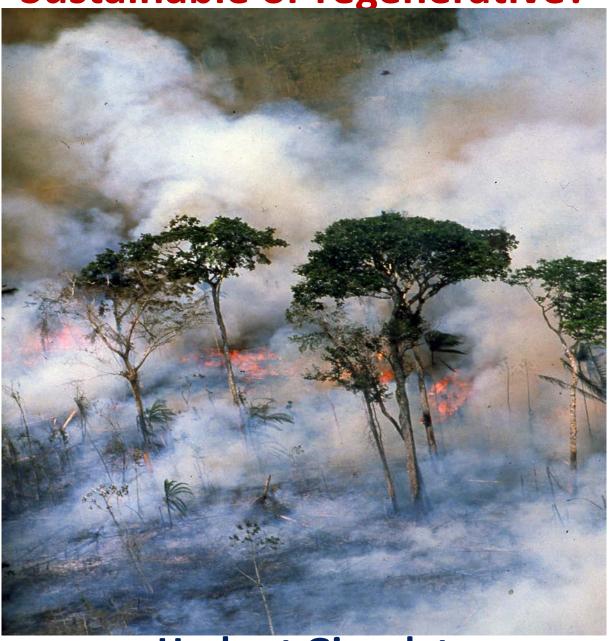
Sustainable or regenerative?



Herbert Girardet

"Agropolis"



Town



Navigable river



Market gardening and milk production



Firewood and lumber production



Crop farming without fallow



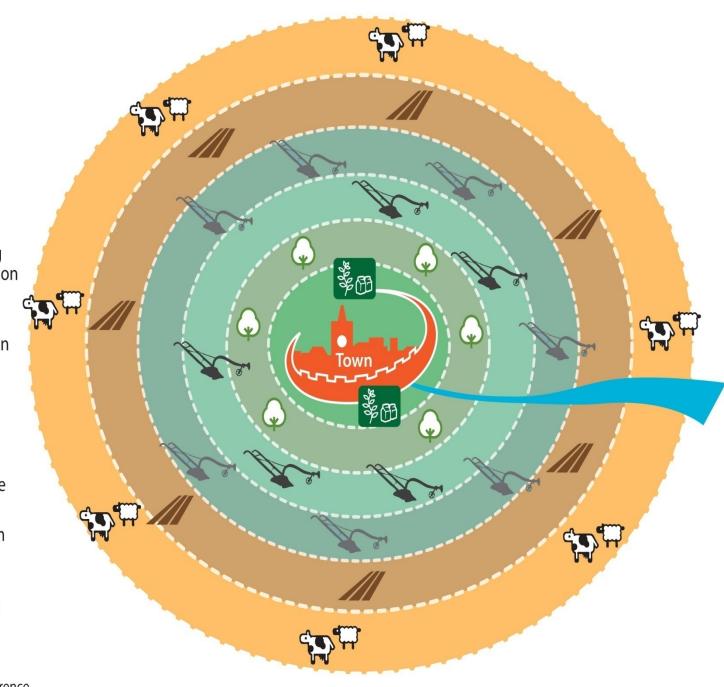
Crop farming, fallow and pasture



Three-field system



Livestock farming











"Petropolis"



