

LOS_DAMA!

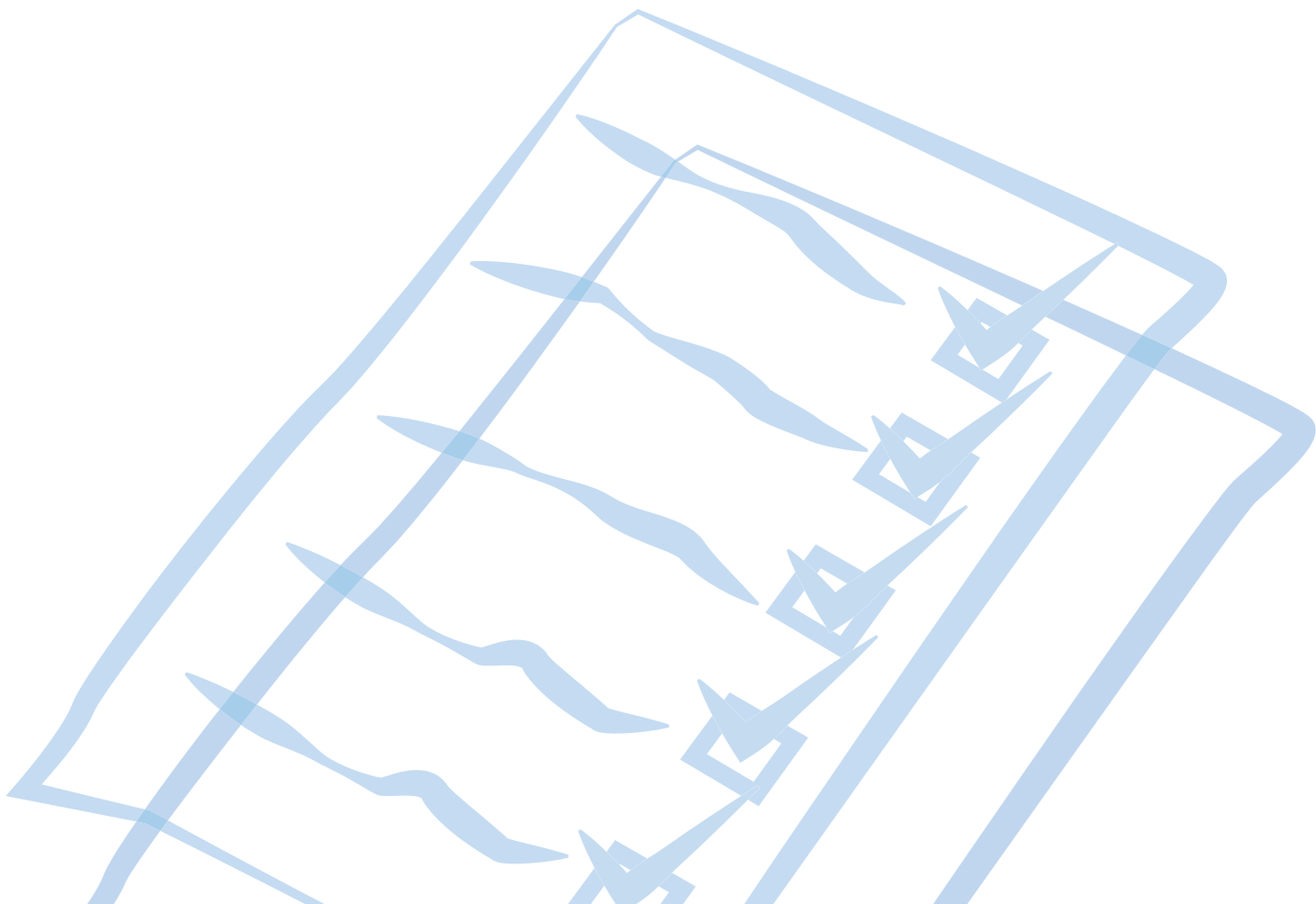
Policy recommendations for local level

Green Infrastructure for better living

2016 - 2019

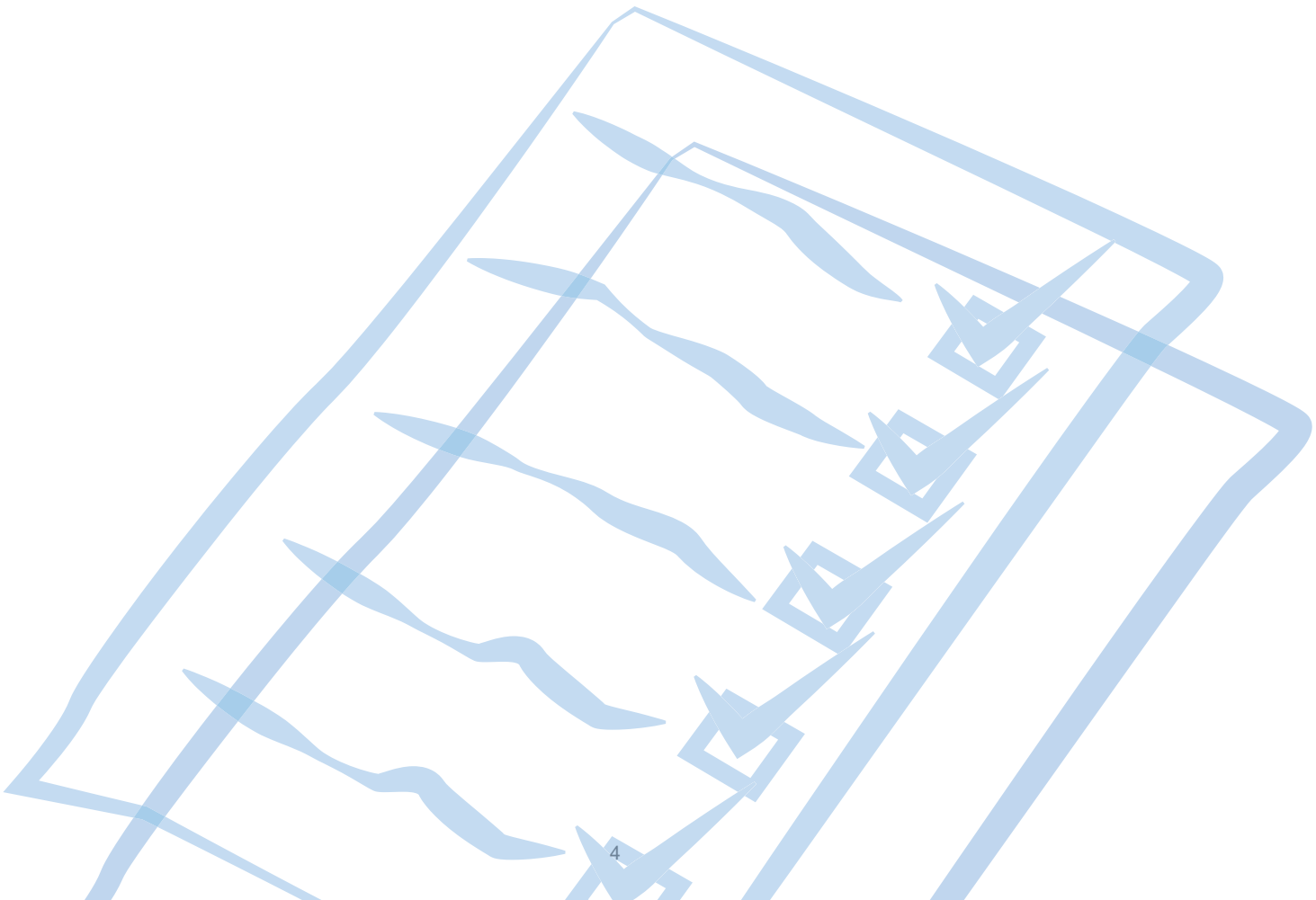
European Regional Development Fund





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LOS_DAMA!

