



Grünzug Pleisenbach

Chemnitz, Germany

Max Krombholz
Sarah Arnold

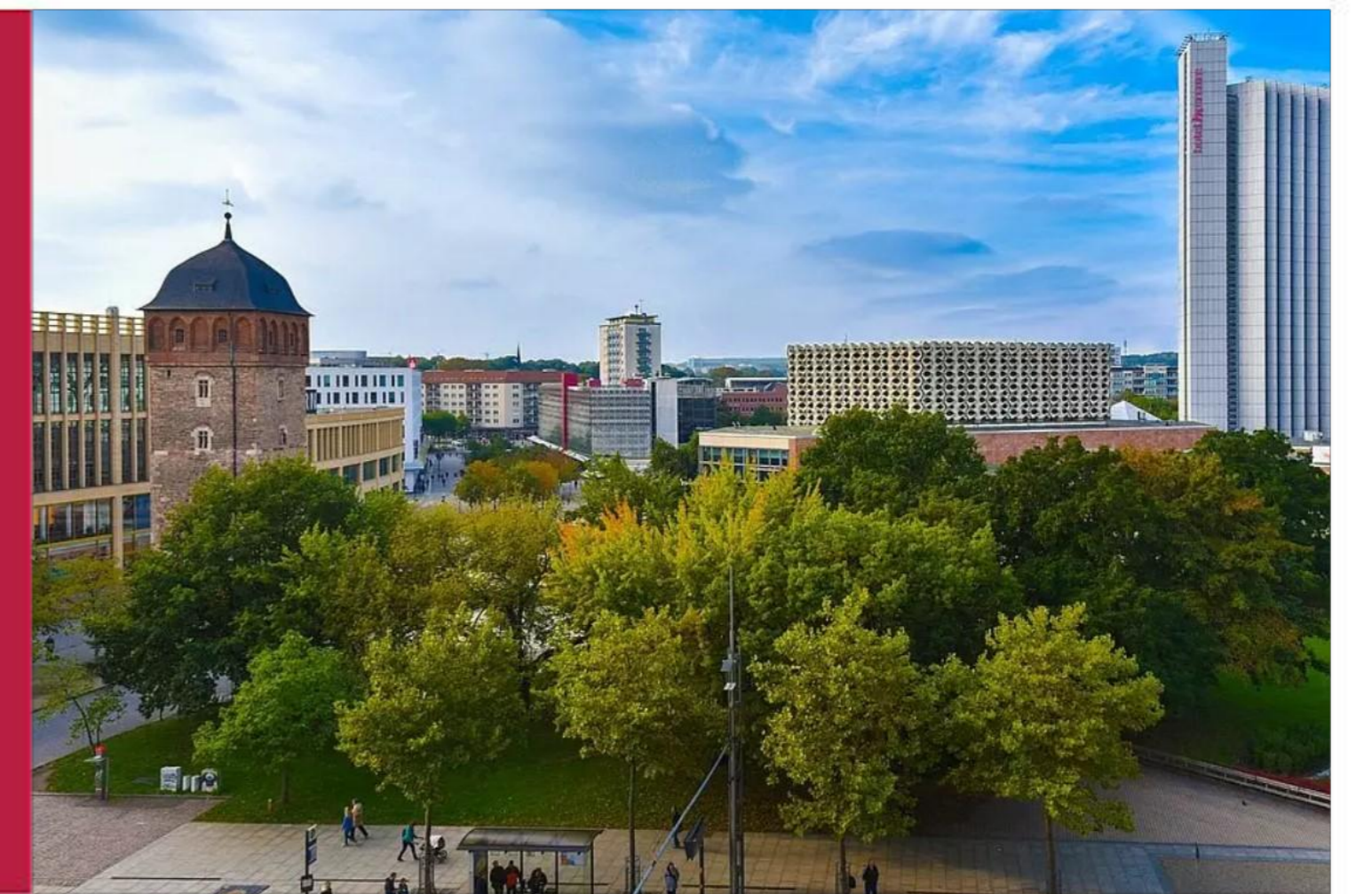
Background

MAIN CHALLENGES:

- The old coal train station and its remaining tracks acted like a barrier between the neighbourhoods and a deficit of green spaces was identified in the area. Furthermore the contaminated sites and the artificial creek embedment did not support biodiversity and a climate resilient neighbourhood.

CITY PROFILE

- Population of 250.945 / 221,03 km²
- 297 above sea level; at the foothills of the ore-mountains in Saxony, located in the east of Germany



Approach



What is being done?

- Revitalization of an old coal train station including it's creek into a neighbourhood-park, housing and a bicycle track.
- The newly created bicycle track along the old train tracks connects the urban areas of Chemnitz with the outskirts and beyond.
- The revitalization of the overbuild and straightened creek as well as the creation of the Pleisenpark are examples for NbS in the project.

What was the starting point?

- Project idea: 2016
- Funding area concept: 2017
- Planning and approval phase: 2018 – 2023
- Construction: 2023 - 2027



Methodology



What tools, instruments, or methodologies were used or developed?

- A regular specialist planning was used.
- We had to obey the standard and legally prescribed processes in the approval procedure.
- Regular meetings of the project group consisting of all involved departments.

