

## New paradigms in social environment and urban life

***Maria Chiara Pastore***

*Urban Architect, Director of Research Division at Studio Boeri  
(Designer of Vertical Forest)*

# **LET'S TALK URBAN FORESTS!**

**6th CMC International Conference of Management Consultants**

**18.10.2018**

**Maria Chiara Pastore**

**Stefano Boeri Architetti**

# 1

## THE URBAN CONDITION

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DATA

# URBAN POPULATION GROWTH

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2014

**54%** of the world population is concentrated in cities.

2030

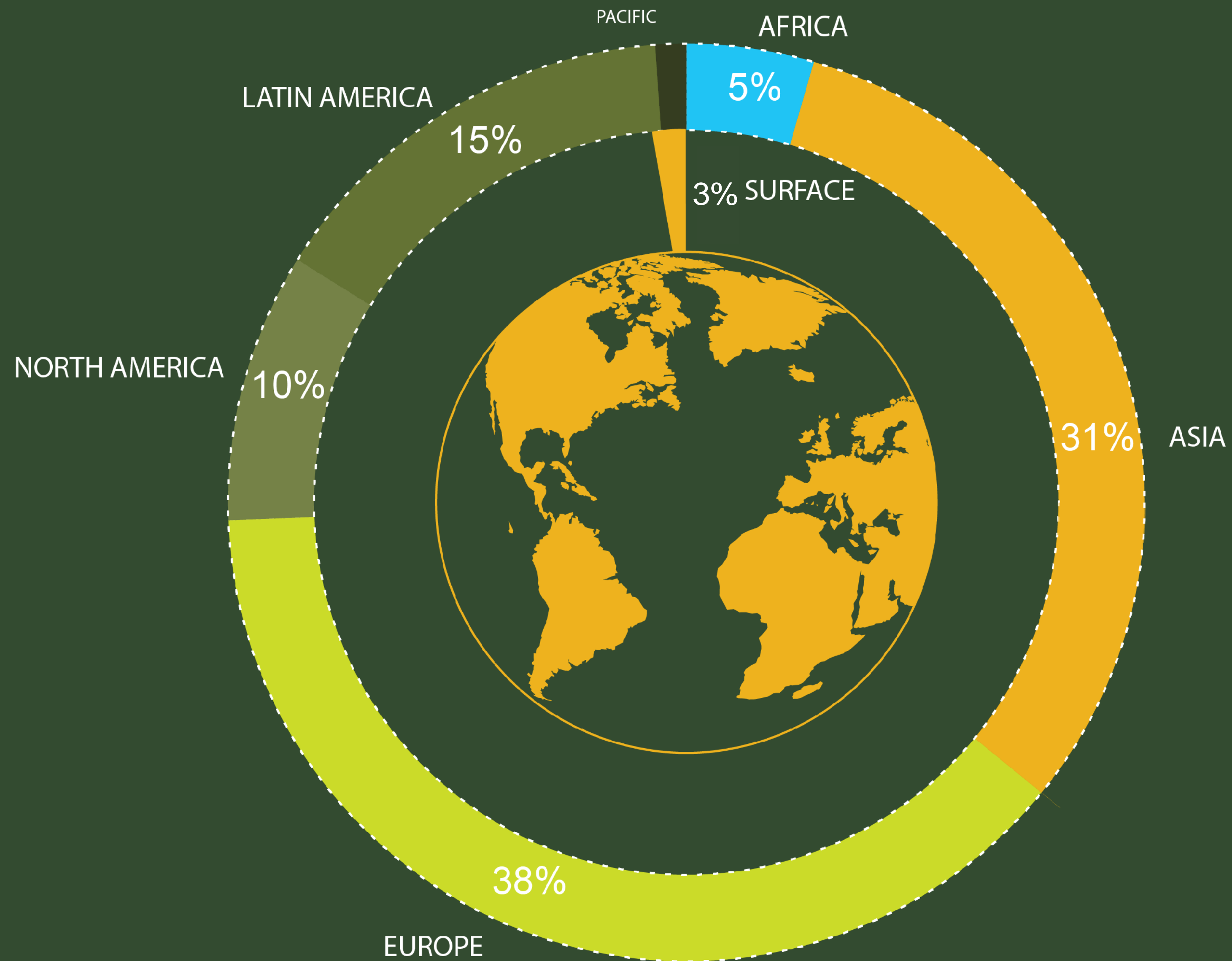
**60%** of the world population will be concentrated in cities.

