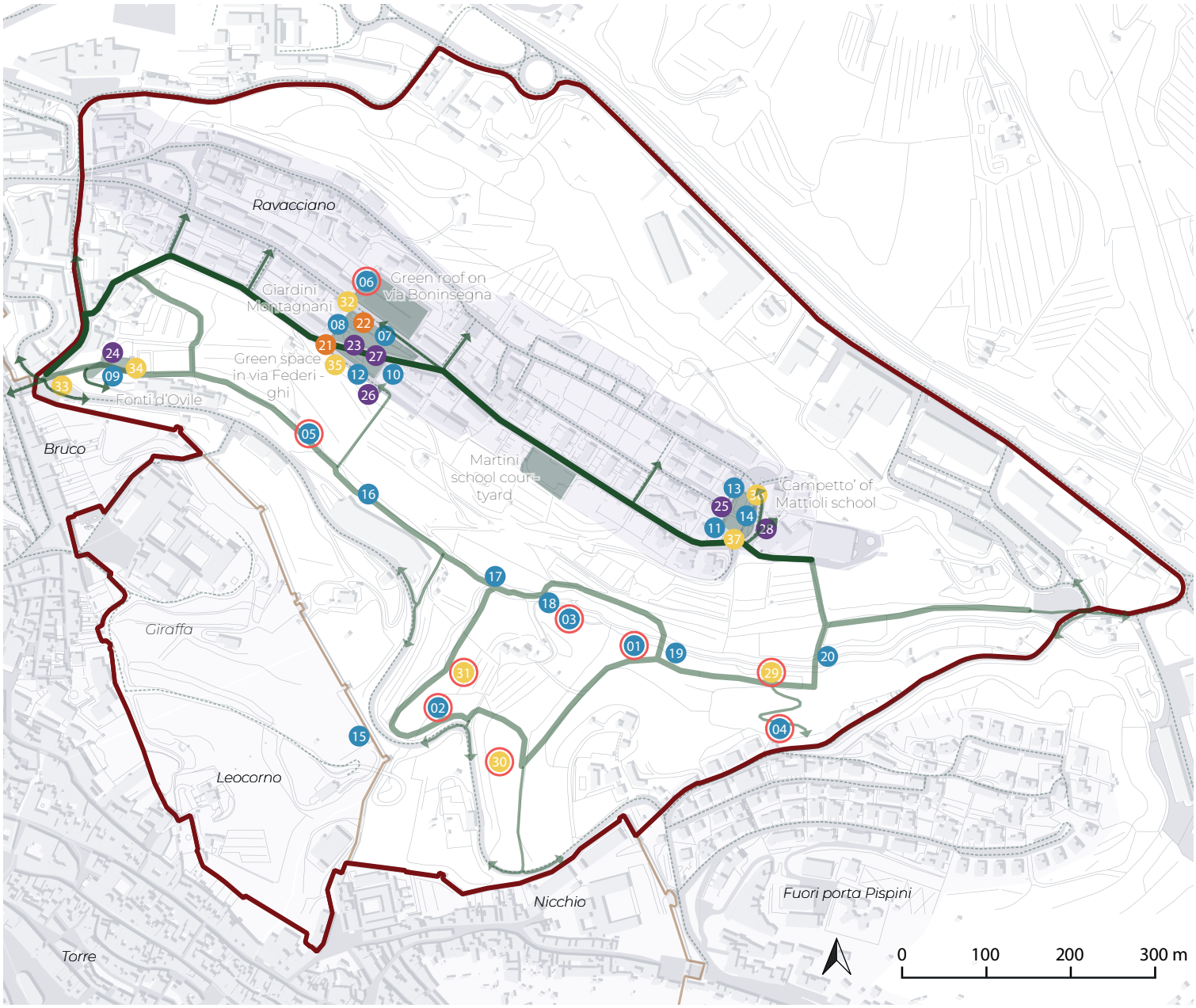
URBiNAT

NEW NBS
SIENA

Based on:
URBiNAT D2.7 Healthy Corridor
Urban Plans for Follower Cities



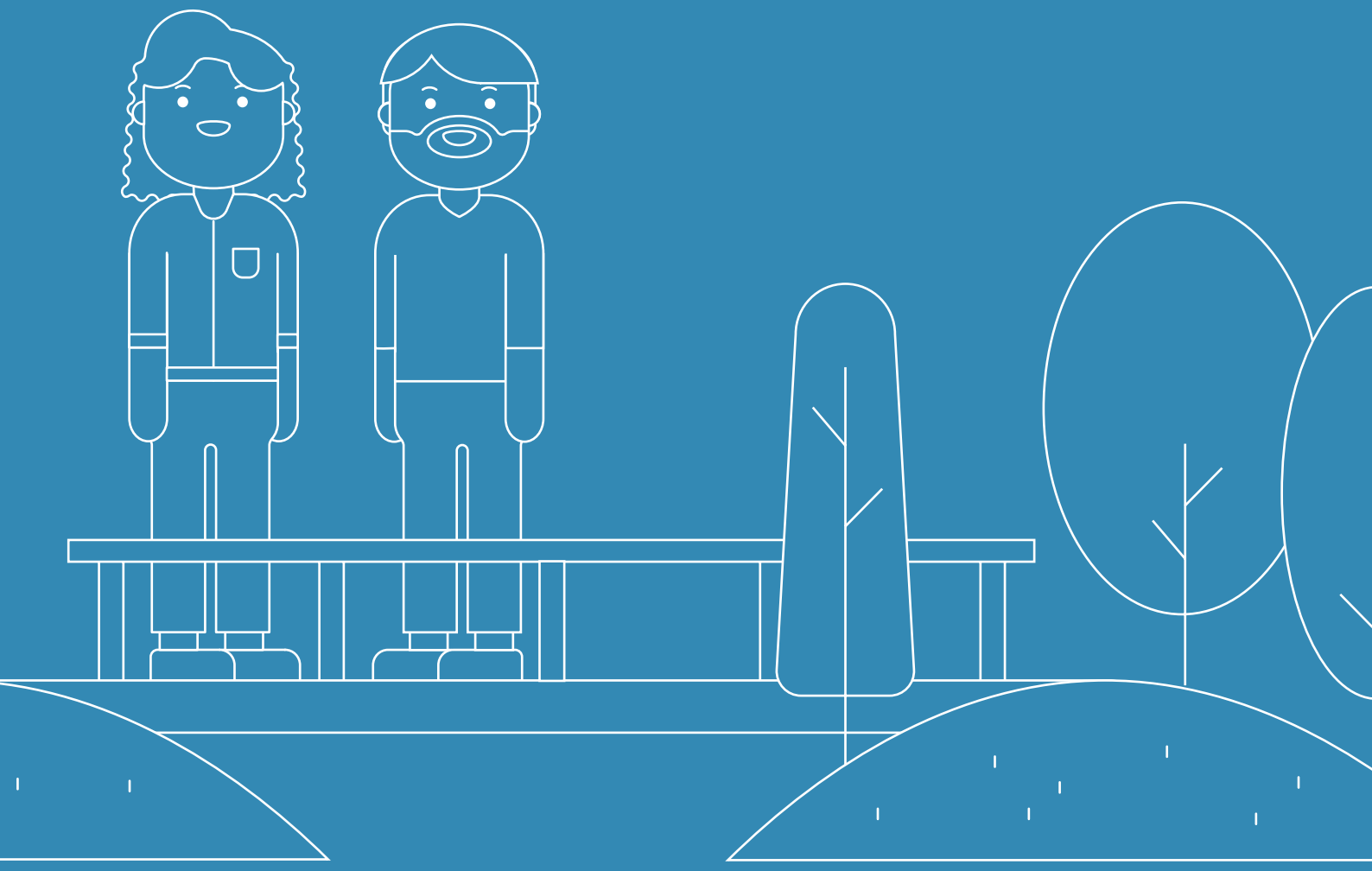
Healthy Corridor urban plan.

- Walls of Siena
- Neighborhoods and Contrade
- URBINAT vacant plots
- Healthy corridor (urban/valley)
- Healthy corridor connections
- Main road network

NBS

- NBS Public space and nature
- NBS Social economy
- NBS Culture and sport
- NBS Education & environment

Public Space and Nature



01/02. Wild Garden

Description

This card refers to the ongoing plan within the RigenerarSI project areas to manage certain areas as wild gardens, allowing them to evolve naturally with minimal intervention, while still ensuring that they are kept clean and safe. These areas are enriched with informative boards that describe the species and the local fauna.
The purpose of this NBS is to promote the conservation of biodiversity and enhance the overall environmental quality of the project areas.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

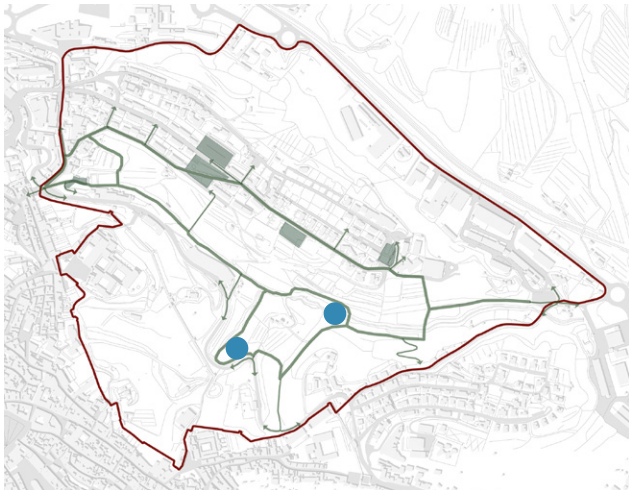
- Can serve as habitats for a wide range of plant and animal species, including endangered and rare species.
- Promote natural processes, such as nutrient cycling and water infiltration.
- Can provide opportunities for recreation, education, and aesthetic enjoyment.

