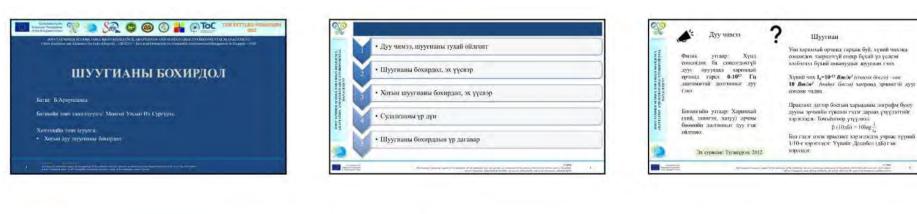
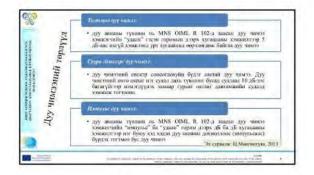


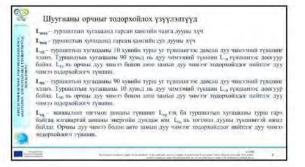


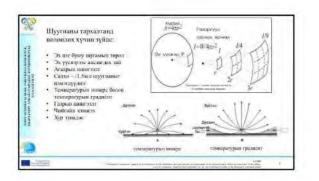
## Laboratory – Noise pollution



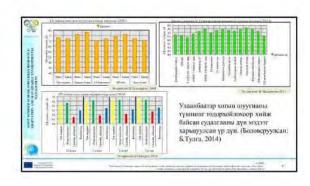






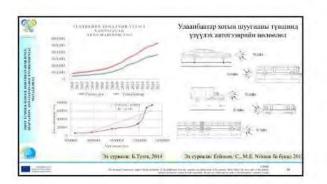


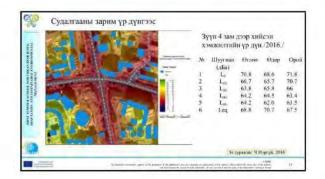
	Шуугнаны эх үүсжэр	Шуугияны өзскөр түшиниң ортсон жүн амын хунь, %							
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2		Өдөр	Ilfono	Gaep	Illesso				
-	Тээнэр	84.8	83,1	78.3	76,8				
	<ul> <li>Anno seaunant</li> </ul>	70,5	66.7	65.3	63.0				
	• Трамзай	2,5	2,1	2,2	2,5				
	• Томор замын тээвэр	6.2	13.2	5,7	9.0				
	• Агаарын тээвэр	5.6	1,2	5,0	2,3				
	Үйллвэрлэл	8,1	5.7	10,2	8.8				
	Fiyean	2,6	5,4	4.5	6.5				
				The	riesare linne 2014				

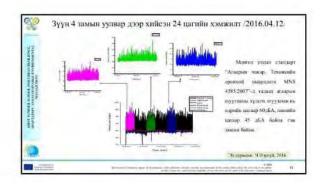


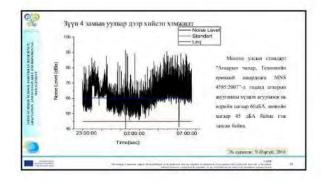




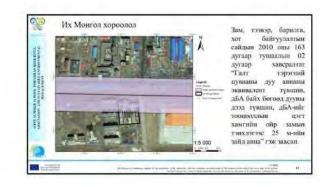




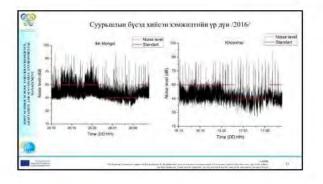










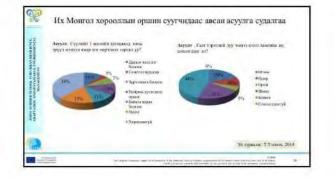


-	36	Хүнд нөлөөлөн нь
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NO.	55 a <	Анхаарал саринх, нухаллаж стрессках, ходолморийн задама буурах
6	67.A5<	Цусны дараят ихэснэ.
35	70 ab<	Сонстояын эрхтний гэмтэнд неловаж соистонын мэдрэмж бууран.
A NO	85 16<	Топтой оплож яларч супьдах
No.	100 дБ<	Залгичал хүнирэл учруулах
NOCT	125_15<	Цээж портих, бүх төрлийн эслрэмж доройтох, харал муудал, боолжуулах, бис эрхгэл сульдах
5	130.55<	Өвдөх мирэмж төрүүлдж.
5	140 AE<	Түр зуурын харангүй болох, ухаан аллах.
200	154 дБ≪	Дулийрэх, голиой хучтэй өнлөх, харшаны болов тэнцарайн
		ACCEPTIME AUGINERT
	= 180	Хүнийг сан өвчгэй болгох люултай.
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			Өртөлтийн нөлөөлөл		
		Нолеолол	Хамаарал	Б	11.010
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the second second	2	Шөнөөр шуугинад тангүйтэх хүмүүсийн хувь, НА%	$\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{HA=}0.5118^{+}(\mathrm{L}_{tm}\!\!-\!\!42)\!\!-\!\!1.430^{+}10^{-}(\mathrm{L}_{tm}\!\!-\!\!42)^{2}\!\!+\!\!9 \\ }^{4n}(\mathrm{L}_{tm}\!\!-\!\!42)^{2}\end{array}$		28,985
Name of Street	3	Шуутманы цоэролт	$R{=}100(1{+}exp{+}(10{,}4{-}0{,}132{+}L_{400})$	105,899	102,462
NUTATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	4	Галт тэрэгний шуугнаньулмаас байнган нийргүйгдэг хүмүүсийн хувь, HSD %	$\mathrm{HSD}{=}11, 3{=}0.55^{\mathrm{s}}\mathrm{L_{supt}{+}0,00759{^{\circ}}\mathrm{U^{2}_{plan}}}$	5,445	8,290
	5	Зурхний шигдээс	$OR{=}0.0000001{}^{\alpha}L^{2}{}_{Aug}{=}0.0001{}^{\alpha}L_{dig}{=}0.0035$	0.01	0.93
	Ð	Зүрх сулисны ончний предмі	5 дБ бүрт 26% экар измізгдзях	Augusta Marrisona por musik des querregner abar	r Memor 201







