

PARMA

Integrated Action Plan

2020 - 2021

Experience



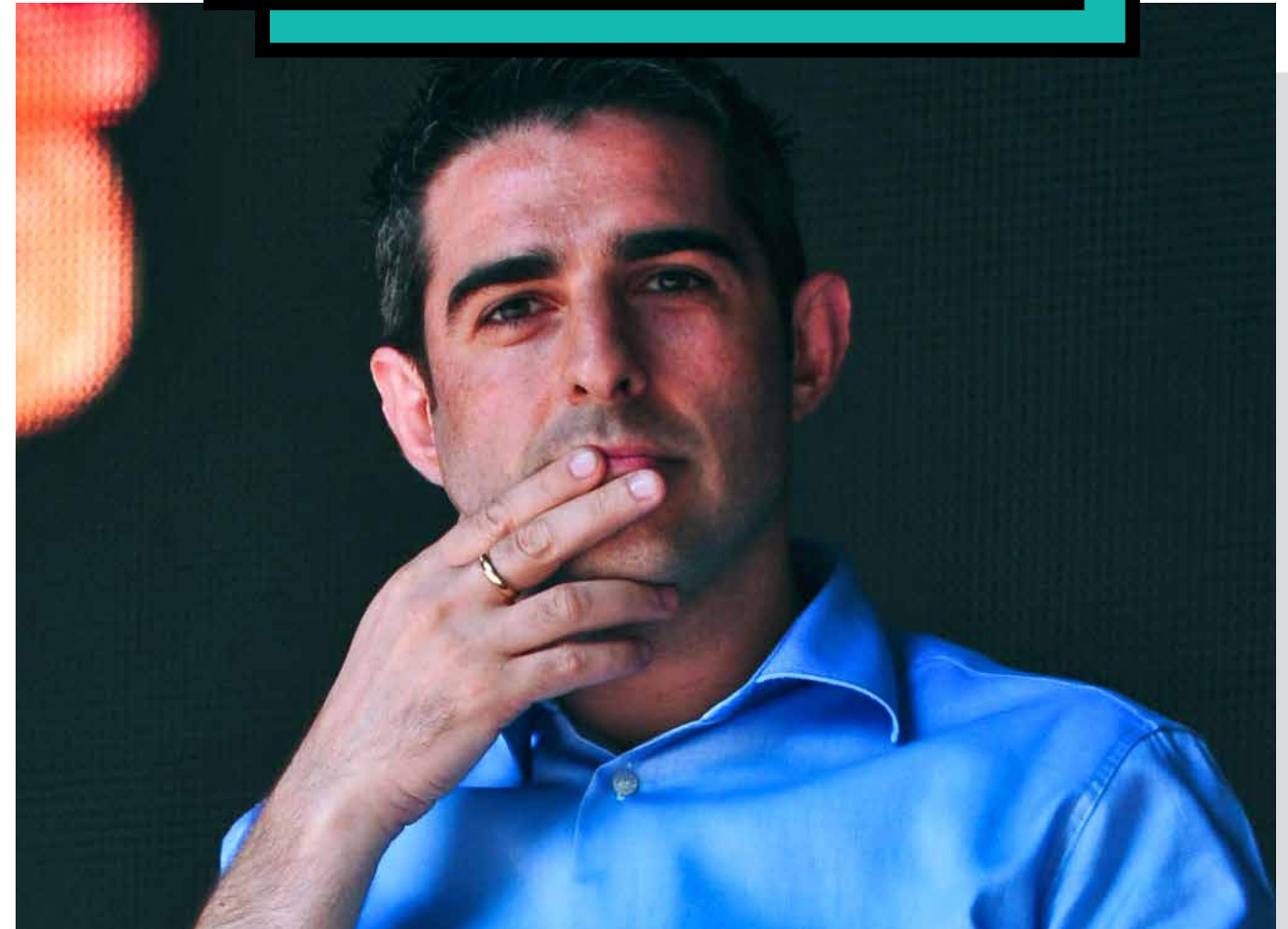
URBSECURITY

planning safer cities



City of Parma

THE MAYOR OF PARMA' STATEMENT



Federico Pizzarotti, Mayor of Parma 2012-2022

Ensuring the safety of citizens and visitors and making public space experience feel safe. These challenges are shared by all cities; these elements determine a city's quality of life and its success in meeting the needs of its inhabitants. However, safety and its perception are also crucial in attracting tourists and visitors and encouraging the arrival of new inhabitants.

The change that has affected our societies and consequently our cities, the evolution of our social habits and the technological revolution require us to meet this challenge with new methods and tools. The Urbsecurity project was therefore an excellent opportunity for the City of Parma to make us think about this issue and to work with a new method.

While we worked at the project we figured out that, we already have some good practices, some fruitful experience in involving citizens and integrate the security and the safety perception while planning new public spaces. The experiences shared by our partner cities have been an additional source of inspiration providing us new tools and an increased awareness on the topic.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UrbSecurity project is funded by the Urbact III program

whose mission is to enable cities to work together and develop integrated solutions to common urban challenges, networking, learning from each other's experiences, drawing lessons and identifying good practices to improve urban policies.

The project aims to expand the application of safety and security in public spaces and urban planning and management in the nine cities of the network: Municipality of Leiria - Portugal (Lead Partner), City of Mechelen - Belgium, City of Pella - Greece, Municipality of Madrid - Spain, Szabolcs 05 - Hungary (Regional Authority), City of Longford - Ireland, Municipality of Parma - Italy, Union of Romagna Faentina - Italy and City of Michalovce - Slovakia.

UrbSecurity proposes an innovative approach by crossing urban policy design on urban security with urban planning and management. The project focuses on the occupation and use of public spaces by citizens and their individual and collective needs. Using this information, local urban authorities can have a new perspective in interpreting the statistical and spatial data they are collecting in their cities and thus improve their perception of the impact of city planning actions on urban safety. In addition, the network will contribute to the development of new ways of civic participation processes, particularly with regard to safety issues.

Each partner city in an URBACT network is required to establish an URBACT Local Group (ULG) that brings together all relevant stakeholders who have an interest in the policy challenge faced by the city.

The main objective of the ULG is to bring together around a table the different vested interests and perspectives in order to frame problems and agree on policy priorities, and design concrete solutions so as to address these problems in the most efficient way. Within URBACT networks, partner ULGs are expected to co-produce city strategies, incorporating the knowledge, experiences and lessons learned from the exchange that takes place during the network's transnational workshops.

The area identified for the implementation of the pilot project is the Parco Ducale in Parma. Through this

important process of participation, capacity building and knowledge exchange among all partners and local stakeholders on the project issues, we hope to achieve our goal to contribute to the growth of a more liveable city, more objectively safe and smart with the aim to offer to the citizen users, families and future generations also a greater perception of safety.

