARIO E CARATTERISTICHE TECNICHE DEGLI ELEMENTI DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO
INVENTORY AND TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PS ELEMENTS

AD.1 INVENTARIO DELL'USO DEL SUOLO PUBBLICO
AD.1 INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND-USE ELEMENTS OF PS

AD.2. ATTREZZATURA DEGLI SPAZI PUBBLICI (ARREDO URBANO)
AD.2. EQUIPMENT PP (URBAN FURNITURE)

AD.3 VERDE NEGLI SPAZI PUBBLICI

AD.3 GREENERY PS



AD.1 INVENTARIO DEGLI ELEMENTI CARATTERIZZANTI DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO

AD.1 INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND-USE ELEMENTS OF PS

- PAVIMENTAZIONI, RAMPE, SCALE, MURI DI CONTENIMENTO;
  PLANES, RAMPS, STAIRS, RETAINING WALLS;
- **RIVESTIMENTO DELLE PAVIMENTAZIONI:** MATERIALI, ASPETTO DEI RIVESTIMENTI; CORDOLI, FASCE, ZOCCOLI: DELIMITAZIONE DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO;
  GROUND COVER MATERIALS: MATERIAL, FORM OF COVERING ELEMENTS; KERB, BANDS AND PLINTHS: THE EDGES FORMING THE PS;
- **INFRASTRUTTURE TECNICHE:** PLUVIALI, SCARICHI, TOMBINI;
  TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE: DRAIN PIPES, MANHOLES;
- **ELEMENTI COSTRUTTIVI/CARATTERISTICHE CHE IDENTIFICANO LO SPAZIO PUBBLICO** (MENSOLE, PORTONI, COLORI, MATERIALI)
  BUILDING ELEMENTS/FEATURES FORMING THE IDENTITY OF THE PS (E.G. BRACKETS, DOORS, COLOURS, MATERIALS)



INVENTARIO DEGLI ELEMENTI CARATTERIZZANTI DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO / INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND-USE ELEMENTS OF PS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

Pilot investment courtyard

Municipality offices, parking, public housing

Address: Piazza Vittorio Veneto 1
Courtyard area: 850 m2





Palazzo Acaja

Currently not used

Address: Via al Castello 4
Courtyard area: 95 m2





Palazzo Vittone

Temporary exibitions and events

Address Piazza Vittorio Veneto 8
Courtyard area: 700 m2





Caserma Fenulli

High school, music academy, municipal Offices, museum

Address: via Brignone 2
Courtyard area: 8,400 m2





INVENTARIO DEGLI ELEMENTI CARATTERIZZANTI DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO / INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND-USE ELEMENTS OF PS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

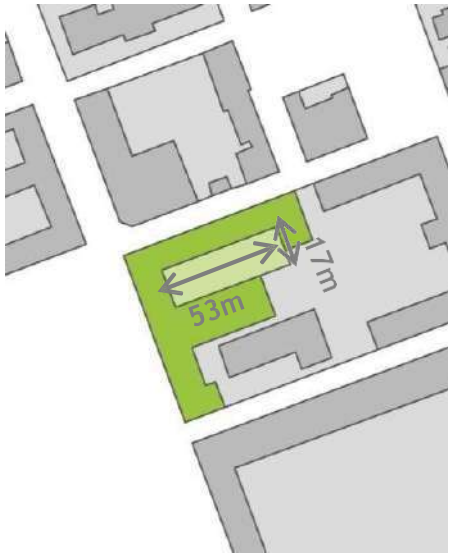
Pilot investment courtyard



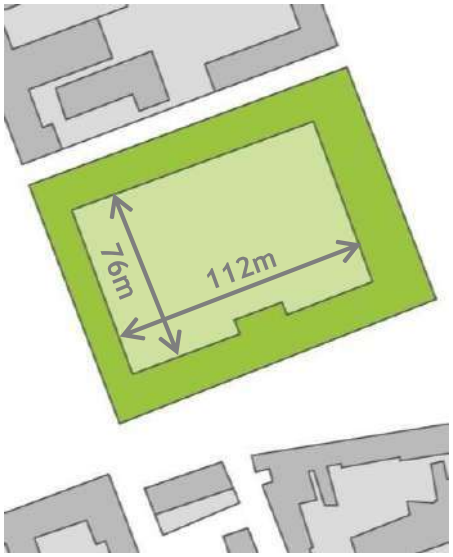
Palazzo Acaja



Palazzo Vittone



Caserma Fenulli



DESCRIZIONE: I cortili che caratterizzano la città di Pinerolo presentano tipologie costruttive, conformazioni e dimensioni estremamente differenti tra loro, a fronte della loro diversa epoca di costruzione e diversa destinazione d'uso. I cortili scelti per questa analisi, selezionati tra quelli di proprietà del Comune di Pinerolo, rispecchiano questa pluralità di caratteristiche. All'interno della città storica, di epoca medievale, le corti interne si caratterizzano per le loro dimensioni ridotte, snodandosi in un tessuto urbano molto compatto poichè compresso all'interno delle mura di difesa. Nelle epoche successive, con la crescita della città, della sua rilevanza territoriale dal punto di vista militare, e con la demolizione delle mura, gli spazi si ampliano e contestualmente i cortili diventano non soltanto uno spazio distributivo, ma un luogo funzionale.

DESCRIPTION: The courtyards that characterize the city of Pinerolo exhibit a great variation of construction types, layouts, and dimensions, reflecting their different construction periods and uses. The courtyards selected for this analysis, chosen from those owned by the Municipality of Pinerolo, reflect this diversity of characteristics. Within the historic city, dating back to medieval times, the internal courtyards are characterized by their small dimensions, winding through a very compact urban fabric due to being compressed within the defensive walls. In later periods, with the growth of the city, its increasing military importance, and the demolition of the city walls, the spaces expand. At the same time, the courtyards evolve from merely being a distribution space to becoming functional areas.

RAMPE, SCALE, MURI DI CONTENIMENTO / RAMPS, STAIRS, RETAINING WALLS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale
Pilot investment courtyard

MANCANTE
MISSING

Palazzo Acaja





Palazzo Vittone

MANCANTE
MISSING

Caserma Fenulli



DESCRIZIONE: I cortili costruiti nella parte bassa di Pinerolo non presentano significativi dislivelli, pertanto non sono presenti scalinate, rampe o muri di contenimento del versante. Il cortile di Palazzo Acaja, costruito sulla collina, ha una importante scalinata di accesso e lo spazio in piano del cortile è ricavato attraverso un muro di contenimento verso monte. Per quanto riguarda la Caserma Fenulli, sono stati creati alcuni dislivelli nell'ampio cortile per poter permettere una differenziazione funzionale degli spazi (campi sportivi).
RACCOMANDAZIONI: Conservare i materiali originari (pietra, laterizio), evitando rivestimenti moderni incoerenti. Progettare nuovi elementi per garantire l'accessibilità, usando rampe conformi alle normative ma integrate nel contesto architettonico materiali, colori e forme. Integrare corrimano semplici e coerenti (ad esempio in ferro verniciato), evitando materiali plastici o troppo industriali. Verificare e manutenere i muri di contenimento per prevenire cedimenti e infiltrazioni. Valorizzare gli elementi storici esistenti, anche attraverso una corretta illuminazione.

DESCRIPTION: The courtyards built in the lower part of Pinerolo do not have significant differences in level, therefore there are no stairways, ramps or retaining walls. The courtyard of Palazzo Acaja, built on the hill, has an important access staircase and the flat space of the courtyard is created through a retaining wall towards the mountain. As regards the Caserma Fenulli, some differences in level were created in the large courtyard to allow a functional differentiation of the spaces (sports facilities).
RECOMMENDATIONS: Preserve original materials (stone, brick), avoiding the use of inconsistent modern claddings. Design new elements to ensure accessibility, using ramps that comply with current regulations while integrating seamlessly with the architectural context in terms of materials, colours, and forms. Incorporate simple and consistent handrails (e.g., painted iron), avoiding plastic or overly industrial materials. Inspect and maintain retaining walls to prevent structural failures and water infiltration. Enhance existing historical elements through appropriate lighting.

MATERIALE DI RIVESTIMENTO: PAVIMENTAZIONE / GROUND COVER MATERIALS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

Pilot investment courtyard



Palazzo Acaja



Palazzo Vittone



Caserma Fenulli



DESCRIZIONE: Il cortile del Palazzo Comunale ha una superficie interamente asfaltata e impermeabile. Inoltre, durante il periodo estivo, diventa un'isola di calore importante. Per quanto riguarda gli altri cortili, il materiale di copertura della pavimentazione è ciottolato o ghiaia, pertanto il suolo è permeabile.

RACCOMANDAZIONI:

• Preservare le pavimentazioni storiche, ove presenti, effettuando interventi di manutenzione con tecniche e materiali compat ibili. Mantenere, ove possibile, le pavimentazioni permeabili.
• Evitare l'uso di materiali moderni incoerenti, come calcestruzzo industriale, asfalto o autobloccanti non armonizzati nel c olore e nella tessitura.
• Favorire materiali drenanti per migliorare la gestione dell'acqua piovana e ridurre l'impermeabilizzazione delle superfici.
• Garantire accessibilità, intervenendo su dislivelli e giunzioni per consentire un passaggio agevole anche a persone con mob ilità ridotta, mantenendo la coerenza estetica.

DESCRIPTION: The courtyard of the City Hall has an entirely asphalted and waterproof surface. Furthermore, during the summer period, it becomes an important heat island. As for the other courtyards, the pavement covering material is cobblestone or gravel, therefore the soil is permeable.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

• Preserve historic paving materials wherever present, using maintenance techniques and compatible materials. Maintain the or iginal permeable pavements where possible.
• Avoid modern, inconsistent materials, such as industrial concrete, asphalt, or interlocking pavers that clash in colour or texture.
• Favour permeable materials to improve rainwater management and reduce surface impermeability.
• Ensure accessibility by adjusting slopes and joints to facilitate smooth passage, including for people with reduced mobilit y, while maintaining aesthetic coherence.

DISPOSITIVI PER LO SMALTIMENTO DELLE ACQUE / WATER DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS , DRAIN PIPES, MANHOLES

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

Pilot investment courtyard





Palazzo Acaja



Palazzo Vittone



Caserma Fenulli





DESCRIZIONE / DESCRIPTION

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale: canali di gronda e pluviali in metallo ancorati alle pareti e chiusini in ghisa. Sebbene in buo no stato di conservazione, risultano poco integrati dal p. di vista estetico.
Cortile di Palazzo Acaja: i canali di gronda e i pluviali sono realizzati in rame e appaiono funzionali e ben integrati dal p unto di vista formale.
Cortile di Palazzo Vittone: sono presenti canali di gronda e pluviali realizzati in materiali e dimensioni differenti. L'insi eme dei dispositivi è funzionale, ma l'impatto estetico risulta eterogeneo.
Cortile della Caserma Fenulli: sono presenti tombini in ghisa integrati nella pavimentazione. Le grondaie e i pluviali sono v isibili sulle pareti perimetrali, realizzati in metallo scuro.
City Hall Courtyard : metal gutter channels and downspouts anchored to the walls; cast -iron manhole. Although in good condition, these elements appe ar poorly integrated from an aesthetic POV.
Palazzo Acaja Courtyard: gutter channels and downspouts are made of copper and appear functional and well integrated in terms of form and visual coh erence.
Palazzo Vittone Courtyard: gutter channels and downspouts are made of different materials and vary in size. While the system is functional, its overal l aesthetic impact is inconsistent.
Fenulli Barracks Courtyard : Cast-iron manhole covers are integrated into the pavement. Gutter channels and downspouts, made of dark metal, are visible alo ng the perimeter walls.

DISPOSITIVI PER LO SMALTIMENTO DELLE ACQUE / WATER DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS , DRAIN PIPES, MANHOLES

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli

DESCRIZIONE:
Il Regolamento Edilizio prevede le seguenti prescrizioni: «I canali di gronda ed i pluviali devono essere previsti tanto verso il suolo pubblico quanto verso i cortili interni e gli altri spazi scoperti e devono convogliare le acque meteoriche nelle fognature bianche o miste; non sono ammessi scarichi liberi a livello del piano marciapiede o del piano stradale o comunque sul suolo pubblico mentre sono ammessi scarichi in cortili, giardini, cisterne o appositi pozzi perdenti.»
RACCOMANDAZIONI
- Verificare lo stato e il corretto funzionamento di griglie, pozzetti e canaline, per prevenire ristagni e infiltrazioni.
- Evitare scarichi a vista non integrati (tubi in plastica o metallo non trattato), preferendo soluzioni discrete, compatibili con il contesto storico.
- Integrare i dispositivi nella pavimentazione, scegliendo materiali e finiture coerenti con quelli esistenti (es. chiusini in ghisa con disegno tradizionale).
- Adottare sistemi di raccolta e drenaggio sostenibili, come superfici filtranti o canalette in pietra, per favorire il deflusso naturale delle acque.

DESCRIPTION:
The Building Regulations provide the following requirements: «The gutters and downspouts must be provided both towards public land and towards internal courtyards and other open spaces and must convey rainwater into white or mixed sewers; Free discharges are not permitted at sidewalk or road level or in any case on public land, while discharges into courtyards, gardens, cisterns or special leaky wells are permitted.«
RECOMMENDATIONS
- Check the condition and proper function of grates, manholes, and channels to prevent water stagnation and infiltration.
- Avoid exposed, non-integrated drainpipes (e.g., plastic or untreated metal), and opt for discreet solutions compatible with the historic context.
- Integrate drainage elements into the paving, selecting materials and finishes consistent with the existing surfaces (e.g., cast-iron covers with traditional patterns).
- Adopt sustainable water collection and drainage systems, such as permeable surfaces or stone channels, to support natural water flow.

ELEMENTI COSTRUTTIVI STORICO-IDENTITARI / BUILDING ELEMENTS/FEATURES FORMING THE IDENTITY OF THE PS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

Pilot investment courtyard





Palazzo Acaja





Palazzo Vittone





Caserma Fenulli





DESCRIZIONE: I cortili scelti per questo inventario sono costruiti in epoche diverse e per finalità diverse, pertanto presentano elementi costruttivi e decorativi diversi. Tuttavia, tutti i cortili hanno edifici con ampie finestre e c'è una presenza significativa del mattone a vista. Per quanto riguarda la conservazione dei caratteri storico identitari, tutti i quattro cortili fanno parte di edifici vincolati dalla Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici e Paesaggistici.

DESCRIPTION : The courtyards chosen for this inventory were built in different eras and for different purposes, therefore they present different construction and decorative elements. However, all courtyards have facades with large windows and there is a significant presence of brick. As regards the conservation of the historical identifying characteristics, all four courtyards are part of buildings listed by Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici e Paesaggistici.

ELEMENTI COSTRUTTIVI STORICO-IDENTITARI / BUILDING ELEMENTS/FEATURES FORMING THE IDENTITY OF THE PS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli

RACCOMANDAZIONI:

• Individuare e censire gli elementi architettonici di valore, come archi, nicchie, loggiati, cornici in pietra, stemmi, grafiti o iscrizioni, e garantirne la conservazione, evitando interventi invasivi o coperture che ne alterino la visibilità o leggibilità.
• Integrare questi elementi nella progettazione complessiva del cortile, valorizzandoli come parte del patrimonio identitario
• Favorire l'uso di illuminazione puntuale e discreta, per evidenziare i dettagli architettonici senza effetti abbaglianti.
• Prevedere azioni di restauro compatibili con i materiali originari e, dove opportuno, accompagnare con pannelli esplicativio sistemi di fruizione digitale.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

• Identify and document valuable architectural elements, such as arches, niches, loggias, stone cornices, coats of arms, graffiti, or inscriptions, and ensure their preservation by avoiding invasive work or coverings that compromise their visibility or legibility.
• Incorporate these elements into the overall courtyard design, treating them as part of the site's heritage identity.
• Encourage the use of focused and discreet lighting to highlight architectural details without glare.
• Plan restoration actions compatible with original materials, and, where appropriate, include explanatory signage or digitalinterpretation tools.

AD.2. ARREDO URBANO
AD.2. EQUIPMENT PP (URBAN FURNITURE)

A. ELEMENTI COMPOSITIVI/ A. COMPONENTS:

- PANCHINE / BENCHES,
- ILLUMINAZIONE / LIGTENING,
- CANCELLI / GATES,
- BIDONI IMMONDIZIA/TRASH CANS,
- PUNTI ACQUA / WATER INTAKES,
- RASTRELLIERA BICICLETTE / BIKE RACKS, SPACES FOR SCOOTERS,
- ATTREZZATURE / EQUIPEMENT,
- OPERE D'ARTE /ART OBJECTS



PANCHINE E SEDUTE / BENCHES

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

Pilot investment courtyard



Palazzo Acaja

MANCANTE
MISSING

Palazzo Vittone

MANCANTE
MISSING

Caserma Fenulli



DESCRIZIONE/DESCRIPTION

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale : Le sedute attualmente presenti sono sedie da scrivania disposte in maniera casuale, senza un criterio progettuale volto a g arantire la comodità, la sicurezza e l'armonia estetica dell'insieme. Queste soluzioni, pur soddisfacendo in minima parte la funzione di sosta, sono i nadeguate dal punto di vista ergonomico e non rispondono agli standard qualitativi necessari per un'area pubblica di rilevanza storica.

Cortile della Caserma Fenulli : Il cortile dispone di un numero limitato di elementi di sosta, costituiti da semplici panchine in legno dipinte.

RACCOMANDAZIONI: Il Regolamento Edilizio del Comune di Pinerolo, pur normando le caratteristiche complessive degli arredi urb ani, non contiene indicazioni specifiche relativamente alla progettazione e alla tipologia delle panchine nell'ambito degli interventi di riqualificazione degli spazi pubblici. L'assenz a/inadeguatezza di sedute rappresenta un'opportunità per interventi di riqualificazione, finalizzati a ottimizzare la funzionalità e il comfort degli spazi, in coerenza con il contes to storico-architettonico

City Hall Courtyard : The seating currently present is represented by office chairs arranged in a completely random manner, without any design cr iteria aimed at ensuring overall comfort, safety, and aesthetic harmony. Although these solutions partially fulfill the function of providing a resting place, they are inadequate from an ergonomic standpoint and do not meet the quality standards required for a historically significant public area.

Fenulli Barracks Courtyard : The courtyard features a limited number of seating elements, consisting of simple painted wooden benches.

RECOMMENDATIONS : The Building Regulations of the Municipality of Pinerolo, while setting out the overall characteristics for urban furniture, do not contain specific guidelines regarding the design and typology of benches within the framework of public space redevelopment interventions. The absence/inadequacy o f benches represents an opportunity for redevelopment interventions. Such interventions would aim to optimize the functionality and comfort of the spaces, in line with the histori cal and architectural context.

ILLUMINAZIONE / LIGHTING

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli
	**MANCANTE** MISSING		

DESCRIZIONE/DESCRIPTION

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale : illuminazione a neon è insufficiente per garantire adeguata visibilità e sicurezza durante le ore serali e compromette l'ar monia estetica dell'area.
Cortile di Palazzo Vittone: per l'illuminazione di questo cortile si utilizzano lampioni con struttura metallica applicati sulle pareti.
Cortile della Caserma Fenulli : per l'illuminazione di questo cortile si utilizzano lampioni a stelo.
Il Regolamento di Polizia Municipale del Comune di Pinerolo contiene indicazioni sulle caratteristiche dell'illuminazione urb ana e fornisce fornendo parametri utili per la progettazione. Inoltre, la Regione Piemonte ha pubblicato linee guida per l'attuazione della L.R. 24/03/00, n. 31, "Disposizioni per la prev enzione e lotta all'inquinamento luminoso e per il corretto impiego delle risorse energetiche", fornendo un quadro di riferimento tecnico per sviluppare interventi di illuminazione coer enti, sostenibili e rispondenti alle esigenze della città.
RACCOMANDAZIONI : Utilizzare soluzioni a LED dimmerabili e con sensori di presenza per ottimizzare il consumo energetico. Proporre un'illuminazione direzionale e calibrata che sia coerente con le valenze storiche ed architettoniche dei cortili, elimini il fenomeno del bagliore e garantisca un ambiente ac cogliente e sicuro.

City Hall Courtyard : The current lighting is insufficient to ensure adequate visibility and safety during the evening hours, and it compromises the aesthetic harmony of the area.
Vittone Palace Courtyard : The lighting in this courtyard is provided by metallic -structure lamp posts mounted on the walls.
Fenulli Barracks Courtyard : The lighting in this courtyard is provided by pole -mounted lamp posts.
The Municipal Police Regulations of the City of Pinerolo include guidelines on the characteristics of urban lighting, providing useful parameters for design. Furthermore, the Piedmon t Region has published guidelines for the implementation of Regional Law 24/03/00, No. 31, 'Provisions for the prevention and c ontrol of light pollution and for the proper use of energy resources,' offering a technical reference framework for developing lighting interventions that are consistent, sustainable, and responsive to the city's needs.
RECOMMENDATIONS : Use LED solutions with dimming systems and occupancy sensors to optimize energy consumption. Propose directional and calibr ated lighting that are coherent with the historical architectural values of the courtyards, eliminates the glare and ensures a welcoming and safe environment.

CANCELLI, RECINZIONI, PORTE / GATES, FENCES, DOORS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

Pilot investment courtyard



Palazzo Acaja



Palazzo Vittone



Caserma Fenulli



DESCRIZIONE/DESCRIPTION

Questi elementi presentano un design tradizionale in linea con il carattere storico del tessuto urbano. Il Palazzo Municipale presenta un cancello in ferro battuto che introduce a un portico, mentre gli altri cortili sono chiusi da portoni in legno o ferro battuto. Questi elementi sembrano originali o restaurati nel rispetto del contesto storico; tuttavia, presentano segni di usura, come screpolature del legno e disallineamenti, che possono comprometterne sia la sicurezza che la funzionalità complessiva, nonché l'estetica.

RACCOMANDAZIONI:

- **Ristrutturazione e manutenzione** : programmare interventi periodici di manutenzione per questi elementi. Valutare la sostituzione delle parti corrose.
- **Sicurezza e funzionalità** : gli interventi futuri dovrebbero concentrarsi sul miglioramento delle caratteristiche di sicurezza di questi elementi, garantendo che offrano sia protezione fisica che facilità d'uso per residenti e visitatori. Ciò potrebbe comportare l'aggiornamento di componenti come serrature e cerniere con alternative moderne e sicure, senza compromettere il valore architettonico.
- Integrazione con le Linee Guida Urbane: allineare eventuali aggiornamenti alle linee guida correlate, affinché gli interventi siano coerenti sia con il contesto che con gli standard di sicurezza.

These elements, as currently installed, exhibit a traditional design in line with the historical character of the urban fabric. The City Hall has a wrought iron gate that leads to a portico, while the other courtyards are closed by wooden or wrought iron gates. These elements appear to be original or restored in keeping with the historical context; however, they show signs of wear, such as cracks in the wood and misalignments, which can compromise both their safety and overall functionality, as well as their aesthetics.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

- **Refurbishment and maintenance** : schedule periodic maintenance for these elements. Where deterioration is evident, consider replacing corroded parts for improved durability.
- **Enhanced security and functionality** : future interventions should focus on enhancing the security features of these elements, ensuring that they offer both physical protection and ease of use for residents and visitors. This may involve updating hardware like locks and hinges to modern, secure alternatives without compromising the architectural heritage.
- **Integration with Urban Guidelines** : align any updates with the related guidelines, ensuring that the interventions are consistent with both the historical context and modern safety standards.

CONTENITORI PER I RIFIUTI / TRASH CANS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli
	**MANCANTE** MISSING	**MANCANTE** MISSING	**MANCANTE** MISSING

DESCRIZIONE/DESCRIPTION

Non sono presenti cestini per la spazzatura in tutti i cortili tranne in quello del Palazzo Comunale. Nel cortile del Palazzo Comunale, i contenitori per rifiuti solidi urbani (RSU) risultano essere sovradimensionati ed antiestetici.

Il Comune di Pinerolo dispone di un Regolamento Comunale per la Gestione dei Rifiuti Urbani, che rappresenta il punto di rife rimento per la progettazione di nuove soluzioni di raccolta negli spazi pubblici.

RACCOMANDAZIONI :

- È essenziale stabilire un luogo specifico per i rifiuti urbani all'interno dei cortili.
- Sarà necessario, nella progettazione e realizzazione delle soluzioni di raccolta, valutare la realizzazione di ripari o str utture leggere per delimitare e celare le aree di stoccaggio dei rifiuti.
- All'interno dei cortili che ne sono sprovvisti andrebbero collocati dei cestini per i rifiuti. La scelta degli arredi da ut ilizzare dovrà essere coerente con le indicazioni sia del Regolamento Comunale per la Gestione dei Rifiuti Urbani sia del Regolamento Edilizio per quanto attiene alla sistemazione e alla scelta d egli arredi urbani.

There are no waste bins in all the courtyards except the Town Hall. In the Town Hall courtyard, the containers for solid urba n waste (MSW) are oversized and unsightly.

The Municipality of Pinerolo has a Municipal Regulation for the Management of Urban Waste, which represents the point of reference for the design of new c ollection solutions in public spaces.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

- It is essential to establish a specific place for urban waste within the courtyards.
- It will be necessary, in the design and construction of collection solutions, to evaluate the construction of shelters or lig ht structures to delimit and conceal the waste storage areas.
- Waste bins should be placed within the courtyards that do not have them. The choice of furnishings to be used must be consist ent with the indications of both the Municipal Regulation for the Management of Urban Waste and the Building Regulation with regard to the arrangement and choice of street furniture.

PUNTI ACQUA / WATER INTAKES

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli
	**MANCANTE** MISSING		**MANCANTE** MISSING

DESCRIZIONE: Il punto acqua del cortile del Palazzo Comunale è una fontanella in cemento con rubinetto in ghisa di tipo tradizionale. Sebb ene ancora funzionale, presenta segni evidenti di usura e un'integrazione limitata con il contesto circostante, sia in termini estetici che funzionali. La sua collocazione poc o visibile e la mancanza di uno spazio adeguato di sosta o fruizione riducono il potenziale d'uso da parte degli utenti del cortile. Anche il punto acqua situato nel cortile del Palazzo Vittone è costituito da una struttura in cemento e rubinetto moderno in metallo ed è priva di elementi di arredo o contesto funzionale.

RACCOMANDAZIONI :

- Riconvertire i punti acqua esistenti in elementi fruibili anche da parte dei cittadini e degli utenti degli spazi, attraver so una collocazione più visibile e contesto d'uso (es. inserimento di panche, aiuole o pavimentazione dedicata).
- Rendere le fontanelle esistenti maggiormente coerenti con il linguaggio architettonico dei cortili, utilizzando materiali r esistenti e finiture compatibili con il contesto storico.
- Ove possibile, valutare l'installazione di nuovi punti acqua multifunzionali, dotati di sistemi di risparmio idrico, anche come supporto ad attività didattiche, culturali o ricreative che coinvolgano i cortili come spazi pubblici attivi.

DESCRIPTION: The water intake in the City Hall courtyard consists of a concrete fountain with a traditional cast -iron tap. Although still fun ctional, it shows evident signs of wear and has limited integration with the surrounding environment, both aesthetically and functionally. Its low visibility and the absence of a de dicated resting or usability area reduce its potential use by courtyard visitors. Similarly, the water point located in the courtyard of the Palazzo Vittone is made of a concrete structure with a modern metal tap. It lacks any furnishing or functional context.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

- Convert existing water points into usable elements for both citizens and space users, through improved placement and a bett er contextual setting (e.g., benches, flower beds, paving…).
- Adapt existing fountains to better match the architectural language of the courtyards, using durable materials and finishes compatible with the historical setting.
- Where possible, consider installing new multifunctional water points equipped with water -saving systems, also serving as a sup port for educational, cultural, or recreational activities that promote the courtyards as active public spaces.

POZZI, FONTANE / WELLS, FOUNTAINS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

Pilot investment courtyard





Palazzo Acaja



Palazzo Vittone



Caserma Fenulli

MANCANTE
MISSING

DESCRIZIONE: Nel cortile del **Palazzo Comunale** è presente un pozzo circolare. Il manufatto presenta uno stato conservativo discreto ma è privo di copertura o elementi di pr otezione. La sua posizione centrale lo rende un potenziale punto focale del cortile, ma al momento non è valorizzato né dal punto di vista est etico né funzionale. Nel cortile di **Palazzo Acaja** è presente la struttura di un pozzo, che però ad oggi non è utilizzato per la sua funzione originaria ma ospita un albero. Nel cortile di **Palazzo Vittone** è visibile una fontana in muratura, il cui disegno semplice e simmetrico richiama lo stile sobrio dell'architettura dell'edificio. Non risultano attive funzioni idriche e la struttura appare inutili zzata ma integra dal punto di vista strutturale.

RACCOMANDAZIONI:

- Riqualificazione di pozzi e fontane come componenti identitari dei cortili, tramite interventi di pulitura, restauro conser vativo e segnaletica che ne illustri l'origine e la funzione storica.
- In particolare per i pozzi, è raccomandabile l'inserimento di coperture protettive, in materiali compatibili, per garantire la sicurezza degli utenti e la conservazione della struttura.
- Ove possibile, riattivare fontane o pozzi come elementi scenografici inserendo piccoli impianti a ricircolo d'acqua, compat ibili con i vincoli architettonici e con i principi di sostenibilità ambientale.

DESCRIPTION: In the courtyard of the **City Hall** there is a circular well. This structure is in fair condition but lacks any cover or protective elements. Its central locatio n gives it the potential to serve as a focal point of the courtyard, yet it is currently not enhanced either aesthetically or functionally. In the courtyard of **Palazzo Acaja**, the structure of a well is present, although it is no longer used for its original purpose and currently hosts a tree. In the courtyard of the **Palazzo Vittone**, a masonry fountain is visible. Its simple and symmetrical design reflects the sober architectural style of the building. The fountain appears to be structurally intact but is currently non -functional and unused.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

- Wells and fountains can be restored as distinctive features of the courtyards through cleaning, conservation work, and info rmative signage illustrating their origin and historical function.
- Especially for the wells, it is advisable to install protective grates or covers made from compatible materials, in order to ensure user safety and preserve the structures.
- Where feasible, reactivate fountains or wells as scenic elements by installing small water circulation systems that comply with architectural constraints and environmental sustainability principles.

RASTRELLIERE BICICLETTE, PUNTI RICARICA AUTO ELETTRICHE/ BIKE RACKS, ELECTRIC CAR CHARGING POINT

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli
 	**MANCANTE** MISSING	**MANCANTE** MISSING	**MANCANTE** MISSING

RASTRELLIERE BICICLETTE, PUNTI RICARICA AUTO ELETTRICHE / BIKE RACKS, ELECTRIC CAR CHARGING POINT

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli
	MANCANTE MISSING	**MANCANTE** MISSING	**MANCANTE** MISSING

DESCRIZIONE:

Solo nel cortile del Palazzo Comunale sono presenti delle rastrelliere per biciclette, collocate però in posizioni non accessibili comodamente. La mancanza di spazi dedicati al parcheggio sicuro delle biciclette rappresenta una criticità in termini di accessibilità e promozione di comportamenti sostenibili tra utenti e visitatori. In contesti urbani storici come quelli di Pinerolo, la presenza discreta e funzionale di rastrelliere progettate con materiali compatibili può incentivare l'uso della mobilità dolce senza alterare l'identità dei luoghi.

Non sono presenti colonnine di ricarica nei cortili. Sebbene non sempre compatibili con gli spazi storici per motivi tecnici e normativi, tali infrastrutture potrebbero essere valutate in zone marginali o più accessibili dei cortili, in accordo con i regolamenti comunali.

RACCOMANDAZIONI :

• Installazione di rastrelliere modulari e leggere, in acciaio o ferro verniciato, da posizionare in modo non invasivo in aree laterali dei cortili, preferibilmente vicino agli ingressi o in prossimità di punti di sosta.

• Valutazione tecnica per le ricariche elettriche, in collaborazione con gli uffici comunali competenti, per individuare aree compatibili con l'installazione di colonnine a basso impatto visivo ed energetico, anche in logica di servizio per il personale o i visitatori delle strutture pubbliche.

DESCRIPTION:

Only in the courtyard of the City Hall bike racks are currently available, though they are placed in locations that are not easily accessible. The lack of dedicated spaces for the safe parking of bicycles represents a critical issue in terms of accessibility and the promotion of sustainable behavior among users and visitors. In historic urban contexts such as Pinerolo, the discreet and functional presence of bike racks made from compatible materials can encourage the use of soft mobility without compromising the identity of the place.

No electric vehicle charging stations are currently present in the courtyards. Although not always compatible with historic spaces due to technical and regulatory constraints, such infrastructure could be considered in marginal or more accessible areas of the courtyards, in accordance with municipal regulations.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

• Install modular and lightweight bike racks, made of steel or painted iron, placed discreetly in lateral areas of the courtyards—preferably near entrances or resting points —so as not to interfere with the historical setting.

• Carry out a technical assessment for electric vehicle charging, in collaboration with the relevant municipal departments, to identify suitable areas for the installation of low -impact charging stations, potentially serving staff or visitors of the public facilities.

ATTREZZATURA / EQUIPMENT

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

Pilot investment courtyard



Palazzo Acaja

MANCANTE
MISSING

Palazzo Vittone

MANCANTE
MISSING

Caserma Fenulli



DESCRIZIONE: Nel cortile del Palazzo Comunale è installato un gruppo elettrogeno con motore Perkins alimentato a diesel, parte del quale s i sviluppa sotto la superficie pavimentata del cortile. Sebbene funzionale come sistema di emergenza, l'impianto presenta criticità dal punto di vista ambientale e acustico, risulta ndo poco compatibile con l'utilizzo pubblico dello spazio e con il valore storico del contesto architettonico. Nei cortili di Palazzo Acaja, Palazzo Vittone e Caserma Fenulli non sono presenti attrezzature fisse visibili, il che rende questi spazi più liberi da ingombri e maggiormente predisposti a essere utilizzati come spazi pubblici flessibili.

RACCOMANDAZIONI :

• Rimozione/rilocalizzazione del generatore dal cortile del Palazzo Comunale per ridurre inquinamento acustico/atmosferico, m igliorare la fruibilità e garantire coerenza con il valore architettonico.

• Pianificazione tecnica alternativa per i sistemi di backup energetico, valutando soluzioni a minor impatto ambientale e com patibili con il centro storico (es. generatori ibridi, accumuli integrati in edifici tecnici).

• Mantenimento della libera fruizione degli altri cortili, evitando nuove installazioni fisse non necessarie, e preservando l a flessibilità d'uso per attività culturali, educative o ricreative.

DESCRIPTION: In the courtyard of the City Hall, a diesel -powered generator with a Perkins engine is installed, part of which extends beneath the paved surface of the courtyard. Although functional as an emergency backup system, the equipment presents environmental and acoustic concerns, making it poorly suited to the public use of the space and incompatible with the historical value of the architectural setting. In the courtyards of Palazzo Acaja, Palazzo Vittone, and the Fenulli Barracks, no fixed equipment is visible. This absence contributes to a more open layout, enhancing the flexibility of these spaces for potential public use.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

• Removal/relocation of the generator from the City Hall courtyard to reduce noise and air pollution, improve the usability o f the space, and ensure consistency with the architectural value.

• Alternative technical planning for energy backup systems, considering solutions with lower environmental impact and greater compatibility with historic urban areas (e.g., hybrid generators, integrated energy storage systems in technical buildings).

• Preservation of open space in the other courtyards, avoiding unnecessary fixed installations and maintaining flexibility fo r cultural, educational, or recreational uses.

OPERE D'ARTE / ART OBJECTS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

Pilot investment courtyard



Palazzo Acaja

MANCANTE
MISSING

Palazzo Vittone



Caserma Fenulli

MANCANTE
MISSING

DESCRIZIONE: Nel cortile del **Palazzo Comunale** , in corrispondenza della struttura del pozzo, vengono periodicamente collocate opere d'arte e installazioni temporanee reali zzate da un artista locale. Le opere sono eseguite pro bono e contribuiscono a valorizzare lo spazio con interventi di carattere simbolico e crea tivo, che dialogano con l'identità storica del luogo pur mantenendo un carattere contemporaneo e flessibile. Nel cortile di **Palazzo Vittone** è visibile una mostra fotografica, esempio delle iniziative temporanee che spesso vengono ospitate in questo spazio. Il corti le, grazie alla sua apertura al pubblico e alla prossimità con istituzioni culturali, si presta ad accogliere esposizioni artisti che temporanee, con finalità culturali e divulgative.

RACCOMANDAZIONI :

• Adottare un regolamento o linee guida specifiche per la selezione e l'allestimento delle opere d'arte nei cortili interni, in modo da promuovere la qualità culturale delle installazioni nel rispetto degli spazi pubblici.

• Le opere e gli allestimenti temporanei dovrebbero essere compatibili con i valori storici, architettonici ed estetici dei c ortili, privilegiando materiali, forme e temi che si integrino col contesto.

• Valorizzare il coinvolgimento di artisti locali e di promuovere progetti partecipativi in grado di attivare una relazione t ra arte, cittadinanza e spazi urbani.

DESCRIPTION: In the courtyard of the **City Hall** , temporary artworks and installations are periodically placed inside the external part of the well. These pieces are created pro bono by a local artist and help enhance the space with symbolic and creative interventions that engage with the historical identity of the si te, while maintaining a contemporary and adaptable character. In the courtyard of **Palazzo Vittone** , a photographic exhibition is currently displayed —an example of the temporary cultural initiatives frequently hosted in this sp ace. Thanks to its public accessibility and proximity to cultural institutions, the courtyard is well -suited to accommodate temporary art exhibitions with educational a nd cultural purposes.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

• Adopt specific regulations or guidelines for the selection and setup of artworks in the inner courtyards, in order to promote cultural quality while respecting the public nature of the spaces.

• Ensure that all art installations and temporary exhibits are compatible with the historical, architectural, and aesthetic v alues of the courtyards, favoring materials, forms, and themes that integrate with the context.

• Support the involvement of local artists and promote participatory projects capable of creating meaningful connections betw een art, the community, and urban spaces.

AD.3 AREE A VERDE / AD.3 GREENERY PS

- DIMENSIONI DELLO SPAZIO VERDE / THE SIZE OF GREEN AREAS,
- FORMA DELLO SPAZIO VERDE / THE FORMS OF GREEN SPACE,
- TIPO DI VEGETAZIONE: PIANTE BASSE / TYPE OF GREENERY: LOW GREENERY,
- TIPO DI VEGETAZIONE: PIANTE ALTO FUSTO / TYPE OF GREENERY: MATURE GREEN,
- TIPO DI VEGETAZIONE: RAMPICANTI / TYPE OF GREENERY: HIGH GREEN,
- TIPO DI VEGETAZIONE: PIANTE IN VASO / TYPE OF GREENERY: TEMPORARY GREENERY IN POTS.



DIMENSIONE DELLE AREE VERDI / THE SIZE OF GREEN AREA

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale
Pilot investment courtyard

Courtyard area: 850 m2
Green area: 10 m2



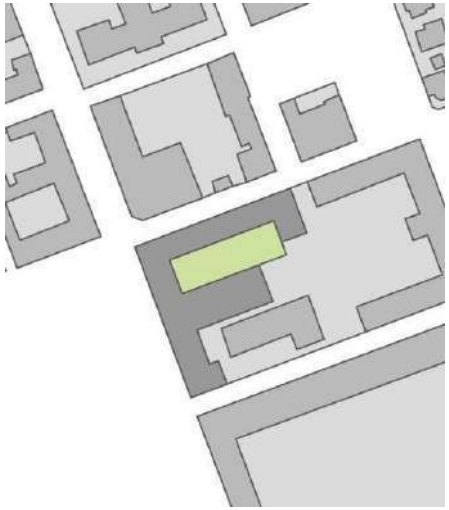
Palazzo Acaja

Courtyard area: 95 m2
Green area: 70 m2



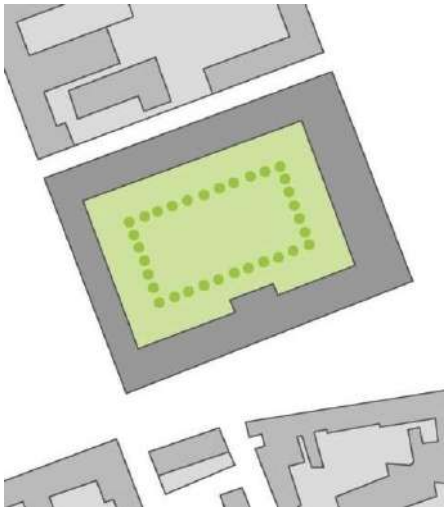
Palazzo Vittone

Courtyard area: 700 m2
Green area: 700 m2



Caserma Fenulli

Courtyard area: 8,400 m2
Green area: 2,900 m2



LE FORME DELL'AREA VERDE / THE FORM OF GREEN SPACES

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale

Pilot investment courtyard



Palazzo Acaja



Palazzo Vittone



Caserma Fenulli



DESCRIZIONE/DESCRIPTION

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale : il verde è piuttosto limitato, con solo piante rampicanti sulle pareti esterne dell'edificio della Polizia Municipale. Non vi è alcuna area dedicata a prato o giardino, con conseguente minima integrazione della vegetazione all'interno dello spazio.

Cortile di Palazzo Acaja : una grande palma posizionata centralmente. Nel complesso la presenza di verde rimane scarsa, con l'albero come elemento nat urale primario.

Cortile di Palazzo Vittone : ampio prato che copre l'area disponibile. Il tappeto verde uniforme conferisce al cortile una qualità sia funzionale che es tetica, offrendo uno spazio invitante per l'uso pubblico e ammorbidendo gli elementi paesaggistici.

Cortile della Caserma Fenulli : combinazione di alberi di tiglio e prato in aiuole dedicate. Questa disposizione equilibrata di elementi arborei e aree ver di aperte contribuisce sia al potenziale ricreativo che alla valorizzazione estetica dello spazio.

City Hall Courtyard : the greenery is quite limited, featuring only climbing plants on the exterior walls of the Municipal Police building. There is no dedicated lawn or garden area, resulting in a minimal integration of vegetation within the space.

Palazzo Acaja Courtyard: the green area is marked by a large palm tree centrally positioned within the space. Overall, the presence of greenery rema ins sparse, with the tree being the primary natural element.

Palazzo Vittone Courtyard: expansive lawn that covers the available area. The uniform green carpet provides both a functional and aesthetic quality to the courtyard, offering an inviting space for public use and softening the hardscape elements.

Fenulli Barracks Courtyard : combination of established linden trees in designated flower beds and an adjoining lawn. This balanced arrangement of arbor eal elements and open grass areas contributes to both the recreational potential and the aesthetic enhancement of the space.

VEGETAZIONE BASSA / LOW GREENERY

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli
MANCANTE MISSING			

DESCRIZIONE/DESCRIPTION

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale : assenza di vegetazione bassa.
Cortile di Palazzo Acaja : il cortile mostra una notevole crescita di erbacce spontanee, indice di vegetazione bassa non curata.
Cortile di Palazzo Vittone : prato non manutenuto, con erba alta che conferisce allo spazio un aspetto trascurato.
Cortile della Caserma Fenulli : la presenza di erbacce predomina nell'area, evidenziando una scarsa manutenzione della vegetazione bassa.
La gestione complessiva della vegetazione bassa nei cortili potrebbe essere migliorata per migliorare sia l'aspetto estetico che la qualità funzionale di questi spazi.

City Hall Courtyard : no low vegetation.
Palazzo Acaja Courtyard: the courtyard shows noticeable growth of spontaneous weeds, indicating unmaintained low greenery.
Palazzo Vittone Courtyard: an unkempt lawn is evident, with overgrown grass that gives the space a neglected appearance.
Fenulli Barracks Courtyard : weeds dominate the area, highlighting a lack of proper maintenance of the low greenery.
The overall management of low vegetation in the courtyards could be improved to enhance both the aesthetic appeal and the fun ctional quality of these spaces.

ALBERI AD ALTO FUSTO / MATURE GREEN

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli
MANCANTE MISSING			

DESCRIZIONE
Cortile del Palazzo Comunale : nessun albero ad alto fusto.
Cortile di Palazzo Acaja : una singola palma ad alto fusto (*Washingtonia robusta*).
Cortile di Palazzo Vittone : una combinazione di alberi ad alto fusto e arbusti. Un esemplare prominente di albero a foglie caduche, accompagnato da div ersi arbusti ornamentali più piccoli.
Cortile della Caserma Fenulli : in questo cortile sono visibili diversi alberi ad alto fusto.

DESCRIPTION
City Hall Courtyard : no mature tall trees.
Palazzo Acaja Courtyard: a single tall palm tree (*Washingtonia robusta*), which stands out as the primary specimen of mature greenery in this space.
Palazzo Vittone Courtyard: a combination of mature trees and shrubs. One prominent specimen of a large deciduous tree, complemented by several smaller ornamental shrubs.
Fenulli Barracks Courtyard : several mature tall trees are visible here.

RAMPICANTI / HIGH GREEN

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale
Pilot investment courtyard





Palazzo Acaja





Palazzo Vittone

MANCANTE
MISSING

Caserma Fenulli



RAMPICANTI / HIGH GREEN

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli

DESCRIZIONE/DESCRIPTION

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale : un grande oleandro (Nerium oleander) cresce contro una delle facciate. Inoltre, lungo i fabbricati in uso alla Polizia Municipale si trovano estese piante rampicanti di *Hibiscus syriacus*. Questi rampicanti coprono ampie porzioni delle pareti.

Cortile di Palazzo Acaja : vegetazione rampicante spontanea e invasiva cresce in modo incontrollato lungo alcune parti dei muri perimetrali. Si tratta di piante selvatiche e non gestite, prive di valore ornamentale e potenzialmente dannose per la muratura.

Cortile della Caserma Fenulli : edera infestante (*Hedera helix*) lungo le pareti, compresa un'area in prossimità di una finestra, dove la crescita risulta particolarmente problematica. La vegetazione appare non controllata e necessita di rimozione o contenimento.

RACCOMANDAZIONI :

• Nei contesti come il cortile del Palazzo Comunale, la vegetazione rampicante esistente dovrebbe essere mantenuta e controll ata, assicurando che sia compatibile con le facciate e non provochi danni strutturali.

• Rimuovere le specie invasive e impedirne la ricrescita, in particolare in prossimità di aperture architettoniche o superfic i fragili.

• Sviluppare protocolli di manutenzione e linee guida per la piantumazione, per garantire che la vegetazione rampicante valor izzi, anziché compromettere, il valore storico e la sicurezza dei cortili.

City Hall Courtyard : a large oleander (*Nerium oleander*) grows against one of the façades. Additionally, extensive climbing plants of *Hibiscus Syriacus*, are found along the buildings used by the Municipal Police. These climbers are robust and cover large portions of the walls.

Palazzo Acaja Courtyard: spontaneous and invasive climbing vegetation, growing unchecked along parts of the perimeter walls. These plants appear to be wild and unmanaged, lacking ornamental value and potentially harmful to the masonry.

Fenulli Barracks Courtyard : invasive ivy (*Hedera helix*) is present along the walls, including near a window, where its growth is problematic. The vegetation appears uncontrolled a nd in need of removal or containment.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

• In contexts such as the City Hall courtyard, existing climbing vegetation should be maintained and controlled, ensuring it remains compatible with the façades and does not cause structural damage.

• Remove invasive species and prevent their regrowth, especially in proximity to architectural openings or fragile surfaces.

• Develop maintenance protocols and planting guidelines to ensure climbing vegetation enhances, rather than compromises, the historic value and safety of the courtyards.

PIANTE IN VASO / TEMPORARY GREENERY IN POTS

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale Pilot investment courtyard	Palazzo Acaja	Palazzo Vittone	Caserma Fenulli
	**MANCANTE** MISSING		**MANCANTE** MISSING

DESCRIZIONE/DESCRIPTION

Cortile del Palazzo Comunale : diverse piante in vaso, di specie diverse, collocate prevalentemente sui balconi. Sebbene contribuiscano ad abbellire lo sp azio, la disposizione è casuale e priva di una strategia estetica o funzionale unitaria.

Cortile di Palazzo Vittone : alcune piante in vaso sono presenti lungo i lati del cortile. L'effetto complessivo è minimo e ha un impatto limitato sulla qualità spaziale o visiva del cortile.

