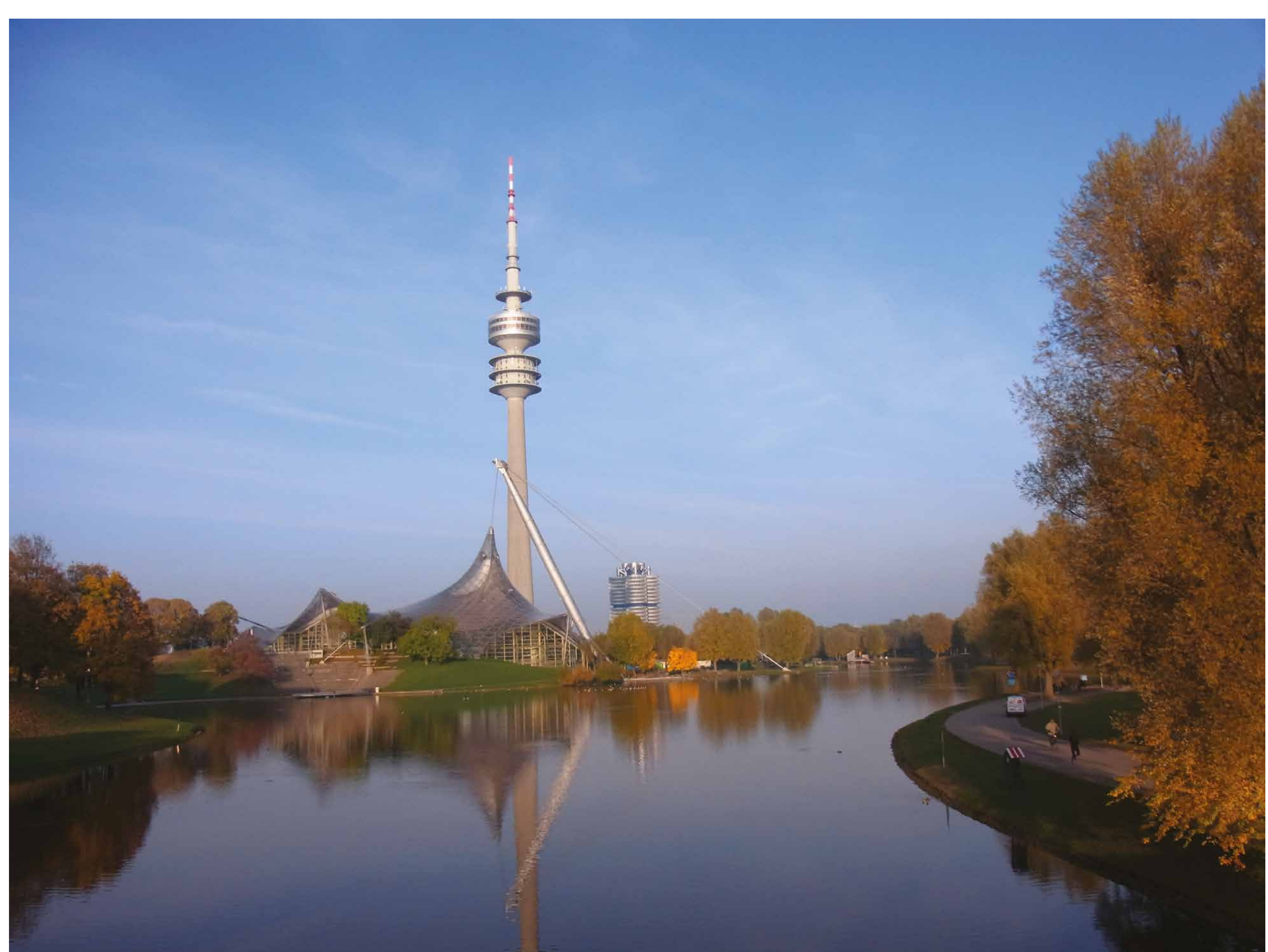
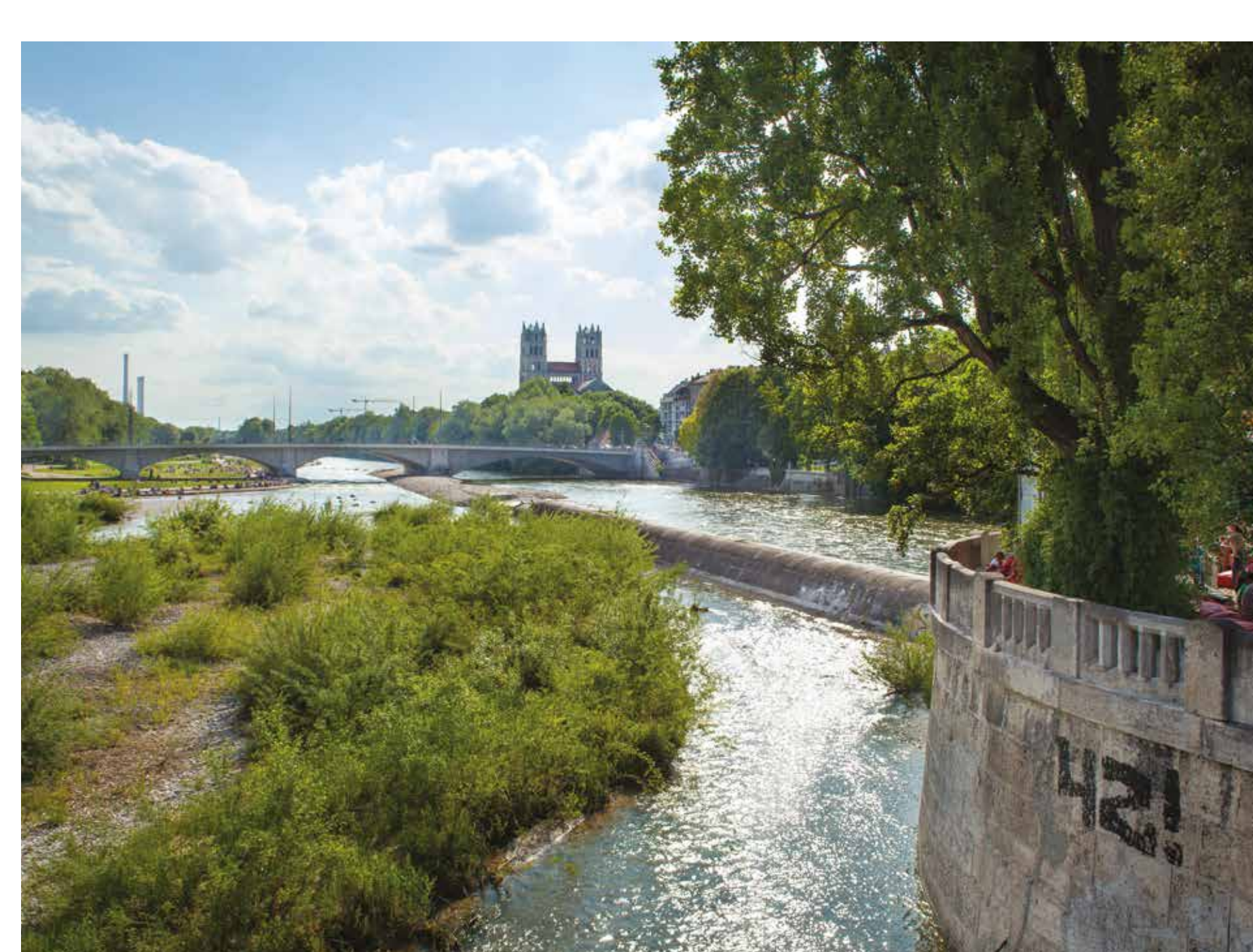


