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Abstract:

Greenway planning has steadily grown in popularity in the planning and design professions as an efficient and socially desirable approach to open space planning. The purpose of this presentation is to present an theoretical introduction to greenway planning that accounts for regional biodiversity and scales of greenways .Also , explaining the definition , types and the main functions of it .

Keywords: Greenways ; Liner space ; Networks; Scales ; Multi_functionality element.

: Presentation Outlines





2 Greenways types .



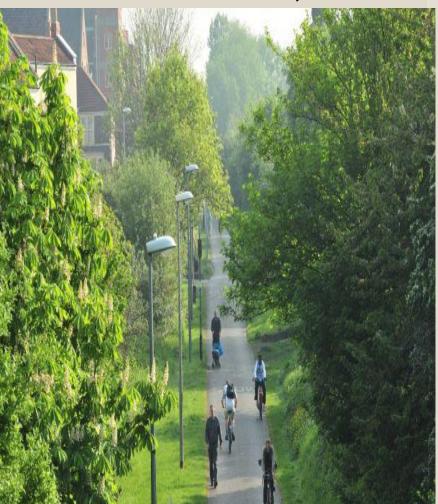
3 Greenways scales .

4 **Greenways The functions and benefits.**

Greenways Definition

A <u>Greenway</u> is:

- a Linear open space established along a natural or man-made corridor ,like riverfronts and stream valleys or along any man-made utility like canals , streets and railways .
- a system of linear parks linking open and green spaces and providing development into urban scape, also a family friendly multi use paths for the public's enjoyment.
- a designed and managed space networks which are compatible with the concepts of sustainable space use.



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Greenways types

1. <u>Urban Riverside (or other water body):</u>

Source :(Ahern, 1995) (Fabos, 1995).

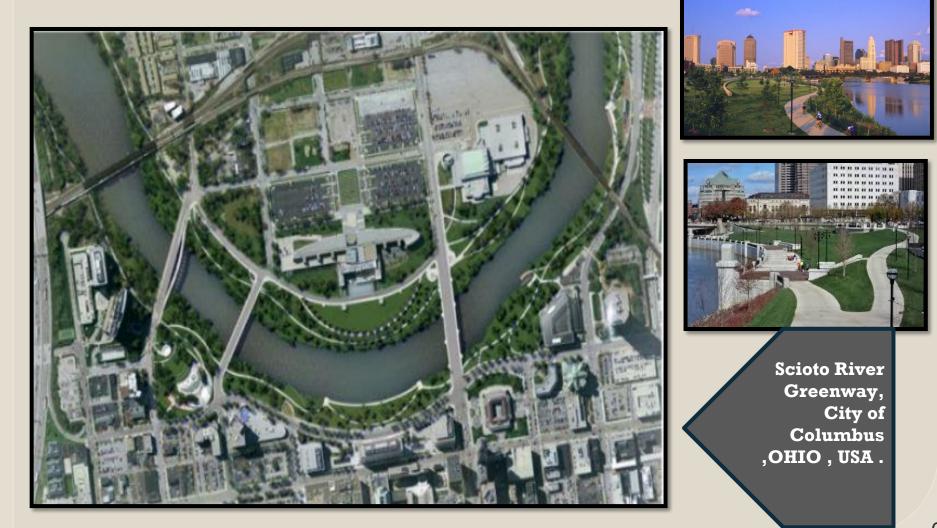
This type of greenways are formed by riversides in urban areas. Also ,the other sources that are linked to water, such as , flood beds, and wetlands.



Hudson River greenway, New York City, USA.

2. <u>Recreational greenways:</u>

These spaces are formed along the routes and pathways passing through recreational spaces , generally linked between water and landscape resources.



