

Urban Nature in Daily Doses

Restorative Design Strategies for improved personal and ecological
well-being in Berlin



„Hitzestress in Berlin: An besonders heißen Orten droht Lebensgefahr“

If children lose contact with nature they won't fight for it

George Monbiot

How city living could be making you anxious - and how to deal with it

Feb 4, 2020

Urban Loneliness & Isolation: The Dark Side Of Living In A Big City

Lärm, Anonymität, Dreck

Stress-Forscher: Das Stadtleben macht psychisch krank - doch es gibt einen Ausweg

The metropolis and mental health: are big cities making us sick?

Published: October 20, 2015 5:57pm CEST



Sick cities: why urban living can be bad for your mental health

Humans Losing Touch with Nature

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



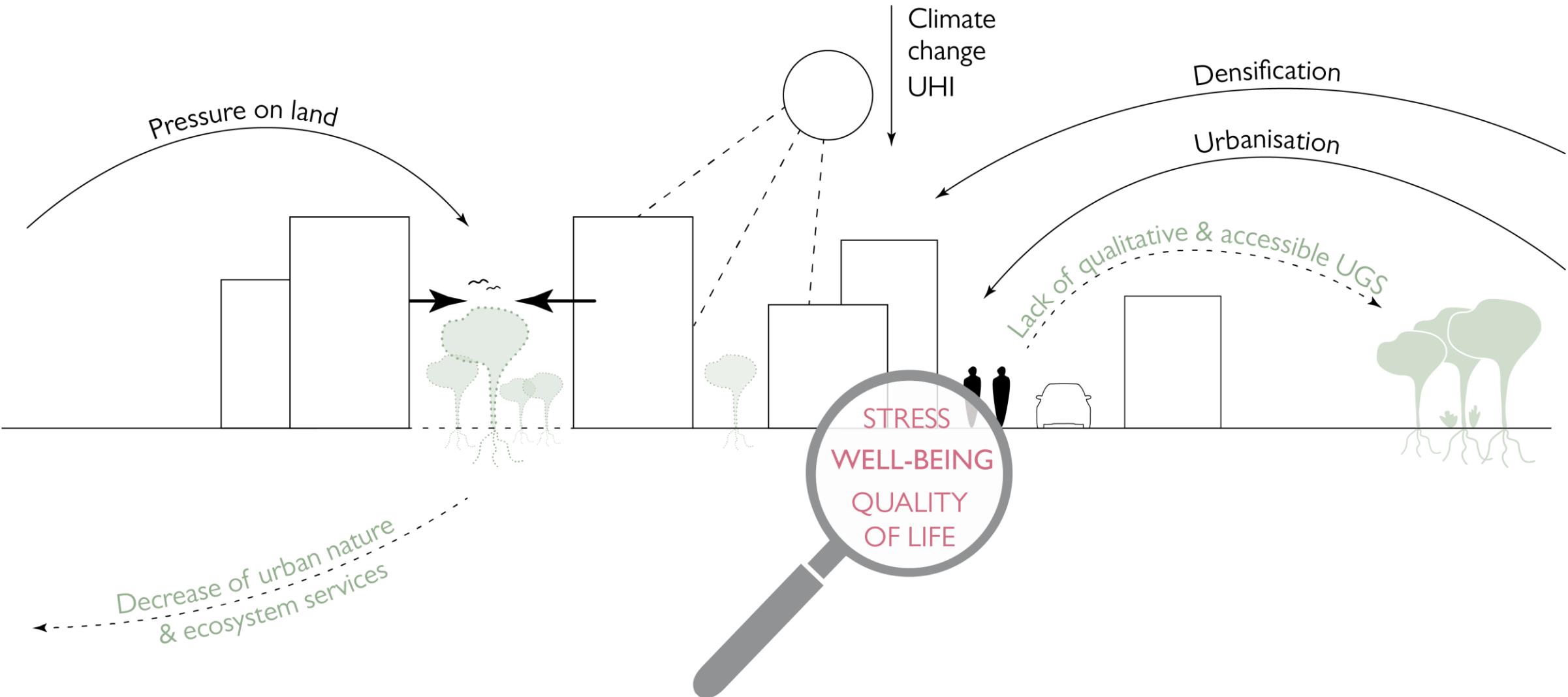
Fig. 1: Sustainable Development Goal 3 (adapted from UN, 2015)

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Fig. 2: Sustainable Development Goal 11 (adapted from UN, 2015)

Problematisation at the case of Berlin



Lack of accessible and qualitative green

“More green is needed but where? Everything is built up.”

*“I am preferably on my balcony. Everywhere else are too many people.
When I go for a run in the park, I am more stressed afterwards.”*

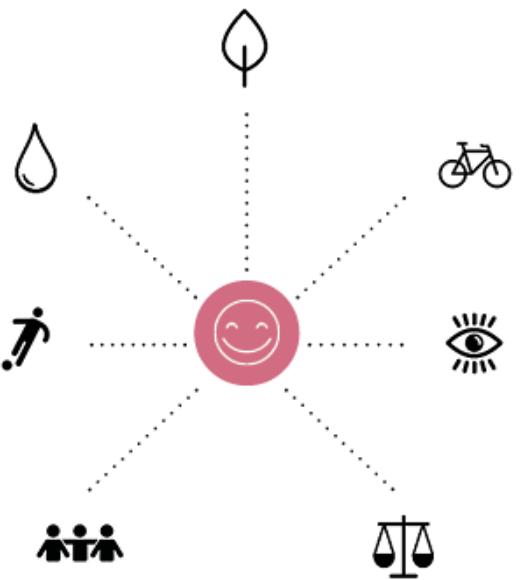
(* Quotes from street conversations)

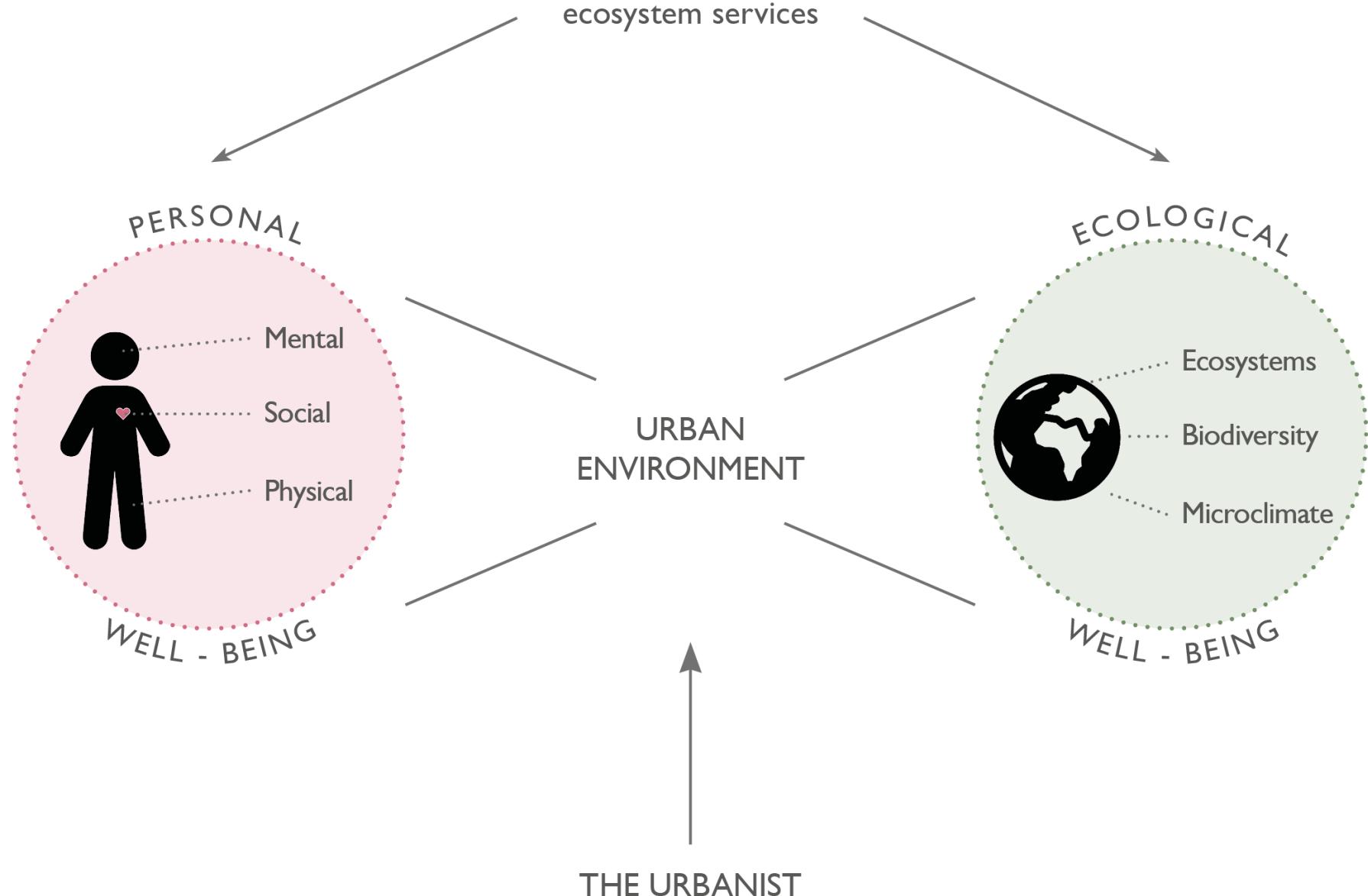


*How can **urban green spaces** in Berlin contribute to creating **restorative environments** that improve the **personal well-being** of residents as well as the quality of **ecosystem services**?*

‘Restorative Environments’?

- natural settings
- stress recovery
- involuntary attention
- mental space for reflection
- occasional encounters