Finally, the main objective of UrbSecurity is therefore to co-create Integrated Action Plans (IAPs) on security that promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Good practices such as the mix-use of spaces, the promotion of activity generators, reliable infrastructures such as adequate lighting or crowdsourcing will be studied and analysed in order to assess their transferability in participating cities.



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THE CONTEXT



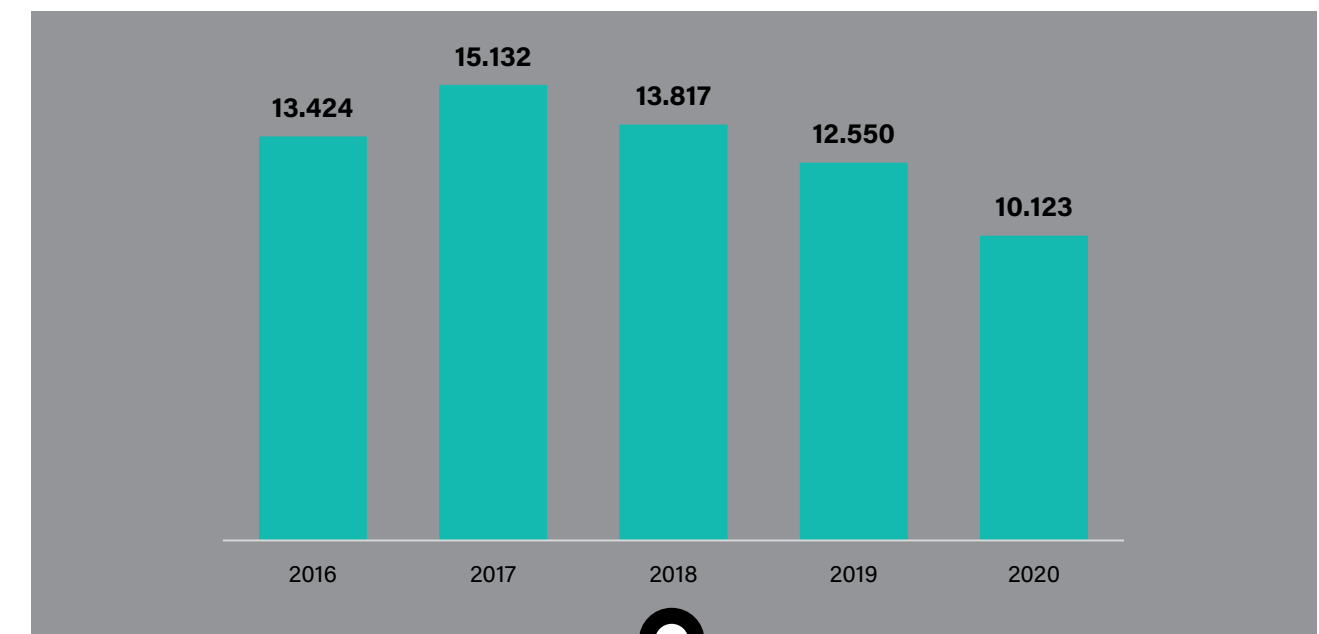
Urban safety and security are becoming a key element in all public policies as a driver for sustainable development.

The United Nations' New Urban Agenda introduces urban safety and security as one of the driving forces of any urban policy that seeks to respond to the multiple challenges of today's cities; in fact, the guidance document for "Security in Public Spaces" was presented in May 2019. Citizens often experience both a real and perceived lack of urban safety; within urban centres, people do not feel safe walking the streets, particularly after dark, which results in little activity in the evening or at night that affects economic activity in the city centre. Thus, cities have several challenges to address.

Safety is currently considered as one of the aspects affecting the quality of life in the EU.

The framework developed by Eurostat proposes several methods of measuring safety, in particular, an analysis on various parameters that determine safety and the relative perception of safety of an individual of his or her living environment, both personal and urban, has also emerged.

As stated by the Prefecture of Parma, figures on the crime rates in Parma in the last five years (2016-2020) reveal a peak level in overall reported crime in 2017. That year was observed an increase of around 1500 crimes (+12%) compared to the previous year, the 2016, which already had a large absolute number of crimes (approx. 13.400 crimes).



However, starting from the following year - the 2018 - the annual number of crimes committed gradually dropped to 10.000 cases in 2020. It should be remembered that the restrictions on mobility to prevent the spread of Coronavirus pandemic have significantly limited the human mobility, especially in the first part of the year. Even if statistics have not been published yet, in 2021 the crime rate seems to have reached a level slightly above to that of the previous period.



Looking at different types of crime and how they changed over time, the analysis displays clearly that theft make up more than half of all police reported crimes in the first years considered; only in 2020 data are notably lower due to the cited anti-Coronavirus measures. It is worth mentioning that other categories of crimes represent around a quarter of the total amount (considering all crimes, usually less serious than theft as established by the Italian Criminal Code and several specific legislation). Property damages, which are one tenth of the overall amount, in the majority of cases are minor damages but they contribute to amplify citizens' perception of insecurity.

Among the broad category of theft, the most common crime is pickpocketing (while muggings are only a minority), followed by home robbery; damages to cars and shopliftings are significant too. In order to understand whether the reduction trend is confirmed, it will be necessary to wait for the statistics of 2021 and especially on 2022 when covid-19 restrictions have been almost eliminated.

Robbery shows an opposite trend and have continued to rise over time; although numbers are low, they come to represent 2% of the overall reported crime.

It is important to underline the clear majority of street robbery (half of the total), followed by commercial robbery that are much less. Bank and postal offices robberies are almost zero, while attention should be paid to home robbery, still limited in percentage.

There has been a significant rise in fraud, mainly in 2020. This category includes both conventional and cyber fraud committed by authors that can operate from anywhere in Italy or in the world. Like for fraud, other computer crimes are statistically important.

