



PUBLIC PARKS

THE KEY TO LIVABLE COMMUNITIES



ALEXANDER GARVIN

The Emergence of Public Parks



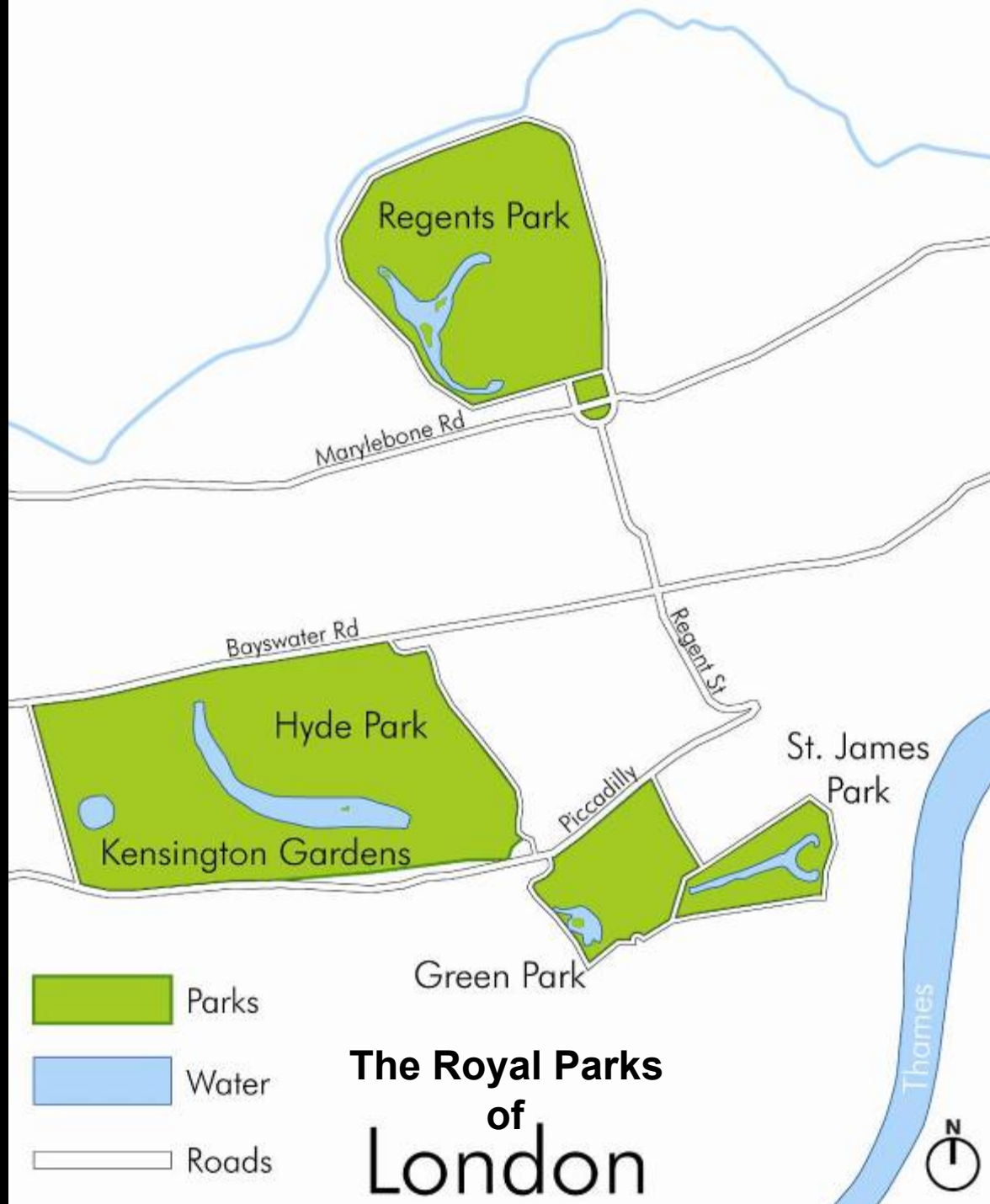
Jardin des Tuileries, Paris



Jardin du Luxembourg, Paris