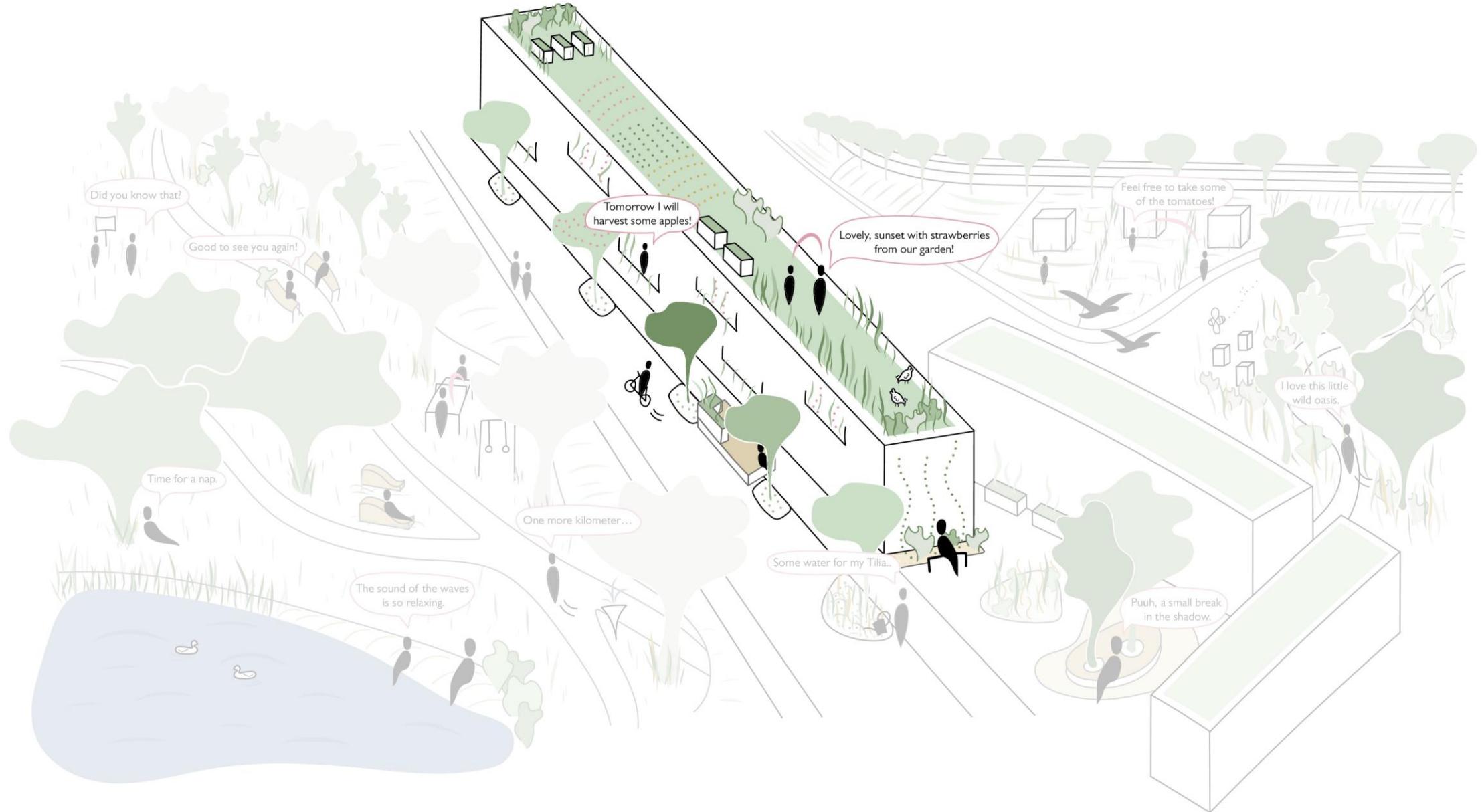




Restorative Urban Nature



Buildings and streets



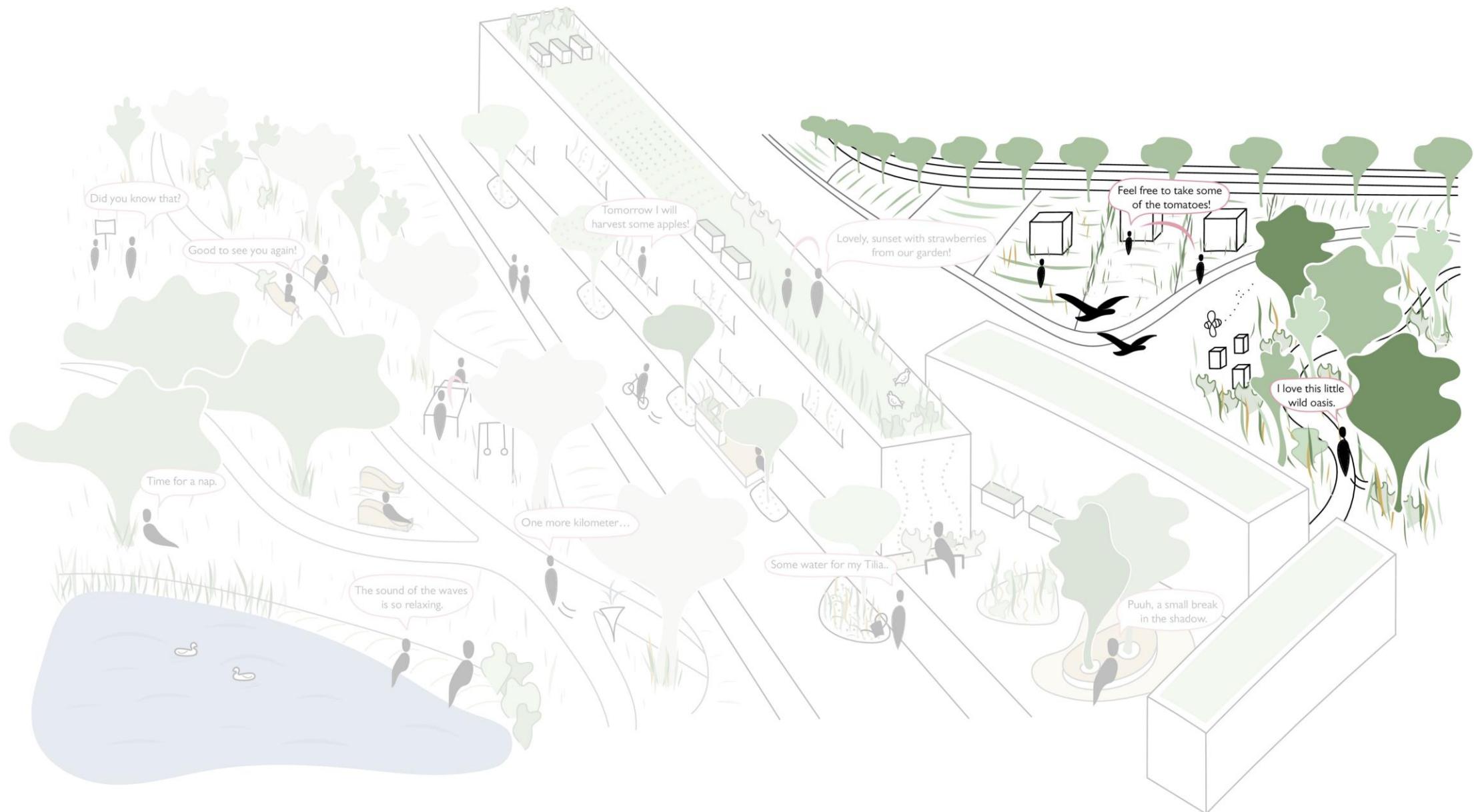
Public squares



Waterfronts



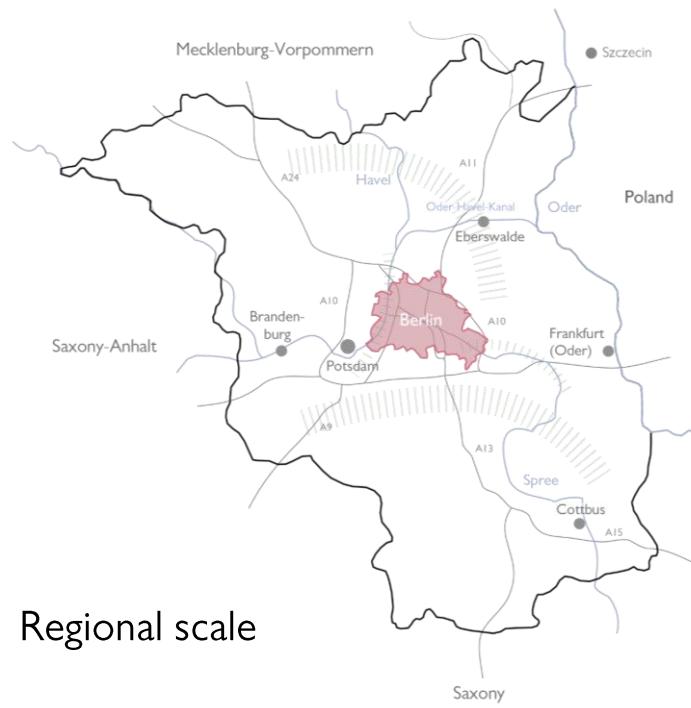
Allotments and community gardens



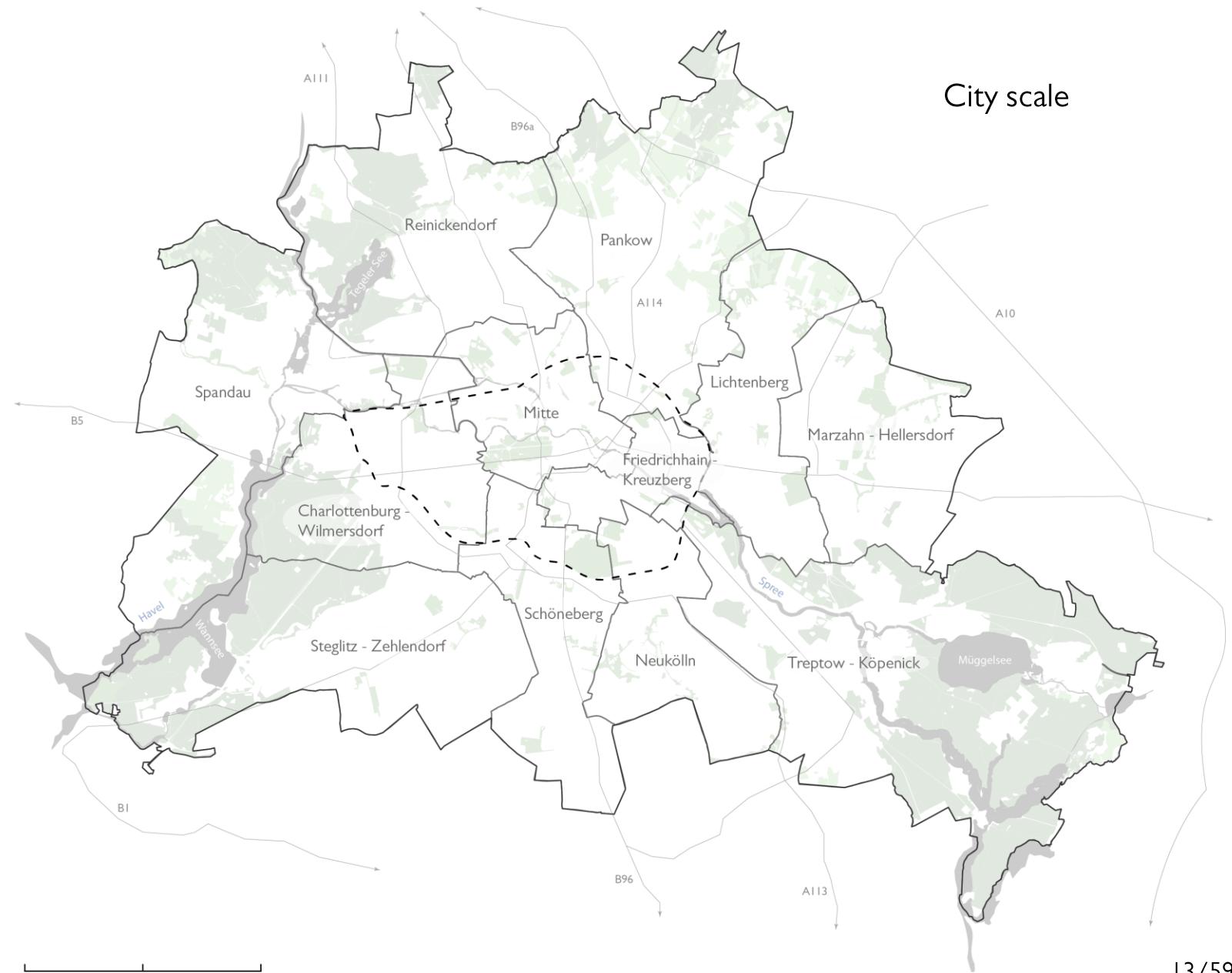
Case study location Berlin



National scale



Regional scale



City scale

Status quo of urban green spaces in Berlin

Cemeteries



Allotment gardens



Regional scale

Parks, sport, etc.



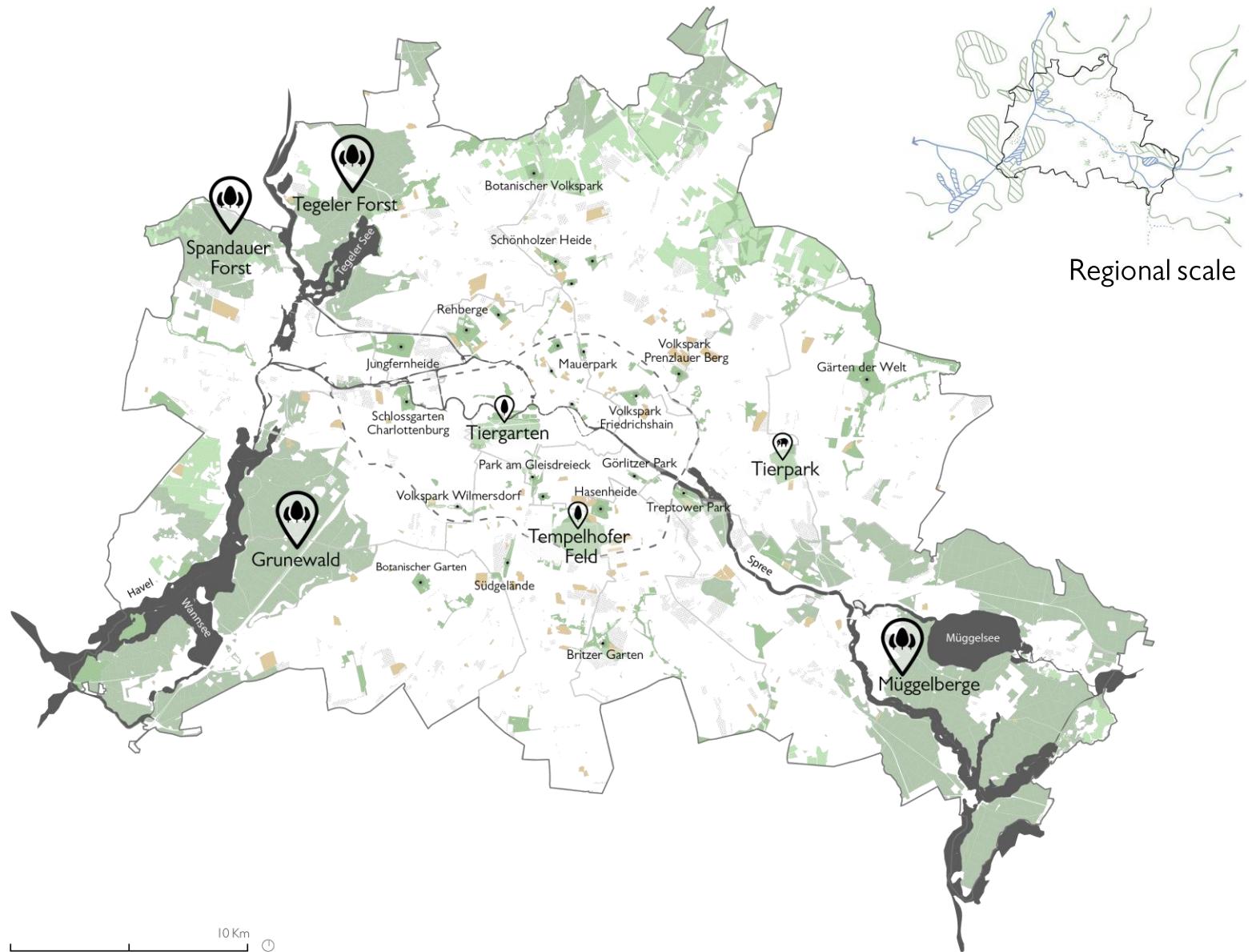
Agriculture & grasslands



Forests



Water



Quality and awareness?