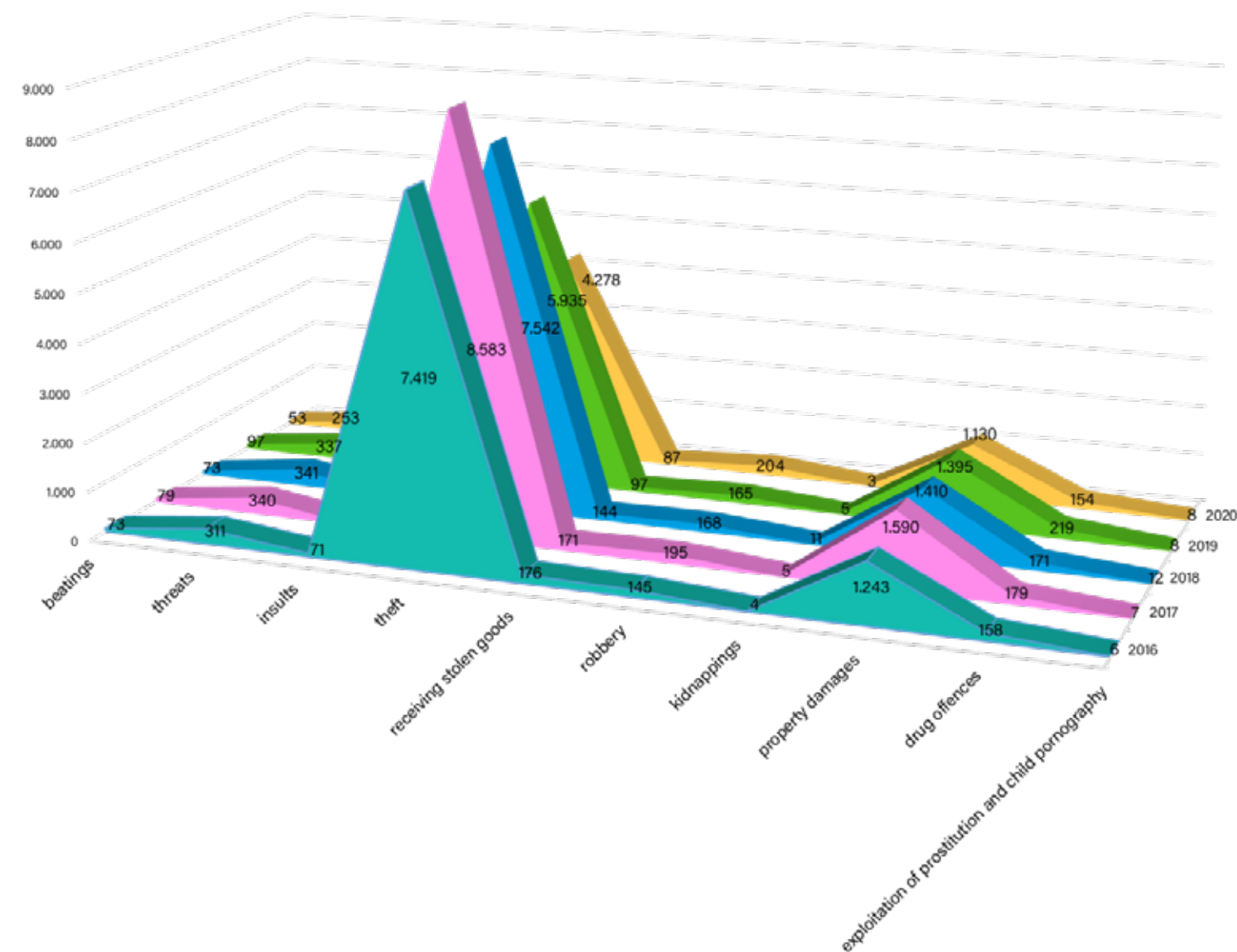
A final remark on drug offences. Data available on drug offences are generally seen as "partial" and insufficient to a comprehensive understanding of the underlying criminal activities in a specific territorial context; it should be remembered, in fact, that they are the result of the investigation activities done by Police Forces, given that this kind of crime is an officially prosecutable offence.

The table below describes the overall overview of the crimes reported in the period 2016-2020, grouped in different categories.

type of crime	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. attacks	1	0	2	0	2
2. massacre	0	0	0	0	0
3. voluntary homicides	4	2	0	0	0
a. voluntary homicides for the purpose of theft or robbery	0	0	0	0	0
b. voluntary mafia-type murders	0	0	0	0	0
c. homicides for terrorist purposes	0	0	0	0	0
4. infanticides	0	0	0	0	0
5. attempted murders	4	2	6	1	2
a. attempted murder for the purpose of theft or robbery	0	0	2	0	0
b. attempted mafia-type murders	0	0	0	0	0
c. attempted assassinations for terrorist purposes	0	0	0	0	0
6. unintentional homicides	0	1	0	0	0
7. manslaughter	6	9	10	10	4
a. manslaughter from car accident	3	7	4	4	2
b. manslaughter from accidents at work	1	0	0	0	0
8. malicious injuries	355	370	307	423	317
9. beatings	73	79	73	97	53
10. threats	311	340	341	337	253
11. insults	71	9	0	0	0
12. sexual violence	21	34	20	35	34
a. sexual violence over the age of 14	19	33	16	33	32
b. sexual violence against children under the age of 14	2	1	4	2	2
c. group sexual violence on people over the age of 14	0	0	0	0	0
d. group sexual violence against children under the age of 14	0	0	0	0	0
13. sexual acts with a minor	0	3	0	6	0
14. corruption of minors	0	5	0	0	3
15. theft	7.419	8.583	7.542	5.935	4.278
a. muggings	55	64	41	36	43
b. pickpocketing	1.845	1.790	1.322	1.432	789
c. public buildings theft	0	0	0	0	0
d. home theft	913	977	1.086	747	489
e. shopliftings	703	858	781	635	552
f. damages to cars	826	993	926	686	443
g. works of art and archaeological material theft	4	4	3	2	2
h. heavy goods vehicles theft	3	2	5	5	1
i. mopeds theft	71	107	58	20	21
j. motorcycle theft	35	56	28	16	11
k. car thefts	144	183	150	100	92
16. receiving stolen goods	176	171	144	97	87

type of crime	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
17. robbery	145	195	168	165	204
a. home robberies	20	18	24	19	15
b. bank robberies	0	6	6	0	0
c. post offices robberies	0	0	4	0	0
d. commercial robberies	35	54	47	20	45
e. representatives of valuables robberies	1	0	0	0	0
f. transporters of bank values robberies	0	0	0	0	0
g. postal carriers robberies	0	0	0	0	0
h. street robberies	71	91	62	107	108
i. heavy goods vehicles robberies	0	0	0	0	0
18. extortion	84	78	50	45	39
19. usury	46	14	2	1	1
20. kidnappings	4	5	11	5	3
a. kidnappings for extortion purposes	1	0	0	0	0
b. kidnappings for sexual reasons	0	1	1	0	0
21. criminal association	0	1	4	2	2
22. mafia-type association	0	0	0	0	0
23. laundering and use of money, goods or benefits of illicit origin	6	5	6	9	8
24. scams and computer fraud	636	666	696	739	939
25. fires	12	14	1	14	13
a. forest fires	0	1	0	1	0
26. property damages	1.243	1.590	1.410	1.395	1.130
27. damages followed by fire	19	18	20	17	20
28. smuggling	0	0	0	0	0
29. drug offences	158	179	171	219	154
a. drug production or trafficking	7	5	1	3	6
b. drug dealing	99	120	127	161	104
c. association for drug production or trafficking	0	0	0	0	0
d. association for drug dealing	0	0	0	0	0
30. exploitation of prostitution and child pornography	6	7	12	8	8
a. exploitation and facilitation of child prostitution	0	0	1	1	0
b. child pornography	0	0	5	1	4
c. possession of child pornography material	0	0	4	0	1
d. exploitation and aiding and abetting of non-juvenile prostitution	5	5	2	6	2
31. computer crimes	44	51	65	100	112
32. counterfeiting of trademarks and industrial products	34	24	16	1	10
33. infringement of intellectual property	1	1	0	0	2
34. other crimes	2.545	2.676	2.740	2.889	2.445
total	15.440	17.149	15.835	14.569	12.143

The graph shows the trend over the same period of the main type of crimes considered.





