



European Association  
Periurban Parks

**EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN AND PERIURBAN  
NATURAL AND RURAL SPACES**





# What is FEDENATUR?



1983 – Barcelona- Symposium on large parks in metropolitan areas

1995 –Barcelona - II symposium on natural areas in conurbation and on city outskirts



**1997 (december)**



European Association  
Periurban Parks



# Who is FEDENATUR?

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1997



2000

2001



MÉTROPOLISATION  
INTERREG IIC



CENSUS, TYPOLOGY and ROLE of  
the peri-urban natural spaces in  
the planning and the policies of  
the metropolitan areas.

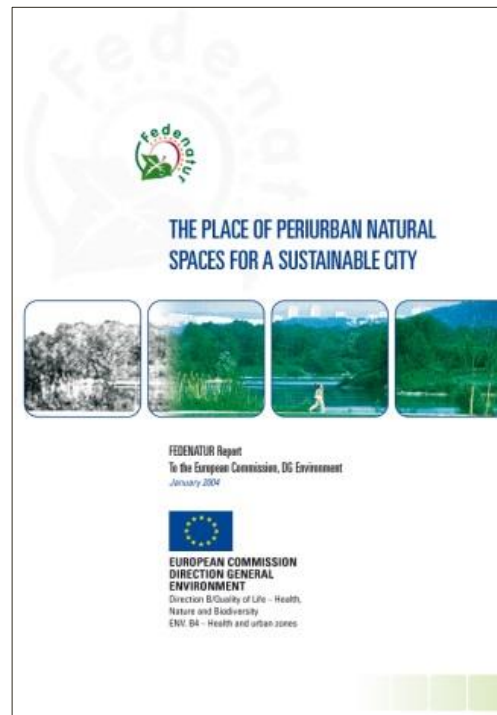


2002



2005

INTERREG IIIB



# FEDENATUR grows...

2005







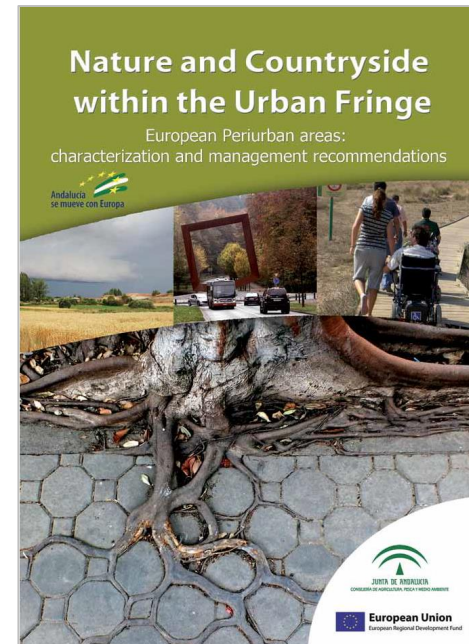
**improving**  
environmental  
conditions in  
**suburban areas**

**INTERREG IVC**



Interregional exchange of experiences to  
improve policies on management of natural  
suburban areas.

