

# INESUF

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### Urban edges and arborisation across borders at the example of the franco-swiss Greater Geneva

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h e p i a

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écologie  
&communauté

# *Based on an Interreg project : Urban edges and landscapes*

## *- Lisières et paysages urbains*



*Interreg A France-Suisse 2017-2020*

*Axe 2 : Protéger et valoriser  
le patrimoine naturel et culturel*

*6.C : En conservant, protégeant,  
favorisant et développant le  
patrimoine naturel et culturel*

*PS4 : Préserver et restaurer les  
écosystèmes fragilisés  
de l'espace transfrontalier*

### Partenaires de réalisation :

**CSTB** Centre scientifique et technique du bâtiment (Marne la Vallée) :

Emeline Bailly, Sylvie Laroche, Jérôme Defrance, Maeva Favre, Alexandre Jolibois,, Christophe Martinsons, Coline Le Boniec

**HEPIA** Haute Ecole du paysage, d'architecture et d'ingénierie (HESO Genève) :

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**Asters** Conservatoire d'espaces naturels Haute Savoie :

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**Equiterre – Action Durable :**

Claudia Bogenmann, Hervé Pichelin sept. 2017- fin 2018

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### Partenaires de suivi :

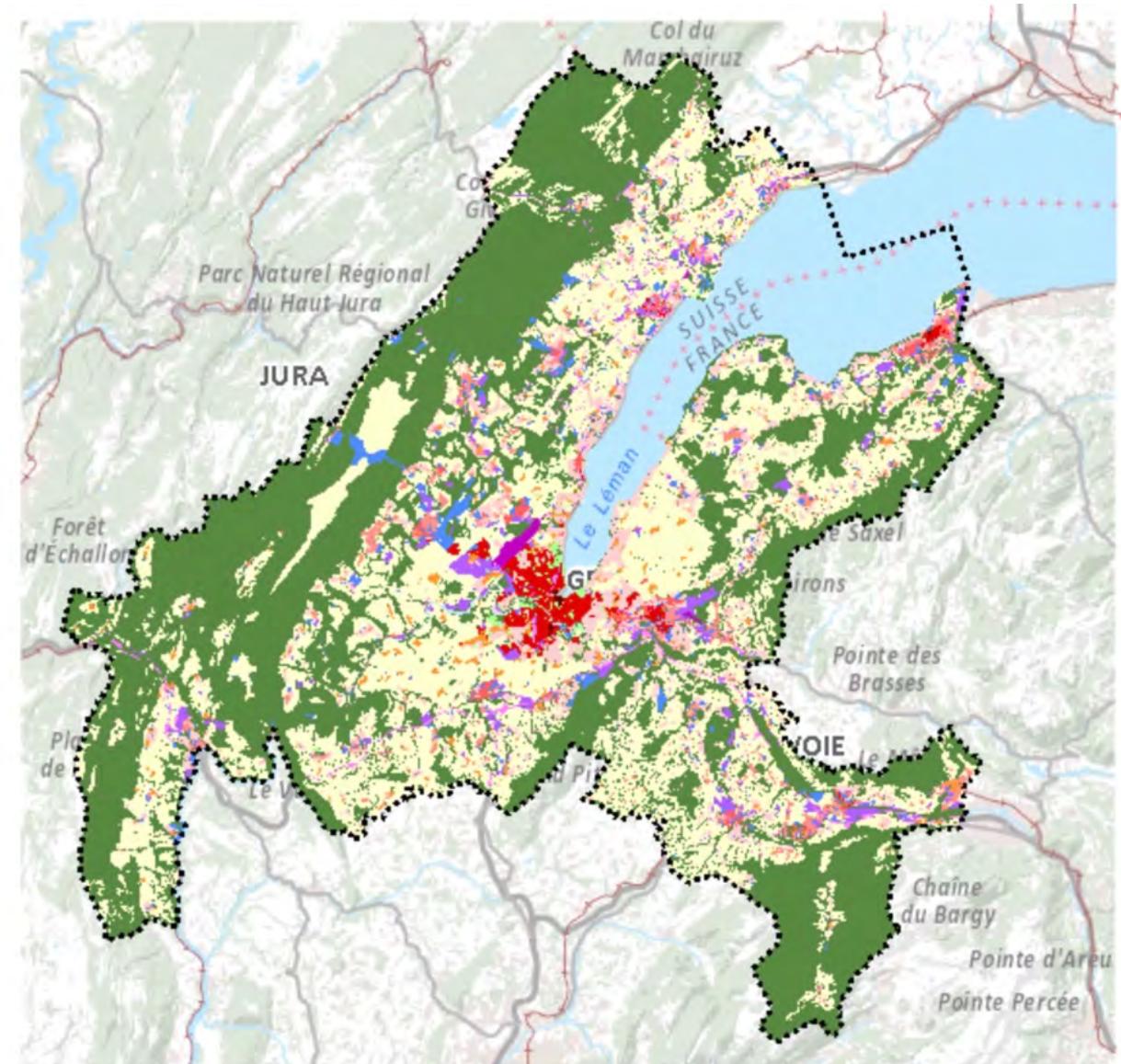
Conseil d'Architecture, d'Urbanisme et de l'Environnement (**CAUE Haute-Savoie**),

