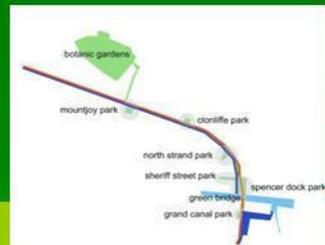
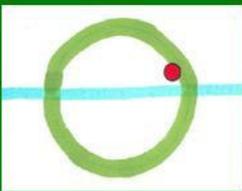


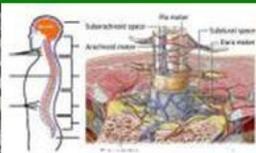
**Infrastructure: roofs, greenbridges, routes**



**Participation: gardens, biking, food, life**



**Botanic Spine : 18km Greenway and CPUL for Dublin City**  
**Greening the city, Connecting communities**



## Project : Santanter Eco City Presentation, Spain

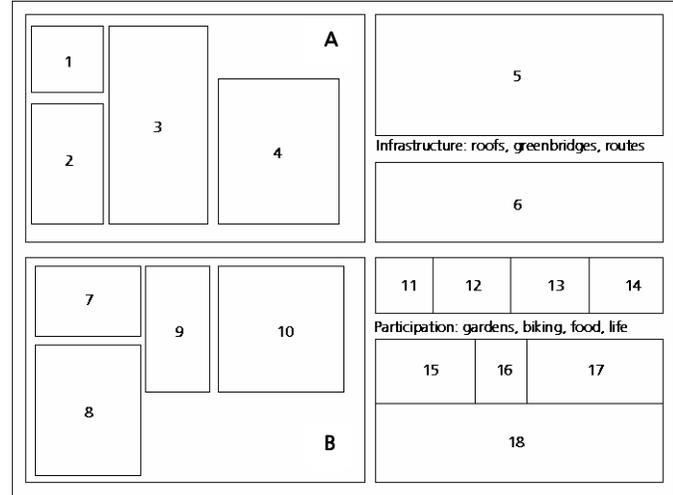
### Slide 1 :

Infrastructure: roofs, greenbridges, routes

- A- Barcelona city, satellite view
- 1- New York Greenways map
- 2- Polish Greenways signposts
- 3- "Buildings as trees, cities as forests": US architect Bill Mc Donough
- 4- Helicopter dropping greenroofs
- 5- Mile end city park, London : miles of play, art, ecology, sport and fun
- 6- Mile end city park, London : the tree with bridges, sign of 21<sup>st</sup> century

Participation: gardens, biking, food, life

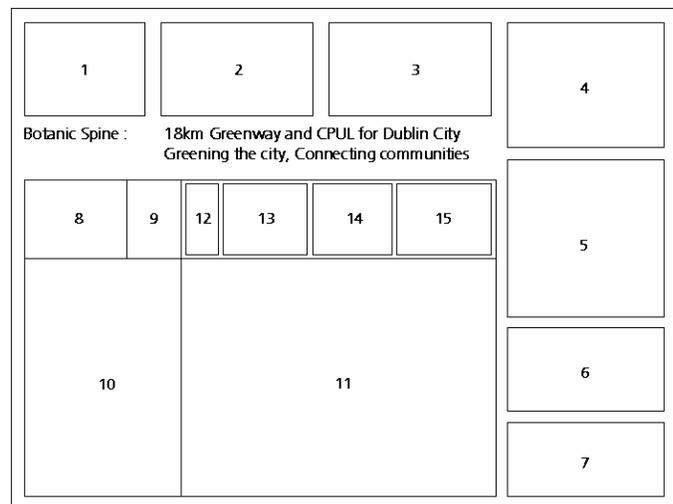
- B- Barcelona city, arial view
  - 7- Flowers in bloom and views of blue skies
  - 8- Colours, food, markets: food grown in the city
  - 9- Learning by tasting: urban orchards
  - 10- Grow your own
  - 11- Greenway signpost painted on tree in Poland
  - 12- Dublin greenway cycle by Grand Canal
  - 13- Picnic in city park, Manet style
  - 14- Kids celebration after tree planting, Dublin greenway treewalk '05
- Dolphins Barn community garden, Dublin
- 15- Seeds, for thought, for planting, for learning from, for life
  - 16- Tools,
  - 17- People, new skills, new friends, new adventure
  - 18- Garden, part of the CPUL (continous productive urban landscape)



