

# The Green Integrated Action Plan for Poznań

created by

Local Urbact Group  
2020-2022

## **HEALTH&GREENSPACE PROJECT TEAM**

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## Ladies and Gentlemen

**Poznań was, is and will be a green city** - this is the goal we set ourselves in our city, remembering its natural heritage and thinking about its future. One of the greatest natural assets of Poznań is the wedge-ring green system designed in the 1930s. Its assumption is to preserve and create a comprehensive network of green spaces on a city scale ensuring adequate aeration of the entire city area from its outskirts to the center. An important element of this system is water -the Warta River and its tributaries, as well as natural or artificial lakes or smaller streams. Despite the significant pressure associated with progressive urbanization, most of this system has survived to this day. At present, many initiatives are taken to protect, enrich the still existing elements of the network or supplement its deficiencies.

**One of the conditions for effective operation in the city is cooperation** - this also applies to green and blue infrastructure. Various aspects of this area are administered, managed and protected by many departments and municipal units, as well as by the inhabitants of Poznań. In the face of rapidly advancing climate change and the growing ecological awareness of the inhabitants, steps should be taken to direct this cooperation towards common goals, strengthen and consolidate it.

Since 2018, Poznań has been participating in the international project "Health & Greenspace". The main task of the project was to create a Local Urbact Group in our city, under which several dozen representatives of offices, departments of the City Hall, municipal units as well as representatives of the non-governmental sector and universities worked in the form of meetings, workshops and seminars. The aim of these works was to prepare a "The Green Integrated Plan for Poznań" that you are holding in your hands. It is a document that concerns the further development and protection of the green and blue infrastructure in our city - it presents problematic areas, defines strategic and operational goals, identifies activities implemented so far that require strengthening through cooperation, and presents ideas for new activities.

We present the effect of two years of work on the "The Green Integrated Plan for Poznań" - it is a starting point and an excellent base for further plans and implementation in the city, as well as cooperation between various entities. The plan is a thorough analysis made by the Local Group on the basis of the knowledge and experience of people who work in various areas and on various levels of "green and blue" topics on a daily basis, and who share the will to act together for the good of nature in Poznań.

Mayor of Poznań

**Jacek Jaśkowiak**



# **CHAPTER 1.**

CITY CONTEXT AND DEFINITION OF THE INITIAL PROBLEM/ POLICY CHALLENGE



## KEY FACTS ON POZNAŃ, POLAND

*Updated from baseline and roadmap: the city context relevant to the topic: territorial context, statistics, existing strategies, policies, institutions, presenting problems and challenges defined.*

Poznań, the fifth largest city in Poland, is a major business and academic centre as well as a place rich in historical heritage and varied cultural life and leisure opportunities.

The city is located in central-western Poland on the Warta River, in the central part of the Wielkopolska province. Poznań is a central part of the Poznań agglomeration. Since 1999, Poznań has been the seat of the authorities of the Greater Poland Voivodeship and the Poznań powiat.

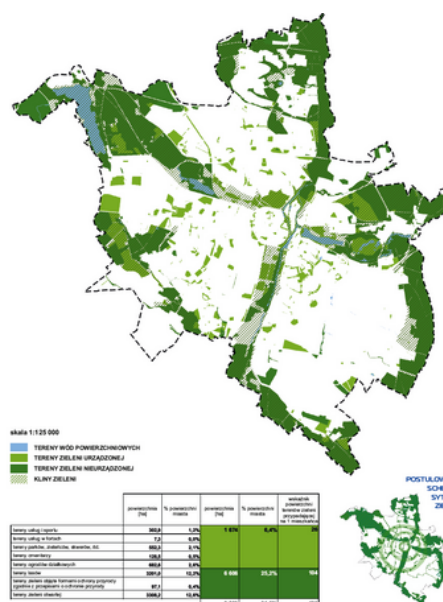
The functional and spatial structure of the city was shaped based on the natural conditions of rivers Warta and Cybina. The main spatial assumptions of Poznań are the wedge-ring greenery system in the city and an integrated transport system divided into frames. The area of the city is 261.9 square kilometres, including 45% built-up areas, 48% agricultural land, forests and green areas.

In 2019, green areas accounted for 31% of the city area, including public parks and smaller green areas covering in total 429 ha. The most characteristic feature of the city's green network is the unique wedge-and-ring greenery system (also termed "green wedges").

It was designed and implemented in 1930s with the idea behind to create a coherent and consistent network of green spaces across the city, running from outside the city into the city centre in the shape of wedges, and also around the city centre in the shape of rings.

Partner institution	City of Poznań
Region	Greater Poland Voivodeship
Population	536 400
Surface within city limits	261,85 km2
Life expectancy at birth	74,8 years for men and 81,6 years for women
Urban green space per capita	130 m**
Green space cover percentage	31,6 %***

\*badam.poznan.pl (data for 2019)  
 \*\* \*\*\* Vademecum Planistyczne 2019. Poznań



Źródło: Vademecum Planistyczne 2019, rozdział 10. System zieleni w mieście, MPU, Poznań



The north-south green wedge was based on the natural river valley of Warta river (the major watercourse of the city). The north-south wedge is also connected to large green areas outside the city, i.e. Wielkopolska National Park. The west-east green wedge was established along a series of natural and artificial lakes and smaller streams within the city.

The system consists of two rings of greenery: an inner one running around the former city wall, and the outer one established along former fortifications, which historically surrounded the city center.

This green wedge-and-ring system was established with an aim to provide good ventilation for the city, letting in fresh air from outside the city into central districts.

The majority of this system has been preserved till the present day in spite of significant pressure from urban development and currently intensive revitalization procedures are undertaken to keep the scope of the system.

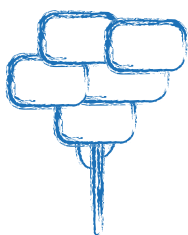
Apart from the green spaces mentioned above, in Poznań following green elements can be identified as a part of complex greenery system in the City:



## LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT, CHALLENGES AND ONGOING INITIATIVES

One of the biggest advantages of Poznań - wedge-and- ring greenery system at the same time is a challenge to citizens, administration of City of Poznań and scope of the Integrated Action Plan for Poznań.

Currently the coherence of the green-wedges is endangered by the pressure of new investments and due to fragmentation of green rings the network is no longer consistent (lack of connection between the green wedges). The challenge is to protect the existing network from the pressure of urbanization and also restore the connection between the wedges and rings to maintain the functionality of the network.



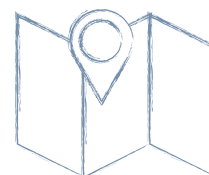
Another challenge is connected with the fact that despite the abundance of green spaces they are unevenly distributed in the city. Especially in the old, densely built- up, historical districts lying in between the green wedges the access to green infrastructure is limited and it affects the quality of life, air quality, temperature and noise.

Also, due to the pressure from investors and the lack of necessary legal framework, new residential districts created by developers do not include sufficient blue and green infrastructure. Therefore, it is crucial to make optimal use of existing green spaces, introduce nature- based small-scale solutions in these areas and also provide a framework for cooperation with private investors.

In terms of planning and management of green areas the city struggles with dispersion of the tasks between a large number of different units and institutions and therefore insufficient cooperation and access to information.

In order to make the process efficient it is necessary to facilitate this cooperation. Also, to improve efficiency it is crucial to encourage the participation of residents, identify potential funding and develop green standards for public institutions.

All undertaken or planned actions responding to above challenges are linked with the awareness of the importance of greenery in the city and its impact on citizens' health and quality of life.



## EXISTING LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Objectives of the IAP are linked with existing legal and strategic documents on municipal level, as well other complementary projects and actions.

The City Development Strategy, with general vision of green, friendly and well-connected residential estates and a green and eco-mobile city with easily accessible green areas, priority "Green and mobile city".

Study of the Background and Directions of Spatial Planning being currently developed (long term strategic document for the city's spatial planning)

Municipal Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, describing possible actions connected to blue and green infrastructure, taking into account natural, functional and spatial, demographic conditions and the assessment of economic potential

Development Strategy of the Warta River aiming at restoring the river to the city, creating walking, cycling and recreation zones, and green revitalization of the river banks and attracting people to the river zone

The Environmental Protection Program for the City of Poznań sets objectives linked to air quality, climate protection, noise pollution, ecological education and pro-environmental activities.

The Municipal Revitalization Program for the City of Poznań focuses among others on improving the acoustic climate and air quality, green space and recreation, social and cultural activity, and public services

To support green space governance and green infrastructure interventions, currently the Department of Environmental Management and Protection coordinates works on developing common standards for protection of existing and development of new greenery

To include the voice of citizens The Citizens' Panel 2021 with the general topic: "How can the Poznań authorities act to counteract and adapt to climate change and the climate crisis?" were organised and recommendations, based on results, for municipal administration were prepared.

## OTHER RELEVANT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

Since 2017 City of Poznań is implementing the Connecting Nature project, co-financed from Framework Program Horizon 2020, focused on promoting and strengthening the scale of NBS, in the context of revitalization activities in Poznań. Undertaken activities integrate various small scale solutions based on nature with the aim to improve the quality of life and health of residents. The project aim is to up-scale, monitor and promote small-scale NBS developed in Poznań, i.e. natural playgrounds in kindergartens, eco-demonstrators - installations in kindergartens, open gardens, winter gardens, floating gardens, sharing green space of kindergartens and family allotment gardens.



Implementation of nature-based solutions in the City is enhanced by activities promoting NBS concepts and developing its scale: collecting and sharing information on existing NBS in Poznań, preparing sets of indicators and business models, initiating cooperation with the business sector.

Poznań is supporting introducing to the City also other NBS like rain gardens, urban meadows, green bus stops and green tram tracks.



# CHAPTER 2.

## FOCUS



## THE GREEN VISION FOR POZNAŃ



Poznań i 2030 is a multi-generational community of people living in a green, friendly and well-connected residential estates

**The City Development Strategy for the City of Poznań 2030+**

The scope of The Green Integrated Action Plan for Poznań addresses challenges presented in chapter 1 of the IAP and reflects the needs and interests of local stakeholders of green and blue Infrastructure collected during numerous ULG workshops, meetings and bilateral cooperation.

### IN THE GREEN VISION FOR POZNAŃ WE ARE AIMING AT THE CITY WHERE:



The added value for Poznań City Hall, resulting from Health&Greenspace project implementation, creation of ULG and IAP preparation are following improvements:





# CHAPTER 3.

## COMPOSITON OF ULG AND ITS ROLE IN THE PROCESS





# ULG STAKEHOLDERS IN POZNAŃ

One of the biggest challenges related to the topic of blue and green infrastructure in Poznań, is that the responsibilities linked to management of greenery are shared with a large number of departments and units. Therefore, bringing together all the representatives of different bodies in the form of ULG was crucial not only for developing the IAP but also for effective management of blue and green infrastructure itself. In the result, the ULG established in Poznań was quite large, with over 50 representatives from 28 different institutions and units listed below.

The proportions of public and private sector in ULG results from the specific situation of Poznań, mentioned above. The necessity of networking dispersed tasks of many public institutions resulted in creating the ULG with majority of participants from the public, municipal units and only a few representatives from the university and NGO sector.



## Departments of Poznań City Hall

Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office  
Department of Health and Social Affairs  
Department of Urbanism and Architecture  
Department of Environmental Management and Protection  
(Municipal Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change)  
Department of Education  
Department of Culture  
Department of Economic Activity and Agriculture  
Department of Municipal Economy  
Digitization and Cybersecurity Office (Smart City project)  
Department of Supporting City Auxiliary Units (districts)  
Department of Real Estate Management  
Office of the Municipal Conservator



## NGO

Koalicja  
ZaZieleń  
Poznań  
(Coalition Make  
Poznań Green  
– NGO)

Poznań University of Life  
Sciences  
Poznań University of Adam  
Mickiewicz  
University of the Arts  
(Architecture and Urbanism  
Department)

## Universities



Municipal Planning Office  
Municipal Greenery Management Board  
Road Management Board  
Municipal Forest Board in Poznań  
Poznań Sports and Recreation Centres (POSIR)  
Senior's Initiative Centre  
Municipal Transport Management Board  
Board of Surveying, Cartography and Municipal  
Cadastre GEOPOZ  
AQUANET S.A., AQUANET Retencja (water  
management board)  
Poznań Centre of Heritage (Porta Posnania)

## Municipal institutions and units



Participants were very enthusiastic and deeply engaged in the whole process, appreciating possibility to be part of the project and seeing ULG also as a platform for cooperation and transfer of information. Initially the ULG meetings were devoted to presenting all the stakeholders, their responsibilities and good practice, in order to fill the information gap and to enhance future networking. In the next stage the group was divided into three thematic groups to make to work more effective:

- I - Spatial planning of green areas,
- II - Blue & green infrastructure,
- III - Attractive green spaces

(around 15 people in each group).

The results of their work was presented during the seminars dedicated for the whole group. Such a broad representation of different units in ULG, resulted in the first thorough discussion and analysis of the situation of greenery in Poznań, offered access to information and inspiration and created a foundation for future Green Strategies in the city.

Also, one of the effects of participating in ULG, was networking between different units. As a direct result of participation in ULG, cooperation was established between Municipal Forest Board and Centre of Senior Initiatives resulting in designing forest trails devoted to seniors, Aquanet and other municipal units in terms of small retention projects (rain gardens) etc.

During over two years, of existence of the ULG, several meetings were organized:

- 4 thematic seminars,
- 10 workshops (physical and on-line),
- project team meetings and core group meetings,
- educational events (H&G Academy, NBS Academy, workshops on natural playgrounds etc.).

## **ROLE AND IMPACT OF TRANSNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND LEARNING**

Due to the breakout of COVID-19 pandemic, transnational exchange and learning was seriously limited. Since personal transnational meetings and site visits were not possible, as an alternative, digital materials were produced, describing each partner's good practice, in the form of video-walks and presentations shared on basecamp. In the result the transfer of knowledge between the partners was obviously less effective and also less attractive for ULG members. Also, language barrier has been identified as an obstacle for the ULG members, as very few of them declared good knowledge of English.

Despite these drawbacks, some digital tools turned out to be quite effective in transnational exchange. ULG members eagerly took part in Health&Greenspace Academy, organized by project leaders, where the formula of webinar was quite convenient. Also, the project team took effort in providing ULG with information about good practice of project partners, by organizing a cycle of presentations – News from Europe, with description of good practice presented during international meetings. The most interesting topics covered: natural playspaces, health forest tracks in Espoo and Budapest, "Walk a Mile" initiative from Santa Pola, re-naturalisation of river channels in Breda etc.

In the last stage of the project, when physical meetings were retained, some ULG members took part in two international meetings: partner meeting and exchange visit in Tartu (Estonia) and final project conference in Limerick (Ireland). Also, ULG members were very much engaged in organizing study visit in Poznań, for the project partners. Representatives from 11 units from ULG presented their good practise during the 3-day meeting and exchange visit for Santa Pola. It was an enthusiastic, mutual learning process, as for the ULG members it provided great feedback and a possibility to look at their work from a different perspective.



# ACTION PLANNING JOURNEY

## PHASE 1



NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2019

setting up the ULG, introduction to the project and official start of phase 1, meeting with Urbact expert and project leader, engagement of Deputy Mayor

FEBRUARY 2020

first ULG meeting: seminar devoted to promotion of nature based solutions in the city, workshops for ULG members on natural playgrounds (with landscape architect).