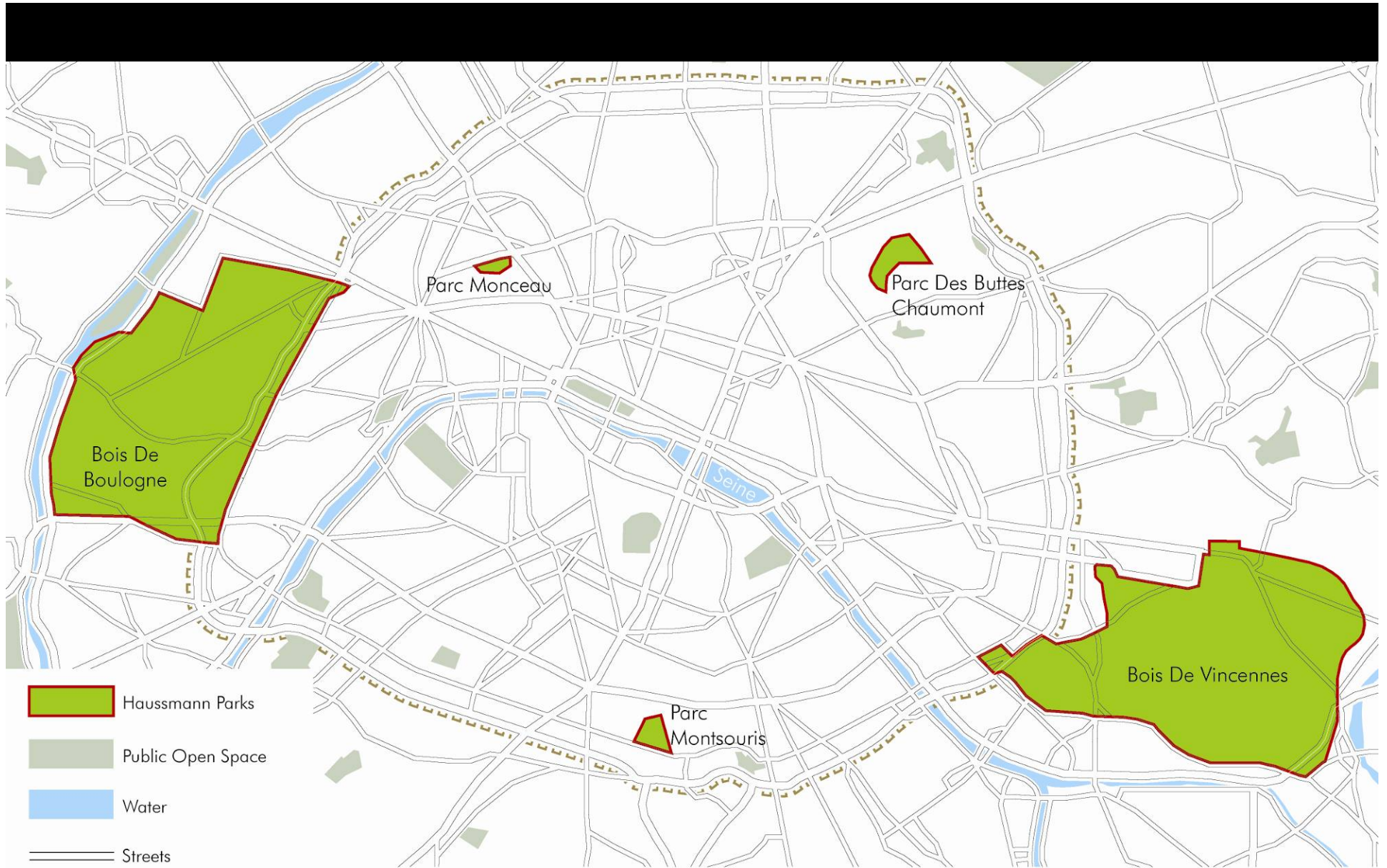
Englische Garten, Munich



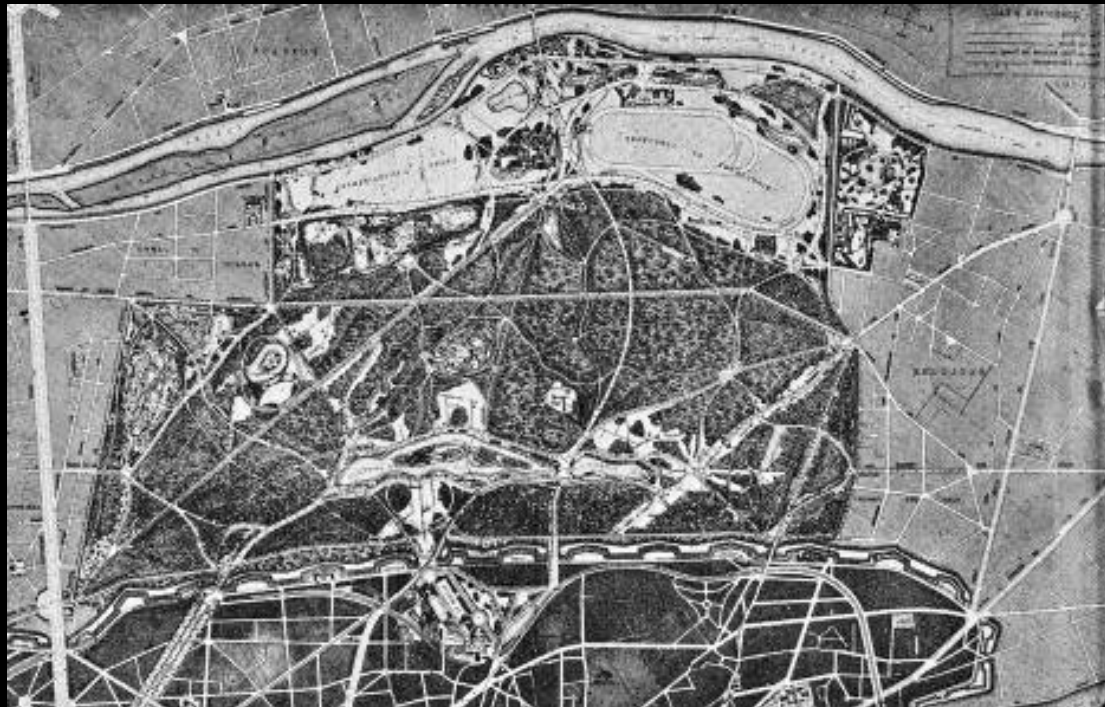
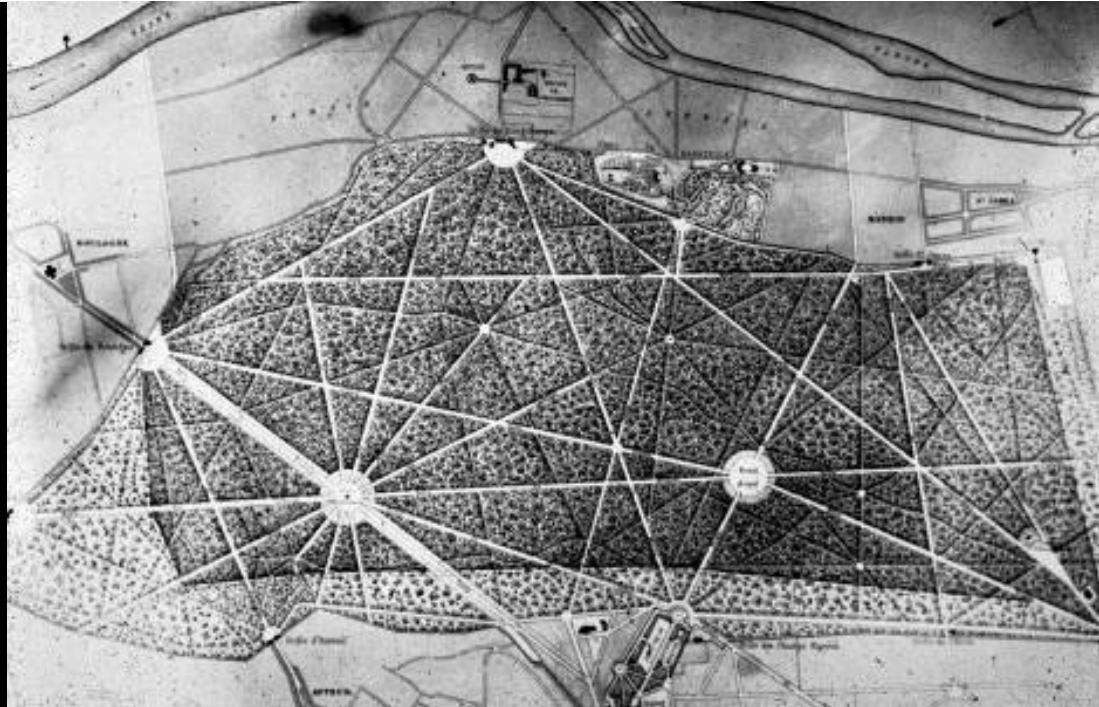
The Royal Parks of London



