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REPORT ON PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PILOT ACTION

Preliminary analysis and mapping of the FUA
“Homogeneous Zone n. 11 Chierese - Carmagnolese”,
to test a model for integrated environmental land
management in CMT0

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Authors: Irene Mortari, Stefania Grasso, Giannicola Marengo,*

*Corintea, as external expert

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1. Introduction

The pilot action envisages setting up an Integrated environmental management model for the territory at the FUA level, to be re-proposed within the other FUAs that make up the Metropolitan City of Turin.

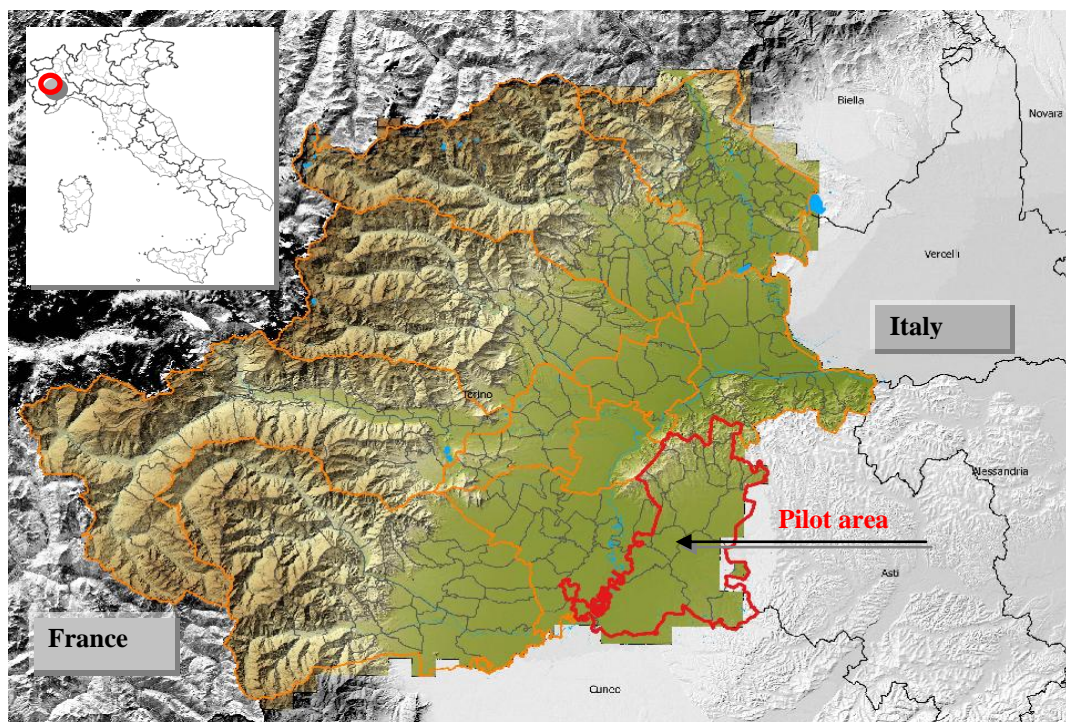
It was therefore decided to identify the Homogeneous Zone n. 11 "Chierese - Carmagnolese" as FUA area in which to test the management model.

In order to be able to define the characteristics of this Integrated environmental management structure it is first necessary to understand the territorial characteristics, the criticalities and the potentials on which to operate.

2. Description of territory and environment of the homogeneous zone

2.1. Size and location

The Metropolitan City of Turin is organized (by Statute) in 11 "Homogeneous Zone". The pilot area is the Homogeneous Zone n. 11, named Chierese-Carmagnolese, in the Southeast territory of the CMTo territory, within the boundaries of the Piedmont Region (North West Italy).



Picture 1: Metropolitan City of Turin and Pilot area "Homogeneous Zone n. 11 - Chierese-Carmagnolese" (in red)



List of Municipalities of the Homogenous Zone n.11:

<i>n.</i>	<i>CODICE ISTAT</i>	<i>COMUNE</i>	<i>SUPERFICIE (ha)</i>
1	001009	Andezeno	748,7
2	001012	Arignano	816,7
3	001018	Baldissero Torinese	1.540,6
4	001048	Cambiano	1.413,2
5	001059	Carmagnola	9.572,1
6	001078	Chieri	5.419,8
7	001123	Isolabella	477,2
8	001136	Lombriasco	721,0
9	001144	Marentino	1.125,9
10	001153	Mombello di Torino	408,3
11	001158	Montaldo Torinese	465,7
12	001163	Moriondo Torinese	649,0
13	001174	Osasio	457,7
14	001180	Pavarolo	440,7
15	001183	Pecetto Torinese	917,3
16	001192	Pino Torinese	2.182,0
17	001197	Poirino	7.562,0
18	001203	Pralormo	2.984,6
19	001215	Riva presso Chieri	3.583,4
20	001257	Santena	1.619,9
21	001262	Sciolze	1.135,6
22	001308	Villastellone	1.987,7

2.2. Physical characteristics

(See Annex: Map 1 - Territory)

The Homogeneous Zone n. 11 is characterized by the following parameters:

- 22 municipalities (11 hilly m.; 11 plain m.)
- 462 kmq (77,4% plain; 22,6% hill)
- Minimum altitudes: about 230 m a.s.l. (Cambiano, Carmagnola)
- Maximum altitudes: about 600 m a.s.l. (Pecetto, Pino Torinese), with a maximum of 705 m near the "Colle della Maddalena" (or "Bric della Maddalena")

From the hydrographical point of view, the territory is part of the Po river basin. The main affluent is "Torrente Banna", which crosses the municipalities of Poirino, Santena and Cambiano. The main tributaries of T. Banna are, from upstream to the valley, "Rio Riassolo", "Torrente Rioverde", "Torrente



Riosecco” and “Rio Stellone”. Another important tributary of the Po river is Tepice, which originates between Pino Torinese and Baldissero, crosses Chieri, for a long stretch constitutes the boundary of the municipality of Cambiano (Cambiano / Santena and Cambiano / Trofarello) and flows into the Po just downstream of the confluence of the Torrente Banna.

Roads. The territory is crossed by two motorway sections: A21 Torino-Piacenza (E70); A6 Torino-Savona (E717). There is a wide network of main roads (state, regional and provincial roads) and other roads, most of them with asphalt/concrete surface. Non-asphalted roads have dropped dramatically over time, either because they have been asphalted, or because they have been "eliminated" through agricultural machining.

The area is crossed by the Torino-Asti railway line, including the Trofarello-Chieri branch, and the Torino-Ceva section.

