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# D.T2.5.1 DOCUMENTATION OF INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES IN 7 FUAS

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## 1. Introduction

In the frame of D.T2.5.1, the LUMAT partners were asked about the integrated environmental management structures planned for the FUA regions. Because the context of all involved FUAs can be expected to differ in context and structure, the implementation duties of management structures can also be expected to differ accordingly. To reflect these differences, the content from the application form as well as the WP T2 deliverables D.T2.2.8 “Report on development of Action Plans for integrated environmental management in 7 project FUAs” and D.T2.4.1 “Report on activities aiming at capacity building concerning management structures” have all been gathered for the creation of FUA specific questions in this deliverable. The deliverable has been catered to the content of the LUMAT FUA regions to come to a more specific result. In the following table, the column on the left hand side lists the questions which were posed to the partners of the different FUAs. The column on the right hand side details out the response.



## 2. FUA-specific Questions on Integrated Environmental Management Structures

Partner Specific Management Structure Questions	Response
<p><b>Action Plan FUA Chierese-Carmagnolese</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How have ecosystems been improved (i.e. improved management of green areas and the re-naturalization of brownfields at metropolitan scale) through interactive planning support?</li> <li>2. What are the results of the thematic expansion of the political table for integrated environmental management?</li> <li>3. What decisions for integrated environmental management structures have been supported with the InViTo tool?</li> </ol>	<p>Ecosystem services are just one of the aspects of managing green areas and of possible re-naturalization of brownfields at FUA and metropolitan scale. The interactive planning allows FUA Chierese-Carmagnolese to build some possible scenarios useful for the choice of political decision-makers on the priorities of action, taking into account the need of the whole FUA for an eco-sustainable development of the territory.</p> <p>Among the various projects proposed by the FUA Table, the case of "Fontaneto" (Chieri) was selected together in a shared manner: three eco-sustainable management scenarios were created in this area. Each scenario guarantees a different degree of improvement of ecosystem services and considers the economic value. Preserving and improving these services ensures a better quality of life for citizens throughout the FUA.</p> <p>The original technical/political table included the 22 municipalities of the FUA and some other neighboring external municipalities. The table was created out of the desire to share experiences and solutions, yet it had not yet found a practical way to operate. Before the LUMAT project, only some meetings had been started on administrative issues (e.g. common formats for the drafting of administrative documents).</p> <p>The result of LUMAT was to provide the table the following contributions: a working method, an easy-to-use webGIS tool, training and improving of capacity on the themes of ecosystem services and payment of SEs, on the FUA Chierese-Carmagnolese identity and on the management of conflicts in the use of soil.</p> <p>The table decided to redesign itself on the 22 municipalities of the FUA and to extend its expertise to the themes of integrated environmental planning in order to deal with issues such as the transformation and re-naturalization of brownfields at FUA scale, the protection and enhancement of green areas, among others. The experience of the Table will be acquired by the CMTto and can be used in the preparation of the next General Spatial Plan at metropolitan scale (extending the experience to the other 10 FUAs of the CMTto).</p> <p>InViTo has been used by the integrated environmental management structure to map and share the valuable and critical elements of the territory (e.g. protected areas, green infrastructure, brownfields, areas of hydrogeological instability) and to map the actions proposed by each administration. The tool has been used to animate the discussion of the table with stakeholders and to collaboratively select the priorities of action.</p>