14 partners  
Municipality of Praha - Troja



# FEDENATUR expands...

2012







# EUROPARC

F E D E R A T I O N

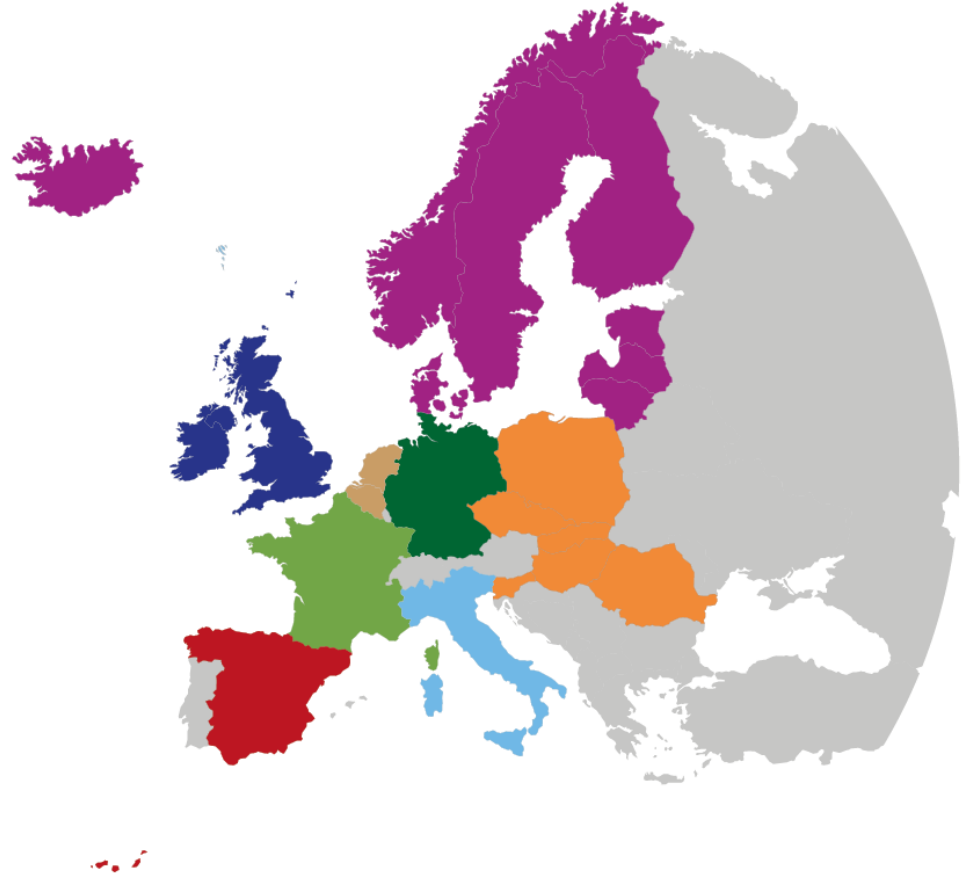


The EUROPARC Federation's members are organisations  
(protected areas authorities, regional and national governmental bodies, NGOs)  
from 36 countries, **that work for the benefit of our nature.**

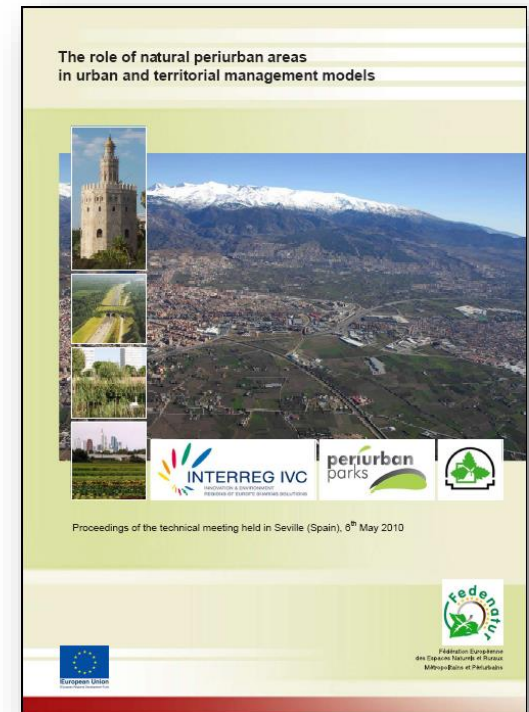


# EUROPARC SECTIONS

- Nordic-Baltic
- Atlantic Isles
- Central and Eastern Europe
- Low Countries
- Germany
- France
- Italy
- Spain