CHALLENGES

- May require more space than traditional gardens or landscaped areas
- May be perceived as unkempt or unattractive, leading to concerns about property values or public safety.
- May require management focused on avoiding that it becomes a developing ground for invasive species.

Participation process to develop the NBS

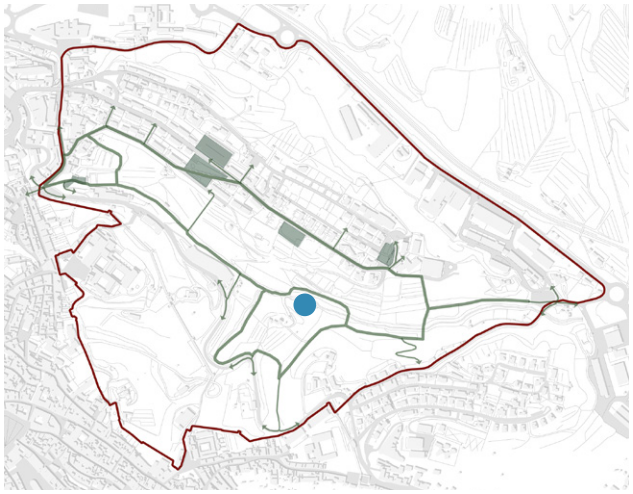
CO-DIAGNOSTIC
During the co-diagnostic phase of the project, the private owner managing the RigenerarSI project was identified as a stakeholder with a potential for synergy.



CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN
During the co-design phase, a walkthrough was conducted with the private owner stakeholder, managing the RigenerarSI areas, to identify the specific areas for the Wild Gardens NBS, taking into account that these choices also derive from other participative processes already carried out within the RigenerarSI project.

Best Practices and References

RigenerarSI project in the Ravacciano Valley, some areas of the valley specifically left to the natural grow with limited maintenance and informative panels (link)\



03. Community Garden

Description

The community gardens are located in a designated area within the RigenerarSI project and are managed by local community members. These gardens provide opportunities for individuals to grow their own fruits, vegetables, and herbs while also creating a space for community gatherings and social interactions.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provide access to fresh, healthy products
- Foster social connections and community engagement
- Promote education about gardening and sustainability
- Support local food systems and reduce reliance on long-distance transportation
- Provide habitat for pollinators and other wildlife

CHALLENGES

- Challenges related to land use and ownership
- Difficulty securing funding and other resources for maintenance and management
- Necessity to control water quality and chemical used
- Lack of knowledge or experience among gardeners, particularly in urban areas
- Vandalism, theft, or other forms of damage to garden plots.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic phase of the project, the private owner managing the RigenerarSI project was identified as a stakeholder with a potential for synergy.

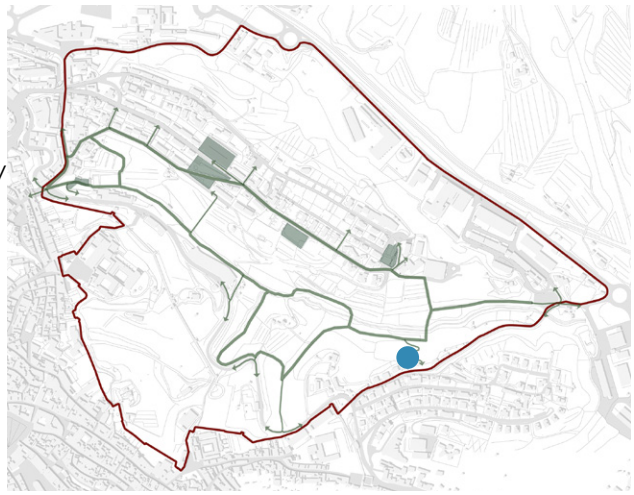
CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

During the co-design phase, a walkthrough was conducted with the private owner stakeholder, managing the RigenerarSI areas, to identify the specific areas hosting the community gardens NBS, taking into account that these choices also derive from other participative processes already carried out within the RigenerarSI project.

Best Practices and References

RigenerarSI project in the Ravacciano Valley, one area of the valley is dedicated to community gardens managed by local citizens. link
Orti Urbani San Miniato, Gar dinizer link
Incredibleedible. link

04. Urban Autochthonous Woodland



Description

This proposal was already developed within the RigenerarSI project and aims at restoring the historical woodland that has been neglected for decades. Focused on a general cleaning and the restoration of pathways and structures, making it accessible to the community as a place to enjoy and access the valley. Urban woodlands can contribute to sustainable development goals by promoting urban resilience to climate change and recreational opportunities.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Increase biodiversity and provide habitat for wildlife in urban areas.
- Improve air quality by removing pollutants and sequestering carbon.
- Mitigate urban heat island effect by providing shade and evaporative cooling.
- Enhance aesthetic and cultural values, contributing to urban identity and sense of place.
- Improve mental health and well-being by providing a green space for relaxation and recreation.

CHALLENGES

- Limited space and competition with other land uses, such as housing or infrastructure.
- Risk of vandalism and illegal dumping, requiring proper security and maintenance.
- Risk linked to the possible competition with invasive species.
- Uncertainty about long-term management and funding, requiring the involvement of local authorities and stakeholders.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

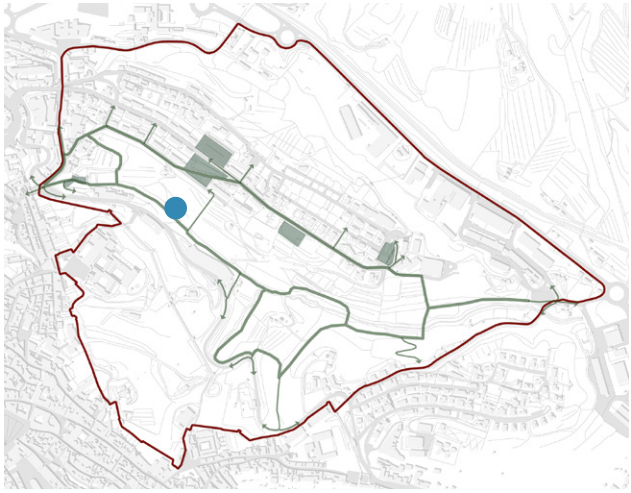
During the URBINAT co-diagnostic phase, the private owner managing the RigenerarSI project was identified as a stakeholder with a potential for synergy, because it already expressed its interest to include the woodland in future projects. During the walkthroughs, older people shared their childhood memories of the woodland, as a place of adventure and discovery, but also as a passage from Ravacciano to the city historical centre.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

During the co-design phase, a walkthrough was conducted with the private owner stakeholder, managing the RigenerarSI areas, to assess the present condition of the woodland and the proposed interventions. A project from RigenerarSI was presented to the municipality and recently they obtained the funding to start the restoration of the area.

Best Practices and References

https://rigenerazionenospeculazione.wordpress.com/manifesto-per-il-bosco-dei-prati-di-caprara/
https://www.forestaurbanalecce.it/



05. Watercourse Bank Security

Description

This proposal aims at ensuring the safety and preservation of the watercourse running through the valley that would host the path of the healthy corridor. This NBS involves a range of activities, from identifying potential risks to determining appropriate interventions to maintain the integrity of the watercourse and its surroundings.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Improved safety of potential pathways along the watercourse.
- Enhanced biodiversity in and around the watercourse, providing habitat for various plant and animal species.
- Reduced risk of erosion and flooding by stabilising the banks of the watercourse.
- Improved water quality through the filtration provided by vegetation planted along the banks.

CHALLENGES

- The need for ongoing maintenance to ensure that the vegetation doesn't become overgrown and block the path or watercourse.
- The possibility of conflict with property owners whose land abuts the watercourse.
- The potential for invasive species to take hold if appropriate precautions are not taken.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the URBINAT co-diagnostic phase the people expressed their will to access the watercourse, but it wasn't possible both because presently there is no access to it and also because some of its banks are not properly restored.