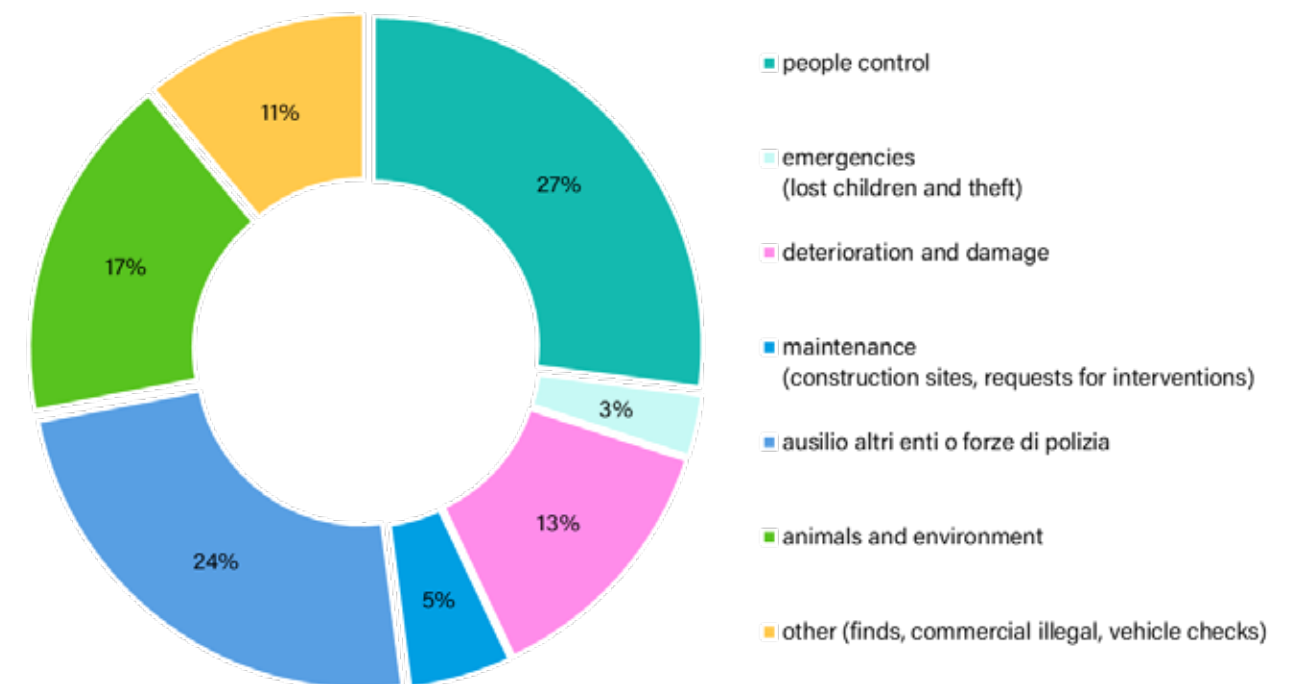
The area covered by the project, that is **the Parco Ducale in Parma**, reflects a situation that can be seen in some peripheral areas of the city, where there are forms of crime, such as drug dealing, theft, but also episodes in which gangs of boys, after targeting minors or defenceless people in areas not passing through and poor lighting, intimidate and rob them.

The Local Police of Parma regularly patrols the park areas in the afternoons and evenings to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour. The work carried out in the last years by the Municipality of Parma in the Ducale Park has involved the State Police and the not-profit associations. Both of them have become strategical co-actors in producing and promoting urban security local level. Participatory security is a crucial tool and its effective implementation call for the partnership among all those concerned.

In order to ensure more proximity to citizens, the Local Police has established a bike patrol unit in May 2020. The service is operating on daily basis at the Ducale Park. The unit's primary mission is to prevent and reduce crime by being highly visible. Being close to citizens, tourists and park users, the bike patrol officers can collect reports and act promptly whenever necessary.

The patrol activity inside the Park is carried out in partnership with volunteers of the Civil Protection Department, retired officers of State Police, and a bike patrol unit of the Red Cross association which operates in conjunction with the Local Police for some days per month.

The graph below shows the main types of patrolling services implemented by the Local Police in the period May 2020 - March 2022.





SCOPE OF THE IAP



The targeted area is the historical Ducal Park.

The targeted area is the historical Ducal Park. The idea of a huge garden on the west side of the river belongs to Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma and Piacenza. The Duke chose Parma as capital city and mid-way through the 16th century he put together several vegetable gardens and turned them into a park for one of his villas. The end of the Farnese dynasty, in 1731, brought the garden to a complete decay. It was only in 1749 that Don Felipe of Bourbon had the park redesigned by a young French architect, Ennemond Alexandre Petitot, who started the restoration works in 1753. After becoming Duchess of Parma and Piacenza, Marie Louise of Austria, Napoleon's

wife, ordered some restoration works both for the park and the palace. After the unification of Italy, the Municipality became the owner of the park and opened it to the citizens. The garden walls with its terrasses were demolished and new gates were opened, among which the one on Ponte Verdi, linking the garden to the town centre. A lack of maintenance and an improper use of some areas of the garden have accelerated its decay, leading to a complete restoration works. This park is in the city centre and so many people grew up in that place. It has a very old structure, with many little corners in which people can hide, people like drug dealers, for example.

Through the Urbsecurity project, the actions we want to do for the Ducal Park have the goal to contribute to the growth of a more liveable, safer and smarter place with the aim of offering the citizen user, families and future generations a greater perception of security.