2050

**70%** of the world population will be concentrated in cities.

# URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

1950

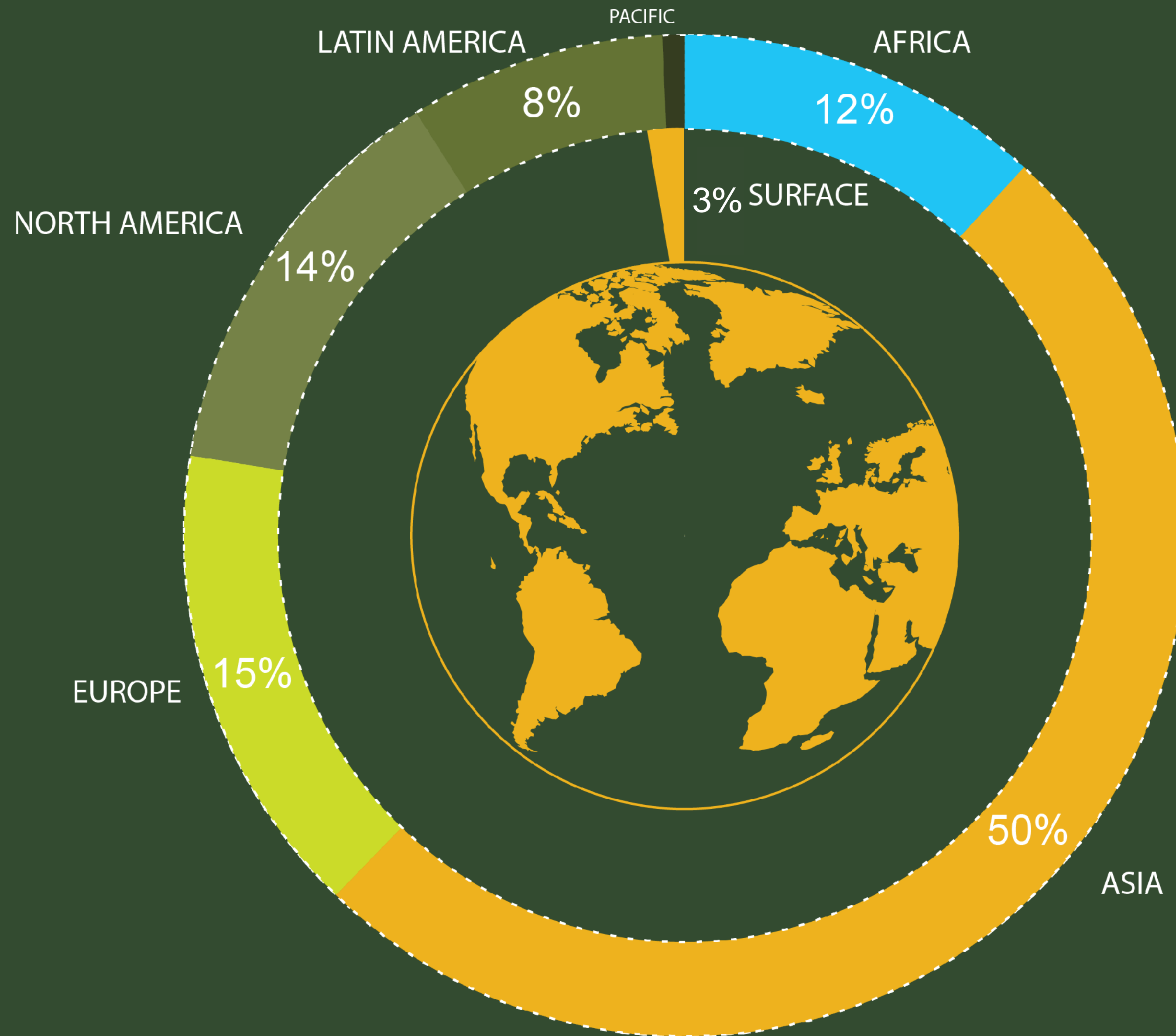


source: W.H.O.



# URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

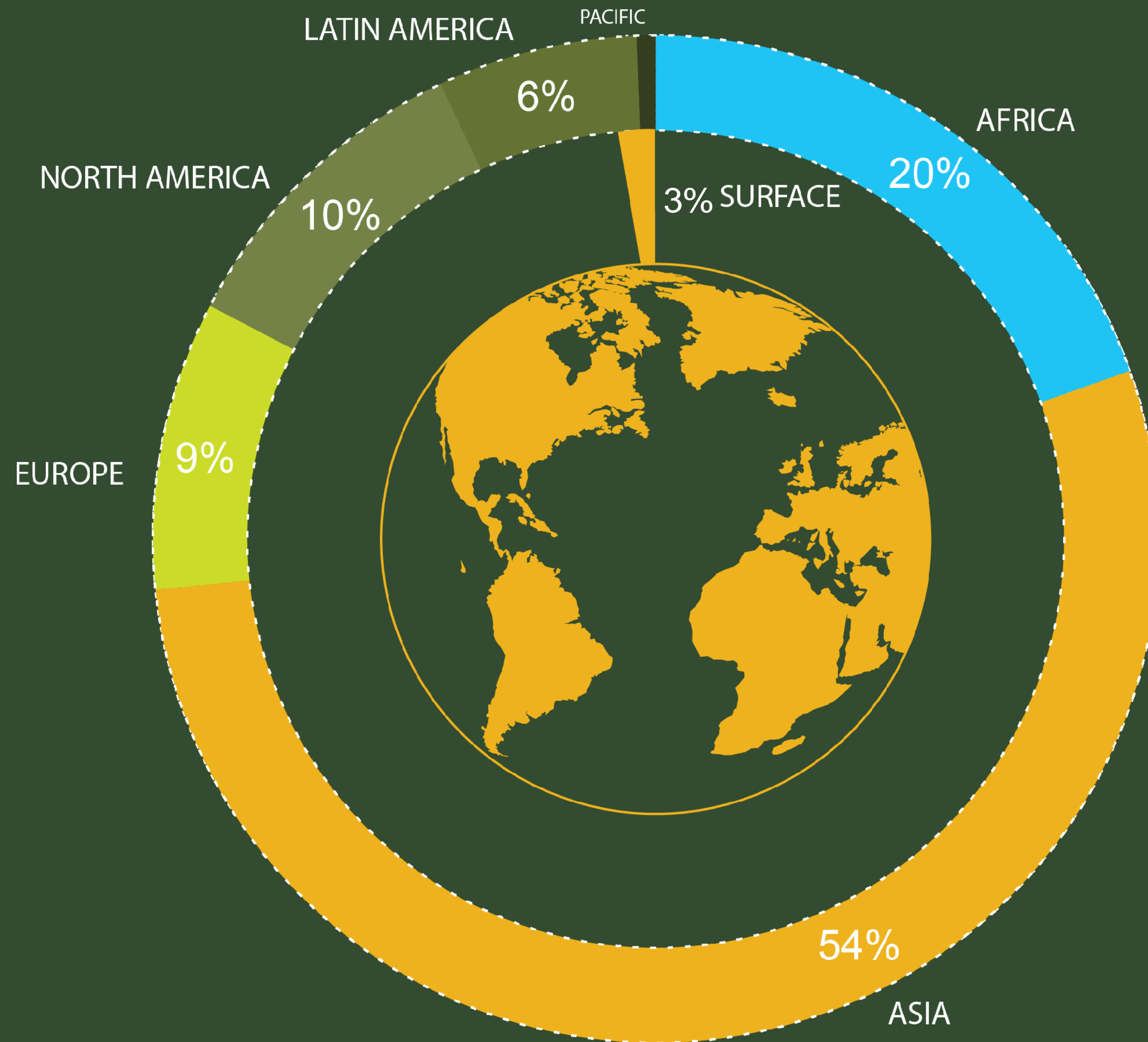
2010



source: W.H.O.

# URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

2050



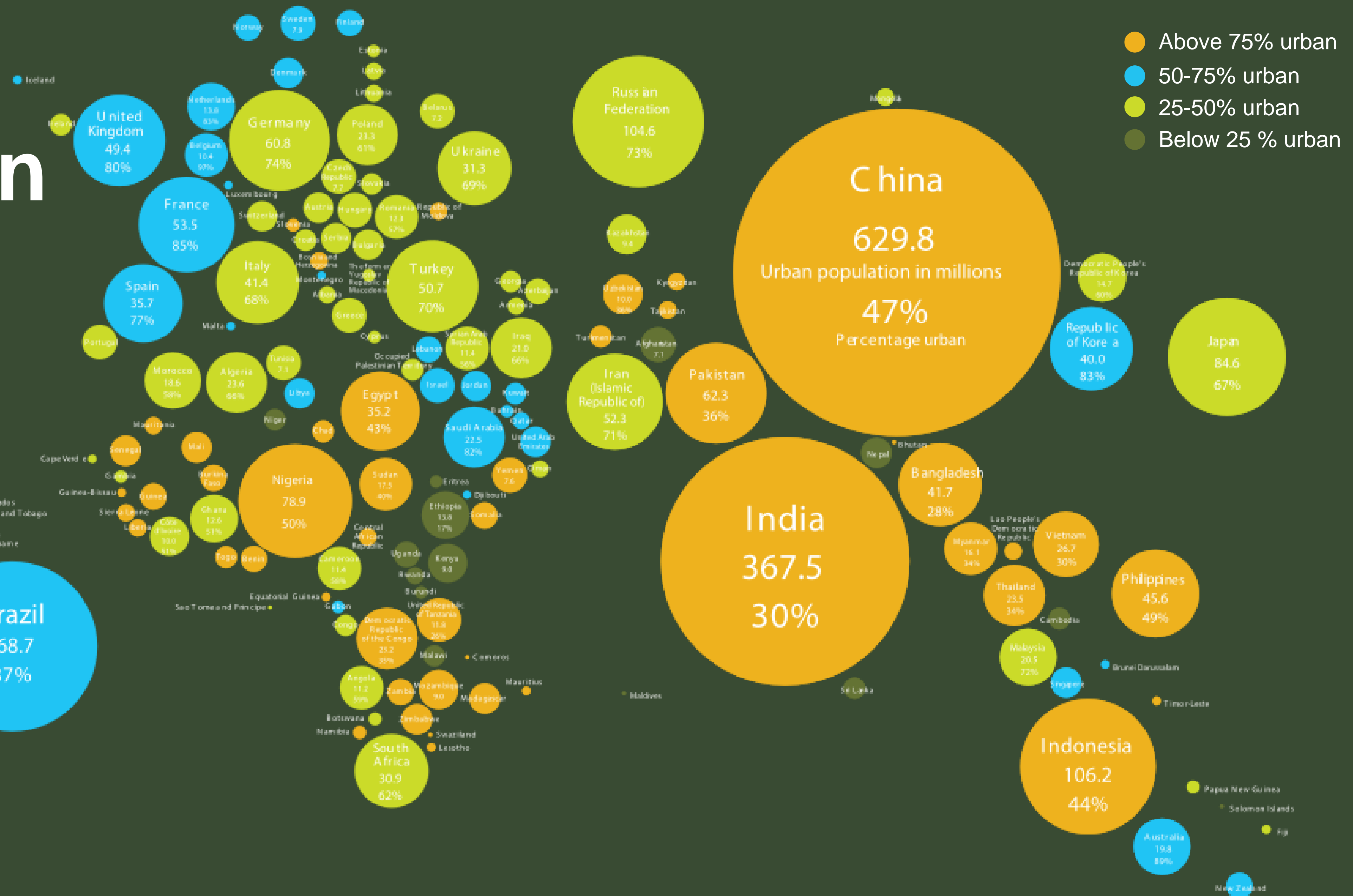
source: W.H.O.



# Urban population growth

The infographic displays three concentric circles representing the percentage of the population living in urban areas for three countries. The outermost circle is blue and represents Canada, with a value of 27.4% in 1981. The middle circle is orange and represents the United States, with a value of 81% in 1981. The innermost circle is green and represents Ireland, with a value of 62% in 2011. The text 'Urban population growth' is written in large, bold, black letters across the top of the circles.

Country	Year	Urban Population (%)
Canada	1981	27.4
United States	1981	81
Ireland	2011	62



source: Unicef, 2012

# 2

## CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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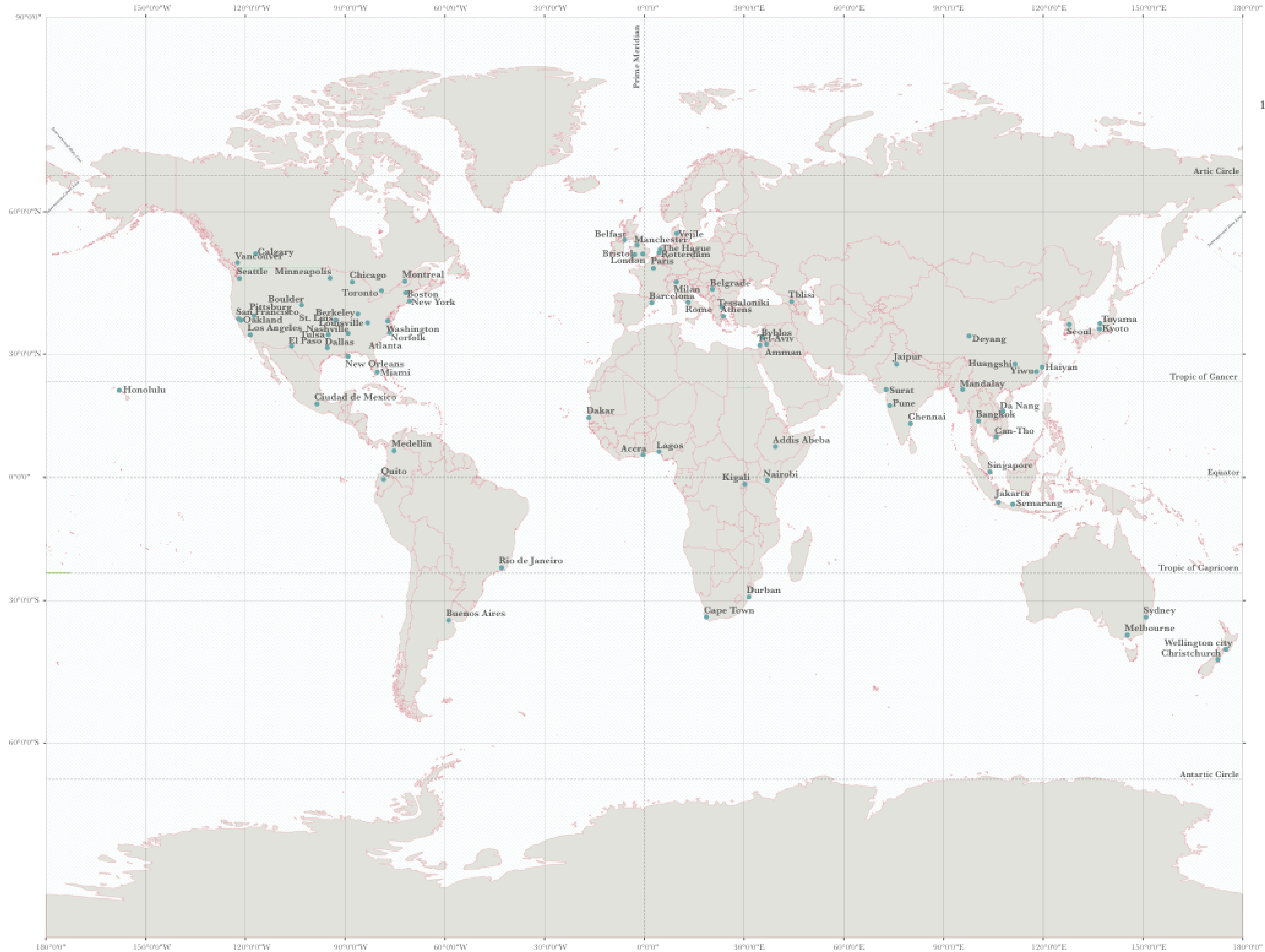
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Nairobi, Luxor

**02**

**Central East Asia**

Deyang, Haiyan, Huangshi, Yiwu

**03**

**East Southeast Asia & Oceania**

Bangkok, Jakarta, Melbourne,  
Seoul, Singapore, Sydney,  
Can Tho, Christchurch,  
Da Nang, Kyoto, Mandalay,  
Semarang, Toyama, Wellington City

**04**

**Europe**

Athens, Barcelona, London,  
Milan, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam,  
Belfast, Belgrade, Bristol, Glasgow,  
Manchester, Lisbon, The Hague,  
Thessaloniki, Vejle