**SM3A** Syndicat mixte Arve d'aménagement de l'Arve et de ses affluentes,

Direction générale adjointe infrastructures et aménagement du territoire du **Département de la Haute-Savoie**

# Objectives

- \* State of the art (international) and definition of **urban edges**
- \* For the transboundary **Greater Geneva**, methods to characterise their **urban, ecological and landscape qualities**
- \* With the participation of regional and local actors **develop strategies** for cities to
  - **Recognize** urban edges as unique places and habitats
  - Integrate urban edges in urban **planning**, biodiversity, agricultural and climate policies
  - Conceive urban projects that protect, **create and restore** urban edges



[https://www.etat.ge.ch/geoportail/pro/?mapresources=AGGLOMERATION\\_PLANS%2CAGGLOMERATION&hidden=AGGLOMERATION\\_PLANS&scale=300000&center=2499000%2C1123000](https://www.etat.ge.ch/geoportail/pro/?mapresources=AGGLOMERATION_PLANS%2CAGGLOMERATION&hidden=AGGLOMERATION_PLANS&scale=300000&center=2499000%2C1123000)

# The Greater Geneva, a territory under great urban pressure

- One of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in Europe (over one million inhabitants).
  - An increase rate of the number of homes of 1,3% yr. in the Swiss and 2,4% yr. in the French
  - Important development of grey infrastructures
- What impacts on the green infrastructure and urban trees ?

L'application cartographique «Évolution du paysage 2009 - 2013 - 2017» présentant les données sur tout le canton de Genève est disponible publiquement sur <https://arcg.is/1KmvDj0>

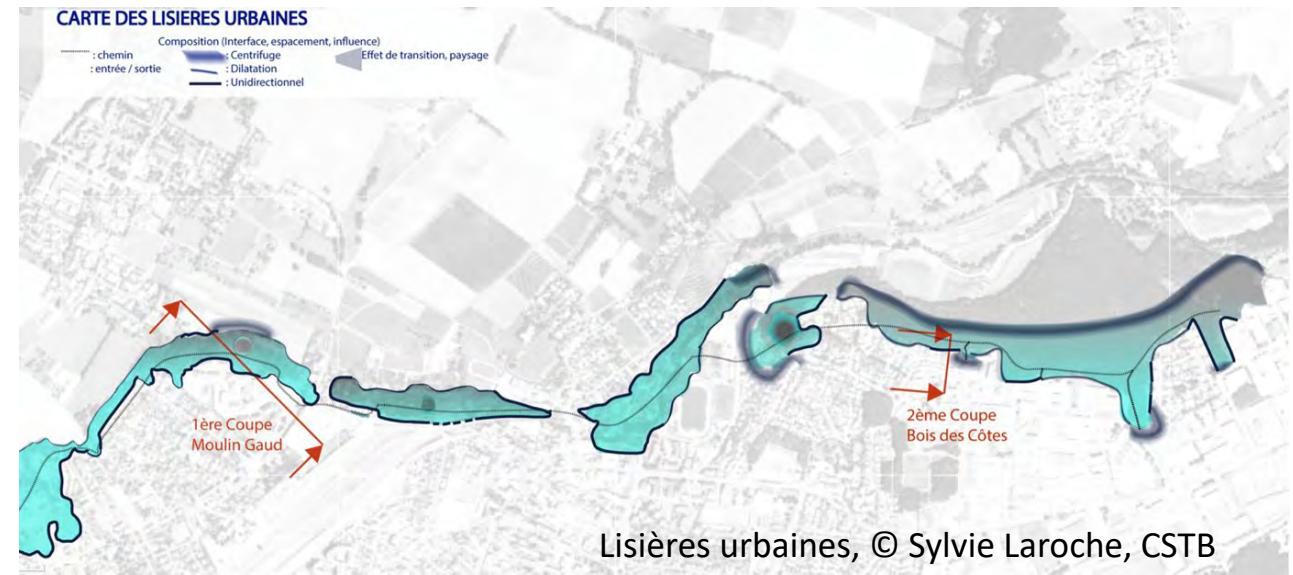


# Interdisciplinary definition and characterization of urban edges



Alain Dubois, HEPIA, 2020

Urban edges are unique places, composed of diverse habitats, that are more or less connected and under the influence of nearby urban, farming and natural areas.