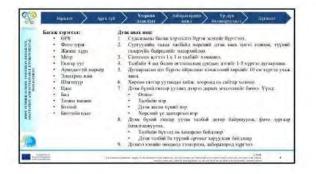


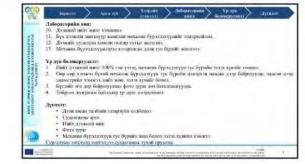


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## Laboratory – Soil pollution

anter (MARTER SCHORT) (EL 1995) EL LEDREL AN APARTINS AD (EL 2015) MARTINS AD (EL 2015) Una Berlinet en Abpent et des Aparties (BERY – Europe Primas de Santado Universidad Baserian et Mando (Phil	• Зорилго	Зорилго:
ХӨРСНИЙ ДЭЭЖ АВАЛТ	• Apra syli	механик бүрэлдэхүүнийг забораторийн нөхнөлд тоорход. хөрсний дужгали хийх анхан шагны облгодтыг одгох горшготог
хогсний дээж абалт	• Хээрийн дээжлэлт	Арга зүй: Хорслий вехалин бүрэлдэхүүнийг Калинскийн аргаар тодорхой улаг хумар изгрухийдэг. Судаглааны цэтийг сонгож, 1 х
на: профессор О.Алтансух.	• Лабораторийн ажил	улакто бухай талбайг хэмжиж дугтуйлах аргаар хөрсэний дээж фого хургаар багаагаазуудш.
анная толи танантрустать Ангола Улская Дж. Суркууль DNE тосяний покладуемии RCDDT госяний уластоний, акондругали	• Үр дүн боловсруулалт	Талбайн 4 булан, отклопламт 1 илт нийт 5 илт ре бүрээс 8-10 түн ухаж, онжна хэмжээтэй дээж аанн хоороод нь сайтар хоньж, 6 бурэн дээж болгоно.
гэхэлйн тоач нуулгэг. Энгэн хөрсний хумайс хургаж нуггуудах, түүнийг махалив бүрулаххүүнийг даборатерийн эрингл төгөрсөлбав.	• Дугизат	











## Lecture – Urban environment (water pollution)



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Y	• Усны бохирдлын төрөл
Y	• Ус, усны бөхирдлыг хэмжих
Y	• Усны бохирдлын нелөөлөл
Y	• Усны бохирдлыг бууруулах арга зам
Y	• Хотын усны бохирдол
Y	100





















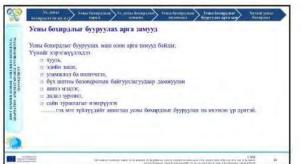






















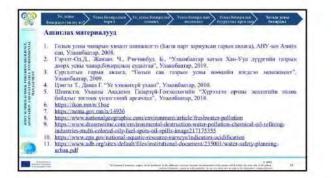


















## **Field study – Water pollution**



	• Зорилго	
	• Арга зүй	
N	• Хээрвйи дээжлэлт	
	• Хээрийн хэмжилт	
	• Үр дүн боловеруулалт	
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лаборатор • Урстал ус багажны т • Устаа чанн ЦДЧ, усна • Дгэрх хэм шэгүүл л	цыт хоёр нёс хээрийн эменйт хут ийн шинжин ны хурдыт үсламжтайн цын 7 үзүү а хэм, булш эжилтүүдий ээр түйцэт	apraap to:	юрхийлах, зорхойлж су пүүлтүүрий гэгэ болон эргэх йлтю ижаар тодор инсжилт ин дагуу 3 о нг карьцуу 3 о	усны урах зо ин аря адляг с ахойлна өөр хэ улас, о	чанары рылготой гаор ав- энс бүхи о, рИ, УУ мжнатой	11. 1. 1. 1.			



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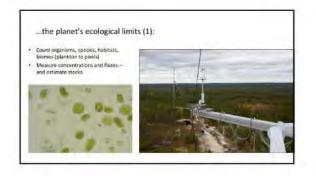
P?	Beyanni Apra mi Superin Superin Superin Spars
-	Үр дүн бөлөвсруулалт:
ALM .	<ol> <li>Судантаны 3 цэт тус бүр дээр усны дэтж авч, урсгалан хурдыг 2 архаар хэмжиж, усны чиндре үлүүлэлтүүдийг хэмжинэ.</li> </ol>
N.	<ol> <li>Супантаны ілт тус бүр дээр хийж буй хэмжилтүүдээ фото зургаар багалтаажулна.</li> </ol>
INT INT	<ol> <li>Урсганын аануу цэг тус бүрийн хэнжилтүүдийг орон зайн шиласилтийн захирчаг байдааар ялэрхийх хооронд харыдуулы.</li> </ol>
N DA	Autoset:
SANS	<ul> <li>Духи высан талбайн нэхарчуйн солбицол</li> </ul>
	Cynnorssina apra
1	<ul> <li>Нийт хамжази үзүүлэлтүүдийн лүн</li> </ul>
111	<ul> <li>done spar</li> </ul>
4	<ul> <li>Үзүүлэлт тус бүрийм урстанын дагуух орсог зайн өөрчлөлтгийн тайлбар.</li> </ul>
	Сургантын төгсгөзд натгэлдээ судаагыны тухай оруузин.

