



TURAS

TRANSITIONING TOWARDS URBAN
RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

DELIVERABLE 7.11 TURAS TRANSITION STRATEGY







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RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

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Background

Scope and context of this document

The TURAS Deliverable 7.11 consists of two parts: Online content in the format of approx. 80 “TURAS Solutions” in four different product categories supporting sustainability transitions in European urban regions, and this accompanying document. It reports on the activities, developments and products undertaken and produced by or under the lead of work package (WP) 7, for the “final delivery of [a] methodology and [a] framework to guide non-partner cities through the development of their own transition strategies” (DoW, p.43). The document takes a management-based perspective for explicating some process or structure related matters not visible in the final online products.

The objectives of WP7 in this context include 1) the synergetic combination of the output of WP2-6; 2) the preparation of local transition strategies for participating TURAS cities for learning and test purposes; and 3) the development of a user-friendly format for guiding non-partner cities through the development of their own transition strategies based on TURAS output. “In order to ensure sustainability following the end of the project, the structure of this methodology will be web-based and as intuitive as possible” (DoW, T7.3, p.42). This is strongly related to the WP8 objectives of developing “an open communications platform facilitating interaction and exchange between local authorities and citizens which will contribute to more adaptive governance, collaborative decision making and behavioural change” and demonstrating “the potential of the project for other urban areas by providing local authorities with access and training on the mapping and modelling tools, demonstration results, methodologies and guidelines developed in the project” (DoW, p.45). “In WP8, this final framework will be used to assist non-partner cities [...] through a series of training workshops and online training tools” (DoW, T7.3, p.42).

Expected results of Deliverable 7.11

The online output of WP7 – for supporting “integrated transition activities” locally – is referred to as “TURAS Solutions”, publicly accessible under <http://turas-cities.eu/solutions>.

The TURAS Solutions focus on municipal and regional public stakeholders as the main user group potentially functioning as catalysts by facilitating the application of TURAS Solutions in diverse urban-regional contexts throughout Europe. Nonetheless, all products can also be accessed and used by individual and/or non-public actors interested in sustainability transitions. The “TURAS Solutions” have been made available via the website since year three of the project and used for project internal activities, such as local dissemination events under WP8 or the development of “integrated Transition Strategies” for the TURAS urban-regional partners under WP7. The final structure of the TURAS website including the “TURAS Solutions” section and the re-organisation into the four final “product types” allows for more intuitive but topically focussed browsing of the TURAS Solutions content. This final version is transferred into a “frozen version” of the TURAS website, ensuring the accessibility and usability of TURAS content beyond the end of the project for a wider community.

The dissemination events organised by the urban-regional partners under WP8 in the last year of TURAS are raising awareness of TURAS activities and available output, but it is expected that the main usage of the “TURAS Solutions” section will be in the context of individual partner activities in the last year and beyond (“sustainability of research”):

The urban-regional TURAS partners (as the “target customer”) are creating individualised “place-based” sets of TURAS output (online and offline) for future local activities; university and research partners and SME partners are likely to use the TURAS Solutions for dissemination purposes and as knowledge database for the development of further research (networks); other (non-TURAS) European urban regions, as the final target group, are likely to use the available TURAS output under the guidance of original TURAS partners (such as EBN, Climate Alliance, Pracsis) or TURAS related start-up enterprises or associated networks (osmos network).

Methodology

Interface with WP2-6 and WP1

With research in the topically organized and research-oriented WPs 2-6 officially finishing at the end of year 3, at the beginning of this year WP7 introduced a methodology, <http://turas-cities.eu/solution/41>, for compiling research entities, referred to as “Activity Units” (ACU), independently from the tasks and logic in the proposal in order to reach a high level of relevance and applicability for urban planning practice.