RACCOMANDAZIONI :

• Sistema coordinato per la scelta e la disposizione dei vasi, selezionando contenitori durevoli ed esteticamente coerenti, i nsieme a specie vegetali compatibili con il contesto urbano e storico.

• Considerare le piante in vaso come elementi progettuali utili per valorizzare aree in cui non è possibile realizzare interv enti a verde permanenti a causa della pavimentazione, delle esigenze di circolazione o dei vincoli di tutela.

• Promuovere l'uso di specie a bassa manutenzione e sviluppare un piano stagionale di manutenzione.

• Nei cortili attualmente privi di vegetazione temporanea, valutare la possibilità di introdurre piante in vaso per migliorar e il comfort spaziale senza compromettere la flessibilità d'uso.

City Hall Courtyard : several potted plants, of various types, placed mostly on the balconies. While they contribute to softening the paved space , the arrangement appears casual and lacks a unified aesthetic or functional strategy.

Palazzo Vittone Courtyard: a few potted plants are placed sporadically along the sides of the courtyard. The overall effect is minimal, with little im pact on the spatial or visual quality of the courtyard.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

• Coordinated system for pot selection and placement, choosing durable and aesthetically consistent containers and plant spec ies suited to the urban historic context.

• Consider potted plants as flexible design elements for enhancing areas where permanent green interventions are not possible due to paving, circulation, or heritage constraints.

• Promote the use of low -maintenance species and develop a seasonal maintenance plan.

• In courtyards currently lacking temporary greenery, evaluate the opportunity to introduce potted plants to improve spatial comfort without affecting functional flexibility.

PARTE II

CARATTERISTICHE/VALUTAZIONE DI ALCUNI ASPETTI DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO

CHARACTERISTICS/EVALUATION OF SELECTED ASPECTS OF PS

- AD.1 FUNZIONI/UTILIZZO / AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE
- AD.2 ECOLOGIA / AD.2 ECOLOGY
- AD.3 ELEMENTI STORICI IDENTITARI / AD.3 HISTORIC ELEMENTS GIVING IDENTITY
- AD.4 ESTETICA / AD.4 AESTHETICS



AD.1 FUNZIONI/UTILIZZI / AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE

- ORGANIZZAZIONE DEI FLUSSI / TRAFFIC ORGANISATION
- SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE DEGLI SPAZI A FINI FUNZIONALI / SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR FUNCTIONAL PURPOSES
- ACCESSIBILITÀ / ACCESSIBILITY
- SICUREZZA / SAFETY
- APERTURE E CONNESSIONI DEGLI SPAZI / OPENING UP AND CONNECTING SPACES
- INTRODUZIONE DI SERVIZI NELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO / INTRODUCTION OF SERVICES INTO THE PUBLIC SPACES
- UTILIZZO DA PARTE DI SPECIFICHE CATEGORIE / USE BY SPECIFIC GROUPS



AD.1 FUNZIONI/UTILIZZI: ORGANIZZAZIONE DEI FLUSSI

/priorità al traffico pedonale, restrizione del traffico veicolare, corsie ciclabili, indicazioni all'interno e verso lo spazio, segnaletica verticale, organizzazione dei posteggi auto/

DESCRIZIONE:

Storicamente i cortili all'interno dei confini della città medievale avevano funzione prevalentemente distributiva: l'accesso pedonale ai diversi alloggi avveniva tramite i ballatoi affacciati all'interno del cortile. I cortili delle epoche successive, in particolare quelli degli edifici militari, erano dedicati in aggiunta anche al ricovero dei mezzi, all'addestramento e alle esercitazioni.

Oggi vi è una promiscuità di utilizzo dei cortili, in quanto l'accesso carraio è quasi sempre garantito (ad eccezione di Palazzo Acaja). La principale problematica riscontrata è l'utilizzo prevalente dello spazio come posteggio auto a discapito di altre funzioni.

INDICAZIONI:

Il Comune di Pinerolo promuove la mobilità sostenibile attraverso azioni che incentivano gli spostamenti in bicicletta, con l'obiettivo di ridurre la presenza delle automobili all'interno della città. Il Regolamento Edilizio comunale prevede che:

«Nei cortili degli edifici nuovi ed esistenti deve essere consentito il parcheggio delle biciclette di chi abita o lavora negli edifici da esso accessibili. L'individuazione di questi spazi deve riguardare almeno 1 posto bici ogni unità immobiliare o 2,5 posti bici ogni 100 mq. di superficie lorda di pavimento (s.l.p.). […] La dimensione coperta massima per ogni posto bici non potrà superare la lunghezza di metri due e larghezza 0,80 metri. Dotazioni inferiori relativamente al parcheggio biciclette sono ammissibili solo in caso di comprovata impossibilità di realizzazione. La rastrelliera deve essere fissata saldamente al suolo e deve consentire di assicurare agevolmente il telaio della bicicletta (non solo la ruota) ad un elemento fisso, mediante l'uso di un normale dispositivo antifurto. Il parcheggio delle biciclette degli utilizzatori dell'edificio deve sempre essere consentito negli spazi pertinenziali dello stesso, ove esistenti.»

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: TRAFFIC ORGANISATION

/priority of pedestrian traffic, restriction of car traffic, bicycle lanes, communication in and to the area, vertical communication, organisation of parking lots/

DESCRIPTION:

Historically, the courtyards within the walls of the medieval city had a primarily distributive function: pedestrian access to the various residences was provided via walkways overlooking the courtyard. The courtyards from later periods, particularly those of military buildings, were dedicated to the storage of vehicles, training, and exercises, in addition to pedestrian use.

Today, there is a mixed use of courtyards, as vehicular access is almost always guaranteed (except for Palazzo Acaja). The main issue encountered is the predominant use of the space for car parking, to the detriment of other functions.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Municipality of Pinerolo promotes sustainable mobility through actions that encourage cycling, with the goal of reducing the presence of cars within the city. The Municipal Building Regulations stipulate that: "In the courtyards of new and existing buildings, parking for bicycles of those who live or work in the buildings accessible from these courtyards must be allowed. The allocation of these spaces must ensure at least one bicycle parking spot per residential unit or 2.5 bicycle parking spots per 100 square meters of gross floor area (GFA). […] The maximum covered dimensions for each bicycle parking space cannot exceed two meters in length and 0.80 meters in width. Smaller bicycle parking facilities are acceptable only in cases of proven impossibility of implementation. The rack must be securely anchored to the ground and must allow for easy locking of the bicycle frame (not just the wheel) to a fixed element, using a standard anti-theft device. Bicycle parking for the building's users must always be allowed in the spaces pertaining the building, where such spaces exist."

AD.1 FUNZIONI/UTILIZZI: SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE DEGLI SPAZI A FINE FUNZIONALE

/es. dissuasori di traffico, attraversamenti pedonali rialzati, rimozione della distinzione tra strada e marciapiede - woonerf ecc./

Attualmente non applicabile. Tali soluzioni potrebbero essere adottate in fase progettuale per i cortili dove permane una commistione di traffico veicolare e pedonale (es. cortile del Palazzo Comunale).

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL FOR FUNCTIONAL PURPOSES

/e.g. traffic slowdowns, raised pedestrian crossings, elimination of the division between street and pavement - woonerf etc./

Currently not applicable. These solutions could be adopted during the design phase for courtyards where vehicular and pedestrian traffic are both present (e.g., the courtyard of the City Hall).

AD.1 FUNZIONI/UTILIZZI: ACCESSIBILITÀ

/accessibilità ai disabili (barriere architettoniche, distribuzione, segnaletica)/

DESCRIZIONE:
I cortili qui analizzati sono parzialmente accessibili (ad eccezione di Palazzo Acaja, inaccessibile ai disabili); il piano di accesso è al livello del piano strada,
ma non esistono percorsi dedicati/percorsi tattili per ipovedenti/segnaletica adeguata. Inoltre la pavimentazione permeabile può risultare sconnessa e pertanto costituire ostacolo agli utenti con ridotta mobilità.

INDICAZIONI:
Compatibilmente con le caratteristiche storiche da preservare, occorre prevedere soluzioni che amplino l'accessibilità degli spazi pubblici. In caso di intervento su bene vincolato, ferma restando la necessità di richiedere parere di competenza da parte della Soprintendenza, il Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali ha emanato nel 2008 delle linee guida per il superamento delle barriere architettoniche nei luoghi di interesse culturale, che possono fornire indicazioni per coniugare la necessità di tutelare un bene storico con il tema dell'accessibilità.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: ACCESSIBILITY

/disability accessibility (accessibility barriers, layout, signage)/

DESCRIPTION:
The courtyards analysed here are partially accessible (except for Palazzo Acaja, which is not accessible for disabled users); the access level is at street level, but there are no dedicated pathways/tactile paths for the visually impaired/appropriate signage. Furthermore, the permeable paving may be uneven and, therefore, pose an obstacle for users with reduced mobility.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
In line with the need to preserve the historical features, solutions should be implemented to enhance the accessibility of public spaces. In the case of interventions on protected heritage sites, while it is necessary to obtain permission from the Superintendence, in 2008 the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities issued guidelines for overcoming architectural barriers in places of cultural interest. These guidelines can provide recommendations for balancing the need to protect a historical site with the issue of accessibility.

AD.1 FUNZIONI/UTILIZZI: SICUREZZA

/superfici antiscivolo, illuminazione, limitazioni del traffico, sorveglianza, recinzioni basse, distinzione tra superficie pavimentata e verde/

DESCRIZIONE:

L'illuminazione è presente nei cortili attualmente utilizzati, ma assente negli spazi senza destinazione d'uso. Non sono presenti pavimentazioni antiscivolo, ad esclusione del campo da gioco all'interno del cortile della caserma Fenulli, ad uso scolastico. Il cortile del Palazzo Comunale è protetto da videosorveglianza in corrispondenza degli accessi (carraio e pedonale). Ove presenti, le aiuole/aree verdi sono delimitate da cordoli in pietra.

INDICAZIONI:

Nel rispetto delle diverse necessità funzionali, le caratteristiche sopra elencate dovrebbero essere implementate in fase di riqualificazione dei cortili.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: SAFETY

/anti-slip surfaces, lighting, traffic restrictions, monitoring, low fences - delineators separating pavements from greenery/

DESCRIPTION:

Lighting is present in the courtyards currently in use, but absent in the ones without a designated function. Non -slip flooring is not present, except in the playground within the courtyard of the Fenulli barracks, which is used for school activities. The courtyard of the Town Hall is protected by video surveillance at the access points (vehicular and pedestrian). Where present, flowerbeds/greenery are bordered by stone curbs.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Considering the different functional needs, the above -mentioned characteristics should be implemented during the revitalization of the courtyards.

AD.1 FUNZIONI/UTILIZZI: APERTURE/CONNESSIONI DEGLI SPAZI

/ es. connessione dei cortili con lo spazio pubblico/

DESCRIZIONE:

Tutti i cortili analizzati sono chiusi verso l'esterno, ad eccezione del cortile di Palazzo Vittone, che originariamente presentava una diversa conformazione. Su di esso è previsto un importante intervento di riqualificazione, che comporterà la demolizione dei volumi superflui (che attualmente occupano e delimitano lo spazio pubblico), per creare un passaggio aperto e fruibile dalla cittadinanza.

INDICAZIONI:

Compatibilmente con le caratteristiche dei cortili, in fase di riqualificazione si può prevedere una maggiore connessione con lo spazio esterno, se non fisica anche soltanto visiva.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: OPENING UP AND CONNECTING SPACES

/ e.g. incorporation of courtyards into PS /

DESCRIPTION:

All the courtyards analysed are closed off from the outside, except for the courtyard of Palazzo Vittone, which originally had a different layout. An important regeneration project is planned for this courtyard, which will involve the demolition of unnecessary volumes (currently occupying and enclosing the public space) in order to create an open passage that will be accessible to the public.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Respecting the characteristics of the courtyards, during the revitalization process a connection with the exterior space can be considered - if not physically, at least visually.

AD.1 FUNZIONI/UTILIZZI: INSERIMENTO DI SERVIZI NEGLI SPAZI PUBBLICI

/es. banchi, mercati, chioschi, piste di pattinaggio)/

Attualmente non presenti. Alcuni cortili pubblici (es. cortile della Caserma Fenulli, cortile di Palazzo Vittone) negli anni passati hanno ospitato manifestazioni, con installazione di banchi e chioschi temporanei (per fiere, rassegne, eventi) oppure di palcoscenici per rappresentazioni teatrali all'aperto.

Una volta riqualificati, questi spazi potranno tornare ad ospitare manifestazioni temporanee e eventi di intrattenimento (concerti, cinema all'aperto, ecc.). La progettazione potrebbe tenere conto di queste opportunità e prevedere opportuni accorgimenti.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: INTRODUCTION OF SERVICES INTO THE PUBLIC SPACES

/e.g. stands, markets, kiosks, ice rinks)/

Currently not present. Some public courtyards (e.g., the courtyard of the Fenulli Barracks, the courtyard of Palazzo Vittone) have hosted events in the past, with the installation of temporary stalls and kiosks (for fairs, exhibitions, events) or stages for outdoor theater performances.

Once revitalized, these courtyards could once again host temporary events and entertainment activities (concerts, outdoor cinema, etc.). The design could take these opportunities into account and include the necessary provisions.

AD.1 FUNZIONI/UTILIZZI: UTILIZZO DA PARTE DI SPECIFICHE CATEGORIE

/es. giochi per bambini, giochi per adulti - scacchi, bocce, attrezzature sportive/

Il cortile della Caserma Fenulli, che si sviluppa all'interno di un edificio prevalentemente destinato a scuola (Liceo) ha un campo da gioco multifunzione - calcio, basket, pallavolo - ad uso esclusivo degli studenti.

In fase di riqualificazione dei cortili si potrà prevedere l'installazione di queste attrezzature, ove compatibili con le destinazioni d'uso dell'edificio e del cortile.

Il cortile del Palazzo Comunale è utilizzato prevalentemente dai dipendenti, pertanto in fase progettuale saranno tenute in considerazione le esigenze di questa specifica categoria.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: USE BY SPECIFIC GROUPS

/e.g. children's playgrounds, adults games - chess, boules etc., sports equipment/

The courtyard of the Fenulli Barracks, which is located within a building primarily used by a school (High School), has a multifunctional sports field - for football, basketball, and volleyball - exclusively for student use.

During the revitalization of the courtyards, the installation of these facilities may be considered, where compatible with the intended use of the building and the courtyard.

The courtyard of the City Hall is predominantly used by employees, therefore, during the design phase, the needs of this specific group will be taken into account.

AD.2 ECOLOGIA / AD.2 ECOLOGY

- VEGETAZIONE NBS / NBS VEGETATION
- QUANTITÀ DI SUPERFICI PERMEABILI E SUPERFICI BIOLOGICAMENTE ATTIVE / AMOUNT OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SURFACES
- ARREDO URBANO SOSTENIBILE / SUSTAINABLE URBAN FURNITURE
- DRENAGGIO E RACCOLTA ACQUE PIOVANE / DRAINAGE, WATER COLLECTION
- FOTOVOLTAICO E STAZIONI DI RICARICA ELETTRICA / PHOTOVOLTAICS , ELECTRIC CAR CHARGING STATIONS
- GESTIONE DEI RIFIUTI / WASTE MANAGEMENT



AD.2 ECOLOGIA: VEGETAZIONE NBS

/(quantità, forma, tipologia) (tappezzanti - viali verdi, aiuole fiorite, vegetazione ruderale) (architettura verde - coperture e pareti verdi, giardini verticali idroponici, pergolati e recinzioni), orti - orti rialzati, foreste urbane ecc./

DESCRIZIONE:
I cortili analizzati conservano nella maggior parte dei casi una pavimentazione permeabile, con una superficie pari anche al 100%. L'eccezione è costituita dal cortile oggetto del progetto pilota, completamente rivestito in materiale non permeabile (asfalto) e caratterizzato da presenza di piante non curate.

INDICAZIONI:
Mantenere le originali pavimentazioni permeabili e incrementare ove possibile la quantità e la qualità della vegetazione.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: NBS VEGETATION

/(quantity, form, type) (low greenery - e.g. green lanes, flower meadows, ruderal greenery), (green architecture - rooftop and vertical greenery/ green hydroponic walls, green pergolas and fences), vegetable and herb gardens - form of raised beds, urban forest, etc./

DESCRIPTION:
The courtyards analyzed generally retain a permeable surface, with an area that is sometimes up to 100% permeable. The exception is the courtyard of the pilot project, which is entirely covered with non-permeable material (asphalt) and features poorly maintained plants.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Maintain the original permeable pavements and, where possible, increase the quantity and quality of the vegetation.

AD.2 ECOLOGIA: QUANTITÀ DI SUPERFICI PERMEABILI E BIOLOGICAMENTE ATTIVE

/(identificazione delle isole di calore), superfici permeabili, pavimenti galleggianti

DESCRIZIONE:
Le pavimentazioni storiche sono spesso almeno parzialmente permeabili (es. Palazzo Vittone, Caserma Fenulli, Palazzo Acaja)

INDICAZIONI:
Mantenere pavimentazioni permeabili dove già presenti e incrementarle ove possibile

AD.2 ECOLOGY: AMOUNT OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SURFACES

/(identification of heat islands), permeable surfaces, suspended pavements/

DESCRIPTION:
The historic pavements are often at least partially permeable (e.g., Palazzo Vittone, Fenulli Barracks, Palazzo Acaja).

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Maintain permeable pavements where they already exist and increase them where possible.

AD.2 ECOLOGIA: ARREDO URBANO SOSTENIBILE

/pensiline verdi, casette per uccelli, arnie, nidi per insetti/

INDICAZIONI:
Soluzioni che favoriscono la biodiversità, da considerare.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: SUSTAINABLE URBAN FURNITURE

/green bus stops, birdhouses, beehives, insecthouses/

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Consider solutions that promote biodiversity.

AD.2 ECOLOGIA: DRENAGGIO E RACCOLTA ACQUE PIOVANE

INDICAZIONI:

Attualmente non sono presenti soluzioni di questo tipo. Il PAESC fornisce alcuni suggerimenti da seguire, in merito al risparmio idrico e recupero acque meteoriche, raccolte in cisterna e riutilizzate per l'irrigazione del verde pertinenziale (anche orti), la pulizia dei cortili e dei passaggi, il lavaggio delle auto, l'alimentazione delle cassette di scarico, ecc.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: DRAINAGE, WATER COLLECTION

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Currently, there are no solutions of this kind. ThePAESC (Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan)provides some guidelines to follow regarding water conservation and rainwater recovery, collected in tanks and reused for the irrigation of ancillary green areas (including vegetable gardens), the cleaning of courtyards and passageways, car washing, flushing systems, etc.

AD.2 ECOLOGIA: FOTOVOLTAICO E STAZIONI DI RICARICA ELETTRICA

INDICAZIONI:

Attualmente non sono presenti soluzioni di questo tipo. L'installazione di sistemi fotovoltaici può essere valutata se compatibile con il bene sul quale viene installato (potrebbe essere necessario il parere della Soprintendenza)

AD.2 ECOLOGY: PHOTOVOLTAICS, ELECTRIC CAR CHARGING STATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Currently, there are no solutions of this kind. The installation of photovoltaicsystems can be considered if compatible with the property on which it is installed (the opinion of the Heritage Office may be required).

AD.2 ECOLOGIA: GESTIONE DEI RIFIUTI

INDICAZIONI:

La gestione dei rifiuti all'interno dei cortili oggi non è regolamentata e contribuisce a degradare lo spazio.
Nella riqualificazione dei cortili è auspicabile valutare l'installazione di un sistema per mascherare i cassonetti.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: WASTE MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Waste management within the courtyards is currently unregulated and contributes to the degradation of the space.
With the revitalization of the courtyards, it is advisable to consider the installationof a system to conceal the waste bins.

AD. 3 ELEMENTI STORICI E IDENTITARI DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO / AD.3 HISTORIC AND IDENTITY ELEMENTS OF PS

- ELENCO DI ELEMENTI E CARATTERISTICHE STORICHE CHE COSTITUISCONO L'IDENTITÀ DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO / ENUMERATION OF ELEMENTS AND FEATURES THAT ARE HISTORIC AND FORM THE IDENTITY OF THE PS



AD. 3 ELEMENTI STORICI E IDENTITARI DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO: ELEMENTI E CARATTERISTICHE CHE IDENTIFICANO LO SPAZIO PUBBLICO

DESCRIZIONE:
I cortili di Pinerolo non sono caratterizzati da un linguaggio o da caratteristicheunivoche, poiché ciascuno riflette il momento storico in cui è stato realizzato, nonché la sua originaria funzione. Pertanto, un castello signorile trecentesco sarà caratterizzato da eleganti elementi decorativi, a mostrare la ricchezza dei proprietari, mentre una caserma militare ottocentesca presenterà un aspetto austero e rigido.

INDICAZIONI:
Sarà indispensabile preservare gli elementi storici caratterizzanti di ciascun cortile, nel rispetto delle indicazioni impartite dalla competente Soprintendenza.
Quanto di nuova installazione, dovrà armonizzarsi al meglio con il contesto nel quale viene inserito.

AD.3 HISTORIC AND IDENTITY ELEMENTS OF PS: ELEMENTS AND FEATURES THAT FORM THE IDENTITY OF THE PS

DESCRIPTION:
The courtyards of Pinerolo are not characterized by a single style or distinctivefeatures, as each reflects the historical period in which it was created, as well as its original function. Therefore, a 14th-century noble castle will be characterized by elegant decorative elements, showcasing the wealth of its owners, while a 19th-century military barracks will present a more austere and rigid appearance.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It will be essential to preserve the historical elements that characterize each courtyard, in accordance with the instructions provided by the competent Superintendence. Any new installations must harmonize as best as possible with the surroundingcontext in which they are placed.

PARTE III

MIGLIORARE/TUTELARE ASPETTI SELEZIONATI DELLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO

IMPROVING/PROTECTING SELECTED ASPECTS OF PS

- AD.1 VALUTAZIONE/MIGLIORAMENTO DELLA QUALITÀ DEGLI ELEMENTI MATERIALI / AD.1 ASSESSING/IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL ELEMENTS
- AD.2. VALUTAZIONE/MIGLIORAMENTO DELLA QUALITÀ DELL'USO / AD. 2. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF USE
- AD.3 VALUTAZIONE/MIGLIORAMENTO DEGLI ASPETTI ECOLOGICI / AD.3 ASSESSMENT/IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS
- AD 4. VALUTAZIONE/MIGLIORAMENTO DELLE AREE VERDI / AD 4. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF GREEN AREAS
- AD.5 TUTELA DEGLI ELEMENTI STORICI E DEL VALORE IDENTITARIO / AD.5 PROTECTION OF HISTORIC ELEMENTS AND VALUES/IDENTITY
- AD.6 VALUTAZIONE/MIGLIORAMENTO DELL'ESTETICA / AD.6 EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF AESTHETICS



AD.1 VALUTAZIONE/MIGLIORAMENTO DELLA QUALITÀ DEGLI ELEMENTI MATERIALI

/ migliorare le prestazioni degli elementi tecnici che formano gli spazi pubblici /

Il Regolamento Edilizio comunale prevede le seguenti prescrizioni:

1. «La pavimentazione [di cortili del centro storico] dovrà essere eseguita preferibilmente in ciottoli cementati o meno, in lastre di pietra squadrate, in cubetti o lische di porfido. Sono da escludersi espressamente l'asfalto o «l'opus incertum». Altri tipi di pavimentazione sono da valutarsi di volta in volta.»
2. All'interno dei cortili, le recinzioni di nuova costruzione tra le proprietà o verso spazi pubblici possono essere realizzate:
   - all'interno dei centri storici, aree di pregio o edifici vincolati sono ammesse nuove recinzioni solo con siepi vive con altezza massima 1,50 m.
   - nelle altre aree o edifici sono ammesse recinzioni solo con siepi vive di altezza massima 1,50 con interposta rete metallica.

I cortili sono di norma riservati all'uso condominiale. La loro suddivisione è consentita soltanto con siepi di altezza non superiore a m 0,60.

Diverse prescrizioni sono valutate a seconda della zona di intervento e delle prescrizioni imposte dalla Soprintendenza, quando applicabile.

Colori e materiali degli edifici storici, salvo casi particolari, devono essere mantenuti.

AD.1 ASSESSING/IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL ELEMENTS

/ improvement of the technical condition of the elements forming the public spaces /

The Municipal Building Regulations stipulate the following provisions:

1. «The pavement [of courtyards in the historic center] should preferably be made of cemented or non-cemented cobblestones, squared stone slabs, or small cubes or slabs of porphyry. Asphalt or "opus incertum" are expressly excluded. Other types of pavement will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.»
2. Within courtyards, new fences between properties or towards public spaces can be constructed:
   - In historic centers, areas of high value, or listed buildings, new fences are only allowed with living hedges with a maximum height of 1.50 meters.
   - In other areas or buildings, fences are allowed only with living hedges up to
   - 1.50 meters high, with an interposed metal mesh.

Courtyards are generally reserved for condominium use. Their subdivision is only allowed with hedges not exceeding 0.60 meters in height.

Different provisions are assessed depending on the intervention area and the requirements imposed by the Superintendence, where applicable.

The colors and materials of historic buildings, except in specific cases, must be maintained.

AD.2. VALUTAZIONE/MIGLIORAMENTO DELLA QUALITÀ DELL'USO

/ migliorare la funzionalità in merito ai flussi: traffico pedonale, restrizione del traffico veicolare, corsie ciclabili, organizzazione dei posteggi auto; accessibilità /

Incentivare gli spostamenti in bicicletta, disincentivando l'uso dell'automobile: nei cortili degli edifici nuovi ed esistenti deve essere obbligatoriamente consentito il parcheggio delle biciclette di chi abita o lavora negli edifici da esso accessibili. L'individuazione di questi spazi deve riguardare almeno 1 posto bici ogni unità immobiliare o 2,5 posti bici ogni 100 mq. di superficie lorda di pavimento (s.l.p.). […] La dimensione coperta massima per ogni posto bici non potrà superare la lunghezza di metri due e larghezza 0,80 metri. Dotazioni inferiori relativamente al parcheggio biciclette sono ammissibili solo in caso di comprovata impossibilità di realizzazione.

Ove possibile, è meglio disincentivare l'utilizzo dei cortili come parcheggi di auto, favorendo l'accesso pedonale o ciclabile.

Compatibilmente con le caratteristiche storiche da preservare, occorre prevedere soluzioni che amplino l'accessibilità degli spazi pubblici. In caso di intervento su bene vincolato, ferma restando la necessità di richiedere parere di competenza da parte della Soprintendenza, il Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali ha emanato nel 2008 delle linee guida per il superamento delle barriere architettoniche nei luoghi di interesse culturale, che possono fornire indicazioni per coniugare la necessità di tutelare un bene storico con il tema dell'accessibilità.

AD. 2. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF USE

/ Improving functionality regarding flows: pedestrian traffic, restriction of vehicular traffic, bicycle lanes, organization of car parking spaces; accessibility /

Encouraging bicycle use while discouraging car use: In the courtyards of both new and existing buildings, bicycle parking for residents or workers who have access to the building must be obligatorily provided. The allocation of these spaces should include at least 1 bicycle parking space per residential unit, or 2.5 bicycle spaces for every 100 m^2 of gross floor area (GFA). […] The maximum covered size for each bicycle parking space should not exceed 2 meters in length and 0.80 meters in width. Smaller provisions for bicycle parking are only permissible in cases where construction is demonstrably impossible.

Where possible, it is better to discourage the use of courtyards as car parking spaces, promoting pedestrian or bicycle access instead.

In accordance with the historic characteristics to be preserved, solutions should be provided that enhance the accessibility of public spaces. In cases involving interventions on protected heritage sites, while retaining the need to obtain the competent authority's opinion from the Superintendence, the Ministry of Culture issued guidelines in 2008 for overcoming architectural barriers in sites of cultural interest These guidelines can provide advice on how to balance the protection of historic assets with accessibility needs.

AD.3 VALUTAZIONE/MIGLIORAMENTO DEGLI ASPETTI ECOLOGICI

/ introduzione di elementi permeabili e di riutilizzo delle acque meteoriche /

Il PAESC fornisce alcuni suggerimenti da seguire:

- risparmio idrico e recupero acque meteoriche: per gli edifici di nuova costruzione e per quelli soggetti a ristrutturazione edilizia con una superficie adiacente destinata a verde pertinenziale e/o a cortile superiore a 100 mq, sia obbligatorio l'utilizzo delle acque meteoriche, raccolte dalle coperture degli edifici e convogliate in una cisterna, per l'irrigazione del verde pertinenziale (anche orti), la pulizia dei cortili e dei passaggi, il lavaggio delle auto, l'alimentazione delle cassette di scarico dei wc fatte salve necessità specifiche connesse ad attività produttive con prescrizioni particolari ed eventualmente, tramite una doppia rete di distribuzione;
- permeabilità dei suoli dei lotti edificabili: in caso di nuova costruzione, ovvero di ristrutturazioni o manutenzioni, in sostituzione di rivestimenti impermeabili esistenti quali asfalto, calcestruzzo o lastricati con giunti cementati, al fine di ridurre l'impermeabilizzazione dei suoli sia fatto obbligo di utilizzare pavimentazioni permeabili, in particolare in caso di superfici non necessitanti di rivestimenti molto resistenti quali cortili […]. Per una funzionalità ottimale, lo strato di sottofondo deve avere un coefficiente di permeabilità pari a k>10-4 m/s. Possono ad esempio essere impiegate le seguenti pavimentazioni permeabili: prati, grigliati plastici o in calcestruzzo inerbiti, cubetti con fughe larghe inerbite, asfalti e calcestruzzi drenanti, e/o assorbenti ecc.

AD.3 ASSESSMENT/IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS

/ Introduction of Permeable Elements and Rainwater Reuse /

The PAESC provides some recommendations to follow:

- Water conservation and rainwater reuse: For new buildings and those undergoing renovation with an adjacent area designated for private green space and/or a courtyard larger than 100 m^2, the use of rainwater is mandatory. Rainwater should be collected from the building rooftops and channeled into a cistern for the irrigation of the private green space (including gardens), cleaning of courtyards and walkways, car washing, and for supplying toilet flushing systems, unless specific needs related to productive activities require special provisions. If applicable, a dual distribution network may be used.
- Soil permeability of building lots: In the case of new construction, or renovations or repairs, when replacing existing impermeable coverings such as asphalt, concrete, or paved surfaces with cement joints, it is mandatory to use permeable pavements to reduce soil impermeabilization. This is especially important for areas that do not require highly resistant coverings, such as courtyards […]. For optimal functionality, the sublayer must have a permeability coefficient of k>10^-4 m/s. Examples of permeable pavements that can be used include: grass, plastic or concrete grids with grassing, cobblestones with wide grass-filled joints, permeable asphalt and concrete, and/or absorbent materials, etc.

AD 4. VALUTAZIONE/MIGLIORAMENTO DELLE AREE VERDI

/ forme e dimensioni dello spazio verde, valutazione delle specie del verde /

L'inserimento delle specie vegetali all'interno dei cortili deve tenere in considerazione:

- se l'essenza è autoctona - per preservare la biodiversità locale;
- la resistenza della specie agli sbalzi climatici e l'adattabilità all'inserimento in uno spazio urbano (es. evitare alberi ad alto fusto con apparato radicale di grandi dimensioni);

Il verde già esistente dovrebbe il più possibile essere mantenuto.
Il verde può costituire ombreggiamento, valutare possibili opzioni.

AD 4. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF GREEN AREAS

/ forms and dimensions of green space, evaluation of plant species /

The introduction of plant species within courtyards should take into account the following:

- Whether the species is native - to preserve local biodiversity;
- The species' resistance to climate fluctuations and its adaptability to integration in an urban space (e.g., avoiding tall trees with large root systems);

Existing greenery should be preserved as much as possible.
The greenery can provide shading: possible options should be considered.

AD.5 TUTELA DEGLI ELEMENTI STORICI E DEL VALORE IDENTITARIO

La tutela degli elementi storici e del valore identitario di un bene qualora vincolato,è definita dalle vigenti normative nazionali, regionalie comunali.

La maggior parte dei cortili storici della città sono privati, oppure privati ad uso pubblico, pertanto soggetti alle vigenti norme di edilizia privata.

I cortili di Pinerolo non sono caratterizzati da un linguaggio o da caratteristicheunivoche, poiché ciascuno riflette il momento storico in cui è stato realizzato, nonché la sua originaria funzione.

Sarà indispensabile preservare gli elementi storici caratterizzanti di ciascun cortile, nel rispetto delle indicazioni impartite dalla competente Soprintendenza.

Quanto di nuova installazione, dovrà armonizzarsi al meglio con il contesto nel quale viene inserito.

AD.5 PROTECTION OF HISTORIC ELEMENTS AND VALUES/IDENTITY

The protection of historical elements and the identity value of a property, when subject to restrictions, is defined by current national, regional, and municipal regulations.

Most of the historic courtyards in the city are privately owned or privately ownedwith public access, and therefore subject to the applicable private building regulations.

The courtyards of Pinerolo are not characterized by a single style or distinctive features, as each one reflects the historical period in which it was created, as well as its original function.

It will be essential to preserve the historical elements that define each courtyard, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the competent Superintendence.

Any new installations must be harmonized as best as possible with the surroundingcontext in which they are integrated.

AD.6 VALUTAZIONE/MIGLIORAMENTODELL'ESTETICA

Le azioni migliorative dovrebbero partire dall'analisi del singolo cortile, per preservarne e tutelarne le specifiche caratteristiche.

La riqualificazione dovrebbe prevedere un progetto complessivo, che tenga in considerazione tutti gli aspetti che possono coinvolgere il cortile, anche quelli che non saranno di immediata realizzazione. L'intervento potrà essere eseguito per fasi, a seconda delle necessità e delle disponibilità economiche, ciò che conta è che il progetto sia valutato nel suo complesso, utilizzando un linguaggio unico, in modo che tutti gli elementi aggiunti in fasi successive siano compatibili.

Questo può contribuire a creare l'identità unica del cortile.

AD.6 EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF AESTHETICS

Improvement actions should start with an analysis of each individual courtyard, in order to preserve and protect its specific characteristics.

The revitalization should include an overall project that takes into account all aspects that may involve the courtyard, including those that will not be immediately implemented. The intervention can be carried out in phases, depending on needs and financial availability; what matters is that the project is considered as a whole, using a unified approach, so that all elements added in subsequent phases are compatible.

This can help create the unique identity of the courtyard.

3. The scope of the investment and the estimated cost of the revitalisation project over a five-year period

No.	Address of the courtyard	Scope of work	Estimated revitalisation cost based on area and cost per 1m2
1.	**Piazza Vittorio Veneto 1, Pinerolo (TO), Italy**	**Flooring** Using heat reflective paint to reduce the urban heat island effect (floor artwork) **Green Infrastructure & Plantings** Planting of low and medium vegetation in large pots, adapted to the urban conditions and microclimate of the courtyard. **Circulation & Surfaces** Reduction of the area intended for parking (from 35 to 16 parking places); Creation of a new pedestrian area for social interaction (in connection with the results from the participatory process with municipal employees- january 2025) **Infrastructure & Utilities** Relocation of municipal waste containers; Relocation of electric car charging point; Relocation of bicycle parking **Urban Furniture** Addition of benches, bins, tables, pergolas. Elements designed to foster everyday comfort and support social interaction among colleagues but also among citizens who go to the municipality to use the public services **Reuse of existing elements** Transformation of the old fountain into a large central flowerbed.	Yard Area: **850 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **€ 105** Total Revitalization Cost: **€ 89.260**

2.	**Palazzo Acaja Via al Castello 4 Pinerolo (TO), Italy**	Installing sails shades to reduce the urban heat island effect. Construction of water retention tanks for irrigation. Greenery - Planting of low and high vegetation in pots. Small architectural elements creating a friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships. Technical solutions to overcome the medieval staircase and make the courtyard accessible to all.	Yard Area: **95 m²** Total Revitalization Cost: **€ 40.000**
3.	**Palazzo Vittone Piazza Vittorio Veneto 8, Pinerolo (TO), Italy**	Installing sails shades to reduce the urban heat island effect; Construction of irrigation systems combined with the construction of water retention tanks ("water catchers"); Greenery – planting of low and high vegetation, green walls in the form of evergreen clematis, jasmine or vine to be placed close to the existing arcades; Small architectural elements creating a friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships (outdoor furniture).	Yard Area: **700 m²** Total Revitalization Cost: **€ 74.000**
4.	**Caserma Fenulli Via Brignone 2, Pinerolo (TO), Italy**	Greenery – planting of low and high vegetation; New outdoor draining flooring. Construction of irrigation systems combined with the construction of water retention tanks ("water catchers") and contruction of new fountain; New playground project.	Yard Area: **8.400 m²** Total Revitalization Cost: **€ 500.000**

Authors of the study

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- Links Foundation: Eduardo Di Gangi, Serena Cecere, Arianna Dongiovanni.
- City of Pinerolo: Gloria Gerlero, Agnese Accotto, Ramona Ravera, Elisa Cocimano, Maria Sorbo, Francesca Uricchio, Mario Bellinzona, Laboratorio qualita urbana e partezipazione.

E. STRATEGY OF THE CITY OF OSIJEK

1. Evaluation sheet for historic courtyards adaptation to climate change

1.1. Osijek, Croatia, F. Kuhača 9

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Osijek**	
Location/address:	Grad Osijek, F. Kuhača 9	
Date of assessment:	19.3.2025.	
Assessment conducted by:	Matea Kalčićek, Željka Fištrek	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public – city owned	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	570	
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	Partly	Party – with the permission (doorman)
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	Yes	*There is a ramp for disabled people and the surface is relatively even and covered in concrete, although there is a need for maintenance repairs.*
Current function	**Used as a parking lot for employees of the city**	

Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*Employees of the city*
Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*Not used by the community.*
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Used as a parking lot, it is not used by the wider public, and the surfaces are not in great shape.*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?		*Most of the courtyard is covered in concrete with several visible cracks and added patches.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	No	*90 % is impermeable surfaces and 10 % is natural soil (permeable)*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	Yes	*Most of the courtyard is even and movement of disabled people is possible.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?		*Natural soil with grass and few trees and concrete of grey colour.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Yes	*From noon the courtyard is in large part exposed to sunlight during the summer period. Shade is partly provided by surrounding building.*
Are there materials with reflective properties or	No	*Most of the courtyard is covered by concrete.*

low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?		
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	No	-
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	Yes	*10 % of the courtyard is under natural soil.*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	No	-
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	No	-
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*The courtyards is oriented N-S, and sunlight exposure of courtyard is present during the whole day except for parts covered by shade from the surrounding buildings. There is no natural circulation as the courtyard is surrounded by buildings, without open air corridors.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat buildup in the courtyard?	Yes	*Heat build-up is present during summer months.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	No	*The courtyard is surrounded by buildings with no visible open-air corridors.*
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	No	-

Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	Yes/No	*Some trees are present in the courtyard but without large canopy. In addition, surrounding buildings are providing shade for roughly 10 % of the courtyard in the morning (until noon) during summer period.*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	No	*Courtyard is in the historic part of the city (Tvrđa Fortress) where traffic is rare.*

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	Yes	*Percentage of the green area relative to the total courtyard is around 10%. 4 trees (ornamental, small), 3 decorative shrubs, patches with flowers and grass.*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?	Good	*Greenery is heathy and well maintained.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	No	*There are traces of Hedera helix on the wall but it was removed due to its negative effects on the building.*
Are native plant species present?	Yes	*Grasses. Most of the plants are decorative plants. Non native but not invasive.*
Are non-native, invasive species present?	No	
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	Yes	*Deciduous, percentage of the courtyard is covered by trees cca 5%. (4 trees).*
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	Yes	*Fences that support building infrastructure units.*

Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	Yes/No	*No, courtyard is enclosed and there are no green areas in the vicinity.*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	No	*No animals observed. Only pigeons, but they are not considered elements of biodiversity.*
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	No	-
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	No	-

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	No	*Water is drain from the roof by gutters.*
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	No	*The standard water draining system in place.*
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	Partly	*10 %, yes*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	No	*Plants are not being watered.*
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green	No	*Several green elements but their contribution to localised cooling is very limited.*

areas, contribute to localized cooling?		

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS

SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED	NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	Yes	*The courtyard itself is in protected area classified as cultural and historical entity of the city.*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	No	*Not in the courtyard, but lantern on the entrance to the courtyard/building.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	No	*The courtyard is located in historical building, but these elements are absent in the courtyard. Only entrance doors could have some historical value.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	No	*The site is used as a parking lot.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY)

BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED	NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard ?		*Public consultation process is not done.*

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

1.2. Osijek, Croatia, Hrvatski restauratorski zavod, Fakultetska ulica 4

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Osijek**	
Location/address:	Hrvatski restauratorski zavod, Fakultetska ulica 4	
Date of assessment:	19.3.2025.	
Assessment conducted by:	Matea Kalčićek, Željka Fištrek	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public – city owned	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	4692,8	
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	Yes	
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	Certain parts are accessible.	*The main entrance could be used by disabled people, as there is no threshold, but the southern entrance has stairs. Clay brick paving presents an issue, as in some parts the surface is uneven and several bricks are missing.*
Current function	*Part of the courtyard is used as parking lots but most of the courtyard has a cultural function - a lot of street festivals are hosted there, including concerts, art exibitions etc.*	

Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	*General public, artists*
Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*Yes, public events (street festivals etc) are held a couple of times a year.*
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Part of the courtyards is used as parking areas and part of the courtyard is used as storage space. In addition, different activities such as yoga take place in part of the courtyard.*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION - SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?		*Surface is mostly in ok condition; clay brick paving is present with some missing bricks, especially in the main entrance part.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	Yes	*98 % - 78 % is clay brick paving and 20 % is natural soil with greenery.*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	Mostly not.	*The main entrance could be used by disabled people, as there is no threshold, but the southern entrance has stairs. Clay brick paving presents an issue, as in some parts the surface is uneven and several bricks are missing.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?		*78 % is clay brick paving (red colour) and 20 % is natural soil with greenery.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Yes	*Heat accumulation is present from the morning in the eastern part. Rest of the courtyard has heat accumulation from noon.*

Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	No	*Clay bricks do accumulate heat more than bare soil or vegetation.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	No	-
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	Yes	*78 % of the courtyard is clay brick paving (red colour) and 20 % is natural soil with greenery. In addition, the river is less than 100 m away*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	Yes	*There are historic elements such as lanterns and metal ornaments holding the lanterns. In addition, doors throughout the courtyard are made of wood, with traditional patterns. Windows have metal shutters and metal cross-hatches typical for fortresses. Elements are made of wood and metal. There are also stone gutters, typical for the era of building.*
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	No	-
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*The courtyard can be divided into two parts-oriented east-west and north-south. Both parts are totally exposed during summer months and there is no natural circulation due to lack of open-air corridors.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat buildup in the courtyard?	Yes	*Due to surroundings of the courtyard (fortress) and clay brick paving, heat accumulation is pronounced in most part of the day during summer months.*
Are there design elements that enhance	No	*Natural open air corridors are not present.*

natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?		
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	No	
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	No	*Most courtyard does not have natural shade, only about 5 % is present in the part of the courtyard-oriented east-west.*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	No	*Courtyard is in the historic part of the city where traffic is not frequent.*

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	Yes	*The percentage of the green area relative to the total courtyard is about 20 %*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?	Good condition	*Greenery is heathy and well maintained*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	No	*There is some greenery on the fortress walls.*
Are native plant species present?	Yes	*There are some ornamental non-native elements.*
Are non-native, invasive species present?	No	
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	Yes	*Evergreen cover approx. 5% of the courtyard (Pinus sp.- 5 trees, Abies alba 1 tree, Cupressus - 4 trees). Deciduous cover approx. 1% of the courtyard (Prunus sp. Sambucus nigra. Ficus carica). Shrubs- 1%*

Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	No	
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	Yes	*Fortification covered in vegetation, surrounding area around fortification, the river is less than 100 m away*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	Yes	*Birds and pollinators but in a very small number, almost negligible.*
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	No	*There are no water elements, but the courtyard is located in the vicinity of the Drava river (50 m).*
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	No	*The courtyard is used by several users (Yoga studia, HNK-storage, parking, etc.).*

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	Yes	*Gutters (metal)+ stone gutters from the fortress.* *Drainage channels in the middle of the courtyard.*
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	No	
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	Partly	*On the 20 % areas under natural vegetation. Other surfaces are covered by clay bricks.*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to	No	

ensure plant survival during drought periods?		
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	No	*There are no water elements, but greenery contributes to cooling. The courtyard is located in the vicinity of the Drava river (50 m).*

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	Yes	*The courtyard itself is located in protected area classified as cultural and historical entity of the city. The building in which the courtyard is located is classified as protected cultural heritage -military and defensive building.*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	Yes	*Metal shutters on the windows* *Metal ornaments that were holding the lanterns* *Entrance doors* *Stone gutters*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	Yes	
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection	No	

and harmonious with the character of the place?		

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard ?		*Public consultation process is not done.*

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

1.3. OSIJEK, Croatia, Muzej Slavonije Osijek, Josipa Bosendorfera 2

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Osijek**	
Location/address:	Muzej Slavonije Osijek, Josipa Bosendorfera 2	
Date of assessment:	19.3.2025.	
Assessment conducted by:	Matea Kalčićek, Željka Fištrek	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	*Public – city owned, rights of usage given to the Museum.*	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	772,5 m^2	
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	No	*The courtyard is loced and used only by the employees of the Museum.*
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	No	*Metal barrier from the door is present on the entrance, the surfaces are not maintained - clay paving tiles are completely covered with soil and grass. Uneven areas and holes are present throughout the courtyard.*
Current function	*Used as a storage facility for the Museum.*	
Who are the main users of the courtyard	*Only employees of the Museum.*	

(residents, public, employees?)	
Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*No.*
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Closed from public, used as a storage facility for the Museum, surfaces are not maintained at all and it is mostly treated as a dumpsite for old things.*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?		*The surfaces are not maintained, most of the courtyard has clay paving tiles that are completely covered with soil, the entrance part is covered with concrete that is in bad shape. Uneven areas and holes are present throughout the courtyard.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	Yes	*Most of the courtyard is water-permeable as the surfaces are not maintained and soil tripes are present between the clay tiles.*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	No	*Metal barrier from the door is present on the entrance, the surfaces are not maintained - clay paving tiles are completely covered with soil and grass. Uneven areas and holes are present throughout the courtyard.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?		*Clay paving tiles completely covered with soil and grass - 80 % of the courtyard. The entrance is made of concrete (grey colour) - 2 %.*

SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Partly	*Most of the courtyard has grass and soil so the heat is not retained. Heat accumulation is mostly present in the late afternoon.*
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	Yes	*In the north part of the courtyard there is a white tent that has high albedo and reflects the heat.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	No	-
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	Yes	*Soil on top of the clay paving tiles is present in the 80 % of the courtyard.*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	Yes	*A historical element, specifically a lantern is located at the entrance gate of the courtyard. No other historical elements are present in the courtyard. The lantern is made of metal and glass.*
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	No	-
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*Position of the courtyard is N-S. Sunlight exposure of courtyard during summer months is from about 10 am. There is no natural circulation due to lack of open-air corridors.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat buildup in the courtyard?	No	*Clay brick paving in combination with soil along with present vegetation and shade from the surrounding buildings limit the heat buildup.*

Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	No	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	No	-
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	Yes	*Due to orientation, shade from the building is covering 40 % or the courtyard until 10 am during summer months. In addition, trees are present in the north part adding to another 30 % coverage.*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	No	*Courtyard is in the historic part of the city where traffic is rare.*

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	Yes	*The percentage of the green area relative to the total courtyard is about 80%*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?	Greenery is healthy but not maintained.	*The quality of vegetation is not adequate since it consists mostly of ruderal vegetation in disrupted environment (grasses, Lamium sp., Sambacus nigra, Hedera helix)*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	Yes	*Hedera helix on the walls*
Are native plant species present?	Yes	*Predominantly native species but ruderal vegetation (Lamus sp., grasses, Taraxacum officinale, Chelidonium majus, Veronica sp.)*

Are non-native, invasive species present?	No	
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	Yes	*Deciduous trees occupy approx. 10-20% of the courtyard (Acer sp, Betula pendula, Aesculus hippocastanum). There are also Sambacus nigra and Ficus carica present.*
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	No	
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	No	*The courtyard is surrounded by the building.*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	Yes	Birds and pollinators but in a very small number, almost negligible.
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	Yes	*Water faucet.*
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	No	

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	No	*Rainwater transferred through gutters.*
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	No	
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		

Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	Yes	*Grassland in combination with clay bricks - 80 % permeable*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	No	
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	No	*There are no water elements, but greenery contributes to cooling.*

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	Yes	*The courtyard itself is located in protected area classified as cultural and historical entity of the city. The building in which the courtyard is located is classified as protected cultural heritage - public building.*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	Yes	*Lantern on the entrance to the courtyard.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	Yes	*The courtyard is located in historical and protected building, but these elements are absent in the courtyard. Only entrance doors could have some historical value.*

AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	No	*Used as museum storage.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard?		Public consultation process is not done.