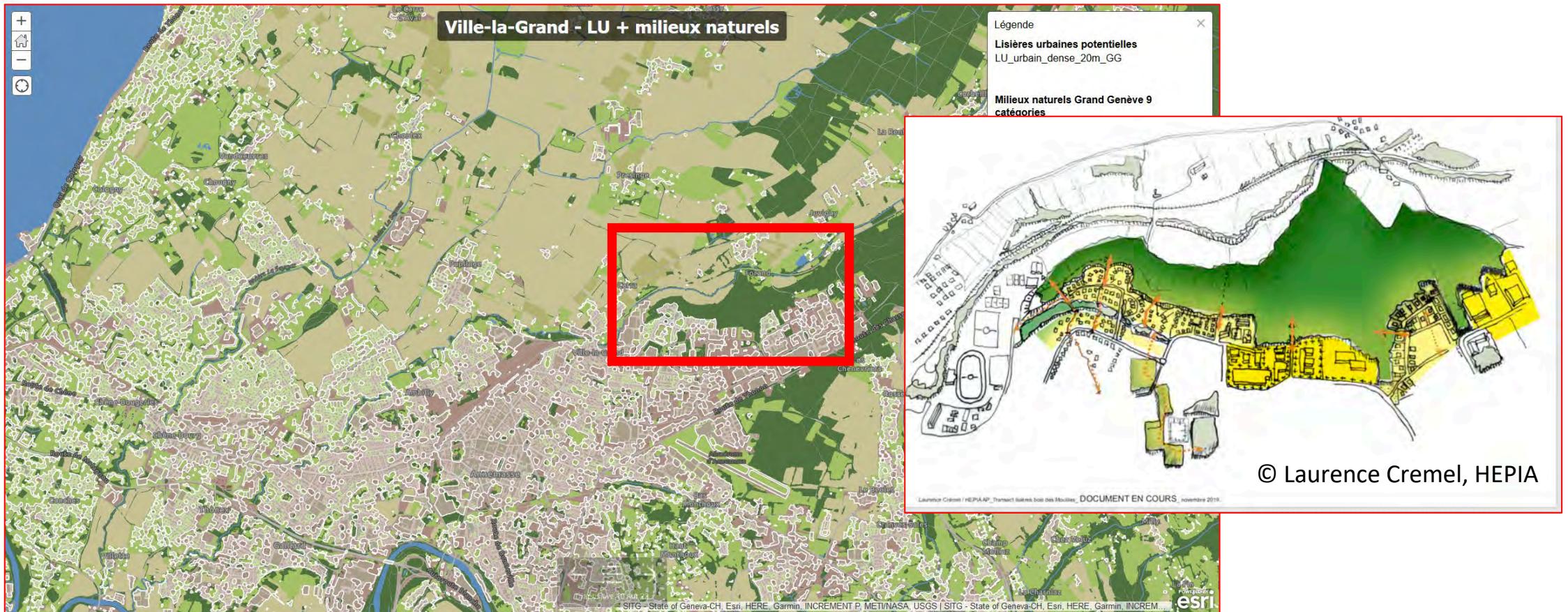


Lisières urbaines, © Sylvie Laroche, CSTB

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/e901c494e39c434fa80120f3c545ff18>