MAY - AUGUST 2020

official start of the Phase 2, individual meetings with ULG members devoted to data collection and initial problem analysis

SEPTEMBER 2020

ULG core group meeting: introducing project framework, discussing next steps of ULG, analysing new potential stakeholders from outside the city hall

## PHASE 2

DEFINING CITY CONTEXT,  
PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL



OCTOBER 2020  
CONSOLIDATION OF ULG

- Setting up thematic groups: Spatial planning of green areas, Blue & green infrastructure, Attractive green spaces
- Engaging external stakeholders
- Contracting external facilitator to moderate on-line meetings and workshops for ULG

NOVEMBER 2020

Introductory seminar : Seminar devoted to all ULG members, introduction to thematic workshops (short film presenting project framework, methods of work), two thematic presentations from university experts (Greenery network in Poznan – potential and challenges, Blue & green infrastructure and the quality of life)

NOVEMBER 2020

Workshops for three thematic groups : On-line workshops devoted to consolidation of thematic groups, discussing and defining problems and potential of the city in terms of BGI and the quality of life

## PHASE 3

### GATHERING ACTIONS FOR IAP



DECEMBER 2020

Developing roadmap for Integrated Action Plan for Poznań

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2021

elaborating problems and goals for IAP, together with ULG members, using on-line application Padlet

MARCH - MAY 2021

Workshops for three thematic groups: on-line workshops devoted to generating ideas for potential actions in each thematic group

JUNE 2021

- Wrapping-up seminar. Presenting to all ULG members the results of thematic groups workshops and ideas indicated for IAP, discussing further steps for IAP, Two thematic presentations from experts

## PHASE 4

### PERATIONALISATION OF ACTIONS



APRIL–SEPTEMBER 2021

Implementing and testing of small scale action NBS Academy

JULY–SEPTEMBER 2021

Declarations from ULG stakeholders about ownership of proposed actions  
Elaborating first draft of IAP for Poznań

OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 2021

Peer review of IAP with project partners

JANUARY 2022–APRIL 2022

4 thematic workshops dedicated to further development of proposed actions, indicating units responsible for implementing actions, potential funding sources and other recourses required, designing detailed action sheets

MARCH–MAY 2022

Developing final version of IAP for Poznań

JUNE–AUGUST 2022

1. Dissemination and promotion of IAP: organizing seminar presenting IAP to ULG members, decision makers and local community, distributing IAP and transferring it into operational level: district councils, city units, NGOs



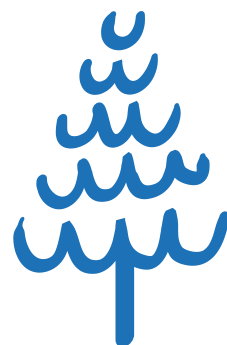
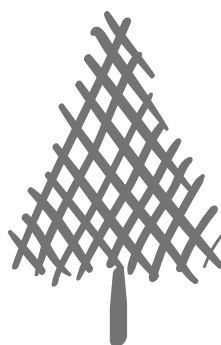
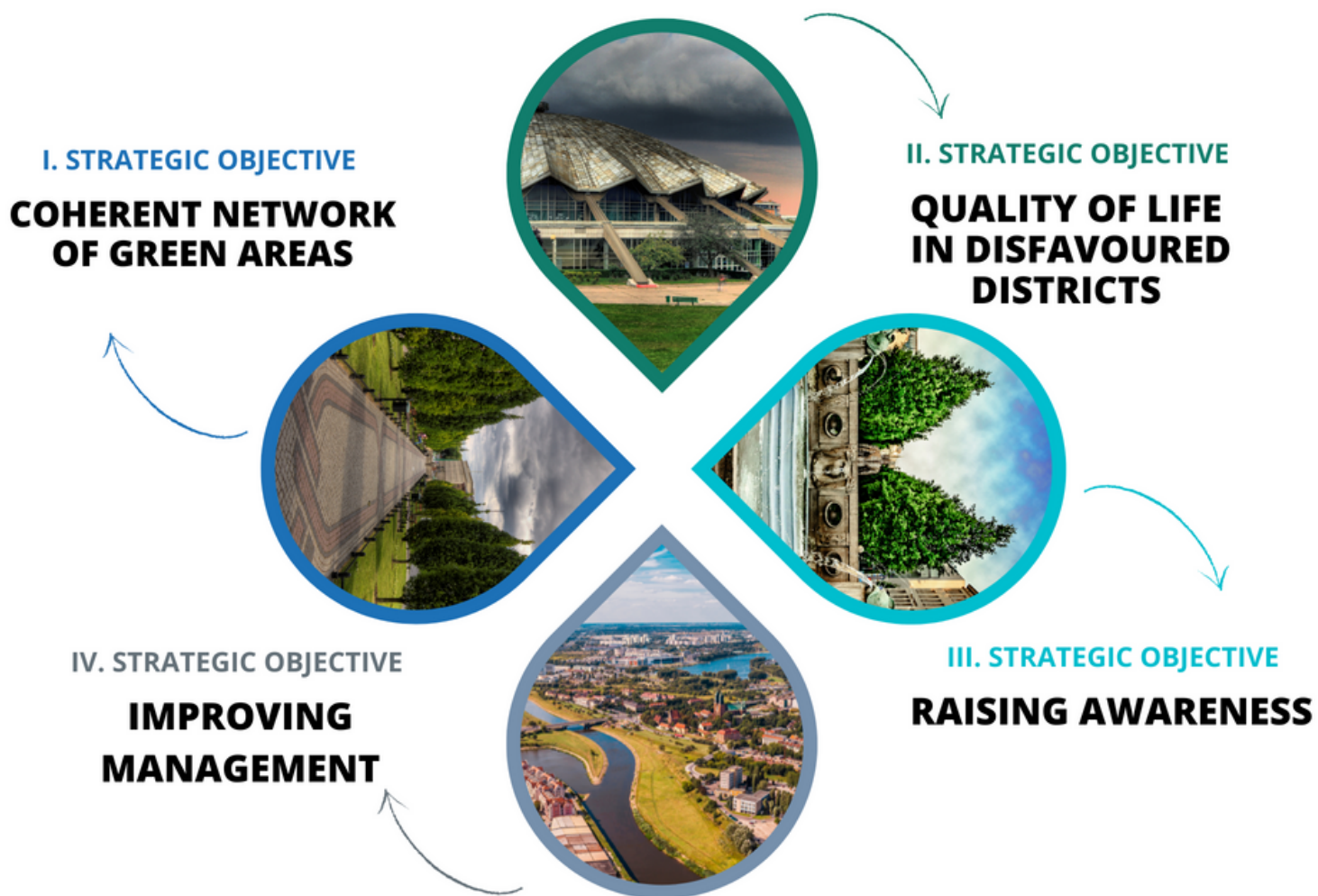
# **CHAPTER 4.**

## OBJECTIVES





## STRUCTURE OF THE OBJECTIVES



# STRUCTURE OF THE OBJECTIVES



**I. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.**  
**Creating a coherent network of green areas ensuring proper ventilation of the city, based on the existing ring-wedge system**



**II. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.**  
**Improving the quality of life for residents of the districts with limited access to green spaces**



**III. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.**  
**Raising awareness of citizens and investors in terms of the role that greenery and water play in improving life quality, health and well-being**



**IV. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.**  
**Improving the efficiency of planning and management of green spaces and water resources in the city**

**I.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Protecting the existing green spaces and water resources against the pressure of new investments (...)

**II.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Introducing small-scale elements of blue-green infrastructure, complementing the dense urban system (...)

**III.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Establishing cooperation with private investors, raising their awareness of the benefits (...)

**IV.1 OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Improving cooperation and information exchange between city units and institutions with regard to blue and green infrastructure

**I.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Recreating the continuity of the greenery system, creating a coherent green and blue network

**II.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Optimal use of the existing blue-green infrastructure and improving its quality (...)

**III.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Promoting nature-based solutions (NBS) among private and public investors, and other groups (...)

**IV.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Involving the residents and use of the potential of the society

**I.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Systemic use of the blue-green infrastructure to mitigate the effects of climate change in the city

**II.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Improving access to green areas for different groups of residents (...)

**III.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Development of common guidelines and standards for investments

**IV.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**  
 Development of non-common guidelines and standards for investments, concerning the protection of greenery and low retention, as well as the shaping and development of green spaces



# CHAPTER 5.

## PLANNED ACTIONS







Fotoportal, fot. Radosław Maciejewski

## I. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

### CREATION OF A COHERENT NETWORK OF GREEN SPACES ENSURING PROPER VENTILATION OF THE CITY, BASED ON THE EXISTING RING-WEDGE SYSTEM



#### I.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

**Protection of the existing green areas and water resources against the pressure of new investments, including:**

- protection of green wedges (including forts) against the pressure of developers and construction,
- protection and preservation of "wild" green, undeveloped spaces, to ensure biodiversity and a more intimate contact with nature,
- protection and maintenance of existing water resources (watercourses, ditches and retention reservoirs),
- preservation of micro-greenery, protection of tree groups.



#### I.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

**Recreating the continuity of the greenery system, creating a coherent green and blue network, including:**

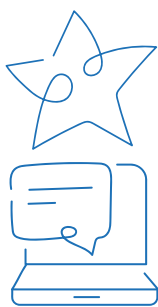
- reconstruction of the connectors between green wedges in the form of green rings (based on the city fortification system, tree alleys connecting green areas, etc.),
- filling other areas with greenery, point solutions (street greenery, pocket parks, etc.),
- designating degraded, unused areas for greenery (recovery of green areas by the Towns).



#### I.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

**Systemic use of the blue-green infrastructure to mitigate the effects of climate change in the city.**





## I.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Protection of the existing green areas and water resources against the pressure of new investments

### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN AREAS</b>	Elaborating a coherent concept for the development of green areas in Poznań, which will allow for strengthening the existing network, based on a wedge-ring system.	Engaged units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Planning Office (MPU)</li> <li>• Department of Environmental Management and Protection (WKiOŚ)</li> <li>• Road Management Board</li> <li>• Municipal Greenery Management Board</li> <li>• Municipal Forest Board in Poznań</li> <li>• Office of Municipal Conservator</li> <li>• Project Coordination Office</li> <li>• POSiR</li> <li>• investors</li> <li>• universities</li> <li>• district councils</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources	-
<b>RAINWATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY</b>	Development of the rainwater management strategy in Poznań - a framework document indicating the development directions in the field of rainwater management, implementation concept and sources of financing.	AQUANET Retencja In cooperation with municipal units	Own financial and human resources	2022
<b>PROTECTING GREEN WEDGES</b>	Development of Local Spatial Development Plans for areas constituting elements of structural green wedges – areas not covered by the plan.	Municipal Planning Office	Own financial and human resources	On ongoing basis
<b>INDICATING AREAS FREE FROM URBANISATION</b>	Protection of the existing enclaves of greenery by indicating areas that are absolutely free from urbanisation in local development plans (LDP). WKiOŚ proposal: Recreating the concept of developing one, common LDP for naturally valuable areas.	Municipal Planning Office Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WKiOŚ</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources	On ongoing basis
<b>DESIGNATING FOREST AREAS EXCLUDED FROM MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES</b>	Designation of forest areas excluded from management activities will be included in the new forest management plan for 2023-2032. Only user safety measures will be carried out in designated areas.	Municipal Forest Board in Poznań	Municipal subsidy	2022

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>MODERATING TRAFFIC IN FORESTS</b>	<p>Moderating traffic in forests to reduce pressure on the environment, through i.e. path marking, small infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring the health of municipal forests with the use of a drone and an infrared camera.</li> <li>2. Preparation of a design for the separation of pedestrian and bicycle traffic at Rusalka Lake and towards the Strzeszyńskie Lake.</li> </ol>	Municipal Forest Board in Poznań	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Own financial and human resources</li> <li>2. Application for a special-purpose subsidy for 2023.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. on ongoing basis</li> <li>2. 2023</li> </ol>



## Long-term recommendations

1. Indicating green areas of greatest importance from the natural and ecological point of view in the Study of Conditions and Directions of Spatial Development. Indicated areas should not be changed with regard to their way of use - the Study is being currently updated.
2. Identification of existing undeveloped (wild) green areas and their inclusion in the greenery system in the city. Including wild green areas in the Local Spatial Development Plans to protect them from being developed. When identifying undeveloped green areas, possible cooperation with the Adam Mickiewicz University.
3. Inventory of the city's wetlands and protection of wetlands on the basis of the available Atlas amphibians of the Naturalists Club (project summary: <https://www.kp.org.pl>)
4. Protection of all retention areas of the city, in particular wetlands and valleys rivers, polders and spontaneous green areas, which have the greatest porosity and ability to retain a large amount of rainwater. This is of key importance for the City's policy with regard to adaptation to climate change. Possible cooperation between Municipal Greenery Management Board, Aquanet Retencja and WKiOŚ, in case of additional funds.
5. Designation of dark sky zones in parks, forests, ecological lands in cooperation with naturalists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) but also with district councils. The use of bird and bat-friendly lighting in green areas and animal habitats. An example of acting for the dark sky and reducing light pollution under the applicable regulations <https://tymnieniebo.pl> Summary of mini-studies on this subject carried out among the residents of Poznań <https://www.facebook.com/zieleniak.org>





## I.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Recreating the continuity of the green system, creating a coherent green and blue network

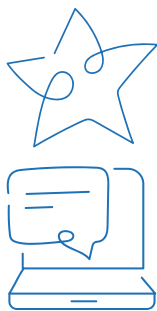
### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>DEVELOPING CONCEPT OF CONNECTING GREEN WEDGES</b>	<p>Developing and verifying the concept of connecting green wedges that will allow for developing in the future "green" corridors between large areas of greenery (parks, forests, etc.)</p> <p>Introducing rows of trees, greenery in road lanes, along watercourses, greenery along pedestrian and bicycle routes enabling movement along "green" corridors.</p> <p>The concept will allow for the identification of potential locations where it will be possible to implement new investments in the field of various green elements (rows of trees, pocket parks, lawns, rain gardens, etc.</p>	<p>Municipal Planning Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partners:</li> <li>Department of Environmental Management and Protection (WKiOŚ)</li> <li>Road Management Board</li> <li>Municipal Greenery Management Board</li> <li>Municipal Forest Board in Poznań</li> <li>Office of Municipal Conservator</li> <li>Project Coordination Office</li> <li>POSiR</li> <li>investors</li> <li>universities</li> <li>district councils</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources	2022 -2026
<b>REFORESTATION OF URBAN AREAS</b>	<p>Reforestation of the former nursery-garden in Krzyżowniki. In 2022, moving on to the reforestation of 23 ha, in the following years adjusting approx. 30ha of spontaneous woody vegetation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal Forest Board in Poznań</li> </ul>	Application for a special-purpose subsidy, external investor	Ongoing since 2020
<b>GREEN MASTER PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT</b>	<p>Green Master Plan developed for the districts, developed jointly by city units and District Councils.</p> <p>Based on existing pilot document "Revitalisation plan for Lower Łazarz".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification (inventory) of existing green areas and blue and green infrastructure, analysis of available parcels,</li> <li>- indication of potential forms of new green solutions that could be implemented in available spaces, with an indication of the type of NBS, e.g. pocket park, street greenery, green roof etc.</li> <li>-Including this analysis in the local development plans and in the activities of the District Councils.</li> </ul>	Formula of the action developed during workshops.	Necessary to obtain additional funds	



### Long-term recommendations

1. Recreating the historic alleys of trees
2. Implementing small scale greenery (gardens, pocket parks) on small municipal parcels, instead of allocating them for development
3. Analysis of city areas in terms of parcels that can be developed for greenery. Identification of "municipal" parcels that can be developed with greenery without disputes over ownership, necessary cooperation with the Real Estate Department, which is responsible for the sale of municipal plots.