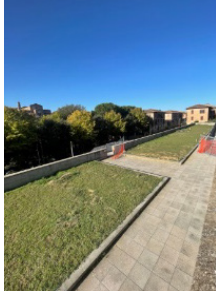
CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

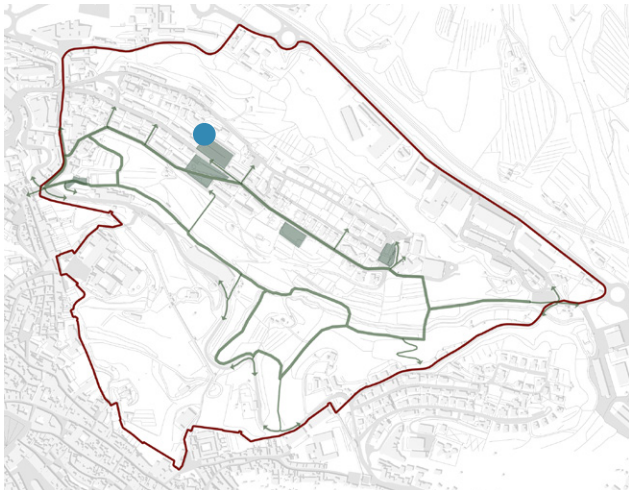
During the co-design phase, a walkthrough was conducted with the private owner stakeholder, managing the RigenerarSI areas, to assess the present condition of the watercourse and the necessity to intervene in some parts of it in order to secure the banks before it is possible to be used by the citizens.

Best Practices and References

N/A

06. Green roof





Description

This is a community-led proposal to transform a multi-story parking structure with a green roof into a special place for the neighbourhood. Despite its extensive green areas and unique terraced structure that offers a view of the historical city, the structure has deteriorated over time and was inaccessible to the public, becoming a hideout for teenagers. The proposal aims to restore the structure and open it to the community, creating a space for relaxation, socialising, and appreciation of the surrounding environment.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Reduce urban heat island effect, lowering temperatures in cities
- Increase urban green space and aesthetic value
- Reduce stormwater runoff and improve water quality
- Provide potential for urban agriculture and food production

CHALLENGES

- High installation and maintenance costs
- Limited availability of appropriate plant species and growing media
- The risk of leakage or damage to underlying structures
- Ownership and liability issues may arise

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

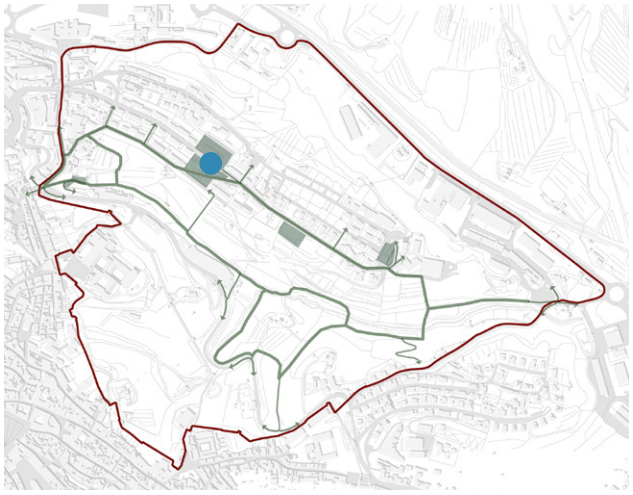
During the co-diagnostic phase most of the citizens expressed interest in the possibility to use this neglected space that everybody is aware of but that cannot be used.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

During the co-design phase, citizens were given the opportunity to produce a design proposal for the green roof, but no one chose to participate. Further investigation revealed that the lack of interest was not due to disinterest in the structure, but rather a sense of discomfort in working on an area they had never had a chance to experience first hand. As a solution, it has been proposed to the municipality to conduct in the future a specific co-design experience for the green roof that includes a first hand rediscovery of the structure."

Best Practices and References

https://ortialti.com Inaccessible rooftops, abandoned urban areas or empty squares become gardens for the community.



07. Green wall in self-construction

Description

The green wall in self-construction is an innovative proposal that aims to transform a dull and functional metallic fence into a vibrant and living wall. This NBS was proposed for the garden area of the Montagnani Garden that faces a steep slope and requires a fence for the safety of the users. The idea behind this proposal is to turn this necessary structure into an opportunity for the community to engage in a creative and sustainable project. The green wall in self-construction is a great example of how functional elements can be transformed into beautiful and useful features for the community, while promoting sustainability and community engagement.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Green walls can improve the aesthetic appeal of the area.
- They can act as natural air filters by removing pollutants from the air and can also help to reduce noise pollution from the street.
- They can provide habitat for local wildlife, including birds and insects, which can help to promote biodiversity in urban areas.

CHALLENGES

- Green walls can be expensive to install and maintain, and may require regular irrigation, fertilisation, and pruning to keep them healthy.
- The weight of the growing medium, plants, and irrigation system can be significant, which can place a strain on the structural integrity of supporting structures.
- The location and orientation of the wall can be important, as it needs to receive sufficient sunlight for the plants to grow, but not so much that they become stressed by heat or drought.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to rethink the few existing public spaces and think about possible interventions to improve them.

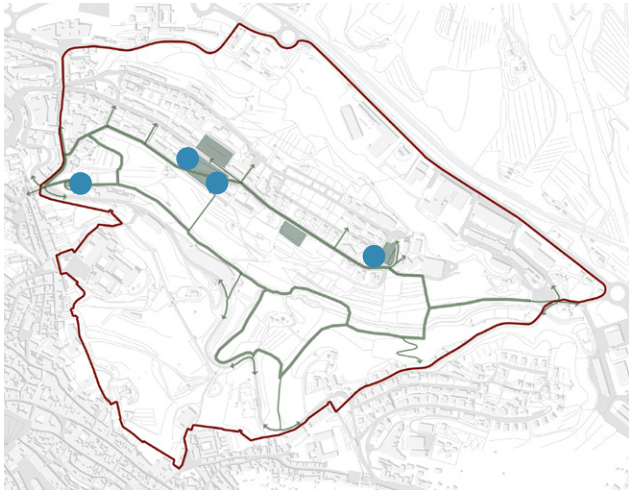
CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when a gamified map of the Montagnani Garden was given to the citizens to think about possible improvements and new elements. The solution also became one of the elements built during the self-construction laboratories, when some small planted wood panels were hung on the fence to demonstrate the concept.

Best Practices and References

URBINAT Siena – First co-creation workshop – 29th of October 2022

08/09/10/11. Multifunctional wood construction



Description

This proposal involves the design and construction of small wooden structures that can be used for different purposes depending on community needs. These structures can include benches, planters, bike racks, and other modular components that can be easily assembled and disassembled. This approach responds to the desire of the community to create functional spaces that promote social interaction and engagement while also promoting sustainability through the use of renewable materials.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Offers versatile and flexible use of space.
- Provides an opportunity for community engagement in the design and construction process.
- Uses sustainable and renewable materials, which helps to reduce the environmental impact.
- Increases social cohesion and community interaction by providing a shared space for various activities.
- Has a unique aesthetic value that enhances the visual appeal of the neighbourhood.

CHALLENGES

- Requires careful planning and design to ensure the multifunctional elements meet the needs of the community.
- May require specialised skills and expertise in construction and design.
- Funding and resource constraints may limit the scope and scale of the project.
- Maintenance and upkeep may require ongoing efforts and resources to ensure the longevity of the elements.
- Potential issues with safety and liability may arise if not properly constructed and maintained.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

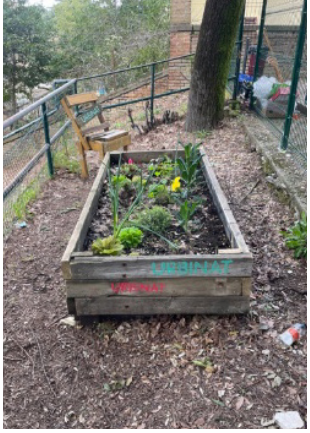
During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to rethink the few existing public spaces and think about possible interventions to improve them.

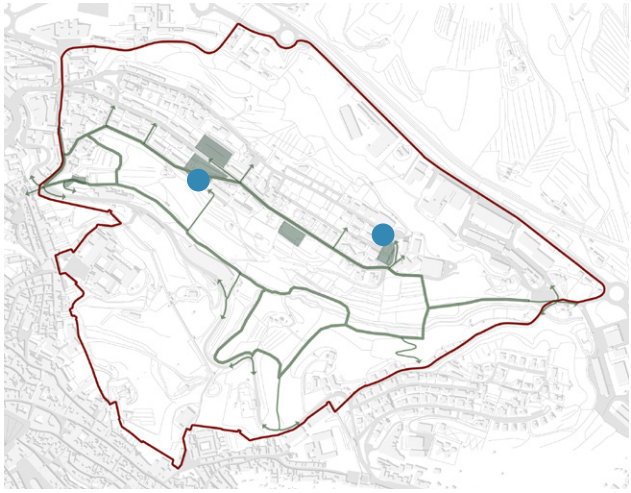
CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when gamified maps of 4 public areas were given to the citizens to think about possible improvements and new elements.

Best Practices and References

N/A





12/13. Tactical urbanism

Description

This proposal is focused on using tactical urbanism for a low-cost and flexible approach to transform underutilised urban spaces, enabling experimentation with new uses without the need for permanent, costly interventions. This approach increases accessibility and community involvement in the transformation process.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Quick and low-cost way to test and experiment with new urban design ideas
- Can lead to increased community engagement and sense of ownership of public spaces
- Can provide immediate benefits and improvements to the neighbourhood
- Can demonstrate the potential of more permanent changes and help to build momentum for larger-scale interventions
- Can be a flexible and adaptable approach that can respond to changing needs and conditions

CHALLENGES

- May face resistance from some community members or stakeholders who prefer the status quo or are sceptical of new ideas
- Can be difficult to obtain necessary permissions or permits from local authorities
- May require significant community organising and coordination to be successful
- May face issues with maintenance and durability of temporary installations
- May be limited in terms of scale or impact, especially compared to larger and more permanent interventions

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to rethink the few existing public spaces and think about possible interventions to improve them, in particular, they referred to the redevelopment of the basketball court.

