

Concours commun d'entrée
aux écoles de paysage

ENSP
Versailles Marseille

ENP
Blois

ENSAP
Bordeaux

ENSAP
Lille

**CONCOURS COMMUN
NATIONAL D'ADMISSION
en 1^{ère} ANNÉE DE LA FORMATION
DE PAYSAGISTE
DEP1 voie externe**

**ANNALES 2016 : ADMISSION
Centres d'épreuves de :
BORDEAUX, LILLE et
VERSAILLES**

- 3 - The architect has _____ landscaping of the central square while side streets are to remain mineral with little or no greening.
 previewed preview provided for forecast
- 4 - The project site _____ three zones for mixed-use development.
 understands comprehends comprises inclusive
- 5 - The land developing company is looking forward to _____ the contract for the regeneration of the waterfront.
 sign signing have signed signed
- 6 - The business zone will accommodate small _____ in state-of-the-art premises.
 society societies venture companies
- 7 - The planning department _____ integrate 20% affordable housing units on the site.
 will must must to must will must to
- 8 - Up until the 1990's, most housing projects _____ monofunctional and did not integrate any other uses.
 stayed will stay have remained remained
- 9 - Greening the suburbs _____ to a significant decrease of urban decay, leaving hope for the future.
 had been contributed were contributed has
 contributed have been contribute
- 10 - The rooftop of this _____ building is to welcome a community garden.
 shortest petite smallest low-rise
- 11 - The green corridor will extend _____ the esplanade on the coastline.
 until till far of as far as
- 12 - _____, sustainable development is viewed as an afterthought to better sell a project.
 Most of times Much time As often as not Many time
- 13 - Local associations believe that _____ the docklands can be achieved thanks to a promenade and non-profit facilities open to all visitors.
 appropriate reclaiming appropriated allocate
- 14 - The buildings _____ will be refurbished will house local residents, preferably former tenants.
 who what which whose
- 15 - Construction works were completed _____ but visitors still have no access to the site.
 since three weeks for three weeks three weeks ago there are three weeks

Urban greening : Environmental justice gone awry ?

In cities, green space is a precious commodity that's often clustered in areas with rich, white residents. So urban planners have tried to correct this environmental injustice by adding parks and trees to poor neighborhoods. But these well-intentioned efforts may backfire because the improvements drive up property values. "Ultimately, this can lead to gentrification and a displacement of the very residents the green space strategies were designed to benefit," researchers write in *Landscape and Urban Planning*.

Many studies have suggested that urban green space can improve public health. Trees clean the air and cool down the neighborhood. Parks encourage exercise, lower stress levels, and improve people's moods. But poor residents and minorities tend to live in areas where green spaces are few and far between. Even if parks are nearby, they may not be well-maintained, or people may avoid using them because they're considered hotspots for crime. The study authors point to Hangzhou, China as an example of a city where green space efforts haven't necessarily lived up to the hype. On the surface, Hangzhou seems like a model of urban greening: it's called a "Garden City" because of its many trees and parks. But walking in these green spaces often exposes citizens to pollution from nearby roads. And poor residents may lose out in the end, since "even the smallest green space embellishments may drive up property prices in the urban core," the team writes.

Instead of adding large parks that encourage gentrification, low-income neighborhoods could create small spaces that are "just green enough," the team suggests. For example, residents could work with city planners to clean up toxic sites or establish community gardens. Affordable housing and rent control programs could also protect these areas from being taken over by upscale condos and cafes.

Roberta Kwok | 25 March 2014

Source : Wolch, J.R., J. Byrne, and J.P. Newell : *Urban green space, public health, and environmental justice : The challenge of making cities 'just green enough'*, in *Landscape and Urban Planning*, May 2014, p. 234-244

B - Written comprehension (10 points)

Read the text on urban greening and answer the following questions:

- 1 - How can new green spaces in an urban environment be detrimental to local community development ? (6 points)
- 2 - What strategies could counteract eco-gentrification ? (4 points)

C - Essay writing (ten lines – 15 points)

Based on the information provided in this text, explain how you believe urban greening interacts with populations. Is it always for the better ?

FIN DE L'ÉPREUVE