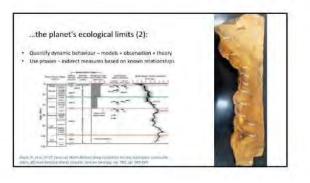


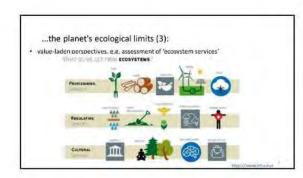


## Lecture - Sustainability indicators





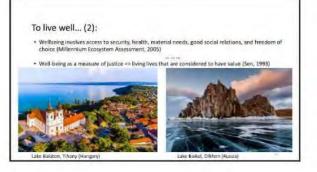


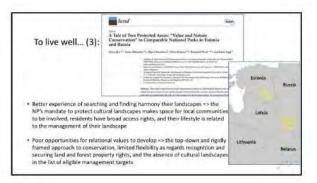


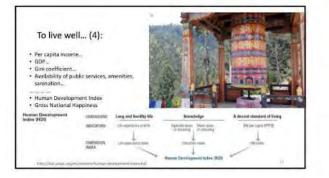


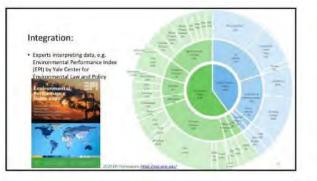


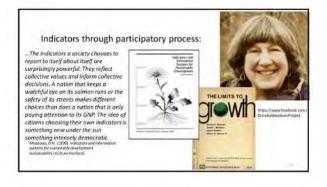












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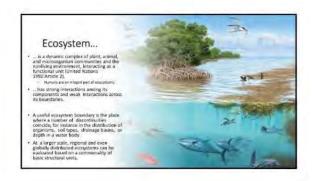




## Lecture - Ecosystem service and disservice







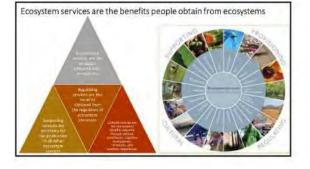
## The Ecosystem Approach: A Bridge Between the Environment and Human Well-being

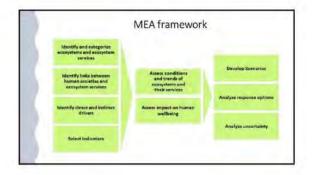
#### Trinciples of Convisien Approach

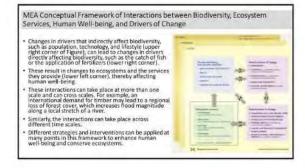
- (3) The objectives of management of land, water and long tensories are a matter of social choice.
- · (2) Management should be decentreland to the lowest appropriate level
- II) Ecosystem stanages, should consider the effects locitual or potential) of their activities on acjacent and other ecosystems.
- II) Recognizing potential gains from management, there is usually a need to anderstand and manage the occupitem in an economic context.
- B) Conservation of ecosystem structure and functioning, in order to reacture ecosystem services, should be a priority target of the ecosystem approach
- (F) Ecosystems must be managed within the limits of their functioning;
   (7) The ecosystem approach should be undertaken at the appropriate spatial and remporal scrite;
- (ii) Tecogrining the waying temporal scales and lag effects that characteriae econorem produces, objectives for econystem monagement should be on for the long term.
- B) Management must recognize that change is inevitable.
- (20) The econystem approach should used the appropriate halance between integration of, construction and use of biological diversity.
   13) The econystem approach optimized constraint all forms of index and information in the econystem approach optimized constraints.
- (31) The econstitute approach should consider all forms of indexant information including scientific and ordigenous and local knowledge, knowatiens and practices.
- (12) The ecosystem approach should involve all relevant sectors of society and scentific docplines.

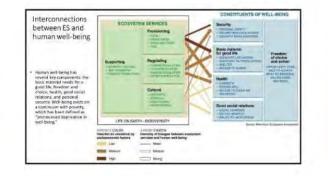


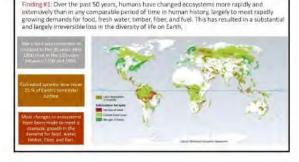
The Ecosystem Approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living





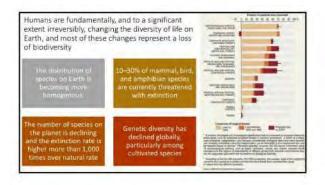




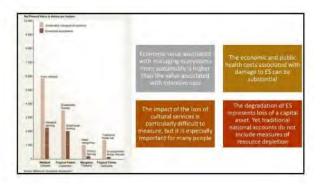








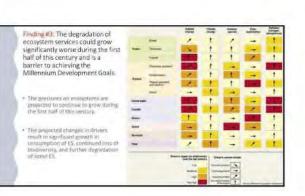


















increased vulnerability

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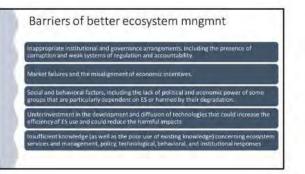


the role of the environment in poverty reduction.





