

Understanding and Facilitating Sustainability in Urban Ecosystems

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BES LTER

NCEAS: Ecology & Environmental Justice



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Urban Sustainability RCN



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ESA Earth Stewardship Initiative

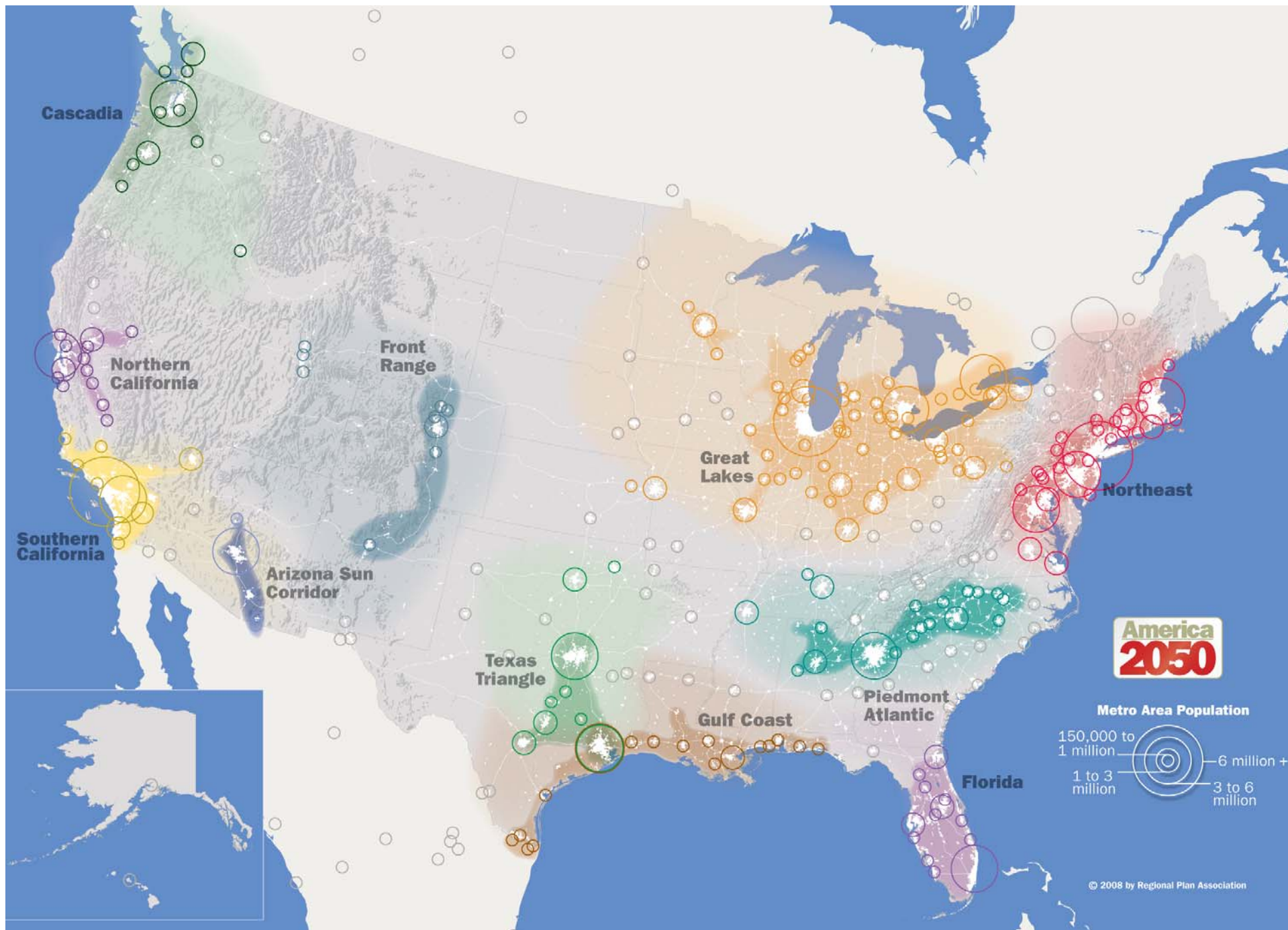
- Mary Power
- Terry Chapin
- Steward Pickett
- Scott Collins

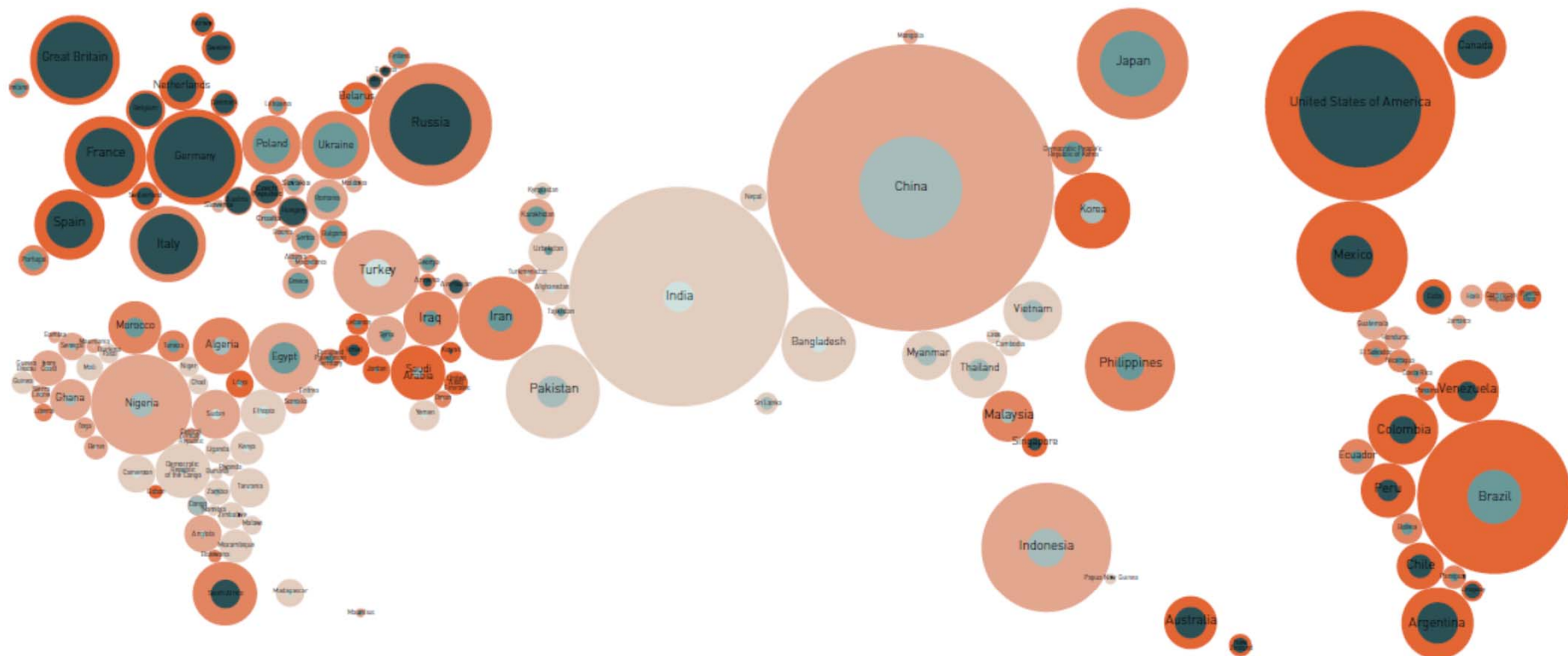




Can cities be sustainable?

