



**Parco Nord Milano and  
Parco Agricolo Sud Milano:**

**different stories, different  
identities, only one great  
occasion:**

**The Metropolitan Park**

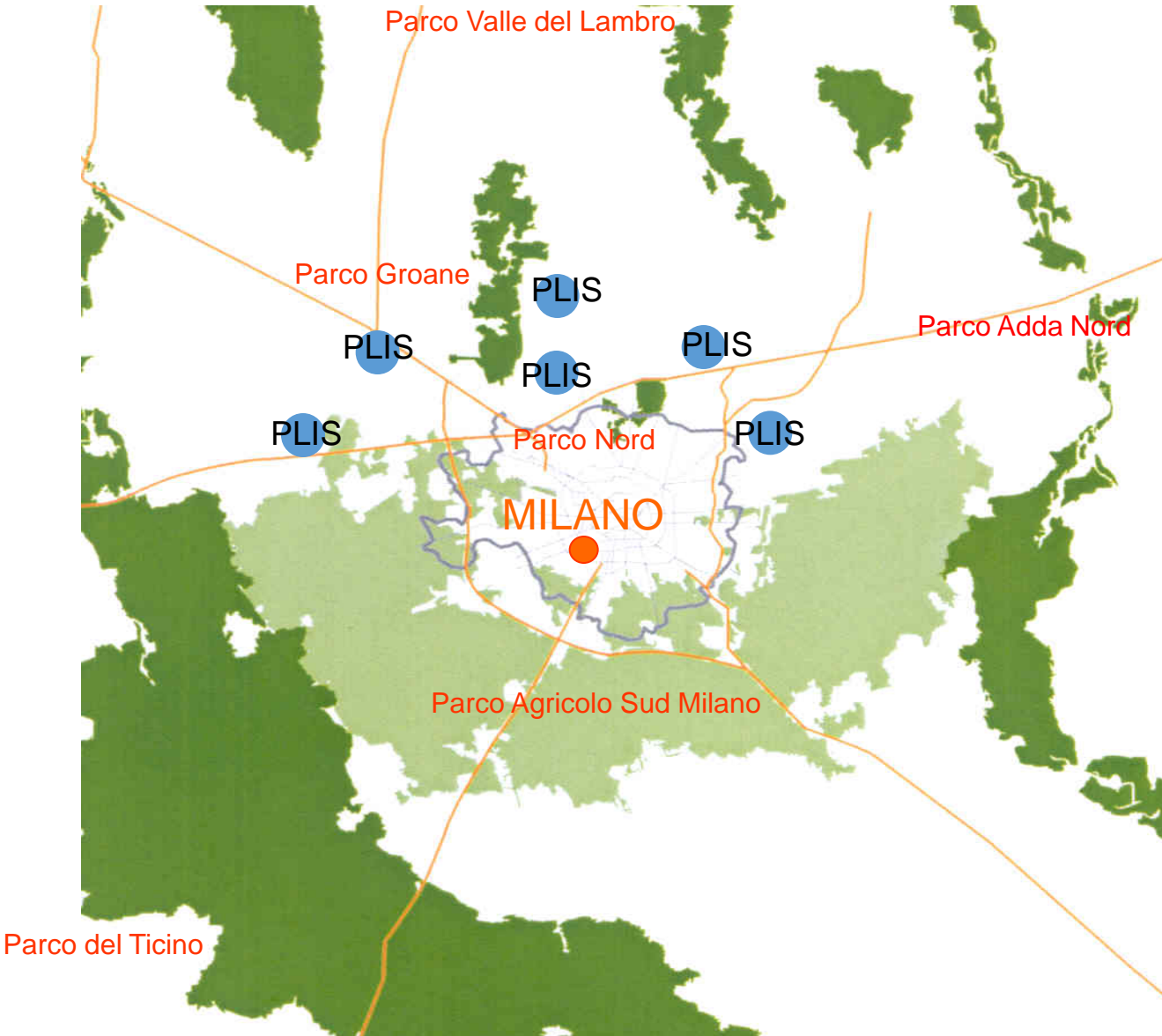
# Structure of presentation

## Introduction – Green areas in metropolitan city of Milan

- 1 History and structure of Parco Nord Milano
- 2 Goal and specific of Parco Agricolo Sud Milano

## Conclusion: the Metropolitan Park

# Green system of protected areas in Milan



The system of protected areas is a mosaic around city of Milan in which regional parks (dark green) are the shoulders .

Parco Nord plays a role of pivot and Parco Sud is the hinge while many others protected areas (PLIS) are important components .