GOVERNANCE AND POLICY AT LOCAL LEVEL

(WORK PACKAGE T3.2)

European Regional Development Fund



The work package T3 focused on good governance and policy development to improve peri-urban landscapes and open spaces in particular at local and regional level. With this leaflet, we aim to give decision makers insights on stakeholders' involvement and relations and to offer recommendations to enhance the implementation of policies at metropolitan level. To reach this goal, we think that there is the need to improve cross-municipal and cross-sectoral cooperation together with a more effective involvement of stakeholders in the governance processes.

We try to offer suggestions on how to enhance relations with local actors as their involvement is a key issue while implementing landscape planning or green infrastructure plans.

Suggestions from this leaflet will also hopefully enhance the adoption process and implementation measures connected with the Memorandum of Understanding on the enhancement of peri-urban open spaces that many cities of the LOS_DAMA! network have signed since October 2017.

During the LOS_DAMA! project, practitioners and researchers have been involved in the following work package T3 workshops: Trento (March 2017), Ljubljana (October 2017), Zürich (April 2018), Vienna (October 2018), Grenoble (March 2019), Turin (June 2019).

The content is based on the work and information collected by the project partners Grenoble-Alps University (UGA) and City of Trento (TRENTO) during the project through interviews and the workshops. We identified missing links amongst governance bodies and stakeholders groups, and we clustered project partners according to their respective planning systems to better link the recommendations.

The methodology to provide policy recommendations is based on the assessment of implemented pilot activities, according to principles of collaborative (horizontal cooperation beyond sectors (Emerson et al., 2012)) and participatory governance (vertical cooperation, across administrative boundaries (Tress et al., 2005)). Thus, we choose to draw policy recommendations focusing on stakeholders and by providing a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis and linkages with items from the work package T1 toolbox.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT TO ENHANCE PERI-URBAN LANDSCAPES AND OPEN SPACES ON LOCAL LEVEL AND REGIONAL LEVEL

The work package T3 focused on good governance and policy development to improve peri-urban landscapes and open spaces in particular at local and regional level. With this leaflet, we aim to give decision makers insights on stakeholders' involvement and relations and to offer recommendations to enhance the implementation of policies at metropolitan level. To reach this goal, we think that there is the need to improve cross-municipal and cross-sectoral cooperation together with a more effective involvement of stakeholders in the governance processes.

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Reference

Emerson, K., Nabatchi, T. & Balogh, S. (2011). An Integrative Framework for Collaborative Governance. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 22:1, p.1–29. DOI:10.1093/jopart/mur011.

Tress, B., Tress, G. & Fry, G. 2005. Defining concepts and the process of knowledge production in integrative research. In: Tress, B. et al. (Eds.). *From landscape research to landscape planning: Aspects of integration, education and application*. Dordrecht: Springer.

CONTENT OF THE PILOT PROFILES

READING NOTES AND BRIEF GLOSSARY FOR THE FOLLOWING PILOT PROFILES

DRIVERS OF TERRITORIAL CHANGE

We selected some of the most important drivers of territorial development in the pilot or partners area. These drivers could derive from specific economic or social processes (population growth, economic stagnation, suburbanization) or can also be steered by governance or planning processes (shift of competencies between institutions).

CARTOGRAPHY

The land cover maps are based on 2012 CORINE Land Cover categories as defined at European level. The following categories are shown:

Legenda

 NUTS 3 borders


Land use


 111 - Continuous urban fabric

 112 - Discontinuous urban fabric

 121 - Industrial or commercial units

 122 - Road and rail networks and associated land

 123 - Port areas


 124 - Airports

 131 - Mineral extraction sites


 132 - Dump sites


 133 - Construction sites


 141 - Green urban areas


 142 - Sport and leisure facilities

 211 - Non-irrigated arable land

 213 - Rice fields

 221 - Vineyards

 222 - Fruit trees and berry plantations

 231 - Pastures

 241 - Annual crops associated with permanent crops

 242 - Complex cultivation patterns

 243 - Land principally occupied by agriculture

 311 - Broad-leaved forest

 312 - Coniferous forest


 313 - Mixed forest


 321 - Natural grasslands

 322 - Moors and heathland


 323 - Sclerophyllous vegetation

 324 - Transitional woodland-shrub


 331 - Beaches

 332 - Bare rocks


 333 - Sparsely vegetated areas

 335 - Glaciers and perpetual snow

 411 - Inland marshes

 412 - Peat bogs

 511 - Water courses

 512 - Water bodies

GOVERNANCE AIMS OF THE PILOT

The main governance aims refer to the most important goals of the pilot project in terms of territorial governance as indicated by every project partner. Together with every partner, we identified the most urgent issue to be tackled and how it is related to local governance framework. The governance aim can be referred to a scope wider than the specific pilot actions implemented during the “LOS_DAMA!” as the project is part of a broader territorial strategy often already ongoing or that will be developed after “LOS_DAMA!”.

TYPE OF PILOT ACTIONS

UGA and TRENT defined the type of pilot actions and divided them in „site-specific“ actions and „methodology“ actions.

The „methodology“ actions refer to pilots that seek to define, implement or evaluate specific methodologies or approaches to peri-urban landscapes and Green Infrastructure framework. The „site-specific“ actions refer instead to pilot actions that work on a specific area or landscape, tackling certain issues or topics.



Site-specific



Methodological

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

Stakeholder involvement is a key factor for effective and successful implementation of green infrastructure strategies. This analysis looked for stakeholder involvement in the pilot actions at different territorial levels: local, metropolitan, regional and national. These territorial levels do not necessarily correspond to official administrative or governance levels of the different partners. For each pilot area, territorial scales as well as governance structure can differ. The local level refers to the municipal level or the specific area where pilot actions took place. The metropolitan level focuses on the scale of inter-municipal associations or larger-scale institutions, like in Grenoble. Yet, not in all pilot projects there is a functional metropolitan level, as in Trento or Vienna. The regional level can relate to the federal state level in the case of Austria or the Departments in France.

Four types of interests are identified based on the important ecosystem services provided by green infrastructure in urban and peri-urban areas, such as recreational services, ecological restoration and protection, or productive or economic benefits. Yet, also in local political development, like re-evaluation of low quality green areas.

The graphs are the result of a qualitative assessment of partners' structure based on interviews, local pilot plans, and reports. Therefore, they are meant to give an overview of the respective territorial network of stakeholders through a more immediate form of visualization.

TYPE OF INTEREST OF STAKEHOLDERS

-  **Productive/economic** interests relate to economic activities, such as farming, forestry, food production,...
-  **Nature conservation**
-  **Recreation** interests relate to recreational activities or tourism development
-  **Local political development** interests relate to raising awareness or putting certain topics on policy/political agenda

GRADE OF INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

- **High** towards control stakeholders are fully involved in the process and have active part in the development of pilot actions, project partners act as facilitators.
- **Intermediate** towards collaboration stakeholders can give information or feedback but cannot steer the pilot process.
- **Low** towards information stakeholders are informed about pilot process.

SWOT ANALYSIS

We performed the SWOT analysis based on documents and interviews with project partners. Analysed documents have been, for example the Pilot Action Plans, that every partner filled in at the project beginning to specify context, actions, methodologies and processes of the project, and identify related planning documents. The SWOT analysis has been further developed through specific interviews with members of project partners' organizations.



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the work package activities general and specific policy recommendations have been drafted to support further implementation of pilot aims. These recommendations are suggestions for every partner to develop further.

Specific recommendations are targeted to the specific partner according to its pilot(s) and governance aim(s). Those suggestions are more targeted and can involve specific political or administrative bodies or focus on specific governance processes.

General recommendations have been developed and discussed by the working group and all the project partners. They are focused on a strategic governance level and aim to align policies and tools between the partners' network regarding green infrastructures implementation and landscape policies.

SUGGESTED TOOLS

In this section, we underline the linkages with the LOS_DAMA! toolbox as a suggestion for further implementation of the pilot activities. The mentioned tools and cities can give feedback on how the tools have been used to help to better develop pilot actions, mitigate possible threats, and maximize opportunities.



GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

PROJECT PARTNERS

- MUC** - City of Munich (Germany)
- GAM** - Grenoble-Alps Metropolis (France)
- VIE** - City of Vienna (Austria)
- SIR** - Salzburg Institute for Regional Planning and Housing (Austria)
- TRENT** - City of Trento (Italy)
- PIEM** - Piedmont Region (Italy)
- UIRS** - Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (Slovenia)

LOCAL PILOT PARTNERS

- RMMSW** - Regional management Munich Southwest (Regionalmanagement München Südwest)
- VDM** - Dachauer Moos Association (Verein Dachauer Moos)
- HFV** - Heathland Association (Heideflächenverein Münchener Norden)
- SUM** - Urban Region Management Vienna Lower Austria
(Stadt-Umland-Management Wien/Niederösterreich)

OTHERS

- EUSALP** - European strategy for Alpine region
- NGO** - Non Governmental Association(s)
- AG7** - Action Group 7: working group within EUSALP dedicated to ecological connectivity
- GI** - Green Infrastructure
- MoU** - Memorandum of Understanding

LOS_DAMA! PILOT PROFILES

European Regional Development Fund



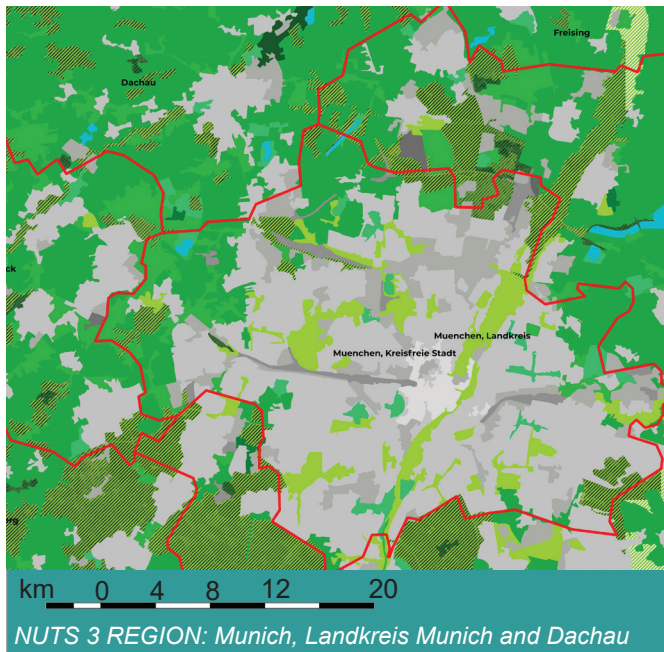
MUNICH (MUC)



City of Munich
Department of
Urban Planning

DRIVERS OF TERRITORIAL CHANGE

- Steady economic and population growth in both Munich and surrounding municipalities.
- High quality and amount of valuable open spaces with strong presence of agricultural and other economic activities.
- Low regional power to steer territorial development and lack of binding planning tools.
- High pressure on open landscapes.



GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Germany is a “Federal state”. Each of the 16 ‘Länder’ or states have autonomous power on planning and territorial development within the federal framework. Planning family is of “Regional economic planning”. Each state is further divided into cities, towns, and counties, which all have the power to prepare and adopt spatial plans and policies. In terms of landscape, a “landscape plan” made of strategic guidelines and policy framework is prepared and adopted at every level. At state level there is a “Landscape Programme”; on regional level a “Landscape Framework Plan” and on municipal level, there are binding land use plans for open spaces in specific areas.

More comprehensive information could be found in the LOS_DAMA! synthesis report.



Expo of experiences for Dachauer Moos Association.

GOVERNANCE AIMS OF THE PILOT

- Raise awareness on importance of green infrastructure
- Improve inter-municipal cooperation
- Build trust and co-create pilots and measures to be implemented
- Enhance cooperation with local associations

TYPE OF PILOT ACTIONS



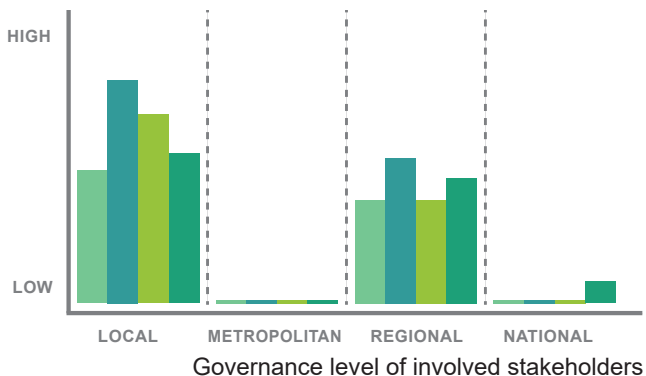
Site-specific



Methodological

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Grade of involvement of selected stakeholders



MAIN PILOT AIMS AND ACTIONS

- Raise commitment on local landscapes
- Map landscape qualities as a basis for further actions to manage and enhance landscape features.
- Enhance cooperation and dialogue within the city region.
- Raise awareness and commitment for developing green infrastructure and cross-sectoral and cross-border cooperation for operational implementation.
- Build trust amongst stakeholders.

PILOT DESCRIPTION

The city of Munich worked in close cooperation with local associations on three different pilot areas located on the North-Western and South-Western parts of the city. For RMMSW, a 'landscape treasure hunt' was organized through public online participation and the high involvement of people resulted in a wider recognition of specific landscape. In Dachauer Moos, an event to raise awareness was organized to gather politicians and policy-makers during a conference to discuss and share green infrastructure concepts and spark further initiatives of the Marshland association. The pilot with the Heathland Association in the North of Munich looked for better tools to visualize landscape plans for the area.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

- Multi-level collaboration from local associations to Bavarian State Ministry of Environment (Pilot VDM).
- Focus on recreation with opportunities for the neighbourhood (Pilot RMMSW).
- Cooperation on technical level with municipal staff (Pilot HFV).

WEAKNESSES

- Lot of different associations related to nature conservation → need to find convergences (Pilot VDM).
- Project results are hardly tangible and complex to communicate and spread at different levels.
- No citizens' participation (Pilot HFV).

OPPORTUNITIES

- Local MoU as basis for inter-municipal cooperation, development of further connections with landscape associations around Munich together with members of the municipality.
- Keep the positive and effective network developed as starting point for future projects and collaborations.

THREATS

- Keep high commitment despite of lack of formal cooperation tools or moments.
- Unstable political commitment and focus on topics
- Unstable amount and typology of dedicated working staff

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Keep the momentum of cooperation between the city and landscape associations and increase support for networking and good practise exchange between the associations.
- Accompany the MoU by including GI development as priority for spatial and strategic development.
- Enhance and support knowledge transfer and dissemination of good practise between local pilots and from partners.
- Establish ongoing exchange and dedicate part of the working time of landscape city officers to directly support the work of inter-municipal associations.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance multi-level cooperation, including working with EUSALP Action Group 7.
- Sustain and enhance cooperation with (local) associations dealing with landscape and open spaces and support them with staff capacity and GI knowledge.
- Motivate and involve further cities and authorities to join and cooperate with the Alpine Network for Green Infrastructure and participate in the MoU.
- Regularly check for good practices from various European Cities network, (EU) projects and adapt insights to your needs and framework.

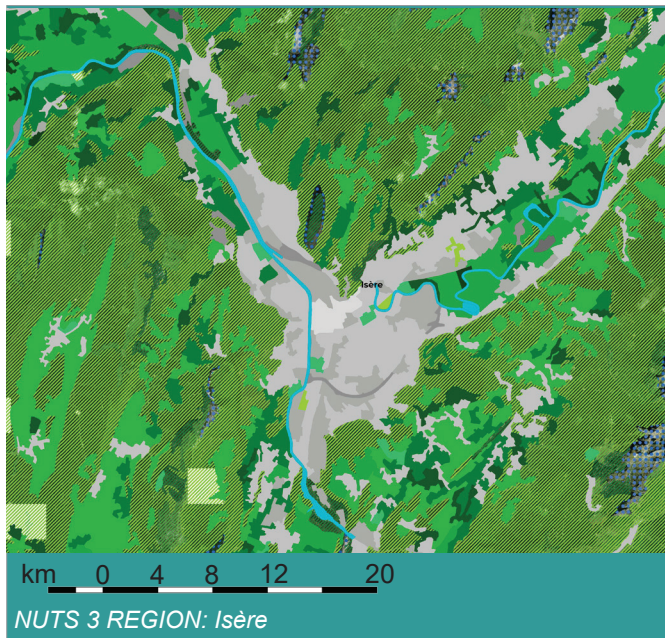
SUGGESTED TOOLS

- ▶ Master Classes (GAM)
- ▶ Green Space conference (VIE)
- ▶ Press or media work (MUC)



DRIVERS OF TERRITORIAL CHANGE

- Specific geographical context and complex topography result in scarce available land for housing and urban development.
- Pressure on natural and agricultural lands due to population growth and attractiveness of natural areas for outdoor activities.
- Presence of important and ,great‘ mountain landscapes attracting people yet steering development resources outside the ,banal‘ peri-urban areas.



GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Territorial government system is unitary and centralized, yet France has a strong tradition of metropolitan governance since 1970. The central state has decentralized some competencies on planning to local and regional level. Public interventions in infrastructure and development are diffuse (regional economic planning). The administrative structure gives regulatory power and financial autonomy to local authorities and the 2003 reform affirmed “*the decentralized organization of the Republic*”. The power to develop green infrastructures is shared between “Régions”, “Départements”, “Inter-municipal governments” and “Municipalities”.

More comprehensive information could be found in the LOS_DAMA! synthesis report.



Walking tour around the recreational park “Les Vouillants”.

GOVERNANCE AIMS OF THE PILOT

- Build a cross-sectoral approach and strengthen exchanges within the administration following an operational approach.
- Bring together stakeholders that remain currently scattered.
- Put landscape and biodiversity at the front-row for influencing decision-makers.

TYPE OF PILOT ACTIONS



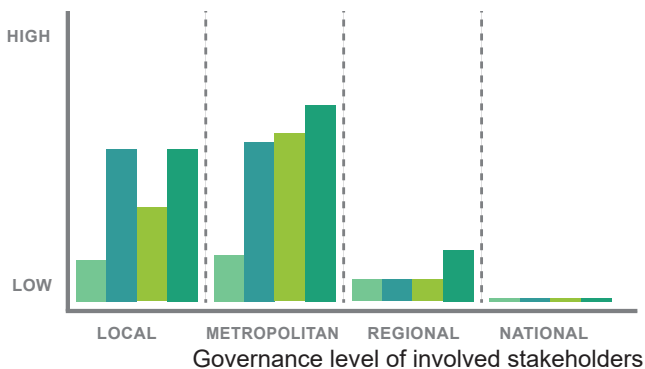
Site-specific



Methodological

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Grade of involvement of selected stakeholders



MAIN PILOT AIMS AND ACTIONS

- Raise awareness on peri-urban landscapes qualities at various levels, from citizens to practitioners, to high level politicians.
- Explore more effective ways to 'engage' with ordinary landscapes at metropolitan fringe.
- Increase the commitment of metropolitan council on landscape multifunctionality and Green Infrastructures.

PILOT DESCRIPTION

Pilot actions have been implemented in different setting across the peri-urban fringe of GAM. The first pilot is a 'treasure hunt' in "Les Vouillants", a park on the foothills of the Vercors massif. This pilot, targeted at citizens and families, aimed at raising awareness on qualities and potentials of peri-urban landscapes. The second activity is dedicated to support public practitioners in implementing tools and methods to increase biodiversity and landscape concern in projects through master-classes. The third activity is an exhibition on landscape transformations and territorial transitions to increase knowledge and commitment of people in improving landscape features across the metropolitan area.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

- Involvement of site committee members since design and planning phases (pilot Expo Vouillants).
- Added value of experts (gamification and scenography) to reach broader audience. (pilot Expo Vouillants and exhibition).
- On-site events (masterclass, exhibition) to ensure proximity to practitioners and sharing knowledge (Expo Vouillants, exhibition).

WEAKNESSES

- Lack on information at the starting point. (Pilot Vouillants).
- Low representation of elected representatives (Pilot Master class).

OPPORTUNITIES

- Spin-off event and replicability of some formats (Pilot Vouillants and Master-class).
- Hard core community of stakeholders as “Ambassadors” for integration of landscape and GI issues within planning (Pilot Exhibition and Master class).

THREATS

- Cost of organisation of further activities (master class and exhibition).
- Weak inclusion of citizens and NGOs within site committee.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance communication between stakeholders and administration focusing on landscape and biodiversity issues and support cross-sectoral initiatives.
- Give landscape and biodiversity officers the role of intermediate facilitators between departments.
- Find ways to address landscape and biodiversity issues in the political agenda by involving high level politician in specific events.
- Develop the learning approach with stakeholders, including elected representatives and also planners and developers.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance multi-level cooperation including working with EUSALP Action Group 7.
- Sustain and enhance cooperation with (local) associations dealing with landscape and open spaces and support them with staff capacity and GI knowledge.
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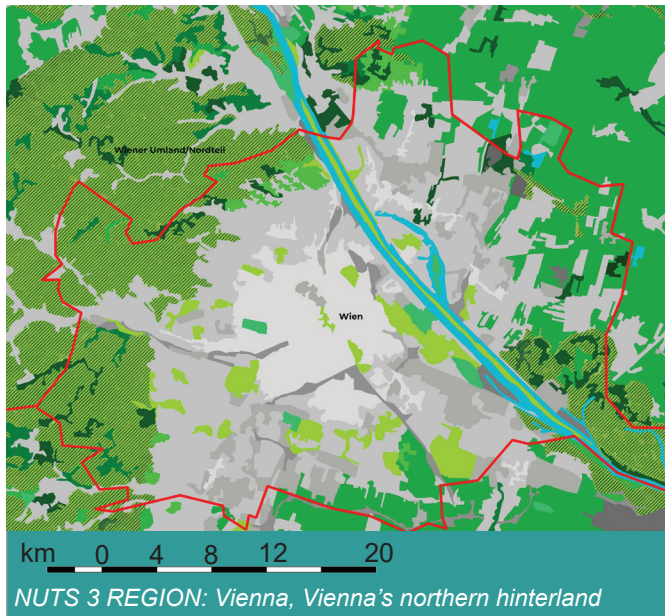
SUGGESTED TOOLS

- ▶ Workshops with stakeholders (MUC/SIR)
- ▶ Presence at public events (MUC)
- ▶ Local high political conference (MUC)



DRIVERS OF TERRITORIAL CHANGE

- Quite strong growth rate of population due to economic attractiveness result in urban expansion beyond city borders and high rates of commuting population.
- In terms of governance, co-operation between provinces and municipalities is voluntary and not structured into formal tools.
- Large amount of areas with high natural value and fragile and delicate equilibrium between protection and development needs.



GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Austria is a “Federal state” subdivided into 9 states and 2357 municipalities with no intermediate governance and planning levels. Planning system is categorized into “regional economic planning” (public interventions in infrastructure and development). Each federal state adopts its own planning law and spatial planning concepts and this contributes to the scattered structure of territorial government. Moreover, municipalities and cities are completely autonomous in terms of proposing and adopting planning policies and regulations which is one of the strongest barrier to the implementation of green infrastructure policies.

More comprehensive information could be found in the LOS_DAMA! synthesis report.



Field visit during the LOS_DAMA! meeting in Vienna.

GOVERNANCE AIMS OF THE PILOT

- Increase funding amount and sources to sustain GI and landscape projects implementation.