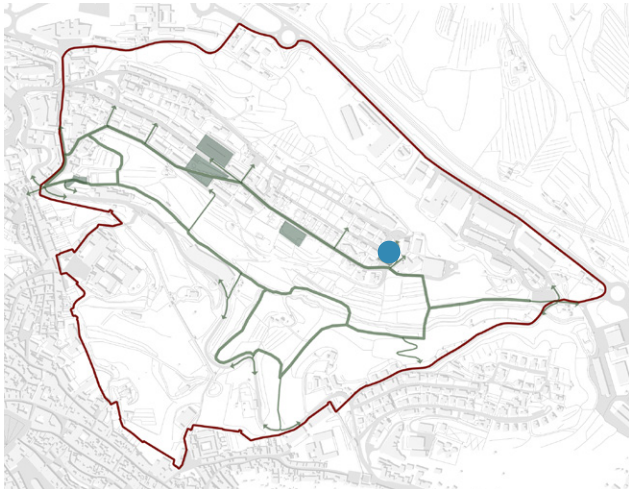
CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when gamified maps of 4 public areas were given to the citizens to think about possible improvements and new elements.

Best Practices and References

https://www.comune.milano.it/aree-tematiche/quartieri/piano-quartieri/piazze-aperte
https://torinostratosferica.it/precollinear-park/
https://greengraffiti.com/it/allestimenti-pubblicitari-speciali

14. Shading elements



Description

This proposal aims at enhancing the usability of the basketball court, which currently becomes unusable during the spring and summer months due to the intense exposure to the sun.
The proposal involves the installation of shading elements, either natural or artificial, to reduce the heat island effect and create a more comfortable environment for users. This would improve the court's overall usability, making it accessible throughout the year.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provide shade and relief from the heat during hot weather, improving the comfort of outdoor spaces for people
- Protect outdoor furniture and other objects from sun damage and fading
- Enhance the aesthetic appeal of outdoor spaces, adding to the overall beauty and enjoyment of the environment
- Create a more inviting and welcoming atmosphere in public areas, encouraging people to spend more time outside and engage with their surroundings

CHALLENGES

- Cost of installation
- Limited space or structural constraints, which may make it difficult to install certain types of shading elements
- Maintenance requirements, such as cleaning and occasional repairs, which may require ongoing resources and attention
- Risk of damage or destruction from severe weather events

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

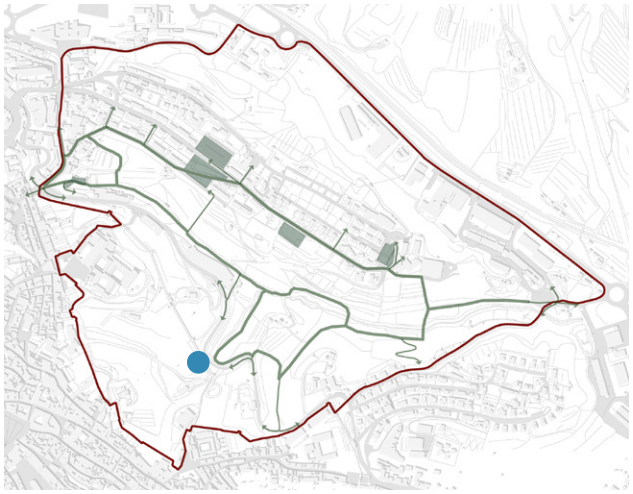
During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to rethink the few existing public spaces and think about possible interventions to improve them, in particular referred to the redevelopment of the basketball court.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase in a specific laboratory organised with some classes of the school facing the area, when a gamified map of the Campino area was given to the students, who are also the main users of the court.

Best Practices and References

N/A



15. Recovery of ancient passage through old walls

Description

This proposal concerns the creation of a path of soft mobility that connects the future valley path and the RigenerarSI areas to the Fonte di Follonica and then to the city centre. This path would bypass the main city door entrance, offering a dedicated and safe passage for citizens and a more direct connection for the citizens of Ravacciano. The passage partially exists in the walls already, a mediaeval pathway in the walls that, from inside the city, used to lead to the valley, thus allowing a non-invasive intervention on the historical walls.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Restoration of old pathways can help preserve the historical and cultural heritage of the area.
- Improved accessibility and offers a soft mobility option
- Creates a direct connection between the Ravacciano neighbourhood and the historical city centre.
- Promotes active and healthy lifestyles by encouraging people to walk

CHALLENGES

- The restoration of ancient pathways may require significant investments of time, resources, and funding.
- The pathways may require ongoing maintenance and upkeep to ensure their continued accessibility and safety.
- The intervention should pass the valuation of the Cultural Heritage Agency
- The restoration of pathways may require the cooperation and collaboration of multiple stakeholders, including property owners, local government, and community groups.
- There may be challenges in balancing the preservation of historical and cultural heritage with the need for modern infrastructure and amenities.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic phase the people expressed their will to access the valley and their desire for a safer and more direct connection to the city centre.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

During the co-design phase, a walkthrough was conducted with the private owner stakeholder to evaluate the presence of this pathway and was also conducted a further assessment with some municipal technicians.

Best Practices and References

N/A

16. Creation of passageway alongside the watercourse

Description

This proposal concerns the design of a path for soft mobility, such as walking, cycling, or jogging, along the valley stream. The path would become the valley route of the healthy corridor and would provide a scenic and enjoyable route for both recreational and functional purposes.

The creation of the passageway would also become a soft mobility alternative to travel between the neighbourhoods surrounding the valley.

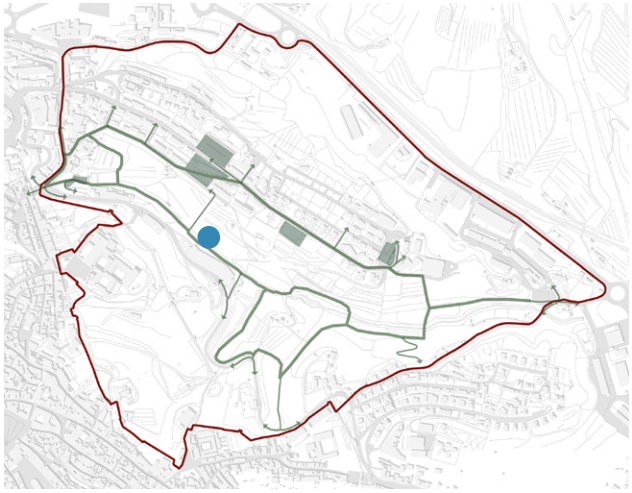
Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Enhances accessibility to the watercourse, promoting outdoor activities and improving the quality of life of citizens.
- Encourages soft mobility, providing a safe and pleasant alternative to motorised transport.
- Enhances the aesthetic and environmental value of the area, creating a pleasant and sustainable landscape.

CHALLENGES

- May require significant financial resources and careful planning to ensure environmental and social sustainability.
- May face opposition from property owners or other stakeholders who may not want to grant access to the waterfront.
- May require permits and authorization from different authorities, which can be a lengthy and complex process.
- May require ongoing maintenance and management to ensure the safety and cleanliness of the area.
- May face issues with flooding and erosion if not properly designed and maintained.



Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

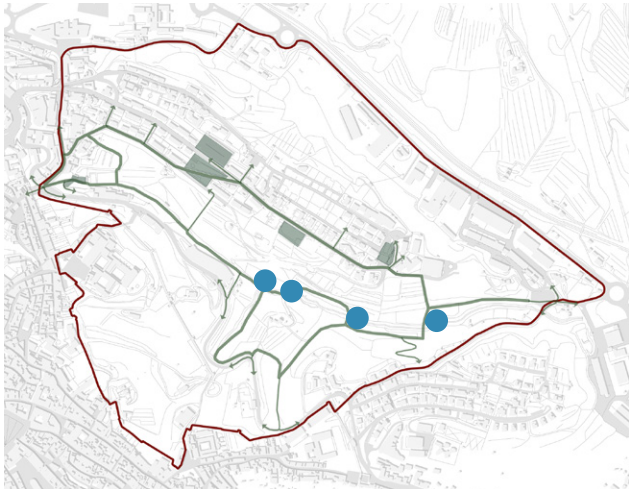
During the URBINAT co-diagnostic phase the people expressed their will to access the watercourse, walk along the valley and have a soft mobility alternative.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

During the co-design phase, a walkthrough was conducted with the private owner stakeholder, managing the RigenerarSI areas, to assess the present condition of the path along the stream and the possibility to prologue it where it currently doesn't exist.

