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<td>Professor Nancy Rottle</td>
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Mapping

Watershed Delineations

POPULATION AND
EMPLOYMENT
DENSITY

URBAN VILLAGES

HABITAT

CREEK BASINS

ZONING

TRANSIT NETWORK

LAND USE

NEIGHBORHOOD
PLANNING AREAS

MEDIAN
HOUSEHOLD
INCOME

INDIVIDUALS
LIVING BELOW
POVERTY LEVEL

RACE RELATED
DEMOGRAPHICS

AMONG OTHERS

Map Collection
Existing Plans

Open Space Gap Report

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

NEIGHBORHOODS

ECOLOGY

TRANSPORTATION
Existing Plans

Seattle Neighborhood Plans

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

NEIGHBORHOODS

ECOLOGY

TRANSPORTATION
### Existing Plans

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**Seattle Right of Way Improvements Manual**

![Image of Seattle Right of Way Improvements Manual](image-url)
Existing Plans

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

NEIGHBORHOODS

ECOLOGY

TRANSPORTATION

Restore Our Waters
Inclusive Needs

What is open space to you?
“places where there are moments for magic”  
-Jourdan Keith

“places for just being together”
-Mercedes Cordova-Haleim

“it opens the mind and senses and allows for freedom”
-Erdris R. Syed R. Idris

- Community Conversation Meeting, December 3, 2005

Groups
•Low Income  
•Homeless  
•Ethnic minority groups  
•Children/Families  
•Elderly  
•Disabled

General Issues
•Health
Exercise and recreation for youth, non-toxic environment, safety

•Access
Transportation, cultural sensitivity, ADA, perception of safety

•Robustness
Designed for diverse groups/activities and large groups
Inclusive Needs

Community Conversation Meeting (December 3, 2005)
• Meeting arranged through Seattle Parks and Recreation.
• Begin conversation with diverse communities for 100-year plan for Seattle open space.
• Report will be available to incorporate into design process.

Issues Raised
• Importance of cultivating stewardship among youth and connecting open spaces to schools and neighborhood centers
• Using technology to activate spaces, encourage interaction and inform users of hidden processes
• Utilize non-traditional spaces (street-ends, traffic circles, sidewalks) as open space
• Provide open spaces that are comfortable for large family groups and cultural events

What is open space to you?
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Open Space Precedents

Boulder
Chicago
Copenhagen
Minneapolis
New York
Pittsburgh
Portland
San Francisco
Vancouver
Chicago Illinois

552 parks on more than 7000 acres

- **Anchors**
  Grant Park, Gold Coast, Soldier’s Field and Shoreline Parks

- **Connective Corridors**
  Lakefront Parks, Boulevard between Washington & Jackson Park, Chicago River Trail

- **Recreational**
  31 beaches, 5000 marina slips, Washington Park, Lincoln Park Zoo (with bike path), Navy Pier.

The nice thing is, if you improve the quality of life for people in your city, you will end up attracting new people and employers. Our quality-of-life measures helped attract new companies like Boeing.

-Richard Daley, Mayor of Chicago
Lessons Learned

• **Strong leadership** that is committed to sound environmental design and stewardship in public space helps urban civic pride (cyclical)

• **Improving the quality of life** of people in the city has attracted new residents and employers

• **Plans** only go so far – implementation is needed

• **Neglect of maintenance** has been a problem in past

---

As schools lost their effectiveness as community anchors, the same thing happened to parks, libraries and other public spaces. People stopped using them, and the City stopped taking care of them. Or maybe people stopped using them because the City stopped taking care of them.

