

An aerial photograph of a city landscape. In the foreground, there's a large green field with a dirt path. To the left, three tall, grey, hourglass-shaped structures stand in a row. Behind them is a dense forest. In the middle ground, there are several modern, multi-story buildings with glass facades. A highway with multiple lanes runs horizontally across the middle. To the right, a railway line curves through the landscape. The background shows a vast urban area with numerous buildings and green spaces, extending to the horizon under a clear sky.

# Planning for greening cities

Jonathan Cha, C4B, Paris 2022



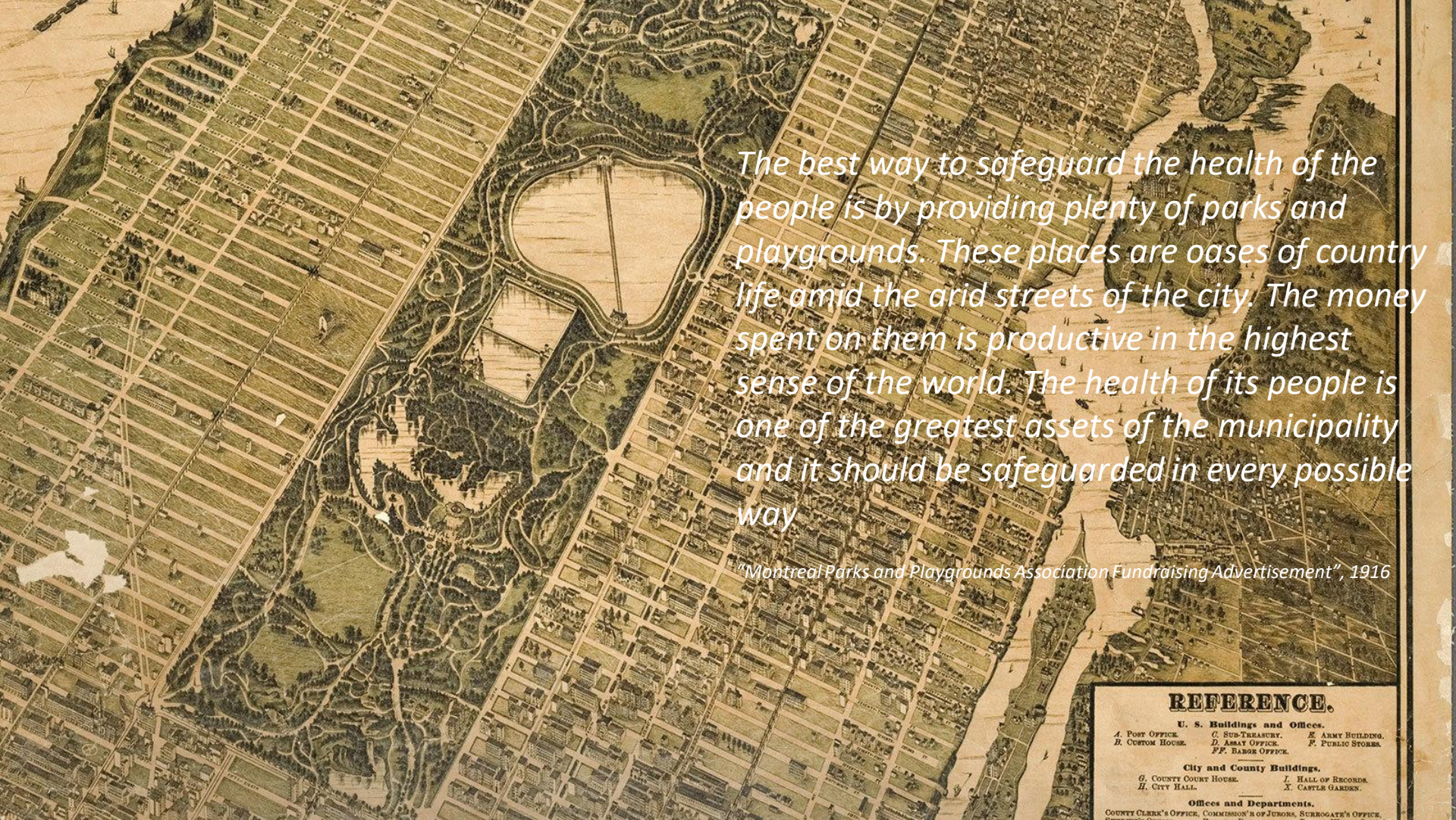
# La santé publique à l'origine de l'apparition du parc public urbain

*Practitioners such as John Claudius Loudon and later Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted defended parks as elements of health reform and remedies for the spread of disease, claiming that parks as "breathing places" compensated for the loss of contact with the countryside in the context of rapid industrialization and growth of cities.*



**The conception of the urban public park is centred on public health**





The best way to safeguard the health of the people is by providing plenty of parks and playgrounds. These places are oases of country life amid the arid streets of the city. The money spent on them is productive in the highest sense of the world. The health of its people is one of the greatest assets of the municipality and it should be safeguarded in every possible way

"Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association Fundraising Advertisement", 1916

### REFERENCE.

#### U. S. Buildings and Offices.

- |                  |                     |                   |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. POST OFFICE.  | C. SUB-TREASURY.    | E. ARMY BUILDING. |
| B. CUSTOM HOUSE. | D. ASSAY OFFICE.    | F. PUBLIC STORES. |
|                  | F.F. BARRER OFFICE. |                   |

#### City and County Buildings.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| G. COUNTY COURT HOUSE. | J. HALL OF RECORDS. |
| H. CITY HALL.          | X. CASTLE GARDEN.   |

#### Offices and Departments.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMISSIONER OF JUVENILE, SHERIFF'S OFFICE,



The park is dead. Long live the park !