### Slide 2:

Botanic Spine : 18km Greenway and CPUL for Dublin City (continous productive urban landscape)  
Greening the city, Connecting communities

- 1- Catalyst @ Botanic Spine
- 2- Greenway, urban thread, connecting cities waterways and communities
- 3- Connecting existing underused infrastructure and abandoned spaces
- 4- Connecting both old and new greenspaces, including the botanic gardens
- 5- Spine as urban re-generator
- 6- Spine as root system, from which more green projects grow from
- 7- Sheriff Street Park, 330 metre park, connecting waterways
- 8- Building as stepping stone, park wrapped around and over building
- 9- Park offering routes through; avenue, through buildings, over park spaces
- 10- 18km orbital greenway around Dublin city centre
- 11- Sheriff Street Park, photo of model showing routes and green spaces
- 12- Spinal system to brain : greenway to Botanic gardens
- 13- Spine as a complex system of many flows
- 14- Botanic gardens connected to greenway
- 15- Internal planted zones, places bringing joy

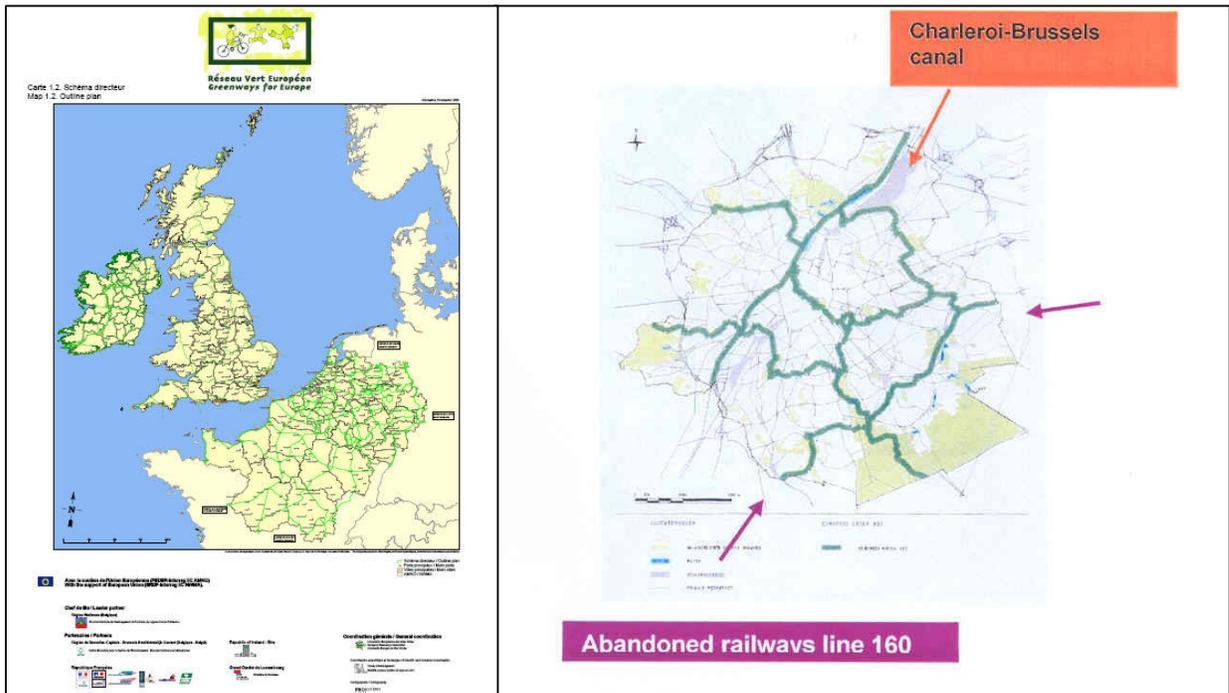


## What are greenways?

Greenways are routes for non-motorised users which are used for daily travel, leisure and recreation in urban and rural areas. Often disused railway lines, or canal towpaths are used. Networks of greenways are being set up in many European countries, and links are being made across national boundaries such as France, Spain, Belgium, Ireland and the Czech Republic

10 benefits of Greenways.