# Technical meetings – Study visits - European projects- Communication

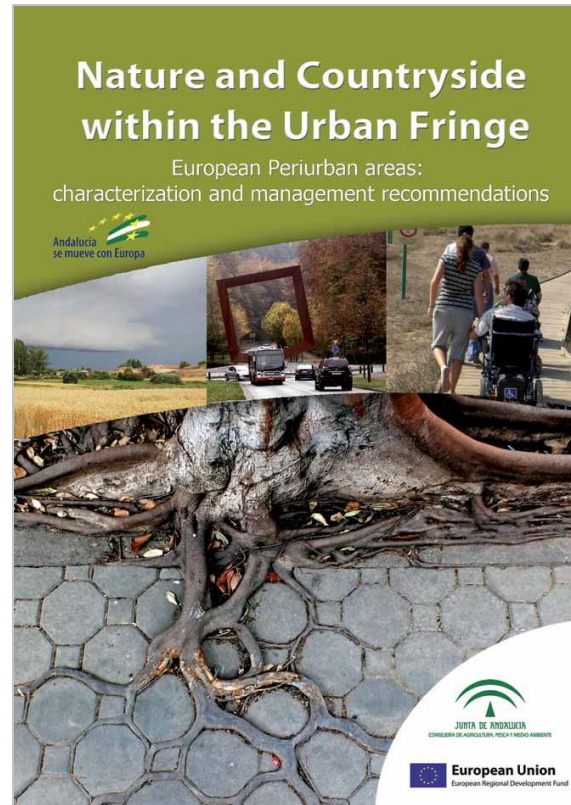
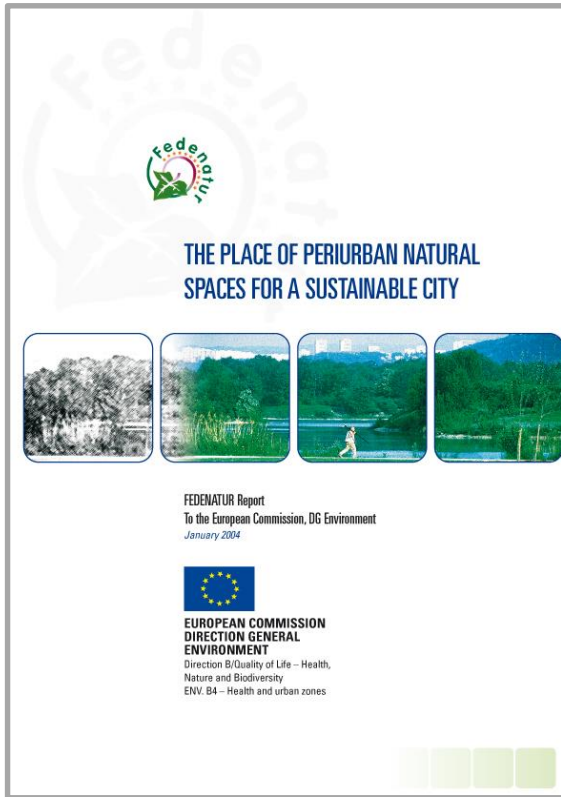


‘Learning by sharing’





# Commissioned studies – Surveys



# Policy & lobby actions



...together with two EU networks focused on periurban areas have, experience, drawn some common conclusions. These are presented to local, regional, national and European authorities.

Environmental Conditions in Suburban Areas  
between periurban site managers on a European scale  
awareness and understanding of Europe's complex and crowded  
as well as their potential.

- Improve socio-economic conditions in often degraded suburban areas of European cities and contain urban sprawl
- Promote societal well-being, especially in an urban context, where environmental conditions tend to correlate directly to public health
- Reduce environmental risks, including floods and the impact of the urban heat island effect, being made worse by climate change
- Enhance biodiversity, often strongly reduced in urban and peri-urban areas
- Offer free recreational alternatives for leisure and new job opportunities in the current difficult economic context

#### Considering that:

Natural and rural spaces located in peri-urban areas, with the right support and management, can fulfil the above mentioned objectives as they are essential elements of LANDSCAPE and GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE.