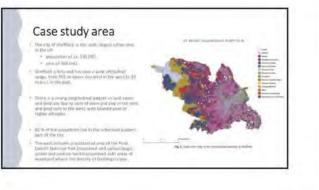
ing #4: The challenge of reversing the degradation of ecosystems while meeting increasing demands for their ervices can be partially met, but these involve significant changes in policies, institutions, and practices that are not currently under way. Many options exist to conserve or enhance specific ecosystem services in ways that educe negative trade-offs or that provide positive synergies with other ecosystem services. Governance interventions: Economic interventions: Integration of ecosystem management goals within other sectors and planning policy. -Elimination of subsidies that promote excessive use of ecosystem services. - Increased coordination among environmental agreements and other economic and social institutions. -Greater use of economic instruments and marketbased approaches (taxes or user fees, payments for ES, certification schemes, markets based on cap-and-trade Increased transprency and accountability an decisions impacted on ecosystems, including greater involvement of concerned stakeholders in decision making. astems. Technological Responses: Social and Behavioral Responses: Promotion of technologies that enable increased crop yields
without harmful impacts related to water, nutrient, and - Measures to reduce aggregate consumption of unsustainably managed ES. pesticide use - Restoration of ecosystem services, - Promotion of technologies to increase energy efficiency and - Communication and education - Empowerment of groups particularly dependent on ES or affected by their degradation reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Knowledge Responses; Incorporation of nonmarket values of occessions in resource management and investment decisions; Use of all relevant forms of knowledge and information in assessments and decision-making, including traditional and practitioners' knowledge. Enhancing and sustaining human and institutional capacity for assessing ES.



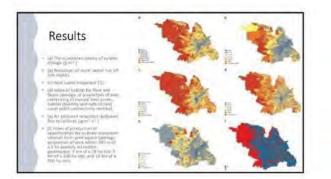
Example: assessment of			
ecosystem			
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		-	
	144	Ecosystem Services	100
	1.55	per brange en te	- P.S.
	Understanding spa erosystem services	tial patterns in the production of multiple urban	
		er Mesure, Konnene Maltze, Helige Warren.	
	Contraction of the local data in the local data		
	100033104	********	

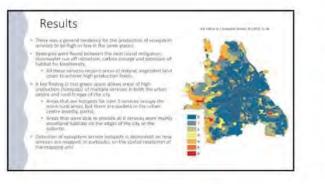
#### Aim of the paper We demonstrate how multiple ecosystem services can be quantified using easily accessible/publically available data, to produce maps of a number of key ecosystem services in a large urban area: the city of Sheffield, UK. • Importantly, this approach allows us to analyze the extent to which ecosystem services in urban systems may co-occur and are correlated, and the similarities in spatial pattern of the levels of production between them. We explore whether these patterns change depending on the spatial unit at which the services are mapped. • This enables an assessment of the extent to which urban ecosystem services may be managed and/or conserved together, whether it is possible to identify priority areas for creating hospose of ecosystem services provision, and whether the unit at which services are

mapped matters for decision-making.



Ecosystem service	Approach of estimation				
Reduction of air publision by vegetation	The matiel by uses in the amount of pollution removed <u>over and shows</u> that which would be removed in the absence of the greenagace infrastructure for stringen cloude (HO2) and persistence matter (PM10)				
Heat island mitigation	It is quantified here as the reduction is surface temperatum that results from the presence of greenpace in the land sover mating, i.e. the difference between the temperatures mediated for the actual land sover and the regreduction scenario a which no greenspace is present.				
Storm water runoff reduction	The model calculated the ability of the generator to abstract more water than the hypothetical scenario using the curve number method to estimate surface runoff following a starm event.				
Carlson storage	The model assesses the capacity for and spatial blattern of, carbon storage, using land cover based extensions of carbon storages in different types of vegetation, and estimates of the angular carbon common of losis from the MITMM colls man.				
Opportunities for coltonal acosystem services in public greenspaces	The model describes the upsticil availability of greenzance infeating-time to the general public. The production of opportunities is calculated as the proportion of an area of inservent that is covered by lead uses that are consistent to move is such experimentation by public paths, moving during workfurth).				
Provision of habitat for biodiversity	Oue to a lack of consistent and reliable records of biodivensity at the scale required for the study area, we developed a land cover-based metric for ecosystem service providing biodiversity. It describes the degree of archievisation and the weight of Fernance mutual historia.				

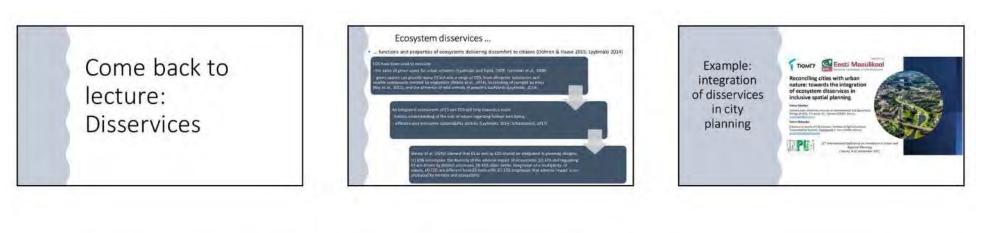




There is a poten such as woodla	tial to design cities to encompass areas of high ecosystem service production nd habitat).
	ertain ecosystem services can be provided simultaneously in certain locations, ->> there are limits to multifunctionality.
	planning for an expanding population is the choice of whether to build up r out (land take and allowing sprawl).
The alternative r     Even considering	ead to a reduction in service providing greenspace such as gordens. nay also result in a reduction of greenspace through more greenfield or brownfield development. Sevelopment in rural areas on the edges of cliefs will ende the space for the production of other es, for example it may reduce fixed production and biodiversity.
	ial greenspace in cities is under pressure, and converting one land use to different bundles of services between which we need to make hard decisions

