

DRAFT TRANSNATIONAL CONCEPT OF ACTION PLANS

Content, Process and Guide for Application
(D.T2.1.1)

Version 2
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MINISTRSTVO ZA OKOLJE IN PROSTOR



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1. Objective

Action plans should have the target to improve the quality of living in functional urban areas. The threats for the living environment and the provision of ecological services should be recognized in decision procedures in order to make places more liveable.

The objective of D.T2.1.1 is to use the experience and knowledge of the partners to build a common transnational format of action plans which will enhance the integrated environmental management of functional urban areas (FUAs). This transnational concept will be based upon the common functional area management strategy (FAMS, see LUMAT work package T1). The action plans include interdisciplinary content, stakeholder processes of elaboration as well as scientific inputs on governance and ecosystem services in the form of decision support tools.

Action plans should have a focus on the individual situation of the FUAs in the partner regions which will be developed regarding their specific needs and circumstances.

Because it is a steering instrument for a functional urban area, a management strategy and action plan for soil and land use in functional urban areas should contain the necessary background information, a description of the challenges to be addressed and establish the reason why action has to take place. The action plan should detail out the goals which are to be reached, prioritize and establish main thematic points. They should collect either existing or new types of action recommendations and/or pilot projects which are to be carried out to reach the aimed for goals. An action plan within the LUMAT project should be developed in a participative manner and include non-governmental stakeholders. With the adoption of the LUMAT action plans, the stakeholders are expressing their political will to implement these actions for a sustainable development.

2. Process

The LUMAT action plans will be developed over a 4 step process:

1. Analysis of the LUMAT “specific” regional background information
2. Link to the regional development plan and creation of functional area management strategy
3. Action plan development
4. Pilot project implementation

The process includes two stakeholder interactions, organised after Step 1 and Step 3 have been completed.



Table 1. LUMAT Action Plan Process

| Section | Content | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Background | Delimitation of the selected FUA (OECD, Eurostat and/or local criteria) | |
| 2. Functional Area Management Strategy (FAMS) | Regional framework | |
| | Strategic development plans | |
| | Threats (priorities for LUMAT - ecosystem services e.g. sustainable compensation and development) | |
| | Key stakeholders designation | |
| | Stakeholder consultation | |
| | Development of management strategy (for each partner FUA) | |
| 3. Action Plan | Vision/mission description | |
| | Objectives and priorities | |
| | Sites of action (identification inside of LUMAT pilot area) | |
| | Actions | Action plan - definition of the points of contact |
| | | Time extent with time table & estimated budget |
| | | Financing programs |
| | | Pilot project description |
| Stakeholder consultation | | |
| 4. Implementation | Carrying out of actions (through existing agencies) | |

2.1. Background Information

The LUMAT concept of a common strategy for integrated FUA environmental management works on the scale of functional urban area. This scale is based upon analyses of the existing interdependences and collaborations between a core city and the surrounding municipalities. These can either be based upon already institutionalised borders or the implementation procedures of national policies (including the adoption of OECD methodology, i.e. top-down approach) or alternatively on collaborative agreements such as horizontal cooperation between a core city (or cities) and municipalities.

In this context it is necessary to define the FUA boundaries according to the regional specific context so that the required foundation for the creation of an action plan is present. The various differences between the functional urban areas of the LUMAT partners was detailed in work package T1 and documented in the deliverable DT1.1.1.

2.2. Functional Areas Management Strategy

Soil and land management is a part of a broader functional urban area development strategy in the LUMAT regions. Overall in the LUMAT pilot regions, soil and land management strategies are either already existing with a very high level of detail (as in the case in the Leipziger Green Ring), are being developed as concepts which are being further elaborated upon (for example the metropolitan region of Torino) or are currently not present (as in the case in Ruda Slaska).



For this reason this step entails the presentation of the current situation, the identification of the relevant central stakeholders and, based upon this, the description of the management strategy.