- Defining sustainability
 - Three pillars
- Urban as inclusive
- Urban as changing
- Heterotrophy
- Trajectory – not state.

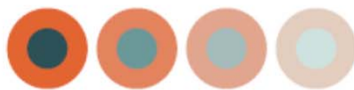




The map shows the total urban population of countries in 1950 (inner circle) and 2010 (outer circle).
 The visible area of the outer circle shows the total increase in urban population during this period.
 Intensity of color shows the proportion of each nation's population living in cities: the most urbanized countries have the darkest colors.



Highest proportion
of population living
in cities



Lowest proportion
of population living
in cities



Data from the World Population Database 2006. Copyright United Nations 2007. Source <http://esa.un.org/unpp>. Map by Frank Hebbert, fkh@alum.mit.edu

Sustainability: A Social Construction

- Stakeholders
- Civic process
- Role of scientific knowledge
- Risk of ideology
 - Greenwashing
 - Ecocities
- Example of plan.



**Baltimore Office
of Sustainability**
People • Planet • Prosperity



Cleanliness



Pollution Prevention



Resource Conservation



Greening



Transportation



Education & Awareness



Green Economy

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The Baltimore Sustainability Plan



City Council adopts Baltimore Sustainability Plan

In March 2009, the Baltimore City Council adopted the Baltimore Sustainability Plan, a broad, community-responsive sustainability agenda that provides a new lens by which to weigh decisions affecting the future of Baltimore...

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so what is sustainability?

Sustainability: meeting the current environmental, social, and economic needs of our community without compromising the ability of future generations to meet these needs

Basically, "sustainability" means both to improve the quality of life today and to pass on a world that is as good as, if not better than, we found it for our children. Sustainability is sometimes illustrated as a three-legged stool, comprised of social equity (people), economic health (prosperity), and environmental stewardship (planet). Collectively, these "legs" are the foundation for our quality of life. In order for a community to thrive today and tomorrow, all three pillars of this platform need to be strong.

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

There are no news items posted at this time.

Plan Components

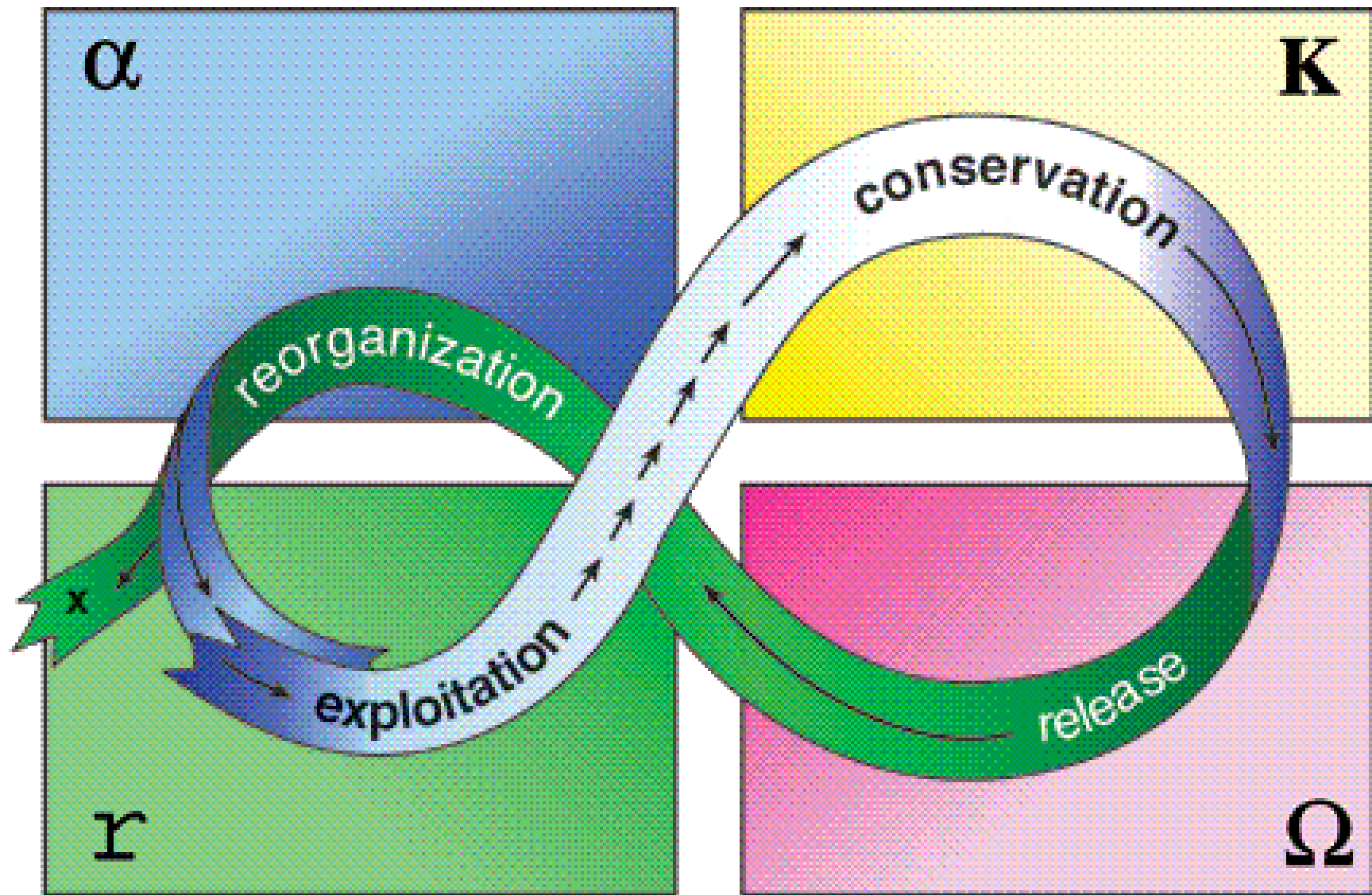
- Cleanliness
- Pollution prevention
- Resource conservation
- Greening
- Transportation
- Education and awareness
- Green economy.

Melbourne Principles (ICLEI)

- Provide long-term vision for cities
- Achieve long-term economic and social security
- Recognize intrinsic value of nature
- Minimize ecological footprint
- Model cities on ecosystems
- Recognize and build sense of place
- Empower people and foster participation
- Expand and enable partnerships
- Promote sustainable production and consumption
- Enable good governance

Resilience as Mechanism

- System dynamics
- Undergirds sustainability
- Adaptive cycle
- Adaptive capacity.