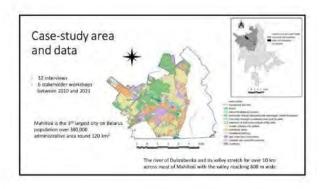


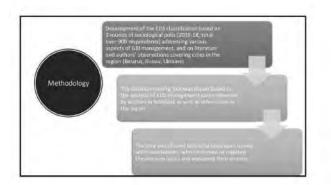












EDS group	EDS sub-group	EDS examples
I. Ecosystem attributes and	la. Ecosystem attributes	"Unacceptable" acceptons (for example wetlands), invasive species
functions	Ib. Events generated by urban ecosystems	Floods, landslides, erasion, forest, grassiand or pit bog fires
	In Funktioning of urban ecosystems	Harm from bint excrement on artificial warface, roks of falling old trees and branches, harm from roots from poventients and constructions, ted little, seeds and polen causing stain and thirt, fire prone vegetation, algae bloom industing filtementous algae), methane emosion by place.
II. Human fealth	Ha Risks related to human health	Allergies and diseases, tyggene and health problem associated with animal excrements, tools species in urban ecosystems, biting animals and attacks by wild animals
	Ilb. Nature related feats	Fear of wild animals, fear of darkness, fear of wild nature in general
III. Aesthetic hours	N/A	Loud voices of laters, dogs, and etc., excement in green areas, species lookin, upp, unmanaged busines, traces and green areas, presence of weeds, parts or nuisance opecies such as guilt, mosquitoes, mugaront or nettle, unpreasant unlek.
IV. Restrictions and inhibition of	Wa Restrictions caused by nature protection	Protected species and areas inhibit planning and construction
urban planning and slevelopment	IVB. Inhibition of activities	Crimes connected with urban parks, poor condition of unpaved pads, shade and visual obstacles from vegetation, block of transport connectivity

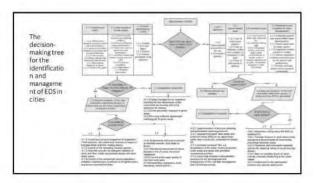


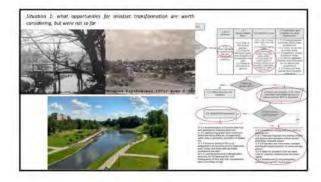




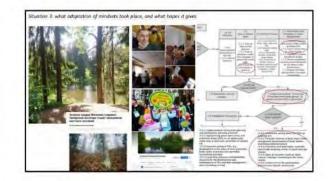


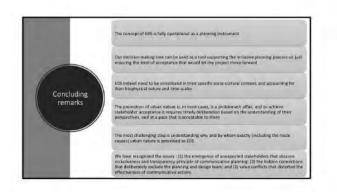
















## Lecture – Urban green space planning























### **Lecture – Urban forest**







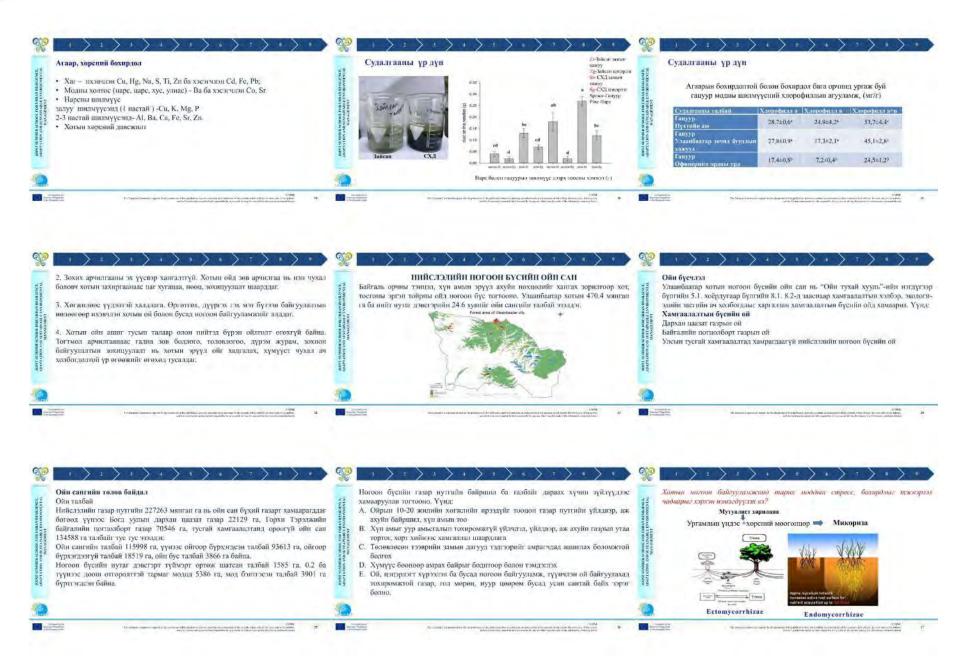




















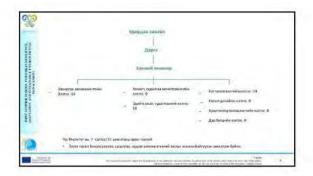


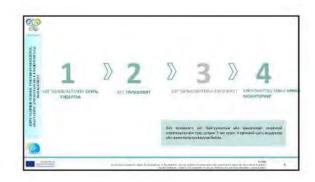


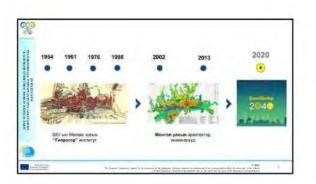
## Lecture – Sustainable and green urban planning, architecture in case of UB city













