

Deliverable Proof – Reports resulting from the finalization of a project task, work package, project stage, project as a whole - EIT-BP2020

Name of KIC project the report results from that contributed to/ resulted in the deliverable	SATURN System and sustainable Approach to virTuous interaction of Urban and Rural LaNdscapes
Name of report	200231-D01 Vision document and spatial strategy
Summary/brief description of report	The Visioning Process developed by the Birmingham Hub and its benefits on spatial landscape strategies
Date of report	31/12/2020

Supporting Documents: attach in pdf format



Wp1 A: VISIONING

Materials

Version 2.2

Responsible partner: Birmingham City Council

Subcontractor: CATiD Birmingham City University (BCU)

Authors: Prof. Kathryn Moore (BCU), Dr Anastasia Nikologianni (BCU), Nick Grayson (BCC)

Due Date: 31/12/2020

Deliverable name – **Visioning Intermediate report Gothenburg hub 2/53**

This report is submitted on behalf of the EIT Climate-KIC SATURN Project by:

Professor Kathryn Moore, CATiD – Birmingham City University, UK

Dr Anastasia Nikologianni, CATiD – Birmingham City University, UK

Nick Grayson, Birmingham City Council, UK

© xxxxxxxxxxxx

All rights reserved.



Executive Summary

Visioning

Visioning, in this context is a process that encourages participants to think beyond the usual parameters of their work, practice and habits on the basis that the usual constraints are put to one side. Rather than saying “yes, but...” to new ideas, they are asked to and encouraged to imagine the art of the possible, envisage alternative futures and propose ideally, what we should and could do given the opportunity to change the world for the better. It is a chance to think strategically, beyond the technical details and processes that form such a significant part of our lives. It is an excellent way to engage with the bigger picture. And it has agency - a powerful and compelling vision can be used to overarch disparate strategies and act as a means to drive collaborative change and transformation as well as enable people to understand how their ideas can connect into wider international agreements and ambitions.

Visioning in the project

The visioning workshop approach developed by CATiD and the WMNP Lab BCU, Birmingham has been used to engage and mentor a wide range of stakeholders within and beyond the region. The approach was adapted for use with our SATURN partners in the Swedish and Italian hubs and to deal with the restrictions and challenges of the pandemic. The outcomes of these workshops have been used to inform the development of tool that could be applied in a wide range of contexts and situations.

The visioning work undertaken so far is supported by and in turn supports the community engagement and will be an integral part of the capacity building in 2021.

Adaptation to the pandemic

The planned year for 2020 did not transpire due to the overwhelming impact of COVID-19; forcing the Birmingham-Hub team to re-think the activities, to still achieve the desired outcomes and project deliverables.

The original programme committed us to a series of face-to face workshops with our case studies and with our SATURN partners- around visioning, stakeholder engagement and capacity building/systems thinking.

To replace these face-to-face workshops the SATURN programme invested in inter-active whiteboards through the MIRO collaborative platform. These enabled the partners to engage in similar activities utilizing the Tools from the EIT Climate-KIC Visual Toolbox, visioning tools (zoom and MS Teams) and the workshop in Sweden at the conference

It was possible to deliver both the visioning and stakeholder engagement elements across all case studies and SATURN partners within 2020.

Contents

Executive Summary	4
Theoretical Framework	6
Background to the SATURN Visioning Exercises	6
Visioning Methodology/Process	7
Key Findings for the Visioning Exercises	9
Appendices	12

Theoretical Framework

The reason why we do not see or value the landscape is complex, but part of the problem relates to its multiple ownership, numerous types and scales of conflicting designations, governance structures, policy requirements, and regulatory frameworks. This leads to an approach that is fragmented and sectoral and, therefore, fails to see the bigger picture or recognize the value that the territory has in order to deal with current environmental challenges. With partners from across Europe, the EIT Climate-KIC SATURN project aims to develop new integrated strategies which will increase awareness of the capacity of the landscape, which is seen as a vital way to address the deepening climate emergency.

SATURN aims to be instrumental in transforming the identity and ambitions of regions in ways that prioritise quality of life, environment and landscape as economic investments. It anticipates that the project outputs will build capacity across Europe to help nation-states meet the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), the UN Habitat New Urban Agenda and regional initiatives to respond to the environmental challenges.

A three-tiered approach was created to help achieve SATURN's goals. The first tier generates a new holistic spatial vision to connect global goals with systems change; the second tier utilizes ecosystem services and natural capital to map and evaluate in detail existing and future potential across urban and peri urban landscapes. The third tier takes a systems modelling/assessment approach to reveal who the critical hidden beneficiaries are and determine the level of stakeholder engagement required to develop circular economies. These tiers are materialized through holistic vision workshops, stakeholder and capacity building processes, a toolbox, and several awareness and engagement activities (events, meetings, workshops, training, press releases, conference sessions, interviews, video material).

The first tier, that of visioning, is absolutely essential- but often missed out of current policy, delivery and governance models. The sheer scale of the challenge facing us in relation to climate change is a true emergency, leaving us just 10 years now to instigate significant changes to what we might consider as 'business-as-usual'. A very significant part of this step-change will be identifying all the potential 'hidden' stakeholders required to deliver your local/regional vision. Identifying is critical, something you will have achieved in tier two- Stakeholder Engagement. But there is a big difference between knowing that they are there and knowing how and why to engage with them. This is what this third-tier work will enable you to do. To build capacity to address the scale of change required, so spreading the load, the responsibility and bringing fresh resources to the table.

This short report is to be read in conjunction with the Toolbox Tool will equip you to plot and manage your own journey. To build confidence that you can be bold in your vision and commit to making that vital step-change in approach- now.

Background to the SATURN visioning exercises

The West Midlands National Park (WMNP) provides the overarching vision and context for the 3 Birmingham case studies and was used as a case study to introduce the visioning workshop to the Trentino and Gothenburg hubs and Saturn workshop in Sweden. The aim of the West Midlands National park, supported by the West Midlands Combined Authority and regional local authorities is to transform the West Midlands into the healthiest region in the UK over a period of 25-30 years. The endorsement of the West Midlands National Park by national, regional and local governments is one of the major outcomes of research undertaken over the last decade to understand the implications beyond the academy of the new paradigm presented in *Overlooking the Visual* (2010).

The holistic, integrated and truly collaborative approach developed by the WMNP Lab has informed international agreements, government consultations and design reviews. Supported by a number of publications, it underpins the curation of two international conferences held at BCU, (Landscape as Infrastructure 2018 and 1st Annual Climate-KIC SATURN Conference 2019), and is gaining increasing interest from a wide range of disciplines, contexts and decision makers, including UNESCO, METREX, local authorities and other kinds of public and professional organisations, groupings and institutions.

The ongoing research has been given considerable added urgency because of the spatial inequalities exposed by the pandemic across the region. In parallel, international, national and local institutions and organisations are beginning to recognise at last, that business as usual, including the modes of governance, finance and economic assumptions, values and priorities are the problem rather than the solution to the creation of thriving communities. It is time for a change.

As part of its methodology, the WMNP Lab utilizes case studies, mapping, visioning workshops, expert seminars, mentoring events and publications. Extensive public engagement and capacity building has provided invaluable feedback from a large number of public and academic presentations, exhibitions and media broadcasts. The visioning workshops developed by BCU CATiD and the WMNP Lab have played an important role in building regional and institutional capacity, community engagement and in turn, supported the executive development of the project. These form the basis of the workshops undertaken as part of SATURN.

The SATURN visioning process is divided into three parts - the development of a vision, the curation of the workshop and post workshop reflection.

Visioning methodology/process (see appendix 1 for full details)

The methodology for the workshop is set out in the SATURN Tool box tool box (see WP2 report). Below is a summary of the key stages. It is divided into two sections.

WP1A Visioning development: STAGE ONE: CREATING A VISION

To set the scene requires a compelling spatial narrative that defines the main concerns, identifies opportunities and long-term objectives. Developing an overarching idea requires engaging a wide range of key stakeholders and building capacity at an early stage to gather support for the embryonic initiative and to find case studies to illustrate ideas and inspire.

Within SATURN the established WMNP vision was used to guide the process, challenge and encourage participants to think strategically and expansively rather than concentrate on the more familiar technical or detailed matters.

Preparing a spatial vision can take time and needs expertise to get to know the region and what makes it tick, who to approach and the potential parameters of the project. Carried out as a precursor and context to the workshop, its purpose is to ensure that the audience are well informed, inspired to think not about what they should do, but enthusiastic about what they could imagine.

Visioning development has 5 loosely defined stages, summarized as follows (see SATURN Tool box for further details).

1. CREATING A VISION
A combination of ideas, strategic vision and determination
2. INFLUENCING
Engagement with leaders (funders, politicians, figure heads), to support the initiative

3. ESTABLISHING THE CONCEPTUAL UNDERPINNING
Getting to know more about the potential of the vision
4. SOCIALISING THE IDEAS
Promoting the vision regionally, nationally and internationally and develop case studies (capacity building and engagement)
5. GATHERING, SYNTHESISING AND MAPPING INFORMATION AND ASPIRATIONS TO CREATE AN EMBRYONIC SPATIAL VISION

WP1 STAGE TWO VISIONING WORKSHOP

The vision acts as a lens to frame future discussions, provoke new thinking and ideas, socialize the ambitions and engage stakeholders and decision makers in the workshops.

The visioning workshop consists of 4 main tasks (see SATURN Tool box for further details of the example used in SATURN in 2020)

1. INVITATION AND PRE-WORKSHOP TASKS.
2. REIMAGINING AND INTERPRETING THE AMBITION AND VISION - WHAT COULD IT LOOK LIKE?
3. REIMAGINING INTO ACTION- HOW DO WE GET THERE?
4. ANALYSIS - WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE EXERCISES GOING FORWARD FOR THE VISION

WP1 STAGE THREE VISIONING REFLECTIONS AND KEY FINDINGS

To reflect on the wider implications of the output of the workshop for the development of the vision, capacity building and stakeholder engagement tools as well as the future trajectory of the project.

