TU Delft Department of Architectural Engineering +Technology
BK Bouwkunde

AUTHOR:
Anezka Vonášková 5626846
P5 presentation

Tomorrow's (P)ARK

= Designing the biggest continuous Nature and Landscape Network of North-West Europe.

Het paradijs, Herri met de Bles, ca. 1541 - ca. 1550
Data: Rijksmuseum



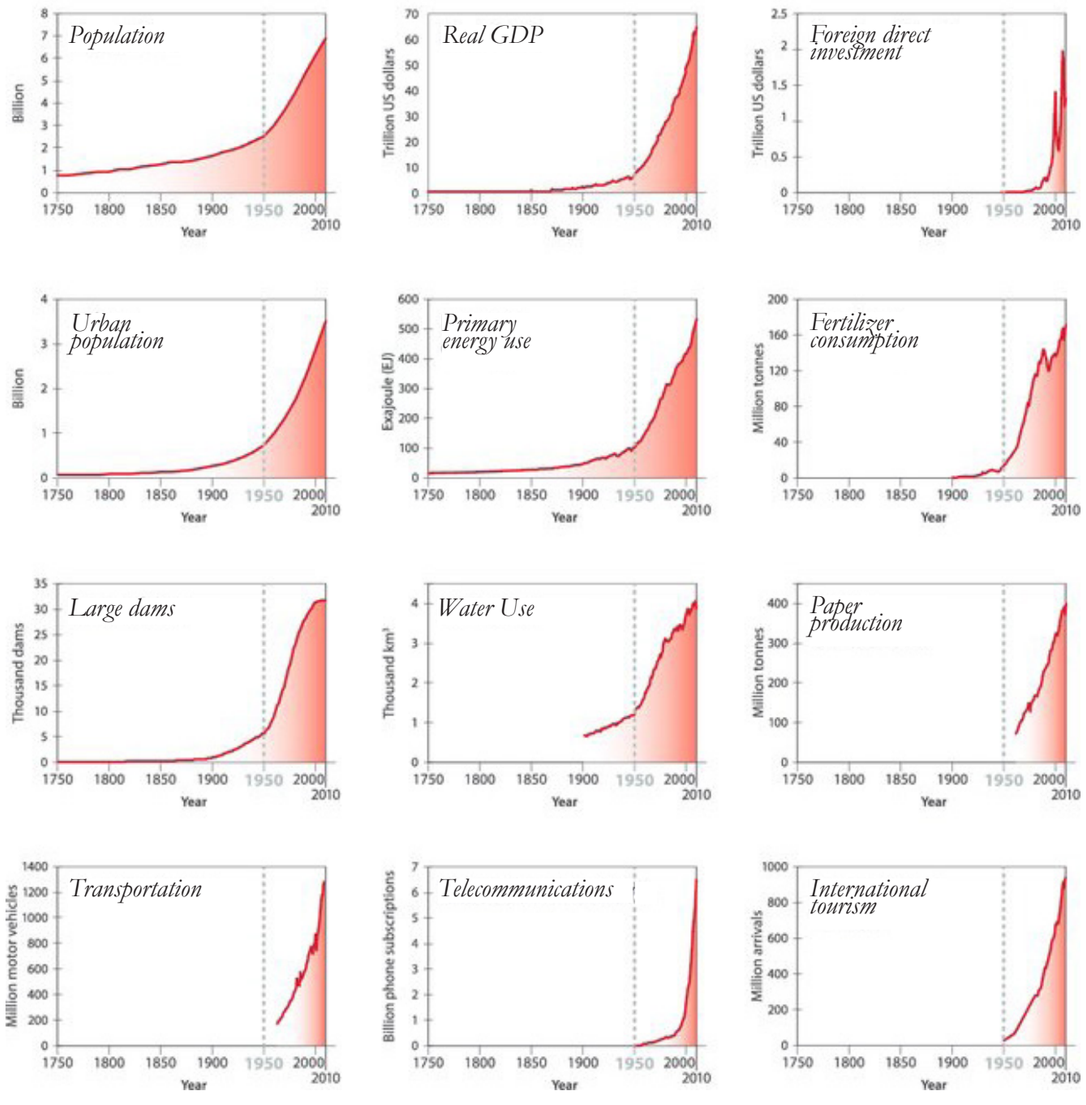
https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Feduindex.org%2F2021%2F07%2F02%2Fthe-industrial-revolution%2F&psig=AOvVaw0dB_GfyDgdsupEtt7LW61W&ust=1680348877165000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CBAQjRxqFwoTCIjev8CJhv4CFQAAAAAdAAAAABAZ

Wyld William, Manchester from Kersal Moor, dated 1852
Data: Royal Collection Trust

A watercolour showing a romantic view of the city of Manchester with many church spires and smoking chimneys, seen from an idyllic country park (Kersal Moor) with a lake. Rustic figures and goats are visible in the foreground. Signed and dated bottom left: Wyld 1852.



Socio- economic trends



Earth system trends

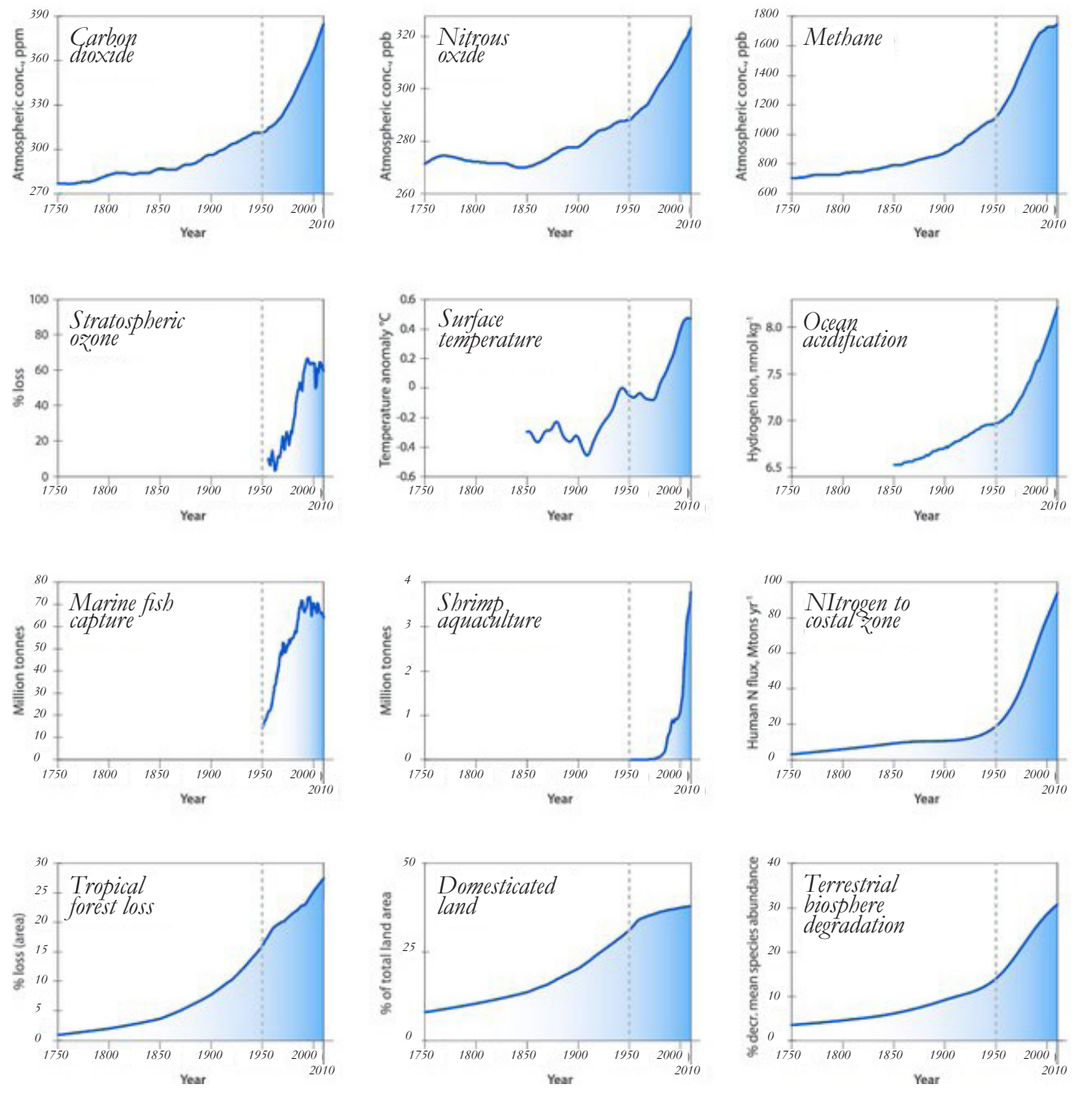


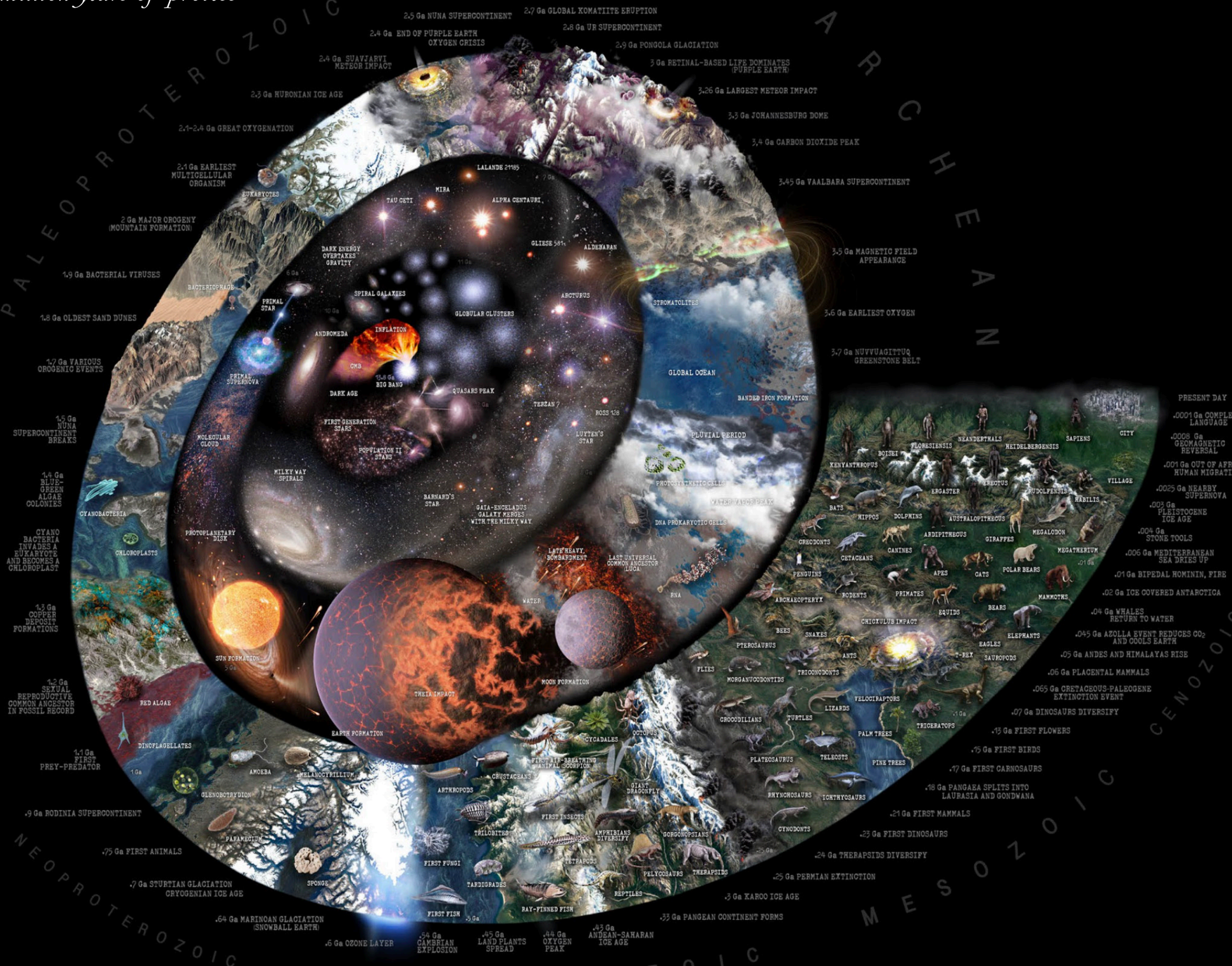
Fig. 1 **Trends from 1750 to 2010 in indicators for the structure and functioning of the Earth System(Steffen et al., 2015)**



Blue lens
(Reto Stockli/Alan Nelson/Fritz Hasler/NASA)

Destruction of million years of process

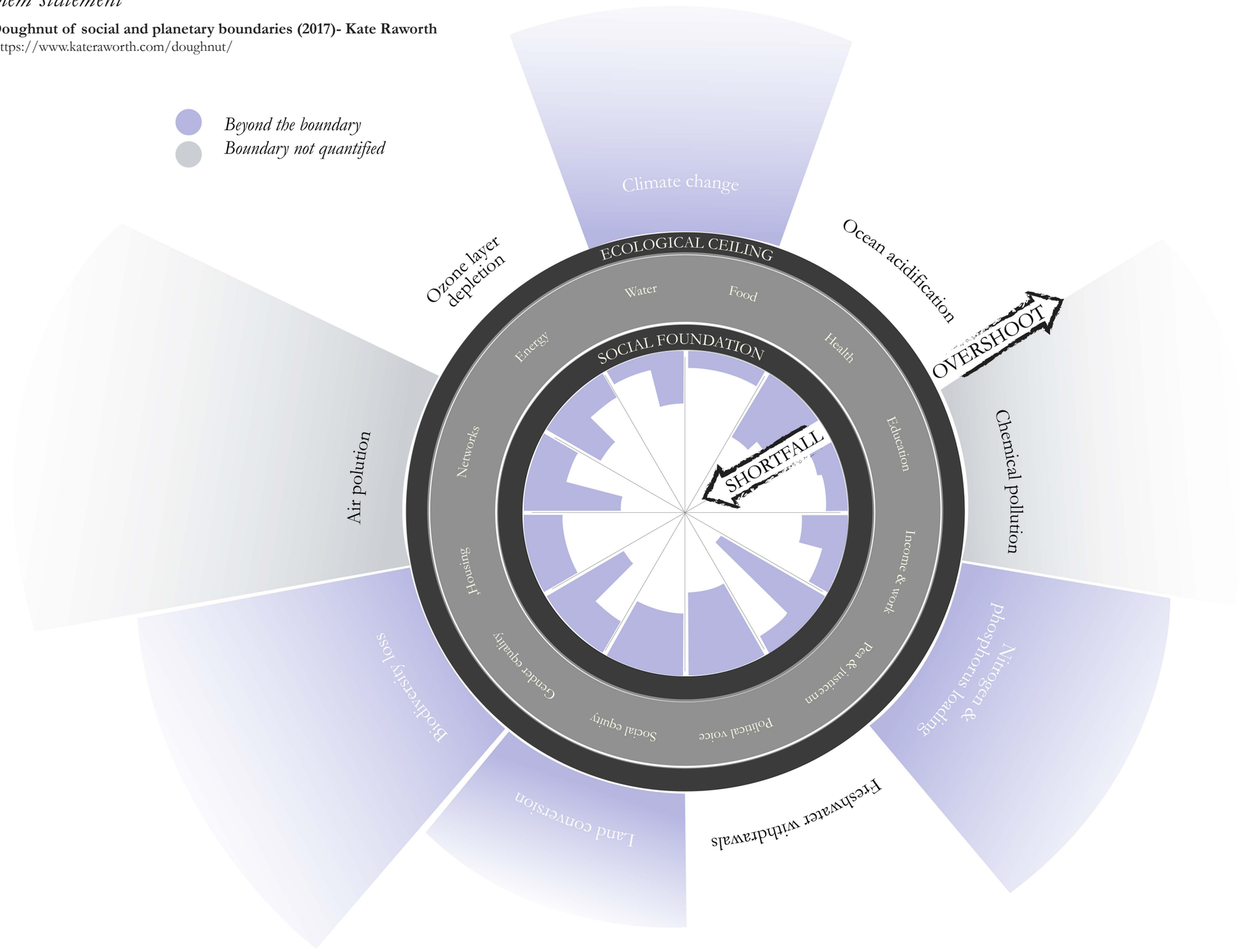
Pablocarlosbudassi




Hunting
Nature destruction
Mass production and consumption
Pollution
Introduction of invasive species
Overexploitation of wild populations
Climate change
Habitat destruction and fragmentation
Lack of political will and funding
Population growth and urbanization
Think about my Future!

Problem statement

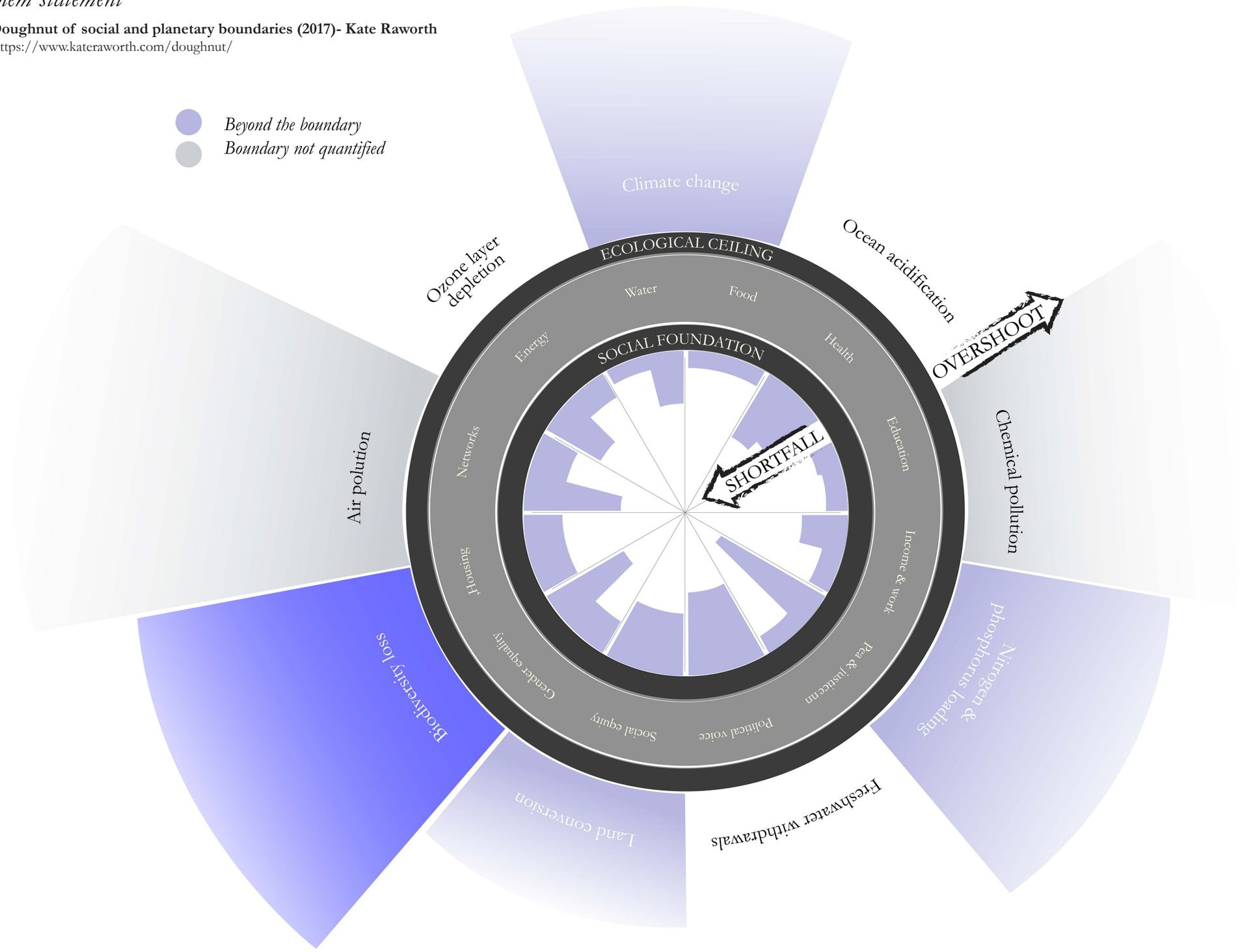
The Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries (2017)- Kate Raworth
Data: https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/



= Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries

Problem statement

The Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries (2017)- Kate Raworth
Data: https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/



= Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries

Thesis Statement

Objective

Design the biggest continuous Nature and Landscape Network of North- West Europe, and create initiatives for the Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity, by studying how landscape connectivity and Rewilding can create a habitat for all species to share.

GRQ

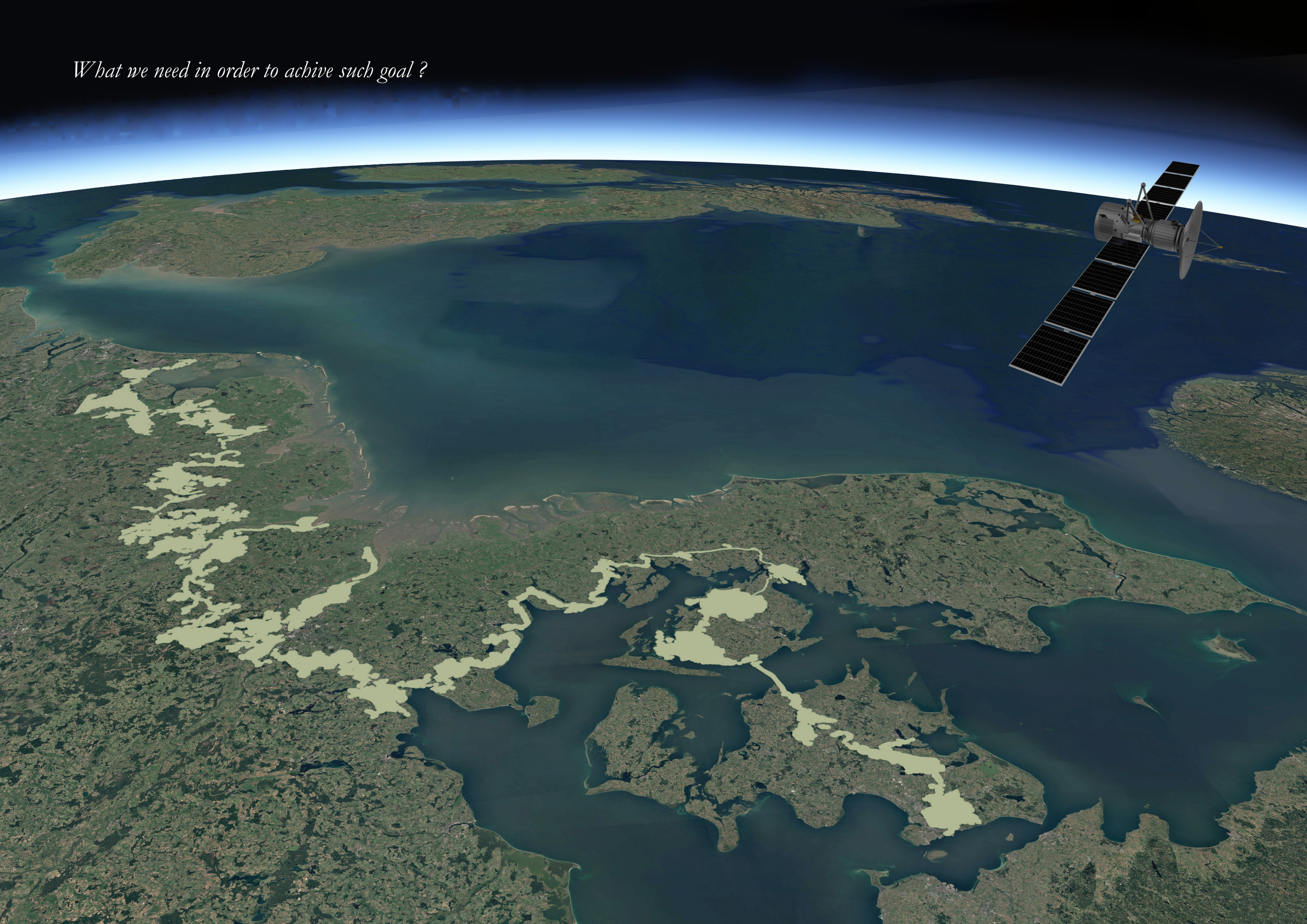
How can Landscape connectivity and Rewilding be used to design the biggest continuous Nature and Landscape Network of North- West Europe, and create a habitat for all species to share?

= Research objective + main research question

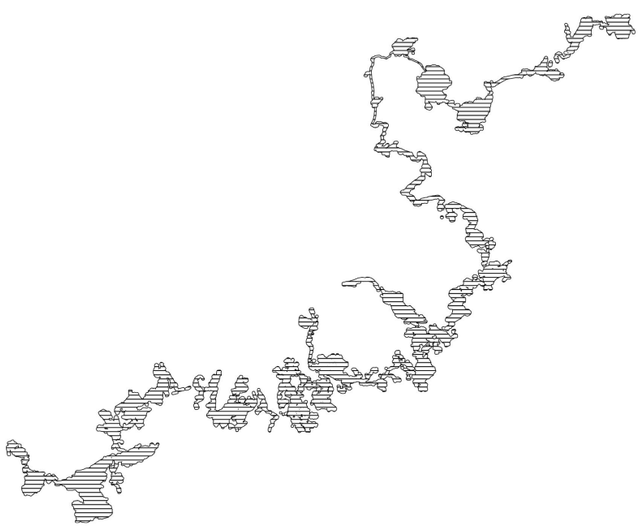
Ark van Noach, Symon Novelanus
1577 - 1627
Data: Rijksmuseum

NOE CVM FILIIS, ET CVIVSVIS ANIMANTIS SPECIE, ARCAM INGREDITVR, ET TAM SIBI, QVAM ANIMANTIBVS, ESCAM COMPORTAT. GEN. VI.

What we need in order to achive such goal ?

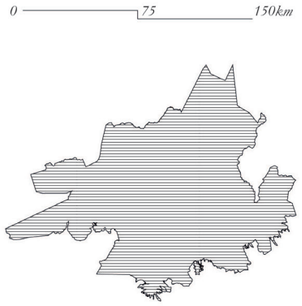


And what if this (P)ark became biggest nature park reserve in Europe?

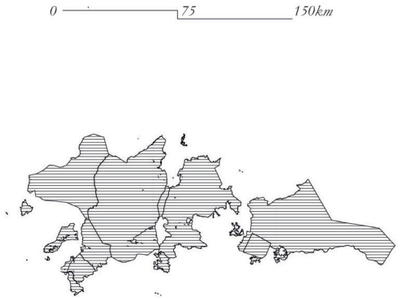


Tomorrow's (P)ARK

15 879,11 km²



Vatnajökull National Park, Iceland
14,141 sq km (5,460 sq mi)



Lapland Biosphere Reserve, Finland
9,970 sq km (3,849 sq mi)



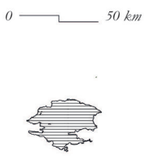
Cairngorms National Park, Scotland
4,528 sq km (1,748 sq mi)



Sarek National Park, Sweden
1,970 sq km (760 sq mi)



Jotunheimen National Park, Norway
1,151 sq km (444 sq mi)



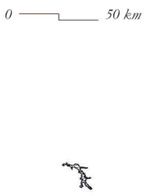
Triglav National Park, Slovenia
838 sq km (323 sq mi)



Durmitor National Park, Montenegro
390 sq km (151 sq mi)



Plitvice Lakes National Park, Croatia
Croatia - 294.8 sq km (113.7 sq mi)

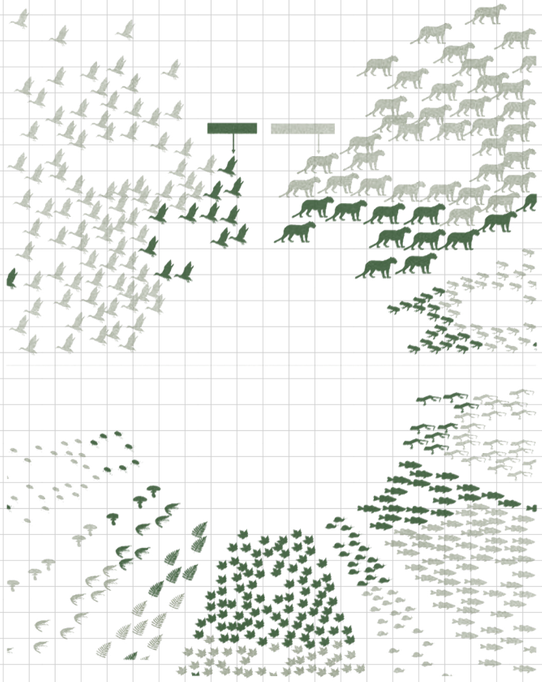


National Park Paklenica, Croatia
96 sq km (37 sq mi)

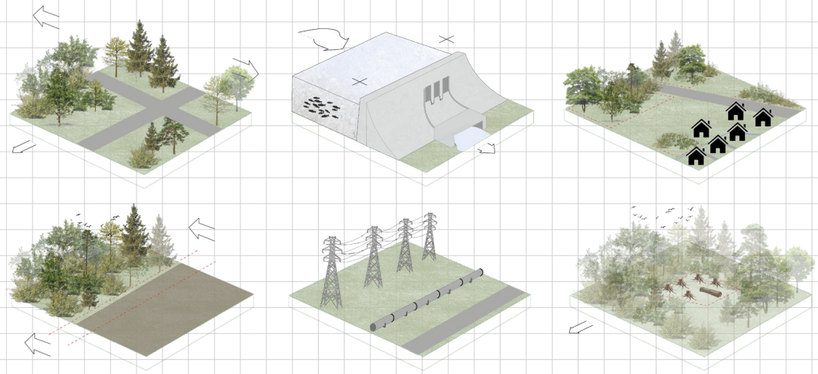
= Biggest Nature Reserve in North-West Europe

Problem statement

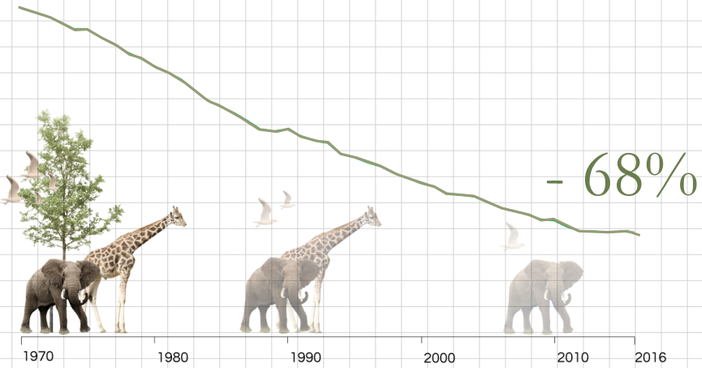
Sixth mass Extinction



Landscape Fragmentation

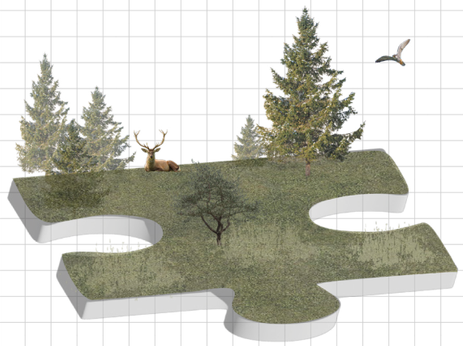


Habitat Loss

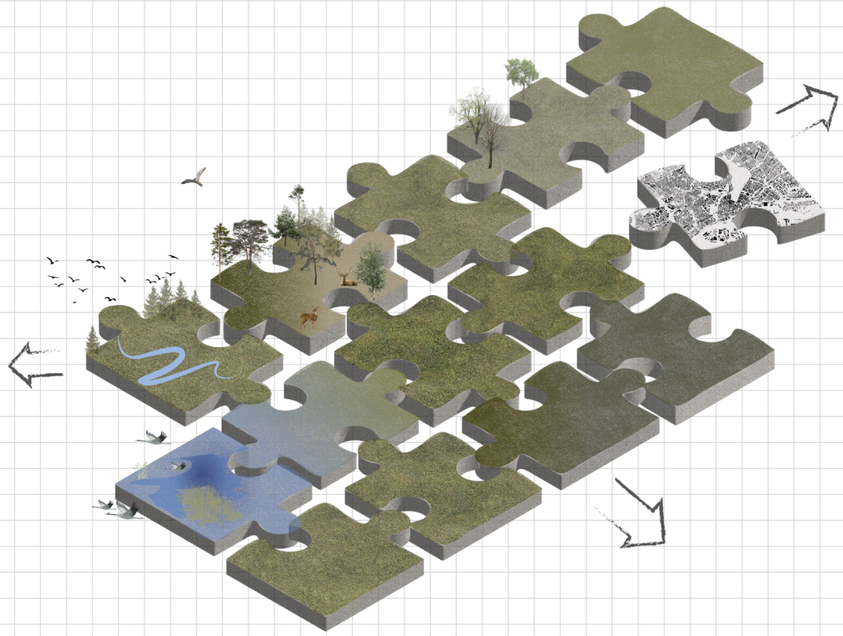


What is the Aim?