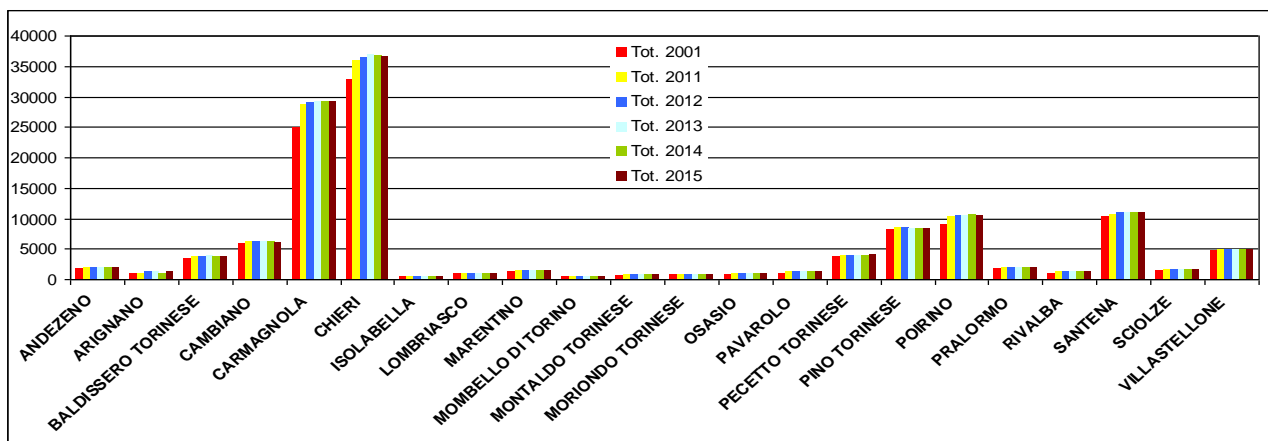
2.3. Socio-economic aspects

In the Homogeneous Zone n.11, 5 municipalities have fewer than 1,000 inhabitants and 2 exceeds 20,000 inhabitants (Chieri and Carmagnola). About 47% of the towns have a population between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants.

Population density (Istat 2015) is 236.3 inhabitants/km², a lower value than the Metropolitan City of Torino, equal to 335.7 inhabitants/km².

The size of these municipalities are on average very small, especially those on the hilly area, except for Chieri, Carmagnola and Poirino. This local authorities fragmentation is a typical characteristic of the Piedmont Region, this is why is even more important a supra-municipal level coordinated action.

The pilot area demographic trend between 2001 and 2015, has an interesting increase about 10% from 115,445 to 128,504 inhabitants, but with an increasing about only 1.06% in the last five years.



(Demographic trend - By CMT0 on Istat data source)

This is probably due to a lower birth index (6.16%) than the mortality one (8.94%) which returns also a discouraging index of generational change where the percentage between aged population (60-64 years) and the young population (15-19 years) is equal to 114.05%.



	Born index (%)	Death index (%)	Old age index (%)	Dipendence index (%)	Young dipendence index (%)	Elderly dipendence index (%)	Structure index (%)	Replacement index (%)
ZONE 11 - CHIERESE - CARMAGNOLESE	6,16	8,94	139,12	76,87	17,88	30,17	129,49	114,05

(Demographic trend - By CMTO on Istat - Statistics National Institute data source)

Even the structural dependency index between the inactive population (0-14 years and 65 years and over) and the population in a working age (15-64 years) helps to provide an overall picture of a territory characterized by a high number of teens and seniors whose total working population has to deal.

As for the economic situation by major sectors, the number of employees is greater in the secondary one followed by the service sector, while the primary sector was affected by a low number of agricultural companies in the area.

	employees primary sector	employees secondary sector	employees tertiary sector	Tot. employees companies	Number companies primary	Number companies secondary	Number companies tertiary	Tot. companies
CMTO	922	296.307	449.745	746.974	369	40.299	133.541	174.209
HZ 11	78	17.450	13.410	30.938	44	2.474	5.979	8.497
HZ 11 su CMTO (%)	8%	6%	3%	4%	12%	6%	4%	5%

(Employees and company (2011) - By CMTO on Istat data source)

In 2012, companies registered in the Metropolitan City of Turin were about 178,000 of which 5% in the area of Chierese-Carmagnolese. The homogeneous zone 11 holds 4% of the total Metropolitan occupation (about 33,000 employees). In general, in the homogeneous zone 11, the secondary sector is the one with the largest number of employees but the largest number of firms are registered in the tertiary sector.

	employees Local Unit primary	employees Local Unit secondary	employees Local Unit tertiary	Tot. employees Local Unit	n. LU primary	n. LU secondary	n. LU tertiary	Tot. LU
CMTO	1.292	265.942	455.621	722.855	396	44.164	146.306	190.866
HZ 11	89	16.280	16.337	32.706	48	2.702	6.564	9.314
HZ 11 su CMTO (%)	7%	6%	4%	5%	12%	6%	4%	5%

(Employees Local unit (2011) - By CMTO on Istat data source)



Economic sector	Tot.	Agric, forestry e fisch	Tot. industry	trade, hotels and restaurants	transport, storage, information and communication services	Financial and insurance activities, real estate activities, professional, scientific and technical, rental, travel agencies, business support services	Other activities
Piemonte	1.821.040	75.623	579.331	325.539	125.538	243.113	471.896
CMT0	925.545	21.349	278.725	160.557	72.126	141.643	251.144
HZ 11	55.471	2.687	18.750	9.405	3.403	7.759	13.466
% HZ 11 su CMT0	6%	13%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%

(Employees by economic sector (2011) - By CMT0 on Istat data source)

The industrial sector is the one with the highest number of employees, followed by the commercial sector. The agricultural sector, contrary to the expectations due to the rural character of the area, records the lowest number of employed.

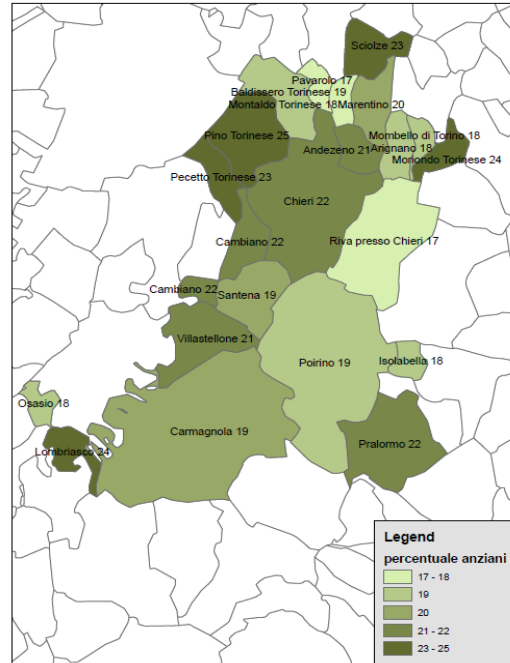
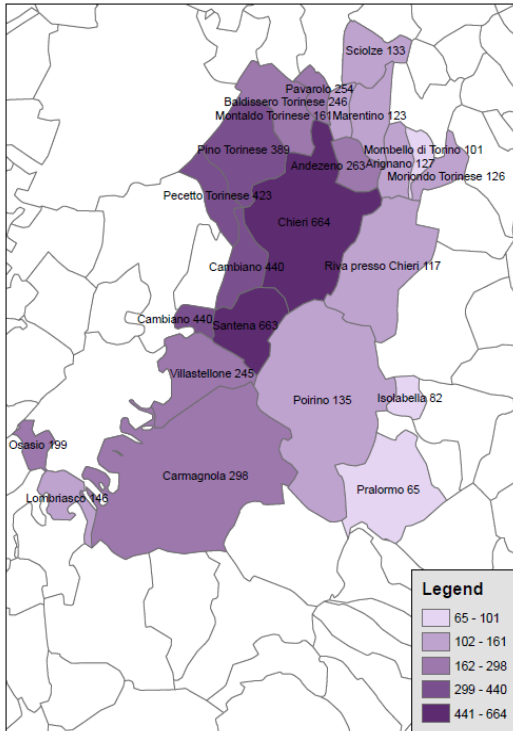
The production structure shows a prevalence of micro-enterprises (0-9 employees), which is 94.8%. The remainder is mostly attributable to small enterprises (10-49 employees) which account for 4.5% of the total. Medium and large enterprises account for 0.7% of the total.

