



## Action Plan Umbria Region

support activities for the construction of the Terni-Narni cycle path along to the Nera River and and local administration capacity building process

submitted on 30/07/2020





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# **UrbanLinks 2 Landscape**

## Part I- General Information

Project : UrbanLinks2 Landscape

Partner organisation: Regione Umbria

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NUTS2 region: ITE2

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The UrbanLinks 2 Landscape (UL2L) project is dedicated to open space development and the issues surrounding the design of areas, taking into account their economic, social and ecological functions and involving local players.

Open spaces, ranging from natural heritage to derelict sites and from the urban core to the fringe and into the landscapes, are of increasing value for European municipalities.

Not only because they are constantly reduced by land use (for business, infrastructures, housing etc.), but also because remaining open spaces must serve new requests and functions. These include ecosystem services, such as mitigation of local effects of climate change, and new public demands for urban farming and outdoor healthcare services.

Local and regional policies to deal with these issues have been agreed and measures will be financed from several sources.

It is the project's main objective to increase the knowledge base and skills and to deliver tools that allow the evaluation of urban gardening, health care and selected ecosystem services compared to other uses of open spaces and consequently the enhancement of policies that support action plans and measures to use the limited natural capital sustainably.

Best practice examples, reliable criteria, effective tools and a good knowledge transfer are needed to support the implementation of the project. To deliver this, the partners together with their stakeholders have organised workshops, a study tour as well as elaborated.

In total seven partners are involved in the project:

- Rhineland Regional Council (Germany, Lead Partner);
- Surrey County Council (England);
- Silesia Park (Poland);
- Umbria Regional Authority (Italy);
- Kristianstad Municipality (Sweden);
- Kuldīga District Municipality (Latvia);
- Schloss Dyck Foundation (Germany).

The project is funded with a volume of EUR 1,004,903 by the Interreg Europe programme of the European Union. The total amount of the project is EUR 1,193,175.00.

The duration of the project is four years and it is divided into two project phases. The first project phase from 1 June 2018 to 31 May 2020 is dedicated to interregional learning and the preparation of the Action Plan. The second project phase from 1 June 2020 to 31 May 2022 is intended for the implementation of the measures of the Action Plans.

Elaboration of the Action Plan has been based on involvement of significant stakeholders: Municipalities of the Umbrian peri-urban areas (Foligno, Spello, San Giustino, Bevagna, Pietralunga, Trevi, Todi, Narni), National Urban Planning Institute (Umbria section), Faculty of Agriculture of Perugia, Ciuffelli Agricultural Technical Institute of Todi.



## Part II – Polical context

### The Action Plan aims to impact:

Regional Operational Program ROP ERDF 2014/2020  
Local urban planning policies at municipality level

#### 1 Financing tool

The policy instrument selected is the Umbrian Regional Operational Program of the European Regional Development Fund – ROP ERDF 2014/2020 - Axis 5 “ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE” (€ 35,972,200.00), objective 5.1.1. -“ Interventions for the protection and redevelopment of areas of strategically relevant natural interests (protected areas on land and at sea, protected landscapes) that will reinforce and promote processes of development” - budget 11.444.000 €, over 3.000.000 € additional funds for the 2016 earthquake (objective 8.5.1).

#### 2 ROP ERDF 2014-2020 strategies and the state of progress of the projects

The measure finances interventions of protection and enhancement aimed at the restoration, recovery, enhancement and adaptation of the physical and functional elements characterizing the areas of natural value, both present in the internal and urban areas. One particular concern the most sensitive components, represented by the network of Natura 2000 sites, the Regional Protected Areas and the areas of functional importance of the Regional Ecological Network.

The projects funded by the measure are managed with a regional direction based on territorial Master Plans, with strong thematic characterization.

The guiding criterion for the project selection was the ability of the project to promote the social, cultural and quality development of the area in terms of sustainable economic development of Natura 2000 sites, Protected Natural Areas and areas of the Regional Ecological Network (RERU).

The interventions that the program is financing focus mainly on the realization and requalification of ecological micro-networks based on paths dedicated to slow mobility (pedestrian, cycle paths, horse trails) that the Region considers strategic and concern large areas of the regional territory.

The projects foresee both punctual interventions on areas and structures of Natura 2000 sites, and new construction or implementation of paths. Examples are those around Trasimeno lake or along the river such as the Nera or Tevere Rivers, or as the path Spoleto-Norcia and the former central Apennines which reuse two important disused railway tracks, transforming them into cycle paths, recovering fascinating engineering artifacts (as bridges, galleries and former stations) dating from early 1900s.

In other cases, they are the proximity and connection infrastructures between the main inhabited centers and suburban settlements, as in the case of the path that connects Perugia with some peripheral area. This pathway crosses abandoned and degraded open spaces of the suburban area, in addition to areas with a high population density. The regional strategy based on mainly linear projects, cycling routes, has the dual objective of developing a new model of tourism (as the proximity tourism or cycling tourism) and creating driven forces for local development linked to agricultural businesses, hospitality, catering and cultural services.