### I.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Systemic use of the blue-green infrastructure to mitigate the effects of climate change in the city

#### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>DESIGNATING PLACES FOR NATURAL RETENTION</b>	<p>1. Task developed by Department of Environmental Management and Protection (WKiOŚ) under Municipal Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change</p> <p>2. Identification of places for the creation of natural retention in municipal forests.</p> <p>As part of the Team for the adaptation of municipal forests to climate change, a sub-team devoted to retention will be established.</p>	<p>1. Department of Environmental Management and Protection (WKiOŚ)</p> <p>2. Municipal Forest Board in Poznań</p>	Own financial and human resources	On ongoing basis
<b>ELIMINATION OF URBAN HEAT ISLANDS</b>	<p>Research on identifying heat islands in the urban area with the use of i.e. drones. Possible cooperation with Technical University in Poznań in the frames of scientific project.</p>	Department of Municipal Economy	In terms of a research project and additional funds	
<b>USING PARKS FOR REDUCING URBAN HEAT</b>	<p>Introducing NBS solutions in municipal parks, creating wild zones and sustainable investments to secure the positive impact of green areas on reducing temperature in the city.</p>	Municipal Greenery Management Board	Own financial and human resources	On ongoing basis



#### Long-term recommendations

1. Creating a mechanism (application) for reporting information about local flooding, places with strongly felt high temperatures. Possibility to use the participatory mapping tool of such climate effects #MapujKlimat, created by Adam Mickiewicz University as part of the TERRIFICA project (Horizon 2020). <http://mapujklimat.terrifica.eu>
2. Re-naturalization of watercourses. Schedule, scenarios and methodology for the re-naturalization of watercourses in Poznań with the participation of local consultants (social organization, district council). Potential partners: Aquanet Retencja, Department of Environmental Management and Protection, Municipal Greenery Management Board





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## II. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.

### IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICTS WITH LIMITED ACCESS TO GREEN SPACES



#### II.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Introduction of small-scale elements of blue-green infrastructure, complementing the dense urban system, i.e. pocket parks, natural playgrounds, green roofs and walls, street greenery, permeable surfaces, etc.



#### II.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Optimal use of the existing blue-green infrastructure and improvement of its quality, including:

- giving new functions to existing green areas to attract new groups of recipients, opening closed green areas for new users (open and community gardens),
- transforming areas owned by public institutions into natural and green areas (schools, kindergartens, cultural institutions, sports facilities, etc.).



#### II.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Improving access to green spaces for various groups of residents, i.e. seniors, families with children, people with disabilities, including intellectual disabilities, immigrant communities.



## II.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Introduction of small-scale elements of blue-green infrastructure, complementing the dense urban system, i.e. pocket parks, natural playgrounds, green roofs and walls, street greenery, permeable surfaces, etc.

### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>PILOT INTRODUCTION OF SMALL RETENTION ELEMENTS INTO URBAN SPACE</b>	Pilot introduction of small retention elements into urban space: rain gardens, water passages, linear drainage and bioretention basins. The implemented solutions will allow to capture rainwater from the surrounding areas and buildings, thus supplying the greenery designed nearby.	AQUANET and Aquanet Retencja Engaged institutions: Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office, Poznań Sports and Recreation Centers, Department of Urbanism and Architecture, Municipal Greenery Management Board, Road Management Board, Poznań Centre of Heritage (Porta Posnania), Koalicja Za Zieleń Poznań Formula of the action developed during workshops	Own financial and human resources The Investment Plan for the Management of Rainfall Waters in the City of Poznań 2021-2025	2021-2025
<b>INTRODUCING NBS SOLUTIONS IN THE ROAD LANE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introducing permeable surfaces in squares, lawns, pocket parks, unused surfaces in road lanes.</li> <li>2. Limiting mowing of green areas in road lanes, leaving them as "city meadows".</li> </ol>	Road Management Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Necessary to obtain external funds</li> <li>2. Own financial and human resources</li> </ol>	On ongoing basis
<b>SMALL RETENTION SOLUTIONS AT POSIR SPORTS FACILITIES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drainage of rainwater from two buildings located on the premises of the Gołęcin Branch, collecting it and then using it for watering adjacent green areas.</li> <li>2. Establishment of rain gardens in the Malta, Rataje and Chwiąka branches.</li> <li>3. Design and implementation of a system that uses rainwater from the roof of the Chwiąka Ice Rink.</li> <li>4. permeable surface in the Rataje Branch parking lot</li> </ol>	Poznań Sports and Recreation Centers, POSiR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2. Own financial and human resources</li> <li>3. The task requires obtaining external funds for implementation and support from WUiA and Aquanet.</li> <li>4. investment submitted to the Multiannual Financial Plan</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. depending on the funds</li> <li>2. 2022</li> <li>3.4. depending on the funds</li> </ol>

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>SMALL-SCALE GREEN SOLUTIONS AT POSIR SPORTS FACILITIES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishing an apiary for wild bees on the roof of the Rataje Branch building</li> <li>2. A green garden in pots installed on the fence of the Summer Swimming Pool Chwiałka</li> <li>3. Establishment of flower meadows at four POSIR centers.</li> </ol>	Poznań Sports and Recreation Centers, POSIR	Own financial and human resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2022-2023</li> <li>2. 2022</li> <li>3. 2021-2022</li> </ol>
<b>SMALL RETENTION IN PARKS</b>	Supporting small retention solutions in municipal parks and green areas. Adapting parks to periodical flooding. Reducing maintenance of greenery in designated areas (i.e. mowing lawns) to increase natural water retention.	Municipal Greenery Management Board	Own financial and human resources	On ongoing basis
<b>FLOATING GARDENS</b>	Identification of places in Poznań where they could be created, developing a program of floating gardens for the city.	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office In cooperation with other units (incl. Poznań Heritage Center)	Own financial and human resources	2022
<b>GREEN SQUARES IN THE HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introducing green square at Łukaszewicza / Dmowskiego street with small architecture, high and low greenery, and a bioretention basin (collecting water flowing from the surface from the pitch, which is currently flooding the neighbouring plots).</li> <li>2. Introducing the green square at Jeżycka street with small architecture, high and low greenery and a rainwater tank</li> <li>3. Introducing green square at Norwida street</li> <li>4. Cyryl Ratajski Square.</li> </ol>	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.3. Financed by district council and city council</li> <li>4. Necessary to obtain external funds</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.3. 2022</li> <li>4. 2023-2024</li> </ol>
<b>GREEN STREETS IN THE HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Green transformation of Marcinkowskiego Alley.</li> <li>2. Introduction of greenery in the road lane on May 3 street, implementation preceded by geoscaning of the underground installation in 2020-2021</li> <li>3. A comprehensive greenery project for Kościelna street.</li> </ol>	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Necessary to obtain external funds for investment (secured funds for designing)</li> <li>2. Financed by district council and city council</li> <li>3. Financed by Greenery Management Board</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2022-2023</li> <li>2. 2022</li> </ol>





## Long-term recommendations

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1. Introducing NBS solutions and blue-green infrastructure to all urban spaces: parks, streets, schools, hospitals, etc.
2. Introducing as many trees as possible into the city space, especially in the downtown area. Flowerpots with trees is not enough, the most valuable are large trees and groups of trees; restoration of trees in a concrete road lane.
3. Cooperation with the operators of electricity, gas, heat and telecommunications networks, in terms of possible collisions of these networks with urban greenery (tree root systems), it is necessary to develop compromise solutions that will allow to preserve the greenery without damaging the network. It is important to design technological channels and, where possible, to remove old, inactive networks.
4. Increasing the amount and introducing various forms of greenery, mainly trees, but also shrubs and flower meadows. In the case of flower meadows, the least costly solution is to simply reduce mowing and create urban meadows naturally. In the case of tree planting techniques, it is also recommended to use simple grey and green infrastructure solutions, instead of expensive technological solutions that artificially support the existence of greenery detached from the native soil.
5. Searching for innovative technological solutions to introduce greenery where it is difficult due to space limitations or collisions of interests. The most important thing is green in the ground, but if it is not possible, you have to use other dimensions, e.g. green solutions in the vertical dimension (green walls and roofs), introduction of greenery on the facades of municipal buildings, on side walls without windows, climbing plants on buildings. There is a lot of potential for green roofs and walls at the sports facilities. Sports grounds should not be stripped of trees, on the contrary, sheltered and invested in tall greenery.
6. Greenery designed on new development estates should be a greenery in the ground - greenery in pots is not conducive to adaptation to climate change; taking into account greenery in the land development decisions issued by the Department of Town Planning and Architecture
7. Unsealing the surface:
  - reducing the surface of paved areas to the benefit of unpaved areas. Increasing the porosity of the terrain by introducing large numbers of shrubs and maintaining the terrain with spontaneous greenery as well as the so-called city meadows,
  - "unsealing" of concreted - hardened housing estates areas, school premises etc.
8. Small rainwater retention - retaining rainwater on the surface and introducing it to the soil, applying natural solutions as a priority and preserving existing retention areas, and only as an additional measure the use of artificial elements
9. Supplying municipal forests with rainwater, "unsealing" of rainwater channels (transfer of a part of urban rainwater into areas of municipal forests); creating rain ponds.
10. The use of the so-called "rain ditches" - slightly recessed green areas, lowered green areas (shallow retention basins), with simultaneous limiting of winter salting.
11. Pilot application in road lanes, the so-called rain ditches - slightly recessed green areas, lowering green areas (shallow retention basins) with a simultaneous reduction of winter salting.
12. Renaturation of watercourses:
  - procedure for selecting and restoring a selected watercourse. Potential partners: Aquanet Retencja, Department of Environmental Management and Protection,
  - restoring canalised watercourses and rivers, including restoration of Bogdanka as well as other municipal watercourses. Possible cooperation between the Municipal Greenery Board, Aquanet Retencja and Wody Polskie, provided that additional funds are obtained.



## II.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Optimal use of the existing blue-green infrastructure and improvement of its quality

### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>THE GATE OPEN TO THE RIVER</b>	The project involves several investments to facilitate future educational activities: the creation of an Ecological Educational Path, River Garden of Eco-education, Experimental Garden of Heritage and a website dedicated to these projects at the Porta Posnania. The goal is to create conditions for education by experiencing and introducing the topic of the riverside ecosystem.	Poznań Heritage Center in cooperation with Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office	funding received from Wielkopolska Regional Operational Program 2014-2020	2022
<b>NATURAL PLAYGROUNDS IN PRE-SCHOOL GARDENS</b>	The aim of the activity is to transform the existing pre-school areas into natural playgrounds, where, in addition to traditional play equipment, natural elements for playing and observing nature will be introduced, i.e. playing facilities made of plants (willow tunnels, shelters, obstacle courses), earth structures (hills), natural surfaces, etc.  A long-term program covering 2-3 municipal pre-schools annually.	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office Cooperation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Education,</li> <li>• public pre-schools</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources (designing and coordination).  Necessary to obtain external funds for the investments.	2021-2025
<b>NATURAL PLAYGROUNDS AT THE POSiR SPORTS FACILITIES</b>	Supplementing the sports grounds of POSiR with greenery and natural elements for recreation. Creation of natural playgrounds: Gołęcin Branch ul. Warmińska, Chwiałka Branch, the area of the Summer Swimming Pool.	Poznań Sports and Recreation Centers, POSiR	Necessary to obtain external funds for the implementation and on-merits support	Depending on the funds
<b>SCHOOL IN GREEN</b>	Introducing elements of blue and green infrastructure into the school yards. The activity includes the design and implementation of the investment. Implementation of existing land development projects for 4 schools in Poznań.	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• municipal schools,</li> <li>• Department of Education</li> </ul>	Design: own financial and human resources. Implementation of investments: obtaining external funds necessary.	2022-2023

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>SCHOOL GARDENS OF POZNAŃ</b>	A joint venture of the City of Poznań and the Botanical Garden of the Adam Mickiewicz University, whose aim is to create development plans for the areas of educational institutions and to organize school gardens for nature education. The project has been running since 2014 and covers 7 branches per year.	Department of Education, Botanical Garden of the Adam Mickiewicz University	City budget funds	The project is carried out annually
<b>ECO-DEMONSTRATORS</b>	Introducing mini-installations in kindergarten gardens for environmental education and presentation of environmental topics to children, as well as those conducive to recreation and play, e.g. willow huts and tunnels, insect houses, vegetable beds, planting fruit bushes, herbs and flowers, etc.	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office	Own financial and human resources It is possible to obtain funding from the Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	2022
<b>OPENING ALLOTMENT GARDENS TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES</b>	On the basis of the currently implemented pilot project, development and dissemination of a formula for making available (opening) allotment gardens for residents and local communities (especially in districts with a lack of greenery).	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office	Own financial and human resources	2022
<b>FOREST BATHS</b>	Cooperation with the initiator of forest baths. As part of the Mood for Wood Project, dendrotherapy benches and a meditation platform were built in Dębina.	Municipal Forest Board in Poznań	Own financial and human resources	Ongoing since 2021
<b>REVITALIZATION OF AREAS AT MALTA LAKE</b>	Revitalizing of areas around Malta Lake: better use of the potential of the area for recreational purposes. 1. Revitalization of the square near "Źródółko" (The Spring). The arrangement of the place could be based on the assumptions of a pocket park where the theme would be water. 2. Creating a place of rest and relaxation at Jaz Cybiński, surrounded by colourful plants, equipped with small architecture(benches, city deckchairs).	Poznań Sports and Recreation Centers, POSiR	Necessary to obtain additional funds	Depending on the funds
<b>EDUCATIONAL PATH AT THE SZYC STADIUM</b>	Creating an educational path at the Szyk Stadium. The path runs within a grassland currently covered with a wild, flower meadow. The task will require the use of security measures preventing the exploration of the degraded elements of the stadium located in the crown of the stadium. The path could function until the target development by the City is completed.	Poznań Sports and Recreation Centers, POSiR	Necessary to obtain additional funds	Depending on the funds



NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>REVITALIZATION OF THE GARDEN OF CULTURAL CENTRE STOKROTKA</b>	Revitalization of the garden of Cultural Centre Stokrotka to facilitate outdoor cultural activities. Creating integrated watering system, introducing a green wall and supplementing greenery. In revitalized spaces additional artistic and educational events will be organized.	Cultural Centre Stokrotka	Funding from the Civic Budget	2021-2022
<b>GREEN ZONE IN ZAMEK CULTURAL CENTRE</b>	In 2019 ecological audit of CK Zamek has been carried out and recommendations were developed. The investment will include transforming current parking place in front of the building into the green zone. The design of the place has been developed.	Zamek Cultural Centre	In 2021 design has been financed. It is necessary to secure funds for investment	2023 (depending on the funds and planned modernization of St. Martin Street)
<b>VISUAL PARK</b>	"Sculpture park" introduced within the park surrounding Strzeszyńskie Lake, supplemented with elements of eco-education. Each year a new installation is created.	European Forum of Culture Partners: Department of Culture	Co-financed from the municipal budget	Ongoing since 2013



## Long-term recommendations

1. Designation of potential sites for community and open gardens with the program support for groups of residents who will declare that they will take care of the places. Both substantive support: how to integrate neighbours, how to organize activities in response to local needs, where to look for co-financing - CIL / senior programs, as well as material support, e.g. gardener's box to start.
2. Actions proposed for implementation in urban forests:
  - Organization of walks in the forest for families with young children. Development of the forest guide with forest animators and educators. Forest expeditions, during which the children strongly explore nature, are very popular among parents. It is worth giving parents a few tips on how to prepare, what to take, what to look for, how to stimulate children's curiosity. At the same time, to sensitize that there are certain places, situations in which it is worth considering, e.g. the position of plants in the undergrowth of the forest, naturally valuable areas and how to move around them not to pose a threat to nature itself :), example: <http://zzw.waw.pl>
  - Paths / routes in forests should also be adapted to the needs of people with disabilities, information boards should be supplemented with QR codes or a new information element (smaller, easier to install) using QR codes and the possibility of changing the content every time, e.g. adjusting to the seasons, problems
3. Designation of dark sky zones in parks, forests, ecological zones allowing observation of bats and stars, but also creating good living conditions for nocturnal animals and as an element of the human regenerative environment - publication of information on this subject on the web. Example a walk for children and parents: Another Black Week (FB)



## II.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Improving access to green spaces for various groups of residents, i.e. seniors, families with children, people with disabilities, including intellectual disabilities, immigrant communities

### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>ACCESS TO GREEN AREAS WITHIN 5-10 MINUTES OF WALK</b>	Providing access to green areas so that each resident has no more than 5-10 minute-walk to reach green area, creating green enclaves close to where you live (distance is a problem for many people).	Municipal Planning Office (in the frame of planning documents)	Own financial and human resources	On ongoing basis
<b>FOREST PATHS FOR SENIORS</b>	Designing and constructing senior forest paths in municipal forests: hardening the surface of existing paths, recreational development (rain shelters, brine graduation towers, benches, landings, information boards and others). The total length of paths is 3200 m in 4 locations.	Municipal Forest Board in Poznań Task developed in cooperation with Centre for Senior Initiatives	Application for a special-purpose subsidy for 2023	2023
<b>ADDITIONAL FACILITIES IN PARKS</b>	Ensuring additional facilities in parks, to meet the needs of different users; such as benches, toilets, natural playing spaces, information in other languages, places for therapeutic purposes ect.	Municipal Greenery Management Board	Own financial and human resources	On ongoing basis



### Long-term recommendations

1. Updating of existing studies produced and published by WKiOŚ: guides to ecological sites around the city – possible to get online by everyone. On their basis, forest walks were planned as part of action #dolasu
2. Creating recommendations regarding accessibility for various groups of space users. Possible cooperation in this area with AMU.
3. Increasing access to wild areas where you can have more intimate contact with nature (not only the places used for recreation).
4. Ensuring safety in green spaces.