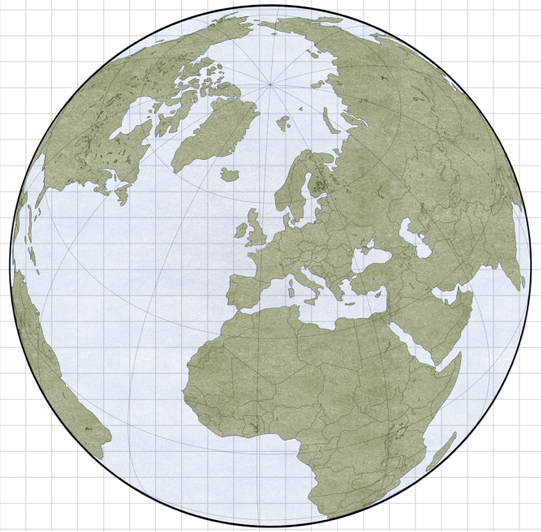
Fragmentated Nature Areas



Continuous Landscape Network



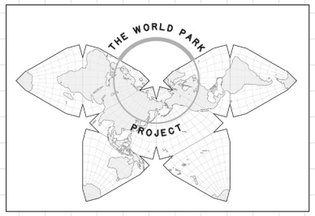
Planetary scale protection



= Overview of the problems

Theoretical framework

Inspiration



World Park (2020)
Richard Weler

In the 19th century, we had national parks. The 21st century needs a new model for a global culture: a world park (R.Weller, 2020). The World Park is a continuous landscape of restored habitat with three major walking trails reaching from Patagonia to Alaska, Namibia to Turkey, and Australia to Morocco. The World Park connects 19 biodiversity hotspots, 55 nations and secures 163000 km2 of habitat for all species to share.



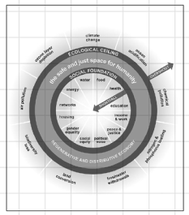
Van Gogh National Park
Province of North Brabant, NL

Van Gogh National Park org.

Rewilding is a progressive approach to conservation. It's about letting nature take care of itself, enabling natural processes to shape land and sea, repair damaged ecosystems and restore degraded landscapes. Through rewilding, wildlife's natural rhythms create wilder, more biodiverse habitats.

important lecture for
GRQ

Paradigm



Degrowth theory
New economic paradigm

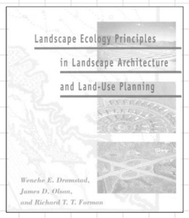


Bioregionalism
Allan Van Newkirk

Theory of explorint the possibilities of developing a relatively non- arbetrary method of planning for the wild biological realities of landscape.

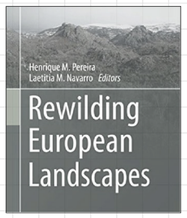
SRQ4
Chapter 5

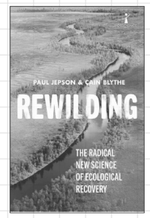
Instruments



Landscape Ecology Principles
Richard T.T. Forman

Landscape ecology has emerged in the past decade as an important and useful tool for land-use planners and landscape architects. While professionals and scholars have begun to incorporate aspects of this new field into their work, there remains a need for a summary of key principles and how they might be applied in design and planning.This volume fills that need. It is a concise handbook that lists and illustrates key principles in the field, presenting specific examples of how the principles can be applied in a range of scales and diverse types of landscapes around the world.





Rewilding Theory

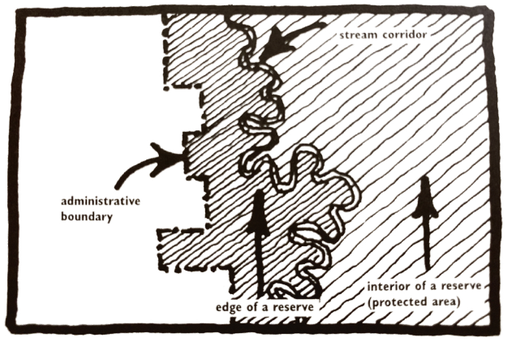
Rewilding is a progressive approach to conservation. It's about letting nature take care of itself, enabling natural processes to shape land and sea, repair damaged ecosystems and restore degraded landscapes. Through rewilding, wildlife's natural rhythms create wilder, more biodiverse habitats.

Rewilding European Landscapes

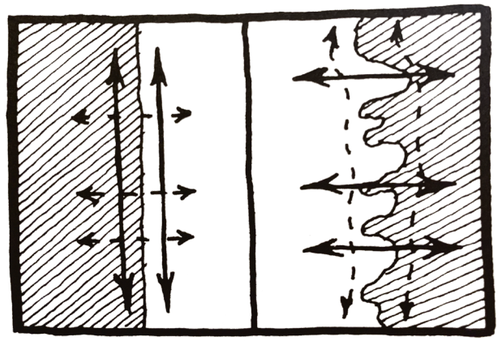
SRQ1
Chapter 2

SRQ3
Chapter 3

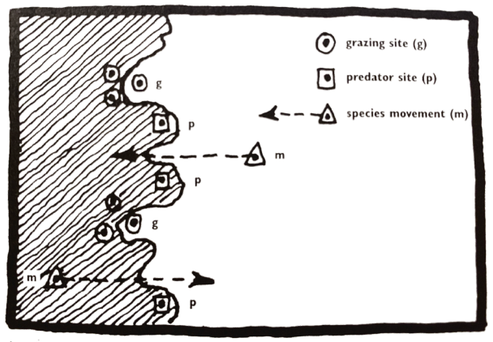
= Theoretical framework



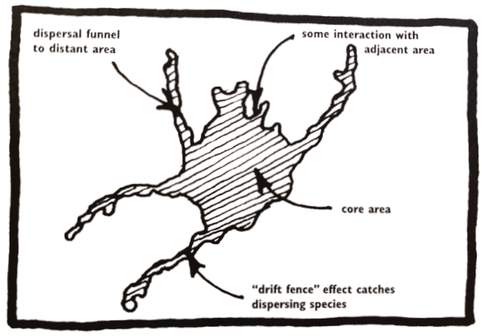
ADMINISTRATIVE AND NATURAL ECOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES



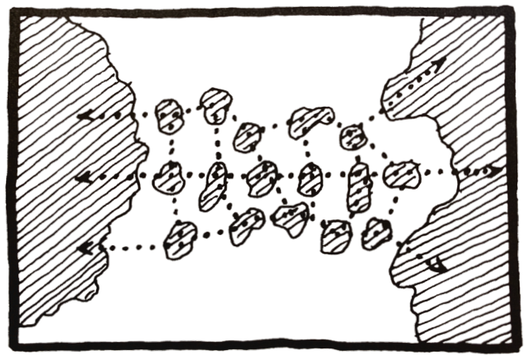
STRAIGHT AND CURVILINEAR BOUDARIES



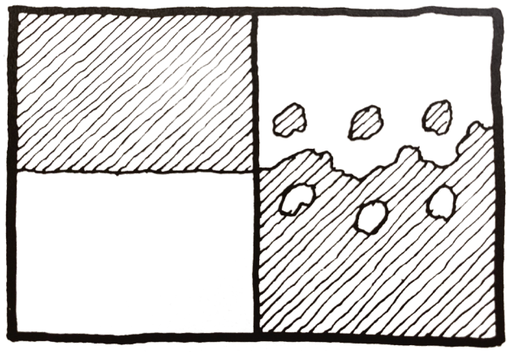
COVES AND LOBES



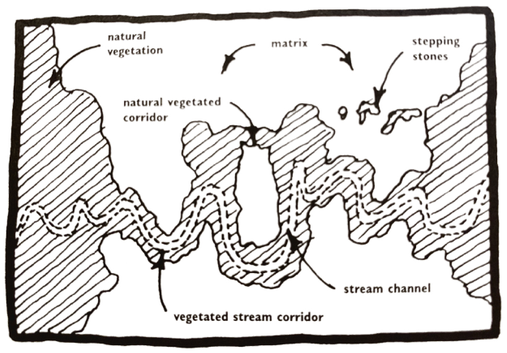
ECOLOGICALLY „OPTIMUM“ PATH SHAPE



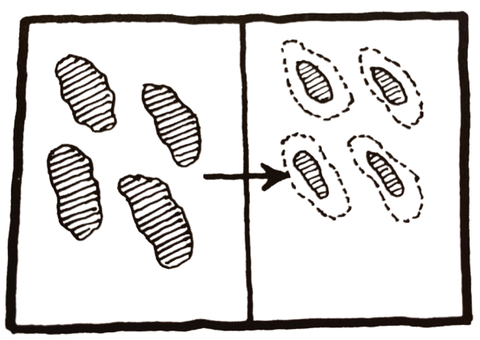
CLUSTER OF STEPPING STONES



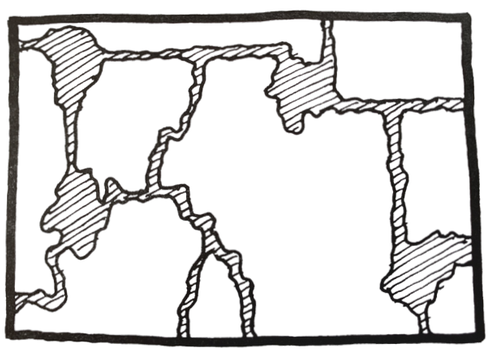
HARD AND SOFT BOUNDARIES



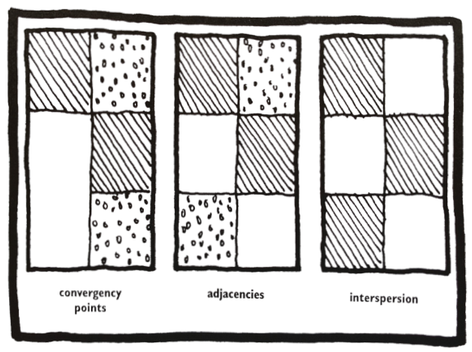
LOOPS AND ALTERNATIVES



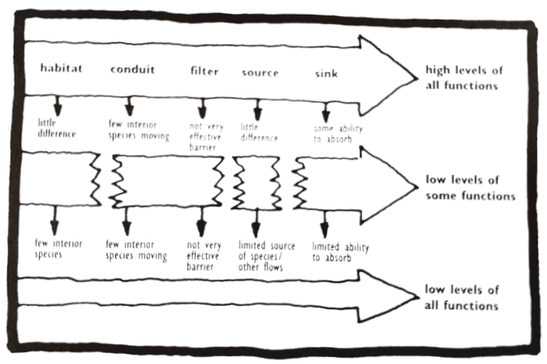
FRACTAL PATCHES



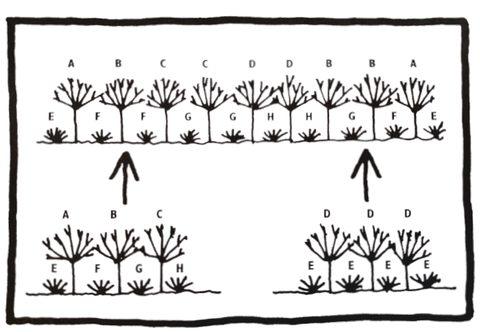
DISPERSAL AND SMALL CONNECTED PATCH



MOSAIC PATTERNS FOR MULTIHABITAT SPECIES



CONTROLS ON CORRIDOR FUNCTIONS



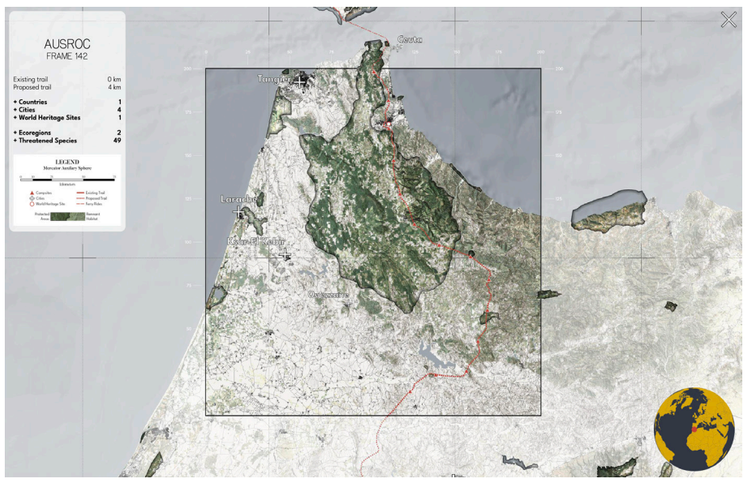
STRUCTURAL VERSUS FLORISTIC SIMILARITY

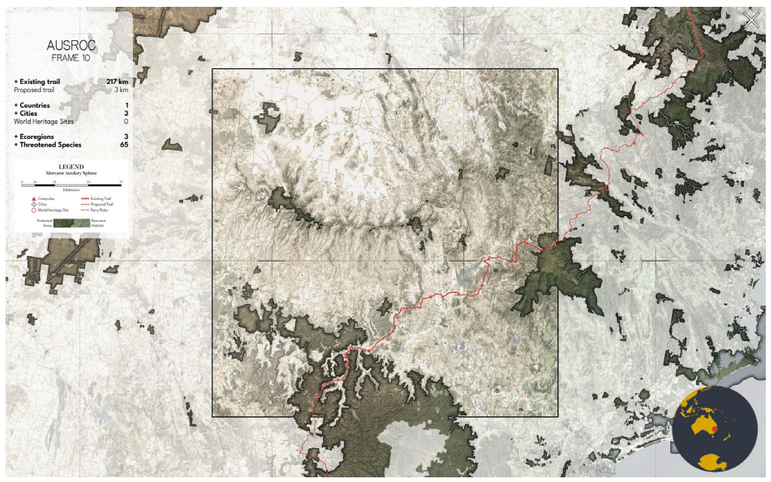
= Theoretical background

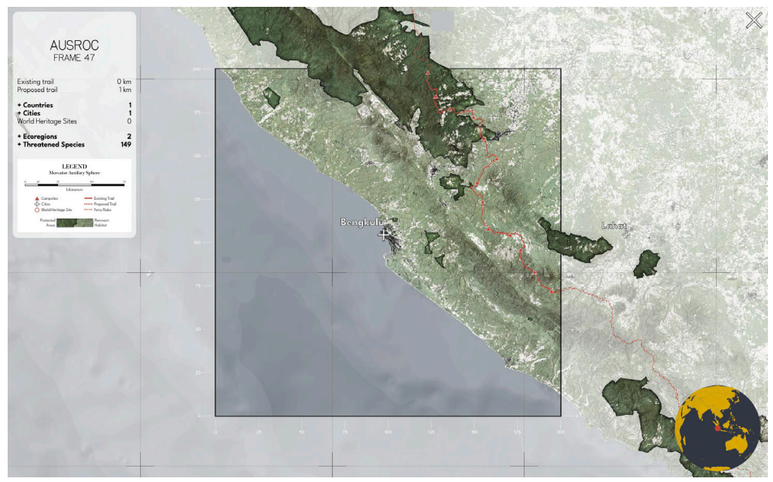
Fig. 30 -33: Landscape Ecology Principles for Designers
(R.T.T. Forman, 1969)

Richard Weller- World Park project







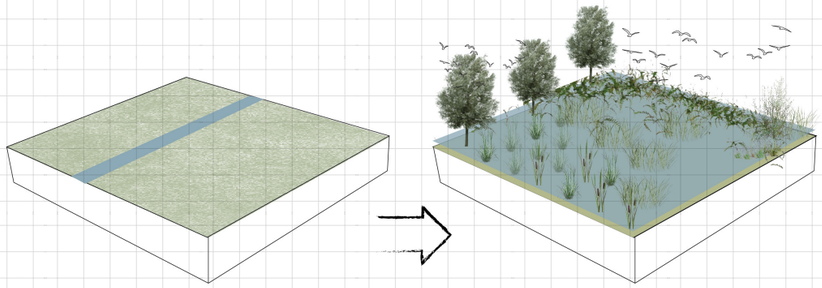


= Theoretical background

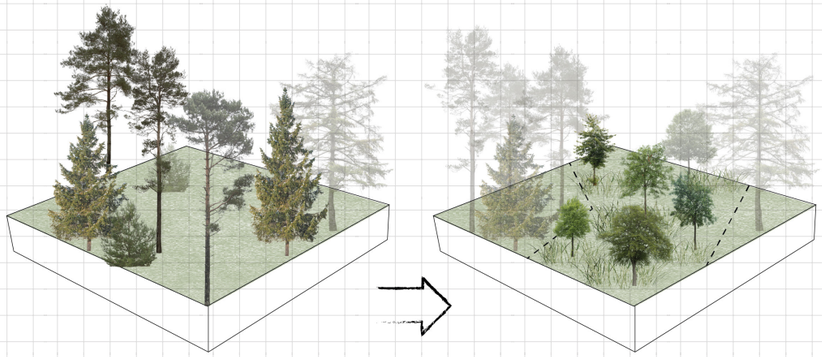
Fig. 30 -33: World Park Project
(made by profesor Richard Weller and his student, 2020)

Rewilding principles

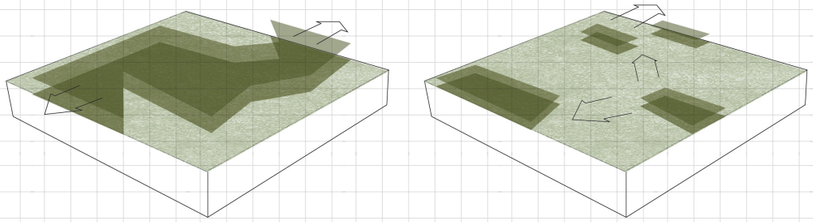
Habitat restoration



Species reintroduction



Connectivity



Predator reintroduction



Gray wolf *(Canis lupus)*



Eurasian lynx *(Lynx lynx)*



Gray wolf *(Canis lupus)*



Gray wolf *(Canis lupus)*



Eurasian lynx *(Lynx lynx)*



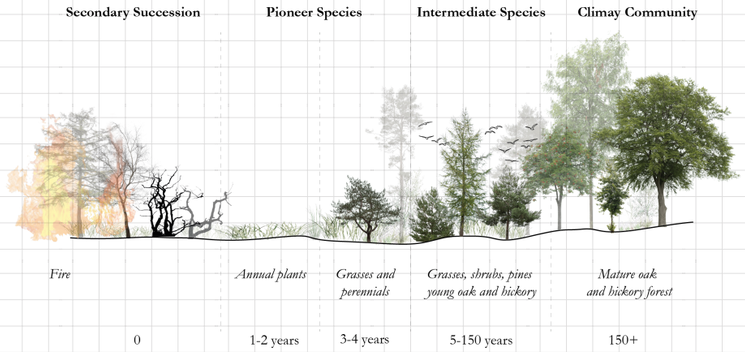
Golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)*



Brown bear *(Ursus arctos)*

= Rewilding principles

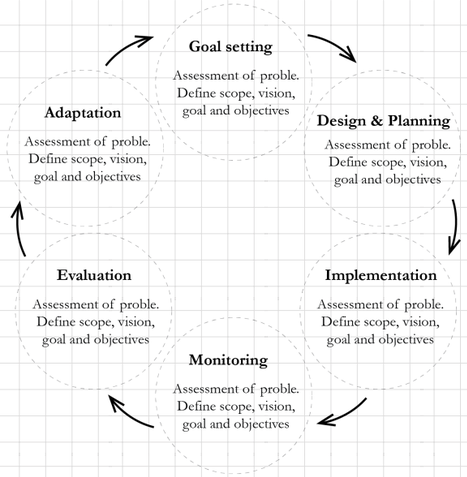
Natural disturbance



Public awareness and education



Monitoring & adaptive management



Colaboration and partnership



Natura 2000

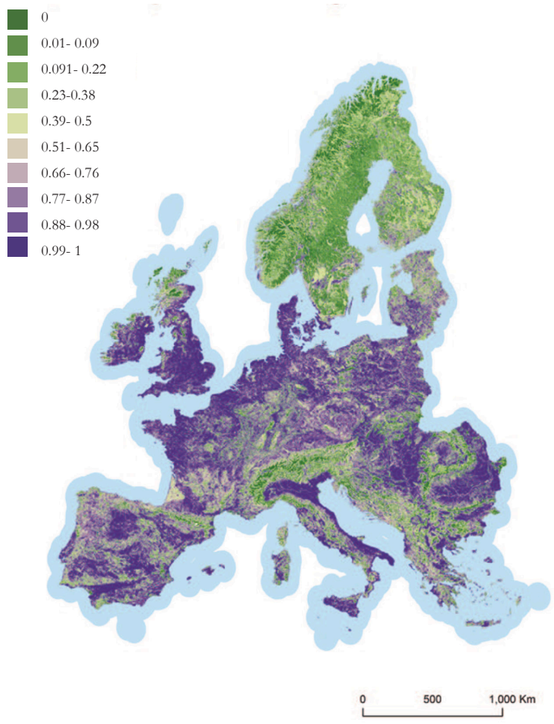
= Nature protected sites

Bird Directive sites (SPA)

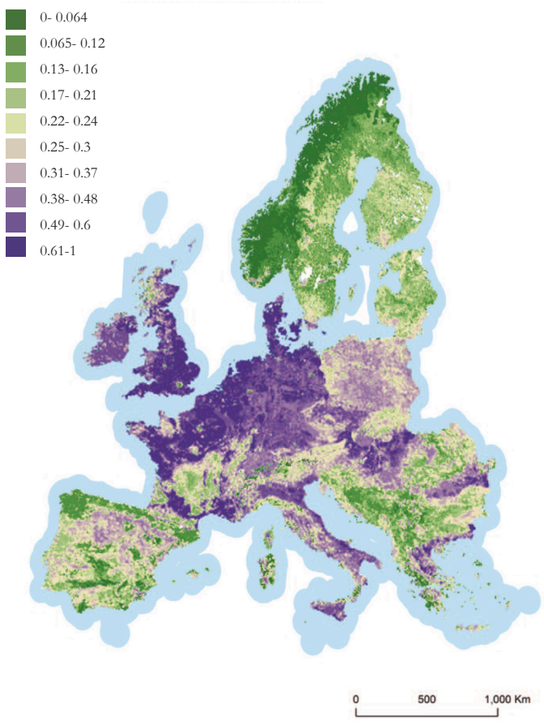
Directives sites (pSCI, SCI,SAC)

SITES - or parts of sites belonging to both DirectivesHabitats

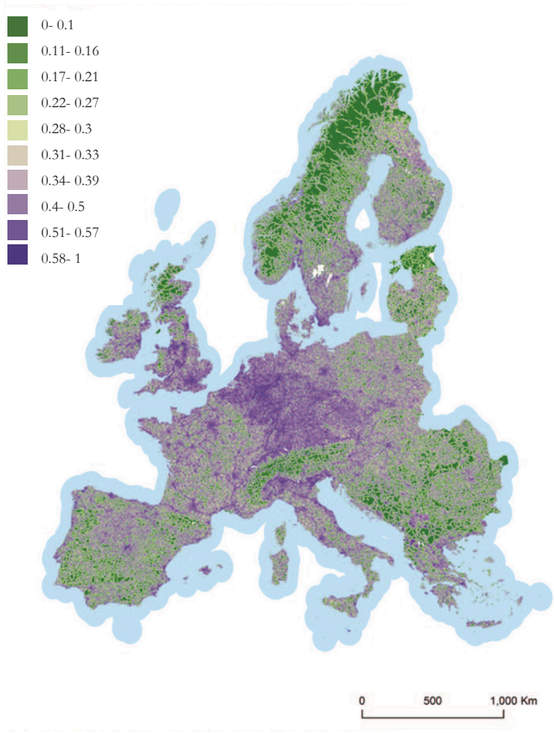
Deviation from potential nature vegetation



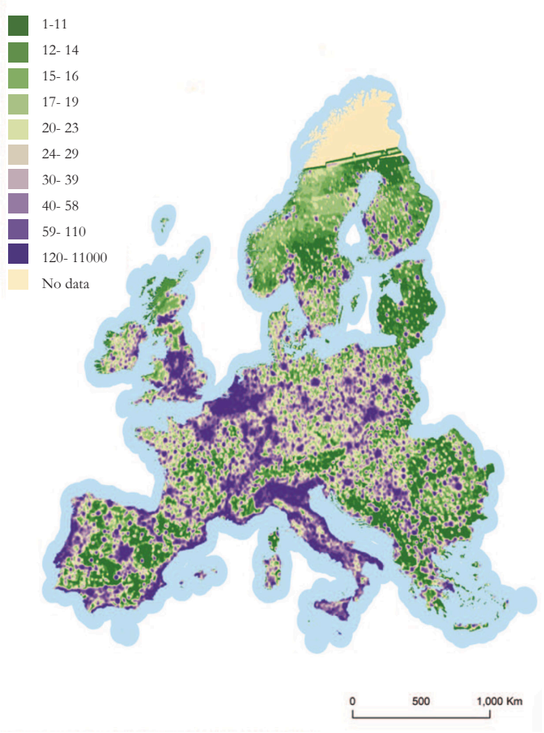
Proportion of harvesting primary productivity

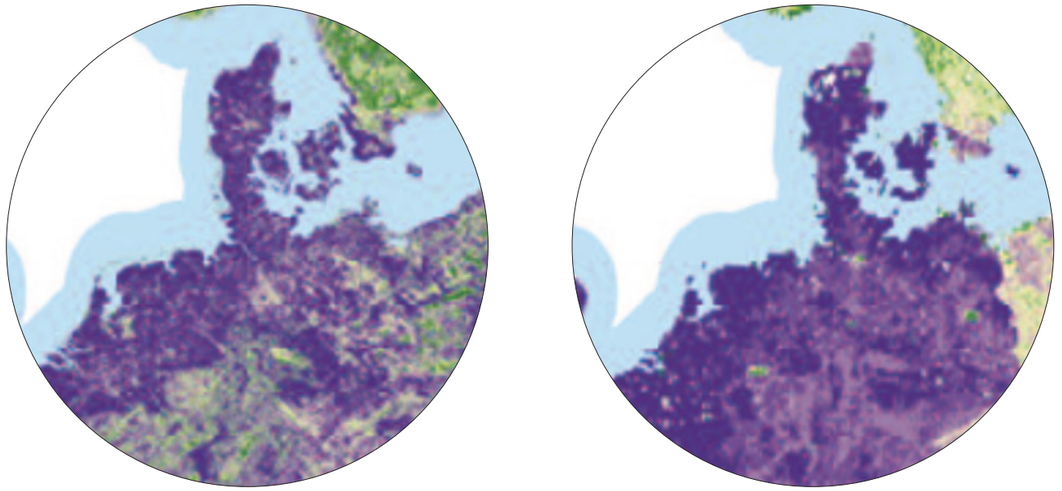


Human access from roads and settlements



Impact of artificial night light



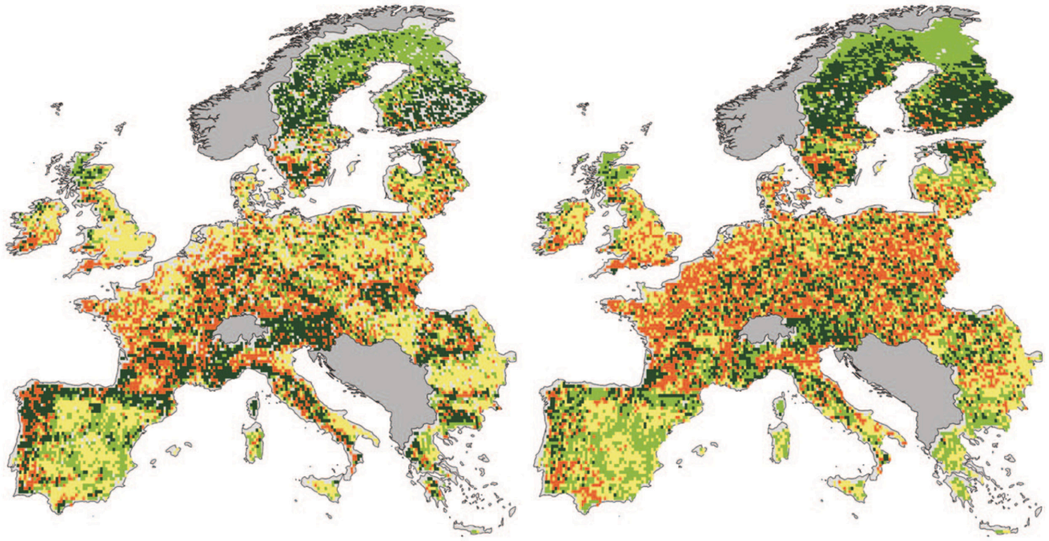


= Landscape fragmentation in Europe

Fig. 2 Index of nature potential and desruptive human activities in Europe (Henrique Pereira, Laetitia Navarro, Laetitia Navarro, 2016)

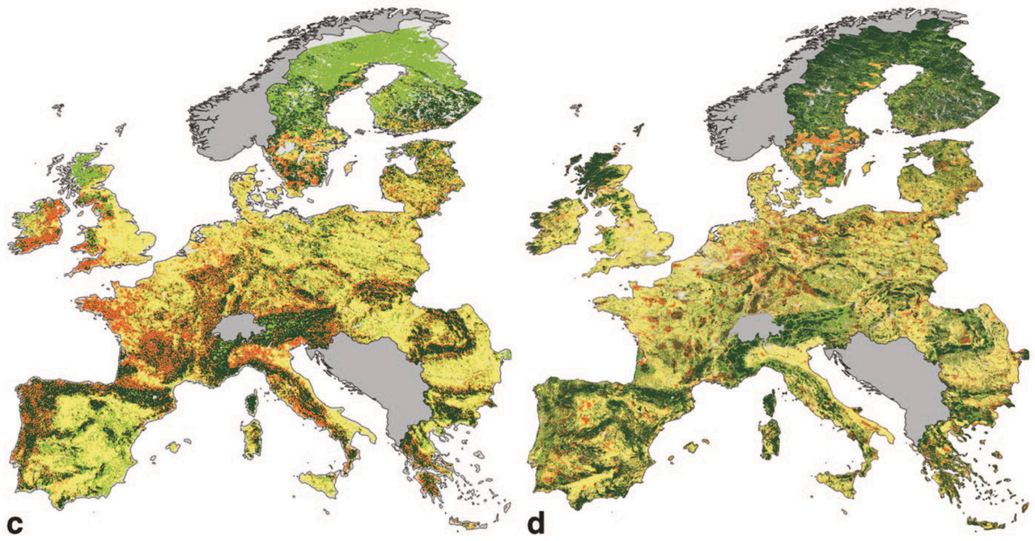
All services

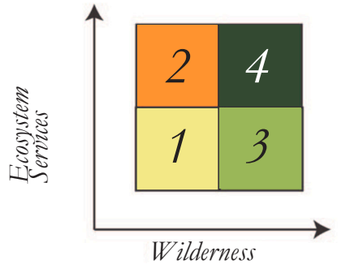
Provisioning services

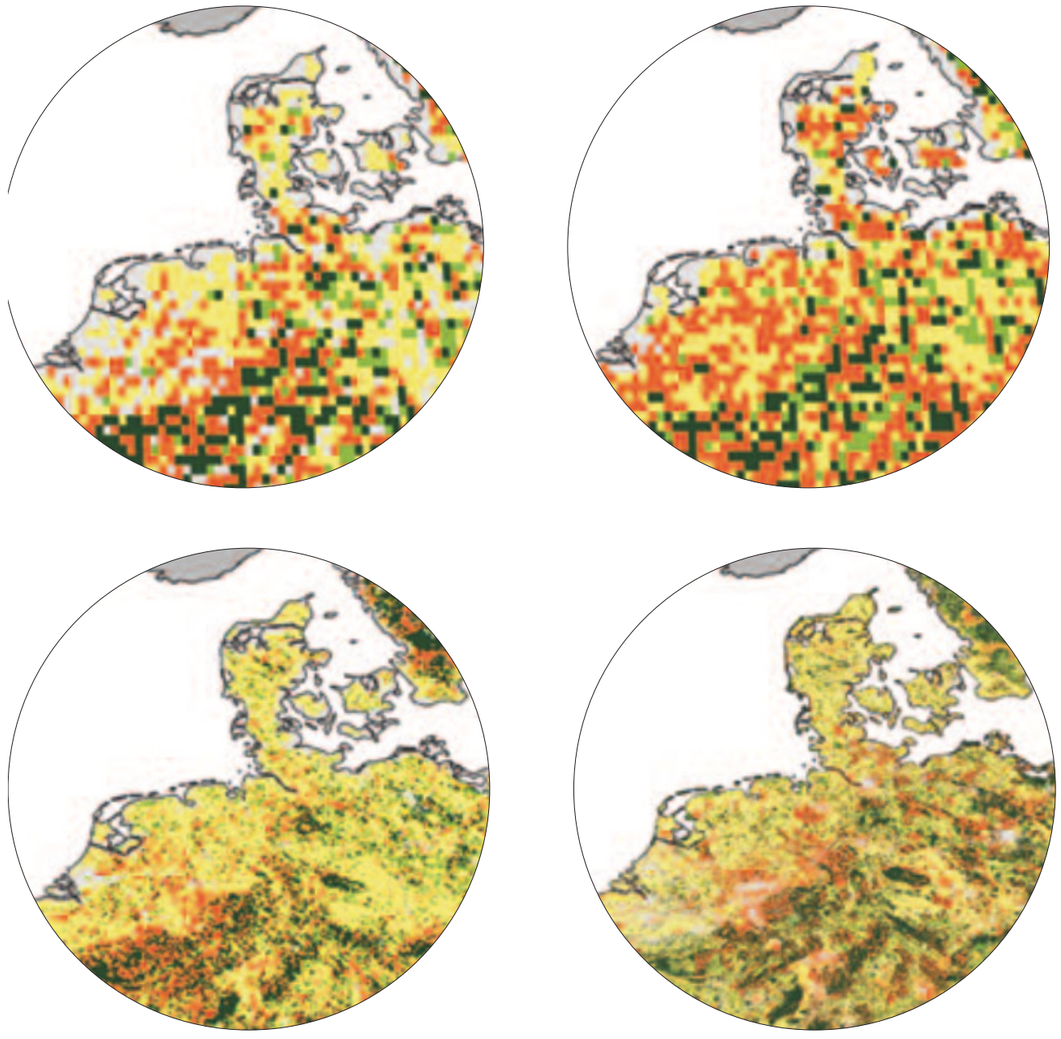


Regulating services

Recreational (cultural) services







= Ecosystem Services in Europe

Fig. 3 Ecosystem Services and Rewilding Index of Europe (Henrique Pereira, Laetitia Navarro, Laetitia Navarro, 2016)