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

1.4. OSIJEK, Croatia, Šetalište kardinala Franje Šepera 7A

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Osijek**	
Location/address:	Šetalište kardinala Franje Šepera 7A	
Date of assessment:	19.3.2025.	
Assessment conducted by:	Matea Kalčićek, Željka Fištrek	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public – city owned	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	340	
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	No	
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	No	*The presumed first entrance to the courtyard has 3 steps and the surfaces are not in the same level. Surface of the courtyard is predominantly made of soil and grass.*
Current function	**Courtyard is currently not being used.**	
Who are the main users of the courtyard	*The courtyard is not in use.*	

(residents, public, employees?)	
Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*The courtyard is not in use.*
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Courtyard is currently without use – it is simply green patch of grass closed to public.*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?		*Surfaces are not well maintained. Courtyard is being mowed periodically. The main entrance has a patch of concrete that has cracks and needs to be removed.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	Yes	*99 %*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	No	*The presumed first entrance to the courtyard has 3 steps and the surfaces are not in the same level. Surface of the courtyard is predominantly made of soil and grass.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?		*Mostly grass, small amount of the courtyard – by the main entrance is under concrete (grey colour).*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	Yes	The courtyard faces sun until late afternoon during the summer time.

Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	Yes	*There is natural soil covered with grass.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	No	-
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	Yes	*Natural soil and grass cover about 99 % of the courtyard.*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	No	-
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	No	-
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*The courtyard is mostly oriented N-S, sunlight exposure is present until late afternoon. The courtyard is nestled between two buildings. The one on the south creates shading for the courtyard. There is natural circulation present in the courtyard mostly due to open air corridors present in the north and south side.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat buildup in the courtyard?	No	*Courtyard has natural surfaces - soil and grass and it is surrounded by green area on its eastern side.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	Yes	*Open air corridors are present in the north and south side of the courtyard and in addition, in the eastern side there is another green area with air flow opening.*
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting	No	-

systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?		
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	Yes	*It is present mostly in the most southwest part, roughly about 50 % of the courtyard during summertime.*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	No	*The courtyard is located between residential buildings and green areas in the northern and eastern part thus providing noise barriers from the streets.*

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	Yes	*The percentage of the green area relative to the total courtyard is about 99%.*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?	Greenery is healthy but not maintained.	*The quality of vegetation is not adequate since it consists mostly of ruderal vegetation in disrupted environment.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	Yes	*Helix hedera on a tree and on the walls surrounding the courtyard.*
Are native plant species present?	Yes	*Ruderal vegetation (grasses), Urtica sp., some floral elements - Viola sp.*
Are non-native, invasive species present?	No	
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	Yes	*One evergreen tree (Abies alba) covered in Hedra helix. Other trees and shrubs are deciduous. 3% of courtyard covered in trees (Acer sp.),4% covered by shrubs (Sambacus nigra, Ficus carica, Prunus spinosa).*

Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	No	*Potentially walls*
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	Yes	*Adjacent to the courtyard is another courtyard in the same state. 10 m from the courtyard (across the street) is a city park. 150 m from the courtyard is a river.*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	Yes, poor	Birds and pollinators but in a very small number, almost negligible.
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	Yes	*A water faucet.*
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	No	-

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	No	-
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	No	-
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	Yes	*97 %*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to	No	-

ensure plant survival during drought periods?		
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	No	*There are no water elements, but greenery contributes to cooling.*

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	Yes	*The courtyard itself is located in protected area classified as cultural and historical entity of the city. It is surrounded from all sides by additional protected cultural heritage:1 public building, 2 residential buildings, 1 park with protected sculpture.*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	No	-
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	No	*Not at the location but some historic elements are evident in the surrounding area.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	No	

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard ?		To be used as an intimate green space (for reading etc.).

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

1.5. OSIJEK, Croatia, Šetalište kardinala Franje Šepera 7B

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Osijek**	
Location/address:	Šetalište kardinala Franje Šepera 7B	
Date of assessment:	19.3.2025.	
Assessment conducted by:	Matea Kalčićek, Željka Fištrek	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public – city owned	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	1630	
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	No	
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	No	*It has uneven surfaces and natural soil and grass.*
Current function	**Courtyard is currently not being used.**	
Who are the main users of the courtyard	*The courtyard is not in use.*	

(residents, public, employees?)	
Are courtyards currently used by the community?	*The courtyard is not in use.*
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	*Courtyard is currently without use – it is simply green patch of grass that is partly covered with higher vegetation. It is closed to public.*

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?		*Surfaces are not well maintained. Courtyard is being mowed periodically but taller greenery is not maintained.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	Yes	*100 %*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	No	*The courtyard has natural soil and grass, and the surfaces are not even. There is no paving or paths that disabled people can use.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?		*Courtyard is completely covered with natural soil and grass.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	No	Courtyard has natural surfaces – soil and grass and it is surrounded by green area on its western side.
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	No	*There is natural soil covered with grass and higher vegetation.*

Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	No	-
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	Yes	*Natural soil and grass is present in all of the courtyard.*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	Not in the yard, but in the entrance.	*The gate is made of black metal with ornaments typical for Secessionist period.*
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	No	-
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*The courtyard is mostly oriented E-W, sunlight exposure is present during all day, except for the western part. Natural circulation is present due to open air corridors in the western part (strategic opening) and green area that is in the eastern part of the courtyard. In addition, open air corridors are present in the north and south side of the courtyard.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat buildup in the courtyard?	No	*Courtyard has natural surfaces - soil and grass and it is surrounded by green area on its western side.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	Yes	*Natural circulation is present due to open air corridors in the western part (strategic opening) and green area that is in the eastern part of the courtyard. In addition, open air corridors are present in the north and south side of the courtyard.*
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	No	*There is an old water fountain, but it is not in use.*

Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	Yes	*It is present mostly eastern part, roughly about 50 % of the courtyard.*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	No	*The courtyard is located between residential buildings and green areas in the western part thus providing noise barriers from the streets.*

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	Yes	*The percentage of the green area relative to the total courtyard is about 100%.*
How would you rate the condition of greenery?	Greenery is healthy but not maintained.	*The quality of vegetation is not adequate since it consists mostly of ruderal vegetation in disrupted environment (grasses, Lamium sp., Sambacus nigra, Rubus sp.)*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	Yes	*On the wall, but these are native invasive elements - thorny creepers (Rubus sp.),Hedera helix*
Are native plant species present?	Yes	*Predominantly native species but ruderal vegetation.*
Are non-native, invasive species present?	No	
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	Yes	*5% of courtyard covered in deciduous trees (Acer sp.- three trees), 2% covered by shrubs (Sambacus nigra, Ficus carica - on the edges).*
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	No	*Currently walls are partly covered with vegetation but not with desirable species.*

Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	Yes	*Adjacent to the courtyard is another courtyard in the same state. 50 m from the courtyard is one city park, 30m another, 150m from the courtyard is a river.*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	Yes, poor	*Birds and pollinators but in a very small number, almost negligible.*
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	Yes	*Fountain, but not functional. In a very bad state.*
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	No	*The intended outcome is to create a calm oasis for socialising and cultural events.*

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	No	-
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	No	*But some plants that are typical for moist areas have been recorded (Ranunculus sp.).*
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	Yes	*100 %*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	No	

Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	No	*There are no water elements, but greenery contributes to cooling.*

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	Yes	*The courtyard itself is located in protected area classified as cultural and historical entity of the city. It is surrounded by additional protected cultural heritage - 8 residential buildings.*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	No	*The only historic element within the courtyard is the fountain which is in a bad condition.*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	No	*Not in the courtyard itself, but it is surrounded by such elements.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	No	

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard ?		To be used as a calm oasis for socialising and cultural events.

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

2. Osijek - Charter of Courtyards (Inventory, Evaluation, Modernisation)

Osijek - analiza dvorišta

(inventarizacija, evaluacija, modernizacija)

Osijek - CHARTER OF COURTYARDS

(INVENTORY, EVALUATION, MODERNISATION)

Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar:
Matea Kalčićek - project manager
Željka Fištrek - team member

Sadržaj analize
THE STRUCTURE OF THE CHARTER

- I. dio - inventarizacija i opis dvorišta / PART I - INVENTORY AND CHARACTERISATION
- II. dio - opis karakteristika i ocjena stanja / PART II - CHARACTERISATION AND ASSESSMENT
- III. dio - zaključak i preporuke / PART III - CONCLUSIONS AND IMPROVEMENT



Karakteristike povijesne jezgre Osijeka / CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE IN THE HISTORIC URBAN CORE

Naziv lokacije / NAME OF THE MUNICIPAL ITY	**Grad Osijek** / City of Osijek
Datum osnutka / DATE OF LOCATION	**1712-1735; 1906 - 1912**
Kratki opis Grada / PS TYPOLOGY BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS	Considered courtyards within the city of Osijek could be divided into two parts – ones within the Tvrđava Fortress (courtyards reflected for the Strategy) and the ones in the vicinity of Urania Cinema (pilot courtyards). The construction of Tvrđa Fortress began in January 1710. The design featured a modern lowland fortress made of bricks, a unique, irregular, star-shaped fort, surrounded by glacis, and the construction of a fort was planned on the opposite bank. By 1719, major fortification work was completed, including the construction of five barracks, officer accommodations, two cannon depots, and three gunpowder magazines, but the construction continued within the walls and on the outside during the following several decades. In 1726, the grand military command building (Generalathaus) was completed on the square, designed to resemble a Renaissance palace with a splendid Baroque portal. This is regarded as one of the most valuable examples of secular Baroque architecture in Croatia. The fortress included eight bastions with protective fortifications, counterguards, redoubts, and glacis. Construction of new structures and infrastructure continued until the late 19th century. The Main City Guard building was finished in 1729 and around 1760, a water tower and supply network, including two fountains (public wells) on the main square, were established. Accommodations for generals were constructed at what is now Kuhačeva no. 23 and the garrison command was built in 1779 at Kuhačeva no. 9 (City Hall). The central location of Tvrđa is marked by the main street (Kuhačeva) and the square, with other streets mostly arranged perpendicularly to them. Throughout the 18th century, the fortress witnessed significant military and architectural advancements, reflecting the strategic importance of Tvrđa in regional defence. Tvrđa remains a historically significant site, featuring remarkable Baroque architecture and serving as a cultural landmark in Croatia. Pilot courtyards are under influence of the Secessionist style (Art Nouveau) in Osijek, which emerged simultaneously with Vienna, driven by wealthy and eccentric Osijek citizens influenced by the latest stylistic movements. This resulted in the construction of numerous Secession residential, business, and industrial buildings, as well as a well-planned urban policy for street and park construction. The Regulatory Basis of 1912 integrated physically distant and unconnected parts of the city into a cohesive urban whole. Notable examples include the northern side of European Avenue, featuring eight Secession houses with rich decorations, and the Urania Cinema, a monumental Secessionist building designed by Viktor Axmann, representing significant achievements in Croatian art history. Razmatrana dvorišta unutar grada Osijeka mogu se podijeliti na dva dijela - ona unutar tvrđave Tvrđave (Strategija) i ona u blizini kina Urania (pilot dvorišta). Izgradnja tvrđave Tvrđa započela je u siječnju 1710. godine. Dizajn je sadržavao modernu nizinsku utvrdu izrađenu od opeke, jedinstvenu, nepravilnu utvrdu u obliku zvijezde, okruženu glečerima, a izgradnja utvrde planirana je na suprotnoj obali. Do 1719. godine dovršeni su veliki fortifikacijski radovi, uključujući izgradnju pet vojarna, smještaj časnika, dva spremišta topova i tri barutane, ali gradnja se nastavila unutar zidina i izvana tijekom sljedećih nekoliko desetljeća. 1726. na trgu je dovršena velika vojna zapovjedna zgrada dizajnirana poput renesansne palače s prekrasnim baroknim portalom, koji se i danas smatra jednim od najvrjednijih primjera sekularne barokne arhitekture u Hrvatskoj. Tvrđava je imala osam bastiona s zaštitnim utvrdama, kontragardama i redutama i praznim prostorom (glasije). Izgradnja novih objekata i infrastrukture nastavila se sve do kraja 19. stoljeća. Zgrada Glavne gradske straže dovršena je 1729. godine, a oko 1760. godine izgrađen je vodotoranj i vodovodna mreža, uključujući dvije fontane, tj javna zdenca na glavnom trgu. Stanovi za generale izgrađeni su na mjestu današnje Kuhačeve br. 23, a zapovjedništvo tvrđavske posade je 1779. izgrađeno na mjestu današnje gradske vijećnice. Središnja lokacija Tvrđe obilježena je glavnom ulicom (Kuhačeva) i trgom, a ostale ulice uglavnom su uređene okomito na njih. Tijekom 18. stoljeća tvrđava je svjedočila značajnom vojnom i arhitektonskom napretku, odražavajući stratešku važnost Tvrđe u regionalnoj obrani. Tvrđa je i dalje povijesno značajno mjesto s izvanrednom baroknom arhitekturom i kulturnom znamenitošću u Hrvatskoj. Dvorišta pilota pod utjecajem su secesijskog stila u Osijeku, koji je nastao istodobno s Bečom, a pokretali su ga bogati i ekscentrični osječki građani. To je rezultiralo izgradnjom brojnih secesijskih stambenih, poslovnih i industrijskih zgrada, kao i dobro planiranom urbanističkom politikom za izgradnju ulica i parkova. Regulatorna osnova iz 1912. godine integrirala je fizički udaljene i nepovezane dijelove grada u kohezivnu urbanu cjelinu. Istaknuti primjeri uključuju sjevernu stranu Europske avenije, s osam secesijskih kuća s bogatim ukrasima, i kino Urania, monumentalnu secesionističku zgradu koju je dizajnirao Viktor Axmann, koja predstavlja značajna postignuća u hrvatskoj povijesti umjetnosti.

KRAKTERISTIKE JAVNOG PROSTORA/ CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE

Konzervacijska pravila CONSERVATION POLICY	Law on the protection and conservation of cultural heritage (Official gazette No. 145/24). General conservation guidelines for the management of public space of cultural and historical collections of urban landmarks (2019).
Nadležno tijelo / COMPETENT AUTHORITY CONSERVATION OFFICE	Ministry of culture and media; Conservation department in Osijek
Programi revitalizacije javnih prostora i drugi strateški dokumenti REVITALISATION PROGRAMMES FOR PUBLIC SPACES AND OTHER STRATEGIC PAPERS	• Development Plan of Osijek -Baranja County until 2027. • Urban Agglomeration Osijek Development Strategy until 2027. • Green Infrastructure Study and Strategy for the City of Osijek 2023. -2033.
Lokalni plan, smjernice za očuvanje LOCAL PLAN, CONSERVATION GUIDELINES	• Spatial plan of City of Osijek (Official gazette No. 8/05, 5/09, 17A/09-ispr., 12/10, 12/12, 20A/18 i 8A/19 – pročišćeni tekst, 24/22, 23/24 i 7/25 – pročišćeni tekst); General Urbanistic plan for City of Osijek (5/06, 12/06-ispr., 1/07-ispr., 12/10, 12/11, 12/12, 2/13-ispr., 4/13-ispr., 7/14, 11/15, 5/16-ispr., 2/17, 6A/18-pročišćeni tekst, 13A/20, 4/21, 24/22, 4/24, 23/24 i 7/25-pročišćeni tekst)

LEGENDA / LEGEND

1. Pilot courtyard 1

Šetalište kardinala Franje Šepera 7A

2. Pilot courtyard 2

Šetalište kardinala Franje Šepera 7 B

1. Courtyard No. 1

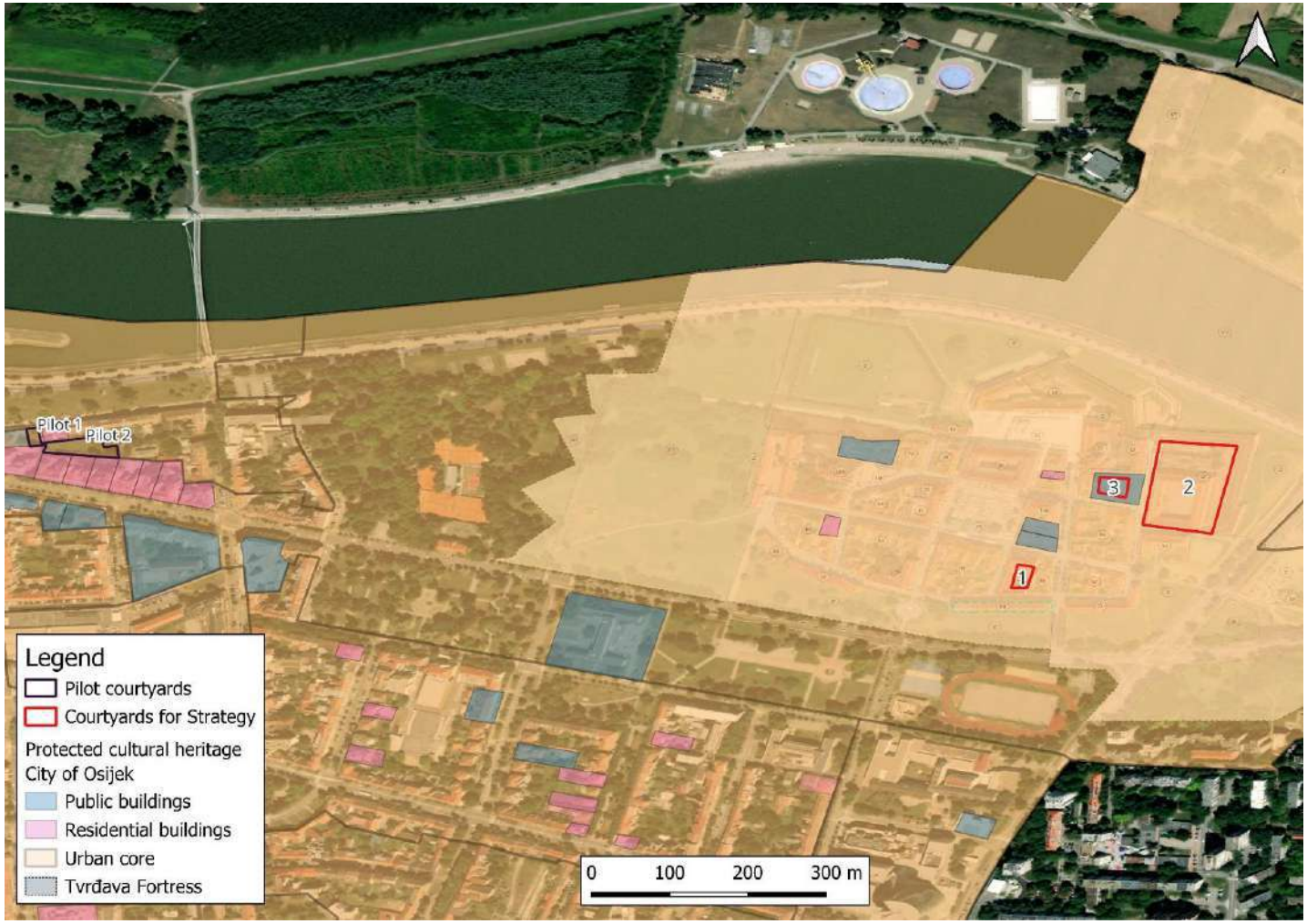
Franje Kuhača 9

2. Courtyard No. 2

Josipa Bosendorfera 2

3. Courtyard No. 3

Fakultetska ulica 4



PART I

INVENTAR I TEHNIČKE KARAKTERISTIKE ELEMENATA JP
INVENTORY AND TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PS ELEMENTS

AD.1 INVENTAR FIKSNIH ELEMENATA KORIŠTENJA JP
AD.1 INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND -USE ELEMENTS OF PS

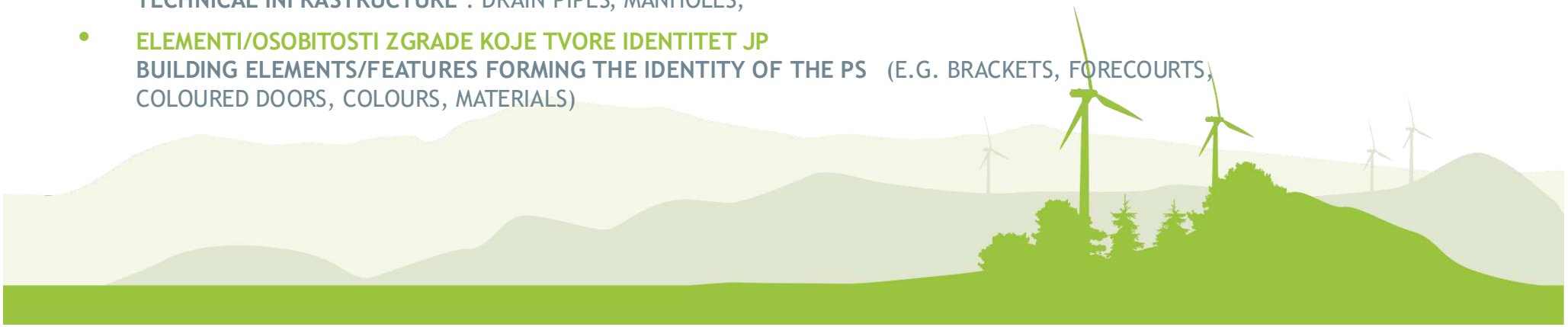
AD.2. OPREMA JP (URBANA OPREMA)
AD.2. EQUIPMENT PP (URBAN FURNITURE)

AD.3 ZELENILO JP
AD.3 GREENERY PS



AD.1 INVENTAR FIKSNIH ELEMENATA KORIŠTENJ A JP
AD.1 INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND-USE ELEMENTS OF PS

- **PLATOI, RAMPE, STUBE, POTPORNI ZIDOVI;**
  PLANES, RAMPS, STAIRS, RETAINING WALLS ;
- **POD: MATERIJAL I OBLIK, OGRADNI KAMEN, POSTAMENTI, DRUGI ELEMENTI OPREME**
  GROUND COVER MATERIALS: MATERIAL, FORM OF COVERING ELEMENTS (DIMENSIONS, SHAPE, COLOURS, JOINTS), KERBS - PAVEMENTS AND STREETS SEPARATELY ; **BANDS AND PLINTHS:** I.E. THE EDGES FORMING THE PS, AND OTHER ITEMS;
- **TEHNIČKA INFRASTRUKTURA: ODVODNE CIJEVI, ŠAHTOVI**
  TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE : DRAIN PIPES, MANHOLES;
- **ELEMENTI/OSOBITOSTI ZGRADE KOJE TVORE IDENTITET JP**
  BUILDING ELEMENTS/FEATURES FORMING THE IDENTITY OF THE PS (E.G. BRACKETS, FORECOURTS, COLOURED DOORS, COLOURS, MATERIALS)



INVENTARIZACIJA FIKSNIH ELEMENTA OPREME JP / INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND -USE ELEMENTS OF PS

Pilot dvorište 1
Pilot investment courtyard

Address: Šetalište kardinala Franje Šepera 7A

Total area: 340 m²
Courtyard area: 340 m²




Pilot dvorište 2
Pilot courtyard 2

Address: Šetalište kardinala Franje Šepera 7B

Total area: 1630 m²
Courtyard area: 1630 m²




Grad Osijek - No.1
City hall courtyard

Address: F. Kuhača 9

Total area: 1945,13 m²
Courtyard area: 570 m²




Muzej Slavonije Osijek - No.3
Museum of Slavonia courtyard

Address: Josipa Bosendorfera 2

Total area: 2173,85 m²
Courtyard area: 772,5 m²




City courtyard used by the Croatian Restoration Institute - No.2

Address: Fakultetska ulica 4

Total area: 9680 m²
Courtyard area: 4692,8 m²




INVENTARIZACIJA FIKSNIH ELEMENTA OPREME JP / INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND -USE ELEMENTS OF PS

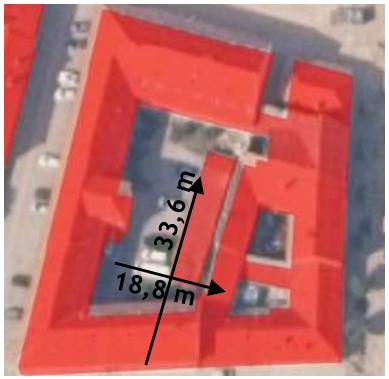
Pilot 1



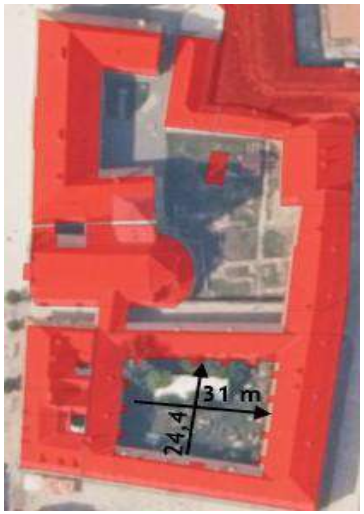
Pilot 2



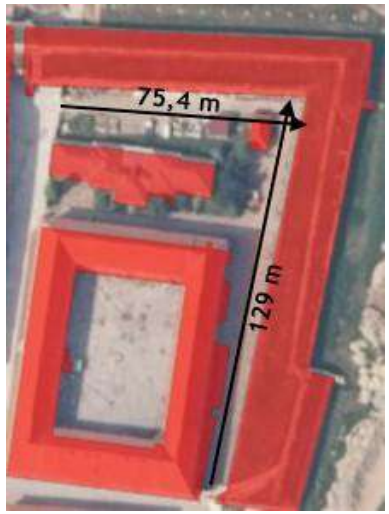
F. Kuhača 9 - No.1



Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3



Fakultetska 4 - No.2



The courtyards within the city of Osijek can be categorized into two groups: those within the Tvrđava Fortress (included in the Strategy) and those near the Urania Cinema (pilot courtyards).

Courtyards No.1, No.2, and No.3 are situated in the historic core of Osijek, specifically within the Tvrđa Fortress, and primarily feature Baroque architecture. They are spatially defined by surrounding buildings that create closed or semi-closed blocks, thereby determining their form. Courtyard No.1 and Courtyard No.3 exhibit a more rectangular configuration with large, open central areas. Courtyard No.1 is accessed from Ulica Franje Kuhača and is used only by employees of the City Hall. Additionally, a portion of this courtyard serves as a parking area for vehicles. Historically, this courtyard was part of the garrison command, constructed in 1779. Presently, Courtyard No.3 functions as a storage space for the Museum of Slavonia, accessible from J. Bosendorfera Street. This courtyard is not open to the public and is exclusively utilized by museum staff. Courtyard No.2 has a more intricate design, with outer walls forming part of the Tvrđava Fortress. This courtyard offers multiple entry points and retains numerous historic elements (such as original brick paving, windows with metal shutters and cross – hatches etc.). It is accessible to the public and hosts various activities, including food and wine festivals and art-related events. Pilot courtyards exhibit Secessionist (Art Nouveau) influences, inspired by the city's library build in 1906 and the Urania Cinema build in 1912. They are located between residential buildings and green areas, influencing their shape. These pilot courtyards are mutually connected. Both are situated in protected area classified as cultural and historical entity of the city and are surrounded by other protected cultural heritage. Currently, they are without a use and are closed to the public.

OPIS: Razmatrana dvorišta unutar grada Osijeka mogu se podijeliti na dva dijela - ona unutar tvrđave Tvrđave (Strategija) i ona u blizini kina Urania (pilot dvorišta). Dvorišta br.1, br.2 i br.3 nalaze se u povijesnoj jezgri Osijeka, unutar Tvrđe, te poglavito pod utjecajem baroknog stila. Prostor ovih dvorišta definiran je okolnim zgradama koje tvore zatvorene ili poluzatvorene cjeline, što određuje njihov oblik i funkcionalnost. Dvorište br.1 i dvorište br.3 imaju pravokutni tlocrt s velikim, otvorenim središnjim prostorom. Dvorište br.1 dostupno je iz Ulice Franje Kuhača i koristi se isključivo od strane zaposlenika gradske uprave. Dio dvorišta trenutačno služi kao parkiralište za vozila. Povijesno gledano, ovo je dvorište bilo dio zapovjedništva vojne posade, izgrađenog 1779. godine. Dvorište br.3 danas se koristi kao skladišni prostor Muzeja Slavonije, a pristup mu je moguć iz Ulice Josipa Bösendorfera. Dvorište nije otvoreno za javnost te ga koriste isključivo djelatnici muzeja. Dvorište br.2 ima složeniji tlocrt, a vanjski zidovi dio su obrambene strukture Tvrđe. Ovo dvorište ima više ulaza te su u njemu sačuvani brojni povijesni elementi, uključujući originalnu ciglenu podlogu. Otvoreno je za javnost i povremeno se koristi za razna događanja – od festivala hrane i vina do umjetničkih manifestacija. Pilot-dvorišta su pod utjecajem kasnog secesijskog (Art Nouveau) stila, što je posljedica okolne Gradske knjižnice iz 1906. godine i zgrade kina Urania iz 1912. godine. Smještena su između stambenih zgrada i zelenih površina, što je utjecalo na njihov oblik. Ova dvorišta međusobno su povezana i nalaze se u zaštićenoj zoni koja je proglašena kulturno-povijesnom cjelinom grada Osijeka, a također su okružena drugim objektima kulturne baštine. Trenutno su neiskorištena i zatvorena za javnost.

PLATOI, RAMPE, STUBE, POTPORNI ZIDOVI / PLANES, RAMPS, STAIRS, RETAINING WALLS

Pilot 1



Pilot 2



F. Kuhača 9 - No.1



Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3



Fakultetska 4 - No.2



OPIS:
Dvorišta pokazuju različit stupanj pristupačnosti i održavanja.
Dvorišta pilota trenutno nisu prilagođena osobama s invaliditetom. Pretpostavljeni glavni ulaz u dvorište pilota 1 ima tri stepenice te površine nisu na istoj razini. Trenutno ne postoji rampa niti bilo kakva prilagodba za osobe s invaliditetom. Dvorište pilota 2 je prekriveno prirodnom zemljom i travom, s neravnim površinama. Nema popločanih staza niti prilaza pogodnih za osobe s invaliditetom. Ulaz je također od zemlje i trave, bez ikakvih pristupnih prilagodbi. Oba pilot dvorišta prekrivena su zemljom i travom što otežava kretanje osobama s invaliditetom. Dvorište gradske vijećnice (No.1) ima ulaznu rampu za osobe s invaliditetom te je površina relativno ravna i prekrivena betonom, iako su vidljiva oštećenja koja zahtijevaju sanaciju. U drugom voristu (No.2) određeni dijelovi su pristupačni - glavni ulaz mogu koristiti osobe s invaliditetom jer nema praga, no južni ulaz sadrži stepenice. Popločenje od glinenih cigli stvara probleme jer su neke površine neravne, a nekoliko cigli nedostaje. Treće dvorište (No.3) ima metalnu prepreku na samom ulazu iz smjera vrata, a površine su zapuštene - ploče od glinene opeke potpuno su prekrivene zemljom i travom. Cijelo dvorište obiluje neravnim dijelovima i rupama.

PREPORUKE:
Sva dvorišta je potrebno prilagoditi osobama s invaliditetom. Za pilot dvorišta, osim uklanjanja stepenica, izvesti će se staze koje će biti prilagođene za kretanje osoba s invaliditetom. Za ostala dvorišta (No 2. I No. 3) potrebno je ukloniti prepreke poput praga te izvesti staze koje će omogućiti korištenje dvorišta od strane osoba s poteškoćama u kretanju, imajući na umu zadržavanje povijesnih elemenata.

DESCRIPTION:
The courtyards show varying levels of accessibility and maintenance. The pilot courtyards are currently not accessible for people with disabilities. Access paths are mostly made of soil and grass, with no paved walkways or access ramps. The surfaces are uneven and at different levels, with one of the entrances (Pilot 1) having three steps and no alternative route for people with reduced mobility. The overall surface of the courtyards is predominantly soil and grass, which further hinders accessibility for people with disabilities. In the first courtyard (No.1), there is a ramp for people with disabilities, and the surface is relatively even and covered with concrete, although repair work is needed due to visible damage. In the second courtyard (No.2), certain areas are accessible - the main entrance can be used by people with disabilities as there is no threshold, but the southern entrance has stairs. Clay brick paving poses a problem, as some areas are uneven, and several bricks are missing. The third courtyard (No.3) features a metal barrier at the entrance from the door, and the surfaces are not maintained - the clay paving tiles are completely covered with soil and grass. Uneven areas and holes are present throughout the courtyard.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
All courtyards need to be adapted to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities and those with mobility impairments. In the pilot courtyards, in addition to the removal of existing stairs (pilot 1), accessible walkways will be constructed to ensure safe and unobstructed movement. Surfaces will be levelled and made with stable, non-slip materials. For the remaining courtyards (No. 2 and No. 3), it is necessary to remove barriers such as thresholds and metal obstructions at entrances. In cases where the ground floor of the outbuildings is 10-20 cm above the ground level, it is recommended to install ramps. In addition, existing uneven surfaces need to be repaired, and pathways that allow easy and safe use by people with mobility difficulties should be implemented. All planned interventions should be carried out with special attention to the preservation of historical and ambient elements, using materials and design solutions that respect the cultural and historical character of the site.

PODLOGA: MATERIJAL I OBLIK , TIPOVI MATERIJALA / GROUND COVER MATERIALS: MATERIAL, FORM OF COVERING, KERBS , BANDS AND PLINTHS

Pilot 1



Pilot 2



F. Kuhača 9 - No.1



Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3



Fakultetska 4 - No.2



OPIS:
Oba pilot dvorišta su prekrivena prirodnom zemljom i travom. Dvorište broj 1. koje se nalazi unutar gradske vjećnice je u najvećim dijelom betonirano (90 %) dok su podloga dvorišta br. 2 i 3 ciglene kocke pri čemu su iste u velikoj mjeri očuvane u dvorištu No.2 te u potpunosti zapuštene te obrasle niskom vegetacijom I nanosom tla u dvorištu No.3.

PREPORUKE:
- Sačuvati izvorno cigleno popločenje u dvorištu br. 2 uz integraciju novih zelenih površina.
- Ukloniti naslage zemlje i vegetaciju s postojećih ciglenih površina dvorišta br. 3 te izvršiti čišćenje i obnovu istih imajući na umu zadržavanje povijesnih karakteristika. Uvesti nove zelene površine.
- Zamijeniti betonske površine u dvorištu br. 1 propusnim materijalima uz stvaranje novih zelenih površina.
- Prioritizirati upotrebu vodopropusnih materijala u svim budućim intervencijama.

DESCRIPTION:
Both pilot courtyards are covered with natural soil and grass. Courtyard No.1, located within the City Hall complex, is mostly concrete (approximately 90%), while the surfaces of Courtyards No.2 and No.3 are made of clay brick pavers with green patches. These pavers are largely preserved in Courtyard No.2, whereas in Courtyard No.3 they are completely neglected, overgrown with low vegetation and covered with layers of soil. Historically, courtyard spaces within Tvrđa Fortress were paved with brick paving (e.g. courtyard No.2).

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- Retain and protect the original brick paving in Courtyard No.2 and integrate new green areas.
- Remove accumulated soil and vegetation from existing brick surfaces; clean and repair the clay paving (courtyard No.3) keeping in mind historic heritage. Integrate new green areas.
- Replace concrete in Courtyard No.1 with permeable materials to reduce surface runoff and add additional green areas.
- Prioritize the use of water-permeable paving (e.g. open-jointed bricks, gravel-bound surfaces, or stabilized earth) in all future interventions.

INSTALACIJE ODVODNJE VODE: CIJEVI, ŠAHTOVI / WATER DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS: DRAIN PIPES, MANHOLES

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
Water drainage installations are not present. Courtyard is covered with natural soil and rainwater infiltration occurs naturally across the surfaces.	**Water drainage installations are not present. Courtyard is covered with natural soil and rainwater infiltration occurs naturally across the surfaces.**			

OPIS:

U pilot dvorištima zbog prirodnog pokrova je prisutna prirodna infiltracija oborinskih voda kroz cijelu površinu. Kod ostalih dvorišta, prisutne su odvodne cijevi kroz koje se oborine slijevaju na plohu dvorišta. U dvorištima upojne zelene površine nisu projektirane u blizini završetaka odvodnih cijevi, izuzev za dvorište No.2. Budući da dvorišta No.2 i No.3. imaju dijelom propusnu površinu, ne očekuju se problemi s infiltracijom padalina. Za dvorište No.1 očekuje se nakupljanje oborinske vode tijekom intenzivnih padalina.

PREPORUKE:

Smanjiti vodonepropusne površine te uvesti infiltracijske zone blizu završetaka odvodnih cijevi. Gdje je potrebno, poboljšati nagib kako bi se oborinska voda usmjerila prema infiltracijskim zonama.

DESCRIPTION:

In the pilot courtyards, due to the presence of natural ground cover, rainwater infiltrates naturally across the entire surface. In the other courtyards, drainage pipes are present, directing stormwater onto the courtyard surface. In these cases, infiltration green areas are not designed near the pipe outlets, except for courtyard No.2. As Courtyards No.2 and No.3 have partially permeable surfaces, problems with infiltration are not expected. However, for Courtyard No.1, water accumulation is expected during periods of heavy rainfall.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Reduce impervious surfaces and introduce infiltration zones near the pipe outlets to absorb and filter stormwater. Where necessary, improve slope so that the water is directed towards designed infiltration zones.

ELEMENTI/OSOBITOSTI ZGRADE KOJE TVORE IDENTITET JP / BUILDING ELEMENTS/FEATURES FORMING THE IDENTITY OF THE PS

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
Identity elements are missing but are drawn from the nearby representative buildings of Art Nouveau - Urania Cinema.	Identity elements are missing in the courtyard, but are drawn from the nearby representative buildings of Art Nouveau - Urania Cinema			
				
				

ELEMENTI/OSOBITOSTI ZGRADE KOJE TVORE IDENTITET JP / BUILDING ELEMENTS/FEATURES FORMING THE IDENTITY OF THE PS

OPIS:

Dvorišta br.1, br.2 i br.3 nalaze se u povijesnoj jezgri Osijeka, unutar granica Tvrđe, te u svojoj arhitekturi dominantno odražavaju barokni stil. Prostor dvorišta definiran je okolnim zgradama koje formiraju zatvorene ili poluzatvorene blokove. Dvorišta br.1 i br.3 imaju pravokutni oblik s otvorenim središnjim prostorima, dok je dvorište br.2 prostorno kompleksnije - njegove vanjske granice čine zidine Tvrđe izgrađene od crvene opeke. Sva dvorišta unutar Tvrđe jasno odražavaju vojno-administrativnu funkciju, što je posebno vidljivo na ulazima - kamenom uokvirena vrata s masivnim drvenim krilima (vidljivo u dvorištima br.1 i br.3). Dvorište br.2 sadrži najviše očuvanih povijesnih elemenata, uključujući izvorni popločani pod od crvene opeke, željezne rešetke na prozorima te djelomično očuvane tradicionalne svjetiljke u obliku fenjera. Pilot-dvorišta, smještena izvan Tvrđe, trebala bi arhitektonski i oblikovno biti pod utjecajem kasne secesije. Ovo područje je pod utjecajem obližnjih reprezentativnih zgrada iz tog razdoblja - gradske knjižnice (1906.) i kina Urania (1912.). Pilot dvorišta se nalaze između stambenih zgrada i zelenih površina, što uvjetuje njihov prostorni izgled. Trenutno se ne koriste te nemaju jasno definirana povijesna obilježja.

PREPORUKE:

- Prije izrade projektnih rješenja potrebno je provesti arhivska istraživanja s ciljem dokumentiranja povijesnih elemenata unutar dvorišta. Takav pristup omogućuje očuvanje povijesne autentičnosti i pruža temelj za kvalitetne konzervatorske odluke prilikom reintegracije povijesnih obilježja.
- Povijesna obilježja poput izvornog prostornog rasporeda, granica dvorišta, pročelja i pomoćnih objekata, kao i prisutni očuvani povijesni elementi, trebaju se sačuvati u skladu s važećim urbanističkim planovima i posebnim konzervatorskim smjernicama.
- Za pilot-dvorišta, novouvedeni elementi (poput urbane opreme, ulaznih vrata i sl.) trebaju biti izvedeni u skladu s karakteristikama razdoblja kasne secesije.

DESCRIPTION:

Courtyards No.1, No.2, and No.3 are in the historic core of Osijek, specifically the Tvrđa Fortress, and primarily feature Baroque architecture. These courtyards are spatially defined by surrounding buildings that form closed or semi-closed blocks. Courtyards No.1 No.3 exhibit a rectangular configuration with open central areas and courtyard No.2 has a more intricate design, with outer walls forming part of the Tvrđa constructed of red brick. The courtyards within the Tvrđa clearly express a military-administrative function, evident through their entrances - arched stone-framed gates with robust wooden doors (e.g. courtyards No.1 and No.3). Courtyard No.2 possesses the most preserved historical elements such as original brick paving, iron-barred window shutters and traditional lantern-shaped lamps partly preserved within the courtyard. Pilot courtyards should be under Art Nouveau influences, inspired by vicinity of significant buildings (the city's library (1906) and Urania Cinema (1912)) from that era. They are located between residential buildings and green areas, influencing their shape. They are currently without use and lack specific historic elements.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Before making design solutions, archival research to document historical elements in courtyards is needed. This helps preserve historical accuracy and supports informed conservation decisions for reintegrating historic elements.
- Historic characteristics such as the original layout, historic boundaries, frontages, and outbuildings along with the present historic elements, should be preserved. This should be done in accordance with urban plans and specific conservation guidelines.
- Within pilot courtyards, introduced elements (e.g. urban equipment, gates etc.) should be typical of Art Nouveau era.

AD.2. OPREMA JP (URBANA OPREMA)
AD.2. EQUIPMENT PP (URBAN FURNITURE)

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS:

- KLUPE / BENCHES,
- OSVJETLJENJE / LIGTENING,
- OGRADE / FENCES,
- VRATA / GATES,
- KANTE ZA OTPAD /TRASH CANS,
- BUNARI / WATER INTAKES,
- STALCI ZA BICIKLE, PROSTORI ZA SKUTERE / BIKE RACKS, SPACES FOR SCOOTERS,
- KAMENE BARIJERE / GUARD STONES,
- PERGOLE, LETNJIKOVCI, ŠUPE / PERGOLAS , ARBORS , SHEDS,
- PRIVREMENI OBJEKTI, PARKLETI, PRIVREMENE USLUGE / TEMPORARY OBJECTS, PARKLETS, TEMPORARY SERVICES ,
- SIGNALIZACIJA, INFORMACIJE, OGLAŠAVANJE / SIGNAGE, INFORMATION, ADVERTISING ,

B. DEKORATIVNI ELEMENTI / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS :

- SPOMENICI I MEMORIJALI / MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS,
- FONTANE / FOUNTAINS,
- UMJETNIČKI OBJEKTI / ART. OBJECTS,
- ULIČNA UMJETNOST, MURALNE SLIKE, GRAFITI / STREET ART, MURALS, GRAFFITI,
- OSTALO / OTHERS.



A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: KLUPE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: BENCHES

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing		NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing

OPIS: U svim dvorištima, izuzev dvorišta No.1 ne postoji nikakva urbana oprema, odnosno klupe na kojima je moguć odmor. Isto proizlazi iz trenutnog nedostatka korištenja dvorišta pri čemu su pilot dvorišta zapuštene zelene površine dok je dvorište No.3 skladište za Muzeja Slavonije. Klupe koje su prisutne u dvorištu No.1 se ne nalaze ispod prirodnog hlada te su osobe koje koriste iste izložene buci brojnih klimatskih uređaja. Dodatno, prisutne klupe ne odražavaju klasičan dizajn urbane opreme perioda dvorišta. Za pilot dvorišta trebaju se koristiti klupe kojr su usklađene s kasnom secesijom, odnosno iste bi trebale biti ovog načinjene od kombinacije drva te tamnog metala, uz ornamentani kovani metalni zaslon s kružnim motivom koji služi kao naslon za ruke. Sjedište i naslon se sastoje od vodoravnih drvenih letvica obojanih u svijetlu ili tamnu boju.

PREPORUKE:

U sva dvorišta uvesti urbanu opremu odnosno klupe koje će biti u skladu s razdobljem dvorišta, što je za pilot dvorišta razdoblje kasne secesije. Klupe je potrebno smjestiti, gdje je moguće, u prirodni hlad kako bi se omogućilo korištenje dvorišta u ljetnim mjesecima. Urbana oprema treba biti izvedene od trajnih, kvalitetnih materijala te je preferabilna kombinacija tamnog metala i drva. Plastika i drugi umjetni materijali se trebaju izbjegavati. Postavljanje urbane opreme ne smije biti izvedeno na način da se prekrivaju ključni povijesni elementi ili značajke prostora.

DESCRIPTION:
In all courtyards, except for Courtyard No.1, there is a complete absence of urban furniture, such as benches for rest and relaxation. This situation arises from the current lack of use of the courtyards - the pilot courtyards are neglected green areas, while Courtyard No.3 is used as a storage space for the Museum of Slavonia. For courtyard No.1 there are a few benches that are not underneath natural shade (trees) and are exposed to noise from many AC units. In addition, this benches are not of classic historic design. Typical benches of of Art Nouveau era (pilot courtyards) are made of combination of wood and dark metal, often featuring gracefully curved metal frame with ornamental wrought iron side panels serving as armrests and structural support. The seat and backrest are composed of horizontal wooden slats, painted in a light or dark color.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
In all courtyard, sitting equipment (i.e. benches) should be introduced. Benches in pilot courtyards should be aligned with the typical design of Art Nouveau thus following uniform style and colour. Benches should be made of durable and high-quality materials, preferably made of combination of wood and dark metal, with metal frame and ornamental iron side panels serving as armrests. Benches, where possible, should be placed in natural shade thus enabling using courtyards during summer months. The use of plastics and other artificial materials is not allowed. Placement of equipment should be in a way that key views or architectural features of the courtyard are not obstructed.

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: OSVJETLJENJE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: LIGTENING

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	**NEDOSTATAK/** Missing	 	 	 

OPIS: U pilot dvorištima trenutno nisu prisutni nikakvi elementi rasvjete. U ostalim dvorištima, očuvane su, barem djelomično tradicionalne svjetiljke u obliku lanterni, koje su najčešće prisutne na ulaznim vratima. U dvorištima No.1 i No.2 i No.3 su uz tradicionalne svjetiljke na ulazu prisutni i reflektori. Tradicionalna rasvjeta unutar dvorišta je djelomično očuvana u dvorištu No.2.

PREPORUKE:

Osvjetljenje je potrebno ukomponirati u skladu s Zakonom o zaštiti od svjetlosnog onečišćenja (NN 14/19) te s predviđenom upotrebnom i vremenom korištenja dvorišta. Npr. ukoliko je za pilot dvorišta predviđeno zatvaranje u noćnom razdoblju, osvjetljenje dvorišta u tom razdoblju nije potrebno. Za ostvarivanje ambijentalnog svjetla potrebno je koristiti ekološku rasvjetu. Potrebno je zadržati povijesne elemente rasvjete.

DESCRIPTION:
Lighting elements are not present in the pilot yards. In other courtyards, there are at least partially preserved traditional lantern-shaped lamps, which are most often present at the entrance doors. In courtyards No.1, No.2 and No.3 beside the traditional lanterns at the entrance, modern lighting – reflectors are present. Traditional lighting elements within the courtyard are partially preserved in Courtyard No.2.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Lighting should be incorporated according to the Law on protection from Light pollution (NN 14/19) and according to previsioned use of courtyards, e.g. is pilot courtyards are to be closed during the night so illumination during night is not necessary. For Ambiental lighting, ecological lighting should be used. Historic lighting elements should be preserved.

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: OGRADE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: FENCES

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
 	 	Not applicable because of the shape of the courtyard - it is enclosed on all sides by buildings.	Not applicable because the walls of the courtyard are an integral part of the fortress.	Not applicable because of the shape of the courtyard - it is enclosed on all sides by buildings.