Key findings for the visioning exercises

Across each of the hubs, the exercises demonstrated that:

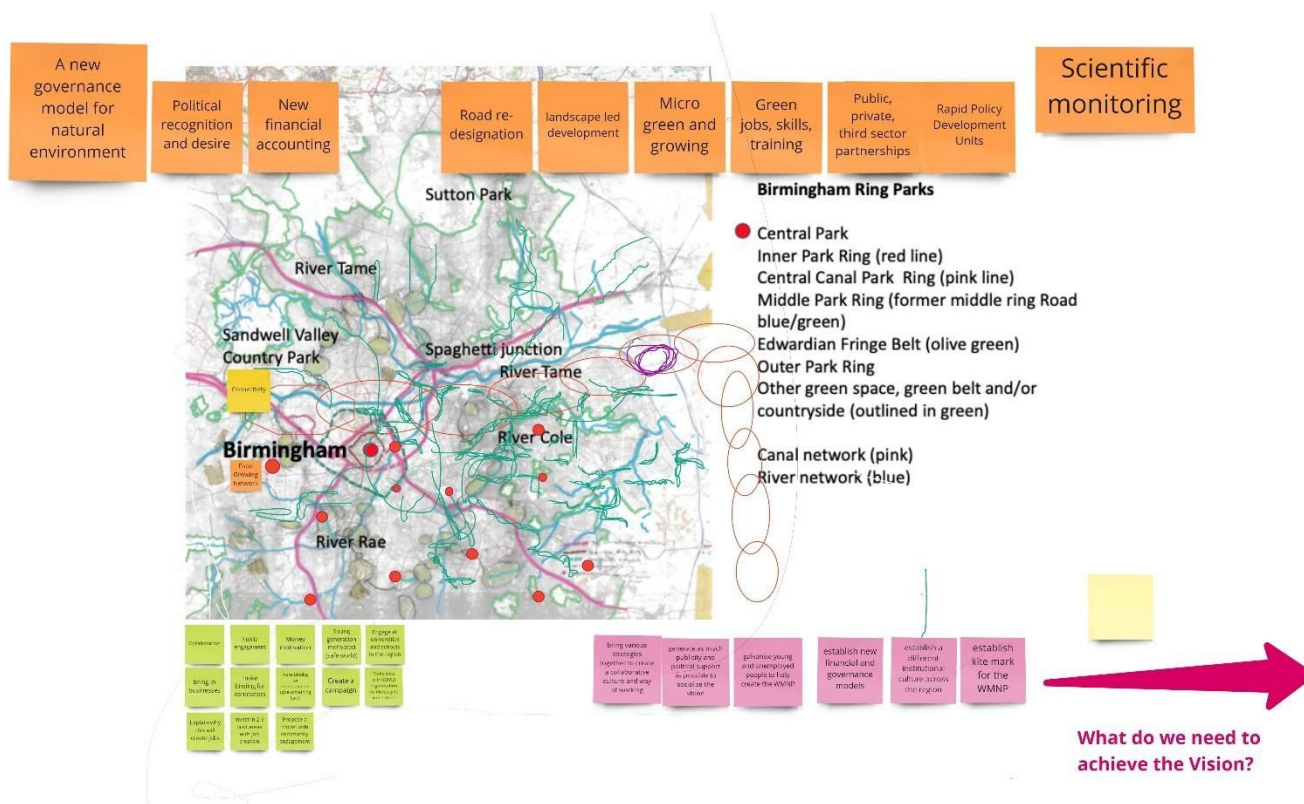
THE ITERATIVE NATURE OF THE PROCESS

The process of visioning, stakeholder analysis and capacity building is interconnected and iterative. It requires constant reflection and analysis. Initially encouraged to keep these as separate tasks, the interconnections between these elements become evident through WP1.

THE CONTINGENCY OF VALUES AND VISIONS

The spatial vision changed the nature of the discussions about the stakeholder engagement (see diagram 1) and impacted on the “problem statement” initially derived for the stakeholder engagement tools, subsequently redefined in response to the visioning process. This process in turn significantly changed the perceptions as to the most significant stakeholders and how they might engage (diagram 1)

The pink squares on the diagram below summarized and shifted the engagement process in response to the visioning exercise carried out in the Birmingham Hub



The main finding of this process is to demonstrate that no part of the process is objective and neutral but is always contingent. Perceptions as to the significance or importance of specific stakeholder changes subject to the definition of the problem to be solved or the vision to be implemented.

A related finding is the suggestion that the spatial vision needs to be articulated as far as possible before workshops are undertaken. This could become more evident in the current Visual Toolbox of Climate-KIC.

In addition, the successful introduction of the pink squares at a relatively late stage in the process (as part of the capacity building exercise) demonstrated that the vision needs to become an integral reference in the ongoing stakeholder engagement (and capacity building). It is not something to be completed and forgotten, but live through the process and as a constant reference.

ENCOURAGING A MORE IMAGINATIVE AND AMBITIOUS RESPONSE

Across the hubs working with the overall narrative of the spatial vision was embraced by the participants and encouraged more imaginative and ambitious responses. The narrative, reminding them of global challenges and international agreements enabled a broader context to be taken into consideration.

Scale is an issue and it was recognised by the Trentino Hub that there needs to be “more systemic and cross-scalar approaches to territorial development” as well as realising that it is important to start the process of thinking at scale and in the long term as soon as possible.

RE-LEARNING THE REGION

In addition to helping the hubs to understanding the complexity of the landscape, the visioning process exposed problems at a regional scale that had not been recognized before such as mobility, distribution of services and the regional scale of what had been thought to be local site-specific issues (see the appendix for a full list of findings from the Trentino Hub)

SEEING THE BIGGER PICTURE

In addition, the visioning exercise helps to bring discussions back to the bigger picture rather than focusing on technical details. This helps to keep the overall purpose in mind. Strategic thinking is not something that is usually emphasized, although the benefit of doing this was recognized by all hubs

The Trentino hub found that “Generally, stakeholders adopt a “a-temporal”, “static” point of view that focuses on existing problems and look to solve them with existing technological or organizational solutions without allowing their thinking to broaden the view”

This was true in all hubs.

RELATIONSHIP TO THEORY

The visioning process follows a pragmatic line of inquiry based on the redefinition of theories of perception presented in 2010 (Moore). It is an exploration and demonstration of the relationship between philosophy and practice. It shows that it is possible to operate in a way that crosses the usual rationalist dualities between objective and subjective, word and image, facts and values and that the results can be of use in regional transformation strategies.

A NEW WAY OF SEEING THE REGION

The drawing/visioning workshops were very effective in capturing a different kind of information to support the development of the project. It requires imagining spatial relationships that are often hidden or unknown. Initially it seemed rather demanding and/or daunting, because it is unfamiliar, but once this hurdle is overcome the results are productive as participants see the spatial implications of their regional issues, often from a completely different perspective.

TIMETABLE: The **SATURN** visioning process was undertaken by the Birmingham Hub from x-x, with the Trento Hub from x – x and with the Swedish Hub from x – x including a workshop at the conference held in Gothenburg in September 2020.

The integration of the visioning exercise into the subsequent stages can be seen in the Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Building report that follow.

Appendix

A. Visioning Brief

SATURN VISIONING EXERCISE
REIMAGINING THE REGION

Very rarely are we encouraged to think about the art of the possible, to ask what if...? The purpose of this sequence of visioning exercises for the EIT Climate Kic Saturn Project is to do just that. To move beyond what we know and feel secure with and instead imagine what could be possible. Imagine alternative future scenarios that will inspire others to act and think differently.

Initially, keep things abstract, think about ideas, not technical details, do not become preoccupied with precision or innumerable known constraints. Challenge your own preconceptions. What might we achieve?

PRE CONFERENCE: There are 3 tasks before the conference (detailed briefs below) and one afterwards on October 6th

INDIVIDUAL: 1st September:

1. Vision diagrams: reimagining the future, scanned and uploaded onto Miro to present ideas in 3 minutes. 11.00 am BST

REGIONAL GROUPINGS 1-15th September prepare and upload onto MIRO 11.00am BST

2. Regional reimagining (regional grouping)
 3. Reimagining into action (regional grouping)
 4. **15th September** present regional reimagining AND reimagining into action, 11.00 BST (3 groups)
- (Should we record the presentations if it is possible? Or keep it between ourselves)

PRE- CONFERENCE (Martin with help from Sara/Marco)

1. Upload all of the images for the SATURN conference to be projected in the conference on a loop/exhibition.
2. Email **TASK 1 ONLY** to the attendees for them to work on and email to Martin prior to arrival at the conference. These too need to be uploaded. Ask them to bring a hard copy to pin up.
3. Base plans for each region need to be prepared (see final page for technical specification). Do not hesitate to contact me if you want to talk about details.

POST CONFERENCE 6th October: Post conference analysis: Partners to present analysis of the reimagining exercises 11.00am BST

BRIEFING NOTES FOR THE SATURN PARTNERS

TASK 1

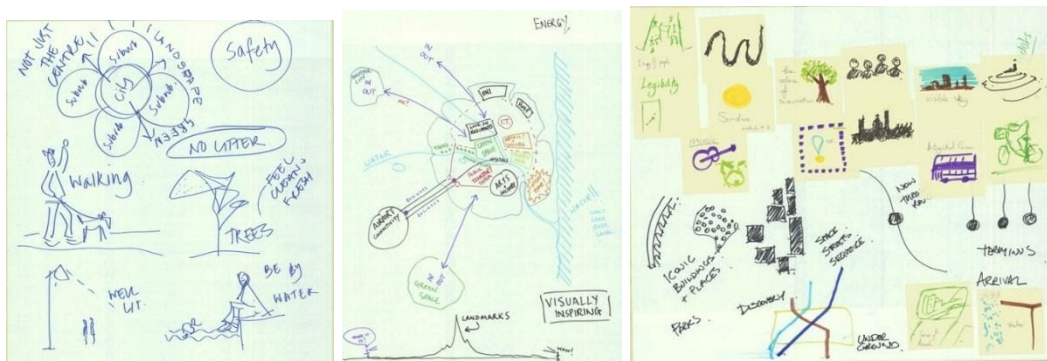
1st September 2020

VISION DIAGRAMS: REIMAGINING THE FUTURE

This task is to be done individually.

Think about the pentagonal challenge, the international aspirations set out in the UN 2030 SDG's, the emerging challenges of a post Covid recovery and the climate emergency we face.

It's the year 2050. Your great grandchild (or your friend's great grandchild) is now 10 years old. They ask you what did you do in 2020 to stop climate change; what was **your vision** for your region, then? Your task now is to draw & describe that very **vision**- now- that you would be comfortable showing this young child in 2050. What would you want your region to really look like?



Drawings from an expert seminar in 2015 where attendees were asked to draw “what makes a great city?”

The images do not have to be complicated – it could be a series of diagrams/images as shown above. This is not something that is precise or to scale, but diagrammatic, to provoke ideas and discussion. Get lost in the process of drawing as you explore your ideas.

Avoid lists of bullet points!

Before 1st September: post on Miro.

