

## Current status

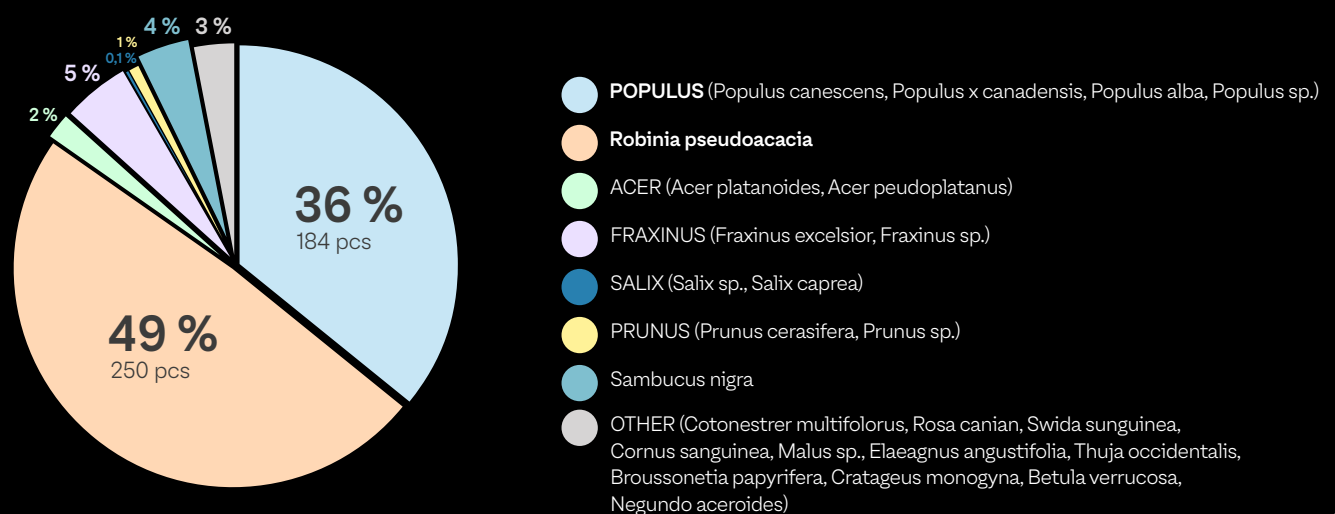
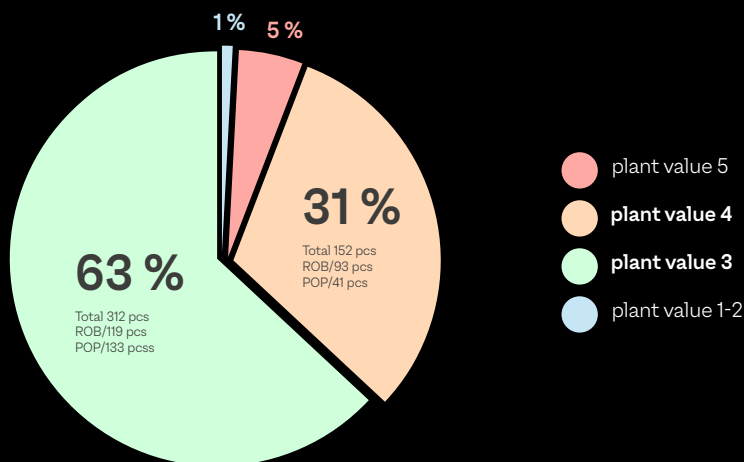
It is largely a spontaneously created area of greenery, which is a remnant of the original flood plains, family gardens and gardening colony.

**The area lacks the necessary transport and technical infrastructure and street furniture. The vegetation elements are largely deciduous trees** with a predominance of *Robinia pseudoacacia*.

In terms of the spatial arrangement of the site, there is a compact stand of trees in the northern part of the area. The southern half, on the other hand, is grassland with solitary individuals or groups of trees. There are also several areas with concrete panels – a reminder of the past use of the area.

The charts below highlight the fact that over 68 % of the trees are in the planting value category 3-5, indicating an average to below average value of existing vegetation.

### Graphs showing the representation of plant values and species composition



The long-term prospects of the area are severely compromised due to the condition of the greenery, its vitality and short lifespan of the trees represented mainly by acacia and poplar. Unless remedial action is taken in the near future, the area is likely to become mainly grassland in the coming decades or an area of continuous acacia woodland. The second major finding is the low plant value of a large proportion of the trees, which can no longer be expected to last very long and will therefore soon be lost, which is very alarming. The prevailing inappropriate species composition only exacerbates this situation.

## Design idea

The planned park is located in an area where floodplain forests used to grow and where Danube tributaries and wetlands used to be. The design of the park builds on this fact and therefore measures have been **proposed that respect the nature of the original habitats, while responding to ongoing climate change and the specificities of the urban environment.** Parts that represent valuable remnants of floodplain forest will be left almost without intervention and will form close-to-nature zones of the park and biodiversity centres at the same time. Trees that will have to be felled will be left in the park so that their wood can decompose naturally and invertebrates whose life cycle is linked to the wood of old and dead trees can continue to use them as their microhabitat. New small-scale wetlands with plants typical for the wetland habitats of the Danube region will be created in suitable places to serve amphibians, aquatic insects, and other animals. Within the park, trees and shrubs naturally belonging to floodplain forests, whether soft willow-poplar or hard oak-birch-ash, will be planted. The park will also include bird and bat boxes, as well as educational signs and observation points that will introduce residents to the floodplain forest habitat.

The proposed urban park design imaginatively divides the area into **three main zones.** In the south of the territory there is a **sports and game zone**, while in the north of the territory there is an **area of wild greenery with a natural character.** Between these areas there is a **quiet, transition zone.** The sports and play zone is characterised by the incorporation of sports facilities, dog enclosures and play and exercise elements and associated amenities into a park-like area with more intensively maintained vegetation elements. A combination of natural and man-made elements will ensure that all functions are well fulfilled while maintaining the natural character of the environment.

The counterpart is an area with nature-like elements which preserves and further develops the existing tranquil character of the site. By incorporating stormwater detention features and working with the terrain, it enhances the biodiversity of the area. In contrast to complete wilderness, footpaths in this area follow straight lines, allowing for passage through the ‚wilderness‘.

These areas of different content and character are separated by a transition zone with no distinct content, mainly intended for movement or quiet sitting. This zone ends at the South Square, which connects the transition zone and the sports and game area of the urban park via connected tree avenues.

**The urban park will contain a managed ‚wilderness‘.**

## Stormwater management

Stormwater management is an inherent part of any development and in the case of the downstream park area, **it is essential to create conditions to retain as much water as possible in the area,** slow it down and use it for surrounding vegetation and also for infiltration into the subsoil. The proposal envisages the retention of rainwater on the surface **by means of dry polders, wetlands or rain gardens,** and only afterwards allowing the excess water to be absorbed **by means of technical solutions.** Rainwater appearing on the surface after rainfall in the park area will bring a completely new experience and environment to the park and will also help the surrounding vegetation. At the same time, these areas will also serve as a compensatory measure resulting from the proposed geo-botanical survey.