*« There is absolutely no need for parks anymore, because all the 19th century problems have been solved and a new type of city has been created. The park and greenery have become worn-out clichés »*

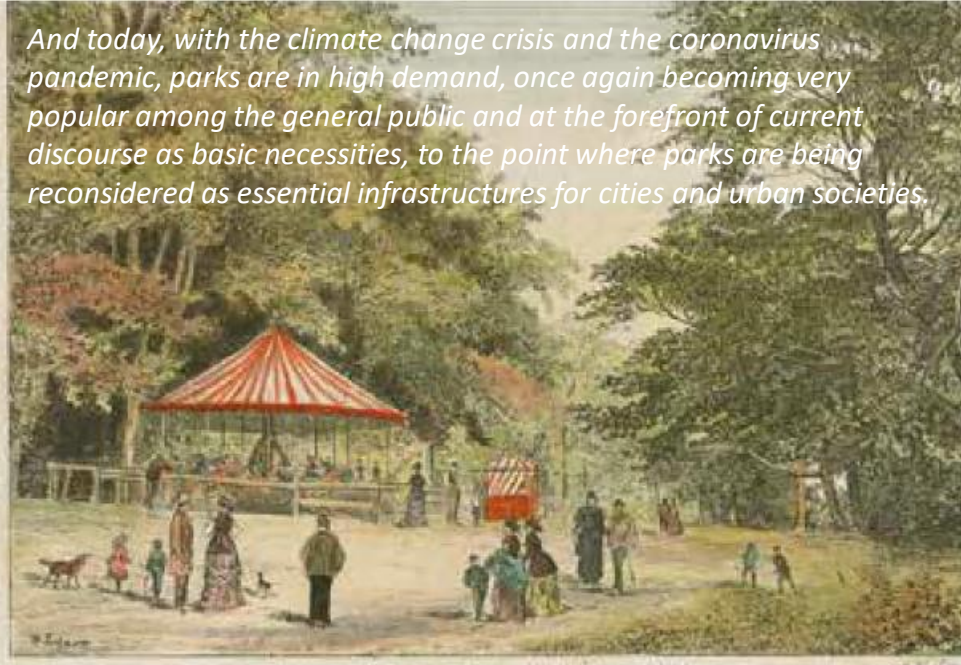
Adrian Geuze







*And today, with the climate change crisis and the coronavirus pandemic, parks are in high demand, once again becoming very popular among the general public and at the forefront of current discourse as basic necessities, to the point where parks are being reconsidered as essential infrastructures for cities and urban societies.*





# Les bienfaits de la nature et des parcs sur la santé publique



*The public health benefits of nature, parks and trees are now well documented and "forest baths" (Shinrin-yoku) are gaining popularity for their therapeutic effects.*



**The public health benefits of nature and parks**





*Today, we can ask ourselves the question, what value as a society do we place on nature in the city and more specifically on urban public parks?*



## COVID-19 and the increased demand for parks

*Green spaces are very important in urban areas and must be considered as a central element in urban planning*

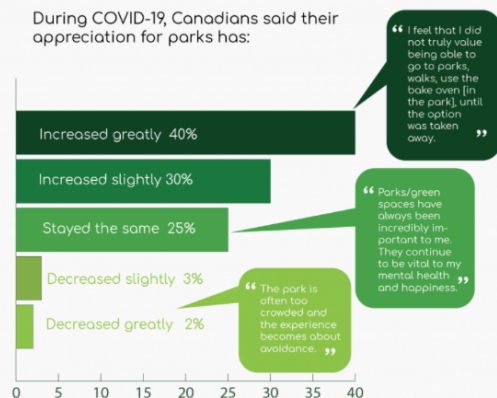


*The COVID-19 pandemic that swept the world in 2020 has profoundly altered our relationship to urban parks and green spaces. A survey of park departments in 51 Canadian cities conducted by Park People showed that during the pandemic, municipal decision-makers and the public developed a greater appreciation of parks and an appreciation that parks are even more vital to the mental and physical health and well-being of Canadians during this global health crisis.*



## Both municipal leaders and the public have developed a greater appreciation for parks during the pandemic.

- Almost three-quarters (70%) of Canadians said their appreciation for parks and green spaces has increased during COVID-19.
- 94% of cities indicated they've seen increased awareness among municipal leadership of the value of parks to public health and crisis resiliency during COVID-19.

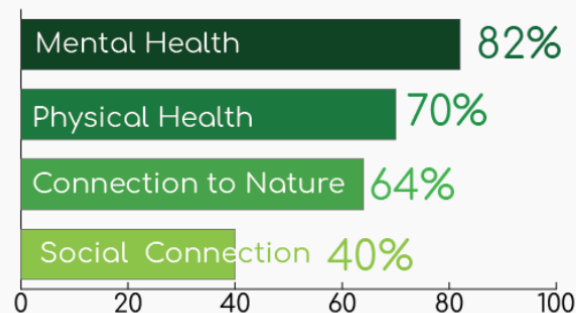


## Parks have become even more critical to Canadians' health and wellbeing during COVID-19

- 82% of Canadians said that parks have become more important to their mental health during COVID-19.
- Parks are having a significant impact on Canadians' social well-being—especially for those who live alone. While 38% of people who live with others said parks have become more important to their sense of social connection, this jumps to 47% for those who live alone. As one respondent wrote:

*"Living alone has meant that walks and outside visits are the only social contact I have had for 4 months. I would have been a mess without access to parks, ravines, trails, the waterfront, etc."*

### Canadians said parks have become more important to their:

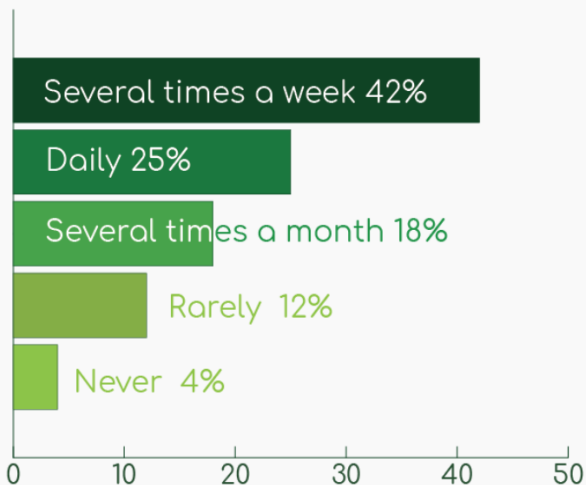




## Most Canadian cities have experienced increased park use during COVID-19

- Over half (55%) of cities said park use has increased during COVID-19.
- Almost two-thirds of Canadians report they have been visiting parks at least several times a week.

During physical distancing, Canadians have been visiting parks:



## Canadians would like more access to public space, nature, and outdoor programming as part of COVID-19 recovery

The top-ranked changes Canadians would like to see as we move forward with COVID-19 recovery are:

- Closure of roads/streets to open up public spaces for pedestrians (53%)
- More opportunities to experience wild/natural spaces in parks (53%)
- Moving indoor events and activities outdoors into parks to better allow for physical distancing (e.g. recreation/fitness classes, arts/culture events, social gatherings) (51%)
- More washrooms in parks (50%).