Best Practices and References

Tetsugaku no michi – Philosopher's Path – Kyoto



17/18/19/20. Passage over the watercourse

Description

This proposal aims to create stream crossings that enable a continuous pathway along the stream, facilitating transversal connections between the Ravacciano neighbourhood and the city centre. These elements would also allow access to the healthy corridor valley path for people of all physical conditions.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides a feasible passage for people to cross the watercourse
- Enhances connectivity between two sides
- Improves accessibility for all types of people
- Encourages soft mobility
- Offers a new recreational opportunity for the community
- Enhances the aesthetic value of the area

CHALLENGES

- Finding suitable locations for the passage that do not disrupt the ecological balance of the watercourse
- Ensuring the safety of the passage for all users, including children and elderly people
- Addressing potential issues related to flooding or extreme weather conditions
- Ensuring the passage is accessible and usable for people with disabilities
- Managing potential maintenance needs and costs of the passage

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the URBINAT co-diagnostic phase the people expressed their will to access the watercourse, walk along the valley and a connection alternative towards the city centre.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

During the co-design phase, a walkthrough was conducted with the private owner stakeholder, managing the RigenerarSI areas, to assess the potential sites that would require a crossing element.

Best Practices and References

N/A

Social Economy

21. Urban beehive adoption

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides local honey production for consumption or sale
- Enhances urban biodiversity by supporting pollination of plants
- Promotes education and awareness about the importance of bees
- Provides an opportunity for community engagement and collaboration
- Can help mitigate the decline in bee populations

CHALLENGES

- Concerns about bee aggression and safety
- Concerns about bee diseases and pests
- Need for proper training and management of beehives
- Potential conflicts with local regulations or zoning laws
- Need for public education and awareness to address misunderstandings and concerns about bees.

Description

The positioning of an urban beehive was considered for the Montagnani garden due to its terrain conformation. The location is an area partially inaccessible to citizens due to the steep slope, making it a suitable spot for placing an urban beehive without interfering with other community activities. This would become an element of biodiversity and local economy for the community, that could also foster a common sense of neighbourhood property and stewardship.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to rethink the few existing public spaces and think about possible interventions to improve them.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

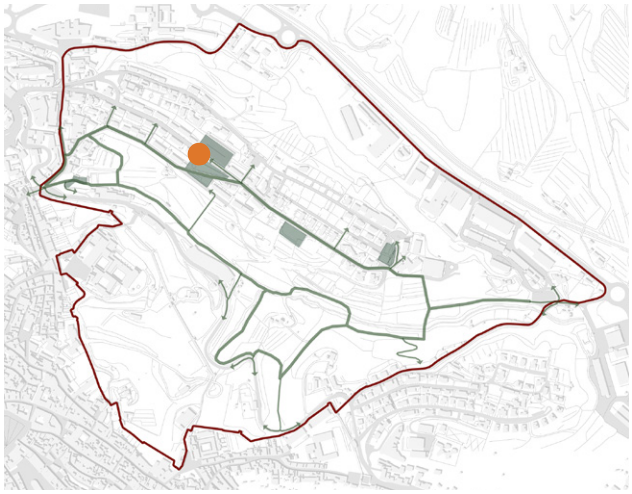
This proposal rose during the co-design phase when a gamified map of the Montagnani Garden was given to the citizens to think about possible improvements and new elements.

Best Practices and References

https://www.facebook.com/wearepollinators/

Urban Pollinators Community – Turin

22. Local market network hotpoint



Description

The goal of this NBS is to create a local market network hotpoint to support small-scale producers, foster community building, and encourage sustainable consumption patterns. The local market network hotpoint would serve as a central hub for farmers, producers, and consumers to connect and exchange goods and ideas. Montagnani garden was identified as a suitable location to host these appointments due to its existing infrastructure that already hosts small food sellers that operate there on certain days of the week. The network could upgrade and structure the present situation with a range of fresh, local, and organic produce, as well as artisanal products such as crafts, baked goods, and preserves. The hotpoint would aim to enhance the local economy, reduce the environmental impact of food transport, and promote healthy and responsible food consumption.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides fresh and locally sourced produce
- Promotes community involvement and connection
- Supports local farmers and small businesses
- Reduces carbon footprint by reducing transportation of goods
- Boosts local economy

CHALLENGES

- Limited selection of goods compared to larger supermarkets
- Requires coordination and cooperation among vendors and organisers
- Potential lack of demand or support from the community
- Difficulty in obtaining necessary permits and licences
- Can be affected by weather and seasonal changes

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to revitalise the life of the neighbourhood and complained about the poor offer of goods in the neighbourhood due to the disappearance over time of the shops.

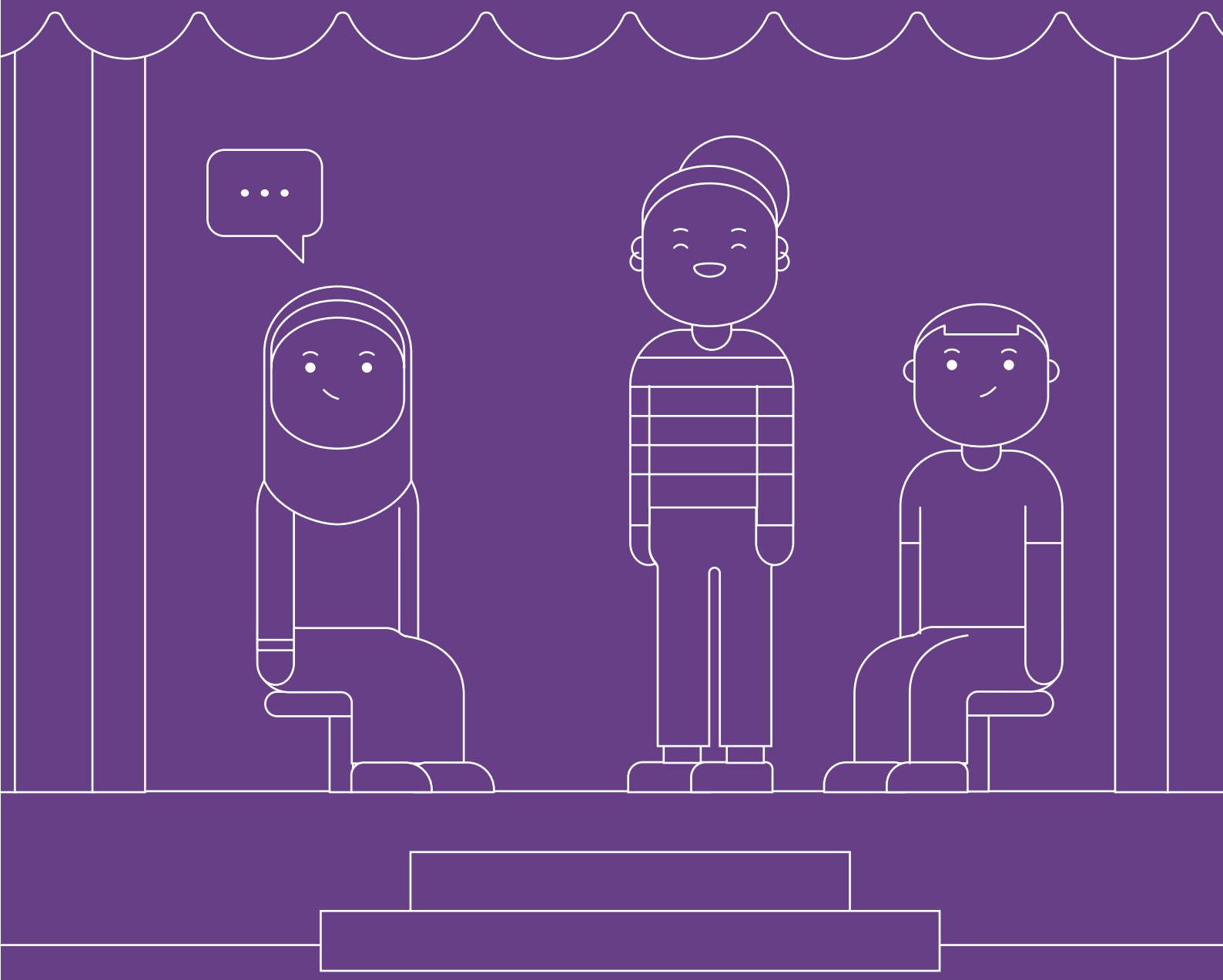
CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when a gamified map of the Montagnani Garden was given to the citizens to think about possible improvements and new elements.