Additionally, the strategy for linear projects triggers a series of other interventions (interventions of landscape and naturalistic requalification, interventions on degraded areas), strengthens the accessibility and protection of the territory, and allows access to previously inaccessible natural landscapes.

In some cases, the funded projects directly affect some critical areas of the Umbrian peri-urban landscape, proposing a different model of use and a new point of view on the landscape, redeveloping urban back sides, rebuilding a new order in disjointed landscapes, as in the case of the cycling route on the ex central Apennines railway in the stretch of Gubbio or on the track along the Nera river.

The projects are generally in an advanced state of implementation.

#### Actions may affect ongoing processes in two possible ways:

1. orienting the use of the resources that will become available from bidding discount, with some indications on improvements and additional interventions or through shared design processes limited to projects that are at an initial stage of progress (masterplan).

2. by developing a co-planning process based on a bottom up and top down approach with local stakeholders, through the construction of guidelines and periurban planning criteria.

To better understand the institutional form of the ongoing processes, it is useful to specify that the projects are managed at regional scale. The Region did not issue calls for proposals or tenders, but it identifies projects promoted by different subjects (municipal administrations, associations of municipalities and the Forestry Agency) and finances them. The projects are under the responsibility of local public bodies, with which the Region can initiate co-planning processes.

It is clear, therefore, that at this stage it is necessary to move within the borders defined by the regional organizational and political model, within the regulatory system of public procurement, and within the time limits defined by the financing instruments.

#### 3 Impact on local urban and landscape planning policies

The accompanying function is essential to improve the capacity building of the local authorities and their ability to define an overall view on the evolution of the landscape. The local authorities are, in fact, used to a design approach aimed at solving local problems, in a sectoral way, rather than process over large areas.

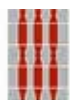
It is even more difficult to face a planning of interventions in phases within a long-term context with a strategic plan.

These difficulties are also due to infrequent urban plans often written twenty years ago.

The action plan aims at supporting the local administrations, involved as stakeholders, to rethink the rule of periurban areas inside the urban plan process. In these areas, which in recent years have undergone important transformations and significant land consumption, are at stake the future of the environmental sustainability of urban settlements, the relationship between city and countryside.



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## 4 Four steps towards the establishment of Action Plan

The work that led to the development of this Action Plan, started from a participatory process with the actors involved in the ROP 2014-2020 projects through a direct discussion in the frame of specific meetings and workshops.

A series of issues emerged from these meetings. They concern on the one hand the difficulties encountered in the projects' implementation, on the other the critical issues of the territories concerned, but also their potential and strategic visions.

Taking advantage of the experiences and good practices of the UL2L project, the Region decided to re-elaborate and provide a systemic vision for the issues emerged. The characteristics and potential of the regional peri-urban areas have been deepened. These areas have been selected as a priority geographical space for interventions on the Umbrian landscape and the Action Plan.

7 priority themes for the Umbrian landscape have been defined beside the definition of peri-urban context.

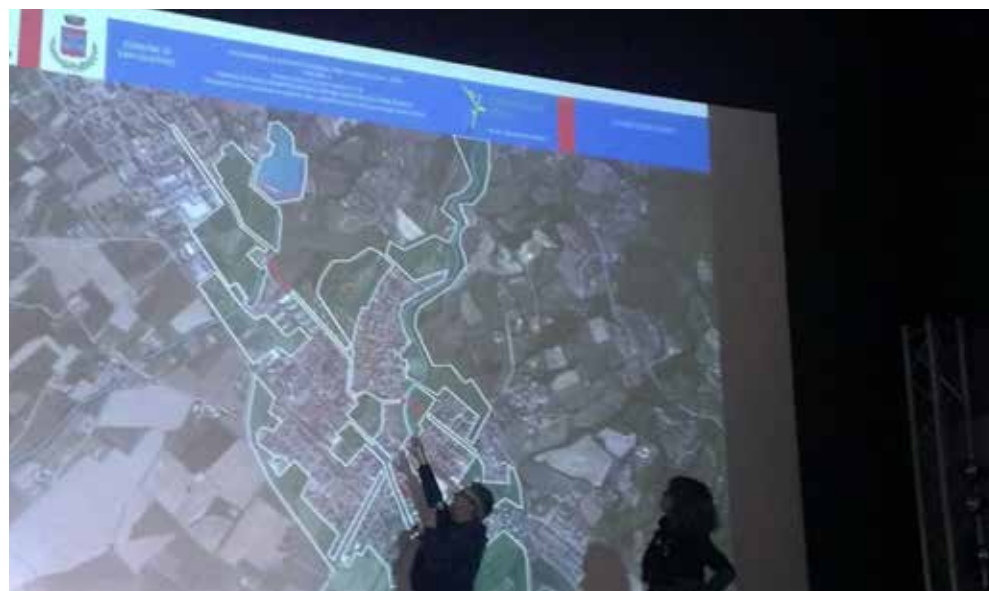
### 4.1 The preparation work with stakeholders: meetings and workshops