1. Greenways can provide alternative transportation routes to connect people, communities and the countryside.
2. Greenways provide recreational opportunities for all.
3. Greenways provide safe, alternative routes for non-motorised transportation.
4. Greenways are often major tourist attractions, which generate expenditures on accommodation, food and recreation services.
5. Greenways help improve the overall appeal of a community to existing and new residents as well as to perspective tourists.
6. Greenways aid the promotion of exercise and activity.
7. Greenways help reduce dependence on motor vehicles;
8. Greenways promote outdoor education
9. Greenways promote the appreciation and protection of cultural and historic resources.
10. Greenways can act as outdoor classrooms for all ages.



## REVER (REseau Vert EuROpeen/European Green Network)

Since 1999, representatives of four member States of the European Union Northwest have been working together to achieve part of the future European greenways network.

International networks of high speed trains and motorways already fully cover the European territory. One of the objectives of REVER is to show, following the example of motorway or high speed train networks, that it is possible to plan, a transnational network of travel routes reserved in this case for cyclists, pedestrians, persons with reduced mobility, horseback riders, roller skaters, or in short, all non-motorized users. These infrastructures are called greenways.

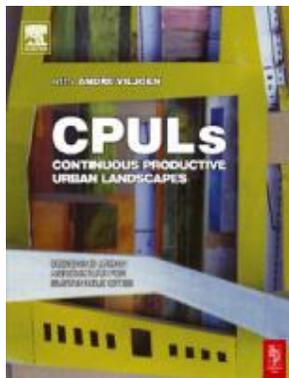
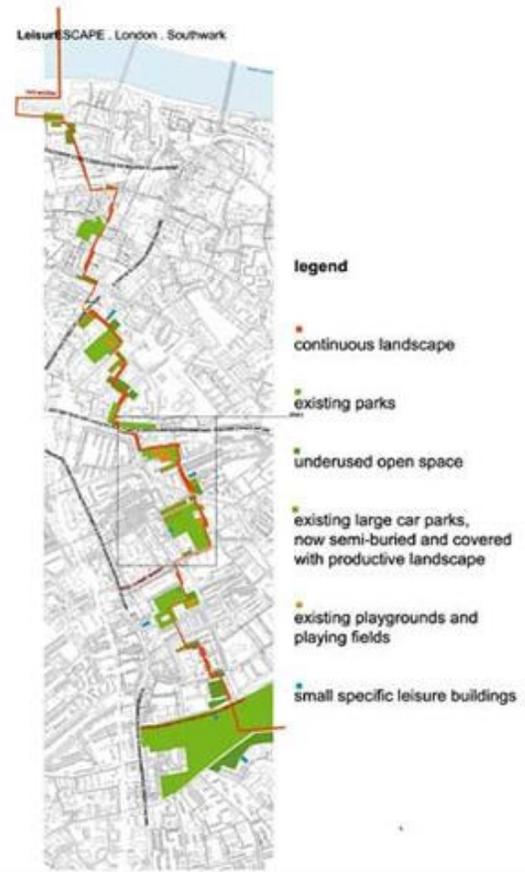
REVER will be made up of greenways for the most part, wherever possible, and of slow traffic roads to allow for links between greenways or to connect the greenways with places of interest such as towns, historic or natural attractions, residential or commercial areas, etc. Greenways are certainly used for leisure and tourism, but they also serve for daily commutes and utilitarian travel.

CPUL: Continuous Productive Urban Landscape

**continuous productive urban landscapes CPULs**

- giving coherence to open urban space
- landscape fingers or networks
- using and producing space

*Can we make it work?*  
Bohn & Viljoen Architects **LeisurESCAPE** CPUL proposal for Southwark, London



Review of CPULs – Continuous Productive Urban Landscapes. Designing Urban Agriculture for Sustainable Cities. Andre Viljoen (ed) 2005. Architectural Press.