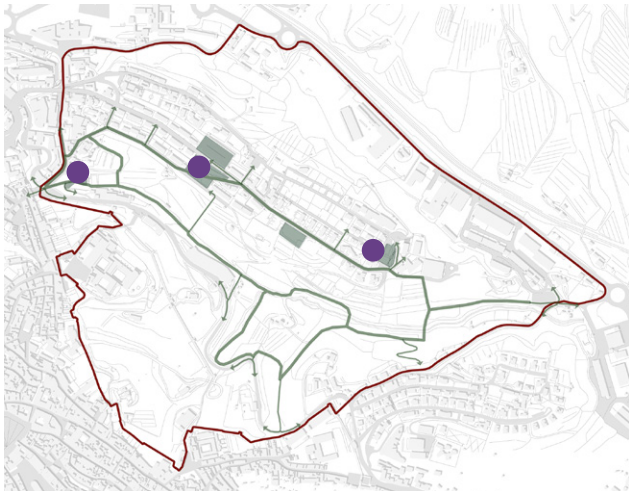
Best Practices and References

N/A

Culture and Sport



23/24/25. Neighbourhood artistic event



Description

This proposal aims at enriching the event offer inside the neighbourhood and can take many forms, such as a street performance, a music festival, a public art exhibition or a theatrical production. The events would be open to everyone, either outside or inside the neighbourhood, and would provide an opportunity for local artists to showcase their talents while also promoting community engagement and social interaction. The event can be organised by a community group or a local government agency and can be held in the different public spaces of the neighbourhood. The goal of the neighbourhood artistic event is to foster a sense of community and belonging among the residents of the neighbourhood, to create a positive and vibrant atmosphere that celebrates the diversity and creativity of the local community and also create an opportunity of connection between the residents and the other communities surrounding the neighbourhood.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Fosters community engagement and promotes social interaction
- Showcases local talent and creativity
- Promotes a positive image of the neighbourhood to visitors and residents
- Provides entertainment and cultural enrichment to all ages and backgrounds

CHALLENGES

- Noise and disturbance to nearby residents
- Limited space for performances and crowd control
- Ensuring safety and security for attendees and performers
- Obtaining necessary permits and permissions from local authorities
- Ensuring accessibility for individuals with disabilities

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

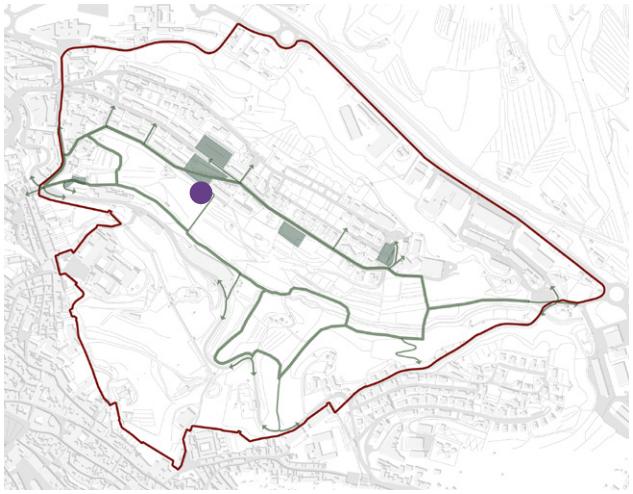
During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to revitalise the life of the neighbourhood and to rethink the few existing public spaces with possible interventions to improve them.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when gamified maps of 4 public areas were given to the citizens to think about possible improvements, new elements and activities.

Best Practices and References

N/A



26. Assembly spot

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides a dedicated space for community gatherings and events
- Encourages social interaction and community building
- Fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among community members
- Provides a platform for sharing information and ideas
- Can serve as a hub for local activism

CHALLENGES

- Ensuring accessibility and inclusivity for all community members
- Securing funding and resources for the construction and maintenance of the space
- Managing the use of the space to prevent conflicts and promote equitable access
- Addressing concerns around noise and disruption to nearby residents

Description

The creation of assembly spots in a neighbourhood is a proposal intended to respond to the will of some residents to use some locations to gather for various community meetings and events. These spaces can serve as hubs for local activism, civic engagement, and community-building activities. They can be designed to be welcoming and accessible to all members of the community, regardless of age, gender, or ability. They can also be linked to other NBS related to events and furniture, favouring the multifunctionality of the neighbourhood community spaces.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to revitalise the life of the neighbourhood and to rethink the few existing public spaces with possible interventions to improve them.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when gamified maps of 4 public areas were given to the citizens to think about possible improvements, new elements and activities.

Best Practices and References

N/A

27. Adventure Park

Description

This proposal was raised by teenagers in the community who feel there is a lack of engaging activities in the area for their age range.
The Montagnani garden was identified as a potential location for an adventure park due to its unique terrain and the presence of large trees. The infrastructure for the park could include zip lines, ropes courses, rock climbing walls, and other adventurous activities. This would provide an opportunity to revitalise an underutilised part of the garden while promoting physical activity and outdoor recreation for teenagers and young adults.

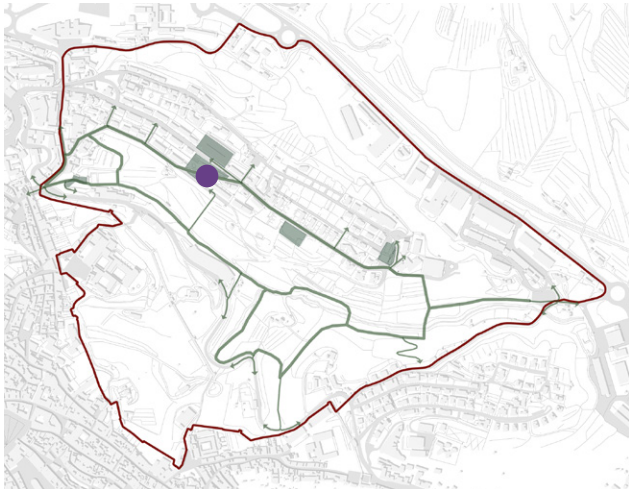
Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides outdoor recreational opportunities for individuals and families
- Offers a range of activities for different age groups and interests

CHALLENGES

- Requires significant investment and ongoing maintenance costs
- May have environmental impact if not carefully managed
- Safety concerns must be addressed to prevent accidents or injuries
- Noise may disturb nearby residents



Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

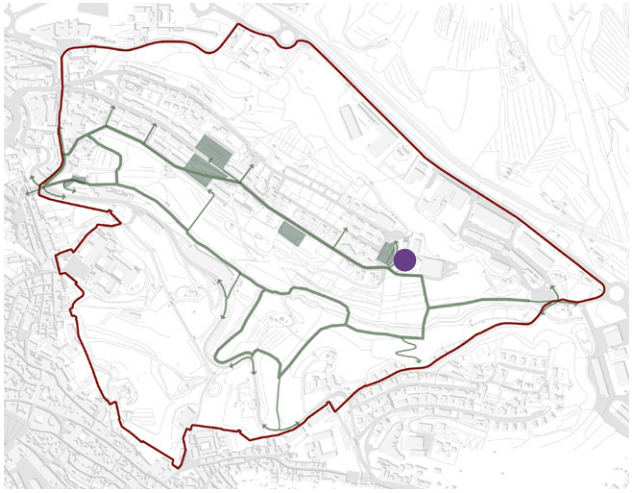
This proposal rose during the co-design phase when gamified maps of 4 public areas were given to the citizens to think about possible improvements, new elements and activities.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when gamified maps of 4 public areas were given to the citizens to think about possible improvements, new elements and activities.

Best Practices and References

https://www.centralparknyc.org/locations/adventure-playground



28. Structures for physical activity

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Encourages physical activity and healthy lifestyle
- Provides access to exercise equipment for individuals who may not have it at home
- Can be used by people of all ages and abilities
- Offers opportunities for socialisation and community building

CHALLENGES

- Cost of construction and maintenance
- Finding suitable space and obtaining necessary permissions
- Ensuring equipment is safe and regularly maintained
- Potential for overcrowding during peak usage times

Description

This proposal concerns the installation in the public areas of specific structures to promote and facilitate physical exercise for people of all ages and abilities. These structures can take many forms, such as outdoor fitness equipment, climbing walls, or obstacle courses and would be free for the community to use. The goal of these structures is to encourage people to engage in physical activity and lead healthier lifestyles, while also fostering a sense of community and social interaction.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when gamified maps of 4 public areas were given to the citizens to think about possible improvements, new elements and activities.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

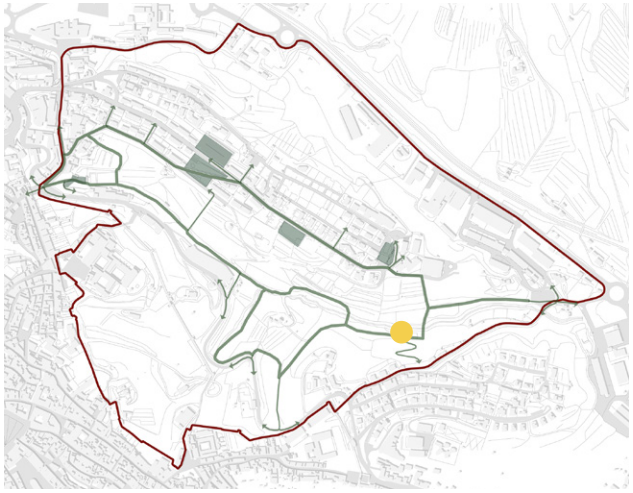
This proposal rose during the co-design phase when gamified maps of 4 public areas were given to the citizens to think about possible improvements, new elements and activities.

Best Practices and References

https://www.edison.it/it/onoff/nuova-area-fitness-sostenibile-parco-sempione Structures for physical activity at Parco Sempione (Milan) with recycled materials

https://calisthenics-parks.com/it

Education and Environment



29. Community gardens for students

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides an opportunity for students to learn about gardening and sustainable practices.
- Encourages healthy eating habits and fosters a sense of community.
- Offers a chance to connect with nature and appreciate the benefits of green spaces.