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### III. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.

## RAISING AWARENESS OF CITIZENS AND INVESTORS IN TERMS OF THE ROLE THAT GREENERY AND WATER PLAY IN IMPROVING LIFE QUALITY, HEALTH AND WELL BEING



#### III.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Establishing cooperation with private investors, increasing their awareness of the economic and environmental benefits of greenery and rainwater management.



#### III.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Promoting nature-based solutions (NBS) among private and public investors, residents, non-governmental organizations, decision-makers, pointing to the beneficial impact of NBS on the quality of life in the city and residents' health, indicating the economic benefits and benefits related to mitigating the effects of climate change (both knowledge and a change of awareness are needed).



#### III.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Education, information and inclusion of residents in activities carried out by the City.



### III.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Establishing cooperation with private investors, increasing their awareness of benefits economic and environmental issues resulting from the presence of greenery and rainwater management

#### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INVESTORS</b>	Recommendations developed under the Municipal Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, regarding greenery and water in the investment area (violation of water relations affects the greenery). Recommendations issued together with "terms of development".	Department of Environmental Management and Protection (in the frame of MPA) Potential partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of the Municipal Conservator,</li> <li>Road Management Board</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources	2022-2025
<b>COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPERS</b>	Cooperation with developers in the City-Residents-Developer triangle, undertaken on an ongoing basis by Road Management Board. Successful example is the "woonerf" design solution in the road lane of Wawrzyniaka street, as part of the MODENA investment.	Institutions involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road Management Board, agreements with investors (developers) as part of "terms of investment"</li> <li>introduction of greenery based on participatory agreements (implementation of ZDM guidelines in project documentation)</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources	On ongoing basis
<b>INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES FOR INVESTORS</b>	Activities carried out by various entities. Road Management Board: collecting good practices regarding greenery in road lanes, placing them on the City's website, as an inspiration for investors, indicating the direction of action.	Engaged institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Environmental Management and Protection</li> <li>Road Management Board</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources	On ongoing basis



#### Long-term recommendations

- Cooperation with developers in the triangle: Residents - City - Developers , not forcing solutions, regulations, but rather creating flexible framework
- Cooperation with developers in the field of small retention:
  - municipal plots adjacent to the investment can be used for water retention, cooperation between municipal units is necessary; example: ul. Arciszewskiego, intersection with Kordeckiego, a rainwater storage reservoir, which was created as a result of cooperation between the city and the developer, water from the building transferred to the neighbouring municipal parcel
  - starting cooperation with interested developers in the field of small retention will be of key importance for the city. A developer aware of the climate challenges will understand the City's intentions faster and it will be easier to propose pro-environmental solutions
  - possible cooperation between Municipal Greenery Management Board, Department of Urbanism and Architecture, Department of Municipal Economy, in case of obtaining additional funds
- Lobbying for changes in regulations at the national level (ministry).
- Creating a system of profits / exemptions / benefits from the city for companies / developers / contractors/ designers for investments that take into account the existing greenery and introduce pro ecological solutions- e.g. decorations awarded by the City for "green investors", rewarding for good practices
- Increasing supervision over investments, enforcement of contractual penalties.
- Raising awareness of investors about the economic benefits of the presence of greenery and water on the building plot:
  - today, for example, sites with trees are perceived as a problem, developers prefer to buy plots without greenery:
  - the principle of calculating ecosystem services should be introduced,
  - on the other hand, residents will not want to live in housing estates without greenery, awareness and needs regarding greenery change, investments in green areas become valuable,
  - increasing the economic awareness of rainwater management, municipal potable water can be saved many times thanks to "rainwater".





## III.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Promoting nature-based solutions (NBS) among private and public investors, residents, non-governmental organizations, decision-makers, pointing to the beneficial impact of NBS on the quality of life in the city and residents' health, indicating the economic benefits and benefits related to mitigating the effects of climate change (both knowledge and a change of awareness are needed).

### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>NBS ACADEMY AND CATALOGUE</b>	A series of workshops and trainings on nature-based solutions (NBS) that can be implemented in the city. Addressed to representatives of municipal institutions, potential contractors, decision makers, District Councils, local activists, housing cooperatives and developers. The trainings will be supplemented by a catalogue with technical information on NBS solutions and video materials.	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office Co-operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poznań Heritage Center (access to the premises),</li> <li>• Adam Mickiewicz University</li> <li>• Road Management Board</li> <li>• WWJPM</li> </ul>	Financial and human resources under the Connecting Nature project (Horizon 2020) and own resources.	2022-2023
<b>ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE POZNAŃ HERITAGE CENTER</b>	Programs: the Vivid River summer cycle at the Poznań Gate, micro-events, Wielka Majówka, the offer of the Śluza Gallery (temporary exhibitions). The program offer is addressed to various groups of recipients (families with children, people with disabilities, local communities).	Poznań Heritage Center (Porta Posnania)	Own financial and human resources As part of the Open Gate to the River project - financing from the Wielkopolska Regional Operational Program	2022
<b>ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN COOPERATION WITH SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS</b>	A package of educational and information campaign presented by the coordinator for Urban Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change. Campaign on adaptation to climate change, examples of activities: picnics, classes in kindergartens and schools, competitions, trips.	Department of Environmental Management and Protection Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Greenery Management Board (additional funds)</li> <li>• Road Management Board (additional funds)</li> </ul>	Necessary to obtain additional funds	
<b>INFORMATION CAMPAIGN FOR HOUSING COOPERATIVES AND DEVELOPER COMMUNITIES</b>	Campaign in the form of trainings and workshops, a catalogue of exemplary NBS solutions that can be used Target groups: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. residents of tenement houses and housing estates,</li> <li>2. developers, architects.</li> </ol>	Engaged institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Environmental Management and Protection (in the frame of MPA)</li> <li>• Municipal Greenery Management Board (additional funds)</li> <li>• Road Management Board (additional funds)</li> </ul>		

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGNS FOR RESIDENTS AND DECISION MAKERS</b>	<p>Information campaigns to raise the awareness of residents and decision-makers (city authorities, officials, members of Housing Estate Councils):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting NBS and BGI solutions, and benefits they bring for the health of residents,</li> <li>• promoting the importance of "wild" greenery, possibility of intimate contact with nature, tranquillity and supporting biodiversity, small retention or urban resilience, showing the role of "wild nature" in the city,</li> <li>• information and education campaign on climate change</li> <li>• education in the field of small retention: cooperation with residents, showing the benefits of water retention.</li> </ul>	<p>Engaged institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Environmental Management and Protection (in the frame of MPA),</li> <li>• Municipal Greenery Management Board (additional funds),</li> <li>• Road Management Board (additional funds),</li> <li>• Department of Supporting City Auxiliary Units (cooperation with district councils)</li> </ul>		
<b>EDUCATION ON THE STREET GREENERY</b>	<p>Cooperation with the district councils in the field of greenery protection and improvement of the conditions for street greenery. Trainings for district councils, developing educational infographics for residents. Organization of trainings for city units in the field of street greenery: PIM, Road Departments of ZDM.</p>	Road Management Board	Necessary to obtain additional funds	
<b>PROMOTING NBS SOLUTIONS AMONG DISTRICT COUNCILS</b>	<p>Department of Supporting City Auxiliary Units (District Councils) is willing to promote nature based solutions during investment tasks planned by District Councils i.e. using green areas to improve quality of life in districts, implementing and diversifying greenery, using natural surface and introducing natural play spaces.</p>	Department of Supporting City Auxiliary Units (District Councils)	Own human and financial resources	On an ongoing basis



## Long-term recommendations

1. Guide on urban gardening: suggestions for gardening activities, e.g. on home balconies gardens, allotment gardens, community gardens, etc. More and more people are interested in growing plants in the city, aware of climate change, not only interested in recreation.
2. Ecological and natural education in cooperation with schools and kindergartens:
  - creating an information campaign for children in schools and kindergartens, combined with workshops on: small retention, the water cycle in nature, natural playgrounds and rain gardens on school grounds,
  - young people are a group that will have the greatest impact on environmental protection in the future,
  - publications for teachers containing good practices along with lesson scenarios.
3. Identification of NBS solutions in the city
4. Looking at solutions from other cities, transfer of good practice in spatial planning
5. Cooperation with the District Councils
  - organization of a series of meetings with representatives of DC, support through providing good practice, information campaigns, cooperation with NGOs, a systemic approach can be helpful in operating in green areas located at the crossover of several districts,
  - district councillors have a great influence on what is happening in their estates, they are also often under pressure of the need to "invest" in green areas because such changes are quickly noticed by residents, sometimes to preserve the area without over-investing, attractive to both nature and man need more arguments.
6. Protection of amphibians, as indicators of green-blue infrastructure, through development of "Atlas of Amphibians" and inviting residents to participate in social monitoring of species, but also education on this subject among residents / children, which may be combined with promotional activities regarding rain gardens.
7. Combining cultural and natural education has a wider range of recipients, synergy effect (e.g. grant competition organized by the Department of Culture for NGOs - priority Integration of residents - finances e.g. community gardens).







### III.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Education, information and inclusion of residents in the activities carried out by the City

#### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>VOLUNTEERING IN MUNICIPAL FORESTS</b>	Continuation of the program under which trained volunteers monitor forests and carry out cleaning works.	Municipal Forest Board in Poznań	Own financial and human resources	On an ongoing basis
<b>MAY DAY IN THE BERNARDYŃSKI SQUARE</b>	Temporary development of Bernardyński Square, participation of residents in planting plants in pots, distributing plants to residents and encouraging them to decorate balconies, gardens, handing over leaflets on the benefits of introducing plants to cities.	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office	Own financial and human resources	2022
<b>FRONT GARDENS</b>	Reintroducing front gardens at tenement houses on Kossak, Siemiradzki, Ostrusz street. Planting greenery and caring for the existing one.	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office	Own financial and human resources	2022
<b>ACTION CHANGE YOUR BACK YARD</b>	The aim of the action is to activate and integrate residents around the process of improving the quality of life in the city by greening, revitalizing and developing the nearest spaces (courtyards).	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office	Own financial and human resources	The action is carried out every year, since 2010



#### Long-term recommendations

1. Developing a visual identification system for blue and green infrastructure in urban space: describing different elements of blue-green infrastructure, e.g. pictograms for different NBSs, QR codes referring to further information, explaining how to behave in relation to this space, e.g. where not to park so as not to damage the greenery.
2. Better communication to the residents of the activities carried out by the City, information on what and why was implemented (e.g. flower meadows are not a result of neglecting the site but an ecological action), information plates, promotion of these activities.
3. Involving residents in the planning and implementation of NBS solutions, e.g. a joint action of establishing a meadow flower or floating garden.
4. Cooperation with residents (e.g. through NGOs) in the development of Forest Management Plans - in order to preserve as many old trees and as much biodiversity as possible, while preparing forests for climate change. It can be also organized simultaneously with campaigns concerning the role of old, or even dead trees. It is also connected with the notions of "attractiveness" and "aesthetics" because there still exists an image of a green area with short-cut lawn and it is considered as ideal for many people.



Fotoportal, fot. Piotr Gołębiak

## **IV. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.**

### **IMPROVING PLANNING EFFICIENCY AND MANAGEMENT OF GREEN AREAS AND WATER RESOURCES IN THE CITY**

#### **IV.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**

Strengthening cooperation and exchange of information between the city units and institutions in the field of blue and green infrastructure.

#### **IV.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**

Involving city residents and using the social potential.

#### **IV.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE**

Development of common guidelines and standards for investments.



## IV.1. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Strengthening cooperation and exchange of information between the city units and institutions in the field of blue and green infrastructure

### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>DIGITAL DATA BASE OF GREENERY</b>	Expansion of the existing digital data base of greenery in the City of Poznań. Creating new services and performing analyses based on the collected data. The services will be available to officials and residents of the City via the SIP (Spatial Information System) portal.	GEOPOZ Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road Management Board</li> <li>Municipal Greenery Management Board</li> <li>POSiR,</li> <li>Department of Environmental Management and Protection</li> <li>Municipal Forest Board in Poznan</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources	2022-2025
<b>IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FINANCING</b>	Indication of potential sources of financing blue and green infrastructure from external sources, for the activities listed in the Green Action Plan for Poznań.	Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office	Own financial and human resources	On an ongoing basis
<b>COORDINATING LAND DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS</b>	Improving coordination regarding issuing land development decisions which require cooperation from many municipal units. Regular meetings with representatives of municipal units, consulting different aspects of investment decisions, regarding blue and green infrastructure. Land analysis regarding existing valuable blue and green resources in order to protect it.	Department of Urbanism and Architecture Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road Management Board</li> <li>Office of the Municipal Conservator</li> <li>Department of Environmental Management and Protection</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources	On an ongoing basis
<b>PLATFORM FOR COOPERATION AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE FOR MUNICIPAL UNITS, REGARDING BLUE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Developing a platform for cooperation and information exchange for municipal units in the field of blue and green infrastructure, which will also enable the exchange of information with residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>informing about the actions undertaken, problems,</li> <li>applying to maps,</li> <li>database of information about potential contractors, designers etc.</li> <li>catalogue of good practices.</li> </ul>	Potential partners: all institutions The formula of the task developed by the group during the workshops.	Necessary to obtain additional funds	



### Long-term recommendations

1. Establishing cooperation between units on specific tasks, e.g. Municipal Roads Authority and Aquanet (knowledge on water retention) or Municipal Roads Authority and the Department of Town Planning and Architecture (tree plantings). Greater cooperation between departments regarding the issuing of decisions (mainly at the initial stage), e.g. with the Department of Environmental Development and Protection.
2. Appointment of the Mayor's Plenipotentiary for green areas or even the entire team, which would link the green topics and consult the activities of municipal units.
3. An Ordinance by the City Mayor is a good tool for obliging officials and enforcing investors (e.g. PIM) minimum requirements for land development (similar to the landscape resolution).





