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Just east of Charleston, S.C., the marshfront Mount Pleasant neighborhood, known to its residents as Scanlonville was founded just after the Civil War as a cooperative of freed African Americans, each of whom bought $10 shares in the community. Within two years, the land had been subdivided into a city, including a park and a cemetery, and large agricultural lots. The design of this community built the community, says Barbara Collier, who is part of the board of local civic club East Cooper Civic Club (ECCC). We are the children and descendants of their original members. Although Scanlonville today is surrounded by million-dollar waterfront homes, many in the community remember a different era. In the 1940s and 1950s, Scanlonville was a fortress of Mt. Pleasant's emerging black professional class, with teachers and principals living in almost every block. Community members had access to waterways and at the western end of the neighborhood was the most prominent black beach in the area. At the time, it wasn't unusual to see James Brown in the neighborhood, says Ed Lee, an architect who currently serves as eccc president. He used to hang around playing baseball with the kids before his waterfront concerts. Scanlonville Cemetery, reflecting the traditional internment style of Gullah Geechee communities on the sea islands, was the subject of previous land disputes. In this case, developers were trying to move buried people there to build houses with access to water. Once desegregation freed municipalities from the obligation to keep beaches separate, Charleston County sold the boardwalk to developers in 1975. This sale was one of a centuries-old series of land transfers that undermined community cohesion and fostered resentment and distrust in local leadership and outdoor design efforts. It was in this profound story of deempower that East Cooper Land Trust Executive Director Catherine Main unknowingly resigned in July 2017 when she entered the Holy Trinity AME Church for a public meeting in a new neighborhood park. He did not foresee that the idea would meet the opposition. By 1999, the city of Mount Pleasant had bought a small triangular package for $193,500 to build a fire station. When another site was finally chosen for the station, the Holy Trinity called for the grounds to be transferred to the church, but they were denied. Almost twenty years later, the Land Trust proposed a passive community park for the site and requested the city move the property to them. After finding the support of a local architecture company willing to give in exchange for naming the park for the company's founder, the city agreed and transferred the land totaling $10. According to Ed Lee, the issue was not that the ECCC did not want a park on site, but they wanted a park only if the planning process was guided by community members. On this warm July afternoon Catherine Main was waiting to hear comments from the community about the proposed park - a piece of land she thought of as owned by the city. But those who spoke strongly to the opposition saw it as a recoverable piece of community history. They had no interest in a park dedicated to an external individual – with no historical connection to the community – and instead wanted the land to be under their control again. There was no simple design solution that could address this story. Afterwards, the architecture firm retired and the Land Trust finally handed over the article to the community, which is now leading a grassroots park planning effort. Representatives from the East Cooper Land Trust and the East Cooper Civic Club on the day the action was returned to the community. While this particular narrative is unique to Scanlonville it represents universal challenges in greenspace-wave planning that are increasingly widely recognized in our field. Even small parks can serve as microcosms for conflicts over history, defranquincia and the question of who benefits from park planning. In turn they can influence larger sociological trends. Green Gentrification As advocates of parks and access to green space, many of us can easily ratify its inherent benefits: access to a safe green space promotes physical activity, psychological well-being and public health in general. Reflective green space designs provide a lot of ecological services, reconnecting people to nature and the building community. We also recognize that these benefits are not evenly distributed throughout our cities. A recent paper by Jennifer Wolch, professor of Urban and Regional Planning at the University of California, Berkeley, cites evidence that the distribution of green space disproportionately benefits white and affluent communities (see Additional reading). Remedying this situation is not entirely straightforward, however, and a not careful rush to match access to green space brings its own challenges. The creation and improvement of green space is known to increase housing costs and property values and these efforts can be truly unpopular with local neighborhoods if they are seen as a warning sign or driver of gentrification and the cause of displacement. Therefore, modern perspectives on urban development pay attention to who pays and who benefits from urban parks and green space, as well as who makes decisions about land use. The questions of who decides how the neighbourhoods are planned and what kind of green space is they have shown braking as new residents turn up against long-term and often marginalized communities. Open space planning is bringing more and more issues of racial equity, community participation and urban investment together. Ours and customers are talking about this trend, just like scholars. The number of papers reviewed by experts on racism in urban planning appeared between 2004 and 2008 is less than a third of the number published in the last five years. In our day-to-day lives, we all see evidence of increased awareness. Clients use more inclusive language in RFQs. Despite increased awareness, however, there are few strong examples of success, and scalable solutions are hard to find. The development of the workforce became the project from the beginning. Philadelphia's Lots to Love program promotes the employment of small locally owned and operated