In fact, as part of the UrbanLinks 2 Landscape project, the Umbria Region has developed the work related to the ACTION PLAN through participatory "planning" workshops and scheduled technical meetings with local authorities as partners and socio-economic actors, professionals and associations, with different backgrounds and experiences. The aim was the comparison on new uses and functions of public open spaces, especially in landscapes close to urban centres, in relation to rural diversification, biodiversity, social inclusion and urban renewal.

The regional working group, composed by technical managers, councilors of the municipalities of Foligno, Spello, San Giustino, Bevagna, Pietralunga, Trevi, and Todi; the University of Perugia - Faculty of Agriculture - Department of Agricultural, Food and Environmental Sciences; the National Urban Planning Institute - Umbria Section; some agricultural technical schools and some planners (architects and agronomists), supported by external experts, discussed the critical issues related to the projects in progress through meetings with local authorities. The meetings, also collegial, were useful for sharing the experiences in progress and verifying the elements of success and the critical issues directly with the stakeholders, in order to deepen and to exchange solutions, guidelines and to orient the authorities to more efficient solution for the project and implementation phases.

From the critical issues and the above-mentioned discussions, we underline that the accompanying function is essential to improve the capacity building of the local authorities and their ability to define an overall view on the evolution of the landscape. The local authorities are, in fact, accustomed to a design approach aimed at solving local problems, to a sectorial approach and are rarely stimulated to a complex thought process over large territories, also due to infrequent territorial planning (the Master Plans are often written twenty years ago). It is even more difficult to face a planning of interventions in phases within a long-term context with a strategic plan.

The work done and the actions identified allowed to contribute to the on-going project processes, financed by the ROP ERDF 2014/2020, specifically Axis 5 "ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE", through indications and guidelines aimed at enhancing opportunities, strengths as well as addressing and correcting



Stakeholders' workshop Foligno 6/03/2019



Stakeholders' workshop San Giustino 28/03/2019



Stakeholder meeting Regione Umbria 27/06/2019



Photo contest by Agricoltur technical school students



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critical issues. In addition, the discussion with the stakeholders highlighted the importance of seeking and sharing a definition of the concept of peri-urban and its perimeter at regional level, so that, starting from the regional scale, it can be declined at the local level.

## 4.2 The concept definition and the periurban perimeter

Some of the most significant projects financed by the ROP are located in peri-urban landscapes, and thus Umbria Region decided to address attention to the peri-urban landscape.

In this document first of all, their geographical and theoretical contours are defined in order to investigate the most relevant aspects, and trace strands of policies to improve conditions and govern their transformations.

For this purpose, as part of the UrbanLinks 2 Landscape project, the institutional group, together with external experts with multidisciplinary expertises (urban planner, landscape architect and agronomist), worked on a unified reference framework for the peri-urban areas and their critical aspects and potentiality.

This was the indispensable basis for having a common ground of knowledge and lexicon shared with the administrations involved in the construction of the action plan.

## 4.3 The definition of priority topics for the periurban landscape in Umbria

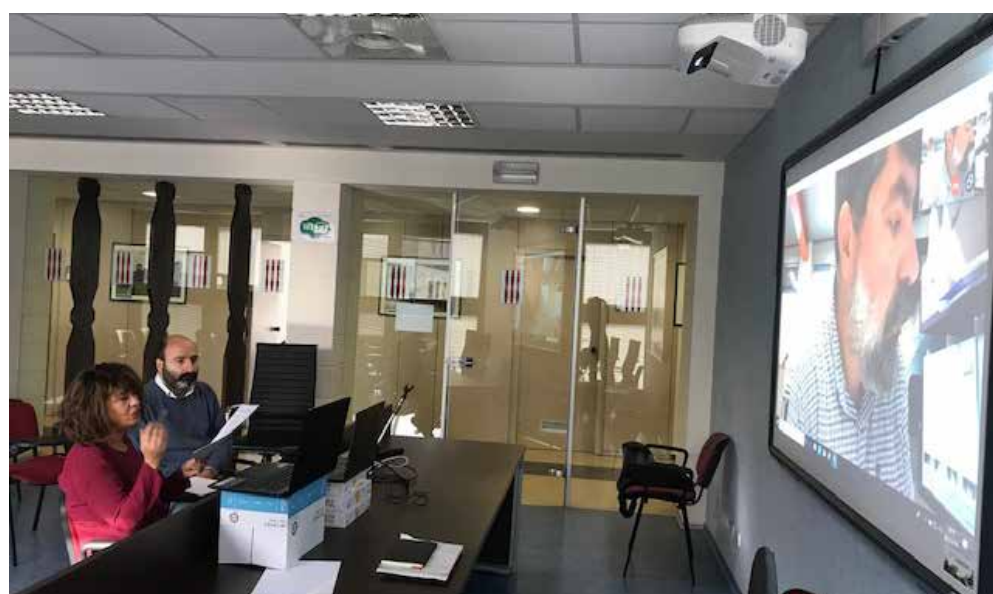
A long process of synthesis between different dimensions (physical and procedural) has led to the identification of 7 priority topics for Umbrian peri-urban landscapes (degraded landscapes; Urban-rural transition, green infrastructures and ecological connections; historical and archaeological landscapes; accessibility to historical centres; peri-urban agriculture; infrastructures and landscapes) Each of these priority topics addresses a particular critical issue and develops it through a specific form, that can have the function of stimulating the sharing of objectives, inducing an extended, multidisciplinary look over time. The forms will be necessary material in the comparison activities with stakeholders for the identified action.