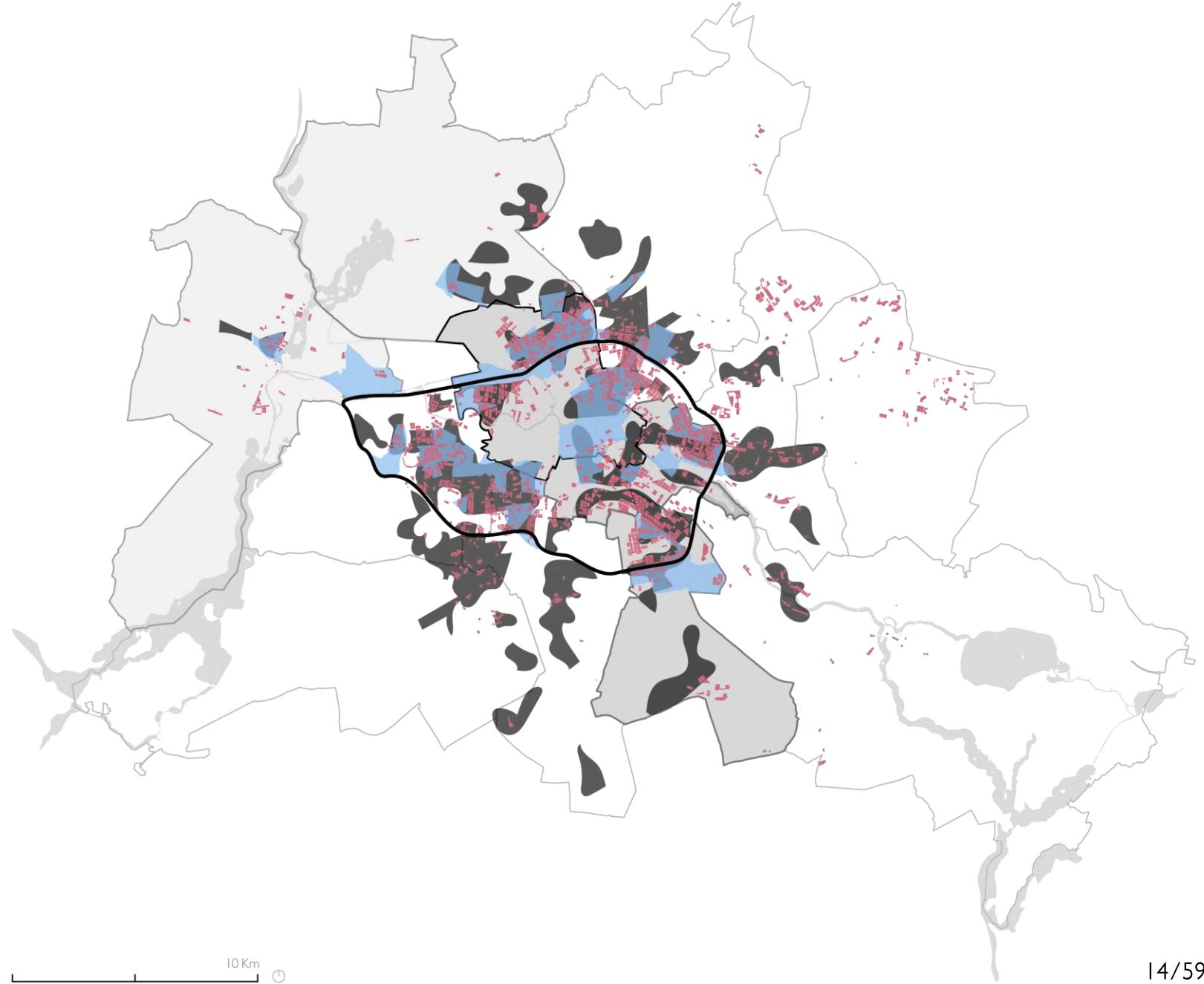
Conflict of use



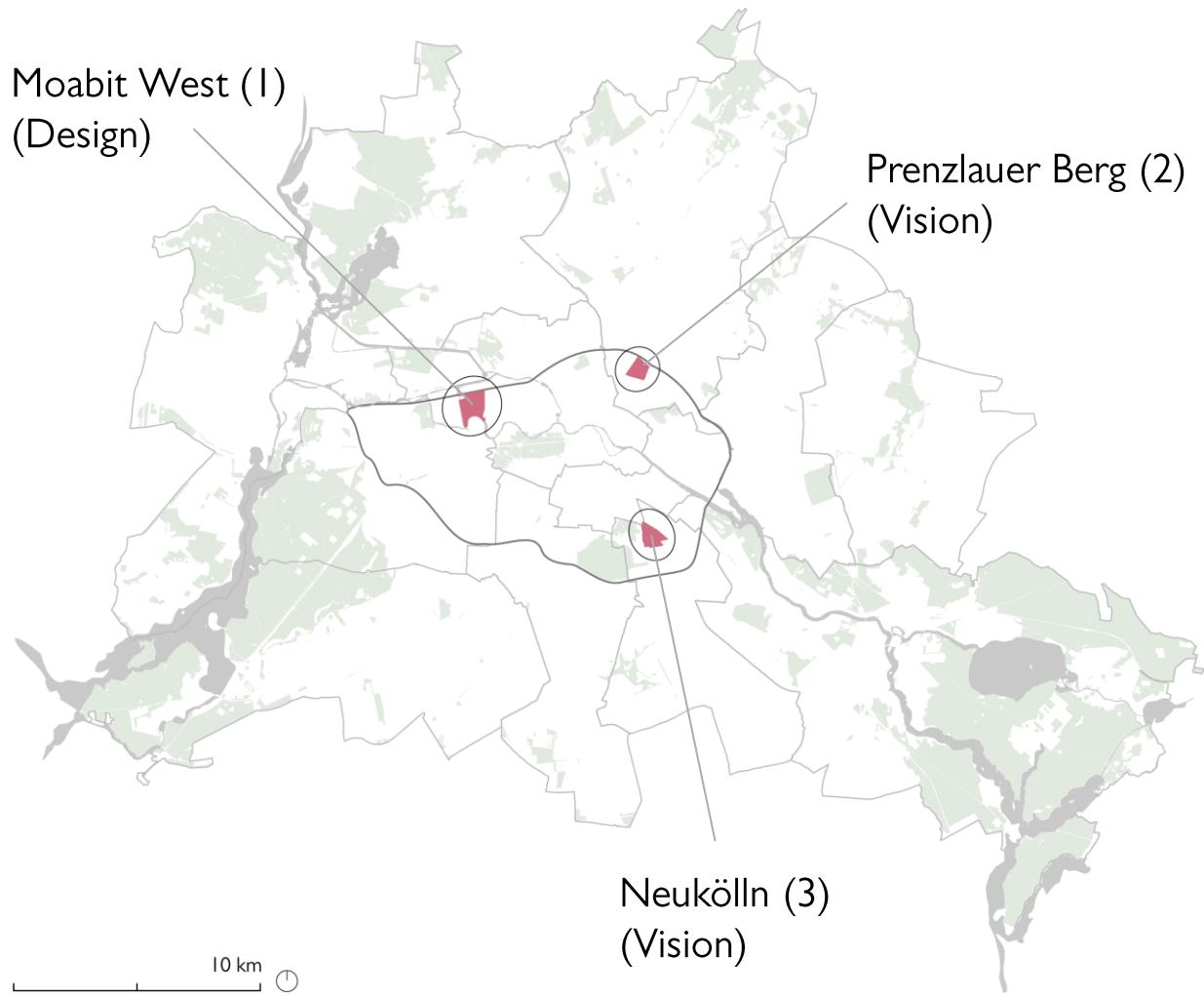
Monotonous & sealed up

Pressured inner city

- Population density
 $I > 550 \text{ in/ha}$
- Undersupply of UGS
 $\leq 0,1 - 6 \text{ m}^2/\text{inh.}$
- Environmental justice
Pressured areas
- Socio-economic factors
Unemployment, life expectancy,
cultural background
- Inner S-Bahn-Ring
(light railway)



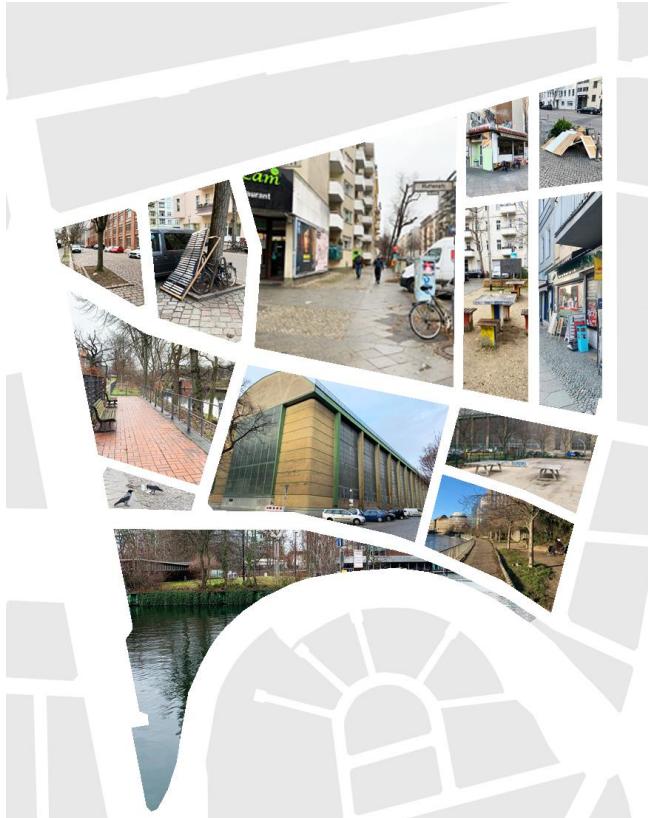
Focus areas



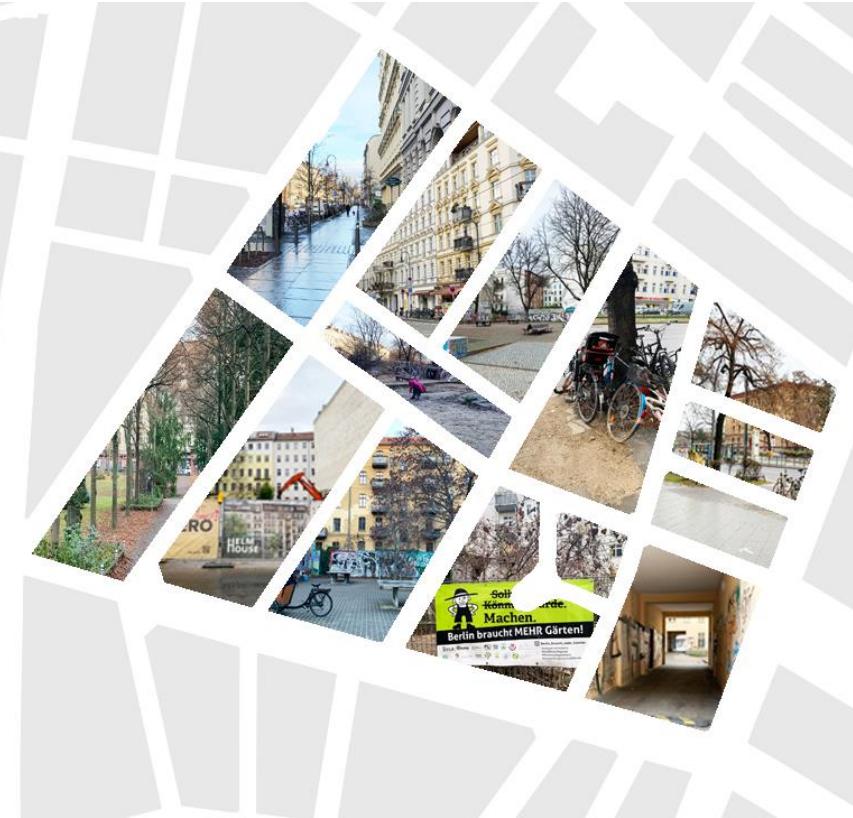
- High density
- Insufficient UGS per capita
- Different socio-economic compositions
- Varying spatial characteristics

Impressions of fieldwork

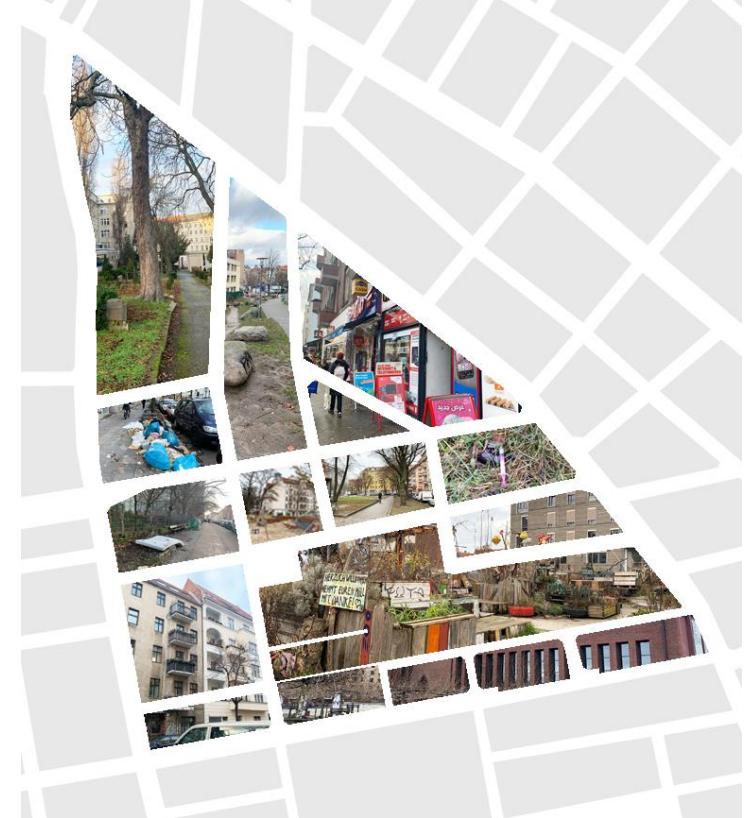
"If you want green, you don't move to Neukölln."



Moabit West (1)



Prenzlauer Berg (2)

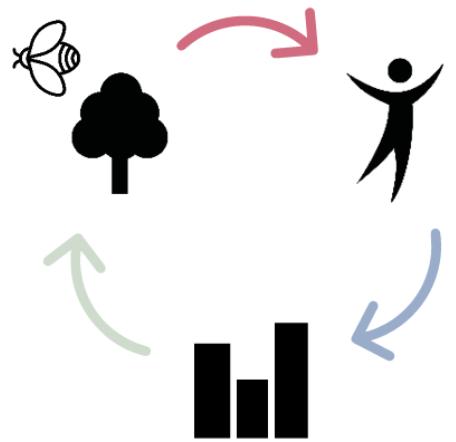


Neukölln (3)

"You are looking for green spaces here? Haha, good luck, let me know when you find any."