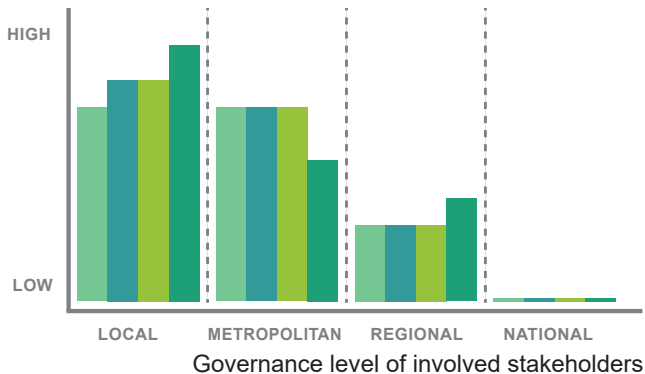
TYPE OF PILOT ACTIONS



Site-specific

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Grade of involvement of selected stakeholders



MAIN PILOT AIMS AND ACTIONS

- Strengthen the multiple functions of the cultural landscape and improve landscape conditions for people seeking recreation including agricultural activities.
- Develop a cross-municipal regional park and related landscape plan and local action plan.
- Develop a local action plan to include measures and guidelines for governance, marketing, awareness raising and spatial planning.
- Name and brand the new landscape park to heighten awareness and increase sense of belonging among citizens.

PILOT DESCRIPTION

The pilot is named Regionalpark 'DreiAnger' and is located in the Northern part of the city across the border with the Gerasdorf municipality. The pilot developed landscape plan to support the creation and long-term stewardship of a cross-municipal regional park. A Greenspace conference, a Workshop of Ideas and on-site discussions with stakeholders have been done in the pilot in order to bring people together and seek for ways to strengthen multifunctionality of cultural landscapes including farmers and visitors.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

- Facilitator (SUM) as intermediate stakeholder between Vienna and local mayors) to enable cooperation between municipalities in an incremental way.
- Concertation with citizens (Ideas workshop, green space conference).
- Cross sectoral representation within the Steering committee and further inspiration with the Vienna City Council.

WEAKNESSES

- Weak involvement of private stakeholders / landowners.
- Diverse/contradictory interests between political representatives, planning authorities and farmers.

OPPORTUNITIES

- River basin authority (SUM) as a governance perimeter to overcome administrative boundaries.
- Farmers as key players to increase multifunctionality and preserve agricultural Land ("LOS_DAMA!" actions as incentives for their involvement).

THREATS

- Involving decision-makers beyond project completion (especially since no durable inter-municipal structure).
- Necessity to reach coexistence between agricultural and recreation uses.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Keep SUM as a mentor institution and strengthen cooperation and exchange.
- Develop specific steering committee between other Viennese neighbourhoods and surrounding municipalities with focus on landscape issues.
- Develop closer cooperation with local mayors and municipal councils to reach and involve landowners in more effective ways.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance multi-level cooperation including working with EUSALP Action Group 7.
- Sustain and enhance cooperation with (local) associations dealing with landscape and open spaces and support them with staff capacity and GI knowledge.
- Motivate and involve further cities and authorities to join and cooperate with the Alpine Network for Green Infrastructure and participate in the MoU.
- Regularly check for good practices from various European Cities network, (EU) projects and adapt insights to your needs and framework.

SUGGESTED TOOLS

- ▶ Nudging the neighbours (MUC)
- ▶ Master classes (GAM)
- ▶ Involvement of high level actors (MUC)



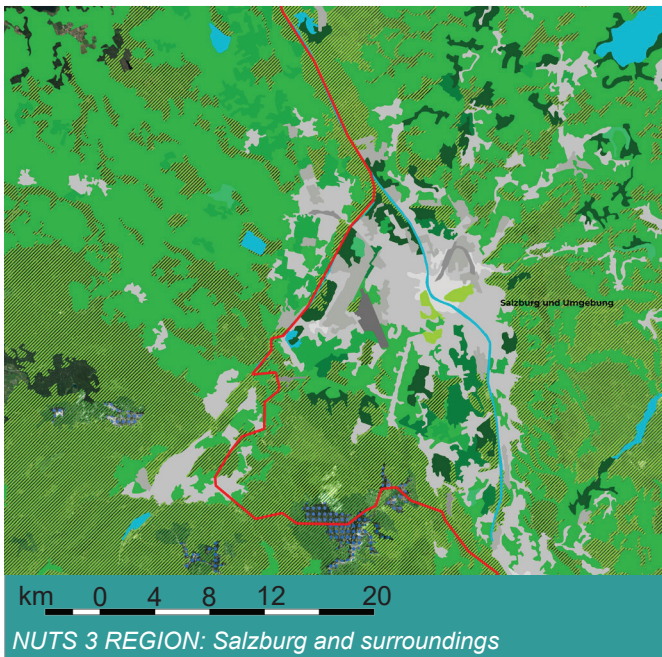
DRIVERS OF TERRITORIAL CHANGE

- Border proximity and strong cross-border relations.
- Urban sprawl due to economic and population growth and presence of highly valuable agricultural lands.
- In terms of governance, co-operation between provinces and municipalities is voluntary and not structured into formal tools.

GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Austria is a “Federal state” subdivided into 9 states and 2357 municipalities with no intermediate governance and planning levels. Planning system is categorized into “regional economic planning” (public interventions in infrastructure and development). Each federal state adopts its own planning law and spatial planning concepts and this contributes to the scattered structure of territorial government. Moreover, municipalities and cities are completely autonomous in terms of proposing and adopting planning policies and regulations which is one of the strongest barrier to the implementation of green infrastructure policies.

More comprehensive information could be found in the LOS_DAMA! synthesis report.



View on Salzach and Kapuzinerberg.

GOVERNANCE AIMS OF THE PILOT

- Build new partnership between stakeholders aiming at nature conservation and the agriculture sector.
- Build confidence and enhance cooperation at various levels.

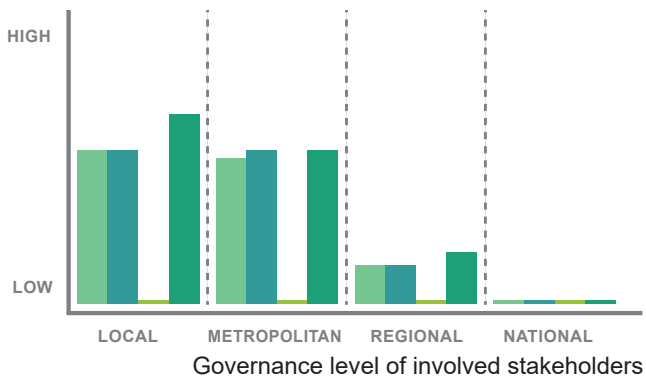
TYPE OF PILOT ACTIONS



Methodological

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Grade of involvement of selected stakeholders



MAIN PILOT AIMS AND ACTIONS

- Strengthen green infrastructure in the Salzburg region.
- Improve inter-municipal and cross-sectorial cooperation on a city-regional level.
- Build up a network and promote a cooperate mindset.
- Set up a steering group to influence the direction of the project through dialogue with stakeholders.

PILOT DESCRIPTION

Low density urban sprawl is putting strong pressure on peri-urban open spaces around the City of Salzburg. Therefore, the City of Salzburg and its surrounding communities developed a concept for a regional green belt in the peri-urban zone that serves as green infrastructure (GI) for recreation and nature conservation. An „Open Space Fund“ has been activated to facilitate regional compensation measures and to enhance the effectiveness by evaluating the ecological value of different areas. The so-called Eco-pool was established as a regionally coordinated inter-municipal platform, which manages a “pool” of potential compensation areas as well as financing possibilities.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

- Steering role of Regionalverband to increase cooperation beyond administrative boundaries.
- Eco-pool as a lever and support towards enhanced sustainability of local spatial plans of municipalities.

WEAKNESSES

- No effective cooperation between nature conservation and agriculture sectors at local and regional levels.
- Need to identify effective levers to convince landowners in joining the Eco-pool scheme.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Insert compensation approach within planning documents (cooperative spatial concept for the Salzburg core region).
- Awareness raising in municipalities outside the pilot area for further development of the tool.

THREATS

- Need of political recognition and support for the Eco-pool to become an effective inter-municipal platform to steer planning development.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Accompany the Eco-pool platform with a common narrative and strengthen communication activities to enhance participation in the platform and clarity in structure and aims of the pilot.
- Enhance reciprocity of the compensation mechanisms through a learning and exchange approach and through dissemination and information events to stakeholders.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance multi-level cooperation including working with EUSALP Action Group 7.
- Sustain and enhance cooperation with (local) associations dealing with landscape and open spaces and support them with staff capacity and GI knowledge.
- Motivate and involve further cities and authorities to join and cooperate with the Alpine Network for Green Infrastructure and participate in the MoU.
- Regularly check for good practices from various European Cities network, (EU) projects and adapt insights to your needs and framework.