Partner Specific Management Structure Questions	Response
<p><b>Action Plan FUA Chorzów, Ruda Śląska and Świętochłowice</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How have green and blue infrastructure management become part of FUA integrated environmental management?</li> <li>2. How did the collaboration for action plan priorities help establish structures for integrated environmental management?</li> <li>3. What decisions for integrated environmental management structures have been supported with the InViTo tool?</li> </ol>	<p>The Action Plan for the functional urban area of Chorzów, Ruda Śląska and Świętochłowice was aiming at strengthening connections of natural system of the FUA cities as an essential component of the Metropolis creating blue and green infrastructure. The efficient natural system with active ecological corridors connecting natural valuable areas will provide strengthening of self-regulation processes, resistance to climate change and stability of ecosystem services. This aim of the Action Plan is extremely important in case of the cities with a burden of industrial history still having at present problems with restoration of the urban environment and with making these areas more liveable places.</p> <p>The work on the Action Plan was being conducted with active participation of the representatives of three cities: Chorzów, Ruda Śląska and Świętochłowice. The cities have been invited for this collaboration at the meeting of high-level representatives of city authorities - mayors and deputy mayors. After the meeting a working group has been established for this task consisting of administration officials responsible for environmental management and land use planning and management. At the several meetings of the working group a concept of the action plan has been developed including commonly accepted list of sites which are to be taken as areas on which green infrastructure will be implemented. After having finalized the document the letter of commitment was signed by the mayors of the three cities concerning future activities in the framework of the action plan implementation. In particular it was stated that the working group for these tasks will be established.</p> <p>The InViTo tool has been applied for public involvement by creation of an information system on the sites including pictures and short description of each place concerning a size, type of recreation offered, site cover, other sites in the neighbourhood etc. This information was available for the inhabitants of the FUA and has been used in the public discussion on the proposed framework of the Action Plan.</p>



Partner Specific Management Structure Questions	Response
<p><b>Action Plan FUA Green Ring of Leipzig</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How the environmental compensation on threats is planned to become part of the existing environmental management structure in Leipzig in the new form of an integrated environmental management structure.</li> <li>2. How feasibility studies and the analysis of threats have created the foundation for integrated environmental management</li> <li>3. How LUMATO has supported the decisions of integrated environmental management</li> </ol>	<p>Currently, the Green Ring of Leipzig has an association which pursues goals of sustainable land management in the region with 13 municipalities. However, unsustainable ecological compensation measures take place on scarce agricultural land. Abandoned brownfields persist in the region. The consumption of soil resources often goes hand in hand with a reduction in ecosystem services which serve the residents. In short, the ecosystem services provided by soil are fully recognized in spatial planning processes.</p> <p>LUMAT Germany has taken these issues into account through the expansion of the existing management structure. Solutions for creating integrated environmental management include the collection of interdisciplinary information, the standardized evaluation of this information for sustainable land management decision support and the inclusion of this into the existing technical framework of the stakeholders so that the information can be further used. The current structure for environmental management will become integrated environmental management for improving ecosystem services in the FUA.</p> <p>A common template for the gathering of information on threatened sites was created for LUMAT goals. The information gathered is suitable for undertaking site revitalization measures. The template can be applied to various sites in the FUA region, regardless of location or jurisdiction. The information gathered in such a standardized manner can then be integrated with the tool LUMATO to make this information available to decision makers. This is an important step for the identification of areas in need of addressing as well as for the initiation of projects. From the start-up plans generated in the LUMAT Germany activities, two of the sites are currently undergoing the legal preparations for de-sealing and ecosystem improvement.</p> <p>By having LUMATO generate standardized geo-referenced data which is then available for the FUA region, it is possible to identify threats to land that include various disciplines and span across local jurisdictions. A new holistic picture of the urban sprawl processes of the 13 municipalities and the existing brownfield sites is possible, making visible and quantifying the potential for inner development instead of outer development. Site potentials for alleviating threats are then identifiable for further discussion on the local level.</p>