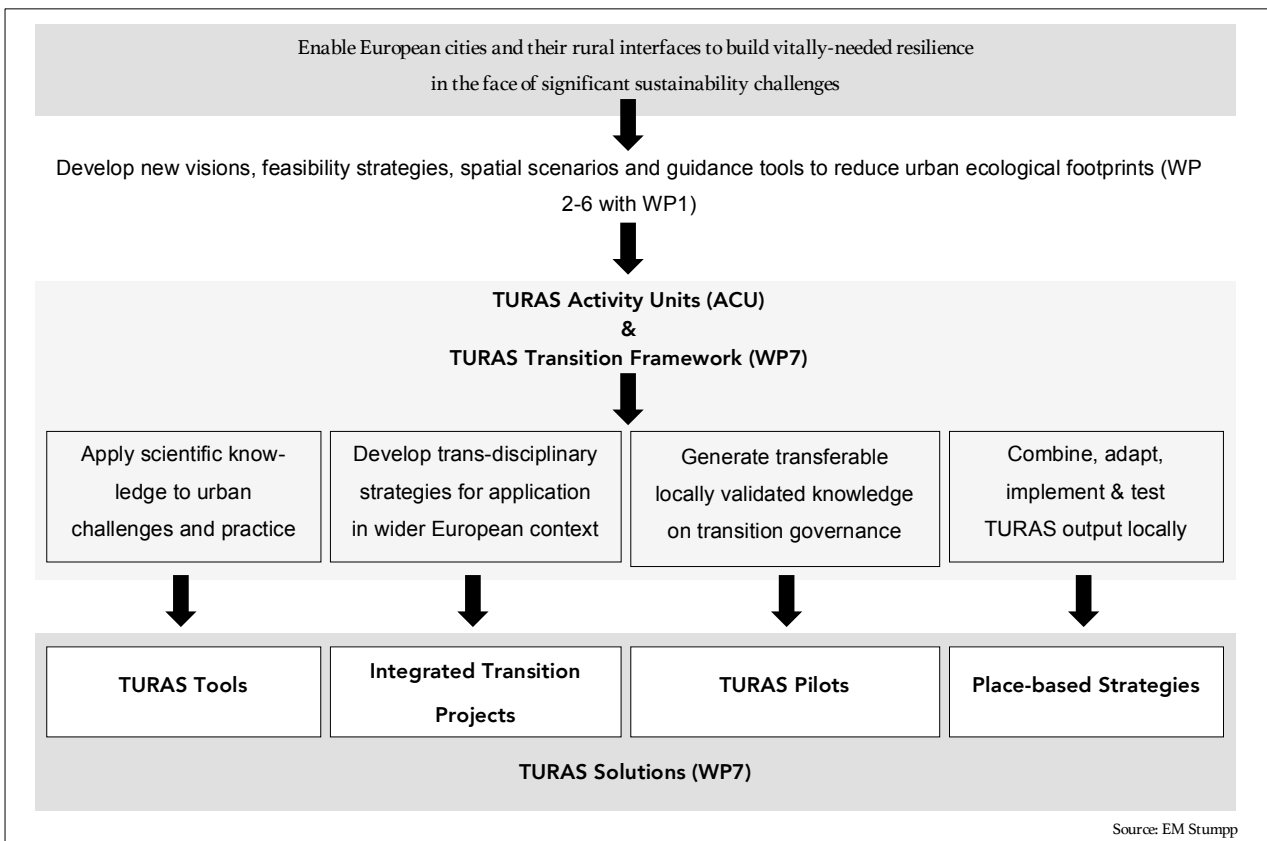


Figure 1: Workflow and delivery process of Deliverable 7.11

This activity took place independently from the final tasks in each work package, originally supposed to create the interface with WP7, as the output of these WPs could already be expected to be highly heterogeneous in terms of format and time of delivery.

The interface with WP1 “Geo-ICT” – being another “cross-cutting” horizontal WP touching on all topics – was mainly facilitated via its collaboration with the topical WPs 2-6. As the ACU format, aiming for “generic solutions”, has proved to be difficult for WP1, activities and output of WP1 are incorporated in and represented through these TURAS Solutions developed in a specific geographic or topical context in WP 2-6, but in co-operation with WP 1. Exceptions are TURAS Solutions for which a clear ICT focus could be identified are, for example, the TURAS Tools “Space Engagers” <http://turas-cities.eu/solution/19> or the TURAS Pilot “GI Research Impact Twitter-Analysis” <http://turas-cities.eu/pilot/31>.

Interface with WP8

In the final year of TURAS intensive collaboration with WP8 was established in order to achieve the best match between WP7 based output (TURAS Solutions) and the existing as well as evolving website architecture. Hence, collaboration with WP8 encompassed the following aspects:

Collection of content – in a first phase WP8 provided a back-office area with two levels of editing rights (WP lead and contributing partners) allowing for collection and storage of the still rather general content of the above mentioned ACUs. This was accompanied by a protected front-office representation for the WP7 partners to review the content.

Content Management – in order to manage the content a “tagging mechanisms” was set-up by WP8 which could be fleshed out by WP7 in terms of adding tag categories and tags for later use (visualisation, filtering, etc.).

Re-organisation of content – the back-office area was then extended to accommodate the now highly differentiated content of the four different TURAS Solutions types. This included the set-up of soft and hard links between the four product categories, and was followed by the set-up of the according front-office areas for future presentation of the content to the wider public.

Visual representation of content – for ensuring a high suitability of the content for the main WP7 target group (also for the final “frozen” version), WP7 conferred with these partners on issues of accessibility, readability and relevance using graphical mock-ups of the future website. The adjusted mock-ups and recommendations were passed on to WP8, whereas the final implementation was decided upon by WP8.

Content & Structure

Knowledge management concept

The conceptual model of the WP7 transition approach (Figure 2) informs the suggested structure of the content. Linking all product types to each other as well as to the pre-existing content separate from the TURAS Solutions section supports intuitive movement (browsing) between discipline-specific topical measures, trans-disciplinary integrated strategies, and real world examples for inspiration and learning. These are linked to scientific findings (document database with scientific papers or potentially the “TURAS Glossary”) and human resources (people database with individual expertise), also accessible via the main menu.