SUGGESTED TOOLS

- ▶ Dialogue talks with landowners (VIE)
- ▶ Branding of landscape treasures (MUC)
- ▶ Nudging the neighbours (MUC)



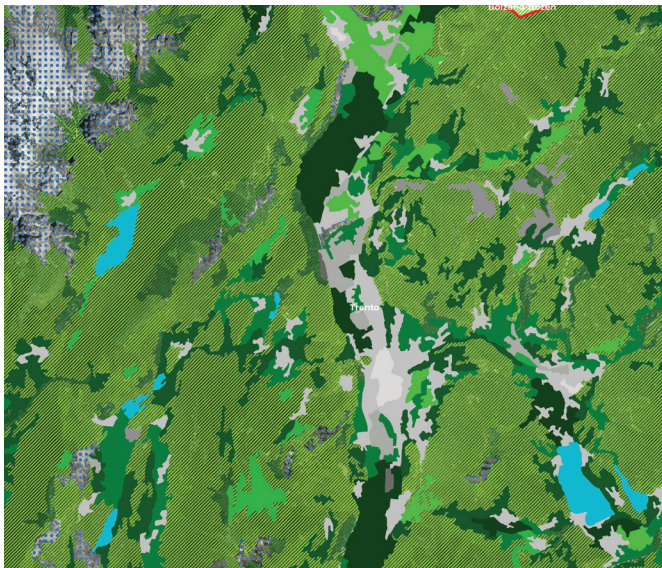
TRENTO (TRENT)



COMUNE DI TRENTO

DRIVERS OF TERRITORIAL CHANGE

- Stable population within city boundaries but steady growth in surrounding municipalities and consequent increase in impact of commuting infrastructures.
- Narrow valley floor and complex topography, scarcity of land, presence of highly valuable vineyards and orchards resulting in strong competition between different land uses.
- Competitive approach between Trento, surrounding municipalities and provincial government.



km 0 4 8 12 20
NUTS 3 REGION: Trento

GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Modifications to the V chapter of the Constitutional law are switching planning competencies from central state to regions and therefore the territorial government system can be described as “regionalized unitary”. Planning development is realized through structural planning and rigid building regulations, zoning and codes at urban level. Italy is divided into 19 regions and 2 autonomous provinces (Trento and Bozen) and around 8.000 municipalities. Planning competences are held by every level according to principles of subsidiarity (vertical, between regions and municipalities; and horizontal, between political and sectoral bodies).

More comprehensive information could be found in the LOS_DAMA! synthesis report.



Workshop during LOS_DAMA! meeting in Trento.

GOVERNANCE AIMS OF THE PILOT

- Strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation within municipality. Bring the 'peri-urban open spaces question' into planning discourse through an increased visibility of features of these landscapes.

TYPE OF PILOT ACTIONS



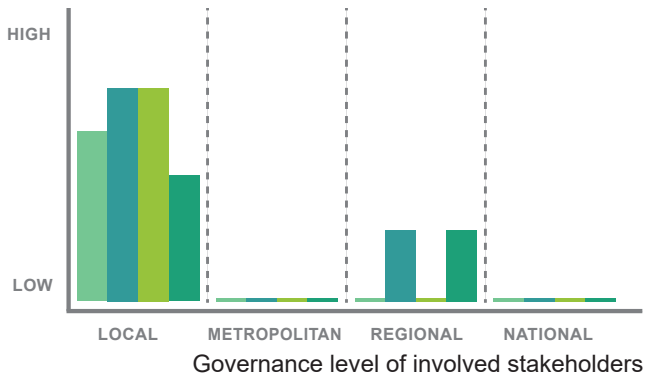
Site-specific



Methodological

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Grade of involvement of selected stakeholders



MAIN PILOT AIMS AND ACTIONS

- Promote vegetable gardens and enhance their social and ecological potential as stepping stones for the green network.
- Provide data and input for upcoming strategic plan on open spaces.
- Re-design and promote existing paths to connect the city and peri-urban areas and enhance their recreational values .
- Co-create and design tools to enhance spatial and cultural quality of peri-urban green spaces.
- Build a dedicated network of practitioners and stakeholders to face peri-urban future challenges.

PILOT DESCRIPTION

The activities of the city of Trento were based on three settings addressed through 'exploration', 'cultivation', and 'dissemination' actions to acquire knowledge, improve the perception and spread the results. A wide collection of geospatial has been used as basis for 'cultivation' and 'dissemination' activities to enhance and spread the knowledge on peri-urban landscape features and about their importance for ecological connectivity and social relations.

TRENTO (TRENT)



COMUNE DI TRENTO

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

- Strong cooperation with students and schools to produce innovative design and thoughts on pathway potential.
- Broad and extensive approach of different types of management (municipal, social, communitarian).

WEAKNESSES

- Limited support from municipal sector and administrative bodies (including surrounding municipalities which could be interested).
- Low involvement of citizens.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Creation of task force with members of the municipality to implement concrete projects.
- Strategic plan and financing tools to develop sustainable mobility and recreation network on peri-urban spaces.

THREATS

- Lack of appropriate legal binding framework to maintain further cooperation.
- Missing long-term funding framework and vision to support further implementation of EU-projects.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Recognise the research to practice approach as a real lever to put landscape and green infrastructures at the forefront of technical and political agenda.
- Enhance coordination of scattered initiatives within the municipality to ensure sufficient and constant amount of funding to landscape and green infrastructure related projects.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance multi-level cooperation including working with EUSALP Action Group 7.
- Sustain and enhance cooperation with (local) associations dealing with landscape and open spaces and support them with staff capacity and GI knowledge.
- Motivate and involve further cities and authorities to join and cooperate with the Alpine Network for Green Infrastructure and participate in the MoU.
- Regularly check for good practices from various European Cities network, (EU) projects and adapt insights to your needs and framework.ts to your needs and framework.

SUGGESTED TOOLS

- ▶ Nudging the neighbours (MUC)
- ▶ Local high political conference (MUC)
- ▶ Exhibition on experiences (MUC)

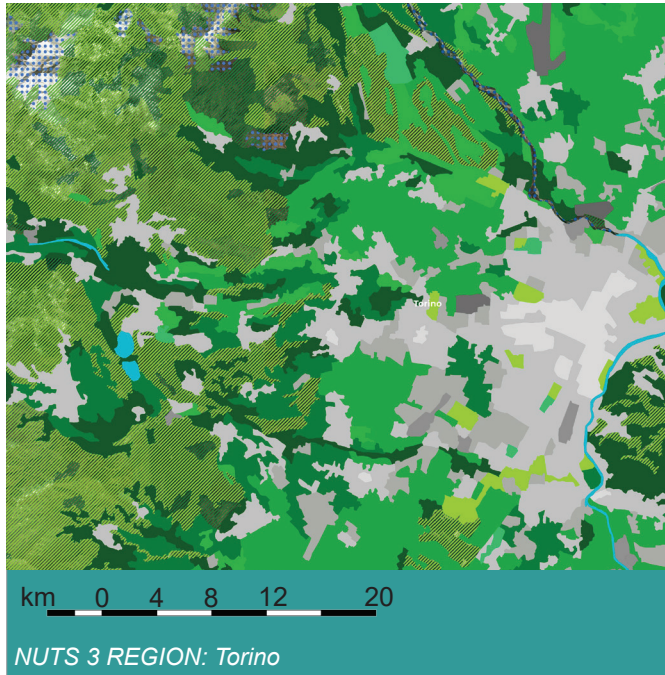


PIEDMONT (PIEM)



DRIVERS OF TERRITORIAL CHANGE

- Population decrease in the urban centre and increase of commuters from alpine valleys towards city centre, complex relations between ,near' and ,far' peri-urban areas.
- Ongoing process of reconversion of former heavy industry compounds and strong presence of unused plots as potential sites for urban projects.
- Structured planning framework with missing multi-scale and cross-disciplinary dimension.



GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Modifications to the V chapter of the Constitutional law are switching planning competencies from central state to regions and therefore the territorial government system can be described as “regionalized unitary”. Planning development is realized through structural planning and rigid building regulations, zoning and codes at urban level. Italy is divided into 19 regions and 2 autonomous provinces (Trento and Bozen) and around 8.000 municipalities. Planning competences are held by every level according to principles of subsidiarity (vertical, between regions and municipalities; and horizontal, between political and sectoral bodies).

More comprehensive information could be found in the LOS_DAMA! synthesis report.



Field trip with local stakeholders in Piedmont Region.

GOVERNANCE AIMS OF THE PILOT

- Enhance inter-municipal governance as most effective scale for GI implementation.
- Raise awareness at political level to improve support and engagement on Green Infrastructure planning. Increase knowledge and willingness to take action.

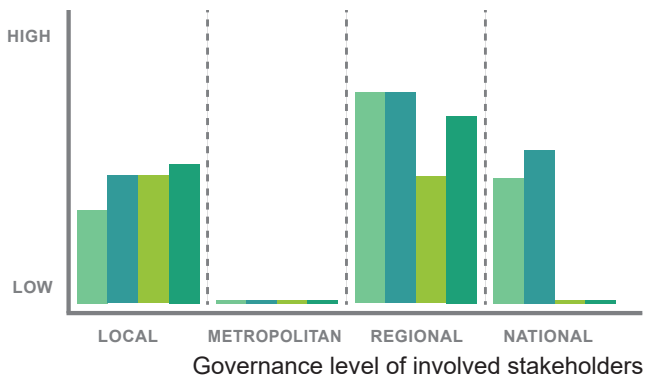
TYPE OF PILOT ACTIONS



Methodological

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Grade of involvement of selected stakeholders



MAIN PILOT AIMS AND ACTIONS

- Recognize the value of benefits that Green and Blue Infrastructure provide to urban and peri-urban territories and its inhabitants.
- Identify the most important factors of vulnerability and resilience for the area of Corona Verde.
- Develop tools to steer environmental landscape scenarios in which to use green and blue infrastructure as a strategy to respond to the identified vulnerabilities and increase resilience.
- Improve the resilience of the pilot area.

PILOT DESCRIPTION

The pilot works at three different levels from the metropolitan scale of Corona Verde (90 municipalities) to the scale of the river basin (Stura di Lanzo) and finally to the local scale (a cross-border area between 3 municipalities). The pilot actions resulted in a planning document to identify landscape guidelines for different landscape units and to evaluate best green and blue infrastructure frameworks and nature based solutions to implement. Pilot actions have been broke down into different objectives, strategies, actions and interventions to integrate them in an easier and smoother way into existing planning tools at regional level.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

- Participative and shared process with multi-scale involvement.
- Cooperation with well established governance processes within the Corona Verde territorial strategy.

WEAKNESSES

- Unclear perimeter of inter-municipal cooperation agreements.
- Concrete implementation of pilot actions often hindered by weakness of local level actors.

OPPORTUNITIES

- More specific design actions and/or targeted areas to further develop Corona Verde planning framework.
- Develop cross-sectoral cooperation through resilient approach.

THREATS

- Keep high level of commitment beyond LOS_DAMA! project and limited capacity to set stable and dedicated working group.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Set a framework to translate the detailed expertise of pilots into general policy documents to avoid the risk of overrating very detailed expertise collected from pilots.
- Enhance communication and presence of pilots referring to Corona Verde within existing planning documents.
- Enhance the relations with decision makers to concretely translate the framework and the pilots to decision makers towards more effective implementation.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance multi-level cooperation including working with EUSALP Action Group 7.
- Sustain and enhance cooperation with (local) associations dealing with landscape and open spaces and support them with staff capacity and GI knowledge.
- Motivate and involve further cities and authorities to join and cooperate with the Alpine Network for Green Infrastructure and participate in the MoU.
- Regularly check for good practices from various European Cities network, (EU) projects and adapt insights to your needs and framework.

SUGGESTED TOOLS

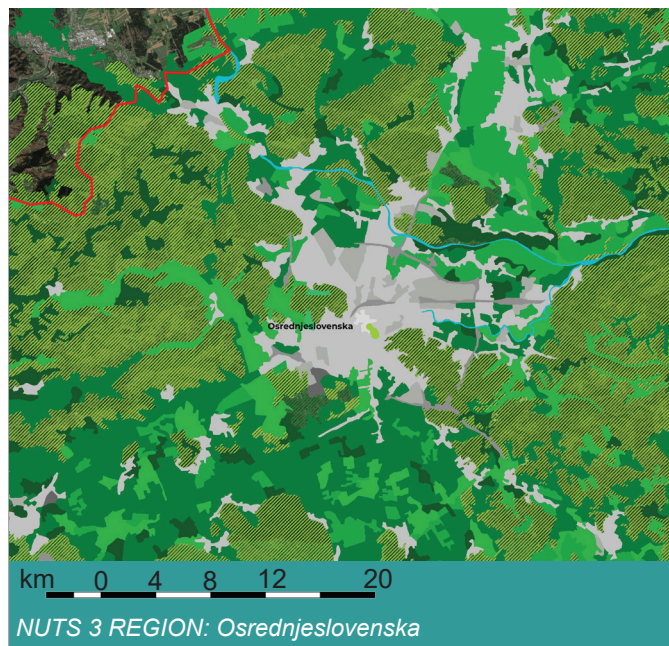
- ▶ Nudging the neighbours (MUC)
- ▶ Joint field trips (MUC/VIE)
- ▶ Workshops with other stakeholders (SIR)



LJUBLJANA (UIRS)

DRIVERS OF TERRITORIAL CHANGE

- Economic development and attractiveness of Ljubljana towards the rest of the country resulting in urban expansion.
- Increase of urban land use (e.g. recreational or residential functions) and consequent loss of agricultural land use.
- Stronger planning competencies of local municipalities compared to regional and national levels to steer territorial and landscape development.



GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Slovenia is a unitary state with no intermediate self-government bodies between the central state and the municipalities. Some administrative functions are performed by districts (there are 58 of them across the state). Each municipality is autonomous and independent in developing and adopting planning policies or building regulations within the framework of the national law. The process to introduce an intermediate regional level with competences on planning and landscape (through the so-called urban regions) is still ongoing and not fully implemented yet.

More comprehensive information could be found in the LOS_DAMA! synthesis report.



Discussion of the local stakeholder group in Ljubljana.

GOVERNANCE AIMS OF THE PILOT

- Enhance inter-municipal governance as most effective scale for GI implementation.
- Understand land-use patterns to promote more balanced development of peri-urban natural areas.

TYPE OF PILOT ACTIONS



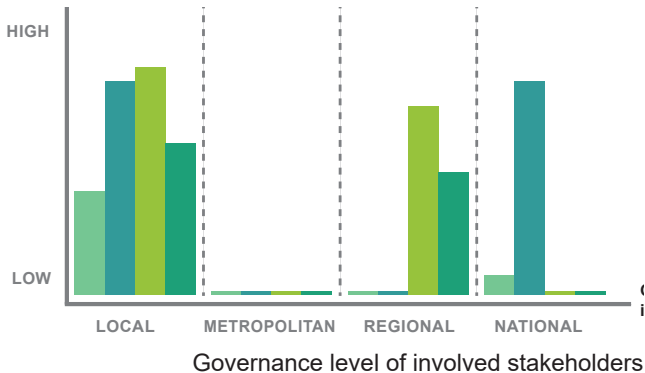
Site-specific



Methodological

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Grade of involvement of selected stakeholders



MAIN PILOT AIMS AND ACTIONS

- Explore possibilities to establish conflict-free connections of people and nature in peri-urban landscapes.
- Create knowledge and governance related background to increase comprehension of importance of landscape quality and natural or cultural heritage in peri-urban areas.
- Explore possibilities of using green infrastructure plan to enhance synergies between natural protection, development and recreation for quality of life.
- Inform and raise awareness of different stakeholders about the importance of nature-based leisure activities and develop common solutions.

