



Trails and Zoning in the Monsanto Forest Park - Lisbon



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Context

1. Increasing the number of people looking for outdoor sporting activities (because...)
2. Increasing the number of people looking for adrenaline-like activities (because...)



Context

3. Increasing the people looking for festivals and other crowd events in green areas
4. Everybody's wishes to have more green areas but generally don't use them in everyday's life
 - a. More and more infrastructured equipments in green areas (because...)



Context

5. Green areas in general and Peri-urban parks in particular are very important for the quality of life in the cities
 - a. for all the people
 - b. for the direct users



Context



6. Green areas are generally expensive to maintain and we (managers) are asked to lower the expenses on maintenance
 - a. This means sustainable maintenance with an ecosystemic approach
(according to nature)
 - b. Of course that ecosystems “*in forcing*” have a larger carrying capacity for human pressure (examples)

Context



7. The Environmental impact of human activities is not always the same:

a. In Rural ecosystems

Men improves the Primary Productivity which enlarges the number of niches and of course of the carrying capacity of the habitat for each specie

Context

7. The Environmental impact of human activities is not always the same:

b. In Urban ecosystems

over the habitat [f(step of the succession, capacity of regeneration of the ecosystem)]

over the fauna [f(intensity of the event, capacity of regeneration of the ecosystem (disturbance), cosmopolitanism of the animal,...) (not always reversible in human scale of time)

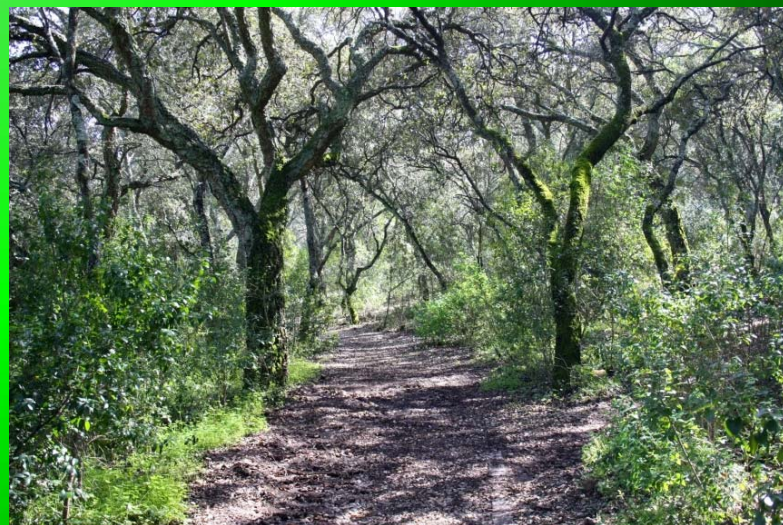
Problem

1. Random origin,
2. Widespread
3. Just one person, can cause lots of damages
4. Many people damages without being conscient
5. Others....



Solutions

1. Establishment of precautionary measures
2. Solution not by confrontation (by conciliation when possible, but always according to the rules)
3. Trust in the institutions (the institutions need to be trustable)
4. Acceptance and previous discussion of the rules and agreements



Our example



1. Planning, Planning, Planning
 - a. Plan the park, with special attention to the mobility / access issues, to the borders, to the scope
 - b. Establishment of rules,
Rules for the users, rules for the managers, ...
 - c. Once the forest is installed, work for its enrichment (undercover, promotion of fauna, ...)



Our example

1. Planning, Planning, Planning
 - a. Zoning
 - i. according to the different uses
 - ii. majorating the value of each pole
 - iii. buffering the impacts from one activity to the other
 - iv. solving the knots of conflict by conciliation
 - v. acting towards the “film” with the details, under the holistic, global approach

Our example



2. Action / management
 - a. Concentration of the routes in trails set according to our own interest (...)
 - i. Walkways ?
 - b. Buffering the impacts
 - c. Creation of obstacles to other trails
 - d. Reaction of the users (...)
 - e. Managing conflicts between different users

Our example

f. “Building” the new trails

i. Type of Pavement

- permeable
- using native materials
- with very good drainage systems

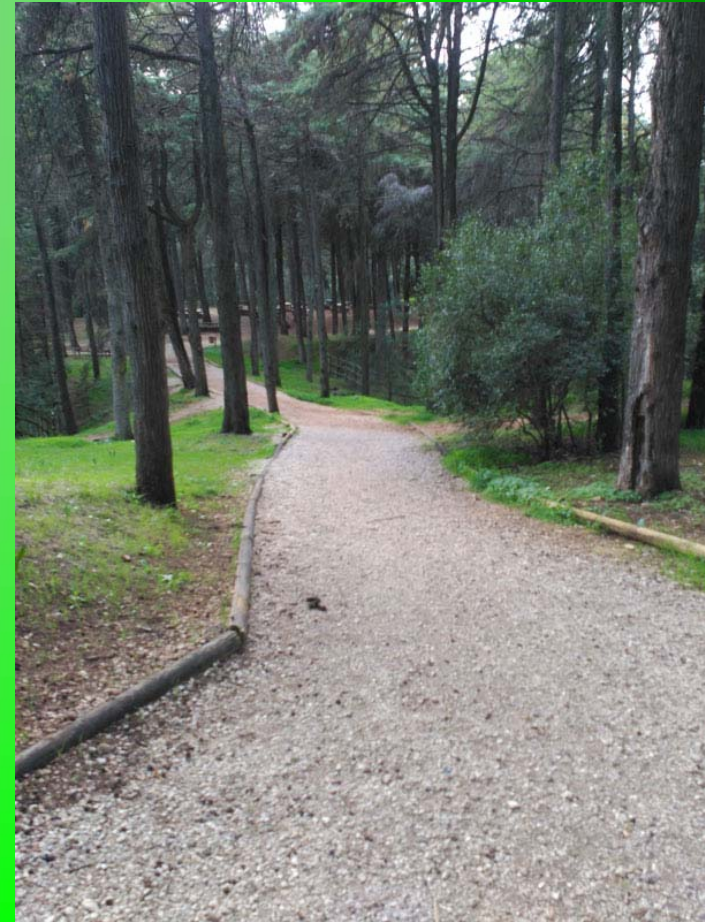
ii. Design

- agreeable
- beautiful
- different difficulties

iii. Focus

- on the main values (for each kind of demand)
- avoiding their damage, and buffering the impacts over them

iv. Knots of conflict between users



Our example

g. Calming the traffic

i. Public transportation vs private mobility

- build a working network of public transportation
- set on a parkway
- connecting poles of spreading activities
- not many parking areas

ii. Implementing slow mobility





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