# First story: Parco Nord Milano

## The park of territorial transformation, green mending and connections





# The Park area during the 60's





# Parco Nord Milano today

800 hectares of surface

Woods: 101 ha

Meadows: 225 ha

Shrubberies and Hedges: 6 ha

Lakes and canals: 11

Cycle and pedestrian paths: 40 km

Sport and Play grounds: 28

Family gardens: 13 groups

Rest areas : 33

Benches: 1100

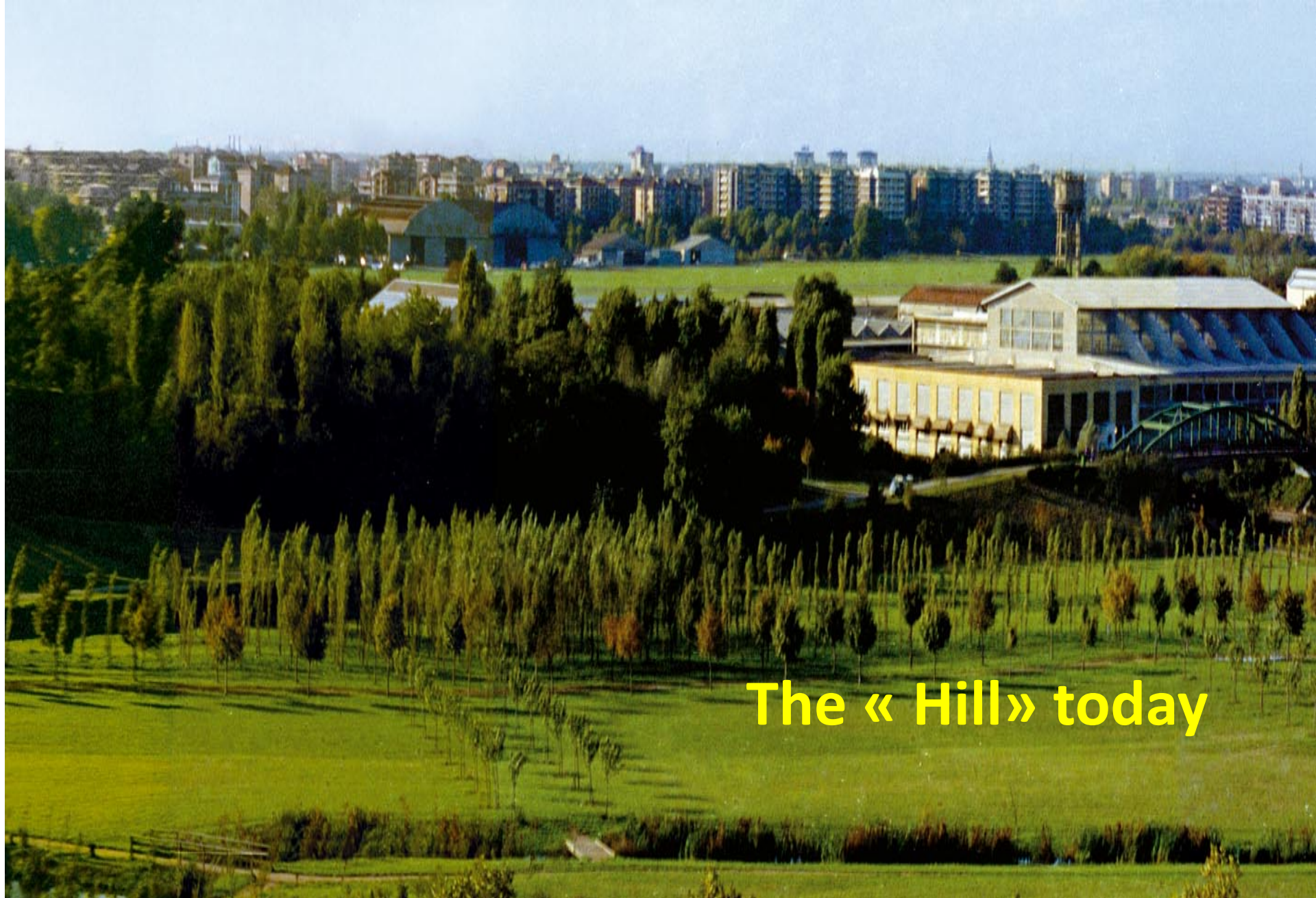






## The « Hill » in 1986





**The « Hill » today**







## The east side in the 60's



An aerial photograph of a large, green park area. In the foreground, there are rolling green fields with a winding path. A road with a roundabout is visible in the middle ground, surrounded by young trees. The background shows a dense forest of tall, thin trees, and beyond that, a city skyline with various buildings under a clear blue sky.