**05**

**Latin America**

Buenos Aires, Ciudad de México,  
Medellin, Quito, Rio de Janeiro,  
Salvador, Cali, Colima, Guadalajara,  
Juarez, Montevideo, Panama City,  
Porto Alegre, San Juan, Santa Fe,  
Santiago de los Caballeros

**06**

**North America**

Boston, Chicago,  
Los Angeles, Montréal, New  
Orleans, New York, San Francisco,  
Seattle, Toronto, Vancouver,  
Washington, Atlanta, Berkeley,  
Boulder, Calgary, Dallas, El Paso,  
Miami, Honolulu, Louisville,  
Minneapolis, Nashville, Norfolk,  
Oakland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis,  
Tulsa

**07**

**South and West Asia**

Amman, Chennai, Jaipur, Byblos,  
Pune, Surat, Tel Aviv, Tblisi



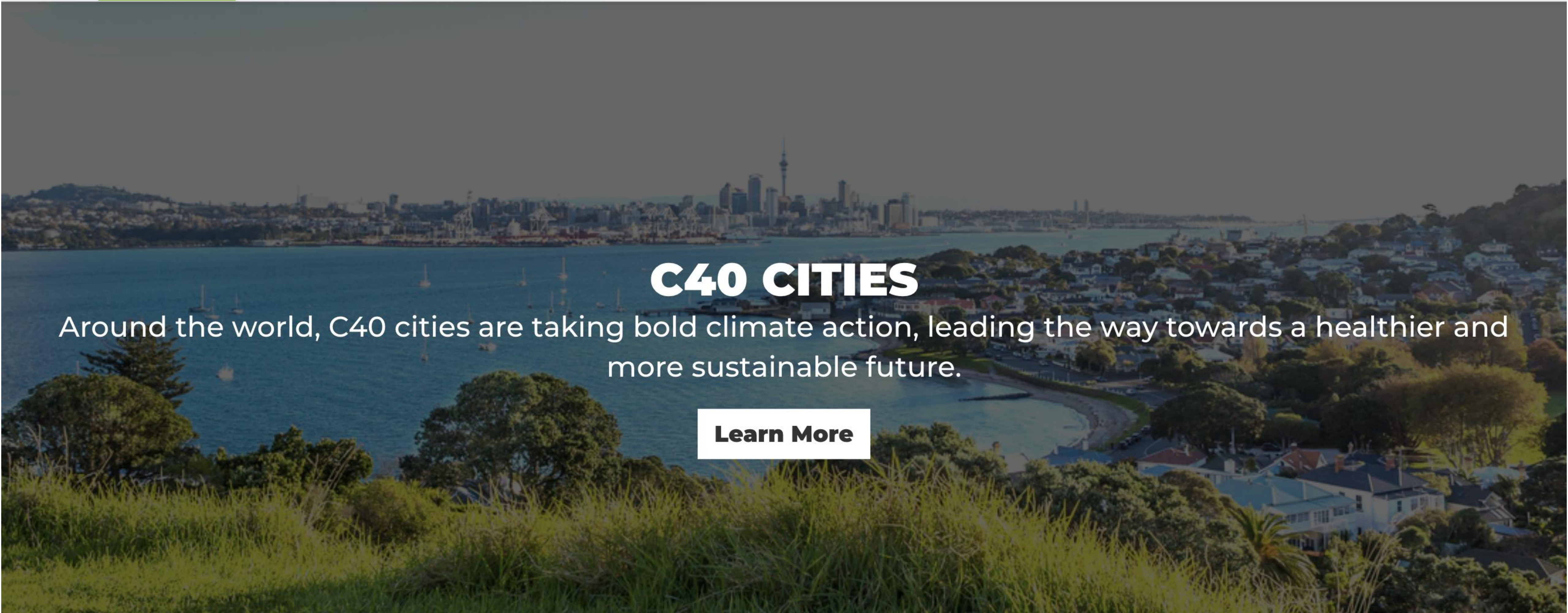




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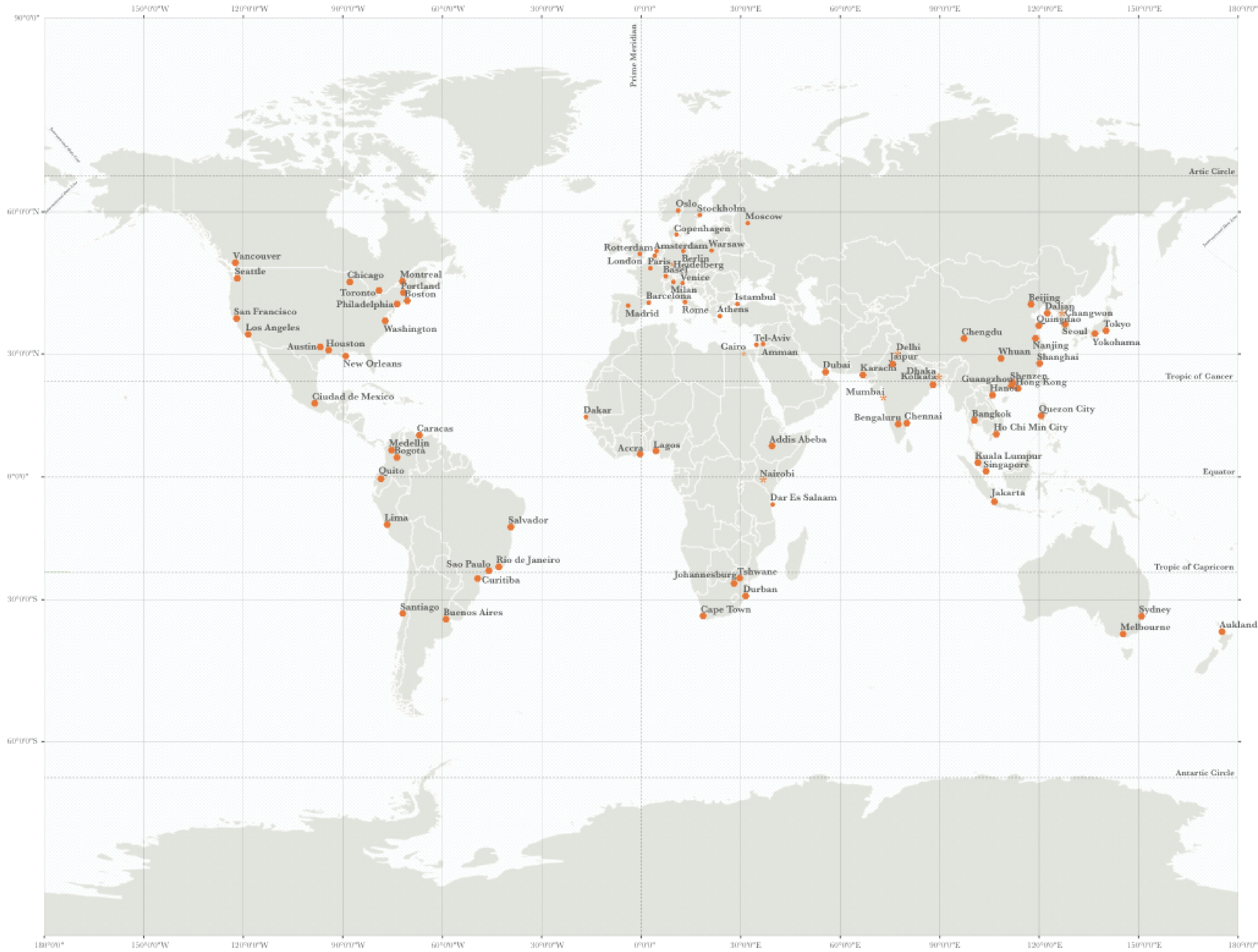