The foreseen actions aim to:



PREVENTION AND GOVERNANCE

- reopen one of the gates closed some time ago to facilitate the passage of police cars
- make the police bicycles officers pass through the park
- involve Carabinieri (Corps which have a dual role as a Police and Armed Force) and police officers on leave walking through the park as volunteer patrols



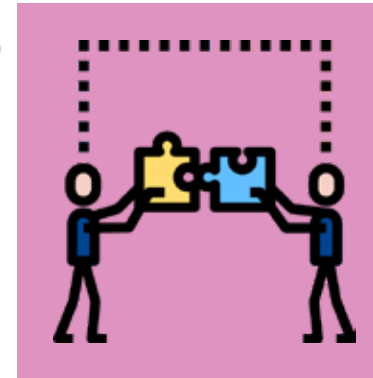
PERCEPTION

- finance a video surveillance system



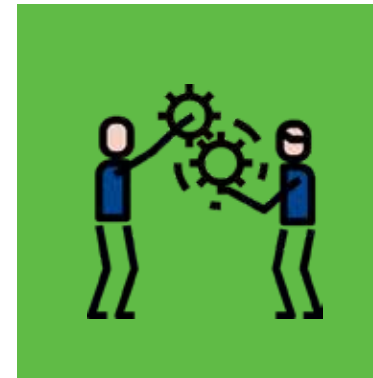
SOCIAL COHESION

- involve schools and associations to do sports, organize events or take care of green areas (e.g. teachers and students of the agricultural school that is attached to the park could take care of the maintenance of the planters)
- get people and citizens to live in and reappropriate public spaces and urban commons
- organise outdoor exhibitions and events to revitalize urban downtowns, e.g. exhibitions of murals in deprived or dangerous areas of the city



INTEGRATION

Integration in URBACT has various facets. In order to connect innovative ideas and solutions, it is crucial to adopt an integrated approach which considers and combines a number of different dimensions, primarily "hard" (infrastructure) and "soft" (immaterial) investments. An integrated perspective also means working for developing new policies built on: vertical cooperation between all levels of government and local policy makers, horizontal cooperation among policy areas and other departments of the municipality, and "territorial" cooperation between nearby cities or aggregations of city.



PARTICIPATION

A participatory approach recognises the voices of all persons, local organizations and actors with a stake in the city or in the city area target of the project. It implies citizen engagement, co-creation of the IAP and thus co-responsibility in improving life in the city all together.



ACTION - LEARNING

It means better knowledge and skills by working with other cities, exchanging methods and tools among peers and networks, solving concrete problems by designing and testing tailored-made actions. This enables cities to manage the policy cycle from planning actions to implementing policies, evaluating the results achieved and feeding back the lessons learnt.

THE IAP CO-PRODUCTION: THE URBACT METHODOLOGY

The integrated urban development and participative planning are at the heart of the URBACT work. The principle at the basis is that in order to respond to sustainable development issues cities are facing, the social, economic and environmental aspect of a local policy must be considered as a whole, and that such a policy integration can only be done locally. The URBACT methodology relies on three core concepts: integration, participation, action-learning.

The IAP for the city of Parma reflects on the knowledge and learning gleaned from transnational and local levels. The first one benefits from the exchange with the European project partners during the transnational meetings held throughout the 2-year project.

At local level, the main sources that contribute to the IAP comes from the work with the URBACT Local Group and the pilot small-scale actions (SSA) implemented at Parco Ducale

THE URBACT LOCAL GROUP OF PARMA



ULG, which stands for URBACT Local Group, is a group of key local stakeholders who co-produce the city strategies and action plan together with the city administration. Setting up the ULG helps the city administration to open to stakeholder consultation and participatory process to design better and more efficient policies. As the project focuses on the safety and security at the Parco Ducale, the ULG of Parma gathers the main interested parties, local actors and concerned stakeholders working inside the Parco or in its close proximity.

"The activity of the ULG is essential to prepare an integrated action plan that has the aim of improving the safety and perception of safety that visitors to the ducal park want. Confronting with all interested stakeholders (law enforcement agencies, institutions, associations, CCVs and economic operators active in the park) will be essential to develop a shared vision on the best actions to be implemented in this place dear to all citizens of Parma"
Councilor for Safety of the Municipality of Parma

The members of the ULG of the City of Parma comprise:

- Project Team (European Project Department)
- Local Police
- Prefecture and Carabinieri (National Forces)
- Departments of the Municipality (Cittadinanza Attiva e Pari Opportunità, Pianificazione e Sviluppo del territorio, attività economiche, Attività economiche)
- University of Parma and 2 high schools (F. Bocchialini, G. Bodoni)
- Street Unit of Local Service for drug addiction (AUSL - Coordinamento Unità di Strada - Osservatorio Dipendenze Patologiche)
- Neighbourhood Committee of volunteer citizens (Consigli di Cittadini Volontari Quartiere Pablo e Associazione Oltretorrente)
- Cultural associations, volunteer and civil society organisations (Teatro delle Briciole, Associazione nazionale Polizia di Stato)
- Profit actor which manages the kiosk within the park (Atomar S.r.l)

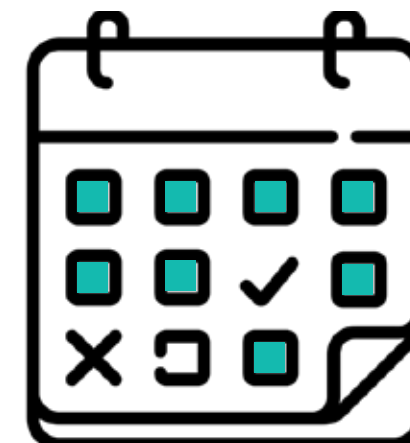
The key features of the ULG of Parma (values from 1 to 5)

Heterogeneity	XXXXXX
Interest and participation in the ULG	XXXXXX
Relevance and knowledge on the target area	XXXXXX
Integration of competencies	XXXXX
Mutual exchange and trust	XXXXX
Availability for implementing planned actions	XXXXX

The ULG holds regular working sessions under the coordination of the Project Team coordinator, supported by a facilitator expert in participatory processes. Since May 2021 to the end, there have been 8 meetings, approximately once a month and half. Due to the pandemic the first meeting was held online and between December 2021 and February 2022 was decided a suspension due to the third wave of the pandemic emergency. The remaining have been in presence at the Parco or at the Municipality office. The agenda set for the various meetings followed the scheduled set for the overall IAP development status analysis, the setting of strategic goals and identifying and planning the required actions.



Calendar of the ULG meetings



13 May 2021
15 May 2021
15 June 2021
2 September 2021
7 October 2021
4 November 2021
28 March 2022
23 April 2022

ULG activities include:

- analysing the security problems and challenges in the target area using different sources of data (mapping, onsite visits, users' online survey)
- exchanging information from and to local police
- identifying different usages of the park and target groups of users
- seeking potential solutions to address these challenges as well as the conditions for sustainability (maintenance, informal social control, governance model for the Park)
- providing contributions for the MasterPlan for the renovation of the Ducale Park
- supporting the dissemination of the results to the wider community

The ULG meetings enable all participants to provide ideas and opinions in an interactive manner during the IAP development phase. All relevant materials produced by the ULG members have been integrated in the IAP document.