On 1st September each person is to present their ideas in 3 minutes. 11.00 am BST

TASK 2 and 3 are both for 15th SEPTEMBER

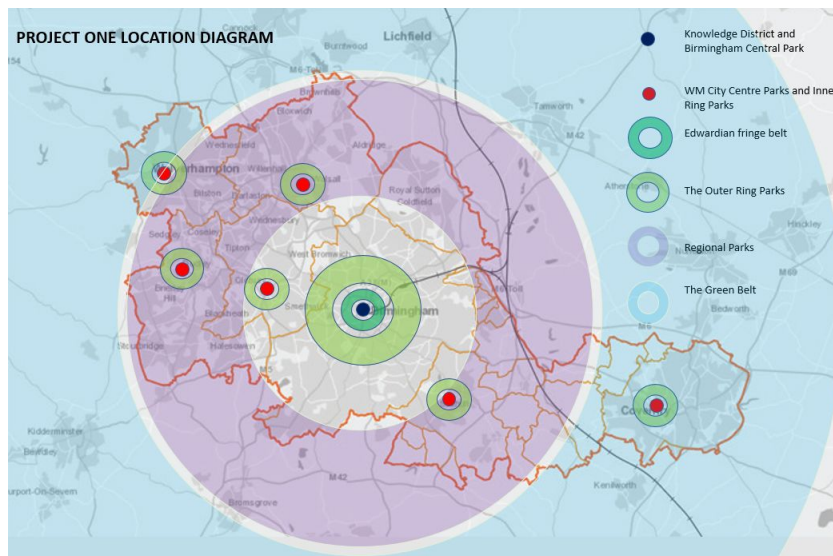
TASK TWO INTERPRETING THE VISION SPATIALLY: WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

The second task, is to be carried out COLLECTIVELY in your regional teams.

Interpret your reimagined region onto the base plan provided. Translate your dreams and aspirations for the region to explain to the 10 year-old great grandchild, what these mean in reality and how they might work spatially.

Upload these drawings onto on Miro by 15th September

Two very different examples are pasted below. One illustrates a radical idea to create a system of Ring Parks instead of Ring Roads (for which we are famous in the West Midlands).



This diagram illustrates the desire to connect cities across the West Midlands.

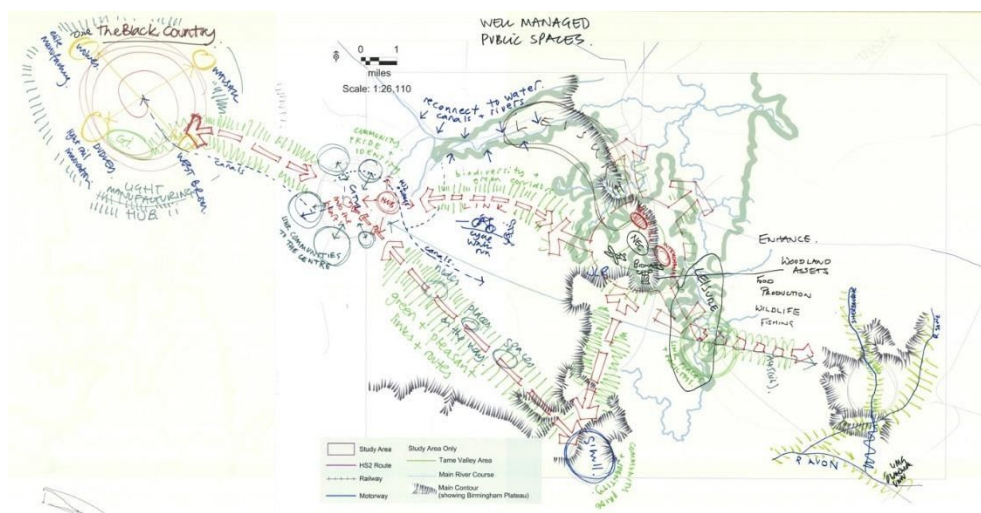


Diagram imagining how best to deal with the impact of HS2 (high speed rail project from London to Birmingham)

On September 15th 2020 @ 11.00am BST

Present as a team to the other SATURN partners your spatial regional vision – not just of the physical landscape but also the political, cultural, social and economic landscape, looking at a range of issues (and others we haven't thought of) such as:

- better connections between food and local communities throughout the cities,
- more families eating and growing local produce
- a changing the reputation of the region,
- greater awareness of the history and culture of the region
- Greater care and concern for the soil, the land, the forest and water through policy and action
- an ability to protect the land from urban transformation
- greater awareness of the most important areas to protect or use for food growing
- traditional knowledge networks
- resilient circular economies through food production and consumption
- new policies – from where?
- governmental support - from whom?
- Land protected from urbanisation

TASK THREE REIMAGINING INTO ACTION: HOW DO WE GET THERE?

Before 15th September, in your regional grouping, work out how to convert the spatial, visual plans into action using Miro and post-it notes. Create groupings of similar actions to achieve these long-term regional ambitions. ***Without talking***



From the Sept 15th HS2LV expert seminar, BCU

When completed take time to think about how the strongest connections might be extended spatially and politically to new stakeholders/communities. Identify gaps in the spatial/political networks and how can these be overcome.

On 15th September, upload task 3 onto Miro and present – 5 minutes per region.

TASK 4

OCTOBER 6th (Post Conference analysis for all partners)

ON REFLECTION, WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE EXERCISES?

Meet up on 6th October to report on the following, 5 minutes per team. How has it changed what you would say to your great grandchild?

- In what ways has it changed how you perceive your region?
- Are there physical, cultural or social challenges/opportunities that have become apparent?
- Do you have a broader vision, if so in what ways?
- Do you need to rethink your current stakeholder maps in order to deliver this vision?
- Refer to the stakeholder engagement drawings to help to translate this spatially.
- Are there significant missing stakeholders to achieve your ambition?
- Are some stakeholders going to be much more important than anticipated?

These are relevant and important questions to answer before going onto STEP 3 in the 3 tier model- to address Organisation Capacity/ Capacity Building- so who and how can you deliver this ambition now?

- Vision
- Stakeholder mapping
- Capacity building

B. Gothenburg Hub Visioning Report

Visioning – intermediate report Gothenburg hub



Responsible partner:

Authors:

Martin Berg – City of Gothenburg

Anna Ternell – PE Teknik & Arkitektur

Anders M. Nilsson – Västra Götaland Region

Date: December 2020

Contents

Visioning – intermediate report Gothenburg hub	2
1 Visioning activities Gothenburg hub	4
Gothenburg hub context	4
Task 1 Vision diagrams: reimagining the future	5
Task 2 Interpreting the vision spatially: what does it look like?	5
Task 3 Reimagining into action: how do we get there?	6
Task 4 What are the implications of these exercises?	7
Task 5 Workshop	7
Activities outcome	8
1. Key actions:	8
2: Stakeholder engagement identify:	9
3: Capacity building	9

Visioning activities Gothenburg hub

Gothenburg hub context

The objective of the project is to establish a financially sustainable initiative which bring together cities and the private sector to reconnect with the landscape identity of their territory to create value from and sustainably manage their surrounding land use. This will be done through several strategies and actions. Central to this is physical tests in pilot cases and collection of best practice in the field of sustainable land use models on different levels such as: practical handbooks, guidelines and governance models. All this will be packaged, through an iterative process, underneath a common framework, in a public toolbox, which will be a cornerstone of the initiative.

The Gothenburg Hub: the City of Gothenburg (Property Management Administration), Region Västra Götaland (Västarvet and the Agricultural Colleges), PE and Xenofilia AB, has a strong focus on small-scale urban and peri-urban commercial farm strategies and models. Aiming at strengthening this growing sector. Our four pilot cases the Gothenburg tests and improve an ecosystem constituted by models, educational platforms, networks and land lease strategies focusing on creating career opportunities for new farming entrepreneurs and reconnecting the urban areas of Gothenburg to its countryside and surrounding peri-urban/rural and surrounding municipalities.

Gothenburg has approximately 600 000 inhabitants (municipality) and is situated by the sea on the west coast of Sweden surrounded by a cluster of commuting oriented urban areas situated alongside the main roads and railways in the surrounding municipalities. The city of Gothenburg owns and manage 3000 hectares of farmland.

The four pilot cases are (name and objective):

- LAB190 – green industries and future sustainable land use
Revitalising abandoned and underused peri urban and rural farmland thus reconnecting urban and rural areas
- Stadsbruk's Incubator for urban and peri-urban small-scale farmers
Increasing the number of local/ecological farmers in and around Gothenburg by focusing on the entrepreneurial aspects of urban and peri-urban market garden farming. Also creating a network of farmers.
- Model Farm
Establish a well-functioning market garden, producing food for the local schools and educating new farmers
- Farming Testbeds on public farmland
Creating a land lease model and infrastructure resulting in the lowering of thresholds for new commercial small-scale farmers

Task 1 Vision diagrams: reimagining the future

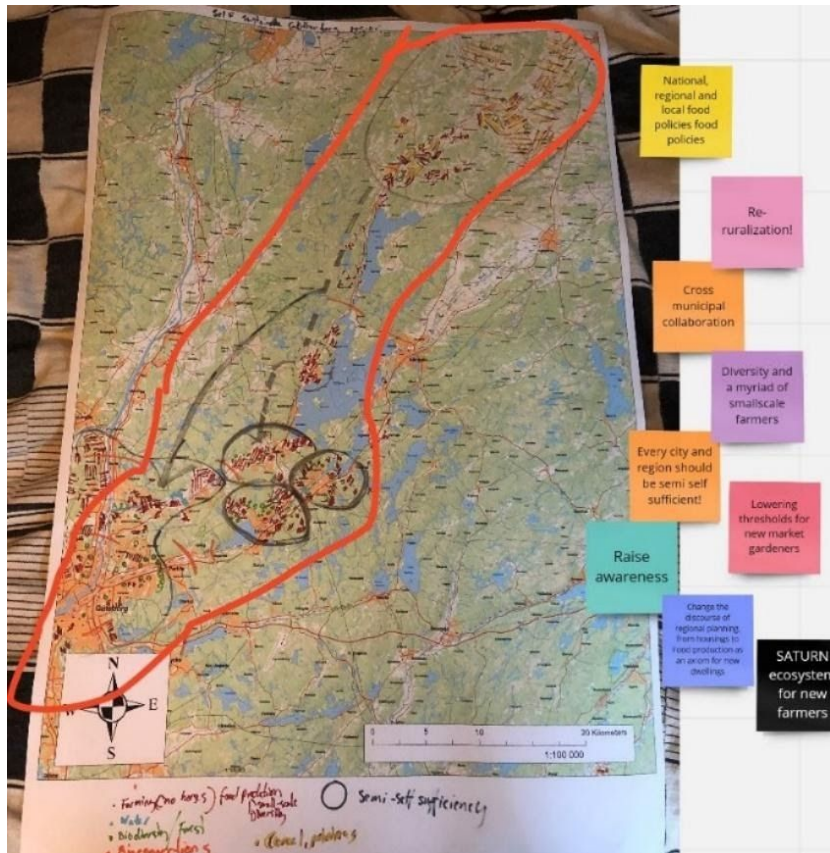
1st September 2020



This is one of the drawings from the Gothenburg hub. A Howardesque vision of Gothenburg region as a well-defined semi-self-sufficient polis. Growing vegetables and producing food is a pre-requisite for building new housings. The city is green, well planned and accessible. The core has satellites with natural landscape in between, such as forests, lake and rivers, pastures, farmland providing biodiversity and eco-system services. Being well-defined doesn't hinder urban and rural qualities to mix, especially in between the built environment.