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Countries

C40 Cities

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**02 Central & East Asia**  
Beijing, Chengdu, Dalian, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Nanjing, Qingdao, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Wuhan

**03 East, Southeast Asia & Oceania**  
Auckland, Bangkok, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Melbourne, Quezon City, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Yokohama

**04 Europe**  
Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Basel, Berlin, Copenhagen, Istanbul, London, Madrid, Milan, Moscow, Oslo, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, Venice, Warsaw

**05 Latin America**  
Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Ciudad de México, Curitiba, Lima, Medellín, Quito, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Santiago, São Paulo

**06 North America**  
Austin, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Montréal, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto, Vancouver, Washington

**07 South & West Asia**  
Amman, Bengaluru, Chennai, Dubai, Jaipur, Karachi, Kolkata

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# Cities are the first cause of climate change

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Cities occupy 3% of Earth's surface,  
but account for more than the 70%  
of energy consumption and produce 75%  
of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

# Cities are the first victims of climate change

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**70% of cities today suffer the effects of climate change.**

Given that more than the **25%** of the urban population live in coastal areas, **a large number of cities are exposed to the risks of flooding, sea level rise and storms.**

# Cities can be the first resource for reversing climate change

---

Cities are our future.

We believe that the improvement of the future global condition lies in **urban innovation** and **action**.

Cities have skills, abilities, and can reverse climate change through **urban planning, urban forestry** and **environmental sustainability policies**.



# 3

## EVOLUTION IN THE KNOWLEDGE

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422

MATT SIMON SCIENCE 09.13.18 01:30 PM

# EMISSIONS HAVE ALREADY PEAKED IN 27 CITIES—AND KEEP FALLING



MATT MAWSON/GETTY IMAGES

NOTHING AGAINST THE countryside, which is lovely, but cities are where things *happen*. They are magnets for trade, and they're where cultures meet. They're also where more than half the world's population lives, a

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## Climate change means Hurricane Florence will dump 50% more rain

Scientific study finds diameter of storm heading for US east coast will be 50 miles wider due to human-caused warming of planet



A handout photo made available by European Space Agency (ESA) shows Hurricane Florence seen from the International Space Station (ISS), in space, on Wednesday. Photograph: Alexander Gerst/ESA/Nasa Handout/EPA

**Oliver Milman**



# UNITED NATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

## ([HTTPS://WWW.UN.ORG/DEVELOPMENT/DESA/EN/](https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/))



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» World population projected to reach 9.8 billion in 2050, and 11.2 billion in 2100

### News



World population projected to reach 9.8 billion in 2050, and 11.2 billion in 2100



03.15.18

# The National Forests Of The Future Need To Be In Cities

Green spaces in cities are saving us billions of dollars. We need to do more to protect and expand them.



[Source Photos: Daniel H. Tong/Unsplash, Dan Otis/Unsplash]

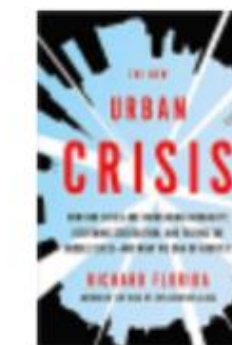


BY MARK WILSON 2 MINUTE READ

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## THE RECOMMENDER



**The New Urban Crisis**  
\$19.04



**The Rise and Fall of American Growth**  
\$18.67





# 4

## EVOLUTION IN TECHNOLOGY

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2011

























FLYING

GARDNERS



An architectural rendering of the Policlinico General Hospital in Milan, Italy. The building is a large, modern structure with a prominent green roof. The roof is covered in lush greenery, including trees and shrubs, and features a circular garden area with a small pavilion. The building is situated in an urban environment, surrounded by other buildings and a cityscape in the background. The rendering is presented in a high-angle, aerial view.

# POLICLINICO GENERAL HOSPITAL

Milan, Italy

7,000 sqm

Green roof

100

Trees and shrubs







## ORTI DEL POLICLINICO

area dedicata alla coltivazione di  
piante officinali

## PANCHINA DI LINNEO

le piante fioriscono durante diverse ore del  
giorno: un orologio naturale

## PATII

portano luce agli ambienti  
del piano sottostante

## BOSCO

boschi di

Salice Ginkgo biloba

## AREA GIOCO

spazio dedicato ai piccoli pazienti

## ARBUSTI

ricoprono le aree inaccessibili

Camellia Sinensis

Elicriso

Paeonia officinalis

INGRESSO BLOCCO NORD

INGRESSO PEDIATRIA

INGRESSO BLOCCO SUD



Belladonna

Piper nigrum

Camomilla

Melissa

PIANTE OFFICINALI

## MEDITAZIONE

spazio protetto da un filare alberato  
dedicato alla meditazione e allo yoga

## RADURA

area a prato protetta da Radura

## PADIGLIONE COPERTO

musica

lectures

## INGRESSO PUBBLICO

## "MEET YOUR PET"

spazio per incontrare i  
propri animali





**UNIVERSITA' DEGLI  
STUDI DI MILANO**

via Festa del Perdono

10min

**BIBLIOTECA  
SORMANI**

corso di Porta Vittoria

7min

**SOCIETA'  
UMANITARIA**

via Daverio

3min

**CONSERVATORIO  
"G.VERDI"**

via Conservatorio

13min

**MUBA  
Museo del Bambino**

via E. Besana

8min



ENTI COINVOLTI NELLA GESTIONE DEI VARI SETTORI DI CUI SI  
COMPONE IL GIARDINO:

- CONSERVATORIO "G. VERDI"
- MUBA
- BIBLIOTECA SORMANI
- UNIVERSITA' STATALE
- SOCIETA' UMANITARIA

ALTRI POSSIBILI PARTNER DA COINVOLGERE:

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# THE EVOLUTION IN THE RELATION CITY NATURE

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# URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FORESTRY

**Benefits, typologies and approaches**

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# What is the urban and peri-urban forestry?

---

It is the practice of managing metropolitan forests, to ensure their optimal contribution to the physiological, sociological and economic well-being of urban societies.



# What is the urban and peri-urban forestry?

---

It is an integrated, interdisciplinary, participatory and strategic approach to the planning and management of forests and trees in cities and surrounding areas.



# What is the urban and peri-urban forestry?

---

It includes the assessment, planning, installation, maintenance, conservation and monitoring of urban forests and can operate on scales ranging from individual trees to landscapes.