Greater Geneva GIS representing potential urban edges

# Zoom on urban edges

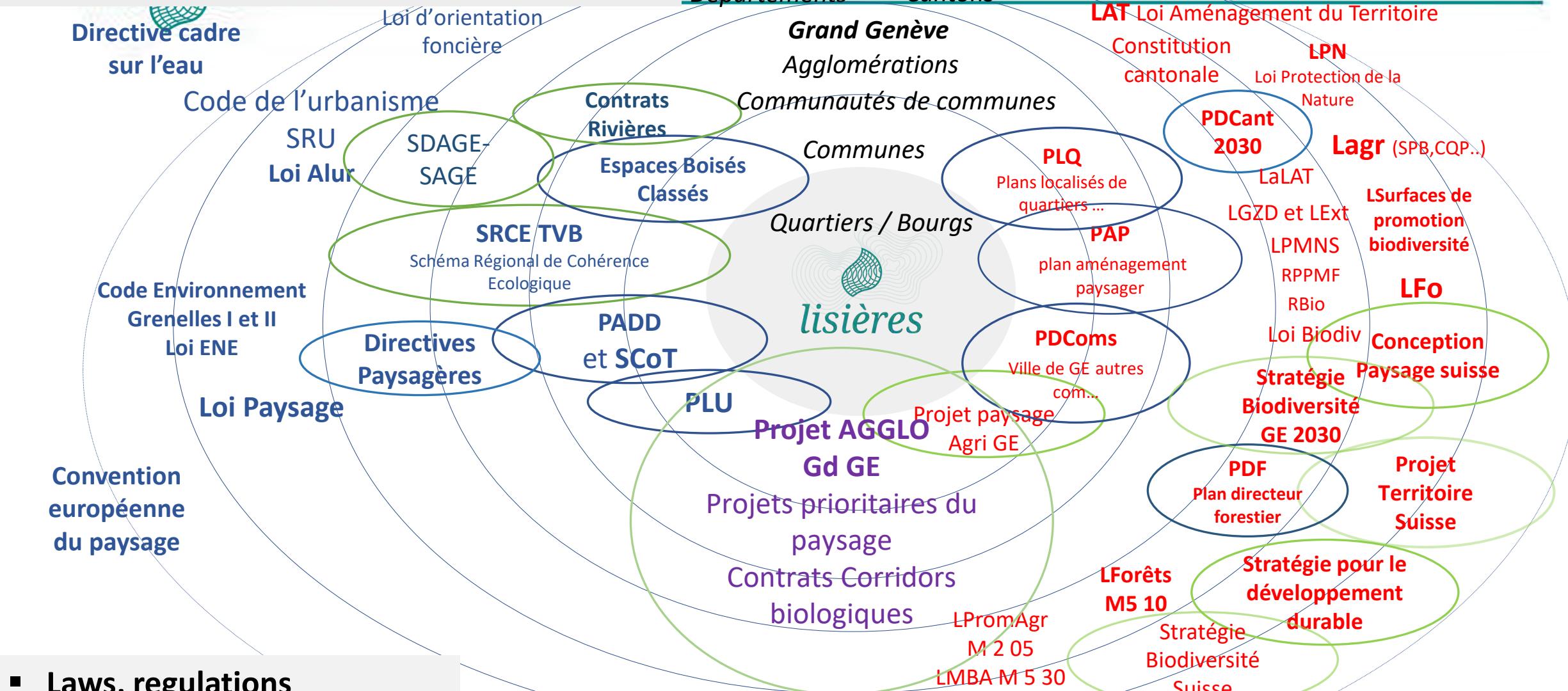


Carte web des milieux naturels du Grand Genève en 9 catégories de la région Arve-Lac Léman superposition des LU potentielles, source : OCAN 2020, géotraitements (A. Dubois, L. Martinez, HEPIA).