2.3. Action Plans

In the third step, an individual institutional framework for action plan implementation will be developed. This should be based upon the analysis of existing territorial organisations and agencies. Requirements for the institutional framework for land resource management will be further defined in the action plan.

The action plan is defined as a jointly developed and goal oriented approach to sustainable land use (e.g. reuse of land). It is required to have appropriate commitment to the action plans of LUMAT. They include numerous methods for verifying and evaluating the strategy implementation. Main steps are:

2.3.1. Vision/Mission Description:

The visioning phase is based on the input gathered in the framework and stakeholder phase. In accordance to the specific problems identified in previous steps, the visioning phase works out the type of 'potentials' which may be present. Having identified these, goals and possible strategic concepts for re-development concepts are derived and worked upon. In this context, alternative development scenarios could be developed to help conceptualize the possibilities.

2.3.2. Objectives and priorities:

This phase confronts the alternatives and scenarios which were developed in the visioning phase with the possibilities to achieve the defined goals and implementing the development strategies in reality. The interplay between the visioning phase and planning stage is needed in order to reach more accurate decisions on future scenarios and appropriate strategies. An important feature of this phase is the involvement of current and potential stakeholders into the planning process. It is very important to reach consensus between the desired objectives and hierarchy of priorities as held by the involved stakeholders based upon their interests in the development of the strategy. Only complementary objectives can realistically receive support from the stakeholders who will be responsible for implementation.

Example: Ruda Slaska: Priorities and objectives of the FUA - Example revitalization

Priorities contributing to achievement of the overall objective of the FUA Ruda Slaska FUA belong to two groups: In the framework of the priorities the following specific priorities have been formulated:

1. Social and economic
 - 1.1. Development of financial, organization and legal instruments supporting revitalization processes
 - 1.2. Supporting social activities towards development of social economy initiatives
2. Spatial and environmental
 - 2.1. Implementation of a complex management procedure of brownfields revitalization regarding various future functions
 - 2.2. Systemic approach to revitalization problems indicated in crisis areas of the FUA cities



Definition of areas: This topic includes the detailed information on selected project areas, e.g. on specific green infrastructure project.

The final steps of the action plan include the detailed description of each action, points of contact for interested parties, as well as the budgeting of time and financial resources. LUMAT partners should consult the responsible stakeholders for the proposed individual projects and support necessary funding initiatives.

2.4. Implementation

The implementing phase represents the realisation of the proposed action plan. This requires coordination of the related activities and measures with the incorporation and/or delegation of duties to stakeholders in real time and space in accordance with the developed plan.

LUMAT aims to implement a pilot project in each partner region. The individual local preparation should take place in exchange with the locally present partner and selected support from the project consortium. The action plan includes the short version of the pilot project description. The full description will be developed in WP T3 for each pilot project as individual activities.

3. LUMAT Tools

In the LUMAT regions, the management of soil and land in functional urban areas can as of currently only reference a limited set of data and tools. In this context it is necessary to develop further methods and tools through the collaborative efforts of the partner consortium. In the context of LUMAT, these include the following two tool types.

3.1. The InViTo Tool

The developed SDSS calibration model and Interactive Visualization Tool (InViTo) produces sensitivity maps for an entire municipal area in order to help visualize planning scenarios which propose redevelopment schemes for land management. Public decisions on land use planning would benefit from the application of such a SDSS because it could reduce the decision time needed and increase the accuracy and awareness of the individual decision makers for local conditions. The SDSS would enable better involvement by the population and involve more of the stakeholders of the territory.