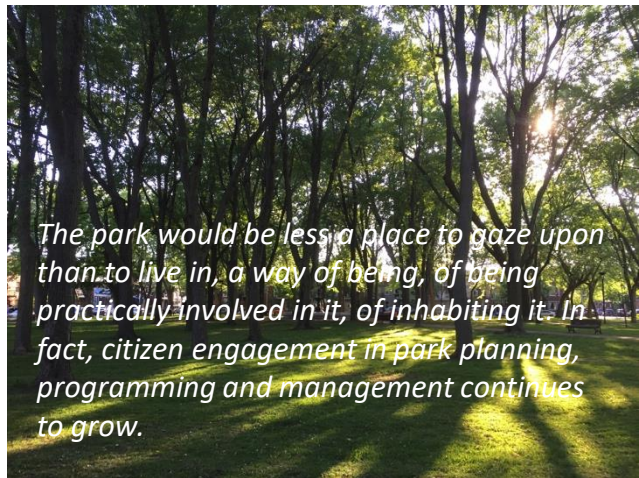
## While 87% of Canadians support increased spending on parks, park budgets are facing insecurity

- 57% of cities reported COVID-19 is likely to have a negative impact on park budgets within the next year.
- 50% of cities indicated they are already experiencing reductions in staffing levels for park maintenance/operations as a key challenge during COVID-19. About these budget cuts, one city staff wrote:

*"It is interesting that park use has been so well received by the public, yet to manage our economic realities, parks operations have been the first and largest target areas."*



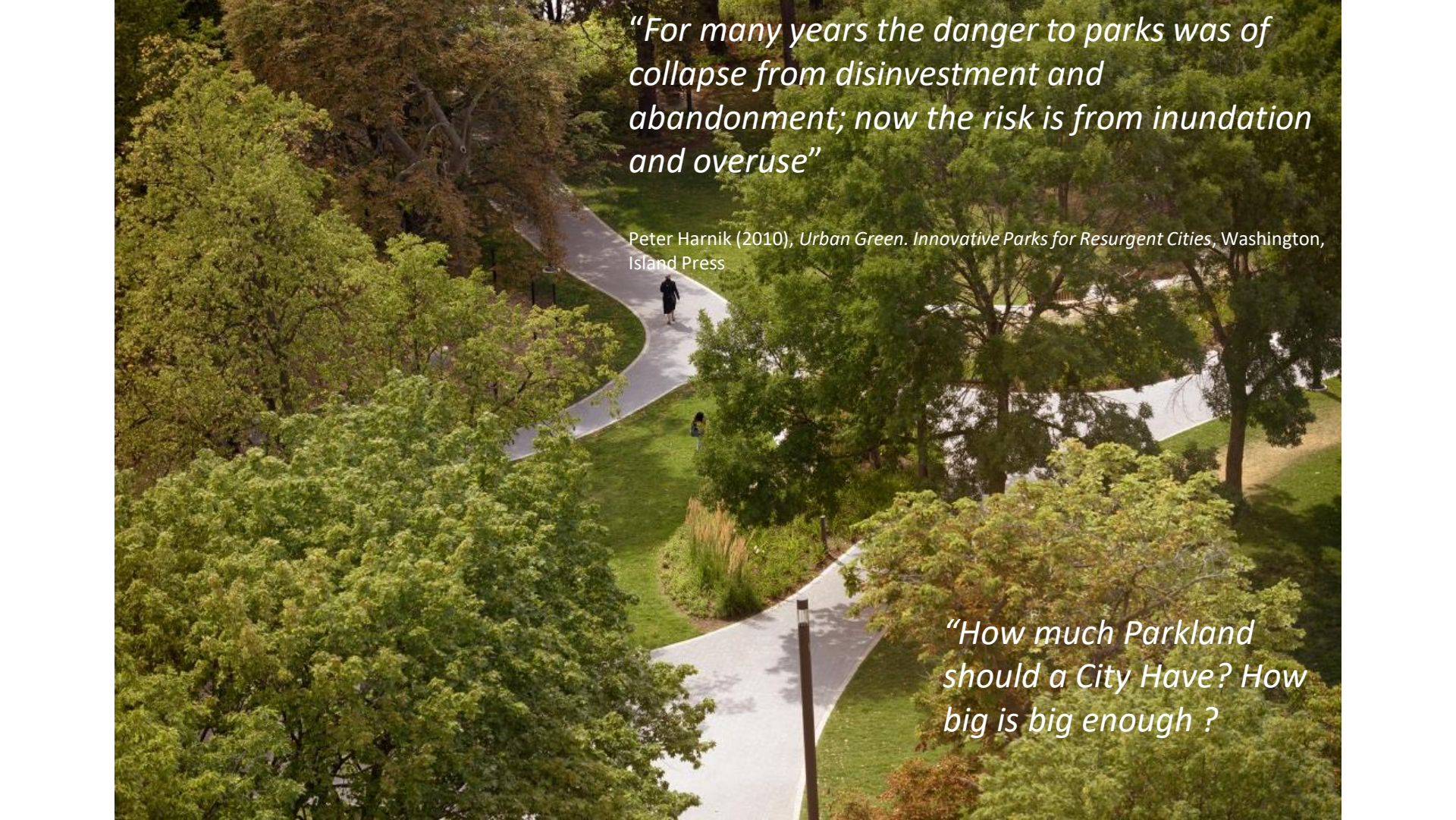
# Les parcs publics urbains et leur nécessité dans la ville



*The park would be less a place to gaze upon than to live in, a way of being, of being practically involved in it, of inhabiting it. In fact, citizen engagement in park planning, programming and management continues to grow.*

## Urban public parks and their need in the city



An aerial photograph of a park featuring a light-colored, winding paved path that curves through a dense forest of green trees. A few people are visible walking on the path. The image is used as a background for text overlays.