Landscape fragmentation per country (2009)

Number of meshes per 1 000 km² (s_{eff})

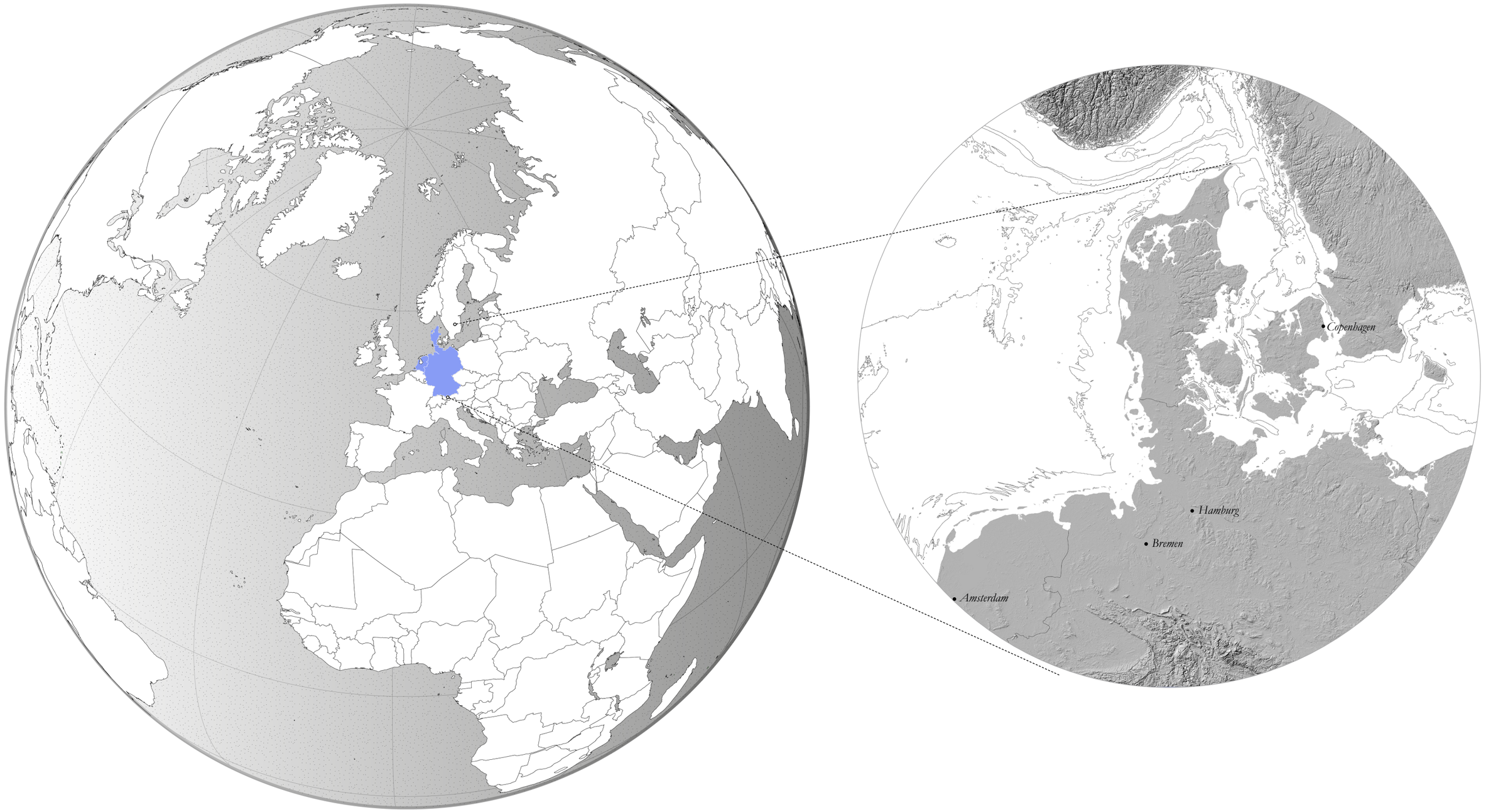
- < 0.1
- 0.1–0.5
- 0.6–1.0
- 1.1–2.0
- 2.1–4.0
- 4.1–7.0
- 7.1–10.0
- 10.1–20.0
- 20.1–35.0
- 35.1–75.0
- 75.1–100.0
- > 100
- Outside data coverage

Dominant landscape types in Europe based on Corine land cover 2000

- Urban areas
- Broad pattern agricultural areas
- Agricultural mosaic and pastures
- Forests
- Natural grasslands and shrubs
- *Composite landscape and bare rock*
- Wetlands and water bodies
- Outside data coverage

0 500 1 000 1 500 km

North- West Europe

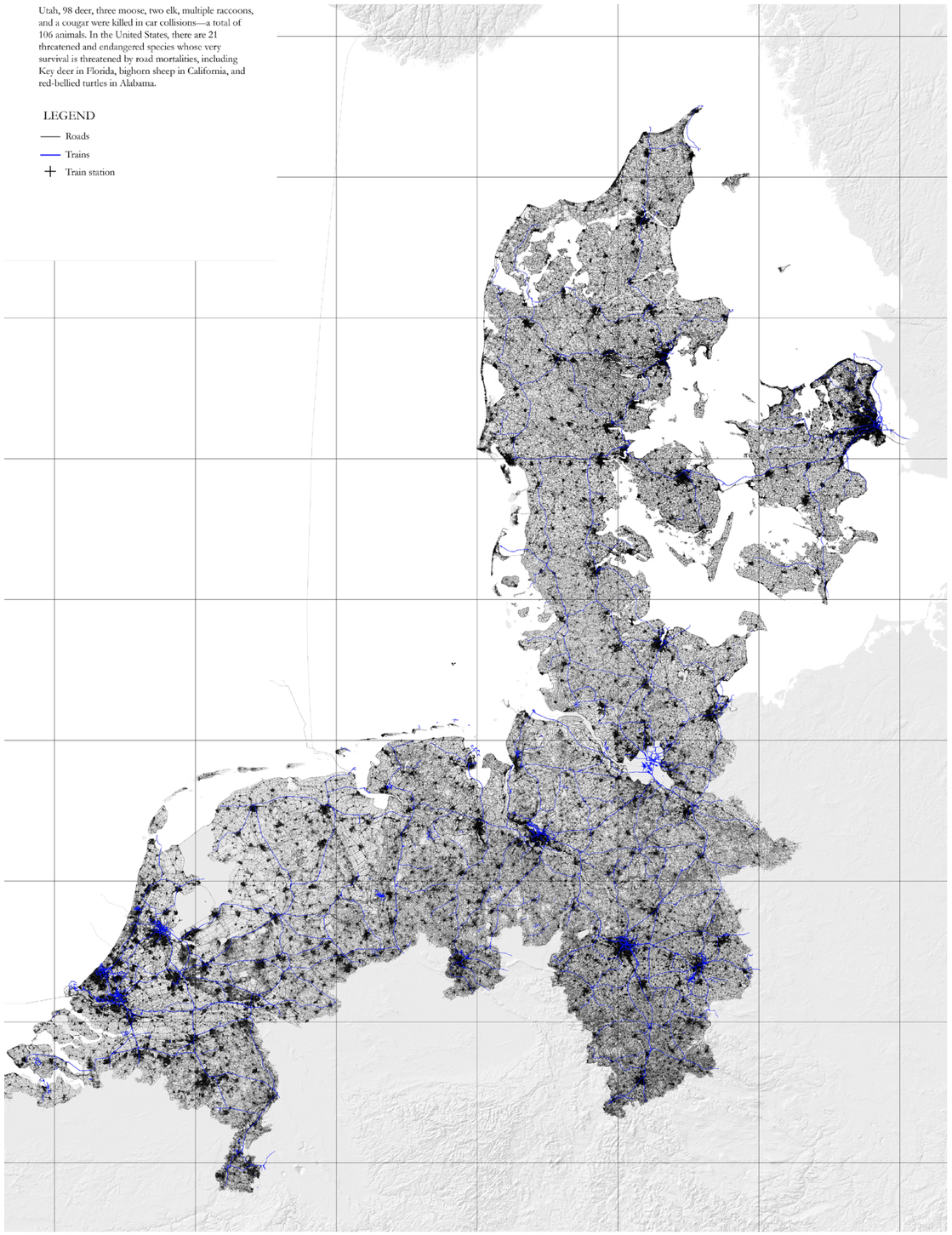


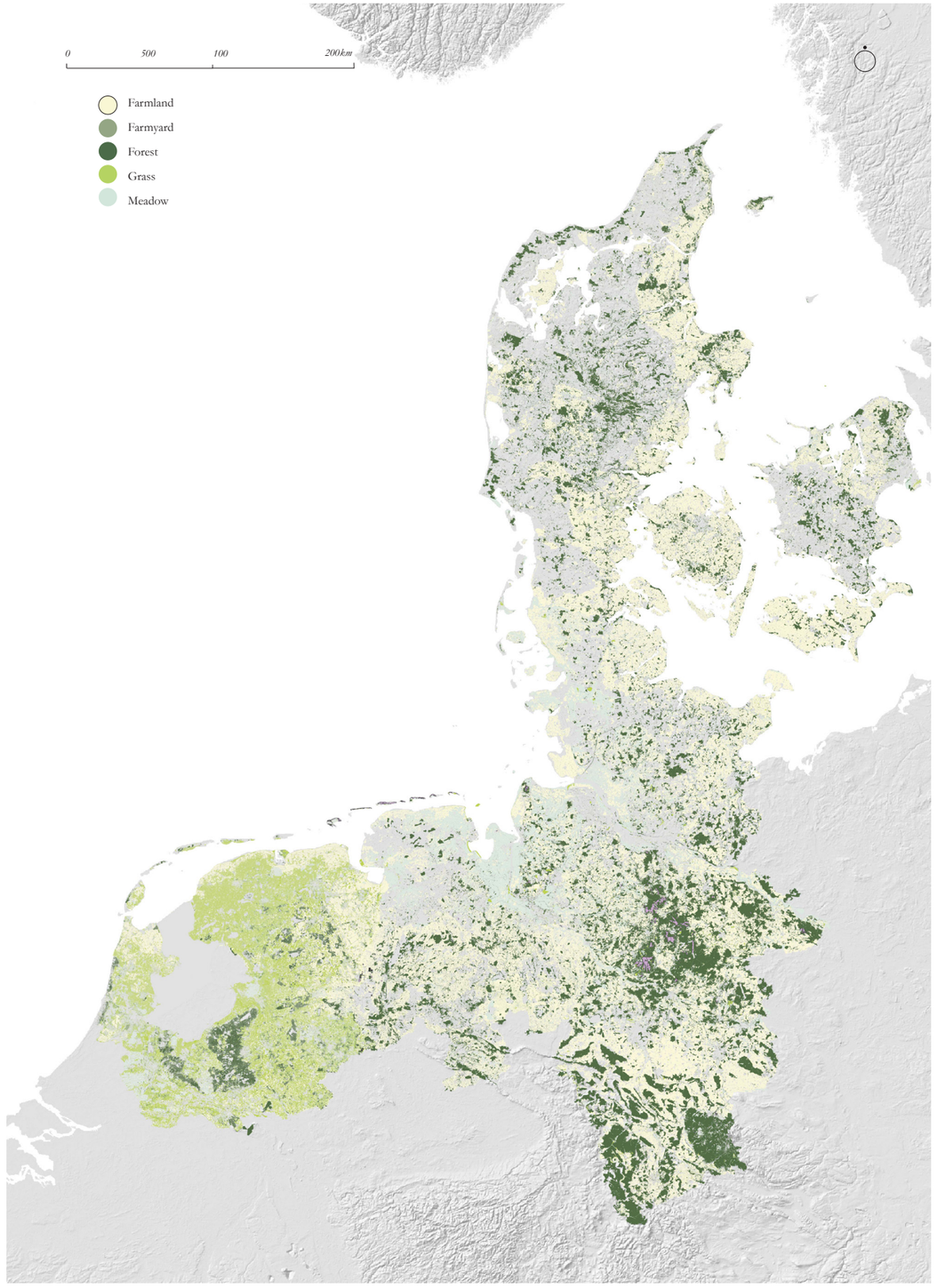
= Netherlands, Germany, Denmark

Utah, 98 deer, three moose, two elk, multiple raccoons, and a cougar were killed in car collisions—a total of 106 animals. In the United States, there are 21 threatened and endangered species whose very survival is threatened by road mortalities, including Key deer in Florida, bighorn sheep in California, and red-bellied turtles in Alabama.

LEGEND

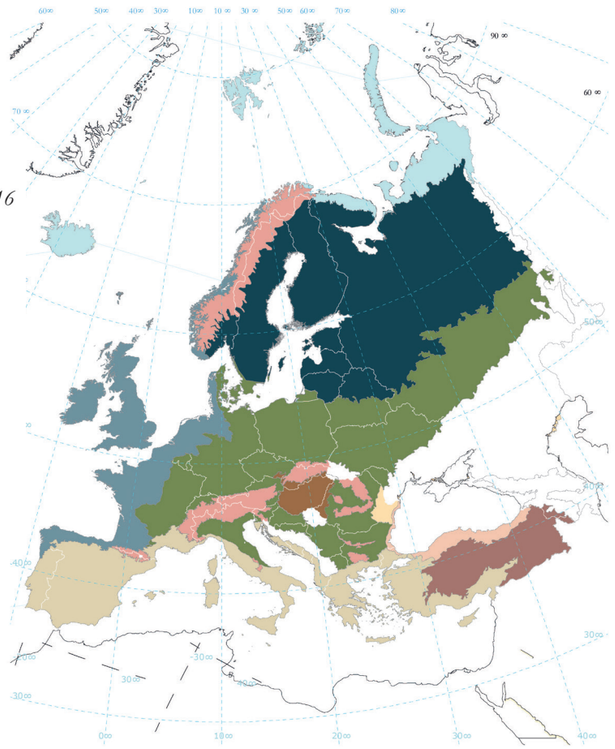
- Roads
- Trains
- Train station





Atlantic and Continental bioregion

Biogeographical regions in Europe, 2016

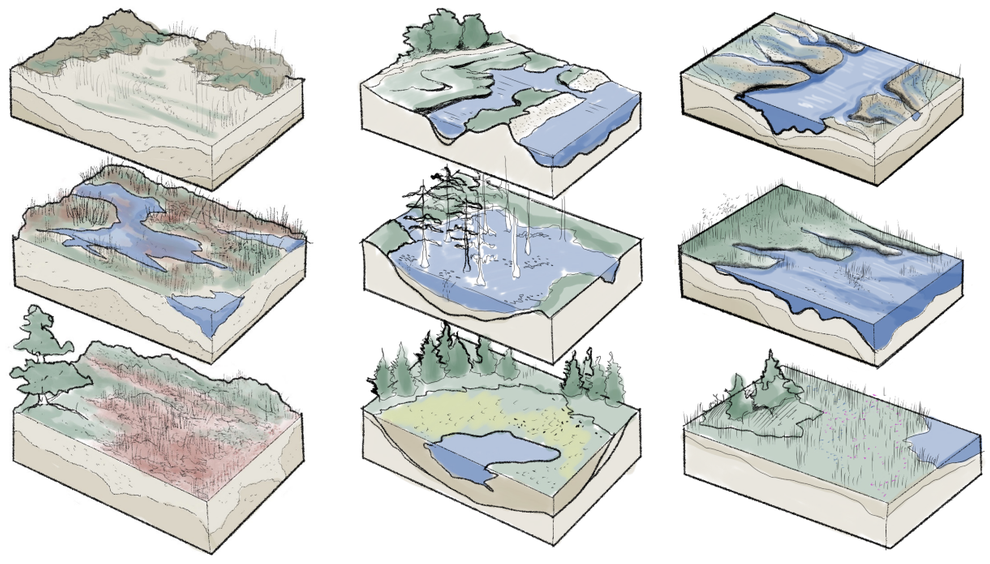








Wetlands	- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix - European dry heaths - Active raised bogs - Transition mires and quaking bogs - Alkaline fens
Coastal	- Estuaries - Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand - Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria („white dunes“) - Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation („grey dunes“) - Humid dune slacks - Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)
Rivers and lakes	- Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) - Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea - Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation - Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation - Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
Grasslands	- Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) - Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe) - Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) - Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)



= Bioregionalism

North- West Europe



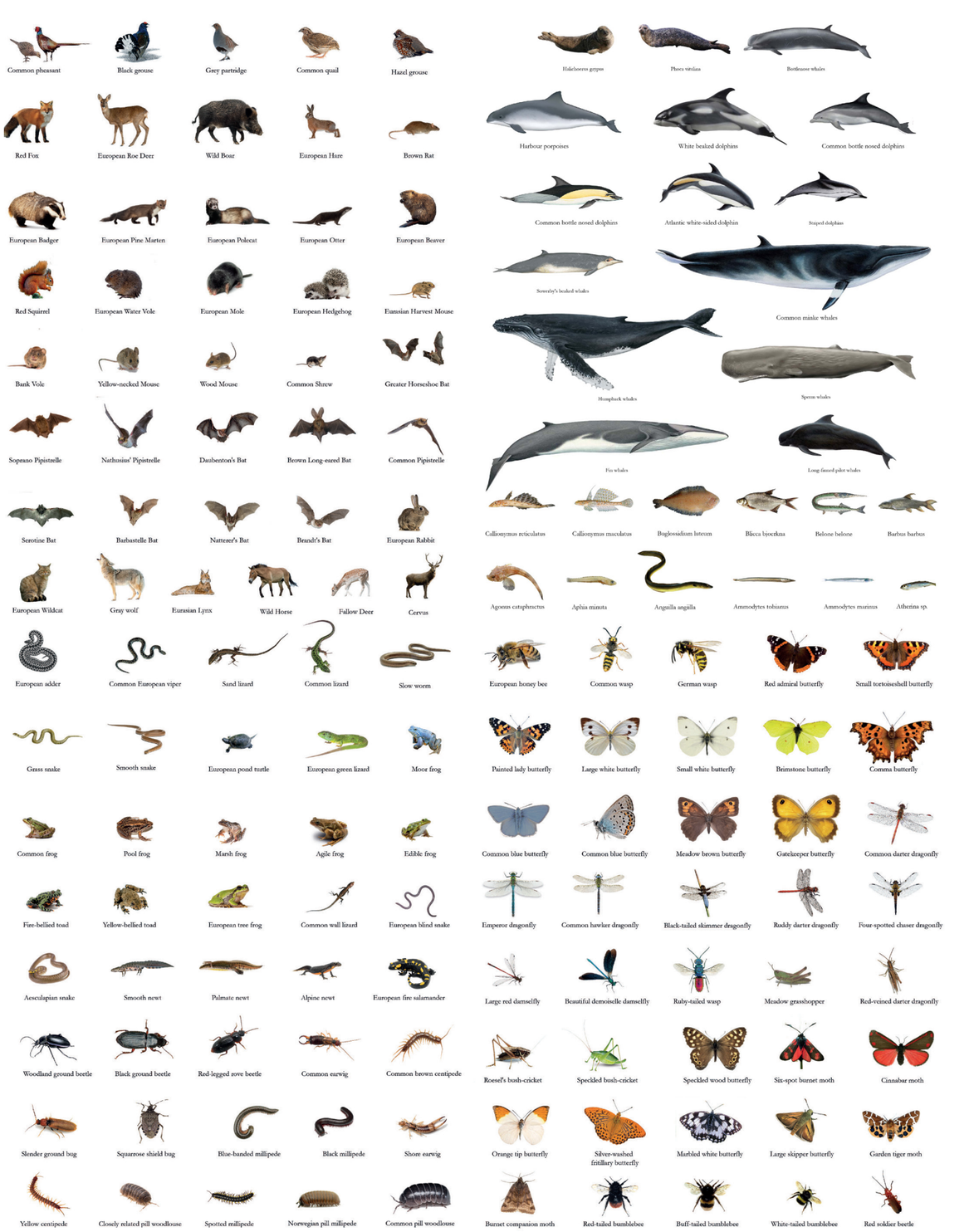


Fig. 4 Indication of Species in the (P)Ark (by Author, 2023)

North- West Europe

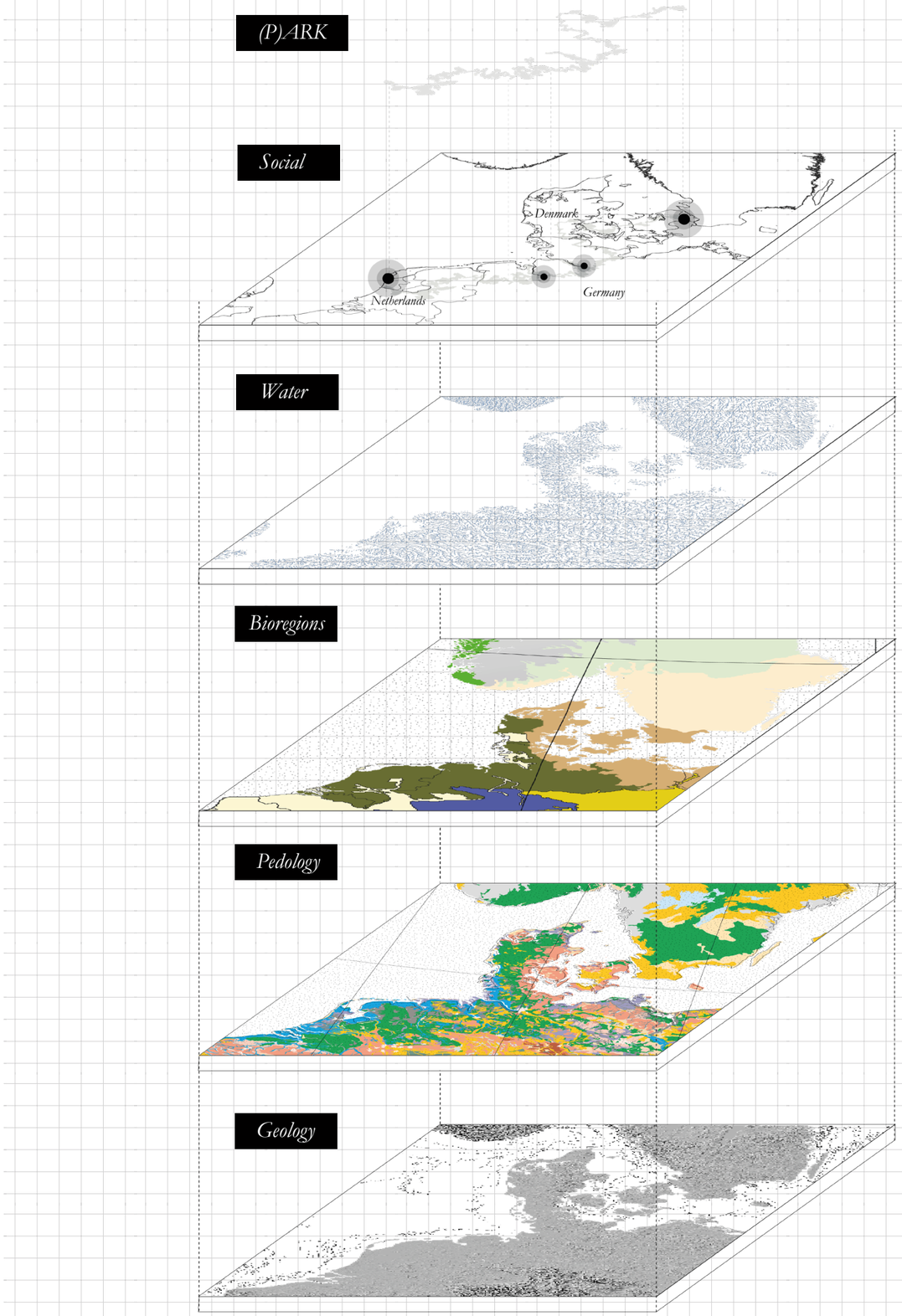


Fig. 5 Layer Analysis of North West Europe (by author, 2023)

NATURA 2000

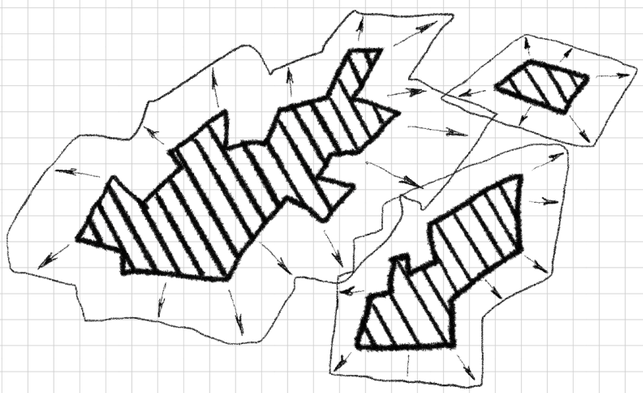
One of the most important parts of the character of the territory is the abundance of animal and plant species. It is because of this diversity and its importance in terms of bird migration that the Wadden Sea area has been declared a UNESCO natural monument. On this map, I decided to combine three layers that represent slightly different themes. The first layer shows protected landscape zones, reserves. These zones determine specific care procedures. The third layer shows the map of the Natural Network, to which I added a 1 km buffer. This buffer represents the r the new law, which mandates the reduction of carbon dioxide in this area, specifically by 70%.

LEGEND

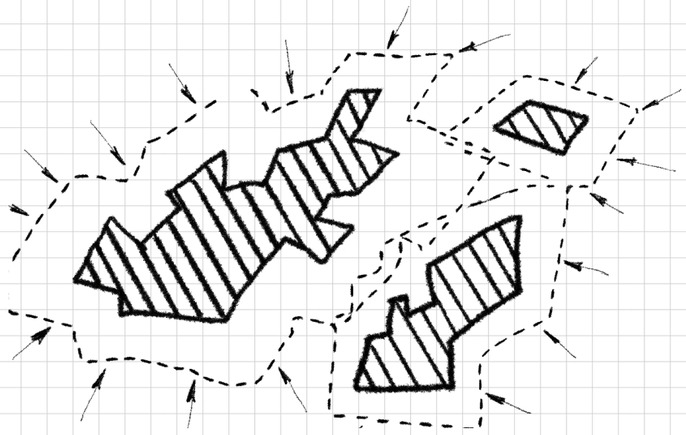
- Nature network (ehs)
- Nature network (ehs)
- Nature network (ehs)
- Buffer 1km

Broad principles

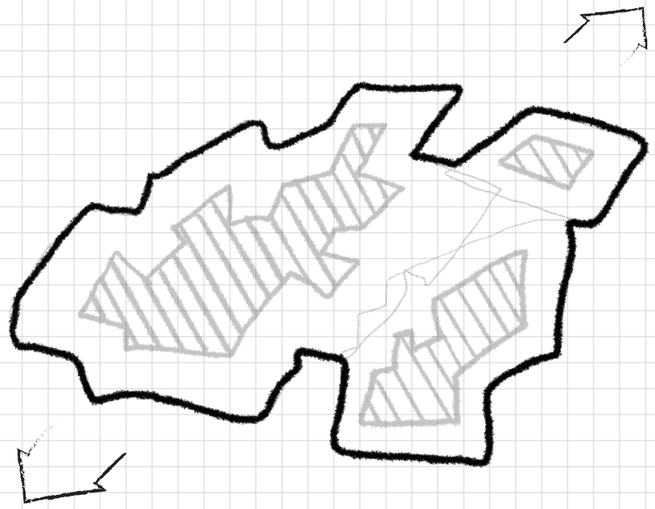
Extend/ Create



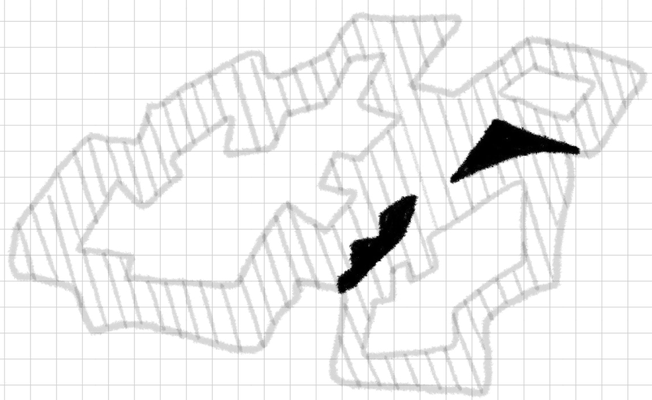
Protect



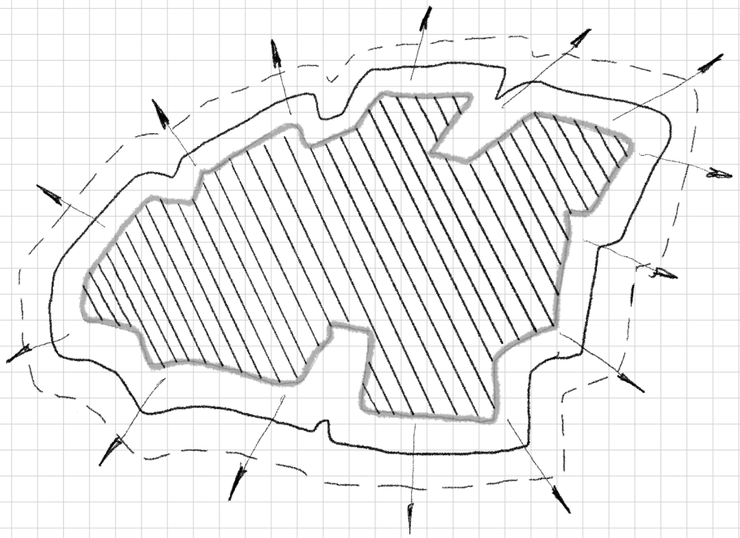
Connect



Fill

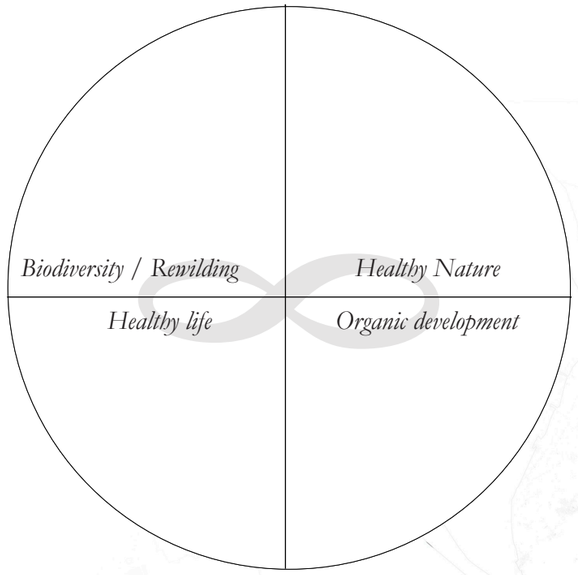


Renew/ RESONATE



= Big Scale Design Principles

Regional Design



= Vision

Tomorrow's (P)ARK

(P)ARK

15 879,11 km^2

1587953,76 *ha*

(Perimeter: 5102261,29 m)

Copenhagen
Snoghoj
Slagelse
Flesburg
Svendborg
Zwolle
Lübeck
Hamburg
Groningen
Oldenburg
Bremen
Assen
Zwolle
Amsterdam

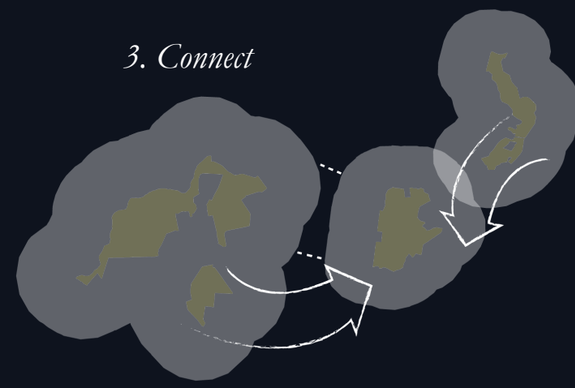
1a. Extend *or* *1b. Create*



2. Protect



3. Connect



4. NEW

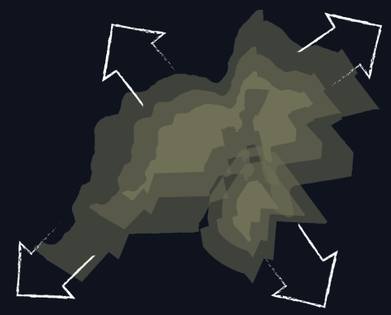


Fig. 6 Form of the Tomorrow's (P)Ark (graphic made by author, 2023)

Tomorrow's (P)ARK: Amsterdam x Copenhagen

WALK

Amsterdam - Copenhagen

1681 km.