Central city



Navigable river



Air imports/exports



Road imports/exports



Rail imports/exports



Sea imports/exports



Global communications



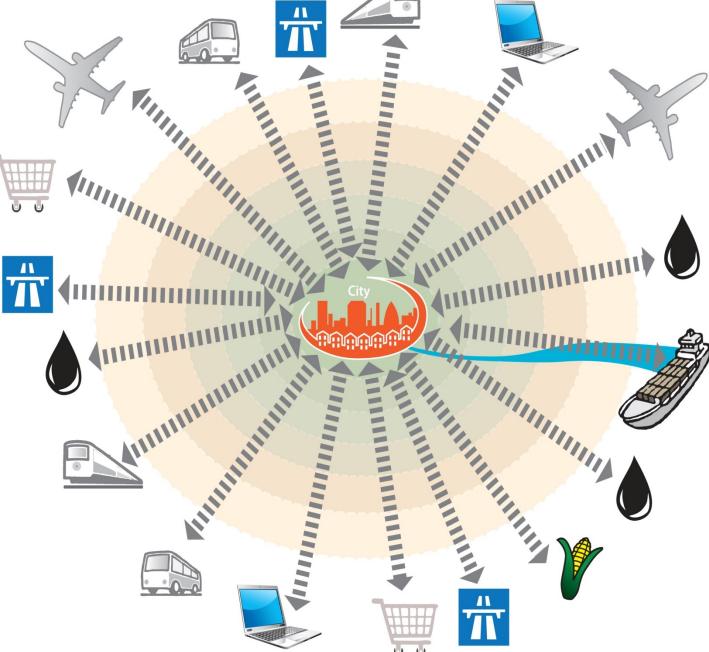
Oil imports



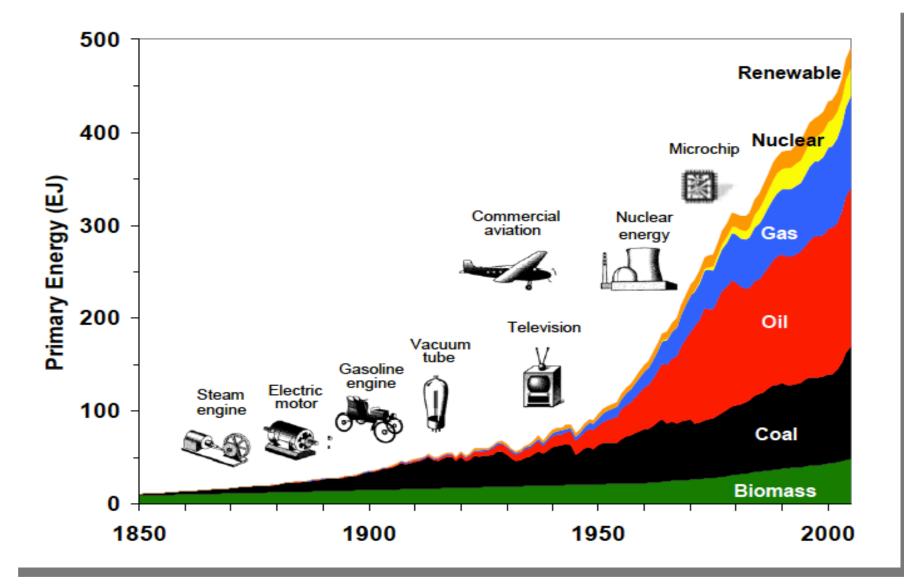
Food imports

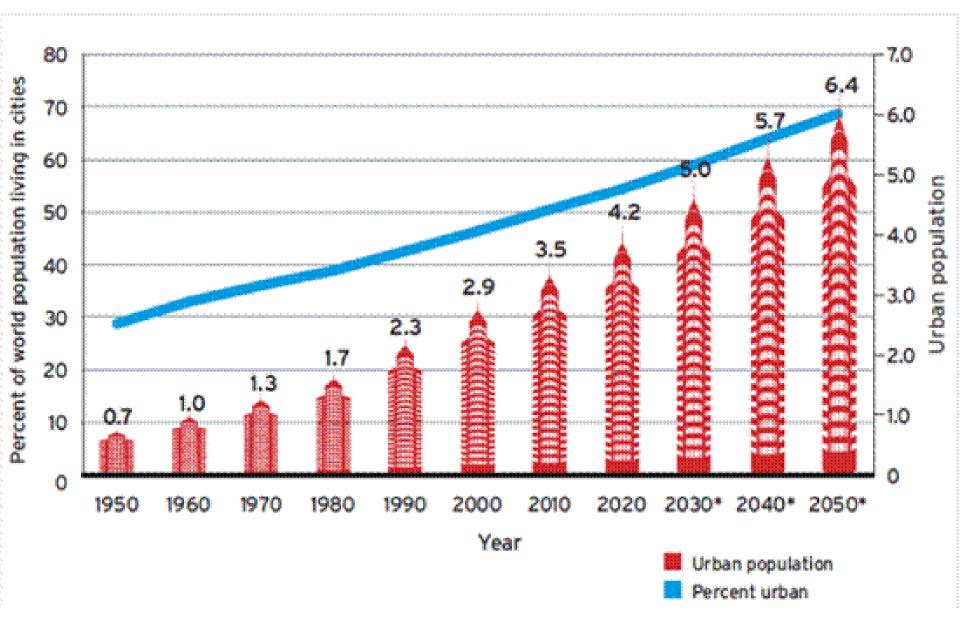


Motorway links





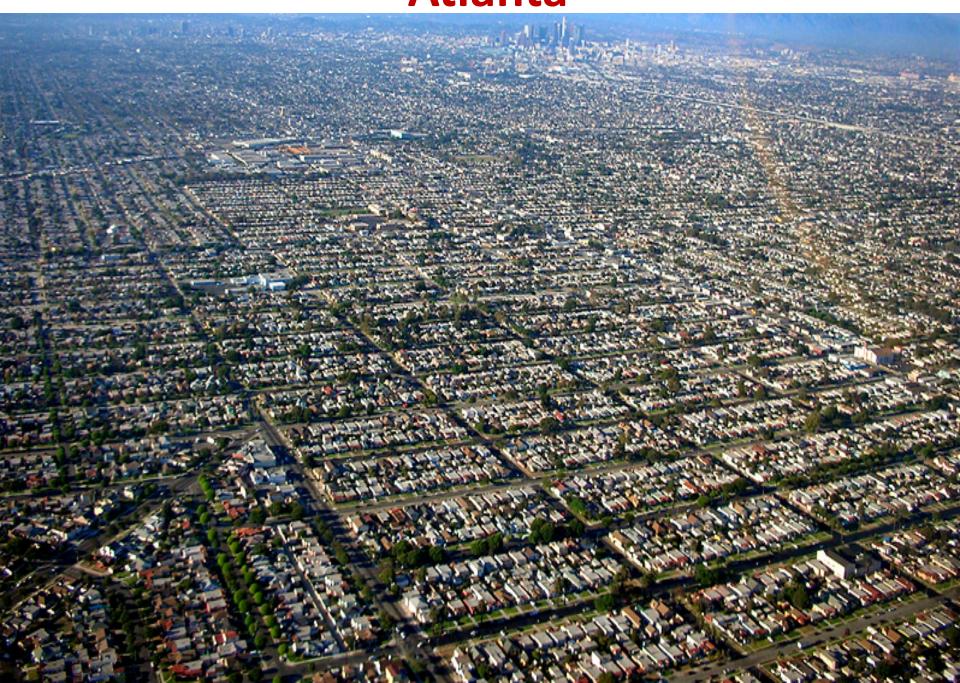




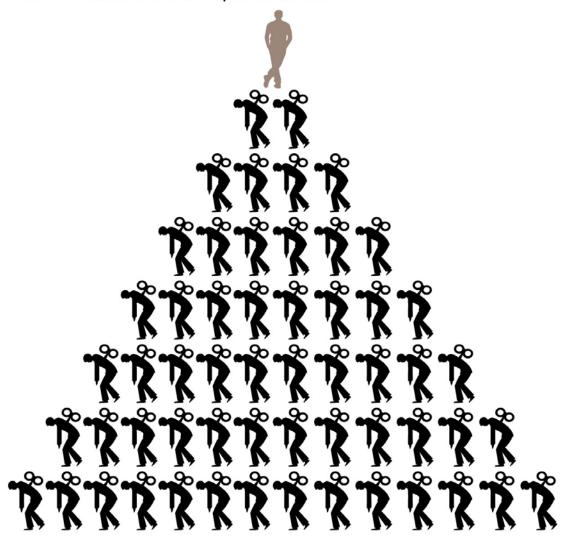
The age of the city

- Cities define human existence in the 21st century
- They are the heartland of national economies, financial systems and cultural life
- But a 'pre-galilean' mindset prevails: cities see themselves as 'centres of the universe'
- Modern cities have the tendency to declare 'independence from nature'
- But: they are subject to entropy they can't escape the second law of thermodynamics