## 4.4. Best practices that inspired the actions

The best practices listed below have been selected from those proposed and investigated by the project partners according to their relevance to the priority themes defined at the regional level and prevailed in the context of the project. They have inspired a complex approach to the different themes that are intercepted by the project. They also may have a fundamental role in stimulating the introduction of improvements both within the projects and the participatory process. In addition to international good practices, the Umbria region proposed and shared with European partners 6 good practices located in Umbria region and other Italian contexts. These are consistent with the 7 priority topics identified. Around 40 Italian good practices have been investigated and proposed to the project stakeholders.



Staff meeting Regione Umbria 7/10/2019



Staff meeting Regione Umbria 29/10/2019



Stakeholders workshop Regione Umbria 26/11/2019



Sketches to imagine new strategies for peri-urban landscapes



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**Geo Park of Jaworzno (Jaworzno, Poland)** is a good example of a project to recover a degraded landscape. The project called “ecological and geological” emphasizes and enhances the natural and geological processes of the mining site. On the walls of the former quarry traces of various geological phenomena are visible (e.g. karst, tectonics, mineralization), skeletal remains of echinoderms, mussels, cephalopods and even fish and reptiles. The designers have been able to enhance the geological history of the place to create a new function for the place as an area of discovery and learning of geological processes. Pedestrian paths and equipment are designed to create a place for learning and fun. The elements of the project mainly use natural materials such as wood and stone. The geological attraction of the places has been enhanced in terms of tourism and education.



Geo Park of Jaworzno (Jaworzno, Poland)

**Grodek Park (Jaworzno, Poland)** is another example of the recovery project of a post-industrial area, in this case a large excavation area. The quarry area has been transformed into a large natural park. The project focused on the restoration of natural values through the formation of different natural, aquatic and humid habitats, integrating a naturalistic and environmental protection and education approach, with a more oriented aim to attract eco-sustainable tourism and recreational functions. This project suggests the importance of demonstrating relevance in terms of natural spaces and job creation to justify financial investment. These indicators could be proposed in order to evaluate the criteria of this type of project, for the different excavation areas present in the Umbrian suburban areas.



Grodek Park (Jaworzno, Poland)

**Ruda Slaska (Poland)** The industrial area, a former zinc excavation area, has undergone a process of transformation and environmental and landscape requalification based on the reclamation of the soil and the creation of outdoor recreational spaces. A wide range of leisure infrastructures have been studied that combine leisure (playground, labyrinth) with environmental education (educational path). The area is designed to offer a balance between more open and usable areas, with others more hidden and intimate. The project enhances the local landscape by favouring the choice of native species. All technical and natural solutions have been designed taking into account low maintenance costs, resistance to vandalism and with deep connections with local identity and history. The main lesson learned is that planning and design should be based on social, economic and natural resources to ensure sustainable development.



Ruda Slaska (Poland)

**Therapeutic Gardens Sydsverige (Sydsverige, Sweden)** shows the successful integration of a therapeutic garden into a public park and its possibility of recovery. The success of this project is based on the attention paid to changing needs in terms of function and environment. In the same way, it underlines the importance of foreseeing the maintenance and the human resources in charge of the management already during the project phase. Furthermore, success was guaranteed by the combination of stakeholder involvement and the accessibility of the space by different users, public funding, but with cooperation with organizations and NGOs. The improvement of the public-private partnership alongside the accessibility to these spaces will be encouraged in the implementation of the action proposed by the Umbria Region.