Apprendre des métropoles du monde

MUNICH / Allemagne

PAYSAGE



Open Spaces Munich 2030 A new open space concept for Munich

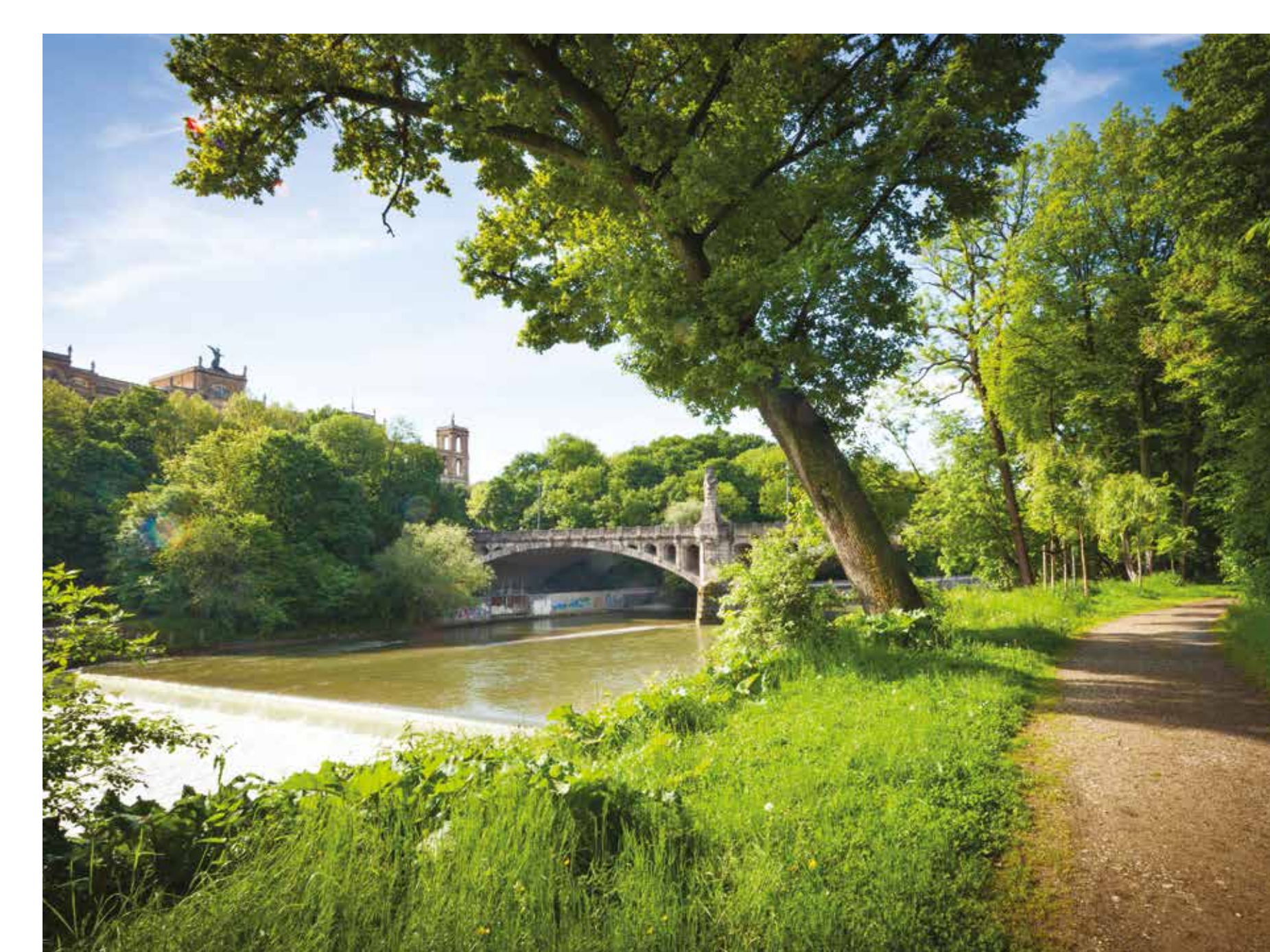
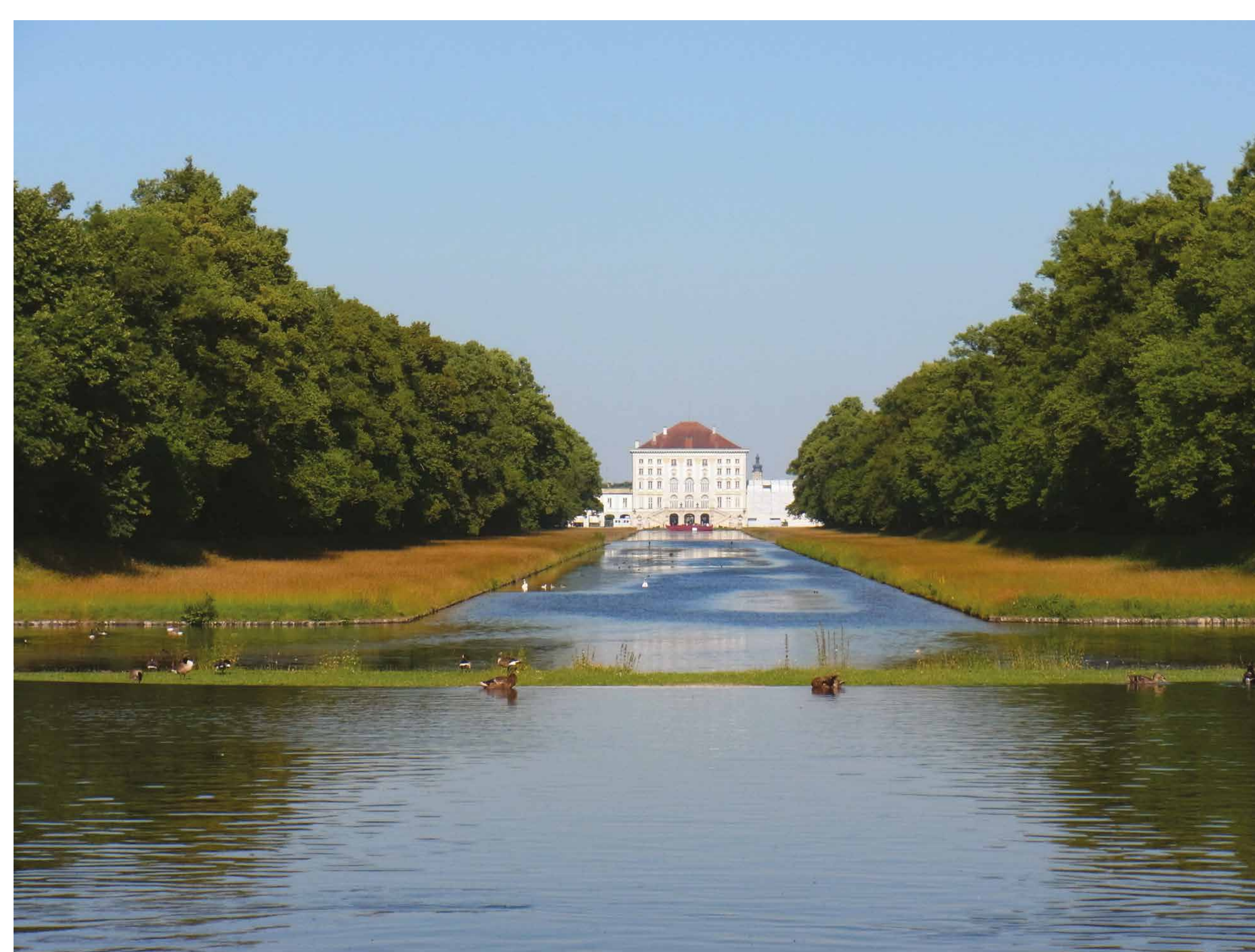
Munich – that means the English Garden, the Isar river meadows, the Olympia Park.

These places are known far beyond the city boundary lines and decisively influence its positive image. Just as important, however, are also the smaller, less well-known, not necessarily green open spaces – for example, squares, streets, courtyards or roof gardens – as well as the transitional landscapes on the outskirts of the city.

Open spaces in Munich are a precious and scarce commodity. Preserving and developing them is one of the great challenges for the development of open spaces. Here population growth, in particular, which has been increasing for approximately 15 years, plays an important role. But social and environmental changes, such as the variety of lifestyles, the demands on health in the city and climate change must also be taken into consideration.



PATRIMOINE



The cultural heritage of the City of Munich comprises, on the one hand, the garden heritage with the big parks: English Garden, Nymphenburg, Olympia Park, Hofgarten.

They form the green cultural backbone of the city, have grown over decades and centuries and are characterized by their historical usage.

The cultural heritage of the city also includes the natural heritage: the powerful river landscape of the Isar river, the vast heath landscapes and sparse forests (lichte Lohwälder) in the North and the low moor landscapes in the Northwest.

These spaces allow for great vistas, convey an idea of vastness and allow people to experience nature as a powerful dimension. Some of these spaces are marked by traditional forms of land use such as sheep grazing which is continued up until today.

Finally, the city offers a number of places, contributing to its identity, whose atmosphere needs to be maintained and further developed in order to be once again visible and perceptible: old local centers with a church, fountain and maypole, old stocks of trees and a village green. Cemeteries as well need to be maintained as places of calm and contemplation.