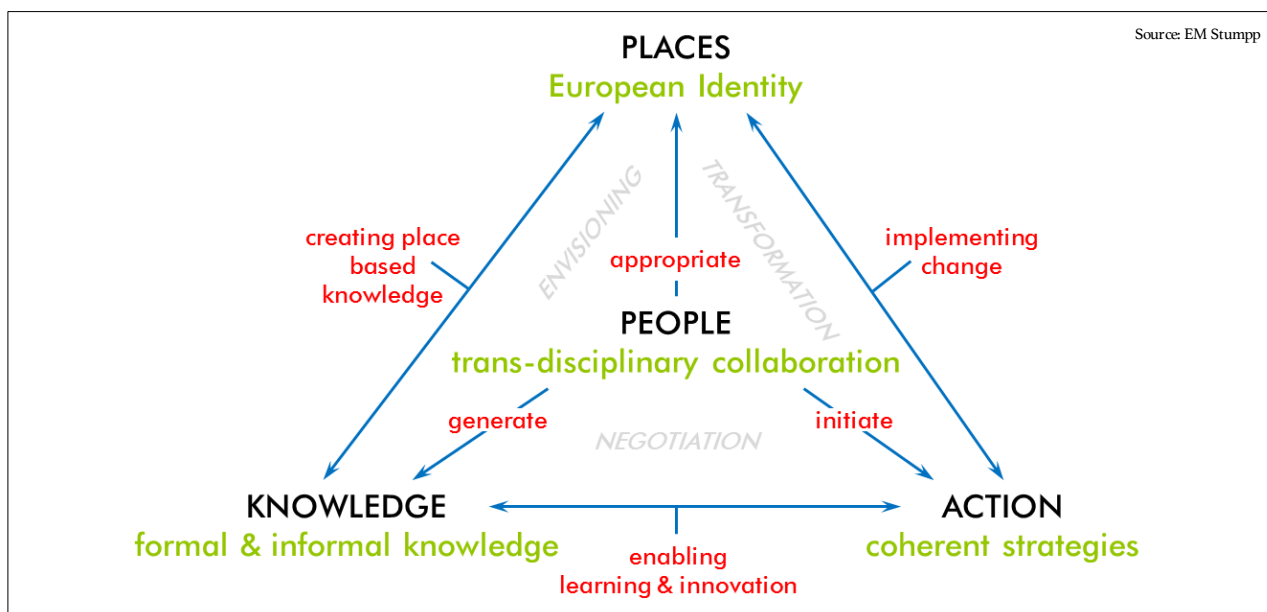


Figure 2: WP7 Transition Concept Model

All elements are organised through a content management system (CMS), potentially supported by the above mentioned tagging mechanism. The tags allow for an advanced search and filter mechanism for the TURAS Solutions landing page as well as the four product related index/overview pages, potentially leading to an individualised set of TURAS output. Using the same tag basis, the tag categories actively used for the four product types slightly differ according to differing focus. Furthermore, within an item tags are used to enhance the “visual accessibility” of the item pages, by integrating tag clouds as additional informational elements in the item page design. Generally, selective sets of TURAS content for other target groups (business, research or communities) could be pre-defined via the tag system.

Interface with TURAS website

All TURAS Solutions and elements are suggested to be embedded in the existing architecture of the TURAS website. This may come with a review and adjustments of the existing structure. In many cases there is a topical overlap between very early WP8 content about the TURAS urban regions and the recently created place-based content in WP7. Local activities originally serving as research case studies have grown into pilots, whereas others have disappeared. The WP7 review of the existing website architecture and content focussed on eliminating potential overlaps in terms of content, redundancy of

content when more recent content of the same type was available and a homogeneous setting of the TURAS Solutions section (including the Transition Framework content) as a major output of the TURAS project. Accordingly the following structure is suggested:



Figure 3: WP7 suggestions for website structure

Complementary product types

Altogether the “TURAS Solutions” (for place-based systemic transitions) section encompasses more than 80 single items in four product categories:

- 1) TURAS Tools (>30) <http://turas-cities.eu/solutions>
- 2) Integrated Transition Projects (10) http://turas-cities.eu/topical_strategies
- 3) TURAS Pilots (>30) <http://turas-cities.eu/pilots>
- 4) Place-based Strategies (10) http://turas-cities.eu/city_strategies

Each TURAS Solution type has another focus or “purpose” within the WP7 Transition Framework. As a whole the TURAS Solutions are designed to cover sometimes competing aspects of transferability and cross-European knowledge transfer, applicability and effectiveness, as well as inter- and transdisciplinary thinking.

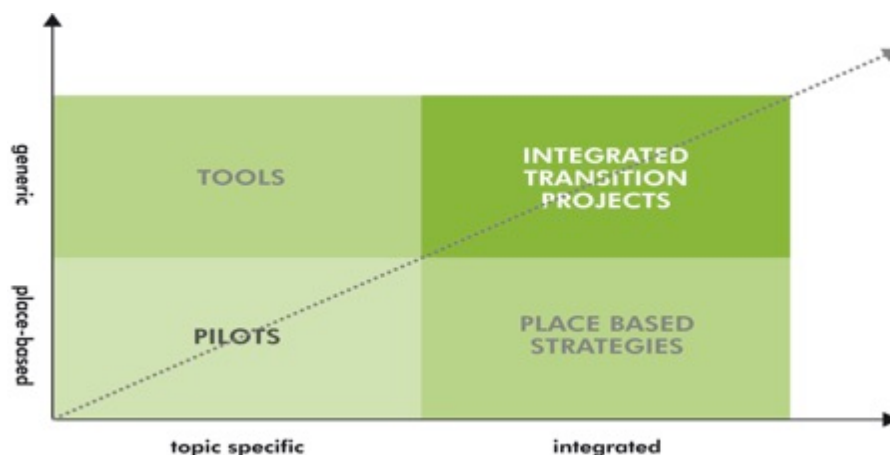


Figure 4: TURAS Solutions product types

The **TURAS Tools** contain a broad range of analytical tools and toolkits, process methodologies and implementation guidelines in response to urban challenges such as climate change adaptation, resource shortage and unprecedented growth. They are in a generic format and are aiming for general applicability, while being adaptable to support local transition towards resilience and sustainability. The TURAS Tools typically have been developed in the context of only one, topically oriented WP. The related tag categories are:

Urban-regional challenges	Transition approaches
Place-based visions	TURAS transition modules
Sustainability focus	Type of main outcome/benefit
Facilitatory public bodies	Local task force
Type of transition space	Transition resources

The **Integrated Transition Projects** exploit and combine synergies between the various transition tools, in order to target a specific urban challenge. Despite their “topical” focus, they have been co-developed by various TURAS stakeholders independent from their main work packages and tasks, they are working across the typical silo categories of local administration, and they are integrating the output of different TURAS work packages. They are “Topical Transition Strategies”, conceptualised as “prototypical transdisciplinary projects” – ready for local adaptation. The related tag categories are:

Urban-regional challenges	Transition approaches
Place-based visions	Local task force
Transition resources	Facilitatory public bodies

The **TURAS Pilots** are exemplary projects that have been implemented in participating TURAS Cities and Regions. As test cases for innovation and collaboration, they aim to create a window towards the achievement of sustainability visions and serve to catalyze existing transitioning processes towards sustainable urban futures. Their focus from WP7 side is to learn from the activities undertaken how to “do things differently” in terms of sustainability transition related governance. Hence, they seek to collect and disseminate personal insights from individual stakeholders. The related tag categories are:

Urban-regional challenges	Transition approaches
Place-based visions	Local task force
Type of transition space	

The **Place-based Strategies** are sets of TURAS Solutions designed as a source of knowledge for (future) local activities and structured according to the WP7 transition framework and modules: creating systemic knowledge, co-developing shared visions, co-designing integrated strategies, and implementing transition projects. Urban risks and sustainability challenges affect cities and regions across Europe – but each place is dealing with a particular set of local conditions. In response, participating TURAS Cities and Regions have designed their own, specifically tailored transition strategies – creating new approaches and adapting TURAS Tools that have been developed across locations. The related tag categories are:

Urban-regional challenges	Transition approaches
Place-based visions	Governance approaches
Transition resources	Type of transition space

Graphical representation

In order to achieve the best compromise between user friendliness and differentiated information – the main target group of WP7 being practitioners of municipal and regional public bodies – diverse graphical interfaces have been suggested by WP7 to navigate (landing/index pages) and access (item pages) all elements with different levels of detail.

