

VISION

Today, the fragmented landscape management governance leads to uncomplete climate strategies where cities are analysed independently from their natural landscape. This leads to a poor management of the city surrounding lands which have good carbon sequestration, food and biomass production and risk mitigation potential. This project is based on the experience of 3 territories forming the consortium: **Trentino** (Italy), **Birmingham** (UK) and **Gothenburg** (Sweden) and aims to reintegrate the natural assets within the city climate change impact strategy and to expand and feed its model by creating a wider initiative.



MISSION

Establish a strong narrative with public and private stakeholders to reconnect them with landscape identity and geographical features.

Build up a comprehensive and flexible framework to guide cities in implementing multi-functional projects, taking into account land use assets and cultural identity in their surrounding landscape. It will include tools and metrics to support decision making.

Financially sustain and scale-up initiatives through funding scouting actions and the creation of comprehensive tools and initiatives for capacity building.



In collaboration with:



System and sustainable Approach to virTuous interaction of Urban and Rural LaNdscapes



Climate-KIC is supported by the EIT, a body of the European Union

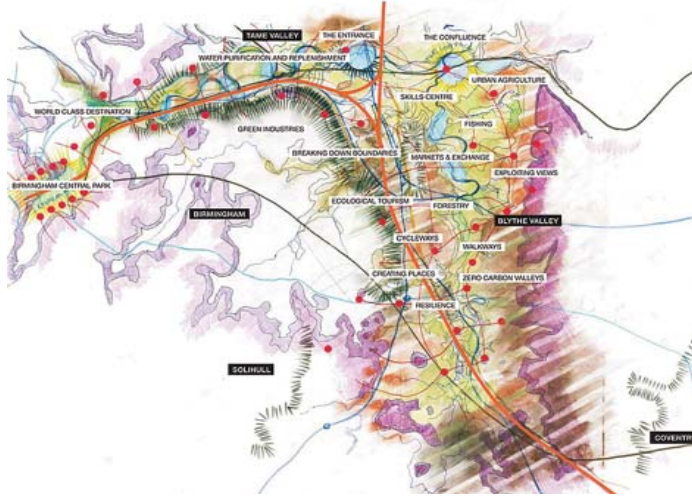


BIRMINGHAM

The Birmingham Hub comprises **Birmingham City Council** and the **CATiD** research and consultancy centre in Birmingham City University. For the scope of this project the Hub deals with the metropolitan area of the City of Birmingham and the wider region covered by the West Midlands Combined Authority. Located on an uplifted sandstone plateau containing the headwaters of the River Tame and tributaries of the River Stour, the West Midlands was a major centre of mining and industrialization in the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is a truly post-industrial landscape. The city of Birmingham covers a land area of 268km².



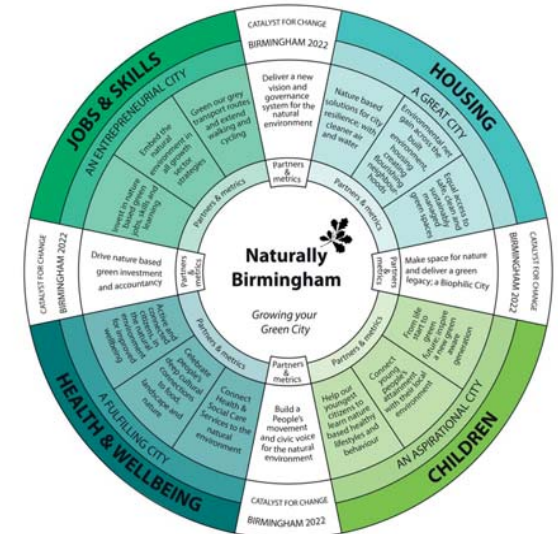
The Birmingham metropolitan area is one of the 10 largest of Europe with an estimated population of 4,500,000 inhabitants. The City works closely with UK Government Departments on many fronts, for air quality, the future of urban green space, sustainable transport and sustainable development. It is a pilot for the Health Impact Assessment for Developers. It is the only UK Biophilic City and a global pilot authority for WBCSD 'Zero Emission Cities' framework guide. CATiD's research aims to place quality of life and sustainability-oriented transformation of the region at the top of the political agenda. We are doing this by investigating and proposing a new innovative and territorial approach to spatial planning and delivery: one that is based on an in depth understanding of the physical materiality of the region; its identity; and social, cultural, environmental and economic drivers. The research will help cultivate alternatives to the traditional development practices which have contributed to long-term social, economic and environmental loss or damage. We believe that the quality of our environment is directly proportional to the quality of our lives and work with our partners and clients to achieve this.



The **Tame Valley** is an unknown asset for the UK. Rich with wetlands, SSSI's, ancient woodlands and an AONB, it is a highly important migratory route for birds. It is believed to have a great potential to provide a substantial ecological, cultural and economic role in the future of the region. This valley and floodplain on the periphery of the towns and cities of the conurbation is close to about 2.0 mi people, but is almost invisible. The valley structure is literally hidden from view by the built development. Through SATURN the Tame Valley topography and landscape character will be explored further, contributing to the aims to the project. We plan to work together with Birmingham City council and the boroughs of North Warwickshire and Tamworth, examining the topography, contours, geology, natural environment, historic findings as well as land use and ownership of the area.



Several individual **Food Growing** initiatives operate in the city of Birmingham and the whole conurbation. This case study aims to create synergies between the different food growing networks such as the farmgarden.org.uk, the Fruit and Nut Village and more. It aims to meet with the different stakeholders and engage in some of their initiatives while demonstrating the broader vision of SATURN and introducing the benefits for the region. Entrepreneurial opportunities and exchange of knowledge between the different networks will create a new mentality of food growing in the area.



Last year, Birmingham City Council submitted its **Naturally Birmingham Project** plan to the National Lottery Heritage Fund and National Trust. Although covering 4,486 ha of green space in the city, the new funding will focus on will focus on four neighbourhoods within the boundary of the city: Ward End (Population: 93,069), Brandwood (38,964), Perry Common (Population: 75,379) and Ladywood (Population 96,870). These neighbourhoods are home to a broad cross-section of heritage found in Birmingham and include urban parks, nature reserves, highway verges, green corridors for cycling and walking, canals and water courses, lakes and reservoirs. Naturally Birmingham will work as a cross-council strategic project, testing new approaches coupled with people's views and values held at local level through four community pilots.