Partner Specific Management Structure Questions	Response
<p><b>Action Plan FUA Kranj</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How has integrated environmental management supported brownfield reuse for productive uses?</li> <li>2. How has integrated environmental management supported business zone development?</li> <li>3. How are integrated environmental management structures proposing to address a process of brownfield revitalization FUA wide?</li> </ol>	<p>The decision about the integrated environmental management structure was made in the first months of the development of the project in Slovenia. Since the main topic of the Kranj FUA Action plan is to develop business zones and reactivate brownfields for productive uses, the most suitable stakeholder for the implementation of the FUA Kranj Action plan was the BSC Kranj d.o.o., which acts as a regional development agency and also as a business support center for Gorenjska region. The FUA Kranj area, which was defined in the first steps of the implementation of the project lies entirely within the Gorenjska region. The second reason to choose this existing management structure was the fact, that they cover the environmental and economic dimension of the regional development. Despite the large scale of degraded areas (mostly former textile industry) today's Kranj FUA is a vibrant area with a lot of successful companies, which attract workforce even from outside of Slovenia. The important economic growth of mostly industrial sector puts pressure to enlargement of existing business zones or the development of new ones. The main aim of the FUA Action plan is to enhance the attractiveness of brownfield sites for these investors. The FUA Kranj Action plan is designed in co-operation with the regional development agency in a way in which it can be integrated in two most important strategic documents of the Gorenjska region, the Regional development programme and the Regional spatial plan.</p> <p>The implementation of the Action plan will require some additional tasks and responsibilities for the Regional development agency. They will regularly update the Brownfields inventory of the FUA Kranj and promote brownfields regeneration in favour of greenfield development. They will also support investors interested in the brownfields regeneration with specific measures (developed in LUMAT Action plan), that help investors interested in brownfields to steer this type of development more effectively.</p> <p>The regional development programme could and hopefully will support the investors in brownfields and existing underused business zones with incentives, while Regional spatial plan will limit development on greenfields. With these key instruments, the Regional development agency is equipped to act as an effective integrated environmental management structure, whose main goal is to protect land and soil as a very limited source in Kranj FUA, while enabling the further economic growth in the FUA.</p>



Partner Specific Management Structure Questions	Response
<p><b>Action Plan FUA Ostrava</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How are integrated environmental management structures able to create brownfield management plans with a priority evaluation?</li> <li>2. What integrated environmental management structure is built to evaluate the ecosystem services for improvement on brownfields?</li> <li>3. How is the integrated environmental management structure able to add to the legislative context and priorities of brownfield revitalization?</li> </ol>	<p>The main element of the integrated environmental management structure is the "Working Group". This executive body prepares the documents for the Moravian-Silesian Regional Council and consists of 11 members. Working Group members will be supported based on the needs of individual municipalities in FUA Ostrava. Concrete steps, plans and a proposed system of priorities for individual calendar years will be created which can be adjusted based upon changes in the economy, legislation, or from the state-level. The Working Group will develop the implementation of Action Plan measures based on suggestions from the Consultative Group (informal platform of stakeholders). The Consultative Group is an informal platform created within the LUMAT project and it plays a key role in the setting of priorities and providing up-to-date information. The Consultative Group is planned to meet twice a year.</p> <p>Working Group members are MSID, Department of Land Use Planning and Building Regulations, Department of Environment and Agriculture and Department of Regional Development and Tourism. One of the two key land use issues addressed is to compensate for construction on agricultural land by directing building activities instead to brownfields. The Department of the Environment and Agriculture addresses agricultural land evaluation but not land use planning. The Department of Land Use Planning and Building Regulations addresses the long-term issues of the built and newly development areas and their changes but not the ecological value of land (ecosystem services).</p> <p>With the Working Group these two issues will be connected to determine the effective protection of ecosystem services for land use planning. The Working Group is central for the linking of information from MSID as Brownfield Database administrator. The second point to be addressed is the issue of brownfields which have become a place of biodiversity due to long-term site abandonment. There is a very sensitive approach to redevelopment and re-use, so that brownfields can return to an active use while preserving the established biological functions.</p> <p>Changes to urban plans and studies, in order to be implemented, must obtain permission from the Department of Land Use Planning and Building Regulations. The Working Group will be able to evaluate these documents in direct co-operation between its members to support ecosystem services of the revitalized brownfields. Further, laws, of which a modification or adaptation could improve the regeneration processes for brownfields, have been identified in the Action Plan. The Working Group will be involved in the preparation of legislative analyses for the Regional Council regarding the interest of the individual departments.</p>