Apprendre des métropoles du monde

MUNICH / Allemagne

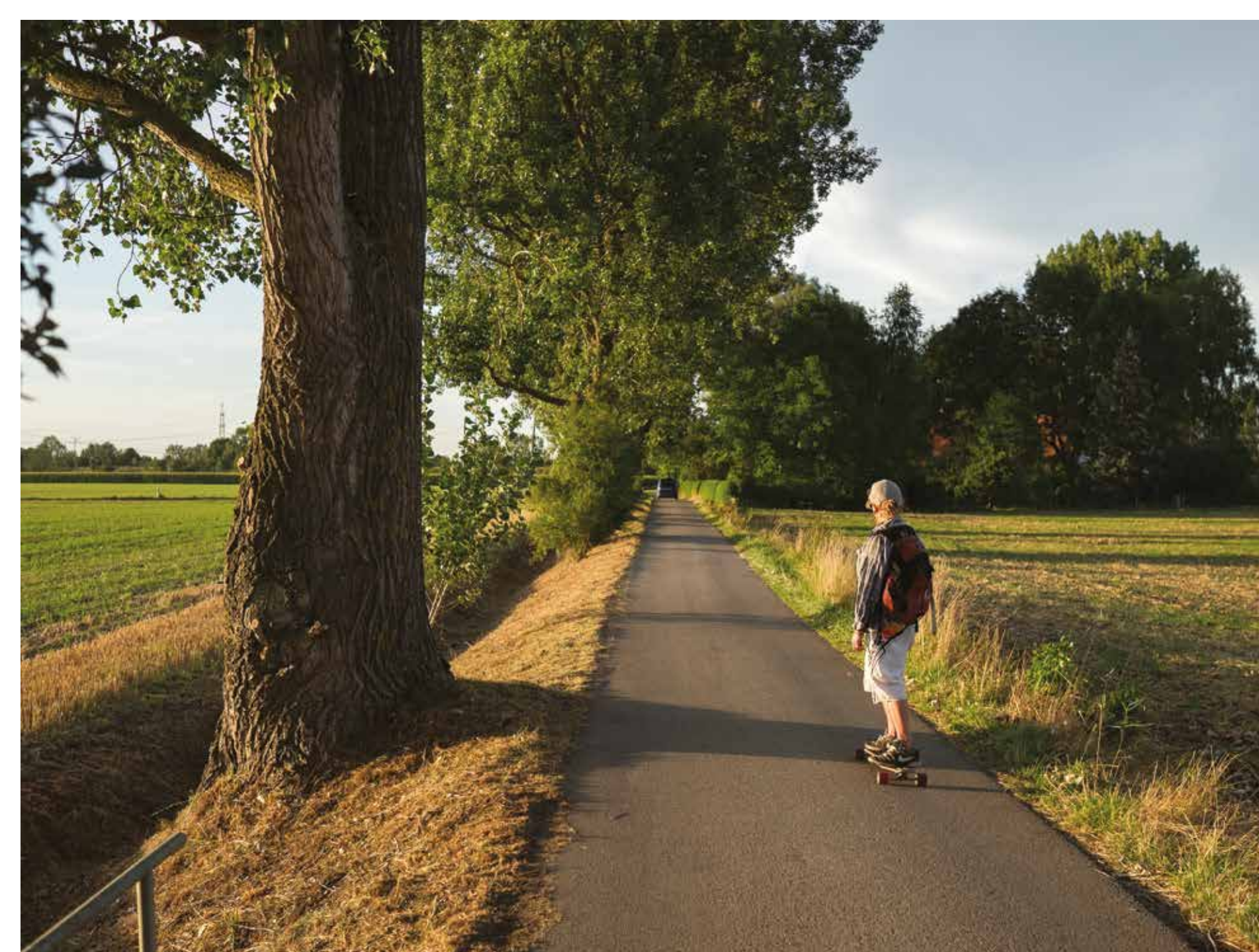
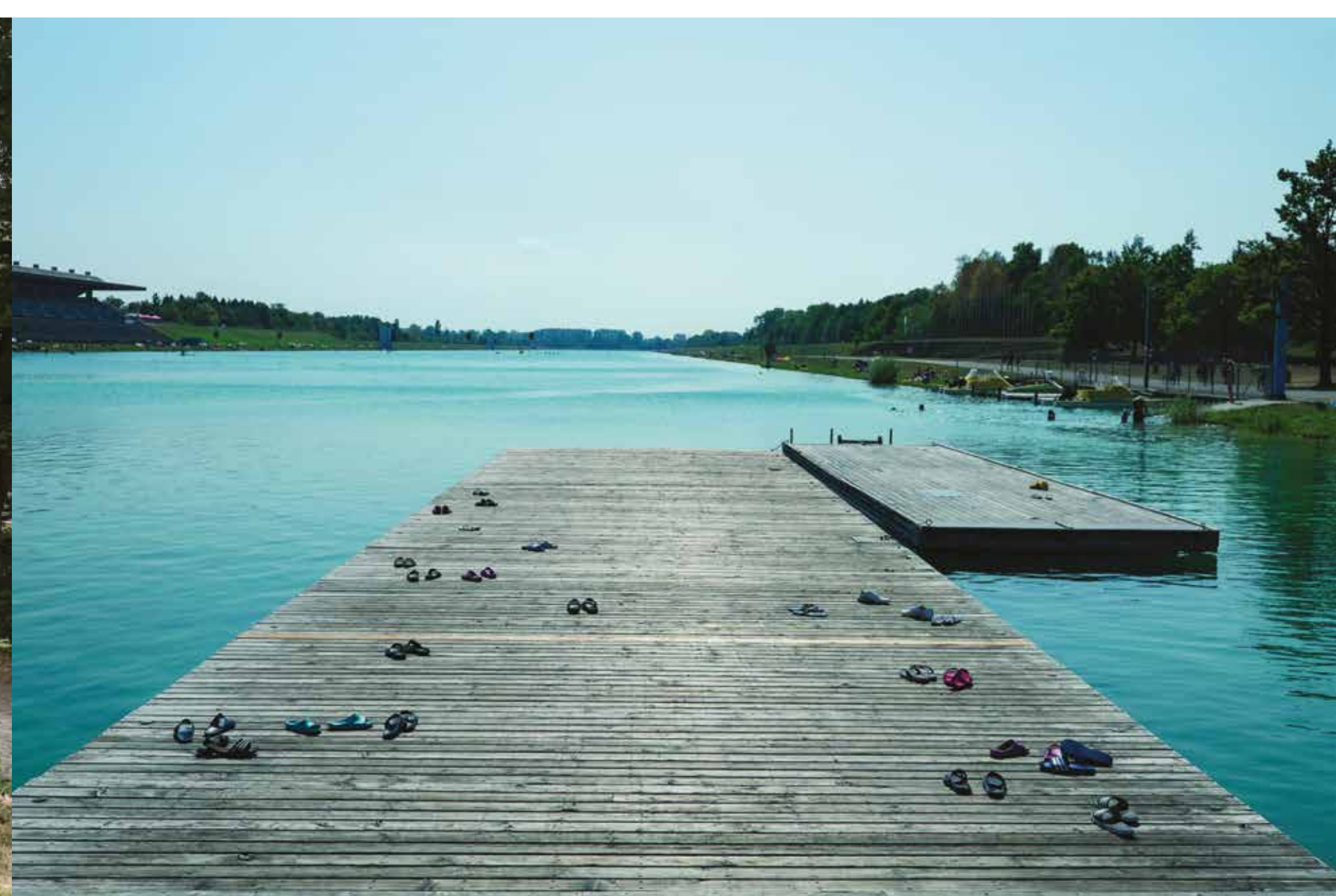
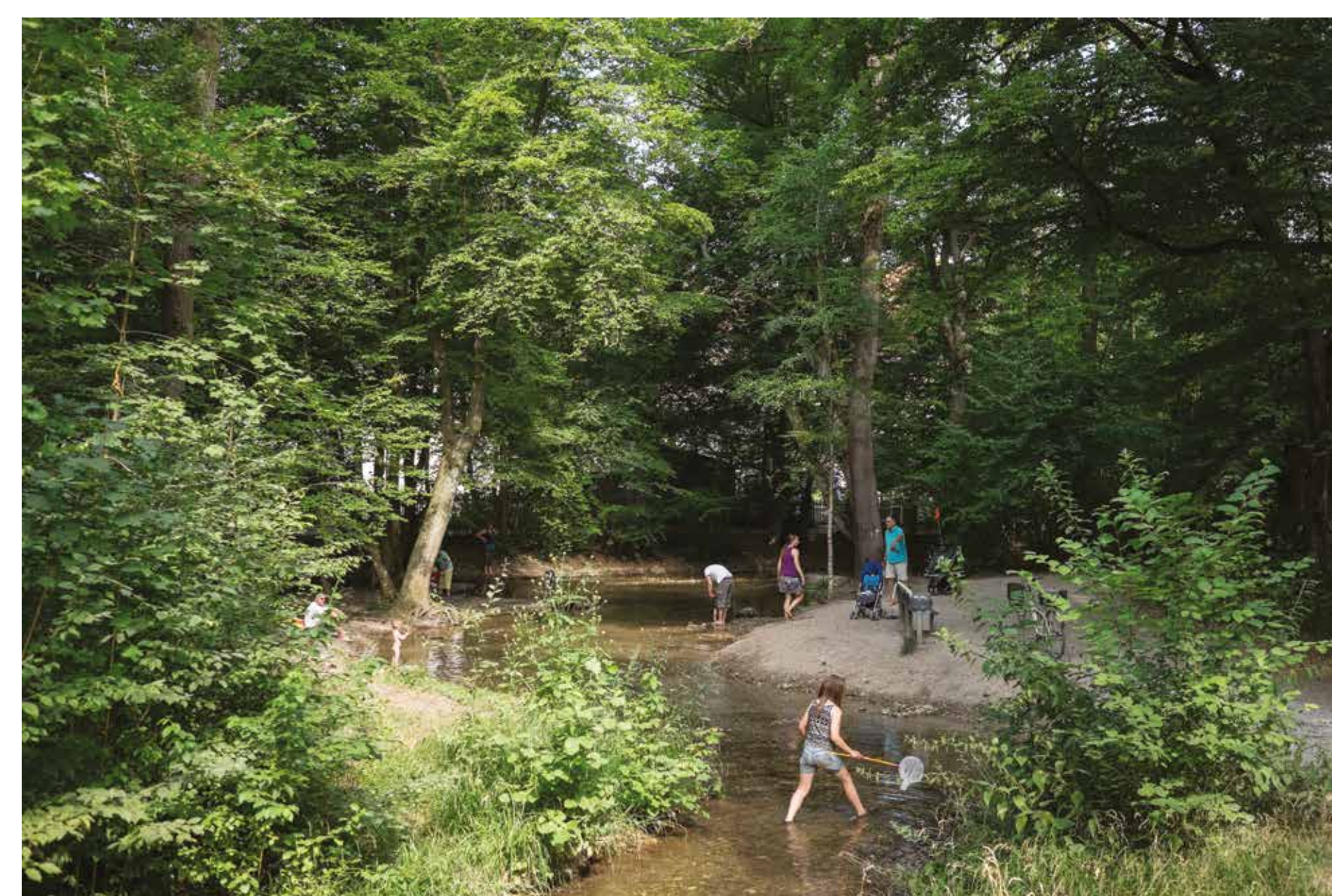
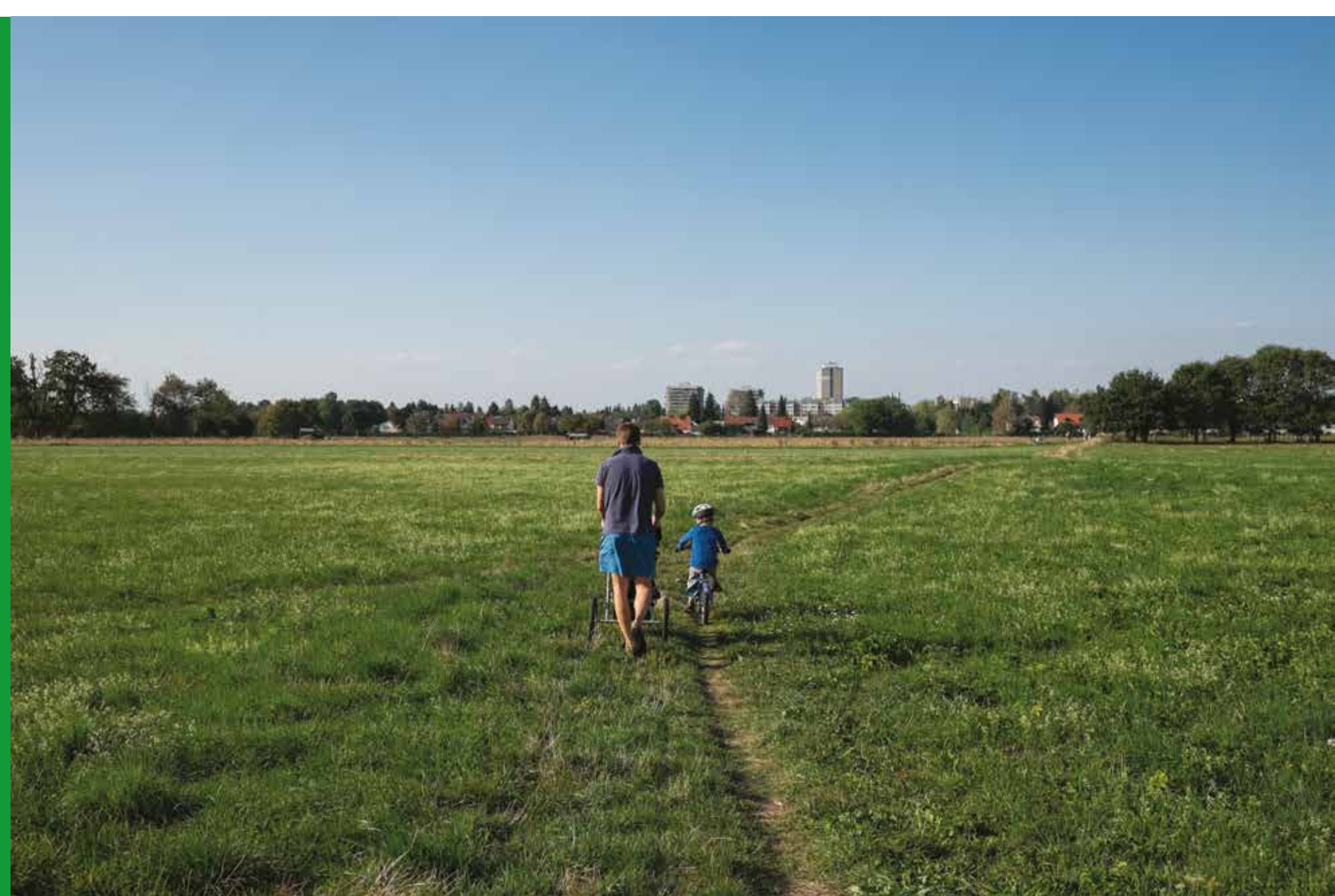
PAYSAGE