(* Quotes from street conversations)

Research approach: bridging theory and practice



Relations



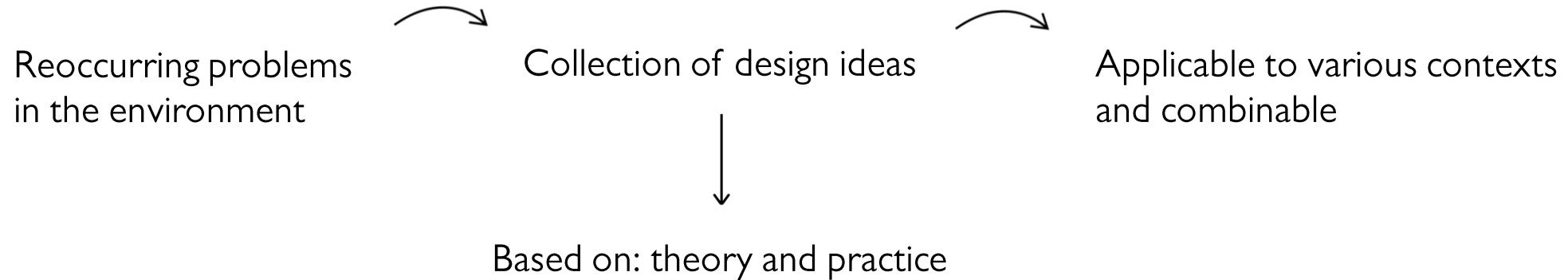
Application



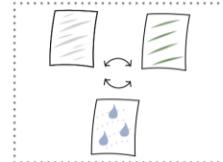
Participation

A PATTERN LANGUAGE
“RESTORATION WITH URBAN NATURE”

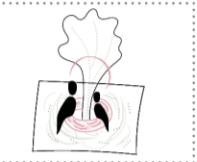
What is a Pattern Language?



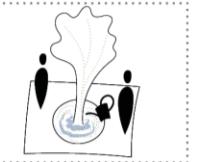
Overview of all patterns



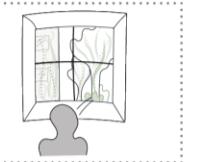
All in one (G4)



Sit with me (A3)



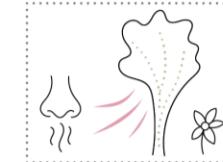
A tree friend (A4)



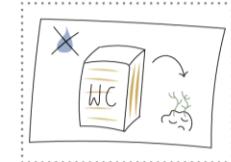
Green view (S1)



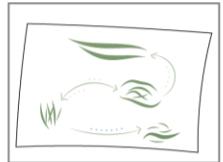
Touch it (S2)



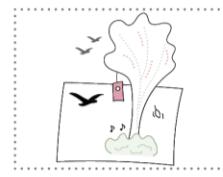
Smell it (S4)



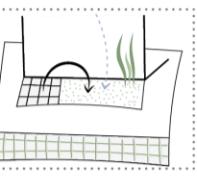
Free pee (B1)



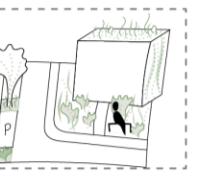
Green corridor (G2)



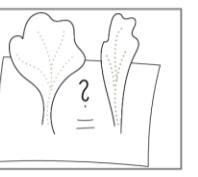
Sound of nature (S5)



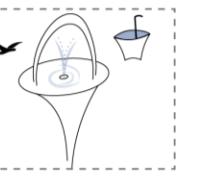
Open up! (E3)



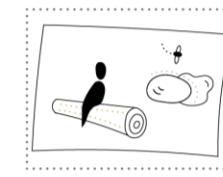
Leftovers (E4)



Tree = tree? (E5)



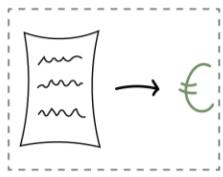
Free drink (B2)



Materials matter (B3)



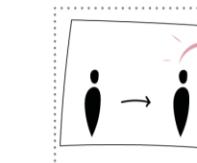
Lost in the woods (S6)



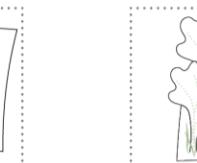
Funding (I4)



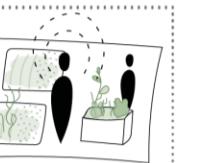
Nature around the corner (G1)



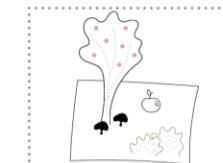
From strangers to friends (G3)



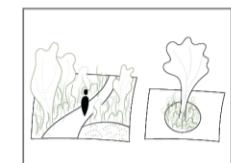
Fit with nature (A1)



Plant with me (A2)

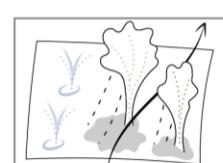


All you can eat (S3)

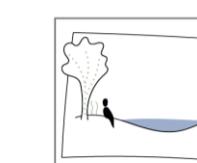


Into the wild (E7)

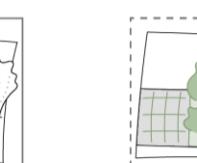
..... 0-2 years
- - - 2-5 years
— 5-10 years



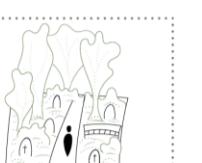
Cool down (E1)



Water inside/out (E2)



Less cars, less stress (E6)



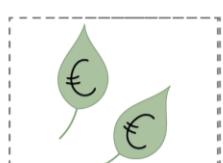
Rest in peace (E8)



What do you think? (I1)

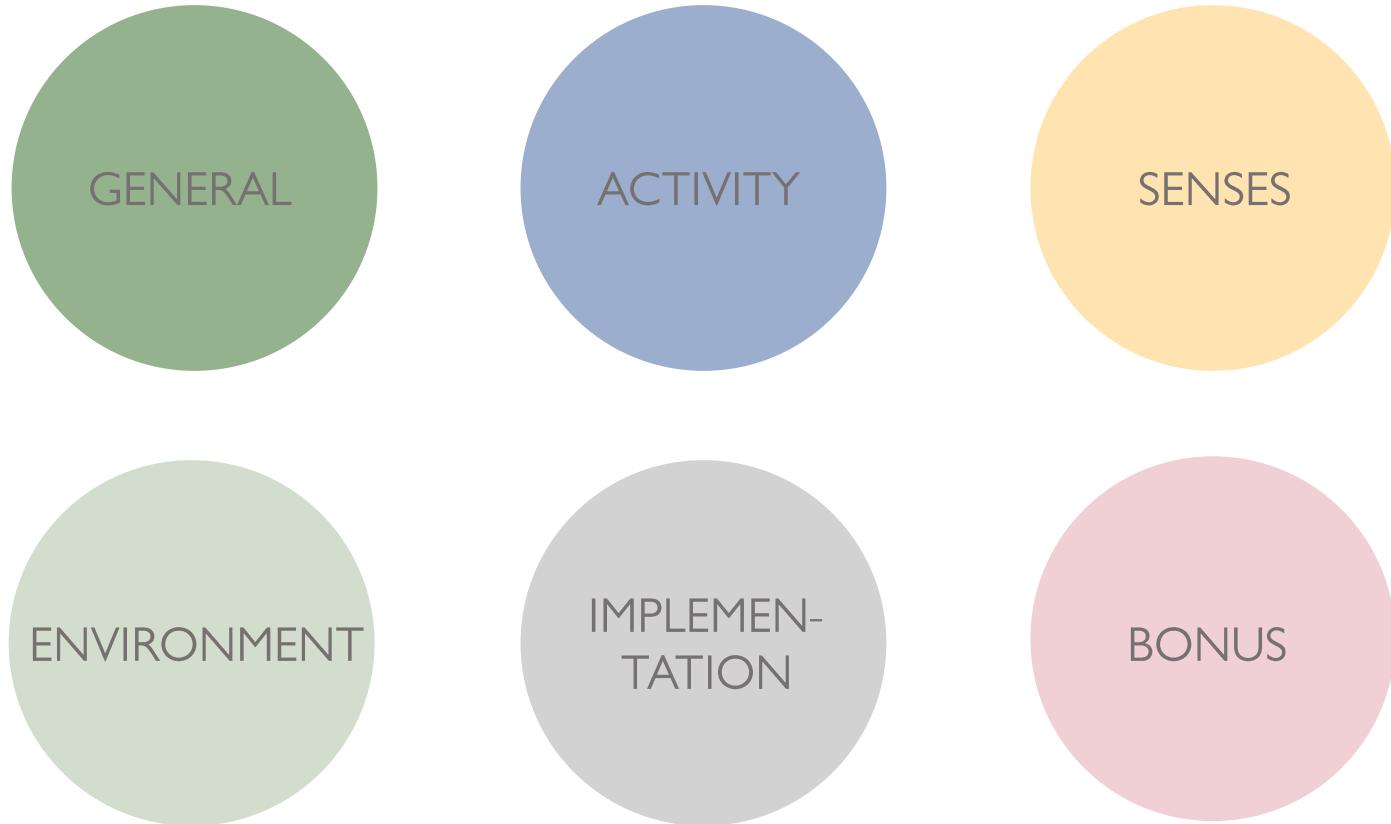


Alliances (I2)

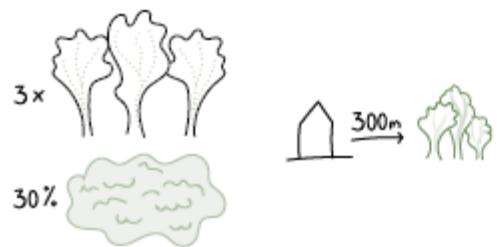


Saving money (I3)

Categories of patterns



Nature around the corner



Possibilities to experience nature in different ways close-to-home improve well-being and environmental justice.



GI

Theoretical backup

A higher dose of weekly nature contact (at least two hours per week) leads already to positive health impacts (Roe & McCay, 2021). By making nature better accessible, a fair distribution of green for healthier living conditions for society can be ensured (SenUVK, 2019).

Practical implication

Providing nature contact on various scales, starting with the front yard and street greenery up to parks and urban forests.

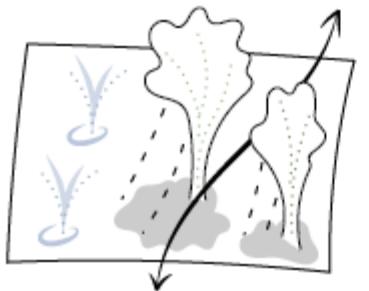
3-30-300 rule:

- 3 trees in the view from home
- 30% tree canopy per neighbourhood,
- max. 300 m to the nearest urban green space from every home (Konijnendijk, 2022)



Cool down

EI



Water elements, trees, and other types of vegetation reduce heat in the city when applied correctly.



Theoretical backup

Shading, moisture, and unblocked air flows lower the temperature in cities. When planting temperature-regulating trees, it is important to consider that sufficient root space and moisture are needed (Roozen et al., 2022).

Practical implication

Planting trees not too densely and ensuring a variety of crown shapes and heights to avoid trapping the heat during the night.

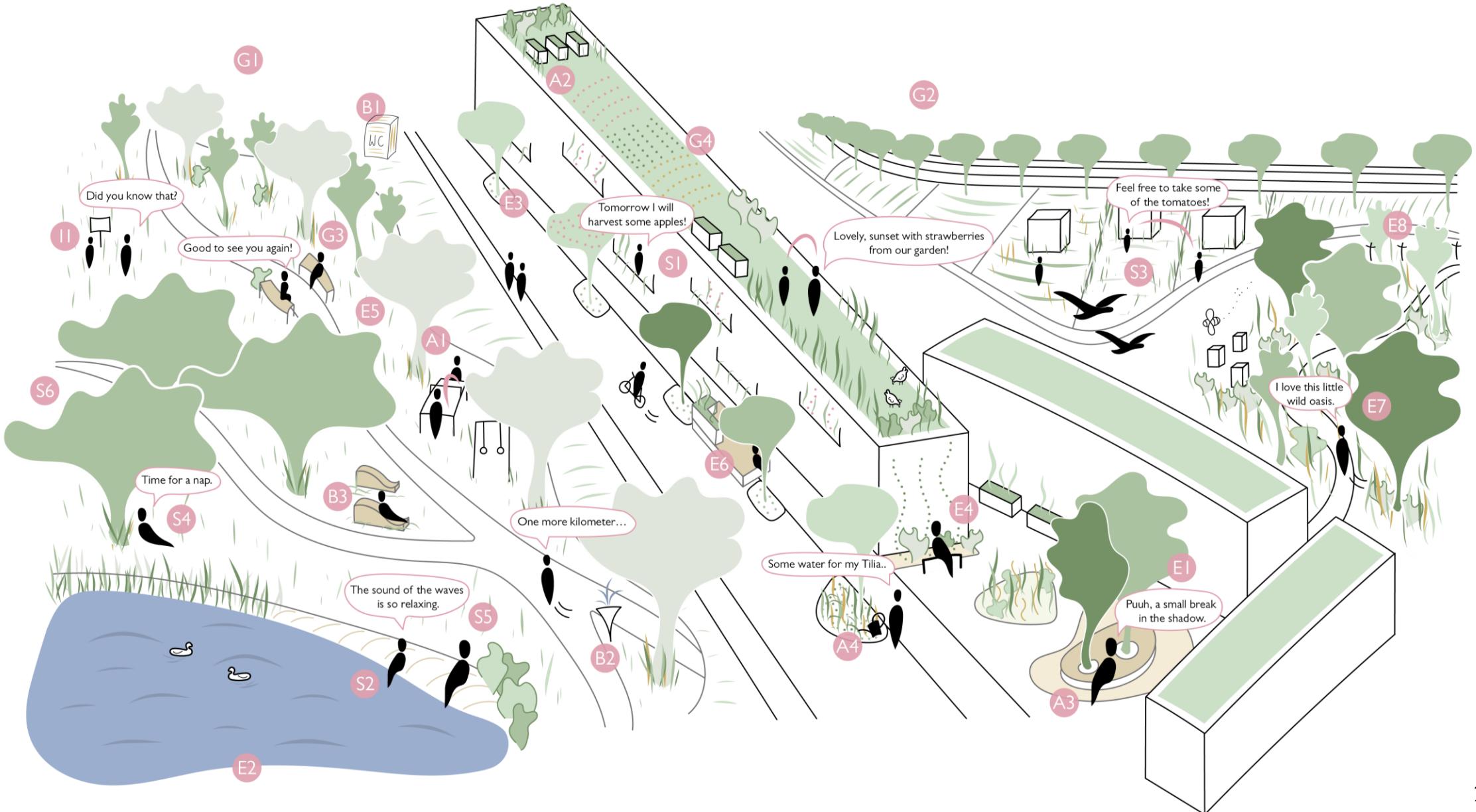
Species:

- *Acer cappadocium* (Cappadocian maple)
- *Fagus sylvatica* (Common beech)
- *Tilia tomentosa* (Silver lime)
- *Platanus hispanica* (London plane)



Fig. 3: Blaha Lujza Square by Lépték-Terv, 2023

Applied patterns

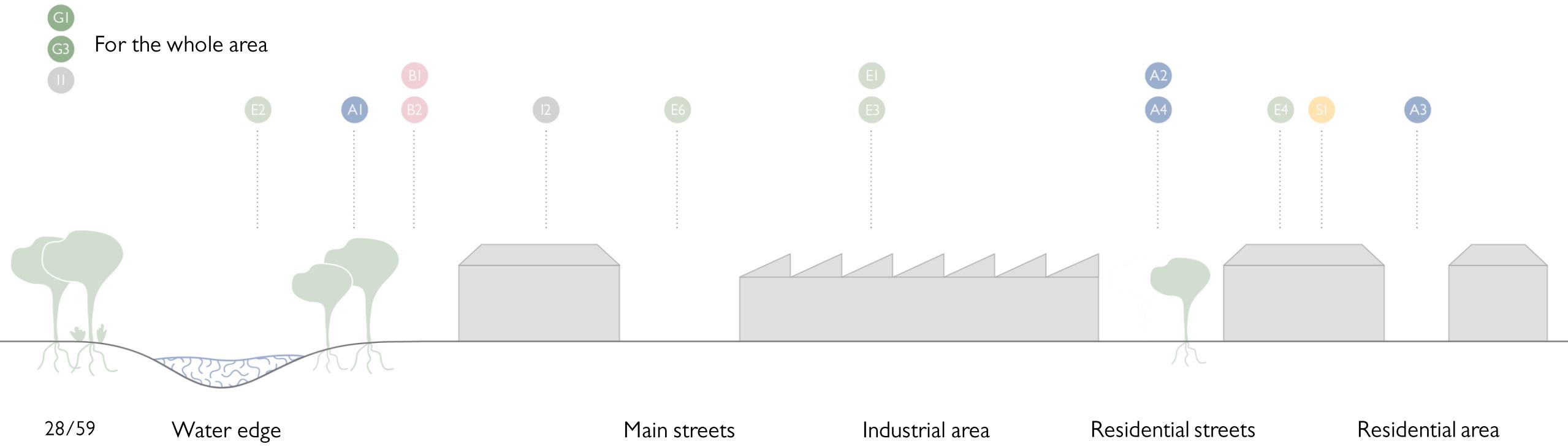


Co-creation workshop in Moabit West

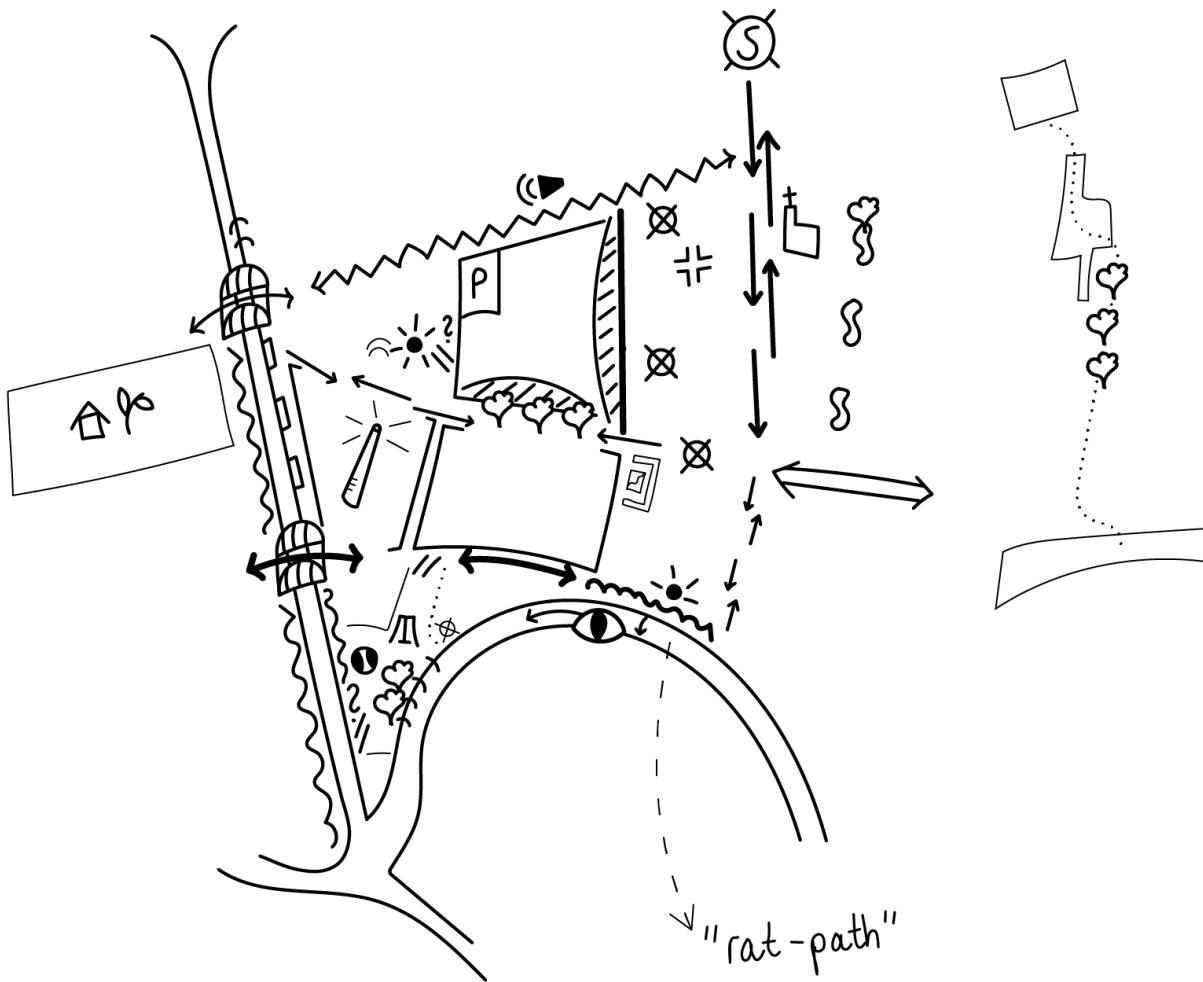
- Testing & application of Pattern Language
- Analysis and ideas for the area
- First design ideas



Co-creation workshop - outcomes



Moabit West



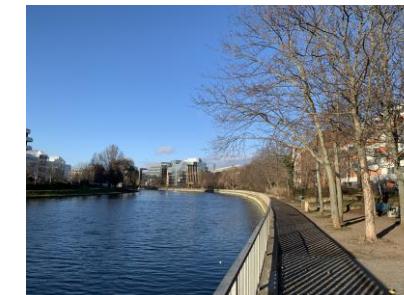
29/59



- Place of encounter at neighbourhood center



- Sport park Neues Ufer - variation of activities



- Potential of waterfront



- Lacking visibility and knowledge of existing UGS

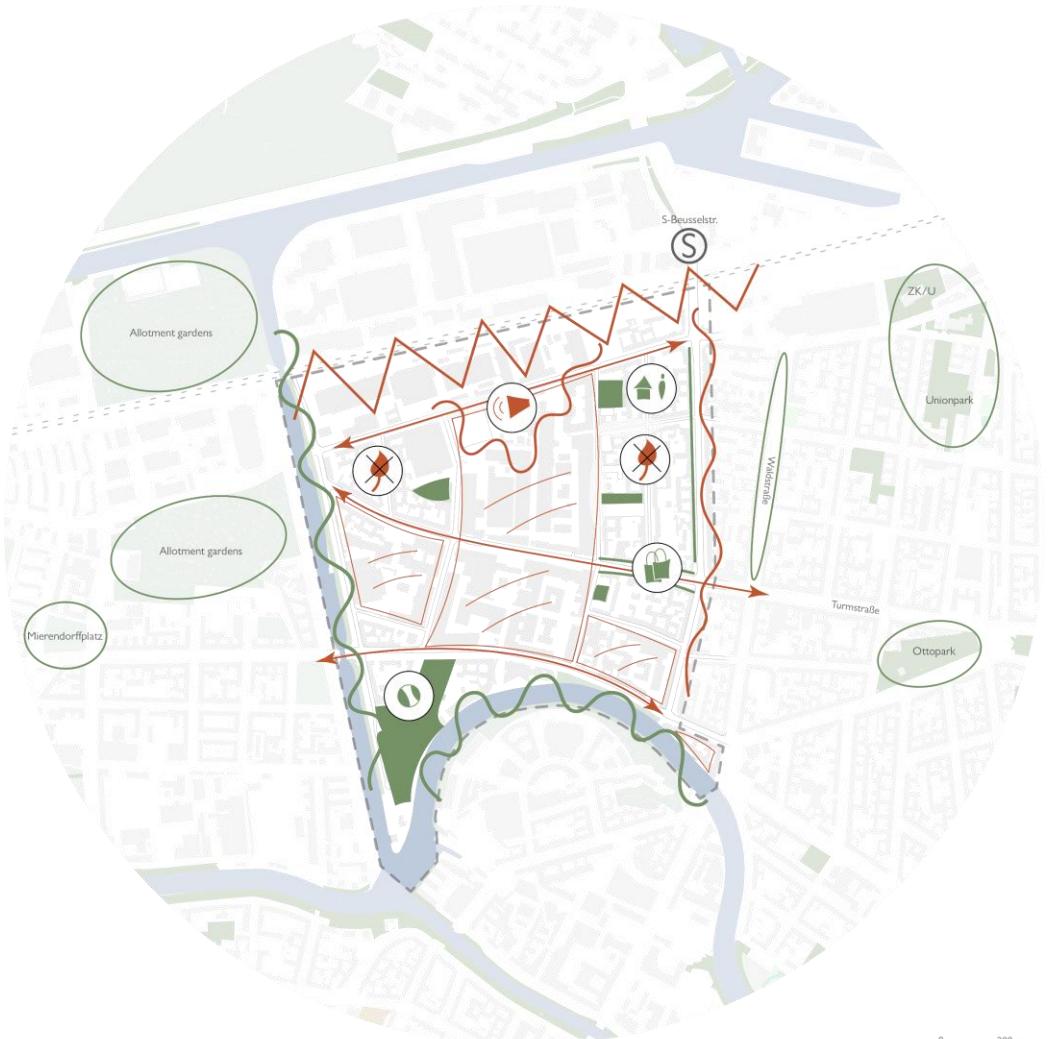


- Division between industrial & residential areas



- Abundance of traffic area

From analysis...

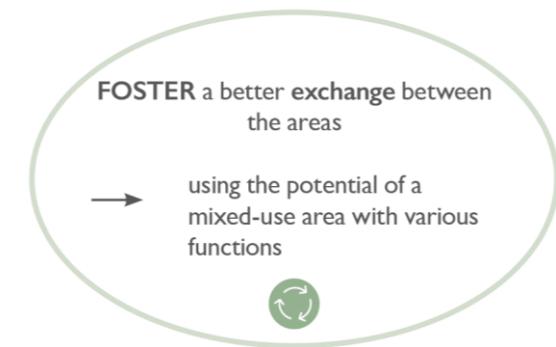
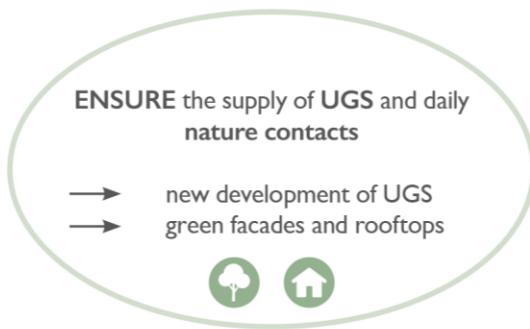


SWOT

- ~~ Noise pollution
- High traffic
- 🚫 Undersupply of UGS
- ⧸ High sealing rates

