

# What room for **nature** in the city?

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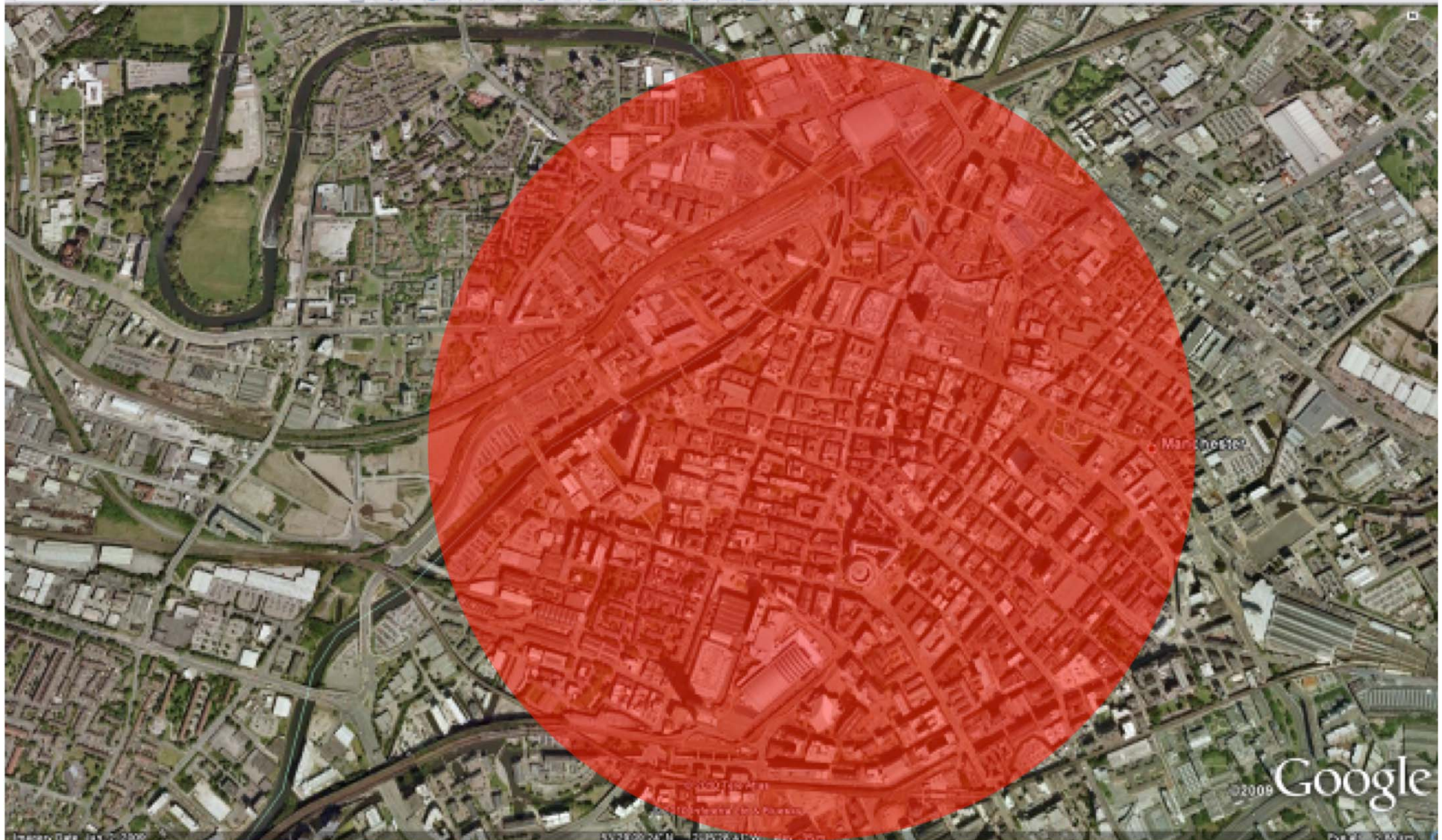
# Why am I here?