# What is the urban and peri-urban forestry?

---

It emphasises the commitment of citizens (also educating them on the value and benefits of trees and forests) in the care of the growth and life of plants, whether they are public or private.



# What are the benefits of urban forestry?

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# What are the benefits of urban forestry?

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- Reduces the “heat island” effect.
- Removes air pollutants and reduces noise pollution.
- Absorbs CO<sub>2</sub> and mitigates climate change.
- Reduces energy consumption through shadowing and the creation of a microclimate (evapotranspiration).
- Reduces water run-off and flooding risks.
- Increases biodiversity and permeable surfaces within cities.
- Promotes the creation of new green jobs.
- Improves mental and physical health of citizens.



## ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH BENEFITS

### 1 mature tree

- absorbs 0,4 ton CO<sub>2</sub>/year.
- produces enough oxygen to cover the annual need of 10 persons.
- can transpire up to 450 litres of water per day.

### Woods and forests

- contribute to decrease temperature from 2°C to 5°C.



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

# Trees

- generate economically valuable ecosystem services.
- provide an economic benefit of 4,7€ for every euro invested in planting and maintaining.
- by using trees to modify temperatures, the amount of fossil fuels used for cooling and heating by homeowners and businesses is reduced.
  - 1 street tree provides 100€/year in energy savings.
- a significant link exists between the value of a property and its proximity to parks, greenbelts, and other green spaces.
  - 1 street tree provides 200€/year in increased property values.
- tree canopy is associated with a decrease in neighbourhood crime.



# Which are the forestry typologies?

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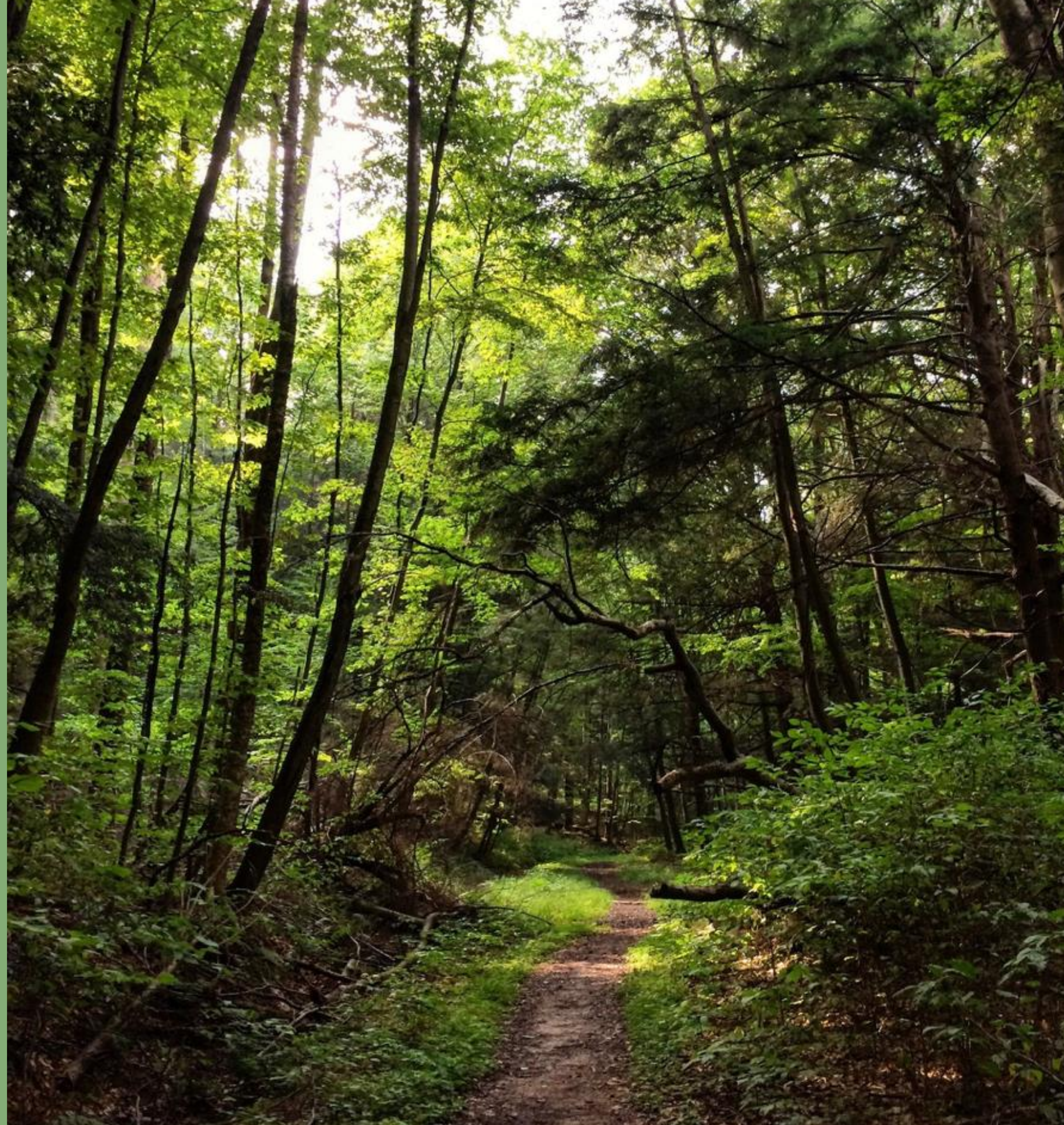
- peri-urban forests and woods
- city parks and forests (> 0,5ha)
- small parks (< 0,5 ha)
- tree-lined avenues and small squares
- other green spaces with trees
- green buildings



# Peri-urban forests and woods

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- riparian forests
- wooden shielding
- agricultural/urban renaturalisation
- productive forests
- oasis





# City Parks and forests (> 0,5 ha)

---

- big urban parks
- district parks partially equipped with leisure and recreation facilities





## Small parks ( $< 0,5$ ha)

---

- small district parks with equipped areas
- private gardens
- green spaces





# Tree-lined avenues and small squares

---

- rows of linear trees
- small groups of trees
- single trees in squares
- trees in parking areas





## Other green spaces with trees

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- urban farmland
- sports grounds
- empty areas
- lawns
- riparian areas
- open spaces
- cemeteries
- botanical gardens