THE SMALL - CASE ACTIONS

+ In addition to the ULG, the local dimension of the project includes the designing and testing of Small-Scale Actions (SSA), understood as experimentations limited in time, scale and space.

SSAs are ideas, solutions, proposals not yet fully tested that the city has interest to implement and test at small scale before embarking on larger scale actions fostering innovation and changes in city administrations. Ideas for the SSAs come from the city administration in itself, some come from the exchange with other cities during transnational meetings. Being experimental by definition, they can generate positive or negative impacts. Monitoring and evaluation of their findings are therefore essential for scaling up them at city level.

The two SSAs developed in Parma are described in the tables below. Both refer to the Ducale Park and have been developed in 2021, but are different in nature: the first one is an "hard" intervention consisting in a physical investment to make the Park more accessible and controlled, while the second small-scale action is a "soft" and immaterial intervention, being an online survey to users of the Park to better understand habits, usages of the area and gather proposals for improvements



DESCRIPTION



KEY ACTIVITIES/ KEY PARTNERS



OUTPUT/ RESULTS/ FINDINGS

OPENING A NEW ENTRANCE OF THE PARK

In an effort to allow better connections between the park and the surrounding district areas, the city administration decided to open a new entrance, by removing a portion of the external iron gate. The new entrance is located in the eastern side of the park, towards via Piacenza. The change is intended to give citizens close access to the park and improve their usage. Citizens were previously obliged to go around the park to reach one of the other main entrances or other part of the city. The action includes also the positioning of CCVT cameras and of anti-terrorism flower pots at the centre of the entrance aimed at limiting the access to pedestrians, riders and police vehicles only.

- Meetings and onsite visits with the Local Police officers, the Superintendence for Historical and Cultural Heritage, the Prefecture, the Neighbourhood Committee of volunteer citizens and the Fire brigades
- Technical Planning
- Requests of all the necessary authorizations and permits
- Purchase of flower plots and CCTV cameras
- Positioning of street furniture elements
- Public event to celebrate the new entrance

The Ducale Park is now more accessible to the citizens, users and tourists wishing to enjoy the park, and more integrated with the rest of the city. The new entrance helps also to increase the effectiveness of local police patrolling in the park by providing evidence to relevant enforcement agencies and reassurance to users, preventing antisocial behaviours and reducing the time and distance to get to the park whenever necessary.



URBAN DIMENSIONS(S) ADDRESSED

- Crime Prevention
- Perception of safety



MONT(S) OF IMPLEMENTATION

June 2021 (length approx. 1 month)



COSTS/ OTHER REQUIREMENTS

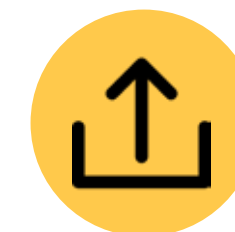
€ 0
Fire brigades authorisation required



DESCRIPTION



KEY ACTIVITIES/ KEY PARTNERS



OUTPUT/ RESULTS/ FINDINGS



URBAN DIMENSIONS(S) ADDRESSED

- Crime Prevention
- Perception of safety
- Social cohesion
- Governance



MONT(S) OF IMPLEMENTATION

July 2021 (for the elaboration, review and validation)
September 2021 (submission, collection and analysis)



COSTS/ OTHER REQUIREMENTS

€ 0

ONLINE SURVEYS TO PARK USERS

As part of the ULG work, the Municipality agreed to conduct a usership survey of the Ducale Park with the aim to better address to community needs, resolve factors of insecurity, identify conflicts among groups of park users, and manage park assets more effectively: all keys to maximizing the security, the safety conditions and liveability of the Ducale Park, one of the historical sites of the city.

The survey intended also to collect proposals for improvements from citizens and users and to identify areas and places on which focus ongoing feasibility studies (the Master plan on the Park) and future improvement plans.

- Choice of the format of the online survey
- Questionnaire design, elaboration of a draft of the questionnaire
- Review and revision of the draft by the ULG, test and validation of the survey
- Spreading of the link to the online survey through the ULG members, the municipality and park users (onsite survey)
- Data collection and analysis
- Presentation of the results to the ULG and discussion on suggested actions to be taken

294 respondents, 87% of which live in Parma
62% of respondents are "light" users (go regularly to the Park, only in specific period of the year), the remaining 38% are "heavy" users (go to the Park more than 3 times a week, all the year)

Walking, running, meet friends, bring the children to the playground, and move faster from one side to the other of the city are the most common reasons to use the Ducale Park
New suggested potential uses: tourist and historical resource, cultural resource, sport and leisure resource, social cohesion resource



RISK ANALYSIS

Potential risks are rated on two dimensions: the probability that a risk will occur (likelihood) and the impact of the risk if occurs (impact). Both dimensions are on a scale of 1-5.

The result of the multiplication (score) allows to rank risks. Higher rates correspond to risks that are more critical for the IP.



		IMPACT OF THE RISK				
		negligibile (1)	minor (2)	moderate (3)	severe (4)	critical (5)
LIKELIHOOD	very likely (5)					
	likely (4)					
	moderately likely (3)					
	unlikely (2)					
	very unlikely (1)					

The table below listed the risks assessed related to the ULG work and to the IAP implementation. For scores over 10, mitigation measures are described in the last column.

RISKS	LIKELIHOOD (L)	IMPACT (I)	SCORE (LXI)	RESPONSE RISK MANAGEMENT
Low participation/engagement of the ULG due to Covid restrictions	4	3	12	Provide ICT support to the less digital components of the ULG. Use the most common and easy-to access online platforms. Organise test with participants before the meeting. If possible, postpone the dates to held them in presence.
Limited interest from stakeholders	2	3	6	
Limited political commitment, ULG and IAP regarded as obligations required by URBACT	2	4	8	
Not "real" opportunity for the ULG to influence future local policies through the Masterplan	3	4	12	Involve actively the officers and the architect in charge of the elaboration of the Masterplan in the ULG meetings. Work closely to ensure that the ULG proposals are integrated in the final Masterplan. Keep informed the ULG on the follow-up of the Masterplan. Promote events to present the Masterplan to the public
Slow progress due to administrative burdens and involvement of multiple departments	3	4	12	Maintain the intersectoral working group within the Municipality to monitor the implementation and progress of the IAP and manage issues promptly. Make periodic reports on the state of implementation. Maintain constant communication with the City Councillors in the domain of urban regeneration, participation, urban safety and security
Organisational constrains in carrying out the pilot SSAs	2	3	6	
Contextual factors affecting the implementation of the IAP (new mayor in 2022, limited funding..)	3	4	12	Provide periodic reports to the City Council on the progress of the IAP. Evaluate the opportunity to include the hard interventions in the three-year plan of public works. Keep EU partnerships and thematic networks on urban regeneration agenda. Search and monitor new opportunities of funding at national and EU levels. Keep regular contacts and meetings with the ULG members and the public to check the IAP state of implementation.