Task 2 Interpreting the vision spatially: what does it look like?

15th SEPTEMBER



The map illustrates the region LAB190 where the four pilot projects reside in the Gothenburg hub

The LAB190 works within the development and management of the landscape and tries out new methods to mitigate and cope with climate change and loss of biodiversity. It was initiated in 2013 by the Regional Heritage Agency (Västarvet). It is the largest agricultural area in the Gothenburg region and has unique opportunities for developing green and innovative environment industries and sustainable tourism. The concept is a long-term collaboration platform along road 190 from the City of Gothenburg and about 70 km into the

LAB190 aims at creating a model for inclusive sustainable regional development using nature and cultural heritage as a driving force. The model has broad abutment in the area and partners of LAB190 are the city of Gothenburg, the Municipalities of Lerum, Alingsås, Essunga, the association of local authorities of Gothenburg region, the Regional Heritage Agency (Västarvet), Business Region Gothenburg and the county administrative board in Region Västra Götaland.

The idea of a semi-self-sufficient region is here transferred to this area. Urban and rural are linked with a bilateral dependency to each other. Most of the food needed in the region is produced here. Especially vegetable producers come in many numbers and grow biointensive for the local market

Task 3 Reimagining into action: how do we get there?

15th September

The path to the vision is through this bullet point actions

- National and regional local food policies
 - o The national food policy must aim at strengthening Swedish food production and meet sustainable development goals with a clear focus on small-scale food production, not only the extensive bulk production for export or food industry. This must attach to regional and local food policies with a spatial contextualisation.
- Re-ruralisation
 - o National and regional policies and programmes enabling entrepreneurs and urban dwellers to establish in countryside re-populating abandoned farms and houses.
- Cross municipal collaboration
 - o Decisions on more cross-municipal collaborations. LAB 190 could be seen as a model.
- Diversity and a myriad of small-scale farmers
 - o Encourage and make decisions that support local food production and alter present consumption patterns towards local food systems
- Every city and region should be semi self sufficient
 - o Political decisions with targets on partly self-sufficient regions.
- Lowering thresholds for new market gardeners
 - o
- Change the discourse regional planning from housing of food production as a prerequisite for new dwelling
 - o Decisions on housings demands new farming ratio
- Ecosystem for new farmers
 - o Use SATURN farming ecosystem as model

Task 4 What are the implications of these exercises?

OCTOBER 6th (Post Conference analysis for all partners)

In what ways has it changed how you perceive your region?

We have got a wider and better view of the challenges and potentials of bringing together cities and the private sector and to reconnect with the landscape identity to create value from and sustainably manage their surrounding land use.

Are there physical, cultural or social challenges/opportunities that have become apparent?

There are challenges with reaching out to all and in particular to some politicians.

Do you have a broader vision, if so in what ways?

We have a more comprehensive understanding of the area and have developed a common vision for taking the projects one step further.

Do you need to rethink your current stakeholder maps in order to deliver this vision?

Stakeholders are identified and new potential stakeholders were identified.

Refer to the stakeholder engagement drawings to help to translate this spatially.

Are there significant missing stakeholders to achieve your ambition?

No

Are some stakeholders going to be much more important than anticipated?

We have ranked the most important and these are still valid.

Task 5 Workshop

23rd September

SATURN conference held in Gothenburg 22nd-23rd of September 2020. First day was dedicated to a field trip visiting different angles of the Gothenburg Hubs pilot projects within WP2 of SATURN. Second day focused on pilot cases in the SATURN consortium and a spatial visioning workshop orchestrated by our colleagues in Birmingham (specifically Kathryn Moore) as part of the work within WP1. With a target of 80 attendees onsite this year's extraordinary circumstances (covid-19) haltered those expectations. The conference was first meant to be held in May but was postponed. Unfortunately, things didn't turned good enough for people to travel across Europe. The conference scale was slimmed down to national, regional and local participants. We also managed to arrange for people to follow the conference online through live videos on Instagram during the field trip and through zoom on the second day.

INTRODUCTION: 13.00 - 13.15 welcome and introduction to exercises KM/NG

TASK ONE VISION DIAGRAMS: REIMAGINING THE FUTURE

13.15 – 13.30 delegates present their reimagined regions

TASK TWO INTERPRETING THE VISION SPATIALLY: WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

13.30 – 13.50 Delegates work on groups of 6-8 with base plans, thick pens, coloured sticky tape, charcoal in fact anything useful to make bold marks.

TASK THREE REIMAGINING INTO ACTION: HOW DO WE GET THERE?

13.50 – 14.10 Delegates carry out re-imagining into action (with post its and no talking)

TASK FOUR

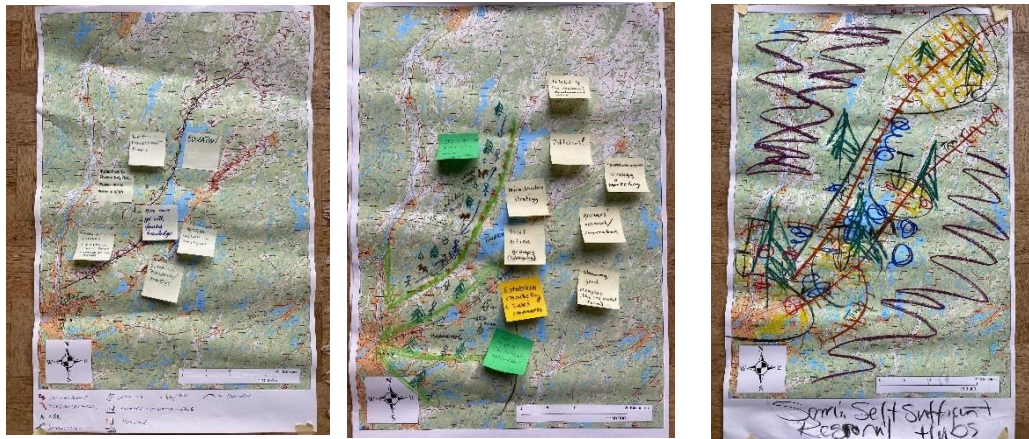
14.10 – 14.30 Delegates presentations of main findings and questions (3 minutes per group)



Activities outcome

1. Key actions:

- Explain the actions your will pursue in order to address the opportunities identified in the visioning exercises and how you intend to do this
- The visioning activities have been a good opportunity to illustrate the landscape and create a common vision. This can be a tool for further development and detailed planning and take it one step further to a policy document.
- The model is a way to involve local habitants and entrepreneurs to get involved. The model can be a good tool to a road map that can be used by planning groups such as LAB190.
- The team plans to use the model for these groups in 2021.
- Being visionary and concrete gives a good opportunity to engage and commit the politicians to ensure a continuation of the activities.



2: Stakeholder engagement identify:

- How the visioning exercise has led to a rethinking of your current stakeholder maps, the new significant stakeholders you need to include and engage in order to achieve a wider vision
- How you intend to engage them.
- Any stakeholders who might be far more important than you initially anticipated?

3: Capacity building

- the steps you are taking to connect this work into regional capacity building

C. Trentino Hub Visioning Report

VISIONING INTERMEDIATE REPORT TRENTINO HUB

01.09.2020 Task 1 - Internal Meeting

15.09.2020 Task 2, Task 3 - Internal Meeting

14.10.2020 Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 - Trentino HUB Meeting

02.11.2020 Municipality of Pergine Valsugana

TBD - Municipality of Trento

TBD - Comunità Rotaliana

TBD - Municipality of Arco

Team:

Mattia Andreola – University of Trento

Gianantonio Battistel – Fondazione Edmund Mach

Alessandro Betta – Fondazione Edmund Mach

Marco Ciolli – University of Trento (Scientific Coordinator)

Sara Favargiotti – University of Trento

Francesca Forno – University of Trento

Alessandro Gretter – Fondazione Edmund Mach (Project Coordinator)

Angelica Pianegonda – University of Trento

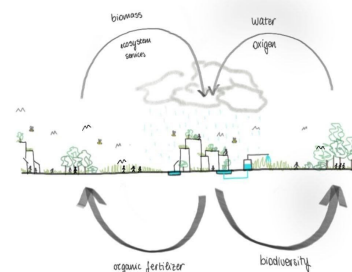
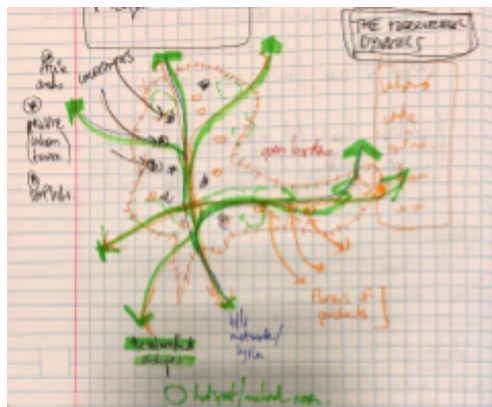
Research team activities	3
1.1 Task 1	3
1.2 Task 2	4
Trento 2020: a fragmented landscape	5
Trento 2020: The dark side of the green side	6
Trento 2020: Ecological dis-connections	7
Trento 2020: Social dis-connections	8
Trento 2050: The socio eco green Trento	9
1.3 Task 3	10
 2. Stakeholders activities	 11
2.1 Task 1	12
2.2 Task 2	15
2.3 Task 3	21
 3. Activities' outcomes	 22
3.1 The outcomes for Trentino HUB of the visioning exercises	22
3.2 Key actions	25
3.3 Stakeholder engagement	25
3.4 Capacity building	26

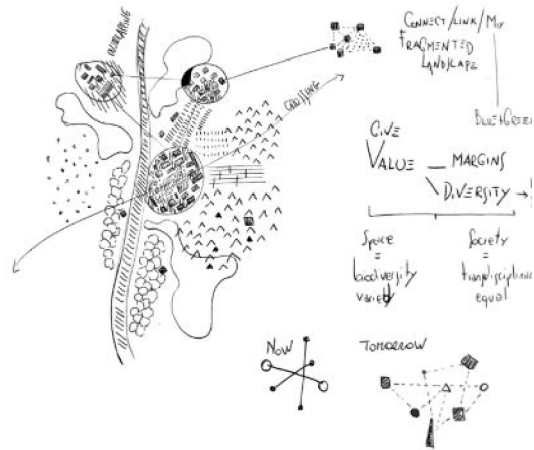
1. Research team activities

The Covid-19 health emergency situation has delayed the visioning activities with local stakeholders originally planned in Spring 2020 and has been imposed to rearrange the exercises. Following the WPs coordinators inputs, we have firstly organized a series of on-line internal sessions of “visioning exercises” within the whole research members of the Trentino HUB partners. The activities and the meetings have taken place from August 12 to September 16. The outcomes are presented in the following chapter and have been used as common ground for the “visioning exercise” organized with local stakeholders (see chapter 2).

