Research:

Problems why people may not use green spaces:

- Allergens:
  - suffers from “hay fever”
  - strolls in green spaces with a high concentration of pollen
  - public authorities should re-examine their choices of plants over the years and carry out epidemiological studies to measure the allergen exposure potential
- Incivilities and damage
  - raditional problems caused by squats and insecurity in public parks can lead public authorities to re-examine the plant layouts in their landscape planning

  source: Public parks safety: an overview of major challenges | Paysalia 2025

- growing populations
  -

What is the point of a park?

- Social space for interaction
- a space with a very specific nature.
- It is the city-nature where we can see butterflies and play football without being surrounded by the wilderness.
- At the same time, it solves time-bound problems such as the climate debate – a park makes an important contribution to heat reduction in the city as well as to rainwater cycles

How should a park look like (POV of Matthias Krebs) ?

- bring a new nature into the city, so that the birds chirp, so that the bees fly.
- In this way, we are contributing to combating global warming.
- We need to plant more trees, we don't need tidy parks, we need wild parks.
- We don't need green on green, but places that communicate something.

What is missing in many parks?

- there is a lack of large trees, because they take time
- There is no instant nature that emerges through magic. Otherwise, the question should be formulated rather positively: What are we looking for in a park?
- I'm looking for a very special nature in it. Not nature in the landscape outside, but a hybrid nature that also has a multicultural character
- After all, the city is also a melting pot of cultures, of people who move. In the end, something comes together that has never happened before

source: Stadtparks: Warum sie so wichtig für Mensch und Natur sind - WELT

Redland Green School

Objective: To build a school that blends into surrounding hillside and prevent flooding of the local drainage system

Benefits:

- Reduce load to sewer system
- Reduce run-off
- Carbon sequestration and storage
- More energy efficient buildings
- Increase Biodiversity
- Improve water quality
- Increase accessibility to green open spaces
- Increase population & infrastructures protected by NBS
- Increase well-being
- Reduce costs for water treatments

Source Redland Green School | Oppla

Green indoor and outdoor walls

Problem: the area suffer from post-industrial heritage such as high seniority of population, great unemployment, loss of relational fabric.

Objective:

- Enhancing urban environments and improving living conditions of inhabitants.
- Promoting the collaboration with school teachers and staff of the homeless shelter to schedule activities that supported learning "science" disciplines, as well as Italian language skills, civic education and social studies.
- To encourage homeless and staff participation in daily maintenance of the green outdoor wall and introduce the people.
- To foster social inclusion and homelessness prevention policy of the cooperative in the framework of occupational internships offered to homeless people.

Benefits:

- Greater ecological connectivity across urban regenerated sites
- Increase quality and quantity of green and blue infrastructures
- Enhancing sustainable urbanisation
- Changing image of the urban environment
- Improve air quality
- Increase awareness of NBS solution & their effectiveness and co benefits

- Provision of health benefits
- Social inclusion

Source Green indoor and outdoor walls | Oppla

Integrating Green Structures into Urban Development

Role of Green Structures in Urban Development

Built structures offer untapped potential for incorporating green elements, including rooftops, façades, streets, and walls. These structures not only serve their primary functions but also contribute to climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and human health improvement. Green roofs and façades, for instance, can mitigate heat island effects, reduce stormwater runoff, and enhance air quality. Similarly, green streetscapes offer opportunities for sustainable mobility solutions and urban greening.

Challenges and Considerations:

Plant selection, maintenance, and economic feasibility must be addressed. Attention to allergenic potential, structural integrity, and long-term costs is crucial in the planning and implementation phases. Furthermore, considerations for housing development and affordability ensure inclusive urban greening strategies.

Government Initiatives and Certification Systems:

Certification systems like the Assessment System for Sustainable Building (BNB) provide frameworks for evaluating the quality and sustainability of built structures, incentivizing green interventions and enhancing property values.

Future Directions and Conclusion:

Moving forward, there is a need for further research and innovation in integrating green structures into urban planning and design. Embracing innovative street space design and transport concepts can unlock the potential for creating more green habitats along urban corridors. The feasibility study ordered by the Federal Government represents a significant step towards harnessing the urban planning potential of green structures. In conclusion, fostering collaboration between stakeholders, leveraging technological advancements, and prioritizing sustainability are essential for realizing the full benefits of green structures in urban development.

Implementing Example of green structure

Miland Design Week :

A green oasis on Via Varese offers a preview of the events at the former Expo 2015 area, undergoing significant transformation. Developed through a public-private partnership between Arexpo and Lendlease, the MIND project aims to create a sustainable, carbon-neutral city of the future. LAND's Urban Living installation, in collaboration with Migliore+Servetto, explores the theme of "meanwhile uses," utilizing design, landscape, art, and culture to manage space development. The initiative includes green islands and a living lawn, symbolizing the project's environmental focus. The installation connects to the Raggi Verdi system, integrating natural spaces into Milan's urban fabric. Thematic events at LAND studio terrace will further explore meanwhile uses, streamed on Floornature's Facebook channel.

Source : White paper : Green Space in the City

Green Architecture

Green Design