Enterprises	% enterprises	% employees
Micro enterprises (0-9 employees)	94.8%	51.5%
Small enterprises (10-49 employees)	4.5%	23.5%
Medium enterprises (50-249 employees)	0.6%	15.0%
Large enterprises (> 250 employees)	0.1%	10.0%

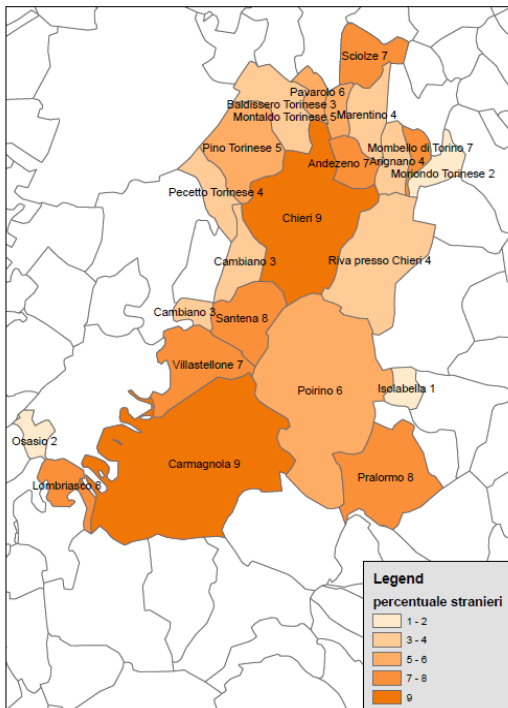
Some cartographies that represent socio-economic data of the homogeneous zone are reported below.

POPULATION DENSITY

POPULATION AGED OVER 65 YEARS

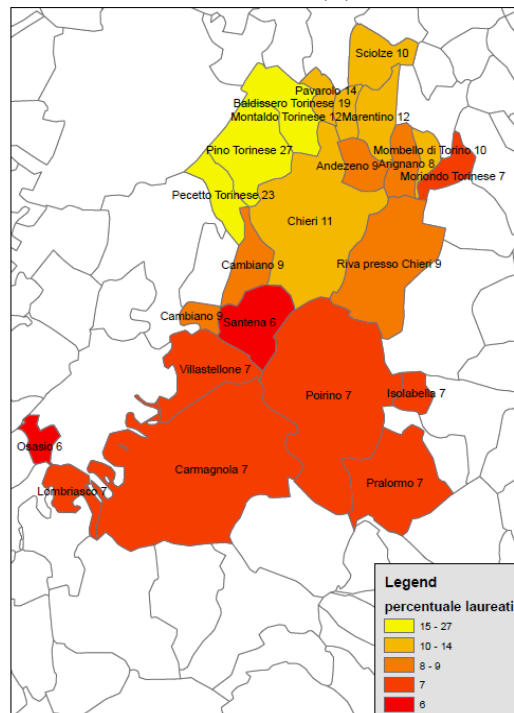


FOREIGN CITIZEN PRESENCE (%)

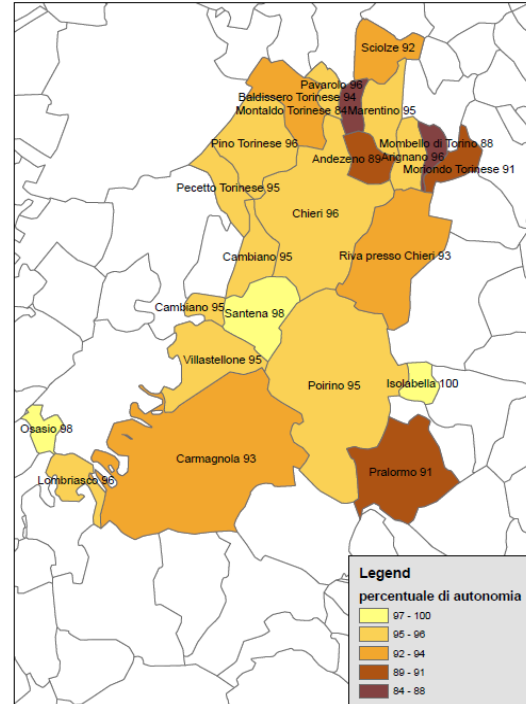
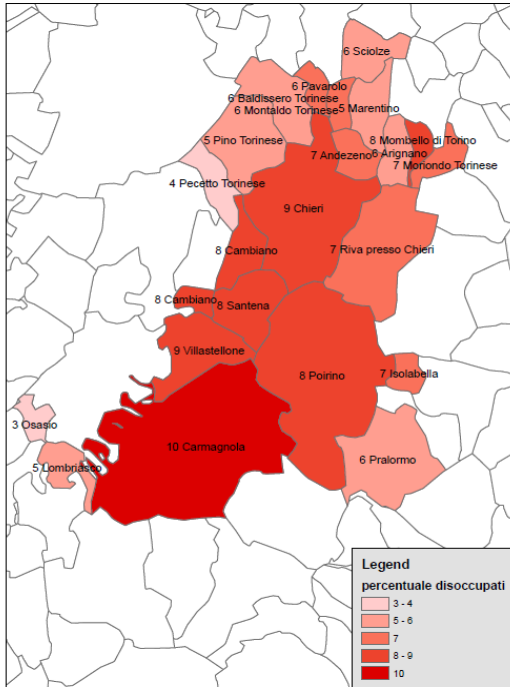


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

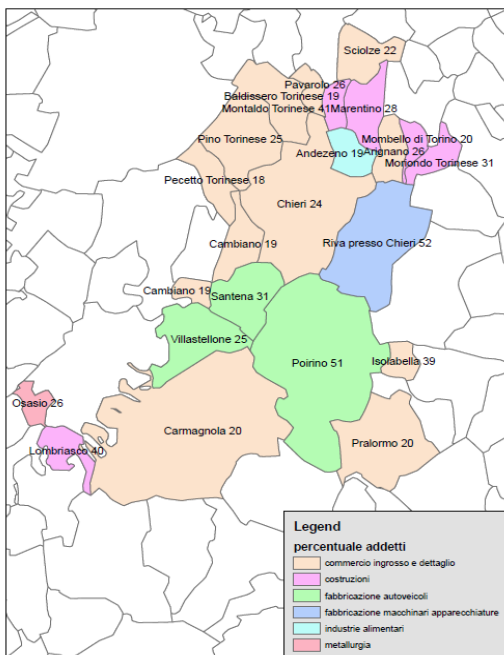
GRADUATES (%)



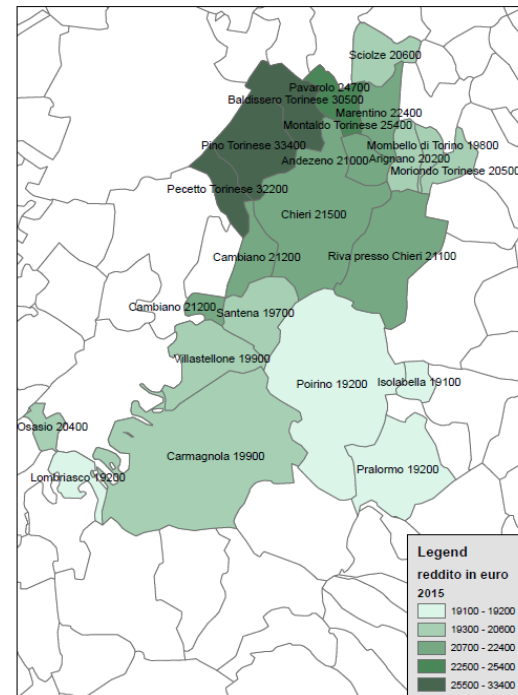
MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL AU TONOMY



COMPARTO PREVALENTE PER NUMERO DI ADDETTI



PER CAPITA TAXABLE INCOME





2.4. Urban planning

(See Annex: Map 2 - Urban planning)

The urban planning map shows the following land uses:

- Residential
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Public facilities - municipal interest
- Public facilities - over-municipal interest
- Mixed use
- Tourism
- Rural
- Roads

The widest industrial areas are in larger and / or flat municipalities. Tertiary areas, as well as public facilities of over-municipal interest, are significantly present in the two most populous cities (Chieri and Carmagnola).

