LOCAL WORKING TABLE
YEAR 2

Template for Reporting (D.C.7.2)

Version 2
02 2022

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

Date and Place of Event:
February 2, 2022 – in remote mode

Report on Local Working Table - Year 2

Date: February 2, 2022

Place: event in remote mode by ZOOM

Number and categories of participants / target groups

Among the 16 people involved in the event, 13 actually attended the LWT2, with the participants, from 8 different institutions, following the whole discussion. The focus of the Local Working Table lied on the strategies adopted in the management of green public spaces in the case of extreme hydro-meteorological events, the management strategies and the prevention measures to be foreseen in the future on the basis of the ongoing climate changes. The stakeholders involved came from local authorities as the municipal offices of the Environment and Green Sector of some cities in northern Italy: the territorial contact person and a technician of a company of the Municipality of Genoa, which operates in the field of public utility services, as maintenance of the road, plant engineering and green areas of the entire municipal area; a representative of the Garden Service of the Municipality of Bolzano; the director of Green Sector, Parks and Agriculture of the Municipality of Padova; the director of the Italian Association of Directors and Public Garden Technicians; a coordinator of the Public Works Office of the Municipality of Mantova; a coordinator of Urbanization and Maintenance Work Sector and Green maintenance of the Municipality of Parma; the person in charge of the Public Green Area and Maintenance Service of the Municipality of Grado.

Topics tackled & links to deliverables/outputs

The LWT2 was structured into two parts: after a general presentation of the project and of the Web GIS Tool for the protection of cultural and landscape heritage held by ISAC-CNR, the technicians of FVG presented the case study of the pilot site Villa Ghigi Park illustrating

the general characteristics, the vulnerabilities and the current management strategies, including one application of the Risk Mapping Tool to the green area to show the potential of the tool at local level.

In the second part of the meeting, a discussion table opened with the participants during which, starting from the contents of the project the strategies and good management practices for the protection of the Cultural Heritage from extreme hydro-meteorological events were discussed, with a particular attention to historical gardens. Participants have been invited to reflect and intervene on some specific issues: the characteristics of the green spaces of their own territory, the strategies adopted in the management of the green in the case of extreme hydro-meteorological events, the management strategies and the prevention measures to be foreseen in the future on the basis of the ongoing climate changes.

The debate highlighted the general interest of the participants in the Risk Mapping Tool and a number of priority issues on which to focus attention and resources for the future, starting from the consideration that extreme events are no longer to be considered emergencies, but rather recurring and frequent phenomena that therefore require specific programs and action plans.

