#### Institute for Urban Parks

Central Park Conservancy

Public-Private Partnerships: The Central Park Conservancy Experience

September 10, 2015

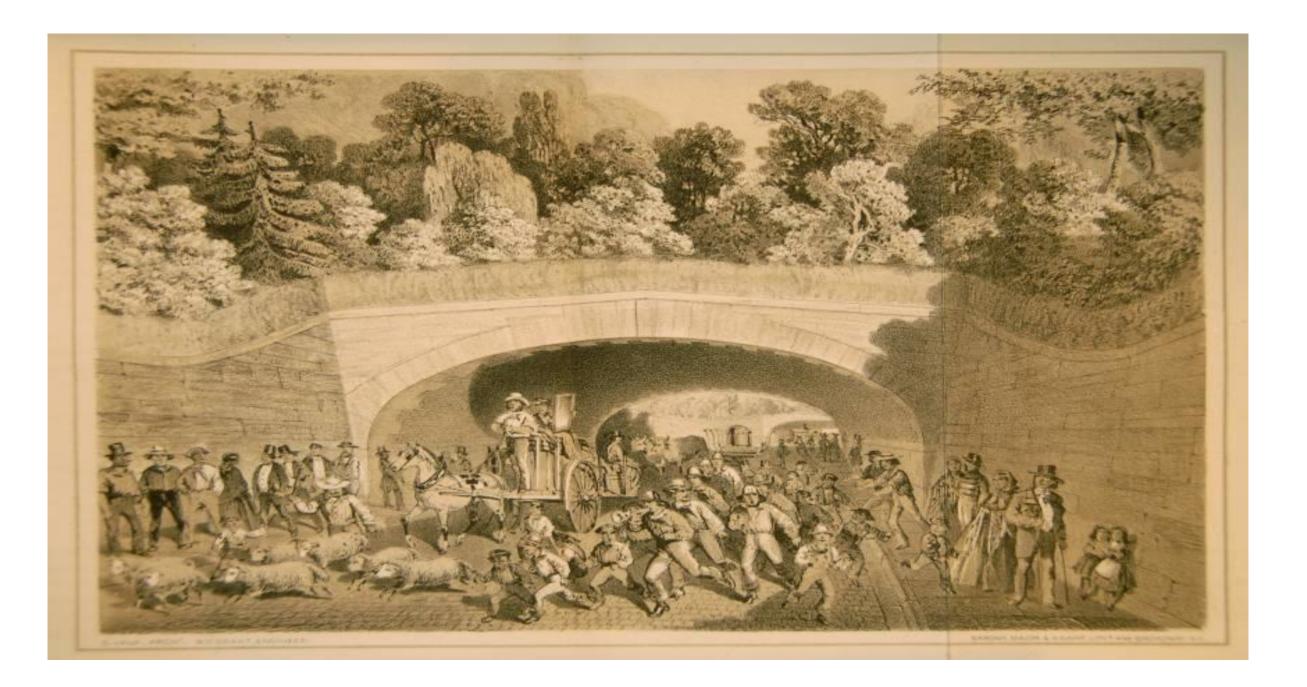








# Greensward Plan, 1858 by Olmsted and Vaux





















#### Central Park in 1980

The Great Lawn turned into a dust bowl, vandalism closed Belvedere Castle, beer cans filled the Pond, graffiti marred Bethesda Terrace, and no one entered the Park after sunset.



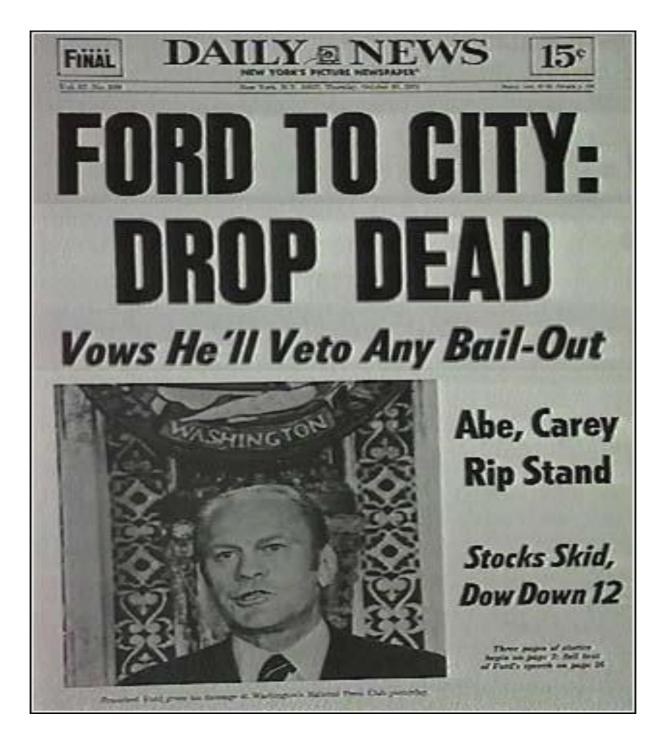
**DECREASE IN CITY** 60% PARKS DEPT. **APPROPRIATION** 