Paris



Paris



Bois de Boulogne, Paris



Bois de Boulogne, Paris

Parc Monceau





Parc Monceau

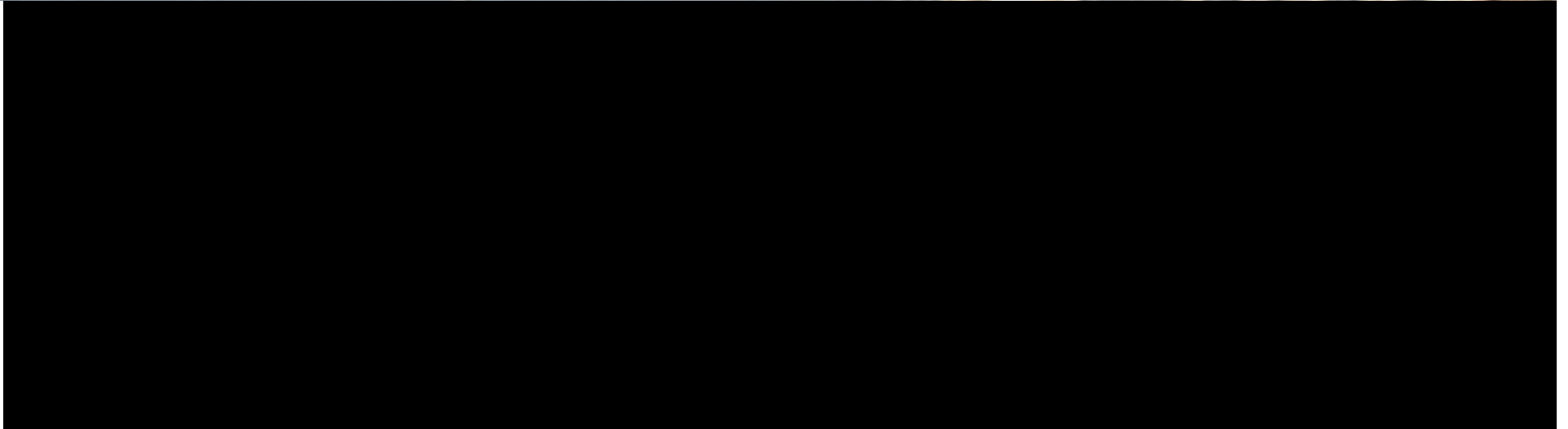


Squares + Parks



Square Du Montholon

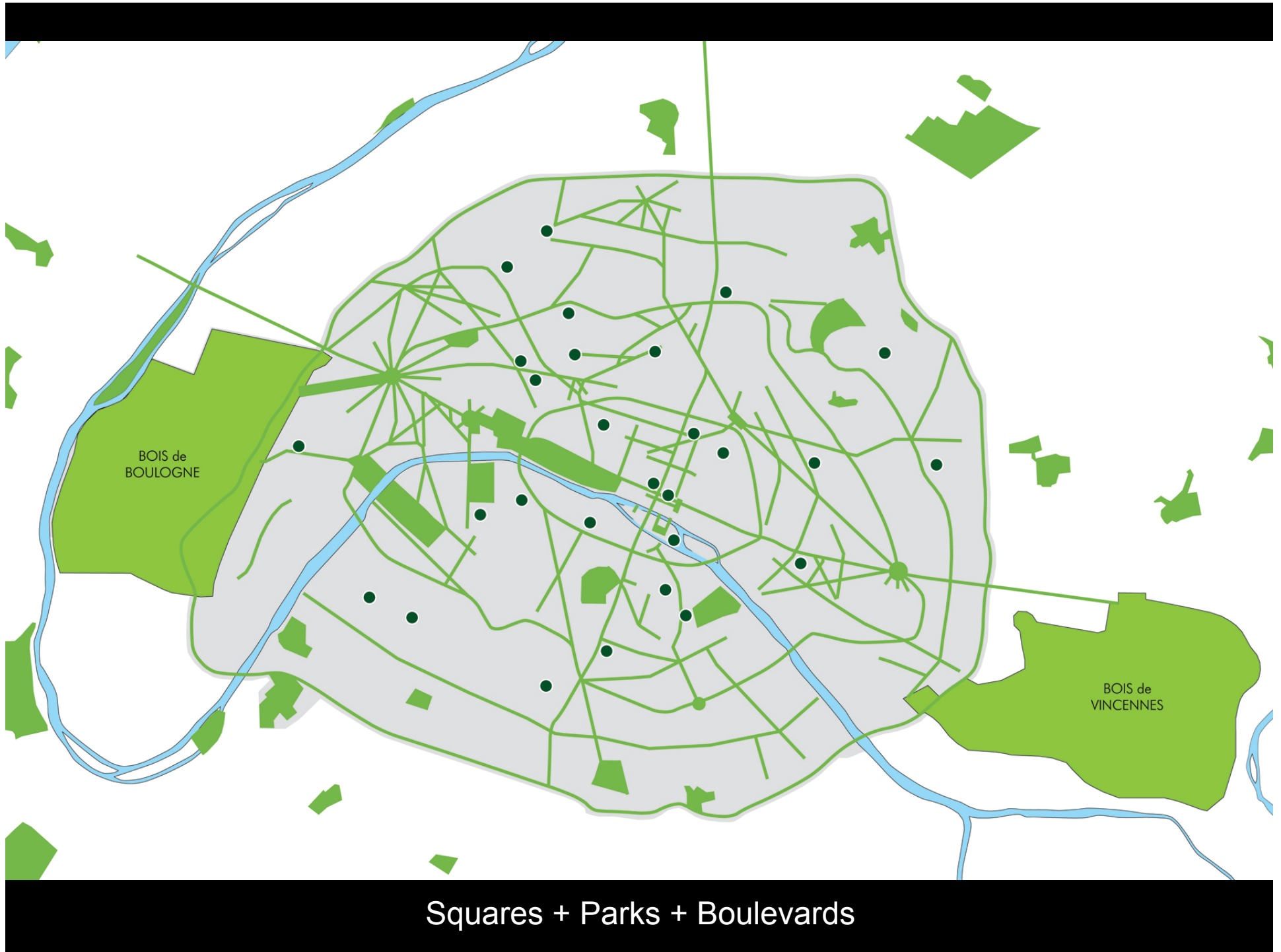








Avenue Foch, Paris







Central Park, NYC, prior to development, c. 1850





2005

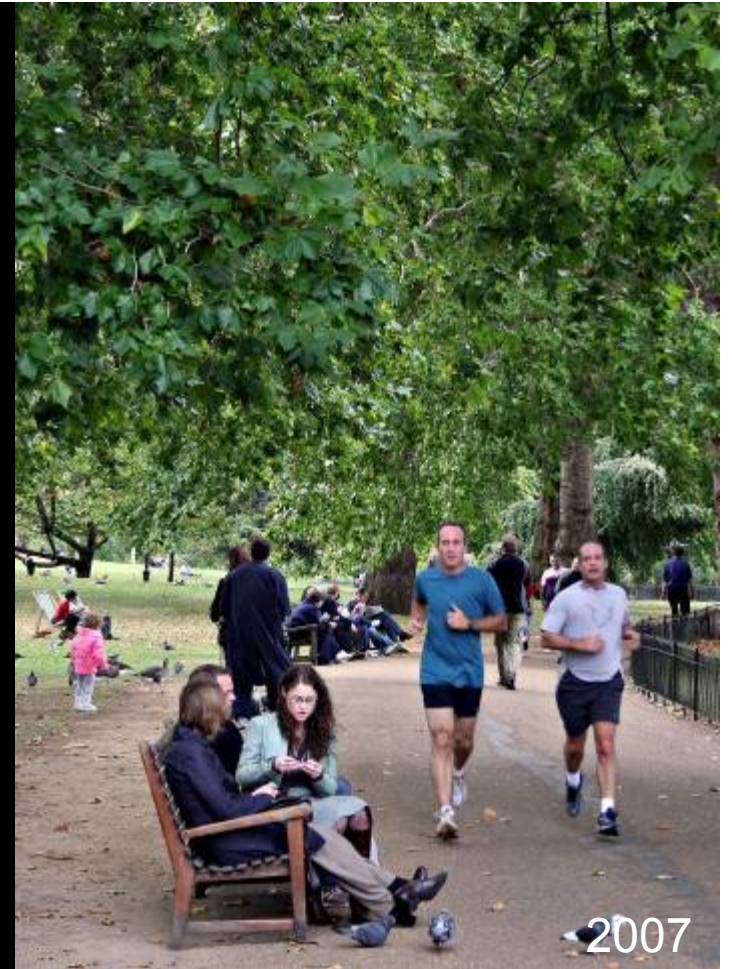
KEY ROLES OF PUBLIC PARKS

- Enhancing Personal Well-Being and Public Health
- Incubating a Civil Society
- Sustaining a Livable Environment
- Providing a Framework for Urbanization

Enhancing
Personal Well-Being
+
Public Health



1783



2007

St. James Park, London



Jones Beach, Long Island





Waterfront Park, Louisville



Memorial Park, Houston



Memorial Park

2003 Usage Estimates

| ACTIVITY | USERS |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Trail Running / Walking | 3,650,000 |
| Arboretum | 200,000 |
| Softball | 75,000 |
| Golf | 64,000 |
| Off-Road Cycling | 46,000 |
| Soccer | 38,000 |
| Tennis | 38,000 |
| Road Cycling | 38,000 |
| Swimming | 13,000 |
| Other Permits | 12,000 |
| Picnic Permits | 7,000 |
| Baseball | 4,000 |
| Football | 4,000 |
| Fitness Center | 4,000 |
| Volleyball | 1,000 |