OPIS:
Pilot dvorišta su okružena ogradama koje su podizane za okolne stambene objekte. Izgled ovih zidova nije uniforman. Građa zidova je poglavito od cigli koje su prekrivene žbukom ili obojene u bijelo. Zidovi u oba pilot dvorišta su istrošeni te poglavito nisu održavani na što upućuju brojne pukotine, ljuštenje boje itd. U pilot dvorištu br. 2 također nalazimo zidove koji su spontano obrasli penjačicama, tj vertiklanom vegetacijom. Dvorišta No.1 I No.3 su sa svih strana okruženi zidovima zgrada tako da ne postoje zidovi. Zidovi dvorišta No.2 zapravo su zidovi utvrde građeni od crvenih cigli.

PREPORUKE:
Imajući na umu trenutno stanje zidova u pilot dvorištima, kao i vlasničke odnose, kako bi se popravila estetika zidova moguće je uvesti strukture poput metalih ili drvenih stalaka ili rešetki koje mogu biti naslonjene ili odmaknute od samih zidova, a koje će poslužiti za biljke penjačice. Također, moguće je uspostaviti živicu ili uvesti suptilne dekorativne elemente koji će biti u skladu s kasnom secesijom za pilot dvorišta, ili u dogovoru s drugim vlasnicima moguće je prebojati ili djelomično obnoviti zidove. Uvođenje prethodno opisanih struktura za stvaranje zelenih zidova moguće je barem djelomično uvesti i u dvorištima No. 1 I No.3. U dvorištu No. 2 s obzirom na dobro stanje zidova koji tvore vizualni identitet područja kao i činjenicu da se radi o zaštićenoj kulturnoj baštini, ne preporučaju se nikakve intervencije.

DESCRIPTION:
Pilot courtyards are surrounded by fences that were built for the surrounding residential buildings. The appearance of these walls is not uniform. Walls of the fence for pilot 1 are made of concrete or bricks that are white painted or plastered over with masonry. For pilot 2 the walls are made of red bricks that were plastered over in the past. In both pilot courtyards the walls are not well maintained and are quite weathered (cracks, paint peeling etc.). In pilot 2 there are also walls that are overgrown with greenery. Courtyards No.1 and No.3 are enclosed by all sides by buildings while the courtyard No.2 is located within the fortress walls, which are constructed of red brick. The tops of these walls are adorned with grass and scattered stones.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Given the current condition of the walls in the pilot courtyards, as well as the ownership circumstances, improving the visual appearance of the walls could be approached with non-invasive and reversible structures. For instance, metal or wooden support structures could be introduced, which could be either freestanding or placed near the walls without being physically attached to the walls. These structures would serve as support for climbing plants. In addition, it is possible to establish low-maintenance hedges along the walls or incorporate subtle decorative elements that align with the character of Art Nouveau, for pilot courtyards. In agreement with neighbouring property owners, there is also the potential to repaint or partially restore certain wall sections where appropriate, improving their appearance. The introduction of greening elements, especially green walls and vertical plant structures, could also be implemented, at least partially, in courtyards No.1 and No.3. In Courtyard No.2, due to the well-preserved condition of the existing walls—which contribute significantly to the visual identity of the area and the status of cultural heritage, interventions are not recommended.

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: VRATA / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: GATES

Pilot 1



Pilot 2



F. Kuhača 9 - No.1





Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3





Fakultetska 4 - No.2





OPIS: Karakteristika svih dvorišta su ulazna vrata koja su najčešće drvena ili od tamnog metala u stilu kasne secesije. Drvena vrata su najčešće ukrašena.

OCJENA I PREPORUKE:
Ulazna vrata je potrebno očuvati/obnoviti u skladu s kasnom secesijom.

DESCRIPTION:
A defining feature of the courtyards are the entrance gates, often made of wood or dark cast metal (iron) typical for the Art Nouveau period (for pilot courtyards). Often wood is ornamental.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Preservation/reconstruction of the historical appearance of the gate openings in accordance with the Art Nouveau period.

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: KANTE ZA OTPAD / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: TRASH CANS

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing			

OPIS:
U pilot dvorištima nema kanti za otpad što je posljedica trenutnog nedostatka korištenja istih. U dvorištu No.3 koje je zatvoreno za javnost uočen je jedan kontejner za mješoviti komunalni otpad, međutim cijelo dvorište se koristi za odlaganje stare opreme te djeluje kao veliko spremište (odlagalište). U dvorištima No.2 I No.1 postoje kante za otpad pri čemu su u dvorištu No.2 prisutne manje kante za razdvojeno odlaganje otpada dok su u dvorištu No.1 prisutni kontejneri samo za mješovit otpad, koji se nalaze u izdvojenom, natkrivenom prostoru. U dvorištima No.1 i No.3 kante za odlaganje otpada vizulano iskaču u prostoru.

PREPORUKE:
Potrebno je predvidjeti posebno mjesto za odlaganje komunalnog otpada. U pilot-dvorištima potrebno je postaviti koševe za otpad koji odgovaraju stilskim obilježjima secesije (Art Nouveau). Kućišta za koševe trebala bi biti izvedena od metalnih okvira ili drvenih panela s dekorativnim kovanim detaljima, u skladu s karakterom prostora.U dvorištima No. 1, 2 i 3, uz prethodno spomenute koševe, veći kontejneri trebali bi biti smješteni u ograđene ili zaklonjene zone, kako ne bi vizualno dominirali prostorom. Gdje je moguće, izgraditi nadstrešnice za kontejnere od drveta ili drugih materijala primjerenih povijesnom kontekstu, ili alternativno iste smjestiti iza zaslonskih struktura. Dodatno, potrebno je uključiti ozelenjivanje oko predviđenih zona za otpad. Vertikalno zelenilo ili živice mogu se koristiti za vizualno prikrivanje koševa. Svi elementi za odlaganje otpada trebali bi biti usklađeni s ostalim urbanim namještajem.

DESCRIPTION:
In the pilot courtyards, there are no waste bins, which is a consequence of their current lack of use. In Courtyard No.3, which is closed to the public, there are is one waste container, however, the entire courtyard is used for storing old equipment and currently resembles a large storage area. Courtyard No.2 contains small bins for separated waste collection, while Courtyard No.1 has containers for municipal solid waste (MSW) only, located in a separate, covered area. One container for MSW was also located within courtyard No.3. In courtyards No. 1 and No.2 waste bins are visually prominent.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
A specific location for municipal waste should be designed. In pilot courtyards, waste bins reflecting the Art Nouveau period should be installed. Bin enclosures should feature iron frames or wood panels with wrought iron detailing. In courtyards No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 in addition to previously mentioned bins, larger containers should be placed in enclosed or screened off areas to ensure that the containers are not visually dominant. Where possible, shelters should be constructed from wood or other appropriate elements for the historic period or alternatively placed behind screening structures. In addition, planting should be incorporated around designated waste areas. Vertical greenery of hedges could be used to conceal bins. Waste bins should be designed to match the style and materials of other elements of urban furniture.

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: BUNARI, UZIMANJE VODE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: WELLS, WATER INTAKES

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
There is no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location. Water pipe is present in the courtyard 	There is no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location . There are no water pipes present in the courtyard.	There is no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location . There are no water pipes present in the courtyard.	There is no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location. Water pipe is present in the courtyard 	There is no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location. There are no water pipes present in the courtyard.

OPIS: U dvorištima nema naznaka bunara ili drugih otvorenih vodenih elemenata. Međutim u pilot dvorištu 1 te dvorištu No.3 se nalaze pipe za vodu koje su trenutno u lošem stanju.

PREPORUKE:

U pilot dvorištu 1 te dvorištu No.3 potrebno je obnoviti pipe za vodu na način da izvedba istih odgovara razdoblju kasne secesije.

DESCRIPTION:
There are no preserved historical wells of other open water elements in the analyzed courtyards. However, in pilot courtyard 1 and in courtyard No. 3 there are water pipes.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Restoration of public water pipes is essential to provide access to drinking water, especially during times of extreme heat and urban heatwaves. Pipe in the pilot courtyard should be restored to align with Art Nouveau style.

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: STALCI ZA BICIKLE, PROSTORI ZA SKUTERE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: BIKE RACKS, SPACES FOR SCOOTERS

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	 	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	

OPIS: Stalci za bicikle su prisutni u dvorištu No.1 te dijelom u dvorištu No.3, međutim niti jedan od ovih stalaka nije nefunkcionalan, što dovodi do slabog korištenja stalaka te parkiranja bicikala na druge površine, kao što je vidljivo u slučaju dvorišta No.1. U niti jednom dvorištu ne postoje predviđeni prostori za skutere ili motore.

PREPORUKE:

Kod dizajniranja stalaka za bicikle pilot dvorišta, potrebno je imati na umu da isti budu u skladu sa stilom kasne secesije, odnosno od tamnog metala, prikladnih boja za razdoblje. Svi stalci trebaju biti unificiranog stila te funkcionalni I postavljeni na posebno određeno mjesto za ostavljanje bicikala, unutar dvorišta (npr. kod ulaza u dvorište). Upotreba plastike i sličnih materijala nije dozvoljena.

DESCRIPTION:

Bike racks are present only in courtyards No.1 and No. 3, however due to lack of functionality, there are not frequently used thus leading to bikes being parked in other areas, as seen in the courtyard No.1. There are no specially designed areas for scooters/bikes in courtyards.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Any new urban furniture introduced into pilot courtyards must adhere to uniform style and colour guidelines that reflect the Art Nouveau period. New urban furniture should be made using uniform solutions regarding the materials, such as dark metal typical for the period. In all courtyards, the use of plastics, artificial materials etc. is strictly prohibited. Areas for bikes with functional bike racks should be designated within the courtyards – such area is recommended near the entrance to the courtyard.

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: KAMENE BARIJERE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: GUARD STONES

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing		NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing

OPIS:
U dvorištima nisu prisutne kamene barijere. Jedna kamena barijera je vidljiva kod ulaznih vrata u dvorište No. 1.

PREPORUKE:
Kamene barijere je potrebno očuvati i ukomponirati u novi prostor.

DESCRIPTION:
Guard stones are not present in courtyard areas. One guard stone is evident on the entrance doors for courtyard No. 1.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
The historic guard stones should be preserved and integrated into the new surface structure.

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: PERGOLE, LETNJIKOVCI, ŠUPE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: PERGOLAS, ARBORS, SHEDS

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing			

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: PRIVREMENI OBJEKTI, PARKLETI, PRIVREMENE USLUGE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: TEMPORARY OBJECTS, PARKLETS, TEMPORARY SERVICES

NEDOSTATAK / Missing	NEDOSTATAK / Missing	NEDOSTATAK / Missing	NEDOSTATAK / Missing	NEDOSTATAK / Missing

OPIS:
U pilot 1 dvorištu se nalazi ilegalno izgrađena garaža dok se u pilot dvorištu 2 ne nalaze nikakvi uporabni elementi niti privremeni objekti. Niti jedno od pilot dvorišta nije u upotrebi te stoga ne postoje nikakvi objekti. U dvorištu No.1 postoji objekt nalikom na šupu koji je nadograđen na postojeću zgradu dok dvorište No.3 ima ulogu velikog skladišta te gdje u prostoru dominira velik šator. U dvorištu No.2 nalazi se metalna konstrukcija koja služi kao nadstrešnica za opremu korištenu od strane Hrvatskog restauracijskog zavoda.

OCJENA I PREPORUKE:

Ukloniti neprikladne strukture poput ilegalno izgrađene garaže prisutne kod dvorišta Pilot 1 ili šatora koji dominira prostorom dvorišta No.3 kako bi se osigurao vizualni identitet dvorišta. Ukoliko se pojedine strukture poput metalne konstrukcije prisutne u dvorištu No.2 ne mogu ukloniti, preporučuje se integrirati vertikalno zelenilo ili anternativno vegetacija u većim kontejnerima kako bi se ovakve structure prikrile. Ukoliko se dodaje nova urbana oprema, ista mora biti usklađena s vizualnim identitetom dvorišta te bi trebala odražavati razdoblje kasne secesije. Npr. ukoliko se instaliraju pergola, preporuka je da iste budu u kombinaciji metala i tamnog drva s metalnim ornamentima.

DESCRIPTION:
In Pilot Courtyard 1, there is an illegally constructed garage, while Pilot Courtyard 2 contains no usable elements or temporary structures. Neither of the pilot courtyards is currently in use, and therefore, there are no utilities. In Courtyard No.1, there is a structure resembling a shed, which has been added onto the existing building. Courtyard No.3 functions as a large storage area, where the space is dominated by a large tent. In Courtyard No.2, there is a metal structure used as a canopy for equipment utilized by the Croatian Conservation Institute.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Remove inappropriate structures such as illegally constructed garage in Pilot 1 and large tent in courtyard No.3. to revive the original architectural identity. In addition, if metal structure in courtyard No.2 can not be removed, it is recommended that greenery is integrated to conceal such structures. Vertical greenery is most appropriate, but alternatively large planters can be places around the frame. Any added urban furniture should be aligned with the aesthetics of courtyards and should reflect the Art Nouveau period (e.g. if pergolas are installed, they should be made of combination of wood and dark metal, with metal frame and ornamental iron sides.

A. UPOTREBNI ELEMENTI: SIGNALIZACIJA, INFORMACIJE, OGLAŠAVANJE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: SIGNAGE, INFORMATION, ADVERTISING

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Fakultetska 4 - No.3	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.2
NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing			 

OCJENA I PREPORUKE:

Budući da se pilot dvorišta ne koriste, nema nikakvih signalizacija ili informacija. U ostalim dvorištima se nalaze samo bazične, jednostavne signalizacije poput oznaka upotrebe zgrada ili jednostavnih natpisa da je vrata potrebno zatvarati.

PREPORUKE:

Ukoliko je u dvorišta potrebno ukomponirati privremene obavijesti, preporuka je uvesti panoe na kojima će iste stajati. Preporuka je iste staviti u blizini ulaznih vrata kako bi se obavijesti odmah istaknule. Također, moguće je postaviti manje interpretacijske ploče na kojima će se istaknuti povijest područja. Ukoliko se ide na ovu opciju unutar pilot dvorišta, potrebno je koristiti materijale koji su prikladni za razdoblje kasne secesije poput drva i tamnog metala. Ploče mogu biti mobilne kako bi se omogućila raznovrsnija upotreba prostora. Upotreba plastike i drugih umjetnih materijala nije dozvoljena. Informacije ne smiju onemogućiti opažanje posebnih obilježja prostora (arhitektonska i stilska rješenja), odnosno potrebno je pratiti Opće konzervatorske smjernice za upravljanje javnim prostorom kulturno-povijesnih cjelina gradskih

DESCRIPTION:

Since the pilot courtyards are currently unused, there is no signage or informational content present. In other courtyards, only basic and simple signage can be found — such as building use labels or basic instructions like “keep the door closed.”

RECOMMENDATIONS:

For temporary notices, a notice boards should be implemented, preferably on the entrance. Small, interpretation panels could be included to briefly describe the historical significance of the area. If such solution is envisioned for pilot courtyards, materials that reflect the Art Nouveau period should be used (wood, dark metal etc.) and the boards should be removable to emphasise different usages. The use of plastics, artificial materials etc. is strictly prohibited in every courtyard. Information elements in the courtyards must not obstruct the perception of the space’s distinctive features (architectural and stylistic qualities). All interventions should follow the General Conservation Guidelines for Managing Public Spaces within Urban Heritage Areas and the Program for public infrastructure maintenance of the City of Osijek.

B. DEKORATIVNI ELEMENTI: SPOMENICI I MEMORIJALI / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS : MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing

B. DEKORATIVNI ELEMENTI: FONTANE / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: FOUNTAINS

NEDOSTATAK/ Missing		NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing

B. DEKORATIVNI ELEMENTI: ULIČNA UMJETNOST, MURALNE SLIKE, GRAFITI / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS : STREET ART, MURALS, GRAFFITI

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	

OPIS:

Fontana je prisutna samo u pilot dvorištu 2. Grafiti su prisutni samo na pomoćnim zgradama unutar dvorišta No.2

PREPORUKE:

Potrebno je obnoviti fontanu koji se nalazi unutar pilot dvorišta 2 u stilu da odgovara kasnoj secesiji. Potrebno je ukloniti, odnosno prefarbati postojeći grafit na pomoćnoj zgradi dvorišta No.2.

DESCRIPTION:

Fountain is present only in pilot courtyard No.2. Graffiti is found only on the support facility in the courtyard No.2.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Revitalization of the fountain in pilot 2 is envisioned. The revitalization of the fountain should be in line with Art Nouveau period. The graffiti should be removed or painted over.

B. DEKORATIVNI ELEMENTI: UMJETNIČKI OBJEKTI / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS : ART. OBJECTS`

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
NEDOSTATAK/ Missing	**NEDOSTATAK/** Missing	**NEDOSTATAK/** Missing	**NEDOSTATAK/** Missing	

OPIS:

Umjetnički elementi smješteni ispred galerije su prisutni samo u dvorištu No.2

PREPORUKE:

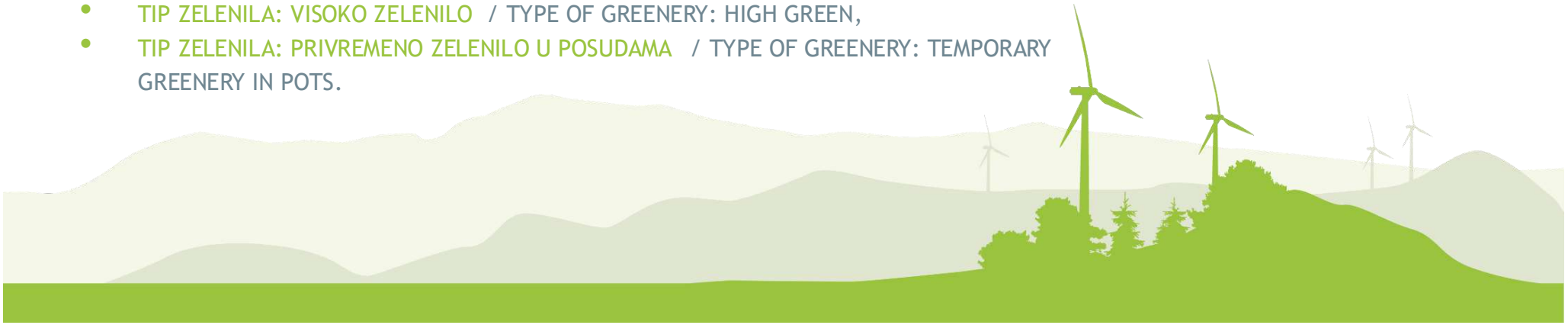
Moguće je ukomponirati lokalne umjetničke elemente, ukoliko oni ne narušavaju harmoniju cijelog dvorišta.

DESCRIPTION:
Original sculptures, decorations, and installations are not fund in any of the courtyards. Artistic elements are found in front of the gallery in the courtyard No. 2

RECOMMENDATIONS :
Local artistic object could be introduced if they align with the harmony of the whole courtyard.

AD.3 ZELENILO JP / AD.3 GREENERY PS

- VELIČINA ZELENIH POVRŠINA / THE SIZE OF GREEN AREAS ,
- OBLICI ZELENIH POVRŠINA / THE FORMS OF GREEN SPACE ,
- TIP ZELENILA: NISKO ZELENILO / TYPE OF GREENERY: LOW GREENERY,
- TIP ZELENILA: ODRASLO ZELENILO / TYPE OF GREENERY: MATURE GREEN,
- TIP ZELENILA: MLADO DRVEĆE / TYPE OF GREENERY: YOUNG TREES,
- TIP ZELENILA: MONUMENTALNO DRVEĆE / TYPE OF GREENERY: MONUMENTAL TREE,
- TIP ZELENILA: ULIČNO DRVEĆE / TYPE OF GREENERY: STREET TREE,
- TIP ZELENILA: VISOKO ZELENILO / TYPE OF GREENERY: HIGH GREEN,
- TIP ZELENILA: PRIVREMENO ZELENILO U POSUDAMA / TYPE OF GREENERY: TEMPORARY GREENERY IN POTS.



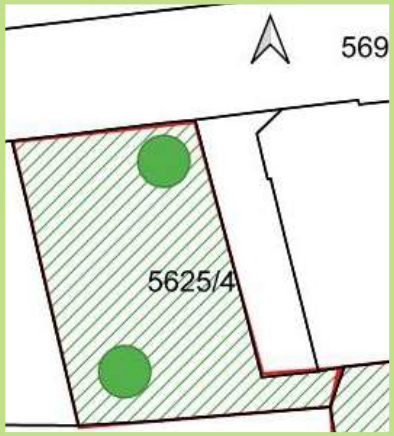
VELIČINA BIOAKTIVNIH POVRŠINA / THE SIZE OF BIOACTIVE AREAS

Pilot - investicijsko dvorište
Pilot investment courtyard

Ukupna površina/ Total area: 340 m²
Površina dvorišta / Courtyard area: 340 m²

Bioactive to total: 99 %
Bioactive to courtyard: 99 %

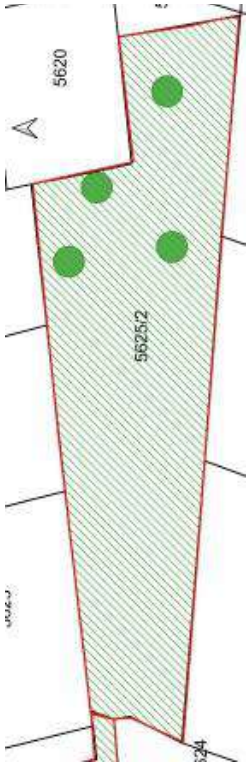
Please note that bioactive areas are not necessarily green but also have permeable surfaces.



Pilot 2

Ukupna površina/ Total area: 1630 m²
Površina dvorišta / Courtyard area: 1630 m²
Bioaktivna površina / Bioactive area: 15,5 m²

Bioactive to total: 100 %
Bioactive to courtyard: 100 %

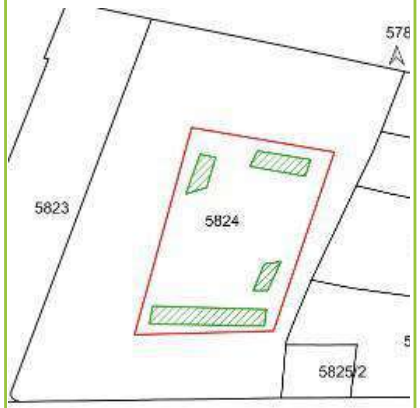


F. Kuhača 9 - No.1

Ukupna površina/ Total area: 1945,13 m²
Površina dvorišta / Courtyard area: 570 m²
Bioaktivna površina / Bioactive area: 57 m²

Bioactive to total: 2,9 %
Bioactive to courtyard:10 %

Please note that bioactive areas are not necessarily green, but also have permeable surfaces

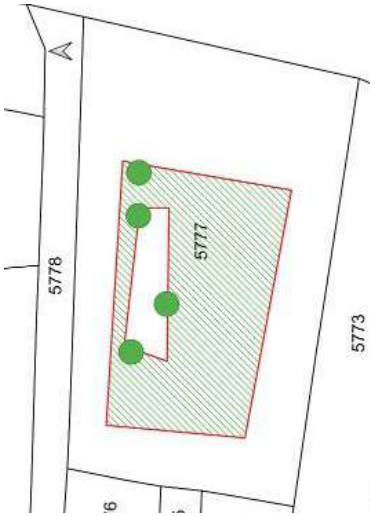


Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3

Ukupna površina/ Total area: 2173,85 m²
Površina dvorišta / Courtyard area: 772,5 m²
Bioaktivna površina / Bioactive area: 618 m²

Bioactive to total: 28,4 %
Bioactive to courtyard: 80 %

Please note that bioactive areas are not necessarily green, but also have permeable surfaces

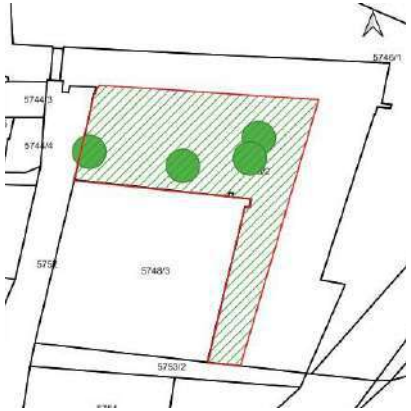


Fakultetska 4 - No.2

Ukupna površina/ Total area: 9680 m²
Površina dvorišta / Courtyard area: 4692,8 m²

Bioactive to total:48%
Bioactive to courtyard: 98 %

Please note that bioactive areas are not necessarily green, but also have permeable surfaces



OBLICI ZELENIH POVRŠINA / THE FORMS OF GREEN SPACE

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
				
				

OPIS:

- Pilot 1 – zapuštena travnata površina, poneki cvjetni elementi, grmlje i drveće
- Pilot 2 – zapuštena travnata površina, poneki cvjetni elementi, grmlje, drveće, penjačice (Rubus sp., Hedera helix)
- No.1 – zelenilo ograničeno na 4 travnata otoka, 4 stabla, nekoliko grmova
- No.2 – zelenilo ograničeno na nekoliko travnatih površina, grmlje i nekoliko stabala (uglavnom zimzelenih)
- No.3 – ruderalna vegetacija na betonskoj podlozi, nekoliko stabala i grmova

DESCRIPTION:

- Pilot 1 – poorly maintained grassyaree, some floral elements, shrubs and trees
- Pilot 2 –poorly maintained grassy area, some floral elements, shrubs, trees, climbers (Rubus sp., Hedera helix)
- No.1 – greenery limited to 4 grass patches, 4 trees, several shrubs
- No.2 – greenery limited to few grass patches, shrubs and several trees (mostly evergreen)
- No.3 – ruderal vegetation on brick base, several trees and shrubs

TIP ZELENILA: NISKO ZELENILO / TYPE OF GREENERY: LOW GREENERY

Pilot 1




Pilot 2




F. Kuhača 9 - No.1




Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3




Fakultetska 4 - No.2




OPIS:

- Pilot 1 - travnata površina. Na manjoj površini cvjetni elementi (Viola sp.)
- Pilot 2 -travnata površina. Prisutna ruderalna vegetacija (Lamium sp., Urtica dioica, Ranunculus ficaria)
- No.1 - travnate površine malobrojne, ali održavane. Dekorativni cvjetni elementi na jednoj plohi.
- No.2 - Travnate površine malobrojne, održavane. Uz rubove objekata na mjestima gdje je vlažno razvitak vegetacije koja voli vlagu.
- No.3 - travnata površina na ciglenoj podlozi. Prisutna ruderalna vegetacija (*Lamum sp.*, *Ceronica sp.*, *Chelidonium majus* etc).

PREPORUKE:

Prilikom rekonstrukcije poboljšati kvalitetu travnatih površina, pri čemu treba koristiti autohtone vrste i spriječiti daljnji razvoj ruderalne vegetacije. Uključiti floralne elemente za poboljšanje estetike prostora.

DESCRIPTION:

- Pilot 1 - grassy area. Floral elements present in a smaller section (Viola sp.)
- Pilot 2 - grassy area. Presence of ruderal vegetation (Lamium sp., Urtica dioica, Ranunculus ficaria)
- No.1 - grassy areas are few but maintained. Decorative floral elements in one section.
- No.2 - grassy areas are few and maintained. Moistureloving vegetation develops along building edges where it is damp.
- No.3 - grassy area on a brick base. Presence of ruderal vegetation (*Lamium sp.*, *Ceronica sp.*, *Chelidonium majus*, etc.)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

During reconstruction, improve the quality of grassy areas by using native species and preventing further development of ruderal vegetation. Include floral elements to enhance the aesthetic value of the space and boost biodiversity (pollinators).

TIP ZELENILA: ZRELO ZELENILO / TYPE OF GREENERY: MATURE GREEN

Pilot 1





Pilot 2





F. Kuhača 9 - No.1





Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3









Fakultetska 4 - No.2





OPIS:

- Pilot 1 - stablo jele (upitno stanje zbog obrasta bršljanom, javor I nekoliko mladih stabala).
- Pilot 2 -tri zrela stabla javora, nekoliko čempresa uz rub
- No.1 - četiri stabla (ukrasna) I ukrasno grmlje
- No.2 - visoka stabla čempresa, trešnja, stabla bora, ukrasni grmovi
- No.3 - stablo divljeg kestena, breze, javora, smokve I dvije visoke bazge

OCJENA I PREPORUKE:

Preporučuje se procijeniti stanje drveća i očuvati zdravo, razvijeno zelenilo. Poželjno je uključiti nove biljne vrste u postojeće zelene površine te redovito pratiti stanje postojećih stabala kroz promatranje i odgovarajuću njegu, poput pravilne rezidbe krošnji. Ukloniti grmovitu vegetaciju invazivnog karaktera (bazga, smokva, trnina).

DESCRIPTION:

- Pilot 1 - fir tree (condition uncertain due to overgrowth with ivy), maple and several young trees
- Pilot 2 - three mature maple trees, several cypresses along the edge
- No.1 - four (ornamental) trees and ornamental shrubs
- No.2 - tall cypress trees, cherry, pine trees, ornamental shrubs
- No.3 - horse chestnut tree, birches, maples, fig tree, and two tall elderberry trees

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended to assess the condition of the trees and preserve healthy, mature greenery. Introducing new plant species into existing green areas is advisable, as well as regularly monitoring the condition of existing trees through observation and proper care, such as appropriate crown pruning. Shrubby invasive vegetation (elderberry, fig, blackthorn) should be removed.

TIP ZELENILA: MLADO DRVEĆE / TYPE OF GREENERY: YOUNG TREES				
Pilot 1	**Pilot 2**	**F. Kuhača 9 - No.1**	**Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3**	**Fakultetska 4 - No.2**
NEDOSTATAK / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK
TIP ZELENILA: MONUMENTALNO DRVEĆE / TYPE OF GREENERY: MONUMENTAL TREE				
NEDOSTATAK / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK
TIP ZELENILA: ULIČNO DRVEĆE / TYPE OF GREENERY: STREET TREE				
NEDOSTATAK / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK

TIP ZELENILA: VISOKO ZELENILO / TYPE OF GREENERY: HIGH GREEN

Pilot 1



Pilot 2





F. Kuhača 9 - No.1



Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3



Fakultetska 4 - No.2



OPIS:

- Pilot 1 – bršljan na drvetu
- Pilot 2 –bršljan na zidovima, kupina (Rubus sp.)na zidovima
- No.1 – ostaci bršljana na zidovima, uklonjen.
- No.2 – vegetacija zidova
- No.3 – bršljan na zidovima

OCJENA I PREPORUKE:

Ukloniti bršljan na onim lokacijama gdje je to bitno za funkcioniranje i održavanje zidova. Ukloniti svu kupinu I spriječiti njeno pojavljivanjee. Prilikom rekonstrukcije uvesti elemente visokog zelenila na način da doprinesu kvaliteti okoliša, a ne narušavaju strukturne elemente. U dvorištima 3, 4 preporuča se uvođenje visokog zelenila.

DESCRIPTION

- Pilot 1 – ivy growing on a tree
- Pilot 2 – ivy on walls, blackberry (Rubus sp.) on walls
- No.1 – remains of ivy on walls, removed
- No.2 – wall vegetation
- No.3 – ivy on walls

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS :

Ivy should be removed in locations where it interferes with the functionality and maintenance of walls. All blackberry growth should be removed and its reappearance prevented. During reconstruction, introduce tall greenery in a way that enhances the quality of the environment without damaging structural elements. In all courtyards the introduction of tall greenery (especially decidous trees) is recommended.

TIP ZELENILA: PRIVREMENO ZELENILO U POSUDAMA / TYPE OF GREENERY: TEMPORARY GREENERY IN POTS

Pilot 1	Pilot 2	F. Kuhača 9 - No.1	Josipa Bosendorfera 2 - No.3	Fakultetska 4 - No.2
NEDOSTATAK / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	**NEDOSTATAK** / LACK	

OPIS:
- Pilot 1 – nema zelenila u posudama
- Pilot 2 –nema zelenila u posudama
- No.1 – nema zelenila u posudama
- No.2 – dvije posude sa zelenilom ispred umjetničkog studija
- No.3 – nema zelenila u posudama

OCJENA I PREPORUKE:

Postavljenje zelenila u posudama trenutno ima smisla samo u slučaju dvorišta 1 i 2 budući da su ona uređena. Postavljenjem zelenila pridonijelo bi se prvenstveno estetskoj vrijednosti prostora. Preporučuju se floralni elementi.

DESCRIPTION:
- Pilot 1 – no greenery in pots
- Pilot 2 – no greenery in pots
- No.1 – no greenery in pots
- No.2 – two pots with greenery in front of art gallery
- No.3 – no greenery in pots.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Placing greenery in pots currently only makes sense in the case of courtyards No.1 and No.2, as they are already arranged. Adding greenery would primarily contribute to the aesthetic value of the space. Floral elements are recommended.

PART II

KARAKTERISTIKE I OCJENA ODABRANIH ASPEKATA JP
CHARACTERISTICS/EVALUATION OF SELECTED ASPECTS OF PS

- AD.1 FUNKCIJA I NAČIN KORIŠTENJA / AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE
- AD.2 EKOLOGIJA / AD.2 ECOLOGY
- AD.3 POVIJESNI ELEMENTI KOJI TVORE IDENTITET / AD.3 HISTORIC ELEMENTS GIVING IDENTITY
- AD.4 ESTETIKA / AD.4 AESTHETICS



AD.1 FUNKCIJA I NAČIN KORIŠTENJA / AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE

- ORGANIZACIJA PROMETA / TRAFFIC ORGANISATION
- ODRŽIVO PROSTORNO RAZVOJ ZA FUNKCIONALNE SVRHE / SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR FUNCTIONAL PURPOSES
- DOSTUPNOST / ACCESSIBILITY
- SIGURNOST / SAFETY
- OTVARANJE I SPAJANJE PROSTORA / OPENING UP AND CONNECTING SPACES
- UVOĐENJE USLUGA U JAVNE PROSTORE / INTRODUCTION OF SERVICES INTO THE PUBLIC SPACES
- KORIŠTENJE OD STRANE ODREĐENIH GRUPA / USE BY SPECIFIC GROUPS



AD.1 FUNKCIJA I NAČIN KORIŠTENJA: ORGANIZACIJA PROMETA

Prioritet pješačkog prometa, ograničenje automobilskog prometa, biciklističke staze, komunikacija unutar i prema području, vertikalna komunikacija, organizacija parkirališta

OPIS:
Pilot dvorišta se nalaze u neposrednoj blizini pješačke zone, odnosno na udaljenosti manjoj od 100 metara sjeverno, se nalazi šetnica uz rijeku koja sadrži i održavanu biciklističku stazu. U neposrednoj blizini dvorišta, nalaze se druge zelene površine – točnije parkovi, koji su prisutni sa sjeverne (King Tomislav Park) i zapadne strane (Sakuntala Park). Pilot dvorišta su zaštićena unutar stambenog bloka te odvojena od glavnih prometnica. Vertikalna komunikacija pilot dvorišta i vanjskog javnog prostora je ograničena budući da je do pilot dvorišta trenutno moguće jedino pristupiti s zapadne strane. Mogućnost ulaska u pilote je također sa sjeverne strane, međutim taj ulaz je trenutno zaključan. S južne strane, dvorišta su okružena zgradama koje formiraju poluzatvoreni blok stoga nema direktnih prolaza do pješačkih zona ili prometnica.

Dvorišta No.1, No.2 i No.3 se nalaze unutar povijesne jezgre, odnosno Tvrđe u Osijeku te su prostorno definirana okolnim zgradama koje čine zatvorene ili poluzatvorene blokove. Vertikalna komunikacija, u smislu povezivanja tih unutarnjih prostora s prometnicama i javnim zelenim površinama, je ograničena, posebno za dvorišta No.1 i No.3 dok je situacija nešto povoljnija za dvorište No.2 čiji zidovi su dio tvrđave te omogućuju direktnu vezu sa šetnicom uz rijeku. Prometovanje vozila unutar Tvrđe je ograničeno te je promet poglavito pješački ili biciklistički (biciklističke staze nisu jasno definirane). S obzirom na sadašnje stanje, dvorišta No.1 i No.3 djeluju kao zatvoreni prostori koji nisu integrirani u širu mrežu javnih prostora. Dodano, dvorište No.1 te dijelom i No.3 se trenutno koristi za parkiranje vozila zaposlenika.

PREPORUKE:
S obzirom na lokacije dvorišta, revitalizacijom istih ona će postati dio zelenih javnih površina grada. Otvaranjem dvorišta za javnost, ista će se povezati s drugim javnim površinama, što je posebno izraženo kod pilot dvorišta koja će biti povezana s šetnicom uz rijeku. Za dvorišta No.1 i No.3 potrebno je istražiti mogućnost uklanjanja parkiranja ili je potrebno odvojiti manji prostor na kojem će i dalje biti omogućen parking.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: TRAFFIC ORGANISATION

Priority of pedestrian traffic, restriction of car traffic, bicycle lanes, communication in and to the area, vertical communication, organisation of parking lots

DESCRIPTION:
The pilot courtyards are in proximity of the pedestrian zone - less than 100 meters to the north lies a riverside promenade, with a well-maintained bicycle path. In the immediate vicinity of the pilot courtyards, there are additional green areas - specifically parks, situated to the north (King Tomislav Park) and west (Sakuntala Park).The pilot courtyards are protected within a residential block and separated from the main traffic routes. Vertical communication between the pilot courtyards and the surrounding public spaces is limited, as access is currently only possible from the western side. There is an entrance on the northern side as well, however those gates are currently locked. On the southern side, the courtyards are enclosed by buildings that form a semi-enclosed block, resulting in no direct passage to pedestrian zones or nearby roads.

Courtyards No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 are located within the historic core of Osijek, specifically within the Tvrđa (Fortress). They are spatially defined by surrounding buildings that form closed or semi-closed blocks. Vertical communication, in terms of connecting these inner courtyard spaces to nearby streets and public green areas, is limited, particularly for courtyards No.1 and No.3. The situation is somewhat more favourable for courtyard No.2, whose enclosing walls are part of the historic fortress structure and provide a direct connection to the riverside promenade. Vehicle traffic within Tvrđa is restricted, making the area primarily accessible to pedestrians and cyclists (although bicycle paths are not clearly marked). Given the current conditions, courtyards No.1 and No.3 function as enclosed spaces that are not well integrated into the broader network of public spaces. In addition, parts of courtyards No.1 and No.3 are currently being used as parking lots.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Through revitalization, these courtyards will be transformed into public green spaces. Opening the courtyards to the public will improve their integration with surrounding green areas and public spaces. This will be especially emphasized with pilot courtyards that will be directly linked to the riverside promenade. For Courtyards No. 1 and No. 3, it is recommended to explore the removal of existing parking, or alternatively, to allocate a smaller designated area where limited parking could be accommodated.

AD.1 FUNKCIJA I NAČIN KORIŠTENJA: FUNCIONALAN I ODRŽIV PROSTORNI RAZVOJ

Usporavanje prometa, podignuti pješački prijelazi, eliminacija podjele između ulice i pločnika - woonerf itd.

NOT APPLICABLE

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL FOR FUNCTIONAL PURPOSES

Traffic slowdowns, raised pedestrian crossings, elimination of the division between street and pavement - woonerf etc.

NOT APPLICABLE

AD.1 FUNKCIJA I NAČIN KORIŠTENJA: DOSTUPNOST

Pristupačnost za osobe s invaliditetom (arhitektonska i ostala rješenja, uključujući prostorne obrasce i signalizaciju), jednostavnost korištenja (npr. klupe, hlad, izvori vode)

OPIS: Dvorišta nisu prilagođena osobama sa smanjenom mobilnošću zbog neravnih površina, prepreka na ulazima (stepenice, metalne prepreke) i nedostatka odgovarajuće infrastrukture. Dodatno, većina površina dvorišta je neprikladna za kretanje osoba sa smanjenom mobilnošću budući da su ista zemljana ili popločena glinenim pločama, neravna te mjestimično i oštećena. Većina podloga je neravna je rampa za invalide prisutna samo u dvorištu br. 1. Dvorišta trenutačno nisu korisnički prilagođena, klupe su prisutne samo u dvorištu br. 1, no i tamo nisu prikladno postavljene. Javne slavine prisutne su samo u dva dvorišta (pilot 1 i No.3), koja su zatvorena za javnost.

PREPORUKE:
Sva dvorišta je potrebno prilagoditi osobama sa smanjenom pokretljivošću. Prepreke poput stepenica i metalnih barijera potrebno je ukloniti te instalirati, gdje je moguće manje rampe za invalide. Također, potrebno je razmotriti dizajniranje staza koje će se pružati kroz dvorište te biti prilagođene osoba s smanjenom mobilnošću. Neravne površine je potrebno sanirati. Sve planirane intervencije treba provesti uzimajući u obzir očuvanje povijesnih i ambijentalnih elemenata. Urbana oprema poput klupa treba biti smještena u prirodnom hladu, a javne slavine u dvorištima pilot 1 i br. 3 potrebno je obnoviti u prikladnom stilu (za pilot dvorišta ovo je stil kasne secesije).

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: ACCESSIBILITY

Disability accessibility (architectural and other including spatial patterns and signage), user friendliness (e.g. benches, shade, water sources)

DESCRIPTION:
Most of the courtyard are not accessible for persons with disabilities due to a combination of uneven surfaces, entrance barriers, and lack of proper infrastructure. In addition, many of the surfaces are composed of natural soil, grass, or damaged clay paving, thus, not being suitable for people with reduced mobility. In several cases, steps or metal barriers obstruct entry, and ramp is present only in courtyard No.1. The conditions of the surfaces make movement difficult for people with limited mobility. Currently courtyards are not user friendly, benches are absent in all courtyards, except for courtyard No.1 where they are not appropriately located. Water pipes are present in only two courtyards, which are closed of to public.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Courtyards need to be adapted to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities and those with mobility impairments. Barriers such as thresholds and metal obstructions at entrances should be removed and small ramps should be considered, as well as the creation of accessible pathways through the courtyards. Such surfaces should be made of stable, non-slip materials. Existing uneven surfaces need to be repaired. All planned interventions should be carried out with special attention to the preservation of historical and ambient elements, using materials and design solutions that respect the cultural and historical character of the site. Urban infrastructure (benches) should be placed in natural shade and public water pipes should be restored (courtyards pilot 1 and courtyard No.3.) in style that is historically appropriate (for pilot courtyard this is Art Nouveau).

AD.1 FUNKCIJA I NAČIN KORIŠTENJA: SIGURNOST

Protuklizne površine, osvjetljenje, ograničenja prometa, nadzor, niske ograde - označivači koji odvajaju pločnike od zelenih površina

OPIS:
U pilot dvorištima nema protukliznih površina kao niti osvjetljenja te je prisutna prirodna podloga (zemlja). U ostalim dvorištima osvjetljenje je prisutno na ulazu (svjetiljke te dijelom i reflektori), a dodatna rasvjeta je uvedena i na dijelu dvorišta No.2. Dvorište No.1 je u potpunosti asfaltirano dok se podloge ostalih dvorišta ne mogu smatrati protukliznim. Nadzorna kamera je prisutna samo na ulazu dvorišta No.1, a prometovanje vozila je dozvoljeno samo za dvorišta No.1 i No.2 i to isključivo pri niskim brzinama i u svrhu parkiranja.

OCJENA I PREPORUKE:
Dvorišta će biti osvjetljenja u skladu s predviđenom upotrebnom i vremenom korištenja. U pilot dvorištima će se uvesti staze za kretanje osoba sa smanjenom mobilnošću, koje će biti izvedene od protukliznih površina. U dvorištima u kojima je trenutno omogućeno parkiranje, razmotriti će se moguće ukidanje parkinga ili će se odvojiti manji prostor na kojem će i dalje biti omogućen parking. Razmotriti će se postavljanje nadzornih kamera na ulazima u dvorište te u dijelu samih dvorišta.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: SAFETY

Anti-slip surfaces, lighting, traffic restrictions, monitoring, low fences - delineators separating pavements from greenery

DESCRIPTION:
The pilot courtyards lack anti-slip surfaces and lighting and have natural ground surfaces (soil). In the other courtyards, lighting is available at the entrances (lamps and partially reflectors), with additional lighting installed in part of Courtyard No.2. Courtyard No.1 is fully asphalted, while the surfaces of the remaining courtyards cannot be considered slip-resistant. Surveillance cameras are installed only at the entrance of Courtyard No.1. Vehicle access is permitted only in Courtyards No.1 and No.2, and exclusively at low speeds and for parking purposes.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Lighting will be provided in the courtyards in accordance with their intended use and usage times. In the pilot courtyards, pathways for persons with reduced mobility will be introduced, constructed with slip-resistant materials. In courtyards where parking is currently allowed, the possibility of eliminating parking will be considered, or alternatively smaller designated parking area will be allocated. The installation of surveillance cameras at the entrances and within sections of the courtyards will also be considered.

AD.1 FUNKCIJA / NAČIN KORIŠTENJA: OTVARANJE I SPAJANJE PROSTORA

Npr. uvođenje dvorišta u JP

OPIS: Revitalizacijom dvorišta, ista će postati dio zelenih javnih površina grada. Otvaranjem dvorišta za javnost, ista će se povezati s drugim javnim površinama, što je posebno izraženo kod pilot dvorišta koja će biti direktno povezana s šetnicom uz rijeku te s parkovima sa sjeverne i zapadne strane. Kada se revitaliziraju dvorišta unutar Tvrđe, stvoriti će se zelene oaze unutar povijesne jezgre koje će povezati ovo područje s okružujućim zelenilom te rijekom.

PREPORUKE: Preporučuje se nastavak primjene dobrih praksi i u budućim revitalizacijama, poput unaprjeđenja komunikacije između susjednih dvorišta (u mjeri u kojoj je to moguće) te uspostavljanja međudvorišnih prolaza.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: OPENING UP AND CONNECTING SPACES

e.g. incorporation of courtyards into PS

DESCRIPTION: Through revitalization, these courtyards will be transformed into public green spaces. Opening the courtyards to the public will improve their integration with surrounding green areas and public spaces. This will be especially emphasized with pilot courtyards which will be directly linked to the riverside promenade and parks to the west and north. Other courtyards within Tvrđa, when revitalized, will create green patches within the historic core and will connect the area with surrounding greenery and the river.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that good practices continue to be used in the following revitalizations such as enhancing communication between neighboring courtyards (as far as possible) and implementing inter-quarter openings.

AD.1 FUNKCIJA I NAČIN KORIŠTENJA: UVOĐENJE USLUGA U JAVNE PROSTORE

Npr. ugostiteljski vrtovi, štandovi, tržnice, kiosci, klizališta

OPIS:
Povremena događanja poput festivala hrane, vina te umjetničke manifestacije, odvijaju se nekoliko puta godišnje u dvorištu No.2. U drugim dvorištima, s obzirom na trenutnu namjenu nema nikakvih društvenih događanja/usluga.

OCJENA I PREPORUKE:
Potrebno je zadržati dobru praksu ugošćavanja prikladnih manifestacija unutar dvorišta No.2 kao i uvesti javna događanja u druga dvorišta, ovisno o željenoj namjeni kako bi se potaknulo korištenje istih od strane građana. Npr. u pilot dvorištima se mogu uvesti intimna čitanja poezije, manje mobilne izložbe itd. Veća događanja koja traže radikalnu izmjenu prostora, poput instalacije klizališta nisu dozvoljena.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: INTRODUCTION OF SERVICES INTO THE PUBLIC SPACES

e.g. catering gardens, stands, markets, kiosks, ice rinks

DESCRIPTION:
Occasional events such as food and wine festivals, as well as art-related manifestations, are held several times a year in Courtyard No. 2. In the other courtyards, due to their current function, no social events or services are currently taking place.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Good practice of hosting suitable events in Courtyard No. 2 should be preserved, and appropriate public events should be introduced in other courtyards, depending on their intended use, to encourage greater community engagement. For example, the pilot courtyards could host intimate poetry readings, small-scale mobile exhibitions, and similar low-impact activities. Larger events that require radical spatial transformations, such as the installation of an ice rink, are not permitted.

AD.1 FUNKCIJA I NAČIN KORIŠTENJA: KORIŠTENJE OD STRANE ODREĐENIH GRUPA

npr. dječja igrališta, za odrasle - tihe igre - šah, bočalište itd., sportski prostori - uključujući vanjske teretane, skatepark, prostori za šetanje kućnih ljubimaca

OPIS:
Trenutno u dvorištima ne postoji nikakva urbana oprema koja bi potaknula korištenje određenih grupa te većina dvorišta nije dostupna za javnost.

