

Appendix 2: Overview of barrier interactions (see figure 3) in case studies.

	Flaten nature reserve, Stockholm, Sweden	Lene-Voigt-Park, Leipzig, Germany	Park complex foreseen as site of the International Horticultural Exhibition in 2029, Łódź, Poland	
Barrier interactions	between physical and personal barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remote from housing areas requires high effort in terms of time and finance to get there by walking, biking, public transportation or car (a), additionally constrained by lack of entry points (b) - Adjacent motorway perceived as noisy constraining certain recreational activities (c) - Lack of information related to entry points (e), direction within the area, and the wider transport network (d) requires strong cognitive capacities in order to access the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park is selective not attracting people looking for relaxation, active recreation like sport activities or play activities as e.g. families, as well as people who need a place to sit when being in a park or have health constrains e.g. older people (a) - Due to this physical unsuitability, a part of potential users does not perceive the area as a “normal park” but rather a public space which can be passed by (b) - Limited space within the area fosters competition e.g. disturbance by noise e.g. between people doing sports and parties and those who want to relax quietly (c) - Physical settings foster conflicts between faster e.g. between bikers, and slowly moving people e.g. with rollator, wheelchair, buggy with little children (d) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remaining fenced areas, pavilions waste, trampled lawns, paved surface, and tree cuts limited options for recreation or leisure activities (a) - Lack of safety around park / near former railway tracks is perceived as constrain (b) - Due to loss of natural elements and character of wilderness the area will not be perceived as a park anymore (c) - New fences and buildings obstruct the entry of the area (d) - During the Expo heavy traffic, parking spaces, and increasing noise with less attractiveness of the park complex and the residential neighbourhood Radiostacja (f) - Conflicts due to (nearby) noise and congestion as well as exclusion of nearby inhabitants by appropriation by new users are effects (a, f) - Hitherto users have quite good knowledge of how to navigate through and to the area while specific information lack for new users (g)
	between institutional and physical barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different rules and objectives for spatial planning and ownership (f) - Lack of active cooperation between planning sectors prohibit planning and management of connections and access points (g), creates physical barriers e.g. increasing distances, new roads perpendicular to expected flows to / from the area (h) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City’s housing market development is an essential contextual barrier which impacts decision making options, processes and the design of the surrounding (f) - Participatory process of the early 2000s as part of the planning process largely neglects a couple of uses and users when designing the park (g) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Character of the park surrounding change as construction of parking lot and very large housing estates with busy streets and parking lots will affect the quality and quantity of park users in combination with lack of entry points and loss of natural elements within the area (c, d, e)
	between institutional and personal barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of active cooperation between planning sectors and lack of information (e.g. unclear walking paths and cycle routes from neighbouring municipalities) creates perceived barriers e.g. feeling of not belonging to the reserve (i) - Cultural norms of traditional outdoor recreation activities and behaviour shapes the planning and management of the area relating to the goals of nature conservation (j) - Limited intensity of management in terms of facilities e.g. pathways for wheelchairs, illumination (k) - This also contributes to the perception of the area as unsafe, not informative, limiting to other interests, not least those with non-Swedish cultural background (l) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (In)voluntary exclusion with feelings and experiences that interests are ignored, dwarfed or made impossible by the action of others (e) - Rising housing costs (rental or property) as a consequence of upgrading or gentrification led to direct and exclusionary displacement i.e. people have to leave the area and cannot access UGS anymore e.g. for costs reasons (h) - Housing market mechanism limits the engagement with UGS e.g. in terms of social isolation and of being neglected by planning authorities when planning UGS accessibility (i) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclusion of certain groups fostered by management due to fees at designated entry points (h) - As part of public consultations in 2019 local authorities provide very little / only general information about the planning and downplay any opposing arguments, and neglect residents’ opinions and needs (i) - In consequence of lacking participation residents feel excluded and omitted (j) - For the City authorities responsible the Expo the successful organization is a question of prestige (k)