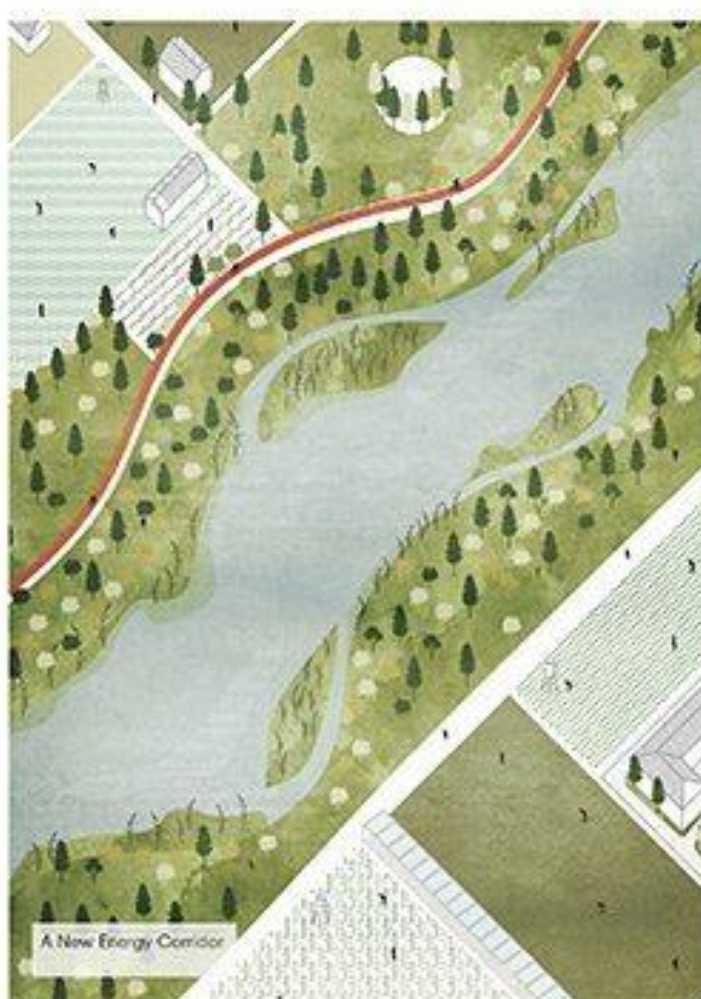
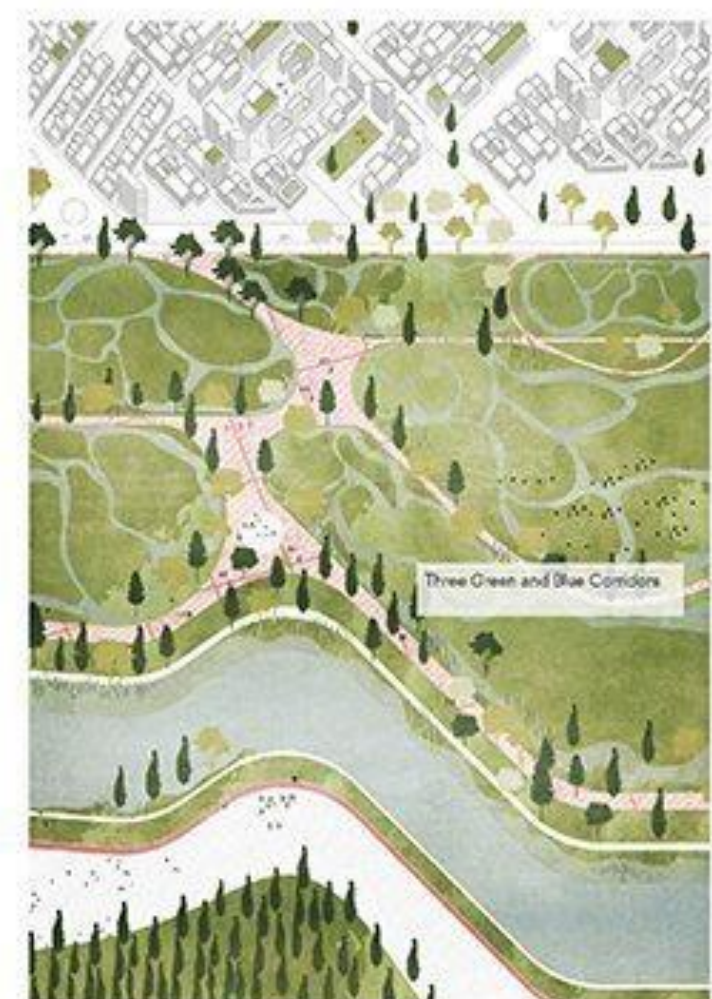
# Green Buildings

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- vertical forests
- green roofs
- green façades

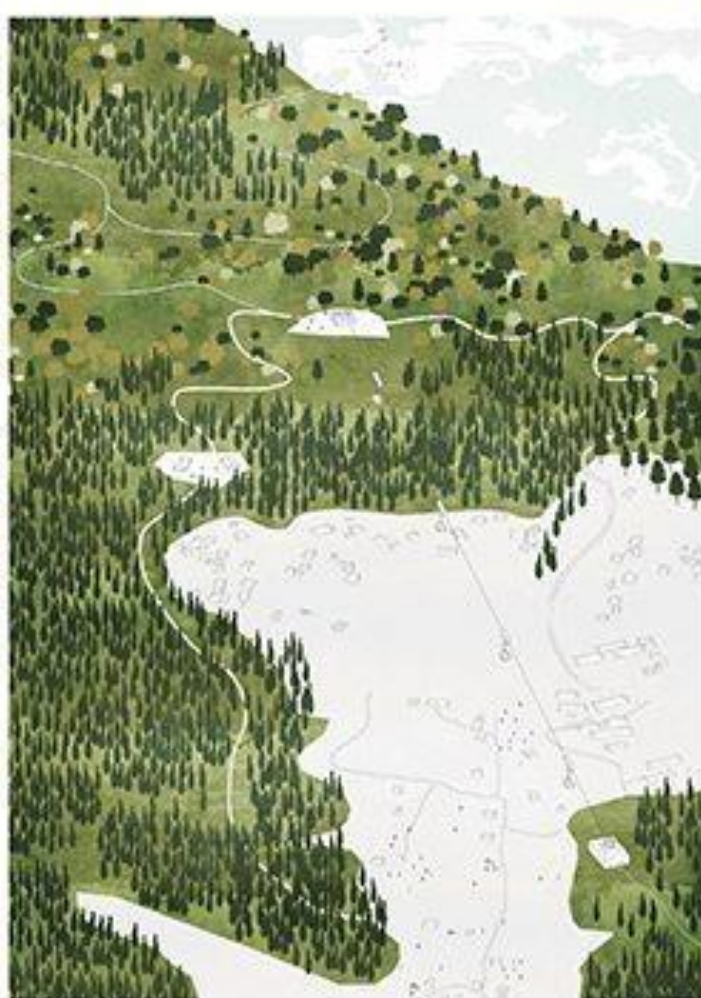
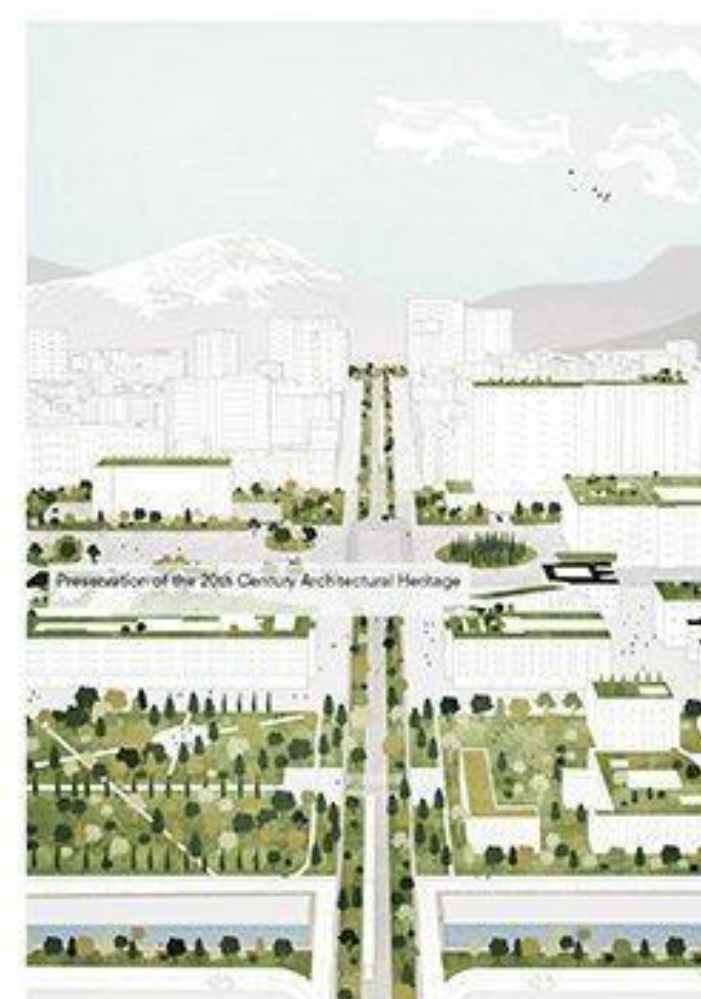