PREPORUKE:
Ovisno o željenoj namjeni dvorišta, preporučuje se uvođenje dodatne urbane opreme koja će omogućiti korištenje dvorišta od strane određenih grupa. Uvođenje dodatne urbane opreme treba biti usklađeno s vizualnim identitetom dvorišta te ne smije narušavati ambijentalne i povijesne vrijednosti.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: USE BY SPECIFIC GROUPS

e.g. children's playgrounds, adults - silent games - chess, boules etc., sports areas - e.g. outdoor gyms, skate park, pet walkers

DESCRIPTION:
Currently, there is no urban furniture or equipment in the courtyards that would encourage use by specific user groups, and most of the courtyards are not accessible to the public.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Depending on the intended function of each courtyard, it is recommended to introduce additional urban equipment that would support usage by targeted groups. The implementation of such equipment should be aligned with the visual identity of the courtyard and must not compromise its ambient or historical values.

AD.2 EKOLOGIJA / AD.2 ECOLOGY

- RJEŠENJA TEMELJENA NA PRIRODI / NBS VEGETATION
- KOLIČINA BETONSKE POVRŠINE I BIOLOŠKI AKTIVNE POVRŠINE / AMOUNT OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SURFACES
- ODRŽIVI URBANI NAMJEŠTAJ / SUSTAINABLE URBAN FURNITURE
- ODVODNJA, PRIKUPLJANJE VODE / DRAINAGE, WATER COLLECTION
- FOTONAPONSKI SUSTAVI, STANICE ZA PUNJENJE ELEKTRIČNIH AUTOMOBILA / PHOTOVOLTAICS , ELECTRIC CAR CHARGING STATIONS
- GOSPODARENJE OTPADOM / WASTE MANAGEMENT



AD.2 EKOLOGIJA: RJEŠENJA TEMELJENA NA PRIRODI

Količina, oblik, tip; (niska zelena površina, npr. zelene staze, cvjetne livade, ruderalna vegetacija), (zelena arhitektura - krovna i vertikalna vegetacija/zeleni hidroponski zidovi, zelene pergole i ograde), vrtovi povrća i začinskog bilja - oblik povišenih gredica, urbani šumski prostor itd.

OCJENA:
Pilot-dvorišta imaju visok udio bioaktivnih površina, u rasponu od 99 % do 100 %; međutim, kvaliteta vegetacije je suboptimalna, pretežno sastavljena od ruderalnih vrsta. Vertikalna vegetacija je prisutna u određenoj mjeri, uglavnom kao spontana vegetacija s prisutnošću autohtonih invazivnih vrsta. Udio stabala je nizak te se kreće između 3 % i 5 %. Dvorišta unutar Tvrđe imaju različite udjele bioaktivnih površina. Dvorište No.1 ima minimalan udio bioaktivnih površina (do 10 %), koji se sastoji uglavnom od prirodnog tla s travnjakom, cvjetnih gredica, tri ukrasna grma i četiri mala dekorativna stabla. Nasuprot tome, dvorišta No.2 i No.3 imaju relativno visok udio bioaktivnih površina (80 – 100 %), što se prvenstveno može pripisati propusnim površinama odnosno popločenju od glinenih opeka i prirodnog tla. Zelene površine u tim dvorištima čine do 20 %. Kvaliteta vegetacije u dvorištu No.3 je nezadovoljavajuća, s prevladavajućim ruderalnim vrstama koje uspijevaju u degradiranim uvjetima. Oba dvorišta sadrže nekoliko listopadnih stabala.

PREPORUKE:
Preporučuje se procjena zdravstvenog stanja postojećih stabala te očuvanje zdrave, zrele vegetacije. Poželjno je uvođenje novih biljnih vrsta u postojeće zelene površine, posebno visokih vrsta (listopadna stabla). Kvalitetu travnatih površina potrebno je unaprijediti korištenjem autohtonih vrsta i sprječavanjem daljnjeg širenja ruderalne vegetacije. Dodavanje cvjetnih elemenata preporučuje se radi povećanja bioraznolikosti i poticanja prisutnosti oprašivača.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: NBS

Quantity, form, type; (low greenery - e.g. green lanes, flower meadows, ruderal greenery), (green architecture - rooftop and vertical greenery/ green hydroponic walls, green pergolas and fences), vegetable and herb gardens - form of raised beds, urban forest, etc.

DESCRIPTION:
Pilot courtyards exhibit a high percentage of bioactive areas, ranging from 99 % to 100%; however, the vegetation quality is suboptimal, primarily comprising ruderal species in disturbed environments. Vertical greenery is present to some extent, predominantly consisting of spontaneous vegetation with native invasive elements. The proportion of trees is notably low, varying between 3 % and 5 %. Courtyards within the Tvrđa display variable percentages of bioactive areas. Courtyard No.1 has a minimal amount of bioactive areas (up to 10%), mainly consisting of natural soil with grass, flower beds, three decorative shrubs, and four small ornamental trees. In contrast, Courtyards No. 2 and No. 3 possess relatively high bioactive area percentages (80 - 98 %), primarily attributed to permeable surfaces such as clay brick paving and natural soil with grass. Green areas constitute up to 20 % in these courtyards. The vegetation quality in Courtyard No. 3 remains inadequate, largely composed of ruderal species flourishing in disrupted environments. Both courtyards feature some deciduous trees.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is recommended to assess the condition of the trees and preserve healthy, mature greenery. Introducing new plant species into existing green areas is advisable, especially tall greenery (deciduous trees). The quality of grassy areas should be improved by using native species and preventing further development of ruderal vegetation. Floral elements need to be added to increase biodiversity (pollinators).

AD.2 EKOLOGIJA: KOLIČINA BETONSKE POVRŠINE I BIOLOŠKI AKTIVNE POVRŠINE

Identifikacija toplinskih otoka, propusne površine, suspendirani pločnici, odvajanje korijena drveća od infrastrukture

OPIS: Sva dvorišta, izuzev dvorišta No.1 imaju poglavito propusne površine. Pilot dvorišta imaju prirodnu zemljanu podlogu dok dvorišta No.2 i No.3 imaju podlogu od cigle u kombinaciji s vegetacijom. Dvorište No.1 je u najvećoj mjeri (90 %) betonirano. Najizraženiju akumulaciju topline ima dvorište No.1 zbog same podloge i nedostatka visoke vegetacije dok je akumulacija topline u dvorištu No.2 najizraženija od podneva. U pilot dvorištima nema akumuliranja topline, a u dvorištu No.3 se ovaj efekt može djelomično javiti u kasnim popodnevnim satima.

PREPORUKE:
U dvorišta je potrebno uvesti nove zelene površine te posebno visoku vegetaciju koja će stvarati prirodno zasjenjenje. U dvorištu No.1 potrebno je zamijeniti betonsku podlogu s vodopropusnim popočenjem.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: AMOUNT OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SURFACES

Identification of heat islands, permeable surfaces, suspended pavements, separating tree roots from infrastructure

DESCRIPTION:
All courtyards, except for Courtyard No.1, predominantly have permeable surfaces. The pilot courtyards are covered with natural soil and grass, while surfaces of Courtyards No.2 and No.3 are made of clay brick pavers with green patches. Courtyard No.1 is mostly concrete (approximately 90%) and shows the highest level of heat accumulation due to its surface material and the absence of tall vegetation. In Courtyard No.2, heat accumulation is most notable from noon. There is no significant heat accumulation in the pilot courtyards, while in Courtyard No.3, this effect may partially occur in the late afternoon.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
New green areas should be introduced into the courtyards, with a particular emphasis on tall vegetation to provide natural shading. In Courtyard No.1, the existing concrete surface should be replaced with permeable paving

AD.2 EKOLOGIJA: ODRŽIVI URBANI NAMJEŠTAJ

Npr. izrada zelenih autobusnih stanica, kućica za ptice, kućica za insekte, košnica itd.

PREPORUKE:
U dvorištima trenutno ne postoje elementi koji bi potaknuli bioraznolikost. Ovakvi manji elementi poput kućica za ptice ili hotela za kukce se mogu razmotriti za postavljenje u prikladnim dijelovima dvorišta.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: SUSTAINABLE URBAN FURNITURE

e.g. creating green bus stops, birdhouses, insect houses, beehives, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Currently, elements such as insect hotels, birdhouses etc. that would support biodiversity are absent. Such solutions should be considered for implementation appropriate parts of the courtyards.

AD.2 EKOLOGIJA: ODVODNJA, PRIKUPLJANJE VODE

Npr. jezera, retencijski bazeni, infiltracijski i bioretencijski jarci, kišni vrtovi/kišni vrtovi u posudama

OCJENA: U pilot dvorištima je prisutna prirodna infiltracija oborinskih voda kroz cijelu površinu. Kod ostalih dvorišta, prisutne su odvodne cijevi kroz koje se oborine slijevaju na plohu dvorišta te nisu prisutna rješenja temeljena na prirodi (Nbs).

PREPORUKE:
Potrebno je analizirati upojne mogućnosti dvorišta, smanjiti vodonepropusne površine te uvesti infiltracijske zone blizu završetaka odvodnih cijevi. Preporučuje se uvođenje manjih Nbs rješenja poput kišnih vrtova te po potrebi i poboljšanje nagiba dvorišta kako bi se oborinska voda usmjerila prema infiltracijskim zonama.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: DRAINAGE, WATER COLLECTION

E.g. ponds, retention basins, infiltration and bioretention ditches, rain gardens/potted rain gardens

DESCRIPTION: In the pilot courtyards, due to the presence of natural ground cover, rainwater infiltrates naturally across the entire surface. In the other courtyards, drainage pipes are present, directing stormwater onto the courtyard surface. In these courtyards, Nbs are not present.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
For courtyards, rainwater management, including the feasibility of retention and infiltration needs to be analyzed. Reducing impervious surfaces, introducing infiltration zones near the pipe outlets as well as small Nbs (such as rain gardens) is vital. Where necessary, improvement of slope, so that the water is directed towards designed infiltration zones is advised.

AD.2 EKOLOGIJA: FOTONAPONSKI SUSTAVI, STANICE ZA PUNJENJE ELEKTRIČNIH AUTOMOBILA

OCJENA: U dvorištima nisu prisutni obnovljivi izvori energije niti stanice za punjenjene električnih automobile.

PREPORUKE: Preporučuje se naliza fotonaponskog potencijala dvorišta. Iako se teži smanjenju prometa te ograničavanju parkirnih mjesta unutar dvorišta No.1 i No.3, ukoliko se ukaže potreba, potrebno je razmotriti uvođenje punionica za električna vozila u izdvojenom dijelu dvorišta. Ukoliko postoji opravdano uvođenje fotonaponskih sustava unutar dvorišta, potrebno je prednost dati rješenjima prihvatljivim u zaštićenim kulturnim dobrima ("*invisible rooftile PV*").

AD.2 ECOLOGY: PHOTOVOLTAICS (PV), ELECTRIC CAR CHARGING STATIONS

DESCRIPTION: There are currently no PV systems or electric vehicle (EV) charging stations present in the courtyards.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended to conduct an analysis of the photovoltaic potential of the courtyards. Although the aim is to reduce traffic and limit parking spaces within Courtyards No.1 and No.3, if necessary, the installation of EV charging stations should be considered in a designated area. If the installation of PV systems within the courtyards is justified, priority should be given to solutions compatible with protected cultural heritage, such as invisible rooftile PV systems.

AD.2 EKOLOGIJA: GOSPODARENJE OTPADOM

PREPORUKE:
Potrebno je predvidjeti posebno mjesto za odlaganje komunalnog otpada. U pilot-dvorištima potrebno je postaviti koševe za otpad koji odgovaraju stilskim obilježjima secesije (Art Nouveau). Veće kontejnere otpada potrebno je smjestiti u ograđene ili zaklonjene zone, kako ne bi vizualno dominirali prostorom. Gdje je moguće, izgraditi nadstrešnice za kontejnere od drveta ili drugih materijala primjerenih povijesnom kontekstu, ili alternativno iste smjestiti iza zaslonskih struktura. Dodatno, potrebno je uključiti ozelenjivanje (poput vertikalnog zelenila ili živica) oko predviđenih zona za otpad. Svi elementi za odlaganje otpada trebali bi biti usklađeni s ostalim urbanim namještajem.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: WASTE MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS:
A specific location for municipal waste should be designed. In pilot courtyards, waste bins reflecting the Art Nouveau period should be installed. Larger containers should be placed in enclosed or screened off areas to ensure that the containers are not visually dominant. Where possible, shelters should be constructed from wood or other appropriate elements for the historic period, or alternatively placed behind screening structures. In addition, planting (vertical greenery of hedges) should be incorporated around designated waste areas. Waste bins should be designed to match the style and materials of other elements of urban furniture.

AD. 3 POVIJESNI ELEMENTI I KARAKTERISTIKE KOJE IDENTIFICIRAJU JP
/ AD.3 HISTORIC AND IDENTITY ELEMENTS OF PS

- SPIS SVIH POVIJESNIH ELEMENTA I KARAKTERISTIKA KOJE TVORE IDENTITET JP
  NUMERATION OF ALL ELEMENTS AND FEATURES THAT ARE HISTORIC AND FORM THE IDENTITY OF THE PS



AD. 3 POVIJESNI ELEMENTI I KARAKTERISTIKE KOJE IDENTIFICIRAJU JP: SPIS SVIH POVIJESNIH ELEMENTA I KARAKTERISTIKA KOJE TVORE IDENTITET JP

/npr. označavanje puta obrambenih linija u tlima JP, izlaganje temelja povijesnih zgrada u prostoru, iskapanja itd., oblici komemoracije/

OPIS:
Razmatrani prostori dvorišta unutar grada Osijeka mogu se podijeliti u dvije kategorije - pilot-dvorišta pod utjecajem secesijskog stila te dvorišta smještena unutar Tvrđe (zaštićene kulturne baštine). U oba slučaja, karakteristični elementi koji oblikuju identitet dvorišta uključuju: urbanistički raspored, ukrase na prozorima i vratima, izvorne ulaze, kombinaciju drvenih i lijevanih željeznih ukrasnih elemenata te izvorno popločenje - npr. popločenje opekom u dvorištima unutar Tvrđe.

PREPORUKE:
- Ključno je očuvati tradicionalne značajke dvorišta kroz zadržavanje izvornog rasporeda, pročelja i pomoćnih objekata.
- Potrebno je poštivati povijesne granice katastarskih čestica.
- Potrebno je definirati i pridržavati se konzervatorskih smjernica u skladu s važećim oblicima zaštite kulturnih dobara.
- Povijesne elemente, naznačene u urbanističkim planovima (Generalni urbanistički plan Grada Osijeka i Urbanistički plan uređenja Tvrđe), kao i u posebnim konzervatorskim smjernicama, nužno je sačuvati i uključiti u novi raspored dvorišta.
- Zabranjeno je korištenje monolitnih betonskih ili asfaltnih površina.

AD.3 HISTORIC AND IDENTITY ELEMENTS OF PS : ENUMERATION OF ALL ELEMENTS AND FEATURES THAT FORM THE IDENTITY OF THE PS

/e.g. marking the course of defensive lines in PP floors, exposing in space the foundations of historic buildings, excavations etc., forms of commemoration /

DESCRIPTION:
Considered courtyards within city of Osijek can be distinguished in two categories - pilot courtyards that are under influence of Art Nouveau style and courtyards that are located within the Tvrđa Fortress (protected cultural heritage). In both cases, characteristic elements that build the identity of courtyards include: urban layout, ornaments on the window and door, original entrances, mixture of wood and cast iron decorative elements, historic pavement - e.g. brick paving of courtyards within the Fortress.

RECOMMENDATIONS :
- It is crucial to preserve the traditional courtyard characteristics by maintaining the original layout, frontages, and outbuildings.
- It is required to honor the historical boundaries of the plots.
- Defining and respecting conservation recommendations in accordance with applicable forms of monument protection.
- It is required to preserve the historical elements, as indicated on the urban plan layout (General Urban plan of City of Osijek and Urban plan of Tvrđa) and specific conservation guidelines. These elements should be incorporated into the new courtyard layout.
- It is prohibited to implement monolithic concrete or asphalt surfaces.

AD. 4 ESTETIKA / AD.4 AESTHETICS

- REKLAME, INFORMACIJE / ADVERTISEMENTS, INFORMATION
- OBLICI, MATERIJALI, BOJE URBANE ARHITEKTURE / FORMS, MATERIALS, COLOURS OF URBAN FURNITURE
- USKLAĐENOST, RELEVANTNOST (SVIH ELEMENATA KOJI ČINE JP)/ COHERENCE, RELEVANCE (OF ALL ELEMENTS MAKING UP PS)
- GRAFITI / GRAFITTI
- TRANSPARENTNOST / CLEARANCE



AD. 4 ESTETIKA:REKLAME, INFORMACIJE

Npr. Oglasni panoi, table s imenima lokala, informacije o prostoru, natpisi na ulaznim vratima

OPIS: Budući da su povijesna dvorišta zatvorenijeg tipa, kako bi se istaknuli povijesni elementi prostora, prikladni su diskretni oblici oglašavanja i to poglavito u edukativne svrhe ili kako bi se korisnike prostora obavijestilo o potencijalnim događanjima unutar dvorišta.

PREPORUKE:
Način izvještavanja informacija potrebno je prilagoditi ambijentalnim i povijesnim karakteristikama prostora. Kako bi se očuvala vizualna harmonija prostora - potrebno je na diskretan način pružiti informacije i to na područja gdje će iste biti istaknute poput blizine mjesta za odmor ili ulaznih vrata. Unutar samih dvorišta, moguće je ukomponirati manje interpretacijske ploče na kojima će se istaknuti povijesni značaj područja dok se informacije o pravilima ponašanja mogu izvjesiti na panou na vidljivom mjestu, kod samog ulaza u dvorišta. Sva oprema za pružanje informacija treba biti izgrađena od kvalitetnih, otpornih materijala koji su usklađeni s povijesnim razdobljem (npr. za pilot dvorišta je ovo razdoblje kasne secesije – drvo i tamni metal). Upotreba plastike i drugih umjetnih materijala nije dozvoljena. Oprema korištena za pružanje informacije ne smije onemogućiti opažanje posebnih obilježja prostora (arhitektonska i stilska rješenja) te ista mora biti usklađena je pratiti Opće konzervatorske smjernice za upravljanje javnim prostorom kulturno-povijesnih cjelina gradskih obilježja te Program upravljanja javnom infrastrukturom grada Osijeka. Veliki oglasni panoi nisu poželjni. QR kodovi te drugi digitalin načini informiranja su preferabilni kako bi se ograničila potreba za fizičkim pločama.

AD.4 AESTHETICS: ADVERTISEMENTS, INFORMATION

/e.g. billboards, certain boards for naming bars, information about the space, inscriptions on/at the front door

DESCRIPTION:
As historic courtyards are more enclosed in nature, discrete signage is more appropriate, particularly when used for educational purposes or to inform users about potential events taking place within the courtyard.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
The method of conveying information should be adapted to the ambiental and historical characteristics of the space. To maintain visual harmony information should be discreet and harmoniously integrated into space - preferably in the form of unified, modular elements placed at key nodes (entrances, resting areas). Small interpretive panels may be integrated to highlight the area's historical significance, while guidelines for usage of space can be displayed on a notice board placed in a clearly visible location, such as near the entrance to the courtyard. Materials used should be of high-quality, durable and compatible with the historical period, e.g., for the pilot courtyards, materials appropriate to the late Art Nouveau period, such as wood and/or dark metal should be used. The use of plastic and other synthetic materials is not permitted. Equipment used for giving information must not obstruct the perception of the space's distinctive architectural and stylistic features and must comply with the General Conservation Guidelines for Managing Public Spaces within Urban Heritage Areas as well as the Public Infrastructure Management Program of the City of Osijek. QR codes or digital access to extended information can help limit the need for physical signage while enhancing accessibility and interactivity.

AD. 4 ESTETIKA:OBLICI, MATERIJALI, BOJE URBANE ARHITEKTURE

OPIS:

Urbana oprema, naročito klupe, vodeni elementi itd, ima ključnu ulogu u oblikovanju funkcionalnosti i karakteristika prostora kao i u samom ugođaju istog. Vrlo često, prisutnost takvih elemenata uvjetuje korištenje javnih prostora od strane građana. Prisutnost urbane opreme je ključna za ostvarivanje socijalnog, kulturnog i estetskog potencijala područja, kada je ista promišljeno i prikladno uklopljena u prostor.

PREPORUKE:

U sva dvorišta potrebno je uvesti sjedeće elemente (npr. klupe i sl.). Oblici, boje i materijali urbane opreme trebaju biti usklađeni, unificirani te trebaju odražavati povijesna obilježja prostora. Primjerice, za pilot dvorišta, oprema za sjedenje trebala bi biti usklađena s tipičnim stilskim rješenjima razdoblja kasne secesije. Materijali korišteni za urbanu opremu moraju biti izdržljivi i visoke kvalitete. Korištenje plastike i drugih umjetnih materijala nije dozvoljeno. Elementi za sjedenje, gdje god je to moguće, trebaju biti postavljeni tako da osiguraju funkcionalnost i udobnost – primjerice, trebaju biti smješteni u prirodnom hladu kako bi omogućili korištenje dvorišta i tijekom ljetnih mjeseci. Pozicioniranje urbane opreme mora biti takvo da se ne zaklanjaju ključni pogledi ili arhitektonske značajke dvorišta. Urbana oprema treba biti prilagođena različitim korisnicima i ergonomično oblikovana.

AD.4 AESTHETICS: FORMS, MATERIALS, COLOURS OF URBAN FURNITURE

DESCRIPTION:

Urban furniture, especially sitting equipment, water elements etc., plays a vital role in shaping the functionality, comfort, and character of public green spaces. Often the presence of such elements enables public spaces to be used and enjoyed by citizens. These features are crucial in enhancing the social, cultural, and aesthetic value of the space when thoughtfully integrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In all courtyard, sitting equipment (i.e. benches etc.) should be introduced. The shapes, colours and materials of urban equipment in courtyards should be unified, in accordance with the historic elements, e.g. for pilot courtyards, sitting equipment should be aligned with the typical design of Art Nouveau. Materials used for urban equipment should be durable and high-quality. The use of plastics and other artificial materials is not allowed. Sitting equipment, where possible, should be placed to provide functionally and comfort, e.g. sitting equipment should be placed in natural shade thus enabling usage of courtyards during summer months. Placement of equipment should be in a way that key views or architectural features of the courtyard are not obstructed. Urban equipment should support different users and should be ergonomically designed.

AD. 4 ESTETIKA: USKLAĐENOST, RELEVANTNOST (SVIH ELEMENATA KOJI ČINE JP)

OPIS:
Koherencija se odnosi na usklađenost određenog prostora (dvorišta) s vizualnim, arhitektonskim i prostornim identitetom povijesnog područja grada. Za dvorišta u povijesnim jezgrama, koherencija podrazumijeva usklađenost, odnosno postizanje harmonije, a što se može postići kroz arhitektonsku usklađenost (npr. pilot dvorišta unutar Grada Osijeka će se revitalizirati u stilu kasne secesije), usklađenost u materijalima koji se koriste – npr. korištenje prirodnih materijala koji su u skladu s povijesnim razdobljem poput drva, metala, ciglenog popoločenja itd, a uz izbjegavanje korištenja umjetnih materijala poput plastike koja se ne uklapa u povijesni kontekst dvorišta, kao i kroz prostornu usklađenost – npr. sadržavanje povijesnog obuhvata dvorišta itd. Koherencija se također odnosi i na usklađenost prostora te smještaj pojednih elemenata dvorišta u prostoru kako npr. ne bi došlo do zaklanjanja vrijednih, očuvanih povijesnih elemenata.

Relevantnost u ovom kontekstu je povezana s funkcionalnošću i povijesnom vjerodostojnošću. Povijesno gledano, dvorišta su često imala određenu namjenu – služila su kao prostor za druženje, držanje stoke, prakticiranje religije itd. Sačuvani povijesni elementi unutar dvorišta, mogu pružiti uvid u način života i korištenje tog prostora u prošlosti. Prilikom revitalizacije povijesnih dvorišta, izvorna namjena prostora može se, ukoliko je to prikladno, ponovno uvesti, osobito ako je dvorište imalo izraženu društvenu funkciju. Prilikom unošenja novih elemenata u povijesna dvorišta, poput urbane opreme – njihov dizajn, materijali i završna obrada trebaju biti usklađeni sa stilom i karakterom povijesnog razdoblja kojem dvorište pripada.

PREPORUKE:
Kod obnove povijesnih dvorišta ključno je postići oba elementa - koherentnost i relevantnost. Svi elementi unutar dvorišta trebaju biti u skladu s povijesnim kontekstom te biti smisleno smješteni u prostoru i funkcionalni, jer upravo funkcionalnost u velikoj mjeri definira učestalost i način korištenja dvorišta. Posebnu pažnju potrebno je posvetiti očuvanju povijesnog identiteta i značaja prostora.

AD.4 AESTHETICS: COHERENCE, RELEVANCE (OF ALL ELEMENTS MAKING UP PS)

DESCRIPTION:
Coherence refers to the degree to which a space (courtyard) aligns with the visual, architectural and spatial unity of the broader historical context of the city. For historic courtyards coherence is assessed through harmonious integration which includes architectural typology - consistency in architectural style (e.g., for pilot courtyards in city of Osijek this is repetitive style of Art Nouveau); material authenticity – consistency in use of traditional materials which align with the specific period of the courtyards (e.g. metal, wood, brick paving) and spatial hierarchy (scale) which implies state of preservation of the original courtyard dimensions, axial alignments, and their relation to adjacent functional zones. In addition, coherence should also include arrangement of space (design) that ensures that historic features are not covered by certain added new elements and that temporal consistency is preserved, meaning that new added material should align with history of the courtyards (e.g. for pilot courtyards in Osijek this means that new urban equipment should be aligned with materials and visual representation of Art Nouveau).

Relevance in this case is tied with functionality and historic accuracy.
Historically, courtyards often served a purpose, being a space to socialize, space for livestock, space to consume faith etc., thus preserved historic elements could provide a glimpse of past. When revitalizing historic courtyards, original purpose could sometimes, if appropriate, be reintroduced especially if the courtyard had a social function. When introducing new elements - such as urban equipment - their design, materials, and finishes should reflect the style and character of the historic era of the courtyards.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
In revitalization of historic courtyards, it is essential to achieve both coherence and relevance. All elements of the courtyard should be aligned with historic period and should be functional, as functionality in large part determines the use of the courtyard. When revitalizing the courtyards, special attention should be given to retaining historical significance and identity of the space.

AD. 4 ESTETIKA: GRAFITI

OPIS:

Grafiti u povijesnim dvorištima i zgradama ponekad su važni povijesni dokumenti koji svjedoče o društvenim, političkim i kulturnim aspektima prošlih vremena, a njihovo prepoznavanje, očuvanje i interpretacija mogu obogatiti razumijevanje lokalne povijesti i identiteta prostora.

PREPORUKE:

Ukoliko se unutar povijesnih dvorišta otkriju autentični, povijesno važni grafiti, iste je potrebno zaštiti, restaurirati te istaknuti kao dio prostora, uz poštivanje ambijentalne estetike prostora. U samim dvorištima, moguće je na površinama koje nisu kulturno zaštićene, osigurati područje koje će biti korišteno kao platno za prikladne grafite (npr. murale, bilješke iz prošlosti itd.). Bilo kakve intervencije u prostoru je potrebno raditi u skladu s konzervatorskim smjernicama te uz poštovanje povijesnog konteksta dvorišta.

AD.4 AESTHETICS: GRAFITTI

DESCRIPTION:

Graffiti found in historic courtyards and buildings can sometimes serve as valuable historical records, reflecting the social, political, and cultural aspects of past eras. Their recognition, preservation, and interpretation can enrich the understanding of local history and contribute to the unique identity of a place.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

If authentic and historically significant graffiti are discovered within historic courtyards, they should be carefully preserved, restored, and integrated into the space, while maintaining the visual and architectural integrity of the place. In areas that are not under cultural protection, it is possible to designate specific surfaces that may serve as canvases for appropriate artistic expressions, such as murals or historically inspired themes. All interventions must be carried out in accordance with established conservation guidelines and with full respect for the historical context of the courtyard.

AD. 4 ESTETIKA: ČIŠĆENJE

OPIS:

Revitalizacija povijesnih dvorišta započinje sustavnim uklanjanjem dotrajalih, nefunkcionalnih i estetski neusklađenih elemenata te čišćenjem prostora od otpada i potencijalno prisutne alohtone/invazivne vegetacije. Ova faza je ključna za utvrđivanje potencijala dvorišta i pripremu za kvalitetne intervencije u skladu s povijesnim karakteristikama prostora.

PREPORUKE:

Sve aktivnosti koje se provide u ovoj fazi bi trebale bi biti vođene od strane stručnjaka iz područja konzervatorske zaštite, krajobrazne arhitekture i komunalnog upravljanja, kako bi se osiguralo da nijedan vrijedni element ne bude nenamjerno uklonjen. Aktivnosti bi trebale obuhvatiti procjenu stanja materijala, opreme i podloga (npr. utvrđivanje stupnja oštećenja materijala itd.), uklanjanje neautentičnih ili improviziranih objekata (npr. limene nadstrešnice, stare ograde, nefunkcionalna urbana oprema), uklanjanje otpada i drugog deponiranog (skladištenog) materijala, kao i uklanjanje alohtonih/invazivnih biljaka. Važan element u ovoj aktivnosti je identifikacija i očuvanje vrijednih povijesnih elemenata te dokumentacija zatečenog stanja i provedenih aktivnosti. Uklonjen otpad je potrebno zbrinuti na ispravan način, sukladno važećoj regulativi.

AD.4 AESTHETICS: CLEARANCE

DESCRIPTION:

The revitalisation of historic courtyards begins with a systematic removal of worn-out, non-functional, or aesthetically inappropriate elements, as well as the cleaning of waste, debris, and invasive vegetation. This phase is essential for unlocking the potential of the space and preparing it for meaningful interventions that respect its historical character.

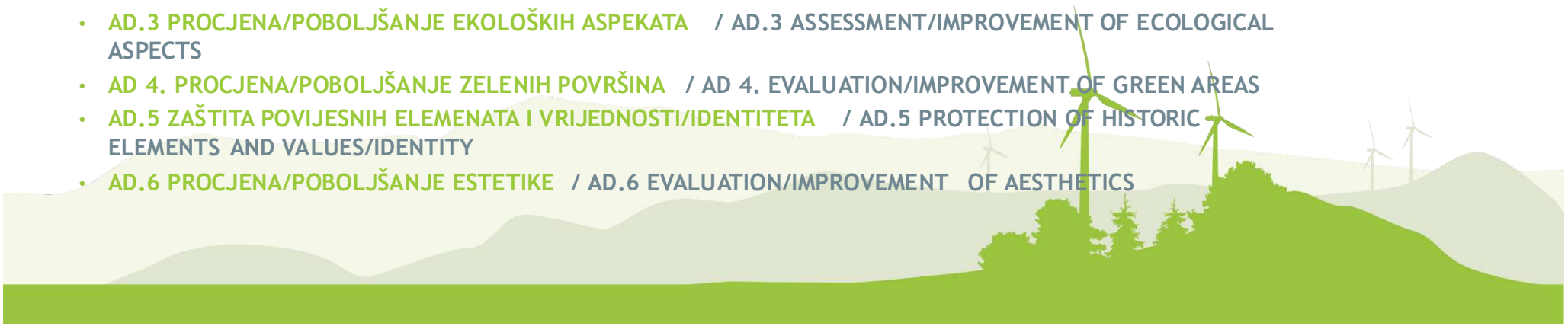
RECOMMENDATIONS:

All activities during this phase should be led by experts in conservation, landscape architecture, and urban management to ensure that no valuable historic features are inadvertently lost. This process should include assessment of materials, equipment and ground surfaces (e.g. evaluation of damage etc.), removal of non-authentic or improvised additional structures (e.g. sheds, broken fences, outdated urban furniture), clearing of rubbish and stored items as well as the removal of invasive vegetation. It is important that historic and valuable elements are properly identified and preserved. Documentation of the current state and revitalisation process is also important. All removed items (waste) should be properly disposed in accordance with the applicable regulations on waste management.

PART III

UNAPREĐENJE/ZAŠTITA ODABRANIH ASPEKATA JP
IMPROVING/PROTECTING SELECTED ASPECTS OF PS

- AD.1 PROCJENA/POBOLJŠANJE KVALITETE MATERIJALNIH ELEMENATA / AD.1 ASSESSING/IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL ELEMENTS
- AD.2. PROCJENA/POBOLJŠANJE KVALITETE KORIŠTENJA / AD. 2. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF USE
- AD.3 PROCJENA/POBOLJŠANJE EKOLOŠKIH ASPEKATA / AD.3 ASSESSMENT/IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS
- AD 4. PROCJENA/POBOLJŠANJE ZELENIH POVRŠINA / AD 4. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF GREEN AREAS
- AD.5 ZAŠTITA POVIJESNIH ELEMENATA I VRIJEDNOSTI/IDENTITETA / AD.5 PROTECTION OF HISTORIC ELEMENTS AND VALUES/IDENTITY
- AD.6 PROCJENA/POBOLJŠANJE ESTETIKE / AD.6 EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF AESTHETICS



AD.1 PROCJENA/POBOLJŠANJE KVALITETE MATERIJALNIH ELEMENATA

zadatak odvojen od kriterija materijalne kvalitete, neovisan o daljnjim točkama; poboljšanje tehničkog stanja elemenata koji čine javne prostore (potrebna je procjena je li to nužno - tehničko stanje svih materijalnih elemenata), modernizacija elemenata JP/

Na temelju procjene povijesnih dvorišta i uzimajući u obzir njihovu buduću namjenu, preporučuje se sljedeće:

- Nepropusne površine treba zamijeniti propusnim, pri čemu se prednost daje vodopropusnim popločenjima. Potrebno je povećati zelene površine kako bi se popravila urbana bioraznolikost.
- Dvorišta je potrebno prilagoditi osobama s otežanom pokretljivošću. Prepreke poput stuba, pragova i metalnih zapreka na ulazima treba ukloniti te razmotriti ugradnju rampi. Većina površina unutar dvorišta treba biti iznivelirana te se preporučuje uvesti hodne staze izrađene od stabilnog, protukliznog materijala, kako bi se omogućilo nesmetano kretanje. Sve planirane intervencije potrebno je izvesti s posebnom pažnjom na očuvanje povijesnih i ambijentalnih elemenata, koristeći materijale i dizajnerska rješenja koja poštuju kulturni i povijesni karakter prostora.
- Urbana oprema treba biti uvedena u sva dvorišta, oblikovana u stilu koji odgovara povijesnom razdoblju dvorišta. Oprema treba biti izrađena od izdržljivih, visokokvalitetnih materijala u skladu s povijesnim kontekstom. Treba je strateški postaviti, bez zaklanjanja ključnih pogleda ili arhitektonskih elemenata. Preporučuje se da oprema za sjedenje bude barem djelomično postavljena u hladu (po mogućnosti prirodnom), kako bi dvorišta bila pogodna za korištenje tijekom ljetnih mjeseci.
- Ograde i pročelja treba razmotriti za obnovu.
- Projektna rješenja moraju biti usklađena s konzervatorskim smjernicama.

AD.1 ASSESSING/IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL ELEMENTS

separate task from the material quality criteria, independent of further points; improvement of the technical condition of the elements forming the public spaces (need to assess whether it is necessary - technical condition of all material elements), upgrading of PS elements/

Based on the evaluation of the historic courtyards, considering its future function, it is recommended that:

- Impermeable surfaces are replaced with permeable surfaces. water-permeable paving should be prioritized. Increase of bioactive surfaces is essential to support biodiversity.
- Courtyards are adapted for people with mobility impairments. Barriers such as thresholds and metal obstructions at entrances should be removed and small ramps should be considered. Most of the surfaces within the courtyards should be levelled and walkways with stable, non – slip material should be introduced to enable movement of people with mobility impairments. All planned interventions should be carried out with special attention to the preservation of historical and ambient elements, using materials and design solutions that respect the cultural and historical character of the site.
- Urban equipment should be introduced in all courtyards, designed in the style aligned with the history of the courtyard. Equipment should be made of durable, high-quality materials that align with the historic period. Urban equipment should be placed strategically without obstructing key views or architectural features. It is recommended that sitting equipment is placed, at least partly in shade (preferably natural) to ensure usage of the courtyards during summer period.
- Fences and facades should be considered for restoration.
- Solution design should be aligned with conservation guidelines.

AD.2. PROCJENA/POBOLJŠANJE KVALITETE KORIŠTENJA

Poboljšanje funkcionalnosti; npr. prilagodba pješačkom prometu i velikom broju ljudi, biciklistički promet (je li to doista poželjno), promet unutar i prema području, uklanjanje podjele između ulica i pločnika (je li to doista potrebno); osiguravanje parkiranja, usporavanje prometa, podignuti pješački prijelazi; signalizacija; poboljšanje pristupačnosti (pristupačnost za osobe s invaliditetom kao i opća dostupnost); sigurnost (protuklizne površine, rasvjeta, prometna ograničenja); označavanje/informiranje; otvaranje i povezivanje prostora• omogućavanje širenja uslužnih sadržaja na ulicu (vrtovi)

- Dvorišta trebaju biti multifunkcionalna, no usklađena s potrebama stanovnika i drugih sudionika u procesu javnog sudjelovanja. Prilikom definiranja buduće namjene dvorišta, stanovnici trebaju imati pravo sudjelovanja u odlučivanju o vremenu dostupnosti dvorišta (npr. dvorišta se mogu zatvarati noću radi očuvanja mira stanara). Ovisno o predviđenoj funkciji svakog pojedinog dvorišta, potrebno je uvesti dodatnu urbanu opremu koja podržava raznoliku uporabu prostora. Ugradnja takve opreme mora biti usklađena s vizualnim identitetom dvorišta i ne smije narušavati njegovu ambijentalnu i povijesnu vrijednost. Preporučuju se povremena događanja prikladna kontekstu dvorišta kako bi se potaknulo veće uključivanje zajednice I korištenje dvorišta (npr. intimna čitanja poezije, izložbe i sl.). Veći događaji koji zahtijevaju drastične prostorne preinake, poput postavljanja klizališta, nisu dopušteni.
- Kroz proces revitalizacije, dvorišta bi prvenstveno trebala biti preoblikovana u javne zelene prostore, integrirane s okolnim zelenim površinama i javnim prostorima. Preporučuje se da motorizirani promet unutar dvorišta ne bude dopušten te da se postojeća parkirna mjesta uklone ili omoguće u manjem ograničenom i jasno definiranom prostoru. U dvorištima bi se trebala osigurati mogućnost ostavljanja bicikala s funkcionalnim stalkom za bicikle – takva zona preporučuje se u blizini ulaza u dvorište.
- Dvorišta treba prilagoditi osobama s otežanom pokretljivošću. Fizičke prepreke i zapreke na ulazima treba ukloniti, a razmotriti ugradnju blagih rampi. Kroz dvorišta treba postaviti hodne staze izrađene od stabilnog, protukliznog materijala.
- Informacije se trebaju predstavljati diskretno i vizualno usklađeno, putem modularnih elemenata postavljenih na ključnim mjestima, uz korištenje materijala u skladu s povijesnim karakterom prostora. Preporučuje se korištenje digitalnih rješenja poput QR kodova, kako bi se smanjila potreba za fizičkom signalizacijom te istovremeno očuvala arhitektonska cjelovitost i unaprijedila pristupačnost te interakcija s korisnicima.

AD. 2. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF USE

Improving functionality; e.g. subordination of pedestrian traffic and large numbers of people, bicycle transport (is it really desirable), transport within the area and to the area, elimination of the division between streets and pavements (is it really so); provision of parking, slowing down, raised pedestrian crossings; signage; improving accessibility (accessibility for the disabled as well as general access); safety (non-slip surfaces, lighting, traffic restrictions); sign posting/information; opening up and connecting spaces; allowing services to move out into the street (gardens)

- Courtyard should have multiple functions, aligned with the desired function stated by the residents and other participants in public participation process. When designing the future purpose of the courtyards, residents should have a say in determining the open hours of the courtyard (e.g. courtyards could be closed off at night to ensure peace for the residents). Depending on the intended function of each courtyard, additional urban equipment should be introduced to support diverse usage. The implementation of such equipment should be aligned with the visual identity of the courtyard and must not compromise its ambient or historical values. Occasional suitable events are encouraged, depending on the intended use of the courtyard, to encourage greater community engagement (e.g. intimate poetry readings, small-scale mobile exhibitions, and similar low-impact activities such as art exhibitions). Larger events that require radical spatial transformations, such as the installation of an ice rink, are not permitted.
- Through revitalization, courtyards should be primary transformed into public green spaces and as such, they should integrate with surrounding green areas and public spaces. It is recommended that motorised traffic is not allowed within the courtyards, and that existing parking spaces are either removed, or alternatively, that a smaller area for parking is designated. Areas for bikes with functional bike racks should be designated within the courtyards – such area is recommended near the entrance to the courtyard.
- Courtyards should be adapted for people with mobility impairments. Barriers and obstructions at entrances should be removed and small ramps should be considered. Walkways with stable, non – slip material should be introduced through the courtyards.
- Information should be presented in a discreet, visually integrated manner using modular elements placed at key locations, with materials that align with the historical character of the space. Digital solutions like QR codes are encouraged to reduce physical signage while preserving architectural integrity and enhancing user engagement.

AD.3 PROCJENA/POBOLJŠANJE EKOLOŠKIH ASPEKATA

Zelenilo se promatra kao stalni element i kao ekološki element - u ovom drugom slučaju će vjerojatno biti drugi prioriteti - postojat će pretpostavka uvođenja zelenila/ - ovdje se mogu raditi analize temperature (računalni programi/analize)
• uvođenje zelenila i vode (biološki aktivne površine), upravljanje kišnicom, zasjenjivanje
• kante za smeće (odvajanje otpada, skrivene kante za smeće)

- Kako bi se unaprijedili ekološki aspekti, u dvorišta je potrebno uvesti nove zelene površine, s posebnim naglaskom na visoku vegetaciju (listopadno drveće) radi osiguravanja prirodnog zasjenjenja. Zelene površine trebaju se sastojati od različitih tipova vegetacije kako bi se potaknula raznolikost krajobraza i bioraznolikost.

- U slučajevima gdje nije moguće zasaditi visoku vegetaciju, preporučuje se ugradnja zelenih pergola i brzo rastućih penjačica, poput vinove loze, koje su autohtone za to područje, kako bi se ublažio učinak urbanog toplinskog otoka (UHI). Također, za ublažavanje UHI efekta nužno je zamijeniti nepropusne površine propusnim materijalima, osobito u dvorištima gdje trenutno prevladava vodonepropusna podloga, poput dvorišta No,1.

- Povijesni vodeni elementi trebali bi se revitalizirati, no s obzirom na lokaciju dvorišta, tj. grad Osijek, ne preporučuje se implementacija sustava za prikupljanje ili pohranu kišnice zbog učestalog problema s velikim populacijama komaraca. Stajaća voda pogoduje razmnožavanju komaraca te bi se takvi sustavi trebali izbjegnuti. Za rekonstrukciju povijesnog vodenog elementa u pilot-dvorištu 2, preporučuje se ugradnja pumpi koje će osigurati cirkulaciju vode. U svim dvorištima preporučuje se dizajniranje infiltracijskih zona u blizini ispusta žljebova za odvod kišnice, uz analizu mogućnosti retencije i infiltracije oborinskih voda.

- Potrebno je planirati namjenski prostor za odlaganje otpada. Preporučuje se da veći spremnici budu ograđeni ili zaklonjeni kako bi se umanjio njihov vizualni utjecaj, idealno drvenim ili povijesno prikladnim konstrukcijama. Uz prostore za otpad preporučuje se sadnja vegetacije, poput živica ili vertikalnog zelenila kako bi se prikrili kontejneri. Kante za otpad u dvorištima trebale bi biti usklađene s dizajnom i materijalima korištenim za ostalu urbanu opremu kao i povijesnim karakterom prostora.

AD.3 ASSESSMENT/IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Geenery is looked at as a permanent fixture and as an ecological element - in the latter case there will probably be other priorities - there will be an assumption of introducing greenery/-here temperature analyses (computer programs/analyses) can be done
• introduction of greenery and water (biologically active areas)
• shading (canopies, including those with high albedo, but also through the introduction of tall greenery)
• rainwater management
• rubbish bins (waste segregation, concealed rubbish bins)

- To improve ecological aspects, new green areas should be introduced into the courtyards, with a particular emphasis on tall vegetation, especially deciduous trees with large canopies, to provide natural shading. Green areas should consist of various types of vegetation to promote landscape diversity and biodiversity.

- Where tall vegetation cannot be implemented, green pergolas and fast-growing climbers native to the area, such as vines should be considered to help mitigate effects of UHI. To mitigate UHI it is essential that impermeable surfaces are replaced with permeable materials in courtyards that are currently lacking it, as is the case in courtyard No.1. Historic water elements should be restored, but based on the location of the courtyards, i.e. in Osijek, it is not advisable that water collection/storage systems are in place due to recurring problem with high mosquito populations. Collection systems, i.e. stagnant water should be avoided as it serves as a breeding ground for mosquitos. For historic water element that will be reintroduced in pilot 2 courtyard, pumps should be in place to promote water movement. In all courtyards it is advisable that infiltration zones are placed near pipe outlets, and that feasibility of retention and infiltration is analysed.

- A designated area for waste should be planned. It is advisable that large containers are enclosed or screened to reduce visual impact, ideally in wooden or period-appropriate shelters or behind screens. Surrounding planting, such as vertical greenery or hedges, are to be considered. Waste bins within the courtyards should match the design and materials of other urban furniture elements and historic period.

AD 4. PROCJENA/POBOLJŠANJE ZELENIH POVRŠINA

veličina zelenih površina (razni oblici); • postojeći prostorni oblici zelenila; • procjena vrsta zelenila

Zelene površine trebaju se sastojati od različitih tipova vegetacije kako bi se potaknula krajobrazna raznolikost i bioraznolikost. Preporučuje se sadnja gredica s autohtonim livadnim cvijećem barem u dijelu dvorišta radi povećanja brojnosti oprašivača, a gdje je moguće, u zelene površine treba uključiti i grmlje te trajnice. Visoka vegetacija u formi listopadnog drveća, se preporučuje, uz preference na listopadne vrste koje formiraju široke krošnje. Poseban naglasak potrebno je staviti na povećanje raznolikosti autohtonih biljaka, pri čemu se prednost daje vrstama koje su privlačne oprašivačima. Tijekom revitalizacije dvorišta, preporučuje se izraditi katalog zasađenih biljnih vrsta radi učinkovitog upravljanja dvorištima. Također, treba primjenjivati ekološki prihvatljive prakse održavanja zelenih površina poput rijeđe košnje livadnog cvijeća.

Odabir biljnih vrsta treba se temeljiti na lokalnim uvjetima i mikroklimatskim specifičnostima lokacije unutar pojedinog dvorišta (npr. u sjenovitim dijelovima dvorišta treba saditi biljne vrste koje toleriraju sjenu). Prilikom odabira najprikladnijih vrsta u obzir je potrebno uzeti klimatske promjene i otpornost vrsta na urbane uvjete. Prednost je potrebno dati autohtonim vrstama koje su otporne na visoke temperature te koje nemaju alergena svojstava.

Zdrava, zrela vegetacija koja već postoji u dvorištima treba se očuvati. Invazivne biljne vrste koje su trenutno prisutne potrebno je ukloniti na odgovarajući način, a postojeće zelene površine trebaju se unaprijediti sadnjom različitih autohtonih biljaka, uz spriječavanje daljnjeg razvoja ruderalne vegetacije.

Uz horizontalno oblikovane zelene površine, preporučuje se i implementacija vertikalnog zelenila, poput autohtonih penjačica.

