TERRITORY EVOLUTION. TOWARDS A MORE BIODIVERSE LANGECAPE. The gradual process of re-instruminisation of the NCOSURDALIND area has set to a considerable increase in bordiversity and services provided in territorial scale.

Land use has evident as follows: 1990. The agricultural measur is based mechanismly on grain (39%) and rice (49%) cross forest areas occupy only (5% of the global surface and summary appear with 25%). 2018. Rice crops decrease (5%) on grain (39%) significant documents of end cross (29%), increase of net cultivation (07%) as grain cross (39%) and welland (19%) increases, forest areas documents significantly (8%) on grain cross (39%) and welland (19%) increases of end cross (29%) increases of increases of end cross (29%) increases (29%) increases of end cross (29%) increas

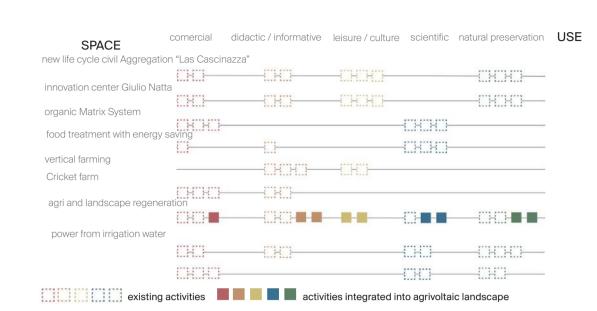
OASI DI LACCHI AERELLA PARCO AGRICOLO SUD MILANO Cascina Melone CASARILI Cascina Centenara Cascina San Rocco (M) Church Sant'Ambrogio Cascina Scaccabaiozzi GARZAIA DI VILLARASCA Cascina Darsena Cascina Vittoria

Ecosystem services and ecological strategy

"Cascine" (a) Horse riding school (b) religious (b) innovation services education (a) bus stops (b) API areas • • • pedestrian routes of interest • • • areas of natural significance

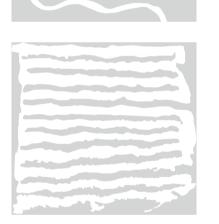
ECOLOGIC NETWORK ENHANCEMENT. The areas close to the project site, are of great environmental significance: **a.** Priority Intervention Areas (API) - **b.** Regional Ecological Network (RER) - **c.** Areas of environmental Interest (REP) are of special interest for the ecological connectivity on territorial scale. - **d.** "Parco Agricolo Sud Milano" which extends up to the project area, acts as an ecological connector between the natural API areas and the agricultural landscape. In continuity with these zones, the NEORURALEHUB has a potential strategic role in improving ecological connectivity and biodiversity in the territorial matrix.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE VALUES. "Parco Agricolo Sud", NeoruralHub, neighbouring urbanizations, natural areas, the "Cascine", etc. make up a dense and complex landscape of enormous value, capable of providing a quality environment and multiple services whose benefits can have a direct return on social, cultural, and economic well-being of the local community.



Enhance green ir increasi Counter impact - d. Prollandsca actions tently exto impromunity

GREEN









ECOLOGICAL STRATEGY ON SITE. The recognition of environmental and landscape dynamics and values, in line with the current Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), have served to shape the proposal based on the concept of green infrastructure. Green infrastructure can be broadly defined as a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas which, with other environmental elements, is designed and managed to: 1. Provide a wide range of ecosystem services 2. Increase the biodiversity of both rural and urban settlements. This will also: a. Promote a better quality of life and we-II-being in the landscape where people live and work - **b.** Enhance biodiversity, for example by connecting areas of green infrastructure with isolated natural areas, thereby increasing wildlife mobility in the wider landscape - c. Counteract the effects of climate change, mitigating the impact of flooding, storing carbon, reducing soil erosion - **d.** Promote a more efficient and integrated approach to landscape development. According to these premises, the actions foreseen in the project area, which can be consistently extended to the rest of the territory, will contribute to improve the capacity of nature to provide the local community with multiple and valuable ecosystem services.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GOALS Improvement of environmental services. Optimisa-

tion of use and management of natural resources.
Eliminate of water and air pollutants
Improve pollination
Protect against soil erosion

Retain rainwater
Increase pest control

Improve soil quality
Reduce land occupation and soil sealing

Integrate functional areas (energy production with agriculture, etc.) and optimise their efficiency

Modulate anthropic frequentation in the different areas of activity with the aim of reducing/controlling disturbances in the natural areas to be preserved.

