



LANDSCAPE PARK TIVOLI, ROŽNIK AND ŠIŠKA HILL – LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

Section 中欧城市森林应对方案 This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 821242 1 TITLE OF CASE STUDY AREA: Landscape Park Tivoli, Rožnik and Šiška hill – Ljubljana, Slovenia 2 **INTRODUCTION** Landscape park Tivoli, Rožnik and Šiška hill is located in the City of Ljubljana, practically in the city centre itself. This nature protected area has a rich history of being a public urban park enhancing health and well-being of citizens and visitors. Mostly covered by forested area, the Landscape Park comprises a mosaic of different landcover types, forest, public urban park, agricultural land and wetlands, including two relatively big ponds. The recreation area is rich in biodiversity. The area was first protected in 1984, when the then local authorities designated the area a Natural Site of Special Interest in order to conserve numerous natural values and landscape diversity in the heart of an urban area. In 2015, the Municipality of Ljubljana drafted a new ordinance in order to conserve numerous natural values, extraordinary biodiversity, and the landscape diversity of the 3 **KEY FACTS AND FIGURES OF THE CASE STUDY AREA** Biogeographic region¹: Continental/Alpine Surface area: 459 ha Country: Slovenia Region/Province: Slovenia 4 LOCATION MAP(S) Ljubljana

¹ https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/biogeographical-regions-europe-3





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5	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY AND WEBSITE ADDRESS			
	The City of Ljubljana: https://www.ljubljana.si/en/			
	The Landscape Park Tivoli, Rožnik and Šiška hill: http://parktivolirozniksisenskihrib.si/			
6	LEAD ORGANISATIONS:			
	The City of Ljubljana			
i	JP VOKA SNAGA d.o.o. – the park management			
7	LOCAL CONTACT(S)			
	Andrej Verlič			
	JAVNO PODJETJE VODOVOD KANALIZACIJA SNAGA d.o.o.			
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8	PRINCIPLE UF-NBS (Urban Forests as Nature-Based Solutions) ACTION(S)			
8	Strong visual and landscape amenity			
	 Helps regulate the urban climate and has a mitigating effect on climate change Regulates urban air quality 			
	Intercepts rainfall and slows water run-off			
	Is a key element in nutrient cycling			
	A source of renewable produce			
	 Is a key setting for tourism, recreation, sports training, children's play and part of an active, healthy lifestyle 			
	Provides extensive health benefits			
	Provides connectivity and links important green areas together			
	1 Tovides connectivity and links important green areas together			
9	OTHER PRINCIPLE NBS ACTION(S) – non-UF			
9	City park			
10	LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS LIST ONLY			
10	Governing authorities: Municipality of Ljubljana, Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning			
	Associations: Fishing Associations Barje and Dolomiti, DOPPS - Birdlife Slovenia, Botanical Society of Slovenia,			
	The Slovenian association for bat research and conservation, Slovenian Butterfly Research and Conservation			
	Society, WWF Adria, Slovenian Society of Plant Biology, Societas herpetologica Slovenica, Biology Students			
	Association, Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects;			
	3. Citizens: Park users, land owners, property owners,			
	4. Municipalities: Municipality of Ljubljana			
	5. Public/private institutions: Public institutions: Office of Urban Planning; City counsellors; Municipalities of local			
	interest; University of Milan, University of Bari A. Moro; Private: Cariplo (bank) Foundation			
	6. Park planner and authorities: Planner: LP TRŠh Management Unit; Authorities: Dept. for protection of the			
	environment of MOL, Institute of RS for Nature Protection, steering committee;			
	7. Technicians for park maintenance/monitoring and to educate and support citizens: JP VOKA SNAGA d.o.o., Tisa			
	d.o.o. (arborists), forest and agricultural land owners			
11	UF-NBS FRAMEWORK			
	Dayles and Cardons (i.e. Jarge urban public next)			
	Parks and Gardens (i.e., large urban public park, amenity green spaces, local areas for play [LUP],			
	woodland play area, tree rows, hedges, species-rich meadows); Natural and semi-natural water bodies			
	and hydrographic networks (i.e., river corridor, lake			
	banks, pond); Choice of plants (i.e., indigenous tree			
	species, non-indigenous ornamental tree and plant			
	species) b. Integration			