1.1 Task 1

The exercise has shown some of the challenges and needs for future territory' development. During the discussion that took place after the exercise, it emerged the need to adopt a more systemic and cross-scalar approach in the territorial development and to improve the coordination between the different administrations (between Municipalities, but also between the Province and Municipalities). People who participated in the exercise concentrated on different territorial aspects and dynamics, showing the complexity of the landscape itself and revealing the different perceptions that each of us has.

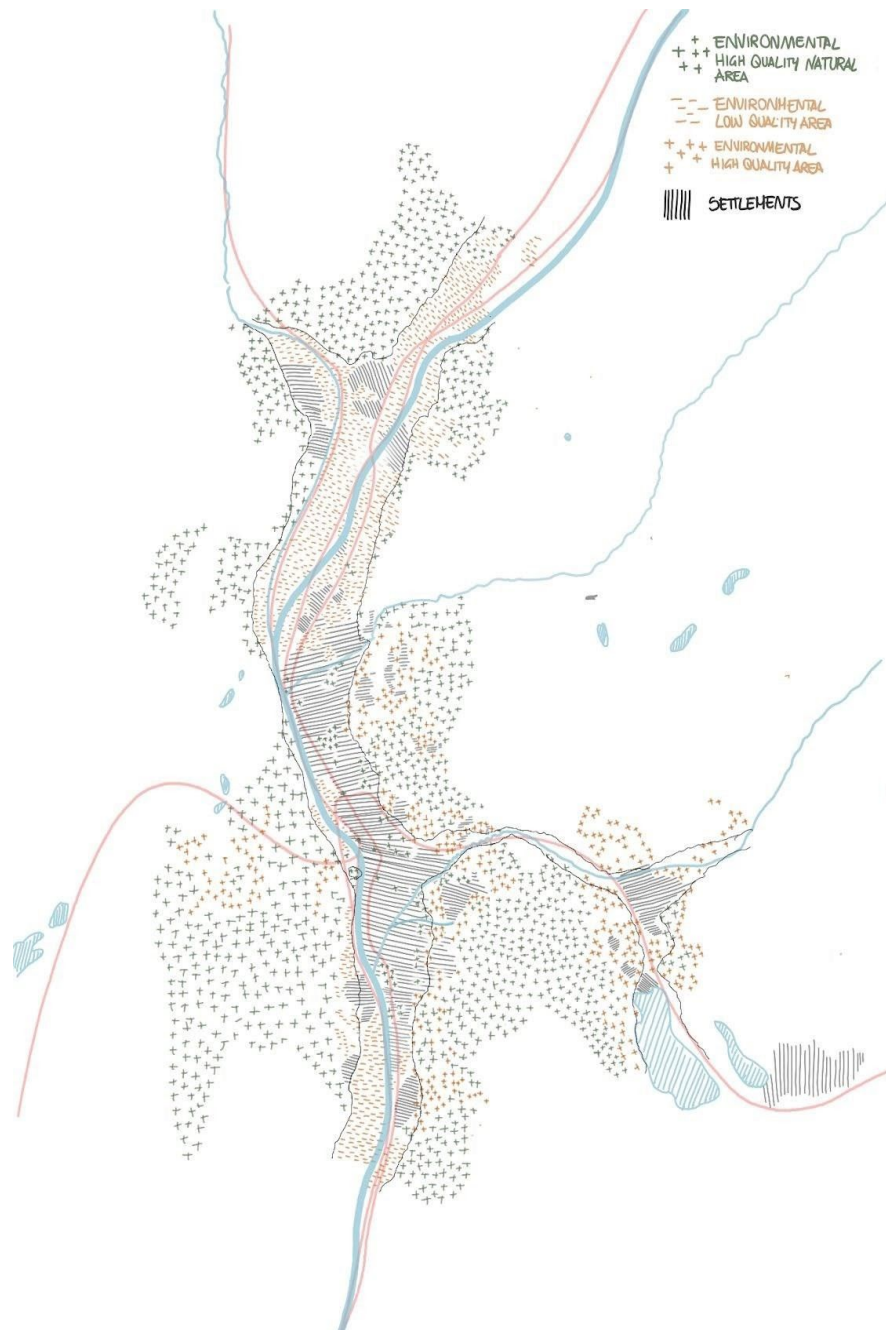






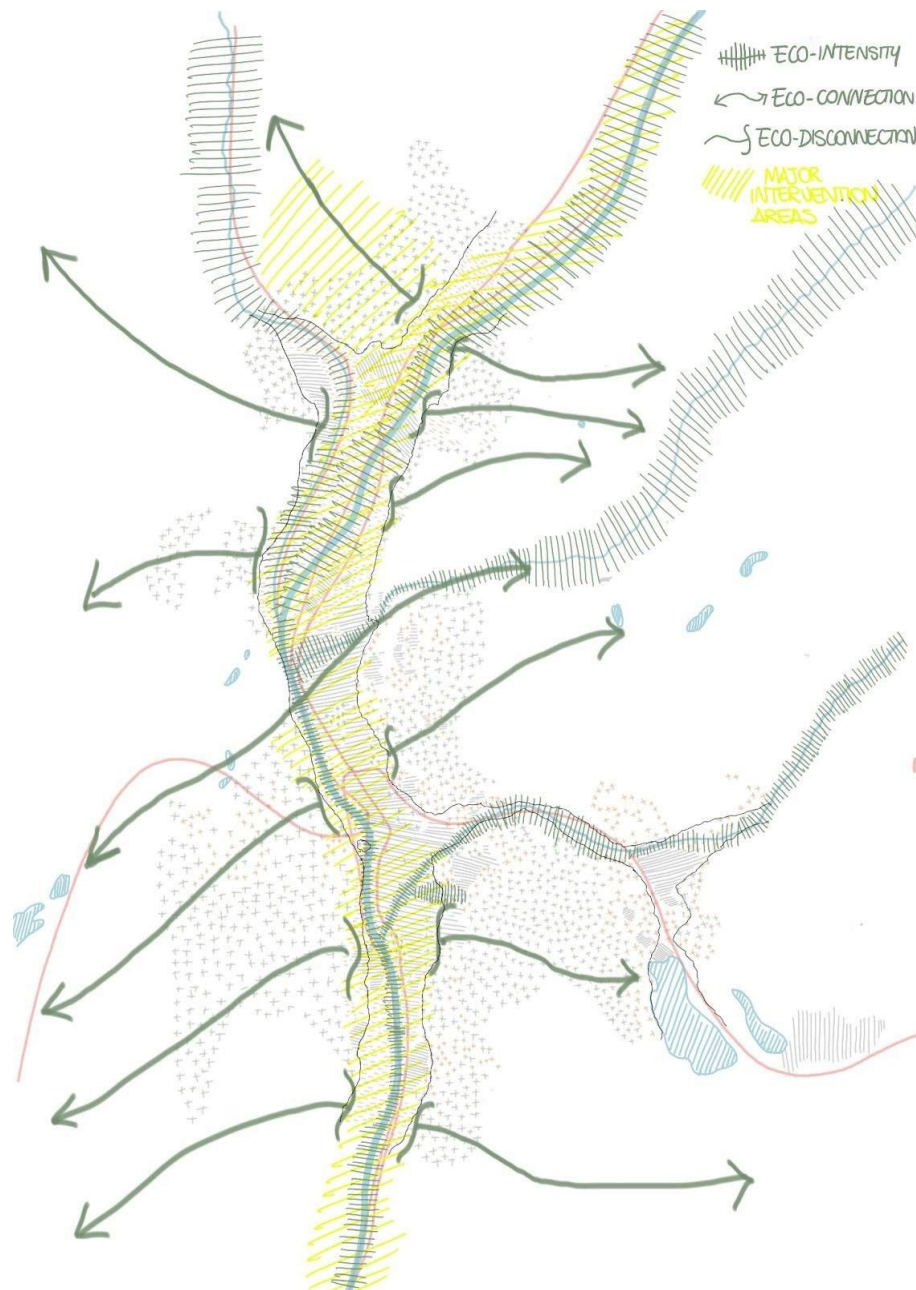
The map represents the existing Green Systems (forests, croplands, pastures and urban green areas) and the main mobility infrastructures. Furthermore are outlined the potential areas of interests, as the urban voids and the unused lands in the Municipality of Trento and the ex-agricultural areas currently re-colonised by forests in the Municipality of Pergine Valsugana. At a first sight the Trentino HUB seems surrounded by huge and developed green areas but by descending the landscape scale and focusing on details different environmental qualities appear. Furthermore it is evident the high fragmentation of the territory, especially in the urban fringes. This whole system of territories has been explored through three thematic maps: the green areas, the ecological dis-connections, and the social dis-connections.