Therapeutic Gardens Sydsverige (Sydsverige, Sweden)



**Nord Park Pulheim project (Pulheim, Germany)** is very interesting for the implementation of this action. This project is an example of the intelligent combination of uses (orchards, meadows etc) and practices (free time in the open space such as children's playground and semi-private activities). Furthermore, the design of this area is recognizable in its forms, but flexible in its uses, combining elements characteristic of the agricultural landscape and the most classic garden. This area guarantees mixed use and guarantees the maintenance of the landscape. The lessons learned from this project concern the design of those spaces, the flexibility that allows easy conversions of those functions that have not had the success hoped for (e.g. plots of gardens converted into public orchard) and the planning process that affects an area larger and includes a wider green network which is in a transition zone between the city and the open landscape. The improvement of the combination of functions (production, leisure, natural and so on) and natural and agricultural elements is a useful theme to be developed within the Umbrian peri-urban landscape.



Nord Park Pulheim project (Pulheim, Germany)

**Alnarp landscape laboratory (Sweden)** located in the village of Alnarp and on the university campus in the municipality of Lomma is an interesting case study. The campus is located in the middle of an agricultural area and close to two peripheral districts of the municipality of Burlöv. The landscaping workshop covers an area of 20 hectares consisting of wooded areas, borders, hedges, plantations along the way, meadows, wetlands and water bodies. This area has been built and planted near the campus since 1982. The purpose of this laboratory is to study and analyze landscape enrichment by observing the dynamics of vegetation as a source of inspiration for urban forests, farmland, parks, gardens and road environments. The main objective is to explore and show examples of multiple use and enrichment in terms of forestry and agricultural production, recreation and ecological values. At the same time, attention is paid to the design, production and management of landscapes. This area is an outdoor laboratory for students, teachers and researchers. Some groups of universities and national and international institutions visit this area. This project could be a good example both in terms of design setting (multifunctional area), and of uses and functions (experimentation, observation and education) for transition areas where it is necessary to find new functions to redevelop and rethink a landscape project.



Alnarp landscape laboratory (Sweden)

**The Kuldīga town garden (Latvia)** is located in the ancient structure of the Castle of the order Livonia, in the historic area of the city of Kuldīga. The area, unattractive and abandoned, has been transformed in the last decade thanks to a redevelopment and restoration work on the park, which has been enriched with walkways, a gazebo, panoramic platforms and a pond with a fountain. Some areas have changed their use, maintaining a connotation with historical and landscape features, but increasing their usability. The castle and the historic gazebo have been enriched with a landscape management that favors the enjoyment of views over the landscape. The historic area of the farmhouse has been developed and transformed into the bathing area that began as early as 1980, through thoughtful and targeted work. In 2019 they created a special 0.2-hectare potato field dedicated to the work of the popular poet Imants Ziedonis "Kurzemīte" (Courland). The potatoes refer to one of the legends according to the duke Jacob brought the potatoes to Kuldīga which were used as flowers and later began to use them for cooking. The fields were built by organizing cultural and collective activities with inhabitants and some artists. Potatoes are a traditional culture and the potato field is a reminder of this tradition. During the summer a cultural and educational event is organized (creative workshops seminar, concert).



The Kuldīga town garden (Latvia)



Part III- Actions

5 Introduction to actions

Two actions have been developed based on the three following elements: the participatory process in progress with the stakeholders; the survey carried out on the peri-urban areas and the priority themes for the Umbrian peri-urban landscape. These actions will be implemented in the second phase of the project. The support action to the project design and to the capacity building aims of affecting the processes underway in relation to the progress of the works financed through the 2014-2020 ROP, in a differentiated manner but consistent with the objectives developed during the process and declared in the application form. A co-planning and coaching process is proposed on a project of strategic importance as the cycle and pedestrian path of the Nera River. A capacity building process for stakeholders is proposed for projects already in progress.

**Action 1: for the project at the preliminary stage** (Terni Narni cycle path of the Nera River), it is essential to develop a regional accompanying process that supports the Local Authorities and designers in refining the projects in the

direction of better integration with the landscape, in the use of green material, in the integration with the pre-existences, but also in the participation processes, and in defining possible integrations with other future actions, in a multidisciplinary and environmental sustainability perspective. From this point of view, an effective strategy could be to activate, for some more complex projects with more significant funding, agreements or memorandums of understanding, which provide for a co-design process, or a permanent comparison system on the main design choices, which goes in the direction of a better design quality, an integration with other projects and a greater intersectorality of the design process.

**Action 2: for other ROP projects at a more advanced level of implementation** (executive or under construction), the regional action focuses on providing capacity building forms for local administrations and professionals through meetings and discussions starting from the sharing of priority themes for the peri-urban Umbrian landscapes. The comparison allows to orient the resources deriving from the bidding discount (the discount coming from lower bidder contracts), towards the integrations to the project that will overcome the critical issues already mentioned, in particular by increasing the green endowment, the participatory processes and management works.