# **Urban edges**

## ****in between and across borders****

**FOR THE GREATER GENEVA (Switzerland and France)**



- Laws, regulations
  - Strategies, Plans
  - Projects and Programs

# Sites of case study : Foron - Moulins Gaud - Cornière

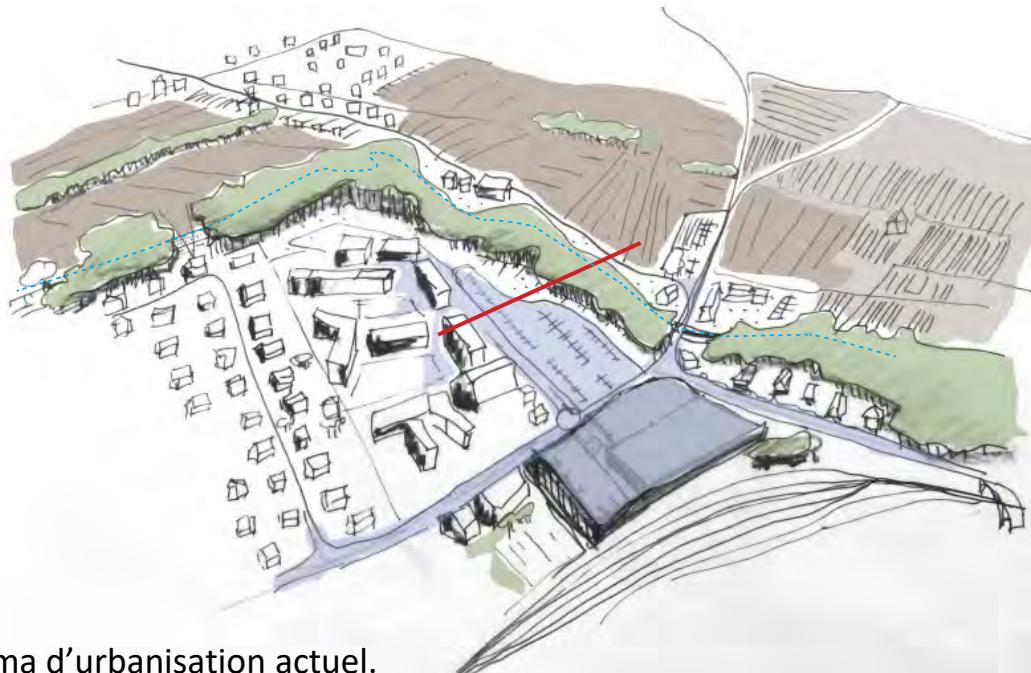
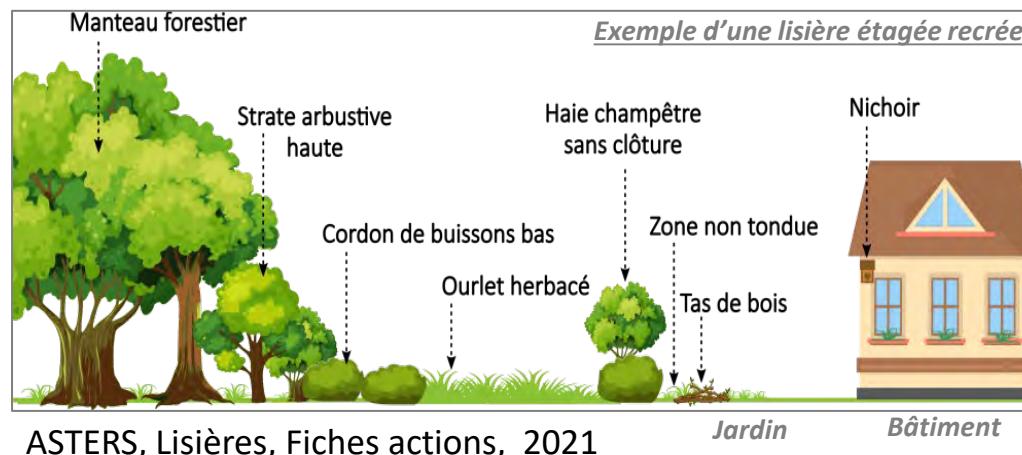


Schéma d'urbanisation actuel.  
Lisière urbaine Foron -Cornière,  
Lisières urbaines © Laurence  
Cremel, HEPIA



Different institutional conditions - laws and regulations to protect the forest edge on the Swiss and French sides.

# Issues of urban edges:

## Soils, vegetation and trees between built and unbuilt land areas often damaged



Urban edges are places where multiple land uses meet and often cause conflicts, with a potential loss of biodiversity, landscape values and other ecosystem services.