CHALLENGES

- Limited availability of space and resources for gardening may be a challenge.
- Maintaining the garden requires ongoing effort and commitment.
- Climate and weather conditions may affect the success of the garden.
- The success of the initiative highly depends on the willingness of the users to engage in activities with the schools

Description

This card refers to an ongoing experience in the municipal area inside the valley next to the Busseto woods where there are some community gardens managed by local residents who cultivate their own plots and engage in activities with the students of the Ravacciano schools. As part of this initiative, some of the plots have been allocated for use by the students, who have their own space to grow vegetables, fruits and flowers. The local residents assist the students with their plots, since they cannot tend to them daily. This project not only promotes urban agriculture but also provides an opportunity for students to learn about sustainable practices and connect with the community. Moreover, it offers the school an outdoor class where students can learn about plant biology, gardening techniques, and the importance of healthy eating while also enjoying the satisfaction of growing their own food.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic phase of the project, teachers and students described their activities in the community gardens in the valley, mostly lamenting the difficulty to safely reach them.

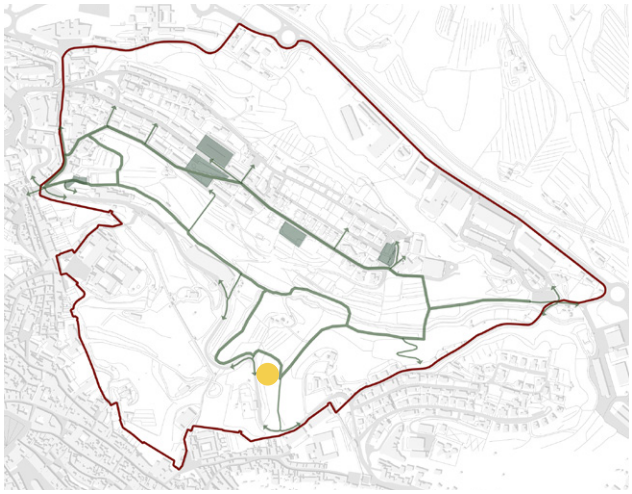
CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

During the co-design phase, a walkthrough was conducted with the private owner stakeholder, managing the RigenerarSI areas, who already helps with the activities for local students helped with the identification of this activity and the interest in further supporting it.

Best Practices and References

http://www.ortidipinti.it/it/
https://ortialti.com

30. Beehive house for education



Description

This card refers to an ongoing experience in the municipal area inside the valley next to the Busseto woods where there are some community gardens managed by local residents who cultivate their own plots and engage in activities with the students of the Ravacciano schools. As part of this initiative, some of the plots have been allocated for use by the students, who have their own space to grow vegetables, fruits and flowers. The local residents assist the students with their plots, since they cannot tend to them daily. This project not only promotes urban agriculture but also provides an opportunity for students to learn about sustainable practices and connect with the community. Moreover, it offers the school an outdoor class where students can learn about plant biology, gardening techniques, and the importance of healthy eating while also enjoying the satisfaction of growing their own food.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides an opportunity to learn about bees and their importance in the ecosystem
- Encourages interest in beekeeping and environmental stewardship
- Can be used as an interactive teaching tool for schools and educational institutions
- Promotes the conservation of bees and other pollinators
- Can be a unique attraction for visitors to learn about bees and beekeeping

CHALLENGES

- The potential for allergic reactions to bee stings among visitors
- Maintenance and upkeep of the beehive may be challenging and require specialised skills
- Ensuring that the beehive is well-protected from predators and vandalism
- Ensuring that the educational materials inside the Beehive house are kept up-to-date and engaging.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

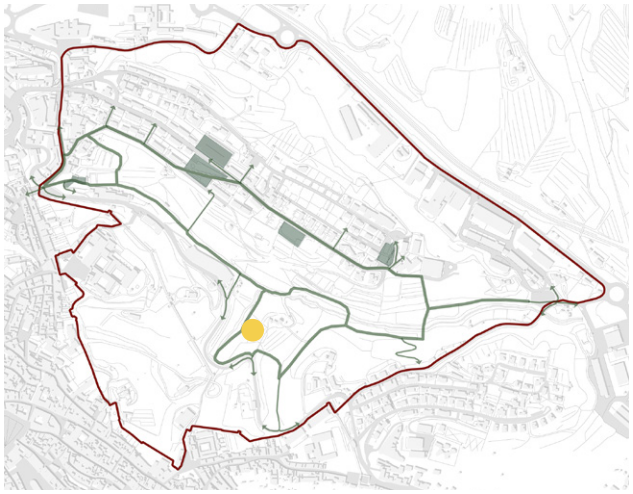
During the co-diagnostic phase of the project, the private owner managing the RigenerarSI project was identified as a stakeholder with a potential for synergy.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

During the co-design phase, a walkthrough was conducted with the private owner stakeholder, managing the RigenerarSI areas, to show this specific NBS, taking into account that the concept derives from other participative processes already carried out within the RigenerarSI project.

Best Practices and References

https://www.facebook.com/rigenerarsi/?locale=it_IT, https://www.rigenerarsi.eu/wp/zona-pilota/ RigenerarSI project in the Ravacciano Valley self-designed and built a beehive house for educational purposes.



31. Educational orchard

Description

These orchards are located in designated plots within the RigenerarSI project areas and are managed by local community members together with Legambiente. They are selected pieces of land planted with specific fruit trees specifically labelled, and which are used as outdoor classrooms to teach children and adults about sustainable agriculture, nutrition, and the environment.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides an opportunity for hands-on learning about horticulture and agriculture
- Encourages healthy eating habits and nutrition education
- Fosters community involvement and a sense of responsibility for the environment
- Promotes physical activity and outdoor education
- Can potentially generate fresh produce for the community

CHALLENGES

- Requires initial investment and ongoing maintenance
- Can be affected by weather conditions and other environmental factors
- May require specialised knowledge or training for maintenance and management

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic phase of the project, the private owner managing the RigenerarSI project was identified as a stakeholder with a potential for synergy.

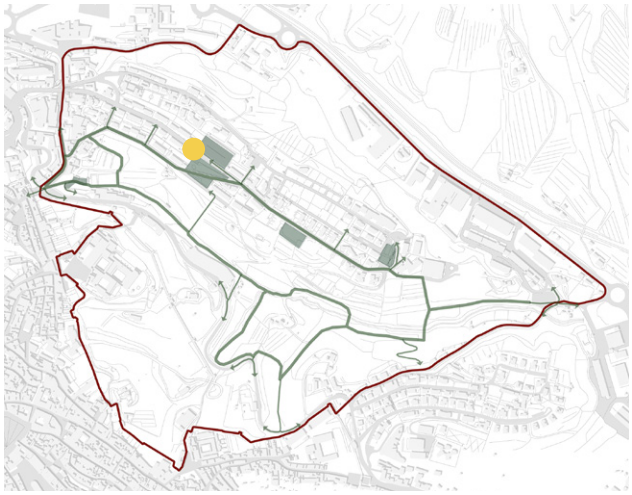
CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

During the co-design phase, a walkthrough was conducted with the private owner stakeholder, managing the RigenerarSI areas, to show this specific NBS, taking into account that the concept derives from other participative processes already carried out within the RigenerarSI project.

Best Practices and References

RigenerarSI project in the Ravacciano Valley built an educational orchard together with the partner Legambiente link

32. Mobile vegetable garden



Description

This proposal aims at creating small vegetable gardens in public areas of the neighbourhood, especially in areas where there is no available land for traditional gardening. These gardens can be constructed by the community or reuse abandoned structures to create vertical gardens or small raised beds. They can serve both as decorative elements and provide a source of fresh produce for the community. These gardens can be managed by locals and/or school students, fostering a sense of community involvement and promoting education about healthy eating habits and sustainability practices.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides access to fresh vegetables in areas with limited space or poor soil quality
- Can be easily transported to different locations, allowing for flexibility in use
- Provides an opportunity for community members to learn about gardening and sustainable food practices
- Can be used to beautify urban spaces and promote green infrastructure
- Encourages healthy eating habits and provides a source of physical activity

CHALLENGES

- Requires regular maintenance, including watering and fertilising, which may be difficult to maintain
- May be vulnerable to theft or vandalism if left unattended
- May not be able to support the growth of certain crops due to limited space or soil quality
- May require additional resources such as tools and soil, which can be expensive or difficult to obtain

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

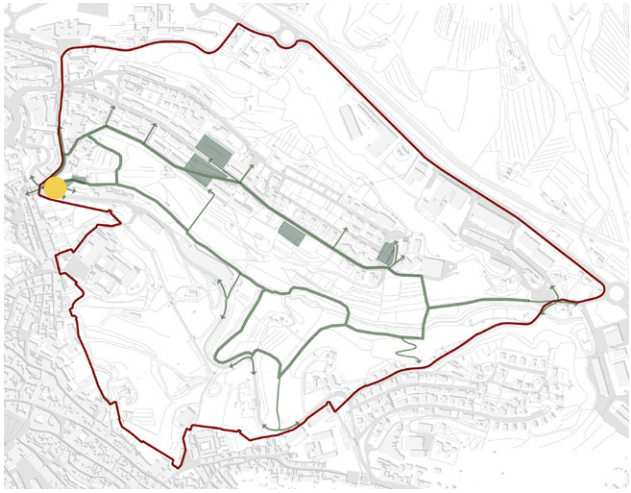
During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to rethink the few existing public spaces and think about possible interventions to improve them.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when a gamified map of the Montagnani Garden was given to the citizens to think about possible improvements and new elements. The solution also became one of the elements built during the self-construction laboratories, when some small planted wood panels were hung on the fence to demonstrate the concept.