Freiraum 2030 (Open Spaces 2030)

Slowing down the pace of life, consolidation and transformation are the three central themes under which projects and strategies for the development of different open spaces in Munich will be discussed.

Slowing down the pace of life

Continuity, a peaceful environment and experiencing nature spaces for "slowing down" are becoming ever more important within a city where the pace of new developments is breathtaking. They stand for continuity, a peaceful environment as well as the opportunity to enjoy nature.



Consolidation

Using existing structures, trying out new ideas

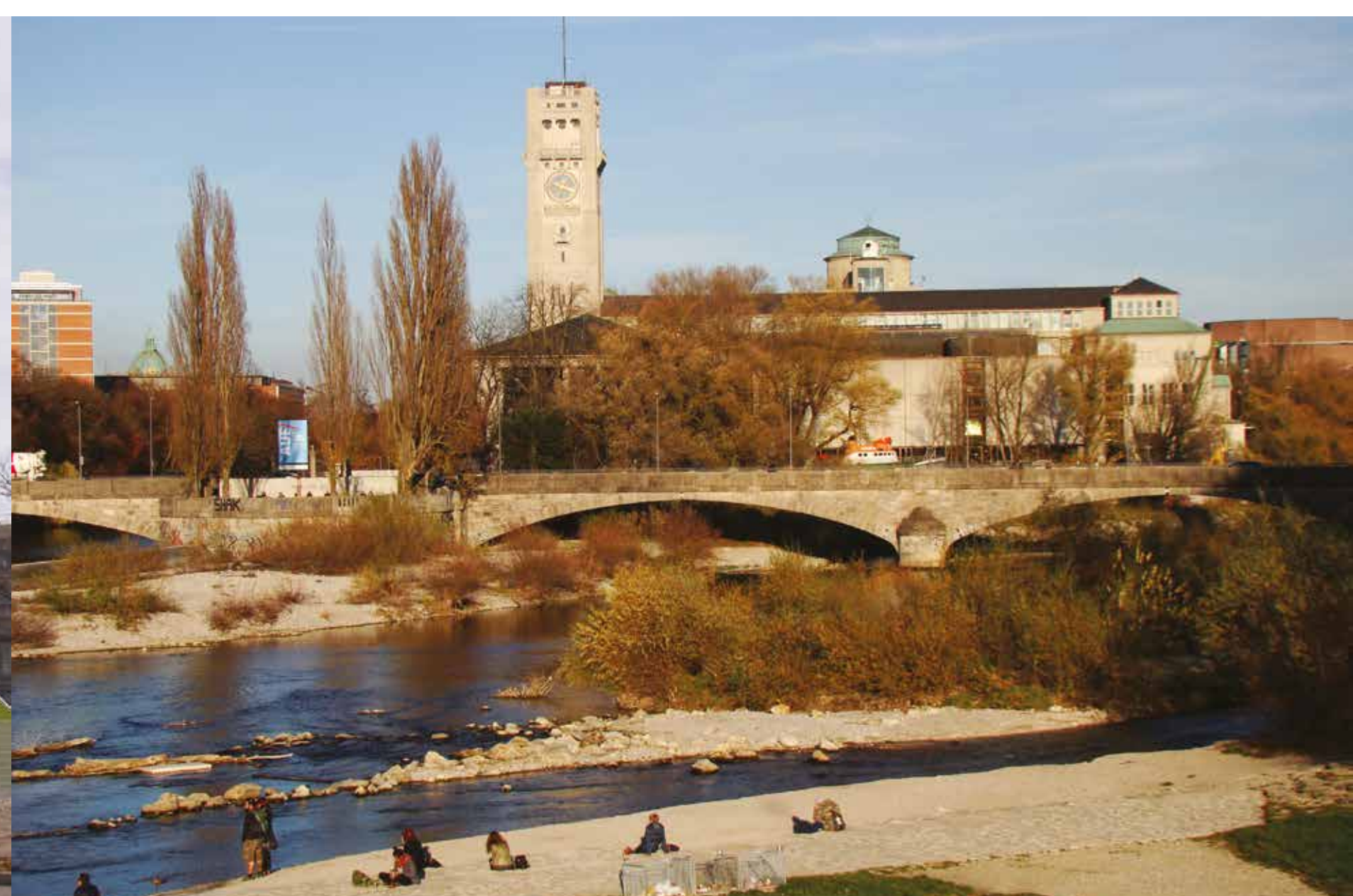
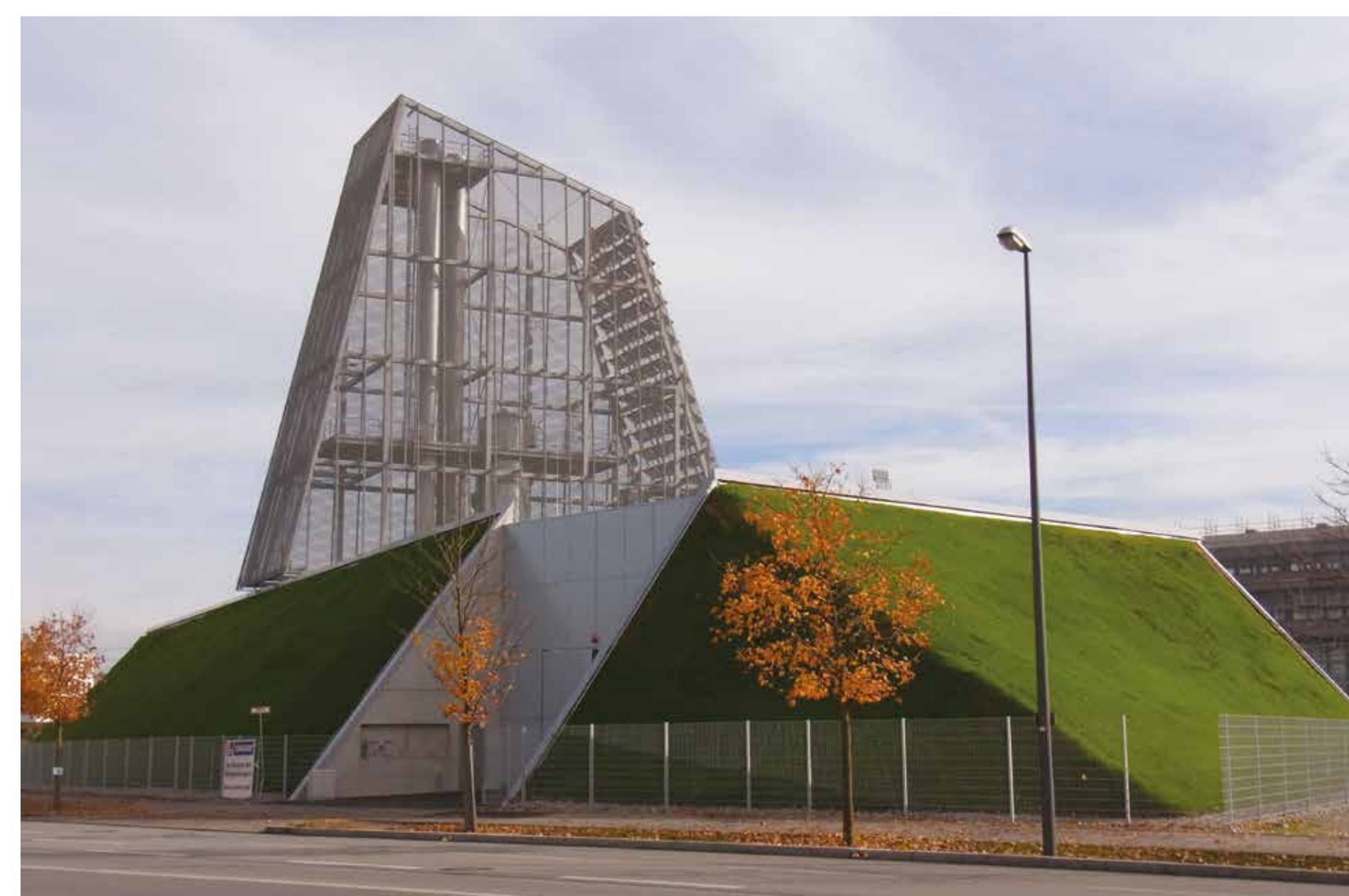
The existing open spaces are restructured and optimized in regard to their intensity of use, niches can be activated and uses stacked. In addition, undeveloped areas can be temporarily used as open space or can be designed to be utilizable.