# The east side today







**PARK AREA BEFORE 1983**



**PARK AREA TODAY**





**We started planting in 1983.....**





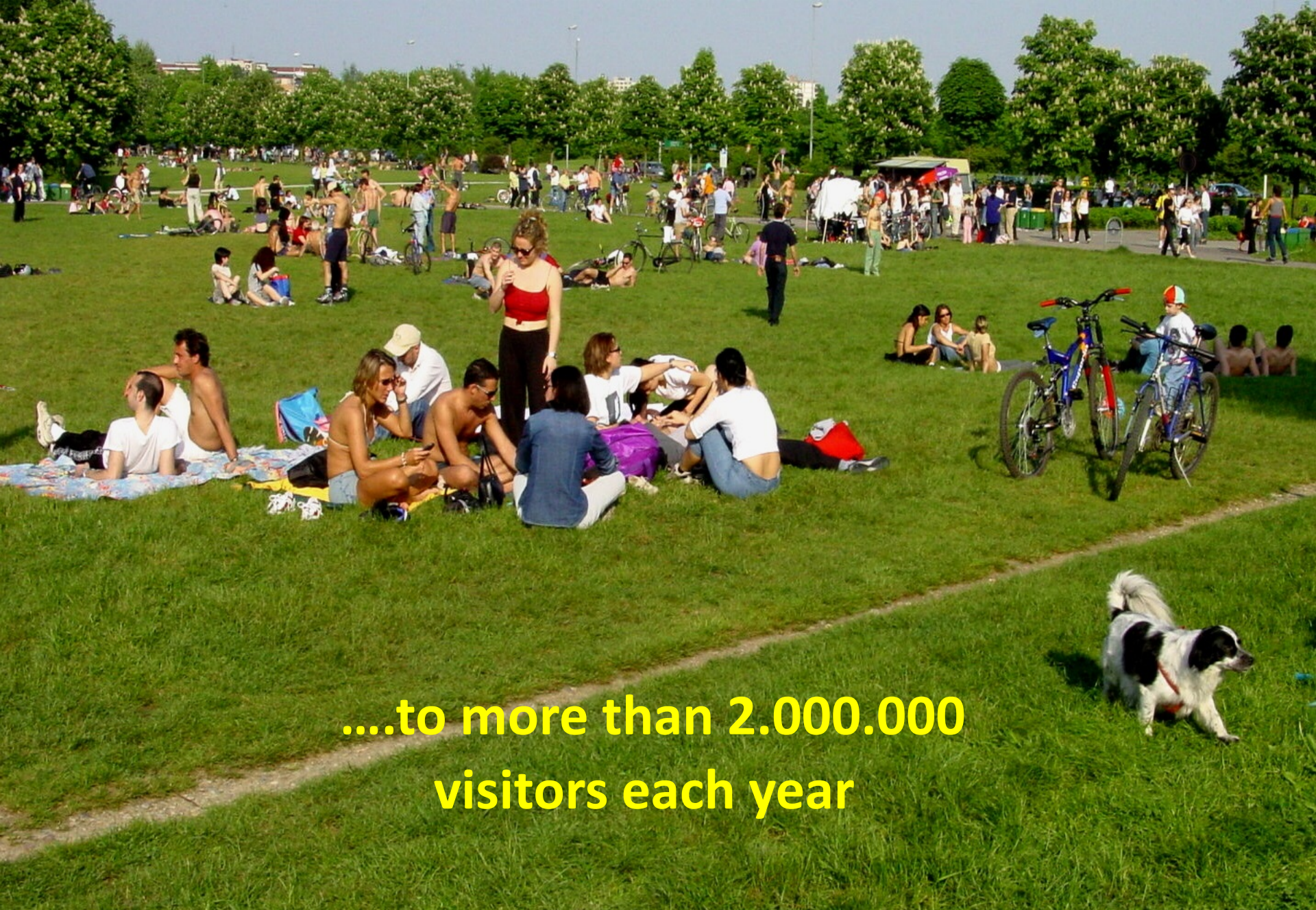
...and we still can't stop





**... from few people....**





...to more than 2.000.000  
visitors each year











An aerial photograph of Parc Jura Vaudois, showing a winding road with parked cars, a pedestrian path, and a green bridge in the background. The park is surrounded by trees and greenery, with a city skyline visible in the distance. The text "This territorial transformation was made by mending the periferical areas" is overlaid in yellow.

**This territorial transformation was made by  
mending the periferical areas**





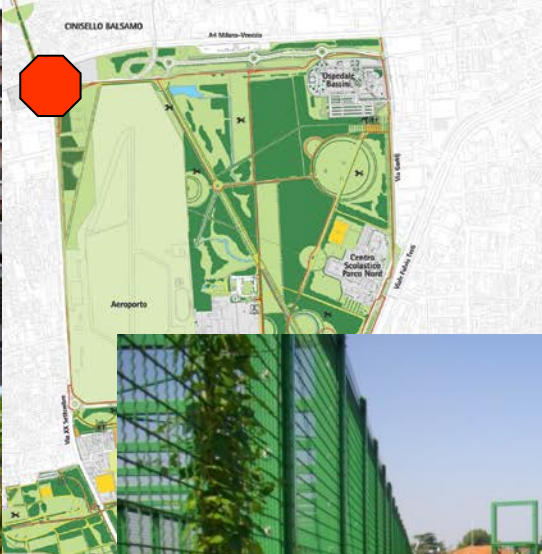








....towards «Grugnotorto Park»