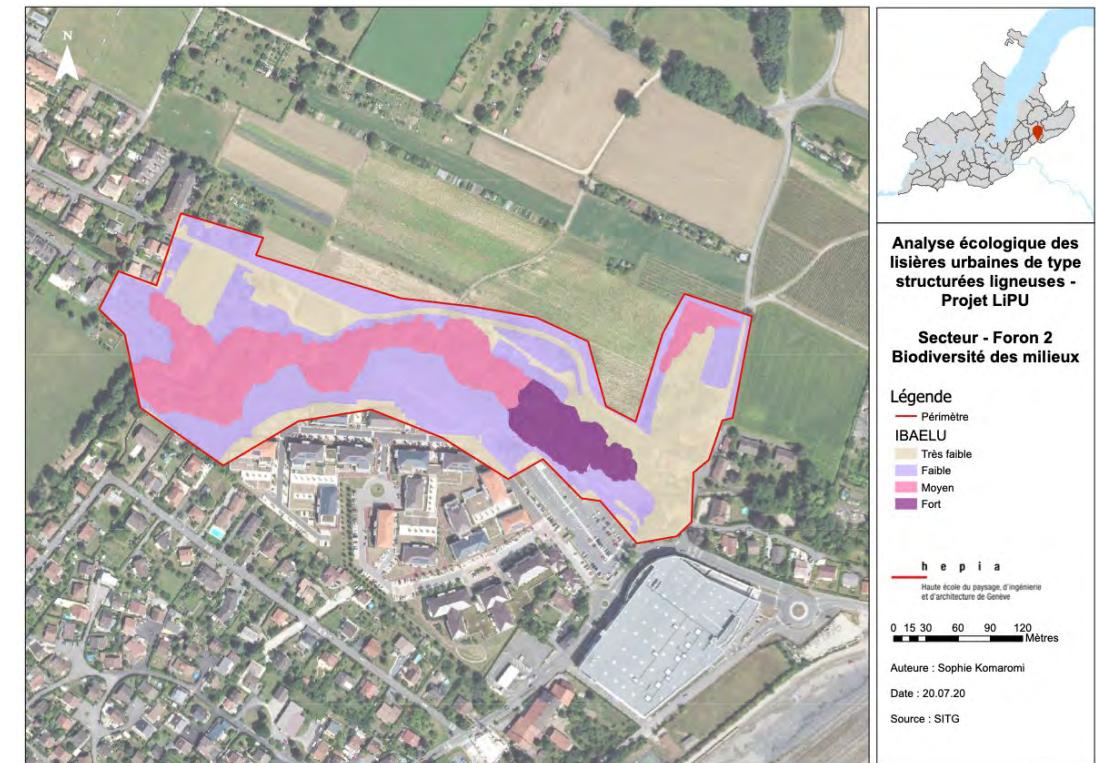


# Convergences between the soil and ecological analyses



Score VESS

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Soil structure quality of Moulin gaud area asses with VESS method, K Gondret, HEPIA, 2020

A method with indexes to assess the **biodiversity, naturality and connectivity** of urban edges map by S. Komaromi, 2020, HEPIA

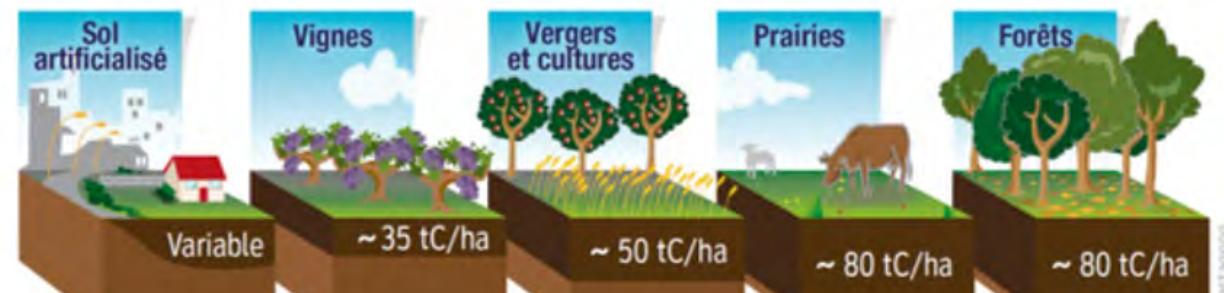
This pedological study shows converging results with the 3 others ecologic indexes  
For our sample : **Wooded land present the best biodiversity and soil structure values.**

# Strategies for valuing the multiple qualities of urban edges and their soils

- \* **Develop incentives that motivate stakeholders to adapt their land uses**
  - New policies for the payment by results based on ecosystem's quality, etc.

As confirmed by GIS sol (French soil program research) wooded areas contain more C/ha than other areas.