*“For many years the danger to parks was of collapse from disinvestment and abandonment; now the risk is from inundation and overuse”*

Peter Harnik (2010), *Urban Green. Innovative Parks for Resurgent Cities*, Washington, Island Press

*“How much Parkland should a City Have? How big is big enough ?*



*To see vegetation, water and other people,  
while hearing birdsong and being exposed  
to the weather, it gives an impression of  
being in the great outdoors, but in a city.*

James Corner

*It's not just the physical nature of being outdoors, but the healing  
effects of nature in a way that is more profound*

Marion Weiss et Michael Manfredi







*"We do not expect other public infrastructures – roads, water, sewers – to pay their own way, even if we do charge user fees for them. But user fees in the case of public parks compound the problem of unequal access to recreational and open space opportunities"*

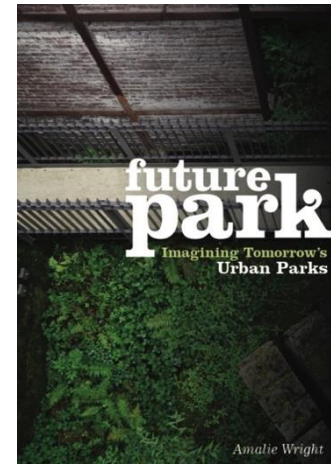
John Beardsley, « Conflict and Erosion : The Contemporary Public Life of Large Parks » in Julia Czerniak et George Hargreaves (2007), *Large Parks*, New York, Princeton Architectural Press., p. 199-213





# Contemporary Challenges for Large Urban Parks

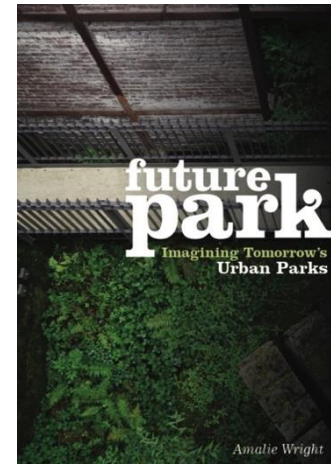
- Variety of needs and constituencies
- Evolving functions and needs
- Hosting major events
- Climate change
- Rainwater management resilience
- Wide variety of landscapes
- Complex and dynamic systems
- Ecological and cultural value
- Collective Identity





# Contemporary Challenges for Large Urban Parks

- Funding
- Governance
- Year-round programming
- Increased demand since the pandemic
- Infrastructure obsolescence
- Environmental and Social Justice
- Equity, Inclusion and Diversity
- Reconciliation





*« Large parks today must deal with huge and multifarious constituencies comprised of many contradictory and opposing parties, often steered by complicated and conservative bureaucracies »*

James Corner in Julia Czerniak et George Hargreaves (2007), *Large Parks*, New York, Prince Architectural Press, p. 14.





**New landscapes matrix**









Parc du Sausset, Aulnay-sous-Bois et Villépinte





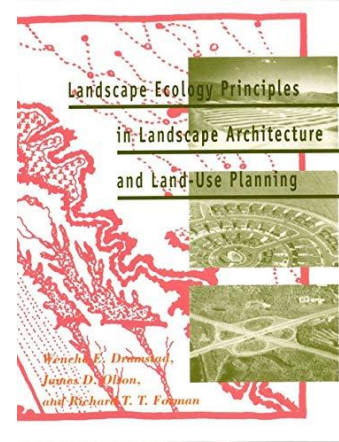
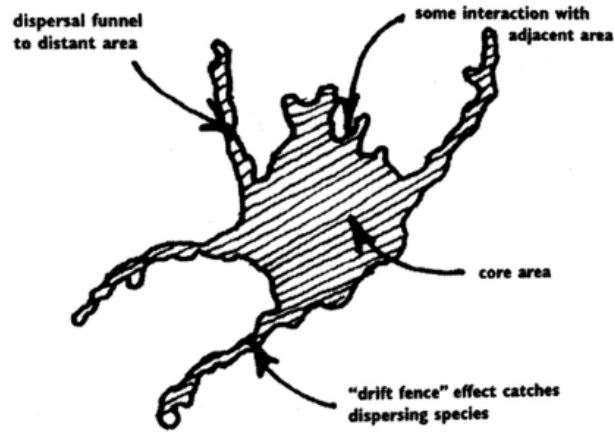
Parc du Sausset, Aulnay-sous-Bois et Villepinte