451,14 hours

Connections

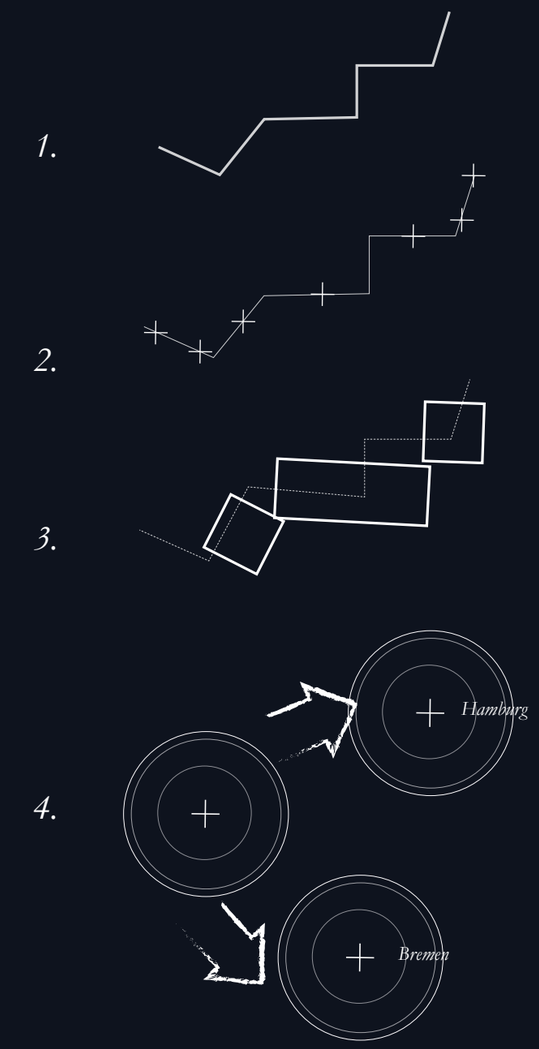




Fig. 7 Walking through Tomorrow's (P)Ark (graphic made by author, 2023)

Conduct of Natura 2000 represent by diferent Ecotypes

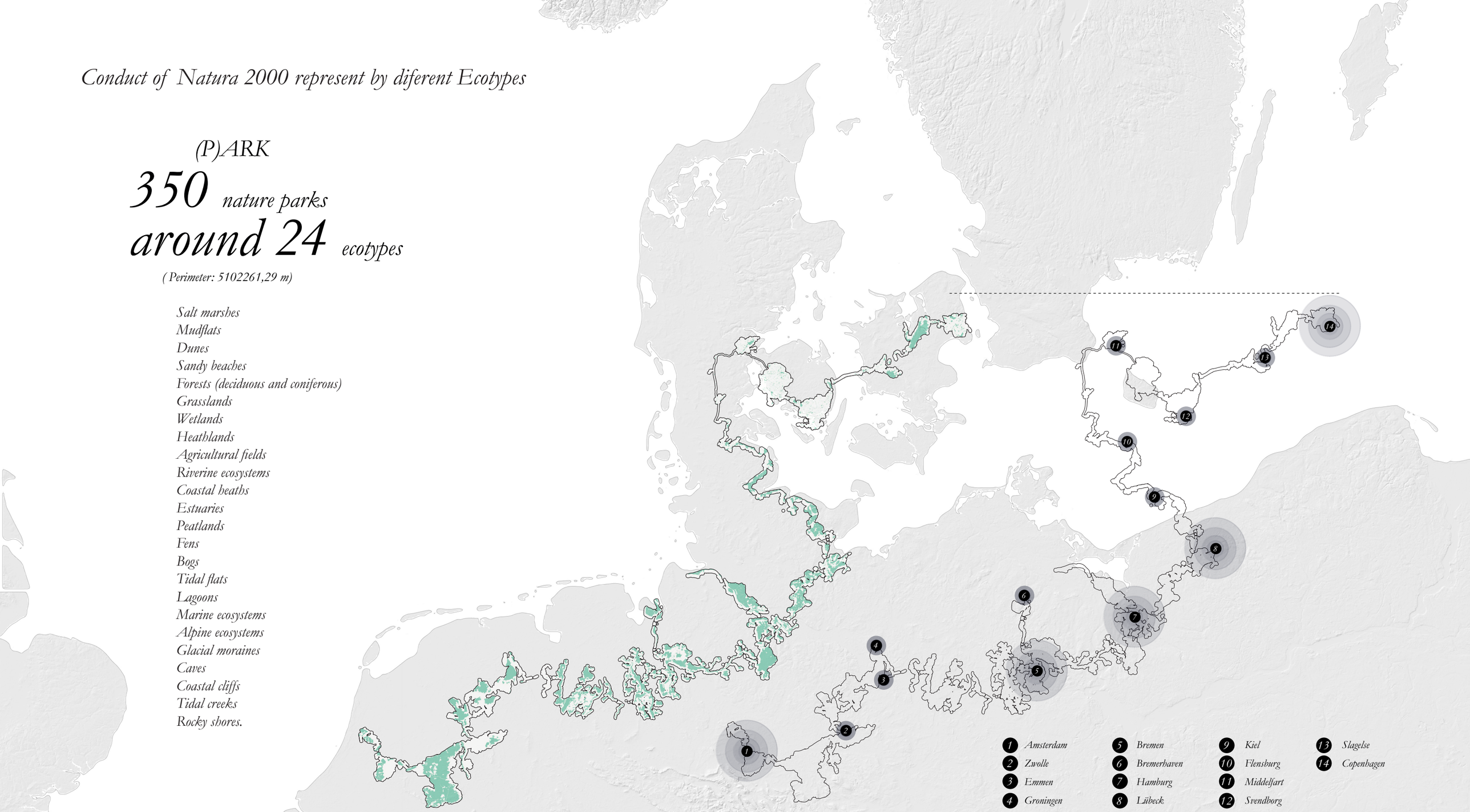
(P)ARK

350 *nature parks*

around 24 *ecotypes*

(Perimeter: 5102261,29 m)

Salt marshes
Mudflats
Dunes
Sandy beaches
Forests (deciduous and coniferous)
Grasslands
Wetlands
Heathlands
Agricultural fields
Riverine ecosystems
Coastal heaths
Estuaries
Peatlands
Fens
Bogs
Tidal flats
Lagoons
Marine ecosystems
Alpine ecosystems
Glacial moraines
Caves
Coastal cliffs
Tidal creeks
Rocky shores.



DESIGN INTERVENTION

Humans borders breaking nature in the smaller pieces



DESIGN INTERVENTION

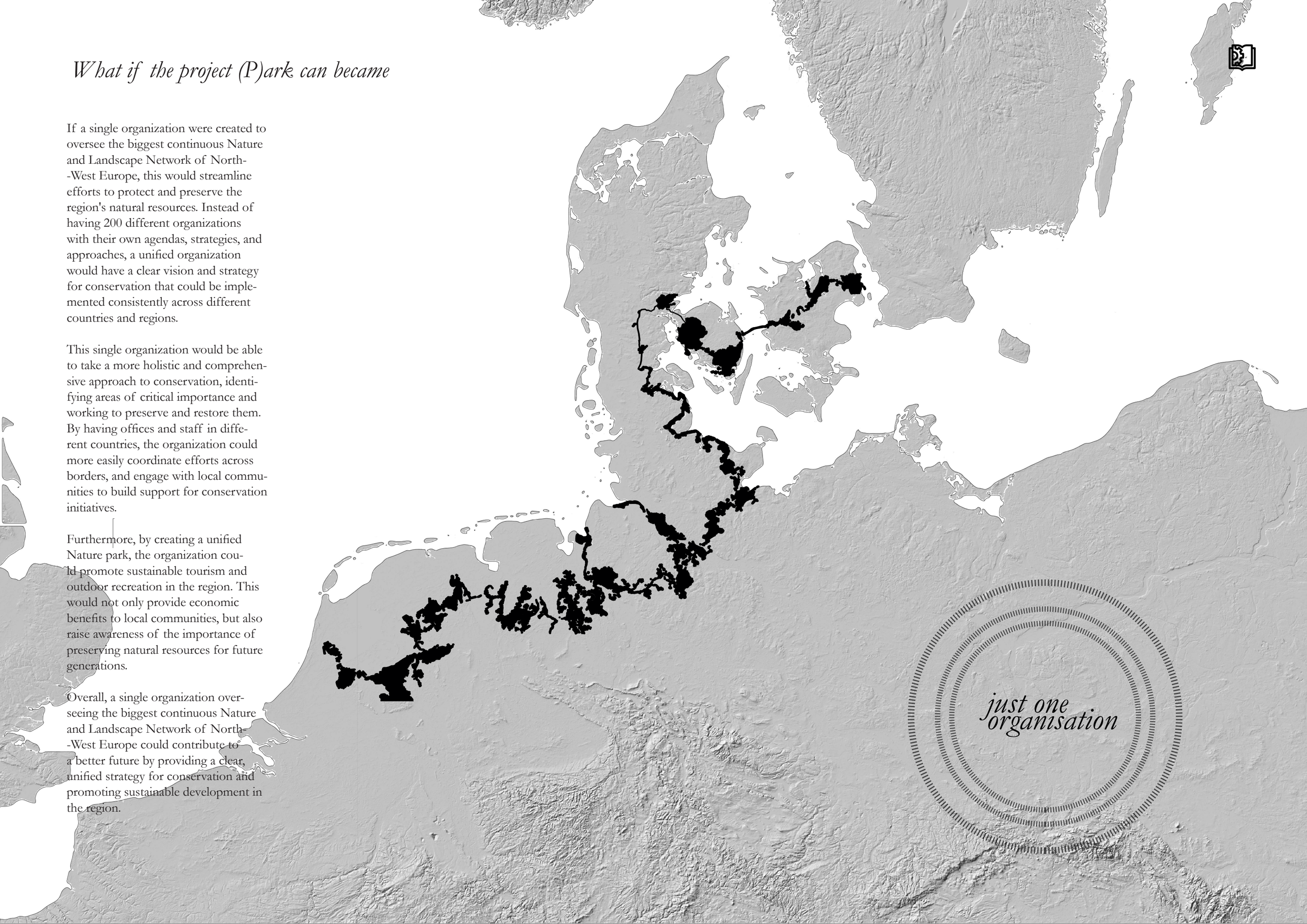
What if the project (P)ark can became

If a single organization were created to oversee the biggest continuous Nature and Landscape Network of North--West Europe, this would streamline efforts to protect and preserve the region's natural resources. Instead of having 200 different organizations with their own agendas, strategies, and approaches, a unified organization would have a clear vision and strategy for conservation that could be implemented consistently across different countries and regions.

This single organization would be able to take a more holistic and comprehensive approach to conservation, identifying areas of critical importance and working to preserve and restore them. By having offices and staff in different countries, the organization could more easily coordinate efforts across borders, and engage with local communities to build support for conservation initiatives.

Furthermore, by creating a unified Nature park, the organization could promote sustainable tourism and outdoor recreation in the region. This would not only provide economic benefits to local communities, but also raise awareness of the importance of preserving natural resources for future generations.

Overall, a single organization overseeing the biggest continuous Nature and Landscape Network of North--West Europe could contribute to a better future by providing a clear, unified strategy for conservation and promoting sustainable development in the region.



Highking Path
Amsterdam- Copenhagen

Amsterdam - Copenhagen

1681 km.

451,14 hours



„The trail is interwoven with a network of campsites and natural accommodations that should be spaced every 10 kilometers along the hiking section. This allows for a range of options in which each individual can comfortably plan their schedule and easily navigate the availability of water, food, safe fire usage areas, or showers at regular intervals.“

DESIGN INTERVENTION

On begining - on the End

52.5755, 4,6112 Noordhollands Duinreservaat



55.5699, 12.5587 Ullerupdiget



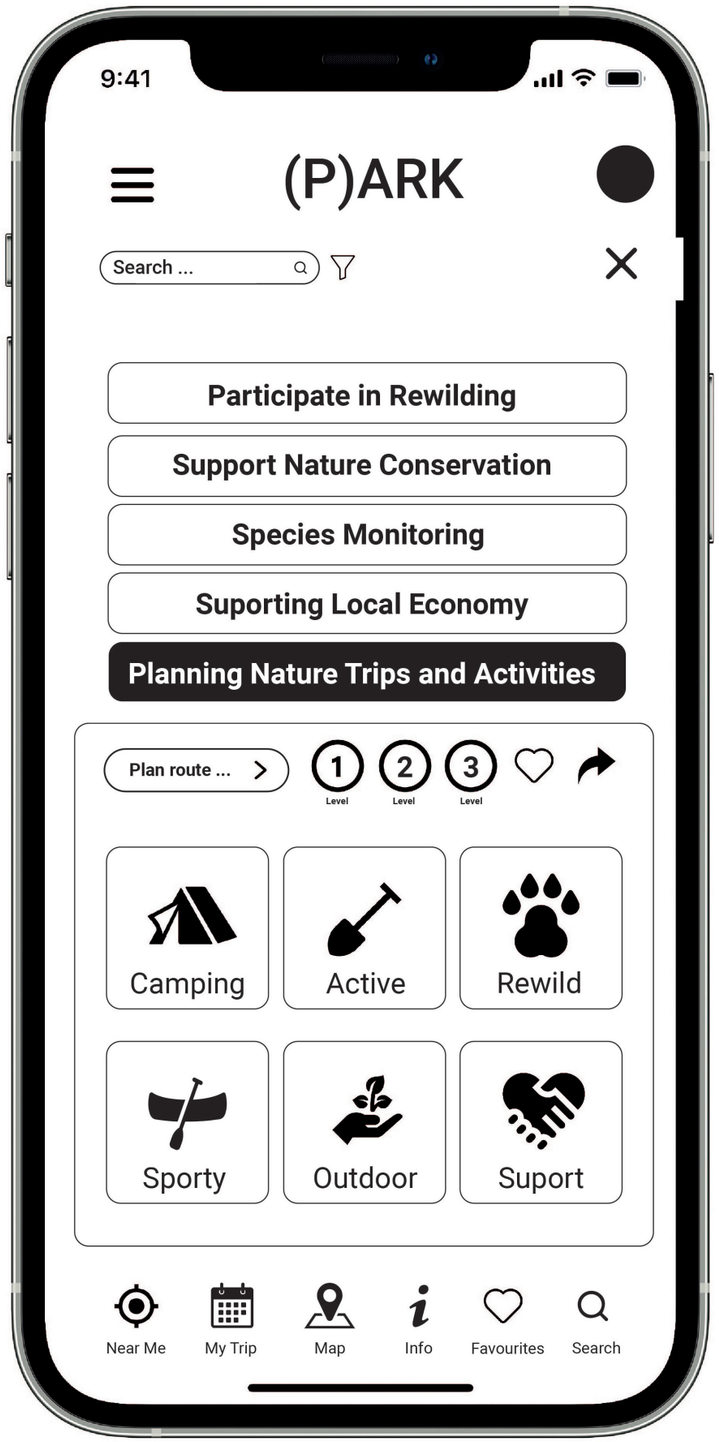
Fig. 8 Map of the Trail (by Author, 2023; based on Copernicus.eu)

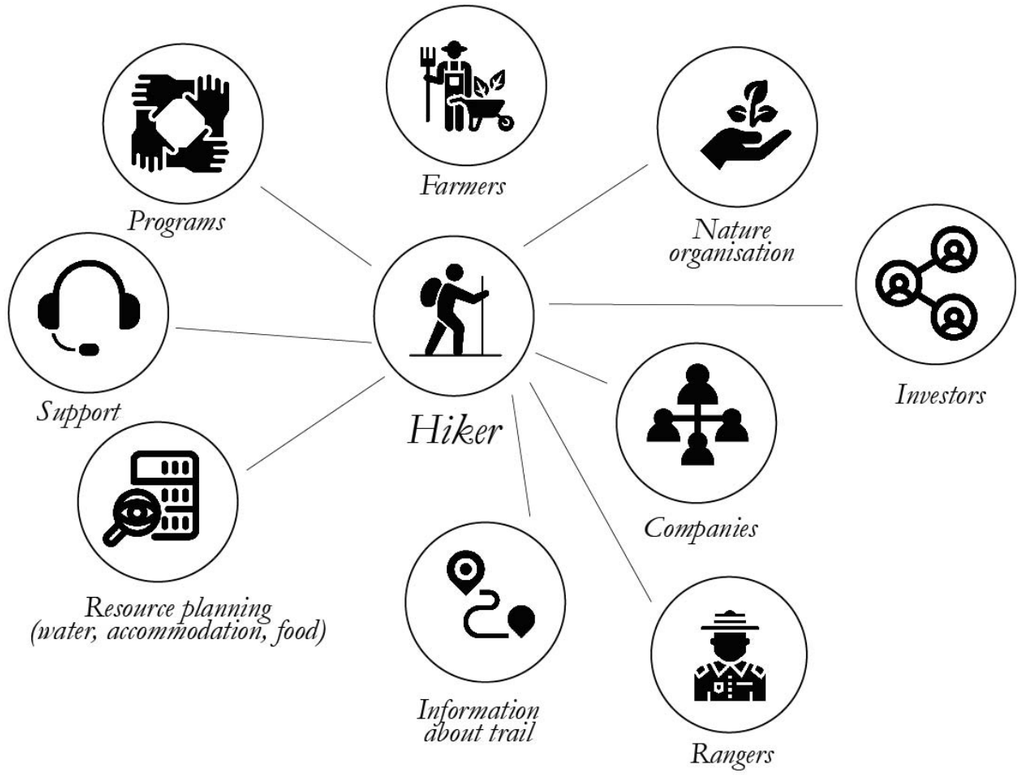
One visual language



Education or informative boards *Orientation board* *Orientation board*

DESIGN INTERVENTION

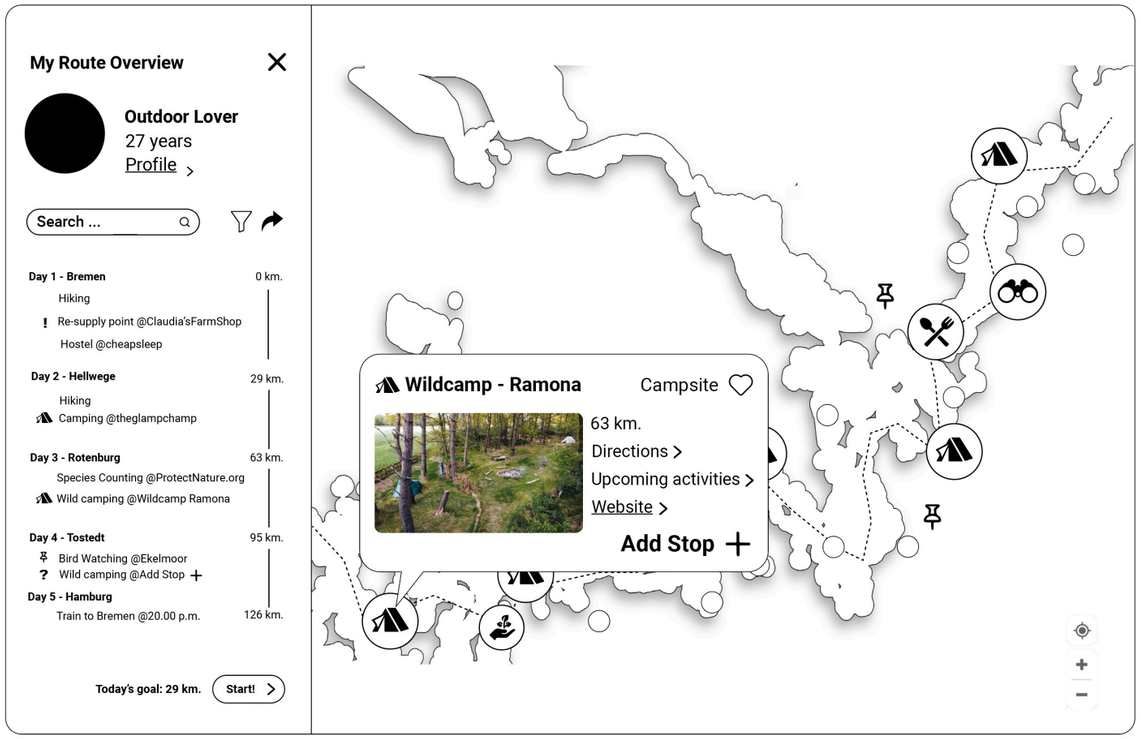


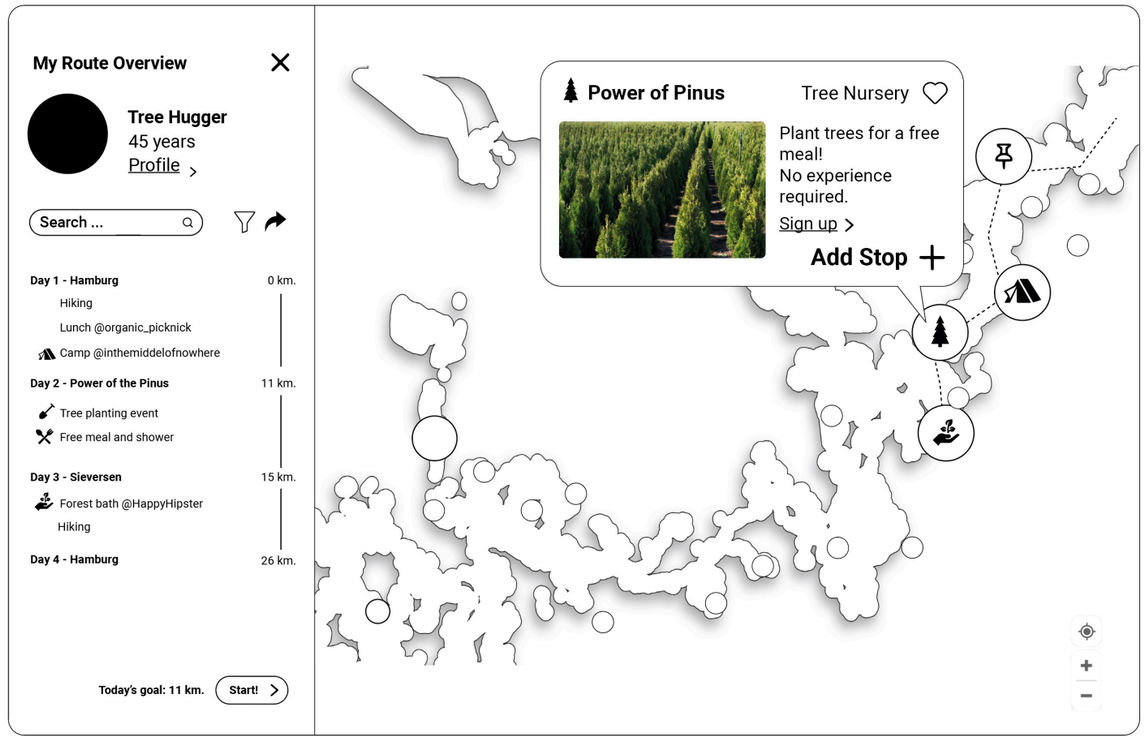


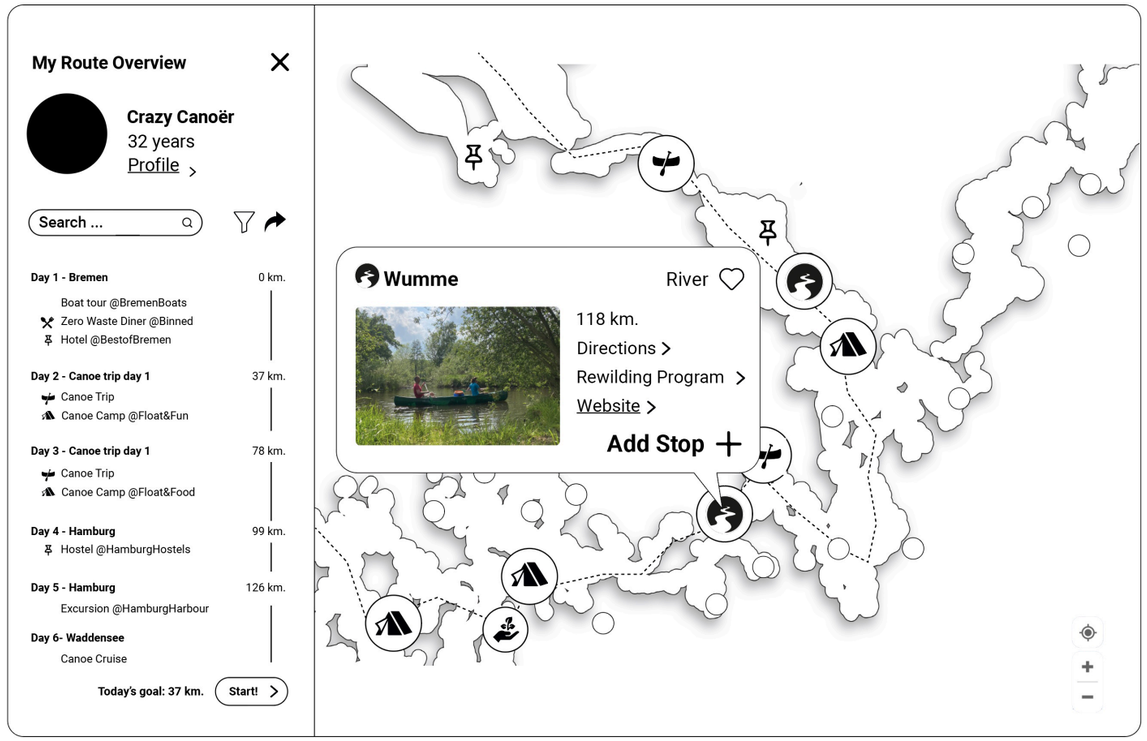
(P)ARK APP:

- **Planning Nature Trips and Activities**
- **Participate in Rewilding and Support Nature Conservation**
- **Species Monitoring**
- **Supporting local Economy**

Problem statement







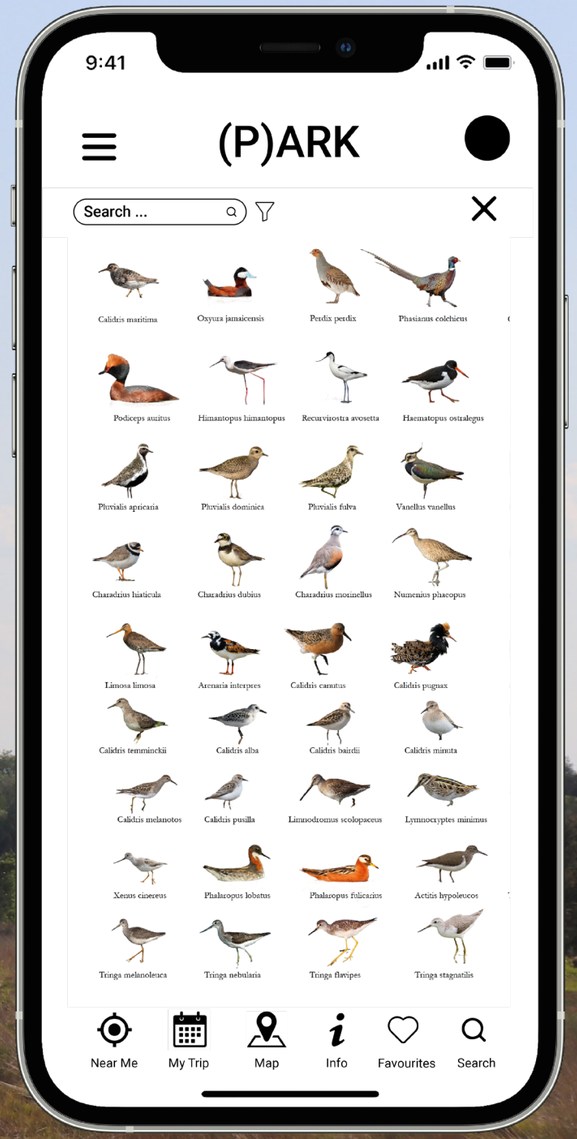


= (P)ARK App

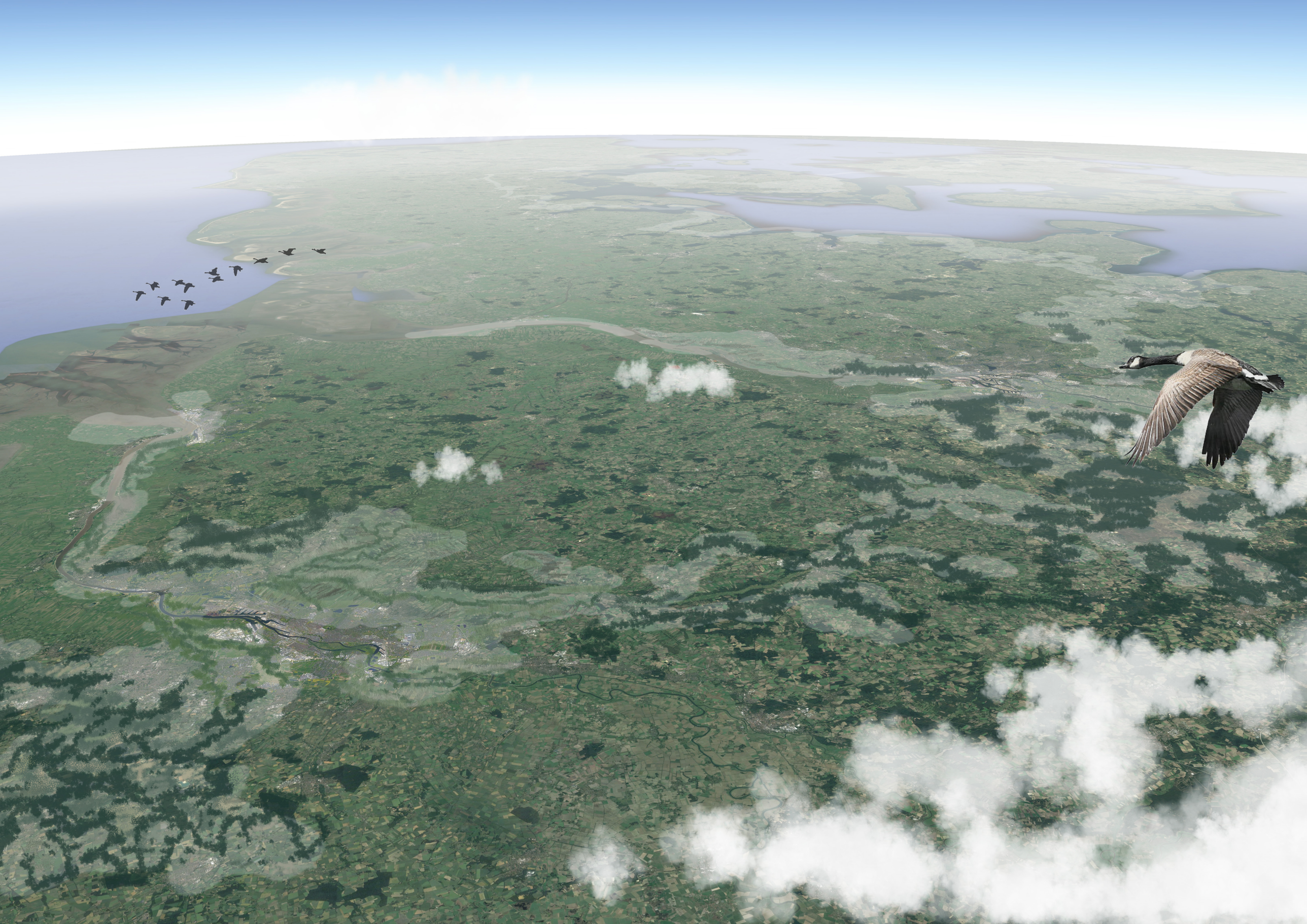


Fig. 9 (P)Ark App User Interface (by Author, 2023)


9:41


9:41
(P)ARK
Search ...
Calidris maritima
Oxyura jamaicensis
Perdix perdix
Phasianus colchicus
Podiceps auritus
Himantopus himantopus
Recurvirostra avosetta
Haematopus ostralegus
Pluvialis apricaria
Pluvialis dominica
Pluvialis fulva
Vanellus vanellus
Charadrius hiaticula
Charadrius dubius
Charadrius morinellus
Numenius phaeopus
Limosa limosa
Arenaria interpres
Calidris canutus
Calidris pugnax
Calidris temminckii
Calidris alba
Calidris bairdii
Calidris minuta
Calidris melanotos
Calidris pusilla
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Lymnocryptes minimus
Xenus cinereus
Phalaropus lobatus
Phalaropus fulicarius
Actitis hypoleucos
Tringa melanoleuca
Tringa nebularia
Tringa flavipes
Tringa stagnatilis
Near Me
My Trip
Map
Info
Favourites
Search


9:41
(P)ARK
Search ...
Common crane - Grus grus
Common cranes are majestic birds with a distinctive and elegant appearance. They have long legs, a long neck, and a wingspan that can reach up to 2.4 meters (8 feet). Adult cranes have predominantly gray plumage, with a black and white patch of bare skin on their face. They also have a reddish crown on top of their head.
Near Me
My Trip
Map
Info
Favourites
Search



Landscape Characteristics

Legend:

- Meadows
- River + river landscale
- Forest
- Peat
- (P)ARK area
- Mix of urban landscape

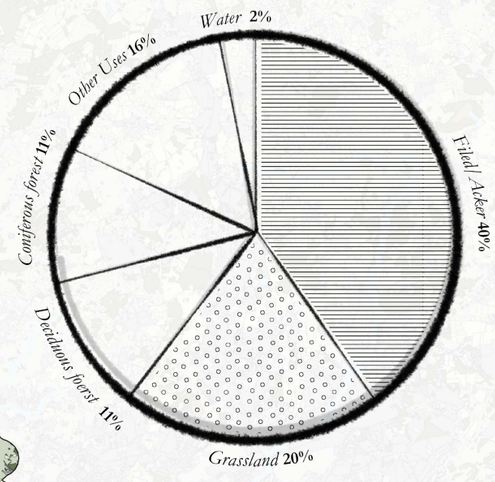


= Why North- West Europe?