3. <u>Scenic and historic routes :</u>

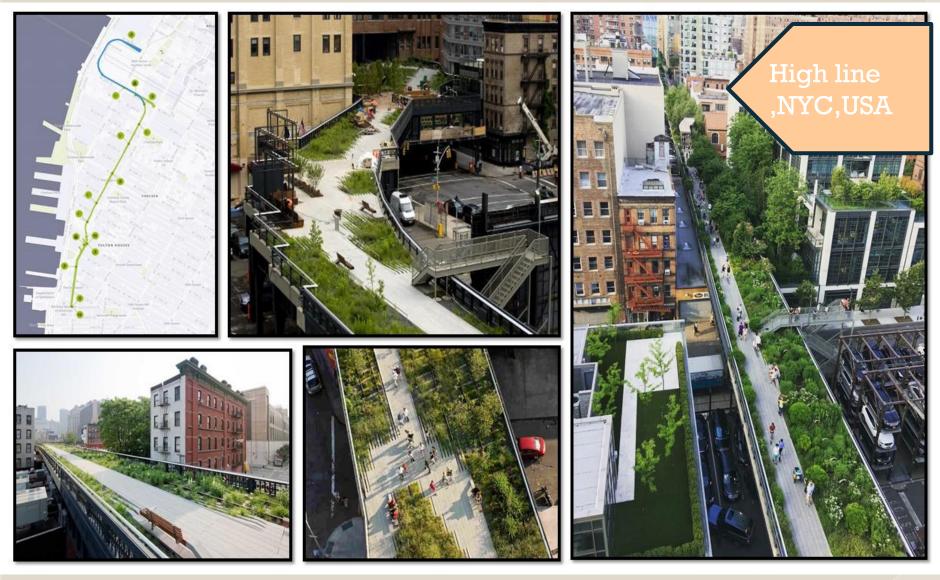
Genesee Valley

This type of Greenways have visual and historical value that attract tourists, provide benefits of economical, educational, visual and supply permanent-seasonal accommodation.

Genesee Valley Canal ,Pennsylvania , USA.

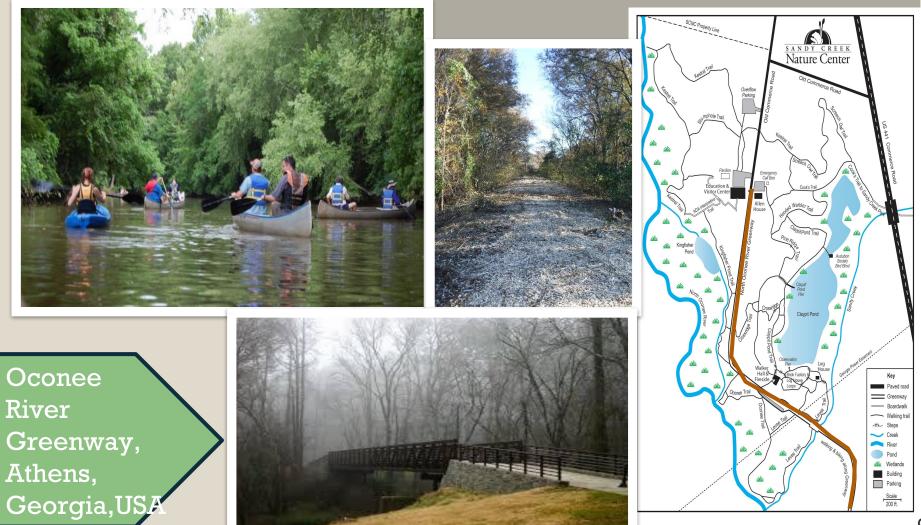
4. Man-made Corridors :

These corridors are used for non motorized transportation and walking such as corridors along streets and railways .



5. <u>Ecologically natural corridors:</u>

These corridors which are formed generally in woods and valleys . These kind of spaces make possible protecting wild life, migrating of species, sustaining biological diversity and natural hiking.



Greenways scales

Source: (Conine

Site scale



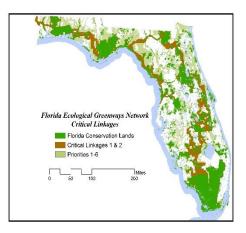
This level is represented by one area or district ,which is deals only with (building and street).

<u>Urban scale</u>



This level includes urban area such as residential neighborhoods, suburbs sectors, and allowing the use of continuity between spaces.

et. al., 2004). Regional scale



It includes: land around cities, agricultural , large areas of forests, deserts, wetlands, etc., which extends between the territories of natural protected lands, as well as forest and environmental corridors .

Greenways functions and benefits	
	Source : (Bueno et. al., 1995) (Shafer et. al., 2000) (Ndubisi et.al., 1995)
Environmental	(Searns, 1995). The ecological characteristics of greenways make possible sustain the life of plants and animals, and cause bio-diversity to increase and be protected .
Growth Management	controlling urban development by create opportunities for planners and designers to create new forms in urban planning and design .
Educational	provide information about the importance of the natural environment also , cultural/historic areas, and create awareness .
Social	increasing the life quality of communities , increasing social interaction such as biking ,walking , fishing ,etc.

increasing land prices, growing tourism and increasing business and trade opportunities, new business areas and establishments such as shops, restaurants and health clubs

Economical

as alternative transportation corridors link origins and destinations .

Recreational

Increase the Aesthetical quality and public perception , designed for recreational goals include organized sport areas,bicycle passages, walking routes, hacking courts and group activities.

Multi-functionality element

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