hiring companies to maintain space in formally vacant neighbourhoods. The participation of the owners. Urban ecology projects that focus on water we have seen used to good effect by municipalities, and the dissemination and commitment techniques that consultants and planners can use in the implementation of projects. We are eager to continue this conversation and listen to other examples. Planning and Political Tools (available to municipal actors) Recruitment and proposal requirements. In recent years, we have seen some cities making a much more concerted effort to understand and require deeper and more authentic community engagement in many types of proposals. The Ga/AL Metro Planning Organization, for example, requires community approval for transportation alternative contracts under federal surface transportation control. Nearby, the city of Atlanta recently issued a request for design proposals that required the inclusion of a community resident as a team member, not just a community engagement specialist, but a resident. Although these mechanisms present logistical obstacles, they also select for design and planning teams with authentic relationships in the community, they have not only just been terminated at night. Development of the workforce. Ensuring urban park projects and green spaces offer job training and employment opportunities is an emerging approach to retaining project benefits in local communities. For example, Prince George's County of Maryland recently pioneered a Community Based Public-Private Partnership to address stormwater management while achieving the county's mandate to promote education, the environment and the economy. The development of the workforce became the project from the beginning. For example, Chicago-based Greenprint Partners specializes in encouraging owners to build through subsidies or rainwater credit markets. These types of projects help cities build and manage programs that help satisfy regulatory imperatives and enjoy broad community support. Local housing policies. Local housing policies such as inclusion zoning, tax allocations, designating historic or cultural districts, and community land trusts can help tap into the economic gains from rising real estate values caused by gentrification and can be useful tools for creating or protecting affordable housing. While outside the experience of ecological planners, these and other similar policies are mechanisms that should be explored where housing costs are high or growing rapidly, especially when creating or reimagining urban parks. Transfer of Development Rights. In areas where greenfield development is creating new neighborhoods, these voluntary, incentive-based programs can allow owners to sell development rights from their land to a developer or other stakeholder who can then use those rights to increase development density elsewhere designated. Community engagement practices and tools (available to consultants) Understand demographics. In the information age, we have increasingly powerful tools to document and understand trends and demographics. Projects such as the Mixed Metro offer powerful views of urban change. Reduction of obstacles to community engagement. Earlier this year, Ithaca began offering daycare throughout the town hall and commission meetings. Selecting the right places and times and facilitators for community participation is critical to ensuring that projects meet the needs of neighborhoods. Innovative mapping applications that allow community members to provide input in their own time, such as Streetwyze, are another way to reduce obstacles and increase engagement. Accept the leadership of community design. Sometimes designers and planners have to drop their ideas and simply accept that their high-design concept worthy of competition is not the best thing for the community or what they want. The Neighborhood Design Center in Baltimore works directly with communities to design and build the parks and community open spaces they desire, often working with architects, planners and landscape architects willing to provide design services for more affordable (or sometimes pro-bono) rates. But this is not the only organization like this. The Association for Community Design, founded in 1977, has developed a national network of professionals from the organisations and institutions focused on building capacities in communities. Understand the needs and concerns of the community. Often, the complexity of the issue of gentrification in a given community is misunderstood or glossed over. Displacement can occur through a variety of means, often based on historical and systemic racism that is much greater the park itself. In some historically black communities, contemporary home ownership is shaded by ambiguities associated with the lack of official land-and ownership legal documents inherited for many generations without a will or title. This leads to limitations for what changes can be made to the land and even how the land could be subdivided and sold if owned by several descendants. It is best to initiate community discussions with some foundational understanding of these issues before the discussion of a park or green space is raised. What are the financial or legal concerns that undersaw a community's ability to stay resilient in changing economic times? It is worth remembering that each community is unique and relationships (and trust) do not flourish overnight. It takes time and effort to establish a meaningful connection and explore the ability that each community should inspire design. The more we can do as designers and planners, the more we will succeed in providing suitable services in support of creating beautiful, functional and inspiring spaces for many future generations. Additional reading Dooling, S. 2009. Ecological gentrification: a research agenda that explores justice in the city. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 33. 3, 621– 39. Douglas, Leah. 2017. African Americans have lost acres of land unseen over the past century. The Nation. Wolch, J. R., J. Byrne, J. P. Newell, 2014. Urban green space, public health and environmental justice: the challenge of making cities green enough. Landscape and Urbanism. Flight 125: 234-244. 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