## IV.2. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Involvement of residents and use of the potential of the social side

### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>COOPERATION WITH UNIVERSITIES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Including NBS solutions in the educational offer of the university.</li> <li>2. Possibility to involve students in the implementation of diploma theses on problem areas</li> <li>3. Possible cooperation in terms of research and implementation regarding BGI, as part of joint projects</li> <li>4. Substantive cooperation in promoting NBS and identifying these solutions in the city.</li> </ol>	Possible cooperation with Adam Mickiewicz University, based on separate agreements Faculty of Socio-Economic Geography and Spatial Management	1.2. Own financial and human resources 3.4. Necessary to obtain additional funds i.e. joint projects	1.2. On an ongoing basis 3.4. Depending on the funds
<b>GRANTS FOR NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS</b>	Eco-education can be included and combined with cultural education. Grant contests organized by Department of Culture include "Improving quality of public space and integration of local communities" which support "green" activities improving social integration i.e. social gardens.	Department of Culture Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs</li> </ul>	Municipal budget Grant contest organized each year and small grants procedure	On ongoing basis



### Long-term recommendations

1. Ensuring the participation of residents in the planning process of the blue and green infrastructure.
2. Cooperation with activists and non-governmental organizations in the field of lobbying in the interest of city residents (e.g. putting pressure on developers). Social aspect, naturalists can participate in controversial building decision-making procedures (e.g. in environmentally rich areas), but there must be greater availability or knowledge about these proceedings.
3. Sending municipal projects for an opinion by the Civil Dialogue Committee for Environmental Protection in Poznań at the Department of Environmental Development and Protection.
4. Grants for NGOs for the implementation of green projects:
  - also about nature-related topics, e.g. securing windows against collisions with birds,
  - as part of grants awarded by the Department of Culture for integration activities, activating
  - also smaller grants, easier to draft for beginner NGO's or informal groups (as is the case with re-granting CIL), dedicated to integrating, educational activities and implemented e.g. in yards, housing estates, etc. ; it is important for the action to be addressed not only to children and seniors, but also to entire families, people who have just moved in (students, foreigners) and want to meet their neighbours,
  - the grants of the Culture Department are used by, among others, the Kolektyw Kąpielisko association, which runs a social garden and cultural activities in Łazarz or the Green Group running a garden and animation activities in Dębiec.
5. Collective information about the possibilities of obtaining funds from the city, possibilities of cooperation, potential partner entities, places requiring development: exchange of ideas and places, "green platform".

6. Cooperation with students in the design of blue and green infrastructure (example: green bus stop)
7. Cooperation with city residents - greenery in housing estates and yards:
  - cooperation with housing cooperatives in the creation of BGI on housing estates, education on greenery, natural places for recreation,
  - cooperation with housing communities and ZKZL in the development of playgrounds in tenement houses, it is necessary to create a "coalition" of residents plus land managers (e.g. ZKZL) before they start designing, use the existing program "Renovate your playground",
  - educational activities and showing various possibilities could even relieve the communities, which would start giving the inhabitants the green light to act from the bottom up, very often city residents take action on their own, arranging the spaces with greenery around the blocks / tenement houses (flowers, grass, etc.), and the communities commission mowing the entire estate, which wastes the actions taken up by the inhabitants.
8. Cooperation between the investors and naturalists:
  - developing mechanisms of cooperation between investors and NGOs, expert naturalists, in designing an investment. Developing a way to make it an obligatory condition for the investment (e.g. the team that cooperates in creating the project),
  - inclusion of naturalists and developers by the "investor support team" (at WUiA).
9. Operation of Local Initiative Centers (CIL): engaging in activities for the natural environment, promoting "green" themes and organizing the local community around neighbouring areas, responding to the specific needs of residents. Each of the CIL has a slightly different scope of activities - nature topics appeared as part of walks, meetings, workshops e.g. CIL Sołacz, Strzeszyn or CIL Piątkowo Zachód and Wschód.
10. Creation of the function of the Municipal Naturalist (independent body), which would stand up for the defence of nature with various municipal and external investments.



### IV.3. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Development of common guidelines and standards for investments, concerning both the protection of greenery and small retention, as well as the formation and the development of green areas

#### Planned actions

NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF RAINWATER</b>	Development of guidelines for the management of rainwater and snowmelt according to the division into: single-family housing, cubature housing (developers, city investors) and road lanes, city squares and green areas. The guidelines will become an urban standard, prioritizing the design and use of nature-based retention solutions.	AQUANET Retencja in cooperation with other municipal units	Own financial and human resources	2022-2023
<b>STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF GREENERY</b>	Development of standards for the protection of green areas in the city. Clear criteria for investors and contractors (areas, parameters), this will also facilitate the investment process for the investors themselves, preventing protests blocking the investments. In the area of street greenery, the Municipal Road Management Board developed in 2009 Guidelines for the design, protection and maintenance of street greenery. The City of Poznań adopted the Standards for the protection of trees by Order No. 399/2022 / P of the Mayor of Poznań of May 17, 2022 on the protection of trees and the development of green areas in Poznań.	Department of Environmental Management and Protection Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road Management Board,</li> <li>• Municipal Greenery Management Board,</li> <li>• Office of the Municipal Conservator,</li> <li>• Municipal Forest Board in Poznań,</li> <li>• NGO.</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources	2022-2023
<b>STANDARDS AND GUIDES OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR DEALING WITH NATURE</b>	Creating city standards and setting priorities for city's activities that could also be binding upon investors. Such standards are needed for dealing with wild and organized greenery, as well as for the care of trees, protection of other species of plants and animals in the city, standards for the maintenance, design, establishment and management of retention areas in the city.	Engaged institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Environmental Management and Protection,</li> <li>• Municipal Greenery Management Board (additional funds),</li> <li>• Municipal Road Management Board (in terms of street greenery, additional funds).</li> </ul>	Own financial and human resources	On ongoing basis
<b>BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SURFACE REQUIREMENTS FOR INVESTMENTS</b>	Introduction to the "terms of investments" issued by the city, provision specifying the minimum required biologically active area for the investment.	Department of Urbanism and Architecture	Own financial and human resources	2022



NAME OF THE ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	ASSETS	IMPLEMENTATION TIME
<b>CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL PARKING POLICY</b>	Implementing changes in the parking policy in the city, including environmental aspects. Reducing parking spaces in favour of saving existing or introducing new green areas.	Department of Urbanism and Architecture	Own financial and human resources	-
<b>MONITORING INDICATORS OF NBS SOLUTIONS</b>	Development and implementation of the indicators used for evaluation of NBS solutions introduced in the city (qualitative and quantitative).	Declaration of cooperation in joint projects on the part of AMU	Necessary obtaining external funds for the implementation of the task - e.g. joint project implementation	Depending on the funding
<b>GREENING INDICATOR IN SPATIAL PLANNING</b>	Developing recommendations for the use of a more reliable greening indicator than the biologically active surface.	Declaration of cooperation in joint projects on the part of AMU	Necessary obtaining external funds e.g. joint project implementation	Depending on the funding
<b>ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE CITY'S BLUE-GREEN RESOURCES</b>	Valuation of ecosystem services and the economic value of the city's blue-green resources. Implementing it into planning and design practice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indication of measurable benefits for the City from the presence of greenery and water,</li> <li>• sourcing, regulating and cultural services,</li> <li>• the possibility of including the valuation in the financial effects forecast at the Local Spatial Development Plans,</li> <li>• taking into account the valuation in, for example, new investments, compensatory plantings.</li> </ul> It is necessary to establish cooperation with external experts and to use existing studies.	Engaged institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Planning Office,</li> <li>• Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office,</li> <li>• Adam Mickiewicz University,</li> <li>• Department of Environmental Management and Protection,</li> <li>• Road Management Board,</li> <li>• potentially other scientific units.</li> </ul>	Necessary to obtain external funds . The formula of the task developed by the group during the workshops.	Depending on the funding



### Long-term recommendations

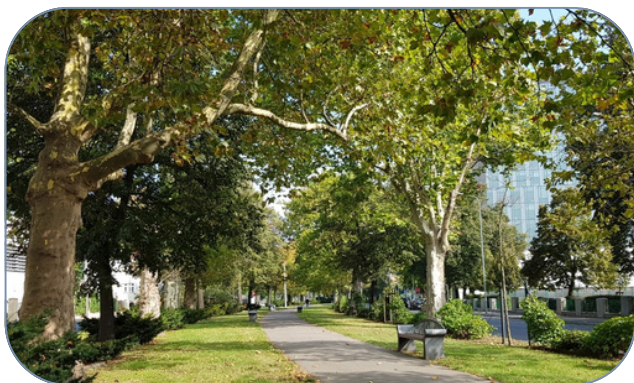
1. Changing the approach to space design, i.e.:
  - taking into account greenery in large investments,
  - taking into account the costs of subsequent maintenance of green areas (design taking into account climate change).
2. Obligatory inclusion of landscape architects in architectural competitions announced by the City: at the stage of developing competition guidelines and at the stage of evaluating competition works (as members of the committee).
3. Decisions on "development conditions" issued by the Department of Town Planning and Architecture are heavily limited by regulations, in the case of developers, opinions such as Municipal Roads Authority or the Municipal Conservator, they are binding on the investor, when issuing the development conditions, the location decision should require a preliminary inventory of the greenery in area (then it will be known the natural value of this area), decisions usually contain only fixed spatial elements, nature is usually overlooked, and in the first stage of proceedings, if it could be taken into account, then there would be no social conflicts and they would be more environmentally correct.

# **Detailed description of actions**





# CONCEPT OF GREEN WEDGE CONNECTORS



fot. Miejska Pracownia Urbanistyczna, wrzesień 2021 r.



## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1.2

Concept of green wedge connectors

### LEAD ORGANISATION

Municipal Planning  
Office

### KEY PARTNERS

Municipal Greenery Management  
Board, Road Management Board,  
Department of Environmental  
Management and Protection,  
Department of Real Estate  
Management, Municipal Forest  
Board, POSiR, BKPiRM, District  
Councils, universities, NGO.

### RESULTS

- initial concept for developing strategy of blue and green infrastructure
- implementation of activities under the Municipal Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change (MPA),
- guidelines for use in city planning documents,
- implementation of new green elements in a coherent structure of the entire city,
- increasing the retention capacity by reducing the level of land sealing,
- indication of potential locations for local activities in the field of greenery
- indication of potential places for the introduction of compensatory plantings,
- enhancement of protection areas with special natural / landscape values,
- increasing the attractiveness of the city,
- improving the accessibility of residents to green areas,
- enriching / increasing the number of walking and cycling paths

### STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Study of the Conditions and  
Directions of Spatial  
Development,  
City Development Strategy,  
Municipal Plan for Adaptation  
to Climate Change

### RESOURCES AND ASSETS

Own financial and human resources

### TIMESCALE

2022-2026

### STATUS

On going

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

Preparation of the concept of green wedge connectors will allow for the development of "green" connections between large green areas, such as parks or forests, which are part of the wedge-ring greenery system of the city of Poznań. Greenery connectors are to be implemented in the form of rows of trees and green elements introduced along streets, water courses, walking and cycling routes. The concept will also allow for the identification of potential locations within which it will be possible to implement new, area-based forms, such as: pocket parks, lawns, rain gardens.

### RISK

The need to take into account issues related to:

- land ownership,
- collisions with technical infrastructure,
- adaptation of the form of greenery connectors to the specificity of individual areas
- the inability to determine the most favourable route of the connectors due to the existing development,
- long time horizon may lead to only partial implementation
- lack of funds.



# FLOWER MEADOWS AT THE POSIR SPORTS FACILITIES



Damian Krzanowski, źródło: krosno24.pl



## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE II.1

Introduction of small-scale elements of blue-green infrastructure complementing the dense urban system

### LEAD ORGANISATION

Poznan Sports and Recreation Centres (POSIR)

### KEY PARTNERS

POSiR branches,  
Foundation Meadow

## RESULTS

Introduction of flower meadows in undeveloped but biologically active areas, currently mostly covered with lawns, will lead to:

- reducing the intensity of mowing lawns, which will also reduce the costs of maintaining green areas around sports facilities;
- enhancement of biodiversity;
- increasing water retention;
- increasing air filtration (absorbing suspended dust)
- improvement of aesthetic values

In addition, POSiR will install in visible places specially designed plates, with information about their advantages and a positive impact on the microclimate. The educational value will be an added value to the above-mentioned project.

### STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

City Development Strategy

### RESOURCES AND ASSETS

The task is carried out within its own financial and human resources - the budget of the Poznań Sports and Recreation Centers.

### TIMESCALE

2021 -2022

### STATUS

Commencement of the implementation of the action.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

Establishment of perennial flower meadows in the designated areas of Poznan Sports and Recreation Centres (POSIR) facilities.

The action will include:

- proper preparation of the area (agro technical treatments as well as weeding and loosening the soil)
- sowing a mixture of seeds,
- placing information boards indicating the location of flower meadows and the benefits of their use
- placing houses for pollinating insects.

Proposed locations:

- Chwiałka ul. Spychalskiego,
- Camping Malta ul. Krańcowa,
- designated areas around Lake Malta,
- Rataje Branch, os. Piastowskie.

Additionally, mowing lawns will be reduced in selected areas managed by POSiR.

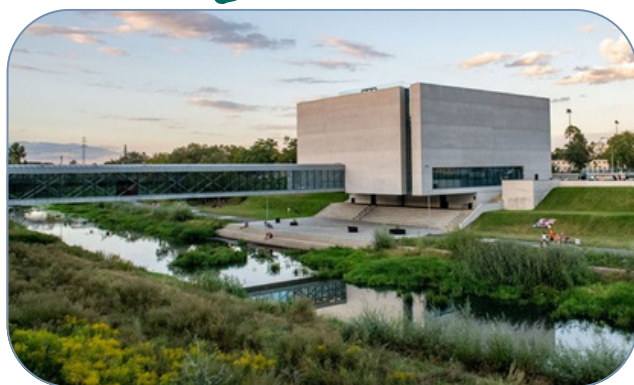
## RISK

Devastation of meadows in unfenced areas.

<b>TASK</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE ENTITY</b>	<b>KEY PARTNERS</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>REQUIRED RESOURCES</b>
1. Selecting the location - POSiR branches	POSiR	POSiR branches: Malta, Chwiałka, Camping Malta, Winogrody, Rataje	From September 2021	securing funds in the budgets of POSiR branches
2. Realization of investments	POSiR	POSiR branches: Malta, Chwiałka, Camping Malta, Winogrody, Rataje	October 2021- October 2022	estimated cost of implementation PLN 20-25 / m2

# GATE OPEN TO THE RIVER

- ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ON THE RIVER AREAS IN POZNAŃ



fot. Łukasz Gdalk



## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE II.2

Optimal use of existing blue and green infrastructure and improving its quality

### LEAD ORGANISATION

Poznań Heritage Center (PCD)  
Project Coordination and Urban  
Regeneration Office (BKPiRM)  
Poznań City Hall

### KEY PARTNERS

## RESULTS

- better use of the potential of the Poznań Gate, resulting from its location on the river, by creating places for recreation, education and experiencing nature
- increasing ecological awareness and disseminating pro-ecological attitudes among children and adults, developing active attitudes towards nature and its protection,
- protection and enhancement of biodiversity, nature protection and creation of green infrastructure in the vicinity of the Poznań Gate,
- increasing the knowledge of the inhabitants in the field of ethnobotany - the traditional use of plants by humans.

### STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

City Development  
Strategy

### RESOURCES AND ASSETS

The task is implemented as part of the co-financing received: Wielkopolski Regional Operational Program 2014-2020, co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, Priority axis 4. Environment, Measure 4.5 Nature protection, Sub-measure 4.5.4 Ecological education.  
Total value of the project: 1,267,394.00 PLN  
Co-financing amount: PLN 836,105.59

### TIMESCALE

2020-2022

### RISK

- Difficulty finding volunteers who would like to take care of the garden.
- Unfavorable weather conditions, e.g. drought.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

Porta Poznań, run by the Poznań Heritage Center, conducts activities related to environmental education, referring to its location on the Cybina River (which is a tributary of the Warta River). "Gate open to the river" is an educational and information program covering 4 areas: the River Eco-Education Garden, the Experimental Heritage Garden, the Ecological Educational Path and the project website.