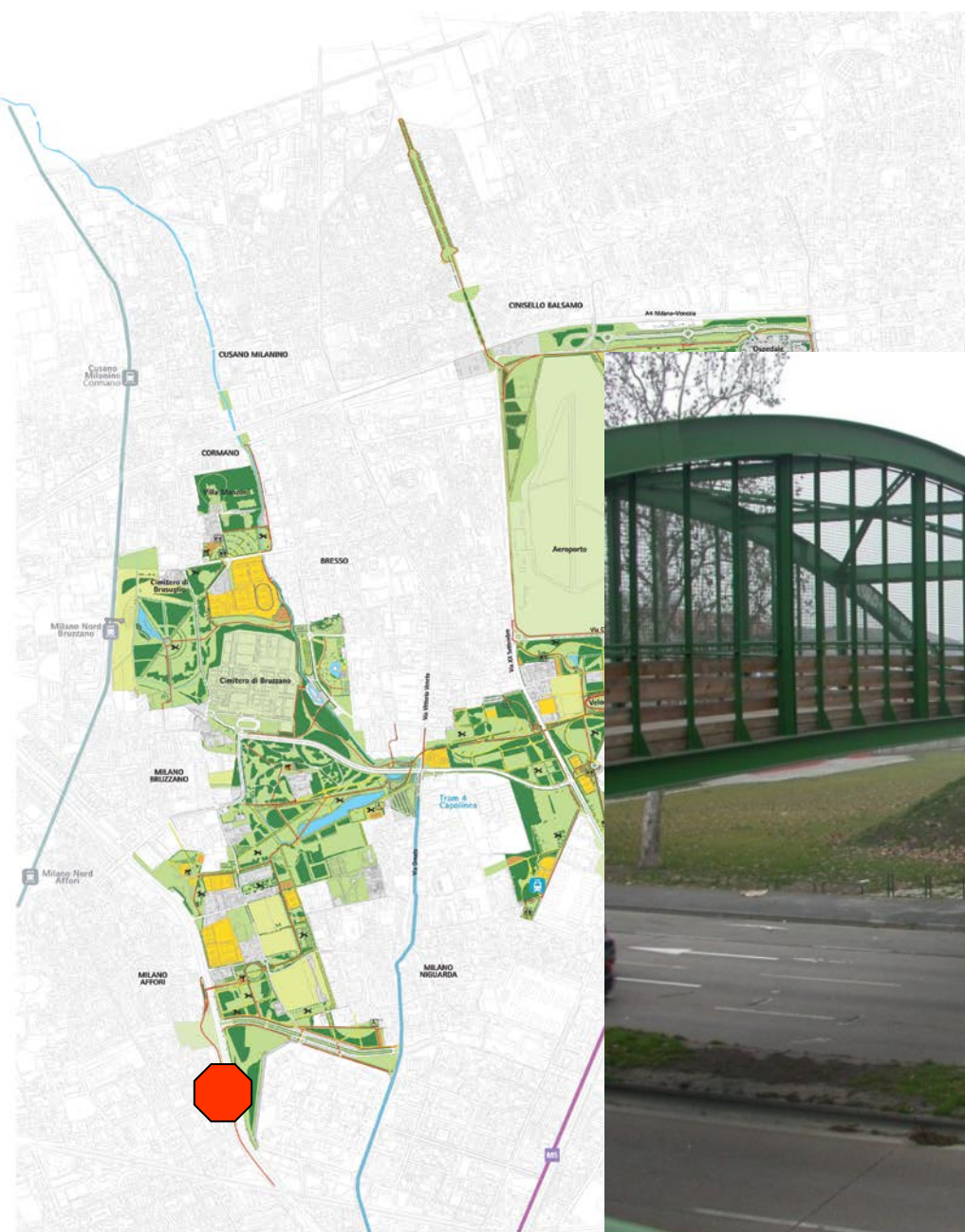


...towards «Media Valle Lambro Park»





...towards Affori district





...towards Balossa Park





...and building cycle tracks towards .....

**GRUGNOTORTO**

**MEDIA VALLE LAMBRO**

**BALOSSA**





...restoring water ways....













...Adding new lakes





# ***We build nature and environmental quality through:***

- Policy of beauty and landscaping**
- Looking after the green and ecosystems**
- Safety, security and prevention**
- Good entertainment and attention to users**
- Direct administration**
- Cost cutting**





# Six services for users and the Park

**Plan and development service (5 people)**  
**Management, maintenance and green care service (18 people)**  
**Environmental education and Daily park service (3 people)**  
**Security service (3 people)**  
**G.E.V. (Voluntary Ecological Guards) (141 