#### And that:

they can provide basic services for the city and its residents', such as:

- regulatory services (carbon sequestration, mitigating urban heat island effect, cleaner air, storing food water and flood risk prevention),
- health and well-being services (cleaner air, space for practicing open air sports on a daily basis, quiet spaces for relaxation)
- nature and biodiversity services (habitats for fauna and flora, cultivation and breeding of local and traditional species)
- provision of goods and services (direct food and fibre production, agriculture, community food production, soil development for necessary urban functions, drinking water protection and provision),
- cultural services (cultural heritage protection and promotion, leisure activities, enhanced awareness about local history and nature, tourism,...)
- socio-economic services (enhancement of identity and sense of belonging, agriculture, local food markets, forestry, sports, restaurants and activities related to ecotourism)
- as well as offering an attractive recreational place for city dwellers and contributing to a positive and vibrant global image of the settlement context.



[www.periurbanparks.eu](http://www.periurbanparks.eu)

## IUCN Recommendation 4128 - EN Setting up networks of protected urban and periurban natural areas

### 4.128 Setting up networks of protected urban and periurban natural areas

CONSIDERING that over half the world's population lives in urban areas, and that it is predicted that by 2050 over 70% of the world's population will be concentrated in cities;

NOTING that, over the last few decades, uncontrolled urban sprawl has developed around cities, which has led to the phenomenon known as metropolitanization; that this has caused a loss of the land's functionality with regard to the environment, social issues, agriculture, fauna, flora, landscapes, etc; and that this in turn has affected the city inhabitants' quality of life and biodiversity in general;

ALSO NOTING that, despite this urban growth, there are still natural urban and periurban areas that contain a considerable level of biodiversity and others that have the potential for ecological restoration and the recovery of nature;

BEARING IN MIND that some metropolises have already undertaken active policies to conserve and enhance the natural areas in their territories, which are located on the outskirts of cities, because they play an important role in improving the inhabitants' quality of life and in biodiversity conservation (e.g. activities of the European Federation of Metropolitan and Periurban Natural and Rural Areas - Federatur, Local Governments for Sustainability - ICLEI, RED, Aro Latino, World Association of the Major Metropolises - Metropolis, etc.);

RECALLING that the inhabitants of cities have the right to enjoy the environmental, social, and economic benefits provided by natural areas located on the outskirts of cities, (e.g. biodiversity, clean air, climate stabilization, pollution sink, social integration and integration of vulnerable groups, decrease in violence, access to leisure, sports, health, environmental education, drinking water, landscape, community-supported agriculture), as well as the protection these areas provide against environmental risks (e.g. floods, landslides, building collapse), as reaffirmed in the 2004 Federatur report to the European Commission: *The Place of Periurban Natural Areas for a Sustainable City*;

HIGHLIGHTING the important benefits that metropolitan natural parks provide for the physical and mental health of society;

CONSIDERING that there is currently a legislative vacuum with regard to the creation, protection, management and running of these areas; and

RECALLING the work carried out by IUCN, its members and Commissions, in accordance with Recommendation V.14 *Cities and Protected Areas* of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Dubai, 2003) and Resolution 3.063 *Cities and Conservation* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok 2004);

#### The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:

URGENTLY REQUESTS the relevant administrations at all levels (municipal, supra-municipal, regional, national and supra-national) to:

- integrate, enhance and conserve natural, agricultural and forestry areas, as part of the urban infrastructure, giving them the same importance as other infrastructures, and no longer to consider them merely as empty spaces or areas set aside for urbanization;
- include these areas in public land-use policies, as a tool for containing urban sprawl, setting up systems of periurban green areas (ecological belts, corridors or rings) around and inside cities;
- consider that these natural, agricultural and forestry areas help create a social, environmental, economic and cultural identity for the city;



# FEDENATUR / EUROPARC role

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- 1 Promote **Periurban Parks** in Europe    '**Cities need Periurban Parks to be liveable**'
- 2 Favour **technical exchanges, learning experiences** and **cooperation** through  
**international projects**    '**Learning by sharing**'
- 3 Influence **policy** at EU Level





Děkuji!

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**EUROPARC**  
F E D E R A T I O N



European Association  
Periurban Parks

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