PILOT DESCRIPTION

On the inter-municipal level a proposal for a “thematic green infrastructure concept for recreation” is being developed for the Ljubljana Marsh Nature Park and will be used as base for more integrated and comprehensive planning of open spaces in the Ljubljana Urban Region. Different GI concepts have been developed according to the different users’ needs. In addition, behavioural mapping in two separate locations within the Ljubljana Marsh Nature Park are carried out to investigate users’ relations with the area and provide plans to mitigate pressure on the most vulnerable locations currently overwhelmed by inadequate uses.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

- Quantification of 'carrying capacities' of landscape and evaluation of recreational potential for balanced development.
- Development of GI with specific and targeted focus within highly valuable landscapes of peri-urban areas.

WEAKNESSES

- Research approach with low integration within planning processes and limited impact on daily practice.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Development of comprehensive and sustainable spatial planning policy and management guidelines for sub regional level.
- Using GI approach as a "media" for cross-sectoral communication and consultation to interlink and develop multi-functional solutions.

THREATS

- Low involvement of local administrators.
- Lack of supra-municipal or regional planning and policy tools to sustain projects' development.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop stronger formal and informal cooperation, knowledge transfer framework and exchanges between policy makers and experts (as UIRS).
- Explore ways to compensate the lack of supra-municipal or regional planning and policy tools (for example through local Memorandum or agreements between municipalities).
- Enhance the connections between sustainable tourism policy and management guidelines of landscape to increase the effectiveness of plans and policies.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance multi-level cooperation including working with EUSALP Action Group 7.
- Sustain and enhance cooperation with (local) associations dealing with landscape and open spaces and support them with staff capacity and GI knowledge.
- Motivate and involve further cities and authorities to join and cooperate with the Alpine Network for Green Infrastructure and participate in the MoU.
- Regularly check for good practices from various European Cities network, (EU) projects and adapt insights to your needs and framework.

SUGGESTED TOOLS

- ▶ Master classes (GAM)





LOS_DAMA! ANNEX

WP T3.2 GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS AT EU LEVEL

(In cooperation with ESPON COMPASS project)

European Regional Development Fund



INTRODUCTION ON GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING

TERRITORIAL PLANNING SYSTEM AND GOVERNANCE IN THE ALPS

The great variety of planning and territorial structures within the Alpine context is reflected by the different approaches adopted by the partners to adapt their actions to the respective strengths and weaknesses of planning framework and territorial structure.

The ESPON project „COMPASS“, lead by the Delft University in the Netherlands, aimed at identify and classify the different planning systems across Europe. In WP T3.2 we looked at the results of the project to cluster the different partners and target the recommendations to have more effective answers. In particular we looked at the different governance level involved and the grade of involvement of local stakeholders within the planning processes.

	legal definition										professional discourse									
	present level	subnational	national	supranational	international	transnational	cross-border	multi-level	multi-scale	multi-actor	multi-territory	multi-temporal	multi-actor	multi-territory	multi-temporal	multi-actor	multi-territory	multi-temporal		
	Spatial Planning in home language (ISO 639-1 Code)																			
AT																				
BE																				
BG																				
CH																				
CY																				
DE																				
DK																				
EE																				
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SK																				
UK																				

Source: Nadin, V. et al. (2018). p.16.

The chart in the previous page is one of the results of the mentioned ESPON project and shows the different approaches to planning and land use management across European countries. It has been the basis and a useful support to cluster the different project partners. As shown in the table the differences between countries regarding planning system are wide and often hard to reconcile. In order to better understand the impacts and the relations between local and European levels we clustered LOS_DAMA! partners both according to their national administrative structure and the planning/policy processes structure.

We clustered them considering the national government structure (federal or centralized) and then by considering the typologies of most important planning documents. We tried to define whether project partners base their territorial development and planning on formal and coded tools (such as zoning plans or more strategic frameworks) or on more 'informal' case-by-case structure with only wide area strategic guidelines. It is although very complex to properly cluster partners due to the overlap of administrative, organizational and sectoral subdivisions.

2 Levels	3 Levels	4 Levels	5 Levels
DK; IS; LI; LT; LU; MT; SE; SI; UK- SCT/WAL/NIR	AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; EE; EL; ES; FI; FR; HR; HU; LV; NL; NO; PL; RO; SE; SK; UK-ENG	DE; IE; IT;	PT
No planning competences at national level: BE; ES; UK. The UK Government has competence for spatial planning for England.			

Formal opportunities for involvement of stakeholders in planning process

Source: Nadin, V. et al. (2018). p.17.

The chart above shows the governance levels involved in the planning process for different European countries. To be considered as an active governance level within planning process the respective administrative body must have direct competencies in policy and plan making and has to refer to an directly or indirectly elected body with direct competencies in making legislative framework and guidelines. Different clusters have been defined by considering both the governance level involved and the different national administrative structure. For example, both Austria and France involve three different governance level in the process (at national, regional, and local level) but have been clustered differently because of the very different national structure as Austria is a federal state and France is a highly centralized one. The same occurs for Germany and Italy.

In spite of the great variety and differences in approaches and structures related to planning most of the planning processes have a very similar structure and generally „involve a decision or notification of intention to prepare a plan; preparation of a draft plan which is published for consultation with other agencies, stakeholders and the general public; consideration of the comments received, often through a public hearing; and preparation and approval of the final plan.“

To further cast and analyse project partners pilot actions we looked at the way stakeholders are involved and compared with the results of the ESPON project. Generally every partner shares planning documents with stakeholders at a certain stage of the process with the possibility to give comments and opinions which will be further discussed. The interests of our Work Package was related to how and according to which interest stakeholders have been included in the process to better understand potentials and limitations in the implementation of landscape and GI policies at local level. We moved from the consideration that strong and committed stakeholders' support for landscape and GI-related policies is absolutely fundamental for an effective implementation.

	CZ	IR	SK	CY	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IT	LT	NO	RO	AT	DE	EL	IS	MT	NL	PL	PT	SE	SI	UK	BE	BG	LI	LU	LV
Issues	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○						
Draft plan	○	○	○											○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Proposed plan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○																
DECISION																															

Source: Nadin, V. et al. (2018). p.26.

Reference

Nadin, V. et al. (2018). *COMPASS – Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe*. Applied Research 2016-2018. Final Report. Luxembourg: ESPON. Available online: <https://www.espon.eu/planning-systems>

THE LOS_DAMA! MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ALPINE CITIES

The Memorandum of Understanding has been currently signed by eleven Alpine cities between Austria, France, Germany and Italy and many others have pledged to subscribe since October 2017.

The shared objective is to protect valuable open spaces and landscapes in and around the Alpine cities and to develop them further as green infrastructure. The network of cities works closely with members of the Action Group 7 of the EUSALP (European strategy for the Alpine region) which is dedicated to green infrastructure and ecological connectivity in and around Alpine cities.

The content of this leaflet will hopefully help project partners to enhance their actions in implementing policy and planning tools to support green infrastructure in Alpine cities. LOS_DAMA! project partners will therefore become ‚living labs‘ where to test innovative approaches to support the goals of the Memorandum and encourage further cities to enter the network.

The cities that have signed the Memorandum are making efforts to ● work together with other local authorities, ● work with interest groups, stakeholders and the broader community to lobby for a legal framework, ● initiate measures effectively at all levels, ● develop tools and approaches for open spaces to become part of the green infrastructure, ● work together to ensure that these landscapes contribute to improve quality of life, ● identify areas to develop green infrastructures, ● raise and allocate sufficient funds, ● develop new financing models.



Political representatives of cities and metropolitan regions.



LOS_DAMA! PROJECT PARTNERS, PHOTO CREDITS AND IMPRINT

European Regional Development Fund



LOS_DAMA! PHOTO CREDITS AND PROJECT PARTNERS-CONTACTS

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p.47 bottom

p.14 bottom right

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