- Richard Daley, Mayor of Chicago

---

Open Space System
CHICAGO IL
Minneapolis Minnesota

Notable Statistics
- System established in 1883 as independent board by state legislature. A semi-autonomous independent and citizen-elected branch of City government
- 6,400 acres of parks, 170 properties
- 10.2 acres per person, $153 expended per capita, 382,618 people

Park Goals
- Environment
- Recreation
- Community

Horace W.S. Cleveland, a landscape architect whose work included New York’s Prospect Park and Chicago’s South Park Commission, conceived and designed a linear open space system for Minneapolis organized around natural hydrological systems (rivers, streams, lakes)
Approaches

- BMPs and Environmental Monitoring
- No Net Loss of Parkland
- Riverfront Acquisition
- Linkages
- Economic Investment
- Public and private collaboration

[The Minneapolis Parks and Recreation Board] can recapture the designs of Olmsted and Wirth, "perhaps America’s finest urban open space network" while restoring 5,000 years of biological wisdom in this landscape, creating anew these "... spots of trees, as if planted by the hand of art for the purpose of ornamenting this natural splendid scene."

(W.R. Smith, 1837, in Curtis, 1959)
Lessons Learned

Will it work for Seattle?

Achievements

- Historic infrastructure of open space
- Original park plans rooted in appreciation of hydrological features
- Strong citizen involvement and support
- Logical and accessible linkages and multiuse
- Focus on environment both monitoring and acquisition

Challenges

- Budget shortfalls because of dependence on property taxes
- Temporary moratorium on new projects
- Delicate balance between private interests and public needs

Minneapolis Parks and Recreation Board received a 4-star rating in 2000 from Trust for Public Lands and was described as the “closest to park nirvana.”
New York City

Key Components

ANCHORS
- Central Park
- Prospect Park
- Battery City Park
- Waterfront Park System
- Gateway National Recreation Area
- Van Cortland Park

CONNECTIONS
- parkways
- bike and greenway system (350 miles)
- waterfront park system
- river corridors

NEIGHBORHOODS
- includes 700 vacant lots transformed into gardens (112 – TPL) (36 – NYC Parks)

Open Space System

NEW YORK NY

NYC Open Space Stats:
- serves 7,381,000 people
- 52,938 acres (26.6% of city)
- 7.17 acres per 1000 people
- $41 per person

Estuary with 500+ miles of waterfront
Waterfront Blueprint

Waterfront Projects
• Hudson River Greenway
• Riverdale Station
• Dodge Dock
• Spuyten Duyvil Station and Penn Central Triangle
• Bronx River Revitalization

Waterfront Park Alliance
(New York League of Conservation Voters)

- 35+ nonprofit organizations in support of waterfront development
- Reviewed 100+ proposals
- Focused on transformation of former industrial waterfront to diverse public spaces

Parks & Open Spaces
(greenways, piers, meadows, promenades)
Habitat preserves
Economic investment opportunities

- 3000 acres of vacant city land on waterfront

Open Space System
NEW YORK NY

http://www.nylcv.org/Programs/WPC/blueprint/
Major Components

CONNECTIVE CORRIDORS

ANCHORS

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

CIVIC SPACES

PORTLAND, OR

- Pioneer Square Park
- Ira Keller Fountain
- Esplanade Plaza
Portland seeks “…a full spectrum of diverse, high-quality parks, open spaces, natural areas, recreation facilities and excellent education programs bring joy, fulfillment and growth to the lives of Portland’s residents.”

• Integrate or “interdigitate” streams into city fabric

• Watershed analysis drives restoration priorities

• “Curbs are evil”

• Integration of urban environmental education through the City Nature Program

• Understand urban system through varied mapping scales
Vancouver, BC
Lively and Diverse by Nature

NOTABLE FEATURES

Vancouver Parks Mission
Provide, preserve and advocate for parks and recreation services to benefit people, communities and the environment.

Open Space System
VANCOUVER BC

- Independently elected park board
- Community Amenity Contributions through rezoning
- Connective corridors at multiple scales