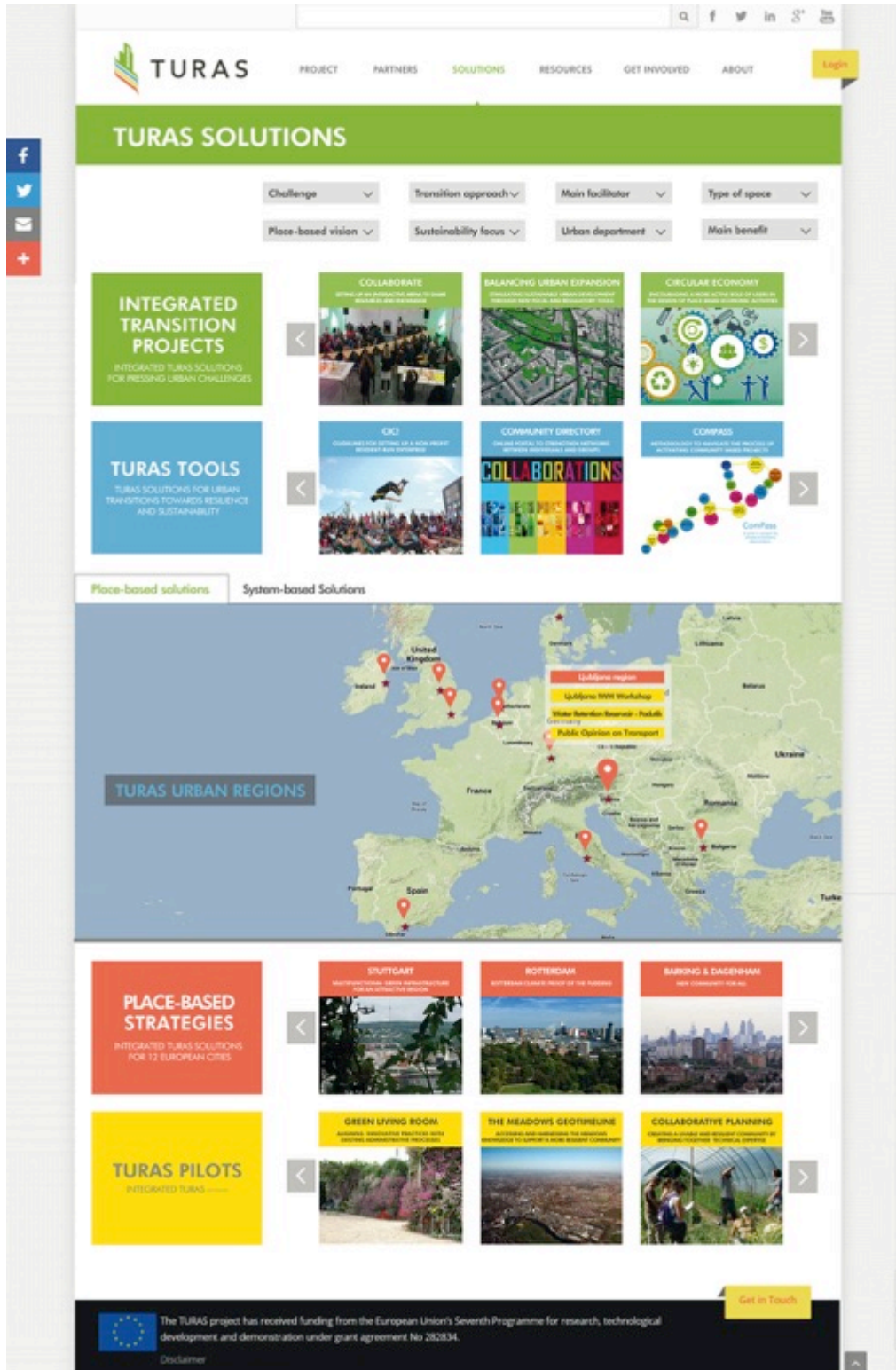


Figure 5: TURAS Solutions landing page

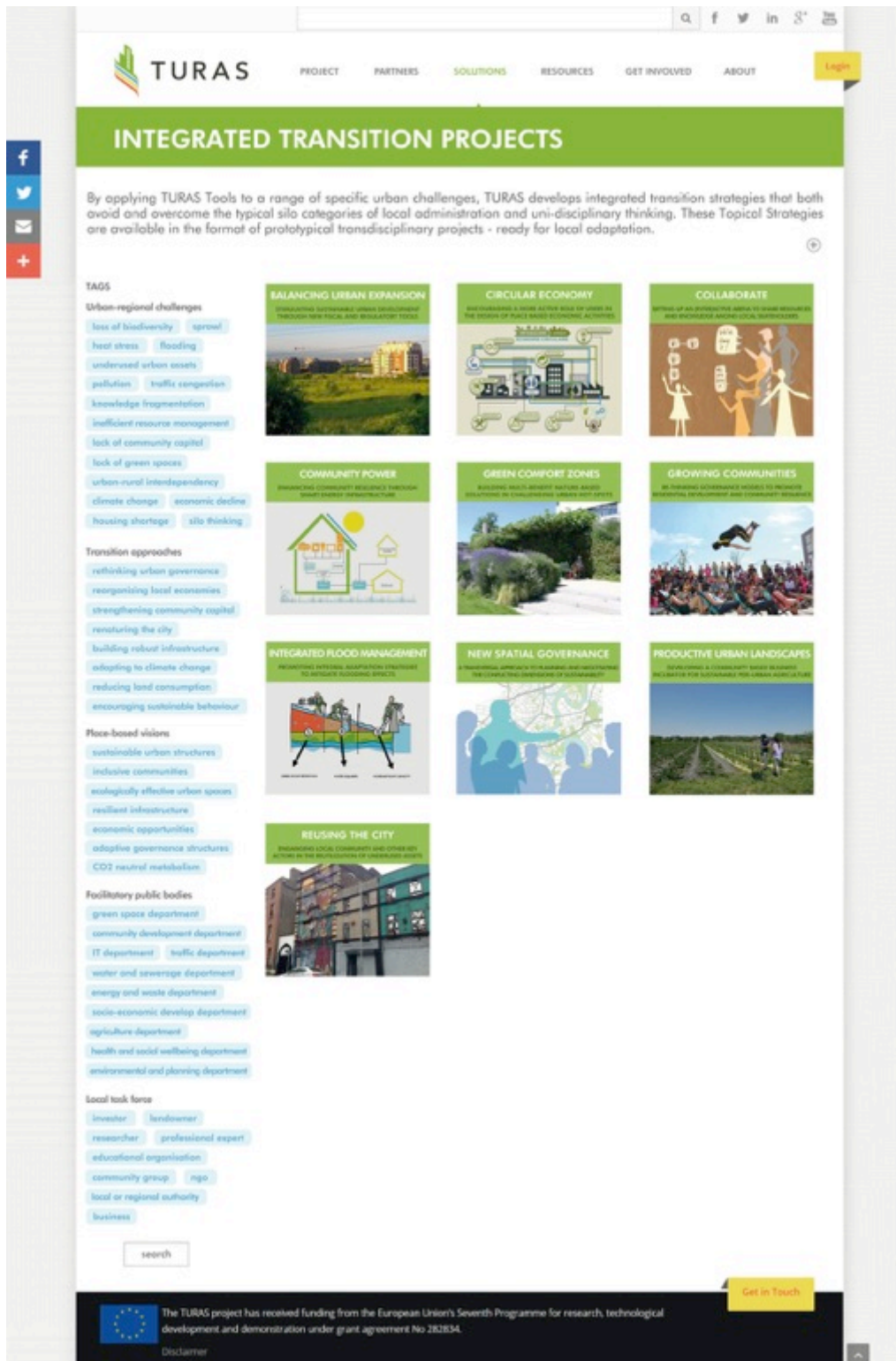


Figure 7: Index page "Integrated Transition Projects"

TURAS PROJECT PARTNERS SOLUTIONS RESOURCES GET INVOLVED ABOUT [Login](#)

INTEGRATED TRANSITION PROJECTS

GREEN COMFORT ZONES

TURAS expert contact:
Stuart Conroy
 Senior Research Fellow,
 Sustainability Institute,
 University of East London

BUILDING MULTIBENEFIT NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN CHALLENGING URBAN HOT-SPOTS

Topical Strategy: Useful resources

FROM URBAN-REGIONAL CHALLENGES

- flooding
- loss of biodiversity
- air pollution
- heat stress

TO PLACE-BASED VISIONS

- ecologically effective urban spaces
- CO2 neutral metabolism
- resilient infrastructure

The transition challenge

Inhabitants of high density urban areas are faced with multiple environment-related issues, such as summer heat stress caused by the urban heat island effect as well as storm water related flooding, both exacerbated by climate change.

The TURAS integrated approach

Multifunctional urban green infrastructure design can help to mitigate these negative impacts of urbanisation. Besides macro-climatic benefits, carefully and innovatively planned urban green spaces allow for a multitude of social activities, increase water retention capacity, reduce fresh water consumption in comparison to conventional designs, save CO2 by re-using building materials, reduce noise, absorb pollutants and particulates and provide for biodiversity. By systematically designing and implementing UGI projects, a range of local cohesion benefits can be maximised and the economic value brought to local communities can be enhanced.

TRANSITION APPROACHES

- building robust infrastructure
- renewing the city
- adapting to climate change

Creating systemic knowledge

- Developing shared visions
- Developing integrated strategies

In this integrated project, we combine a comprehensive consideration of local and regional conditions with an integrated and systemic approach to Urban Green Infrastructure design. This leads to the development of truly multifunctional and context-sensitive projects. Considering best practice examples supports strategic decision-making and helps to build investment cases.