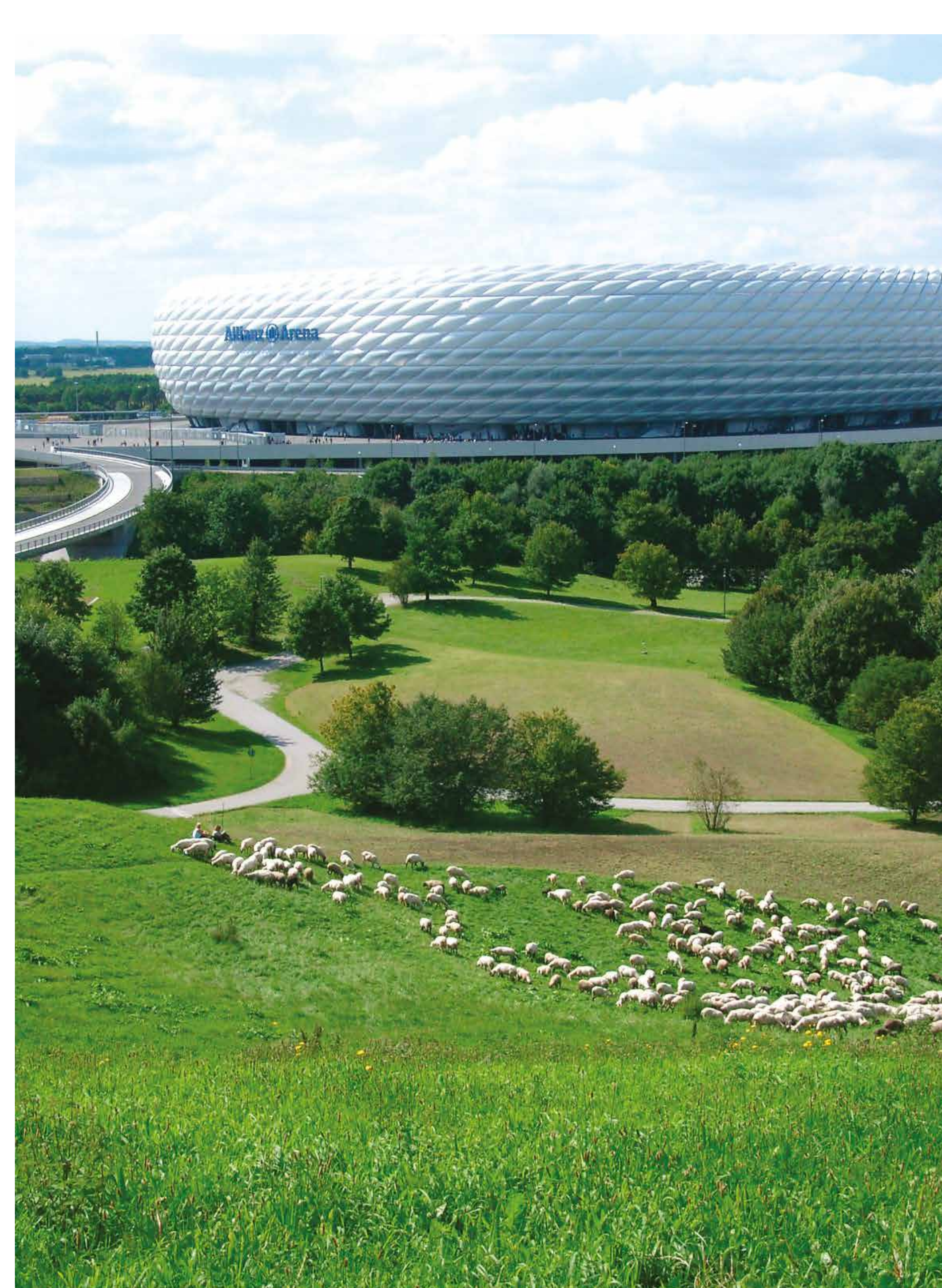
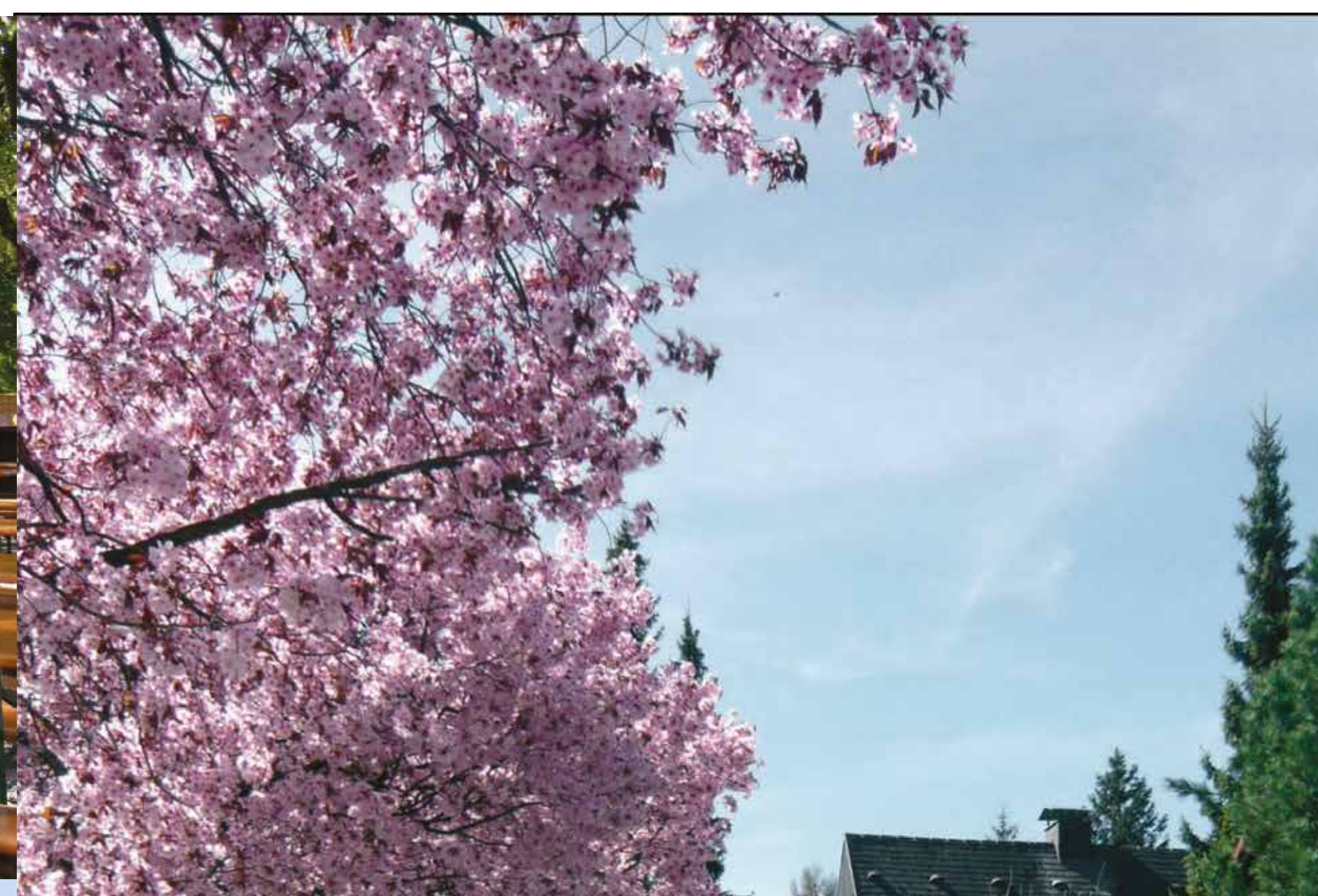
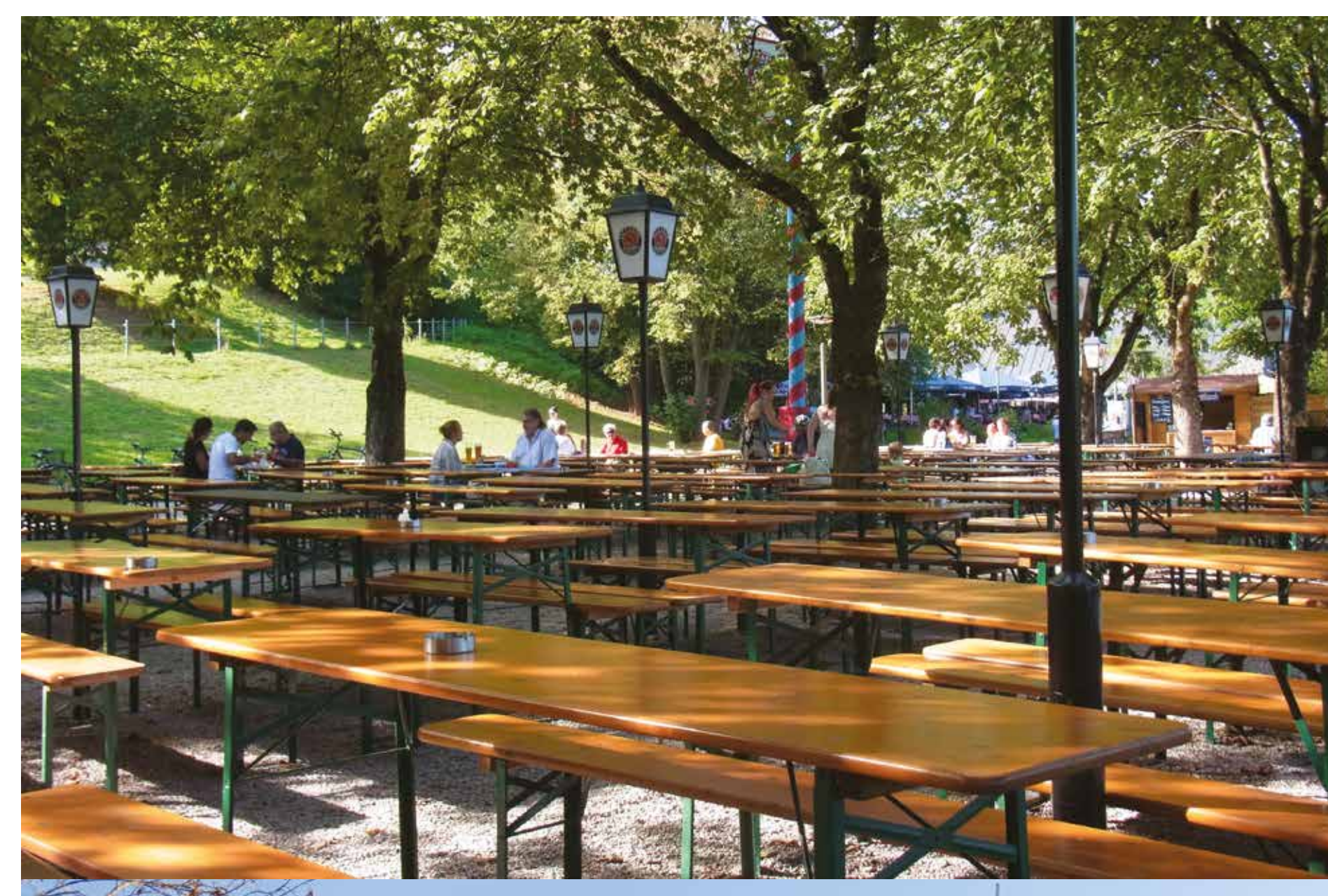