Linkage of Schools, Community Centers and Parks

City Greenways Plan

Roundhouse Community Center
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LESSONS LEARNED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Few cities' possess such a combination of nearby natural resources, a splendid harbor, a terrain ideally suited for urban use, an equable climate, and a setting of great natural beauty.&quot;</td>
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<td>- Harland Bartholomew 1928</td>
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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Open Space System VANCOUVER BC</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What’s Worked, What Hasn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping waterfront space public vastly improves neighborhoods and is crucial to connectivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combine parks, community centers and schools to increase the value of each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within an overall vision consider zoning of projects case by case in order to capitalize upon the unique aspects of particular sites for the public benefit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density requires pedestrian connectivity and scale and downtown amenities. Increasing these, in conjunction with seeing congestion as an ally promotes downtown living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An independent parks board increases the significance of parks and improves system-wide coordination, but limits ability to integrate with other city initiatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connectivity is well-established in Vancouver but opportunities to establish urban ecology could be better exploited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Open Space Precedents

Boulder
Chicago
Copenhagen
Minneapolis
New York
Pittsburgh
Portland
San Francisco
Vancouver
# Environmental Learning Parks

## Elements
- Natural Environmental Experience
- Recreation Opportunities
- Modeling of Sustainable Development
- Stewardship
- Learning Center
- Educators
- Partnerships

## Contexts
- Close to schools, communities, and natural environments
- Highlight a local natural element

---

**Botanical Gardens**
**Community Gardens**
**Environmental Learning Parks**
**Green Structures**
**Habitat Corridors**
**Healing Gardens**
**Parking Strip Gardens**
**Playgrounds**
**Pocket Parks**
**Public Art**
**Rooftop Gardens**
**Streets/Trails**
**Water Streets**
**Waterfronts**
**Woonerfs**

---

*Walnut Creek Urban Wetland Education Center, Raleigh, NC*
Habitat Corridors

- Habitat fragmentation threatens species
- Types of Habitat Corridors
  - Riparian Ribbons
  - Road verges
  - Hedgerows
  - Woodlands
- Designs
  - Necklace, spider, loop
- Size, vegetation, topography varies with species targeted
### Pocket Parks

#### Qualities:
- Small Size
- Serve local neighborhood
- Often community or foundation-developed

#### Uses
- Play
- Rest, Relaxation
- Events

#### Scatter throughout the urban environment

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<td>Waterfronts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woonerfs</td>
<td>Paley Park</td>
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</table>
## Rooftop Gardens

|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------|

### Ecological Function
- Temperature moderation
- Insulation
- Stormwater management
- Wildlife habitat

### Urban Open Space
- Accessible green space
- Urban agriculture

### Sustainable Showcases
- Location and visibility
- Research Opportunities

[www.greenroofs.com/projects](http://www.greenroofs.com/projects)
[www.hrt.msu.edu/greenroof](http://www.hrt.msu.edu/greenroof)
[www.greeninggotham.org](http://www.greeninggotham.org)
Pedestrian + Bicycle Oriented Spaces

Benefits
- Enhances livability
- Enhances citizen health
- Promotes social interaction
- Habitat corridors
- Reduces reliance on cars

Recipe
- Linked walkways and bike paths
- Pedestrianized intersections
- Visible signage
- Night lighting
- Simplified median crossing
- Safe access to commercial areas
- Auto/Parking Restricted Zones
- Walking/bicycling transit lanes

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- Cat Street
  - Tokyo, Japan
- Herald Square
  - New York City
- Cycle lanes
  - Newbury, Berkshire
Water Streets

- **Variation On A Green Street**
  - Water flow from surrounding surfaces
  - Water treatment
  - Fits well in space limited areas

- **Design elements**
  - Street runnels
  - Fountains, art
  - Water walls
  - Paving patterns

- **Examples**
  - Vine Street
  - SEA Streets
## Waterfronts

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<th>Development Pattern</th>
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<td>Botanical Gardens</td>
<td>Fusion of Car &amp; Pedestrian Space</td>
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<td>– Bollards</td>
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**Woonerfs**
Open Space Types

Botanical Gardens
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Implementation Mechanisms

• Fee Waivers
  – Incentive, such as tax reduction
  – If project meets sustainability goals, fees waived

• Sales Tax – Earmarked
  – Designation of part of sales tax for open space acquisition (ex. .25%)

• Transfer of Development Rights
  – Voluntary transfer of growth from “sending areas” to “receiving areas”
Systems and Structures for Livable Cities

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