Trento 2020: The dark side of the green side



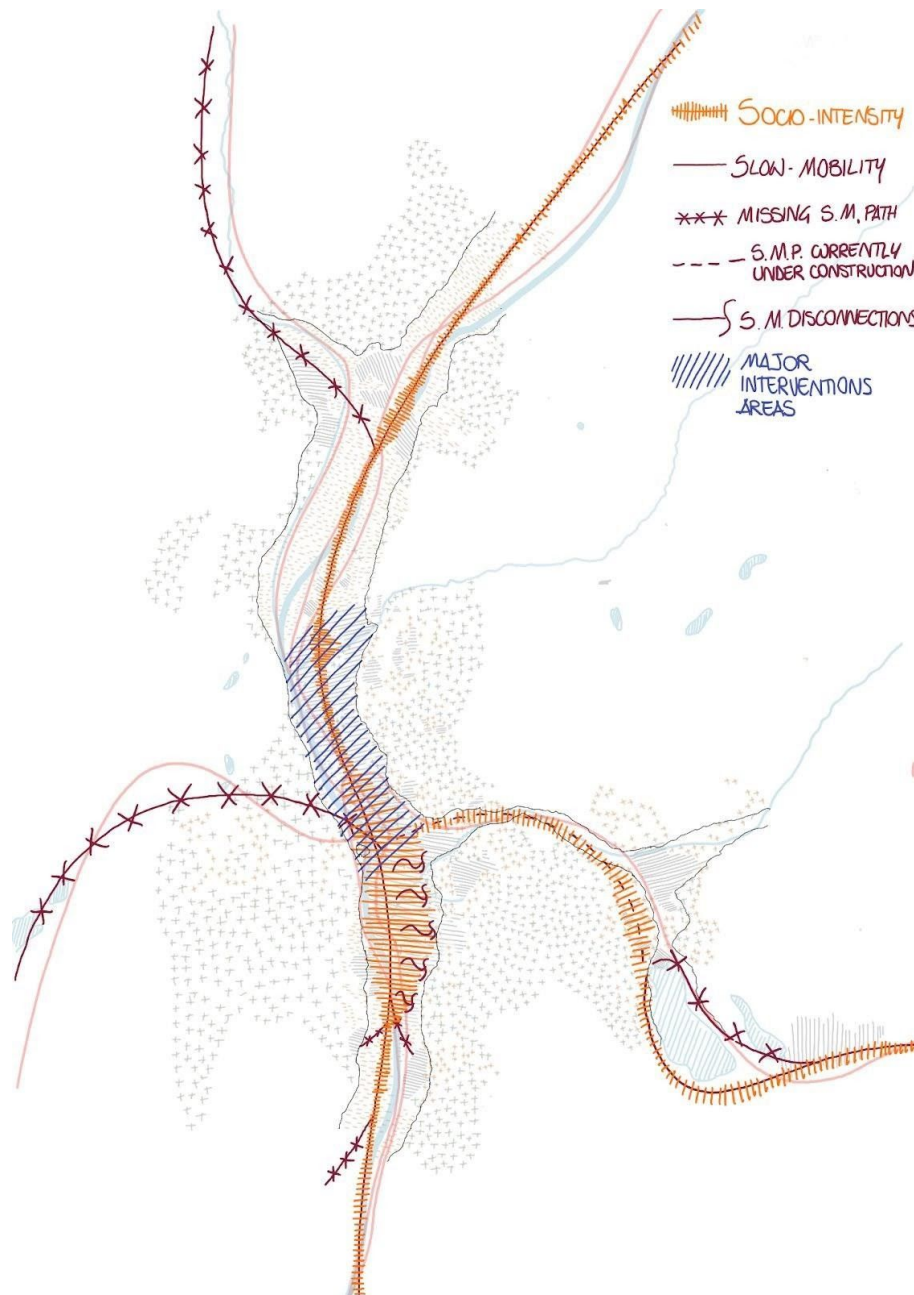
Intensive cultivated lands are present in the northern and southern areas of Trentino HUB. These areas present problematic issues from an ecological and environmental perspective due to the amount of chemicals used for the cultivation (represented with orange minus (-) in the map). These conditions generate a decrease of the landscape values of the lands which, in turn, offer lower ecological services compared to the more naturally cultivated areas. These aspects are represented in the map by assigning a negative (-) or positive (+) values to each green area.

Trento 2020: Ecological dis-connections



From an ecological and environmental perspective, the main disconnections occur along the Adige valley, because of intensive agricultural areas, densely populated areas and because of the regimentation of the river Adige that prevent the transition of different animal species.

Trento 2020: Social dis-connections



The major social connections occur along the Adige valley. The territory is crossed by parallel infrastructures: two railroads, the highway, the ring road and other minor infrastructures. A lower level of connection characterizes the relationship between the Adige valley and the surrounding valleys and territories. A lack of connections for slow mobility exists towards Val di Non/Val di Sole and Valle dei Laghi/Lake of Garda which are areas with a strong tourist vocation.

In the city of Trento the area between the historic center of Trento and the Piana Rotaliana (via Brennero) is the one with a weaker social fabric and a requalification of this area may be recommended.

Trento 2050: The **socio** | **eco** | **green** Trento



Starting from the critical discontinuities highlighted in the previous thematic maps, a comprehensive visioning plan has been outlined. **Multifunctionality, biodiversity and transversal connections** are three key words of the strategic visioning for Trento 2050.

One of the main actions should be the improvement of multi-level connections (slow mobility paths, ecological corridors, etc.) along the Adige valley and between the valley and the surrounding territories.

Agro-silvo-forest areas should have high environmental and ecological values and, at the same time, should have social values, as the possibility to be recreational areas. The landscape that results from these areas should enrich the quality of the Trentino HUB landscape.

1.3 Task 3

In order to achieve the foreseen “The socio|eco|green Trento 2050” strategic vision, a series of actions should be addressed.

REDUCTION OF FOOD WASTE

Fiscal incentives and regulatory simplifications to support projects for the recovery of surpluses of food unsold products for social purposes, from large to small distribution, catering, school canteens, firms and hospitals.

In this way food waste is reduced and at the same time assistance is offered to those in need, as also demonstrated by the recovery initiative carried out during the lockdown: the food already purchased for the nursery school canteens, after their sudden closure for the COVID emergency, was destined for disposal. Almost 900 kilos of fresh food (dairy products, fruits, vegetables, meat and eggs) used to prepare meals for children were donated by the Municipality of Trento to Trentinosolidale, which took care of the capillary distribution to those in need through the usual channels.

DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN GARDENS

The situation of the gardens and in general of urban greenery in Trento is definitely positive. In the past years these spaces have grown constantly. Nevertheless, further efforts can ensure both clear environmental improvements and new opportunities from a socio-economic point of view. The most immediate positive consequences are those related to environmental sustainability: the increase of biodiversity in urban contexts; the ability to regulate the local micro-climate resulting from an increase in green areas; the increased recycling of organic waste, reused as natural fertilizers. Furthermore, urban gardens are now seen as a characteristic element of cities, so much so that they are considered an indispensable component in the design of new neighborhoods and population centers. In addition to the significant environmental impact, there is the social one. The researchers' analysis shows that urban gardens promote social inclusion and the development of new communities: we meet, share experiences, stay together, learn new things.

The health benefits are also relevant: growing is also an opportunity for physical activity, and inevitably increases the amount of fruit and vegetables consumed.

There is also an economic impact. Having an urban vegetable garden means you can save money on fresh produce. And by widening the horizon beyond the single domestic vegetable garden, the birth of small urban agricultural activities leads to a significant shortening of the chain between food

production and consumer, encouraging the development of alternative economic models and thus also creating new jobs. Moreover, it brings advantages for the family budget: with a small domestic vegetable garden, between 10 and 20 square meters, it is possible to produce enough vegetables to meet the entire annual needs of a person.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITY COVERED MARKETS

The creation of a covered market could bring several advantages to the whole area:

1. Regeneration of the city center:

Markets have a great social impact on surrounding neighborhoods, favor disadvantaged communities and they are an integration instrument for community development.

They can be used as a tool to develop urban plans for communities and entire cities, renovating historic buildings and thereby protecting historical heritage, and encourage the planning of other city services such as transport and parking.

Markets have a great economic impact also because they attract investment in cities and encourage tourism even in depressed areas.

2. Sustainability and procurement

As regards the issues related to sustainability and local supplies, several effects have been found. In terms of social impact, there is an improvement in the quality of life and a greater involvement in the city life of the communities involved in the markets, thanks to the increase of urban-rural networks essential for the supply chain.

The presence of markets stimulates the development of low-carbon economies and the KM0 supply chain. Moreover, these allow a better storage of products and a better waste management.

3. Employment and business

It stimulates the creation of economic opportunities, especially jobs in markets and the related direct and indirect economic benefits.

In neighborhoods with successful markets, economic synergies are created with local activities, with great positive effects on local businesses and the adjacent community.

It allows the development of brands and other business strategies to shape consumer preferences for markets and increase their attractiveness to consumers.

PARTNERSHIP AMONG UNIVERSITY/SCHOOL CANTEENS

The partnership between institutions on canteens can lead to direct and indirect benefits.

The direct one's concern different fields of action:

1. The commitment made by an institution such as the University to provide healthy, sustainable and local food for its canteens, directly supporting the production of these products.
2. The planning of canteen meals can be assisted by professional figures specialized in nutrition and, in this way, establish positive habits in people.

3. The involvement of the world of research can facilitate the identification of solutions with low environmental impact, not always taken for granted, such as, for example, eliminating plastic trays that are not washable or eliminating packaging from food. The indirect ones concern the not immediate consequences of such commitments and interventions: the purchase of local food for canteens can further support the demand for these products and, therefore, also the production transition, for example.

2. Stakeholders activities

The stakeholders activity has been managed to be multidisciplinary, multi-approach and therefore multi-actors. Moreover it has been set up in presence to encourage the dialogue between the stakeholders, even if the current Covid-19 situation has created some problems in the logistic organisation of the event. The representatives of the Trentino HUB team have led the workshop. At the beginning a presentation of the project and of the activities has been carried out and a five-minute breaking ice exercise served to start the workshop (corresponding to the Task 1). After this activity, the mapping of challenges and opportunities for the territory has taken place. In the final part of the workshop, the collection of key actions has been requested in order to address the opportunities identified in the earlier phases.