AD 4. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF GREEN AREAS

• size of green spaces (various forms); • existing spatial forms of greenery; • species assessment of greenery

- Green areas should consist of various types of vegetation to promote landscape diversity and biodiversity (e.g. flower beds with native wildflowers should be introduced to at least part of the courtyards to boost biodiversity of pollinators and if possible, shrubs and perennials should also be included within the green areas). Tall vegetation, in form of deciduous trees is recommended with a preference to the species that create large canopies. Boosting native plant diversity is emphasized, and preference should be given to pollinator friendly species. When revitalizing the courtyards, catalog of planted species should be created to ensure effective management. Eco-friendly land management practices should be incorporated.
- Plant selection should be based on the local conditions and specific microclimate conditions within the courtyard (e.g. in the areas of the courtyards where shade is predominant, shade tolerant species should be planted). When choosing the most appropriate species, climate change and resilience to the urban environment should be considered. To this end, native plants species that are heat tolerant and are allergen free are preferred.
- Healthy, mature greenery within the courtyards should be preserved. Invasive vegetation currently present in the courtyards should be adequately removed and present green areas should be improved by introducing various native plants and preventing further development of ruderal vegetation.
- In addition to the horizontally placed vegetation, vertical greenery (e.g. climbing vines native to the area) should be implemented.

AD.5 ZAŠTITA POVIJESNIH ELEMENATA I VRIJEDNOSTI/IDENTITETA

- Prije početka projektiranja, nužno je provesti arhivsko istraživanje i dokumentirati sve povijesne elemente unutar dvorišta kako bi se identificirale njihove izvorne značajke te osigurala povijesna autentičnost i kontekstualna cjelovitost prilikom revitalizacije. Ovaj korak također je ključan za donošenje informiranih konzervatorskih odluka i, ako je dopušteno sukladno važećim konzervatorskim propisima, za ponovnu integraciju povijesnih elemenata u obnovljena dvorišta.
- Preporučuje se jasno identificirati i definirati prepoznatljive karakteristike povijesnih dvorišta u urbanim sredinama koje doprinose njihovoj jedinstvenosti – uključujući oblik, proporcije, prostorni raspored te arhitektonske detalje poput ukrasa i korištenih materijala. Prilikom unošenja novih elemenata, poput zelenila, nužno je osigurati vizualnu i prostornu usklađenost s povijesnim kontekstom, uz poštivanje izvornih dimenzija, odnosa između izgrađenih i otvorenih površina te konstrukcijskih značajki arhitektonskih objekata.
- Preporučuje se izraditi konzervatorske smjernice koje uzimaju u obzir provedbu nužnih prilagodbi povijesnih prostora u svrhu ublažavanja posljedica klimatskih promjena, uz očuvanje ključnih povijesnih vrijednosti lokacije i zaštitu povijesnih elemenata u skladu s odgovarajućim zakonima o zaštiti kulturne baštine.
- Preporučljivo je njegovati identitet povijesnih dvorišta očuvanjem i prezentacijom fizičkih obilježja – poput arhitekture, materijala i umjetničkih detalja, kao i društvenih i kulturnih značajki povezanih s poviješću i korištenjem prostora od strane zajednice. Kulturna vrijednost čini važan dio identiteta i pomaže razumijevanju priče prostora. U slučaju dvorišta u gradu Osijeku, to se može ostvariti postavljanjem interpretacijskih panela (modularnih elemenata na ključnim lokacijama) uz korištenje digitalnih rješenja, poput QR kodova, dok se izvorne arhitektonske ploče, odnosno natpisi i artefakti, ako postoje, mogu dodatno izložiti.

AD.5 PROTECTION OF HISTORIC ELEMENTS AND VALUES/IDENTITY

- Prior to the design phase, it is essential to do archival research and document all historical elements within the courtyards to help identify historic features and preserve historical accuracy, authenticity, and contextual integrity of courtyard revitalization. This step is also important to help support informed conservation decisions and reintegration of historic elements within the revitalized courtyards (if permitted under the relevant conservation protection regulations).
- It is recommended to clearly identify and define the distinctive characteristics of historic courtyards in urban areas that contribute to their uniqueness - including their shape, proportions, spatial layout, architectural details such as decorative elements, materials etc. When introducing new elements, such as greenery, it is essential to ensure visual and spatial harmony with the historical context by respecting the original scale, the relationships between open and built spaces, and the structural features of architectural components. The design should enable a balanced coexistence of preserved historical compositions with new interventions.
- It is advisable to develop a set of conservation guidelines that consider the implementation of necessary modifications in historical areas to mitigate the impact of climate change while preserving the key historical values of the location and safeguarding historic elements, in compliance with various conservation protection requirements stipulated in relevant laws.
- It is recommended to cultivate the identity of historic courtyards by preserving and showcasing both physical features - such as architecture, materials, and artistic details and social or cultural meanings tied to the site's history and community use. Cultural value is important part of identity and helps to understand the story behind a place. For courtyards in city of Osijek, this could be achieved by using interpretive panels (modular elements placed at key locations) with digital solutions like QR codes. In addition, if present, original architectural plaques of artifacts could be showcased.

AD.6 PROCJENA/POBOLJŠANJE ESTETIKE

• Akcije mogu biti ili indikacije specifičnih elemenata ili u obliku Smjernica dobre prakse (ugostiteljski vrtovi, suncobrani, klupe, oznake itd.)
• Poboljšanje estetike kroz standardizaciju (npr. reklame, suncobrani, izlozi)
• ograde, žbuka, vješanje rublja - što se može vidjeti iz javnih prostora
• murali, prostorne dekoracije, grafiti
• funkcionalno poboljšanje (ispunjavanje funkcija)
• kvaliteta korištenja (kvaliteta namještaja)

- Preporučuje se izrada smjernica za standardizaciju vizualnog identiteta povijesnih dvorišta kako bi se postigla prostorna usklađenost te se očuvale ambijentalne vrijednosti. Takve smjernice trebale bi uključivati - preporuke za korištenje primjerenih materijala, uzimajući u obzir otpornost na vremenske uvjete i povijesnu autentičnost (npr. korištenje drva, kovanog željeza; izbjegavanje plastike i modernih kompozitnih materijala); pravila za označavanje (definiranje veličine, položaja, dozvoljenih boja natpisa i reklama); pravila za oglašavanje na izlozima (npr. zabrana oglašavanja preko cijelih stakala, poticanje korištenja originalnih drvenih okvira itd.); pravila za urbanu opremu (ista treba biti usklađena s vizualnim identitetom dvorišta, pri čemu treba pažljivo birati položaj i materijale kako se ne bi narušile ambijentalne i povijesne vrijednosti prostora).
- Dvorišta bi trebala biti višefunkcionalna i opremljena urbanom opremom koja omogućuje raznoliku upotrebu prostora, ali bez kompromitiranja njegove kulturne i povijesne vrijednosti. Poželjno je formirati tematske zone unutar dvorišta (npr. zona za sjedenje, čitanje, igru, manja okupljanja). Funkcija pojedinog dvorišta trebala bi se definirati kroz participativni proces s građanima.
- Potiče se organizacija povremenih, prikladnih događanja, ovisno o predviđenoj namjeni dvorišta, kako bi se potaknula veća uključenost zajednice i oživjela javna namjena prostora. Primjeri prikladnih događanja su: intimna čitanja poezije, manja putujuća izložba, izložbe likovne umjetnosti ili drugi sadržaji niskog utjecaja na prostor.
- Ukoliko se u dvorištima nalaze povijesno vrijedni grafiti ili drugi oblici umjetnosti, preporučuje se njihova konzervacija, restauracija i integracija u prostor na način koji ne narušava vizualni i arhitektonski sklad. Za dijelove dvorišta koji nisu pod zaštitom mogu se predvidjeti označene površine za umjetničko izražavanje (npr. murali), uz poštivanje estetskih i konzervatorskih smjernica. Sve intervencije moraju biti u skladu s konzervatorskim uvjetima i uvažavati povijesni kontekst dvorišta.

AD.6 EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF AESTHETICS

• Actions can be either indications of specific elements or in the form of Good Practice Guides (catering gardens, umbrellas, benches, signs, etc.).
• Improving aesthetics through standardization (e.g. advertising, umbrellas, shop windows),
• railings, plasterwork, hanging laundry - what can be seen from public spaces
• murals, spatial decorations, graffiti
• functional improvement (fulfilment of functions)
• quality of use (quality of furniture).

- It is advised that guidelines (e.g. design manual) for standardization of visual identity is developed to ensure space coherence (this could include guidelines reflecting on appropriate materials taking into account weather durability and historic accuracy (use of wood, iron, avoiding plastics etc), signage policy (size, colour palette), window advertising (no full window advertising, using original wooden frames), appropriate urban equipment (aligned with the visual identity of the courtyards, proper placement of the equipment so that ambient and historical values are not compromised).
- Courtyards should be multifunctional and have the urban equipment that supports various uses without compromising visual or historical values (to this end thematic zones withing the courtyards could be created). The desired function of the courtyards should be determined in the public participation process.
- Occasional suitable events are encouraged, depending on the intended use of the courtyard, to encourage greater community engagement (e.g. intimate poetry readings, small-scale mobile exhibitions, and similar low-impact activities such as art exhibitions).
- If historically significant graffiti of other forms of art are located within the courtyards, they should be preserved, restored, and integrated within the courtyard while maintaining visual and architectural integrity. Non-protected areas can have designated surfaces for artistic expression (murals etc.). All interventions must follow conservation guidelines and respect the courtyard's historical context.

3. The scope of the investment and the estimated cost of the revitalisation project over a five-year period

No.	Address of the courtyard	Scope of work	Estimated revitalisation cost based on area and cost per 1m2
1.	**Šetalište kardinala Franje Šepera 7A, Osijek, Croatia (pilot 1)**	**Rainwater Management** • For courtyards, rainwater management, including the feasibility of retention and infiltration needs to be analyzed. Reducing impervious surfaces, introducing infiltration zones near the pipe outlets as well as small Nbs (such as rain gardens) is vital. Where necessary, improvement of slope, so that the water is directed towards designed infiltration zones is advised. **Green Infrastructure & Plantings** • Pilot 1 – fir tree (condition uncertain due to overgrowth with ivy), maple and several young trees • It is recommended to assess the condition of the trees and preserve healthy, mature greenery. Introducing new plant species into existing green areas is advisable, as well as regularly monitoring the condition of existing trees through observation and proper care, such as appropriate crown pruning. Shrubby invasive vegetation (elderberry, fig, blackthorn) should be removed. **Circulation & Surfaces** • It is recommended that good practices continue to be used in the following revitalizations such as enhancing communication between neighboring courtyards (as far as possible) and implementing inter-quarter openings. **Infrastructure & Utilities**	Yard Area: **340 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **303,35 EUR** Total Revitalization Cost: **In EUR: 103.139,00 EUR**

		• Courtyards need to be adapted to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities and those with mobility impairments. Barriers such as thresholds and metal obstructions at entrances should be removed and small ramps should be considered, as well as the creation of accessible pathways through the courtyards. Such surfaces should be made of stable, non-slip materials. • Waste bins reflecting the Art Nouveau period should be installed. Larger containers should be placed in enclosed or screened off areas to ensure that the containers are not visually dominant. Where possible, shelters should be constructed from wood or other appropriate elements for the historic period, or alternatively placed behind screening structures. In addition, planting (vertical greenery of hedges) should be incorporated around designated waste areas. **Urban Furniture & Features** • In all courtyard, sitting equipment (i.e. benches etc.) should be introduced. The shapes, colours and materials of urban equipment in courtyards should be unified, in accordance with the historic elements, e.g. for pilot courtyards, sitting equipment should be aligned with the typical design of Art Nouveau. Materials used for urban equipment should be durable and high-quality. The use of plastics and other artificial materials is not allowed. Sitting equipment, where possible, should be placed to provide functionally and comfort, e.g. sitting equipment should be placed in natural shade thus enabling usage of courtyards during summer months. Placement of equipment should be in a way that key views or architectural features of the courtyard are not obstructed. Urban equipment should support different users and should be ergonomically designed.	

2.	**Šetalište kardinala Franje Šepera 7B, Osijek, Croatia (Pilot 2)**	**Rainwater Management** • For courtyards, rainwater management, including the feasibility of retention and infiltration needs to be analyzed. Reducing impervious surfaces, introducing infiltration zones near the pipe outlets as well as small Nbs (such as rain gardens) is vital. Where necessary, improvement of slope, so that the water is directed towards designed infiltration zones is advised. **Green Infrastructure & Plantings** • Pilot 1 – fir tree (condition uncertain due to overgrowth with ivy), maple and several young trees • It is recommended to assess the condition of the trees and preserve healthy, mature greenery. Introducing new plant species into existing green areas is advisable, as well as regularly monitoring the condition of existing trees through observation and proper care, such as appropriate crown pruning. Shrubby invasive vegetation (elderberry, fig, blackthorn) should be removed. **Circulation & Surfaces** • It is recommended that good practices continue to be used in the following revitalizations such as enhancing communication between neighboring courtyards (as far as possible) and implementing inter-quarter openings. **Infrastructure & Utilities** • Courtyards need to be adapted to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities and those with mobility impairments. Barriers such as thresholds and metal obstructions at entrances should be removed and small ramps should be considered, as well as the creation of accessible pathways through the courtyards. Such surfaces should be made of stable, non-slip materials. • Waste bins reflecting the Art Nouveau period should be installed. Larger containers should be placed in enclosed or screened off areas to ensure that the	Yard Area: **1630 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **303,35 EUR** Total Revitalization Cost: **In EUR: 494.460,50 EUR**

		containers are not visually dominant. Where possible, shelters should be constructed from wood or other appropriate elements for the historic period, or alternatively placed behind screening structures. In addition, planting (vertical greenery of hedges) should be incorporated around designated waste areas. **Urban Furniture & Features** • In all courtyard, sitting equipment (i.e. benches etc.) should be introduced. The shapes, colours and materials of urban equipment in courtyards should be unified, in accordance with the historic elements, e.g. for pilot courtyards, sitting equipment should be aligned with the typical design of Art Nouveau. Materials used for urban equipment should be durable and high-quality. The use of plastics and other artificial materials is not allowed. Sitting equipment, where possible, should be placed to provide functionally and comfort, e.g. sitting equipment should be placed in natural shade thus enabling usage of courtyards during summer months. Placement of equipment should be in a way that key views or architectural features of the courtyard are not obstructed. Urban equipment should support different users and should be ergonomically designed.	
3.	**F. Kuhača 9, Osijek, Croatia**	• The installation of EV charging stations should be considered in a designated area. If the installation of PV systems within the courtyards is justified, priority should be given to solutions compatible with protected cultural heritage, such as invisible rooftile PV systems. • Greenery – planting of low and high vegetation, green walls in the form of evergreen clematis; • Small architectural elements creating a resident-friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships; • Necessary demolitions.	Yard Area: **570 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **303,35 EUR** Total Revitalization Cost: **In EUR: 172.909,00 EUR**

4.	**Josipa Bosendorfera 2, Osijek, Croatia**	• Good practice of hosting suitable events in Courtyard No. 2 should be preserved, and appropriate public events should be introduced in other courtyards, depending on their intended use, to encourage greater community engagement. For example, the pilot courtyards could host intimate poetry readings, small-scale mobile exhibitions, and similar low-impact activities. Larger events that require radical spatial transformations, such as the installation of an ice rink, are not permitted. Necessary demolitions. • It is required to preserve the historical elements, as indicated on the urban plan layout (General Urban plan of City of Osijek and Urban plan of Tvrđa) and specific conservation guidelines. • Greenery – planting of low and high vegetation, green walls in the form of evergreen clematis; • Small architectural elements creating a resident-friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships; • Necessary demolitions.	Yard Area: **772,5 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **303,35 EUR** Total Revitalization Cost: **In EUR: 234.337,87 EUR**
5.	**Fakultetska ulica 4, Osijek, Croatia**	• De-sealing the courtyard by removing unnecessary solid layers, including concrete or paving stones; • The installation of EV charging stations should be considered in a designated area. If the installation of PV systems within the courtyards is justified, priority should be given to solutions compatible with protected cultural heritage, such as invisible rooftile PV systems. • Greenery – planting of low and high vegetation, green walls in the form of evergreen clematis; • Small architectural elements creating a resident-friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships; • Necessary demolitions. • It is required to preserve the historical elements, as indicated on the urban plan layout (General Urban plan of City of Osijek and Urban plan of Tvrđa) and specific conservation guidelines.	Yard Area: **4692 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **303,35 EUR** Total Revitalization Cost: **In EUR: 1.423.318,20 EUR**

Authors of the study

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F. STRATEGY OF THE CITY OF VELENJE

1. Evaluation sheet for historic courtyards adaptation to climate change

1.1. Velenje,Slovenia, Stari trg 17

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Velenje, Slovenia**	
Location/address:	Stari trg 17	
Date of assessment:	28.03.2025	
Assessment conducted by:	Kaja Flis, Kaja Flis s.p. (contracted landscape architect on project work) in collaboration with UL FA	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	1000	-
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	**Yes**	
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	**Yes**	*The courtyards have a uniform ground level with the street, making them accessible for people with disabilities.*

Current function	The courtyard serves as a communication function to the entrances, space for socializing, an outdoor garden for the restaurant, and various events.
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	Residents, employees of local services, visitors of the restaurant and other services, random walkers - open courtyard in the old town centre
Are courtyards currently used by the community?	**Yes**
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	Illegal parking, lack of greenery and shade, uniformity of urban equipment and possibility of different uses of space.

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?	-	*Currently, the courtyard surface is made of stone setts and is in good condition.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	**No**	*99% of the courtyard area is covered with non-permeable materials (stone setts).*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	**Yes**	*The courtyard surface is even with the street level and has no thresholds, the surface is uniform, without major gaps, non-slip.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?	-	*100% of the courtyard area is covered with stone setts (granite cubes and slabs).*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal)	**Yes**	*Dark paving of courtyards and exposure of building facades to the sun retain heat during the*

retain heat during the day?		*day. We assume that during the summer months, the floor surfaces and the walls of the houses surrounding the courtyard heat up the most throughout the day. This is merely an assumption, as we do not have measured results.*
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	**Yes**/~~No~~	*Floor: material without reflective properties and with high thermal mass* *The outbuilding façades: covered with expanded polystyrene (EPS) improve the building's thermal insulation efficiency. Due to conservation guidelines the outbuilding façades are covered with light-colored plaster. Based on general knowledge, we can assume that light colors have higher reflectivity than dark ones. From the perspective of well-being in the courtyard.* *However, we cannot be 100% certain of its effect on heat accumulation in the courtyard without additional research.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	**Yes**	*There are two trees in the courtyard that are not yet large enough to provide shade, and a green wall that offers some shade.*
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	**No**	-
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in	**Yes**	In the courtyard, there are seating platforms (artificial wood and dark metal), plant

the yard? What materials were they made of?		containers (high and ground trough), trellises for climbing plants (metal and painted in the same colour as the rest of the urban equipment), waste bins, and streetlights.
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	**Yes**	-
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*The courtyard is located at the foot of the castle hill and is surrounded by buildings on all four sides. Until May, the courtyard is partially shaded, and then it becomes fully sunlit. Wind exposure is minimal.* *The precise answer has to be based on solid analysis, which we are not equipped to do.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat build-up in the courtyard?	Yes	*If we presume that the ventilation of the courtyard is low, we can state that heat builds up in the courtyard during the summer months.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	**No**	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	**No**	There are no preserved historical wells in the analyzed courtyards. Photographs from the past demonstrates fountain at north edge of courtyard.
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	**Yes/No**	*Natural shade is present only right next to the trellis for the climbing plants (on the eastern side of the courtyard).*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	**Yes/No**	*Noise is problematic during the execution of events. and occasionally from the nearby road.*

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	Yes	2 trees (seedlings) and climbing plants.
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*Bad, because trees grow in a limited space, in containers that restrict them.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	**Yes**	*Hedera helix*
Are native plant species present?	**Yes**	*Linden tree*
Are non-native, invasive species present?	**No**	-
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	**Yes**	magnolia and linden tree
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	**Yes**	trellis
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	**No**	*Grajski grič*
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	**No**	Specifično na dvoričšu niso prisotni
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	**No**	-
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	**No**	-

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	**No**	-
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	**No**	-
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	**No**	*1% (small surface with linden tree)*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	**No**	-
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	**No**	-

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**

PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	**Yes**	• *Municipal Spatial Plan nr. Ur. V. 07/2020.* • *Building plan nr. 7/21-UPB1.* • *Revitalization of Old Town and Bakery of Ideas, Creative Centre Čuk. Operational Programme for the implementation of the European Cohesion Policy for the period 2014-2020* • *The guidelines according to The Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Unit Celje)*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	**Yes**/~~No~~	• *Guardstones – only 2.* • *Colors of the tenement house facades - In good condition (renovated).*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	**Yes**	*Colour and decoration of facades, architectural joinery, the colour and material of roofs.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	**Yes**	*A comprehensive renovation has been carried out, which included the renewal of infrastructure, floor surfaces, urban furniture, planting, and buildings (facades, building joinery). It was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Celje Regional Unit.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard?		*more greenery, more shade*

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

Public consultations on the selected courtyard will take place once the strategy has been approved.

1.2. Velenje, Slovenia, Stari trg 23-25

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Velenje, Slovenia**	
Location/address:	Stari trg 23-25	
Date of assessment:	28.03.2025	
Assessment conducted by:	Kaja Flis, Kaja Flis s.p. (contracted landscape architect on project work) in collaboration with UL FA	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Private	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	400	-
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	**No**	*The courtyard is fenced.*
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	**Yes**	*The courtyard is designed on one level and connected to the road via a paved ramp, which allows access for people with functional disabilities.*
Current function	The courtyard is intended for private parking and other uses by the residents.	
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	Residents	

Are courtyards currently used by the community?	**No**
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	parking, lack of greenery and shade

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION - SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?	-	*Currently, the courtyard surface is made of asphalt and is in good condition.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	**No**	*91% of the courtyard area is covered with non-permeable materials.*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	**Yes**	*The courtyard is designed on one level and connected to the road via a paved ramp, which allows access for people with functional disabilities.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?	-	*100% of the courtyard area is covered with asphalt.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	**Yes**	*We assume that during the summer months, the floor surfaces and the walls of the houses surrounding the courtyard heat up the most throughout the day. This is merely an assumption, as we do not have measured results.*

Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	**No**	*Floor: material without reflective properties and with high thermal mass* *The outbuilding façades: covered with expanded polystyrene (EPS) improve the building's thermal insulation efficiency. Due to conservation guidelines the outbuilding façades are covered with light-colored plaster. Based on general knowledge, we can assume that light colors have higher reflectivity than dark ones.* *However, we cannot be 100% certain of its effect on heat accumulation in the courtyard without additional research.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	**Yes**	*pergola*
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	**No**	-
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	**Yes**	Fence and gate (metal nets) - , pergola
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	**No**	-
What are sunlight and ventilation	*The courtyard is open to the south and west and is heavily sunlit for most of the year. Since the*	

characteristics of the courtyard?	*courtyard is open towards the hills, there is a possibility of wind presence.* *The precise answer has to be based on solid analysis, which we are not equipped to do.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat build-up in the courtyard?	Yes/No	*If we presume that the courtyard is open to the south and west, we can state that heat builds-up in the courtyard during the summer months.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	**No**	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	**No**	-
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	**No**	-
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	**No**	-

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	**Yes**	Grass, 1 tree seedling and 3 shrubs (yew tree and pacipressa).
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*Bad, a limited part of the courtyard area is intended for*

		greenery, so the conditions for greenery are poor.
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	**No**	-
Are native plant species present?	**No**	-
Are non-native, invasive species present?	**No**	-
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	**No**	-
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	**Yes**	*Wooden pergola, which is stylistically and materially inadequate.*
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	**Yes**	Lawn for the southern boundary of the courtyard.
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	**No**	-
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	**No**	-
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	**No**	-

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	**No**	-
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation	**No**	-

(e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?		
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	**Yes**	*9% of the surface is permeable (grass), while the other surfaces are impermeable.*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	**No**	-
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	**No**	-

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	**Yes**	• *Municipal Spatial Plan nr. Ur. V. 07/2020.* • *Building plan nr. 7/21-UPB1.* • *Revitalization of Old Town and Bakery of Ideas, Creative Centre Čuk. Operational Programme for the implementation of the European Cohesion Policy for the period 2014-2020* • *The guidelines according to The Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of*

		Slovenia, Regional Unit Celje)
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	**Yes**	*Colour and decoration of facades, architectural joinery, the colour and material of roofs*
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	**Yes**	*Colour and decoration of facades, architectural joinery, the colour and material of roofs.*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	**Yes**	*In the past, the building on the west was demolished and converted into a parking lot, the floor surfaces were paved with asphalt, and the courtyard was fenced on the south and west sides. The renovation was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Celje Regional Unit.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY)

BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED	NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard?		*Public consultation process has not been carried out.*

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

The problem of intervention and uniform regulation of privately owned courtyards.

1.3. Velenje, Slovenia, Stari trg 16 and 18,

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Velenje, Slovenia**	
Location/address:	Stari trg 16 and 18	
Date of assessment:	28.03.2025	
Assessment conducted by:	Kaja Flis, Kaja Flis s.p. (contracted landscape architect on project work) in collaboration with UL FA	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Partly private, partly public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	900	-
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	**Yes (partly)**	
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	**No**	*The courtyard is designed on two levels, which is why part of the courtyard is not accessible to people with disabilities. Additionally, some services are not accessible (stairs).*
Current function	The courtyard is intended for parking and other uses by the residents.	
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	Residents, visitors of services (restaurant, massage salon …)	

Are courtyards currently used by the community?	**Yes**
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	parking, the trees are in poor condition.

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?	-	*Currently, the courtyard surface is made of asphalt, grass tiles, and cobblestones. The grass tiles are without grass. The other paving is in fairly good condition.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	**Partly**	*12% of the courtyard area is covered with permeable materials (grass tiles and soil).*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	**No**	*The courtyard is designed on two levels, which is why part of the courtyard is not accessible to people with disabilities. Additionally, some services are not accessible (stairs). The problem of universal accessibility also arises in terms of the material used for paved surfaces, as it is difficult to move around in certain parts of the pavement (for example: cobblestones).*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?	-	Impervious surfaces: *asphalt, cobblestones* Impervious: *grass tiles*

SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	**No**	*The courtyard is enclosed by buildings on all sides. It is open to the north, where mature trees grow and provide shade. We believe that this courtyard captures less heat.*
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	**No**	*Floor: material without reflective properties and with high thermal mass* *The outbuilding façades: covered with expanded polystyrene (EPS) improve the building's thermal insulation efficiency. Due to conservation guidelines the outbuilding façades are covered with light-colored plaster. Based on general knowledge, we can assume that light colors have higher reflectivity than dark ones.* *However, we cannot be 100% certain of its effect on heat accumulation in the courtyard without additional research.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	**Yes**	*Metal pergola (private part).*
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	**Yes**	*Cool surfaces include the soil with tall trees in the northern part of the courtyard and the paved surfaces located close to the building on the southern part of the courtyard.*
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in	**Yes**	*Fence (metal), benches (concrete and wood), pergola (metal)*

the yard? What materials were they made of?		
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	**Yes**	*Benches in the courtyard have concrete base, wooden seat and tree in the middle.*
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*The possibility of wind is low (due to the enclosure from the east, south and west).* *The precise answer has to be based on solid analysis, which we are not equipped to do.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat build-up in the courtyard?	Yes/No	*The courtyard is enclosed by buildings on all sides. It is open to the north, where mature trees grow and provide shade. We believe that this courtyard captures less heat.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	**No**	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	**No**	-
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	**Yes**	*mature trees on the north side*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	**Yes**	*The noise comes from the regional road, which is right next to the courtyard.*

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	**Yes**	8 large trees (maple trees and Fraxinus), shrubs
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*Bad.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	**No**	-
Are native plant species present?	**Yes**	-
Are non-native, invasive species present?	**No**	-
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	**Yes**	maple trees and fraxinus
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	**Yes**	Pergola, fence.
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	**No**	-
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	**No**	-
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	**No**	-
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	**No**	-

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	**No**	-
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	**No**	-
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	**Yes**	*12 %*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	**No**	-
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	**No**	-

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	**Yes**	• *Municipal Spatial Plan nr. Ur. V. 07/2020.* • *Building plan nr. 7/21-UPB1.*

		• *Revitalization of Old Town and Bakery of Ideas, Creative Centre Čuk. Operational Programme for the implementation of the European Cohesion Policy for the period 2014-2020* • *The guidelines according to The Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Unit Celje)*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	**No**	-
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	**Yes**	*Façade and roof*
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	**Yes**	*In the past, the building on the east was demolished and converted into a parking lot, the floor surfaces were paved with asphalt, and the courtyard was fenced on the south and east sides. The renovation was probably carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Celje Regional Unit.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY)

BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard?		*Public consultation process has not been carried out.*

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

The courtyard no longer serves its original function as a place for people to socialize but has become more of a transit area and parking lot. Such spaces are uncomfortable, as in the summer months the heat and strong light are reflected off the cars parked in the sun. This causes both visual and sensory discomfort.

1.4. Velenje, Slovenia, Stari trg 16 and 18

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Velenje, Slovenia**	
Location/address:	Stari trg 16 and 18	
Date of assessment:	28.03.2025	
Assessment conducted by:	Kaja Flis, Kaja Flis s.p. (contracted landscape architect on project work) in collaboration with UL FA	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	Private	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	540	-
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	**No**	*The courtyard is fenced.*
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	**Yes**	*The courtyard is designed on one level and connected to the road which allows access for people with functional disabilities.*
Current function	The courtyard is intended for private parking and other uses by the residents.	
Who are the main users of the courtyard (residents, public, employees?)	Residents	

Are courtyards currently used by the community?	**No**
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	parking, lack of greenery and shade, lack of design

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION - SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?	-	*Currently, the courtyard surface is made of concrete setts and is in good condition.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	**No**	*100% of the courtyard area is covered with non-permeable materials.*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	**Yes**	*The courtyard is designed on one level and connected to the road which allows access for people with functional disabilities.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?	-	*100% of the courtyard area is covered with asphalt.*
SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	**Yes**	*We assume that during the summer months, the floor surfaces and the walls of the houses surrounding the courtyard heat up the most throughout the day. This is merely an assumption, as we do not have measured results.*

Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	**No**	*Floor: material without reflective properties and with high thermal mass* *The outbuilding façades: covered with expanded polystyrene (EPS) improve the building's thermal insulation efficiency. Due to conservation guidelines the outbuilding façades are covered with light-colored plaster. Based on general knowledge, we can assume that light colors have higher reflectivity than dark ones.* *However, we cannot be 100% certain of its effect on heat accumulation in the courtyard without additional research.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	**Yes**	*Pergola (wood)*
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	**No**	-
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	**Yes**	Fence (wood), gate, pergola, flower pots
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	**No**	-
What are sunlight and ventilation	*The possibility of wind is low (due to the enclosure from the south, west).*	

characteristics of the courtyard?	*The precise answer has to be based on solid analysis, which we are not equipped to do.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat build-up in the courtyard?	Yes/No	*As the courtyard is open to the east, it is possible that heat is retained there, especially in the morning hours during the summer.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	**No**	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	**No**	-
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	**No**	-
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	**Yes**	*The noise comes from the regional road, which is right next to the courtyard.*

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	**Yes**	3 large trees (catalpas) and grass
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*Good.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	**No**	-

Are native plant species present?	**No**	-
Are non-native, invasive species present?	**No**	-
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	**Yes**	catalpas
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	**Yes**	Pergola and fence.
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	**No**	-
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	**No**	-
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	**No**	-
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	**No**	-

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	**No**	-
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	**No**	-

Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	**Yes**	*3,7 %*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	**No**	-
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	**No**	-

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	**Yes**	• *Municipal Spatial Plan nr. Ur. V. 07/2020.* • *Building plan nr. 7/21-UPB1.* • *Revitalization of Old Town and Bakery of Ideas, Creative Centre Čuk. Operational Programme for the implementation of the European Cohesion Policy for the period 2014-2020* • *The guidelines according to The Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Unit Celje)*

Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	**No**	-
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	**No**	-
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	**Yes**	*In the past, the building on the east was demolished and converted into a parking lot, the floor surfaces were paved with asphalt, and the courtyard was fenced on the south and east sides. The renovation was probably carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Celje Regional Unit.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY)

BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED	NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard?		*Public consultation process has not been carried out.*

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

The courtyard no longer serves its original function as a place for people to socialize but has become more of a transit area and parking lot. Such spaces are uncomfortable, as in the summer months the heat and strong light are reflected off the cars parked in the sun. This causes both visual and sensory discomfort.

1.5. Velenje, Slovenia, Stari trg 11 and 15 ,

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION		
City:	**Velenje, Slovenia**	
Location/address:	Stari trg 11 and 15	
Date of assessment:	28.03.2025	
Assessment conducted by:	Kaja Flis, Kaja Flis s.p. (contracted landscape architect on project work) in collaboration with UL FA	
Form of ownership (e.g. public, private, joint ownership):	public	
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
Yard area (in m^2):	1100	-
Is the courtyard a public courtyard - accessible to outsiders?	**Yes**	
Accessibility for people with disabilities: Does the courtyard meet accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, no architectural barriers)?	**Yes**	*Most of the courtyard is designed on one level and connected to the road which allows access for people with functional disabilities. It also has a parking lot specifically for people with disabilities.*
Current function	The courtyard is primarily intended for parking, with part of the courtyard designated for activities on the ground floor of the public building next to the courtyard. It also contains informative notes on the history of the area.	
Who are the main users of the courtyard	Residents, visitors of services (cobbler, offices …), tourists.	

(residents, public, employees?)	
Are courtyards currently used by the community?	**Yes**
What are the main issues listed for the current condition?	Parking, lack of green surfaces.

SECTION II: TECHNICAL CHARACTERIZATION – SURFACES, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
SURFACES (Horizontal)		
What is the current condition of surfaces?	-	*Currently, the courtyard surface consists of asphalt, grass tiles with gravel, and concrete setts. The paving is in good condition.*
Are the surfaces made of water-permeable materials?	**Partly**	*7,5 % of the courtyard area is covered with permeable materials (grass tiles with gravel).*
Are the surfaces adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility (e.g. no thresholds, even surfaces)?	**Yes**	*Most of the courtyard is designed on one level and connected to the road which allows access for people with functional disabilities. The paving is designed so that the roadway is asphalted (uniform paving), while the parking spaces are paved with grass tiles with gravel, which is inconvenient for disabled persons in the parking lot.*
What types of impervious and pervious surfaces are present in the courtyard?	-	Impervious surfaces: *asphalt, concrete setts* Impervious: *grass tiles with gravel*

SURFACE PROPERTIES AND HEAT ACCUMULATION		
Do the courtyard surfaces (vertical and horizontal) retain heat during the day?	**Yes**	*We assume that during the summer months, the floor surfaces and the walls of the houses surrounding the courtyard heat up the most in the morning. This is merely an assumption, as we do not have measured results.*
Are there materials with reflective properties or low thermal mass used to reduce heat accumulation?	**No**	*Floor: material without reflective properties and with high thermal mass* *The outbuilding façades: covered with expanded polystyrene (EPS) improve the building's thermal insulation efficiency. Due to conservation guidelines the outbuilding façades are covered with light-colored plaster. Based on general knowledge, we can assume that light colors have higher reflectivity than dark ones.* *However, we cannot be 100% certain of its effect on heat accumulation in the courtyard without additional research.*
Are artificial shading structures (e.g., pergolas, tensile structures, colonnade/porch) present to reduce heat exposure?	**No**	-
Are there cool surfaces (e.g., gravel, soil, wetland areas) that help regulate the courtyard's temperature?	**No**	-

INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS		
Are there any infrastructure elements and small architecture in the yard? What materials were they made of?	**Yes**	Benches (concrete and wood), flower trough (concrete), information board (metal).
Is sitting equipment present in the courtyard?	**Yes**	-
What are sunlight and ventilation characteristics of the courtyard?	*The likelihood of wind is low (due to the enclosure from the west, south, and east). Sunlight is stronger in the morning. The presence of greenery on the hillside to the south of the courtyard is important (lower temperature, shade). A precise answer must be based on a thorough analysis, which we are not equipped to perform.*	
URBAN HEAT ISLAND AND AIRFLOW MANAGEMENT		
Are there any issues related to heat build-up in the courtyard?	**Yes**	*The courtyard is surrounded by buildings from the north and west, and by a green hillside to the south, which cools the space. We believe that heat accumulation is possible, especially in the morning during the summer.*
Are there design elements that enhance natural ventilation within the courtyard (e.g., open-air corridors, strategic openings)?	**No**	-
Are water features (e.g., fountains, pools, misting systems) present to aid in microclimate cooling?	**No**	-
Is natural shade available, and in which parts of the courtyard?	**Yes**	*Mature trees on the south side (green hillside).*
Is noise pollution an issue in the courtyard?	**No**	-

SECTION III: VEGETATION AND THERMAL COMFORT		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
PRESERVING GREENERY		
Is there vegetation in the courtyard?	**Yes**	Climbers on the walls (ivy), perrenials in trough, grass and 3 tree seedlings (red-leaved beech).
How would you rate the condition of greenery?		*Satisfactory.*
Is vertical greenery present in the courtyard?	**Yes**	Climbers on the walls (ivy).
Are native plant species present?	**yes**	-
Are non-native, invasive species present?	**No**	-
Are there trees present in the courtyard?	**Yes**	Red-leaved beech.
Are there existing structures where climbing plants could be added?	**Yes**	concrete wall
Is the courtyard surrounded by other green or blue areas?	**Yes**	Green hillside to the south and garden on the east side.
Are there any noticeable signs of biodiversity present (birds, insects, small mammals)?	**No**	-
Are there water elements such as wells, water fountains present?	**No**	-
Are there ongoing reforestation or greening initiatives to enhance thermal comfort in the courtyard?	**No**	-

SECTION IV: MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER IN THE BACKYARD AREA		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
RETENTION SYSTEMS		
Are rainwater retention systems present (e.g., tanks, soakaways)?	**No**	-
Are there any issues with rainwater accumulation (e.g. flooding, under-watering, run-off timing)?	**No**	-
Adaptation to heavy rainfall		
Do surfaces and green areas promote natural infiltration of rainwater?	**Yes**	*7,5 %*
Is there an irrigation and maintenance plan to ensure plant survival during drought periods?	**No**	-
Do natural elements, such as water bodies or misting systems integrated within green areas, contribute to localized cooling?	**No**	-

SECTION V: HISTORICAL VALUES AND PROTECTION STATUS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**

PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT		
Is the courtyard located in a protected area?	**Yes**	• *Municipal Spatial Plan nr. Ur. V. 07/2020.* • *Building plan nr. 7/21-UPB1.* • *Revitalization of Old Town and Bakery of Ideas, Creative Centre Čuk. Operational Programme for the implementation of the European Cohesion Policy for the period 2014-2020* • *The guidelines according to The Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Unit Celje)*
Have the original architectural elements (e.g. fountains, sculptures, small architecture) constituting the genius loci of the place been preserved?	**No**	-
Is it possible to identify historic values in the yard space?	**No**	-
AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY		
Are contemporary interventions – modernisations consistent with the requirements of monument protection and harmonious with the character of the place?	**Yes**	*In the past, the building on the north was demolished and rebuilt, and the surface on the south was converted into a parking lot, ending with a concrete wall. The floor surfaces were paved with asphalt, concrete setts, and grass tiles with gravel. Urban furniture was added. The renovation was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Celje Regional Unit.*

SECTION VI: PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS (COMMUNITY) BASED ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS		
SUBJECT OF REQUIREMENT	**FULFILLED/NOT FULFILLED**	**NOTES AND DETAILED INFORMATION**
What improvements would the users like to see in the courtyard?		*Public consultation process has not been carried out.*

SECTION VII. ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(Space for additional comments on technical condition, protection, accessibility or necessary corrective actions in the context of adaptation to climate change.)

A part of the courtyard is intended for people to gather around information boards and benches. The problem with these areas is the summer heat, as they are most exposed to the sun. Part of the courtyard is shaded from the heat by the castle hill. The wall along the hill (with greenery) and some installation work on the notice boards offer potential for greater comfort and a more pleasant climate.

2. Velenje – Charter of Courtyards (Inventory, Evaluation, Modernisation)

VELENJE - ANALIZA DVORIŠČ

(INVENTARIZACIJA, OCENA, MODERNIZACJA)

VELENJE - CHARTER OF COURTYARDS

(INVENTORY, EVALUATION, MODERNISATION)

Municipality of Ljubjana, Slovenia:
KAJA FLIS - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, EXTERNAL COLABORATOR OF MUNICIPALITY OF VELENJE
Dr. PATRICIJA DOBOROVOLEC- PROJECT MANAGER, MUNICIPALITY OF VELENJE
POLONCA MAVRIČ - MUNICIPALITY OF VELENJE

KAZALO ANALIZE
THE STRUCTURE OF THE CHARTER

- I. DEL – INVENTARIZACIJA IN OPIS ZNAČILNOSTI / PART I - INVENTORY AND CHARACTERISATION
- II. DEL - OPIS ZNAČILNOSTI IN OCENA STANJA / PART II - CHARACTERISATION AND ASSESSMENT
- III. DEL – POVZETEK IN PREDLOGI IZBOLJŠAV / PART III - CONCLUSIONS AND IMPROVEMENT



ZNAČILNOSTI STAREGA MESTNEGA JEDRA (Staro Velenje) / CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE IN THE HISTORIC URBAN CO RE

IME OBČINE IN MESTA / NAME OF THE MUNICIPALITY	**Mestna občina Velenje, mesto Velenje /** Municipality of Velenje, City of Velenje,
DATUM NASTANKA / DATE OF LOCATION	**1264**

TIPOLOGIJA PP
KRATEK OPIS
/ PS TYPOLOGY
BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS

Velenje is a young town in Šalek Valley, even though the first written mentions go back to the 13th century. Today's old town square of Velenje (Staro Velenje) is a settlement at the foot of Velenje Castle and at the crossroads of two important paths. The former square is first mentioned in written sources in 1264. It was granted the town rights by the Lords of Kunšperk, the first owners of the Velenje Castle. On the eastern part, it borders on the historic Villa Bianca from the middle of the 19th century and on the west the square once bordered on the famous Rakov hotel, later also known as Majerhold House. None of the houses, which are mainly multi-storey, as the ground floor was used for crafts, is much older than 200 years. In 19th century the market burned down completely. The market was also destroyed in 1643 by the Turks, who first invaded the Šaleška valley on their return from Carinthia. Throughout its turbulent history of more than 750 years, Velenje square remained a small provincial square, in which there were only 16 households with a little more than 82 inhabitants in the middle of the 18th century. The number slowly increased in the 19th century, and around 1820 there were 147 people living in the square in 31 houses, who kept 30 horses and 46 cows. Around 1885, the square had 35 houses and 266 souls. Before the Second World War, in the thirties of the 20th century, there were 79 houses and 648 people in the square. At the beginning of the 20th century, the square boasted a hotel with a garden and seven inns. There were three doctors, a bank, a sawmill, a mill and several craftsmen. The changes were accelerated by the emergence of industry, but above all the market grew after 1875, when the Velenje coal mine started operating and employed more people every year. At the same time, Velenje square opened to the world more and more with the construction of the road and railway connection to Celje and Dravograd After the end of the Second World War a modern town was built next to the square. Today, the market is part of the larger city of Velenje with 25.235 inhabitants.

Nastanku naselja, ki se v pisnih virih prvič omenja leta 1264m, so trške pravice podelili gospodje Kunšperški, prvi lastniki Velenjskega gradu, je poleg grajskega zavetja botrovala odlična lega ob križišču poti, ki so povezovale Celje in Savinjsko dolino s Koroško. Staro Velenje ima še danes videz manjšega trga, ki ga je določala lega neposredno pod gradom ter na križišču dveh poti. Na vzhodnem delu ga omejuje historična stavba Vile Bianca iz sredine 19. stoletja, na zahodu pa je trg nekoč zamejeval znani Rakov oziroma Bizjakov hotel, kasneje znan tudi kot Majerholdova hiša. Nobena od hiš, ki so v glavnem nadstropne, saj je bilo pritličje namenjeno obrtniški dejavnosti, ni veliko starejša od 200 let. Trg je namreč 26. maja 1801 v celoti pogorel. Trg naj bi leta 1643 popolnoma uničili tudi Turki. V 16. stoletju je v Velenju kar dvakrat, okoli let 1577 in 1600, morila kuga, leta 1635 pa je tudi v Velenju prišlo do kmečkega upora. Skozi vso svojo več kot 750-letno burno zgodovino je trg Velenje ostajal majhen provincialni trg, v katerem je bilo sredi 18. stoletja le 16 gospodinjstev z nekaj več kot 82 prebivalci. Številka je v 19. stoletju počasi naraščala in okoli leta 1820 je v trgu (skupaj s Pesjem, Podgorjem, Prelogami in Starim Velenjem) v 31 hišah živelo 147 ljudi, ki so redili 30 konjev in 46 krav. Okoli leta 1885 je trg štel 35 hiš in 266 duš. Pred drugo svetovno vojno, v tridesetih letih 20. stoletja, je bilo v trgu 79 hiš in 648 ljudi. Kmečka podoba trga, ki se je na začetku 20. stoletja ponašal s hotelom z vrtom ter kar sedmimi gostilnami, je začela na prehodu iz 19. v 20. stoletje postopno izginjati. Takrat se v trgu navajajo tudi trije zdravniki, babica, posojilnica in hranilnica, žaga, mlin ter več obrtnikov. Spremembe je pospešil pojav industrije, predvsem pa je trg rasel po letu 1875, ko je s svojim delovanjem začel velenjski premogovnik, ki je iz leta v leto zaposloval več ljudi. Hkrati se je trg Velenje, ki je od leta 1858 sodil pod šmarško župnijo, z izgradnjo cestne povezave skozi Hudo luknjo leta 1826 ter vzpostavitvijo železniške povezave Celje–Velenje–Dravograd konec 19. stoletja vse bolj odpiral v svet. Po drugi svetovni vojni je ob starem trgu nastalo modernistično mesto Velenje, ki danes (skupaj s trgom) šteje 25.235 prebivalcev.