Potential

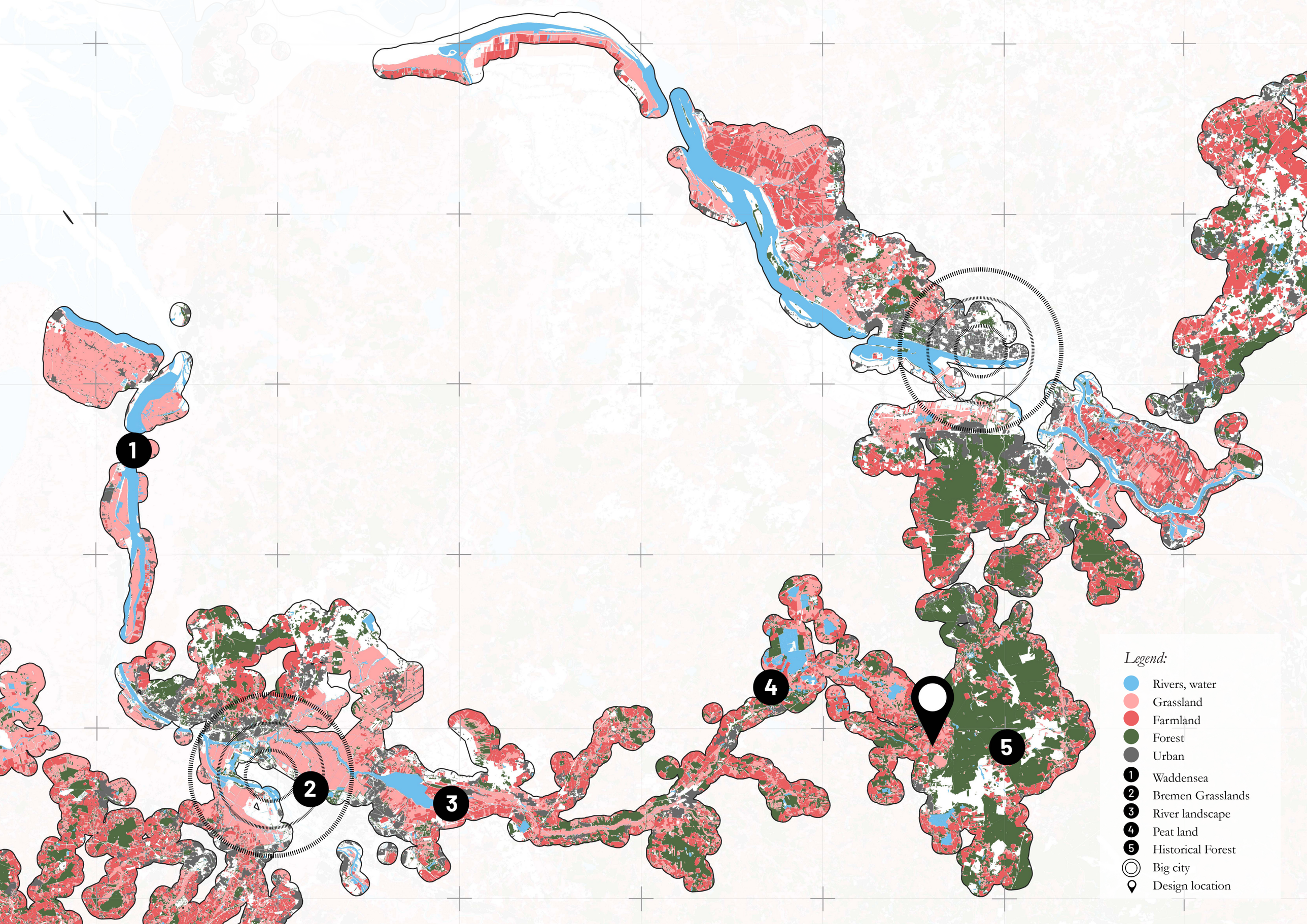
Legend:

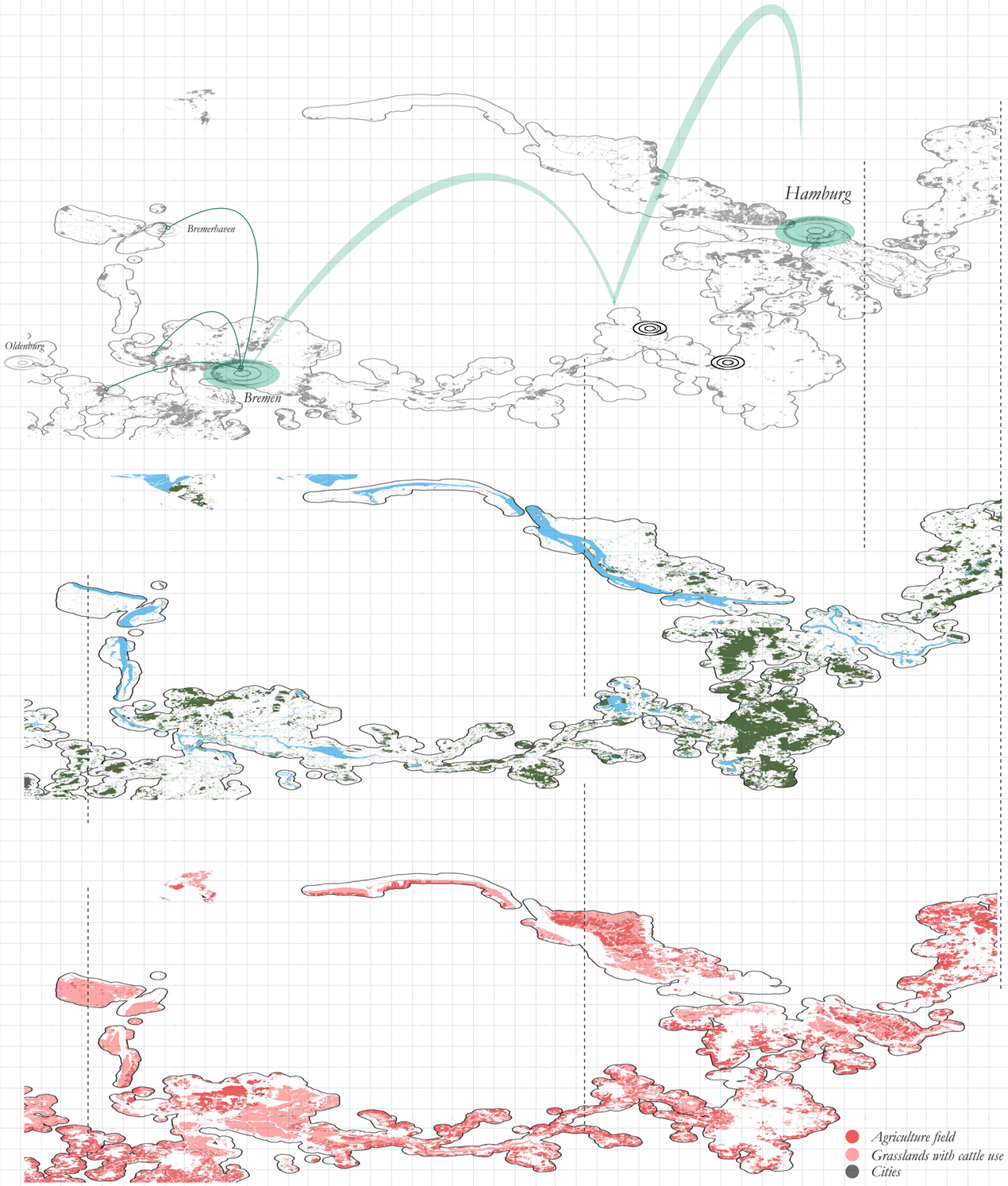
- Highking Path
- Rooting path
- Detail design locations
- Grassland
- Agricultur- cropland
- Agriculture- grassland
- Forest
- Peat
- No- indicated
- Water
- Water- marshland
- Urban



0 25 50 100 km

Fig. 10 : Land use in the Park (by Author ; from Geofabrik GmbH Karlsruhe, 2022)


1
2
3
4
5
Legend:
Rivers, water
Grassland
Farmland
Forest
Urban
1 Waddensea
2 Bremen Grasslands
3 River landscape
4 Peat land
5 Historical Forest
Big city
Design location



Government regulations and incentives

Urban structures - Roads, cities, villages

- *Integrative Urban Planning*
- *Nature inclusive systems*
- *Changing a number of intensive networks*

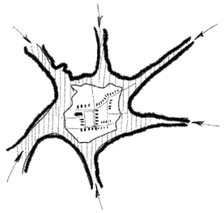
Forestry, Rivers & Water management

- *Sustainable logging practices*
- *Reduce chemical use*
- *Water management- new water bodies*
- *Reforestation and afforestation*

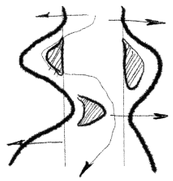
Agriculture sector - Grasslands & crops production

- *Education and Awareness*
- *Organic Farming Practices*
- *Integrated Pest Management*
- *Agroforestry and Windbreaks*

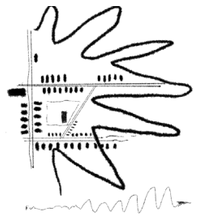
Big scale planning- "green maps"



Big green planning



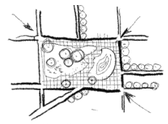
Flood planes = water integration



No straight borders = blending



Green inclusive districts



Public spaces

Public involment



Urban gardening



Volunteer programs
Community programs



Beekeeping

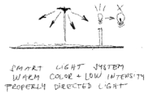


Eco-friendly maintenance program

Conflicts



Landscape fragmentation



Light pollution

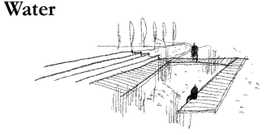
Overpopulation

Housing shortages

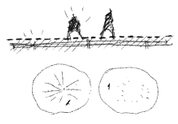
Overpopulation

Activities

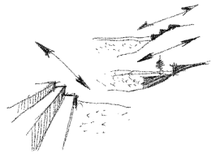
Water



Outdoor swimmingpools



Water parks

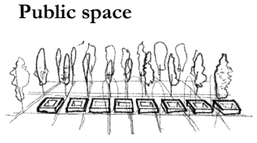


Contact with water



Small ecological islands

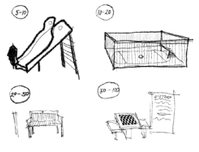
Public space



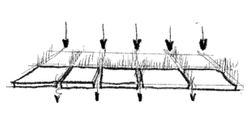
Market place



Public greenery

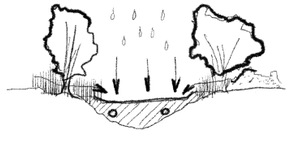


Multi - age public elements

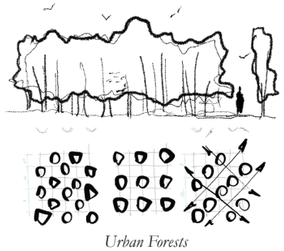


Permeable Pavement

Ecological techniques



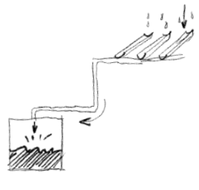
Sustainable Drainage Systems



Urban Forests

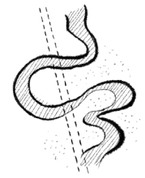


Waste Management

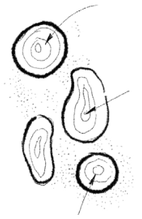


Rainwater Harvesting

Water systems



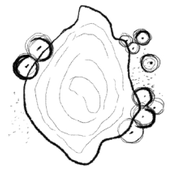
Awake the old meanders



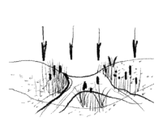
Creatig terain deprivations
for water retention



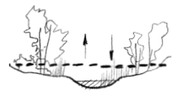
Wetlands



New lakes



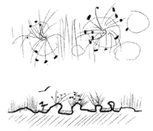
Ecological swales



Floodplain



„Plas-dras"



Peatlands



Reedbets

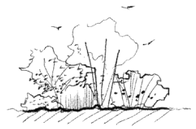


Macrophyte & hydrophytes
(Aquatic plants)



Educative+ recreation
features

Green structures



Vegetation stripes



Mixed forest



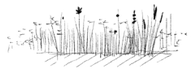
Wetforest



Lower vegetation buffer



„Green islands"



Grasslands

Green grass belts
for insects

Flood meadows

New Heatlands formations

Open grasslands

Agriculture „TransFORMATION"

Agroforestry

No-till
or reduced tillage

Orchards

Crop rotation +
Genetic diversity and resilient varieties

Hedgerows

Integrated Pest Management

Infrastructure

Use train as bone
for Nature corridor

Ecoducts
Wildlife crossing

Alley

Dark sky preservation

53°10'35.11"N 9°48‘43.77“E

DESIGN LOCATION

Fig. 11 Design location Overview (by Author, 2023)

Design location

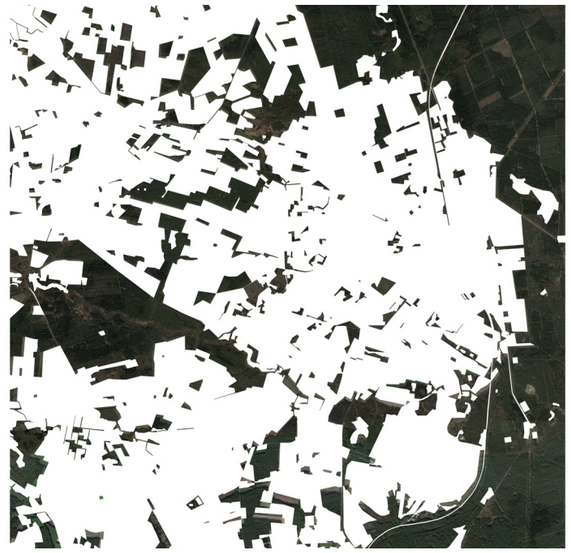
53°10'35.11"N 9°48'43.77"E

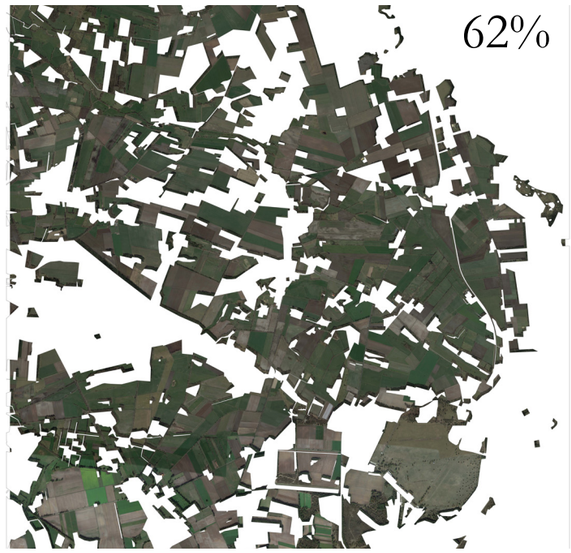
0

2

4

8





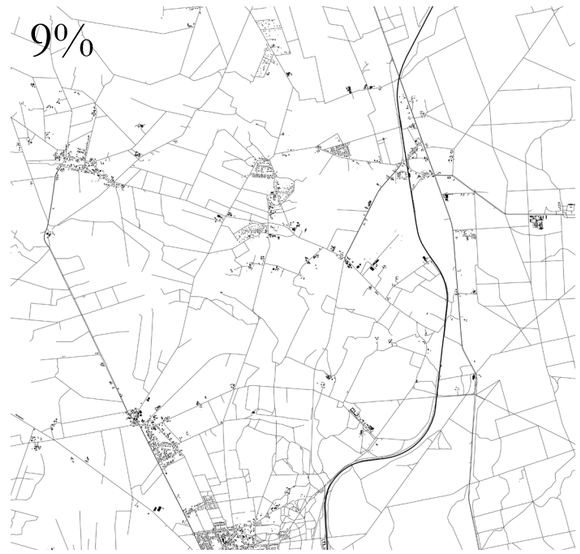
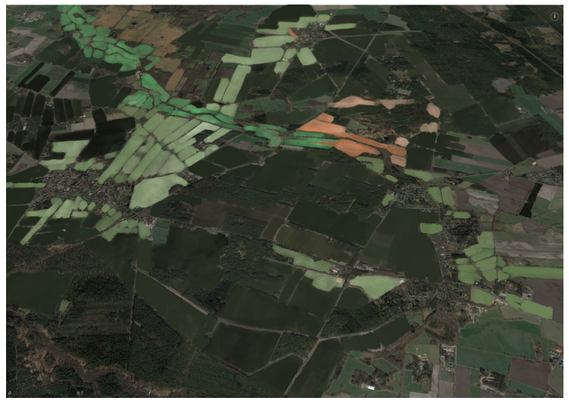
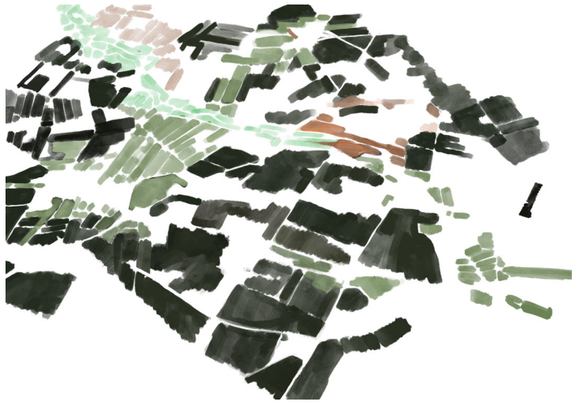
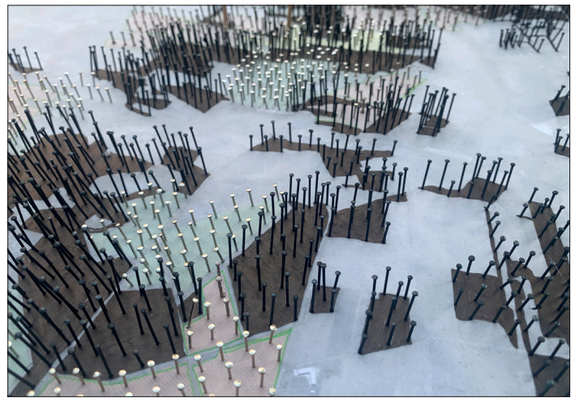


Fig. 2 North Sea
(Google Earth Pro, 3/2021)

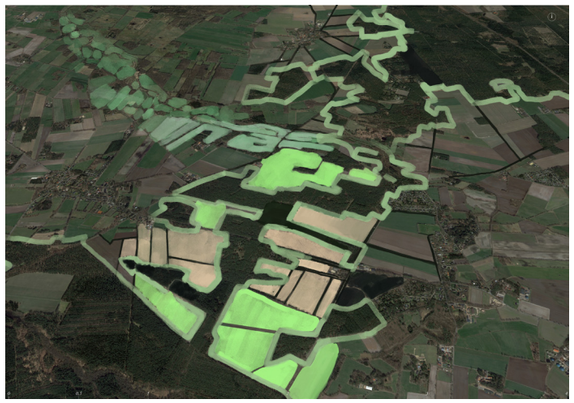
Design location

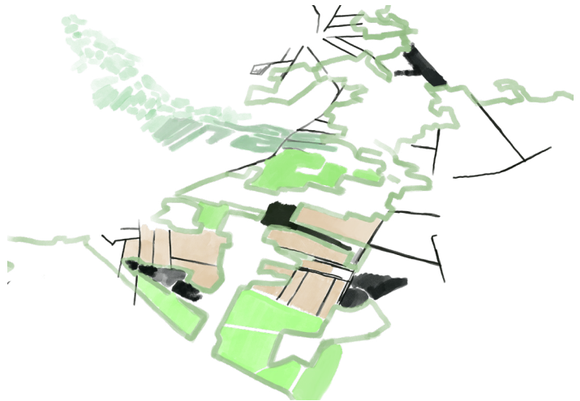


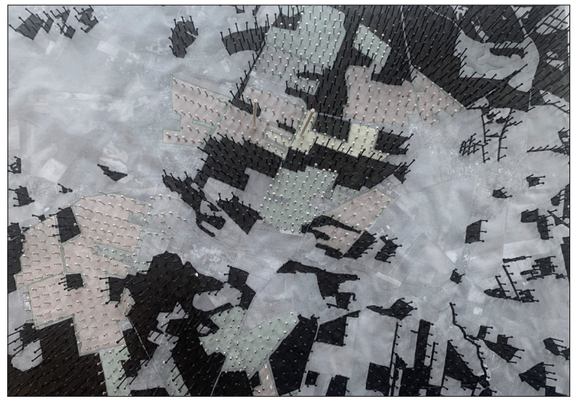




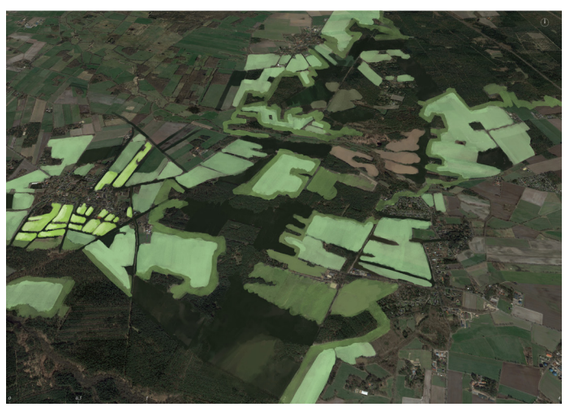
Closed Landscape

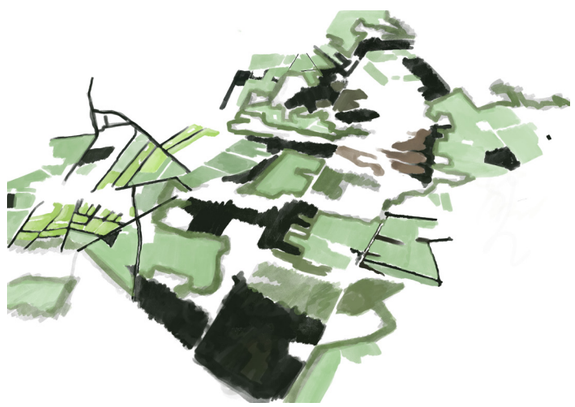


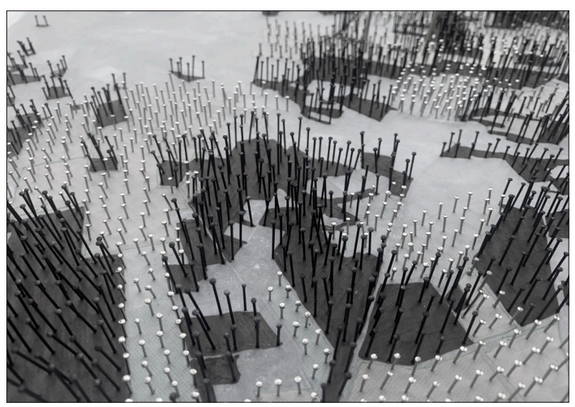




Enclosed Landscape







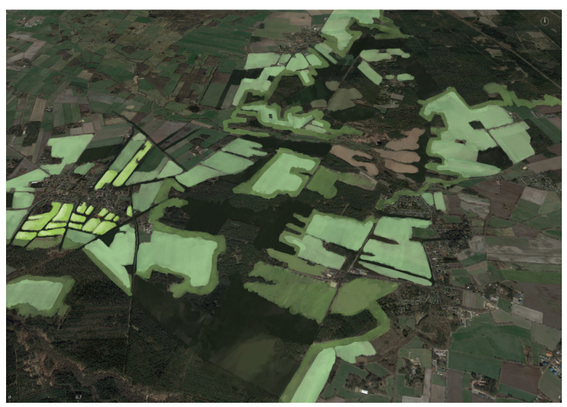
Middle-open Landscape

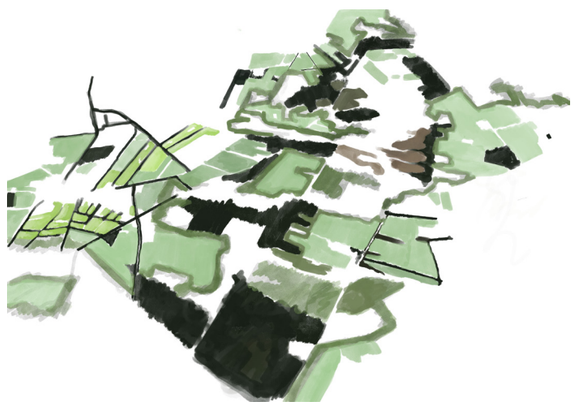
Fig. 12 Design Explorations (by Author, 2023)

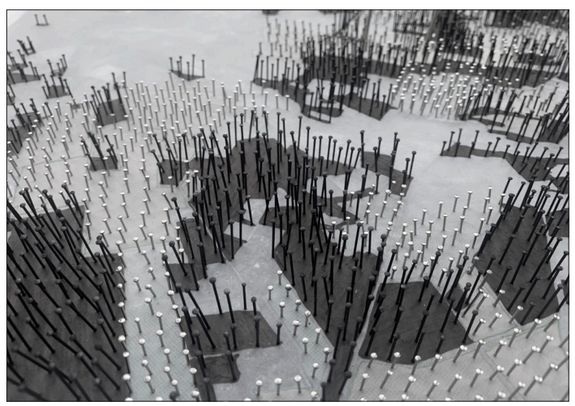
Design location

Closed Landscape

Enclosed Landscape



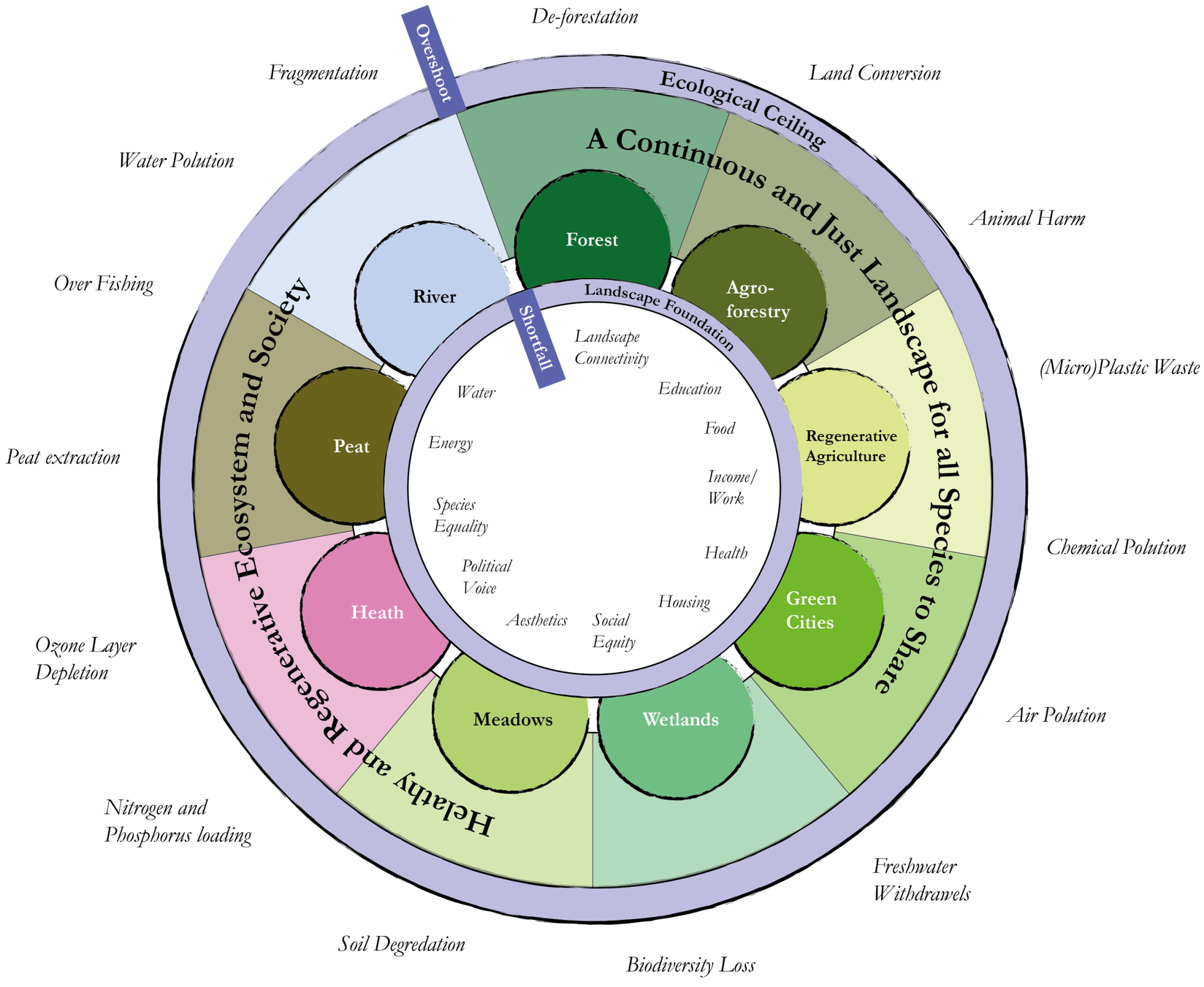




Middle-open Landscape

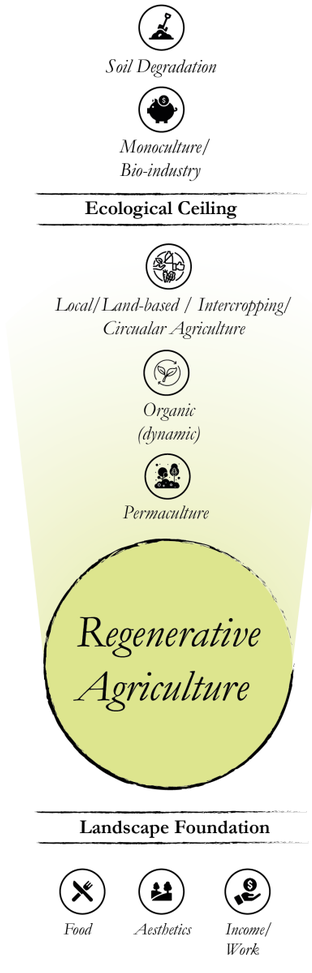
Fig. 13 Design Explorations (by Author, 2023)