Adaptive Processes

- Socio-cultural
- Biogeophysical
 - Ecosystem phenomena
- Ecosystem services

Underlying Determinants of Adaptive Capacity

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graph TD; A[Underlying Determinants of Adaptive Capacity] --> B[Social Adaptive Processes]; A --> C[Biophysical Adaptive Processes];
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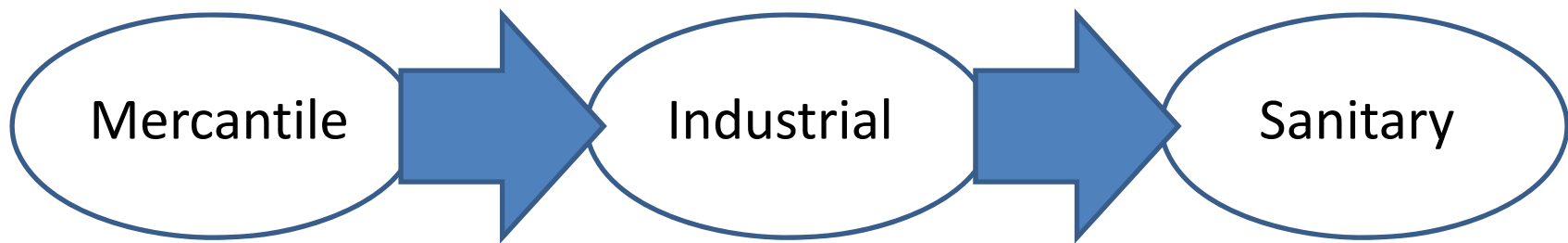
Social Adaptive Processes

Range of available technologies.
Available resources & their allocation.
Structure of decision making institutions.
Human capital.
Social capital, including property regimes.
Access to risk spreading.
Ability to manage and vet information.
Public perception of stress & local manifestation.

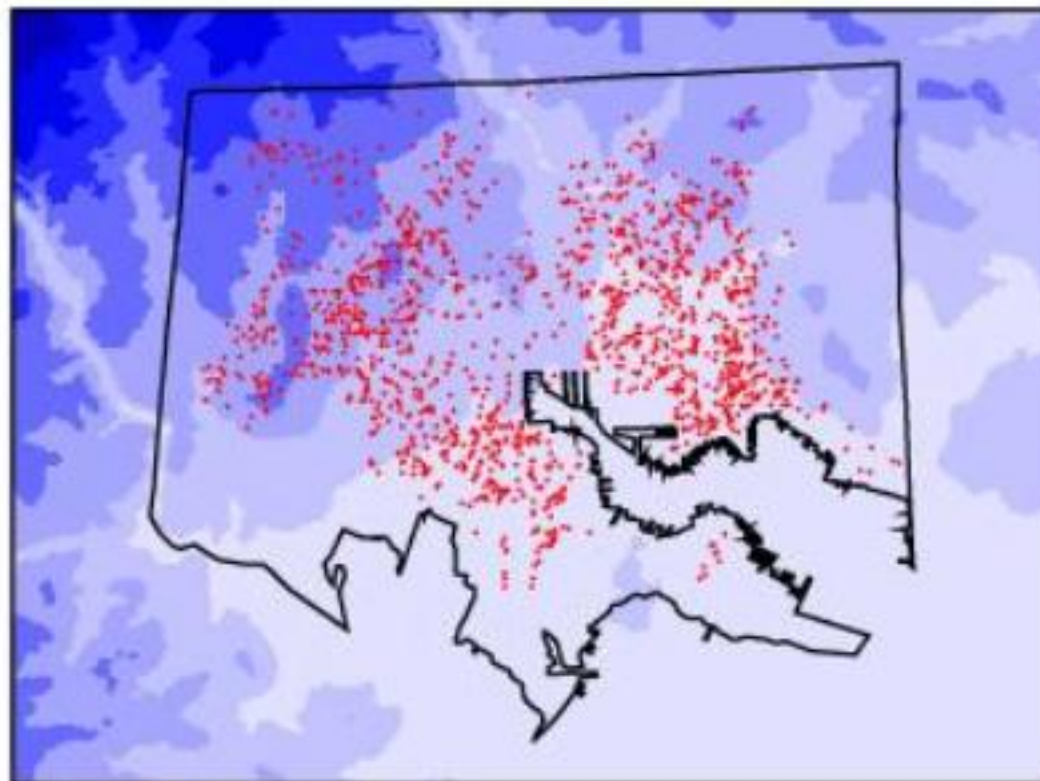
Biophysical Adaptive Processes

Genetic variation & evolution.
Organismal plasticity.
Species & functional group richness.
Regulatory population feedbacks.
Resource stocks & retention.
Key biological ecosystem structures.
Metacommunity & patch dynamics.
Reduction of biotic sink patches.
Scaled connectivity.
Compartmentalization of disturbance.

Baltimore Example

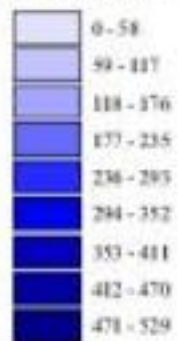


Infant Deaths By Elevation



• Infant Death
 □ City Boundary 1880

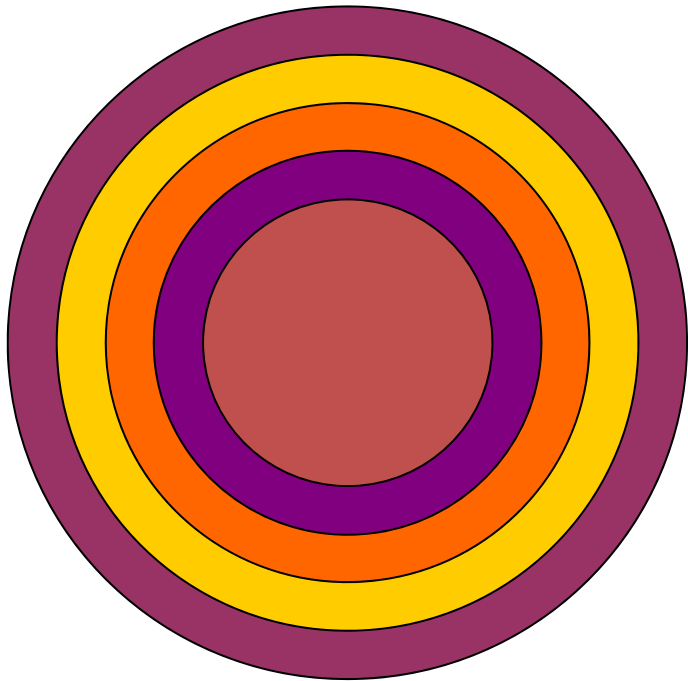
Elevation (meters)



Cartography by David E. Brown
 Data Source: City Boundary, *Hopkins Atlas*, 1976;
 Infant Deaths, *Boone County Year*
Statistics Yearly Reports, 1881;
 1894, USGS Digital Elevation Model, 1997