The project is aimed at all people, regardless of age, place of residence or level of fitness. It is expected that the main target group will be the inhabitants of Poznań, including the surrounding districts - Śródmieście, Zagórze, Ostrów Tumski, Zawady, who will take part together with volunteers in the process of designing and maintaining the Experimental Heritage Garden.

The River Eco-Education Garden includes the design, manufacture and installation of natural elements for recreation, i.e. a mud kitchen, a balance beam, a bare feet path, a water track, a slide, a maze of plants, etc.

The Experimental Heritage Garden involves designing and creating, together with volunteers and the local community, a garden with an accompanying educational program (information boards on plants and their use)

Ecological Educational Path - information points on the path, information boards, preparation of a notebook with tasks and a set of gadgets for sightseeing, organization of educational workshops

Website - the project will be accompanied by a website with articles and multimedia related to the Cybina ecosystem.

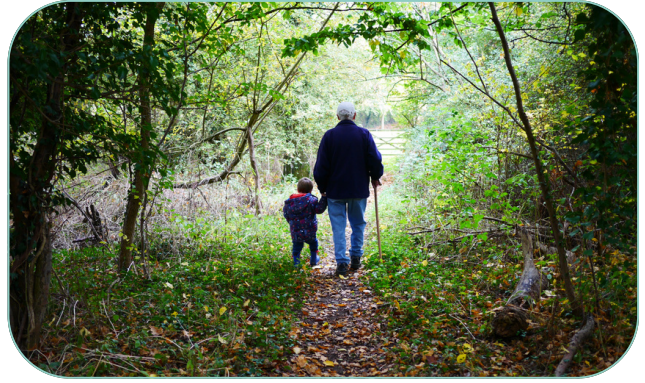
## STATUS

The task at the stage of conducting the public procurement procedure for the design and implementation of the Ecological Educational Path, the Experimental Garden of Heritage, the River Garden of Education and the website.



TASK	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	KEY PARTNERS	TIMESCALE	REQUIRED RESOURCES
Ecological Educational Path	BKPiRM PCD	-	2022	Project coordinators from BKPiRM and PCD 199 260,00 zł
Experimental Heritage Garden	BKPiRM PCD	-	2022	Project coordinators from BKPiRM and PCD 125 460,00 zł
The River Garden of Eco- education	BKPiRM PCD	-	March 2022- November 2022	Project coordinators from BKPiRM and PCD 766 848,00 zł
Project website	BKPiRM PCD	-	2022	Project coordinators from BKPiRM and PCD 61 500,00 zł

# FOREST SENIORAL PATHS



## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE II.3

Improving access to green spaces for various groups of residents

### LEAD ORGANISATION

Municipal Forest Board in Poznan

### KEY PARTNERS

Senior's Initiative Centre (CIS)

## RESULTS

- Modernization of forest paths to improve their accessibility for people from older age groups - the total length of the modernized paths is 3200 m.
- Activation of the elderly in 4 locations of the city.

### STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

City Development Strategy

### RESOURCES AND ASSETS

The task is carried out within the own financial and human resources - funds from the Budget of the City of Poznań  
Budget: PLN 2,000,000

### TIMESCALE

2022 -2023

### STATUS

The task at the stage of planning and securing funds.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

The task will include:

- hardening the surface of the existing paths, creating recreational facilities
- rain shelters,
- brine graduation towers,
- benches,
- information boards,
- recreational facilities dedicated to seniors,
- e.g. chess tables.

Total length of paths approx. 3,200 m in 4 locations.

## RYZKO

- Failure to receive adequate funds from the budget of the City of Poznań.
- Difficulty in finding a contractor.

<b>TASK</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE ENTITY</b>	<b>KEY PARTNERS</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>	<b>REQUIRED RESOURCES</b>
Designing senior paths	Municipal Forest Board in Poznan	Senior's Initiative Centre (CIS)	January-May 2023	Project coordinator
Implementation of the investment	Municipal Forest Board in Poznan	-	June-December 2023	Project coordinator Contractor (investment cost PLN 2,000,000)
Promotion of the routes	Municipal Forest Board in Poznan	Senior's Initiative Centre (CIS)	December 2023	Project coordinator



# OPENING ALLOTMENT GARDENS FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY



Dominika Dymek, Miasto Poznań



## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE II.2

Optimal use of the existing blue-green infrastructure and improvement of its quality

### LEAD

#### ORGANISATION

Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office, Poznań City Hall

### KEY PARTNERS

Allotment Gardens of Poznań (ROD), Polish allotment gardeners association, Department of Economic Activity and Agriculture – Poznań City Hall, district councils, local initiative centres

## RESULTS

- improvement of the quality of life for the residents of the most densely built-up districts by increasing access to the existing green areas
- promotion of allotment gardens as important elements of the Poznań city greenery system,
- acquiring new project partners for the allotment gardens, such as district council, local initiative centres, as sources of potential financing of animation and integration activities in subsequent years of gradual opening,
- support for the ROD in obtaining municipal subsidies for the modernization of garden infrastructure by inspiring activities aimed at increasing the availability of common areas of the ROD, which is one of the conditions for obtaining a subsidy and counteracting possible attempts to liquidate or relocate the garden in the future,

### STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Development Strategy for the City of Poznań

### RESOURCES AND ASSETS

The task is carried out within the own financial and human resources - funds from the Budget of the City of Poznań  
Annual budget: workshop facilitator 5 000 PLN x 2 = 10 000 PLN

### TIMESCALE

Annual program, implemented in 2022.

### STATUS

Promotion of the completed pilot project. The task at the stage of planning and securing funds.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

An action aimed at increasing accessibility of the existing allotment gardens (ROD) for a wider group of non-allotment owners. Based on the results of the pilot project of opening two Poznań RODs to the local community: "Gardening season - let's meet on the plots"

The action covers the promotion of good practices in the field of opening the ROD for the local community, developed during the pilot project carried out from May to September 2021.

As part of promotional activities, workshops are planned dedicated to the Boards of Poznań allotment gardens, representatives of district councils and local initiative centres, during which a catalogue of good practices will be presented. Also, a year-round animation and integration program developed for two pilot gardens will be introduced, as well as two walking maps encouraging individual exploration of common spaces of ROD.

The aim of the workshop is:

- to show the benefits of making common areas available to the local community, including integration of the allotment and local community,
- the possibility of obtaining a municipal subsidy for the modernization of garden infrastructure granted by the Department of Economic Activity and Agriculture,
- as well as preventing the possible liquidation of the ROD,
- and networking of people willing to open the ROD with potential sources of financing.

## RISK

- Concerns of gardeners related to increased accessibility for outsiders - fear of an increase in thefts and acts of vandalism.
- Liquidation or relocation of ROD from densely built-up districts to the outskirts of the city.

TASK	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	KEY PARTNERS	TIMESCALE	REQUIRED RESOURCES
Publication and promotion of a catalogue of good practices in the field of opening the ROD for the local community	BKPiRM	Polish allotment gardeners association, Allotment gardens in Poznań	January-February	Coordinator, Publisher, promotion plan
Workshops for the management boards of ROD	BKPiRM	Polish allotment gardeners association, Allotment gardens in Poznań	March	Workshop facilitator, coordinator, workshop space and equipment
Workshops for decision makers, district councils, local initiative centres	BKPiRM	Poznan City Hall, municipal units, district councils, local initiative centres	April	Workshop facilitator, coordinator, workshop space and equipment

# ECOLOGICAL DEMONSTRATORS IN PRE-SCHOOL GARDENS



fot. Hubert Bugajny, Miasto Poznań



## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE II.2

Optimal use of the existing blue-green infrastructure and improvement of its quality

### LEAD ORGANISATION

Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office, Poznań City Hall

### KEY PARTNERS

Municipal kindergartens, Department of Education – Poznań City Hall, Regional Fund for Environmental Protection (in case of co-financing)

## RESULTS

1. Improving the quality of space around 10 preschool institutions, creating opportunities for children to come into contact with nature and experience it in their own way, increase biodiversity on a city scale and create places with diverse greenery.
2. Installation of 30 ecological demonstrators in kindergarten gardens.
3. Improving the quality of ecological education in 10 institutions, increasing ecological awareness among children, shaping pro-ecological attitudes and sensitizing children to the surrounding nature, equipping preschool staff - about 100 people with tools for ecological education in work with children (lesson scenarios, films etc.).

### STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Development Strategy for the City of Poznań

### RESOURCES AND ASSETS

The task is implemented with own financial and human resources (municipal budget) with partial funding obtained from external / regional institutions (subsidy for environmental education from the Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management in Poznań) Yearly budget: 3 ecological demonstrators x 10 kindergartens = 81 000,00 PLN

### TIMESCALE

2022 (yearly programme)

### STATUS

Continuation of the current project of Ecological Demonstrators in kindergartens in Poznań. The task at the stage of planning and securing funds.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

Action aimed at supplementing kindergarten gardens with ecological demonstrators, i.e. elements made of natural materials (plant, wooden), serving to present ecological and environmental topics to kindergarten children, e.g. houses for insects, raised beds filled with compost soil for plant plantings, willow huts, numerous climbing plants or fruit bushes, etc.

Yearly program covering 10 public kindergartens. Depending on the funds, each year about 10 municipal kindergartens will be selected, and equipped with ecological demonstrators, selected from the catalogue of possible elements. Eco-demonstrators will be selected depending on the needs and capabilities of the kindergarten, i.e. after the diagnosis of the environmental conditions of the kindergarten garden. In addition, each preschool institution will receive a set of scenarios, teaching materials and short instructional videos presenting the possibilities of using natural elements in the garden when working with children.

## RISK

- Teachers' concerns related to the durability of natural elements and the need to secure additional financial and human resources for the maintenance and care of elements (mainly plants) - technical support has been provided so far by handing over instructions on the care of elements and plants to preschool institutions;
- Parents' concerns about the introduction of features such as insect houses - therefore information and education measures will be taken to address any concerns about natural features.



TASK	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	KEY PARTNERS	TIMESCALE	REQUIRED RESOURCES
Possible acquisition of external funds from WFOŚiGW (preparation and submission of an application, contract with the Fund, implementation, settlement of the subsidy)	BKPiRM	WFOŚiGW (Regional Fund for Environmental Protection)	May - December	Coordinator
Selection of kindergartens for the project	BKPiRM	Education Department, Municipal kindergartens	May - August	Coordinator
Project implementation	BKPiRM	Municipal kindergartens	September - December	Coordinator gardening company investment costs: 3 elements x 10 kindergartens = 81 000 PLN

*\* The description of the long-term task has been presented in an annual cycle*

# SCHOOL IN GREEN



## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE II.2

Optimal use of the existing blue-green infrastructure and improvement of its quality

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

Transforming school yards into natural and friendly places, by introducing elements of blue and green infrastructure. School grounds often have to combine many different functions, i.e. communication (including parking), sports grounds (playgrounds, running tracks), recreation during school breaks, nature education, they often struggle with a high degree of concreting and a small amount of greenery. A professional landscaping project helps to solve these problems and meet the different needs of the school community while taking into account adaptation to climate change.

Examples of elements of natural land development are:

- Natural playground for younger children and green recreation zones for older children, eg seats planted with greenery
- Green classroom, i.e. a place to conduct teaching activities outside
- A biodiversity section, a place to observe nature or grow plants by children
- Replacing asphalt pavements with permeable surface
- Introducing greenery, eg. plants isolating the school from the street, providing shade
- Small retention solutions, eg. rain garden.

The activity shall include the following:

1. cooperation with a landscape architect, consultations with the school community
2. drafting a comprehensive project for the development of the area around the school, including the blue-green infrastructure, preparation of full executive documentation
3. workshops for teaching staff on the benefits of natural land development for the school community
4. support for the school in obtaining funds for the implementation of investments (funds from private donors, Civic Budget, European funds, etc.)

Annually, the program will cover 2-3 municipal schools

## LEAD ORGANISATION

Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office, Poznań City Hall

## KEY PARTNERS

Public schools, Department of Education of the UMP, private donors

## RESULTS

1. Improving the quality of space around city kindergartens, creating opportunities for the children to contact nature on a daily basis, increasing the area of green areas on a city scale: 2-3 comprehensive development projects for the kindergarten area per year, transforming 2-3 kindergarten areas per year into natural playgrounds.
2. Increasing the awareness among the teaching staff and among the students about the benefits of natural land use (workshops for teaching staff, approx. 20-30 participants).

## STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Development Strategy for the City of Poznań

## RESOURCES AND ASSETS

1. The activity is implemented partly from own financial and human resources - current funds of the Budget of the City of Poznań (annual budget: PLN 12,000 designing the area x 3 schools = PLN 36,000)
2. For the implementation of the investment, it will be necessary to obtain external funds under EU structural programs or in cooperation with private donors (e.g. Torpol SA)

## RISK

-->No funds for the investment available. Possible measures:

1. cooperation has been established with private companies, that, under the so-called CSR, are willing to co-finance projects in schools in Poznań.
2. it is possible to establish cooperation with schools that already have their own funds for the investment, that they have obtained, for example, under the Civic Budget.

## TIMESCALE

The program is carried out annually, depending on the resources available.

## STATUS

The task is planned, funds for 2022 are secured in terms of designing.

TASK	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	KEY PARTNERS	TIMESCALE	REQUIRED RESOURCES
Establishing cooperation with schools	BKPiRM	Education Department, Primary schools	January/February	Coordinator
Designing school greenery	BKPiRM	Education Department, Primary schools	March-June	Coordinator Landscape architect (project cost approx. PLN 10,000 per 3 schools)
Investments to be realized by the school or by seeking external funds for the realization	BKPiRM	Education Department, Primary schools	July-December	Coordinator
Workshops for the teaching staff	BKPiRM	Education Department, Primary schools	November	Coordinator Landscape architect (cost of running the workshop approx. PLN 10,000 per 3 schools)

*\*The description of the long-term task has been presented in an annual cycle*



# NATURAL PLAYGROUNDS

## IN PRE-SCHOOL GARDENS



### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE II.2

Optimal use of the existing blue-green infrastructure and improvement of its quality

#### LEAD ORGANISATION

Project Coordination and City Revitalization Office, Poznań City Hall

#### KEY PARTNERS

municipal kindergartens, Department of Education

### RESULTS

1. improving the quality of space around municipal kindergartens, creating opportunities for the children to have contact with nature on a daily basis, increasing the amount of green areas on a city scale: 2-3 comprehensive land development projects for the kindergarten area per year, transforming 2-3 kindergarten areas per year into natural playgrounds
2. increasing the awareness of teaching staff about the benefits of contact with nature for children (workshops for teaching staff, approx. 20-30 participants)

#### STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Development Strategy for the City of Poznań

#### TIMESCALE

A 5-year program, implemented in the years 2022-2026

#### RESOURCES AND ASSETS

The action is carried out within the framework of own financial and human resources - funds from the Budget of the City of Poznań (Multiannual Financial Plan) Annual budget: (PLN 12,000 landscape design + PLN 100,000 for investment) x 3 kindergarten = PLN 336,000

#### STATUS

Continuation of the current program. The task at the stage of planning and securing funds.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

- The aim of the activity is to transform the existing pre-school areas into natural playgrounds, where, in addition to traditional play equipment, natural elements for playing and observing nature will be introduced, i.e. structures made of plants (willow tunnels, shelters, obstacle courses), earth structures (hills), natural surfaces, etc.
- This will provide pre-school children with the possibility of daily contact with nature, while the city will benefit from creating additional green enclaves, unsealing the surface and increasing biodiversity.
- A long-term program covering 2-3 municipal kindergartens annually. On an annual basis: in cooperation with a landscape architect, designs for the development of the kindergarten area in the spirit of a natural playground will be prepared, which will then be implemented depending on the available funds. Additionally, each time there will be workshops for teaching staff, showing the possibilities of using a natural playground in working with children.