Best Practices and References

URBINAT Siena – First co-creation workshop – 29th of October 2022.



33. Sensorial interaction and information

Description

This proposal involves the creation of informative elements at the entrance of the valley, which would describe the historical value and heritage elements of the area. In addition to providing information, the project aims to enhance the visitors with sensorial elements that relate to the valley's history and natural surroundings. For example, one of the sensorial elements proposed is a sound installation that reproduces the sound of water, which will help introduce the path about historic water ways to visitors. By combining information and sensorial elements, the project aims to create a more engaging and memorable experience for visitors and enhance their understanding and appreciation of the area's historical and natural significance.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides an immersive and engaging experience for visitors by using multiple senses to showcase the historic and cultural significance of the area.
- Can increase the attractiveness of the area to tourists, which can have positive economic impacts on the local community.
- Helps to raise awareness about the importance of preserving and protecting cultural heritage and historic waterways.
- Can provide an educational opportunity for students and other interested parties to learn about the area's history and culture.

CHALLENGES

- The installation and maintenance of the sensorial elements can be expensive and require ongoing funding.
- There may be challenges in finding a balance between showcasing the cultural and historic significance of the area while also preserving the natural beauty of the valley.
- The sensorial elements may not be accessible or appealing to all visitors, which could limit the effectiveness of the solution.
- Ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the information presented through the sensorial elements could be challenging and require ongoing monitoring and updating.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to rethink the few existing public spaces and think about possible interventions to improve them, specifically related to the Fonte d'Ovile and its historical value.

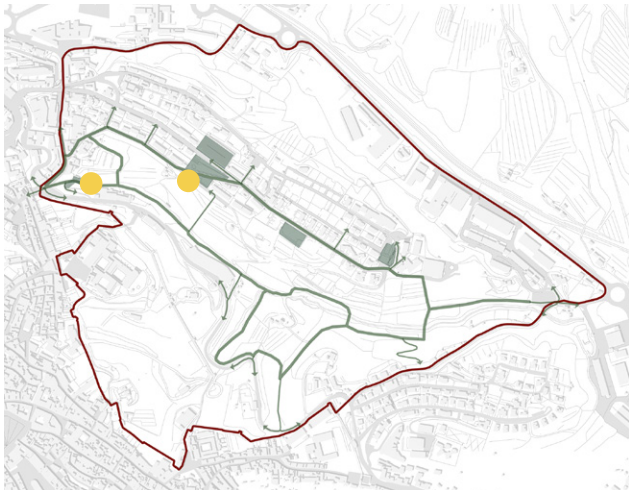
CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when a gamified map of the Fonte d'Ovile was given to the citizens to think about possible improvements and new elements.

Best Practices and References

N/A

34/35. Informative panels



Description

This proposal concerns the installation of informative panels in the neighbourhood to provide information about the place, local events and the work of people in the community. These panels can be installed in different locations around the neighbourhood and can include information about the history and heritage of the neighbourhood, highlighting important landmarks and historic events. They may also host the works of students or local artists in forms of temporary exhibitions. This will help to promote a sense of community and pride among residents and promote the neighbourhood to the people not resident.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides useful information to visitors about the place, neighbourhood events, and local people's work
- Increases awareness and appreciation of the local community and its culture
- Can be easily updated and maintained

CHALLENGES

- Cost of designing, producing, and installing informative panels
- Ensuring that the information provided is accurate and up-to-date
- Vandalism or damage to the panels
- Finding the right balance between providing enough information without overwhelming visitors

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

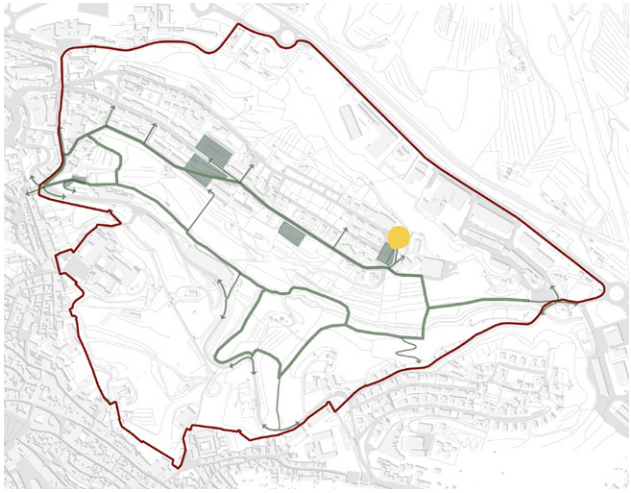
During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to rethink the few existing public spaces and think about possible interventions to improve them.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase when gamified maps of 4 public areas were given to the citizens to think about possible improvements and new elements.

Best Practices and References

N/A



36. Decorative plants in empty spots

Description

This proposal relates to the desire to fill the unused spots within neighbourhood planting decorative plants. This could include areas such as empty planters, medians, or other small areas. The plants could be chosen for their aesthetic value, such as colourful flowers or interesting foliage, and could also be selected based on their ability to attract pollinators or other wildlife. By planting decorative plants in empty spots, the aim is to improve the visual appeal of the neighbourhood while also providing ecological benefits such as improved air quality and habitat for local wildlife. Additionally, this solution may also foster a sense of community ownership and engagement as residents work together to care for and maintain the planted areas.

Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Planting decorative plants in empty spots can enhance the aesthetic value of the neighbourhood, making it more pleasant for residents and visitors alike.
- By planting a variety of decorative plant species, this NBS can contribute to increasing biodiversity in the neighbourhood, providing a habitat for pollinators, birds, and other wildlife.
- Plants are known to help improve air quality by absorbing pollutants and releasing oxygen through photosynthesis. The planting of decorative plants in empty spots can help improve air quality in the neighbourhood.

CHALLENGES

- Planting decorative plants requires ongoing maintenance, including watering, weeding, and pruning. This could be challenging if the plants are not cared for properly, which could lead to an overgrowth of weeds or a build-up of litter around the planted areas.
- Finding suitable empty spots in the neighbourhood for planting can be challenging, especially in densely populated urban areas where space is limited.
- There is a risk that the planted areas could be vandalised, which could damage or destroy the decorative plants and undermine the efforts to beautify the neighbourhood.

Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to rethink the few existing public spaces and think about possible interventions to improve them, in particular referred to the redevelopment of the Campino area.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase in a specific laboratory organised with some classes of the school facing the area, when a gamified map of the Campino area was given to the students.

Best Practices and References

https://torinostratosferica.it/precollinear-park/

37. Activities for students with local artists

Description

The proposal refers to the idea of engaging students in the neighbourhood with local artists through different activities that take place in neighbourhood common areas. The activities could be anything from art workshops to music classes and could take place in a nearby park, garden or any other green area. The aim is to promote creativity and artistic expression among students, while also connecting them with the natural environment and the local artistic community.

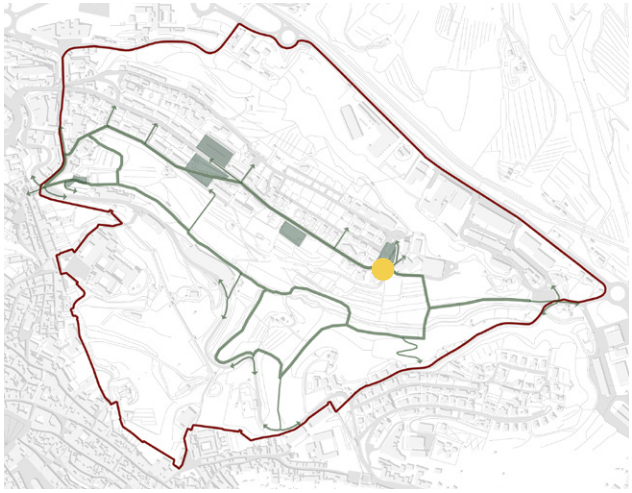
Positive aspects/challenges

POSITIVE

- Provides an opportunity for students to learn and appreciate various forms of art
- Fosters creativity and self-expression
- Encourages community engagement and collaboration
- Provides exposure to local artists and their work, which can promote cultural and artistic diversity in the community
- May inspire students to pursue a career in the arts or related fields

CHALLENGES

- Cost of organising and implementing the activities, including artist fees and materials
- Ensuring that the activities are accessible and inclusive for all students, regardless of their background or skill level
- Managing and coordinating the logistics of the activities, such as scheduling and transportation
- Ensuring the safety and well-being of the students during the activities, particularly if they involve hands-on or physical engagement with art materials



Participation process to develop the NBS

CO-DIAGNOSTIC

During the co-diagnostic the citizens expressed the need to rethink the few existing public spaces and think about possible interventions to improve them, in particular referred to the redevelopment of the Campino area.

CO-SELECTION & CO-DESIGN

This proposal rose during the co-design phase in a specific laboratory organised with some classes of the school facing the area, when a gamified map of the Campino area was given to the students.

Best Practices and References

Artistic square of Via Cavagnet made in collaboration with students from local schools, Aosta https://www.gazzettamatin.com/2022/10/12/aosta-inaugurata-la-piazzetta-artistica-di-via-cavagnet/

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