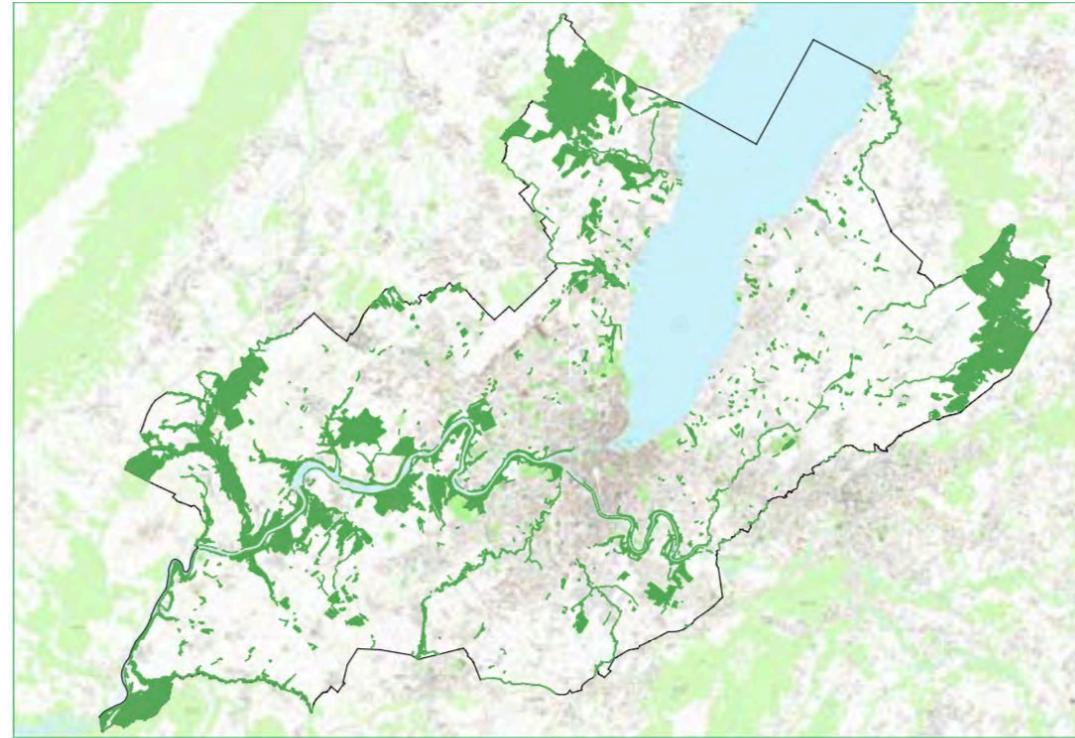
→ to compensate carbon emissions from cities, the protection of urban edges **with woods** is recommended.



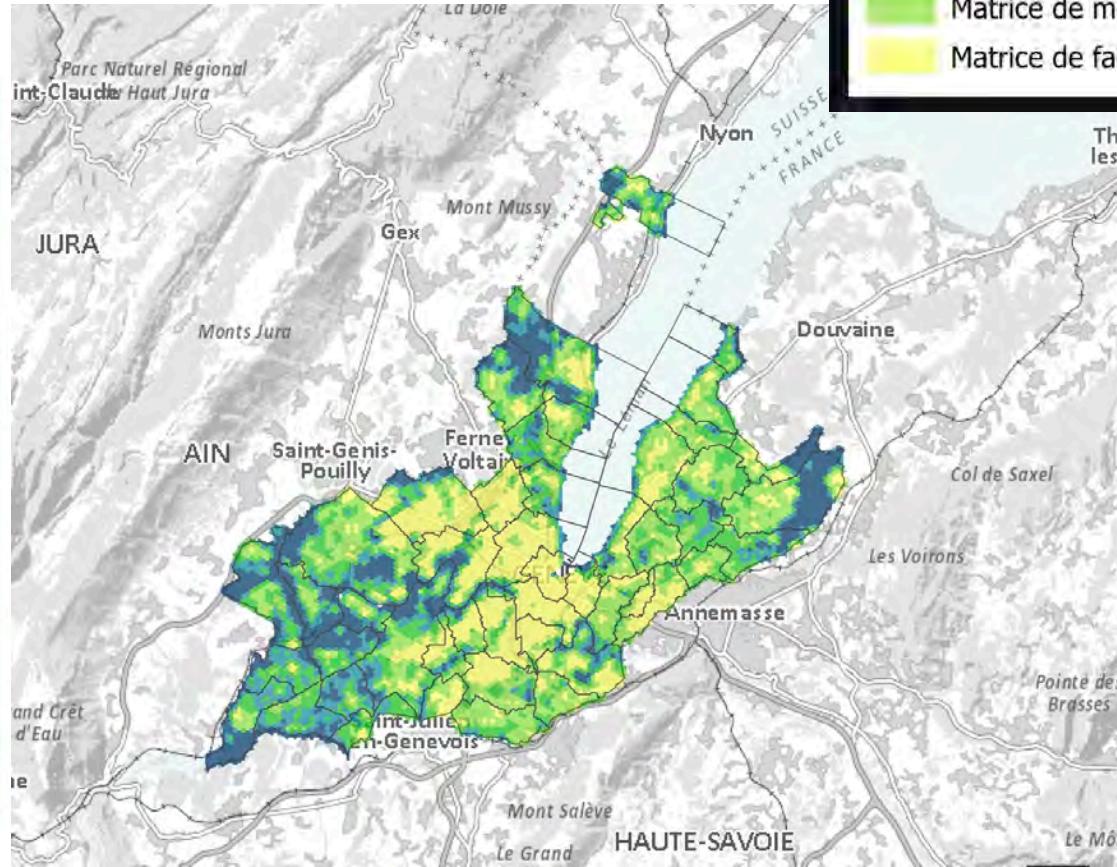
Estimation du stock de carbone dans les 30 premiers centimètres du sol - Source GIS sol