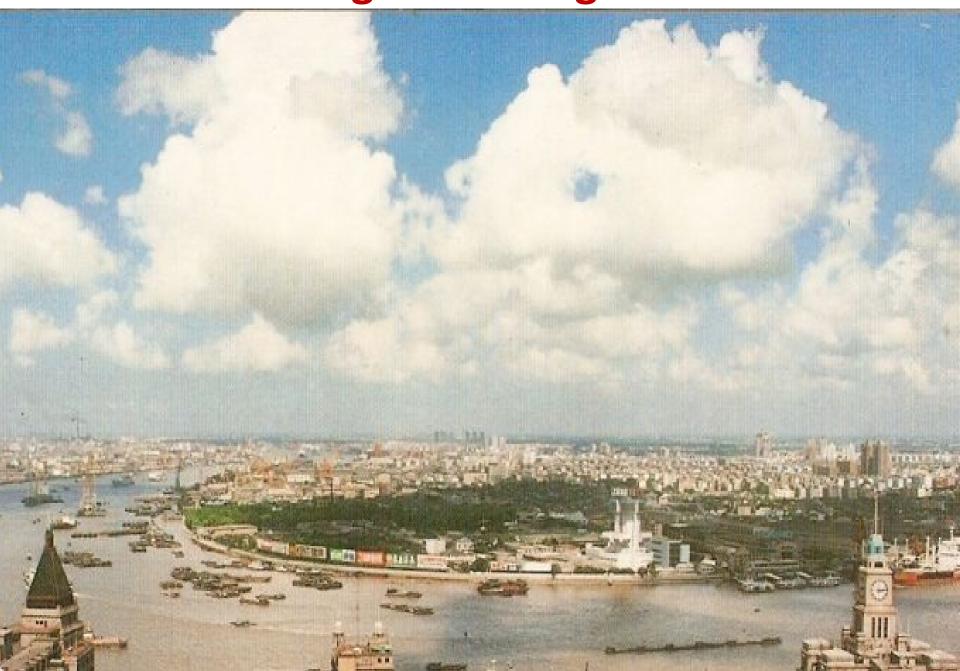
Atlanta



Each European has about 60 energy slaves, each American about 110 energy slaves. That is the energy equivalent of a strong man working 10 hours a day six days a week represented by the energy output of the motors and engines, powered by fossil fuel energy, working on our behalf. In a sustainable world this figure would have to come down to a quarter or less.