Incubating a Civil Society



Prospect Park, Brooklyn





Mulberry Bend, Manhattan



Columbus Park (formerly Mulberry Bend), Manhattan



Central Park Conservancy

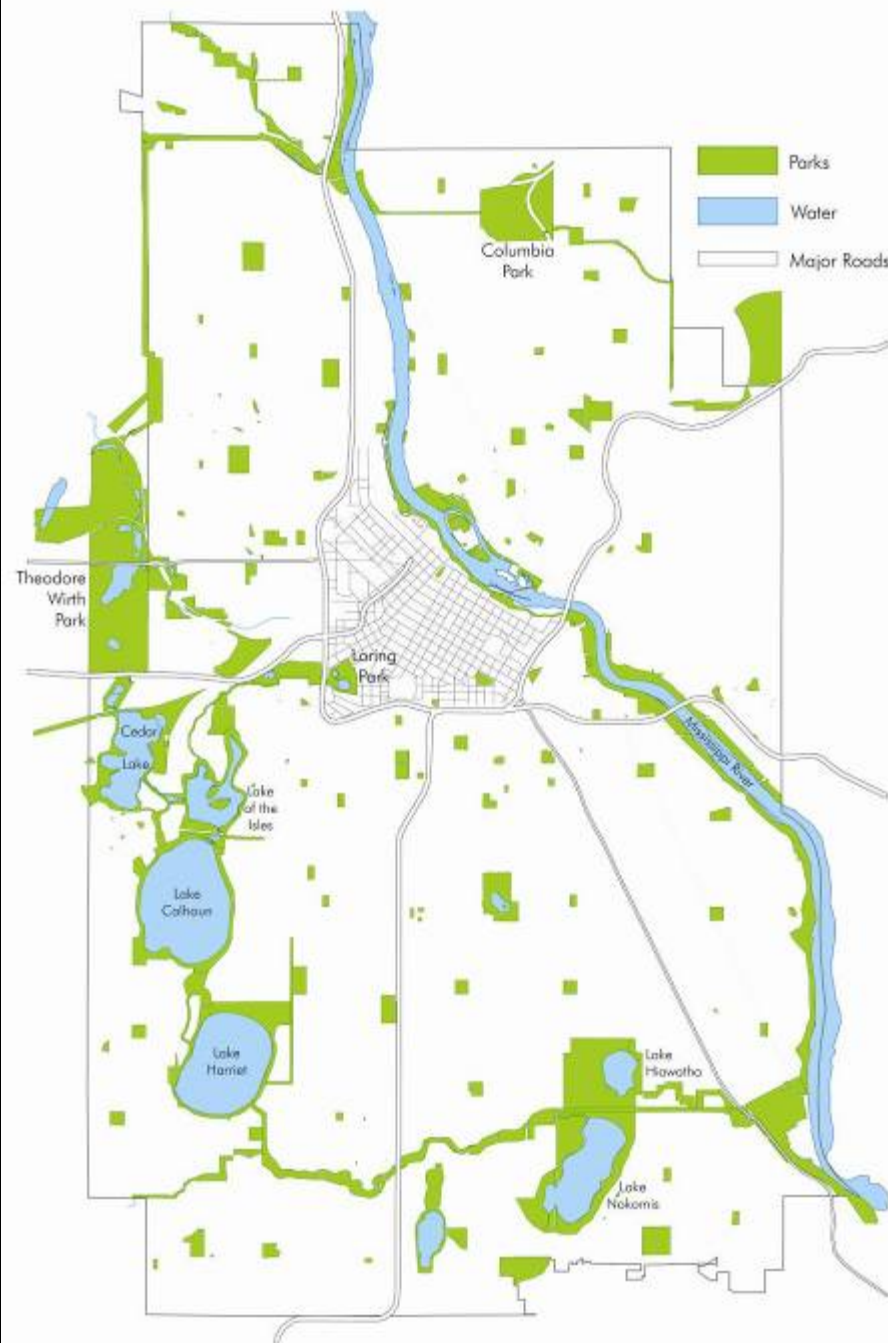
The Central Park Conservancy is a private, not-for-profit organization founded in 1980 that manages Central Park under a contract with the City of New York/Department of Parks and Recreation. Thanks to the generosity of many individuals, corporations, and foundations, the Conservancy has raised more than \$300 million to date and has transformed Central Park into a model for urban parks nationwide. Since its founding, the Conservancy has prescribed a management and restoration plan for the Park; funded major capital improvements; created programs for volunteers and visitors; and set new standards of excellence in Park care.



Sustaining
a
Livable Environment



West 116th Street, Manhattan



Minneapolis



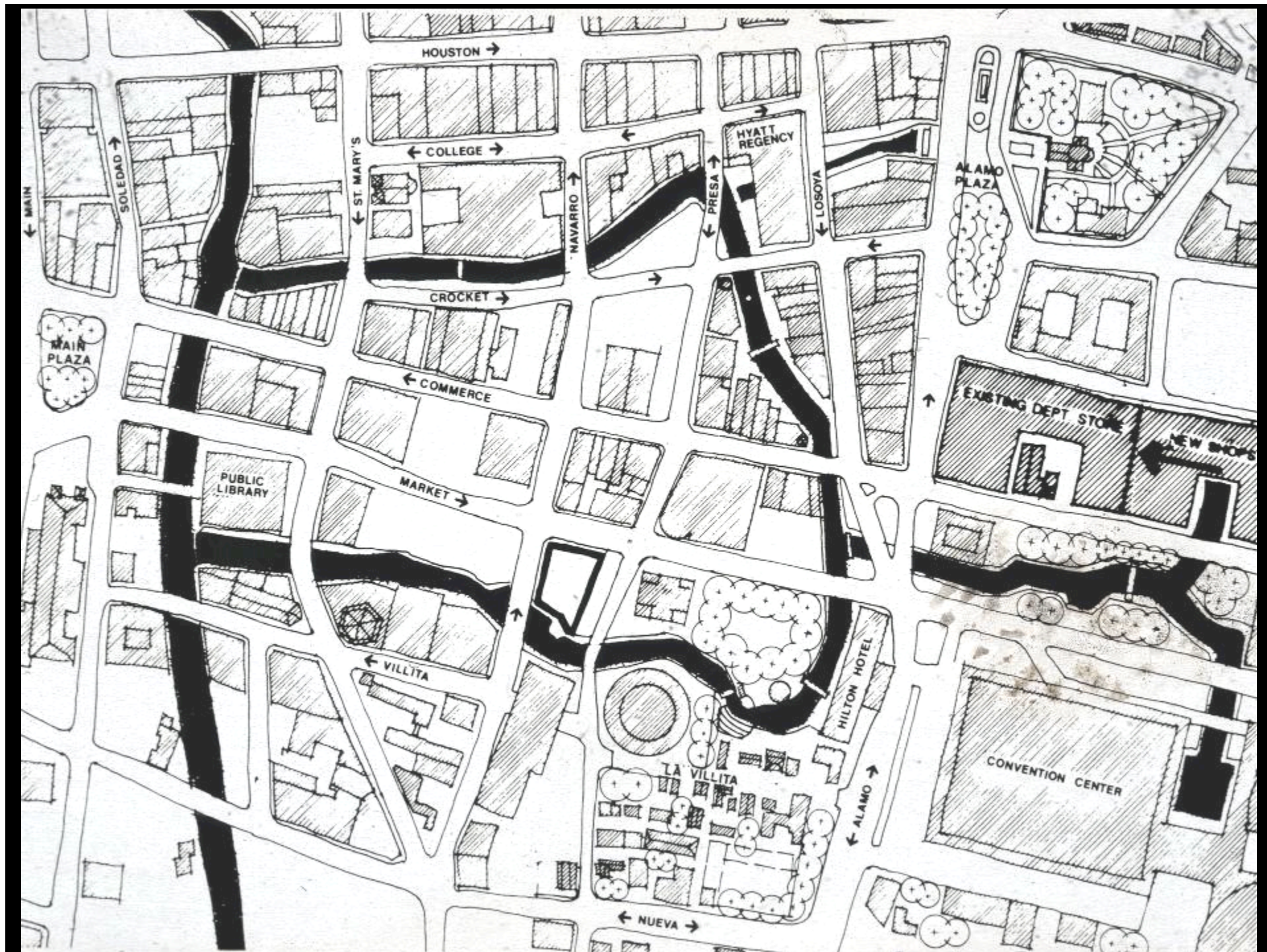
Providing
a
Public Realm Framework
For
Development