Volunteers for 24000 h/y)**  
**Administration and staff service (5 people)**  
**Financial service (5 people)**

**Annual costs about €4 million**





**We try to match the environmental values of the Park with cultural values...**



**..Organizing more than 200 events in the park and .....**







.....offering environmental education for  
more than 6000 students every year





providing several free time services







**..building a community with  
13 groups of family gardens that include  
more than 450 allottments.....**

**... with more than 600 gardeners**



# ... but the Park is not only for humans...

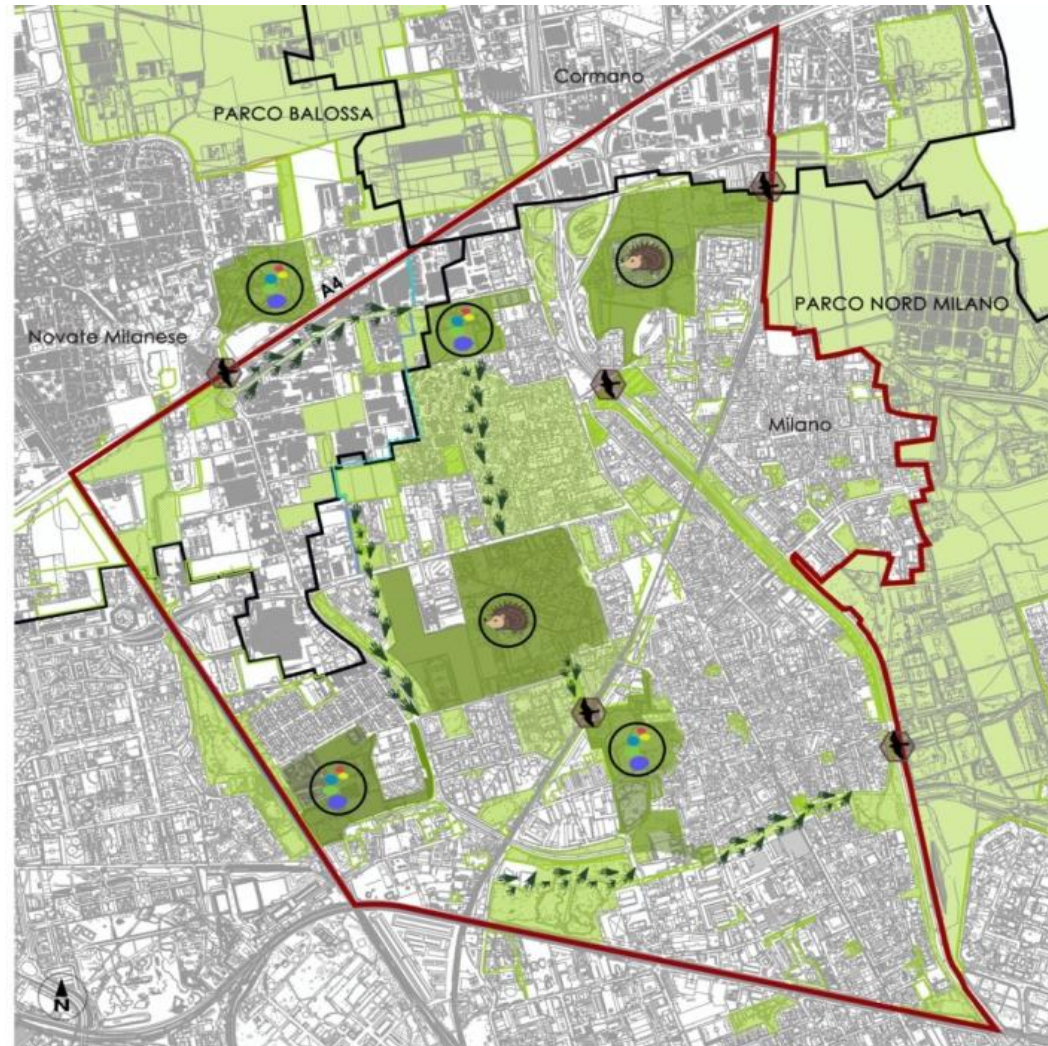
20 species of mammals  
25 species of dragonflies  
23 species of diurnal butterflies  
85 species of birds (36 nesting, 18 migrants, 22 only in winter)  
6 species of reptiles  
4 species of amphibians