2.5. Land cover

(See Annex: Map 3 - Land cover)

The following table shows land cover types, and their absolute and relative surface.

Land cover types	surface (mq)	%
Arable land	335.392.061	72,1%
Forests	41.085.385	8,8%
Discontinuous urban fabric	20.493.036	4,4%
Permanent meadows, pastures, important natural areas	16.830.835	3,6%
Continuous urban fabric	11.605.099	2,5%
Wood arboriculture and poplars	10.599.026	2,3%
Road and rail networks and associated land	8.434.642	1,8%
Artificial, non agricultural vegetated areas	6.776.742	1,5%
Industrial and commercial units	4.533.488	1,0%
Orchard and fruit trees	2.836.800	0,6%
Vineyards	2.606.966	0,6%
Water basins, water bodies and the like	2.552.277	0,5%
Mine, dumps and construction sites	725.460	0,2%
Service areas	565.947	0,1%
total	465.037.764	100,0%

The main land use is agricultural: mostly arable land with a small presence of other uses (meadows, wood arboriculture, vineyards, orchards).



Forests are concentrated in the hilly areas.

The high presence of discontinuous urban fabric is probably due to the strong urban pressure that has occurred in the recent past, especially in hilly areas.

2.6. Soil

Land capability

(See Annex: Map 4 - Soil: Land capability)

Land capability classification shows the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. The methodology considers only physical and chemical properties of the soil.

Capability classes:

- Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.
- Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.
- Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.
- Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.
- Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Most of the surface of the H.Z. 11 is included in the classes I and II ("areas of high agronomic interest" as defined by the "Piano Paesaggistico Regionale" - Regional Landscape Plan).

A relevant part is included in Classes III, IV and V.

There are small areas of VI class while class VII is not present.



Problems and threats

(See Annex: Map 5 - Soil: problems and threats)

In the H.Z.11 there are the following problems / soil threats:

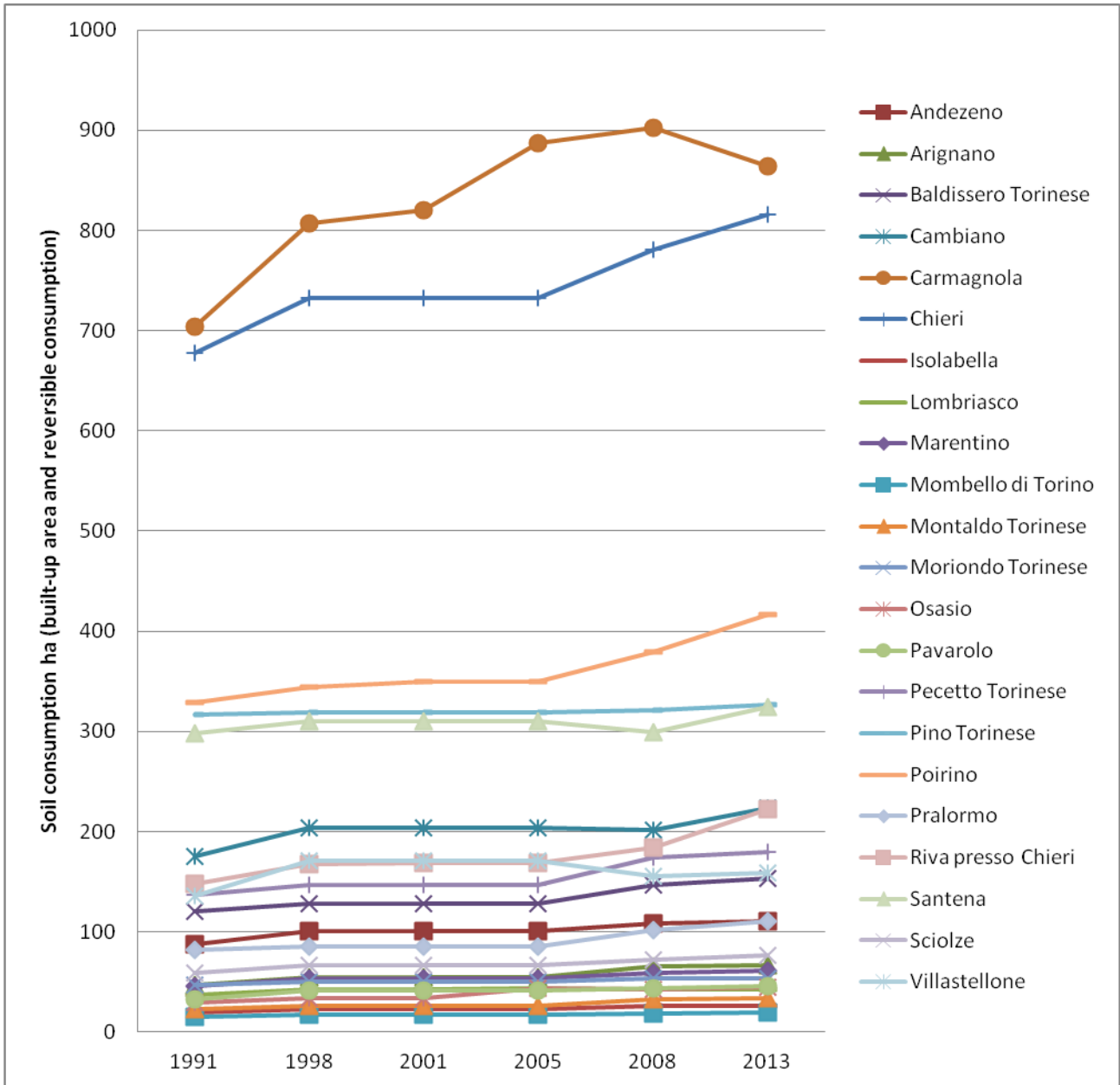
<i>THREAT on Soil and Land</i>	<i>Specific FUA Relevance</i>
<i>Soil erosion</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>
<i>Soil salinization</i>	<i>NO</i>
<i>Soil Compaction</i>	<i>NO</i>
<i>Urban Sprawl, Sealing</i>	<i>YES</i>
<i>Brownfield</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>
<i>Desertification</i>	<i>NO</i>
<i>High Water, Flood hazard</i>	<i>YES</i>
<i>Loss of organic matter</i>	<i>NO</i>
<i>Contamination</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>
<i>Loss of soil Biodiversity</i>	<i>MEDIUM</i>
<i>Overwarming</i>	<i>NO</i>
<i>Over-fertilisation</i>	<i>YES</i>