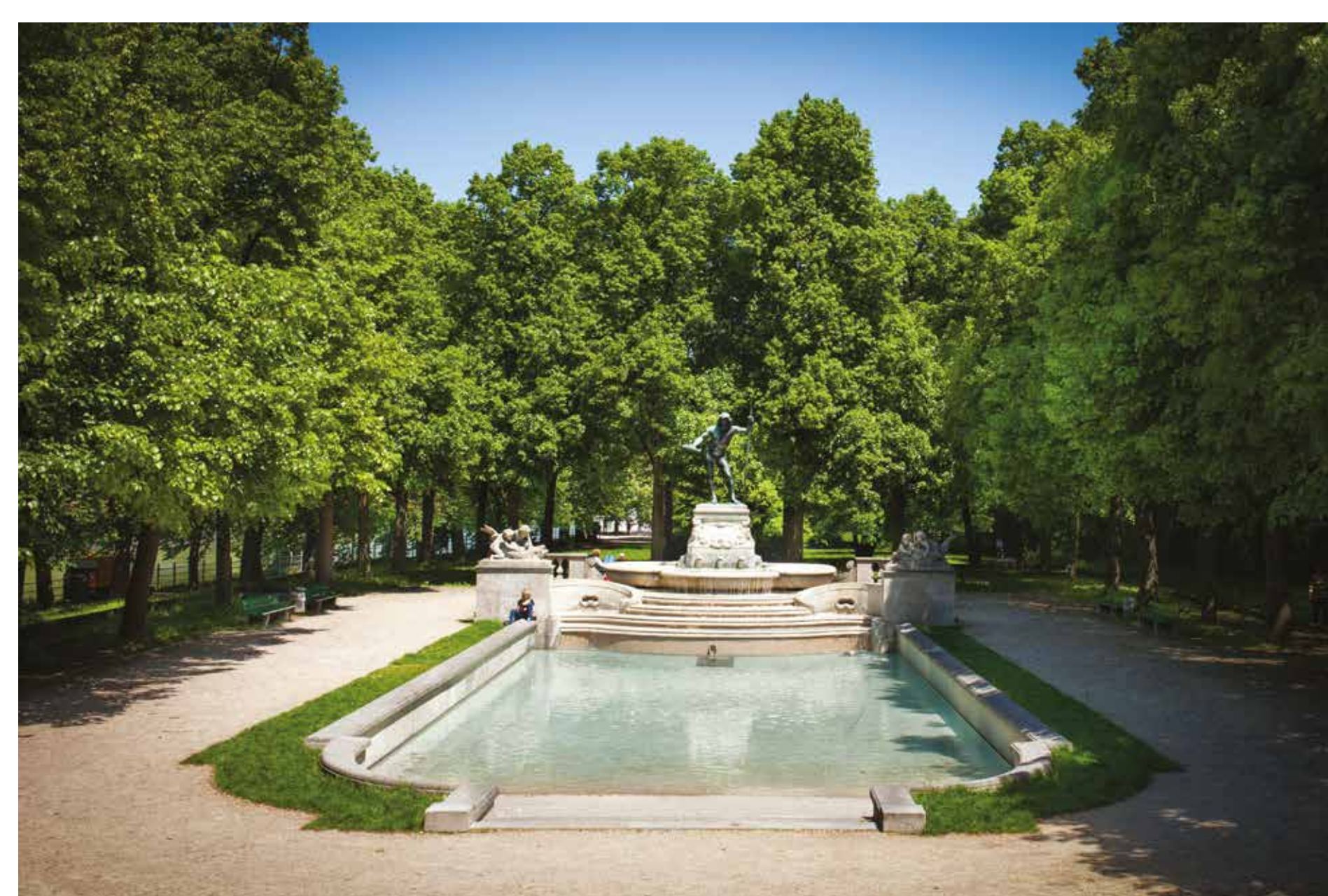
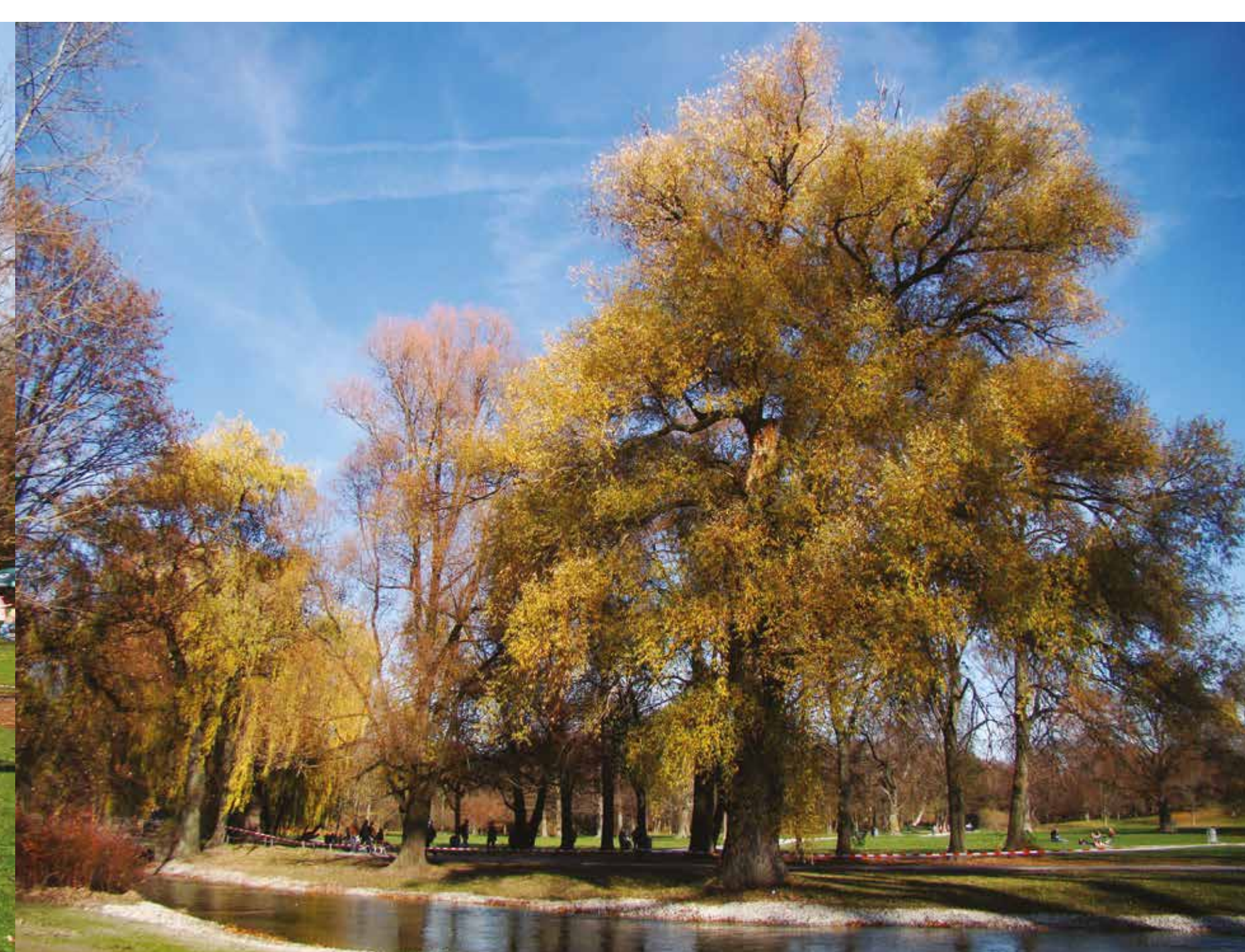
Transformation