Expected effects and follow-up

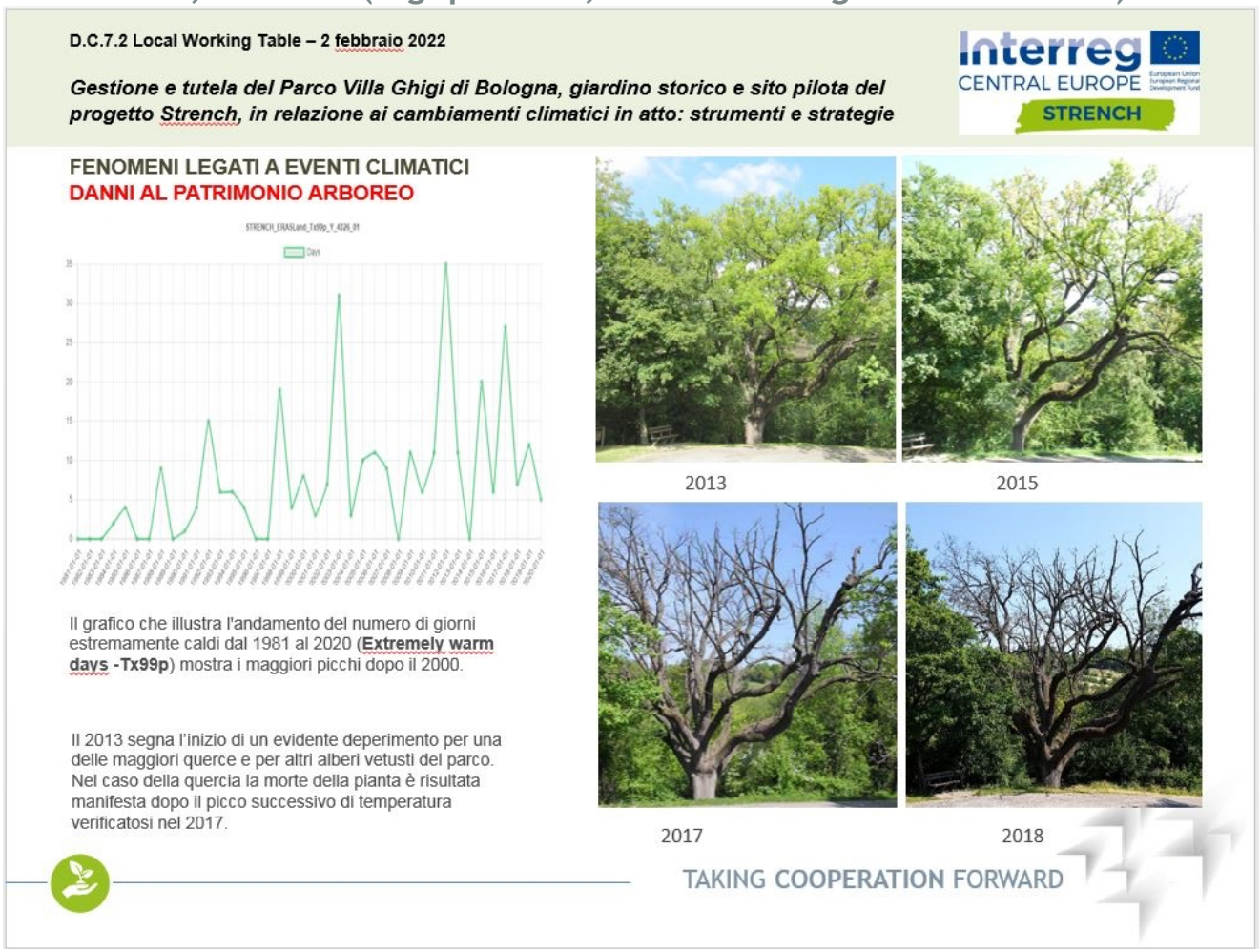
The expected effects consist of:

- further implementing local working tables (beyond the end of the project) for a real comparison and a better coordination with the local authorities, agencies providing environmental services, technicians, and experts;
- adoption of the Web GIS Tool for local authorities in the field of green, environmental and urban planning management;
- starting from the consideration that extreme events must be considered rather recurring and frequent phenomena that therefore require specific programs and action plans.

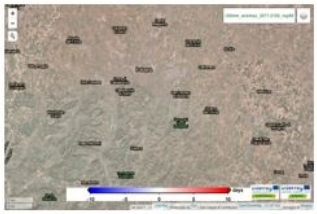
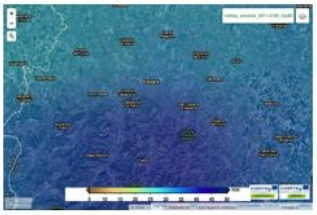
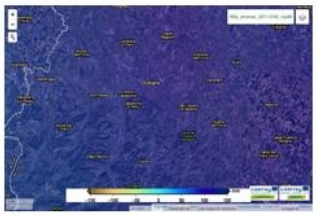
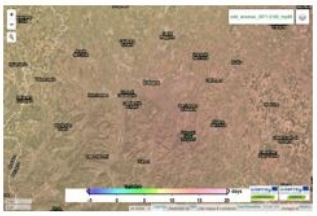
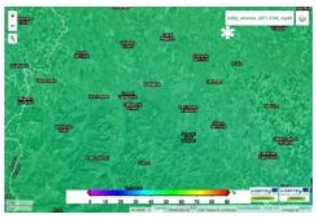
Side programme (if conducted)

No side programme conducted.

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



LE MAPPE DEGLI SCENARI FUTURI

Conclusioni

Il quadro che pare delinearsi nel futuro mostra un **incremento** di tutti gli indici riguardanti sia le **precipitazioni** (R20mm, R95pTOT, R5xday) sia quelli riferibili alla **siccità** (CDD, Tx90p): in pratica si evidenzia la possibilità che si verifichino fenomeni più estremi anche se di breve durata in termini di precipitazioni in un quadro di tendenza a un aumento progressivo delle temperature e della durata dei periodi di siccità.
Alla luce di questi scenari climatici prefigurati dalle mappe previsionali del WGT, gli elementi di maggiore criticità, da considerare prioritari per la gestione e tutela del parco riguardano:

- **aumento di episodi di piogge intense**
- **aumento di periodi siccitosi prolungati**