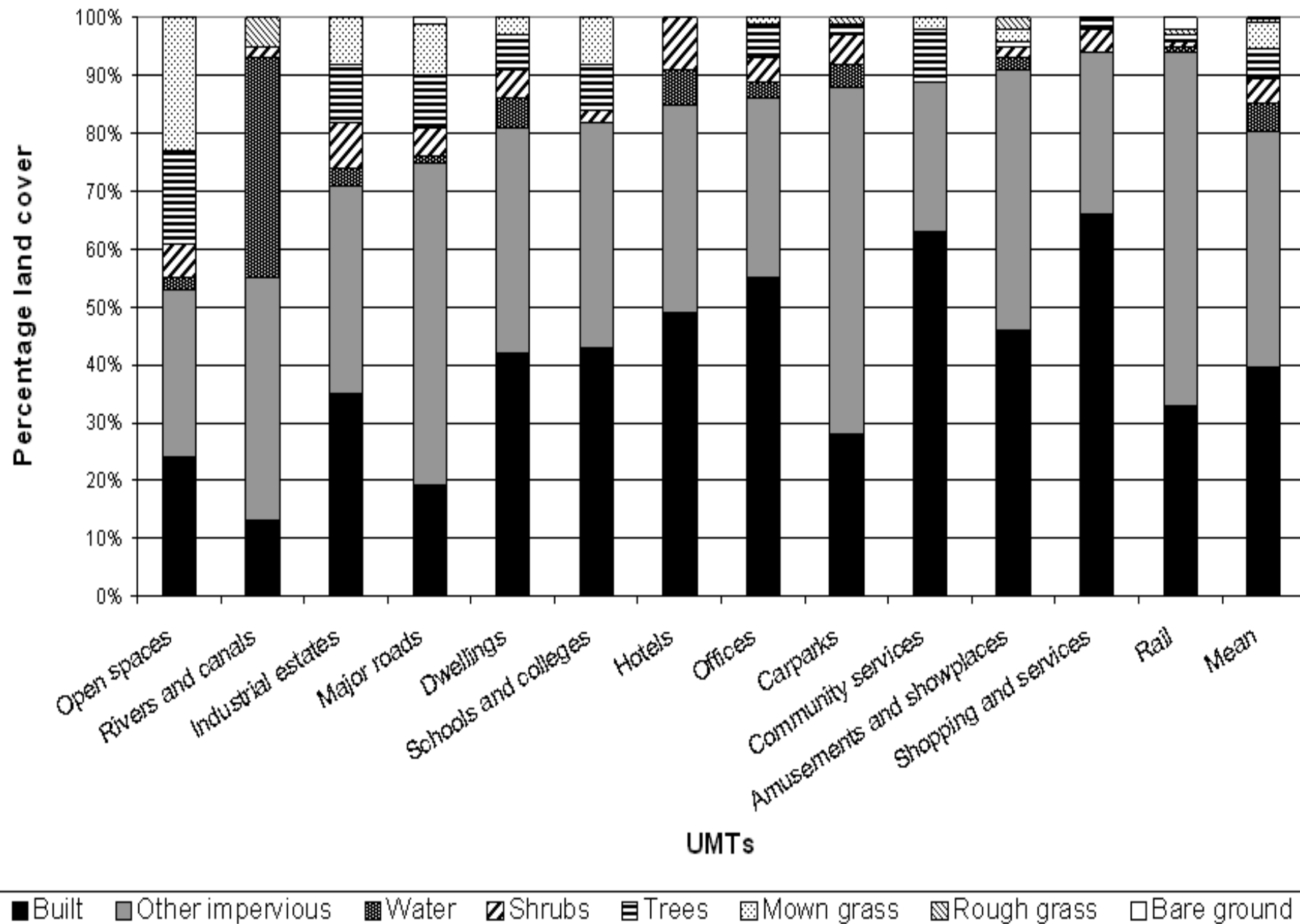
- to present your scientific point of view with a particular emphasis on **interdisciplinary issues** concerning **nature** in the city.