Riverwalk, San Antonio, 1921



1921 - Party on N. St. Marys
and Travis Sts.







Riverwalk, San Antonio, 1941

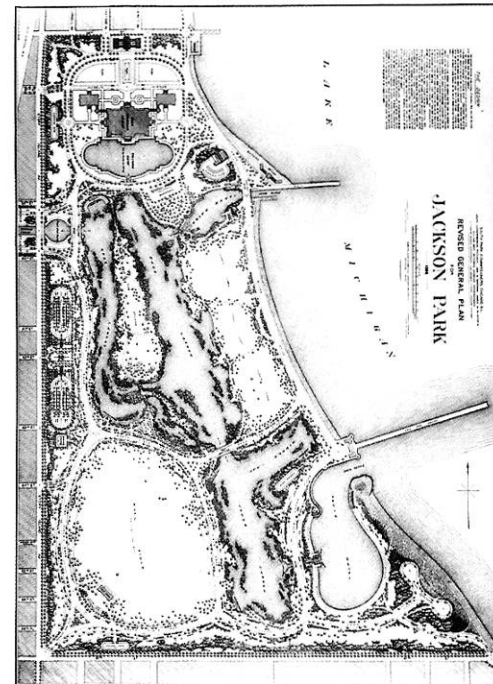
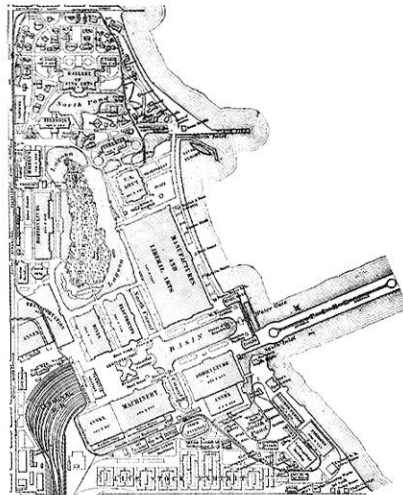
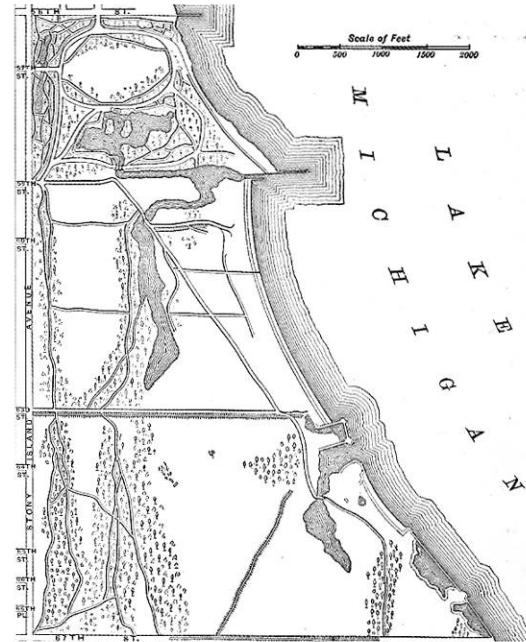
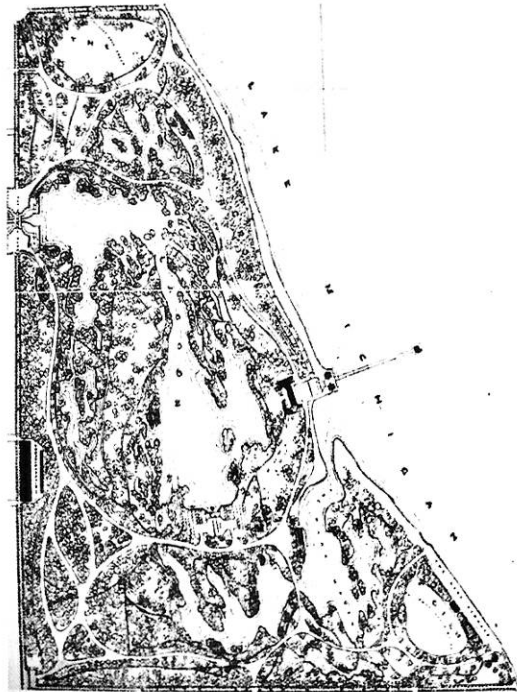