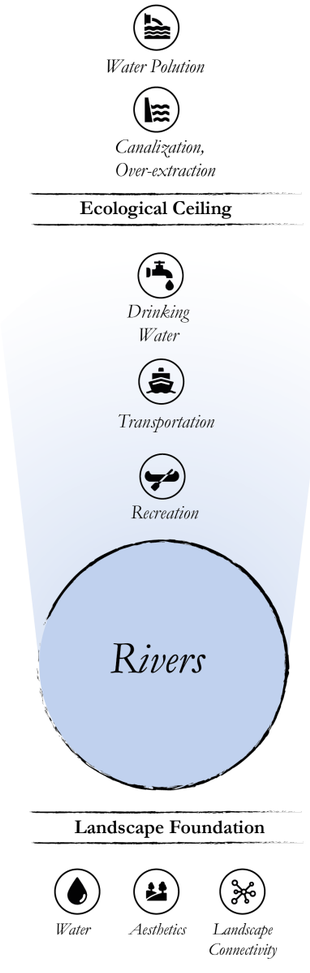
Landscape Architecture in Doughnut

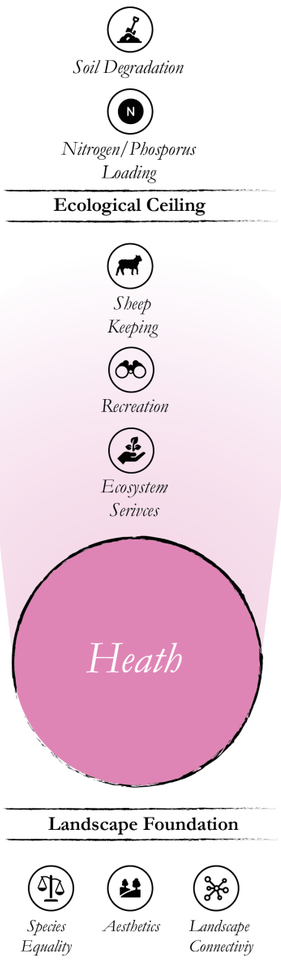


= In Doughnut

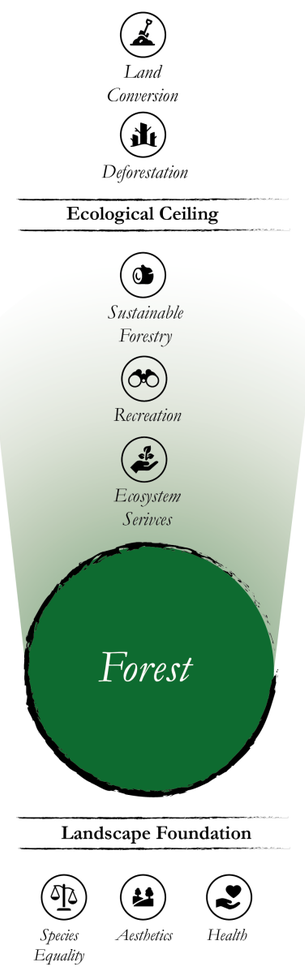
Landscape Architecture in Doughnut







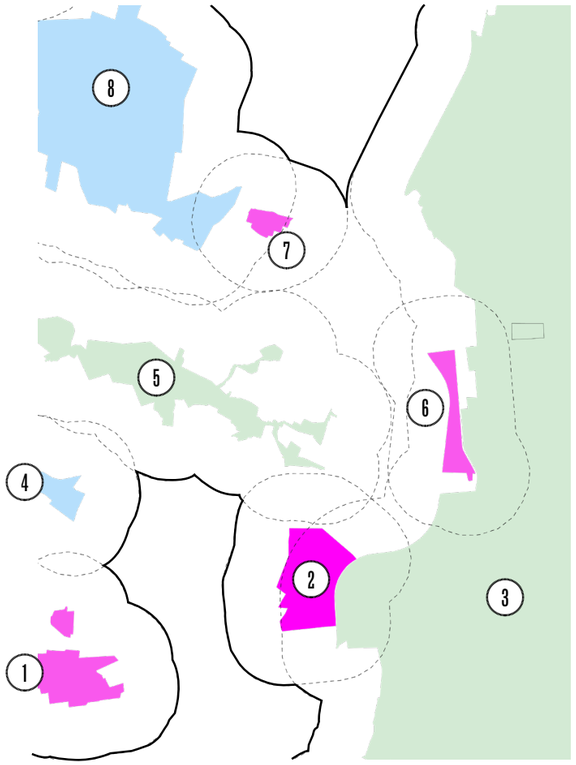




= In Doughnut

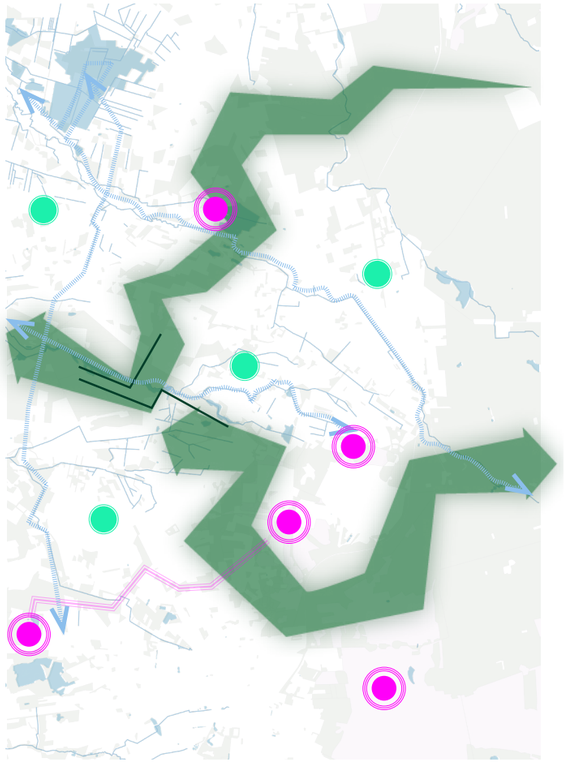
Design Strategies

Use of current protected areas



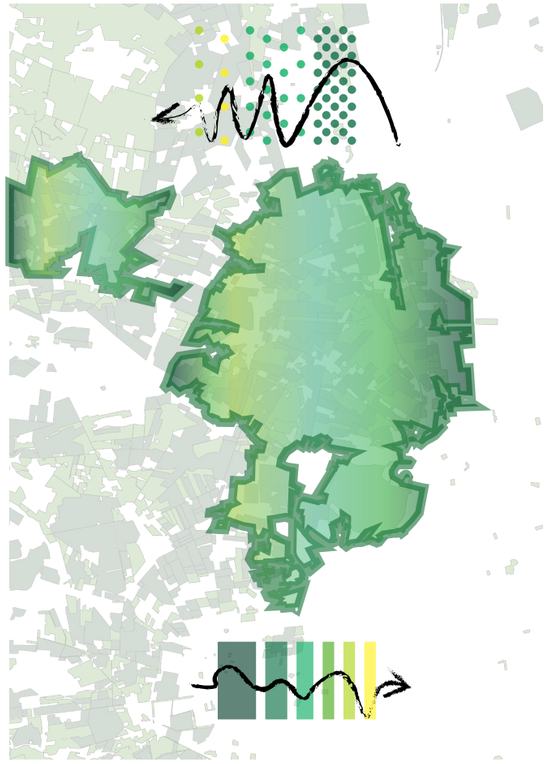
Natura 2000 & nature reserve

Connections - gradient of connections

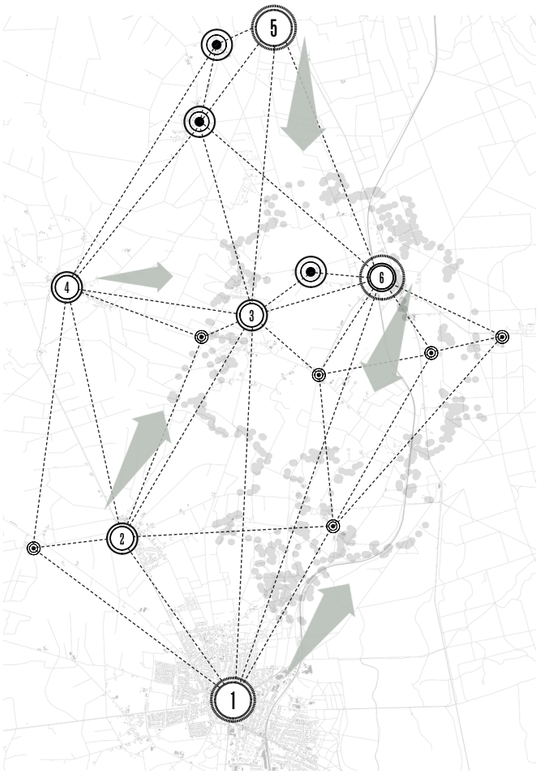


Landscape connection = corridors

Transformation of degradation techniques - Nature gradient



Landscape transformation & Gradient



Social- cultural cennection

53°10'35.11"N 9°48‘43.77“E

Design location- Schneverdingen

DESIGN LOCATION

Fig. 14 Artist Impression of the Site (by Author, 2023)

1 Quiet zone (accessible under strict conditions)
2 Ecoduct
3 Cider mills
4 Local Markets
5 Timber factory

Ecological Agriculture
Newly planted Forest
Agroforestry
Orchyards
Grasslands
Flowing meadows
Places managed by secondary sucession
Heathlands
River landscape
New recreational trail
Borders of (P)Ark

High- vegetation ecotopes



Forest *Agroforestry* *Orchards* | *Alleys*

Low- vegetation ecotopes



Grasslands *Second sucession* *Heathlands* *Ecologcial agriculture*

Water Layer



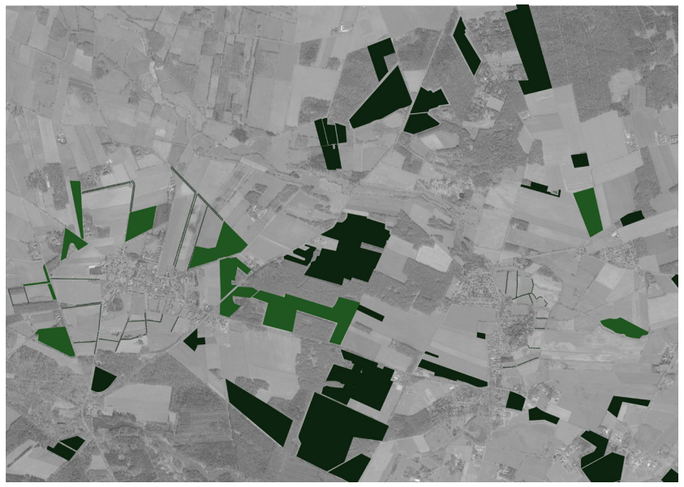
Flowing Meadows *New meander*

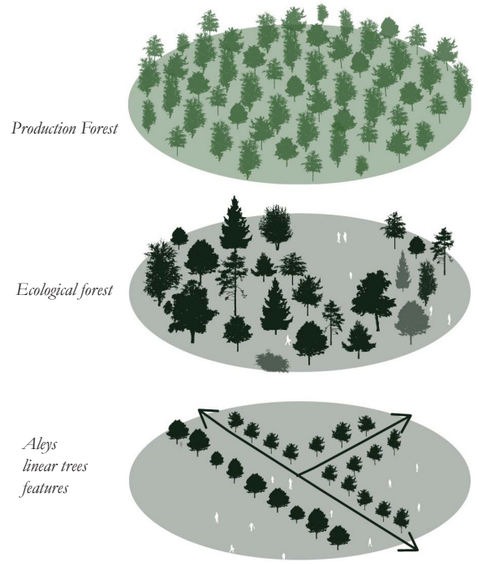


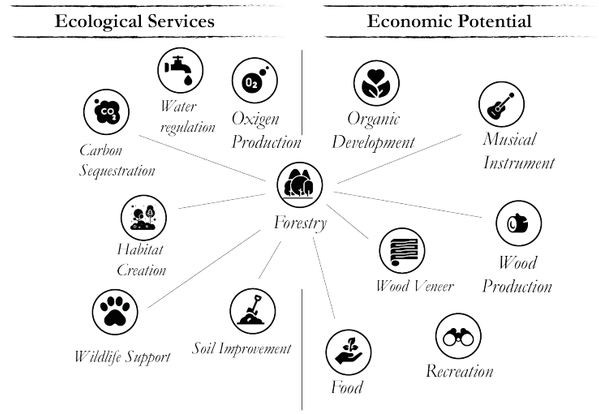


Fig. 15 Site Design NO.I: Agricultural Transformation (by Author, 2023)

+160 ha

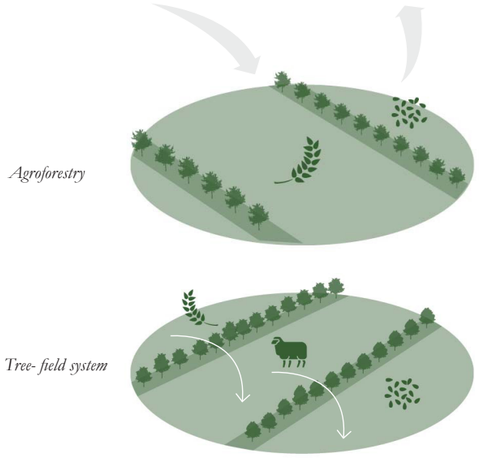


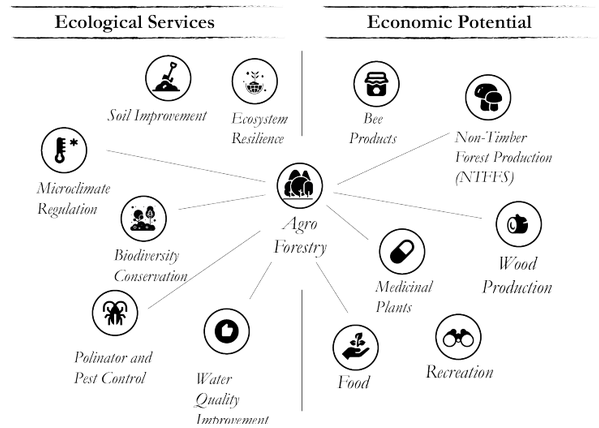




+107 ha

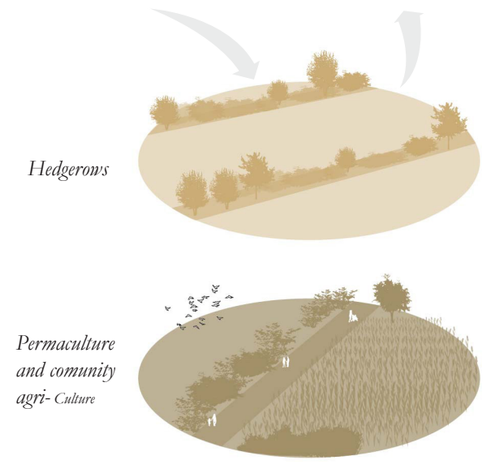


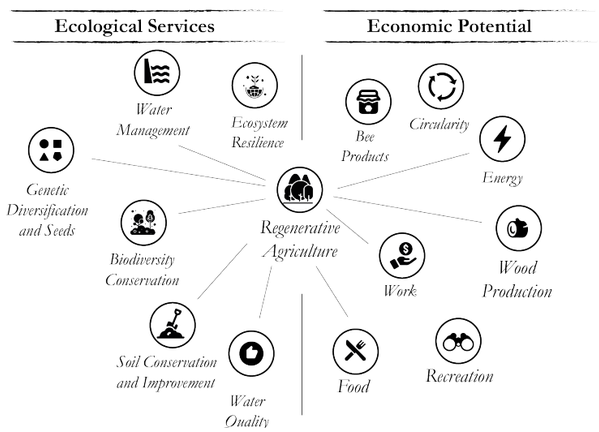




+ 250 ha

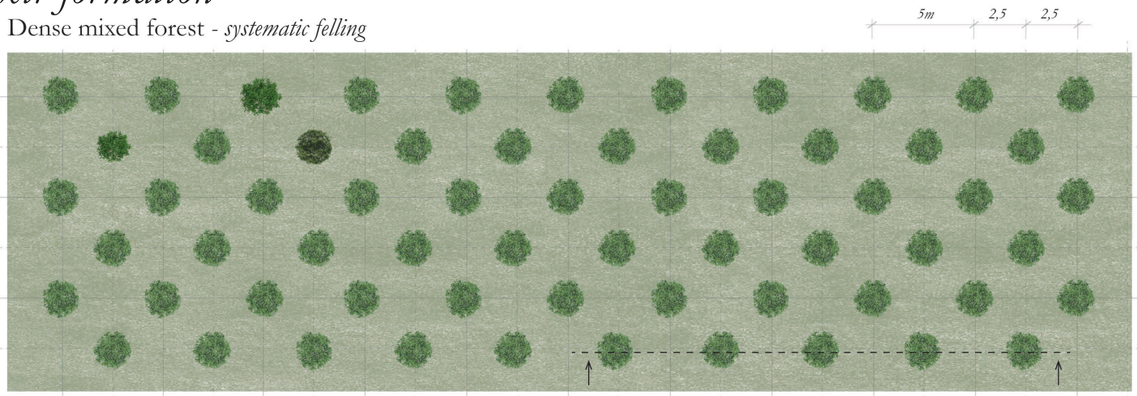




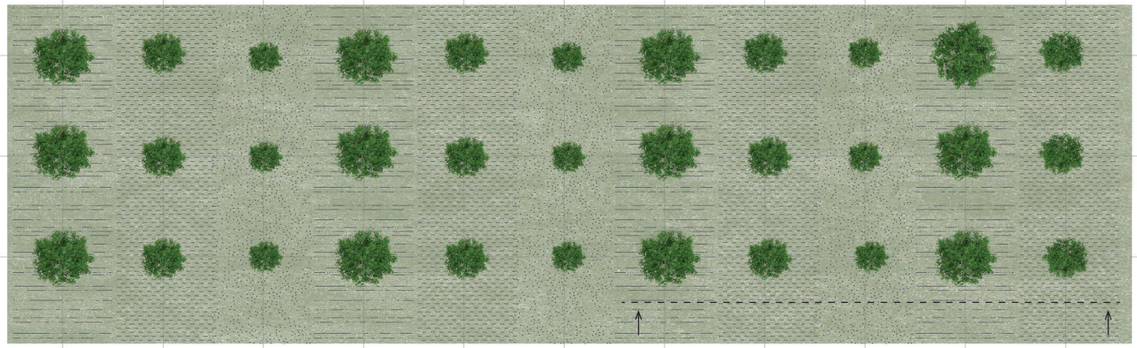


Forest types and their formation

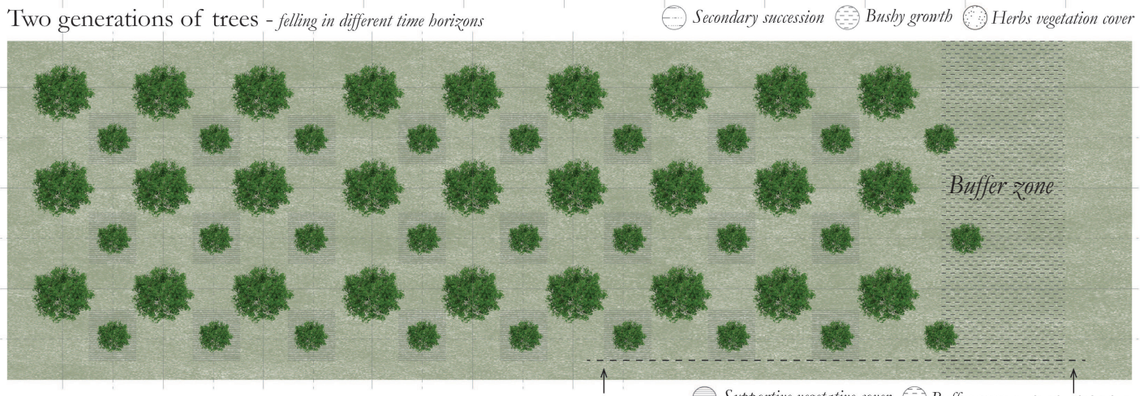
Dense mixed forest - *systematic felling*



Three generations of trees with different undergrowth - *felling in different time horizons*



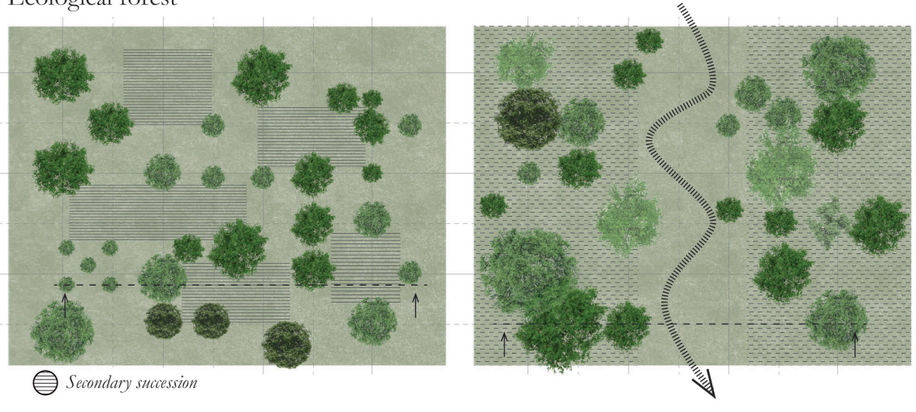
Two generations of trees - *felling in different time horizons*



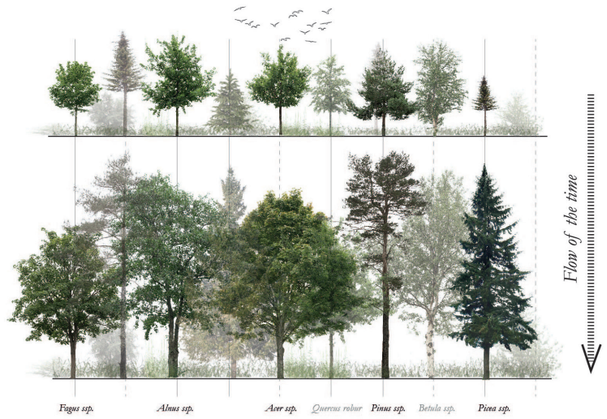
Secondary succession *Bushy growth* *Herbs vegetation cover*

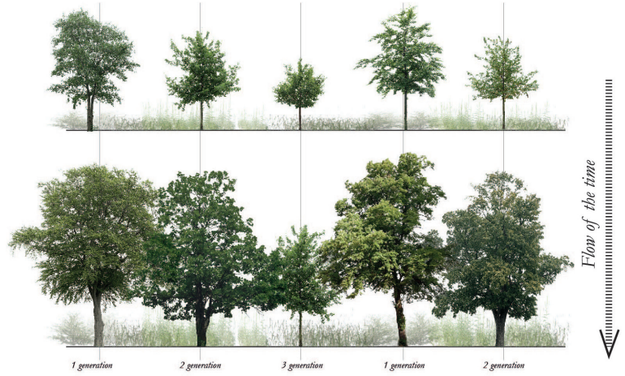
Supportive vegetative cover *Buffer zone* *(gradient from high to low)*

Ecological forest

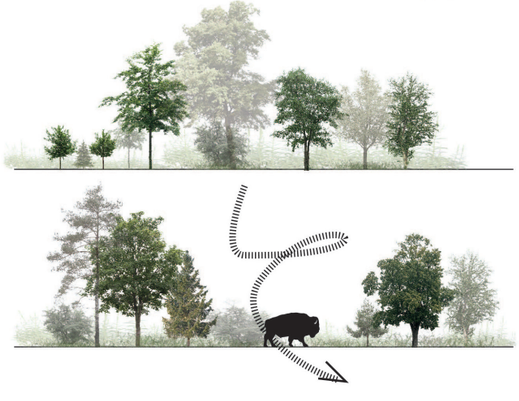


Secondary succession

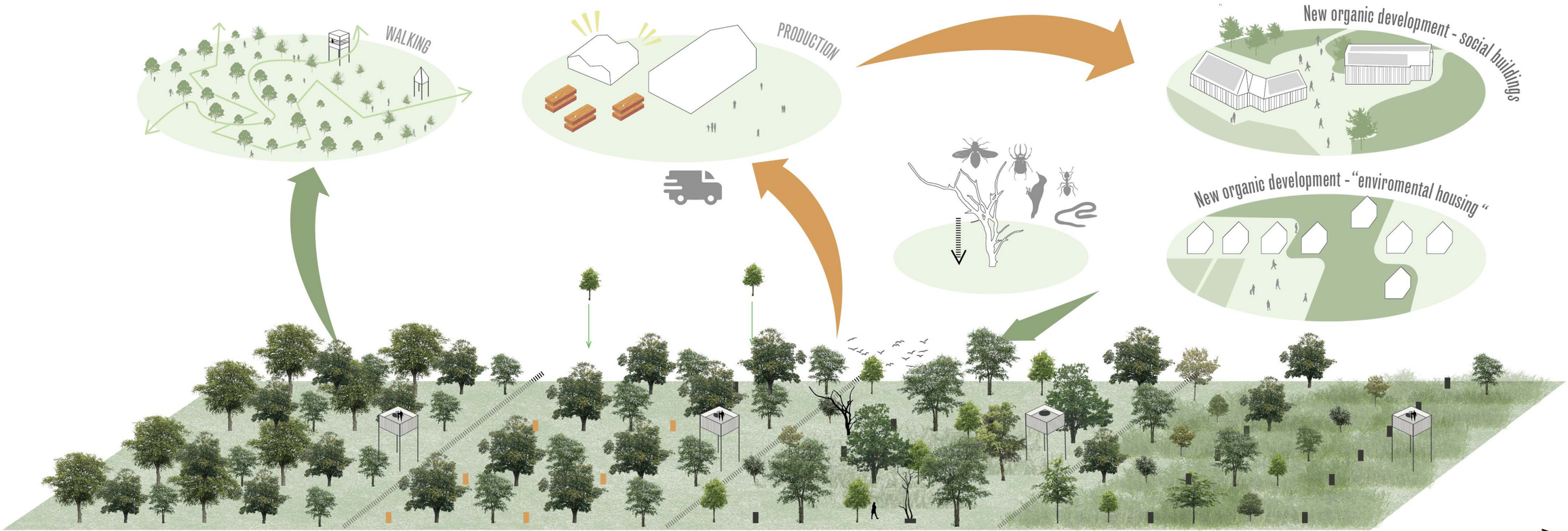








Forest in time frame








Scots pine


Larches


Acer

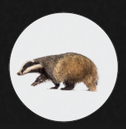

Common aspen

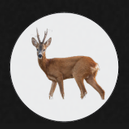

European beech

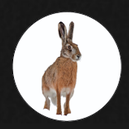

Norway spruce

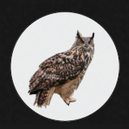

European ash

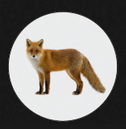

Silver birch

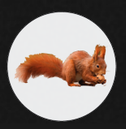

European Badger

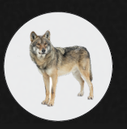

Roe Deer


European Hare


Eurasian eagle-owl


Red Fox


Red squirrel


Gray wolf

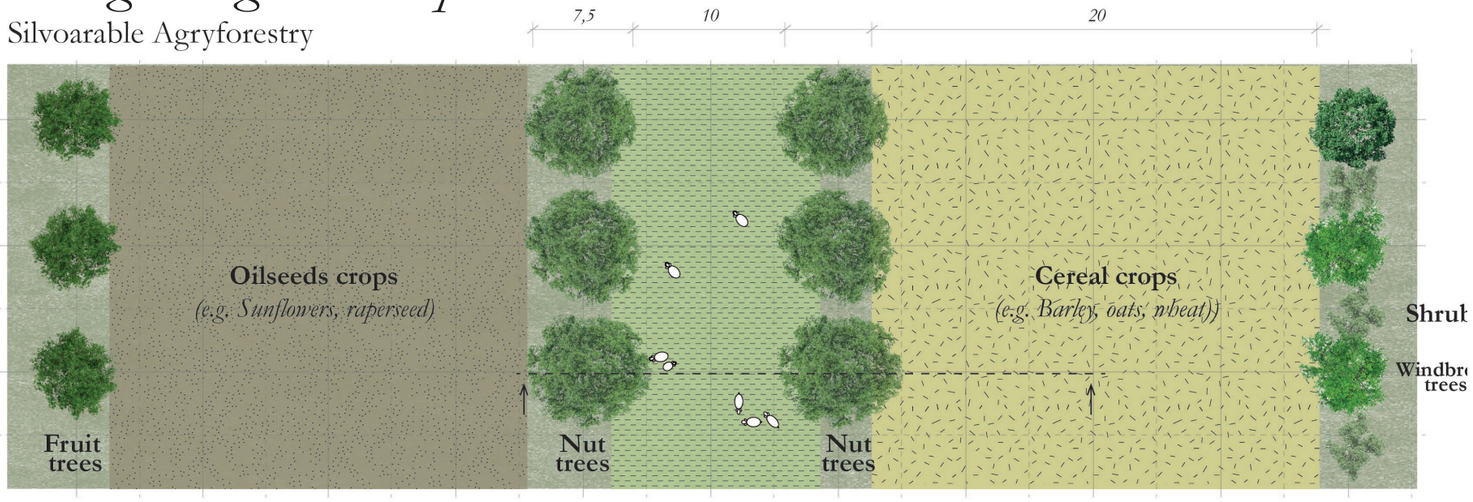

Wild boar

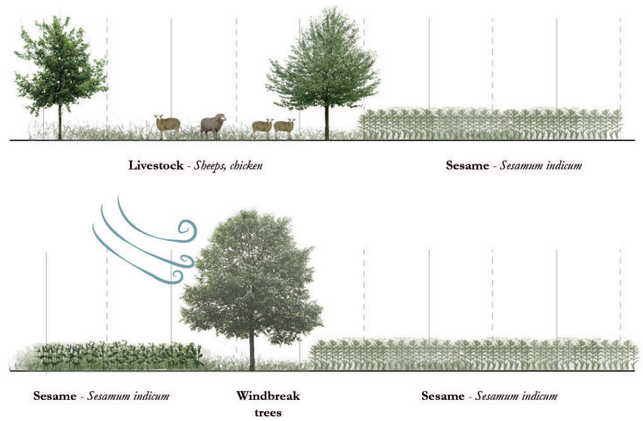




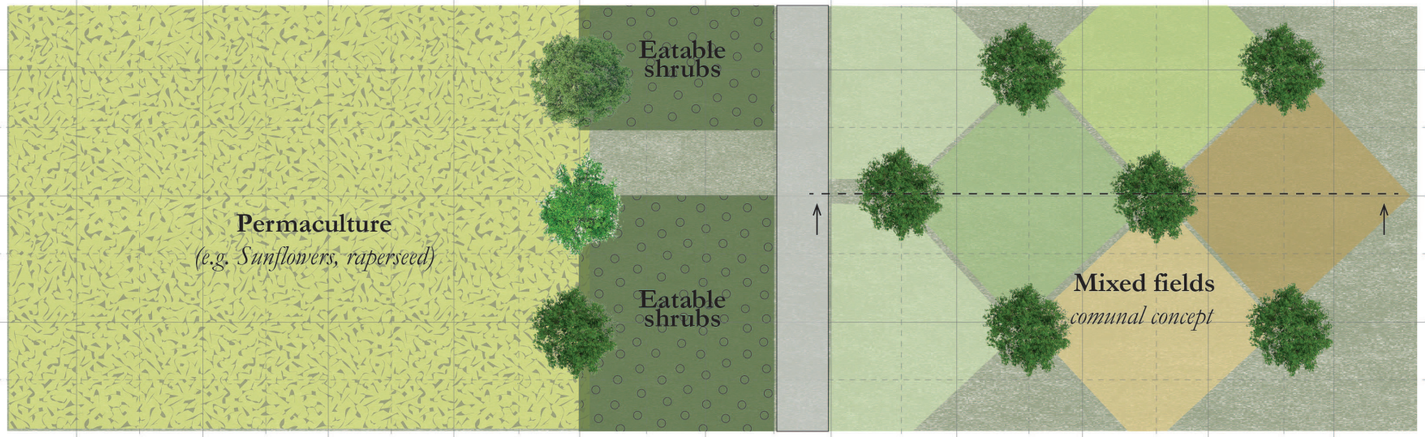
Ecological agriculture practices

Silvoarable Agryforestry





Crop Rotation

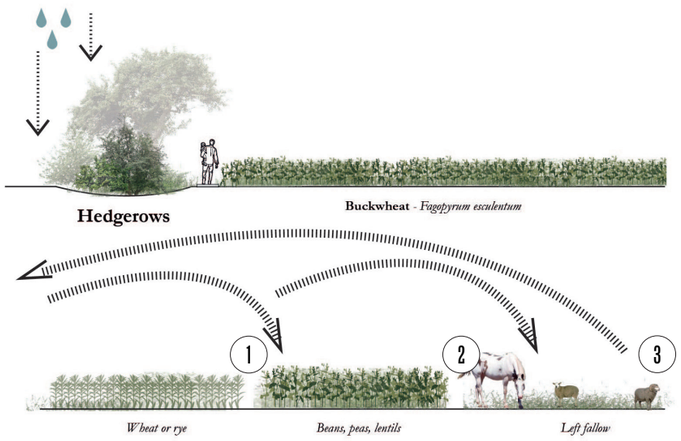






Crop rotation

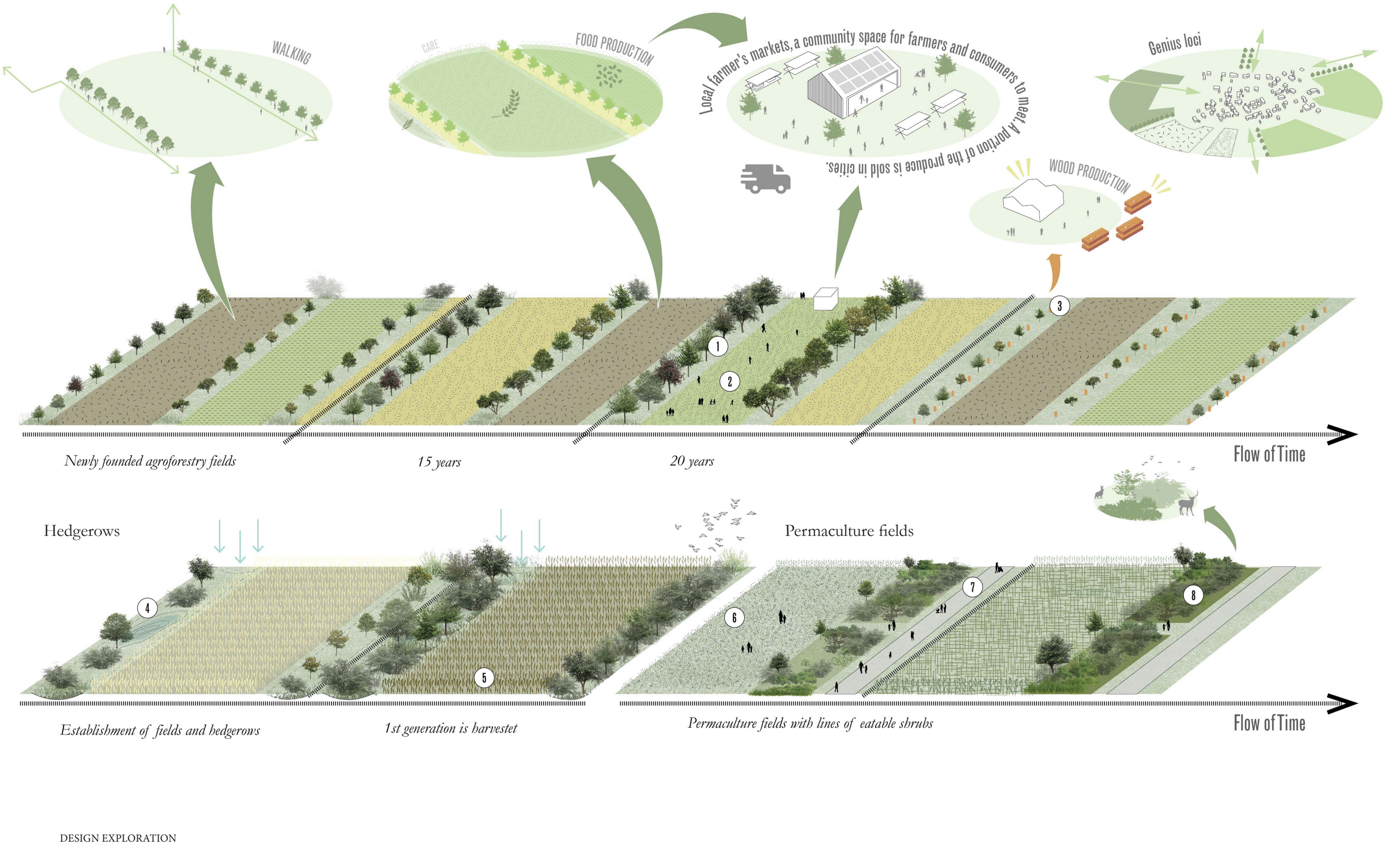




Three-field system

Three generation of trees

Fig. 16 Transformation of Farmland with Trees and Hedges (by Author, 2023)