Vir: https://muzej-velenje.si/, https://staro.velenje.si/zgodovina/

ZNAČILNOSTI JAVNEGA PROSTORA / CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE

ZAKONODAJA S PODROČJA VAROVANJA KULTURNE DEDIŠČINE / CONSERVATION POLICY	• Zakon o varstvu kulturne dediščine (ZVKD-1) • Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (ZVKD-1)
INŠTITUCIJA ZA VARSTVO KULTURNE DEDIŠČINE / COMPETENT AUTHORITY CONSERVATION OFFICE	Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Območna enota Celje Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Unit Celje
REVITALIZACIJSKI PROGRAMI JAVNIH POVRŠIN IN DRUGI STRATEŠKI DOKUMENTI / REVITALISATION PROGRAMMES FOR PUBLIC SPACES AND OTHER STRATEGIC PAPERS	• Občinski prostorski načrt (OPN) Ur. V. 07/2020. • Zazidalni načrt (ZN) 7/21-UPB1. • Revatilizacija starotrškega jedra in Pekarne idej, Kreativnega centra Čuk. Operativni program za izvajanje evropske kohezijske politike v obdobju 2014–2020. • Municipal Spatial Plan nr. Ur. V. 07/2020. • Building plan nr. 7/21-UPB1. • Revitalization of Old Town and Bakery of Ideas, Creative Centre Čuk. Operational Programme for the implementation of European Cohesion Policy for the period 2014-2020.
OBČINSKI PLANI, KONZERVATORSKE SMERNICE / LOCAL PLAN, CONSERVATION GUIDELINES	• Občinski prostorski načrt in Zazidalni načrt • Smernice Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine OE Celje • The Local Spatial Development Plans and conservation recommendations • The guidelines according to The Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Unit Celje)

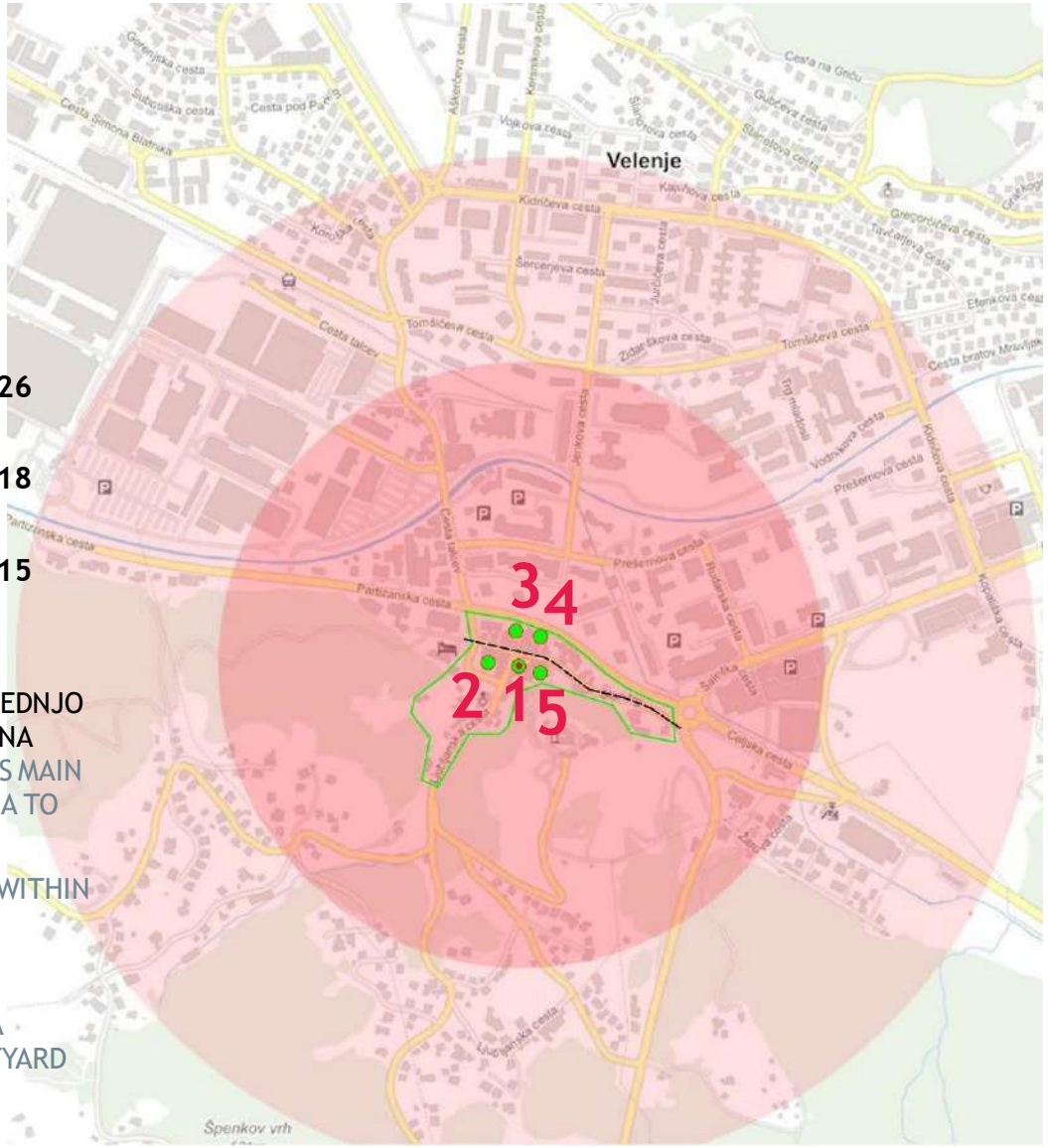
LEGENDA / MAP LEGEND

1. **DVORIŠČE ZA IZVEDBO PILOTA - STARI TRG 17**
   PILOT INVESTMENT COURTYARD (STARI TRG 17)
2. **DVORIŠČE OB STAVBAH NA NASLOVU STARI TRG 23-25**
   COURTYARD (STARI TRG 23-25)
3. **DVORIŠČE OB STAVBAH NA NASLOVU STARI TRG 24 in 26**
   COURTYARD (STARI TRG 24 in 26)
4. **DVORIŠČE OB STAVBAH NA NASLOVU STARI TRG 16 in 18**
   COURTYARD (STARI TRG 16 in 18)
5. **DVORIŠČE OB STAVBAH NA NASLOVU STARI TRG 11 in 15**
   COURTYARD (STARI TRG 11 in 15)

ZGODOVINSKO SREDIŠČE / STARI DEL MESTA VELENJA Z OSREDNJO CESTO (STARI TRG), KI POTEKA OD VILE BIANCE DO STAVBE NA NASLOVU STARI TRG 35 / HISTORICAL URBAN CORE WITH ITS MAIN URBAN AXIS - STREET STARI TRG STARTED FROM VILA BIANCA TO THE BUILDING ON STARI TRG 35

OBMOČJE V RADIJU 500M OD PILOTNEGA DVORIŠČA / AREA WITHIN 500M RANGE FROM THE PILOT INVESTMENT COURTYARD

OBMOČJE V RADIJU 1000M OD PILOTNEGA DVORIŠČA / AREA WITHIN 1000M RANGE FROM THE PILOT INVESTMENT COURTYARD



PART I

INVENTARIZACIJA IN OPIS ZNAČILNOSTI
INVENTORY AND TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PS ELEMENTS

AD.1 INVENTARIZACIJA NEPREMIČNIH TALNIH ELEMENTOV
AD.1 INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND-USE ELEMENTS OF PS

AD.2. URBANA OPREMA
AD.2. EQUIPMENT PP (URBAN FURNITURE)

AD.3 VEGETACIJA
AD.3 GREENERY PS



AD.1 INVENTARIZACIJA NEPREMIČNIH TALNIH ELEMENTOV
AD.1 INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND-USE ELEMENTS OF PS

- **POVRŠINE, KLANČINE, STOPNICE, OPORNE STENE**
  PLANES, RAMPS, STAIRS, RETAINING WALLS;
- **TALNI MATERIALI: MATERIAL, VRSTA TALNIH MATERIALOV (DIMENZIJA, OBLIKA, BARVA, STIKI), ROBNIKI, ...**
  GROUND COVER MATERIALS: MATERIAL, FORM OF COVERING ELEMENTS (DIMENSIONS, SHAPE, COLOURS, JOINTS), KERBS - PAVEMENTS AND STREETS SEPARATELY; **BANDS AND PLINTHS:** I.E. THE EDGES FORMING THE PS, AND OTHER ITEMS;
- **ODVODNJAVANJE METEORNE VODE: ODTOČNE CEVI, JAŠKI**
  TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE: DRAIN PIPES, MANHOLES;
- **STAVBNI ELEMENTI, KI DAJEJO PROSTORU IDENTITETO**
  BUILDING ELEMENTS/FEATURES FORMING THE IDENTITY OF THE PS (E.G. BRACKETS, FORECOURTS, COLOURED DOORS, COLOURS, MATERIALS)



INVENTARIZACIJA NEPREMIČNIH TALNIH ELEMENTOV / INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND-USE ELEMENTS OF PS

Storitvene dejavnosti in stanovanja

Pilotno dvorišče

Apartments and services

Pilot investment courtyard

Address: Stari trg 17
Courtyard area: 1000 m²





Stanovanja

Apartments

Address: Stari trg 23-25
Courtyard area: 400 m²





Storitvene dejavnosti in stanovanja

Apartments and services

Address: Stari trg 24 in 26
Courtyard area: 900 m²





Stanovanja

Apartments

Address: Stari trg 16 in 18
Courtyard area: 540 m²





Storitvene dejavnosti in stanovanja

Apartments and services

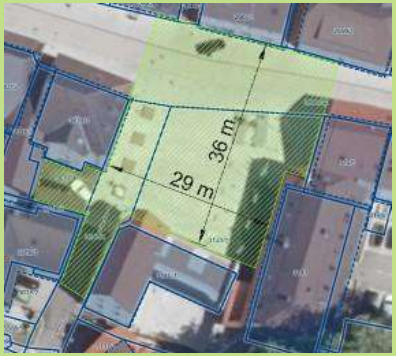
Address: Stari trg 11 in 15
Courtyard area: 1100 m²





INVENTARIZACIJA NEPREMIČNIH TALNIH ELEMENTOV / INVENTORY OF FIXED LAND-USE ELEMENTS OF PS

Pilotno dvorišče
Pilot investment courtyard



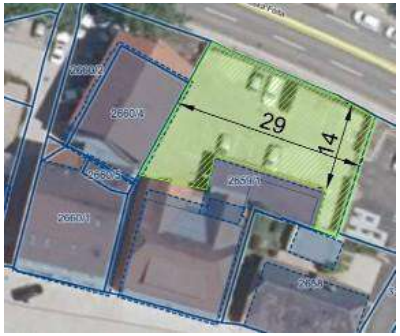
Stari trg 23-25



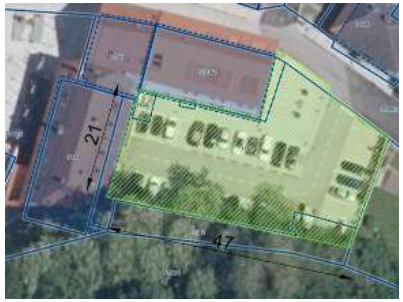
Stari trg 24 in 26



Stari trg 16 in 18



Stari trg 11 in 15



OPIS:
Stavbe ob obravnavanih dvoriščih so bile večinoma zgrajene po velikem požaru v 19. stoletju. Večinoma so večnadstropne: pritličja so namenjena storitvenim dejavnostim, zgornja nadstropja pa bivanju. Večina hiš je bila v zadnjih letih prenovljenih, Rakov hotel pa zaradi dotrajanosti odstranjen. Zato je dvorišče št. 2 sedaj obdano le z dveh strani. Ostalo dvorišča so obdana z vseh 4 strani, s 3 strani ali 2 strani. Vsa dvorišča, razen dvorišča št. 5, so dobro osončena. Namenjena so javni, poljavni ali zasebni rabi. Za obravnavano območje še niso bile izdelane smernice za prilagoditev histroičnih dvorišč podnebnim spremembam.

DESCRIPTION:
The houses around courtyards were mostly constructed after the great fire in 19th century. They are mainly multi-storey, as the ground floor was used for crafts and the first floor for living. Most of the houses were renovated in the last few years. A house called „Rakov hotel“ was removed due to its poor conditions. That‘s why it‘s now the courtyard nr. 2 L-shaped. Common layouts of courtyards are O, U or L shapes. Only one of the courtyards is shady, the rest are well sunlit. The courtyards serve as public, semi-public or private spaces. There are currently no comprehensive guidelines for adaptation of the historical courtyards to climate change.

POVRŠINE, KLANČINE, STOPNICE, OPORNE STENE / PLANES, RAMPS, STAIRS, RETAINING WALLS

Pilotno dvorišče
Pilot investment courtyard



Stari trg 23-25



Stari trg 24 in 26



Stari trg 16 in 18



Stari trg 11 in 15



OPIS:
Dvorišča imajo višinsko poenoteno talno površino, dostop v obdajajoče stavbe pa je ponekod dvignjen. Z dvigom nulte kote pritličja stavb so v preteklosti zaščitili pritličje pred vdorom meteorne vode. Dvorišče št. 2 je v celoti dvignjeno nad sosednjo površino s parkiriščem, na katerem je včasih stal Rakov hotel. Na dvorišču št. 3 je dostop do osrednje stavbe dvignjen z robniki, v del stavbe pa s stopniščem. Na dvorišču št. 5 so višinske razlike urejene z rampami. Naklon vseh površin je prilagojen odvodnjavanju meteornih vod.

PRIPOROČILA:
V primerih, ko je pritličje gospodarskih poslopij 10-20 cm nad tlemi, je priporočljivo umestiti klančine, ki morajo biti v sozvočju z arhitekturo stavb dvorišč. V primeru, ko uporaba klančin ni izvedljiva je treba zagotoviti alternativni dostop do stavbe.

DESCRIPTION:
Most courtyards have a uniform ground level with the street (1,3,4,5), but there are slight variations in the ground level within the yards to facilitate rainwater drainage. Historically, the ground floor of houses here was above ground level. However, recent revitalization efforts on courtyards 1, 2 and 5 have focused on altering the layout to ensure that the ground floor of the outbuildings is accessible to individuals with mobility impairments. That has been achieved by either lowering the level of the outbuildings or installing embedded ramps at the entrance doors. In cases where the terrain makes ramp implementation unfeasible, external stairs provide access to the entrance door. Courtyard No. 2 is entirely elevated above the adjoining area with the parking lot on which the Rakov Hotel once stood.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
In cases where the ground floor of the outbuildings is 10-20 cm above the ground level, it is recommended to install ramps. The new ramps should not disturb the architectural harmony of the yard's urban interiors and should not be removable. The design of the new ramps should complement the existing materials solutions and the ambiance of the spaces. In cases where the use of ramps is not feasible due to local conditions of the courtyards, alternative access to the building should be provided.

TALNI MATERIALI: MATERIAL, VRSTA TALNIH MATERIALOV, ROBNIKI, ...
/ GROUND COVER MATERIALS: MATERIAL, FORM OF COVERING, KERBS, BANDS AND PLINTHS

Pilotno dvorišče
Pilot investment courtyard




Stari trg 23-25



Stari trg 24 in 26





Stari trg 16 in 18



Stari trg 11 in 15




OPIS:
Uporabljeni materiali: asfalt, travnate plošče z gramozom, betonski elementi, žagani granitni tlakovci, betonske / granitne plošče. Barve: odtenki sive. Oblikovanje tal: ravni, ortogonalni vzorci, obrobe / pasovi granitnih kock.
V preteklosti so bila dvorišča v Starem Velenju peščena.

PRIPOROČILA:
- Nadaljevanje oblikovanih dobrih praks na področju materialov, barv in vzorcev tlakovanja.
- Ustvarjanje biološko aktivnih površin z vključevanjem zelenja.

DESCRIPTION:
Materials used: asphalt, grass plates with gravel, concrete setts, sawn-split granite paving stones, concrete/granite plates. Colors: shades of gray. Floor design: flat, orthogonal patterns, borders/bands of granite cubes. In the past, the yards in Staro Velenje were were sandy.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- Continuation of formed good practices in the domain of materials, colors, and patterns of the paving.
- Creation of biologically active areas, including greenery.

A. ELEMENTI URBANE OPREME: RAZSVETLJAVA / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: LIGTENING

Pilotno dvorišče
Pilot investment courtyard



Stari trg 23-25



Stari trg 24 in 26



Stari trg 16 in 18

BREZ / LACK

Stari trg 11 in 15



OPIS:

2 dvorišči sta osvetljeni z javno razsvetljavo. Na dvorišče 1 so umeščnen tradicionalno oblikovane svetilke, na dvorišču 5 pa svetilke modernejšega videza. Obe vrsti svetilk sta energetsko učinkoviti (LED osvetlitev) in usmerjeni v tla (minimalno sproščanje nepotrebne svetlobe). Na preostalih dvoriščih je samo zasebna razsvetljava na fasadah.

PRIPOROČILA:

Svetilke javne razsvetljave naj se dodajo tudi na dvorišču št. 3 – uporaba enakega tipa luči kot so že na dvorišču št. 1.

DESCRIPTION:

2 courtyards are lit with public lightening. In courtyard 1 are lamps with traditional design and in courtyard 5 are lamps with more modern design. Both types of lamps utilize energy-efficient technologies, such as LED lighting and have minimal release of unnecessary light. Other courtyards have only private lightetning on facades.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is advisable to addd public lightening also on courtyard 3 – using the same type as on the courtyard 1.

A. ELEMENTI URBANE OPREME: OGRAJE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: FENCES

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	Stari trg 11 in 15
BREZ OGRAJE / NOT APPLICABLE	 		 	**BREZ OGRAJE** / NOT APPLICABLE

OPIS:
Ograjeni sta dvorišči v zasebni lasti (št. 2 in 4) ter zasebni del dvorišča št. 3.

PRIPOROČILA ZA PRIHODNOST:
Izbor, postavitev in oblikovanje ograj mora izhajati iz zakonodaje (Zakon o graditvi objektov, OPN) in smrenic ZVKDS npr.:

- Prepovedano je nameščanje ograjnih elementov izven svojega zemljišča. Ograjo je dovoljeno umestiti min. 0,5 m od sosedove meje oz. Na mejo po pisnem dogovoru s sosedom.
- Elementi ograje morajo biti v harmoniji z okoliškim okoljem, estetski in kakovostni (oblikovno in materialno).
- Ograje je priporočljivo obsaditi s popenjavkami ali živo mejo.

DESCRIPTION:
Private courtyards (nr. 2 and 4) in Staro Velenje are fenced. Private part of courtyard nr. 3 is also fenced.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Best practices and material solutions must continue to be upheld by local laws, including the following:

- It is not allowed to install fencing elements beyond the boundaries of cadastral or historical plots, as well as the lines that separate private areas from public spaces. The fence must be at least 0.5 m away from the land boundary. Installation on the border is only permitted with the written permission of the neighbor.
- Fencing elements should maintain openwork designs, whether traditional or contemporary, that harmonize with the surrounding environment while upholding a high standard of aesthetics and technical quality.

A. ELEMENTI URBANE OPREME: VRATA / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: GATES

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	Stari trg 11 in 15
B REZ VRAT / NOT APPLICABLE		BREZ VRAT / NOT APPLI CABLE		BREZ VRAT / NOT APPLICABL E

OPIS:
Dvoriščna vrata niso značilna za dvorišča v Starem Velenju. Najdemo jih samo na zasebnih dvoriščih (2 in 4). Vrata nimajo nobene estetske note in se ne vklapljajo v zgodovinsko okolje.

PRIPOROČILA ZA PRIHODNOST:
Odstranitev vrat in tudi ograje.

DESCRIPTION:
Entrance doors are not typical for courtyards in Staro Velenje. They are found only in private courtyards (2 and 4). The door has no aesthetic note and does not fit into the historical environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Removal of fence and gate.

A. ELEMENTI URBANE OPREME: KOŠI ZA ODAPDKE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: TRASH CANS

Pilotno dvorišče
Pilot investment courtyard

Zabojniki za smeti so umeščeni na skupnem ekološkem otoku.

Garbage containers are located on a common ecological island.



Stari trg 23-25

Zabojniki za smeti so umeščeni na skupnem ekološkem otoku.

Garbage containers are located on a common ecological island.

Stari trg 24 in 26

Zabojniki za smeti so umeščeni na skupnem ekološkem otoku.

Garbage containers are located on a common ecological island.

Stari trg 16 in 18

Zabojniki za smeti so umeščeni na skupnem ekološkem otoku.

Garbage containers are located on a common ecological island.



Stari trg 11 in 15

Zabojniki za smeti so umeščeni na skupnem ekološkem otoku.

Garbage containers are located on a common ecological island.



OPIS
Celotno območje Starega Velenja ima zgledno urejeno ravnanje z odpadki. Prebivalci ločujejo odpadke na dveh organiziranih ekoloških otokih odpadkov, od katerih je eden poglobljen. Za obiskovalce Starega Velenja so posebni smetnjaki, postavljeni na javnih površinah.

DESCRIPTION:
The entire area of Staro Velenje has well organized waste management. Residents separate waste in two organized ecological waste islands, one of which is deepened. For visitors of Staro Velenje there are public waste bins.

A. ELEMENTI URBANE OPREME: VODNJAKI, PITNIKI / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: WELLS, WATER INTAKES

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	Stari trg 11 in 15
V 20. stoletju je ob robu dvorišča stala fontana s pitnikom. In the 20th century, a fountain with a drinking fountain stood at the edge of the yard.	Ni dokazov o zgodovinskih vodnjakih ali arhivskega gradiva, ki bi razkrivalo njihovo lokacijo. There are no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location.	Ni dokazov o zgodovinskih vodnjakih ali arhivskega gradiva, ki bi razkrivalo njihovo lokacijo. There are no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location.	Ni dokazov o zgodovinskih vodnjakih ali arhivskega gradiva, ki bi razkrivalo njihovo lokacijo. There are no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location.	Ni dokazov o zgodovinskih vodnjakih ali arhivskega gradiva, ki bi razkrivalo njihovo lokacijo. There are no evidence of historical wells or archival materials revealing their location.

OPIS:
Na analiziranih dvoriščih ni ohranjenih zgodovinskih vodnjakov. Fotografije iz preteklosti prikazujejo vodnjak na severnem robu dvorišča št. 1.

PRIPOROČILA:
Vodnjak na severnem robu dvorišča bi lahko nanovo zgradili.

DESCRIPTION:
There are no preserved historical wells in the analyzed courtyards. Photographs from the past demonstrates fountain at north edge of courtyard nr. 1.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- The fountain at the north edge of the courtyard could be rebuilt.

A. ELEMENTI URBANE OPREME: STOJALA ZA KOLESA, PARKIRIŠČA ZA SKUTERJE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: BIKE RACKS, SPACES FOR SCOOTERS

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	Stari trg 11 in 15
	**BREZ** / LACK	**BREZ** / LACK	**BREZ** / LACK	

OPIS:
Nasloni za kolesa iz nerjavečega jekla se nahajajo na dvoriščih št. 1 in 5.

PRIPOROČILA:
Vsaka nova urbana opremo mora upoštevati enotne slogovne in barvne smernice, ki odražajo arhitekturno dediščino starega mestnega jedra – Starega Velenja.
Nova urbana oprema naj bo poenotena, naj se uporabljajo kvalitetni materiali (kot npr. jekla in odporen les) – enaki ali podobni tistim, ki so že uporabljeni na območju Starega Velenja. Uporaba plastike, umetnega kamna in drugih manj kvalitetnih materialov ni dovoljena.

DESCRIPTION:
A bicycle racks made of light metal are located at courtyards nr. 1 and 5.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- Any new urban furniture must adhere to uniform style and color guidelines that reflect the architectural heritage of the city.
- New urban furniture should be made using uniform solutions regarding the materials, such as metal, e.g. steel and quality wood. New materials should be similar to quality existing materials that are already used in Staro Velenje. The use of plastics, artificial stone, and other substandard materials is strictly prohibited.

A. ELEMENTI URBANE OPREME: VAROVALNI KAMNI / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: GUARD STONES

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	Stari trg 11 in 15
 	**BREZ** / LACK	**BREZ** / LACK	**BREZ** / LACK	**BREZ** / LACK

OPIS:
Na celotnem območju Starega Velenja sta ohranjena le dva varovalna kamna. Nahjata se na severnem robu dvorišča št. 1. Sta betonska in zaobljena.

PRIPOROČILA:
Varovalna kamna naj se še v prihodnje ohranita.

DESCRIPTION:
In the entire area of Staro Velenje, only two guard stones have been preserved. They are located on the northern edge of courtyard no. 1. They are concrete and rounded.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
The historic guard stones should be preserved and integrated.

A. ELEMENTI URBANE OPREME: PERGOLE, NADSTREŠNICE, LOPE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: PERGOLAS, ARBORS, SHEDS

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	Stari trg 11 in 15
				**BREZ** / LACK

OPIS:

Na vzhodnem robu dvorišča št. 1 se nahaja pergola zarastla z bršljanom. Pergola je kovinska in barvana v barvi ostale urbane opreme. Na dvoriščih št. 2, 3 in 4 so lesene ali kovinske nadstrešnice, ki so slogovno in materialno neustrezne.

PRIPOROČILA ZA PRIHODNOST:

Odstraniti nadstrešnice na dvoriščih št. 2, 3 in 4 in jih nadomestiti s poenotimi nadstrešnicami, ki bi izhajale iz smernic ZVKDS in kvalitetne obstoječe urbane opreme.

DESCRIPTION:

On the eastern edge of yard no. 1 there is a pergola overgrown with ivy. The pergola is metal and painted in the same color as the rest of the urban equipment. In yards no. 2, 3 and 4 are wooden or metal pergolas, which are stylistically and materially inadequate.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Remove pergolas in yards no. 2, 3 and 4 and replace them with uniform pergolas that would be based on the guidelines of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia and quality of existing urban equipment.

A. ELEMENTI URBANE OPREME: PREMAKLJIVA OPREMA IN STORITVE / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: TEMPORARY OBJECTS, PARKLETS, TEMPORARY SERVICES

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	Stari trg 11 in 15
		 	**BREZ / LACK**	**BREZ / LACK**

OPIS:

Na dvorišču št. 2 in 3 je premakljivo zunanje pohištvo zasebne lasti. Na dvorišču št. 1 so premične barske mize in stoli ter držala za dežnike.

PRIPOROČILA:

Premično urbano pohištvo je treba postopno zamenjati z estetsko ustreznejšim (v skladu z estetskimi smernicami in merili ZVKD).

DESCRIPTION:

There are temporary furnishings in the form of different private furniture, placed in the courtyard nr. 2 and 3. In the courtyard nr. 1 are movable bar tables and chairs and umbrella holders.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

If urban furniture was not originally planned during the revitalization, the courtyard should be supplemented with urban furniture that aligns with the aesthetic guidelines and criteria of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia and be approved by the supervisory authority.

A. ELEMENTI URBANE OPREME: OZNAKE, INFORMACIJSKE TABLE, REKLAME / A. UTILITY COMPONENTS: SIGNAGE, INFORMATION, ADVERTISING

Pilotno dvorišče
Pilot investment courtyard



Stari trg 23-25





Stari trg 24 in 26



Stari trg 16 in 18



Stari trg 11 in 15







PRIPOROČILA:

- Začasna obvestila morajo biti izobešena na oglasni deski stavbe.
- Zunanji oglasi in napisi morajo ustrezati smernicam in merilom Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije in jih mora potrditi nadzorni organ.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Temporary notices must be displayed on the building's notice board.
- External ads and signs must comply with guidelines and criteria of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia and be approved by the supervisory authority.

B. DEKORATIVNI ELEMENTI: KIPI IN SPOMENIKI / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS				
Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	**Stari trg 23-25**	**Stari trg 24 in 26**	**Stari trg 16 in 18**	**Stari trg 11 in 15**
BREZ / LACK	**BREZ** / LACK	**BREZ** / LACK	**BREZ**/ LACK	**BREZ**/ LACK
B. DEKORATIVNI ELEMENTI: FONTANA / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: FOUNTAINS				
BREZ/ LACK	**BREZ**/ LACK	**BREZ**/ LACK	**BREZ**/ LACK	**BREZ**/ LACK
B. DEKORATIVNI ELEMENTI: STREET ART., STENSKE POSLIKAVE, GRAFITI / B. DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: STREET ART, MURALS, GRAFFITI				
Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	**BREZ**/ LACK	**BREZ**/ LACK	**BREZ**/ LACK	**BREZ**/ LACK

OPIS:
Obravnavna dvorišča ne vsebujejo umetniških del. Na obravnavanem območju ne najdemo grafitov.

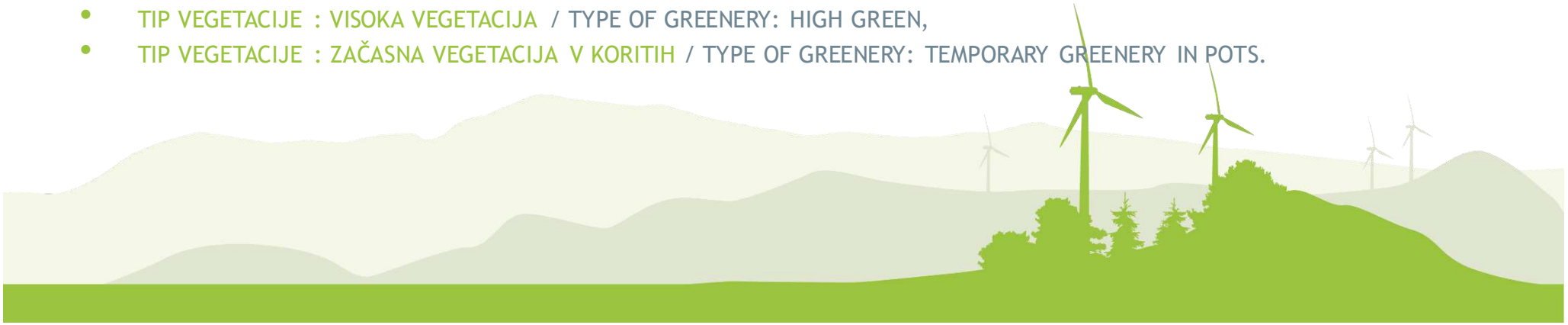
PRIPOROČILA:
Na javnih površinah dvorišč bi lahko postavili manjšo umetnino.

DESCRIPTION:
Courtyards in Staro Velenje do not contain works of art. Graffiti also can not be found.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
On public areas of the courtyards we could place a small work of art.

AD.3 VEGETACIJA / AD.3 GREENERY PS

- VELIKOST ZELENIH POVRŠIN / THE SIZE OF GREEN AREAS,
- OBLIKOVANOST ZELENIH POVRŠIN / THE FORMS OF GREEN SPACE,
- TIP VEGETACIJE: NIZKA / TYPE OF GREENERY: LOW GREENERY,
- TIP VEGETACIJE : ODRASTLA / TYPE OF GREENERY: MATURE GREEN,
- TIP VEGETACIJE : MLADA DREVESA / TYPE OF GREENERY: YOUNG TREES,
- TIP VEGETACIJE : MONUMENTALNA DREVESA / TYPE OF GREENERY: MONUMENTAL TREE,
- TIP VEGETACIJE : ULIČNA DREVESA / TYPE OF GREENERY: STREET TREE,
- TIP VEGETACIJE : VISOKA VEGETACIJA / TYPE OF GREENERY: HIGH GREEN,
- TIP VEGETACIJE : ZAČASNA VEGETACIJA V KORITIH / TYPE OF GREENERY: TEMPORARY GREENERY IN POTS.



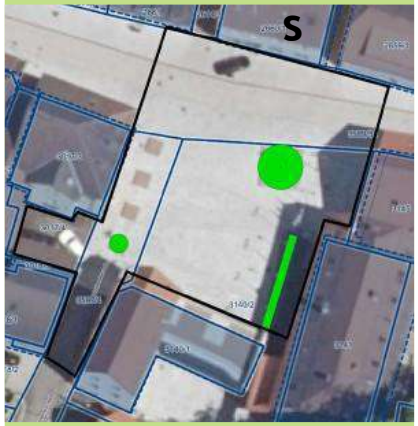
VELIKOST ZELENIH POVRŠIN / THE SIZE OF GREEN AREAS

Pilotno dvorišče

Pilot investment courtyard

Površina dvorišča / Courtyard area: 1000 m²
Bioaktivna površina / Bioactive area: 47 m²

Bioactive to courtyard: 4,7 %



Stari trg 23-25

Površina dvorišča/ Courtyard area: 400 m²
Bioaktivna površina / Bioaktivna površina: 36 m²

Bioactive to courtyard: 9 %

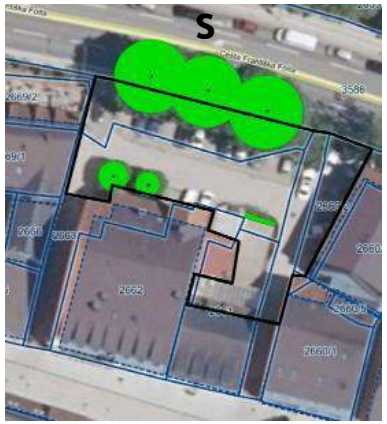
(pomemben je tudi vpliv zelene površine tik ob dvorišču / the influence of the green area right next to the yard is also important)



Stari trg 24 in 26

Površina dvorišča / Courtyard area: 900 m²
Bioaktivna površina / Bioactive area: 230 m²

Bioactive to courtyard: 12 %



Stari trg 16 in 18

Površina dvorišča / Courtyard area: 540 m²
Bioaktivna površina / Bioactive area: 20 m²

Bioactive to courtyard: 3,7 %



Stari trg 11 in 15

Površina dvorišča / Courtyard area: 1100 m²
Bioaktivna površina / Bioactive area: 82 m²

Bioactive to courtyard: 7,5 %

(pomemben je tudi vpliv zelene površine tik ob dvorišču / the influence of the green area right next to the yard is also important)



OBLIKA ZELENIH POVRŠIN / THE FORMS OF GREEN SPACE

Pilotno dvorišče
Pilot investment courtyard





Stari trg 23-25



Stari trg 24 in 26




Stari trg 16 in 18



Stari trg 11 in 15




OPIS:

- Stari trg 17 (pilot) – drevesi (dvignjeno in talno korito), popenjavke na pergoli.
- Stari trg 23 – 25 – trava, drevo (sadika) in 3 grmi (tisa in kleka).
- Stari trg 24 in 26 – 8 odraslih dreves (javorji in jeseni), grmovnice.
- Stari trg 16 in 18 – 3 odrasla drevesa (kroglaste katalpe) in trava.
- Stari trg 11 in 15 – bršljan na zidu, trajnice v koritu, trava in 3 drevesa (sadike, rdečelistne bukve).

DESCRIPTION:

- Stari trg 17 (pilot) – 2 tree seedlings (high and ground trough), climbers on the pergola (ivy).
- Stari trg 23 – 25 – grass, 1 tree seedling and 3 shrubs (yew tree and pacipressa).
- Stari trg 24 in 26 – 8 large trees (maple trees and Fraxinus), shrubs.
- Stari trg 16 in 18 – 3 large trees (catalpas) and grass.
- Stari trg 11 in 15 – climbers on the pergola (ivy), perrenials in trough, grass and 3 tree seedlings (red-leaved beech).

VRSTA VEGETACIJE: NIZKA / TYPE OF GREENERY: LOW GREENERY

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	Gdańska 35
BREZ / LACK		**BREZ** / LACK		 

OPIS:
- Stari trg 17 (pilot) – /.
- Stari trg 23 – 25 – trava.
- Stari trg 24 in 26 – /.
- Stari trg 16 in 18 – trava.
- Stari trg 11 in 15 – trajnice v koritu in trava.

PRIPOROČILA:
Priporočljivo je dodati dodatne gredice za trajnice ali zamenjati travo s cvetočimi trajnicami. Pomembno je izbrati avtohtone vrste glede na mikroklimatske pogoje dvorišča (senca / sonce, vlažnost, onesnaženje ...). Pri gradnji in rekonstrukciji je pametno vključiti tudi okolju prijazne prakse in materiale npr. Ne uporabljati kamninske zastirke.

DESCRIPTION:
- Stari trg 17 (pilot) – /.
- Stari trg 23 – 25 – grass.
- Stari trg 24 in 26 – /.
- Stari trg 16 in 18 – grass.
- Stari trg 11 in 15 – perrenials in trough, grass.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is recommended to add additional flower beds for perennials or replace the grass with flowering perennials. It's important to choose the selection of native species, according to their tolerance to shade or full sun and resistance to urban conditions. It's also wise to incorporate eco-friendly land management practices during construction and reconstruction. Therefore, it's best to avoid using gravel as a mulch.

VRSTA VEGETACIJE: ODRASTLA VEGETACIJA / TYPE OF GREENERY: MATURE GREEN

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	Gdańska 35
BREZ / LACK	**BREZ** / LACK	 		**BREZ** / LACK za južno mejo dvorišča so odrasla drevesa - vpliv na mikroklimo dvorišča / behind the southern border of the yard, there are high trees - influence on the microclimateof the courtyard

OPIS:

- Stari trg 17 (pilot) - /.
- Stari trg 23 - 25 - /.
- Stari trg 24 in 26 - 8 odraslih dreves (javorji in jeseni.
- Stari trg 16 in 18 - 3 odrasla drevesa (kroglaste katalpe).
- Stari trg 11 in 15 - /.

PRIPOROČILA:

Odrslo vegetacijo je priporočljivo v čim večji meri ohranjati. Nove rastline je priporočljivo vključiti v obstoječe zelenice in redno spremljati stanje obstoječih dreves (opazovanje, arboristični pregledi, strokovna nega, zaščita pred poškodbami, obtežbo ...).

DESCRIPTION:

- Stari trg 17 (pilot) - /.
- Stari trg 23 - 25 - /.
- Stari trg 24 in 26 - 8 large trees (maple trees and Fraxinus).
- Stari trg 16 in 18 - 3 large trees (catalpas).
- Stari trg 11 in 15 - /.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended to preserve mature greenery. It is advisable to incorporate new plants into the existing greenery and to regularly monitor the condition of existing trees through observation and proper care, such as appropriate pruning of tree crowns.

VRSTA VEGETACIJE: MLADA DREVESA / TYPE OF GREENERY: YOUNG TREES

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	St ari trg 11 in 15
		**BREZ** / LACK	**BREZ** / LACK	

VRSTA VEGETACIJE: MONUMENTALNA (ODRASLA) DREVESA / TYPE OF GREENERY: MONUMENTAL TREE

BREZ/ LACK	**BREZ/** LACK		**BREZ/** LACK	**BREZ/** LACK

VRSTA VEGETACIJE: OBCESTNA DREVESA (DREVOREDNA) / TYPE OF GREENERY: STREET TREE

BRAK/ LACK	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK	**BRAK/** LACK

VRSTA VEGETACIJE: PLEZAJOČA VEGETACIJA / TYPE OF GREENERY: HIGH GREEN

Pilotno dvorišče Pilot investment courtyard	Stari trg 23-25	Stari trg 24 in 26	Stari trg 16 in 18	Stari trg 11 in 15
		**BREZ** / LACK		

OPIS:
- Stari trg 17 (pilot) – popenjavke na pergoli (bršljan).
- Stari trg 23 – 25 – /.
- Stari trg 24 in 26 – /.
- Stari trg 16 in 18 – /.
- Stari trg 11 in 15 – bršljan na zidu.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Za nadomestitev talne zelene površine lahko uporabimo popenjavke, ki prerastejo obdajajoče zidove. Pri postavitvi pergol in drugih opor za rastline je treba upoštevati predpise in smernice Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije.

DESCRIPTION:
- Stari trg 17 (pilot) – climbers on the pergola (ivy).
- Stari trg 23 – 25 – /.
- Stari trg 24 in 26 – /.
- Stari trg 16 in 18 – /.
- Stari trg 11 in 15 – climbers on the pergola (ivy).

RECOMMENDATIONS:
To optimize biological surfaces while utilizing limited space, it is highly recommended to incorporate high greenery. This is an ideal solution for enhancing narrow areas with biologically active surfaces. When installing pergolas or trellises, it's essential to adhere to the regulations and guidelines of Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia.

VRSTA VEGETACIJE: PRESTAVLJIVA VEGETACIJA V KORITIH / TYPE OF GREENERY: TEMPORARY GREENERY IN POTS

Pilotno dvorišče
Pilot investment courtyard

BREZ / LACK

Stari trg 23-25



Stari trg 24 in 26





Stari trg 16 in 18



Stari trg 11 in 15



OPIS:
- Stari trg 17 (pilot) -/.
- Stari trg 23 - 25 - lesena korita z vegetacijo na balkonu nad dvoriščem.
- Stari trg 24 in 26 - korita iz umente mase in betosnka kortia z nižj vegetacijo.
- Stari trg 16 in 18 - betonsko korito z grmvonico.
- Stari trg 11 in 15 - betonsko korito s trajnicami.

OCENA I ZALECENIA:
Pri umeščanju večjih korit za vegetacijo je treba upoštevati predpise in smernice Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije.

DESCRIPTION:
- Stari trg 17 (pilot) - /.
- Stari trg 23 - 25 - shrubs in wooden flowerpots.
- Stari trg 24 in 26 - shrubs in different flowerpots (plasteic and concrete).
- Stari trg 16 in 18 - shrubs in concrete flowerpots.
- Stari trg 11 in 15 -perrenials in concrete trough.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is advisable to choose flowerpots in accordance with regulations and guidelines of Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia.

PART II

OPIS ZNAČILNOSTI IN OCENA STANJA / CHARACTERISTICS/EVALUATIONOF SELECTED ASPECTS OF PS

- AD.1 RABA / AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE
- AD.2 EKOLOGIJA / AD.2 ECOLOGY
- AD.3 HISTORIČNI ELEMENTI, KI DAJEJO PROSTORU IDENTITETO / AD.3 HISTORIC ELEMENTS GIVING IDENTITY
- AD.4 ESTETIKA / AD.4 AESTHETICS



AD.1 RABA / AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE

- ORGANIZACIJA PROMETA / TRAFFIC ORGANISATION
- TRAJNOSTNI PROSTORSKI RAZVOJ / SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR FUNCTIONAL PURPOSES
- DOSTOPNOST / ACCESSIBILITY
- VARNOST / SAFETY
- ODPIRANJE IN POVEZOVANJE PROSTORA / OPENING UP AND CONNECTING SPACES
- DODAJANJE NOVIH VSEBIN / INTRODUCTION OF SERVICES INTO THE PUBLIC SPACES
- RABA POSAMEZNIH INTERESNIH SKUPIN / USE BY SPECIFIC GROUPS



AD.1 RABA: ORGANIZACIJA PROMETA

/prednost peš prometu, omejitev avtomobilskega prometa, kolesarske steze, javni promet do obravnavanega območja, vertikalna in horizontalna komunikacija, ureditev parkirišč/

OPIS:
Dvorišča poleg hiš v Starem Velenju so nekoč služila predvsem kot dostopne točke do stanovanjskih stavb in gospodarskih poslopij. Večina jih je kasneje postala parkirišča (dvorišča št. 2, 3, 4, 5). Samo dvorišče št. 1 se uporablja drugače. Je stičišče, prostor za druženje, dogodke itd. Skozi območje Starega Velenja je dostop z avtomobilom omejen (potopni stebri). Površine so namenjene pešcem in kolesarjem. Dostop za avtomobile je dovoljen samo prebivalcem, ki parkirajo svoje avtomobile na površinah dvorišč.

PRIPOROČILA:
Dvorišča so po površini majhna in multifunkcionalna. Odstraniti bi bilo potrebno parkirišča, dodati urbano opremo in več zelenja (povečanje biotske raznovrstnosti).

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: TRAFFIC ORGANISATION

/priority of pedestrian traffic, restriction of car traffic, bicycle lanes, public communication to the area, vertical nad horizontal communication, organization of parking lots/

DESCRIPTION:
The courtyards beside houses in Staro Velenje once primarily functioned as access points to the residential buildings and outbuildings. Most of them later became and stay parking areas (courtyards nr. 2, 3, 4, 5). Only courtyard nr. 1 is now used differenty. It is a meeting point, place for socializing, events etc.

Through the area of Staro Velenje, access by car is limited (submersible bollards). The surfaces are intended for pedestrians and cyclists. Access for cars is allowed only to residents who park their cars on the surfaces of the courtyards.

With the redevelopment of the area, the height dividing lines between the sidewalk and the roadway have been removed.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
The courtyards of the tenements are small and versatile spaces. It is recommended to remove parking and add more greenery to enhance the biological diversity. It is also recomended to add urban furniture.

AD.1 RABA: TRAJNOSTNI PROSTORSKI RAZVOJ

/npr. upočasnitev prometa, dvignjeni prehodi za pešce, odprava delitve med ulico in .../

Izenačitev višin vozišča v osrednjem delu Starega Velenja je že izvedena, ostali ukrepi so na obravnavnaem območju nesmiselni.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL FOR FUNCTIONAL PURPOSES

/e.g. traffic slowdowns, raised pedestrian crossings, elimination of the division between street and pavement - woonerf etc./

THE ASSESSMENT OF THE HEIGHT OF THE ROADWAY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF STARO VELENJE HAS ALREADY BEEN IMPLEMENTED, THE OTHER MEASURES ARE MEANINGLESS.

AD.1 RABA: DOSTOPNOST

/dostopnost za invalide (dostopnost arhitekture in ureditev odprtega prostora), prilagojenost opreme (npr. klopi, senca, dostop do vode)/

OPIS:
Dvorišča v Starem Velenju in pritličja stavb so bila s prenovami večinoma prilagojena potrebam funkcionalno oviranih oseb. Dvorišče št. 3 ima zaradi

višinskih razlik (robniki, stopnice) onemogočen dostop v stavbo.

PRIPOROČILA:
Dvorišče št. 3, ki ni dostopno funkcionalno oviranim osebam se mora preurediti. Obstoječo ureditev se preuredi s pomočjo ramp, pri tem pa zmanjša parkirne površine in doda več vegetacije.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: ACCESSIBILITY

/disability accessibility (architectural and other including spatial patterns and signage), user friendliness (e.g. benches, shade, water sources)/

DESCRIPTION:
The courtyards in Staro Velenje and ground floors of the buildings have been mostly adapted to meet the needs of disabled and elderly people through revitalization. Nevertheless, there are still no ramps for significant height differences in courtyard nr. 3.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Courtyard No. 3, which is not accessible to people with functional disabilities, needs to be remodeled. The existing arrangement must be rearranged with ramps, reduction of parking areas and adding of new vegetation.The ramps should seamlessly blend into the urban interiors and not be easily removable. Any new ramp designs should harmonize with the chosen materials and the character of the renovated spaces. Furthermore, it is recommended to continue efforts to "de-concreting" the courtyard surfaces and to create biodiverse areas with greenery, perfect for leisure and fostering social relations within the community.

AD.1 RABA: VARNOST

/protizdrsne površine, razsvetljava, prometne omejitve, nizke ograje - ločevalniki pločnikov od zelenja/

OPIS:
Dvorišča so opremljena z razsvetljavo, in sicer kot zasebne luči na fasadi ali s svetilkami javne razsvetljave. Tla na teh območjih so izdelana iz protizdrsnih materialov: beton, asfalt, granitne kocke in plošče. Na glavni cesti skozi Staro Velenje, ki je hkrati tudi del dvorišča št. 1 so umeščeni potopni količki, ki preprečujejo frekventen dostop avtomobilom.

PRIPOROČILO:
Pri nadaljnjih prenovah naj se še naprej uporabljajo kvalitetni in primerni talni materiali.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: SAFETY

/anti-slip surfaces, lighting, traffic restrictions, low fences - delineators separating pavements from greenery/

DESCRIPTION:
Courtyards are equipped with lighting, in the form of point lighting from the facade (private lights) or with public public lighting lights. The flooring in these areas is made of anti-slip materials, such as concrete, asphalt or granite paving stones with a non-grinding facing layer.

On the main road through Staro Velenje, which is also part of yard No. 1, there are sinking wheelbarrows that prevent frequent access to cars.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It is recommended that good practices continue to be used in the following revitalizations.

AD.1 RABA: ODPIRANJE IN POVEZOVANJE PROSTOROV

/ np. vključitev dvorišč v javni prostor/

OPIS:
Dvorišče št. 2 se odpira proti obvozni cesti na jugu, dvorišče št. 3 pa proti obvozni cesti na severu. Dvorišče št. 4 je z dveh strani obdano z visoko ograjo. Dvorišče št. 5 se odpira proti vzhodnemu območju Starega Velena, dvorišče št. 1 pa je z veh 4 strani obdano s stavbami. Dvorišči št. 2 in 5 imata možnost povezave s sosednjo zeleno površino. Obravnavana dvorišča ni možno fizično povezati med sabo.

PRIPOROČILO:
Za prebivalce dvorišč 2 in 5 bi bilo zanimivo povezati obe dvorišči s sosednjimi zelenimi površinami, ki bi se lahko dodatno zasadile z visokimi drevesi.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: OPENING UP AND CONNECTING SPACES

/ e.g. incorporation of courtyards into PS /

DESCRIPTION:
All courtyards have an open layout. Courtyard No. 2 faces the ring road to the south, and courtyard No. 3 faces the ring road to the north. Yard No. 4 is surrounded on two sides by a high fence. Courtyard No. 5 opens towards the eastern area of Staro Velenje, and courtyard No. 1 is surrounded by buildings on both 4 sides. Courtyards No. 2 and 5 have the possibility of connecting to the adjacent green area. It is not possible to physically connect the courtyards under consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
For the residents of courtyards 2 and 5, it would be interesting to connect both courtyards with adjacent green areas that could be additionally planted with high trees.

AD.1 RABA: DODAJANJE NOVIH VSEBIN V JAVNI PROSTOR

/npr. gostinski vrtovi, stojnice, tržnica, kioski, drsališče/

OPIS:
Na dvorišču št. 1 je gostinski lokal z zunanjim pohištvom, ob večjih praznikih tudi stojnice. Ob dvorišču št. 5 je predvidena tržnica v pritličju stavbe, ki se lahko odpira tudi proti dvorišču. Ob dvorišču št. 1 so tudi cvetličarna, bukvarna, mesnica, muzej mineralov, radio, trgovina z avtodeli ter različne pisarne. Ob dvorišču št. 3 sta masažna salona.

PRIPOROČILA:
Ob dvorišči 1 in 5 bi bilo smiselno umestiti umetniške in rokodelske delavnice.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: INTRODUCTION OF SERVICES INTO THE PUBLIC SPACES

/also, catering gardens, stands, markets, kiosks, ice rinks/

DESCRIPTION:
In courtyard No. 1 there is a restaurant with outdoor furniture, and on major holidays there are also stalls. Next to courtyard No. 5, there is a planned market on the ground floor of the building, which can also open towards the courtyard. Along the courtyard No. 1 there are also a flower shop, a spelling book, a butcher shop, a mineral museum, a radio, a car parts store and various offices. Along the courtyard No. 3 are health salons.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
It would make sense to place arts and crafts workshops along courtyards 1 and 5.