Riverwalk, San Antonio, 2007

Evolving Interaction Between People & Nature

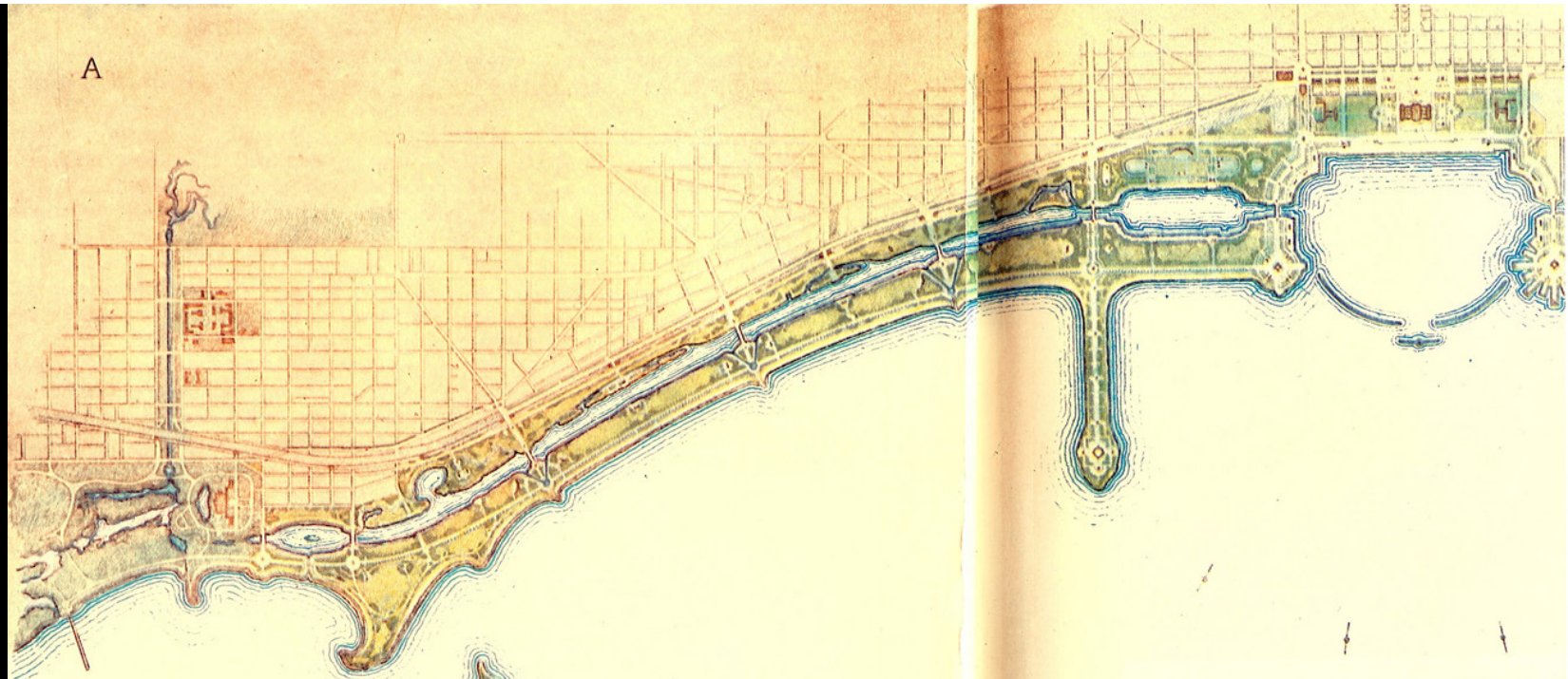


1892

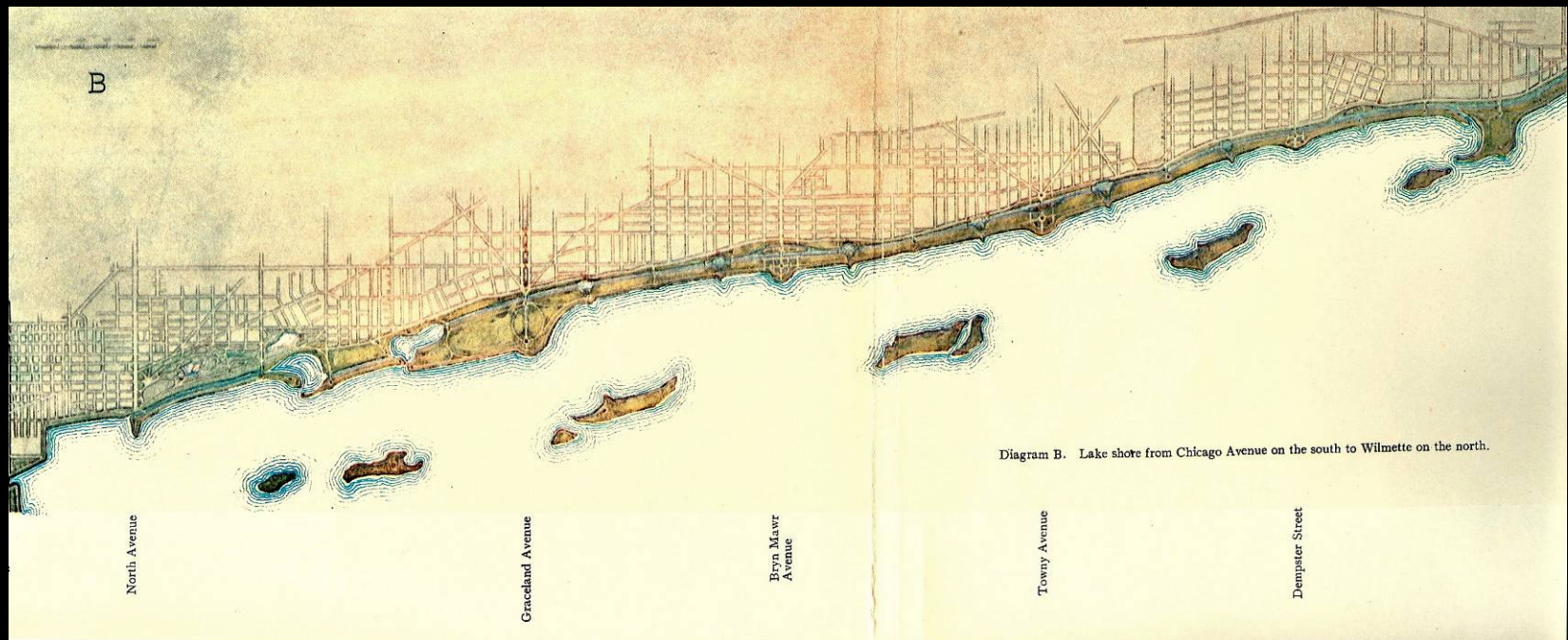


Chicago, 1871, 1890, 1893, and 1895. Olmsted and Vaux's original design was not implemented. In 1890, when the site was selected for the Chicago Fair, only the northern portion had been transformed into parkland. Olmsted's plan for the 1893 Fair created a small city with its own railroad station and water, sewer, electrical, and transit systems. After the fair closed, the site was transformed into a public park with many (but not all) of the features of the original design.