### RISK

--->Concerns of teachers and parents related to the introduction of natural solutions in the playground - therefore information activities will be undertaken regarding any concerns related to natural playgrounds. Difficulties in finding a contractor specialising in natural solutions - therefore a small number of investments is planned annually

TASK	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	KEY PARTNERS	TIMESCALE	REQUIRED RESOURCES
Selection of pre-school institutions qualified for the program	BKPiRM	Education Department, Municipal pre-school institutions	January/February	Coordinator
Designing school greenery	BKPiRM	Education Department, Municipal pre-school institutions	March-June	Coordinator Landscape architect (project cost approx. PLN 10,000 x 3 kindergartens)
Implementation of the investment	BKPiRM	Education Department, Municipal pre-school institutions	July-December	Coordinator Contractor (investment implementation cost approx. PLN 10,000 x 3 kindergartens)
Workshops for preschool staff	BKPiRM	Education Department, Municipal pre-school institutions	November	Coordinator Landscape architect (cost of running the workshop approx. PLN 10,000 x 3 pre-school institutions)

*\*The description of the long-term task has been presented in an annual cycle*





## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE III.2

Promoting nature-based solutions (NBS) among private and public investors, residents, non-governmental organizations, decision makers

### LEAD ORGANISATION

Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office, Poznań City Hall

### PARTNERS

All municipal units implementing NBS activities.  
City Promotion Office.

## RESULTS

Increasing the awareness and competences with regard to nature-based solutions that can be applied throughout the city, among the employees of municipal units and departments as well as among district councilors, through:

1. Development and dissemination of a catalogue presenting 16 NBS solutions that can be used in the city, including 5 detailed technical sheets
2. Conducting 5 workshops (or webinars) on selected NBS solutions
3. Development and dissemination of films promoting 5 selected NBS solutions

### STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Development Strategy for the City of Poznań

### RESOURCES & ASSETS

The task is carried out under the Connecting Nature project (Horizon 2020) and partly from own funds.

### TIMESCALE

Stage I: June 2021 - December 2022

### STATUS

The task was started by implementing the "small scale action" - promoting "Natural playgrounds in public space".

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

- A series of informational, educational and promotional activities related to the promotion of nature-based solutions and the possibility of their application in the city.
- The NBS Academy and the NBS Catalogue are complementary activities. The Academy is a series of trainings and workshops (webinars) promoting various NBS solutions, supplemented with films and information materials. The NBS catalogue will be a collection of substantive and technical information on individual solutions, widely disseminated among target groups.
- An NBS Catalogue will be developed in 2021, including 16 exemplary NBS solutions, presented in an attractive graphic form, the purpose of which will be to inspire and present various possible solutions. In addition to selected NBS solutions, detailed technical sheets will be developed. As part of the NBS Academy workshops (or webinars) will be organised in 2022 on 4 selected NBS solutions, there will also be 4 films promoting these solutions, addressed to a wide audience. First of all, NBS solutions implemented in the Office of Project Coordination and City Revitalization will be promoted, i.e. natural playgrounds, eco-demonstrators, floating gardens, opening allotment gardens to residents. In the next stage, also rain gardens, flower meadows, etc.
- The need to implement the above activity was reported by ULG stakeholders due to the unequal degree of knowledge of these solutions among city officials, the lack of common definitions and technical knowledge regarding their application. The NBS Academy and Catalogue could create a brand under which, in the future, other departments and units could implement NBS promotion activities carried out in these units.
- Target groups for this activity are: representatives of municipal units and departments, members of the ULG, the District Councils. In the next stage, the activity can be extended to other target groups, e.g. residents, private investors, contractors.

## RISK

--> Completion of the Connecting Nature project may result in a lack of financial resources and human resources necessary to continue the task in the coming years. It is necessary to secure funds for implementation from other sources.



TASK	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	KEY PARTNERS	TIMESCALE	REQUIRED RESOURCES
Implementation of the "small scale action" - a pilot series of certain promotional activities concerning Natural playgrounds	BKPiRM	Recipients of the activity: ULG, Housing Estate Councils, municipal departments and units	June - October 2021	Coordinator External expert (landscape architect)
On-merits and graphic preparation of the NBS Catalogue	BKPiRM	Approving entities: ULG, Housing Estate Councils, municipal departments and units	September - December 2021	Coordinator Specialists in the Connecting Nature project Graphic Designer
Implementation of workshops (or webinars) related to the promotion of 4 selected NBS solutions	BKPiRM	Approving entities: ULG, Housing Estate Councils, municipal departments and units	January 2019-December 2022	Coordinator Specialists in the Connecting Nature project Third-party Experts
Development and distribution of films promoting 4 selected NBS solutions	BKPiRM	Approving entities: ULG, Housing Estate Councils, municipal departments and units	January 2019-December 2022	Coordinator Specialists in the Connecting Nature project Third-party experts

# CHANGE YOUR BACKYARD



fot. Paulina Idczak



fot. Paulina Idczak

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE III.3

Education, information and inclusion of residents in activities carried out by the city

### LEAD ORGANISATION

Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office (BKPiRM), Poznań City Hall

### KEY PARTNERS

Local communities, district councils, municipal units, housing cooperatives, property owners, ZKZL, Botanical Garden, universities, educational units.

## RESULTS

1. activation and integration of residents around the improvement of the quality of the nearest, neighbourly spaces,
2. preparation of concepts / projects for the development of courtyards / neighbourhood spaces,
3. improvement of the quality of neighbourhood spaces, development, greening and beautification of courtyards.

### STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Municipal Revitalization Program for the City of Poznań

### RESOURCES AND ASSETS

Necessary financial resources per year, approx. PLN 25,000 for the implementation of the design and field stage (awards in the design competition) - municipal budget.

### TIMESCALE

Program realizowany corocznie od 2010

### STATUS

Continuation of the current program

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

The aim of the „Change your backyard action” is to activate and integrate local communities around the process of improving the quality of life in the city. The action initiates transformations of areas requiring public intervention to improve the condition of development and the quality of their aesthetics, so that they become attractive and friendly places to build and maintain good social relations.

The action is aimed at users, owners and managers of public and non-public areas (courtyards of multi-family residential buildings, fragments of squares, streets, housing estates), located within the limits of the historical districts.

The action consists of two stages:

1. designing, including two-day workshops, during which teams representing local communities with the help of specialists from various fields (architects, urban planners, specialists in greenery) look for ideas to develop their local spaces
2. field stage, which is an impulse for entire local community to work together, to improve the quality of the above-mentioned space, based on concepts or projects developed in the first stage.

## RISK

Insufficient activity and willingness to cooperate among the residents

TASK	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	KEY PARTNERS	TIMESCALE	REQUIRED RESOURCES
Recruitment of project teams from local communities (announcement on the municipal website)	BKPiRM	District councils, local partners of revitalisation	II quarter	Coordinator
Selection of kindergartens for the project	BKPiRM	Local communities, experts from different fields (architects, urbanists, landscape architects)	II quarter	Coordinator workshop moderator, experts from different fields (architects, urbanists, landscape architects) Own financial and human resources
Project implementation	BKPiRM	Project teams created from members of local community and experts	III - IV quarter	Own financial and human resources Input in-kind from local communities

*\* The description of the long-term task has been presented in an annual cycle*



## **Chapter 6.**

SMALL SCALE ACTION IN POZNAŃ



## CONTEXT

One of the goals defined by ULG and reflected in The Green Integrated Action Plan for Poznań is increasing awareness of possible nature-based solutions in the city, among different target groups: decision makers, private and public investors, public institutions (i.e. universities, schools, cultural institutions), municipal departments and units, architects and contractors, NGOs and citizens.

This will imply three types of actions included in the IAP: education activities, promotion and information (including visualisation system), networking and enhancing cooperation.

We propose our Small Scale Actions to be the first small step in this process, starting with a series of educational and promotional trainings and webinars, accompanied by information materials. These trainings will feed on the NBS already implemented in Poznań, on a limited scale, which we would like to expand also to public space.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SMALL SCALE ACTION

The idea of SSA was a cycle of 3-4 trainings (webinars, workshops) stimulating implementation of nature-based solutions in the city, accompanied by information and promotion materials.

Thematic scope: natural and inclusive playgrounds in the public space, ecological demonstrators (small-scale installations for eco-education) and open gardens.

The cycle of trainings was planned to refer to three phases important for NBS implementation: planning, delivery and stewardship and address different target groups mentioned in the table below.

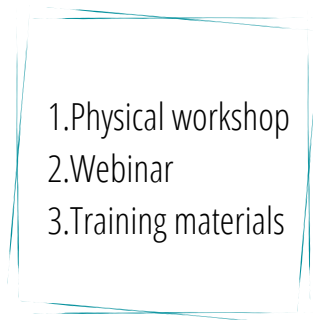
WORKSHOP	TARGET GROUP	NBS PHASE	TIME & FORMAT
Concept of natural playgrounds in public space	ULG Poznań	Planning & implementing	Workshop, Café Misja, Poznań, 25th February 2020
Concept of natural and inclusive playgrounds	Decision makers, architects and landscape designers, universities	Planning	Online webinar during Connecting Nature Enterprise Summit in Poznań 30th June 2021
Concept and implementation of natural and inclusive playgrounds	District councils Municipality units(educational, cultural and related to greenery) NGOs, local leaders	Planning & implementing	Video and technical information prepared by landscape architect. July-August 2021, distributed September-November 2021 and May 2022
1. Implementing natural playgrounds and eco-demonstrators (services and products) 2. Natural playgrounds and open gardens – cross sectoral cooperation	Private companies (contractors), NGOs, local leaders, Local Initiative Centres, allotment gardens boards, school directors NGOs (services providers)	Implementing & stewardship	Moderated webinar September-October 2021 Postponed (or cancelled) to January-February 2022 due to pandemic situation influencing contractors and operation of open garden

## COURSE OF TRAININGS AND THEIR IMPACT

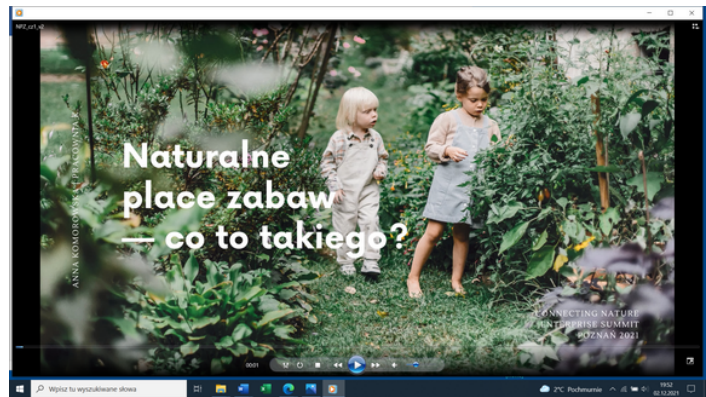
First workshop in February 2020 was a pilot one. It was organised in informal place but very close to Poznań City Hall. It was dedicated to Poznań ULG members and was conducted by Anna Komorowska from Pracownia K., author of concepts of natural playgrounds in Poznań's kindergartens. Basing on informal feedback from the ULG group, after the workshop, the scope of survey for next trainings was prepared.

Pandemic situation was important reason to not only conduct a cycle of trainings but also experiments with different forms of it and test their impact.

## THE FOLLOWING FORMS WERE PLANNED TO BE TESTED:



(video and technical sheet) to be sent to selected receivers or on request



**First option** gave the most vivid and direct positive feedback on natural playground training, although feedback was informal, not structured. Questions to trainer were answered on spot and possible was prototyping of greenspace in micro-scale. In workshop took part 22 persons from 8 departments and units of municipality (members of ULG). 3 hours gave sufficient time for theory, inspiration, prototyping exercise and Q&A.

The form of the workshop also increased the chance of future cooperation between participants representing different municipal units and influenced the solutions currently appearing in the city.

For **a second form**, a webinar, was undertaken a survey during online training on 30th June 2021, due to measure its impact.

The webinar gave access to bigger publicity- in total 78 participants, who spent in average 49 minutes on webinar lasting 75 minutes. On-line training was shorter than physical one and limited to theory, inspirations and Q&A. There was no possibilities of prototyping.

The advantage in this case was a number of participants-78 and possibilities of networking people representing different sectors: entrepreneurs (e.g. architects) -21.7% of participants, public sector-decision-makers -4.3%, public sector – employees-43.5%, NGOs and local initiatives-13.0%, academic sector (employees, students) -13.0%, other-4.3%. Additionally, online polls were easy to conduct. The webinar was conducted in Polish, but it was also possible to automatically translate into English.

Disadvantage of this form was time spent on the workshop, as not everybody stayed to the end. Lower was also willingness to ask questions to speaker or any interactions were less intensive then during physical meeting.

Polls during webinars showed great interest in the concept of natural playgrounds-79% of respondents was interested in this form of nature-based solution: almost 39% participants saw the possibility of using this concept in their activities, 21% was planning it and also 21 % already was implementing/implemented natural playgrounds. About 10% was not interested and another 10% needed more information.

The majority of participants who filled the poll (88%) was satisfied with training, confirming that it gave answers on their questions. Less than 12% answered that training partially clarified their doubts.

Final question concerned the form of potential new training on natural playgrounds. For 47% live training was the best option and 40% chose webinar. More then 13 % respondents was interesting in information materials. There was no vote for statement: I am not interested.

Basing on mentioned questions the survey for receivers of sent materials will be prepared in coming weeks. The results will replenish information about small scale action in the Green Integrated Plan for Poznań.

The **third case** was preparation and distribution of dedicated information materials in July-November 2021 and May 2022, containing:

- video (instructional),
- technical sheet,
- textbook "Kindergarten garden. Guidebook".



Target groups for this form of training were: ULG members, departments of the city hall and municipal units, Poznań educational institutions, housing estate councils and cultural institutions. The English version of the guidebook was also provided to European cities cooperating with Poznań as part of EU projects.

Sending a package of dedicated materials allowed us to reach the largest group of recipients. This form makes it possible to read the materials at a convenient time for the recipient, but it is associated with the lack of direct contact with the leading expert and the possibility of answering questions and doubts. The most difficult thing is also to measure the effectiveness of such training and the readiness to implement similar activities. This form is most effective in the case of institutions or people actively looking for specific solutions for playgrounds, due to the access to practical information.

Due to limited possibilities to operate in Open Garden in one of Poznań kindergartens, during COVID-19 restrictions, it was impossible to organise effective training on stewardship phase, strongly linked with Open Garden concept, till the beginning of year 2022. However, small elements of the concept were presented together with other issues of implementation phase for natural playgrounds.

In addition to the direct effect of SSA, which was increasing awareness of the existing natural solutions in kindergarten gardens and public spaces, an additional benefit of Small Scale Action was to answer the question in what form it is worth continuing dissemination of other solutions supporting nature in the city. Therefore, we recommend using all proposed solutions interchangeably or jointly, due to the benefits that each form brings.

The growing importance of remote work nowadays also affects the form of training. For this reason, webinars and electronic materials, easily accessible to a wider audience, will remain an indispensable form of training. However, the benefits of traditional, physical workshops have increased in value during the pandemic, compared to online forms, what was connected with a kind of fatigue with increase of general number of different online meetings. The concept of designing natural playgrounds in public space, communicated in a stationary form, had also a direct impact on the creation of new natural spaces in the city.

The experience related to the use of various forms of training will be used as part of the "NBS Academy and NBS Catalogue". This activity is in the process of implementation by the Interdisciplinary Projects Unit of the Project Coordination and Urban Regeneration Office. Experiences from the SSA will support the process of raising awareness of specific nature-based solutions. Part of this process is issuing NBS catalogue, printed and online publication under the name "Solutions supporting nature in the city. Guidebook and Inspirations". The publication aims at presenting the wide range of nature-based solutions available for urban environments.