Design site no. 1

Agroforestry

1

2

3

4

Sunflower

Linseed

Mustard

Faba Bean

Oats

Barley

Spelt

Clover

Chicory

Plum Trees

Walnut Trees

Hazelnut Trees

Sweet Chestnut Trees

Elderberry Trees

Red kuri squash

Zucchini

European Hare

Common Pheasant

Eurasian Skylark

Barn Swallow

European Turtle Dove

Common Kestrel

Eurasian Hobby

Brown Hare

European Goldfinch

European mole

Earthworm

European Robin

Centipede

Honey bee

Common Toad





Fig. 17 Site Design 2: Natural Transformations (by Author, 2023)

Floating Meadows
Newly planted Forest
Newly created Heathlands
Grasslands
Ecological Agriculture
Production Forest
Agroforestry
Places managed by secondary sucession
Orchards
Hiking Trail - Amsterdam x Copenhagen
Borders of Tomorrow's (P)Ark
1 Resting point on the age of the forest
2 Cider mill
3 Viewing tower on the age of Forest
4 Beehouses with the wooden cabin for honey production
5 Beaches for recreation (outdoor swimingpools)
6 Education boards
7 Community Permaculture gardens
8 Hedgerows

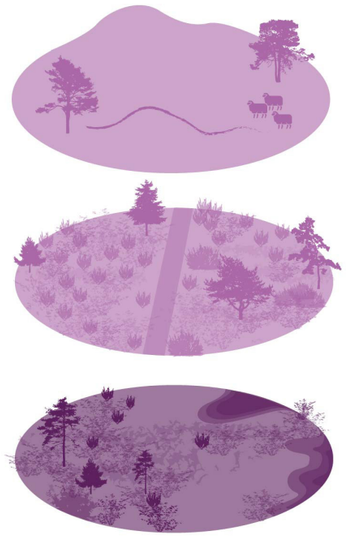
+106 ha

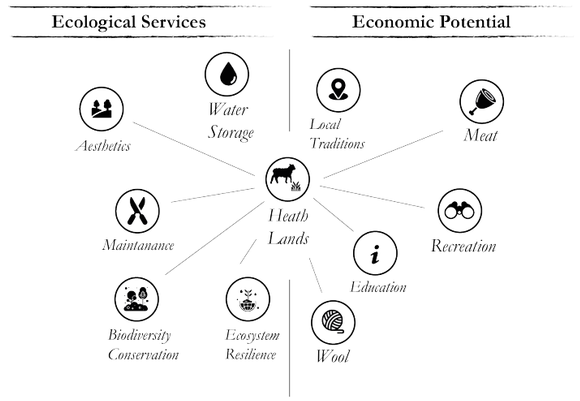


Heathlands: terrain modelation

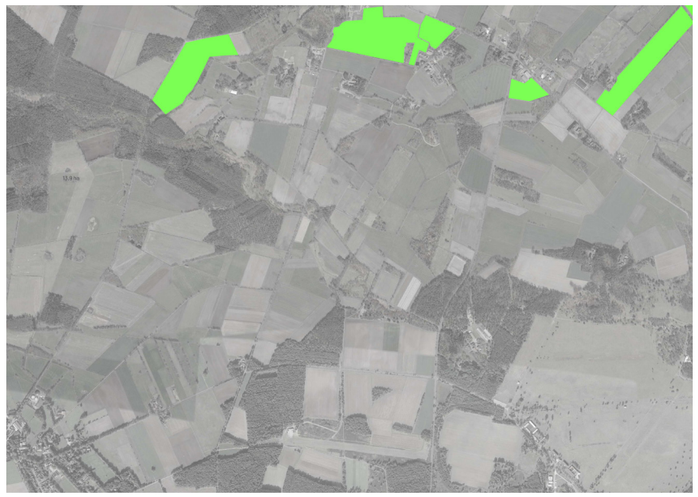
Heathlands dry condition

Wet Heathlands



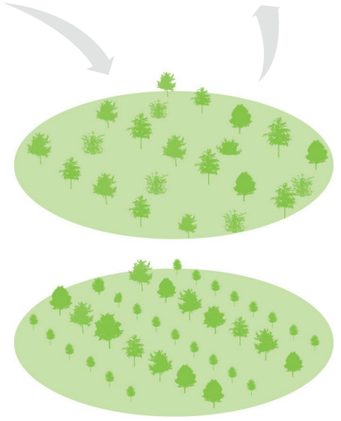


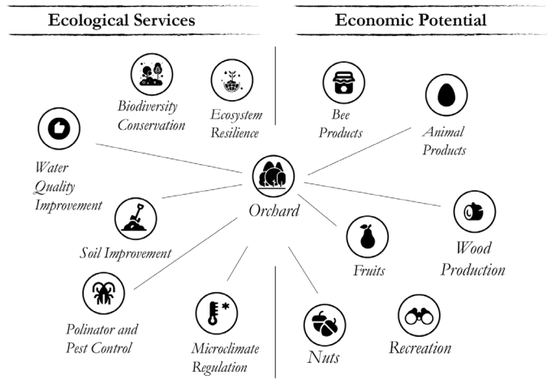
+35 ha



Two generation Orchards

Permaculture and comunity agri- CULTURE



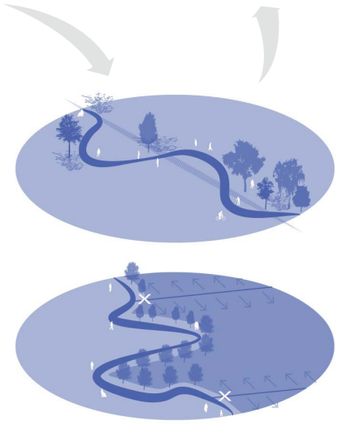


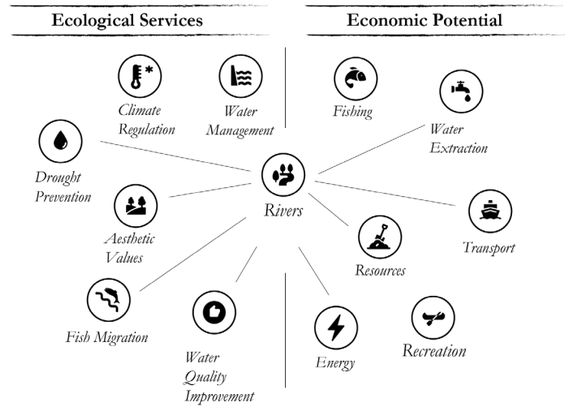
+20 ha



Restoration of the old meanders of the River Wömme

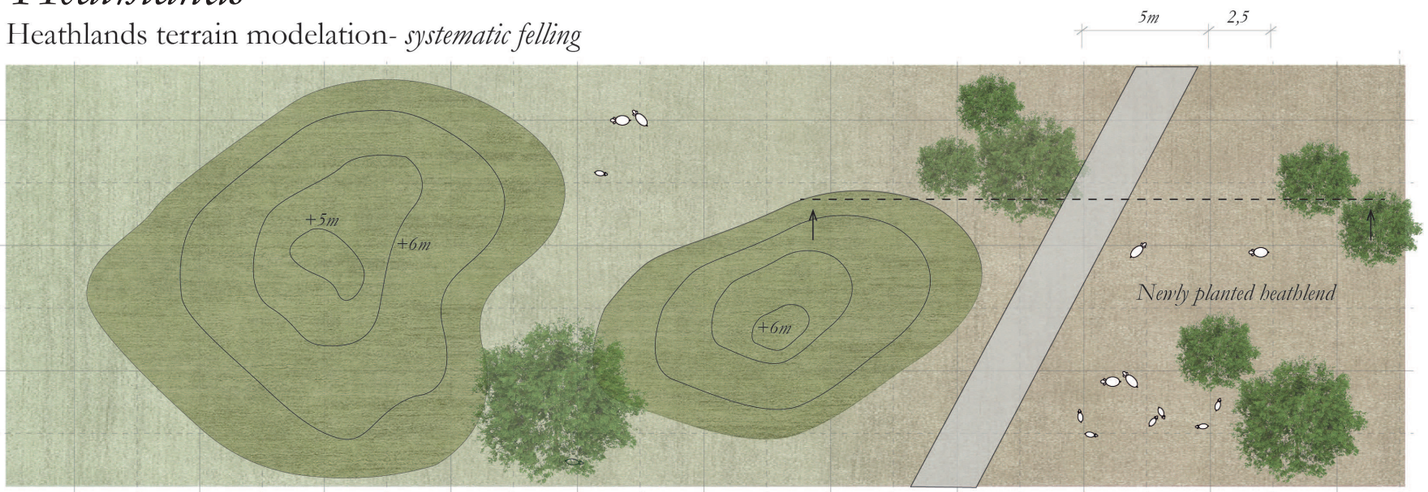
Floating Meadows





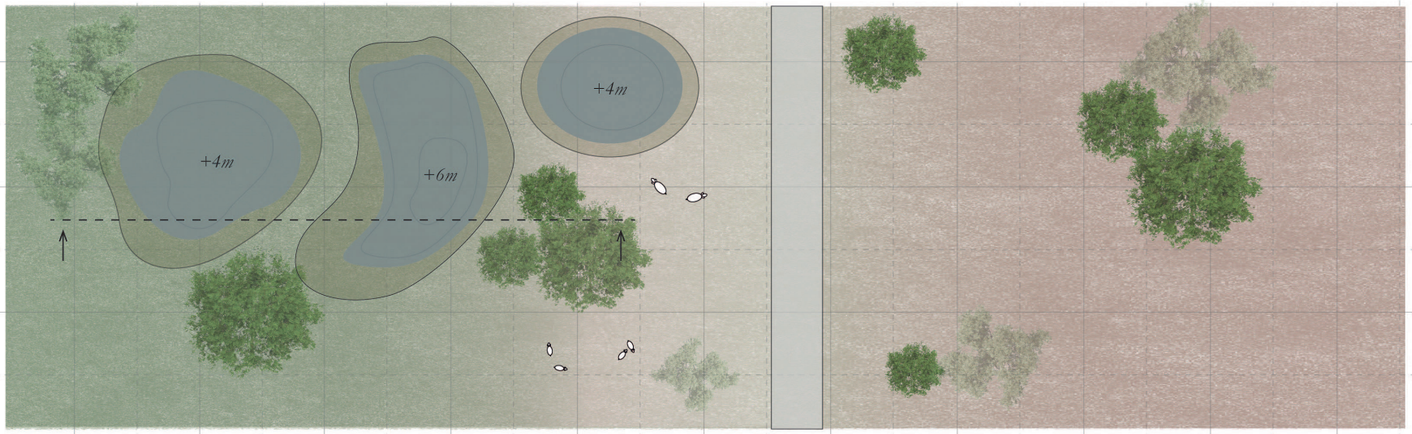
Heathlands

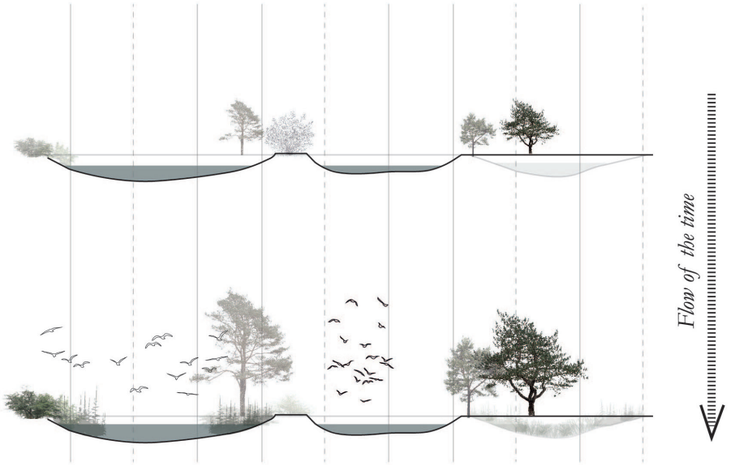
Heathlands terrain modelation- *systematic felling*



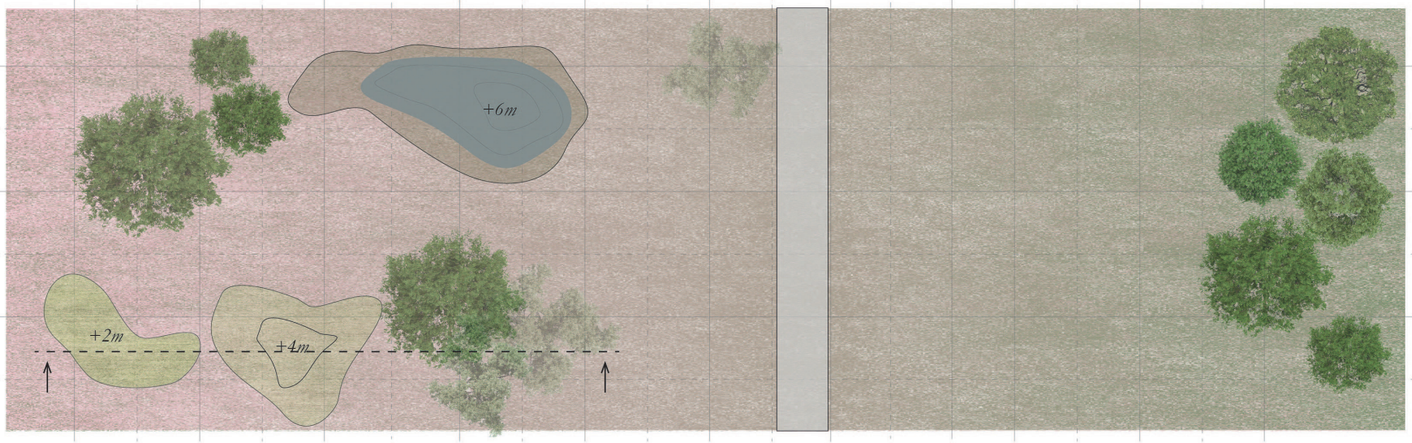


Wetheathlands - *felling in different time horizons*





Hight configuration - *felling in different time horizons*

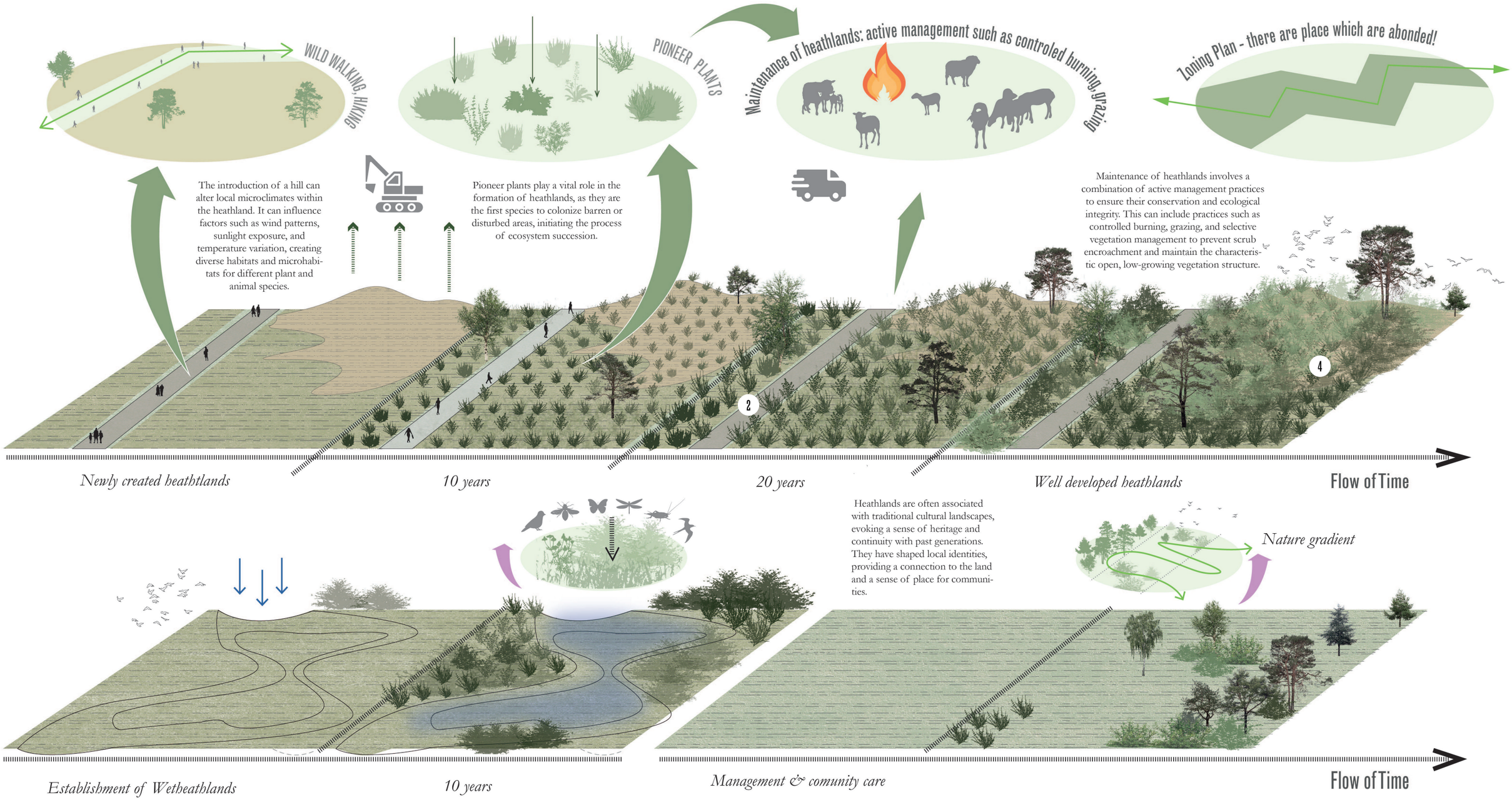




Terrain modelation

Heathlands

Fig. 18 Transformation of Heathland (by Author, 2023)



Design site no. 3




Calluna vulgaris


Erica tetralix


Erica cinerea


Empetrum nigrum


Vaccinium vitis-idaea


Drosera rotundifolia


Polygala vulgaris


Gentiana pneumonanthe


Eriophorum vaginatum


Narthecium ossifragum

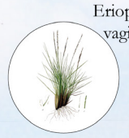

Pinguicula vulgaris

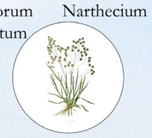

Ulex europaeus

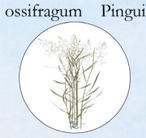

Festuca ovina


Koeleria macrantha

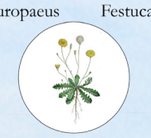

Carex arenaria


Nardus stricta

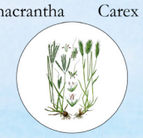

Briza media


Agrostis capillaris


Deschampsia cespitosa


Hypochaeris radicata


Plantago media


Anthoxanthum odoratum

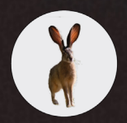

Cirsium arvense

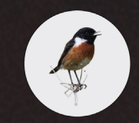

Centaurea scabiosa


Trifolium pratense

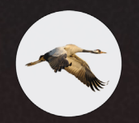

Lotus corniculatus

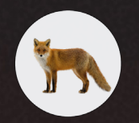

Scots pine


Eurasian Curlew

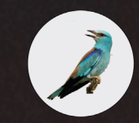

Common Grasshopper Warbler

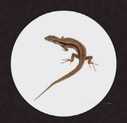

European Adder


Common crane

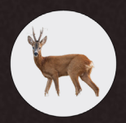

Red Fox

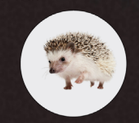

European Bee-eater


European Roller

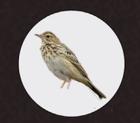

Common Lizard


European Badger


Roe Deer


European Hedgehog


European Stone Curlew


European Tree Pipit

Black grouse

Common Kestrel

European Greenfinch

Eurasian eagle-owl

Green Tiger Beetle

European Nuthatch

Migrant Hawker Dragonfly

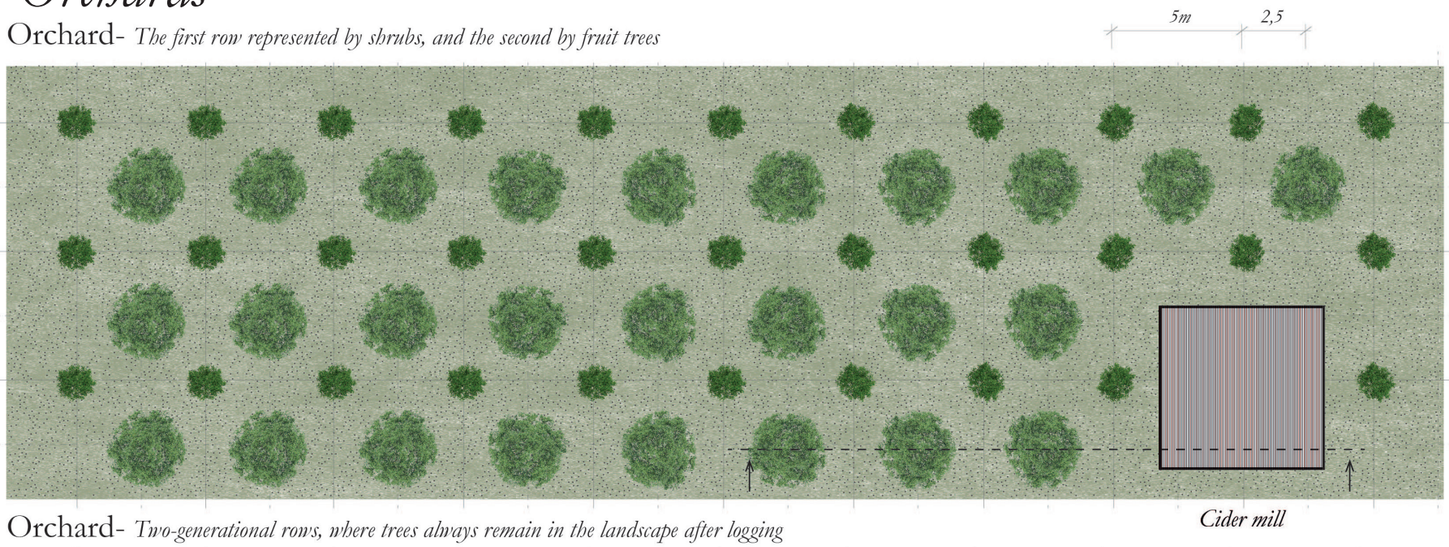
European Hare

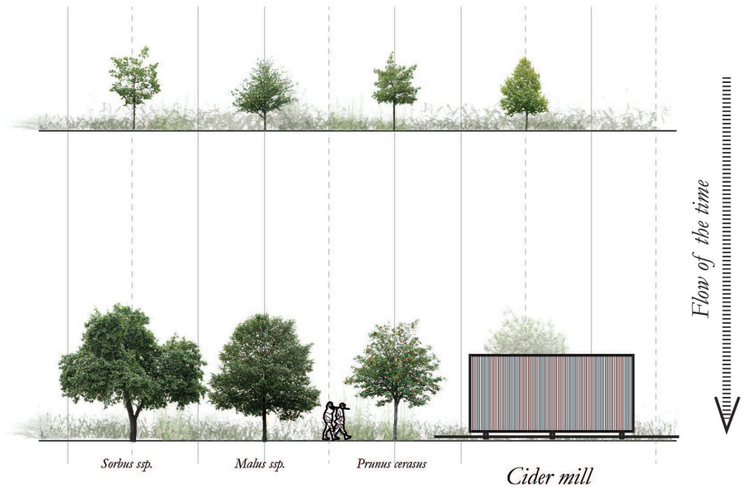
Common Pipistrelle Bat



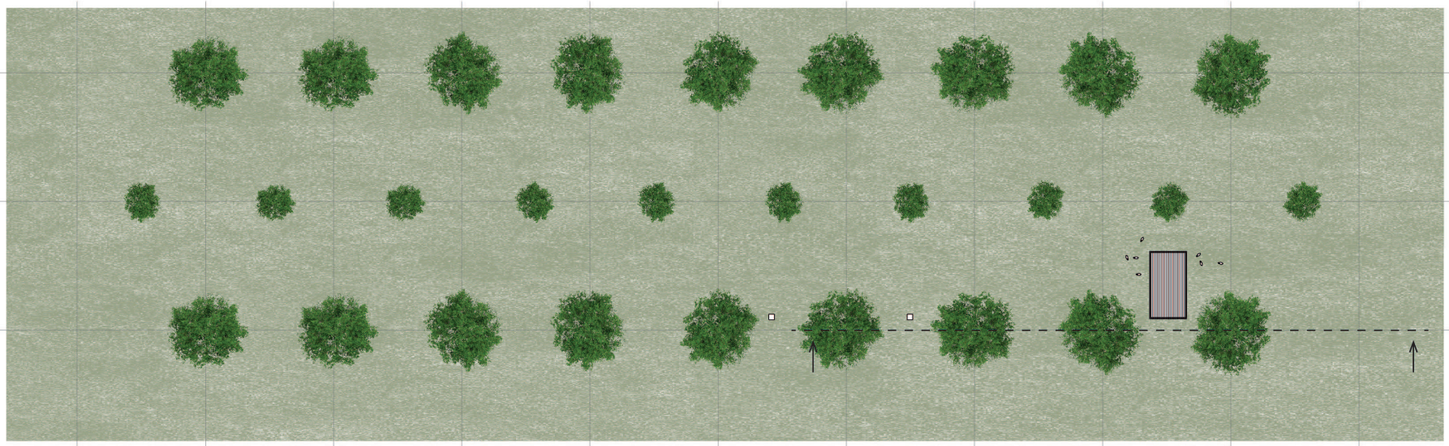
Orchards

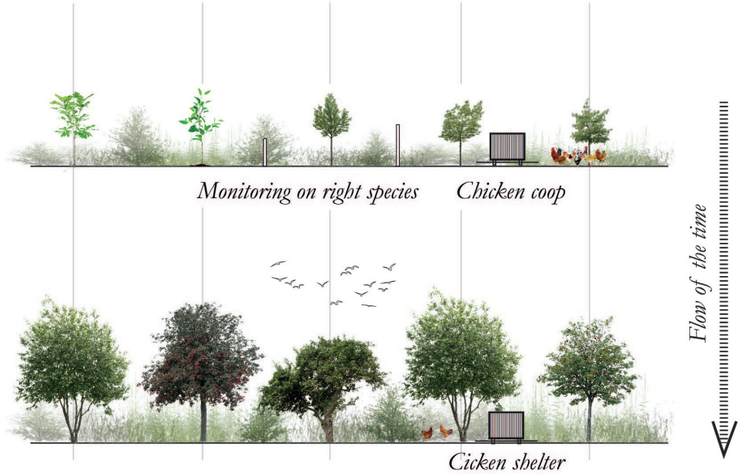
Orchard- *The first row represented by shrubs, and the second by fruit trees*



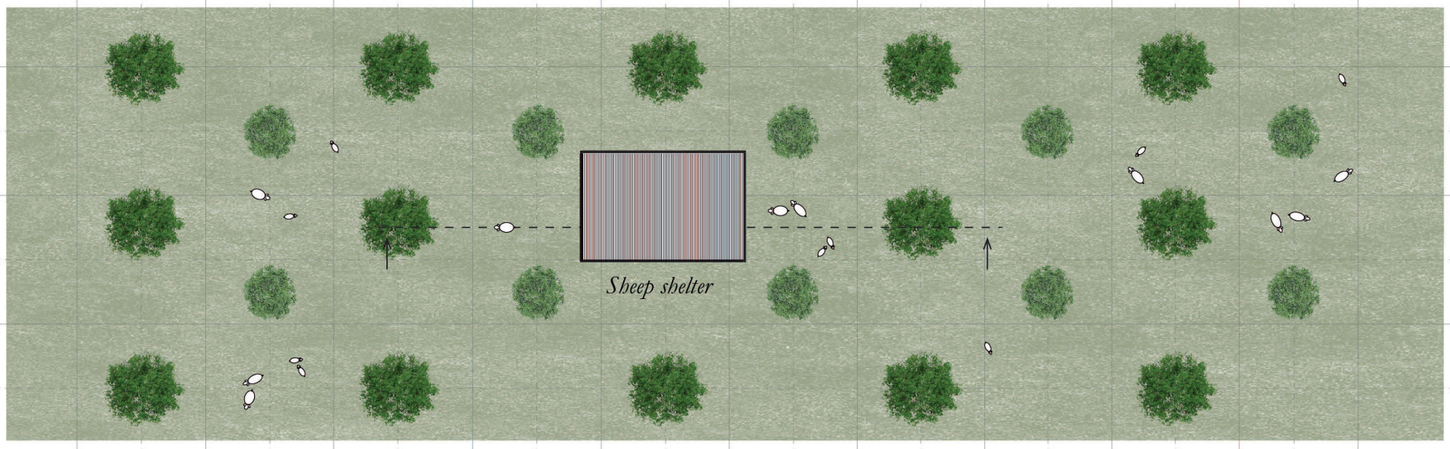


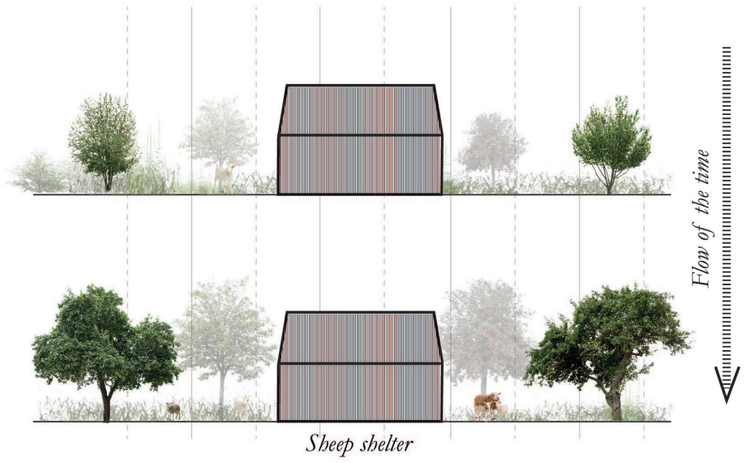
Orchard- *Two-generational rows, where trees always remain in the landscape after logging*





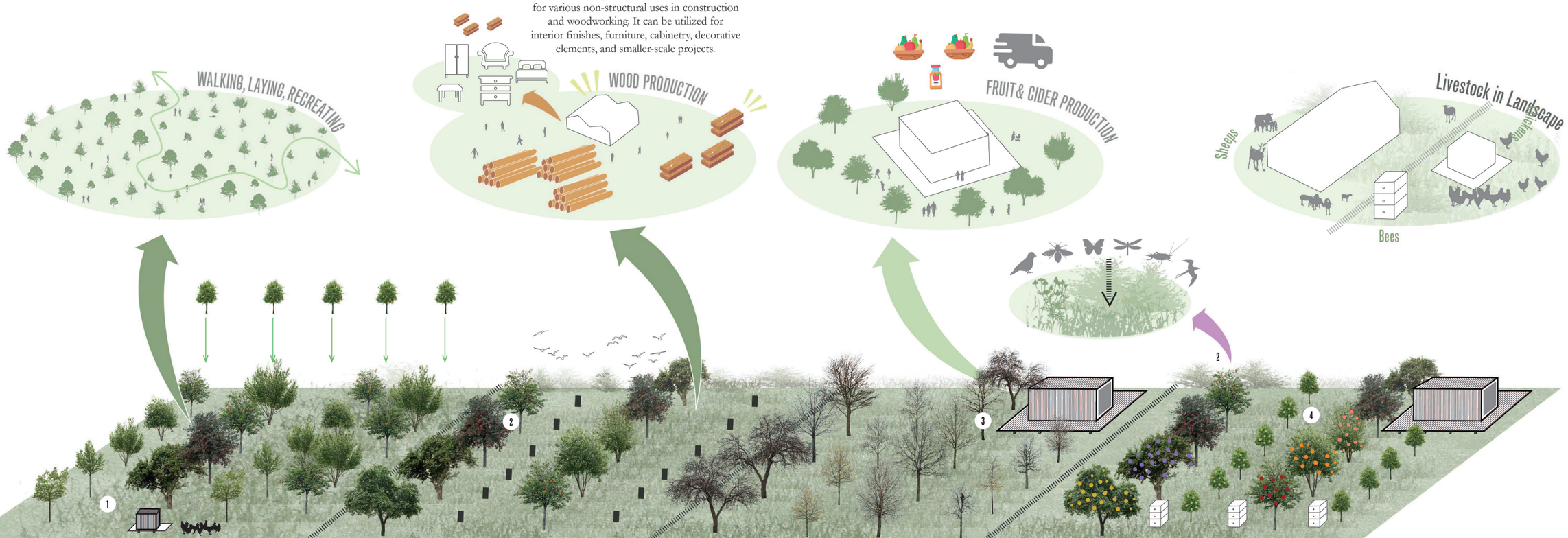
Orchard- *Planting in a quincunx pattern, with the middle trees being of shorter stature*





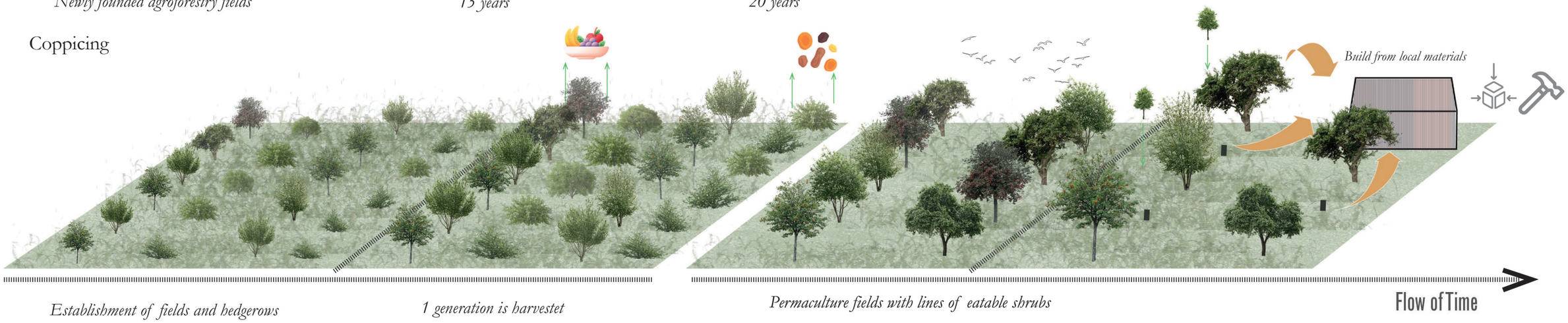
Orchards formation

While fruit tree wood may not be ideal for structural components, it can still be suitable for various non-structural uses in construction and woodworking. It can be utilized for interior finishes, furniture, cabinetry, decorative elements, and smaller-scale projects.