Great book, terrible title. Andre Viljoen has put together a book of the most profound importance at this point in history. How will we feed our cities beyond the age of cheap oil? Does the old concept that the cities are for people to live in and the countryside is for growing food in still have any relevance when our cheap transport system is no longer able to function? Viljoen argues not. We should view our cities as much in terms of being productive spaces as we view our rural areas.

'The city as a farm' may appear a fanciful notion in our 21st century industrialised society, yet if we look to the only country thus far to have experienced peak oil, Cuba, we can gain some insight into how we too will have to rethink some basic assumptions. This book contains some of the best literature on the Cuban experience I have yet read. In essence, when the Soviet Union collapsed, Cuba's oil imports were reduced practically to zero almost overnight. It had, up to that point, developed a Western style intensive agriculture model, which became rapidly unworkable. Agriculture was redesigned, and is now more than 80% organic. What is perhaps more exciting was the explosion in urban agriculture. Havana now produces half of its fresh vegetables within the city, from a series of community gardens, as well as on balconies and rooftops.

These gardens bring fresh affordable food into the city, improve the climate, create work, and look, as can be seen in some of the pictures here, quite amazing. 'CPULs' sets out in detail how the transition to this way of feeding people was managed. There is much we can learn from the Cuban example. Perhaps one of the most important things when we consider some of the more lurid and apocalyptic peak oil scenarios we encounter, is that despite the fact that food became scarce and much of industry closed, there was no societal breakdown, no riots, no collapse. People adapted and they responded with creativity and imagination (some counter this by arguing that Cuba is by nature a more co-operative society, and point to New Orleans as a more relevant example of societal breakdown).



**Weblinks:**

European Greenways Association

[http://www.aevv-egwa.org/site/hp\\_en.asp](http://www.aevv-egwa.org/site/hp_en.asp)

European Greenways Association

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European\\_Greenways\\_Association](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Greenways_Association)

What are Greenways?

<http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/walkways/project7.html>

CASE STUDY: REVER (REseau Vert EuRopeen/European Green Network) Crossing Brussels-Capital Region

<http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/archi/programmes/cost8/case/greenblue/rever.html>

New York Greenways map

[http://www.nycgovparks.org/sub\\_things\\_to\\_do/facilities/af\\_bike\\_paths.html](http://www.nycgovparks.org/sub_things_to_do/facilities/af_bike_paths.html)

A Greenway Plan for New York City, 1993

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/bike/gp.shtml>

Polish Greenways signposts

[http://www.epce.org.pl/epce/eng/publications/report\\_2002.pdf](http://www.epce.org.pl/epce/eng/publications/report_2002.pdf)

Mc Donough : Buildings as Trees

<http://easa.antville.org/stories/1772124/>

Mile end city park, London

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mile\\_End\\_Park](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mile_End_Park)

<http://www.lja.uk.com/index.php?page=516>

<http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/data/discover/data/parks/mile-end/the-park-map.cfm>

Botanic Spine : 18km Greenway and CPUL for Dublin City, Greening the city, Connecting communities

[http://www.indymedia.ie/attachments/feb2007/botanic\\_spine.pdf](http://www.indymedia.ie/attachments/feb2007/botanic_spine.pdf)

video channel on youtube: [http://www.youtube.com/view\\_play\\_list?p=2C7F724B0B7439D0](http://www.youtube.com/view_play_list?p=2C7F724B0B7439D0)

Dublin greenway treewalk 2005

<http://www.indymedia.ie/article/69290>

Dolphins Barn community garden, Dublin

<http://www.indymedia.ie/article/69689>

<http://dublincommunitygardens.blogspot.com/>

CPUL (continous productive urban landscape)

<http://transitionculture.org/essential-info/book-reviews/cpuls/>

The Continuous Picnic : <http://www.lfa2008.org/event.php?id=103&name=The+Continuous+Picnic>

green corridors in cities

<http://easa.antville.org/stories/960542/>