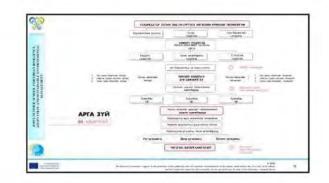






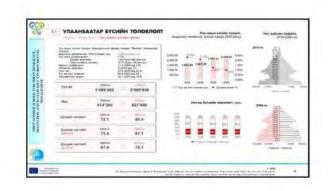














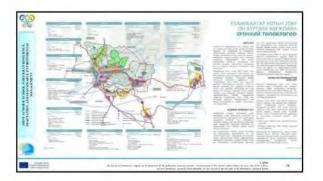




















## Lecture – Green and blue garden in the city





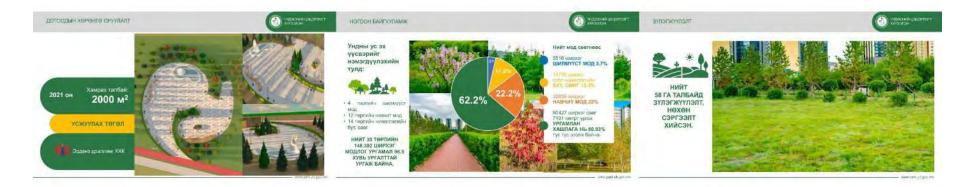


































## Lecture - Accessibility to urban ecosystems services and functions in contemporary cities - A spatial perspective





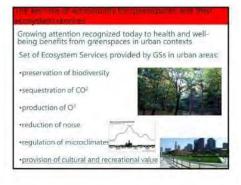


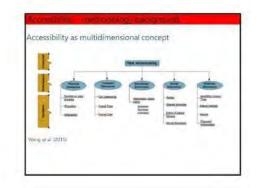






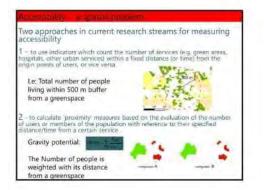
Accessibility when someone travels (somehow) to reach a place (servi	an attribute of people (and goods) rather than only a transport mode or service provision, describing an ce)integrated system of facilities/services and users
Accessibility as key factor	for planning spaces providing ES
can benefit from ÉS the less they spent tim more they will be willin new areas to be address	re able to access the more they e traveling (geographical) The Ig to get to that place ssed as GS should be based on thers) of the maximisation of its

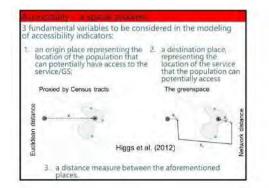


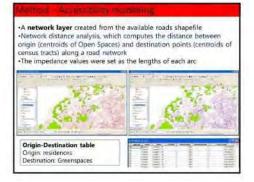








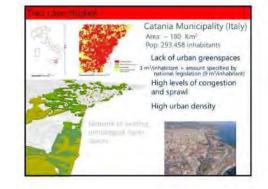




Planning objectives to increase accessibility	Planning strategies to increase accessibility
<ul> <li>Increase the amount of functions and services</li> <li>Meet demands from specific social groups</li> <li>Increase the accessibility</li> <li>Minimize the unequal access to GS</li> </ul>	New roads/infrastructure     New public transportation     Bikelanes     Creating new     function/services (i.e. new     public spaces, parks)     increasing the quality of     existing public     functions/services     Urban regenerations of     existing urban fabric or     specific buildings

Э	et (diverse) planning objectives
	Reaching minimum quantity of functions/services per capita
	Minimize unequal access to functions/services
	Changing functions/gualities of existing functions/services according to
	changing composition of social groups (i.e. immigration/gentrification
	processes)
2	Establishing new functions/services
Ξ.	
ĸ	nowing and Mapping potential users
٠	Where people (and social groups) are living/concentrated?
٠	Which are social groups preferences (which features are requested to be in the
	functions/services or which activities are possible)?
ĸ	nowing and mapping existing functions/services
	Where functions/services are located and which are their
	environmental/physical features?
N	fatching availability of functions/services and other unmanaged
	pen spaces with potential users
	Prioritizing areas for new functions/services according to their accessibility.
	performances
1	Identifying areas/districts of cities where people have limited access to
	functions/services
٠	Designing and/or equip the existing functions/services according to their users







W Different urban contexts have

Kno different objectives

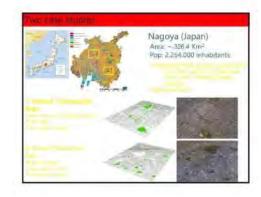
Where functions/services are located and which are their environmental/physical leatures?