**DECREASE IN CITY** PARKS DEPT. CAPITAL BUDGET



### **NYC Fiscal Crisis**













# The Savas Report

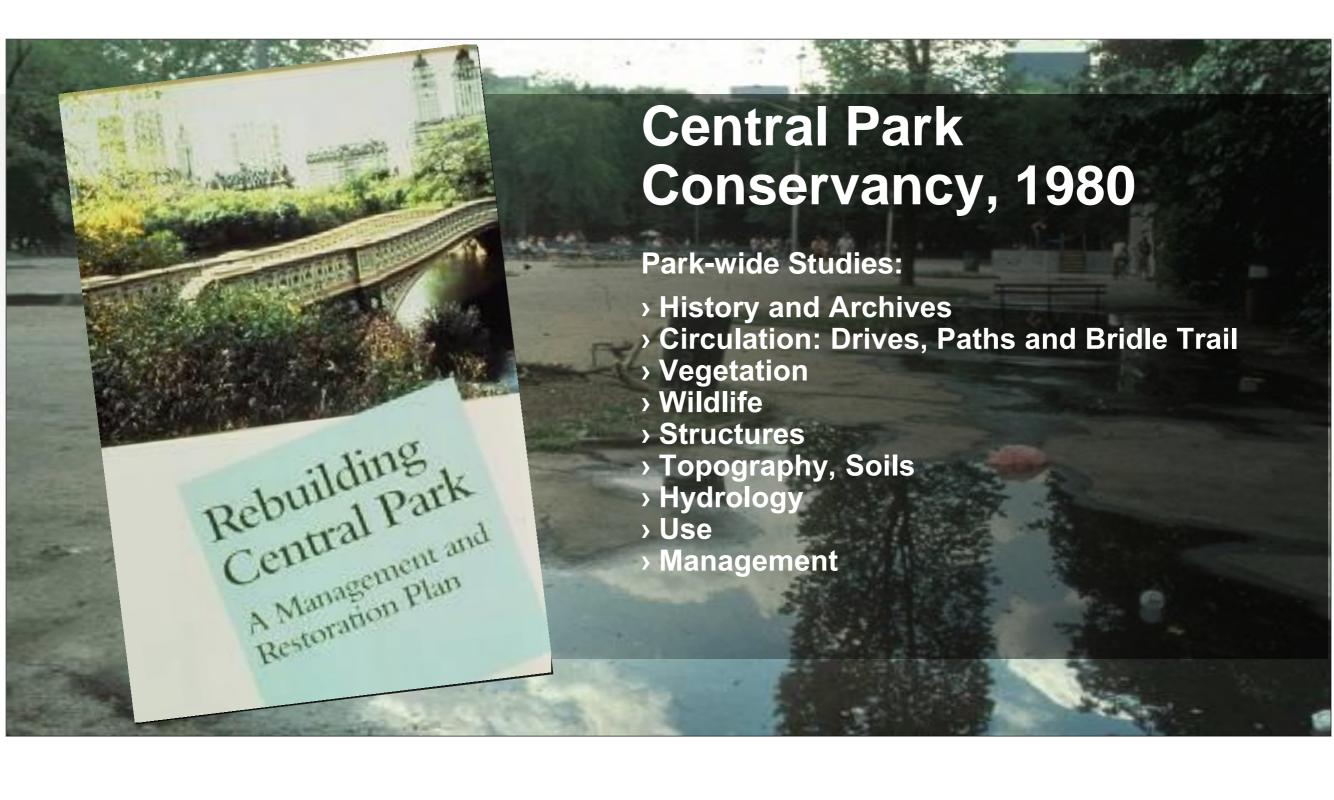


## A Revolutionary Partnership

"We wanted something permanent and nonpolitical, not subject to changes when a commissioner or mayor leaves office; but also something that was accountable to the public and that worked in partnership with the city."