The city as a system : Resources and recycling

The city is not only the place where energy is consumed, but also where energy in such forms as biomass can be produced. Also water and urban waste can be better used.



PATRIMOINE



«GRANDS PROJETS» VILLE

ÉVOLUTIONS URBAINES



Currently, a lot of housing is created by means of several major projects by the City of Munich for the enormous migration towards the city. Part of this development are for example the big urban expansions at the city periphery such as the Messes-tadt Riem, Freiham, the urban development project in the Northeast of Munich, but also the conversion of former military areas within the city center.

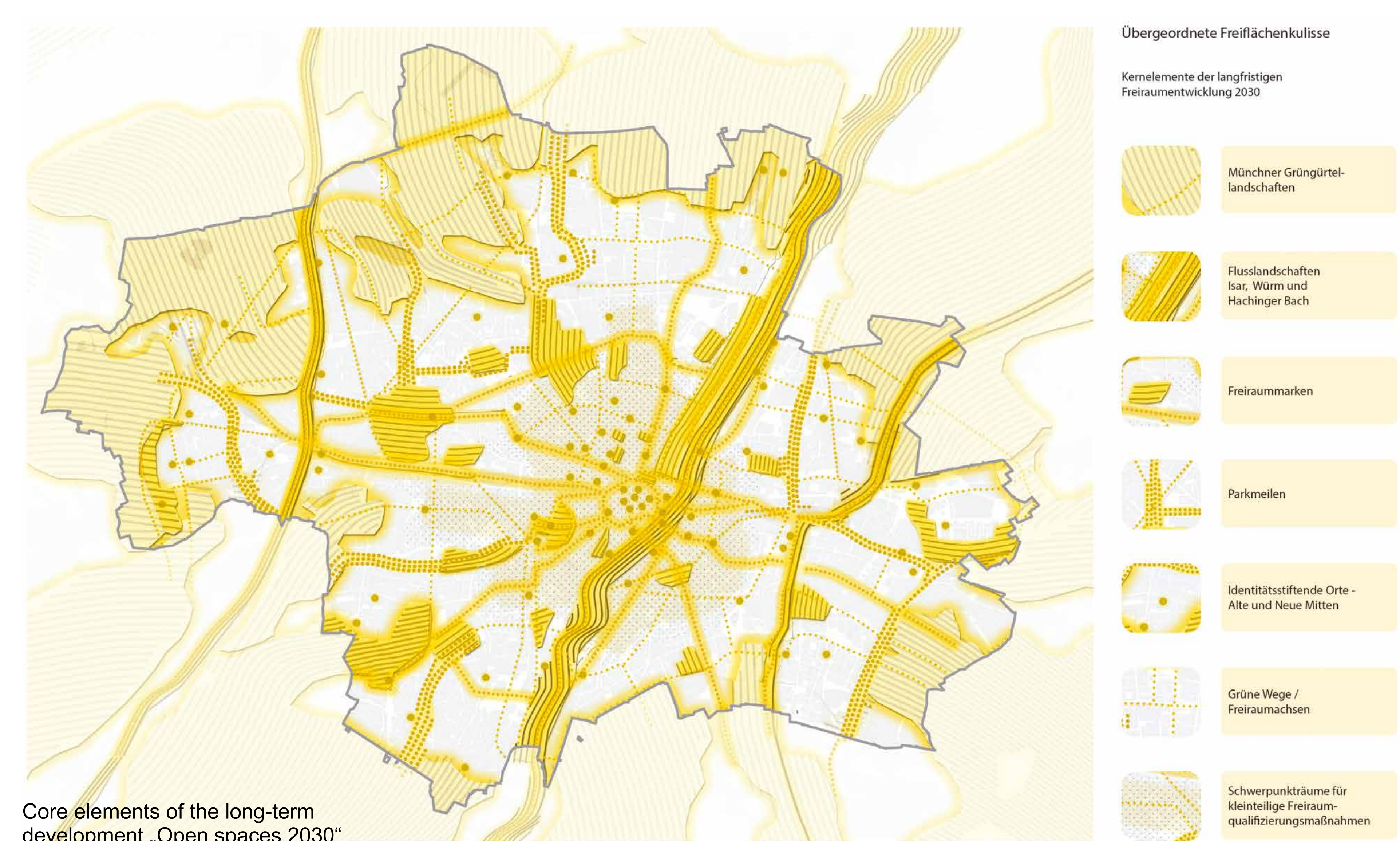
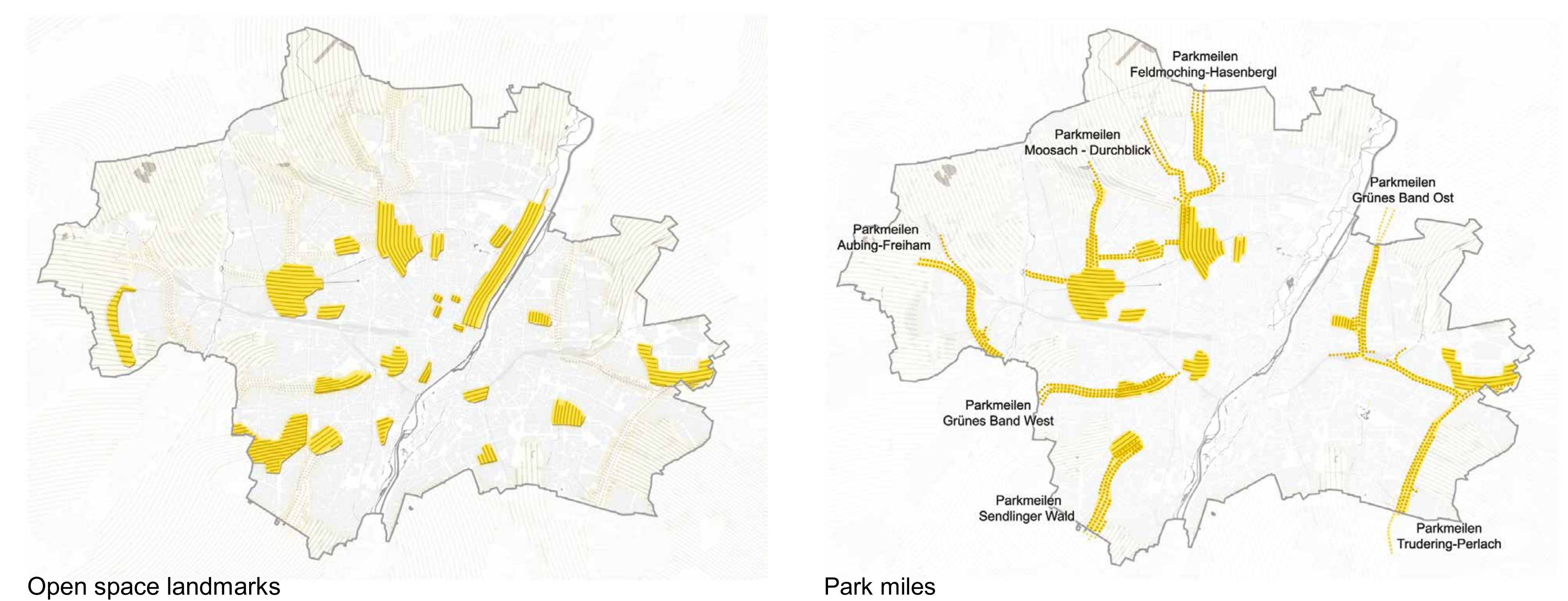
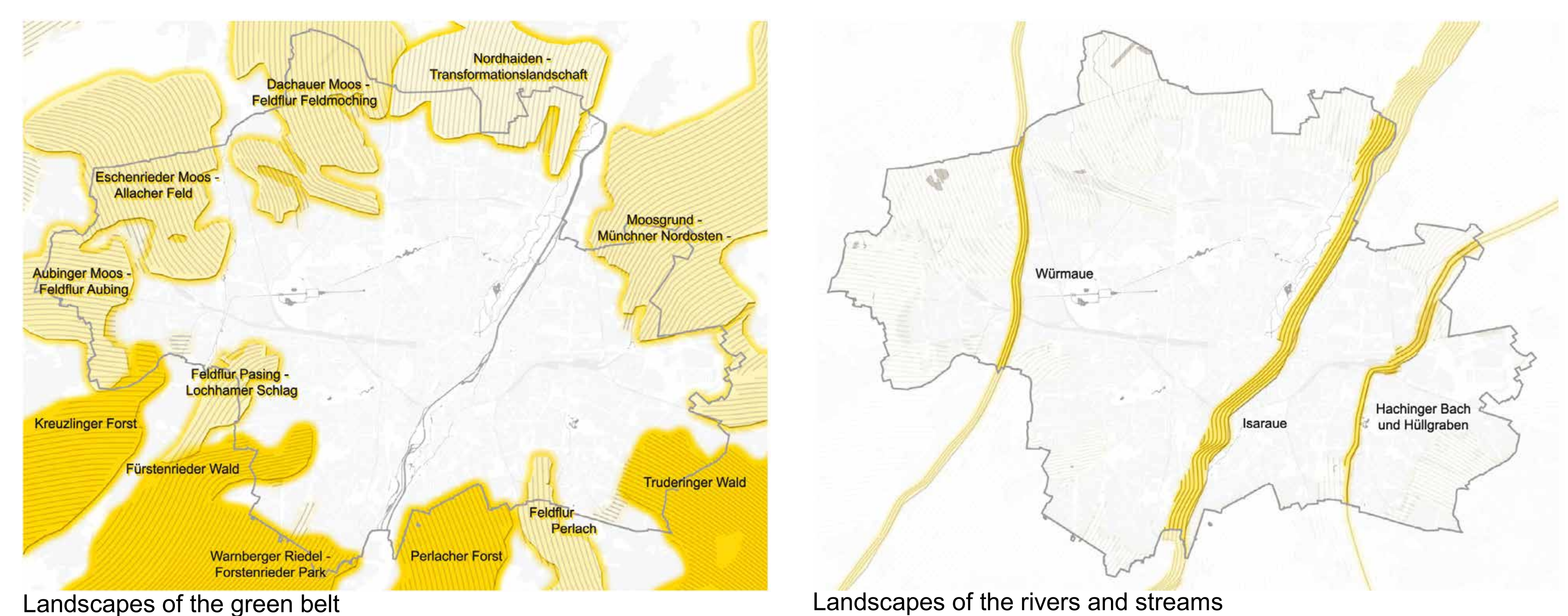
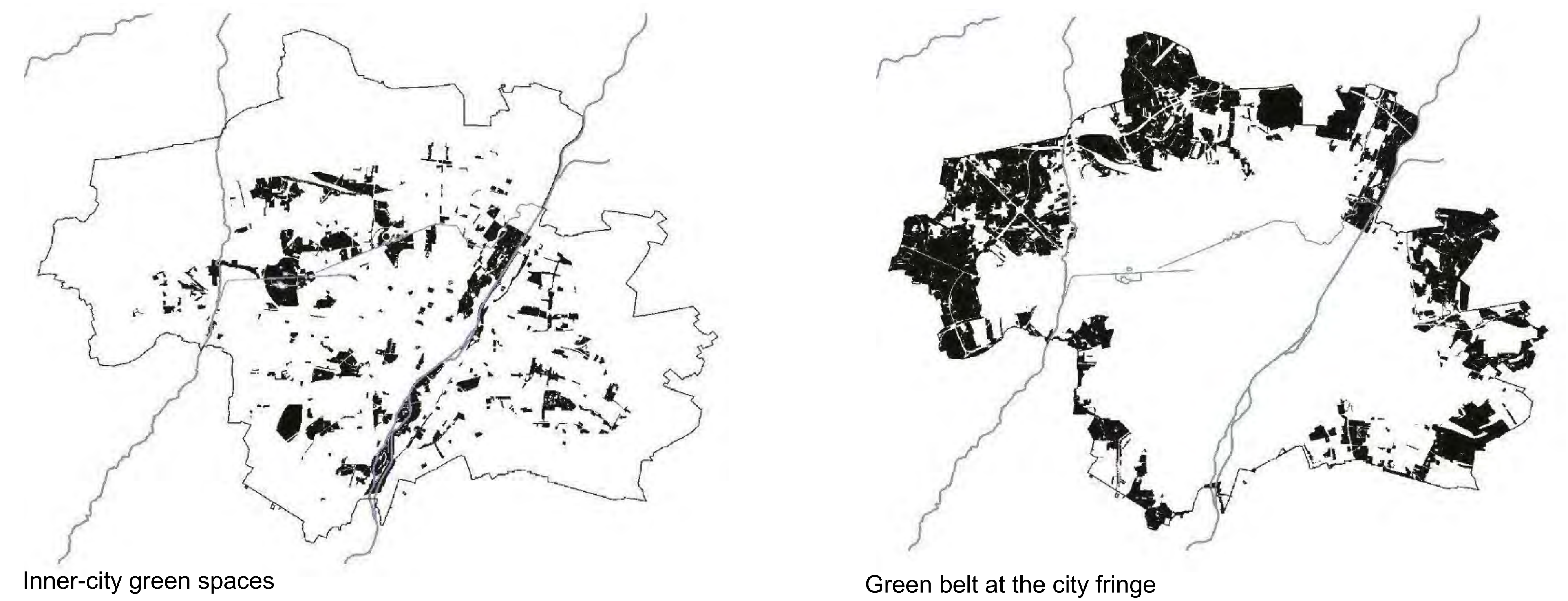
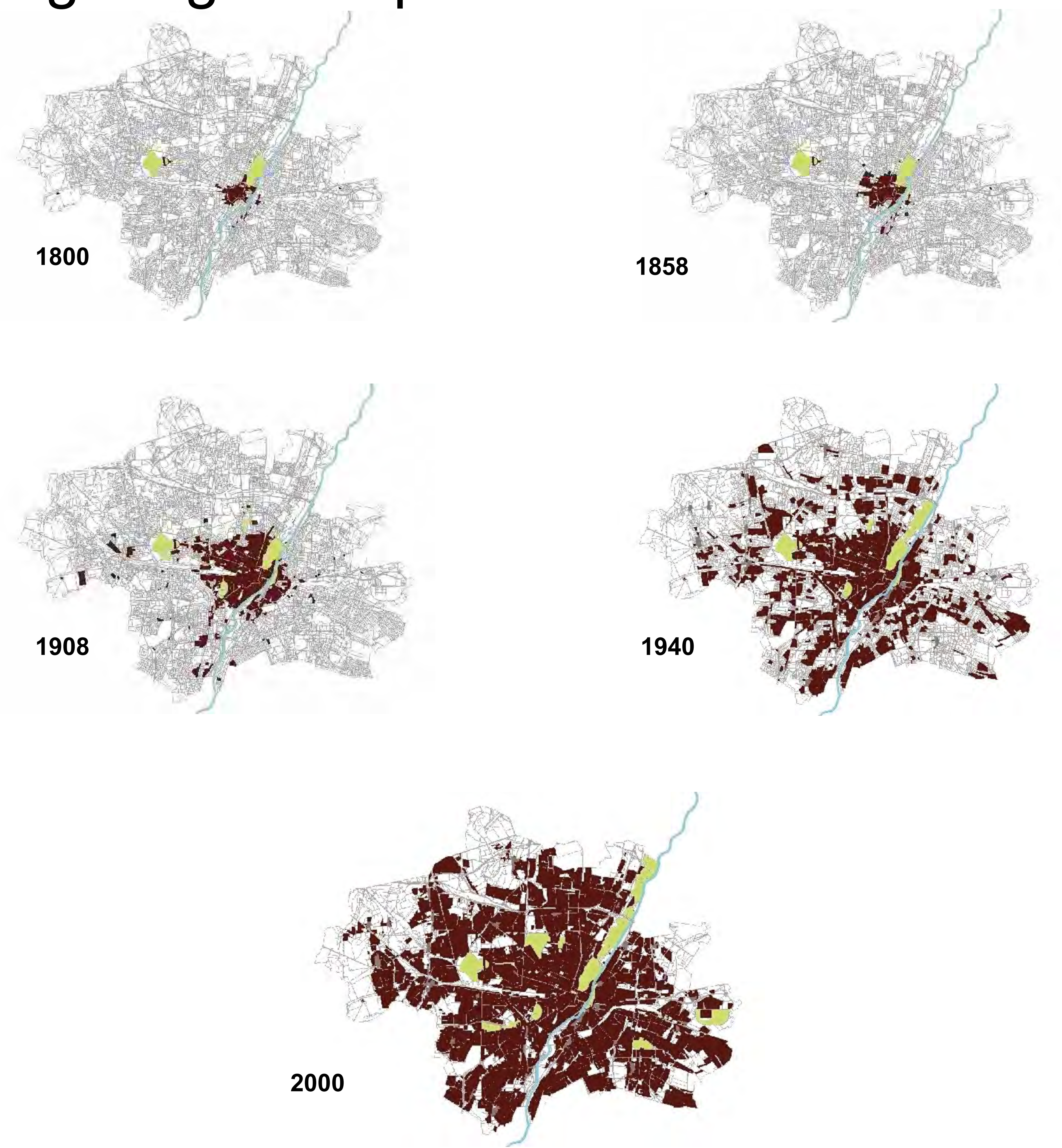
These big urban development projects go hand in hand with a quality-oriented and concise open space development. On the premises of the former airport in Riem, the third-largest park of the city was created with the Riem Park in the East.