# « Ideal patch park shape »

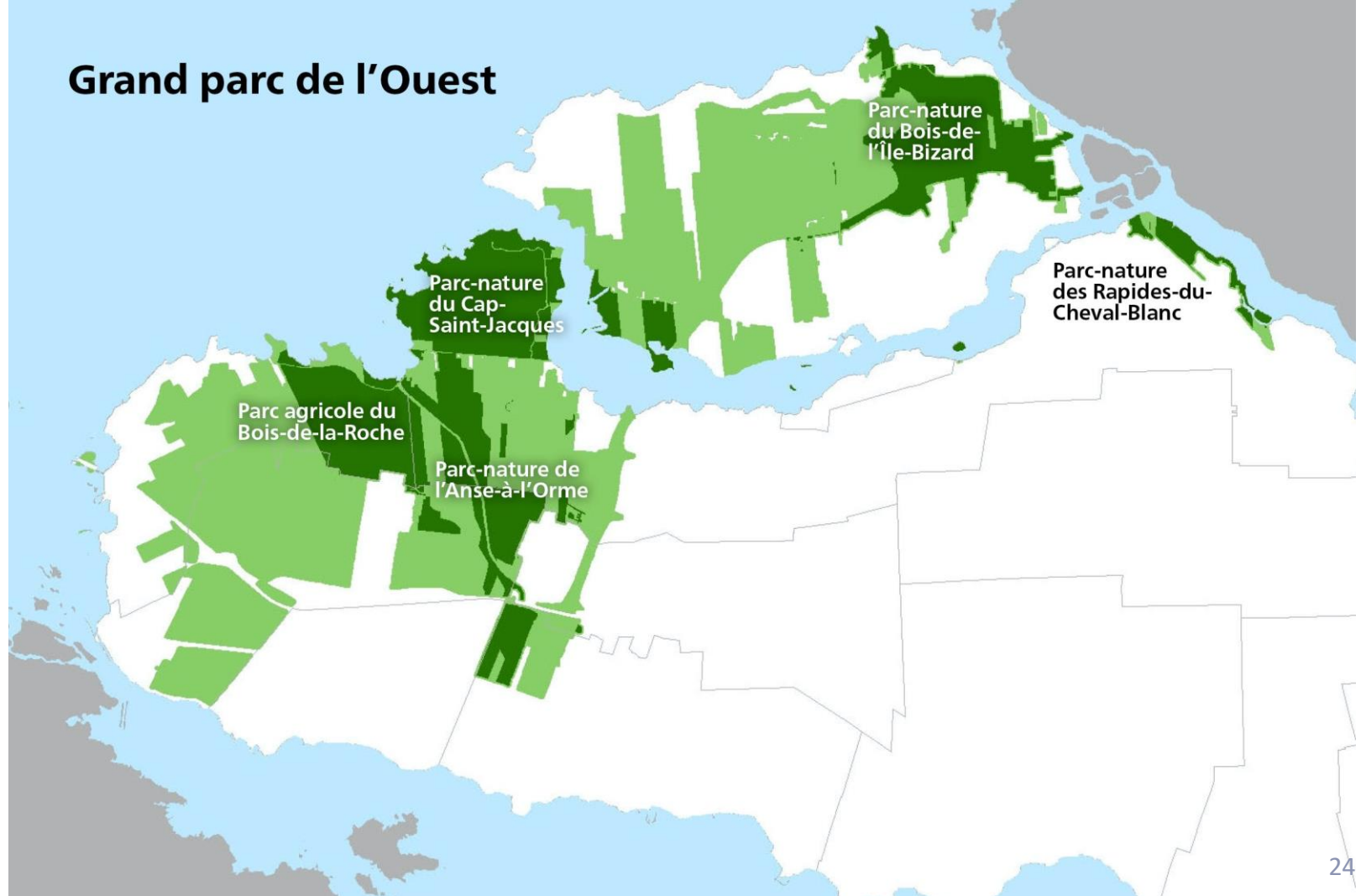


*Fig. 9: Richard T. T. Forman's "ideal patch park shape" (Forman et al., 1996 p. 32)*

Dramstad, Wenche E., James D. Olson, and Richard T.T. Forman. 1996. *Landscape Ecology Principles in Landscape Architecture and Land-Use Planning*. Harvard University Graduate School of Design, Island Press, and the American Society of Landscape Architects.

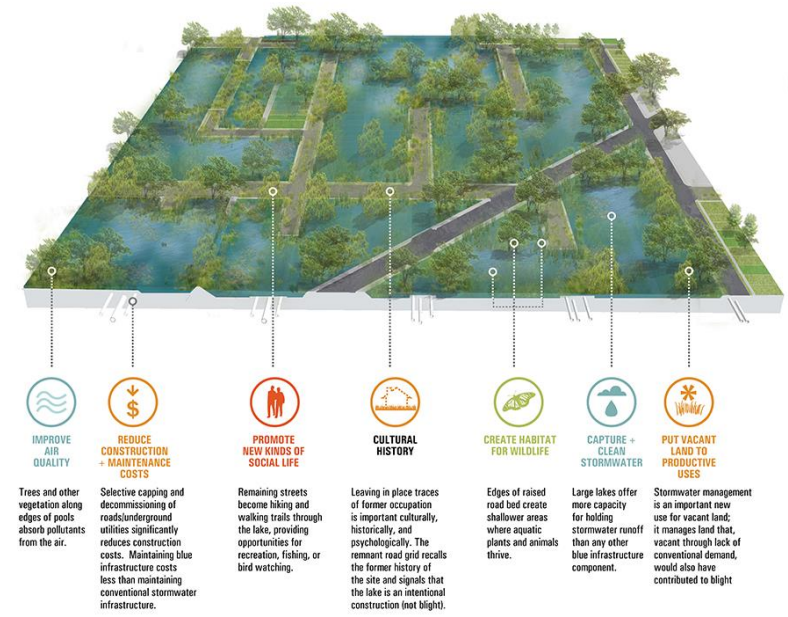
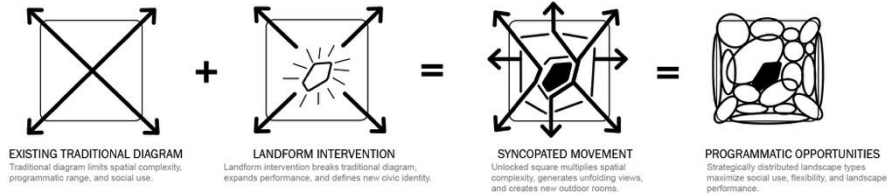


# Grand parc de l'Ouest





# Des paysages performants



# Performing landscapes





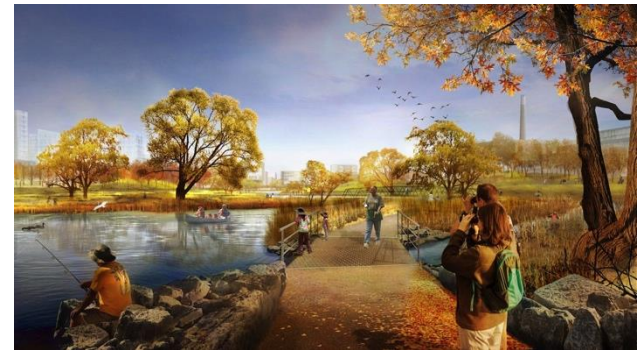








West Don Lands, Waterfront Toronto





# Des politiques, stratégies et plans d'action



Policies, strategies and action plans





fréquence de la tonte des pelouses à une seule occasion par saison et augmenter la biodiversité, ce qui restreint considérablement les espaces nécessitant un entretien régulier. Les jardins d'agrément actuels seront transformés afin d'intégrer un plus grand nombre d'espèces floristiques indigènes et nourricières, ce qui permettra d'actualiser la définition du jardin pour les usagers.

#### Les habitats végétaux

- forêt à trois strates
- arbustaies
- aires gazonnées avec arbres isolés
- milieux humides
- prés fleuris et prairies, avec ou sans arbres isolés
- jardins d'agrément et jardins de plantes comestibles



# Des forêts à trois strates



- ÉTAT EXISTANT**
- 1 Sentiers d'asphalte hétérogènes
  - 2 Surfaces végétales piétinées et racines exposées
  - 3 Sols pauvres et compactés



- CHANTIER - ÉTAPE 1**
- 1 Établissement d'un rayon de protection autour des arbres existants
  - 2 Décapage des surfaces minérales et surfaces existantes
  - 3 Sélection de sol pour conservation sur le site. Amendement du sol commercial pour stabilisation
  - 4 Labourage de la surface compactée. Ajout de sol amendé et d'un sol riche en décomposé à l'aide d'un robot pour
  - 5 Réalisation des fondations pour les nouvelles surfaces minérales et si