**Problems/
Challenges
addressed /
Scope of the
intervention /
Profile of the
area addressed**

PICASSO FOOD FOREST

The Picasso Food Forest represents the first documented case study of a public and community-based urban food forest in Parma and perhaps in Italy. It was born in 2012 in self-financing thanks to citizens and activists. The green area of 5700 square meters is located within the Joan Mirò Park. The initiative promotes the growth of "urban food forest" whose fruits are available to all citizens of Parma. In this public park, the trees and plants, besides being decorative, providing shade and oxygen, also provide food to the city's inhabitants.

The biggest challenges addressed include:

- institutional recognition
- lack of water connection to water the lawn and trees
- fair balance in the citizen stewardship of the site between all project partners, citizens and the Municipality of Parma

In order to overcome these challenges, a three-year collaboration agreement in the name of green urban regeneration and community spirit has been signed between the City of Parma and the association ParmaSostenibile APS. The Collaboration Pact is an institution regulated by the Rules of Active Citizenship of the Municipality of Parma as "the act through which the Municipality and active citizens define the scope of interventions for the care or regeneration of urban commons" in order to enhance, protect and increase the activities within a public space.

The scope of the intervention is to succeed in creating a park of sustainability that can function as a centre of aggregation, social and environmental education for families and citizens.



**Intended result/
Expected change
/ target groups
addressed**

The Picasso Food Forest has become a point of reference and a meeting place. There are no barriers, everyone can enter freely. It is a project that integrates many aspects: urban regeneration, sustainability and environmental protection, the rebirth of neighbourhood relationships.

It allows many people to connect with healthy eating habits, learn how to grow their own food, and the special experience of harvesting food directly from a plant in a nature-like setting.

The Picasso Food Forest has contributed to the development of a community within the neighbourhood, to the attachment to a place that has gained meaning for citizens, whether they take part in its care or simply walk among hundreds of trees and shrubs that have redesigned the entire area. The intervention needs continuity.

THE ACTION OF IAP



**Key activities /
Key partners**

- the municipality has made the green area available, with a free concession contract to the Association ParmaSostenibile APS and granted a contribution for the start-up, communication and dissemination of recreational activities in the area
- associations, citizens of the neighbourhood, volunteer companies, schools collaborate in planting plants, mowing grass, irrigation, the creation of educational stations, the installation of shelters for animals, the creation and installation of information panels
- courses in pruning, plant identification, composting and planting herbs are organized.



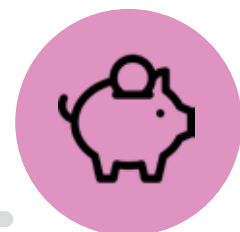
**Urban
dimension(s)
addressed**

- crime prevention
- perception of safety
- social cohesion
- urban regeneration
- sustainability
- environmental protection



Timescale

Medium



Resources

The City has made available the green area, with free concession contract
Contribution of the Municipality of Parma foreseen for the project years 2021, 2022 and 2023, amounting to € 6,000 as reimbursement of costs for the implementation of activities



Risks

- Risk 1 - Citizen commitment to continue caring for the forest - medium
- Risk 2 - Economic sustainability after three years of contribution - medium
- Risk 3 - Social distance restrictions - low



PICASSO FOOD FOREST

RE-OPENING OF THE PALAZZETTO EUCHERIO SAN VITALE



**Problems/
Challenges
addressed /
Scope of the
intervention /
Profile of the
area addressed**

The action includes the consolidation and restoration work of the Palazzetto Eucherio Sanvitale, a small palace built during the XV century that is decorated with original frescos and represents a hidden treasure in the Ducale Park historical public garden. At the moment the palace is closed because of the critical conditions of the building that needs to be consolidated. These works must be anticipated by a scientific restoration of the valuable frescos that decorates the internal wall of the palace.

The building hosts some of the most important sculpture by Jean-Baptiste Boudard of the XVIII century.

The palace has been closed for to public since approximately 4 years and during this time all the area surrounding has been used as a meeting point for drug dealers and their customers therefore citizens and tourists visiting the park avoid approaching the palace in order not to meet unsettling and disturbing people.

The frescos restoration works will begin by the end of 2021 and its conclusion is expected by the end of 2022. Once the fresco will be restored and preserved the Municipality will begin the consolidation works that will allow to guarantee the stability and safety of the building.



**Intended result/
Expected change
/ target groups
addressed**

The restoration and the consolidation of the building will allow the reopening of the palace that will become a new small civic museum in the hearth of the park. The new city museum will be promoted by the Municipality and will be part of the city museums network. Visitors will be able to enjoy its precious frescos and the Boudard's sculpture with free access. The Municipality will organize temporary exhibitions too and will include the visit of the palace in the circuit for tourist and other public initiatives.

Citizens and tourists will have the possibility to visit the palace, while the care and protection of the palace and its surrounding area, with a constant presence of keeper of the museum will remove drug dealers and other disturbing visitors. Municipality's employees will assure the keeping of the building 7 days a week, while a small flat at the second floor will be assigned to a member of the local Carabinieri regiment in order to provide the building with a permanent keeper.

The Municipality will invest in a promotional campaign in order to attract visitors of the new museum, both local citizens and tourists that will attend this part of the Parco Ducale and improve the safety perception of the area surrounding the building moving away drug dealers and other disturbing presence.



**Key activities /
Key partners**

- Frescos Restoration works: Superintendence for Cultural Assets, Parma Infrastrutture (facility management city company), scientific team and the private company in charge of the works;
- Consolidations work: Superintendence for Cultural Assets, Parma Infrastrutture (facility management city company) private company in charge of the works;
- Museum opening: City Cultural Department & External Relations office
- Flat assignment: Carabinieri Headquarter;
- Temporary Exhibitions and special events Public and private partners.



**Urban
dimension(s)
addressed**

- crime prevention
- perception of safety



Timescale

Medium term



Resources

Estimated budget
approx. 600k€
Sources of funding:
City Budget



Risks

- Risk 1 - Limited availability or access of the building - medium
- Risk 2 - Delay in Works conclusions - medium
- Risk 3 - Social distance restrictions - low



**Problems/
Challenges
addressed /
Scope of the
intervention /
Profile of the
area addressed**

GIARDINO DUCALE - MASTERPLAN

The Ducal Garden is a crucial green space for the urban environment and a great attraction for tourists and visitors.