# TR030

A kaleidoscopic metropolis





An aerial photograph of a mountainous landscape. A river winds through the valley, and a large, flat, brownish area, possibly a dry lake bed or a cleared area, is visible in the upper center. The mountains are covered in green vegetation. A large, white, bold text overlay is centered across the image.

TR030



# TR030 ATLAS

1. A New Orbital Forest
2. A Natural Oasis
3. The New 4th Ring
4. The New World Park
5. Three Green and Blue Corridors
6. 15 New Dynamic Epycentres
7. A New and Open Schools Diffuse Network
8. Preservation of the 2th Century Architectural Heritage
9. A New Agricultural System and a Diffuse Farmer' Market Network
10. High Quality Transit
11. Cycle Network and Diffuse Sharing Mobility
12. Tirana for All
13. A New Energy Corridor









Northern Gate  
Northern Landmark Tower

Office Building

District-1

Western Gate 2

District-1 Service Hub

Green River Park

Western Gate

Lake

District-4 Service Hub

District-4

Villas Zone Gate

Villas

District-2

District-2 Service Hub

Eastern Gate

District-3

Mosque

Eastern Landmark Towers

Commercial Zone

Southern Gate













# Urban Forestry.

## a call for action

In preparation of the first World Forum on Urban Forests promoted by FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), which will be held from 28 November 2018 to 1 December 2018 in Mantova, Italy.



## we, designers of the first Vertical Forest in Milan, invite



architects, urban planners, botanists, agronomists, forestry corps, tree growers, geographers, ethologists, landscape scientists, technicians, researchers and experts in green care and urban forestry, real estate developers, administrators and representatives of local institutions and civil society, members and representatives of international organisations, funding agencies, universities and research institutes, and NGOs

## to consider that:

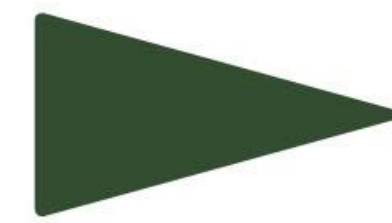
- by 2030, **60%** of the **global population** is projected to live in **urban areas**.
- cities consume **75%** of the world's **natural resources** and account for more than **70%** of **global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**.
- cumulative **emissions** of **CO<sub>2</sub>**, together with methane and other greenhouse gases, largely determine **global mean surface warming of the planet**, causing ice melting, biodiversity loss and rising sea levels.

## and to consider also that:

- **forests and trees** – which are at risk of continuous erosion all over the world – **absorb** nearly **40%** of **fossil fuel emissions** largely produced by our cities every year.
- **leaves and roots** of a mature tree **absorb CO<sub>2</sub>** through photosynthesis and help reduce the pollutants (responsible for a high percentage of respiratory diseases and premature deaths) present in the air.
- if a **single tree** can bring great benefits to the city and its inhabitants, an **urban forest** can be an extraordinary help to **improve the quality** of health and life in a city.

## we believe that:

- **cities**, which are largely **responsible** for **climate change problems**, have the opportunity to become an **integral part of their own solution**, by increasing the number of **forests and trees** that can “fight the enemy” on its own ground (the city), using **CO<sub>2</sub> as fertiliser**.
- increasing **forests and trees** in world's cities can help absorb **CO<sub>2</sub>**, drastically **reduce pollution, energy consumption** and the “**urban heat island**” effect, increasing biodiversity of living species and making cities safer, more pleasant, healthier and attractive.
- a **global action on urban forestry** will help to prevent global temperature from rising **above 2 °C**, the maximum acceptable threshold defined by the COP 21 agreement in Paris (2015). ▶



## therefore:

we have the duty to launch a **global campaign on urban forestry** in order to **multiply the presence of forests and trees in our cities**. Such a campaign should start with these major **actions**:

- protect and increase **permeable and green surfaces** in the city,
- create **new parks** and **gardens**,
- transform **city roofs** into **lawns** and **vegetable gardens**,
- transform **perimeter walls** and **urban barriers** into **green facades**,
- transform **urban voids** and **courtyards** into **green oasis**,
- promote **community gardens** and implement **urban agriculture**,
- use **tree roots** to decontaminate **polluted soils**,
- create a **network of green corridors** (tree-lined avenues, street trees...) to connect **parks, forests**, and **green buildings**,
- multiply the number of **green buildings** and **Vertical Forests**,
- create **new orbital forests** and **woodlands** all around our cities.



## thus:

if we want to **reverse climate change**,

if we want to **favour the survival** of living species,

if we want our **cities** to be **greener, healthier and more pleasant places**, **urban forestry** should be a **priority** in the international agenda of governments and local and international institutions.

**The next months will be crucial to pledge your support, and collect your experiences and urban forestry projects, in preparation for the first World Forum on Urban Forests, promoted by FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) with Municipality of Mantova, SISEF (Società Italiana di Selvicoltura ed Ecologia Forestale), Politecnico di Milano, which will be held from 28 November 2018 to 1 December 2018 in Mantova, Italy.**



## join us. it's time to act.

share this call, suggestions and best practices with us at:

**bestpractice@wfuf2018.com** and  
**urbanforestry@stefano boeriarchitetti.net**

for more info:  
**www.wfuf2018.com**



A man with grey hair and glasses is holding a large white rectangular sign in front of his chest. He is wearing a dark jacket. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with green and yellow foliage, suggesting a park or a street lined with trees. The word "WE" is written in large white letters in the top left corner of the image.

**WE**

**Designers of the first [Vertical Forest](#) in  
Milan**





# World Forum on Urban Forests

Mantova 2018

28 November / 1 December



**THANK YOU!**

**MARIA CHIARA PASTORE**  
**Stefano Boeri Architetti**

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<https://www.stefanoboeriarchitetti.net/>