Boone

Burgess Model



Central Business District



Transitional zone: recent immigrants, deteriorating housing, factories, abandonment



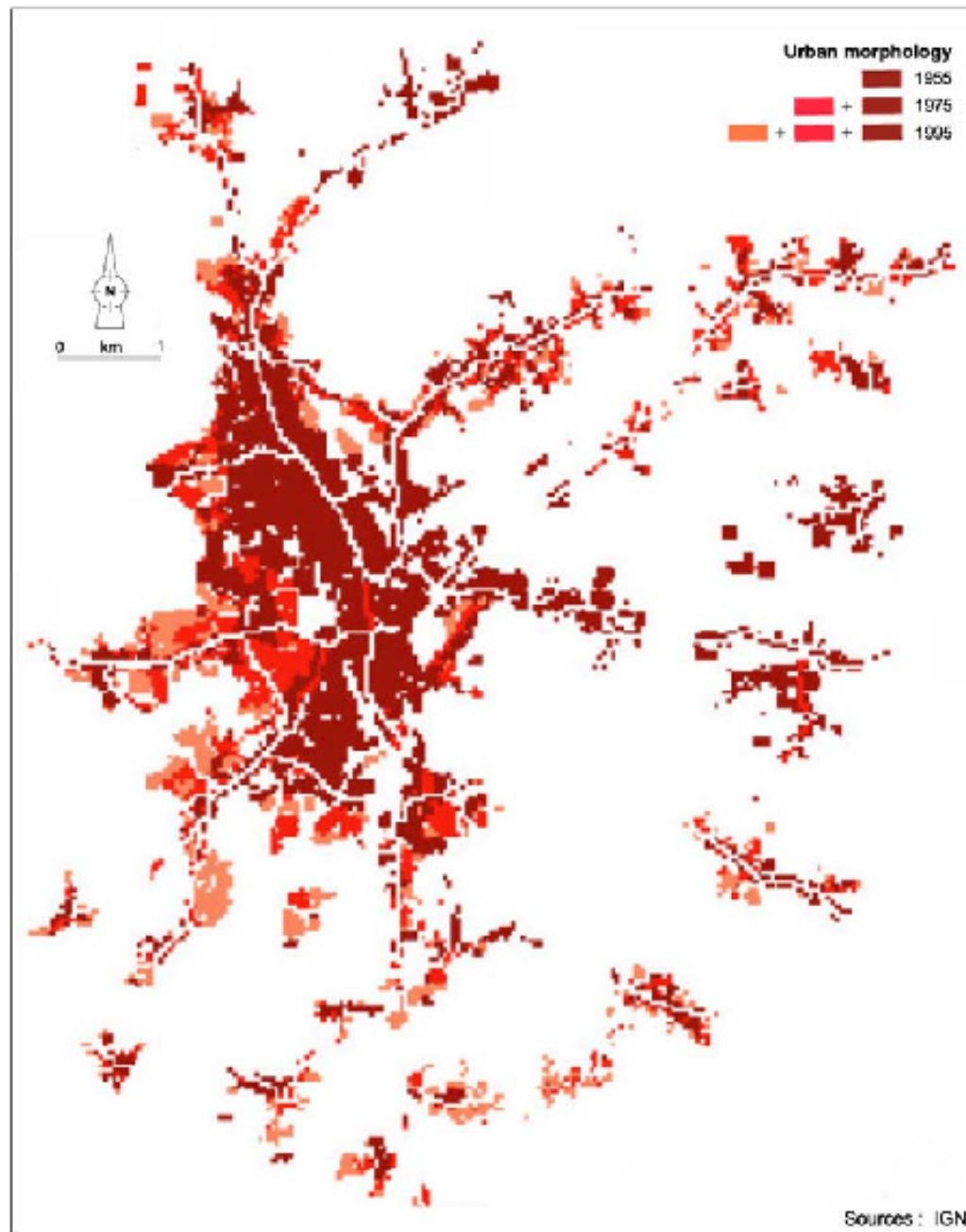
Working class zone: single family tenements



Residential zone: single family homes with yards and garages



Commuter zone: suburbs



Antoni 2001



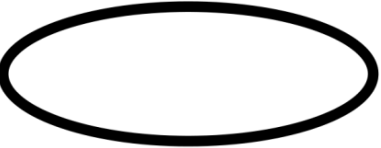
City Modes

- What are cities for?
- City-Suburban-Exurban systems.

Refuge

Industrial

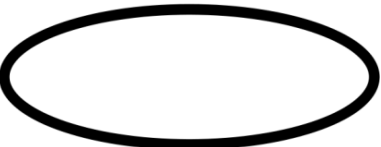
Consumer



Sustainable

Sanitary

Mercantile



The Sanitary City

- Lynch (1960): City as Machine
- Melosi (2000): The Sanitary City
- Gandy (2003): Concrete and Clay
- Modernism

Features of Sanitary City

- Engineering solutions
- Segregation of hazards
- Removal of waste
- Management/planning silos
- Management by experts
- Public resources
- Government control
- Demographic transition benefits.