FACILITATORY PUBLIC BODIES

- green spaces department
- health and social wellbeing department
- environmental and planning department

TURAS SOLUTIONS

- Green Values**
 - building regional and contextually specific business and investment cases for urban green infrastructure as the start of new project initiatives, based on quantitative and qualitative assessment of the environmental, social and economic values of UGI inclusive infrastructure projects
 - effectively communicating the values of UGI for non-experts through the use of exciting best practice case studies
- Fitting Green Infrastructure**
 - providing a targeted evidence base to support UGI decision-making
- Go Green**
 - understanding decision-making in the planning process, and sharing good practice in terms of planning, designing, installing and managing urban green infrastructure
- Urban Climate Comfort Zones**
 - preparing local adaptation measures to enhance thermal comfort, microclimate, amenity value and biodiversity in urban regions both strategically distributed green spaces
- Economic**
 - including location-specific environmental issues and regionally-tailored and important habitats and ecosystems into the design of UGI
 - incorporating regional context into local planning processes
- Multibenefit Flood Retention**
 - integrating a collaborative decision-making process for improving flood retention measures
- Living Walls**
 - providing innovative solutions in order to fill physical gaps of UGI strategies
- UGI Monitoring Toolkit**
 - identifying good practice real-world case studies and the main principles behind them to support decision-making
 - unlocking the understanding necessary to develop local strategic plans for broader roll out
- CIIC**
 - an collaborative process and community-based institutional model to set up a strategic management plan in order to develop inclusive pathways to achieve the comprehensive localised vision

Implementing transition activities

TRANSITION INITIATED

And what about You? Try it yourself & CLICK for available material!