The cycle path along the Nera river on the top of the embankment. On the left one of the sand pits



The cycle path along the Nera river touches productive areas



## 5.1. Action 1: Building a participatory planning process between local authorities, planners and the Region concerning the Nera river cycle-track project

### Motivation of the project choice

The activity focuses on a support activity and accompaniment to the implementation of the project of the cycle path of the Nera River between Terni and Narni in the municipalities of Narni, financed by the Umbria Region for 2 million euros through the ROP.

Among the projects financed through the ROP, this project is one of the most emblematic for the centrality of the theme with respect to regional strategies (strengthening of the cycling route system and green networks).

The Umbria Region cannot have a direct role in the management of the project because it is not a contracting entity, but a financing one. The Region assumes a role of design support, in agreement with the proposing subjects and the contractors. The modalities of this adjustment will be described below.

In line with what has already been stated in the U2L2 application form, the objectives of the activity are to:

- better integrate of design, environmental, cultural, social and economic qualities and their transfer to development activities;
- combine the aspects of protection with those of enhancement and development in order to allow sustainable use, in particular for the psychophysical well-being of the community;
- support, with specific guidelines and examples of good practices, the beneficiaries in the integration and design of new functions for abandoned green areas within urban and peri-urban landscapes.

The reasons that led to select this specific project from the others in progress for the experimentation of this form of accompaniment are manifold.

1: This project is characterized by a wide territorial scope, and a strategic nature, also in relation to the path already built and to its expected extension, which make this work a part of a cycle-tourism route of great environmental and historical values at the regional level.

2 The state of progress of the design allows to influence the decision-making process both in the project choice phase and in possible improvements in the implementation phase (in relation to available bidding discount).

3 The implementing actors are very keen to be a part of accompany process to favor improvement actions, while guaranteeing the project times and costs.

4 The project has a significant cost compared to the average of the projects financed by the ROP and allows greater margins for improvement.

5 The project is developed in its entirety in a peri-urban context, described and studied by the Region.

6 The project crosses a very complex territory that reveals the critical issues and potential identified by the Region within the survey on the peri-urban landscape. All priority items for Umbrian peri-urban landscapes emerged: degraded landscapes, rural urban transition, green infrastructures and ecological networks, historical and archaeological landscapes, accessibility to historical centers, peri-urban agriculture, Infrastructures and landscapes.

### Project Description

The project is part of a complex program to enhance the Nera River and the landscape of the flat land between Terni and Narni. It concerns the portion of the territory under the responsibility of the two Municipalities and in the areas in which hydraulic safeguard interventions are being implemented by the Nera-Tevere water management.

It is promoted to activate an economic process of sustainable development and of redevelopment of an environmental landscape heritage of extraordinary richness. It aims to consolidate a qualified territorial offer in cultural and environmental terms and to stimulate local development and its inclusion in large regional tourist circuits.

The project consists of a linear infrastructure for cycle-tourism and at the same time a thematic path for various types of recreation, based on a path partially certified on the newly built embankment for hydraulic protection, partly on the minor road network along the river.

The Project is part of a general ongoing planning.

The alignment of the river track is consistent with the design of the Regional Ecological Mobility Network (DGR of the 16th of December 2011, no. 1558 "Identification and approval of the ecological mobility network scheme of regional interest"); framework agreement between the municipalities of Terni, Narni and the water management consortium; Technical-economic feasibility study; Hydraulic works of the Nera Tevere river; Nera river contract; Valorisation works on the banks of the Nera and Greenway gorges of the Nera ROP FESR axis II activity b1; Cycle path completion works along the Nera POS FESR axis II activity b2.

Municipalities of Terni and Narni and the Nera Tevere Water management Consortium: they signed an agreement aimed at regulating mutual collaboration activities in the implementation of the Terni -Narni smart land - environment, territory and sustainable mobility Program.

Some interesting aspects stated in the preliminary project on which this activity will focus are:

- enhancement of environmental and cultural points of interest in the nearby,
- facilitate the integration of the bicycle with other means of mobility,
- the reduction of the environmental degradation of abandoned areas and infrastructures,
- the provision of equipped entry areas.

### The action plan will impact on the identified project according with the following steps:

**Step 1** Organization of common roundtable discussions and site inspection to take the essential decisions on the definition of the alignment of the cycle-pedestrian path in relation to the variables still in discussion.

**Step 2** Redefinition of some physical elements of the project, with particular attention to materials, environmental sustainability, the uniformity of architectural elements to the regional standards.

**Step 3** Involvement of local actors who may be interested in the project, such as farmers, touristic and facility operators, water management Consortium, sports and environmental associations, in order to strengthen the interconnection with the economic and social realities of the area.

**Step 4** Awareness seminar, in collaboration with the municipality of Narni that involves socio-economic actors and local cultural operators. The seminar focuses on the importance of the project for the enhancement and sustainable development of the territory. The seminar will be organized in Narni in a public municipality space, inviting all the stakeholder involved.