Erosion

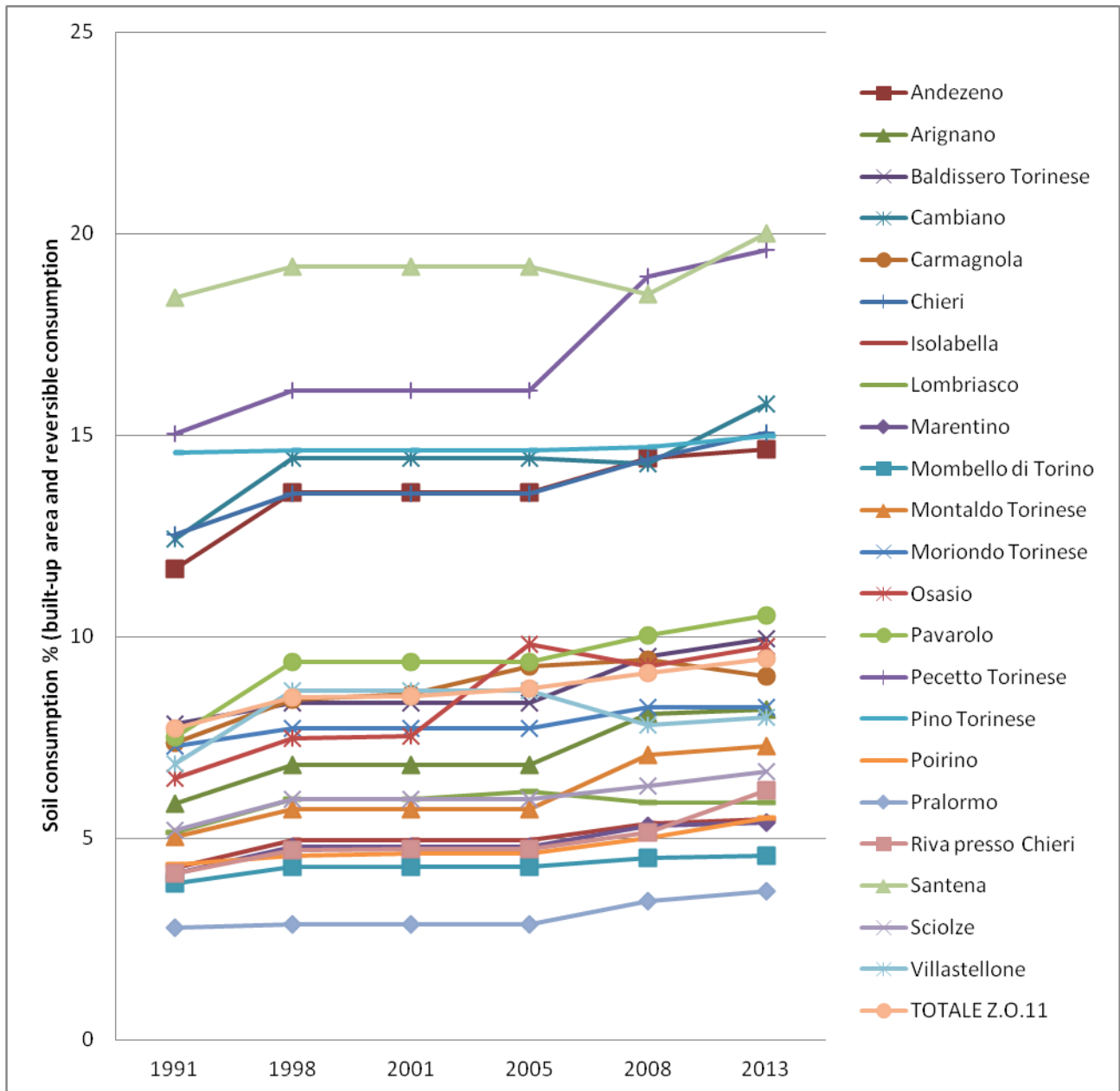
In hilly areas there are water erosion, active landslides and dormant landslides. Other types of erosion (wind, etc.) are negligible.

Urban Sprawl / Sealing

The following graphs show soil consumption over the period 1991-2013, in hectares and in percentages.



Picture 2: Soil consumption in the H.Z. 11 over the period 1991-2013 (ha)



Picture 3: Soil consumption in the H.Z 11 over the period 1991-2013 (%)

Brownfield

There are two areas of significant size (Carmagnola and Riva presso Chieri), and some areas of small size in Chieri.



High water, flood hazard

Flood hazard areas are located along the Po river (Carmagnola, Lombriasco, Villastellone); along the Rio Stellone (Villastellone); along the Torrente Banna (Poirino, Santena, Cambiano) and its tributaries (Poirino, Riva presso Chieri, Chieri, Andezeno).

Contamination

According to the Regional Register of Contaminated Sites (ASCO) in the H.Z.11 there are 23 contaminated sites. The causes of the contamination are the following:

- in 14 cases: Pollution due to poor management of plants or structures
- in 3 cases: Pollution due to poor waste management
- in 1 case: Accidental events
- in 1 case: Fire
- in 1 case: Pipeline incident
- in 1 case: Incidental spill on soil and water
- in 2 cases: n.d.

Loss of biodiversity in the soil

In the H.Z.11 the loss of biodiversity in the soil is due not only to phenomena identified as threats (urban sprawl, sealing, contamination), but also to the intensive agriculture, characteristic of these areas.

Over-fertilization

About 50% of the area has been classified as NVZs (nitrate vulnerable zones): zones in which waters are already contaminated or may become contaminated in the absence of appropriate interventions.