1909





Michigan Avenue, Chicago





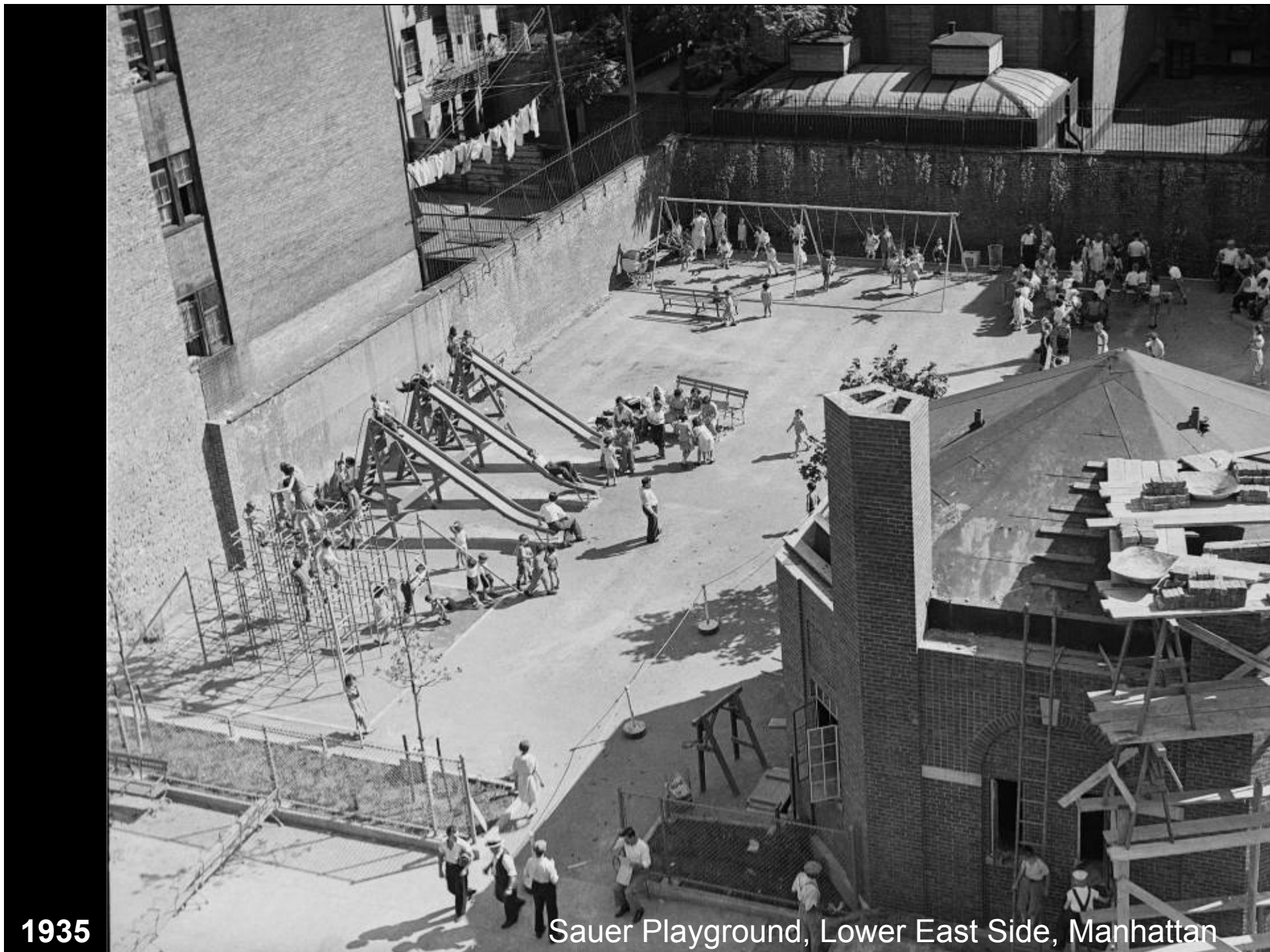
Millennium Park, Chicago





2010

Park Stewardship



1935

Sauer Playground, Lower East Side, Manhattan



2008





1967



1967





Bryant Park, NYC, 1920



Bryant Park, NYC, 1935

New York's Bryant Park is dangerous. It has become the territory of dope dealers and muggers because it was relatively underused by other people. Bryant Park is cut off from the street by walls, fences, and shrubbery. You can't see in. You can't see out. There are only a few entry points. This park will be used by people when it is opened up to them.