**Step 5** Establishment of agreements, involving these subjects for the communication and management of the path (monitoring, maintenance, etc---).

**Step 6** Identification of improvement actions to be implemented through the resources of bidding discount, as: mitigation of industrial areas and disused areas along the cycle path, expansion of the project's green endowment (rows, hedges, wooded areas), improvement of connections with urban areas and other cycle paths, improvement of the



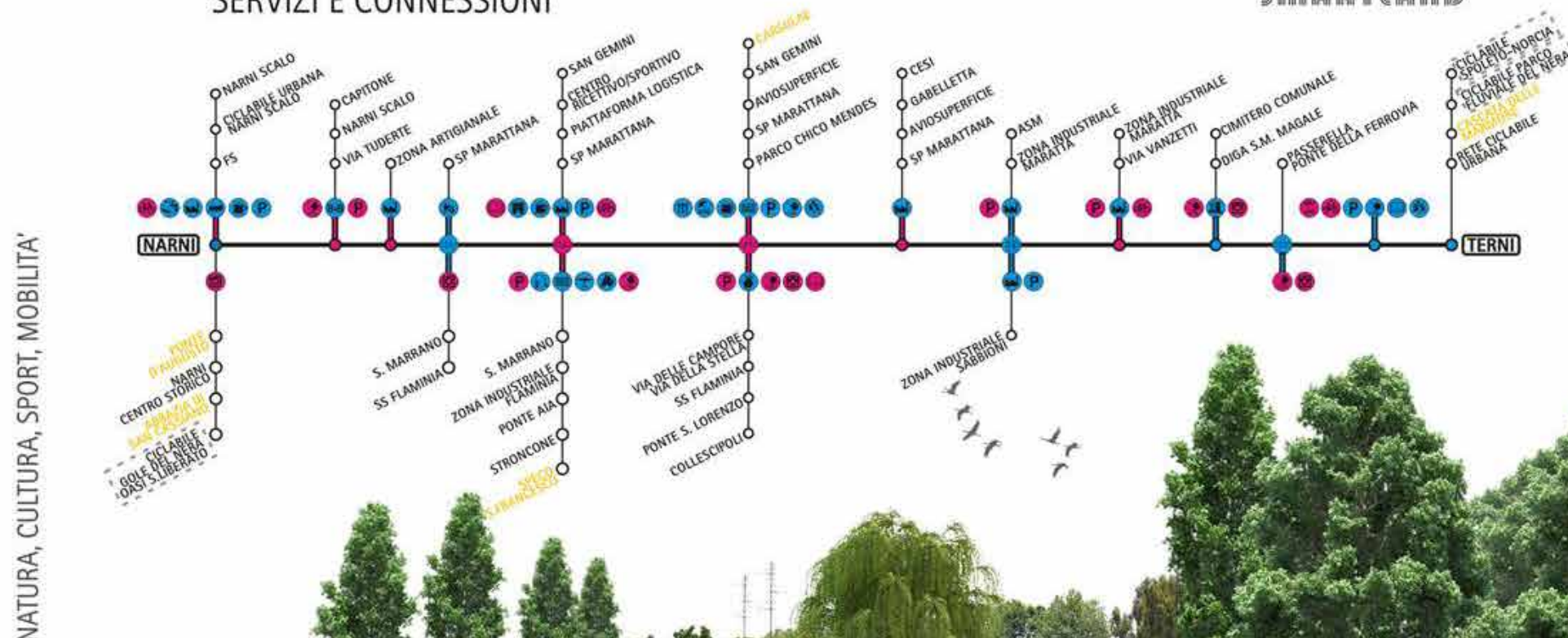


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**SMARTLAND**

### SERVIZI E CONNESSIONI







The cycle path in the countryside up to the river embankment



The cycle path in the countryside close to the river embankment



The cycle path landscape project along the river



**Actors involved:** Municipalities of Narni and Terni, Consorzio di Bonifica Tevere Nera (Water management Consortium of Tevere Nera Rivers), farms, cycling associations, environmental associations, sports and tourist operators in the municipalities of Terni and Narni, professionals

**Time period:** July 2020 - december 2021

**Total costs:** 51.000 €

**Funding sources:**

Regional funds, resources from bidding discount coming from the Regional Operational Program - European Regional Development Fund POR-FESR2014/2020, Axis5 "ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE", objective 5.1.1 total funding 2.000.000 €

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**Step 1**  
**roundtable discussions and site inspection**

**Organized by:** Umbria Region, Municipality of Narni  
**Actors involved:** Municipality of Narni, Umbria Region, professionals  
**Time period:** July - December 2020  
**Costs:** 0 €

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**Step 2**  
**redefinition of some physical elements of the project**