- Potential of existing UGS
- ~~~~ Potential of waterfronts
- _____ Mixed-use on ground floor
- ↑ Social institutions: neighbourhood center

...to goals



...to goals

STRENGHTEN AND QUALIFY
existing urban green spaces in connection to adjacent social institutions, including the sport park Neues Ufer

- improved visibility and connections
- restorative and ecological qualification



Extension of sport fields to park instead of parking

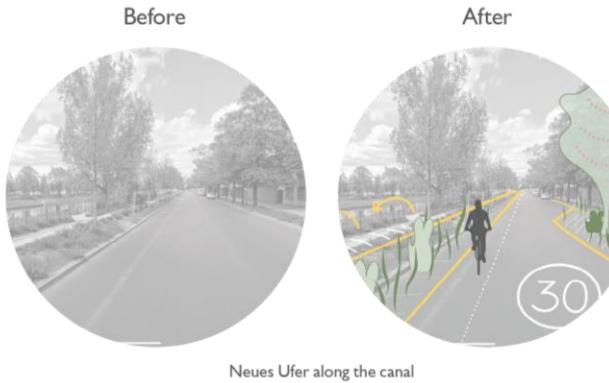
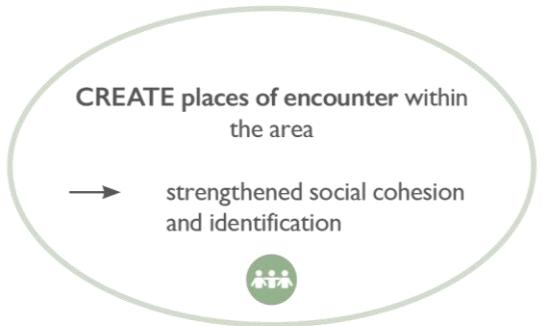
TRANSFORM the streets and reduce traffic

- restructuring of existing space
- reduced noise and air pollution

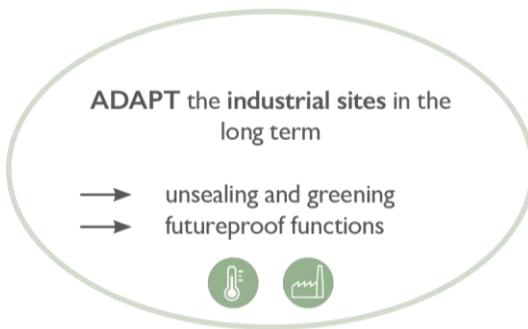
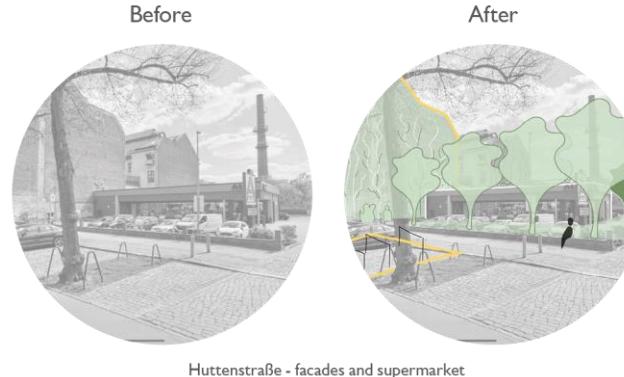
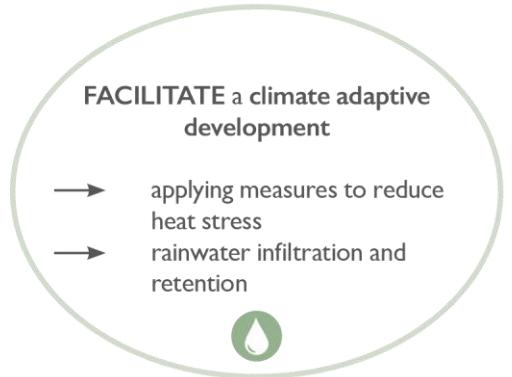


Transformation street profile Wiebestraße

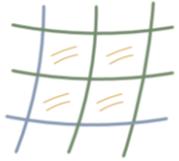
...to goals



...to goals



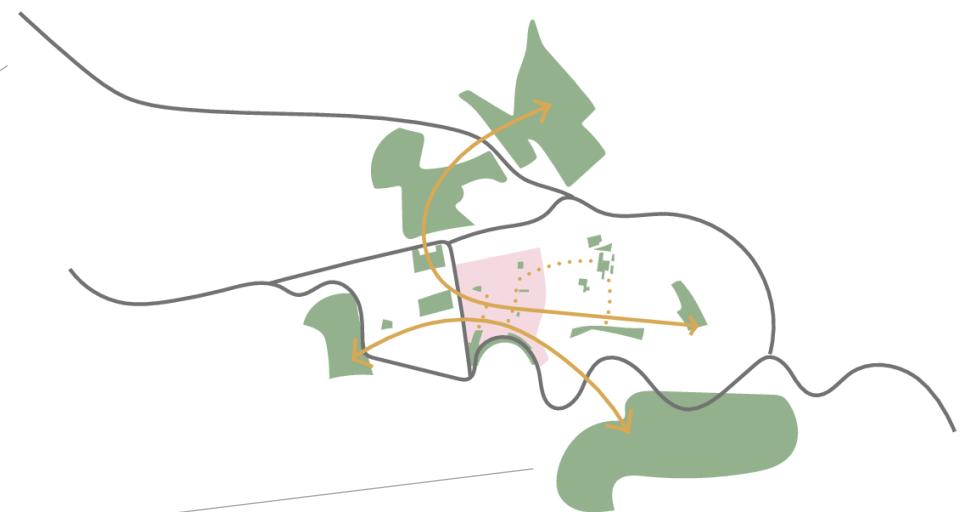
...to vision & design



A green-blue net for restoration and encounter



Green-blue network through scales

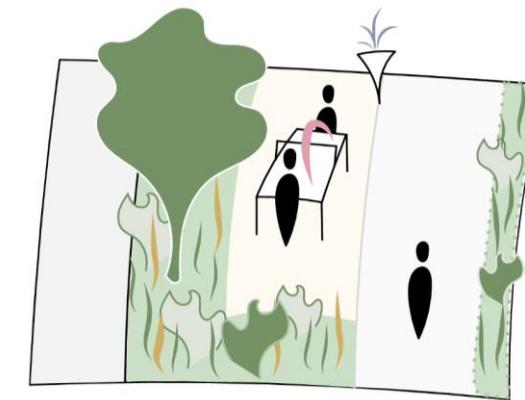
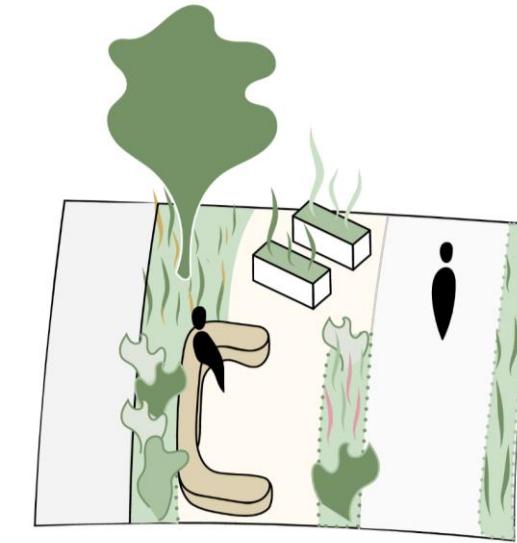


District scale



Local scale

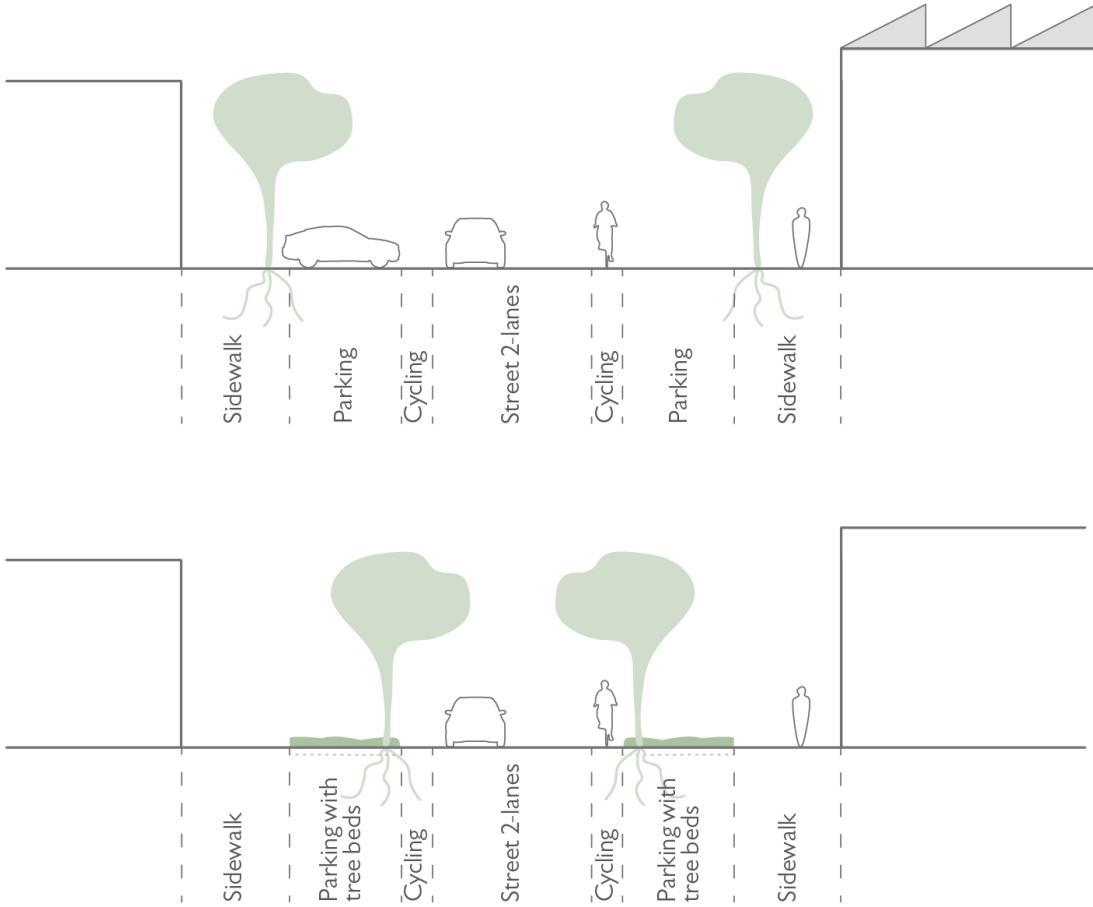
Design phase I: Preparation & Formation of the frame (0-2 years)



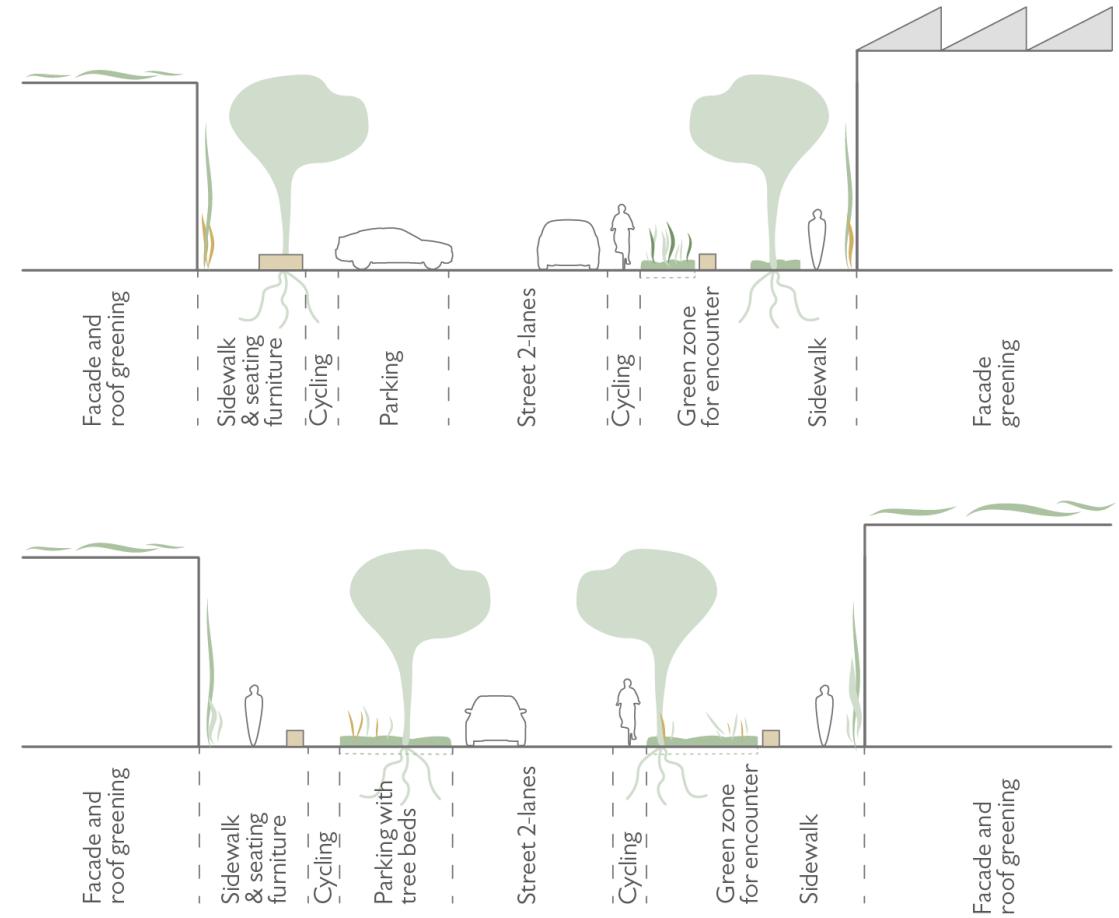
Transformation of main street with green encounter zones

Systemic sections

Before



After



Transformation of Huttenstraße to reduced parking with green encounter zones



Value for personal & ecological well-being



Green encounter zones – species selection

Trees for
cooling/
withstanding
drought



Food for humans



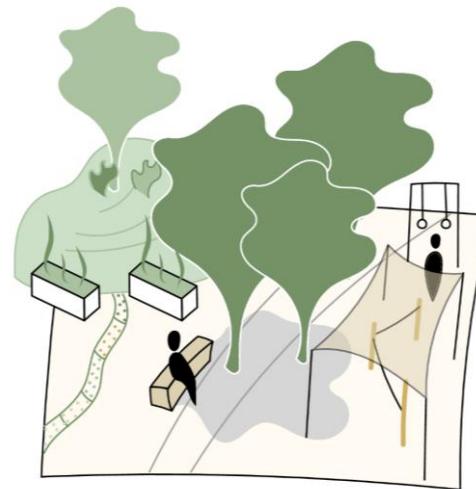
