LOCAL WORKING TABLE

YEAR 1

Template for Reporting (D.C.7.1)

Version 1
02 2021

Name of PP(s):
Villa Ghigi Foundation & CNR-ISAC

Date and Place of Event:
February 17, 2021 – Villa Ghigi Park – Bologna - Italy

Report on Local Working Table – Year 1

Date: February 17, 2021

Place: Villa Ghigi Park – Bologna, Italy (event in attendance)

Number and categories of participants / target groups

Among the 22 people invited to the event, 20 actually attended the LWT, with 12 participants, from different institutions, following the whole discussion. The focus of the Local Working Table lied on the importance of the forecasting systems for climate change for the protection of cultural landscape in the town of Bologna, and more generally in the Emilia-Romagna Region. The stakeholders involved came from local authorities, as: the officers of the Environment and Green Sector and of Urban Planning and Construction Sector of the Municipality of Bologna; the staff of agencies providing environmental services; an expert specialized in Protected Areas, Forests and Mountains Development Service of the Emilia-Romagna Region; the coordinator of the Management Body for Eastern Emilia Parks; a representative of the Cultural Heritage Service of the Emilia-Romagna Region; technicians of Hydro-Meteo-Climate Service of the Emilia-Romagna Region; a technician of the Agency for Territorial Security and Civil Protection; and the coordinators of the local Reclamation Consortium. From

Topics tackled & links to deliverables/outputs

The LWT was structured into three parts: a first walk in the pilot site (Villa Ghigi Park) focused on places subject to environmental/landscape vulnerabilities, including historic buildings (D.T1.2.2 Definition of a methodology for ranking vulnerability of cultural heritage - Manual); the second part was dedicated to the presentations of the features of the project, of the pilot site and the Web GIS Tool for risk mapping

(D.T.1.3.2 Finalization of the WebGIS tool for decision making in the management of heritage at risk), the third and last part consisted of a round table about the protection of the cultural and natural heritage from extreme events, the prevention tools and warning systems. During the round table, the participants were invited to reflect on the following questions:

- How important are the climate change forecasts and their impacts in planning and management in your area of expertise?

- Is satellite data (Copernicus services) used in your work or by your facility? If so, with what objectives and methods do you think its use could be implemented or increased?

From the discussion between the stakeholders, various points for reflection arose:

- forecasts of climate change allow to plan hydraulic works or urban tree renewal;

- the management of protected areas (biodiversity), the use of satellite data and climate forecasts associated with environmental analyses for the correct management of the natural environment are completely missing (D.T1.1.2 Exploring Copernicus programme for safeguarding Cultural Heritage at risk, D.T1.1.3 Scenarios of impact of extreme climate conditions in Central Europe);

- the analysis of extreme events related to historical data would improve understanding the causes and planning, through the use of scenarios, interventions on specific risk areas;

- public bodies should use large and accurate satellite data, even if they have to pay for them. Web GIS Tool could be used for programming, providing scenarios based on pilot cases to be directly usable by those who face similar risks (D.T.2.2.1 Testing of the WebGIS tool for landscape protection);

- it would be useful to establish a mapping service, with a regional or local coverage, managed by institutional actors, to keep updated maps at different resolution, available on a regular basis for the various users. This is an issue

currently very demanding, because it implies having to manage a huge amount of data and obtain useful information from it;

- to define scenarios that involves the Civil Protection for the preparation and emergency phases (regional scale would be useful to better classify the most exposed elements, also in relation to risk indicators, in order to identify an intervention priority. This method could also reduce the costs.

To conclude, being able to anticipate different scenarios and collect useful data for the sustainable and shared management of cultural and landscape resources, imply the use of modern and increasingly performing forecasting tools (D.T2.1.2 Sustainable risk management Strategies for CH protection). The Web GIS Tool could be used by various entities and infrastructures for programming and could provide scenarios based on pilot cases to be directly usable by those who face similar risks (A.T1.3 Development of a WebGIs tool for Management of cultural heritage at risk).

More generally, the participants identified that a stable data collection and mapping service - addressing various sectors, with coverage at regional (or local) scale, which makes updated maps of the most significant indices available at different resolutions for the various users on a regular basis - is a necessity. Currently, this creates difficulties in: 1) managing and storing the huge amount of data produced, 2) effectively querying the database, 3) extracting useful information (D.T1.1 Development of hazard maps linked to extreme climates for short and long term risk assessment).

Expected effects and follow-up

The expected effects consist of:

-       implementing local working tables for a better coordination with the local authorities, agencies providing environmental services, technicians, and experts.

-       implementing a Web GIS Tool for local authorities in the field of green, environmental and urban planning management, for agencies for protection of natural landscape and biodiversity, cultural heritage protectors and emergency response organisation.

Side programme (if conducted)

No side programme conducted.

If relevant, annexes (e.g. pictures, media coverage web-links etc.)

PPT Presentations, pictures. https://www.protecht2save-wgt.eu