**Organized by:** Umbria Region, Municipality of Narni  
**Actors involved:** Municipality of Narni, Umbria Region, professionals  
**Time period:** September - October 2020  
**Costs:** 0 €

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**Step 3**  
**involvement of local actors**

**Organized by:** Umbria Region, Municipality of Narni  
**Actors involved:** Consorzio di Bonifica Tevere Nera (Water management Consortium of Tevere Nera Rivers), farms, cycling associations, environmental associations, sports and tourist operators in the municipalities of Terni and Narni  
**Time period:** October - December 2020  
**Costs:** 1.000€

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**Step 4**  
**seminar, with socio-economic actors and local cultural operators**

**Organized by:** Umbria Region, Municipality of Narni  
**Actors involved:** farms, cycling associations, environmental associations, sports and tourist operators, cultural operators  
**Time period:** March 2021  
**Costs:** 1.000€  
**Funding sources:** Regional funds

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**Step 5**  
**agreements for communication and management of the path**

**Organized by:** Umbria Region, Municipality of Narni  
**Actors involved:** farms, cycling associations, environmental associations, sports and tourist operators, cultural operators  
**Time period:** March - April 2021  
**Costs:** 0 €

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**Step 6**  
**identification of improvement actions**

**Organized by:** Umbria Region, Municipality of Narni  
**Actors involved:** professionals, owners along the river  
**Time period:** May - December 2021  
**Costs:** 50.000 €  
**Funding sources:** resources from bidding discount coming from the Regional Operational Program - European Regional Development Fund POR-FESR2014/2020, Axis5 "ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE", objective 5.1.1 total funding 2.000.000 €



5.2 Action 2: Triggering a capacity building process at regional level aimed at addressing the priority themes for Umbrian peri-urban landscapes into urban planning policies

The objective of this action is to raise awareness of the local stakeholders to the priority topics for Umbrian peri-urban landscapes in order to improve their capacity to plan and design own landscapes, and the ability to produce large-scale territorial projects. It aims also to modify to urban planning approcies and to orient the residual resources of the ongoing projects in line with the following objectives articulated within the sheets of the priority topics for Umbrian peri-urban landscapes:

1. Degraded landscapes:

recovery, redevelopment and new landscape design

2. Urban-rural transition:

identity and links between urban and rural areas, management of buffer zones, new uses and practices of transition areas

3. Green infrastructures and ecological connections:

landscape and infrastructure integration, greenways, therapeutic paths / health garden, recreational areas

4. Historical and archaeological landscapes:

landscape integration of historical heritage, promotion and enhancement of cultural heritage

5. Accessibility of historic centers:

reconnect historical and modern centers, new access to the historical center, parking area as a flexible and connecting area

6. Periurban agriculture:

multifunctional agriculture (social, direct sales, farm holidays), food landscape

7. Infrastructures and landscapes:

landscape integration of infrastructures new uses and forms of the residual areas

The action plan will impact on the planning policies according with the following steps:

**Step 1** printing and distribution to Umbrian municipalities and other subjects involved in the project some materials elaborated on priority topics for Umbrian peri-urban landscapes.

**Step 2** organization 4 workshops on the different issues about periurban landscapes, in different cities involving stakeholders, citizens and local associations.

**Step 3** organization of thematic seminars in collaboration with the Umbria section of National Institute of Urban Planning, focusing on priority themes for Umbrian peri-urban landscapes. The seminars aim to trigger a debate on large-scale planning, local-scale planning and construction of territorial-scale projects.



Periurban landscape strategies for Gubbio archeological areas

Actors involved:

Municipalities of the Umbrian peri-urban areas, National Urban Planning Institute (Umbria section), Faculty of Agriculture of Perugia, all stakeholders involved in the participatory process launched in relation to the 2014-2020 ROP projects

**Time period:** September 2020- October 2021

**Total costs:** 5.500€

**Funding sources:** regional funds

**Step 1**  
printing and distrutiton of priority topics for periurban landscape

**Organized by:** Umbria Region  
**Actors involved:** Municipalities of the Umbrian peri-urban areas  
**Time period:** Settember- October 2020  
**Costs:** 2.500 €  
**Funding sources:** regional funds

**Step 2**  
4 local workshops

**Organized by:** Umbria Region, Municipality of Trevi, Todi, San Giustino, Spello  
**Actors involved:** Municipalities of the Umbrian peri-urban areas  
**Time period:** Genuary - April 2021  
**Costs:** 2.000 € (500 € each)  
**Funding sources:** regional funds

**Step 3**  
thematic seminars with National Institute of Urban Planning

**Organized by:** Umbria Region, National Institute of Urban Planning  
**Actors involved:** Municipalities of the Umbrian peri-urban areas, professionist, Faculty of Agriculture of Perugia  
**Time period:** October 2021  
**Costs:** 1.000 €  
**Funding sources:** regional funds