3.2. Environmental Management and Compensation “CEM-Tool” (Shortname not yet fixed)

A tool for improved environmental management in the context of compensation measures is being developed under work package 2 by the Saxon State Office for Environment, Agriculture and Geology. The tool shall assist users in the steering of soil and land management decisions in functional urban areas. The goal is to bring about the sustainable use of these resources through the interdisciplinary observation, mapping and evaluation of “threats” to the provisioning function of ecosystem services. For example, the identified threats in the German pilot region currently include brownfields/soil sealing, areas of overwarming (due to for example urban sealed areas) and the over-fertilization of land parcels. The partners will be asked to contribute to this list of threats based upon the needs of their regions. Once agreed upon, the next step will entail the mapping of threats in the LUMAT pilot regions. This will also take into consideration the local information technology systems of the future tool users. Further, the tool



establishes a base for data homogeneity within and among FUAs to ensure the comparable evaluation of threats. This will potentially enable the application of LUMAT goals, action plans etc. on the Central European wide scale. This is to be achieved through the establishment of a grid with squares 100 meters long by 100 meters wide (1 ha total area). For example the LUMAT pilot region of Green Belt of Leipzig has a total of 78,000 1 hectare cells (INSPIRE grid). The threats will then be mapped into these grids, with each type of threat receiving its own layer. After the data collection phase, the various threat layers are to be overlain one another and given points to assist in the parcel specific evaluation. These points are used to derive a prioritisation of the measures to be taken for the improvement of local ecosystem service provision and mitigate the identified threats. The CEM-Tool will allow for the inclusion of potential new LUMAT threats which may arise in the future (e.g. climate change or new brownfields). The stakeholders responsible for implementing the tool will be offered training material and support (within the frame of the LUMAT project). The LUMAT partners are called upon to incorporate either existing or similar tools from their respective regions into the partner consortium.



Table 2: Action Plan Content, Process and Guide for Application

| Content of the Action Plan | Process | Guide for Application |
|---|--|---|
| BACKGROUND | | |
| Introduction and presentation of the regional framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional background (relevant to LUMAT) ▪ Territory of interventions and relation to FUAs (or alternative national categories) ▪ Introduction to the current sectoral/spatial management framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use outputs from T1 (D T1.1.1) |
| Strategic development plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explaining the priorities of LUMAT in the context of the existing interregional network and strategy | This was worked out upon during the LUMAT workshop in Dresden, for the workshop results please see the Annex |
| Management strategy for the implementation of (existing/new) strategic development plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying the existing key stakeholders for the management of land and soil | |
| Scientific input - ecosystem services and threats for land and soil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of ecosystem services and threats in the regional context ▪ Establishing the relationship between local stakeholders and the threats and ecosystem services present in the area | Use D T1.1.1 and Terms of Reference For further information on potential soil treats, see RECARE (http://recare-project.eu) |
| ACTION PLAN (for the implementation of strategic development plans) | | |
| Vision/mission description | Description interaction with local stakeholders | in relation with the LUMAT DoW |
| Objectives and priorities | Description and interaction with local stakeholders | <p>Example: Ruda Slaska</p> <p>Priorities and objectives of the FUA revitalization</p> <p>Priorities contributing to achievement of the overall objective of the IRPFUA belong to two groups: 1. Social and economic and 2. Spatial and environmental.</p> <p>In the framework of the priorities the following specific priorities have been formulated:</p> |



| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | <p>1.1. Development of financial, organization and legal instruments supporting revitalization processes</p> <p>1.2. Supporting social activities towards development of social economy initiatives</p> <p>2.1 Implementation of a complex management procedure of brownfields revitalization regarding various future functions</p> <p>2.2. Systemic approach to revitalization problems indicated in crisis areas of the FUA cities</p> |
| Definition of areas | Setting of area boundaries and scale of intervention which are of relevance to the pilot region | Example of Ruda Slaska: Revitalization of Dworski Park (Manor Park), A. Koziol Park, the park at Sobieskiego street and of the sports and recreation centre in the Orzegów district |
| Actions | <p>Develop concept on different actions and methods, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ revitalization/renaturation through compensation measures ▪ minimizing urban sprawl ▪ optimizing water retention | Example of Ruda Slaska: Revitalization of recreation areas and parks, connection of recreation areas with biking and walking routes (routes for jogging, nordic walking and rollerbladers) as well as creating cycle sports and recreational events, particularly for promoting an active lifestyle among the social groups of the three FUA cities. |
| Time and financial planning, organisation | <p>Definition of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The points of contact (such as relevant decision makers and those involved in the required permission procedures) ▪ Time extent and action plan timetable ▪ Estimation of the budget | Individual local preparation in exchange with the responsible partner and selected support |
| Financing programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of all funding possibilities (local, regional, national and European) ▪ Contact points and offering background information on LUMAT to relevant decision makers for funding sources | Example Ruda Slaska: List of priorities for financing by the Voivodeship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management in Katowice in 2017. The long-term objective to be achieved up to 2018 is the reshaping of the post-industrial and degraded areas in the Silesian Voivodeship. This is to take into account the ecological requirements and social-economic conditions of the area. |



| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | | <p>TP 1. Revitalization of post-industrial and degraded areas</p> <p>TP 1.1. Restoring of natural values to degraded areas</p> <p>TP 1.2. Earth protection tasks financed by foreign sources</p> <p>TP 1.3. Remediation of degraded area by cleaning of soil, earth or ground water and limiting abilities of pollution proliferation in soil, earth and ground water</p> |
| PILOT PROJECT | | |
| Description and planning | <p>Detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organisation/management chart ▪ Delegation of roles and responsibilities (institutional and personal) ▪ Determining the desired outcomes ▪ Project budget planning ▪ Plan for monitoring activities | <p>Individual local preparation in exchange with the responsible partner and selected support. This is a short form of the pilot project description, the full description will be developed within the context of WP T3 for each pilot project's individual activities.</p> |
| LUMAT Tools | | |
| <p>Saxony Brownfield and compensation management tool (CEM-Tool)</p> <p>InViTo</p> | <p>Use of tools to support action plan development and pilot project activities</p> | <p>The tools are to be used to help map threats in the pilot region/pilot area. This is to take place in relation to the LUMAT terms of references, which will also make initial evaluation of threats and first ideas about the actions which can be taken on the threats.</p> <p>Final discussion will take place in Torino (9/2017)</p> |
| Capacity Building and Institutional Approaches | | |
| <p>Institutional solutions (management structures)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designation and role of the coordinator ▪ Participatory process to be undertaken | <p>Final discussion will take place in Torino (9/2017)</p> |



4. Annex:

**Integrated Environmental Management of Land and Soil - Methodology of the Action Plans:
Interactive session, December 2016, Dresden Germany:**

Objective of LUMAT:

Common understanding - Integrated environmental management of land and soil:

- Integration of spatial and sectoral policies
- Integration of existing instruments and institutions
- Priority on development of existing tools

In order to structure the preparation of the action plans, partners profiled the regional projects under the following aspects.

FRAMEWORK - Area of intervention, threats in the area, potentials / ecosystem services

PROJECT STRUCTURE - Investigation and monitoring, activities, governance, pilots

As a key element for the next working steps, "threats" will be identified and the objective of the project activities will be to address them:

Ruda Slaska:

- Convincing of local authorities for cooperative manner of green infrastructure in FUA

Voitsberg:

- „Jobs“
- second generation of Green infrastructure on mining land
- garden exhibition
- urban agriculture

Ostrava:

- Unemployment
- Brownfields
- Contaminated sites → T3
- Mining → degradation of soil



Leipzig Green Belt:

- see RECARE: soil sealing, soil erosion, soil salinization, soil compaction, Floods and landslides, loss of organic matter in peat soils, loss of organic matter in mineral soils, soil contamination, soil biodiversity, ecosystem services
- OTHER threats

Trnava:

- Urban sprawl (soil sealing)
- Climate change effects (heat island, rains)
- Lack of green infrastructure

Torino:

- Low level of biodiversity
- Ecological fragmentation
- High use of fertilizers/pesticides
- Contaminated sites/water contamination
- Land slide risk/flood risk

Kranj:

- Brownfield redevelopment
- private stakeholder involvement