# Lyon



# Manchester and Salford





**Figure 1: Surface cover within each UMT**

# Nature

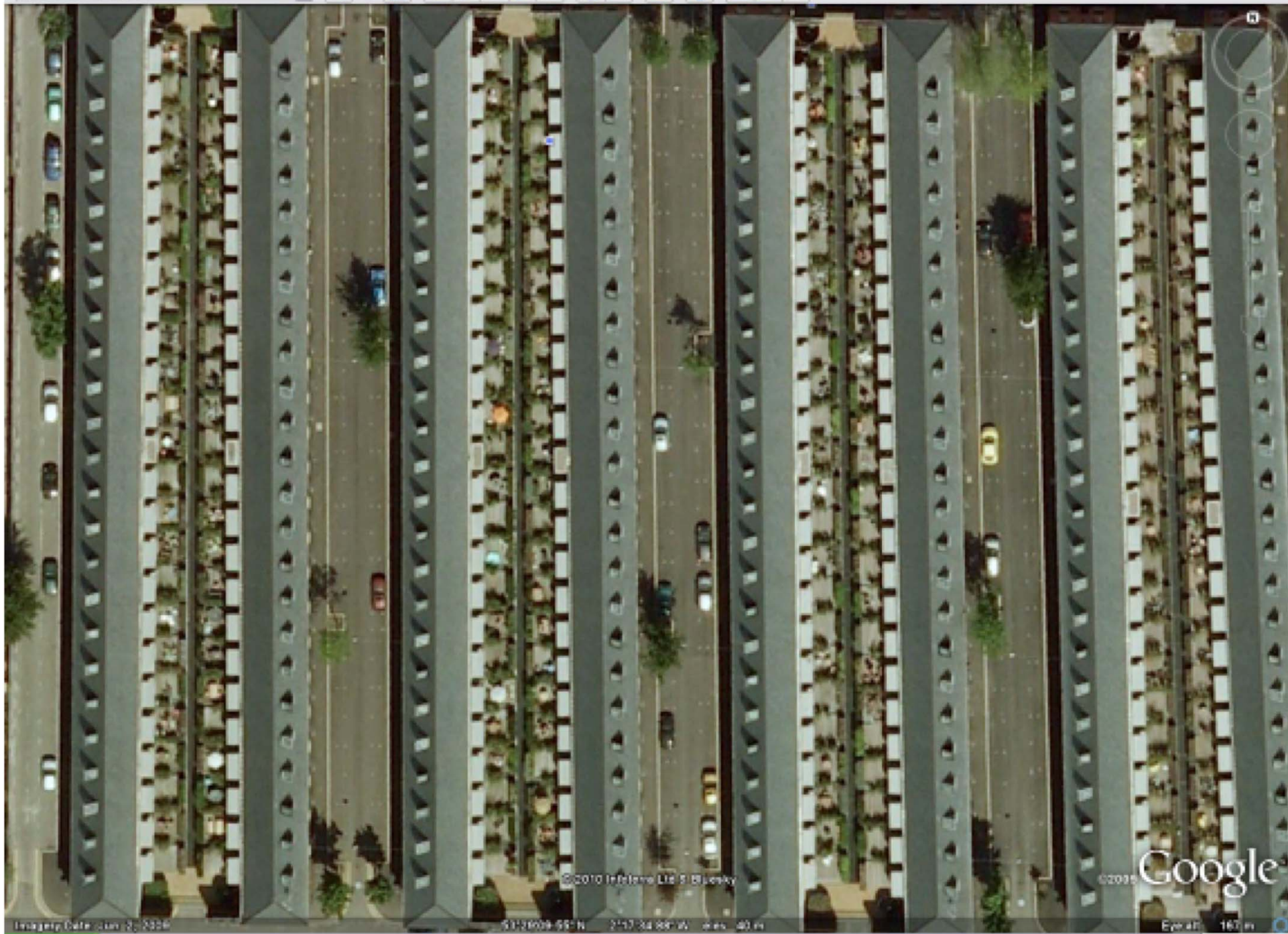
- Everything apart for the artificial - artefacts of human manipulation (art, cities, dioxin) are not considered part of nature *per se*;
- Everything apart from the supernatural, including the human and all its manifestations – art, culture, civilisation and the products of human manipulation.

# Culture

- The arts and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively.
- The **customs, ideas and social behaviour** of a particular group of people.



*There are two things in life one should never do; one is incest, the other is Morris Dancing (allegedly said by Sir Thomas Beecham)*



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# Selection of photos of alley gating



<http://www.seedleytrust.co.uk/musteri/alley-gating-scheme.html>

# Alley Gating Scheme

## Seedley and Langworthy Trust

- Alley gating is a **crime reduction** scheme which is being piloted in the Seedley and Langworthy area. Alley gating restricts access to the back of houses by allowing access only to residents in order to **prevent crime** and to **create a communal area** for those who live in terraced properties whilst **creating a safe play area** for their children.

# The benefits of the scheme:

- Reducing domestic burglary, fear of crime, vandalism, graffiti, fly tipping and arson and anti social behaviour.
- Improving community spirit, desirability and value of properties in run down areas.
- Improving the health and well being of residents through reducing stress and anxiety.
- Creating safer play areas for children and communal space for residents to get to know their neighbours.
- Reducing the cost of home insurance as a result of the increased general security in the area.
- Creating a safer and cleaner environment where people choose to live.

# Green Infrastructure



Salford Quays, Salford. Good planning ensures space to deliver a wide range of the benefits of green infrastructure alongside space for business. Picture by Martin Moss.

# Green Infrastructure?

- The quality and accessibility of the natural environment which surrounds us is fundamental to the quality of life and economic productivity of a region. The diverse network of components which make up the Green Infrastructure (such as open spaces, woodlands, street trees, lakes, hedges, village greens, gardens and parks) are multi-functional, providing benefits for people and communities, the environment, wildlife and the economy.

# What are the benefits of Green Infrastructure?

- Improve health and mental well-being and general quality of life;
- Promote a sense of community and reduce fear of crime and anti-social behaviour
- Provide opportunities for exercise, sport, active recreation and relaxation
- Provide community resources for learning and training as well as opportunities for community involvement
- Help establish a local identity or sense of place

# What are the benefits of Green Infrastructure? (cont)

- Improve environmental quality, better air and water quality, local climate control, and noise reduction
- Help to contribute to a sustainable drainage and flood mitigation
- Help maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity
- Improve and sustain land values and provide enhanced environmental surroundings to assist business and inward investment



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Video available at:  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?  
v=Vct4yvXgLWE&feature=related](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vct4yvXgLWE&feature=related)