Gordon Davis, Parks Commissioner 1978-'83





























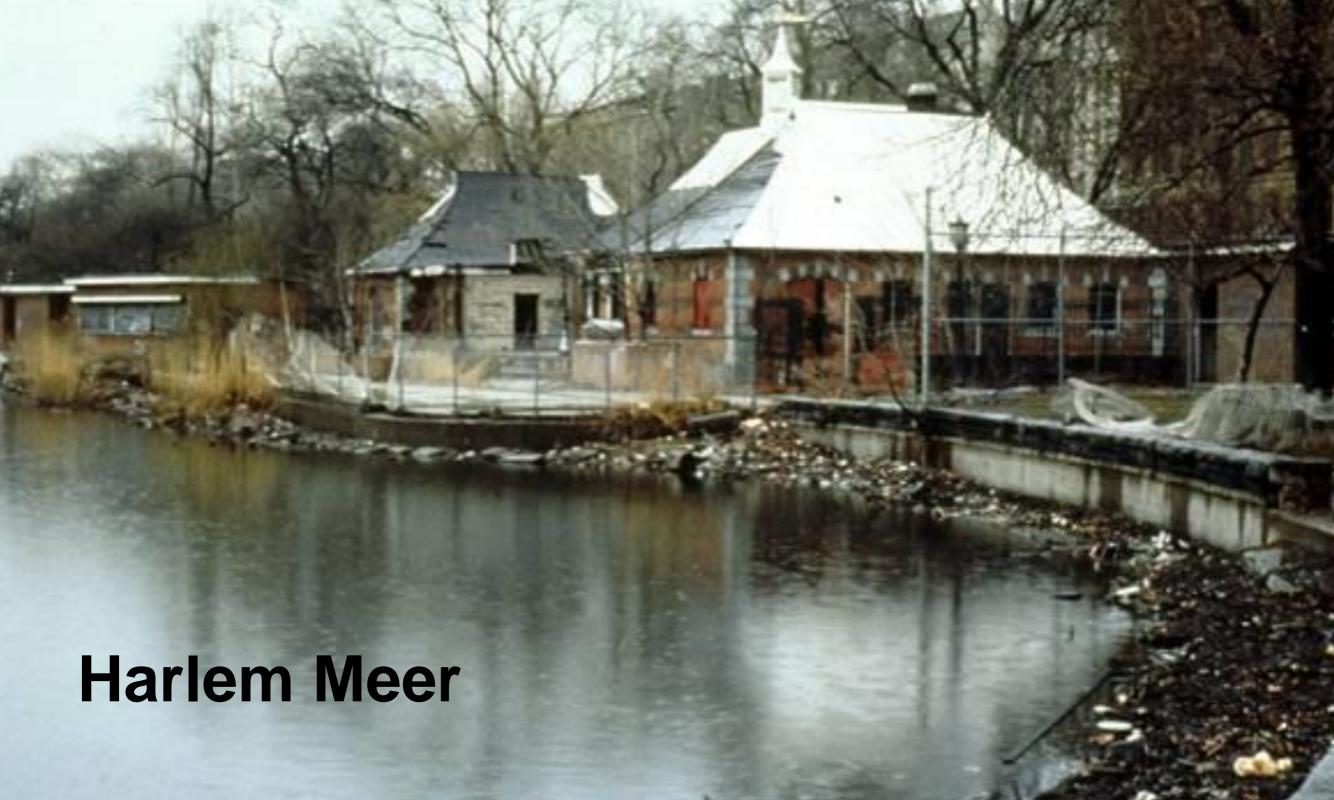
















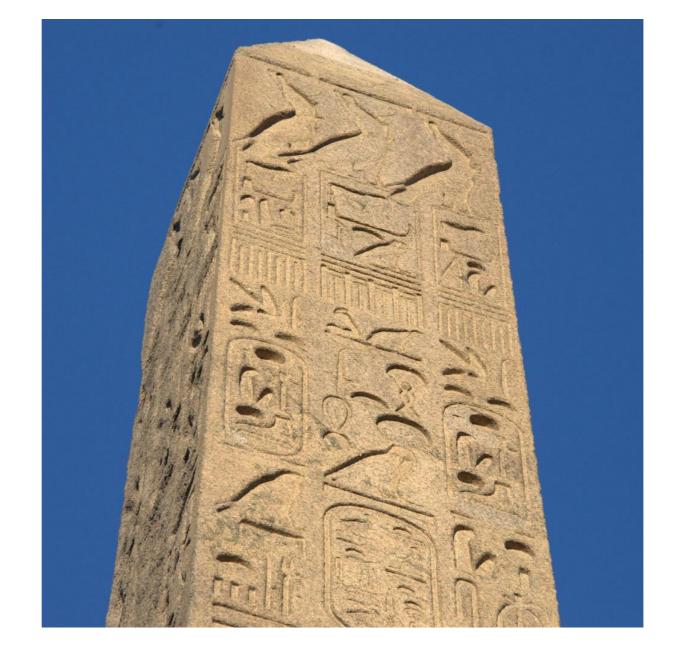












Cleopatra's Needle Restoration Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2014