Newly founded agroforestry fields *15 years* *20 years*

Coppicing



Establishment of fields and hedgerows *1 generation is harvestet* *Permaculture fields with lines of eatable shrubs*

Design site no. 4

1

1

2

3

4

5


Apple Tree


Pear Tree


Cherry Tree


Plum Tree


Quince Tree

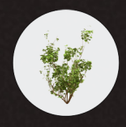

Walnut Tree


Hazelnut Tree


Elderberry Bush


Blackberry Bush


Raspberry Bush


Red Currant Bush

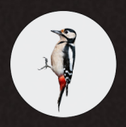

Black Currant Bush

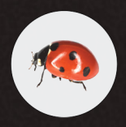

Gooseberry Bush

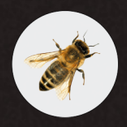

Common Ivy

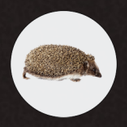

Common Nettle

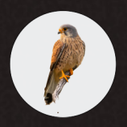

Dandelion


Great Spotted Woodpecker

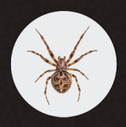

Seven spot Ladybird


Western Honey Bee

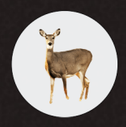

European Hedgehog

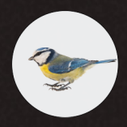

Common Kestrel


European Red Fox


European Garden Spider

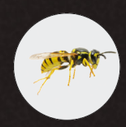

Common Blackbird

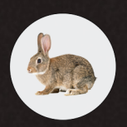

European Roe Deer

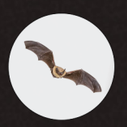

Eurasian Blue Tit


Common Buzzard


European Badger

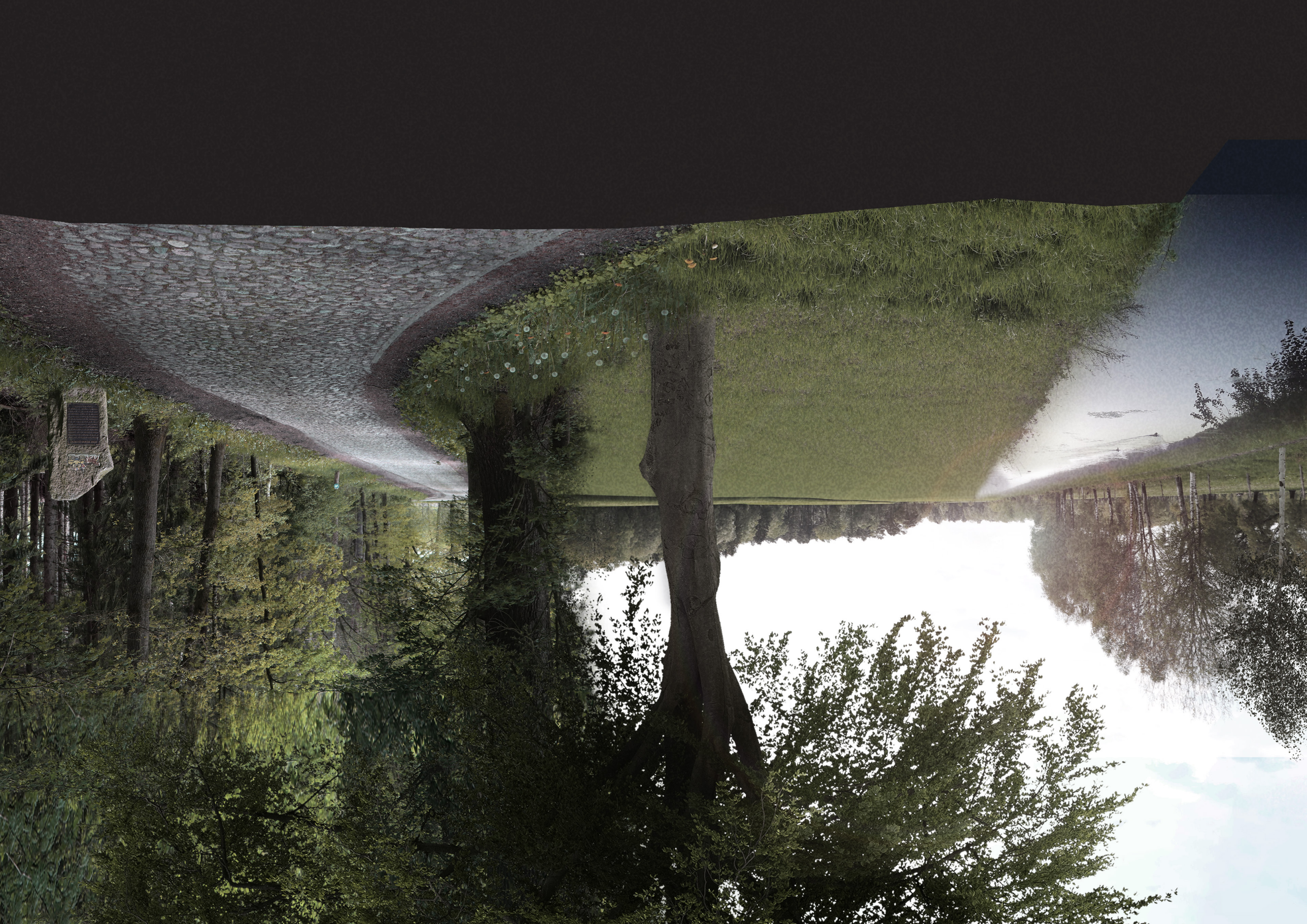

Common Wasp


European Rabbit


Common Pipistrelle Bat


ORCHARD
PATH



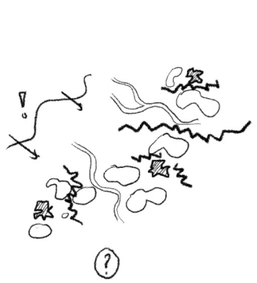




European Otter
European Kingfisher
Eurasian Water Vole
Common European Pike
European Perch
European Eel
Northern lamprey
Brown Trout
European Bullhead
European Crayfish
Common Moorhen
Grey Heron
European Dipper
European Water Shrew
European Reed Warbler
Common Frog

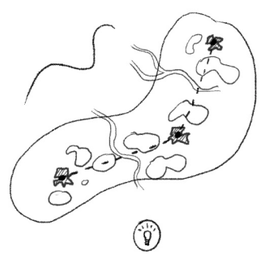
Common Reed
Yellow Iris
Water Forget-me-not
Marsh Marigold
Water Mint
Purple Loosestrife
Watercress
Water Horsetail
Meadowsweet
Water Plantain
Common Water Crowfoot
Marsh Cinquefoil
Water milfoil
Great Willowherb
Purple Small-reed

Long time strategy for the project (P)ARK



Identify Hotspots

forget about fragmentation, solve imagenairy boundaries



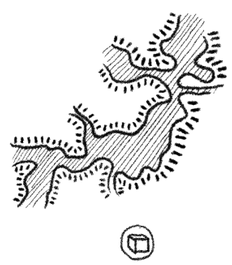
Organise as one

Imagine the biggest continuous park, linked by trails



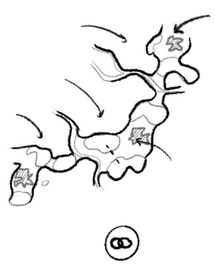
Rewild

Strengthening natural areas, rewilding



Solidation

A strengthened and resilient structure of cultural landscape



Continuous Refuge for All

carbon sink, climate buffer, biodiversity hotspot



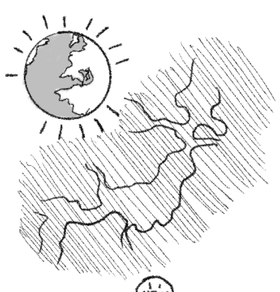
Symbiose & Flourish

breeding ground for all species and innovation



INOVATION

New culture of nature conservation, fully protected planet



resoNATION

breeding ground for all species and innovation

Now *2040* *2065* *2080* *2100* *2120* *???*

PARK *(P)ARK* *ARK*

= Designing the biggest continuous Nature and Landscape Network of North-West Europe.

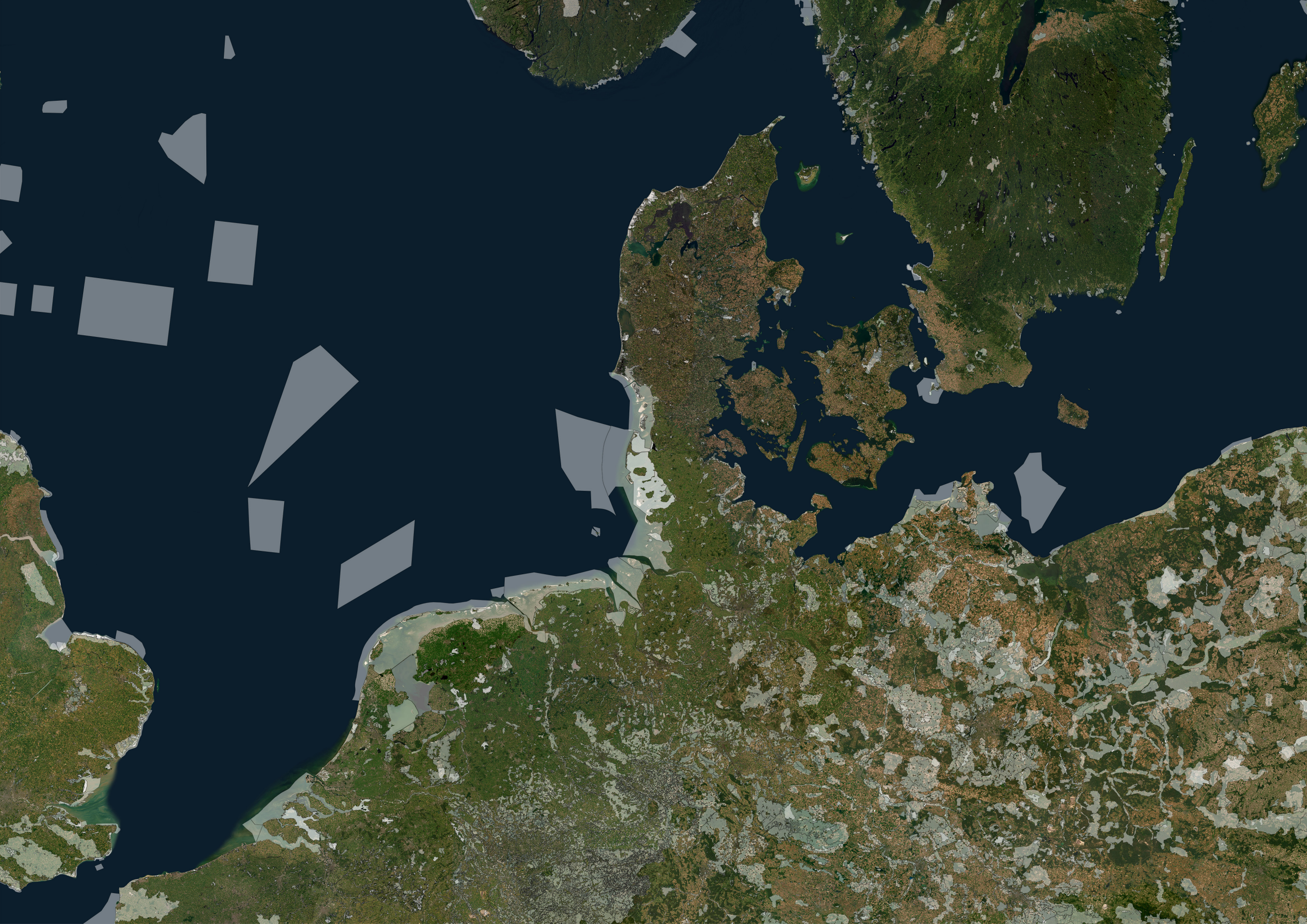
Phase I — Identify Hotspots — 2025
Phase II — Organise as One — 2035
Phase III — Rewild — 2045
Phase IV — Solidation — 2055
Phase V — Continuous Refugee for All — 2065
Phase VI — Simbiose and Flourish — 2075
Phase VII > — Innovation & Resonation — 2085 — 2100

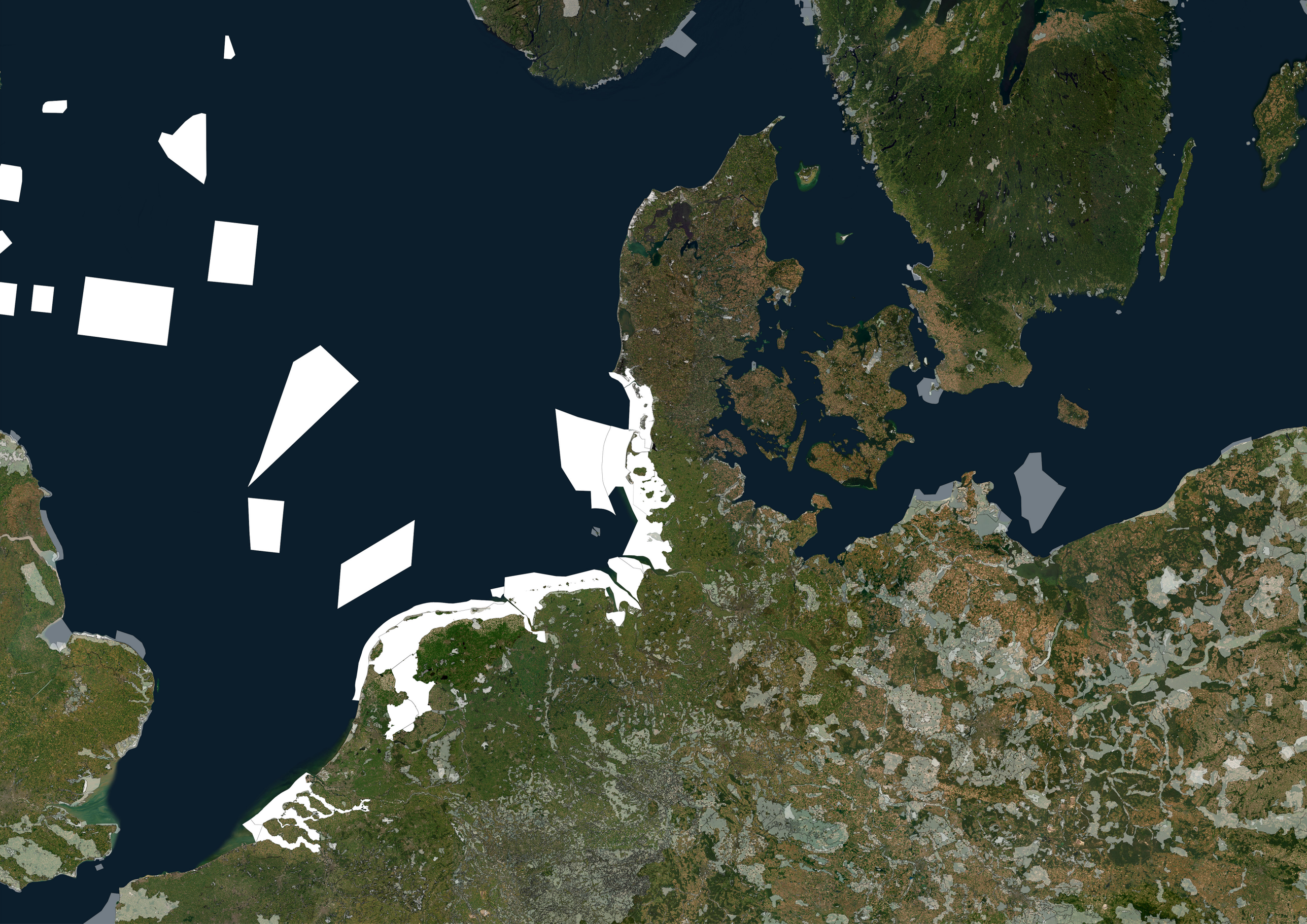
Peat
Wetlands
Rivers
Green Cities
Walking
Development of Tomorrow's (P)Ark
Policy
Agriculture
Forest
Agroforestry
Heathlands
Meadows

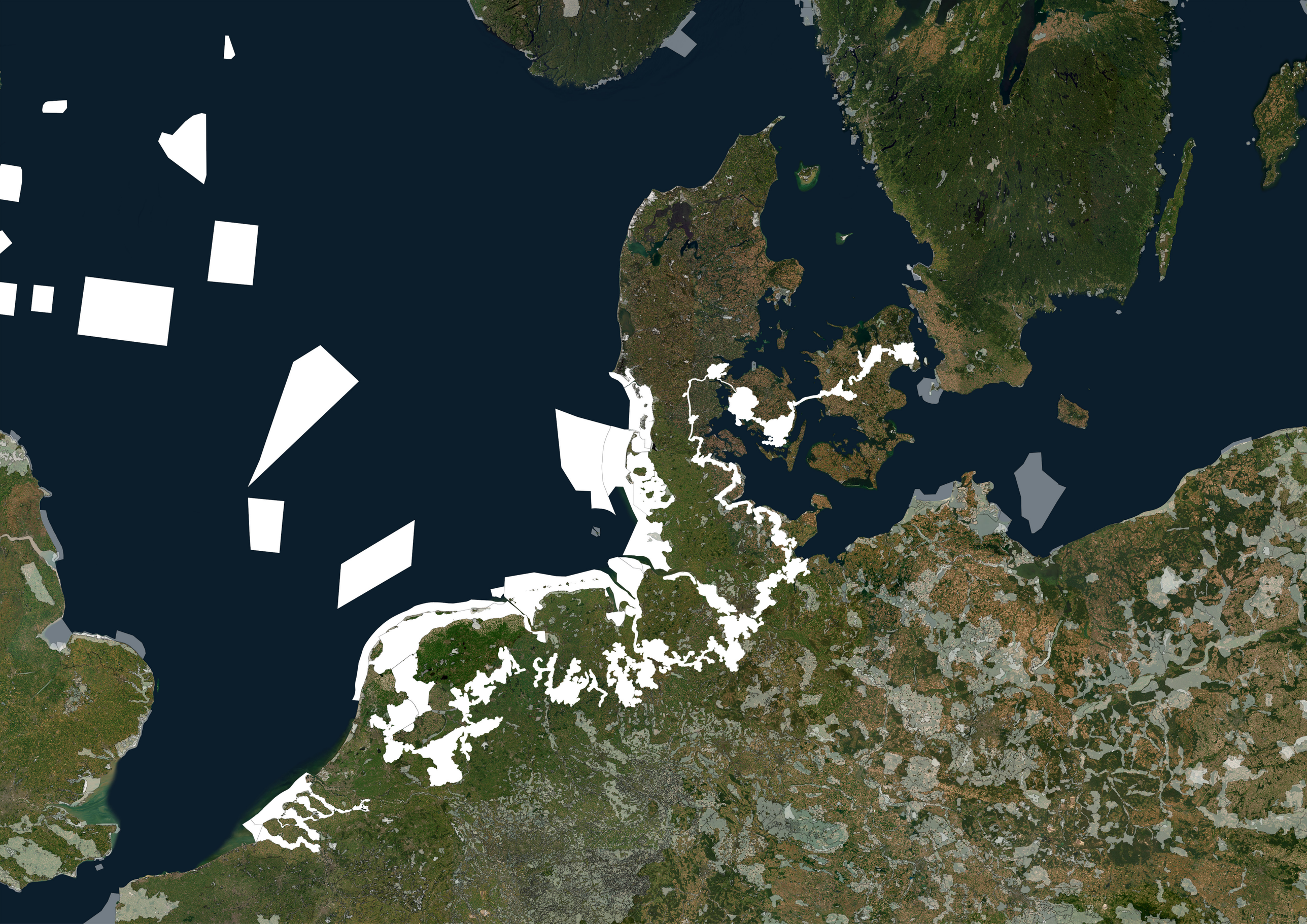
Peat growth Strategy for CO2 capture
Peat Growth
Room for the River
Floodplains
Meadow Bird Wetlands
Water shed Restoration
Promote Walking and Tourism, through app and branding
Green Waterfronts, Sponge Cities
Resilient urban water strategy
Tomorrow's (P)Ark
Policy and Strategies
Agricultural Transition
Regenerative Agriculture
Afforestation Strategy
Sustainable Forestry
Agroforestry
Sandy Soil Sponge Strategy
Heathland Resotoration
Insect Strategy
Biodiverse Grasslands

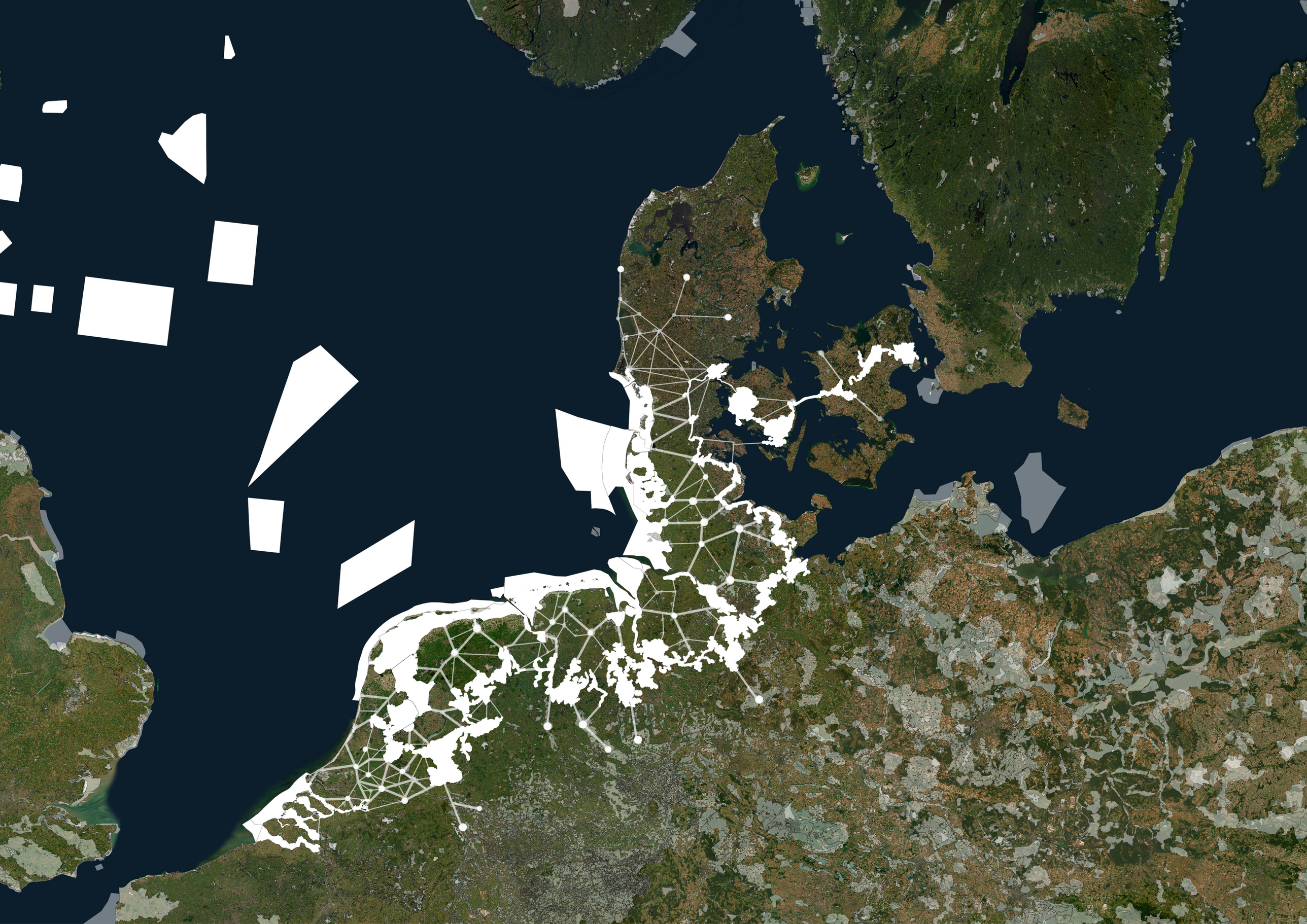


Fig. 20 Regional Expansion (by Author, based on Google Earth, 2023)



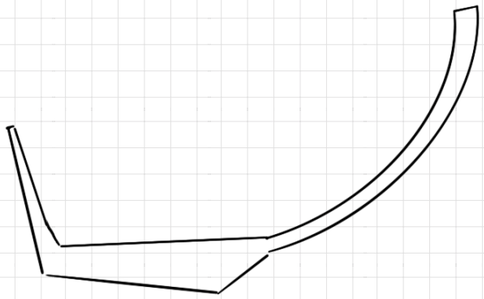






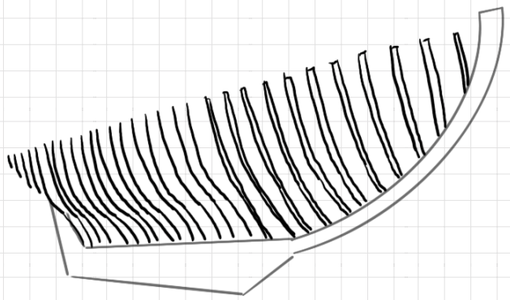


So how to build your (P)ARK?



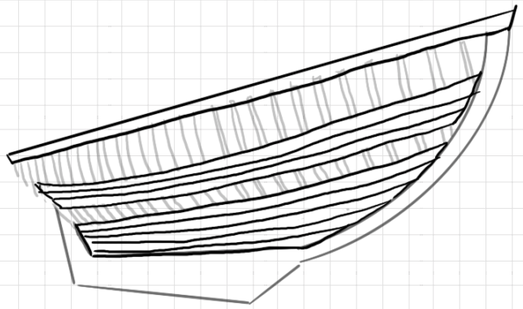
1. The Keel

Starting point, creating the biggest **continuous landscape park** of North West Europe.



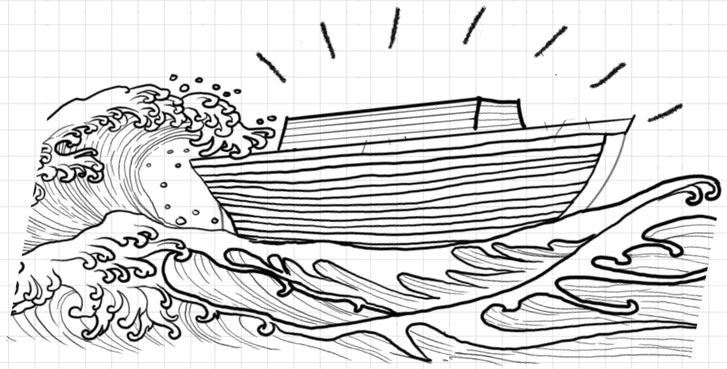
The Frames

Gives shape to the park. The **framework** will consist of **biodiversity hotspots with a 1km buffer.**



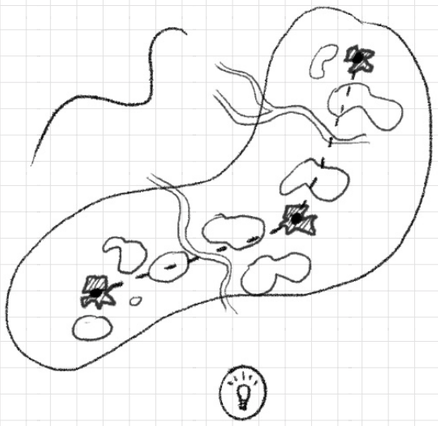
The Planking

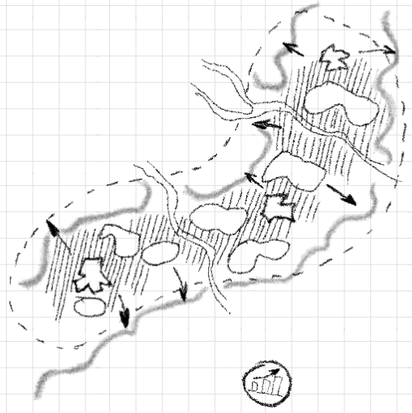
Will create **a solid hull** by bringing everything together. A waterproof design that **withstands future fragmentation.**

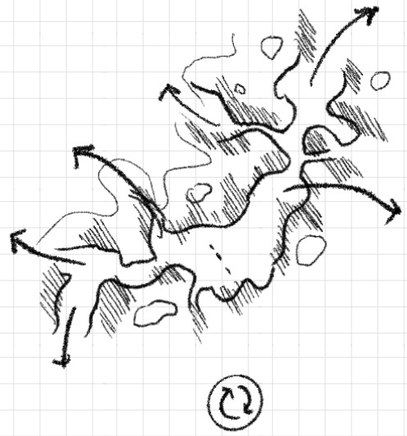


The Planking

Will create **a solid hull** by bringing everything together. A waterproof design that **withstands future fragmentation.**







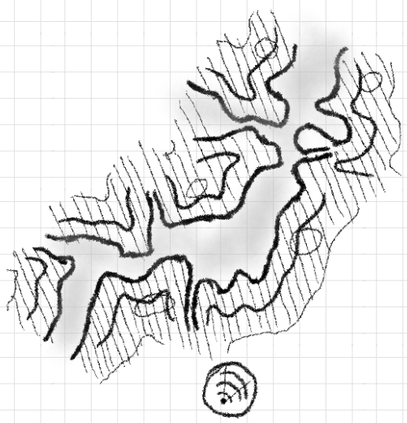


Fig. 21 **Biggest continuous Nature and Landscape Network of North- West Europe**
by author, 2023




9:41
(P)ARK
Search ...
See you in the
(P)ARK
And thank you for your attention !
Near Me
My Trip
Map
Info
Favourites
Search