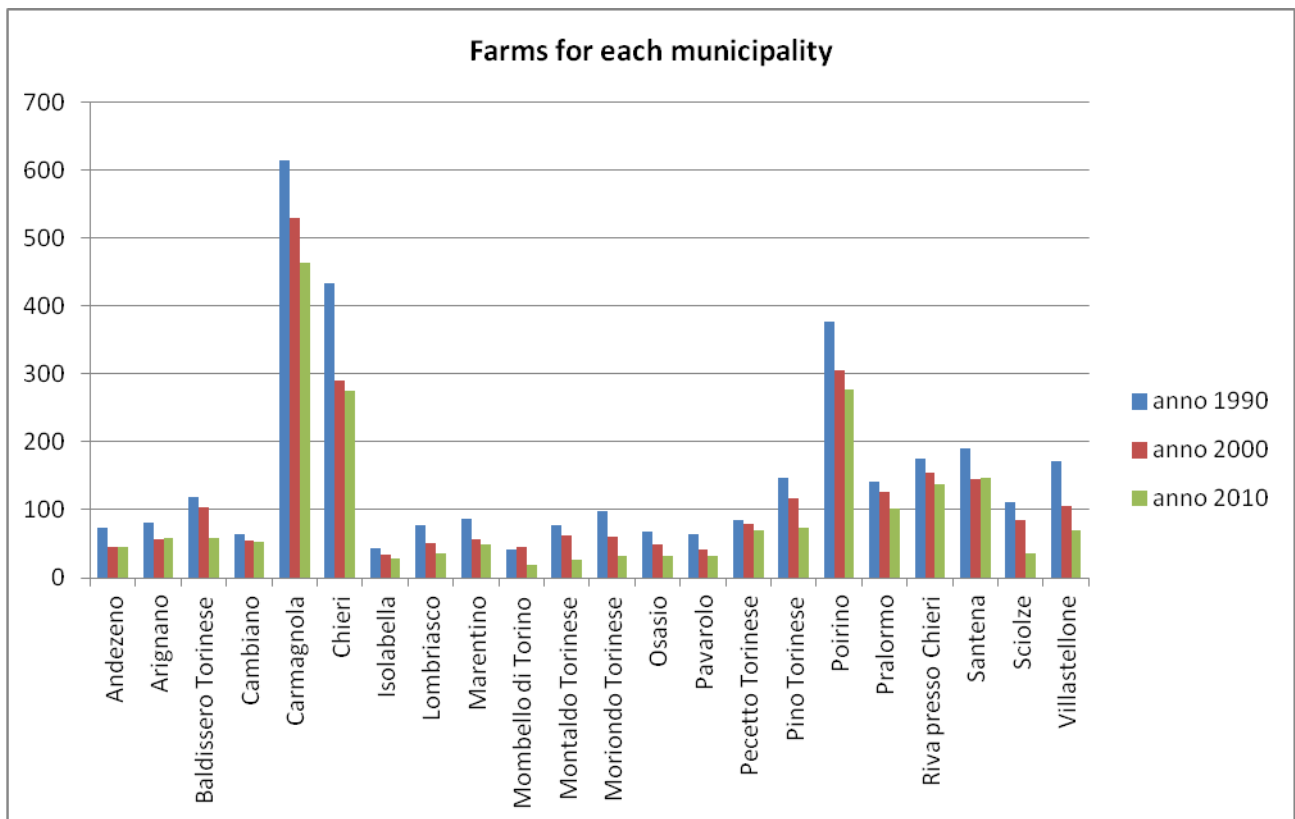
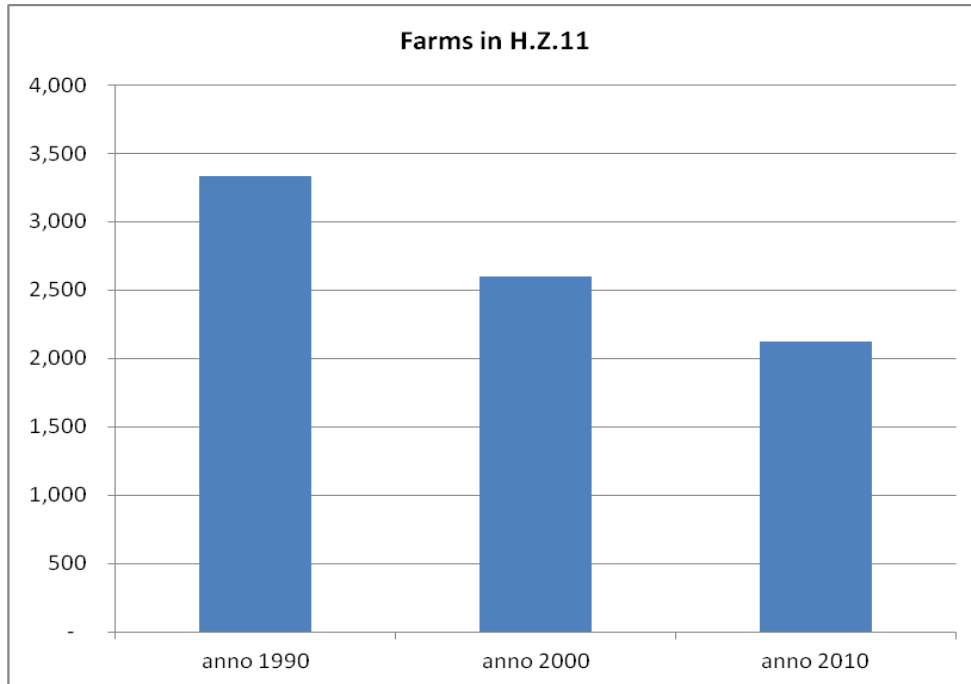


2.7. Agro-forestry areas

Agricultural areas

Number of farms in the Homogeneous Zone (Source: Censimento Generale dell'Agricoltura - ISTAT).

Municipality	Numeber of farms		
	1990	2000	2010
<i>Andezeno</i>	73	46	46
<i>Arignano</i>	81	56	58
<i>Baldissero Torinese</i>	118	103	58
<i>Cambiano</i>	65	54	53
<i>Carmagnola</i>	614	530	464
<i>Chieri</i>	433	291	276
<i>Isolabella</i>	44	34	28
<i>Lombriasco</i>	78	51	35
<i>Marentino</i>	87	57	49
<i>Mombello di Torino</i>	41	45	19
<i>Montaldo Torinese</i>	77	63	26
<i>Moriondo Torinese</i>	98	61	32
<i>Osasio</i>	67	49	32
<i>Pavarolo</i>	64	42	33
<i>Pecetto Torinese</i>	84	80	69
<i>Pino Torinese</i>	147	117	74
<i>Poirino</i>	376	306	277
<i>Pralormo</i>	141	126	102
<i>Riva presso Chieri</i>	176	154	138
<i>Santena</i>	190	146	147
<i>Sciolze</i>	111	85	36
<i>Villastellone</i>	172	105	70
TOT. H.Z.11	3.337	2.601	2.122





Forests

(See Annex: Map 6 - Forest Map)

Forests cover about 10% of the territory, they are mostly located in hilly areas in the northern portion of the area and in the southeast. In the rest of the area forests are represented by small groups and riparian forest buffers.

The more common types of forests are robinia forests, oak and hornbeam mixed forests and oak forests.

The following table shows the types of forests and their area.

Types of forests	Area (ha)	%
Robinia forests	2.326,34	49,44%
Oak and hornbeam mixed forests	1.059,59	22,52%
Oak forests (<i>Q. petraea</i>)	837,01	17,79%
Oak forests (<i>Q. pubescens</i>)	175,18	3,72%
Willow and poplar riparian forests	151,82	3,23%
Reforestations	71,30	1,52%
Shrubs	43,07	0,92%
Pioneer thicket	34,05	0,72%
Plain/mountain alder forests	6,69	0,14%
Chestnut forests	0,75	0,02%
Total	4.705,80	100,00%

The south portion of the Homogeneous Zone is characterized by the presence of a forest cover of high conservation interest, in particular the forest of *Ternavasso* which is an important relict of the oak and hornbeam mixed forests, almost disappeared as a result of past extensive deforestation to provide space for the agriculture.

Furthermore, there are tree rows and plantations for wood production, which are particularly widespread in Santena.



2.8. Natural areas

(See Annex: Map 7 - Areas of high natural interest)

In the Homogeneous Zone 11 there are some parks / reserves:

PARKS / RESERVES IN THE HOMOGENEOUS ZONE N. 11				
DENOMINATION	AUTORITY	MUNICIPALITIES (in the H.Z. n.11)	PATRIMONY	YEAR OF CREATION
<i>Parco naturale della Collina di Superga (Natural Park of the Superga Hill)</i>	<i>Ente di gestione delle aree protette del Po e della Collina torinese</i>	<i>Pino Torinese, Baldissero Torinese</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>1991</i>
<i>Riserva naturale della Confluenza del Maira (Natural Reserve of the Confluence of the Maira river)</i>	<i>Ente di gestione delle aree protette del Po e della Collina torinese</i>	<i>Carmagnola, Lombriasco</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>Riserva naturale dell'Oasi del Po morto (Natural Reserve of the 'dead' Po river)</i>	<i>Ente di gestione delle aree protette del Po e della Collina torinese</i>	<i>Carmagnola</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>Area contigua della fascia fluviale del Po-tratto torinese</i>	<i>Not defined</i>	<i>Carmagnola, Lombriasco</i>	<i>Not defined</i>	<i>1990</i>

In the area there are also Natura 2000 Sites (SCI - Sites of Community Importance and SPAs - Special Protection Areas), partly coinciding with the parks.