**ARSENAL RAMP SITE IMPROVEMENT, 2015** 



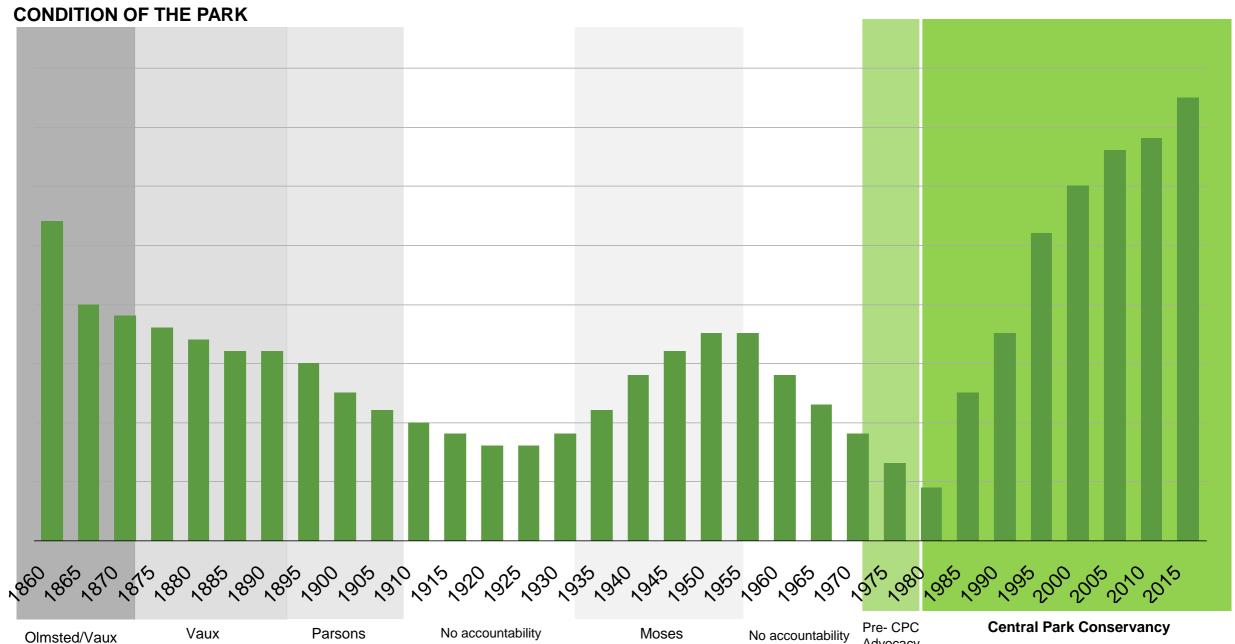
**RUNNING TRACK RESTORATION, 2015** 





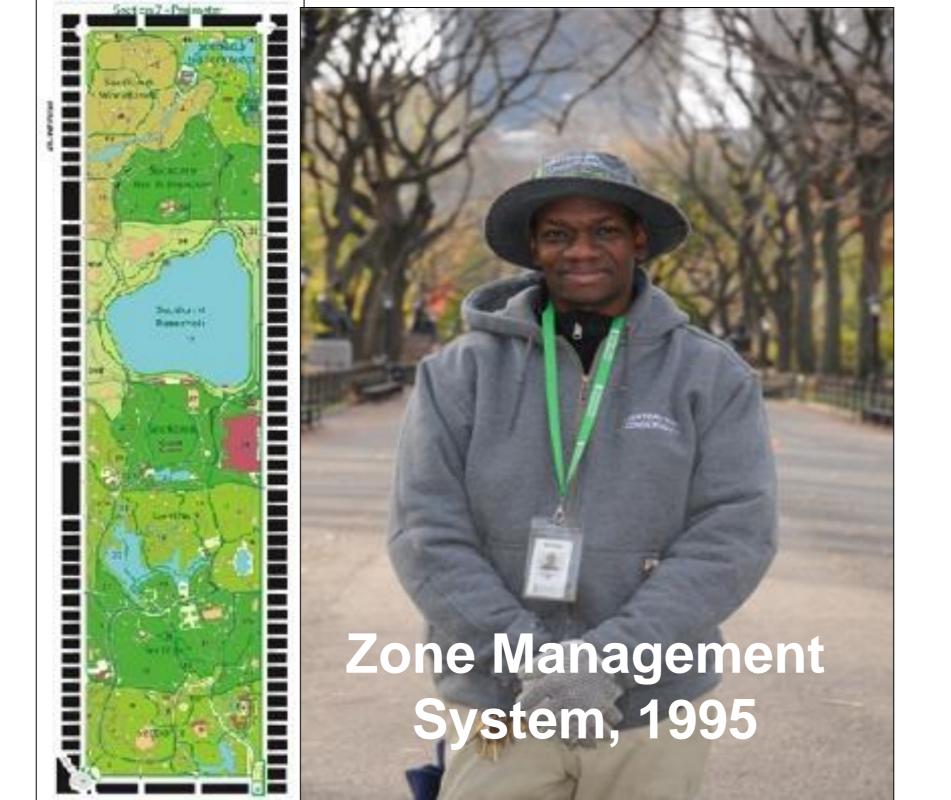
**RUNNING TRACK RESTORATION, 2015** 

## Central Park Management History



Groups

**Parsons** 



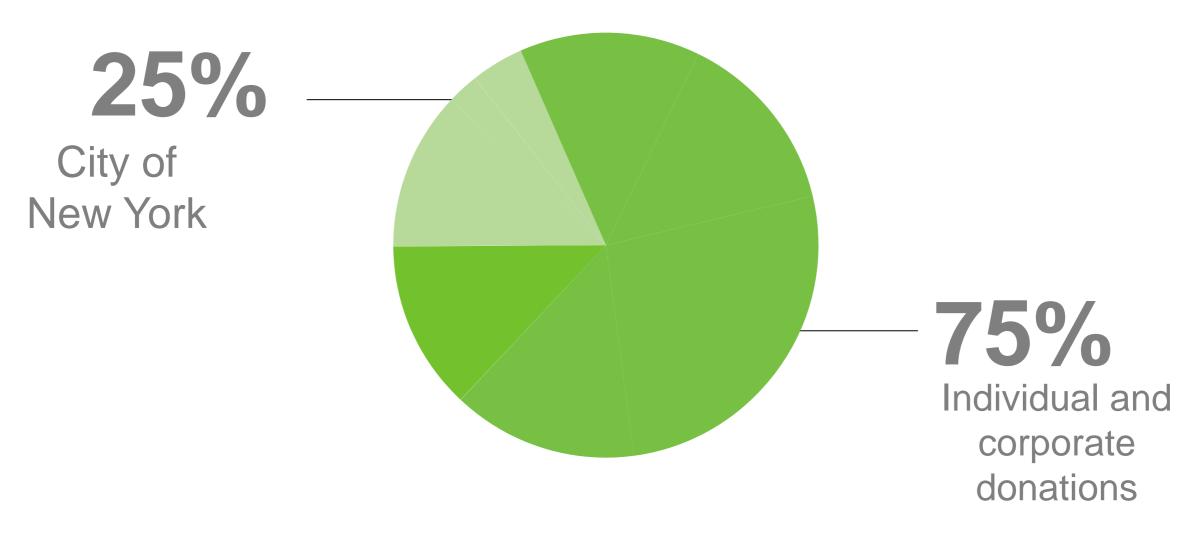






# **Funding Contribution**

A public park financed by the private sector



### Central Park's Annual \$1 Billion Effect

Central Park is responsible for more than \$1 billion in annual economic activity and revenue for New York, according to an independent study



### Quality of Life

Central Park is much more than a public green space. It is central to the cultural, educational, and business communities of New York City.

#### Proximity to the Park\*

Central Park serves a large community, with over 1.7 million people living within a short walk or commute.