AD.1 RABA: POSAMEZNE INTERESNE SKUPINE

/np. place zabaw dla dzieci, dla dorosłych - ciche gry - szachy, boule itp., tereny sportowe - m.in. siłownie zewnętrzne, skatepark, wybiegi dla zwierząt/

OPIS:
Na dvorišču št. 1 je gostinski lokal z zunanjim pohištvom in nepremakljiva urbana oprema, ki nudi prebivlacem in obiskovalcem možnost socializacije. Nepremična urbana oprema za druženje je tudi na dvorišču št. 3 ter ob dvorišču št. 5. Klop ob dvorišču št. 5 je na izpostalvjenem in osončenem mestu in zato manj prijetna za uporabo. Sence primanjkuje tudi na dvorišču št. 1. Na analiziranih dvoriščih ni drugih dodatnih elementov, ki bi privabljali različne skupine stanovalcev in obiskovalcev / uporabnikov.

PRIPOROČILA:
- Dvorišča bi bilo smiselno opremiti z elementi, ki bi privabljali različne skupine prebivalcev in obiskovalcev (otroci, starejši, invalidi, lastniki hišnih ljubljenčkov itd.)
- Novi elementi morajo biti usklajeni s smernicami Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije in gradbenim načrtom Mestne občine Velenje.

AD.1 FUNCTIONING/USE: USE BY SPECIFIC GROUPS

/e.g. children's playgrounds, adults - silent games - chess, boules etc., sports areas - e.g. outdoor gyms, skate park, pet walkers/

DESCRIPTION:
In the courtyard No. 1 is a catering bar with outdoor furniture and immovable urban equipment, which offers residents and visitors the opportunity to socialize. Stationary urban amenities for socializing are also in Courtyard No. 3 and adjacent to Courtyard No. 5. The bench next to yard No. 5 is in sunny place and therefore less pleasant to use. There is also a lack of shade in Yard No. 1. There is not any other additional functions introduced to the analized courtyards that would allow them to be used by different groups of residents.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- It is recommended that courtyards be equipped with elements that would serve different groups of residents (children, seniors, disabled people, pet owners, etc.)
- New elements should align with the aesthetic guidelines and criteria of Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia and building plan of Municipality Velenje.

AD.2 EKOLOGIJA / AD.2 ECOLOGY

- NA NARAVI TEMELJEČE REŠITVE / VEGETATION
- DELEŽ TLAKOVANE POVRŠINE IN BIOLOŠKO AKTIVNE POVRŠINE / AMOUNT OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SURFACES
- OKOLJU PRIJAZNI URBANI ELEMENTI / SUSTAINABLE URBAN FURNITURE
- ZBIRANJE DEŽEVNICE / DRAINAGE, WATER COLLECTION
- FOTOVOLTAIKA, POLNILNE POSTAJE ZA ELEKTRIČNE AVTOMOBILE / PHOTOVOLTAICS , ELECTRIC CAR CHARGING STATIONS
- ODPADKI / WASTE MANAGEMENT



AD.2 EKOLOGIJA: NA NARAVI TEMELJEČE REŠITVE

/(količina, oblika, vrsta) (nizko zelenje - npr. zelene poteze, cvetlični travniki, ruderalno zelenje), (zelena arhitektura - strešni vrtovi in zelene (hidroponske) stene, ozelenjene pergole in ograje), zelenjavni in zeliščni vrtovi - oblika dvignjenih gredic, urbani gozd itd./

OPIS:

Dvorišča imajo majhno količino bioaktivnih površin, od 3,7 % celotne površine dvorišča do 12 % površine dvorišča. Bioaktivne površine vključujejo trate, gredice, srednje velika drevesa, grmičevje in lončnice. Nekatere rastline so posajene na javnih površinah, druge pa na zasebnih na pobudo prebivalcev.

OCENA IN PRIPOROČILA:

Površino biološko aktivnih površin na dvoriščih bi bilo treba povečati. Glede na dimenzije, razmerja med tlakovanimi in zelenimi površinami in razpoložljivost sončne svetlobe na dvoriščih bi bil optimalen pristop za dvorišča Starega Velenja zasaditev dreves ter trajnic in grmovnic v dvignjenih gredah.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: NBS VEGETATION

/(quantity, form, type) (low greenery - e.g. green lanes, flower meadows, ruderal greenery), (green architecture - rooftop and vertical greenery/ green hydroponic walls, green pergolas and fences), vegetable and herb gardens - form of raised beds, urban forest, etc./

DESCRIPTION:

The courtyards have a small amount of bioactive areas, up to 3,7 % of the total plot area and up to 12 % of the courtyard area. These areas include lawns, flower beds, medium-sized trees, shrubs and potted plants. Some of them are planted on public places, other are placed on the residents' initiative.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended to increase the area of biologically active areas. Given the dimensions, proportions, and sunlight availability in the courtyards, the optimal approach for the Staro Velenje courtyards would be to introduce high greenery, such as trees and perrenials and shrubs in raised beams.

AD.2 EKOLOGIJA: DELEŽ TLAKOVANIH POVRŠIN IN BIOLOŠKO AKTIVNIH POVRŠIN

/(identifikacija toplotnih otokov), prepustne površine in tlaki, koreninske zapore/

OPIS:

Na dvorišču št. 5 je del parkirišča tlakovan s travnimi ploščami, ki prepuščajo meteorno vodo. Na ostalih dvoiščih so edini vodopropustne površine zelene. Na dvorišču št. 1 je osrednje drevo (lipovec) zasajen v posebno sadilno jamo s sadilnimi celicami (Silvacells), ki omogočajo zasaditev večjega drevesa sredi utrejnih tlakovanih površin. Na tem dvorišču poleti zaradi pomanjkanja vegetacije poleti nastane toplotni otok (toplota se ujame med tlakovano površino in stene obdajajočih objektov).

OCENA IN PRIPOROČILA:

Pri novih prenovah je priporočljivo povečati delež prepustnih površin.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: AMOUNT OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SURFACES

/(identification of heat islands), permeable surfaces, suspended pavements, separating tree roots from infrastructure/

DESCRIPTION:

In Yard No. 5, part of the parking lot is paved with grass slabs that let storm water through. In the other courtyards, the only water-permeable areas are green. In courtyard No. 1, the central tree (lime tree) is planted in a special planting pit with seedling cells (Silvacells), which allow the planting of a larger tree in the middle of the paved surfaces. In this yard in the summer, due to the lack of vegetation, a heat island is formed (heat is trapped between the paved surface and the walls of the surrounding structures).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended to increase the amount of permeable surfaces.

AD.2 EKOLOGIA: ZBIRANJE DEŽEVNICE

/(ribniki, retenzijski bazeni, infiltracijski in bioretencijski jarki, dežni vrtovi/dežni vrtovi v loncih)/

OCENA IN PRIPOROČILA:
Na dvoriščih trenutno primanjkuje rešitev za zadrževanje deževnice. Treba bi bilo razmisliti o možnostih zadrževanja in infiltracije meteorne vode npr. majhni zadrževalni rezervoarji ali zelene strehe na nadstreških. Dvorišča, ki bi bila primerna za umeščanje manjših zadrževalnikov so dvorišča št. 2, 3 in 4.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: DRAINAGE, WATER COLLECTION

/(ponds, retention basins, infiltration and bioretention ditches, rain gardens/potted rain gardens)/

RECOMMENDATIONS:
The courtyards currently lack any rainwater retention solutions. It is essential to analyze rainwater management in these areas, including the feasibility of retention and infiltration. Installing rainwater collection and storage systems, such as small retention tanks or green roofs on canopies, is recommended. Yards that would be suitable for the placement of smaller retainers are yards No. 2, 3 and 4.

AD.2 EKOLOGIJA: FOTOVOLTAIKA, POLNILNE POSTAJE ELEKTRIČNI AVTOMOBILI

OCENA IN PRIPOROČILA:
Na stavbi ob dvorišču št. 1 so nameščene sončne celice, ki pa vizualno kazijo podobo dvorišča. Vsako dodatno umeščanje mora biti usklajeno z Zavodom za varstvo kulturne dediščine. Na območje parkirišč ob dvorišču št. 4 bi se lahko umesitle polnilnice za električne avtomobile.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: PHOTOVOLTAICS, ELECTRIC CAR CHARGING STATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Solar panels are installed on the building adjacent to courtyard No. 1, but they visually spoil the image of the courtyard. Any additional placement must be coordinated with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage. Electric car charging stations could be placed in the parking lot area adjacent to Yard No. 4.

AD.2 EKOLOGIJA: ODPADKI

OCENA IN PRIPOROČILA:
Območje Starega Velenja ima urejeno ravnanje z odapdki. Na območju sta umešečni dve zbiralnici za odpadke – ena pokrita in ena poglobljena. Umeščanje zbiralnic v prostor je bilo usklajeno z Zavodom za varstvo kulturne dediščine in Zazidalnim načrtom Mestne občine Velenje.

AD.2 ECOLOGY: WASTE MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS:
The area of Staro Velenje has a regulated treatment of waste. There are two waste collectors in the area – one covered and one deepened. The placement and design of the collection points was coordinated with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and the Building Plan of the Municipality of Velenje.

AD. 3 ZGODOVINSKI ELEMENTI IN ELEMENTI, KI DAJEJO IDENTITETO PROSTORU
/ AD.3 HISTORIC AND IDENTITY ELEMENTS OF PS

- SEZNAM VSEH ZGODOVINSKIH ELEMENTOV IN ZNAČILNOSTI, KI SESTAVLJAJO IDENTITETO OBRAVNAVNAIH DVORIŠČ/ ENUMERATION OF ALL ELEMENTS AND FEATURES THAT ARE HISTORIC AND FORM THE IDENTITY OF THE PS



AD. 3 ZGODOVINSKI ELEMENTI IN ELEMENTI, KI DAJEJO IDENTITETO PROSTORU: SEZNAM VSEH ZGODOVINSKIH ELEMENTOV IN ZNAČILNOSTI, KI SESTAVLJAJO IDENTITETO OBRAVNAVNAEMU PROSTORU

/npr. razkrivanje temeljev zgodovinskih stavb, izkopanin itd., oblike zgodovinskega spomina/

OPIS:
Značilni elementi, ki ustvarjajo *genius loci* dvorišč v Starem Velenju, so: urbanistična zasnova (ob vznožju grajskega griča, ločenost od novega mestnega središča), barve fasad, oblika oken, barva, material in oblika streh.

OCENA IN PRIPOROČILA:
- Pomembno je ohraniti tradicionalne značilnosti dvorišča z ohranjanjem prvotne postavitve, pročelja in streh.
- Pri prenovah je potrebno upoštevati smernice Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine in Zazidalnega načrta Mestne občine Velenje št. (ZN) 7/21-UPB1.
- Potrebno je spoštovati zgodovinske meje zemljišč.
- Potrebno je ohraniti zgodovinske elemente, ki so navedeni v Zazidalnem načrtu MOV in v mnenju Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine (mnenje izdano ob revitalizaciji trškega jedra).
- Prepovedano je umeščati nove monolitne betonske ali asfaltne površine.

AD.3 HISTORIC AND IDENTITY ELEMENTS OF PS: ENUMERATION OF ALL ELEMENTS AND FEATURES THAT FORM THE IDENTITY OF THE PS

/e.g. marking the course of defensive lines in PP floors, exposing in space the foundations of historic buildings, excavations etc., forms of commemoration/

DESCRIPTION:
Characteristic elements that build the genius loci of courtyards in Staro Velenje include: urban layout (at the foot of the castle hill, separation from the new city centre), colors of fasades, shape of windows, color, material and shape of roofs.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- It is crucial to preserve the traditional courtyard characteristics by maintaining the original layout, frontages and roofs.
- Defining and respecting conservation recommendations in accordance with applicable forms of monument protection.
- It is required to honor the historical boundaries.
- It is required to preserve the historical elements, as indicated on the master plan layout (in the Building Plan of Municipality Velenje) and specific conservation guidelines. These elements should be incorporated into the new courtyard layout.
- It is prohibited to implement new monolithic concrete or asphalt surfaces.





AD. 4 ESTETIKA / AD.4 AESTHETICS

- OGLAŠEVANJE, INFORMACIJE / ADVERTISEMENTS, INFORMATION
- OBLIKE, MATERIALI, BARVE URBANE OPREME / FORMS, MATERIALS, COLOURS OF URBAN FURNITURE
- USKLAJENOST VSEH ELEMENTOV, KI SESTAVLJAJO OBRAVNAVANI PROSTOR / COHERENCE, RELEVANCE (OF ALL ELEMENTS MAKING UP PS)
- GRAFITI / GRAFITTI
- ČIŠČENJE / CLEARANCE



AD. 4 ESTETIKA: REKLAME IN DRUGE INFORMACJE

/npr. oglasni panoji, izvesne table za poimenovanje lokalov, informiraje o prostoru, napisi na/ob vhodnih vratih/

OPIS:
Zgodovinska dvorišča so običajno manjših dimenzij, vertikalno bolj zaprta, z več elementi kot odprt javni prostor. Zaradi tega je pri njihovem celovitem urejanju ključnega pomena tudi zadržano in poenoteno oblikovanje panojev za reklame in druge informacije ter napisnih tabel za informiranje o prostoru in dejavnostih v prostoru.

OCENA IN PRIPOROČILA:

- Pomembno je poenotiti opremo namenjeno oglaševanju in informiranju o prostoru, o dejavnostih v prostoru.
- Izbor opreme je nujno uskladiti s smernicami Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine.
- Prostostoječi reklamni panoji niso zaželjeni.
- Oprema namenjena oglaševanju, informacijam o prostoru in dejavnostim v prostoru mora biti diskretno umeščena v prostor: na vidnem, frekventnem mestu dvorišča, vendar pa ne sme zastirati zgodovinskih elementov dvorišča in pogledov. Prav tako ne sme posegati v značilne vedute dvorišča.
- Oprema za oglaševanje in informiranje mora biti izdelana iz kvalitetnih materialov, ki so poenoteni z obstoječimi elementi v historičnih dvoriščih.



AD.4 AESTHETICS: ADVERTISEMENTS, INFORMATION

/e.g. Billboards, certain boards for naming bars, information about the space, inscriptions on/at the front door/

DESCRIPTION:
Historic courtyards are usually smaller in size, vertically more enclosed, with more elements than open public space. For this reason, the restrained and unified design of billboards for advertisements and other information, as well as signboards for information about the space and activities in the space, is also crucial in their comprehensive arrangement.

RATING AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- It is important to unify the equipment intended for advertising and information about the space and about the activities in the space.
- It is necessary to harmonize the selection of equipment with the guidelines of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage.
- Free-standing billboards (for commercial purposes) are not desirable.
- Equipment intended for advertising, information about the space and activities in the space must be discreetly placed: in a visible, frequented place of the yard, but must not obscure the historical elements of the yard and the views. It should also not interfere with the characteristic views of the courtyard.
- Advertising and information equipment must be made of quality materials that are unified with the existing elements in historic courtyards.

AD. 4 ESTETIKA: OBLIKE, MATERIALI, BARVE URBANE OPREME

OPIS:
Urbana oprema v zgodovinskih dvoriščih ima pomembno vlogo pri oblikovanju javnega prostora in ohranjanju kulturne dediščine. Pri oblikovanju urbane opreme, kot so klopi, ograje, svetilke, vodnjaki in drugi elementi, so pogosto upoštevani materiali, barve in oblike, ki so skladne z zgodovinskim kontekstom prostora. Oblikovanje urbane opreme v zgodovinskih dvoriščih je torej tesno povezano z zgodovinskimi stili in materiali, ki so del kulturne dediščine. Ključno je, da se ohranja ravnovesje med funkcionalnostjo in estetsko skladnostjo z okolico.

OCENA IN PRIPOROČILA:
- Oblike, barve in materiali urbane opreme na dvorišču naj bodo poenoteni, usklajeni z obstoječimi elementi v prostoru ter smernicami Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine.
- Nova urbana oprema ne sme zakrivati ali konkurirati pomembnim zgodovinskim elementom dvorišča.
- Izbrana urbana oprema naj bo namenjena različnim uporabnikom (glede na starost, interese …), ergonomsko oblikovana in izdelana iz kvalitetnih materialov.
- Uporabljeni naj bodo kvalitetni naravni materiali (les primeren za rabo na prostem, jeklo …). Izogibajmo se umetnim materialom (kompoziti, plastika).
- Morda se lahko kakšen kos urbane opreme izdela tudi v sodelovanju z uporabniki (vendar v skladu s smernicami ZVKDS).

AD.4 AESTHETICS: FORMS, MATERIALS, COLOURS OF URBAN FURNITURE

DESCRIPTION:
Urban equipment in historic courtyards plays an important role in the design of public space and the preservation of cultural heritage. In the design of urban equipment, such as benches, fences, lamps, fountains and other elements, materials, colors and shapes that are consistent with the historical context of the space are often considered. The design of urban furnishings in historic courtyards is therefore closely linked to historical styles and materials that are part of the cultural heritage. The key is to maintain a balance between functionality and aesthetic harmony with the surroundings.

RATING AND RECOMMENDATIONS:
- The shapes, colors and materials of urban equipment in the courtyard should be unified, in accordance with the existing elements in the yard and the guidelines of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage.
- New urban equipment must not obscure or compete with important historic elements of the yard.
- The selected urban equipment should be intended for different users (according to age, interests, etc.), ergonomically designed and made of quality materials.
- Quality natural materials should be used (wood suitable for outdoor use, steel, etc.). Avoid artificial materials (composites, plastics).
- Perhaps a piece of urban equipment can also be produced in cooperation with users (but in accordance with the guidelines of the ZVKDS).

AD. 4 ESTETIKA: USKLAJENOST VSEH ELEMENTOV, KI SESTAVLJAJO OBRAVNAVANI PROSTOR

OPIS:
Ko govorimo o koherentnosti in relevantnosti vseh elementov v zgodovinskih dvoriščih, se nanašamo na povezavo in smiselnost različnih delov prostora, ki skupaj tvorijo celostno zgodovinsko in kulturno podobo. Zgodovinska dvorišča v Sloveniji, kot tudi drugod, vsebujejo številne elemente, ki so bili v preteklosti pomembni za življenje prebivalcev, kot so hiše, gospodarska poslopja, vrtički, potke, kamnite ograje, vodnjaki in podobno. Vsa ta območja niso le estetska, ampak imajo tudi praktičen, funkcionalenpomen, ki je bil pomemben za vsakdanje življenje v preteklosti

Koherentnost v tem kontekstu pomeni, **da so vsi ti elementi smiselno povezani med seboj**, da tvorijo harmoničen celoten prostor, ki odraža zgodovinske, kulturne in družbene vrednote določenega obdobja. Na primer, razporeditev različnih objektov, kot so gospodarska poslopja ob robu dvorišča in stanovanjske hiše, povezuje družbene funkcije in strukturo družinskega življenja. Prav tako mora biti ohranjena zgodovinska arhitektura, materialnost in stil objekta, da se ohrani zgodovinsko verodostojnost

Relevanca teh elementov pa pomeni, da vsak del dvorišča prispeva k razumevanju zgodovinskega konteksta in življenja ljudi v preteklosti. Vsak element ima svojo vlogo, ki ni le estetska, ampak tudi simbolična in funkcionalna. Na primer, vodnjak je lahko tako vir vode kot tudi prostor za druženje in izmenjavo informacij. S tem se ohranja zgodovinska funkcionalnost dvorišča, ki ostaja pomembna tudi za današnje razumevanjepreteklosti

OCENA IN PRIPOROČILA:
Koherentnost in relevanca elementov v zgodovinskih dvoriščih sta torej ključna za ohranjanje kulturne dediščine, saj omogočata, da te prostore razumemo v širšem zgodovinskem, kulturnem in družbenem okviru. Pri prenovah je priporočljivo stremeti k čim bolj celoviti obravnavi prostora, ki vključuje koherentnost in relavanco

AD.4 AESTHETICS: COHERENCE, RELEVANCE (OF ALL ELEMENTS MAKING UP PS)

DESCRIPTION:
In historical backyards, the concepts of coherence and relevance are essential for understanding how various elements—such as architecture, landscaping, and artifacts—fit into the broader historical context and contribute to the overall story of a place.

1. Coherence:
Coherence refers to the way in which the elements in a historical backyard (architecture, plants, pathways, structures) work together to create a unified and harmonious space. A coherent historical backyard ensures that all elements make sense within the time period and cultural context they represent. This might include:

Architectural harmony: For example, if a historical backyard has a Victorian house, the design elements in the garden (such as plant choices, furniture, and decorative items) will likely align with the Victorian aesthetic. Similarly, if it's an ancient garden, the design might be influenced by classical principles, such as symmetry or the use of certain materials like stone or marble.

Design principles: Coherence also refers to the arrangement of space. A garden with clear, defined paths or zones (like a kitchen garden, flower beds, or a leisure area) maintains a sense of order and intention. These spaces should feel interconnected, with the design of one element flowing naturally into the next.

Temporal consistency: The inclusion of modern elements that don't fit the historical period (like contemporary furniture or decorations) can disrupt the historical accuracy and coherence. Maintaining design consistency throughout the backyard allows it to feel like a single historical moment, rather than an anachronistic mix.

2. Relevance:
Relevance involves ensuring that each element in the backyard serves a purpose or tells a part of the historical story. In historical backyards, relevance is tied to both functionality and historical accuracy.

Functionality and daily life: Historically, backyards often had practical purposes, such as growing food (kitchen gardens), providing spaces for recreation, or serving as outdoor rooms for family life. Relevance here refers to the function of each area. For example, an herb garden in a colonial-era backyard would have been relevant for medicinal or culinary purposes. A relevant backyard includes elements that make sense for how people lived during that period.

Cultural symbolism: Many historical gardens also include plants, decorations, or structures with symbolic meaning, reflecting the cultural or religious beliefs of the time. For instance, a garden in a medieval European backyard might feature religious statues or plants with symbolic meanings like roses (for purity) or lilies (for resurrection). The relevance of these elements lies in their ties to the beliefs and customs of the era.

Historical accuracy: The inclusion of historically accurate materials and plant species is also crucial for relevance.

RATING AND RECOMMENDATIONS:
Both coherence and relevance are interdependent. A historical backyard that is not coherent might feel disjointed, while one that lacks relevance could fail to communicate the history of the place

effectively. To achieve the best outcome in designing or preserving a historical backyard, it's essential to ensure that all elements—whether decorative, functional, or symbolic—align with both the historical period and the intended narrative of the space, making them both coherent and relevant to the story of the place.

AD. 4 ESTETIKA: GRAFITI

OPIS:
Grafiti v zgodovinskih dvoriščih so lahko pomemben del kulturne dediščine, saj ponujajo vpogled v pretekle čase, življenjski slog in kreativnost ljudi, ki so jih ustvarjali. Dvorišča v mestnih središčih so bila pogosto središča vsakdanjega življenja in so včasih služila kot skrivna mesta za umetniške izraze. Grafiti v zgodovinskih dvoriščih lahko vključujejo različne vrste sporočil, od političnih, socialnih, do osebnih. To so lahko tudi simboli, ki odražajo takratno družbeno stanje, proteste ali pa preproste umetniške izraze, ki so bili uporniki proti oblasti ali dominantnim kulturnim normam. Grafiti v zgodovinskih dvoriščih so lahko tudi del širše kulturne dediščine, saj odražajo umetniške in družbene tokove, ki so zaznamovali posamezne prelomne trenutke v zgodovini.

PRIPOROČILA:
Grafite, ki so kvalitetni in nežaljivi je smiselno ohranjati.

AD.4 AESTHETICS: GRAFITTI

DESCRIPTION:
Graffiti in historical backyards, particularly in urban settings, can provide a fascinating lens into the cultural and social evolution of a place. While the term "graffiti" is often associated with modern street art, its roots can be traced back to ancient history, and its presence in historical backyards can offer unique insights into local history, rebellion, and artistic expression.

In historical backyards, particularly in urban areas, graffiti often served as a way for individuals to express their identity, make political statements, or share artistic works in spaces where they might not be allowed or noticed otherwise. The hidden nature of backyards or alleyways provided a kind of sanctuary for subversive art, where personal expressions could flourish outside the gaze of authorities or mainstream society.

Graffiti found in historical backyards represents more than just vandalism; it is often a reflection of the complex history of social, political, and cultural expression. Through these markings, we can glimpse the desires, frustrations, and creative impulses of those who lived in those spaces—whether they were expressing defiance, celebrating their identity, or simply trying to leave a mark on the world around them.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Graffiti that is of high quality and inoffensive makes sense to keep.

AD. 4 ESTETIKA: ČIŠČENJE

OPIS:
Proces čiščenja ali odstranjevanja nepotrebnih predmetov, zgradb ali ruševin, odstranjevanje starih, neuporabnih struktur ali nesnag, ki nimajo zgodovinske vrednosti je pogosto predpogoj za prenovo dvorišča. Proces čiščenja se lahko izvaja tudi v okviru konservatorskih projektov, kjer strokovnjaki in lokalne skupnosti sodelujejo pri obnovi kulturne dediščine. Obnova zgodovinskih dvorišč lahko vključuje ohranjanje starodavnih stavb, ograj, dreves in drugih elementov, ki so pomembni za identiteto kraja. Čiščenje vključuje tudi prepoznavanje in odstranjevanje invazivnih rastlinskih vrst ter obnovo zgodovinskih tlakovcev ali drugih arhitekturnih značilnosti. Včasih se proces čiščenja izvaja tudi z vidika trajnostnega razvoja (ohranjanje okolja in biodiverzitete, hkrati ohranjanje zgodovinskih značilnosti prostora).

OCENA IN PRIPOROČILA:
- Potrebno je oceniti, ali so tla (tlakovci, kamen ali drugi materiali) izpostavljena poškodbam zaradi dolgotrajne obrabe ali neustreznega vzdrževanja.
- Treba je predvideti vrsto onesnaževal, ki bodo nastala med čiščenjem in oceniti kako lahko vplivajo na zgodovinske elemente in zdravje ljudi.
- Pomembno je ohraniti zgodovinsko vrednost vseh elementov dvorišča.
- Izbrati je treba neagresivne metode čiščenja (ročno odstranjevanje, uporaba naravnih čistilnih sredstev, mehkih gob in krtač, nežne kemične snovi – če so potrebne).
- Po čiščenju je priporočljivo, da se dvorišče redno vzdržuje. To vključuje odstranjevanje smeti, obrezovanje rastlin, ter občasno čiščenje, da se ohrani čistoča brez prekomerne uporabe kemikalij.
- Pred pričetkom čiščenja dvorišča se je treba posvetovati z Zavodom za varstvo kulturne dediščine.

AD.4 AESTHETICS: CLEARANCE

DESCRIPTION:
The process of cleaning or removing unnecessary objects, buildings, or rubble, as well as eliminating old, unusable structures or clutter that lack historical value, is often a prerequisite for yard renovation. This clean-up process can also take place within the framework of conservation projects, where experts and local communities collaborate to restore cultural heritage. Restoring historic courtyards may involve preserving ancient buildings, fences, trees, and other elements vital to the identity of the place. Cleanup efforts also include identifying and removing invasive plant species, as well as restoring historic pavements or other architectural features. In some cases, the cleaning process is conducted with a focus on sustainable development—balancing environmental and biodiversity preservation with the protection of the area's historical characteristics.

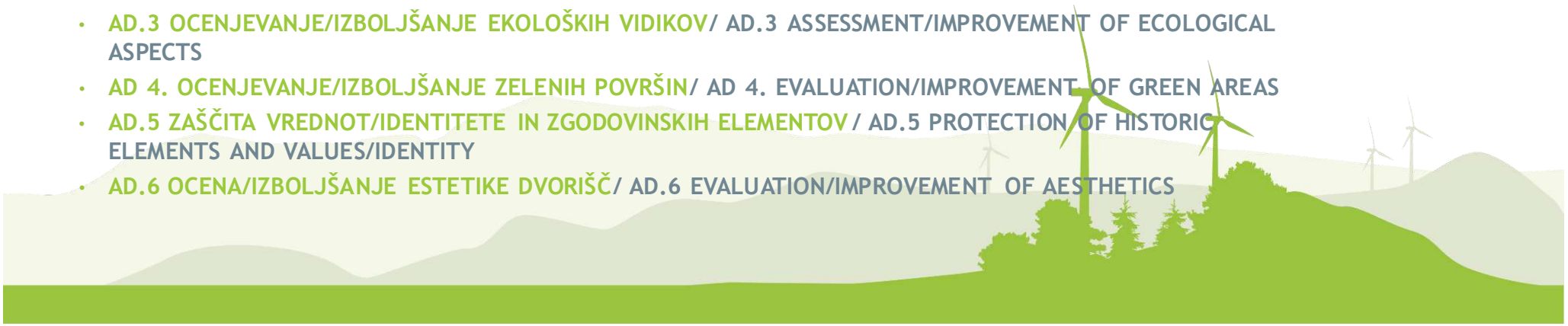
RATING AND RECOMMENDATIONS:
- It is necessary to assess whether the floor (paving, stone or other materials) is exposed to damage due to prolonged wear and tear or improper maintenance.
- It is necessary to anticipate the type of pollutants that will be generated during the cleaning and to assess how they may affect historical elements and human health.
- It is important to preserve the historical value of all elements of the yard.
- It is necessary to choose non-aggressive cleaning methods (manual removal, use of natural cleaning products, soft sponges and brushes, gentle chemical substances – if necessary).
- After cleaning, it is recommended that the yard be regularly maintained. This includes removing trash, pruning plants, and periodic cleaning to maintain cleanliness without excessive use of chemicals.
- Before starting to clean the yard, it is necessary to consult with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

PART III

IZBOLJŠANJE/OHRANJANJE PODROČIJ OBRAVNAVANEGA PROSTORA

IMPROVING/PROTECTING SELECTED ASPECTS OF PS

- AD.1 OCENJEVANJE/IZBOLJŠANJE KAKOVOSTI ELEMENTOV / AD.1 ASSESSING/IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL ELEMENTS
- AD.2. OCENJEVANJE/IZBOLJŠANJE KAKOVOSTI RABE / AD. 2. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF USE
- AD.3 OCENJEVANJE/IZBOLJŠANJE EKOLOŠKIH VIDIKOV / AD.3 ASSESSMENT/IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS
- AD 4. OCENJEVANJE/IZBOLJŠANJE ZELENIH POVRŠIN / AD 4. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF GREEN AREAS
- AD.5 ZAŠČITA VREDNOT/IDENTITETE IN ZGODOVINSKIH ELEMENTOV / AD.5 PROTECTION OF HISTORIC ELEMENTS AND VALUES/IDENTITY
- AD.6 OCENA/IZBOLJŠANJE ESTETIKE DVORIŠČ / AD.6 EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF AESTHETICS



AD.1 OCENJEVANJE/IZBOLJŠANJE KAKOVOSTI ELEMENTOV

izboljšanje stanja/posodobitev elementov, ki gradijo javni prostor (potreba po oceni, ali je to potrebno

- Priporočljivo je poenotenje talnih višin, če pa to ni možno uvedba klančin ali drugih alternativ (dostopnost).
- Da bi zagotovili estetsko in funkcionalno skladnost, je priporočljivo omejiti raznolikost talnih materialov.
- Vrsta tlaka mora biti prilagojena rabi dvorišča (pohodno, povozno).
- V primeru poškodbe fasade stanovanjskih hiš je potrebno izvesti ustrezna obnovitvena dela, ob upoštevanju zgodovinskih značilnosti stavb in priporočil za ohranjanje.
- Za ohranitev vizualne in funkcionalne skladnosti je priporočljivo vnaprej določiti:
  - ❖ urbano opremo, kot so klopi, koši za smeti, razsvetljava (v skladu z veljavnimi pravnimi akti in smernicami ZVKDS)
  - ❖ ustrezne elemente vizualne identifikacije in informacijske table, ki so lahko v pomoč uporabnikom urbanih prostorov, vključno z invalidi
  - ❖ želene materiale, barve in vzorce površin, vključno z načini namestitve.

AD.1 ASSESSING/IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIAL ELEMENTS

improvement of the technical condition of the elements forming the public spaces (need to assess whether it is necessary - technical condition of all material elements)

upgrading of PS elements/

- Unification of surface levels: it is necessary to aim unification of the surface levels of the courtyards by minimizing height differences. Where historical conditions prevent such unification, it is recommended to implement ramps, especially in cases of small height differences (10-20 cm), or to introduce alternative access to the buildings.
- Limiting the diversion of surface materials: in order to ensure aesthetic and functional consistency, it is recommended to limit the diversity of surface materials to the necessary minimum.
- The surface standard should be adapted to the nature and function of the internal spaces of multifunctional courtyards.
- Modernization of facades: in the event of damage, it is necessary to modernize the facades of tenement houses.
- It is advisable to standardize urban furniture, including benches, waste bins, and lighting, to ensure visual and functional consistency. This should be done in accordance with the guidelines of local spatial development plans and Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia.
- In the courtyard area, it is recommended to include visual identification elements and information boards to assist all users, including those with disabilities, in orienting themselves and accessing necessary information. These elements should adhere to the guidelines for advertising media and Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia.
- Creation of a design template: It is recommended to create a design template based on analyses, containing detailed guidelines for surface patterns, methods of their edging, and other architectural elements.

AD.2. OCENJEVANJE/IZBOLJŠANJE KAKOVOSTI RABE

- improving functionality; e.g. subordination of pedestrian traffic and large numbers of people, bicycle transport (is it really desirable), transport within the area and to the area, elimination of the division between streets and pavements (is it really so); provision of parking, slowing down, raised pedestrian crossings,
- signage
- improving accessibility (accessibility for the disabled as well as general access)
- safety (non-slip surfaces, lighting, traffic restrictions)
- signposting/information
- opening up and connecting spaces
- allowing services to move out into the street (gardens)

- Priporočljivo je, da si prizadevamo za poenotenje nivojev pločnikov znotraj dvorišč in po potrebi za uvedbo manjših ramp, da bi odpravile arhitekturne ovire in tako zagotovile dostopnost za vse uporabnike, vključno z invalidi in starejšimi. Če uporaba klančin ni možna, se lahko umesti alternativna rešitev npr. Zunanje dvigalo.
- Za zagotovitev biotske raznovrstnosti je priporočljivo povečati biološko aktivna območja, vključno z dostopom do proste vode, ki je ključna za delovanje (mikro)ekosistemov.
- Priporočljivo je analizirati potrebo po namestitvi nadzornih kamer na območju dvorišča.
- Dvorišča morajo biti prilagojena različnim načinom uporabe (funkcijam) iin zato opremljena z urbano opremo za različne generacije. Vsak nov element se mora skladati z obstoječimi in mora biti v skladu s smernicami Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije.

AD. 2. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF USE

- improving functionality; e.g. subordination of pedestrian traffic and large numbers of people, bicycle transport (is it really desirable), transport within the area and to the area, elimination of the division between streets and pavements (is it really so); provision of parking, slowing down, raised pedestrian crossings,
- signage
- improving accessibility (accessibility for the disabled as well as general access)
- safety (non-slip surfaces, lighting, traffic restrictions)
- signposting/information
- opening up and connecting spaces
- allowing services to move out into the street (gardens)

- It is necessary to ensure accessibility of the tenements for all users by removing architectural barriers and implementing ramps to ensure access for all users, uncluding senior citizens and disabled people.
- It is recommended to introduce alternative access to the buildings. (e.g. external elevators) in justified cases.
- It is advisable to increase bioactive surfaces to support biodiversity and provide access to open water sources, essential for the functioning of local ecosystems.
- It is suggested to evaluate the need for installing monitoring systems in the courtyards.
- The courtyards should serve multiple functions and be equipped with infrastructure suitable for residents of different age groups. Any new urban furniture should have a consistent and preferably understated design and aligns with the aesthetic guidelines of Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia.

AD.3 OCENJEVANJE/IZBOLJŠANJE EKOLOŠKIH VIDIKOV

/vegetacija se obravnava dvakrat - kot trajni element in kot ekološki element/
• vnos vegetacije in vode (biološko aktivna območja)
• senčenje (nadstrešnice, vključno s tistimi z visokim albedom, visoka vegetacija)
• upravljanje z deževnico
• koši za smeti (ločevanje odpadkov, skriti koši za smeti)/

- Priporočljivo je odstranjevanje betosna in asfalta in njuno nadomeščanje z zelenimi površinami in vodo, kar bo vplivalo na estetsko in ekološko funkcijo dvorišča.
- Za izboljšanje toplotnega udobja je priporočljivo namestiti senčne elemente, npr. Nadstrešnice, pergole ali pa zasaditi drevesa, plezavke (odvisno od razpoložljivega prostora).
- Priporočljivo je razmisliti o ravnanju z deževnico in oceniti možnosti zadrževanja in infiltracije vode.
- Priporočljivo je umestiti sistem za zbiranje in shranjevanje deževnice, npr. z uporabo zadrževalnih rezervoarjev ali izgradnjo deževnih vrtov.

AD.3 ASSESSMENT/IMPROVEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS

/greenery is treated twice - as a permanent fixture and as an ecological element - in the latter case there will probably be other priorities - there will be an assumption of introducing greenery/ -- here temperature analyses (computer programs/analyses) can be done
• introduction of greenery and water (biologically active areas)
• shading (canopies, including those with high albedo, but also through the introduction of tall greenery)
• rainwater management
• rubbish bins (waste segregation, concealed rubbish bins)/

- It is recommended to "de-concrete" the courtyard's surface in favor of green areas and water that will not only serve as a permanent decoration but also fulfill ecological functions, by supporting biodiversity.
- To improve thermal comfort, it is advisable to install shade, e.g. canopies or pergolas. It is also possible to use tall greenery, such as trees or vines, which will additionally provide natural shading.
- It is essential to analyze rainwater management in these areas, including the feasibility of retention and infiltration.
- Installing rainwater collection and storage systems, such as small retention tanks or green roofs on garbage shelters, is recommended.

AD 4. OCENJEVANJE/IZBOLJŠANJE ZELENIH POVRŠIN

/• velikost zelenih površin (različne oblike); • obstoječe prostorske oblike vegetacije; • ocenjevanje vrst vegetacije/

- Za optimalno upravljanje urbanih zelenih površin je priporočljivo izdelati katalog rastlin z navedenimi specifičnimi ekološkimi zahtevami in estetskimi vrednostmi predlaganih vrst. Katalog bo v pomoč prostorskim načrtovalcem in lastnikom nepremičnin pri oblikovanju zelenih površin (vključno z dvorišči).
- V kontekstu spreminjajočih se podnebnih razmer in antropogenih pritiskov je pomemben vidik izbire rastlinskih vrst njihova odpornost na ekstremne okoljske razmere, odporne na slanost tal in hidrološko sušo. Tako bo zasaditev trajnejša in bolj zdrava.
- Sodobni urbani trendi poudarjajo ohranjanje biotske raznovrstnosti in spodbujanje urbanih ekosistemov. V tej maniri je bolj priporočljivo uporabljati listavce, za katere je značilna večja sposobnost prilagajanja spreminjajočim se podnebnim razmeram ter ugoden vpliv na mikroklimo in kakovost zraka.
- Obstoječa odrasla vegetacija ima veliko ekološko in prostorsko vrednost, zato je treba zanjo strokovno skrbeti in jo ščititi
- Biotska raznovrstnost in estetika dvoriščnih prostorov je lahko poudarjena z uporabo popenjavk, še posebno v prostorih, kjer primanjkuje talnih površin za zasaditev.

AD 4. EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF GREEN AREAS

/• size of green spaces (various forms); • existing spatial forms of greenery; • species assessment of greenery/

- It is essential to create a Catalog of Plant Species that considers the specific ecological needs and visual appeal of the proposed plant species to effectively manage urban green spaces. This catalog will help city planners and property owners in making conscious decisions about green areas, including courtyards.
- It is crucial to prioritize the selection of plant species based on their resilience to extreme environmental conditions, given climate change and anthropogenic pressure. It is advisable to choose species that can withstand soil salinity and hydrological drought to ensure the longevity and vitality of urban greenery.
- Current urban trends underscore the importance of preserving biodiversity and promoting urban ecosystems. Thus, it is recommended to favor deciduous tree species, as they demonstrate better adaptability to changing climatic conditions and positively impact the microclimate and air quality.
- It is recommended to preserve and enhance mature greenery, as it serves as a valuable ecological and landscape asset. Proper care and modifications to the soil should be undertaken to maintain its value and facilitate further growth.
- The concept of planting climbing vines and utilizing pergolas and trellises should be continued as elements that support biodiversity and enhance the aesthetics of courtyard spaces.

AD.5 ZAŠČITA VREDNOT/IDENTITETE IN ZGODOVINSKIH ELEMENTOV

- Priporočljivo izdelati katalog konservatorskih smernic za prenovo zgodovinskih območij/prostorov, povezano s preprečevanjem/zmanjševanjem učinkov podnebnih sprememb ob hkratnem ohranjanju glavnih zgodovinskih vrednot določenega kraja in varovanjem zgodovinskih elementov ter ob upoštevanju zahtev, ki izhajajo iz različnih oblik varstva (ki jih urejajo veljavni zakoni).
- Priporočljivo je opredeliti posebnosti zgodovinskih dvorišč, vključno z njihovo obliko, velikostjo, tlorisno razporeditvijo in arhitekturnimi značilnostmi, kar je treba upoštevati pri prenovi. Zagotoviti je treba skladnost med na novo umeščenimi zelenimi elementi in obstoječimi zgodovinskimi elementi (obstoječa kompozicija dvorišča, pogledi, fasade, strukturne značilnosti arhitekturnih objektov).
- Vse zgodovinske elemente je treba popisati in dokumentirati v predprojektni fazi (vključno z arhivsko poizvedbo) ter določiti obseg njihovega varovanja, morebitna potrebna konservatorska dela ali možnost premestitve (kot npr. pri jaških) in vključitvi v novo zasnovan prostor (če je takšna rešitev dovoljena glede na smernice Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine).
- Identiteta zgodovinskih krajev se mora graditi s poudarkom na fizičnih (umetniških, arhitekturnih, zgodovinskih) in družbenih (kulturnih) vrednotah določenega prostora. Pomembni elementi za izgradnjo takšne identitete so lahko npr. ohranjene stare table, izpostavljeni (zavarovani ali rekonstruirani) zgodovinski elementi, pomembni za določen prostor ali informacijske table.

AD.5 PROTECTION OF HISTORIC ELEMENTS AND VALUES/IDENTITY

- It is advisable to develop a set of conservation guidelines that consider the implementation of necessary modifications in historical areas to mitigate the impact of climate change while preserving the key historical values of the location and safeguarding historic elements, in compliance with various conservation protection requirements stipulated in relevant laws.
- It is recommended to delineate the distinctive characteristics of historical courtyards within urban areas that contribute to the unique atmosphere of these places, including their shape, size, layout, and architectural embellishments. When planning landscaping in courtyard spaces, it is important to consider these features to ensure harmony between the new greenery and the historical surroundings, and particularly to facilitate the balanced coexistence of preserved historical compositions with new elements, while taking into consideration the axial alignment of the facades of historical buildings, the dimensions of the layout, the spatial relationships among its components, the structural features of architectural objects (e.g., projections), and the view exposure.
- Prior to the design phase, it is essential to inventory and document all historical elements (taking into account archival research) to ascertain the extent of their protection, identify necessary conservation efforts, or assess the feasibility of relocating certain elements (such as bollards, manhole covers) and integrating them into the newly designed space, if permitted under the relevant conservation protection regulations for a specific monument.
- It is recommended to cultivate the identity of historical locales by highlighting the physical (artistic, architectural, historical) and social (cultural) values of the area. Preserved old signs, exhibited (secured or reconstructed) historical elements significant to the area, or informational displays can be crucial in establishing such an identity.

AD.6 OCENA/IZBOLJŠANJE ESTETIKE DVORIŠČ

Izboljšanje estetike:
- s standardizacijo (npr. oglasi, dežniki, izložbe),
- izboljšanjem ograj, fasad, odstranitvijo visečega perila? - kar je mogoče videti iz javnih površin,
- z dodajanjem stenskih poslikav, prostorskih inštalacij,
- z izboljšao rabo prostora,
- z uporabo kakovostne urbane opreme in še drugih materialov.

- Na dvoriščih se lahko vkomponirajo umetniška dela kot so npr. Stenske poslikave, skulpture itd. Vse v sodelovanju z Zavodom za varstvo kulturne dediščine. Pri tem ne smemo posegati v identiteto obstoječega prostora!
- Priporočljivo bi bilo ustvariti "Katalog standardov", ki bi vsebovali smernice in primere dobrih praks na področju estetike oblikovanja javnih historičnih prostorov, vključno z dvorišči. Katalog mora vsebovati priporočila za oblikovanje odprtih površin, odprtih površin s posebnimi funkcijami (npr. gostinski vrtovi), umeščanje vegetacije in urbane opreme, prostorsko dekoracijo, umetniške intervencije, pravila za umestitev oglasov in informacijskih tabel itd.
- Priporočljivo bi bilo odstraniti vsa motorna vozila iz ožjega območja Starega Velenja in ustvariti območje brezskrbnega bivanja in igre v prostoru, polnem zelenja.

AD.6 EVALUATION/IMPROVEMENT OF AESTHETICS

Actions can be either indications of specific elements or in the form of Good Practice Guides (catering gardens, umbrellas, benches, signs, etc.).

Improving aesthetics through:
- standardisation (e.g. advertising, umbrellas, shop windows),
- fixing railings, plasterwork, hanging laundry - what can be seen from public spaces
- adding murals, spatial decorations
- functional improvement (fulfilment of functions)
- quality of use (quality of furniture and other materials).

- It is advisable to consider incorporating artistic installations, ensuring that the artwork meets high aesthetic standards and complies with local regulations and plans and has been approved by the overseeing authority.
- It is recommended to develop a "Catalogue of Standards" consisting of guidelines and exemplary practices for enhancing the aesthetic appeal of public spaces, including courtyards. This catalogue should encompass recommendations for designing functional areas such as dining gardens, spatial embellishments, murals, aesthetics, and the placement of advertising and informational signs.
- It would be recommended to remove all motor vehicles from the narrower area of Staro Velenje and create an area of carefree living, playing in the space full of greenery.

3. The scope of the investment and the estimated cost of the revitalisation project over a five-year period

No.	Address of the courtyard	Scope of work	Estimated revitalisation cost based on area and cost per 1m2
1.	**Stari trg 17**	**Rainwater Management** • Implementation of watering container (water retention tank). • Use of underground watering containers installed within planters. **Green Infrastructure & Plantings** • Planting of low and medium vegetation adapted to urban conditions and microclimate • Use of mulches and specialized soil to retain moisture and support plant health • Planting a replacement tree. • Installation of a green wall on the building. **Circulation & Surfaces** • Preservation of existing paving. • Modification of the placement of movable urban furniture (stalls, restaurant tables and chairs) and the organization of events (stage setup, stall arrangement, crowd concentration, etc.) **Infrastructure & Utilities** • Temporary relocation of stone monoliths, removal of existing material, backfilling with new drainage and soil, and reinstallation of the Silva Cell system. **Urban Furniture & Features** • Addition of urban planters, benches, bins, pergolas, planters, bike racks.	Yard Area: **1000 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **103,00 EUR** Total Revitalization Cost: **103.000,00 EUR**

2.	**Stari trg 23-25**	• Addition of urban planters, pergola. • Greenery – planting of low vegetation in planters and trees in the surrounding terrain. Vegetation enhancement of the existing railing using climbing vines.	Yard Area: **400 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **12,50 EUR** Total Revitalization Cost: **5.000,00 EUR**
3.	**Stari trg 24 in 26**	• Renovation of the existing layout (street furniture, paving) • Greenery – planting of low vegetation (perennials). • Small architectural elements creating a resident-friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships. • Necessary demolitions.	Yard Area: **900 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **250,00 EUR** Total Revitalization Cost: **225.000,00 EUR**
4.	**Stari trg 16 in 18**	• Planting of trees in locations where paving blocks are removed. • Greenery – planting trees. • Small architectural elements creating a resident-friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships. • Necessary demolitions.	Yard Area: **540 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **5,55 EUR** Total Revitalization Cost: **3.000,00 EUR**
5.	**Stari trg 11 in 15**	• Planting of trees in locations where paving blocks are removed (construction of an appropriate planting pit). • Greenery – planting trees, green wall. • Small architectural elements creating a resident-friendly space that fosters interpersonal relationships. • Necessary demolitions.	Yard Area: **1100 m²** Cost per 1 m²: **13,64 EUR** Total Revitalization Cost: **15.000,00 EUR**

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