Figure 8: Item page "Integrated Transition Project"

The screenshot displays the 'TURAS TOOLS' section of the website, specifically the 'CICI!' tool page. At the top, there is a navigation menu with 'PROJECT', 'PARTNERS', 'SOLUTIONS', 'RESOURCES', 'GET INVOLVED', and 'ABOUT'. Below this is a 'TURAS TOOLS' banner and a 'CICI!' sub-header. A featured expert profile for Paula Vandenberg is shown on the left. The main content area is titled 'GUIDELINES FOR SETTING UP A NON-PROFIT RESIDENT RUN ENTERPRISE' and contains a detailed flowchart. The flowchart starts with 'What is the challenge?' (addressing issues like funding and statutory requirements), followed by 'The TURAS Solution' (introducing the Community Interest Company model), 'How to realise the transition?' (providing a step-by-step process), and 'The TURAS Experience' (citing pilot projects). A 'GET INVOLVED' section at the bottom lists various roles and resources. The page also features a sidebar with 'TAGS' and a 'back to TURAS SOLUTIONS' link.

Figure 10: Item page “TURAS Tool”

TURAS PROJECT PARTNERS SOLUTIONS RESOURCES GET INVOLVED ABOUT

TURAS PILOTS

GREEN LIVING ROOM - LUDWIGSBURG

STUTTGART REGION

TURAS expert
member
Hans Müller

Project duration:
2012-2014
(ongoing maintenance
and measurement)

FACILITATORS
Walden Region Stuttgart
Hala Pflanzen GmbH,
EPOC (JGU of Stuttgart)

OTHER PARTNERS
City of Ludwigsburg
Ludwig.schwabe Architects

INNOVATIVE MULTIFUNCTIONAL GREEN URBAN SPACE ON HEAVILY SEALED SURFACES OF AN INNER CITY LOCATION

TAGS

Urban-regional challenges

- heat stress
- lack of green spaces
- climate change

Transition approaches

- adapting to climate change
- renewing the city

Place-based visions

- resilient infrastructure
- multifunctionally effective urban spaces

THE PROJECT

THE GOAL
The project aims to create an innovative multifunctional green urban space for the people of Ludwigsburg which fosters climate change adaptation measures that contribute to enhance urban climate comfort on heavily sealed surfaces in dense inner cities.

THE TASK FORCE
The Walden Region Stuttgart (WR) formerly acted as a regional coordinator whose main role was to find a partner city which would offer an appropriate location for the pilot implementation. During the process, both the EPOC (University of Stuttgart) and Hala Pflanzen assumed the leading role while the WR mainly accompanied the planning and decision-making process.

local or regional authority researcher
professional expert investor

THE PROCESS

GETTING THERE
After a call for proposals carried out by the WR, the city of Ludwigsburg was chosen to be the partner where the Green Living Room should be located. The city administration started a search for the most appropriate place to implement the pilot, which was mainly based on availability and the results of a spatial analysis (urban climate comfort point). The location was finally identified and Hala Pflanzen was commissioned to build the Green Living Room which was eventually designed by the architect Ludwig Schwabe.

EXISTING DYNAMICS
The 'Regional Climate Action' was used as a knowledge base to understand the local climate situation and thus, to come up with an open space concept for the city of Ludwigsburg. This measure was meant to be a stimulating factor which encouraged the development of the climate adaptation strategy as well as an inspiration model for other projects.

The strategy also includes 'future scenarios' which are basically a synthesis of local green architects and the general public together with the administration of Ludwigsburg. During the future scenarios (development) objectives for the city were defined: being 'greening the inner city' area of the inner urban area. Based on this general understanding, the administration decided to build and to finance the Green Living Room.

RESOURCES
For the implementation of the Green Living Room, it was crucial to secure appropriate spatial resources. For instance, the project was finally located in a suitable spot within the city center for which the city had rights for a long-term use.

As far as economic resources, the project received funding from the City, the EU (European Initiative) as well as Hala Pflanzen and counted with the support from the different partners (WR, EPOC, Ludwigsburg City, Hala Pflanzen).

The institutional role of the WR and its support with 170 municipalities within the Stuttgart Region was crucial to find a potential partner for the pilot implementation. In addition, it was key for the implementation process to count with specific knowledge related to being urban construction (provided by Ludwig Schwabe Architects) green roof systems (provided by Hala Pflanzen).

OBSTACLES
The availability of an adequate location turned out to be very tricky and halted the process for almost a year. In order to overcome this issue, further departments were involved. In the economic and several more locations were proposed that offered a longer term permanence of the project.

STONES OF LUCK
The city of Ludwigsburg had previously developed some draft ideas for greening the inner city and established an 'Open Space Plan' as well as a 'Climate Change Adaptation Strategy' and therefore, the project was very welcome.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS

SHORT-TERM RESULTS
The Green Living Room is already established and highly valued as an attractive open space intervention that provides to citizens a fresh resting spot within the urban fabric.

LONG-TERM RESULTS
The city of Ludwigsburg promotes the project as a good example for climate change adaptation that can contribute to some extent to enhance local climate by reducing urban heat island effect. For instance, the vegetation cover has a direct and measurable effect on the immediate environment.

The city plans to continue the maintenance of the Green Living Room after the end of TURAS project.