So we are planning  
green infrastructures ....  
**So that hedgehogs can  
pass through the North  
of Milan (without facing  
possible death)**







This project, financed by Fondazione Cariplo (bank foundation) will improve the coordination among stakeholders, policy-makers and citizens to increase environmentally friendly solutions by implementing integrated strategies focusing on the planning and the preservation of eco-systems.





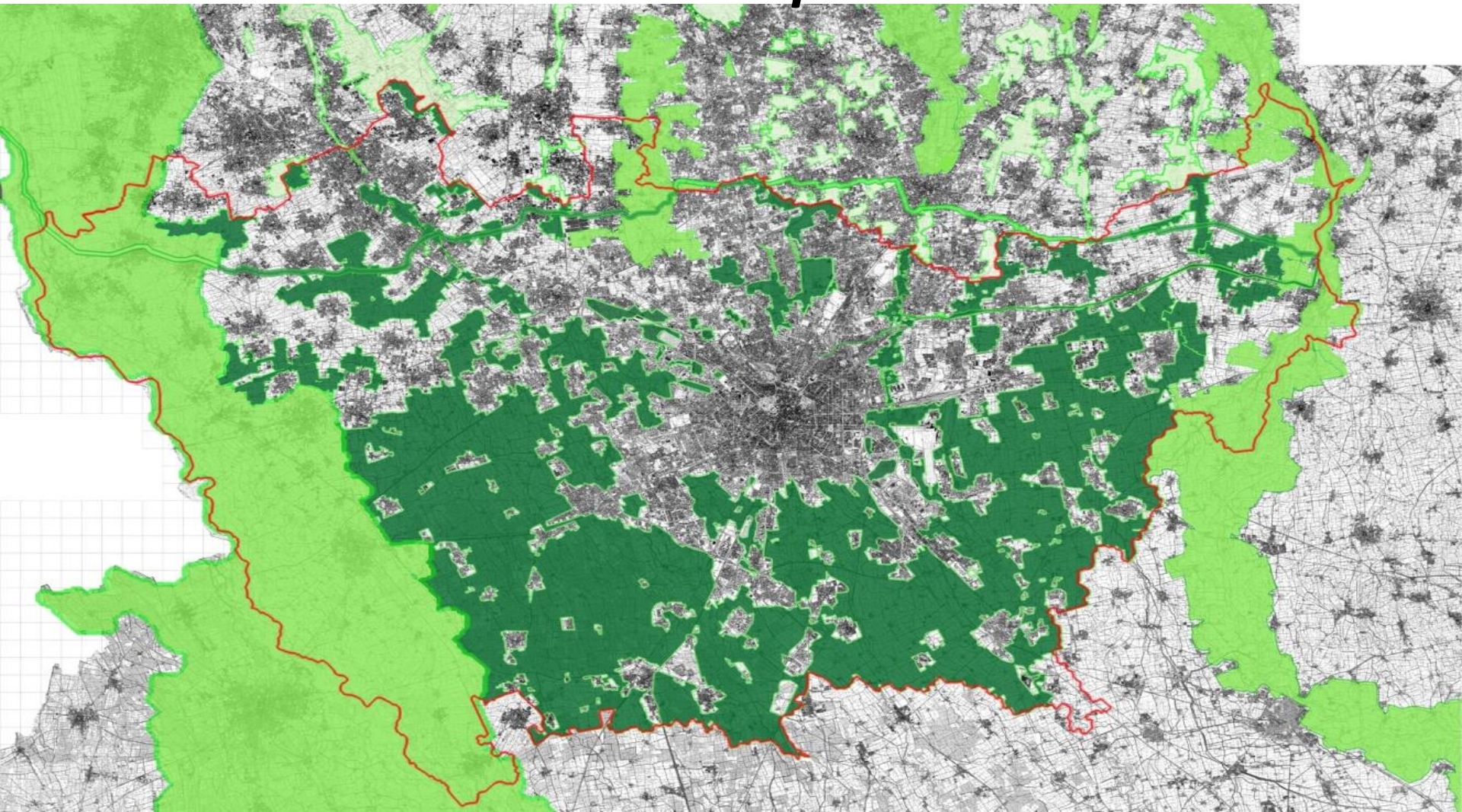


The project is a feasibility study considering two possible connections between the two Core Areas (Parco Nord and Parco Balossa) using green continuity or as many stepping stones as possible.





***This project is the first step to create  
The Milan Metropolitan Park.***





# **The second story: Parco Agricolo Sud Milano. Preserve, enhance and promote agricultural belt of Milan**



**The main goals of Parco Agricolo Sud Milano are laid out in the institutional law:**

- 1) Safeguarding landscape and environmental recovery of the areas connecting town and country and connecting the outer areas with the urban green system;**
- 2) Ecological balance for the metropolitan area;**
- 3) Safeguarding, qualifying and increasing the agro-wooded-cultivation activities coherently with area destination;**
- 4) Citizens using the area for cultural-recreation activities.**





## Mission of the Park

The park constitution law itself gives to the park the topics generating the focal point of the marriage between preservation and development/transformation of the territory close to the Milan metropolitan area.

There are four main topics:

***Agriculture***

***Use of the park***

***Environment***

***Landscape***



## The Agriculture



Utilized agricultural area  
38.000 ha

The total surface of  
Parco Agricolo Sud Milano  
47.033 ha

About 1000 active farms



## The Periurban Agriculture



The periurban agriculture plays a role of primary importance not only for soil conservation, but also for food production. The citizens demand for food at Km 0 is increasing and the periurban agriculture can well meet this need.



## Periurban Agriculture – The Multifunctionality



About 100 farms with direct sales

43 school activity

36 Farm house

Restaurant only  
Accommodation only  
Accommodation and restaurant  
Complementary services like :  
environmental education, dog sitting, riding school..etc







The itineraries that link the historical and the architectural heritage present in the Park area are another way to use the park. Looking after and giving prestige to that heritage, rural hamlets, castles, villas and abbeys in the park , becomes another axe to increase the tourism in the Park. Within rural heritage, there is still a highly updated, competitive farming reality able to make the most of the land and resist urbanisation.



# Parco sud ecosystem services



•Food production

•Restaurants

•Direct sales



•Accommodation



•Environmental education

•Environmental services



•Biodiversity and landscape maintenance

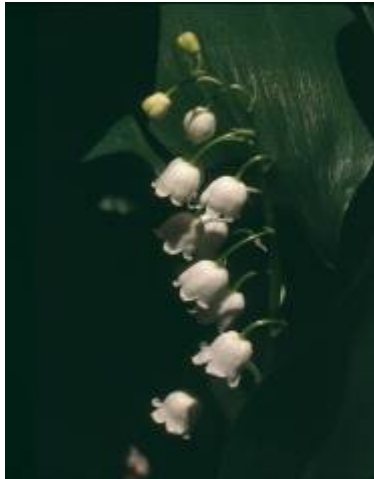
•Sport activities

•Rural tourism itineraries





## The biodiversity maintenance



The biodiversity maintenance strategies are:

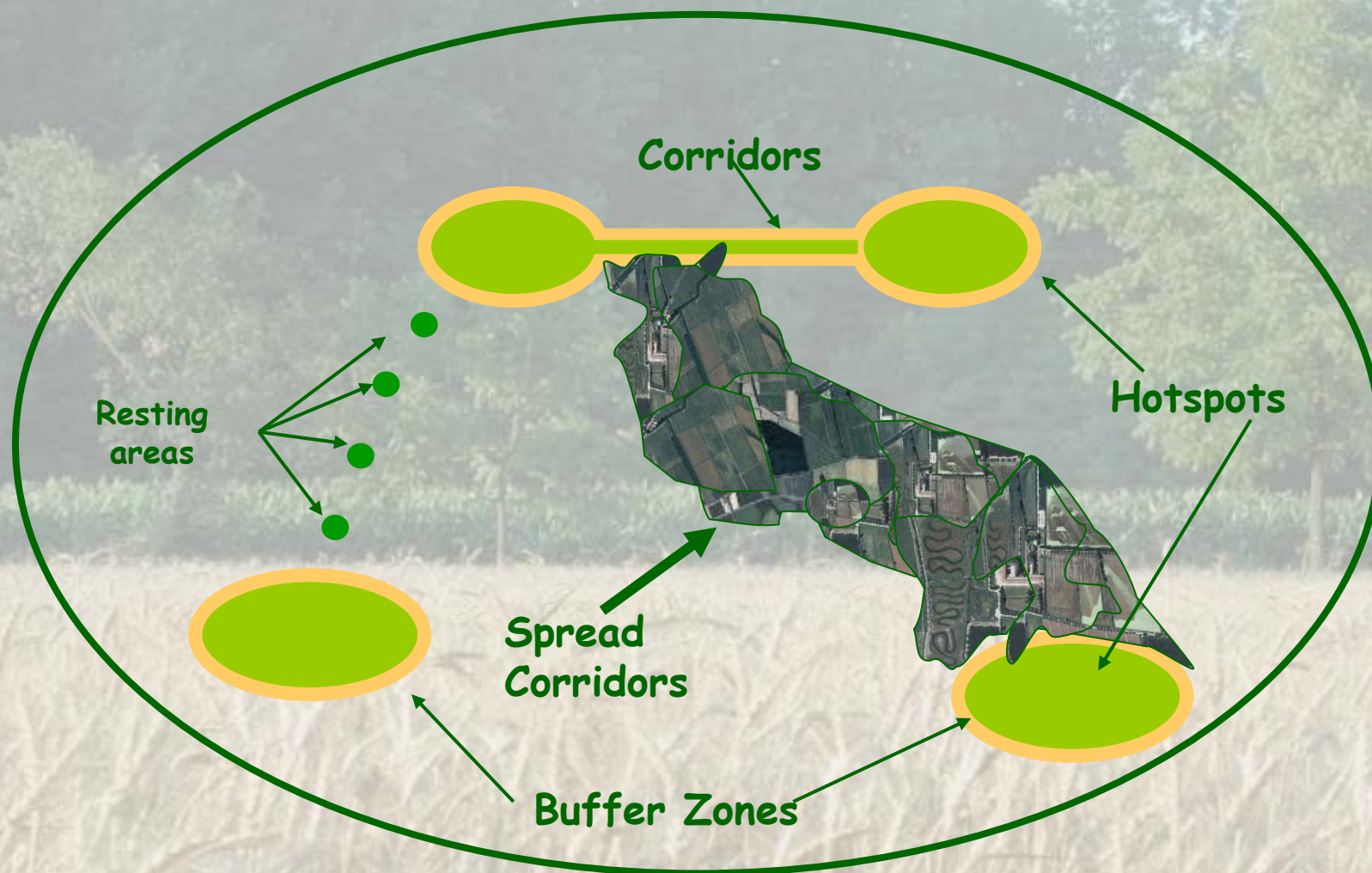
1. Purchase degraded areas and re-qualify them environmentally. These areas aren't used for farming but are very important to rebuild ecosystems and to reintroduce fauna species that are getting rarer such as:

Lombard Spadefoot toad  
Latate frog  
Swamp turtle  
River prawn

2. Managing four Nature Reserves: SIC and ZPS
  - An ornithological census
  - A study of animal community and landscape ecology