It contains some significant historical buildings. The preservation and textural restoration of the garden has led to increasingly unbearable maintenance costs resulting in the triggering of degradation and vandalization phenomena. The excessive sterilization of the park from uses that are considered improper has led to a decrease in opportunities for use by citizens and colonization by more marginalized part of the population, linked to illicit activities, already present in the surrounding neighbourhoods. The Masterplan on the Ducal Park defines an overall plan of interventions, to be implemented by functional segments or targeted interventions, all contained in a unique vision. This vision responds to the need to promote dynamics capable of injecting new fruitions, cultural and recreational and, aims to enhance the monumental green heritage and the uniqueness of the historical layout, while implementing the security of the Park through an increased frequentation by citizens and tourists.

The actions of the project are aimed at restoring the enjoyment of the Park's heritage and spaces to citizens and tourists.

The expected results are:

- Refurbishment and enhancement of the public lighting system with lamps characterized by a greater efficiency and ease of maintenance with environmentally sustainable materials.
- Creation of equipped areas for study and play, refreshment services to increase the use by different targets of visitors (such as children, elderly and students) improving the possibilities of aggregation and socialization
- Enhancement of the historical value of the Park
- Improved accessibility to the Park and connection with schools and surrounding city neighbourhoods
- Redevelopment of two buildings that are accessible even during the Park's closing hours, intended for the use by the university and the educational institutions located along the border of the Park.

Accessibility will be improved with the construction of new public bicycle parking spaces facing the Park and information points within the reclaimed guardhouses.

The project also includes the improvement of the connection of the university area on via Kennedy and the school campus on Viale Piacenza.



**Key activities /
Key partners**

The entire project is geared toward reviving and sustaining the Ducal Park. It is part of a series of interventions already financed by the Municipal Administration that are at an advanced design stage and include:

- the restoration of the entrances and garrisons
- the renovation of the play area with the installation of inclusive games
- the consolidation of the Palazzetto Sant'Eucherio Sanvitale that will become a new city museum
- the restoration of the Farnesian walls that provides a functional connection with the qualified area of viale Piacenza
- the restoration of the Trianon Fountain and the pond
- the rehabilitation of the other historic properties near the Park to be refunctionalized



**Urban
dimension(s)
addressed**



Timescale



Resources



Risks

INTERVENTIONS ON CYCLE PATHS TO IMPROVE SAFETY



**Problems/
Challenges
addressed /
Scope of the
intervention /
Profile of the
area addressed**

Parma has a long history as bicycle-friendly city, where the majority of the population uses a bike in daily-life and for the commute.

According to the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) approved in 2017, in the most recent years the mobility measures have been focused on the promotion of the cycling and walking. In order to increase urban safety and people's quality of life, priority has been given to the improvement, re-design and renovation of public spaces. The interventions scheduled for the next three years are proposed to address and solve identified problems on mobility. The problem analysis examined the reports from the competent Municipal officers, the accident rates, the minutes of stakeholder consultations, and the bicyclist's reports.

The interventions include the connection and creation of new bicycle lanes, the creation of new "30 zone" (that are urban areas with a speed limit), the improvement of bicycle route signpost, and investments in public infrastructure to improve accessibility.

The areas addressed are both urban neighbourhoods (Lubiana, Cittadella San Leonardo, Molinetto) and areas in the districts around Parma (Baganzola, Gaione, Vicofertile).



**Intended result/
Expected change
/ target groups
addressed**

Intended results are:

- Increased the cycling as a strategic mobility solution, especially after by the COVID-19 pandemic
- Improved the citizen and cyclists' accessibility to the cycle lanes
- Increased road and cycle lane safety, reduced accidents and fatalities
- Increased the number of employees to bike to work

Main target groups addressed:

- different types of cyclists
- employees of the companies participating to the Region Programme to incentive sustainable mobility from home to work
- citizens interested to sustainable mobility

Key partners:

- Mobility and Energy Department
- Mobility Managers of public administrations and private companies participating to the Region Programme (incentives to bike home-work)
- Companies in charge of the execution of the works and public infrastructure



**Key activities /
Key partners**



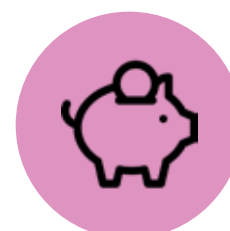
**Urban
dimension(s)
addressed**

- perception of safety
- urban regeneration
- sustainability
- environmental protection



Timescale

Medium



Resources

Resources for maintenance and repairs facilities, infrastructure, other works for improving the safety on cycle lanes: € 947.228,86 (70% come from State resources, DM 12 agosto 2020, MIMS)

Forecast budget for new "zone 30" and "programme Bike to work": € 1.148.920,88 (70% come from regional resources)



Risks

Risk 1: delay in the execution of the works - Medium

CCTV AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF ECONOMIC ASSET AND ACTIVITIES



**Problems/
Challenges
addressed /
Scope of the
intervention /
Profile of the
area addressed**

Within the framework of its local security policy, the Municipality of Parma has implemented a video surveillance system that includes traffic monitoring cameras with automatic number plate recognition (useful also for traffic control), spatial context and observation cameras.

At present, the total amount of operating cameras is 496, as follows: n. 47 traffic monitoring cameras (17 of which being installed), n. 260 for the safeguard of public assets and buildings, and the remaining 187 for urban security purposes (shared with National Police Forces).

The city video-surveillance system enables to support investigation activities, safeguard strategic areas, traffic monitoring, and support in the management of major events. The CCTV control room is located inside the Operations Centre of the Local Police and managed in collaboration with the Operation Centres of the police Headquarter (Questura) and National Policies Forces (Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza).

The new intervention, that will be developed by the 2023, consists of the supply and installation of 23 context cameras and 17 traffic monitoring cameras with number plate recognition. The cameras aim to protect strategic productive areas (SPEEP and Parma Retail) and the most popular areas of the city centre and/or areas with a high concentration of shops and commercial activities (Piazza della Steccata, via Garibaldi, Piazzale Pablo, parcheggio scambiatore Nord). The new CCTV system has been planned and signed by the Mayor and the Prefecture in accordance with the Law 48/2017.



**Intended result/
Expected change
/ target groups
addressed**

Intended results

- Crime prevention and reduction, especially street and predatory crime
- Reduction of physical disorder and urban decay
- Increase the perception of safety by citizens and economic actors
- Collection of several data on road safety (i.e. speed average, maximum, the most congested areas of the city etc) which could be very useful basis for future projects on road safety or for interventions by the Local Police and/or State Police.



**Key activities /
Key partners**

Key partners:

- Prefecture of Parma
- State Police Forces
- Digital Transition Department



**Urban
dimension(s)
addressed**

- crime prevention
- perception of safety



Timescale

short



Resources

Total amount of resources is € 305.212,97 (€157.000 is the contribution required while €148.212,97 is the self-financing provided by the City of Parma)



Risks

Risk 1: Delay in the execution of the work - Low