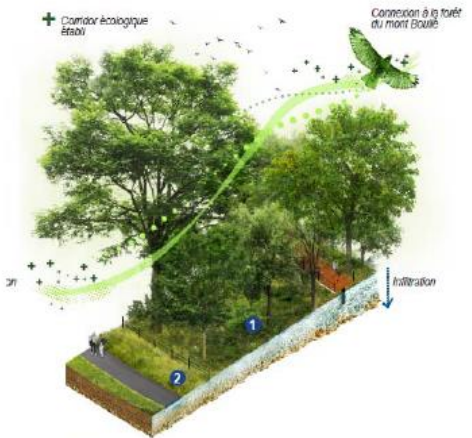
- CHANTIER - ÉTAPE 2**
- 1 Asphalage des sentiers proposés
  - 2 Implantation des passerelles en platelage de bois
  - 3 Ajout de clôtures permanentes afin de limiter l'accès aux forêts à trois strates
  - 4 Pâturage des surfaces gazonnées par emmenagement
  - 5 Plantation de céréales de couverture multi-coules dans la prairie
  - 6 Organisation de visites de médiation citoyennes coordonnées par la SODOM (à partir de Jean-Claude et Angèle par les routes bleues du parc (parcours fournis par organisme éducatif subventionné) dans le but de créer une forêt à trois strates



- ANNÉE 3**
- 1 Plantation d'arbustes jusqu'à un couvert d'arbres minimal est atteint afin d'assurer leur survie
  - 2 Suivi de l'évolution des plantations et densification avec les espèces ayant le plus de succès
  - 3 Contrôle des espèces envahissantes pouvant nuire au succès des espèces plantées
  - 4 Fauchage annuel de la prairie hors de la période de nidification des oiseaux



- ANNÉE 5**
- 1 Suivi de l'évolution des plantations et densification avec les espèces ayant le plus de succès
  - 2 Fauchage annuel de la prairie hors de la période de nidification des oiseaux



- ANNÉE 10**
- 1 Suivi de l'évolution des plantations et densification avec les espèces ayant le plus de succès
  - 2 Fauchage annuel de la prairie hors de la période de nidification des oiseaux

## Three-layered forests



De la gestion différenciée



Differentiated management













## Renaturalisation d'espaces verts à Verdun : place à la faune et à la flore!



Des plantes indigènes



Indigenous plants





Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation

Agriculture  
and Markets

## NEW YORK STATE INVASIVE SPECIES COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

FINAL  
November 2018



[www.dec.ny.gov](http://www.dec.ny.gov)

PRIORITY	SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS	OUTCOME	POTENTIAL METRIC(S)
<b>7. Recover Ecosystem Resilience</b>			
2	Broaden collaborations focused on ecosystem restoration and ecosystem-based management.	Improved collaboration with existing programs and advancement of shared goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of projects completed in collaboration with other programs</li> </ul>
1	Evaluate creative management opportunities and mechanisms to advance IS management on priority private lands.	Advancement of resilience goals on private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPF funds spent to advance restoration goals of IS control projects</li> <li>Number and size of landowner cooperatives established</li> <li>Amount of funding awarded by REDC or other programs</li> </ul>
2	Evaluate drivers of ecosystem alteration.	Improved understanding of the combined effects of invasive species and other biotic and abiotic stressors, leading to more effective control and restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of researchers engaged with these topics</li> </ul>
1	Build ecological restoration planning into IS management projects.	Ecological restoration strategies become standard practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of IS control grant recipients to include restoration strategies</li> </ul>
<b>8. Evaluate Success</b>			
1	Develop quantitative metrics designed to evaluate progress and outcomes of key recommendations.	A mechanism for tracking progress and advancing a culture of accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metrics developed</li> </ul>
2	Develop a template for cooperators and contract partners to define objectives and measures of success.	Report card or other tracking mechanism developed and regularly updated. May use this document as a guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual review of metrics</li> </ul>
1	Conduct post-intervention monitoring to evaluate and document effectiveness in accordance with the pre-defined objectives and criteria.	Consistent tracking and communication of successes, failures, and challenges to improve future management actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of management outcomes reported to iMapInvasives</li> </ul>
1	Document IS management and outcomes in iMapInvasives.	Consistent tracking and communication of successes, failures, and challenges to improve future management actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of management outcomes reported to iMapInvasives</li> </ul>
3	Convene an annual meeting to review the outcomes of post-intervention monitoring.	Consistent tracking and communication of successes, failures, and challenges to improve future management actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual meeting held</li> </ul>



## Le contrôle des plantes envahissantes



## Control of invasives plants

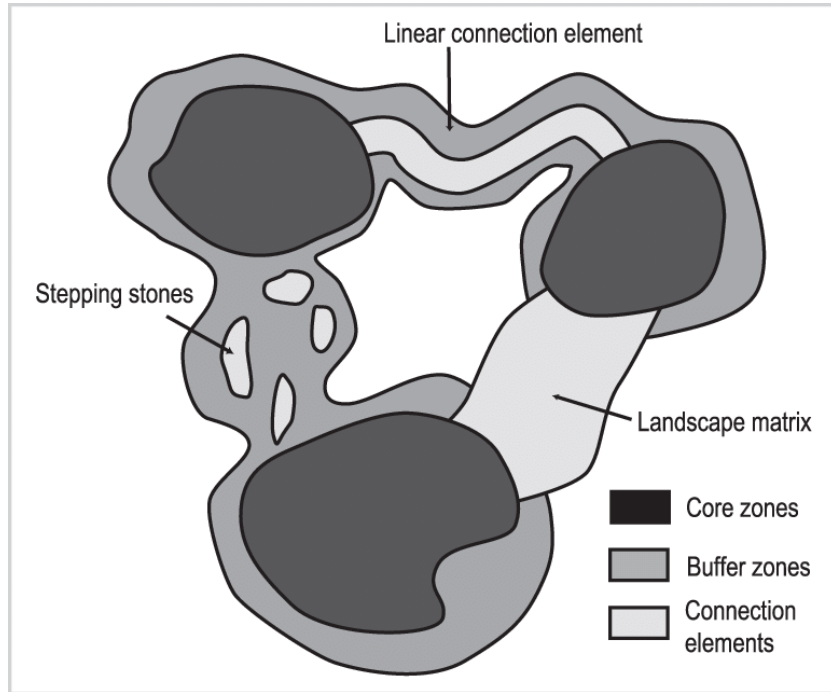








# Des corridors écologiques



**Ecological corridors**





Managing the parks >

# Park management plans





In her 1970 book *New Lives New Landscapes* Nan Fairbrother writes:

*Landscape... is not a static background which we inhabit, but the interaction of society and the habitat it lives in, and if either man or the habitat changes then so inevitably must the resulting landscape...*

*Landscape = habitat + man*

*...the natural environment changed by a creature who is himself constantly changing. It is thus the result of an equation which can never be stable, and if it has seemed so in the past it is because the pace of landscape change has been slow compared with our brief human generations.*



## CHARACTER AREA ASSESSMENT

TRP has created a guide that rates the significance of a landscape area against an assessment of its overall condition. In this guide, we use a simple traffic light system to correlate each character area's significance and condition visually. This allows us to identify the most critical areas, for example, a highly significant character area in poor condition should be addressed as a high priority. In contrast, a character area of low significance in good condition is a low priority.