Matching availability of functions/services and other

unmanaged open spaces with potential users
 Prioritizing areas for new functions/services according to their accessibility

performances
 Identifying areas/districts of cities where people have limited access to

functions/services

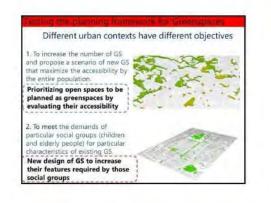




proximity indicators

for Catania

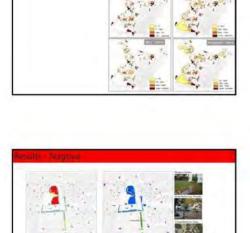


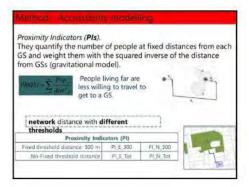


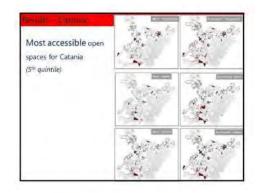
objectives		and	and characterization o GS and users
Increase the amount of GS	Prioritizing open spaces to be planned as greenspaces	Highly accessible open spaces	Mapping of open space and users Accessibility indicators
Meet demands from social groups	Re-designing existing greenspaces to meet high accessibility from particular social groups	Highly accessible greenspares and Low number of facilities in existing GS, shaded ploces, soley (Mismatch between Alemands/perference and	Mapping of greenspace and uners Accessibility indicators Characterization of GS and uners' preferences by social groups
Catar	nia	Nagoya	apace Norm 105 Pecet

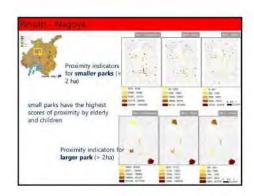
	Elikerly	1918ber	
% of tree cover	1	8	1
% of shaded areas	21	4	ALLARY YT
Diversity of land covers Number and types of facilities		9	interpretation of inenal/satellite
Pathi	× .	3	Ininues or from
toilets	1		cather
Seate	8		cantiligraphile
Saft sport facilities	9		information
playgrounds		- C	available at monocipal tevel
The characterization of these identify the GS where it coul interventions to increase and to better meet the demands particular social groups.	d be pos improvi	sible to propose ng the facilities	81





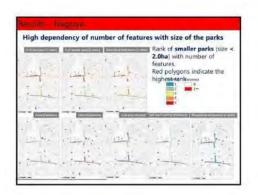


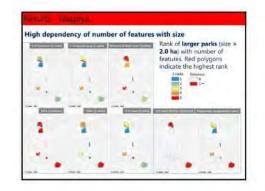


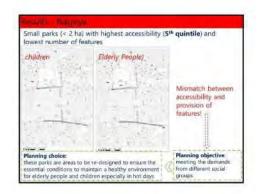






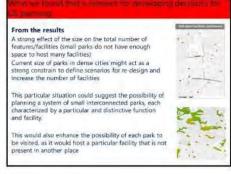


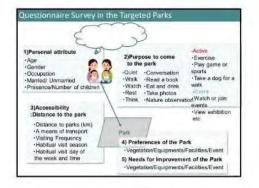


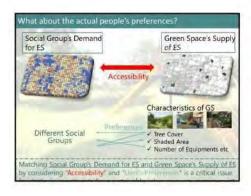


# Development of more cool greenspaces against Urban Heat Island (shaded areas) Increasing of sense of safety (lighting, dedicated pathways) Improving existing facilities and equipment for resting and outdoor activities (light sport) Increasing accessibility by enhancing entrance to GS







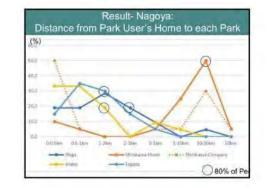


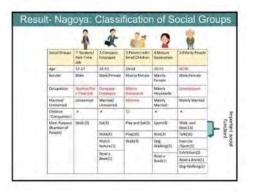


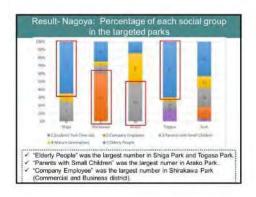


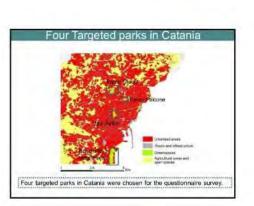


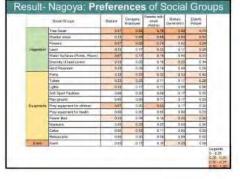
/eekdays /	Parks of Quest		
Name	Location	Area	Opening
Shiga Park	Rescential Area	6.25(ha)	1936
Shirakawa Park	Central Commercial Area	8.93(ha)	1967
Arako Park	Residential Area	3.35(ha)	1981
Togasa Park	Recently Developed Residential Area	4.52(ha)	1983











Four Targeted parks in Catania

Parco Gioeni

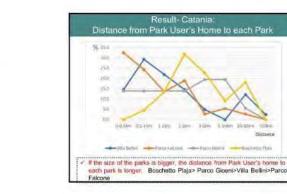
♦Date of Questionnaire May and June 2019 Sunny day / 2 Weekdays and 2 weekend/ Morning ♦Targeted Parks of Questionnaire