KEY LESSON LEARNED

"The urban and open space planners from Ludwigsburg's city administration were keen on implementing the pilot and searched for a new location. The park department secured funding for the on-financing, which was necessary for the ground plots and the irrigation system. A 'Climate Change Adaptation Strategy' for the whole municipality was planned too, therefore people did not give up."

Ulrich
Pfeilschäfer
Senior Landscape
Planner at WR

Figure 11: Item page "TURAS Pilot"

TURAS PROJECT PARTNERS SOLUTIONS RESOURCES GET INVOLVED ABOUT

PLACE-BASED STRATEGIES

STUTTART REGION

TURAS expert contact!
Silvia Wiedenbacher
 Landscape planner in planning department

Verband Region Stuttgart

MULTIFUNCTIONAL GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR AN ATTRACTIVE REGION

Place based Strategy: Useful resources

The "Landschaftspark Region Stuttgart" understands multifunctional green infrastructure as a locational factor, a basis for biodiversity enhancement and a tool for climate change adaptation.

FROM URBAN REGIONAL CHALLENGES

- loss of biodiversity
- flooding
- traffic congestion
- heat stress
- urban sprawl
- lack of green spaces

TRANSITION APPROACHES

- re-naturing the city
- adapting to climate change
- building robust infrastructure
- reducing land consumption

TO PLACE BASED VISIONS

- effective urban ecosystems
- sustainable urban structures
- robust infrastructure

WHAT ARE WE DEALING WITH?

HOW DID WE FIND OUT? SILVIA EXPLAINS.

"The high pressure on scarce resources, especially the soil, made us aware that we need new solutions that don't put the different uses into competition. It helped to approach this systemic problem through the idea of multifunctionality"

CONGESTION OF NETWORKS AND THE RISK OF REACHING ECOLOGICAL LIMITS

A strong regional economy attracts people and companies, increasing the pressure on scarce resources. The development exacerbates the congestion of transport networks and risks reaching different ecological limits.

The Stuttgart region is characterised by a very strong economy which provides numerous high-skilled jobs, especially in production of the region's emblematic cars and sophisticated machines. As a consequence, people from other areas of Baden-Württemberg, the rest of Germany, Europe and the entire world are attracted. But the economic success of the urban centres creates high pressures on scarce resources. Both the expanding industry and the housing needs of a rising population require space. Available plots for development are rare, as vacant or underused areas like former military sites have already been developed.

The spatial and socio-economic system of the Stuttgart region is therefore approaching several limits. The transportation networks are already saturated and commuting is a challenge for many people, especially because high real estate prices drive them out of the urban centres towards peripheral locations. Rent prices in the city of Stuttgart are among the highest in Germany. If appropriate action is not taken, this risks jeopardising the future economic development and the quality of life of the population.

There are also important ecological risks related to further densification and urbanisation. For instance, the topography of the Stuttgart valley does not allow ...

Which TURAS TOOLS help to understand the system?

- Flood Damage Assessment
- Go Green
- Green Values
- UJI Monitoring Toolkit
- Urban Climate Comfort Zones
- GIS 4 Public

WHAT IS OUR VISION FOR THE REGION?

HOW DID THE VISIONING PROCESS WORK? SILVIA EXPLAINS.

"Creating a convincing vision required us to think over a longer time horizon – we understood the transition towards a fully developed landscape park as the task of a generation."

A NETWORK OF ATTRACTIVE OPEN SPACES AS A COUNTERPOINT TO THE REGION'S GREY INFRASTRUCTURE

The vision is to create a network of attractive, accessible, welcoming and diverse open spaces that functions as a counterpoint to the region's grey infrastructure.

Over a time horizon of 20-25 years and at the scale of the entire region, the existing open spaces will become a connected "landscape park". The landscape will be marked by a fine-grained pattern of diverse spaces, ranging from parks, fields, vineyards, orchards, meadows, ravines and river banks to forests and valleys. Panoramic viewpoints, picnic areas and sights invite to dwell and enjoy.

The attractiveness of the park will not only lie in its spatial quality of its individual elements, but also in the fact that these elements are connected in a network that facilitates movement, short trips and exploration. Most importantly, the park will be easily accessible for the population through a network of easy paths, paths and bicycle routes.

Enhancing and interweaving the open spaces will increase the quality of life of the population. This is essential for the region to stay attractive in the eyes of highly educated employees. The concept of a "landscape park" integrates the green infrastructure into the overall development of the region and underlines its potential as locational factor that is worth preserving and improving. Through its high ecological and recreational value, the park forms a counterpoint to the region's grey infrastructure.

Which TURAS TOOLS help to develop the vision?

- Green Values

Figure 12: Item page "Place-based Strategy" (part 1)

WHAT IS OUR STRATEGY FOR THE REGION?

GOVERNANCE APPROACHES

- science practice transfer
- governing the commons
- interdisciplinary collaboration
- linking regional & local projects

HOW DID WE GET TO A STRATEGIC PLAN? SEVIA EXPLAINS.

"You can only expect that the actor will implement the change that you want to see, if they are closely involved in the elaboration of plans, integrating them in the whole process of creating masterplans at subregional ..."

[click to read more](#)

COLLABORATE WITH MOTIVATED MUNICIPALITIES ON MASTERPLANS AND IMPLEMENTATION

The transition strategy consists in working closely with motivated municipalities in the joint production of interregional masterplans. These plans create the conditions for connecting and improving landscape features through high-quality interventions.

Central to the transition strategy is to create collaborations with and among the municipal authorities that are most motivated in shaping the landscape park. The cooperation among groups of municipalities that share landscape features such as a valley is notably essential to connect and network biotopes and mobility infrastructures. As a matter of fact, continuity is a key success factor for both transport infrastructures and ecological corridors.