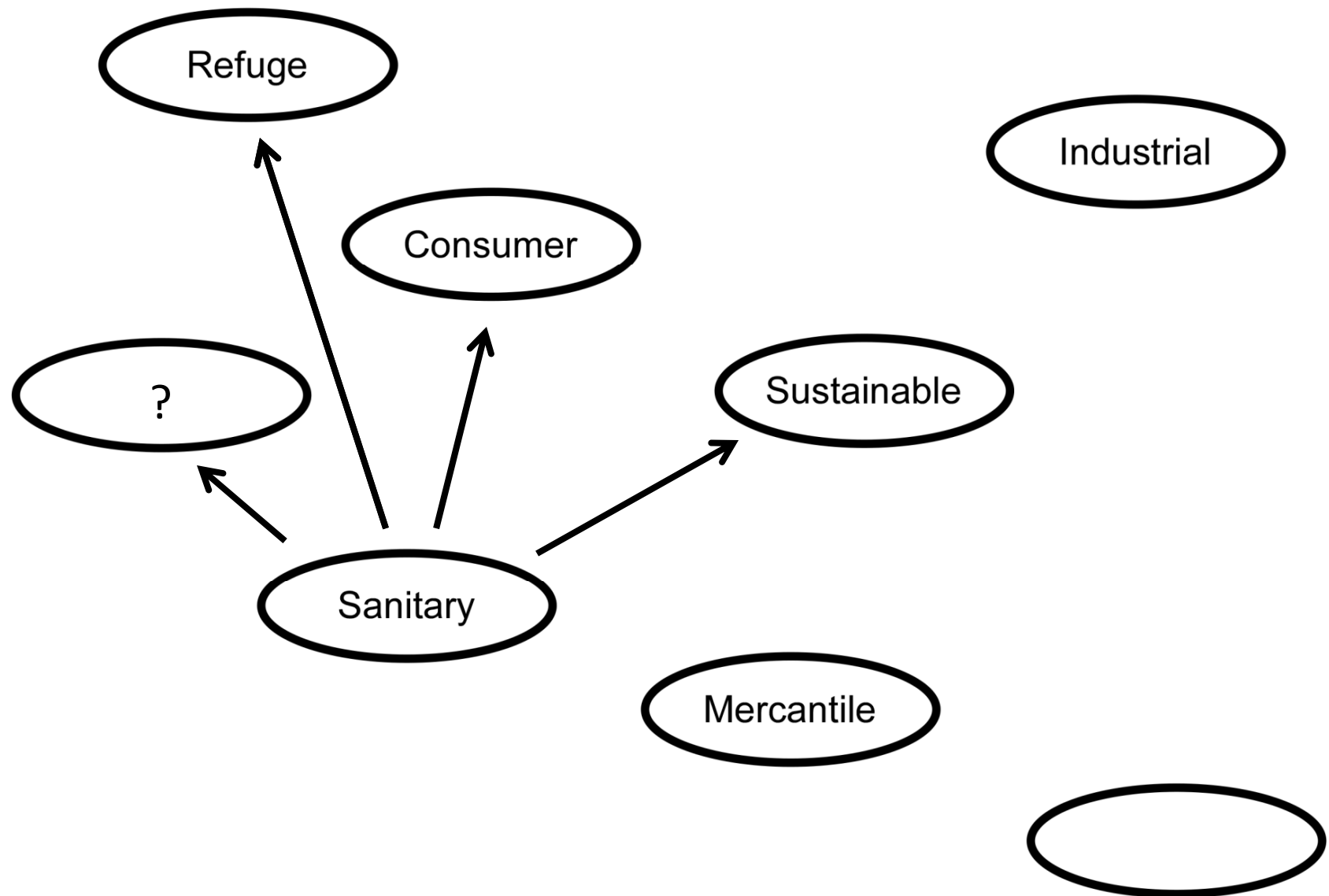
Sanitary City: A Mode in Crisis

- Assumptions violated
- Assumptions irrelevant.

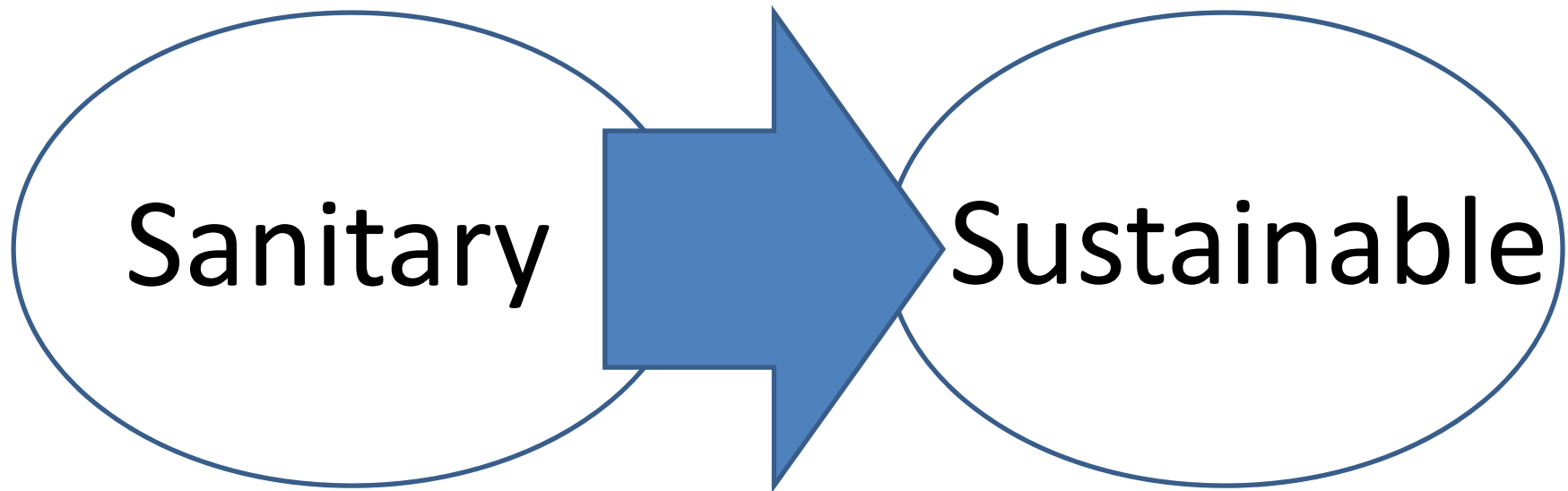




Transformations among Modes



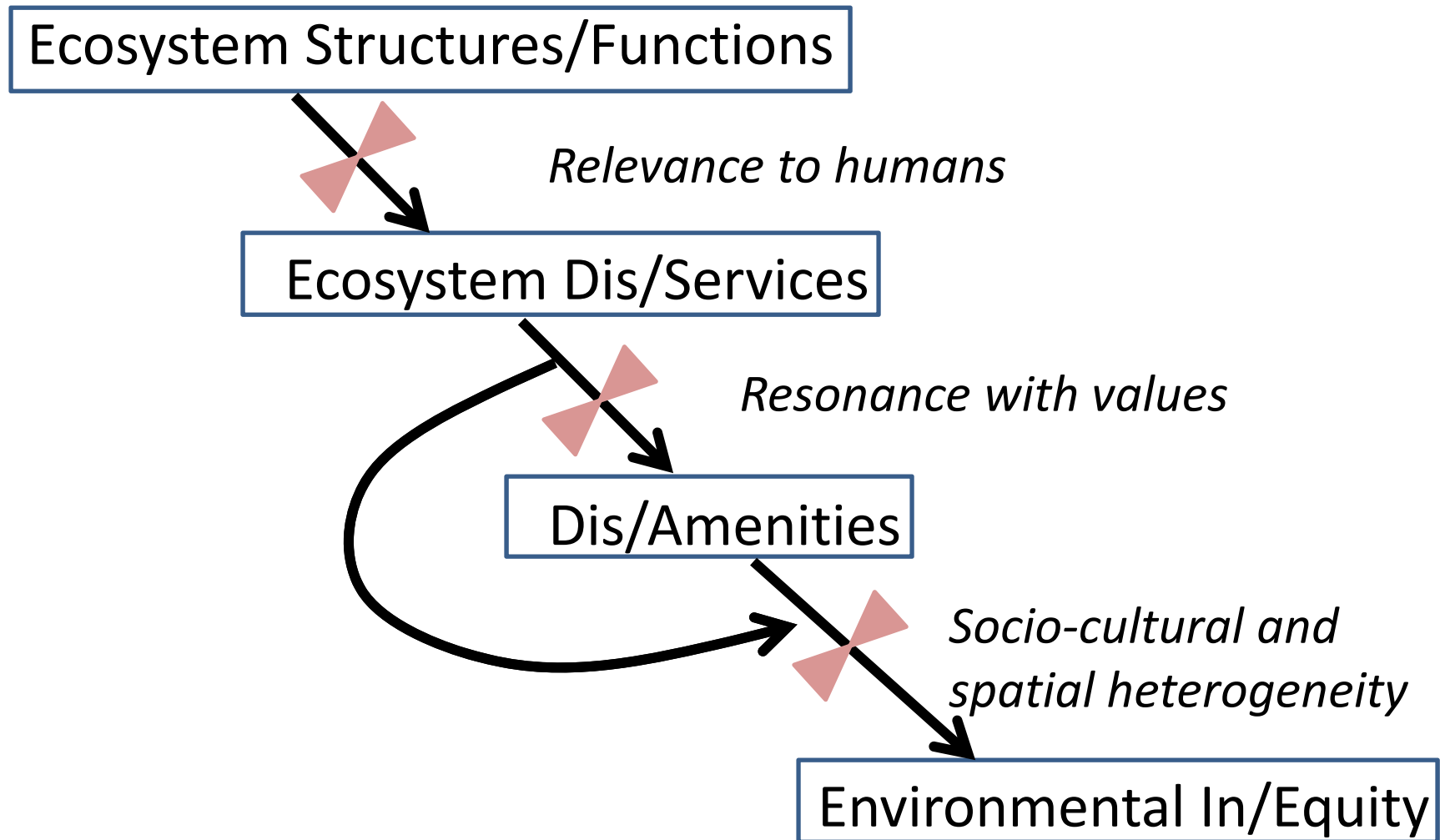
How to Facilitate This One?