The landscape park Freiham will be created in the West of the urban area in the years to come and will also be of citywide significance due to its size and location in the green belt at the Western periphery of Munich.

After the near to nature re-naturation of the Isar river in the Southern part of the city, the framework development planning regarding the Isar river in the city center will become the focus of planning in the city center in the years to come.



Figure ground plan



«GRANDS PROJETS» VILLE

ÉVOLUTIONS URBAINES

“Topographical Figures” of Munich

Developed: undeveloped space (in%) ⁰	58%: 42%
Undeveloped space: water-permeable: sealed areas (in%) ^D	68.6%: 31.4%
Number of trees	ca. 800,000 in public green areas with regard to <i>municipal</i> parks without the <i>state-run</i> gardens and parks such as the English Garden/Nymphenburg Park 110,000 trees along streets (year 2015)
Number of tree plantings per year	ca. 2,000 – 2,500 tree plantings per year large variation depending on new building projects
Percentage of recreational areas (sports facilities, green spaces and areas) ^D	15.5%
Development of recreational areas (among them green spaces and areas, playgrounds, sports facilities and allotment gardens) from 2001-2011 ^{DD}	+ 6,5%
Number of waterways and (rivers, canals, creeks)	18
Length of waterways	123.4 km
Number of lakes	18
Surface area of lakes	183.9 hectares
Number of gardeners	ca. 350, without apprentices Number of apprentices: 55
Water consumption for green space management	No figures/information available

Source:
 *City of Munich, Department of Communal Services, Geo Data Service Munich
 ** Munich Statistics, 1st Quarterly Bulletin, Year 2011

