

Plateaus on the River Bosna

Project indicative: Z6.3
Project type: complex project
Project starting point: 0-5 y
Project ending point: 5-10 y
Estimated costs: n.d. (can vary depending on the final design complexity)



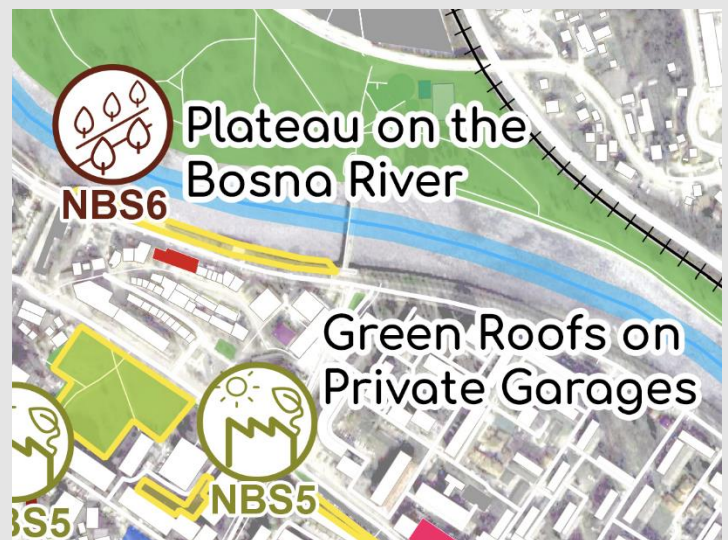
NBS 6

FC Zenica

Description of study area

The coverage of the Regulatory Plan "Alija Izetbegović Square" is 8.40 ha and includes the city centre. "Alija Izetbegović Square" has 1.955 inhabitants and a population density of 233 inhabitants/ha given the high collective high-rise housing buildings.

Total green area is 17,753 m² (1.77 ha), of which the park (recreational greenery) in front of the large residential complex occupies about 10,430 m² (1.04 ha), including the planned green roof on the underground garage. This area provides 9sqm/inhabitant of green space. The existing green areas need to be improved and enriched by planting new trees, and arranging greener pedestrian paths, urban furniture, and adequate lighting. With the planning of new facilities and the increase in the number of inhabitants, the existing greenery will not meet the minimum standards of green areas per capita. Therefore, it is necessary to plan the integration of greenery in all newly planned facilities (greening of roofs, facades, etc.)



Site challenges

- Adoption of Regulation plan
- Long period of implementation
- Construction challenges
- Potential pollution of river in construction phase

Local planning framework (urbanistic regulations) or relevant legislation

Area National legislation:

The Regulation plan for the area is work in progress as the Municipality has not updated the Urban plan for the entire city area.

The development of the new Urban plan has been initiated and is carried out by cantonal institutions (higher level of government). There is no local framework in place. Intervention is planned on the riverbank of river Bosna and permits are regulated by the Agency for the water area of the Sava River.

International legislation:

- European Landscape Convention
- "EU biodiversity strategy to 2020

Existing Situation



Photos existing situation. Source: Mirza Sikiric



Vision



Example: Vancouver Waterfront Park, PwL Partnership Landscape Architects /

Scenarios

Do-it-all (best-case)

Firstly, the Regulation plan for the City Centre must be adopted. The Municipality should allocate funds for the development of the preparatory documentation. The Agency for protection of the water area of river Sava needs to grant permit for construction on riverbanks for leisure areas, arranged on the river plateaus. After obtaining permits, the stakeholder engagement process will be initiated. Sufficient financing must be secured, supplemented by private or public funding. Foreseen outcome is the development of a green-blue corridor, functioning as a promenade and connecting users of the neighbourhood to the riverside by deploying sustainable practices of water management.

Do-something-meaningful

Develop project documentation for defined areas. Conduct a study to clearly define the complete biking route and necessary connections. Scan and secure sources of funding. A strong awareness raising campaign accompanying the initiative is recommended.