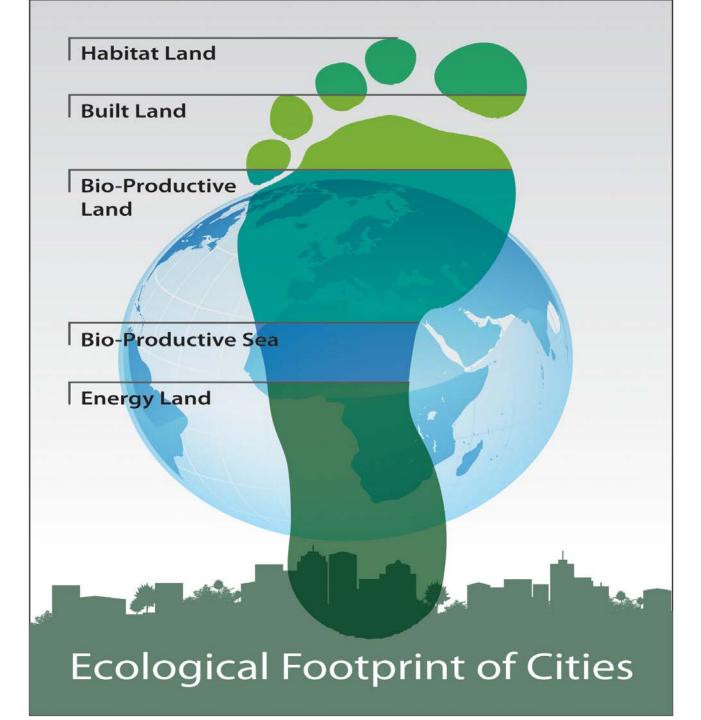
Shanghai Pudong 1978



Shanghai Pudong 2013







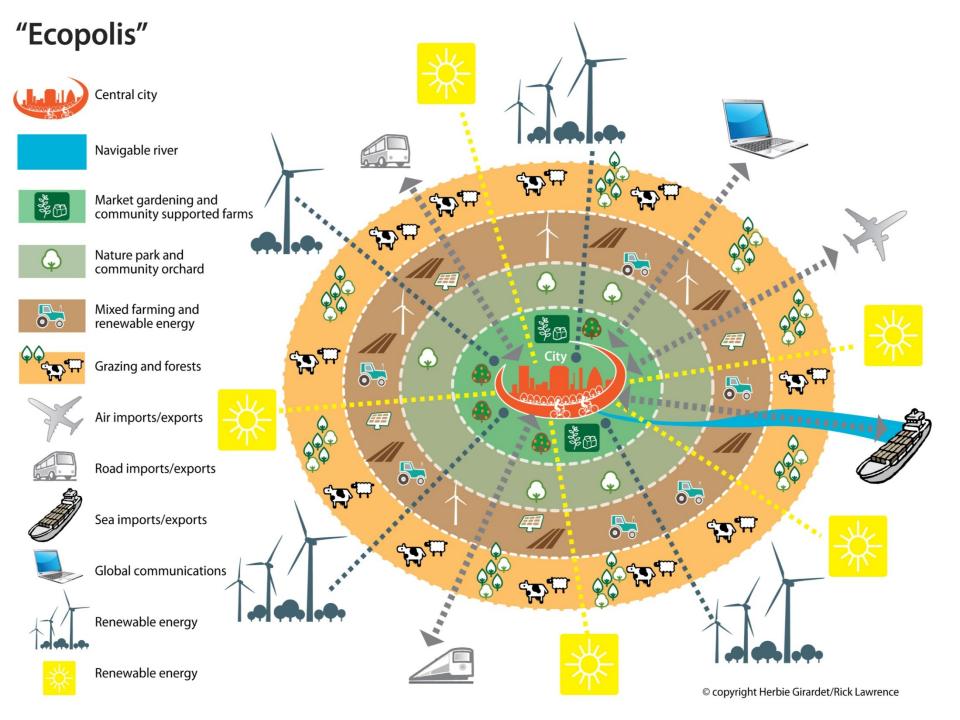


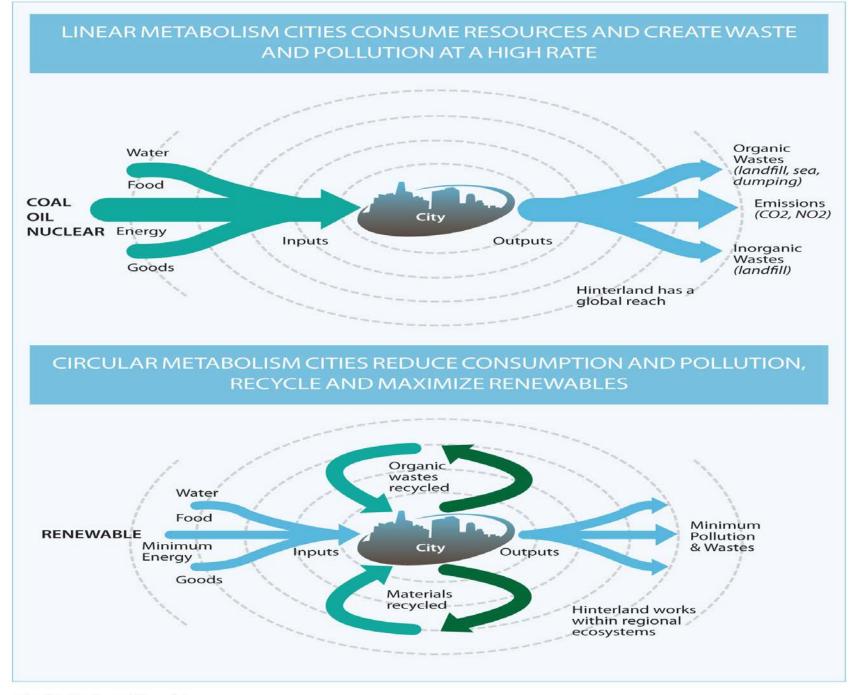




Structures and processes

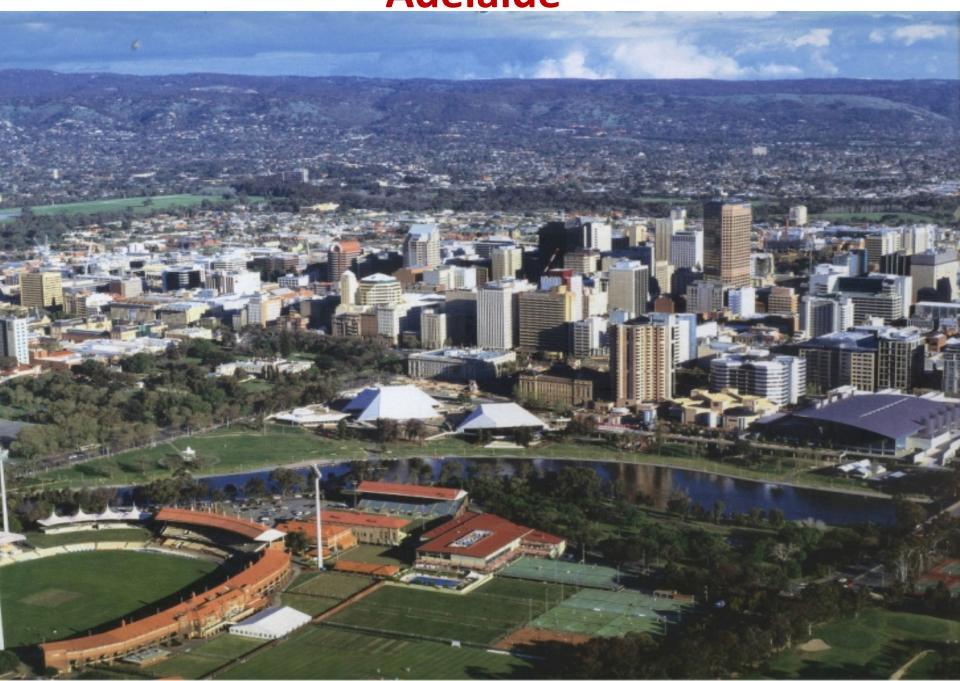
- City planners are primarily concerned with urban morphology as a way of addressing urban impacts
- But arguably the metabolic processes that define cities are more important in understanding urban impacts
- The metabolism of cities is not confined to the intra-urban realm:
- It reaches across the planet biosphere, aquasphere, lithosphere, atmosphere







Adelaide



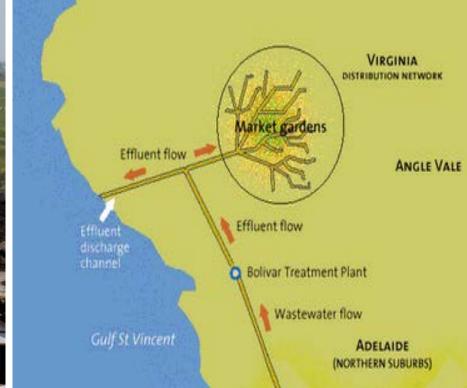










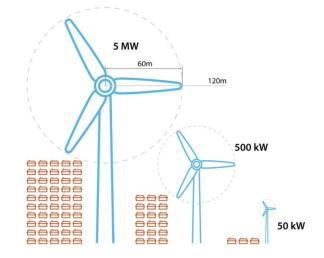






'Regenerative' Adelaide 2013

- 40% electricity supply from wind and solar
- 120,000 PV roofs on 600,000 houses = 250 MW peak
- PV roofs on most public buildings
- Solar hot water systems mandated for new buildings
- 3 million trees planted on 2000 ha for C02 absorption and biodiversity
- 15% reduction of CO2 emissions since 2000
- Water sensitive urban development
- 180,000 tonnes of compost made from urban organic waste
- 20,000 ha of peri-urban land used for vegetable and fruit crops
- Reclaimed waste water and urban compost used to cultivate this land
- Large scale-building tune-up programmes across the city region
- 60% carbon emissions reduction by municipal buildings
- Construction of Lochiel Park Solar Village with 106 eco-homes
- Thousands of new green jobs



With good wind, this turbine could generate enough electricity for 1250 homes. With good wind, this turbine could generate enough electricity for 50 homes. With good wind, this turbine could generate enough electricity for 12 homes.