In the next paragraph are listed the actors who take part to the visioning workshop:

Gabriele Andreasi - Councillor at Municipality of Arco, Roberto Barbiero – Public Officer at

Autonomous Province of Trento - APPA Agency for the Environmental Protection - Observatory on

Climate, Ciro Benoni – Public Officer at Municipality of Pergine Valsugana (TN), Federico Bigaran –

Public Officer at Autonomous Province of Trento - Department of Agriculture, Unit of Organic

Agriculture, Sara Boninsegna – Trainee at Municipality of Arco (TN), Tiziano Brunialti – Public Officer at Municipality of Trento, Alberto Buratti – Entrepreneur and Member of the Youth Association of Federcoop (TN), Mariano Degasperi – Councillor at Municipality of San Michele all'Adige/Faedo (TN), Franco Demozzi – Councillor at Municipality of Pergine Valsugana (TN), Paola Fontana – Public Officer at Municipality of Trento, Biancamaria Simoncelli – Public officer (Head of

Service) at Municipality of Arco (TN), Laura Gobber – Public Officer at Autonomous Province of Trento, Landscape Observatory, Sofia Pederzoli – Contact person of Piano Giovani Piana Rotaliana and member of the Youth Association of Federcoop, Gabriella Pedroni – Councillor at Municipality of San Michele all'Adige/Faedo (TN), Chiara Piazzera – Councillor at Municipality of Terre d'Adige (TN), Luca Riccadonna – Entrepreneur and President of the Youth Association of Federcoop (TN),

Mauro Svaldi – CS4 Società cooperativa sociale Pergine (TN), Giovanna Ulrici – Public Officer at Municipality of Trento, Francesco Vanoli – Councillor at Municipality of Mezzocorona (TN), Paolo Zanella – Councillor at Municipality of Trento.

2.1 Task 1

Sustainable mobility has been the most cited argument in the stakeholders' exercise. This has been quite unexpected and especially different from the SATURN team vision. The improvement of green areas ecological values and the need to enhance the territory's biodiversity is the second cited theme in the stakeholders' exercise. Other relevant aspects are the food production and the need to better engage citizens, to strengthen the participation in the discussion about the future territory's development.

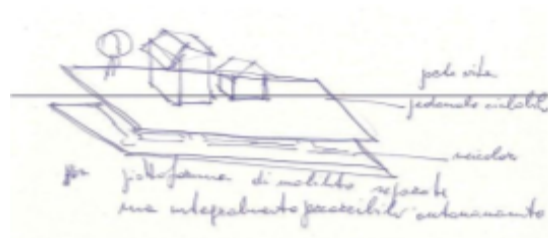


Un Territorio organizzato,
 dal punto di vista delle strutture
 Turistiche nel rispetto dell'ambiente.
 Un Territorio che collabora in
 sinergia con i territori vicini,
 comunque inserito in un progetto
 provinciale - alpino - europeo

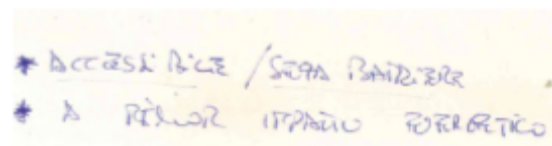


AUMENTARE LE AREE VERDI
 CON PIANTE
 AUTOCTONE
 AUMENTARE LA
 VARIABILITÀ
 DELLA FILIERA
 AGRICOLA
 AUMENTARE LA
 MOBILITÀ
 E LE TRACCE

DE RICHIAZZARE
 NEL PARCO
 UNA GRANDE
 INFRASTRUTTURA A
 LA MOBILITÀ
 OCCASIONE PER
 RICOSTRUIRE E
 VANTAGGIO E
 PIANTE



la misura d'uomo
più biodiverso
più connesso / più certo



^{da}
 Come se l'ipotensione ~~trovar~~ indotta
 si eleva 200 mmHg (~~per~~ ~~stato~~)
 e poi nei prossimi 30 ^{min} si fa a 160
 in maniera che sia sostenibile

NON SIAMO I PADRONI
DEL MONDO, MA LO ABBIAMO
AVUTO SOLO IN PRESENZA
DEI NOSTRI FIGLI.

Cited themes	How often it has been cited
Food/Agriculture	x x x x x x 6
Mobility / Transport systems	x x x x x x x x x x x x 13
Ecology / Biodiversity / Green areas improvement	x x x x x x x x 8
Citizens involvement and participation	x x x x x x 6
Abandoned spaces reuse / urban requalification	x x 2
Youth	x x 2
Climate change adaptation / mitigation	x 1
Tourism	x x 2
Economic development / employment	x x 2
Urban-Rural connection / Improvement of territories' synergies	x x 2

2.2 Task 2

During the mapping phase of the major challenges and opportunities for the entire territory, the need to upgrade and improve the current mobility network emerged in all the working groups. The improvement of fast transports between the peripheral areas to Trento has been called for, but also the demand for a network of local slow mobility paths has been requested. In fact a high level of fragmentation has been recognised both inside the Municipality of Trento and in other

Municipalities. In particular the need to transform the current local railway in a tram infrastructure has been pointed out by different stakeholders.

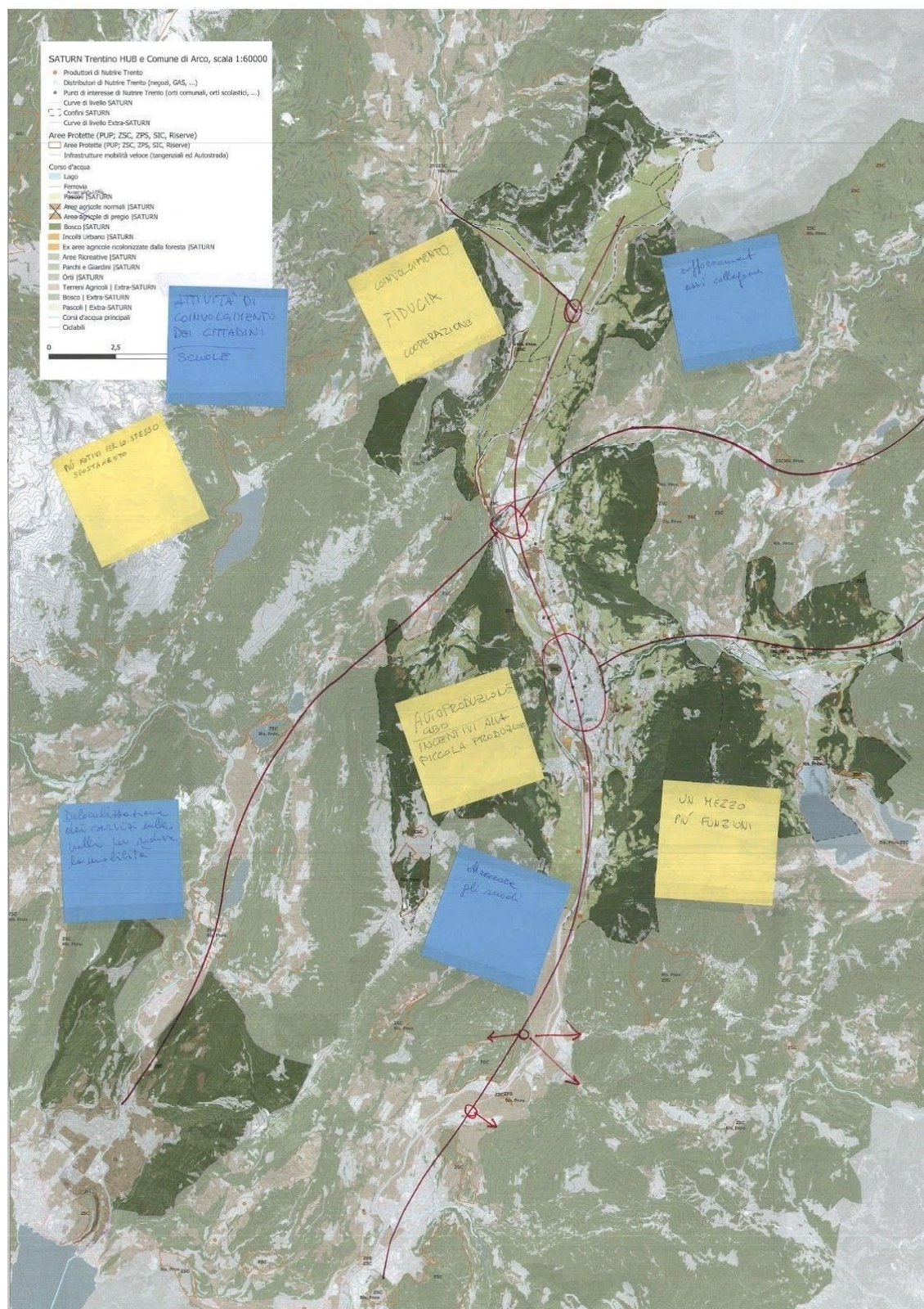
The requalification of unused lands, buildings and areas (as ex-industrial districts), has been a key theme in different groups.

In general, the call for a multifunctional landscape, therefore multifunctional (infra)structures, has been shown as one of the major challenges for the territory.











2.3 Task 3

During the exercise, the stakeholders proposed the main key actions to address and reach the 2050' vision. The actions have been collected and categorised following the main themes emerged in the first task.

- Food/agriculture
 - 1 improve short food value chain
 - incentives to food self-production and to small local farms
 - enhance sustainable food production
 - reduce pesticides and biocidal chemical compounds/fungicides
 - recolonise agricultural areas and reconversion of hills to wine production
 - encourage the ecological transition, the multifunctionality of the landscape, urban agriculture, and ecological connections
 - promote neighbourhood markets
 - have a higher variability in the agricultural supply chain
 - open up to other cultivars (cultivated varieties)
- Mobility / Transport systems
 - 1 develop multi-functional and intermodal infrastructure systems with multi-purpose mobility hubs
 - strengthening main connecting axes
 - realise major and strategic infrastructures to improve the mobility and to create opportunities for landscape design
 - enhance electric mobility
 - strengthen railways and intermodality
 - services delocalisation to reduce the mobility from valleys to Trento
 - light rail to connect Trento to Pergine and Trento to the north (Rotaliana/Val di Non)
 - reduce noise impact
- Ecology / Biodiversity / Green areas improvement
 - 1 introduce more native species in green areas
 - enhance ecological corridors
 - urban reforestation

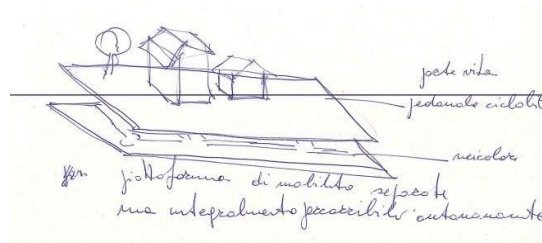
- Citizens involvement and participation
 - 1 involvement, trust and cooperation
 - participatory approach
 - citizen sensibilization (knowledge)
 - active citizenship
 - improve voluntary activities
- Reuse of abandoned spaces / urban requalification
 - 1 urban reconnections
 - reuse and recover industrial areas
 - river liveability
 - sport and recreational areas requalification
- Youth
 - 1 trust in youth and in their ideas
- Tourism
 - 1 sustainable tourism (using existing structures)
 - improve product storytelling (and also territory's opportunities storytelling)
- Economic development/employment
 - 1 organize community-based cooperatives
 - encourage working program for social inclusion
- Land planning/management
 - 1 shared projects between the territories
 - allocation of greater financial resources to local projects
 - stop land consumption
 - redistribution and balance social and economic opportunities between the city centre and peripheries
 - strategic vision
 - increase collaboration between municipalities and province

3. Activities' outcomes

3.1 The outcomes for Trentino HUB of the visioning exercises

In what ways has it changed what you would say to your great grandchild in response to his/her question about what you did about climate change?