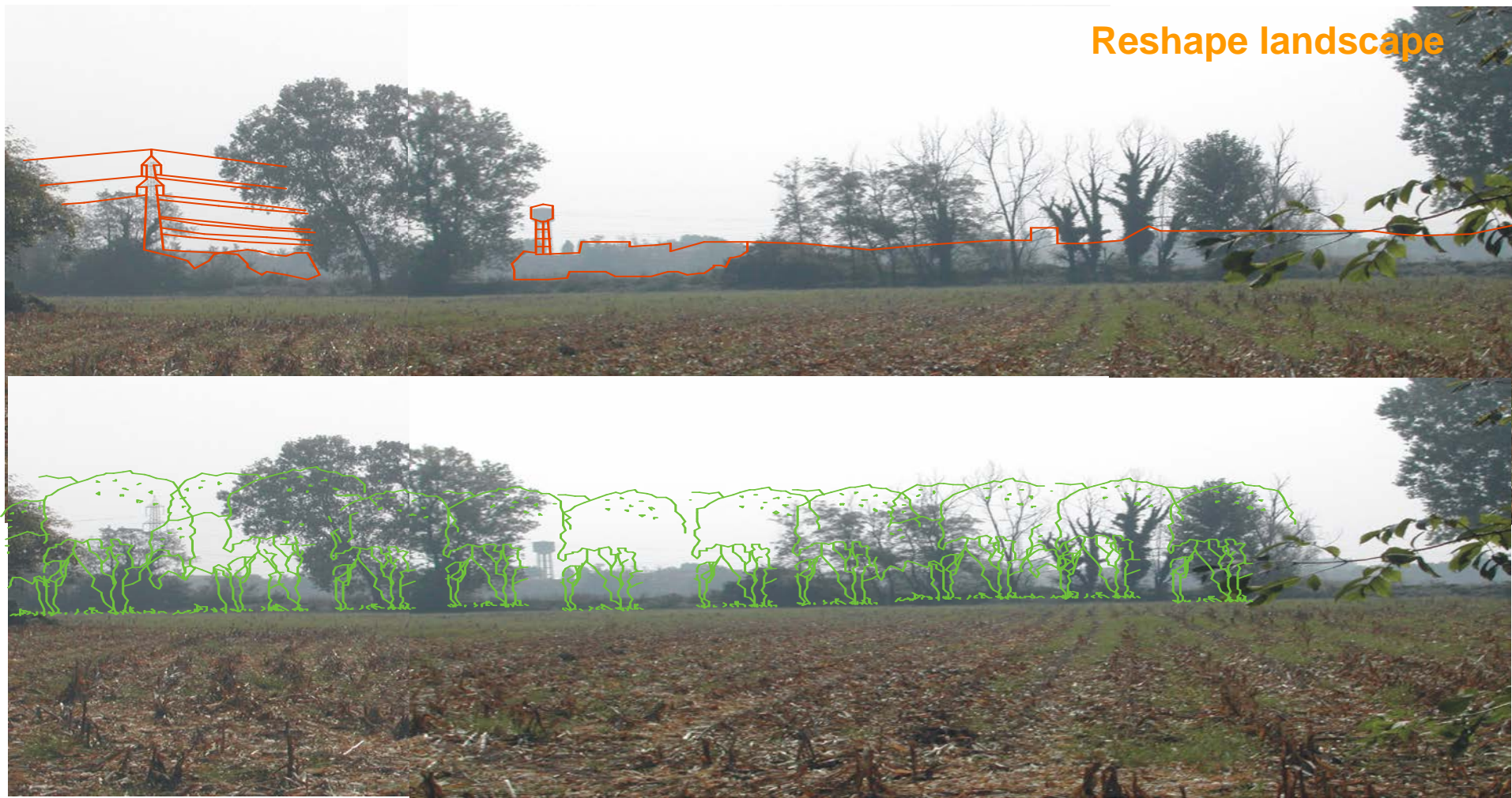


## The ecological network in agricultural lands






## Reshape landscape



Another park's goal is the reshaping of agricultural landscape. In these two pictures comparing the same landscape. Parco Sud fosters the farmers to plant shrubs, hedges and rows to increase biodiversity and reshape landscape.





And these are  
some results of  
this policy







# The landscape doesn't always have to be reconstructed





**Sometimes it's enough to preserve  
the existing landscape**



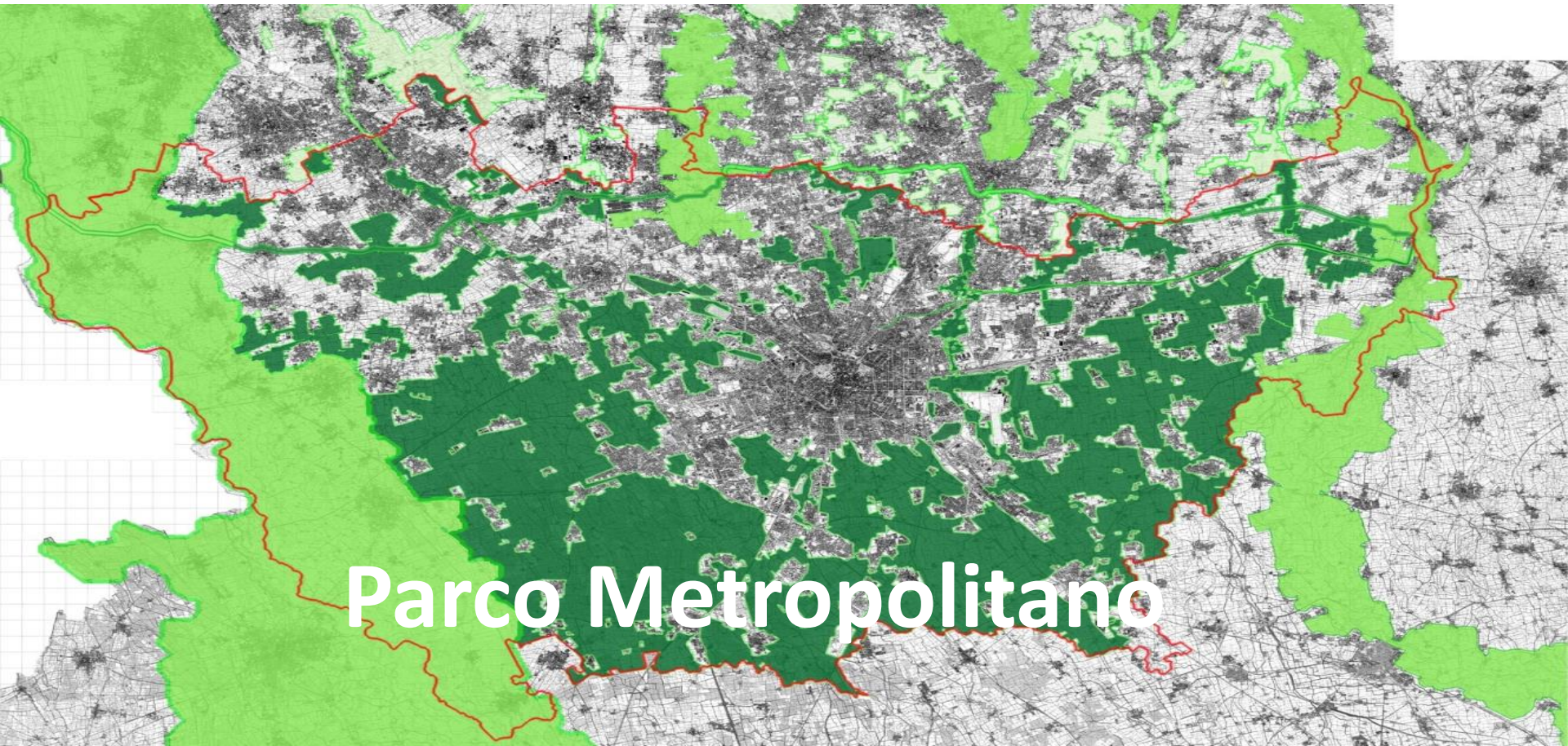






**Our great occasion: The new law for Metropolitan city of Milan says it is important to build a new Park that links Parco Nord with Parco Sud and other parks around the city.**

**This creates a new protected area larger than 50,000 hectares in which green areas meet urban agriculture to improve the lifequality of citizens**







***Thank you for your attention***