Food for animals



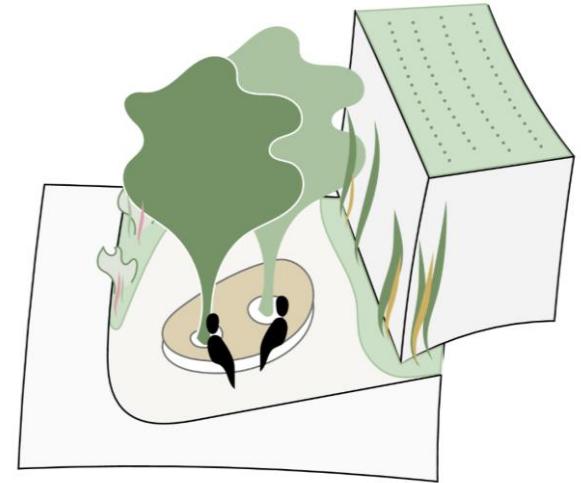
Pollinator friendly



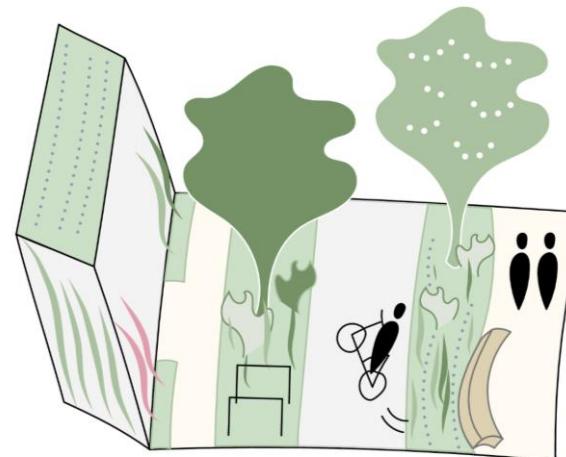
Design phase I: Preparation & Formation of the frame



Qualification of playground
Wiebestraße



Adaptation of street corners



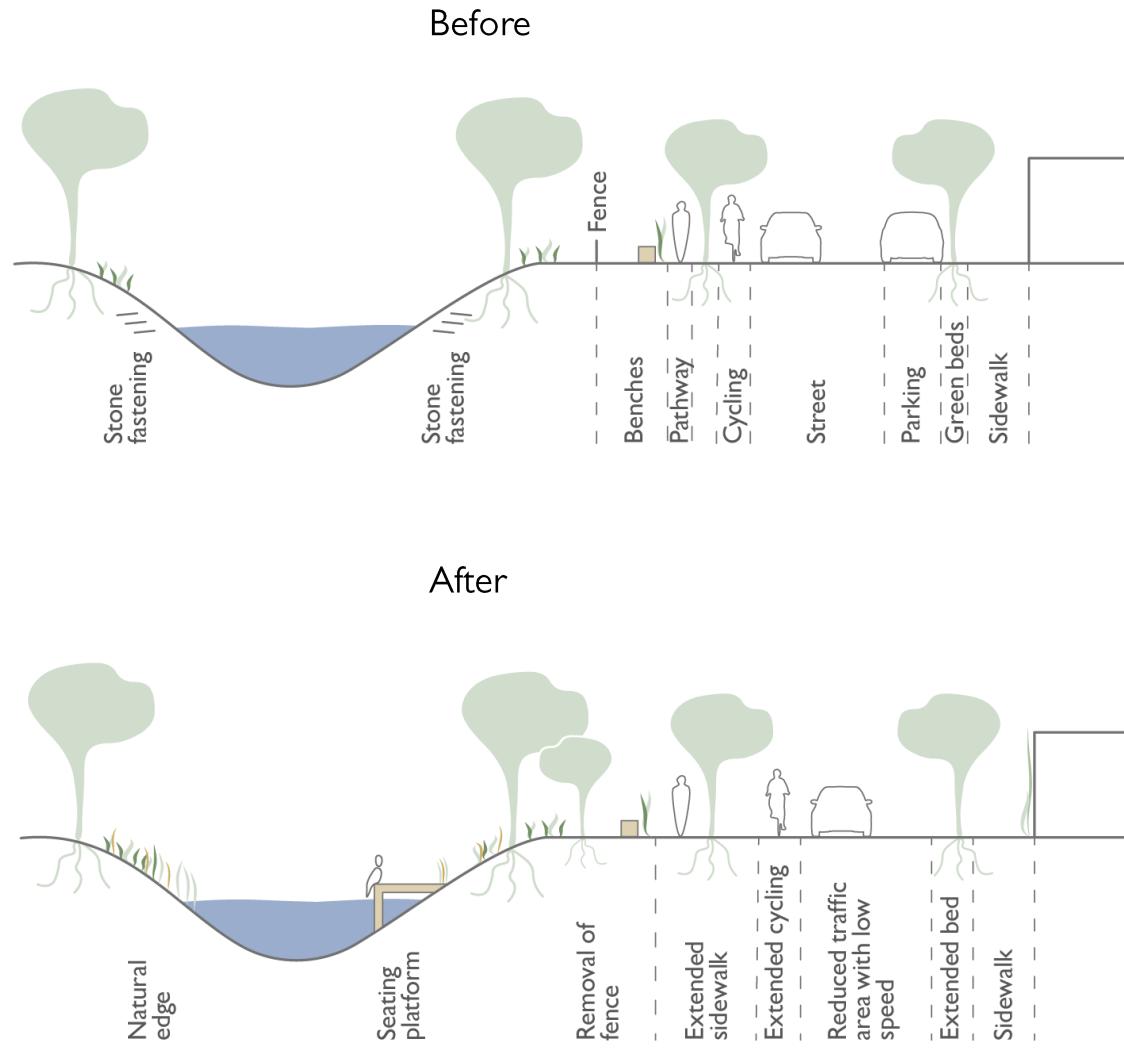
Transformation of residential
streets to bike streets with green
encounter zones

Design phase 2: Elaboration of the net (2-5 years)



Development of western
waterfront

Systemic sections



Status quo canal banks

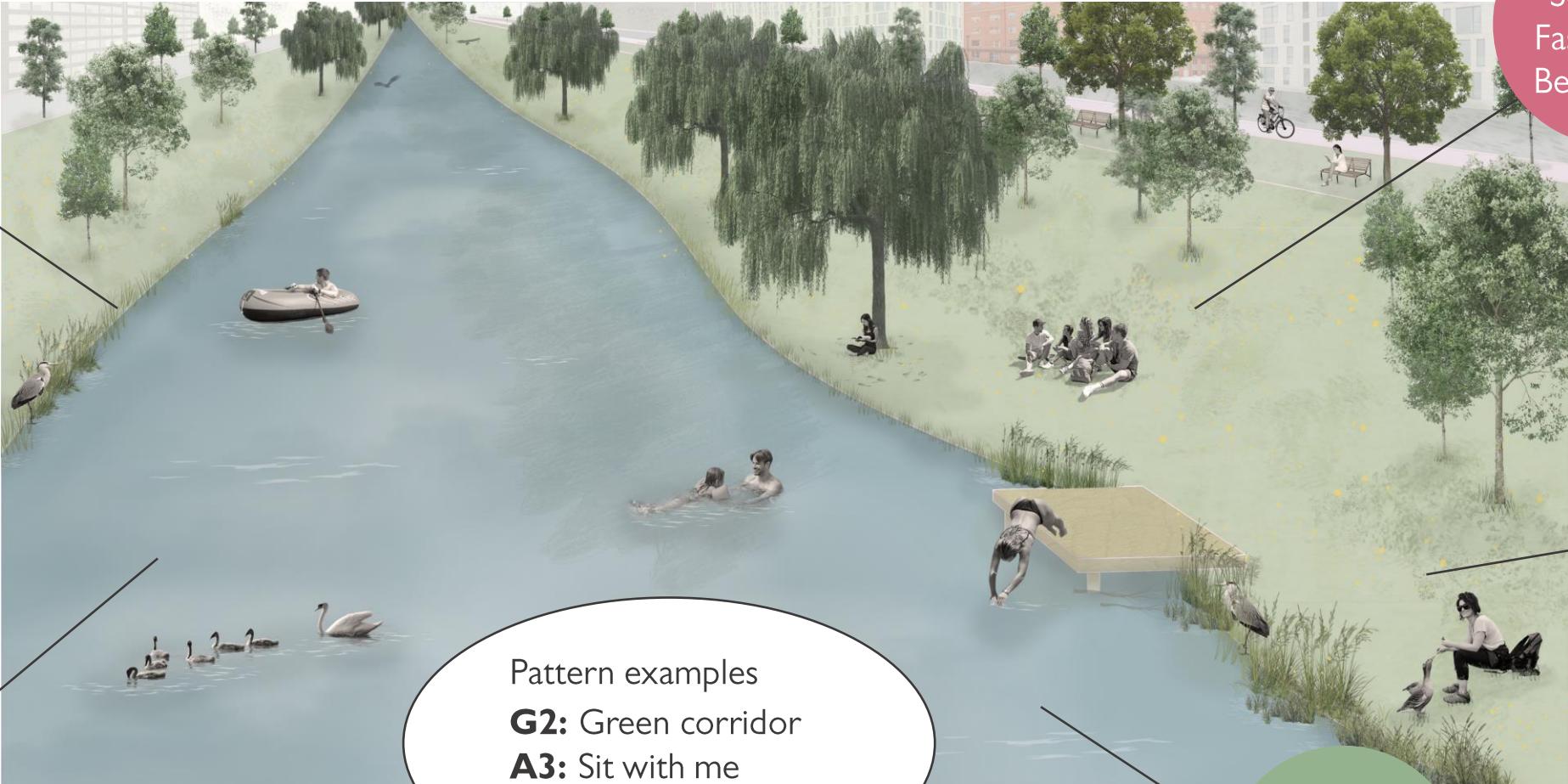


Development of waterfront with water access and natural zones



Value for personal & ecological well-being

Natural
waterfront
Habitats



Extent
Coherence
Networks

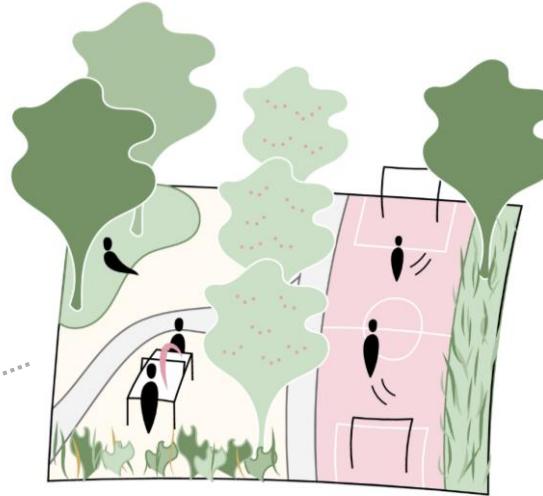
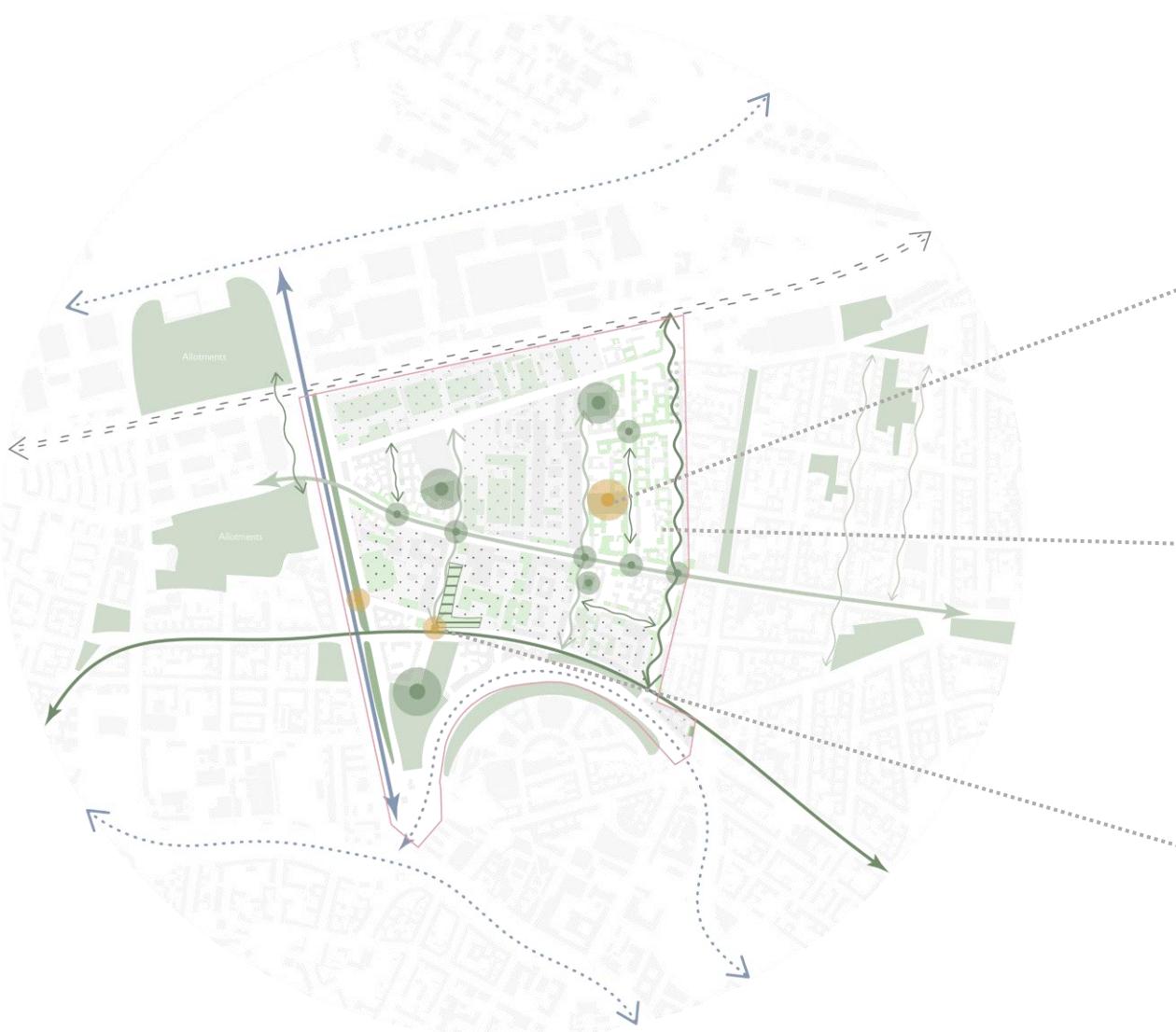
Pattern examples
G2: Green corridor
A3: Sit with me
E2: Water inside/out

Cooling
Clean air
Water
retention

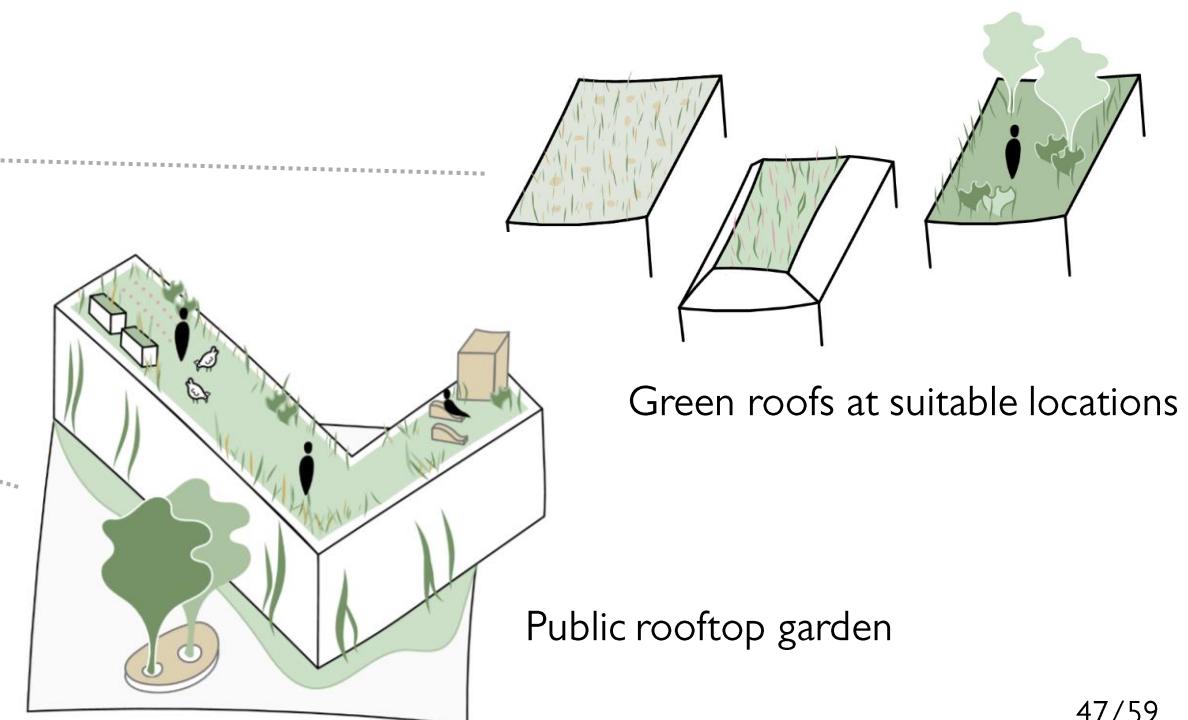
Resting
Senses &
Fascination
Being away

Encounter
Activity

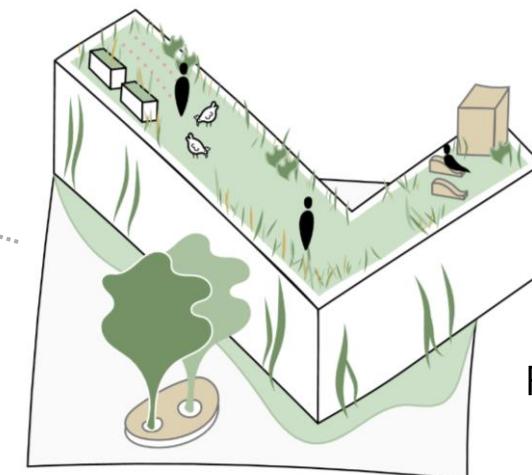
Design phase 2: Elaboration of the net



Extension of sport fields to park instead of parking

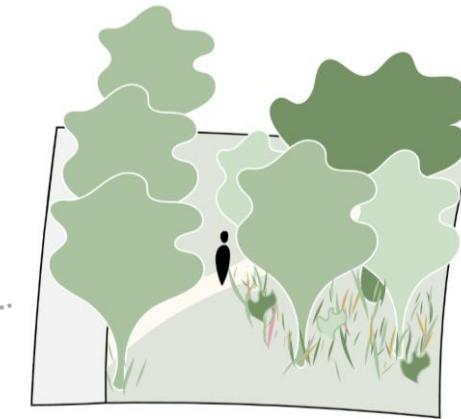


Green roofs at suitable locations

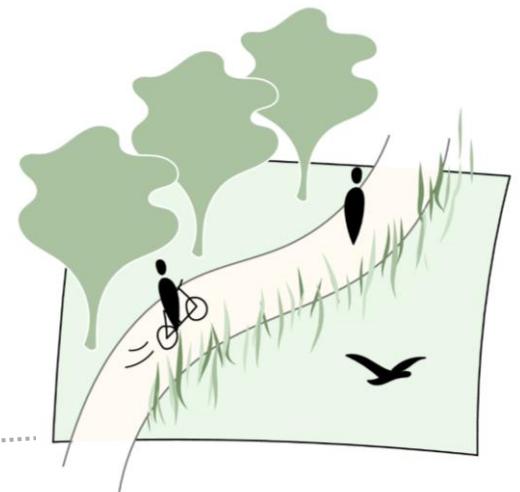


Public rooftop garden

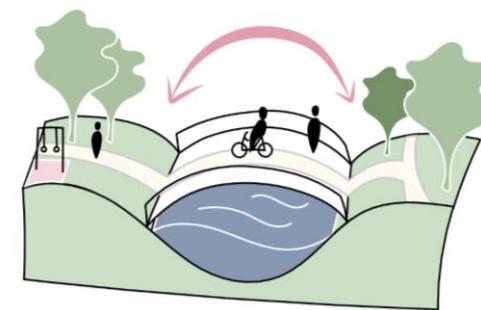
Design phase 3: Expansion from net to network (5-15 years)



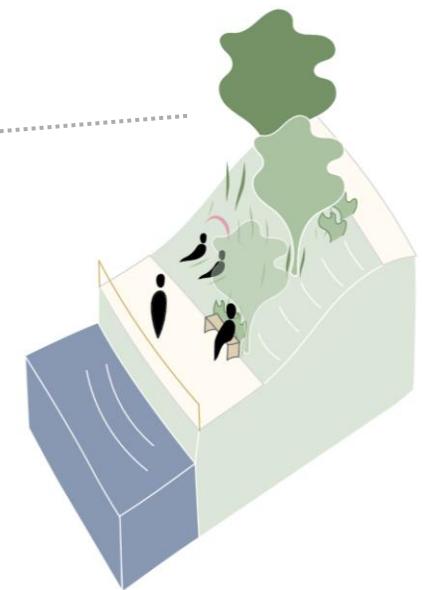
Urban wilderness park
instead of parking



Connections to adjacent UGS



Pedestrian and bike bridge
connecting waterfronts

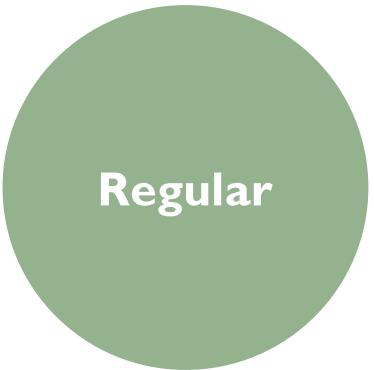
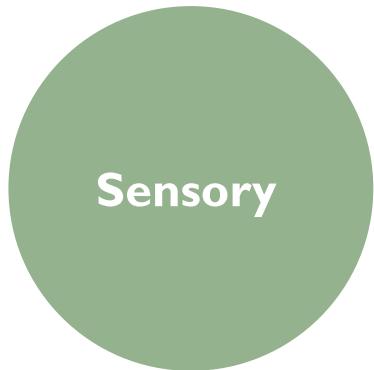