# **CHAPTER 7.**

## FUNDING SCHEME



## POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF FINANCING

The sources of financing for urban nature-based solutions can be identified mainly in public funds. It results from the competences of cities in the field of green and blue infrastructure management and the availability of EU funds financing both, environmental investments and activities increasing environmental awareness. However, it is worth paying attention to the increasing share of funds from private sources - mainly as part of corporate social responsibility policies, but also from grassroots initiatives of residents. In some European cities, crowdfunding also appears as an alternative source of financing for nature in the city. Alternative sources of financing often require the development of new procedures enabling their application in public institutions. Also, not all forms of financing will be available to the city administration.

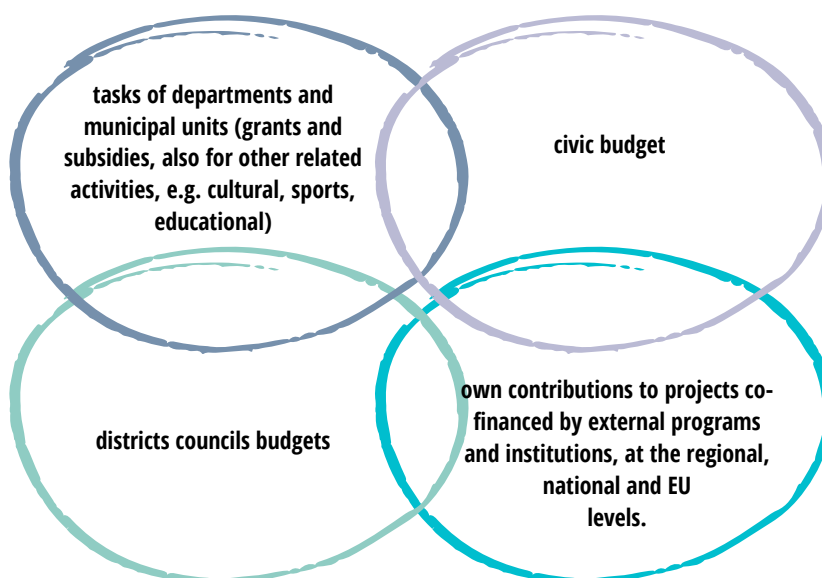
The information below shows the breakdown of available sources of financing for the city administration, but not only, according to the level of their availability or distribution.

## MUNICIPAL LEVEL

### MUNICIPAL BUDGET

The obligatory competences of the City concerning municipality greenery management are financed by municipal budget. Therefore, the budget of City of Poznań is indicated by the Poznań URBACT Local Group members, as one of the main sources of financing activities, proposed for the Integrated Action Plan.

These funds are distributed as part of:



### POZNAŃ CIVIC BUDGET

The aforementioned civic budget, and in the case of Poznań - the Poznań Civic Budget (PBO) combines two aspects - the availability of public funds at the local level and the grassroots initiative of residents who submit projects and vote for selected budget items. In 2020, to the Poznań Civic Budget, participatory budgeting, where citizens make decisions on allocation of part of municipal budget, the Green Budget part was introduced. The Green Budget is dedicated to development of public green areas by creating new green facilities or renewing infrastructure, in compliance with the applicable study of conditions and directions of spatial development for the City of Poznań and local spatial development regulations.

Criteria for the Green Budget projects are:

1. the percentage share of biologically active for new facilities is established, respectively, in the amount of more than 90%,
2. green objects for the Green Budget should be understood as: parks, lawns / squares, rain gardens, automatic irrigation systems, bioretention passages, "flower meadows", flowerbeds, perennials, flower beds, avenues of trees, "parks of one tree", unconventional solutions based on patterns.



## LOCAL LEVEL

For last several years has increased the number of companies' grants (e.g. banks) and regrating of non- governmental organizations, supporting the implementation of nature-based solutions and other activities increasing biodiversity in the city, improving the quality of life of residents and strengthening the social aspect of activities in urban greenery.

Grants can be a tool for the statutory activities of companies and organizations, as well as an element of the corporate social responsibility policy. This policy can also take the form of voluntary activities for the benefit of nature, such as planting trees. At the local level, one of the newest concepts to support nature in the city is crowdfunding. It is a way of financing projects through a large number of small contributions from supporters of the proposed idea to finance.

Usually, fundraisers offer donors something in return for support - small gifts, items offered by sponsors supporting the campaign, etc. Poznań companies and organizations can also co-finance the implementation of nature-based solutions and elements of blue&green infrastructure fostering the quality of life of residents as part of internal policies of companies related to social responsibility. As part of the implementation of the Health & Greenspace and Connecting Nature (Horizon 2020) projects, examples and models of cross-sector cooperation are being developed, as well as intermediation between companies, organizations and units competent in introducing specific elements of blue&green infrastructure.

## REGIONAL LEVEL

At the regional level, it is possible to obtain funds from regional centers of government institutions. Such an example is the Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management in Poznań.

The main task of regional funds in Poland is to finance investment and non-investment projects in the field of environmental protection and water management in order to implement the principle of sustainable development. It also supports environmental education, research and publications promoting nature conservation.

THE FORMS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT ARE:

1. loans,
2. subsidies,
3. transferring funds to state budgetary units,
4. interest rate subsidies for bank loans and borrowings (for entrepreneurs).

THE REGIONAL FUND HAS A DIVERSIFIED FINANCIAL OFFER ADAPTED TO DIFFERENT GROUPS OF RECIPIENTS AND CURRENT PRIORITIES:

1. physical people,
2. units of local government and other entities,
3. State Budget Units.

## NATIONAL LEVEL

### EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL FUNDS IN POLAND

Projects that are in line with the European Green Deal will be financed from EU and national funds and distributed in the frame of national operational programs: European Funds for Infrastructure, Climate, Environment, European Funds for Modern Economy (FENG), and European Funds for Social Development.

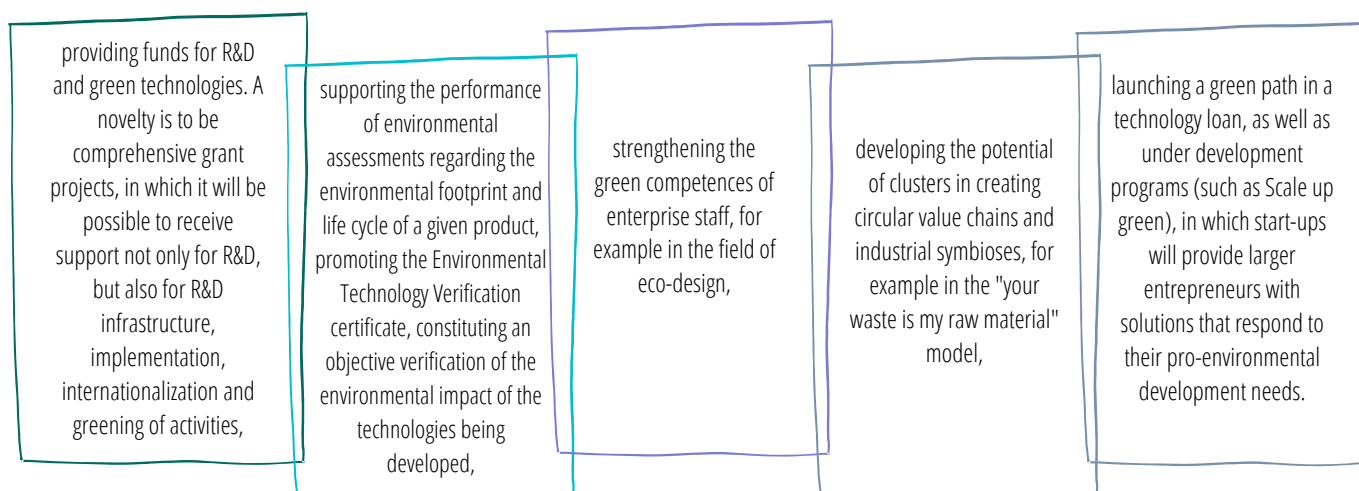
### **European Funds for Infrastructure, Climate, Environment (FENIKS)**

- the successor of the Infrastructure and Environment Program (POIiŚ). The program will contribute to the development of a low-emission economy, environmental protection as well as counteracting and adapting to climate change. FENIKS will also support transport investments and subsidize health protection and cultural heritage. The planned budget is: over EUR 25 billion.

### **European Funds for Modern Economy (FENG)**

- the program is a continuation of two previous programs: Innovative Economy 2007-2013 (POIG) and Smart Development 2014-2020 (POIR). FENG will support the implementation of research and development, innovative and projects that increase the competitiveness of the Polish economy. The program will be available to, among others entrepreneurs, institutions from the science sector, consortia of enterprises and business environment institutions, in particular innovation centres. The planned budget is approximately EUR 7.9 billion.

## EXAMPLES OF THE PLANNED ALLOCATION OF FUNDS



### European Funds for Infrastructure, Climate, Environment (FEnIKS)

European Funds for Social Development 2021-2027 (FERS) - successor to the Knowledge Education Development Program (POWER). The main areas of operation of FERS are: work, education, health and accessibility. The program will support projects in the field of: improving the situation of people on the labour market, increasing accessibility for people with special needs, providing childcare, improving the quality of education and developing competences, social integration, development of social services and the social economy, and health protection.

## THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA AND NORWAY FINANCIAL MECHANISMS

The new mechanism for financial contributions from the three partner countries (Iceland, the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Kingdom of Norway), distributed on national level in Poland, will be aimed at alleviating social and economic disparities in the European Economic Area in the period starting from 2022.

Currently, the last projects financed under the third edition of the EEA and Norway Grants 2014-2021 are being implemented. So far, each of the programs has been subordinated to a different operator. In the case of the Environment, Energy and Climate Change Program, the operator was the Ministry of Climate and Environment with the support of the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.

At the time of preparation of the Plan, there is no information about new programs available for public institutions for the next period. However, it can be expected that the Program aimed at activities for the environment will be continued in the subsequent periods of implementation of the funds.

## EUROPEAN LEVEL

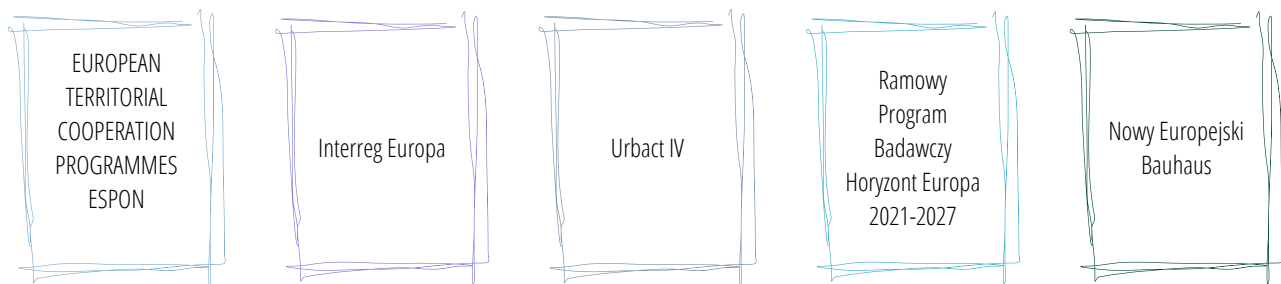
**The key objective here will be Objective 2 of the European Union's Cohesion Policy for 2021-2027, concerning a greener, low-carbon transition to a net-zero emissions economy.**

The priorities of the European Commission for the years 2021-2027 clearly indicate the potential of access to financial resources allocated for the implementation of green and blue infrastructure in cities.

Other priorities can also be linked to some aspects of green spaces in cities:

- *"a more competitive and smarter Europe" - new jobs,*
- *"a more social and inclusive Europe" - social aspects of greenery.*

Following programs can be sources of funding for various aspects of healthy green cities: ESPON, INTERREG EUROPE, URBACT IV). All of them are part of framework of the European Territorial Cooperation Programs.



## EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES ESPON

ESPON intends to support policy makers at all levels by providing territorial evidence and knowledge for policy responses. The focus being on strengthening the recovery and resilience of EU territories from the JUST living conditions and opportunities for all people in all places GREEN transition to climate-neutral economies TERRITORIAL Functional and place-based perspective provides territorial evidence to support stakeholders at all levels in achieving green transition to climate-neutral economies while ensuring at the same time just living conditions for all people in all places.

Current ESPON 2020 priority axes:

- Priority axis 1: Territorial evidence, transfer, observation, tools and coverage
- Priority Axis 2: Technical Assistance.

## Interreg Europe

In 2021-2027, Interreg will continue to support cross-border mobility, and efforts to develop environmental protection, emergency services, skilled jobs and access to public services for the next EU generation. The program aims to improve regional policy through capacity building. All five EU thematic priorities (Smart, Green, Connected, Social, Citizens, Governance) are open to cooperation projects.

The sixth topic opens up opportunities for cooperation on issues that improve management. The Interreg program received EUR 379 million from the European Regional Development Fund. Almost 90% will be allocated to interregional cooperation projects. The remaining amount is for technical assistance with program implementation and educational matters related to policy and management.

## Urbact IV

The URBACT programme is the European Territorial Cooperation programme aiming to foster sustainable integrated urban development in cities across Europe. It is an instrument of the Cohesion Policy, co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the 28 Member States, Norway & Switzerland. The program supports the sharing of knowledge and good practices between cities and their administrations. The program places particular emphasis on the creation of URBACT Local Groups, balancing the two levels of project and action implementation - international and local ones.

The thematic areas that are developed in the Programme are: physical urban development, environment, governance, inclusion and economy.



## HORIZON EUROPE 2021-2027

Horizon Europe is the 9th European Union Framework Programme for Research and Innovation. It is the biggest and most ambitious programme of its kind ever with a budget of over €95 billion.

The five defined missions are related to cancer, carbon- neutral cities, climate change, oceans and waters, and soil health. The missions will be an integral part of the Horizon Europe framework programme. The Horizon Europe strategic plan defines four key strategic orientations and in each green aspects can be found :

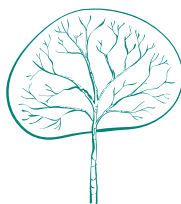
- Promoting an open strategic autonomy by leading the development of key digital, enabling and emerging technologies, sectors and value chains to accelerate and steer the digital and green transitions through human centred technologies and innovations.
- Restoring Europe's ecosystems and biodiversity, and managing sustainably natural resources to ensure food security and a clean and healthy environment.
- Making Europe the first digitally enabled circular, climate-neutral and sustainable economy through the transformation of its mobility, energy, construction and production systems.
- Creating a more resilient, inclusive and democratic European society, prepared and responsive to threats and disasters, addressing inequalities and providing high- quality health care, and empowering all citizens to act in the green and digital transitions.

From 3 pillars of Horizon Europe especially second one is interesting for the City as potential source of funding. The Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness pillar supports research relating to societal challenges and reinforces technological and industrial capacities through 6 clusters, where 3 of them seems to be the best option, according to challenges mentioned in the IAP:



**Cluster 1**

*Health,*



**Cluster 3**

*Climate, Energy and Mobility,*



**Cluster 6**

*Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources,  
Agriculture and Environment.*

## THE NEW EUROPEAN BAUHAUS

The New European Bauhaus initiative connects the European Green Deal to our living spaces.

The aim of the initiative is:

- Bring citizens, experts, businesses, and Institutions together and facilitate conversations about making tomorrow's living spaces more affordable and accessible.
- Mobilise designers, architects, engineers, scientists, students, and creative minds across disciplines to reimagine sustainable living in Europe and beyond.
- Strive to improve the quality of our living experience. It will highlight the value of simplicity, functionality, and circularity of materials without compromising the need for comfort and attractiveness in our daily lives.
- Provide financial support to innovative ideas and products through ad-hoc calls for proposals and through coordinated programs included in the Multi-Annual Financial Framework.