NATURA 2000 SITES IN THE HOMOGENEOUS ZONE N. 11				
CODE	DENOMINATION	TYPE (SCI/SPA)	MUNICIPALITIES (in the H.Z. n.11)	YEAR OF CREATION
<i>IT1110035</i>	<i>Stagni di Poirino-Favari (Ponds of Poirino-Favari)</i>	<i>SCI</i>	<i>Poirino, Santena, Villastellone</i>	<i>1996</i>
<i>IT1110025</i>	<i>Po Morto di Carignano ('Dead' Po river of Carignano)</i>	<i>SCI - SPA</i>	<i>Carmagnola, Villastellone</i>	<i>1996</i>
<i>IT1110002</i>	<i>Collina di Superga (Superga Hill)</i>	<i>SCI</i>	<i>Pino Torinese, Baldissero Torinese</i>	<i>1996</i>
<i>IT1110024</i>	<i>Lanca di San Michele (Oxbow of San Michele)</i>	<i>SCI - SPA</i>	<i>Carmagnola</i>	<i>1996</i>
<i>IT1110016</i>	<i>Confluenza Po - Maira (Confluence Po-Maira)</i>	<i>SCI</i>	<i>Lombriasco, Carmagnola</i>	<i>1996</i>
<i>IT1110051</i>	<i>Peschiere e Laghi di Pralormo (Fishpond and lakes of Pralormo)</i>	<i>SCI</i>	<i>Poirino, Pralormo</i>	<i>1996</i>

Furthermore, in 2016 the Turin's hill area (in the north of the H.Z.) and the Po river protected area have been recognized as "CollinaPo Man and Biosphere Reserve", first recognition of a urban MAB in Italy. It is an area of about 170 hectares which includes over 80 municipalities characterized by both natural and human factors.

The H.Z. Chierese-Carmagnolese is fully included into the Mab Unesco Reserve.



Within the H.Z. 11, the “Core Area” includes:

- the Natural Park of Superga Hill (municipalities of Pino Torinese and Baldissero Torinese)
- a portion of the Natural Reserve of the ‘Dead’ Po river (municipalities of Carmagnola and Villastellone)
- a portion of the Oxbow of San Michele (municipality of Carmagnola)
- a portion of the Natural Reserve of the Confluence of Maira river (municipality of Lombriasco)

The “Buffer Zone” includes a wide hilly area, areas close to the Natura 2000 sites and the Torrente Banna.

The “Transition Zone” covers all the H.Z. 11.

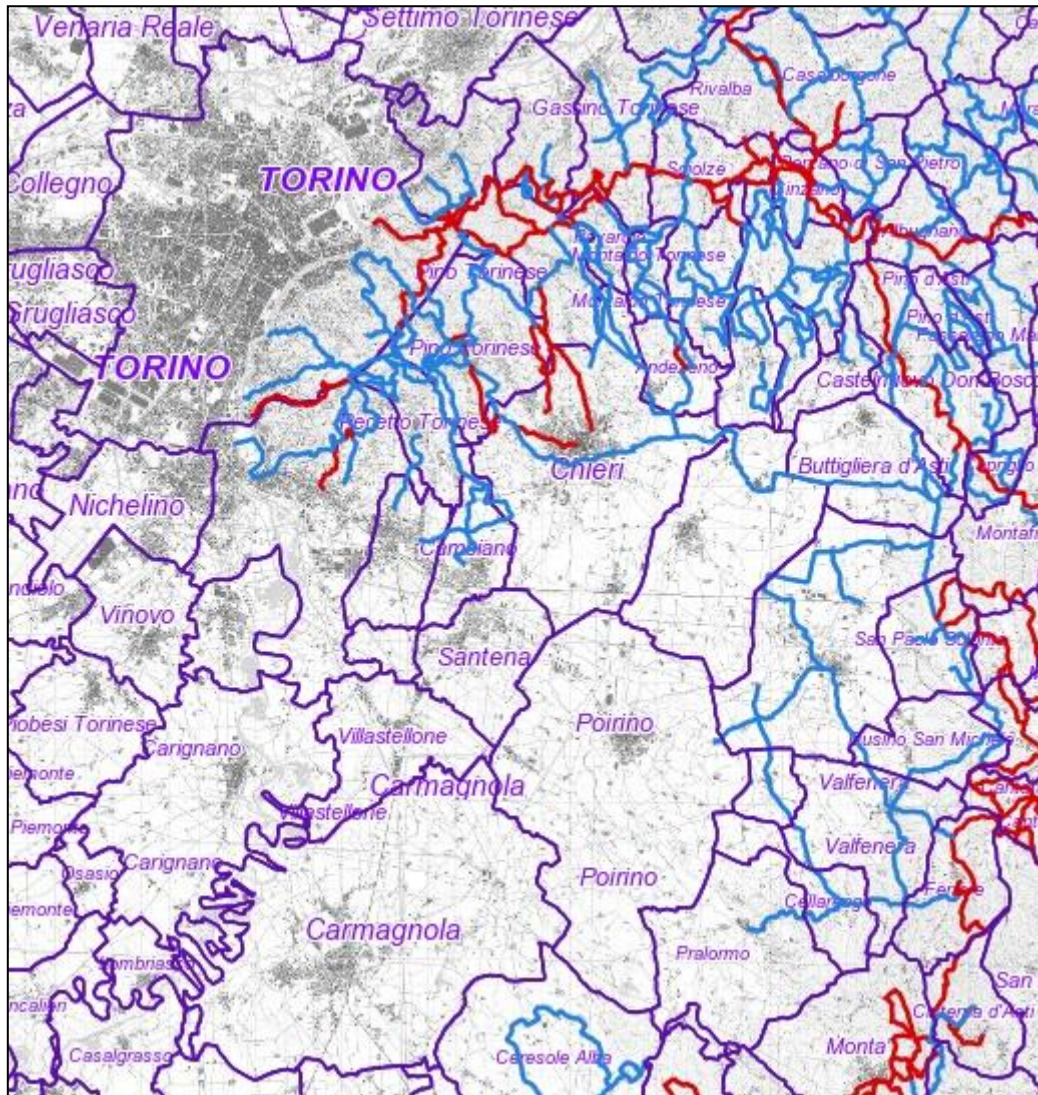
Ecological functioning. The ecological functioning is residual in almost all the Homogeneous Zone. Protected areas, and other small areas, have a moderate or high ecological functioning. In urban areas there is no ecological functioning.

(See Annex: Map 8 - Ecological Functioning)

2.9. Tourist and cultural attractions included in agricultural and forest ecosystems

Rete escursionistica Regione Piemonte (Hiking trail network of Regione Piemonte)

In the hilly area of H.Z.11, and in the municipalities of Pralormo and Isolabella, there are paths/ways of the network of the *Catasto Regionale del Patrimonio Escursionistico* (Regional Law No. 12 of 2010).



Picture 4: paths/ways of the hiking trail network of Regione Piemonte

Cycle lanes/paths - Cycle network of regional interest

In the H.Z. 11 there are existing cycling paths or cycle lanes, as well as many design projects (eg Biciplan project of the Municipality of Chieri).



The area is crossed by the "Via Francigena" or "Via dei Pellegrini", one of the cycle routes of regional interest (D.G.R. 27 July 2015 No 22-1903 Approval of the document "Bicycle Network of Regional Interest" under the LR 17.04.1990, No. 33).