Partner Specific Management Structure Questions	Response
<p><b>Action Plan FUA Trnava</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How are harmonized land use activities created through integrated environmental management structures?</li> <li>2. How has integrated environmental management been applied to create urban green / brownfield revitalization for recreation areas?</li> <li>3. What evaluations of threats are agreed upon by stakeholders for inter-municipal integrated environmental management?</li> </ol>	<p>Slovak legislation requires every municipality to have its own industrial and social development plan, which is one of most important strategic documents of urban and municipal development planning. These development plans are closely connected to masterplans of municipalities, where land use within municipality is designed as well. The association of the FUA Trnava municipalities (ZOMOT association), as a part of FUA integrated environmental management structure, has its own development plan which takes into consideration all development plans of associated municipalities. Therefore all land use activities are harmonised within industrial and social development plan of the FUA Trnava.</p> <p>Within FUA management structure ZOMOT all associated municipalities are being acknowledged about development plans of their partners within FUA. Involving these particular development plans into development plan of FUA Trnava (which is a part of integrated environmental management) is decision making process, where most important hotspots are being identified. This is how the pilot investment Štrky has been chosen as urban green / brownfield suitable for revitalization to recreation area. The evaluation of environmental problems is based on identifying and specifying the spatial collisions of two opposing systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ecologically valuable elements of the landscape structure and the ecosystem services provided by them (endangered phenomena)</li> <li>▪ stress factors, including elements from a landscape-ecological point of view that are negative, threatening individual protected areas, ecosystem services and the environment</li> </ul> <p>Result of collisions of these two territorial systems is the specification of environmental problems (collisions of interests) manifesting as threats to ecological stability, biodiversity, threats and disruptions to the qualitative and quantitative properties of ecosystem services and also the threat to the quality of the environment. In FUA area of interest, we have identified the following types of environmental problems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. problems of endangering spatial stability</li> <li>b. problems of threats to ecosystem service</li> <li>c. problems of threats to environment</li> </ol>



Partner Specific Management Structure Questions	Response
<p><b>Action Plan FUA Voitsberg</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How has the establishment of garden show implemented integrated environmental management?</li> <li>2. What concepts for the urban green and post-industrial revitalization are supported by the integrated management structure proposed?</li> <li>3. What type of form is being agreed upon by stakeholders for inter-municipal integrated environmental management?</li> </ol>	<p>The planned pilot projects follow the approach for an integrated environmental management as a modern, but for the region rather new planning approach. There is also a corresponding reference to the important planning bases for the region - such as Regulation Central Region Styria, SZR (new planning strategy 2016-06), Regional Development Concept for the Lipizzanerheimat, Leader Region "Lipizzanerheimat" (program 2014 - 2020) and the guiding vision of the small region "Lipizzanerheimat" - but the implementation of these planning bases focuses on individual projects. As part of LUMAT, a holistic approach to integrated environmental management is now underway. Of course, this is also a challenge for the communities and the stakeholders and therefore requires appropriate awareness raising.</p> <p>All activities involving the use of the former mining areas will improve the environment or contribute to a more liveable life in the region (for example, using and beautifying the entrance area of the Voitsberg Energy Park with a community gardens concept or village renewal measures in Maria Lankowitz). At the same time, additional employment is to be achieved ("more jobs") in order to gradually improve the overall situation in the region (for example, preparing the garden house for future vegetable cultivation). However, this is different due to the individual sub-projects. By agreeing on the one hand with the affected municipality but also with the agreement of the REV (Regional Development Association) for the region to these projects, it is ensured that the approach to integrated environmental management as developed in LUMAT will be pursued further.</p> <p>EC is not allowed to create a new administrative structure for LUMAT (co-financing condition by the office of the Styrian Government), so EC had to find a "creative solution". This means especially collaboration and coordination with another ongoing project in the region "City-functional land management" (also seen as a continuation of the land management agency of CircUse) - this is a requirement of the REV. These structures should be used as soon as they are implemented in the beginning of 2019. Existing administrative structures are due to the small region essentially given by the cooperation of the stakeholders - the specific stakeholders decide on their projects themselves (some of them have their own programs) and inform other stakeholders. The key stakeholders are to be involved with periodic information events (for example, periodical information at the REV meetings, information to the mayors, close contact with the regional management). For the implementation of LUMAT, the regional development association Lipizzanerheimat (Regional Development Association) is responsible and decisive (these are the 5 mayors of the region). Decisions will be made on the management structures at the upcoming General Assembly in November.</p>