In response to the significance of each landscape character area along with its condition, we identify a range of management decisions that result in prioritised actions. Definitions of these are the following:

### **Reinforce**

To strengthen a value or to support a particular element of a place by assigning additional material, funding, or effort in order to enhance its role or impact.

### **Conserve**

The process of managing change to a significant place in its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations.

### **Create**

To construct or form a new attribute within a place to generate the desired change.

### **Restore**

To return a place to a known earlier state, based on compelling evidence, without conjecture.

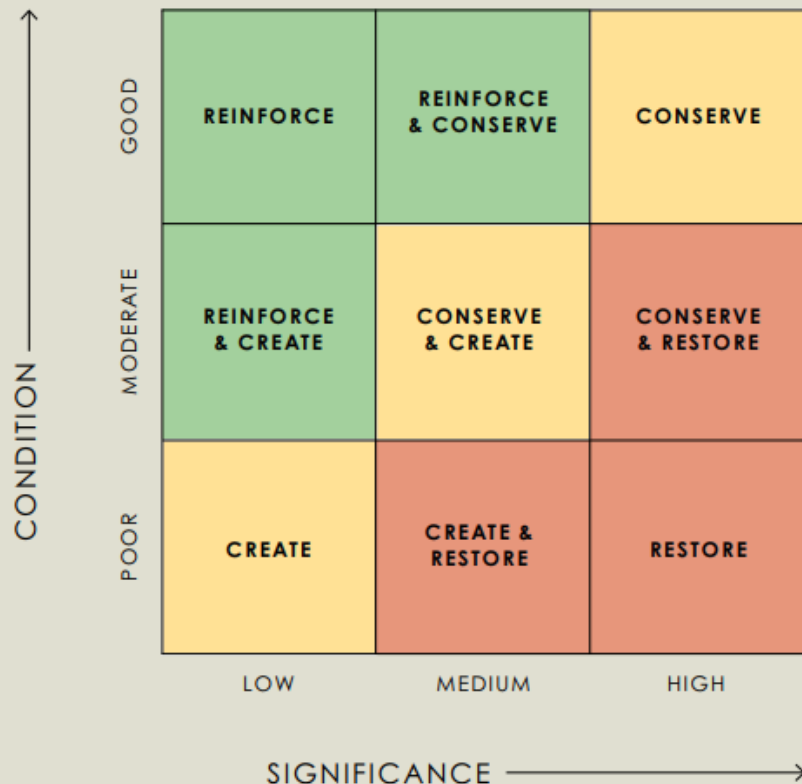
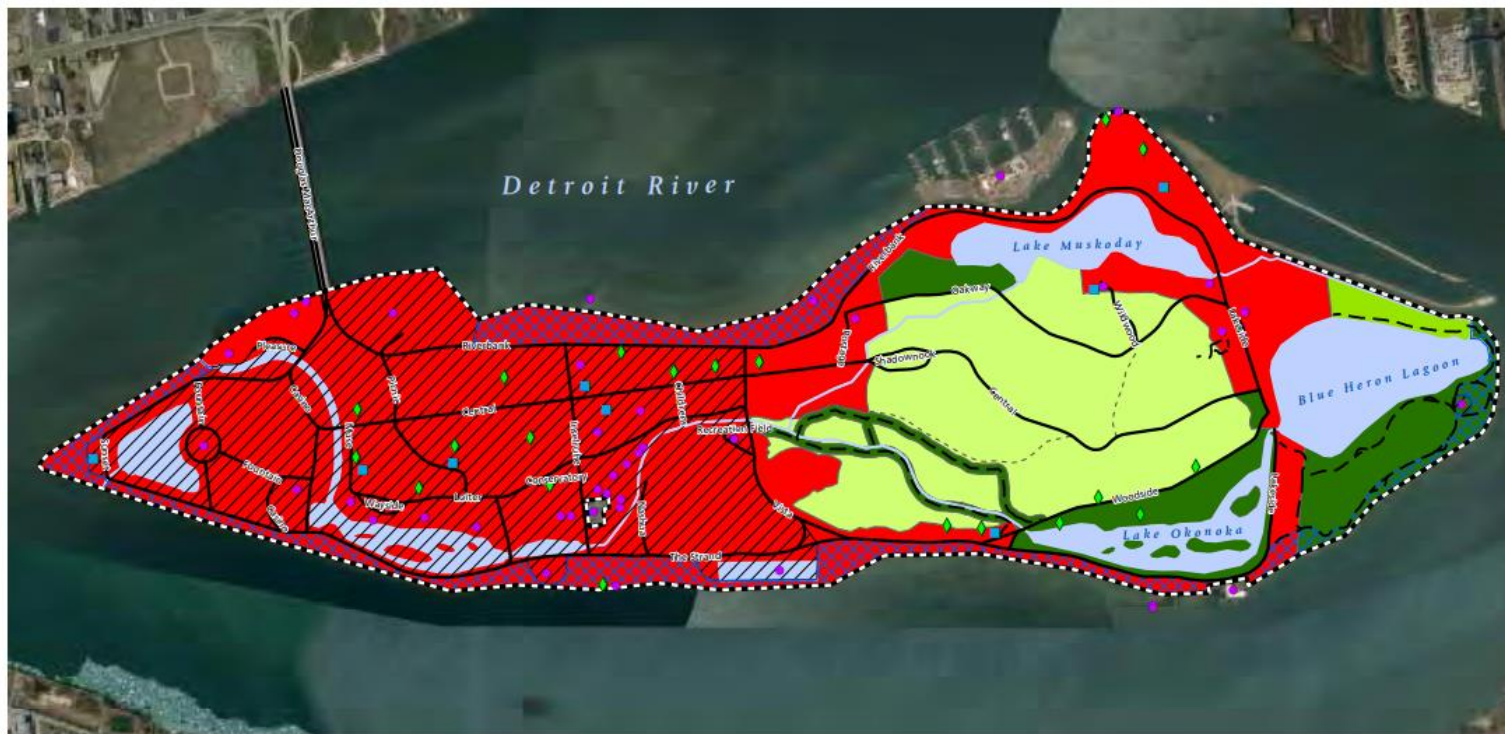