The strategy for bringing about the necessary intermunicipal collaborations relies on resources that groups of municipalities can use to create spatial masterplans at the subregional level. Contrary to other forms of top-down spatial planning tools, these masterplans are non-binding and informal. The burden to participate in their creation is therefore low, whereas the potential gains in terms of improving the quality of life and local attractiveness are high. A cooperative and participatory process allows for integrating the viewpoint and knowledge of municipal actors. This being said, the strategy also involves an element of competition in order to increase the quality of the planning and the implementation.

In order to reach the overarching vision of a regional landscape park, each masterplan is conceived as a subregional development strategy. The latter ...

[click to read more](#)

Which TURAS TOOLS help to develop the strategy?

- Co-territorial Planning**
Methodology for developing a shared land-use plan among "partner" municipalities.
[click to see tool](#)
- Economy**
Integrate landscape design interventions before the maximum biodiversity phase of UGZ.
[click to see tool](#)
- Multiscale Flood Retention**
Guidelines for the development of flood retention systems.
[click to see tool](#)

HOW DO WE REALISE THE TRANSITION?

TRANSITION RESOURCES

- monetary investments
- expert knowledge
- political buy-in
- legal legitimisation
- public institutional set-up

TYPE OF TRANSITION SPACE

- urban region
- urban-rural interface

OUR KEY LESSON SEVIA EXPLAINS.

"It is important to think from the beginning how great ideas and visions can be turned into actual projects that can be implemented on the ground. This requires strong political support and the corresponding resources, but also that all steps along the ..."

[click to read more](#)

SIX MASTERPLANS AND 120 SPATIAL INTERVENTIONS ALL OVER THE REGION

Since 2004, the implementation of the transition plan involved co-developing six masterplans. Around 12 million euros invested into more than 120 spatial interventions. This has connected and enhanced the green infrastructure all over the region.

The masterplans are co-produced by groups of 6-25 municipalities. The process is typically facilitated by a private planning bureau that can also provide knowledge in specific fields such as tourism, landscape planning or urban planning. The entire process is coordinated by a project officer of the Verband Region Stuttgart.

The process begins with the identification of a potential area for a masterplan. A group of municipalities then present the idea to the Verband and applies for funding. When the Verband approves the proposal, it provides process support and financial resources to develop the masterplan. The first plan was developed in 2006-2007 for the valley of the Rem. Five additional plans have been created since, and one plan is currently under elaboration.

In general, the process of developing the masterplans does not involve individual citizens. However, it includes workshops in which a large variety of actors can join, including political decision makers and planning experts from municipalities, other agencies and authorities with planning competence, NGOs and civil society. Importantly, the transition process does not end with the production of subregional masterplans. Also the implementation of specific spatial interventions is financially supported by the Verband Region Stuttgart. In fact, an important feature of the ...

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Which TURAS TOOLS help in the implementation process?

- Economy**
Integrate landscape design interventions before the maximum biodiversity phase of UGZ.
[click to see tool](#)
- Go Green**
Guidelines for implementing multiscale green infrastructure in urban systems.
[click to see tool](#)
- Green Values**
Framework to identify, quantify and integrate the values of UGZ in planning processes.
[click to see tool](#)
- Living Walls**
Guidelines for implementing green walls in urban green infrastructure.
[click to see tool](#)
- Multiscale Flood Retention**
Guidelines for the development of flood retention systems.
[click to see tool](#)
- UGZ Monitoring Feedback**
Toolkit for monitoring urban green infrastructure.
[click to see tool](#)
- Urban Climate Comfort Zones**
Guidelines for finding hot/cold spots of urban green space.
[click to see tool](#)

Which INTEGRATED PROJECTS help to realise local transition?

- Integrated Flood Management**
Planning integrated urban flood retention systems.
[click to see IT](#)
- Green Comfort Zones**
Identifying and enhancing urban green spaces in challenging urban contexts.
[click to see IT](#)
- Collaborative**
Setting up an intermunicipal network for knowledge sharing.
[click to see IT](#)

Which other TURAS PILOTS inspire local transition?

- Water Retention Reservoir**
Integrating water retention capacity into building infrastructure in urban areas.
[click to see IT](#)
- Integrated Water Mgmt Workshop**
Bringing stakeholders together to design integrated water and flood risk management strategies in urban areas.
[click to see IT](#)

GREEN LIVING ROOM

THE GREEN LIVING ROOM SEVIA EXPLAINS...

"During TURAS, a green living room was implemented in Ludwigsburg, which lies in the area of the Landschaftspark Neckar. This innovative approach aimed to establish a green intervention within the already built environment."

[Get in Touch](#)

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Disclaimer

Figure 13: Item page "Place-based Strategy" (part 2)

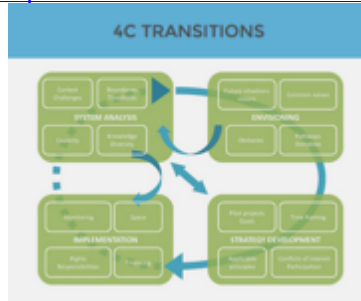
“Transition Framework” representation

In order to keep the accessibility threshold for this more abstract, theory based and process related content as low as possible, and further to keep process and content (from a planning theoretical-methodical point of view) as close together as possible, the “Transition Framework” related content is fully embedded in the “TURAS Solutions” section, distributed in the four product categories (accompanied by scientific publications in journal format). Whereas all TURAS Solutions (and especially the Place-based Strategies) implicitly reflect the WP7 transition framework in their structure (challenge - societal problem - applicable solution) and elements (systemic knowledge – vision – strategy - implementation), the following TURAS Solutions have been developed to explicitly represent all transition framework related content in a complimentary way, including all Place-based Strategies accessible via http://turas-cities.eu/city_strategies as “applied theory” examples.

<http://turas-cities.eu/solution/41>



<http://turas-cities.eu/solution/40>



<http://turas-cities.eu/solution/44>



<http://turas-cities.eu/solution/45>



http://turas-cities.eu/topical_strategy/10



<http://turas-cities.eu/pilot/17>



Figure 14: “Transition Framework” complementary elements