Nature of the Sustainable City

- Sustainability: A goal
- Socially constructed
- Normative
- Three components
 - Economy
 - Ecology
 - Society

From Ecology to Equity



Features of the Sustainable City

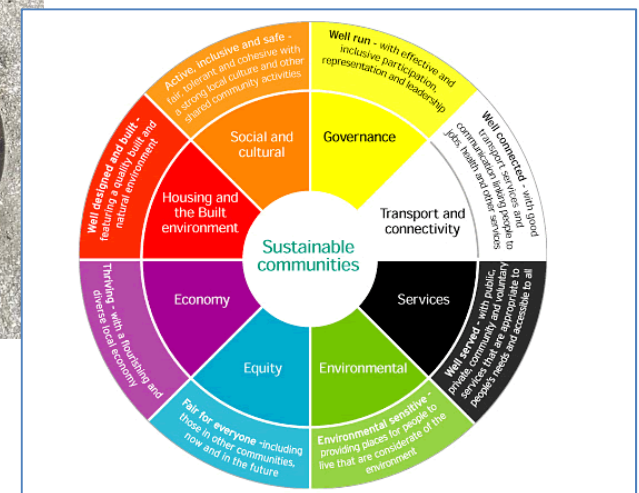
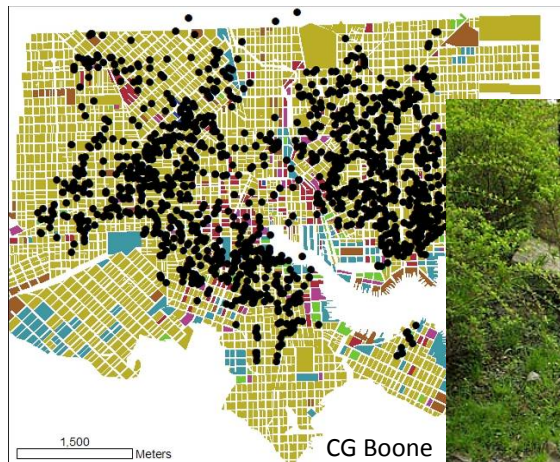
- Polycentric governance
- Integrated management
- Exploitation of bio-ecosystem services
- Rethink waste-resource dichotomy.

Sustainable Solutions

- Ecological and engineered
- Hazards addressed
- Wastes reduced
- Integrated management
- Management involves stakeholders
- Public-private partnerships
- Transitions not deterministic.