Forest ≈ Meadow > Farming ≈ Orchard > vine

# Forests the greatest asset for biodiversity



Carte du cadastre forestier indicatif. Source: SITG



Geneva Green infrastructure

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/79cedcd51f4f410b8045817ab48e2c30>

Building on a cross-sectoral strategy and plan of action for biodiversity and strong public support the canton aims at augmenting its canopy from **21% to 30%**, but **where can trees be planted and grow ?**

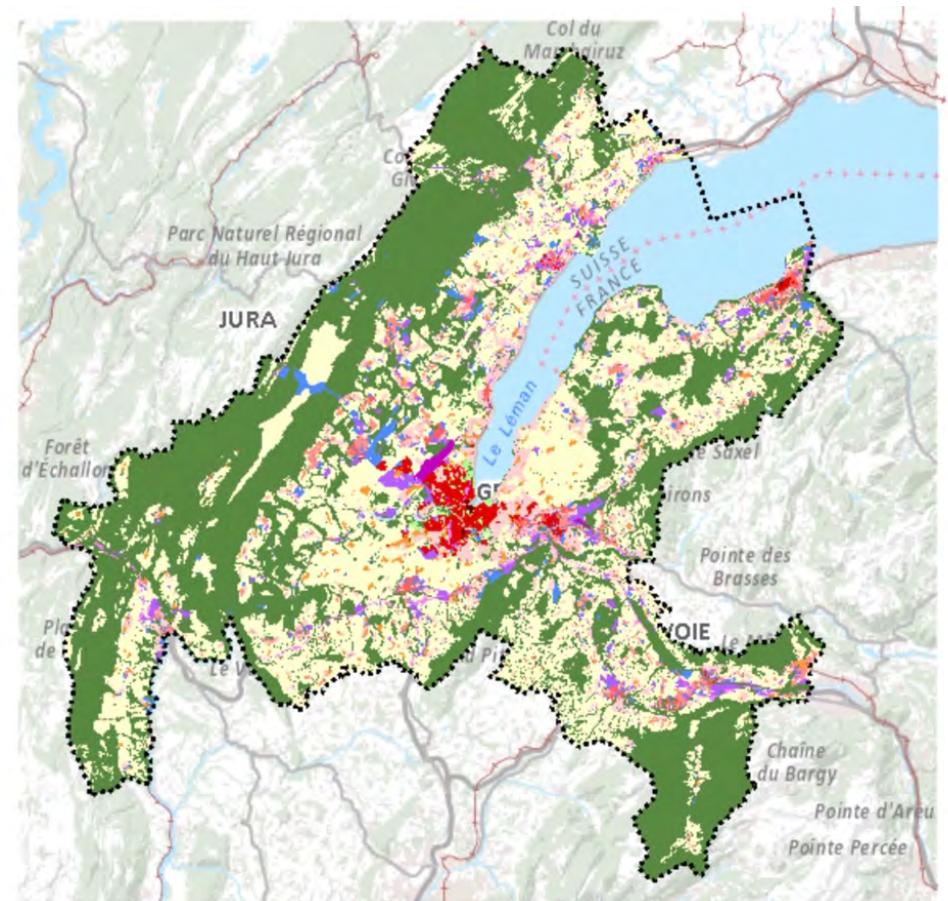
Qualité de la biodiversité
Réservoir de biodiversité
Corridor biologique
Matrice de bonne qualité
Matrice de moyenne qualité
Matrice de faible qualité

# An arborisation strategy focusing on opportunities of urban edges to promote the ecological transition of metropolitan areas

Considering competition for space with

- ❖ **farming** (food security and sovereignty)
- ❖ **urbanization** (demographic growth – urban densification and extension)

- Small forest patches, forested greenways, and urban street- and isolated trees, hedges and agroforestry, developed with the participation of local actors, will play a key role.
- ✓ Urban edges, in relation with the wider regional green and blue infrastructure, should be integrated in cross-sectoral metropolitan land use planning.





***Thank you ...  
and welcome to your questions and suggestions !***

**Many thanks to the contributors of the Interreg project *Lisières et Paysages Urbains*  
- basis for this reflexion on the contribution of urban edges to the arborisation of the Greater Geneva**

Bailly E., Finger A., Fischer C., Laroche S. et.al. (2020). *Lisières et Paysages Urbains*. Rapport de synthèse Interreg VA France Suisse 2014-2020. CSTB, HEPIA, ASTERS.

**<https://lisieresurbaines.wixsite.com/lisieres-urbaines>**