Parco Faicone

4 parks 136 people

Vila Belini

						Grou	1
	Sotte Groups	33,666	Cartang Enakyes	Patern with small chicters	Mater Generatio	Eldersy Propie	
	Thus Count	0.08	15.00	0.08	0.09	3.00	
	Sinched stream	6.33	0.22	0.11	(D.18	0.17	
	rinasza.	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.62	
Vegetation	Lawn	100	U INS	0.22	0.00	0.66	
(NABRORNE))	Water Burtaces (Porca: Raets)	1.05	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	
	Eliversi y of land unions	1.00	13,905	0.08	d 00	9.01	
	Hard Paramet	1.0	0.09	0.05	200	0.51	
	Bat Maktanese Contine	103	11.00	0.01	0.09	8.25	
Examente	Piete	3.06	8.00	0.11	0.02	0.08	
	Sigded, Suite	4/33	0.29	0.22	0.00	10.20	
	Traenc	1.09	.0.11	0.44		0.11	
	Cights-	FIN	19.00	-0.53	0.15	0.55	
	Soft Sport Facilities	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	
	Play ground	1 00	n 90	10.00	10.004	0.01	
	Filly equipress film children	1.51	11.00	0.22	0.00	0.05	
	Play equipment for health	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	
	· Roman Heid	8.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.08	
	Bid Matterance Contilia	8.05	.0.00	0.42	0.18	3.04	
	Massumo	1.00	0.00	0.00	100	0.08	
	Cates	8.00	6.17	0.26	0.27	9.14	Laponia 0 - 0.25
	Magazzero .	\$ 103	U an	0.08	. 6.00	63.0	0.26.0
Get	Exert	1.33	0.44	0.14	(C.10	0.68	0,50+0

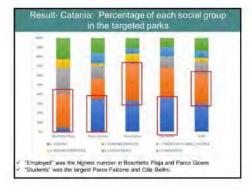


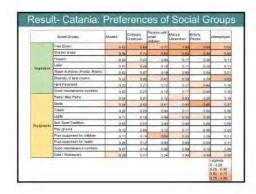
European Orientation for Sustainable Environmental Management in Mongolia – ONE project Urban Resilience and Adaptation for India and Mongolia – URGENT project Boschetto della Plaia



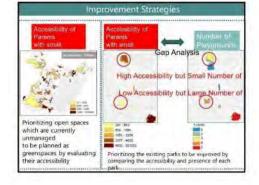


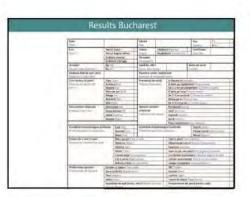
	ê	à	1	2	-	2
Secul Groups	1.Srudent	2:Carripany Ereployee	2 Parents with Small Onlyheer	& Mature Generation	5 Elderly Propile	ik Unversitör ere
Sem	41	45	17		10	19
Apr	71-00	78-63	18-83	8-6	82.46	.20.66
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Children	41.6	14.0.291	17.6	30-38	6-0-4×	30-16
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	Service (10)	\$cerni(17)	menti	WHAT.	Take a ding the granidi Think(2)	Reaminantity, Dr. a story for welling
	Summing:	Similar 14	<b>Disting</b> ()	(April 12)	Tantini(2)	
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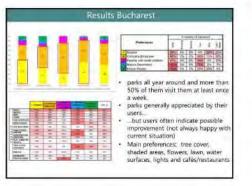


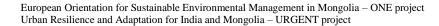


	Samit Croups	22.004	Chicony Employee	Panerita velto arreal uraitman	Mater Generation	Sterly Pope	Unremote
	Tree Cayer	-ola	0.12	0.12	0.50	0.20	0.0
	Stocket aver	0.12	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	20
	Rota	Gar	12.14	0.25	0.00	3.00	
THE OWNER OF	Lawe	0.29	0.44	LAT	0.10	1.40	-0.0
Property (	Water Surfaceo (Parels, Planes)	15.27	1.14	0.29	.0.43	3.00	-02
	Diversity of land covers	015	1. 1.02	0.12	. 0.00	1.10	
	Hard Pavennet	917	10 80	0.24	0.17	3.10	1 25
	Bod maintainance overblige	0.94	0.40	0.71	0.40	0.20	30
-	Parts/ Mie Parts	0.72	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.20	42
	Seats	0.24	1.17	0.61	0.60	0.20	34
	Tolera	0.51	6.47	0.25	0.10	0.56	
Esamera	Laren	.0.12	0.20		0.52	930	1.2
	Gott Sport Familtan	10.10	0.74	0.00	0.00	1.00	-01
	Play grand	0.15	0.10	0.24	0.00	3.00	2.7
	Price occupanient for utilities	-0.17	0.21	0.00	-0.50	3.4	
	Proy aquerni refor heatri	0.79	0.03	0.00	0.17	3.00	2.7
	Bat multitenance condition		0.00	0.20	0.67	0.46	
	Care / Rosts.eoni	0.29	0.17	8.0	0.00	0.40	0.0











Four Targeted parks in Bucharest

	(re)design Strategies to improve parks' equipment
•	Maintain (or improve) vegetation and water surfaces: this is a feature reported as preferences by the majority of the social groups.
•	Improve bike paths: very few interviewees go to the park by bicycle or running and parks are not accessible to cyclists.
	Improve or add basic features (seats / table and toilets).
•	Maintain (or improve) the diversity of land cover: this is an important characteristic of parks highlighted by several social groups.
•	Improve lightening system to ensure parks accessibility at night and winter.
•	Maintain cafes/restaurant/museum to increase attractiveness of parks and number of visitors.
	Planning a regular maintenance (i.e. playgrounds).
•	Improve hard pavement as this is reported mainly as a problem due the bad condition or the absence of this.
	Add rain protection to permit use the park also when it is raining.
•	Organize events and activities to involve more people to go to the park.
	Improve public transportation to increase general accessibility of







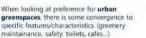














-

Design of existing greenspace should be addressed toward the expressed preferences, so to use effectively the public economic resources available



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