BES III Evolution

- Sanitary City to Sustainable City

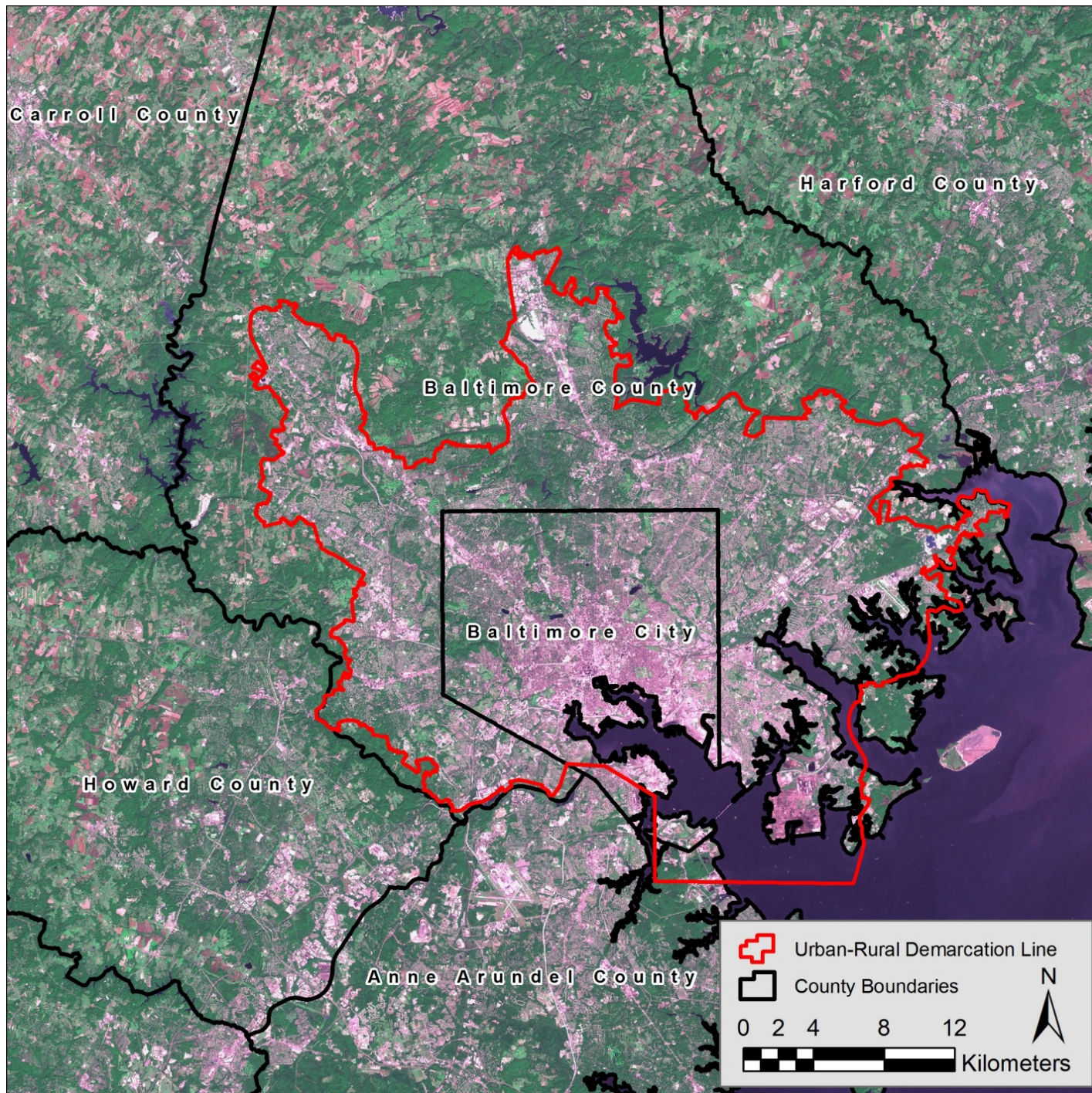


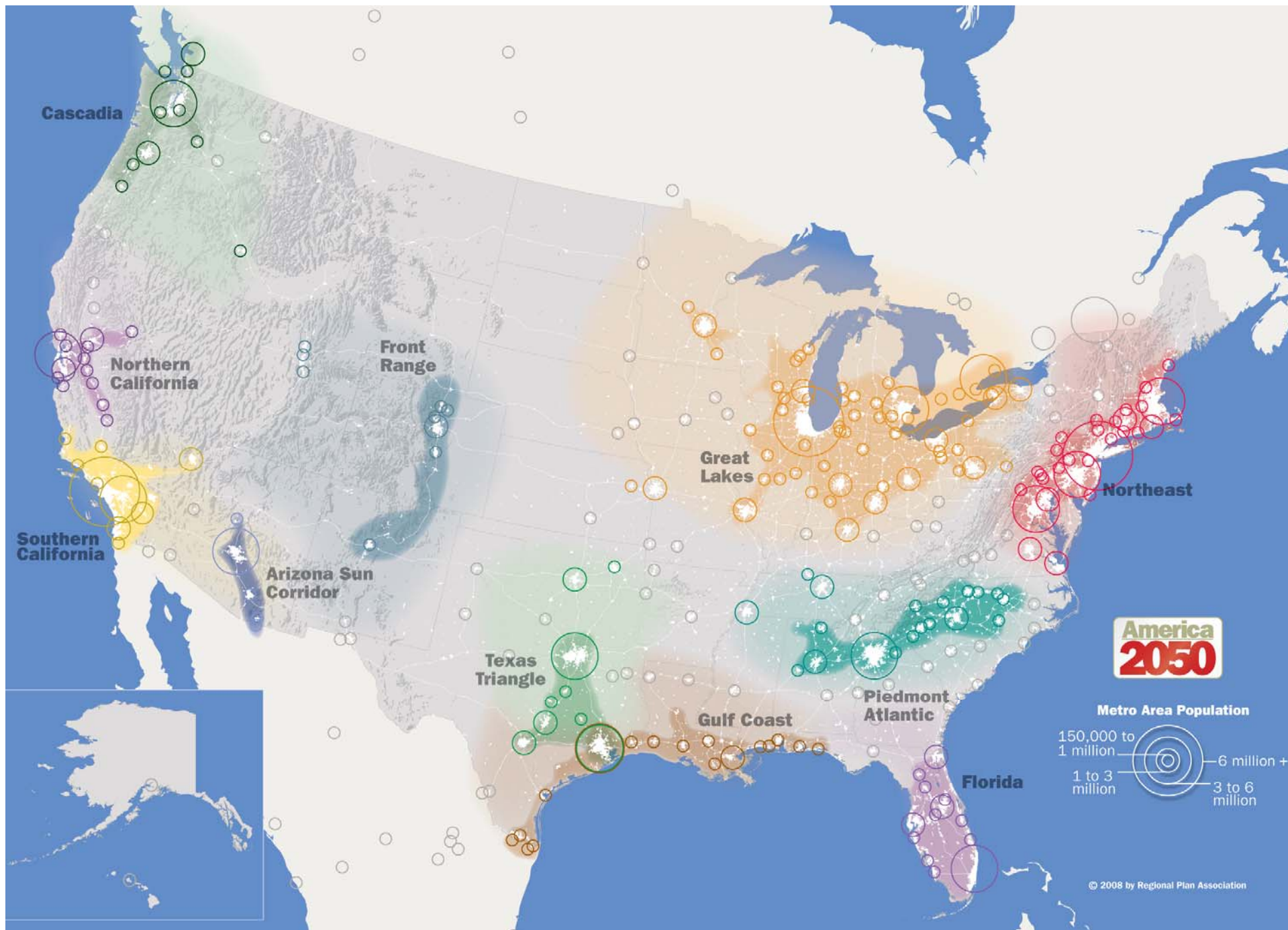
Sustainable Cities, East UK

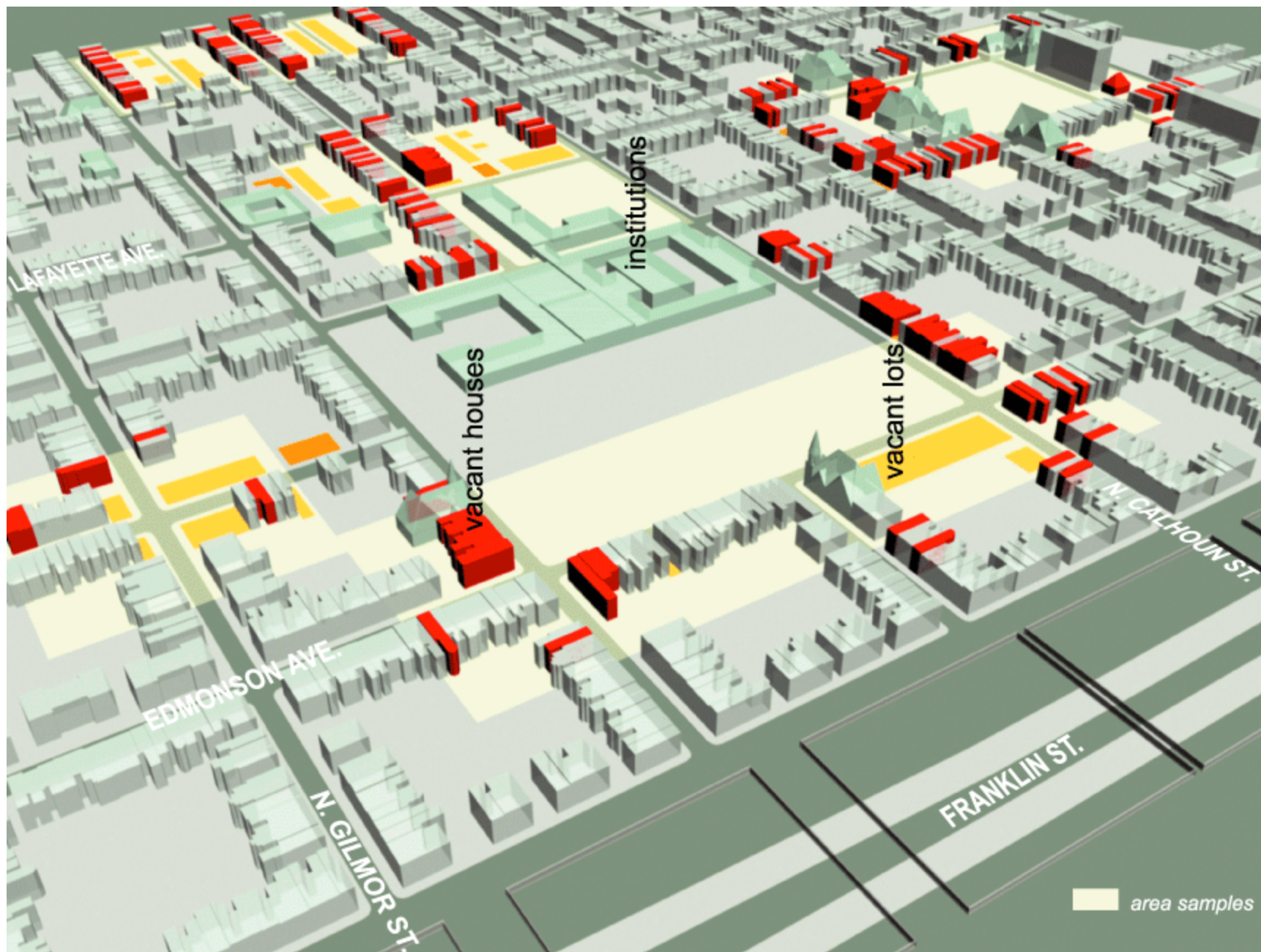
Growing the Partnership

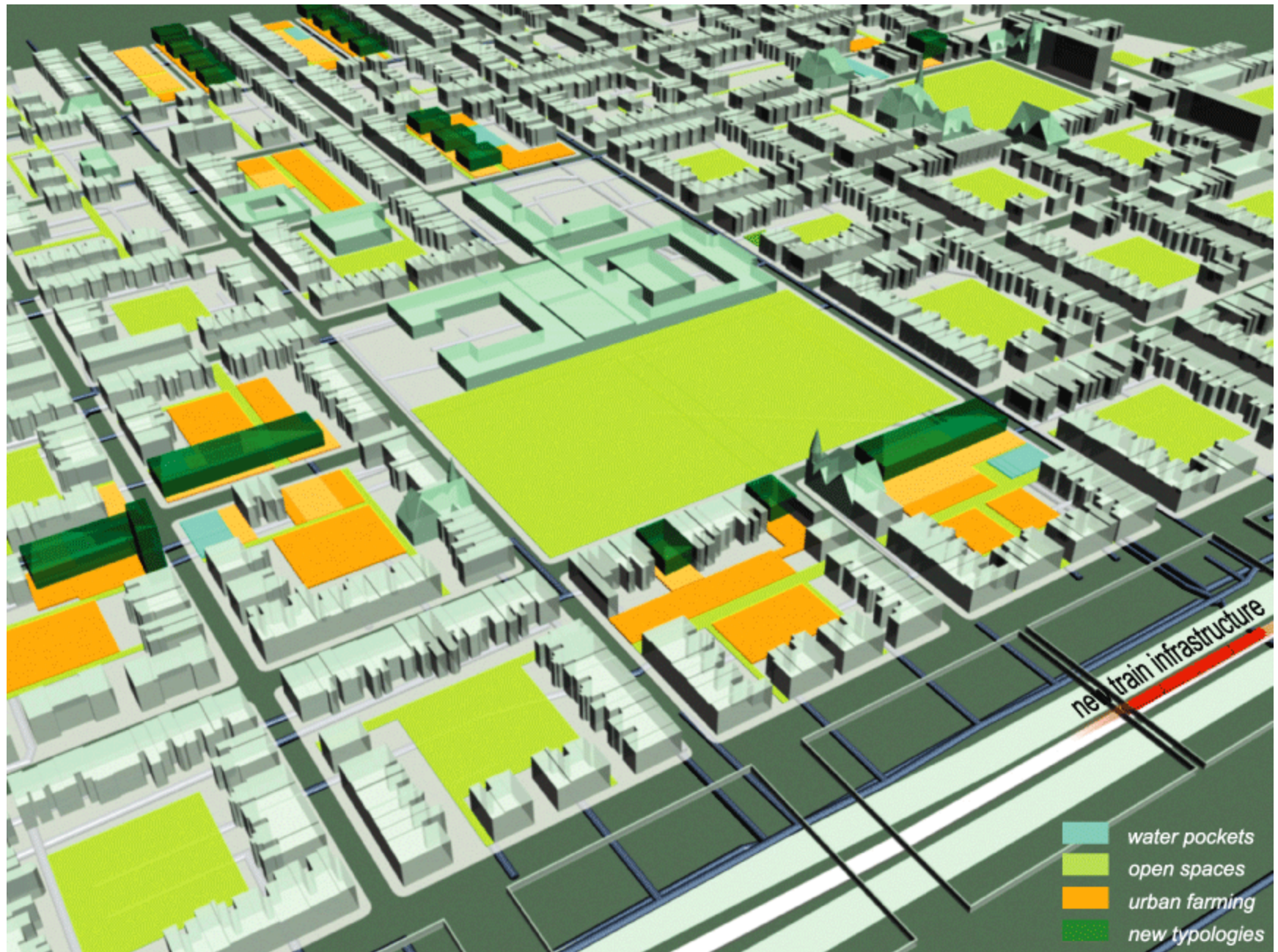
- National: Research Collaboration Network on Urban Sustainability
- Regional: Baltimore Regional Academy of Sustainability Science
- City: Extension of the Partnership
- Sharing expertise
- Sharing tools
- Collaborative research
- Leverage capital.











Urban Meta-mosaic

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graph TD; A[Urban Meta-mosaic] --> B[Process Landscapes]; A --> C[Choice Landscapes]; A --> D[Outcome Landscapes]; B --> B1[Biogeochemical flux]; B --> B2[Organismal flux]; B --> B3[Demographic flux]; B --> B4[Information flux]; C --> C1[Policy]; C --> C2[Design]; C --> C3[Lifestyle]; C --> C4[Location]; D --> D1[Biodiversity]; D --> D2[Justice]; D --> D3[Safety and vulnerability]; D --> D4[Zoning]; D --> D5[Inheritance & legacy];
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Process Landscapes

Biogeochemical flux
Organismal flux
Demographic flux
Information flux

Choice Landscapes

Policy
Design
Lifestyle
Location

Outcome Landscapes

Biodiversity
Justice
Safety and vulnerability
Zoning
Inheritance & legacy

Tradeoffs

- Services
- Amenities
- Values
- Costs
- Engineering/ecology

Seeyalaterbye, Hon!



www.beslter.org