The exercise has been extremely useful for the team in order to better cast the challenges and needs for future development of the territory. The results strengthen the need to adopt more systemic and cross-scalar approaches to territorial development. We would say to our grandchild that more coordination between single actions and between the behaviour of single people and administrations is needed. This collaborative approach for achieving a shared 2050 scenario is needed to be started nowadays.



A multi-level approach. Sketch from a local stakeholder (see chapter 2 task 1)

How it has changed your perception of your region?

The exercise allowed us to gain a better comprehension of the complexity of the landscape issues of the region. They have a higher grade of complexity than expected and, moreover, how they are strictly interrelated. Yet, our perception of the connections between stakeholders has proven to be slightly different. We had evidence of a lack of dialogue between many of the stakeholders at different levels.

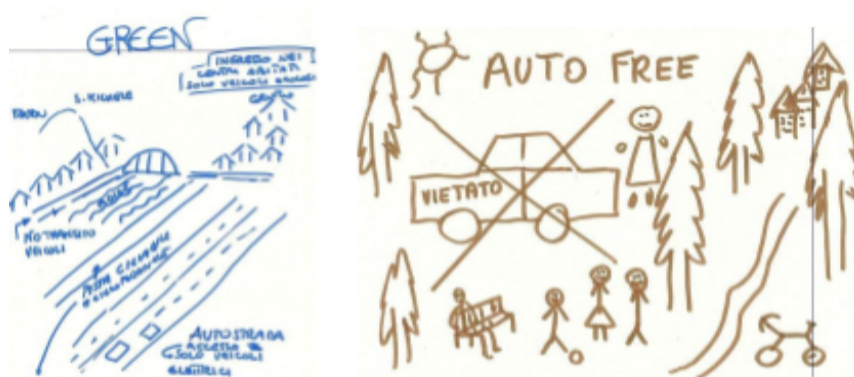
Some apparently secondary topics appeared to be instead key issues in local stakeholders' vision. The perception of a territory with a relatively low grade of social and 'landscape' conflicts has been changed by the exercise. At the same time, some aspects we considered to be very 'site-specific' such as tourist-related impacts are actually present on the entire territory.



Urban and natural landscape. Sketch from a local stakeholder (see chapter 2 task 1)

What physical, cultural or social challenges/opportunities have become apparent

A key challenge is represented by sustainable mobility. The geographical and topographical complexity of the territory makes it extremely difficult to have fast, sustainable and efficient mobility combined with an even distribution of services across the territory. It became clear how sustainable mobility is linked with many different challenges such as the even distribution of services across the territory, the implementation of innovative ways of working, the development of slow-mobility or collective transport infrastructures. Fast collective transport connecting the different towns and hamlets should be implemented also through shared mobility platforms that can overcome the difficulties in sustaining regular bus or train services between all the villages.



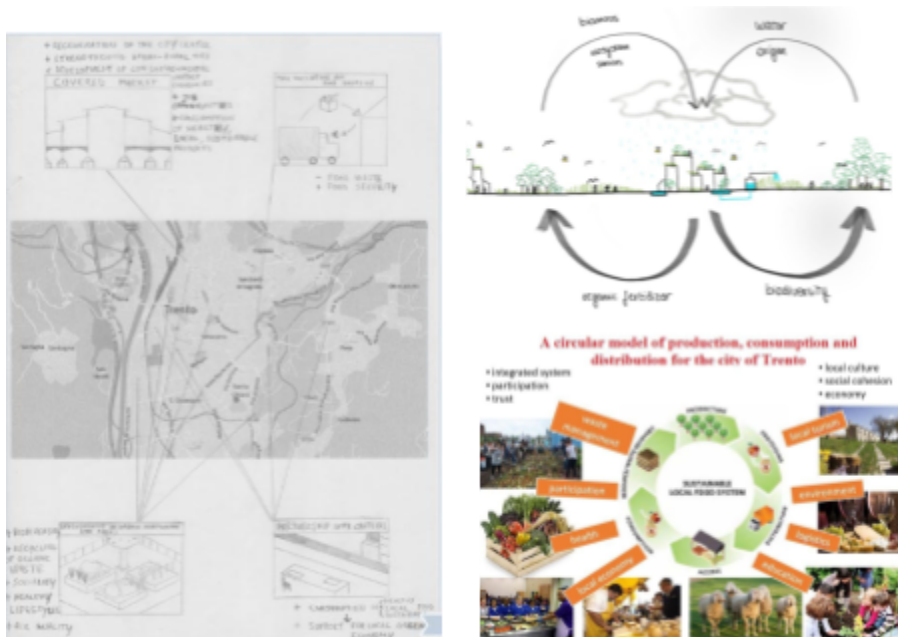
Sustainable mobility. Sketches from local stakeholders (see chapter 2 task 1)

Another challenge that has been underlined by the participants is related to a more efficient use of existing infrastructures. There is a strong consciousness that available space in a mountainous context is very limited and therefore existing roads or rails should be used in a more effective way allowing for example public buses to also transport goods or parcels to villages.

Ageing of population is a common challenge for most of European countries, yet in the Trentino context it becomes even more difficult to face due to the territorial structure. The abandonment of villages and rural practices such as forest management or pasture clearing will cause an increase in landscape-related risks such as floods or landslides. Moreover, this will lead to strong increases in the number of abandoned buildings or vacant spaces across the entire region. Surprisingly, the issues related to ageing of population have not been clearly stated as important challenges by most of the stakeholders.

Generally, stakeholders adopt a “a-temporal”, “static” point of view that focuses on existing problems and look to solve them with existing technological or organizational solutions without allowing their thinking to broaden the view.

As agriculture plays an important role in the regional economy yet is based solely on two main products (grapes and apples), climate change will pose a hard challenge to the sector in future years. How to increment agricultural biodiversity and sustainable management practices without compromising the local economy will be a great challenge for the future.



Social inclusion and agro-biodiversity. Sketches from research member (see chapter 1 task 1)

From a more political point of view, an important challenge that has been highlighted is related with the sectoral structure of the governance model. There is the need to overcome the administrative barriers and achieve common challenges with shared policies and actions.

3.2 Key actions

Explain the actions you will pursue in order to address the opportunities identified in the visioning exercises and how you intend to do this

With the purpose of follow up the visioning exercise outcomes we intend to:

- The Trentino HUB visioning workshop has been a fundamental step to reach a comprehensive vision, but it proved a lack of sufficient understanding of certain specific local needs. Therefore, other workshops on a more detailed scale in each territory will follow.
- The research team with the local administration will identify the administrative barriers and will search ways to overcome these difficulties.
- The research team will prepare and share with the territories the guidelines and/or a comprehensive plan.
- The need to have more confrontational moments and a more dialogue between the administrations emerged. For these reasons other workshops will follow, both between local administrations (horizontal dialogue) and between the Province and local authorities (vertical dialogue).



Key actions for a comprehensive vision. Sketches and map from research member and local stakeholders (see chapter 1 task 1 and chapter 2 task 2)

3.3 Stakeholder engagement

How the visioning exercise has led to a rethinking of your current stakeholder maps, the new significant stakeholders you need to include and engage in order to achieve a wider vision How you intend to engage them.

Any stakeholders who might be far more important than you initially anticipated?

The visioning exercise helped us to better understand the structure and the relations between local stakeholders and allowed us to especially evaluate the role of the provincial level (intermediate level between municipalities and the national State). The initial stakeholder mapping that has been done within the SATURN group was focused on the already known people and groups that were involved in the activities. Therefore, the mapping was obviously not exhaustive and was missing lots of elements. The exercise confirmed the importance of involving youth groups and NGOs together with practitioners from the provincial administration.

3.4 Capacity building

The steps you are taking to connect this work into regional capacity building.

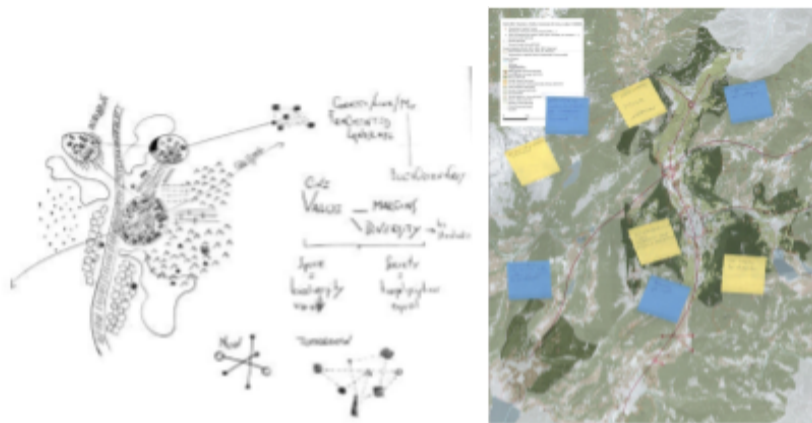
Other meetings will follow the first one. Three local workshops, one for each territory that form the Trentino HUB, will be managed. The activities will be organized online due to the national restrictions related to the Covid-19 health emergency situation. Moreover, in 2021 other workshops will take place with 'satellite' territories to extend and share the strategic vision to be integrated and spread with nearby territories. The events will be:

02.11.2020 Municipality of Pergine Valsugana

2020 (TBD) - Municipality of Trento

2020 (TBD) - Comunità Rotaliana

2021 (TBD) - Municipality of Arco



Cultivating an open and extended strategic vision with neighborhood territories. Sketches and map from research member and local stakeholders (see chapter 1 task 1 and chapter 2 task 2)

Additional events and activities to promote the achieved results and to enhance the capacity building of the project could be:

- an exhibition and a presentation of the final results of the entire “visioning” processes during the research final event (Fall 2021);

- promoting and organizing “visioning” exercises among different municipalities and territories to enlarge the collaborative, inter-sectoral and cross-border cooperation;
- elaboration of guidelines and/or a strategic territorial plan for 2050 for the whole SATURN territories;
- proposing design experimentation and strategic scenarios for specific pilot areas.