Development of southern waterfront

Application at the other two focus areas

Guidelines

Restorative Urban Nature should be...



Flughafenkiez Neukölln

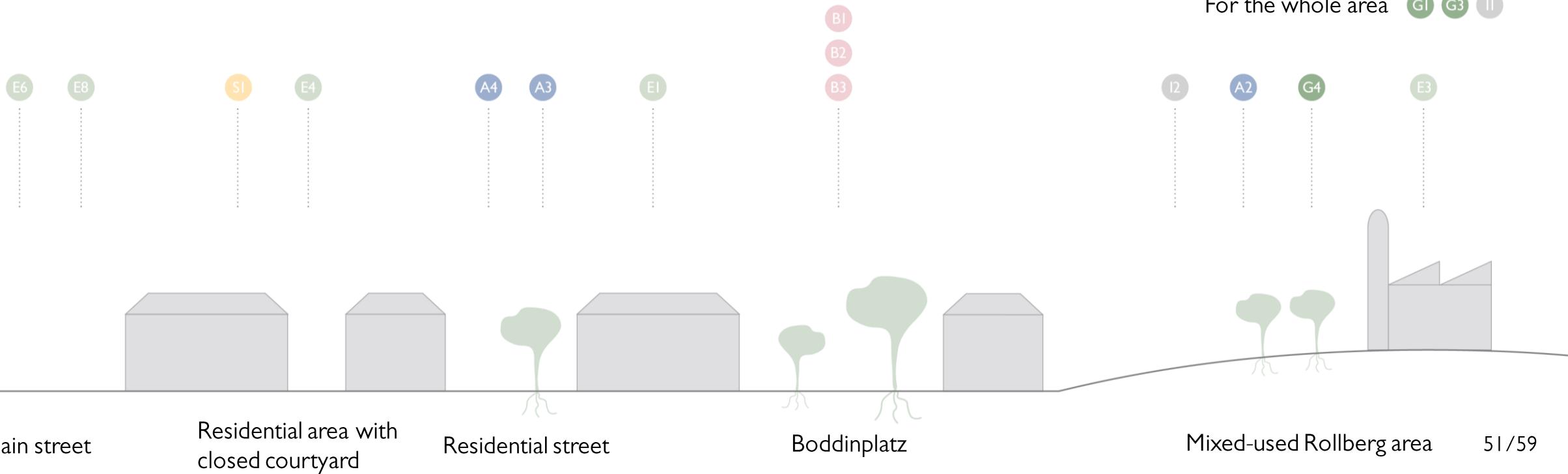
SWOT

Hasenheide park
Tempelhofer Feld



For the whole area

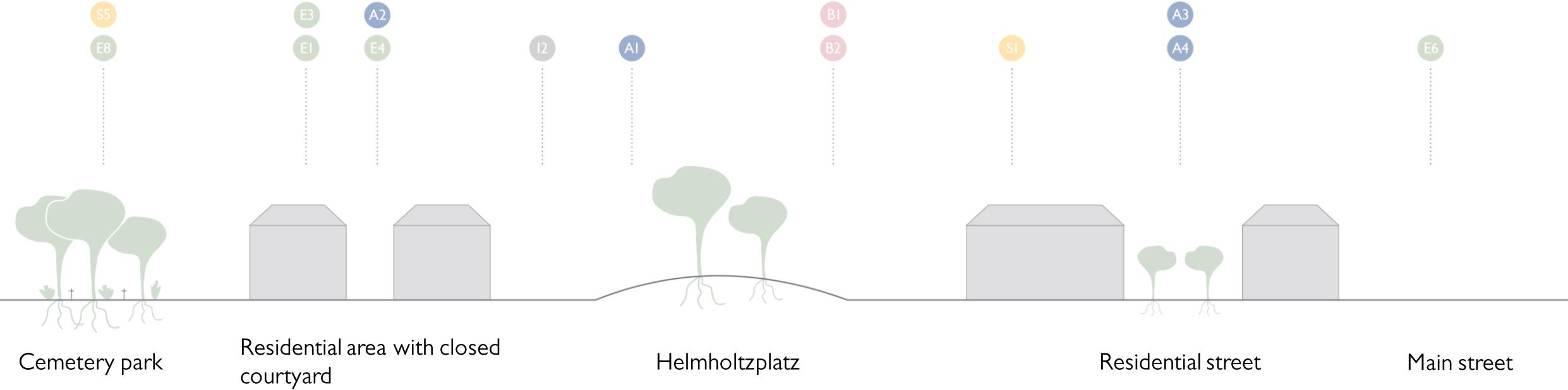
G1 G3 II



Helmholtzkiez Prenzlauer Berg



For the whole area



Growing a green-blue network



*How can **urban green spaces** in Berlin contribute to creating **restorative environments** that improve the **personal well-being** of residents as well as the quality of **ecosystem services**?*

Conclusion

- The dose is important
- Social encounters, nature contact & activity
- Restorative environments at all scales possible

Recommendations

- Awareness
- Education from early on
- Using & preserving existing potentials integrated
- Interdisciplinary collaboration among different stakeholders and interest groups



Thank you!

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- Fig. 1: Sustainable Development Goal 3 (UN, 2015)

United Nations. (2015). Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development (A/RES/70/1). United Nations.
<https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/publications/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

- Fig. 2: Sustainable Development Goal 11 (UN, 2015)

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<https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/publications/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

- Fig. 3: Blaha Lujza Square by Lépték-Terv, 2023

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