NBS intervention specificities

Typology of NBS6

Accessible green corridors Promenade - Leisure Green Corridor

Description of planned interventions

The waterfront development will create a public space for leisure activities, making the riverbanks accessible for the users of the area. About 3m wide and 500m long pedestrian and bicycle paths are already developed, with complementary multipurpose public spaces.

The design will take into consideration aesthetic components - scenery and perspectives. The area will make use of sustainable water management practices, while considering the valuable connections and visual relationships with the landscape. Terraces will be built to enhance interactions with the natural environment and create an identity.

Operational Objectives, Targets & Indicators

Operational Objectives for implementation

- Making the riverbank accessible for citizens by building sitting / hanging out area
- Providing easier river access in case of emergencies
- Implement sustainable water management practices.
- Public participatory process in assessing the landscape through field research by professionals in conjunction with residents.

Targets

- Develop 50m long terraces by the river (6 levels)
- Develop 300m² of public space.
- Develop connection to existing pedestrian and bicycle paths.

Development stages

0 – 5 years: adopt a regulatory plan that plans the construction of the plateau

5 – 10 years: conduct a public call for ideas, implement the winning design idea and establish permanent maintenance of the park

10 – 15 years: build the plateaus with new content for the citizens

Actions

1. Assessment of existing infrastructure and relevant documentation (national and international standards and guidelines)
2. Elaborate an Action Plan to describe the specific steps, activities, projects, responsibilities, timeframes, and financial resources for the implementation.
3. Obtain all the necessary permits, settle property related aspects.
4. Launch public call for ideas.
5. Begin the co-design process to assess the needs and requirements of relevant stakeholders and civil society.
6. Choose a design option.
7. Develop a maintenance plan.
8. implement solutions

Partners/Stakeholders

Beneficiaries

Municipality

Stakeholders

Service providers - developer & planning professionals, ecologist, contractor, hydrology/drainage expert, public agencies, or departments, maintenance of green infrastructure (e.g., landscaping or maintenance staff, fire and rescue services, planning and zoning departments), NGOs.

Users

Community residents, local business owners

Design requirements

Accessibility

Permeable pavement

Preliminary community survey:

- providing affordable trails (ramps or flat paths (max. 6% incline) to ensure barrier-free access
- integration of signposts for directing visitors to and through space,
- use of non-slip materials for walking surfaces to prevent sliding and falling accidents wet conditions,
- providing accessible sites for sitting and resting throughout the space, considering different needs and preferences (e.g., shadowed areas, sedentary with hand backrests),
- inclusion of toilets and fountains, and drinking fountains, handrails for safety and adjustable elements for different needs.

Landscaping

- Use of natural materials (stone or wood)
- Edge effect: local high diversity is supported where the edges of two ecosystems overlap and share resources, in this case land/water (along the perimeter of the water body - river Bosna)

Aesthetics/ambiance

- Develop terraces to the river

Using natural elements (plants, trees, and water characteristics to create an attractive and soothing environment), installing a seating area, use of lighting and other design elements to create a comfortable atmosphere day and night.

Security/safety

Adequate lighting for improving visibility and reducing risk of accidents or crime, security measures (surveillance camera or security staff)

Annexed functions and activities

Based on the community survey, the future use of the site has been chosen as a passive space (for resting, with aesthetic value), active recreation

Preliminary community survey:

- Pedestrian and bicycle paths
- Picnic areas and areas for cultural events were identified as priorities, after pedestrian and bicycle paths.

Adaptable public spaces (providing the possibility to organize different type of activities, for instance open air cinema, cultural events, markets, etc.)

Urban furniture and equipment

Benches and sitting spaces provide comfortable places for visitors, waste and recycling buckets, bicycle parking and supporting racks to support alternative transport methods and promote sustainability.

Sustainability/Maintenance

- regular maintenance (pruning, mulching and removal of weeds)
- Using materials that are durable and long -lasting, funeral of a maintenance plan (regular cleaning, pruning and re -planting as needed)

Infrastructure works

Other appropriate practices include infiltration trenches and subsurface infiltration and detention