c.	Network/connectivity		Connectivity is ensured by identifying transition
			zones between built-up urban and peri-urban are The Landscape Park is a part of a green belt system
d.	Multifunctionality		to ensure continuity within the ecological networ Multiple functions of green spaces are combined
u.	ivialitianctionality		water quality, biodiversity with the needs of the
			community (recreation, social activities,
			environmental education, areas for dogs), educat
			and research (research institutes and faculties), economic use of forest and agricultural land, cult
			institutions etc.
e.	Multi-scale		The park is protected through the national and lo municipal legislation and plans.
f.	Strategic planning		n/c
	processes		
g.	Inter- and		n/c
	transdisciplinary		
h.	Social cohesion and		n/c
	biocultural diversity		
i.	Governance	I. Project	Park manager is a public utility company, a part o
	arrangements	management	the local public holding. Both have dedicated
		structure.	directors. The Landscape Park unit is a part of the
			public space maintenance sector that has its owr head. The unit has 4 employees – head of the un
			(senior nature conservation councillor), nature
			conservation councillor, senior nature conservati
			consultant and nature conservation ranger. All fo
			are authorised nature conservation rangers, a mi
			offence authority entitled by the Ministry for the environment and spatial planning.
		II. Local community	Local community may communicate directly to the
		engagement and the	park manager or to the City. There are some civil
		nature of their	societies that engage in dedicated activities in th
		engagement.	park (removing IAS, removing trash,)
		III. City-scale and/or	Park manager is a public utility company, a part of
		region-wide	the local public holding. It has his initiating and
		governance for the	supervising body at the City of Ljubljana and professional supervision by the Institute of Repu
		project and/or UF- NBS (city and	of Slovenia for Nature Conservation. Moreover, t
		regional	park has a formal supervision and steering body
		stakeholders and	representatives of private land owners, a NGO th
		character of their	works in public interest, the Ministry for the
		engagement)	Environment and Spatial Planning, the Slovenian
			Forest Service, the Institute of Republic of Sloven for Nature Conservation and the City of Ljubljana
		IV. National and	As a local protected area we are a part of the
		international	National System for Nature Conservation. Thus t
		governance context	main national stakeholders are the Institute of
		(national and	Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation and
		international	Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Plannin Internationally, the park authority is a member o
		stakeholders and character of their	Parc Dinarides, Europark and Interpret Europe,
		character of their	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		engagement)	employees are involved in several other internati





		V. Other (specify)	n/a
j.	Institutional frameworks	I. Project staff responsibilities.	 The LP TRŠH NC unit at public utility company JP VOKA SNAGA d.o.o. – performing protective, professional, supervisory and management tasks in the Tivoli, Rožnik and Šišenski hrib Nature Park Head of the unit (senior NC councillor) – responsible for professional tasks of the unit, the management plan, organization of the work, yearly planning, a minor offence authority, etc. NC councillor – responsible for communication and PR, project management, unit's administration, a minor offence authority, etc. Senior NC consultant – responsible for biological database, biological field work, reports and monitoring, a minor offence authority, etc. NC ranger – 70-80% of the time in the field, responsible for park surveillance, monitoring of valuable natural assets, biodiversity and landscape diversity, guiding, forest pedagogy, a minor offence authority, etc.
н		II. Project Management Committee (Y/N) if Y.	n/c
		III. Frameworks above the project that exert influence on the project and/or UF-NBS e.g. Municipality, National Forestry Department.	The park's management plan needs to be respected by the forest management plans, spatial planning, etc. The Nature Conservation act is the umbrella act.
н		IV. Private companies that work on behalf of/or are embedded within the project.	Tisa d.o.o. – arborists and forestry
		V. Trade representative organisations that are involved in the project	n/a
		VI. Regulatory frameworks that the project operates within (i.e. bylaws, municipal laws, national laws, licences and leases, partnership agreements etc) VII. Other (specify)	 Nature Conservation act Ordinance on the Tivoli, Rožnik and Šiška Hill Landscape Park (Official Gazette of RS, no. 78/15) Ordinance on the Management Concession for the Tivoli, Rožnik and Šiška Hill Landscape Park (Official Gazette of RS, no. 1/17) Provisional Management Guidelines for the Management of the Tivoli, Rožnik and Šiška Hill Landscape Park





k.	Economic		n/a
	frameworks	I. Community fundraising	ii/a
		II. Project delivered services and monies raised by project	In order to achieve the conservation objectives of the nature park, the following nature conservation tasks are carried out: 1. Efforts for the conservation and restoration of land use, the implementation of activities and interventions in the area that protect natural assets, preserve biodiversity and landscape diversity; 2. Conservation and restoration of the state of nature, which ensures a favourable situation concerning plant and animal species, their habitats and habitat types; 3. Conservation of mosaic landscapes typical for the nature park; 4. Preventing the spread and removal of non-native species, especially invasive plant and animal species; 5. Performing conservation measures relating to plant and animal species, their habitats and habitat types; 6. Other tasks that protect natural assets and preserve biodiversity and landscape diversity in accordance with the management plan.
		III. City, regional general funds	City budget to cover the cost of the salaries to carry out the yearly programme.
		IV. Special funds e.g. National Lottery, Challenge funds	n/a
		V. National government funds	n/a
		VI. Private sector investment	Corporate social responsibility
		VII. International funds e.g. European Union structural funds, LIFE + etc.	Y – project funds – grant of the Parks Dinarides (WWF)
		VIII. Other (specify)	n/a
I.	Sino/European comparative relevance		n/a
m.	. UF-NBS valorisation		n/a
n.	Procurement of UF-NBS		n/a
p.	Ecosystem services (list the three most important services being provided in no more than 50 words)		n/a
q.	Renaturing		n/a