Picture 4: cycle routes of regional interest



3. SWOT analysis

The SWOT analysis was developed during the first meetings of the Permanent Conference on territorial identity.

COMPONENT	STRENGTHS
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural vocation with a large presence of enterprises and producers consortia, of agro-food and agro-industrial products of high quality, and rich basket of typical products • Quality and uniqueness of hilly landscapes; harmonious coexistence between rural landscape and anthropic landscape • Importance of protected territory, presence of “Aree protette del Po e della Collina Torinese - Regional Park”; important woodland area • Strategic Planning in accordance with Mab Unesco • Water reticulation, High ecological value. Minor streams flowing into the Chierese plain area • Wide extension of utilized agricultural area and first class fertility soil (Carmagnola area) • Presence of a network of dirt roads integrated with the pathway network
Culture and tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious tradition, international school, animation film school, tradition of Marentino, planetarium, high schools of the highest level linked to the agricultural sector • Quality and richness of the cultural heritage (lands between Asti, Turin and Alba). National importance of cultural heritage (Basilica of Superga, Cavour’s residence, ..) • Potential Geosite to be exploited (river erosion, development history of Superga hill, origin of the Poirino Plain “Pianalto di Poirino”) • Relevant know-how of local culture and tradition
Manufacturing sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of important regional and national markets: dairy calves, beef cattle, and important trade fairs (Carmagnola area). Excellent and internationalized food and beverage companies (Chieri area) • Significant textile industrial tradition (Chieri area); textile tradition is relevant for the tourism sector too. • Presence of economic operators, skilled in valorising traditions, local products and culture (food and wine, short chain) • Relevant agricultural tradition • Presence of an international community and professional flows from abroad • Excellent cooperation between the manufacturing sector and the research community
Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread presence of an integrated railway network with the metropolitan railway service; frequent connections to Torino and Cuneo through railway lines



COMPONENT	WEAKNESSES
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of maintenance practices in rural areas • Reduction in number of active farms and aging of the rural operators • Deficiencies in the accessibility system of protected natural areas • Planning choices that ave disfigured the landscape: abandoned and disused buildings
Culture and tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-low quality of tourist accommodation; poor tourist accommodation, especially in rural areas • Low level of touristic appeal; low visibility and recognizability outside of the local context • reduced enhancement of the architectural heritage • Lack of economic resources for the enhancement and maintenance of architectural heritage • lack of integration among the territories of Monferrato and Chieri area
Manufacturing sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor territorial identifiability and its productions outside the local boundaries • Lack of a commercial network to intercept proximity flows
Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor intermodality: insufficient connections to local contexts; weakness of public transport. • Hilly communities are disadvantaged compared to those served by the metropolitan railway service. • Lack of links on non-radial lines from / to Turin. • Lack of infrastructure for electric mobility.

COMPONENT	OPPORTUNITIES
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of short chains of production and food consumption, that are sustainable (green procurement) and energetically efficient (reuse residues); development of agronomic models with lower environmental impact • Multifunctionality of farms and agricultural companies • Generational replacement in local agricultural enterprises • Renaturalisation, imposed by current legislation, of quarry lakes in the protected natural areas • Inclusion of the territory within the "Corona Verde" project and in the circuit of the "Residenze Sabaude"
Culture and tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing interest by the urban population towards alternative ways of using the rural area; strong presence of rural villages to recover • territory located between two important "touristic systems" in Piedmont (Turin and Langhe-Roero-Monferrato) • Enhance cycling tours by designing them for electric mobility (e-bike, etc.)



Manufacturing sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proximity to the Torino metropolitan area and to its services; key role of the territory between the Turin area and the large rural areas of Cuneo and Alba; • Consumer demand for high-quality and healthiness products; Region Piedmont consolidated subject in the agro-food supply chain • Planning through inter-communal meetings of the "Permanent Conference on territorial identity "and affirmation of the will to work together • Presence of discontinued areas to be refurbished: Embraco area, demanial areas, etc
Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities arising from electric mobility, also for eco-touristic purposes

COMPONENT	THREATS
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement of high consumption of soil activities and low added value • Pressure from dominant interests aimed at "making cash" • Reduction of agricultural activities and consequent weakening of the territory, especially from the landscape point of view • Loss of biodiversity and of original landscape elements • Acceleration of the transformation landscape process and environmental conditions, with the risk of non-reversible effects • Difficulties in linking the different municipalities urban planning policies
Culture and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban regeneration interventions are often in derogation to the Planning policies and are difficult to control • Difficulty of public enjoyment of the artistic and architectural heritage. Poor networking
Manufacturing sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-food and agro-industrial chains are in competition with foreign production systems; de-industrialization due to the crisis in traditional sectors or due to the delocalisation of large enterprises • Subalternity to the metropolitan area. Contraction of small businesses in rural contexts
Mobilità	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic centers are clogged with traffic. Difficulty to host public and private services • Traffic pressure on local roads

The Municipalities of the Conference have identified sites of local interest and three working patterns (see Annexes: Maps 9-10-11 and the schedules with proposals of sites of local interest).



STRATEGIC LINES

- 1. Cycle lane/paths, pedestrian paths and dirt roads.** The municipalities of Chieri, Cambiano, Carmagnola, Riva presso Chieri, Santena, Pralormo, Pecetto, Andezeno, Pino T.se have expressed the will to realize a network of paths (cycle lane/paths, dirt roads, etc.) interconnected with each other and with the territories of neighboring municipalities.
- 2. Ecological networks and naturalistic qualification.** The municipalities of Chieri, Pino Tse, Lombriasco, Carmagnola, Santena, Pecetto have already equipped with cognitive tools of ecological reticulation of the territory. Other municipalities have expressed the intention to upgrade quarry areas (Carmagnola, Cambiano) or floodplain areas in order to increase both the natural-landscape quality and the public enjoyment of such sites.
- 3. Brownfields/Abandoned areas.** The municipalities of Pino T.se, Cambiano and Riva presso Chieri intend to discuss the possible re-use of discarded private areas.

4. Implementation of Pilot actions: areas and project of sovra local interest

To date, possible projects that can be implemented on specific areas of the homogeneous zone are the following:

- Carmagnola

Project for valorization of the quarry lakes areas along the river Po (in particular the "Bosco del Gerbasso"), also through the use of dirt roads. Dirt roads innervate the agricultural land and allow connection with the historical center of Carmagnola and with neighboring municipalities, with the farmhouses and with didactic farms. Creation of common and coordinated signage across the entire connected territory. Criticism: Monviso quarry, currently used as an abusive dump.

- Chieri

Chieri's administration is changing the use destination of a territory located in the southern part, in order to create an agrarian park between Giunchetto and Vallo streams ("Fontaneto" area). The municipality is pursuing such relocation action of a production area (about 21 hectares) also thanks to the SAM4CP Project, funded by the Life UE program.

- Intercommunal cycling project

The municipalities of the Permanent Conference on territorial identity intend to work on the definition of a project aimed at promoting inter-municipal bicycle mobility, starting from the experiences of the individual municipalities (various projects: Biciplan, PISTA, PISTAAA, ...) valorizing the existing routes in the area, particularly the dirt roads.



5. Annexes

MAPS

1. Territory
2. Urban planning
3. Land use
4. Soil: Land Capability
5. Soil: problems and threats
6. Forest map
7. Areas of high natural interest
8. Ecological functioning
9. Sites of local interest + environmental themes
10. Sites of local interest + environmental themes
11. Sites of local interest + environmental themes