Create a more comfortable and beautiful landscape.
Increase property value and local distinctiveness
Integrate energy and transport solutions
Maximize visual integration of infrastructure (mobility, energy, etc.)
Preserve aesthetic value of the landscape (alignments.)

Preserve aesthetic value of the landscape (alignments, structure of natural systems, etc.)

Create visual and perceptive spaces

Mitigation of climate change effectsFlood mitigation

Strength ecosystem resilience
Carbon storage and sequestration

Enhancing biodiversity
Enhance ecological corridors
Improve landscape permeability
Improve habitats

Production of socio-cultural and economic benefits for the local community.

Improve interactions between urban centres and the

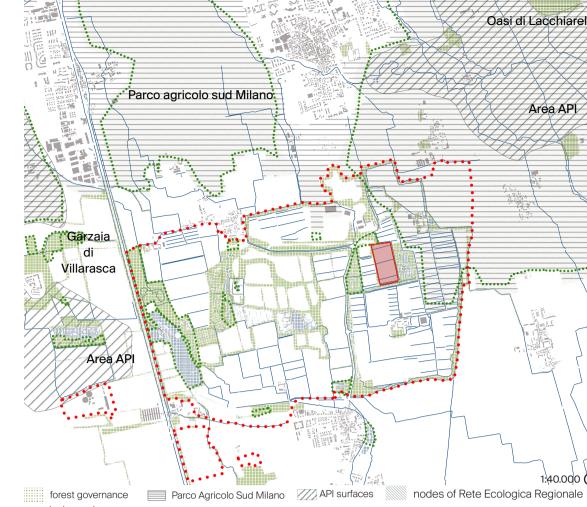
Enhance and preservation of elements of interest (cascine, agricultural pattern, etc.).

Improve people's health and well-being. Create jobs Diversificate local economy

Improve leisure and tourism opportunities
Enhance cultural competences

Preservate landscape materials and colour values
Promote use of technologies and innovation

Arising landscapes 1/3

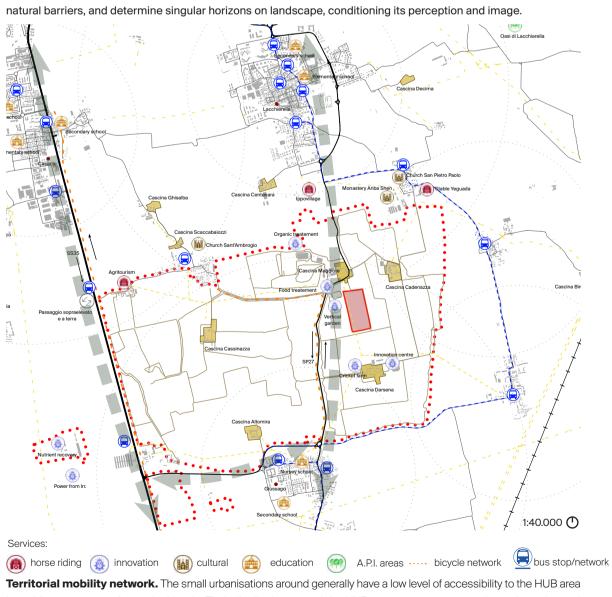


hydrography project site study area areas of natural significance

Ecological connectivity. The mosaic of agricultural fields with enclaves of diverse ecosystems (woodland habitats often connected to wetlands through biodiverse interstitial areas), have provided a level of permeability that represents a



Agricultural landscape. The agricultural pattern, very homogeneous, is characterised by two predominant types of crops (cereals and rice); the cultural elements to be highlighted in this landscape are: **a.** the irrigation channels **b.** the "Cascine" and the annexed structures that testify the valuable local tradition. **c.** the rural paths **d.** the alignments of trees oriented mainly in a north-south direction; these protect the fields from the prevailing winds, act as netwer harriers, and determine singular horizons on landscape, conditioning its percention and image.



Territorial mobility network. The small urbanisations around generally have a low level of accessibility to the HUB area by public transport, on foot or by bicycle. Their distribution around the HUB represents an opportunity to dynamise and improve relations and services between the different communities. It will be necessary to enhance the mobility network (as well as services) to improve local socio-cultural and economic well-being.