Fig. 19 Significance versus Condition Matrix





MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## Belle Isle Park - Draft Management Zones

Data Sources: State of Michigan Geographic Data Library, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Esri Basemap

--- Belle Isle Park Boundary

— Roads

- - - Trails

----- Abandoned Roadbeds

■ Restroom Buildings

◆ Shelters

● Park Infrastructure

### Management Zones

■ Primitive

■ Backcountry

■ Natural Resource Recreation

■ Developed Recreation

▨ Cultural Landscape Overlay

▩ Scenic Overlay

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



Beckett & Rader





# Promenade écologique de la Corniche des Forts

## UN PROJET ÉCO-CONÇU

Conscients de la richesse écologique exceptionnelle de la Corniche des Forts, l'exigence environnementale a été intégrée dans la conception du projet, aussi bien dans les aménagements que dans les modalités de mise en œuvre.

### 1. EXIGENCE ENVIRONNEMENTALE FORTE



Un dialogue avec les associations environnementales locales



Des écologues mobilisés à chaque phase du projet



Des acteurs locaux sensibilisés à la question environnementale pour le choix des équipements et la gestion du site

### 2. PRÉSERVATION ET VALORISATION DES ESPACES NATURELS EXISTANTS



20 hectares sanctuarisés et non accessibles, là où la majorité des espèces protégées a été localisée lors des expertises écologiques



4,5 hectares ouverts au public et respectueux de la biodiversité



Des aménagements limités aux pourtours du bois naturel existant, préservé et non ouvert au public

### 3. AMÉNAGEMENTS EN FAVEUR DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ



Créer une diversité de milieux favorables à la biodiversité (bois, prairies, etc.)



Combiner loisirs et sensibilisation à l'importance de préserver la biodiversité



Favoriser l'observation de la nature



Drainer les eaux pluviales en créant des noues paysagères

### NOUVELLES PLANTATIONS

Environ 650 arbres ont été retirés du site lors du défrichage, mais de nombreuses plantations ont été réalisées.



4 200 arbres  
Jeunes plants d'érables, charmes, merisiers, chênes, tilleuls

3 100 arbustes  
Neris, fusains d'Europe, prunelliers, églantiers, vioriers

31 200 vivaces  
Lierre, géraniums, hellebore, narcisses, fougères

1 500 plantes grimpantes

34 627 m<sup>2</sup> de prairies







## Bienvenue sur l'île de loisirs de la Corniche des Forts



Île de Loisirs La Corniche des Forts  
10000 de l'Ourcq  
93000 Romainville  
Tél. : 01 49 26 03 61  
laparc@iledefrance.fr



Des bois naturels sanctuarisés

Sanctuary natural woods













La Corniche des Forts, Romainville



Une enfilade de parcs



A string of parks



















## Des infrastructures vertes



Green infrastructures

Parque El Capitan, San Pedro Garza García

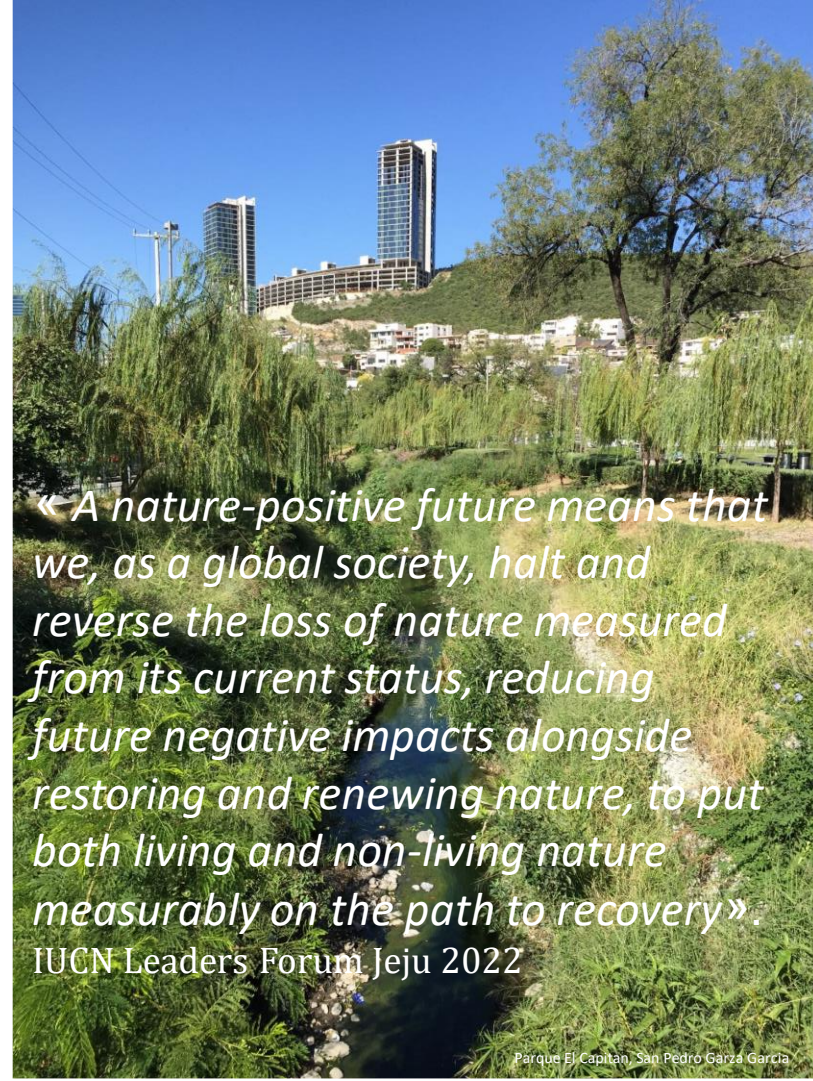








Parque El Capitán, San Pedro Garza García



*« A nature-positive future means that we, as a global society, halt and reverse the loss of nature measured from its current status, reducing future negative impacts alongside restoring and renewing nature, to put both living and non-living nature measurably on the path to recovery ».*

IUCN Leaders Forum Jeju 2022

Parque El Capitán, San Pedro Garza García