

Response to Reviewer 2

We sincerely thank the reviewer 2 for their insightful and constructive comments. We have carefully revised the manuscript to address each point, ensuring greater clarity, academic rigour, and alignment with the aims of the paper. Below we provide a detailed point-by-point response.

Reviewer 2

Comment 1: *Include legal interventions (e.g., Public Parks Law 1997).*

Response: Incorporated into Chapter 6.

Bridging text (after Charter for Berlin's Urban Green):

“Although Berlin's legal and strategic frameworks—such as the Public Parks Law (1997), the Charter for Urban Green (2020), and the Urban Green 2030 Programme—apply to the city's entire green infrastructure, parks remain their principal focus. These policies highlight the dual challenge of safeguarding ecological functions and ensuring equitable access, underscoring the centrality of parks in shaping Berlin's green future.”

Comment 2: *Maps and diagrams could be higher resolution.*

Response: Figures 1, 5, and 6 have been re-exported at high resolution (300–600 DPI) and captions updated for clarity. Additionally, photos associated with the case study parks are added with relevant captions, for better visual understanding.

Comment 3: *Abstract could be more concise.*

Response: Abstract shortened to 204 words, focusing on scope, methods, and key findings.

Revised abstract:

“Berlin, renowned for its rich history and vibrant cultural tapestry, possesses an extensive network of urban parks that function as vital lungs for the city, providing recreation, ecological services, and respite from urban life. Yet, these green spaces confront mounting pressures from shifting socio-economic dynamics and escalating climate-related impacts. This review investigates the intricate interplay between socio-economic conditions and climate change in shaping the resilience, accessibility, and sustainability of Berlin's parks. Drawing on more than 200 research articles, reports, and policy papers, it synthesises insights on park management, biodiversity, governance, and socio-economic disparities, with particular attention to their intersectionality. The findings highlight that socio-economic inequalities strongly influence patterns of access, quality, and affordability of green spaces, exposing disadvantaged communities to uneven benefits and environmental burdens. Processes of gentrification, often intensified by the appeal of green neighbourhoods, exacerbate displacement and exclusion, underscoring the need to integrate social justice into green space planning. Simultaneously, climate change introduces new threats, including rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and biodiversity loss, which compound urban vulnerabilities. Case studies from Berlin illustrate innovative strategies—ranging from community-driven initiatives to climate-resilient park design—that demonstrate pathways towards inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable management of urban parks in the face of complex socio-environmental challenges.”

We believe these revisions significantly strengthen the paper and thank the reviewers for their valuable feedback.