Who is leading? Who is engaged / partnering?

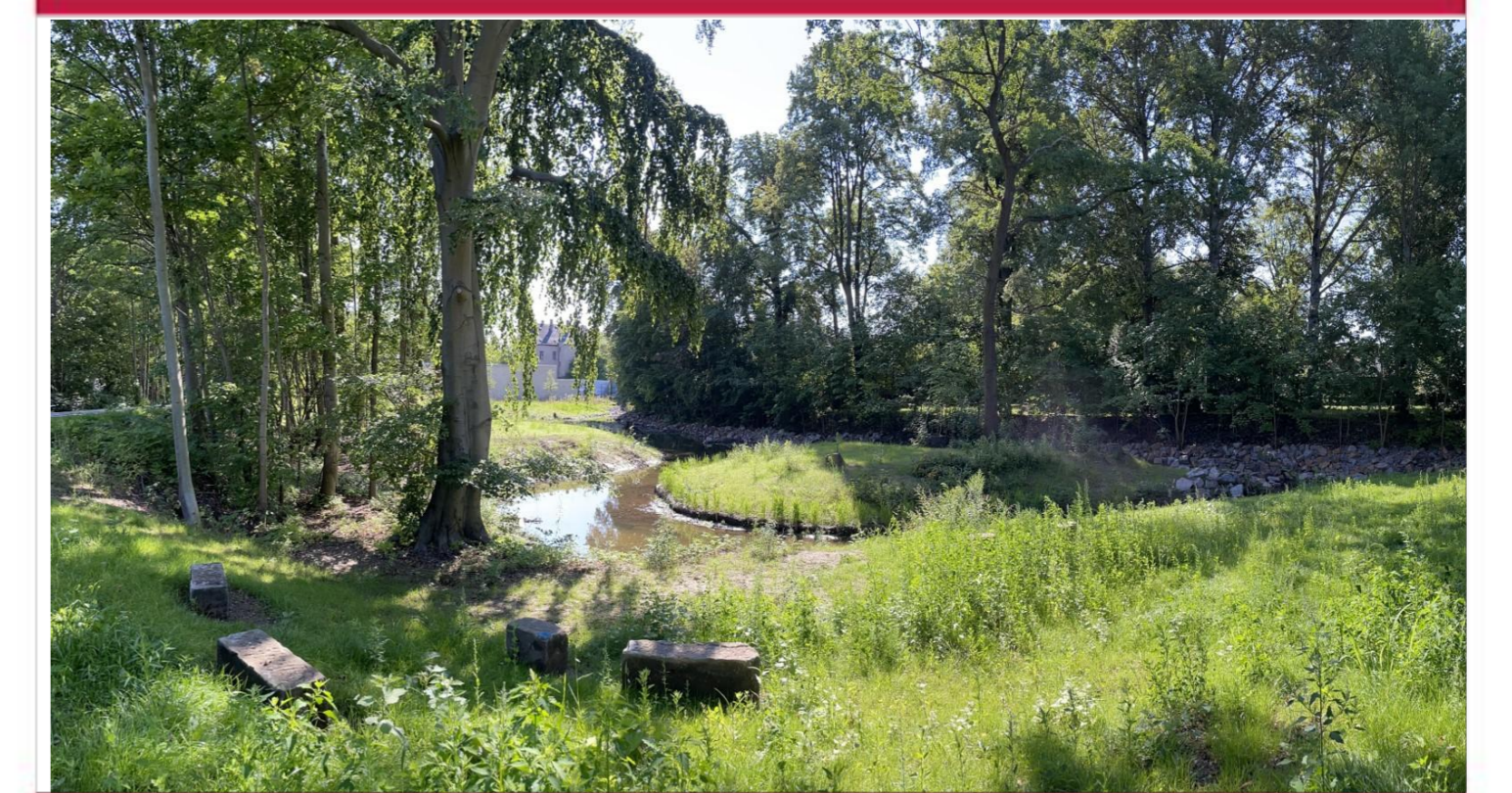
- Leading: Green Space Department (technical); City Planning Office (administrative)
- Engaged: different planning and engineering offices

How is the action funded? Who is contributing - financially and in-kind?

- The action is funded by different national and federal funding programs with a total volume of 17 million €.



Outcome



What was achieved?

- People: Recreational area, low-barrier and inclusive natural space, supra-regional networking of regions via the cycle path
- Nature: Watercourse renaturalisation, flood protection, species-rich natural areas, development of typical local flora and fauna, climate protection, climate adaptation and cold air corridor

Next steps

- Construction is expected to last until 2027 and beyond.
- Possible replication of the watercourse renaturalisation for the Gablenzbach.

Lessons learned

- **Elements for success:** -Generous funding provided by the federal state and the federal government and close cooperation with the funding body have ensured the success of the project over all hurdles to date. -Land acquisition from Deutsche Bahn -Preparation of a development plan as the basis for reallocation procedures -Early involvement and close cooperation of the various specialist departments on many individual issues
- **Improved:** -Cooperation between the various specialist departments (it worked well in many places, but there was still room for improvement in others)
- **Inspire:** -Implementation process is very transferable to other municipalities and similar projects -Multifunctionality of the area is exceptional/exemplary